

二  
三

$$\frac{\int_0^{1-\sin x} f(x) dx}{a \ln(1-x^b)} = 1$$

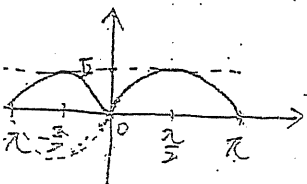
$$\frac{\int_0^{1-\sin x} f(x) dx}{-a x^b} = 1$$

$$\frac{(\cos x) f(x - \sin x)}{-a b x^{b-1}} = 1$$

$$\frac{-6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2}{-a b x^{b-1}} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} b=3 \\ a=1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} = \sqrt{2 \sin^2 x} = \sqrt{2} |\sin x|$$



和端点为尖点, 所以相切=0的点不可导.

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|^{1/2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$= 0$$

$$f_y'(0,0) = 0$$

$$f'_x(x,y) = f'_x(0,0) \leftarrow \text{证其在}(0,0) \text{处}$$

$$(x,y) = \frac{Hx}{2} (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{\alpha-1}{2}} - 2x = (Hx) \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$f'_x(x,y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{Hx}{2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 0 = f'_x(0,0)$$

$$f'_y(x,y) = f'_y(0,0) \quad \left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f'_y(x,y) = f'_y(0,0)$$

✓ ① 100 个 10 级数, 则原级数收敛. (反证法)

$$\times \textcircled{2} u_n = n$$

$\times \textcircled{3}$  只有当  $u_n, v_n$  都为正项级数时, 才成立.

$$u_n = v_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$$

$$u_n v_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛}$$

✓ ④ 收敛  $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{u_n}$  发散.

(5)

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(6)

A: 不同特征值对应的特征向量无关.

B:  $|A| = (X-1)(X-0) = 0 \Rightarrow r(A) < 3$  有非零解.

C: 实对称阵不同特征值对应的特征向量正交.

D:

$$(7) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = P^2$$

$$\frac{P}{2} + \frac{P}{2} - P(AB) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B) - P(AB)}{1 - P(A)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{P + P^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = \frac{3P + P^2}{2}$$

$$(8) f(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

A:  $X$  与  $Y$  独立  $\Rightarrow X$  与  $Y$  不相关 (C)

D:  $X^2 + Y^2 = 1$ , 即  $u + v = 1$ , 即  $X^2$  与  $Y^2$  相关.

$$C: \text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$\therefore EX = E \cos \theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\theta = 0$$

$$E(Y) = E(\sin \theta) = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\theta = 0$$

$\therefore \text{cov}(X, Y) = 0 \Rightarrow r_{XY} = 0 \Rightarrow X$  与  $Y$  不相关.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+\cos x} dx &= \int_{-\pi}^0 \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+\cos x} dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+\cos x} dx \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^0 \frac{\cos^2 t}{1+\cos t} (-dt) + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+\cos x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+\cos x} dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+\cos x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+\cos x} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+\cos x} \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{2 + \cos x + \cos^2 x}{1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x} \cos^2 x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_x &= 2ax + 2ay, f'_y = 2ax + 2y, (0,0) \text{ 为驻点} \\ f''_{xx} &= 2a, B = f''_{xy} = 2a, C = f''_{yy} = 2 \\ B^2 - AC &= 4a(a-1) < 0 \Rightarrow 0 < a < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a=0 \text{ 时, } B^2 - AC &= 0 \text{ 可能取, 也可能不取极值} \\ \text{又: } f(x,y) &= y^2, f(0,0) = 0 \\ f(x,0) &= 0, (0,0) \text{ 附近有很多点为 } 0, \text{ 因此} \\ a=0 \text{ 时, } (0,0) &\text{ 不为极值点} \\ \text{有时, } f(x,y) &= x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = (x+y)^2, f(0,0) = 0 \\ (x+y) &= 0, (0,0) \text{ 附近有很多点为 } 0, \text{ 因此 } (0,0) \text{ 不为极值} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \frac{\sin(x^2-x)}{(\ln(x+1))(x+1)} \Rightarrow x=0, x=1 \text{ 为间断点} \\ (x \neq -1 \text{ 任意}) &\quad \ln x, x \in (0, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - x}{\ln(x+1)(x+1)} = \frac{1}{\ln 2}, x=1 \text{ 为可去间断点}$$

$$y'' - y = x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1$$

$$\text{设 } y^* = ax^2 + bx + c, \text{ 得 } y^* = -x^2 - 2$$

$$\text{非齐通 } y = Ce^x + Ge^{-x} - x^2 - 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{Ce^x + Ge^{-x} - x^2 - 2}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} Ce^x + Ge^{-x} - x^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C + G = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{Ce^x - Ge^{-x} - 2x}{2x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{Ce^x + Ge^{-x} - 2}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} Ce^x - Ge^{-x} - 2x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C - G = 0$$

$$C_1 - C_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore C_1 = C_2 = 1$$

$$y = e^x + e^{-x} - x^2 - 2$$

$$(B) \quad A = E(1,4) \text{ 可逆}$$

$$|C| \neq 0 \Rightarrow C \text{ 可逆}$$

$$B \text{ 左乘可逆阵, 右乘可逆阵, 秩不变}$$

$$B \text{ 若乘不可逆阵, 则秩发生变化}$$

$$(14)$$

$$\text{用 } X \text{ 表示 } n \text{ 年正常工作所需电子元件个数}$$

$$X \sim B(100, 0.9)$$

$$P\{X \geq 84\} \quad \text{当 } n \text{ 很大时, } X \text{ 近 } N(90, 9)$$

$$= 1 - P\{X < 84\}$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{84-90}{3}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(-2)$$

$$= \Phi(2)$$

$$EX = np = 90$$

$$DX = np(1-p) = 9$$

$$f'(x) = a x(x^2-1)$$

$$f''(x) = a(3x^2-1)$$

$$f''(0) = -a < 0 \Rightarrow a > 0$$

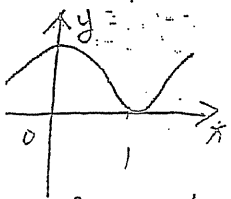
$$W = \int a(x^3-x)dx$$

$$= a(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2}) + C$$

$$\pm 1) = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{a}{4} + C = 0$$

$$C = \frac{a}{4}$$

$$J = a(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4})$$



$$A = \frac{32}{15} = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$$

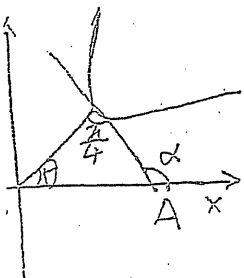
$$= \int_{-1}^1 a(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4}) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 a(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4}) dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{15} a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 8$$

