

2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

数学二试题

一、选择题：1~8 小题，每小题 4 分，共 32 分，下列每小题给出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求的，请将所选项前的字母填在答题卡指定位置上。

1. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 - 1} dx =$

- (A) 0
(B) 1
(C) 2
(D) 3

2. 设 $f(x) = (e^x - 1)(e^{2x} - 2) \cdots (e^{nx} - n)$ ，则 $f'(0) =$

- (A) $(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!$
(B) $(-1)^n(n-1)!$
(C) $(-1)^{n-1}n!$
(D) $(-1)^nn!$

3. 设 $a_n > 0 (n=1, 2, \cdots)$, $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$, 数列 (S_n) 有界是数列 (a_n) 收敛的

- (A) 充分 要条 . (B) 充分 要条 .
(C) 要 充分条 . (D) 充分 要条 .

4. 设 $I_k = \int_e^k e^{x^2} \sin x dx (k=1, 2, 3)$, 有 D

- (A) $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$. (B) $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$.
(C) $I_1 < I_3 < I_2$. (D) $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$.

5. 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 可微, 且 x, y 都有 $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} > 0, \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y}$

$< 0, f(x_1, y_1) < f(x_2, y_2)$ 的一个充分条 是

- (A) $x_1 > x_2, y_1 < y_2$. (B) $x_1 > x_2, y_1 > y_2$.

(C) $x_1 < x_2, y_1 < y_2$. (D) $x_1 < x_2, y_1 > y_2$.

6. $D: y = \sin x, x = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, y = 1$, $\iint_D (x^5 y - 1) dx dy =$ ()

7. $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ c \end{pmatrix}, \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ c \end{pmatrix}, \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ c \end{pmatrix}$ (A) π (B) 2 (C) -2 (D) $-\pi$

8. $A = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 \end{pmatrix}$ 且 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 2 & \\ & & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$ 中

(A) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ (B) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$

(C) $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ (D) $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$

9. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 且 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 中

$Q = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 则 $Q^{-1}AQ =$ ()

(A) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

(C) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

10. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1, & x \geq 0 \\ x^2 + 1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ 则 $f'(x) =$ ()

11. $y = y(x)$ 满足 $x^2 - y + 1 = e^y$ 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ _____

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

13. $z = f\left(\ln x + \frac{1}{y}\right)$, 则 $f(u)$ 对 x 的偏导数为 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$ _____

14. $y dx + (x - 3y^2) dy = 0$ 满足 $y|_{x=1} = 1$ 的解为 _____

15. $y = x^2 + x (x < 0)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的切线方程为 _____

14. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, A^* 为 A 的伴随矩阵, 则 $|A^*| =$ _____.

15. 设 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|BA^*| =$ _____.

16. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, A^* 为 A 的伴随矩阵, 则 $|A^*| =$ _____.

17. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, A^* 为 A 的伴随矩阵, 则 $|A^*| =$ _____.

18. 设 $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x}$, 则 $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) =$ _____.

19. 设 $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x}$, 则 $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) =$ _____.

2

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设 $z = f(xy, yg(x))$ 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 在 $x=1, y=1$ 处的值

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{x=1, y=1}$$

设 α 为 $\frac{d\alpha}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$ 的解，求 α 在 $x=1$ 处的值

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

设 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y(y \geq \frac{1}{2}), x^2 + y^2 = 1(y \leq \frac{1}{2})$ 求 $\int_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2y(y \geq \frac{1}{2}), x^2 + y^2 = 1(y \leq \frac{1}{2})$$

设 g 为 g 的导数，求 g 在 $x=1$ 处的值

设 g 为 g 的导数，求 g 在 $x=1$ 处的值

$$gm/s^2$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = a$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$$

$$R(A) = 2$$

设 A 为 n 阶矩阵，求 $R(A)$

2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学二试题解析

1 【答案】: C

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

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

2

【答案】: C

【解析】: 设 $f(x) = e^x(e^{2x} - 2) \cdots (e^{nx} - n) + (e^x - 1)(2e^{2x} - 2) \cdots (e^{nx} - n) + \cdots (e^x - 1)(e^{2x} - 2) \cdots (e^{nx} - n)$

$$f'(x) = e^x(e^{2x} - 2) \cdots (e^{nx} - n) + (e^x - 1)(2e^{2x} - 2) \cdots (e^{nx} - n) + \cdots (e^x - 1)(e^{2x} - 2) \cdots (e^{nx} - n)$$

$$f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^{n-1} n!$$

3 【答案】: (A)

【解析】: 由于 $a_n > 0$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 为正项级数, $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$ 为正项级数

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 的前 n 项和。正项级数前 n 项和有界与正向级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛是充

