

一、选择题

1. D 解: 由题意可知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \ln(1+x)}{x + b \sin x}$ 存在. 而

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

所以只有当 $b \neq -1$ 时, 该极限存在, 选 (D)

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

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

从而 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - 2\Delta x + 2\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0$, 故 $\Delta z = 2\Delta x - 2\Delta y + o(\rho)$, 结合可微分的必要条件, 所以

以 (B)、(C) 正确, (D) 选项不正确, 由 (B) 知 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(1, 1)$ 处不取极值。

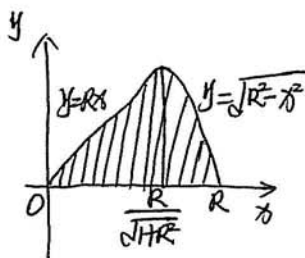
3. B 解: ① 不正确. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛, 但是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}})^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散

② 正确. 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 绝对收敛, 由级数收敛的必要条件知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$, 当 n 充分大时, 有 $|b_n| \leq 1$, 此时 $b_n^2 \leq |b_n|$. 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, 由级数收敛的必要条件知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 必有界, 存在 $M > 0$, 使得 $|a_n| \leq M (n=1, 2, \dots)$, 此时 $|a_n b_n| \leq M |b_n|$. 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |b_n|$ 收敛, 由比较判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n b_n|$ 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 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2})$ 条件收敛.

4. B. 解: 积分区域如图:



5. C 解: $A \neq 0, r(A) \geq 1, A \cdot A = 0$, 故 $r(A) + r(A) \leq 3, r(A) \leq \frac{3}{2}$, 故 $r(A) = 1, Ax = 0$ 有两个无关的解向量, 所以 $Ax = b$ 有三个线性无关的解.

6. D 解: 因为 $A \sim B$, 即 $E(2, 1(3))A = B$, 故 $B^{-1} = A^{-1}E^{-1}(2, 1(3)) = A^{-1}E(2, 1(-3))$, 则 $A^{-1} \sim B^{-1}$, 故选 (D).

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

$$= \frac{P(\bar{A}) P(B) P(C)}{P(A) + P(BC) - P(ABC)} = \frac{0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.4}{0.5 + 0.2 - 0.1} = \frac{1}{6}$$

8. C. 解: 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 相互独立且总体 X 同分布, 故 $\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \\ 4, & i = j. \end{cases}$

若 $s < t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{s} \sum_{i=1}^s X_i, \frac{1}{t} \sum_{j=1}^t X_j\right) &= \frac{1}{st} \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^s X_i, \sum_{j=1}^t X_j\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{st} \left[\text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^s X_i, \sum_{j=1}^s X_j\right) + \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^s X_i, \sum_{j=s+1}^t X_j\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{st} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^s \text{Cov}(X_i, X_i) = \frac{1}{t} DX_i = \frac{4}{t}. \end{aligned}$$

同理, 若 $s > t$,

$$\text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{s} \sum_{i=1}^s X_i, \frac{1}{t} \sum_{j=1}^t X_j\right) = \frac{4}{s}.$$

因此, $\text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{s} \sum_{i=1}^s X_i, \frac{1}{t} \sum_{j=1}^t X_j\right) = \frac{4}{\max(s, t)}$, 故选 (C)

二、填空题

9. $\frac{\pi}{8}$. 令 $\arccos \frac{1}{x} = t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \cos t \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\cos t} = \sec t$, $\frac{1}{2} x = 1 \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $t: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$.

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

10. $\cos x - \sin x$. $y' + y = \sin x + \cos x$ 的通解为 $y = Ce^{-x} + \sin x$, 代入特解 $y = Ce^{-x} + \sin x$ 为 $y'' + y' + ay = f(x)$ 的通解, 所以 $y = e^{-x}$ 为 $y'' + y' + ay = 0$, 代入得 $a = 0$. $y = \sin x$ 为 $y'' + y + ay = f(x)$, 即 $y'' + y = f(x)$ 的通解, 代入得 $f(x) = \cos x - \sin x$.