$$f(x) = 2(x^2-1)^2$$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\theta = y' = \tan \alpha$$

$$\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} = \alpha$$

$$\tan(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \tan \alpha = y'$$

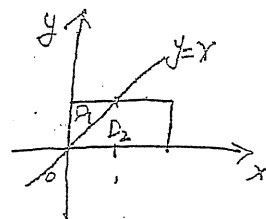
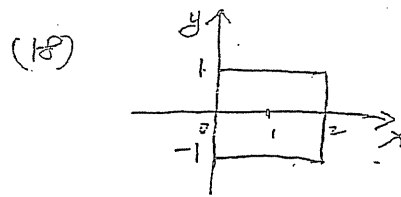
$$\frac{\tan \theta + 1}{1 - \tan \theta} = y'$$

$$\ln \frac{y}{x} = \ln u - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+u^2) = \ln x + C$$

$$\arctan \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}) = \ln x + C$$

$$\arctan \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}) = \ln x + C$$

$$y|x=1 = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow C = \frac{\pi}{3} - \ln 2$$



$$\iint_D \sqrt{x+y} d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{x+y} d\sigma$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{y-x} d\sigma + 2 \iint_{D_2} \sqrt{y-x} d\sigma$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{1-x} dy + 2 \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{1-y} dx$$

$$= \frac{32}{15} \sqrt{2}$$

$$(19) \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1} = x S_1(x)$$

$$S_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1}$$

$$\int_0^x S_1(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n x^n = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = x S_2(x)$$

$$S_2(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n x^{n-1}$$

$$\int_0^x S_2(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x}{1-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_2(x) = (\frac{x}{1-x})' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_1(x) = [\frac{x}{(1-x)^2}]' = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$S(x) = x S_1(x) = \frac{x(1+x)}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$S(\frac{1}{a}) = \frac{(a+1)(a+2)}{a^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow A(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 2(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3), \Rightarrow A\beta_i = 2\beta_i, \quad A \text{ 的特征值为 } 2.$$

$r(B) = 2 \Rightarrow 2$  有两个无关的向量

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \rightarrow (\beta_1, \beta_2, 0).$$

例:  $A_{3 \times 3}, r(A) = 3$

$A$  的列相关,  $A$  的行向量无关.

$$A \rightarrow (x|0) \rightarrow (E|0).$$

$AX=0$  有非零解  $AX=b$  仅有零解

2-3)

$$AX=0$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \text{代} \lambda \text{上式}$$

$$\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + a\alpha_4 = 0$$

$a \neq 0$ , 则  $\alpha_4$  能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示.

$\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  无关,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  相关

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1$  能由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  表示.

$\Rightarrow \alpha_4$  能由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  表示  $\Rightarrow \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  相关

$a = 0$ .

(II)  $r(A) = 3 < 4$ ,  $AX=0$  基础解系中含 1 个解.

$$\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{为 } AX=0 \text{ 的解}$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + 0\alpha_4$$

$$AX=\beta \text{ 的另一个解为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \eta_1$$

$$\eta_1 - \eta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{为 } AX=0 \text{ 的解}$$

$\Rightarrow \eta$  与  $\eta_1 - \eta_2$  相关.

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{2}{-1} = \frac{3}{-2} = \frac{0}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow b=3, c=4, d=1$$

$$(2) r(A)=2, |A|=0. \Rightarrow \lambda_1=0, \lambda_2=\lambda_3$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & b & 1 \\ b & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda E| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & b & 1 \\ b & 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2+b-\lambda & 2+b-\lambda & 0 \\ b & 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2+b-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ b & 2-b-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & a-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2+b-\lambda)[\lambda^2 + (b-2-a)\lambda - ab + 2a + 2]$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2+b, \text{ 若 } \lambda_1=0, \text{ 则 } b=-2$$

$$(2) \lambda^2 - (4+a)\lambda + 4a + 2 = 0 \text{ 是定方程}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = b+2 \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda=0 \text{ 代 } \lambda \text{ 上式 } [\lambda^2 + (b-2-a)\lambda - ab + 2a + 2] = 0$$

$$\text{即 } -ab + 2a + 2 = 0 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = b+2$$

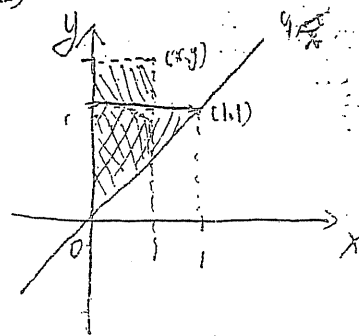
$$0 + 2(b+2) = 4 + a \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a=2, b=1$$

$$(II) \lambda_1=0, \lambda_2=\lambda_3=3$$

$$\therefore \text{标准形 } f = 3x^2 + 3y^2$$

$$f = 3(x')^2 + 3(y')^2$$

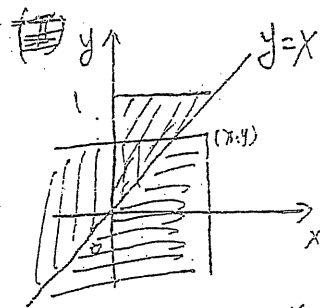


$$(I) F(x,y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$$

$$F(x,y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq 1\} + P\{X \leq x, 1 < Y \leq y\}$$

$$= P\{X \leq x, Y \leq 1\} + 0$$

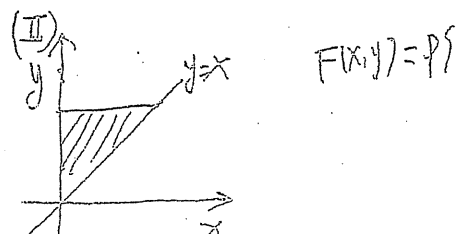
$$= F(x, 1)$$



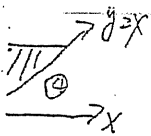
$$F(x,y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$$

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

$$= F(y, y)$$



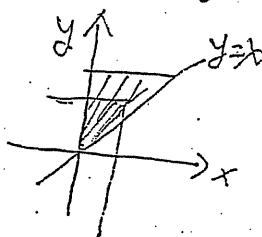
$$F(x,y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$$



$$F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$$

①  $x \leq 0$  或  $y \leq 0$

②



$$F(x, y)$$

$$0 < x \leq y \leq 1 \quad \int_0^x dx \int_x^y dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1-x) dx$$

$$= 2xy - x^2$$

D.  $0 < x \leq 1$

$$y > 1 \quad F(x, 1) = 2x - x^2$$

$$0 < y \leq 1, y \leq x \quad F(y, y) = y^2$$

$$x > 1 \text{ 且 } y > 1 \quad F(x, y) = 1$$

$$F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 2x - x^2, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \leftarrow \textcircled{3}$$

$$F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ y^2, & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

(\*)  $F_X(x) \neq F(x, y)$   
有独立.

