2008 年考研数学一试题和解析

一、选择题: (本题共 8 小题,每小题 4 分,共 32 分.每小题给出的四个选项中,只有一项 符合题目要求,把所选项前的字母填在题后的括号内)

(1) 设函数
$$f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \ln(2+t)dt$$
 , 则 $f'(x)$ 的零点个数为【

(A) 0.

(B) 1.

(C) 2.

(D) 3.

【答案】应选(B).

【详解】 $f'(x) = \ln(2+x^2) \cdot 2x = 2x \ln(2+x^2)$.

显然 f'(x) 在区间 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续,且 $f'(-1) \bullet f'(1) = (-2\ln 3) \bullet (2\ln 3) < 0$,由零 点定理,知f'(x)至少有一个零点.

又 $f''(x) = 2\ln(2+x^2) + \frac{4x^2}{2+x^2} > 0$,恒大于零,所以 f'(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上是单调递增

的. 又因为f'(0)=0,根据其单调性可知,f'(x)至多有一个零点

故 f'(x)有且只有一个零点. 故应选(B).

(2) 函数 $f(x, y) = \arctan \frac{x}{y}$ 在点(0,1)处的梯度等于【

【答案】 应选(A)

【详解】因为
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{1}{y}}{1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$
. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{-\frac{x}{y^2}}{1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}} = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2}$.

所以
$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,1)} = 1$$
, $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,1)} = 0$,于是 $\left. \mathbf{grad} f(x,y) \right|_{(0,1)} = i$.故应选(A).

(3) 在下列微分方程中,以 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 \cos 2x + C_3 \sin 2x$ (C_1, C_2, C_3 为任意的常数) 为通解的是【 1

(A)
$$y''' + y'' - 4y' - 4y = 0$$
. (B) $y''' + y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$.

(C) y''' - y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0. (D) y''' - y'' + 4y' - 4y = 0.

(D)
$$y''' - y'' + 4y' - 4y = 0$$
.

【答案】 应选(D).

【详解】由 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 \cos 2x + C_3 \sin 2x$, 可知其特征根为

$$\lambda_{1} = 1$$
, $\lambda_{2,3} = \pm 2i$,故对应的特征值方程为

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 2i)(\lambda - 2i) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + 4)$$

$$= \lambda^3 + 4\lambda - \lambda^2 - 4$$

$$=\lambda^3-\lambda^2+4\lambda-4$$

所以所求微分方程为 y''' - y'' + 4y' - 4y = 0. 应选(D).

- (4) 设函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内单调有界, $\{x_n\}$ 为数列,下列命题正确的是【].
 - (A) 若 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛,则 $\{f(x_n)\}$ 收敛
- (B) 若 $\{x_n\}$ 单调,则 $\{f(x_n)\}$ 收敛
- (C) 若 $\{f(x_n)\}$ 收敛,则 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛. (D) 若 $\{f(x_n)\}$ 单调,则 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛.

【答案】 应选(B).

【详解】若 $\{x_n\}$ 单调,则由函数f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内单调有界知,若 $\{f(x_n)\}$ 单调有界, 因此若 $\{f(x_n)\}$ 收敛. 故应选(B).

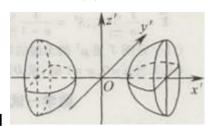
- (5) 设A为n阶非零矩阵,E为n阶单位矩阵. 若 $A^3 = 0$,则【 1 则下列结论正确的是:
 - (A) E-A不可逆,则E+A不可逆.
- (B) E-A不可逆,则E+A可逆.
- (C) E-A可逆,则E+A可逆.
- (D) E-A可逆,则E+A不可逆.

【答案】应选(C).

【详解】故应选(C).

$$(E-A)(E+A+A^2) = E-A^3 = E$$
 , $(E+A)(E-A+A^2) = E+A^3 = E$. 故 $E-A$, $E+A$ 均可逆. 故应选(C).

(6) 设A为 3 阶实对称矩阵,如果二次曲面方程(x)z) $A \mid y \mid = 1$ 在正交变换下的标



准方程的图形如图,则A的正特征值个数为【

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

【答案】 应选(B).

【详解】此二次曲面为旋转双叶双曲面,此曲面的标准方程为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2 + z^2}{c^2} = 1$. 故 A 的正 特征值个数为1. 故应选(B).

