

2020年数学与应用数学专业专接本模拟卷（一）

一、填空题

1.1 $2. -\frac{2}{3}f'(3)$ 3. $f_1' + xf_2'$ 4. $\frac{\pi^2}{2} - 4$ 5. $\left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right]$

二、单项选择题

9.A 10.D 11.C 12.B 13.A

三、判断题

17.× 18.× 19.√ 20.× 21.×

四、计算题

25.解：该幂级数的收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$.

令 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} x^n$ ，则

$$S'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} x^n \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n(n+1)} x^n \right]' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{x^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}.$$

令 $S_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}$ ，则

$$S_1'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1-x^{n+1})}{1-x} = \frac{x}{1-x},$$

$$\text{所以 } S_1(x) = \int_0^x S_1'(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{x}{1-x} dx = \int_0^x \frac{x-1+1}{1-x} dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x} - 1 dx = -\ln(1-x) - x,$$

$$\text{所以 } S'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} [-\ln(1-x) - x],$$

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{x^2} [-\ln(1-x) - x] dx = \int_0^x \left[-\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right] dx = \frac{1-x}{x} \ln(1-x) \Big|_0^x = \frac{(1-x)\ln(1-x)}{x} + 1,$$

$-1 \leq x < 1$ 且 $x \neq 0$.

当 $x = 0$ 时， $S(x) = 0$.

$$\text{当 } x = 1 \text{ 时， } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 1.$$

26.解： $\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = \iint_D x^2 + y^2 dx dy$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{2\sqrt{x}} (x^2 + y^2) dy = \int_0^1 \left(x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right) \Big|_{\sqrt{x}}^{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{7}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) dx = \left(\frac{2}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{14}{15} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{128}{105}.$$

五、证明题

30. 证明：由题意知，

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_1'}{(-1)F_1' + (-1)F_2'} = \frac{F_1'}{F_1' + F_2'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_2'}{(-1)F_1' + (-1)F_2'} = \frac{F_2'}{F_1' + F_2'}.$$

所以 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$ ，即 $z'_x + z'_y = 1$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{F_1'}{F_1' + F_2'} \right) \\ &= \frac{[F_{11}''(1-z'_x) + F_{12}''(-z'_x)](F_1' + F_2') - F_1'[F_{11}''(1-z'_x) + F_{12}''(-z'_x) + F_{21}''(1-z'_x) + F_{22}''(-z'_x)]}{(F_1' + F_2')^2} \\ &= \frac{F_1'F_{11}''(1-z'_x) - F_1'F_{12}''z'_x + F_2'F_{11}''(1-z'_x) - F_2'F_{12}''z'_x - F_1'F_{11}''(1-z'_x) + F_1'F_{12}''z'_x - F_1'F_{21}''(1-z'_x) + F_1'F_{22}''z'_x}{(F_1' + F_2')^2} \\ &= \frac{-F_1'F_{12}''z'_x + F_2'F_{11}'' - F_2'F_{11}''z'_x - F_2'F_{12}''z'_x + F_1'F_{12}''z'_x - F_1'F_{21}'' + F_1'F_{21}''z'_x + F_1'F_{22}''z'_x}{(F_1' + F_2')^2} \\ &= \frac{F_2'F_{11}'' - F_2'F_{11}''z'_x - F_2'F_{12}''z'_x + F_1'F_{12}''z'_x - F_1'F_{21}'' + F_1'F_{22}''z'_x}{(F_1' + F_2')^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{F_1'}{F_1' + F_2'} \right) \\ &= \frac{[F_{11}''(-z'_y) + F_{12}''(1-z'_y)](F_1' + F_2') - F_1'[F_{11}''(-z'_y) + F_{12}''(1-z'_y) + F_{21}''(-z'_y) + F_{22}''(1-z'_y)]}{(F_1' + F_2')^2} \\ &= \frac{-F_1'F_{11}''z'_y - F_2'F_{11}''z'_y + F_1'F_{12}''(1-z'_y) + F_2'F_{12}''(1-z'_y) + F_1'F_{11}''z'_y - F_1'F_{12}''(1-z'_y) + F_1'F_{21}''z'_y - F_1'F_{22}''(1-z'_y)}{(F_1' + F_2')^2} \\ &= \frac{-F_2'F_{11}''z'_y + F_2'F_{12}'' - F_2'F_{12}''z'_y + F_1'F_{21}''z'_y - F_1'F_{22}'' + F_1'F_{22}''z'_y}{(F_1' + F_2')^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{F_2'}{F_1' + F_2'} \right) \\ &= \frac{[F_{21}''(-z_y') + F_{22}''(1-z_y')](F_1' + F_2') - F_2' [F_{11}''(-z_y') + F_{12}''(1-z_y') + F_{21}''(-z_y') + F_{22}''(1-z_y')]}{(F_1' + F_2')^2} \\ &= \frac{-F_1' F_{21}'' z_y' + F_1' F_{22}'' (1-z_y') - F_2' F_{21}'' z_y' + F_2' F_{22}'' (1-z_y') + F_2' F_{11}'' z_y' - F_2' F_{12}'' (1-z_y') + F_2' F_{21}'' z_y' - F_2' F_{22}'' (1-z_y')}{(F_1' + F_2')^2} \\ &= \frac{-F_1' F_{21}'' z_y' + F_1' F_{22}'' - F_1' F_{22}'' z_y' + F_2' F_{11}'' z_y' - F_2' F_{12}'' + F_2' F_{12}'' z_y'}{(F_1' + F_2')^2}, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{F_2' F_{11}'' - F_2' F_{11}'' z_x' - F_2' F_{12}'' z_x' + F_1' F_{12}'' z_x' - F_1' F_{21}'' + F_1' F_{22}'' z_x'}{(F_1' + F_2')^2} +$