设  $X$  为任取一张卡片的号码.

$x$	1	2	...	$N$
$P$	$\frac{1}{N}$	$\frac{1}{N}$	...	$\frac{1}{N}$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} (X_1 + \dots + X_n)$$

$$X = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{N} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{N} + \dots + N \cdot \frac{1}{N} = \frac{N+1}{2}$$

$$\hat{N}_n = 2\bar{X} - 1$$

$$= 1 \Rightarrow P\{2\bar{X} - 1 = 1\} = P(\bar{X} = 1) = P(X_1 + \dots + X_n = n)$$

$$(X_1=1, X_2=1, \dots, X_n=1)$$

$$P(X_1=1) P(X_2=1) \dots P(X_n=1)$$

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}} \quad (1 \leq x_i \leq N)$$

要  $L$  最大, 只要  $N$  最小.

$N$  的取值范围  $\max(x_i), \max(x_i+1), \dots$

~~当  $N = \max(x_i)$  时,  $L$  最大.~~

当  $N = \max(x_i)$  时,  $L$  最大.

$$\therefore \hat{N}_2 = \max(x_i)$$

$$P(\hat{N}_2 = k) = P(\max(x_i) = k)$$

$$= P\{\max(x_i) \leq k\} - P\{\max(x_i) \leq k-1\}$$

$$= P\{x_1 \leq k, x_2 \leq k, \dots, x_n \leq k\} - P\{x_1 \leq k-1, x_2 \leq k-1, \dots, x_n \leq k-1\}$$

$$= P\{x_1 \leq k\} \dots P\{x_n \leq k\} - P\{x_1 \leq k-1\} \dots P\{x_n \leq k-1\}$$

$x$	1	2	...	$N$
$P$	$\frac{1}{N}$	$\frac{1}{N}$	...	$\frac{1}{N}$

$$P\{x \leq k\} = \frac{k}{N}$$

$$= \left(\frac{k}{N}\right)^n - \left(\frac{k-1}{N}\right)^n$$



三

选择题

(C)

$$e^u = +\infty, \lim_{u \rightarrow -\infty} e^u = 0$$

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

$$f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^t}{t}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^t = +\infty$$

选(B)

$$I = \int_0^x f(t) dt, \Phi(0) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$\rightarrow f(x)$  在(0)作切线

$$\rightarrow f'(x)$$

且  $Q = a + bp$  应为单增函数, 所以  $b > 0$ .

排除(D).

$$\text{弹性 } e = \frac{dQ}{dP} \frac{P}{Q} = \frac{bP}{a} = 1 - \frac{a}{Q}$$

且  $a = 0 \Rightarrow e \equiv 1$  (排除)

且  $Q = 0, P = -\frac{a}{b} > 0$ , 而  $b > 0 \Rightarrow a < 0$

$$\Rightarrow e > 1$$

且  $a > 0$ , 此时  $e < 1$  (排除)

选(B)

(D)

$$\because \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \frac{|x+1|}{2} < 1 \text{ 时, 即 } -1 < x < 3 \text{ 时,}$$

级数绝对收敛

$x = 3$  时,  $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛

$x = -1$  时,  $\sum (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛

收敛域为  $[-1, 3]$

(B)

程组

$\rightarrow$  向量组

选-:  $AX = \beta$  有解  $\Leftrightarrow r(A) = r(A, \beta)$

(A):  $\Rightarrow r(A) = n$  (A列满秩)  $\Rightarrow r(A) = r(A, \beta) = n$

$$\text{例 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, r(A, \beta) = 3$$

(B):  $r(A) = m$  (A行满秩)  $\Rightarrow r(A) = r(A, \beta) = m$

$$\because r(A) = m \Rightarrow m = r(A) \leq r(A, \beta)_{m \times (m+1)} \leq m$$

选(B).

(C):  $r(A) < n \Rightarrow r(A) = r(A, \beta) < n$

$$\text{例 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, r(A) = 2 \neq r(A, \beta) = 3$$

(D):  $r(A) < m \Rightarrow r(A) = r(A, \beta) < m$ , 例同(C).

法(一): 取  $\beta$  为  $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_m = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

即  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m$  可由 A 的列向量组线性表示.

反之, A 的列向量组也可由  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m$  表示.

故 A 的列向量组与  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m$  等价, 故  $r(A) = r(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m)$

$$= r(E_m) = m, \text{ 且 } r(A) = m \xrightarrow{\text{选(B)}} r(A) = r(A, \beta) = m$$

即 A 的行向量组线性无关, 选(B).

(6) 选(C)

注:  $A_{m \times n} X = 0$  的基础解系中有  $n - r(A)$  个向量

如:  $A_{m \times n} X = 0$  有 2 个向量  $\Rightarrow n - r(A) = 2$

$A_{m \times n} X = 0$  有 2 个线性无关的解  $\Rightarrow n - r(A) \geq 2$

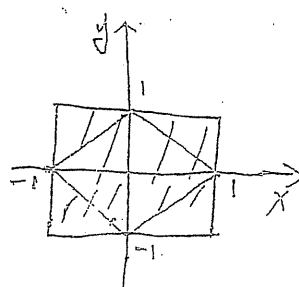
$$n - r(A) \geq 2, n - r(B) \geq m$$

$$n - r(AB) \geq n - r(A) \geq 2, \text{ 同理 } n - r(AB) \geq n - r(B) \geq m$$

$$\boxed{r(AB) = r(A), r(AB) \leq r(B)}$$

$$\therefore n - r(AB) \geq \max\{2, m\}, \text{ 选(C)}$$

(7) 选(A)



$$P(A_1) = \frac{1}{2} = P(A_2) = P(A_3) = P(A_4)$$

$$P(A_1 A_2) = \frac{1}{4} = P(A_1) P(A_2)$$

$$P(A_1 A_3) = \frac{1}{4} = P(A_1) P(A_3)$$

$$P(A_2 A_3) = \frac{1}{4} = P(A_2) P(A_3)$$

$$P(A_1 A_2 A_3) = \frac{1}{4} \neq P(A_1) P(A_2) P(A_3)$$

(1) 选(A)

$$F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$$

$$F_X(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = F(x, +\infty)$$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = F(+\infty, y)$$