- (7) 设随机变量 X,Y 独立同分布且 X 的分布函数为 F(x),则 $Z = \max\{X,Y\}$ 的分布函 数为【 1
 - (A) $F^2(x)$. (B) F(x)F(y). (C) $1-[1-F(x)]^2$. (D) [1-F(x)][1-F(y)].

【答案】应选(A).

【详解】
$$F(z) = P(Z \le z) = P\{\max\{X,Y\} \le z\}$$

$$= P(X \le z)P(Y \le z) = F(z)F(z) = F^{2}(z). 故应选(A).$$

- (8) 设随机变量 $X \square N(0,1)$, $Y \square N(1,4)$, 且相关系数 $\rho_{XY} = 1$, 则【 】
 - (B) $P{Y = 2X 1} = 1$ (C) $P{Y = -2X + 1} = 1$ (D) $P{Y = 2X + 1} = 1$ 【答案】应选 (D).

【详解】用排除法. 设Y=aX+b. 由 $\rho_{xy}=1$, 知X, Y正相关,得a>0. 排除 (A)

和 (C). 由 $X \square N(0,1)$, $Y \square N(1,4)$, 得

$$EX = 0, EY = 1, E(aX + b) = aEX + b$$
.

 $1 = a \times 0 + b$, b = 1 . 从而排除(B).故应选 (D).

- 二、填空题: (9-14 小题,每小题 4 分,共 24 分. 把答案填在题中横线上.)
- (9) 微分方程 xy' + y = 0 满足条件 y(1) = 1 的解是 $y = ______$.

【答案】 应填 $y = \frac{1}{r}$.

【详解】由 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x}$,得 $\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x}$. 两边积分,得 $\ln |y| = -\ln |x| + C$.

代入条件
$$y(1)=1$$
,得 $C=0$. 所以 $y=\frac{1}{r}$.

【答案】 应填 y = x + 1.

【详解】设 $F(x, y) = \sin(xy) + \ln(y - x) - x$,则

$$F_x(x, y) = y\cos(xy) + \frac{-1}{y - x} - 1$$
, $F_x(x, y) = x\cos(xy) + \frac{1}{y - x}$,

$$F_x(0,1) = -1$$
, $F_y(0,1) = 1$. $\exists \text{ } \exists \text{ } \exists$

故所求得切线方程为 y = x + 1.

(11) 已知幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x+2)^n$ 在 x=0 处收敛, 在 x=-4 处发散,则幂级数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-2)^n$$
 的收敛域为______.

【答案】 (1,5].

【详解】由题意,知 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x+2)^n$ 的收敛域为 (-4,0] ,则 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 的收敛域为 (-2,2] . 所

以
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-2)^n$$
的收敛域为(1,5].

(12) 设 曲 面
$$\Sigma$$
 是 $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的 上 侧 , 则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} xydydz + xdzdx + x^2dxdy = \underline{\qquad}.$$

【答案】 4π.

【详解】作辅助面 $\Sigma_1:z=0$ 取下侧.则由高斯公式,有

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} xydydz + xdzdx + x^2dxdy$$

$$= \coprod_{\Sigma} xydydz + xdzdx + x^2dxdy - \coprod_{\Sigma_1} xydydz + xdzdx + x^2dxdy$$

$$= \iiint\limits_{\Omega} y dV + \iint\limits_{x^2 + y^2 \le 4} x^2 dx dy \ .$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 4} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 \cdot r dr = \pi \Box \frac{16}{4} = 4\pi.$$

(13) 设 A 为 2 阶矩阵, α_1,α_2 为线性无关的 2 维列向量, $A\alpha_1=0$, $A\alpha_2=2\alpha_1+\alpha_2$. 则 A 的非零特征值为

【答案】应填 1.

【**详解**】根据题设条件,得
$$A(\alpha_1,\alpha_2) = (A\alpha_1,A\alpha_2) = (0,2\alpha_1+\alpha_2) = (\alpha_1,\alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

记 $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$,因 α_1, α_2 线性无关,故 $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ 是可逆矩阵.因此

$$AP = P \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$$
, 从而 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$. 记 $B = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A \ni B$ 相似,从而有

相同的特征值.

因为
$$|\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 1), \quad \lambda = 0, \quad \lambda = 1.$$
 故 A 的非零特征值为 1.

