

一. 选择题

1. D.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \ln(1+x)}{x + b \sin x}$  存在.

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

所以只有当  $b \neq -1$  时, 该极限存在.

2. D.  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 0$ , 所以  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} [f(x,y) - 2x + 2y] = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} f(x,y) = 0 = f(1,1)$  故 A 正确.

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} \frac{f(x,y) - 2x + 2y}{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(1+\Delta x, 1+\Delta y) - f(1,1) - 2\Delta x + 2\Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = 1.$$

从而  $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - 2\Delta x + 2\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 1$ , 故  $\Delta z = 2\Delta x - 2\Delta y + o(\rho)$ . 结合柯西收敛准则, 所以 B, C 正确.

3. B. ① 不正确.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$  收敛, 但是  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散.

② 正确. 若  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  绝对收敛, 由绝对收敛的必要条件知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , 当  $n$  充分大时, 有  $|b_n| \leq 1$ .

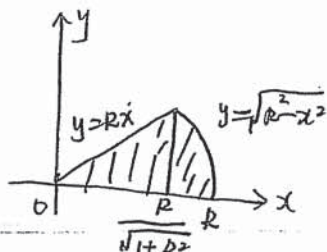
此时  $b_n^2 = |b_n|$ , 因为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |b_n|$  收敛, 由比较判别法知  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^2$  收敛.

③ 正确. 因为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛, 由收敛的必要条件知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ , 故  $\{a_n\}$  必有界, 存在  $M > 0$  使得  $|a_n| \leq M (n=1, 2, \dots)$ . 此时  $|a_n b_n| \leq M |b_n|$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |b_n|$  收敛,  $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n b_n|$  收敛.

即  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$  绝对收敛.

④ 不正确.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$  条件收敛,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$  绝对收敛, 而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}\right)$  条件收敛.

4. B.



而积分区域如图所示.

5. C.  $A \neq 0, r(A) \geq 1, A \cdot A = 0$ . 故  $r(A) + r(A) \leq 3, r(A) \leq \frac{3}{2}$  故  $r(A) = 1$ .

$AX=0$  有两个线性无关的解, 所以  $AX=b$  有三个线性无关的解.

6. D. 因为  $A \xrightarrow{E(2,1(3))} B$ , 即  $E(2,1(3))A=B$ , 故  $B^{-1}=A^{-1}E^{-1}(2,1(3))=A^{-1}E(2,1(-3))$ , 则  $|A^{-1}| \xrightarrow{C_1+(-3)C_2} |B^{-1}|$ .

7. C. 
$$P(A) = \frac{P((C-A)(A \cup B))}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(C \bar{A} A \cup C \bar{A} B)}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(C \bar{A} B)}{P(A \cup B)}$$

$$= \frac{P(C) \cdot P(B) \cdot P(C)}{P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)} = \frac{0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.4}{0.5 + 0.2 - 0.1} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

8. C. 由于  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  为来自总体  $X$  的简单随机样本, 故  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  相互独立且与总体  $X$  同分布, 故  $Cov(x_i, x_j) = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \\ 4, & i = j \end{cases}$

$$\text{若 } s < t, \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{s} \sum_{i=1}^s x_i, \frac{1}{t} \sum_{j=1}^t x_j\right) = \frac{1}{st} \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^s x_i, \sum_{j=1}^t x_j\right) \\ = \frac{1}{st} \left[ \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^s x_i, \sum_{j=1}^s x_j\right) + \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^s x_i, \sum_{j=s+1}^t x_j\right) \right] \\ = \frac{1}{st} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^s \text{Cov}(x_i, x_j) = \frac{1}{t} \cdot s \cdot \frac{4}{s} = \frac{4}{t}.$$

$$\text{同理若 } s > t, \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{s} \sum_{i=1}^s x_i, \frac{1}{t} \sum_{j=1}^t x_j\right) = \frac{4}{s}.$$

$$\text{因此, } \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{s} \sum_{i=1}^s x_i, \frac{1}{t} \sum_{j=1}^t x_j\right) = \frac{4}{\max(s, t)}.$$

二. 填空题.

$$9. \frac{\pi}{8}. \quad \text{令 } \arccos \frac{1}{x} = t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \cos t \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\cos t} = \sec t, \quad \frac{1}{2} x = 1 \Rightarrow +\infty, \quad t = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} \arccos \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t \cdot t \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sin 2t dt \\ = -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t d \cos 2t = -\frac{1}{4} \left[ t \cos 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2t dt \right] = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

$$10. \cos x - \sin x. \quad y' + y = \sin x + \cos x \text{ 的通解为 } y = C e^{-x} + \sin x, \text{ 故特解为 } y = C e^{-x} + \sin x \text{ 为}$$

$$y'' + y' + ay = f(x) \text{ 的通解, 所以 } y = e^{-x} \text{ 为 } y'' + y' + ay = 0, \text{ 令 } \lambda = -\frac{1}{2}, a = 0, y = \sin x \text{ 为}$$

$$y'' + y + ay = f(x), \text{ 即 } y'' + y = f(x) \text{ 的通解, 令 } \lambda = \frac{1}{2}, f(x) = \cos x - \sin x.$$

$$11. \begin{cases} x - \ln x, & x > 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + \frac{3}{2}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases} + C$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ e^x - 1, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}, \quad f(\ln x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{x}, & x > 1 \\ x - 1, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \int f(\ln x) dx = \begin{cases} x - \ln x + C, & x > 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + C, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } 1 + C = -\frac{1}{2} + C \text{ 得 } C = \frac{3}{2} + C, \text{ 所以 } \int f(\ln x) dx = \begin{cases} x - \ln x, & x > 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + \frac{3}{2}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases} + C.$$

$$12. e^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad \text{由 } f(x) \text{ 连续, 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 \text{ 得 } f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$$

$$\text{证: } I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\cot x}{\ln(1+x)}} \ln \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt \right] = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot x}{\ln(1+x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt} \\ = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2) \cdot 2x}{4x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot f'(0)} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$13. E. \quad f(A) = A^3 - 6A^2 + 11A - 5E. \quad P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

$$P^{-1}f(A)P = f(\Lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} f(1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f(2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f(3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E. \Rightarrow f(A) = E.$$

$$14. F(x) [1 - (1 - F(y))^{n-1}].$$

设  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  为简单随机样本, 且  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  相互独立,  $x_i \sim F(x), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

故  $F_{Y_1}(x) = F(x), F_{Y_2}(y) = 1 - (1 - F(y))^{n-1}$ , 因为  $Y_1, Y_2$  相互独立.

$$G(x, y) = P(Y_1 \leq x, Y_2 \leq y) = P\{Y_1 \leq x\} \cdot P\{Y_2 \leq y\} = F_{Y_1}(x) \cdot F_{Y_2}(y) = F(x) \cdot [1 - (1 - F(y))^{n-1}].$$



三、解答题

15. ① 证由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t)dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1} = f(0) \neq 0$ , 所以  $\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\int_0^x f(t)dt \sim f(0)x$ .

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{\int_0^x f(t)dt} - \frac{1}{xf(0)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(0) - \int_0^x f(t)dt}{x^2 f^2(0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(0) - \int_0^x f(t)dt}{x^2 f^2(0)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{f^2(0)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) - f(x)}{2x} = -\frac{f'(0)}{2f^2(0)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{\int_0^x f(t)dt} - \frac{1}{xf(0)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(0) - x f(\frac{x}{2})}{x^2 f^2(0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) - f(\frac{x}{2})}{x f^2(0)} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\frac{x}{2})}{2f^2(0)}$$

其中  $\frac{x}{2}$  介于  $\frac{x}{2}$  与  $0$  之间,  $\frac{x}{2} \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\frac{x}{2} \rightarrow 0$ ,  $y \rightarrow 0$ ,  $f(\frac{x}{2}) \rightarrow f(0)$ ,  $f'(0) \neq 0$ , 故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{\int_0^x f(t)dt} - \frac{1}{xf(0)} \right] = -\frac{f'(0)}{f^2(0)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{f'(0)}{2f^2(0)}$$

$$16. \textcircled{1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} \cdot \frac{n^2}{x^n} \right| = |x| < 1. \text{ 收敛域为 } (-1, 1).$$

$\frac{1}{2}x = -1$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$  收敛,  $\frac{1}{2}x = 1$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛, 收敛域为  $[-1, 1]$ .

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 设 } F(x) = f(x) + f(1-x) + \ln x \cdot \ln(1-x). \quad F'(x) = f'(x) - f'(1-x) + \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{1-x}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2}, \quad f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = \frac{1}{x} \left[ \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^{n-1} dt \right] = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t} dt = -\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x}$$

$$f'(1-x) = -\frac{\ln x}{1-x}, \text{ 代入上式, 得 } f'(x) = f'(1-x) + \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{1-x} = 0.$$

故  $F(x) = C, x \in (0, 1)$

$$17. \textcircled{1} \text{ 在 } D \text{ 的内部, 由 } \begin{cases} f'_x(x, y) = 2x + y = 0 \\ f'_y(x, y) = 8y + x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } D \text{ 内唯一驻点 } (0, 0), f(0, 0) = 2.$$

$\textcircled{2} D$  的边界由  $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1 (y > \frac{1}{2}x - 1)$  和  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1 (0 \leq x \leq 2)$  组成.

在  $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1 (y > \frac{1}{2}x - 1)$  上,  $f(x, y) = x^2 + 4y^2 + xy + 2 = xy + 6$

$$\text{令 } L(x, y) = xy + 6 + \lambda(x^2 + 4y^2 - 4). \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} L'_x = y + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L'_y = x + 8\lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得驻点 } (\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}), (-\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$\text{且 } f(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = f(-\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 7, \quad f(-\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 5.$$

在  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1 (0 \leq x \leq 2)$  上,  $f(x, y) = x^2 + 4y^2 + xy + 2 = \frac{5}{2}x^2 - 5x + 6$ , 由  $\frac{df}{dx} = 5(x-1) = 0$  得  $x=1, y=-\frac{1}{2}$ , 且  $f(1, -\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{7}{2}, f(0, -1) = f(2, 0) = 6$ .

综上所述,  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上的最大值为 7, 最小值为 2.

$$18. \text{ 令 } f(x) = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} - \ln x, \text{ 则 } f'(x) = \frac{x+1-2\sqrt{x}}{2x\sqrt{x}} > 0.$$

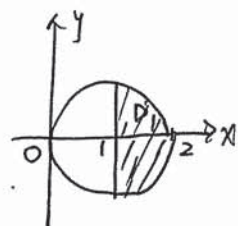
$\frac{1}{2} 0 < x < 1$  时,  $f(x) = f(1) = 0$ , 即  $\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} - \ln x < 0$ , 即  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} > \frac{\ln x}{x-1}$ .