$= \max\{X, Y\}$  为  $\ominus$  维随机变量

z 的分布函数为  $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\}$

$$P\{\max\{X, Y\} \leq z\} = P\{X \leq z, Y \leq z\}$$

$F(z, z)$  (函数用自变量用什么表示)

$F(x, x)$  选(A)

若加上  $X, Y$  独立, 选(B)

若加上  $X, Y$  独立同分布, 填  $F_X(x)$

填空题

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(H/n)^n}{e^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[(H/n)^n]^n}{e^n} = 1$$

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (H/n)^n \neq \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (H/n)^n \right]^n = 1^n = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{n^2 \ln(H/n)}}{e^n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n^2 \ln(H/n) - n}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x^2 \ln(H/x) - x] \xrightarrow{x=t} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[\ln(Ht) - t]}{t^2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{Ht} - 1}{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-t}{2t(Ht)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{原式} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \ln(H/n) = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$n^2 \ln(H/n) = n - \frac{1}{2} + n^2 o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [n^2 \ln(H/n) - n] = -\frac{1}{2}$$

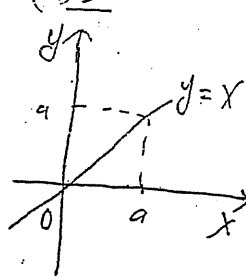
$$\text{原式} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$I_1 < I_2 < I_3$$

$\frac{x}{x}, 2^x - 2^{-x}, \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$  均为奇函数,

$$\int_1^1 (-\cos x) dx < 0, I_2 < 0$$

$$\int_3^3 1 dx > 0$$



$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^a e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx}{a^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^a [e^{-y^2} \int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx] dy}{a^2}$$

$$\stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{-a^2} \int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx}{2a} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-a^2} \cdot \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx}{2a}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{-a^2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(12)  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 + k_2 = 1 \Rightarrow k_2 = 1 - k_1$$

$$k_1^2 + k_2^2 = k_1^2 + (1 - k_1)^2 = 2k_1^2 - 2k_1 + 1 = 2(k_1 - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

(B)  $\frac{5}{2}$

$$P^T A P = B = \begin{pmatrix} b & \\ & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^T A P = B^T = \begin{pmatrix} b^T & \\ & c^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore A$  的特征值为  $\frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}, \frac{1}{c}$ , 且  $A$  可逆.

$$\therefore r(A - \frac{1}{b}E) = 1 \quad (\Rightarrow \text{隔行成比例, 隔列成比例})$$

$$A - \frac{1}{b}E = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\frac{1}{b} & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4-\frac{1}{b} & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & a-\frac{1}{b} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1-\frac{1}{b}}{2} = \frac{-1}{4-\frac{1}{b}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{b}}{-2}$$

$$\frac{2}{-3} = \frac{4-\frac{1}{b}}{-3} = \frac{-2}{a-\frac{1}{b}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 5$$

(14)  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{Cov}(ax, ay) = a^2 \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$(\text{原 Cov}) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X - EX, Y - EY)}{\sqrt{\sigma_X} \sqrt{\sigma_Y}} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\sigma_X} \sqrt{\sigma_Y}} = \rho = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1000 \\ \int_{1000}^x \frac{1000}{t^2} dt \\ = 1 - \frac{1000}{x}, & x \geq 1000 \end{cases}$$

$$= F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1000 \\ 1 - \frac{1000}{x}, & x \geq 1000 \end{cases}$$

分布函数为  $F(u) = P\{U \leq u\}$

$$\{F(u) \leq u\}$$

$$u < 0, F(u) = 0$$

$$\geq 1, F(u) = 1$$

$$0 \leq u < 1, F(u) = P\{1 - \frac{1000}{X} \leq u\}$$

$$P\{X \leq \frac{1000}{1-u}\} = F(\frac{1000}{1-u})$$

$$1 - \frac{1000}{\frac{1000}{1-u}} = 1 - (1-u) = u$$

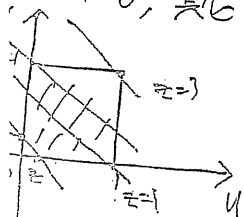
$$u) = \begin{cases} 0, & u < 0 \\ u, & 0 \leq u < 1, u \sim U(0,1) \\ 1, & 1 \leq u \end{cases}$$

$$u) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < u < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

若  $X$  的分布函数  $F(x)$  连续, 则  
 $Y \sim F(X) \sim U(0,1)$

意:  $X, Y$  独立, 且  $F(x)$  为连续.  
 (∵  $X$  为连续型), 故  $U$  与  $V$  独立

$$u, v) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < u < 1, 0 < v < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$



$$(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{U + 2V \leq z\}$$

$$\iint_{u+2v \leq z} f(u,v) du dv$$

$$< 0, F_Z(z) = 0$$

$$0 \leq z < 1, F_Z(z) = \frac{1}{4} z^2$$

$$0 \leq z < 1, F_Z(z) = \frac{z^2}{4} \quad (\text{梯形})$$

$$1 \leq z < 2, F_Z(z) = 1 - \frac{(3-z)^2}{4}, \quad (\text{三角形})$$

$$z \geq 2, F_Z(z) = 1$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{2}, & 0 < z < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 1 < z < 2 \\ \frac{3-z}{2}, & 2 < z < 3 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(23)

(F) 由题意,  $f(x)$  连续

$$F(1+0) = F(1) = F(1-0)$$

$$\therefore 1-a=0 \Rightarrow a=1$$

$$(II) P\{Y \geq k\} = \int_k^{+\infty} f(y) dy$$

由题意  $1 < k < 2$

$$\therefore P\{Y \geq k\} = \int_k^2 (2-y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{3}{2}$$