(14) 设随机变量 X 服从参数为 1 的泊松分布,则 $P\{X = EX^2\} = ______$.

【答案】应填
$$\frac{1}{2e}$$
.

【详解】因为X服从参数为1的泊松分布,所以EX=DX=1.从而由 $DX=EX^2-(EX)^2$

得
$$EX^2 = 2$$
. 故 $P\{X = EX^2\} = P\{X = 2\} = \frac{1}{2e}$.

三**、解答题**: (15-23 小题, 共 94 分.)

(15)(本题满分 10 分)

求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\left[\sin x - \sin(\sin x)\right]\sin x}{x^4}$$

$$=\frac{1}{6}$$
.

【详解 2】
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\left[\sin x - \sin(\sin x)\right]\sin x}{x^4} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\left[\sin x - \sin(\sin x)\right]\sin x}{\sin^4 x}$$

$$= \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{t - \sin t}{t^3} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{1 - \cos t}{3t^2} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\frac{t^2}{2}}{3t^2} \quad (或 = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\sin t}{6t})$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}.$$

(16) (本题满分9分)

计算曲线积分 $\int_L \sin 2x dx + 2(x^2-1)y dy$, 其中 L 是曲线 $y = \sin x$ 上从 (0,0) 到 $(\pi,0)$ 的一段.

【详解 1】按曲线积分的计算公式直接计算.

$$\int_{L} \sin 2x dx + 2(x^{2} - 1) y dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} [\sin 2x dx + 2(x^{2} - 1) \sin x \cos x] dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{x^{2} \cos 2x}{2} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos 2x dx = -\frac{\pi^{2}}{2} + \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi^{2}}{2} + \frac{x \sin 2x}{2} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2x}{2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi^{2}}{2}.$$

【详解 2】添加辅助线,按照 Green 公式进行计算.

设 L_1 为x轴上从点 $(\pi,0)$ 到(0,0)的直线段. D是 L_1 与 L 围成的区域

$$\int_{L+L_1} \sin 2x dx + 2(x^2 - 1)y dy$$

$$= -\iint_D \left[\frac{\partial (2(x^2 - 1)y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \sin 2x}{\partial y} \right] dx dy = -\iint_D 4xy dx dy$$

$$= -\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\sin x} 4xy dy dx = -\int_0^{\pi} 2x \sin^2 x dx = -\int_0^{\pi} x (1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

【详解 3】 令
$$I = \int_{L} \sin 2x dx + 2(x^2 - 1)y dy$$

= $\int_{L} \sin 2x dx - 2y dy + 2x^2 y dy = I_1 + I_2$

对于 I_1 ,记 $P = \sin 2x$,Q = -2y. 因为 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 0$,故 I_1 与积分路径无关.

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x dx = 0.$$

对于 I_2 ,

$$I_{2} = \int_{L} 2x^{2} y dy = \int_{0}^{\pi} 2x^{2} \sin x \cos x dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{x^{2} \cos 2x}{2} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi^{2}}{2} + \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi^{2}}{2} + \frac{x \sin 2x}{2} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2x}{2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi^{2}}{2}.$$

故
$$\int_{L} \sin 2x dx + 2(x^2 - 1)y dy = -\frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

【详解 1】 点(x,y,z)到 xoy 面的距离为|z|,故求 C 上距离 xoy 面最远的点和最近的点的

坐标等价于求函数 $H = z^2$ 在条件 $x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 = 0$, x + y + 3z = 5 下的最大值点和最小值点.

构造拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2) + \mu(x + y + 3z - 5),$$

$$\exists \begin{cases}
L'_{x} = 2\lambda x + 2\mu = 0, \\
L'_{y} = 2\lambda y + \mu = 0, \\
L'_{z} = 2z - 4\lambda z + 3\mu = 0, \\
x^{2} + y^{2} - 2z^{2} = 0, \\
x + y + 3z = 5.
\end{cases}$$

得x = y,

从而
$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 - 2z^2 = 0, \\ 2x + 3z = 5. \end{cases}$$
 解得
$$\begin{cases} x = -5, \\ y = -5, \\ z = 5. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 1, \\ z = 1. \end{cases}$$

根据几何意义,曲线 C 上存在距离 xoy 面最远的点和最近的点,故所求点依次为 (-5,-5,5) 和 (1,1,1) .

