

2014 硕士研究生入学考试

数学一

一、选择题 1—8 小题。每小题 4 分，共 32 分。

1. 下列曲线有渐近线的是 ()

(A) $y = x + \sin x$ (B) $y = x^2 + \sin x$ (C) $y = x + \sin \frac{1}{x}$ (D) $y = x^2 + \sin \frac{1}{x}$

2. 设函数 $f(x)$ 具有二阶导数， $g(x) = f(0)(1-x) + f(1)x$ ，则在 $[0,1]$ 上 ()

- (A) 当 $f'(x) \geq 0$ 时， $f(x) \geq g(x)$ (B) 当 $f'(x) \geq 0$ 时， $f(x) \leq g(x)$
 (C) 当 $f''(x) \leq 0$ 时， $f(x) \geq g(x)$ (D) 当 $f''(x) \leq 0$ 时， $f(x) \leq g(x)$

3. 设 $f(x)$ 是连续函数，则 $\int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1-y} f(x, y) dy =$ ()

- (A) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x-1} f(x, y) dy + \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$
 (B) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy + \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^0 f(x, y) dy$
 (C) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) dr$
 (D) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$

4. 若函数 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x - a_1 \cos x - b_1 \sin x)^2 dx = \min_{a, b \in R} \left\{ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x - a \cos x - b \sin x)^2 dx \right\}$ ，则

$a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x =$ ()
 (A) $2 \sin x$ (B) $2 \cos x$ (C) $2\pi \sin x$ (D) $2\pi \cos x$

5. 行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix}$ 等于 ()

- (A) $(ad - bc)^2$ (B) $-(ad - bc)^2$ (C) $a^2 d^2 - b^2 c^2$ (D) $-a^2 d^2 + b^2 c^2$

6. 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是三维向量，则对任意的常数 k, l ，向量 $\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + l\alpha_3$ 线性无关是向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关的 ()

- (A) 必要而非充分条件 (B) 充分而非必要条件 (C) 充分必要条件 (D) 非充分非必要条件

7. 设事件 A, B 相互独立, $P(B)=0.5, P(A-B)=0.3$ 则 $P(B-A)=$ ()

- (A) 0.1 (B) 0.2 (C) 0.3 (D) 0.4

8. 设连续型随机变量 X_1, X_2 相互独立, 且方差均存在, X_1, X_2 的概率密度分别为 $f_1(x), f_2(x)$,

随机变量 Y_1 的概率密度为 $f_{Y_1}(y)=\frac{1}{2}(f_1(y)+f_2(y))$, 随机变量 $Y_2=\frac{1}{2}(X_1+X_2)$, 则 ()

- (A) $EY_1 > EY_2, DY_1 > DY_2$ (B) $EY_1 = EY_2, DY_1 = DY_2$
 (C) $EY_1 = EY_2, DY_1 < DY_2$ (D) $EY_1 = EY_2, DY_1 > DY_2$

二、填空题 (本题共 6 小题, 每小题 4 分, 满分 24 分. 把答案填在题中横线上)

9. 曲面 $z=x^2(1-\sin y)+y^2(1-\sin x)$ 在点 $(1,0,1)$ 处的切平面方程为 _____.

10. 设 $f(x)$ 为周期为 4 的可导奇函数, 且 $f'(x)=2(x-1), x \in [0,2]$, 则 $f(7)=$ _____.

11. 微分方程 $xy'+y(\ln x - \ln y)=0$ 满足 $y(1)=e^3$ 的解为 _____.

12. 设 L 是柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 和平面 $y+z=0$ 的交线, 从 z 轴正方向往负方向看是逆时针方向, 则曲线积分 $\oint_L zdx + ydz =$ _____.

13. 设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)=x_1^2-x_2^2+2ax_1x_3+4x_2x_3$ 的负惯性指数是 1, 则 a 的取值范围是 _____.

14. 设总体 X 的概率密度为 $f(x, \theta)=\begin{cases} \frac{2x}{3\theta^2}, & \theta < x < 2\theta \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, 其中 θ 是未知参数, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n

是来自总体的简单样本, 若 $C \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$ 是 θ^2 的无偏估计, 则常数 $C =$ _____.

