

$$\begin{cases} a+b+c+d=6, \\ 3a+2b+c=0, \\ 27a+9b+3c+d=2, \\ 27a+6b+c=0, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } a=1, b=-6, c=9, d=2,$$

所求的多项式为  $x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + 2$ .

68. 【解】显然  $f(x)$  为偶函数, 只研究  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上的最小值和最大值.

令  $f'(x) = 2x(2-x^2)e^{-x^2} = 0$  得  $x = \sqrt{2}$ .

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

$x = \sqrt{2}$  为最大值点, 最大值  $M = f(\sqrt{2}) = \int_0^2 (2-t)e^{-t} dt = 1 + \frac{1}{e^2}$ ;

$f(0) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} (2-t)e^{-t} dt = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt - \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t} dt = 2 - 1 = 1 > 0$ ,

故  $f(x)$  的最小值为  $m = 0$ , 最大值  $M = 1 + \frac{1}{e^2}$ .

69. 【解】 $F(x) = \int_{-2}^2 |x-t| f(t) dt = \int_{-2}^x (x-t) f(t) dt + \int_x^2 (t-x) f(t) dt$

$$= x \int_{-2}^x f(t) dt - \int_{-2}^x t f(t) dt - \int_x^2 t f(t) dt + x \int_x^2 f(t) dt,$$

$$F'(x) = \int_{-2}^x f(t) dt + \int_x^2 f(t) dt = \int_{-2}^0 f(t) dt + \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_x^2 f(t) dt + \int_0^x f(t) dt,$$

因为  $\int_{-2}^0 f(t) dt = \int_0^2 f(t) dt$ , 所以  $F'(x) = 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt$ .

因为  $f(x) > 0$ , 所以  $F'(x) = 0$  得  $x = 0$ ,

又因为  $F''(x) = 2f(x)$ ,  $F''(0) = 2f(0) > 0$ , 所以  $x = 0$  为  $F(x)$  在  $(-2, 2)$  内唯一的极小值点, 也为最小值点.

70. 【解】由  $f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} = 0$  得  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$$\text{由 } f(0) = 0, f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{d(t^2-t+1)}{t^2-t+1} = \ln(t^2-t+1) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln \frac{3}{4} < 0,$$

$$f(1) = \int_0^1 \frac{2t-1}{t^2-t+1} dt = \ln(t^2-t+1) \Big|_0^1 = 0,$$

故  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上最大值为 0, 最小值为  $\ln \frac{3}{4}$ .

71. 【解】由  $\begin{cases} f'_x = 3x^2 - 3y = 0, \\ f'_y = 3y^2 - 3x = 0, \end{cases}$  得  $(x, y) = (0, 0), (x, y) = (1, 1)$ .

$$f''_{xx} = 6x, f''_{xy} = -3, f''_{yy} = 6y,$$

当  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  时,  $A = 0, B = -3, C = 0$ , 因为  $AC - B^2 < 0$ , 所以  $(0, 0)$  不是极值点;

当  $(x, y) = (1, 1)$  时,  $A = 6, B = -3, C = 6$ ,

因为  $AC - B^2 > 0$  且  $A > 0$ , 所以  $(1, 1)$  为极小值点, 极小值为  $f(1, 1) = -1$ .

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

$f(0) = f(0-0) = 1$ , 由  $f(0) = f(0-0) = f(0+0) = 1$  得  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.

(2) 当  $x > 0$  时, 由  $f'(x) = 2x^{2x}(1 + \ln x) = 0$  得  $x = \frac{1}{e}$ ; 当  $x < 0$  时,  $f'(x) = 1 > 0$ .

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

则  $x=0$  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  $f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^{\frac{2}{e}}$ .

$$73. \text{【解】} f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x e^x + 1 - 1}{x} = 1,$$

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

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  $f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^{\frac{2}{e}}$ .

74. 【证明】设  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上不恒为零, 不妨设存在  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ , 使得  $f(x_0) > 0$ , 则  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内取到最大值, 即存在  $c \in (a, b)$ , 使得  $f(c) = M > 0$ , 且  $f'(c) = 0$ , 代入得  $f''(c) = f(c) = M > 0$ , 则  $x = c$  为极小值点, 矛盾, 即  $f(x) \leq 0$ , 同理可证明  $f(x) \geq 0$ , 故  $f(x) \equiv 0 (a \leq x \leq b)$ .

$$75. \text{【解】由 } y' = e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} + (x-1)e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{x^2 + x}{1+x^2} e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} = 0 \text{ 得 } x = -1, x = 0.$$

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;

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y}{x} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [x(e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} - 1) - e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} - 1 = -2,$$

得  $y = x - 2$  为曲线的斜渐近线;

$$\text{再由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = e^\pi,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (y - e^\pi x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x(e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} - e^\pi) - e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}] \\ &= e^\pi \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{\arctan x - \frac{\pi}{2}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} - e^\pi = e^\pi \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{\arctan x - \frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} - e^\pi = -2e^\pi, \end{aligned}$$

得  $y = e^\pi x - 2e^\pi$  为曲线  $y = (x-1)e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}$  的斜渐近线.

76.【解】 $x^2 y^2 + y = 1$  两边关于  $x$  求导得

$$2xy^2 + 2x^2 yy' + y' = 0, \text{ 解得 } y' = -\frac{2xy^2}{1+2x^2 y},$$

$$\text{由 } y' = -\frac{2xy^2}{1+2x^2 y} = 0 \text{ 得 } x = 0,$$

$2xy^2 + 2x^2 yy' + y' = 0$  两边对  $x$  求导得

$$2y^2 + 8xyy' + 2x^2 y'^2 + 2x^2 yy'' + y'' = 0,$$

将  $x=0, y=1, y'(0)=0$  代入得  $y''(0) = -2 < 0$ ,

故  $x=0$  为函数  $y=y(x)$  的极大值点, 极大值为  $y(0)=1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 77. \text{【解】} f(x) &= \int_0^1 |x-t| dt = \int_0^x (x-t) dt + \int_x^1 (t-x) dt \\ &= x^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1-x^2}{2} - x(1-x) = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } f'(x) = 2x - 1 = 0 \text{ 得 } x = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{因为 } f(0) = \frac{1}{2}, f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}, f(1) = \frac{1}{2},$$

所以  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上的最大值为  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 最小值为  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

78.【证明】方法一

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) > \frac{1}{1+x} \text{ 等价于 } \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) > \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}.$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi(t) = \ln(1+t) - \frac{t}{1+t}, \varphi(0) = 0,$$

$$\varphi'(t) = \frac{1}{1+t} - \frac{1}{(1+t)^2} > 0 (t > 0).$$

由  $\begin{cases} \varphi(0) = 0, \\ \varphi'(t) > 0 (t > 0), \end{cases}$  得  $\varphi(t) > 0 (t > 0)$ ,

故当  $x > 0$  时,  $\varphi\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) > 0$ , 即  $\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) > \frac{1}{1+x}$ .

方法二

令  $f(t) = \ln t, f'(t) = \frac{1}{t}$ , 由拉格朗日中值定理得

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \ln(x+1) - \ln x = f(x+1) - f(x) = f'(\xi) = \frac{1}{\xi} \quad (x < \xi < x+1),$$

从而  $\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) > \frac{1}{x+1}$ .

79. 【证明】令  $f(x) = \int_0^x (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t dt$ ,

令  $f'(x) = (x-x^2) \sin^{2n} x = 0$  得  $x=1, x=k\pi (k=1, 2, \dots)$ ,

因为当  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$ ; 当  $x > 1$  时,  $f'(x) \leq 0$ ,

所以  $x=1$  时,  $f(x)$  取最大值,

$$M = f(1) = \int_0^1 (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t dt \leq \int_0^1 (t-t^2) t^{2n} dt = \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{2n+3} = \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+3)},$$

故当  $x > 0$  时,  $\int_0^x (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t dt \leq \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+3)}$ .

80. 【证明】 $e^{-2x} > \frac{1-x}{1+x}$  等价于  $-2x > \ln(1-x) - \ln(1+x)$ ,

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,  $e^{-2x} > \frac{1-x}{1+x}$ .

81. 【证明】令  $f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{x}, f'(x) = \frac{x \sec^2 x - \tan x}{x^2} = \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{x^2 \cos^2 x}$ ,

因为  $\sin x < x (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$  且  $\cos x \leq 1$ , 所以  $f'(x) > 0 (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,

即  $f(x)$  在  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  内单调递增,

从而当  $0 < a < b < \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $f(a) < f(b)$ , 即  $\frac{\tan a}{a} < \frac{\tan b}{b}$ , 故  $\frac{\tan b}{\tan a} > \frac{b}{a}$ .

82. 【解】由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} y = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y = \infty$  得

$x = -1$  与  $x = 1$  为  $y = x + \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$  的铅直渐近线;

由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \infty$  得  $y = x + \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$  没有水平渐近线;

由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - x) = 0$  得  $y = x$  为曲线  $y = x + \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$  的斜渐近线.

## 三、一元函数积分学

1. 【答案】 $2\ln x - \ln^2 x + C$

【解】由题意得  $f(x) = \frac{2\ln x}{x}$ ,

则  $\int x f'(x) dx = \int x df(x) = x f(x) - \int f(x) dx = 2\ln x - \ln^2 x + C$ .

2. 【答案】 $C\left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)$

【解】由  $f(x) = \frac{F(x)}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$  得  $\frac{F'(x)}{F(x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ , 两边积分得

$$\ln F(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + \ln C, \text{解得 } F(x) = C(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}),$$

故  $f(x) = C\left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)$ .

3. 【答案】 $-x^2 - \ln(1-x) + C$

【解】由  $f'(\sin^2 x) = 1 - 2\sin^2 x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 - \sin^2 x}$  得

$$f'(x) = 1 - 2x + \frac{x}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x} - 2x,$$

则  $f(x) = -x^2 - \ln(1-x) + C$ .

4. 【答案】 $-\arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{2} + C$

【解】
$$\int \frac{dx}{(5-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = -2 \int \frac{d(1-x)}{(5-x) \cdot 2\sqrt{1-x}} = -2 \int \frac{d(\sqrt{1-x})}{2^2 + (\sqrt{1-x})^2}$$
$$= -\arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{2} + C.$$

5. 【答案】 $\frac{1}{3}(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \sqrt{x^2+1} + C$

【解】
$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2+1) - 1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} d(x^2+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2+1} d(x^2+1) - \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} d(x^2+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \sqrt{x^2+1} + C.$$

6. 【答案】 $\frac{a^2}{2(1-a)}$

【解】令  $A = \int_0^a f(x) dx$ , 则  $f(x) = x + A$ , 两边积分得

$$A = \frac{a^2}{2} + aA, \text{解得 } A = \frac{a^2}{2(1-a)}.$$

7. 【答案】  $\frac{\pi}{12}$

【解】 曲线所围成的平面图形的面积为

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 3\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 3\theta d(3\theta) = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{12}.$$

8. 【答案】 1

【解】 设区域  $D$  位于第一象限的区域为  $D_1$ ,

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta, \end{cases} \text{ 则 } D_1 = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{\cos 2\theta}\},$$

$$\text{区域 } D_1 \text{ 的面积为 } A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sqrt{\cos 2\theta})^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt = \frac{1}{4},$$

由对称性, 区域  $D$  的面积为  $A = 4A_1 = 1$ .

9. 【答案】 (C)

【解】 因为  $\ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}|$  为奇函数, 所以  $P = \int_{-1}^1 \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}| dx = 0$ ,

$$Q = \int_{-1}^1 (x^3 \cos x - e^{-x}) dx = -\int_{-1}^1 e^{-x} dx < 0, \quad R = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx > 0,$$

三者的大小为  $Q < P < R$ , 应选 (C).

10. 【答案】 (1)(A) (2)(B)

【解】 (1)  $\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = e^{-1}$  收敛, 应选 (A).

事实上,  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x \Big|_1^{+\infty} = +\infty$ ;

$$\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \ln |\ln x| = +\infty;$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{-1} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_{-\infty}^{-1} = +\infty.$$

(2) 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).

11. 【解】 由  $f'(\ln x) = 1 + x$  得  $f'(x) = 1 + e^x$ ,

则  $f(x) = x + e^x + C$ ,

由  $f(0) = 1$  得  $C = 0$ , 故  $f(x) = x + e^x$ .

$$12. 【解】 f(x) = \int \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \stackrel{x = \tan t}{=} \int \frac{1 - \tan^2 t}{\sec^4 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \int (\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t) dt = \int \cos 2t dt = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + C = \sin t \cos t + C = \frac{x}{1+x^2} + C,$$

由  $f(0) = 1$  得  $C = 1$ , 故  $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2} + 1$ .

