

考研数学 接力题典 1800

适用：基础、强化、提高

策划◎文都考研数学命题研究组

编著◎汤家凤



解答册

依据考研新大纲全新改编

基础篇：理清基本原理，掌握基本方法

提高篇：训练计算能力，强化分析应用

超值服务：全书免费网络答疑

中国原子能出版社



智阅文都 助你轻松上岸!



考试资讯

考研热点话题实时更新

你关心的就是热点

配套课程

图书配套精品课程在线学习

你需要的名师就在身边

精品音频

图书配套音频随身听

学得明白, 考得轻松

PDF资料

海量考研干货随手掌握

碎片时间成学霸

智 知识共享学习平台

阅 海量资源浏览空间



 文都教育®

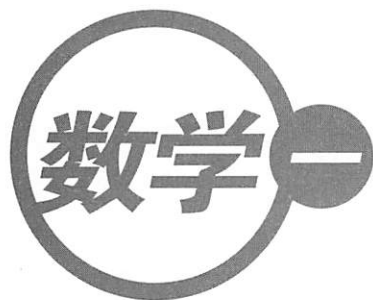
2022
文都考研数学系列

考研数学
接力题典 1800

适用：基础、强化、提高

策划◎文都考研数学命题研究组

编著◎汤家凤



解答册

中国原子能出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研数学接力题典 1800. 数学一 / 汤家凤编著. —
北京: 中国原子能出版社, 2019. 1(2020. 12 重印)
ISBN 978-7-5022-7484-9

I. ①考… II. ①汤… III. ①高等数学-研究生-入
学考试-题解 IV. ①O13-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2019)第 025895 号

考研数学接力题典 1800. 数学一

出版发行 中国原子能出版社(北京市海淀区阜成路 43 号 100048)
责任编辑 王 青
特约编辑 贾俊峰
印 刷 北京铭传印刷有限公司
经 销 全国新华书店
开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16
印 张 34 字 数 850 千字
版 次 2019 年 1 月第 1 版 2020 年 12 月第 9 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5022-7484-9 定 价 78.00 元

网址: <http://www.aep.com.cn>
发行电话: 010-68452845

E-mail: atomep123@126.com
版权所有 侵权必究

○ 前言



全国硕士研究生招生考试数学试卷分为数学一、数学二、数学三,其中数学一、数学三需要复习高等数学、线性代数、概率统计,数学二需要复习高等数学和线性代数。各试卷题型及分值分布一致,题型分选择题、填空题、解答题(包括计算题、证明题、应用题等),选择题 10 题,分值 50 分,填空题 6 题,分值 30 分,解答题 70 分。由于考研数学复习内容量大面广,需要考查考生对基本概念的理解,基本公式及基本原理的掌握,同时需要考生具有很强的计算能力、综合分析能力、逻辑推理能力、空间想象能力及实际应用能力。要牢固掌握基础知识并用所学知识融会贯通地解决问题,就需要进行系统的练习。那么拥有一本通过分层递进的习题训练达到基础知识的掌握和解题能力的提高,并能帮助考生最终取得优异成绩的习题册就成为广大考研学子的迫切需求。

本书是作者在长达二十多年的考研数学授课、阅卷及对新大纲深入研究的基础上,根据考研数学命题趋势及命题的重点、难点和考生的弱点,从广大考生的实际出发精心编写而成。

本书分基础篇和提高篇,包括高等数学、线性代数和概率统计。基础篇是针对基础复习阶段而设计的,注重对基本概念的理解,基本原理和基本方法的掌握,为复习打下坚实的基础;提高篇适用于复习的强化阶段,注重基本概念的深化、原理的拓展,同时训练计算能力、综合分析能力、证明问题的能力、利用数学知识解决实际问题的能力。本书设计问题的难度和综合性比考试的要求略高,从这些年的使用情况看,达到了非常好的效果。

本书是针对数学一的考生编写,其主要特点有:

1. 每部分的题目都是严格依据最新考纲的规定,无论是题型还是知识点都是依据考研考试的要求设计。基础篇每部分融合了基本概念、基本原理、基本方法的考查点,知识覆盖面广,题型丰富、新颖。通过基础篇的系统练习,考生扎实掌握基础知识,对考纲和考试有清晰的认识,为强化复习打下扎实的基础。

2. 强化复习是取得数学高分非常关键的阶段,不仅强化课程非常关键,习题的设计也是非常重要的一环。本书提高篇的题目侧重对考生的复杂计算能力、逻辑推理能力、综合分析能力和实际应用能力的训练。

3. 本书题目从题型的难度和综合性等方面都体现了整个数学的认知过程,各部分解答力求通俗易懂,方法独到,从最近这些年的使用情况看基本达到了考试对知识点、题型和题目难易度考察的要求。

数学复习不同于其他科目的复习,大家复习时一定要早动手、重基础、循序渐进。基础阶段一定要先建立整个数学的知识框架和体系,然后做一些基础练习(基础知识考查所占分值比重较大,切不可好高骛远);强化阶段是数学复习脱胎换骨的阶段,通过进一步训练综合题型提高自己的各种数学能力和应试技巧以及对考试的适应能力,这是贯穿本书的设计理念。

本书从初次出版到现在的若干年中,受到全国广大学子的厚爱和同仁的支持,文都考研命题研究组的同仁做了大量有益的工作,在此表示由衷的感谢。

限于本人能力,书中不足之处难免,欢迎全国广大的学子和同仁的不吝指正。

欢迎各位同学在学习之余能关注汤老师微博、微信公众号及一直播,汤老师将在这些平台对书中部分题目作直播讲解。



汤老师微博



汤老师微信公众号

汤老师一直播 ID:186288809

汤家凤
2020年12月于南京

○ 目录 (解答册)



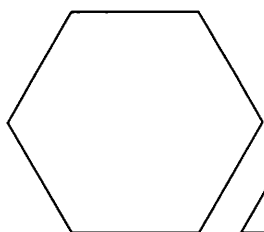
上篇 基础篇

高等数学部分	169
一、函数、极限、连续	169
二、导数与微分	196
三、中值定理与一元函数微分学的应用	208
四、不定积分	228
五、定积分及其应用	242
六、向量代数与空间解析几何	262
七、多元函数微分学	267
八、重积分	279
九、曲线积分与曲面积分	289
十、无穷级数	304
十一、常微分方程	322
线性代数部分	334
一、行列式	334
二、矩阵	336
三、向量	341
四、线性方程组	346
五、矩阵的特征值和特征向量	353
六、二次型	363
概率统计部分	370
一、随机事件与概率	370
二、随机变量及其分布	373
三、多维随机变量及其分布	379

四、随机变量的数字特征	386
五、大数定律和中心极限定理	392
六、数理统计的基本概念	393
七、参数估计	396
八、假设检验	399

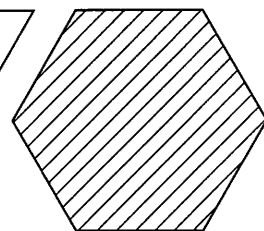
下篇 提高篇

高等数学部分	403
一、函数、极限、连续	403
二、一元函数微分学	416
三、一元函数积分学	438
四、向量代数与空间解析几何	454
五、多元函数微分学	458
六、重积分	464
七、曲线积分与曲面积分	471
八、无穷级数	477
九、常微分方程	487
线性代数部分	496
一、行列式	496
二、矩阵	498
三、向量	501
四、线性方程组	503
五、矩阵的特征值和特征向量	512
六、二次型	524
概率统计部分	527
一、随机事件与概率	527
二、随机变量及其分布	531
三、多维随机变量及其分布	534
四、随机变量的数字特征	541
五、大数定律和中心极限定理	547
六、数理统计的基本概念	548
七、参数估计	551
八、假设检验	554



[上篇]

基础篇



高等数学部分

一、函数、极限、连续

① 入门练习

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - \cos x}{x \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2}$.

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \sin x)^x - 1}{x \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln(1+\sin x)} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1 + \sin x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$.

(3) 由 $\ln \cos x = \ln[1 + (\cos x - 1)] \sim \cos x - 1 \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^2$,

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1 = (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \text{ 得}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1} = 1.$$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^2 \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$.

2. 【解】(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x)^{x^2} - 1}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2 \ln \cos x} - 1}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + (\cos x - 1)]}{x^2}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$.

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{\sin x}{x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x}\right)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$.

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 1}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(-x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{6}$.

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\arctan x}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{e^{x - \arctan x} - 1}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x - \arctan x} - 1}{x^3}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$.

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\ln(1+x)} - e^x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x \cdot \frac{e^{\ln(1+x)-x} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x \cos x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x \cos x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}} \cdot \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - x \sin x - \cos x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 【解】(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \sin x^2)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ [1 + (-\sin x^2)]^{-\frac{1}{\sin x^2}} \right\}^{-\frac{\sin x^2}{\sin x}} = e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{\sin x}} = e^{-1}.$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^{2x} + \sin x)^{\frac{2}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ [1 + (e^{2x} - 1 + \sin x)]^{\frac{1}{e^{2x} - 1 + \sin x}} \right\}^{\frac{2(e^{2x} - 1 + \sin x)}{x}} \\ &= e^{2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1 + \sin x}{x}} = e^{2 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)} = e^6. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{x}{\ln(1+x)} \right]^{\frac{1}{\sin 2x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left[1 + \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{\ln(1+x)} \right]^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x - \ln(1+x)}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{\sin 2x} \cdot \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{\ln(1+x)}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin 2x} \cdot \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{\ln(1+x)}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x}} = e^{\frac{1}{4}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x - \ln(1+x)}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ [1 + (\cos x - 1)]^{\frac{1}{\cos x - 1}} \right\}^{\frac{\cos x - 1}{x - \ln(1+x)}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x - \ln(1+x)}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x - \ln(1+x)}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}} = e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)} = e^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1+x}{1+\sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^3}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^{\frac{1 + \sin x}{x - \sin x}} \right]^{\frac{1}{x^3} \cdot \frac{x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \cdot \frac{x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} \cdot \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{6}}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 【解】(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2 \ln x}{x}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = 8 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 0.$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6}{e^x} = 0.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = 3.$$

(4) 方法一

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x^4 + 2x)}{\ln(x^2 + x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{4x^3 + 2}{x^4 + 2x}}{\frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(4x^3 + 2)(x^2 + x + 1)}{(2x + 1)(x^4 + 2x)} = 2.$$

方法二

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x^4 + 2x)}{\ln(x^2 + x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left[x^4 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^3} \right) \right]}{\ln x^2 \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4 \ln x + \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^3} \right)}{2 \ln x + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \text{【解】} (1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{n - \sqrt{n}}) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n - \sqrt{n}}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4 + \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x \arctan x - \frac{\pi}{2} x \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(\arctan x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1+x^2}{-x^2}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = -1. \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \text{【解】} (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^{\sin x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \cdot \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x} = 1.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \cdot \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x} = 1.$$

$$7. \text{【解】} f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1, f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0,$$

因为 $f(0-0) \neq f(0+0)$, 所以 $x=0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点.

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \text{【解】} f(0+0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3 \arctan x + b \sin 2x}{\ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3 \arctan x + b \sin 2x}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(3 \frac{\arctan x}{x} + b \frac{\sin 2x}{x} \right) = 3 + 2b, \end{aligned}$$

$$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 - (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\frac{1}{4}(-x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{4},$$

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 所以 $f(0-0) = f(0+0) = f(0) = 1$, 故 $a=1, b=-1$.

◆ 选择题

$$9. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+2a}{x-a} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{3a}{x-a} \right)^{\frac{x-a}{3a}} \right]^{2x \cdot \frac{3a}{x-a}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x \cdot \frac{3a}{x-a}} = e^{6a},$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1-2t)^{\frac{1}{\sin t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \{ [1 + (-2t)]^{-\frac{1}{2t}} \}^{-\frac{2t}{\sin t}} = e^{-2},$$

由 $e^{6a} = e^{-2}$ 得 $a = -\frac{1}{3}$, 应选(D).

10. 【解】取 $a_n = (-1)^n, b_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$, 显然 $\{a_n\}$ 有界, $\{b_n\}$ 收敛, 但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{n+1}$ 不存在;

取 $a_n = (-1)^n$, 显然 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 1$, 但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 不存在;

取 $a_n = n[1 - (-1)^n], b_n = n[1 + (-1)^n]$, 显然 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 无界, 但 $a_n b_n = 0$, 即 $\{a_n b_n\}$ 有界, 应选(C).

$$11. \text{【解】} \alpha = \ln \frac{x}{\arctan x} = \ln \left(1 + \frac{x - \arctan x}{\arctan x} \right) \sim \frac{x - \arctan x}{\arctan x} \sim \frac{x - \arctan x}{x},$$

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 所以 } \alpha \sim \frac{1}{3}x^2;$$

$$\beta = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \ln \left(1 + \frac{2x}{1-x} \right) \sim \frac{2x}{1-x} \sim 2x, \text{ 应选(B).}$$

12. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \infty$ 得 $x = -1$ 为第二类间断点;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \pi, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = -\pi$ 得 $x=0$ 为跳跃间断点;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 1} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-2}{x+1} = -\frac{\pi}{8}$ 得 $x=1$ 为可去间断点, 应选(A).

◆ 解答题

$$13. \text{【证明】(1) } \left| \frac{2n}{n+1} - 2 \right| = \frac{2}{n+1}, \text{ 对任意的 } \epsilon > 0, \left| \frac{2n}{n+1} - 2 \right| < \epsilon \text{ 等价于 } n > \frac{2}{\epsilon} - 1,$$

对任意的 $\epsilon > 0$, 取 $N = \left[\frac{2}{\epsilon} - 1 \right]$, 则当 $n > N$ 时, $\left| \frac{2n}{n+1} - 2 \right| < \epsilon$, 即

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{n+1} = 2.$$

$$(2) \left| \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x-1} - 3 \right| = 2|x-1|, \text{ 对任意的 } \epsilon > 0, \left| \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x-1} - 3 \right| < \epsilon \text{ 等价于}$$

$$|x-1| < \frac{\epsilon}{2},$$

对任意的 $\epsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$, 则当 $0 < |x-1| < \delta$ 时, $\left| \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x-1} - 3 \right| < \epsilon$, 即

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x - 1} = 3.$$

$$14. \text{【解】} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 2}{x + 1} + ax + b = \frac{(a + 1)x^2 + (a + b + 2)x + b + 2}{x + 1},$$

$$\text{由} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 2x + 2}{x + 1} + ax + b \right) = 0 \text{ 得} \begin{cases} a + 1 = 0, \\ a + b + 2 = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } a = -1, b = -1.$$

$$15. \text{【解】}(1) \text{ 由 } \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x} = [(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1] - [(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1] \sim \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}(-x) = x,$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1-x} = [(1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1] - [(1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1] \sim \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}(-x) = \frac{2}{3}x \text{ 得}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1-x}} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}} - e}{x} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1} - 1}{x}$$

$$= e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1}{x} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2}$$

$$= e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} = -\frac{e}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} = -\frac{e}{2}.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{x+1} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left[1 + \left(-\frac{1}{x+1} \right) \right]^{-x+1} \right\}^{-\frac{2x}{x+1}} = e^{-2}.$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{x - \sin x}{\sin x} \right)^{\frac{\sin x}{x - \sin x}} \right]^{\frac{x - \sin x}{x^2 \sin x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^2 \sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{6}}.$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + x \sin x}{x^2 - x \cos 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{1}{x} \sin x}{1 - \frac{1}{x} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{x^2}} = 2.$$

$$16. \text{【解】} \text{由 } 3^n \leq 2^n + 3^n \leq 2 \cdot 3^n \text{ 得 } 3 \leq (2^n + 3^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq 2^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot 3,$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 \text{ 得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2^n + 3^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 3.$$

$$17. \text{【解】}(1) \text{ 令 } b_n = \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n},$$

$$\text{则有 } b_n \leq \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} = \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1},$$

$$\text{又 } b_n \geq \frac{n}{n^2 + n} + \frac{n}{n^2 + n} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n} = \frac{n^2}{n^2 + n},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{n^2}{n^2 + n} \leq b_n \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1},$$

再由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} = 1$ 得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \right) = 1$.

$$(2) \frac{n}{\sqrt{4n^2+n}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2+n}} \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt{4n^2+1}},$$

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{4n^2+n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{2}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{4n^2+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+\frac{1}{n^2}}} = \frac{1}{2},$$

所以由夹逼定理得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2+n}} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} 18. \text{【解】} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2+2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2+i^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

19. 【证明】 $a_1 > 0$, 设 $a_k > 0$, 则 $a_{k+1} = \ln(1+a_k) > 0$,

由数学归纳法原理, 对任意的 n 有 $a_n > 0 (n=1, 2, \cdots)$.

因为当 $x > 0$ 时, $\ln(1+x) < x$, 所以 $a_{n+1} = \ln(1+a_n) < a_n$, 即 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在.

令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, $a_{n+1} = \ln(1+a_n)$ 两边求极限得 $A = \ln(1+A)$, 解得 $A = 0$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

20. 【证明】(1) 显然 $a_n > 0 (n=1, 2, \cdots)$;

因为当 $x > 0$ 时, $\sin x < x$, 所以 $a_{n+1} = \sin a_n < a_n$, 即 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在.

令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, $a_{n+1} = \sin a_n$ 两边取极限得 $A = \sin A$, 解得 $A = 0$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{a_{n+1}^2} - \frac{1}{a_n^2} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 a_n} - \frac{1}{a_n^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n^2 - \sin^2 a_n}{a_n^2 \sin^2 a_n} \\ &\stackrel{a_n=t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 - \sin^2 t}{t^2 \sin^2 t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 - \sin^2 t}{t^4} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t + \sin t}{t} \cdot \frac{t - \sin t}{t^3} \\ &= 2 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \sin t}{t^3} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos t}{t^2} = \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

21. 【解】 $x = -1, 0, 1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的间断点.

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{\ln(-x)}{x+1} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\ln[1-(x+1)]}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 得}$$

$x = -1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = +\infty$ 得 $x = 0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的第二类间断点;

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln[1+(x-1)]}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 得}$$

$x = 1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点.

22. 【解】 $x = 0, 1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的间断点.

由 $f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0, f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$ 得 $x=0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的第二类间断点;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x - 1} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x+1)(x-1)}{x-1} = 3e$ 得 $x=1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点.

II 基础练习

◆ 填空题

1. 【解】由 $f[\varphi(x)] = \sin\varphi(x) = 1 - x^2$ 得 $\varphi(x) = \arcsin(1 - x^2)$,

由 $-1 \leq 1 - x^2 \leq 1$ 得 $-\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{2}$.

2. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{(b - \cos x) \sqrt{a + x^2}} = 1$ 得 $b = 1$,

则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{(b - \cos x) \sqrt{a + x^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} = 1$, 故 $a = 4$.

3. 【解】

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x) - x}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x) - \sin x}{\sin^3 x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t - t}{t^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos t - 1}{3t^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 方法一 由 $e^x = 1 + x + o(x), \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$ 得

$$x e^x - \ln(1+x) = x + x^2 + o(x^2) - \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \right] \sim \frac{3}{2} x^2,$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x e^x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{方法二 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x e^x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x e^x - x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$4. 【解】 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin^2 \pi x}{(x-1) \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin^2 [\pi + \pi(x-1)]}{(x-1) \ln [1 + (x-1)]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin^2 [\pi(x-1)]}{(x-1)^2} = \pi^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. 【解】 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\cos x + 1}{2}\right)^x - 1}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln \frac{\cos x + 1}{2}} - 1}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{\cos x - 1}{2}\right)}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e^{2x} + \sin 3x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + (e^{2x} - 1 + \sin 3x)]}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1 + \sin 3x}{x} = 5.$$

$$7. \text{【解】} \text{由 } \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3) \text{ 得 } x - \sin x \sim \frac{x^3}{6}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} - \sqrt{1 + \arctan x}}{x - \sin x} &= 6 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \arctan x}} \cdot \frac{\tan x - \arctan x}{x^3} \\ &= 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \arctan x}{x^3} \\ &= 3 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^3} \right) \\ &= 3 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{3x^2} \right) \\ &= 3 \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \text{【解】} \int_0^x \sin t dt = 1 - \cos x = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4),$$

$$\ln \sqrt{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4) \right] = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4),$$

$$\text{于是 } \int_0^x \sin t dt - \ln \sqrt{1+x^2} \sim \frac{5}{24} x^4, \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t dt - \ln \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^4} = \frac{5}{24}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+x}{1+\arctan x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2 \arcsin x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{x - \arctan x}{1 + \arctan x} \right)^{\frac{1+\arctan x}{x - \arctan x}} \right]^{\frac{1}{1+\arctan x} \cdot \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^2 \arcsin x}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+\arctan x} \cdot \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^2 \arcsin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{3x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x + x^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ [1 + (\cos 2x - 1 + x^2)]^{\frac{1}{\cos 2x - 1 + x^2}} \right\}^{\frac{\cos 2x - 1 + x^2}{x^2}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1 + x^2}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{x^2} + 1} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2x)^2}{x^2} + 1} = e^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

$$11. \text{【解】} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{n - an + 2}{n(1-a)} \right]^{3n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left[1 + \frac{2}{n(1-a)} \right]^{\frac{n(1-a)}{2}} \right\}^{3n \cdot \frac{2}{n(1-a)}} = e^{\frac{6}{1-a}}.$$

12. 【解】

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2x \arctan x - \pi x) &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(\arctan x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = -2. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 方法一

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \cos x\right) \cdot \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{x^3} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{x^3} \\
&= 2 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin x \cos x}{x^3} \right) \\
&= 2 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{4}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

方法二

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{x^2} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x}{x^4} \\
&= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x)^2 - \sin^2 2x}{(2x)^4} \stackrel{2x=t}{=} 4 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 - \sin^2 t}{t^4} \\
&= 4 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t + \sin t}{t} \cdot \frac{t - \sin t}{t^3} = \frac{4}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$13. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 6} + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-4x + 6}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 6} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-4 + \frac{6}{x}}{-\sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{6}{x^2}} - 1} = 2.$$

$$14. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x^2 - x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^3 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \stackrel{\frac{1}{x}=t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \sin t}{t^3} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
15. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) \tan \frac{\pi}{2} x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) \tan \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} (x-1) \right] = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) \cot \left[\frac{\pi}{2} (x-1) \right] \\
&= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\tan \left[\frac{\pi}{2} (x-1) \right]} = -\frac{2}{\pi}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$16. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^{\tan x} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \tan x \cdot \ln x} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan x}{x} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
17. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x \cos x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x \cos x} + \sqrt{1+x}} \cdot \frac{x \cos x - x}{x^3} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
18. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x) - \sin x}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x) - \sin x}{\sin^3 x} \stackrel{\sin x=t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t - t}{t^3} \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos t - 1}{3t^2} = -\frac{1}{6}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
19. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\arctan x} - e^{\arcsin x}}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\arcsin x} \cdot \frac{e^{\arctan x - \arcsin x} - 1}{x^3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x - \arcsin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{3x^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x^2)^{-1} - 1}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{x^2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(-x^2)}{x^2} \right] = -\frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

20. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 3x + 1}{x} e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(x + 3 + \frac{1}{x} \right) e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x \right]$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(3 + \frac{1}{x} \right) e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} + 3 = 4.$$

21. 【解】 由 $\sqrt{1+x} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}x (x \rightarrow 0)$ 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x} - 1)} &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x^3} \\
 &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}} \cdot \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

22. 【解】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{n}}{n} + \frac{\sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n} + \dots + \frac{\sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{n}}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin^2 \frac{i\pi}{n}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^1 \sin^2 \pi x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \pi x \, d(\pi x) \stackrel{\pi x = t}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t \, dt \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \, dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

23. 【解】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{n^2 - 1^2}}{n^2} + \frac{2 + \sqrt{n^2 - 2^2}}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n + \sqrt{n^2 - n^2}}{n^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i + \sqrt{n^2 - i^2}}{n^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i + \sqrt{n^2 - i^2}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{i}{n} + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \right] = \int_0^1 (x + \sqrt{1-x^2}) \, dx \\
 &\stackrel{x = \sin t}{=} \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t \, dt = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

24. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{e^x - a} (\cos x - b) = 5 \Rightarrow a = 1,$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{e^x - 1} (\cos x - b) = 5 \Rightarrow b = -4.$$

25. 【解】 $\ln(\cos ax) = \ln[1 + (\cos ax - 1)] \sim \cos ax - 1 \sim -\frac{a^2}{2}x^2,$

则 $-\frac{a^2}{2} = -2, b = 2,$ 解得 $a = 2, b = 2.$

26. 【解】 由 $e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + o(x^2), \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^2)$ 得

$$e^{x^2} - \cos x = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) \sim \frac{3}{2}x^2,$$

$$\text{又} \int_0^x f(x-t) dt = \int_x^0 f(u)(-du) = \int_0^x f(u) du,$$

$$\text{于是} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(x-t) dt}{e^{x^2} - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{\frac{3}{2}x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{3x} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \frac{1}{3} f'(0) = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$27. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 2x^2 + e^{ax^2} - 1}{\ln(1+2x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\arcsin 2x^2}{2x^2} + \frac{e^{ax^2} - 1}{2x^2} \right) = 1 + \frac{a}{2}, f(0) = a,$$

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 所以 $1 + \frac{a}{2} = a$, 故 $a = 2$.

$$28. \text{【解】} \text{因为} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \{ [1 + (\cos x - 1)]^{\frac{1}{\cos x - 1}} \}^{\frac{\cos x - 1}{\arctan x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\arctan x}} = e^{-1},$$

所以 $a = e^{-1}$.

$$29. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + a \sin x}{x} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + a \frac{\sin x}{x} \right] = f'(0) + a = a + b,$$

因为 $F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 所以 $A = a + b$.

$$30. \text{【解】} \frac{2}{3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x + xf(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\tan 2x - 2x}{x^3} + \frac{2x + xf(x)}{x^3} \right] \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x - 2x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + f(x)}{x^2},$$

$$\text{由} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x - 2x}{x^3} = 8 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x - 2x}{(2x)^3} = 8 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t - t}{t^3} = 8 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 t - 1}{3t^2} \\ = \frac{8}{3} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 t}{t^2} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\text{得} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{8}{3} = -2.$$

$$31. \text{【解】} \text{当} x \rightarrow 0 \text{时, 由} \int_0^x f(x-t) dt = \int_0^x f(u) du, x - \arctan x = x - [x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)] \sim \frac{x^3}{3},$$

$$\text{得} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{2x} = \frac{3}{2} f'(0) = 3,$$

因为 $g(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 所以 $a = 3$.

◆ 选择题

$$32. \text{【解】} f[f(x)] = \begin{cases} 1, & |f(x)| \leq 1, \\ 0, & |f(x)| > 1, \end{cases} \text{因为} |f(x)| \leq 1, \text{所以} f[f(x)] = 1,$$

于是 $f\{f[f(x)]\} = 1$, 选(B).

33. 【解】显然函数为偶函数, 选(D).

34.【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{\sin^2 t}{t} dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin^2 x}{x}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$, 得 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$,

$$\text{又 } g(x) = \int_0^x \sin^2(x-t) dt = \int_x^0 \sin^2 u (-du) = \int_0^x \sin^2 u du,$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 得当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } g(x) \sim \frac{1}{3}x^3,$$

故 $g(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的高阶无穷小, 应选(A).

35.【解】当 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $\ln(1+x^2) - x^2 \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^4$,

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} + \cos x - 2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4) + 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4) - 2 \sim -\frac{1}{12}x^4,$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \ln(1+t^2) dt}{x^6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \ln(1+x^4)}{6x^5} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 得 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \int_0^{x^2} \ln(1+t^2) dt \sim \frac{1}{3}x^6,$$

$e^{x^2} - 1 - x^2 = 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4) - 1 - x^2 \sim \frac{x^4}{2}$, 则 $\int_0^{x^2} \ln(1+t^2) dt$ 为最高阶无穷小, 选(C).

36.【解】当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $e^{x^n} - 1 \sim x^n$, 因为 $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$, 所以 $(x - \sin x) \ln(1+x) \sim \frac{x^4}{6}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x (1 - \cos^2 t) dt}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos^2 t) dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{3x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x (1 - \cos^2 t) dt \sim \frac{x^2}{3}$, 于是 $n = 3$, 选(C).

37.【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha}{x} = 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} = 5$, 得 $\alpha \sim 5x$;

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \cdot \cos x = e, \text{ 得 } \beta \sim ex,$$

故 α 是 β 的同阶但非等价的无穷小, 应选(D).

38.【解】当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $g(x) \sim \frac{x^5}{5}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} &= 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{1-\cos x} \sin t^2 dt}{x^5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(1-\cos x)^2 \sin x}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos x)^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{x^3} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(x)$ 是 $g(x)$ 的高阶无穷小, 选(B).

39.【解】因为当 $x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x_n} \sin \frac{1}{x_n} = \infty$, 当 $y_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$)

时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{y_n} \sin \frac{1}{y_n} = 0$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 极限不存在但不是 ∞ , 选(C).

40. 【解】显然 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = 2$, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = +\infty$,

而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = 0$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ 不存在但不是 ∞ , 选(D).

41. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 \int_a^x f(t) dt}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [2x \int_a^x f(t) dt + x^2 f(x)] = a^2 f(a)$, 选(B).

42. 【解】将 $x = 0$ 代入题中等式得 $y = 1$,

$$\cos(xy) + \ln y - x = 1 \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导得 } -\sin(xy) \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} - 1 = 0,$$

将 $x = 0, y = 1$ 代入上式得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$, 即 $f'(0) = 1$,

于是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) - 1 \right] = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) - f(0)}{\frac{2}{n}} = 2f'(0) = 2$, 应选(A).

43. 【解】当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + e^{tx}}{1 + e^{tx}} = 1$; 当 $x = 0$ 时, $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$; 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x) = x$.

因为 $f(0+0) = 1, f(0) = \frac{1}{2}, f(0-0) = 0$, 所以 $x = 0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的第一类间断点, 选(B).

44. 【解】因为 $f'(0)$ 存在, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 又因为 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 所以 $f(0) = 0$,

显然 $x = 0$ 为 $g(x)$ 的间断点, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = f'(0)$, 所以

$x = 0$ 为 $g(x)$ 的可去间断点, 选(B).

45. 【解】当 $|x| < 1$ 时, $f(x) = 1 + x$; 当 $|x| > 1$ 时, $f(x) = 0$; 当 $x = -1$ 时, $f(x) = 0$; 当

$$x = 1 \text{ 时, } f(x) = 1. \text{ 于是 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + x, & |x| < 1, \\ 0, & |x| > 1, \\ 0, & x = -1, \\ 1, & x = 1, \end{cases} \text{ 显然 } x = 1 \text{ 为函数 } f(x) \text{ 的间断点,}$$

选(B).

46. 【解】因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3}{x^3 + 1} = \infty$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{ax + 1} = \infty$, 即 $a = 1$,

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x^3+1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x - 2) = -1$, 选(B).

47. 【解】显然 $x = 0$ 为 $g(x)$ 的间断点, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$, 所以

$x = 0$ 为 $g(x)$ 的可去间断点, 选(A).

◆ 解答题

$$48. \text{【解】}(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x^2 + 2x - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2(x-1)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{3-x} + \sqrt{1+x})} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-x} + \sqrt{1+x}} = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\sin x - x^2 \cos x}{\cos 2x \ln(1-2x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\sin x - x^2 \cos x}{\ln(1-2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\sin x - x^2 \cos x}{-2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-2 \frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{1}{2} x \cos x \right) = -2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln[\cos(x-1)]}{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1 + \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\ln[\cos(x-1)]}{1 - \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln[\cos(x-1)]}{1 - \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi(x-1)}{2} \right]} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln[\cos(x-1)]}{1 - \cos \frac{\pi(x-1)}{2}} \\ &\stackrel{x-1=t}{=} \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos t)}{1 - \cos \frac{\pi t}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + (\cos t - 1)]}{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi t}{2} \right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos t - 1}{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi t}{2} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} t^2}{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi t}{2} \right)^2} = -\frac{2}{\pi^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) 1 - \sqrt{1-x^2} \sim \frac{1}{2} x^2,$$

由 $\sin x = x + o(x^2)$, $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^2)$ 得 $\sin x - e^x + 1 \sim -\frac{x^2}{2}$,

$$\text{故} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - e^x + 1}{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}} = -1.$$

(6) 由 $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$ 得 $\ln(1-2x) = -2x - 2x^2 + o(x^2)$,
于是 $\arctan^2 x [2x + \ln(1-2x)] \sim -2x^4$;

又由 $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)$, $e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2}{2!} + o(x^4)$ 得

$$\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \sim -\frac{1}{12} x^4, \text{故} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{\arctan^2 x [2x + \ln(1-2x)]} = \frac{1}{24}.$$

$$(7) \sqrt{1+x^4} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}x^4,$$

由 $(1+x)^a = 1+ax + \frac{a(a-1)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2)$ 得

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4), \quad \sqrt{1-x^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4),$$

于是 $\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2} - 2 \sim -\frac{1}{4}x^4$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2} - 2}{\sqrt{1+x^4} - 1} = -\frac{1}{2}$.

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin 3x + e^{2x})^{\frac{1}{\ln(1-x)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ [1 + (\sin 3x + e^{2x} - 1)]^{\frac{1}{\sin 3x + e^{2x} - 1}} \right\}^{\frac{\sin 3x + e^{2x} - 1}{\ln(1-x)}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x + e^{2x} - 1}{\ln(1-x)}} = e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 3x}{x} + \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} \right)} = e^{-5}.$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^{x^2} + \cos x - 1)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ [1 + (e^{x^2} - 1 + \cos x - 1)]^{\frac{1}{e^{x^2} - 1 + \cos x - 1}} \right\}^{\frac{e^{x^2} - 1 + \cos x - 1}{x^2}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1 + \cos x - 1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$49. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2}}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - x]}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left[\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x}\right]} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}}} \stackrel{\frac{1}{x} = t}{=} e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+t) - t}{t^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+t-1}{t}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$50. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\arcsin^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin^2 x - x^2}{x^2 \arcsin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin^2 x - x^2}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x + x}{x} \cdot \frac{\arcsin x - x}{x^3} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x - x}{x^3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$51. \text{【解】} \text{方法一} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-2x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-2x})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-2x}} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{方法二} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-2x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+x} - 1) - (\sqrt{1-2x} - 1)}{x},$$

$$\text{由 } \sqrt{1+x} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}x, \sqrt{1-2x} - 1 \sim -x \text{ 得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-2x}}{x} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$52. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\sin x - \sin(\sin x)] \sin x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\sin x - \sin(\sin x)] \sin x}{\sin^4 x} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^4$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \sin t}{t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos t}{3t^2} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 53. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\ln(1+x)}}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^2} - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\ln(1+x)} \cdot \frac{e^{x-\ln(1+x)} - 1}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{-\frac{1}{3}x^2} = -3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = -3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} = -\frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$54. \text{【解】} \text{由 } \sqrt{1+x^2} = (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4),$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^2), e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + o(x^2) \text{ 得 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \cos x - e^{x^2} \sim -\frac{3}{2}x^2,$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{x^2}{2} - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x - e^{x^2}) \sin x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4)}{-\frac{3}{2}x^4} = -\frac{1}{12}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 55. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - 1}{\sin \pi x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{x \ln x} - 1}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x}{\sin[\pi(x-1) + \pi]} \\ &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln[1 + (x-1)]}{\sin \pi(x-1)} = -\frac{1}{\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 56. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sqrt{1-x^2} \cos x)}{\sin x \ln(1 + \tan x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sqrt{1-x^2} \cos x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \sqrt{1-x^2} + \ln \cos x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + (\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1)]}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + (\cos x - 1)]}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 57. \text{【解】} (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (\cos x)^{\sin x}}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{\sin x \ln \cos x}}{x^3} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \ln \cos x}{x^3} \\ &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln[1 + (\cos x - 1)]}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{由 } \sqrt{1-x^2} - 1 \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \text{ 得 } 1 - \sqrt{1-x^2} \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2,$$

$$\text{于是 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{e^{x^2} - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{(e^{x^2} - 1) + (1 - \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 2x + 3} + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + x + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - x} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{3}{4x^2}} - x \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x}} + x + 1}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} - x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{3}{4x^2}} - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x}} + 1 + \frac{1}{x}}{-\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} - 1} = 1.$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2x) \tan x = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \cot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \stackrel{\frac{\pi}{2} - x = t}{=} 2 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \cot t = 2 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\tan t} = 2.$$

$$58. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cot x)^{\sin 3x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin 3x \ln \cot x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin 3x \ln \tan x}$$

$$= e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin 3x \cdot \ln \tan x}{\tan x}} \stackrel{\tan x = t}{=} e^{-3 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln t}{t}} = e^{3 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t^2}} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$59. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \left[1 + \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1}} \right\}^{x^2 \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1}{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{2}{x^3}}} = e^{-\frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3}{1+x^2}} = 0.$$

$$60. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$61. \text{【解】} \text{由} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1+2|x|}{x+2} \arctan x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1-2x}{x+2} \arctan x = \pi,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+2|x|}{x+2} \arctan x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+2x}{x+2} \arctan x = \pi, \text{得}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2|x|}{x+2} \arctan x = \pi.$$

$$62. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x (t^2 + 1) e^{t^2 - x^2} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (t^2 + 1) e^{t^2} dt}{x e^{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x^2 + 1) e^{x^2}}{(1 + 2x^2) e^{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$63. \text{【解】} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \frac{\sin x}{x} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{2^n}}{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \frac{\sin x}{x}.$$

$$64. \text{【解】} a_n = \sqrt{1+2+\cdots+n} - \sqrt{1+2+\cdots+(n-1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\sqrt{n(n+1)} - \sqrt{n(n-1)}],$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\sqrt{n(n+1)} - \sqrt{n(n-1)}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n(n+1)} + \sqrt{n(n-1)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

65.【解】因为 $\frac{i^2}{n^3+n^2+n+n} \leq \frac{i^2}{n^3+n^2+n+i} \leq \frac{i^2}{n^3+n^2+n+1} (i=1,2,\dots,n)$,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1^2+2^2+\dots+n^2}{n^3+n^2+n+n} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i^2}{n^3+n^2+n+i} \leq \frac{1^2+2^2+\dots+n^2}{n^3+n^2+n+1},$$

$$\text{由 } 1^2+2^2+\dots+n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6},$$

得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2+2^2+\dots+n^2}{n^3+n^2+n+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2+2^2+\dots+n^2}{n^3+n^2+n+1} = \frac{1}{3}$, 根据夹逼定理得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1^2}{n^3+n^2+n+1} + \frac{2^2}{n^3+n^2+n+2} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{n^3+n^2+n+n} \right) = \frac{1}{3}.$$

66.【解】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2+1^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2+2^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2+n^2}} \right)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + \left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^2}} \right]$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+4}) \Big|_0^1 = \ln(1 + \sqrt{5}) - \ln 2.$$

67.【解】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^2 \dots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right)^2} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right) &= 2 \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = 2 \left[x \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x+1} dx \right] \\ &= 2 \ln 2 - 2 \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) dx = 4 \ln 2 - 2 = \ln \frac{16}{e^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^2 \dots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right)^2} = \frac{16}{e^2}.$$

68.【解】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)\dots(n+n)}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+2}{n} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n+n}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [\ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) + \ln(1+\frac{2}{n}) + \dots + \ln(1+\frac{n}{n})]},$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right) \right] = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx$$

$$= x \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x} dx = \ln 2 - \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx = \ln \frac{4}{e},$$

所以原式 = $\frac{4}{e}$.

69.【解】 令 $\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{\sin \pi}{n+\frac{1}{n}} = a_n$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \right) \leq a_n \leq \frac{1}{n} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{而} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \cdots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \cdots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx = \frac{2}{\pi}, \\ & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \cdots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx = \frac{2}{\pi}, \\ & \text{根据夹逼定理, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \cdots + \frac{\sin \pi}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right] = \frac{2}{\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

注解 求 n 项之积或和的极限的常用方法有:

- (1) 先计算其积或和,再计算其极限;
- (2) 夹逼定理;
- (3) 定积分.

70.【解】 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时,由 $1 - \cos^a x \sim \frac{a}{2}x^2$ 得

$$1 - \cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2}, 1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x} \sim \frac{2}{2}x^2, 1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x} \sim \frac{3}{2}x^2, \cdots, 1 - \sqrt[n]{\cos nx} \sim \frac{n}{2}x^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \cos x \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2} + \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x}}{x^2} + \cdots \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n-1]{\cos(n-1)x} \frac{1 - \sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{71.【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x - n}{n} \right)^{\frac{n}{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x - n}} \right]^{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x - n}{n}} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x - n}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (a_1^x \ln a_1 + a_2^x \ln a_2 + \cdots + a_n^x \ln a_n)} = e^{\frac{1}{n} (\ln a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n)} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{72.【解】} \cos(\sin x) = 1 - \frac{\sin^2 x}{2!} + \frac{\sin^4 x}{4!} + o(x^4),$$

$$\sin^2 x = \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3) \right]^2 = x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3} + o(x^4),$$

$$\sin^4 x = \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3) \right]^4 = x^4 + o(x^4),$$

$$\cos(\sin x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5x^4}{24} + o(x^4),$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^4),$$

则 $\cos(\sin x) - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{6}x^4$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4} = \frac{1}{6}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 73. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(a^x - x \ln a) - \ln(b^x - x \ln b)}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(a^x - 1) \ln a}{a^x - x \ln a} - \frac{(b^x - 1) \ln b}{b^x - x \ln b}}{2x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{a^x - x \ln a} \cdot \frac{a^x - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln b}{b^x - x \ln b} \cdot \frac{b^x - 1}{x} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\ln^2 a - \ln^2 b),
 \end{aligned}$$

故原式 $= e^{\frac{1}{2}(\ln^2 a - \ln^2 b)}$.

$$74. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \ln(1+t) dt}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \ln(1+x^2)}{4x^3} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 得 } f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^4,$$

再由 $g(x) = x^a(e^{bx} - 1) \sim bx^{a+1}$, 得 $a = 3, b = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 75. \text{【解】} \text{方法一} \quad 0 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x - 6x + 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \\
 &= 6^3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x - 6x}{(6x)^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} \\
 &= 6^3 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t - t}{t^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} \\
 &= 6^3 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos t - 1}{3t^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} \\
 &= -36 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} = 36.$$

方法二 由 $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$ 得 $\sin 6x = 6x - \frac{(6x)^3}{3!} + o(x^3) = 6x - 36x^3 + o(x^3)$,

于是由 $0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-36x^3 + 6x + o(x^3) + xf(x)}{x^3} = -36 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2}$,

$$\text{得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} = 36.$$

76.【解】因为 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\ln \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin x} \right] \sim \frac{f(x)}{\sin x}$,

$$\text{所以 } A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin x} \right]}{\arctan^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sin x \cdot \arctan^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^3}, \text{ 即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^3} = A.$$

$$77. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x}}{x(1 - \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x(1 - \cos x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x}} \right] = \frac{1}{2}.$$

78.【解】因为 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $1 - \sqrt{\cos x} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \sqrt{\cos x}} \sim \frac{1}{4}x^2$, $1 - \cos \sqrt{x} \sim \frac{1}{2}x$,

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{x(1 - \cos \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{4}x^2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

注解 该题考查等价无穷小求极限的方法,当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时常用的等价无穷小有:

- (1) $x \sim \sin x \sim \tan x \sim \arcsin x \sim \arctan x \sim e^x - 1 \sim \ln(1+x)$;
 (2) $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2, 1 - \cos^a x \sim \frac{a}{2}x^2$;
 (3) $(1+x)^a - 1 \sim ax$;
 (4) $a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a$.

79.【解】 因为 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $g(x) = x - \sin x = x - \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)\right) \sim \frac{1}{6}x^3$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\tan x} \arctan t^2 dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan(\tan^2 x) \cdot \sec^2 x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3},$$

所以当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x) = \int_0^{\tan x} \arctan t^2 dt$ 与 $g(x) = x - \sin x$ 是同阶非等价的无穷小.

80.【解】 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) + \cos x]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^3$, 得 $f(0) = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} e^3 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) + \cos x]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ [1 + (f(x) + \cos x - 1)]^{\frac{1}{f(x) + \cos x - 1}} \right\}^{\frac{f(x) + \cos x - 1}{x}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + \cos x - 1}{x}} = e^{f'(0)}, \end{aligned}$$

则 $f'(0) = 3$.

81.【解】 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$, 所以 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$, 又 $f(x)$ 二阶连续可导且 $f''(0) = 4$,

所以 $f(x) = 2x^2 + o(x^2) (x \rightarrow 0)$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right]^{\frac{x}{f(x)}} \right\}^{\frac{f(x)}{x^2}} = e^2$.

82.【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\tan \frac{\pi}{4} x\right)^{\tan \frac{\pi}{2} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left\{ \left[1 + \left(\tan \frac{\pi}{4} x - 1\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} x - 1}} \right\}^{\tan \frac{\pi}{2} x \cdot (\tan \frac{\pi}{4} x - 1)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \tan \frac{\pi}{2} x \cdot (\tan \frac{\pi}{4} x - 1)}$,

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \tan \frac{\pi}{2} x \cdot \left(\tan \frac{\pi}{4} x - 1\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x \cdot \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} x - 1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} \sec^2 \frac{\pi}{4} x}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x} = -1 \text{ 得}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\tan \frac{\pi}{4} x\right)^{\tan \frac{\pi}{2} x} = e^{-1}.$$

83.【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x^2)^{\frac{1}{x(\sin x - \tan x)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ [1 + (\cos x^2 - 1)]^{\frac{1}{\cos x^2 - 1}} \right\}^{\frac{\cos x^2 - 1}{x(\sin x - \tan x)}}$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x^2 - 1}{x(\sin x - \tan x)}},$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x^2 - 1}{x(\sin x - \tan x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^4}{x(\sin x - \tan x)} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{\sin x - \tan x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{1 - \frac{1}{\cos x}} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x \cdot \frac{x^2}{\cos x - 1} = 1$$

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x^2)^{\frac{1}{x(\sin x - \tan x)}} = e$.

84. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - x}{x(1 - \sqrt{\cos x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sqrt{\cos x}) \cdot \frac{\tan(\tan x) - x}{x(1 - \cos x)} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - x}{x(1 - \cos x)}$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - x}{\frac{1}{2}x^3} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - x}{x^3}$$

$$= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\tan(\tan x) - \tan x}{x^3} + \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} \right],$$

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \tan x}{\tan^3 x} \stackrel{\tan x = t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t - t}{t^3}$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 t - 1}{3t^2} = \frac{1}{3},$$

再由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$ 得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - x}{x(1 - \sqrt{\cos x})} = \frac{8}{3}$.

85. 【解】 因为 $\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4)$, $e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4)$,

所以 $\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{8}\right)x^4 + o(x^4) = -\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^3 \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{12}.$$

86. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x\right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x\right)}{\ln x}}$,

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x\right)}{\ln x} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{1+x^2}}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}}{\frac{1}{1+x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} = -1,$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x\right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = e^{-1}$.

87. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x)^{\ln(1+x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(1+x) \ln \sin x}$,

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(1+x) \ln \sin x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \cdot x \ln \sin x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln \sin x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \sin x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cos x}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x = 0,$$

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x)^{\ln(1+x)} = 1$.

88. 【解】 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 由 $1 - \cos ax \sim \frac{a^2}{2}x^2$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan ax - a \sin x}{x(1 - \cos ax)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{a^2} \frac{\tan ax - a \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{a^2} \frac{\tan ax - \sin ax + (\sin ax - a \sin x)}{x^3} \\ &= \frac{2}{a^2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\tan ax - \sin ax}{x^3} + \frac{\sin ax - a \sin x}{x^3} \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan ax - \sin ax}{x^3} \stackrel{t=ax}{=} a^3 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t - \sin t}{t^3} = a^3 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{\cos t} - 1}{t^2} = \frac{a^3}{2},$$

因为 $\sin ax = ax - \frac{a^3}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$, $a \sin x = a \left[x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right] = ax - \frac{a}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$,

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax - a \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{a - a^3}{6}$,

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan ax - a \sin x}{x(1 - \cos ax)} = \frac{2}{a^2} \left(\frac{a^3}{2} + \frac{a - a^3}{6} \right) = \frac{2a^2 + 1}{3a}.$$

89. 【解】由 $\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$ 得 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x^2(x - \arctan x) \sim \frac{x^5}{3}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^t - 1 - t)^2 dt}{x^2(x - \arctan x)} &= 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^t - 1 - t)^2 dt}{x^5} = \frac{3}{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1 - x)^2}{x^4} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} \right)^2 = \frac{3}{5} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} \right)^2 = \frac{3}{20}. \end{aligned}$$

90. 【解】令 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right) &= f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) = f'(\xi) \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{1}{n(n+1)}, \text{ 其中 } \frac{1}{n+1} < \xi < \frac{1}{n}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left[\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\xi} = 1.$$

$$91. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{a+t^2}} dt}{bx - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a+x^2}}}{b - \cos x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{b - \cos x},$$

显然 $b = 1$, 且 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} = 2$, 故 $a = 1$.

92. 【解】 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x - (a + b \cos x) \sin x = x - a \sin x - \frac{b}{2} \sin 2x$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x - a \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^5) \right] - \frac{b}{2} \left[2x - \frac{(2x)^3}{3!} + \frac{(2x)^5}{5!} + o(x^5) \right] \\
 &= (1-a-b)x + \left(\frac{a}{6} + \frac{2b}{3} \right) x^3 - \left(\frac{a}{120} + \frac{2b}{15} \right) x^5 + o(x^5),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} 1-a-b=0, \\ \frac{a}{6} + \frac{2b}{3} = 0, \end{cases} \text{解得 } a = \frac{4}{3}, b = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

93. 【解】由 $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{得 } e^x(1+bx+cx^2) &= \left[1+x+\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{x^3}{6}+o(x^3) \right] (1+bx+cx^2) \\
 &= 1+(b+1)x + \left(b+c+\frac{1}{2} \right) x^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2}+c+\frac{1}{6} \right) x^3 + o(x^3),
 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $b+1=a, b+c+\frac{1}{2}=0, \frac{b}{2}+c+\frac{1}{6}=0$, 即 $a=\frac{1}{3}, b=-\frac{2}{3}, c=\frac{1}{6}$.

94. 【解】由洛必达法则,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_0^x (e^{t^2} - 1) dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{e^{x^2} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{x^2},$$

故 $a=1, c=\frac{1}{2}$.

95. 【解】由 $\ln(1-2x+3x^2) = (-2x+3x^2) - \frac{(-2x+3x^2)^2}{2} + o(x^2) = -2x+x^2+o(x^2)$

$$\text{得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2x+3x^2) + ax + bx^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a-2)x + (b+1)x^2}{x^2} = 2,$$

则 $a=2, b+1=2$, 即 $a=2, b=1$.

96. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^{-3} \sin 3x + ax^{-2} + b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x + ax + bx^3}{x^3}$,

由麦克劳林公式得 $\sin 3x = 3x - \frac{(3x)^3}{3!} + o(x^3) = 3x - \frac{9}{2}x^3 + o(x^3)$,

于是 $\sin 3x + ax + bx^3 = (3+a)x + \left(b - \frac{9}{2} \right) x^3 + o(x^3)$,

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x + ax + bx^3}{x^3} = 0, \text{ 所以 } \begin{cases} a = -3, \\ b = \frac{9}{2}. \end{cases}$$

97. 【解】由 $\ln(1+2x) = 2x - \frac{(2x)^2}{2} + o(x^2) = 2x - 2x^2 + o(x^2)$,

$$\frac{ax}{1+bx} = ax \cdot [1 - bx + o(x)] = ax - abx^2 + o(x^2),$$

得 $\ln(1+2x) + \frac{ax}{1+bx} = (a+2)x - (ab+2)x^2 + o(x^2)$,

于是 $\begin{cases} a+2=1, \\ ab+2=-1, \end{cases}$ 解得 $a=-1, b=3$.

$$98. \text{【解】} f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx, & |x| < 1, \\ \frac{1}{x}, & |x| > 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}(a-b-1), & x = -1, \\ \frac{1}{2}(a+b+1), & x = 1, \end{cases} \quad \text{因为 } f(x) \text{ 是连续函数, 所以}$$

$$f(-1-0) = -1 = f(-1) = \frac{1}{2}(a-b-1) = f(-1+0) = a-b,$$

$$f(1-0) = a+b = f(1) = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+1) = f(1+0) = 1,$$

解得 $a = 0, b = 1$.

$$99. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(ae^{-x} + x^2 + \sin x)}{\sqrt{bx^2 + x \cos x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln\left[e^{-x}\left(a + \frac{x^2 + \sin x}{e^{-x}}\right)\right]}{\sqrt{bx^2 + x \cos x} - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x + \ln\left(a + \frac{x^2 + \sin x}{e^{-x}}\right)}{\sqrt{bx^2 + x \cos x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{x} \ln\left(a + \frac{x^2 + \sin x}{e^{-x}}\right)}{-\sqrt{b + \frac{1}{x} \cos x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = 2,$$

$$\text{得 } b = \frac{1}{4}.$$

100. 【证明】显然 $\{a_n\}$ 单调增加, 现证明: $a_n \leq 3$,

$$\text{当 } n = 1 \text{ 时, } a_1 = \sqrt{6} \leq 3,$$

$$\text{设 } n = k \text{ 时, } a_k \leq 3,$$

$$\text{当 } n = k + 1 \text{ 时, } a_{k+1} = \sqrt{6 + a_k} \leq \sqrt{6 + 3} = 3,$$

由归纳法原理, 对一切的自然数 n , 有 $a_n \leq 3$, 所以 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.

$$\text{令 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A, \text{ 对 } a_{n+1} = \sqrt{6 + a_n} \text{ 两边取极限, 得 } A = \sqrt{6 + A}, \text{ 解得 } A = 3, \text{ 即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 3.$$

101. 【证明】先证明 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少.

$$a_2 = 0, a_2 < a_1;$$

$$\text{设 } a_{k+1} < a_k, a_{k+2} = -\sqrt{1 - a_{k+1}}, \text{ 由 } a_{k+1} < a_k \text{ 得 } 1 - a_{k+1} > 1 - a_k,$$

从而 $-\sqrt{1 - a_{k+1}} < -\sqrt{1 - a_k}$, 即 $a_{k+2} < a_{k+1}$, 由归纳法得数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少.

$$\text{现证明 } a_n \geq -\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

$$a_1 = 1 \geq -\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, \text{ 设 } a_k \geq -\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, \text{ 则 } 1 - a_k \leq 1 + \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{5})^2}{4},$$

$$\sqrt{1 - a_k} \leq \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, \text{ 从而 } -\sqrt{1 - a_k} \geq -\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, \text{ 即 } a_{k+1} \geq -\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, \text{ 由归纳法, 对一切 } n,$$

$$\text{有 } a_n \geq -\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

由极限存在准则,数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛,设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$,对 $a_{n+1} + \sqrt{1-a_n} = 0$ 两边求极限得

$$A + \sqrt{1-A} = 0, \text{解得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = -\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

102.【证明】先证明 $a_n \geq 2$,

$$a_1 = 4 \geq 2,$$

$$\text{设 } a_k \geq 2,$$

$$\text{则 } a_{k+1} = \sqrt{a_k + 2} \geq \sqrt{2+2} = 2,$$

由数学归纳法,对任意的自然数 n 有 $a_n \geq 2$;

$$\text{由 } a_{n+1} - a_n = \sqrt{a_n + 2} - a_n = \frac{a_n + 2 - a_n^2}{\sqrt{a_n + 2} + a_n} = \frac{(1+a_n)(2-a_n)}{\sqrt{a_n + 2} + a_n} \leq 0 \text{ 得}$$

数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减,即数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减有下界,故极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在.

令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$,对 $a_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n + 2}$ 两边取极限得 $A = \sqrt{A+2}$,解得 $A = -1$ (舍去), $A = 2$.

103. (1)【证明】先证明有界性

$$\text{由 } a_1 > 0 \text{ 得 } a_2 = 1 - e^{-a_1} > 0,$$

设 $a_k > 0$,则 $a_{k+1} = 1 - e^{-a_k} > 0$,由归纳法,对一切的 n 有 $a_n > 0$;

再证明 $\{a_n\}$ 单调

方法一

$$a_{n+1} = 1 - e^{-a_n} = e^0 - e^{-a_n} = e^\xi \cdot a_n \quad (-a_n < \xi < 0),$$

由 $\xi < 0$ 得 $e^\xi < 1$,于是 $a_{n+1} < a_n$,即 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减,故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在.

方法二

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = 1 - e^{-a_n} - a_n,$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = 1 - e^{-x} - x, f(0) = 0,$$

由 $f'(x) = e^{-x} - 1 < 0 (x > 0)$ 得 $f(x) < 0 (x > 0)$,于是 $a_{n+1} - a_n < 0$,即 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减,故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在.

令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$,由 $a_{n+1} = 1 - e^{-a_n}$ 得 $A = 1 - e^{-A}$,解得 $A = 0$,即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

$$(2) \text{【解】} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{a_n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - e^{-a_n} - a_n}{a_n^2} \stackrel{a_n = t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{-t} - t}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-t} - 1}{2t} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

104.【解】当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $0 \leq \frac{\ln^n(1+x)}{1+x^2} \leq \ln^n(1+x) \leq x^n$,

$$\text{积分得 } 0 \leq \int_0^1 \frac{\ln^n(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx \leq \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1},$$

$$\text{由夹逼定理得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln^n(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = 0.$$

105.【解】 $x = 0$ 及 $x = 1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的间断点.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{|x-1|} \sin x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\ln|x|}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0,$$

则 $x=0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} \sin x = \sin 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln[1+(x-1)]}{1-x} = -\sin 1, \text{ 即 } f(1-0) = -\sin 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} \sin x = \sin 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln[1+(x-1)]}{x-1} = \sin 1, \text{ 即 } f(1+0) = \sin 1,$$

因为 $f(1-0) \neq f(1+0)$, 所以 $x=1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点.

106.【解】 当 $x \in (0, e)$ 时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(e^n + x^n)}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n + \ln\left(1 + \frac{x^n}{e^n}\right)}{n} = 1,$

当 $x = e$ 时, $f(e) = 1,$

当 $x > e$ 时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(e^n + x^n)}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \ln x + \ln\left(1 + \frac{e^n}{x^n}\right)}{n} = \ln x,$

故 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x \leq e, \\ \ln x, & x > e, \end{cases}$ 因为 $f(e-0) = f(e) = f(e+0) = 1$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x > 0$ 内处处连续.

107.【解】 因为 $f(x)$ 为初等函数, 所以 $f(x)$ 的间断点为 $x=0$ 和 $x=1$.

因为 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $1 - e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \sim -\frac{x}{1-x} \sim -x$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -1$, 即 $x=0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的第一类间断点中的可去间断点;

因为 $f(1-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x}{1 - e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}} = 0$, $f(1+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x}{1 - e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}} = 1$, 所以 $x=1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的第一类间断点中的跳跃间断点.

108.【解】 显然 $x=0, x=1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的间断点.

$$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-1}}{1 + e^{-2}}, \quad f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-1}}{1 + e^{-2}},$$

因为 $f(0-0) \neq f(0+0)$, 所以 $x=0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点.

$$f(1-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad f(1+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x-1}} - 1}{e^{-\frac{1}{x-1}} + e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}} = 0,$$

因为 $f(1-0) \neq f(1+0)$, 所以 $x=1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点.

109.【解】 $x=-1, x=0, x=1, x=2$ 为 $f(x)$ 的间断点,

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} -\frac{(x^2+1)}{(x^2-1)\arctan x} e^{\frac{1}{x-2}} = \infty$ 得 $x=-1$ 为第二类间断点,

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{x^2+1}{\arctan x} e^{\frac{1}{x-2}} = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 得 $x=0$ 为可去间断点,

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \infty$ 得 $x=1$ 为第二类间断点,

由 $f(2+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = +\infty$ 得 $x=2$ 为第二类间断点.

二、导数与微分

① 入门练习

◆ 填空题

1. 【解】(1) 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 3$ 得 $f(1) = 0, f'(1) = 3$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+2h) - f(1-h)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[2 \cdot \frac{f(1+2h) - f(1)}{2h} + \frac{f(1-h) - f(1)}{-h} \right] \\ &= 2f'(1) + f'(1) = 3f'(1) = 9. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x^2 - 1} = -1$ 得 $f(1) = 1$,

再由 $-1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2} f'(1)$ 得 $f'(1) = -2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\cosh) - 1}{h^2} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f[1 + (\cosh - 1)] - f(1)}{h^2} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f[1 + (\cosh - 1)] - f(1)}{\cosh - 1} \cdot \frac{\cosh - 1}{h^2} = -\frac{1}{2} f'(1) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

2. 【解】(1) $y' = 2 \sin \frac{1+x}{1-x} \cdot \cos \frac{1+x}{1-x} \cdot \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)' = \sin 2 \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) \cdot \frac{(1-x) - (1+x)(-1)}{(1-x)^2}$

$$= \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} \sin 2 \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right).$$

$$(2) y' = e^{\tan \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} e^{\tan \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$(3) y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\sqrt{1-x})^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}}.$$

$$(4) y' = 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\sqrt{x})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{(1+x)\sqrt{x}}.$$

3. 【解】(1) $y' = \frac{2 \ln(1+x)}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{2 \ln(1+x)}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1+x^2}.$

$$(2) y' = 2x2^x + x^2 2^x \ln 2.$$

$$(3) y' = \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot (1+x^2) - 2x \arctan x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1 - 2x \arctan x}{(1+x^2)^2}.$$

4. 【解】(1) 由 $y = a^{x^a} = e^{x^a \ln a}$ 得

$$y' = e^{x^a \ln a} \cdot a x^{a-1} \ln a = a x^{a-1} \cdot a^{x^a} \ln a.$$

(2) 由 $y = e^{\sin x \ln(1+x^2)}$ 得

$$y' = e^{\sin x \ln(1+x^2)} \cdot \left[\cos x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{2x \sin x}{1+x^2} \right] = (1+x^2)^{\sin x} \left[\cos x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{2x \sin x}{1+x^2} \right].$$

5. 【解】由 $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} x^2 (1+t^2)^{\frac{x}{\sin^2 t}} = x^2 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} [(1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}]^{\frac{x}{\sin^2 t}} = x^2 e^x$ 得

$$f'(x) = 2x e^x + x^2 e^x = (x^2 + 2x) e^x.$$

6. 【解】(1) 当 $x=0$ 时, $y=0$,

$$e^{x+y} = xy + 1 \text{ 两边同时对 } x \text{ 求导得 } e^{x+y} \cdot (1+y') = y + xy',$$

将 $x=0, y=0$ 代入得 $y'(0) = -1$.

(2) 当 $x=0$ 时, $y=1$,

$$\sin xy + y - 3x = 1 \text{ 两边同时对 } x \text{ 求导得 } \cos xy \cdot (y + xy') + y' - 3 = 0,$$

将 $x=0, y=1$ 代入得 $y'(0) = 2$.

7. 【解】(1) 当 $x=0$ 时, $y=1$,

$e^{xy} = \sin 2x + y^3$ 两边对 x 求导得

$$e^{xy} \cdot \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 2 \cos 2x + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx},$$

将 $x=0, y=1$ 代入得 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{1}{3}$.

(2) $e^{xy} = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ 两边同时对 x 求导得

$$e^{xy} \cdot \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx},$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x - ye^{xy}}{xe^{xy} - 2y}.$$

8. 【解】(1) 由 $y = \frac{1}{2x+1} = (2x+1)^{-1}$ 得

$$y' = (-1)(2x+1)^{-2} \cdot 2, y'' = (-1)(-2)(2x+1)^{-3} \cdot 2^2, \text{ 由归纳法得}$$

$$y^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n n! 2^n}{(2x+1)^{n+1}}.$$

(2) 由 $y = \ln(1-x-2x^2) = \ln[(1+x)(1-2x)] = \ln(1+x) + \ln(1-2x)$ 得

$$y' = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{2x-1},$$

由归纳法得

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(n)}(x) &= \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{(x+1)^n} + \frac{2 \cdot (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! 2^{n-1}}{(2x-1)^n} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{(x+1)^n} + \frac{2^n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{(2x-1)^n}. \end{aligned}$$

9. 【解】由 $\Delta y = \frac{\Delta x}{1+x^2} + o(\Delta x)$ 得 $y = y(x)$ 可微且 $y'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$,

从而 $y(x) = \arctan x + C$,

再由 $y(0) = 4$ 得 $C = 4$, 故 $y(x) = \arctan x + 4$.

$$10. \text{【解】} (1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2}} = 2t, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(2t)}{dx} = \frac{d(2t)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{1+t^2}} = 2(1+t^2).$$

$$(2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{2\cos 2t}{2t} = \frac{\cos 2t}{t},$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{\cos 2t}{t}\right)}{dx} = \frac{d\left(\frac{\cos 2t}{t}\right)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\frac{-2t \sin 2t - \cos 2t}{t^2}}{2t} = \frac{-2t \sin 2t - \cos 2t}{2t^3}.$$

◆ 解答题

$$11. \text{【解】} \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \frac{2 \sec^2 2x}{\tan 2x + 1} = -\frac{1}{x^2} e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \sin \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2 \sec^2 2x}{\tan 2x + 1}.$$

12. 【解】当 $x=0$ 时, $y=1$,

$2^{xy} + \ln(1+x^2) = y$ 两边同时对 x 求导得

$$2^{xy} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot (y + xy') + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = y',$$

解得 $y'(0) = \ln 2$, 故 $dy|_{x=0} = \ln 2 dx$.

13. 【解】当 $x=0$ 时, $y=1$,

$e^{x+y} - \sin xy = e$ 两边同时对 x 求导得

$$e^{x+y} \cdot (1+y') - \cos xy \cdot (y+xy') = 0, \text{代入得 } y'(0) = \frac{1}{e} - 1,$$

故所求的切线方程为

$$y - 1 = \left(\frac{1}{e} - 1\right)(x - 0), \text{即 } y = \left(\frac{1}{e} - 1\right)x + 1.$$

14. 【解】由 $f(0-0) = f(0) = f(0+0) = 0$ 得 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) = 2\cos 2x$;

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) = \frac{2}{1+2x}$;

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = 2,$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{x} = 2,$$

由 $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0) = 2$ 得 $f'(0) = 2$, 故

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2\cos 2x, & x < 0, \\ \frac{2}{1+2x}, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$15. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}},$$

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1$ 得 $f'_-(0) = 1$; 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 0$ 得 $f'_+(0) = 0$,

因为 $f'_-(0) \neq f'_+(0)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导.

16. 【解】 $f(0-0) = b, f(0) = f(0+0) = 1,$

由 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续得 $b=1;$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x + 1 - 1}{x} = 2,$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+ax) + 1 - 1}{x} = a,$$

由 $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$ 得 $a=2$, 即 $a=2, b=1.$

17. 【解】 $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right)$, 则

$$y^{(n)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}} - \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}} \right].$$

II 基础练习

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】(1) $y' = 2 \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \cdot \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right)$
 $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}).$

(2) $y' = 2 \arcsin \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\sqrt{x})^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}}.$

2. 【解】(1) $e^{xy} = x^2 + y + 1$ 两边同时对 x 求导得

$$e^{xy} \cdot \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 2x + \frac{dy}{dx}, \text{解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x - ye^{xy}}{xe^{xy} - 1}.$$

(2) 当 $x=0$ 时, 由 $y + \ln y = 1$ 得 $y=1,$

$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \ln y = 1 + 2xy$ 两边同时对 x 求导得

$$\frac{x + y \frac{dy}{dx}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = 2y + 2x \frac{dy}{dx}, \text{代入得 } \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = 1.$$

3. 【解】由 $y = x^{\sin 2x}$ 得 $y = e^{\sin 2x \ln x}$, 则

$$y' = e^{\sin 2x \ln x} \cdot \left(2 \cos 2x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \sin 2x \right) = \left(2 \cos 2x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \sin 2x \right) x^{\sin 2x},$$

故 $dy = \left(2 \cos 2x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \sin 2x \right) x^{\sin 2x} dx.$

4. 【解】 $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 两边同时对 x 求导得

$$\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{xy' - y}{x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{2x + 2yy'}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \text{解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x + y}{x - y}.$$

5.【解】当 $x=0$ 时,由 $e^{x+y} + \cos(xy) = \sin 3x + 2$ 得 $y=0$;

$e^{x+y} + \cos(xy) = \sin 3x + 2$ 两边同时对 x 求导得

$$e^{x+y} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) - \sin(xy) \cdot \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 3\cos 3x, \text{代入得} \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 2.$$

6.【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - 2}{x - 1} = 1$ 得 $f(1) = 2, f'(1) = 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(-1+2h)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1-2h)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} + 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-2h) - f(1)}{-2h} \\ &= 3f'(1) = 3. \end{aligned}$$

7.【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x - a} = 2$ 得 $f(a) = 1, f'(a) = 2$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^2(a+2h) - f^2(a-h)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [f(a+2h) + f(a-h)] \cdot \frac{f(a+2h) - f(a-h)}{h} \\ &= 2f(a) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+2h) - f(a-h)}{h} \\ &= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[2 \cdot \frac{f(a+2h) - f(a)}{2h} + \frac{f(a-h) - f(a)}{-h} \right] \\ &= 6f'(a) = 12. \end{aligned}$$

8.【解】方法一

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-1)(x+2)\cdots(x-99)(x+100) = 100!.$$

方法二

由 $f'(x) = (x-1)(x+2)\cdots(x-99)(x+100) + x(x+2)\cdots(x+100) + \cdots + x(x-1)(x+2)\cdots(x-99)$ 得 $f'(0) = 100!$.

9.【解】因为 $f(x)$ 为奇函数,所以 $f'(x)$ 为偶函数,即 $f'(-1) = 2$, 故

$$\left. \frac{d}{dx} f(x^3) \right|_{x=-1} = 3x^2 f'(x^3) \Big|_{x=-1} = 3f'(-1) = 6.$$

10.【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) + 2}{x - 1} = 3$ 得 $f(1) = -2, f'(1) = 3$;

$$f(-3) = f(-4+1) = f(1) = -2, f'(-3) = f'(1) = 3,$$

故所求的切线方程为

$$y + 2 = 3(x + 3), \text{即 } y = 3x + 7.$$

11.【解】 $f(0+0) = a, f(0) = f(0-0) = 1$,

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续,所以 $a=1$;

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{x} = 2;$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{bx} - 1}{x} = b,$$

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导,所以 $b=2$.

$$12. \text{【解】}(1) \int_0^x f(2x-t) dt \stackrel{2x-t=u}{=} \int_{2x}^x f(u)(-du) = \int_x^{2x} f(u) du,$$

再由 $x - \ln(1+x) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 (x \rightarrow 0)$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(2x-t) dt}{x - \ln(1+x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{2x} f(u) du}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(2x) - f(x)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[4 \frac{f(2x) - f(0)}{2x} - \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \right] \\ &= 4f'(0) - f'(0) = 3f'(0) = 3\pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) dt &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x f(x^2 - t^2) d(x^2 - t^2) \\ &\stackrel{x^2 - t^2 = u}{=} -\frac{1}{2} \int_{x^2}^0 f(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2} f(u) du, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) dt = x f(x^2).$$

$$13. \text{【解】} \text{由 } \int_0^x f(x-t) dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_x^0 f(u)(-du) = \int_0^x f(u) du \text{ 得}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(x-t) dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \frac{1}{2} f'(0) = 2.$$

$$14. \text{【解】} \frac{dy}{dx} = 2xf'(x^2), \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=-1} = -2f'(1),$$

Δy 的线性部分即函数 $y = f(x^2)$ 在点 $x_0 = -1$ 处的微分, 即

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=-1} \Delta x = 0.15, \text{ 或 } -2f'(1) \times 0.05 = 0.15, \text{ 解得 } f'(1) = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

$$15. \text{【解】} \text{令 } f(x) = \frac{7x-2}{2x^2+x-1} = \frac{7x-2}{(2x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{2x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1},$$

由 $A(x+1) + B(2x-1) = 7x-2$ 得 $A=1, B=3$, 从而有

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n n! 2^n}{(2x-1)^{n+1}} + \frac{3(-1)^n n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}},$$

$$\text{故 } f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^n n! 2^n}{(-1)^{n+1}} + 3(-1)^n n! = -n! 2^n + 3(-1)^n n!.$$

$$16. \text{【解】}(1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{2\cos 2t}{2t} = \frac{\cos 2t}{t},$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d\left(\frac{\cos 2t}{t}\right)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-2t \sin 2t - \cos 2t}{t^2} = -\frac{2t \sin 2t + \cos 2t}{t^3}.$$

$$(2) \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+t},$$

$e^{yt} = y + 2t + 1$ 两边同时对 t 求导得

$$e^{yt} \cdot \left(y + t \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{dy}{dt} + 2, \text{ 解得 } \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2 - ye^{yt}}{te^{yt} - 1},$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{(t+1)(2-ye^{yt})}{te^{yt}-1}.$$

◆ 选择题

17. 【解】 $F(0) = f(0)$,

$$F'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0) + f(x) |\sin x|}{x} = f'(0) - f(0);$$

$$F'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0) + f(x) |\sin x|}{x} = f'(0) + f(0),$$

因为 $F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 所以 $F'_-(0) = F'_+(0)$,

于是 $f(0) = 0$, 故应选(A).

18. 【解】 $F'(x) = f(\ln x) \cdot (\ln x)' - f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = \frac{1}{x}f(\ln x) + \frac{1}{x^2}f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$, 应选(A).

19. 【解】设 $g(1) = 0$, $f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1-x}{x-1} \cdot (x^2+x+1)g(x) = 0$,

$$f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^2+x+1)g(x) = 0,$$

因为 $f'_-(1) = f'_+(1) = 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处可导.

设 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处可导,

$$f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1-x}{x-1} \cdot (x^2+x+1)g(x) = -3g(1),$$

$$f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^2+x+1)g(x) = 3g(1),$$

因为 $f'_-(1) = f'_+(1) = 0$, 所以 $g(1) = 0$,

故 $g(1) = 0$ 为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处可导的充分必要条件, 应选(C).

20. 【解】因为 $f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$, $f(0) = f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 g(x) = 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在

$x=0$ 处连续;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-\cos x}{x\sqrt{x}} = 0, \text{ 即 } f'_+(0) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} xg(x) = 0, \text{ 即 } f'_-(0) = 0,$$

因为 $f'_+(0) = f'_-(0) = 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 应选(D).

21. 【解】显然 $f(0) = 0$, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

又由 $|f(x)| \leq x^2$ 得 $0 \leq \left| \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \right| \leq |x|$, 根据夹逼定理得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = 0, \text{ 即 } f'(0) = 0, \text{ 选(C).}$$

22. 【解】当 $x=0$ 时, 由 $-\int_1^y e^{-t^2} dt = 0$ 得 $y=1$,

$$x - \int_1^{x+y} e^{-t^2} dt = 0 \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导得 } 1 - e^{-(x+y)^2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 0,$$

解得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{(x+y)^2} - 1$, 且 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = e - 1$,

由 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = e^{(x+y)^2} \cdot 2(x+y) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right)$ 得 $y''(0) = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=0} = 2e^2$, 应选(A).

23. 【解】取 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, 显然 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$, 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = +\infty$, (A) 不对;

取 $f(x) = \cos x$, 显然 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-\sin x) = 0$, 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \neq 0$, (B) 不对;

取 $f(x) = x$, 显然 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 1$, (C) 不对, 应选(D).

事实上, 取 $\varepsilon = \frac{A}{2} > 0$, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = A$, 所以存在 $X > 0$, 当 $x > X$ 时,

$$|f'(x) - A| < \frac{A}{2}, \text{ 从而 } f'(x) > \frac{A}{2}.$$

当 $x > X$ 时, $f(x) - f(X) = f'(\xi)(x - X) > \frac{A}{2}(x - X) (X < \xi < x)$,

从而 $f(x) > f(X) + \frac{A}{2}(x - X)$, 两边取极限得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, 应选(D).

24. 【解】因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0) = 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x = 0$, 得 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 且 $f'(0) = 0$;

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) = 3x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x \cos \frac{1}{x}$; 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) = 2x$,

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = f'(0)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处导数连续, 选(D).

25. 【解】因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + x + 1) = 3 = f(1)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处连续.

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x + 1 - 3}{x - 1} = 3$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处可导.

当 $x \neq 1$ 时, $f'(x) = 2x + 1$, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f'(x) = 3 = f'(1)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处连续可导, 选(D).

26. 【解】因为 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 所以 $f'(x)$ 为偶函数, 故在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 内有 $f'(x) > 0$. 因为 $f''(x)$ 为奇函数, 所以在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 内 $f''(x) < 0$, 选(C).

◇ 解答题

27. 【解】因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} = f(0)$,

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{2}}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(e^x - 1) - 2x - x(e^x - 1)}{x^2(e^x - 1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^x - 2 - x - xe^x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - xe^x}{x^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{12} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-xe^x}{x} = -\frac{1}{12},
 \end{aligned}$$

则 $f'(0) = -\frac{1}{12}$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导.

$$28. \text{【解】} f(0) = f(0-0) = 0, \quad f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \tan \sqrt{t} dt}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x \tan x}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = 0,$$

由 $f(0-0) = f(0+0) = f(0)$ 得 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续;

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = 0 \text{ 得 } f'_-(0) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \tan \sqrt{t} dt}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x \cdot \tan x}{\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0 \text{ 得 } f'_+(0) = 0,$$

因为 $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0) = 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导.

$$29. \text{【解】}(1) y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}},$$

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2x = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

$$(2) y' = \frac{1}{\tan \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \sec^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin(2\sqrt{x^2 + 1})}.$$

$$30. \text{【解】} y' = f' \left(\frac{2x-1}{x+1} \right) \cdot \frac{2(x+1) - (2x-1)}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \ln \frac{2x-1}{x+1}.$$

$$31. \text{【解】}(1) x=0 \text{ 代入 } \sin(xy) + \ln(y-x) = x \text{ 得 } y=1,$$

$$\sin(xy) + \ln(y-x) = x \text{ 两边关于 } x \text{ 求导得 } \cos(xy) \cdot \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx}\right) + \frac{\frac{dy}{dx} - 1}{y-x} = 1,$$

$$\text{将 } x=0, y=1 \text{ 代入上式得 } \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 1.$$

(2) 当 $x=0$ 时, $y=1$.

$$2^{xy} = x + y \text{ 两边关于 } x \text{ 求导得 } 2^{xy} \ln 2 \cdot \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx},$$

$$\text{将 } x=0, y=1 \text{ 代入得 } \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \ln 2 - 1, \text{ 故 } dy|_{x=0} = (\ln 2 - 1)dx.$$

(3) $x=0$ 时, $y=0$.

$$e^{-y} + x(y-x) = 1 + x \text{ 两边关于 } x \text{ 求导得 } -e^{-y}y' + y - x + x(y' - 1) = 1, \text{ 则 } y'(0) = -1;$$

$$-e^{-y}y' + y - x + x(y' - 1) = 1 \text{ 两边关于 } x \text{ 求导得 } e^{-y}(y')^2 - e^{-y}y'' + 2(y' - 1) + xy'' = 0,$$

代入得 $y''(0) = -3$.

(4) $x=0$ 时, $y=1$.

$x - \int_1^{x+y} e^{-t^2} dt = 0$ 两边关于 x 求导得 $1 - e^{-(x+y)^2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 0$, 代入得 $\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=0} = e - 1$.

(5) 由 $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} x(1+tx)^{\frac{1}{t}} = x \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} [(1+tx)^{\frac{1}{tx}}]^x = xe^x$ 得 $f'(x) = (x+1)e^x$,

从而 $f'(1) = 2e$, 故 $df(x)|_{x=1} = 2edx$.

32. 【解】由 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{3e^{3t} f'(e^{3t}-1)}{f'(t)}$ 得 $\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{t=0} = \frac{3f'(0)}{f'(0)} = 3$.

33. 【解】由 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(-3^{-x}) \ln 3}{2+3^{-x}}$ 得 $\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=0} = -\frac{\ln 3}{3}$,

故 $dy|_{x=0} = -\frac{1}{3} \ln 3 dx$.

34. 【解】令 $f(x) = \frac{4x-3}{2x^2-3x-2} = \frac{4x-3}{(x-2)(2x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{2x+1}$,

由 $A(2x+1) + B(x-2) = 4x-3$ 得 $\begin{cases} 2A+B=4, \\ A-2B=-3, \end{cases}$ 解得 $A=1, B=2$,

即 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{2}{2x+1}$, 故 $f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x-2)^{n+1}} + \frac{(-1)^n n! 2^{n+1}}{(2x+1)^{n+1}}$.

35. 【解】 $y^{(n)} = C_n^0 x^2 (\ln x)^{(n)} + C_n^1 2x \cdot (\ln x)^{(n-1)} + C_n^2 2 \cdot (\ln x)^{(n-2)}$,

由 $(\ln x)^{(n)} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(n-1)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{x^n}$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(n)} &= \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{x^{n-2}} + \frac{2n(-1)^{n-2} (n-2)!}{x^{n-2}} + n(n-1) \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n-3} (n-3)!}{x^{n-2}} \\ &= \frac{2(-1)^{n-1} (n-3)!}{x^{n-2}} \quad (n \geq 3). \end{aligned}$$

36. 【解】由 $\int_0^{x^2} xf(x-t)dt = x \int_0^{x^2} f(x-t)dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} x \int_x^{x-x^2} f(u)(-du) = x \int_{x-x^2}^x f(u)du$ 得

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} xf(x-t)dt = \int_{x-x^2}^x f(u)du + x[f(x) - (1-2x)f(x-x^2)].$$

37. 【解】 $f(0-0) = 1, f(0) = f(0+0) = c$, 由 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 连续得 $c=1$;

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{2x}, & x < 0, \\ 2ax + b, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = 2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = b, f'(0) = b$, 由 $f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 连续得 $b=2$, 即

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{2x}, & x < 0, \\ 2ax + 2, & x \geq 0; \end{cases}$$

$$f''_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2e^{2x} - 2}{x} = 4,$$

$$f''_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2ax + 2 - 2}{x} = 2a,$$

由 $f''(0)$ 存在得 $a=2$.

38. 【解】当 $x=y=0$ 时, $f(0) = 2f(0)$, 于是 $f(0) = 0$.

对任意的 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f(h) + 2xh - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} + 2x \right] = 2x + f'(0) = 2x + 1, \end{aligned}$$

则 $f(x) = x^2 + x + C$, 因为 $f(0) = 0$, 所以 $C = 0$, 故 $f(x) = x + x^2$.

39. 【解】因为 $0 \leq |f(x)| = |x| \cdot \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}} \leq |x|$, 得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 = f(0)$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$

处连续.

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1, \text{ 得 } f'_-(0) = 1,$$

$$\text{再由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 0, \text{ 得 } f'_+(0) = 0,$$

因为 $f'_-(0) \neq f'_+(0)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不可导.

$$\begin{aligned} 40. \text{【证明】} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) + f(a-h) - 2f(a)}{h^2} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a+h) - f'(a-h)}{2h} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f'(a+h) - f'(a)}{h} + \frac{f'(a-h) - f'(a)}{-h} \right] = f''(a). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 41. \text{【解】} \int_{-a}^a f(x+a) dx - \int_{-a}^a f(x-a) dx &= \int_{-a}^a f(x+a) d(x+a) - \int_{-a}^a f(x-a) d(x-a) \\ &= \int_0^{2a} f(x) dx - \int_{-2a}^0 f(x) dx = \int_0^{2a} f(x) dx + \int_0^{-2a} f(x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

又由 $\ln(1+a) = a - \frac{a^2}{2} + o(a^2)$, 得 $a \rightarrow 0$ 时, $a - \ln(1+a) \sim \frac{a^2}{2}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a - \ln(1+a)} \left[\int_{-a}^a f(x+a) dx - \int_{-a}^a f(x-a) dx \right] &= 2 \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{2a} f(x) dx + \int_0^{-2a} f(x) dx}{a^2} \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(2a) - 2f(-2a)}{a} = 4 \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(2a) - f(0)}{2a} + \frac{f(-2a) - f(0)}{-2a} \right] = 8f'(0) = 8. \end{aligned}$$

42. 【解】方程 $\int_0^{x^2} t e^t dt + \int_0^{\ln y} e^t \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = e^{x^2}$ 两边对 x 求导得

$$2x \cdot x^2 e^{x^2} + y \sqrt{1 + \ln^2 y} \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x e^{x^2}, \text{ 则 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x(1-x^2)e^{x^2}}{\sqrt{1+\ln^2 y}}.$$

43. 【解】 $g(x) = -x^2 \int_0^x f(x-t) d(x-t) \stackrel{u=x-t}{=} -x^2 \int_x^0 f(u) du = x^2 \int_0^x f(u) du,$

$$g'(x) = 2x \int_0^x f(u) du + x^2 f(x).$$

44. 【证明】 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{2}$ 两边关于 x 求导得 $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$, 解得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}}$,

切线方程为 $Y - y = -\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}}(X - x)$,

令 $Y=0$ 得 $X=x+\sqrt{xy}$; 令 $X=0$ 得 $Y=y+\sqrt{xy}$,

则 $X+Y=x+2\sqrt{xy}+y=(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y})^2=2$.

$$45. \text{【解】} f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)f(h) - f(x)}{h} = f(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - 1}{h},$$

由 $f(0) = f^2(0)$, 得 $f(0) = 0$ 或 $f(0) = 1$,

若 $f(0) = 0$, 则对任意的 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 有 $f(x) = f(x)f(0) = 0$,

则 $f'(x) \equiv 0$, 与 $f'(0) = 1$ 矛盾, 从而 $f(0) = 1$,

于是 $f'(x) = f(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - 1}{h} = f(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = f(x)f'(0) = f(x)$,

即 $f'(x) - f(x) = 0$, 解得 $f(x) = Ce^{-\int dx} = Ce^x$, 由 $f(0) = 1$ 得 $C = 1$, 故 $f(x) = e^x$.

46. 【证明】(1) 对任意的 $x_0 \in [a, b]$, 由已知条件得

$$0 \leq |f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq M |x - x_0|^k, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0),$$

再由 x_0 的任意性得 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续.

(2) 对任意的 $x_0 \in [a, b]$, 因为 $k > 1$, 所以 $0 \leq \left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right| \leq M |x - x_0|^{k-1}$,

由夹逼定理得 $f'(x_0) = 0$, 因为 x_0 是任意一点, 所以 $f'(x) \equiv 0$, 故 $f(x) \equiv$ 常数.

47. 【解】由 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 得 $b=0$.

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+ax)}{x} = a,$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x} = 2,$$

由 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 得 $a=2$,

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x, & x \leq 0, \\ \ln(1+2x), & x > 0, \end{cases} \text{ 则 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 2, & x \leq 0, \\ \frac{2}{1+2x}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

48. 【解】当 $x \in [-1, 0]$ 时, $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}f(x+1) = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)(x^2+2x)$,

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)(x^2+2x)}{x} = 1,$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(x^2-1)}{x} = -1,$$

因为 $f'_-(0) \neq f'_+(0)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导.

49. 【解】 $\int_0^x \cos(x-t)^2 dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_x^0 \cos u^2 (-du) = \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt$,

等式 $\int_1^{y-x^2} e^{t^2} dt = \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt$ 两边对 x 求导, 得 $e^{(y-x^2)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{dy}{dx} - 2x\right) = \cos x^2$,

于是 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + e^{-(y-x^2)^2} \cos x^2$.

50. 【解】(1) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = f'(0) = g(0)$, 所以 $g(x)$ 在 $x=0$

处连续.

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } g'(x) = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, 由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x)}{x} - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f'(0)x}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } g'(0) = \frac{1}{2} f''(0), \text{ 即 } g'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2}, & x \neq 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} f''(0), & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf'(x) - f'(0)x}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f'(0)x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0) = g'(0), \end{aligned}$$

所以 $g'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

51. 【解】因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 从而有

$$f(0+0) = 2a = f(0) = f(0-0) = 3b,$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+3x) + 2a(e^x - 1)}{x} = 3 + 2a,$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{5 \arctan \frac{2x}{1-x} + 3b(x+1)^2 - 3b}{x} = 10 + 6b,$$

由 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 则 $3 + 2a = 10 + 6b$, 解得 $a = -\frac{7}{2}, b = -\frac{7}{3}$.

三、中值定理与一元函数微分学的应用

① 入门练习

1. 【解】 $f(x) \in C[1, 2]$, $f(x)$ 在 $(1, 2)$ 内可导, 且 $f(1) = f(2) = 2$,

显然 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 上满足罗尔定理的条件, 则存在 $\xi \in (1, 2)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$,

而 $f'(x) = 2x - 3$, 令 $f'(\xi) = 0$ 得 $\xi = \frac{3}{2}$.

2. 【解】 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$, 由 $f(x) = f'(\theta x)x$ 得

$$\ln(1+x) = \frac{x}{1+\theta x},$$

$$\text{解得 } \theta = \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 【解】由 $f(x) - f(0) = f'(\theta x)x$ 得

$$e^x - 1 = e^{\theta x} x, \text{ 解得 } \theta = \frac{\ln \frac{e^x - 1}{x}}{x},$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \theta = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{e^x - 1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x} \right)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

4. 【解】令 $f(x) = \sin x$, $f'(x) = \cos x$, 则

$$\sin \frac{1}{n} - \sin \frac{1}{n+1} = f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) = f'(\xi) \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \cos \xi,$$

$$\text{其中 } \frac{1}{n+1} < \xi < \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left(\sin \frac{1}{n} - \sin \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cos \xi = 1.$$

5. 【解】令 $f'(x) = (1 - 2x)e^{-2x} = 0$ 得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$,

当 $x < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $x > \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$,

则 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 为 $f(x)$ 的最大值点, 最大值为 $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} = \frac{1}{2e}$.

6. 【解】 $y' = -2xe^{-x^2}$, $y'' = (4x^2 - 2)e^{-x^2}$,

令 $y'' = (4x^2 - 2)e^{-x^2} = 0$ 得 $x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,

当 $x < -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时, $y'' > 0$; 当 $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时, $y'' < 0$; 当 $x > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时, $y'' > 0$,

故 $\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, e^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ 与 $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, e^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ 皆为曲线 $y = e^{-x^2}$ 的拐点,

曲线 $y = e^{-x^2}$ 的凸区间为 $\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$.

$$7. 【解】 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t \cos t dt + \cos x - 1}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{4x^3},$$

由 $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^2)$, $x \cos x = x - \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3)$,

$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$ 得

$$x \cos x - \sin x = -\frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) \sim -\frac{x^3}{3},$$

$$\text{故} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t \cos t dt + \cos x - 1}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{12}.$$

$$8. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^2 \arctan^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^4},$$

$$\text{由 } e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^2) \text{ 得 } e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4),$$

$$\text{从而有 } e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4) \sim \frac{x^4}{8},$$

$$\text{故} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^2 \arctan^2 x} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$9. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 + 1}{x^3 + x^2} = 2,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - 2x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 + 1}{x^2 + x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-6x^2 + 1}{x^2 + x} = -6,$$

故所求曲线的斜渐近线为

$$y = 2x - 6.$$

10. 【解】曲线 L 的参数方程为

$$L: \begin{cases} x = e^{2\theta} \cos \theta, \\ y = e^{2\theta} \sin \theta, \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = 2e^{2\theta} \cos \theta - e^{2\theta} \sin \theta, \frac{dy}{d\theta} = 2e^{2\theta} \sin \theta + e^{2\theta} \cos \theta, \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta \\ &= \sqrt{(2e^{2\theta} \cos \theta - e^{2\theta} \sin \theta)^2 + (2e^{2\theta} \sin \theta + e^{2\theta} \cos \theta)^2} d\theta \\ &= e^{2\theta} \sqrt{4\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + 4\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \sqrt{5} e^{2\theta} d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

$$11. \text{【解】} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}, \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dx} = \frac{d\left(\frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}\right)}{dx} = \frac{d\left(\frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}\right)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\left(\frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}\right)'}{a(1 - \cos t)} \\ &= \frac{\cos t(1 - \cos t) - \sin^2 t}{a(1 - \cos t)^3} = -\frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{a},$$

则所求的曲率为

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}a}.$$

◆ 选择题

12. 【解】若 $x=a$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极值点, 则 $f'(a)=0$ 或 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处不可导, 反之不对, 所以应选(D).

13. 【解】因为 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 所以 $f'(x)$ 为偶函数, $f''(x)$ 为奇函数, 故当 $x \in (-\infty, 0)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0, f''(x) < 0$, 应选(C).

14. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \infty$ 得 $x = -1$ 为铅直渐近线;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$ 得 $x = 1$ 不是铅直渐近线;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^3 - x^2}{x^2 - 1} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - x^2}{x^2 - 1} = -1$ 得 $y = x - 1$ 为曲线的斜渐近线, 应选(B).

15. 【解】因为 $f(x)$ 连续, 所以由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - 1}{(x - 2)^2} = -3$ 得 $f(2) = 1$,

存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x - 2| < \delta$ 时, $\frac{f(x) - 1}{(x - 2)^2} < 0$, 即 $f(x) < 1 = f(2)$, 即 $x = 2$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极大值点, 应选(A).

16. 【解】令 $f'(x) = (2x - x^2)e^{-x} = 0$ 得 $x = 0, x = 2$,

当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $0 < x < 2$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $x > 2$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 则 $x = 0$ 为极小值点, $x = 2$ 为极大值点, 应选(C).

17. 【解】由拉格朗日中值定理得

$$-f(-1) = f(0) - f(-1) = f'(\xi_1), \text{ 其中 } -1 < \xi_1 < 0,$$

$$f(1) = f(1) - f(0) = f'(\xi_2), \text{ 其中 } 0 < \xi_2 < 1,$$

因为 $f''(x) > 0$, 所以 $f'(x)$ 单调递增,

又因为 $\xi_1 < 0 < \xi_2$, 所以 $f'(\xi_1) < f'(0) < f'(\xi_2)$, 即 $-f(-1) < f'(0) < f(1)$, 应选(B).

◆ 解答题

18. 【证明】由积分中值定理, 存在 $c \in [1, 3]$, 使得

$$\int_1^3 f(x) dx = 2f(c),$$

由 $2f(0) = 2f(c)$ 得 $f(0) = f(c)$, 由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, c) \subset (0, 3)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$.

19. 【证明】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} = 0$ 得 $f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 0$,

因为 $f(0) = f(1) = 1$, 所以由罗尔定理, 存在 $c \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f'(c) = 0$;

因为 $f'(0) = f'(c) = 0$ 且 $f(x)$ 二阶可导, 所以存在 $\xi \in (0, c) \subset (0, 1)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = 0$.

20. 【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = xf(x)$,

由 $f(1) = 0$ 得 $\varphi(0) = \varphi(1) = 0$,

由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = xf'(x) + f(x)$, 故 $\xi f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = 0$.

21. 【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = e^{-2x} f(x)$,

由 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ 得 $\varphi(a) = \varphi(b) = 0$,

由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = e^{-2x}[f'(x) - 2f(x)]$ 且 $e^{-2x} \neq 0$, 故 $f'(\xi) - 2f(\xi) = 0$.

22. 【证明】由拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $\xi_1 \in (0, 1), \xi_2 \in (1, 2)$, 使得

$$f(1) - f(0) = f'(\xi_1), 0 < \xi_1 < 1,$$

$$f(2) - f(1) = f'(\xi_2), 1 < \xi_2 < 2,$$

因为 $f''(x) > 0$, 所以 $f'(x)$ 单调递增,

又因为 $\xi_1 < \xi_2$, 所以 $f'(\xi_1) < f'(\xi_2)$, 即 $f(1) - f(0) < f(2) - f(1)$,

故 $2f(1) < f(2)$.

23. 【证明】令 $g(x) = \ln x, g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \neq 0 (a < x < b)$, 由柯西中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使

$$\text{得 } \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\ln b - \ln a} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{\frac{1}{\xi}}, \text{ 整理得}$$

$$f(b) - f(a) = \xi f'(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

24. 【解】(1) 方法一

由 $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^2), \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$ 得

$$x \cos x - \sin x = -\frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) \sim -\frac{x^3}{3},$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

方法二

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - x \sin x - \cos x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

(2) 方法一

由 $(1+x)^a = 1 + ax + \frac{a(a-1)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2)$ 得

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + o(x^2), \sqrt{1-x} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + o(x^2),$$

于是 $\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} - 2 = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + o(x^2) \sim -\frac{1}{4}x^2$,

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} - 2}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

方法二

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} - 2}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}}{2x} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}} = -\frac{1}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

25. 【证明】方法一

令 $f(x) = x - \ln(1+x)$, $f(0) = 0$,

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{x}{1+x} > 0 (x > 0),$$

由 $\begin{cases} f(0) = 0, \\ f'(x) > 0 (x > 0) \end{cases}$ 得 $f(x) > 0 (x > 0)$, 即 $x > 0$ 时, $\ln(1+x) < x$;

令 $g(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{x}{1+x}$, $g(0) = 0$,

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} > 0 (x > 0),$$

由 $\begin{cases} g(0) = 0, \\ g'(x) > 0 (x > 0) \end{cases}$ 得 $g(x) > 0 (x > 0)$, 即 $x > 0$ 时, $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x)$.

综上, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x$.

方法二

令 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$,

当 $x > 0$ 时, 由拉格朗日中值定理得

$$f(x) = f(x) - f(0) = f'(\xi)x, \text{ 即 } \ln(1+x) = \frac{x}{1+\xi}, \text{ 其中 } 0 < \xi < x,$$

由 $\frac{x}{1+x} < \frac{x}{1+\xi} < x$ 得 $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x (x > 0)$.

26. 【证明】令 $f(x) = e^x - 1 - x$, $f(0) = 0$,

$$f'(x) = e^x - 1 > 0 (x > 0),$$

由 $\begin{cases} f(0) = 0, \\ f'(x) > 0 (x > 0) \end{cases}$ 得 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) > 0$, 即 $e^x > 1 + x$.

27. 【证明】令 $f(x) = e^x - 1 - (1+x)\ln(1+x)$, $f(0) = 0$,

$$f'(x) = e^x - 1 - \ln(1+x),$$

因为当 $x > 0$ 时, $\ln(1+x) < x$,

所以当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) = e^x - 1 - \ln(1+x) > e^x - 1 - x > 0$,

由 $\begin{cases} f(0) = 0, \\ f'(x) > 0 (x > 0) \end{cases}$ 得 $f(x) > 0 (x > 0)$, 即

当 $x > 0$ 时, $e^x - 1 > (1+x)\ln(1+x)$.

28. 【解】因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \infty$, 所以曲线没有水平渐近线;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y = \infty$ 得 $x = 1$ 为曲线的铅直渐近线;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = 2, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x^2 + x + 2}{x - 1} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x + 2}{x - 1} = 3$ 得
 $y = 2x + 3$ 为曲线的斜渐近线.

29. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = 0$ 得 $y = 0$ 为曲线的一条水平渐近线;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} y = \infty$ 得 $x = -1$ 为一条铅直渐近线;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} y = \pi, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = -\pi$ 得 $x = 0$ 不是曲线的铅直渐近线;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-2}{x+1} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{8}$ 得 $x = 1$ 不是铅直渐近线.

30. 【解】设 $f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x}{e} + 1 (x > 0)$,

令 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e} = 0$ 得 $x = e$,

$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$, 由 $f''(e) = -\frac{1}{e^2} < 0$ 得 $x = e$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极大值点,

极大值为 $f(e) = 1 > 0$,

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, 所以 $f(x)$ 有且仅有两个不同的零点, 即方程 $\ln x = \frac{x}{e} - 1$ 有且仅有两个不同的根.

31. 【解】令 $f(x) = kx + \frac{1}{x^2} - 1, f'(x) = k - \frac{2}{x^3}$,

当 $k \leq 0$ 时, $f'(x) = k - \frac{2}{x^3} < 0$, 即当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 单调递减,

由 $f(0+0) = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) < 0$ 得方程 $kx + \frac{1}{x^2} = 1$ 有唯一根;

当 $k > 0$ 时, 令 $f'(x) = k - \frac{2}{x^3} = 0$, 解得 $x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{k}}$,

当 $x \in (0, \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{k}})$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $x > \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{k}}$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 即 $x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{k}}$ 为最小值点,

最小值为 $m = f\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{k}}\right) = \frac{3 - \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{k^2}}}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{k^2}}}$,

当 $m = 0$, 即 $k = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$ 时, 方程有唯一根, 故当 $k \leq 0$ 或 $k = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$ 时, 方程有唯一根.

II 基础练习

◆ 填空题

1. 【解】显然 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 2]$ 上连续, 在 $(-1, 2)$ 内可导, 且 $f(-1) = f(2) = 0$,

由罗尔定理,存在 $\xi \in (-1, 2)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$, 即 $2\xi - 1 = 0$, 故 $\xi = \frac{1}{2}$.

2. 【解】 $f'(x) = \cos x$, 由 $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - f(0) = f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\theta\right) \frac{\pi}{2}$ 得 $\cos \frac{\pi}{2}\theta = \frac{2}{\pi}$, 解得 $\theta = \frac{2}{\pi} \arccos \frac{2}{\pi}$.

3. 【解】由 $f(x) - f(0) = f'(\theta x)x$ 得 $2e^{2x} = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x}$, 解得 $\theta = \frac{1}{2x} \ln \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2x}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \theta &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2x} \ln \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2x} \stackrel{2x=t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{e^t - 1}{t}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{e^t - 1 - t}{t}\right)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1 - t}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1}{2t} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 【解】因为 $x = 1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极值点, 所以 $f'(1) = 0$, 代入得 $f''(1) = 2 - e < 0$, 故 $x = 1$ 为极大值点.

5. 【解】由 $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^2)$ 得 $e^{-x^2} = 1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4)$, 即 $e^{-x^2} - 1 + x^2 \sim \frac{x^4}{2}$;

由 $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$ 得 $x - \sin x \sim \frac{x^3}{6}$, 从而 $\ln(1 + 2x)(x - \sin x) \sim \frac{x^4}{3}$,

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2} - 1 + x^2}{\ln(1 + 2x)(x - \sin x)} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

6. 【解】由 $(1+x)^a = 1 + ax + \frac{a(a-1)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2)$ 得 $\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + o(x^2)$,

$$\text{于是 } \sqrt{1+x} - 1 - \frac{x}{2} \sim -\frac{x^2}{8}, \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1 - \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{8}.$$

7. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 + 1} \arctan x = -\pi$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 + 1} \arctan x = \pi \text{ 得}$$

曲线的水平渐近线为 $y = -\pi, y = \pi$.

8. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - 2x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2xe^{\frac{1}{x}} - 2x) = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} = 2$ 得

曲线的斜渐近线为 $y = 2x + 2$.

9. 【解】 $f'(x) = -2(x-1)e^{-(x-1)^2}, f''(x) = [4(x-1)^2 - 2]e^{-(x-1)^2}$,

$$\text{令 } f''(x) = 0 \text{ 得 } x = 1 \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

当 $x < 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时, $f''(x) > 0$; 当 $1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < x < 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时, $f''(x) < 0$; 当 $x > 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时,

$f''(x) > 0$, 且 $f\left(1 \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, 故点 $\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, e^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right), \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, e^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ 为曲线的拐点.

10. 【解】 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-\sin t}{\cos t}, \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -1$;

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{-\sin t}{\cos t}\right)}{dx} = \frac{d\left(\frac{-\sin t}{\cos t}\right)/dt}{dx/dt} = -\frac{1}{\cos^3 t}, \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -2\sqrt{2},$$

$$\text{故曲率 } K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{(1+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1.$$

◆ 选择题

11. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -\infty$ 得 $x=0$ 为铅直渐近线; 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 得 $y = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 为水平渐近线,

显然该曲线没有斜渐近线, 又因为 $x \rightarrow 1$ 及 $x \rightarrow -2$ 时, 函数值不趋于无穷大, 故共有两条渐近线, 选(B).

12. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty,$

$$\text{令 } f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 0, \text{ 得 } x = \pm 1, f''(x) = 6x,$$

由 $f''(-1) = -6 < 0$, 得 $x = -1$ 为函数的极大值点, 极大值为 $f(-1) = 2 + k$,

由 $f''(1) = 6 > 0$, 得 $x = 1$ 为函数的极小值点, 极小值为 $f(1) = -2 + k$,

因为 $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + k$ 只有一个零点, 所以 $2 + k < 0$ 或 $-2 + k > 0$, 故 $|k| > 2$, 选(C).

$$\begin{aligned} 13. \text{【解】 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x) - 2xf(x)}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x) - 2x - 2x[f(x) - f(0)]}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\ln(1+2x) - 2x}{x^2} - 2 \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x) - 2x}{x^2} = 4 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+t) - t}{t^2} = 4 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+t} - 1}{2t} = -2,$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = -1, \text{ 选(B).}$$

14. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{(x-a)^2} = -1$, 根据极限的保号性, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x-a| < \delta$ 时,

有 $\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{(x-a)^2} < 0$, 从而有 $f(x) < f(a)$, 于是 $f(a)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极大值, 选(B).

15. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x^2} = -2$ 得 $f(0) = 1$,

由极限的保号性, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x| < \delta$ 时, $\frac{f(x) - 1}{x^2} < 0$, 即 $f(x) < 1 = f(0)$,

故 $x=0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极大值点, 选(D).

16. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f''(x)}{\sin^3 \pi x} = 2$ 及 $f(x)$ 二阶连续可导得 $f''(1) = 0$,

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f''(x)}{\sin^3 \pi x} = 2 > 0$, 所以由极限保号性, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x-1| < \delta$ 时, $\frac{f''(x)}{\sin^3 \pi x} > 0$,

从而 $\begin{cases} f''(x) > 0, x \in (1-\delta, 1), \\ f''(x) < 0, x \in (1, 1+\delta), \end{cases}$ 故 $(1, f(1))$ 是曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点, 选(C).

17. 【解】因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{|x|+x^3} = -1 < 0$, 所以由极限的保号性, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x| < \delta$ 时,

$$\frac{f''(x)}{|x|+x^3} < 0. \text{ 注意到 } x^3 = o(x), \text{ 所以当 } 0 < |x| < \delta \text{ 时, } f''(x) < 0,$$

从而 $f'(x)$ 在 $(-\delta, \delta)$ 内单调递减, 再由 $f'(0) = 0$, 得 $\begin{cases} f'(x) > 0, x \in (-\delta, 0), \\ f'(x) < 0, x \in (0, \delta), \end{cases}$

故 $x = 0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极大值点, 选(A).

18. 【解】根据微分中值定理, $\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = f'(\xi)\Delta x < 0 (x + \Delta x < \xi < x)$,
 $dy = f'(x)\Delta x < 0$, 因为 $f''(x) > 0$, 所以 $f'(x)$ 单调增加, 而 $\xi < x$, 所以 $f'(\xi) < f'(x)$,
 于是 $f'(\xi)\Delta x > f'(x)\Delta x$, 即 $dy < \Delta y < 0$, 选(D).

19. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{|x|} = 1$ 及 $f''(x)$ 的连续性, 得 $f''(0) = 0$, 由极限的保号性, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当
 $0 < |x| < \delta$ 时, $\frac{f''(x)}{|x|} > 0$, 从而 $f''(x) > 0$, 于是 $f'(x)$ 在 $(-\delta, \delta)$ 内单调增加, 再由
 $f'(0) = 0$, 得: 当 $x \in (-\delta, 0)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 当 $x \in (0, \delta)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 所以 $x = 0$ 为
 $f(x)$ 的极小值点, 选(B).

20. 【解】 $\left[\frac{f(x)}{x}\right]' = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2}$,

令 $h(x) = xf'(x) - f(x)$, $h(0) = 0$, $h'(x) = xf''(x) < 0 (0 < x \leq a)$,

由 $\begin{cases} h(0) = 0, \\ h'(x) < 0 (0 < x \leq a), \end{cases}$ 得 $h(x) < 0 (0 < x \leq a)$,

于是 $\left[\frac{f(x)}{x}\right]' = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} < 0 (0 < x \leq a)$, 故 $\frac{f(x)}{x}$ 在 $(0, a]$ 上为单调减函数,

选(B).

21. 【解】因为 $f(x)$ 可导, 所以 $f(x)$ 可微分, 即 $\Delta y = dy + o(\Delta x)$, 所以 $\Delta y - dy$ 是 Δx 的高阶无穷小, 选(A).

22. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$, 得 $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 1$, 因为 $f''(x) < 0$, 所以 $f'(x)$ 单调减少, 在 $(-\infty, 0)$
 内 $f'(x) > f'(0) = 1 > 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 内为单调增函数, 再由 $f(0) = 0$, 在
 $(-\infty, 0)$ 内 $f(x) < f(0) = 0$, 选(B).

23. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{\sin x} = 1$ 得 $f'(0) = 0$,

由 $1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = f''(0)$ 得 $x = 0$ 为极小值点, 选(D).

24. 【解】设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0, \\ x^3 + 1, & x \neq 0, \end{cases}$ 显然 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2h) - f(-h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{9h^3}{h} = 0$, 而 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处

不可导, (A) 不对;

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 - \cosh h)}{\ln^2(1 + h)} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f[0 + (1 - \cosh h)] - f(0)}{h^2} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f[0 + (1 - \cosh h)] - f(0)}{1 - \cosh h} \cdot \frac{1 - \cosh h}{h^2} = \frac{1}{2} f'_+(0), \end{aligned}$$

即 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 - \cosh)}{\ln^2(1+h)}$ 存在只能保证 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处右可导, 故(B) 不对;

因为 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h - \tanh h}{h^3} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sec^2 h}{3h^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$, 所以 $h - \tanh h \sim -\frac{1}{3}h^3$,

于是 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h - \tanh h)}{h^2}$ 存在不能保证 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 故(D) 不对;

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 - e^h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 - e^h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 - e^h) - f(0)}{1 - e^h} \cdot \frac{1 - e^h}{h} = -f'(0)$, 所以选(C).

25. 【解】由 $y = x^2 + ax + b$ 得 $y' = 2x + a$,

$2y = xy^3 - 1$ 两边对 x 求导得 $2y' = y^3 + 3xy^2y'$, 解得 $y' = \frac{y^3}{2 - 3xy^2}$,

因为两曲线在点 $(1, -1)$ 处切线相同, 所以 $\begin{cases} -1 = 1 + a + b, \\ 2 + a = \frac{-1}{2-3} \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a = -1, \\ b = -1, \end{cases}$ 选(B).

26. 【解】因为 $y = f(-x)$ 的图象与 $y = f(x)$ 的图象关于 y 轴对称, 所以 $-x_0$ 为 $f(-x)$ 的极大值点, 从而 $-x_0$ 为 $-f(-x)$ 的极小值点, 选(B).

27. 【解】因为 $f'''(x_0) > 0$, 所以存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, $\frac{f''(x) - f''(x_0)}{x - x_0} > 0$,

从而当 $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0)$ 时, $f''(x) < 0$; 当 $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$ 时, $f''(x) > 0$, 即 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 是 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点, 选(D).

28. 【解】 $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$, 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处有极小值 -2 ,

所以 $\begin{cases} 1 + a + b = -2, \\ 3 + 2a + b = 0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $a = 0, b = -3$, 选(C).

29. 【解】由拉格朗日中值定理得 $f(1) - f(0) = f'(c)(0 < c < 1)$,

因为 $f''(x) > 0$, 所以 $f'(x)$ 单调增加, 故 $f'(0) < f'(c) < f'(1)$,

即 $f'(0) < f(1) - f(0) < f'(1)$, 选(D).

30. 【解】由 $f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x) < 0$ 得 $\frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)} < 0$, 即 $\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]' < 0$, 从

而 $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ 为单调减函数,

由 $a < x < b$ 得 $\frac{f(a)}{g(a)} > \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} > \frac{f(b)}{g(b)}$, 故 $f(x)g(b) > f(b)g(x)$, 选(A).

31. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} = 2$ 得 $f(0) = 0$,

由极限保号性, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x| < \delta$ 时, $\frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} > 0$, 从而 $f(x) > 0 = f(0)$,

由极值的定义得 $f(0)$ 为极小值, 选(D).

32. 【解】因为 $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} > 0$,

所以由极限的保号性, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x| < \delta$ 时, $\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} > 0$,

当 $x \in (-\delta, 0)$ 时, $f(x) < f(0)$; 当 $x \in (0, \delta)$ 时, $f(x) > f(0)$, 选(D).

◆ 解答题

33. 【证明】因为 $f(x) \in C[1, 2]$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 上取到最小值 m 和最大值 M ,

又因为 $m \leq \frac{f(1)+f(2)}{2} \leq M$, 所以存在 $c \in [1, 2]$, 使得 $f(c) = \frac{f(1)+f(2)}{2}$, 即

$2f(c) = f(1) + f(2)$, 即 $f(0) = f(c)$,

由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, c) \subset (0, 2)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$.

34. 【证明】由积分中值定理, 存在 $c \in [1, 2]$, 使得 $\int_1^2 f(x) dx = f(c)$,

因为 $f(0) = f(c)$, 所以由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, c) \subset (0, 2)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$.

35. 【证明】令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$, $F'(x) = f(x)$,

$F(0) = F(1) = 0$, 由罗尔定理, 存在 $c \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $F'(c) = 0$, 即 $f(c) = 0$.

令 $\varphi(x) = e^x f(x)$, $\varphi(0) = \varphi(c) = 0$, 由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, c) \subset (0, 1)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = e^x [f'(x) + f(x)]$ 且 $e^x \neq 0$, 故 $f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = 0$.

36. 【证明】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x - 1} = 0$ 得 $f(1) = 1, f'(1) = 0$,

因为 $f(1) = f(2) = 1$, 所以由罗尔定理, 存在 $c \in (1, 2)$, 使得 $f'(c) = 0$.

因为 $f(x)$ 二阶可导且 $f'(1) = f'(c) = 0$, 所以存在 $\xi \in (1, c) \subset (1, 2)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = 0$.

37. 【证明】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$ 得 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$.

由拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $c \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f'(c) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = 1$,

因为 $f'(0) = f'(c) = 1$ 且 $f(x)$ 二阶可导, 所以由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, c) \subset (0, 1)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = 0$.

38. 【证明】令 $f(x) = e^x + x^2 - ax - b$, 则方程 $e^x = -x^2 + ax + b$ 的根与 $f(x)$ 的零点相同.

不妨设存在 $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$, 使得 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = f(x_3) = 0$,

由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi_1 \in (x_1, x_2), \xi_2 \in (x_2, x_3)$, 使得 $f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2) = 0$,

再由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (x_1, x_3)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = 0$, 而 $f''(x) = e^x + 2 \neq 0$, 矛盾, 故方程 $e^x = -x^2 + ax + b$ 不可能有三个不同的根.

39. 【证明】(1) 令 $h(x) = f(x) - x, h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} > 0, h(1) = f(1) - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$,

由零点定理, 存在 $c \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \subset (0, 1)$, 使得 $h(c) = 0$, 即 $f(c) = c$.

(2) 令 $\varphi(x) = e^x [f(x) - x]$,

由 $f(0) = 0, f(c) = c$ 得 $\varphi(0) = \varphi(c) = 0$,

再由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, c) \subset (0, 1)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = e^x [f'(x) + f(x) - 1 - x]$ 且 $e^x \neq 0$, 得 $f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = 1 + \xi$.

40. 【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = f(x) \int_x^b g(t) dt + g(x) \int_a^x f(t) dt$,

则 $\varphi(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在区间 (a, b) 内可导, 且

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi'(x) &= \left[f'(x) \int_x^b g(t) dt - f(x)g(x) \right] + \left[g(x)f(x) + g'(x) \int_a^x f(t) dt \right] \\ &= f'(x) \int_x^b g(t) dt + g'(x) \int_a^x f(t) dt,\end{aligned}$$

因为 $\varphi(a) = \varphi(b) = 0$, 所以由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$, 即

$$f'(\xi) \int_{\xi}^b g(t) dt + g'(\xi) \int_a^{\xi} f(t) dt = 0,$$

由于 $g(b) = 0$ 及 $g'(x) < 0$, 所以区间 (a, b) 内必有 $g(x) > 0$,

$$\text{从而就有 } \int_x^b g(t) dt > 0, \text{ 于是有 } \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} + \frac{\int_a^{\xi} f(t) dt}{\int_{\xi}^b g(t) dt} = 0.$$

41. 【证明】(1) 令 $\varphi(x) = e^{-x^2} f(x)$, 因为 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, 所以 $\varphi(a) = \varphi(b) = 0$, 由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = e^{-x^2} [f'(x) - 2xf(x)]$ 且 $e^{-x^2} \neq 0$, 故 $f'(\xi) = 2\xi f(\xi)$.

(2) 令 $\varphi(x) = xf(x)$, 因为 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, 所以 $\varphi(a) = \varphi(b) = 0$,

由罗尔定理, 存在 $\eta \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\eta) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = xf'(x) + f(x)$, 故 $\eta f'(\eta) + f(\eta) = 0$.

42. 【分析】由 $\int_0^x f(t) dt + (x-1)f(x) = 0$, 得 $\int_0^x f(t) dt + xf(x) - f(x) = 0$, 从而

$$\left(x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt \right)' = 0, \text{ 辅助函数为 } \varphi(x) = x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt.$$

【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt$.

因为 $\varphi(0) = \varphi(1) = 0$, 所以由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$.

而 $\varphi'(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + (x-1)f(x)$, 故 $\int_0^{\xi} f(t) dt + (\xi-1)f(\xi) = 0$.

43. 【分析】这是含端点和含 ξ 的项的问题, 且端点与含 ξ 的项不可分离, 具体构造辅助函数过程如下: 把结论中的 ξ 换成 x 得 $\frac{f(a) - f(x)}{g(x) - g(b)} = \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$, 整理得

$$f'(x)g(b) + f(a)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x) = 0,$$

还原得

$$[f(x)g(b) + f(a)g(x) - f(x)g(x)]' = 0,$$

辅助函数为

$$F(x) = f(x)g(b) + f(a)g(x) - f(x)g(x).$$

【证明】令 $F(x) = f(x)g(b) + f(a)g(x) - f(x)g(x)$, 则 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 且 $F(a) = F(b) = f(a)g(b)$, 由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 而 $F'(x) = f'(x)g(b) + f(a)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)$, 所以

$$\frac{f(a) - f(\xi)}{g(\xi) - g(b)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}.$$

44. 【分析】由 $xf'(x) - f(x) = f(2) - 2f(1)$ 得 $\frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} - \frac{f(2) - 2f(1)}{x^2} = 0$,

从而 $\left[\frac{f(x)}{x} + \frac{f(2) - 2f(1)}{x}\right]' = 0$, 辅助函数为 $\varphi(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(2) - 2f(1)}{x}$.

【证明】 令 $\varphi(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(2) - 2f(1)}{x}$,

则 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 上连续, 在 $(1, 2)$ 内可导, 且 $\varphi(1) = \varphi(2) = f(2) - f(1)$,
由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (1, 2)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x) - f(2) + 2f(1)}{x^2}$, 故 $\xi f'(\xi) - f(\xi) = f(2) - 2f(1)$.