三、解答题

15. (本题满分 10 分)

求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_1^x (t^2(e^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1) - t)dt}{x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}$.

16. (本题满分 10 分)

设函数 $y=f(x)$ 由方程 $y^3 + xy^2 + x^2y + 6 = 0$ 确定, 求 $f(x)$ 的极值.

17. (本题满分 10 分)

设函数 $f(u)$ 具有二阶连续导数, $z = f(e^x \cos y)$ 满足 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (4z + e^x \cos y)e^{2x}$. 若

$f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$, 求 $f(u)$ 的表达式.

18. (本题满分 10 分)

设曲面 $\Sigma: z = x^2 + y^2 (z \leq 1)$ 的上侧, 计算曲面积分:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x-1)^3 dy dz + (y-1)^3 dz dx + (z-1) dx dy$$

(1) 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$;

(2) 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$ 收敛.

19. (本题满分 10 分)

设数列 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 满足 $0 < a_n < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < b_n < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\cos a_n - a_n = \cos b_n$ 且级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛.

20. (本题满分 11 分)

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, E 为三阶单位矩阵.

(3) 求方程组 $AX = 0$ 的一个基础解系;

(4) 求满足 $AB = E$ 的所有矩阵.

21. (本题满分 11 分)

证明 n 阶矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & n \end{pmatrix}$ 相似.

22. (本题满分 11 分)

设随机变量 X 的分布为 $P(X=1)=P(X=2)=\frac{1}{2}$, 在给定 $X=i$ 的条件下, 随机变量 Y 服从均匀分布 $U(0, i), i=1, 2$.

(5) 求 Y 的分布函数;

(6) 求期望 $E(Y)$.

23. (本题满分 11 分)

设总体 X 的分布函数为 $F(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 其中 θ 为未知的大于零的参数,

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自总体的简单随机样本,

(1) 求 $E(X), E(X^2)$; (2) 求 θ 的极大似然估计量.

(3) 是否存在常数 a , 使得对任意的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 都有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\hat{\theta}_n - a\right| \geq \varepsilon\right\} = 0$.

2014 年考研数学一答案解析

1、C

$$y = x + \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$\therefore y = x + \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 存在斜渐近线 $y = x$

2、D

解: 令 $F(x) = f(x) - g(x) = f(x) - f(0)(1-x) - f(1)x$

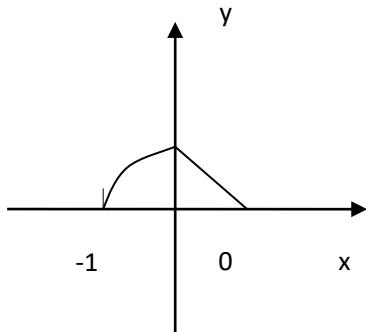
有 $F(0) = F(1) = 0$, $F'(x) = f'(x) + f(0) - f(1)$, $F''(x) = f''(x)$

当 $f''(x) \geq 0$ 时, $F(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上是凹的, 所以 $F(x) \leq 0$, 从而 $f(x) \leq g(x)$

3、D

区域如图:

选择极坐标:



$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos\theta+\sin\theta}} f(r \cos\theta, r \sin\theta) r dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 f(r \cos\theta, r \sin\theta) r dr$$

若为直角坐标

$$\int_{-1}^0 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy$$

4、A

解析：

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x - a \cos x - b \sin x)^2 dx \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x^2 + a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x - 2ax \cos x - 2bx \sin x + 2ab \sin x \cos x) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} (x^2 + a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x - 2bx \sin x) dx \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{\pi^3}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} b^2 - 2\pi b \right) \end{aligned}$$

当 $a = 0, b = 2$ 时， I 最小

故 $a, \cos x + b, \sin x = 2 \sin x$

5、B

解析：

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & a & b & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & d \end{array} \right| \\
 &= a \times (-1)^{2+1} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a & b & 0 \\ c & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d \end{array} \right| + c \times (-1)^{4+1} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \\ c & d & 0 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= -a \times d \times (-1)^{3+3} \left| \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right| - c \times b \times (-1)^{2+3} \left| \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right| \\
 &= -ad \left| \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right| + bc \left| \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right| \\
 &= (bc - ad) \left| \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right| \\
 &= -(ad - bc)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