(2)

$\frac{1}{2}x > 1$  时,  $f(x) > f(1) = 0$ , 即  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \ln x > 0$ , 故  $f(x) > \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x-1}$ .

综上, 设  $x > 0$  且  $x \neq 1$ , 有  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} > \frac{\ln x}{x-1}$ .

19. 由对称性知  $\iint_D \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} d\sigma = 0$ . 记  $D_1$  为  $D$  的右半部分, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^2} d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^2} d\sigma = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\cos\theta}}^{\frac{2}{\cos\theta}} \frac{1}{r^4} \cdot r \cdot dr \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \cos^2\theta - \frac{1}{4\cos^2\theta} \right) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left( \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{4} \tan\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{8}. \end{aligned}$$


20. ①  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

基础解系为  $\xi = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . 通解为  $x = k\xi$ , 任意  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ .

② 将  $Ax=0$  的基础解系代入  $Bx=0$  中, 得  $-6-5a-4=0 \Rightarrow a=-2$ .  $b$  为任意实数.

$$B \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & -4 & b \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -10 & b \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \text{故 } Ax=0 \text{ 与 } Bx=0 \text{ 同解.}$$

21. ①  $AB=0$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 因为  $r(B)=2 \Rightarrow r(A)=1$ , 故  $A$  的三个特征值为  $1, 0, 0$ .

由  $AB=0$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  知  $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$  对应的特征向量为  $\alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

设  $\lambda_1 = 1$  对应的特征向量为  $\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则  $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 + x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ . 取  $\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . 将  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  正交化

$$\beta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, P = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 即为}$$

所求正交矩阵. 在正交变换  $x = Py$  下, 二次型  $f$  为标准型为  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = y_1^2$ .

② 由  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$  得  $A = P\Lambda P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

即  $f$  为二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{6}x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_3^2 + \frac{1}{3}x_1x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_1x_3 - \frac{2}{3}x_2x_3$ .



22. ① 由于  $[X]$  为离散型随机变量,  $P\{X=k\} = \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = 1 - e^{-1}$ ,  $P\{X=1\} = \int_1^2 e^{-x} dx = e^{-1} - e^{-2}$ ,  $P\{X=2\} = 1 - P\{X=0\} - P\{X=1\} = e^{-2}$ . 且  $U$  的取值为 0, 1, 2. 其分布律为

$$P\{U=0\} = P\{[X]=0\} = P\{0 \leq X < 1\} = \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = 1 - e^{-1}$$

$$P\{U=1\} = P\{[X]=1\} = P\{1 \leq X < 2\} = \int_1^2 e^{-x} dx = e^{-1} - e^{-2}$$

$$P\{U=2\} = 1 - P\{U=0\} - P\{U=1\} = e^{-2}$$

$$\text{则 } U \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1-e^{-1} & e^{-1}-e^{-2} & e^{-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

②  $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X - [X] \leq y\}$   $\frac{1}{2} y < 0$  时,  $F_Y(y) = 0$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} y \geq 1$  时,  $F_Y(y) = 1$ .

$$\frac{1}{2} 0 \leq y < 1 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X - [X] \leq y\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P\{k \leq X \leq k+y\} \\ = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_k^{k+y} e^{-x} dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (e^{-k} - e^{-(k+y)}) = \frac{1-e^{-y}}{1-e^{-1}} = \frac{e}{e-1} (1-e^{-y})$$

$$\text{故 } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ \frac{e}{e-1} (1-e^{-y}), & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-y}}{e-1}, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

③ 由于  $E[X] = 1$ ,  $E[Y] = \int_0^1 y f_Y(y) dy = \frac{e-2}{e-1}$ , 故  $E[X - Y] = E[X] - E[Y] = \frac{1}{e-1}$ .

23. ①  $P\{X_1 X_2 = X_3 + 1\} = P\{X_1=1, X_2=1, X_3=0\} + P\{X_1=1, X_2=2, X_3=1\} + P\{X_1=2, X_2=1, X_3=1\}$   
 $= P\{X_1=1\} \cdot P\{X_2=1\} \cdot P\{X_3=0\} + P\{X_1=1\} \cdot P\{X_2=2\} \cdot P\{X_3=1\} + P\{X_1=2\} \cdot P\{X_2=1\} \cdot P\{X_3=1\}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{16}$

②  $P\{\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\} = 0\} = P\{X_1=0, X_2=0, X_3=0\} = P\{X_1=0\} P\{X_2=0\} P\{X_3=0\} = \frac{1}{64}$

$$P\{\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\} \leq 1\} = P\{X_1 \leq 1, X_2 \leq 1, X_3 \leq 1\} = P\{X_1 \leq 1\} P\{X_2 \leq 1\} P\{X_3 \leq 1\} = \frac{27}{64}$$

$$P\{\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\} \leq 2\} = P\{X_1 \leq 2, X_2 \leq 2, X_3 \leq 2\} = P\{X_1 \leq 2\} P\{X_2 \leq 2\} P\{X_3 \leq 2\} = 1$$

$$\text{故 } P\{Y=0\} = P\{\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\} = 0\} = \frac{1}{64}$$

$$P\{Y=1\} = P\{\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\} \leq 1\} - P\{\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\} = 0\} = \frac{27}{64} - \frac{1}{64} = \frac{13}{32}$$

$$P\{Y=2\} = P\{\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\} \leq 2\} - P\{\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\} \leq 1\} = 1 - \frac{27}{64} = \frac{37}{64}$$

$$\text{故 } Y \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{64} & \frac{13}{32} & \frac{37}{64} \end{bmatrix}$$

一. 选择题.

1. B.  $x \in [0, 1]$  时,  $f(x) = 2, g(x) = x, f'(x) = 0, g'(x) = 1, \therefore x, 1 \text{ 且 } 0 > 1 \text{ 不成立, 故①错误.}$

$f(x) = x^2, g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2, f'(x) = 2x, g'(x) = x, \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2$  时,  $f'(x) > g'(x), 1 \leq f(x) \leq 4.$   
 $\frac{5}{2} \leq g(x) \leq 4, f(x) \geq g(x)$  不成立, 故②错误.  $\int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2} > \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} dx$ , 在  $[0, 1]$  上  $x > \frac{1}{3}$  不成立.  
 故④也不正确.

2. B.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x} + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x} - x} = 0$ , 渐近线  $y = 0$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x}}{x} + 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2} + 1 = 2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - 2x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x} - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x} + x} = 0. \text{ 渐近线 } y = 2x.$$

3. D.  $z = x^2 + y^2$  当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时  $z$  不为  $AB$  垂直点, 但满足条件.

4. D.  $I_1 - I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) (\sin x - \cos x) dx = \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) f(x) (\sin x - \cos x) dx$

$$\text{即 } \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) (\sin x - \cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) (\cos x - \sin x) dx. \text{ 故}$$

$$I_1 - I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) - f(x)] (\cos x - \sin x) dx.$$

当  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$  时,  $\frac{\pi}{2} - x > x > 0$ , 由  $f(x)$  的单调性及  $\cos x > \sin x$ , 所以  $I_1 > I_2$

又当  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $\tan x > \sin x, f(x) > 0$ , 故  $I_2 > I_1$ .

5. D. ②正确. 若  $r(A_{m \times n}) = m$ , 则  $r(A_{m \times n}) = r(A_{m \times n}, b) = m$ , 故  $AX = b$  必有解.

③正确, 见教材. ④正确. 因为  $r(A^T A) \leq r(A^T A, A^T b) = r(A^T (A, b)) \leq r(A^T) = r(A)$ .

由④知  $r(A^T A) = r(A^T A, A^T b)$ , 且  $A^T A x = A^T b$  必有解.

6. C.  $A, B$  为实对称矩阵, 其相似充要条件为特征值相同, 即  $|\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - B|$ .

7. D.  $P\{X > x, Y > y\} = P\{(\overline{X \leq x}) \cap (\overline{Y \leq y})\} = 1 - P\{X \leq x \cup Y \leq y\}$

$$= 1 - P\{X \leq x\} - P\{Y \leq y\} + P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$$

$$= 1 - F_X(x) - F_Y(y) + F(x, y).$$

8. C.  $P_1 = P\{X < 1\} = P\left\{\frac{X}{\sigma} < \frac{1}{\sigma}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right), P_2 = P\{X > -1\} = P\left\{\frac{X}{\sigma} > -\frac{1}{\sigma}\right\} = 1 - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right)$

故  $P_1 = P_2$ . 因为  $Y \sim F(1, 1)$ , 所以  $\frac{1}{Y} \sim F(1, 1), P_4 = P\{Y > 1\} = P\left\{\frac{1}{Y} < 1\right\} = P_3$ .

二. 填空题.

9.  $-(2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ . 两边对  $x$  求导得  $y' = -\frac{y}{y^{\frac{2}{3}}x}$ , 得  $\frac{dy}{dy} - \frac{1}{y}x = -y^{\frac{2}{3}}$  为一阶线性微分方程

得  $\frac{2}{3}x = e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy} \left( \int -y^{\frac{2}{3}} e^{-\int \frac{1}{y} dy} dy + C \right) = y \left( -\frac{1}{2}y^{\frac{2}{3}} + C \right)$ . 由  $y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$  得  $C = 0$ , 故  $x = -\frac{1}{2}y^{\frac{2}{3}}$ .

即  $y = -(2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ .



10. 2.  $\frac{1}{t} x > 0$  时,  $\frac{1}{t} - 1 \leq \left[ \frac{1}{t} \right] \leq \frac{1}{t}$ ;  $\int_0^{2x} \frac{1}{t} dt \leq \int_0^{2x} \left[ \frac{1}{t} \right] dt \leq \int_0^{2x} \frac{1}{t} dt \leq 2x$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x}{e^{\sin x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x}{\sin x} = 2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x - 2x^2}{e^{\sin x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x - 2x^2}{\sin x} = 2.$$

故由夹逼定理, 原极限等于 2.

11.  $2f(0)$ .  $f(x) = \int_0^x du \int_0^u f(u) dv = \int_0^x f(u) (1 - e^{-u}) du$ . 所以  $F'(x) = f(x^2) (1 - e^{-x^2}) \geq x$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2) (1 - e^{-x^2}) \geq x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 f(x^2)}{x^2} = 2f(0).$$

12.  $\frac{(-1)^n}{4^{n+1}}$ .  $\frac{1}{3+x} = \frac{1}{4+(x-1)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x-1}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x-1}{4}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4^{n+1}} (x-1)^n$ .