45. 【证明】 存在 $\xi \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, $\eta \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$, 使得

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - f(0)}{\frac{1}{2} - 0} = 2 \left[f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - f(0) \right],$$

$$f'(\eta) = \frac{f(1) - f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2 \left[f(1) - f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right],$$

因为 $f(0) = f(1)$, 所以 $f'(\xi) = -f'(\eta)$, 即 $f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = 0$.

46. 【证明】 令 $g(x) = \arctan x$, $g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \neq 0 (x \neq 0)$,

由柯西中值定理, 存在 $\eta \in (0, 1)$, 使得

$$\frac{f(1) - f(0)}{g(1) - g(0)} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{g'(\eta)}, \text{ 即 } \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot [f(1) - f(0)] = (1 + \eta^2) f'(\eta),$$

再由拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f(1) - f(0) = f'(\xi)$, 故

$$\frac{4}{\pi} f'(\xi) = (1 + \eta^2) f'(\eta).$$

47. 【证明】 令 $F(x) = \ln x$, $F'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \neq 0$, 由柯西中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (1, 2)$, 使得

$$\frac{f(2) - f(1)}{F(2) - F(1)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)}, \text{ 即 } \frac{f(2) - f(1)}{\ln 2 - \ln 1} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{\frac{1}{\xi}},$$

由拉格朗日中值定理得 $\ln 2 - \ln 1 = \frac{1}{\eta} \cdot (2 - 1) = \frac{1}{\eta}$, 其中 $\eta \in (1, 2)$,

$f(2) - f(1) = f'(\zeta)(2 - 1) = f'(\zeta)$, 其中 $\zeta \in (1, 2)$,

$$\text{故 } \frac{f'(\zeta)}{f'(\xi)} = \frac{\xi}{\eta}.$$

48. 【证明】 令 $F(x) = x^2$, $F'(x) = 2x \neq 0 (a < x < b)$, 由柯西中值定理, 存在 $\eta \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{F(b) - F(a)} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{F'(\eta)}, \text{ 即 } \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{2\eta}, \text{ 整理得 } \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{a + b}{2\eta} f'(\eta),$$

再由拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(\xi)$, 故 $f'(\xi) = \frac{a + b}{2\eta} f'(\eta)$.

49. 【证明】 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上不恒为常数且 $f(a) = f(b)$, 所以存在 $c \in (a, b)$, 使得

$f(c) \neq f(a) = f(b)$,不妨设 $f(c) > f(a) = f(b)$,

由微分中值定理,存在 $\xi \in (a, c), \eta \in (c, b)$,使得

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} > 0, \quad f'(\eta) = \frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - c} < 0.$$

50.【证明】方法一 令 $f(t) = \ln t$,

由微分中值定理得 $f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b - a) = \frac{b - a}{\xi}$,其中 $\xi \in (a, b)$.

因为 $0 < a < \xi < b$,所以 $\frac{1}{b} < \frac{1}{\xi} < \frac{1}{a}$,

从而 $\frac{b - a}{b} < \frac{b - a}{\xi} < \frac{b - a}{a}$,即 $\frac{b - a}{b} < \ln \frac{b}{a} < \frac{b - a}{a}$.

方法二 $\frac{b - a}{b} < \ln \frac{b}{a}$ 等价于 $b(\ln b - \ln a) > b - a$,令 $\varphi_1(x) = x(\ln x - \ln a) - (x - a)$,

$\varphi_1(a) = 0, \varphi_1'(x) = \ln x - \ln a > 0 (x > a)$.

由 $\begin{cases} \varphi_1(a) = 0, \\ \varphi_1'(x) > 0 (x > a), \end{cases}$ 得 $\varphi_1(x) > 0 (x > a)$,而 $b > a$,所以 $\varphi_1(b) > 0$,

从而 $\frac{b - a}{b} < \ln \frac{b}{a}$,同理可证 $\ln \frac{b}{a} < \frac{b - a}{a}$.

51.【证明】(1) 由题意,存在 $c \in (0, 2)$,使得 $f(c) = 0$,

由拉格朗日中值定理,存在 $\xi_1 \in (0, c), \xi_2 \in (c, 2)$,使得

$$f(c) - f(0) = f'(\xi_1)c,$$

$$f(2) - f(c) = f'(\xi_2)(2 - c),$$

于是 $|f(0)| = |f'(\xi_1)|c \leq Mc, |f(2)| = |f'(\xi_2)|(2 - c) \leq M(2 - c)$,

故 $|f(0)| + |f(2)| \leq 2M$.

(2) 由题意,存在 $c \in (a, b)$,使得 $f(c)$ 为最小值,从而 $f'(c) = 0$,

由拉格朗日中值定理,存在 $\xi_1 \in (a, c), \xi_2 \in (c, b)$,使得

$$f'(c) - f'(a) = f''(\xi_1)(c - a),$$

$$f'(b) - f'(c) = f''(\xi_2)(b - c),$$

于是 $|f'(a)| = |f''(\xi_1)|(c - a) \leq M(c - a)$,

$|f'(b)| = |f''(\xi_2)|(b - c) \leq M(b - c)$,

故 $|f'(a)| + |f'(b)| \leq M(b - a)$.

52.【证明】由泰勒公式得

$$f(0) = f(x) + f'(x)(0 - x) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(0 - x)^2, \xi \in (0, x),$$

$$f(1) = f(x) + f'(x)(1 - x) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2!}(1 - x)^2, \eta \in (x, 1),$$

两式相减得 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}[f''(\xi)x^2 - f''(\eta)(1 - x)^2]$,

取绝对值得 $|f'(x)| \leq \frac{M}{2}[x^2 + (1 - x)^2]$,

因为 $x^2 \leq x, (1-x)^2 \leq 1-x$, 所以 $x^2 + (1-x)^2 \leq 1$, 故 $|f'(x)| \leq \frac{M}{2}$.

53. 【分析】当 $x > 1$ 时, $\frac{\ln(1+x)}{\ln x} > \frac{x}{1+x}$ 等价于 $(1+x)\ln(1+x) - x\ln x > 0$.

【证明】令 $f(x) = (1+x)\ln(1+x) - x\ln x$, $f(1) = 2\ln 2 > 0$,

因为 $f'(x) = \ln(1+x) + 1 - \ln x - 1 = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) > 0 (x > 1)$,

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上单调增加,

再由 $f(1) = 2\ln 2 > 0$, 得当 $x > 1$ 时, $f(x) > 0$, 即 $\frac{\ln(1+x)}{\ln x} > \frac{x}{1+x}$.

54. 【证明】令 $f(x) = x^2 - (1+x)\ln^2(1+x)$, $f(0) = 0$;

$f'(x) = 2x - \ln^2(1+x) - 2\ln(1+x)$, $f'(0) = 0$;

$f''(x) = 2 - \frac{2\ln(1+x)}{1+x} - \frac{2}{1+x} = 2 \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{1+x} > 0 (x > 0)$,

由 $\begin{cases} f'(0) = 0, \\ f''(x) > 0 (x > 0) \end{cases}$ 得 $f'(x) > 0 (x > 0)$;

由 $\begin{cases} f(0) = 0, \\ f'(x) > 0 (x > 0) \end{cases}$ 得 $f(x) > 0 (x > 0)$, 即 $x^2 > (1+x)\ln^2(1+x) (x > 0)$.

55. 【证明】令 $f(x) = \arctan x + \frac{1}{x}$,

因为 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} < 0 (x > 0)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内单调递减,

又因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $f(x) > \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $\arctan x + \frac{1}{x} > \frac{\pi}{2}$.

56. 【解】令 $y' = (1-x)\arctan x = 0$, 得 $x = 0$ 或 $x = 1$, $y'' = -\arctan x + \frac{1-x}{1+x^2}$,

因为 $y''(0) = 1 > 0$, $y''(1) = -\frac{\pi}{4} < 0$, 所以 $x = 0$ 为极小值点, 极小值为 $y = 0$; $x = 1$ 为极

大值点, 极大值为 $y(1) = \int_0^1 (1-t)\arctan t dt = \int_0^1 \arctan t dt - \int_0^1 t \arctan t dt$
 $= t \arctan t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt - \frac{t^2}{2} \arctan t \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt$
 $= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \ln 2)$.

57. 【解】令 $P\left(a, \frac{a^2}{4}\right)$, 因为 $y = \frac{x^2}{4}$ 关于 y 轴对称, 不妨设 $a > 0$.

$y'(a) = \frac{a}{2}$, 过 P 点的法线方程为 $y - \frac{a^2}{4} = -\frac{2}{a}(x - a)$,

设 $Q\left(b, \frac{b^2}{4}\right)$, 因为 Q 在法线上, 所以 $\frac{b^2}{4} - \frac{a^2}{4} = -\frac{2}{a}(b - a)$, 解得 $b = -a - \frac{8}{a}$.

PQ 的长度的平方为 $L(a) = (b - a)^2 + \left[\frac{1}{4}(b^2 - a^2)\right]^2 = 4a^2 \left(1 + \frac{4}{a^2}\right)^3$,

由 $L'(a) = 8a \left(1 + \frac{4}{a^2}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{8}{a^2}\right) = 0$ 得 $a = 2\sqrt{2}$ 为唯一驻点, 从而为最小值点,

故 PQ 的最小距离为 $\sqrt{L(2\sqrt{2})} = 6\sqrt{3}$.

58. 【解】由 $y' = e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} + (x-1)e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{x^2+x}{1+x^2} e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} = 0$ 得 $x = -1, x = 0$.

当 $x < -1$ 时, $y' > 0$; 当 $-1 < x < 0$ 时, $y' < 0$; 当 $x > 0$ 时, $y' > 0$,

$y = (x-1)e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}$ 的单调增区间为 $(-\infty, -1] \cup (0, +\infty)$, 单调减区间为 $[-1, 0]$,

$x = -1$ 为极大值点, 极大值为 $y(-1) = -2e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$; $x = 0$ 为极小值点, 极小值为 $y(0) = -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$.

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \infty$, 所以曲线 $y = (x-1)e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}$ 没有水平渐近线;

又因为 $y = (x-1)e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}$ 为连续函数, 所以 $y = (x-1)e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}$ 没有铅直渐近线;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y}{x} = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (y - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [x(e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} - 1) - e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} - 1 = -2 \end{aligned}$$

得 $y = x - 2$ 为曲线的斜渐近线;

再由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = e^{\pi}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (y - e^{\pi}x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x(e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} - e^{\pi}) - e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}] \\ &= e^{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{\arctan x - \frac{\pi}{2}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} - e^{\pi} = e^{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{\arctan x - \frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} - e^{\pi} = -2e^{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

得 $y = e^{\pi}x - 2e^{\pi}$ 为曲线 $y = (x-1)e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}$ 的斜渐近线.

59. 【分析】 $\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} < \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\arcsin x}$ 等价于 $(1+x)\ln(1+x) > \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x$,

【证明】令 $f(x) = (1+x)\ln(1+x) - \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x$, $f(0) = 0$,

$$f'(x) = \ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arcsin x > 0 \quad (0 < x < 1),$$

由 $\begin{cases} f(0) = 0, \\ f'(x) > 0 \quad (0 < x < 1) \end{cases}$ 得当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f(x) > 0$, 故 $\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} < \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\arcsin x}$.

60. 【分析】 $e^{-2x} > \frac{1-x}{1+x}$ 等价于 $-2x > \ln(1-x) - \ln(1+x)$,

【证明】令 $f(x) = \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x) - 2x$, $f(0) = 0$,

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} - 2 = \frac{2x^2}{1-x^2} > 0 \quad (0 < x < 1),$$

由 $\begin{cases} f(0)=0, \\ f'(x) > 0 (0 < x < 1) \end{cases}$ 得 $f(x) > 0 (0 < x < 1)$, 故当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $e^{-2x} > \frac{1-x}{1+x}$.

61. 【证明】令 $f(x) = x - \sin x$, $f(0) = 0$,

$$f'(x) = 1 - \cos x > 0 \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

由 $\begin{cases} f(0)=0, \\ f'(x) > 0 \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \end{cases}$ 得 $f(x) > 0 \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,

即当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\sin x < x$;

$$\text{令 } g(x) = \sin x - \frac{2}{\pi}x, \quad g(0) = g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0,$$

由 $g''(x) = -\sin x < 0 \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 即 $g(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内为凸函数,

由 $\begin{cases} g(0) = 0, g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0, \\ g''(x) < 0 \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \end{cases}$ 得 $g(x) > 0 \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 即当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\frac{2}{\pi}x < \sin x$

故当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\frac{2}{\pi}x < \sin x < x$.

$$\begin{aligned} 62. \text{【解】} f(x) &= \int_0^1 |x-t| dt = \int_0^x (x-t) dt + \int_x^1 (t-x) dt \\ &= x^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1-x^2}{2} - x(1-x) = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } f'(x) = 2x - 1 = 0 \text{ 得 } x = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{因为 } f(0) = \frac{1}{2}, f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}, f(1) = \frac{1}{2},$$

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上的最大值为 $\frac{1}{2}$, 最小值为 $\frac{1}{4}$.

63. 【证明】 $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} dx = 2\sqrt{2}$, 设 $f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x}{e} + 2\sqrt{2}$, 令 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e} = 0$, 得

$x = e$, 因为 $f''(e) = -\frac{1}{e^2}$, 所以 $f(e) = 2\sqrt{2} > 0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的最大值, 又因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty$,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, 所以 $f(x) = 0$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内有且仅有两个实根.

64. 【解】 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = k$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$.

由 $f'(x) = \ln x + 1 = 0$, 得驻点为 $x = \frac{1}{e}$, 由 $f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0$, 得 $x = \frac{1}{e}$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极小值

点, 也为最小值点, 最小值为 $f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = k - \frac{1}{e}$.

(1) 当 $k > \frac{1}{e}$ 时, 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内没有零点;

(2) 当 $k = \frac{1}{e}$ 时, 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内有唯一零点 $x = \frac{1}{e}$;

(3) 当 $0 < k < \frac{1}{e}$ 时, 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内有两个零点, 分别位于 $(0, \frac{1}{e})$ 与 $(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty)$ 内.

65. 【解】因为 $f'(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} > 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上单调增加.

因为 $f''(x) = -xe^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$, 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f''(x) > 0$; 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f''(x) < 0$, 则 $y = f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 内是凹的, 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内是凸的, $(0, 0)$ 为 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点.

因为 $f(-x) = -f(x)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 为奇函数.

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt \stackrel{\frac{1}{2}t^2 = u}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{+\infty} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-u} du = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ 得 $y = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ 与 $y = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ 为曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的两条水平渐近线.

66. 【证明】令 $\varphi(t) = \ln(x+t)$, 由拉格朗日中值定理得

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \ln(x+1) - \ln x = \varphi(1) - \varphi(0) = \varphi'(\xi) = \frac{1}{x+\xi} \quad (0 < \xi < 1),$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{x+\xi} > \frac{1}{x+1} \text{ 得 } \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) > \frac{1}{x+1}.$$

67. 【证明】令 $f(x) = \arctan x - ax$, 由 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - a = 0$ 得 $x = \sqrt{\frac{1-a}{a}}$,

由 $f''(x) = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} < 0$ 得 $x = \sqrt{\frac{1-a}{a}}$ 为 $f(x)$ 的最大值点,

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, $f(0) = 0$ 得方程 $\arctan x = ax$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内有且仅有唯一实根, 位于 $(\sqrt{\frac{1-a}{a}}, +\infty)$ 内.

68. 【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = f(x)\sin x$, $\varphi(0) = \varphi(\pi) = 0$,

由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, \pi)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = f'(x)\sin x + f(x)\cos x$,

于是 $f'(\xi)\sin\xi + f(\xi)\cos\xi = 0$, 故 $f'(\xi) = -f(\xi)\cot\xi$.

69. 【证明】(1) 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$, $F'(x) = f(x)$,

$$\int_0^2 f(t)dt = F(2) - F(0) = F'(c)(2-0) = 2f(c), \text{ 其中 } 0 < c < 2.$$

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[2, 3]$ 上连续, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[2, 3]$ 上取到最小值 m 和最大值 M ,

$$m \leq \frac{f(2) + f(3)}{2} \leq M,$$

由介值定理, 存在 $x_0 \in [2, 3]$, 使得 $f(x_0) = \frac{f(2) + f(3)}{2}$, 即 $f(2) + f(3) = 2f(x_0)$,

于是 $f(0) = f(c) = f(x_0)$,

由罗尔定理,存在 $\xi_1 \in (0, c) \subset (0, 3), \xi_2 \in (c, x_0) \subset (0, 3)$, 使得 $f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2) = 0$.

(2) 令 $\varphi(x) = e^{-2x} f'(x), \varphi(\xi_1) = \varphi(\xi_2) = 0$,

由罗尔定理,存在 $\xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (0, 3)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = e^{-2x} [f''(x) - 2f'(x)]$ 且 $e^{-2x} \neq 0$, 故 $f''(\xi) - 2f'(\xi) = 0$.

70. 【证明】(1) 令 $h(x) = \ln x, F(x) = \int_1^x f(t) dt$, 且 $F'(x) = f(x) \neq 0$,

由柯西中值定理,存在 $\xi \in (1, 2)$, 使得 $\frac{h(2) - h(1)}{F(2) - F(1)} = \frac{h'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)}$, 即 $\frac{\ln 2}{\int_1^2 f(t) dt} = \frac{1}{\xi f(\xi)}$.

(2) 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(2x-1)}{x-1}$ 得 $f(1) = 0$,

由拉格朗日中值定理得 $f(\xi) = f(\xi) - f(1) = f'(\eta)(\xi - 1)$, 其中 $1 < \eta < \xi$,

故 $\int_1^2 f(t) dt = \xi(\xi - 1) f'(\eta) \ln 2$.

71. 【证明】对任意的 $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$ 且 $x_1 \neq x_2$, 取 $x_0 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$, 由泰勒公式得

$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2$, 其中 ξ 介于 x_0 与 x 之间.

因为 $f''(x) > 0$, 所以 $f(x) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$, “=” 成立当且仅当 “ $x = x_0$ ”,

从而 $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}f(x_1) > \frac{1}{2}f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0) \\ \frac{1}{2}f(x_2) > \frac{1}{2}f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f'(x_0)(x_2 - x_0) \end{cases}$,

两式相加得 $f(x_0) < \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2}$, 即 $f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) < \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2}$,

由凹函数的定义, $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内为凹函数.

72. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$ 得 $y = 1$ 为曲线的水平渐近线;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \infty$ 得 $x = -1$ 为曲线的铅直渐近线;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - 1} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + 2}{x + 1} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{3e}{2}$ 得 $x = 1$ 不是曲线的铅直渐近线;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - 1} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$ 得 $x = 0$ 为曲线的铅直渐近线.

73. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x - 1}{x} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 2$,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (y - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[(2x - 1)e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 2x \right] = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 = 1$ 得

曲线的斜渐近线为 $y = 2x + 1$.

四、不定积分

① 入门练习

1. 【解】(1) $\int x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{x^2} d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C.$

(2) $\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx = \int e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} d\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} + C.$

(3) $\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C.$

(4) $\int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2)}{1+(x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2 + C.$

2. 【解】(1) $\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int e^{\sqrt{x}} d(\sqrt{x}) = 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C.$

(2) $\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \sin \sqrt{x} d(\sqrt{x}) = -2\cos \sqrt{x} + C.$

(3) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})} = 2 \int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})} = 2 \int \frac{d(1+\sqrt{x})}{1+\sqrt{x}} = 2\ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + C.$

(4) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = 2 \int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = 2 \int \frac{d(\sqrt{x})}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} = 2\arctan \sqrt{x} + C.$

3. 【解】(1) $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\ln x} + C.$

(2) $\int \frac{1+\ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} dx = \int \frac{d(x \ln x)}{(x \ln x)^2} = -\frac{1}{x \ln x} + C.$

4. 【解】(1) $\int \frac{dx}{(2x+3)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x+3)}{(2x+3)^2} = -\frac{1}{2(2x+3)} + C.$

(2) $\int \frac{x}{(x+2)^3} dx = \int \frac{(x+2)-2}{(x+2)^3} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{(x+2)^3} dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} + C.$

5. 【解】(1) $\int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx = \int \frac{d(e^x-1)}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} = 2 \int \frac{d(e^x-1)}{2\sqrt{e^x-1}} = 2\sqrt{e^x-1} + C.$

(2) $\int \frac{e^x}{4+e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{d(e^x)}{2^2+(e^x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{e^x}{2} + C.$

6. 【解】(1) $\int \sin^3 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d(\sin x) = \frac{1}{4} \sin^4 x + C.$

(2) $\int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} = -\frac{1}{\sin x - \cos x} + C.$

$$(3) \int \frac{\cos x}{4 + \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{4 + \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{\sin x}{2} + C.$$

$$(4) \int \tan^2 x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \tan x - x + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \text{【解】}(1) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1} &= \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x + 1) + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 + x + 1)}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + x + 1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \text{【解】}(1) \int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx &= \int \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \arcsin x - \int \frac{d(1-x^2)}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x}} &\stackrel{\sqrt{x}=t}{=} 2 \int \frac{t}{1+t} dt = 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t}\right) dt = 2t - 2\ln(1+t) + C \\ &= 2\sqrt{x} - 2\ln(1 + \sqrt{x}) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$9. \text{【解】}(1) \int x e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x d(e^{2x}) = \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C.$$

$$(2) \int x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \ln x d(x^3) = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int x^2 \sin x dx &= - \int x^2 d(\cos x) = -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x dx \\ &= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x d(\sin x) = -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - 2 \int \sin x dx \\ &= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \int x^2 \arctan x dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \arctan x d(x^3) = \frac{x^3}{3} \arctan x - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} \arctan x - \frac{1}{3} \int \left(x - \frac{x}{1+x^2}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} \arctan x - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \ln(1+x^2) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10. \text{【解】}(1) I &= \int e^{2x} \cos x dx = \int e^{2x} d(\sin x) = e^{2x} \sin x - 2 \int e^{2x} \sin x dx \\ &= e^{2x} \sin x + 2 \int e^{2x} d(\cos x) = e^{2x} \sin x + 2e^{2x} \cos x - 4 \int e^{2x} \cos x dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解得} \int e^{2x} \cos x dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{5} (\sin x + 2\cos x) + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) I &= \int \sec^3 x dx = \int \sec x d(\tan x) = \sec x \tan x - \int \tan x d(\sec x) \\ &= \sec x \tan x - \int \tan^2 x \sec x dx = \sec x \tan x - I + \int \sec x dx \\ &= \sec x \tan x - I + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解得} \int \sec^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} (\sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|) + C.$$

◆ 解答题

$$\begin{aligned} 11. \text{【解】} \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx &= 2 \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} d(\sqrt{x}) = 2 \int \arcsin \sqrt{x} d(\arcsin \sqrt{x}) \\ &= \arcsin^2 \sqrt{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12. \text{【解】} \int x \ln(1+x^2) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(1+x^2) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(1+x^2) - \int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(1+x^2) - \int \left(x - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1+x^2) \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$13. \text{【解】} (1) \int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \int \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \tan \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int \frac{\cos^2 x dx}{1+\cos x} &= \int \frac{\cos^2 x - 1 + 1}{1+\cos x} dx = \int \left(\cos x - 1 + \frac{1}{1+\cos x} \right) dx \\ &= \sin x - x + \tan \frac{x}{2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int \frac{\sin x dx}{1+\sin x} &= \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+\sin x} \right) dx = x - \int \frac{1-\sin x}{(1+\sin x)(1-\sin x)} dx \\ &= x - \int \frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = x - \int \sec^2 x dx - \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos^2 x} = x - \tan x + \frac{1}{\cos x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 14. \text{【解】} (1) \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{x^2-1+1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \arcsin x \\ &= -\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(x^2) \stackrel{x^2=t}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t-1+1}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{1-t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int (1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1-t) - \int \frac{d(1-t)}{2\sqrt{1-t}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (1-t)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \sqrt{1-t} + C = \frac{1}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} & \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin t \cos t} dt = \int \csc t dt = \ln |\csc t - \cot t| + C \\
 & = \ln \left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}} & \stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \int \frac{\sec^2 t}{\tan t \sec t} dt = \int \frac{1}{\sin t} dt \\
 & = \ln |\csc t - \cot t| + C = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 15. \text{【解】} (1) \int x \arcsin x dx & = \frac{1}{2} \int \arcsin x d(x^2) = \frac{x^2}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 & = \frac{x^2}{2} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{x^2-1}{2} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\
 & = \frac{x^2-1}{2} \arcsin x + \frac{x}{4} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \arcsin x + C \\
 & = \frac{2x^2-1}{4} \arcsin x + \frac{x}{4} \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \arctan x dx & = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) \arctan x dx = \int \arctan x dx - \int \arctan x d(\arctan x) \\
 & = x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \arctan^2 x \\
 & = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \arctan^2 x + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 16. \text{【解】} (1) \int \frac{x}{(2x+3)^2} dx & = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(2x+3)-3}{(2x+3)^2} d(2x+3) \\
 & = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{2x+3} d(2x+3) - \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{1}{(2x+3)^2} d(2x+3) \\
 & = \frac{1}{4} \ln |2x+3| + \frac{3}{8x+12} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x-2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right| + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \int \frac{x^3-1}{x^2+x} dx & = \int \frac{x^3+x^2-(x^2+x)+x-1}{x^2+x} dx = \int \left(x-1 + \frac{x-1}{x^2+x} \right) dx \\
 & = \int \left(x-1 + \frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - x + 2 \ln |x+1| - \ln |x| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2)}{x^2(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} + C.$$

$$17. \text{【解】} \text{显然, } f(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)' = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2},$$

$$\text{故} \int f'(2x-1) dx = \frac{1}{2} f(2x-1) + C = \frac{(2x-1) \cos(2x-1) - \sin(2x-1)}{2(2x-1)^2} + C.$$

II 基础练习

◆ 填空题

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{【解】} \int \frac{\cos\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}\sin^2\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int \frac{\cos\sqrt{x}-1}{\sin^2\sqrt{x}} d(\sqrt{x}) \\
 &= 2 \int \frac{d(\sin\sqrt{x})}{\sin^2\sqrt{x}} - 2 \int \csc^2\sqrt{x} d(\sqrt{x}) = -\frac{2}{\sin\sqrt{x}} + 2\cot\sqrt{x} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{【解】} (1) \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cos^2\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx &= \int \cos^2\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) d\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \stackrel{x + \frac{1}{x} = t}{=} \int \cos^2 t dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \sin \left[2\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)\right] + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 因为 $(\sin^2 x)' = 2\sin x \cdot \cos x = \sin 2x$,

$$\text{所以} \int \frac{\sin 2x}{4 + \sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{2^2 + (\sin^2 x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{2}\right) + C.$$

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int \frac{x^2+1}{1+x^4} dx - \int \frac{x^2-1}{1+x^4} dx \right),$$

$$\text{由} \int \frac{x^2+1}{1+x^4} dx = \int \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{(\sqrt{2})^2 + \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} + C_1,$$

$$\int \frac{x^2-1}{1+x^4} dx = \int \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{2}}{x + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C_2, \text{得}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + C.$$

$$3. \text{【解】} \text{因为} \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 + x}{(x+2)^2(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{2}{(x+2)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+x+1},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{所以} \int \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 + x}{(x+2)^2(x^2+x+1)} dx &= \int \left[\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{2}{(x+2)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} \right] dx \\
 &= \ln|x+2| - \frac{2}{x+2} - \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 &= \ln|x+2| - \frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \text{【解】} \quad \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} &= \int \frac{(x^2-4)+4}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = -\int \sqrt{4-x^2} dx + 4 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx \\
 &= -\left(\frac{4}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4-x^2}\right) + 4 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + C \\
 &= 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4-x^2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \text{【解】} \quad \int \frac{e^{3x} + e^x}{e^{4x} - 10e^{2x} + 1} dx &= \int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - 10} dx = \int \frac{1}{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - 10} d(e^x - e^{-x}) \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{(e^x - e^{-x})^2 - 8} d(e^x - e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2\sqrt{2}}{e^x - e^{-x} + 2\sqrt{2}} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \text{【解】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2+1)^3}} \stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \int \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{\sec^3 t} = \int \cos t dt = \sin t + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \text{【解】} \quad \int \frac{1}{1 + \cos x + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx \\
 &= 2 \int \frac{1}{2 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \text{【解】} \quad \int e^x \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx &= \int e^x \frac{1 + \sin x}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{2} e^x \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} + e^x \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{2} e^x \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx + \int e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx = \int e^x d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right) + \int e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx \\
 &= e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} - \int e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx + \int e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx = e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

◇ 选择题

9. 【解】 令 $f(x) = \cos x - 2$, $F(x) = \sin x - 2x + C$, 显然 $f(x)$ 为周期函数, 但 $F(x)$ 为非周期函数, (A) 不对;

令 $f(x) = 2x$, $F(x) = x^2 + C$, 显然 $f(x)$ 为单调增函数, 但 $F(x)$ 为非单调函数, (B) 不对;

令 $f(x) = x^2$, $F(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2$, 显然 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 但 $F(x)$ 为非奇非偶函数, (C) 不对;

若 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{因为 } F(-x) &= \int_a^{-x} f(t) dt \stackrel{t=-u}{=} \int_a^x f(-u)(-du) = \int_{-a}^x f(u) du \\
 &= \int_{-a}^a f(u) du + \int_a^x f(u) du = \int_a^x f(u) du = F(x),
 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $F(x)$ 为偶函数, 选(D).

10. 【解】 $\int x f(1-x^2) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int f(1-x^2) d(1-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} (1-x^2)^2 + C$, 选(B).

◆ 解答题

$$11. \text{【解】}(1) \int \frac{dx}{(5-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = -2 \int \frac{d(1-x)}{(5-x) \cdot 2\sqrt{1-x}} = -2 \int \frac{d(\sqrt{1-x})}{2^2 + (\sqrt{1-x})^2} \\ = -\arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{2} + C.$$

$$(2) \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2+1)-1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} d(x^2+1) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2+1} d(x^2+1) - \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} d(x^2+1) \\ = \frac{1}{3} (x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \sqrt{x^2+1} + C.$$

$$(3) \int \frac{x^{14}}{(x^5+1)^4} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{x^{10}}{(x^5+1)^4} d(x^5) \stackrel{x^5=t}{=} \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{t^2}{(t+1)^4} dt \\ = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{(t+1)^2 - 2(t+1) + 1}{(t+1)^4} dt \\ = \frac{1}{5} \int [(t+1)^{-2} - 2(t+1)^{-3} + (t+1)^{-4}] dt \\ = \frac{1}{5} \left[-\frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} - \frac{1}{3(t+1)^3} \right] + C \\ = -\frac{1}{5(x^5+1)} + \frac{1}{5(x^5+1)^2} - \frac{1}{15(x^5+1)^3} + C.$$

$$(4) \int \frac{1-\ln x}{(x-\ln x)^2} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1-\ln x}{x^2}}{\left(1-\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^2} dx = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{\ln x}{x}-1\right)}{\left(\frac{\ln x}{x}-1\right)^2} = \frac{x}{x-\ln x} + C.$$

$$(5) \int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x + 2\sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sin x(1+\cos x)} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sin x \cdot 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)}{2\sin x},$$

$$\text{由 } \sin x = \frac{2\tan \frac{x}{2}}{1+\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} \text{ 得 } \frac{1}{2\sin x} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \right),$$

$$\text{于是 } \int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x + 2\sin x} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \right) d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{8} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

$$(6) \int \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^2 dx = -\int \ln^2 x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} + 2 \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx \\ = -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - 2 \int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - \frac{2\ln x}{x} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^2} \\ = -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - \frac{2\ln x}{x} - \frac{2}{x} + C.$$

$$(7) \text{ 令 } \frac{x-1}{2x^2+x-1} = \frac{x-1}{(x+1)(2x-1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{2x-1},$$

$$\text{由 } A(2x-1) + B(x+1) = x-1 \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} 2A+B=1, \\ -A+B=-1. \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } A = \frac{2}{3}, B = -\frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{故 } \int \frac{x-1}{2x^2+x-1} dx = \frac{2}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|2x-1| + C.$$

$$(8) \int \frac{1+\ln(1-x)}{x^2} dx = -\int [1+\ln(1-x)] d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ = -\frac{1+\ln(1-x)}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x(x-1)} dx \\ = -\frac{1+\ln(1-x)}{x} + \ln\left|\frac{x-1}{x}\right| + C.$$

$$(9) \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-4}} \stackrel{x=2\sec t}{=} \int \frac{2\sec t \tan t}{4\sec^2 t \cdot 2\tan t} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{4} \sin t + C = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{4x} + C.$$

$$(10) \int \sin^4 x \cos^3 x dx = \int \sin^4 x (1-\sin^2 x) d(\sin x) \\ = \int (\sin^4 x - \sin^6 x) d(\sin x) = \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x - \frac{1}{7} \sin^7 x + C.$$

$$12. \text{【解】 因为 } \left[\ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) \right]' = \frac{(1-x) + (1+x)}{(1-x)^2} \cdot \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{2}{1-x^2},$$

$$\text{所以 } \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} d\left(\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C.$$

$$13. \text{【解】 } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(4x-1)}} = 2 \int \frac{d(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{(2\sqrt{x})^2-1}} = \ln(2\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4x-1}) + C.$$

$$14. \text{【解】 } \int \frac{x+1}{(3x+2)^3} dx = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{(3x+2)+1}{(3x+2)^3} d(3x+2) \\ \stackrel{3x+2=t}{=} \frac{1}{9} \int \left(\frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3} \right) dt = \frac{1}{9} \left(-\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{2t^2} \right) + C \\ = -\frac{1}{9} \left[\frac{1}{3x+2} + \frac{1}{2(3x+2)^2} \right] + C.$$

$$15. \text{【解】 令 } \frac{1}{(x-3)^2(x^2-6x+8)} = \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-4)(x-3)^2} \\ = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-4} + \frac{C}{x-3} + \frac{D}{(x-3)^2},$$

$$\text{由 } A(x-4)(x-3)^2 + B(x-2)(x-3)^2 + C(x-2)(x-3)(x-4) + D(x-2)(x-4) = 1$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} A+B+C=0, \\ -10A-8B-9C+D=0, \\ 33A+21B+26C-6D=0, \\ -36A-18B-24C+8D=1, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } A = -\frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{2}, C=0, D=-1,$$

$$\text{故 } \int \frac{dx}{(x-3)^2(x^2-6x+8)} = \int \left[-\frac{1}{2(x-2)} + \frac{1}{2(x-4)} - \frac{1}{(x-3)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-4}{x-2} \right| + \frac{1}{x-3} + C.$$

$$16. \text{【解】} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} \stackrel{x=\sec t}{=} \int \frac{\sec t \tan t}{\sec t \tan t} dt = \int dt = t + C = \arccos \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. \text{【解】} \int \frac{\sqrt{x-1} \arctan \sqrt{x-1}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{x-1} \arctan \sqrt{x-1}}{1+(\sqrt{x-1})^2} dx \\ &\stackrel{\sqrt{x-1}=t}{=} 2 \int \frac{t^2 \arctan t}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) \arctan t dt \\ &= 2 \int \arctan t dt - 2 \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} \arctan t dt \\ &= 2t \arctan t - 2 \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt - 2 \int \arctan t d(\arctan t) \\ &= 2\sqrt{x-1} \arctan \sqrt{x-1} - \ln x - \arctan^2 \sqrt{x-1} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 18. \text{【解】} \int \arcsin^2 x dx &= x \arcsin^2 x - \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arcsin x dx \\ &= x \arcsin^2 x + 2 \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arcsin x d(1-x^2) \\ &= x \arcsin^2 x + 2 \int \arcsin x d(\sqrt{1-x^2}) \\ &= x \arcsin^2 x + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - 2 \int dx \\ &= x \arcsin^2 x + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 19. \text{【解】} \int \frac{x \sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx &= - \int \frac{x d(\cos x)}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{1}{2} \int x d\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right) \\ &= \frac{x}{2\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \tan x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 20. \text{【解】} \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x - \cos x} dx &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\sin \left[\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{\pi}{4} \right]}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 21. \text{【解】} \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int \arctan \sqrt{x} d(\sqrt{x}) \stackrel{\sqrt{x}=t}{=} 2 \int \arctan t dt \\ &= 2t \arctan t - 2 \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt = 2t \arctan t - \ln(1+t^2) + C \\ &= 2\sqrt{x} \arctan \sqrt{x} - \ln(1+x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

22. 【解】因为 $[\ln(\tan x)]' = \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x}$,

$$\text{所以 } \int \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\sin x \cos x} dx = \int \ln(\tan x) d[\ln(\tan x)] = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(\tan x) + C.$$

23. 【解】
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(x+1)\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= -\int \arcsin x d(\sqrt{1-x^2}) + \int \arcsin x d(\arcsin x) \\ &= -\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x + x + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin^2 x + C. \end{aligned}$$

24. 【解】
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx &= \int \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} - \int \frac{d(1+\cos x)}{1+\cos x} = \int \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \int \frac{d(1+\cos x)}{1+\cos x} \\ &= \tan \frac{x}{2} - \ln(1+\cos x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

25. 【解】
$$\int \frac{\tan^2 \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int (\sec^2 \sqrt{x} - 1) d(\sqrt{x}) = 2(\tan \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}) + C.$$

26. 【解】
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{2\arctan x+3}} &= \int \frac{d(\arctan x)}{\sqrt{2\arctan x+3}} \\ &= \int \frac{d(2\arctan x+3)}{2\sqrt{2\arctan x+3}} = \sqrt{2\arctan x+3} + C. \end{aligned}$$

27. 【解】因为 $(3+\sin x \cos x)' = \cos 2x$,

$$\text{所以 } \int \frac{\cos 2x}{(3+\sin x \cos x)^2} dx = \int \frac{d(3+\sin x \cos x)}{(3+\sin x \cos x)^2} = -\frac{1}{3+\sin x \cos x} + C.$$

28. 【解】由 $\left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)' = \frac{1-\ln x}{x^2}$ 得

$$\int \frac{1-\ln x}{(x-\ln x)^2} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1-\ln x}{x^2}}{\left(\frac{\ln x}{x}-1\right)^2} dx = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{\ln x}{x}-1\right)}{\left(\frac{\ln x}{x}-1\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{\frac{\ln x}{x}-1} + C = \frac{x}{x-\ln x} + C.$$

29. 【解】
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4e^x+1}} = \int \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx}{\sqrt{e^{-x}+4}} = -2 \int \frac{d(e^{-\frac{x}{2}})}{\sqrt{(e^{-\frac{x}{2}})^2+4}} = -2 \ln(e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + \sqrt{e^{-x}+4}) + C.$$

30. 【解】
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^2} dx &\stackrel{x=\sec t}{=} \int \frac{\tan t}{\sec^2 t} \cdot \sec t \tan t dt = \int \frac{\tan^2 t}{\sec t} dt \\ &= \int \frac{\sec^2 t - 1}{\sec t} dt = \int \sec t dt - \int \cos t dt = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| - \sin t + C \\ &= \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| - \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

31. 【解】令 $\sqrt{e^x-1} = t$, 则 $x = \ln(1+t^2)$,

$$\int \sqrt{e^x-1} dx = \int t \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= 2t - 2\arctan t + C = 2\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 2\arctan\sqrt{e^x - 1} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 32. \text{【解】} \int \frac{e^{3x} + e^x}{e^{4x} + e^{2x} + 1} dx &= \int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 1} dx \\ &= \int \frac{d(e^x - e^{-x})}{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (e^x - e^{-x})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sqrt{3}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 33. \text{【解】} \text{由 } \frac{2x^3 + 4x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} &= 2x - 2 + \frac{4x + 3}{x^2 + x + 1} \text{ 得} \\ \int \frac{2x^3 + 4x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx &= \int \left(2x - 2 + \frac{4x + 3}{x^2 + x + 1} \right) dx = x^2 - 2x + \int \frac{2(2x + 1) + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx \\ &= x^2 - 2x + 2 \int \frac{d(x^2 + x + 1)}{x^2 + x + 1} + \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= x^2 - 2x + 2\ln(x^2 + x + 1) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 34. \text{【解】} \int \frac{\sin x + \cos^2 x}{1 + \sin x} dx &= \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx + \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{1 + \sin x} dx \\ &= \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} \right) dx + \int (1 - \sin x) dx \\ &= 2x - \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \cos x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 35. \text{【解】} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^4 x} &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^4 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x \cos^4 x} dx + \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^4 x} dx \\ &= -\int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos^4 x} + \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{3\cos^3 x} + \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3\cos^3 x} - \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos^2 x} + \int \csc x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3\cos^3 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x} + \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 36. \text{【解】} \int \frac{1 + \sin x + \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x} dx + \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x - 2} d(\cos x) + \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} d(\sin x) \\ &= \int \frac{1}{1 + 2\tan^2 x} d(\tan x) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} - \cos x}{\sqrt{2} + \cos x} + \arctan \sin x \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2} \tan x) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} - \cos x}{\sqrt{2} + \cos x} + \arctan \sin x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 37. \text{【解】} \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin 2x}{1 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sin 2x}{2 - \sin^2 2x} dx = \int \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \cos^2 2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \arctan \cos 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$38. \text{【解】} \int \frac{\sin x \cos x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}{2 + \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}{2 + \sin^2 x} d(1 + \sin^2 x)$$

$$\stackrel{t = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t}{1 + t^2} d(t^2) = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= t - \arctan t + C = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} - \arctan \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} + C.$$

$$39. \text{【解】} \int \frac{x \cos^4 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^3 x} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int x \cos \frac{x}{2} \csc^3 \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \int x d\left(\csc^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{8} x \csc^2 \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \int \csc^2 \frac{x}{2} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} x \csc^2 \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cot \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$40. \text{【解】} \int \arcsin x \arccos x dx = x \arcsin x \arccos x - \int \frac{x(\arccos x - \arcsin x)}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= x \arcsin x \arccos x - \int \frac{x \arccos x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx + \int \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= x \arcsin x \arccos x + \int \arccos x d(\sqrt{1 - x^2}) - \int \arcsin x d(\sqrt{1 - x^2})$$

$$= x \arcsin x \arccos x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} (\arccos x - \arcsin x) + 2x + C.$$

$$41. \text{【解】} \int x \arctan \sqrt{x} dx \stackrel{\sqrt{x}=t}{=} 2 \int t^3 \arctan t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan t d(t^4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^4 \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^4}{1 + t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} t^4 \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(t^4 - 1) + 1}{1 + t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^4 \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(t^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{1 + t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^4 \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} t^3 - t + \arctan t\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{x^3} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x} + C.$$

$$42. \text{【解】} \int \frac{x \arctan x dx}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} = \int \arctan x d(\sqrt{1 + x^2})$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + x^2} \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + x^2} \arctan x - \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + C.$$

43. 【解】令 $\sqrt{x} = t$, 则

$$\int \arctan(1 + \sqrt{x}) dx = \int \arctan(1 + t) d(t^2) = t^2 \arctan(1 + t) - \int \frac{t^2}{1 + (1 + t)^2} dt$$

$$= t^2 \arctan(1 + t) - \int \left(1 - \frac{2t + 2}{t^2 + 2t + 2}\right) dt$$

$$= t^2 \arctan(1 + t) - t + \ln(t^2 + 2t + 2) + C$$

$$= x \arctan(1 + \sqrt{x}) - \sqrt{x} + \ln(x + 2\sqrt{x} + 2) + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 44. \text{【解】} \int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx &= - \int \ln \sin x d(\cot x) = -\cot x \ln \sin x + \int \cot x \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx \\ &= -\cot x \ln \sin x + \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx = -\cot x \ln \sin x - \cot x - x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 45. \text{【解】} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= -\int \frac{d(1-x)}{2\sqrt{1-x}} + \int \frac{d(1+x)}{2\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arcsin x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 46. \text{【解】} \int \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x} dx + \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{1 + \sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{2} \tan x)}{1 + (\sqrt{2} \tan x)^2} + \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{1 + \sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2} \tan x) + \arctan(\sin x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$47. \text{【解】} \text{ 令 } \sqrt{e^x - 1} = t, \text{ 则 } x = \ln(1 + t^2), dx = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int \frac{x e^x dx}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} &= \int \frac{(1 + t^2) \ln(1 + t^2)}{t} \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt \\ &= 2 \int \ln(1 + t^2) dt = 2t \ln(1 + t^2) - 2 \int \frac{2t^2}{1 + t^2} dt \\ &= 2t \ln(1 + t^2) - 4 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^2}\right) dt = 2t \ln(1 + t^2) - 4t + 4 \arctan t + C \\ &= 2x \sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4\sqrt{e^x - 1} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 48. \text{【解】} \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 1}} &\stackrel{x = \frac{1}{t}}{=} \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t^4} + \frac{1}{t^2} + 1}} = - \int \frac{t dt}{\sqrt{t^4 + t^2 + 1}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(t^2)}{\sqrt{t^4 + t^2 + 1}} \stackrel{t^2 = u}{=} -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 + u + 1}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(u + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(u + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left[\left(u + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \sqrt{\left(u + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} \right] + C \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left[\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^2} + 1} \right] + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 49. \text{【解】} \int \sqrt{\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{1+x^2}} dx &= \int [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})]^{\frac{1}{2}} d \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})]^{\frac{3}{2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 50. \text{【解】} \int \frac{x+x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{x^2-1+1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx - \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= -\int \frac{d(1-x^2)}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \arcsin x = -\left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right) \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 51. \text{【解】} \int \frac{dx}{x^4(1+x^2)} &\stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t^4}\left(1+\frac{1}{t^2}\right)} dt = -\int \frac{t^4}{t^2+1} dt \\ &= -\int \frac{(t^4-1)+1}{t^2+1} dt = -\int \left(t^2-1+\frac{1}{t^2+1}\right) dt \\ &= -\frac{t^3}{3} + t - \arctan t + C = -\frac{1}{3x^3} + \frac{1}{x} - \arctan \frac{1}{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$52. \text{【解】} \text{由 } f(x^2-1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2-2} = \ln \frac{(x^2-1)+1}{(x^2-1)-1}, \text{ 得 } f(x) = \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1},$$

$$\text{再由 } f[\varphi(x)] = \ln \frac{\varphi(x)+1}{\varphi(x)-1} = \ln x, \text{ 得 } \varphi(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1},$$

$$\text{所以 } \int \varphi(x) dx = \int \frac{x+1}{x-1} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{2}{x-1}\right) dx = x + 2 \ln |x-1| + C.$$

$$53. \text{【解】} \text{由 } f(\ln x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x < 1, \\ x, & x \geq 1, \end{cases} \text{ 得 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x < 0, \\ e^x, & x \geq 0, \end{cases} \text{ 于是 } \int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} x + C_1, & x < 0, \\ e^x + C_2, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } C_1 = 1 + C_2, \text{ 取 } C_2 = C \text{ 得 } \int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} x + C + 1, & x < 0, \\ e^x + C, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 54. \text{【解】} \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \\ &= \int \frac{1}{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}} d\left(1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) = \ln \left| 1 + \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$55. \text{【解】} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{1 + \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} d\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) + C.$$

$$56. \text{【解】} \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \int t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int t(1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \int t d(\sin 2t) = \frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} (t \sin 2t - \int \sin 2t dt) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} t^2 + \frac{1}{4} t \sin 2t + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2t + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \arcsin^2 x + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

57. 【解】 $\int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x-2}} dx = 2 \int \ln x d(\sqrt{x-2}) = 2\sqrt{x-2} \ln x - 2 \int \frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{x} dx,$

因为 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{x} dx \stackrel{\sqrt{x-2}=t}{=} 2 \int \frac{t^2}{2+t^2} dt = 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{2+t^2}\right) dt$

$$= 2t - \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + C = 2\sqrt{x-2} - 2\sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{\sqrt{2}} + C,$$

所以 $\int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x-2}} dx = 2\sqrt{x-2} \ln x - 4\sqrt{x-2} + 4\sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$

58. 【解】 $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \left(\frac{x-1}{t-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{t-1}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \left[\left(1 + \frac{x-t}{t-1}\right)^{\frac{t-1}{t-1}}\right]^{\frac{1}{t-1}} = e^{\frac{1}{x-1}},$ 则

$$\int \frac{f(x)}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}}{(x-1)^2} dx = - \int e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} d\left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right) = -e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} + C.$$

59. 【解】(1) $\phi'(x) = -2 \ln(1 + \cos^2 2x) \sin 2x - \ln(1 + \sin^2 x) \cos x.$

(2) $F'(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \frac{\sin t}{1+t^2} dt, \quad F''(x) = \frac{2x \sin(x^2)}{1+x^4}.$

五、定积分及其应用

① 入门练习

1. 【解】由 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$ 得

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

2. 【解】 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1 - \sin x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \sin x} + \frac{1}{1 + \sin x}\right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2 x dx = 2 \tan x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2.$$

3. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos^2 t dt - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + 1) \cdot \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2}$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

4. 【解】由 $\int_0^x f(x-t) dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_x^0 f(u)(-du) = \int_0^x f(u) du, x - \ln(1+x) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(x-t) dt}{x - \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2.$$

5. 【解】由 $\int_{-x}^x [f(t+x) + f(t-x)] dt = \int_{-x}^x f(t+x) d(t+x) + \int_{-x}^x f(t-x) d(t-x)$
 $= \int_0^{2x} f(u) du + \int_{-2x}^0 f(u) du = \int_0^{2x} f(u) du - \int_0^{-2x} f(u) du$ 得

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{-x}^x [f(t+x) + f(t-x)] dt = 2f(2x) - (-2)f(-2x) = 2[f(2x) + f(-2x)].$$

6. 【解】由 $\int_0^x x \sin(x-t)^2 dt = x \int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} x \int_0^x \sin u^2 du$ 得

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x x \sin(x-t)^2 dt = \frac{d}{dx} (x \int_0^x \sin u^2 du) = \int_0^x \sin u^2 du + x \sin x^2.$$

7. 【解】(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n+i}$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i}{n}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2.$

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{2}{n^2+2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2+i^2}$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\frac{i}{n}}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2.$

(3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{n} + 2 \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{n} + \cdots + n \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi i}{n}$
 $= \int_0^1 x \sin^2 \pi x dx = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} \pi x \sin^2 \pi x d(\pi x) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x dx$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{4}.$

8. 【解】 $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x - \cos x| dx$
 $= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left| \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| d \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} |\sin x| dx$
 $= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 2\sqrt{2}.$

9. 【解】 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (|x| + x^3) \sin^2 x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |x| \sin^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x dx$
 $= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \text{【解】} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x(1+\sin x)}{1+\cos^2 x} dx &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= -2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\cos x)}{1+\cos^2 x} = -2\pi \arctan \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -2\pi \left(0 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11. \text{【解】} \int_0^{2\pi} x |\sin x| dx &= \int_0^{\pi} x |\sin x| dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x |\sin x| dx, \\
 \int_0^{\pi} x |\sin x| dx &= \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \times 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \pi, \\
 \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x |\sin x| dx &\stackrel{x-\pi=t}{=} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi+t) |\sin t| dt = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt + \int_0^{\pi} t \sin t dt = 2\pi + \pi = 3\pi, \\
 \text{则} \int_0^{2\pi} x |\sin x| dx &= 4\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} &\stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{1+\cos t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+\cos t}\right) dt \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec^2 \frac{t}{2} d\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan \frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 x f'(2x) dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 2x f'(2x) d(2x) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 x f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 x d[f(x)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} x f(x) \Big|_0^2 - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} f(2) - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$14. \text{【解】} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} \sin^2 x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = - \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx,$$

$$\text{因为} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = 0,$$

$$\text{所以} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} d(2x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$15. \text{【解】} \text{取} [x, x+dx] \subset [0, 2],$$

$$dV = 2\pi xy dx = 2\pi x \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx, \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 2\pi \int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = 2\pi \int_0^2 [1+(x-1)] \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} d(x-1) \\
 &= 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 (1+x) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 4\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\
 &\stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot \cos t dt = 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = 4\pi \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

◆ 解答题

$$\begin{aligned}
 16. \text{【解】} (1) \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} &= 2 \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = 2 \int_1^2 \frac{d(\sqrt{x})}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} \\
 &= 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} \Big|_1^2 = 2 \arctan \sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi} (\sin^2 x + \cos^3 x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx + \int_0^{\pi} \cos^3 x dx,$$

$$\text{而} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^3 x dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 x d(\sin x) = \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 x) d(\sin x) = \left(\sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0,$$

$$\text{故} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin^2 x + \cos^3 x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$17. (1) \text{【证明】} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx \stackrel{x+t=\frac{\pi}{2}}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\cos t) (-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx.$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{x + \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \stackrel{x = \sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t \cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt, \text{由} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx \text{得}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t \cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 t \sin t}{\cos t + \sin t} dt, \text{则}$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t \cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 t \sin t}{\cos t + \sin t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t d(\sin t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{故} I = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{x + \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(2) \text{【解】} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

$$18. \text{【证明】} \int_a^b f(x) dx \stackrel{x+t=a+b}{=} \int_b^a f(a+b-t) (-dt) = \int_a^b f(a+b-t) dt \\ = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx.$$

$$19. \text{【证明】} \int_a^b f(x) dx \stackrel{x=a+(b-a)t}{=} \int_0^1 f[a+(b-a)t] \cdot (b-a) dt \\ = (b-a) \int_0^1 f[a+(b-a)t] dt = (b-a) \int_0^1 f[a+(b-a)x] dx.$$

$$20. \text{【解】} \int_0^2 f(x-1) dx = \int_0^2 f(x-1) d(x-1) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx,$$

$$\text{由} \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_{-1}^0 = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = x \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x} dx = \ln 2 - \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx = 2 \ln 2 - 1 \text{得}$$

$$\int_0^2 f(x-1) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \ln 2 - 1.$$

$$21. \text{【解】}(1) \int_0^2 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = \int_0^2 \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} d(x-1) = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$\stackrel{x = \sin t}{=} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot \cos t dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + \sin x) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xrightarrow{x=\sin t} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2 t) \cos^2 t dt \\ &= 2(I_2 - I_4) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) I = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{x + \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \xrightarrow{x=\sin t} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t \cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt,$$

$$\text{因为 } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t \cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 t \sin t}{\cos t + \sin t} dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } 2I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t \cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 t \sin t}{\cos t + \sin t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t \cos t + \cos^2 t \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t d(\sin t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 22. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f(x) d(x^3) = \frac{1}{3} x^3 f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 x^3 e^{-x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 x^2 e^{-x^2} d(x^2) = -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 x d(e^{-x}) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} x e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{3e} - \frac{1}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

$$23. \text{【解】} \text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = 1 \text{ 且 } \alpha = \frac{1}{2} < 1,$$

$$\text{又因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = 1 \text{ 且 } \alpha = \frac{3}{2} > 1,$$

所以广义积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$ 收敛, 且

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(\sqrt{x})}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} = 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \pi.$$

$$24. \text{【解】} \text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} = 1 \text{ 且 } \alpha = \frac{1}{2} < 1,$$

$$\text{又因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 1 \text{ 且 } \alpha = \frac{1}{2} < 1,$$

所以广义积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}}$ 收敛, 且

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{1-x}} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{d(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{1-x}} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{d(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} = 2 \arcsin \sqrt{x} \Big|_0^1 = \pi.$$

$$25. \text{【解】} (1) \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{+\infty} (2x)^2 e^{-2x} d(2x) \xrightarrow{2x=t} \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{8} \Gamma(3) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx \xrightarrow{x^2=t} \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = \frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}.$$

26. 【解】椭圆位于第一象限的曲线方程为

$$L_1: y = \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \quad (0 \leq x \leq a),$$

则椭圆所围成的面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \int_0^a y dx = \frac{4b}{a} \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \stackrel{x = a \sin t}{=} \frac{4b}{a} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt \\ &= 4ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = 4ab \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi ab. \end{aligned}$$

27.【解】(1) 区域 D 的面积为

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^2 y dx = \int_0^2 \sqrt{2x - x^2} dx = \int_0^2 \sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2} d(x-1) \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx \\ &\stackrel{x = \sin t}{=} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot \cos t dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 区域 D 绕 x 轴旋转一周而成的几何体体积为

$$V = \pi \int_0^2 y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^2 (2x - x^2) dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi.$$

(3) 取 $[x, x + dx] \subset [0, 2]$,

$$dV = 2\pi(2-x)y dx = 2\pi(2-x) \cdot \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx,$$

所求的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2\pi \int_0^2 (2-x) \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = 2\pi \int_0^2 [1 - (x-1)] \sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2} d(x-1) \\ &= 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 (1-x) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 4\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\ &\stackrel{x = \sin t}{=} 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot \cos t dt = 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi^2. \end{aligned}$$

II 基础练习

◆ 填空题

1.【解】由 $\int_0^x t f(x-t) dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_x^0 (x-u) f(u) (-du) = x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt &= \frac{d}{dx} [x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du] \\ &= \int_0^x f(u) du + x f(x) - x f(x) = \int_0^x f(u) du, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(u) du = f(x).$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2.【解】 F(x+T) &= \int_0^{x+T} f(t) dt + b(x+T) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + bx + \int_x^{x+T} f(t) dt + bT \\ &= F(x) + \int_x^{x+T} f(t) dt + bT = F(x) + \int_0^T f(t) dt + bT, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } F(x+T) = F(x), \text{ 得 } b = -\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt.$$

3.【解】因为 $\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$ 为奇函数, 所以 $x^2 \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$ 为奇函数,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^1 [x^2 \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + (x^2 + 1) \sqrt{1-x^2}] dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 1) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 t - \sin^4 t) dt = I_2 - I_4 = \frac{\pi}{16},$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 所以原式} = 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \times \frac{\pi}{16} = \frac{5\pi}{8}.$$

4.【解】因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} = 1$ 且 $\frac{1}{2} < 1$, 所以广义积分 $\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx$ 收敛.

$$\text{方法一} \quad \text{令 } \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} = t, \text{ 则 } x = 1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^2 t}{\sec^4 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{方法二} \quad \text{令 } \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} = t, \text{ 则 } x = 1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = - \int_0^{+\infty} t d\left(\frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) = - \frac{t}{1+t^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= \arctan t \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{方法三} \quad \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - x^2}} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{方法四} \quad \text{令 } x = \sin^2 t, \text{ 则 } \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \cdot 2 \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

5.【解】 $\int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{\sin^2 x - \sin^4 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^2 x - \sin^4 x} dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin^2 x - \sin^4 x} dx$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos x dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x d(\sin x) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

6.【解】令 $\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = A$, 则由 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2x^4} \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx$, 得

$$A = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{A}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} dx = 1 - \frac{A}{6}, \text{解得 } A = \frac{6}{7}, \text{所以 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{7x^4}.$$

7.【解】 $\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) d\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{x}f(x) \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} f'(x) dx$

$$= -2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \cdot e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = - \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = e^{-1} - 1.$$

8.【解】 $\int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 2x f''(2x) d(2x) \stackrel{2x=t}{=} \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 t f''(t) dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 t df'(t)$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[t f'(t) \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 f'(t) dt \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left(10 - f(t) \Big|_0^2 \right) = 2.$$

9.【解】 $\int_{-1}^5 f(x-1) dx = \int_{-1}^5 f(x-1) d(x-1) = \int_{-2}^4 f(x) dx$

$$= \int_{-2}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^4 f(x) dx = \int_{-2}^0 \frac{1}{4+x^2} dx + \int_0^4 \frac{1}{1+2x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2} \Big|_{-2}^0 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+2x) \Big|_0^4 = \frac{\pi}{8} + \ln 3.$$

10.【解】令 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \tan^a x}$,

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \tan^a x} \stackrel{\frac{\pi}{2}-x=t}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{-dt}{1 + \cot^a t} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \cot^a x},$$

$$\text{则 } 2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \tan^a x} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \cot^a x} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{故 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \tan^a x} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

11.【解】 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^7 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x^6 e^{-x^2} d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t^3 e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(4) = \frac{3!}{2} = 3.$

12.【解】 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{2-x}} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^x dx}{e^{2x} + e^2} = \frac{1}{e} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{x-1} dx}{e^{2(x-1)} + 1}$

$$= \frac{1}{e} \arctan e^{x-1} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{e} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4e}.$$

13.【解】 $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\ln x} \Big|_e^{+\infty} = 1.$

◆ 选择题

14.【解】 $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} \cos^4 x dx = 0,$

$$N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3 x + \cos^4 x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx > 0,$$

$$P = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 \sin^3 x - \cos^4 x) dx = - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx < 0,$$

$P < M < N$, 选(D).

15. 【解】当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $F(x) = \int_0^x t^2 dt = \frac{x^3}{3}$;

当 $1 < x \leq 2$ 时, $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^1 t^2 dt + \int_1^x (2-t) dt$
 $= \frac{1}{3} + 2x - 2 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{7}{6} + 2x - \frac{x^2}{2}$,

选(B).

16. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}} = 1$ 且 $\alpha = \frac{4}{3} > 1$ 得 $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}}$ 发散,

同理 $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}}$ 发散, 故 $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}}$ 发散, 应选(B).

17. 【解】因为函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上为单调减少的凹函数, 根据几何意义, $S_2 < S_1 < S_3$, 选(B).

18. 【解】曲线 $y = x(x-1)(2-x)$ 与 x 轴的三个交点为 $x=0, x=1, x=2$,

当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $y < 0$; 当 $1 < x < 2$ 时, $y > 0$, 所以围成的面积可表示为(C)的形式, 选(C).

19. 【解】双纽线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - y^2$ 的极坐标形式为 $r^2 = \cos 2\theta$, 再根据对称性, 有

面积 $A = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r^2 d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta$, 选(A).

20. 【解】由元素法思想, 对 $[x, x+dx] \subset [a, b]$,

$dV = \{\pi[m - g(x)]^2 - \pi[m - f(x)]^2\} dx = \pi[2m - f(x) - g(x)][f(x) - g(x)] dx$,
 则 $V = \pi \int_a^b [2m - f(x) - g(x)][f(x) - g(x)] dx$, 选(B).

21. 【解】取 $[x, x+dx] \subset [0, h]$, $dF = \rho g \times x \times a \times dx = \rho g a x dx$,

则 $F = \rho g \int_0^h a x dx = \rho g \int_0^h a h dh$, 选(A).

22. 【解】过曲线 $y = (x-1)^2$ 上点 $(2, 1)$ 的法线方程为 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$, 该法线与 x 轴的交点

为 $(4, 0)$, 则由该法线、 x 轴及该曲线所围成的区域 D 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得的几何体的体

积为 $V = \pi \int_1^2 (x-1)^4 dx + \pi \int_2^4 \left(-\frac{1}{2}x + 2\right)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{5} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{13\pi}{15}$, 选(D).

◆ 解答题

23. 【解】 $\int_0^x f(t)g(x-t) dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_x^0 f(x-u)g(u)(-du) = \int_0^x f(x-u)g(u) du$,

(1) 当 $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\int_0^x f(t)g(x-t) dt = \int_0^x (x-u)\sin u du = x - \sin x$;

(2) 当 $x > \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\int_0^x f(t)g(x-t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x-u)\sin u du = x - 1$,

于是 $\int_0^x f(t)g(x-t) dt = \begin{cases} x - \sin x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ x - 1, & x > \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$

24.【解】因为 $\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$ 为奇函数，

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + \sin^2 x] \cos^2 x dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx = 2(I_2 - I_4) \\ &= 2\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

25.【证明】(1) 设 $f(-x) = f(x)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因为 } F(-x) &= \int_0^{-x} (-x-2t)f(t)dt \stackrel{t=-u}{=} \int_0^x (-x+2u)f(-u)(-du) \\ &= \int_0^x (x-2u)f(u)du = F(x), \end{aligned}$$

所以 $F(x)$ 为偶函数.

$$(2) F(x) = \int_0^x (x-2t)f(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt - 2 \int_0^x tf(t)dt,$$

$$F'(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt - xf(x) = x[f(\xi) - f(x)], \text{ 其中 } \xi \text{ 介于 } 0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间,}$$

当 $x < 0$ 时, $x \leq \xi \leq 0$, 因为 $f(x)$ 单调不增, 所以 $F'(x) \geq 0$,

当 $x \geq 0$ 时, $0 \leq \xi \leq x$, 因为 $f(x)$ 单调不增, 所以 $F'(x) \geq 0$,

从而 $F(x)$ 单调不减.

$$26.【解】 \int_{-2}^2 (3x+1)\max\{2, x^2\} dx = \int_{-2}^2 \max\{2, x^2\} dx = 2 \int_0^2 \max\{2, x^2\} dx,$$

$$\text{由 } \max\{2, x^2\} = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{2}, \\ x^2, & \sqrt{2} < x \leq 2 \end{cases} \text{ 得}$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 (3x+1)\max\{2, x^2\} dx = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} 2 dx + 2 \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 x^2 dx = 4\sqrt{2} + \frac{2(8-2\sqrt{2})}{3} = \frac{8(2+\sqrt{2})}{3}.$$

27.【解】由定积分的奇偶性得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 (|x|+x)e^{-|x|} dx &= \int_{-1}^1 |x| e^{-|x|} dx = 2 \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx \\ &= -2 \int_0^1 x d(e^{-x}) = -2x e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 + 2 \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \\ &= -2e^{-1} - 2e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 = 2 - \frac{4}{e}. \end{aligned}$$

$$28.【解】 \int_0^{2\pi} f(x-\pi) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x-\pi) d(x-\pi) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^0 \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x dx = -\arctan(\cos x) \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \times 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

29.【解】(1) 方法一

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\cos x}{2+\sin x} + x^2 \sin x \right) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{2+\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(2 + \sin x)}{2 + \sin x} = \ln(2 + \sin x) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \ln 3.$$

方法二

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\cos x}{2 + \sin x} + x^2 \sin x \right) dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{2 + \sin x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\cos x}{2 + \sin x} + \frac{\cos x}{2 - \sin x} \right) dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{4 - \sin^2 x} dx \\ &= -4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x - 4} = -\ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 2}{\sin x + 2} \right| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \ln 3. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 令 $\sqrt{e^x - 1} = t$, 则 $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$,

$$\text{于是 } \int_0^{\ln 5} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^2 t \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^2} \right) dt = 4 - 2 \arctan 2.$$

(3) 方法一

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} = \frac{1}{\sin x + \cos x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0.$$

方法二

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx \stackrel{x+t=\frac{\pi}{2}}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{1 + \sin 2t} (-dt) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{1 + \sin 2t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx = -I, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \int_{-2}^2 \left(x^3 \cos \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx \stackrel{x=2\sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos^2 t dt = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x + \sin^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-1 + \frac{2}{1 + \cos x} \right) dx = -\pi + 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x} \\ &= -\pi + 4 \tan \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4 - \pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{(\cos x + 2 \sin x)^2} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{(1 + 2 \tan x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(1 + 2 \tan x)}{(1 + 2 \tan x)^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2(1 + 2 \tan x)} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}(0 - 1) = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{1 + \cos t} \cdot \cos t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sin^2 t - \frac{\sin^2 t}{1 + \cos t} \right) dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos^2 t}{1 + \cos t} dt \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2} - \pi + 2 = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x |\sin x \cos x|}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{|\sin x \cos x|}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{1 + \sin^4 x} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan(\sin^2 x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$30. \text{【解】} \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e \frac{|\ln x|}{x} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| d(\ln x) \stackrel{t = \ln x}{=} \int_{-1}^1 |t| dt = 2 \int_0^1 t dt = 1.$$

$$31. \text{【解】} \int_0^{n\pi} x |\cos x| dx = \int_0^{\pi} x |\cos x| dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x |\cos x| dx + \cdots + \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} x |\cos x| dx,$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x |\cos x| dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \pi,$$

$$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x |\cos x| dx \stackrel{x-\pi=t}{=} \int_0^{\pi} (t+\pi) |\cos t| dt = \int_0^{\pi} t |\cos t| dt + \pi \int_0^{\pi} |\cos t| dt = \pi + 2\pi = 3\pi,$$

$$\int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} x |\cos x| dx \stackrel{x-2\pi=t}{=} \int_0^{\pi} (t+2\pi) |\cos t| dt = \int_0^{\pi} t |\cos t| dt + 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} |\cos t| dt = 5\pi,$$

$$\text{则} \int_0^{n\pi} x |\cos x| dx = \pi + 3\pi + \cdots + (2n-1)\pi = n^2 \pi.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 32. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+x^2}} &\stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 t}{(1+\tan t) \cdot \sec t} dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dt}{\sin t + \cos t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \csc\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) d\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \csc\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \cot\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{\ln(\sqrt{2}-1)}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 33. \text{【解】} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + e^{\sin^2 x}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{1 + e^{\sin^2 x}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + e^x} \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-x} dx}{e^{-x} + 1} = -\int_0^1 \frac{d(e^{-x} + 1)}{e^{-x} + 1} = -\ln(e^{-x} + 1) \Big|_0^1 = \ln \frac{2e}{e+1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$34. \text{【解】} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x f(x) dx = A, \text{ 则 } f(x) = \sin^3 x + A,$$

$$x f(x) = x \sin^3 x + Ax \text{ 两边积分得 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x f(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin^3 x dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} Ax dx,$$

$$\text{即 } A = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin^3 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^3 x dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 x dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx = \frac{4\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{从而 } f(x) = \sin^3 x + \frac{4\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \left(\sin^3 x + \frac{4\pi}{3} \right) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 x dx + \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_0^{\pi} dx = \frac{4}{3} (1 + \pi^2).$$

$$35. \text{【解】} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = A, \text{ 则 } f(x) = \frac{x}{1 + \cos^2 x} + A,$$

于是 $f(x) \sin x = \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} + A \sin x$, 两边从 $-\pi$ 到 π 积分得

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \\ &= -\pi \arctan \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \frac{x}{1 + \cos^2 x} + \frac{\pi^2}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 36. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f(x) d(x^3) = \frac{1}{3} x^3 f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 x^3 f'(x) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 x^3 e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 t e^{-t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (t e^{-t} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^{-t} dt) = \frac{1}{6} (2e^{-1} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

$$37. \text{【证明】} \text{显然 } f(x) = f(x) - f(0) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } f^2(x) &= \left[\int_0^x f'(t) dt \right]^2 = \left[\int_0^x 1 \cdot f'(t) dt \right]^2 \leq \int_0^x 1^2 dt \cdot \int_0^x f'^2(t) dt \\ &= x \int_0^x f'^2(t) dt \leq x \int_0^1 f'^2(t) dt = x \int_0^1 f'^2(x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \leq \int_0^1 x dx \cdot \int_0^1 f'^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f'^2(x) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 38. \text{【解】} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+x^2+3x^4}} & \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^1 \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t^2}+\frac{3}{t^4}}} = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{t dt}{\sqrt{t^4+t^2+3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{d(t^2)}{\sqrt{t^4+t^2+3}} \stackrel{t^2=u}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2+u+3}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{d(u+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{(u+\frac{1}{2})^2+(\frac{\sqrt{11}}{2})^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left[\left(u + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \sqrt{u^2+u+3} \right] \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{11}{2\sqrt{5}+3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\sqrt{5}-3). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 39. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 x^4 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx & \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t (1 - \sin^2 t) dt = I_4 - I_6 \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{16} \pi = \frac{\pi}{32}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 40. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 x^2 f''(2x) dx &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 (2x)^2 f''(2x) d(2x) = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 x^2 f''(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 x^2 d[f'(x)] = \frac{1}{8} \left[x^2 f'(x) \Big|_0^2 - 2 \int_0^2 x f'(x) dx \right] = -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 x df(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[x f(x) \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 f(x) dx \right] = -\frac{1}{4} [2f(2) - 1] = 0.$$

$$41. \text{【解】} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^2(x)} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+f^2(x)} df(x) = \arctan f(x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \arctan f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{因为 } f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{1+\sin^2 t} dt = \arctan \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 所以原式等于 } \arctan \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 42. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 y(x) dx &= xy(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \arctan(x-1)^2 dx \\ &= y(1) - \int_0^1 (x-1) \arctan(x-1)^2 d(x-1) - \int_0^1 \arctan(x-1)^2 dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arctan(x-1)^2 d(x-1)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arctan t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(t \arctan t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$43. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 t^2 f(t) dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f(t) d(t^3) = \frac{t^3}{3} f(t) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 t^3 e^{t^2} dt,$$

因为 $f(1) = 0$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 t^2 f(t) dt &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 t^3 e^{t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 t^2 e^{t^2} d(t^2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 x e^x dx = -\frac{1}{6} (x-1)e^x \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 44. \text{【解】} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx &= \int_0^{\pi} f(x) d(\sin x) = f(x) \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} f'(x) \sin x dx \\ &= -\int_0^{\pi} f'(x) \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\pi} e^{\cos x} \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} e^{\cos x} d(\cos x) \\ &= e^{\cos x} \Big|_0^{\pi} = e^{-1} - e. \end{aligned}$$

45. 【解】因为 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 所以只研究 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 内的最大值与最小值即可.

令 $f'(x) = 2x(2-x^2)e^{-x^2} = 0$, 得 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内的唯一驻点为 $x = \sqrt{2}$,

当 $x \in (0, \sqrt{2})$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 当 $x \in (\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 注意到驻点的唯一性,

则 $x = \sqrt{2}$ 及 $x = -\sqrt{2}$ 时函数 $f(x)$ 取最大值, 最大值为 $f(\sqrt{2}) = f(-\sqrt{2}) = 1 + \frac{1}{e^2}$,

因为 $f(+\infty) = f(-\infty) = \int_0^{+\infty} (2-t)e^{-t} dt = 1$ 及 $f(0) = 0$, 所以最小值为 0.

$$\begin{aligned} 46. \text{【解】} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{x + \sqrt{x^2+1}} dx &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x(\sqrt{x^2+1}-x)}{(\sqrt{x^2+1}+x)(\sqrt{x^2+1}-x)} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 x(\sqrt{x^2+1}-x) dx = -2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx = -\frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 47. \text{【解】} \int_3^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^4 \sqrt{x^2-2x}} &= \int_3^{+\infty} \frac{d(x-1)}{(x-1)^4 \sqrt{(x-1)^2-1}} \\ &\stackrel{x-1=\sec t}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec t \tan t}{\sec^4 t \tan t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\sin^2 t) \cos t dt = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 48. \text{【解】} \int_{-1}^1 (2 + \sin x) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx &= 2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\
 &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot \cos t dt = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

49. 【解】 $x=1$ 为被积函数的无穷间断点, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x-x^2|}} &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-x}}, \\
 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{d\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} = \arcsin(2x-1) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \\
 \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-x}} &= \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{d\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} = \ln \left| \left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \sqrt{x^2-x} \right| \Big|_1^{\frac{3}{2}} = \ln(2+\sqrt{3}),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2+\sqrt{3}).$$

50. 【证明】令 $g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - \int_x^b f(t) dt$,

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) > 0$,

所以 $g(a) = -\int_a^b f(t) dt < 0$, $g(b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt > 0$,

由零点定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $g(\xi) = 0$, 即 $\int_a^\xi f(x) dx = \int_\xi^b f(x) dx$.

51. (1) 【证明】令 $I = \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx \stackrel{\pi-x=t}{=} \int_\pi^0 (\pi-t) f(\sin t) (-dt) = \int_0^\pi (\pi-t) f(\sin t) dt \\
 &= \int_0^\pi (\pi-x) f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx - I,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } I = \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{【证明】} \int_0^{2\pi} f(|\sin x|) dx &= \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(|\sin x|) dx = 2 \int_0^\pi f(|\sin x|) dx \\
 &= 2 \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{【解】} \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{3 \sin^2 x + 4 \cos^2 x} dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{3 \sin^2 x + 4 \cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{3 \sin^2 x + 4 \cos^2 x} dx = -\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\cos x)}{3 + \cos^2 x} \\
 &= -\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{6\sqrt{3}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$52. \text{【证明】} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \cos^n x dx = 2^{-n-1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n 2x d(2x) = 2^{-n-1} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = 2^{-n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx.$$

53. 【证明】由 $|f(x)| = |f(x) - f(1)| \leq |\arctan x - \arctan 1| = \left| \arctan x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right|$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| &\leq \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx \leq \int_0^1 \left| \arctan x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right| dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan x \right) dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^1 \arctan x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \arctan x \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$54. (1) \text{【解】} \int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b x df^2(x) = \frac{x}{2} f^2(x) \Big|_a^b - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f^2(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(2) \text{【证明】} \int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \left(\int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \leq \int_a^b f'^2(x) dx \int_a^b x^2 f^2(x) dx.$$

55. 【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = x^2 f(x)$,

由积分中值定理得 $f(1) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 f(x) dx = c^2 f(c)$, 其中 $c \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$, 即 $\varphi(c) = \varphi(1)$,

显然 $\varphi(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上可导, 由罗尔中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (c, 1) \subset (0, 1)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$.

而 $\varphi'(x) = 2xf(x) + x^2 f'(x)$, 所以 $2\xi f(\xi) + \xi^2 f'(\xi) = 0$, 注意到 $\xi \neq 0$, 故 $2f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$.

56. 【分析】由 $f(x) \int_x^b g(t) dt = g(x) \int_a^x f(t) dt$ 得 $g(x) \int_a^x f(t) dt + f(x) \int_b^x g(t) dt = 0$, 即

$$\left(\int_a^x f(t) dt \int_b^x g(t) dt \right)' = 0, \text{ 则辅助函数为 } \varphi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \int_b^x g(t) dt.$$

【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \int_b^x g(t) dt$, 显然 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可导, 又 $\varphi(a) = \varphi(b) = 0$,

由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$, 而 $\varphi'(x) = f(x) \int_b^x g(t) dt + g(x) \int_a^x f(t) dt$,

所以 $f(\xi) \int_b^\xi g(x) dx + g(\xi) \int_a^\xi f(x) dx = 0$, 即 $f(\xi) \int_b^\xi g(x) dx = -g(\xi) \int_a^\xi f(x) dx$.

57. 【证明】令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) \sin t dt$, 因为 $F(0) = F(\pi) = 0$, 所以存在 $x_1 \in (0, \pi)$, 使得

$F'(x_1) = 0$, 即 $f(x_1) \sin x_1 = 0$, 又因为 $\sin x_1 \neq 0$, 所以 $f(x_1) = 0$.

设 x_1 是 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 内唯一的零点, 则当 $x \in (0, \pi)$ 且 $x \neq x_1$ 时, 有 $\sin(x - x_1) f(x)$

恒正或恒负, 于是 $\int_0^\pi \sin(x - x_1) f(x) dx \neq 0$.

而 $\int_0^\pi \sin(x - x_1) f(x) dx = \cos x_1 \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x dx - \sin x_1 \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x dx = 0$, 矛盾, 所以 $f(x)$

在 $(0, \pi)$ 内至少有两个零点. 不妨设 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$, $x_1, x_2 \in (0, \pi)$ 且 $x_1 < x_2$, 由罗尔中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (x_1, x_2) \subset (0, \pi)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$.

58. 【证明】由微分中值定理得 $f(x) - f(0) = f'(\xi_1)x$, 其中 $0 < \xi_1 < x$,

$f(x) - f(2) = f'(\xi_2)(x - 2)$, 其中 $x < \xi_2 < 2$, 于是 $\begin{cases} |f(x)| \leq 2x, \\ |f(x)| \leq 2(2-x), \end{cases}$

从而 $\left| \int_0^2 f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx + \int_1^2 |f(x)| dx$

$$\leq \int_0^1 2x dx + \int_1^2 2(2-x) dx = 2.$$

59. 【证明】令 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, 则 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上三阶连续可导, 取 $x_0 = \frac{a+b}{2}$, 由泰勒公式得

$$F(a) = F(x_0) + F'(x_0)(a-x_0) + \frac{F''(x_0)}{2!}(a-x_0)^2 + \frac{F'''(\xi_1)}{3!}(a-x_0)^3, \xi_1 \in (a, x_0),$$

$$F(b) = F(x_0) + F'(x_0)(b-x_0) + \frac{F''(x_0)}{2!}(b-x_0)^2 + \frac{F'''(\xi_2)}{3!}(b-x_0)^3, \xi_2 \in (x_0, b),$$

两式相减得 $F(b) - F(a) = F'(x_0)(b-a) + \frac{(b-a)^3}{48}[F'''(\xi_1) + F'''(\xi_2)]$, 即

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{(b-a)^3}{48}[f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)],$$

因为 $f''(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 所以存在 $\xi \in [\xi_1, \xi_2] \subset (a, b)$, 使得

$$f''(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}[f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)], \text{ 从而}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{(b-a)^3}{24}f''(\xi).$$

60. 【证明】(1) $S_1(c) = cf(c)$, $S_2(c) = \int_c^1 f(t) dt = -\int_1^c f(t) dt$, 即证明 $S_1(c) = S_2(c)$, 或

$cf(c) + \int_1^c f(t) dt = 0$. 令 $\varphi(x) = x \int_1^x f(t) dt$, $\varphi(0) = \varphi(1) = 0$, 根据罗尔定理, 存在 $c \in$

$(0, 1)$, 使得 $\varphi'(c) = 0$, 即 $cf(c) + \int_1^c f(t) dt = 0$, 所以 $S_1(c) = S_2(c)$, 命题得证.

(2) 令 $h(x) = xf(x) - \int_x^1 f(t) dt$, 因为 $h'(x) = 2f(x) + xf'(x) > 0$, 所以 $h(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上为单调函数, 所以(1)中的 c 是唯一的.

61. 【解】 $V_x = \pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = 2\pi \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$.

取 $[x, x+dx] \subset [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 则 $dV_y = 2\pi x \cos x dx$,

故 $V_y = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d(\sin x) = 2\pi \left(x \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx \right) = 2\pi \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right).$$

62. 【解】(1) $S_1(t) = \int_0^t (\sin t - \sin x) dx = t \sin t + \cos t - 1$,

$$S_2(t) = \int_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \sin t) dx = \cos t - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) \sin t,$$

则 $S(t) = S_1(t) + S_2(t) = 2\left(t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin t + 2\cos t - 1$.

(2) 由 $S'(t) = 2\left(t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos t = 0$ 得 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

当 $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $S'(t) < 0$; 当 $\frac{\pi}{4} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $S'(t) > 0$,

故当 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $S(t)$ 取最小值, 且最小值为 $S\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} - 1$;

因为 $S(0) = 1 > S\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$, 所以 $t = 0$ 时, $S(t)$ 最大, 且最大值为 $S(0) = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} 63. \text{【解】} \text{ 当 } -1 < x \leq 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) &= \int_{-1}^x (1 - |t|) dt = \int_{-1}^x (t + 1) dt \\ &= \frac{(t+1)^2}{2} \Big|_{-1}^x = \frac{(x+1)^2}{2}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \int_{-1}^0 (t+1) dt + \int_0^x (1-t) dt = \frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{x^2}{2},$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x+1)^2}{2}, & -1 < x \leq 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{x^2}{2}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{x^2}{2} = 0 \text{ 得 } x = 1 + \sqrt{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故所求的面积为 } A &= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{(x+1)^2}{2} dx + \int_0^{1+\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5+4\sqrt{2}}{6} = 1 + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

64. 【解】由题设 $C: y = x^2, C_1: y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$, 令 $C_2: x = f(y)$, P 点坐标为 (x, y) ,

$$\text{则 } S_A = \int_0^x \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right) dx = \frac{1}{6}x^3, \quad S_B = \int_0^y [\sqrt{y} - f(y)] dy = \frac{2}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}} - \int_0^y f(y) dy,$$

所以 $\frac{1}{6}x^3 = \frac{2}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}} - \int_0^y f(y) dy$, 因为 $P \in C$, 所以有 $\int_0^y f(y) dy = \frac{2}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{6}x^3 = \frac{1}{2}x^3$, 即

$$\int_0^{x^2} f(y) dy = \frac{1}{2}x^3, \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导, 得 } 2x \cdot f(x^2) = \frac{3}{2}x^2, \text{ 即 } f(x^2) = \frac{3}{4}x.$$

从而 C_2 的方程为 $x = f(y) = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{y}$, 即 $y = \frac{16}{9}x^2$.

65. 【解】设曲线 $y = a + x - x^3$ 与 x 轴正半轴的交点横坐标为 $\alpha, \beta (\alpha < \beta)$, 由条件得

$$-\int_0^\alpha (a + x - x^3) dx = \int_\alpha^\beta (a + x - x^3) dx, \text{ 移项得}$$

$$\int_0^\alpha (a + x - x^3) dx + \int_\alpha^\beta (a + x - x^3) dx = \int_0^\beta (a + x - x^3) dx = 0 \Rightarrow \beta(4a + 2\beta - \beta^3) = 0,$$

因为 $\beta > 0$, 所以 $4a + 2\beta - \beta^3 = 0$.

又因为 $(\beta, 0)$ 为曲线 $y = a + x - x^3$ 与 x 轴的交点, 所以有 $a + \beta - \beta^3 = 0$,

$$\text{从而有 } \beta = -3a \Rightarrow a - 3a + 27a^3 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{9}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 66. \text{【解】} \text{ 区域面积为 } S &= \int_1^3 |f(x)| dx = \int_1^2 (2x - x^2) dx + \int_2^3 (x^2 - 2x) dx \\ &= \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right) \Big|_1^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2\right) \Big|_2^3 = 2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_y &= 2\pi \int_1^3 x |f(x)| dx = 2\pi \left[\int_1^2 x(2x-x^2) dx + \int_2^3 x(x^2-2x) dx \right] \\
 &= 2\pi \left[\left(\frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) \Big|_1^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_2^3 \right] = 9\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

67. 【解】取 $[x, x+dx] \subset [0, 1]$, 则 $dV = 2\pi(2-x)(\sqrt{2x-x^2}-x) dx$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 2\pi \int_0^1 (2-x)[\sqrt{2x-x^2}-x] dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 (2-x)[\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}-x] dx \\
 &\stackrel{x-1=\sin t}{=} 2\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (1-\sin t)(\cos t-1-\sin t)\cos t dt = \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

68. 【解】(1) $V(a) = \pi \int_0^a e^{-2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}(1-e^{-2a})$.

(2) 由 $V(c) = \frac{\pi}{2}(1-e^{-2c})$, $\lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} V(a) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 得 $\frac{\pi}{2}(1-e^{-2c}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$, 解得 $c = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$.

69. 【解】方法一 取 $[x, x+dx] \subset [-2, 2]$, 则 $dV = 2\pi(3-x)(4-x^2) dx$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 2\pi \int_{-2}^2 (3-x)(4-x^2) dx = 6\pi \int_{-2}^2 (4-x^2) dx \\
 &= 12\pi \int_0^2 (4-x^2) dx = 12\pi \times \frac{16}{3} = 64\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

方法二 取 $[y, y+dy] \subset [0, 4]$,

则 $dV = [\pi(3+\sqrt{4-y})^2 - \pi(3-\sqrt{4-y})^2] dy = 12\pi\sqrt{4-y} dy$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 12\pi \int_0^4 \sqrt{4-y} dy = -12\pi \int_0^4 \sqrt{4-y} d(4-y) \\
 &= -12\pi \times \frac{2}{3}(4-y)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^4 = 64\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

70. 【解】设切点坐标为 (a, a^2) ($a > 0$), 则切线方程为

$$y - a^2 = 2a(x - a), \text{ 即 } y = 2ax - a^2,$$

由题意得 $S = \int_0^{a^2} \left(\frac{y+a^2}{2a} - \sqrt{y} \right) dy = \frac{1}{12}a^3 = \frac{1}{12}$, 解得 $a = 1$,

则切线方程为 $y = 2x - 1$, 旋转体的体积为 $V = \pi \int_0^1 x^4 dx - \pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (2x-1)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{30}$.

71. 【解】曲线与 x 轴和 y 轴的交点坐标分别为 $(a, 0)$, $(0, b)$, 其中 $b = 4 - a$. 曲线可化为

$$y = \frac{b}{a}(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x})^2, \text{ 对任意的 } [x, x+dx] \subset [0, a], dV_2 = 2\pi x \cdot y dx = 2\pi x \cdot \frac{b}{a}(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x})^2 dx$$

于是 $V_2 = 2\pi \int_0^a x \cdot \frac{b}{a}(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x})^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{15}a^2b$, 同理, 有 $V_1 = \frac{\pi}{15}ab^2$.

于是 $V(a) = V_1(a) + V_2(a) = \frac{4\pi}{15}a(4-a)$.

令 $V'(a) = \frac{4\pi}{15}(4-2a) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2$, 又 $V''(2) < 0$, 所以 $a = 2$ 时, 两体积之和最大, 且最大

值为 $V(2) = \frac{16}{15}\pi$.

72. 【解】因为曲线过原点, 所以 $c = 0$, 又曲线过点 $(1, 2)$, 所以 $a + b = 2, b = 2 - a$.

因为 $a < 0$, 所以 $b > 0$, 抛物线与 x 轴的两个交点为 $0, -\frac{b}{a}$, 所以

$$S(a) = \int_0^{-\frac{b}{a}} (ax^2 + bx) dx = \frac{b^3}{6a^2} = \frac{(2-a)^3}{6a^2}.$$

令 $S'(a) = 0$, 得 $a = -4$, 从而 $b = 6$, 所以当 $a = -4, b = 6, c = 0$ 时, 抛物线与 x 轴所围成的面积最小.

73. 【解】(1) 由方程组 $\begin{cases} y = kx, \\ y = \sqrt{x}, \end{cases}$ 得直线与曲线交点为 $(\frac{1}{k^2}, \frac{1}{k})$, $\frac{1}{k^2} \leq 1, \frac{1}{k} > 0 \Rightarrow k \geq 1$.

$$V_1(k) = \pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{k^2}} [(\sqrt{x})^2 - (kx)^2] dx = \frac{\pi}{6k^4},$$

$$V_2(k) = \pi \int_{\frac{1}{k^2}}^1 [(kx)^2 - (\sqrt{x})^2] dx = \pi \left(\frac{k^2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6k^4} \right), \text{ 则}$$

$$V(k) = \pi \left(\frac{k^2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6k^4} \right), \text{ 令 } V'(k) = \pi \left(\frac{2k}{3} - \frac{4}{3k^5} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow k = \sqrt[6]{2}, \text{ 因为 } V''(k) > 0, \text{ 所以函}$$

数 $V(k)$ 当 $k = \sqrt[6]{2}$ 时取最小值, 且最小值为 $V(\sqrt[6]{2}) = \pi \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$.

(2) 因为 $S_{D_1} + S_{D_2} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{k^2}} (\sqrt{x} - kx) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{k^2}}^1 (kx - \sqrt{x}) dx = \frac{k}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3k^3}$, 所以(1)中

$$\text{条件成立时 } S_{D_1} + S_{D_2} = \frac{\sqrt[6]{2}}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{\sqrt[6]{2}}{6}.$$

74. 【解】 $ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt = 2\sin \frac{t}{2} dt$, 则 $s = 4 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} d\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) = 4 \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 8$.

75. 【解】设切点为 $(a, \sqrt{a-1})$, 则过原点的切线方程为 $y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a-1}}x$,

将 $(a, \sqrt{a-1})$ 代入切线方程, 得 $a = 2, \sqrt{a-1} = 1$, 故切线方程为 $y = \frac{1}{2}x$,

由曲线 $y = \sqrt{x-1}$ 在区间 $[1, 2]$ 上的一段绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转曲面的面积为

$$S_1 = 2\pi \int_1^2 \sqrt{x-1} \cdot \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \pi \int_1^2 \sqrt{4x-3} dx = \frac{\pi}{6}(5\sqrt{5}-1),$$

切线 $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ 在区间 $[0, 2]$ 上一段绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转曲面面积为

$$S_2 = \pi \int_0^2 x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} dx = \sqrt{5}\pi,$$

所求旋转曲面的表面积为 $S = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{\pi}{6}(11\sqrt{5}-1)$.

76. 【解】以球顶部与水面相切的点为坐标原点, x 轴铅直向下, 取 $[x, x+dx] \subset [0, 2R]$, 由于球的密度与水的密度相同, 所以水面以下不做功,

$$dW = (2R-x) \times \pi[R^2 - (R-x)^2] \times 1 \times g dx = \pi x(2R-x)^2 g dx,$$

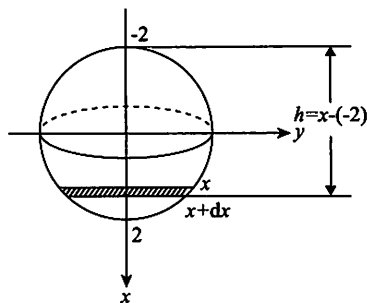
$$W = \frac{4\pi R^4}{3}g.$$

77. 【解】建立如图所示的坐标系:

$$\text{取 } [x, x+dx] \subset [-2, 2],$$

$$\begin{aligned} dW &= \rho g \cdot dv \cdot [x - (-2)] = \rho g(x+2) \cdot \pi y^2 dx \\ &= \pi \rho g(x+2) \cdot (4-x^2) dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } W &= \pi \rho g \int_{-2}^2 (x+2) \cdot (4-x^2) dx \\ &= 4\pi \rho g \int_0^2 (4-x^2) dx = 4\pi \rho g \left(8 - \frac{8}{3} \right) = \frac{64}{3} \pi \rho g. \end{aligned}$$



第 77 题图

六、向量代数与空间解析几何

① 入门练习

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|a+xb|-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|a+xb|^2-1}{x(|a+xb|+1)}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+xb)(a+xb)-1}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2a \cdot b + x) = a \cdot b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$

2. 【解】 所求平面的法向量为

$$n = \{1, 2, -1\} \times \{1, -1, -1\} = \{-3, 0, -3\} = -3\{1, 0, 1\},$$

则所求的平面为 $\pi: (x-1) + 0(y+1) + (z-2) = 0$, 即 $\pi: x+z-3=0$.

3. 【解】 设 $M(x, y, z)$ 为曲线上的任一点, 其所在的圆对应的直线 L 上的点为 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z)$, 所在圆的圆心为 $T(0, 0, z)$,

$$\text{由 } |MT| = |M_0T| \text{ 得 } x^2 + y^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2,$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{x_0-1}{2} = \frac{y_0-2}{-1} = \frac{z}{1} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x_0 = 1+2z, \\ y_0 = 2-z, \end{cases}$$

故所求的曲面为 $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 = (1+2z)^2 + (2-z)^2$, 即 $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 = 5(1+z^2)$.

4. 【解】 $M_0(1, 1, 0)$ 为直线上一点, $\overrightarrow{M_0M} = \{1, 0, 1\}$, 直线的方向向量为 $s = \{1, 0, -1\}$,
 $\therefore \overrightarrow{M_0M} \times s = \{0, 2, 0\}$,

由 $|\overrightarrow{M_0M} \times s| = |s| \cdot d$ 得距离为 $d = \sqrt{2}$.

5. 【解】 所求的曲面为 $\Sigma: \frac{x^2}{4} - y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$.

6. 【解】 两平面之间的距离为

$$d = \frac{|4 - (-2)|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 2^2}} = 2.$$

7.【解】过点 $M(1, -1, 2)$ 且与平面垂直的直线为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{-2} = t, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x=1+t, \\ y=-1+t, \\ z=2-2t \end{cases} \text{ 代入平面得 } t=2,$$

该直线与平面的交点为 $T(3, 1, -2)$.

设对称点为 $N(a, b, c)$,

$$\text{由 } \frac{1+a}{2} = 3, \frac{-1+b}{2} = 1, \frac{2+c}{2} = -2 \text{ 得对称点为 } N(5, 3, -6).$$

8.【解】 $\vec{AB} = \{1, 1, 1\}, \vec{AC} = \{-1, 1, 2\}$,

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \{1, 1, 1\} \times \{-1, 1, 2\} = \{1, -3, 2\},$$

则所求的三角形的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+9+4} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}.$$

9.【解】所求平面的法向量为

$$\mathbf{n} = \{1, -1, 1\} \times \{2, 1, -1\} = \{0, 3, 3\},$$

所求的平面方程为 $\pi: 0(x-1) + 3(y+1) + 3(z-2) = 0$,

$$\text{即 } \pi: y + z - 1 = 0.$$

10.【解】过直线 L 的平面束为

$$\pi_0: (2x - y + 2) + \lambda(x + y - z - 1) = 0, \text{ 即 } \pi_0: (\lambda + 2)x + (\lambda - 1)y - \lambda z + 2 - \lambda = 0,$$

$$\text{由 } \{\lambda + 2, \lambda - 1, -\lambda\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 0 \text{ 得 } \lambda = -1,$$

故所求的投影直线为

$$L_0: \begin{cases} x - 2y + z + 3 = 0, \\ x + y + z - 4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

◆ 解答题

$$11.【解】 \text{由 } \begin{cases} x + 2z = 0, \\ y + z + 1 = 0, \\ x + y + z + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得交点为 } (0, -1, 0);$$

直线 L 的方向向量为 $\{1, 0, 2\} \times \{0, 1, 1\} = \{-2, -1, 1\}$,

所求直线的方向向量为 $\mathbf{s} = \{-2, -1, 1\} \times \{1, 1, 1\} = \{-2, 3, -1\}$,

$$\text{所求直线为 } \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-3} = \frac{z}{1}.$$

12.【解】过直线 L 的平面束为 $L': x - y + z - 2 + \lambda(x + y - z) = 0$,

$$\text{即 } L': (\lambda + 1)x + (\lambda - 1)y + (1 - \lambda)z - 2 = 0,$$

$$\text{由 } \{\lambda + 1, \lambda - 1, 1 - \lambda\} \cdot \{1, -1, -1\} = 0 \text{ 得 } \lambda = -1,$$

$$\text{投影直线为 } L_0: \begin{cases} x - y - z - 1 = 0, \\ y - z + 1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

13.【解】直线 L 的方向向量为 $\mathbf{s} = \{1, -1, -2\} \times \{2, 1, 1\} = \{1, -5, 3\}$,

$M_0(1, -1, 0)$ 为直线 L 上一点, 也是所求平面上的点,

所求平面的法向量为 $n = \{1, -5, 3\} \times \{1, 2, -1\} = \{-1, 4, 7\}$,

所求平面为 $\pi: -(x-1) + 4(y+1) + 7(z-0) = 0$, 即 $\pi: x - 4y - 7z - 5 = 0$.

14. 【解】过点 M 且垂直于平面 π 的直线为 $L: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z-2}{-1}$,

参数形式为 $L: \begin{cases} x = 1+t, \\ y = -1-2t, \\ z = 2-t \end{cases}$, 代入平面 π 得直线 L 与 π 的交点为 $T(2, -3, 1)$,

设对称点为 $N(a, b, c)$, 由 $\frac{a+1}{2} = 2, \frac{b-1}{2} = -3, \frac{c+2}{2} = 1$ 得对称点为 $N(3, -5, 0)$.

15. 【解】 $M_1(0, 0, 0), s_1 = \{1, 0, -1\}, M_2(1, 0, 1), s_2 = \{2, -1, 1\}$,

$\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = \{1, 0, 1\}, s_1 \times s_2 = \{-1, -3, -1\}$,

因为 $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} \cdot (s_1 \times s_2) = -2 \neq 0$, 所以两直线异面.

过 M_1 作直线 $L'_2 // L_2, L_1$ 与 L'_2 所成的平面为 $\pi: -(x-0) - 3(y-0) - (z-0) = 0$,
即 $\pi: x + 3y + z = 0$,

所求的距离为 $d = \frac{|1 + 3 \times 0 + 1|}{\sqrt{1+9+1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}$.

II 基础练习

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】由 $|a+b|^2 = (a+b)(a+b) = |a|^2 + |b|^2 + 2ab = 13 + 19 + 2ab = 24$,

得 $ab = -4$, 则 $|a-b|^2 = (a-b)(a-b) = |a|^2 + |b|^2 - 2ab = 13 + 19 + 8 = 40$.

则 $|a-b| = \sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10}$.

2. 【解】 $s_1 = \{1, -2, 4\}, s_2 = \{3, 5, -2\}$, 所求平面的法向量 $n = s_1 \times s_2 = \{-16, 14, 11\}$, 则所求平面方程为 $-16x + 14y + 11z + 65 = 0$.

3. 【解】设所求平面为 $\pi: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$, 因为 π 经过原点, 所以 $D = 0$,

即 $\pi: Ax + By + Cz = 0$,

又因为 π 经过点 $(6, -3, 2)$ 且与 $4x - y + 2z = 8$ 垂直, 所以

$\begin{cases} 6A - 3B + 2C = 0, \\ 4A - B + 2C = 0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $A = B = -\frac{2}{3}C$, 所求平面为 $\pi: 2x + 2y - 3z = 0$.

4. 【解】因为所求平面 π 经过 L_1 , 所以点 $M(1, 2, 3)$ 在平面 π 上, 因为 π 与 L_1, L_2 都平行, 所以所求平面的法向量为 $n = \{1, 0, -1\} \times \{2, 1, 1\} = \{1, -3, 1\}$,

所求平面为 $\pi: (x-1) - 3(y-2) + (z-3) = 0$ 或 $\pi: x - 3y + z + 2 = 0$.

5. 【解】直线 L_1, L_2 的方向向量为 $s_1 = \{1, -2, 1\}, s_2 = \{2, 1, 0\}$,

所求平面的法向量为 $n = s_1 \times s_2 = \{-1, 2, 5\}$, 则所求平面为

$\pi: -(x-3) + 2(y-2) + 5(z-1) = 0$, 或 $\pi: x - 2y - 5z + 6 = 0$.

6. 【解】 $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = \{1, 3, -4\}$, 因为所求平面平行于向量 $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}$ 且与平面 $3x - y + 6z - 6 = 0$ 垂

直, 所求平面的法向量为 $n = \{1, 3, -4\} \times \{3, -1, 6\} = \{14, -18, -10\}$,

所求的平面方程为 $14(x-2) - 18(y-1) - 10(z-3) = 0$, 即 $7x - 9y - 5z + 10 = 0$.

7. 【解】 $n = \{2x, 4y, 6z\}_{(1, -2, 2)} = \{2, -8, 12\}$, 法线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{-4} = \frac{z-2}{6}$.

8. 【解】 $d = \frac{|2 \times 1 - 1 \times (-1) + 5 \times 2 - 12|}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + 5^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}$.

9. 【解】 $d = \frac{|D_2 - D_1|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = 2$.

10. 【解】点 $M_0(4, 5, 2)$ 在直线上, $s = \{2, -2, 1\}$ 为直线的方向向量.

$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} = \{-1, -9, 2\}, \overrightarrow{M_0M} \times s = \{-5, 5, 20\},$$

$$\text{则点 } M(3, -4, 4) \text{ 到直线 } \frac{x-4}{2} = \frac{y-5}{-2} = \frac{z-2}{1} \text{ 的距离为 } d = \frac{|\overrightarrow{M_0M} \times s|}{|s|} = 5\sqrt{2}.$$

11. 【解】曲线 L 绕 y 轴旋转一周所得的旋转曲面为 $\Sigma: 3x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 12 = 0$,

曲面过点 $(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})$ 的法向量为 $n = \{6x, 4y, 6z\}_{(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})} = \{0, 4\sqrt{3}, 6\sqrt{2}\}$,

指向外侧的单位法向量为 $n^0 = \frac{n}{|n|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\{0, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}\}$.

12. 【解】曲面 $z - e^z + 2xy = 3$ 在点 $(1, 2, 0)$ 处的法向量为

$$n = \{2y, 2x, 1 - e^z\}_{(1, 2, 0)} = \{4, 2, 0\},$$

则切平面方程为 $\pi: 4(x-1) + 2(y-2) = 0$, 即 $\pi: 2x + y - 4 = 0$.

◆ 选择题

13. 【解】直线 L 的方向向量为 $s = \{1, 3, 2\} \times \{2, -1, -10\} = \{-28, 14, -7\}$,

因为 $s \parallel n$, 所以直线 L 与平面 π 垂直, 正确答案为 (C).

14. 【解】 $s_1 = \{1, -2, 1\}, s_2 = \{1, -1, 0\} \times \{0, 2, 1\} = \{-1, -1, 2\}$,

设直线 L_1, L_2 的夹角为 θ , 则 $\cos\theta = \frac{s_1 \cdot s_2}{|s_1| \cdot |s_2|} = \frac{1}{2}$, 从而 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 正确答案为 (C).

15. 【解】在 $t = t_0$ 处曲线的切向量为 $T = \{1, -2t_0, 3t_0^2\}$, 切线与平面 $x + 2y + z = 4$ 平行的

充分必要条件是 $n \cdot T = 0$, 即 $1 - 4t_0 + 3t_0^2 = 0$, 解得 $t_0 = \frac{1}{3}$ 或 $t_0 = 1$, 选 (B).

◆ 解答题

16. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|a + xb| - |a|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|a + xb|^2 - |a|^2}{x(|a + xb| + |a|)} = \frac{1}{2|a|} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xa \cdot b}{x}$

$$= |b| \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

17. 【解】 $\overrightarrow{BA} \times \overrightarrow{BC} = \{-2, -1, -3\} \times \{-1, 4, 2\} = \{10, 7, -9\}$,

则 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为 $S = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{BA} \times \overrightarrow{BC}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10^2 + 7^2 + (-9)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{230}$.

18. 【解】 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \{-4, 3, -2\}, \overrightarrow{AC} = \{4, 4, -3\}$, 因为 \overrightarrow{AB} 与 \overrightarrow{AC} 不平行, 所以三点不共线.

过三点的平面的法向量为

$$\mathbf{n} = \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \{-4, 3, -2\} \times \{4, 4, -3\} = \{-1, -20, -28\},$$

所求的平面方程为

$$\pi: -(x-1) - 20(y+1) - 28(z-1) = 0, \text{ 即 } \pi: x + 20y + 28z - 9 = 0.$$

19. 【解】设经过两平面 π_1, π_2 交线的平面方程为

$$\pi: x + y + 1 + \lambda(x + 2y + 2z) = 0, \text{ 即 } \pi: (1 + \lambda)x + (1 + 2\lambda)y + 2\lambda z + 1 = 0,$$

因为平面 π 与平面 $\pi_3: 2x - y - z = 0$ 垂直, 所以有

$$\{1 + \lambda, 1 + 2\lambda, 2\lambda\} \cdot \{2, -1, -1\} = 0, \text{ 即 } 2 + 2\lambda - 1 - 2\lambda - 2\lambda = 0, \text{ 解得 } \lambda = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{所求平面方程为 } \pi: \frac{3}{2}x + 2y + z + 1 = 0.$$

20. 【解】 $\mathbf{s}_1 = \{1, -1, 2\}, \mathbf{s}_2 = \{-1, 2, 1\}, \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{s}_1 \times \mathbf{s}_2 = \{-5, -3, 1\},$

$$\text{所求平面方程为 } \pi: -5(x-2) - 3(y+2) + (z-3) = 0, \text{ 即 } \pi: -5x - 3y + z + 1 = 0.$$

21. 【解】令 $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z}{-3} = t$ 得 $x = 2+t, y = 1-t, z = -3t$, 代入 $x - y + z = 0$ 中得

$$t = 1, \text{ 则直线 } L: \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z}{-3} \text{ 与平面 } \pi: x - y + z = 0 \text{ 交点为 } M(3, 0, -3),$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_1M} = \{-2, 4, -6\}, \overrightarrow{P_2M} = \{5, -1, -11\}, \mathbf{n} = \overrightarrow{P_1M} \times \overrightarrow{P_2M} = \{-50, -52, -18\}, \text{ 所求平面方程为 } -50(x-5) - 52(y+4) - 18(z-3) = 0, \text{ 即 } 25x + 26y + 9z - 48 = 0.$$

22. 【解】所求平面的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{s}_1 \times \mathbf{s}_2 = \{2, 1, -1\} \times \{0, 1, -1\} = \{0, 2, 2\},$

$$\text{于是所求平面方程为 } \pi: 2(y+2) + 2(z-2) = 0, \text{ 即 } \pi: y + z = 0.$$

23. 【解】直线 $L: \frac{x}{4} = \frac{y}{5} = \frac{z}{6}$ 的方向向量为 $\mathbf{s} = \{4, 5, 6\},$

$$\text{平面 } \pi: 7x + 8y + 9z + 10 = 0 \text{ 的法向量为 } \mathbf{n}_0 = \{7, 8, 9\},$$

因为所求直线与已知直线垂直且与已知平面平行, 所以所求直线与 $\mathbf{s} = \{4, 5, 6\}$ 及 $\mathbf{n}_0 = \{7, 8, 9\}$ 都垂直, 于是所求直线的方向向量为 $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{s} \times \mathbf{n}_0 = \{-3, 6, -3\},$

$$\text{所求直线为 } \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{1}.$$

24. 【解】直线 $L: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z-3}{1}$ 可改写为 $L: \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y}{-1}, \\ \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z-3}{1}, \end{cases}$ 或者 $L: \begin{cases} x + 2y - 1 = 0, \\ y + z - 3 = 0, \end{cases}$

$$\text{过直线 } L \text{ 的平面束为 } \pi': x + 2y - 1 + \lambda(y + z - 3) = 0,$$

$$\text{或 } \pi': x + (2 + \lambda)y + \lambda z - 1 - 3\lambda = 0,$$

由 $\{1, 2 + \lambda, \lambda\} \cdot \{1, -3, 2\} = 0$ 得 $\lambda = -5$, 所以过 L 且垂直于 π 的平面方程为

$$\pi': x - 3y - 5z + 14 = 0, \text{ 投影直线为 } \begin{cases} x - 3y - 5z + 14 = 0, \\ x - 3y + 2z - 5 = 0. \end{cases}$$

25. 【解】 $\mathbf{s}_1 = \{1, -1, 2\}, \mathbf{s}_2 = \{1, 0, -2\} \times \{1, 3, 1\} = \{6, -3, 3\} = 3\{2, -1, 1\}$, 设两直线的

$$\text{夹角为 } \theta, \text{ 则 } \cos\theta = \frac{|\mathbf{s}_1 \cdot \mathbf{s}_2|}{|\mathbf{s}_1| \cdot |\mathbf{s}_2|} = \frac{5}{6}, \text{ 于是 } \theta = \arccos \frac{5}{6}.$$

26. 【解】(1) 由于 $L_1: x-1 = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{\lambda}$ 与 $L_2: x+1 = y-1 = z$ 垂直, 则

$\{1, 2, \lambda\} \perp \{1, 1, 1\}$ 或 $1+2+\lambda=0$, 解得 $\lambda = -3$.

(2) $s_1 = \{1, 2, \lambda\}, s_2 = \{1, 1, 1\}, s_1 \times s_2 = \{1, 2, \lambda\} \times \{1, 1, 1\} = \{2-\lambda, \lambda-1, -1\}$,

$M_1(1, 1, 1) \in L_1, M_2(-1, 1, 0) \in L_2, \overrightarrow{M_2M_1} = \{2, 0, 1\}$,

L_1, L_2 共面的充分必要条件是 $(s_1 \times s_2) \cdot \overrightarrow{M_2M_1} = 0$, 解得 $\lambda = \frac{3}{2}$.

27. 【解】(1) 设 $M(x, y, z) \in \Sigma, M$ 所在的圆与 L 的交点为 $M_0(x_0, y, z_0)$, 圆心为 $T(0, y, 0)$.

由 $|MT| = |M_0T|$ 得 $x^2 + z^2 = x_0^2 + z_0^2$,

由 $\frac{x_0-1}{2} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z_0}{-1}$ 得 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 1+2y, \\ z_0 = -y \end{cases}$ 代入得 $\Sigma: x^2 + z^2 = 1+4y+5y^2$,

所求的几何体体积为 $V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^2 dy \iint_{x^2+z^2 \leq 1+4y+5y^2} dx dz = \pi \int_0^2 (1+4y+5y^2) dy = \frac{70}{3}\pi$.

(2) 设质心坐标为 $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$, 由对称性得 $\bar{x} = 0, \bar{z} = 0$,

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} y dv}{\iiint_{\Omega} dv},$$

$$\text{由 } \iiint_{\Omega} y dv = \int_0^2 y dy \iint_{x^2+z^2 \leq 1+4y+5y^2} dx dz = \pi \int_0^2 (y+4y^2+5y^3) dy = \frac{98}{3}\pi, \text{ 得 } \bar{y} = \frac{7}{5},$$

故质心坐标为 $(0, \frac{7}{5}, 0)$.

七、多元函数微分学

① 入门练习

◆ 填空题

$$1. \text{【解】}(1) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} (1 + y \sin x^2)^{\frac{1}{x \ln(1+2x)}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} [(1 + y \sin x^2)^{\frac{1}{y \sin x^2}}]^{\frac{y \sin x^2}{x \ln(1+2x)}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y \sin x^2}{x \ln(1+2x)}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 y}{2x^2}} = e.$$

$$(2) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} (\cos x y)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} \{ [1 + (\cos x y - 1)]^{\frac{1}{\cos x y - 1}} \}^{\frac{\cos x y - 1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x y - 1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(x y)^2}{x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$2. \text{【解】} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y x^{y-1} + y^x \ln y.$$

3.【解】由 $z = (x^2 + y^2)^{xy}$, 得 $z = e^{xy \ln(x^2 + y^2)}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= e^{xy \ln(x^2 + y^2)} \cdot \left[y \ln(x^2 + y^2) + xy \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \right] \\ &= (x^2 + y^2)^{xy} \cdot \left[y \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

4.【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x f'(x^2 + y^2)$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y f'(x^2 + y^2)$, 则

$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y \cdot 2x f'(x^2 + y^2) - x \cdot 2y f'(x^2 + y^2) = 0.$$

5.【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} f(xy) + \frac{y^2}{x} f'(xy)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= -\frac{1}{x^2} f(xy) - \frac{y}{x} f'(xy) + \frac{2y}{x} f'(xy) + y^2 f''(xy) \\ &= -\frac{1}{x^2} f(xy) + \frac{y}{x} f'(xy) + y^2 f''(xy). \end{aligned}$$

6.【解】 $\frac{dz}{dt} = 2t f'_1 + \cos t \cdot f'_2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} &= 2f'_1 + 2t(2t f''_{11} + \cos t \cdot f''_{12}) - \sin t \cdot f'_2 + \cos t \cdot (2t f''_{21} + \cos t \cdot f''_{22}) \\ &= 2f'_1 - \sin t \cdot f'_2 + 4t^2 f''_{11} + 4t \cos t \cdot f''_{12} + \cos^2 t \cdot f''_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

7.【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y f'_1 + f'_2$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + y(x f''_{11} + f''_{12}) + x f''_{21} + f''_{22} = f'_1 + x y f''_{11} + (x + y) f''_{12} + f''_{22}.$$

8.【解】 $x^3 y^2 z = x^2 + y^2 + \cos z$ 两边对 x 求偏导得

$$3x^2 y^2 z + x^3 y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - \sin z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \text{ 解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x - 3x^2 y^2 z}{x^3 y^2 + \sin z}.$$

9.【解】 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y), \\ F(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$ 确定 $y = y(x)$, $z = z(x)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = f'_1 + f'_2 \frac{dy}{dx}, \\ F'_1 + F'_2 \frac{dy}{dx} + F'_3 \frac{dz}{dx} = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} f'_2 \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dz}{dx} = -f'_1, \\ F'_2 \frac{dy}{dx} + F'_3 \frac{dz}{dx} = -F'_1, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{f'_1 F'_2 - f'_2 F'_1}{f'_2 F'_3 + F'_2}.$$

10.【解】令 $\rho = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$, 由 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - 2x + y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} = 0$ 得 $f(1, 0) = 2$, 且

$$f(x, y) - 2x + y = o(\rho), \text{ 或 } \Delta z = f(x, y) - f(1, 0) = 2(x-1) - (y-0) + o(\rho),$$

由可微的定义得 $dz|_{(1,0)} = 2dx - dy$.

11.【解】与射线方向相同的向量为 $\{1, \frac{\pi}{4}\}$,

$$\text{方向余弦为 } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\pi^2}{16}}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + 16}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\pi^2}{16}}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + 16}},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -x^2 \sin y, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1, \frac{\pi}{4})} = \sqrt{2}, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(1, \frac{\pi}{4})} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$\text{故所求的方向导数为 } \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \right|_{(1, \frac{\pi}{4})} = \frac{4\sqrt{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + 16}}.$$

12. 【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy + h(x),$

由 $f'_x(x, 0) = 2\cos x$ 得 $h(x) = 2\cos x$, 即 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy + 2\cos x,$

从而 $z = x^2y + 2\sin x + g(y),$

再由 $f(0, y) = e^y + 1$ 得 $g(y) = e^y + 1$, 故 $f(x, y) = x^2y + 2\sin x + e^y + 1.$

◇ 解答题

13. 【解】 $\frac{dz}{dt} = 2t f'_1 + 2e^{2t} f'_2,$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} &= 2f'_1 + 2t(2t f''_{11} + 2e^{2t} f''_{12}) + 4e^{2t} f'_2 + 2e^{2t}(2t f''_{21} + 2e^{2t} f''_{22}) \\ &= 2f'_1 + 4t^2 f''_{11} + 8te^{2t} f''_{12} + 4e^{2t} f'_2 + 4e^{4t} f''_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

14. 【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y \cdot f'_1 + y \cdot f'_2,$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= e^x \cos y \cdot f'_1 + e^x \sin y \cdot (e^x \cos y \cdot f''_{11} + x f''_{12}) + f'_2 + y(e^x \cos y \cdot f''_{21} + x f''_{22}) \\ &= e^x \cos y \cdot f'_1 + e^{2x} \sin y \cos y \cdot f''_{11} + e^x (x \sin y + y \cos y) f''_{12} + f'_2 + x y f''_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

15. 【解】 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x f'_1 + y f'_2 + y^2 z f'_3, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x f'_2 + 2x y z f'_3, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x y^2 f'_3.$

16. 【解】 由 $\frac{du}{dx} = f'_1[x, f(x, x)] + f'_2[x, f(x, x)] \cdot [f'_1(x, x) + f'_2(x, x)],$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x=1} &= f'_1[1, f(1, 1)] + f'_2[1, f(1, 1)] \cdot [f'_1(1, 1) + f'_2(1, 1)] \\ &= a + b(a + b) = a + ab + b^2. \end{aligned}$$

17. 【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y e^{-x^2 y^2} - e^{-(x+y)^2},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{-x^2 y^2} - 2x^2 y^2 e^{-x^2 y^2} + 2(x+y) e^{-(x+y)^2}.$$

18. 【解】 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2z, \\ x + y - z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 两边对 x 求导, 得 $\begin{cases} 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \frac{dz}{dx}, \\ 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dz}{dx} = 0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{x-y}{1-y}.$

19. 【解】 $F(x + \frac{z}{y}, y + \frac{z}{x}) = 0$ 两边对 x 求偏导得

$$(1 + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) F'_1 + \frac{x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - z}{x^2} F'_2 = 0, \text{ 解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz F'_2 - x^2 y F'_1}{x(x F'_1 + y F'_2)};$$

$F(x + \frac{z}{y}, y + \frac{z}{x}) = 0$ 两边对 y 求偏导得

$$\frac{y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z}{y^2} F'_1 + (1 + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) F'_2 = 0, \text{解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xzF'_1 - xy^2F'_2}{y(xF'_1 + yF'_2)},$$

$$\text{故 } x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{yzF'_2 - x^2yF'_1 + xzF'_1 - xy^2F'_2}{xF'_1 + yF'_2} = z - xy.$$

20. 【解】令 $F = x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 3$, $G = 2x - y + z - 1$,

$$\text{切向量为 } s = \left\{ \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,z)}, \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(z,x)}, \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,y)} \right\}_{(1,1,0)} = 2\{2, -1, -5\},$$

$$\text{所求的切线为 } \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-0}{-5},$$

法平面为 $\pi: 2(x-1) - (y-1) - 5z = 0$, 即 $\pi: 2x - y - 5z - 1 = 0$.

