

帆哥手写版2026真题解析数一 填空

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

1) 叉乘获得向量

$$\begin{array}{c} x \quad z \quad 0 \quad x \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad | \quad \downarrow \\ 0 \quad x \quad 1 \quad y \quad 0 \\ x \quad yz \quad -xy \end{array} \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{F}(x, y, z) = x\mathbf{i} + yz\mathbf{j} + (-xy)\mathbf{k}$$

2) 根据三度的计算公式

$$x'_x + (yz)'_y + (-xy)'_z = 1 + z + 0 = 1 + z$$

答案 $1+z$

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2004 12、极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{x} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x \sin x} \right] =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \ln(1+x)}{x \cdot \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) - (x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2))}{x^2}$$

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

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 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} =$

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$$\begin{cases} x_t = 2 \cdot 2 \sin t \cdot \cos t = 2 \sin 2t \\ y_t = 1 - \sin t \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

答案: $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$

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

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



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答案: $2\ln 2$

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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

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

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{\text{约分}} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1-a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda+1-a \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1-a)(\lambda-2)(\lambda+1-a)$$

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

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 $a+2 < 2 \Rightarrow a < 0 \Rightarrow a \in [-1, 0)$

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

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

2) 根据公式 $E(XY) = E(XEY + \text{Cov}(X, Y))$

$$= 1 \cdot 3 + 1 = 4$$

答案 4



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