(III)

$D(XY) \neq D(X)D(Y)$ ,  $X, Y$  不独立

$$D(XY) = E(XY)^2 - [E(XY)]^2 = E(X^2Y^2) - (EXEY)^2$$

$$= EX^2EY^2 - (EX)^2(EY)^2 = \frac{5}{8} - (\frac{3}{2})^2(1)^2 = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{9}{4} = -\frac{7}{8}$$

(24)

$$\alpha^T A \beta = 1 \Rightarrow (\alpha^T A \beta)^T = \beta^T A^T \alpha = 1$$

(I) 法一: 设  $k\alpha + l\beta = 0$ , 变形方法: ①乘 ②重新组合

$$\text{左乘 } A: kA\alpha + lA\beta = 0 \dots \text{(*)}$$

$$\text{(*)式左乘 } \alpha^T, \text{得 } k\alpha^T A \alpha + l\alpha^T A \beta = 0 \dots \text{③}$$

$$\text{(*)式左乘 } \beta^T, \text{得 } k\beta^T A \alpha + l\beta^T A \beta = 0 \dots \text{④}$$

$$\text{③④相减, 即 } \begin{cases} k+l=0 \\ k-l=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow k=l=0$$

法二: (反证) 若  $\alpha, \beta$  相关, 则

$$\beta = k\alpha, \beta^T A \beta = k^2 \alpha^T A \alpha, \text{即 } 1 = k^2, \text{矛盾. } \therefore \alpha, \beta \text{ 不相关.}$$

$$(II) g(t) = t^2 \alpha^T A \alpha + 2t(1-t) \alpha^T A \beta + (1-t)^2 \beta^T A \beta$$

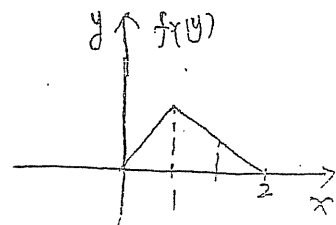
$$= t^2 + 2t(1-t) - (1-t)^2 = -2t^2 + 4t - 1$$

(III)

$$g(0) = -1, g(1) = 1, \exists t_0 \in (0,1), \text{使得 } g(t_0) = 0$$

$$\exists \xi = t_0 \alpha + (1-t_0) \beta \neq 0, \alpha, \beta \text{ 不相关}$$

$$\xi^T A \xi = g(t_0) = 0$$



$$-C^T B)^T C^T A = E \Rightarrow [C(E \pm C^T B)]^T A = E$$

$$> (C-B)^T A = E \Rightarrow A = [(C-B)^T]^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & \frac{7}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -\frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = |A \cdot A \cdot A| = |A||A||A| = |A|^3 = (\frac{1}{4})^3$$

$$(A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^* = \frac{A}{|A|} = 4A = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -16 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot A^* = A^* A = |A| E$$

$$> A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* \Rightarrow A^* = |A| A^{-1}, |A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} (kA)^* = |kA| (kA)^{-1} \\ (A^*)^{-1} = (|A| A^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|} \\ (AB)^* = |AB| (AB)^{-1} = |A| |B| A^{-1} B^{-1} \\ (A^*)^* = |A^*| (A^*)^{-1} \end{cases}$$

全  $a=x$  或  $b=x$  都行

$$F(x) = \int_a^x g(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} [x \int_0^x f(t) dt - a \int_a^x f(t) dt]$$

$$F(a) = 0$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{2} [x f(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt + x f(x)] = \frac{1}{2} [x f(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt]$$

积分中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in [a, x]$ , 使得  $\int_0^x f(t) dt = x f(\xi)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [x f(x) - x f(\xi)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x [f(x) - f(\xi)] \geq 0$$

$$\because f(x) \uparrow \therefore F(x) \uparrow$$

$\therefore F(x) \geq F(a) = 0$ ,  $x \geq a$  时, 得证.

$$F(x) = x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$\in [0, 1]$  上连续, 在  $(0, 1)$  内可导.

$$f(0) = F(0) = 0$$

由中值定理, 存在  $\xi \in (0, 1)$  使得

$$f(1) = 2 \int_0^1 f(t) dt - f(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{也可 } \frac{f(\xi)}{2\xi} = \frac{\int_0^1 f(t) dt}{1^2 - 0^2} = \frac{f(1)}{1^2 - 0^2}$$

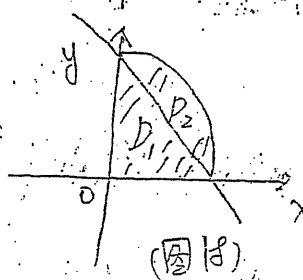
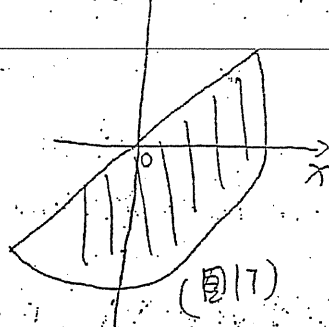
$$(II) \text{ 令 } G(x) = 2x \int_0^1 f(t) dt - f(x)$$

在  $[0, 1]$  上连续,  $(0, 1)$  上可导,  $G(0) = G(1) = 0$

由罗尔定理知,  $\exists \eta \in (0, 1) \subseteq (0, 1)$  使得

$$G'(\eta) = 0, \text{ 即 } f'(\eta) = 2 \int_0^1 f(t) dt$$

$$(IV)$$



① 无条件极值点, 即 D 内驻点

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = y = 0 \\ f'_y = x - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{驻点 } (1, 0)$$