21. 【解】设切点坐标为 (x, y, z) , 法向量为 $n = \{2x, -2y, 4z\} = 2\{x, -y, 2z\}$,

$$\text{由 } \frac{x}{1} = \frac{-y}{-1} = \frac{2z}{2} = t \text{ 得 } x = t, y = t, z = t, \text{代入曲面得 } t = \pm 2,$$

切点为 $M_1(-2, -2, -2)$ 及 $M_2(2, 2, 2)$, 所求的切平面为

$$\pi_1: (x+2) - (y+2) + 2(z+2) = 0, \text{即 } \pi_1: x - y + 2z + 4 = 0,$$

$$\pi_2: (x-2) - (y-2) + 2(z-2) = 0, \text{即 } \pi_2: x - y + 2z - 4 = 0.$$

22. 【解】由 $\begin{cases} 3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 0, \\ 2y - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} x = -1, \\ y = 1. \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x = 3, \\ y = 1. \end{cases}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6x - 6, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2,$$

当 $(x, y) = (-1, 1)$ 时, $A = -12, B = 0, C = 2$,

因为 $AC - B^2 = -24 < 0$, 所以 $(-1, 1)$ 不是极值点;

当 $(x, y) = (3, 1)$ 时, $A = 12, B = 0, C = 2$,

因为 $AC - B^2 = 24 > 0$ 且 $A > 0$, 所以 $(3, 1)$ 为极小值点, 极小值为 $f(3, 1) = -26$.

23. 【解】(1) 由 $dz = 2x dx - 4y dy$ 得 $dz = d(x^2 - 2y^2)$,

从而 $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2y^2 + C$, 再由 $f(0, 0) = 5$ 得 $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2y^2 + 5$.

(2) 当 $x^2 + 4y^2 < 4$ 时, 由 $\begin{cases} f'_x = 2x = 0, \\ f'_y = -4y = 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = 0, \end{cases} f(0, 0) = 5$;

当 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$ 时, 令 $\begin{cases} x = 2\cos t, \\ y = \sin t \end{cases} (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$,

则 $z = 4 \cos^2 t - 2 \sin^2 t + 5 = 6 \cos^2 t + 3$,

当 $\cos t = 0$ 时, $f_{\min} = 3$; 当 $\cos t = \pm 1$ 时, $f_{\max} = 9$,

故最小值为 $m = 3$, 最大值 $M = 9$.

II 基础练习

◆ 填空题

1.【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2 \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$

由对称性得 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$, 故 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$.

2.【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^{\sin^2 y} \cdot \ln x \cdot \sin 2y + \frac{1}{x} e^{\tan \frac{y}{x}} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{y}{x}.$

3.【解】 $\frac{dz}{dt} = 2e^{2t} f'_1 + \sin 2t \cdot f'_2,$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} &= 4e^{2t} f''_1 + 2e^{2t} (2e^{2t} f''_{11} + \sin 2t \cdot f''_{12}) + 2\cos 2t \cdot f'_2 + \sin 2t \cdot (2e^{2t} f''_{21} + \sin 2t \cdot f''_{22}) \\ &= 4e^{2t} f''_1 + 2\cos 2t \cdot f'_2 + 4e^{4t} f''_{11} + 4e^{2t} \sin 2t \cdot f''_{12} + \sin^2 2t \cdot f''_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

4.【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-\frac{y^2}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{y^4}{x^2}} = -\frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^4}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{2y}{x}}{1 + \frac{y^4}{x^2}} = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^4},$ 则

$$dz = -\frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^4} dx + \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^4} dy.$$

5.【解】 将 $x = e, y = 0$ 代入得 $z = 1$,

$$x = ze^{y+z} \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求偏导得 } 1 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} e^{y+z} + ze^{y+z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \text{ 解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(e,0)} = \frac{1}{2e};$$

$$x = ze^{y+z} \text{ 两边对 } y \text{ 求偏导得 } 0 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} e^{y+z} + ze^{y+z} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right), \text{ 解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(e,0)} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } dz \Big|_{(e,0)} = \frac{1}{2e} dx - \frac{1}{2} dy.$$

6.【解】

$$e^{x^2+yz} = x^2 + y^2 + z \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求偏导得 } e^{x^2+yz} \cdot \left(2x + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 2x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \text{ 解得}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x - 2xe^{x^2+yz}}{ye^{x^2+yz} - 1};$$

$$e^{x^2+yz} = x^2 + y^2 + z \text{ 两边对 } y \text{ 求偏导得 } e^{x^2+yz} \cdot \left(z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 2y + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \text{ 解得}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y - ze^{x^2+yz}}{ye^{x^2+yz} - 1},$$

故

$$dz = \frac{2x - 2xe^{x^2+yz}}{ye^{x^2+yz} - 1} dx + \frac{2y - ze^{x^2+yz}}{ye^{x^2+yz} - 1} dy.$$

7.【解】由 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2$ 得 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y + \varphi_1(x)$,

因为 $f'_y(x, 0) = x$, 所以 $\varphi_1(x) = x$, 则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y + x$,

再由 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y + x$ 得 $f(x, y) = y^2 + xy + \varphi_2(x)$,

因为 $f(x, 0) = 1$, 所以 $\varphi_2(x) = 1$, 故 $f(x, y) = y^2 + xy + 1$.

8.【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2}f(xy) + \frac{y^2}{x}f'(xy) + 2xyg'(x^2 + y^2)$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{x^2}f(xy) + \frac{y}{x}f'(xy) + y^2 f''(xy) + 2xg'(x^2 + y^2) + 4xy^2 g''(x^2 + y^2).$$

9.【解】 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x yz^2 + 2e^x yz \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$,

$x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 两边关于 x 求偏导得 $1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + yz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$,

将 $x = 0, y = 1, z = -1$ 代入得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,1)} = 0$, 故 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,1,-1)} = 1$.

10.【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})}$,

则 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2}$.

11.【解】 $\int_1^{x+y+z} e^{-t^2} dt = x^2 + y^2 + z$ 两边分别对 x 和 y 求偏导得

$$e^{-(x+y+z)^2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 2x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \quad e^{-(x+y+z)^2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 2y + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y},$$

解得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x - e^{-(x+y+z)^2}}{e^{-(x+y+z)^2} - 1}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y - e^{-(x+y+z)^2}}{e^{-(x+y+z)^2} - 1}$,

故 $dz = \frac{2x - e^{-(x+y+z)^2}}{e^{-(x+y+z)^2} - 1} dx + \frac{2y - e^{-(x+y+z)^2}}{e^{-(x+y+z)^2} - 1} dy$.

12.【解】将 $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}$ 代入 $e^{2yz} + x + y^2 + z = \frac{7}{4}$ 中得 $z = 0$,

$e^{2yz} + x + y^2 + z = \frac{7}{4}$ 两边求微分得 $2e^{2yz}(zdy + ydz) + dx + 2ydy + dz = 0$,

将 $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}, z = 0$ 代入得 $dz \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})} = -\frac{1}{2} dx - \frac{1}{2} dy$.

13.【解】当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = 1, x - \int_1^{x+y} e^{-t^2} dt = 0$ 两边对 x 求导, 得

$1 - e^{-(x+y)^2} \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 0$, 将 $x = 0, y = 1$ 代入得 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = e - 1$.

14.【解】 $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 两边求微分得

$$yz dx + xz dy + xy dz + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}(x dx + y dy + z dz) = 0,$$

将(1, 0, -1)代入上式得 $dz = dx - \sqrt{2}dy$.

15.【解】曲线 $L: \begin{cases} 4x^2 + 9y^2 = 25, \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 y 轴旋转一周所得的旋转曲面为 $4x^2 + 9y^2 + 4z^2 = 25$,

$n = \{8x, 18y, 8z\}_{(0,-1,2)} = \{0, -18, 16\}$, 所求的单位法向量为 $e = \left\{0, -\frac{9}{\sqrt{145}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{145}}\right\}$.

16.【解】设切点坐标为 $(x_0, y_0, 1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2)$, 则 $n = \pm\{2x_0, 2y_0, 1\} // \{1, 1, -1\}$,

解得切点坐标为 $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, 切平面方程为

$\pi: -\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \left(y + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$, 即 $\pi: 2x + 2y - 2z + 3 = 0$.

17.【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2f'_1(2x - y, \frac{y}{x}) - \frac{y}{x^2}f'_2(2x - y, \frac{y}{x})$,

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -f'_1(2x - y, \frac{y}{x}) + \frac{1}{x}f'_2(2x - y, \frac{y}{x})$,

则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,3)} = 2f'_1(-1, 3) - 3f'_2(-1, 3) = -7$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,3)} = -f'_1(-1, 3) + f'_2(-1, 3) = 3$,

则 $dz \Big|_{(1,3)} = -7dx + 3dy$.

◆ 选择题

18.【解】因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$ 不存在, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$

处对 x 不可偏导;

因为 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y^2}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^2}{y} = 0$, 所以 $f'_y(0, 0) = 0$, 即 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$

处对 y 可偏导, 应选(B).

19.【解】因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{|x| + y^2} = -3$, 所以由极限的保号性, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 <$

$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta$ 时, $\frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{|x| + y^2} < 0$. 因为当 $0 < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta$ 时, $|x| + y^2 > 0$, 所

以当 $0 < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta$ 时, 有 $f(x, y) < f(0, 0)$, 即 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处取极大值, 选(A).

20.【解】 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + zf'_2$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} = xf''_{12} + f'_2 + xzf''_{22}$, 选(C).

21.【解】多元函数在一点可偏导不一定在该点连续, (A) 不对;

函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可偏导, 但 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ 不存在, (B)

不对;

$f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可偏导是可微的必要而非充分条件, (C) 不对.

应选(D), 事实上由 $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0}$ 存在

得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y_0) = f(x_0, y_0)$.

22. 【解】可微函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处取得极小值, 则有 $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$, 于是 $f(x_0, y)$ 在 $y = y_0$ 处导数为零, 选(A).

23. 【解】由 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$, 得 $\text{grad} f \Big|_{(0,1)} = \{1, 0\} = i$, 选(A).

◇ 解答题

24. 【解】 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^z x^{y^z-1} = \frac{u}{x} y^z$,

由 $u = e^{y^z \ln x}$ 得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{y^z \ln x} \cdot z y^{z-1} \ln x = \frac{u}{y} z y^z \ln x$,

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = e^{y^z \ln x} \cdot y^z \ln x \ln y = u y^z \ln x \ln y$,

故 $du = u y^z \left(\frac{1}{x} dx + \frac{z}{y} \ln x dy + \ln x \ln y dz \right)$.

25. 【解】 $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + yz$ 的梯度为 $l = \{x, z, y\}$,

梯度的方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}},$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}},$$

故所求的方向导数为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma = \frac{x^2 + 2yz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

26. 【解】设 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 显然 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续, 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} =$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$ 不存在, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处对 x 不可偏导, 由对称性, $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处对 y 也不可偏导.

设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0), \end{cases}$

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x} = 0$, $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{y} = 0$,

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可偏导, 且 $f'_x(0, 0) = f'_y(0, 0) = 0$.

因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x}} f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0 \\ y=2x}} f(x, y) = \frac{2}{5}$, 所以 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ 不存在, 而 $f(0, 0) = 0$, 故 $f(x, y)$

在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续.

27. 【解】因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x^2}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, x^2) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0 \\ y=-x^2}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, -x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}$, 所以

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ 不存在, 故函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续.

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = 0, \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = 0$, 所以函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处对 x, y 都可偏导.

28. 【解】因为 $0 \leq \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 且 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0$, 所以

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$, 即函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = 0$, 所以 $f'_x(0, 0) = 0$, 根据对称性得 $f'_y(0, 0) = 0$, 即函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可偏导.

$$\Delta z - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y = f(x, y) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

因为 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy}{\rho^2 + y^2}$ 不存在, 所以函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

29. 【解】由 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$ 得 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = 0$ 得 $f'_x(0, 0) = 0$,

由 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \arctan \frac{1}{|y|} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 得 $f'_y(0, 0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 可偏导.

令 $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $\Delta z = f(x, y) - f(0, 0) = y \arctan \frac{1}{\rho}$,

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{y \arctan \frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{\pi}{2}y}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{\rho} \cdot \left(\arctan \frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

因为 $\left| \frac{y}{\rho} \right| \leq 1$ 且 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \arctan \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{\rho} \cdot \left(\arctan \frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 0$,

即 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微.

30. 【证明】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xyf'(x^2 - y^2)$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f(x^2 - y^2) - 2y^2f'(x^2 - y^2)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= 2yf'(x^2 - y^2) + \frac{1}{y} f(x^2 - y^2) - 2yf'(x^2 - y^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{y} f(x^2 - y^2) = \frac{z}{y^2}. \end{aligned}$$

31. 【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xe^{x^2+y^2} \sin xy + ye^{x^2+y^2} \cos xy$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2ye^{x^2+y^2} \sin xy + xe^{x^2+y^2} \cos xy$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= 4xye^{x^2+y^2} \sin xy + 2x^2e^{x^2+y^2} \cos xy + e^{x^2+y^2} \cos xy + 2y^2e^{x^2+y^2} \cos xy - xye^{x^2+y^2} \sin xy \\ &= e^{x^2+y^2} [3xysin xy + (2x^2 + 2y^2 + 1)\cos xy]. \end{aligned}$$

32. 【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xyf(x^2y, e^{x^2y}),$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2xf(x^2y, e^{x^2y}) + 2xy[x^2f'_1(x^2y, e^{x^2y}) + x^2e^{x^2y}f'_2(x^2y, e^{x^2y})].$$

33. 【解】 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + 2xf'_2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'_1 + 2yf'_2,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11} + 2xf''_{12} + 2f'_2 + 2x(f''_{21} + 2xf''_{22}) = f''_{11} + 4xf''_{12} + 4x^2f''_{22} + 2f'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''_{11} + 2yf''_{12} + 2f'_2 + 2y(f''_{21} + 2yf''_{22}) = f''_{11} + 4yf''_{12} + 4y^2f''_{22} + 2f'_2,$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2f''_{11} + 4(x+y)f''_{12} + 4(x^2+y^2)f''_{22} + 4f'_2.$$

34. 【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = g(y)f'_1 + f'_2,$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= g'(y)f'_1 + g(y)[xg'(y)f''_{11} - f''_{12}] + xg'(y)f''_{21} - f''_{22} \\ &= g'(y)f'_1 + xg'(y)g(y)f''_{11} + [xg'(y) - g(y)]f''_{12} - f''_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

35. 【解】 当 $x=0, y=0$ 时, $z=1$.

$z + \ln z - \int_y^x e^{-t^2} dt = 1$ 两边分别对 x 和 y 求偏导得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - e^{-x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + e^{-y^2} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - e^{-x^2} = 0 \text{ 两边对 } y \text{ 求偏导得 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{8}.$$

36. 【解】 $z = f[x + \varphi(x-y), y]$ 两边关于 y 求偏导得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -f'_1 \cdot \varphi' + f'_2,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -(-f''_{11}\varphi' + f''_{12})\varphi' + f'_1\varphi'' - f''_{21}\varphi' + f''_{22} = f''_{11}(\varphi')^2 - 2\varphi'f''_{12} + f'_1\varphi'' + f''_{22}.$$

37. 【证明】 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(z) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, z = y + x\varphi(z)$ 两边对 x 求偏导得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi(z) + x\varphi'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x},$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\varphi(z)}{1-x\varphi'(z)}, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\varphi(z)f'(z)}{1-x\varphi'(z)}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(z) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, z = y + x\varphi(z) \text{ 两边对 } y \text{ 求偏导得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 + x\varphi'(z) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y},$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1-x\varphi'(z)}, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{f'(z)}{1-x\varphi'(z)}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$$

38. 【证明】 $xy = xf(z) + yg(z)$ 两边分别对 x, y 求偏导, 得

$$y = f(z) + xf'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + yg'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \text{ 及 } x = xf'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + g(z) + yg'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \text{ 解得}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y-f(z)}{xf'(z)+yg'(z)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x-g(z)}{xf'(z)+yg'(z)}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$[x - g(z)] \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{[x - g(z)][y - f(z)]}{x f'(z) + y g'(z)} = [y - f(z)] \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

39. 【解】对 $z - y - x + x e^{z-y-x} = 0$ 两边求微分, 得

$$dz - dy - dx + e^{z-y-x} dx + x e^{z-y-x} (dz - dy - dx) = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } dz = \frac{1 + (x-1)e^{z-y-x}}{1 + x e^{z-y-x}} dx + dy.$$

$$40. 【解】 \frac{du}{dx} = f'_1 + f'_2 \frac{dy}{dx} + f'_3 \frac{dz}{dx},$$

$$\text{方程 } e^{xy} - y = 0 \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导得 } e^{xy} \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) - \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \text{ 解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{1 - xy};$$

$$\text{方程 } e^z - xz = 0 \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导得 } e^z \frac{dz}{dx} - z - x \frac{dz}{dx} = 0, \text{ 解得 } \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{z}{xz - x},$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{du}{dx} = f'_1 + \frac{y^2}{1 - xy} f'_2 + \frac{z}{xz - x} f'_3.$$

$$41. 【解】 \text{令 } \begin{cases} x + y = u, \\ x - y = v, \end{cases} \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(u + v), \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(u - v), \end{cases} \text{ 代入题中式子得}$$

$$f(u, v) = \frac{(u+v)^2 - (u-v)^2 - (u+v)(u-v)}{4} = uv - \frac{1}{4}u^2 + \frac{1}{4}v^2,$$

$$\text{从而 } z = f(x, y) = xy - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}y^2,$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y - \frac{1}{2}x, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + \frac{1}{2}y \text{ 得 } dz = (y - \frac{1}{2}x)dx + (x + \frac{1}{2}y)dy.$$

$$42. 【解】 \text{将 } y = f(x, t) \text{ 与 } G(x, y, t) = 0 \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导得 } \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f'_1 + f'_2 \frac{dt}{dx}, \\ G'_1 + G'_2 \frac{dy}{dx} + G'_3 \frac{dt}{dx} = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 解得}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'_1 G'_3 - f'_2 G'_1}{G'_3 + f'_2 G'_2}.$$

43. 【解】将 u, v 作为中间变量, 则函数关系为 $z = f(u, v)$, $\begin{cases} u = x - 2y, \\ v = x + ay, \end{cases}$ 则有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (a-2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 4a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

将上述式子代入方程 $6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 得 $(10 + 5a) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (6 + a - a^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0$,

根据题意得 $\begin{cases} 10 + 5a \neq 0, \\ 6 + a - a^2 = 0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $a = 3$.

44. 【解】(1) 二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 的定义域为 $D = \{(x, y) \mid y > 0\}$,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x(2 + y^2) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x^2 y + \ln y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } (x, y) = (0, \frac{1}{e}),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2(2 + y^2), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xy, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2x^2 + \frac{1}{y},$$

$$\text{则 } A = \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(0, \frac{1}{e})} = 2(2 + \frac{1}{e^2}), \quad B = \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0, \frac{1}{e})} = 0, \quad C = \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \right|_{(0, \frac{1}{e})} = e,$$

因为 $AC - B^2 > 0$ 且 $A > 0$, 所以 $\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \frac{1}{e} \end{cases}$ 为 $f(x, y)$ 的极小值点, 极小值为 $f(0, \frac{1}{e}) = -\frac{1}{e}$.

$$(2) \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = (2x + 2)e^y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (x^2 + 2x + y + 1)e^y = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x = -1, \\ y = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2e^y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = (2x + 2)e^y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = (x^2 + 2x + y + 2)e^y,$$

$$A = \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(-1, 0)} = 2, \quad B = \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(-1, 0)} = 0, \quad C = \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right|_{(-1, 0)} = 1,$$

由 $AC - B^2 = 2 > 0$ 及 $A = 2 > 0$ 得 $(x, y) = (-1, 0)$ 为 $f(x, y)$ 的极小值点, 极小值为 $f(-1, 0) = -1$.

45. 【解】当 (x, y) 在区域 D 内时, 由 $\begin{cases} z'_x = 3x^2 - 3y = 0, \\ z'_y = 3y^2 - 3x = 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 1. \end{cases}$ $f(1, 1) = -1$;

在 $L_1: y = -1 (0 \leq x \leq 2)$ 上, $z = x^3 + 3x - 1$,

因为 $z' = 3x^2 + 3 > 0$, 所以最小值为 $z(0) = -1$, 最大值为 $z(2) = 13$;

在 $L_2: y = 2 (0 \leq x \leq 2)$ 上, $z = x^3 - 6x + 8$,

由 $z' = 3x^2 - 6 = 0$ 得 $x = \sqrt{2}$, $z(0) = 8$, $z(\sqrt{2}) = 8 - 4\sqrt{2}$, $z(2) = 4$;

在 $L_3: x = 0 (-1 \leq y \leq 2)$ 上, $z = y^3$,

由 $z' = 3y^2 = 0$ 得 $y = 0$, $z(-1) = -1$, $z(0) = 0$, $z(2) = 8$;

在 $L_4: x = 2 (-1 \leq y \leq 2)$ 上, $z = y^3 - 6y + 8$,

由 $z' = 3y^2 - 6 = 0$ 得 $y = \sqrt{2}$, $z(-1) = 13$, $z(\sqrt{2}) = 8 - 4\sqrt{2}$, $z(2) = 4$,

故 $z = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$ 在 D 上的最小值为 -1 , 最大值为 13 .

46. 【解】令 $F = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} - 1 \right)$,

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} F'_x = 2x + \frac{\lambda}{a} = 0 \\ F'_y = 2y + \frac{\lambda}{b} = 0 \\ F'_z = 2z + \frac{\lambda}{c} = 0 \\ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \text{得} \begin{cases} x = -\frac{\lambda}{2a} \\ y = -\frac{\lambda}{2b} \\ z = -\frac{\lambda}{2c} \end{cases}, \text{代入} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} - 1 = 0 \text{得} \lambda = -\frac{2}{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}},$$

$$\text{从而} x = \frac{1}{a\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}\right)}, \quad y = \frac{1}{b\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}\right)}, \quad z = \frac{1}{c\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}\right)},$$

则 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ 上的最小值为

$$u_{\min} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}}.$$

八、重积分

① 入门练习

◆ 填空题

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{【解】} \lim_{\substack{m \rightarrow \infty \\ n \rightarrow \infty}} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{mn}{(m^2 + i^2)(n^2 + j^2)} &= \lim_{\substack{m \rightarrow \infty \\ n \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{1}{mn} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{i}{m}\right)^2\right] \left[1 + \left(\frac{j}{n}\right)^2\right]} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{16}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{【解】} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{n}{(n+i)(n^2+j^2)} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right) \left[1 + \left(\frac{j}{n}\right)^2\right]} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

3. 【解】由积分中值定理, 存在 $(\xi, \eta) \in D$, 使得

$$\iint_D e^{-x^2} \cos xy \, dx \, dy = e^{-\xi^2} \cos \xi \eta \cdot \pi t^2,$$

$$\text{于是} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\iint_D e^{-x^2} \cos xy \, dx \, dy}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\xi^2} \cos \xi \eta \cdot \pi t^2}{t^2} = \pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{-\xi^2} \cos \xi \eta = \pi.$$

$$4. \text{【解】} \iint_D (x+2y)^2 \, dx \, dy = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2) \, dx \, dy,$$

$$\text{因为 } \iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \iint_D (x+2y)^2 dx dy &= 5 \iint_D x^2 dx dy = \frac{5}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr = 20\pi. \end{aligned}$$

5. 【解】令 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (\sin^2 x + xy^3) dx dy &= \iint_{D_1} \sin^2 x dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} \sin^2 x dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^x \sin^2 x dy = 2 \int_0^\pi x \sin^2 x dx \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 【解】由 $\iint_D f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t r f(r) dr = 2\pi \int_0^t r f(r) dr$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\iint_D f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy}{\tan t - t} &= 2\pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^t r f(r) dr}{\tan t - t} = 2\pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t f(t)}{\sec^2 t - 1} \\ &= 2\pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t f(t)}{t^2} = 2\pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t} = 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

7. 【解】由对称性得

$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + xy) dx dy = \iint_D x^2 dx dy,$$

令 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta$), 则

$$I = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r^3 \cos^2 \theta dr = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 \theta d\theta = 8 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{4}.$$

8. 【解】如图, 令 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$,

$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{2-y^2}, 1 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2}\}$, 则

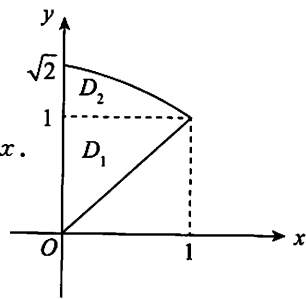
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x, y) dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx.$$

9. 【解】 $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 e^{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy = \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{e-1}{2}$.

10. 【解】令 $A = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$, 则 $f(x, y) = xy - A$, 两边积分得

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \iint_D xy dx dy - A \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta dr - \frac{\pi}{2} A \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r^3 dr - \frac{\pi}{2} A = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos^5 \theta d\theta - \frac{\pi}{2} A = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} A, \end{aligned}$$

解得 $A = \frac{4}{3(2+\pi)}$, 故 $f(x, y) = xy - \frac{4}{3(2+\pi)}$.



第 8 题图

11. 【解】设质心坐标为 $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$, 由对称性得 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$,

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z \, dv}{\iiint_{\Omega} dv},$$

$$\text{而 } \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z^2} dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \pi z^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \iiint_{\Omega} z \, dv = \int_0^1 z dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z^2} dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \pi z^3 dz = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

故质心坐标为 $(0, 0, \frac{3}{4})$.

12. 【解】曲面 $\Sigma: z = x^2 + y^2$,

$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x, y) \in D_z, 1 \leq z \leq 2\}$, 其中 $D_z = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq z\}$, 则

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_1^2 dz \iint_{D_z} dx \, dy = \int_1^2 \pi z dz = \frac{3}{2}\pi.$$

◆ 解答题

13. 【解】(1) 令 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2\}$,

$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq 1\}$, 则

$$\iint_D \sqrt{|y - x^2|} \, dx \, dy = \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{x^2 - y} \, dx \, dy + \iint_{D_2} \sqrt{y - x^2} \, dx \, dy,$$

$$\text{而 } \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{x^2 - y} \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2 - y)^{\frac{1}{2}} dy = -\frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (x^2 - y)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{x^2} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\iint_{D_2} \sqrt{y - x^2} \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 (y - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dy = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (y - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{x^2}^1 dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$\stackrel{x = \sin t}{=} \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t \, dt = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8},$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_D \sqrt{|y - x^2|} \, dx \, dy = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

(2) 令 $D_0 = \{(x, y) \mid \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2, \frac{1}{x} \leq y \leq 2\}$, 则

$$I = \iint_D \max\{xy, 1\} \, dx \, dy = \iint_{D \setminus D_0} dx \, dy + \iint_{D_0} xy \, dx \, dy,$$

$$\iint_{D \setminus D_0} dx \, dy = 4 - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^2 dy = 4 - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (2 - \frac{1}{x}) dx = 1 + 2\ln 2,$$

$$\iint_{D_0} xy \, dx \, dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 x dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^2 y dy = \frac{15}{4} - \ln 2, \text{ 故 } \iint_D \max\{xy, 1\} \, dx \, dy = \frac{19}{4} + \ln 2.$$

14. 【解】令 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta, \end{cases}$ 则

$$I = \iint_D |x - y| \, dx \, dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) dr$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) d\theta + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}) d\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 2}{3}.$$

15.【解】由奇偶性得 $\iint_D (xy^2 + x^2) dx dy = \iint_D x^2 dx dy$,

令 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$, ($0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \sin \theta$), 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D x^2 dx dy &= \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} r^3 \cos^2 \theta dr = 4 \int_0^\pi \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = 8 \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

16.【解】设曲线 L 的直角坐标形式为 $y = y(x)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D y dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi a} dx \int_0^y y dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi a} y^2(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 \cdot a (1 - \cos t) dt = \frac{a^3}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \right)^3 dt \\ &= 8a^3 \int_0^\pi \sin^6 t dt = 16a^3 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi a^3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

17.【解】由对称性得 $I = \iint_D \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}}^1 (\sin\theta + \cos\theta) dr \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin\theta + \cos\theta) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} \right) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

18.【解】由奇偶性得 $I = \iiint_\Omega (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + xy) dv = \iiint_\Omega \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dv$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } I &= \iiint_\Omega \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dv = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dz \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \sqrt{1-r^2} dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t dt = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

19.【解】 $\iiint_\Omega x^2 z dv = \int_0^1 z dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z^2} x^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 z dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^z r^3 \cos^2 \theta dr$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 z^5 dz \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{24}.$

II 基础练习

◆ 填空题

1.【解】改变积分次序得

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^y \frac{\sin y}{y} dx = \int_0^1 (1-y) \sin y dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (y-1)d(\cos y) = (y-1)\cos y \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \cos y dy = 1 - \sin 1.$$

2. 【解】改变积分次序得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{x}{y}} dx &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x e^{\frac{x}{y}} dy = \int_0^1 x e^{\frac{x}{y}} \Big|_{x^2}^x dx = \int_0^1 x(e - e^x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 ex dx - \int_0^1 x e^x dx = \frac{e}{2} - (x-1)e^x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{e}{2} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

3. 【解】令 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2\}$,

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{2}, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2-x^2}\},$$

则

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} f(x, y) dy.$$

4. 【解】改变积分次序得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^y \cos x^2 dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^1 \cos x^2 dx &= \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{2x} \cos x^2 dy \\ &= \int_0^1 x \cos x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \cos x^2 d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x^2 \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. 【解】 \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} dy &= \int_0^1 \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1+y^3)}{2\sqrt{1+y^3}} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1+y^3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 【解】令 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$, $D_{11} = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$,

则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \sqrt{|x-y|} dx dy &= 2 \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{|x-y|} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_{11}} \sqrt{|x-y|} dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_{11}} \sqrt{|x-y|} dx dy \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \sqrt{x-y} dy = -4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (x-y)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^x dx \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \int_0^1 x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{16}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

7. 【解】设区域 D 位于第一象限的部分为 D_1 ,

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \left(0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq 2\sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \right), \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{区域 } D \text{ 的面积 } A &= 4 \iint_{D_1} dx dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} r dr = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d(2\theta) = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt = 4. \end{aligned}$$

8. 【解】令 $D_t = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\}$, 由积分中值定理, 存在 $(\xi, \eta) \in D_t$, 使得

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq t^2} f(x, y) dx dy = f(\xi, \eta) \cdot \pi t^2,$$

$$\text{故} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq t^2} f(x, y) dx dy}{t^2} = \pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(\xi, \eta) = \pi f(0, 0) = 2\pi.$$

$$9. \text{【解】} f(y)f(x+y) = \begin{cases} y(x+y), & 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x+y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则} \iint_D f(y)f(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^1 y dy \int_{-y}^{1-y} (x+y) dx = \int_0^1 y \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-y}^{1-y} + y \right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 y dy = \frac{1}{4}.$$

◇ 选择题

$$10. \text{【解】} \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 4| dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 |r^2 - 4| r dr = 2\pi \int_0^1 |r^2 - 4| r dr \\ = 2\pi \left[\int_0^2 (4 - r^2) r dr + \int_2^4 (r^2 - 4) r dr \right] = 80\pi,$$

选(B).

$$11. \text{【解】} \text{由} \frac{1}{2} \leq x+y \leq 1 \text{ 得} [\ln(x+y)]^3 \leq 0, \text{ 于是} I_1 = \iint_D [\ln(x+y)]^3 dx dy \leq 0;$$

$$\text{当} \frac{1}{2} \leq x+y \leq 1 \text{ 时, 由} (x+y)^3 \geq \sin^3(x+y) \geq 0 \text{ 得} I_2 \geq I_3 \geq 0,$$

故 $I_2 \geq I_3 \geq I_1$, 应选(B).

$$12. \text{【解】} \iint_D f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 r f(r) dr = 2\pi \int_1^2 r f(r) dr, \text{ 选(A).}$$

$$13. \text{【解】} \text{令} \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta, \end{cases} \text{ 其中 } 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq 2a \sin \theta,$$

$$\text{则} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2a \sin \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr, \text{ 选(B).}$$

$$14. \text{【解】} \text{累次积分所对应的二重积分的积分区域为 } D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x (y \geq 0),$$

$$\text{则 } D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2x - x^2}\}, \text{ 选(D).}$$

◇ 解答题

$$15. \text{【解】} D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, x^2 \leq y \leq x\}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_y^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x, y) dy.$$

16. 【解】 改变积分次序得

$$\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{x}{y}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{x}{y}} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x e^{\frac{x}{y}} dy,$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x e^{\frac{x}{y}} dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x (e - e^x) dx = \frac{3e}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}.$$

$$17. \text{【解】} \text{令 } D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x \leq 2, \sqrt{x} \leq y \leq x\}, D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 2 \leq x \leq 4, \sqrt{x} \leq y \leq 2\},$$

$$D_1 + D_2 = D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq y \leq 2, y \leq x \leq y^2\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_1^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dy + \int_2^4 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dy = \int_1^2 dy \int_y^{y^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dx = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_1^2 y \cos \frac{\pi}{2} y dy \\ & = -\frac{8}{\pi^3} \int_1^2 \frac{\pi}{2} y \cos \frac{\pi}{2} y d\left(\frac{\pi}{2} y\right) = -\frac{8}{\pi^3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} t \cos t dt \\ & = -\frac{8}{\pi^3} \left(t \sin t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin t dt \right) = \frac{4}{\pi^3} (\pi + 2). \end{aligned}$$

18. 【解】令 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq a, a - x \leq y \leq b - x\}$,

$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, 0 \leq y \leq b - x\}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_0^a e^{-x} dx \int_{a-x}^{b-x} e^{-y} dy + \int_a^b e^{-x} dx \int_0^{b-x} e^{-y} dy \\ &= \int_0^a e^{-x} (e^{x-a} - e^{x-b}) dx + \int_a^b e^{-x} (1 - e^{x-b}) dx \\ &= (a+1)(e^{-a} - e^{-b}) - (b-a)e^{-b}. \end{aligned}$$

19. 【解】 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} \leq r \leq \sec\theta\}$,

$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} \leq r \leq \csc\theta\}$,

$$\text{则 } \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}}^{\sec\theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}}^{\csc\theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr.$$

20. 【解】 $D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq \sec\theta\}$, 则

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sec\theta} r f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) dr.$$

21. 【解】令 $x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta$, 则 $F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t r f(r^2) dr = 2\pi \int_0^t r f(r^2) dr$,

因为 $f(x)$ 连续, 所以 $F'(t) = 2\pi t f(t^2)$ 且 $F'(0) = 0$, 于是

$$F''(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F'(t) - F'(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} 2\pi f(t^2) = 2\pi f(0) = 2\pi.$$

22. 【解】由 $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = 1$ 得 $y = b \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}}\right)^2$,

$$\text{因此 } I = \iint_D y dx dy = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{b(1-\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}})^2} y dy = \frac{b^2}{2} \int_0^a \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}}\right)^4 dx,$$

令 $t = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}}$, 则 $x = a(1-t)^2, dx = -2a(1-t)dt$,

$$\text{于是 } I = \frac{b^2}{2} \int_0^a \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}}\right)^4 dx = ab^2 \int_0^1 (t^4 - t^5) dt = \frac{ab^2}{30}.$$

23. 【解】将区域向 x 轴投影,

令 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, \frac{x}{2} \leq y \leq 2x\}$, $D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x \leq 2, \frac{x}{2} \leq y \leq 3-x\}$,

$$\text{则 } \iint_D x dx dy = \int_0^1 x dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2x} dy + \int_1^2 x dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{3-x} dy = \int_0^1 \frac{3x^2}{2} dx + \int_1^2 \left(3x - \frac{3x^2}{2}\right) dx = \frac{3}{2}.$$

24.【解】方法一

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由对称性得 } I &= \iint_D \frac{x \sin(x^2 + y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \frac{(x+y) \sin(x^2 + y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin\theta + \cos\theta) d\theta \int_0^1 r \sin r^2 dr = -\frac{1}{2} \cos r^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1 - \cos 1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

方法二

$$I = \iint_D \frac{x \sin(x^2 + y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta d\theta \int_0^1 r \sin r^2 dr = \int_0^1 r \sin r^2 dr = \frac{1 - \cos 1}{2}.$$

25.【解】 直线 $x + y = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 将区域 D 分为 D_1, D_2 ,

$$\text{其中 } D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - x\},$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} - x \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\},$$

$$\text{则 } I = \iint_D |\cos(x+y)| dx dy = \iint_{D_1} \cos(x+y) dx dy - \iint_{D_2} \cos(x+y) dx dy,$$

$$\text{其中 } \iint_{D_1} \cos(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-x} \cos(x+y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1,$$

$$\iint_{D_2} \cos(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-x}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(x+y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x - 1) dx = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } I = \iint_D |\cos(x+y)| dx dy = \pi - 2.$$

26.【解】 令 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos\theta, \\ y = r \sin\theta \end{cases}$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \pi$), 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} r \cos r dr = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} r d(\sin r) \\ &= 2\pi (r \sin r \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin r dr) = -4\pi. \end{aligned}$$

27.【解】 令 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos\theta, \\ y = r \sin\theta \end{cases}$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos\theta$), 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2a} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} (x+y)^2 dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos\theta} r^3 (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 dr \\ &= 4a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + 2\sin\theta \cos\theta) \cos^4 \theta d\theta \\ &= 4a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta + 8a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cos^5 \theta d\theta \\ &= 4a^4 \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{3} a^4 \cos^6 \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{4}{3}\right) a^4. \end{aligned}$$

28.【解】方法一 $I = \int_0^2 dy \int_{-2}^{-\sqrt{2y-y^2}} y^2 dx = \int_0^2 y^2 (2 - \sqrt{2y-y^2}) dy$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \int_0^2 y^2 dy - \int_0^2 y^2 \sqrt{1 - (y-1)^2} dy \\
&= \frac{16}{3} - \int_{-1}^1 (t+1)^2 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = \frac{16}{3} - 2 \int_0^1 t^2 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt - \frac{\pi}{2} \\
&= \frac{16}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{16}{3} - \frac{5\pi}{8}.
\end{aligned}$$

方法二 设由 $x = -\sqrt{2y-y^2}$ 及 y 轴围成的区域为 D_1 , 则 $I = \left(\iint_{D+D_1} - \iint_{D_1} \right) y^2 d\sigma = I_1 - I_2$,

$$\text{而 } I_1 = \iint_{D+D_1} y^2 d\sigma = \int_{-2}^0 dx \int_0^2 y^2 dy = \frac{16}{3},$$

$$I_2 = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} r^3 \sin^2 \theta dr = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 \theta d\theta = \frac{5\pi}{8},$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \frac{16}{3} - \frac{5\pi}{8}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
29. \text{【解】} \iint_D xy dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} y dy \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} y (2\sqrt{1-y^2} - 1) dy \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} 2y \sqrt{1-y^2} dy - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} y dy = \frac{7}{24} - \frac{3}{16} = \frac{5}{48}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$30. \text{【解】} \text{由对称性得 } I = \iint_D \sin x^2 \cos y^2 dx dy = \iint_D \sin y^2 \cos x^2 dx dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{则 } 2I &= \iint_D \sin x^2 \cos y^2 dx dy + \iint_D \sin y^2 \cos x^2 dx dy = \iint_D \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^a r \sin r^2 dr = -\frac{\pi}{4} \cos r^2 \Big|_0^a = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - \cos a^2),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_D \sin x^2 \cos y^2 dx dy = \frac{\pi}{8} (1 - \cos a^2).$$

31. 【解】由极坐标法得

$$\begin{aligned}
\iint_D \frac{1-x^2-y^2}{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r(1-r^2)}{1+r^2} dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2} d(r^2) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{1-t}{1+t} dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \left(-1 + \frac{2}{1+t} \right) dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln \frac{4}{e}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$32. \text{【解】} \text{令 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} (0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq 4 \cos \theta),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{则 } \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{4 \cos \theta} r^3 dr = 64 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta \\
&= 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 2\theta)^2 d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos t)^2 dt \\
&= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + 2 \cos t + \cos^2 t) dt = 8 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 6\pi + 16.
\end{aligned}$$

33. 【解】由 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 得 Ω 在平面 xOy 上的投影区域为

$$D: x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x, y) \in D, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz &= \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}^{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} dz \\ &= \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} (\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} r^2 (\sqrt{1 - r^2} - r) dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} r^2 \sqrt{1 - r^2} dr - 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} r^3 dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} r^2 \sqrt{1 - r^2} dr - \frac{\pi}{8}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} r^2 \sqrt{1 - r^2} dr &\stackrel{r = \sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 2t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2t d(2t) = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{8} I_2 = \frac{\pi}{32}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以原式} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

34. 【解】 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2, 0 \leq z \leq a\}$, 则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^a dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^z r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^a z^4 dz = \frac{\pi a^5}{10}.$$

35. 【解】曲线 $\begin{cases} y^2 = 2z, \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 z 轴一周所成的曲面为 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$,

则 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x, y) \in D_z, 2 \leq z \leq 8\}$, 其中 $D_z: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2z$, 于是

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \int_2^8 dz \iint_{D_z} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_2^8 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2z}} r^3 dr = 2\pi \int_2^8 z^2 dz = 336\pi$$

36. 【解】由 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 3z \end{cases}$ 得 $z = 1$, 故 Ω 在 xOy 平面上的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 3$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz &= \iint_D dx dy \int_{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{3}}^{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \left[4 - x^2 - y^2 - \frac{1}{9} (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left(4 - r^2 - \frac{1}{9} r^4 \right) r dr = \pi \times \left(6 - \frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{13\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

37. 【解】令 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi, \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \\ z = r \cos \varphi \end{cases} \left(0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq t \right),$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr = 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t^5} \iiint_{\Omega} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv &= 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr}{t^5} = 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 f(t^2)}{5t^4} \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{5} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t^2) - f(0)}{t^2} = \frac{2\pi}{5} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) f'(0). \end{aligned}$$

38. 【解】令 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi, \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \\ z = r \cos \varphi \end{cases} \left(0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq t\right),$

$$\text{则} \iiint_{\Omega} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 \sin \varphi dr = 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr,$$

$$\text{则} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t^3} \iiint_{\Omega} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \pi(2 - \sqrt{2}) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr}{t^3} = \frac{\pi(2 - \sqrt{2})}{3} f(0).$$

九、曲线积分与曲面积分

① 入门练习

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】 $\int_L xy ds = \int_0^1 x^3 \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \int_0^1 x^3 \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{32} \int_0^1 [(1+4x^2) - 1] \sqrt{1+4x^2} d(1+4x^2) \stackrel{1+4x^2=t}{=} \frac{1}{32} \int_1^5 (t-1) \sqrt{t} dt$
 $= \frac{1}{32} \int_1^5 (t^{\frac{3}{2}} - t^{\frac{1}{2}}) dt = \frac{1}{32} \left[\frac{2}{5} (25\sqrt{5} - 1) - \frac{2}{3} (5\sqrt{5} - 1) \right] = \frac{25\sqrt{5} + 1}{120}.$

2. 【解】由奇偶性得 $\oint_L (x^2 + xy^2) ds = \oint_L x^2 ds,$

再由对称性得 $\oint_L x^2 ds = \oint_L y^2 ds = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L (x^2 + y^2) ds = 2 \oint_L ds = 2 \times 2\pi \times 2 = 8\pi.$

3. 【解】曲线 $L: y = x^2$ (起点 $x = 0$, 终点 $x = 1$), 则

$$\int_L y dx + (2x+1) dy = \int_0^1 x^2 dx + (2x+1) \times 2x dx = \int_0^1 (5x^2 + 2x) dx = \frac{8}{3}.$$

4. 【解】方法一

曲线 L 可表示为 $L: (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1 (y \geq 0),$

其参数形式为 $L: \begin{cases} x = 1 + \cos t, \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$ (起点 $t = \pi$, 终点 $t = 0$), 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L 2y dx - (x+1) dy &= \int_{\pi}^0 2 \sin t \cdot (-\sin t) dt - (2 + \cos t) \cdot \cos t dt \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} (2 \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + 2 \cos t) dt = \int_0^{\pi} (1 + 2 \cos t + \sin^2 t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= \pi + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = \pi + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

方法二

$$I = \int_L 2y dx - (x+1) dy = \oint_{L+AO} 2y dx - (x+1) dy + \int_{OA} 2y dx - (x+1) dy,$$

$$\text{而} \oint_{L+AO} 2y dx - (x+1) dy = - \iint_D (-1-2) dx dy = 3 \iint_D dx dy = \frac{3}{2} \pi,$$

$$\int_{OA} 2y dx - (x+1) dy = \int_0^2 2 \times 0 dx = 0,$$

$$\text{故} \int_L 2y dx - (x+1) dy = \frac{3}{2} \pi.$$

5. 【解】因为曲线积分 $\int_L xy^2 dx + \varphi(x)y dy$ 与路径无关,

所以 $\varphi'(x)y = 2xy$, 即 $\varphi'(x) = 2x$, 解得 $\varphi(x) = x^2 + C$,

由 $\varphi(0) = 2$, 得 $\varphi(x) = x^2 + 2$,

$$\text{故} \int_{(1,2)}^{(2,3)} xy^2 dx + \varphi(x)y dy = \int_1^2 4x dx + \int_2^3 6y dy = 2x^2 \Big|_1^2 + 3y^2 \Big|_2^3 = 21.$$

6. 【解】显然 $\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{x}{2} + y - \frac{z}{2} \right) dS = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} (x + 2y - z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} dS$,

$\Sigma: z = x + 2y - 2 ((x, y) \in D)$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{x}{2} + y - \frac{z}{2} \right) dS &= \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2} dx dy \\ &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 1 + 4} dx dy = \sqrt{6} \iint_D dx dy = 4\sqrt{6} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

7. 【解】所做的功为 $W = \int_L (2x - y) dx + (x + 2y) dy$,

曲线段 L 的参数形式为 $L: \begin{cases} x = \cos t, \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$ (起点 $t = \pi$, 终点 $t = 0$), 则

$$W = \int_{\pi}^0 (2\cos t - \sin t)(-\sin t) dt + (\cos t + 2\sin t)\cos t dt = \int_{\pi}^0 dt = -\pi.$$

8. 【解】 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + 2y + z) dx dy = \iint_D (x^2 + 2y + \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}) dx dy$

$$= \iint_D (x^2 + \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r (r^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sqrt{4 - r^2}) dr$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta + 2\pi \int_0^2 r \sqrt{4 - r^2} dr = 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta - \pi \int_0^2 (4 - r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(4 - r^2)$$

$$= 16 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} - \pi \times \frac{2}{3} (4 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^2 = 4\pi + \frac{16\pi}{3} = \frac{28\pi}{3}.$$

9. 【解】 $\text{grad} f = \{2x, -2y, 4z\}$,

$$\text{则} \text{div}(\text{grad} f) = \frac{\partial(2x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(-2y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(4z)}{\partial z} = 2 - 2 + 4 = 4.$$

10. 【解】取曲线 L 的截面圆为 Σ , 方向向上,

法向量为 $n = \{1, 1, 1\}$, 法向量的方向余弦为 $\cos\alpha = \cos\beta = \cos\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, 由斯托克斯公式得

$$\oint_L y dx - (2z + 1) dy + 2x dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & -2z - 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix} dS = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} dS,$$

原点到截面平面的距离为 $d = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 3$, 则截面圆的半径为 $r = \sqrt{25 - 3^2} = 4$,

$$\text{故} \oint_L y dx - (2z + 1) dy + 2x dz = -\frac{16\pi}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

◆ 解答题

$$11. \text{【解】} I = \int_L x^3 dy - (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + y) dx = \int_L x^3 dy - (y + 1) dx$$

$$= \oint_{L+AB} x^3 dy - (y + 1) dx + \int_{BA} x^3 dy - (y + 1) dx,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而} \oint_{L+AB} x^3 dy - (y + 1) dx &= -\iint_D (3x^2 + 1) dx dy = -\int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^1 (3r^3 \cos^2\theta + r) dr \\ &= -\int_0^\pi \left(\frac{3}{4} \cos^2\theta + \frac{1}{2} \right) d\theta = -\frac{7\pi}{8}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{BA} x^3 dy - (y + 1) dx = \int_{-1}^1 -dx = -2, \text{故}$$

$$\int_L x^3 dy - (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + y) dx = -\frac{7\pi}{8} - 2.$$

$$12. \text{【解】} P = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad ((x, y) \neq (0, 0)).$$

令 $L_0: x^2 + y^2 = r^2 (r > 0, L_0$ 在 L 内, L_0 取逆时针),

设 L_0 与 L 所围成的多连通区域为 D_1, L_0 所围成的单连通区域为 D_2 ,

$$\text{由} \oint_{L+L_0} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \iint_{D_1} 0 dx dy = 0 \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_{L_0} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \int_{L_0} x dy - y dx \\ &= \frac{2}{r^2} \iint_{D_2} dx dy = \frac{2}{r^2} \cdot \pi r^2 = 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$13. \text{【解】} \text{由奇偶性得 } I = \iint_{\Sigma} (xy + x^2 z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 z dS,$$

$$\Sigma: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \text{ 则}$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 z dS = \sqrt{2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} y^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^4 dr = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{5}.$$

14. 【解】曲面 Σ 在 xOy 平面上的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, z'_x = 2x, z'_y = 2y$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2+y^2) dS &= \iint_D (x^2+y^2) \sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \sqrt{1+4r^2} dr = \pi \int_0^1 r^2 \sqrt{1+4r^2} d(r^2) = \pi \int_0^1 r \sqrt{1+4r} dr \\ &= \frac{1+4r-t}{16} \pi \int_1^5 (t-1) \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{(25\sqrt{5}+1)\pi}{60}. \end{aligned}$$

15. 【解】方法一 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} 2z dx dy + xz dy dz = \iint_{\Sigma} 2z dx dy + \iint_{\Sigma} xz dy dz$,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} 2z dx dy &= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r \sqrt{1-r^2} dr \\ &= -2\pi \int_0^1 (1-r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1-r^2) = -\frac{4\pi}{3} (1-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4\pi}{3}; \end{aligned}$$

令 $\Sigma_1: x = \sqrt{1-y^2-z^2}$, 取前侧, 其在 yOz 平面上的投影区域为 $D_{yz}: y^2+z^2 \leq 1 (z \geq 0)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \iint_{\Sigma} xz dy dz &= 2 \iint_{\Sigma_1} xz dy dz = 2 \iint_{D_{yz}} z \sqrt{1-y^2-z^2} dy dz \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \sqrt{1-r^2} \sin\theta dr = 4 \int_0^1 r^2 \sqrt{1-r^2} dr \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t dt = 4(I_2 - I_4) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_{\Sigma} 2z dx dy + xz dy dz = \frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{19\pi}{12}.$$

方法二 令 $\Sigma_0: z=0 (x^2+y^2 \leq 1)$, 取下侧, 则

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} 2z dx dy + xz dy dz = \left(\oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} - \iint_{\Sigma_0} \right) 2z dx dy + xz dy dz,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} 2z dx dy + xz dy dz &= \iiint_{\Omega} (z+2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 (r \cos\varphi + 2) r^2 \sin\varphi dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin\varphi \cos\varphi + \frac{2}{3} \sin\varphi \right) d\varphi = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{19\pi}{12}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_0} 2z dx dy + xz dy dz = 0, \text{ 故 } \iint_{\Sigma} 2z dx dy + xz dy dz = \frac{19\pi}{12}.$$

16. 【解】令 $P(x, y) = \frac{y}{x^2+4y^2}$, $Q(x, y) = -\frac{x}{x^2+4y^2}$,

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{x^2+4y^2-2x^2}{(x^2+4y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2-4y^2}{(x^2+4y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2+4y^2-8y^2}{(x^2+4y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2-4y^2}{(x^2+4y^2)^2},$$

因为 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 所以 $\frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2+4y^2}$ 为某二元函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分;

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2+4y^2} = \int_1^x \frac{0 dx}{x^2} + \int_0^y \frac{-x dy}{x^2+4y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{x}{2} \int_0^y \frac{d(2y)}{x^2 + (2y)^2} = -\frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \arctan \frac{2y}{x} \Big|_0^y \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{2y}{x}.
 \end{aligned}$$

II 基础练习

◆ 填空题

1. 【解】 $I = \iint_D (1 - 2ye^{y^2}) dx dy$, 由二重积分的对称性得 $I = \iint_D dx dy = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

2. 【解】 $ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_L (x^2 + 2xy) ds &= \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 2x \sqrt{1 - x^2}) \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \\
 &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} \cdot \cos t dt \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = 2I_2 = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 【解】 由对称性得 $\oint_L (9x^2 + 72xy + 4y^2) ds = \oint_L (9x^2 + 4y^2) ds$,

于是原式 $= 36 \oint_L \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \right) ds = 36 \oint_L ds = 36l$.

4. 【解】 $\oint_r x^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} \oint_r (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \frac{4}{3} \oint_r ds$,

原点到平面 $x + y + z = 1$ 的距离为 $d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, 则圆 Γ 的半径为 $r = \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{33}}{3}$,

则 $\oint_r x^2 ds = \frac{4}{3} \oint_r ds = \frac{4}{3} \times 2\pi \times \frac{\sqrt{33}}{3} = \frac{8\pi\sqrt{33}}{9}$.

5. 【解】 令 $L_1: y = 1 - x$ (起点 $x = 1$, 终点 $x = 0$),

$L_2: y = 1 + x$ (起点 $x = 0$, 终点 $x = -1$),

$L_3: y = -1 - x$ (起点 $x = -1$, 终点 $x = 0$),

$L_4: y = -1 + x$ (起点 $x = 0$, 终点 $x = 1$),

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_L x^2 y dx + xy^2 dy &= \int_{L_1} + \int_{L_2} + \int_{L_3} + \int_{L_4} \\
 &= \int_1^0 [x^2(1-x) - x(1-x)^2] dx + \int_0^{-1} [x^2(1+x) + x(1+x)^2] dx + \\
 &\quad \int_{-1}^0 [-x^2(1+x) - x(1+x)^2] dx + \int_0^1 [x^2(x-1) + x(x-1)^2] dx \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

6.【解】因为 $xy^2 dx + x^2 y dy = d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 y^2\right)$,

$$\text{所以 } \int_{(1,1)}^{(2,2)} xy^2 dx + x^2 y dy = \frac{1}{2}x^2 y^2 \Big|_{(1,1)}^{(2,2)} = \frac{1}{2}(16-1) = \frac{15}{2}.$$

7.【解】 $S: z = 1 - x + 2y$, S 在 xOy 平面上的投影区域为

$$D_{xy} = \left\{ (x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, \frac{x-1}{2} \leq y \leq 0 \right\},$$

$dS = \sqrt{1+1+4} d\sigma = \sqrt{6} d\sigma$, 则

$$\iint_S dS = \sqrt{6} \iint_{D_{xy}} d\sigma = \sqrt{6} \int_0^1 dx \int_{\frac{x-1}{2}}^0 dy = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \int_0^1 (1-x) dx = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}.$$

◆ 选择题

8.【解】 $P(x, y) = \frac{x+ay}{(x+y)^2}$, $Q(x, y) = \frac{y}{(x+y)^2}$, 由 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 得 $a=2$, 选(D).

9.【解】取 $C_r: x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ (其中 $r > 0$, C_r 在 L 内, 取逆时针),

$$P(x, y) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad Q(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

设由 L 及 C_r^- 所围成的区域为 D_r , 由 C_r 围成的区域为 D_0 , 由格林公式得

$$\oint_{L+C_r^-} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \iint_{D_r} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = 0,$$

$$\text{从而 } \oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_{C_r} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$\text{而 } \oint_{C_r} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \oint_{C_r} x dy - y dx, \text{ 再由格林公式得}$$

$$\oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \oint_{C_r} x dy - y dx = \frac{2}{r^2} \iint_{D_0} d\sigma = 2\pi, \text{ 选(B).}$$

10.【解】因为曲面关于平面 xOz 、 yOz 对称, 所以 $\iint_{\Sigma} x dS = \iint_{\Sigma} y dS = \iint_{\Sigma} xyz dS = 0$,

注意到 $\iint_{\Sigma_1} x dS > 0$, $\iint_{\Sigma_1} xyz dS > 0$, $\iint_{\Sigma} z dS > 0$, 故选(C).

11.【解】 $dS = \sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2} dx dy$, 则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r e^{r^2} dr = \pi(e^4 - 1), \text{ 选(B).}$$

◆ 解答题

12.【解】令 $L_1: y=0 (0 \leq x \leq 2)$, $L_2: \begin{cases} x=2\cos t, \\ y=2\sin t \end{cases} (0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4})$, $L_3: y=x (0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{2})$,

$$\text{则 } \int_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds = \int_{L_1} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds + \int_{L_2} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds + \int_{L_3} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds,$$

$$\text{而 } \int_{L_1} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds = \int_0^2 e^x dx = e^2 - 1,$$

$$\int_{L_2} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2e^2 dt = \frac{\pi e^2}{2},$$

$$\int_{L_3} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2} e^{\sqrt{2}x} dx = e^{\sqrt{2}x} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} = e^2 - 1,$$

$$\text{所以原式} = e^2 - 1 + \frac{\pi e^2}{2} + e^2 - 1 = \left(2 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) e^2 - 2.$$

$$13. \text{【解】}(1) \int_L x dy - (2y+1)dx = \int_0^2 x dx - (2x+1)dx = -\int_0^2 (x+1)dx = -4.$$

$$(2) \int_L x dy - (2y+1)dx = \int_0^2 x \times x dx - (x^2+1)dx = -2.$$

$$14. \text{【解】}(1) \int_L (xy^2+y)dx + (x^2y+x)dy = \int_0^1 (x^3+x)dx + (x^3+x)dx \\ = \int_0^1 (2x^3+2x)dx = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$(2) \int_L (xy^2+y)dx + (x^2y+x)dy = \int_0^1 (x^5+x^2)dx + (x^4+x) \times 2x dx \\ = \int_0^1 (3x^5+3x^2)dx = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$15. \text{【解】} \text{令} \begin{cases} x = 2\cos t, \\ y = 2\sin t \end{cases} \left(0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{则} \int_L (3x+2y+1)dx + x e^{x^2+y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [(6\cos t + 4\sin t + 1)(-2\sin t) + 4e^4 \cos^2 t] dt$$

$$= -12 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos t dt - 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t dt + 4e^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= (e^4 - 2)\pi - 8.$$

$$16. \text{【解】} I = \int_L (e^x \sin y + x - y)dx + (e^x \cos y + y)dy \\ = \left(\oint_{L+\overline{OA}} - \int_{\overline{OA}}\right) (e^x \sin y + x - y)dx + (e^x \cos y + y)dy$$

$$\text{而} \oint_{L+\overline{OA}} (e^x \sin y + x - y)dx + (e^x \cos y + y)dy = \iint_D d\sigma = \frac{\pi a^2}{2},$$

$$\int_{\overline{OA}} (e^x \sin y + x - y)dx + (e^x \cos y + y)dy = \int_0^{2a} x dx = 2a^2,$$

$$\text{所以} \int_L (e^x \sin y + x - y)dx + (e^x \cos y + y)dy = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\right) a^2.$$

$$17. \text{【解】} \text{取 } L_0: y=0 \text{ (起点 } x=-a, \text{ 终点 } x=a),$$

$$I = \left(\oint_{L+L_0} - \int_{L_0}\right) \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}} dx + [4x + 2y \ln(x + \sqrt{R^2+x^2})] dy,$$

$$\text{而} \oint_{L+L_0} \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}} dx + [4x + 2y \ln(x + \sqrt{R^2+x^2})] dy = \iint_D 4d\sigma = 2\pi a^2,$$

$$\int_{L_0} \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}} dx + [4x + 2y \ln(x + \sqrt{R^2+x^2})] dy = 0,$$

$$\text{则 } I = \int_L \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}} dx + [4x + 2y \ln(x + \sqrt{R^2+x^2})] dy = 2\pi a^2.$$

18.【解】令 $L_1: y=0$ (起点 $x=0$, 终点 $x=2$), 则

$$I = \left(\oint_{L+L_1} - \int_{L_1} \right) (e^x + 1) \cos y dx - [(e^x + x) \sin y - x] dy,$$

$$\text{其中 } \oint_{L+L_1} (e^x + 1) \cos y dx - [(e^x + x) \sin y - x] dy = \iint_D d\sigma$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi (1 + \cos \theta)^2 d\theta = 4 \int_0^\pi \cos^4 \frac{\theta}{2} d\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{4},$$

$$\int_{L_1} (e^x + 1) \cos y dx - [(e^x + x) \sin y - x] dy = \int_0^2 (e^x + 1) dx = e^2 + 1,$$

$$\text{所以原式} = \frac{3\pi}{4} - e^2 - 1.$$

19.【解】 $I = I(a) = \int_0^\pi [(1 + a^3 \sin^3 x) + (2x + a \sin x) \cdot a \cos x] dx = \pi - 4a + \frac{4a^3}{3}.$

$$\text{由 } I'(a) = 4(a^2 - 1) = 0, \text{ 得 } a = 1,$$

$$I''(a) = 8a, \text{ 由 } I''(1) = 8 > 0 \text{ 得 } a = 1 \text{ 为 } I(a) \text{ 的极小值点,}$$

因为 $a = 1$ 是 $I(a)$ 的唯一驻点, 所以 $a = 1$ 为 $I(a)$ 的最小值点, 所求的曲线为 $y = \sin x$.

20.【解】因为曲线积分与路径无关, 所以 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 即 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x$, 于是 $Q(x, y) = x^2 + \varphi(y)$.

$$\text{由 } \int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xy dx + Q(x, y) dy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xy dx + Q(x, y) dy, \text{ 得}$$

$$t^2 + \int_0^1 \varphi(y) dy = t + \int_0^t \varphi(y) dy, \text{ 两边对 } t \text{ 求导数得 } 1 + \varphi(t) = 2t, \varphi(t) = 2t - 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } Q(x, y) = x^2 + 2y - 1.$$

21.【解】 $P(x, y) = [f'(x) + 2f(x) + e^x]y$, $Q(x, y) = f'(x) - x$,

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f''(x) - 1, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = f'(x) + 2f(x) + e^x,$$

$$\text{因为曲线积分与路径无关, 所以 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \text{ 整理得 } f''(x) - f'(x) - 2f(x) = e^x + 1,$$

$$\text{特征方程为 } \lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0, \text{ 特征值为 } \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2,$$

$$\text{方程 } f''(x) - f'(x) - 2f(x) = 0 \text{ 的通解为 } f(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{2x};$$

$$\text{令方程 } f''(x) - f'(x) - 2f(x) = e^x \text{ 的特解为 } f_1(x) = a e^x, \text{ 代入得}$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } f_1(x) = -\frac{1}{2} e^x;$$

$$\text{方程 } f''(x) - f'(x) - 2f(x) = 1 \text{ 的特解为 } f_2(x) = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{方程 } f''(x) - f'(x) - 2f(x) = e^x + 1 \text{ 的特解为 } f_0(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(e^x + 1),$$

$$\text{方程 } f''(x) - f'(x) - 2f(x) = e^x + 1 \text{ 的通解为 } f(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}(e^x + 1),$$

$$\text{由 } f(0)=0, f'(0)=\frac{1}{2} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 - 1 = 0, \\ -C_1 + 2C_2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } C_1 = \frac{1}{3}, C_2 = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \frac{1}{3}e^{-x} + \frac{2}{3}e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}(e^x + 1).$$

22. 【解】设 L 所围成的区域为 D , 令 $P(x, y) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + 4y^2}, Q(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 4y^2}$,

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{4y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + 4y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{4y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + 4y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}.$$

(1) 当 $O(0, 0)$ 在 L 所围成区域的外部时, 由格林公式

$$\oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0.$$

(2) 当 $O(0, 0)$ 在 L 所围成的区域内部时, 作 $C_r: x^2 + 4y^2 = r^2$ (其中 $r > 0, C_r$ 在 L 内部, 方向为逆时针方向), 再令由 L 和 C_r^- 所围成的区域为 D_r , 由格林公式

$$\oint_{L+C_r^-} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \iint_{D_r} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0,$$

$$\text{从而有} \quad \oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \oint_{C_r} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + 4y^2}.$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = \frac{r}{2} \sin \theta, \end{cases} \text{ 则有}$$

$$\oint_{C_r} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r \cos \theta \times \frac{r}{2} \cos \theta - \frac{r}{2} \sin \theta \times (-r \sin \theta)}{r^2} d\theta = \pi.$$

23. 【解】 $P(x, y) = \frac{y}{x^2 + 4y^2}, Q(x, y) = -\frac{x}{x^2 + 4y^2}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$,

作上半椭圆 $C_0: x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$, 方向取逆时针, L 与 C_0^- 围成的区域为 D_1 , C_0 与 x 轴围成的区域为 D_2 , 由格林公式得

$$\oint_{L+C_0^-} \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \iint_{D_1} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = 0,$$

从而有

$$\int_L \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \int_{C_0} \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2 + 4y^2}, \quad \int_{C_0} \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \int_{C_0} y dx - x dy,$$

$$\text{原式} = \oint_{C_0+\overline{CA}} - \int_{\overline{CA}} = -2 \iint_{D_2} d\sigma - 0 = -2 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi = -\frac{1}{2} \pi.$$

24. 【解】 $I = \iint_S \left(2x + \frac{4y}{3} + z \right) dS = 4 \iint_S \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} \right) dS = 4 \iint_S dS$,

而 $S: z = 4 \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{3} \right)$, D_{xy} 为由 $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} = 1$ 及 x 轴, y 轴围成的部分,

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + 4 + \frac{16}{9}} d\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} d\sigma,$$

$$\text{于是 } I = 4 \iint_S dS = \frac{4\sqrt{61}}{3} \iint_{D_{xy}} d\sigma = \frac{4\sqrt{61}}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3 = 4\sqrt{61}.$$

25. 【解】曲面 Σ 在 xOy 平面上的投影区域为 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$,

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z'^2_x + z'^2_y} dx dy = \sqrt{2} dx dy,$$

$$\text{则 } \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS = \sqrt{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr = 8\sqrt{2}\pi.$$

26. 【解】由 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$ 得曲面 Σ 在 xOy 平面上的投影区域为 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$,

由曲面 $\Sigma: z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ 得

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z'^2_x + z'^2_y} d\sigma = \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} d\sigma = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

27. 【解】曲面 $S: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在 xOy 平面上的投影为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$,

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z'^2_x + z'^2_y} d\sigma = \sqrt{2} d\sigma,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } I &= \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z) dS = \sqrt{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) d\sigma \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r(r^2 + r) dr = 2\sqrt{2}\pi \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{7\sqrt{2}\pi}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

28. 【解】令 $S_1: z = 1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$, $S_2: z = 1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$, $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$,

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z'^2_x + z'^2_y} d\sigma = \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS &= \iint_{S_1} (x^2 + y^2) dS + \iint_{S_2} (x^2 + y^2) dS \\ &= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} d\sigma = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{1 - r^2}} dr = \frac{8\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

29. 【解】平面 π 的方程为 $\frac{x}{2}X + \frac{y}{2}Y + zZ - 1 = 0$, $d(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} + z^2}}$,

$$\text{由 } z = \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2}}, \text{ 得 } dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} d\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}{2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2}}} d\sigma,$$

$$\text{所以 } \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{z}{d(x, y, z)} dS = \frac{1}{4} \iint_D (4 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy = \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

30. 【解】由高斯公式得

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} xz^2 dydz + (x^2y - z^3) dzdx + (2xy + y^2z) dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 \sin\varphi dr = \frac{2\pi}{5} a^5.$$

31. 【解】由两类曲面积分之间的关系得

$$\oiint_S (x^3 \cos\alpha + y^3 \cos\beta + z^3 \cos\gamma) dS = \oiint_S x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + z^3 dx dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而} \oiint_S x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + z^3 dx dy &= 3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv \\ &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 \sin\varphi dr = \frac{12\pi R^5}{5}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以} \oiint_S (x^3 \cos\alpha + y^3 \cos\beta + z^3 \cos\gamma) dS = \frac{12\pi R^5}{5}.$$

32. 【解】设 Ω 是 Σ 所围成的区域, 它在 xOz 平面上的投影区域为 $x^2 + z^2 \leq 1$, 由高斯公式得

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{1}{y^2} f' \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) - \frac{1}{y^2} f' \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) + 1 \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_{r^2+6}^{8-r^2} dy = \pi.$$

33. 【解】由对称性得 $\iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dz dx = 0$, 所以 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy dz$.

曲面 Σ 在平面 yOz 上的投影区域为 $D: y^2 + \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{4}$,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D (z - y^2) dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + r \sin\theta - r^2 \cos^2\theta \right) r dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{24} \sin\theta - \frac{1}{64} \cos^2\theta \right) d\theta = \left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{16} I_2 \right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{7\pi}{64}. \end{aligned}$$

34. 【解】令 $\Sigma_0: z = 0 (x^2 + y^2 \leq 4)$, 取上侧, 则

$$I = \left(\oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} - \iint_{\Sigma_0} \right) (x + 3z^2) dy dz + (x^3 z^2 + yz) dz dx - 3y^2 dx dy,$$

由高斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} (x + 3z^2) dy dz + (x^3 z^2 + yz) dz dx - 3y^2 dx dy &= - \iiint_{\Omega} (1 + z) dv \\ &= - \int_0^2 (1 + z) dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq (2-z)^2} dx dy = -4\pi, \end{aligned}$$

又 $\iint_{\Sigma_0} (x + 3z^2) dy dz + (x^3 z^2 + yz) dz dx - 3y^2 dx dy$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \iint_{\Sigma_0} -3y^2 dx dy = -3 \iint_D y^2 dx dy = -\frac{3}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr = -\frac{3}{2} \times 2\pi \times 4 = -12\pi, \end{aligned}$$

所以原式 $= 8\pi$.

35. 【解】补充 $\Sigma_0: z = 0 (x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2)$, 取下侧,

$$\text{原式} = \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + (z^3 + 1) dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_0} x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + (z^3 + 1) dx dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{而 } \oiint_{\Sigma+x_0} x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + (z^3 + 1) dx dy = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv \\
 & = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 \sin\varphi dr = 6\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 dr = \frac{6}{5} \pi a^5, \\
 & \iint_{\Sigma_0} x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + (z^3 + 1) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_0} (z^3 + 1) dx dy = - \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = -\pi a^2, \\
 & \text{故原式} = \frac{6}{5} \pi a^5 + \pi a^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

36.【解】方法一

$$\begin{aligned}
 & D_{xz} = \{(x, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{4-x^2}\}, \quad D_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}, \text{ 则} \\
 & \iint_{\Sigma} yz dz dx = 2 \iint_{D_{xz}} z \sqrt{4-x^2-z^2} dx dz = 2 \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-r^2} r^2 \sin\theta dr \\
 & = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-r^2} r^2 dr = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4-r^2} r^2 dr \\
 & \stackrel{r=2\sin t}{=} 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\cos t \times 4\sin^2 t \times 2\cos t dt = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2t d(2t) \\
 & = 8 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt = 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = 16 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 4\pi,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} 2dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = 2 \times 4\pi = 8\pi, \text{ 所以 } \iint_{\Sigma} yz dz dx + 2dx dy = 4\pi + 8\pi = 12\pi.$$

方法二 补充曲面 $\Sigma_0: z=0(x^2+y^2 \leq 4)$, 取下侧, 则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} yz dz dx + 2dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} yz dz dx + 2dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_0} yz dz dx + 2dx dy,$$

由高斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} yz dz dx + 2dx dy &= \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_0^2 z dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4-z^2} dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^2 z \times \pi(4-z^2) dz = 4\pi,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \iint_{\Sigma_0} yz dz dx + 2dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_0} 2dx dy = -2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} dx dy = -2 \times 4\pi = -8\pi, \text{ 所以原式} = 12\pi.$$

37.【解】 将曲面 S 向 xOz 面投影得 $D_{xz} = \{(x, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, x \leq z \leq 1\}$,

$$\iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dz dx = \iint_{D_{xz}} z^2 dz dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 z^2 dz = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (1-x^3) dx = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\iint_S z dx dy = - \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 dr = -\frac{\pi}{6},$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dz dx + z dx dy = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

38.【解】方法一 令 $\Sigma_0: y=1(D_{xz}: (x-1)^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} \leq 1)$, 取左侧,

$$\text{则原式} = \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_0} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = I_1 - I_2,$$

$$I_1 = \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) dv = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y) dv$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x-1 = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi, \\ y-1 = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \\ \frac{z}{2} = r \cos \varphi \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1), dv = 2r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\theta d\varphi, \text{ 则}$$

$$I_1 = 4 \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1}{4} \cos \theta \sin^2 \varphi + \frac{1}{4} \sin \theta \sin^2 \varphi + \frac{2}{3} \sin \varphi \right) d\varphi$$

$$= 4 \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{\pi}{8} \cos \theta + \frac{\pi}{8} \sin \theta + \frac{4}{3} \right) d\theta = \frac{19}{3} \pi,$$

$$I_2 = \iint_{\Sigma_0} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_0} y^2 dz dx = - \iint_{D_x} dz dx = -2\pi,$$

$$\text{故原式} = \frac{19}{3} \pi + 2\pi = \frac{25}{3} \pi.$$

方法二 设 $\Sigma_0: y=1$, 取左侧, $D: (x-1)^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} \leq 1$,

$$\text{则原式} = \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_0} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy.$$

$$\oiint_{\Sigma_0} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = - \iint_D dz dx = -2\pi,$$

$$\oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) dv,$$

$$\text{故原式} = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) dv + 2\pi.$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x dv = \int_0^2 x dx \iint_{D_x} dy dz = \pi \int_0^2 x(2x-x^2) dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi, \quad D_x: (y-1)^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} \leq 2x-x^2, y \geq 1;$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} y dv = \int_1^2 y dy \iint_{D_y} dz dx = \pi \int_1^2 y \cdot 2 \cdot (2y-y^2) dy = \frac{11}{6} \pi, \quad D_y: (x-1)^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} \leq 2y-y^2.$$

$$\text{所以原式} = \frac{8}{3} \pi + \frac{11}{3} \pi + 2\pi = \frac{25}{3} \pi.$$

39. 【解】 Σ 的法向量为 $n = \{1, -1, 1\}$, 方向余弦为 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, 根据两

类曲面积分之间的关系有

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Sigma} [f(x, y, z) + x] dy dz + [2f(x, y, z) + y] dz dx + [f(x, y, z) + z] dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} \{ [f(x, y, z) + x] - [2f(x, y, z) + y] + [f(x, y, z) + z] \} dS \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} (x - y + z) dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

40. 【解】补充曲面 $\Sigma_0: z = 4(x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 4)$, 取该曲面的下侧,

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x \, dy \, dz + y \, dz \, dx + z \, dx \, dy = \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} x \, dy \, dz + y \, dz \, dx + z \, dx \, dy - \iint_{\Sigma_0} x \, dy \, dz + y \, dz \, dx + z \, dx \, dy,$$

由高斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} x \, dy \, dz + y \, dz \, dx + z \, dx \, dy &= -3 \iiint_{\Omega} dv = -3 \int_0^4 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z} dx \, dy \\ &= -3 \int_0^4 \pi \times \sqrt{z} \times \frac{\sqrt{z}}{2} dz = -12\pi, \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_0} x \, dy \, dz + y \, dz \, dx + z \, dx \, dy = \iint_{\Sigma_0} z \, dx \, dy = -4 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} dx \, dy = -4 \times \pi \times 2 \times 1 = -8\pi,$$

所以原式 = $-12\pi + 8\pi = -4\pi$.

41. 【解】令 $I_1 = \iint_{\Sigma} dy \, dz + z \, dz \, dx$, $I_2 = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx \, dy$,

令 $\Sigma_1: z=1(x^2+y^2 \leq 1)$, 取下侧; $\Sigma_2: z=2(x^2+y^2 \leq 4)$, 取上侧, 三个曲面所围成的几何体为 Ω , 令 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$, 则

$$I_1 = \iint_{\Sigma} dy \, dz + z \, dz \, dx = \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2} dy \, dz + z \, dz \, dx - \iint_{\Sigma_1} dy \, dz + z \, dz \, dx - \iint_{\Sigma_2} dy \, dz + z \, dz \, dx,$$

因为 $\iint_{\Sigma_1} dy \, dz + z \, dz \, dx = 0$, $\iint_{\Sigma_2} dy \, dz + z \, dz \, dx = 0$,

$$\text{所以 } I_1 = \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2} dy \, dz + z \, dz \, dx = \iiint_{\Omega} (0+0) \, dv = 0,$$

$$I_2 = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx \, dy = - \iint_D \frac{e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx \, dy = - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 \frac{r e^r}{r} dr = -2\pi(e^2 - e),$$

故原式 = $-2\pi(e^2 - e)$.

42. 【解】令 $\Sigma_1: z=0(\frac{x^2}{4}+y^2 \leq 1)$ 取下侧, $\Sigma_2: z=3(\frac{x^2}{4}+y^2 \leq 1)$ 取上侧,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma} (z-y)x \, dy \, dz + (x-y) \, dx \, dy \\ &= \left(\oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_2} \right) (z-y)x \, dy \, dz + (x-y) \, dx \, dy, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2} (z-y)x \, dy \, dz + (x-y) \, dx \, dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (z-y) \, dv$$

$$= \int_0^3 dz \iint_{\frac{x^2}{4}+y^2 \leq 1} (z-y) \, dx \, dy = \int_0^3 z \, dz \iint_{\frac{x^2}{4}+y^2 \leq 1} dx \, dy = 9\pi,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} (z-y)x \, dy \, dz + (x-y) \, dx \, dy = \iint_{\Sigma_2} (z-y)x \, dy \, dz + (x-y) \, dx \, dy = 0,$$

所以原式 = 9π .

43. 【解】令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 - 4x + y^2 + z^2$, 曲面的法向量为

$$\mathbf{n} = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\} = \{2x - 4, 2y, 2z\},$$

法向量的方向余弦为

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{2x-4}{\sqrt{(2x-4)^2 + (2y)^2 + (2z)^2}} = \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x-2}{2},$$

$$\cos\beta = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{(2x-4)^2 + (2y)^2 + (2z)^2}} = \frac{y}{2}, \cos\gamma = \frac{2z}{\sqrt{(2x-4)^2 + (2y)^2 + (2z)^2}} = \frac{z}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } I &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} [yz(y-z) \cdot (x-2) + zx(z-x) \cdot y + xy(x-y) \cdot z] dS \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} [y^2z \cdot (x-2) - xy^2z] dS = - \iint_{\Sigma} y^2z dS, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2-x}{\sqrt{4x-x^2-y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{4x-x^2-y^2}}, \text{ 则}$$

$$I = - \iint_D y^2 \cdot \sqrt{4x-x^2-y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{(x-2)^2 + y^2}{4x-x^2-y^2}} dx dy = -2 \iint_D y^2 dx dy,$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos\theta, \\ y = r \sin\theta \end{cases} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2\cos\theta \right), \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -2 \iint_D y^2 dx dy = -2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r^3 \sin^2\theta dr = -8 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2\theta \cos^4\theta d\theta \\ &= -16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2\theta \cos^4\theta d\theta = -16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\cos^2\theta) \cos^4\theta d\theta = -16(I_4 - I_6) \\ &= -16 \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

44. 【解】 $\Sigma_1: z=1(x^2+y^2 \leq 1)$ 取下侧, $\Sigma_2: z=2(x^2+y^2 \leq 4)$ 取上侧,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma} y(x-z) dy dz + x(z-y) dx dy \\ &= \left(\oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_2} \right) y(x-z) dy dz + x(z-y) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2} y(x-z) dy dz + x(z-y) dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y) dv = 0,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} y(x-z) dy dz + x(z-y) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} x(1-y) dx dy = 0,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_2} y(x-z) dy dz + x(z-y) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_2} x(2-y) dx dy = 0,$$

所以原式=0.

$$45. 【解】 \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{ax dy dz + (z+a)^2 dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \iint_{\Sigma} ax dy dz + (z+a)^2 dx dy,$$

补充曲面 $\Sigma_0: z=0(x^2+y^2 \leq a^2)$, 取下侧, 则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} ax dy dz + (z+a)^2 dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma-\Sigma_0} ax dy dz + (z+a)^2 dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_0} ax dy dz + (z+a)^2 dx dy,$$

由高斯公式得

$$\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} ax dy dz + (z+a)^2 dx dy = - \iiint_{\Omega} (3a+2z) dv$$

$$= -\int_{-a}^0 (3a+2z) dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2-z^2} dx dy = -\int_{-a}^0 (3a+2z) \times \pi(a^2-z^2) dz = -\frac{3\pi a^4}{2},$$

$$\text{又} \iint_{\Sigma_0} ax dy dz + (z+a)^2 dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_0} (z+a)^2 dx dy = -\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} a^2 dx dy = -\pi a^4,$$

$$\text{所以原式} = \frac{1}{a} \left(-\frac{3\pi a^4}{2} + \pi a^4 \right) = -\frac{\pi a^3}{2}.$$

46. 【解】由高斯公式得

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} xf(x) dy dz - xyf(x) dz dx - e^{2x} z dx dy = \pm \iiint_{\Omega} [xf'(x) + (1-x)f(x) - e^{2x}] dv = 0,$$

当曲面 Σ 法向量指向外侧时取正号, 当曲面 Σ 的法向量指向内侧时取负号.

由 Σ 的任意性得

$$xf'(x) + (1-x)f(x) - e^{2x} = 0 (x > 0), \text{ 或者 } f'(x) + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)f(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{x},$$

则

$$f(x) = \left[\frac{e^{2x}}{x} e^{\int (\frac{1}{x}-1) dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int (\frac{1}{x}-1) dx} = \frac{e^x}{x} (e^x + C),$$

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{2x} + Ce^x}{x} = 1, \text{ 所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (e^{2x} + Ce^x) = 0, \text{ 从而 } C = -1,$$

$$\text{于是 } f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} (e^x - 1).$$

47. 【解】

$$\text{rot } \mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xz^2 + y^2 & x^2y + z^2 & y^2z + x^2 \end{vmatrix} = \{2yz - 2z, 2xz - 2x, 2xy - 2y\},$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2.$$

十、无穷级数

① 入门练习

◆ 填空题

$$1. \text{【解】} S_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right),$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$2. \text{【解】} \text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n, \text{ 显然该级数的收敛半径为 } R=1; \text{ 当 } x = \pm 1 \text{ 时, 级数发散, 故该幂}$$

级数的收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$.

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' = x \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2},$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{【解】} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(2n-1)} &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n(2n-1)} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) \\ &= 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} + \cdots \right), \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \cdots$, 其中 $-1 < x \leq 1$,

所以当 $x=1$ 时, $\ln 2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots$,

$$\text{故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(2n-1)} = 2\ln 2.$$

$$4. \text{【解】} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{n^p} = \frac{1}{n^p(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})} \sim \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}},$$

则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{n^p}$ 收敛的充分必要条件是 $p + \frac{1}{2} > 1$, 即 $p > \frac{1}{2}$.

$$5. \text{【解】} f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - x} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \frac{1}{x-1} &= \frac{1}{-2+(x+1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x+1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{2} \right)^n \\ &= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} (x+1)^n, \text{ 其中 } -3 < x < 1; \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{-1+(x+1)} = -\frac{1}{1-(x+1)} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x+1)^n, \text{ 其中 } -2 < x < 0,$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \right) (x+1)^n, \text{ 收敛域为 } (-2, 0).$$

6. 【解】显然幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^n$ 的收敛半径为 $R=1$, 当 $x=\pm 1$ 时级数发散, 故级数的收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$.

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [n(n-1) + n] x^n = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n \\ &= x^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) x^{n-2} + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = x^2 \left(\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n \right)' + x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' \\ &= x^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x} \right)' + x \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{x^2 + x}{(1-x)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

7. 【解】显然幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^n$ 的收敛半径为 $R=+\infty$, 收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{n!} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \\
 &= 2x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + e^x = 2x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} + e^x = (2x+1)e^x.
 \end{aligned}$$

8. 【解】 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[2+(-1)^n]^n}{n} x^n = \left(\frac{1}{1}x + \frac{3^2}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{3^4}{4}x^4 + \dots \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{2n}}{2n} x^{2n},$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} / \frac{1}{2n-1} = 1$ 得幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$ 的收敛半径为 $R_1 = 1$,

当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$ 发散, 故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$ 的收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$;

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{2n+2}}{2n+2} / \frac{3^{2n}}{2n} = 9$ 得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{2n}}{2n} x^{2n}$ 的收敛半径为 $R_2 = \frac{1}{3}$,

当 $x = \pm \frac{1}{3}$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{2n}}{2n} \left(\pm \frac{1}{3}\right)^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$ 发散, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{2n}}{2n} x^{2n}$ 的收敛域为 $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$,

故原级数的收敛域为 $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$.

9. 【解】 设级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (2x-1)^n$ 的收敛半径为 R ,

显然 $|2 \times (-2) - 1| \leq R, |2 \times 3 - 1| \geq R$, 得 $R = 5$,

故级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{2n}$ 的收敛半径为 $\sqrt{5}$.

10. 【解】 $S(9) = S(1+2 \times 4) = S(1) = \frac{f(1-0) + f(1+0)}{2} = \frac{1+0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$

◆ 解答题

11. 【解】 由 $\ln(1+x) < x (x > 0)$ 得 $\ln \frac{n+1}{n} = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$, 则原级数为正项级数,

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} - \ln \frac{n+1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 且 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛,}$$

由正项级数比较审敛法得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \ln \frac{n+1}{n}\right)$ 收敛.

12. 【解】 $\sin \pi \sqrt{n^2+1} = \sin[n\pi + \pi(\sqrt{n^2+1} - n)] = (-1)^n \sin \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n},$

因为 $\sin \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n} > 0$, 所以原级数为交错级数.

由 $\left\{ \sin \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n} \right\}$ 单调递减且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n} = 0$, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \pi \sqrt{n^2+1}$ 收敛,

因为 $\sin \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n} \sim \frac{\pi}{2n}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{2n}$ 发散, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \pi \sqrt{n^2+1}$ 条件收敛.

$$13. \text{【解】} f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right),$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{1+(x-2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x-2)^n, 1 < x < 3;$$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{3+(x-2)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-2}{3}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^{n+1}} (x-2)^n, -1 < x < 5,$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[(-1)^n - \frac{(-1)^n}{3^{n+1}} \right] (x-2)^n, 1 < x < 3.$$

$$14. \text{【解】} \text{由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1 \text{ 得收敛半径为 } R=1,$$

又当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 级数发散, 得收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$.

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2+1)x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [n(n-1)+n]x^n + \frac{x}{1-x} \\ &= x^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} + \frac{x}{1-x} \\ &= x^2 \left(\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n \right)'' + x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' + \frac{x}{1-x} \\ &= x^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x} \right)'' + x \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' + \frac{x}{1-x} = \frac{2x-x^2+x^3}{(1-x)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$15. \text{【解】} \text{由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1 \text{ 得收敛半径为 } R=1, \text{ 当 } x = \pm 1 \text{ 时级数 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \text{ 收敛,}$$

故级数的收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$.

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{2n+1},$$

$$S(0) = 1;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } S(x) &= \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} \right] dx = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{\arctan x}{x}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } S(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x=0, \\ \frac{\arctan x}{x}, & 0 < |x| \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$16. \text{【解】} \text{由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1 \text{ 得 } R=1,$$

当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 因为 $\left| \frac{(\pm 1)^n}{n(n+1)} \right| \sim \frac{1}{n^2}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 所以 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 原级数收敛,

故收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$.

$$S(0) = 0;$$

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{x} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} - x \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) \ln(1-x) + 1 \quad (-1 \leq x < 1 \text{ 且 } x \neq 0);
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x=1 \text{ 时, } S(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)},$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1},$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1 \text{ 得 } S(1) = 1,$$

$$\text{故 } S(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0, \\ \left(\frac{1}{x}-1\right) \ln(1-x) + 1, & -1 \leq x < 1 \text{ 且 } x \neq 0, \\ 1, & x=1. \end{cases}$$

17. 【解】由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1$ 得收敛半径为 $R=1$,

当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^2 + 6n + 3}{2n + 1} (\pm 1)^{2n} \neq 0$, 所以当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 级数发散,

故幂级数的收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$.

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2 + 6n + 3}{2n + 1} x^{2n},$$

$$S(0) = 3;$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } S(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2 + 6n + 3}{2n + 1} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)^2 + (2n+1) + 1}{2n+1} x^{2n} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} + \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \\
 &= \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n+1} \right)' + \frac{1}{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} dx \\
 &= \left(\frac{x}{1-x^2} \right)' + \frac{1}{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{(1-x^2)^2} + \frac{1}{2x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } S(x) = \begin{cases} 3, & x=0, \\ \frac{2}{(1-x^2)^2} + \frac{1}{2x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, & 0 < |x| < 1. \end{cases}$$

② 基础练习

◆ 填空题

$$1. \text{【解】} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2a_{2n-1} - (-1)^{n-1} a_n] = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n-1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n = 8.$$

2. 【解】由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$, 得收敛半径为 $R=2$, 当 $x = -2$ 时级数收敛, 当 $x = 2$ 时级数发散,

故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 2^n}$ 的收敛域为 $[-2, 2)$. 令 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 2^n}$,

$$\text{则 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n}{n} = -\ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) \quad (-2 \leq x < 2).$$

$$3. \text{【解】} f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-3)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{3-x} \right),$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \quad (-1 < x < 1),$$

$$\frac{1}{3-x} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{3}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} x^n \quad (-3 < x < 3),$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{3-x} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) x^n \quad (-1 < x < 1),$$

$$\text{又 } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n, \text{ 所以 } \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right), \text{ 因此 } f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{n!}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right).$$

$$4. \text{【解】} \text{由 } \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \quad (-1 < x < 1), \text{ 得 } \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \quad (-1 < x < 1),$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \frac{x^3}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n+2} \quad (-1 < x < 1).$$

$$5. \text{【解】} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+3}}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+3}}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+3}}{n+1} = x^3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n}{n} - x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^{n+1}}{n+1},$$

$$\text{而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n}{n} = -\ln(1-x^2) \quad (-1 < x < 1),$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^{n+1}}{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n}{n} - x^2 = -\ln(1-x^2) - x^2 \quad (-1 < x < 1),$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+3}}{n(n+1)} = x \ln(1-x^2) + x^3 - x^3 \ln(1-x^2) \quad (-1 < x < 1).$$

$$6. \text{【解】} \text{由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{n+1}{2^{n+1} + (-3)^{n+1}}}{\frac{n}{2^n + (-3)^n}} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \left| \frac{2^n + (-3)^n}{2^{n+1} + (-3)^{n+1}} \right| = \frac{1}{3},$$

得 $R = \sqrt{3}$.

$$7. \text{【解】} \text{令 } x-2=t, \text{ 对级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n}}{n \times 4^n}, \text{ 因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 所以收敛半径为 } R=2,$$

当 $t = \pm 2$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\pm 2)^{2n}}{n \times 4^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n}}{n \times 4^n}$ 的收敛域为 $(-2, 2)$, 于是原级数的收敛域为 $(0, 4)$.

$$8. \text{【解】} \text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2 + 2n)x^n, \text{ 显然级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2 + 2n)x^n \text{ 的收敛域为 } (-1, 1);$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2 + 2n)x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [n(n-1) + 3n]x^n = x^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} + 3x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} \\
 &= x^2 \left(\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n \right)'' + 3x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' = x^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x} \right)'' + 3x \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{3x-x^2}{(1-x)^3},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n}{2^n} = S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 10.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \text{【解】} b_3 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin 3x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\pi x + x^2) \sin 3x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \pi x \sin 3x \, dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} x \sin 3x \, dx = \frac{2\pi}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

10.【解】因为 $f(x)$ 的间断点为 $x = (2k+1)\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$,

$$\text{所以 } S(11\pi) = \frac{f(11\pi-0) + f(11\pi+0)}{2} = \frac{f(\pi-0) + f(-\pi+0)}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

◇ 选择题

11.【解】因为 $0 \leq \frac{\sqrt{a_n}}{n} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{a_n}}{n}$ 收敛,

于是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\sqrt{a_n}}{n}$ 绝对收敛, 选(C).

12.【解】因为正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = +\infty$,

$$\text{令 } S'_n = \left(\frac{1}{S_1} - \frac{1}{S_2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{S_2} - \frac{1}{S_3} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{S_n} - \frac{1}{S_{n+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{S_1} - \frac{1}{S_{n+1}},$$

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S'_n = \frac{1}{S_1} = \frac{1}{a_1}$, 所以选(B).

13.【解】因为 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $1 - \cos \frac{a}{n} \sim \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \cos \frac{a}{n} \right)$ 收敛, 即原级数绝对收敛, 选(C).

14.【解】令 $S_n = u_1 + u_2 + \cdots + u_n$, 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ 存在且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$,

$$\text{令 } S'_n = (u_1 + u_2) + (u_2 + u_3) + \cdots + (u_n + u_{n+1}) = 2S_n - u_1 + u_{n+1},$$

于是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S'_n = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n - u_1$ 存在, 选(C), (A)、(B)、(D) 都不对.

15.【解】(A) 不对, 例如: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \right]^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散;

(B) 不对, 例如: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$ 也收敛;

(C) 不对, 例如: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 发散, 选(D).

16.【解】因为 $(-1)^n \frac{k+n}{n^2} = (-1)^n \frac{k}{n^2} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{k}{n^2}$ 绝对收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 条件

收敛,所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{k+n}{n^2}$ 条件收敛,选(C).

17.【解】由交错级数审敛法, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛,而 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $u_n^2 = \ln^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \sim \frac{1}{n}$,所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2$ 发散,选(C).

18.【解】令 $u_n = (-1)^n \left(n \tan \frac{k}{n}\right) a_{2n}$,因为 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|u_n| = \left(n \tan \frac{k}{n}\right) a_{2n} \sim ka_{2n}$,而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛,所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ka_{2n}$ 收敛,于是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 绝对收敛,选(A).

19.【解】 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + u_{n+1})$ 收敛,因为 $S_n = 2(u_1 + u_2 + \cdots + u_n) - u_1 + u_{n+1}$,而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛,所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_1 + u_2 + \cdots + u_n)$ 存在且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_{n+1} = 0$,于是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ 存在,由级数收敛的定义, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + u_{n+1})$ 收敛,选(D).

20.【解】令 $u_n = \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n}$, $v_n = \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n}$,显然 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 都发散,但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n)$ 收敛,(A) 不对;

令 $u_n = v_n = \frac{1}{n}$,显然 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 都发散,但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n v_n$ 收敛,(B) 不对;

令 $u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$,显然 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛,但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散,(C) 不对;

若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛,且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n)$ 收敛,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 一定收敛,若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n)$ 收敛,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛,故若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 一个收敛另一个发散,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n)$ 一定发散,选(D).

21.【解】(A) 正确,因为 $0 \leq (u_n \pm v_n)^2 \leq 2(u_n^2 + v_n^2)$,而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2$ 及 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n^2$ 收敛,所以由正项级数的比较审敛法得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n \pm v_n)^2$ 收敛;

(B) 不对,例如: $u_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}}$, $v_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$,显然 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n v_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$ 收敛,而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2$ 及 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n^2$ 都发散;

(C) 不对,例如: $u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛,而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$ 发散;

(D) 不对,例如: $u_n = -1$, $v_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$,显然 $u_n \leq v_n$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 收敛,但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 发散,选(A).

22.【解】因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|u_n| + |v_n|)$ 为正项级数,若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|u_n| + |v_n|)$ 收敛,

因为 $0 \leq |u_n| \leq |u_n| + |v_n|$, $0 \leq |v_n| \leq |u_n| + |v_n|$,根据正项级数的比较审敛法知,

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |v_n|$ 都收敛, 即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 都绝对收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 都收敛, 与已知矛盾, 选(D).

23. 【解】取 $u_n = \frac{1}{n^2}, v_n = \frac{1}{n}$, 显然 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 发散, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n v_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$ 收敛, (A) 不对;

取 $u_n = \frac{1}{n}, v_n = \frac{1}{n}$, 显然 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 都发散, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n v_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, (B) 不对;

取 $u_n = v_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$, 显然 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 都收敛, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n v_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, (C) 不对;

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$, 从而存在 $M > 0$, 使得 $|u_n| \leq M$, 于是 $|u_n v_n| \leq M v_n$,

因为正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 收敛, 根据比较审敛法, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n v_n|$ 收敛, 即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n v_n$ 绝对收敛, 选(D).

24. 【解】因为 $\left| \frac{\sin n\pi}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\pi}{n^2}$ 绝对收敛, 又因为 $\ln\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$ 单调减

少且以零为极限, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \ln\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$ 收敛, 而 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 发

散, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \ln\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$ 条件收敛, 于是级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin n\pi}{n^2} + (-1)^n \ln\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \right]$ 条件收敛, 选(B).

25. 【解】(A) 不对, 例如: $u_n = (-3)^{n-1}$, 显然 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = -3 < 1$, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 发散;

(B) 不对, 例如: $u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n u_n$ 发散;

(C) 正确, 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$, 存在 $N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $0 \leq u_n < 1$, 从而

$0 \leq u_n^2 \leq u_n < 1$, 由比较审敛法得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2$ 收敛;

(D) 不对, 例如: $u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}, v_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n}$, 显然 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = 1$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 发散,

选(C).

26. 【解】因为 $\sin \sqrt{n^2+1}\pi = \sin[n\pi + (\sqrt{n^2+1}-n)\pi] = (-1)^n \sin(\sqrt{n^2+1}-n)\pi$

$$= (-1)^n \sin \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+1}+n},$$

又 $\left\{ \sin \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+1}+n} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 单调减少且以零为极限, 由莱布尼茨审敛法, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \sqrt{n^2+1}\pi$ 收

敛. 而 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\sin \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+1}+n} \sim \frac{\pi}{2n}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{2n}$ 发散, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \sqrt{n^2+1}\pi$ 条件收敛, 正确答

案为(B).

27.【解】因为 $\left| (-1)^n \frac{|a_n|}{\sqrt{n^2+k}} \right| = \frac{|a_n|}{\sqrt{n^2+k}} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2+k} \right)$, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+k}$ 都收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2+k} \right)$ 收敛, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{|a_n|}{\sqrt{n^2+k}}$ 绝对收敛, 正确答案为(C).

28.【解】选(B).

29.【解】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1} x^{2n+3}}{a_n x^{2n+1}} \right| = 2|x|^2$, 当 $|x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^{2n+1}$ 绝对收敛; 当 $|x| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^{2n+1}$ 发散, 故其收敛半径为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 选(D).

30.【解】因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (x-1)^n$ 在 $x=-1$ 处收敛, 即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (-2)^n$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n t^n$ 的收敛半径 $R \geq 2$, 故当 $x=2$ 时, $|2-1| < R$, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (x-1)^n$ 在 $x=2$ 处绝对收敛, 选(B).

31.【解】函数 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数在 $x=\pi$ 处收敛于 $\frac{f(\pi-0) + f(-\pi+0)}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$, 选(D).

◇ 解答题

32.【解】 $S_0 = \int_0^2 f(x) e^{-x} dx = \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx + \int_1^2 (2-x) e^{-x} dx = \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right)^2$,

令 $t = x - 2$, 则 $S_1 = e^{-2} \int_0^2 f(t) e^{-t} dt = e^{-2} S_0$,

令 $t = x - 2n$, 则 $S_n = e^{-2n} \int_0^2 f(t) e^{-t} dt = e^{-2n} S_0$,

$S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} S_n = S_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-2n} = S_0 \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2}} = \frac{e-1}{e+1}$.

33.【解】因为 $\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n} = \sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1} - (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$,

$S_n = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \right)$
 $= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}}$,

且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1}$, 所以根据级数收敛的定义知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})$ 收敛.

34.【解】因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}\right)$ 是正项级数, 又 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) \sim \frac{2}{n^2}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2}$ 收敛, 根据

比较审敛法的极限形式, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}\right)$ 收敛.

35.【解】令 $a_n = \frac{(n+1)!}{n^{n+1}}$,

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+2)!}{(n+1)^{n+2}}}{\frac{(n+1)!}{n^{n+1}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+2)}{(n+1)^2} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{e} < 1,$$

根据比值审敛法, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n^{n+1}}$ 收敛.

36. 【解】因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\frac{1+\frac{2}{n}}{1+\frac{2}{n}}}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt[n]{n})^2} = 1$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 由比较审敛法的极限形式得级

数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1+\frac{2}{n}}{1+\frac{2}{n}}}}$ 发散.

37. 【解】由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = \frac{2}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{2}{e} < 1$, 得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}$ 收敛.

38. 【解】因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{2n+1}\right)^n$ 收敛.

39. 【解】因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right)^{-(2n+1)}\right]^{-\frac{n}{2n+1}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} < 1$,

所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right)^{n^2}$ 收敛.

40. 【解】因为 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\frac{1}{2n} \ln \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} < \frac{1}{2n} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \sim \frac{1}{2n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 收敛, 所以级数

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n} \ln \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}}\right)$ 收敛.

41. 【解】 $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1$, 由 $f'(x) = x^{\frac{1}{x}-1} \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} < 0 (x > e)$, 得 $\{n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1\}_{n=3}^{\infty}$ 为单调减少的数

列, 又 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) = 0$, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)$ 收敛.

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) / \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) / \frac{1}{n} = +\infty$, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 故级数

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)$ 发散, 即级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)$ 条件收敛.

42. 【解】 $\sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + a^2}) = \sin[\pi n + \pi(\sqrt{n^2 + a^2} - n)] = (-1)^n \sin \frac{\pi a^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + a^2} + n}$.

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi a^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + a^2} + n} / \frac{1}{n} = \frac{\pi a^2}{2}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + a^2})|$ 发散.

又当 n 充分大时, $\left\{\sin \frac{\pi a^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + a^2} + n}\right\}$ 单调减少, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi a^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + a^2} + n} = 0$,

所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + a^2})$ 条件收敛.

43.【证明】由 $a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n$, 得 $0 \leq b_n - a_n \leq c_n - a_n$.

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (c_n - a_n)$ 收敛,

根据正项级数的比较审敛法得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n - a_n)$ 收敛, 又 $b_n = (b_n - a_n) + a_n$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛.

44.【证明】因为 $0 \leq \sqrt{u_n u_{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{2}(u_n + u_{n+1})$,

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}(u_n + u_{n+1})$ 收敛, 所以根据正项级数的比较审敛法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{u_n u_{n+1}}$ 收敛. 反之不一定成

立, 例如: 级数 $1+0+1+0+\dots$ 发散, 因为 $u_n u_{n+1} = 0 (n=1, 2, \dots)$, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{u_n u_{n+1}}$ 收敛.

45.【证明】显然 $\{S_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 单调增加, 因为级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = +\infty$.

对交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{S_n}$, 因为 $\left\{\frac{1}{S_n}\right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 单调减少, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{S_n} = 0$, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{S_n}$ 收敛.

46.【证明】(1) 因为 $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}\left(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}\right) \geq 1$, 又 $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{2}\left(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}\right) - a_n = \frac{1 - a_n^2}{2a_n} \leq 0$,

所以 $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 单调减少, 而 $a_n \geq 0$, 即 $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 是单调减少有下界的数列, 根据极限存在准则, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在.

(2) 由(1)得 $0 \leq \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 = \frac{a_n - a_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}} \leq a_n - a_{n+1}$,

对级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a_{n+1})$, $S_n = (a_1 - a_2) + (a_2 - a_3) + \dots + (a_n - a_{n+1}) = 2 - a_{n+1}$,

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 2 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a_{n+1})$ 收敛, 根据比较审敛法, 级数

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1\right)$ 收敛.

47.【证明】令 $S'_n = \frac{u_1}{S_1^2} + \frac{u_2}{S_2^2} + \dots + \frac{u_n}{S_n^2}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq S'_n &= \frac{u_1}{S_1^2} + \frac{u_2}{S_2^2} + \dots + \frac{u_n}{S_n^2} = \frac{S_1}{S_1^2} + \frac{S_2 - S_1}{S_2^2} + \dots + \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{S_n^2} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{S_2 - S_1}{S_1 S_2} + \dots + \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{S_{n-1} S_n} = \frac{2}{S_1} - \frac{1}{S_n} \leq \frac{2}{u_1} \end{aligned}$$

又 $\{S'_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 单调增加, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S'_n$ 存在, 于是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_n}{S_n^2}$ 收敛.

48.【证明】(1) 因为 $0 \leq \sqrt{a_n b_n} \leq \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}$, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{a_n b_n}$ 收敛.

(2) 因为 $0 \leq \frac{\sqrt{a_n}}{n} \leq \frac{1}{2}\left(a_n + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}\left(a_n + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{a_n}}{n}$ 收敛.

49.【解】级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sin\left(n\pi + \frac{1}{\ln n}\right) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{1}{\ln n}$ 是交错级数,

因为 $\left\{\sin \frac{1}{\ln n}\right\}$ 单调减少且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{\ln n} = 0$, 所以 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sin\left(n\pi + \frac{1}{\ln n}\right)$ 收敛.

因为 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\left|\sin\left(n\pi + \frac{1}{\ln n}\right)\right| = \sin \frac{1}{\ln n} \sim \frac{1}{\ln n} \geq \frac{1}{n}$, 且 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 所以 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left|\sin\left(n\pi + \frac{1}{\ln n}\right)\right|$ 发散, 即级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sin\left(n\pi + \frac{1}{\ln n}\right)$ 为条件收敛.

50. 【证明】(1) 取 $\varepsilon_0 = 1$, 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 0$, 根据极限的定义, 存在 $N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时,

$\left|\frac{a_n}{b_n} - 0\right| < 1$, 即 $0 \leq a_n < b_n$, 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛得 $\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛(收敛级数去掉有限项不改变敛散性), 由比较审敛法得 $\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛(收敛级数添加有限项不改变敛散性).

(2) 根据(1), 当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $0 \leq a_n < b_n$, 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 由比较审敛法, $\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛, 进一步得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛.

51. 【解】由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right| = 1$ 得收敛半径为 $R = 1$,

当 $x = -1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散;

当 $x = 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛, 故幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n}$ 的收敛域为 $(-1, 1]$.

52. 【解】由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}} / \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2}$ 得收敛半径为 $R = \sqrt{2}$,

当 $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} (\pm\sqrt{2})^{2n-2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n-1)$ 发散, 故级数的收敛域为 $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$.

53. 【解】令 $x-1=t$, 显然级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{t^n}{n^2}$ 的收敛半径为 $R=1$, 又当 $t = \pm 1$ 时,

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left|(-1)^{n+1} \frac{(\pm 1)^n}{n^2}\right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(\pm 1)^n}{n^2}$ 绝对收敛, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{t^n}{n^2}$ 的收敛区间为 $[-1, 1]$, 故原级数的收敛域为 $[0, 2]$.

54. 【解】由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|} = 3$ 得收敛半径为 $R = \frac{1}{3}$,

当 $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2^n + 3^n)}{n} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + \frac{(-1)^n}{n}\right]$ 收敛,

当 $x = \frac{1}{3}$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2^n + 3^n)}{n} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$. 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$ 收敛, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 所以级数的收敛域为 $\left[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$.

55. 【解】由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left|\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right| = 4$, 得幂级数的收敛半径为 $R = \frac{1}{4}$,

当 $x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \left(\pm \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n-1} = \pm \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$ 收敛, 故级数的收敛域为 $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$.

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1},$$

$$\text{则 } S'(x) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-4x^2)^{n-1} = \frac{2}{1+4x^2}, \text{ 又 } S(0) = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = \int_0^x S'(x) dx = \arctan 2x \left(x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \right).$$

56. 【解】由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \frac{1}{4}$ 得收敛半径为 $R = 4$, 当 $x = \pm 4$ 时, 因为 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\frac{n}{4^n} (\pm 4)^{n-1} \rightarrow \infty$,

所以幂级数的收敛域为 $(-4, 4)$.

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{4^n} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^{n-1}, \text{ 再令 } \frac{x}{4} = t,$$

$$\text{则 } S(x) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n t^{n-1} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^n \right)' = \frac{1}{4(1-t)^2},$$

$$\text{于是 } S(x) = \frac{4}{(4-x)^2}, x \in (-4, 4).$$

57. 【解】幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n+1}$ 的收敛半径为 $R = 1$, 收敛区间为 $(-1, 1)$.

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n+1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } S(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n+1} = x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n)' = x^2 \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' \\ &= x^2 \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^2} \quad (-1 < x < 1) \end{aligned}$$

58. 【解】幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n$ 的收敛半径为 $R = 1$, 收敛区间为 $(-1, 1)$.

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n,$$

$$\text{则 } \int_0^x S(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x n(n+1)x^n dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n+1} = \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^2},$$

$$\text{从而 } S(x) = \left[\frac{x^2}{(1-x)^2} \right]' = \frac{2x}{(1-x)^3} \quad (-1 < x < 1).$$

59. 【解】幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n!} x^n$ 的收敛半径为 $R = +\infty$, 收敛区间为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n!} x^n, \text{ 则}$$

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} x^n + e^x$$

$$= x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} x^{n-1} + e^x = (x+1)e^x \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

60. 【解】令 $x+1=t$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1$ 得收敛半径为 $R=1$, 当 $t = \pm 1$ 时, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} (\pm 1)^n \neq 0$, 所以收敛区间为 $-1 < t < 1$, 从而 $-2 < x < 0$.

$$\text{令 } S(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} t^n, \text{ 则 } S(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+n}\right) t^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{1+n}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^n = \frac{t}{1-t},$$

$$\text{令 } S_1(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{1+n}, \text{ 当 } t=0 \text{ 时 } S_1(0) = 0,$$

$$\text{当 } t \neq 0 \text{ 时 } S_1(t) = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{1+n}}{1+n} = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n} = \frac{1}{t} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n} - t \right) = -1 - \frac{1}{t} \ln(1-t),$$

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = -1, \\ -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} \ln(-x), & -2 < x < -1 \text{ 或 } -1 < x < 0. \end{cases}$$

61. 【解】由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+3}{2n+1} = 1$ 得该级数的收敛半径为 $R=1$, 因为当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)(\pm 1)^n$ 发散, 所以级数的收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$.

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^n,$$

$$\text{因为 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n+1} = \frac{x}{1-x^2}, \text{ 所以 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^{2n} = \left(\frac{x}{1-x^2} \right)' = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2},$$

$$\text{将 } x^2 \text{ 换成 } x \text{ 得 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^n = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^2} \quad (-1 < x < 1).$$

62. 【解】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$, 则收敛半径为 $R=2$,

$$\text{当 } x = -2 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^{n-1}}{2^n \cdot n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \text{ 收敛;}$$

$$\text{当 } x = 2 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{2^n \cdot n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散, 故幂级数的收敛域为 } [-2, 2).$$

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n \cdot n} x^{n-1}, \text{ 当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } S(0) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } S(x) = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n \cdot n} x^n = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n}{n} = -\frac{1}{x} \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right), & -2 \leq x < 2 \text{ 且 } x \neq 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

63. 【解】令 $x^2 + x + 1 = t$, 则级数化为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n(n+1)}$, 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1$, 得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n(n+1)}$ 的收敛半径为 $R=1$, 注意到 $t = x^2 + x + 1 = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \geq \frac{3}{4}$, 又 $t=1$ 时, 级数

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ 收敛, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n(n+1)}$ 的收敛域为 $\left[\frac{3}{4}, 1\right]$.

由 $x^2 + x + 1 \leq 1$ 得 $-1 \leq x \leq 0$, 故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2 + x + 1)^n}{n(n+1)}$ 的收敛域为 $[-1, 0]$.

令 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2 + x + 1)^n}{n(n+1)}$, $x = -1, 0$ 时, $S(-1) = S(0) = 1$, $x \in (-1, 0)$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2 + x + 1)^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2 + x + 1)^n}{n+1} \\ &= -\ln(-x - x^2) - \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2 + x + 1)^{n+1}}{n+1} \\ &= -\ln(-x - x^2) - \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2 + x + 1)^n}{n} - (x^2 + x + 1) \right] \\ &= -\ln(-x - x^2) + \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} \ln(-x - x^2) + 1. \end{aligned}$$

64. 【解】令 $S(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } S(x) &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-x^2)^n}{n} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + x^2) \quad (\text{注意使用 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = -\ln(1-x) \quad (-1 \leq x < 1)), \end{aligned}$$

令 $S'(x) = -\frac{x}{1+x^2} = 0$, 得唯一驻点 $x = 0$, 当 $x < 0$ 时, $S'(x) > 0$, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $S'(x) < 0$,

则 $x = 0$ 时 $S(x)$ 取极大值, 极大值为 $S(0) = 1$.

65. (1) 【证明】显然级数 $y = x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{(n+1)(n+2)}$ 的收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$.

$$y = x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{(n+1)(n+2)} = x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2},$$

$$y' = 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1},$$

$$(1-x)y' = 1-x + (1-x) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = 1-x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+1},$$

$$(1-x)y' + y = 1-x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+1} + x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2}$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2}$$

$$= 1 + x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2} = 1 + x,$$

即级数 $y = x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{(n+1)(n+2)}$ 满足微分方程 $(1-x)y' + y = 1+x$ ($-1 \leq x \leq 1$).

(2) 【解】方法一

由 $(1-x)y' + y = 1+x$ 得 $\frac{(1-x)y' + y}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^2}$, 即 $\left(\frac{y}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{2}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{x-1}$,

解得 $\frac{y}{1-x} = \frac{2}{1-x} + \ln(1-x) + C$, 或 $y = 2 + (1-x)\ln(1-x) + C(1-x)$,

由 $y(0) = 0$ 得 $C = -2$, 故 $y = 2x + (1-x)\ln(1-x) (-1 \leq x < 1)$.

又 $y(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} [2x + (1-x)\ln(1-x)]$

$$= 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x)\ln(1-x) \stackrel{1-x=t}{=} 2 + \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln t}{\frac{1}{t}} = 2 + \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{t}}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = 2,$$

故 $y = \begin{cases} 2x + (1-x)\ln(1-x), & -1 \leq x < 1, \\ 2, & x = 1. \end{cases}$

方法二

由 $(1-x)y' + y = 1+x$ 得 $y' + \frac{1}{1-x}y = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$, 解得

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \left[\int \frac{1+x}{1-x} \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{1-x} dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int \frac{1}{1-x} dx} = \left[\int \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^2} dx + C \right] (1-x) \\ &= \left[\frac{2}{1-x} + \ln(1-x) + C \right] (1-x) \\ &= 2 + (1-x)\ln(1-x) + C(1-x), \end{aligned}$$

由 $y(0) = 0$ 得 $C = -2$, 故 $y = 2x + (1-x)\ln(1-x) (-1 \leq x < 1)$.

又 $y(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} [2x + (1-x)\ln(1-x)]$

$$= 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x)\ln(1-x) \stackrel{1-x=t}{=} 2 + \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln t}{\frac{1}{t}} = 2 + \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{t}}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = 2,$$

故 $y = \begin{cases} 2x + (1-x)\ln(1-x), & -1 \leq x < 1, \\ 2, & x = 1. \end{cases}$

66. 【解】由 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} (-1 < x < 1)$, $f(0) = 0$, 得

$f(x) = f(x) - f(0) = \int_0^x f'(x) dx = \int_0^x \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} \right] dx$, 由逐项可积性得

$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$, 显然 $x = \pm 1$ 时级数收敛, 所以

$\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$.

67. 【解】 $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2+(x-2)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-2}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)^n$

$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} (x-2)^n (0 < x < 4)$,

得 $-\frac{1}{x^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} (x-2)^{n-1}$,

$$\text{于是 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(-1)^{n-1}}{2^{n+1}} (x-2)^{n-1} \quad (0 < x < 4).$$

$$68. \text{【解】} f(x) = \ln\left[2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x-2}{2}\right)\right] = \ln 2 + \ln\left(1 + \frac{x-2}{2}\right)$$

$$= \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)^n$$

$$= \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n 2^n} (x-2)^n \quad (0 < x \leq 4).$$

$$69. \text{【解】} f'(x) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) + \frac{1}{2(1+x^2)} - 1 = \frac{1}{1-x^4} - 1$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{4n} \quad (|x| < 1),$$

$$f(0) = 0,$$

$$f(x) = f(x) - f(0) = \int_0^x f'(x) dx = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{4n} \right) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1} \quad (|x| < 1).$$

70. (1)【解】因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2n+2)!} / \frac{1}{(2n)!} = 0$, 所以收敛半径为 $R = +\infty$, 故幂级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

$$(2) \text{【证明】} \text{令 } f(x) = 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!},$$

$$\text{则 } f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}, \quad f''(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-2}}{(2n-2)!} = 1 + f(x) - 2,$$

故该幂级数满足微分方程 $y'' - y = -1$.

$$(3) \text{【解】} \text{由 } f''(x) - f(x) = -1 \text{ 得 } f(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x + 1,$$

$$\text{再由 } f(0) = 2, f'(0) = 0 \text{ 得 } C_1 = \frac{1}{2}, C_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 所以 } f(x) = \cosh x + 1.$$

$$71. \text{【解】} a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \pi,$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = -\frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} [(-1)^n - 1] = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{n^2 \pi}, & n \text{ 为奇数,} \\ 0, & n \text{ 为偶数,} \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = 0 (n = 1, 2, \dots), \text{ 则 } |x| = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

$$\text{令 } x = 0, \text{ 则有 } 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}, \text{ 所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8},$$

$$\text{令 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = S,$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \left(\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots \right), \text{ 即 } S = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{4} S, \text{ 解得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

72. 【解】函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上满足狄里克莱充分条件, 将 $f(x)$ 进行周期延拓,

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

$$b_n = 0 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, 傅里叶级数收敛于 } \frac{1}{2} \left[f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 0\right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

则

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{2n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \cos nx \quad \left(-\pi \leq x \leq \pi \text{ 且 } x \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \right).$$

十一、常微分方程

① 入门练习

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】由 $\Delta y = y\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$ 得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y$ 或 $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$, 解得 $y = Ce^{-\int dx} = Ce^x$,

再由 $y(0) = 1$ 得 $C = 1$, 故 $y(x) = e^x$.