13. 【解】 由  $f'(\ln x) = \begin{cases} e, & 1 \leq x \leq e, \\ x, & x > e. \end{cases}$  得  $f'(x) = \begin{cases} e, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ e^x, & x > 1. \end{cases}$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \begin{cases} ex + C_1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ e^x + C_2, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

由  $f'(x)$  连续得  $f(x)$  连续,

又由  $f(1-0) = f(1) = e + C_1, f(1+0) = e + C_2$  且  $f(1) = e$  得  $C_1 = C_2 = 0$ ,

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \begin{cases} ex, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ e^x, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

14.【解】 $\int_0^{f(x)} g(t) dt = \frac{1}{3}(x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8)$  两边求导得

$$g[f(x)]f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}, \text{ 即 } f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \text{ 于是 } f(x) = \sqrt{x} + C.$$

由  $f(4) = 0$  得  $C = -2$ , 故  $f(x) = \sqrt{x} - 2$ .

15.【解】 $\int_0^{f(x)} g(t) dt = x^2 e^x$  两边求导得

$g[f(x)]f'(x) = (x^2 + 2x)e^x$ , 整理得  $f'(x) = (x+2)e^x$ , 则  $f(x) = (x+1)e^x + C$ ,  
由  $f(0) = 0$  得  $C = -1$ , 故  $f(x) = (x+1)e^x - 1$ .

16.【解】由  $f'(\ln x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{x}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$  得

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq 0, \\ e^{\frac{x}{2}}, & x > 0. \end{cases} \text{ 从而 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x + C_1, & x \leq 0, \\ 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} + C_2, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

由  $f(0) = 0$  得  $C_1 = 0, C_2 = -2$ , 故  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \leq 0, \\ 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 2, & x > 0. \end{cases}$

$$17.【解】\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \sqrt{1 + \ln^2 x}} = \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln x \sqrt{1 + \ln^2 x}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x > 1 \text{ 时, } \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln x \sqrt{1 + \ln^2 x}} &= \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln^2 x \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\ln x}\right)^2 + 1}} = -\int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{\ln x}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\ln x}\right)^2 + 1}} \\ &= -\ln \left| \frac{1}{\ln x} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\ln x}\right)^2 + 1} \right| + C \\ &= \ln |\ln x| - \ln(1 + \sqrt{1 + \ln^2 x}) + C; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln x \sqrt{1 + \ln^2 x}} &= -\int \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln^2 x \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\ln x}\right)^2 + 1}} = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{\ln x}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\ln x}\right)^2 + 1}} \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{1}{\ln x} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\ln x}\right)^2 + 1} \right| + C \\ &= \ln |\ln x| - \ln(1 + \sqrt{1 + \ln^2 x}) + C, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \sqrt{1 + \ln^2 x}} = \ln |\ln x| - \ln(1 + \sqrt{1 + \ln^2 x}) + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 18. \text{【解】} \int \frac{x^{14}}{(x^5+1)^4} dx &= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{x^{10}}{(x^5+1)^4} d(x^5) \stackrel{x^5=t}{=} \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{t^2}{(t+1)^4} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{(t+1)^2 - 2(t+1) + 1}{(t+1)^4} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \int [(t+1)^{-2} - 2(t+1)^{-3} + (t+1)^{-4}] dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \left[ -\frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} - \frac{1}{3(t+1)^3} \right] + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{5(x^5+1)} + \frac{1}{5(x^5+1)^2} - \frac{1}{15(x^5+1)^3} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$19. \text{【解】} \int \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\ln x} + C.$$

$$20. \text{【解】} \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 e^{x^2} d(x^2) \stackrel{x^2=t}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int t e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} (t-1)e^t + C = \frac{1}{2} (x^2-1)e^{x^2} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 21. \text{【解】} \int \sin^4 x \cos^3 x dx &= \int \sin^4 x (1 - \sin^2 x) d(\sin x) \\
 &= \int (\sin^4 x - \sin^6 x) d(\sin x) = \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x - \frac{1}{7} \sin^7 x + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$22. \text{【解】} \int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x + 2 \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin x (1 + \cos x)} = \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin x \cdot 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)}{2 \sin x},$$

$$\text{由 } \sin x = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} \text{ 得 } \frac{1}{2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \right),$$

$$\text{于是 } \int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x + 2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \right) d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 23. \text{【解】} \int \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^2 dx &= -\int \ln^2 x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} + 2 \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx \\
 &= -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - 2 \int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - \frac{2 \ln x}{x} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^2} \\
 &= -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - \frac{2 \ln x}{x} - \frac{2}{x} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$24. \text{【解】} \text{令 } \frac{x-1}{2x^2+x-1} = \frac{x-1}{(x+1)(2x-1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{2x-1},$$

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

$$\text{故 } \int \frac{x-1}{2x^2+x-1} dx = \frac{2}{3} \ln |x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln |2x-1| + C.$$



$$25. \text{【解】} \int \frac{x+1}{x(1+xe^x)} dx = \int \frac{(x+1)e^x}{xe^x(1+xe^x)} dx \\ = \int \frac{d(xe^x)}{xe^x(1+xe^x)} = \int \left( \frac{1}{xe^x} - \frac{1}{1+xe^x} \right) d(xe^x) = \ln \frac{xe^x}{1+xe^x} + C.$$

$$26. \text{【解】} \int \frac{1+\ln(1-x)}{x^2} dx = -\int [1+\ln(1-x)] d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ = -\frac{1+\ln(1-x)}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x(x-1)} dx \\ = -\frac{1+\ln(1-x)}{x} + \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x} \right| + C.$$

$$27. \text{【解】} \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-4}} \xrightarrow{x=2\sec t} \int \frac{2\sec t \tan t}{4\sec^2 t \cdot 2\tan t} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{4} \sin t + C = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{4x} + C.$$

$$28. \text{【解】} I = \int \cos(\ln x) dx \xrightarrow{x=e^t} \int e^t \cos t dt = \int e^t d(\sin t) \\ = e^t \sin t - \int e^t \sin t dt = e^t \sin t + \int e^t d(\cos t) = e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t - I, \\ \text{则} \int \cos(\ln x) dx = \frac{1}{2} e^t (\sin t + \cos t) + C = \frac{x}{2} [\sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x)] + C.$$

$$29. \text{【解】} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin^3 \frac{i-1}{n} = \int_0^1 \sin^3 x dx = \int_0^1 (\cos^2 x - 1) d(\cos x) \\ = \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^1 - \cos x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\cos^3 1 - 1}{3} - \cos 1 + 1 = \frac{\cos^3 1}{3} - \cos 1 + \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$30. \text{【解】} \text{由} \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt \xrightarrow{x-t=u} \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du \text{ 得} \\ x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du = 1 - \cos x, \text{两边求导得} \\ \int_0^x f(u) du = \sin x, \text{故} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = 1.$$

$$31. \text{【解】} \text{令} \int_0^1 f(x) dx = A, \text{则} f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + Ax^3, \text{两边在} [0, 1] \text{上积分得} \\ A = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{A}{4}, \text{解得} \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$32. \text{【解】} \text{令} \int_0^2 f(x) dx = A, \int_0^1 f(x) dx = B, \text{则} f(x) = x^2 - Ax + 2B, \\ \text{两边在} [0, 2] \text{上积分得}$$

$$A = \int_0^2 (x^2 - Ax + 2B) dx = \frac{8}{3} - 2A + 4B, \text{即} 3A - 4B = \frac{8}{3};$$

$$\text{两边在} [0, 1] \text{上积分得} B = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{A}{2} + 2B, \text{即} 3A - 6B = 2,$$

$$\text{解得} A = \frac{4}{3}, B = \frac{1}{3}, \text{故} f(x) = x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$33. \text{【解】} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1+\cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$= x \tan \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \ln \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 34. \text{【解】} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin x + \cos x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 35. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 x \arcsin x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arcsin x d(x^2) = \frac{x^2}{2} \arcsin x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \stackrel{x = \sin t}{=} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} \cdot \cos t dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 36. \text{【解】} \int_{-a}^a (x-a) \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx &= -2a \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{x=asint}{-2a} - 2a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \cos^2 t dt = -2a^3 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi a^3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 37. \text{【解】} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x + \cos x^2) \sin x dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d(\cos x) \\ &= -2x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 38. \text{【解】} \int_{-2}^2 \left( x^3 \cos \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \sqrt{4-x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx \stackrel{x=2\sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos^2 t dt = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 39. \text{【解】} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x + \sin^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( -1 + \frac{2}{1 + \cos x} \right) dx = -\pi + 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x} \\ &= -\pi + 4 \tan \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4 - \pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 40. \text{【解】} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x - \cos^3 x} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x - \cos^3 x} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x} \sin x dx = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x} d(\cos x) \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$41. \text{【解】} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x dx}{1 + f(x)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{\cos x}{1 + f(x)} + \frac{\cos(-x)}{1 + f(-x)} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{\cos x}{1+f(x)} + \frac{\cos x}{1+\frac{1}{f(x)}} \right] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 42. \text{【解】} \int_{-1}^2 x e^{-|x|} dx &= \int_{-1}^1 x e^{-|x|} dx + \int_1^2 x e^{-|x|} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 x e^{-x} dx = - \int_1^2 x d(e^{-x}) = -x e^{-x} \Big|_1^2 + \int_1^2 e^{-x} dx = 2e^{-1} - 3e^{-2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$43. \text{【解】} \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = 2 \int_0^3 \frac{d(\sqrt{x})}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} = 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} \Big|_0^3 = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

$$44. \text{【解】} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1+\cos 2x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 45. \text{【解】} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{(\cos x + 2 \sin x)^2} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{(1+2 \tan x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(1+2 \tan x)}{(1+2 \tan x)^2} \\ &= - \frac{1}{2(1+2 \tan x)} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = - \frac{1}{2}(0-1) = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 46. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2-x)^2} dx &= - \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) d\left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right) \\ &= - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x-2} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+1)} dx \\ &= \ln 2 + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \\ &= \ln 2 + \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+1} \right| \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2 - \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 47. \text{【解】} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{dx}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \frac{x=\tan t}{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sec^2 t}{\sec t(2 \tan^2 t+1)} dt} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\cos t(2 \tan^2 t+1)} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos t}{1+\sin^2 t} dt \\ &= \arctan \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \arctan \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 48. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx &= \frac{x=\tan t}{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{t}{\sec^4 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t(1+\cos 2t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \cos 2t dt = \frac{\pi^2}{64} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t d(\sin 2t) \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{64} + \frac{1}{4} t \sin 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 2t dt = \frac{\pi^2}{64} + \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 49. \text{【解】} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} &= \frac{x=\tan t}{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 t}{\sec t(\tan t+1)} dt} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dt}{\sin t + \cos t} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \csc\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \cot\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln(\sqrt{2}-1). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 50. \text{【解】} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx & \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{1+\cos t} \cdot \cos t dt \\
 & = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \sin^2 t - \frac{\sin^2 t}{1+\cos t} \right) dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\cos^2 t}{1+\cos t} dt \\
 & = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\cos t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2} - \pi + 2 = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 51. \text{【解】} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin^3 x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx & = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^3 x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx \\
 & = -\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\cos^2 x}{1+\cos^2 x} d(\cos x) = \pi \int_0^1 \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} dx \\
 & = \pi \int_0^1 \left( -1 + \frac{2}{1+x^2} \right) dx = -\pi + 2\pi \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 52. \text{【解】} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x |\sin x \cos x|}{1+\sin^4 x} dx & = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{|\sin x \cos x|}{1+\sin^4 x} dx \\
 & = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1+\sin^4 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{1+\sin^4 x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan \sin^2 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 53. \text{【解】} \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin x + \cos x) \sqrt{1-\sin 2x} dx & = \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin x + \cos x) |\sin x - \cos x| dx \\
 & = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \left| \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| d \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{7\pi}{4}} \cos x |\sin x| dx \\
 & = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos x |\sin x| dx \stackrel{x-\pi=t}{=} 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(t+\pi) |\sin(t+\pi)| dt \\
 & = -2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos t |\sin t| dt = -4 \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \cos t dt = -\int_0^{\pi} \sin 2t d(2t) = \cos 2t \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 54. \text{【解】} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{2x^2-1}} & = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{2-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = -\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}} \\
 & = -\arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = -\left(0 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 55. \text{【解】} I & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+(\cot x)^3} \stackrel{x+t=\frac{\pi}{2}}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{-dt}{1+\tan^3 t} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\cot x)^3}{1+(\cot x)^3} dx, \\
 2I & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+(\cot x)^3} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\cot x)^3}{1+(\cot x)^3} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 故 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+(\cot x)^3} = \frac{\pi}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$56. \text{【解】} \int_0^{\pi} x \ln(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx,$$