要条件。故选 A

4 【答案】: (D)

【解析】: $I_k = \int_e^k x^2 \sin x$ 看为以 k 为自变量的函数, 则可知 $I_k' = e^{k^2} \sin k \geq 0, k \in (0, \pi)$, 即可知 $I_k = \int_e^k x^2 \sin x$ 关于 k 在 $(0, \pi)$ 上为单调增函数, 又由于 $1, 2, 3 \in (0, \pi)$, 则 $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$, 故选 D

5 【答案】: (D)

【解析】: $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} > 0, \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} < 0$ 表示函数 $f(x, y)$ 关于变量 x 是单调递增

的, 关于变量 y 是单调递减的。因此, 当 $x_1 < x_2, y_1 > y_2$ 必有

$f(x_1, y_1) < f(x_2, y_2)$, 故选 D

6 【答案】: D

【解析】: $\iint_D (x^5 y - 1) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{\sin x}^1 (x^5 y - 1) dy = -\pi$

$$\iint_D (x^5 y - 1) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{\sin x}^1 (x^5 y - 1) dy = -\pi$$

7 【答案】: C

【解析】: $|(\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ c_1 & c_3 & c_4 \end{vmatrix} = c_1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关

故选 C

8 【答案】: B

【解析】: $Q = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 且 $Q^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$

且

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}AP \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

且 且 B 且

9 【答案】: $\frac{2x}{e^y + 1}$

【解析】: 且 $x^2 - y + 1 = e^y$ 且 且 x 且 且 $2x - \frac{dy}{dx} = e^y \frac{dy}{dx}$ 且 且

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x}{e^y + 1}$$

10 【答案】: $\frac{\pi}{4}$

【解析】: 且 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

11 【答案】: 0.

【解析】: 且 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \cdot \frac{1}{x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right)$ 且 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$

12 【答案】: $x = \quad^2$

【解析】: $ydx + (x - 3y^2)dy = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = 3y - \frac{1}{y}x \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{1}{y}x = 3y$ 且 且

且 且 且 且 且 且 且

$$x = e^{-\int \frac{1}{y} dy} \left[\int 3y \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy} dy + C \right] = \frac{1}{y} \left[\int 3y^2 dy + C \right] = \left(y^3 + C \right) \frac{1}{y}$$

且 且 $y = 1$ 且 $x = 1$ 且 且 $C = 0$ 且 且 $x = \quad^2.$

13 【答案】: $(-1, 0)$

【解析】: 将 $y' = 2x + 1$, $y'' = 2$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + y'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{2}{[1 + (2x + 1)^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(2x + 1)^2 = 1 \quad x = 0 \text{ 或 } -1 \quad x < 0 \quad x = -1 \quad y = 0$$

$$(-1, 0)$$

14 【答案】: -27

【解析】: $B = \frac{1}{12}A \quad BA^* = E \quad A \cdot A^* = |A| E = 3E$

$$|BA^*| = |3E_{12}| = 3^3 |E_{12}| = 27 * (-1) = -27$$

15 【解析】: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} + 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x} + 1 = 1 \quad a = 1$

$$2^\circ, \quad x \rightarrow 0 \quad f(x) - a = f(x) - 1 = \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{6}x^3 \quad (x) - a \sim \frac{1}{6}x \quad k = 1$$

16 【解析】: $f(x, y) = xe - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}$

$$f'_x(x, y) = e - x = 0, f'_y(x, y) = -y = 0 \quad (e, 0).$$

$$A = f''_{xx}(e, 0) = -1, B = f''_{xy}(e, 0) = 0, C = f''_{yy}(e, 0) = -1,$$

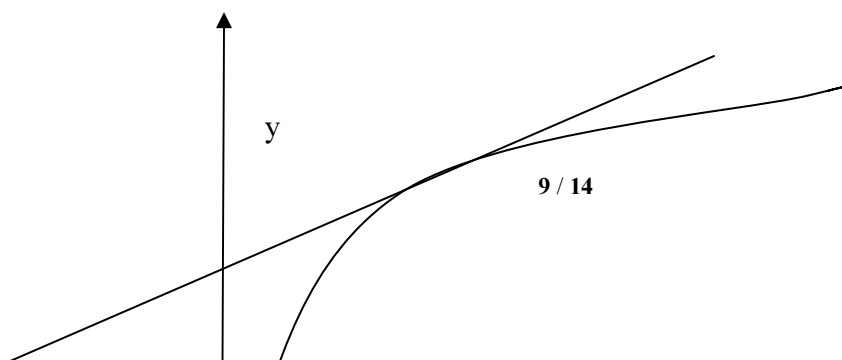
$$B^2 - AC < 0, A < 0 \quad f(x, y) \text{ 在 } (e, 0) \text{ 处取得极大值 } f(e, 0) = \frac{1}{2}e^2.$$