$$2 \cdot \frac{-F_2' F_{11}'' z_y' + F_2' F_{12}'' - F_2' F_{12}'' z_y' + F_1' F_{21}'' z_y' - F_1' F_{22}'' + F_1' F_{22}'' z_y'}{(F_1' + F_2')^2} +$$

$$\frac{-F_1' F_{21}'' z_y' + F_1' F_{22}'' - F_1' F_{22}'' z_y' + F_2' F_{11}'' z_y' - F_2' F_{12}'' + F_2' F_{12}'' z_y'}{(F_1' + F_2')^2}$$

$$= \frac{-F_2' F_{11}'' z_y' + F_2' F_{12}'' - F_2' F_{12}'' z_y' + F_1' F_{21}'' z_y' - F_1' F_{22}'' + F_1' F_{22}'' z_y' + F_2' F_{11}'' - F_2' F_{11}'' z_x' - F_2' F_{12}'' z_x' + F_1' F_{12}'' z_x' - F_1' F_{21}'' + F_1' F_{22}'' z_x'}{(F_1' + F_2')^2}$$

$$= \frac{-F_2' F_{11}'' + F_2' F_{12}'' - F_2' F_{12}'' + F_1' F_{12}'' - F_1' F_{22}'' + F_1' F_{22}'' + F_2' F_{11}'' - F_1' F_{21}''}{(F_1' + F_2')^2} = 0.$$

六、应用题

33.解：设矩形的一边长为 x ，则另一边长为 $p-x$ ，假设矩形绕长为 $p-x$ 的一边所在直线旋转，则旋转所成圆柱体的体积为 $V = \pi x^2(p-x)$ 。

$$\text{令 } V' = 2\pi x(p-x) - \pi x^2 = \pi x(2p-3x) = 0, \text{ 解得 } x = \frac{2}{3}p.$$

由于 $V'' \left(\frac{2p}{3} \right) < 0$ ，所以 $x = \frac{2}{3}p$ 是极小值点。

根据实际问题知 $x = \frac{2}{3}p$ 也是最小值点。

答：当矩形的边长为 $\frac{2}{3}p$ 和 $\frac{1}{3}p$ 时，绕短边所在直线旋转所得圆柱体体积最大。

2020 年数学与应用数学专业专接本模拟卷（二）

一、填空题

1. -1 2. $\frac{2}{3}$ 3. $y = x$ 4. $(-4, 2, -4)$ 5. $\pi(e^{R^2} - 1)$

二、单项选择题

9.B 10.C 11.A 12.C 13.D

三、判断题

17.√ 18.× 19.√ 20.× 21.×

四、计算题

$$25. \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \sin mx}{\ln \sin nx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{m \cos mx}{\sin mx}}{\frac{n \cos nx}{\sin nx}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{m \cos mx}{\sin mx} \cdot \frac{\sin nx}{n \cos nx}$$