6、A

解析：

已知 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 无关

$$\text{设 } \lambda_1(\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3) + \lambda_2(\alpha_2 + l\alpha_3) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2 + (k\lambda_1 + l\lambda_2)\alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = k\lambda_1 + l\lambda_2 = 0$$

从而 $\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + l\alpha_3$ 无关

反之，若 $\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + l\alpha_3$ 无关，不一定有 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 无关

$$\text{例如, } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

7、B

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = [P(A-B) + P(AB)]P(B) = (0.3 + P(AB))0.5$$

$$\Rightarrow P(AB) = 0.3$$

$$P(B-A) = P(B) - P(AB) = 0.5 - 0.3 = 0.2$$

8、(D)

$$\text{解: } Y_2 = \frac{1}{2}(X_1 + X_2), EY_2 = E[\frac{1}{2}(X_1 + X_2)] = \frac{1}{2}(EX_1 + EX_2),$$

$$DY_2 = D[\frac{1}{2}(X_1 + X_2)] = \frac{1}{4}(DX_1 + DX_2).$$

$$f_{Y_1}(y) = \frac{1}{2}[f_1(y) + f_2(y)], \quad EY_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y}{2}[f_1(y) + f_2(y)]dy = \frac{1}{2}(EX_1 + EX_2) = EY_2,$$

$$EY_1^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y^2}{2}[f_1(y) + f_2(y)]dy = \frac{1}{2}(EX_1^2 + EX_2^2),$$

$$\begin{aligned} DY_1 &= EY_1^2 - (EY_1)^2 = \frac{1}{2}(EX_1^2 + EX_2^2) - \frac{1}{4}(EX_1 + EX_2)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [2EX_1^2 + 2EX_2^2 - (EX_1)^2 - (EX_2)^2 - 2EX_1 \cdot EX_2] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [DX_1 + DX_2 + EX_1^2 + EX_2^2 - 2EX_1 \cdot EX_2] \\ &\geq \frac{1}{4} [DX_1 + DX_2 + (EX_1)^2 + (EX_2)^2 - 2EX_1 \cdot EX_2] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [DX_1 + DX_2 + (EX_1 - EX_2)^2] \geq DY_2 \end{aligned}$$

9、

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2(1 - \sin y) + y^2(1 - \sin x) - z$$

$$F'_x = 2x(1 - \sin y) - y^2 \cos x$$

$$F'_y = x^2(-\cos y) + 2y(1 - \sin x)$$

$$F'_z = -1 \quad F'_x \Big|_{(1,0,1)} = 2 \quad F'_y = -1$$

$$\therefore 2(x-1) + (-1)(y-0) + (-1)(z-1) = 0$$

$$\therefore 2x - y - z - 1 = 0$$

10.

$$f'(x) = 2(x-1)x \in [0, 2]$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^2 - 2x + c$$

又 $f(x)$ 是奇函数

$$\therefore f(0) = 0 \therefore c = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^2 - 2x$$

$$x \in [0, 2]$$

$f(x)$ 的周期为 4

$$\therefore f(7) = f(3) = f(-1) = -f(1) = -(1-2) = 1$$

11、

$$xy' + y(\ln x - \ln y) = 0$$

$$y' + \frac{y}{x} \ln \frac{x}{y} = 0$$

$$u = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y' = ux + u$$

$$\therefore ux + u = u \ln u$$

$$\frac{u'}{u \ln u - u} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{u'}{u \ln u - u} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\ln |\ln u - 1| = \ln |x| + C_1$$

$$\ln u - 1 = cx \text{ 即 } y = xe^{cx+1}$$

$$\text{又 } y(1) = e^3 \quad \therefore e^3 = e^{c+1} \quad \therefore c = 2$$

$$\therefore y = xe^{2x+1}$$

12、

答案: π

由斯托克斯公示:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_L zdx + ydz &= \iint_{\sum} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & 0 & y \end{array} \right| ds \\ &= \iint_{\sum} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & 0 & y \end{array} \right| ds = \iint_{\sum} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} ds = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \pi \sqrt{2} = \pi \end{aligned}$$

其中 \sum 为 $\begin{cases} y+z=0 \text{(上侧)} \\ x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \end{cases}$