$$\text{由 } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos x) dx \text{ 得}$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin 2x d(2x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin x dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + I \text{ 得 } I = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2,$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{\pi} x \ln(\sin x) dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{2} \ln 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 57. \text{【解】} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{1+x} + e^{3-x}} &= \frac{1}{e^2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{x-1} + e^{1-x}} = \frac{1}{e^2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(e^{x-1})}{1 + (e^{x-1})^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{e^2} \arctan e^{x-1} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4e^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$58. \text{【解】} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(x^2)}{x^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 0 - \ln \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2.$$

$$59. \text{【解】} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = - \int_1^{+\infty} \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{\ln x}{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = 1.$$

$$60. \text{【证明】} \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx \stackrel{x+t=1}{=} \int_1^0 (1-t)^m t^n (-dt) = \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^m dx.$$

$$I = \int_0^1 x(1-x)^{50} dx = \int_0^1 x^{50} (1-x) dx = \int_0^1 x^{50} dx - \int_0^1 x^{51} dx = \frac{1}{51} - \frac{1}{52} = \frac{1}{2652}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 61. \text{【解】} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x-\pi) dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} f(x-\pi) d(x-\pi) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^0 (-1) dx + \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx \\ &= -\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 62. \text{【解】} \int_1^3 f(x-2) dx &= \int_1^3 f(x-2) d(x-2) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 得 } \int_1^3 f(x-2) dx = \frac{3\pi}{4}.$$

$$63. \text{【解】由 } f(0)=0 \text{ 得 } f(x) = \int_0^x \arcsin(t-1)^2 dt, \text{ 则}$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = x f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \arcsin(x-1)^2 dx$$

$$= f(1) - \int_0^1 [(x-1)+1] \arcsin(x-1)^2 dx$$

$$= f(1) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arcsin(x-1)^2 d(x-1)^2 - \int_0^1 \arcsin(x-1)^2 dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arcsin(x-1)^2 d(x-1)^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^0 \arcsin x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arcsin x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( x \arcsin x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$64. \text{【证明】} I = \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx \stackrel{x+t=\pi}{=} \int_{\pi}^0 (\pi-t) f(\sin t) (-dt)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^{\pi} t f(\sin t) dt = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx - I,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{3 \sin^2 x + 4 \cos^2 x} dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{3 \sin^2 x + 4 \cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{3 \sin^2 x + 4 \cos^2 x} dx = -\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\cos x)}{3 + \cos^2 x} \\
 &= -\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{6\sqrt{3}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

65. 【证明】由  $|f(x)| = |f(x) - f(1)| = |\arctan x - \arctan 1| = \left| \arctan x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right|$  得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| &\leq \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx \leq \int_0^1 \left| \arctan x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right| dx = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan x \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^1 \arctan x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \arctan x \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

66. 【证明】 $\int_0^{\pi} x a^{\sin x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} a^{\sin x} dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{\sin x} dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{\cos x} dx$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\pi} x a^{\sin x} dx \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{-\cos x} dx &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{\cos x} dx \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{-\cos x} dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a^{\frac{\cos x}{2}})^2 dx \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a^{-\frac{\cos x}{2}})^2 dx \geq \pi \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{\frac{\cos x}{2}} \cdot a^{-\frac{\cos x}{2}} dx \right)^2 = \frac{\pi^3}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

67. 【证明】 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \leq \int_0^1 dx + \int_1^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx$   
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = 1 + \frac{1}{2e}$ .

68. 【证明】令  $F(x, y) = [f(x) - f(y)][g(x) - g(y)]$ ,  $D = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, a \leq y \leq b\}$ ,

因为  $f(x), g(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上为增函数, 所以  $F(x, y) \geq 0$ , 从而  $\int_a^b dx \int_a^b F(x, y) dy \geq 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{而 } \int_a^b dx \int_a^b F(x, y) dy &= \int_a^b dx \int_a^b [f(x)g(x) - f(x)g(y) - f(y)g(x) + f(y)g(y)] dy \\
 &= (b-a) \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b g(y) dy -
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_a^b g(x) dx \int_a^b f(y) dy + (b-a) \int_a^b f(y)g(y) dy$$

$$= 2(b-a) \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx - 2 \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b g(x) dx,$$

$$\text{故 } \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b g(x) dx \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx.$$

69. 【证明】 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[ \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right] + \left[ \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{2}{n}} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \right] + \cdots + \left[ \int_{\frac{n-1}{n}}^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right] \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \left[ f(x) - f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right] dx + \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{2}{n}} \left[ f(x) - f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \right] dx + \cdots + \int_{\frac{n-1}{n}}^1 \left[ f(x) - f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right] dx, \text{ 则} \\
 &\left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right| \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \left| f(x) - f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right| dx + \cdots + \int_{\frac{n-1}{n}}^1 \left| f(x) - f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right| dx \\
 &\text{由 } \left| f(x) - f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right| = \left| f'(\xi_1) \right| \left( \frac{1}{n} - x \right) \leq M \left( \frac{1}{n} - x \right) \left( x < \xi_1 < \frac{1}{n} \right) \text{ 得} \\
 &\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \left| f(x) - f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right| dx \leq M \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \left( \frac{1}{n} - x \right) dx = \frac{M}{2n^2}, \\
 &\text{同理 } \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{2}{n}} \left| f(x) - f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \right| dx \leq \frac{M}{2n^2}, \cdots, \int_{\frac{n-1}{n}}^1 \left| f(x) - f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right| dx \leq \frac{M}{2n^2}, \\
 &\text{故 } \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right| \leq \frac{M}{2n}.
 \end{aligned}$$

70. 【证明】因为  $f'(x) \geq 0$ , 所以  $f(0) \leq f(2\pi)$ , 从而  $f(2\pi) - f(0) \geq 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{由 } \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx &= -\frac{1}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) d(\cos nx) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{n} f(x) \cos nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) \cos nx dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{n} [f(2\pi) - f(0)] + \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) \cos nx dx \text{ 得} \\
 \left| \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right| &\leq \frac{1}{n} [f(2\pi) - f(0)] + \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} |f'(x) \cos nx| dx \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{n} [f(2\pi) - f(0)] + \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) dx = \frac{2}{n} [f(2\pi) - f(0)].
 \end{aligned}$$

71. 【证明】因为  $f(x)$  有界, 所以  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} f(x) = 0$ ,

$$\text{于是 } e^{-x} f(x) \Big|_x^{+\infty} = \int_x^{+\infty} [e^{-x} f(x)]' dx,$$

$$\text{即 } -e^{-x} f(x) = \int_x^{+\infty} -e^{-x} [f(x) - f'(x)] dx, \text{ 两边取绝对值得}$$

$$e^{-x} |f(x)| \leq \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-x} |f(x) - f'(x)| dx \leq \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = e^{-x}, \text{ 故 } |f(x)| \leq 1.$$

72. 【证明】令  $\varphi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - \frac{x-a}{2} [f(x) + f(a)]$ ,  $\varphi(a) = 0$ ,

$$\varphi'(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{2} [f(x) + f(a)] - \frac{x-a}{2} f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x) - f(a)] - \frac{x-a}{2} f'(x);$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{x-a}{2} [f'(\xi) - f'(x)] \quad (a < \xi < x),$$

因为  $f''(x) < 0$ , 所以  $f'(x)$  单调递减, 从而  $\varphi'(x) > 0$  ( $a < x < b$ ).

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \varphi(a) = 0, \\ \varphi'(x) > 0 \quad (a < x < b), \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \varphi(x) \geq 0 \quad (a < x < b),$$

$$\text{于是 } \varphi(b) \geq 0, \text{ 故 } \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \frac{b-a}{2} [f(a) + f(b)].$$

73.【证明】由泰勒公式得  $f(x) = f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x-1)^2$ , 其中  $\xi$  位于 1 与  $x$  之间,

$$\text{积分得} \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 f''(\xi)(x-1)^2 dx,$$

$$\text{则} \left| \int_0^2 f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{M}{2} \int_0^2 (x-1)^2 dx = M \int_1^2 (x-1)^2 dx = \frac{M}{3}.$$

74.【解】 $l = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1+\sin x} dx$   
 $= \int_0^\pi \left( \sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin t + \cos t) dt = 4.$

75.【解】 $S(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t^2, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + 2t - 1, & 1 < t \leq 2, \\ 1, & t > 2. \end{cases}$

$$\text{则} \int_0^x S(t) dt = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}x^3, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + x^2 - x, & 1 < x \leq 2, \\ x - 1, & x > 2. \end{cases}$$

76.【解】所求的面积为  $A = \int_0^{+\infty} 2e^{-x} dx = 2\Gamma(1) = 2.$

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

由  $f(x) \int_0^x f(u) du = \sin^4 x$  得  $\left[ \left( \int_0^x f(u) du \right)^2 \right]' = 2 \sin^4 x,$

$\left( \int_0^x f(u) du \right)^2 = \int_0^x 2 \sin^4 x dx + C,$  取  $x=0$  得  $C=0$ , 即  $\left( \int_0^x f(u) du \right)^2 = \int_0^x 2 \sin^4 t dt.$

取  $x=\pi$ , 则  $\left( \int_0^\pi f(u) du \right)^2 = \int_0^\pi 2 \sin^4 t dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t dt = 4 \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4},$

从而  $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx = \frac{\sqrt{3\pi}}{2}, f(x)$  在  $[0, \pi]$  上的平均值为  $\bar{f} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{\pi}}.$

78.【解】由  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  过点  $(0,0)$  及  $(1,2)$  得  $\begin{cases} c=0, \\ a+b=2. \end{cases}$  则  $y = ax^2 + (2-a)x.$

令  $ax^2 + (2-a)x = -x^2 + 2x$  得  $x=0$  及  $x = \frac{a}{a+1}.$

所求面积为  $S(a) = \int_{\frac{a}{a+1}}^0 [-x^2 + 2x - ax^2 - (2-a)x] dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{a}{a+1}} [(a+1)x^2 - ax] dx = -\frac{a^3}{6(a+1)^2},$$

令  $S'(a) = -\frac{18a^2(a+1)^2 - 12a^3(a+1)}{36(a+1)^4} = -\frac{3a^2(a+1) - 2a^3}{6(a+1)^3} = -\frac{a^2(a+3)}{6(a+1)^3} = 0,$

得  $a = -3,$



且当  $a < -3$  时,  $S'(a) < 0$ ; 当  $a > -3$  时,  $S'(a) > 0$ ,

故当  $a = -3$  时, 所围成的面积最小, 此时  $a = -3, b = 5, c = 0$ .

$$79. \text{【解】} \text{ 当 } -1 < x \leq 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \int_{-1}^x (1 - |t|) dt = \int_{-1}^x (t+1) dt = \frac{(t+1)^2}{2} \Big|_{-1}^x = \frac{(x+1)^2}{2};$$

$$\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \int_{-1}^0 (t+1) dt + \int_0^x (1-t) dt = \frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{x^2}{2},$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x+1)^2}{2}, & -1 < x \leq 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{x^2}{2}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{x^2}{2} = 0 \text{ 得 } x = 1 + \sqrt{2},$$

$$\text{故所求的面积为 } A = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{(x+1)^2}{2} dx + \int_0^{1+\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5+3\sqrt{2}}{6} = 1 + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}.$$

$$80. \text{【解】} V = \pi \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \int_0^{+\infty} (2x)^2 e^{-2x} d(2x)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \Gamma(3) = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$81. \text{【解】} V_1 = \pi a^{\frac{5}{2}} - \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{a}} x^4 dx = \frac{4\pi}{5} a^{\frac{5}{2}},$$

$$V_2 = \pi \int_{\sqrt{a}}^1 x^4 dx - \pi a^2 (1 - \sqrt{a}) = \frac{\pi}{5} - \pi a^2 + \frac{4\pi}{5} a^{\frac{5}{2}},$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{4\pi}{5} a^{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{5} - \pi a^2 + \frac{4\pi}{5} a^{\frac{5}{2}} \text{ 得 } a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

$$82. \text{【解】} (1) \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} a\sqrt{x_0} = \frac{1}{2} \ln x_0, \\ \frac{a}{2\sqrt{x_0}} = \frac{1}{2x_0}, \end{cases} \text{ 得 } a = \frac{1}{e}, \text{ 切点坐标为 } (e^2, 1).$$

(2) 所求体积为  $V = V_1 + V_2$ ,

$$\text{其中 } V_1 = \pi \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{e}\right)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 \frac{x}{e^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2e^2};$$

$$V_2 = \pi \int_1^{e^2} \left(\frac{x}{e^2} - \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 x\right) dx = \frac{\pi}{2e^2} x^2 \Big|_1^{e^2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \int_1^{e^2} \ln^2 x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2e^2} (e^4 - 1) - \frac{\pi}{4} (x \ln^2 x \Big|_1^{e^2} - 2 \int_1^{e^2} \ln x dx)$$

$$= \frac{\pi e^2}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2e^2} - \pi e^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^{e^2} \ln x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi e^2}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2e^2} - \pi e^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} (x \ln x \Big|_1^{e^2} - \int_1^{e^2} dx)$$

$$= \frac{\pi e^2}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2e^2} - \pi e^2 + \pi e^2 - \frac{\pi}{2} (e^2 - 1) = -\frac{\pi}{2e^2} + \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故  $V = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

## 四、多元函数微分学

1. 【答案】 1

【解】  $f'_x = e^x yz^2 + 2e^x yz \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,

$x + y + z + xyz = 0$  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  $f'_x(0,1,-1) = 1$ .