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

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

$$\text{由 } 1 + C = -\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \text{ 得 } C_1 = \frac{3}{2} + C, \text{ 所以 } \int f(\ln x) dx = \begin{cases} x - \ln x, & x > 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{3}{2}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases} + C.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\cot x}{\ln(1+x)}} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt \right) &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot x}{\ln(1+x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2) \cdot 2x}{4x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot f'(0)} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

14. (9.720, 10.280). 由 $\phi(1.645) = 0.95$, $\phi(1.96) = 0.975$ 知上侧分位点 $u_{0.05} = 1.645$, $u_{0.025} = 1.96$
 再由 μ 的置信度为 90% 的置信区间为 (9.725, 10.235) 知 $\bar{x} = \frac{9.725 + 10.235}{2} = 10$,
 且 $u_{0.05} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 0.235$, 解得 $\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0.235}{1.645} = \frac{1}{7}$, 故 μ 的置信度为 95% 的置信区间为
 $(\bar{x} - u_{0.025} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + u_{0.025} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}) = (10 - 1.96 \cdot \frac{1}{7}, 10 + 1.96 \cdot \frac{1}{7}) = (9.720, 10.280)$

三、解答题

15. ① 法由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1} = f(0) \neq 0$, 所以 $\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\int_0^x f(t) dt \sim f(0)x$.
 ② $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\int_0^x f(t) dt} - \frac{1}{xf(0)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(0) - \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x f(0) \int_0^x f(t) dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(0) - \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2 f^2(0)}$
 $= \frac{1}{f^2(0)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) - f(x)}{2x} = -\frac{f'(0)}{2f^2(0)}$
 ③ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\int_0^x f(t) dt} - \frac{1}{xf(0)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(0) - xf(\frac{x}{2})}{x^2 f^2(0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) - f(\frac{x}{2})}{x f^2(0)} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\frac{x}{2})}{2f^2(0)}$
 其中 $\frac{x}{2}$ 介于 0 与 x 之间, $\frac{x}{2} \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\frac{x}{2} \rightarrow 0$, $y \rightarrow 0$, $f'(\frac{x}{2}) \rightarrow f'(0)$, 且 $f'(0) \neq 0$, 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. ① $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} \cdot \frac{n^2}{x^n} \right| = |x| < 1$ 收敛区间为 $(-1, 1)$.
 $\frac{1}{2} x = -1$ 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 \Rightarrow 收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$
 ② 设 $F(x) = f(x) + f(1-x) + \ln x \cdot \ln(1-x)$, $F(x) = f(x) - f'(1-x) + \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{1-x}$,
 $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2}$, $f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = \frac{1}{x} \left[\int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^{n-1} dt \right] = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t} dt = -\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x}$
 $f'(1-x) = -\frac{\ln x}{1-x}$, 代入上式, 可得 $F(x) = f(x) - f'(1-x) + \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{1-x} = 0$.
 故 $F(x) = C$, $x \in (0, 1)$
 17. ① 在 D 的内部, 由 $\begin{cases} f'_x(x, y) = 2x + y = 0 \\ f'_y(x, y) = 8y + x = 0 \end{cases}$ 求得 D 内唯一的驻点 $(0, 0)$, $f(0, 0) = 2$.
 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, $f(x, y) = x^2 + 4y^2 + xy + 2 = xy + 6$
 令 $L(x, y) = xy + 6 + \lambda(x^2 + 4y^2 - 4)$, 由 $\begin{cases} L'_x = y + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L'_y = x + 8\lambda y = 0 \end{cases}$ 得驻点 $(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}), (-\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$
 $x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0$
 且 $f(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = f(-\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 7$, $f(-\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 5$.
 在 $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) 上, $f(x, y) = x^2 + 4y^2 + xy + 2 = \frac{5}{4}x^2 - 5x + 6$, 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. 令 $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} - \ln x$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x}$
 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f(x) < f(1) = 0$, 即 $\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} - \ln x < 0$, 所以 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} > \frac{\ln x}{x-1}$;
 当 $x > 1$ 时, $f(x) > f(1) = 0$, 即 $\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} - \ln x > 0$, 所以 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} > \frac{\ln x}{x-1}$;
 综上, 设 $x > 0$ 且 $x \neq 1$, 有 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} > \frac{\ln x}{x-1}$.