13. -2.  $(A|B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & k \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1+r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 6 & k-1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 6 & k-1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-3r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k+2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow k = -2$ .

14.  $\geq \frac{7}{9}$ . 由于  $\frac{9s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(9)$ , 所以  $E \frac{9s^2}{\sigma^2} = 9$ ,  $D \frac{9s^2}{\sigma^2} = 18$ , 得  $E(s^2) = \sigma^2$ ,  $D(s^2) = \frac{2}{9} \sigma^4$ .  
因此  $P\{0 < s^2 < 2\sigma^2\} = P\{|s^2 - \sigma^2| < \sigma^2\} \geq 1 - \frac{2\sigma^4/9}{\sigma^4} = \frac{7}{9}$ .

三. 解答题.

15. 证: 因为  $x_n = \int_0^1 \max\{x_{n-1}, t\} dt \geq \int_0^1 x_{n-1} dt = x_{n-1}$ ,  $\{x_n\}$  单调递增.

假设  $0 < x_{n-1} < 1$ , 且  $x_n = \int_0^1 \max\{x_{n-1}, t\} dt = \int_0^{x_{n-1}} x_{n-1} dt + \int_{x_{n-1}}^1 t dt$   
 $= x_{n-1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} x_{n-1}^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} x_{n-1}^2 < 1$ .

由数学归纳法知, 对任意  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 有  $0 < x_n < 1$ . 数列  $\{x_n\}$  单调有界一定存在极限.

设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$  得到  $a = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2$ , 解得  $a = 1$ , 所以  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1$ .

16.  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = a \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot a + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$   
 $= a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$ .

同理  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2b \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$ . 由  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$  得

$$(a^2 - \frac{1}{4}) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (2a - \frac{1}{2}b) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (1 - \frac{1}{4}b^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0$$

由题设知,  $a^2 - \frac{1}{4} = 0$ ,  $1 - \frac{1}{4}b^2 = 0$ ,  $2a - \frac{1}{2}b \neq 0$ , 故  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $b = -2$  或  $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $b = 2$ .

17.  $a_n = \int_0^1 (x^{\frac{n-1}{2n-1}} - x^{\frac{n}{2n+1}}) dx = \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n-1} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n-1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{9} + \dots \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots \right) + \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots \right) - 1 \right] = -\frac{1}{2} + \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots \right)$$

考虑幂级数  $M(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$ , 收敛域为  $[-1, 1]$ .

当  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$  时,  $M'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ , 故  $M(x) = \arctan x$ , 从而  $M(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

因此  $S_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$ .

18. 证: 因为  $f(x)$  在  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  上连续, 故存在  $m, M$ , 使  $m < f(x) < M$ , 从而

$$m \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \cdot x \sin x dx \leq M \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx$$

而  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = (-x \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 1$ , 所以  $m \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) x \sin x dx \leq M$ .

由闭区间上连续函数的性质知, 存在  $\xi_1 \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ , 使  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x f(x) dx = f(\xi_1)$  ①

由于  $m \leq f(x_1) \leq M$ ,  $m \leq f(x_2) \leq M$ , 所以  $m \leq \frac{1}{2}[f(x_1) + f(x_2)] \leq M$ , 故存在  $\xi_2 \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$

使  $\frac{1}{2}[f(x_1) + f(x_2)] = f(\xi_2)$  ②

由①②知  $f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2)$ . 对  $f(x)$  在  $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$  上运用罗尔定理可存在  $\eta \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (0, \pi)$

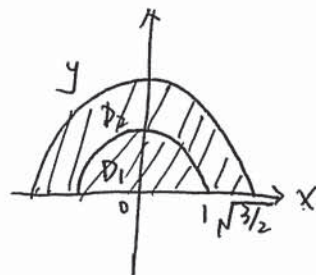
使得  $f'(\eta) = 0$ .

19. 令  $\sqrt{3-2x^2-2y^2} = x^2+y^2$ , 得  $x^2+y^2=1$ , 即单位圆  $x^2+y^2=1$  ( $y>0$ ) 把  $D$  分为两部分  $D_1, D_2$ .

$$\text{原积分} = \iint_{D_1} (x^2+y^2) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (\sqrt{3-2x^2-2y^2}) d\sigma$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r dr + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \sqrt{3-2r^2} \cdot r dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi \left( -\frac{1}{6} \right) (3-2r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{5}{12}\pi$$



20. 证. ① 由  $A^2-2AB=E$  得  $A(A-2B)=E$ , 故  $A^{-1}=A-2B$ , 从而  $(A-2B)A=E$ , 故  $AB=BA$ .

② 由①知  $AB-2BA+3A=3A-AB=A(3E-B)$

由于  $A$  可逆, 从而  $r(AB-2BA+3A) = r(A(3E-B)) = r(3E-B) = 2$ .

21. ① 由  $A^3\alpha = 4\alpha$  得  $A\alpha = -3\alpha$ , 所以  $\alpha = (1, 0, -2)^T$  是  $A$  的对应特征值  $\lambda_3 = -3$  的特征向量.

设  $A$  的另外两个特征值为  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ , 则  $\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1 \\ \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = |A| = -12 \end{cases}$ , 解得  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ .

设  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$  对应的特征向量为  $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$ , 由  $\frac{1}{2}x_1 - 2x_3 = 0$ , 得  $x_1 = 2x_3$ .

$\xi_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T, \xi_2 = (2, 0, 1)^T$ .



$$P = (p_1, p_2, \alpha) \quad P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} & 0 & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & 0 & \frac{2}{5} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{由 } P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{所以}$$

$$A = P\Lambda P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

②  $(A^x + bE)x = 0$  得  $(AA^x + bA)x = 0$  由  $(A - 2E)x = 0$  且通解为  
 $x = k_1(0, 1, 0)^T + k_2(2, 0, 1)^T$ ,  $k_1, k_2$  为任意常数.

22. ① 由于  $F_X(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$  为参数为 1 的指数分布的分布函数.  $X \sim E(1)$ .

由于  $F_Y(y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$  所以  $Y$  为离散型随机变量, 其分布律为

$$Y \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{即 } Y \sim B(1, \frac{1}{2})$$

② 由于  $F(x, y) = F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y)$  所以  $X$  和  $Y$  相互独立.

③  $P\{X+Y \leq 2\} = P\{Y=0\}P\{X+Y \leq 2 | Y=0\} + P\{Y=1\}P\{X+Y \leq 2 | Y=1\}$

$$= \frac{1}{2}P\{X \leq 2 | Y=0\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{X \leq 1 | Y=1\}$$

又因为  $X$  和  $Y$  相互独立. 所以  $P\{X+Y \leq 2\} = \frac{1}{2}P\{X \leq 2\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{X \leq 1\} = \frac{1}{2}F_X(2) + \frac{1}{2}F_X(1)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2}) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-1}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(e^{-1} + e^{-2})$

23. ①  $\bar{x} = E X = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, \theta) dx = \int_0^{\theta} x \cdot \frac{2}{3\theta^2} (2\theta - x) dx = \frac{4}{9}\theta$ . 所以  $\hat{\theta}_n = \frac{9}{4}\bar{x}$ .

②  $L(\theta) = f(x_1; \theta) f(x_2; \theta) \cdots f(x_n; \theta)$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3\theta^2}\right)^n (2\theta - x_1)(2\theta - x_2) \cdots (2\theta - x_n), \quad \theta \geq \max\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$$

$$\ln L = n \ln\left(\frac{2}{3\theta^2}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(2\theta - x_i)$$

$$\frac{d \ln L}{d\theta} = -\frac{2n}{\theta} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2}{2\theta - x_i} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{2\theta - x_i} - \frac{1}{\theta} \right) < 0$$

所以  $\hat{\theta}_n = \max\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$

- 选择题

1. C. 因为  $f'(x)$  是奇函数, 所以  $f(x)$  是偶函数, 且  $\int_0^x f(t)dt$  是奇函数.

2. D.  $\frac{1}{2}\lambda \leq -\frac{1}{2}$  时,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^\lambda} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{\lambda+\frac{1}{2}}} \neq 0$ . 故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\lambda} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  发散.

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} < \lambda \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\lambda} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  为交错级数, 且  $\frac{1}{n^\lambda} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  单调减小趋向于 0.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\lambda} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  收敛.  $\left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\lambda} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^\lambda} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sim \frac{1}{n^{\lambda+\frac{1}{2}}}$ .

且  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} < \lambda \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时, 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\lambda+\frac{1}{2}}}$  收敛, 所以  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} < \lambda \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\lambda} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  条件收敛.

$\frac{1}{2}\lambda > \frac{1}{2}$  时, 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\lambda+\frac{1}{2}}}$  收敛  $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\lambda} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  绝对收敛.

3. B.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) + f(2x)] = f(0) + f(0) = 0$ , 由于  $f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f(2x)}{\sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sin x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x)}{\sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x) - f(0)}{x} = f'(0) + 2f'(0) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

又求得  $f''(0) = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ , 所以  $f(0)$  是  $f(x)$  的极小值.

4. D. 因为  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处二阶偏导存在, 故  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处关于  $x$  连续, 即关于  $y$  连续, 即  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0, y) = f(0, 0)$ .

5. A.  $(\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_3, A(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3), A\alpha_1 + \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_3, \lambda_1\alpha_2 - \lambda_2\alpha_3, \lambda_1\alpha_1 + \alpha_3)$

$$= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \lambda_1 \\ 0 & \lambda_1 & 0 \\ \lambda_2 - \lambda_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \lambda_1 \\ 0 & \lambda_1 & 0 \\ \lambda_2 - \lambda_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2\lambda_1^2 = \lambda_1(1 - \lambda_2\lambda_1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0 \text{ 或 } \lambda_1\lambda_2 = 1.$$

6. D. 若  $A^2x = 0$  仅有零解, 故  $|A^2| \neq 0$ , 从而  $|A| \neq 0$ , 所以  $A$  的特征值不等于 0, 从而  $A^2$  的特征值全大于 0, 即  $A^2$  正定.

7. B. 因为  $x$  与  $y$  相互独立, 所以  $P_3 = P\{x \leq 1, y \leq 1\}$ , 又  $\{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\} \subset \{x \leq 1, y \leq 1\} \subset \{x + y \leq 2\}$ , 故  $P_1 \leq P_3 \leq P_2$ .