② 条件极值的驻点, 即边界驻点

$$i) L_1: y=x \text{ 代入 } f(x, y) = (x+1)y = (x+1)x = x^2 + x, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$\frac{d f(x)}{dx} = 2x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$ii) L_2: x^2 + y^2 = 3 \text{ 上}$$

$$\text{令 } F = (x+1)y + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 3)$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = y + 2\lambda x \\ F'_y = x + 1 + 2\lambda y \\ F'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1, -\sqrt{2}), (-1, \sqrt{2})$$

$$(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}), (\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$\text{比较 } f(1, 0) = 0, f(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{3+\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$f(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}) = \frac{3-\sqrt{6}}{2}, f(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}) = \frac{3+\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$f(-1, -\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2}, f(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$f(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\text{得 } f_{\max} = 2\sqrt{2}, f_{\min} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$(18) I = \iint_{D_1} (x+y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (f(x,y)) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} dx dy + \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \left[ \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy - \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 r dr - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 (x^2 + y^2) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x f(t) dt = f^2(x) - x f(x) + \frac{x^2}{2} \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导}$$

$$f(x) = 2f(x) + f'(x) - f(x) - xf'(x) + x$$

$$\Rightarrow [2 + (x-x)] [f'(x) - 1] = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{2} \text{ 或 } f'(x) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = x + C$$

$$\text{到 } f(0) = 0, \text{ 得 } f(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{2} \text{ 及 } f(x) = x \text{ 代入原式均满足等式}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} y = (y')^2 - xy' + \frac{x^2}{2} \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导}$$

$$y' = 2y' \cdot y' - y' - xy'' + x$$

整理得:

$$(y'-1)(2y'-x)=0$$

$$y'=1 \text{ 或 } y' = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$y'=1 \Rightarrow y = x + C \text{ 代入原式}$$

$$y^2 - xy' + \frac{x^2}{2} \text{ 得}$$

$$(x+C)^2 - x(x+C) + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} + Cx + C^2 \dots \text{ 一个常数}$$

为为一阶方程)

$$= \frac{x}{2} \text{ 代入 } y = y' \text{ 得 } y' = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} + \dots \text{ 等式是通解}$$

舍去

绝密 \* 启用前

2012 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) (B) (2) (C) (3) (C) (4) (C) (5) (B) (6) (D) (7) (A) (8) (C)

## 二、填空题

(9)  $2^{2012} \cdot 2010!$ 

(10) 88 (万元)

(11)  $\frac{1}{2}$ (12)  $y'' + \frac{1}{2}y' - \frac{1}{2}y = e^x$ (13)  $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2 - y_4^2$ 

(14) 36

## 三、解答题

(15) 证明:  $\because x_{2n-1} \leq a \leq x_{2n} \ (n=1,2,3,\dots)$ , 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n) = 0$ , $\therefore 0 \leq x_{2n} - a \leq x_{2n} - x_{2n-1}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_{2n} - x_{2n-1}) = 0$ ,从而, 由夹挤准则可得:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n} = a$ .

.....5 分

同理, 由  $0 \leq a - x_{2n-1} \leq x_{2n} - x_{2n-1}$  可得:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n-1} = a$ .

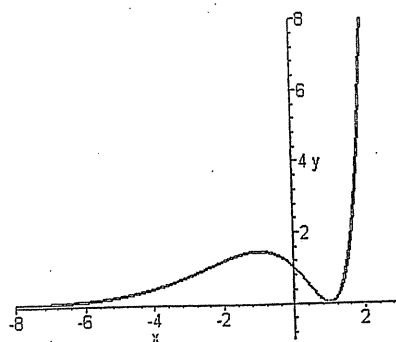
.....7 分

因此,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n-1} = a$ , 故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ .

.....10 分

(16) 解: 设  $f(x) = (x-1)^2 e^x$ , 显然  $f(x) \geq 0$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ .

$$\because f'(x) = (x-1)(x+1)e^x \begin{cases} > 0, & x < -1, \\ = 0, & x = -1, \\ < 0, & -1 < x < 1, \\ = 0, & x = 1, \\ > 0 & x > 1, \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore f(x) \in \uparrow (-\infty, -1)$ ,  $f(x) \in \downarrow [-1, 1]$ ,  $f(x) \in \uparrow (1, +\infty)$ , 且 $y = (x-1)^2 \exp(x)$  $f_{\text{极大值}} = f(-1) = 4e^{-1}$ ,  $f_{\text{极小值}} = f(1) = 0$ .

.....4 分

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x-1)^2}{e^{-x}} \stackrel{L'}{=} -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x-1)}{e^{-x}} \stackrel{L'}{=} 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{e^{-x}} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x-1)^2 e^x = +\infty.$$

.....6 分

由上可知:

①当  $k < 0$  时, 方程无根;

②当  $k = 0$  或  $k > 4e^{-1}$  时, 方程有一个根;

③当  $k = 4e^{-1}$  时, 方程有两个根;

④当  $0 < k < 4e^{-1}$  时, 方程有三个根.

.....10 分

(17) 解: 设  $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = e^{2u}$ ,

.....2 分

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u) \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow f''(u) = (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = e^{3u}, \quad \text{.....8 分}$$

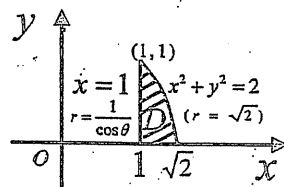
解得  $f(u) = \frac{1}{9}e^{3u} + C_1 u + C_2$ . (其中  $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数)

.....10 分

$$(18) \text{ 解: } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[ \int_{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} r dr \right] d\theta$$

.....3 分

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} \right]_{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}}^{\sqrt{2}} d\theta$$



$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{1+\cos^2 \theta}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-\sin^2 \theta}} d(\sin \theta) - \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{3}}$$

.....7 分

$$= \arcsin \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{12} \pi.$$

.....10 分

(19) 解: (I) 由题意知  $\exists M > 0, |f'(x)| \leq M, x \in (0,1)$ . 因此

$$\left| f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right| = \left| f'(\xi) \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \right| \leq M \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \leq \frac{M}{n^2}.$$

由于  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛, 所以  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{M}{n^2}$  收敛, 从而级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right]$  绝对收敛.

.....6 分

(II) 由于  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right]$  收敛, 则部分和  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$  存在, 而

$$S_n = \left[ f(1) - f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right] + \left[ f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \right] + \cdots + \left[ f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right] = f(1) - f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right).$$

$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$  存在, 即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)$  存在  $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$  存在. ....10 分

$$(20) \text{ 解: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & a \\ 2 & 3 & b & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & b-1 & c \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{列}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & -2 & a-3 \\ 2 & 1 & b-2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & b-3 & c-2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{列}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & b-1 & \frac{7-a}{2} \\ 2 & 2 & b-1 & 1+c-a \end{pmatrix}, \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

由于 (I) 与 (II) 同解, 其秩为 2, 故有  $b-1 = \frac{7-a}{2} = 1+c-a=0$ , 得  $a=7, b=1, c=6$ .