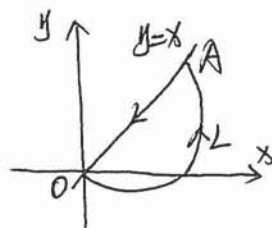
19. 解: 补充直线 $L_1: y=x, x: 1 \rightarrow 0$, 如图

$L_1 + L_2$ 构成封闭曲线, 则 $\oint_{L_1+L_2} [f'(y)e^x - f'(x)e^x + 1] dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

$$\int_{L_1} [f'(y)e^x - y] dx + \int_{L_2} [f'(y)e^x - 1] dy = \int_1^0 [f'(x)e^x - x + f'(x)e^x - 1] dx$$

$$= f(x)e^x \Big|_1^0 + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{从而 } \int_{L_2} [f'(y)e^x - y] dx + \int_{L_2} [f'(y)e^x - 1] dy = (\oint_{L_1+L_2} - \int_{L_1}) [f'(y)e^x - y] dx + \int_{L_2} [f'(y)e^x - 1] dy = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{3}{2}.$$



20. 解: (I) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 & -8 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \times (-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 4r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - 3r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

(II) $AX=0$ 与 $BX=0$ 同解的充要条件为 A, B 的行向量组等价. 从而 $(2, a, 4, b)$ 可由 $(1, 0, 3, 5), (1, -1, -2, 2), (2, -1, 1, 3)$ 线性表示, 故有

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & a \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 & b \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 & b \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & -10 \\ 0 & -3 & -7 & b-10 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \times (-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -a \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -10-5a \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & b-3a-10 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -a \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -10-5a \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & b-3a-10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$-10-5a=0$, 即 $a=-2$, b 为任意实数时, 两方程组同解.

21. 解: (I) 由 $AB=0, r(A)=1, r(B)=2 \Rightarrow r(A)=1$, 则得 A 的三个特征值为 $r(A), 0, 0$, 即: $1, 0, 0$

$$\text{由 } A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \text{ 知 } \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0 \text{ 对应的特征向量为 } \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{设 } \alpha_1 = 1 \text{ 对应的特征向量为 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 + x_2 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 取 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{将 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 单位化得, } \eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 即为所求正交矩阵, 在正交变换 } x = Py \text{ 下, 二次型}$$

f 化为标准形为 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = y_1^2$.

(II) $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 1$, 即 $y_1^2 = 1$ 得 $y_1 = \pm 1$, 故 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 1$ 表示两个平面

(III) 由 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$, 得

$$A = P\Lambda P^{-1} = P\Lambda P^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{6}x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_3^2 + \frac{1}{3}x_1x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_1x_3 - \frac{2}{3}x_2x_3$$

22. ① 由于 $[X]$ 为离散型随机变量, 所以 $U = \min\{2, [X]\}$ 仍为离散型随机变量, 且 U 的取值为 0, 1, 2. 其分布律为