2. 【答案】  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \frac{2}{e}$

【解】  $\ln z = \frac{x}{y} \ln \frac{y}{x}$ , 两边关于  $x$  求偏导得

$$\frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} \ln \frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{y} \ln \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{y},$$

从而  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z \left( \frac{1}{y} \ln \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \right)$ , 故  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \frac{2}{e}$ .

3. 【答案】 1

【解】 两边关于  $x$  求偏导得  $2\cos(x+2y-3z) \left(1 - 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 1 - 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ , 解得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{3}$ ;

$2\sin(x+2y-3z) = x+2y-3z$  两边关于  $y$  求偏导得

$2\cos(x+2y-3z) \left(2 - 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 2 - 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ , 解得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{3}$ , 故  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$ .

4. 【答案】 47

【解】  $\varphi'(x) = f'_x(x, f(x, 2x)) + f'_y(x, f(x, 2x)) \cdot [f'_x(x, 2x) + 2f'_y(x, 2x)]$ ,

则  $\varphi'(1) = f'_x(1, f(1, 2)) + f'_y(1, f(1, 2)) \cdot [f'_x(1, 2) + 2f'_y(1, 2)]$

$= f'_x(1, 2) + f'_y(1, 2) \cdot [f'_x(1, 2) + 2f'_y(1, 2)] = 3 + 4(3+8) = 47$ .

5. 【答案】 -2

【解】 令  $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , 由  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) + 3x - 4y}{x^2 + y^2} = 2$  得  $f(x, y) = -3x + 4y + o(\rho)$ ,

由二元函数可全微定义得  $f'_x(0, 0) = -3, f'_y(0, 0) = 4$ ,

故  $2f'_x(0, 0) + f'_y(0, 0) = -2$ .

6. 【答案】  $\frac{1}{2e} dx - \frac{1}{2} dy$

【解】  $x=e, y=0$  时,  $z=1$ .

$x = ze^{y+z}$  两边关于  $x$  求偏导得  $1 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} e^{y+z} + ze^{y+z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ , 代入得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(e,0)} = \frac{1}{2e}$ ;

$x = ze^{y+z}$  两边关于  $y$  求偏导得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} e^{y+z} + ze^{y+z} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0$ , 代入得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(e,0)} = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,

故  $dz \Big|_{(e,0)} = \frac{1}{2e} dx - \frac{1}{2} dy$ .

### 7. 【答案】(D)

【解】取  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$

显然  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处偏导数存在, 但  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  不存在, 所以应选 (D).

8. 【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.

9. 【解】 $f(x, 2x) = x^2$  两边关于  $x$  求导得  $f'_x(x, 2x) + 2f'_y(x, 2x) = 2x$ ,

由  $f'_x(x, 2x) = x$  得  $f'_y(x, 2x) = \frac{x}{2}$ ,

$f'_x(x, 2x) = x$  两边关于  $x$  求导得  $f''_{xx}(x, 2x) + 2f''_{xy}(x, 2x) = 1$ ,

$f'_y(x, 2x) = \frac{x}{2}$  两边关于  $x$  求导得  $f''_{yx}(x, 2x) + 2f''_{yy}(x, 2x) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 解得  $f''_{xx}(x, 2x) = 0$ .

10. 【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{-2y}{(x-y)^2} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,

则  $dz = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dy$ .

11. 【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xe^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} - (x^2 + y^2)e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = (2x + y)e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}}$ ;

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2ye^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} - (x^2 + y^2)e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = (2y - x)e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}}$ ,

则  $dz = (2x + y)e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} dx + (2y - x)e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} dy$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} - (2x+y)e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ &= \left[1 - \frac{(2x+y)x}{x^2 + y^2}\right] e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} = \frac{y^2 - x^2 - xy}{x^2 + y^2} e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}12. \text{【解】} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 2x \arctan \frac{y}{x} + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) - y^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \\ &= 2x \arctan \frac{y}{x} - \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{y^3}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,1)} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1,\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 2y \arctan \frac{x}{y} - y^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2} - 2y \arctan \frac{x}{y} + \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,1)} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2},\end{aligned}$$

$$dz \Big|_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right) dx + \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dy.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= 2x \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^2(x^2 + y^2) - 2x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - \frac{3y^2(x^2 + y^2) - 2y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^4 - y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}.\end{aligned}$$

$$13. \text{【解】} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y f'_1 + 2x f'_2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= e^x \cos y f'_1 + e^x \sin y (e^x \cos y f''_{11} + 2y f''_{12}) + 2x (e^x \cos y f''_{21} + 2y f''_{22}) \\ &= e^x \cos y f'_1 + e^{2x} \sin y \cos y f''_{11} + 2e^x (y \sin y + x \cos y) f''_{12} + 4xy f''_{22}.\end{aligned}$$

$$14. \text{【解】} u'_x = f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x} g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad u'_y = f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{x}{y} f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right),$$

$$u''_{xx} = \frac{1}{y} f''\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{y}{x^2} g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{y}{x^2} g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{y^2}{x^3} g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{y} f''\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{y^2}{x^3} g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right),$$

$$u''_{xy} = -\frac{x}{y^2} f''\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{x} g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x} g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x^2} g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = -\frac{x}{y^2} f''\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{y}{x^2} g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right),$$

$$\text{则 } xu''_{xx} + yu''_{xy} = \frac{x}{y} f''\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{y^2}{x^2} g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{x}{y} f''\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{y^2}{x^2} g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = 0.$$

$$15. \text{【解】} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} f' + e^x g'_1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{x^2} f' - \frac{y}{x^3} f'' + e^x \cos y g''_{12}.$$

$$16. \text{【解】} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_u \cdot e^y + f'_x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^y f'_u + e^y (x e^y f''_{uu} + f''_{uy}) + x e^y f''_{xu} + f''_{xy}.$$

$$17. \text{【解】} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2f'_1 + y \cos x f'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2(-f''_{11} + \sin x f''_{12}) + \cos x f'_2 + y \cos x (-f''_{21} + \sin x f''_{22})$$

$$= -2f''_{11} + (2\sin x - y\cos x)f''_{12} + \cos x f'_2 + y\sin x \cos x f''_{22}.$$

18. 【解】  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = yf'_1 + xf'_2,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = y(yf''_{11} + xf''_{12}) + f'_2 + x(yf''_{21} + xf''_{22}) = y^2 f''_{11} + 2xyf''_{12} + x^2 f''_{22} + f'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = xf'_1 - yf'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = x(xf''_{11} - yf''_{12}) - f'_2 - y(xf''_{21} - yf''_{22}) = x^2 f''_{11} - 2xyf''_{12} + y^2 f''_{22} - f'_2,$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = (x^2 + y^2)(f''_{11} + f''_{22}) = x^2 + y^2.$$

19. 【解】  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xyf', \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f - 2y^2 f',$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2yf' + \frac{1}{y} f - 2yf' = \frac{1}{y} f.$$

20. 【解】  $F\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right) = 0$  两边关于  $x$  求偏导得

$$-\frac{y}{x^2} F'_1 + \frac{x}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - z F'_2 = 0, \text{ 解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yF'_1 + zF'_2}{xF'_2};$$

$$F\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right) = 0 \text{ 两边关于 } y \text{ 求偏导得 } \frac{1}{x} F'_1 + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} F'_2 = 0, \text{ 解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_1}{F'_2},$$

$$\text{故 } x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{yF'_1 + zF'_2}{F'_2} - \frac{yF'_1}{F'_2} = z.$$

21. 【解】  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f + x[f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot (-\tan x) + f'_3 \cdot x^{\sin y - 1} \cdot \sin y]$

$$= f + xf'_1 - x \tan x f'_2 + x^{\sin y} \sin y f'_3;$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xf'_3 x^{\sin y} \cos y \ln x.$$

22. 【解】 方法一

$z - y - x + xe^{z-y-x} = 0$  两边关于  $x, y$  求偏导得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 1 + e^{z-y-x} + xe^{z-y-x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 1 \right) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 1 + xe^{z-y-x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 1 \right) = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1 + (x-1)e^{z-y-x}}{1 + xe^{z-y-x}}, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } dz = \frac{1 + (x-1)e^{z-y-x}}{1 + xe^{z-y-x}} dx + dy.$$

方法二

$z - y - x + xe^{z-y-x} = 0$  两边微分得  $dz - dy - dx + d(xe^{z-y-x}) = 0,$

$$\text{即 } dz - dy - dx + (e^{z-y-x} - xe^{z-y-x}) dx - xe^{z-y-x} dy + xe^{z-y-x} dz = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } dz = \frac{1 + (x-1)e^{z-y-x}}{1 + xe^{z-y-x}} dx + dy.$$

23. 【解】 $\varphi(bz - cy, cx - az, ay - bx) = 0$  两边关于  $x$  求偏导得

$$\varphi'_1 \cdot b \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \varphi'_2 \cdot (c - a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + \varphi'_3 \cdot (-b) = 0, \text{解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{b\varphi'_3 - c\varphi'_2}{b\varphi'_1 - a\varphi'_2};$$

$$\varphi(bz - cy, cx - az, ay - bx) = 0 \text{ 两边关于 } y \text{ 求偏导得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{c\varphi'_1 - a\varphi'_3}{b\varphi'_1 - a\varphi'_2},$$

$$\text{故 } a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{ab\varphi'_3 - ac\varphi'_2}{b\varphi'_1 - a\varphi'_2} + \frac{bc\varphi'_1 - ab\varphi'_3}{b\varphi'_1 - a\varphi'_2} = \frac{bc\varphi'_1 - ac\varphi'_2}{b\varphi'_1 - a\varphi'_2} = c.$$

24. 【解】 $f(y - x, yz) = 0$  两边关于  $x$  求偏导得  $-f'_1 + yf'_2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$ , 解得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f'_1}{yf'_2}$ .