.....7 分

以下求解  $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 = 7. \end{cases}$  由于

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right),$$

(I) 与 (II) 的通解均为  $x = k(-2, 1, 1)^T + (-1, 2, 0)^T$ , 其中  $k$  为任意常数. ....11 分

(21) 解: (I) 由  $A^2 = E$  知  $A$  的特征值只能为 1 或 -1, 又  $r(A+E)=2$ , 故特征值 -1 为  $A$  的一重特征值, 从而  $A$  的全部特征值为 -1, 1, 1; ....4 分

(II) 由于  $A+E$  的各行元素之和为零, 故有  $(A+E) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 可知特征值 -1 对

应的特征向量为  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

由正交性可求得特征值 1 对应的特征向量为  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , ....7 分

$$\text{令 } P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 解得 } P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix},$$



$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}. \quad \dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

(22) 解: 设  $A_{ij}$  表示第  $i$  次取  $j$  号卡片,  $i, j = 1, 2, 3$ .

(I) 设  $B$  表示三张卡片编号之和为 4, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P(A_{11}A_{21}A_{32}) + P(A_{11}A_{22}A_{31}) + P(A_{12}A_{21}A_{31}) \\ &= P(A_{11})P(A_{21}|A_{11})P(A_{32}|A_{11}A_{21}) + P(A_{11})P(A_{22}|A_{11})P(A_{31}|A_{11}A_{22}) \\ &\quad + P(A_{12})P(A_{21}|A_{12})P(A_{31}|A_{12}A_{21}) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{27}. \end{aligned} \quad \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

(II)  $X$  的可能取值为 1, 2, 3. 由全概率公式得

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X=1\} &= P(A_{11})P\{X=1|A_{11}\} + P(A_{12})P\{X=1|A_{12}\} + P(A_{13})P\{X=1|A_{13}\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{9}, \end{aligned}$$

同理求得  $P\{X=2\} = \frac{2}{9}$ ,  $P\{X=3\} = \frac{2}{9}$ , 所以  $X$  的分布律为  $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{5}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$X \text{ 的分布函数为 } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ \frac{5}{9}, & 1 \leq x < 2, \\ \frac{7}{9}, & 2 \leq x < 3, \\ 1, & x \geq 3. \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

(23) 解: (I) 由于  $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\theta}} dx = 0$ , 故不能利用一阶原点矩进行矩估计, 而采用二

阶原点矩进行矩估计, 由  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 = E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\theta}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = 2\theta^2$ , 解得

$$\hat{\theta}_M = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}. \quad \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

(II) ①似然函数为  $L = \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{|x_i|}{\theta}} \right) = \frac{1}{2^n \theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|}$ ,  $\ln L = -n \ln 2 - n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$ , 令

$$\frac{d \ln L}{d \theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| = 0,$$

解得  $\hat{\theta}_L = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|$ .

.....8 分

②  $E \hat{\theta}_L = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i| = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E |X| = E |X| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\theta}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = \theta$ . ....11 分

绝密 \* 启用前

2012 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) (C) (2) (B) (3) (D) (4) (C) (5) (D) (6) (D) (7) (A) (8) (B)

## 二、填空题

(9)  $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$

(10)  $\sqrt{2}-1$

(11)  $z = x^2y + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + y^2$

(12)  $y_{t+1} - y_t = 3^t - 2$

(13) 0

(14)  $\frac{2}{3}$

## 三、解答题

(15) 证明: (I)  $\varphi'(x) = (1 + \frac{1}{x})^{x+1} [\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x}]$ , 当  $x > 0$  时, 由于  $\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) < \frac{1}{x}$ , 所以  $\varphi'(x) < 0$ ,

.....4 分

 $\varphi(x)$  单调递减.(II)  $f'(x) = a^2 x^{a-1}(1-x) + ax^a(-1) = ax^{a-1}(a-ax-x)$ . 当  $0 < x < 1$  时, 令  $f'(x) = 0$ , 解得 $x = \frac{a}{1+a}$  为  $f(x)$  在  $(0, 1)$  内的唯一驻点. (I)又  $f(0) = f(1) = 0$ ,  $f(\frac{a}{1+a}) = (\frac{a}{1+a})^{a+1} > 0$ , 所以  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上的最大值为:

$$F(a) = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} f(x) = (\frac{a}{1+a})^{a+1} = \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{a})^{a+1}}. \quad \text{.....7 分}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} F(a) = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{a})^{a+1}} = \frac{1}{e}.$$

由 (I) 知  $a > 0$  时,  $(1 + \frac{1}{a})^{a+1}$  单调递减, 从而  $\frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{a})^{a+1}}$  单调递增, 所以

$$f(x) \leq F(a) < \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} F(a) = \frac{1}{e}. \quad \text{.....10 分}$$

(16) 解: 设  $\int_0^1 e^{-t} f(t) dt = m$ , 则  $f'(x) = \int_0^1 e^{x-t} f(t) dt + 1 = me^x + 1$ . 两边对  $x$  从 0 到  $x$  积分,

$$\text{得 } f(x) = m(e^x - 1) + x. \quad \text{.....4 分}$$

在上式两边同乘以  $e^{-x}$  后, 再对  $x$  从 0 到 1 积分, 得

$$m = m - m \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx + \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx, \quad \dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{故 } m = \frac{\int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx}{\int_0^1 e^{-x} dx} = \frac{1-2e^{-1}}{1-e^{-1}} \frac{e-2}{e-1}, \text{ 所以 } f(x) = \frac{e-2}{e-1}(e^x-1)+x. \quad \dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$(17) \text{ 解: (I) 令 } x=y=0 \Rightarrow f(0) = \frac{f(0)+f(0)}{1-f(0)f(0)} \Rightarrow f(0)=0. \quad \dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

对任意的  $x, x+\Delta x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x)-f(x)}{\Delta x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{f(x)+f(\Delta x)}{1-f(x)f(\Delta x)} - f(x) \right] / \Delta x \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[1+f^2(x)]f(\Delta x)}{[1-f(x)f(\Delta x)]\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+f^2(x)}{1-f(x)f(\Delta x)} \cdot \frac{f(\Delta x)-f(0)}{\Delta x} \\ &= [1+f^2(x)] \cdot f'(0) = 1+f^2(x). \end{aligned}$$

所以  $f(x)$  在  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$  内可导, 并且  $f'(x) = 1+f^2(x)$ . \dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}

$$(II) \text{ 由 } f'(x) = 1+f^2(x), \text{ 得 } \int \frac{df(x)}{1+f^2(x)} = \int dx, \arctan f(x) = x+C.$$

$$\text{取 } x=0 \Rightarrow C=0, \therefore \arctan f(x) = x \Rightarrow f(x) = \tan x, \quad x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}). \quad \dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

(18) 解: 用抛物线  $x^2 - y = 0$  把  $D$  分成两部分  $D_1$  和  $D_2$ , 如图所示.