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} 23. \text{① } P\{x_1 x_2 = x_3 + 1\} &= P\{x_1=1, x_2=1, x_3=0\} + P\{x_1=1, x_2=2, x_3=1\} + P\{x_1=2, x_2=1, x_3=1\} \\ &= P\{x_1=1\} \cdot P\{x_2=1\} \cdot P\{x_3=0\} + P\{x_1=1\} \cdot P\{x_2=2\} \cdot P\{x_3=1\} + P\{x_1=2\} \cdot P\{x_2=1\} \cdot P\{x_3=1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{16}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{② } P\{\max\{x_1, x_2, x_3\} = 0\} = P\{x_1=0, x_2=0, x_3=0\} = P\{x_1=0\} P\{x_2=0\} P\{x_3=0\} = \frac{1}{64}.$$

$$P\{\max\{x_1, x_2, x_3\} \leq 1\} = P\{x_1 \leq 1, x_2 \leq 1, x_3 \leq 1\} = P\{x_1 \leq 1\} P\{x_2 \leq 1\} P\{x_3 \leq 1\} = \frac{27}{64}.$$

$$P\{\max\{x_1, x_2, x_3\} \leq 2\} = P\{x_1 \leq 2, x_2 \leq 2, x_3 \leq 2\} = P\{x_1 \leq 2\} P\{x_2 \leq 2\} P\{x_3 \leq 2\} = 1.$$

$$\text{故 } P\{Y=0\} = P\{\max\{x_1, x_2, x_3\} = 0\} = \frac{1}{64}.$$

$$P\{Y=1\} = P\{\max\{x_1, x_2, x_3\} \leq 1\} - P\{\max\{x_1, x_2, x_3\} = 0\} = \frac{27}{64} - \frac{1}{64} = \frac{13}{32}$$

$$P\{Y=2\} = P\{\max\{x_1, x_2, x_3\} \leq 2\} - P\{\max\{x_1, x_2, x_3\} \leq 1\} = 1 - \frac{27}{64} = \frac{37}{64}.$$

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

一. 选择题.

1. B. $x \in [0, 1]$ 时, $f(x) = 2, g(x) = x, f'(x) = 0, g'(x) = 1, 2 > x, 1 > 0 > 1$ 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. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -b} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -b} (\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x} + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -b} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x} - x} = 0$, 水平渐近线 $y = 0$.
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +b} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +b} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x}}{x} + 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +b} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2} + 1 = 2$.
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +b} [f(x) - 2x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +b} (\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x} - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +b} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x} + x} = 0$, 斜渐近线 $y = 2x$.
3. D. $z = x^2 + y^2, \frac{1}{2}(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时 z 不为 AB 的垂足, 但满足条件.
4. D. $I_1 - I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) (\sin x - \cos x) dx = \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \right) f(x) (\sin x - \cos x) dx$
 而 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(x) (\sin x - \cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) (\cos x - \sin x) dx$. 故
 $I_1 - I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [f(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) - f(x)] (\cos x - \sin x) dx$.
 $\frac{1}{2} 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2} 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 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③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. $P_1 = P\{X < 1\} = P\{\frac{X}{\sigma} < \frac{1}{\sigma}\} = \Phi(\frac{1}{\sigma})$. $P_2 = P\{X > -1\} = P\{\frac{X}{\sigma} > -\frac{1}{\sigma}\} = 1 - \Phi(-\frac{1}{\sigma}) = \Phi(\frac{1}{\sigma})$
 故 $P_1 = P_2$. 因为 $Y \sim F(1, 1)$, 所以 $\frac{1}{Y} \sim F(1, 1)$, $P_4 = P\{Y > 1\} = P\{\frac{1}{Y} < 1\} = P_3$.

二. 填空题.

9. $-(2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$. 两边对 x 求导得 $y' = -\frac{y}{y^2 x}$, 得 $\frac{dy}{dy} - \frac{1}{y} x = -y^2$ 为一阶线性方程.
 令 $z = \frac{1}{y}$, $x = e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy}$ ($\int -y^2 e^{-\int \frac{1}{y} dy} dy + C$) = $y(-\frac{1}{2}y^2 + C)$. 由 $y(\frac{1}{2}) = -1$ 得 $C = 0$, 故 $x = -\frac{1}{2}y^3$.
 即 $y = -(2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

10. 1. 解: 在 $e^y \sin t - y = 0$ 两边对 t 求导, 得 $e^y \sin t \frac{dy}{dt} + e^y \cos t - \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$.

$$\text{所以 } \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{e^y \cos t}{e^y \sin t - 1}$$

由 $y = t^2 - 1$ 知 $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2t - 1$, 故 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{e^y \cos t}{(2t-1)(e^y \sin t - 1)}$, 当 $t=0$ 时, $y=-1$, 故 $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{t=0} = 1$.