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{yf'_2(-f''_{11} + yf''_{12} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) - yf'_1(-f''_{21} + yf''_{22} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x})}{y^2 f'^2_2} = \frac{2f'_1 f'_2 f''_{12} - f'^2_2 f''_{11} - f'^2_1 f''_{22}}{y f'^3_2}.$$

25. 【解】 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = xyf(z^2)$  两边关于  $x$  求偏导得

$$2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf(z^2) + 2xyzf'(z^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \text{解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x - yf(z^2)}{2xyzf'(z^2) - 2z},$$

$$\text{同理 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y - xf(z^2)}{2xyzf'(z^2) - 2z},$$

$$\text{故 } x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2x^2 - xyf(z^2)}{2xyzf'(z^2) - 2z} + \frac{2y^2 - xyf(z^2)}{2xyzf'(z^2) - 2z} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - xyf(z^2)}{xyzf'(z^2) - z}.$$

26. 【解】 $x = f(y + z, y + x)$  两边关于  $x$  求偏导得  $1 = f'_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + f'_2$ , 解得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1 - f'_2}{f'_1}$ ;

$$x = f(y + z, y + x) \text{ 两边关于 } y \text{ 求偏导得 } f'_1 \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) + f'_2 = 0, \text{解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f'_1 + f'_2}{f'_1},$$

$$\text{则 } dz = \frac{1 - f'_2}{f'_1} dx - \frac{f'_1 + f'_2}{f'_1} dy.$$

27. 【解】由  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x + y$  得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \varphi(x)$ ,

$$\text{从而 } z(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + \int_0^x \varphi(x) dx + \varphi(y),$$

$$\text{由 } z(x, 0) = x \text{ 得 } \int_0^x \varphi(x) dx + \varphi(0) = x, \text{从而 } \varphi(x) = 1, \varphi(0) = 0;$$

$$\text{再由 } z(0, y) = y^2 \text{ 得 } \varphi(y) = y^2, \text{故 } z(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + x + y^2.$$

28. 【解】由  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$  得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + \varphi(x)$ ,

$$\text{由 } f'_y(x, 0) = x \text{ 得 } \varphi(x) = x, \text{即 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + x,$$

$$\text{从而 } z = y^2 + xy + \varphi(x), \text{再由 } f(x, 0) = 1 \text{ 得 } \varphi(x) = 1, \text{故 } f(x, y) = y^2 + xy + 1.$$

29. 【证明】由  $f(x, y) = 1 - x - y + o(\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2})$  得

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

$$\text{由可微的定义得 } f(1, 0) = 0, \quad f'_x(1, 0) = f'_y(1, 0) = -1.$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = ye^{xy}f'_1 + 2xf'_2, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = xe^{xy}f'_1 + 2yf'_2, \quad g'_x(0,0) = 0, \quad g'_y(0,0) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = y^2 e^{xy}f''_{11} + ye^{xy}(ye^{xy}f''_{11} + 2xf''_{12}) + 2f'_2 + 2x(ye^{xy}f''_{21} + 2xf''_{22}),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} = (e^{xy} + xye^{xy})f'_1 + ye^{xy}(xe^{xy}f''_{11} + 2yf''_{12}) + 2x(xe^{xy}f''_{21} + 2yf''_{22}),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = x^2 e^{xy}f''_{11} + xe^{xy}(xe^{xy}f''_{11} + 2yf''_{12}) + 2f'_2 + 2y(xe^{xy}f''_{21} + 2yf''_{22}),$$

$$\text{则 } A = g''_{xx}(0,0) = -2, \quad B = g''_{xy}(0,0) = -1, \quad C = g''_{yy}(0,0) = -2,$$

因为  $AC - B^2 = 3 > 0$  且  $A < 0$ , 所以  $g(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  处取到极大值, 极大值为  $g(0,0) = 0$ .

30. 【解】当  $(x,y)$  在区域  $D$  内时,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} z'_x = 3x^2 - 3y = 0, \\ z'_y = 3y^2 - 3x = 0. \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 1, \end{cases} f(1,1) = -1;$$

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  $m = -1$ , 最大值为  $M = 13$ .

31. 【解】当  $x^2 + y^2 < 18$  时,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} f'_x = 4 - 2x = 0, \\ f'_y = -4 - 2y = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 得 } x = 2, y = -2, f(2, -2) = 8;$$

当  $x^2 + y^2 = 18$  时, 令  $F = 4x - 4y - x^2 - y^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 18)$ ,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} F'_x = 4 - 2x + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ F'_y = -4 - 2y + 2\lambda y = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \lambda = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 或 } \lambda = \frac{5}{3}.$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 18 = 0, \\ \lambda = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} x = 3, \\ y = -3, \end{cases} \\ \lambda = \frac{5}{3} \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} x = -3, \\ y = 3. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

而  $f(3, -3) = 6$ ,  $f(-3, 3) = -42$ ,

故  $f(x,y)$  在区域  $D$  上的最小值为  $m = -42$ , 最大值为  $M = 8$ .

32. 【解】当  $(x,y)$  位于区域  $D$  内时,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} z'_x = 2x - 2xy^2 = 0, \\ z'_y = 4y - 2x^2y = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x = -\sqrt{2}, \\ y = 1, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2}, \\ y = 1, \end{cases}$$

$z(-\sqrt{2}, 1) = 2$ ,  $z(\sqrt{2}, 1) = 2$ ;

在  $L_1: y = 0 (-2 \leq x \leq 2)$  上,  $z = x^2$ , 由  $z' = 2x = 0$  得  $x = 0$ ,

$$z(\pm 2) = 4, \quad z(0) = 0;$$

$$\text{在 } L_2: \begin{cases} x = 2\cos t, \\ y = 2\sin t, \end{cases} (0 \leq t \leq \pi) \text{ 上,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 4\cos^2 t + 8\sin^2 t - 16\sin^2 t \cos^2 t = 4 + 4\sin^2 t - 16\sin^2 t(1 - \sin^2 t) \\ &= 4 - 12\sin^2 t + 16\sin^4 t = 16\left(\sin^2 t - \frac{3}{8}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

当  $\sin^2 t = 1$  时,  $z$  的最大值为 8; 当  $\sin^2 t = \frac{3}{8}$  时,  $z$  的最小值为  $\frac{7}{4}$ ,

故  $z$  的最小值为 0, 最大值为 8.

33. 【解】令  $F = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(x + y + z - 4)$ ,

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, \\ F'_y = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0, \\ F'_z = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0, \\ F'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0, \\ F'_\mu = x + y + z - 4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} F'_x = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, \\ F'_y = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0, \\ F'_z = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0, \\ F'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0, \\ F'_\mu = x + y + z - 4 = 0. \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x = -2, \\ y = -2, \\ z = 8, \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 1, \\ z = 2, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } \begin{cases} x = -2, \\ y = -2, \\ z = 8 \end{cases} \text{ 时, } u = 72; \text{ 当 } \begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 1, \\ z = 2 \end{cases} \text{ 时, } u = 6, \text{ 故 } u \text{ 的最小值为 } 6, \text{ 最大值为 } 72.$$

## 五、重积分

1. 【答案】 1

【解】由积分中值定理, 存在  $(\xi, \eta) \in D$ , 使得

$$\iint_D e^{x^2-2y^2} \cos(2x+y) dx dy = \pi r^2 \cdot e^{\xi^2-2\eta^2} \cos(2\xi+\eta),$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_D e^{x^2-2y^2} \cos(2x+y) dx dy = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\xi^2-2\eta^2} \cos(2\xi+\eta) = 1.$$

2. 【答案】  $y^2 + \frac{\pi a^4}{4} x$

【解】令  $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} f(x,y) dx dy = A$ ,

则  $f(x,y) = y^2 + Ax$ , 两边积分得

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} (y^2 + Ax) dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} y^2 dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} x^2 dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r^3 dr = \frac{\pi a^4}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } f(x,y) = y^2 + \frac{\pi a^4}{4} x.$$

3. 【答案】  $\frac{\pi R^4}{4} \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right)$



**【解】**由对称性得  $\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) dx dy &= \frac{1}{a^2} \iint_D x^2 dx dy + \frac{1}{b^2} \iint_D y^2 dx dy \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) \iint_D y^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r^3 dr = \frac{\pi R^4}{4} \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

4. **【答案】**  $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_0^{2-y} f(x, y) dx.$

5. **【答案】**  $\int_0^2 dy \int_{\sqrt{2y}}^{\sqrt{8-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$

**【解】**积分区域  $D = \{(x, y) \mid \sqrt{2y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{8-y^2}, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$ , 则

原式  $= \int_0^2 dy \int_{\sqrt{2y}}^{\sqrt{8-y^2}} f(x, y) dx.$

6. **【答案】**  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x, y) dy$

**【解】**令  $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, x^2 \leq y \leq x\}$ ,

则  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{y^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x, y) dy.$

7. **【答案】**  $\frac{1}{4} \sin 1$

**【解】**  $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{y^2} y \cos(1-x)^2 dx = \int_0^1 \cos(1-x)^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^1 y dy$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-x) \cos(1-x)^2 dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \cos(1-x)^2 d(1-x)^2$   
 $= -\frac{1}{4} \int_1^0 \cos t dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \cos t dt = \frac{1}{4} \sin 1.$

8. **【答案】**  $\frac{1}{4}$

**【解】**  $f(y)f(x+y) = \begin{cases} y(x+y), & 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x+y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$

则  $\iint_D f(y)f(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^1 y dy \int_{-y}^{1-y} (x+y) dx$   
 $= \int_0^1 y \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-y}^{1-y} + y \right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 y dy = \frac{1}{4}.$

9. **【答案】**(D)

**【解】**积分区域的直角坐标形式为  $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq x, y \geq 0\}$ , 则

原式  $= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$ , 应选(D).

10. **【解】**交换积分次序得

$$\int_1^3 dx \int_{x-1}^2 e^{y^2} dy = \int_0^2 e^{y^2} dy \int_1^{y+1} dx = \int_0^2 y e^{y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} e^{y^2} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{e^4 - 1}{2}.$$

11. 【解】令  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$  ( $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq -8 \cos \theta$ ), 则

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{-8 \cos \theta} r f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) dr.$$

12. 【解】改变积分次序得

$$\int_0^t dx \int_0^x \frac{1}{t-y} f(y) dy = \int_0^t dy \int_y^t \frac{f(y)}{t-y} dx = \int_0^t f(y) dy,$$

$$\text{原式化为 } f(t) = \int_0^t f(y) dy + 1,$$

两边求导得  $f'(t) - f(t) = 0$ , 解得  $f(t) = Ce^t$ ,

由  $f(0) = 1$  得  $C = 1$ , 则  $f(x) = e^x$ .

13. 【解】交换积分次序得  $\int_2^x dt \int_t^x e^{-u^2} du = \int_2^x e^{-u^2} du \int_2^u dt = \int_2^x (u-2) e^{-u^2} du$ ,

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\int_2^x dt \int_t^x e^{-u^2} du}{(x-2)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\int_2^x (u-2) e^{-u^2} du}{(x-2)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2) e^{-x^2}}{2(x-2)} = \frac{1}{2e^4}.$$

14. 【解】令  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt, F(1) = a$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x) f(y) dy &= \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_x^1 f(y) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x) [F(1) - F(x)] dx = a \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^1 F(x) dF(x) = \frac{1}{2} a^2. \end{aligned}$$

15. 【解】 $\iint_D xy dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} y dy \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} y (2\sqrt{1-y^2} - 1) dy$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} 2y \sqrt{1-y^2} dy - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} y dy = \frac{7}{24} - \frac{3}{16} = \frac{5}{48}.$$

16. 【解】 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_1^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^x x^2 y dy$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x^2 (2x^2 - 2x) dx = \int_1^2 (x^4 - x^3) dx = \frac{49}{20}.$$

17. 【解】令  $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq x\}$ ,

$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, x \leq y \leq 1\}$ , 则

$$\iint_D |y-x| dx dy = \iint_{D_1} (x-y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (y-x) dx dy,$$

$$\text{而 } \iint_{D_1} (x-y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-1}^x (x-y) dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) dx = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\iint_{D_2} (y-x) dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_x^1 (y-x) dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) dx = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_D |y-x| dx dy = \frac{8}{3}.$$

18. 【解】令  $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2\}$ ,  $D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq 2\}$ ,

$$\text{则 } \iint_D \sqrt{|y-x^2|} dx dy = \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{x^2-y} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} \sqrt{y-x^2} dx dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{x^2-y} dx dy &= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2-y)^{\frac{1}{2}} dy = -\frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^1 (x^2-y)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^1 |x|^3 dx = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{3}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{D_2} \sqrt{y-x^2} dx dy &= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^2 (y-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dy = \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^1 (y-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{x^2}^2 dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^1 (2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 (2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{16 \cos^4 t dt}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1+\cos 2t)^2 dt = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1+\cos 2t)^2 d(2t) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\cos t)^2 dt = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+2\cos t + \cos^2 t) dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2 \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_D \sqrt{|y-x^2|} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{5}{3}.$$

