

11、设向量 $\mathbf{v}_1 = (0, x, z)$, $\mathbf{v}_2 = (y, 0, 1)$, 记 $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2$, 则 $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} =$

1) 叉乘获得向量

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & x & z \\ y & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = x\mathbf{i} + yz\mathbf{j} + (-xy)\mathbf{k}$$

2) 根据三度的计算公式 $x'_x + (yz)'_y + (-xy)'_z = 1 + z + 0 = 1 + z$

答案 $1+z$

12、极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{x} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x \sin x} \right] =$

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

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

答案 $\frac{1}{2}$

13、设函数 $y = y(x)$ 由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = 2 \sin^2 t \\ y = t + \cos t \end{cases}, \left(t \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)$ 确定, 则 $\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} =$

$$\begin{cases} x'_t = 2 \cdot 2 \sin t \cdot \cos t = 2 \sin 2t \\ y'_t = 1 - \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - \sin t}{2 \sin 2t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{1 - \sin t}{2 \sin 2t} \right)'}{2 \sin 2t} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot [-\cos t \cdot \sin t - (1 - \sin t) \cdot \cos 2t \cdot 2]}{2 (\sin 2t)^3}$$

$$\text{代入 } t = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) - 0}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

答案: $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$

14、 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2} dx =$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{+\infty} \ln(x+1) d\frac{-1}{x} &= -\frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} dx \\ &= \ln 2 + \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) dx \\ &= \ln 2 + \ln \left| \frac{x}{x+1} \right| \Big|_1^{+\infty} \\ &= \ln 2 - \ln \frac{1}{2} = 2\ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

答案: $2\ln 2$

15、设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & a \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} a & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & a & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & a \end{pmatrix}$, $m(X)$ 是矩阵 X 的实特征值的最大值,

且 $m(A) < m(B)$, 求 a 的取值范围是

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda-a & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda-a \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1) [(\lambda-a)^2 - 4] = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-a+2)(\lambda-a-2)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = a-2 \quad \lambda_3 = a+2$$

$$|\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda-a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1-r_3} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1-a & 0 & \lambda+a \\ 1 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda+a \\ 1 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ \lambda+1-a & 0 & \lambda+a \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1-a)(\lambda-2)(\lambda+1-a)$$

$$\lambda_1 = a+1 \quad \lambda_2 = 2 \quad \lambda_3 = a-1$$

则 $m(A)$ 为 $\lambda_1=1$ 或 $\lambda_3=a+2$, $m(B)$ 为 $\lambda_1=a+1$ 或 $\lambda_2=2$

当 $m(A)=1$, 有 $a+2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow a \leq -1$, 则 $m(B)=2$ 成立

当 $m(A)=a+2$, 有 $a+2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow a \geq -1$, 则有 $a+2 < 2 \Rightarrow a < 0 \Rightarrow a \in [-1, 0)$

综上得到范围为 $a < 0$

16、设随机变量 X 服从参数为 1 的泊松分布, Y 服从参数为 3 的泊松分布, 且 X 与 $Y-X$ 相互独立, 则 $E(XY) =$

1) 根据题干有

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y-X) = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) - D(X) = \text{Cov}(X, Y) - 1 = 0, \text{ 得 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 1$$

2) 根据公式

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= E(X)E(Y) + \text{Cov}(X, Y) \\ &= 1 \cdot 3 + 1 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

答案 4



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