$$= \frac{m}{n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin mx} = \frac{m}{n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{n \cos nx}{m \cos mx} = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{m} = 1.$$

$$26. \text{解: } \iint_D x^2 + y^2 \, dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{2\sin\theta}^{4\sin\theta} r^2 \cdot r \, dr = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{4} r^4 \Big|_{2\sin\theta}^{4\sin\theta} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 60 \sin^4 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 60 \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \right)^2 d\theta = 15 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 - 2\cos 2\theta + \cos^2 2\theta) d\theta = 15 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(1 - 2\cos 2\theta + \frac{1 + \cos 4\theta}{2} \right) d\theta$$

$$= 15 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{3}{2} - 2\cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4\theta \right) d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{45}{2} d\theta - 15 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos 2\theta \, d2\theta + \frac{15}{8} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos 4\theta \, d4\theta$$

$$= \frac{45}{2} \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - 15 \sin 2\theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \frac{15}{8} \sin 4\theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{45}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{6} - 15 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) + \frac{15}{8} \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{15\pi}{4} - \frac{15}{8} \sqrt{3}.$$

五、证明题

30. 证明：当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时， $\sin x < x$ 恒成立，所以只需证 $\sin x > \frac{2}{\pi}x$ 即可。

由于 $\sin x > \frac{2}{\pi}x$ 等价于 $\frac{\sin x}{x} > \frac{2}{\pi}$ ，故令 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{2}{\pi}$ 。

因为 $f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{\cos x}{x^2} (x - \tan x) < 0$ ($0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\tan x > x$),

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时单调递减.

$$\text{又 } f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi} = 0,$$

故 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $f(x) > f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$, 即 $\frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{2}{\pi} > 0$,

所以 $\frac{\sin x}{x} > \frac{2}{\pi}$, 结论得证.

六、应用题

33.解: (1) 由题意知 $W = \int_L xy^2 dx + x^2 y dy$.

因为 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2xy$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2xy$, 所以 W 与路径无关.

(2) 由 (1) 知

$$W = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x_0,y_0)} xy^2 dx + x^2 y dy = \int_{L: y=0} xy^2 dx + x^2 y dy + \int_{L: x=x_0} xy^2 dx + x^2 y dy = \frac{1}{2} x_0^2 y_0^2,$$

当 $x_0 = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}$, $y_0 = \sqrt{2}$ 时, F 所作的功最大, 其最大值等于 $\frac{9}{2}$.

2020 年数学与应用数学冲刺卷一 (解析几何部分)

1. 直线 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+3}{4} = \frac{z-7}{-3}$ 与平面 $4x-4y+mz-5=0$ 平行，则 $m = \underline{-4}$.

2. 点 $(1,2,2)$ 到直线 $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-3}{1}$ 的距离是 $\underline{\frac{\sqrt{74}}{3}}$.

3. 若 $|\vec{a}| = 2, |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{3}, \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \sqrt{6}$ ，则 $\angle(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) =$ (C)

A. $\frac{\pi}{6}$

B. $\frac{\pi}{3}$

C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

D. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

4. 空间直线 $l_1: \begin{cases} x=t+1 \\ y=4t-3 \\ z=-3t+7 \end{cases}$ 与 $\frac{x-2}{-2} = \frac{y+3}{-8} = \frac{z-1}{6}$ 的位置关系是平行. (对)

5. 求通过点 $(-1,2,1)$ 且和两平面 $x+y-2z-1=0$ 与 $x+2y-z+1=0$ 都平行的直线方程的坐标式参数方程.

解：两平面的法向量分别为 $\vec{n}_1 = \{1,1,-2\}, \vec{n}_2 = \{1,2,-1\}$

则直线的方向向量为 $\vec{v} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \{3,-1,1\}$

又直线过点 $(-1,2,1)$ ，则直线方程的坐标式参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = -1 + 3t \\ y = 2 - t \\ z = 1 + t \end{cases}$.



2020 年数学与应用数学冲刺卷二 (解析几何部分)

1. 曲线 $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$, 绕 y 轴旋转所得到的曲面方程为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{a^2} = 1$.