2. 【解】由题意得

$$y' = 2xy, \text{ 即 } y' - 2xy = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } y = Ce^{-\int 2x dx} = Ce^{x^2},$$

因为该曲线过点 $(0, 2)$, 所以 $C = 2$, 故 $f(x) = 2e^{x^2}$.

3. 【解】 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+y^2}{x^2}$ 化为 $\frac{dy}{1+y^2} = \frac{dx}{x^2}$, 积分得 $\arctan y = -\frac{1}{x} + C$, 故通解为

$$\arctan y = -\frac{1}{x} + C \text{ 或 } y = \tan\left(-\frac{1}{x} + C\right).$$

4. 【解】方法一

变量分离得 $\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$, 积分得 $\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + \ln C$, 即 $y = C\sqrt{1+x^2}$,

由 $y(0) = 1$ 得 $C = 1$, 故特解为 $y = \sqrt{1+x^2}$.

方法二

由 $(1+x^2)y' = xy$ 得 $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}y = 0$, 解得

$$y = Ce^{-\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx} = C\sqrt{1+x^2},$$

由 $y(0) = 1$ 得 $C = 1$, 故特解为 $y = \sqrt{1+x^2}$.

5. 【解】由线性微分方程解的结构得

$$\begin{cases} p - q = 0, \\ p + q = 1, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } p = \frac{1}{2}, q = \frac{1}{2}.$$

6. 【解】由 $yy' - y^2 = 1$ 得 $2yy' - 2y^2 = 2$, 即 $(y^2)' - 2y^2 = 2$, 解得

$$y^2 = \left(2e^{\int -2dx} + C \right) e^{-\int -2dx} = (C - e^{-2x})e^{2x} = Ce^{2x} - 1,$$

由 $y(0) = 0$ 得 $C = 1$, 故 $y^2 = e^{2x} - 1$.

7. 【解】由 $\int_0^x f(x-t)dt \xrightarrow{x-t=u} \int_x^0 f(u)(-du) = \int_0^x f(u)du$ 得

$$f(x) - \int_0^x f(u)du = e^x,$$

两边求导得 $f'(x) - f(x) = e^x$, 解得

$$f(x) = \left[\int e^x \cdot e^{-dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int -dx} = (x + C)e^x,$$

由 $f(0) = 1$ 得 $C = 1$, 故 $f(x) = (x + 1)e^x$.

8. 【解】因为 $y_0 = 2 + e^{3x}$ 为方程 $y'' + py' + qy = 0$ 的特解, 所以特征值 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 3$, 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda = 0$, 故所求方程为 $y'' - 3y' = 0$.

9. 【解】因为 $y_0 = e^x + 2xe^x$ 为方程 $y'' + py' + qy = 0$ 的特解, 所以特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$, 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$, 故所求方程为 $y'' - 2y' + y = 0$.

10. 【解】由 $yy'' - y'^2 = y^2$ 得 $\frac{yy'' - y'^2}{y^2} = 1$, 即 $\left(\frac{y'}{y}\right)' = 1$, 解得 $\frac{y'}{y} = x + C_1$,

由 $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$ 得 $C_1 = 0$, 从而有 $y' - xy = 0$, 解得

$$y = C_2 e^{-\int x dx} = C_2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}},$$

由 $y(0) = 1$ 得 $C_2 = 1$, 故 $y = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$.

◇ 解答题

11. 【解】由一阶非齐次线性微分方程通解公式得

$$y = \left(\int e^{x^2} \cdot e^{\int -2x dx} dx + C \right) e^{-\int -2x dx} = (x + C)e^{x^2},$$

由 $y(0) = 1$ 得 $C = 1$, 故 $y = (x + 1)e^{x^2}$.

12. 【解】切线为 $Y - y = y'(X - x)$, 令 $Y = 0$ 得 $X = x - \frac{y}{y'}$;

法线为 $Y - y = -\frac{1}{y'}(X - x)$, 令 $X = 0$ 得 $Y = y + \frac{x}{y'}$,

由题意得 $x - \frac{y}{y'} = -y - \frac{x}{y'}$, 解得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{y}{x} - 1}{\frac{y}{x} + 1}$,

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 代入得 $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u-1}{u+1}$, 变量分离得 $\frac{u+1}{u^2+1} du = -\frac{dx}{x}$, 积分得

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2 + 1) + \arctan u = -\ln x + C,$$

初始条件代入得 $C = 0$, 所求曲线为 $\ln(y^2 + x^2) + 2\arctan \frac{y}{x} = 0$.

13.【解】令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$, 代入得 $p \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 = 1$, 整理得 $\frac{2p dp}{p^2 - 1} = -2dy$,

积分得 $\ln |p^2 - 1| = -2y + \ln C_1$, 即 $p^2 - 1 = C_1 e^{-2y}$,

由初始条件得 $C_1 = -1$, 即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{1 - e^{-2y}}$,

变量分离得 $\frac{dy}{\sqrt{1 - e^{-2y}}} = \pm dx$, 或 $\frac{e^y dy}{\sqrt{e^{2y} - 1}} = \pm dx$,

积分得 $\ln(e^y + \sqrt{e^{2y} - 1}) = \pm x + C_2$,

由初始条件得 $C_2 = 0$, 从而 $e^y + \sqrt{e^{2y} - 1} = e^{\pm x}$, 解得 $y = \ln \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$.

14.【解】特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0$, 特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -2$,

$$\text{令 } y'' + y' - 2y = (2x + 1)e^x \quad (1)$$

$$y'' + y' - 2y = -2 \quad (2)$$

令(1)的特解为 $y_1 = (ax^2 + bx)e^x$, 代入(1)得 $a = \frac{1}{3}, b = \frac{1}{9}$;

显然(2)的一个特解为 $y_2 = 1$,

故原方程通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x} + \left(\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x}{9}\right)e^x + 1$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

15.【解】 $\int_0^x t f(x-t) dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du$,

原方程两边求导得 $f'(x) - 4 \int_0^x f(u) du = e^x$,

再求导得 $f''(x) - 4f(x) = e^x$,

解方程得 $f(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{2x} - \frac{1}{3} e^x$,

由 $f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 1$ 得 $C_1 = \frac{1}{3}, C_2 = 1$, 故 $f(x) = \frac{1}{3} e^{-2x} + e^{2x} - \frac{1}{3} e^x$.

II 基础练习

◆ 填空题

1.【解】 $y = \left[\int \cos x e^{\int \sin x dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int \sin x dx} = (x + C) \cos x$ (C 为任意常数).

2.【解】令 $x + y = u$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi'(u) e^{xy} + y \varphi(u) e^{xy}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi'(u) e^{xy} + x \varphi(u) e^{xy}$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2\varphi'(u) e^{xy} + u\varphi(u) e^{xy},$$

由 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 得 $2\varphi'(u) + u\varphi(u) = 0$, 或 $\varphi'(u) + \frac{u}{2}\varphi(u) = 0$,

解得 $\varphi(u) = C e^{-\int \frac{u}{2} du} = C e^{-\frac{u^2}{4}}$, 再由 $\varphi(0) = 1$ 得 $C = 1$, 故 $\varphi(u) = e^{-\frac{u^2}{4}}$.

3. 【解】由 $\Delta y = \frac{xy}{1+x^2} \Delta x + \alpha$, 得 $y' = \frac{xy}{1+x^2}$, 或者 $y' - \frac{x}{1+x^2}y = 0$, 解得

$$y = Ce^{-\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx} = C\sqrt{1+x^2}, \text{ 再由 } y(0) = 2, \text{ 得 } C = 2, \text{ 所以 } y = 2\sqrt{1+x^2}.$$

4. 【解】由 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2x+y^2}$ 得 $\frac{dx}{dy} - 2x = y^2$, 则

$$x = \left(\int y^2 \cdot e^{-2y} dy + C \right) e^{-2y} = \left(\int y^2 \cdot e^{-2y} dy + C \right) e^{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{4} + Ce^{2y} \quad (C \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

5. 【解】令 $\frac{y}{x} = u$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, 代入原方程得 $\frac{u-1}{u} du = \frac{dx}{x}$, 两边积分得

$$u - \ln|u| - \ln|x| - \ln C = 0, \text{ 解得 } y = Ce^{\frac{y}{x}} \quad (C \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

6. 【解】由 $\int_0^x f(x-t) dt \stackrel{t=x-u}{=} \int_x^0 f(u)(-du) = \int_0^x f(u) du$ 得 $f(x) = 3 \int_0^x f(u) du + 2$,

$$\text{两边对 } x \text{ 求导得 } f'(x) - 3f(x) = 0, \text{ 解得 } f(x) = Ce^{-3x} = Ce^{3x},$$

$$\text{取 } x=0 \text{ 得 } f(0) = 2, \text{ 则 } C = 2, \text{ 故 } f(x) = 2e^{3x}.$$

7. 【解】令 $y' = p$, 则 $\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{4}{2x+3} dx$, 两边积分得

$$\ln p = \ln(2x+3)^2 + \ln C_1, \text{ 或 } y' = C_1(2x+3)^2,$$

$$\text{于是 } y = \frac{4}{3}C_1x^3 + 6C_1x^2 + 9C_1x + C_2 \quad (C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

8. 【解】令 $y' = p$, 则 $y p \frac{dp}{dy} = 1 + p^2$, 即 $\frac{2p dp}{1+p^2} = \frac{2dy}{y}$, 解得 $\ln(1+p^2) = \ln y^2 + \ln C_1$,

$$\text{则 } 1+p^2 = C_1 y^2, \text{ 由 } y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0 \text{ 得 } y' = \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 1},$$

$$\ln|y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1}| + C_2 = \pm x, \text{ 由 } y(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C_2 = 0, \text{ 所以特解为 } \ln|y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1}| = \pm x.$$

9. 【解】由题意得 $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 2$,

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3x} \text{ 的特征方程为 } \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0, \text{ 特征值为 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 3,$$

$$\text{令 } y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3x} \text{ 的特解为 } y_0(x) = ax^2 e^{3x}, \text{ 代入得 } a = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{故通解为 } y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^{3x}.$$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 2 \text{ 得 } C_1 = 0, C_2 = 2, \text{ 则 } y(x) = 2xe^{3x} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^{3x}.$$

10. 【解】令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$, 则原方程化为 $2p \frac{dp}{dy} = 3y^2$, 解得 $p^2 = y^3 + C_1$,

$$\text{由 } y(-2) = 1, y'(-2) = 1, \text{ 得 } C_1 = 0, \text{ 所以 } y' = y^{\frac{3}{2}}, \text{ 从而有 } -2y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = x + C_2,$$

$$\text{再由 } y(-2) = 1, \text{ 得 } C_2 = 0, \text{ 所求特解为 } x = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{y}}.$$

11. 【解】由 $xy' = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} + y$, 得 $y' = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2} + y}{x}$,

令 $\frac{y}{x} = u$, 则 $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u \pm \sqrt{1-u^2}$, 解得 $\arcsin u = \pm \ln |x| + C$, 则原方程通解为

$\arcsin \frac{y}{x} = \pm \ln |x| + C$ (C 为任意常数).

12. 【解】显然 $\lambda = -4$ 是特征方程 $\lambda^2 + \lambda + q = 0$ 的解, 故 $q = -12$,

即特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 12 = 0$, 特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -4, \lambda_2 = 3$.

因为 $x^2 + 3x + 2$ 为微分方程 $y'' + y' - 12y = Q(x)$ 的一个特解,

所以 $Q(x) = 2 + 2x + 3 - 12(x^2 + 3x + 2) = -12x^2 - 34x - 19$,

且通解为 $y = C_1 e^{-4x} + C_2 e^{3x} + x^2 + 3x + 2$ (其中 C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

13. 【解】特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1$, 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0$,

设所求的微分方程为 $y'' + y' - 2y = Q(x)$, 把 $y = \cos x$ 代入原方程, 得

$Q(x) = -\sin x - 3\cos x$, 所求微分方程为 $y'' + y' - 2y = -\sin x - 3\cos x$.

14. 【解】因为方程有特解 $Ax e^{-x}$, 所以 -1 为特征值, 即 $(-1)^2 - 3 \times (-1) + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -4$,

所以特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 4$, 齐次方程 $y'' - 3y' + ay = 0$ 的通解为

$y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{4x}$, 再把 $Ax e^{-x}$ 代入原方程得 $A = 1$, 原方程的通解为

$y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{4x} + x e^{-x}$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

15. 【解】由 $\int_0^1 [f(x) + x f(xt)] dt = 1$ 得 $\int_0^1 f(x) dt + \int_0^1 f(xt) d(xt) = 1$.

整理得 $f(x) + \int_0^x f(u) du = 1$, 两边对 x 求导得 $f'(x) + f(x) = 0$,

解得 $f(x) = C e^{-x}$, 因为 $f(0) = 1$, 所以 $C = 1$, 故 $f(x) = e^{-x}$.

◇ 选择题

16. 【解】由 $y_1 = e^x, y_2 = 2x e^x, y_3 = 3e^{-x}$ 为三阶常系数齐次线性微分方程的特解可得其特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -1$, 其特征方程为 $(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1) = 0$, 即 $\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - \lambda + 1 = 0$, 所求的微分方程为 $y''' - y'' - y' + y = 0$, 选(A).

17. 【解】因为 $\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x)$ 为方程 $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$ 的两个线性无关解, 所以 $\varphi_1(x) - \varphi_2(x)$ 为方程 $y' + P(x)y = 0$ 的一个解, 于是方程 $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$ 的通解为 $C[\varphi_1(x) - \varphi_2(x)] + \varphi_2(x)$, 选(C).

18. 【解】由 $2xy dx + (x^2 - 1)dy = 0$ 得 $\frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} dx + \frac{dy}{y} = 0$, 积分得

$\ln(x^2 - 1) + \ln y = \ln C$, 从而 $y = \frac{C}{x^2 - 1}$,

由 $y(0) = 1$ 得 $C = -1$, 于是 $y = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}$,

故 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} y(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$, 选(D).

19. 【解】 $y'' - 4y = 0$ 的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 4 = 0$, 特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 2$.

$y'' - 4y = e^{2x}$ 的特解形式为 $y_1 = ax e^{2x}$,

$y'' - 4y = x$ 的特解形式为 $y_2 = bx + c$, 故原方程特解形式为 $ax e^{2x} + bx + c$, 应选(D).

20. 【解】微分方程 $y'' - 4y = 0$ 的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 4 = 0$, 特征值为 $-2, 2$, 则方程 $y'' - 4y = 0$ 的通解为 $C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{2x}$, 显然方程 $y'' - 4y = x + 2$ 有特解 $-\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}$, 选(D).

◇ 解答题

21. 【解】 $xy' = y \ln \frac{y}{x}$ 可写为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \ln \frac{y}{x}$, 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 原方程化为 $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u \ln u$,

$$\text{变量分离得 } \frac{du}{u(\ln u - 1)} = \frac{dx}{x},$$

积分得 $\ln(\ln u - 1) = \ln x + \ln C$, 即 $\ln u - 1 = Cx$, 或 $u = e^{Cx+1}$,

故原方程的通解为 $y = x e^{Cx+1}$ (C 为任意常数).

22. 【解】方法一 令 $y' = p$, 则原方程化为 $\frac{dp}{dx} + \frac{2}{x}p = \frac{e^x}{x}$,

$$\text{解得 } p = \left(\int \frac{e^x}{x} \cdot e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx + C_1 \right) e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = \frac{(x-1)e^x + C_1}{x^2},$$

$$\text{故 } y = \int \frac{(x-1)e^x + C_1}{x^2} dx = \frac{e^x - C_1}{x} + C_2 \quad (C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

方法二 $xy'' + 2y' = e^x$ 两边乘以 x 得 $x^2 y'' + 2xy' = x e^x$, 即 $(x^2 y')' = x e^x$,

$$\text{积分得 } x^2 y' = (x-1)e^x + C_1, \text{ 即 } y' = \frac{(x-1)e^x + C_1}{x^2},$$

$$\text{再积分得原方程通解为 } y = \int \frac{(x-1)e^x + C_1}{x^2} dx = \frac{e^x - C_1}{x} + C_2 \quad (C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

23. 【解】原方程化为 $y' + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)y = \frac{e^{2x}}{x}$,

$$\text{通解为 } y = \left[\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x} \cdot e^{\int (\frac{1}{x}-1) dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int (\frac{1}{x}-1) dx} = \frac{C e^x + e^{2x}}{x}.$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y(x) = 1 \text{ 得 } C = -1, \text{ 故特解为 } y = \frac{e^{2x} - e^x}{x}.$$

24. 【解】由 $(y + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx - x dy = 0$, 得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}$.

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 则原方程化为 } \frac{du}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} = \frac{dx}{x}, \text{ 积分得 } \ln(u + \sqrt{1+u^2}) = \ln x + \ln C,$$

即 $u + \sqrt{1+u^2} = Cx$, 将初始条件 $y(1) = 0$ 代入得 $C = 1$.

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \sqrt{1+u^2} + u = x, \\ \sqrt{1+u^2} - u = \frac{1}{x}, \end{cases} \text{ 得 } u = \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{x} \right), \text{ 即满足初始条件的特解为 } y = \frac{x^2 - 1}{2}.$$

25. 【解】由 $(y - x^3) dx - 2x dy = 0$, 得 $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{2x} y = -\frac{1}{2} x^2$,

$$\text{则 } y = \left[\int \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) e^{\int -\frac{1}{2x} dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int -\frac{1}{2x} dx} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{5} x^3 + C \sqrt{x}, & x \geq 0, \\ -\frac{1}{5} x^3 + C \sqrt{-x}, & x < 0, \end{cases}$$

即原方程的通解为 $y = -\frac{1}{5}x^3 + C\sqrt{|x|}$ (其中 C 为任意常数).

26.【解】由 $y^2 dx + (2xy + y^2)dy = 0$ 得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2}{2xy + y^2}$,

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $\frac{(2+u)du}{u^2+3u} = -\frac{dx}{x}$, 解得 $u^2(u+3) = \frac{C}{x^3}$,

所以原方程的通解为 $y^2(y+3x) = C$ (C 为任意常数).

27.【解】由 $\cos y \frac{dy}{dx} - \cos x \sin^2 y = \sin y$ 得 $\frac{d(\sin y)}{dx} - \cos x \sin^2 y = \sin y$,

令 $u = \sin y$, 则 $\frac{du}{dx} - u = \cos x \cdot u^2$, 令 $u^{-1} = z$, 则 $\frac{dz}{dx} + z = -\cos x$,

解得 $z = \left[\int (-\cos x) e^{\int dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int dx} = \left[-\int e^x \cos x dx + C \right] e^{-x}$
 $= \left[-\frac{1}{2}e^x(\sin x + \cos x) + C \right] e^{-x} = Ce^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \cos x)$

则 $\frac{1}{\sin y} = Ce^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \cos x)$ (C 为任意常数).

28.【解】方法一 由 $xy \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y^2$, 得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy}$,

令 $\frac{y}{x} = u$, 得 $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u + \frac{1}{u}$, 解得 $u^2 = \ln x^2 + C$, 由 $y(e) = 2e$, 得 $C = 2$,

所求的特解为 $y^2 = x^2 \ln x^2 + 2x^2$.

方法二 由 $xy \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y^2$, 得 $\frac{1}{2}x \frac{d(y^2)}{dx} = x^2 + y^2$, 令 $z = y^2$, 则 $\frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{2}{x}z = 2x$,

解得 $z = \left[\int 2x e^{\int -\frac{2}{x} dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int -\frac{2}{x} dx} = 2x^2 \ln |x| + Cx^2$, 由初始条件得 $C = 2$,

则原方程的特解为 $y^2 = x^2 \ln x^2 + 2x^2$.

29.【解】由 $x^2 y' + xy = y^2$ 得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - \frac{y}{x}$, 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则有 $\frac{du}{u^2 - 2u} = \frac{dx}{x}$,

两边积分得 $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u-2}{u} \right| = \ln |x| + C_1$, 即 $\frac{u-2}{u} = C_2 x^2$,

因为 $y(1) = 1$, 所以 $C_2 = -1$, 再把 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 代入 $\frac{u-2}{u} = C_2 x^2$ 得原方程的特解为 $y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$.

30.【解】令 $P(x, y) = xy^2 + y - 1$, $Q(x, y) = x^2 y + x + 2$, 因为 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2xy + 1$, 所以

原方程为全微分方程,

令 $u(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (xy^2 + y - 1)dx + (x^2 y + x + 2)dy$
 $= \int_0^x (-1)dx + \int_0^y (x^2 y + x + 2)dy = -x + \frac{x^2 y^2}{2} + xy + 2y$

则原方程的通解为 $\frac{x^2 y^2}{2} + xy + 2y - x = C$ (C 为任意常数).

31.【解】由 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2x+y}$ 得 $\frac{dx}{dy} - 2x = y$, 则

$$x = \left[\int y e^{\int -2dy} dy + C \right] e^{-\int -2dy} = C e^{2y} - \left(\frac{y}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \quad (C \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

32. 【解】令 $x + y = u$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} - 1$, 于是有 $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+u^2}{u^2}$,

变量分离得 $\frac{u^2}{1+u^2} du = dx$, 两边积分得 $u - \arctan u = x + C$,

所以原方程的通解为 $y - \arctan(x + y) = C$.

33. 【解】把 $y = e^x$ 代入微分方程 $xy' + P(x)y = x$, 得 $P(x) = x e^{-x} - x$, 原方程化为 $y' + (e^{-x} - 1)y = 1$, 则 $y = \left[\int 1 \times e^{\int (e^{-x} - 1) dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int (e^{-x} - 1) dx} = C e^{x+e^{-x}} + e^x$,

将 $y(\ln 2) = 0$ 代入 $y = C e^{x+e^{-x}} + e^x$ 中得 $C = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, 故特解为 $y = -e^{x+e^{-x}-\frac{1}{2}} + e^x$.

34. 【解】(1) 由 $f(x) = e^x - \int_0^x (x-t)f(t) dt$, 得 $f(x) = e^x - x \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^x t f(t) dt$,

两边对 x 求导, 得 $f'(x) = e^x - \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 两边再对 x 求导得 $f''(x) + f(x) = e^x$,

其通解为 $f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} e^x$.

在 $f(x) = e^x - \int_0^x (x-t)f(t) dt$ 中, 令 $x = 0$ 得 $f(0) = 1$, 在 $f'(x) = e^x - \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 中,

令 $x = 0$ 得 $f'(0) = 1$, 于是有 $C_1 = \frac{1}{2}, C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, 故 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x + \sin x) + \frac{1}{2} e^x$.

(2) 由 $f(x) - \frac{1}{x+1} \int_0^x t f(t) dt = 1$ 得 $(x+1)f(x) - \int_0^x t f(t) dt = x+1$, 两边求导得

$$f(x) + (x+1)f'(x) - x f(x) = 1, \text{ 整理得 } f'(x) + \left(-1 + \frac{2}{x+1}\right) f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1},$$

$$\text{解得 } f(x) = \left[\int \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot e^{\int (-1 + \frac{2}{x+1}) dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int (-1 + \frac{2}{x+1}) dx} = \frac{C e^x}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{x+2}{(x+1)^2},$$

$$\text{由 } f(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C = 3, \text{ 故 } f(x) = \frac{3e^x}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{x+2}{(x+1)^2}.$$

35. 【解】 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = t \frac{dy}{dt}$,

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)/dt}{dx/dt} = t \frac{dy}{dt} + t^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}, \text{ 代入原方程得 } \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + y = 0.$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + y = 0 \text{ 的通解为 } y = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t,$$

故原方程的通解为 $y = C_1 \cos e^x + C_2 \sin e^x$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

36. 【解】 $\int_0^x t f(x-t) dt \xrightarrow{x-t=u} x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du = x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt$,

$\int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt = x$ 化为 $\int_0^x f(t) dt + x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt = x$, 两边求导得

$$f(x) + \int_0^x f(t) dt = 1, \text{ 两边再求导得 } f'(x) + f(x) = 0, \text{ 解得 } f(x) = C e^{-x},$$

因为 $f(0)=1$, 所以 $C=1$, 故 $f(x)=e^{-x}$.

37. 【解】令 $y'=p$, 则 $y''=\frac{dp}{dx}$, 代入方程得 $\frac{dp}{dx}+2xp^2=0$, 解得 $\frac{1}{p}=x^2+C_1$,

由 $y'(0)=1$ 得 $C_1=1$, 于是 $y'=\frac{1}{1+x^2}$, $y=\arctan x+C_2$,

再由 $y(0)=1$ 得 $C_2=1$, 所以 $y=\arctan x+1$.

38. 【解】令 $y'=p$, 则 $y''=p\frac{dp}{dy}$, 代入原方程得 $yp\frac{dp}{dy}=p^2$ 或 $p(y\frac{dp}{dy}-p)=0$.

当 $p=0$ 时, $y=1$ 为原方程的解; 当 $p\neq 0$ 时, 由 $y\frac{dp}{dy}-p=0$ 得 $\frac{dp}{dy}-\frac{1}{y}p=0$, 解得

$p=C_1e^{\int-\frac{1}{y}dy}=C_1y$, 由 $y(0)=y'(0)=1$ 得 $C_1=1$, 于是 $\frac{dy}{dx}-y=0$, 解得

$y=C_2e^{\int-dx}=C_2e^{-x}$, 由 $y(0)=1$ 得 $C_2=1$, 所以原方程的特解为 $y=e^{-x}$.

39. 【解】设切点为 $P(x, y)$, 曲线上 P 点处的切线为 $Y-y=y'(X-x)$,

令 $X=0$, 得 $Y=y-xy'$, 切线与 y 轴的交点为 $Q(0, y-xy')$,

由题意得 $x^2+x^2y'^2=4$, 解得 $y'=\pm\frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x}$, 变量分离得 $dy=\pm\frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x}dx$, 积分得

$y=\pm\left(2\ln\frac{2-\sqrt{4-x^2}}{|x|}+\sqrt{4-x^2}\right)+C$,

由 $y(2)=0$, 得 $C=0$, 所求的曲线为 $y=\pm\left(2\ln\frac{2-\sqrt{4-x^2}}{|x|}+\sqrt{4-x^2}\right)$.

40. 【解】对曲线 L_1 , 由题意得 $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)=2$, 解得 $y=x(2x+C_1)$,

因为曲线 L_1 过点 $(1, 1)$, 所以 $C_1=-1$, 故 $L_1:y=2x^2-x$.

对曲线 L_2 , 由题意得 $\frac{d}{dx}(xy)=2$, 解得 $y=\frac{2x+C_2}{x}$,

因为曲线 L_2 过点 $(1, 1)$, 所以 $C_2=-1$, 故 $L_2:y=2-\frac{1}{x}$.

由 $2x^2-x=2-\frac{1}{x}$ 得两条曲线的交点为 $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ 及 $(1, 1)$,

故两条曲线所围成区域的面积为 $A=\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1\left(2-\frac{1}{x}-2x^2+x\right)dx=\frac{19}{24}-\ln 2$.

41. 【解】 $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt}=\frac{1}{\cos t}\cdot\frac{dy}{dt}$,

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=\frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)/dt}{dx/dt}=\frac{\sin t}{\cos^3 t}\cdot\frac{dy}{dt}+\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}\cdot\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$, 代入原方程得 $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}-4y=0$.

$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}-4y=0$ 的通解为 $y=C_1e^{-2t}+C_2e^{2t}$,

故原方程的通解为 $y=C_1e^{-2\arcsin x}+C_2e^{2\arcsin x}$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

42. 【解】因为 $y_1=e^{2x}$, $y_2=2e^{-x}-3e^{2x}$ 为特解, 所以 e^{2x} , e^{-x} 也是该微分方程的特解, 故其特

征方程的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2$, 特征方程为 $(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2) = 0$ 即 $\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0$, 所求的微分方程为 $y'' - y' - 2y = 0$.

43. 【解】特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3 = 0$, 特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -3$, 则 $y'' + 2y' - 3y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-3x}$. 令原方程的特解为 $y_0 = x(ax + b)e^x$, 代入原方程得 $a = \frac{1}{4}, b = \frac{1}{8}$,

所以原方程的通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-3x} + \frac{1}{8}(2x^2 + x)e^x$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

44. 【解】原方程可化为 $y'' - 2y' = e^{2x}$, 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0$, 特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2$, 则 $y'' - 2y' = 0$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x}$. 设方程 $y'' - 2y' = e^{2x}$ 的特解为 $y_0 = Ax e^{2x}$, 代入原方程得 $A = \frac{1}{2}$, 从而原方程的通解为 $y = C_1 + \left(C_2 + \frac{x}{2}\right) e^{2x}$.

由 $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1$ 得 $\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 1, \\ 2C_2 + \frac{1}{2} = 1, \end{cases}$ 解得 $C_1 = \frac{3}{4}, C_2 = \frac{1}{4}$,

故所求的特解为 $y = \frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}x\right) e^{2x}$.

45. 【解】特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 = 0$, 特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2$, 原方程对应的齐次线性微分方程的通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-2x}$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

(1) 当 $a \neq -2$ 时, 因为 a 不是特征值, 所以设原方程的特解为 $y_0(x) = Ae^{ax}$, 代入原方程得 $A = \frac{1}{(a+2)^2}$, 则原方程的通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{(a+2)^2} e^{ax}$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数);

(2) 当 $a = -2$ 时, 因为 $a = -2$ 为二重特征值, 所以设原方程的特解为 $y_0(x) = Ax^2 e^{-2x}$, 代入原方程得 $A = \frac{1}{2}$, 则原方程的通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^{-2x}$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

46. 【解】特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$, 特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -i, \lambda_2 = i$,

方程 $y'' + y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$.

对方程 $y'' + y = x^2 + 3$, 特解为 $y_1 = x^2 + 1$;

对方程 $y'' + y = \cos x$, 特解为 $\frac{1}{2}x \sin x$, 原方程的特解为 $x^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{2}x \sin x$,

则原方程的通解为 $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{2}x \sin x$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

47. 【解】令 $x = e^t$, 则 $xy' = Dy, x^2 y'' = D(D-1)y, x^3 y''' = D(D-1)(D-2)y$, 即

$xy' = \frac{dy}{dt}, x^2 y'' = D(D-1)y = \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt}, x^3 y''' = D(D-1)(D-2)y = \frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 3\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dt}$,

原方程化为 $\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} + y = 0$, 特征方程为 $\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - \lambda + 1 = 0$,

解得特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$, 则方程 $\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} + y = 0$ 的通解为

$y = C_1 e^{-t} + (C_2 + C_3 t) e^t$, 原方程的通解为 $y = \frac{C_1}{x} + (C_2 + C_3 \ln x) x$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

48. 【解】令 $x = e^t$, 则 $x^2 y'' = \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt}$, $xy' = \frac{dy}{dt}$, 原方程化为 $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 3 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 2e^t - 1$,

$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 3 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t}$, 令 $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 3 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 2e^t$ 的特解为

$y_0(t) = at e^t$, 代入 $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 3 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 2e^t$, 得 $a = -2$, 显然 $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 3 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = -1$ 的特解

为 $y = -\frac{1}{2}$, 所以方程 $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 3 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 2e^t - 1$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t} - 2t e^t - \frac{1}{2}$,

原方程的通解为 $y = C_1 x + C_2 x^2 - 2x \ln x - \frac{1}{2}$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

49. 【解】设 t 时刻质点的速度为 $v(t)$, 阻力 $F = ma = \frac{dv}{dt}$, 则有 $\begin{cases} v'(t) = -v(t), \\ v(0) = v_0, \end{cases}$ 解此微分

方程得 $v(t) = v_0 e^{-t}$. 由 $v_0 e^{-t} = \frac{v_0}{3}$ 得 $t = \ln 3$, 从开始到 $t = \ln 3$ 的时间内质点所经过的路

程为 $S = \int_0^{\ln 3} v_0 e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{3} v_0$.

50. 【解】根据题意得 $\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt = \sqrt{f(0)f(x)}$, 令 $a = \sqrt{f(0)}$, 则有

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = ax \sqrt{f(x)}, \text{ 两边求导得 } f(x) = a \sqrt{f(x)} + \frac{1}{2} ax \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{f(x)}},$$

即 $f'(x) + \frac{2}{x} f(x) = \frac{2}{ax} [f(x)]^{\frac{3}{2}}$, 令 $z = [f(x)]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, 则有 $\frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} z = -\frac{1}{ax}$,

解得 $f(x) = \frac{f(0)}{(1 + C \sqrt{f(0)} x)^2}$ ($C \geq 0$).

51. 【解】设点 M 的坐标为 (x, y) , 则切线 $MA: Y - y = y'(X - x)$.

令 $X = 0$, 则 $Y = y - xy'$, 故 A 点的坐标为 $(0, y - xy')$.

由 $|MA| = |OA|$, 得 $|y - xy'| = \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y - y + xy')^2}$

即 $2yy' - \frac{1}{x} y^2 = -x$, 或者 $\frac{dy^2}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} y^2 = -x$,

则 $y^2 = \left[\int -x e^{-\frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\frac{1}{x} dx} = x(-x + C)$,

因为曲线经过点 $(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$, 所以 $C = 3$, 再由曲线经过第一象限得曲线方程为

$$y = \sqrt{3x - x^2} \quad (0 < x < 3).$$

52. 【解】设所求曲线为 $y = y(x)$, 该曲线在点 $P(x, y)$ 的法线方程为

$$Y - y = -\frac{1}{y'}(X - x) \quad (y' \neq 0),$$

令 $Y = 0$, 得 $X = x + yy'$, 该点到 x 轴法线段 PQ 的长度为 $\sqrt{(yy')^2 + y^2} = y(1 + y'^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

由题意得 $\frac{y''}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{y(1+y'^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, 即 $yy'' = 1 + y'^2$.

令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$, 则有 $yp \frac{dp}{dy} = 1 + p^2$, 或者 $\frac{p}{1+p^2} dp = \frac{dy}{y}$,

两边积分得 $y = C_1 \sqrt{1+p^2}$, 由 $y(1) = 1, y'(1) = 0$ 得 $C_1 = 1$, 所以 $y' = \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 1}$,

变量分离得 $\frac{dy}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}} = \pm dx$, 两边积分得 $\ln(y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1}) = \pm x + C_2$,

由 $y(1) = 1$ 得 $C_2 = \mp 1$,

所以 $\ln(y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1}) = \pm x \mp 1$, 即 $y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1} = e^{\pm x \mp 1}$,

又 $y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{y - \sqrt{y^2 - 1}}$, 所以 $y - \sqrt{y^2 - 1} = e^{\mp x \pm 1}$,

两式相加得 $y = \frac{e^{x-1} + e^{1-x}}{2} = \text{ch}(x - 1)$.

53. 【解】 设 t 时刻雪堆的半径为 r , 则有

$\frac{dV}{dt} = -2k\pi r^2, V(t) = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$, 则 $\frac{dV}{dt} = 2\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$, 于是有

$\frac{dr}{dt} = -k \Rightarrow r = -kt + C_0$, 由 $r(0) = r_0, r(3) = \frac{r_0}{2}$, 得 $C_0 = r_0, k = \frac{r_0}{6}$, 于是

$r = -\frac{r_0}{6}t + r_0$, 令 $r = 0$ 得 $t = 6$, 即 6 小时雪堆可以全部融化.

54. 【解】 由 $f'(x) - f(x) = a(x-1)$ 得

$$f(x) = \left[a \int (x-1) e^{-(x-1)} dx + C \right] e^{-\int (x-1) dx} = Ce^x - ax,$$

由 $f(0) = 1$ 得 $C = 1$, 故 $f(x) = e^x - ax$.

$$V(a) = \pi \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx = \pi \left(\frac{e^2 - 1}{2} - 2a + \frac{a^2}{3} \right),$$

由 $V'(a) = \pi \left(-2 + \frac{2a}{3} \right) = 0$ 得 $a = 3$, 因为 $V''(a) = \frac{2\pi}{3} > 0$, 所以当 $a = 3$ 时, 旋转体的体积最小, 故 $f(x) = e^x - 3x$.

线性代数部分

一、行列式

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】按行列式的定义, $f(x)$ 的 3 次项和 2 次项都产生于 $(x+2)(2x+3)(3x+1)$, 且该项带正号, 所以 x^2 项的系数为 23.

2. 【解】由 $(a+1)+2(a-2)+3(a-1)=0$ 得 $a=1$.

3. 【解】将 B 的第一行元素分别与 A 的行对调 m 次, 然后将 B 的第二行分别与 A 的行对调 m 次, 如此下去直到 B 的最后一行与 A 的行对调 m 次, 则

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{O} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{mn} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{A} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{mn} ab.$$

4. 【解】由 $(-A_1 - 2A_2, 2A_2 + 3A_3, -3A_3 + 2A_1) = (A_1, A_2, A_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ 得

$$|-A_1 - 2A_2, 2A_2 + 3A_3, -3A_3 + 2A_1| = |A_1, A_2, A_3| \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 12.$$

5. 【解】由 $5A - 2B = (5\alpha, 5\gamma_1, 5\gamma_2) - (2\beta, 2\gamma_1, 2\gamma_2) = (5\alpha - 2\beta, 3\gamma_1, 3\gamma_2)$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} |5A - 2B| &= |5\alpha - 2\beta, 3\gamma_1, 3\gamma_2| = 9 |5\alpha - 2\beta, \gamma_1, \gamma_2| \\ &= 9(5|\alpha, \gamma_1, \gamma_2| - 2|\beta, \gamma_1, \gamma_2|) = 63. \end{aligned}$$

◇ 选择题

6. 【解】 $\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{-1} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & 2\mathbf{B}^T \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^7 \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{-1} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & 2\mathbf{B}^T \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} |2\mathbf{B}^T| = -\frac{1}{2} \times 2^4 \times 6 = -48$, 选(D).

7. 【解】因为 A 的每行元素之和为 4, 所以 A 有特征值 4, 又 $|E+A|=0$, 所以 A 有特征值 -1 , 于是 $2E+A^2$ 的特征值为 18, 3, 则 $|2E+A^2|=54$, 选(B).

◆ 解答题

$$8. \text{【解】} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 48.$$

$$9. \text{【解】} D = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+2)^2 & (a+4)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+2)^2 & (b+4)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+2)^2 & (c+4)^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 4a+4 & 8a+16 \\ b^2 & 4b+4 & 8b+16 \\ c^2 & 4c+4 & 8c+16 \end{vmatrix} = 32 \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a+1 & a+2 \\ b^2 & b+1 & b+2 \\ c^2 & c+1 & c+2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 32 \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a+1 & 1 \\ b^2 & b+1 & 1 \\ c^2 & c+1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 32 \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a & 1 \\ b^2 & b & 1 \\ c^2 & c & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -32 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = -32 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -32(c-a)(c-b)(b-a).$$

$$10. \text{【证明】} D = \begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ b_1+c_1 & c_1+a_1 & a_1+b_1 \\ b_2+c_2 & c_2+a_2 & a_2+b_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b & c+a & a+b \\ b_1 & c_1+a_1 & a_1+b_1 \\ b_2 & c_2+a_2 & a_2+b_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c & c+a & a+b \\ c_1 & c_1+a_1 & a_1+b_1 \\ c_2 & c_2+a_2 & a_2+b_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} b & c+a & a \\ b_1 & c_1+a_1 & a_1 \\ b_2 & c_2+a_2 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c & a & a+b \\ c_1 & a_1 & a_1+b_1 \\ c_2 & a_2 & a_2+b_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} b & c & a \\ b_1 & c_1 & a_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c & a & b \\ c_1 & a_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$11. \text{【解】} (1) D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 7 & -1 & 4 \\ 5 & -9 & 2 & 7 \\ 4 & -6 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times A_{13} = M_{13}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 3 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = -9.$$

$$(2) M_{31} + M_{33} + M_{34} = 1 \times A_{31} + 0 \times A_{32} + 1 \times A_{33} + (-1) \times A_{34}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 7 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -6 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & -1 & 4 \\ -3 & 7 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -6 & -3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times A_{31} = M_{31}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -1 & 4 \\ 7 & 2 & 1 \\ -6 & -3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -1 & 4 \\ 7 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -1 & 4 \\ -3 & 0 & 9 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -3 \times A_{12} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 9 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -63.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12. \text{【解】} D &= 2aA_{11} + (-1)A_{12} = 2aM_{11} + M_{12} = 2a \begin{vmatrix} 2a & -1 & 0 \\ a^2 & 2a & -1 \\ 0 & a^2 & 2a \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2a & -1 \\ 0 & a^2 & 2a \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 2a[2aA_{11} + (-1)A_{12}] + a^2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2a & -1 \\ a^2 & 2a \end{vmatrix} = 4a^2M_{11} + 2aM_{12} + 5a^4 = 29a^4.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13. \text{【解】} D &= aA_{11} + 1A_{12} = aM_{11} - M_{12} = a \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 \\ x & x^2 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 \\ 1 & x^2 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a(aA_{11} + A_{12}) - (-1)^{1+2}(-1) = -1 + a^2M_{11} - aM_{12} \\
 &= -1 + a^2(ax^3 - x^2) - a(-x) = a^3x^3 - a^2x^2 + ax - 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

二、矩阵

◇ 填空题

$$1. \text{【解】} \beta^T \alpha = 3, A^2 = \alpha \beta^T \cdot \alpha \beta^T = 3\alpha \beta^T = 3A, \text{ 则 } A^n = 3^{n-1}A = 3^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2. \text{【解】} \text{ 由 } A^2 = 2A \text{ 得 } A^n = 2^{n-1}A, A^{n-1} = 2^{n-2}A, \text{ 所以 } A^n - 2A^{n-1} = O.$$

$$3. \text{【解】} (A + 3E)^{-1}(A^2 - 9E) = (A + 3E)^{-1}(A + 3E)(A - 3E) = A - 3E = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$4. \text{【解】} A^2 - B^2 = (A + B)(A - B) = A^2 + BA - AB - B^2 \text{ 的充分必要条件是 } AB = BA.$$

$$5. \text{【解】} \left| \left(\frac{1}{2}A \right)^{-1} \right| = |2A^{-1}| = 2^3 |A^{-1}| = 2.$$

$$6. \text{【解】} \text{ 由 } A^* = |A| A^{-1} = 4A^{-1} \text{ 得 } \left| \left(\frac{1}{2}A^* \right)^{-1} \right| = |(2A^{-1})^{-1}| = \left| \frac{1}{2}A \right| = \frac{1}{8} |A| = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$7. \text{【解】} \text{ 因为 } A \text{ 为四阶矩阵, 且 } |A^*| = 8, \text{ 所以 } |A^*| = |A|^3 = 8, \text{ 于是 } |A| = 2.$$

$$\text{又 } AA^* = |A|E = 2E, \text{ 所以 } A^* = 2A^{-1}, \text{ 故}$$

$$\left| \left(\frac{1}{4}A \right)^{-1} - 3A^* \right| = |4A^{-1} - 6A^{-1}| = |(-2)A^{-1}| = (-2)^4 |A^{-1}| = 16 \times \frac{1}{2} = 8.$$

$$8. \text{【解】} \text{ 由 } AB = O \text{ 得 } r(A) + r(B) \leq 3,$$

$$\text{因为 } r(B) \geq 1, \text{ 所以 } r(A) \leq 2,$$

$$\text{又因为矩阵 } A \text{ 有两行不成比例, 所以 } r(A) \geq 2, \text{ 于是 } r(A) = 2.$$

$$\text{由 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & t \\ 1 & 9 & t+7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & -6 & t-6 \\ 0 & 6 & t+4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & t-1 \\ 0 & 0 & t-1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } t = 1.$$

$$9. \text{【解】} (A : E) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 4 & -7 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{7}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$10. \text{【解】} \text{ 设 } A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \\ & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 于是 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & \\ & A_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{而 } A_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, A_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 故 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$11. \text{【解】} |A| = 10, \text{ 因为 } A^* = |A| A^{-1}, \text{ 所以 } A^* = 10A^{-1}, \text{ 故 } (A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{10}A = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$12. \text{【解】} A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{而 } (A - 2E : E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } (A - 2E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

13. 【解】由 $A^* = |A| A^{-1}$ 得

$$(A^*)^* = |A^*| \cdot (A^*)^{-1} = |A|^{n-1} \cdot (|A| A^{-1})^{-1} = |A|^{n-2} A,$$

$$\text{故 } [(A^*)^*]^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|^{n-2}} A^{-1} = \frac{|A| A^{-1}}{|A|^{n-1}} = \frac{A^*}{|A|^{n-1}}.$$

14.【解】令 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, 因为 $|A| = 2$, 所以 $A^*A = |A|E = 2E$,

$$\text{而 } A^*A = (A^*\alpha_1, A^*\alpha_2, A^*\alpha_3), \text{ 所以 } A^*\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, A^*\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, A^*\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{于是 } A^* \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = A^*\alpha_1 + A^*\alpha_2 + A^*\alpha_3 = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

15.【解】由 $AB = (E - \alpha\alpha^T)(E + \frac{1}{a}\alpha\alpha^T) = E + \frac{1}{a}\alpha\alpha^T - \alpha\alpha^T - 2a\alpha\alpha^T = E$ 且 $\alpha\alpha^T \neq O$,

$$\text{得 } \frac{1}{a} - 1 - 2a = 0, \text{ 解得 } a = -1.$$

16.【解】由 $A^{-1}BA = 6A + BA$, 得 $A^{-1}B = 6E + B$, 于是 $(A^{-1} - E)B = 6E$,

$$B = 6(A^{-1} - E)^{-1} = 6 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

17.【解】因为 $|B| = 10 \neq 0$, 所以 $r(AB) = r(A) = 2$.

18.【解】因为 $AB = O$, 所以 $r(A) + r(B) \leq 3$, 又因为 $B \neq O$, 所以 $r(B) \geq 1$, 从而有 $r(A) \leq 2$, 显然 A 有两行不成比例, 故 $r(A) \geq 2$, 于是 $r(A) = 2$.

19.【解】 $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = E_{23}$, 因为 $E_{ij}^{-1} = E_{ij}$, 所以 $E_{ij}^2 = E$, 于是

$$P_1^{2009} P_2^{-1} = P_1 P_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

◆ 选择题

20.【解】由 $\alpha\alpha^T = \frac{1}{2}$, 得 $AB = (E - \alpha^T\alpha)(E + 2\alpha^T\alpha) = E$, 选(C).

21.【解】若 A, B 可逆, 则 $|A| \neq 0, |B| \neq 0$, 又 $|AB| = |A||B|$, 所以 $|AB| \neq 0$, 于是 AB 可逆, 选(B).

22.【解】由 $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T = A+B$, 得 $A+B$ 为对称矩阵; 由 $(A^{-1}+B^{-1})^T = (A^{-1})^T + (B^{-1})^T = A^{-1} + B^{-1}$, 得 $A^{-1} + B^{-1}$ 为对称矩阵; 由 $(kA)^T = kA^T = kA$, 得 kA 为对称矩阵, 选(A).

23.【解】取 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq O, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \neq O$, 显然 $AB = O$, 故(A)、(B)都不对, 取 $A =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 显然 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq O, \text{ 但 } |A| = 0 \text{ 且 } |B| = 0, \text{ 故(D)不对; 由}$$

$AB = O$ 得 $r(A) + r(B) \leq n$, 因为 $r(A) = n$, 所以 $r(B) = 0$, 于是 $B = O$, 所以选(C).

24.【解】因为 A 经过若干次初等变换化为 B , 所以存在初等矩阵 $P_1, \dots, P_s, Q_1, \dots, Q_t$, 使得 $B = P_s \cdots P_1 A Q_1 \cdots Q_t$, 而 $P_1, \dots, P_s, Q_1, \dots, Q_t$ 都是可逆矩阵, 所以 $r(A) = r(B)$, 若 $|A| = 0$,

即 $r(A) < n$, 则 $r(B) < n$, 即 $|B| = 0$, 选(C).

25. 【解】因为 $r_1 = r(B) = r(AC) \leq r(A) = r$, 所以选(C).

26. 【解】显然 AB 为 m 阶矩阵, $r(A) \leq n, r(B) \leq n$, 而 $r(AB) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\} \leq n < m$, 所以选(C).

27. 【解】因为 $r(A^*) = 1$, 所以 $r(A) = 4 - 1 = 3$, 选(C).

28. 【解】因为 $AB = O$, 所以 $r(A) + r(B) \leq n$, 又因为 B 是非零矩阵, 所以 $r(B) \geq 1$, 从而 $r(A) < n$, 于是 $|A| = 0$, 选(D).

29. 【解】 A, B 都是可逆矩阵, 因为 $\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix}$,

所以 $\begin{pmatrix} O & 3A \\ 2B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & \frac{1}{2}B^{-1} \\ \frac{1}{3}A^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix}$, 选(D).

30. 【解】 $P_1 = E_{12}, P_2 = E_{23}(2)$, 显然 A 首先将第 2 列的两倍加到第 3 列, 再将第 1 列及第 2 列对调, 所以 $B = AE_{23}(2)E_{12} = AP_2P_1$, 选(D).

31. 【解】显然 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P_1 A P_2^{-1}$,

因为 $P_1^{-1} = P_1$, 所以应选(D).

◇ 解答题

32. 【证明】由 $A^2 = A, B^2 = B$ 及 $(A+B)^2 = A+B = A^2 + B^2 + AB + BA$ 得 $AB + BA = O$ 或 $AB = -BA, AB = -BA$ 两边左乘 A 得 $AB = -ABA$, 再在 $AB = -BA$ 两边右乘 A 得 $ABA = -BA$, 则 $AB = BA$, 于是 $AB = O$.

33. 【解】由 $AX + |A|E = A^* + X$ 得

$$(A - E)X = A^* - |A|E = A^* - AA^* = (E - A)A^*,$$

因为 $|E - A| = -3 \neq 0$, 所以 $E - A$ 可逆, 于是 $X = -A^*$,

由 $|A| = 6$ 得 $X = -6A^{-1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } (A : E) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -4 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{4}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{4}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{2}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{4}{6} \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

38. 【解】(1) 由 $A^2 + 2A - 3E = O$ 得 $A(A + 2E) = 3E$, $\frac{1}{3}A \cdot (A + 2E) = E$,

根据逆矩阵的定义, 有 $(A + 2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}A$.

(2) 由 $A^2 + 2A - 3E = O$ 得 $(A + 4E)(A - 2E) + 5E = O$, 则 $(A + 4E)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{5}(A - 2E)$.

39. 【解】 $E^k - A^k = (E - A)(E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1})$, 又 $E^k - A^k = E$,

所以 $(E - A)^{-1} = E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1}$.

40. (1) 【解】 $PQ = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |B|A^* & O \\ O & |A|B^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |A||B|E & O \\ O & |A||B|E \end{pmatrix} = |A||B|E$.

(2) 【证明】因为 $|P| = |A||B|$, 所以当 P 可逆时, $|A||B| \neq 0$, 而 $PQ = |A||B|E$,

即 $\frac{1}{|A||B|}PQ = E$, 于是 Q 可逆且 $Q^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A||B|}P$.

41. 【证明】因为 $AA^* = |A|E$, 又已知 $A^2 = |A|E$, 所以 $AA^* = A^2$, 而 A 可逆, 故 $A = A^*$.

42. 【证明】由 $A^2 - 2A - 8E = O$ 得 $(4E - A)(2E + A) = O$, 根据矩阵秩的性质得 $r(4E - A) + r(2E + A) \leq n$. 又 $r(4E - A) + r(2E + A) \geq r[(4E - A) + (2E + A)] = r(6E) = n$, 所以有 $r(4E - A) + r(2E + A) = n$.

43. 【证明】由 $AB = AC$ 得 $A(B - C) = O$,

从而 $r(A) + r(B - C) \leq n$,

因为 $r(A) = n$, 所以 $r(B - C) = 0$, 即 $B - C = O$, 故 $B = C$.

44. 【证明】因为 $r(A) = r(A^T A)$, 而 $A^T A = O$, 所以 $r(A) = 0$, 于是 $A = O$.

45. 【证明】显然 $r(A : AB) \geq r(A)$,

由 $(A : AB) = A(E : B)$ 得 $r(A : AB) = r[A(E : B)] \leq r(A)$,

故 $r(A : AB) = r(A)$.

三、向量

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】因为 $(1, 1, 2, -3)^T$ 为 $AX = 0$ 的解,

所以 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 - 3\alpha_4 = 0$, 故 $\alpha_2 = -\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_3 + 3\alpha_4$.

2. 【解】 $(\alpha_1 + a\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3, 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 而 $\alpha_1 + a\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3, 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ 线性相关, 所以

$$r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} < 3, \text{ 即 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 解得 } a = 5.$$

3. 【解】因为 α, β, γ 正交, 所以
$$\begin{cases} 3 + 2a + 2 + 3 = 0, \\ b + 2 + 2a - 8 + 27 = 0, \\ 3b + 6 + a^2 - 3a - 4 + 9 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } a = -4, b = -13.$$

4. 【解】令过渡矩阵为 Q , 则 $(e_1, e_2, e_3) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3)Q$,

则 $Q = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3)^{-1}(e_1, e_2, e_3)$.

$$\text{由 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{得过渡矩阵为 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ -2 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

◇ 选择题

5. 【解】因为 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关, 所以 α_2, α_3 线性无关, 又因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关, 所以 α_1 可由 α_2, α_3 线性表示, 选(A).

6. 【解】因为 $-(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) - (\alpha_3 + \alpha_4) + (\alpha_4 + \alpha_1) = 0$,

所以 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_4 + \alpha_1$ 线性相关;

因为 $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + (\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) + (\alpha_3 - \alpha_4) + (\alpha_4 - \alpha_1) = 0$,

所以 $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_4, \alpha_4 - \alpha_1$ 线性相关;

因为 $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) - (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + (\alpha_3 - \alpha_4) + (\alpha_4 - \alpha_1) = 0$,

所以 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_4, \alpha_4 - \alpha_1$ 线性相关, 容易通过证明向量组线性无关的定义法得 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_4 - \alpha_1$ 线性无关, 选(C).

7. 【解】(A) 不对, 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta$ 线性无关可以保证 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关, 但 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关不能保证 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta$ 线性无关;

(B) 不对, 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关可以保证对任意一组非零常数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m , 有 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m \neq 0$, 但存在一组不全为零的常数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m 使得 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0$ 不能保证 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关;

(C) 不对, 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关不能得到其维数大于其个数, 如: $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性无关, 但其维数等于其个数, 选(D).

8. 【解】(A) 不对, 因为 β_1 可由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表示, 但不一定能被 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}$ 线性表示, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}, \beta_1$ 不一定线性相关;

(B) 不对, 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}, \beta_1$ 不一定线性相关, β_2 不一定可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}, \beta_1$ 线性表示, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}, \beta_1, \beta_2$ 不一定线性相关;

(C) 不对, 因为 β_2 不可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表示, 而 β_1 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表示, 所以 $\beta_1 + \beta_2$ 不可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表示, 于是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_1 + \beta_2$ 线性无关, 选(D).

9. 【解】因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关, 所以向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 的秩为 m , 向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 线性无关的充分必要条件是其秩为 m , 所以选(D).

- 10.【解】因为 β_1 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, β_2 不可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 所以 $k\beta_1 + \beta_2$ 一定不可以由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, k\beta_1 + \beta_2$ 线性无关, 选(A).
- 11.【解】若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 线性无关, 则 $r(A) = n, r(B) = n$, 于是 $r(AB) = n$. 因为 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n$ 线性相关, 所以 $r(AB) = r(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n) < n$. 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 至少有一个线性相关, 选(D).
- 12.【解】因为向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 可由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性表示, 所以向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 与向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 等价, 所以选(D).
- 13.【解】若向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关, 则其中任一向量都不可由其余向量线性表示, 反之, 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 中任一向量都不可由其余向量线性表示, 则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 一定线性无关, 因为若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性相关, 则其中至少有一个向量可由其余向量线性表示, 故选(C).
- 14.【解】因为 $|A| = 0$, 所以 $r(A) < n$, 从而 A 的 n 个列向量线性相关, 于是其列向量中至少有一个向量可由其余向量线性表示, 选(C).

◇ 解答题

15.【证明】方法一

令 $k_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + k_2(\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3) + k_3(\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 + 9\alpha_3) = \mathbf{0}$, 即

$$(k_1 + k_2 + k_3)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + 2k_2 + 4k_3)\alpha_2 + (k_1 + 3k_2 + 9k_3)\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0},$$

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 所以有
$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 4k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 3k_2 + 9k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

而 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq 3} (i - j) = 2 \neq 0$, 由克拉默法则得 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$,

所以 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 + 9\alpha_3$ 线性无关.

方法二

令 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), B = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 + 9\alpha_3)$,

则 $B = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$. 因为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆, 所以 $r(B) = r(A) = 3$,

故 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 + 9\alpha_3$ 线性无关.

16.【证明】令 $k_1(\beta - \alpha_1) + \dots + k_m(\beta - \alpha_m) = \mathbf{0}$, 即

$$k_1(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_m) + \dots + k_m(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_{m-1}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$(k_2 + k_3 + \dots + k_m)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_3 + \dots + k_m)\alpha_2 + \dots + (k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_{m-1})\alpha_m = \mathbf{0},$$

因为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关, 所以
$$\begin{cases} k_2 + k_3 + \dots + k_m = 0, \\ k_1 + k_3 + \dots + k_m = 0, \\ \vdots \\ k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_{m-1} = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因为 } \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{m-1}(m-1) \neq 0, \text{ 所以 } k_1 = \cdots = k_m = 0,$$

故 $\beta - \alpha_1, \cdots, \beta - \alpha_m$ 线性无关.

17. 【证明】设有 x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n , 使 $x_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + x_2(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + \cdots + x_n(\alpha_n + \alpha_1) = \mathbf{0}$, 即 $(x_1 + x_n)\alpha_1 + (x_1 + x_2)\alpha_2 + \cdots + (x_{n-1} + x_n)\alpha_n = \mathbf{0}$,

$$\text{因为 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n \text{ 线性无关, 所以有 } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_n = 0, \\ x_1 + x_2 = 0, \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} + x_n = 0, \end{cases}$$

该方程组系数行列式 $D_n = 1 + (-1)^{n+1}$, n 为奇数 $\Leftrightarrow D_n \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = \cdots = x_n = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \cdots, \alpha_n + \alpha_1$ 线性无关.

18. 【证明】由 $A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1$ 得 $(A - E)\alpha_1 = \mathbf{0}$;

由 $A\alpha_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 得 $(A - E)\alpha_2 = \alpha_1$; 由 $A\alpha_3 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ 得 $(A - E)\alpha_3 = \alpha_2$,

$$\text{令 } k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0}, \quad (1)$$

(1) 两边左乘 $A - E$ 得

$$k_2\alpha_1 + k_3\alpha_2 = \mathbf{0}, \quad (2)$$

(2) 两边左乘 $A - E$ 得 $k_3\alpha_1 = \mathbf{0}$, 因为 $\alpha_1 \neq \mathbf{0}$, 所以 $k_3 = 0$, 代入(2)、(1)得 $k_1 = 0, k_2 = 0$, 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

19. 【证明】设 $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 为一个向量组, 且 $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_r$ ($r < n$) 线性相关, 则存在不全为零的常数 k_1, \cdots, k_r , 使得 $k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_r\alpha_r = \mathbf{0}$, 于是 $k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_r\alpha_r + 0\alpha_{r+1} + \cdots + 0\alpha_n = \mathbf{0}$, 因为 $k_1, \cdots, k_r, 0, \cdots, 0$ 不全为零, 所以 $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关.

20. 【证明】令 $k_0\beta + k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_{n-1}\alpha_{n-1} = \mathbf{0}$, 由 $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1}$ 与非零向量 β 正交及 $(\beta, k_0\beta + k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_{n-1}\alpha_{n-1}) = 0$ 得 $k_0(\beta, \beta) = 0$, 因为 β 为非零向量, 所以 $(\beta, \beta) = \|\beta\|^2 > 0$, 于是 $k_0 = 0$, 故 $k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_{n-1}\alpha_{n-1} = \mathbf{0}$, 由 $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1}$ 线性无关得 $k_1 = \cdots = k_{n-1} = 0$, 于是 $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1}, \beta$ 线性无关.

21. 【证明】令 $k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = \mathbf{0}$, 由 $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 两两正交及 $(\alpha_1, k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n) = 0$, 得 $k_1(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) = 0$, 而 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) = \|\alpha_1\|^2 > 0$, 于是 $k_1 = 0$, 同理可证 $k_2 = \cdots = k_n = 0$,

故 $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关. 令 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$, 显然 α_1, α_2 线性无关, 但 α_1, α_2 不正交.

22. 【证明】首先 $r(B) \leq \min\{m, n\} = n$, 由 $AB = E$ 得 $r(AB) = n$, 而 $r(AB) \leq r(B)$, 所以 $r(B) \geq n$, 从而 $r(B) = n$, 于是 B 的列向量组线性无关.

23. 【证明】因为向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n$ 线性无关, 所以向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$ 也线性无关, 又向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m, \gamma$ 线性相关, 所以向量 γ 可由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$ 线性表示, 从而 γ 可由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n$ 线性表示.

24. 【解】向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关的充分必要条件是 $|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = 0$,

而 $|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & t-1 \\ t+2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (t+1)(t+5)$, 所以 $t = -1$ 或者 $t = -5$,

因为任意两个向量线性无关, 所以 $t = -5$.

25. 【证明】方法一 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \end{pmatrix}$, 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 与 β 正交, 所以 $A\beta = 0$, 即 β 为方程组

$AX = 0$ 的解, 而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 所以 $r(A) = n$, 从而方程组 $AX = 0$ 只有零解, 即 $\beta = 0$.

方法二

(反证法) 不妨设 $\beta \neq 0$, 令 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n + k_0\beta = 0$, 上式两边左乘 β^T 得

$$k_1\beta^T\alpha_1 + k_2\beta^T\alpha_2 + \dots + k_n\beta^T\alpha_n + k_0\beta^T\beta = 0$$

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 与 β 正交, 所以 $k_0\beta^T\beta = 0$, 即 $k_0\|\beta\|^2 = 0$, 从而 $k_0 = 0$, 于是 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$, 再由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 得 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0$, 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta$ 线性无关, 矛盾(因为当向量的个数大于向量的维数时向量组一定线性相关), 所以 $\beta = 0$.

26. 【解】因为向量 γ 在基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 下的坐标为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以有 $\gamma = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 设向量 γ 在

基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 下的坐标为 (x_1, x_2, x_3) , 则有 $\gamma = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$,

于是 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 故 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

由 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3; \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$,

得 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$,

于是 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$.

27. 【解】因为 $\xi = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)X$, $\xi = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)Y$, 由 $y_1 = x_1 - x_2 - x_3, y_2 = -x_1 + x_2, y_3 =$

$x_1 + 2x_3$ 得 $Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} X$, 由 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)X = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)Y$, 得

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)X = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)Y = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} X,$$

$$\text{于是 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故从基 } \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 \text{ 到基 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 的过渡矩阵为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

四、线性方程组

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】因为 $AX=0$ 有非零解, 所以 $|A|=0$,

$$\text{而 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & a \\ 1 & a & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -(a+4)(a-6) \text{ 且 } a < 0, \text{ 所以 } a = -4.$$

因为 $r(A)=2$, 所以 $r(A^*)=1$.

因为 $A^*A=|A|E=O$, 所以 A 的列向量组为 $A^*X=0$ 的解,

$$\text{故 } A^*X=0 \text{ 的通解为 } X = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (} C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意常数)}.$$

2. 【解】因为 A 的各行元素之和为零, 所以 $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$, 又因为 $r(A)=n-1$, 所以 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为方程

组 $AX=0$ 的基础解系, 从而通解为 $k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (其中 k 为任意常数).

3. 【解】因为 $|A|=0$, 所以 $r(A) < n$, 又因为 $A_{ki} \neq 0$, 所以 $r(A^*) \geq 1$, 从而 $r(A) = n-1$, $AX=0$ 的基础解系含有一个线性无关的解向量, 又 $AA^*=|A|E=O$, 所以 A^* 的列向量为方程组 $AX=0$ 的解向量, 故 $AX=0$ 的通解为 $C(A_{k_1}, A_{k_2}, \dots, A_{k_i}, \dots, A_{k_n})^T$ (C 为任意常数).

4. 【解】显然 $k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \dots + k_s\eta_s$ 为方程组 $AX=b$ 的解的充分必要条件是 $A(k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \dots + k_s\eta_s) = b$, 因为 $A\eta_1 = A\eta_2 = \dots = A\eta_s = b$, 所以 $(k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_s)b = b$, 注意到 $b \neq 0$, 所以 $k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_s = 1$, 即 $k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \dots + k_s\eta_s$ 为方程组 $AX=b$ 的解的充分必要条件是 $k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_s = 1$.

5. 【解】令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & k \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 因为 B 的列向量为方程组的解且 $B \neq O$, 所以 $AB=O$ 且方程

组有非零解,故 $|A|=0$,解得 $k=1$. 因为 $AB=O$,所以 $r(A)+r(B)\leq 3$ 且 $r(A)\geq 1$,于是 $r(B)\leq 2 < 3$,故 $|B|=0$.

6.【解】因为 $r(A)=3$,所以此时方程组 $AX=b$ 的通解为 $k\xi+\eta$,其中 $\xi=\alpha_3-\alpha_1=(\alpha_2+\alpha_3)$

$$-(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)=\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix}, \eta=\frac{1}{2}(\alpha_2+\alpha_3)=\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{于是方程组的通解为}$$

$$X=k\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix}+\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

7.【解】因为方程组无解,所以 $r(A)<r(\bar{A})\leq 3$,于是 $r(A)<3$,即 $|A|=0$.

由 $|A|=3+2a-a^2=0$,得 $a=-1$ 或 $a=3$.

当 $a=3$ 时,因为 $\bar{A}=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\rightarrow\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $r(A)=r(\bar{A})=2 < 3$,所以此时

方程组有无穷多个解;

当 $a=-1$ 时, $\bar{A}=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\rightarrow\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$,因为 $r(A)\neq r(\bar{A})$,所以此

时方程组无解,于是 $a=-1$.

$$\begin{aligned} 8.【解】\bar{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -a_3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -a_3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & a_1+a_4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & a_1+a_2+a_4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_1+a_2+a_3+a_4 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

因为原方程组有解,所以 $r(A)=r(\bar{A})$,于是 $a_1+a_2+a_3+a_4=0$.

◆ 选择题

9.【解】方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1+x_2=0, \\ x_1-x_2=0, \\ 2x_1+2x_2=0 \end{cases}$ 只有零解,而 $\begin{cases} x_1+x_2=1, \\ x_1-x_2=2, \\ 2x_1+2x_2=3 \end{cases}$ 无解,故(A)不对;

方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1+x_2=0, \\ 2x_1+2x_2=0 \end{cases}$ 有非零解,而 $\begin{cases} x_1+x_2=1, \\ 2x_1+2x_2=3 \end{cases}$ 无解,故(B)不对;

$$\text{方程组} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 1, \\ x_1 - x_2 = 2, \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 = 3 \end{cases} \text{无解, 但} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0, \\ x_1 - x_2 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \text{只有零解, 故(C) 不对;}$$

若 $AX=b$ 有无穷多个解, 则 $r(A)=r(\bar{A}) < n$, 从而 $r(A) < n$, 故方程组 $AX=0$ 一定有非零解, 选(D).

10. 【解】因为若 $r(A)=m$ (即 A 为行满秩矩阵), 则 $r(\bar{A})=m$, 于是 $r(A)=r(\bar{A})$, 即方程组 $AX=b$ 一定有解, 选(D).

11. 【解】因为 $AX=0$ 的基础解系只含一个线性无关的解向量,

所以 $r(A)=3$, 于是 $r(A^*)=1$.

因为 $A^*A=|A|E=O$, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 为 $A^*X=0$ 的一组解,

又因为 $-\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 = 0$, 所以 α_2, α_3 线性相关, 从而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 线性无关, 即为 $A^*X=0$ 的一个基础解系, 应选(C).

12. 【解】根据齐次线性方程组解的结构, 四个向量组皆为方程组 $AX=0$ 的解向量组, 容易验证四组中只有(C)组线性无关, 所以选(C).

13. 【解】选(D), 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 为方程组 $AX=0$ 的两个线性无关解, 也是基础解系, 而 $\frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2}$ 为方程组 $AX=b$ 的一个特解, 根据非齐次线性方程组通解结构, 选(D).

◇ 解答题

$$14. \text{【解】} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 6 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -6 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -6 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

方法一

原方程组的同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_3 + x_4 - 2x_5 = 0, \\ x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 = 0, \end{cases}$ 或者 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5, \\ x_2 = x_3 - 3x_4 + x_5, \end{cases}$

故原方程组的通解为

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 \\ x_3 - 3x_4 + x_5 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_5 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(其中 x_3, x_4, x_5 为任意常数).

方法二

$$\text{原方程组的基础解系为 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

故通解为 $X = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (其中 k_1, k_2, k_3 为任意常数).

$$15. \text{【解】} \bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & a+3 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & a & 1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & a & a^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 & a \\ a-1 & 3 & 0 & -2-a \\ 0 & a-1 & 1-a & a(1-a) \end{pmatrix}.$$

若 $a=1$, 则 $\bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 此时原方程组的通解为

$$X = k(-1, 0, 1)^T + (2, -1, 0)^T (k \text{ 为任意常数});$$

若 $a \neq 1$, 则 $\bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 & a \\ a-1 & 3 & 0 & -2-a \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a+1 & 0 & 0 \\ a-1 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -a \end{pmatrix}$
 $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -a \\ 0 & 3-a^2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 4-a^2 & -2+3a-a^3 \end{pmatrix}.$

当 $a=2$ 时, 方程组无解;

当 $a=-2$ 时, $\bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 此时原方程组的通解为

$$X = k(1, 1, 1)^T + (2, 2, 0)^T (k \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

16. 【解】 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ 4 & b_2 & 3 & b_4 \\ 3 & c_2 & 5 & c_4 \end{pmatrix}$, 因为 A 有两行不成比例, 所以 $r(A) \geq 2$, 又原方程组至少有

三个线性无关解, 所以 $4 - r(A) + 1 \geq 3$, 即 $r(A) \leq 2$, 则 $r(A) = 2$, 于是原方程组的通解为

$$k_1(\eta_2 - \eta_1) + k_2(\eta_3 - \eta_1) + \eta_1 = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ -3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

17. 【解】令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 为一个极大线性无关组, 且 $\alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $\alpha_5 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$.

18. 【解】方法一

$AX = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = 0$, 由 $\alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$ 可得 $(x_1 + 3x_3)\alpha_1 + (x_2 + 2x_3)\alpha_2 = 0$,

因为 α_1, α_2 线性无关, 因此 $\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_3 = 0, \\ x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow AX = 0$ 的一个基础解系为 $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

方法二

由 $r(A) = 2$ 可知 $AX = 0$ 的基础解系含有一个线性无关的解向量, 而 $3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0$,

因此 $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 $AX = 0$ 的一个基础解系.

19. 【解】(1) 因为 $r(A) = 1$, 所以方程组 $AX = 0$ 的基础解系含有三个线性无关的解向量, 故 $(1, -2, 1, 2)^T, (1, 0, 5, 2)^T, (-1, 2, 0, 1)^T, (2, -4, 3, a+1)^T$ 线性相关, 即

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 解得 } a = 6.$$

(2) 因为 $(1, -2, 1, 2)^T, (1, 0, 5, 2)^T, (-1, 2, 0, 1)^T$ 线性无关, 所以方程组 $AX = 0$ 的通解为 $X = k_1(1, -2, 1, 2)^T + k_2(1, 0, 5, 2)^T + k_3(-1, 2, 0, 1)^T$ (k_1, k_2, k_3 为任意常数).

20. 【解】因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_5$ 线性无关, 又 α_2, α_4 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_5$ 线性表示, 所以 $r(A) = 3$, 齐次线性方程组 $AX = 0$ 的基础解系含有两个线性无关的解向量.

由 $\alpha_2 = 3\alpha_1 - \alpha_3 - \alpha_5, \alpha_4 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + 6\alpha_5$ 得方程组 $AX = 0$ 的两个解为

$$\xi_1 = (3, -1, -1, 0, -1)^T, \quad \xi_2 = (2, 0, 1, -1, 6)^T,$$

故 $AX = 0$ 的通解为 $k_1(3, -1, -1, 0, -1)^T + k_2(2, 0, 1, -1, 6)^T$ (k_1, k_2 为任意常数).

21. 【解】因为 $r(A) = 3$, 所以方程组 $AX = b$ 的通解形式为 $k\xi + \eta$, 其中 ξ 为 $AX = 0$ 的一个基础解系, η 为方程组 $AX = b$ 的特解, 根据方程组解的结构性质,

$$\xi = (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \alpha_3 - \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{所以方程组 } AX = b \text{ 的通解为 } k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

22. 【解】方法一

$$B = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n + \alpha_1) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{由 } r(A)=n \text{ 可知 } |A| \neq 0, \text{ 而 } |B|=|A| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = |A| [1 + (-1)^{n+1}],$$

当 n 为奇数时, $|B| \neq 0$, 方程组 $BX = 0$ 只有零解;

当 n 为偶数时, $|B| = 0$, 方程组 $BX = 0$ 有非零解.

方法二

$$BX = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + x_2(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + \cdots + x_n(\alpha_n + \alpha_1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x_1 + x_n)\alpha_1 + (x_1 + x_2)\alpha_2 + \cdots + (x_{n-1} + x_n)\alpha_n = 0,$$

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关,

$$\text{所以 } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_n = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} + x_n = 0 \end{cases}, D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + (-1)^{n+1},$$

当 n 为奇数时, $|B| \neq 0$, 方程组 $BX = 0$ 只有零解;

当 n 为偶数时, $|B| = 0$, 方程组 $BX = 0$ 有非零解.

23. 【解】令

$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 + x_4\alpha_4 = \beta \quad (*)$$

$$\overline{A} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4; \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & a+2 & 4 & b+3 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & a+8 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 当 $a = -1, b \neq 0$ 时, 因为 $r(A) = 2 \neq r(\overline{A}) = 3$, 所以方程组 (*) 无解, 即 β 不能表示为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 的线性组合;

(2) 当 $a \neq -1$ 时, β 可唯一表示为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 的线性组合.

24. (1) 【证明】因为 $r(A) = n - 1$, 又 $b = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n$, 所以 $r(\overline{A}) = n - 1$,

即 $r(A) = r(\overline{A}) = n - 1 < n$, 所以方程组 $AX = b$ 有无穷多个解.

(2) 【解】因为 $\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \cdots + (n-1)\alpha_{n-1} = 0$, 所以 $\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \cdots + (n-1)\alpha_{n-1} + 0\alpha_n = 0$,

即齐次线性方程组 $AX = 0$ 有基础解系 $\xi = (1, 2, \cdots, n-1, 0)^T$,

又因为 $b = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n$, 所以方程组 $AX = b$ 有特解 $\eta = (1, 1, \cdots, 1)^T$,

故方程组 $AX = b$ 的通解为

$$k\xi + \eta = k(1, 2, \cdots, n-1, 0)^T + (1, 1, \cdots, 1)^T (k \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

$$25. \text{【解】} A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1-2t & 2-2t \\ 0 & 1 & t & t \\ 0 & 0 & -(1-t)^2 & -(1-t)^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

因为 $r(A) = 2$, 所以 $t = 1$, 方程组的通解为

$$\mathbf{X} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

$$26. \text{【解】} D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & a+2 & -b-2 \\ 0 & -3a & a+2b \end{vmatrix} = a(a-b).$$

(1) 当 $a \neq 0, a \neq b$ 时, 方程组有唯一解, 唯一解为 $x_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{a}, x_2 = \frac{1}{a}, x_3 = 0$;

$$(2) \text{ 当 } a = 0 \text{ 时, } \bar{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -b-2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2b & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & b & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

因为 $r(\mathbf{A}) \neq r(\bar{\mathbf{A}})$, 所以方程组无解;

$$(3) \text{ 当 } a = b \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \bar{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & a+2 & -a-2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3a & 3a & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1-a^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & a^{-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

方程组有无穷多个解, 通解为 $\mathbf{X} = k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1-a^{-1} \\ a^{-1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (k 为任意常数).

$$27. \text{【解】} (1) D = |\mathbf{A}^T| = (a_4 - a_1)(a_4 - a_2)(a_4 - a_3)(a_3 - a_1)(a_3 - a_2)(a_2 - a_1),$$

若 $a_i \neq a_j (i \neq j)$, 则 $D \neq 0$, 方程组有唯一解, 又 $D_1 = D_2 = D_3 = 0, D_4 = D$, 所以方程组的唯一解为 $\mathbf{X} = (0, 0, 0, 1)^T$.

(2) 当 $a_1 = a_3 = a \neq 0, a_2 = a_4 = -a$ 时,

$$(\mathbf{A}^T : \mathbf{b}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & a^3 & a^3 \\ 1 & -a & a^2 & -a^3 & -a^3 \\ 1 & a & a^2 & a^3 & a^3 \\ 1 & -a & a^2 & -a^3 & -a^3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a^2 & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

方程组通解为 $\mathbf{X} = k_1(-a^2, 0, 1, 0)^T + k_2(0, -a^2, 0, 1)^T + (0, a^2, 0, 0)^T$ (k_1, k_2 为任意常数).

28. 【证明】 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关, 因为 $\mathbf{A}\beta \neq \mathbf{0}$, 所以 $\beta, \beta + \alpha_1, \dots, \beta + \alpha_s$ 线性无关, 故方程组 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{0}$ 只有零解.

29. 【解】因为 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}$ 有解, 所以 $r(\mathbf{A}) = r(\mathbf{A} : \mathbf{B})$,

$$\text{由 } (\mathbf{A} : \mathbf{B}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 & b+2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & a & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 & b+2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & a-2 & -5-b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-a & -2b-2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$a = 1, b = -1.$$

令 $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_2), \mathbf{B} = (b_1, b_2)$,

$$(\mathbf{A} : \mathbf{B}) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$AX_1 = b_1 \text{ 的通解为 } X_1 = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 + 1 \\ 3k_1 - 1 \\ k_1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$AX_2 = b_2 \text{ 的通解为 } X_2 = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_2 - 3 \\ 3k_2 - 4 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故 } X = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 + 1 & k_2 - 3 \\ 3k_1 - 1 & 3k_2 - 4 \\ k_1 & k_2 \end{pmatrix} (k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

五、矩阵的特征值和特征向量

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】 $|A| = -\frac{1}{4}$, A^* 的特征值为 $\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}$, $4A^* + 3E$ 的特征值为 5, 1, 2, 于是 $|4A^* + 3E| = 10$.

2. 【解】由 $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$ 得 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ 2 & a & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 即 $\begin{cases} 5 = \lambda, \\ 2a + 1 = \lambda, \\ 2 + a + 2b = 2\lambda, \end{cases}$

解得 $\lambda = 5, a = 2, b = 3$.

3. 【解】由 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & -a \\ -1 & \lambda - 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2 = 0$ 得 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$,

因为 A 可对角化, 所以 $r(2E - A) = 1$,

由 $2E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -a \\ -1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -a - 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 $a = -10$.

4. 【解】因为实对称矩阵不同特征值对应的特征向量正交, 所以有 $6 + 3a + 3 - 6a = 0, a = 3$.

5. 【解】因为 $A \sim B$, 所以 $\begin{cases} \text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B) \\ |A| = |B| \end{cases}$, 即 $\begin{cases} 3 + x = 5 + y \\ 2x - 12 = -6y \end{cases}$, 解得 $x = 3, y = 1$.

6. 【解】因为实对称矩阵不同特征值对应的特征向量正交, 令 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 5$ 对应的特征向量为

$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$, 由 $\alpha_1^T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 得 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 5$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

7. 【解】因为 $A^2 = 3A$, 令 $AX = \lambda X$, 因为 $A^2 X = \lambda^2 X$, 所以有 $(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda)X = 0$, 而 $X \neq 0$, 故 A 的特征值为 0 或者 3, 因为 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = \text{tr}(A) = (\alpha, \beta)$, 所以 $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$.

◇ 选择题

8. 【解】若 $A \sim B$, 则存在可逆矩阵 P , 使得 $P^{-1}AP = B$,

于是 $P^{-1}(\lambda E - A)P = \lambda E - P^{-1}AP = \lambda E - B$, 即 $\lambda E - A \sim \lambda E - B$;

反之, 若 $\lambda E - A \sim \lambda E - B$, 即存在可逆矩阵 P , 使得 $P^{-1}(\lambda E - A)P = \lambda E - B$,

整理得 $\lambda E - P^{-1}AP = \lambda E - B$, 即 $P^{-1}AP = B$, 即 $A \sim B$, 应选(D).

9. 【解】因为 A 可逆, 所以 $\lambda \neq 0$, 令 $AX = \lambda X$, 则 $A^*AX = \lambda A^*X$, 从而有 $A^*X =$

$$\frac{|A|}{\lambda}X, \text{ 选(B).}$$

10. 【解】由 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 1$ 得 $|A| = 0$, 则 $r(A) < 3$, 即 A 不可逆, (A) 正确;

又 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = \text{tr}(A) = 0$, 所以(B) 正确;

因为 A 的三个特征值都为单值, 所以 A 的非零特征值的个数与矩阵 A 的秩相等, 即 $r(A) = 2$, 从而 $AX = 0$ 的基础解系仅含有一个线性无关的解向量, (D) 是正确的;

(C) 不对, 因为只有实对称矩阵的不同特征值对应的特征向量正交, 一般矩阵不一定有此性质, 所以选(C).

11. 【解】因为 $AX = 0$ 有非零解, 所以 $r(A) < n$, 故 0 为矩阵 A 的特征值, α_1, α_2 为特征值 0 所对应的线性无关的特征向量, 显然特征值 0 为二重特征值, 若 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$ 为属于特征值 λ_0 的特征向量, 则有 $A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3) = \lambda_0(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3)$, 注意到

$$A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3) = 0\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_3 = -2\alpha_3, \text{ 故 } -2\alpha_3 = \lambda_0(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3) \text{ 或 } \lambda_0\alpha_1 + (\lambda_0 + 2)\alpha_3 = 0,$$

因为 α_1, α_3 线性无关, 所以有 $\lambda_0 = 0, \lambda_0 + 2 = 0$, 矛盾, 故 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$ 不是特征向量, 同理可证 $3\alpha_3 - \alpha_1$ 及 $\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3$ 也不是特征向量, 显然 $2\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_2$ 为特征值 0 对应的特征向量, 选(D).

12. 【解】根据实对称矩阵的性质, 显然(B)、(C)、(D) 都是正确的, 但实对称矩阵不一定是正定矩阵, 所以 A 不一定与单位矩阵合同, 选(A).

13. 【解】矩阵 A 与对角阵相似的充分必要条件是它有 n 个线性无关的特征向量, A 有 n 个单特征值只是其可对角化的充分而非必要条件, 同样 A 是实对称阵也是其可对角化的充分而非必要条件, A 可逆既非其可对角化的充分条件, 也非其可对角化的必要条件, 选(C).

14. 【解】因为 α, β 为非零向量, 所以 $A = \alpha\beta^T \neq O$, 则 $r(A) \geq 1$,

$$\text{又因为 } r(A) = r(\alpha\beta^T) \leq r(\alpha) = 1, \text{ 所以 } r(A) = 1.$$

$$\text{令 } AX = \lambda X, \text{ 由 } A^2X = \alpha\beta^T \cdot \alpha\beta^T X = O = \lambda^2 X \text{ 得 } \lambda = 0,$$

因为 $r(OE - A) = r(A) = 1$, 所以 A 的线性无关的特征向量个数为 3 , 应选(C).

15. 【解】显然四个选项中的矩阵都是实对称阵, 因为 A, B 正定, 所以 A^{-1}, B^{-1} 及 A^*, B^* 都是正定的, 对任意 $X \neq 0, X^T(C^TAC)X = (CX)^T A(CX) > 0$ (因为 C 可逆, 所以当 $X \neq 0$ 时, $CX \neq 0$), 于是 C^TAC 为正定矩阵, 同样用定义法可证 $A^{-1} + B^{-1}$ 与 $A^* + B^*$ 都是正定矩阵, 选(D).

◆ 解答题

16. 【解】(1) 由 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -a & \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0$ 得矩阵 A 的特征值为

$$\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1,$$

因为 A 有三个线性无关的特征向量, 所以 A 可以相似对角化, 从而 $r(E - A) = 1$,

$$\text{由 } E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ -a & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } a = -1.$$

(2) 将 $\lambda = -2$ 代入 $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$, 即 $(2E + A)X = 0$,

$$\text{由 } 2E + A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$\lambda = -2 \text{ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

将 $\lambda = 1$ 代入 $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$, 即 $(E - A)X = 0$,

$$\text{由 } E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 } \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$17. \text{【解】}(1) \text{ 由 } A\alpha = \lambda\alpha \text{ 得 } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 1 & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} \lambda = 3, \\ a + 2 = \lambda, \\ 2 + b = \lambda, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } a = 1, b = 1, \lambda = 3.$$

$$\text{由 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0 \text{ 得 } \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3.$$

$$\text{将 } \lambda_1 = 0 \text{ 代入 } (\lambda E - A)X = 0 \text{ 得 } \lambda_1 = 0 \text{ 对应的线性无关特征向量为 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{将 } \lambda_2 = 2 \text{ 代入 } (\lambda E - A)X = 0 \text{ 得 } \lambda_2 = 2 \text{ 对应的线性无关特征向量为 } \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{将 } \lambda_3 = 3 \text{ 代入 } (\lambda E - A)X = 0 \text{ 得 } \lambda_3 = 3 \text{ 对应的线性无关特征向量为 } \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

(2) 因为 A 的特征值都是单值, 所以 A 可相似对角化.

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$18. \text{【解】} \text{ 由 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^3 = 0 \text{ 得 } \lambda = 2 \text{ (三重),}$$

因为 $r(2E - A) = 1$, 所以 $\lambda = 2$ 只有两个线性无关的特征向量, 故 A 不可以对角化.

$$19. \text{【解】} \text{ 由 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2 \text{ 及 } \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = \text{tr}(A) = 10 \text{ 得 } \lambda_3 = 6.$$

因为矩阵 A 有三个线性无关的特征向量, 所以 $r(2E - A) = 1$,

$$\text{由 } 2E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -a & -2 & -b \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & a-2 & -a-b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } a=2, b=-2.$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2 \text{ 代入 } (\lambda E - A)X = 0,$$

$$\text{由 } 2E - A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2 \text{ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\lambda_3 = 6 \text{ 代入 } (\lambda E - A)X = 0,$$

$$\text{由 } 6E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } \lambda_3 = 6 \text{ 对应的线性无关}$$

$$\text{的特征向量为 } \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P \text{ 可逆, 且 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

20. 【证明】设 $AX = \lambda X$, 则 $X^T A^T = \lambda X^T$, 从而有 $X^T A^T A X = \lambda X^T A X = \lambda^2 X^T X$, 因为 $A^T A = E$, 所以 $(\lambda^2 - 1)X^T X = 0$, 而 $X^T X = \|X\|^2 \neq 0$, 所以 $\lambda^2 = 1$, 于是 $|\lambda| = 1$.

21. (1) 【证明】因为 $|\lambda E - A^T| = |(\lambda E - A)^T| = |\lambda E - A|$, 所以 A^T 与 A 的特征值相等.

(2) 【解】因为 $A\alpha = \lambda_0 \alpha (\alpha \neq 0)$,

$$\text{所以 } A^2 \alpha = \lambda_0 A \alpha = \lambda_0^2 \alpha, \quad (A^2 + 2A + 3E)\alpha = (\lambda_0^2 + 2\lambda_0 + 3)\alpha,$$

于是 $A^2, A^2 + 2A + 3E$ 的特征值分别为 $\lambda_0^2, \lambda_0^2 + 2\lambda_0 + 3$.

(3) 【解】因为 $|A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n \neq 0$, 所以 $\lambda_0 \neq 0$, 由 $A\alpha = \lambda_0 \alpha$ 得 $A^{-1}\alpha = \frac{1}{\lambda_0}\alpha$,

$$\text{由 } A^* A \alpha = |A| \alpha \text{ 得 } A^* \alpha = \frac{|A|}{\lambda_0} \alpha, \text{ 又 } (E - A^{-1})\alpha = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda_0}\right) \alpha,$$

于是 $A^{-1}, A^*, E - A^{-1}$ 的特征值分别为 $\frac{1}{\lambda_0}, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_0}$ 及 $1 - \frac{1}{\lambda_0}$.

22. 【证明】反证法

不妨设 $\mathbf{X}_1 + \mathbf{X}_2$ 是 \mathbf{A} 的属于特征值 λ 的特征向量, 则有 $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X}_1 + \mathbf{X}_2) = \lambda(\mathbf{X}_1 + \mathbf{X}_2)$,
 因为 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1 = \lambda_1\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_2 = \lambda_2\mathbf{X}_2$, 所以 $(\lambda_1 - \lambda)\mathbf{X}_1 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda)\mathbf{X}_2 = \mathbf{0}$,
 而 $\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2$ 线性无关, 于是 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$, 与已知矛盾, 故 $\mathbf{X}_1 + \mathbf{X}_2$ 不是 \mathbf{A} 的特征向量.

23. 【解】令 $\alpha^T \beta = k$, 则 $\mathbf{A}^2 = k\mathbf{A}$,

设 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \lambda\mathbf{X}$, 则 $\mathbf{A}^2\mathbf{X} = \lambda^2\mathbf{X} = k\lambda\mathbf{X}$, 即 $\lambda(\lambda - k)\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$,

因为 $\mathbf{X} \neq \mathbf{0}$, 所以矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的特征值为 $\lambda = 0$ 或 $\lambda = k$.

由 $\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n = \text{tr}(\mathbf{A})$ 且 $\text{tr}(\mathbf{A}) = k$ 得 $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0, \lambda_n = k$.

因为 $r(\mathbf{A}) = 1$, 所以方程组 $(0\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$ 的基础解系含有 $n - 1$ 个线性无关的解向量, 即 $\lambda = 0$ 有 $n - 1$ 个线性无关的特征向量, 故 \mathbf{A} 可以对角化.

24. 【解】(1) 因为 $r(\mathbf{A}) = 1$, 所以 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$ 的基础解系含有 $n - 1$ 个线性无关的解向量, 其基础解系为

$$\alpha_1 = \left(-\frac{a_2}{a_1}, 1, 0, \dots, 0\right)^T, \alpha_2 = \left(-\frac{a_3}{a_1}, 0, 1, \dots, 0\right)^T, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} = \left(-\frac{a_n}{a_1}, 0, 0, \dots, 1\right)^T,$$

则方程组 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$ 的通解为 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_{n-1}\alpha_{n-1}$ (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{n-1} 为任意常数).

(2) 因为 $\mathbf{A}^2 = k\mathbf{A}$, 其中 $k = (\alpha, \alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 > 0$, 所以 \mathbf{A} 的非零特征值为 k ,

因为 $\mathbf{A}\alpha = \alpha\alpha^T\alpha = k\alpha$, 所以非零特征值 k 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 α .

$$25. 【解】方法一 \quad \text{由 } \mathbf{A}^n = (\alpha\alpha^T) \cdots (\alpha\alpha^T) = 2^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

得 $|6\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}^n| = 6^2(6 - 2^n)$.

方法二 $\mathbf{A} = \alpha\alpha^T$, 由 $|\lambda\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}| = \lambda^2(\lambda - 2) = 0$ 得 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 2$,

因为 $6\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}^n$ 的特征值为 $6, 6, 6 - 2^n$, 所以 $|6\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}^n| = 6^2(6 - 2^n)$.

方法三 因为 \mathbf{A} 是实对称矩阵且 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 2$, 所以存在可逆阵 \mathbf{P} , 使得

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } |6\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^n\mathbf{P}| = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & & \\ & 6 & \\ & & 6 - 2^n \end{vmatrix} = 6^2(6 - 2^n).$$

$\mathbf{A}^n \sim \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^n\mathbf{P}$, 则 $|6\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}^n| = |6\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^n\mathbf{P}| = 6^2(6 - 2^n)$.

26. 【解】方法一

$$\text{令 } \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^n = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2^n & \\ & & 3^n \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \text{ 于是 } \mathbf{A}^n\beta = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2^n & \\ & & 3^n \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1}\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 2^{n+1} + 3^n \\ 2 - 2^{n+2} + 3^{n+1} \\ 2 - 2^{n+3} + 3^{n+2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

方法二 令 $\beta = x_1\xi_1 + x_2\xi_2 + x_3\xi_3$, 解得 $x_1 = 2, x_2 = -2, x_3 = 1$, 则

$$\mathbf{A}^n\beta = 2\mathbf{A}^n\xi_1 - 2\mathbf{A}^n\xi_2 + \mathbf{A}^n\xi_3 = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2^{n+1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + 3^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 2^{n+1} + 3^n \\ 2 - 2^{n+2} + 3^{n+1} \\ 2 - 2^{n+3} + 3^{n+2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

27.【证明】由 $AX = \lambda X$ 得 $A^2X = A(AX) = A(\lambda X) = \lambda AX = \lambda^2 X$ 可知 λ^2 是 A^2 的特征值, X

为特征向量. 若 $A^2X = \lambda X$, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $A^2 = O$, A^2 的特征值为 $\lambda = 0$, 取 $X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

显然 $A^2X = 0X$, 但 $AX = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0X$, 即 X 不是 A 的特征向量, 因此结论未必成立.

28. (1)【解】一般情况下, AB 与 BA 不相似, 例如:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad AB = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad BA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

因为 $r(AB) \neq r(BA)$, 所以 AB 与 BA 不相似.

(2)【证明】因为 $|A| = n! \neq 0$, 所以 A 为可逆矩阵, 取 $P = A$, 则有 $P^{-1}ABP = BA$, 故 $AB \sim BA$.

29.【证明】(1) 因为 $A^2 = \left(E - \frac{2}{\alpha^T \alpha} \alpha \alpha^T\right) \left(E - \frac{2}{\alpha^T \alpha} \alpha \alpha^T\right) = E - \frac{4}{\alpha^T \alpha} \alpha \alpha^T + \frac{4}{\alpha^T \alpha} \alpha \alpha^T = E$,

所以 A 可逆且 $A^{-1} = A$.

(2) 因为 $A\alpha = \left(E - \frac{2}{\alpha^T \alpha} \alpha \alpha^T\right) \alpha = \alpha - 2\alpha = -\alpha$, 所以 α 是矩阵 A 的特征向量, 其对应的特征值为 -1 .

30.【解】(1) 因为 3 为 A 的特征值, 所以 $|3E - A| = 0$, 解得 $y = 2$.

(2) $(AP)^T(AP) = P^T A^T AP = P^T A^2 P$,

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{令 } A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |\lambda E - A_1| = 0 \text{ 得 } \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 9,$$

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 由 $(E - A_1)X = 0$ 得 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$; 当 $\lambda = 9$ 时, 由 $(9E - A_1)X = 0$ 得 $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\text{单位化得 } \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则}$$

$$(AP)^T(AP) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

31.【解】(1) $A^2 - 3A = O \Rightarrow |A| |3E - A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$ 或 3 ,

因为 $r(A) = 1$, 所以 $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$.

(2) 设特征值 0 对应的特征向量为 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 则 $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0$. 则 0 对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_2 = (-1, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_3 = (1, 0, 1)^T$, 令

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A = P \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

32. 【解】因为实对称矩阵不同的特征值对应的特征向量正交, 所以有

$$\xi_1^T \xi_2 = -1 + k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 8 \text{ 对应的特征向量为 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

令 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$ 对应的另一个特征向量为 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$, 由不同特征值对应的特征向量正交, 得

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

33. 【证明】由 $(aE - A)(bE - A) = O$, 得 $|aE - A| \cdot |bE - A| = 0$, 则 $|aE - A| = 0$ 或者 $|bE - A| = 0$. 又由 $(aE - A)(bE - A) = O$, 得 $r(aE - A) + r(bE - A) \leq n$.

同时 $r(aE - A) + r(bE - A) \geq r[(aE - A) - (bE - A)] = r[(a - b)E] = n$.

所以 $r(aE - A) + r(bE - A) = n$.

(1) 若 $|aE - A| \neq 0$, 则 $r(aE - A) = n$, 所以 $r(bE - A) = 0$, 故 $A = bE$.

(2) 若 $|bE - A| \neq 0$, 则 $r(bE - A) = n$, 所以 $r(aE - A) = 0$, 故 $A = aE$.

(3) 若 $|aE - A| = 0$ 且 $|bE - A| = 0$, 则 a, b 都是矩阵 A 的特征值.

方程组 $(aE - A)X = 0$ 的基础解系含有 $n - r(aE - A)$ 个线性无关的解向量, 即特征值 a 对应的线性无关的特征向量个数为 $n - r(aE - A)$ 个;

方程组 $(bE - A)X = 0$ 的基础解系含有 $n - r(bE - A)$ 个线性无关的解向量, 即特征值 b 对应的线性无关的特征向量个数为 $n - r(bE - A)$ 个.

因为 $n - r(aE - A) + n - r(bE - A) = n$, 所以矩阵 A 有 n 个线性无关的特征向量, 所以 A 一定可以对角化.

34. 【证明】令 λ 为矩阵 A 的特征值, X 为 λ 所对应的特征向量, 则 $AX = \lambda X$, 显然 $A^2 X = \lambda^2 X$, 因为 α, β 正交, 所以 $A^2 = \alpha\beta^T \cdot \alpha\beta^T = O$, 于是 $\lambda^2 X = 0$, 而 $X \neq 0$, 故矩阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$.

又由 α, β 都是非零向量得 $A \neq O$,

因为 $r(OE - A) = r(A) = 1$, 所以 $n - r(OE - A) = n - 1 < n$, 所以 A 不可相似对角化.

35. (1) 【证明】由 $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 2) = 0$ 得 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -2$.

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 由 $(E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\lambda = 1$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

当 $\lambda = -2$ 时, 由 $(-2E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\lambda = -2$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

因为 A 有三个线性无关的特征向量, 所以 A 可以对角化.

$$(2) \text{【解】} \text{ 令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 且 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } A^m &= P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & (-2)^m \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & (-2)^m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 - (-2)^m & 2 - 2(-2)^m & 0 \\ -1 + (-2)^m & -1 + 2(-2)^m & 0 \\ 1 - (-2)^m & 2 - 2(-2)^m & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$36. \text{【解】} \text{ 由 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ -x & \lambda - 1 & -y \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)^2 \text{ 得 } \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1,$$

因为 A 有三个线性无关的特征向量, 所以 A 可以对角化, 所以 $r(E - A) = 1$,

$$\text{由 } E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -x & 0 & -y \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -x - y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } x + y = 0.$$

37. 【证明】方法一 令 $AX = \lambda X (X \neq 0)$, 则有 $A^k X = \lambda^k X$, 因为 $A^k = O$, 所以 $\lambda^k X = 0$, 注意到 $X \neq 0$, 故 $\lambda^k = 0$, 从而 $\lambda = 0$, 即矩阵 A 只有特征值 $0 (n \text{ 重})$.

因为 $r(0E - A) = r(A) \geq 1$, 所以方程组 $(0E - A)X = 0$ 的基础解系至多含 $n - 1$ 个线性无关的解向量, 故矩阵 A 不可对角化.

方法二 设矩阵 A 可以对角化, 即存在可逆阵 P , 使得

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 两边 } k \text{ 次幂得 } P^{-1}A^k P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^k & & & \\ & \lambda_2^k & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n^k \end{pmatrix} = O,$$

从而有 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$,

于是 $P^{-1}AP = O$, 进一步得 $A = O$, 与已知矛盾, 所以矩阵 A 不可以对角化.

$$38. \text{【解】} \text{ 令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, P^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$39. \text{【解】} \text{ 令 } A\alpha = \mu_0 \alpha, \text{ 即 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 6 & x & -6 \\ y & -9 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \mu_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 解得 } \mu_0 = 4, x = 10, y = -9, \text{ 根据一对}$$

逆矩阵的特征值互为倒数的性质知 $\mu = \frac{1}{4}$.

40.【解】因为 A' 的特征向量也是 A 的特征向量, 由 $\begin{pmatrix} a & -1 & c \\ 5 & b & 3 \\ 1-c & 0 & -a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mu \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 得

$$\begin{cases} -a+1+c=-\mu \\ -5-b+3=-\mu \\ c-1-a=\mu \end{cases}, \text{解得} \begin{cases} \mu=-1 \\ b=-3 \\ a=c \end{cases}$$

因为 $|A|=-1$, 所以 $a=2$, 于是 $a=2, b=-3, c=2, \lambda = \frac{|A|}{\mu} = 1$.

41.【解】(1) 方法一 因为 $A \sim B$, 所以 A, B 有相同的特征值, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$, 因为 A 相似于对

角阵, 所以 $r(2E-A)=1$, 而 $2E-A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 2-a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5-a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 于是 $a=5$,

再由 $\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B)$ 得 $b=6$.

方法二 $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 2)[\lambda^2 - (a+3)\lambda + 3(a-1)] = f(\lambda)$,

因为 $\lambda=2$ 为 A 的二重特征值, 所以 $a=5$,

于是 $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda - 6)$, 故 $b=6$.

(2) 由 $(2E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\lambda=2$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

由 $(6E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\lambda=6$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $P^{-1}AP = B$.

42.【解】(1) 因为 $A \sim B$, 所以 $\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B)$, 即 $2+a+0=1+(-1)+2$, 于是 $a=0$.

(2) 由 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) = 0$ 得 A, B 的特征值为

$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 2$.

当 $\lambda = -1$ 时, 由 $(-E - A)X = 0$ 即 $(E + A)X = 0$ 得 $\xi_1 = (0, -1, 1)^T$;

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 由 $(E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\xi_2 = (0, 1, 1)^T$;

当 $\lambda = 2$ 时, 由 $(2E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\xi_3 = (1, 0, 0)^T$, 取 $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$P_1^{-1}AP_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

当 $\lambda = -1$ 时, 由 $(-E - B)X = 0$ 即 $(E + B)X = 0$ 得 $\eta_1 = (0, 1, 2)^T$;

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 由 $(E - B)X = 0$ 得 $\eta_2 = (1, 0, 0)^T$;

当 $\lambda = 2$ 时, 由 $(2E - B)X = 0$ 得 $\eta_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T$, 取 $P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$P_2^{-1}BP_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由 $P_1^{-1}AP_1 = P_2^{-1}BP_2$ 得 $(P_1P_2^{-1})^{-1}A(P_1P_2^{-1}) = B$,

$$\text{取 } P = P_1P_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1}AP = B.$$

43. 【解】因为 $A\alpha = 2\alpha$, 所以 $\lambda = 2$ 为矩阵 A 的特征值, 从而有 $|2E - A| = 0$.

$$\text{由 } |2E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -a \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 2-a \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a - 2 = 0, \text{ 得 } a = 2.$$

44. 【解】令 $AX = \lambda X (X \neq 0)$, 则 $(A^2 - A - 2E)X = (\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2)X = 0$,

因为 $X \neq 0$, 所以 $\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0$, 于是 $\lambda = -1$ 或 $\lambda = 2$,

又因为 $|A| = 2$, 所以 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 2$,

$$A^* \text{ 的特征值为 } \frac{|A|}{-1} = -2, \frac{|A|}{-1} = -2, \frac{|A|}{2} = 1,$$

于是 $A^* + 3E$ 的特征值为 $1, 1, 4$, 故 $|A^* + 3E| = 4$.

45. 【解】 $|A| = 2, A^*$ 的特征值为 $\frac{|A|}{1} = 2, \frac{|A|}{1} = 2, \frac{|A|}{2} = 1$, 对应的线性无关的特征向量为

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \text{ 令 } P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), \text{ 则 } P^{-1}A^*P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{由 } P_1 = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_1^{-1}A^*P_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} P^{-1}A^*P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

六、二次型

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】因为 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2x_3$, 所以 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

2. 【解】令 $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)}\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_3 = \alpha_3$,

正交规范化的向量组为 $\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

3. 【解】该二次型的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{a}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 因为该二次型的秩为 2, 所以 $|A| = 0$, 解

得 $a = \pm\sqrt{2}$.

4. 【解】二次型的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & t \end{pmatrix}$, 因为二次型为正定二次型, 所以有

$5 > 0$, $\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0$, $|A| > 0$, 解得 $t > 2$.

◇ 选择题

5. 【解】因为 A, B 都是可逆矩阵, 所以 A, B 等价, 即存在可逆矩阵 P, Q , 使得 $PAQ = B$, 选(D).

6. 【解】 A 正定的充分必要条件是 A 的特征值都是正数, (A) 不对;

若 A 为正定矩阵, 则 A 一定是满秩矩阵, 但 A 是满秩矩阵只能保证 A 的特征值都是非零常数, 不能保证都是正数, (B) 不对;

(C) 既不是充分条件又不是必要条件;

显然(D) 既是充分条件又是必要条件, 选(D).

7. 【解】(A) 不对, 例如: $f = x_1x_2$, 令 $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 + y_2 \end{cases}$, 则 $f = y_1^2 - y_2^2$; 若令 $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - 3y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 + 3y_2 \end{cases}$,

则 $f = y_1^2 - 9y_2^2$;

(B) 不对, 两个二次型标准形相同只能说明两个二次型正、负惯性指数相同, 不能得到其对应的矩阵的特征值相同;

(C) 不对,若一个二次型标准形系数没有负数,只能说明其负惯性指数为 0,不能保证其正惯性指数为 n ;

选(D),因为二次型的规范形由其正、负惯性指数决定,故其规范形唯一.

8.【解】因为 A 与 A^{-1} 合同,所以 $X^T A X$ 与 $X^T A^{-1} X$ 规范形相同,但标准形不一定相同,即使是同一个二次型也有多种标准形,选(B).

9.【解】因为 A 与对角阵 Λ 合同,所以存在可逆矩阵 P ,使得 $P^T A P = \Lambda$,

从而 $A = (P^T)^{-1} \Lambda P^{-1} = (P^{-1})^T \Lambda P^{-1}$, $A^T = [(P^{-1})^T \Lambda P^{-1}]^T = (P^{-1})^T \Lambda P^{-1} = A$,选(B).

10.【解】因为 P 可逆,所以 $r(A) = r(B)$,选(D).

11.【解】因为 A, B 与同一个实对称矩阵合同,则 A, B 合同.反之,若 A, B 合同,则 A, B 的正、

负惯性指数相同,从而 A, B 与 $\begin{pmatrix} E_r & & \\ & -E_s & \\ & & O \end{pmatrix}$ 合同,选(D).

12.【解】由 $|\lambda E - A| = 0$ 得 A 的特征值为 $1, 3, -5$,由 $|\lambda E - B| = 0$ 得 B 的特征值为 $1, 1, -1$,所以 A 与 B 合同但不相似,选(C).

13.【解】因为 A, B 的特征值为 $-2, 1, 1$,所以 $|A| = |B| = -2$,又因为 $r(A) = r(B) = 3$,所以 A, B 等价,但 A, B 不一定相似或合同,选(B).

◇ 解答题

14.【解】令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$, $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$,则 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = X^T A X$,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - 5x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3 \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + (x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - 10x_3^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = y_1, \\ x_2 + 2x_3 = y_2, \\ x_3 = y_3, \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 + 3y_3, \\ x_2 = y_2 - 2y_3, \\ x_3 = y_3, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{设 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{显然 } P \text{ 可逆,}$$

$$\text{且 } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) \stackrel{X=PY}{=} Y^T (P^T A P) Y = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 10y_3^2.$$

15.【解】(1) 由 $AB = O$ 得 $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = O, A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = O$,即 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 $\lambda = 0$ 的两个线

性无关的特征向量,从而 $\lambda = 0$ 为至少二重特征值,又由 $\text{tr}(A) = 1$ 得 $\lambda_3 = 1$,即 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 1$.

令 $\lambda_3 = 1$ 对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$,

因为 $A^T = A$, 所以 $\begin{cases} \alpha_1^T \alpha_3 = 0, \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_3 = 0, \end{cases}$ 即 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0, \\ x_1 - x_2 = 0, \end{cases}$

解得 $\lambda_3 = 1$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

令 $\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则所求的正交矩阵为 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

且 $X^T A X \stackrel{x=Qy}{=} y^2$.

(2) 由 $Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 $A = Q \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} Q^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

16. 【解】(1) 由 $AB + B = O$ 得 $(E + A)B = O$, 从而 $r(E + A) + r(B) \leq 3$,

因为 $r(B) = 2$, 所以 $r(E + A) \leq 1$, 从而 $\lambda = -1$ 为 A 的特征值且不低于 2 重,

显然 $\lambda = -1$ 不可能为三重特征值, 则 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 5$.

由 $(E + A)B = O$ 得 B 的列组为 $(E + A)X = O$ 的解,

故 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$ 对应的线性无关解.

令 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 $\lambda_3 = 5$ 对应的特征向量,

因为 $A^T = A$, 所以 $\begin{cases} \alpha_1^T \alpha_3 = 0, \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_3 = 0, \end{cases}$ 即 $\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0, \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

令 $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \alpha_1)}{(\alpha_1, \alpha_1)} \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 单位化得

$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

令 $Q = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)$, 则 $f = X^T A X \stackrel{x=Qy}{=} -y_1^2 - y_2^2 + 5y_3^2$.

(2) 由 $Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 $A = Q \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} Q^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

17.【解】(1) 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & a & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = X^T A X$,

矩阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 5, \lambda_2 = b, \lambda_3 = -4$,

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \text{tr}(A) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3, \\ |A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3, \end{cases} \text{得} \begin{cases} a + 2 = b + 1, \\ -15a - 40 = -20b, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} a = 4, \\ b = 5, \end{cases}$$

从而 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 5, \lambda_3 = -4$.

(2) 将 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 5$ 代入 $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$, 即 $(5E - A)X = 0$,

$$\text{由 } 5E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{得 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 5 \text{ 对应的线性无关的特征向量}$$

$$\text{为 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

将 $\lambda_3 = -4$ 代入 $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$, 即 $(4E + A)X = 0$,

$$\text{由 } 4E + A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 8 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{得 } \lambda_3 = -4 \text{ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{令 } \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{单位化得 } \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{所求的正交变换矩阵为 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

18.【解】(1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} a-1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 因为二次型的秩为 2, 所以 $r(A) = 2$, 从而 $a = 2$.

$$(2) \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{由 } |\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}| = 0 \text{ 得 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 0.$$

当 $\lambda = 2$ 时, 由 $(2\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$ 得 $\lambda = 2$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, 由 $(0\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$ 得 $\lambda = 0$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

因为 α_1, α_2 两两正交, 单位化得 $\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\text{令 } \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{则 } f = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \stackrel{x=QY}{=} \mathbf{Y}^T (\mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q}) \mathbf{Y} = 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2.$$

19. 【解】(1) 因为 $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{A}$, 所以 $|\mathbf{A}| |\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}| = 0$, 即 \mathbf{A} 的特征值为 0 或者 1,

因为 \mathbf{A} 为实对称矩阵, 所以 \mathbf{A} 可对角化, 由 $r(\mathbf{A}) = r$ 得 \mathbf{A} 的特征值为 $\lambda = 1$ (r 重), $\lambda = 0$ ($n - r$ 重), 则二次型 $\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}$ 的标准形为 $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \cdots + y_r^2$.

(2) 令 $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^2 + \cdots + \mathbf{A}^n$, 则 \mathbf{B} 的特征值为 $\lambda = n + 1$ (r 重), $\lambda = 1$ ($n - r$ 重), 故 $|\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^2 + \cdots + \mathbf{A}^n| = |\mathbf{B}| = (n + 1)^r$.

$$20. \text{【解】}(1) f(\mathbf{X}) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{X}^T \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} (\mathbf{A}^*)^T \mathbf{X},$$

因为 $r(\mathbf{A}) = n$, 所以 $|\mathbf{A}| \neq 0$, 于是 $\frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} (\mathbf{A}^*)^T = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \mathbf{A}^* = \mathbf{A}^{-1}$, 显然 $\mathbf{A}^*, \mathbf{A}^{-1}$ 都是实对称矩阵.

(2) 因为 \mathbf{A} 可逆, 所以 \mathbf{A} 的 n 个特征值都不是零, 而 \mathbf{A} 与 \mathbf{A}^{-1} 合同, 故二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 与 $g(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}$ 规范合同.

21. (1) 【解】因为 $\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B}^T \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{D} \end{pmatrix}$ 为正定矩阵, 所以 $\mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{D}^T = \mathbf{D}$,

$$\mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{C} \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{O} \\ -\mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} & \mathbf{E} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B}^T \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{D} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E} & -\mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B}^T \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{E} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B}^T \end{pmatrix},$$

(2) 【证明】因为 \mathbf{C} 与 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B}^T \end{pmatrix}$ 合同, 且 \mathbf{C} 为正定矩阵, 所以 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B}^T \end{pmatrix}$ 为正定矩阵, 故 \mathbf{A} 与 $\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B}^T$ 都是正定矩阵.

22. 【解】二次型的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & 1 \\ t & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 因为该二次型为正定二次型, 所以有 $\begin{cases} 1 > 0, \\ 4 - t^2 > 0, \\ 4 - 2t^2 > 0, \end{cases}$ 解

得 $-\sqrt{2} < t < \sqrt{2}$.

23. 【证明】方法一

因为 A 是正定矩阵, 所以存在正交阵 Q , 使得 $Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$,

其中 $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0, \dots, \lambda_n > 0$, 因此 $Q^T(A + E)Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 + 1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 + 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n + 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

于是 $|Q^T(A + E)Q| = |A + E| = (\lambda_1 + 1)(\lambda_2 + 1)\cdots(\lambda_n + 1) > 1$.

方法二 因为 A 是正定矩阵, 所以 A 的特征值 $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0, \dots, \lambda_n > 0$, 因此 $A + E$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 + 1 > 1, \lambda_2 + 1 > 1, \dots, \lambda_n + 1 > 1$, 故 $|A + E| = (\lambda_1 + 1)(\lambda_2 + 1)\cdots(\lambda_n + 1) > 1$.

24. 【解】(1) $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2 - 2x_2x_3 + x_3^2$
 $= (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_2 - x_3)^2$,

由 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$ 得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0, \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0, \end{cases} \text{解得 } X = k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (} k \text{ 为任意常数).}$$

(2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 由 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3) = 0$ 得

矩阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = 0$, 故规范形为 $y_1^2 + y_2^2$.

25. 【解】(1) 显然 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$,

$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 为矩阵 A 的属于特征值 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 的线性无关的特征向量.

令 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 为矩阵 A 的特征值 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 的特征向量,

因为 $A^T = A$, 所以 $\alpha_1^T \alpha = 0$, 即 $-x_1 + x_2 = 0$,

A 的属于 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

显然 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 两两正交, 规范化得 $\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$

$$\text{故 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得 } A = Q \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} Q^T = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

概率统计部分

一、随机事件与概率

◇ 填空题

1.【解】因为 $P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB)$, 所以 $P(A + B) = P(A - B) + P(B) = 0.8$.

2.【解】因为 $P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB)$, 所以 $P(AB) = 0.2$,

于是 $P(B - A) = P(B) - P(AB) = 0.5 - 0.2 = 0.3$,

$P(A + B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = 0.6 + 0.5 - 0.2 = 0.9$.

3.【解】 $P(A + \bar{B}) = P(A) + P(\bar{B}) - P(A\bar{B})$, 因为 A, B 相互独立, 所以 A, \bar{B} 相互独立, 故 $P(A + \bar{B}) = P(A) + P(\bar{B}) - P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) + P(\bar{B}) - P(A)P(\bar{B})$, 即

$$0.7 = 0.3 + P(\bar{B}) - 0.3P(\bar{B}), \text{解得 } P(\bar{B}) = \frac{4}{7}, \text{从而 } P(B) = \frac{3}{7}.$$

4.【解】由 $P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB) = 0.3$ 及 $P(A) = 0.7$, 得 $P(AB) = 0.4$,

则 $P(\overline{AB}) = 1 - P(AB) = 0.6$.

5.【解】因为 $P(\overline{A\bar{B}}) = P(\overline{A + B}) = 1 - P(A + B)$,

所以 $P(AB) = 1 - P(A + B) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB)$,

从而 $P(B) = 1 - P(A) = 0.6$.

6.【解】由 $AA = A, A\bar{A} = \emptyset$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{A} + B)(A + B)(\bar{A} + \bar{B})(A + \bar{B}) &= (\bar{A}B + AB + B)(\bar{A} + \bar{B})(A + \bar{B}) \\ &= B(\bar{A} + \bar{B})(A + \bar{B}) = \bar{A}B(A + \bar{B}) = \emptyset, \end{aligned}$$

则 $P\{(\bar{A} + B)(A + B)(\bar{A} + \bar{B})(A + \bar{B})\} = 0$.

7.【解】 A, B, C 都不发生的概率为 $P(\overline{A\bar{B}\bar{C}}) = P(\overline{A + B + C}) = 1 - P(A + B + C)$,

而 $ABC \subset AB$ 且 $P(AB) = 0$, 所以 $P(ABC) = 0$, 于是

$$P(A + B + C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC) = \frac{1}{2},$$

故 A, B, C 都不发生的概率为 $\frac{1}{2}$.

8.【解】由 $P(A + B + C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)$

且 $ABC = \emptyset, P(A) = P(B) = P(C)$, 得

$$3P(A) - 3P^2(A) = \frac{9}{16}, \text{解得 } P(A) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 或者 } P(A) = \frac{3}{4},$$

因为 $A \subset A + B + C$, 所以 $P(A) \leq P(A + B + C) = \frac{9}{16}$, 故 $P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$.

9. 【解】设 $A = \{\text{抽取 3 个产品, 其中至少有一个是一等品}\}$,

$$\text{则 } P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 1 - \frac{C_4^3}{C_{16}^3} = \frac{139}{140}.$$

10. 【解】设 $A_1 = \{\text{第一次取红球}\}$, $A_2 = \{\text{第一次取白球}\}$, $B = \{\text{第二次取红球}\}$,

$$P(A_1) = \frac{10}{25} = \frac{2}{5}, P(A_2) = \frac{15}{25} = \frac{3}{5}, P(B | A_1) = \frac{9}{24} = \frac{3}{8}, P(B | A_2) = \frac{10}{24} = \frac{5}{12},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } P(B) &= P(A_1 B) + P(A_2 B) = P(A_1)P(B | A_1) + P(A_2)P(B | A_2) \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{12} = \frac{2}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

11. 【解】 n 阶行列式有 $n!$ 项, 不含 a_{11} 的项有 $(n-1)(n-1)!$ 个,

$$\text{则 } \frac{(n-1)(n-1)!}{n!} = \frac{n-1}{n} = \frac{8}{9}, \text{ 则 } n = 9.$$

12. 【解】令 $B = \{A \text{ 至少发生一次}\}$, 则 $P(B) = 1 - C_n^0 p^0 (1-p)^n = 1 - (1-p)^n$,

令 $C = \{A \text{ 至多发生一次}\}$,

$$\text{则 } P(C) = C_n^0 p^0 (1-p)^n + C_n^1 p (1-p)^{n-1} = (1-p)^{n-1} [1 + (n-1)p].$$

◇ 选择题

13. 【解】选(D), 因为 $P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB)$.