8. C. 显然  $\gamma$  为离散型随机变量, 故排除 A.

每个  $x_i$  是否满足  $x_i \leq x$  相当于作了一次随机试验, 因此就是考察事件  $\{x_i \leq x\}$  是否发生 ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ). 由于  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  独立, 且  $x_i$  与  $x$  同分布, 因此  $\gamma$  表示在  $n$  重独立试验中, 事件  $A = \{x \leq x\}$  发生的次数. 又  $P(A) = P\{x \leq x\} = F(x)$ .



二、填空题.

9.  $\lambda > 3$ . 显然  $x=0$  不是  $x^3 - \lambda x + 2 = 0$  的根.  $\frac{2}{3}x \neq 0$  时,  $\lambda = x + \frac{2}{x}$ .  
 令  $f(x) = x + \frac{2}{x}$ , 且  $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2}$ , 由  $f'(x) = 0$  得  $x = \sqrt{2}$ , 并且  $x < \sqrt{2}$  时  $f'(x) < 0$ .  
 $\frac{2}{3}x > \sqrt{2}$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$ . 所以在点  $x = \sqrt{2}$  处,  $f(x)$  取得极小值  $f(\sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2}$ .

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty$ . 故当  $\lambda > 3$  时,  $y = \lambda$  与  $y = f(x)$  有三个交点,  
 即方程  $x^3 - \lambda x + 2 = 0$  有三个不相等的实根.

10.  $(2x+y)(y-x)^2 = C$ .  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{1+\frac{y}{x}}$ . 令  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , 则  $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2}{1+u}$ ,

所以  $x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2-u-u^2}{1+u} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2+u} + \frac{1}{u-1} \right) du = \frac{dx}{x}$  两边积分得

$-\frac{1}{3} (\ln|2+u| + 2\ln|u-1|) = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{3} \ln|C|$ . 将  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  代入化简得  $(2x+y)(y-x)^2 = C$ .

11.  $2\pi(2\pi-1)$ .  $V = 2\pi \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 x \sin x dx = 2\pi(2\pi-1)$

12.  $\pi$ .  $E = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D [(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 y) + (\cos^2 y + \sin^2 x)] dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D 2 dx dy = \pi$

13.  $\frac{1}{144}$ .  $|A| = |B| = 3$ , 从而  $\lambda_3 = -3$  为  $A$  的特征值, 故  $A-3E$  的特征值为  $-4, -2, -6$ .

$|A-3E| = -48, |(A-3E)^{-1}| = -\frac{1}{48}$ .

$B^* + (-\frac{1}{4}B)^{-1} = B^* - 4B^{-1} = |B|B^{-1} - 4B^{-1} = -B^{-1}, |-B^{-1}| = -\frac{1}{3}$ .

故所求式  $= -\frac{1}{48} \times (-\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{144}$ .

14.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  $P\{X=1, Y=2\} = 0$ , 所以  $P\{Y=2\} = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} P\{X=m, Y=2\} = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} = \frac{1}{4}$ .

故  $P\{X=3|Y=2\} = \frac{P\{X=3, Y=2\}}{P\{Y=2\}} = \frac{1}{4}$ .

三、解答题.

15. ①  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^4} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{1+x} - 1 \right) x^2 - 2x \ln(1+x) + 2x^2 \right] = \frac{2x + x^2 - 2(1+x) \ln(1+x)}{(1+x)x^3}$

令  $g(x) = 2x + x^2 - 2(1+x) \ln(1+x)$ , 且  $g(0) = 0$ , 而

$g'(x) = 2 + 2x - 2 \ln(1+x) - 2 = 2[x - \ln(1+x)] > 0$

故  $g(x)$  在  $x > 0$  时单调递增,  $g(x) > g(0) = 0$ , 故  $f'(x) > 0$ , 从而  $f(x)$  单调递增.

② 由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

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

由 ① 知  $-\frac{1}{2} < \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} < \ln 2 - 1$  整理即得所证不等式

16. ①  $f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}{x-0} = 0$ , 同理  $f'_y(0,0) = 0$ .

当  $x^2+y^2 \neq 0$  时,  $f'_x(x,y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} + (x^2+y^2) \cos \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \frac{-2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$   

$$= 2x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$$

同理可得  $f'_y(x,y) = 2y \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$ .

② 沿直线  $y=x$  有  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f'_x(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x \sin \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{2x^2})$ . 该极限不存在

所以  $f'_x(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处不连续, 同理  $f'_y(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  处不连续.

因为  $|f(x,y) - f(0,0)| = |(x^2+y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}| = 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + o(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})$ .

所以  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处可微分.

17.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)! + 2n+1}{n!} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^{2n}$ , 而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n}$  的收敛域为  $(-1,1)$ .

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)}{n!} x^{2n}$  的收敛域为  $(-\infty, +\infty)$ , 故原级数的收敛域为  $(-1,1)$ .

记  $S_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n}$ , 则  $S_1'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2x^{2n-1} = \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$ , 所以  $S_1(x) = \int_0^x \frac{2x}{1-x^2} dx = -\ln(1-x^2)$ .

记  $S_2(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^{2n}$ , 则  $\int_0^x S_2(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{n!} = x(e^{x^2} - 1)$ ,  $S_2(x) = (2x^2+1)e^{x^2} - 1$ .

故原级数的和函数为  $S(x) = -\ln(1-x^2) + (2x^2+1)e^{x^2} - 1$ ,  $x \in (-1,1)$ .

18. 曲线  $L$  过点  $P(x,y)$  且方程为  $Y-y = y'(X-x)$ , 其中  $(x,y)$  为切点的坐标. 令  $X=0$ , 得

$Y = y - xy'$ ,  $\triangle OPQ$  的面积为  $\frac{1}{2}x(y - xy')$ , 故  $\frac{1}{2}x(y - xy') = \frac{1}{4}x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ , 所以  $y - xy' = \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

$y' - \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ , 上有  $y|_{x=1} = 1$ . 解此方程得

$y = e^{\int \frac{dx}{x}} (-\frac{1}{2} \int e^{-\frac{dx}{x}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx + C) = \sqrt{x} + Cx$ ,  $y|_{x=1} = 1 \Rightarrow C=0 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x}$ .

故曲线  $L$  的方程为  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .

19. 由  $x+y=1$  分成两部分.  $D_1: 0 \leq x+y < 1$ ,  $D_2: 1 \leq x+y < 2$ .

在  $D_1$  上,  $[x+y] = 0$ ; 在  $D_2$  上,  $[x+y] = 1$ . 所以  $I = \iint_{D_2} \ln \frac{y+1}{x+1} dx dy$

因为  $D_2$  关于  $y=x$  对称, 由轮换对称性得:  $I = \iint_{D_2} \ln \frac{x+1}{y+1} dx dy$ , 所以

$2I = \iint_{D_2} (\ln \frac{y+1}{x+1} + \ln \frac{x+1}{y+1}) dx dy = \iint_{D_2} 0 dx dy = 0$ .

故  $I = 0$ .

20.  $(A-B)X=A$ ,  $A-B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $|A-B| = 0$ , 故  $A-B$  不可逆.



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$$(A-B; A) = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & -1 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 & 4 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 5 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & -5 & 0 & -9 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

得  $r(A, B) = r(A-B; A)$ , 故存在  $X$ , 使得  $(A-B)X = A$ .

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 7-3k_1 & 7-3k_2 & 5-3k_3 \\ -9+5k_1 & -7+5k_2 & -3+5k_3 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2, k_3 \text{ 是任意常数.}$$

21. 二次型矩阵  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -a \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ -a & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

由二次型正定性的必要条件知, 可知  $r(A) = 2$ ,  $|A| = -(a+2)(a-1)^2 = 0$ , 所以  $a = -2$  或  $a = 1$ .

当  $a = 1$  时,  $r(A) = 1$ , 不合题意, 故  $a = -2$ . 此时  $|\lambda E - A| = \lambda(\lambda+3)(\lambda-3)$ , 所以  $A$  的特征值是  $3, -3, 0$ .

$\lambda = 3$  时,  $(\lambda E - A) \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , 得  $\xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

$\lambda = -3$  时,  $(\lambda E - A) \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , 得  $\xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

$\lambda = 0$  时,  $(\lambda E - A) \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , 得  $\xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

将  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$  正交化, 得  $\eta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}, \eta_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}$ , 取  $P = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$ .

故所求正交变换  $x = Py$ , 即  $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}, f = 3y_1^2 - 3y_2^2$ .

22. 由二重积分的性质知  $\int_{-a}^{+a} dx \int_{-b}^{+b} f(x, y) dy = a \int_0^2 \int_0^2 xy dx dy + b \int_0^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = 1$ .

又  $\int_0^2 \int_0^2 4a + b = 1$ , 故  $b = 1 - 4a$ , 所以  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} axy + (1-4a)\varphi(x, y), & 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ .

于是  $E = a \int_0^2 \int_0^2 x \cdot xy dx dy + (1-4a) \int_0^2 \int_0^2 \frac{1}{x} dx dy = \frac{16}{3}a + 1 - 4a = \frac{4}{3}a + 1$ . 又  $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 1$ , 故  $E = \frac{4}{3}a + 1$ .

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$$E(XY) = a \int_0^2 \int_0^{2-y} xy \cdot \frac{1}{9} dx dy = \frac{1}{9} a \int_0^2 y \cdot \frac{1}{2} (2-y)^2 dy = \frac{1}{9} a \int_0^2 y(4-4y+y^2) dy = \frac{1}{9} a \left( 2y - 2y^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{9} a \left( 4 - 8 + \frac{8}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{9} a \left( -\frac{4}{3} \right) = -\frac{4}{27} a$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 1$$

由  $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 + \frac{4}{3}a \right) = 1 + \frac{28}{9}a$ , 解得  $a=0$  或  $a=\frac{1}{4}$ , 因此  $a=0, b=1$  或  $a=\frac{1}{4}, b=0$ .

② 当  $a=0$  时,  $b=1$ , 且  $f(x,y) = \varphi(x,y)$ , 其边缘密度为

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad f_y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-(y-1)^2}, & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

由于  $f(x,y) \neq f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y)$ , 所以此时  $X$  和  $Y$  不独立.

当  $a=\frac{1}{4}$  时,  $b=0$ , 且  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}xy, & 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$  其边缘密度为

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}x, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad f_y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}y, & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

由于  $f(x,y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y)$ , 所以此时  $X$  和  $Y$  独立.