2. 两直线 $l_1: \begin{cases} x = -4 + 2t_1 \\ y = 4 - t_1 \\ z = -1 - 2t_1 \end{cases}$ 与 $l_2: \begin{cases} x = -5 + 4t_2 \\ y = 5 - 3t_2 \\ z = 5 - 5t_2 \end{cases}$ 间的位置关系为 (A)

A. 异面 B. 平行 C. 重合 D. 相交

3. 计算点 $(1, -2, 3)$ 到平面 $3x - 4y + z = 5$ 的距离是 (B)

A. $\frac{9}{5}$ B. $\frac{9\sqrt{26}}{26}$ C. $\frac{9}{25}$ D. $\frac{9}{26}$

4. 平面 $\pi_1: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ 与直线 $l_1: \frac{x-x_0}{X} = \frac{y-y_0}{Y} = \frac{z-z_0}{Z}$ 垂直的条件是 $Ax + By + Cz = 0$. (错)

5. 求过 $(1, 1, -1), (-2, -2, 2), (1, -1, 2)$ 三点的平面的点法式方程及点法式方程.

解: 设 $M_1(1, 1, -1), M_2(-2, -2, 2), M_3(1, -1, 2)$

则有 $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = \{-3, -3, 3\}, \overrightarrow{M_1M_3} = \{0, -2, 3\}$,

平面的点法式方程为 $\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y-1 & z+1 \\ -3 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

平面的法向量是 $\vec{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1M_3} = \{-3, 9, 6\}$,

则点法式方程为 $-3(x-1) + 9(y-1) + 6(z+1) = 0$.



2020 高等代数 (-) 答案.

一. 1. $a_{14} a_{22} a_{31} a_{43}$ 2. $1, 0$

二. 3. B 4. D

三. 5. X 6. X

四. 7. (1) 二次型的矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & b \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ b & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

设 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$, 可知

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = a + 2 + (-2) = a$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & b \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ b & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -4a - 2b^2$$

$\therefore a = 1, b = \pm 2$. (舍去 -2)

(2) A 的特征多项式

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & \lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda + 3)$$

得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -3$

① 将 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 代入齐次方程

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_3 = 0 \\ -2x_1 + 4x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得基础解系 } \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 即为特征值 } 2 \text{ 的特征向量}$$

② 将 $\lambda_3 = -3$ 代入对应齐次方程

$$\begin{cases} -4x_1 - 2x_3 = 0 \\ -5x_2 = 0 \\ -2x_1 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得基础解系 } \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 即为特征值 } -3 \text{ 的特征向量}$$

显然 α_1, α_2 正交, 且与 α_3 属于不同的特征值, $\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 两两正交.

\therefore 我们只需将 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 单位化即可, 不需再正交化.

$$\eta_1 = \frac{1}{|\alpha_1|} \alpha_1 = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^T$$

$$\eta_2 = \frac{1}{|\alpha_2|} \alpha_2 = (0, 1, 0)^T$$

$$\eta_3 = \frac{1}{|\alpha_3|} \alpha_3 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^T$$

$$\text{令 } Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 使 } Q^T A Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

则二次型标准形为 $f = 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 - 3y_3^2$

8. 设向量 S 在两个基下有相同的坐标, 记为 (k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4)

$$\text{即 } S = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \\ k_4 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \\ k_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{记为 } A} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \\ k_4 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 6 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{记为 } B} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \\ k_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } (B-A) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \\ k_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} k_1 + 5k_3 + 6k_4 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 + 6k_4 = 0 \\ -k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_3 + 2k_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $(k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4) = C \cdot (1, 1, 1, -1)$
其中 C 为任一非零实数.

五. 9(1) 显然 W 是 $P^{n \times n}$ 的一个非空子集

下面我们证明 W 是线性空间

对于 $\forall A, B \in W$, 有 $A^T = A, B^T = B$

$$(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$$

$$= A+B \quad \therefore A+B \in W, \text{对加法封闭}$$

对于 $k \in P$

$$(kA)^T = kA^T$$

$$= kA \quad \therefore kA \in W, \text{对数乘封闭.}$$

$\therefore W$ 是 $P^{n \times n}$ 的一个线性子空间

(2) 维数为 $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

基为 $\{E_{ij} \mid E_{ij} \text{ 为第 } i \text{ 行第 } j \text{ 列与第 } j \text{ 行第 } i \text{ 列}, \text{ 其余元素为 } 0 \text{ 的对称矩阵, 其中 } 0 \leq i \leq j \leq n\}$.