14. 【解】 $\{T_{(1)} \geq t_0\}$ 表示四个温控器温度都不低于临界温度 t_0 , 而 E 发生只要两个温控器温度不低于临界温度 t_0 , 所以 $E = \{T_{(3)} \geq t_0\}$, 选(C).

15. 【解】因为 A, B 不相容, 所以 $P(AB) = 0$, 又 $P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB)$, 所以 $P(A - B) = P(A)$, 选(D).

16. 【解】由 $P(B | A) = P(B | \bar{A})$, 得 $\frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(\bar{A})}$,

$$\text{再由 } P(\bar{A}B) = P(B) - P(AB) \text{ 得 } \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B) - P(AB)}{1 - P(A)},$$

整理得 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$, 正确答案为(C).

17. 【解】由 $P(A | B) + P(\bar{A} | \bar{B}) = 1$, 得 $P(\bar{A} | \bar{B}) = 1 - P(A | B) = P(\bar{A} | B)$, 则事件 A, B 是独立的, 正确答案为(B).

18. 【解】因为 A, B, C 相互独立, 所以它们的对立事件也相互独立, 故 $\overline{A+B}$ 与 C 相互独立, $\overline{A-B}$ 与 \bar{C} 也相互独立, 由

$$P(\overline{ABC}) = P(\overline{AB+C}) = 1 - P(AB+C) = 1 - P(AB) - P(C) + P(ABC) = 1 - P(A)P(B) - P(C) + P(A)P(B)P(C),$$

$$P(\overline{AB})P(\bar{C}) = [1 - P(AB)][1 - P(C)] = 1 - P(AB) - P(C) + P(ABC), \text{ 得}$$

$$P(\overline{ABC}) = P(\overline{AB})P(\bar{C}), \text{ 即 } \overline{ABC} \text{ 与 } \bar{C} \text{ 相互独立, 选(B).}$$

◇ 解答题

19. 【解】(1) 令 $A = \{\text{抽取的两个球中一个是红球一个是白球}\}$, 则 $P(A) = \frac{C_4^1 C_8^1}{C_{12}^2} = \frac{16}{33}$.

$$(2) \text{ 令 } B = \{\text{抽取的两个球颜色相同}\}, \text{ 则 } P(B) = \frac{C_4^2}{C_{12}^2} + \frac{C_8^2}{C_{12}^2} = \frac{17}{33}.$$

$$20. \text{【解】}(1) \text{ 设 } A_1 = \{\text{一次性抽取 4 个球, 其中 2 个红球 2 个白球}\}, \text{ 则 } P(A_1) = \frac{C_5^2 C_5^2}{C_{10}^4} = \frac{10}{21}.$$

(2) 设 $A_2 = \{\text{逐个抽取 4 个球, 取后不放入, 其中 2 个红球 2 个白球}\}$, 则

$$P(A_2) = \frac{C_4^2 A_5^2 A_5^2}{A_{10}^4} = \frac{10}{21}.$$

(3) 设 $A_3 = \{\text{逐个抽取 4 个球, 取后放回, 其中 2 个红球 2 个白球}\}$, 则

$$P(A_3) = \frac{C_4^2 \times 5^2 \times 5^2}{10^4} = C_4^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{4-2} = \frac{3}{8}.$$

21. 【解】(1) 令 $A_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 次取到正品}\} (i=1, 2)$, 则

$$P(A_1 \bar{A}_2) = P(A_1)P(\bar{A}_2 | A_1) = \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{4}{15}.$$

$$(2) P(\bar{A}_2 | A_1) = \frac{4}{9}.$$

$$(3) P(A_2) = P(A_1 A_2 + \bar{A}_1 A_2) = P(A_1)P(A_2 | A_1) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(A_2 | \bar{A}_1) \\ = \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{5}{9} + \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{6}{9} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

22. 【解】设 $A_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 次取到次品}\} (i=1, 2, 3)$.

$$(1) P(A_3) = \frac{C_3^1 \times 9!}{10!} = \frac{3}{10};$$

$$(2) P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3) = P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2 | \bar{A}_1)P(A_3 | \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2) = \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{6}{9} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{7}{40} \text{ (试验还没有开始, 计算前两次都取不到次品, 且第三次取到次品的概率)}.$$

$$(3) P(A_3 | \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2) = \frac{3}{8} \text{ (已知前两次已发生的结果, 唯一不确定的就是第三次)}.$$

$$(4) P(A_1 + A_2 + A_3) = 1 - P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3),$$

$$P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3) = P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2 | \bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_3 | \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2) = \frac{7}{24},$$

$$P(A_1 + A_2 + A_3) = 1 - P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3) = \frac{17}{24}.$$

23. 【解】令 $A_1 = \{\text{第一次抽取正品}\}$, $A_2 = \{\text{第一次抽取次品}\}$, $B = \{\text{第二次抽取次品}\}$,

$$P(A_1) = \frac{10}{12}, \quad P(A_2) = \frac{2}{12}, \quad P(B | A_1) = \frac{2}{11}, \quad P(B | A_2) = \frac{1}{11},$$

$$\text{由全概率公式得 } P(B) = P(A_1)P(B | A_1) + P(A_2)P(B | A_2) = \frac{10}{12} \times \frac{2}{11} + \frac{2}{12} \times \frac{1}{11} = \frac{1}{6}$$

注解 不放入抽取的情况下, 第一次抽取的结果未知时, 第二次抽取某种产品的概率与第一次抽取的概率相同.

24. 【解】令 $A_1 = \{\text{抽取到甲厂产品}\}$, $A_2 = \{\text{抽取到乙厂产品}\}$, $A_3 = \{\text{抽取到丙厂产品}\}$, $B = \{\text{抽取到次品}\}$, $P(A_1) = 0.6$, $P(A_2) = 0.25$, $P(A_3) = 0.15$,

$$P(B | A_1) = 0.03, \quad P(B | A_2) = 0.05, \quad P(B | A_3) = 0.08,$$

由全概率公式得

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A_i)P(B | A_i) = 0.6 \times 0.03 + 0.25 \times 0.05 + 0.15 \times 0.08 = 4.25\%.$$

25.【解】设 $A_i = \{\text{取到的是第 } i \text{ 只箱子}\} (i=1,2,3)$, $B = \{\text{取到白球}\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) P(B) &= P(A_1)P(B | A_1) + P(A_2)P(B | A_2) + P(A_3)P(B | A_3) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{8} \right) = \frac{29}{56}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) P(A_2 | \bar{B}) = \frac{P(A_2)P(\bar{B} | A_2)}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{28}{81}.$$

二、随机变量及其分布

◆ 填空题

1.【解】由 $c - c^2 + c + \frac{1}{4} = 1$ 得 $c = \frac{1}{2}$.

2.【解】因为方程 $x^2 + 4x + X = 0$ 无实根, 所以 $16 - 4X < 0$, 即 $X > 4$.

由 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 且 $P(X > 4) = \frac{1}{2}$, 得 $\mu = 4$.

3.【解】由 $P(X \geq 1) = \frac{5}{9} = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - (1 - p)^2$, 得 $p = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$P(Y \geq 1) = 1 - (1 - p)^3 = 1 - \frac{8}{27} = \frac{19}{27}.$$

4.【解】由 $P(2 \leq X \leq 4) = P\left(\frac{2-2}{\sigma} \leq \frac{X-2}{\sigma} \leq \frac{4-2}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) - \frac{1}{2} = 0.4$, 得

$$\Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) = 0.9, \text{ 则 } P(X < 0) = P\left(\frac{X-2}{\sigma} < -\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(-\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) = 0.1.$$

5.【解】 X 的分布律为 $P(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} (k=0,1,2,\dots)$,

由 $P(X = 0) = \frac{1}{2} P(X = 1)$ 得 $\lambda = 2$,

则 $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - e^{-2}$.

6.【解】由随机变量 X 服从参数为 λ 的指数分布, 得 $E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$, $D(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$,

于是 $E(X^2) = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$,

而 $E[(X-1)(X+2)] = E(X^2) + E(X) - 2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda} - 2 = 8$, 解得 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$.

7.【解】 $P\{X > 1\} = \int_1^a f(x) dx = \int_1^a \frac{3x^2}{a^3} dx = \frac{1}{a^3} (a^3 - 1) = \frac{7}{8}$, 则 $a = 2$.

8.【解】令 $A_k = \{\text{第 } k \text{ 个零件不合格}\} (k=1, 2, 3)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } P(X=2) &= P(\overline{A_1}A_2A_3) + P(A_1\overline{A_2}A_3) + P(A_1A_2\overline{A_3}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

9.【解】 Y 的可能取值为 2, 3, 6,

$$P(Y=2) = P(X=0) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(Y=3) = P(X=-1) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P(Y=6) = P(X=-2) + P(X=2) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\text{则 } Y \text{ 的分布律为 } Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}.$$

10.【解】 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(9X^2 \leq y)$.

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$;

当 $y > 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(9X^2 \leq y) = P\left(-\frac{\sqrt{y}}{3} \leq X \leq \frac{\sqrt{y}}{3}\right)$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{y}}{3}}^{\frac{\sqrt{y}}{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{y}}{3}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt,$$

$$F'_Y(y) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2\pi}} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{y}{18}}.$$

所以随机变量 Y 的密度函数为 $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0, \\ \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2\pi}} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{y}{18}}, & y > 0. \end{cases}$

11.【解】因为 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P\left(X \leq \frac{y}{2}\right) = F_X\left(\frac{y}{2}\right)$,

$$\text{所以 } f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = f_X\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi(4+y^2)}.$$

12.【解】 X 的分布律为 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$, Y 的可能取值为 1, 2, 10,

$$P(Y=1) = P(X=0) = \frac{1}{4}, P(Y=2) = P(X=1) = \frac{1}{4}, P(Y=10) = P(X=3) = \frac{1}{2},$$

于是 Y 的分布函数为

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1, \\ 0.25, & 1 \leq y < 2, \\ 0.5, & 2 \leq y < 10, \\ 1, & y \geq 10. \end{cases}$$

◆ 选择题

13.【解】可积函数 $f(x)$ 为随机变量的密度函数, 则 $f(x) \geq 0$ 且 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$, 显然(A)不

对,取两个服从均匀分布的连续型随机变量的密度函数验证,(B)显然不对,又函数 $F(x)$ 为分布函数必须满足:(1) $0 \leq F(x) \leq 1$; (2) $F(x)$ 单调不减;(3) $F(x)$ 右连续;(4) $F(-\infty) = 0$, $F(+\infty) = 1$,显然选择(D).

$$14. \text{【解】} F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt,$$

$$F_{-X}(x) = P(-X \leq x) = P(X \geq -x) = 1 - P(X \leq -x) = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{-x} f(t) dt,$$

$$\text{因为 } X \text{ 与 } -X \text{ 有相同的分布函数,所以 } \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{-x} f(t) dt,$$

两边求导数,得 $f(x) = f(-x)$, 正确答案为(C).

$$15. \text{【解】} \text{因为 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1, \text{所以 } \int_a^{+\infty} A e^{-x} dx = 1, \text{解得 } A = e^a.$$

$$\text{由 } P(a < X < a+b) = \int_a^{a+b} f(x) dx = \int_a^{a+b} e^a e^{-x} dx = -e^a e^{-x} \Big|_a^{a+b} = 1 - e^{-b},$$

得 $P(a < X < a+b)$ 与 a 无关,且随 b 的增加而增加,正确答案为(C).

$$16. \text{【解】} \text{因为 } P(|X - \mu| < 2\sigma) = P(-2\sigma < X - \mu < 2\sigma) = P\left(-2 < \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} < 2\right) \\ = \Phi(2) - \Phi(-2) \text{ 为常数,所以应选(A).}$$

$$17. \text{【解】} \text{由 } p = P(X \leq \mu - 4) = P(X - \mu \leq -4) = P\left(\frac{X - \mu}{4} \leq -1\right) = \Phi(-1) = 1 - \Phi(1),$$

$$q = P(Y \geq \mu + 5) = P(Y - \mu \geq 5) = P\left(\frac{Y - \mu}{5} \geq 1\right) = 1 - P\left(\frac{Y - \mu}{5} < 1\right) = 1 - \Phi(1),$$

得 $p = q$, 选(C).

$$18. \text{【解】} \text{因为 } X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \text{所以 } F(a + \mu) + F(\mu - a) = \Phi\left(\frac{\mu + a - \mu}{\sigma}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{\mu - a - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sigma}\right) + \Phi\left(-\frac{a}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sigma}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sigma}\right) = 1, \text{选(B).}$$

$$19. \text{【解】} X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, & 1 < x < 7, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} \text{方程 } x^2 + 2Xx + 9 = 0 \text{ 有实根的充要条件为}$$

$$\Delta = 4X^2 - 36 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow X^2 \geq 9. P(X^2 \geq 9) = 1 - P(X^2 < 9) = 1 - P(1 < X < 3) = \frac{2}{3}.$$

◆ 解答题

$$20. \text{【解】} X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个路口是红灯,} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个路口是绿灯} \end{cases} (i = 1, 2, 3), \text{则 } X \text{ 的可能取值为 } 0, 1, 2, 3.$$

$$P(X = 0) = P(X_1 = 1) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$P(X = 1) = P(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P(X = 2) = P(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0, X_3 = 1) = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$P(X=3) = P(X_1=0, X_2=0, X_3=0) = \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$\text{所以 } X \text{ 的分布律为 } X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}.$$

21. 【解】 X 的可能取值为 1, 2, 3,

$$P(X=1) = \frac{C_2^2 C_3^1}{C_5^3} = \frac{3}{10}, \quad P(X=2) = \frac{C_2^1 C_3^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{6}{10}, \quad P(X=3) = \frac{C_2^0 C_3^3}{C_5^3} = \frac{1}{10},$$

$$\text{所以 } X \text{ 的分布律为 } X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{3}{10} & \frac{6}{10} & \frac{1}{10} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 分布函数为 } F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ \frac{3}{10}, & 1 \leq x < 2, \\ \frac{9}{10}, & 2 \leq x < 3, \\ 1, & x \geq 3. \end{cases}$$

22. 【解】(1) $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt.$

当 $x < -1$ 时, $F(x) = 0$;

$$\text{当 } -1 \leq x < 0 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_{-1}^x (1+t) dt = \frac{(x+1)^2}{2};$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq x < 1 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_{-1}^0 (1+t) dt + \int_0^x (1-t) dt = \frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{x^2}{2};$$

当 $x \geq 1$ 时, $F(x) = 1.$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1. \\ \frac{(x+1)^2}{2}, & -1 \leq x < 0. \\ \frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{x^2}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 1. \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P\left(-2 < X < \frac{1}{4}\right) = F\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - F(-2) = \frac{23}{32}.$$

23. 【解】显然 $k < 6$, 当 $3 < k < 6$ 时, $P(X \geq k) = \int_k^6 \frac{2}{9} dx = \frac{2(6-k)}{9} < \frac{2}{3};$

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq k \leq 3 \text{ 时, } P(X \geq k) = \int_k^6 \frac{2}{9} dx = \frac{2}{3};$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq k < 1 \text{ 时, } P(X \geq k) = \int_k^1 \frac{1}{3} dx + \int_1^6 \frac{2}{9} dx = \frac{1-k}{3} + \frac{2}{3} > \frac{2}{3};$$

当 $k < 0$ 时, $P(X \geq k) = 1$, 所以 $1 \leq k \leq 3.$

24. 【解】(1) 令 $A_k = \{\text{所取的为第 } k \text{ 个盒子}\} (k=1, 2, 3), P(A_k) = \frac{1}{3} (k=1, 2, 3),$

$$X \text{ 的可能取值为 } 0, 1, 2, 3, P(X=0) = P(X=0 | A_3)P(A_3) = \frac{C_3^3}{C_5^3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{30},$$

$$P(X=1) = P(X=1 | A_2)P(A_2) + P(X=1 | A_3)P(A_3)$$

$$= \frac{C_3^1 C_2^2}{C_5^3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{C_2^1 C_3^2}{C_5^3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{9}{30},$$

$$P(X=2) = P(X=2 | A_1)P(A_1) + P(X=2 | A_2)P(A_2) + P(X=2 | A_3)P(A_3)$$

$$= \frac{C_4^2 C_1^1}{C_5^3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{C_3^2 C_2^1}{C_5^3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{C_2^2 C_3^1}{C_5^3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{15}{30},$$

$$P(X=3) = P(X=3 | A_1)P(A_1) + P(X=3 | A_2)P(A_2) = \frac{C_4^3}{C_5^3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{C_3^3}{C_5^3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{30},$$

所以 X 的分布律为 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{30} & \frac{9}{30} & \frac{15}{30} & \frac{5}{30} \end{pmatrix}$.

$$(2) P\{X \geq 2\} = \frac{15}{30} + \frac{5}{30} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

25. 【解】(1) 因为连续型随机变量的分布函数是连续的,

所以有 $\begin{cases} A=B, \\ B=1-A, \end{cases}$ 解得 $A=B=\frac{1}{2}$.

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^x, & x < 0, \\ 0, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{-(x-1)}, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P\left(X > \frac{1}{3}\right) = 1 - P\left(X \leq \frac{1}{3}\right) = 1 - F\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

26. 【解】(1) 因为 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$, 所以 $1 = A \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 2A$, 解得 $A = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$(2) P\left(0 < X < \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$$(3) F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt,$$

当 $x < -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $F(x) = 0$;

当 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $F(x) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \frac{1}{2} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sin x)$;

当 $x \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $F(x) = 1$, 于是 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -\frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sin x), & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 1, & x \geq \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$$

27. 【解】 $F(a) + F(-a) = \Phi\left(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{-a-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$,

$$\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma} + \frac{-a-\mu}{\sigma} = -\frac{2\mu}{\sigma},$$

则当 $\mu > 0$ 时, $F(a) + F(-a) < 1$;

当 $\mu = 0$ 时, $F(a) + F(-a) = 1$;

当 $\mu < 0$ 时, $F(a) + F(-a) > 1$.

28. 【解】 $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty.$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y).$$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$;

$$\text{当 } y > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt.$$

$$\text{因此 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi y}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & y > 0. \end{cases}$$

29. 【解】 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y).$$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$;

$$\text{当 } y > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f_X(x) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} f_X(x) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2}, & 0 < y < 4, \\ 1, & y \geq 4, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0, \\ \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2}, & 0 < y < 4, \\ 1, & y \geq 4, \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}}, & 0 < y < 4, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

30. 【解】 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2x}, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & x < 0, \end{cases} \text{ 则 } Y = F(X) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2X}, & X \geq 0, \\ 0, & X < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\},$$

当 $y < 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$; 当 $y \geq 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 1$;

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq y < 1 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\{1 - e^{-2X} \leq y\} = P\left\{X \leq -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-y)\right\}$$

$$= F\left[-\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-y)\right] = y,$$

$$\text{即 } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ y, & 0 \leq y < 1, \\ 1, & y \geq 1, \end{cases} \text{ 故 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} \text{ 即 } Y \sim U(0, 1).$$

三、多维随机变量及其分布

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】 $P(X+Y=2) = P(X=0, Y=2) + P(X=1, Y=1) + P(X=2, Y=0)$,

由 X, Y 相互独立得

$$\begin{aligned} P(X+Y=2) &= P(X=0)P(Y=2) + P(X=1)P(Y=1) + P(X=2)P(Y=0) \\ &= \frac{1^0}{0!}e^{-1} \times \frac{2^2}{2!}e^{-2} + \frac{1^1}{1!}e^{-1} \times \frac{2^1}{1!}e^{-2} + \frac{1^2}{2!}e^{-1} \times \frac{2^0}{0!}e^{-2} = \frac{9}{2}e^{-3}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 【解】令 $A = \{X=0\}, B = \{Y=0\}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P\{\min(X, Y) = 0\} &= P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) \\ &= P(X=0) + P(Y=0) - P(X=0, Y=0) = 2(1-p)^n - (1-p)^{2n}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 【解】由 $1 = a \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3y} dy$, 得 $a = 6$, 于是 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 6e^{-2x-3y}, & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

$$P\{X > Y\} = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^x 6e^{-2x-3y} dy = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} (1 - e^{-3x}) dx = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{3}{5}.$$

4. 【解】令 $\{X \leq 1\} = A, \{Y \leq -2\} = B, P(A) = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right), P(B) = \Phi\left(\frac{-2}{2\sigma}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right)$,

且 $P(AB) = \frac{1}{4}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > 1, Y > -2) &= P(\overline{A}\overline{B}) = P(\overline{A+B}) = 1 - P(A+B) \\ &= 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) - 1 + \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

◇ 选择题

5. 【解】由题意得

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1 = -1, X_2 = -1) &= P(X_1 = -1, X_2 = 1) \\ &= P(X_1 = 1, X_2 = -1) = P(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X_1 = -1, X_2 = 0) = P(X_1 = -1) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad P(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0) = P(X_1 = 1) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P(X_1 = 0, X_2 = -1) = P(X_2 = -1) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad P(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1) = P(X_2 = 1) = \frac{1}{4},$$

故 $P(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0) = 0$, 于是

$$P(X_1 = X_2) = P(X_1 = -1, X_2 = -1) + P(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0) + P(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1) = 0,$$

选(A).

6. 【解】由 $X \sim U(0, 2), Y \sim E(1)$ 得

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

再由 X, Y 相互独立得 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-y}, & 0 < x < 2, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } P(X+Y > 1) &= 1 - P(X+Y \leq 1) = 1 - \iint_{x+y \leq 1} \frac{1}{2}e^{-y} dx dy \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} e^{-y} dy = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1 - e^{x-1}) dx \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(1 - 1 + e^{-1}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2e}, \text{选(A).} \end{aligned}$$

7. 【解】 $P(-X < a, Y < y) = P(X > -a, Y < y)$,

因为 $P(Y < y) = P(X > -a, Y < y) + P(X \leq -a, Y < y)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } P(X > -a, Y < y) &= P(Y < y) - P(X \leq -a, Y < y) \\ &= F(+\infty, y-0) - F(-a, y-0), \text{选(C).} \end{aligned}$$

8. 【解】 X, Y 独立, $X \sim N(0, 1), Y \sim N(1, 1), X+Y \sim N(1, 2) \Rightarrow P(X+Y \leq 1) = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以选(B).

9. 【解】因为 X, Y 相互独立且都服从 $N(0, 4)$ 分布,

所以 $X \pm Y \sim N(0, 8)$, 从而 $P(X+Y \geq 0) = \frac{1}{2}, P(X-Y \geq 0) = \frac{1}{2}$, 故(C)、(D) 都不对;

$$\begin{aligned} P\{\max(X, Y) > 0\} &= 1 - P\{\max(X, Y) \leq 0\} = 1 - P(X \leq 0, Y \leq 0) \\ &= 1 - P(X \leq 0)P(Y \leq 0) \end{aligned}$$

因为 $X \sim N(0, 4), Y \sim N(0, 4)$, 所以 $P(X \leq 0) = P(Y \leq 0) = \frac{1}{2}$, 从而有

$$P\{\max(X, Y) > 0\} = \frac{3}{4}, \text{(A) 不对;}$$

$$P\{\min(X, Y) \geq 0\} = P(X \geq 0, Y \geq 0) = P(X \geq 0)P(Y \geq 0) = \frac{1}{4}, \text{选(B).}$$

10. 【解】令 $A = \{X \leq 1\}, B = \{Y \leq 1\}$, 则 $P(AB) = \frac{4}{9}, P(A) = P(B) = \frac{5}{9}$,

$$\begin{aligned} P\{\min(X, Y) \leq 1\} &= 1 - P\{\min(X, Y) > 1\} = 1 - P(X > 1, Y > 1) = 1 - P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) \\ &= P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{2}{3}, \text{选(C).} \end{aligned}$$

11. 【解】因为 (X, Y) 在区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 9a^2$ 上服从均匀分布,

$$\text{所以 } (X, Y) \text{ 的联合密度函数为 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{9\pi a^2}, & (x, y) \in D, \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin D \end{cases}$$

$$p = P\{X^2 + 9Y^2 \leq 9a^2\} = \iint_{x^2 + 9y^2 \leq 9a^2} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{3}, \text{选(B).}$$

12. 【解】因为 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布, 所以(B)、(C)、(D) 都是正确的, 只有当 $\rho = 0$ 时, X, Y 才相互独立, 所以选(A).

◆ 解答题

13. 【解】(1) 因为 $P(XY=0)=1$, 所以 $P(X=-1, Y=1)=P(X=1, Y=1)=0$,

$$P(X=-1, Y=0)=P(X=-1)=\frac{1}{4}, \quad P(X=1, Y=0)=P(X=1)=\frac{1}{4},$$

$$P(X=0, Y=0)=0, \quad P(X=0, Y=1)=P(Y=1)=\frac{1}{2}.$$

(X, Y) 的联合分布律为:

	Y	0	1
X			
-1		$\frac{1}{4}$	0
0		0	$\frac{1}{2}$
1		$\frac{1}{4}$	0

(2) 因为 $P(X=0, Y=0)=0 \neq P(X=0)P(Y=0)=\frac{1}{4}$, 所以 X, Y 不相互独立.

14. 【解】(1) 设 $A = \{\text{发车时有 } n \text{ 个乘客}\}$, $B = \{\text{中途有 } m \text{ 个人下车}\}$, 则

$$P(B|A) = P(Y=m | X=n) = C_n^m p^m (1-p)^{n-m} \quad (0 \leq m \leq n).$$

$$(2) P(X=n, Y=m) = P(AB) = P(B|A)P(A)$$

$$= C_n^m p^m (1-p)^{n-m} \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} \quad (0 \leq m \leq n, n=0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

15. 【解】(1) (X, Y) 的可能取值为 $(0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1)$.

$$P(X=0, Y=0) = \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{4}{10} = \frac{4}{25}, \quad P(X=0, Y=1) = \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{6}{10} = \frac{6}{25},$$

$$P(X=1, Y=0) = \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{4}{10} = \frac{6}{25}, \quad P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{6}{10} = \frac{9}{25}.$$

	Y	0	1
X			
0		$\frac{4}{25}$	$\frac{6}{25}$
1		$\frac{6}{25}$	$\frac{9}{25}$

$$(2) P(X=0, Y=0) = \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{3}{9} = \frac{2}{15}, \quad P(X=0, Y=1) = \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{6}{9} = \frac{4}{15},$$

$$P(X=1, Y=0) = \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{4}{15}, \quad P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{5}{9} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Y X	0	1
0	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{4}{15}$
1	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

16. 【解】(1) (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x, y) \in D, \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin D, \end{cases}$

$$\text{则 } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-x}^x dy = 2x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } E(X) = \int_0^1 x \times 2x dx = \frac{2}{3}, \quad E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 \times 2x dx = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{18}, \quad D(Z) = D(2X + 1) = 4D(X) = \frac{2}{9}.$$

17. 【解】(1) 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{2x} dy = 2x,$

当 $x \leq 0$ 或 $x \geq 1$ 时, $f_X(x) = 0$, 所以 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

$$\text{同理 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{y}{2}, & 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(2) 当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F(z) = 0$; 当 $z \geq 2$ 时, $F(z) = 1$; 当 $0 < z < 2$ 时,

$$P(Z > z) = \iint_{2x-y > z} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^1 dx \int_0^{2x-z} dy = 1 - z + \frac{z^2}{4},$$

$$F(z) = 1 - P(Z > z) = z - \frac{z^2}{4},$$

$$\text{所以 } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{z}{2}, & 0 < z < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

18. 【解】(1) 由 $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} A(1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy = \frac{\pi}{3}A$, 得 $A = \frac{3}{\pi}$.

(2) 令区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{4}$, 则 (X, Y) 落在区域 D 内的概率为

$$p = \iint_D \frac{3}{\pi} (1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy = \frac{1}{2}.$$

19. 【解】用 X, Y 分别表示两台记录仪先后开动无故障工作的时间, 则 $T = X + Y$,

由已知条件得 X, Y 的密度为 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 5e^{-5x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 5e^{-5y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$

当 $t \leq 0$ 时, $F_T(t) = 0$; 当 $t > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_T(t) &= P(X+Y \leq t) = \iint_{x+y \leq t} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{x+y \leq t} f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) dx dy \\
 &= 25 \int_0^t e^{-5x} dx \int_0^{t-x} e^{-5y} dy = 5 \int_0^t e^{-5x} [1 - e^{-5(t-x)}] dx \\
 &= 5 \int_0^t (e^{-5x} - e^{-5t}) dx = (1 - e^{-5t}) - 5te^{-5t},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$T \text{ 的密度函数为 } f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq 0, \\ 25te^{-5t}, & t > 0. \end{cases}$$

20. 【解】因为 X, Y 相互独立且都服从正态分布, 所以 X, Y 的线性组合仍服从正态分布, 即 $Z = 2X - Y + 3$ 服从正态分布, 由

$$E(Z) = 2E(X) - E(Y) + 3 = 5, \quad D(Z) = 4D(X) + D(Y) = 9,$$

$$\text{则 } Z \text{ 的密度函数为 } f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-5)^2}{18}}.$$

21. 【解】(1) 因为 X 在区间 $[-2, 2]$ 上服从均匀分布, 所以 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & -2 \leq x \leq 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

(Y, Z) 的可能取值为 $(-1, -1), (-1, 1), (1, -1), (1, 1)$.

$$P(Y = -1, Z = -1) = P(X \leq -1, X \leq 1) = P(X \leq -1) = \int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{1}{4} dx = \frac{1}{4};$$

$$P(Y = -1, Z = 1) = P(X \leq -1, X > 1) = 0;$$

$$P(Y = 1, Z = -1) = P(X > -1, X \leq 1) = P(-1 < X \leq 1) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{4} dx = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$P(Y = 1, Z = 1) = P(X > -1, X > 1) = P(X > 1) = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{4} dx = \frac{1}{4},$$

(Y, Z) 的联合分布律为

	Z	
	-1	1
Y		
-1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

(2) 由 $Y+Z \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$, 得

$$E(Y+Z) = -2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 0,$$

$$E(Y+Z)^2 = (-2)^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 2,$$

则 $D(Y+Z) = 2$.

22. 【解】因为 $P(Y=1) = 0.6$,

$$\text{所以 } P(X=0 | Y=1) = \frac{P(X=0, Y=1)}{P(Y=1)} = \frac{0.3}{0.6} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$P(X=1 | Y=1) = \frac{P(X=1, Y=1)}{P(Y=1)} = \frac{0.3}{0.6} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

23. 【解】(1) $1 = c \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x(y+1)} dy = c \Rightarrow c = 1.$

(2) 当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $f_X(x) = 0$; 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f_X(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x(y+1)} dy = e^{-x}.$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $f_Y(y) = 0$; 当 $y > 0$ 时, $f_Y(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x(y+1)} dx = \frac{1}{(y+1)^2}.$

显然当 $x > 0, y > 0$ 时, $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 所以 X, Y 不相互独立.

(3) 当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$;

当 $z > 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(\max\{X, Y\} \leq z) = P(X \leq z, Y \leq z)$

$$= \int_0^z dx \int_0^z x e^{-x(y+1)} dy = 1 - e^{-z} + \frac{e^{-z(z+1)} - 1}{z+1},$$

$$\text{则 } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-z} + \frac{1 - e^{-z(z+1)}}{(z+1)^2} - \frac{2z+1}{z+1} e^{-z(z+1)}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

24. 【解】(1) $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & 0 < x < 1. \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}(1-y^2), & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

(2) $P\left(Y < \frac{1}{8} \mid X = \frac{1}{4}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{8}} \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{4}, y\right)}{f_X\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)} dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{8}} \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{3\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} dy = \frac{1}{2}.$

25. 【解】(1) 由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = a \int_0^{+\infty} x dx \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = a \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = 1$, 得 $a = 1.$

(2) 当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $f_X(x) = 0$;

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_x^{+\infty} x e^{-y} dy = x e^{-x}.$

于是 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} x e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $f_Y(y) = 0$; 当 $y > 0$ 时, $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^y x e^{-y} dx = \frac{1}{2} y^2 e^{-y}.$

于是 $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} y^2 e^{-y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$

因为 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 所以 X, Y 不独立.

(3) $f_{X|Y}(x | y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{y^2}, & 0 < x < y, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

26. 【解】因为 $X \sim E(\lambda)$, 所以 $E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 5$, 从而 $\lambda = \frac{1}{5}$, 根据题意有 $Y = \min\{X, 2\}.$

当 $y < 0$ 时, $F(y) = 0$; 当 $y \geq 2$ 时, $F(y) = 1$;

当 $0 \leq y < 2$ 时, $F(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\min\{X, 2\} \leq y) = P(X \leq y) = 1 - e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$,

$$\text{故 } Y \text{ 服从的分布为 } F(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ 1 - e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & 0 \leq y < 2, \\ 1, & y \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

27. 【解】(1) $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^x 12y^2 dy = 4x^3$, 则

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^3, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases} \quad \text{同理 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 12y^2(1-y), & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

因为当 $0 < y < x < 1$ 时, $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 所以 X, Y 不独立.

$$(2) E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 4x^4 dx = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 12y^3(1-y) dy = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 12xy^3 dy = \frac{1}{2},$$

因为 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{50}$, 所以 X, Y 相关.

$$(3) f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx,$$

当 $z < 0$ 或 $z \geq 2$ 时, $f_Z(z) = 0$;

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq z < 1 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^z 12(z-x)^2 dx = \frac{z^3}{2};$$

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq z < 2 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^1 12(z-x)^2 dx = \frac{z^3}{2} - 4(z-1)^3.$$

$$\text{所以有 } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \text{ 或 } z \geq 2, \\ \frac{z^3}{2}, & 0 \leq z < 1, \\ \frac{z^3}{2} - 4(z-1)^3, & 1 \leq z < 2. \end{cases}$$

28. 【解】(1) 因为 X, Y 相互独立且都服从标准正态分布, 所以 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \quad (-\infty < x, y < +\infty),$$

$F_U(u) = P(U \leq u)$. 当 $u < 0$ 时, $F_U(u) = 0$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } u \geq 0 \text{ 时, } F_U(u) &= P(U \leq u) = P(X^2 + Y^2 \leq u) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq u} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{u}} r e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr = 1 - e^{-\frac{u}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } f_U(u) = \begin{cases} 0, & u < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{u}{2}}, & u \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } U \text{ 服从参数为 } \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 的指数分布.}$$

(2) $E(U) = 2, D(U) = 4$,

$$P\{U > D(U) \mid U > E(U)\} = P(U > 4 \mid U > 2) = \frac{P(U > 2, U > 4)}{P(U > 2)} = \frac{P(U > 4)}{P(U > 2)},$$

因为 $P(U > 4) = 1 - P(U \leq 4) = 1 - (1 - e^{-2}) = e^{-2}$, $P(U > 2) = 1 - (1 - e^{-1}) = e^{-1}$,

所以 $P\{U > D(U) \mid U > E(U)\} = e^{-1}$.

29. 【解】 $P(U \leq u) = P(\max\{X, Y\} \leq u) = P(X \leq u, Y \leq u) = P(X \leq u)P(Y \leq u)$,

$$P(U \leq 1.96) = P(X \leq 1.96)P(Y \leq 1.96) = [P(X = 0) + P(X = 1)]P(Y \leq 1.96)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8}\right)\Phi(1.96) = 0.4875,$$

$$P(U \leq 1) = P(X \leq 1)P(Y \leq 1) = \frac{1}{2} \times \Phi(1) = 0.4205,$$

$$\text{则 } P(1 < U \leq 1.96) = P(U \leq 1.96) - P(U \leq 1) = 0.067.$$

30. 【解】 $X \sim U(0, 1), Y \sim E(1) \Rightarrow f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$

因为 X, Y 相互独立, 所以 $f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & 0 < x < 1, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

$$\text{于是 } F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X + Y \leq z) = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy.$$

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$;

$$\text{当 } 0 < z < 1 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^z dx \int_0^{z-x} e^{-y} dy = z + e^{-z} - 1;$$

$$\text{当 } z \geq 1 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{z-x} e^{-y} dy = e^{-z} - e^{1-z} + 1.$$

$$\text{所以 } F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ z + e^{-z} - 1, & 0 < z < 1 \\ e^{-z} - e^{1-z} + 1, & z \geq 1 \end{cases}, f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-z}, & 0 < z < 1 \\ (e-1)e^{-z}, & z \geq 1 \end{cases}.$$

31. 【解】由 $(X, Y) \sim N(1, 1; 1, 4; 0)$, 得 $X \sim N(1, 1), Y \sim N(1, 4)$ 且 X, Y 相互独立.

$$(1) \text{ 因为 } X + Y \sim N(2, 5), \text{ 所以 } P\{X + Y \leq 2\} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) P\{XY + 1 < X + Y\} &= P\{(X-1)(Y-1) < 0\} \\ &= P\{X < 1\}P\{Y > 1\} + P\{X > 1\}P\{Y < 1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

四、随机变量的数字特征

◆ 填空题

$$1. \text{ 【解】 } E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 x(1+x) dx + \int_0^1 x(1-x) dx = 0,$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2(1-|x|) dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^2(1-x) dx = \frac{1}{6}, \text{ 则 } D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{6}.$$

2.【解】显然 $X \sim B\left(3, \frac{2}{5}\right)$, 则 $E(X) = 3 \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$.

3.【解】因为 $E(X) = np, D(X) = np(1-p), E(X^2) = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 = np(1-p) + n^2 p^2$, 所以 $np = 5, np(1-p) + n^2 p^2 = \frac{85}{3}$, 解得 $n = 15, p = \frac{1}{3}$.

4.【解】因为 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$, 所以 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} k e^{-|x|} dx = 2k \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 2k = 1$, 解得 $k = \frac{1}{2}$,

于是 $E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(3) = 2! = 2$.

5.【解】 $X \sim B(12, 0.5)$,

$E(X) = 6, D(X) = 3, E(X^2) = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 = 3 + 36 = 39$.

6.【解】因为 $X \sim E(\lambda)$, 所以 $F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ 且 $D(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$,

则 $P(X > \sqrt{D(X)}) = P\left(X > \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = 1 - P\left(X \leq \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = 1 - F_X\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = e^{-1}$.

7.【解】随机变量 X 的密度函数为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & -1 \leq x \leq 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

随机变量 Y 的可能取值为 $-1, 0, 1$,

$P(Y = -1) = P(X < 0) = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3}, P(Y = 0) = P(X = 0) = 0,$

$P(Y = 1) = P(X > 0) = \frac{2}{3},$

Y 的分布律为 $Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$, $E(Y) = \frac{1}{3}, E(Y^2) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = 1,$

则 $D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{8}{9}$.

8.【解】由 $D(X_1) = \frac{(6-0)^2}{12} = 3, D(X_2) = 4, D(X_3) = 3$ 得

$D(Y) = D(X_1 - 2X_2 + 3X_3) = D(X_1) + 4D(X_2) + 9D(X_3) = 3 + 16 + 27 = 46$.

9.【解】因为 $X \sim P(2)$, 所以 $E(X) = D(X) = 2$,

于是 $E(Y) = 4E(X) - 3 = 5, D(Y) = 16D(X) = 32$.

10.【解】由 $P(2 < X < 4) = 0.3$ 得 $\Phi\left(\frac{4-2}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{2-2}{\sigma}\right) = 0.3, \Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) = 0.8,$

则 $P(X < 0) = \Phi\left(\frac{0-2}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(-\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) = 0.2$.

11.【解】由 $X \sim U[-1, 3], Y \sim B\left(10, \frac{1}{2}\right), Z \sim N(1, 3^2)$ 得

$D(X) = \frac{4}{3}, D(Y) = 10 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}, D(Z) = 9,$

$$\text{于是 } D(U) = D(X) + 4D(Y) + 9D(Z) = \frac{4}{3} + 10 + 81 = 92\frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12. \text{【解】} E(XY) &= E[X | X - a |] = \int_0^1 x | x - a | f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x | x - a | dx = \frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13. \text{【解】} \text{Cov}(U, V) &= \text{Cov}(3X + 2Y, 3X - 2Y) \\ &= 9\text{Cov}(X, X) - 4\text{Cov}(Y, Y) = 9D(X) - 4D(Y) = 32D(Y), \end{aligned}$$

由 X, Y 独立, 得 $D(U) = D(3X + 2Y) = 9D(X) + 4D(Y) = 40D(Y)$,

$$D(V) = D(3X - 2Y) = 9D(X) + 4D(Y) = 40D(Y),$$

$$\text{所以 } \rho_{UV} = \frac{\text{Cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{D(U)} \sqrt{D(V)}} = \frac{32D(Y)}{\sqrt{40D(Y)} \cdot \sqrt{40D(Y)}} = \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$14. \text{【解】} D(Y) = 4D(X) = 36,$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(X, 2X + 3) = 2\text{Cov}(X, X) + \text{Cov}(X, 3) = 2D(X) + \text{Cov}(X, 3),$$

因为 $\text{Cov}(X, 3) = E(3X) - E(3)E(X) = 3E(X) - 3E(X) = 0$, 所以 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 2D(X) = 18$,

$$\text{于是 } \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{18}{3 \times 6} = 1.$$

$$15. \text{【解】} \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho_{XY} \times \sqrt{D(X)} \sqrt{D(Y)} = 3,$$

$$D(3X - 2Y) = 9D(X) + 4D(Y) - 12\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 36.$$

$$16. \text{【解】} E(X - 2Y + 3) = E(X) - 2E(Y) + 3 = 2,$$

$$D(X - 2Y + 3) = D(X - 2Y) = D(X) + 4D(Y) - 4\text{Cov}(X, Y),$$

$$\text{由 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho_{XY} \times \sqrt{D(X)} \sqrt{D(Y)} = -\frac{2}{3} \times 3 \times 1 = -2, \text{ 得}$$

$$D(X - 2Y + 3) = D(X) + 4D(Y) - 4\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 9 + 4 + 8 = 21,$$

$$\text{于是 } E[(X - 2Y + 3)^2] = D(X - 2Y + 3) + [E(X - 2Y + 3)]^2 = 21 + 4 = 25.$$

$$17. \text{【解】} \text{令 } Z = X - Y, \text{ 则 } Z \sim N(0, 2), f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} \quad (-\infty < z < +\infty).$$

$$E(|X - Y|) = E(|Z|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| f_Z(z) dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} dz$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} d\left(\frac{z^2}{4}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}},$$

$$\text{因为 } E(|Z|^2) = E(Z^2) = D(Z) + [E(Z)]^2 = 2,$$

$$\text{所以 } D(|Z|) = E(|Z|^2) - [E(|Z|)]^2 = 2 - \frac{4}{\pi}.$$

$$18. \text{【解】} \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho_{XY} \sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)} = -0.3 \times 1 \times 3 = -0.9.$$

◆ 选择题

$$\begin{aligned} 19. \text{【解】} E[(X - C)^2] - E[(X - \mu)^2] &= [E(X^2) - 2CE(X) + C^2] - [E(X^2) - 2\mu E(X) + \mu^2] \\ &= C^2 + 2E(X)[E(X) - C] - [E(X)]^2 = [C - E(X)]^2 \geq 0, \text{ 选(B)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$20. \text{【解】} \text{因为 } E(XY) = E(X)E(Y), \text{ 所以 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0,$$

又 $D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y)$, 所以 $D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$, 选(B).

21. 【解】 $D(aX + bY) = a^2 D(X) + b^2 D(Y) + 2ab \text{Cov}(X, Y)$,

$$D(aX - bY) = a^2 D(X) + b^2 D(Y) - 2ab \text{Cov}(X, Y),$$

因为 $D(aX + bY) = D(aX - bY)$, 所以 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$, 即 X, Y 不相关, 选(B).

22. 【解】因为 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$, 所以若 $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$, 则有 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$, 于是 X, Y 不相关, 选(D).

23. 【解】因为 $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$, 所以 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$, 而 $D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y)$, 所以 $D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$, 正确答案为(D).

24. 【解】由 $X \sim U[0, 2]$ 得 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

$$E(X) = 1, E(Y) = E(X^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \frac{4}{3}, E(XY) = E(X^3) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x^3 dx = 2,$$

因为 $E(XY) \neq E(X)E(Y)$, 所以 X, Y 一定相关, 故 X, Y 不独立, 选(D).

◇ 解答题

25. 【解】令 $A_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 个部件需要调整}\} (i = 1, 2, 3)$, X 的可能取值为 $0, 1, 2, 3$,

$$P(X=0) = P(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3}) = 0.9 \times 0.8 \times 0.7 = 0.504,$$

$$P(X=1) = P(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} A_3) + P(\overline{A_1} A_2 \overline{A_3}) + P(A_1 \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3}) = 0.398,$$

$$P(X=3) = P(A_1 A_2 A_3) = 0.006,$$

$$P(X=2) = 1 - 0.504 - 0.398 - 0.006 = 0.092,$$

所以 X 的分布律为 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0.504 & 0.398 & 0.092 & 0.006 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$E(X) = 1 \times 0.398 + 2 \times 0.092 + 3 \times 0.006 = 0.6,$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 1^2 \times 0.398 + 2^2 \times 0.092 + 3^2 \times 0.006 - 0.36 = 0.46.$$

26. 【解】显然 $Y \sim B(4, p)$, 其中 $p = P(X > 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 3)$,

因为 $X \sim E\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$, 所以 $F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{3}}, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$

从而 $p = 1 - F_X(3) = e^{-1}$. 由 $E(Y) = 4e^{-1}$, $D(Y) = 4e^{-1}(1 - e^{-1})$,

$$\text{得 } E(Y^2) = D(Y) + [E(Y)]^2 = 4e^{-1} - 4e^{-2} + 16e^{-2} = 4e^{-1} + 12e^{-2}.$$

27. 【解】(1) 因为 $P(A) = P(B)$ 且 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$, 所以令 $P(A) = p$,

于是 $2p - p^2 = \frac{3}{4}$, 解得 $p = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $P(A) = P(X > a) = \frac{1}{2}$,

而 $P(X > a) = \int_a^2 \frac{3}{8} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{8}(8 - a^3) = \frac{1}{2}$, 解得 $a = \sqrt[3]{4}$.

$$(2) E\left(\frac{1}{X^2}\right) = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{x^2} \times \frac{3}{8} x^2 dx = \frac{3}{4}.$$

28. 【解】 X 的分布律为 $P(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p (k=1, 2, \dots)$.

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kP(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kp(1-p)^{k-1} = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(1-p)^{k-1},$$

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kx^{k-1}, \text{ 则 } S(x) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k\right)' = \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, \text{ 故}$$

$$E(X) = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(1-p)^{k-1} = pS(1-p) = \frac{1}{p} = 10.$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 p(1-p)^{k-1} = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 (1-p)^{k-1},$$

$$S_1(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 x^{k-1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } S_1(x) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [k(k-1) + k]x^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(k-1)x^{k-1} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kx^{k-1} \\ &= x \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(k-1)x^{k-2} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = x \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k\right)'' + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \\ &= x \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)'' + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } E(X^2) = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 (1-p)^{k-1} = pS_1(1-p) = \frac{2-p}{p^2} = 190,$$

$$\text{则 } D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 190 - 100 = 90.$$

29.【解】设试验的次数为 X , 则 X 的分布律为

$$P(X=k) = C_{k-1}^1 \frac{3}{4} \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-2} \times \frac{3}{4} = (k-1) \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-2}, k=2, 3, \dots.$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \times (n-1) \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-2} = \frac{9}{16} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \times (n-1) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-2},$$

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \times (n-1) x^{n-2} = \left(\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n\right)'' = \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x}\right)'',$$

$$\text{所以 } E(X) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \times (n-1) \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-2} = \frac{9}{16} S\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{8}{3}.$$

30.【解】因为 $X \sim [0, 60]$, 所以 X 的密度函数为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{60}, & 0 \leq x \leq 60, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

$$\text{游客等电梯时间设为 } T, \text{ 则 } T = \begin{cases} 5-x, & 0 < x \leq 5, \\ 25-x, & 5 < x \leq 25, \\ 55-x, & 25 < x \leq 55, \\ 60-x+5, & 55 < x \leq 60, \end{cases} \text{ 于是}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(T) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} T(x)f(x)dx \\ &= \frac{1}{60} \left[\int_0^5 (5-x)dx + \int_5^{25} (25-x)dx + \int_{25}^{55} (55-x)dx + \int_{55}^{60} (65-x)dx \right] \\ &= 11.67 \text{ (分钟)}. \end{aligned}$$

31.【解】 $Y \sim B(4, p)$, 其中 $p = P\left(X > \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$E(Y^2) = D(Y) + [E(Y)]^2 = 5.$$

32. 【解】显然 $X \sim B(10, p)$, 其中 $p = P(16 \leq L \leq 22)$. 因为 $L \sim N(18, 4)$, 所以 $\frac{L-18}{2} \sim N(0, 1)$,

$$\text{所以 } p = P(16 \leq L \leq 22) = P\left(-1 \leq \frac{L-18}{2} \leq 2\right)$$

$$= \Phi(2) - \Phi(-1) = \Phi(2) + \Phi(1) - 1 = 0.8185,$$

$$\text{因此 } E(X) = np = 10 \times 0.8185 = 8.185,$$

$$D(X) = npq = 10 \times 0.8185 \times (1 - 0.8185) = 1.4856.$$

33. 【解】令 $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个站有人下车,} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个站无人下车} \end{cases} (i=1, 2, \dots, 10)$, 显然 $X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{10}$. 因为

任一旅客在第 i 个站不下车的概率为 0.9, 所以 20 位旅客都不在第 i 个站下车的概率为 0.9^{20} , 从而第 i 个站有人下车的概率为 $1 - 0.9^{20}$, 即 X_i 的分布律为

$$X_i \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.9^{20} & 1 - 0.9^{20} \end{pmatrix} (i=1, 2, \dots, 10)$$

于是 $E(X_i) = 1 - 0.9^{20} (i=1, 2, \dots, 10)$, 从而有

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{10} E(X_i) = 10(1 - 0.9^{20}) = 8.784.$$

34. 【解】(1) (X_1, X_2) 的可能取值为 $(0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1)$.

$$P(X_1=0, X_2=0) = P(X_3=1) = 0.1,$$

$$P(X_1=0, X_2=1) = P(X_2=1) = 0.1,$$

$$P(X_1=1, X_2=0) = P(X_1=1) = 0.8,$$

$$P(X_1=1, X_2=1) = 0.$$

(X_1, X_2) 的联合分布律为

	X_2		
	$X_1 \backslash$		
		0	1
	0	0.1	0.1
	1	0.8	0

$$(2) X_1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.2 & 0.8 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.9 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_1 X_2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$E(X_1) = E(X_1^2) = 0.8, \quad E(X_2) = E(X_2^2) = 0.1, \quad E(X_1 X_2) = 0,$$

$$\text{则 } D(X_1) = 0.16, \quad D(X_2) = 0.09, \quad \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = -0.08,$$

$$\text{于是 } \rho_{X_1, X_2} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\sqrt{D(X_1)} \sqrt{D(X_2)}} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

35. 【解】线段在数轴上的区间为 $[0, L]$, 设 X, Y 为两点在数轴上的坐标, 两点之间的距离为 $U = |X - Y|$, X, Y 的边缘密度为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{L}, & 0 \leq x \leq L, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{L}, & 0 \leq y \leq L, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$$

因为 X, Y 独立, 所以 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{L^2}, & 0 \leq x \leq L, 0 \leq y \leq L, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } E(U) &= E|X - Y| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x - y| f(x, y) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{L^2} \int_0^L dx \int_x^L (y - x) dy + \frac{1}{L^2} \int_0^L dx \int_0^x (x - y) dy = \frac{L}{3} \\ E(U^2) &= E[|X - Y|^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x - y|^2 f(x, y) dy = \frac{L^2}{6}, \\ \text{则 } D(U) &= E(U^2) - [E(U)]^2 = \frac{L^2}{18}. \end{aligned}$$

36. 【解】因为 X 与 Y 相互独立, 且 $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2), Y \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$,

所以 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } E(\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} r^2 e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}} dr = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$D(\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}) = E(X^2 + Y^2) - [E(\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2})]^2 = 2\sigma^2 - \frac{\pi}{2}\sigma^2.$$

37. 【解】(1) $E(U) = E(aX + bY) = 0, E(V) = E(aX - bY) = 0,$

$$D(U) = D(V) = (a^2 + b^2)\sigma^2.$$

$$\text{Cov}(U, V) = \text{Cov}(aX + bY, aX - bY) = a^2 D(X) - b^2 D(Y) = (a^2 - b^2)\sigma^2,$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_{UV} = \frac{\text{Cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{D(U)} \sqrt{D(V)}} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

(2) U, V 不相关 $\Rightarrow \rho_{UV} = 0 \Rightarrow a = -b \neq 0.$

38. 【解】 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y), E(X) = 0, E(XY) = E(X^3) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^3}{2} dx = 0,$ 因

此 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0, X, Y$ 不相关; 判断独立性, 可以采用试算法

$$P\left(X \leq \frac{1}{2}, Y \leq \frac{1}{4}\right) = P\left(-\frac{1}{2} \leq X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}, P\left(X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4}, P\left(Y \leq \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2},$$

由 $P\left(X \leq \frac{1}{2}, Y \leq \frac{1}{4}\right) \neq P\left(X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right)P\left(Y \leq \frac{1}{4}\right)$ 可知 X, Y 不独立.

五、大数定律和中心极限定理

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】 $P\{|X - E(X)| \geq 2\} \leq \frac{D(X)}{2^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$

2.【解】因为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立同分布于 $N(\mu, 2^2)$, 所以 $\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{2^2}{n}\right)$,

$$\text{从而 } P\{|\bar{X} - \mu| \geq 2\} \leq \frac{\frac{2^2}{n}}{2^2} = \frac{1}{n}.$$

◇ 选择题

3.【解】根据辛钦大数定律的条件, 应选(B).

◇ 解答题

4.【解】 $P\{|\bar{X} - \mu| < 3\sigma\} \geq 1 - \frac{D(\bar{X})}{(3\sigma)^2} = 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{9\sigma^2} = \frac{8}{9}.$

5.【解】 $E(\bar{X}) = k, \quad D(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n}D(X) = \frac{1}{n},$

由切比雪夫不等式得 $P\left\{|\bar{X} - k| < \frac{1}{2}\right\} \geq 1 - \frac{D(\bar{X})}{\frac{1}{4}} \geq \frac{3}{4}$, 即 $n \geq 16$.

6.【解】设 6 000 粒种子中良种个数为 X , 则 $X \sim B\left(6\,000, \frac{1}{6}\right)$,

$$E(X) = 1\,000, \quad D(X) = 6\,000 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{6},$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left\{\left|\frac{X}{6\,000} - \frac{1}{6}\right| < 0.01\right\} &= P(-60 < X - 1\,000 < 60) \\ &= P\left\{-\frac{60}{\sqrt{6\,000 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{6}}} < \frac{X - 1000}{\sqrt{6\,000 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{6}}} < \frac{60}{\sqrt{6\,000 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{6}}}\right\} \\ &\approx \Phi(2.078) - \Phi(-2.078) = 0.96. \end{aligned}$$

7.【解】(1) $X \sim B(100, 0.2)$, 即 X 的分布律为

$$P(X = k) = C_{100}^k 0.2^k \cdot 0.8^{100-k} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 100).$$

(2) $E(X) = 20, D(X) = 16,$

$$\begin{aligned} P(14 \leq X \leq 30) &= P\left(\frac{14 - 20}{4} \leq \frac{X - 20}{4} \leq \frac{30 - 20}{4}\right) \\ &\approx \Phi(2.5) - \Phi(-1.5) = 0.927. \end{aligned}$$

六、数理统计的基本概念

◇ 填空题

1.【解】 $\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right), \quad E(\bar{X}^2) = D(\bar{X}) + [E(\bar{X})]^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2.$

2.【解】由 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$, 得

$$(n-1)S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 2\bar{X} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + n\bar{X}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}^2,$$

由 $E(\bar{X}^2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2$, 得

$$E[(n-1)S^2] = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) - nE(\bar{X}^2) = n(\mu^2 + \sigma^2) - n\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2\right) = (n-1)\sigma^2,$$

则 $E(S^2) = \sigma^2$.

3. 【解】因为 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, 所以 $\frac{9S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(9)$,

$$D\left(\frac{9S^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = 18, \text{ 又 } D\left(\frac{9S^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = \frac{81}{\sigma^4}D(S^2), \text{ 故 } D(S^2) = \frac{2}{9}\sigma^4.$$

4. 【解】因为 $\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$, 即 $\bar{X} \sim N(2, 1)$, 所以 $\bar{X} - 2 \sim N(0, 1)$, 于是 $(\bar{X} - 2)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$.

5. 【解】由 $X \sim N(1, 2), Y \sim N(-1, 2), Z \sim N(0, 9)$, 得 $X + Y \sim N(0, 4)$,

且 $\frac{X+Y}{2} \sim N(0, 1), \frac{Z}{3} \sim N(0, 1)$, 故 $a = \frac{1}{4}, b = \frac{1}{9}, n = 2$.

6. 【解】因为 $X_i \sim N(0, 3^2) (i=1, 2, \dots, 9)$, 所以 $\frac{X_i}{3} \sim N(0, 1) (i=1, 2, \dots, 9)$ 且相互独立,

故 $Y = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{i=1}^9 X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(9)$, 自由度为 9.

7. 【解】因为 $X_1 - 2X_2 \sim N(0, 20), 3X_3 - 4X_4 \sim N(0, 100), X_5 \sim N(0, 4)$,

所以 $\frac{X_1 - 2X_2}{2\sqrt{5}} \sim N(0, 1), \frac{3X_3 - 4X_4}{10} \sim N(0, 1), \frac{X_5}{2} \sim N(0, 1)$,

于是 $\frac{1}{20}(X_1 - 2X_2)^2 + \frac{1}{100}(3X_3 - 4X_4)^2 + \frac{1}{4}X_5^2 \sim \chi^2(3)$,

故 $a = \frac{1}{20}, b = \frac{1}{100}, c = \frac{1}{4}, n = 3$.

8. 【解】因为 $\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n), \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=n+1}^{n+m} X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(m)$, 且 $\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$ 与 $\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=n+1}^{n+m} X_i^2 \sim$

$\chi^2(m)$ 相互独立, 所以 $U = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 / n}{\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=n+1}^{n+m} X_i^2 / m} \sim F(n, m)$.

9. 【解】由 $U \sim N(\mu, 1)$, 得 $\frac{U - \mu}{1} = U - \mu \sim N(0, 1)$, 又 U, V 相互独立, 则 $\frac{U - \mu}{\sqrt{V/n}} = T \sim t(n)$.

10. 【解】 $E(S_0^2) = \frac{n-1}{n}\sigma^2$.

◆ 选择题

11. 【解】因为统计量为样本的无参函数, 故选(B).

12. 【解】由 $X_1^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$, $\sum_{i=2}^n X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, 得 $\frac{X_1^2/1}{\sum_{i=2}^n X_i^2/(n-1)} = \frac{(n-1)X_1^2}{\sum_{i=2}^n X_i^2} \sim F(1, n-1)$,

选(D).

13. 【解】因为 $X \sim t(2)$, 所以存在 $U \sim N(0, 1)$, $V \sim \chi^2(2)$, 且 U, V 相互独立, 使得 $X = \frac{U}{\sqrt{\frac{V}{2}}}$,

则 $\frac{1}{X^2} = \frac{V/2}{U^2}$, 因为 $V \sim \chi^2(2)$, $U^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ 且 V, U^2 相互独立, 所以 $\frac{1}{X^2} \sim F(2, 1)$, 选(C).

14. 【解】根据左、右分位点的定义, 选(B).

15. 【解】因为 X, Y 不一定相互独立, 所以 $X+Y$ 不一定服从正态分布, 同理(B), (D) 也不对, 选(C).

16. 【解】因为 $X \sim F(m, m)$, 所以 $\frac{1}{X} \sim F(m, m)$, 于是 $q = P(X \geq 1) = P\left(\frac{1}{X} \leq 1\right)$, 故 $p = q$, 选(C).

◇ 解答题

17. 【解】因为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10} 相互独立且与总体服从同样的分布, 所以 $\sum_{i=1}^{10} (-1)^i X_i \sim$

$N(0, 10\sigma^2)$, 于是 $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (-1)^i X_i}{\sqrt{10}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$, 又因为 $X_{11}, X_{12}, \dots, X_{20}$ 相互独立且与总体服

从同样的分布, 所以 $\frac{X_i}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1) (i = 11, 12, \dots, 20)$, 于是 $\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=11}^{20} X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(10)$, 又

$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (-1)^i X_i}{\sqrt{10}\sigma}$ 与 $\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=11}^{20} X_i^2$ 独立, 故 $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (-1)^i X_i}{\sqrt{10}\sigma} \sim t(10)$, 即 $U = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (-1)^i X_i}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=11}^{20} X_i^2}} \sim t(10)$.

18. 【解】因为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{20} 相互独立且与总体 X 服从同样的分布,

所以 $\frac{1}{4}(X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_{20}^2) \sim \chi^2(20)$, 同理 $\frac{1}{4}(X_{21}^2 + X_{22}^2 + \dots + X_{30}^2) \sim \chi^2(10)$,

且 $\frac{1}{4}(X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_{20}^2)$ 与 $\frac{1}{4}(X_{21}^2 + X_{22}^2 + \dots + X_{30}^2)$ 相互独立,

于是 $\frac{\frac{1}{4}(X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_{20}^2)/20}{\frac{1}{4}(X_{21}^2 + X_{22}^2 + \dots + X_{30}^2)/10} \sim F(20, 10)$, 即

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_{20}^2)}{(X_{21}^2 + X_{22}^2 + \dots + X_{30}^2)} \sim F(20, 10).$$

19. 【解】(1) 由 $X_1 - X_2 \sim N(0, 8)$, $X_3 + 2X_4 \sim N(0, 20)$ 得

$\frac{X_1 - X_2}{2\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0, 1)$, $\frac{X_3 + 2X_4}{2\sqrt{5}} \sim N(0, 1)$ 且相互独立,

于是 $\frac{1}{8}(X_1 - X_2)^2 + \frac{1}{20}(X_3 + 2X_4)^2 \sim \chi^2(2)$, 故 $a = \frac{1}{8}, b = \frac{1}{20}$.

(2) 由 $X_1 \sim N(0, 4)$ 得 $\frac{X_1}{2} \sim N(0, 1)$,

由 $\frac{X_2}{2} \sim N(0, 1), \frac{X_3}{2} \sim N(0, 1), \frac{X_4}{2} \sim N(0, 1)$ 且相互独立得

$$\frac{1}{4}(X_2^2 + X_3^2 + X_4^2) \sim \chi^2(3),$$

又 $\frac{X_1}{2}$ 与 $\frac{1}{4}(X_2^2 + X_3^2 + X_4^2)$ 相互独立,

$$\text{故 } \frac{\frac{X_1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}(X_2^2 + X_3^2 + X_4^2)}/3} \sim t(3), \text{ 即 } \frac{\sqrt{3}X_1}{\sqrt{X_2^2 + X_3^2 + X_4^2}} \sim t(3).$$

20. 【解】令 $Y_i = X_i + X_{n+i} (i=1, 2, \dots, n), \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i = 2\bar{X}$,

令总体 $Y \sim N(2\mu, 2\sigma^2)$, 则 (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) 为来自总体 Y 的简单随机样本,

由 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2$ 得 $T = (n-1)S^2$, 显然 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{2\sigma^2} = \frac{T}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$,

由 $E\left(\frac{T}{2\sigma^2}\right) = n-1$ 得 $ET = 2(n-1)\sigma^2$; 由 $D\left(\frac{T}{2\sigma^2}\right) = 2(n-1)$ 得 $DT = 8(n-1)\sigma^4$.

21. 【解】由 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_7 与总体服从相同的分布且相互独立, 得 $\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^7 X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(7)$,

于是 $P\left(\sum_{i=1}^7 X_i^2 \leq 64\right) = P\left(\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^7 X_i^2 \leq 16\right)$,

查表得 $\chi_{0.025}^2(7) = 16.014$, 故 $P\left(\sum_{i=1}^7 X_i^2 \leq 64\right) = 1 - 0.025 = 0.975$.

22. 【解】 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{25}{100}\right)$, 总体均值为 $E(X) = \mu$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } P\{|\bar{X} - \mu| \leq 1.5\} &= P\left\{-\frac{1.5}{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{1.5}{\frac{1}{2}}\right\} = P\left\{-3 \leq \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{1}{2}} \leq 3\right\} \\ &= \Phi(3) - \Phi(-3) = 2\Phi(3) - 1 = 0.9973. \end{aligned}$$

七、参数估计

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】 $E(X) = \frac{1}{\theta} \times 1 + \frac{1}{\theta} \times 2 + \dots + \frac{1}{\theta} \times \theta = \frac{\theta+1}{2}$,

令 $E(X) = \bar{X}$, 则 θ 的矩估计量为 $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{X} - 1$.

2. 【解】 $L(\theta) = \theta^2 \times (1 - 2\theta) \times \theta^2 = \theta^4(1 - 2\theta)$, $\ln L(\theta) = 4\ln\theta + \ln(1 - 2\theta)$,

令 $\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{4}{\theta} - \frac{2}{1-2\theta} = 0$, 得参数 θ 的极大似然估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{5}$.

3. 【解】 $X \sim N(\mu, 1)$, 取统计量 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{100}}} \sim N(0, 1)$, 则 μ 的置信度为 0.95 的置信区间为

$$\left(\bar{x} - \frac{1}{10} z_{0.025}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{10} z_{0.025} \right) = (4.804, 5.196).$$

◆ 选择题

4. 【解】总体方差已知, 参数 μ 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为 $\left(\bar{x} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{x} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right)$, 其中 n 为样本容量, 长度为 $\frac{10}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$, 因为 α 越小, 则 $z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ 越大, 所以置信区间的长度随 α 增大而减少, 选(C).

5. 【解】因为 σ^2 未知, 所以选用统计量 $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim t(n-1)$, 故 μ 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信

区间为 $\left(\bar{X} - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1), \bar{X} + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \right)$, 选(D).

◆ 解答题

6. 【解】 $E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(1-p)^{k-1} p = \frac{1}{p}$, 令 $\frac{1}{p} = \bar{X}$, 得参数 p 的矩估计量为 $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}$.

$$L(p) = P(X=x_1) \cdots P(X=x_n) = (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n} p^n,$$

$$\ln L(p) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n \right) \ln(1-p) + n \ln p,$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(p)}{d p} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n}{p-1} + \frac{n}{p} = 0, \text{ 得参数 } p \text{ 的极大似然估计量为 } \hat{p} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}.$$

7. 【解】显然 $E(X) = 0$,

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x, \theta) dx = \frac{1}{\theta} \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = \theta^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^2 e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} d\left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right) = \theta^2 \Gamma(3) = 2\theta^2,$$

$$\text{由 } E(X^2) = A_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2, \text{ 得 } \theta \text{ 的矩估计量为 } \hat{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}.$$

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{1}{(2\theta)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|}, \text{ 则 } \ln L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \theta) = -n \ln(2\theta) - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|,$$

由 $\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \theta) = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| = 0$, 得 θ 的最大似然估计值为

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|, \text{ 则参数 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计量为 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|.$$

8.【解】(1) 设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 为样本值, 似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}, & x_i > 0 (i=1, 2, \dots, n), \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

当 $x_i > 0 (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 时, $\ln L(\theta) = -n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$, 令 $\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$,

得 θ 的最大似然估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = \bar{x}$, 因此 θ 的最大似然估计量为 $\hat{\theta} = \bar{X}$.

(2) 由于 $E(\hat{\theta}) = E(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = E(X)$, 而 $E(X) = \theta$, 所以 $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$, 故 $\hat{\theta} = \bar{X}$ 为参数 θ 的无偏估计量.

9.【解】(1) 由于总体的均值为 $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (\theta + 1)x^{\theta+1} dx = \frac{\theta + 1}{\theta + 2}$,

令 $E(X) = \bar{X}$, 则未知参数 θ 的矩估计量为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2\bar{X} - 1}{1 - \bar{X}}$.

(2) 设 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 为来自总体 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 的观察值, 则关于参数 θ 的似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \begin{cases} (\theta + 1)^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^\theta, & 0 < x_i < 1 (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}, \ln L(\theta) = n \ln(\theta + 1) + \theta \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i,$$

令 $\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{n}{\theta + 1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0$, 得参数 θ 的最大似然估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = -1 - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}$,

参数 θ 的最大似然估计量为 $\hat{\theta} = -1 - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i}$.

10.【解】 $L(\theta) = f(x_1) f(x_2) \cdots f(x_n) = \frac{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n}{\theta^{2n}} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$ ($x_i > 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n$),

$\ln L(\theta) = -2n \ln \theta + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$, 令 $\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = -\frac{2n}{\theta} + \frac{2}{\theta^3} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0$, 得

$\hat{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$, 则参数 θ 的最大似然估计量为 $\hat{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}$.

11.【解】(1) $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^\theta \frac{6x^2}{\theta^3} (\theta - x) dx = \frac{\theta}{2}$, 令 $E(X) = \bar{X}$, 则 θ 的矩估计量为 $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{X}$.

(2) $D(\hat{\theta}) = D(2\bar{X}) = 4D(\bar{X}) = \frac{4}{n} D(X)$,

因为 $E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^\theta \frac{6x^3}{\theta^3} (\theta - x) dx = \frac{3\theta^2}{10}$,

$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{20}$, $D(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{4}{n} D(X) = \frac{\theta^2}{5n}$.

12.【解】参数 θ 的似然函数为 $L(\theta) = \begin{cases} 2^n e^{-2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \theta)} & x_i > \theta (i=1, 2, \dots, n), \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

当 $x_i > \theta (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 时, $\ln L(\theta) = n \ln 2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \theta)$,

因为 $\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = 2n > 0$, 所以 $\ln L(\theta)$ 随 θ 的增加而增加, 因为 $\theta < x_i (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$,

所以参数 θ 的最大似然估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = \min\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$.

13. 【解】因为 σ^2 未知, 所以选择统计量 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim t(n-1)$, 查表得 $t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) = t_{0.025}(8) = 2.31$, 由

$P(-2.31 < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} < 2.31) = 0.95$, 得 μ 的置信度为 0.95 的置信区间为

$$\left(\bar{x} - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{0.025}(n-1), \bar{x} + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{0.025}(n-1) \right) = \left(99.078 - \frac{1.143}{3} \times 2.31, 99.078 + \frac{1.143}{3} \times 2.31 \right) \\ = (98.1979, 99.9581).$$

八、假设检验

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】原假设为 $H_0: p \leq 3\%$, 犯第一类错误的概率为 5%.

◇ 选择题

2. 【解】选(B).

◇ 解答题

3. 【解】令 $H_0: \mu = 50, H_1: \mu \neq 50$,

取统计量 $U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$, 当 $\alpha = 0.05$ 时, $z_{0.025} = 1.96$, H_0 的接受域为 $(-1.96, 1.96)$,

因为 $\frac{51.26 - 50}{\frac{3.8}{\sqrt{50}}} = 2.35 \notin (-1.96, 1.96)$, 所以在显著性水平为 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下 H_0 被拒绝, 即

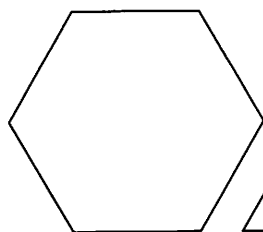
生产过程不正常.

4. 【解】令 $H_0: \mu = 30, H_1: \mu \neq 30$.

已知总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $\bar{x} = 32.5$, 因为 σ^2 未知, 所以取统计量 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim t(n-1)$,

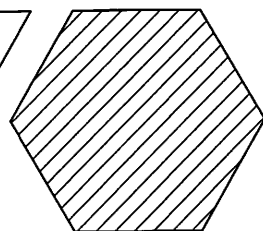
查表得 $t_{0.025}(19) = 2.093$, 则 H_0 的接受域为 $(-2.093, 2.093)$,

而 $\frac{32.5 - 30}{\frac{15}{\sqrt{20}}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \in (-2.093, 2.093)$, 所以 H_0 被接受, 即可以认为这批木材的平均直径为 30cm.



[下篇]

提高篇



高等数学部分

一、函数、极限、连续

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} - \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 2 - 1 = 1,$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 0 + 1 = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right) = 1.$$

2. 【解】 $\int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_x^0 \sin u^2 (-du) = \int_0^x \sin u^2 du$, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt}{\sin^2 x \ln(1-x)} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin u^2 du}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

3. 【解】由 $\int_0^x t \sin(x^2 - t^2) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \sin(x^2 - t^2) d(x^2 - t^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2} \sin u du$, 得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t \sin(x^2 - t^2) dt}{(1 - \cos x) \ln(1 + 2x^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sin u du}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \sin x^2}{4x^3} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

4. 【解】因为 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\sqrt{x+1} - 1 \sim \frac{x}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^t \cos t dt - x - \frac{x^2}{2}}{(x - \tan x)(\sqrt{x+1} - 1)} &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^t \cos t dt - x - \frac{x^2}{2}}{x(x - \tan x)} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^t \cos t dt - x - \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^4} \cdot \frac{x^4}{x(x - \tan x)} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^t \cos t dt - x - \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^4} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x(x - \tan x)} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cos x - 1 - x}{4x^3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x - \tan x}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由于} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cos x - 1 - x}{4x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x - 1}{12x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x - e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x}{24x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2e^x \sin x}{24x} = -\frac{1}{12} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x}{x} = -\frac{1}{12}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x - \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2}{1 - \sec^2 x} = -3,$$

$$\text{于是原式} = 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{12}\right) \times (-3) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

5. 【解】因为 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$,

$$\cos 2x = 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + o(x^2) = 1 - 2x^2 + o(x^2),$$

$$\sin x \cos 2x = x - \frac{13}{6}x^3 + o(x^3),$$

$$\text{所以 } x - \sin x \cos 2x = \frac{13}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) \sim \frac{13}{6}x^3, \text{ 故 } c = \frac{13}{6}, k = 3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (\sin t + t^2 \cos \frac{1}{t}) dt}{1 - \cos^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (\sin t + t^2 \cos \frac{1}{t}) dt}{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (\sin t + t^2 \cos \frac{1}{t}) dt}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + x \cos \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+x}{x} \right)^{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right]^a = e^a,$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^a t e^t dt = \int_{-\infty}^a t d(e^t) = t e^t \Big|_{-\infty}^a - \int_{-\infty}^a e^t dt = a e^a - e^a,$$

由 $e^a = a e^a - e^a$ 得 $a = 2$.

$$8. \text{【解】由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} \stackrel{\frac{1}{x}=t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{1+t}{1-t} \right)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{2t}{1-t} \right)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2t}{1-t}}{t} = 2 \text{ 得}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{f(2x)} = 2, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{f(2x)} = 4, \text{ 所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$9. \text{【解】} \sqrt{1+f^2(x)} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2} f^2(x),$$

$$\int_0^x \ln \cos(x-t) dt = -\int_0^x \ln \cos(x-t) d(x-t) = -\int_x^0 \ln \cos u du = \int_0^x \ln \cos u du,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln \cos(x-t) dt}{\sqrt{1+f^2(x)} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln \cos u du}{\frac{1}{2} f^2(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{f(x) f'(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + (\cos x - 1)]}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{f'(x)} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt}{x^2 \int_0^x f(t) dt} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xf(x^2)}{2x \int_0^x f(t) dt + x^2 f(x)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \frac{f(x^2) - f(0)}{x^2}}{2 \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2} + \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x}},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因为} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2) - f(0)}{x^2} = f'(0), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = f'(0),$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \frac{1}{2} f'(0),$$

$$\text{所以} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt}{x^2 \int_0^x f(t) dt} = \frac{2f'(0)}{f'(0) + f'(0)} = 1.$$

$$11. \text{【解】} \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_x^0 (x-u) f(u) (-du) = x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du,$$

$$\int_0^x \arctan(x-t)^2 dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_x^0 \arctan u^2 (-du) = \int_0^x \arctan u^2 du,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan(x-t)^2 dt}{\int_0^x t f(x-t) dt} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan u^2 du}{x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x^2}{\int_0^x f(u) du} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\int_0^x f(u) du} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{f(x)} = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$12. \text{【解】} \text{当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, 有 } 1 - \cos^2 x \sim \frac{a}{2} x^2, \text{ 则 } 1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x} \sim \frac{1}{4} (2x)^2 = x^2, 1 - \cos \sqrt{x} \sim \frac{1}{2} x,$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x \times \frac{1}{2} x} = 2.$$

$$13. \text{【解】} \text{由} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2f(3-x) - 3}{x-1} = -1 \text{ 得 } f(2) = \frac{3}{2}, \text{ 且}$$

$$-1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2f(3-x) - 3}{x-1} \stackrel{x+1=t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \frac{2f[2+(2-t)] - 2f(2)}{t-2} = -2f'(2),$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则曲线 } y = f(x) \text{ 在点 } (2, f(2)) \text{ 处的切线方程为 } y - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x - 2).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 14. \text{【解】} f(0+0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a(1 - \cos x) + 2 \ln(1 + bx^2)}{e^x - x - 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{a(1 - \cos x)}{\frac{x^2}{2}} + 2 \frac{\ln(1 + bx^2)}{\frac{x^2}{2}} \right] = a + 4b,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(0) = 3,$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0-0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2bx \sin x + \int_0^{x^2} \cos t \, dt}{x \arctan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2bx \sin x + \int_0^{x^2} \cos t \, dt}{x^2} \\ &= 2b + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \cos t \, dt}{x^2} = 2b + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x \cos x^2}{2x} = 2b + 1, \end{aligned}$$

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 所以 $a + 4b = 3 = 2b + 1$, 解得 $a = -1, b = 1$.

◆ 选择题

15. 【解】因为 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx \sim \int_0^{\ln(1+2x)} \sin t \, dt$,

$$\text{所以 } 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\ln(1+2x)} \sin t \, dt}{ax^3 + bx^2 + cx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin[\ln(1+2x)] \cdot \frac{2}{1+2x}}{3ax^2 + 2bx + c}, \text{ 显然 } c = 0,$$

$$\text{再由 } 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \ln(1+2x) \cdot \frac{2}{1+2x}}{3ax^2 + 2bx + c} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{3ax^2 + 2bx},$$

得 a 可取任意常数, $b = 2$, 选(D).

16. 【解】因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{3}$, 所以正确答案为(B).

$$\begin{aligned} 17. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^n} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x x \ln(1+u^2) \, du}{nx^{n-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+u^2) \, du}{nx^{n-2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{n(n-2)x^{n-3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{n(n-2)x^{n-5}}, \end{aligned}$$

得 $n = 5$, 即 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x) \sim \frac{1}{15}x^5$;

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x^m} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cos x^2 [1 - \cos(\sin x^2)]}{mx^{m-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x^2}{mx^{m-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{mx^{m-6}}, \text{ 得 } m = 6, \text{ 即 } x \rightarrow 0$$

时, $g(x) \sim \frac{1}{6}x^6$, 故 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 是 $g(x)$ 的低阶无穷小, 应选(A).

18. 【解】(A) 不对, 例如: $a_n = 2 + (-1)^n, b_n = 2 - (-1)^n$, 显然 $\{a_n\}$ 与 $\{b_n\}$ 都发散, 但 $a_n b_n = 3$, 显然 $\{a_n b_n\}$ 收敛;

(B)、(C) 都不对, 例如: $a_n = n[1 + (-1)^n], b_n = n[1 - (-1)^n]$, 显然 $\{a_n\}$ 与 $\{b_n\}$ 都无界, 但 $a_n b_n = 0$, 显然 $\{a_n b_n\}$ 有界且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \neq 0$;

故正确答案为(D).

19. 【解】因为 $f(x) = \frac{x}{a + e^{bx}}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续, 所以 $a \geq 0$, 又因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$, 所以 $b < 0$, 选(C).

20. 【解】因为 $\alpha \sim \beta$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{\beta - \alpha}{\alpha} = 0$,

于是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{\beta^2}{\beta^2 - a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(1 + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{\beta^2}{\beta^2 - a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{\alpha}{\beta - \alpha}}\right]^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \cdot \frac{\beta}{\alpha}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 选(D).

21. 【解】因为 $f'(0) > 0$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} > 0$, 根据极限的保号性, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $x \in (0, \delta)$ 时, 有 $\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} > 0$, 即 $f(x) > f(0)$, 选(A).

22. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + f(x)]}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \frac{f''(0)}{2}$,

因为 $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$, 所以 $f''(0) = 2$, 于是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + f(x)]}{x^2} = 1$, 选(C).

23. 【解】令 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbf{Q}, \\ -1, & x \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \mathbf{Q}, \end{cases}$ 显然 $|f(x)| \equiv 1$ 处处连续, 然而 $f(x)$ 处处间断, (A) 不对;

令 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in \mathbf{Q}, \\ x^2, & x \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \mathbf{Q}, \end{cases}$ 显然 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 但在任意 $x=a \neq 0$ 处函数 $f(x)$

都是间断的, 故(C) 不对;

令 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x=0, \\ x^2, & x \neq 0, \end{cases}$ 显然 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [f(0+h) - f(0-h)] = 0$, 但 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不连续,

(D) 不对;

若 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处连续, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$, 又 $0 \leq ||f(x)| - |f(a)|| \leq |f(x) - f(a)|$, 根据夹逼定理, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} |f(x)| = |f(a)|$, 所以选(B).

◆ 解答题

24. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x^4 + 2x + 4)}{\ln(2x^2 + 4x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x^4 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^4}\right)}{\ln x^2 \left(2 + \frac{4}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4 \ln x + \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^4}\right)}{2 \ln x + \ln\left(2 + \frac{4}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4 + \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^4}\right)}{\ln x}}{2 + \frac{\ln\left(2 + \frac{4}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{\ln x}} = 2.$$

25. 【解】方法一

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln \cos(x-1)}{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\sin(x-1)}{\cos(x-1)} = \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\cos(x-1)} \cdot \frac{\sin(x-1)}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x} = \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos(x-1)}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x} = -\frac{4}{\pi^2}. \end{aligned}$$

方法二

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\operatorname{In} \cos(x-1)}{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x} &\stackrel{x-1=t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{In} \cos t}{1 - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} t\right)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{In}[1 + (\cos t - 1)]}{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos t - 1}{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t\right)^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} t^2}{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t\right)^2} = -\frac{4}{\pi^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$26. \text{【解】} \text{由} \int_0^x f(x-t) dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_x^0 f(u)(-du) = \int_0^x f(u) du,$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } x - \ln(1+x) = x - \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \right] \sim \frac{x^2}{2} \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\cos x + \int_0^x f(x-t) dt \right]^{\frac{1}{x - \ln(1+x)}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\cos x + \int_0^x f(u) du \right]^{\frac{1}{x - \ln(1+x)}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left[1 + (\cos x - 1) + \int_0^x f(u) du \right]^{\frac{1}{\cos x - 1 + \int_0^x f(u) du}} \right\}^{\frac{\cos x - 1 + \int_0^x f(u) du}{x - \ln(1+x)}} \\ &= e^{2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1 + \int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2}} = e^{2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} + \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2} \right)} = e^{2 \left[-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]} = e. \end{aligned}$$

$$27. \text{【解】} \text{由} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \text{ 得 } f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 + f(x)]^{\frac{1}{x^2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \{ [1 + f(x)]^{\frac{1}{f(x)}} \}^{\frac{f(x)}{x^2}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot f'(0)} = e^3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 28. \text{【解】} \text{由} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \arctan x - \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}}{x^n} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \arctan x - \ln(1+x) + \ln(1-x)}{x^n} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{1-x}}{nx^{n-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4x^2}{nx^{n-1}(1-x^4)} = -\frac{4}{n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^{n-1}} = c, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} n-1=2 \\ c = -\frac{4}{n} \end{cases}, \text{故 } n=3, c = -\frac{4}{3}.$$

$$29. \text{【解】} \text{由} \ln(1+ax) = ax - \frac{a^2 x^2}{2} + o(x^2), \quad e^{bx} = 1 + bx + \frac{b^2 x^2}{2} + o(x^2),$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \text{ 得}$$

$$\ln(1+ax) - e^{bx} + \cos x = (a-b)x - \frac{a^2 + b^2 + 1}{2} x^2 + o(x^2),$$

$$\text{于是由} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+ax) - e^{bx} + \cos x}{x^2} = -\frac{9}{2} \text{ 得} \begin{cases} a-b=0 \\ -\frac{a^2 + b^2 + 1}{2} = -\frac{9}{2} \end{cases},$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} a=2 \\ b=2 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a=-2 \\ b=-2 \end{cases}.$$

30. 【解】令 $y = x - (a + b \cos x) \sin x$,

$$y' = 1 + b \sin^2 x - (a + b \cos x) \cos x,$$

$$y'' = b \sin 2x + \frac{b}{2} \sin 2x + (a + b \cos x) \sin x = a \sin x + 2b \sin 2x,$$

$$y''' = a \cos x + 4b \cos 2x,$$

$$\text{显然 } y(0) = 0, y''(0) = 0,$$

$$\text{所以令 } y'(0) = y'''(0) = 0 \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} 1 - a - b = 0 \\ a + 4b = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } a = \frac{4}{3}, b = -\frac{1}{3},$$

故当 $a = \frac{4}{3}, b = -\frac{1}{3}$ 时, $x - (a + b \cos x) \sin x$ 为阶数尽可能高的无穷小.

31. 【解】 $\ln(1+x) - (ax + bx^2) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) - (ax + bx^2)$

$$= (1-a)x - (b + \frac{1}{2})x^2 + o(x^2),$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x e^{-x^4}}{2x} = 1 \text{ 得 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \int_0^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt \sim x^2,$$

$$\text{于是 } \begin{cases} 1-a=0 \\ -(b + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}, \text{ 故 } a=1, b=-2.$$

32. 【解】方法一

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{b}{x^5} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^3 + x + b \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt}{x^5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3ax^2 + 1 + be^{-x^2}}{5x^4} = c \text{ 得}$$

$$b = -1;$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{b}{x^5} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6ax - 2bx e^{-x^2}}{20x^3} = \frac{1}{10} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3a - be^{-x^2}}{x^2} = c \text{ 得}$$

$$a = \frac{b}{3} = -\frac{1}{3};$$

$$\text{于是 } c = \frac{1}{10} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2} - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{10}.$$

方法二

$$\text{由 } e^{-t^2} = 1 - t^2 + \frac{t^4}{2} + o(t^4) \text{ 得 } \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{10}x^5 + o(x^5),$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{a}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{b}{x^5} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = (a - \frac{b}{3}) \frac{1}{x^2} + (b+1) \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{b}{10} + \frac{o(x^5)}{x^5},$$

$$\text{于是 } \begin{cases} a - \frac{b}{3} = 0, \\ b + 1 = 0, \\ c = \frac{b}{10}, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } a = -\frac{1}{3}, b = -1, c = -\frac{1}{10}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 33. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x + \frac{f(x)}{x}}} \right\}^{\frac{x + \frac{f(x)}{x}}{x}} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \right]} = e^3,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 2, \text{ 于是} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \right\}^{\frac{f(x)}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2}} = e^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 34. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x}{e} \right]^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \left[1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x - e}{e} \right]^{\frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x - e}} \right\}^{\frac{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x - e\right] x}{e}} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x - e\right] x}{e}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{而} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x - e\right] x}{e} &\stackrel{\frac{1}{x} = t}{=} \frac{1}{e} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} - e}{t} \\
 &= \frac{1}{e} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} [(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}}]' = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \cdot \frac{\frac{t}{1+t} - \ln(1+t)}{t^2} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{t}{1+t} - \ln(1+t)}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - (1+t)\ln(1+t)}{t^2} = -\frac{1}{2},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x}{e} \right]^x = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$35. \text{【解】} \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{i}{n}} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{e^{\frac{i}{n}}}{n + \frac{1}{i}} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{i}{n}},$$

$$\text{因为} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{i}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{i}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{i}{n}} = \int_0^1 e^x dx = e - 1,$$

$$\text{所以} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{e^{\frac{i}{n}}}{n + \frac{1}{i}} = e - 1.$$

$$36. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\sin x) - \sin(\tan x)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\sin x) - \sin x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin(\tan x)}{x^3},$$

$$\text{而} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\sin x) - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\sin x) - \sin x}{\sin^3 x} \stackrel{\sin x = t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t - t}{t^3}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 t - 1}{3t^2} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} \cdot \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin(\tan x)}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin(\tan x)}{\tan^3 x} \stackrel{t = \tan x}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \sin t}{t^3} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos t}{3t^2} = \frac{1}{6},\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\sin x) - \sin(\tan x)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}37. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{2x} |t-x| \sin t dt}{|x|^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{2x} \left| \frac{t}{x} - 1 \right| \sin t dt}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^2 |u-1| \sin x u du}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^1 (1-u) \sin x u du + \int_1^2 (u-1) \sin x u du}{x},\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因为} \int_0^1 (1-u) \sin x u du = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \sin x,$$

$$\int_1^2 (u-1) \sin x u du = -\frac{\cos 2x}{x} + \frac{\sin 2x - \sin x}{x^2},$$

$$\text{所以原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} + \frac{\sin 2x - 2 \sin x}{x^3} \right)$$

$$= 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos 2x - 2 \cos x}{3x^2} = 2 + \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\cos 2x - 1}{x^2} + \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right)$$

$$= 2 + \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned}38. \text{【解】} F(x) &= \int_0^x t f(t^2 - x^2) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x f(t^2 - x^2) d(t^2 - x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-x^2}^0 f(u) du = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{-x^2} f(u) du,\end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x^n} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{-x^2} f(u) du}{x^n} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x f(-x^2)}{n x^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x^2)}{x^{n-2}},$$

则 $n-2=2, n=4$, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x^4} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x^2)}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x^2) - f(0)}{-x^2} = -\frac{1}{4} f'(0) = 1, \text{ 于是 } f'(0) = -4.$$

39. 【证明】因为 $f'(x) < 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 单调减少.

又因为 $a_{n+1} - a_n = f(n+1) - \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx = f(n+1) - f(\xi) \leq 0 (\xi \in [n, n+1])$,

所以 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少.

因为 $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} [f(k) - f(x)] dx + f(n)$, 而 $\int_k^{k+1} [f(k) - f(x)] dx \geq 0 (k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$

且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = a > 0$, 所以存在 $X > 0$, 当 $x > X$ 时, $f(x) > 0$.

由 $f(x)$ 单调递减得 $f(x) > 0 (x \in [1, +\infty))$, 故 $a_n \geq f(n) > 0$, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在.

由 $a_n = f(1) + [f(2) - \int_1^2 f(x) dx] + \dots + [f(n) - \int_{n-1}^n f(x) dx]$,

而 $f(k) - \int_{k-1}^k f(x) dx \leq 0 (k=2, 3, \dots, n)$, 所以 $a_n \leq f(1)$, 从而 $0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \leq f(1)$.

40. 【证明】 因为正数的算术平均数不小于几何平均数, 所以有

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{4} \left(3x_n + \frac{a}{x_n^3} \right) = \frac{x_n + x_n + x_n + \frac{a}{x_n^3}}{4} \geq \sqrt[4]{x_n \cdot x_n \cdot x_n \cdot \frac{a}{x_n^3}} = \sqrt[4]{a} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

$$\text{从而 } x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{a}{x_n^3} - x_n \right) = \frac{a - x_n^4}{4x_n^3} \leq 0 \quad (n=2, 3, \dots),$$

故 $\{x_n\}_{n=2}^{\infty}$ 单调减少, 再由 $x_n \geq 0 (n=2, 3, \dots)$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在.

令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$, 等式 $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{4} \left(3x_n + \frac{a}{x_n^3} \right)$ 两边令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 得

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \left(3A + \frac{a}{A^3} \right), \text{ 解得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A = \sqrt[4]{a}.$$

41. 【证明】 令 $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}}$, 因为 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} \times \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} > 0 (x > 0)$, 所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调.

又因为 $a_1 = 1, 0 \leq a_{n+1} \leq 1$, 所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 有界, 从而数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, 令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, 则有

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{A}{1+A}} \Rightarrow A = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}.$$

42. 【证明】(1) 令 $\varphi(x) = f(x) - 1 + 2x, \varphi(0) = -1, \varphi(1) = 2$, 因为 $\varphi(0)\varphi(1) < 0$, 所以存在 $c \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $\varphi(c) = 0$, 于是 $f(c) = 1 - 2c$.

(2) 因为 $f(x) \in C[0, 2]$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上取到最小值 m 和最大值 M ,

$$\text{由 } 6m \leq 2f(0) + f(1) + 3f(2) \leq 6M \text{ 得 } m \leq \frac{2f(0) + f(1) + 3f(2)}{6} \leq M,$$

由介值定理, 存在 $\xi \in [0, 2]$, 使得 $\frac{2f(0) + f(1) + 3f(2)}{6} = f(\xi)$,

于是 $2f(0) + f(1) + 3f(2) = 6f(\xi)$.

43. 【证明】 取 $\epsilon_0 = 1$, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, 根据极限定义, 存在 $N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $|a_n - A| < 1$, 所以 $|a_n| \leq |A| + 1$.

取 $M = \max\{|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_N|, |A| + 1\}$,

则对一切的 n , 有 $|a_n| \leq M$.

44. 【证明】 对任意的 $x_0 \in [0, 1]$, 因为 $e^x f(x)$ 与 $e^{-f(x)}$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上单调增加,

所以当 $x < x_0$ 时, 有 $\begin{cases} e^x f(x) \leq e^{x_0} f(x_0), \\ e^{-f(x)} \leq e^{-f(x_0)}, \end{cases}$ 故 $f(x_0) \leq f(x) \leq e^{x_0-x} f(x_0)$,

令 $x \rightarrow x_0^-$, 由夹逼定理得 $f(x_0 - 0) = f(x_0)$;

当 $x > x_0$ 时, 有 $\begin{cases} e^x f(x) \geq e^{x_0} f(x_0), \\ e^{-f(x)} \geq e^{-f(x_0)}, \end{cases}$ 故 $e^{x_0-x} f(x_0) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_0)$,

令 $x \rightarrow x_0^+$, 由夹逼定理得 $f(x_0 + 0) = f(x_0)$, 故 $f(x_0 - 0) = f(x_0 + 0) = f(x_0)$,

即 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处连续, 由 x_0 的任意性得 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续.

45. 【证明】令 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = k > 0$, 取 $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{k}{2} > 0$, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = k > 0$, 所以存在 $X_0 > 0$,

当 $x \geq X_0$ 时, 有 $|f(x) - k| \leq \frac{k}{2}$, 从而 $f(x) \geq \frac{k}{2} > 0$, 特别地, $f(X_0) > 0$, 因为 $f(x)$

在 $[a, X_0]$ 上连续, 且 $f(a)f(X_0) < 0$, 所以存在 $\xi \in (a, X_0)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$.

46. 【解】 $x = k (k = 0, -1, -2, \dots)$ 及 $x = 1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的间断点.

$$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{\sin \pi x} \cdot (x+2) = \frac{2}{\pi}, \quad f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x^2-1} = 0,$$

因为 $f(0-0) \neq f(0+0)$, 所以 $x = 0$ 为跳跃间断点;

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x+2}{\sin[\pi(x+2)]} \cdot x = -\frac{2}{\pi} \text{ 得 } x = -2 \text{ 为可去间断点;}$$

当 $x = k (k = -1, -3, -4, \dots)$ 时,

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow k} f(x) = \infty$ 得 $x = k (k = -1, -3, -4, \dots)$ 为第二类间断点;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \infty$ 得 $x = 1$ 为第二类间断点.

47. 【解】 $f(x)$ 的间断点为 $x = 0, -1, -2, \dots$ 及 $x = 1$.

$$\text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时, } f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^3-x}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{\sin \pi x} \cdot (x^2-1) = -\frac{1}{\pi},$$

$f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\ln(1+x) + \sin \frac{1}{x^2-1} \right] = -\sin 1$, 则 $x = 0$ 为函数 $f(x)$ 的第一类间断点中的跳跃间断点.

当 $x = -1$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = -\frac{2}{\pi}$, 则 $x = -1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的第一类间断点中的可去间断点.

当 $x = k (k = -2, -3, \dots)$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow k} f(x) = \infty$, 则 $x = k (k = -2, -3, \dots)$ 为函数 $f(x)$ 的第二类间断点.

当 $x = 1$ 时, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ 不存在, 所以 $x = 1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的第二类间断点.

$$48. \text{【解】首先, } f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \left(\frac{\sin t}{\sin x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\sin t - \sin x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\sin t - \sin x}{\sin x} \right)^{\frac{\sin x}{\sin t - \sin x}} \right]^{\frac{x}{\sin t}} = e^{\frac{x}{\sin x}},$$

其次, $f(x)$ 的间断点为 $x = k\pi (k = 0, \pm 1, \dots)$, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = e$, 所以 $x = 0$ 为函数 $f(x)$ 的第一类间断点中的可去间断点, $x = k\pi (k = \pm 1, \dots)$ 为函数 $f(x)$ 的第二类间断点.

49. 【解】令 $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$,

$$\text{因为 } f(-x) = \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} - x) = \ln \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} = -f(x),$$

所以函数 $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$ 为奇函数, 于是

$$\begin{cases} y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}), \\ -y = \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} - x), \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } \begin{cases} x + \sqrt{1+x^2} = e^y, \\ \sqrt{1+x^2} - x = e^{-y}, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } x = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} = \operatorname{sh} y,$$

即函数 $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$ 的反函数为 $x = \operatorname{sh} y$.

50. 【解】

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{n^2 - 1^2}} + \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{n^2 - 2^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - n^2}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i + \sqrt{n^2 - i^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\frac{i}{n} + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{1-x^2}} \stackrel{x = \sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = I,$$

$$\text{由 } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{\cos t + \sin t} dt, \text{ 得}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{\cos t + \sin t} dt \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } b_n = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{n}}}{n+1} + \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}}}{n + \frac{1}{2}} + \cdots + \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{n\pi}{n}}}{n + \frac{1}{n}}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{i\pi}{n}} \leq b_n \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{i\pi}{n}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{再由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{i\pi}{n}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{i\pi}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{i\pi}{n}} \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \cos \pi x} dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{得原式} &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \cos \pi x} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos \pi x} d(\pi x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

$$51. \text{【解】} x^x - (\sin x)^x = x^x \left[1 - \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^x \right], \text{ 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1,$$

$$\text{当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } 1 - \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^x = 1 - e^{x \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}} \sim -x \ln \left(1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x}\right) \sim x - \sin x,$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^x - (\sin x)^x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$52. \text{【证明】当 } x \in [1, 2] \text{ 时, 有 } 1 \geq \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则 } 1 \geq \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

$$\text{当 } x \in [2, 3] \text{ 时, 有 } \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{2} \geq \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

⋮

$$\text{当 } x \in [n, n+1] \text{ 时, 有 } \frac{1}{n} \geq \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{n} \geq \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

$$\text{从而有 } 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \geq \int_1^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(n+1).$$

$$\text{又当 } x \in [1, 2] \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{2} \leq \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

$$\text{当 } x \in [2, 3] \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{3} \leq \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

⋮

$$\text{当 } x \in [n-1, n] \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{n} \leq \int_{n-1}^n \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

从而有 $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \leq 1 + \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx = 1 + \ln n$,

故 $\ln(n+1) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \leq 1 + \ln n$, 于是 $1 \leq \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}}{\ln(n+1)} \leq \frac{1 + \ln n}{\ln(n+1)}$,

由夹逼定理得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}}{\ln(n+1)} = 1$.

53. 【证明】当 $x \neq 0$ 时, 由 $|f(x)| \leq |e^x - 1|$ 得 $\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| \leq \left| \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right|$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[a_1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} + a_2 \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{x} + \cdots + a_n \frac{\ln(1+nx)}{x} \right] \\ &= a_1 + 2a_2 + \cdots + na_n, \end{aligned}$$

且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$, 根据极限保号性得 $|a_1 + 2a_2 + \cdots + na_n| \leq 1$.

54. 【解】由 $n + \frac{i^2}{n} \leq n + \frac{i^2+1}{n} \leq n + \frac{(i+1)^2}{n}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$), 得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n + \frac{i^2}{n}} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n + \frac{i^2+1}{n}} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n + \frac{i^2}{n}}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n + \frac{i^2}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n + \frac{(i+1)^2}{n}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n + \frac{i^2}{n}} + \frac{1}{n + \frac{(n+1)^2}{n}} - \frac{1}{n + \frac{1^2}{n}} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由夹逼定理得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n + \frac{i^2+1}{n}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

55. 【证明】 $x_{n+1} - x_n = f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1}) = f'(\xi_n)(x_n - x_{n-1})$, 因为 $f'(x) \geq 0$, 所以 $x_{n+1} - x_n$ 与 $x_n - x_{n-1}$ 同号, 故 $\{x_n\}$ 单调.

$$\begin{aligned} |x_n| &= |f(x_{n-1})| = \left| f(x_1) + \int_{x_1}^{x_{n-1}} f'(x) dx \right| \\ &\leq |f(x_1)| + \left| \int_{x_1}^{x_{n-1}} f'(x) dx \right| \leq |f(x_1)| + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{k}{1+x^2} dx = |f(x_1)| + \pi k, \end{aligned}$$

即 $\{x_n\}$ 有界, 于是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在,

根据 $f(x)$ 的可导性得 $f(x)$ 处处连续, 等式 $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$ 两边令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n), \text{ 原命题得证.}$$

56. 【证明】设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$, 取 $\varepsilon_0 = 1$, 根据极限的定义, 存在 $X_0 > 0$, 当 $x > X_0$ 时,

$$|f(x) - A| < 1,$$

从而有

$$|f(x)| < |A| + 1.$$

又因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, X_0]$ 上连续, 根据闭区间上连续函数有界的性质, 存在 $k > 0$, 当 $x \in [a, X_0]$, 有 $|f(x)| \leq k$.

取 $M = \max\{|A| + 1, k\}$, 对一切的 $x \in [a, +\infty)$, 有 $|f(x)| < M$.

57. 【证明】因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上取到最小值 m 和最大值 M , 显然有

$$m \leq f(x_i) \leq M (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

注意到 $k_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,

所以有

$$k_i m \leq k_i f(x_i) \leq k_i M (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

同向不等式相加, 得

$$(k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n)m \leq k_1 f(x_1) + k_2 f(x_2) + \dots + k_n f(x_n) \leq (k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n)M,$$

$$\text{即 } m \leq \frac{k_1 f(x_1) + k_2 f(x_2) + \dots + k_n f(x_n)}{k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n} \leq M,$$

由介值定理, 存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使得

$$f(\xi) = \frac{k_1 f(x_1) + k_2 f(x_2) + \dots + k_n f(x_n)}{k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n},$$

即 $k_1 f(x_1) + k_2 f(x_2) + \dots + k_n f(x_n) = (k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n)f(\xi)$.

二、一元函数微分学

◆ 填空题

1. 【解】因为两曲线过点 $(-1, 1)$, 所以 $b - a = 0$, 又由 $y = x^2 + ax + b$ 得 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=-1} = a - 2$, 再

由 $-2y = -1 + xy^3$ 得 $-2 \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=-1} = 1 - 3 \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=-1}$, 且两曲线在点 $(-1, 1)$ 处相切, 则

$a - 2 = 1$, 解得 $a = b = 3$.

2. 【解】由 $y = f\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)$ 得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right) \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)' = f'\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right) \cdot \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{2}{(x-1)^2} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}},$$

于是 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=2} = -2 \arctan \sqrt{3} = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$.

3. 【解】由 $\frac{d}{dx} f(\cos \sqrt{x}) = -f'(\cos \sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}$,

得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{d}{dx} f(\cos \sqrt{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(\cos \sqrt{x}) \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = -\frac{1}{2} f'(1) = 1$.

$$4. \text{【解】} \text{ 由 } f(x) = x^2 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{t+x}{t-x} \right)^{4t} = x^2 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2x}{t-x} \right)^{\frac{t-x}{2x}} \right]^{4t \times \frac{2x}{t-x}}$$

$$= x^2 e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} 4t \times \frac{2x}{t-x}} = x^2 e^{8x},$$

$$\text{得 } f'(x) = 2x e^{8x} + 8x^2 e^{8x} = 2x(1+4x)e^{8x}.$$

5. 【解】因为在 $(-1, 1)$ 内 $f'(x) = |x|$,

$$\text{所以在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 内 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + C_2, & -1 < x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } f(0) = 0 \text{ 得 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ -\frac{x^2}{2}, & -1 < x \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } f\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) = f\left(4 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{8}.$$

6. 【解】由 $f'(x) = 2n(1-x)^n - 2n^2x(1-x)^{n-1} = 0$ 得 $x = \frac{1}{n+1}$,

当 $x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{n+1}\right)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $x \in \left(\frac{1}{n+1}, 1\right)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 则 $x = \frac{1}{n+1}$ 为最大值点,

$$M_n = f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) = \frac{2n}{n+1} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n,$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{2}{e}.$$

$$7. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{1}{(x-a)f'(a)} - \frac{1}{f(x)-f(a)} \right] = \frac{1}{f'(a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a) - (x-a)f'(a)}{(x-a)[f(x) - f(a)]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{f'(a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a) - (x-a)f'(a)}{(x-a)^2} = \frac{1}{f''(a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a) - (x-a)f'(a)}{(x-a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2f''(a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x) - f'(a)}{x-a} = \frac{f''(a)}{2f''(a)}.$$

8. 【解】当 $x=0$ 时, $t=0$; 当 $t=0$ 时, 由 $y + e^y = 1$, 得 $y=0$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt}, \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2}{1+4t^2}, \text{ 方程 } y + e^y = \ln(e+t^2) \text{ 两边对 } t \text{ 求导数, 得}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + e^y \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2t}{e+t^2}, \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2t}{(e+t^2)(1+e^y)}, \text{ 则 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{t(1+4t^2)}{(e+t^2)(1+e^y)}, \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = 0.$$

$$9. \text{【解】} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\cos t^2 - 2t^2 \sin t^2 - 2t \cdot \frac{\cos t^2}{2t}}{-2t \sin t^2} = t,$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{1}{-2t \sin t^2}, \text{ 则 } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}.$$

10.【解】当 $x=0$ 时, $y=1$, 将 $ye^{xy} + x \cos x - 1 = 0$ 两边对 x 求导得

$$e^{xy} \frac{dy}{dx} + ye^{xy} \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \cos x - x \sin x = 0,$$

将 $x=0, y=1$ 代入上式得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -2$, 故 $dy|_{x=0} = -2dx$.

11.【解】 $\int_0^y e^t dt + \int_0^x \cos t dt = xy$ 两边对 x 求导得

$$e^y \frac{dy}{dx} + \cos x = y + x \frac{dy}{dx}, \text{ 则 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - \cos x}{e^y - x}.$$

12.【解】当 $x = \ln 2$ 时, $t = \pm 1$; 当 $t = \pm 1$ 时, $y = 0$.

(1) 当 $t = -1$ 时,

$$\text{由 } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \text{ 得 } \frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_{t=-1} = -1,$$

$$\int_0^y e^{u^2} du + \int_{t^2}^1 \arcsin u du = 0 \text{ 两边对 } t \text{ 求导数得 } e^{y^2} \frac{dy}{dt} - 2t \arcsin t^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{dy}{dt} \Big|_{t=-1} = -\pi, \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=\ln 2} = \pi, \text{ 则法线方程为 } y = -\frac{1}{\pi}(x - \ln 2);$$

(2) 当 $t = 1$ 时,

$$\text{由 } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \text{ 得 } \frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_{t=1} = 1.$$

$$\int_0^y e^{u^2} du + \int_{t^2}^1 \arcsin u du = 0 \text{ 两边对 } t \text{ 求导得 } e^{y^2} \frac{dy}{dt} - 2t \arcsin t^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{dy}{dt} \Big|_{t=1} = \pi, \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=\ln 2} = \pi, \text{ 法线方程为 } y = -\frac{1}{\pi}(x - \ln 2),$$

$$\text{即法线方程为 } y = -\frac{1}{\pi}(x - \ln 2).$$

13.【解】因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处可微, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处连续,

于是 $f(1-0) = f(1) = 1 = f(1+0) = a + b$, 即 $a + b = 1$.

$$\text{又 } f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = 2,$$

$$f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{ax + b - 1}{x - 1} = a,$$

由 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处可微得 $a = 2$, 所以 $a = 2, b = -1$.

14.【解】 $F(x) = x^2 \int_0^x f'(t) dt - \int_0^x t^2 f'(t) dt, F'(x) = 2x \int_0^x f'(t) dt,$

因为当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $F'(x) \sim x^2$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x)}{x^2} = 1,$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \int_0^x f'(t) dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2f'(x) = 2f'(0), \text{ 故 } f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$15.【解】\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2a}{x-a} \right)^{\frac{x-a}{2a}} \right]^{\frac{2ax}{x-a}} = e^{2a},$$

由 $f(x) - f(x-1) = f'(\xi)$, 其中 ξ 介于 $x-1$ 与 x 之间,

令 $x \rightarrow \infty$, 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(x) = e^2$, 得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - f(x-1)] = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} f'(\xi) = e^2$, 即 $e^{2a} = e^2$, 所以 $a = 1$.

16. 【解】因为 $\varphi'(x) = f'_x[x, f(x, 2x)] + f'_y[x, f(x, 2x)] \times [f'_x(x, 2x) + 2f'_y(x, 2x)]$,
 所以 $\varphi'(1) = f'_x[1, f(1, 2)] + f'_y[1, f(1, 2)] \times [f'_x(1, 2) + 2f'_y(1, 2)]$
 $= 3 + 4 \times (3 + 8) = 47$.

17. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^5 - 4x^4 + 1}{x^5 + x} = 2$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x^5 - 4x^4 + 1}{x^4 + 1} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4x^4 - 2x + 1}{x^4 + 1} = -4,$$

曲线 $y = \frac{2x^5 - 4x^4 + 1}{x^4 + 1}$ 的斜渐近线为 $y = 2x - 4$.

◇ 选择题

18. 【解】不妨设 $f(a) > 0$, 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处可导, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处连续, 于是存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $|x - a| < \delta$ 时, 有 $f(x) > 0$, 于是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{|f(x)| - |f(a)|}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a)$, 即 $|f(x)|$ 在 $x = a$ 处可导, 同理当 $f(a) < 0$ 时, $|f(x)|$ 在 $x = a$ 处也可导, 选(A).

19. 【解】令 $f(a) - f(0) = f'(\xi)a$, 即 $\arctana = \frac{1}{1 + \xi^2}a$, 或者 $\xi^2 = \frac{a}{\arctana} - 1$,

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \arctana}{a^2 \arctana} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \arctana}{a^3} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+a^2}}{3a^2} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{选(C).}$$

20. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(a+x) - f(a)}{x} - f'(a)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+x) - f(a) - f'(a)x}{x^2}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a+x) - f'(a)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} f''(a)$, 选(D).

21. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f'(x)}{x} = 2$, 得 $f(0) + f'(0) = 0$, 于是 $f'(0) = 0$.

再由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f'(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} \right] = f'(0) + f''(0) = 2$, 得 $f''(0) = 2 > 0$, 故 $f(0)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极小值, 选(B).

22. 【解】因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处右可导, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$ 存在, 于是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a)$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处右连续, 同理, 由 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处左可导, 得 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处左连续, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处连续, 由于左、右导数不一定相等, 选(D).

23. 【解】令 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbf{Q}, \\ -1, & x \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \mathbf{Q}, \end{cases} g(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x \in \mathbf{Q}, \\ 1, & x \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \mathbf{Q}, \end{cases}$ 显然 $f(x), g(x)$ 在每点都不连续, 当然也不可导, 但 $f(x)g(x) \equiv -1$ 在任何一点都可导, 选(D).

24.【解】由 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导得 $|f(x)|$ 在 x_0 处连续, 但 $|f(x)|$ 在 x_0 处不一定可导, 如 $f(x) = x$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 但 $|f(x)| = |x|$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不可导, 选(C).

25.【解】因为 $f(x)$ 为二阶可导的奇函数, 所以 $f(-x) = -f(x)$, $f'(-x) = f'(x)$, $f''(-x) = -f''(x)$, 即 $f'(x)$ 为偶函数, $f''(x)$ 为奇函数, 故由 $x < 0$ 时有 $f''(x) > 0$, $f'(x) < 0$, 得当 $x > 0$ 时有 $f''(x) < 0$, $f'(x) < 0$, 选(A).

26.【解】因为 $g'(4) = \frac{1}{f'(2)}$, 所以选(B).

27.【解】因为 $f'_+(a)$ 存在, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$ 存在, 于是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a)$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处右连续, 同理由 $f'_-(a)$ 存在可得 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处左连续, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处连续, 选(B).

28.【解】设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in \mathbf{Q}, \\ x^2, & x \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \mathbf{Q}, \end{cases}$ 显然 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 对任意的 $x_0 \neq 0$, 因为

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 不存在, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处不连续, (A) 不对;

同理 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 对任意的 $x_0 \neq 0$, 因为 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处不连续, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处也不可导, (B) 不对;

因为 $\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(\xi)$, 其中 ξ 介于 x_0 与 x 之间, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x)$ 存在,

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(\xi) = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow x_0} f'(\xi)$ 也存在, 即 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导且

$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x)$, 选(C);

令 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0, \\ x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \end{cases}$ 显然 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0, \\ 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \end{cases}$ 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x)$ 不存

在, (D) 不对.

29.【解】显然 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \arctan \frac{1}{|x|} - 0}{x} =$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctan \frac{1}{|x|} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}$,

当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) = -\arctan \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{1+x^2}$, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $f'(0) =$

$\frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 选(D).

30.【解】(A) 不对, 例如: $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \neq 1, \\ 2, & x = 1, \end{cases}$ 显然 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1-h)}{h}$ 存在, 但 $f(x)$ 在

$x = 1$ 处不连续, 所以也不可导;

(B) 不对, 因为 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f[1 + \ln(1 + 2h^2)] - f(1)}{e^{h^2} - 1}$ 存在只能保证 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处右导数存在;

(C) 不对, 因为 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2 - \cosh h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f[1 + (1 - \cosh h)] - f(1)}{1 - \cosh h} \cdot \frac{1 - \cosh h}{h}$,

而 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cosh h}{h} = 0$, 所以 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f[1 + (1 - \cosh h)] - f(1)}{1 - \cosh h}$ 不一定存在, 于是 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处不一定右可导, 也不一定可导;

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(e^h) - f(1)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f[1 + (e^h - 1)] - f(1)}{e^h - 1} \cdot \frac{e^h - 1}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f[1 + (e^h - 1)] - f(1)}{e^h - 1} \end{aligned}$$

存在, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处可导. 所以选(D).

31. 【解】由 $\int_0^x g(x-t) dt = \int_0^x g(t) dt$ 得 $f'(x) = -2x^2 + \int_0^x g(t) dt$, $f''(x) = -4x + g(x)$,

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4x + g(x)}{x} = -4 < 0,$$

所以存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x| < \delta$ 时, $\frac{f''(x)}{x} < 0$,

即当 $x \in (-\delta, 0)$ 时, $f''(x) > 0$; 当 $x \in (0, \delta)$ 时, $f''(x) < 0$, 故 $(0, f(0))$ 为 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点, 应选(C).

32. 【解】设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \infty$, $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \left(1 + \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)$, 当 $x = \frac{1}{(2k+1)\pi}$ 时, $f'(x) = 0$, 其中 $k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) \neq \infty$, (A) 不对;

设 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \infty$, 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0 \neq \infty$, (B) 不对;

设 $f(x) = x$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \infty$, 但 $f'(x) = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 1 \neq \infty$, (C) 不对, 选(D).

33. 【解】 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{x}{2} + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases} \quad f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = -\frac{1}{2} < 0,$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}, & x = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} + 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

当 $x = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}$) 时, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 的任意邻域内都不单调减少, (A) 不对;

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 - x^2 \left(2 + \sin \frac{1}{x}\right), & x \neq 0, \\ 2, & x = 0, \end{cases}$ $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处取得极大值, 但其在 $x = 0$ 的任一邻域内皆不单调, (B) 不对;

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 2, & x = 1, \\ 2 - x, & 1 < x < 2, \end{cases}$ $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处取得极大值, 但 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处不连续, (C) 不对;

由 $f''(0)$ 存在, 得 $f'(0)$ 存在, 又 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 所以 $f'(0) = 0$, 所以 $x = 0$ 一定为 $f(x)$ 的极值点, 选(D).

34. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f'(x)}{(x-2)^3} = \frac{2}{3}$, 得 $f'(2) = 0$, 又由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f'(x)}{(x-2)^3} = \frac{2}{3} > 0$, 则存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x-2| < \delta$ 时, 有 $\frac{f'(x)}{(x-2)^3} > 0$, 即当 $x \in (2-\delta, 2)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $x \in (2, 2+\delta)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 于是 $x = 2$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极小值点, 选(A).

35. 【解】由 $\int_0^x g(x-t) dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_0^x g(u) du$ 得 $f'(x) = -\sin 2x + \int_0^x g(u) du$, $f'(0) = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因为 } f''(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin 2x + \int_0^x g(u) du}{x} \\ &= -2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x g(u) du}{x} = -2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = -2 + g(0) = -1 < 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $x = 0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极大值点, 应选(A).

36. 【解】因为 $f(x)$ 二阶连续可导, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{x} = -1$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f''(x) = 0$, 即 $f''(0) = 0$. 又

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{x} = -1 < 0$, 由极限的保号性, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x| < \delta$ 时, 有 $\frac{f''(x)}{x} < 0$, 即当 $x \in (-\delta, 0)$ 时, $f''(x) > 0$, 当 $x \in (0, \delta)$ 时, $f''(x) < 0$, 所以 $(0, f(0))$ 为曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点, 选(C).

37. 【解】由 $f'(0) = 0$ 得 $f''(0) = 0$, $f'''(x) = 1 - 2f'(x)f''(x)$, $f'''(0) = 1 > 0$, 由极限保号性, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x| < \delta$ 时, $f'''(x) > 0$, 再由 $f''(0) = 0$, 得

$$\begin{cases} f''(x) < 0, & -\delta < x < 0, \\ f''(x) > 0, & 0 < x < \delta, \end{cases} \text{ 故 } (0, f(0)) \text{ 是曲线 } y = f(x) \text{ 的拐点, 选(C).}$$

38. 【解】令 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x < 0, \\ x^2, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$ $f''(0) = 0$, 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f''(x)$ 不存在, 所以(A)不对; 若最大值在端点取到则不是极大值, 所以(B)不对; (C)显然不对, 选(D).

39. 【解】因为 $f'(a) = 0$, 且 $f''(x) \geq k (k > 0)$, 所以 $f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x-a)^2 \geq f(a) + \frac{k}{2}(x-a)^2$, 其中 ξ 介于 a 与 x 之间. 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(a) + \frac{k}{2}(x-a)^2 = +\infty$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, 再由 $f(a) < 0$ 得 $f(x)$ 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 内至少有一个零点. 又因为 $f'(a) = 0$, 且 $f''(x) \geq k (k > 0)$, 所以 $f'(x) > 0 (x > a)$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 单调增加, 所以零点是唯一的, 选(B).