【详解 2】 点(x,y,z)到 xoy 面的距离为|z|,故求 C 上距离 xoy 面最远的点和最近的点的

坐标等价于求函数 $H = x^2 + y^2$ 在条件 $x^2 + y^2 - 2\left(\frac{x + y - 5}{3}\right)^2 = 0$ 下的最大值点和最小值点.

构造拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = x^{2} + y^{2} + \lambda \left(x^{2} + y^{2} - \frac{2}{9}(x + y - 5)^{2}\right),$$

得
$$x = y$$
, 从而 $2x^2 - \frac{2}{9}(2x - 5)^2 = 0$.

解得

$$\begin{cases} x = -5, \\ y = -5, \vec{x} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 1, \\ z = 5. \end{cases}$$

根据几何意义,曲线 C 上存在距离 xoy 面最远的点和最近的点,故所求点依次为 (-5,-5,5) 和 (1,1,1) .

【详解 3】由 $x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 = 0$ 得

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2}z\cos\theta, \\ y = \sqrt{2}z\sin\theta. \end{cases}$$

代入x+y+3z=5,得

$$z = \frac{5}{3 + \sqrt{2}(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)}$$

所以只要求 $z = z(\theta)$ 的最值.

$$\begin{cases} x = -5, \\ y = -5, \text{ } \vec{x} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 1, \\ z = 5. \end{cases}$$

根据几何意义,曲线C上存在距离xoy面最远的点和最近的点,故所求点依次为

(-5,-5,5)和(1,1,1).

(18) (本题满分 10 分)

设 f(x) 是连续函数,

- (I) 利用定义证明函数 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$ 可导,且 F'(x) = f(x);
- (II) 当 f(x) 是以 2 为周期的周期函数时,证明函数 $G(x) = 2\int_0^x f(t)dt x\int_0^2 f(t)dt$ 也是以 2 为周期的周期函数.

(1) 【证明】
$$F'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x + \Delta x} f(t)dt - \int_0^x f(t)dt}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{x}^{x + \Delta x} f(t)dt}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\xi)\Delta x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} f(\xi) = f(x)$$

【注】不能利用 L'Hospital 法则得到 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} f(t)dt}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x)}{\Delta x}$.

(II) 【证法 1】根据题设,有

$$G'(x+2) = \left[2\int_0^{x+2} f(t)dt - (x+2)\int_0^2 f(t)dt\right]' = f(x+2) - \int_0^2 f(t)dt,$$

$$G'(x) = \left[2\int_0^x f(t)dt - x\int_0^2 f(t)dt\right]' = 2f(x) - \int_0^2 f(t)dt.$$

当 f(x) 是以 2 为周期的周期函数时, f(x+2) = f(x).

从而 G'(x+2) = G'(x). 因而

$$G(x+2)-G(x)=C.$$

取
$$x = 0$$
 得, $C = G(0+2) - G(0) = 0$, 故 $G(x+2) - G(x) = 0$.

即 $G(x) = 2\int_0^x f(t)dt - x\int_0^2 f(t)dt$ 是以 2 为周期的周期函数.

【证法2】根据题设,有

$$G(x+2) = 2\int_0^{x+2} f(t)dt - (x+2)\int_0^2 f(t)dt,$$

= $2\int_0^2 f(t)dt + x\int_2^{x+2} f(t)dt - x\int_0^2 f(t)dt - 2\int_0^2 f(t)dt.$

对于 $\int_{2}^{x+2} f(t)dt$,作换元t = u + 2,并注意到f(u + 2) = f(u),则有

$$\int_{2}^{x+2} f(t)dt = \int_{0}^{x} f(u+2)du = \int_{0}^{x} f(u)du = \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt,$$

因而
$$x \int_{2}^{x+2} f(t)dt - x \int_{0}^{2} f(t)dt = 0$$
.