11. $4a^{\frac{7}{3}}$ 解: L 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t, \\ y = a \sin^3 t, \end{cases} 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原积分} &= \int_0^{2\pi} a^{\frac{4}{3}} (\cos^4 t + \sin^4 t) \cdot 3a |\cos t \sin t| dt + 0 = 12a^{\frac{7}{3}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^4 t + \sin^4 t) \cos t \sin t dt \\ &= 12a^{\frac{7}{3}} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 t \sin t dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 t \cos t dt \right) = 12a^{\frac{7}{3}} \left(-\frac{1}{6} \cos^6 t + \frac{1}{6} \sin^6 t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4a^{\frac{7}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

12. $-\frac{\pi^2}{9}$ 解: 将 $[0, \pi]$ 上的函数 $f(x)$ 奇延拓成 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的函数 $F(x)$, 再将 $F(x)$ 以周期 2π 延拓后展开成傅立叶级数, 即可将 $f(x)$ 展开成正弦级数, 由狄利克雷定理知:

$$S(-\frac{\pi}{3}) = F(-\frac{\pi}{3}) = -F(\frac{\pi}{3}) = -f(\frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{\pi^2}{9}$$

13. -2 . $(A; B) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 & \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & k & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_1+r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 & \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 6 & k-1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 6 & k-1 & \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_3-3r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k+2 & \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow k = -2$

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

由数学归纳法知, 对任意 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 有 $0 < x_n < 1$. 故 $\{x_n\}$ 单调有界一定存在极限.
 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ 得到 $a = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2$, 即 $a^2 - 2a + 1 = 0$, 解得 $a = 1$, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1$.

16. $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = a \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = a \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot a + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot a + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$
 $= a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$.

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

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

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

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

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

于是构造函数 $M(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$, 收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$.

$\frac{1}{2} - 1 \leq x \leq 1$ 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 $\xi_2 \in (\xi_1, \pi)$

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

由①、②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. 解: 令 $P(x, y) = -32f(b)y$, $Q(x, y) = xf'(b) - 11xf(b)$, 由题设知 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 即

$$-32f(b) = 2xf'(b) + xf''(b) - 11f(b) - 11xf'(b), \text{得 } xf''(b) - 9xf'(b) + 21f(b) = 0.$$

解此欧拉方程得 $f(b) = C_1 b^3 + C_2 b^7$, 由 $f(1) = 1, f'(1) = 7$ 知 $C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1$, 所以 $f(b) = b^7$

$$\text{故 } I = \int_{L(AB)} (-4x^8) dy - 32x^7 y dx = \int_{L(AB)} d(-4x^8 y)$$

$$= -4x^8 y \Big|_{(1,0)}^{(2,3)} = 4.$$

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 $AB = BA$.

$$\text{② 由①知 } AB - 2BA + 3A = 3A - AB = A(3E - B)$$

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

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.

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

设 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 对应的特征向量为 $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 由 $2x_1 - 2x_3 = 0$, 取 $x_1 = x_3 = 1$, 得

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

⑧

令 $P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \alpha)$, $P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} & 0 & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & 0 & \frac{2}{5} \end{bmatrix}$. 且 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -3 \end{bmatrix}$. 所以

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

② $(A^x + bE)x = 0$ 等价于 $(AA^x + bA)x = 0$, 且有 $(A - 2E)x = 0$, 其通解为
 $x = k_1(0, 1, 0)^T + k_2(2, 0, 1)^T$, 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 $\bar{x} = EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, \theta) dx = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{2}{3\theta^2} (2\theta - x) dx = \frac{4}{9}\theta$. 所以 $\hat{\theta}_M = \frac{9}{4}\bar{x}$.