19. 【解】令  $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$ ,  $D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 4 < x^2 + y^2 \leq 9\}$ ,

$$\text{则 } \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 4| dx dy = \iint_{D_1} (4 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 4) dx dy,$$

$$\text{而 } \iint_{D_1} (4 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 (4r - r^3) dr = 8\pi,$$

$$\iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 4) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_2^3 (r^3 - 4r) dr = \frac{25\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 4| dx dy = \frac{41\pi}{2}.$$

20. 【解】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

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (4 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy &= \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2 \sin \theta} (4r - r^3) dr \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} (8 \sin^2 \theta - 4 \sin^4 \theta) d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (8 \sin^2 \theta - 4 \sin^4 \theta) d\theta \\ &= 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta - 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta d\theta = 16I_2 - 8I_4 = \frac{5\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

21. 【解】令  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$  ( $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 2a \sin \theta \leq r \leq 2b \sin \theta$ ), 则

$$\iint_D xy dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2a \sin \theta}^{2b \sin \theta} r^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta dr$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4(b^4 - a^4) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 \theta \cos \theta d\theta = 4(b^4 - a^4) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta d(\sin \theta) \\
 &= \frac{2(b^4 - a^4)}{3} \sin^6 \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{7(b^4 - a^4)}{12}.
 \end{aligned}$$

22. 【解】令  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$  ( $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq \cos \theta$ ), 则

$$\iint_D \sqrt{x} dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\cos \theta} r^{\frac{3}{2}} \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} \theta dr = \frac{4}{5} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{15}.$$

23. 【解】区域  $D$  写成  $D: (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} + r \cos \theta, \\ y = \frac{1}{2} + r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), \text{ 则}$$

$$\iint_D (x + y) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (r + r^2 \cos \theta + r^2 \sin \theta) dr = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

24. 【解】令  $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x + y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$ ,

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 1 < x + y \leq 2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\},$$

$$\text{由对称性得 } \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 4 \left( \iint_{D_1} x^2 dx dy + \iint_{D_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy \right),$$

$$\text{其中 } \iint_{D_1} x^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 x^2 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^3) dx = \frac{1}{12},$$

$$\iint_{D_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}}^{\frac{2}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}} dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \csc \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) d \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \csc \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \cot \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}),$$

$$\text{故原式} = \frac{1}{3} + 4\sqrt{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}).$$

25. 【解】设  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta, \end{cases}$

$$\text{令 } D_1 = \{(r, \theta) \mid -\frac{3\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r < +\infty\}, D_2 = \{(r, \theta) \mid \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{5\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r < +\infty\},$$

$$\text{则 } I = \iint_{D_1} y e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} x e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 \sin \theta e^{-r^2} dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 \cos \theta e^{-r^2} dr$$

$$= -2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 e^{-r^2} dr \stackrel{r^2 = t}{=} -2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt$$

$$= -\sqrt{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2}.$$

$$26. \text{【解】} \int_0^t yf(t-y)dy \stackrel{t-y=u}{=} t \int_0^t f(u)du - \int_0^t uf(u)du,$$

$$\iint_D f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t rf(r)dr = 2\pi \int_0^t rf(r)dr,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\iint_D f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})dxdy}{\int_0^t yf(t-y)dy} &= 2\pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^t rf(r)dr}{t \int_0^t f(u)du - \int_0^t uf(u)du} \\ &= 2\pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{tf(t)}{\int_0^t f(u)du} = 2\pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t} \cdot \frac{t^2}{\int_0^t f(u)du} \\ &= 2\pi f'(0) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t^2}{\int_0^t f(u)du} = 2\pi f'(0) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2t}{f(t)} \\ &= 4\pi f'(0) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{f(t) - f(0)} = 4\pi. \end{aligned}$$

## 六、微分方程

$$1. \text{【答案】} e^{-\frac{u^2}{4}}$$

【解】令  $x+y=u$ , 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi'(u)e^{xy} + y\varphi(u)e^{xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi'(u)e^{xy} + x\varphi(u)e^{xy},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2\varphi'(u)e^{xy} + u\varphi(u)e^{xy},$$

由  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$  得  $2\varphi'(u) + u\varphi(u) = 0$ , 或  $\varphi'(u) + \frac{u}{2}\varphi(u) = 0$ ,

$$\text{解得 } \varphi(u) = Ce^{-\int \frac{u}{2} du} = Ce^{-\frac{u^2}{4}},$$

再由  $\varphi(0) = 1$  得  $C = 1$ , 故  $\varphi(u) = e^{-\frac{u^2}{4}}$ .

2. 【答案】(B)

【解】 $y'' - y = 0$  的特征方程为  $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$ , 特征值为  $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 1$ ,

$y'' - y = e^x$  的特解形式为  $y_1 = axe^x$ ,  $y'' - y = 1$  的特解形式为  $y_2 = b$ ,

故方程  $y'' - y = e^x + 1$  的特解形式为  $y = axe^x + b$ , 故选(B).

3. 【答案】(D)

【解】因为通解为  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 \cos 2x + C_3 \sin 2x$ ,

所以特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_{2,3} = \pm 2i$ ,

特征方程为  $(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2i)(\lambda + 2i) = 0$ , 整理得  $\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 4 = 0$ ,

对应的微分方程为  $y''' - y'' + 4y' - 4y = 0$ , 应选(D).

4. 【解】由  $\Delta y = \frac{(2y+1)x}{x^2+1} \Delta x + o(\Delta x)$  得  $y = y(x)$  可导且  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(2y+1)x}{x^2+1}$ ,

即  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2x}{x^2+1}y = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$ , 解得

$$y = \left( \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} \cdot e^{\int -\frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} dx + C \right) e^{-\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} = C(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2},$$

由  $y(0) = 0$  得  $C = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ .

5. 【解】取  $a = 0, b = 0$  得  $f(0) = 0$ .

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x f(h) + e^h f(x) - f(x)}{h}$$

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

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

从而  $f'(x) - f(x) = e^x$ , 通解为  $f(x) = \left( \int e^x \cdot e^{-x} dx + C \right) e^{-x} = (x+C)e^x$ ,

由  $f(0) = 0$  得  $C = 0$ , 故  $f(x) = xe^x$ .

6. 【解】  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^x f'(e^x - e^y)$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -e^y f'(e^x - e^y)$ ,

由  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$  得  $f'(e^x - e^y) = \frac{1}{e^x - e^y}$ , 即  $f'(u) = \frac{1}{u}$ ,  $f(u) = \ln u + C$ ,

由  $f(1) = 0$  得  $C = 0$ , 故  $f(u) = \ln u$ .

7. 【解】由  $xy \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y^2$  得  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$ ,

令  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , 原方程化为

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u + \frac{1}{u}, \text{ 整理得 } u du = \frac{dx}{x}, \text{ 积分得 } \frac{1}{2} u^2 = \ln x + C,$$

将  $x = e, u = 2$  代入得  $C = 1$ , 所求的特解为  $y^2 = 2x^2 \ln x + 2x^2$ .

8. 【解】  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = y(\ln y - \ln x)$  化为  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \ln \frac{y}{x}$ ,

令  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , 原方程化为  $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u \ln u$ ,

变量分离得  $\frac{du}{u(\ln u - 1)} = \frac{dx}{x}$ , 积分得  $\ln(\ln u - 1) = \ln x + \ln C$ ,

解得  $\ln u - 1 = Cx$ , 于是  $u = e^{Cx+1}$ , 故通解为  $y = xe^{Cx+1}$  ( $C$  为任意常数).

9. 【解】通解为  $y = \left[ \int \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = \frac{\arctan x + C}{x}$  ( $C$  为任意常数).

10. 【解】原方程化为  $y' + \left( \frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) y = \frac{e^{2x}}{x}$ ,

$$\text{通解为 } y = \left[ \int \frac{e^{2x}}{x} \cdot e^{\int(\frac{1}{x}-1) dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int(\frac{1}{x}-1) dx} = \frac{Ce^x + e^{2x}}{x}.$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y(x) = 1 \text{ 得 } C = -1, \text{ 故特解为 } y = \frac{e^{2x} - e^x}{x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11. \text{【解】通解为 } y &= \left[ \int (\ln x) e^{-\sin x} \cdot e^{\int \cos x dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int \cos x dx} \\ &= \left( \int \ln x dx + C \right) e^{-\sin x} = (x \ln x - x + C) e^{-\sin x} \quad (C \text{ 为任意常数}). \end{aligned}$$

$$12. \text{【解】原方程化为 } \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2}{x}y = \ln x,$$

$$\text{通解为 } y = \left( \int \ln x \cdot e^{\int -\frac{2}{x} dx} dx + C \right) e^{-\int -\frac{2}{x} dx} = \left( \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx + C \right) x^2 = Cx^2 - x(1 + \ln x),$$

$$\text{由 } y(1) = 0 \text{ 得 } C = 1, \text{ 故 } y = x^2 - x(1 + \ln x).$$

$$13. \text{【解】由 } (1-x^2)y'' - xy' = 0 \text{ 得 } y'' + \frac{x}{x^2-1}y' = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } y' = C_1 e^{-\int \frac{x}{x^2-1} dx} = \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$\text{由 } y'(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C_1 = 1, \text{ 从而 } y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$\text{于是 } y = \arcsin x + C_2, \text{ 再由 } y(0) = 0 \text{ 得 } C_2 = 0, \text{ 故 } y = \arcsin x.$$

$$14. \text{【解】当 } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时, } y' + y = 2 \text{ 的通解为 } y = C_1 e^{-x} + 2;$$

$$\text{当 } x > 1 \text{ 时, } y' + y = 0 \text{ 的通解为 } y = C_2 e^{-x},$$

$$\text{即 } y = \begin{cases} C_1 e^{-x} + 2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ C_2 e^{-x}, & x > 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 0 \text{ 得 } C_1 = -2, \text{ 再由 } C_1 e^{-1} + 2 = C_2 e^{-1} \text{ 得 } C_2 = 2e - 2,$$

$$\text{故所求的特解为 } y = \begin{cases} -2e^{-x} + 2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ (2e - 2)e^{-x}, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

$$15. \text{【解】由 } (3x^2 + 2)y'' = 6xy' \text{ 得 } \frac{(3x^2 + 2)y'' - 6xy'}{(3x^2 + 2)^2} = 0, \text{ 或 } \left( \frac{y'}{3x^2 + 2} \right)' = 0,$$

$$\text{从而 } y' = C_1(3x^2 + 2), \text{ 解得 } y = C_1 x^3 + 2C_1 x + C_2,$$

$$\text{因为 } C_1 x^3 + 2C_1 x + C_2 \sim e^x - 1 \sim x, \text{ 所以 } C_1 = \frac{1}{2}, C_2 = 0,$$

$$\text{故所求的解为 } y = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x.$$

$$16. \text{【解】由 } yy'' + (y')^2 = 0 \text{ 得 } (yy')' = 0, \text{ 从而 } yy' = C_1,$$

$$\text{进一步得 } \left( \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right)' = C_1, \text{ 于是 } \frac{1}{2}y^2 = C_1 x + C_2,$$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 1, y'(0) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 得 } C_1 = \frac{1}{2}, C_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故 } y = \sqrt{x+1}.$$

$$17. \text{【解】特征方程为 } \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \text{ 特征值为 } \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2,$$

$$\text{则 } y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0 \text{ 的通解为 } y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}.$$

令特解为  $y_0 = axe^x$ , 代入原方程得  $a = -2$ ,

则原方程的通解为  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} - 2xe^x$ .

曲线  $y = x^2 - x + 1$  在  $(0, 1)$  处的斜率为  $y'|_{x=0} = -1$ ,

由题意得  $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = -1$ , 从而  $\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 1, \\ C_1 + 2C_2 - 2 = -1. \end{cases}$  解得  $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 0$ ,

故所求的特解为  $y = e^x - 2xe^x$ .

18. 【解】特征方程为  $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$ , 特征值为  $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 1$ ,

则  $y'' - y = 0$  的通解为  $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x$ ,

令  $y'' - y = 4\cos x$  的特解为  $y_1 = a\cos x + b\sin x$ , 代入得  $a = -2, b = 0$ ;

令  $y'' - y = e^x$  的特解为  $y_3 = cx e^x$ , 代入得  $c = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

所以特解为  $y_0 = -2\cos x + \frac{1}{2}x e^x$ ,

则原方程通解为  $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x - 2\cos x + \frac{1}{2}x e^x$  ( $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数).