23. ① 由于  $(X_1, X_2)$  为来自总体  $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$  的一个简单随机样本, 故由正态分布的性质

知  $X_1 - X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$ , 因此  $S$  的分布函数为  $F_S(s) = P\{S \leq s\} = P\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|X_1 - X_2| \leq s\right\}$

当  $s < 0$  时,  $F_S(s) = 0$ , 当  $s > 0$  时

$$F_S(s) = P\left\{-s \leq \frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}} \leq s\right\} = P\left\{-\frac{s}{\sigma} \leq \frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \leq \frac{s}{\sigma}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{s}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{s}{\sigma}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{s}{\sigma}\right) - 1$$

从而  $S$  的概率密度为  $f_S(s) = F'_S(s) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sigma} \phi\left(\frac{s}{\sigma}\right), & s \geq 0 \\ 0, & s < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2\sigma^2}}, & s \geq 0 \\ 0, & s < 0 \end{cases}$

②  $ES = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s f_S(s) ds = \int_0^{+\infty} s \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2\sigma^2}} ds = -\frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2\sigma^2}} d\left(-\frac{s^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$

$$= -\frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2\sigma^2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$



2015 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

## 数学三 (模拟四) 试题答案和评分参考

一、选择题: 1~8 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 32 分. 下列每题给出的四个选项中, 只有一个选项是符合要求的. 请将所选项前的字母填在答题纸指定位置上.

(1) 答案: 选 (D).

解:  $-f(x) < 0$ , 排除 (A).

$[f(-x)]'' = f''(-x) < 0$ , 排除 (B).

$[\frac{1}{f(-x)}]' = \frac{f'(-x)}{f^2(-x)} > 0$ , 排除 (C).

而  $\frac{1}{f(x)} > 0, [\frac{1}{f(x)}]' = -\frac{f'(x)}{f^2(x)} < 0, [\frac{1}{f(x)}]'' = -\frac{f(x)f''(x) - 2f'^2(x)}{f^3(x)} > 0$ , 所以  $\frac{1}{f(x)}$  恒正、单调下降且为凹函数, 选 (D).

(2) 答案: 选 (D).

解:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  与  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} x^n$  的收敛区间相同.

记  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\lambda} |a_n| = a$ , 则当  $n$  充分大时,  $n^{\lambda} |a_n| < a+1$ ,  $\frac{|a_n|}{n+1} < \frac{a+1}{n^{\lambda}(n+1)} < \frac{a+1}{n^{1+\lambda}}$ . 因为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a+1}{n^{1+\lambda}}$  收敛,

由比较判别法知  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|a_n|}{n+1}$  收敛, 即当  $x = \pm 1$  时, 幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} x^n$  收敛. 又因为  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  的收敛区间为

$(-1, 1)$ , 故  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} x^n$  的收敛域为  $[-1, 1]$ , 从而  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} (x-3)^n$  的收敛域为  $[2, 4]$ .

(3) 答案: 选 (C).

解: 由于  $f(x)$  为偶函数, 故  $f^{(2015)}(x)$  为奇函数, 所以 (A)、(B) 均正确.

又  $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)^{2015} = (x+1)^{2015}(x-1)^{2015}$ , 故由莱布尼兹公式

$f^{(2015)}(x) = 2015!(x-1)^{2015} + 2015^2 \cdot 2015!(x+1)(x-1)^{2014} + \cdots + 2015!(x+1)^{2015}$ ,

得  $f^{(2015)}(1) = 2015! \cdot 2^{2015}$ ,  $f^{(2015)}(-1) = -2015! \cdot 2^{2015}$ , 故  $f^{(2015)}(1) - f^{(2015)}(-1) = 2015! \cdot 2^{2016}$ , (D)

正确.

(4) 答案: 选 (B).

解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f'(x)f(y)}{(1+z)e^z}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f(x)f'(y)}{(1+z)e^z}$ , 代入条件有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(0,0)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(0,0)} = 0$ ,

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{f''(x)f(y)}{(1+z)e^z} - \frac{f'(x)f(y)(2+z)}{(1+z)^2 e^z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{f(x)f''(y)}{(1+z)e^z} - \frac{f(x)f'(y)(2+z)}{(1+z)^2 e^z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ,

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{f'(x)f'(y)}{(1+z)e^z} - \frac{f'(x)f(y)(2+z)}{(1+z)^2 e^z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ,

由于  $z(0,0)e^{z(0,0)} = f^2(0) > 0$ , 所以  $A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}\bigg|_{(0,0)} = C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}\bigg|_{(0,0)} = \frac{f''(0)f(0)}{(1+z(0,0))e^{z(0,0)}} > 0$ ,  $B = 0$ ,

$AC - B^2 = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}\bigg|_{(0,0)} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}\bigg|_{(0,0)} - [\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\bigg|_{(0,0)}]^2 = \frac{[f''(0)]^2 [f(0)]^2}{(1+z)^2 e^{2z}} > 0$ ,

故  $z(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  点取极小值.

(5) 答案: 选 (B).

解: 由题意知  $r(A^T) < n$ , 从而  $r(A) < n$ , 所以  $r(A^*) = 0$  或  $r(A^*) = 1$ , 由  $A^* \neq 0$ , 得  $r(A^*) = 1$ .

从而  $r(A) = n-1$ , 由  $A^T B = O$  知  $r(A^T) + r(B) \leq n$ , 得  $r(B) \leq 1$ , 又  $B \neq O, r(B) \geq 1$ , 所以

$r(B) = 1$ .

(6) 答案: 选 (C).

解: 因为  $A$  相似于  $B$ ,  $B$  特征值为  $0, 0, 2$ , 则  $A$  特征值为  $0, 0, 2$ . 又  $A$  为三阶实对称矩阵, 则  $A$  与

$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  相似, 所以  $r(A) = 1$ , 故选 (C).

(7) 答案: 选 (B).

解: (A) 不正确, 当  $P(A) > 0$  时, 有  $P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$ .

(B) 正确, 取  $C = \Omega$ , 即得  $A = B$ .

(C) 不正确,  $X$  和  $Y$  同分布与  $X$  和  $Y$  的取值相同不是一回事.

(D) 不正确, 事实上  $F(x)$  单调不减.

(8) 答案: 选 (B).

解: (A) 不正确, 因为  $P(A)=1 \Rightarrow A=\Omega$  知② $\Rightarrow$ ①.

(B) 正确, 若  $X=Y$  则  $F_X(x)=P\{X \leq x\}=P\{Y \leq x\}=F_Y(x)$ .

(C) 不正确, 假设  $X$  和  $Y$  均服从  $[0,1]$  上均匀分布且相互独立, 则  $F_X(x)=F_Y(x)$  但  $P\{X=Y\}=0$ .

(D) 不正确, 例如  $X \sim N(1,1), Y \sim P(1)$ , 则  $EX=EY=1, DX=DY=1$ , 但  $F_X(x) \neq F_Y(x)$ .

二、填空题: 9~14 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 24 分. 请将答案写在答题纸指定位置上.

(9) 答案: 填 “-2”.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x^{x-1}-1)}{\ln x - x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{(x-1)\ln x} - 1}{\ln x - x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)\ln x}{\ln x - x + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + \frac{x-1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x + x - 1}{1 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + 1 + 1}{-1} = -2. \end{aligned}$$

(10) 答案: 填 “ $\frac{\pi}{8}$ ”.

解:  $y = x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}$  的定义域为  $[-1,1]$ , 所以所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 t - \cos^4 t) dt = 2 \left( \frac{1!!}{2!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

(11) 答案: 填 “b”.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } a\phi'_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\phi'_2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - c\phi'_2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - a\phi'_3 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{a\phi'_3 - b\phi'_2}{a\phi'_1 - c\phi'_2}, \quad \text{同理得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{b\phi'_1 - c\phi'_3}{a\phi'_1 - c\phi'_2}, \quad \text{故} \\ c \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = b. \end{aligned}$$

(12) 答案: 填 “az” 或者 “ $ax^a f(\frac{y}{x^2})$ ”.

$$\text{解: } x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ax^a f(\frac{y}{x^2}) - \frac{2y}{x^2} x^a f'(\frac{y}{x^2}), \quad 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x^2} x^a f'(\frac{y}{x^2}), \quad \text{所以 } x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = ax^a f(\frac{y}{x^2}) = az.$$

(13) 答案: 填 “0 或 4”.

$$\text{解: } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda-a & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-a & 1 \\ \lambda & -1 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda-a)(\lambda-4).$$

故  $a$  只能为 0 或 4.

$$\text{当 } a=0 \text{ 时, } \lambda=4, 0, 0, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad r(A)=2, \quad \text{故 } \lambda=0 \text{ 只有一个无关}$$

的特征向量, 符合题意.

$$\text{当 } a=4 \text{ 时, } \lambda=4, 4, 0, \quad 4E-A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad r(4E-A)=2, \quad \text{故 } \lambda=4 \text{ 只有}$$

一个无关的特征向量, 也符合题意.

(14) 答案: 填 “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ”.

解: 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F(x) = F(0)$  知  $a=1$ . 由于  $F(x)$  单调不减, 故  $b \geq 0$ . 若  $b=0$ , 则  $F(x)=0$  不是分布

函数, 故  $b > 0$ , 故  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-bx}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$  所以  $X \sim E(b)$ .

由  $E(X) = \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{2}$  得  $b=2$ , 知  $X \sim E(2)$ , 故  $DX = \frac{1}{4}$ , 因此  $E(X^2) = DX + (EX)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ .

三、解答题: 15~23 小题, 共 94 分. 请将解答写在答题纸指定位置上. 解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤.

$$(15) (I) \text{ 证 1: 由于 } f(x) = x + 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - 2e^{-x} \int_0^x e^t f(t) dt, \quad \text{①}$$

可知  $f(x)$  可导, 且

$$f'(x) = 1 + 2f(x) + 2[e^{-x} \int_0^x e^t f(t) dt - e^{-x} \cdot e^x f(x)] = 1 + 2e^{-x} \int_0^x e^t f(t) dt, \quad \dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

由①知  $2e^{-x} \int_0^x e^t f(t) dt = x + 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - f(x)$ , 代入上式得

$$f'(x) = 1 + x + 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - f(x), \quad \text{②}$$

由②知  $f(x)$  二阶可导, 且  $f''(x) = 1 + 2f(x) - f'(x)$ , 即  $f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 1$ .  $\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$

又由①得  $f(0) = 0$ , 由②得  $f'(0) = 1$ .  $\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

$$\text{证 2: 由于 } f(x) = x + 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - 2e^{-x} \int_0^x e^t f(t) dt, \quad \text{①}$$



可知  $f(x)$  可导, 且  $e^x f(x) = xe^x + 2e^x \int_0^x f(t)dt - 2 \int_0^x e^t f(t)dt$ , 两边求导得

$$e^x [f(x) + f'(x)] = (1+x)e^x + 2e^x \int_0^x f(t)dt + 2e^x f(x) - 2e^x f(x), \quad \cdots \cdots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{化简得} \quad f(x) + f'(x) = 1 + x + 2 \int_0^x f(t)dt, \quad \textcircled{2}$$

再两边求导得  $f'(x) + f''(x) = 1 + 2f(x)$ , 即  $f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 1$ .  $\cdots \cdots 4 \text{ 分}$

又由①得  $f(0) = 0$ , 由②得  $f'(0) = 1$ .  $\cdots \cdots 5 \text{ 分}$

(II) 解: 由  $f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 1$  知对应齐次方程的特征方程为  $r^2 + r - 2 = 0$ , 解得特征根为  $r_1 = 1, r_2 = -2$ , 故可设  $y^* = a$ , 将其代入上式即得  $y^* = -\frac{1}{2}$ . 因此  $f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 1$  的通解为

$$f(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2}. \quad \cdots \cdots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{由 } f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C_1 = \frac{2}{3}, C_2 = -\frac{1}{6}, \text{ 所以 } f(x) = \frac{2}{3}e^x - \frac{1}{6}e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2}. \quad \cdots \cdots 10 \text{ 分}$$

(16) 解: 当  $x > 1$  时,  $g(x) = 2x \int_0^1 e^t dt$ ,  $g'(x) = 2 \int_0^1 e^t dt > 0$ , 故当  $x \geq 1$  时,  $g(x)$  单调增加.

当  $x < -1$  时,  $g(x) = -2x \int_0^1 e^t dt$ ,  $g'(x) = -2 \int_0^1 e^t dt < 0$  故当  $x \leq -1$  时  $g(x)$  单调减少;  $\cdots \cdots 3 \text{ 分}$

当  $-1 < x < 1$  时,

$$g(x) = \int_{-1}^x (x-t)e^t dt + \int_x^1 (t-x)e^t dt = x \int_{-1}^x e^t dt - \int_{-1}^x te^t dt + \int_x^1 te^t dt - x \int_x^1 e^t dt,$$

$$g'(x) = \int_{-1}^x e^t dt - \int_x^1 e^t dt = \int_{-1}^x e^t dt. \quad \cdots \cdots 7 \text{ 分}$$

由  $g'(x) = 0$  得  $x = 0$ . 当  $-1 < x < 0$  时,  $g'(x) < 0$ , 当  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $g'(x) > 0$ ,

故  $x = 0$  是  $g(x)$  的极小值点, 又  $g(1) = g(-1) = 2 \int_0^1 e^t dt > 2 \int_0^1 dt = 2$ ,  $\cdots \cdots 9 \text{ 分}$

$g(0) = 2 \int_0^1 te^t dt = e^t \Big|_0^1 = e - 1$ , 故  $g(x)$  的最小值为  $g(0) = e - 1$ .  $\cdots \cdots 10 \text{ 分}$

(17) 证 (I) 令  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt, x \in [a, b]$ , 则

$$F(a) = F(c) = 0, F(b) = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx = 0,$$

且  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上二阶可导,  $F'(x) = f(x)$ ,  $F''(x) = f'(x)$ .  $\cdots \cdots 2 \text{ 分}$

令  $\varphi(x) = F(x)e^{-x}, x \in [a, b]$ , 则  $\varphi(a) = \varphi(c) = \varphi(b) = 0$ , 由罗尔中值定理, 存在

$\xi_1 \in (a, c), \xi_2 \in (c, b)$ , 使得  $\varphi'(\xi_1) = 0, \varphi'(\xi_2) = 0$ , 得  $F'(\xi_1) - F(\xi_1) = 0, F'(\xi_2) - F(\xi_2) = 0$ , 即得

$$f(\xi_1) = \int_a^{\xi_1} f(x)dx, f(\xi_2) = \int_a^{\xi_2} f(x)dx. \quad \cdots \cdots 6 \text{ 分}$$

(II) 令  $\psi(x) = [F'(x) - F(x)]e^x, x \in [a, b]$ , 则  $\psi(\xi_1) = \psi(\xi_2) = 0$ ,  $\cdots \cdots 8 \text{ 分}$

再由罗尔中值定理, 存在  $\eta \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (a, b)$ , 使得  $\psi'(\eta) = 0$ , 得  $F''(\eta) - F(\eta) = 0$ , 即有

$$f'(\eta) = \int_a^{\eta} f(x)dx. \quad \cdots \cdots 10 \text{ 分}$$

(18) (I) 证: 由  $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  知  $y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}, y'' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2}$ , 故由

$$xy'' + (1-x)y' - 2y = 0 \text{ 知 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0, \quad \cdots \cdots 2 \text{ 分}$$

所以  $n(n+1)a_{n+1} - na_n + (n+1)a_{n+1} - 2a_n = 0$ , 即有  $(n+1)a_{n+1} = (n+2)a_n$ .  $\cdots \cdots 4 \text{ 分}$

(II) 解: 由 (I) 知  $n^2 a_n = (n+1)a_{n-1}$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{n+1}{n^2} a_{n-1} = \frac{n+1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n}{(n-1)^2} a_{n-2} = \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} a_{n-2} = \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \cdot \frac{n-1}{(n-2)^2} a_{n-3} \\ &= \frac{n+1}{n(n-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-2)^2} a_{n-3} = \cdots = \frac{n+1}{n!}, \quad n=1, 2, \cdots, \end{aligned} \quad \cdots \cdots 7 \text{ 分}$$

故  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n!} x^n = 1 + x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = xe^x + e^x$ , 所以

$$y(x) = (x+1)e^x, x \in (-\infty, +\infty). \quad \cdots \cdots 10 \text{ 分}$$

(19) 解: 引入直线  $y = x$  分割区域  $D = D_1 \cup D_2$  (如图), 则

$$I = \iint_{D_1} x|x^2 + y^2 - 1| dx dy + \iint_{D_2} y|x^2 + y^2 - 1| dx dy. \quad \cdots \cdots 3 \text{ 分}$$

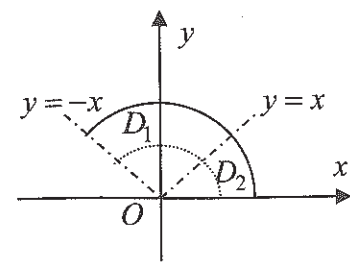
由于区域  $D_1$  关于  $y$  轴对称, 函数  $x|x^2 + y^2 - 1|$  关于  $x$  为奇

函数, 所以  $\iint_{D_1} x|x^2 + y^2 - 1| dx dy = 0$ .  $\cdots \cdots 5 \text{ 分}$

利用曲线  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , 分割区域  $D_2 = D_2' + D_2''$ , 其中

$$D_2' = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}, D_2'' = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$$

$$I = \iint_{D_2} y|x^2 + y^2 - 1| dx dy = \iint_{D_2'} y(1 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy + \iint_{D_2''} y(x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy \quad \cdots \cdots 7 \text{ 分}$$



$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 r \sin \theta \cdot (1-r^2) r dr + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} r \sin \theta \cdot (r^2-1) r dr$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2}{15} \sin \theta d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{15} - \frac{2}{15} \right) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{15} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{15} (\sqrt{2}-1). \quad \dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$(20) \text{ 解: (I) } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & t & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & t+3 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & t-1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

 $\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$ 

当  $t=1$  时,  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = r(\beta_1, \beta_2) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2) = 2$ , 故两个向量组等价.  $\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

$$(II) \text{ 当两个向量组等价时, } A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & \frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{故 } \beta_1 = \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2, \beta_2 = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_1 + \frac{7}{2}\alpha_2, \alpha_1 = \frac{7}{9}\beta_1 + \frac{4}{9}\beta_2, \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{9}\beta_1 + \frac{2}{9}\beta_2. \quad \dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

(21) 解: (I) 由  $A^2 = 2A$  得  $A$  的特征值只能为 0 或 2, 由于  $r(A) = 2$ , 故  $A$  的特征值为 2, 2, 0, 0,  $\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$

$$\text{从而 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda, \text{ 二次型 } x^T Ax \text{ 的标准型为 } 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2. \quad \dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$(II) P^{-1}(E + A + A^2 + A^3)P = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 故} \quad \dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$|E + A + A^2 + A^3| = 15^2 = 225. \quad \dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

$$(22) \text{ 解: (I) 由于 } f(x) = ae^{\frac{x(b-x)}{4}} = ae^{\frac{b^2}{16}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\frac{b}{2})^2}{4}}, \text{ 故 } X \sim N(\frac{b}{2}, 2). \quad \dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{因为 } EX = \frac{b}{2}, DX = 2, \text{ 且 } 2EX = DX, \text{ 知 } b = 2. \text{ 又由 } ae^{\frac{b^2}{16}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}, \text{ 解得}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} e^{\frac{1}{4}}, \text{ 因此 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{4}} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty). \quad \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$(II) E(X^2 e^X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^x \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{4}} dx = e^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{(x-3)^2}{4}} dx. \quad \dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{其中 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{(x-3)^2}{4}} dx \text{ 可看作随机变量 } Y^2 \text{ 的期望, 其中 } Y \sim N(3, 2), \text{ 而} \quad \dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$E(Y^2) = DY + (EY)^2 = 2 + 3^2 = 11,$$

$$\text{故 } E(X^2 e^X) = 11e^2. \quad \dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

(23) 解: (I)  $X_n$  的分布律为

$$P\{X_n = k\} = \frac{C_{1200}^k C_{n-1200}^{1000-k}}{C_n^{1000}}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 1000. \quad \dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

(II) 由题意知, 现从总体  $X_n$  中取了一个容量为 1 的样本, 并得观测值  $k_1 = 100$ , 因此似然函数为

$$L(n) = P\{X_n = 100\} = \frac{C_{1200}^{100} C_{n-1200}^{900}}{C_n^{1000}}. \quad \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

现在的问题是: 求  $\hat{n}$ , 使得  $L(\hat{n})$  为最大值. 由于

$$\frac{L(n)}{L(n-1)} = \frac{\frac{C_{1200}^{100} C_{n-1200}^{900}}{C_n^{1000}}}{\frac{C_{1200}^{100} C_{n-1-1200}^{900}}{C_{n-1}^{1000}}} = \frac{(n-1200)(n-1000)}{(n-2100)n} = \frac{(n-2200)n+1200000}{(n-2200)n+100n}. \quad \dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

当  $100n \leq 1200000$ , 即  $n \leq 12000$  时,  $\frac{L(n)}{L(n-1)} \geq 1$ , 表明  $L(n)$  随着  $n$  增大而不减少.