于是

$$G(x+2) = 2\int_0^x f(t)dt - x\int_0^2 f(t)dt = G(x).$$

即 $G(x) = 2\int_0^x f(t)dt - x\int_0^2 f(t)dt$ 是以 2 为周期的周期函数

【证法3】根据题设,有

$$G(x+2) = 2\int_0^{x+2} f(t)dt - (x+2)\int_0^2 f(t)dt,$$

= $2\int_0^x f(t)dt + 2\int_0^{x+2} f(t)dt - x\int_0^2 f(t)dt - 2\int_0^2 f(t)dt$

$$= 2\int_0^x f(t)dt - x\int_0^2 f(t)dt + 2\int_x^{x+2} f(t)dt - 2\int_0^2 f(t)dt$$
$$= G(x) + 2\left(\int_x^{x+2} f(t)dt - \int_0^2 f(t)dt\right).$$

当 f(x) 是以 2 为周期的周期函数时,必有

$$\int_{x}^{x+2} f(t)dt = \int_{0}^{2} f(t)dt.$$

事实上

$$\frac{d(\int_{2}^{x+2} f(t)dt)}{dx} = f(x+2) - f(x) = \mathbf{0},$$

所以

$$\int_{2}^{x+2} f(t)dt \equiv C.$$

取
$$x = 0$$
 得, $C \equiv \int_{2}^{0+2} f(t)dt = \int_{2}^{2} f(t)dt$.

所以

$$G(x+2) = 2\int_0^x f(t)dt - x\int_0^2 f(t)dt = G(x).$$

即 $G(x) = 2\int_0^x f(t)dt - x\int_0^2 f(t)dt$ 是以 2 为周期的周期函数 (19)(本题满分 11 分)

将函数 $f(x) = 1 - x^2 (0 \le x \le \pi)$ 展开成余弦级数,并求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$ 的和.

【详解】将 f(x) 作偶周期延拓,则有 $b_n = 0, n = 1, 2, \cdots$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - x^2) dx = 2 \left(1 - \frac{\pi^2}{3} \right).$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx - \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[0 - \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{-2}{\pi} \left[\frac{x^2 \sin nx}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{2x \sin nx}{n} dx \right]$$

$$=\frac{2}{\pi}\frac{2\pi(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2}=\frac{4(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2}.$$

所以
$$f(x) = 1 - x^2 = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \cos nx$$
, $0 \le x \le \pi$.

又
$$f(0) = 1$$
,所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$.

(20) (本题满分 10 分)

设 α , β 为3维列向量,矩阵 $A = \alpha \alpha^T + \beta \beta^T$,其中 α^T , β^T 分别是 α , β 得转置.证明:

- (1) $秩 r(A) \leq 2;$
- (II) 若 α,β 线性相关,则秩r(A) < 2.

【详解】(I)【证法 1】 $r(A) = r(\alpha \alpha^T + \beta \beta^T) \le r(\alpha \alpha^T) + r(\beta \beta^T) \le r(\alpha) + r(\beta) \le 2$.

【证法 2】因为 $A = \alpha \alpha^T + \beta \beta^T$, $A 为 3 \times 3$ 矩阵, 所以 $r(A) \leq 3$.

因为 α , β 为3维列向量,所以存在向量 $\xi \neq 0$,使得

$$\alpha^T \xi = \mathbf{0}, \quad \beta^T \xi = \mathbf{0}$$

于是

$$A\xi = \alpha \alpha^T \xi + \beta \beta^T \xi = \mathbf{0}$$

所以Ax = 0有非零解,从而 $r(A) \le 2$

【证法 3】因为 $A = \alpha \alpha^T + \beta \beta^T$,所以A为 3×3 矩阵.

又因为
$$A = \alpha \alpha^T + \beta \beta^T = (\alpha \quad \beta \quad \mathbf{0}) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^T \\ \beta^T \\ \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以
$$|A| = |\alpha| \beta \quad \mathbf{0} \begin{vmatrix} a^T \\ \beta^T \\ \mathbf{0} \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

故 $r(A) \leq 2$.

(II) 【 证 法 】 由 α,β 线 性 相 关 , 不 妨 设 $\alpha=k\beta$. 于 是 $r(A)=r(\alpha\alpha^T+\beta\beta^T)=r\left((1+k^2)\beta\beta^T\right)\leq r(\beta)\leq 1<2.$

(21) (本题满分 12 分).

设n元线性方程组Ax=b,其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2a & 1 & & & & \\ a^{2} & 2a & 1 & & & \\ & a^{2} & 2a & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & a^{2} & 2a & 1 \\ & & & & a^{2} & 2a \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (I) 证明行列式 $|A| = (n+1)a^n$;
- (II) 当a为何值时,该方程组有惟一解,并求 x_1 .
- (III) 当a为何值时,该方程组有无穷多解,并求其通解.