19. 【解】 $\int_0^1 [f(x) + xf(xt)] dt = f(x) + \int_0^1 f(xt) d(xt) = f(x) + \int_0^x f(u) du$ ,

因为  $\int_0^1 [f(x) + xf(xt)] dt$  与  $x$  无关, 所以  $\frac{d}{dx} [f(x) + \int_0^x f(u) du] = 0$ ,

即  $f'(x) + f(x) = 0$ , 解得  $f(x) = Ce^{-x}$  ( $C$  为任意常数).

20. 【解】 $\int_0^x tf(x-t) dt \xrightarrow{x-t=u} x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x uf(u) du = x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x tf(t) dt$ ,

$\int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^x tf(x-t) dt = x$  化为  $\int_0^x f(t) dt + x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x tf(t) dt = x$ ,

两边求导得  $f(x) + \int_0^x f(t) dt = 1$ ,

两边再求导得  $f'(x) + f(x) = 0$ , 解得  $f(x) = Ce^{-x}$ ,

因为  $f(0) = 1$ , 所以  $C = 1$ , 故  $f(x) = e^{-x}$ .

21. 【解】令  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r, u = f(\ln r)$ ,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(\ln r) \cdot \frac{x}{r^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''(\ln r) \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^4} + f'(\ln r) \cdot \frac{r^2 - 2xr \cdot \frac{x}{r}}{r^4} = f''(\ln r) \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^4} + f'(\ln r) \cdot \frac{y^2 - x^2}{r^4},$$

由对称性得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''(\ln r) \cdot \frac{y^2}{r^4} + f'(\ln r) \cdot \frac{x^2 - y^2}{r^4},$$

则  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} f''(\ln r)$ , 则原方程化为  $f''(\ln r) = r^5$ , 从而  $f''(t) = e^{5t}$ ,

得  $f'(t) = \frac{1}{5} e^{5t} + C_1$ , 故  $f(t) = \frac{1}{25} e^{5t} + C_1 t + C_2$  ( $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数).



# 线性代数部分

## 一、填空题

1. 【答案】  $(n-1)(-1)^{n-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (n-1)(-1)^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 【答案】 0

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -a & b \\ a & 0 & -c \\ -b & c & 0 \end{vmatrix} &= (-a)A_{12} + bA_{13} = aM_{12} + bM_{13} \\ &= a \begin{vmatrix} a & -c \\ -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} + b \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ -b & c \end{vmatrix} = -abc + abc = 0. \end{aligned}$$

3. 【答案】  $\frac{(-1)^{n-1}5^n}{6}$

【解】  $A^* = |A|A^{-1} = 2A^{-1}$ ,  $B^* = |B|B^{-1} = -3B^{-1}$ , 则

$$|A^{-1}B^* - A^*B^{-1}| = |-3A^{-1}B^{-1} - 2A^{-1}B^{-1}| = (-5)^n |A^{-1}| \cdot |B^{-1}| = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}5^n}{6}.$$

4. 【答案】 12

【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. 【答案】 126

【解】由  $|A - E| = |A + 2E| = |2A + 3E| = 0$  得

$$|E - A| = 0, |-2E - A| = 0, |-\frac{3}{2}E - A| = 0,$$

则矩阵  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = -\frac{3}{2}$ ,

$$\text{得 } |A| = 3, A^* \text{ 的特征值为 } \frac{|A|}{\lambda_1} = 3, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_2} = -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_3} = -2,$$

$2A^* - 3E$  的特征值为  $3, -6, -7$ , 故  $|2A^* - 3E| = 126$ .

6. 【答案】 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

【解】由  $B = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = AE_3(3)E_{13}$  得

$$B^{-1}A = E_{13}^{-1}E_3^{-1}(3)A^{-1}A = E_{13}E_3\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

7. 【答案】 2

【解】因为  $|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 12 \neq 0$ , 所以  $B$  可逆,

于是  $r(AB) = r(A) = 2$ .

8. 【答案】 6

【解】由  $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1-k \\ 4 & 3-k & 2 \\ 2-k & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ , 得  $k = 6$ .

9. 【答案】 -1

【解】因为  $A\alpha$  与  $\alpha$  线性相关, 所以  $A\alpha$  与  $\alpha$  成比例,

$$\text{令 } A\alpha = k\alpha, \text{ 即 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 从而 } \begin{cases} a = ka, \\ 2a + 3 = k, \\ 3a + 4 = k, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } a = -1.$$

10. 【答案】  $abc \neq 0$

【解】由  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & a \\ c & 0 & b \end{vmatrix} = 2abc \neq 0$  得  $a, b, c$  满足的关系式为  $abc \neq 0$ .

11. 【答案】 $a_4 - a_1 + a_2 - a_3 = 0$

$$\text{【解】} \bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & a_3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & a_3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & a_4 - a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & a_4 - a_1 + a_2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_4 - a_1 + a_2 - a_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

则方程组有解应满足的条件为  $a_4 - a_1 + a_2 - a_3 = 0$ .

12. 【答案】1

【解】由  $AB = O$  得  $r(A) + r(B) \leq 3$ ,

因为  $r(B) \geq 1$ , 所以  $r(A) \leq 2$ ,

又因为矩阵  $A$  有两行不成比例, 所以  $r(A) \geq 2$ , 于是  $r(A) = 2$ .

$$\text{由 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & t \\ 1 & 9 & t+7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & -6 & t-6 \\ 0 & 6 & t+4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & t-1 \\ 0 & 0 & t-1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } t=1.$$

13. 【答案】-1

【解】 $|A| = 6\lambda$ , 由  $|2A| = 8|A| = -48$  得  $|A| = -6$ , 解得  $\lambda = -1$ .

14. 【答案】4

【解】由  $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda - 4) = 0$  得

$A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 4$ , 非零特征值为 4.

15. 【答案】-10

【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  $r(2E - A) = 1$ ,

$$\text{由 } 2E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -a \\ -1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -a - 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } a = -10.$$

16. 【答案】 $x = -17, y = -12$

**【解】** 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 22 & 31 \\ y & x \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

由  $A$  与  $B$  相似得  $\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B)$ , 即  $x + 22 = 5$ , 解得  $x = -17$ ;

由  $|A| = |B|$  得  $-374 - 31y = -2$ , 解得  $y = -12$ .

17. **【答案】**  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2, a = -5$ .

**【解】**  $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 1 & -a \\ -1 & \lambda - 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^3 = 0,$

特征值为  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$ ,

因为  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$  只有两个线性无关的特征向量,

所以  $r(2E - A) = 1$ ,

由  $2E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -a \\ -1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  得  $a = -5$ .

## 二、选择题

1. **【答案】**(A)

**【解】** 不妨设第一列元素及余子式都是  $a$ , 则

$$D = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{21}A_{21} + \cdots + a_{2n,1}A_{2n,1} = a^2 - a^2 + \cdots - a^2 = 0, \text{ 应选(A).}$$

2. **【答案】**(D)

**【解】**  $|A| \neq 0$  的充要条件是  $r(A) = n$ ,  $r(A) = n$  的充要条件是  $AX = b$  有唯一解, 应选(D).

3. **【答案】**(A)

**【解】** 因为矩阵的秩与行向量组的秩及列向量组的秩相等, 所以由  $r(A) = r$  得  $A$  一定有  $r$  个行向量线性无关, 应选(A).

4. **【答案】**(C)

**【解】** 因为初等变换不改变矩阵的秩, 所以若  $|A| = 0$ , 即  $r(A) < n$ , 则  $r(B) < n$ , 即  $|B| = 0$ , 应选(C).

5. **【答案】**(A)

**【解】** 因为(I)可由(II)线性表示, 所以(I)的秩  $\leq$  (II)的秩, 所以若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$  线性无关, 即(I)的秩  $= r$ , 则  $r \leq$  (II)的秩  $\leq s$ , 应选(A).

6. **【答案】**(B)

**【解】** 由  $AB = E$  得  $r(AB) = n$ , 从而  $r(A) \geq n, r(B) \geq n$ ,

又  $r(A) \leq n, r(B) \leq n$ , 所以  $r(A) = n, r(B) = n$ ,

故  $B$  的列向量组线性无关, 应选(B).

7. **【答案】**(A)

**【解】**  $r(\bar{A}) \geq r(A)$ ,

当  $r = m$  时,  $r(\bar{A}) \geq r(A) = m$ ;

又  $r(\bar{A}) \leq m$ , 所以  $r(\bar{A}) = r(A) = m$ , 故  $AX = b$  有解, 应选(A).

### 8. 【答案】(B)

【解】由  $BA = CA$  得  $(B - C)A = O$ , 则  $r(A) + r(B - C) \leq n$ ,

由  $r(A) = n$  得  $r(B - C) = 0$ , 故  $B = C$ , 应选(B).

### 9. 【答案】(A)

【解】(B) 显然不对, 因为与  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  等秩的向量组不一定是方程组的解;

因为  $\alpha_1 + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = 0$ , 所以  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$  线性相关, 不选(C);

由  $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + (\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) + (\alpha_3 - \alpha_1) = 0$ , 所以  $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_1$  线性相关, 不选(D), 应选(A).

### 10. 【答案】(C)

【解】若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性无关, 则  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  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  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性无关, 应选(C).

### 11. 【答案】(D)

【解】显然  $r(\bar{A}) \geq r(A) = m$ ,

因为  $\bar{A}$  为  $m \times (n + 1)$  矩阵, 所以  $r(\bar{A}) \leq m$ ,

于是  $r(\bar{A}) = r(A) = m < n$ , 故  $AX = b$  一定有无数个解, 应选(D).

### 12. 【答案】(C)

【解】因为  $AX = 0$  的任一非零解都可由  $\alpha$  线性表示, 所以  $AX = 0$  的基础解系只含一个线性无关的解向量, 从而  $r(A) = 2$ .

$$\text{由 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & a+2 & 4 \\ 5 & a & a+5 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & a & a+5 \\ 3 & a+2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & a+5 & a-5 \\ 0 & a+5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$a - 5 = -2$  或  $a + 5 = 0$ , 解得  $a = 3$  或  $-5$ , 应选(C).

### 13. 【答案】(C)

【解】因为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性无关, 所以  $AX = 0$  的基础解系至少含两个线性无关的解向量, 从而  $r(A) \leq 1$ ,

再由题意得  $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0, A \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ , 显然选(C).

### 14. 【答案】(A)

$$\text{【解】由 } \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 4 & -4 \\ -18 & 10 & -8 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 36 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} \neq \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  不是  $A$  的特征向量, 应选(A).

15. 【答案】(C)

【解】 $\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  的特征值为 7, 0, 0, 因为  $r(0E - A) = r(A) = 2$ , 所以  $\lambda = 0$  对应的线性无

关的特征向量只有一个, 该矩阵不可相似对角化, 应选(C).

16. 【答案】(B)

【解】因为  $A$  与  $B$  合同, 所以存在可逆矩阵  $P$ , 使得  $P^T A P = B$ , 从而  $r(A) = r(B)$ , 应选(B).

17. 【答案】(A)

【解】因为  $A, B$  都是实对称矩阵, 且特征值相同, 所以  $A$  与  $B$  既相似又合同, 应选(A).

### 三、解答题

 1. 【解】(1)  $2A_{11} + A_{12} - A_{13} = 2A_{11} + A_{12} - A_{13} + 0A_{14}$ 

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0;$$

$$(2) A_{11} + 4A_{21} + A_{31} + 2A_{41} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -10 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -10 & -8 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & -1 \\ -4 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -8 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 5 & -8 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2.$$

 2. 【解】由  $A^* = |A| A^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} A^{-1}$  得

$$|4A - (3A^*)^{-1}| = |4A - A| = |3A| = 27 |A| = 9.$$

 3. 【解】令  $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ , 由  $A\beta_1 = \beta_2 + \beta_3, A\beta_2 = \beta_1 + \beta_3, A\beta_3 = \beta_1 + \beta_2$  得

$$AB = B \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 两边取行列式得 } |A| \cdot |B| = |B| \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 |B|,$$

因为  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性无关, 所以  $B$  可逆, 故  $|A| = 2$ .

 4. 【解】由初等变换的性质得  $B = AP_1 P_2$ , 则  $B^{-1} = P_2^{-1} P_1^{-1} A^{-1} = P_2 P_1 A^{-1}$ .