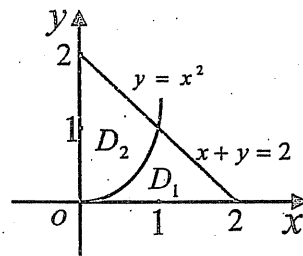
$$I = \iint_{D_1} xy d\sigma - \iint_{D_2} xy d\sigma \quad \dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{2-y} xy dx \right] dy - \int_0^1 \left[ \int_{x^2}^{2-x} xy dy \right] dx \quad \dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 y[(2-y)^2 - y] dy - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x[(2-x)^2 - x^4] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (y^3 - 5y^2 + 4y) dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x^5 - x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{3} + 2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{3} - 2 \right) = -\frac{1}{12}. \quad \dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$



$$(19) \text{ 证: } a_n = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{2} - x \right) x^n (1-x)^n dx \stackrel{\frac{1}{2}-x=u}{=} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} u \left( \frac{1}{2} - u \right)^n \left( \frac{1}{2} + u \right)^n du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{4} - u^2 \right)^n d(u^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{4} - u^2 \right)^n d\left( \frac{1}{4} - u^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2(n+1)4^{n+1}} < \frac{1}{4^{n+1}}.$$

$\because \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^{n+1}}$  收敛, 故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛.

.....5 分

为求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2(n+1)4^{n+1}}$  的和, 作  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2(n+1)} x^{n+1}$ ,  $x \in [-1, 1)$ ,

$$S'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x}{2(1-x)}, \quad S(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \frac{t}{1-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} (-x - \ln(1-x)), \quad x \in [-1, 1).$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = S\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{4}.$$

.....10 分

(20) 解: (I)  $r(B) = 2$ , 由  $AB = 0$  得  $r(A) + r(B) \leq 3$ , 故  $r(A) \leq 1$ , 又  $r(A) \geq 1$ , 所以  $r(A) = 1$ ,

进一步得矩阵  $A$  的各行 (或各列元素成比例), 即可求得  $a = 1, b = -1, c = 2$ .

.....4 分

$$Ax = 0 \text{ 同解于 } -x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0, \text{ 其通解为 } x = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

.....7 分

(II) 由 (I) 知  $\xi_1, \xi_2$  为  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系. 又因为  $AB = A(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 0$ , 知  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  也为  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系, 所以  $\xi_1, \xi_2$  与  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  等价, 而  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  与  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  等价, 因此  $\xi_1, \xi_2$  与  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  等价.

.....10 分

$$(21) \text{ 证: (I) 因为 } P \text{ 为正交阵, 故 } P^{-1} = P^T, \text{ 从而 } P^T A P = P^{-1} A P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 故 } A \text{ 的特}$$

征值为 1, 1, 2, 且  $A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1$ ,  $A\alpha_2 = \alpha_2$ ,  $A\alpha_3 = 2\alpha_3$ , 且  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  为两两正交的单位向量, 从而有

$$\alpha_i^T A \alpha_i = \begin{cases} 1, & i=1, 2, \\ 2, & i=3, \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \alpha_i^T A \alpha_i > 0,$$

$$\alpha_i^T A \alpha_j = \alpha_i^T \lambda_j \alpha_j = \lambda_j \alpha_i^T \alpha_j = 0 \quad (i, j=1, 2, 3, i \neq j).$$

.....4 分

$$(II) \text{ 令 } C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = PC, \text{ 故}$$

$$Q^T A Q = C^T (P^T A P) C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$Q^{-1}AQ = C^{-1}(P^{-1}AP)C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{而 } |\lambda E - Q^T A Q| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1) = 0, \text{ 得}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} > 0.$$

$Q^T A Q$  有三个正特征值, 从而  $Q^T A Q$  与  $Q^{-1} A Q$  合同, 但  $Q^{-1} A Q$  的特征值为 1, 1, 2,  $Q^T A Q$  与  $Q^{-1} A Q$  不相似. \dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}

(22) 解: (I) 由于

$$F_X(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ x, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases} \quad F_Y(y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ y, & 0 \leq y < 1, \\ 1, & y \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } f_X(x) = F'_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$(II) F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{F(X, Y) \leq z\}.$$

由于  $0 \leq F(x, y) \leq 1$ , 故当  $z < 0$  时,  $F_Z(z) = 0$ ; 当  $z \geq 1$  时,  $F_Z(z) = 1$ ; 当  $0 \leq z < 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P\{\min(X, Y) \leq z\} = P\{X \leq z \cup Y \leq z\} = P\{X \leq z\} + P\{Y \leq z\} - P\{X \leq z, Y \leq z\} \\ &= F_X(z) + F_Y(z) - F(z, z) = z + z - z = z, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它}. \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

(23) 解: (I)

$[X]$	0	1	2
$P$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$



## 超 越 考 研

进而计算得  $E[X]=1$ ,  $E([X]^2)=\frac{3}{2}$ , 故  $D[X]=\frac{3}{2}-1^2=\frac{1}{2}$ . .....4 分

$$(II) E(X[X]) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{5}{2}} x[x] \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 0 dx + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} x dx + \int_2^{\frac{5}{2}} x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^2 \Big|_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_2^{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{25}{4} - 4 \right) = \frac{15}{8},$$

且  $EX = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $DX = \frac{2^2}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $Cov(X, [X]) = E(X[X]) - EXE[X] = \frac{15}{8} - \frac{3}{2} \times 1 = \frac{3}{8}$ , 所以

$$D(X - [X]) = DX + D[X] - 2Cov(X, [X]) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{12}. \quad \text{.....9 分}$$

$$(III) \rho = \frac{Cov(X, [X])}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{D[X]}} = \frac{\frac{3}{8}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{8}. \quad \text{.....11 分}$$

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