10. 设 A 的特征值为 λ , 其对应特征向量为 x , 有

$$Ax = \lambda x \quad (\text{特征值/向量的定义})$$

$$\therefore A^2 x = A(\lambda x)$$

$$= \lambda(Ax)$$

$$= \lambda^2 x$$

$$\therefore A^2 = A \quad \therefore Ax = \lambda^2 x$$

$$\lambda x = \lambda^2 x$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 0 \text{ 或 } \lambda = 1$$

一. 1. -3M

2. 100

二. 3. C 4. C

三. 5. \checkmark 6. X

四. 7. 辗转相除法

$q_2(x) = x + 1$	$\begin{array}{r} g(x) \\ x^2 - x - 1 \\ x^2 - 2x \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} f(x) \\ x^4 - x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 1 \\ x^4 - x^3 - x^2 \end{array}$	$x^2 - 3 = q_1(x)$
	$\begin{array}{r} x - 1 \\ x - 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -3x^2 + 4x + 1 \\ -3x^2 + 3x + 3 \end{array}$	
	$r_2(x) = 1$	$r_1(x) = x - 2$	

我们把上述计算列出

① $f(x) = g(x) \cdot q_1(x) + r_1(x)$

② $g(x) = r_1(x) \cdot q_2(x) + r_2(x)$ $\because r_2(x)$ 为非0常数 $\therefore f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 互素.
即最大公因式 $d(x) = r_2(x) = 1$

由②得, $d(x) = r_2(x) = g(x) - r_1(x) \cdot q_2(x)$

$$= g(x) - q_2(x) \cdot [f(x) - g(x) \cdot q_1(x)]$$

$$= -q_2(x) \cdot f(x) + [1 + q_2(x)q_1(x)]g(x)$$

$$\therefore U(x) = -q_2(x) = -x - 1 \quad V(x) = 1 + q_2(x)q_1(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 3x - 2.$$

8. (1) 二次型 f 对应的矩阵记为 A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & t \end{bmatrix}$$

A 的顺序主子式 $P_1 = 1 > 0$

$$P_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 2 > 0$$

$$P_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & t \end{vmatrix} = 2t - 17$$

$\therefore P_3 > 0$, 即 $t > \frac{17}{2}$ 时, 顺序主子式全部大于0, f 是正定的

(2) $t=2$ 时

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ \vdots \\ E \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -3 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -13/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -13/2 \\ 1 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -26 \\ 1 & -2 & -10 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -10 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 为非退化的线性替换

即 $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - 2y_2 - 10y_3 \\ x_2 = y_2 + 3y_3 \\ x_3 = 2y_3 \end{cases}$

标准形 $f(y_1, y_2, y_3) = y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 - 26y_3^2$ (正惯性指数为 2, 负惯性指数为 1).

五. 9. 设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ ① 与向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ ② 的极大无关组分别为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ ③ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$ ④. (秩相同)

\therefore ① 可由 ② 线性表出

\therefore ① 可由 ④ 线性表出

\therefore ③ 可由 ④ 线性表出, 即
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{12}\beta_2 + \dots + a_{1r}\beta_r \\ \alpha_2 = a_{21}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 + \dots + a_{2r}\beta_r \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_r = a_{r1}\beta_1 + a_{r2}\beta_2 + \dots + a_{rr}\beta_r \end{cases}$$

设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1r} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & a_{r2} & \dots & a_{rr} \end{bmatrix}$, 上式可记为
$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$ 线性无关 且 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 也线性无关

$\therefore A$ 必为非退化矩阵, \therefore ④ 可由 ③ 线性表出

\therefore ③ 等价 ④

\therefore ① 与 ② 等价, 结论得证

注: (线性无关向量组 $\xrightarrow{\text{非退化的线性替换}}$ 线性无关向量组)

10. 反证法: 设 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 是 A 的特征向量, 且属于特征值 λ .

$$\text{即 } A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \lambda(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$$

$$= \lambda\alpha_1 + \lambda\alpha_2 \quad \text{①}$$

由已知可得 $A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = A\alpha_1 + A\alpha_2$

$$= \lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2 \quad \text{②}$$

用 ① - ②, 得 $(\lambda - \lambda_1)\alpha_1 + (\lambda - \lambda_2)\alpha_2 = 0$

$\therefore \lambda, \lambda_2$ 是不同的特征值

$\therefore \lambda - \lambda_1 = \lambda - \lambda_2 = 0$, 即 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$, 与题设矛盾

$\therefore \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 不是 A 的特征向量, 结论得证.