40. 【解】函数 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$, 由 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e} = 0$ 得 $x = e$, 当 $0 < x < e$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $x > e$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 由驻点的唯一性知 $x = e$ 为函数 $f(x)$ 的最大值点, 最大值为 $f(e) = k > 0$, 又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, 于是 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内有且仅有两个零点, 选(C).

41. 【解】设当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x)$ 与 x 轴的两个交点为 $(x_1, 0), (x_2, 0)$, 其中 $x_1 < x_2$; 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x)$ 与 x 轴的两个交点为 $(x_3, 0), (x_4, 0)$, 其中 $x_3 < x_4$.

当 $x < x_1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 当 $x \in (x_1, x_2)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 则 $x = x_1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极大值点; 当 $x \in (x_2, 0)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 则 $x = x_2$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极小值点; 当 $x \in (0, x_3)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 则 $x = 0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极大值点; 当 $x \in (x_3, x_4)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 则 $x = x_3$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极小值点; 当 $x > x_4$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 则 $x = x_4$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极大值点, 即 $f(x)$ 有三个极大值点, 两个极小值点, 又 $f''(x)$ 有两个零点, 根据一阶导数在两个零点两侧的增减性可得, $y = f(x)$ 有两个拐点, 选(C).

◇ 解答題

42. 【解】当 $|x| < 1$ 时, $y' = -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x$;

当 $x > 1$ 时, $y' = 1$; 当 $x < -1$ 时, $y' = -1$;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (1-x) = 2$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}x = 0$ 得 y 在 $x = -1$ 处不连续,

故 $y'(-1)$ 不存在;

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{y(x) - y(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x - 0}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x}{1} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 得 } y'_-(1) = -\frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{y(x) - y(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x - 1}{x - 1} = 1 \text{ 得 } y'_+(1) = 1,$$

因为 $y'_-(1) \neq y'_+(1)$, 所以 y 在 $x = 1$ 处不可导,

$$\text{故 } y' = \begin{cases} -1, & x < -1 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x, & -1 < x < 1. \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

43. 【解】将 $t = 0$ 代入 $\sin t - \int_1^{x-t} e^{-u^2} du = 0$ 得 $\int_1^x e^{-u^2} du = 0$,

再由 $e^{-u^2} > 0$ 得 $x = 1$,

$\sin t - \int_1^{x-t} e^{-u^2} du = 0$ 两边对 t 求导得 $\cos t - e^{-(x-t)^2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} - 1 \right) = 0$, 从而 $\frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = e + 1$,

$\cos t - e^{-(x-t)^2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} - 1 \right) = 0$ 两边再对 t 求导得

$$-\sin t + 2(x-t)e^{-(x-t)^2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} - 1 \right)^2 - e^{-(x-t)^2} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 0,$$

将 $t = 0, x = 1, \frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = e + 1$ 代入得 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \Big|_{t=0} = 2e^2$.

44. 【解】 $x^3 - 3xy + y^3 = 3$ 两边对 x 求导得

$$3x^2 - 3y - 3x \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \text{ 解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 - y}{x - y^2} (x \neq y^2),$$

令 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 - y}{x - y^2} = 0$ 得 $y = x^2$, 代入 $x^3 - 3xy + y^3 = 3$ 得 $x = -1$ 或 $x = \sqrt[3]{3}$,

$x = -1$ 时, $y = 1$; $x = \sqrt[3]{3}$ 时, $y = \sqrt[3]{9}$.

当 $x = y^2$ 时, 代入原方程解得 $y = -1$ 或 $y = \sqrt[3]{3}$.

所以, 曲线上纵坐标最大的点为 $(\sqrt[3]{3}, \sqrt[3]{9})$, 最小的点为 $(1, -1)$.

$$45. \text{【解】} f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^{-}} \frac{x e^x + 1 - 1}{x} = 1,$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^{+}} \frac{x^{2x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^{+}} \frac{e^{2x \ln x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^{+}} \frac{2x \ln x}{x} = -\infty,$$

因为 $f'_{-}(0) \neq f'_{+}(0)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不可导.

$$\text{于是 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^{2x}(1 + \ln x), & x > 0, \\ (x + 1)e^x, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x) = 0 \text{ 得 } x = -1, x = \frac{1}{e}.$$

当 $x < -1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $-1 < x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $0 < x < \frac{1}{e}$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$;

当 $x > \frac{1}{e}$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$,

故 $x = -1$ 为极小值点, 极小值为 $f(-1) = 1 - \frac{1}{e}$; $x = 0$ 为极大值点, 极大值为 $f(0) = 1$;

$x = \frac{1}{e}$ 为极小值点, 极小值为 $f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^{\frac{2}{e}}$.

$$46. \text{【解】} \text{令 } f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{x}} (x \geq 1),$$

$$\text{由 } f(x) = e^{\frac{\ln x}{x}} \text{ 得 } f'(x) = e^{\frac{\ln x}{x}} \cdot \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}, \text{ 令 } f'(x) = 0 \text{ 得 } x = e.$$

当 $x \in (0, e)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $x \in (e, +\infty)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 则 $x = e$ 为 $f(x)$ 的最大值点,

于是 $\{\sqrt[n]{n}\}$ 的最大项为 $\sqrt{2}$ 或 $\sqrt[3]{3}$,

因为 $\sqrt{2} = \sqrt[6]{8} < \sqrt[3]{3} = \sqrt[6]{9}$, 所以最大项为 $\sqrt[3]{3}$.

$$47. \text{【解】} \text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \varphi(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt) dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^1 f(xt) d(xt) \stackrel{xt=u}{=} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u) du,$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left[x f(x) - \int_0^x f(u) du \right].$$

$$\text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时, } \varphi(0) = \int_0^1 f(0) dt = 0,$$

$$\varphi'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x} = \frac{A}{2},$$

$$\text{则 } \varphi'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2} \left[x f(x) - \int_0^x f(u) du \right], & x \neq 0, \\ \frac{A}{2}, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2} \right] = A - \frac{A}{2} = \frac{A}{2} = \varphi'(0)$, 所以 $\varphi'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处

连续.

48. 【解】把 $x=1$ 代入不等式中, 得 $f(1)=2e$.

当 $x \neq 1$ 时, 不等式两边同除以 $|x-1|$, 得

$$0 \leq \frac{|f(x) - 2e^x|}{|x-1|} \leq |x-1| \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - 2e^x}{x-1} = 0.$$

$$\text{而} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - 2e^x}{x-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} + \frac{2e - 2e^x}{x-1} \right] = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = 2e.$$

49. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} = 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{\sin x}$ 得 $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$,

$$\text{又} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = f''(0) = 2,$$

$$\text{则 } y = f(x) \text{ 在点 } (0, f(0)) \text{ 处的曲率为 } K = \frac{2}{(1+0)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 2.$$

50. 【解】因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 所以 $c=0$, 即 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(1+x), & x > 0, \\ ax^2 + bx, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax^2 + bx}{x} = b,$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1,$$

由 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 得 $b=1$, 即 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(1+x), & x > 0, \\ ax^2 + x, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$

$$\text{于是 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+x}, & x > 0, \\ 2ax + 1, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$f''_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2ax + 1 - 1}{x} = 2a,$$

$$f''_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{x} = -1,$$

由 $f''(0)$ 存在, 得 $a = -\frac{1}{2}$, 即 $a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = 1, c = 0$.

51. 【证明】(1) 令 $\varphi(x) = f(x) - x$, $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, $\varphi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} > 0, \varphi(1) = -1 < 0$,

由零点定理, 存在 $\eta \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$, 使得 $\varphi(\eta) = 0$, 即 $f(\eta) = \eta$.

(2) 设 $F(x) = e^{-kx} \varphi(x)$, 显然 $F(x)$ 在 $[0, \eta]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, \eta)$ 内可导, 且 $F(0) = F(\eta) = 0$, 由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, \eta)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 整理得 $f'(\xi) - k[f(\xi) - \xi] = 1$.

52. 【证明】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln[f(x) + 2]}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x} = 0$, 得 $f(1) = -1$,

$$\text{又} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln[f(x) + 2]}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) + 1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f'(x)}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x}, \text{ 所以 } f'(1) = 0.$$

由积分中值定理得 $f(2) = 2 \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} f(x) dx = f(c)$, 其中 $c \in \left[1, \frac{3}{2}\right]$,

由罗尔定理, 存在 $x_0 \in (c, 2) \subset (1, 2)$, 使得 $f'(x_0) = 0$.

令 $\varphi(x) = e^x f'(x)$, 则 $\varphi(1) = \varphi(x_0) = 0$,

由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (1, x_0) \subset (0, 2)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = e^x [f'(x) + f''(x)]$ 且 $e^x \neq 0$, 所以 $f'(\xi) + f''(\xi) = 0$.

53. 【证明】因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上可导, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 从而 $|f(x)|$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 故 $|f(x)|$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上取到最大值 M , 即存在 $x_0 \in [0, 1]$, 使得 $|f(x_0)| = M$.

当 $x_0 = 0$ 时, 则 $M = 0$, 所以 $f(x) \equiv 0, x \in [0, 1]$;

当 $x_0 \neq 0$ 时, $M = |f(x_0)| = |f(x_0) - f(0)| = |f'(\xi)| x_0 \leq |f'(\xi)| \leq \frac{1}{2} |f(\xi)| \leq \frac{M}{2}$,

其中 $\xi \in (0, x_0)$, 故 $M = 0$, 于是 $f(x) \equiv 0, x \in [0, 1]$.

54. 【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = e^x f(x)$, 由微分中值定理, 存在 $\eta \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$\frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{b - a} = e^\eta [f'(\eta) + f(\eta)],$$

再由 $f(a) = f(b) = 1$, 得 $\frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} = e^\eta [f'(\eta) + f(\eta)]$,

从而 $\frac{e^{2b} - e^{2a}}{b - a} = (e^a + e^b) e^\eta [f'(\eta) + f(\eta)]$,

令 $\varphi(x) = e^{2x}$, 由微分中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\frac{e^{2b} - e^{2a}}{b - a} = 2e^{2\xi}$,

即 $2e^{2\xi} = (e^a + e^b) e^\eta [f'(\eta) + f(\eta)]$, 或 $2e^{2\xi - \eta} = (e^a + e^b) [f'(\eta) + f(\eta)]$.

55. 【分析】在使用泰勒中值定理时, 若已知条件中给出某点的一阶导数, 则函数在该点展开; 若结论中是关于某点的一阶导数, 则在该点展开; 若既未给出某点的一阶导数的条件, 结论中又不涉及某点的一阶导数, 往往函数在区间的中点处展开.

【证明】因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上二阶可导, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续且 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$, $\min_{0 \leq x \leq 1} f(x) = -1$, 由闭区间上连续函数最值定理知, $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上取到最小值且最小值

在 $(0, 1)$ 内达到, 即存在 $c \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f(c) = -1$, 再由费马定理知 $f'(c) = 0$,

根据泰勒公式

$$f(0) = f(c) + f'(c)(0 - c) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}(0 - c)^2, \xi_1 \in (0, c)$$

$$f(1) = f(c) + f'(c)(1 - c) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}(1 - c)^2, \xi_2 \in (c, 1)$$

整理得

$$f''(\xi_1) = \frac{2}{c^2}, \quad f''(\xi_2) = \frac{2}{(1 - c)^2}.$$

当 $c \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ 时, $f''(\xi_1) = \frac{2}{c^2} \geq 8$, 取 $\xi = \xi_1$;

当 $c \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ 时, $f''(\xi_2) = \frac{2}{(1 - c)^2} \geq 8$, 取 $\xi = \xi_2$.

所以存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) \geq 8$.

56. 【证明】设运动规律为 $S = S(t)$, 显然 $S(0) = 0, S'(0) = 0, S(1) = 1, S'(1) = 0$. 由泰勒公式

$$S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = S(0) + \frac{S''(\xi_1)}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{4}, S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = S(1) + \frac{S''(\xi_2)}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{4}, \xi_1 \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right), \xi_2 \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

两式相减, 得 $S''(\xi_2) - S''(\xi_1) = -8 \Rightarrow |S''(\xi_1)| + |S''(\xi_2)| \geq 8$.

当 $|S''(\xi_1)| \geq |S''(\xi_2)|$ 时, $|S''(\xi_1)| \geq 4$; 当 $|S''(\xi_1)| < |S''(\xi_2)|$ 时, $|S''(\xi_2)| \geq 4$.

57. 【证明】由泰勒公式得

$$f(0) = f(x) - f'(x)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_1)x^2, \xi_1 \in (0, x),$$

$$f(1) = f(x) + f'(x)(1-x) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_2)(1-x)^2, \xi_2 \in (x, 1),$$

两式相减, 得 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_1)x^2 - \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_2)(1-x)^2$.

两边取绝对值, 再由 $|f''(x)| \leq 1$, 得

$$|f'(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2}[x^2 + (1-x)^2] = \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

58. 【证明】(1) 对任意 $x \in (-1, 1)$, 根据微分中值定理, 得

$$f(x) = f(0) + xf'[\theta(x)x], \text{ 其中 } 0 < \theta(x) < 1.$$

因为 $f''(x) \in C(-1, 1)$ 且 $f''(x) \neq 0$, 所以 $f''(x)$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 内保号, 不妨设 $f''(x) > 0$, 则 $f'(x)$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 内单调增加, 又由于 $x \neq 0$, 所以 $\theta(x)$ 是唯一的.

(2) 由泰勒公式, 得

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}x^2, \text{ 其中 } \xi \text{ 介于 } 0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间,}$$

而 $f(x) = f(0) + xf'[\theta(x)x]$, 所以有

$$f'[\theta(x)x] = f'(0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}x \Rightarrow \frac{f'[\theta(x)x] - f'(0)}{x\theta(x)} \cdot \theta(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!},$$

令 $x \rightarrow 0$, 再由二阶导数的连续性及非零性, 得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \theta(x) = \frac{1}{2}$.

59. 【证明】由泰勒公式得

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(a) + f'(a)\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right)^2, \xi_1 \in \left(a, \frac{a+b}{2}\right),$$

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(b) + f'(b)\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - b\right) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - b\right)^2, \xi_2 \in \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, b\right),$$

$$\text{即 } f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(a) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{8}f''(\xi_1), \quad f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(b) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{8}f''(\xi_2),$$

$$\text{两式相减得 } f(b) - f(a) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{8}[f''(\xi_1) - f''(\xi_2)],$$

$$\text{取绝对值得 } |f(b) - f(a)| \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{8}[|f''(\xi_1)| + |f''(\xi_2)|].$$

(1) 当 $|f''(\xi_1)| \geq |f''(\xi_2)|$ 时, 取 $\xi = \xi_1$, 则有 $|f''(\xi)| \geq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2}|f(b) - f(a)|$;

(2) 当 $|f''(\xi_1)| < |f''(\xi_2)|$ 时, 取 $\xi = \xi_2$, 则有 $|f''(\xi)| \geq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|$.

60. 【证明】由泰勒公式得

$$f(-1) = f(0) + f'(0)(-1-0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}(-1-0)^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi_1)}{3!}(-1-0)^3, \xi_1 \in (-1, 0),$$

$$f(1) = f(0) + f'(0)(1-0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}(1-0)^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi_2)}{3!}(1-0)^3, \xi_2 \in (0, 1),$$

$$\text{即 } f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} - \frac{f'''(\xi_1)}{6} = 0, \quad f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} + \frac{f'''(\xi_2)}{6} = 1,$$

两式相减得 $f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2) = 6$.

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上三阶连续可导, 所以 $f'''(x)$ 在 $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$ 上连续, 由连续函数最值定理, $f'''(x)$ 在 $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$ 上取到最小值 m 和最大值 M , 故 $2m \leq f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2) \leq 2M$, 即 $m \leq 3 \leq M$.

由闭区间上连续函数介值定理, 存在 $\xi \in [\xi_1, \xi_2] \subset (-1, 1)$, 使得 $f'''(\xi) = 3$.

61. 【证明】因为 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内二阶可导, 所以有

$$f(a) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(a - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}\left(a - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2,$$

$$f(b) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(b - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}\left(b - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2,$$

其中 $\xi_1 \in \left(a, \frac{a+b}{2}\right)$, $\xi_2 \in \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, b\right)$.

$$\text{两式相加得 } f(a) + f(b) - 2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} [f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)].$$

因为 $f''(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内连续, 所以 $f''(x)$ 在 $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$ 上连续, 从而 $f''(x)$ 在 $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$ 上取到最小值 m 和最大值 M , 故 $m \leq \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2} \leq M$,

由介值定理, 存在 $\xi \in [\xi_1, \xi_2] \subset (a, b)$, 使得 $\frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2} = f''(\xi)$,

$$\text{故 } f(a) + f(b) - 2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} [f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)] = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} f''(\xi).$$

62. (1) 【解】 $f(x) = f(c) + f'(c)(x-c) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x-c)^2$, 其中 ξ 介于 c 与 x 之间.

(2) 【证明】分别令 $x=0, x=1$, 得

$$f(0) = f(c) - f'(c)c + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}c^2, \xi_1 \in (0, c),$$

$$f(1) = f(c) + f'(c)(1-c) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}(1-c)^2, \xi_2 \in (c, 1),$$

两式相减, 得 $f'(c) = f(1) - f(0) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}c^2 - \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}(1-c)^2$, 利用已知条件, 得

$$|f'(c)| \leq 2a + \frac{b}{2}[c^2 + (1-c)^2],$$

因为 $c^2 + (1-c)^2 \leq 1$, 所以 $|f'(c)| \leq 2a + \frac{b}{2}$.

63. (1)【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^3}$ 存在, 得 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 0$,

则 $f(x)$ 的带拉格朗日余项的麦克劳林公式为

$$f(x) = \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}x^4,$$

其中 ξ 介于 0 与 x 之间.

(2)【证明】上式两边积分得 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \frac{1}{24} \int_{-a}^a f^{(4)}(\xi)x^4 dx$.

因为 $f^{(4)}(x)$ 在 $[-a, a]$ 上为连续函数, 所以 $f^{(4)}(x)$ 在 $[-a, a]$ 上取到最大值 M 和最小值 m , 于是有 $mx^4 \leq f^{(4)}(\xi)x^4 \leq Mx^4$,

两边在 $[-a, a]$ 上积分得 $\frac{2m}{5}a^5 \leq \int_{-a}^a f^{(4)}(\xi)x^4 dx \leq \frac{2M}{5}a^5$,

从而 $\frac{ma^5}{60} \leq \frac{1}{24} \int_{-a}^a f^{(4)}(\xi)x^4 dx \leq \frac{Ma^5}{60}$, 或 $\frac{ma^5}{60} \leq \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx \leq \frac{Ma^5}{60}$,

于是 $m \leq \frac{60}{a^5} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx \leq M$,

根据介值定理, 存在 $\xi_1 \in [-a, a]$, 使得

$$f^{(4)}(\xi_1) = \frac{60}{a^5} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx, \text{ 或 } a^5 f^{(4)}(\xi_1) = 60 \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx.$$

再由积分中值定理, 存在 $\xi_2 \in [-a, a]$, 使得

$$a^5 f^{(4)}(\xi_1) = 60 \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 120af(\xi_2), \text{ 即 } a^4 f^{(4)}(\xi_1) = 120f(\xi_2).$$

64. 【证明】由 $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(x-x_0)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_1)}{4!}(x-x_0)^4$,

$$f(x') = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x'-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x'-x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(x'-x_0)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_2)}{4!}(x'-x_0)^4,$$

两式相加得

$$f(x) + f(x') - 2f(x_0) = f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2 + \frac{1}{24}[f^{(4)}(\xi_1) + f^{(4)}(\xi_2)](x-x_0)^4,$$

$$\text{于是 } \left| f''(x_0) - \frac{f(x) + f(x') - 2f(x_0)}{(x-x_0)^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{24}[|f^{(4)}(\xi_1)| + |f^{(4)}(\xi_2)|](x-x_0)^2,$$

再由 $|f^{(4)}(x)| \leq M$, 得

$$\left| f''(x_0) - \frac{f(x) + f(x') - 2f(x_0)}{(x-x_0)^2} \right| \leq \frac{M}{12}(x-x_0)^2.$$

65. 【证明】设 $f'_+(a) > 0, f'_-(b) > 0$,

由 $f'_+(a) > 0$, 得存在 $x_1 \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f(x_1) > f(a) = 0$;

由 $f'_-(b) > 0$, 得存在 $x_2 \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f(x_2) < f(b) = 0$,

因为 $f(x_1)f(x_2) < 0$, 所以由零点定理, 存在 $c \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f(c) = 0$.

令 $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$, 显然 $h(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 由 $h(a) = h(c) = h(b) = 0$,

存在 $\xi_1 \in (a, c), \xi_2 \in (c, b)$, 使得 $h'(\xi_1) = h'(\xi_2) = 0$,

而 $h'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$, 所以 $\begin{cases} f'(\xi_1)g(\xi_1) - f(\xi_1)g'(\xi_1) = 0, \\ f'(\xi_2)g(\xi_2) - f(\xi_2)g'(\xi_2) = 0. \end{cases}$

令 $\varphi(x) = f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)$, $\varphi(\xi_1) = \varphi(\xi_2) = 0$,

由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (a, b)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = f''(x)g(x) - f(x)g''(x)$, 所以 $\frac{f'(\xi)}{g(\xi)} = \frac{f''(\xi)}{g''(\xi)}$.

66. 【证明】因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'_+(a) > 0$, 所以存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < x - a < \delta$ 时, 有

$\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} > 0$, 从而 $f(x) > f(a)$, 于是存在 $c \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f(c) > f(a) = 0$.

由微分中值定理, 存在 $\xi_1 \in (a, c), \xi_2 \in (c, b)$, 使得

$$f'(\xi_1) = \frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} > 0, \quad f'(\xi_2) = \frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - c} < 0.$$

再由微分中值定理及 $f(x)$ 的二阶可导性, 存在 $\xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (a, b)$, 使得

$$f''(\xi) = \frac{f'(\xi_2) - f'(\xi_1)}{\xi_2 - \xi_1} < 0.$$

67. 【证明】不妨设 $a \leq b$, 由微分中值定理, 存在 $\xi_1 \in (0, a), \xi_2 \in (b, a + b)$, 使得

$$\begin{cases} f(a) - f(0) = f'(\xi_1)a, \\ f(a + b) - f(b) = f'(\xi_2)a, \end{cases}$$

两式相减得 $f(a + b) - f(a) - f(b) = [f'(\xi_2) - f'(\xi_1)]a$.

因为 $f''(x) > 0$, 所以 $f'(x)$ 单调增加, 而 $\xi_1 < \xi_2$, 所以 $f'(\xi_1) < f'(\xi_2)$,

故 $f(a + b) - f(a) - f(b) = [f'(\xi_2) - f'(\xi_1)]a > 0$, 即

$$f(a + b) > f(a) + f(b).$$

68. 【证明】令 $x_0 = \lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2$, 则 $x_0 \in [a, b]$, 由泰勒公式得

$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x - x_0)^2$, 其中 ξ 介于 x_0 与 x 之间,

因为 $f''(x) > 0$, 所以 $f(x) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$,

于是 $\begin{cases} \lambda f(x_1) \geq \lambda f(x_0) + \lambda f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0), \\ (1 - \lambda)f(x_2) \geq (1 - \lambda)f(x_0) + (1 - \lambda)f'(x_0)(x_2 - x_0), \end{cases}$

两式相加, 得 $f[\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2] \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)f(x_2)$.

69. 【证明】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$, 得 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$,

又由 $f''(x) > 0$ 且 $x \neq 0$, 所以 $f(x) > f(0) + f'(0)x = x$.

70. 【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = e^{-x}f(x)$, 则 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 内可导,

又 $\varphi(0) = 1, \varphi'(x) = e^{-x}[f'(x) - f(x)] < 0 (x > 0)$, 所以当 $x > 0$ 时, $\varphi(x) < \varphi(0) = 1$, 所以有 $f(x) < e^x (x > 0)$.

71. 【证明】令 $x_0 = k_1x_1 + k_2x_2 + \cdots + k_nx_n$, 显然 $x_0 \in [a, b]$.

因为 $f''(x) > 0$, 所以 $f(x) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$,

分别取 $x = x_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 得

$$\begin{cases} f(x_1) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0), \\ f(x_2) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_2 - x_0), \\ \vdots \\ f(x_n) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_n - x_0), \end{cases}$$

由 $k_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 上述各式分别乘以 $k_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 得

$$\begin{cases} k_1f(x_1) \geq k_1f(x_0) + f'(x_0)k_1(x_1 - x_0), \\ k_2f(x_2) \geq k_2f(x_0) + f'(x_0)k_2(x_2 - x_0), \\ \vdots \\ k_nf(x_n) \geq k_nf(x_0) + f'(x_0)k_n(x_n - x_0), \end{cases}$$

将上述各式分别相加, 得 $f(x_0) \leq k_1f(x_1) + k_2f(x_2) + \cdots + k_nf(x_n)$, 即

$$f(k_1x_1 + k_2x_2 + \cdots + k_nx_n) \leq k_1f(x_1) + k_2f(x_2) + \cdots + k_nf(x_n).$$

72. 【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = (x^2 - 1)\ln x - (x - 1)^2$, $\varphi(1) = 0$.

$$\varphi'(x) = 2x \ln x - x + 2 - \frac{1}{x}, \varphi'(1) = 0, \quad \varphi''(x) = 2 \ln x + 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}, \varphi''(1) = 2 > 0,$$

$$\varphi'''(x) = \frac{2(x^2 - 1)}{x^3},$$

则 $\begin{cases} \varphi'''(x) < 0, 0 < x < 1, \\ \varphi'''(x) > 0, x > 1, \end{cases}$ 故 $x = 1$ 为 $\varphi''(x)$ 的极小值点, 由其唯一性得其也为最小值点, 而最小值为 $\varphi''(1) = 2 > 0$, 故 $\varphi''(x) > 0 (x > 0)$.

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \varphi'(1) = 0, \\ \varphi''(x) > 0 (x > 0), \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} \varphi'(x) < 0, 0 < x < 1, \\ \varphi'(x) > 0, x > 1, \end{cases}$$

故 $x = 1$ 为 $\varphi(x)$ 的极小值点, 也为最小值点, 而最小值为 $\varphi(1) = 0$,

所以 $x > 0$ 时, $\varphi(x) \geq 0$, 即 $(x^2 - 1)\ln x \geq (x - 1)^2$.

73. 【证明】方法一 令 $f(x) = (\sqrt{2} + 1)\ln(1 + x) - 2\arctan x$, $f(0) = 0$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{1 + x} - \frac{2}{1 + x^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{2} + 1)x^2 - 2x + \sqrt{2} - 1}{(1 + x)(1 + x^2)},$$

对 $(\sqrt{2} + 1)x^2 - 2x + \sqrt{2} - 1$, 因为 $\Delta = 4 - 4(\sqrt{2} + 1)(\sqrt{2} - 1) = 0$ 且 $\sqrt{2} + 1 > 0$,

所以 $(\sqrt{2} + 1)x^2 - 2x + \sqrt{2} - 1 \geq 0$, 从而 $f'(x) \geq 0 (x > 0)$.

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} f'(x) \geq 0 (x > 0), \\ f(0) = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 得 } f(x) \geq f(0) = 0 (x > 0), \text{ 即 } \frac{\arctan x}{\ln(1 + x)} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2} (x > 0).$$

$$\text{方法二 令 } f(x) = \arctan x, F(x) = \ln(1 + x), f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}, F'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + x},$$

显然 $f(0) = 0, F(0) = 0$.

由柯西中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, x)$, 使得

$$\frac{\arctan x}{\ln(1 + x)} = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{F(x) - F(0)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)} = \frac{1 + \xi}{1 + \xi^2}.$$

令 $\varphi(x) = \frac{1+x}{1+x^2}$, 由 $\varphi'(x) = \frac{1-2x-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = 0$, 得 $x = \sqrt{2} - 1$.

当 $x \in (0, \sqrt{2} - 1)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $x \in (\sqrt{2} - 1, +\infty)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 则 $x = \sqrt{2} - 1$ 为 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内的最大值点, 最大值为 $M = \varphi(\sqrt{2} - 1) = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2}$,

所以
$$\frac{\arctan x}{\ln(1+x)} = \frac{1+\xi}{1+\xi^2} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2}.$$

74. 【证明】首先证明 $\frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}}$.

因为 $\frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} \Leftrightarrow (\ln b - \ln a) - \frac{b-a}{\sqrt{ab}} < 0$, 所以令 $\varphi(x) = \ln x - \ln a - \frac{x-a}{\sqrt{xa}}$,

$\varphi(a) = 0, \varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{a}{2x\sqrt{x}} \right) = -\frac{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})^2}{2x\sqrt{ax}} < 0 (x > a)$,

由 $\begin{cases} \varphi(a) = 0 \\ \varphi'(x) < 0 (x > a) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \varphi(x) < 0 (x > a)$, 而 $b > a$, 所以 $\varphi(b) < 0$, 即 $\frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}}$.

再证 $\frac{2a}{a^2+b^2} < \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a}$.

方法一 因为 $\frac{2a}{a^2+b^2} < \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a} \Leftrightarrow (b^2+a^2)(\ln b - \ln a) - 2a(b-a) > 0$, 所以令

$f(x) = (x^2+a^2)(\ln x - \ln a) - 2a(x-a), f(a) = 0$,

$f'(x) = 2x(\ln x - \ln a) + x + \frac{a^2}{x} - 2a = 2x(\ln x - \ln a) + \frac{(x-a)^2}{x} > 0 (x > a)$.

由 $\begin{cases} f(a) = 0 \\ f'(x) > 0 (x > a) \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) > 0 (x > a)$, 因为 $b > a$, 所以 $f(b) > f(a) = 0$,

即 $\frac{2a}{a^2+b^2} < \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a}$.

方法二 令 $f(x) = \ln x$, 则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a} = \frac{1}{\xi}$, 其中 $0 < a < \xi < b$, 则

$\frac{1}{\xi} > \frac{1}{b} > \frac{2a}{a^2+b^2}$, 所以 $\frac{2a}{a^2+b^2} < \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a}$.

75. 【解】根据隐函数求导法, 得 $y' = \frac{y-2x}{3y^2-x}$.

令 $y' = \frac{y-2x}{3y^2-x} = 0$, 得 $y = 2x$, 再将 $y = 2x$ 代入原方程得 $x = \frac{1}{8}$, 函数值为 $y = \frac{1}{4}$.

$y'' = \frac{(y'-2)(3y^2-x) - (y-2x)(6yy'-1)}{(3y^2-x)^2}$, 将 $x = \frac{1}{8}, y = \frac{1}{4}, y' = 0$ 代入 y'' 得

$y'' \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{8}} = -32 < 0$, 所以 $x = \frac{1}{8}$ 为函数的极大值点, 且极大值为 $y = \frac{1}{4}$.

76. 【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = e^{-x}[f(x) + f'(x)]$.

因为 $\varphi(0) = \varphi(1) = 0$, 所以由罗尔定理, 存在 $c \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $\varphi'(c) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = e^{-x} [f''(x) - f(x)]$ 且 $e^{-x} \neq 0$, 所以方程 $f''(c) - f(c) = 0$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 内有根.

77. 【解】 $f(x) \geq 20$ 等价于 $A \geq 20x^3 - 3x^5$,

令 $\varphi(x) = 20x^3 - 3x^5$, 由 $\varphi'(x) = 60x^2 - 15x^4 = 0$, 得 $x = 2$,

$\varphi''(x) = 120x - 60x^3$, 因为 $\varphi''(2) = -240 < 0$, 所以 $x = 2$ 为 $\varphi(x)$ 的最大值点, 最大值为 $\varphi(2) = 64$, 故 A 至少取 64 时, 有 $f(x) \geq 20$.

78. 【证明】因为 $f''(x) \geq 0$, 所以 $f'(x)$ 单调不减, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) \geq f'(0) = 1$.

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) - f(0) = f'(\xi)x$, 从而 $f(x) \geq f(0) + x$, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(0) + x] = +\infty$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$.

由 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续, 且 $f(0) = -2 < 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, 则 $f(x) = 0$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内至少有一个根, 又由 $f'(x) \geq 1 > 0$, 得方程的根是唯一的.

79. (1) 【证明】令 $\varphi_n(x) = f_n(x) - 1$, 因为 $\varphi_n(0) = -1 < 0$, $\varphi_n(1) = n - 1 > 0$, 所以 $\varphi_n(x)$ 在 $(0, 1) \subset (0, +\infty)$ 内有一个零点, 即方程 $f_n(x) = 1$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内有一个根.

因为 $\varphi'_n(x) = 1 + 2x + \cdots + nx^{n-1} > 0$, 所以 $\varphi_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内单调增加, 所以 $\varphi_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内的零点唯一, 所以方程 $f_n(x) = 1$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内有唯一正根, 记为 x_n .

(2) 【解】由 $f_n(x_n) - f_{n+1}(x_{n+1}) = 0$, 得

$(x_n - x_{n+1}) + (x_n^2 - x_{n+1}^2) + \cdots + (x_n^n - x_{n+1}^n) = x_{n+1}^{n+1} > 0$, 从而 $x_n > x_{n+1}$, 所以 $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 单调减少, 又 $x_n > 0 (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$, 显然 $A \leq x_n \leq x_1 = 1$,

由 $x_n + x_n^2 + \cdots + x_n^n = 1$, 得 $\frac{x_n(1 - x_n^n)}{1 - x_n} = 1$,

两边求极限得 $\frac{A}{1 - A} = 1$, 解得 $A = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{1}{2}$.

80. 【解】 $ae^x = x^2$ 等价于 $x^2 e^{-x} - a = 0$.

令 $f(x) = x^2 e^{-x} - a$, 由 $f'(x) = (2x - x^2)e^{-x} = 0$ 得 $x = 0, x = 2$.

当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $0 < x < 2$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $x > 2$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$,

于是 $x = 0$ 为极小值点, 极小值为 $f(0) = -a < 0$; $x = 2$ 为极大值点, 极大值为 $f(2) = \frac{4}{e^2} - a$,

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -a < 0$.

(1) 当 $\frac{4}{e^2} - a > 0$, 即 $0 < a < \frac{4}{e^2}$ 时, 方程有三个根;

(2) 当 $\frac{4}{e^2} - a = 0$, 即 $a = \frac{4}{e^2}$ 时, 方程有两个根.

(3) 当 $\frac{4}{e^2} - a < 0$, 即 $a > \frac{4}{e^2}$ 时, 方程只有一个根.

81. 【解】令 $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + k$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$.

由 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 0$, 得驻点为 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1$. $f''(x) = 6x$, 由 $f''(-1) = -6$, $f''(1) = 6$, 得 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1$ 分别为 $f(x)$ 的极大值点和极小值点, 极大值和极小值分别为 $f(-1) = 2 + k, f(1) = k - 2$.

(1) 当 $k < -2$ 时, 方程只有一个根;

- (2) 当 $k = -2$ 时, 方程有两个根, 其中一个为 $x = -1$, 另一个位于 $(1, +\infty)$ 内;
 (3) 当 $-2 < k < 2$ 时, 方程有三个根, 分别位于 $(-\infty, -1)$, $(-1, 1)$, $(1, +\infty)$ 内;
 (4) 当 $k = 2$ 时, 方程有两个根, 一个位于 $(-\infty, -1)$ 内, 另一个为 $x = 1$;
 (5) 当 $k > 2$ 时, 方程只有一个根.

82. 【解】令 $f(x) = kx - \frac{1}{x} + 1, f'(x) = k + \frac{1}{x^2}, x \in (0, +\infty)$.

(1) 若 $k > 0$, 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, 又 $f'(x) = k + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0$, 所以原方程在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内恰有一个实根;

(2) 若 $k = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1 > 0$, 又 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} > 0$, 所以原方程也恰有一个实根;

(3) 若 $k < 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, 令 $f'(x) = k + \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-k}}$, 又 $f''(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3} < 0$, 所以 $f(x_0) = 1 - 2\sqrt{-k}$ 为 $f(x)$ 的最大值, 令 $1 - 2\sqrt{-k} = 0$, 得 $k = -\frac{1}{4}$, 所以 k 的取值范围是 $\left\{ k \mid k = -\frac{1}{4} \text{ 或 } k \geq 0 \right\}$.

83. 【解】
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f[\ln(1+x)]}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\xi)}{x} \cdot \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\xi)}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\xi)}{\xi} \cdot \frac{\xi}{x} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\xi}{x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\xi}{x}.$$

对 $x > 0$, 有 $\ln(1+x) < \xi < x \Rightarrow \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} < \frac{\xi}{x} < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\xi}{x} = 1$, 同理 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\xi}{x} = 1$, 所以原式 = 2.

84. 【解】曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在点 $(x, f(x))$ 处的切线方程为 $Y - f(x) = f'(x)(X - x)$,

令 $Y = 0$ 得 $u = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$, 由泰勒公式得

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_1) u^2, \text{ 其中 } \xi_1 \text{ 介于 } 0 \text{ 与 } u \text{ 之间,}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_2) x^2, \text{ 其中 } \xi_2 \text{ 介于 } 0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间,}$$

于是
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f(u)}{u f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{f''(\xi_2)} \cdot \frac{u}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f'(x) - f(x)}{x f'(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f''(x)}{x f''(x) + f'(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{f''(x) + \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x}} = \frac{f''(0)}{f''(0) + f''(0)} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

85. 【解】(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} + \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \right] = g'(0)$,

当 $a = g'(0)$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续.

(2) 当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $f'(x) = \frac{x[g'(x) + \sin x] - [g(x) - \cos x]}{x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{而}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} - g'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x - g'(0)x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + \sin x - g'(0)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{g'(x) - g'(0)}{x} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [g''(0) + 1]\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x[g'(x) + \sin x] - [g(x) - \cos x]}{x^2}, & x \neq 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}[g''(0) + 1], & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{x[g'(x) + \sin x] - [g(x) - \cos x]}{x^2} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + \sin x + x[g''(x) + \cos x] - g'(x) - \sin x}{2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} [g''(x) + 1] = \frac{1}{2} [g''(0) + 1],\end{aligned}$$

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = f'(0)$, 所以 $f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

86. 【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = e^{-x} \int_0^x f(t) dt$,

因为 $\varphi(0) = \varphi(1) = 0$, 所以存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = e^{-x} [f(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt]$ 且 $e^{-x} \neq 0$, 故 $f(\xi) = \int_0^\xi f(t) dt$.

87. 【证明】方法一 先作一个函数 $P(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, 使得

$$P(0) = f(0) = 1, \quad P'(1) = f'(1) = 0, \quad P(2) = f(2) = \frac{5}{3}, \quad P(1) = f(1).$$

$$\text{则 } P(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \left[\frac{1}{3} - f(1) \right] x^2 + \left[2f(1) - \frac{5}{3} \right] x + 1,$$

令 $g(x) = f(x) - P(x)$, 则 $g(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上三阶可导, 且 $g(0) = g(1) = g(2) = 0$, 所以存在 $c_1 \in (0, 1), c_2 \in (1, 2)$, 使得 $g'(c_1) = g'(1) = g'(c_2) = 0$, 又存在 $d_1 \in (c_1, 1), d_2 \in (1, c_2)$ 使得 $g''(d_1) = g''(d_2) = 0$, 再由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (d_1, d_2) \subset (0, 2)$, 使得 $g'''(\xi) = 0$, 而 $g'''(x) = f'''(x) - 2$, 所以 $f'''(\xi) = 2$.

方法二 由泰勒公式, 得

$$1 = f(0) = f(1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2} - \frac{f'''(\xi_1)}{6}, \quad \xi_1 \in (0, 1),$$

$$\frac{5}{3} = f(2) = f(1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2} + \frac{f'''(\xi_2)}{6}, \quad \xi_2 \in (1, 2),$$

两式相减, 得 $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)}{6}$, 而 $f'''(x) \in C[0, 2]$, 所以存在 $\xi \in (0, 2)$, 使得 $f'''(\xi) = 2$.

88. 【证明】令 $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$, 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续且单调增加, 且 $f(a) = a < b = f(b)$,

所以 $f(a) = a < a+h < \dots < a+(n-1)h < b = f(b)$, 由端点介值定理和函数单调性,

存在 $a < c_1 < c_2 < \cdots < c_{n-1} < b$, 使得

$$f(c_1) = a + h, f(c_2) = a + 2h, \cdots, f(c_{n-1}) = a + (n-1)h,$$

再由微分中值定理, 得

$$f(c_1) - f(a) = f'(\xi_1)(c_1 - a), \xi_1 \in (a, c_1),$$

$$f(c_2) - f(c_1) = f'(\xi_2)(c_2 - c_1), \xi_2 \in (c_1, c_2),$$

⋮

$$f(b) - f(c_{n-1}) = f'(\xi_n)(b - c_{n-1}), \xi_n \in (c_{n-1}, b),$$

$$\text{从而有 } h \left[\frac{1}{f'(\xi_1)} + \frac{1}{f'(\xi_2)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{f'(\xi_n)} \right] = b - a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{f'(\xi_i)} = 1.$$

89. 【解】因为函数的一阶导数与其反函数的一阶导数互为倒数, 所以 $\varphi'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$,

$$\text{于是 } \varphi''(y) = \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right) = \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{f'(x)}\right)}{dy} = \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{f'(x)}\right)/dx}{dy/dx} = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{f'(x)}\right]'}{f'(x)} = -\frac{f''(x)}{f'^3(x)}.$$

90. 【证明】由微分中值定理得 $f(x) - f(x_0) = f'(\xi)(x - x_0)$, 其中 ξ 介于 x_0 与 x 之间,

$$\text{则 } \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(\xi), \text{ 由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x) = M \text{ 得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(\xi) = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow x_0} f'(\xi) = M, \text{ 即 } f'(x_0) = M.$$

91. 【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = (x-1)^2 f'(x)$, 显然 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上可导. 由 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$, 根据罗尔定理, 存在 $c \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f'(c) = 0$, 再由 $\varphi(c) = \varphi(1) = 0$, 根据罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (c, 1) \subset (0, 1)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$, 而 $\varphi'(x) = 2(x-1)f'(x) + (x-1)^2 f''(x)$, 所以 $2(\xi-1)f'(\xi) + (\xi-1)^2 f''(\xi) = 0$, 整理得 $f''(\xi) = \frac{2f'(\xi)}{1-\xi}$.

92. 【证明】因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1$, 且 $f(0) < \frac{a}{a+b} < f(1)$, 所以由

$$\text{端点介值定理, 存在 } c \in (0, 1), \text{ 使得 } f(c) = \frac{a}{a+b}.$$

由微分中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, c), \eta \in (c, 1)$, 使得

$$\begin{cases} f(c) - f(0) = f'(\xi)c, \\ f(1) - f(c) = f'(\eta)(1-c), \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } \begin{cases} \frac{a}{a+b} = f'(\xi)c, \\ \frac{b}{a+b} = f'(\eta)(1-c), \end{cases} \quad \text{整理得}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{a}{f'(\xi)} = (a+b)c, \\ \frac{b}{f'(\eta)} = (a+b)(1-c), \end{cases} \quad \text{两式相加得}$$

$$\frac{a}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{b}{f'(\eta)} = a + b.$$

93. 【证明】(1) 令 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, 则 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 且 $F'(x) = f(x)$. 故存在 $c \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = F'(c)(b-a) = f(c)(b-a) = 0, \text{ 即 } f(c) = 0.$$

(2) 令 $h(x) = e^x f(x)$, 因为 $h(a) = h(c) = h(b) = 0$, 所以由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi_1 \in (a, c)$, $\xi_2 \in (c, b)$, 使得 $h'(\xi_1) = h'(\xi_2) = 0$,

而 $h'(x) = e^x [f'(x) + f(x)]$ 且 $e^x \neq 0$, 所以 $f'(\xi_i) + f(\xi_i) = 0 (i=1, 2)$.

(3) 令 $\varphi(x) = e^{-x} [f'(x) + f(x)]$, $\varphi(\xi_1) = \varphi(\xi_2) = 0$, 由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (a, b)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = e^{-x} [f''(x) - f(x)]$ 且 $e^{-x} \neq 0$, 所以 $f''(\xi) = f(\xi)$.

(4) 令 $g(x) = e^{-x} f(x)$, $g(a) = g(c) = g(b) = 0$,

由罗尔定理, 存在 $\eta_1 \in (a, c)$, $\eta_2 \in (c, b)$, 使得 $g'(\eta_1) = g'(\eta_2) = 0$,

而 $g'(x) = e^{-x} [f'(x) - f(x)]$ 且 $e^{-x} \neq 0$, 所以 $f'(\eta_1) - f(\eta_1) = 0$, $f'(\eta_2) - f(\eta_2) = 0$.

令 $\varphi(x) = e^{-2x} [f'(x) - f(x)]$, $\varphi(\eta_1) = \varphi(\eta_2) = 0$,

由罗尔定理, 存在 $\eta \in (\eta_1, \eta_2) \subset (a, b)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\eta) = 0$,

而 $\varphi'(x) = e^{-2x} [f''(x) - 3f'(x) + 2f(x)]$ 且 $e^{-2x} \neq 0$,

所以 $f''(\eta) - 3f'(\eta) + 2f(\eta) = 0$.

94. 【证明】 当 $c = a_i (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 时, 对任意的 $\xi \in (a_1, a_n)$, 结论成立;

设 c 为异于 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 的数, 不妨设 $a_1 < c < a_2 < \dots < a_n$.

$$\text{令 } k = \frac{f(c)}{(c-a_1)(c-a_2)\cdots(c-a_n)},$$

构造辅助函数 $\varphi(x) = f(x) - k(x-a_1)(x-a_2)\cdots(x-a_n)$, 显然 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[a_1, a_n]$ 上 n 阶可导, 且 $\varphi(a_1) = \varphi(c) = \varphi(a_2) = \dots = \varphi(a_n) = 0$,

由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi_1^{(1)} \in (a_1, c)$, $\xi_2^{(1)} \in (c, a_2)$, \dots , $\xi_n^{(1)} \in (a_{n-1}, a_n)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi_1^{(1)}) = \varphi'(\xi_2^{(1)}) = \dots = \varphi'(\xi_n^{(1)}) = 0$, 即 $\varphi'(x)$ 在 (a_1, a_n) 内至少有 n 个不同零点, 重复使用罗尔

定理, 则 $\varphi^{(n-1)}(x)$ 在 (a_1, a_n) 内至少有两个不同零点, 设为 $c_1, c_2 \in (a_1, a_n)$, 使得

$$\varphi^{(n-1)}(c_1) = \varphi^{(n-1)}(c_2) = 0,$$

再由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (c_1, c_2) \subset (a_1, a_n)$, 使得 $\varphi^{(n)}(\xi) = 0$.

而 $\varphi^{(n)}(x) = f^{(n)}(x) - n! k$, 所以 $f^{(n)}(\xi) = n! k$, 从而有

$$f(c) = \frac{(c-a_1)(c-a_2)\cdots(c-a_n)}{n!} f^{(n)}(\xi).$$

95. 【证明】 由泰勒公式得

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}h^2, \text{ 其中 } \xi \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } x+h \text{ 之间.}$$

由已知条件得

$$f'(x+\theta h)h = f'(x)h + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}h^2, \text{ 或 } f'(x+\theta h) - f'(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}h,$$

$$\text{两边同除以 } h, \text{ 得 } \frac{f'(x+\theta h) - f'(x)}{h} = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2},$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+\theta h) - f'(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+\theta h) - f'(x)}{\theta h} \cdot \theta = f''(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta,$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} = \frac{f''(x)}{2}, \text{ 两边取极限得 } f''(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta = \frac{f''(x)}{2}, \text{ 而 } f''(x) \neq 0, \text{ 故 } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta = \frac{1}{2}.$$

96. 【证明】因为 $f'(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 所以 $f'(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上取到最大值 M 和最小值 m , 对 $f(x) - f(0) = f'(c)x$ (其中 c 介于 0 与 x 之间) 两边积分得

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f'(c)x dx,$$

$$\text{由 } m \leq f'(c) \leq M \text{ 得 } m \int_0^1 x dx \leq \int_0^1 f'(c)x dx \leq M \int_0^1 x dx,$$

$$\text{即 } m \leq 2 \int_0^1 f'(c)x dx \leq M \text{ 或 } m \leq 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx \leq M,$$

$$\text{由介值定理, 存在 } \xi \in [0, 1], \text{ 使得 } f'(\xi) = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx.$$

三、一元函数积分学

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】由 $f(\sin^2 x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$, 得 $f(x) = \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \int \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{1-x}} dx = 2 \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x} \sqrt{1-x}} dx \\ &= 2 \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} d(\sqrt{x}) = \arcsin^2 \sqrt{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

2. 【解】由 $f(\ln x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$, 得 $f(x) = \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int f(x) dx &= \int \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} dx = - \int \ln(1+e^x) d(e^{-x}) \\ &= -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = -\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} + \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx \\ &= -\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} - \int \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} d(1+e^{-x}) = -\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} - \ln(1+e^{-x}) + C. \end{aligned}$$

3. 【解】由 $\int x f(x) dx = \arcsin x + C$, 得 $x f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, 所以 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}}$,

$$\int \frac{dx}{f(x)} = \int x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1-x^2) = -\frac{1}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

4. 【解】由 $\int_0^1 f(xt) dt = f(x) + x \sin x$, 得 $\int_0^1 f(xt) d(xt) = x f(x) + x^2 \sin x$, 即

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = x f(x) + x^2 \sin x, \text{ 两边求导得 } f'(x) = -2 \sin x - x \cos x, \text{ 积分得}$$

$$f(x) = \cos x - x \sin x + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \text{【解】} \int \frac{1+x}{x^2 e^x (1+x e^x)} dx &= \int \frac{(1+x)e^x}{(x e^x)^2 (1+x e^x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x e^x)^2 (1+x e^x)} d(x e^x) \\ &\stackrel{x e^x = t}{=} \int \frac{1}{t^2 (1+t)} dt = \int \left(-\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt \\ &= \ln |1+t| - \ln |t| - \frac{1}{t} + C \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{1+x e^x}{x e^x} \right| - \frac{1}{x e^x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \text{【解】} \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+1)+1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} d(x^2+x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}} d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \sqrt{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1} \right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \text{【解】} \int \frac{1}{3\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{2+3\tan^2 x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{3}\tan x)^2} d(\sqrt{3}\tan x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \tan x \right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \text{【解】} \int \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} dx &= \int \left[\frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} \right] dx = \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx, \\ \text{而} \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx &\stackrel{x = \tan t}{=} \int \frac{1}{\sec^4 t} \sec^2 t dt = \int \cos^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{1+x^2} + C, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以} \int \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - \frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9. \text{【解】} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \arctan x dx &= \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \arctan x dx = \int \arctan x dx - \int \arctan x d(\arctan x) \\ &= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \\ &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$10. \text{【解】} \max\{x+2, x^2\} = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq -1, \\ x+2, & -1 < x < 2, \\ x^2, & x \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } x \leq -1 \text{ 时, } \int \max\{x+2, x^2\} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1;$$

$$\text{当 } -1 < x < 2 \text{ 时, } \int \max\{x+2, x^2\} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + C_2;$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 2 \text{ 时, } \int \max\{x+2, x^2\} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + C_3.$$

$$\text{由 } -\frac{1}{3} + C_1 = \frac{1}{2} - 2 + C_2, 2 + 4 + C_2 = \frac{8}{3} + C_3, \text{ 得}$$

$$C_1 = C_2 - \frac{7}{6}, C_3 = C_2 + \frac{10}{3}, \text{ 取 } C_2 = C,$$

$$\text{则 } \int \max\{x+2, x^2\} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} + C - \frac{7}{6}, & x \leq -1 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + C, & -1 < x < 2. \\ \frac{x^3}{3} + C + \frac{10}{3}, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11. \text{【解】} \int \frac{x + \sin x \cos x}{(\cos x - x \sin x)^2} dx &= \int \frac{x \sec^2 x + \tan x}{(1 - x \tan x)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1 - x \tan x)^2} d(x \tan x) \\ &= -\int \frac{1}{(1 - x \tan x)^2} d(1 - x \tan x) = \frac{1}{1 - x \tan x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$12. \text{【解】} \text{ 因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + x^{2n+1}}{1 + x^{2n-1}} = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x^2, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^2 \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + x^{2n+1}}{1 + x^{2n-1}} \right) dx = \int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^2 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{3} = \frac{17}{6}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13. \text{【解】} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x + \sin^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^4 \frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x dx \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = 4 - \pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 14. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= x f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x f'(x) dx = f(1) - \int_0^1 [f(x) + \sqrt{2x - x^2}] dx \\ &= 4 - \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - (1-x)^2} d(1-x) \\ &= 4 - \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = 4 - \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 4 - \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{\pi}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 2 - \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

15.【解】因为 $\Delta y = \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$, 所以 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}$, 于是

$$y(x) = \int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x-x^2}} d(2x-x^2) = \sqrt{2x-x^2} + C,$$

由 $y(1) = 1$ 得 $C = 0$, 故 $y(x) = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 y(x) dx &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} d(x-1) \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

16.【解】因为 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} = -2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(e^{-\frac{x}{2}})^2}} d(e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) = -2 \arcsine^{-\frac{x}{2}} + C$,

$$\text{所以 } \int_a^{2\ln 2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} = -2 \arcsine^{-\frac{x}{2}} \Big|_a^{2\ln 2} = -2 \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \arcsine^{-\frac{a}{2}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6},$$

则 $\arcsine^{-\frac{a}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 故 $a = \ln 2$.

$$\begin{aligned} 17.【解】 \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 18.【解】 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x dx}{1+f(x)} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{\cos x}{1+f(x)} + \frac{\cos x}{1+f(-x)} \right] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \left[\frac{1}{1+f(x)} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{f(x)}} \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \left[\frac{1}{1+f(x)} + \frac{f(x)}{1+f(x)} \right] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 1. \end{aligned}$$

19.【解】令 $I'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} = 0$, 得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, 当 $x \in \left[-1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 时, $I'(x) < 0$,

当 $x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ 时, $I'(x) > 0$, 所以 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 为 $I(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上的最小值点, 又

$$I(1) = \int_0^1 \frac{2u-1}{u^2-u+1} du = \ln(u^2-u+1) \Big|_0^1 = 0,$$

$$I(-1) = \int_0^{-1} \frac{2u-1}{u^2-u+1} du = -\ln(u^2-u+1) \Big|_{-1}^0 = -(0-\ln 3) = \ln 3,$$

故 $I(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上的最大值为 $\ln 3$.

20.【解】 $f(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)' = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi x f'(x) dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi x df(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi f(x) dx \\ &= -1 + \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{\sin x}{x} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi = -1 + \frac{2}{\pi} - \left(0 - \frac{2}{\pi}\right) = \frac{4}{\pi} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 21. \text{【解】} \bar{y} &= \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = (\sqrt{3} + 1) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} \cdot \cos t dt \\
 &= (\sqrt{3} + 1) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 - \cos 2t) dt = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{12} \pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

◆ 选择题

$$22. \text{【解】} F(x) = \int_0^x f(x-t) dt = - \int_0^x f(x-t) d(x-t) \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_0^x f(u) du,$$

$$G(x) = \int_0^1 xg(xt) dt \stackrel{xt=u}{=} \int_0^x g(u) du, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{G(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1, \text{ 选(D).}$$

$$23. \text{【解】} \text{由周期函数的平移性质, } F(x) = \int_x^{x+2\pi} e^{\sin t} \sin t dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\sin t} \sin t dt, \text{ 再由对称区间积分性}$$

$$\text{质得 } F(x) = \int_0^{\pi} (e^{\sin t} \sin t - e^{-\sin t} \sin t) dt = \int_0^{\pi} (e^{\sin t} - e^{-\sin t}) \sin t dt,$$

又 $(e^{\sin t} - e^{-\sin t}) \sin t$ 连续、非负、不恒为零, 所以 $F(x) > 0$, 选(A).

$$24. \text{【解】} \text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} dt}{\int_0^{5x} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt} = \frac{e}{5} \neq 1, \text{ 所以两无穷小同阶但非等价, 选(C).}$$

25. 【解】 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 内只有第一类间断点, 所以 $g(x)$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 内连续, 选(C).

$$26. \text{【解】} \text{设 } \varphi(x) = \int_{-x}^x t f(t) dt = 2 \int_0^x t f(t) dt,$$

$$\varphi(x+T) = 2 \int_0^{x+T} t f(t) dt = 2 \int_0^x t f(t) dt + 2 \int_x^{x+T} t f(t) dt \neq \varphi(x), \text{ 选(D).}$$

27. 【解】 因为 $t[f(t) - f(-t)]$ 为偶函数, 所以 $\int_0^x t[f(t) - f(-t)] dt$ 为奇函数, (A) 不对;

因为 $f(t^2)$ 为偶函数, 所以 $\int_0^x f(t^2) dt$ 为奇函数, (C) 不对;

因为不确定 $f^2(t)$ 的奇偶性, 所以(D) 不对;

$$\text{令 } F(x) = \int_0^x t[f(t) + f(-t)] dt,$$

$$F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} t[f(t) + f(-t)] dt = \int_0^x (-u)[f(u) + f(-u)](-du) = F(x), \text{ 选(B).}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 28. \text{【解】} \int_0^{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sin x^2 dx &\stackrel{x^2=t}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin t}{2\sqrt{t}} dt = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{2\sqrt{t}} dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin t}{2\sqrt{t}} dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{2\sqrt{t}} dt - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{2\sqrt{t+\pi}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+\pi}} \right) \sin t dt > 0, \text{ 选(B).}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$29. \text{【解】} \text{曲线 } y = 2\sqrt{x} \text{ 在点 } (t, 2\sqrt{t}) \text{ 处的切线方程为 } y = 2\sqrt{t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}(x-t) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{t}} + \sqrt{t},$$

由于切线位于曲线 $y = 2\sqrt{x}$ 的上方, 所以由曲线 $y = 2\sqrt{x}$, 切线及 $x = 1, x = 3$ 围成的区

$$\text{域面积为 } S = S(t) = \int_1^3 \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}} + \sqrt{t} - 2\sqrt{x} \right) dx = \frac{4}{\sqrt{t}} + 2\sqrt{t} - 2 \int_1^3 \sqrt{x} dx.$$

$$S'(t) = -\frac{2}{t\sqrt{t}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} = 0 \Rightarrow t = 2.$$

当 $t \in (0, 2)$ 时, $S'(t) < 0$; 当 $t \in (2, 3)$ 时, $S'(t) > 0$, 则当 $t = 2$ 时, $S(t)$ 取最小值,

此时切线方程为 $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2}$, 选(A).

◇ 解答题

$$\begin{aligned} 30. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f(x) d(x^3) = \frac{1}{3} x^3 f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 x^3 f'(x) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx = -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1+x^4)}{2\sqrt{1+x^4}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{1+x^4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 31. \text{【解】} \int_0^x f(x-t) dt &\stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_x^0 f(u) (-du) = \int_0^x f(u) du, \\ f(x) &= 2 \int_0^x f(u) du + e^x \text{ 两边求导数得 } f'(x) - 2f(x) = e^x, \\ \text{则 } f(x) &= \left(\int e^x \cdot e^{-2dx} dx + C \right) e^{-\int -2dx} = Ce^{2x} - e^x, \\ \text{因为 } f(0) &= 1, \text{ 所以 } C = 2, \text{ 故 } f(x) = 2e^{2x} - e^x. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 32. \text{【解】} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} x(4-x^4)^{\frac{5}{2}} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (4-x^4)^{\frac{5}{2}} d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (4-x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} dx \\ &\stackrel{x=2\sin t}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 32 \cos^5 t \cdot 2 \cos t dt = 32 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 t dt \\ &= 32 \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 5\pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 33. \text{【解】} I &= \int_0^a \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \stackrel{x = a \sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a \cos t}{a \sin t + a \cos t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \\ &\stackrel{x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} (-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx, \\ \text{则 } 2I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \text{即 } \int_0^a \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} &= \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$34. \text{【解】} \text{ 因为 } [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \int \frac{\sqrt{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx &= \int [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5]^{\frac{1}{2}} d[\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5] \\ &= \frac{2}{3} [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5]^{\frac{3}{2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$35. \text{【解】} \int \frac{1+2\ln x}{x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{x+2x \ln x}{x^2 \ln x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 \ln x} d(x^2 \ln x) = \ln |x^2 \ln x| + C.$$

$$36. \text{【解】} \text{因为 } (x^2 e^x)' = (x^2 + 2x)e^x,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \int \frac{x+2}{x(1+x^2 e^x)} dx &= \int \frac{(x^2+2x)e^x}{x^2 e^x (1+x^2 e^x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 e^x (1+x^2 e^x)} d(x^2 e^x) \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2 e^x} - \frac{1}{1+x^2 e^x} \right) d(x^2 e^x) = \ln \frac{x^2 e^x}{1+x^2 e^x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$37. \text{【解】} \text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^4 \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = \sqrt{2} \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{2} < 1, \text{ 所以 } \int_0^1 x^4 \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx \text{ 收敛,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \int_0^1 x^4 \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^4(1+x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 t(1+\sin t)}{\cos t} \cdot \cos t dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 t + \sin^5 t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 t dt \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} \times 1 = \frac{3\pi}{16} + \frac{8}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 38. \text{【解】} \text{由 } \int_0^x t f(2x-t) dt &\stackrel{2x-t=u}{=} \int_{2x}^x (2x-u) f(u) (-du) \\ &= \int_x^{2x} (2x-u) f(u) du = 2x \int_x^{2x} f(u) du - \int_x^{2x} u f(u) du, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } 2x \int_x^{2x} f(u) du - \int_x^{2x} u f(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2, \text{ 等式两边对 } x \text{ 求导, 得}$$

$$2 \int_x^{2x} f(u) du + 2x[2f(2x) - f(x)] - 4xf(2x) + xf(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^4}, \text{ 整理得}$$

$$2 \int_x^{2x} f(u) du - xf(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^4},$$

$$\text{取 } x=1, \text{ 得 } 2 \int_1^2 f(u) du - f(1) = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故 } \int_1^2 f(x) dx = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 39. \text{【解】} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-2a \cos x + a^2}} dx &= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^\pi \frac{d(1-2a \cos x + a^2)}{2\sqrt{1-2a \cos x + a^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{1-2a \cos x + a^2} \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{1}{a} [(a+1) - (a-1)] = \frac{2}{a}. \end{aligned}$$

$$40. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} \stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 t}{\sec^3 t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos t dt = \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$41. \text{【解】} \text{两边积分得 } F^2(x) = \int \frac{x e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx, \text{ 解得 } F^2(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+x} + C, \text{ 由 } F(0)=1, F(x) > 0,$$

$$\text{得 } F(x) = \sqrt{\frac{e^x}{1+x}}, \text{ 于是 } f(x) = \frac{x e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

$$42. \text{【解】} \text{令 } \ln x = t, \text{ 则 } f'(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \leq 0 \\ e^t, & t > 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 当 } t \leq 0 \text{ 时, } f(t) = t + C_1; \text{ 当 } t > 0 \text{ 时, } f(t) = e^t + C_2.$$

显然 $f'(t)$ 为连续函数, 所以 $f(t)$ 也连续, 于是有 $C_1 = 1 + C_2$,

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1 + C, & x < 0, \\ e^x + C, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 43. \text{【解】} \int_{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{\ln x (1 - \ln x)}} &= \int_{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{d(\ln x)}{\sqrt{\ln x (1 - \ln x)}} \stackrel{\ln x = t}{=} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t(1-t)}} = 2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{d(\sqrt{t})}{\sqrt{1 - (\sqrt{t})^2}} \\ &= 2 \arcsin \sqrt{t} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{4}} = 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 44. \text{【解】} \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x \, dx &= \int_0^\pi f(x) d(\sin x) = f(x) \sin x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi f'(x) \sin x \, dx \\ &= - \int_0^\pi e^{\cos x} \sin x \, dx = e^{\cos x} \Big|_0^\pi = e^{-1} - e. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 45. \text{【解】} \text{令 } f(x) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x^n + x^{2n}}, \text{ 当 } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x^n + x^{2n}} = x, \text{ 当 } 1 < x \leq 2 \text{ 时,} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x^n + x^{2n}} &= x^2, \text{ 则 } \int_0^2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x^n + x^{2n}} \, dx = \int_0^1 x \, dx + \int_1^2 x^2 \, dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{3} = \frac{17}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 46. \text{【解】} \text{由 } \int_0^x t f(x-t) \, dt &\stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_x^0 (x-u) f(u) (-du) = \int_0^x (x-u) f(u) \, du \\ &= x \int_0^x f(u) \, du - \int_0^x u f(u) \, du, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } x \int_0^x f(u) \, du - \int_0^x u f(u) \, du = 1 - \cos x,$$

$$\text{两边求导得 } \int_0^x f(u) \, du = \sin x, \text{ 令 } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 得 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \, dx = 1.$$

$$47. (1) \text{【证明】} \text{当 } n\pi \leq x < (n+1)\pi \text{ 时, } \int_0^{n\pi} |\cos t| \, dt \leq \int_0^x |\cos t| \, dt < \int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| \, dt,$$

$$\int_0^{n\pi} |\cos t| \, dt = n \int_0^\pi |\cos t| \, dt = n \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos t| \, dt = 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \, dt = 2n,$$

$$\int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| \, dt = 2(n+1), \text{ 则 } 2n \leq S(x) < 2(n+1).$$

$$(2) \text{【解】} \text{由 } n\pi \leq x < (n+1)\pi, \text{ 得 } \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} < \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{1}{n\pi},$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{2n}{(n+1)\pi} \leq \frac{S(x)}{x} \leq \frac{2(n+1)}{n\pi}, \text{ 根据夹逼定理得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{S(x)}{x} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

48. 【证明】对充分大的 x , 存在自然数 n , 使得 $nT \leq x < (n+1)T$,

$$\text{因为 } f(x) \geq 0, \text{ 所以 } \int_0^{nT} f(t) \, dt \leq \int_0^x f(t) \, dt \leq \int_0^{(n+1)T} f(t) \, dt,$$

$$\text{即 } n \int_0^T f(t) \, dt \leq \int_0^x f(t) \, dt \leq (n+1) \int_0^T f(t) \, dt, \text{ 由 } \frac{1}{(n+1)T} \leq \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{1}{nT}, \text{ 得}$$

$$\frac{n \int_0^T f(t) \, dt}{(n+1)T} \leq \frac{\int_0^x f(t) \, dt}{x} \leq \frac{(n+1) \int_0^T f(t) \, dt}{nT},$$

$$\text{注意到当 } x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } n \rightarrow \infty, \text{ 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \int_0^T f(t) \, dt}{(n+1)T} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \int_0^T f(t) \, dt}{nT} = \frac{\int_0^T f(x) \, dx}{T},$$

由夹逼定理得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x} = \frac{\int_0^T f(x) dx}{T}$.

49. 【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x}, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 所以 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$

上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, 又 $\varphi(0) = 0, \varphi(1) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$, 由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$,

使得 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$, 而 $\varphi'(x) = \frac{xf(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2}$, 所以 $\int_0^\xi f(x) dx = \xi f(\xi)$.

50. (1) 【证明】令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt$, 显然 $F(x)$ 在 $[0, x]$ 上可导, 且 $F(0) = 0$, 由微分中值定理, 存在 $0 < \theta < 1$, 使得 $F(x) = F(x) - F(0) = F'(\theta x)x$, 即

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt = x[f(\theta x) - f(-\theta x)].$$

(2) 【解】令 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta = A$, 由 $\int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt = x[f(\theta x) - f(-\theta x)]$, 得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(\theta x) - f(-\theta x)}{x},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{2x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + \frac{f(-x) - f(0)}{-x} \right] \\ &= f'(0) = 2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(\theta x) - f(-\theta x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\theta \frac{f(\theta x) - f(0)}{\theta x} + \theta \frac{f(-\theta x) - f(0)}{-\theta x} \right] = 4A,$$

于是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta = \frac{1}{2}$.

51. 【证明】 $a_n + a_{n+2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \tan^2 x) \tan^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x d(\tan x) = \frac{1}{n+1} \tan^{n+1} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{n+1}$,

同理 $a_n + a_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}$. 因为 $\tan^n x, \tan^{n+2} x$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ 上连续, $\tan^n x \geq \tan^{n+2} x$, 且 $\tan^n x$,

$\tan^{n+2} x$ 不恒等, 所以 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n+2} x dx$, 即 $a_n > a_{n+2}$,

于是 $\frac{1}{n+1} = a_n + a_{n+2} < 2a_n$, 即 $a_n > \frac{1}{2(n+1)}$, 同理可证 $a_n < \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$.

52. 【证明】令 $\varphi(x) = e^x f(x)$, 则 $\varphi'(x) = e^x [f(x) + f'(x)]$,

由 $|f(x) + f'(x)| \leq 1$ 得 $|\varphi'(x)| \leq e^x$, 又由 $f(x)$ 有界得 $\varphi(-\infty) = 0$, 则

$\varphi(x) = \varphi(x) - \varphi(-\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi'(x) dx$, 两边取绝对值得

$e^x |f(x)| \leq \int_{-\infty}^x |\varphi'(x)| dx \leq \int_{-\infty}^x e^x dx = e^x$, 所以 $|f(x)| \leq 1$.

53. 【证明】因为 $(b-a)f(a) = \int_a^b f(a) dx$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx - (b-a)f(a) \right| &= \left| \int_a^b [f(x) - f(a)] dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x) - f(a)| dx \\ &\leq \int_a^b (x-a) dx = \frac{1}{2}(x-a)^2 \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{2}(b-a)^2. \end{aligned}$$

54. 【证明】因为 $0 < m \leq f(x) \leq M$, 所以 $f(x) - m \geq 0$, $f(x) - M \leq 0$, 从而

$$\frac{(f(x) - m)(f(x) - M)}{f(x)} \leq 0, \text{ 于是 } f(x) + \frac{Mm}{f(x)} \leq M + m, \text{ 对其两边积分得}$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx + Mm \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \leq M + m,$$

$$\text{因为 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx + Mm \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \geq 2\sqrt{Mm} \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx,$$

$$\text{所以 } 2\sqrt{Mm} \sqrt{\int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx} \leq M + m, \text{ 于是 } \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right) \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \right) \leq \frac{(M+m)^2}{4Mm}.$$

55. 【证明】方法一 令 $\varphi(x) = \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) \left[f(x) - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\right]$,

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上单调增加, 所以 $\int_a^b \varphi(x) dx \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx &= \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) \left[f(x) - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\right] dx \\ &= \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f(x) dx - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx = \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b x f(x) dx - \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \int_a^b x f(x) dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

方法二 令 $\varphi(x) = \int_a^x t f(t) dt - \frac{a+x}{2} \int_a^x f(t) dt$, 显然 $\varphi(a) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'(x) &= x f(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x f(t) dt - \frac{a+x}{2} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(x-a) f(x) - \int_a^x f(t) dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_a^x f(x) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x [f(x) - f(t)] dt \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

由 $\begin{cases} \varphi(a) = 0 \\ \varphi'(x) \geq 0 (a \leq x \leq b) \end{cases}$, 得 $\varphi(b) \geq \varphi(a) = 0$, 所以 $\int_a^b x f(x) dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$.

56. 【证明】 $\int_1^{n+1} f(x) dx = \int_1^2 f(x) dx + \int_2^3 f(x) dx + \cdots + \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx$,

当 $x \in [1, 2]$ 时, $f(x) \leq f(1)$, 两边积分得 $\int_1^2 f(x) dx \leq f(1)$,

同理 $\int_2^3 f(x) dx \leq f(2), \dots, \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx \leq f(n)$, 相加得 $\int_1^{n+1} f(x) dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^n f(k)$;

当 $x \in [1, 2]$ 时, $f(2) \leq f(x)$, 两边积分得 $f(2) \leq \int_1^2 f(x) dx$,

同理 $f(3) \leq \int_2^3 f(x) dx, \dots, f(n) \leq \int_{n-1}^n f(x) dx$,

相加得 $f(2) + \dots + f(n) \leq \int_1^n f(x) dx$, 于是 $\sum_{k=1}^n f(k) \leq f(1) + \int_1^n f(x) dx$.

57. 【证明】方法一

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^k f(x) dx - k \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= \int_0^k f(x) dx - k \left[\int_0^k f(x) dx + \int_k^1 f(x) dx \right] \\ &= (1-k) \int_0^k f(x) dx - k \int_k^1 f(x) dx \\ &= k(1-k) [f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_2)] \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi_1 \in [0, k], \xi_2 \in [k, 1]$. 因为 $0 < k < 1$ 且 $f(x)$ 单调减少,

所以 $\int_0^k f(x) dx - k \int_0^1 f(x) dx = k(1-k) [f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_2)] \geq 0$, 故 $\int_0^k f(x) dx \geq k \int_0^1 f(x) dx$.

方法二

$\int_0^k f(x) dx \stackrel{x=kx}{=} k \int_0^1 f(kx) dx = k \int_0^1 f(x) dx$, 当 $x \in [0, 1]$ 时, 因为 $0 < k < 1$, 所以 $kx \leq x$,

又因为 $f(x)$ 单调减少, 所以 $f(kx) \geq f(x)$, 两边积分得 $\int_0^1 f(kx) dx \geq \int_0^1 f(x) dx$,

故 $k \int_0^1 f(kx) dx \geq k \int_0^1 f(x) dx$, 即 $\int_0^k f(x) dx \geq k \int_0^1 f(x) dx$.

58. 【证明】 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$

$$= \left[\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right] + \left[\int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{2}{n}} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \right] + \dots + \left[\int_{\frac{n-1}{n}}^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right],$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因为 } \left| \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right| &= \left| \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \left[f(x) - f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right] dx \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \left| f'(\xi_1) \left(x - \frac{1}{n} \right) \right| dx \\ &\leq M \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{1}{n} - x \right) dx = \frac{M}{2n^2} \quad \left(\xi_1 \in \left(x, \frac{1}{n} \right) \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理 } \left| \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{2}{n}} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \right| \leq \frac{M}{2n^2}, \dots, \left| \int_{\frac{n-1}{n}}^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right| \leq \frac{M}{2n^2},$$

$$\text{于是 } \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right| \leq \frac{M}{2n}.$$

59. 【证明】由微分中值定理得 $f(x) - f(0) = f'(\xi)x$, 其中 ξ 介于 0 与 x 之间,

因为 $f(0) = 0$, 所以 $|f(x)| = |f'(\xi)x| \leq Mx, x \in [0, a]$,

从而 $\left| \int_0^a f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_0^a |f(x)| dx \leq \int_0^a Mx dx = \frac{a^2}{2}M$.

60. 【证明】由 $1 = f(1) - f(0) = \int_0^1 f'(x) dx$,

得 $1^2 = 1 = \left(\int_0^1 f'(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \int_0^1 1^2 dx \int_0^1 f'^2(x) dx = \int_0^1 f'^2(x) dx$, 即 $\int_0^1 f'^2(x) dx \geq 1$.

61. 【证明】由 $f(a) = 0$, 得 $f(x) - f(a) = f(x) = \int_a^x f'(t) dt$, 由柯西不等式得

$$f^2(x) = \left(\int_a^x f'(t) dt \right)^2 \leq \int_a^x 1^2 dt \int_a^x f'^2(t) dt \leq (x-a) \int_a^b f'^2(x) dx,$$

$$\text{积分得} \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \leq \int_a^b (x-a) dx \cdot \int_a^b f'^2(x) dx = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int_a^b f'^2(x) dx.$$

62. 【证明】因为 $\begin{cases} f(x) - f(a) = \int_a^x f'(t) dt, \\ f(x) - f(b) = \int_b^x f'(t) dt, \end{cases}$ 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, 所以

$$\begin{cases} |f(x)| = \left| \int_a^x f'(t) dt \right| \leq \int_a^x |f'(t)| dt, \\ |f(x)| = \left| \int_b^x f'(t) dt \right| \leq \int_b^x |f'(t)| dt, \end{cases} \quad \text{两式相加得 } |f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx.$$

63. 【证明】因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 所以 $|f(x)|$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 令 $|f(c)| = \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)|$.

根据积分中值定理, $\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)$, 其中 $\xi \in [a, b]$.

由积分基本定理, $f(c) = f(\xi) + \int_\xi^c f'(x) dx$, 取绝对值得

$$|f(c)| \leq |f(\xi)| + \left| \int_\xi^c f'(x) dx \right| \leq |f(\xi)| + \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx, \text{ 即}$$

$$\max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| \leq \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx.$$

64. 【证明】由泰勒公式, 得 $f(t) = f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(t - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}\left(t - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2$, 其中 ξ 介于 $\frac{1}{3}$

与 t 之间, 从而 $f(x^2) \leq f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)$, 积分得 $\int_0^1 f(x^2) dx \leq f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$.

65. 【证明】由泰勒公式得 $f(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$,

其中 ξ 介于 x 与 $\frac{a+b}{2}$ 之间,

因为 $f''(x) \geq 0$, 所以有 $f(x) \geq f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)$, 两边积分得

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq (b-a) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right).$$

令 $\varphi(x) = \frac{x-a}{2} [f(x) + f(a)] - \int_a^x f(t) dt$, 且 $\varphi(a) = 0$,

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x) + f(a)] + \frac{x-a}{2} f'(x) - f(x) = \frac{x-a}{2} f'(x) - \frac{1}{2} [f(x) - f(a)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x-a) [f'(x) - f'(\eta)], \text{ 其中 } a \leq \eta \leq x,$$

因为 $f''(x) \geq 0$, 所以 $f'(x)$ 单调不减, 于是 $\varphi'(x) \geq 0 (a \leq x \leq b)$,

由 $\begin{cases} \varphi'(x) \geq 0 (a \leq x \leq b), \\ \varphi(a) = 0, \end{cases}$ 得 $\varphi(b) \geq 0$, 于是 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{b-a}{2} [f(a) + f(b)]$,

$$\text{故 } (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \int_a^b f(x)dx \leq \frac{b-a}{2}[f(a)+f(b)].$$

66. 【证明】令 $g(t) = \ln t (t > 0)$, $g''(t) = -\frac{1}{t^2} < 0$, 再令 $x_0 = \int_0^1 f(x)dx$, 则有

$$g(t) \leq g(x_0) + g'(x_0)(t-x_0) \Rightarrow g[f(x)] \leq g(x_0) + g'(x_0)[f(x)-x_0], \text{ 两边积分,}$$

$$\text{得 } \int_0^1 \ln f(x)dx \leq \ln \int_0^1 f(x)dx.$$

67. 【解】(1) 直线 $y = ax$ 与抛物线 $y = x^2$ 的交点为 $(0, 0)$, (a, a^2) .

$$\text{当 } 0 < a < 1 \text{ 时, } S = S_1 + S_2 = \int_0^a (ax - x^2)dx + \int_a^1 (x^2 - ax)dx = \frac{1}{3}a^3 - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{令 } S' = a^2 - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \text{ 得 } a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \text{ 因为 } S''\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \sqrt{2} > 0, \text{ 所以 } a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ 时, } S_1 + S_2 \text{ 取到最小值,}$$

$$\text{此时最小值为 } \frac{1}{3}\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right).$$

$$\text{当 } a \leq 0 \text{ 时, } S = \int_a^0 (ax - x^2)dx + \int_0^1 (x^2 - ax)dx = -\frac{1}{6}a^3 - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{因为 } S' = -\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + 1) < 0, \text{ 所以 } S(a) \text{ 单调减少, 故 } a = 0 \text{ 时 } S_1 + S_2 \text{ 取最小值,}$$

$$\text{而 } S(0) = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 因为 } S\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{6} < \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} = S(0), \text{ 所以当 } a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ 时, } S_1 + S_2 \text{ 最小.}$$

$$(2) \text{ 旋转体的体积为 } V_x = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x^4\right) dx + \pi \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 \left(x^4 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{30} \pi.$$

68. 【解】显然所给的函数为偶函数, 只研究曲线的右半部分绕 $y = 3$ 旋转所成的体积.

$$\text{当 } x \geq 0 \text{ 时, } y = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 4 - x^2, & 1 \leq x \leq 2, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{对 } [x, x+dx] \subset [0, 1], dV_1 = \pi\{3^2 - [3 - (x^2 + 2)]^2\} dx = \pi(2x^2 - x^4 + 8) dx,$$

$$V_1 = \pi \int_0^1 (2x^2 - x^4 + 8) dx = \frac{127\pi}{15};$$

$$\text{对 } [x, x+dx] \subset [1, 2], dV_2 = \pi\{3^2 - [3 - (4 - x^2)]^2\} dx = \pi(2x^2 - x^4 + 8) dx,$$

$$V_2 = \pi \int_1^2 (2x^2 - x^4 + 8) dx = \frac{97\pi}{15}, \text{ 则 } V = 2(V_1 + V_2) = \frac{448\pi}{15}.$$

69. 【解】根据对称性, 所求面积为第一象限围成面积的 4 倍, 先求第一象限的面积.

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta, \end{cases} \text{ 则}$$

$$L_1: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \text{ 的极坐标形式为 } L_1: r^2 = r_1^2(\theta) = \frac{a^2 b^2}{b^2 \cos^2 \theta + a^2 \sin^2 \theta},$$

$$L_2: \frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1 \text{ 的极坐标形式为 } L_2: r^2 = r_2^2(\theta) = \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta},$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{a^2 b^2}{b^2 \cos^2 \theta + a^2 \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}, \text{ 得 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

则第一象限围成的面积为

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a^2 b^2}{b^2 \cos^2 \theta + a^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta \right],$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta = a^2 b^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{a^2 + (b \tan \theta)^2} d\theta$$

$$= a^2 b \times \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{b \tan \theta}{a} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = ab \arctan \frac{b}{a},$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a^2 b^2}{b^2 \cos^2 \theta + a^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta = a^2 b^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{b^2 + (a \tan \theta)^2} d\theta$$

$$= ab \arctan \frac{a \tan \theta}{b} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = ab \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{a}{b} \right),$$

所以 $A_1 = \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{b}{a} - \arctan \frac{a}{b} \right)$, 所求面积为

$$A = 4A_1 = 2ab \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{b}{a} - \arctan \frac{a}{b} \right).$$

70. 【解】(1) $\overrightarrow{AB} = \{-1, 1, 1\}$, 直线 AB 的方程为 $\frac{x-1}{-1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$.

设对任意的 $M(x, y, z) \in S$, 过 M 垂直于 z 轴的截面为圆, 其与直线 AB 及 z 轴的交点为 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z)$, $T(0, 0, z)$, 由 $|MT| = |M_0T|$, 得 $x^2 + y^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2$,

因为 M_0 在直线 AB 上, 所以有 $\frac{x_0-1}{-1} = \frac{y_0}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$,

从而 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 1 - z, \\ y_0 = z, \end{cases}$ 代入 $x^2 + y^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2$ 中得曲面方程为

$S: x^2 + y^2 = (1-z)^2 + z^2$, 即 $S: x^2 + y^2 = 2z^2 - 2z + 1$.

(2) 对任意的 $z \in [0, 1]$, 垂直于 z 轴的截面圆面积为

$$A(z) = \pi(x^2 + y^2) = \pi(2z^2 - 2z + 1),$$

于是 $V = \int_0^1 A(z) dz = \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

71. 【解】如图, 取 $[x, x+dx] \subset [0, 2]$,

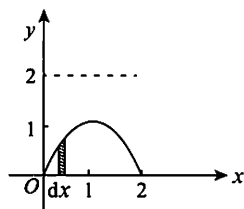
$$dV = [\pi \cdot 2^2 - \pi(2-y)^2] dx = [4\pi - \pi(2 - \sqrt{2x-x^2})^2] dx,$$

$$V = 8\pi - \pi \int_0^2 [2 - \sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2}]^2 d(x-1)$$

$$= 8\pi - \pi \int_{-1}^1 (2 - \sqrt{1-x^2})^2 dx = 8\pi - 2\pi \int_0^1 (2 - \sqrt{1-x^2})^2 dx$$

$$\stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} 8\pi - 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 - \cos t)^2 \cos t dt = 8\pi - 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4\cos t - 4\cos^2 t + \cos^3 t) dt$$

$$= 8\pi - 2\pi(4 - 4I_2 + I_3) = 8\pi \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi \times \frac{2}{3} = 2\pi^2 - \frac{4\pi}{3}.$$



第 71 题图

72. 【解】 $I = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}} = \frac{1}{5} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(x^5)}{x^5 \sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}} = \frac{1}{5} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+x+x^2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t+t^2}} = \frac{1}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{d\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \ln \left[\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \sqrt{1+t+t^2} \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5} \left[\ln \left(\frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{3}\right) - \ln \frac{3}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

73. 【解】方法一 令 $x = \frac{1-t}{1+t}$, 则 $dx = -\frac{2}{(1+t)^2} dt$.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \int_1^0 \frac{\ln\left(\frac{2}{1+t}\right)}{1+\left(\frac{1-t}{1+t}\right)^2} \cdot \left[-\frac{2}{(1+t)^2} dt\right] = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln 2 - \ln(1+t)}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= \ln 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+t)}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - I, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } I = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2.$$

方法二 令 $x = \tan t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln(1+\tan t)}{\sec^2 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan x) dx \stackrel{x+t=\frac{\pi}{4}}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1-\tan t}{1+\tan t}\right) (-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \frac{2}{1+\tan t} dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan t) dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - I, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2.$$

74. 【证明】因为 $\int_0^\pi x a^{\sin x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi a^{\sin x} dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{\cos x} dx$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \int_0^\pi x a^{\sin x} dx \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{-\cos x} dx &= \pi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{\cos x} dx \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{-\cos x} dx \\ &= \pi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(a^{\frac{\cos x}{2}}\right)^2 dx \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(a^{-\frac{\cos x}{2}}\right)^2 dx \geq \pi \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{\frac{\cos x}{2}} \cdot a^{-\frac{\cos x}{2}} dx\right)^2 = \frac{\pi^3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

75. 【证明】当 $x > 0$ 时, 令 $f'(x) = (x-x^2)\sin^{2n}x = 0$ 得 $x=1, x=k\pi (k=1, 2, \dots)$, 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) \leq 0$ (除 $x=k\pi (k=1, 2, \dots)$ 外 $f'(x) < 0$), 于是 $x=1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的最大值点, $f(x)$ 的最大值为 $f(1)$. 因为当 $x \geq 0$ 时, $\sin x \leq x$, 所以当 $x \in [0, 1]$ 时, $(x-x^2)\sin^{2n}x \leq (x-x^2)x^{2n} = x^{2n+1} - x^{2n+2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } f(x) &\leq f(1) = \int_0^1 (x-x^2)\sin^{2n}x dx \\ &\leq \int_0^1 (x^{2n+1} - x^{2n+2}) dx = \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{2n+3} = \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+3)}. \end{aligned}$$

76. 【证明】因为 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \stackrel{x=at+(1-t)b}{=} (b-a) \int_0^1 f[ta+(1-t)b] dt$

$$\leq (b-a) \left[f(a) \int_0^1 t dt + f(b) \int_0^1 (1-t) dt \right] = (b-a) \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f(x) dx = \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b [f(a+b-x) + f(x)] dx \\ &= 2 \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b \left[\frac{1}{2} f(a+b-x) + \frac{1}{2} f(x) \right] dx \geq 2 \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f \left[\frac{1}{2} (a+b-x) + \frac{1}{2} x \right] dx \\ &= (b-a) f \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq f \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right), \text{ 故 } f \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}.$$

77. 【证明】因为 $f''(x) \geq 0$, 所以有 $f(x) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$.

取 $x_0 = \int_a^b x \varphi(x) dx$, 因为 $\varphi(x) \geq 0$, 所以 $a\varphi(x) \leq x\varphi(x) \leq b\varphi(x)$, 又 $\int_a^b \varphi(x) dx = 1$, 于是有 $a \leq \int_a^b x \varphi(x) dx = x_0 \leq b$.

把 $x_0 = \int_a^b x \varphi(x) dx$ 代入 $f(x) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ 中, 再由 $\varphi(x) \geq 0$, 得

$$f(x)\varphi(x) \geq f(x_0)\varphi(x) + f'(x_0)[x\varphi(x) - x_0\varphi(x)],$$

上述不等式两边再在区间 $[a, b]$ 上积分, 得 $\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x) dx \geq f \left[\int_a^b x \varphi(x) dx \right]$.

78. 【解】因为 $[x+m] = [x] + m$ (其中 m 为整数), 所以 $f(x) = x - [x]$ 是以 1 为周期的函数, 又 $[x] \leq x$, 故 $f(x) \geq 0$, 且 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上的表达式为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 0, & x = 1. \end{cases}$

对充分大的 x , 存在自然数 n , 使得 $n \leq x < n+1$, 则

$$\int_0^n f(x) dx \leq \int_0^x f(x) dx \leq \int_0^{n+1} f(x) dx,$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^n f(x) dx = n \int_0^1 f(x) dx = n \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{n}{2}, \text{ 同理 } \int_0^{n+1} f(x) dx = \frac{n+1}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{n}{2} \leq \int_0^x f(x) dx \leq \frac{n+1}{2}, \text{ 由 } \frac{1}{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{1}{n}, \text{ 得 } \frac{n}{2(n+1)} \leq \frac{\int_0^x f(x) dx}{x} \leq \frac{n+1}{2n},$$

显然当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $n \rightarrow \infty$, 由夹逼定理得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$.

79. 【解】设拉力对空斗所做的功为 W_1 , 则 $W_1 = 400 \times 30 = 12\,000$ (J).

设拉力对绳所做的功为 W_2 , 任取 $[x, x+dx] \subset [0, 30]$,

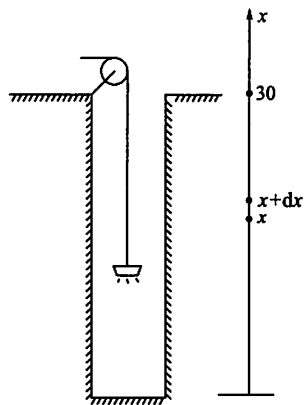
$$dW_2 = 50(30-x) dx,$$

$$\text{则 } W_2 = \int dW_2 = 22\,500 \text{ (J).}$$

设拉力对污泥做功为 W_3 , 任取 $[t, t+dt] \subset [0, 10]$,

$$dW_3 = (2\,000 - 20t) \times 3dt,$$

则 $W_3 = \int dW_3 = 57\,000$ (J), 拉力克服重力所做的功为



第 79 题图

$$W = W_1 + W_2 + W_3 = 91\,500 \text{ (J).}$$

四、向量代数与空间解析几何

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】所求平面的法向量为 $n = \{1, 0, -1\} \times \{2, 1, 1\} = \{1, -3, 1\}$, 又平面过点 $(1, 2, 3)$, 则所求平面方程为 $\pi: (x-1) - 3(y-2) + (z-3) = 0$, 即 $\pi: x - 3y + z + 2 = 0$.

2. 【解】直线的方向向量为 $s = \{1, 1, -1\} \times \{2, -1, 1\} = \{0, -3, -3\}$, 显然直线经过点 $M_0(1, -1, 1)$,

$\overrightarrow{M_0M} = \{2, 0, 1\}$, $\overrightarrow{M_0M} \times s = \{3, 6, -6\}$, 则点 $M(3, -1, 2)$ 到直线 $\begin{cases} x + y - z + 1 = 0 \\ 2x - y + z - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的

距离为 $d = \frac{|\overrightarrow{M_0M} \times s|}{|s|} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}$.

3. 【解】 $s_1 = \{4, -3, 1\}$, $s_2 = \{-2, 9, 2\}$, $n = \{4, -3, 1\} \times \{-2, 9, 2\} = \{-15, -10, 30\}$, 过直线 L_2 且与 L_1 平行的平面方程为 $\pi: -15x - 10(y+7) + 30(z-2) = 0$, 即

$\pi: 3x + 2y - 6z + 26 = 0$, $d = \frac{|3 \times 9 + 2 \times (-2) - 6 \times 0 + 26|}{\sqrt{9 + 4 + 36}} = 7$.

4. 【解】 $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = \{0, 1, 5\}$, $\overrightarrow{M_1M_3} = \{1, 2, 4\}$, $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1M_3} = \{-6, 5, -1\}$,

由点 M_1, M_2, M_3 构成的三角形的面积为 $\frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1M_3}| = \frac{\sqrt{62}}{2}$,

设所求距离为 d , 又 $|\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}| = \sqrt{26}$, 所以有 $\frac{1}{2}d |\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}| = \frac{\sqrt{62}}{2}$, 故 $d = \sqrt{\frac{31}{13}}$.

5. 【解】设 $M(x, y, z)$ 为旋转曲面 Σ 上的任意一点, 该点所在的圆对应于直线 L 上的点为 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z)$, 圆心为 $T(0, 0, z)$, 由 $|\overrightarrow{MT}| = |\overrightarrow{M_0T}|$, 得 $x^2 + y^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2$.

因为 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z) \in L$, 所以 $\frac{x_0 - 1}{0} = \frac{y_0 - 1}{1} = \frac{z - 1}{1}$, 即 $x_0 = 1, y_0 = z$,

于是曲面方程为 $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$.

6. 【解】直线 l_1 的方向向量为 $s_1 = \{2, 0, 1\} \times \{1, -1, 3\} = \{1, -5, -2\}$,

直线 l_2 的方向向量为 $s_2 = \{1, -4, 0\}$, 则直线 l 的方向向量为 $s = s_1 \times s_2 = \{-8, -2, 1\}$,

直线 l 的方程为 $\frac{x-1}{-8} = \frac{y+2}{-2} = \frac{z}{1}$, 参数方程为 $l: \begin{cases} x = 1 - 8t \\ y = -2 - 2t \\ z = t \end{cases}$.

7. 【解】过直线 $\begin{cases} x + 2y - z = 2 \\ 2x - y + z = 3 \end{cases}$ 的平面束为 $(x + 2y - z - 2) + k(2x - y + z - 3) = 0$, 即

$(1 + 2k)x + (2 - k)y + (k - 1)z - 2 - 3k = 0$, 由 $\{1 + 2k, 2 - k, k - 1\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 0$, 得

$k = -1$, 则投影直线为 $L: \begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ x - 3y + 2z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$, $s = \{1, 1, 1\} \times \{1, -3, 2\} = \{5, -1, -4\}$, 对

称式方程为 $L: \frac{x+1}{5} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{-4}$, 令 M_0, M_1 的坐标分别为 $(-1, 0, 1), (1, 2, 1)$,

$\overrightarrow{M_0M_1} = \{2, 2, 0\}$, 则 $d = \frac{|\overrightarrow{M_0M_1} \times s|}{|s|} = \sqrt{\frac{136}{21}}$.

8. 【解】由 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z^2 = 2x \end{cases}$ 消去 z 得 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$, 所以曲线 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z^2 = 2x \end{cases}$ 在 xOy 平面上的投

$$\text{影曲线为 } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2x \\ z = 0 \end{cases}.$$

9. 【解】由 $f(x, y+1) = 1 + 2x + 3y + o(\rho)$ 得 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 处可微, 且

$$f(0, 1) = 1, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,1)} = 2, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,1)} = 3,$$

而曲面 $\Sigma: z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 1, 1)$ 的法向量为 $n = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)_{(0,1,1)} = (2, 3, -1)$,

所以切平面方程为 $\pi: 2(x-0) + 3(y-1) - (z-1) = 0$, 即 $\pi: 2x + 3y - z - 2 = 0$.

◇ 选择题

10. 【解】设所求平面为 $\pi: x - 2y + z + D = 0$, 在平面 $\pi: x - 2y + z + D = 0$ 上取一点

$$M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0), d_1 = \frac{|x_0 - 2y_0 + z_0 - 2|}{\sqrt{6}}, d_2 = \frac{|x_0 - 2y_0 + z_0 - 6|}{\sqrt{6}}, \text{因为 } d_1 : d_2 = 1 : 3,$$

所以 $D = 0$ 或 $D = -3$, 选(C).

11. 【解】三条直线的方向向量为

$$s_1 = \{-2, -5, 3\}, \quad s_2 = \{3, 3, 7\}, \quad s_3 = \{1, 3, -1\} \times \{2, 1, -1\} = \{-2, -1, -5\},$$

因为 $s_1 \cdot s_2 = 0$, 所以 $L_1 \perp L_2$, 选(D).

◇ 解答题

12. 【解】(1) 设切点为 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 令 $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} - 1$,

$$\text{则切平面的法向量为 } n = \left\{ x_0, 2y_0, \frac{z_0}{2} \right\},$$

因为切平面与平面 π 平行, 所以 $\frac{x_0}{2} = \frac{2y_0}{2} = \frac{z_0}{2}$, 令 $\frac{x_0}{2} = \frac{2y_0}{2} = \frac{z_0}{2} = t$,

得 $x_0 = 2t, y_0 = t, z_0 = 2t$, 将其代入曲面方程, 得 $t = \pm \frac{1}{2}$, 所以切点为 $(1, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 及

$(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, -1)$, 平行于平面 π 的切平面为

$$\pi_1: 2(x-1) + 2\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right) + (z-1) = 0, \text{即 } \pi_1: 2x + 2y + z - 4 = 0$$

$$\pi_2: 2(x+1) + 2\left(y + \frac{1}{2}\right) + (z+1) = 0, \text{即 } \pi_2: 2x + 2y + z + 4 = 0$$

$$(2) d_1 = \frac{\left| 2 \times 1 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 + 5 \right|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 1}} = 3,$$

$$d_2 = \frac{\left| 2 \times (-1) + 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 \times (-1) + 5 \right|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{3},$$

则曲面 Σ 与平面 π 之间的最短和最长距离分别为 $\frac{1}{3}$ 与 3.

13. 【解】(1) 方法一 令 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-1} = t$, 即 $x = 1+t, y = t, z = 1-t$, 将 $x = 1+t, y = t, z = 1-t$ 代入平面 $x - y + 2z - 1 = 0$, 解得 $t = 1$, 从而直线 L 与平面 π 的交点为 $M_1(2, 1, 0)$.

过直线 L 且垂直于平面 π 的平面法向量为 $s_1 = \{1, 1, -1\} \times \{1, -1, 2\} = \{1, -3, -2\}$, 平面方程为

$$\pi_1: 1 \times (x - 2) - 3 \times (y - 1) - 2 \times z = 0, \text{ 即 } \pi_1: x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0$$

从而直线 L 在平面 π 上的投影直线的一般式方程为

$$L_0: \begin{cases} x - y + 2z - 1 = 0 \\ x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

方法二 直线 L 转化成一般式方程为 $L: \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{1} \\ \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-1} \end{cases}$, 即 $L: \begin{cases} x - y - 1 = 0 \\ y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$.

过直线 L 的平面束为 $(x - y - 1) + \lambda(y + z - 1) = 0$, 即 $x + (\lambda - 1)y + \lambda z - (\lambda + 1) = 0$, 当 $\{1, \lambda - 1, \lambda\} \perp \{1, -1, 2\}$, 即 $\lambda = -2$ 时, 过直线 L 的平面与平面 π 垂直, 把 $\lambda = -2$ 代入平面束方程, 则与 π 垂直的平面方程为 $\pi_1: x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0$, 直线 L 在平面 π 上的投影直线为

$$L_0: \begin{cases} x - y + 2z - 1 = 0 \\ x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

方法三 设过直线 L 且与平面 π 垂直的平面方程为 $\pi_1: A(x - 1) + By + C(z - 1) = 0$,

则有 $\{A, B, C\} \perp \{1, -1, 2\}, \{A, B, C\} \perp \{1, 1, -1\}$, 即 $\begin{cases} A - B + 2C = 0 \\ A + B - C = 0 \end{cases}$, 解得

$A = -\frac{C}{2}, B = \frac{3C}{2}$, 平面 $\pi_1: -\frac{C}{2}(x - 1) + \frac{3C}{2}y + C(z - 1) = 0$, 即

$$\pi_1: x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0$$

从而 L 在平面 π 的投影直线为

$$L_0: \begin{cases} x - y + 2z - 1 = 0 \\ x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 设 $M(x, y, z)$ 为所求旋转曲面 Σ 上任意一点, 过该点作垂直于 y 轴的平面, 该平面与 Σ 相交于一个圆, 且该平面与直线 L 及 y 轴的交点分别为 $M_0(x_0, y, z_0)$ 及 $T(0, y, 0)$, 由

$|M_0T| = |MT|$, 得 $x_0^2 + z_0^2 = x^2 + z^2$, 注意到 $M_0(x_0, y, z_0) \in L$, 即 $\frac{x_0 - 1}{1} = \frac{y}{1} =$

$\frac{z_0 - 1}{-1}$, 于是 $\begin{cases} x_0 = y + 1 \\ z_0 = 1 - y \end{cases}$, 将其代入上式得

$$\Sigma: x^2 + z^2 = (y + 1)^2 + (1 - y)^2, \text{ 即 } \Sigma: x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 = 2.$$

14. (1) 【证明】 $M_1(1, 0, -1) \in L_1, M_2(-2, 1, 2) \in L_2, \overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = \{-3, 1, 3\}$,

$s_1 = \{-1, 2, 1\}, s_2 = \{0, 1, -2\}, s_1 \times s_2 = \{-5, -2, -1\}$.

因为 $(s_1 \times s_2) \cdot \overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = \langle -5, -2, -1 \rangle \cdot \langle -3, 1, 3 \rangle = 10 \neq 0$, 所以 L_1, L_2 异面.

注解 设 $L_1: \frac{x-x_1}{m_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{n_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{p_1}, L_2: \frac{x-x_2}{m_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{n_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{p_2}$, 其中 $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1) \in L_1, M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2) \in L_2, \overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = \langle x_2-x_1, y_2-y_1, z_2-z_1 \rangle$, $s_1 = \langle m_1, n_1, p_1 \rangle, s_2 = \langle m_2, n_2, p_2 \rangle$ 分别为 L_1, L_2 的方向向量, 则 L_1, L_2 共面的充分必要条件是 $s_1 \times s_2 \perp \overrightarrow{M_1M_2}$.

(2)【解】与 L_1, L_2 同时平行的平面的法向量为 $n = s_1 \times s_2 = \langle -5, -2, -1 \rangle$,

设与 L_1, L_2 等距离的平面方程为 $\pi: 5x + 2y + z + D = 0$,

则有 $\frac{|5 \times 1 + 2 \times 0 + 1 \times (-1) + D|}{\sqrt{5^2 + 2^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{|5 \times (-2) + 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 + D|}{\sqrt{5^2 + 2^2 + 1^2}}$, 解得 $D = 1$,

所求的平面方程为 $\pi: 5x + 2y + z + 1 = 0$.

15. 【解】过直线 $\begin{cases} 3x - 2y + 2 = 0 \\ x - 2y - z + 6 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的平面束方程为 $\pi: (3x - 2y + 2) + \lambda(x - 2y - z + 6) = 0$,

或 $\pi: (3 + \lambda)x - 2(1 + \lambda)y - \lambda z + 2 + 6\lambda = 0$, 点 $(1, 2, 1)$ 到平面 π 的距离为

$$d = \frac{|3 + \lambda - 4(1 + \lambda) - \lambda + 2 + 6\lambda|}{\sqrt{(3 + \lambda)^2 + 4(1 + \lambda)^2 + \lambda^2}} = \frac{|1 + 2\lambda|}{\sqrt{6\lambda^2 + 14\lambda + 13}} = 1,$$

解得 $\lambda = -2$ 或 $\lambda = -3$, 于是所求的平面方程为

$$\pi: x + 2y + 2z - 10 = 0, \text{ 或 } \pi: 4y + 3z - 16 = 0.$$

16. 【解】(1) 记直线 L 绕 z 轴旋转所得的旋转曲面为 Σ , 设 $M(x, y, z)$ 为曲面 Σ 上的一点, 过点 M 作与 z 轴垂直的平面, 分别交直线 L 及 z 轴于点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z)$ 及 $T(0, 0, z)$,

由 $|M_0T| = |MT|$ 得 $x^2 + y^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2$,

注意到 $M_0 \in L$, 则 $\frac{x_0 - 1}{2} = \frac{y_0 - 2}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$, 即 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 1 + 2z \\ y_0 = 2 + z \end{cases}$, 将 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 1 + 2z \\ y_0 = 2 + z \end{cases}$ 代入上式得

$$\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 = (1 + 2z)^2 + (2 + z)^2, \text{ 即 } \Sigma: x^2 + y^2 = 5z^2 + 8z + 5.$$

(2) 方法一 对任意的 $z \in [0, 1]$, 截面面积为 $A(z) = \pi(x^2 + y^2) = \pi(5z^2 + 8z + 5)$,

$$\text{则 } V = \int_0^1 A(z) dz = \pi \int_0^1 (5z^2 + 8z + 5) dz = \frac{32\pi}{3}.$$

方法二 令 $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z}{1} = t$, 则 $\begin{cases} x = 1 + 2t \\ y = 2 + t \\ z = t \end{cases}$, 当 $z = 0$ 时, $t = 0$; 当 $z = 1$ 时, $t = 1$.

设 $M(1 + 2t, 2 + t, t)$ 为曲面 Σ 上任意一点, 则截面面积为

$$S(t) = \pi r^2 = \pi[(1 + 2t)^2 + (2 + t)^2] = \pi(5t^2 + 8t + 5),$$

$$\text{则体积为 } V = \int_0^1 S(t) dt = \frac{32}{3}\pi.$$

17. 【解】把点 P 及点 Q 的坐标代入 $x - 2y + z - 12$ 得 $1 - 1 - 12 = -12$ 及 $3 - 2 + 2 - 12 = -9$, 则点 P 及 Q 位于平面 π 的同侧. 过点 P 且垂直于平面 π 的直线方程为

$$L_1: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{1},$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t, \text{ 得 } x=1+t, y=-2t, z=t-1,$$

把 $x=1+t, y=-2t, z=t-1$ 代入平面 π 得 $t=2$, 所以直线 L_1 与平面 π 的交点坐标为 $T(3, -4, 1)$. 令点 P 关于平面 π 的对称点为 $P'(x_0, y_0, z_0)$,

$$\text{则有 } \frac{x_0+1}{2} = 3, \frac{y_0}{2} = -4, \frac{z_0-1}{2} = 1, \text{ 解得对称点的坐标为 } P'(5, -8, 3).$$

$$\overrightarrow{QP'} = \{2, -9, 1\}, \text{ 过点 } P' \text{ 及点 } Q \text{ 的直线为 } L_2: \frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-9} = \frac{z-2}{1},$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-9} = \frac{z-2}{1} = t, \text{ 得 } x=3+2t, y=1-9t, z=2+t,$$

$$\text{把 } x=3+2t, y=1-9t, z=2+t \text{ 代入平面 } \pi \text{ 得 } t = \frac{3}{7},$$

$$\text{所求点 } M \text{ 的坐标为 } M\left(\frac{27}{7}, -\frac{20}{7}, \frac{17}{7}\right).$$

18. 【解】过 $A(-1, 0, 4)$ 且与平面 $\pi: 3x - 4y + z + 10 = 0$ 平行的平面方程为

$$\pi_1: 3(x+1) - 4y + (z-4) = 0, \text{ 即 } \pi_1: 3x - 4y + z - 1 = 0.$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z}{2} = t, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} x=t-1 \\ y=t+3 \\ z=2t \end{cases}, \text{ 代入 } \pi_1: 3x - 4y + z - 1 = 0, \text{ 得 } t = 16,$$

则直线 L 与 π_1 的交点为 $M_0(15, 19, 32)$, 所求直线的方向向量为 $s = \{16, 19, 28\}$,

$$\text{所求直线为 } \frac{x+1}{16} = \frac{y}{19} = \frac{z-4}{28}.$$

五、多元函数微分学

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】由 $z = xf(x+y) + g(x^y, x^2 + y^2)$, 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f(x+y) + xf'(x+y) + yx^{y-1}g'_1(x^y, x^2 + y^2) + 2xg'_2(x^y, x^2 + y^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f' + xf'' + x^{y-1}g'_1 + yx^{y-1} \ln x g'_1 + yx^{2y-1} \ln x g''_{11} + 2y^2 x^{y-1} g''_{12} + 2x^{y+1} \ln x g''_{21} + 4xy g''_{22}.$$

2. 【解】 $f(tx, ty) = t^3 f(x, y)$ 两边对 t 求导得

$$xf'_1(tx, ty) + yf'_2(tx, ty) = 3t^2 f(x, y),$$

取 $t=1, x=1, y=2$ 得 $f'_1(1, 2) + 2f'_2(1, 2) = 3f(1, 2)$, 故 $f(1, 2) = 3$.

3. 【解】由 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$ 得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + \varphi(x)$, 因为 $f'_y(x, 0) = x$, 所以 $\varphi(x) = x$, 即 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + x$,

$z = y^2 + xy + C$, 因为 $f(x, 0) = 1$, 所以 $C = 1$, 于是 $z = y^2 + xy + 1$.

4. 【解】令 $P(x, y) = ay - 2xy^2, Q(x, y) = bx^2y + 4x + 3$,

因为 $(ay - 2xy^2)dx + (bx^2y + 4x + 3)dy$ 为某个二元函数的全微分,

所以 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2bxy + 4 = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = a - 4xy$, 于是 $a = 4, b = -2$.

5. 【解】函数 $u = x^2 - 2yz$ 在点 $(1, -2, 2)$ 处的方向导数的最大值即为函数 $u = x^2 - 2yz$ 在点 $(1, -2, 2)$ 处的梯度的模, 而 $\text{grad}u|_{(1, -2, 2)} = \{2x, -2z, -2y\}|_{(1, -2, 2)} = \{2, -4, 4\}$, 方向导数的最大值为 $\sqrt{4 + 16 + 16} = 6$.

◇ 选择题

6. 【解】因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续;

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$, 所以 $f'_x(0, 0) = 0$, 根据对称性, $f'_y(0, 0) = 0$, 即 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可偏导;

由 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho \sin \frac{1}{\rho^2} = 0$, 得 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微;

当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时, $f'_x(x, y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$,

则 $f'_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$,

因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f'_x(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left(2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$ 不存在, 所以 $f'_x(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续, 同理 $f'_y(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处也不连续, 选(C).

7. 【解】因为若函数 $f(x, y)$ 一阶连续可偏导, 则 $f(x, y)$ 一定可微, 反之则不对, 所以若函数 $f(x, y)$ 偏导数不连续不一定不可微, 选(C).

8. 【解】若 $f(x, y)$ 的最大点在 D 内, 不妨设其为 M_0 , 则有 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{M_0} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{M_0} = 0$, 因为 M_0 为最大值点, 所以 $AC - B^2$ 非负, 而在 D 内有 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} > 0, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 即 $AC - B^2 < 0$, 所以最大值点不可能在 D 内, 同理最小值点也不可能在 D 内, 正确答案为(B).

◇ 解答题

9. 【解】 $\int_{xy}^z h(xy + z - t) dt \stackrel{xy + z - t = u}{=} \int_z^{xy} h(u)(-du) = \int_{xy}^z h(u) du$,

$$\begin{cases} u = f(x, y, xyz), \\ e^{xyz} = \int_{xy}^z h(u) du \end{cases} \text{关于 } x \text{ 求偏导得} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + (yz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) f'_3, \\ e^{xyz} (yz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = h(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - yh(xy), \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + [yz + xy \cdot \frac{yz e^{xyz} + yh(xy)}{h(z) - xye^{xyz}}] f'_3,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由对称性得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= f'_2 + [xz + xy \cdot \frac{zxe^{xyz} + xh(xy)}{h(z) - xye^{xyz}}]f'_3, \\ x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= xf'_1 + [xyz + x^2y^2 \cdot \frac{ze^{xyz} + h(xy)}{h(z) - xye^{xyz}}]f'_3 - yf'_2 - \\ &\quad [xyz + x^2y^2 \cdot \frac{ze^{xyz} + h(xy)}{h(z) - xye^{xyz}}]f'_3 \\ &= xf'_1 - yf'_2. \end{aligned}$$

10. 【解】 $0 \leq |f(x, y)| \leq |xy|$,

因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} |xy| = 0$, 由夹逼定理得 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$, 即 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = 0$ 得 $f'_x(0, 0) = 0$, 同理 $f'_y(0, 0) = 0$,

即 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可偏导.

$$\text{令 } \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y}{\rho} = \frac{xy}{\rho} \sin \frac{1}{\rho^2},$$

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{xy}{\rho} \sin \frac{1}{\rho^2} \right| \leq |x| \cdot \frac{|y|}{\rho} \leq |x|, \text{ 由夹逼定理得 } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy}{\rho} \sin \frac{1}{\rho^2} = 0,$$

即 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微.

11. 【解】(1) 因为 $0 \leq |f(x, y)| \leq \sqrt{|xy|}$, 所以 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$, 故 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

$$(2) \Delta f(x, y) = f(x, y) - f(0, 0) = \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{\rho^2} \sin \rho^2 (\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}),$$

$$f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = 0, \quad f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = 0,$$

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{\substack{\rho \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x}} \frac{\Delta f(x, y) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y}{\rho} = \lim_{\substack{\rho \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x}} \frac{\sin \rho^2}{\rho^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{\rho} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 0, \text{ 所以}$$

$f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

12. 【解】由 $z = (x^2 + y^2)^{\sec^2(x+y)}$, 得 $z = e^{\sec^2(x+y) \ln(x^2 + y^2)}$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{\sec^2(x+y) \ln(x^2 + y^2)} \left[2\sec^2(x+y) \tan(x+y) \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \sec^2(x+y) \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{\sec^2(x+y) \ln(x^2 + y^2)} \left[2\sec^2(x+y) \tan(x+y) \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \sec^2(x+y) \right].$$

13. 【证明】(1) 因为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial r}$

$$= \frac{1}{r} (x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}) = 0,$$

所以 u 是不含 r 的函数, 即 u 仅为 θ 与 φ 的函数.

(2) 因为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot (-r \sin \theta) \sin \varphi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot (r \cos \theta \sin \varphi)$$

$$= -y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xy \left(-\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot (r \cos \theta \cos \varphi) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot (r \sin \theta \cos \varphi) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot (-r \sin \varphi),$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = t, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = tx, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = ty, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = tz,$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = t(r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi) + t(r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi) + t(-r^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi) = 0,$$

故 u 仅是 r 的函数, 即 u 不含 θ 与 φ .

14. 【证明】令 $u = tx, v = ty, w = tz, f(tx, ty, tz) = t^k f(x, y, z)$ 两边对 t 求导得

$$x \frac{\partial f(u, v, w)}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial f(u, v, w)}{\partial v} + z \frac{\partial f(u, v, w)}{\partial w} = kt^{k-1} f(x, y, z),$$

$$\text{当 } t=1 \text{ 时, 有 } x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = kf(x, y, z).$$

$$15. 【解】 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xe^{x^2+y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2e^{x^2+y^2} + 4x^2 e^{x^2+y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2ye^{x^2+y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2e^{x^2+y^2} + 4y^2 e^{x^2+y^2},$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4[1 + (x^2 + y^2)]e^{x^2+y^2}.$$

16. 【解】方程组由五个变量三个方程构成, 故确定了三个二元函数, 其中 x, y 为自变量, 由

$$u = f(x, y, z, t), g(y, z, t) = 0, h(z, t) = 0, \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + f'_4 \frac{\partial t}{\partial x}, \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因为 } \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \neq 0, \text{ 所以 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = 0, \text{ 于是 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1.$$

三个方程两边对 y 求偏导得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'_2 + f'_3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + f'_4 \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}, \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'_2 + \frac{f'_4 \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} - f'_3 \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z}}.$$

$$17. 【解】z = f(u) \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 及 } y \text{ 求偏导, 得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$$

方程 $u = \varphi(u) + \int_y^x P(t) dt$ 两边对 x 及 y 求偏导, 得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + P(x), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - P(y), \text{ 解得}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{P(x)}{1 - \varphi'(u)}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{P(y)}{1 - \varphi'(u)}, \text{ 于是 } P(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + P(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

18. 【证明】由 $\begin{cases} u = x, \\ v = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}, \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} x = u, \\ y = \frac{u}{1 + uv}, \end{cases}$ 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} &= -\frac{1}{z^2} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = -\frac{1}{z^2} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{(1 + uv)^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right] + \frac{1}{u^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{z^2} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{u^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{u^2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

19. 【解】(1) 求 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 的边界上的最值,

在 $L_1: y = 0 (0 \leq x \leq 6)$ 上, $z = 0$;

在 $L_2: x = 0 (0 \leq y \leq 6)$ 上, $z = 0$;

在 $L_3: y = 6 - x (0 \leq x \leq 6)$ 上, $z = -2x^2(6 - x) = 2x^3 - 12x^2$,

由 $\frac{dz}{dx} = 6x^2 - 24x = 0$ 得 $x = 4$, 因为 $f(0, 6) = 0, f(6, 0) = 0, f(4, 2) = -64$, 所以 $f(x, y)$

在 L_3 上最小值为 -64 , 最大值为 0 .

(2) 在区域 D 内, 由 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy(4 - x - y) - x^2y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2(4 - x - y) - x^2y = 0 \end{cases}$ 得驻点为 $(2, 1)$,

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(2,1)} = -6, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(2,1)} = -4, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(2,1)} = -8,$$

因为 $AC - B^2 > 0$ 且 $A < 0$, 所以 $(2, 1)$ 为 $f(x, y)$ 的极大值点, 极大值为 $f(2, 1) = 4$,

故 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 D 上的最小值为 $m = f(4, 2) = -64$, 最大值为 $M = f(2, 1) = 4$.

20. 【解】球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的外法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \{2x_0, 2y_0, 2z_0\}$,

方向余弦为 $\cos \alpha = \frac{2x_0}{\sqrt{4(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2)}} = x_0, \quad \cos \beta = y_0, \quad \cos \gamma = z_0,$

又 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 1$, 所求的方向导数为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = x_0 + y_0 + z_0$.

令 $F = x + y + z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} F'_x = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y = 1 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F'_z = 1 + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ F'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得 } \lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 从而 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases} \text{ 及 } \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ z = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$$

当 $(x, y, z) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$ 时, 方向导数取最大值 $\sqrt{3}$; 当 $(x, y, z) = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$

时, 方向导数取最小值 $-\sqrt{3}$.

21. 【证明】(必要性) 设 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可微, 则 $f'_x(0, 0), f'_y(0, 0)$ 存在.

$$\text{因为 } f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| \varphi(x, 0)}{x},$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x| \varphi(x, 0)}{x} = \varphi(0, 0), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x| \varphi(x, 0)}{x} = -\varphi(0, 0), \text{ 所以 } \varphi(0, 0) = 0.$$

(充分性) 若 $\varphi(0, 0) = 0$, 则 $f'_x(0, 0) = 0, f'_y(0, 0) = 0$.

$$\text{因为 } \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{|x - y| \varphi(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{|x - y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{|y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq 2,$$

所以 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x - y| \varphi(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$, 即 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可微.

22. 【证明】 $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} \cos \beta$, 其中 $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta$ 为切线 τ 的方向余弦.