17 【解析】:

$$A(x_0, \ln x_0) \quad \frac{1}{x_0} \quad y - \ln x_0 = \frac{1}{x_0}(x - x_0)$$

$$B(0, 1) \quad x_0 = e \quad y = \frac{1}{e^2}x + 1$$

$$x \text{ 轴上点 } B(-e^2, 0)$$



$$\square 1 \square A = \int_0^2 \left[y - \frac{1}{2}(y-1) \right] dy = \left[y - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}y^2 - y \right) \right]_0^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x \cdot x \\ & \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(x \ln^2 x \right)_1^{e^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x \cdot x \\ & \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(2x \ln x \right)_1^{e^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot x \\ & \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - 3 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$y'' = 2x + 2(1 + 2x^2)e^{x^2} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$\square y'' = 0 \square x = 0 \square \square \square \square x = 0 \square y'' = 0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square y'' \square x > 0 \square x < 0 \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square$$

$$\square x > 0 \square \square 2x > 0, 2(1 + 2x^2) \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt > 0 \square \square \square y'' > 0 \square \square x < 0 \square \square$$

$$2x < 0, 2(1 + 2x^2) \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt < 0 \square \square \square y'' < 0 \square \square \square x = 0 \square y'' = 0 \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square y = f(x^2) \int_0^x f(-t^2) dt \square x = 0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$(0, 0) \square \square \square \square y = f(x^2) \int_0^x f(-t^2) dt \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

20 【解析】: $\square f(x) = x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \cos x - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \square \square \square$

$$f'(x) = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + x \frac{1+x}{1-x} \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} - \sin x - x$$

$$= \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{2x}{1-x^2} - \sin x - x$$

$$= \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} x - \sin x$$

$$\square 0 < x < 1 \square \square \square \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \geq 0 \square \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} > 1 \square \square \square \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} x - \sin x \geq 0 \square$$

$$\square f'(x) \geq 0 \square \square f(0) = 0 \square \square \square x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \cos x - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \geq 0$$

$$\square \square x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \cos x \geq \frac{x^2}{2} + 1 \square$$

$$\square -1 < x < 0 \square \square \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \leq 0 \square \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} > 1 \square \square \square \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} x - \sin x \leq 0 \square$$

$$\square f'(x) \geq 0 \square \square \square x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \cos x - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \geq 0$$

$$\square \square \square x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \cos x \geq 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}, -1 < x < 1$$

21 【解析】: (1) $\square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = x^n + x^{n-1} + \cdots + x - 1 \square \square f(1) > 0 \square \square \square$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - 1 = -(\frac{1}{2})^n < 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \quad x_0 \quad x_1 = x_0$$

$$x_1^n + x_0^{n-1} + \cdots + x_0 - 1 = x_n^n + x_n^{n-1} + \cdots + x_n - 1 \quad x_1 = x_0$$

$$2 \quad x_n \quad f(x_n) = x_n^n + x_n^{n-1} + \cdots + x_n - 1 = 0$$

$$(x_n) = \frac{x_n(-x_n^n)}{-x_n} = \left(\frac{1}{2} < x_n < 1\right)$$

$$x_{n+1}^{n+1} + x_{n+1}^n + \cdots + x_{n+1} - 1 = 0 \quad x_{n+1}^n + x_{n+1}^{n-1} + \cdots + x_{n+1} - 1 < 0$$

$$x_n^n + x_n^{n-1} + \cdots + x_n - 1 = 0 \quad x_{n+1} < x_n \quad \frac{1}{2} < x_n < 1 \quad \{x_n\}$$

$$\{x_n\} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \quad a < x_2 < x_1 = 1$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n(1 - x_n^n)}{1 - x_n} - 1 = \frac{a}{1 - a} - 1 = 0, \quad \text{得} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{1}{2}$$

22 【解析】

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + a \times (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 1 - a^4$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & -a^2 & 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a^3 & 1 & -a - a^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - a^4 & -a - a^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$1 - a^4 = 0 \quad -a - a^2 = 0 \quad a = -1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax = b \quad 2 \quad |A| = 0.$$

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

$$\lambda = 1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda = -1$$

23 【解析】: $r(A^T A) = r(A) = 2$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$f = x^T A^T A x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2x_3$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 6) = 0$$

$$B \quad \lambda_1 = 0; \lambda_2 = 2; \lambda_3 = 6$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \quad (\lambda_1 E - B)X = 0 \quad \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2, \quad (\lambda_2 E - B)X = 0 \quad \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 6, \text{解}(\lambda_3 E - B)X = 0 \quad \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$$