当  $100n \geq 1200000$ , 即  $n \geq 12000$  时,  $\frac{L(n)}{L(n-1)} \leq 1$ , 表明  $L(n)$  随着  $n$  增大而不增加.  $\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$

因此当  $n = 12000$  时,  $L(n)$  取最大值, 所以  $n$  的最大似然估计值为  $\hat{n} = 12000$ .  $\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$



2015年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

## 数学三(模拟五)试题答案和评分参考

一、选择题: 1~8 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 32 分. 下列每题给出的四个选项中, 只有一个选项是符合要求的. 请将所选选项前的字母填在答题纸指定位置上.

(1) 答案: 选 (B).

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{1-\cos x} \frac{e^t - 1}{t} dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^{1-\cos x} - 1}{1-\cos x} \cdot \sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 选 (B).}$$

$$\text{同理可得, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2) dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} (e^{t^2} - 1) dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{\sin^2 x} - 1) \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x-\sin x} \sqrt{\cos t} dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos(x-\sin x)} \cdot (1-\cos x)}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

(2) 答案: 选 (C).

解: 由偏导数的定义易知  $f'_x(0,0)=0, f'_y(0,0)=0$ .

以下证明极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y)$  不存在. 当  $x,y$  沿曲线  $x=ky^2$  趋向于点  $(0,0)$  时,

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^+ \\ x=ky^2}} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{ky^4}{(1+k^2)y^4} = \frac{k}{1+k^2},$$

与  $k$  有关. 所以极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y)$  不存在, 从而  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处不连续. 故选 (C).

(3) 答案: 选 (B).

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{(1-x^2)^n + x^{2n}} = \max\{1-x^2, x^2\} = \begin{cases} 1-x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \\ x^2, & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < x \leq 1. \end{cases} \text{ 经验证 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [0,1]$$

上连续, 在点  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  处不可导, 在点  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  处取极小值, 点  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2})$  为曲线  $y=f(x)$  的拐点.

(4) 答案: 选 (C).

解:  $\ln(1+|xy|) \leq |xy| \leq \frac{x^2+y^2}{2} \leq x^2+y^2 \leq e^{x^2+y^2} - 1$ , 故  $I_3 \leq I_1 \leq I_2$ , 故选 (C).

(5) 答案: 选 (A).

解: 由题意知  $r \begin{pmatrix} A \\ \beta^T \end{pmatrix} + 1 = r \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ \beta^T & 1 \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = r(A) + 1, r \begin{pmatrix} A \\ \beta^T \end{pmatrix} = r(A).$

(6) 答案: 选 (A).

解:  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x^T A x, f(1, -1, 0) = a_{11} + a_{22} - 2a_{12} > 0$ , 故  $a_{11} + a_{22} > 2a_{12}$ .

(7) 答案: 选 (D).

解: (A), (B), (C) 均不正确. 反例: 设  $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ , 且 1, 2, 3, 4 等概率出现, 可验证

$A = \{1, 2\}, B = \{1, 3\}, C = \{1, 4\}$  两两独立, 但不相互独立. 此时 (A), (B), (C) 的条件均满足, 经

$$\text{计算 } P(AB|C) = \frac{1}{2}, P(A|C)P(B|C) = P(A)P(B|C) = P(AB) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(D) \text{ 正确. } P(AB|C) = \frac{P(ABC)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(A)P(B)P(C)}{P(C)} = P(A)P(B).$$

(8) 答案: 选 (A).

解: (B) 当  $y \geq 0$  时,  $F(x,y)$  关于  $x$  为单调不减, 或  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x,y) = -\infty$ , 排除 (B).

(C) 当  $y=1$  时,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F(x,1) = 1 - e^{-1} \neq F(0,1) = 0$ , 所以  $F(x,1)$  在点  $x=0$  处不右连续, 排除 (C).

$$(D) P\{0 < X \leq 1, 0 < Y \leq 1\} = F(1,1) - F(0,1) - F(1,0) + F(0,0) = -(1 - e^{-1})^2 < 0,$$

排除 (D).

(A) 正确, 若  $(X,Y) \sim \begin{pmatrix} (0,0) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $(X,Y)$  的分布函数是  $F(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0, y \geq 0, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$

二、填空题: 9~14 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 24 分. 请将答案写在答题纸指定位置上.

(9) 答案: 填 “(-1,0)”.

$$\text{解 1: } 2yy' - 2 = 2e^y y', \text{ 即 } yy' - 1 = e^y y'; \quad ①$$

$$y'^2 + yy'' = e^y y'^2 + e^y y''; \quad ②$$

$$3y'y'' + yy''' = e^y y'^3 + 3e^y y'y'' + e^y y'''. \quad ③$$

令  $y''=0$ , 由②得  $y'^2 = e^y y'^2$ . 再由①知  $y' \neq 0$ , 所以  $e^y = 1$ , 得  $y=0$ . 代入原方程得  $x=-1$ ;

代入①得  $y'(-1) = -1$ . 将  $x=-1, y(-1)=0, y'(-1)=-1, y''(-1)=0$  代入③  $y'''(-1) = 1 \neq 0$ , 故  $y=y(x)$

的拐点为  $(-1,0)$ .

$$\text{解 2: 将原方程转化为 } x = \frac{1}{2}y^2 - e^y, \text{ 则 } \frac{dx}{dy} = y - e^y, \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = 1 - e^y, \frac{d^3x}{dy^3} = -e^y.$$

令  $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = 0$ , 得  $y = 0$ , 进而有  $x(0) = -1$  及  $\frac{d^3x}{dy^3}\bigg|_{y=0} = -1 \neq 0$ , 所以  $x = \frac{1}{2}y^2 - e^y$  的拐点为  $(0, -1)$ .

再利用反函数的性质知  $y = y(x)$  的拐点为  $(-1, 0)$ .

(10) 答案: 填 “ $y'' + \tan x \cdot y' = e^x(1 + \tan x)$ ”.

解: 设该方程为  $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x)$ , 根据二阶线性的方程解的性质与解的结构可知,

$y_1 = 1, y_2 = \sin x$  是方程  $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$  的解, 代入后解得  $P(x) = \tan x, Q(x) = 0$ , 又  $y^* = e^x$

是该方程的特解, 解得  $f(x) = e^x(1 + \tan x)$ , 所以该方程为  $y'' + \tan x \cdot y' = e^x(1 + \tan x)$ .

(11) 答案: 填 “ $\frac{1}{16}\pi$ ”.

解 1:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{4n^2 + (2i-1)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{2i-1}{2n})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \xi_i^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{4} \arctan x \bigg|_0^1 = \frac{1}{16}\pi$ . 其中  $\xi_i = \frac{i-1}{n} \in [\frac{i-1}{n}, \frac{i}{n}]$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

解 2: 由于  $\frac{n}{4n^2 + 4i^2} \leq \frac{n}{4n^2 + (2i-1)^2} \leq \frac{n}{4n^2 + 4(i-1)^2}$ , 所以

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{4n^2 + 4i^2} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{4n^2 + (2i-1)^2} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{4n^2 + 4(i-1)^2}.$$

而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{4n^2 + 4i^2} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{i}{n})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{16}$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{4n^2 + 4(i-1)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{i-1}{n})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{16},$$

所以由夹逼准则知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{4n^2 + (2i-1)^2} = \frac{1}{16}\pi$ .

(12) 答案: 填 “ $\frac{9}{4}\pi$ ”.

解: 令  $x^2 + y^2 = u, x^2 - y^2 = v$ , 则  $x^2 = \frac{1}{2}(u+v), y^2 = \frac{1}{2}(u-v)$ . 代入原式, 有

$$f(u, v) = \frac{9}{4} - u^2 - (v + \frac{1}{2})^2,$$

所以  $f(x, y) = \frac{9}{4} - x^2 - (y + \frac{1}{2})^2$ .

原积分 =  $\iint_D \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - x^2 - (y + \frac{1}{2})^2} d\sigma$ . 令  $x = r \cos \theta, y = -\frac{1}{2} + r \sin \theta$ , 则

$$\text{原积分} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - r^2} r dr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{-1}{3} \left(\frac{9}{4} - r^2\right)^{3/2} \bigg|_0^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{9}{4}\pi.$$

(13) 答案: 填 “ $x = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $k_1, k_2$  为任意常数”.

解: 由  $r(A) = 2 \Rightarrow r(A^*) = 1 \Rightarrow n - r(A^*) = 3 - 1 = 2$ , 则  $A^*x = 0$  的基础解系中含两个无关的解向

量, 又由  $r(A) = 2 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow A^*A = |A|E = 0 \Rightarrow A$  的列向量均是方程  $A^*x = 0$  的解向量, 即

$$A^* \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0, A^* \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix} = 0, A^* \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 4-3a \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow A^* \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0, A^* \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \text{ 且 } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 线性无关,}$$

则  $A^*x = 0$  的通解为  $x = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $k_1, k_2$  为任意常数.

(14) 答案: 填 “4”.

解: 设正交矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $Y_1 = a_{11}X_1 + a_{21}X_2, Y_2 = a_{12}X_1 + a_{22}X_2$ .

$EY_1 = a_{11}EX_1 + a_{21}EX_2 = 0$ , 同理  $EY_2 = 0$ , ①正确.

$DY_1 = a_{11}^2DX_1 + a_{21}^2DX_2 = a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2 = 1$ , 同理  $DY_2 = 1$ , ②正确.

$\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = \text{Cov}(a_{11}X_1 + a_{21}X_2, a_{12}X_1 + a_{22}X_2) = a_{11}a_{12} + a_{21}a_{22} = 0$ , ③正确.

由于  $|A| \neq 0$ , 所以  $(Y_1, Y_2)$  服从二维正态分布, 由③正确知  $Y_1$  与  $Y_2$  不相关, 从而  $Y_1$  与  $Y_2$  相互独立,

④正确.

三、解答题: 15~23 小题, 共 94 分. 请将解答写在答题纸指定位置上. 解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤.