当 $(x, y) \in \Gamma$ 时, $f(x, y)$ 为 t 的一元函数 $f[x(t), y(t)]$, 记 P_0 对应的参数为 t_0 ,

因为 t_0 为一元函数 $f[x(t), y(t)]$ 的极值点, 所以 $\left. \frac{d}{dt} f[x(t), y(t)] \right|_{t=t_0} = 0$,

$$\text{而 } \frac{d}{dt} f[x(t), y(t)] = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} x'(t) + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} y'(t),$$

Γ 在点 P_0 处的切向量为 $\{x'(t_0), y'(t_0)\}$, 其对应的单位向量为

$$e = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x'^2(t_0) + y'^2(t_0)}} \{x'(t_0), y'(t_0)\} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta\}$$

$$\text{所以 } \left. \frac{d}{dt} f[x(t), y(t)] \right|_{t=t_0} = \left[\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} \cos \beta \right] \sqrt{x'^2(t_0) + y'^2(t_0)} = 0,$$

又因为 $\sqrt{x'^2(t_0) + y'^2(t_0)} \neq 0$,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} \cos \beta = 0.$$

23. 【解】 $\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = v \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$,

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = u \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial f}{\partial y},$$

$$a \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \right)^2 - b \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right)^2 = a \left(v \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 - b \left(u \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2$$

$$= (av^2 - bu^2) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + (au^2 - bv^2) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 2uv(a+b) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = u^2 + v^2,$$

又 $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 = 4$, 所以有

$$(a+b)(v^2-u^2)\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + 2uv(a+b)\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + 4(av^2-bv^2) = u^2 + v^2,$$

$$\text{于是} \begin{cases} a+b=0, \\ 4a=1, \\ 4b=-1, \end{cases} \text{故 } a = \frac{1}{4}, b = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

六、重积分

◆ 填空题

$$1. \text{【解】} \int_u^1 v f(u^2 - v^2) dv = -\frac{1}{2} \int_u^1 f(u^2 - v^2) d(u^2 - v^2) \stackrel{t=u^2-v^2}{=} -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{u^2-1} f(t) dt,$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x du \int_u^1 v f(u^2 - v^2) dv = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x du \int_0^{u^2-1} f(t) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2-1} f(t) dt,$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \int_0^x du \int_u^1 v f(u^2 - v^2) dv = -x f(x^2 - 1).$$

$$2. \text{【解】} \text{由 } t \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } t - \ln(1+t) = t - [t - \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2)] \sim \frac{1}{2}t^2 (t \rightarrow 0),$$

由积分中值定理得 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = f(\xi, \eta) \cdot \pi t^2$, 其中 $(\xi, \eta) \in D$,

$$\text{于是 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy}{t - \ln(1+t)} = 2\pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(\xi, \eta) = 2\pi f(0, 0) = 8\pi.$$

$$3. \text{【解】} \int_0^r t f(r^2 - t^2) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^r f(r^2 - t^2) d(r^2 - t^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{r^2} f(u) du,$$

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} \cos(x+y) d\sigma = \pi r^2 \cos(\xi + \eta),$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{r^2} f(u) du}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(\xi + \eta)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{r^2} f(u) du}{r^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{2rf(r^2)}{2r} = \frac{f(0)}{2\pi}.$$

$$4. \text{【解】} \text{由 } f(x)g(y-x) = \begin{cases} a^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y-x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } I = \iint_D f(x)g(y-x) dx dy = a^2 \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{x+1} dy = a^2.$$

5. 【解】在 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid -\infty < x < +\infty, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ 上, $f(y) = y$;

在 $D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x+y \leq 1\}$ 上, $f(x+y) = x+y$,

则在 $D_0 = D_1 \cap D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid -y \leq x \leq 1-y, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ 上, $f(y)f(x+y) = y(x+y)$,

$$\text{所以 } \iint_D f(y)f(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-y}^{1-y} y(x+y) dx = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$6. \text{【解】} F(t) = \iiint_{\Omega} [z^2 + f(x^2 + y^2)] dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t [z^2 + f(r^2)] r dr$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 dz \int_0^t [z^2 + f(r^2)] r dr = 2\pi \int_0^t \left[\frac{r}{3} + rf(r^2) \right] dr,$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^2} = 2\pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^t \left[\frac{r}{3} + rf(r^2) \right] dr}{t^2} = \pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{t}{3} + tf(t^2)}{t} = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

◇ 选择题

7. 【解】积分所对应的直角坐标平面的区域为 $D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x-x^2}$, 选(D).

8. 【解】根据对称性, 令 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \sin x \sin y \cdot \max\{x, y\} d\sigma &= 2 \iint_{D_1} x \sin x \sin y d\sigma = 2 \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx \int_0^x \sin y dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^\pi x \sin x (1 - \cos x) dx = 2 \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx - 2 \int_0^\pi x \sin x \cos x dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^\pi \sin x dx - \int_0^\pi x d(\sin^2 x) = \frac{5\pi}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

选(B).

$$\begin{aligned} 9. \text{【解】} \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} dr = -\pi \int_0^a (a^2 - r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(a^2 - r^2) \\ &= -\pi \times \frac{2}{3} (a^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^a = \frac{2\pi a^3}{3} = \frac{16\pi}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

解得 $a=2$, 选(B).

◇ 解答题

$$10. \text{【解】} \text{由 } F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t rf(r^2) dr = 2\pi \int_0^t rf(r^2) dr = \pi \int_0^{t^2} f(u) du,$$

$$\text{得 } F'(t) = 2\pi t f(t^2), \quad F'(0) = 0,$$

$$F''(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(t) - F'(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\pi t f(t^2)}{t} = 2\pi f(0) = 2\pi.$$

$$11. \text{【解】} I = \iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}, \text{ 其中 } D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, -x \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} - 1\},$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos t, \\ y = r \sin t, \end{cases} \text{ 则 } D = \left\{ (r, t) \mid -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq t \leq 0, 0 \leq r \leq -2 \sin t \right\},$$

$$\text{于是 } I = \iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 dt \int_0^{-2 \sin t} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{4 - r^2}} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 -t dt = \frac{\pi^2}{32}.$$

$$12. \text{【解】} \text{令 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} (0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}), \text{ 则}$$

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x (x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2} - 1.$$

13. 【解】当 $t < 0$ 时, $F(t) = 0$;

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq t < 1 \text{ 时, } F(t) = \iint_D 1 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} t^2;$$

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq t < 2 \text{ 时, } F(t) = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(2-t)^2;$$

$$\text{当 } t \geq 2 \text{ 时, } F(t) = 1, \text{ 则 } F(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}t^2, & 0 \leq t < 1, \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2}(2-t)^2, & 1 \leq t < 2, \\ 1, & t \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

14. 【解】令 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$, $D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$, 则

$$\iint_D e^{\max(x^2, y^2)} dx dy = \iint_{D_1} e^{x^2} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} e^{y^2} dx dy,$$

$$\text{由 } \iint_{D_1} e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx \int_0^x dy = \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{e-1}{2},$$

$$\iint_{D_2} e^{y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 e^{y^2} dy \int_0^y dx = \int_0^1 y e^{y^2} dy = \frac{e-1}{2}, \text{ 得}$$

$$\iint_D e^{\max(x^2, y^2)} dx dy = e - 1.$$

15. 【解】令 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2\}$,

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq 2\},$$

$$\text{则 } I = \iint_D \sqrt{|y-x^2|} dx dy = \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{x^2-y} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} \sqrt{y-x^2} dx dy,$$

$$\text{而 } \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{x^2-y} dx dy = - \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2-y)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(x^2-y)$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^1 (x^2-y)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{x^2} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^1 |x|^3 dx = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\iint_{D_2} \sqrt{y-x^2} dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^2 (y-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(y-x^2)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^1 (2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 (2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$\stackrel{x=\sqrt{2}\sin t}{=} \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sqrt{2} \cos^3 t \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos t dt$$

$$= \frac{16}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^4 t dt = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 2t)^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos t)^2 dt = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_D \sqrt{|y-x^2|} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{5}{3}.$$

16. 【解】令 $\sqrt{\frac{3}{16} - x^2 - y^2} = 2(x^2 + y^2)$, 解得 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{8}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则} \quad & \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \frac{3}{16}} \min \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{3}{16} - x^2 - y^2}, 2(x^2 + y^2) \right\} dx dy \\
 &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \frac{1}{8}} 2(x^2 + y^2) dx dy + \iint_{\frac{1}{8} < x^2+y^2 \leq \frac{3}{16}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{16} - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}} r^3 dr + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}} r \sqrt{\frac{3}{16} - r^2} dr = \frac{\pi}{64} + \frac{\pi}{96} = \frac{5\pi}{192}.
 \end{aligned}$$

17. 【解】将 D 分成两部分 D_1, D_2 , 其中 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, \sqrt{x-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}\}$,

$$D_2 = \left\{ (x, y) \mid -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq x \leq 0, -x \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} \right\},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则} \quad I &= \int_0^1 x dx \int_{\sqrt{x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y dy + \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^0 x dx \int_{-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x(1-x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^0 x(1-2x^2) dx = \frac{1}{48}.
 \end{aligned}$$

18. 【解】令 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta, \end{cases}$ 则 $I = \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r^3 dr = \frac{9\pi}{4}$.

19. 【解】令 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} (0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则} \quad \iint_D \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-r^2}}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-r^2}}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} d(r^2) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-t}}{\sqrt{1+t}} dt,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令} \frac{1-t}{1+t} = u^2, \text{则} t = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}, dt = \frac{-4u}{(1+u^2)^2} du,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_1^0 \frac{-4u^2}{(1+u^2)^2} du = \pi \int_0^1 \frac{u^2}{(1+u^2)^2} du = \pi \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{1+u^2} - \frac{1}{(1+u^2)^2} \right] du \\
 &= \pi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+u^2} du - \pi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+u^2)^2} du = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \pi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+u^2)^2} du.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{因为} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+u^2)^2} du &\stackrel{u=\tan \theta}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sec^4 \theta} \cdot \sec^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以原式} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \pi \left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

20. 【解】根据对称性 $\iint_D (x^2 + 4x + y^2) dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, 其中 D_1 是 D 位于第一象限的区域.

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} (0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq a \sqrt{\cos 2\theta}),$$

$$\text{则} \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} r^3 dr = \frac{a^4}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 2\theta d(2\theta) = \frac{\pi a^4}{32},$$

$$\text{故} \iint_D (x^2 + 4x + y^2) dx dy = \frac{\pi a^4}{8}.$$

21. 【解】设球面 $S: x^2 + y^2 + (z - a)^2 = R^2$,

由 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + (z - a)^2 = R^2 \end{cases}$ 得球面 S 在定球内的部分在 xOy 面上的投影区域为

$$D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{R^2}{4a^2}(4a^2 - R^2),$$

球面 S 在定球内的方程为 $S: z = a - \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}, (x, y) \in D_{xy}$,

$$dS = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy, \text{ 所求面积为 } S(R) = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = 2\pi R^2 - \frac{\pi}{a} R^3.$$

$$\text{令 } S'(R) = 4\pi R - \frac{3\pi}{a} R^2 = 0, \text{ 得 } R = \frac{4a}{3},$$

因为 $S''\left(\frac{4a}{3}\right) = -4\pi < 0$, 所以当 $R = \frac{4a}{3}$ 时球面 S 在定球内的面积最大.

22. 【证明】令 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_x^b f(y) dy &= \int_a^b f(x) [F(b) - F(x)] dx \\ &= F(b) \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) F(x) dx = F^2(b) - \int_a^b F(x) dF(x) \\ &= F^2(b) - \frac{1}{2} F^2(x) \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{2} F^2(b) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_a^b f(x) dx \right]^2. \end{aligned}$$

23. 【证明】因为 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上取到最大值 M 和最小值 m , 故 $m \leq f(x, y) \leq M$, 又由 $g(x, y) \geq 0$ 得

$$mg(x, y) \leq f(x, y)g(x, y) \leq Mg(x, y)$$

积分得

$$m \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma \leq \iint_D f(x, y)g(x, y) d\sigma \leq M \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma$$

(1) 当 $\iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma = 0$ 时, $\iint_D f(x, y)g(x, y) d\sigma = 0$, 则对任意的 $(\xi, \eta) \in D$, 有

$$\iint_D f(x, y)g(x, y) d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma$$

(2) 当 $\iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma > 0$ 时,

$$\text{由 } m \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma \leq \iint_D f(x, y)g(x, y) d\sigma \leq M \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma, \text{ 得}$$

$$m \leq \frac{\iint_D f(x, y)g(x, y) d\sigma}{\iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma} \leq M,$$

由介值定理, 存在 $(\xi, \eta) \in D$, 使得

$$f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\iint_D f(x, y)g(x, y) d\sigma}{\iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma},$$

即 $\iint_D f(x, y)g(x, y) d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma.$

24. 【证明】 $\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x d\sigma}{\iint_D d\sigma} = \frac{\int_0^a x f(x) dx}{\int_0^a f(x) dx}, \bar{x} > \frac{2a}{3} \Leftrightarrow \int_0^a \left(x - \frac{2a}{3}\right) f(x) dx > 0.$

令 $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x \left(t - \frac{2x}{3}\right) f(t) dt, \varphi(0) = 0, \varphi'(x) = \frac{x f(x)}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^x f(t) dt, \varphi'(0) = 0,$

$\varphi''(x) = \frac{x f'(x)}{3} - \frac{x f'(\xi)}{3}, 0 < \xi < x.$ 因为 $f''(x) > 0$, 所以 $f'(x)$ 单调增加, 所以

$\varphi''(x) > 0.$ 由 $\begin{cases} \varphi''(x) > 0 (x > 0) \\ \varphi'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \varphi'(x) > 0 (x > 0),$ 再由 $\begin{cases} \varphi'(x) > 0 (x > 0) \\ \varphi(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\varphi(x) > 0 (x > 0) \Rightarrow \varphi(a) > 0,$ 原不等式得证.

25. 【证明】因为积分区域关于直线 $y = x$ 对称,

所以 $\iint_D \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} dx dy,$ 于是 $\iint_D \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \left[\frac{f(x)}{f(y)} + \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} \right] dx dy.$

又因为 $f(x) > 0$, 所以 $\frac{f(x)}{f(y)} + \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} \geq 2$, 从而

$$\iint_D \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \left[\frac{f(x)}{f(y)} + \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} \right] dx dy \geq \iint_D dx dy = (b-a)^2.$$

26. 【解】 $F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t r dr \int_0^h [z^2 + f(r^2)] dz = 2\pi \int_0^t r \left[\frac{h^3}{3} + h f(r^2) \right] dr,$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t)}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(t)}{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\pi t \left[\frac{h^3}{3} + h f(t^2) \right]}{2t} = \pi \left[\frac{h^3}{3} + h f(0) \right].$$

27. 【证明】令 $f(x, y, z) = x + 2y - 2z + 5,$

因为 $f'_x = 1 \neq 0, f'_y = 2 \neq 0, f'_z = -2 \neq 0,$

所以 $f(x, y, z)$ 在区域 Ω 的边界 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上取到最大值和最小值.

令 $F(x, y, z, \lambda) = x + 2y - 2z + 5 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1),$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ F'_y = 2 + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ F'_z = -2 + 2\lambda z = 0, \\ F'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{得驻点为 } P_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right), P_2\left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right).$$

因为 $f(P_1) = 8, f(P_2) = 2,$ 所以 $\sqrt[3]{f(x, y, z)}$ 在 Ω 上的最大值与最小值分别为 2 和 $\sqrt[3]{2}$, 于是

$$\frac{4\sqrt[3]{2}\pi}{3} \leq \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt[3]{x + 2y - 2z + 5} dx dy dz \leq \frac{8\pi}{3}.$$

28. 【解】设 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $F(x)$, 则

$$\iint_D x [\sqrt{1-x^2} + y f(x^2 + y^2)] dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-1}^1 x dx \int_{x^3}^1 [\sqrt{1-x^2} + yf(x^2+y^2)] dy \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 x dx \int_{x^3}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dy + \int_{-1}^1 x dx \int_{x^3}^1 yf(x^2+y^2) dy \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} (1-x^3) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x dx \int_{x^3}^1 f(x^2+y^2) d(x^2+y^2) \\
 &= -\int_{-1}^1 x^4 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x [F(x^2+1) - F(x^2+x^6)] dx \\
 &= -2 \int_0^1 x^4 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos^2 t dt = -2(I_4 - I_6) = -\frac{\pi}{16}.
 \end{aligned}$$

29. 【解】 $\int_0^a dx \int_0^x \frac{f'(y)}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x-y)}} dy = \int_0^a f'(y) dy \int_y^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x-y)}} dx,$

$$\text{而} \int_y^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x-y)}} dx = \int_y^a \frac{d\left(x - \frac{a+y}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{a-y}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x - \frac{a+y}{2}\right)^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x - \frac{a+y}{2}}{\frac{a-y}{2}} \Big|_y^a = \pi,$$

于是 $\int_0^a dx \int_0^x \frac{f'(y)}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x-y)}} dy = \pi \int_0^a f'(y) dy = \pi[f(a) - f(0)].$

30. 【证明】 $\frac{\int_0^1 xf^2(x) dx}{\int_0^1 xf(x) dx} \leq \frac{\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx}{\int_0^1 f(x) dx}$ 等价于 $\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \int_0^1 xf(x) dx \geq \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 xf^2(x) dx,$

等价于 $\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \int_0^1 yf(y) dy \geq \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 yf^2(y) dy,$ 或者

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 yf(x)f(y)[f(x) - f(y)] dy \geq 0.$$

令 $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 yf(x)f(y)[f(x) - f(y)] dy,$

根据对称性, $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 xf(x)f(y)[f(y) - f(x)] dy,$

$$2I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x)f(y)(y-x)[f(x) - f(y)] dy,$$

因为 $f(x) > 0$ 且单调减少, 所以 $(y-x)[f(x) - f(y)] \geq 0,$ 于是 $2I \geq 0,$ 或 $I \geq 0,$

$$\text{所以} \frac{\int_0^1 xf^2(x) dx}{\int_0^1 xf(x) dx} \leq \frac{\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx}{\int_0^1 f(x) dx}.$$

31. 【证明】 令 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\},$

$$S = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq R, 0 \leq y \leq R\},$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 2R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$$

$$\varphi(x, y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)},$$

因为 $\varphi(x, y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \geq 0$ 且 $D_1 \subset S \subset D_2,$

$$\text{所以} \iint_{D_1} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \leq \iint_S e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \leq \iint_{D_2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy,$$

$$\iint_{D_1} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4}(1 - e^{-R^2}), \quad \iint_{D_2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4}(1 - e^{-2R^2}),$$

$$\iint_S e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx \int_0^R e^{-y^2} dy = \left(\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2,$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{\pi}{4}(1 - e^{-R^2}) \leq \left(\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2 \leq \frac{\pi}{4}(1 - e^{-2R^2}),$$

令 $R \rightarrow +\infty$, 同时注意到 $\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx > 0$, 根据夹逼定理得 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$.

七、曲线积分与曲面积分

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】 $L: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{1}$, 参数形式为 $L: \begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = -1 + t, \\ z = 1 + t, \end{cases}$

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} dt = \sqrt{3} dt,$$

$$\text{则 } \int_L (x+y+z) ds = 3\sqrt{3} \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

2. 【解】 $\oint_L (x^2 + 2y^2 + z) ds = \oint_L (x^2 + 2y^2) ds = \oint_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$
 $= \oint_L a^2 ds = a^2 \oint_L ds = 2\pi a^3.$

3. 【解】 L 的极坐标形式为 $L: r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$, $ds = \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta$,

$$\int_L |y| ds = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \sin \theta \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta = 4a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \theta d\theta = 2a^2(2 - \sqrt{2}).$$

4. 【解】 $\text{div} \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 6x^2yz - 2x^2yz - 2x^2yz = 2x^2yz$,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\text{div} \mathbf{A})_M = 8, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\text{div} \mathbf{A})_M = 4, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\text{div} \mathbf{A})_M = 2, \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \cos \gamma = -\frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial}{\partial l}(\text{div} \mathbf{A})|_M = 8 \times \frac{2}{3} + 4 \times \frac{2}{3} + 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{22}{3}.$$

5. 【解】 $P(x, y) = ye^x - e^{-y} + y$, $Q(x, y) = xe^{-y} + e^x$,

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^{-y} + e^x, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x + e^{-y} + 1, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1,$$

令 $L_0: y=0$ (起点 $x=2$, 终点 $x=0$),

$$\text{则 } \int_L (ye^x - e^{-y} + y) dx + (xe^{-y} + e^x) dy = \left(\oint_{L+L_0} - \int_{L_0} \right) (ye^x - e^{-y} + y) dx + (xe^{-y} + e^x) dy,$$

$$\text{而 } \oint_{L+L_0} (ye^x - e^{-y} + y) dx + (xe^{-y} + e^x) dy$$

$$= \iint_D dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{x(2-x)} dy = \int_0^2 x(2-x) dx = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\int_{L_0} (ye^x - e^{-y} + y) dx + (xe^{-y} + e^x) dy = \int_2^0 -dx = 2,$$

$$\text{于是} \int_L (ye^x - e^{-y} + y) dx + (xe^{-y} + e^x) dy = \frac{4}{3} - 2 = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

6. 【解】 $P(x, y) = xf(x^2 + y^2)$, $Q(x, y) = yf(x^2 + y^2)$,

因为 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2xyf'(x^2 + y^2)$, 所以曲线积分与路径无关,

$$\text{故} I = \int_L f(x^2 + y^2)(x dx + y dy) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{(0,0)}^{(2,0)} f(x^2 + y^2) d(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 f(t) dt = 1.$$

◆ 选择题

7. 【解】 $\Phi = \oiint_S (x^3 + 2y) dy dz + (y^3 + 2z) dz dx + (z^3 + 2x) dx dy$

$$= -3 \iiint_\Omega (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = -3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} r^4 \sin\varphi dr$$

$$= -6\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} r^4 dr = -\frac{192\pi}{5} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi \cos^5\varphi d\varphi = -\frac{32\pi}{5}, \text{选(D).}$$

◆ 解答题

8. 【解】曲面 $2z = x^2 + y^2$ 上任一点 (x, y, z) 指向上侧的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \{-x, -y, 1\}$, 法向量的方向余弦为

$$\cos\alpha = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}, \quad \cos\beta = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}, \quad \cos\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}$$

$$\text{则} \iint_S [yf(x, y, z) + x] dy dz + [xf(x, y, z) + y] dz dx + [2xyf(x, y, z) + z] dx dy$$

$$= \iint_S \{ [yf(x, y, z) + x] \cos\alpha + [xf(x, y, z) + y] \cos\beta + [2xyf(x, y, z) + z] \cos\gamma \} dS$$

$$= -\iint_S \frac{z}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} dS = -\frac{1}{2} \iint_S \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} dS,$$

$$\text{因为} dS = \sqrt{1+z'_x{}^2+z'_y{}^2} dx dy = \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy,$$

$$\text{所以原式} = -\frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_2^4 r^3 dr = -60\pi.$$

9. 【解】因为曲线积分与路径无关, 所以有 $\cos y = f'_y(x, y)$, 则 $f(x, y) = \sin y + C(x)$, 而

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(t,t^2)} f(x, y) dx + x \cos y dy = t^2, \text{即} \int_0^t C(x) dx + \int_0^{t^2} t \cos y dy = t^2, \text{两边对} t \text{求导数得}$$

$$C(t) = 2t - \sin t^2 - 2t^2 \cos t^2, \text{于是} f(x, y) = \sin y + 2x - \sin x^2 - 2x^2 \cos x^2.$$

10. 【解】 $P = \frac{x-y}{x^2+4y^2}$, $Q = \frac{x+4y}{x^2+4y^2}$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 令 $C: x^2 + 4y^2 = r^2 (r > 0)$ 逆时针且 C 在曲线 L 内, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+4y)dy}{x^2 + 4y^2} &= \oint_C \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+4y)dy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \oint_C (x-y)dx + (x+4y)dy \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \iint_D 2d\sigma = 2 \times \frac{1}{r^2} \times \pi \times r \times \frac{r}{2} = \pi. \end{aligned}$$

11.【解】任取 $M(x, y) \in L, r = \sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2}$,

$$\text{两质点的引力大小为 } |F| = \frac{k}{r^2} = \frac{k}{x^2 + (y-1)^2},$$

$$\overrightarrow{MA} = \langle -x, 1-y \rangle, \quad F^0 = \frac{\overrightarrow{MA}^0}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2}} \langle -x, 1-y \rangle,$$

$$\text{则 } F = |F| F^0 = \frac{k}{[x^2 + (y-1)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \langle -x, 1-y \rangle,$$

$$\text{则 } W = \int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy,$$

$$\text{其中 } P(x, y) = -\frac{kx}{[x^2 + (y-1)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad Q(x, y) = \frac{k(1-y)}{[x^2 + (y-1)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

因为 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{3kx(y-1)}{[x^2 + (y-1)^2]^{\frac{5}{2}}}$, 所以曲线积分与路径无关, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_{BO} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = -k \int_2^0 \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx \\ &= -\frac{k}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \Big|_0^2 = k \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \right). \end{aligned}$$

12.【解】设原点 O 到点 $M(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ 的直线为 L , L 的参数方程为

$$L: \begin{cases} x = \xi t \\ y = \eta t \text{ (起点 } t=0, \text{ 终点 } t=1) \\ z = \zeta t \end{cases}$$

$$W = \int_L yz dx + xz dy + xy dz = \int_0^1 3\xi\eta\zeta t^2 dt = \xi\eta\zeta$$

$$\text{令 } F(\xi, \eta, \zeta) = \xi\eta\zeta + \lambda \left(\frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} - 1 \right),$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} F'_\xi = \eta\zeta + \frac{2\lambda\xi}{a^2} = 0, \\ F'_\eta = \xi\zeta + \frac{2\lambda\eta}{b^2} = 0, \\ F'_\zeta = \xi\eta + \frac{2\lambda\zeta}{c^2} = 0, \\ F'_\lambda = \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{得 } \xi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \eta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \zeta = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

所以当点 M 的坐标为 $\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$ 时, 力 F 所做的功最大, 且最大功为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} abc$.

13. 【解】因为曲线积分与路径无关, 所以有

$$f''(x) = 3f'(x) - 2f(x) + xe^{2x}, \text{ 即 } f''(x) - 3f'(x) + 2f(x) = xe^{2x},$$

由特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0$ 得 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$,

则方程 $f''(x) - 3f'(x) + 2f(x) = 0$ 的通解为 $f(x) = C_1e^x + C_2e^{2x}$,

令特解 $f_0(x) = x(ax + b)e^{2x}$, 代入原微分方程得 $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -1$,

故所求 $f(x) = C_1e^x + C_2e^{2x} + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x\right)e^{2x}$.

$$14. \text{【解】} \iint_S \frac{dS}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \iint_S \frac{dS}{a^2 + z^2},$$

令 $S_1: y = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, S_2: y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, D_{xz} = \{(x, z) \mid -a \leq x \leq a, -a \leq z \leq a\}$,

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)^2} dx dz = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx dz,$$

由对称性得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \frac{dS}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} &= \iint_S \frac{dS}{a^2 + z^2} = 2 \iint_{S_1} \frac{dS}{a^2 + z^2} = 2a \iint_{D_{xz}} \frac{dx dz}{(a^2 + z^2) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \\ &= 2a \int_{-a}^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \int_{-a}^a \frac{dz}{a^2 + z^2} = 8a \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \int_0^a \frac{dz}{a^2 + z^2} \\ &= 8a \times \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$15. \text{【解】由对称性得} \iint_S x^2 dS = \iint_S y^2 dS = \iint_S z^2 dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS,$$

$$\text{而} \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS = a^2 \iint_S dS = 4\pi a^4,$$

$$\text{所以} \iint_S (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2) dS = 14 \iint_S x^2 dS = 14 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 4\pi a^4 = \frac{56\pi a^4}{3}.$$

16. 【解】曲面 $\Sigma: z = 1 - x^2 - y^2 (z \geq 0)$, 补充曲面 $\Sigma_0: z = 0 (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$, 取下侧, 由高斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_0} (x^3 + z) dy dz + (y^3 + x) dz dx + dx dy &= 3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv \\ &= 3 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \int_0^{1-x^2-y^2} dz = 3 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2)(1 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy \\ &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 (1 - r^2) dr = \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_0} (x^3 + z) dy dz + (y^3 + x) dz dx + dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_0} dx dy = - \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} dx dy = -\pi,$$

$$\text{则} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^3 + z) dy dz + (y^3 + x) dz dx + dx dy = \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

17. 【解】方法一 $n = \{0, -1, 1\}, \cos \alpha = 0, \cos \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$

$$\text{由斯托克斯公式得} \oint_C xyz dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & 0 & xyz \end{vmatrix} dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \iint_{\Sigma} yz dS,$$

$\Sigma: z=y((x,y) \in D_{xy})$, 其中 $D_{xy}: x^2+2y^2 \leq 1$,

$$\text{故} \oint_C xyz dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} y^2 dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \pi.$$

$$\text{方法二} \quad \text{令 } C: \begin{cases} x = \cos t, \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin t, \\ z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin t, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则} \oint_C xyz dz = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t \sin^2 t dt = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 t) \sin^2 t dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \pi.$$

18.【解】设由 L 所围成的平面为 Σ , 按右手准则, Σ 取上侧,

$n = \{0, -3, 1\}$, $\cos \alpha = 0$, $\cos \beta = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$, $\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$, 由斯托克斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L yz dx + 3xz dy - xyz dz &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz & 3xz & -xy \end{vmatrix} dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz & 3xz & -xy \end{vmatrix} dS \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} \iint_{\Sigma} (-3y + z) dS = \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} \iint_{\Sigma} dS \end{aligned}$$

因为 $dS = \sqrt{1+z_x'^2+z_y'^2} dx dy = \sqrt{10} dx dy$, $D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \leq 4y$,

$$\text{所以} \oint_L yz dx + 3xz dy - xyz dz = 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = 8\pi.$$

19.【解】取平面 $x+y+z = \frac{3}{2}$ 上被折线 C 所围的上侧部分为 S , 其法向量的方向余弦为

$\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$. 设 D_{xy} 表示曲面 S 在平面 xOy 上的投影区域, 其面积为 $A = \frac{3}{4}$,

由斯托克斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \oint_C (z^2 - y^2) dx + (x^2 - z^2) dy + (y^2 - x^2) dz \right| \\ &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z^2 - y^2 & x^2 - z^2 & y^2 - x^2 \end{vmatrix} dS = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_S (x+y+z) dS = \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_S dS = \frac{9}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

20.【解】令 $P(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2}$, $Q(x,y) = -\frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{y-x}{x^2+y^2}$, 显然 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$.

令 $L_r: x^2+y^2=r^2$, 其中 $r > 0$, L_r 在 L 内, 方向取逆时针, 由格林公式得

$$\oint_{L+L^-} \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2+y^2} = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0,$$

其中 D 为 L 与 L^- 所围成的平面区域, 则

$$I = \oint_L \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2+y^2} = \oint_{L^-} \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2+y^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而} \quad \oint_{L^-} \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2+y^2} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-r(r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta)\sin\theta - r(r\cos\theta - r\sin\theta)\cos\theta}{r^2} d\theta = -2\pi, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \oint_L \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2+y^2} = -2\pi.$$

21. 【证明】 令 $\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta, \end{cases}$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \cos\theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \sin\theta, \text{ 得 } r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot r\cos\theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot r\sin\theta = x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad I &= \iint_{D_r} \frac{x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}}{x^2+y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_r^1 \frac{r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}}{r^2} \times r dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [f(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) - f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)] d\theta \\ &= - \int_0^{2\pi} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) d\theta, \end{aligned}$$

再根据积分中值定理得 $I = -2\pi f(r\cos\xi, r\sin\xi)$, 其中 ξ 是介于 0 与 2π 之间的值.

$$\text{故原式} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \times \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} [-2\pi f(r\cos\xi, r\sin\xi)] = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} f(r\cos\xi, r\sin\xi) = f(0, 0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} 22. \text{【解】} \quad I &= \oint_L \frac{y dx}{(2-x)^2+y^2} + \frac{(2-x) dy}{(2-x)^2+y^2} + \oint_L \frac{y dx}{(2+x)^2+y^2} - \frac{(2+x) dy}{(2+x)^2+y^2} \\ &= I_1 + I_2, \end{aligned}$$

显然曲线积分 I_1, I_2 都满足柯西-黎曼条件.

(1) 当 $(2, 0), (-2, 0)$ 都在 L 所围成的区域之外时, $I_1 = I_2 = 0$, 因此 $I = 0$;

(2) 当 $(2, 0), (-2, 0)$ 都在 L 所围成的区域之内时, 分别以这两个点为中心以 r_1, r_2 为半径作圆 C_1, C_2 , 使它们都在 L 内, 则 $I_1 = \oint_{C_1} \frac{y dx}{(2-x)^2+y^2} + \frac{(2-x) dy}{(2-x)^2+y^2} = -2\pi$, 同理

$I_2 = -2\pi$, 因此 $I = -4\pi$;

(3) 当 $(2, 0), (-2, 0)$ 有一个点在 L 围成的区域内, 一个点在 L 围成的区域外时, $I = -2\pi$.

$$\begin{aligned} 23. \text{【解】} \quad \text{由 } f \cdot g &= v \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + u \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial y}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } \iint_D f \cdot g \, d\sigma = \iint_D \left[\frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial y} \right] d\sigma = \oint_L uv dx + uv dy = \oint_L y dx + y dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (-\sin^2\theta + \sin\theta\cos\theta)d\theta = -\pi \text{ (其中 } L \text{ 为单位圆周的正向).}$$

24. 【证明】 $Pdx + Qdy = \{P, Q\} \cdot \{dx, dy\}$,

因为 $|a \cdot b| \leq |a| |b|$,

所以有 $|Pdx + Qdy| \leq \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} \cdot \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} \leq Mds$,

于是 $\left| \int_L Pdx + Qdy \right| \leq \int_L |Pdx + Qdy| \leq \int_L Mds = M \int_L ds = ML$.

八、无穷级数

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1}$,

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{1}{1+(x-3)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x-3)^n \quad (2 < x < 4),$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2+(x-3)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} (x-3)^n \quad (1 < x < 5) \text{ 得}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right) (x-3)^n \quad (2 < x < 4),$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{f^{(n)}(3)}{n!} = (-1)^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right) \text{ 得 } f^{(n)}(3) = (-1)^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right) n!.$$

2. 【解】令 $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+1}{n!} x^n \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } S(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+1}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!} x^n + e^x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!} x^n + e^x \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)+1}{(n-1)!} x^n + e^x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)}{(n-1)!} x^n + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} x^{n-1} + e^x \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-2)!} x^n + (x+1)e^x = (x^2+x+1)e^x, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+1}{n!} = S(1) = 3e.$$

3. 【解】令 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} x^{n+1} \quad (-1 < x < 1)$,

$$\text{则 } S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n)' = x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' = x \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2},$$

因为 $S(0) = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } S(x) &= S(x) - S(0) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{(1-t)^2} dt = \int_0^x \left[\frac{1}{t-1} + \frac{1}{(t-1)^2} \right] dt \\ &= \ln |t-1| \Big|_0^x - \frac{1}{t-1} \Big|_0^x = \ln |x-1| - \left(\frac{1}{x-1} + 1 \right) = \ln |x-1| - \frac{x}{x-1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)2^n} = 2S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2(1 - \ln 2).$$

$$4. \text{【解】} n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{n^p} = \frac{1}{n^p(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})} \sim \frac{1}{2n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}},$$

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{n^p}$ 条件收敛, 所以 $0 < p + \frac{1}{2} \leq 1$, 即 p 的范围是 $-\frac{1}{2} < p \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

◇ 选择题

5. 【解】 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 条件收敛, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 一定不是正项或负项级数, 故 $r \leq 0$.

若 $|r| < 1$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = |r| < 1$, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 绝对收敛, 矛盾;

若 $|r| > 1$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = |r| > 1$, 存在充分大的 N , 当 $n > N$ 时, $\{|u_n|\}$ 单调增加,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \neq 0$, 于是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 发散, 与已知矛盾, 故 $|r| = 1$, 再由 $r \leq 0$ 得 $r = -1$, 选(C).

6. 【解】 显然 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 条件收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$, 因为 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\ln^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \sim \frac{1}{n^2}$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2$ 收敛, 选(B).

7. 【解】 因为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-2)^n$ 在 $x=6$ 处条件收敛, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径为 $R=4$, 又因为级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} x^n$ 与 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 有相同的收敛半径, 所以 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} x^n$ 的收敛半径为 $R=4$, 于是 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} (x-2)^{2n}$ 的收敛半径为 $R=2$, 选(A).

8. 【解】 对函数 $f(x)$ 进行偶延拓, 使 $f(x)$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 上为偶函数, 再进行周期为 2 的周期延拓, 然后把区间延拓和周期延拓后的函数展开成傅里叶级数, 傅里叶级数的和函数为 $S(x)$, 则

$$S\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) = S\left(2 - \frac{5}{2}\right) = S\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[f\left(\frac{1}{2} - 0\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{2} + 0\right) \right] = \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 选(C).}$$

◇ 解答题

9. 【解】 令 $u_n = \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{1+x^2} dx, n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$\text{则 } 0 \leq u_n = \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{1+x^2} dx \leq \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \arctan \frac{1}{n},$$

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \arctan \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} = 1$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \arctan \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛,

由正项级数的比较审敛法得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{1+x^2} dx$ 收敛.

10. 【解】令 $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$, 由交错级数的莱布尼茨审敛法, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛,

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \right]^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散. 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 是正项收敛级数, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$,

取 $\varepsilon_0 = 1$, 存在自然数 N , 当 $n > N$ 时, $|a_n - 0| < 1$, 从而 $0 \leq a_n < 1$,

当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $0 \leq a_n^2 < a_n < 1$.

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛得 $\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 再由比较审敛法得 $\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 收敛.

11. 【解】 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 不一定收敛, 例如: $a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{n} + (-1)^n \sin \frac{1}{n} \right]$, 显然 $0 \leq a_n < \frac{1}{n}$,

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{2n} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{1}{n} \right]$, 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n}$ 收敛, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{1}{n}$ 发散,

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{2n} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{1}{n} \right]$ 发散;

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{a_n}$ 不一定收敛, 例如: $a_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$, 显然 $0 \leq a_n < \frac{1}{n}$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{a_n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1}$ 发散;

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 不一定收敛, 例如: $a_n = \frac{1}{n+1}$, 显然 $0 \leq a_n < \frac{1}{n}$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1}$ 发散;

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n^2$ 一定收敛.

由 $0 \leq a_n < \frac{1}{n}$, 得 $0 \leq a_n^2 < \frac{1}{n^2}$, 又 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 收敛, 即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n^2$ 绝对收敛,

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n^2$ 一定收敛.

12. 【证明】因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$,

当 $x > 0$ 时, $\ln(1+x) < x$, 于是 $1 - \frac{\ln(1+u_n)}{u_n} > 0$, 即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[1 - \frac{\ln(1+u_n)}{u_n} \right]$ 为正项级数,

而 $\ln(1+u_n) = u_n - \frac{u_n^2}{2} + o(u_n^2)$,

所以 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $1 - \frac{\ln(1+u_n)}{u_n} \sim \frac{1}{2} u_n$, 再由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} u_n$ 收敛, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[1 - \frac{\ln(1+u_n)}{u_n} \right]$ 收敛.

13. (1) 【解】 $a_n + a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+1}$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (a_n + a_{n+2}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$,

$S_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1$, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (a_n + a_{n+2}) = 1$.

(2) 【证明】因为 $0 \leq a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx \stackrel{t = \tan x}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{t^n}{1+t^2} dt \leq \int_0^1 t^n dt = \frac{1}{n+1}$,

所以 $0 \leq \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda} \leq \frac{1}{n^{1+\lambda}}$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+\lambda}}$ 收敛 ($\lambda > 0$), 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda}$ 收敛.

$$14. \text{【解】} a_n = \int_0^1 x^2(1-x)^n dx \stackrel{1-x=t}{=} \int_1^0 (1-t)^2 t^n (-dt) = \int_0^1 (t^{n+2} - 2t^{n+1} + t^n) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+3} - \frac{2}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)},$$

因为 $a_n \sim \frac{2}{n^3}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^3}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛.

$$\text{因为 } a_n = \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right),$$

$$\text{所以 } S_n = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} \right)$$

$$+ \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right),$$

于是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 的和为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{6}$.

15. 【证明】令 $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$, $S'_{n+1} = (a_1 - a_0) + 2(a_2 - a_1) + \cdots + (n+1)(a_{n+1} - a_n)$,

则 $S'_{n+1} = (n+1)a_{n+1} - S_n - a_0$, 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(a_n - a_{n-1})$ 收敛且数列 $\{na_n\}$ 收敛,

所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S'_{n+1}$ 与 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1)a_{n+1}$ 都存在, 于是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ 存在, 根据级数收敛的定义, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛.

16. 【解】因为 $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 单调减少且 $a_n > 0 (n=1, 2, \cdots)$, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在, 令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$,

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 发散, 得 $A > 0$. 根据正项级数的根值审敛法, 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{1+a_n}\right)^n} =$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+a_n} = \frac{1}{1+A} < 1, \text{ 得级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+a_n}\right)^n \text{ 收敛.}$$

17. 【证明】(1) 因为 $\{na_n\}$ 有界, 所以存在 $M > 0$, 使得 $0 < na_n \leq M$, 即 $0 < a_n^2 \leq \frac{M^2}{n^2}$, 而级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{M^2}{n^2} \text{ 收敛, 所以级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 \text{ 收敛.}$$

(2) 取 $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{k}{2} > 0$, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 a_n = k > 0$, 所以存在 $N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时,

$$|n^2 a_n - k| < \frac{k}{2}, \text{ 即 } 0 < n^2 a_n < \frac{3k}{2}, \text{ 或者 } 0 < a_n < \frac{3k}{2} \frac{1}{n^2},$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3k}{2} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛.

18. 【证明】(1) 由 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n}$, 得 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} \leq \frac{a_n}{b_n}$, 则数列单调递减有下界, 根据极限存在准则,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$ 存在, 令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A$. 无论 $A = 0$ 还是 $A > 0$, 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛.

(2) 若 $A = 0$, 由级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散, 得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 发散; 若 $A > 0$, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 敛散性

相同, 故若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 发散.

19. 【证明】显然 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$ 为正项级数.

(1) 因为对所有 n 满足 $c_n u_n - c_{n+1} u_{n+1} \leq 0$, 于是

$$c_n u_n \leq c_{n+1} u_{n+1} \Rightarrow c_n u_n \geq \cdots \geq c_1 u_1 > 0,$$

从而 $u_n \geq c_1 u_1 \cdot \frac{1}{c_n}$. 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{c_n}$ 发散, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 也发散.

(2) 因为对所有 n 满足 $c_n \frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} - c_{n+1} \geq a$, 则 $c_n u_n - c_{n+1} u_{n+1} \geq a u_{n+1}$, 即

$$c_n u_n \geq (c_{n+1} + a) u_{n+1}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1} + a} \geq \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n},$$

于是 $0 < u_{n+1} \leq \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1} + a} u_n < \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} u_n$,

$$\Rightarrow 0 < u_n < \frac{c_{n-1}}{c_n} u_{n-1} \Rightarrow 0 < u_n < \cdots < \frac{c_1}{c_n} u_1.$$

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_1 u_1}{c_n} = c_1 u_1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{c_n}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 也收敛.

20. 【解】由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 1$, 得幂级数的收敛半径为 $R = 1$.

(1) 当 $p < 0$ 时, 记 $q = -p$, 则有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^q}{\ln n} = +\infty$, 因而当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p \ln n}$ 发散, 此时幂级数的收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$;

(2) 当 $0 \leq p < 1$ 时, 对 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p \ln n}$, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{1}{n^p \ln n} = +\infty$, 所以 $x = 1$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p \ln n}$

发散, 当 $x = -1$ 时, $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p \ln n}$ 显然收敛, 此时幂级数的收敛域为 $[-1, 1)$;

(3) 当 $p = 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ 发散, $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n \ln n}$ 收敛, 此时收敛域为 $[-1, 1)$;

(4) 当 $p > 1$ 时, 对 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p \ln n}$, 因为 $\frac{1}{n^p \ln n} \leq \frac{1}{n^p \ln 2}$, 而 $\frac{1}{\ln 2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p \ln n}$

收敛, 当 $x = -1$ 时, $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p \ln n}$ 显然绝对收敛, 此时幂级数的收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$.

21. 【证明】由 $|u_{n+1} - u_n| = |f(u_n) - f(u_{n-1})| = |f'(\xi_1)| |u_n - u_{n-1}|$

$$\leq q |u_n - u_{n-1}| \leq q^2 |u_{n-1} - u_{n-2}| \leq \cdots \leq q^n |u_1 - u_0|$$

且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^n$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_{n+1} - u_n|$ 收敛, 于是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_{n+1} - u_n)$ 绝对收敛.

22. 【证明】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$ 得 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$, 于是 $f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = f'(\xi) \frac{1}{n} \left(0 < \xi < \frac{1}{n}\right)$.

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = f'(0) = 1$, 所以存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $|x| < \delta$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$,

于是存在 $N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $\frac{1}{n} < \delta$,

$f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) > f(0) = 0, f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) < f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = 0$,

由莱布尼茨审敛法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ 收敛,

因为 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = f'(\xi) \frac{1}{n} \sim \frac{1}{n}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ 发散.

23. 【证明】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$, 得 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$. 由泰勒公式得

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}x^2 = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}x^2, \text{ 其中 } \xi \text{ 介于 } 0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间.}$$

又 $f''(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 的某邻域内连续, 从而可以找到一个原点在其内部的闭区间, 在此闭区间内有 $|f''(x)| \leq M$, 其中 $M > 0$ 为 $f''(x)$ 在该闭区间上的上界.

所以对充分大的 n , 有

$$\left|f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right| \leq \frac{M}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2},$$

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left|f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right|$ 收敛, 即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ 绝对收敛.

24. 【解】由 $y' = x + y$ 得 $y'' = 1 + y'$, 再由 $y(0) = 1$ 得 $y'(0) = 1, y''(0) = 2$, 根据麦克劳林公式, 有

$$y\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = y(0) + y'(0) \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2} y''(0) \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) = 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right),$$

因为 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\left|y\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - 1 - \frac{1}{n}\right| \sim \frac{1}{2}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[y\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - 1 - \frac{1}{n}\right]$ 绝对收敛.

25. 【解】 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[3 + (-1)^n]^n}{n} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2^{2n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} + \frac{4^{2n}}{2n} x^{2n}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^{2n}}{2n} x^{2n}$,

幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1}$ 的收敛半径为 $R_1 = \frac{1}{2}$,

当 $x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \left(\pm \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n-1} = \pm \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1}$ 发散,

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1}$ 的收敛域为 $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$;

幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^{2n}}{2n} x^{2n}$ 的收敛半径为 $R_2 = \frac{1}{4}$,

当 $x = \pm \frac{1}{4}$ 时, 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^{2n}}{2n} \left(\pm \frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$ 发散,

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^{2n}}{2n} x^{2n}$ 的收敛域为 $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$,

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[3 + (-1)^n]^n}{n} x^n$ 的收敛域为 $(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$.

26. 【解】 $f(x) = \ln(1 - x - 2x^2) = \ln[(x+1)(1-2x)] = \ln(1+x) + \ln(1-2x)$,

$$\text{因为 } \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n \quad (-1 < x \leq 1),$$

$$\ln(1-2x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n} x^n \quad \left(-\frac{1}{2} \leq x < \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} - \frac{2^n}{n} \right] x^n, \text{ 收敛域是 } \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

27. 【解】级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^{2n}$ 的收敛半径为 $R = +\infty$, 收敛区间为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^{2n},$$

$$\text{则 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^{2n} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} x^{2n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n!}$$

$$= 2x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} x^{2(n-1)} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} - 1$$

$$= 2x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} - 1$$

$$= (2x^2 + 1)e^{x^2} - 1 \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

28. 【解】显然该幂级数的收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$,

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)},$$

$$\text{则 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{n+1}}{n} - \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1},$$

$$\text{而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = -x \ln(1-x) \quad (-1 \leq x < 1),$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} - x = -x - \ln(1-x) \quad (-1 \leq x < 1),$$

$$\text{则 } S(x) = x + (1-x) \ln(1-x) \quad (-1 \leq x < 1).$$

$$\text{当 } x=1 \text{ 时, } S(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = \begin{cases} x + (1-x) \ln(1-x), & -1 \leq x < 1, \\ 1, & x = 1. \end{cases}$$

29. 【解】由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 0$, 得收敛半径 $R = +\infty$, 该幂级数的收敛区间为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$,

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n!} x^n,$$

$$\text{则 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!} x^n + e^x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(n-1)+n}{n!} x^n + e^x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(n-1)}{n!} x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} x^n + e^x \\
 &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n(n-1)}{n!} x^n + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} x^{n-1} + e^x = x^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-2)!} x^{n-2} + x e^x + e^x \\
 &= x^2 e^x + x e^x + e^x = (x^2 + x + 1)e^x \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 30. \text{【解】} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n^2 - n + 1)}{2^n} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \frac{2}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

令 $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2}$, 显然其收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$,

$$\text{则 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} = \left(\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n\right)'' = \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x}\right)'' = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3},$$

$$\text{于是 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n^2 - n + 1)}{2^n} = \frac{1}{4} S\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{22}{27}.$$

31. 【解】(1) 由 $xy' + y = e^x$ 得 $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{e^x}{x}$, 解得

$$y = \left[\int \frac{e^x}{x} e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = \frac{e^x + C}{x},$$

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y(x) = 1$, 所以 $C = -1$, 于是

$$F(x) = \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2!} + \frac{x^2}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{(n+1)!} + \cdots \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty \text{ 且 } x \neq 0).$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = [F(x)]' \Big|_{x=1} = 1.$$

$$32. \text{【解】} f(0) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} \quad (-1 < x < 1),$$

$$\text{由逐项可积性得 } f(x) - f(0) = \int_0^x f'(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1},$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \quad (-1 \leq x < 1).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 33. \text{【解】} (1) f'(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{(n-1)!} x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{n-1} + (n-1)}{(n-1)!} x^{n-1} \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{n-1}}{(n-1)!} x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-2)!} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n!} x^n + x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = f(x) + x e^x
 \end{aligned}$$

则 $f(x)$ 满足的微分方程为 $f'(x) - f(x) = x e^x$,

$$f(x) = \left[\int x e^x e^{-\int dx} dx + C \right] e^{\int dx} = e^x \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C \right)$$

因为 $a_0 = 1$, 所以 $f(0) = 1$, 从而 $C = 1$, 于是 $f(x) = e^x \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 \right)$.

$$(2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n!} = f(1) = \frac{3e}{2}.$$

34. 【证明】显然级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$,

$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-1}}{(4n-1)!}, S''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-2}}{(4n-2)!}, S'''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-3}}{(4n-3)!},$$

$$S^{(4)}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-4}}{(4n-4)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n}}{(4n)!} = S(x),$$

显然 $S(x)$ 满足微分方程 $y^{(4)} - y = 0$.

$y^{(4)} - y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + C_3 \cos x + C_4 \sin x$,

由 $S(0) = 1, S'(0) = S''(0) = S'''(0) = 0$ 得

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{4}, C_2 = \frac{1}{4}, C_3 = \frac{1}{2}, C_4 = 0, \text{故和函数为 } S(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x.$$

35. 【解】显然函数 $f(x)$ 是在 $[-1, 1]$ 上满足收敛定理的偶函数, 则

$$a_0 = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 5,$$

$$a_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} [(-1)^n - 1] = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases} (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

$$b_n = 0 (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

又 $f(x) \in C[-1, 1]$, 所以

$$2 + |x| = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} \cos(2n+1)\pi x \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

令 $x=0$ 得

$$2 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}, \text{从而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8},$$

$$\text{令 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = S, \text{则 } S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \right] = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{4} S,$$

$$\text{解得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

36. 【解】将 $f(x)$ 进行偶延拓和周期延拓,

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 (x-1) dx = 0,$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \int_0^2 (x-1) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} [(-1)^n - 1] = \begin{cases} -\frac{8}{n^2 \pi^2}, & n \text{ 为奇数}, \\ 0, & n \text{ 为偶数}, \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = 0 (n=1, 2, \dots), \text{于是 } f(x) = -\frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2).$$

37. 【证明】当 $q > 1$ 时, 取 $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{q-1}{2} > 0$, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{u_n}}{\ln n} = q$, 所以存在 $N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时,

$$\left| \frac{\ln \frac{1}{u_n}}{\ln n} - q \right| < \frac{q-1}{2}, \text{ 从而有 } \frac{\ln \frac{1}{u_n}}{\ln n} > \frac{q+1}{2} = r (> 1), \text{ 所以有 } 0 \leq u_n < \frac{1}{n^r},$$

而 $\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^r}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛.

当 $q < 1$ 时, 取 $\epsilon_0 = \frac{1-q}{2} > 0$, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{u_n}}{\ln n} = q$, 所以存在 $N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时,

$$\left| \frac{\ln \frac{1}{u_n}}{\ln n} - q \right| < \frac{1-q}{2}, \text{ 从而有 } \frac{\ln \frac{1}{u_n}}{\ln n} < \frac{q+1}{2} = r (< 1),$$

所以有 $u_n > \frac{1}{n^r}$, 而 $\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^r}$ 发散, 所以 $\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} u_n$ 发散, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 发散.

38. 【证明】令 $S_n = (a_1 - a_0) + (a_2 - a_1) + \cdots + (a_n - a_{n-1})$, 则 $S_n = a_n - a_0$.

因为级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a_{n-1})$ 收敛, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ 存在, 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$, 则有

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = S + a_0$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在, 于是存在 $M > 0$, 对一切的自然数 n 有 $|a_n| \leq M$.

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 绝对收敛, 所以正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |b_n|$ 收敛, 又 $0 \leq |a_n b_n| \leq M |b_n|$,

再由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M |b_n|$ 收敛, 根据正项级数的比较审敛法得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n b_n|$ 收敛, 即级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ 绝对收敛.

39. 【解】由 $a_n + a_{n+2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2 x \tan^n x dx = \frac{1}{n+1}$, $a_n + a_{n-2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2 x \tan^{n-2} x dx = \frac{1}{n-1}$, 得

$$\frac{1}{2(n+1)} \leq a_n \leq \frac{1}{2(n-1)} (n \geq 2), \text{ 即 } a_n \sim \frac{1}{2n} (n \rightarrow \infty), \text{ 所以 } \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda} \sim \frac{1}{2n^{1+\lambda}} (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

(1) 当 $\lambda > 0$ 时, 因为级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^{1+\lambda}}$ 收敛, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda}$ 收敛;

(2) 当 $\lambda \leq 0$ 时, 因为级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^{1+\lambda}}$ 发散, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda}$ 发散.

40. 【证明】(1) $n=1$ 时, $f_1(x) = \int_0^x f_0(t) dt$, 等式成立;

$$\text{设 } n=k \text{ 时, } f_k(x) = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \int_0^x f_0(t) (x-t)^{k-1} dt,$$

则 $n=k+1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f_{k+1}(x) &= \int_0^x f_k(t) dt = \int_0^x dt \int_0^t \frac{1}{(k-1)!} f_0(u) (t-u)^{k-1} du \\ &= \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \int_0^x du \int_u^x f_0(u) (t-u)^{k-1} dt = \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^x f_0(u) (x-u)^k du, \end{aligned}$$

由归纳法得 $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^x f_0(t) (x-t)^{n-1} dt (n=1, 2, \cdots)$.

(2) 对任意的 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, $f_0(t)$ 在 $[0, x]$ 或 $[x, 0]$ 上连续, 于是存在 $M > 0$ (M 与 x 有关), 使得 $|f_0(t)| \leq M$ ($t \in [0, x]$ 或 $t \in [x, 0]$), 于是

$$|f_n(x)| \leq \frac{M}{(n-1)!} \left| \int_0^x (x-t)^{n-1} dt \right| = \frac{M}{n!} |x|^n.$$

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{M}{(n+1)!} |x|^{n+1}}{\frac{M}{n!} |x|^n} = 0$, 所以 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{M}{n!} |x|^n$ 收敛, 根据比较审敛法知 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 绝对收敛.

41. 【证明】由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2}{n+1} = 1$, 得幂级数的收敛半径 $R=1$, 所以当 $|x| < 1$ 时, 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 收敛. 由 $a_{n+1} = -\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right) a_n$, 得 $a_n = \frac{7}{6} (-1)^n (n+1)$ ($n \geq 3$), 所以

$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 1 - 2x + \frac{7}{2} x^2 + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{7}{6} (-1)^n (n+1) x^n$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{7}{6} (-1)^n (n+1) x^n &= \frac{7}{6} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (n+1) (-x)^n \stackrel{-x=t}{=} \frac{7}{6} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (n+1) t^n \\ &= \frac{7}{6} \left(\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} t^{n+1} \right)' = \frac{7}{6} \left(\frac{t^4}{1-t} \right)' = \frac{7}{6} \frac{4t^3 - 3t^4}{(1-t)^2} = -\frac{7}{6} \frac{(4x^3 + 3x^4)}{(1+x)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } S(x) = 1 - 2x + \frac{7}{2} x^2 - \frac{7(4x^3 + 3x^4)}{6(1+x)^2}.$$

九、常微分方程

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】由 $\Delta y = \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \Delta x + o(\Delta x)$ 得函数 $y = y(x)$ 可微且 $y' = \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}$, 积分得

$$y(x) = \int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} dx = \sqrt{2x-x^2} + C, \text{ 因为 } y(1) = 1, \text{ 所以 } C = 0,$$

于是 $y(x) = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$, 故

$$\int_0^2 y(x) dx = \int_0^2 \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} d(x-1) = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

2. 【解】由 $y' - x e^{-y} + \frac{1}{x} = 0$, 得 $e^y y' - x + \frac{1}{x} e^y = 0$, 即 $\frac{d(e^y)}{dx} + \frac{1}{x} e^y = x$,

$$\text{令 } z = e^y, \text{ 则 } \frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{1}{x} z = x, \text{ 解得 } z = \left[\int x e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + C \right),$$

所以原方程的通解为 $e^y = \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + C \right)$.

3. 【解】令 $y' = p$, 得 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$, 代入原方程得 $yp \frac{dp}{dy} - 2p^2 = 0$ 或 $p \left(y \frac{dp}{dy} - 2p \right) = 0$,

则 $p=0$, 或 $\frac{dp}{dy} - \frac{2}{y}p=0$.

当 $p=0$ 时, $y=C$;

当 $\frac{dp}{dy} - \frac{2}{y}p=0$ 时, $p=C_1 e^{-\int \frac{2}{y} dy} = C_1 y^{-2}$, 即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = C_1 y^{-2}$.

由 $\frac{dy}{dx} = C_1 y^{-2}$, 得 $\frac{dy}{y^2} = C_1 dx$, 从而 $-\frac{1}{y} = C_1 x + C_2$,

所以原方程的通解为 $y=C$ 或者 $-\frac{1}{y} = C_1 x + C_2$.

4. 【解】 $xy' = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} + y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} + \frac{y}{x}$, 令 $\frac{y}{x} = u \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$,

所以 $x \frac{du}{dx} = \sqrt{1 - u^2} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \arcsin u = \ln x + C \Rightarrow \arcsin \frac{y}{x} = \ln x + C$.

5. 【解】特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_{2,3} = 1 \pm i$, 特征方程为 $(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 1 + i)(\lambda - 1 - i) = 0$,
即 $\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 2 = 0$, 所求方程为 $y''' - 3y'' + 4y' - 2y = 0$.

6. 【解】 $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{2x}$,

由初始条件 $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 2$ 得 $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 0$, 则 $y = e^{2x}$,

于是 $\int_0^1 y(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 e^x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} (e^2 - 1)$.

◇ 选择题

7. 【解】微分方程 $y'' + (x-1)y' + x^2 y = e^x$ 中, 令 $x=0$, 则 $y''(0) = 2$,

于是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y'(x) - 1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y'(x) - y'(0)}{x} = \frac{1}{2} y''(0) = 1$, 选(A).

8. 【解】方程 $y'' - 2y' - 3y = (2x+1)e^{-x}$ 的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0$, 特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 3$, 故方程 $y'' - 2y' - 3y = (2x+1)e^{-x}$ 的特解形式为 $x(ax+b)e^{-x}$, 选(D).

9. 【解】因为 $\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x), \varphi_3(x)$ 为方程 $y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y = f(x)$ 的三个线性无关解, 所以 $\varphi_1(x) - \varphi_3(x), \varphi_2(x) - \varphi_3(x)$ 为方程 $y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y = 0$ 的两个线性无关解, 于是方程 $y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y = f(x)$ 的通解为

$$C_1[\varphi_1(x) - \varphi_3(x)] + C_2[\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_3(x)] + \varphi_3(x),$$

即 $C_1\varphi_1(x) + C_2\varphi_2(x) + C_3\varphi_3(x)$, 其中 $C_3 = 1 - C_1 - C_2$ 或 $C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 1$, 选(D).

◇ 解答题

10. (1) 【解】 $y' + ay = f(x)$ 的通解为 $y = \left[\int_0^x f(t)e^{at} dt + C \right] e^{-ax}$,

由 $y(0) = 0$ 得 $C = 0$, 所以 $y = e^{-ax} \int_0^x f(t)e^{at} dt$.

(2) 【证明】当 $x \geq 0$ 时,

$$|y| = e^{-ax} \left| \int_0^x f(t)e^{at} dt \right| \leq e^{-ax} \int_0^x |f(t)| e^{at} dt \leq k e^{-ax} \int_0^x e^{at} dt = \frac{k}{a} e^{-ax} (e^{ax} - 1),$$

因为 $e^{-ax} \leq 1$, 所以 $|y| \leq \frac{k}{a}(e^{ax} - 1)$.

11. 【解】当 $x < 1$ 时, $y' - 2y = 2$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{2x} - 1$, 由 $y(0) = 0$ 得 $C_1 = 1$, $y = e^{2x} - 1$;

当 $x > 1$ 时, $y' - 2y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = C_2 e^{2x}$, 根据给定的条件,

$$y(1+0) = C_2 e^2 = y(1-0) = e^2 - 1, \text{解得 } C_2 = 1 - e^{-2}, y = (1 - e^{-2})e^{2x},$$

补充定义 $y(1) = e^2 - 1$, 则得到在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续且满足微分方程的函数为

$$y(x) = \begin{cases} e^{2x} - 1, & x \leq 1, \\ (1 - e^{-2})e^{2x}, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

12. 【解】令 $P(x, y) = xy(x + y) - f(x)y$, $Q(x, y) = f'(x) + x^2y$,

因为 $[xy(x + y) - f(x)y]dx + [f'(x) + x^2y]dy = 0$ 为全微分方程, 所以 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$,

即 $f''(x) + f(x) = x^2$, 解得 $f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x^2 - 2$,

由 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$ 得 $C_1 = 2, C_2 = 1$, 所以 $f(x) = 2\cos x + \sin x + x^2 - 2$.

原方程为 $[xy^2 - (2\cos x + \sin x)y + 2y]dx + (-2\sin x + \cos x + 2x + x^2y)dy = 0$, 整理得

$$(xy^2 dx + x^2 y dy) + 2(y dx + x dy) - 2(y \cos x dx + \sin x dy) + (-y \sin x dx + \cos x dy) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 y^2 + 2xy - 2y \sin x + y \cos x\right) = 0,$$

原方程的通解为 $\frac{1}{2}x^2 y^2 + 2xy - 2y \sin x + y \cos x = C$.

13. 【解】 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = (1 + t^2) \frac{dy}{dt}$,

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)/dt}{dx/dt} = [(1 + t^2) \frac{dy}{dt}]' \cdot (1 + t^2) = (1 + t^2)^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2t(1 + t^2) \frac{dy}{dt},$$

代入整理得 $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + y = t$.

$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + y = 0$ 的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$, 特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$,

则 $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + y = t$ 的通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2 t)e^{-t} + t - 2$,

故原方程通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2 \tan x)e^{-\tan x} + \tan x - 2$.

14. 【解】 $\int_0^x f(t-x)dt = -\int_0^x f(t-x)d(x-t) \stackrel{u=x-t}{=} -\int_x^0 f(-u)du = \int_0^x f(u)du$,

则有 $f'(x) + 2f(x) - 3\int_0^x f(u)du = -3x + 2$, 因为 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 所以 $f'(x)$ 是奇函数, 于是 $f'(0) = 0$, 代入上式得 $f(0) = 1$.

将 $f'(x) + 2f(x) - 3\int_0^x f(u)du = -3x + 2$ 两边对 x 求导得

$$f''(x) + 2f'(x) - 3f(x) = -3,$$

其通解为 $f(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-3x} + 1$, 将初始条件代入 $f(x)$, 得 $C_1 = C_2 = 0$, 所以 $f(x) = 1$.

15. 【解】将 $y = e^{2x} + (1+x)e^x$ 代入原方程得

$(4+2a+b)e^{2x} + (3+2a+b)e^x + (1+a+b)xe^x = ce^x$, 则有

$$\begin{cases} 4+2a+b=0, \\ 3+2a+b=c, \\ 1+a+b=0, \end{cases} \text{解得 } a=-3, b=2, c=-1,$$

原方程为 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = -e^x$.

原方程的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0$, 特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$, 则 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = C_1e^x + C_2e^{2x}$, 于是原方程的通解为 $y = C_1e^x + C_2e^{2x} + e^x x$.

16. 【解】由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 2$ 得 $f(1) = 0, f'(1) = 2$, 令 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r$, 则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(r) \cdot \frac{x}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{r-x}{r^2} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{y^2}{r^3},$$

$$\text{由对称性得 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{y^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^3},$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \text{ 得 } f''(r) + \frac{1}{r}f'(r) = 0 \text{ 或 } rf''(r) + f'(r) = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } rf'(r) = C_1, \text{ 由 } f'(1) = 2 \text{ 得 } C_1 = 2, \text{ 于是 } f'(r) = \frac{2}{r},$$

$$f(r) = \ln r^2 + C_2, \text{ 由 } f(1) = 0 \text{ 得 } C_2 = 0, \text{ 所以 } f(x) = \ln x^2.$$

17. (1) 【解】 $(x+1)f'(x) + (x+1)f(x) - \int_0^x f(t)dt = 0$, 两边求导数, 得

$$(x+1)f''(x) = -(x+2)f'(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{Ce^{-x}}{x+1}.$$

再由 $f(0) = 1, f'(0) + f(0) = 0$, 得 $f'(0) = -1$, 所以 $C = -1$, 于是 $f'(x) = -\frac{e^{-x}}{x+1}$.

(2) 【证明】当 $x \geq 0$ 时, 因为 $f'(x) < 0$ 且 $f(0) = 1$, 所以 $f(x) \leq f(0) = 1$.

$$\text{令 } g(x) = f(x) - e^{-x}, g(0) = 0, g'(x) = f'(x) + e^{-x} = \frac{x}{x+1}e^{-x} \geq 0,$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} g(0) = 0 \\ g'(x) \geq 0 (x \geq 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow g(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \geq e^{-x} (x \geq 0).$$

18. 【解】(1) $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}$, $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = -y'' \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right)^3$,

代入原方程得 $y'' - y = \sin x$.

(2) 特征方程为 $r^2 - 1 = 0$, 特征根为 $r_{1,2} = \pm 1$,

因为 i 不是特征值, 所以设特解为 $y^* = a \cos x + b \sin x$, 代入方程得 $a = 0, b = -\frac{1}{2}$,

故 $y^* = -\frac{1}{2} \sin x$, 于是方程的通解为 $y = C_1e^x + C_2e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x$,

由初始条件得 $C_1 = 1, C_2 = -1$, 满足初始条件的特解为 $y = e^x - e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x$.

19. 【解】由 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(0, y+h)}{f(0, y)} \right]^{\frac{1}{h}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left[1 + \frac{f(0, y+h) - f(0, y)}{f(0, y)} \right]^{\frac{f(0, y)}{f(0, y+h) - f(0, y)}} \right\}^{\frac{f(0, y+h) - f(0, y)}{f(0, y)h}}$,

$$e^{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y+h) - f(0, y)}{f(0, y)h}} = e^{\frac{f'_y(0, y)}{f(0, y)}} = e^{\cot y}, \text{ 得 } \frac{f'_y(0, y)}{f(0, y)} = \cot y, \text{ 解得 } f(0, y) = C \sin y.$$

由 $f\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$, 得 $C = 1$, 即 $f(0, y) = \sin y$.

又由 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -f(x, y)$, 得 $\ln f(x, y) = -x + \ln \varphi(y)$,

即 $f(x, y) = \varphi(y)e^{-x}$, 由 $f(0, y) = \sin y$, 得 $\varphi(y) = \sin y$, 所以 $f(x, y) = e^{-x} \sin y$.

20. 【解】(1) 由题设知, $\pi \int_1^a f^2(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{3} [a^2 f(a) - f(1)]$, 两边对 a 求导, 得

$$3f^2(a) = 2af(a) + a^2 f'(a) \Rightarrow f'(a) = \frac{3f^2(a) - 2af(a)}{a^2},$$

令 $\frac{f(a)}{a} = u \Rightarrow f'(a) = u + a \frac{du}{da} \Rightarrow a \frac{du}{da} = 3u^2 - 3u \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{u} = ca^3$, 即

$$f(a) = \frac{a}{1 - ca^3}, \text{ 由 } f(1) = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 得 } c = -1, \text{ 所以 } f(x) = \frac{x}{1 + x^3}.$$

(2) 因为 $f'(x) = \frac{1 - 2x^3}{(1 + x^3)^2}$, $f''(x) = \frac{6x^2(x^3 - 2)}{(1 + x^3)^3}$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$,

又因为 $f''\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}\right) < 0$, 所以 $f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{3}$ 为极大值.

21. 【解】(1) 由 $xf'(x) - 2f(x) = -x \Rightarrow f'(x) - \frac{2}{x}f(x) = -1 \Rightarrow f(x) = x + cx^2$.

设平面图形 D 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积为 V , 则

$$V(c) = \pi \int_0^1 (x + cx^2)^2 dx = \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{c^2}{5} \right), \quad V'(c) = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5}c \right) = 0 \Rightarrow c = -\frac{5}{4},$$

因为 $V''(c) = \frac{2\pi}{5} > 0$, 所以 $c = -\frac{5}{4}$ 为 $V(c)$ 的最小值点, 且曲线方程为 $f(x) = x - \frac{5}{4}x^2$.

(2) $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{5}{2}x$, $f'(0) = 1$, 曲线 $f(x) = x - \frac{5}{4}x^2$ 在原点处的切线方程为 $y = x$,

$$\text{则 } A = \int_0^1 \left[x - \left(x - \frac{5}{4}x^2 \right) \right] dx = \frac{5}{12}.$$

22. 【解】根据题意得
$$\begin{cases} y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 0, \\ \frac{y''}{(1 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}(1 + y'^2)}, \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 0, \\ \frac{y''}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{y}}. \end{cases}$$

令 $y' = p$, 则有
$$\begin{cases} \frac{p dp}{\sqrt{1 + p^2}} = \frac{dy}{2\sqrt{2}y}, \text{ 解得 } \sqrt{1 + p^2} = \sqrt{\frac{y}{2}} + C_1, \\ p(0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

因为 $p(0) = 0$, 所以 $C_1 = 0$, 故 $y' = p = \pm \sqrt{\frac{y-2}{2}}$,

进一步解得 $2\sqrt{y-2} = \pm \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C_2$,

因为 $y(0) = 2$, 所以 $C_2 = 0$, 故曲线方程为 $y = \frac{x^2}{8} + 2$.

23.【解】因为曲线是上凸的,所以 $y'' < 0$,由题设得

$$-\frac{y''}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{y''}{1+y'^2} = -1.$$

$$\text{令 } y' = p, y'' = \frac{dp}{dx}, \text{ 则有 } \frac{dp}{dx} = -(1+p^2) \Rightarrow \arctan p = C_1 - x.$$

因为曲线 $y = y(x)$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 处的切线方程为 $y = x + 1$, 所以 $p|_{x=0} = 1$, 从而 $y' = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)$, 积分得 $y = \ln\left|\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\right| + C_2$.

因为曲线过点 $(0, 1)$, 所以 $C_2 = 1 + \frac{\ln 2}{2}$,

所求曲线为 $y = \ln \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) + 1 + \frac{\ln 2}{2}, x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$.

因为 $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \leq 1$, 所以当 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时函数取得极大值 $1 + \frac{\ln 2}{2}$.

24.【解】(1) 设 t 时刻导弹的位置为 $M(x, y)$, 根据题意得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - vt}{x - 0}, \text{ 即 } x \frac{dy}{dx} = y - vt, \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导数得 } x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -v \frac{dt}{dx}.$$

$$\text{又 } 2v = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} = -\frac{dx}{dt} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}, \text{ 则 } \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2v} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2},$$

$$\text{所以导弹运行轨迹满足的微分方程及初始条件为 } \begin{cases} x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}, \\ y(x_0) = 0, y'(x_0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } \frac{dy}{dx} = p, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} x \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + p^2}, \\ p(x_0) = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \ln(p + \sqrt{1 + p^2}) + \ln \sqrt{\frac{x_0}{x}} = 0,$$

$$\text{进一步解得 } \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = p = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{x_0}} - \sqrt{\frac{x_0}{x}} \right), \\ y(x_0) = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 故轨迹方程为 } y = \frac{2}{3} x_0 + \frac{x}{3} \sqrt{\frac{x}{x_0}} - \sqrt{xx_0}.$$

25.【解】设 t 时刻细菌总数为 S , 则有 $\frac{dS}{dt} = kS, S(0) = 100, S(24) = 400$,

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = kS \Rightarrow S = Ce^{kt}, C = 100, k = \frac{1}{24} \times \ln 4 = \frac{\ln 2}{12},$$

所以 $S = 100e^{\frac{\ln 2}{12}t}, S(12) = 100e^{\ln 2} = 200$.

26.【解】设从 2000 年初开始, 第 t 年湖中污染物 A 的总量为 m , 则浓度为 $\frac{m}{V}$,

任取时间元素 $[t, t + dt]$, 排入湖中污染物 A 的含量为 $\frac{m_0}{V} \times \frac{V}{6} \times dt = \frac{m_0}{6} dt$, 流出湖的污染

物 A 的含量为 $\frac{m}{V} \times \frac{V}{3} \times dt = \frac{m}{3} dt$, 则在此时间元素内污染物 A 的改变量为

$$dm = \left(\frac{m_0}{6} - \frac{m}{3}\right) dt. \text{ 解得 } m = \frac{m_0}{2} - Ce^{-\frac{t}{3}}, \text{ 又由 } m(0) = 5m_0, \text{ 得 } C = -\frac{9m_0}{2}, \text{ 于是}$$

$m = \frac{m_0}{2}(1 + 9e^{-\frac{t}{3}})$, 令 $m = m_0$, 得 $t = 6\ln 3$, 即至多经过 7 年, 湖中污染物 A 的含量不超过 m_0 .

27. 【解】设在任意时刻 $t > 0$, 第一只桶和第二只桶内含盐分别为 $m_1(t), m_2(t)$, 在时间

$[t, t + dt]$ 内有 $dm_1 = -\frac{m_1}{10} \times 2 \times dt$, 即 $\frac{dm_1}{dt} + \frac{m_1}{5} = 0$, 且满足初始条件 $m_1(0) = 150$,

解得 $m_1(t) = 150e^{-\frac{t}{5}}$; 在时间 $[t, t + dt]$ 内有

$dm_2 = \frac{m_1}{5}dt - \frac{m_2}{10+t} \times 1 \times dt$, 即 $\frac{dm_2}{dt} + \frac{m_2}{10+t} = 30e^{-\frac{t}{5}}$, 且满足初始条件 $m_2(0) = 150$.

28. 【解】输入率为 2 500 卡 / 天, 输出率为 $(1\ 200 + 16w)$, 其中 w 为体重,

根据题意得 $\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{1\ 300 - 16w}{10\ 000}$, $w(0) = w_0$,

由 $\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{1\ 300 - 16w}{10\ 000}$, 得 $w(t) = Ce^{-\frac{t}{625}} + \frac{325}{4}$, 代入初始条件得 $C = w_0 - \frac{325}{4}$,

于是 $w(t) = \frac{325}{4} + (w_0 - \frac{325}{4})e^{-\frac{t}{625}}$.

29. 【解】设链条的线密度为 ρ , 取 x 轴正向为垂直向下, 设 t 时刻链条下垂 $x(t)$ m, 则下垂那

段的长度为 $(10 + x)$ m, 另一段长度为 $(8 - x)$ m, 此时链条受到的重力为

$$(10 + x)\rho g - (8 - x)\rho g = 2(x + 1)\rho g.$$

链条的总重量为 18ρ , 由牛顿第二定律 $F = ma$ 得

$$18\rho \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 2\rho g(x + 1), \text{ 即 } \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - \frac{g}{9}x = \frac{g}{9}, \text{ 且 } x(0) = 0, x'(0) = 0,$$

解得 $x(t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{\frac{\sqrt{g}}{3}t} + e^{-\frac{\sqrt{g}}{3}t} - 2)$, 当链条滑过整个钉子时, $x = 8$,

由 $\frac{1}{2}(e^{\frac{\sqrt{g}}{3}t} + e^{-\frac{\sqrt{g}}{3}t} - 2) = 8$ 得 $t = \frac{3}{\sqrt{g}}\ln(9 + \sqrt{80})$.

30. 【解】由题意得 $F = k \frac{t}{v}$, 因为当 $t = 10$ 时, $v = 50$, $F = 39.2$, 所以 $k = 196$,

从而 $F = 196 \frac{t}{v}$, 又因为 $F = m \frac{dv}{dt}$, 所以 $\frac{dv}{dt} = 196 \frac{t}{v}$, 分离变量得 $v dv = 196t dt$,

所以 $\frac{1}{2}v^2 = 98t^2 + C$, 由 $v \Big|_{t=10} = 50$, 得 $C = -8\ 550$,

于是 $v = \sqrt{196t^2 - 17\ 100}$, $v \Big|_{t=60} = \sqrt{196 \times 3\ 600 - 17\ 100} = \sqrt{688\ 500}$ cm/s.

31. 【解】根据题意得 $\int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + f'^2(t)} dt$,

所以 $\begin{cases} f(x) = \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} \\ f(0) = 1, \end{cases}$ 分离变量得 $\frac{dy}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}} = \pm dx$, 积分得

$\ln[C(y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1})] = \pm x$, 或者 $C(y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1}) = e^{\pm x}$,

由 $y(0) = 1$, 得 $C = 1$, 所以 $y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1} = e^{\pm x}$, 解得 $y = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \text{ch } x$.

32. 【解】因为 $x \int_0^1 f(tx) dt = \int_0^x f(u) du$, 所以 $f'(x) + 3 \int_0^x f'(t) dt + 2x \int_0^1 f(tx) dt + e^{-x} = 0$ 可

$$\text{化为 } f'(x) + 3 \int_0^x f'(t) dt + 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt + e^{-x} = 0,$$

两边对 x 求导得 $f''(x) + 3f'(x) + 2f(x) = e^{-x}$,

由 $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$ 得 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$,

则方程 $f''(x) + 3f'(x) + 2f(x) = 0$ 的通解为 $C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$.

令 $f''(x) + 3f'(x) + 2f(x) = e^{-x}$ 的一个特解为 $y_0 = ax e^{-x}$, 代入得 $a = 1$,

则原方程的通解为 $f(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + x e^{-x}$.

由 $f(0) = 1, f'(0) = -1$ 得 $C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1$, 故原方程的解为 $f(x) = e^{-2x} + x e^{-x}$.

33. 【解】设单位面积在单位时间内降雪量为 a , 路宽为 b , 扫雪速度为 c , 路面上雪层厚度为 $H(t)$, 扫雪车前进路程为 $S(t)$, 降雪开始时间为 T , 则

$$H(t) = a(t - T), \text{ 又 } b \times H(t) \times \Delta S = c \times \Delta t,$$

于是 $\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{c}{ab} \times \frac{1}{t - T}$, 令 $\frac{c}{ab} = k$, 则 $\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{k}{t - T}$, 且 $S(12) = 0, S(14) = 2, S(16) = 3$,

由 $\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{k}{t - T} \Rightarrow S = k \ln(t - T) + C, \frac{14 - T}{12 - T} = \left(\frac{16 - T}{14 - T}\right)^2 \Rightarrow T^2 - 26T + 164 = 0$,

$$T = 13 - \sqrt{5}.$$

34. 【解】设 t 时刻 B 点的位置为 $M(x, y)$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - v_0 t}{x}$, 即

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = y - v_0 t, \quad (*)$$

$$v_1 = \frac{ds}{dt} = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad (**)$$

$x \frac{dy}{dx} = y - v_0 t$ 两边对 x 求导, 得 $\frac{dy}{dx} + x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{dy}{dx} - v_0 \frac{dt}{dx}$ 或 $\frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{x}{v_0} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$, 代入 (**),

$$\text{得 } -\frac{v_1}{v_0} x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \sqrt{1 + y'^2}, \text{ 令 } k = \frac{v_0}{v_1}, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + k \sqrt{1 + y'^2} = 0, \\ y(x_0) = 0, y'(x_0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

令 $y' = p$, 由 $x \frac{dp}{dx} + k \sqrt{1 + p^2} = 0$, 得 $\frac{dp}{\sqrt{1 + p^2}} = -\frac{k}{x} dx$,

两边积分, 得 $p + \sqrt{1 + p^2} = \frac{C_0}{x^k}$, 由 $y'(x_0) = 0$, 得 $C_0 = x_0^k$,

$$\text{从而 } p = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{x_0}{x}\right)^k - \left(\frac{x}{x_0}\right)^k \right].$$

当 $k \neq 1$ 时, $y = -\frac{x_0}{2} \left[\frac{1}{k-1} \left(\frac{x_0}{x}\right)^{k-1} + \frac{1}{k+1} \left(\frac{x}{x_0}\right)^{k+1} \right] + C_1$,

由 $y(x_0) = 0$, 得 $C_1 = \frac{kx_0}{k^2 - 1}$, 则 B 的轨迹方程为

$$y = -\frac{x_0}{2} \left[\frac{1}{k-1} \left(\frac{x_0}{x}\right)^{k-1} + \frac{1}{k+1} \left(\frac{x}{x_0}\right)^{k+1} - \frac{2k}{k^2 - 1} \right],$$

当 $k=1$ 时, B 的轨迹方程为 $y = -\frac{x_0}{2} \left[\ln \frac{x_0}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{x_0} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right]$.

35. 【解】水平方向的空气阻力 $R_x = k_x v^2$, 垂直方向的空气阻力 $R_y = k_y v^2$, 摩擦力为 $W = \mu(mg - R_y)$, 由牛顿第二定律, 有

$$\frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} + \frac{k_x - \mu k_y}{m} \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^2 + \mu g = 0,$$

记 $A = \frac{k_x - \mu k_y}{m}$, $B = \mu g$, 显然 $A > 0$, 故有

$$\frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} + A \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^2 + B = 0 \text{ 或 } \frac{dv}{dt} + Av^2 + B = 0,$$

分离变量得 $\frac{dv}{Av^2 + B} = -dt$, 两边积分得

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{AB}} \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{A}{B}} v \right) = -t + C,$$

又当 $t=0$ 时, $C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{AB}} \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{A}{B}} v_0 \right)$,

所以当 $v=0$ 时, $t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{AB}} \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{A}{B}} v_0 \right) = \sqrt{\frac{m}{(k_x - \mu k_y) \mu g}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{k_x - \mu k_y}{m \mu g}} v_0$ (秒).

线性代数部分

一、行列式

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】 $A_{31} + A_{32} + A_{33} = A_{31} + A_{32} + A_{33} + 0A_{34} + 0A_{35}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 7 & 7 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 5 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 5 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

2. 【解】因为 $|E - A| = |E - 2A| = |E - 3A| = 0$, 所以 A 的三个特征值为 $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 1$, 又 $A \sim B$,

所以 B 的特征值为 $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 1$, 从而 B^{-1} 的特征值为 $1, 2, 3$, 则 $B^{-1} + 2E$ 的特征值为 $3, 4, 5$, 故

$$|B^{-1} + 2E| = 60.$$

3. 【解】 $|A| < 0 \Rightarrow |A| = -1$.

$$|E - AB^T| = |AA^T - AB^T| = |A| |(A - B)^T| = -|A - B| = |B - A| = -4.$$

4. 【解】因为 $(kA)^* = k^{n-1}A^*$, 且 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$, 所以

$$|(kA)^*| = |k^{n-1}A^*| = k^{n(n-1)} |A|^{n-1} = k^{n(n-1)} a^{n-1}.$$

◇ 选择题

5. 【解】(A)、(C) 显然不对, 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 显然 A, B 都是非零矩阵, 但 $AB = O$,

所以 $|AB| = 0$, (B) 不对, 选(D).

6. 【解】 $|\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_1, \beta_1 + \beta_2| = |\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_1, \beta_1| + |\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_1, \beta_2|$

$$= -|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1| - |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_2|$$

$$= -|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1| + |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2, \alpha_3| = n - m,$$

选(D).

◇ 解答题

7. 【证明】因为 A 是正交矩阵, 所以 $A^T A = E$, 两边取行列式得 $|A|^2 = 1$, 因为 $|A| < 0$, 所以

$$|A| = -1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } |E+A| &= |A^T A + A| = |(A^T + E)A| = |A| |A^T + E| = -|A^T + E| \\ &= -|(A+E)^T| = -|E+A|, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } |E+A| = 0.$$

8.【证明】因为 A 是非零矩阵, 所以 A 至少有一行不为零, 设 A 的第 k 行是非零行, 则

$$|A| = a_{k1}A_{k1} + a_{k2}A_{k2} + \cdots + a_{kn}A_{kn} = a_{k1}^2 + a_{k2}^2 + \cdots + a_{kn}^2 > 0.$$

9.【解】方法一

$$\begin{aligned} D_{2n} &= \begin{vmatrix} a & & & & b \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & b & \\ & & b & a & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ b & & & & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & & & & b \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a+b & b & \\ & & a+b & a & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ a+b & & & & a \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a+b)^n \begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & & b \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & b & \\ & & 1 & a & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ 1 & & & & a \end{vmatrix} = (a+b)^n \begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & & b \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & b & \\ 0 & & a-b & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ 0 & & & & a-b \end{vmatrix} = (a^2 - b^2)^n. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{方法二} \quad D_{2n} = a^2 D_{2n-2} - b^2 D_{2n-2} = (a^2 - b^2) D_{2n-2} = \cdots = (a^2 - b^2)^n.$$

$$10. \text{【解】} D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} + a_n D_{n-1}$$

$$= a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} + a_n (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-2} + a_{n-1} D_{n-2})$$

$$= a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} + a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-2} a_n + a_n a_{n-1} D_{n-2}$$

$$= \cdots = \frac{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}{a_n} + \frac{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}{a_{n-1}} + \cdots + \frac{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}{a_2} + a_n a_{n-1} \cdots a_2 (1 + a_1)$$

$$= a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \right).$$

$$11. \text{【解】} \text{ 令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 \\ n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 \end{pmatrix}, C = (n),$$

$$|A| = (-1)^{n+1} n!,$$

$$\text{则 } A = \begin{pmatrix} O & B \\ C & O \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & C^{-1} \\ B^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{n} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{得 } A^* = |A| A^{-1} = (-1)^{n+1} n! A^{-1}, \text{ 所以 } A_{k1} + A_{k2} + \cdots + A_{kn} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} n!}{k}.$$

12. 【解】因为 $A \sim B$, 所以 A, B 特征值相同, 设另一特征值为 λ_3 , 由 $|B| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 2$ 得 $\lambda_3 = 1$.

$A + E$ 的特征值为 $2, 3, 2$, $(A + E)^{-1}$ 的特征值为 $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $|(A + E)^{-1}| = \frac{1}{12}$. 因为 B

的特征值为 $1, 2, 1$, 所以 B^* 的特征值为 $\frac{|B|}{1}, \frac{|B|}{2}, \frac{|B|}{1}$, 即为 $2, 1, 2$, 于是 $|B^*| = 4$,

$|(2B)^*| = |4B^*| = 4^3 |B^*| = 256$, 故

$$\begin{vmatrix} (A + E)^{-1} & O \\ O & (2B)^* \end{vmatrix} = |(A + E)^{-1}| \cdot |(2B)^*| = \frac{1}{12} \times 256 = \frac{64}{3}.$$

二、矩阵

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】 $|A| = -3, A^* = |A| A^{-1} = -3A^{-1}$, 则 $(A^*)^{-1}B = ABA + 2A^2$ 化为 $-\frac{1}{3}AB = ABA$

$+ 2A^2$, 注意到 A 可逆, 得 $-\frac{1}{3}B = BA + 2A$ 或 $-B = 3BA + 6A$, 则 $B = -6A(E + 3A)^{-1}$,

$$E + 3A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 10 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 10 \end{pmatrix}, (E + 3A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 50 & -30 & 0 \\ -30 & 20 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } B = -6A(E + 3A)^{-1} = -\frac{3}{10} \begin{pmatrix} -10 & 10 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2. 【解】 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = E_{13}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E_{12}$, 因为 $E_{ij}^{-1} = E_{ij}$, 所以 $E_{ij}^2 = E$,

$$\text{于是 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{21} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{20} = E_{13} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3. 【解】因为 $r(B^*) = 1$, 所以 $r(B) = 2$, 又因为 $AB = O$, 所以 $r(A) + r(B) \leq 3$, 从而 $r(A) \leq 1$, 又 $r(A) \geq 1, r(A) = 1$, 于是 $t = 6$.

4. 【解】 $BA = O \Rightarrow r(A) + r(B) \leq 3$, 因为 $r(A) \geq 2$, 所以 $r(B) \leq 1$, 又因为 $B \neq O$, 所以 $r(B) = 1$.

◇ 选择题

5. 【解】 AB 为 m 阶矩阵, 因为 $r(A) \leq \min\{m, n\}, r(B) \leq \min\{m, n\}$, 且 $r(AB) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\}$, 所以 $r(AB) \leq \min\{m, n\}$, 故当 $m > n$ 时, $r(AB) \leq n < m$, 于是 $|AB| = 0$, 选(B).

6. 【解】 $A(A+B)^{-1}B(A^{-1}+B^{-1}) = [(A+B)A^{-1}]^{-1}(BA^{-1}+E) = (BA^{-1}+E)^{-1}(BA^{-1}+E) = E$, 所以选(C).

7. 【解】因为 $(AB)^* = |AB| (AB)^{-1} = |A| |B| B^{-1}A^{-1} = |B| |B^{-1}| \cdot |A| A^{-1} = B^* A^*$, 所以选(B).

8. 【解】因为 $(kA)^*$ 的每个元素都是 kA 的代数余子式, 而余子式为 $n-1$ 阶子式, 所以 $(kA)^* = k^{n-1}A^*$, 选(C).

9. 【解】因为 $A^2 = A$, 所以 $A(E-A) = O$, 由矩阵秩的性质得 $r(A) + r(E-A) = n$, 若 A 可逆, 则 $r(A) = n$, 所以 $r(E-A) = 0, A = E$, 选(D).

10. 【解】显然由 $r(A) = m < n$, 得 $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = m < n$, 所以方程组 $AX = b$ 有无穷多个解. 选(C).

11. 【解】 $P_1^m A P_2^n = \begin{pmatrix} a_{23} & a_{22} & a_{21} \\ a_{13} & a_{12} & a_{11} \\ a_{33} & a_{32} & a_{31} \end{pmatrix}$ 经过了 A 的第 1, 2 两行对调与第 1, 3 两列对调, $P_1 =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E_{12}, P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = E_{13}, \text{且 } E_{ij}^2 = E, P_1^m A P_2^n = P_1 A P_2, \text{则 } m = 3, n = 5, \text{即}$$

选(B).

12. 【解】 $B = AE_{14}E_{23}$ 或 $B = AE_{23}E_{14}$ 即 $B = AP_1P_2$ 或 $B = AP_2P_1$, 所以 $B^{-1} = P_2^{-1}P_1^{-1}A^{-1}$ 或 $B^{-1} = P_1^{-1}P_2^{-1}A^{-1}$, 注意到 $E_{ij}^{-1} = E_{ij}$, 于是 $B^{-1} = P_2P_1A^{-1}$ 或 $B^{-1} = P_1P_2A^{-1}$, 选(C).

13. 【解】因为 $Q \neq O$, 所以 $r(Q) \geq 1$, 又由 $PQ = O$ 得 $r(P) + r(Q) \leq 3$, 当 $t \neq 6$ 时, $r(P) \geq 2$, 则 $r(Q) \leq 1$, 于是 $r(Q) = 1$, 选(C).

◇ 解答题

14. 【证明】(1) 令 $\alpha^T \alpha = k$, 则 $A^2 = (E - \alpha \alpha^T)(E - \alpha \alpha^T) = E - 2\alpha \alpha^T + k\alpha \alpha^T$, 因为 α 为非零向量, 所以 $\alpha \alpha^T \neq O$, 于是 $A^2 = A$ 的充分必要条件是 $k = 1$, 而 $\alpha^T \alpha = \|\alpha\|^2$, 所以 $A^2 = A$ 的充要条件是 α 为单位向量.

(2) 当 α 是单位向量时, 由 $A^2 = A$ 得 $r(A) + r(E - A) = n$, 因为 $E - A = \alpha \alpha^T \neq O$, 所以 $r(E - A) \geq 1$, 于是 $r(A) \leq n - 1 < n$, 故 A 是不可逆矩阵.

15. (1) 【解】 $PQ = \begin{pmatrix} E & O \\ -\alpha^T A & |A| \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & \alpha \\ O & b |A| - \alpha^T A^* \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & \alpha \\ O & |A| (b - \alpha^T A^{-1} \alpha) \end{pmatrix}$.

(2) 【证明】 $|PQ| = |A|^2 (b - \alpha^T A^{-1} \alpha)$, PQ 可逆的充分必要条件是 $|PQ| \neq 0$, 即 $\alpha^T A^{-1} \alpha \neq b$.

16. 【解】由 $(2E - C^{-1}B)A^T = C^{-1}$, 得 $A^T = (2E - C^{-1}B)^{-1}C^{-1} = [C(2E - C^{-1}B)]^{-1} = (2C - B)^{-1}$,

$$2C - B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$A^T = (2C - B)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 所以 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

17. 【证明】 $r(A) = r(\alpha\beta^T + \beta\alpha^T) \leq r(\alpha\beta^T) + r(\beta\alpha^T)$, 而 $r(\alpha\beta^T) \leq r(\alpha) = 1, r(\beta\alpha^T) \leq r(\beta) = 1$, 所以 $r(A) \leq r(\alpha\beta^T) + r(\beta\alpha^T) \leq 2$.

18. 【证明】 $A^2 = (E - \alpha\alpha^T)(E - \alpha\alpha^T) = E - 2\alpha\alpha^T + \alpha\alpha^T \cdot \alpha\alpha^T$, 因为 α 为单位列向量, 所以 $\alpha^T\alpha = 1$, 于是 $A^2 = A$. 由 $A(E - A) = O$ 得 $r(A) + r(E - A) \leq n$, 又由 $r(A) + r(E - A) \geq r[A + (E - A)] = r(E) = n$, 得 $r(A) + r(E - A) = n$. 因为 $E - A = \alpha\alpha^T \neq O$, 所以 $r(E - A) = r(\alpha\alpha^T) = r(\alpha) = 1$, 故 $r(A) = n - 1 < n$.

19. 【证明】 $AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$.

当 $r(A) = n$ 时, $|A| \neq 0$, 因为 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$, 所以 $|A^*| \neq 0$, 从而 $r(A^*) = n$;

当 $r(A) = n - 1$ 时, 由于 A 至少有一个 $n - 1$ 阶子式不为零, 所以存在一个 $M_{ij} \neq 0$, 进而 $A_{ij} \neq 0$, 于是 $A^* \neq O$, 故 $r(A^*) \geq 1$, 又因为 $|A| = 0$, 所以 $AA^* = |A|E = O$, 根据矩阵秩的性质有 $r(A) + r(A^*) \leq n$, 而 $r(A) = n - 1$, 于是得 $r(A^*) \leq 1$, 故 $r(A^*) = 1$;

当 $r(A) < n - 1$ 时, 由于 A 的所有 $n - 1$ 阶子式都为零, 所以 $A^* = O$, 故 $r(A^*) = 0$.

20. 【证明】设 $r(A) = 1$, 则 A 为非零矩阵且 A 的每行元素都成比例,

$$\text{令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & \cdots & a_1b_n \\ a_2b_1 & a_2b_2 & \cdots & a_2b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_nb_1 & a_nb_2 & \cdots & a_nb_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 于是 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (b_1 \ b_2 \ \cdots \ b_n), \text{ 令 } \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \beta =$$

$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$, 故 $A = \alpha\beta^T$, 显然 α, β 为非零向量. 设 $A = \alpha\beta^T$, 其中 α, β 为非零向量, 则 A 为非零

矩阵, 于是 $r(A) \geq 1$, 又 $r(A) = r(\alpha\beta^T) \leq r(\alpha) = 1$, 故 $r(A) = 1$.

21. 【证明】因为 $r(A) = n - 1$, 所以 $r(A^*) = 1$, 于是 $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (b_1 \ \cdots \ b_n)$,

其中 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$ 为非零向量, 故

$$(\mathbf{A}^*)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (b_1 \cdots b_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (b_1 \cdots b_n) = k\mathbf{A}^*, \text{ 其中 } k = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i.$$

22. 【证明】 $(\mathbf{A}^*)^* \mathbf{A}^* = |\mathbf{A}^*| \mathbf{E} = |\mathbf{A}|^{n-1} \mathbf{E}$, 当 $r(\mathbf{A}) = n$ 时, $r(\mathbf{A}^*) = n$, $\mathbf{A}^* = |\mathbf{A}| \mathbf{A}^{-1}$, 则 $(\mathbf{A}^*)^* \mathbf{A}^* = (\mathbf{A}^*)^* |\mathbf{A}| \mathbf{A}^{-1} = |\mathbf{A}|^{n-2} \mathbf{E}$, 故 $(\mathbf{A}^*)^* = |\mathbf{A}|^{n-2} \mathbf{A}$. 当 $r(\mathbf{A}) = n-1$ 时, $|\mathbf{A}| = 0$, $r(\mathbf{A}^*) = 1$, $r[(\mathbf{A}^*)^*] = 0$, 即 $(\mathbf{A}^*)^* = \mathbf{O}$, 原式显然成立. 当 $r(\mathbf{A}) < n-1$ 时, $|\mathbf{A}| = 0$, $r(\mathbf{A}^*) = 0$, $(\mathbf{A}^*)^* = \mathbf{O}$, 原式也成立.

23. 【证明】令 $\mathbf{B} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\beta}_s)$, 因为 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{O}$, 所以 \mathbf{B} 的列向量组 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\beta}_s$ 为方程组 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{O}$ 的一组解, 而方程组 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{O}$ 的基础解系所含的线性无关的解向量的个数为 $n - r(\mathbf{A})$, 所以向量组 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\beta}_s$ 的秩不超过 $n - r(\mathbf{A})$, 又因为矩阵的秩与其列向量组的秩相等, 因此 $r(\mathbf{B}) \leq n - r(\mathbf{A})$, 即 $r(\mathbf{A}) + r(\mathbf{B}) \leq n$.

三、向量

◇ 填空题

$$1. \text{【解】} (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

则向量组 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 的一个极大线性无关组为 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$, 且 $\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2. \end{cases}$

◇ 选择题

2. 【解】若 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 线性无关, 因为 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 不可由 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 线性表示, 所以 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 线性无关, 与已知矛盾, 故 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 线性相关, 选(B).
3. 【解】因为 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 线性无关, 而 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 线性相关, 所以 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 可由 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 唯一线性表示, 又 $\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4)$ 经过有限次初等行变换化为 $\mathbf{B} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3, \boldsymbol{\beta}_4)$, 所以方程组 $x_1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + x_2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + x_3\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 与 $x_1\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 + x_2\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 + x_3\boldsymbol{\beta}_3 = \boldsymbol{\beta}_4$ 是同解方程组, 因为方程组 $x_1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + x_2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + x_3\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 有唯一解, 所以方程组 $x_1\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 + x_2\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 + x_3\boldsymbol{\beta}_3 = \boldsymbol{\beta}_4$ 有唯一解, 即 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_4$ 可由 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3$ 唯一线性表示, 选(C).
4. 【解】因为对任意不全为零的常数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m , 有 $k_1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \dots + k_m\boldsymbol{\alpha}_m \neq \mathbf{0}$, 所以向量组 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$ 线性无关, 即方程组 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$ 只有零解, 故若 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{O}$, 则 $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{O}$, 选(D).
5. 【解】 $(\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_n) = \mathbf{A}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n)$, 因为 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n$ 线性无关, 所以矩阵 $(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n)$ 可逆, 于是 $r(\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_n) = r(\mathbf{A})$, 而 $\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_n$ 线性无关, 所以 $r(\mathbf{A}) = n$, 即 \mathbf{A} 一定可逆, 选(D).
6. 【解】向量组 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$ 线性无关, 则 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$ 中任意两个向量不成比例, 反之不对, 故(A)不对; 若 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$ 是两两正交的非零向量组, 则 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$ 一定线性无

关,但 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关不一定两两正交, (B) 不对; $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 中向量个数小于向量的维数不一定线性无关, (D) 不对, 选(C).

7. 【解】若 $A^T A$ 可逆, 则 $r(A^T A) = n$, 因为 $r(A^T A) = r(A)$, 所以 $r(A) = n$; 反之, 若 $r(A) = n$, 因为 $r(A^T A) = r(A)$, 所以 $A^T A$ 可逆, 选(D).

8. 【解】设 A, B 分别为 $m \times n$ 及 $n \times s$ 矩阵, 因为 $AB = O$, 所以 $r(A) + r(B) \leq n$, 因为 A, B 为非零矩阵, 所以 $r(A) \geq 1, r(B) \geq 1$, 从而 $r(A) < n, r(B) < n$, 故 A 的列向量组线性相关, B 的行向量组线性相关, 选(A).

9. 【解】不妨设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 的极大线性无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$, 向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 的极大线性无关组为 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$, 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 可由 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$ 线性表示, 则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 也可由 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$ 线性表示, 若 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$ 不可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性表示, 则 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$ 也不可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表示, 所以两向量组的秩不等, 矛盾, 选(C).

◇ 解答题

10. 【证明】因为向量组(I)的秩为3, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 又因为向量组(II)的秩也为3, 所以向量 α_4 可由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示.

因为向量组(III)的秩为4, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5$ 线性无关, 即向量 α_5 不可由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 故向量 $\alpha_5 - \alpha_4$ 不可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5 - \alpha_4$ 线性无关, 于是向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5 - \alpha_4$ 的秩为4.

11. 【证明】令 $B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$, 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为 n 个 n 维线性无关的向量, 所以 $r(B) = n$. $(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_n) = AB$, 因为 $r(AB) = r(A)$, 所以 $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_n$ 线性无关的充分必要条件是 $r(A) = n$, 即 A 可逆.

12. 【证明】令 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$, $A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_1^T \alpha_n \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_2^T \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_2^T \alpha_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_n^T \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_n^T \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$, $r(A) = r(A^T A)$, 向量

组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关的充分必要条件是 $r(A) = n$, 即 $r(A^T A) = n$ 或 $|A^T A| \neq 0$, 从

而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关的充分必要条件是 $\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_1^T \alpha_n \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_2^T \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_2^T \alpha_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_n^T \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_n^T \alpha_n \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$.

13. 【证明】方法一 由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_t$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow \beta, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_t$ 线性无关,

令 $k\beta + k_1(\beta + \alpha_1) + k_2(\beta + \alpha_2) + \cdots + k_t(\beta + \alpha_t) = 0$,

即 $(k + k_1 + \cdots + k_t)\beta + k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_t\alpha_t = 0$,

$\because \beta, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_t$ 线性无关, $\therefore \begin{cases} k + k_1 + \cdots + k_t = 0, \\ k_1 = \cdots = k_t = 0, \end{cases} \Rightarrow k = k_1 = \cdots = k_t = 0$,

$\therefore \beta, \beta + \alpha_1, \beta + \alpha_2, \dots, \beta + \alpha_t$ 线性无关

方法二 令 $k\beta + k_1(\beta + \alpha_1) + k_2(\beta + \alpha_2) + \cdots + k_t(\beta + \alpha_t) = 0 \Rightarrow (k + k_1 + \cdots + k_t)\beta = -k_1\alpha_1 - \cdots - k_t\alpha_t \Rightarrow (k + k_1 + \cdots + k_t)A\beta = -k_1A\alpha_1 - \cdots - k_tA\alpha_t = 0$,

$\because A\beta \neq 0, \therefore k + k_1 + \cdots + k_l = 0, \therefore k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_l\alpha_l = 0 \Rightarrow k = k_1 = \cdots = k_l = 0 \Rightarrow \beta, \beta + \alpha_1, \cdots, \beta + \alpha_l$ 线性无关.

14. 【证明】设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 对任意的 n 维向量 α , 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n, \alpha$ 一定线性相关, 所以 α 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 唯一线性表示, 即任一 n 维向量总可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示.

反之, 设任一 n 维向量总可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示,

取 $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \cdots, e_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 e_1, e_2, \cdots, e_n 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示, 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 的秩不小于 e_1, e_2, \cdots, e_n 的秩, 而 e_1, e_2, \cdots, e_n 线性无关, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 的秩一定为 n , 即 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关.

15. 【证明】令

$$l_0\alpha + l_1A\alpha + \cdots + l_{k-1}A^{k-1}\alpha = 0, \quad (*)$$

(*) 两边同时左乘 A^{k-1} 得 $l_0A^{k-1}\alpha = 0$, 因为 $A^{k-1}\alpha \neq 0$, 所以 $l_0 = 0$;

(*) 两边同时左乘 A^{k-2} 得 $l_1A^{k-1}\alpha = 0$, 因为 $A^{k-1}\alpha \neq 0$, 所以 $l_1 = 0$,

依次类推可得 $l_2 = \cdots = l_{k-1} = 0$, 所以 $\alpha, A\alpha, \cdots, A^{k-1}\alpha$ 线性无关.

16. (1) 【证明】因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$ 线性相关, 所以存在不全为零的常数 k_1, k_2, l_1, l_2 , 使得

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + l_1\beta_1 + l_2\beta_2 = 0, \text{ 或 } k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 = -l_1\beta_1 - l_2\beta_2.$$

令 $\gamma = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 = -l_1\beta_1 - l_2\beta_2$, 因为 α_1, α_2 与 β_1, β_2 都线性无关, 所以 k_1, k_2 及 l_1, l_2 都不全为零, 所以 $\gamma \neq 0$.

(2) 【解】令 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + l_1\beta_1 + l_2\beta_2 = 0$,

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ l_1 \\ l_2 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 $\gamma = k\alpha_1 - 3k\alpha_2 = -k\beta_1 + 0\beta_2$.

四、线性方程组

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】 $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & a-2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b-1 \end{pmatrix}$, 因为 $AB = O$, 所以 $r(A) + r(B) \leq 3$, 又 $B \neq O$, 于是 $r(B) \geq 1$,

故 $r(A) \leq 2$, 从而 $a = 2, b = 1$.

2. 【解】 $AX = 0$ 有非零解, 所以 $|A| = 0$, 解得 $a = 3$, 于是 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 11 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 11 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 \\ 0 & 20 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

方程组 $AX = 0$ 的通解为 $k(-3, 1, 2)^T$.

◇ 选择题

3. 【解】设 $r(A) = s$, 显然方程组 $BX = 0$ 的解一定为方程组 $ABX = 0$ 的解,

反之, 若 $ABX = 0$, 因为 $r(A) = s$, 所以方程组 $AY = 0$ 只有零解, 故 $BX = 0$,
即方程组 $BX = 0$ 与方程组 $ABX = 0$ 同解, 选(A).

4. 【解】因为非齐次线性方程组 $AX = b$ 的解不唯一, 所以 $r(A) < n$, 又因为 $A^* \neq O$, 所以
 $r(A) = n - 1$, $\eta_2 - \eta_1$ 为齐次线性方程组 $AX = 0$ 的基础解系, 选(C).

5. 【解】若方程组 $AX = 0$ 的解都是方程组 $BX = 0$ 的解, 则 $n - r(A) \leq n - r(B)$, 从而
 $r(A) \geq r(B)$, (1) 为正确的命题; 显然(2) 不正确; 因为同解方程组系数矩阵的秩相等, 但
反之不对, 所以(3) 是正确的, (4) 是错误的, 选(B).

6. 【解】 AB 为 m 阶方阵, 当 $m > n$ 时, 因为 $r(A) \leq n, r(B) \leq n$ 且 $r(AB) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\}$, 所以 $r(AB) < m$, 于是方程组 $ABX = 0$ 有非零解, 选(A).

7. 【解】方程组 $AX = b$ 有解的充分必要条件是 b 可由矩阵 A 的列向量组线性表示, 在方程组
 $AX = b$ 有解的情形下, 其有唯一解的充分必要条件是 $r(A) = n$, 故选(D).

◇ 解答题

8. 【证明】令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n-1}^T \end{pmatrix}$, 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}$ 与 β_1, β_2 正交, 所以 $A\beta_1 = 0, A\beta_2 = 0$, 即 β_1, β_2

为方程组 $AX = 0$ 的两个非零解, 因为 $r(A) = n - 1$, 所以方程组 $AX = 0$ 的基础解系含有一个
线性无关的解向量, 所以 β_1, β_2 线性相关.

$$9. 【解】D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} = [a + (n-1)b](a-b)^{n-1}.$$

(1) 当 $a \neq b, a \neq (1-n)b$ 时, 方程组只有零解;

(2) 当 $a = b$ 时, 方程组的同解方程组为 $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = 0$, 其通解为

$$X = k_1(-1, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^T + k_2(-1, 0, 1, \dots, 0)^T + \cdots + k_{n-1}(-1, 0, \dots, 0, 1)^T$$

(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{n-1} 为任意常数);

(3) 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & \cdots & a \end{pmatrix}$, 当 $a = (1-n)b$ 时, $r(A) = n-1$, 显然 $(1, 1, \dots, 1)^T$ 为方程

组的一个解, 故方程组的通解为 $k(1, 1, \dots, 1)^T$ (k 为任意常数).

10. 【解】由 $AB = O$ 得 $r(A) + r(B) \leq 3$ 且 $r(A) \geq 1$.

(1) 当 $k \neq 9$ 时, 因为 $r(B) = 2$, 所以 $r(A) = 1$, 方程组 $AX = 0$ 的基础解系含有两个线性无关

的解向量, 显然基础解系可取 B 的第 1, 3 两列, 故通解为 $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ k \end{pmatrix}$ (k_1, k_2 为任意常数);

(2) 当 $k = 9$ 时, $r(B) = 1, 1 \leq r(A) \leq 2$,

当 $r(A) = 2$ 时, 方程组 $AX = 0$ 的通解为 $C \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ (C 为任意常数);

当 $r(A) = 1$ 时, A 的任意两行都成比例, 不妨设 $a \neq 0$,

由 $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{b}{a} & \frac{c}{a} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 得通解为 $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{b}{a} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{c}{a} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (k_1, k_2 为任意常数).

11. 【解】 $\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a-3 & -2 & b \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & a & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & 0 & b+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a-1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

(1) $a \neq 1$ 时, $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 4$, 唯一解为 $x_1 = \frac{b-a+2}{a-1}, x_2 = \frac{a-2b-3}{a-1}, x_3 = \frac{b+1}{a-1}, x_4 = 0$;

(2) $a = 1, b \neq -1$ 时, $r(A) \neq r(\bar{A})$, 此时方程组无解;

(3) $a = 1, b = -1$ 时, 通解为 $X = k_1(1, -2, 1, 0)^T + k_2(1, -2, 0, 1)^T + (-1, 1, 0, 0)^T$ (k_1, k_2 为任意常数).

12. 【证明】方程组 $\begin{cases} AX = 0, \\ BX = 0, \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} X = 0$ 的解即为方程组 $AX = 0$ 与 $BX = 0$ 的公共解.

因为 $r \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \leq r(A) + r(B) < n$, 所以方程组 $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} X = 0$ 有非零解, 故方程组 $AX = 0$ 与 $BX = 0$ 有公共的非零解.

13. 【解】(1) 方程组 (I) 的基础解系为 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

(2) 因为 $r(B) = 2$, 所以方程组 (II) 的基础解系含有两个线性无关的解向量,

$$\alpha_4 - \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 - 2\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为方程组(II)的基础解系;}$$

$$(3) \text{ 方程组(I)的通解为 } k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -k_2 \\ k_2 \\ k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 方程组(II)的通解为 } \begin{pmatrix} -l_1 \\ 2l_1 - l_2 \\ 2l_1 - l_2 \\ l_1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{pmatrix} -k_2 \\ k_2 \\ k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -l_1 \\ 2l_1 - l_2 \\ 2l_1 - l_2 \\ l_1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则有 } \begin{cases} l_1 = k_2 \\ l_2 = 2k_2 - k_2 = k_2, \text{ 取 } k_2 = k, \text{ 则方程组(I)与方程组(II)} \\ k_1 = k_2 \end{cases}$$

的公共解为 $k(-1, 1, 1, 1)^T$ (其中 k 为任意常数).

14. 【解】

$$(1) A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{(I) 的基础解系为 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{(II) 的基础解系为 } \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 方法一

(I), (II) 公共解即为 $\begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{pmatrix} X = 0$ 的解,

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

得 (I), (II) 的公共解为 $k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (k 为任意常数).

方法二

$$\text{(I) 的通解 } k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -k_2 \\ k_2 \\ k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 代入(II), 得 } \begin{cases} -k_2 - k_2 + k_1 = 0, \\ k_2 - k_1 + k_2 = 0, \end{cases} \Rightarrow k_1 = 2k_2,$$

故 (I), (II) 的公共解为 $(-k, k, 2k, k)^T = k(-1, 1, 2, 1)^T$ (k 为任意常数).

方法三

$$(I) \text{ 的通解为 } k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -k_2 \\ k_2 \\ k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix}, (II) \text{ 的通解为 } l_1 \eta_1 + l_2 \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -l_2 \\ l_1 - l_2 \\ l_1 \\ l_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{令 } k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 = l_1 \eta_1 + l_2 \eta_2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = l_1 = 2k_2, \\ l_2 = k_2, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (I), (II) \text{ 的公共解为 } \begin{pmatrix} -k \\ k \\ 2k \\ k \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

15. 【解】方法一

$$\bar{A}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (II) \text{ 的通解为 } k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \text{ 为任意常数}),$$

把(II)的通解代入(I),得

$$\begin{cases} -2(-k+1) + 2k + 2 + a(-k-1) - 5k = 1, \\ (-k+1) + 2k + 2 - (-k-1) + bk = 4, \\ 3(-k+1) + 2k + 2 + (-k-1) + 2k = c, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1, \\ b = -2, \\ c = 4. \end{cases}$$

方法二

因为(I),(II)同解,所以它们的增广矩阵有等价的行向量组,(II)的增广矩阵为阶梯阵,其行向量组线性无关,

$$\bar{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & a & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & b & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 & c \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), \quad \bar{A}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3),$$

α_1 可由 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 唯一线性表出, $\alpha_1 = -2\beta_1 + \beta_2 + a\beta_3 \Rightarrow a = -1$,

α_2 可由 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 唯一线性表出, $\alpha_2 = \beta_1 + \beta_2 - \beta_3 \Rightarrow b = -2$,

α_3 可由 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 唯一线性表出, $\alpha_3 = 3\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 \Rightarrow c = 4$.

$$16. \text{【证明】令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix},$$

方程组(I)可写为 $AX = b$, 方程组(II)、(III)可分别写为 $A^T Y = 0$ 及 $\begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ b^T \end{pmatrix} Y = 0$.

若方程组(I)有解,则 $r(A) = r(A : b)$, 从而 $r(A^T) = r\begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ b^T \end{pmatrix}$, 又因为(III)的解一定为(II)的解,所以(II)与(III)同解;

反之,若(II)与(III)同解,则 $r(A^T) = r\begin{pmatrix} A \\ b^T \end{pmatrix}$,从而 $r(A) = r(A : b)$,故方程组(I)有解.

$$17. \text{【解】} \text{ 令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1,2n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2,2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{n,2n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{2n} \end{pmatrix},$$

则(I)可写为 $AX = 0$,

$$\text{令 } B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1,2n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2,2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{n,2n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \end{pmatrix}, Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{2n} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{其中 } \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} \\ b_{12} \\ \vdots \\ b_{1,2n} \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b_{21} \\ b_{22} \\ \vdots \\ b_{2,2n} \end{pmatrix}, \cdots, \beta_n = \begin{pmatrix} b_{n1} \\ b_{n2} \\ \vdots \\ b_{n,2n} \end{pmatrix},$$

则(II)可写为 $BY = 0$,因为 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n$ 为(I)的基础解系,因此 $r(A) = n, \beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n$ 线性无关, $A\beta_1 = A\beta_2 = \cdots = A\beta_n = 0 \Rightarrow A(\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n) = 0 \Rightarrow AB^T = 0 \Rightarrow BA^T = 0$.

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \cdots, \alpha_n^T$ 为 $BY = 0$ 的一组解,而 $r(B) = n, \alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \cdots, \alpha_n^T$ 线性无关,

因此 $\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \cdots, \alpha_n^T$ 为 $BY = 0$ 的一个基础解系.得通解为 $k_1\alpha_1^T + k_2\alpha_2^T + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n^T$ (k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_n 为任意常数).

18.【证明】首先,方程组 $BX = 0$ 的解一定是方程组 $ABX = 0$ 的解.

令 $r(B) = r$ 且 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_{n-r}$ 是方程组 $BX = 0$ 的基础解系,现设方程组 $ABX = 0$ 有一个解 η_0 不是方程组 $BX = 0$ 的解,即 $B\eta_0 \neq 0$,显然 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_{n-r}, \eta_0$ 线性无关,若 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_{n-r}, \eta_0$ 线性相关,则存在不全为零的常数 $k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_{n-r}, k_0$,使得

$$k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2 + \cdots + k_{n-r}\xi_{n-r} + k_0\eta_0 = 0,$$

若 $k_0 = 0$,则 $k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2 + \cdots + k_{n-r}\xi_{n-r} = 0$,因为 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关,

所以 $k_1 = k_2 = \cdots = k_{n-r} = 0$,从而 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_{n-r}, \eta_0$ 线性无关,所以 $k_0 \neq 0$,

故 η_0 可由 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性表示,由齐次线性方程组解的结构,有 $B\eta_0 = 0$,矛盾,所以 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_{n-r}, \eta_0$ 线性无关,且为方程组 $ABX = 0$ 的解,从而 $n - r(AB) \geq n - r + 1, r(AB) \leq r - 1$,这与 $r(B) = r(AB)$ 矛盾,

故方程组 $BX = 0$ 与 $ABX = 0$ 同解.