【详解】(1)【证法 1】数学归纳法. 记
$$D_n = |A| = \begin{bmatrix} 2a & 1 \\ a^2 & 2a & 1 \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & a^2 & 2a & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & a^2 & 2a & 1 \\ & & & & & a^2 & 2a & 1 \\ & & & & & & a^2 & 2a \end{bmatrix}$$

以下用数学归纳**法**证明 $D_n = (n+1)a_1^n$.

当n=1时, $D_1=2a$,结论成立.

当
$$n = 2$$
 时, $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 1 \\ a^2 & 2a \end{vmatrix} = 3a^2$,结论成立.

假设结论对小于n的情况成立.将 D_n 按第一行展开得

$$D_{n} = 2aD_{n-1} - \begin{vmatrix} a^{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 2a & 1 \\ & a^{2} & 2a & 1 \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & a^{2} & 2a & 1 \\ & & & & a^{2} & 2a & 1 \\ & & & & & a^{2} & 2a \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$= 2aD_{n-1} - a^{2}D_{n-2}$$

$$= 2ana^{n-1} - a^{2}(n-1)a^{n-2}$$

$$= (n+1)a^{n}$$

故
$$|A| = (n+1)a^n$$
.

【注】本题(1)也可用递推法. 由 $D_n = \cdots = 2aD_{n-1} - a^2D_{n-2}$ 得, $D_n - aD_{n-1} = a(D_{n-1} - aD_{n-2}) = \cdots = a^{n-2}(D_2 - a^{n-2}D_1) = a^n$. 于是 $D_n = (n+1)a^n$

$$\frac{r_{2} - \frac{1}{2}ar_{1}}{=} \begin{vmatrix}
2a & 1 & & & & \\
0 & \frac{3}{2}a & 1 & & & \\
& a^{2} & 2a & 1 & & \\
& & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\
& & & a^{2} & 2a & 1 \\
& & & & a^{2} & 2a \\
& & & & & a^{2} & 2a
\end{vmatrix}_{n}$$

=.....

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$$\frac{r_{n} - \frac{n-1}{n} a r_{n-1}}{0} \frac{\frac{3}{2}a}{2}a 1 \\
0 \frac{4}{3}a}{0} \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}a} 1 \\
\vdots \vdots \vdots \\
0 \frac{n}{n-1}a}{0} \frac{1}{n}a \\
= (n+1)a^{n}.$$

 $=(n+1)a^n$.

(II)【详解】当 $a \neq 0$ 时,方程组系数行列式 $D_n \neq 0$,故方程组有惟一解. 由克莱姆法则, 将 D_n 得第一列换成b,得行列式为

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & & & & & \\ 0 & 2a & 1 & & & & \\ & a^{2} & 2a & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & a^{2} & 2a & 1 \\ & & & & a^{2} & 2a \\ & & & & & a^{2} & 2a \\ \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 1 & & & & \\ & a^{2} & 2a & 1 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & & & a^{2} & 2a & 1 \\ & & & & & & a^{2} & 2a \\ & & & & & & a^{2} & 2a \\ \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} = na^{n-1}$$

所以,
$$x_1 = \frac{D_{n-1}}{D_n} = \frac{a}{(n+1)a}$$
.

(III)【详解】 当a=0时,方程组为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

此时方程组系数矩阵得秩和增广矩阵得秩均为n-1,所以方程组有无穷多组解,其通解为 $x = (0 \quad 1 \quad \cdots \quad 0)^T + k (1 \quad 0 \quad \cdots \quad 0)^T$, 其中 k 为任意常数.

(22) (本题满分 11 分)

设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, X 的概率密度为 $P(X=i)=\frac{1}{3}(i=-1,0,1)$, Y 的概率

密度为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le y < 1, \\ 0, & \sharp \dot{\Xi}. \end{cases}$$

记Z = X + Y.

$$(1) \quad \vec{x} P \left(Z \le \frac{1}{2} \middle| X = \mathbf{0} \right);$$

(II) 求Z的概率密度 $f_z(z)$.