 5. 【解】由  $AB + E = A^2 + B$  得  $(A - E)B = A^2 - E$ ,

$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 因为 } |A - E| \neq 0, \text{ 所以 } A - E \text{ 可逆,}$$

$$\text{从而 } B = A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

6.【解】由  $AP = PB$  得  $A = PBP^{-1}$ ,

$$\text{由} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{得 } P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^5 = PB^5P^{-1} = PBP^{-1} = A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

7.【解】由  $A^{-1}(E - BB^T A^{-1})^{-1} C^{-1} = E$  得  $C(E - BB^T A^{-1})A = E$ , 即  $C(A - BB^T) = E$ , 解得  $C = (A - BB^T)^{-1}$ .

$$\text{由 } BB^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (0, 1, -1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A - BB^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{由} \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{得}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

8.【解】令  $X = (X_1, X_2)$ ,

$$\text{由} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{得}$$

$$X_1 = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -k_1 + 1 \\ 2k_1 + 1 \\ k_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_2 = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -k_2 + 1 \\ 2k_2 - 1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故 } X = \begin{pmatrix} -k_1 + 1 & -k_2 + 1 \\ 2k_1 + 1 & 2k_2 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 \end{pmatrix} (k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

9.【证明】由向量组(II)的秩为3,得  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  线性无关,从而  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性无关,

由向量组(I)的秩为2,得  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关,

从而  $\alpha_3$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性表示,令  $\alpha_3 = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2$ .

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \alpha_4) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & k_1 \\ 0 & 1 & k_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{由} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & k_1 \\ 0 & 1 & k_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \text{ 得矩阵} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & k_1 \\ 0 & 1 & k_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{可逆,}$$

故  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4) = 3$ .

10.【解】

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & -k_1 & 15 & 3 \\ 1 & -5 & -10 & 12 & k_2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 8 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -k_1-6 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 & 9 & k_2-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -k_1+2 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & k_2+5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 当  $k_1 \neq 2$  时, 方程组有唯一解;

(2) 当  $k_1 = 2$  时,

$$\bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & k_2+5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_2-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

情形一:  $k_2 \neq 1$  时, 方程组无解;

情形二:  $k_2 = 1$  时, 方程组有无数个解,

$$\text{由 } \bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

得此时原方程组的通解为  $X = k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  ( $k$  为任意常数).

11.【解】  $\begin{vmatrix} a & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 10 & 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -(a+4)$ .

(1) 当  $a \neq -4$  时,  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  唯一线性表示.

当  $a = -4$  时,

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 10 & 5 & 4 & c \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & b \\ -4 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 10 & 5 & 4 & c \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2b+1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & c-5b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2b+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c-3b+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 当  $c - 3b + 1 = 0$  时,  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示, 但表示方法不唯一,



$$\text{由 } \bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2b+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{b+1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2b+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{得 } \mathbf{X} = k \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{b+1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 2b+1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{k}{2} - \frac{b+1}{2} \\ k \\ 2b+1 \end{pmatrix},$$

则  $\beta = (-\frac{k}{2} - \frac{b+1}{2})\alpha_1 + k\alpha_2 + (2b+1)\alpha_3$  (其中  $k$  为任意常数).

(3) 当  $c - 3b + 1 \neq 0$  时,  $\beta$  不可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示.

$$12. \text{【解】} \text{ 令 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & m \\ 1 & n & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(1) \text{ 由 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{方程组 (I) 的通解为 } \mathbf{X} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & m \\ 1 & n & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & m+1 \\ 0 & n-2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & n-3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & m+2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

当  $m = -2$  或  $n = 3$  时, 两个方程组有公共的非零解.

(3) 当  $m = -2, n = 3$  时, 两个方程组同解.

$$13. \text{【解】} (1) \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{方程组 (I) 的基础解系为 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \text{ (II) 的通解为 } \mathbf{X} = l_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ a+2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + l_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ a+8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2l_1 - l_2 \\ -l_1 + 2l_2 \\ (a+2)l_1 + 4l_2 \\ l_1 + (a+8)l_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{代入 (I) 得 } \begin{cases} 2(2l_1 - l_2) + 3(-l_1 + 2l_2) - (a+2)l_1 - 4l_2 = 0, \\ 2l_1 - l_2 + 2(-l_1 + 2l_2) + (a+2)l_1 + 4l_2 - l_1 - (a+8)l_2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{整理得} \begin{cases} -(a+1)l_1 = 0, \\ (a+1)l_1 - (a+1)l_2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

因为两个方程组有公共的非零解,所以  $l_1, l_2$  不全为零,

$$\text{从而} \begin{vmatrix} -(a+1) & 0 \\ a+1 & -(a+1) \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{解得 } a = -1.$$

14. 【解】因为 0 为  $A$  的特征值,所以  $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = 0$ , 解得  $a = 1$ .

$$\text{由 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 2)^2 = 0, \text{得 } \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2.$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \text{ 代入 } (\lambda E - A)X = 0,$$

$$\text{由 } 0E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \text{ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2 \text{ 代入 } (2E - A)X = 0,$$

$$\text{由 } 2E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2 \text{ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 } \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

15. 【解】因为  $A \sim B$ , 所以  $B$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$ ,

$$B^* \text{ 的特征值为 } \frac{|B|}{\lambda_1} = 6, \frac{|B|}{\lambda_2} = 3, \frac{|B|}{\lambda_3} = 2,$$

$$B^* + E \text{ 的特征值为 } 7, 4, 3, \text{ 故 } |B^* + E| = 84.$$

16. 【解】设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & a \\ 0 & a & 3 \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $f = X^T A X$ .

$$A \text{ 的特征值为 } \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 5,$$

$$\text{由 } |A| = 2(9 - a^2) = 10 \text{ 得 } a = 2, A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \text{ 代入 } (\lambda E - A)X = 0,$$

$$\text{由 } E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$\lambda_1 = 1$  对应的线性无关的特征向量为  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

$\lambda_2 = 2$  代入  $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$ ,

$$\text{由 } 2E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$\lambda_2 = 2$  对应的线性无关的特征向量为  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

$\lambda_3 = 5$  代入  $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$ ,

$$\text{由 } 5E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$\lambda_3 = 5$  对应的线性无关的特征向量为  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$\text{令 } \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } X^T A X \stackrel{X=QY}{=} y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 + 5y_3^2.$$

17.【解】 $|A^*| = 4 \times (-14) \times (-14) = 28^2$ , 由  $|A^*| = |A|^2$  得  $|A| = 28$  或  $|A| = -28$ .

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & a & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -6a - 40.$$

若  $-6a - 40 = 28$ , 则  $a = -\frac{34}{3}$ , 不合题意, 舍去;

$$\text{若 } -6a - 40 = -28, \text{ 则 } a = -2, \text{ 从而 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A \text{ 的特征值为 } \lambda_1 = \frac{|A|}{4} = -7, \lambda_2 = \frac{|A|}{-14} = \lambda_3 = \frac{|A|}{-14} = 2.$$

$\lambda_1 = -7$  代入  $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$ ,

$$\text{由 } -7E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 & -4 \\ 0 & 9 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$\lambda_1 = -7$  对应的线性无关的特征向量为  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$  代入  $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$ ,

由  $2E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  得

$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$  对应的线性无关的特征向量为  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

令  $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)}\beta_2 = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

单位化得  $\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

所求的正交矩阵为  $Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}$ , 且  $Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ .

18. 【证明】由  $A^2 - 2A - 3E = 0$  得  $(E + A)(3E - A) = 0$ , 则

$$r(E + A) + r(3E - A) \leq n;$$

由  $r(E + A) + r(3E - A) \geq r(4E) = n$  得  $r(E + A) + r(3E - A) = n$ .

(1) 当  $r(E + A) = n$  时,  $A = 3E$  为对角阵;

(2) 当  $r(3E - A) = n$  时,  $A = -E$  为对角阵;

(3)  $r(E + A) < n, r(3E - A) < n$  时,  $|E + A| = 0, |3E - A| = 0$ ,

$A$  的特征值  $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 3$ .

$\lambda_1 = -1$  对应的线性无关的特征向量个数为  $n - r(-E - A) = n - r(E + A)$ ;

$\lambda_2 = 3$  对应的线性无关的特征向量个数为  $n - r(3E - A)$ .

因为  $n - r(E + A) + n - r(3E - A) = n$ , 所以  $A$  可相似对角化.

19. 【解】由  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$  及  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = \text{tr}(A) = 10$  得  $\lambda_3 = 6$ .

因为矩阵  $A$  有三个线性无关的特征向量, 所以  $r(2E - A) = 1$ ,

由  $2E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -a & -2 & -b \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & a-2 & -a-b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  得  $a = 2, b = -2$ .

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$  代入  $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$ ,

由  $2E - A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  得  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$  对应的线性无关的特征向量为

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$\lambda_3 = 6$  代入  $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$ ,

$$\text{由 } 6E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } \lambda_3 = 6 \text{ 对应的线性无关}$$

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. 【解】(1) 由  $\begin{cases} 2 > 0, \\ 3 > 0, \\ 3t > 0. \end{cases}$  得  $t > 0$ , 当  $t > 0$  时,  $A$  的顺序主子式都大于零, 所以  $A$  为正定矩阵.

$$(2) \text{ 由 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } r(B) = 2,$$

因为  $A$  与  $B$  等价, 所以  $r(A) = r(B) = 2 < 3$ , 故  $t = 0$ .

(3)  $C$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = 5$ ,

$$\text{由 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - t \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3)(\lambda - t) = 0 \text{ 得}$$

$A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = t$ , 故  $t = 5$ .

$$(4) \text{ 由 } |\lambda E - D| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ 得}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2 > 0, \lambda_2 = 1 + \sqrt{2} > 0, \lambda_3 = 1 - \sqrt{2} < 0,$$

矩阵  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = t$ ,

因为  $A$  与  $D$  合同, 所以特征值中正、负个数一致, 故  $t < 0$ .

$$21. \text{【解】} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & -1 \\ \lambda & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

因为  $A$  正定, 所以 
$$\begin{cases} 1 > 0, \\ 4 - \lambda^2 > 0, \\ 8 - 4\lambda - 4\lambda^2 > 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } -2 < \lambda < 1.$$

22. 【解】(1) 令  $AX = \lambda X$ ,

由  $A^2 + 2A = O$  得  $(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda)X = O$ , 注意到  $X \neq O$ , 则  $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda = 0$ ,  
解得  $\lambda = 0$  或  $\lambda = -2$ .

由  $r(A) = 2$  得  $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -2$ .

(2)  $A + kE$  的特征值为  $k, k - 2, k - 2$ , 当  $k > 2$  时,  $A + kE$  为正定矩阵.

23. 【解】 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 - 2x_2x_3$ ,

二次型的矩阵为  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

由  $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 3)^2 = 0$  得  $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 3$ ,

则二次型的秩为 2, 正惯性指数为 2, 负惯性指数为 0.

微信公众号【最强考研】  
考研人的精神家园!

# 文都考研APP

## 考研复习备考助手

文都考研APP是世纪文都教育科技集团精心打造的在线考研学习软件，是集院校考研资讯、考研经验、考研资料、考研真题、考研名师试听课程于一体的考研人的移动精神家园。在这里，您能及时查看报考院校的官方信息、考研成绩和分数线、学长经验，获取名师免费试听课程，了解学科难点。



### 主要特色

#### 1. 量身定制

海量考研干货随手掌握

#### 2. 精品微课

考研名师精品课来引路

#### 3. 考研资讯

你关心的才是考研头条

#### 4. 贴心助手

考研百科为你解决困惑

#### 5. 真题测评


智能评估突破学习瓶颈

文都考研下载二维码



# 文都考研APP是您得力的考研复习助手

## 考研数学精品图书系列

搜索一下 

1. 2020《考研数学复习大全》（数学一至三）
2. 2020《全国硕士研究生招生考试高等数学辅导讲义》
3. 2020《全国硕士研究生招生考试线性代数辅导讲义》
4. 2020《全国硕士研究生招生考试概率论与数理统计辅导讲义》
- 5. 2020《考研数学接力题典1800》（数学一至三）**
6. 2020《考研数学15年真题解析与方法指导》（数学一至三）
7. 2020《考研数学绝对考场最后八套题》（数学一至三）
8. 《考研数学必备手册》

## 文都图书 名师精品

新浪微博：@文都编辑部  
3024394833 数学小助手QQ



防伪验证



文都编辑部微信公众号

上架指导：考研类图书

ISBN 978-7-5022-7110-7



9 787502 271107 >

定价：72.00 元