(15) 解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f + xf'_1 + xy^2\phi'f'_2$ ; ..... 2 分

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 \cdot (-1) + f'_2 \phi' 2xy + x[(f''_{11} \cdot (-1) + f''_{12} \phi' 2xy)]$$

$$+ xy^2 \phi' [(f''_{21} \cdot (-1) + f''_{22} \phi' 2xy)] + xy^2 f'_2 \phi'' \cdot 2xy + 2xy \phi' f'_2$$

$$= -f'_1 + 4xy \phi' f'_2 - xf''_{11} + 2x^2 y^3 \phi'' f'_2 + 2x^2 y^3 \phi'^2 f''_{22} + (2x^2 y - xy^2) \phi' f''_{12}, \text{ ..... 6 分}$$



又因为  $\varphi(x)$  满足  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\varphi(x)-1}{(x-1)^2} = 1$ , 故  $\varphi(1)=1, \varphi'(1)=0, \varphi''(1)=2$ , .....8 分

从而  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(1,1)} = -f_1'(0,1) - f_{11}''(0,1) + 4f_2'(0,1)$ . .....10 分

(16) 解: (I) 由题意知, 每辆汽车的总维修成本  $y$  对汽车大修时间间隔  $t$  的弹性为

$$\frac{Ey}{Et} = \frac{t}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = 2 - \frac{81}{yt}, \text{ 得 } \frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{2}{t}y = -\frac{81}{t^2}, \text{ .....2 分}$$

所以

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{2}{t} dt} \left[ \int \left(-\frac{81}{t^2}\right) e^{\int \frac{2}{t} dt} dt + C \right] = t^2 \left( \frac{27}{t^3} + C \right) = \frac{27}{t} + Ct^2. \text{ .....5 分}$$

又当  $t=1$  时,  $y=27.5$ , 解得  $C=\frac{1}{2}$ , 故每辆汽车的总维修成本  $y$  与汽车大修时间间隔  $t$  的函数关

系为  $y = \frac{27}{t} + \frac{1}{2}t^2, t \geq 1$ . .....7 分

(II)  $\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{27}{t^2} + t = \frac{t^3 - 27}{t^2}$ , 令  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 0$ , 解得驻点  $t=3$ .

当  $1 \leq t < 3$  时,  $\frac{dy}{dt} < 0$ ; 当  $t > 3$  时,  $\frac{dy}{dt} > 0$ , 所以当  $t=3$  时,  $y$  取得最小值  $y(3) = \frac{27}{2}$ , 因此每

辆汽车每隔 3 年大修一次可使每辆汽车的总维修成本最低, 最低总维修成本为  $\frac{27}{2}$  千元. ....10 分

(17) 解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a^{n+1}}{1+a^{2n+2}} \cdot \frac{1+a^{2n}}{a^n} \right| = |a| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+a^{2n}}{1+a^{2n+2}}, \text{ .....2 分}$

① 当  $0 < |a| < 1$  时,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = |a| < 1$ , 级数绝对收敛, 所以原级数收敛; .....4 分

② 当  $|a| > 1$  时,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \left| a \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} \right| = \frac{1}{|a|} < 1$ , 级数绝对收敛, 所以原级数收敛; .....6 分

③ 当  $a=1$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{1+a^{2n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}$  发散; .....8 分

④ 当  $a=-1$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{1+a^{2n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2}$  发散. ....10 分

(18) 解: (I) 令  $x=a+b-t$ , 则

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-t)g(a+b-t)dt = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)g(a+b-x)dx$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x)[m-g(x)]dx = m \int_a^b f(x)dx - \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx, \text{ .....3 分}$$

$$\text{即有 } \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = \frac{m}{2} \int_a^b f(x)dx. \text{ .....4 分}$$

(II) 取  $f(x) = \frac{x \sin x}{\cos^2 x + 1}, g(x) = \frac{1}{e^x + 1}$ , 则  $f(-x) = f(x), g(x) + g(-x) = 1$ . 由 (I),

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{\cos^2 x + 1} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{\cos^2 x + 1} dx. \text{ .....7 分}$$

再取  $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x + 1}, g(x) = x$ , 则  $f(\pi-x) = f(x), g(x) + g(\pi-x) = \pi$ , 再由 (I),

$$I = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x + 1} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d \cos x}{\cos^2 x + 1} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{4}. \text{ .....10 分}$$

(19) 解:  $I = \iint_D xy dx dy + \iint_D f_{xy}''(x, y) dx dy$ , 其中

$$\iint_D xy dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 xy dy = \frac{1}{4}. \text{ .....2 分}$$

$$\iint_D f_{xy}''(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f_{xy}''(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 [f_x'(x, 1) - f_x'(x, 0)] dx = -\int_0^1 f_x'(x, 0) dx, \text{ .....4 分}$$

因为  $f(x, y)$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 所以  $f_{xy}''(x, y) = f_{yx}''(x, y)$ , 并交换积分次序,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f_{xy}''(x, y) dx dy &= \iint_D f_{yx}''(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f_{yx}''(x, y) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 [f_y'(1, y) - f_y'(0, y)] dy = -\int_0^1 f_y'(0, y) dy = -\int_0^1 f_y'(0, x) dx. \end{aligned} \text{ .....7 分}$$

因为  $f_x'(x, 0) = -f_y'(0, x)$ , 所以  $\iint_D f_{xy}''(x, y) dx dy = -\iint_D f_{yx}''(x, y) dx dy = 0$ , 从而

$$I = \iint_D xy dx dy + \iint_D f_{xy}''(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{4} + 0 = \frac{1}{4}. \text{ .....10 分}$$

(20) 解: 由题设  $\beta = 3\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$  知:  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)(3, -2, -1, 1)^T = \beta$ , 所以  $Ax = \beta$  有

一个特解为  $\eta = (3, -2, -1, 1)^T$ . .....2 分

由题设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_4$  线性无关,  $\alpha_2 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_4, \alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1 + (-\alpha_1 + \alpha_4) + 4\alpha_4 = 2\alpha_1 + 5\alpha_4$ , 从而  $\alpha_1, \alpha_4$  为

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  的极大线性无关组, 故  $r(A) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 2$ , 则方程  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系中含

$4-2=2$  个无关的解向量. ....6 分

$$\text{由 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 0, (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \text{ 即知 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } Ax = 0 \text{ 的}$$

解且线性无关, 所以  $\xi_1, \xi_2$  是  $Ax=0$  的一个基础解系, …… 9 分

故方程组  $Ax=\beta$  的通解为

$$x = k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 + \eta = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数.} \quad \dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

(21) 解: (I) 因为  $A\xi_1=0$ , 故  $\lambda_1=0$  为  $A$  的特征值, 对应的特征向量为  $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . …… 2 分

又  $A\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 故  $A(2\eta_1 - \eta_2) = A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 从而  $\lambda_2=1$  为  $A$  的特征值, 对应的特征向量

$\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 故  $2\eta_1 - \eta_2$  为对应  $\lambda_2=1$  的特征向量. …… 5 分

(II)  $A$  主对角元素之和为 2, 即  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 2$ , 所以  $\lambda_3=1$  为  $A$  的另一特征值. …… 7 分

设  $\lambda_3$  对应的特征向量为  $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 由  $[\xi_3, \xi_1]=0, [\xi_3, \xi_2]=0$  得  $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0, \\ x_3 = 0, \end{cases}$  取  $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . …… 9 分

因为  $A$  为对称阵, 故取  $Q = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Q^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

则  $A = Q \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1}$ ,  $A^n = Q \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n Q^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ . …… 11 分

(22) 解: (I) 由题意知,  $X$  的取值为 1, 2, 3,  $Y$  的取值为 1, 2, 且  $\{X=1, Y=1\}, \{X=2, Y=2\}$

和  $\{X=3, Y=2\}$  均为不可能事件. …… 2 分

由乘法公式得  $P\{X=1, Y=2\} = P\{X=1\}P\{Y=2|X=1\} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3}$ , 同理  $P\{X=2, Y=1\} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,

$P\{X=3, Y=1\} = \frac{1}{3}$ , 故  $X$  和  $Y$  的联合概率律为

$$(X, Y) \sim \begin{pmatrix} (1,2) & (2,1) & (3,1) \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}. \quad \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

(II) 由 (I) 知  $X$  和  $Y$  的边缘分布律分别为  $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ . 进而计算得

$$EX = 2, DX = \frac{2}{3}, EY = \frac{4}{3}, DY = \frac{2}{9}, \quad \dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

又  $E(XY) = \frac{7}{3}$ , 故  $Cov(X, Y) = \frac{7}{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$ , 所以  $\rho = \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ . …… 9 分

(III) 由  $(X, Y) \sim \begin{pmatrix} (1,2) & (2,1) & (3,1) \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$  得  $(U, V) \sim \begin{pmatrix} (2,2) & (3,3) \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ , 所以

$$P\{U=V\} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 1. \quad \dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

或由于  $(X, Y)$  只取值  $(1,2), (2,1), (3,1)$ , 故  $(U, V)$  只取值  $(2,2), (3,3)$ , 因此有  $U=V$ , 从而

$$P\{U=V\} = 1. \quad \dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

(23) 证: 由  $\chi^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$  知,  $\chi^2$  可表示为  $\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$ , 其中  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立, 且均服从  $N(0,1)$ . 进而知  $X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ ,  $E(X_i^2) = 1$ ,  $D(X_i^2) = 2$ ,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ . …… 3 分

因此当  $n$  充分大时, 由中心极限定理知  $\chi^2 \stackrel{\text{近似}}{\sim} N(n, 2n)$ , 故  $\frac{\chi^2 - n}{\sqrt{2n}} \stackrel{\text{近似}}{\sim} N(0,1)$ , …… 5 分

由  $P\{\chi^2 > \chi_\alpha^2(n)\} = P\left\{\frac{\chi^2 - n}{\sqrt{2n}} > \frac{\chi_\alpha^2(n) - n}{\sqrt{2n}}\right\} = \alpha$ , 可得  $\frac{\chi_\alpha^2(n) - n}{\sqrt{2n}} \approx U_\alpha$ , 所以

$$\chi_\alpha^2(n) \approx n + \sqrt{2n}U_\alpha. \quad \dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

由  $P\{\chi^2 > \chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n)\} = P\left\{\frac{\chi^2 - n}{\sqrt{2n}} > \frac{\chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n) - n}{\sqrt{2n}}\right\} = 1 - \alpha$ , 可得  $\frac{\chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n) - n}{\sqrt{2n}} \approx U_{1-\alpha} = -U_\alpha$ , 所以

$$\chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n) \approx n - \sqrt{2n}U_\alpha. \quad \dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$