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

- 选择题 -

1. C. 因为 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, 所以 $f(x)$ 是偶函数. 由 $\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 一定是奇函数.

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 $f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0$.

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

即得 $f'(0) = \frac{1}{2} > 0$. 所以 $f(0)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极大值.

4. C. 由于 $Q(x, y)$ 有连续偏导数, 则 Pdy 有二阶连续偏导数, 故 $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} Pdy = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x} Pdy = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

从而 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (P - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} Pdy) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} Pdy = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$, 故选 (C).

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

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

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

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 Y 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 Y 表示在 n 重伯努利试验中, 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. $\frac{1}{2}x \neq 0$ 时, $\lambda = x + \frac{2}{x}$.
 令 $f(x) = x + \frac{2}{x}$, 则 $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2}$. 由 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = \sqrt{2}$, 并且 $x < \sqrt{2}$ 时 $f'(x) < 0$.
 $\frac{1}{2}x > \sqrt{2}$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$. 所以在点 $x = \sqrt{2}$ 处, $f(x)$ 取得极小值 $f(\sqrt{2}) = 3$.
 又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty$. 故 $\lambda > 3$ 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. $\frac{\pi}{6}$. 由极坐标方程 $\begin{cases} x = \sin\theta \cos\theta \\ y = \sin\theta \end{cases}$, 故 $V = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 dy = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cos\theta \cdot 2\sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2\theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$.

12. $\frac{8}{5}\pi$. $\iint_D (x+y)^2 dv = \iint_D (x^2 + 2xy + y^2) dv$, 由对称性及几何意义知, $\iint_D 2xy dv = 0$, $\iint_D 1 dv = \frac{4}{3}\pi$. 由轮换对称性, $\iint_D x^2 dv = \frac{1}{3} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r^2 dr = \frac{4}{15}\pi$, 所以原积分为 $\frac{8}{5}\pi$.

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 $-4, -2, -6$.

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

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

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

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 $g(x) = 2x + x^2 - 2(1+x)\ln(1+x)$, 则 $g(0) = 0$, 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

(4)

16. 证明: 在 L 上, $f(x, y) = x^3y$ 满足 $f(0, 0) = 0$, $f(4, 0) = 0$, $f(0, 3) = 0$, $f(4, 3) = 36$.

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 3x^2y + 3\lambda = 0 \\ f'_y = x^3 + 4\lambda = 0 \\ f'_\lambda = 3x + 4y - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $(x, y) = (3, \frac{3}{4})$

又 L 的端点为 $(4, 0), (0, 3)$, $x^3y|_{(3, \frac{3}{4})} = \frac{81}{4}$, $x^3y|_{(4, 0)} = x^3y|_{(0, 3)} = 0$, 所以 x^3y 在 L 上的最大值为 $\frac{81}{4}$, 最小值为 0 , 进而 $e^{-\frac{9}{2}} \leq e^{-\frac{9}{4}} \leq 1$, 有 $e^{-\frac{9}{2}}L \leq \int_L e^{-\frac{9}{4}} ds \leq L$,

其中 $L = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$, 所以 $5e^{-\frac{9}{2}} \leq \int_L e^{-\frac{9}{4}} ds \leq 5$.