(1)【详解】

解法 1.

$$P\left(Z \le \frac{1}{2} \middle| X = \mathbf{0}\right) = P\left(X + Y \le \frac{1}{2} \middle| X = \mathbf{0}\right)$$
$$= P\left(Y \le \frac{1}{2} \middle| X = \mathbf{0}\right) = P\left(Y \le \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

解法 2.

$$P\left(Z \le \frac{1}{2} \middle| X = 0\right) = \frac{P\left(X + Y \le \frac{1}{2}, X = 0\right)}{P\left(X = 0\right)}$$
$$= \frac{P\left(Y \le \frac{1}{2}, X = 0\right)}{P\left(X = 0\right)} = P\left(Y \le \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(II)

解法 1.

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{F}_{z}(z) &= P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X + Y \leq z\} \\ &= \mathbf{P}\{X + \mathbf{Y} \leq \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{X} = 1\} + \mathbf{P}\{X + \mathbf{Y} \leq \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{X} = 0\} + \mathbf{P}\{X + \mathbf{Y} \leq \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{X} = 1\} \\ &= \mathbf{P}\{\mathbf{Y} \leq \mathbf{z} + 1, \mathbf{X} = -1\} + \mathbf{P}\{\mathbf{Y} \leq \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{X} = 0\} + \mathbf{P}\{\mathbf{Y} \leq \mathbf{z} - 1, \mathbf{X} = 1\} \\ &= \mathbf{P}\{\mathbf{Y} \leq \mathbf{z} + 1\} \mathbf{P}\{\mathbf{X} = -1\} + \mathbf{P}\{\mathbf{Y} \leq \mathbf{z}\} \mathbf{P}\{\mathbf{X} = 0\} + \mathbf{P}\{\mathbf{Y} \leq \mathbf{z} - 1\} \mathbf{P}\{\mathbf{X} = 1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [P\{\mathbf{Y} \leq \mathbf{z} + 1\} + P\{\mathbf{Y} \leq \mathbf{z}\} + P\{\mathbf{Y} \leq \mathbf{z} - 1\}] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [F_{y}(z + 1) + F_{y}(z) + F_{y}(z - 1)] \\ &f_{z}(z) = F_{z}^{'}(z) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \Big[f_{y}(z + 1) + f_{y}(z) + f_{y}(z - 1)\Big] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, -1 < z < 2; \\ 0, \quad \not{\pm} \stackrel{\sim}{\Sigma}. \end{cases} \end{split}$$

解法 2.

$$f_{Z}(z) = \sum_{i=-1}^{1} P(X = i) f_{Y}(z - i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \Big[f_{Y}(z + 1) + f_{Y}(z) + f_{Y}(z - 1) \Big] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, -1 < z < 2; \\ 0, \quad \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

(23) (本题满分 11 分)

设 $X_1, X_2 \cdots X_n$ 是 来 自 总 体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的 简 单 随 机 样 本 , 记 $\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$,

$$S^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i} - \bar{X})^{2}, \quad T = \bar{X}^{2} - \frac{1}{n} S^{2}.$$

- (1) 证明T是 μ^2 的无偏估计量;
- (2) 当 $\mu = 0, \sigma = 1$ 时,求DT.

【详解 1】(1) 首先T是统计量. 其次

$$E(T) = E(\bar{X}^2) - \frac{1}{n}ES^2$$

$$= D(\bar{X}^2) + (E\bar{X})^2 - \frac{1}{n}ES^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2 + \mu^2 - \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2 = \mu^2$$

对一切 μ,σ 成立. 因此T是 $\hat{\mu}^2$ 的无偏估计量.

【详解 2】(1) 首先T是统计量. 其次

$$T = \frac{n}{n-1} \bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{j \neq k}^n X_j X_k,$$

$$ET = \frac{n}{n-1} \sum_{i \neq k}^{n} E(X_i)(EX_k) = \mu^2,$$

对一切 μ,σ 成立. 因此T是 $\hat{\mu}^2$ 的无偏估计量.

(2) 解法 2. 根据题意,有 $\sqrt{n}\bar{X}$ \square $N(\mathbf{0,1})$, $n\bar{X}^2$ \square $\chi^2(\mathbf{1})$, $(n-1)S^2$ \square $\chi^2(n-1)$.

于是
$$D(n\bar{X}^2) = 2$$
, $D((n-1)S^2) = 2(n-1)$.

所以
$$D(T) = D\left(\bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}S^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} D(n\bar{X}^2) + \frac{1}{n^2 (n-1)^2} D((n-1)S^2) = \frac{2}{n(n-1)}$$

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