19.【证明】(1) 因为 $n = r(CA + DB) = r\left(\begin{pmatrix} C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}\right) \leq r\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \leq n$,所以 $r\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = n$;

(2) 因为 $r\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = n$,所以方程组 $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} X = 0$ 只有零解,从而方程组 $AX = 0$ 与 $BX = 0$ 没有非零的公共解,故 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_r$ 与 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \cdots, \eta_r$ 线性无关.

20.【证明】设非齐次线性方程组 $AX = b$ 有无穷多个解,则 $r(A) < n$,从而 $|A| = 0$,

于是 $A^*b = A^*AX = |A|X = 0$.

反之, 设 $A^*b = 0$, 因为 $b \neq 0$, 所以方程组 $A^*X = 0$ 有非零解, 从而 $r(A^*) < n$, 又 $A_{11} \neq 0$, 所以 $r(A^*) = 1$, 且 $r(A) = n - 1$.

因为 $r(A^*) = 1$, 所以方程组 $A^*X = 0$ 的基础解系含有 $n - 1$ 个线性无关的解向量, 而 $A^*A = 0$, 所以 A 的列向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为方程组 $A^*X = 0$ 的一组解向量.

由 $A_{11} \neq 0$, 得 $\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 所以 $\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是方程组 $A^*X = 0$ 的基础解系.

因为 $A^*b = 0$, 所以 b 可由 $\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示, 也可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示, 故 $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = n - 1 < n$, 即方程组 $AX = b$ 有无穷多个解.

21. 【证明】 令 $r(B) = r$, $BX = 0$ 的基础解系含有 $n - r$ 个线性无关的解向量,

因为 $BX = 0$ 的解一定是 $ABX = 0$ 的解, 所以 $ABX = 0$ 的基础解系所含的线性无关的解向量的个数不少于 $BX = 0$ 的基础解系所含的线性无关的解向量的个数, 即

$$n - r(AB) \geq n - r(B), \quad r(AB) \leq r(B);$$

$$\text{又因为 } r[(AB)^T] = r(AB) = r(B^T A^T) \leq r(A^T) = r(A),$$

$$\text{所以 } r(AB) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\}.$$

22. 【证明】 只需证明 $AX = 0$ 与 $A^TAX = 0$ 为同解方程组即可.

若 $AX_0 = 0$, 则 $A^TAX_0 = 0$.

反之, 若 $A^TAX_0 = 0$, 则 $X_0^T A^TAX_0 = 0 \Rightarrow (AX_0)^T(AX_0) = 0 \Rightarrow AX_0 = 0$,

所以 $AX = 0$ 与 $A^TAX = 0$ 为同解方程组, 从而 $r(A) = r(A^T A)$.

23. 【证明】 因为 $r(A) = r < n$, 所以齐次线性方程组 $AX = 0$ 的基础解系含有 $n - r$ 个线性无关的解向量, 设为 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$.

设 η_0 为方程组 $AX = b$ 的一个特解,

令 $\beta_0 = \eta_0, \beta_1 = \xi_1 + \eta_0, \beta_2 = \xi_2 + \eta_0, \dots, \beta_{n-r} = \xi_{n-r} + \eta_0$, 显然 $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{n-r}$ 为方程组 $AX = b$ 的一组解.

令 $k_0\beta_0 + k_1\beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-r}\beta_{n-r} = 0$, 即

$$(k_0 + k_1 + \dots + k_{n-r})\eta_0 + k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2 + \dots + k_{n-r}\xi_{n-r} = 0,$$

上式两边左乘 A 得 $(k_0 + k_1 + \dots + k_{n-r})b = 0$,

因为 b 为非零列向量, 所以 $k_0 + k_1 + \dots + k_{n-r} = 0$, 于是

$$k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2 + \dots + k_{n-r}\xi_{n-r} = 0,$$

注意到 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关, 所以 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_{n-r} = 0$,

故 $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{n-r}$ 线性无关, 即方程组 $AX = b$ 存在由 $n - r + 1$ 个线性无关的解向量构成的向量组. 设 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{n-r+2}$ 为方程组 $AX = b$ 的一组线性无关解,

令 $\gamma_1 = \beta_2 - \beta_1, \gamma_2 = \beta_3 - \beta_1, \dots, \gamma_{n-r+1} = \beta_{n-r+2} - \beta_1$, 根据定义, 易证 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_{n-r+1}$ 线性无关, 又 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_{n-r+1}$ 为齐次线性方程组 $AX = 0$ 的一组解, 即方程组 $AX = 0$ 含有 $n - r + 1$ 个线性无关的解, 矛盾, 所以 $AX = b$ 的任意 $n - r + 2$ 个解向量都是线性相关的, 所以 $AX = b$ 的线性无关的解向量的个数最多为 $n - r + 1$ 个.

24. 【解】

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & b \end{vmatrix} = -(a+1)(b+2).$$

(1) 当 $a \neq -1, b \neq -2$ 时, 因为 $D \neq 0$, 所以方程组有唯一解, 由克拉默法则得

$$x_1 = \frac{b+1}{a+1}, \quad x_2 = -\frac{ab^2-2a+b}{(a+1)(b+2)}, \quad x_3 = \frac{2(a-1)(b+1)}{(a+1)(b+2)}.$$

(2) 当 $a = -1, b \neq -2$ 时,

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & b \\ 2 & 2 & b & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & b-2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b+1 \end{pmatrix},$$

当 $b \neq -1$ 时, 方程组无解.

当 $b = -1$ 时,

$$\bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{4} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

方程组的通解为 $X = k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (k 为任意常数).

(3) 当 $a \neq -1, b = -2$ 时,

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1-a & -1+a & 1-a \end{pmatrix},$$

当 $a = 1$ 时, $\bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$

方程组的通解为 $X = k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (k 为任意常数).

当 $a \neq 1$ 时, 显然 $r(A) = 2 \neq r(\bar{A}) = 3$, 方程组无解.

25. 【解】令 $X = (X_1, X_2, X_3), B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$, 方程组 $AX = B$ 等价于 $\begin{cases} AX_1 = \beta_1, \\ AX_2 = \beta_2, \\ AX_3 = \beta_3. \end{cases}$

则 $AX = B$ 有解的充分必要条件是 $r(A) = r(A : B)$,

$$(A : B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & a & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & c \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & a & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & a-1 & 4 & c \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1-a & b-4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & a & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{a-1}{2} & 2 & \frac{c}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{a-1}{2} & b-2 & \frac{c}{2}+1 \end{pmatrix},$$

由 $r(\mathbf{A}) = r(\mathbf{A} : \mathbf{B})$ 得 $a = 1, b = 2, c = -2$, 此时 $(\mathbf{A} : \mathbf{B}) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1 = \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 \text{ 的通解为 } \mathbf{X}_1 = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - k_1 \\ -k_1 \\ k_1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_2 = \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 \text{ 的通解为 } \mathbf{X}_2 = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - k_2 \\ 2 - k_2 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_3 = \boldsymbol{\beta}_3 \text{ 的通解为 } \mathbf{X}_3 = k_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - k_3 \\ -1 - k_3 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

则 $\mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \mathbf{X}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - k_1 & 2 - k_2 & 1 - k_3 \\ -k_1 & 2 - k_2 & -1 - k_3 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 k_1, k_2, k_3 为任意常数.

$$\begin{aligned} 26. \text{【解】} \bar{\mathbf{A}} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & a & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & a & 6 & 18 \\ 4 & -1 & 9 & 13 & b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & a-4 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & a-6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 5 & b-24 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & a-4 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & a-6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+1 & b-36 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

(1) 当 $a \neq -1$ 且 $a \neq 6$ 时, 方程组有唯一解;

(2) 当 $a = 6$ 时,

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 & b-36 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 $r(\mathbf{A}) = r(\bar{\mathbf{A}}) = 3 < 4$, 所以方程组有无数个解,

$$\text{再由 } \bar{\mathbf{A}} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & \frac{114-2b}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -\frac{2b+12}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{b-36}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得通解为}$$

$$X = k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{114-2b}{7} \\ -\frac{2b+12}{7} \\ 0 \\ \frac{b-36}{7} \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \text{ 为任意常数});$$

$$(3) \text{ 当 } a = -1 \text{ 时, } \bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -5 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b-36 \end{pmatrix},$$

当 $a = -1, b \neq 36$ 时, 方程组无解;

当 $a = -1, b = 36$ 时, 方程组有无数个解,

$$\text{由 } \bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -5 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -5 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得通解为}$$

$$X = k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -12 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

五、矩阵的特征值和特征向量

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】因为 $|A^*| = |A|^2 = 4$, 且 $|A| > 0$, 所以 $|A| = 2$, 又 $AA^* = |A|E = 2E$, 所以 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}A^*$, 从而 A^{-1} 的特征值为 $-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1$, 根据逆矩阵之间特征值的倒数关系, 得 A 的特征值为 $-2, -1, 1$, 于是 $a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33} = -2 - 1 + 1 = -2$.

2. 【解】 $P^{-1}(A^{-1} + 2E)P = P^{-1}A^{-1}P + 2E$,

$$\text{而 } P^{-1}A^{-1}P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 所以 } P^{-1}(A^{-1} + 2E)P = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3. 【解】令 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + x_3A^2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = \mathbf{0}$, 即

$$(x_1 + \lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_1^2 x_3)\alpha_1 + (\lambda_2 x_2 + \lambda_2^2 x_3)\alpha_2 + \lambda_3^2 x_3 \alpha_3 = \mathbf{0},$$

则有 $x_1 + \lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_1^2 x_3 = 0, \lambda_2 x_2 + \lambda_2^2 x_3 = 0, \lambda_3^2 x_3 = 0$,

$$\text{因为 } x_1, x_2, x_3 \text{ 只能全为零, 所以 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_1^2 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_2^2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3^2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \neq 0.$$

4. 【解】令 $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 所以 P 可逆,

$$\text{由 } AP = (A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 即 } A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{所以 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2.$$

5. 【解】因为 A 为实对称矩阵, 所以不同特征值对应的特征向量正交,

因为 $AX=0$ 及 $(A+E)X=0$ 有非零解, 所以 $\lambda_1=0, \lambda_2=-1$ 为矩阵 A 的特征值, $\alpha_1=(a, -a, 1)^T, \alpha_2=(a, 1, 1-a)^T$ 是它们对应的特征向量, 所以有 $\alpha_1^T \alpha_2 = a^2 - a + 1 - a = 0$, 解得 $a=1$.

$$6. 【解】\text{由 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda + 2 & 3 - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0 \text{ 得 } \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1.$$

因为 A 有三个线性无关的特征向量, 所以 $r(E-A)=1$, 解得 $a=4$.

7. 【解】由 $|\lambda E - A|=0$ 得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1=-2, \lambda_2=\lambda_3=6$. 因为 A 有三个线性无关的特征向量, 所以 A 可以对角化, 从而 $r(6E-A)=1$, 解得 $a=0$.

◇ 选择题

8. 【解】显然 $3\alpha_2, -\alpha_3, 2\alpha_1$ 也是特征值 $1, 2, -1$ 的特征向量, 所以 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 选(C).

9. 【解】令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 显然 A, B 有相同的特征值, 而 $r(A) \neq r(B)$, 所以 (A), (B), (C) 都不对, 选(D).

10. 【解】若 $r(E+A) < n$, 则 $|E+A|=0$, 于是 -1 为 A 的特征值;

若 A 的每行元素之和为 -1 , 则 $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 根据特征值特征向量的定义, -1 为 A 的

特征值; 若 A 是正交矩阵, 则 $A^T A = E$, 令 $AX = \lambda X$ (其中 $X \neq 0$), 则 $X^T A^T = \lambda X^T$, 于是 $X^T A^T A X = \lambda^2 X^T X$, 即 $(\lambda^2 - 1)X^T X = 0$, 而 $X^T X > 0$, 故 $\lambda^2 = 1$, 再由特征值之积为负得 -1 为 A 的特征值, 选(A).

11. 【解】 A 的特征值为 $1, 2, 0$, 因为特征值都是单值, 所以 A 可以对角化, 又因为给定的四个矩阵中只有选项(D)中的矩阵的特征值与 A 的特征值相同且可以对角化, 所以选(D).

12. 【解】(A) 不对, 例如: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, A 的两个特征值都是 0, 但 $r(A) = 1$;

(B) 不对, 因为 $A \sim B$ 不一定保证 A, B 可以对角化;

(C) 不对, 例如: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, A 经过有限次行变换化为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 经过行变换不

能化为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$;

因为 A 可以对角化, 所以存在可逆矩阵 P , 使得 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$, 于是 $r(A) =$

$r \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$, 故选(D).

13. 【解】因为 A, B 都是可逆矩阵, 所以 A, B 等价, 即存在可逆矩阵 P, Q , 使得 $PAQ = B$, 选(D).

◇ 解答题

14. 【解】因为 $A^2 = A \Rightarrow A(E - A) = O \Rightarrow r(A) + r(E - A) = n \Rightarrow A$ 可以对角化.

由 $A^2 = A$, 得 $|A| \cdot |E - A| = 0$, 所以矩阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda = 0$ 或 1.

因为 $r(A) = r$ 且 $0 < r < n$, 所以 0 和 1 都为 A 的特征值, 且 $\lambda = 1$ 为 r 重特征值, $\lambda = 0$ 为 $n - r$ 重特征值,

所以 $5E + A$ 的特征值为 $\lambda = 6$ (r 重), $\lambda = 5$ ($n - r$ 重), 故 $|5E + A| = 5^{n-r} \times 6^r$.

15. 【解】(1) $|\lambda E - A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -1$.

因为 A 相似于对角阵, 所以 $r(E - A) = 1 \Rightarrow a = -2 \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

$(E - A)X = 0$ 的基础解系为 $\xi_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T, \xi_2 = (1, 0, 1)^T$, $(-E - A)X = 0$ 的基础解系为 $\xi_3 = (1, 2, -1)^T$, 令 $P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)$, 则 $P^{-1}AP = \text{diag}(1, 1, -1)$.

(2) $P^{-1}A^{100}P = E \Rightarrow A^{100} = PP^{-1} = E$.

16. 【解】因为 A 有三个线性无关的特征向量, 所以 $\lambda = 2$ 的线性无关的特征向量有两个, 故 $r(2E - A) = 1$,

而 $2E - A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x - 2 & -x - y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以 $x = 2, y = -2$.

由 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -x & \lambda - 4 & -y \\ 3 & 3 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda - 6) = 0$ 得 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 6$.

由 $(2E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\lambda = 2$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

由 $(6E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\lambda = 6$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$,

令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则有 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 6 \end{pmatrix}$.

17. 【解】因为 A 为上三角矩阵, 所以 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = -1$. 因为 A 有四个线性无关的特征向量, 即 A 可以对角化, 所以有

$$r(E - A) = r \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2, \quad r(-E - A) = r \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -a & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2,$$

于是 $a = 0, b = 0$.

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 由 $(E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

当 $\lambda = -1$ 时, 由 $(-E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 因为 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$,

所以 $P^{-1}A^{2010}P = E$, 从而 $A^{2010} = E$.

18. 【解】(1) 因为方程组 $AX = \beta$ 有解但不唯一, 所以 $|A| = 0$, 从而 $a = -2$ 或 $a = 1$.

当 $a = -2$ 时, $\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 2 < 3$, 方程组有无穷多解;

当 $a = 1$ 时, $\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, r(A) = 1 < r(\bar{A})$, 方程组无解, 故 $a = -2$.

(2) 由 $|\lambda E - A| = \lambda(\lambda + 3)(\lambda - 3) = 0$ 得 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = -3$.

由 $(0E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

由 $(3E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\lambda_2 = 3$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

由 $(-3E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\lambda_3 = -3$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & -3 \end{pmatrix}$.

(3) 令 $\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 取 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$,

则 $Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & -3 \end{pmatrix}$.

19. 【解】(1) $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda^2 - 1)[\lambda^2 - (a+2)\lambda + 2a - 1]$,

把 $\lambda = 3$ 代入上式得 $a = 2$, 于是 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$.

(2) 由 $|\lambda E - A^2| = 0$ 得 A^2 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1, \lambda_4 = 9$.

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 由 $(E - A^2)X = 0$ 得 $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (0, 0, -1, 1)^T$;

当 $\lambda = 9$ 时, 由 $(9E - A^2)X = 0$ 得 $\alpha_4 = (0, 0, 1, 1)^T$.

将 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 正交规范化得 $\beta_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T$, $\beta_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)^T$, $\beta_3 = \left(0, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^T$,

将 α_4 规范化得 $\beta_4 = \left(0, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^T$.

令 $P = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $P^T A^2 P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 9 \end{pmatrix}$.

20. 【解】(1) 显然 α 也是矩阵 A 的特征向量, 令 $A\alpha = \lambda_1\alpha$, 则有

$$\begin{cases} 3 = \lambda_1, \\ 2 + a = \lambda_1, \\ 2 + b = \lambda_1, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 3, \\ a = 1, \\ b = 1, \end{cases} \text{所以 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$|A| = 12$, 设 A 的另外两个特征值为 λ_2, λ_3 , 由 $\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = \text{tr}(A) = 7, \\ \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = |A| = 12, \end{cases}$ 得 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$.

α 对应的 A^* 的特征值为 $\frac{|A|}{\lambda_1} = 4$.

(2) $2E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 因为 $r(2E - A) = 2$, 所以 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$ 只有一个线性无关的特征向量, 故 A 不可以对角化.

21. 【解】(1) $A(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 因为 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 线性无关, 所以

$$(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \text{ 可逆, 故 } A \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = B.$$

由 $|\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - B| = (\lambda + 5)(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0$, 得 A 的特征值为 $-5, 1, 1$.

(2) 因为 $|A| = -5$, 所以 A^* 的特征值为 $1, -5, -5$, 故 $A^* + 2E$ 的特征值为 $3, -3, -3$. 从而 $|A^* + 2E| = 27$.

22. 【解】设 A 的三个特征值为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$, 因为 $B = (A^*)^2 - 4E$ 的三个特征值为 $0, 5, 32$, 所以 $(A^*)^2$ 的三个特征值为 $4, 9, 36$, 于是 A^* 的三个特征值为 $2, 3, 6$.

又因为 $|A^*| = 36 = |A|^{3-1}$, 所以 $|A| = 6$.

由 $\frac{|A|}{\lambda_1} = 2, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_2} = 3, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_3} = 6$, 得 $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 1$,

由于一对逆矩阵的特征值互为倒数, 所以 A^{-1} 的特征值为 $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$.

因为 A^{-1} 的特征值都是单值, 所以 A^{-1} 可以相似对角化.

23. 【解】(1) 由 $A\xi_1 = 2\xi_1$, 得 $\begin{cases} a + 2 + 2c = 2, \\ 2b = 4, \\ -4 + 2c + 2 - 2a = 4, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a = -2, \\ b = 2, \\ c = 1, \end{cases}$ 则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

(2) 由 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$, 得 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -1$.

由 $(2E - A)X = 0$, 得 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$,

由 $(-E - A)X = 0$, 得 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

显然 A 可对角化, 令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

24. (1)【证明】若 $\alpha, A\alpha$ 线性相关, 则存在不全为零的数 k_1, k_2 , 使得 $k_1\alpha + k_2A\alpha = 0$, 设 $k_2 \neq 0$,

则 $A\alpha = -\frac{k_1}{k_2}\alpha$, 矛盾, 所以 $\alpha, A\alpha$ 线性无关.

(2)【解】由 $A^2\alpha + A\alpha - 6\alpha = 0$, 得 $(A^2 + A - 6E)\alpha = 0$,

因为 $\alpha \neq 0$, 所以 $r(A^2 + A - 6E) < 2$, 从而 $|A^2 + A - 6E| = 0$, 即

$|3E + A| \cdot |2E - A| = 0$, 则 $|3E + A| = 0$ 或 $|2E - A| = 0$.

若 $|3E + A| \neq 0$, 则 $3E + A$ 可逆, 由 $(3E + A)(2E - A)\alpha = 0$, 得

$(2E - A)\alpha = 0$, 即 $A\alpha = 2\alpha$, 矛盾;

若 $|2E - A| \neq 0$, 则 $2E - A$ 可逆, 由 $(2E - A)(3E + A)\alpha = 0$, 得

$(3E + A)\alpha = 0$, 即 $A\alpha = -3\alpha$, 矛盾, 所以有 $|3E + A| = 0$ 且 $|2E - A| = 0$, 于是二阶矩阵 A 有两个特征值 $-3, 2$, 故 A 可对角化.

25. 【解】(1) 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 所以 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \neq 0$,

由 $A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = 2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)$, 得 A 的一个特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 2$;

又由 $A(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) = -(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2), A(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) = -(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3)$, 得 A 的另一个特征值为 $\lambda_2 = -1$.

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 所以 $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ 与 $\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$ 也线性无关, 所以 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 为矩阵 A 的二重特征值, 即 A 的特征值为 $2, -1, -1$.

(2) 因为 $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3$ 为属于二重特征值 -1 的两个线性无关的特征向量, 所以 A 一定可以对角化.

26. 【证明】(1) 因为 A 可逆且 $A \sim B$, 所以 B 可逆, A, B 的特征值相同且 $|A| = |B|$.

因为 $A \sim B$, 所以存在可逆矩阵 P , 使得 $P^{-1}AP = B$,

而 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}, B^* = |B|B^{-1}$,

于是由 $P^{-1}AP = B$, 得 $(P^{-1}AP)^{-1} = B^{-1}$, 即 $P^{-1}A^{-1}P = B^{-1}$,

故 $P^{-1}|A|A^{-1}P = |A|B^{-1}$ 或 $P^{-1}A^*P = B^*$, 于是 $A^* \sim B^*$.

(2) 因为 $A \sim B$, 所以存在可逆阵 P , 使得 $P^{-1}AP = B$, 即 $AP = PB$,

于是 $AP = PBPP^{-1} = P(BP)P^{-1}$, 故 $AP \sim BP$.

27. 【解】由 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -a & \lambda - 1 & 2 - a \\ 3 & 0 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$, 得 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 2$.

$$E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ -a & 0 & 2 - a \\ 3 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 - 2a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

因为矩阵 A 有三个线性无关的特征向量, 所以 A 一定可对角化, 从而 $r(E - A) = 1$,

$$\text{即 } a = 1, \text{ 故 } A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 由 $(E - A)X = 0$, 得 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

当 $\lambda = 2$ 时, 由 $(2E - A)X = 0$, 得 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

令 $P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 两边 n 次幂得

$$P^{-1}A^n P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2^n \end{pmatrix}$$

从而 $A^n = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2^n \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 - 2^{n+1} & 0 & 2^{n+1} - 2 \\ 2^n - 1 & 1 & 1 - 2^n \\ 3 - 3 \times 2^n & 0 & 3 \times 2^n - 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

28. 【解】(1) 因为方程组有无穷多个解, 所以

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & a+2 & a+1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \end{vmatrix} = a^2 - 2a + 1 = 0, \text{解得 } a = 1.$$

令 $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

从而 $A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(2) $|A| = 2$, A^* 对应的特征值为 $\frac{|A|}{\lambda_1}, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_2}, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_3}$, 即 $2, -1, -2$, $A^* + 3E$ 对应的特征值为 $5, 2, 1$, 所以 $|A^* + 3E| = 10$.

29. 【解】(1) 因为 A 的每行元素之和为 5, 所以有 $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

即 A 有特征值 $\lambda_2 = 5$, 对应的特征向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

又因为 $AX = 0$ 有非零解, 所以 $r(A) < 3$, 从而 A 有特征值 0, 设特征值 0 对应的特征向量

为 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$, 根据不同特征值对应的特征向量正交得 $\begin{cases} -x_1 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0, \end{cases}$

解得特征值 0 对应的特征向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(2) 令 $\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 由 $\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 5 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 得

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 5 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 5 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

30. 【解】因为 $\mathbf{A} \sim \mathbf{B}$, 所以 $\text{tr}(\mathbf{A}) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{B})$, $|\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{B}|$, 即

$$\begin{cases} 6 + a = 7 + b, \\ 4a - 4 = 6b, \end{cases} \text{解得 } a = 1, b = 0, \text{ 则}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 $\mathbf{A} \sim \mathbf{B}$, 所以矩阵 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} 的特征值都为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 6$.

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 由 $(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$, 得 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, 由 $(0\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$, 得 $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$;

当 $\lambda = 6$ 时, 由 $(6\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$, 得 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\text{令 } \gamma_1 = \frac{\xi_1}{\|\xi_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{\xi_2}{\|\xi_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma_3 = \frac{\xi_3}{\|\xi_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{再令 } \mathbf{P} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{5}{\sqrt{30}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{30}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则有 } \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{B}.$$

31. 【证明】因为 $r(\mathbf{A}) + r(\mathbf{B}) < n$, 所以 $r(\mathbf{A}) < n, r(\mathbf{B}) < n$, 于是 $\lambda = 0$ 为 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} 公共的特征值, \mathbf{A} 的属于特征值 $\lambda = 0$ 的特征向量即为方程组 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$ 的非零解;

B 的属于特征值 $\lambda = 0$ 的特征向量即为方程组 $BX = 0$ 的非零解,

因为 $r\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \leq r(A) + r(B) < n$, 所以方程组 $\begin{cases} AX = 0, \\ BX = 0 \end{cases}$ 有非零解, 即 A, B 有公共的特征向量.

32. (1)【证明】令 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n = 0$, 则

$$x_1A\alpha_1 + x_2A\alpha_2 + \cdots + x_nA\alpha_n = 0 \Rightarrow x_1\alpha_2 + x_2\alpha_3 + \cdots + x_{n-1}\alpha_n = 0,$$

$$x_1A\alpha_2 + x_2A\alpha_3 + \cdots + x_{n-1}A\alpha_n = 0 \Rightarrow x_1\alpha_3 + x_2\alpha_4 + \cdots + x_{n-2}\alpha_n = 0,$$

\vdots

$$x_1\alpha_n = 0,$$

因为 $\alpha_n \neq 0$, 所以 $x_1 = 0$, 反推可得 $x_2 = \cdots = x_n = 0$, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关.

$$(2)【解】A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 令 } P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n),$$

$$\text{则 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B, \text{ 则 } A \text{ 与 } B \text{ 相似, 由 } |\lambda E - B| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \cdots =$$

$\lambda_n = 0$, 即 A 的特征值全为零, 又 $r(A) = n - 1$, 所以 $AX = 0$ 的基础解系只含有一个线性无关的解向量, 而 $A\alpha_n = 0\alpha_n (\alpha_n \neq 0)$, 所以 A 的全部特征向量为 $k\alpha_n (k \neq 0)$.

33. 【解】因为 A 的每行元素之和为 5, 所以有 $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 即 A 有一个特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 5$, 其对

应的特征向量为 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A\xi_1 = 5\xi_1$.

又 $AX = 0$ 的通解为 $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $r(A) = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$, 其对应的特征向量为

$$\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, A\xi_2 = 0, A\xi_3 = 0.$$

令 $x_1\xi_1 + x_2\xi_2 + x_3\xi_3 = \beta$, 解得 $x_1 = 8, x_2 = -1, x_3 = -2$,

$$\text{则 } A\beta = 8A\xi_1 - A\xi_2 - 2A\xi_3 = 8A\xi_1 = 40 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

34. 【解】由 $|\lambda E - B| = 0$, 得 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 2$, 因为 $A \sim B$, 所以 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -1$,

$$\lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 2.$$

由 $\text{tr}(\mathbf{A}) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3$, 得 $a = 1$, 再由 $|\mathbf{A}| = b = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = -2$, 得 $b = -2$,

$$\text{即 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由 $(-\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$, 得 $\xi_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T$;

由 $(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$, 得 $\xi_2 = (-2, 1, 1)^T$;

由 $(2\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$, 得 $\xi_3 = (-2, 1, 0)^T$,

$$\text{令 } \mathbf{P}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \mathbf{P}_1^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由 $(-\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{B})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$, 得 $\eta_1 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$;

由 $(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{B})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$, 得 $\eta_2 = (1, 0, 0)^T$;

由 $(2\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{B})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$, 得 $\eta_3 = (8, 3, 4)^T$,

$$\text{令 } \mathbf{P}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \mathbf{P}_2^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{P}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由 $\mathbf{P}_1^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P}_1 = \mathbf{P}_2^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{P}_2$, 得 $(\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{P}_2^{-1})^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{P}_2^{-1} = \mathbf{B}$,

$$\text{令 } \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{P}_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 6 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{B}.$$

35. 【解】 $|\lambda\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 1 & a \\ -2 & \lambda - a & 2 \\ a & 1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + a - 1)(\lambda - a)(\lambda - a - 1) = 0$, 得矩阵

\mathbf{A} 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1 - a, \lambda_2 = a, \lambda_3 = 1 + a$.

(1) 当 $1 - a \neq a, 1 - a \neq 1 + a, a \neq 1 + a$, 即 $a \neq 0$ 且 $a \neq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 因为矩阵 \mathbf{A} 有三个不同的特征值, 所以 \mathbf{A} 一定可以对角化.

$$\lambda_1 = 1 - a \text{ 时, 由 } [(1 - a)\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}]\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0} \text{ 得 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\lambda_2 = a \text{ 时, 由 } (a\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0} \text{ 得 } \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 - 2a \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\lambda_3 = 1 + a \text{ 时, 由 } [(1 + a)\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}]\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0} \text{ 得 } \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - a \\ -4a \\ a + 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2-a \\ 0 & 1-2a & -4a \\ 1 & 1 & a+2 \end{pmatrix}, P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1-a & & \\ & a & \\ & & 1+a \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 当 $a=0$ 时, $\lambda_1=\lambda_3=1$,

因为 $r(E-A)=2$, 所以方程组 $(E-A)X=0$ 的基础解系只含有一个线性无关的解向量, 故矩阵 A 不可以对角化.

(3) 当 $a=\frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=\frac{1}{2}$,

因为 $r\left(\frac{1}{2}E-A\right)=2$, 所以方程组 $\left(\frac{1}{2}E-A\right)X=0$ 的基础解系只含有一个线性无关的解向量, 故 A 不可以对角化.

36. (1)【证明】因为 $|\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - B|$, 所以 A, B 有相同的特征值, 设为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$, 因为 A, B 都可相似对角化, 所以存在可逆矩阵 P_1, P_2 , 使得

$$P_1^{-1}AP_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_2^{-1}BP_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix},$$

由 $P_1^{-1}AP_1 = P_2^{-1}BP_2$ 得 $(P_1P_2^{-1})^{-1}A(P_1P_2^{-1}) = B$,

取 $P_1P_2^{-1} = P$, 则 $P^{-1}AP = B$, 即 $A \sim B$.

$$(2) \text{【解】由 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 2) = 0 \text{ 得}$$

A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1=2, \lambda_2=\lambda_3=1$;

$$\text{由 } |\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 2) = 0 \text{ 得}$$

B 的特征值为 $\lambda_1=2, \lambda_2=\lambda_3=1$.

$$\text{由 } E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } r(E - A) = 1, \text{ 即 } A \text{ 可相似对角化};$$

$$\text{再由 } E - B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } r(E - B) = 1, \text{ 即 } B \text{ 可相似对角化, 故 } A \sim B.$$

$$\text{由 } 2E - A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } A \text{ 的属于 } \lambda_1=2 \text{ 的线性无关特征向量为 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{由 } E - A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

A 的属于 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\text{令 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

由 $2E - B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 B 的属于 $\lambda_1 = 2$ 的线性无关特征向量为 $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$;

$$\text{由 } E - B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

B 的属于 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\text{令 } P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{再令 } P = P_1 P_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{则 } P^{-1}AP = B.$$

六、二次型

◆ 填空题

1. 【解】 $A^2 - 2A = O \Rightarrow r(A) + r(2E - A) = 4 \Rightarrow A$ 可以对角化, $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 0$, 又二次型的正惯性指数为 2, 所以 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 0$ 分别都是二重, 所以该二次型的规范形为 $y_1^2 + y_2^2$.

◆ 选择题

2. 【解】显然 A, B 都是实对称矩阵, 由 $|\lambda E - A| = 0$, 得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 9$, 由 $|\lambda E - B| = 0$, 得 B 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 3$, 因为 A, B 惯性指数相等, 但特征值不相同, 所以 A, B 合同但不相似, 选(C).

3. 【解】设二次型 $f = X^T A X \xrightarrow{x=QY} \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \lambda_3 y_3^2$, 其中 Q 为正交矩阵. 取 $Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

则 $f = X^T A X = \lambda_1 = 0$, 同理可得 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$, 由于 A 是实对称矩阵, 所以 $r(A) = 0$, 从而 $A = O$, 选(A).

◆ 解答题

4. 【证明】首先 $A^T A$ 为实对称矩阵, $r(A^T A) = n$, 对任意的 $X > 0$,

$X^T (A^T A) X = (AX)^T (AX)$, 令 $AX = \alpha$, 因为 $r(A) = n$, 所以 $\alpha \neq 0$, 所以

$(AX)^T(AX) = \alpha^T \alpha = \|\alpha\|^2 > 0$, 即二次型 $X^T(A^T A)X$ 是正定二次型, $A^T A$ 为正定矩阵, 所以 $A^T A$ 的特征值全大于零.

5. 【证明】首先 $A^T = A$, 因为 $(P^T A P)^T = P^T A^T (P^T)^T = P^T A P$, 所以 $P^T A P$ 为对称矩阵, 对任意的 $X \neq 0$, $X^T(P^T A P)X = (PX)^T A (PX)$, 令 $PX = \alpha$, 因为 P 可逆且 $X \neq 0$, 所以 $\alpha \neq 0$, 又因为 A 为正定矩阵, 所以 $\alpha^T A \alpha > 0$, 即 $X^T(P^T A P)X > 0$, 故 $X^T(P^T A P)X$ 为正定二次型, 于是 $P^T A P$ 为正定矩阵.

6. 【证明】显然 $A^T = A$, 对任意的 $X \neq 0$, $X^T A X = (PX)^T (PX)$, 因为 $X \neq 0$ 且 P 可逆, 所以 $PX \neq 0$, 于是 $X^T A X = (PX)^T (PX) = \|PX\|^2 > 0$, 即 $X^T A X$ 为正定二次型, 故 A 为正定矩阵.

7. 【证明】因为 A, B 正定, 所以 $A^T = A, B^T = B$, 从而 $(A+B)^T = A+B$, 即 $A+B$ 为对称矩阵. 对任意的 $X \neq 0$, $X^T(A+B)X = X^T A X + X^T B X$, 因为 A, B 为正定矩阵, 所以 $X^T A X > 0$, $X^T B X > 0$, 因此 $X^T(A+B)X > 0$, 于是 $A+B$ 为正定矩阵.

8. 【解】因为 $f = X^T A X$ 经过正交变换后的标准形为 $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 2y_3^2$, 所以矩阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -2$. 由 $|A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = -2$ 得 A^* 的特征值为 $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = -2, \mu_3 = 1$, 从而 $A^* + 2E$ 的特征值为 $0, 0, 3$, 即 α_1 为 $A^* + 2E$ 的属于特征值 3 的特征向量, 故也为 A 的属于特征值 $\lambda_3 = -2$ 的特征向量.

令 A 的属于特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 的特征向量为 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$, 因为 A 为实对称矩阵, 所以有

$\alpha_1^T \alpha = 0$, 即 $x_1 + x_3 = 0$, 故矩阵 A 的属于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 的特征向量为

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

令 $P = (\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 由 $P^{-1} A P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, 得

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 所求的二次型为}$$

$$f = X^T A X = -\frac{1}{2}x_1^2 + x_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3^2 - 3x_1x_3.$$

9. 【解】二次型 $f = 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + ax_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2bx_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$ 的矩阵形式为

$$f = X^T A X,$$

其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & b \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ b & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$, $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$. 因为 $Q^T A Q = B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以 $A \sim B$ (因为正交矩阵

的转置矩阵即为其逆矩阵), 于是 A 的特征值为 $1, 1, 4$.

而 $|\lambda E - A| = \lambda^3 - (a+4)\lambda^2 + (4a - b^2 + 2)\lambda + (-3a - 2b + 2b^2 + 2)$, 所以有

$\lambda^3 - (a+4)\lambda^2 + (4a - b^2 + 2)\lambda + (-3a - 2b + 2b^2 + 2) = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 4)$,
 解得 $a = 2, b = 1$.

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 时, 由 $(E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$;

$\lambda_3 = 4$ 时, 由 $(4E - A)X = 0$ 得 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. 显然 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 两两正交, 单位化为

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

10. 【解】 因为方程组有非零解, 所以 $\begin{vmatrix} a+3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2a & a-1 & 1 \\ a-3 & -3 & a \end{vmatrix} = a(a+1)(a-3) = 0$, 即 $a = -1$ 或

$a = 0$ 或 $a = 3$. 因为 A 是正定矩阵, 所以 $a_{ii} > 0 (i = 1, 2, 3)$, 所以 $a = 3$. 当 $a = 3$ 时, 由

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda - 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda - 9 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 10) = 0$$

得 A 的特征值为 $1, 4, 10$. 因为 A 为实对称矩阵, 所以存在正交矩阵 Q , 使得

$$f = X^T A X \stackrel{X=QY}{=} y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 + 10y_3^2 \leq 10(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2)$$

而当 $\|X\| = \sqrt{2}$ 时,

$$y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 = Y^T Y = Y^T Q^T Q Y = (QY)^T (QY) = X^T X = \|X\|^2 = 2,$$

所以当 $\|X\| = \sqrt{2}$ 时, $X^T A X$ 的最大值为 20 (最大值 20 可以取到, 如 $y_1 = y_2 = 0, y_3 = \sqrt{2}$).

11. 【证明】 A 所对应的二次型为 $f = X^T A X$,

因为 A 是实对称矩阵, 所以存在正交变换 $X = QY$, 使得

$$f = X^T A X \stackrel{X=QY}{=} \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \cdots + \lambda_n y_n^2, \text{ 其中 } \lambda_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n),$$

对任意的 $X \neq 0$, 因为 $X = QY$, 所以 $Y = Q^T X \neq 0$,

于是 $f = \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \cdots + \lambda_n y_n^2 > 0$, 即对任意的 $X \neq 0$ 有 $X^T A X > 0$, 所以 $X^T A X$ 为正定二次型, 故 A 为正定矩阵.

12. 【证明】 必要性: 设 $B^T A B$ 是正定矩阵, 则对任意的 $X \neq 0, X^T B^T A B X = (B X)^T A (B X) > 0$,

所以 $B X \neq 0$, 即对任意的 $X \neq 0$ 有 $B X \neq 0$, 或方程组 $B X = 0$ 只有零解, 所以 $r(B) = n$.

充分性: 反之, 设 $r(B) = n$, 则对任意的 $X \neq 0$, 有 $B X \neq 0$,

因为 A 为正定矩阵, 所以 $X^T (B^T A B) X = (B X)^T A (B X) > 0$,

因为 $(B^T A B)^T = B^T A^T (B^T)^T = B^T A B$, 所以 $B^T A B$ 为对称矩阵,

所以 $B^T A B$ 为正定矩阵.

概率统计部分

一、随机事件与概率

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】因为 $P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$, 且 $P(A) + P(B) = 0.8, P(A+B) = 0.6$, 所以 $P(AB) = 0.2$. 又因为 $P(\overline{AB}) = P(B) - P(AB), P(A\overline{B}) = P(A) - P(AB)$, 所以 $P(\overline{AB}) + P(A\overline{B}) = P(A) + P(B) - 2P(AB) = 0.8 - 0.4 = 0.4$.

$$2. 【解】P(\overline{A} | \overline{B}) = 0.7 = \frac{P(\overline{A}\overline{B})}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{1 - P(A+B)}{1 - P(B)},$$

因为 $P(A|B) = 0.4, P(B|A) = 0.4$, 所以 $P(A) = P(B)$ 且 $P(AB) = 0.4P(A)$,

$$P(\overline{A} | \overline{B}) = 0.7 = \frac{1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB)}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{1 - 2P(A) + 0.4P(A)}{1 - P(A)} = 0.7,$$

$$\text{解得 } P(A) = P(B) = \frac{1}{3}, P(AB) = \frac{2}{15},$$

$$\text{于是 } P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{15} = \frac{8}{15}.$$

3. 【解】因为 $P(A|B) = P(A|\overline{B})$, 所以 A, B 相互独立, 从而 A, \overline{B} 相互独立, 故

$$P(A\overline{B}) = P(A)P(\overline{B}) = P(A)[1 - P(B)] = 0.4 \times 0.5 = 0.2$$

注解 (1) 当 $0 < P(B) < 1$ 时, $P(A|B) = P(A|\overline{B})$ 的充分必要条件是 A, B 独立;

(2) A, B 独立的充分必要条件是事件 $A, \overline{B}, \overline{A}, B, \overline{A}, \overline{B}$ 任意一对相互独立.

4. 【解】由 $P(A\overline{B}) = P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB) = 0.2$ 及 $P(A) = 0.6$ 得 $P(AB) = 0.4$,

再由 $P(\overline{A}B) = P(B - A) = P(B) - P(AB) = 0.3$ 得 $P(B) = 0.7$,

$$\text{所以 } P(A + \overline{B} | \overline{A}) = \frac{P[\overline{A}(A + \overline{B})]}{P(\overline{A})} = \frac{P(\overline{A}\overline{B})}{P(\overline{A})} = \frac{1 - P(A+B)}{1 - P(A)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB)}{1 - P(A)} = \frac{1 - 0.6 - 0.7 + 0.4}{0.4} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$5. 【解】P(A) = P\{X=4, Y=6\} + P\{X=5, Y=5\} + P\{X=6, Y=4\} = 3 \times \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{12},$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P\{X=2, Y=1\} + P\{X=3, Y=1\} + P\{X=3, Y=2\} + P\{X=4, Y=3\} \\ &\quad + P\{X=4, Y=2\} + P\{X=4, Y=1\} + P\{X=5, Y=4\} + P\{X=5, Y=3\} \\ &\quad + P\{X=5, Y=2\} + P\{X=5, Y=1\} + P\{X=6, Y=5\} + P\{X=6, Y=4\} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ P\{X=6, Y=3\} + P\{X=6, Y=2\} + P\{X=6, Y=1\} = \frac{15}{36} = \frac{5}{12},$$

$$P(AB) = P\{X=6, Y=4\} = \frac{1}{36},$$

$$\text{则 } P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{36} = \frac{17}{36}.$$

6. 【解】根据题意得 $P(A\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A}B) = \frac{1}{4}$,

因为 $P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB)$, $P(\bar{A}B) = P(B) - P(AB)$, 所以 $P(A) = P(B)$,

再由独立得 $P(A) - P^2(A) = \frac{1}{4}$, 解得 $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$.

7. 【解】半圆的面积为 $S = \frac{\pi}{2}a^2$, 落点与原点的连线与 x 轴的夹角小于 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 的区域记为 D_1 ,

$$\text{所求概率为 } p = \frac{\iint_{D_1} d\sigma}{S} = \frac{2}{\pi a^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} r dr = \frac{\pi+2}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi}.$$

8. 【解】令 $A_i = \{\text{所取产品为 } i \text{ 等品}\} (i=1, 2, 3)$, $P(A_1) = 0.6$, $P(A_2) = 0.3$, $P(A_3) = 0.1$, 所求概率为

$$P(A_1 | A_1 + A_2) = \frac{P(A_1)}{P(A_1 + A_2)} = \frac{0.6}{0.6 + 0.3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

9. 【解】设一次试验中 A 发生的概率为 p , $B = \{\text{三次试验中 } A \text{ 至少发生一次}\}$,

$$\text{则 } P(B) = \frac{19}{27}, \text{ 又 } P(B) = 1 - P(\bar{B}) = 1 - (1-p)^3,$$

所以有 $1 - (1-p)^3 = \frac{19}{27}$, 解得 $p = \frac{1}{3}$, 即一次试验中 A 发生的概率为 $\frac{1}{3}$.

10. 【解】令 $A = \{\text{第一件产品合格}\}$, $B = \{\text{第二件产品合格}\}$, 则所求概率为

$$P(\bar{A}\bar{B} | \bar{A} + \bar{B}) = \frac{P[\bar{A}\bar{B}(\bar{A} + \bar{B})]}{P(\bar{A} + \bar{B})} = \frac{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{P(\bar{A} + \bar{B})} = \frac{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{1 - P(AB)},$$

$$\text{而 } P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = \frac{A_4^2}{A_{10}^2} = \frac{2}{15}, P(AB) = \frac{A_6^2}{A_{10}^2} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 所以 } P(\bar{A}\bar{B} | \bar{A} + \bar{B}) = \frac{1}{5}.$$

◆ 选择题

11. 【解】因为 A, B 互不相容, 所以 $P(AB) = 0$, 于是有

$$P(B | \bar{A}) - P(A)P(B | \bar{A}) = P(B | \bar{A})P(\bar{A}) = P(\bar{A}B) = P(B) - P(AB) = P(B)$$

选(B).

12. 【解】由 $P(A+B | C) = P(A | C) + P(B | C)$, 因为 $P(A+B | C) = P(A | C) + P(B | C) - P(AB | C)$, 所以 $P(AB | C) = 0$, 从而 $P(ABC) = 0$,

故 $P(AC+BC) = P(AC) + P(BC) - P(ABC) = P(AC) + P(BC)$, 选(B).

13. 【解】当 $P(A) > 0, P(B) > 0$ 时, 事件 A, B 独立与互斥是不相容的, 即若 A, B 独立, 则 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B) > 0$, 则 A, B 不互斥; 若 A, B 互斥, 则 $P(AB) = 0 \neq P(A)P(B)$,

即 A, B 不独立, 又三个事件两两独立不一定相互独立, 选(D).

14. 【解】因为事件 A, C 独立, B, C 也独立, 且 A, B 不相容,

所以 $P(AC) = P(A)P(C), P(BC) = P(B)P(C)$, 且 $AB = \emptyset$.

$$P[(A+B)\bar{C}] = P(A\bar{C} + B\bar{C}) = P(A\bar{C}) + P(B\bar{C}) - P(AB\bar{C}) \\ = P(A)P(\bar{C}) + P(B)P(\bar{C}) = [P(A) + P(B)]P(\bar{C}),$$

而 $P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = P(A) + P(B)$,

所以 $P[(A+B)\bar{C}] = [P(A) + P(B)]P(\bar{C}) = P(A+B)P(\bar{C})$, 即 $A+B$ 与 \bar{C} 独立, 正确答案为(A).

15. 【解】由于 A_1, A_2, A_3 两两独立, 所以 $\bar{A}_1, \bar{A}_2, \bar{A}_3$ 也两两独立, 但不一定相互独立, 选(B).

16. 【解】 $P(A) = 0$ 时, 因为 $AB \subset A$, 所以 $P(AB) = 0$, 于是 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$, 即 A, B 独立; 常数与任何随机变量独立; 若 $P(A) = 1$, 则 $P(\bar{A}) = 0, \bar{A}, B$ 独立, 则 A, B 也独立; 因为 $P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B)$, 得 $P(AB) = 0$, 但 AB 不一定是不可能事件, 故选(D).

17. 【解】 $A+B=B$ 等价于 $AB=A, AB=A$ 等价于 $A \subset B, A \subset B$ 等价于 $\bar{B} \subset \bar{A}$, 而 $\bar{A}\bar{B} = A-AB$, 则 $\bar{A}\bar{B} = \emptyset$ 等价于 $AB=A$, 所以选(D).

18. 【解】在 A, B, C 两两独立的情况下, A, B, C 相互独立 $\Leftrightarrow P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C) \\ \Leftrightarrow P(A)P(B)P(C) = P(A)P(BC)$, 所以正确答案为(A).

19. 【解】 $P(A_1) = P(A_2) = \frac{1}{2}, P(A_3) = P(A_1\bar{A}_2) + P(\bar{A}_1A_2) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, P(A_4) = \frac{1}{4},$

$$P(A_1A_2) = \frac{1}{4}, P(A_1A_3) = P(A_1\bar{A}_2) = \frac{1}{4}, P(A_2A_3) = P(\bar{A}_1A_2) = \frac{1}{4},$$

因为 $P(A_3A_4) = 0$, 所以 A_2, A_3, A_4 不两两独立, (C)、(D) 不对;

因为 $P(A_1A_2A_3) = 0 \neq P(A_1)P(A_2)P(A_3)$, 所以 A_1, A_2, A_3 两两独立但不相互独立, 选(B).

◇ 解答题

20. 【解】设 $A_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 本书正好在第 } i \text{ 个位置}\}$,

$B = \{\text{至少有一本书从左到右排列的序号与它的编号相同}\}$, 则 $B = A_1 + A_2 + A_3$, 且

$$P(A_i) = \frac{2!}{3!} = \frac{1}{3} (i=1,2,3), P(A_iA_j) = \frac{1!}{3!} = \frac{1}{6} (i,j=1,2,3, i \neq j), P(A_1A_2A_3) = \frac{1!}{3!} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\text{故 } P(B) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3) - P(A_1A_2) - P(A_1A_3) - P(A_2A_3) + P(A_1A_2A_3) \\ = \frac{2}{3}.$$

21. 【解】方法一

基本事件数 $n = (a+b)!$, 设 $A_k = \{\text{第 } k \text{ 次取到黑球}\}$, 则有利样本点数为 $a(a+b-1)!$,

$$\text{所以 } P(A_k) = \frac{a(a+b-1)!}{(a+b)!} = \frac{a}{a+b}.$$

方法二

把所有的球看成不同对象, 取 k 次的基本事件数为 $n = A_{a+b}^k$, 第 k 次取到黑球所包含的事

$$\text{件数为 } aA_{a+b-1}^{k-1}, \text{ 则 } P(A_k) = \frac{aA_{a+b-1}^{k-1}}{A_{a+b}^k} = \frac{a}{a+b}.$$

22.【解】设甲乙两船到达的时刻分别为 $x, y (0 \leq x \leq 24, 0 \leq y \leq 24)$,

则两船不需要等待的充分必要条件是 $\begin{cases} y - x \geq 1, \\ x - y \geq 2, \end{cases}$

令 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 24, 0 \leq y \leq 24\}$,

则 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid y - x \geq 1, x - y \geq 2, (x, y) \in D\}$,

则两船不需要等待的概率为 $p = \frac{S(D_1)}{S(D)} = \frac{1013}{1152}$.

23.【解】令 $A_k = \{\text{第 } k \text{ 次拨通对方电话}\} (k = 1, 2, \dots, 10)$,

$$P(A_1) = 0.1, P(\overline{A_1}A_2) = P(\overline{A_1})P(A_2 | \overline{A_1}) = \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{10}, \dots,$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\overline{A_1}\overline{A_2}\cdots\overline{A_{k-1}}A_k) &= P(\overline{A_1})P(\overline{A_2} | \overline{A_1})\cdots P(A_k | \overline{A_1}\overline{A_2}\cdots\overline{A_{k-1}}) \\ &= \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{8}{9} \times \cdots \times \frac{1}{10 - k + 1} = \frac{1}{10}. \end{aligned}$$

24.【解】设 $A_1 = \{\text{甲数为 } 5\}, A_2 = \{\text{甲数为 } 10\}, A_3 = \{\text{甲数为 } 15\}, B = \{\text{甲数大于乙数}\}$,

$$P(A_1) = P(A_2) = P(A_3) = \frac{1}{3}, P(B | A_1) = \frac{4}{14}, P(B | A_2) = \frac{9}{14}, P(B | A_3) = 1,$$

$$\text{则 } P(B) = P(A_1)P(B | A_1) + P(A_2)P(B | A_2) + P(A_3)P(B | A_3) = \frac{9}{14}.$$

25.【解】(1) 设 $A = \{\text{甲击中目标}\}, B = \{\text{乙击中目标}\}, C = \{\text{击中目标}\}$, 则 $C = A + B$,

$$\begin{aligned} P(C) &= P(A + B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B) \\ &= 0.6 + 0.5 - 0.6 \times 0.5 = 0.8. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设 $A_1 = \{\text{选中甲}\}, A_2 = \{\text{选中乙}\}, B = \{\text{目标被击中}\}$, 则

$$P(A_1) = P(A_2) = \frac{1}{2}, P(B | A_1) = 0.6, P(B | A_2) = 0.5,$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_1 | B) &= \frac{P(A_1)P(B | A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A_1)P(B | A_1)}{P(A_1)P(B | A_1) + P(A_2)P(B | A_2)} \\ &= \frac{0.5 \times 0.6}{0.5 \times 0.6 + 0.5 \times 0.5} = \frac{6}{11}. \end{aligned}$$

26.【证明】由 A, B 独立, 得 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$,

$$\text{由 } P(A\overline{B}) = P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB) = P(A) - P(A)P(B) = P(A)[1 - P(B)] = P(A)P(\overline{B}), \text{ 得 } A, \overline{B} \text{ 独立, 同理可证 } \overline{A}, B \text{ 独立};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } P(\overline{A}\overline{B}) &= P(\overline{A + B}) = 1 - P(A + B) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB) \\ &= [1 - P(A)][1 - P(B)] = P(\overline{A})P(\overline{B}), \text{ 得 } \overline{A}, \overline{B} \text{ 独立.} \end{aligned}$$

27.【证明】因为 A, B 同时发生, 则 C 发生, 所以 $AB \subset C$, 于是 $P(C) \geq P(AB)$,

$$\text{而 } P(A + B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) \leq 1,$$

$$\text{所以有 } P(AB) \geq P(A) + P(B) - 1, \text{ 于是 } P(C) \geq P(A) + P(B) - 1.$$

28.【解】(1) 设 $A_i = \{\text{所抽取的报名表为第 } i \text{ 个地区的}\} (i = 1, 2, 3)$,

$B_j = \{\text{第 } j \text{ 次取的报名表为男生报名表}\} (j = 1, 2)$, 则

$$P(A_1) = P(A_2) = P(A_3) = \frac{1}{3}, P(\overline{B_1} | A_1) = \frac{3}{10}, P(\overline{B_1} | A_2) = \frac{7}{15}, P(\overline{B_1} | A_3) = \frac{5}{25},$$

$$P(\bar{B}_1) = P(A_1)P(\bar{B}_1 | A_1) + P(A_2)P(\bar{B}_1 | A_2) + P(A_3)P(\bar{B}_1 | A_3) \\ = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{7}{15} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5}{25} = \frac{29}{90}.$$

$$(2) P(\bar{B}_1 B_2 | A_1) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{9} = \frac{7}{30}, \quad P(\bar{B}_1 B_2 | A_2) = \frac{7}{15} \times \frac{8}{14} = \frac{8}{30},$$

$$P(\bar{B}_1 B_2 | A_3) = \frac{5}{25} \times \frac{20}{24} = \frac{5}{30}, \quad P(B_2) = P(B_1) = \frac{61}{90}, \text{ 则}$$

$$P(\bar{B}_1 | B_2) = \frac{P(\bar{B}_1 B_2)}{P(B_2)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(A_i)P(\bar{B}_1 B_2 | A_i)}{P(B_2)} = \frac{20}{61}.$$

二、随机变量及其分布

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】设成功的次数为 X , 则 $X \sim B(100, p)$,

$$D(X) = 100p(1-p), \text{ 标准差为 } \sqrt{100p(1-p)}.$$

令 $f(p) = p(1-p) (0 < p < 1)$, 由 $f'(p) = 1 - 2p = 0$ 得 $p = \frac{1}{2}$, 因为 $f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -2 < 0$,

所以 $p = \frac{1}{2}$ 为 $f(p)$ 的最大值点, 当 $p = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 成功次数的标准差最大, 最大值为 5.

2. 【解】由 $P\{X=k\} = (1-p)^{k-1} p (k=1, 2, \dots)$ (其中 $p = \frac{3}{4}$), 得

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X=2k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p(1-p)^{2k-1} = p \cdot \frac{1-p}{1-(1-p)^2} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

3. 【解】 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y)$.

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$;

当 $y > 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y})$

$$= \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f_X(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan \sqrt{y}.$$

$$\text{于是 } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0, \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan \sqrt{y}, & y > 0, \end{cases} \text{ 故 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0, \\ \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{y}(1+y)}, & y > 0. \end{cases}$$

◇ 选择题

$$4. 【解】F(-a) = \int_{-\infty}^{-a} f(x) dx \stackrel{x=-t}{=} \int_a^{+\infty} f(-t) dt = \int_a^{+\infty} f(t) dt = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^a f(t) dt$$

$$= 1 - \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-a} f(t) dt + \int_{-a}^a f(t) dt \right) = 1 - F(-a) - 2 \int_0^a f(t) dt,$$

则 $F(-a) = \frac{1}{2} - \int_0^a f(x) dx$, 选(B).

5.【解】根据性质 $F(+\infty)=1$, 得正确答案为(D).

6.【解】函数 $\varphi(x)$ 可作为某一随机变量的分布函数的充分必要条件是:

- (1) $0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq 1$; (2) $\varphi(x)$ 单调不减;
 (3) $\varphi(x)$ 右连续; (4) $\varphi(-\infty)=0, \varphi(+\infty)=1$.

显然只有 $F(2x-1)$ 满足条件, 选(D).

7.【解】 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\min\{X, 2\} \leq y) = 1 - P(\min\{X, 2\} > y)$

$$= 1 - P(X > y, 2 > y) = 1 - P(X > y)P(2 > y),$$

当 $y \geq 2$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 1$; 当 $y < 2$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 1 - P(X > y) = P(X \leq y) = F_X(y)$,

而 $F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x}, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & x < 0, \end{cases}$ 所以当 $0 \leq y < 2$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 1 - e^{-y}$;

当 $y < 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$, 即

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y \geq 2, \\ 1 - e^{-y}, & 0 \leq y < 2, \\ 0, & y < 0, \end{cases}$$

显然 $F_Y(y)$ 在 $y=2$ 处间断, 选(B).

◇ 解答题

8.【解】设 $A = \{\text{从甲袋中取出黑球}\}$, X 的可能取值为 $0, 1, 2, 3$, 令 $\{X=i\} = B_i (i=0, 1, 2, 3)$,

$$\text{则 } P(X=0) = P(B_0) = P(A)P(B_0|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B_0|\bar{A}) = \frac{2}{5} \times 0 + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{C_4^4}{C_6^4} = \frac{1}{25},$$

$$P(X=1) = P(B_1) = P(A)P(B_1|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B_1|\bar{A}) = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{C_3^1 C_3^3}{C_6^4} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{C_4^3 C_2^1}{C_6^4} = \frac{10}{25},$$

$$P(X=2) = P(B_2) = P(A)P(B_2|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B_2|\bar{A}) = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{C_3^2 C_3^2}{C_6^4} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{C_4^2 C_2^2}{C_6^4} = \frac{12}{25},$$

$$P(X=3) = P(B_3) = P(A)P(B_3|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B_3|\bar{A}) = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{C_3^3 C_3^1}{C_6^4} + \frac{3}{5} \times 0 = \frac{2}{25},$$

所以 X 的分布律为 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{25} & \frac{10}{25} & \frac{12}{25} & \frac{2}{25} \end{pmatrix}$.

9.【解】(1) T 的概率分布函数为 $F(t) = P(T \leq t)$,

当 $t < 0$ 时, $F(t) = 0$;

当 $t \geq 0$ 时, $F(t) = P(T \leq t) = 1 - P(T > t) = 1 - P(N=0) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$,

所以 $F(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda t}, & t \geq 0, \end{cases}$ 即 $T \sim E(\lambda)$.

(2) 所求概率为

$$p = P(T \geq 16 | T \geq 8) = \frac{P(T \geq 16, T \geq 8)}{P(T \geq 8)} = \frac{P(T \geq 16)}{P(T \geq 8)} = e^{-8\lambda}.$$

10.【解】(1) 当 $x < -1$ 时, $F(x) = 0$;

当 $x = -1$ 时, $F(-1) = \frac{1}{8}$;

因为 $P(-1 < X < 1) = 1 - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{8}$, 所以在 $\{-1 < X < 1\}(-1 < x < 1)$ 发生下,

$P(-1 < X \leq x | -1 < X < 1) = \frac{x+1}{2}$, 于是

当 $-1 < x < 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} P(-1 < X \leq x) &= P(-1 < X \leq x, -1 < x < 1) \\ &= P(-1 < X < 1) \cdot P(-1 < X \leq x | -1 < x < 1) \\ &= \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{5x+5}{16}, \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(X \leq -1) + P(-1 < X \leq x) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{5x+5}{16} = \frac{5x+7}{16},$$

当 $x \geq 1$ 时, $F(x) = 1$,

$$\text{故 } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1, \\ \frac{5x+7}{16}, & -1 \leq x < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P(X < 0) = F(0) = \frac{7}{16}.$$

11. 【解】 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(1 - \sqrt[3]{X} \leq y) = P(X \geq (1-y)^3)$

$$= 1 - P(X < (1-y)^3) = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{(1-y)^3} f_X(x) dx = 1 - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{(1-y)^3} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx,$$

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \frac{3(1-y)^2}{\pi[1+(1-y)^6]} \quad (-\infty < y < +\infty).$$

12. 【解】 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(e^X \leq y)$,

当 $y \leq 1$ 时, $X \leq 0, F_Y(y) = 0$;

当 $y > 1$ 时, $X > 0, F_Y(y) = P(e^X \leq y) = P(X \leq \ln y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\ln y} f_X(x) dx = \int_0^{\ln y} e^{-x} dx,$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{y^2}, \text{ 所以 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{y^2}, & y > 1. \end{cases}$$

13. 【解】由 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda - Y \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - Y) = 0,$

得矩阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = Y$.

若 $Y \neq 1, 2$ 时, 矩阵 A 一定可以对角化;

当 $Y = 1$ 时, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\lambda = 1$ 为二重特征值,

因为 $r(E - A) = 2$, 所以 A 不可对角化;

当 $Y = 2$ 时, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\lambda = 2$ 为二重特征值,

因为 $r(2E - A) = 1$, 所以 A 可对角化, 故 A 可对角化的概率为

$$P(Y \neq 1, 2) + P(Y = 2) = P(Y = 0) + P(Y = 2) + P(Y = 3) = \frac{2}{3}.$$

14. 【解】 $P(X + Y = 0) = P(Y = -X) = P(|X| > 1) = P(X > 1) + P(X < -1)$

$$= P(X > 1) = 1 - P(X \leq 1) = 1 - F_X(1) = e^{-\lambda},$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(Y \leq y, |X| \leq 1) + P(Y \leq y, |X| > 1)$$

$$= P(X \leq y, |X| \leq 1) + P(-X \leq y, X > 1) + P(-X \leq y, X < -1)$$

$$= P(X \leq y, 0 < X \leq 1) + P(X \geq -y, X > 1),$$

当 $y < -1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(X > -y) = e^{\lambda y}$;

当 $-1 \leq y < 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(X > 1) = e^{-\lambda}$;

当 $0 \leq y \leq 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(X \leq y) + P(X > 1) = 1 - e^{-\lambda y} + e^{-\lambda}$;

当 $y > 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(0 < X \leq 1) + P(X > 1) = 1$,

$$\text{故 } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{\lambda y}, & y < -1, \\ e^{-\lambda}, & -1 \leq y < 0, \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda y} + e^{-\lambda}, & 0 \leq y < 1, \\ 1, & y \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

三、多维随机变量及其分布

◆ 填空题

1. 【解】 $P(X + 2Y \leq 4)$

$$= P(Y = 1)P(X \leq 4 - 2Y | Y = 1) + P(Y = 2)P(X \leq 4 - 2Y | Y = 2)$$

$$+ P(Y = 3)P(X \leq 4 - 2Y | Y = 3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}P(X \leq 2) + \frac{1}{2}P(X \leq 0) + \frac{3}{10}P(X \leq -2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\Phi(1) + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{10}\Phi(-1) = 0.46587.$$

2. 【解】由 $F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$ 得 $X \sim E(2)$, 同理 $Y \sim E(3)$, 且 X, Y 独立.

$$P(\max\{X, Y\} > 1) = P(X > 1 \text{ 或 } Y > 1) = 1 - P(X \leq 1, Y \leq 1) = 1 - P(X \leq 1)P(Y \leq 1) \\ = 1 - F_X(1)F_Y(1) = 1 - (1 - e^{-2})(1 - e^{-3}) = e^{-2} + e^{-3} - e^{-5}.$$

3. 【解】由 X, Y 在 $(0, 2)$ 上服从均匀分布得

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{x}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 2, \\ 1, & x \geq 2, \end{cases} \quad F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ \frac{y}{2}, & 0 \leq y < 2, \\ 1, & y \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

因为 X, Y 相互独立, 所以

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = 1 - P(Z > z) = 1 - P(\min\{X, Y\} > z) = 1 - P(X > z, Y > z) \\ = 1 - P(X > z)P(Y > z) = 1 - [1 - P(X \leq z)][1 - P(Y \leq z)]$$

$$= 1 - [1 - F_X(z)][1 - F_Y(z)],$$

$$\text{于是 } P(0 < Z < 1) = F_Z(1) - F_Z(0) = \frac{3}{4}.$$

4. 【解】 $F_U(u) = P(U \leq u) = P(X + Y \leq u)$, 当 $u < 0$ 时, $F_U(u) = 0$;

当 $0 \leq u < 1$ 时, $F_U(u) = P(U \leq u) = P(X + Y \leq u) = P(X = 0, Y \leq u)$

$$= P(X = 0)P(Y \leq u) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{u+1}{2} = \frac{3u+3}{8},$$

当 $1 \leq u < 2$ 时, $F_U(u) = P(X = 0, Y \leq u) + P(X = 1, Y \leq u - 1)$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{u}{2} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{u}{8},$$

$$\text{当 } u \geq 2 \text{ 时, } F_U(u) = 1. \text{ 所以 } F_U(u) = \begin{cases} 0, & u < 0, \\ \frac{3u+3}{8}, & 0 \leq u < 1, \\ \frac{3}{4} + \frac{u}{8}, & 1 \leq u < 2, \\ 1, & u \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

$$5. 【解】P(X > 5 | Y \leq 3) = \frac{P(X > 5, Y \leq 3)}{P(Y \leq 3)} = \frac{\int_0^3 dy \int_5^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx}{\int_0^3 dy \int_y^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx} = \frac{3e^{-5}}{1 - e^{-3}}.$$

6. 【解】令 $\{X \geq 0\} = A, \{Y \geq 0\} = B$, 则有 $P(AB) = \frac{3}{7}, P(A) = P(B) = \frac{4}{7}$, 故

$$P(\max\{X, Y\} \geq 0) = 1 - P(\max\{X, Y\} < 0) = 1 - P(X < 0, Y < 0)$$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{A} \bar{B}) = P(A + B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{5}{7}.$$

◆ 选择题

7. 【解】 $F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(\min\{X, Y\} \leq z) = 1 - P(\min\{X, Y\} > z)$

$$= 1 - P(X > z, Y > z) = 1 - P(X > z)P(Y > z)$$

$$= 1 - [1 - P(X \leq z)][1 - P(Y \leq z)] = 1 - [1 - F_X(z)][1 - F_Y(z)], \text{ 选(C).}$$

8. 【解】 $F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(\max\{X, Y\} \leq z) = P(X \leq z, Y \leq z)$

$$= P(X \leq z)P(Y \leq z) = F_X(z)F_Y(z), \text{ 选(B).}$$

9. 【解】由于 $X \sim E(\lambda)$, 所以密度函数为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$ 分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \end{cases} \Rightarrow E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}, D(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}, \text{ 因为 } E(X+Y) = \frac{2}{\lambda}, E(X-Y) = 0,$$

而 $\max\{X, Y\}$ 的分布函数是 $F^2(x) \neq \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$ 所以(A), (B), (C) 项都不对, 选(D).

事实上, $\min\{X, Y\}$ 的分布函数为

$$P(\min\{X, Y\} \leq x) = 1 - P(\min\{X, Y\} > x) = 1 - P(X > x, Y > x)$$

$$=1-P(X>x)P(Y>x)=1-[1-F(x)]^2=\begin{cases} 1-e^{-2\lambda x}, & x>0, \\ 0, & x\leq 0. \end{cases}$$

- 10.【解】若 X, Y 独立且都服从正态分布, 则 X, Y 的任意线性组合也服从正态分布, 选(D).
- 11.【解】因为 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布, 所以 X, Y 都服从一维正态分布, $aX+bY$ 服从一维正态分布, 且 X, Y 独立与不相关等价, 所以选(B).
- 12.【解】只有当 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布时, X, Y 独立才与 X, Y 不相关等价, 由 X, Y 仅仅是正态变量且不相关不能推出 X, Y 相互独立, (A) 不对; 若 X, Y 都服从正态分布且相互独立, 则 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布, 但 X, Y 不一定相互独立, (B) 不对; 当 X, Y 相互独立时才能推出 $X+Y$ 服从一维正态分布, (D) 不对, 故选(C).
- 13.【解】 $Z=Y-X\sim N(1,1)$, 因为 $X-Y\sim N(-1,1)$, $X+Y\sim N(1,1)$,
 $X-2Y\sim N\left(-2, \frac{5}{2}\right)$, $Y-2X\sim N\left(1, \frac{5}{2}\right)$, 所以选(B).

◆ 解答题

- 14.【解】 $X = \begin{vmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{vmatrix} = X_1X_4 - X_2X_3$, 令 $U = X_1X_4, V = X_2X_3$, 且 U, V 独立同分布.

$$P(U=1) = P(X_1=1, X_4=1) = 0.16, \quad P(U=0) = 0.84, \quad X \text{ 的可能取值为 } -1, 0, 1.$$

$$P(X=-1) = P(U=0, V=1) = P(U=0)P(V=1) = 0.84 \times 0.16 = 0.1344,$$

$$P(X=1) = P(U=1, V=0) = P(U=1)P(V=0) = 0.16 \times 0.84 = 0.1344,$$

$$P(X=0) = 1 - 2 \times 0.1344 = 0.7312, \text{ 于是 } X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1344 & 0.7312 & 0.1344 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- 15.【解】(1) 由于 X, Y 相互独立, 所以

$$P(U=V=i) = P(X=i, Y=i) = P(X=i)P(Y=i) = \frac{1}{9}, \quad i=1, 2, 3;$$

$$P(U=2, V=1) = P(X=2, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=2) = \frac{2}{9};$$

$$P(U=3, V=1) = P(X=3, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=3) = \frac{2}{9};$$

$$P(U=3, V=2) = P(X=3, Y=2) + P(X=2, Y=3) = \frac{2}{9};$$

$$P(U=1, V=2) = P(U=1, V=3) = P(U=2, V=3) = 0.$$

所以 (U, V) 的联合分布律为

$U \backslash V$	1	2	3
1	$\frac{1}{9}$	0	0
2	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	0
3	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$

$$(2) P(Z=1) = P(UV=1) = P(U=1, V=1) = \frac{1}{9};$$

$$P(Z=2) = P(UV=2) = P(U=1, V=2) + P(U=2, V=1) = \frac{2}{9};$$

$$P(Z=3) = P(UV=3) = P(U=1, V=3) + P(U=3, V=1) = \frac{2}{9};$$

$$P(Z=4) = P(UV=4) = P(U=2, V=2) = \frac{1}{9};$$

$$P(Z=6) = P(UV=6) = P(U=2, V=3) + P(U=3, V=2) = \frac{2}{9};$$

$$P(Z=9) = P(UV=9) = P(U=3, V=3) = \frac{1}{9}. \text{ 所以 } Z \text{ 的分布律为}$$

$$Z \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 6 & 9 \\ \frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 由于 } P(U=1) = P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{1}{9},$$

$$P(V=1) = P(X=1, Y=1) + P(X=2, Y=1) + P(X=3, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=2) \\ + P(X=1, Y=3) = \frac{5}{9},$$

而 $P(U=1)P(V=1) = \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{5}{9} \neq P(U=1, V=1) = \frac{1}{9}$, 所以 U, V 不相互独立.

$$(4) P(U=V) = P(U=1, V=1) + P(U=2, V=2) + P(U=3, V=3) = \frac{1}{3}.$$

16. 【解】由 $p_{11} + p_{21} = p_{\cdot 1}$ 得 $p_{11} = \frac{1}{24}$,

因为 X, Y 相互独立, 所以 $p_{1\cdot} \times p_{\cdot 1} = p_{11}$, 于是 $p_{1\cdot} = \frac{1}{4}$,

由 $p_{1\cdot} \times p_{\cdot 2} = p_{12}$ 得 $p_{\cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2}$, 再由 $p_{12} + p_{22} = p_{\cdot 2}$ 得 $p_{22} = \frac{3}{8}$,

由 $p_{11} + p_{12} + p_{13} = p_{1\cdot}$ 得 $p_{13} = \frac{1}{12}$, 再由 $p_{1\cdot} \times p_{\cdot 3} = p_{13}$ 得 $p_{\cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3}$,

由 $p_{13} + p_{23} = p_{\cdot 3}$ 得 $p_{23} = \frac{1}{4}$, 再由 $p_{1\cdot} + p_{2\cdot} = 1$ 得 $p_{2\cdot} = \frac{3}{4}$.

17. 【解】(1) $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$.

当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $f_X(x) = 0$;

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{+\infty} 2e^{-(x+2y)} dy = e^{-x} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2y} d(2y) = e^{-x}$,

则 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$

$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$,

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $f_Y(y) = 0$;

当 $y > 0$ 时, $f_Y(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} 2e^{-(x+2y)} dx = 2e^{-2y} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 2e^{-2y}$,

$$\text{则 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

(2) 因为 $f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 所以随机变量 X, Y 相互独立.

$$(3) F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X + 2Y \leq z) = \iint_{x+2y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy,$$

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$;

当 $z > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= \iint_{x+2y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^z e^{-x} dx \int_0^{\frac{z-x}{2}} 2e^{-2y} dy \\ &= \int_0^z e^{-x} dx \int_0^{\frac{z-x}{2}} e^{-2y} d(2y) = \int_0^z e^{-x} (1 - e^{x-z}) dx = 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0, \end{cases} \quad f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} ze^{-z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$18. \text{【解】} (1) P\{X > 2Y\} = \iint_{x > 2y} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{2y}^1 (2-x-y) dx = \frac{7}{24}.$$

$$(2) F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X + Y \leq z) = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy.$$

当 $z < 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$; 当 $0 \leq z < 1$ 时, $F_Z(z) = \int_0^z dy \int_0^{z-y} (2-x-y) dx = z^2 - \frac{z^3}{3}$;

当 $1 \leq z < 2$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1 - \int_{z-1}^1 dy \int_{z-y}^1 (2-x-y) dx = 1 - \frac{(2-z)^3}{3}$;

当 $z \geq 2$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1$.

$$\text{因此 } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 2z - z^2, & 0 \leq z < 1, \\ (2-z)^2, & 1 \leq z < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

19. 【解】因为 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $Y \sim U[-\pi, \pi]$, 所以 X, Y 的密度函数为

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty), \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & -\pi \leq y \leq \pi, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

又 X, Y 相互独立, 所以 X, Y 的联合密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, & -\infty < x < +\infty, -\pi \leq y \leq \pi, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X + Y \leq z) = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dy \int_{-\infty}^{z-y} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dy \int_{-\infty}^{z-y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dy \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{z-y-\mu}{\sigma}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \Phi\left(\frac{z-y-\mu}{\sigma}\right) dy \\
&= -\frac{\sigma}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \Phi\left(\frac{z-y-\mu}{\sigma}\right) d\left(\frac{z-y-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{\sigma}{2\pi} \int_{\frac{z-\pi-\mu}{\sigma}}^{\frac{z+\pi-\mu}{\sigma}} \Phi(u) du
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } f_z(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\Phi\left(\frac{z+\pi-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{z-\pi-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \right].$$

20. 【解】(1) 因为 $X \sim U(0, 1)$, 所以 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$

又在 $X=x (0 < x < 1)$ 下, $Y \sim U(0, x)$, 所以 $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < y < x, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$ 故

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < y < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(2) $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$, 当 $y \leq 0$ 或 $y \geq 1$ 时, $f_Y(y) = 0$;

当 $0 < y < 1$ 时, $f_Y(y) = \int_y^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln \frac{1}{y}$, 故 $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \ln \frac{1}{y}, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

21. 【解】令 $k_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + k_2(\alpha_2 + X\alpha_3) + k_3Y\alpha_1 = \mathbf{0}$, 整理得

$$(k_1 + Yk_3)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2)\alpha_2 + Xk_2\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0}.$$

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 所以有

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + Yk_3 = 0, \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0, \\ Xk_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

又 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + X\alpha_3, Y\alpha_1$ 线性相关的充分必要条件是上述方程组有非零解, 即

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & Y \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & X & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 从而 } XY = 0,$$

即 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + X\alpha_3, Y\alpha_1$ 线性相关的充分必要条件是 $XY = 0$.

注意到 X, Y 相互独立, 所以 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + X\alpha_3, Y\alpha_1$ 线性相关的概率为

$$P(XY=0) = P\left(X=0, Y=-\frac{1}{2}\right) + P(X=1, Y=0) + P(X=0, Y=0)$$

$$= P(X=0)P\left(Y=-\frac{1}{2}\right) + P(X=1)P(Y=0) + P(X=0)P(Y=0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

22. 【解】 $P(\max\{X, Y\} \neq 0) = 1 - P(\max\{X, Y\} = 0) = 1 - P(X=0, Y=0)$

$$= 1 - P(X=0)P(Y=0) = 1 - e^{-1}e^{-2} = 1 - e^{-3},$$

$P(\min\{X, Y\} \neq 0) = 1 - P(\min\{X, Y\} = 0)$,

令 $A = \{X=0\}$, $B = \{Y=0\}$, 则 $(\min\{X, Y\} = 0) = A + B$,

于是 $P(\min\{X, Y\} = 0) = P(A + B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$

$$= e^{-1} + e^{-2} - e^{-1} \cdot e^{-2} = e^{-1} + e^{-2} - e^{-3},$$

$$\text{故 } P(\min\{X, Y\} \neq 0) = 1 - e^{-1} - e^{-2} + e^{-3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 23. \text{【解】} F_U(u) &= P(U \leq u) = P(X + 2Y \leq u) \\ &= P(X=1)P(X+2Y \leq u | X=1) + P(X=2)P(X+2Y \leq u | X=2) \\ &= 0.5P\left(Y \leq \frac{u-1}{2}\right) + 0.5P\left(Y \leq \frac{u-2}{2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } u \leq 1 \text{ 时, } F_U(u) = 0;$$

$$\text{当 } 1 < u \leq 2 \text{ 时, } F_U(u) = 0.5 \int_0^{\frac{u-1}{2}} 4e^{-4x} dx = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2u});$$

$$\text{当 } u > 2 \text{ 时, } F_U(u) = 0.5 \int_0^{\frac{u-1}{2}} 4e^{-4x} dx + 0.5 \int_{\frac{u-2}{2}}^{\frac{u-1}{2}} 4e^{-4x} dx = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2u}) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-4-2u}).$$

$$\text{故 } f_U(u) = \begin{cases} 0, & u \leq 1, \\ e^{-2-2u}, & 1 < u \leq 2, \\ e^{-2-2u} + e^{-4-2u}, & u > 2. \end{cases}$$

$$24. \text{【解】(1) 随机变量 } (X, Y) \text{ 的联合密度为 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x, y) \in D, \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin D, \end{cases}$$

$$U \text{ 的分布函数为 } F(x) = P(U \leq x),$$

$$\text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } F(x) = 0;$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 2 \text{ 时, } F(x) = 1;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } 0 \leq x < 1 \text{ 时, } F(x) &= P(X + Z \leq x) = P(Z=0, X \leq x) \\ &= P(X < Y, X \leq x) = \int_0^x dx \int_x^1 dy = \int_0^x (1-x) dx = x - \frac{x^2}{2}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } 1 \leq x < 2 \text{ 时, } F(x) &= P(Z=0, X \leq x) + P(Z=1, X \leq x-1) \\ &= P(X < Y, X \leq 1) + P(X \geq Y, X \leq x-1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^{x-1} dx \int_0^x dy = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } U \text{ 的分布函数为 } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ x - \frac{x^2}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2, & 1 \leq x < 2, \\ 1, & x \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } (X, Z) \text{ 的分布函数为 } F(x, z),$$

$$\begin{aligned} F\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) &= P\left\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}, Z \leq 0\right\} = P\left\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}, Z=0\right\} \\ &= P\left\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}, X < Y\right\} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_x^1 dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-x) dx = \frac{3}{8}; \end{aligned}$$

$$F_x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = P\left\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad F_z(0) = P\{Z \leq 0\} = P\{Z=0\} = P\{X < Y\} = \frac{1}{2},$$

因为 $F\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \neq F_x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)F_z(0)$, 所以 X, Z 不相互独立.

四、随机变量的数字特征

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】 $D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 4$, $D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = 9$,

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho_{XY} \cdot \sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)} = 2,$$

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 4 + 9 + 4 = 17,$$

$$\text{则 } E(X+Y)^2 = D(X+Y) + [E(X+Y)]^2 = 17 + 1 = 18.$$

2. 【解】 $E(X) = \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 6x^2(1-x) dx = 2 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 6x^3(1-x) dx = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{6}{5} = \frac{3}{10},$$

$$\text{则 } D(X) = \frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{20}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{|X - E(X)| < 2D(X)\} &= P\left\{\left|X - \frac{1}{2}\right| < \frac{1}{10}\right\} = P\left(\frac{2}{5} < X < \frac{3}{5}\right) \\ &= \int_{\frac{2}{5}}^{\frac{3}{5}} 6x(1-x) dx = \frac{37}{125}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 【解】随机变量 X 的分布律为 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$E(XY) = E[X(X^2 - 1)] = E(X^3 - X) = E(X^3) - E(X),$$

$$\text{因为 } E(X^3) = -8 \times 0.3 + 1 \times 0.5 + 8 \times 0.2 = -0.3,$$

$$E(X) = -2 \times 0.3 + 1 \times 0.5 + 2 \times 0.2 = 0.3, \text{ 所以 } E(XY) = -0.6.$$

4. 【解】因为 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2+2x-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2 \times (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2}}$, 所以 $X \sim N\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, 于是 $E(X) = 1$,

$$D(X) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

5. 【解】因为 $X \sim P(\lambda)$, 所以 $E(X) = \lambda$, $D(X) = \lambda$, 故 $E(X^2) = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 = \lambda^2 + \lambda$.

$$\text{由 } E[(X-1)(X-2)] = E(X^2 - 3X + 2) = E(X^2) - 3E(X) + 2 = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = 1 \text{ 得 } \lambda = 1.$$

6. 【解】 X 的分布律为 $P(X=k) = 0.2 \times 0.8^{k-1}, k=1, 2, \dots$.

$$\text{因为 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kx^{k-1} = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k\right)' = \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, |x| < 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } E(X) = 0.2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \times 0.8^{k-1} = 0.2 \times \frac{1}{(1-0.8)^2} = 5.$$

◇ 选择题

7. 【解】设正面出现的概率为 p , 则 $X \sim B(n, p)$, $Y = n - X \sim B(n, 1-p)$,

$$E(X) = np, \quad D(X) = np(1-p), \quad E(Y) = n(1-p), \quad D(Y) = np(1-p),$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(X, n - X) = \text{Cov}(X, n) - \text{Cov}(X, X),$$

$$\text{因为 } \text{Cov}(X, n) = E(nX) - E(n)E(X) = nE(X) - nE(X) = 0,$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, X) = D(X) = np(1-p), \text{ 所以 } \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = -1, \text{ 选(A).}$$

8. 【解】当 $P\{Y = aX + b\} = 1 (a > 0)$ 时, $\rho_{XY} = 1$; 当 $P\{Y = aX + b\} = 1 (a < 0)$ 时, $\rho_{XY} = -1$.

因为 $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2} (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$, 即 $U + V = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 或 $U = -V + \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\rho_{UV} = -1$, 选(A).

9. 【解】若 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立, 则(B), (C) 是正确的, 若 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 两两不相关, 则(A) 是正确的, 选(D).

10. 【解】因为 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布, 所以 $aX + bY$ 服从正态分布,

$$E(aX + bY) = a + 2b,$$

$$D(aX + bY) = a^2 + 4b^2 + 2ab\text{Cov}(X, Y) = a^2 + 4b^2 - 2ab,$$

$$\text{即 } aX + bY \sim N(a + 2b, a^2 + 4b^2 - 2ab),$$

由 $P(aX + bY \leq 1) = 0.5$ 得 $a + 2b = 1$, 所以选(D).

◇ 解答题

11. 【解】(1) 设 X 为第一种情况开门次数, X 的可能取值为 $1, 2, \dots, n$.

$$\text{且 } P(X = k) = \frac{1}{n}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

注意: 设第 3 次才能打开门, 则

$$P(X = 3) = P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3) = P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2 | \bar{A}_1)P(A_3 | \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2) = \frac{n-1}{n} \times \frac{n-2}{n-1} \times \frac{1}{n-2} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} = \frac{n+1}{2}, \quad E(X^2) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n} = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6},$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{n^2 - 1}{12}.$$

(2) 设 Y 为开门次数, Y 的可能取值为 $1, 2, \dots, n, \dots$,

$$\text{且 } P(Y = k) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{n}, k = 1, 2, \dots.$$

$$E(Y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k\right)' \Big|_{x=1-\frac{1}{n}} = n,$$

$$E(Y^2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{n} = 2n^2 - n, \quad D(Y) = n^2 - n.$$

12. 【解】用 X 表示 5 天中发生故障的天数, 则 $X \sim B\left(5, \frac{1}{5}\right)$,

$$\text{以 } Y \text{ 表示获利, 则 } Y = \begin{cases} 10, & X = 0, \\ 5, & X = 1, \\ 0, & X = 2, \\ -2, & X \geq 3, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } E(Y) &= 10P(X=0) + 5P(X=1) - 2[P(X=3) + P(X=4) + P(X=5)] \\ &= 10 \times 0.328 + 5 \times 0.410 - 2 \times 0.057 = 5.216 (\text{万元}). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13. \text{【解】} E(T) &= -1 \times P(X < 10) + 20 \times P(10 \leq X \leq 12) - 5P(X > 12) \\ &= -\Phi(10 - \mu) + 20[\Phi(12 - \mu) - \Phi(10 - \mu)] - 5[1 - \Phi(12 - \mu)] \\ &= 25\Phi(12 - \mu) - 21\Phi(10 - \mu) - 5, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d}{d\mu} E(T) = 21\Phi'(10 - \mu) - 25\Phi'(12 - \mu) = 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{21}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(10-\mu)^2}{2}} - \frac{25}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(12-\mu)^2}{2}} = 0,$$

解得 $\mu = 11 - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{25}{21} \approx 10.9$, 所以当 $\mu \approx 10.9$ 时, 销售一个零件的平均利润最大.

$$14. \text{【解】} \text{ 令 } U = X - Y, \text{ 因为 } X, Y \text{ 相互独立, 且 } X \sim N\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right), Y \sim N\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } U \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow f_U(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}}, -\infty < u < +\infty.$$

$$\Rightarrow E(Z) = E|U| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |u| e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} u e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} d\left(\frac{u^2}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}},$$

$$E(Z^2) = E(U^2) = D(U) + [E(U)]^2 = 1 \Rightarrow D(Z) = E(Z^2) - [E(Z)]^2 = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

15. 【解】(1) 因为 X 服从参数为 2 的指数分布, 所以 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

(U, V) 的可能取值为 $(0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1)$.

$$P(U=0, V=0) = P(X \leq 1, X \leq 2) = P(X \leq 1) = F(1) = 1 - e^{-2};$$

$$P(U=0, V=1) = P(X \leq 1, X > 2) = 0;$$

$$P(U=1, V=1) = P(X > 1, X > 2) = P(X > 2) = 1 - F(2) = e^{-4};$$

$$P(U=1, V=0) = P(X > 1, X \leq 2) = e^{-2} - e^{-4}.$$

(U, V) 的联合分布律为

	V		
	U \diagdown	0	1
	0	$1 - e^{-2}$	0
	1	$e^{-2} - e^{-4}$	e^{-4}

$$(2) \text{ 由 } U \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 - e^{-2} & e^{-2} \end{pmatrix}, V \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 - e^{-4} & e^{-4} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(U) &= e^{-2}, \quad E(V) = e^{-4}, \quad E(UV) = e^{-4}, \quad E(U^2) = e^{-2}, \quad E(V^2) = e^{-4}, \text{ 则} \\ D(U) &= E(U^2) - [E(U)]^2 = e^{-2} - e^{-4}, \quad D(V) = E(V^2) - [E(V)]^2 = e^{-4} - e^{-8}, \\ \text{Cov}(U, V) &= E(UV) - E(U)E(V) = e^{-4} - e^{-6}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是 } \rho_{UV} = \frac{\text{Cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{D(U)} \cdot \sqrt{D(V)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^2 + 1}}.$$

16.【解】利用随机变量分解法.

设随机变量 X 表示停靠的总次数, 令 $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 楼电梯停,} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 楼电梯不停} \end{cases} (i=2, 3, \dots, 11),$

则 $X = X_2 + X_3 + \dots + X_{11}$, $E(X) = \sum_{i=2}^{11} E(X_i)$.

$$P(X_i = 0) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{10}\right)^{20} = \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{20}, \quad P(X_i = 1) = 1 - \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{20},$$

因为 $E(X_i) = 1 - \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{20}$, 所以 $E(X) = \sum_{i=2}^{11} E(X_i) = 10 \left[1 - \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{20}\right]$.

17.【解】(1) $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = 0,$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(3) = 2.$$

(2) 因为 $\text{Cov}(X, |X|) = E[X|X|] - E(X) \cdot E|X| = E[X|X|]$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x|x|f(x)dx = 0,$

所以 $X, |X|$ 不相关.

(3) 对任意的 $a > 0, P\{X \leq a, |X| \leq a\} = P\{|X| \leq a\},$

而 $0 < P(X \leq a) < 1,$ 所以 $P\{X \leq a, |X| \leq a\} > P\{|X| \leq a\} \cdot P(X \leq a),$
 故 $|X|, X$ 不相互独立.

18.【解】(1) $E(Z) = \frac{1}{3}E(X) + \frac{1}{2}E(Y) = \frac{1}{3},$

$$D(Z) = \frac{1}{9}D(X) + \frac{1}{4}D(Y) + \frac{1}{3}\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 5 + \frac{1}{3} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \sqrt{D(X)} \sqrt{D(Y)} = 3.$$

(2) $\text{Cov}(X, Z) = \frac{1}{3}D(X) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times 12 = 0 \Rightarrow \rho_{xz} = 0.$

(3) 因为 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布, 所以 Z 服从正态分布, 同时 X 也服从正态分布, 又 X, Z 不相关, 所以 X, Z 相互独立.

19.【解】(1) $P(X \leq Y) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad P(X > 2Y) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(Y < X \leq 2Y) = \frac{1}{4},$

(U, V) 的可能取值为 $(0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1).$

$$P(U=0, V=1) = P(X \leq Y, X > 2Y) = 0;$$

$$P(U=1, V=0) = P(X > Y, X \leq 2Y) = P(Y < X \leq 2Y) = \frac{1}{4};$$

$$P(U=0, V=0) = P(X \leq Y, X \leq 2Y) = P(X \leq Y) = \frac{1}{4};$$

$$P(U=1, V=1) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(U, V) 的联合分布律为

	V	0	1
U			
0		$\frac{1}{4}$	0
1		$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

(2) 由(1)得 $UV \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$, $U \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$, $V \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$E(U) = \frac{3}{4}, \quad D(U) = \frac{3}{16}, \quad E(V) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad D(V) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad E(UV) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{Cov}(U, V) = E(UV) - E(U)E(V) = \frac{1}{8}, \quad \rho_{UV} = \frac{\text{Cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{D(U)D(V)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

20. 【解】(1) 因为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{m+n} 相互独立, 所以

$$D(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) = n\sigma^2, \quad D(Z) = \sum_{k=1}^n D(X_{m+k}) = n\sigma^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{Cov}(Y, Z) &= \text{Cov}[(X_1 + \dots + X_m) + (X_{m+1} + \dots + X_n), X_{m+1} + \dots + X_{m+n}] \\ &= \text{Cov}(X_1 + \dots + X_m, X_{m+1} + \dots + X_{m+n}) + \text{Cov}(X_{m+1} + \dots + X_n, X_{m+1} + \dots + X_{m+n}) \\ &= D(X_{m+1} + \dots + X_n) + \text{Cov}(X_{m+1} + \dots + X_n, X_{m+1} + \dots + X_{m+n}) \\ &= (n-m)\sigma^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } \rho_{YZ} = \frac{\text{Cov}(Y, Z)}{\sqrt{D(Y)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Z)}} = \frac{n-m}{n}.$$

21. 【解】(1) $D(Y_i) = \text{Cov}(Y_i, Y_i) = D(X_i) + D(\bar{X}) - 2\text{Cov}(X_i, \bar{X})$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{2}{n} = 1 - \frac{1}{n}.$$

$$(2) \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_n) = \text{Cov}(X_1 - \bar{X}, X_n - \bar{X}) = D(\bar{X}) - \text{Cov}(X_1, \bar{X}) - \text{Cov}(X_n, \bar{X}) = -\frac{1}{n}.$$

$$(3) Y_1 + Y_n = X_1 + X_n - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)X_1 - \frac{2}{n}X_2 - \dots - \frac{2}{n}X_{n-1} + \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)X_n,$$

因为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立且都服从正态分布, 所以 $Y_1 + Y_n$ 服从正态分布,

$$E(Y_1 + Y_n) = 0 \Rightarrow P(Y_1 + Y_n \leq 0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

22. 【解】因为 X, Y 都服从 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 分布, 所以 $U = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1), V = \frac{Y - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1),$

且 U, V 相互独立, 则 $X = \sigma U + \mu, Y = \sigma V + \mu$, 故 $Z = \max\{X, Y\} = \sigma \max\{U, V\} + \mu$, 由 U, V 相互独立得 (U, V) 的联合密度函数为

$$f(u, v) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{u^2 + v^2}{2}} \quad (-\infty < u < +\infty, -\infty < v < +\infty).$$

于是 $E(Z) = \sigma E[\max\{U, V\}] + \mu$.

$$\text{而 } E[\max\{U, V\}] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \max\{u, v\} f(u, v) dv du$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \int_{-\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 \cos\theta \times \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos\theta d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr \stackrel{\frac{r^2}{2}=t}{=} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } E(Z) = \sigma E(\max\{U, V\}) + \mu = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}} + \mu.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 23. \text{【解】} F_U(u) &= P(U \leq u) = P(\max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} \leq u) \\
 &= P(X_1 \leq u, X_2 \leq u, \dots, X_n \leq u) \\
 &= \begin{cases} \left(\frac{u}{a}\right)^n, & 0 \leq u \leq a, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_U(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{a^n} u^{n-1}, & 0 \leq u \leq a, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$$

$$E(U) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u f_U(u) du = \int_0^a u \times \frac{n}{a^n} u^{n-1} du = \frac{na}{n+1},$$

$$E(U^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u^2 f_U(u) du = \int_0^a u^2 \times \frac{n}{a^n} u^{n-1} du = \frac{na^2}{n+2},$$

$$\text{于是 } D(U) = \frac{na^2}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}.$$

24. 【解】令 $A_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 个人收到自己的电话资费单}\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & A_i \text{ 发生,} \\ 0, & A_i \text{ 不发生,} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \text{ 则 } X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n.$$

$$P(X_i = 0) = \frac{n-1}{n}, \quad P(X_i = 1) = \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\Rightarrow E(X_i) = E(X_i^2) = \frac{1}{n}, \quad D(X_i) = \frac{n-1}{n^2} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = 1;$$

$$\text{当 } i \neq j \text{ 时, } P(X_i = 1, X_j = 1) = P(A_i A_j) = P(A_i)P(A_j | A_i) = \frac{1}{n(n-1)},$$

$$\Rightarrow X_i X_j \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{n(n-1)} & \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow E(X_i X_j) = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} (i \neq j),$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = E(X_i X_j) - E(X_i)E(X_j) = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} - \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)} (i \neq j),$$

$$\Rightarrow D(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) + 2 \sum_{i \neq j} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \frac{n-1}{n} + 2C_n^2 \times \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)} = 1.$$

五、大数定律和中心极限定理

◇ 填空题

1. 【解】 $E(X)=0$, $D(X)=3$, $E(Y)=0$, $D(Y)=\frac{12}{5}$,

则 $E(X-Y)=0$, $D(X-Y)=D(X)+D(Y)-2\text{Cov}(X,Y)=\frac{27}{5}$, 所以

$$P(|X-Y|<3)=P(|(X-Y)-E(X-Y)|<3)\geq 1-\frac{D(X-Y)}{9}=\frac{2}{5}.$$

2. 【解】(1) 设 X_i 为第 i 次的点数 ($i=1,2,3,4,5,6$), 则 $X=\sum_{i=1}^6 X_i$, 其中

$$X_i \sim \left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{2}{6}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{4}{6}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{6}{6} \right) (i=1,2,3,4,5,6),$$

$$E(X_i)=\sum_{k=1}^6 \frac{1}{6} \times k = \frac{7}{2}, \quad E(X_i^2)=\sum_{k=1}^6 \frac{1}{6} \times k^2 = \frac{91}{6},$$

$$D(X_i)=\frac{35}{12}, i=1,2,3,4,5,6.$$

则 $E(X)=6 \times \frac{7}{2}=21$, $D(X)=6 \times \frac{35}{12}=\frac{35}{2}$, 由切比雪夫不等式, 有

$$P(14 < X < 28) = P(|X - E(X)| < 7) \geq 1 - \frac{D(X)}{7^2} = \frac{9}{14}.$$

(2) 由 $X_i \sim P(i)$ 得 $E(X_i)=i$, $D(X_i)=i (i=1,2,\dots,10)$,

$$D(Y)=\frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^{10} D(X_i) = \frac{1+2+\dots+10}{100} = \frac{11}{20},$$

则 $P(4 < Y < 7) = P\left(-\frac{3}{2} < Y - E(Y) < \frac{3}{2}\right)$

$$= P\left(|Y - E(Y)| < \frac{3}{2}\right) \geq 1 - \frac{D(Y)}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{34}{45}.$$

3. 【解】令 $U = \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i$, 则 $E(U)=0$, $D(U)=100 \times \frac{4}{12} = \frac{100}{3}$,

$$\text{则 } P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \leq \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i}{\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}} \leq 1\right) \approx \Phi(1) = 0.8413.$$

◇ 解答题

4. 【解】令 $U=X+Y$, 则 $E(U)=E(X)+E(Y)=3$,

$$D(U) = D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 4 + 9 + 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times 2 \times 3 = 7,$$

$$\text{于是 } P\{|X + Y - 3| \geq 10\} = P\{|U - E(U)| \geq 10\} \leq \frac{7}{100}.$$

5.【解】设第 i 只电阻使用寿命为 X_i ,

$$\text{则 } X_i \sim E(0.01), E(X_i) = 100, D(X_i) = 100^2 (i = 1, 2, \dots, 36).$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{36} X_i,$$

$$P(X > 4200) = 1 - P(X \leq 4200) = 1 - P\left(\frac{X - 3600}{\sqrt{36 \times 100}} \leq \frac{4200 - 3600}{\sqrt{36 \times 100}}\right) \\ \approx 1 - \Phi(1) = 0.1587.$$

6.【证明】因为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立同分布, 所以 $X_1^2, X_2^2, \dots, X_n^2$ 也独立同分布且 $E(X_i^2) = \alpha_2, D(X_i^2) = \alpha_4 - \alpha_2^2$, 当 n 充分大时, 由中心极限定理得

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\alpha_2}{\sqrt{n(\alpha_4 - \alpha_2^2)}} = \frac{Z_n - \alpha_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\alpha_4 - \alpha_2^2}{n}}} \text{ 近似服从标准正态分布, 故 } Z_n \text{ 近似服从正态分布, 两个参数为} \\ \mu = \alpha_2, \sigma^2 = \frac{\alpha_4 - \alpha_2^2}{n}.$$

7.【解】令 $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 台分机使用外线,} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 台分机不使用外线} \end{cases} (i = 1, 2, \dots, 300),$

$$\text{则 } X_i \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.94 & 0.06 \end{pmatrix} (i = 1, 2, \dots, 300).$$

令 X 表示需要使用外线的分机数, 则 $X = \sum_{i=1}^{300} X_i$,

$$E(X) = 300 \times 0.06 = 18, D(X) = 300 \times 0.0564 = 16.92.$$

设至少需要安装 n 条外线, 由题意及中心极限定理得

$$P(0 \leq X \leq n) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{n-18}{\sqrt{16.92}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{0-18}{\sqrt{16.92}}\right) \geq 0.95,$$

解得 $\frac{n-18}{\sqrt{16.92}} \geq 1.645, n \geq 24.8$, 所以至少要安装 25 条外线才能保证每台分机需要使用外线时不需要等待的概率不低于 0.95.

六、数理统计的基本概念

◇ 填空题

1.【解】由 $X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_9 \sim N(0, 81)$, 得 $\frac{1}{9}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_9) \sim N(0, 1)$. 因为 Y_1, \dots, Y_9 相互独立且服从 $N(0, 9)$ 分布, 所以 $(Y_1/3)^2 + (Y_2/3)^2 + \dots + (Y_9/3)^2 \sim \chi^2(9)$,

即 $\frac{1}{9}(Y_1^2 + \dots + Y_9^2) \sim \chi^2(9)$. 因此 $U = \frac{(X_1 + \dots + X_9)/9}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{9}(Y_1^2 + \dots + Y_9^2)/9}} \sim t(9)$.

2. 【解】 $\frac{1}{8}X_1^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$, $\frac{1}{4}(Y_1^2 + Y_2^2) \sim \chi^2(2)$, $\frac{\frac{1}{8}X_1^2/1}{\frac{1}{4}(Y_1^2 + Y_2^2)/2} = \frac{X_1^2}{Y_1^2 + Y_2^2} \sim F(1, 2)$.

3. 【解】 因为 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, 所以

$$D\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right] = 2(n-1) \Rightarrow \frac{(n-1)^2}{\sigma^4} D(S^2) = 2(n-1) \Rightarrow D(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$$

4. 【解】 $\frac{(m-1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m-1)$, $\frac{(n-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$,

且 $\frac{(m-1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m-1)$ 与 $\frac{(n-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ 相互独立,

$$\text{则 } \frac{\frac{(m-1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2}/(m-1)}{\frac{(n-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2}/(n-1)} = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(m-1, n-1).$$

◆ 选择题

5. 【解】 $\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$, $\frac{nS_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, $\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \left/ \sqrt{\frac{\frac{nS_2^2}{\sigma^2}}{n-1}} \sim t(n-1)$, 即 $\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\frac{S_2}{\sqrt{n-1}}} \sim t(n-1)$, 选(D).

6. 【解】 由 $X \sim t(n)$, 得 $X = \frac{U}{\sqrt{V/n}}$, 其中 $U \sim N(0, 1)$, $V \sim \chi^2(n)$, 且 U, V 相互独立, 于是

$$X^2 = \frac{U^2/1}{V/n} \sim F(1, n), \text{ 选(A).}$$

7. 【解】 由 $\frac{\bar{X}}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$ 得 $\frac{n\bar{X}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$,

$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ 且 $\frac{n\bar{X}^2}{\sigma^2}$ 与 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$ 相互独立,

于是 $\frac{\frac{n\bar{X}^2}{\sigma^2}/1}{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}/(n-1)} = \frac{n\bar{X}^2}{S^2} \sim F(1, n-1)$, 应选(A).

◆ 解答题

8. 【证明】 $Y_1 \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{6}\right)$, $Y_2 \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{3}\right)$, $\frac{2S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(2)$,

则 $Y_1 - Y_2 \sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)$, $\frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$, 且 $\frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}}$ 与 $\frac{2S^2}{\sigma^2}$ 相互独立,

由 t 分布的定义得 $\frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}} \bigg/ \sqrt{\frac{2S^2}{\sigma^2}/2} \sim t(2)$, 即 $Z = \frac{\sqrt{2}(Y_1 - Y_2)}{S} \sim t(2)$.

9. 【解】显然 $U = \sum_{i=1}^m X_i \sim N(0, m)$, $V = \sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} X_i \sim N(0, n)$, 且 U, V 相互独立,

于是 $\frac{U}{\sqrt{m}} \sim N(0, 1)$, $\frac{V}{\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$, 故

$$\left(\frac{U}{\sqrt{m}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{V}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i\right)^2 + \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} X_i\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(2).$$

10. 【解】 $\bar{X} \sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$, $\frac{\bar{X}}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{\sqrt{n}\bar{X}}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$, 又 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, 且 $\frac{\sqrt{n}\bar{X}}{\sigma}$ 与

$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$ 相互独立, 则 $\frac{\frac{\sqrt{n}\bar{X}}{\sigma}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}/(n-1)}} \sim t(n-1)$, 即 $\frac{\sqrt{n}\bar{X}}{S} \sim t(n-1)$.

11. 【解】(1) 由 $Y_i = X_i - \bar{X} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n X_j + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) X_i$,

得 $D(Y_i) = \left(-\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n D(X_j) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 D(X_i) = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$.

(2) 因为 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n (n > 2)$ 相互独立,

所以 $\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_n) = \text{Cov}(X_1 - \bar{X}, X_n - \bar{X})$

$$= \text{Cov}(X_1, X_n) - \text{Cov}(X_1, \bar{X}) - \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, X_n) + D(\bar{X}),$$

由 $\text{Cov}(X_1, \bar{X}) = \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, X_n) = \frac{D(X_n)}{n}$, $D(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_n) = -\frac{1}{n}$.

12. 【解】因为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立同分布, 所以有 $E(X_1 T) = E(X_2 T) = \dots = E(X_n T)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E(X_1 T) &= \frac{1}{n} E[(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) T] = E(\bar{X} T) = (n-1) E(\bar{X} S^2) \\ &= (n-1) E(\bar{X}) E(S^2) = (n-1) \mu \sigma^2. \end{aligned}$$

13. 【解】 $E(Y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E|X_i - \mu| = E|X - \mu|$, $D(Y) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D|X_i - \mu| = \frac{1}{n} D|X - \mu|$,

而 $E|X - \mu| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x - \mu| \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$

$$= \sigma \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \right| \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} d\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = 2\sigma \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}},$$

$$E|X-\mu|^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x-\mu|^2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = 2\sigma^2 \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \sigma^2,$$

$$\text{于是 } E(Y) = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \quad D(Y) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sigma^2 - \frac{2\sigma^2}{\pi} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \left(1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \right) \sigma^2.$$

14. 【解】令 $Y_i = X_i + X_{n+i}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$), 则 Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n 为正态总体 $N(2\mu, 2\sigma^2)$ 的简单随机样本, $\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i = 2\bar{X}$, $U = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = (n-1) \times \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = (n-1)S^2$,

其中 S^2 为样本 Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n 的方差, 而 $E(S^2) = 2\sigma^2$, 所以统计量 $U = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i + X_{n+i} - 2\bar{X})^2$ 的数学期望为 $E(U) = E[(n-1)S^2] = 2(n-1)\sigma^2$.

15. 【解】由 $\bar{X}_1, \bar{X}_2, S_1^2, S_2^2$ 相互独立, 可知 a, b 与 \bar{X}_1, \bar{X}_2 相互独立, 显然 $a+b=1$.

$$E(\bar{X}_1) = \mu, E(\bar{X}_2) = \mu \Rightarrow E(U) = \mu[E(a) + E(b)] = \mu E(a+b) = \mu E(1) = \mu.$$

16. 【解】因为 $X_{n+1} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$, 且它们相互独立,

$$\text{所以 } X_{n+1} - \bar{X} \sim N\left(0, \frac{n+1}{n}\sigma^2\right) \Rightarrow \frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}}{\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}\sigma^2}} = \frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} \sim N(0, 1).$$

$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, 又 $X_{n+1} - \bar{X}$ 与 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$ 相互独立, 所以由 t 分布的定义, 有

$$\frac{\frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} / (n-1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} \frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}}{S} \sim t(n-1).$$

七、参数估计

◆ 填空题

1. 【解】在 σ^2 已知的情况下, μ 的置信区间为 $\left(\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)$, 其中 $z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1.96$.

$$\text{于是有 } 2 \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 0.588 \Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{16}} \times 1.96 = 0.588 \Rightarrow \sigma^2 = 0.36.$$

◆ 选择题

2. 【解】因为 $E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = \sigma^2$, 所以 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$ 为 σ^2 的无偏估计量, 选(A).

◆ 解答题

3. 【解】 $E(X) = 0 \times \theta^2 + 1 \times 2\theta(1-\theta) + 2 \times \theta^2 + 3 \times (1-2\theta) = 3 - 4\theta$,

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{8}(3+1+3+0+3+1+2+3) = 2, \text{ 令 } E(X) = \bar{x} \text{ 得参数 } \theta \text{ 的矩估计值为 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$L(\theta) = \theta^2 \times [2\theta(1-\theta)]^2 \times \theta^2 \times (1-2\theta)^4 = 4\theta^6(1-\theta)^2(1-2\theta)^4,$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = \ln 4 + 6\ln \theta + 2\ln(1-\theta) + 4\ln(1-2\theta),$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{6}{\theta} - \frac{2}{1-\theta} - \frac{8}{1-2\theta} = 0 \text{ 得参数 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计值为 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{7-\sqrt{13}}{12}.$$

4. 【解】(1) X 为离散型随机变量, 其分布律为 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \theta & \theta & 1-2\theta \end{pmatrix}$, $E(X) = 3 - 3\theta$.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1+1+3+2+1+2+3+3}{8} = 2, \text{ 令 } 3 - 3\theta = 2 \text{ 得 } \theta \text{ 的矩估计值为 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$(2) L(1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3; \theta) = P(X=1)P(X=1)\cdots P(X=3) = \theta^3 \times \theta^2 \times (1-2\theta)^3,$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = 5\ln \theta + 3\ln(1-2\theta), \text{ 令 } \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{5}{\theta} - \frac{6}{1-2\theta} = 0,$$

$$\text{得 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计值为 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{5}{16}.$$

5. 【解】总体 X 的密度函数和分布函数分别为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x < \theta, \\ 1, & x \geq \theta, \end{cases}$$

设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 为总体 X 的样本观察值, 似然函数为 $L(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^n}, & 0 < x_i < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} (i=1, 2, \dots, n).$

当 $0 < x_i < \theta (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 时, $L(\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} > 0$, 且当 θ 越小时 $L(\theta)$ 越大,

所以 θ 的最大似然估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = \max\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$, θ 的最大似然估计量为

$\hat{\theta} = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$. 因为 $\hat{\theta} = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ 的分布函数为

$$F_{\hat{\theta}}(x) = P(\max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \leq x) = P(X_1 \leq x) \cdots P(X_n \leq x) = F^n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{x^n}{\theta^n}, & 0 \leq x < \theta, \\ 1, & x \geq \theta, \end{cases}$$

则 $\hat{\theta}$ 的概率密度为 $f_{\hat{\theta}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{nx^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

$E(\hat{\theta}) = \int_0^{\theta} x \times \frac{nx^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dx = \frac{n}{n+1}\theta \neq \theta$, 所以 $\hat{\theta} = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ 不是 θ 的无偏估计量.

$$6. \text{【解】} L(\theta) = f(x_1)f(x_2)\cdots f(x_n) = \begin{cases} \theta^n a^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{a-1} e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^a}, & x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0, \dots, x_n > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = n \ln \theta + n \ln a + (a-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \theta \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^a, \text{ 令 } \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{n}{\theta} - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^a = 0, \text{ 得参数}$$

$$\theta \text{ 的极大似然估计量为 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^a}.$$

$$7. \text{【解】}(1) E(X) = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}, \quad D(X) = \frac{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^2}{12},$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} E(X) = \bar{X}, \\ D(X) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \theta_1 + \theta_2 = 2\bar{X}, \\ \theta_2 - \theta_1 = 2\sqrt{3B_2}, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \theta_1 = \bar{X} - \sqrt{3B_2}, \\ \theta_2 = \bar{X} + \sqrt{3B_2}. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f(x; \theta_1, \theta_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}, & \theta_1 < x < \theta_2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta_1, \theta_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n}, & \theta_1 < x_i < \theta_2 (i=1, 2, \dots, n), \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = -n \ln(\theta_2 - \theta_1), \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} \ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \frac{n}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} > 0, \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_2} \ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = -\frac{n}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} < 0,$$

而 $\theta_1 \leq \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{x_i\}, \theta_2 \geq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{x_i\}$. 因为 $\ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ 是 θ_1 的单调增函数, 是 θ_2 的单调减函数, 所以 $\hat{\theta}_1 = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{X_i\}, \hat{\theta}_2 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{X_i\}$.

8. 【证明】因为总体 X 在区间 $(0, \theta)$ 内服从均匀分布, 所以分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0, \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 1, & x \geq \theta. \end{cases}$$

令 $U = \max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} \{X_i\}, V = \min_{1 \leq i \leq 3} \{X_i\}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} F_U(u) &= P(U \leq u) = P(\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\} \leq u) = P(X_1 \leq u, X_2 \leq u, X_3 \leq u) \\ &= P(X_1 \leq u)P(X_2 \leq u)P(X_3 \leq u) = \begin{cases} 0, & u \leq 0, \\ \left(\frac{u}{\theta}\right)^3, & 0 < u < \theta, \\ 1, & u \geq \theta, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_V(v) &= P(V \leq v) = P(\min\{X_1, X_2, X_3\} \leq v) = 1 - P(\min\{X_1, X_2, X_3\} > v) \\ &= 1 - P(X_1 > v, X_2 > v, X_3 > v) = 1 - P(X_1 > v)P(X_2 > v)P(X_3 > v) \\ &= 1 - [1 - P(X_1 \leq v)][1 - P(X_2 \leq v)][1 - P(X_3 \leq v)] \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & v \leq 0, \\ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{v}{\theta}\right)^3, & 0 < v < \theta, \\ 1, & v \geq \theta, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

则 U, V 的密度函数分别为 $f_U(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3}, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$ $f_V(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^2, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$

$$\text{因为 } E\left(\frac{4}{3}U\right) = \frac{4}{3}E(U) = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^\theta x \times \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} dx = \theta,$$

$$E(4V) = 4E(V) = 4 \int_0^\theta x \times \frac{3}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^2 dx = \theta,$$

所以 $\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{4}{3} \max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} \{X_i\}$ 与 $\hat{\theta}_2 = 4 \min_{1 \leq i \leq 3} \{X_i\}$ 都是参数 θ 的无偏估计量.

$$D(U) = E(U^2) - [E(U)]^2 = \int_0^\theta x^2 \times \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} dx - \left(\frac{3}{4}\theta\right)^2 = \frac{3\theta^2}{80},$$

$$D(V) = E(V^2) - [E(V)]^2 = \int_0^\theta x^2 \times \frac{3}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^2 dx - \left(\frac{1}{4}\theta\right)^2 = \frac{3\theta^2}{80},$$

$$D(\hat{\theta}_1) = D\left(\frac{4}{3}U\right) = \frac{16}{9} \times \frac{3\theta^2}{80} = \frac{\theta^2}{15}, \quad D(\hat{\theta}_2) = D(4V) = 16 \times \frac{3\theta^2}{80} = \frac{3\theta^2}{5},$$

因为 $D(\hat{\theta}_1) < D(\hat{\theta}_2)$, 所以 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 比 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 更有效.

9. 【证明】令 $S_1^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X})^2$, $S_2^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2$, 因为 $E(S_1^2) = E(S_2^2) = \sigma^2$,

$$\text{所以 } E\left[\sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] = (m-1)\sigma^2, \quad E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2\right] = (n-1)\sigma^2,$$

$$\text{于是 } E(S^2) = \frac{1}{m+n-2} \left\{ E\left[\sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] + E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2\right] \right\} = \sigma^2,$$

即 $S^2 = \frac{1}{m+n-2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 \right]$ 为参数 σ^2 的无偏估计量.

八、假设检验

◆ 填空题

1. 【解】在 σ 未知的情况下, 对参数 μ 进行假设检验选用统计量 $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}}$,

其中 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$, $\mu_0 = 0$, 使用的统计量为 $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{\bar{X}}{Q} \sqrt{n(n-1)}$.

◆ 选择题

2. 【解】选(A).

◆ 解答题

3. 【解】(1) X 的所有可能取值为 $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$, 其分布律为 $P(X=i) = \frac{C_{10}^i C_{90}^{5-i}}{C_{100}^5}$, $i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$.

则 $E(X) = \sum_{i=0}^5 i \times P(X=i) = 0.5025$, $D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 0.4410$.

(2) 这批产品被拒绝的概率为 $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0) = 0.417$.

4. 【解】令 $H_0: \mu \geq 1000$, $H_1: \mu < 1000$. 因为总体方差已知, 所以选取统计量 $\frac{\bar{X} - 1000}{\frac{10}{5}} \sim N(0, 1)$,

左临界点为 $-z_{0.05} = -1.645$, 因为 $\frac{995 - 1000}{\frac{10}{5}} = -2.5 < -1.645$, 所以拒绝 H_0 , 即该批产品不

合格.

5. 【解】令 $H_0: \mu \leq 10$, $H_1: \mu > 10$. 选统计量 $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim t(n-1)$,

查表得临界点为 $t_{\alpha}(n-1) = t_{0.05}(19) = 1.7291$, 而 $\frac{10.2 - 10}{\frac{0.5099}{\sqrt{20}}} = 1.754 > 1.7291$,

拒绝 H_0 , 即可以认为该厂产品防腐剂显著大于 10 毫克.

6. 【解】令 $H_0: \sigma^2 \leq 15^2$, $H_1: \sigma^2 > 15^2$. 因为 σ^2 已知, 所以取统计量 $\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$,

$\chi_{0.05}^2(9) = 16.919$, 因为 $\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{9 \times 30.23^2}{225} = 36.554 > 16.919$, 所以 $H_0: \sigma^2 \leq 15^2$ 被拒绝, 即机器不能正常工作.

致读者

亲爱的读者,感谢一路走来有您相伴,您的信赖、支持和期许是我们工作的动力。图书的质量是图书的生命,好图书源于好质量,为了向读者提供更高质量的图书,世纪文都教育科技集团图书事业部现进行有奖纠错活动,对于首次指正书中错误的读者,我们将奉上精美礼品一份。

有奖纠错 QQ:2238719772

我们会恪尽职守,不负众望,将图书越办越好。最后,祝您考试成功,学业有成!

扫下方二维码,了解更多文都图书信息。



文都图书邮购目录

汤家凤精品图书系列



考研数学

接力题典1800



汤家风精品图书系列

搜索一下 

1. 2022《考研数学复习大全》（数学一至三）
2. 2022《考研数学高等数学辅导讲义》
3. 2022《考研数学线性代数辅导讲义》
4. 2022《概率论与数理统计辅导教程》
- 5. 2022《考研数学接力题典1800》（数学一至三）**
6. 2022《考研数学历年真题全解析》（数学一至三）
7. 2022《考研数学强化测试10套卷》（数学一至三）
8. 2022《考研数学绝对考场最后八套题》（数学一至三）

文都图书 名师精品

新浪微博：@文都图书

图书答疑QQ群：742230365



扫码获取海量免费资料



文都书馆微信公众号

上架指导：考研类图书



定价：78.00元