17. 解: $f'(x) = \frac{-8x}{16+x^4} = -\frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(\frac{x}{2})^4} = -\frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\frac{x}{2})^{4n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2^{4n+2}} x^{4n+1}$, $-2 < x < 2$

上式两边积分, 得 $f(x) = \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2^{4n+2}} x^{4n+1} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n+1)2^{4n+2}} x^{4n+2} + C$

由 $f(0) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 知 $C = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 所以

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n+1)2^{4n+2}} x^{4n+2}, \quad -2 < x < 2.$$

在上式中取 $x=2$, 得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

18. 解: 由题设有 $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 0$, $S_1 = \int_0^x \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx$

点的切线为 $Y-y = y'(X-x) \Rightarrow A(0, y-xy') \Rightarrow S_2 = \sqrt{x^2 + (xy')^2} = x\sqrt{1+y'^2}$

由 $x(3S_1+2) = 2(x+1)S_2 \Rightarrow x(3\int_0^x \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx + 2) = 2(x+1) \cdot x\sqrt{1+y'^2} \Rightarrow 2(x+1)y'y'' = 1+y'^2$

令 $y' = p$, $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx}$, $\int \frac{2p}{1+p^2} dp = \int \frac{dx}{1+x} \Rightarrow \ln(1+p^2) = \ln(1+x) + \ln C_1 \Rightarrow 1+y'^2 = C_1(1+x)$,

代入初始条件得 $C_1 = 1 \Rightarrow y'^2 = x \Rightarrow y' = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$,

所以曲线方程为 $y = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}$.

19. 解: $P(x, y) = y^2$, $Q(x, y) = 2xy+1$, 取 $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$, 则

$$f(x, y) = \int_0^x P(x, 0) dx + \int_0^y Q(x, y) dy + \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y (2xy+1) dy = xy^2 + y + C$$

由 $f(0, 0) = 0$ 得 $C = 0$, 所以 $f(x, y) = xy^2 + y$

Σ 在 xy 面上的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 1$.

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} z f(x, y) ds = \iint_D z(xy^2 + y) ds = \iint_D yz ds = \iint_D y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \iint_D y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{2} \sin \theta} r \sin \theta \cdot r \cdot r dr d\theta$$

20. 解: $(A-B)X = A$, $A-B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $|A-B| = 0$

故 $A-B$ 不可逆.

20, 21 全程考研资料请加群 712760929

$$(A-B; A) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 20 & 21 & 1 & 1 & 7 & 11 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 & 1 & 1 & 7 & 11 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -5 & 1 & -9 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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 $|A| = 2$, $|A| = -(a+2)(a-1)^2 = 0$, 所以 $a = -2$ 或 $a = 1$.

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

$\lambda = 3$ 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 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 正交化, 得 $y_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$, $y_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}$, $y_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}$, 取 $P = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$.

故所求二次型 $x = Py$, 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. 由二重积分的几何意义知 $\int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-b}^b f(x, y) dy = a \int_0^2 \int_0^2 xy dx dy + b \int_0^2 \frac{1}{x} dx dy = 1$.

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

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

$$E(XY) = a \int_0^2 \int_0^2 xy \cdot xy \, dx dy + (1-4a) \int_0^2 \int_0^2 xy \cdot \frac{1}{2} \, dx dy = \frac{8}{9}a + 1 - 4a = 1 + \frac{28}{9}a.$$

由 $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) = \frac{4}{3}(1 + \frac{4}{3}a) = 1 + \frac{28}{9}a$, 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 不相互独立.

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

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

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

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 $F_S(s) = P\{S \leq s\} = P\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|x_1 - x_2| \leq s\}$

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

$$F_S(s) = P\{-s \leq \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\sqrt{2}} \leq s\} = P\{-\frac{s}{\sigma} \leq \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \leq \frac{s}{\sigma}\} = \Phi(\frac{s}{\sigma}) - \Phi(-\frac{s}{\sigma}) = 2\Phi(\frac{s}{\sigma}) - 1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } ES &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s f_S(s) ds = \int_0^{+\infty} s \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2\sigma^2}} ds = -\frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2\sigma^2}} d(-\frac{s^2}{2\sigma^2}) \\ &= -\frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2\sigma^2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

由于 $ES \neq \sigma$, 所以 S 不是 σ 的无偏估计.