13、

$[-2, 2]$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 2a x_1 x_3 + 4 x_2 x_3 \\ &= x_1^2 + 2a x_1 x_3 + a^2 x_3^2 - x_2^2 + 4 x_2 x_3 - a^2 x_3^2 \\ &= (x_1 + a x_3)^2 - (x_2 - 2 x_3)^2 + (4 - a^2) x_3^2 \\ &= y_1^2 - y_2^2 + (4 - a^2) y_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

若负惯性指数为1, 则 $4 - a^2 \geq 0$, $a \in [-2, 2]$

14、 $\frac{2}{5n}$

$$\begin{aligned} E(c \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2) &= c \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = ncE(X^2) = nc \int_{\theta}^{2\theta} \frac{2x^3}{3\theta^2} dx \\ &= \frac{2nc}{3\theta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_{\theta}^{2\theta} = \frac{5nc}{2} \theta^2 = \theta^2 \quad \therefore C = \frac{2}{5n} \end{aligned}$$

15.

解：

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_1^x (t^2(e^t - 1) - t) dt}{x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_1^x (t^2(e^t - 1) - t) dt}{x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2(e^x - 1) - x}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2(e^x - 1 - \frac{1}{x}) \\ \text{令 } \frac{1}{x} = t \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^t - 1 - t}{t^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+t+\frac{1}{2}t^2+O(t^2)-1-t}{t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

16.

解：

$$y^3 + xy^2 + x^2y + 6 = 0 \quad (1)$$

(1)式两端对x求导得：

$$(3y^2 + 2xy + x^2)y' + y^2 + 2xy = 0 \quad (2)$$

当 $y' = 0$ 时，解得 $y = 0$ （舍）或 $y = -2x$

把 $y = -2x$ 代入(1)式，得 $x = 1, y = -2$

(2) 式两端对x求导得

$$(6yy' + 2y + 2xy' + 2x)y' + (3y^2 + 2xy + x^2)y'' + 2yy' + 2y + 2xy' = 0$$

$$\text{代入 } x = 1, y = -2, y' \Big|_{x=1} = 0, \text{ 得 } y'' \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{4}{9} > 0$$

所以当 $x = 1$ 时， $f(x)$ 有极小值 $f(1) = -2$

17、

解

：

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \cdot e^x \cdot \cos y,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \cos y \cdot (f'' \cdot e^x \cdot \cos y \cdot e^x + f' \cdot e^x) = f'' \cdot (e^x \cdot \cos y)^2 + f' \cdot e^x \cdot \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \cdot e^x \cdot (-\sin y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -e^x [f'' \cdot e^x \cdot (-\sin y) + f' \cdot \cos y] = (e^x)^2 \sin y^2 f'' - f' \cdot \cos y \cdot e^x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f'' \cdot e^{2x} = (4z + e^x \cdot \cos y)e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore f''(e^x \cdot \cos y) = 4f(e^x \cdot \cos y) + e^x \cdot \cos y$$

$$\text{令 } t = e^x \cdot \cos y, \therefore f''(t) = 4f(t) + t$$

$$\therefore y'' - 4y = x$$

求特征值：

$$\lambda^2 - 4 = 0 \quad \therefore x = \pm 2 \quad \therefore y(x) = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

再求非其次特征值。

$$y^* = (ax + b) \quad \text{代入} \quad \therefore y^* = -\frac{1}{4}x$$

$$\therefore y = y(x) + y^* = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4}x$$

$$y(0) = 0 = C_1 + C_2$$

$$y'(0) = 0 = x_1 - x_2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ 2C_1 - 2C_2 = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{1}{16} \\ C_2 = -\frac{1}{16} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(\mu) = \frac{1}{16} e^{2\mu} - \frac{1}{16} e^{-2\mu} - \frac{1}{4} \mu$$

18、设曲面， $\Sigma_1 : \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$ ，方向向上。

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1^{-1}} (x-1)^3 dy dz + (y-1)^3 dz dx + (z-1) dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (3(x-1)^2 + 3(y-1)^2 + 1) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} (3x^2 + 6x + 3 + 3y^2 + 6y + 3 + 1) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 7) dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{D(z)} (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 7) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} (3r^2 + 7) r dr = 4\pi$$

其中 $\iiint_{\Omega} (6x + 6y) dx dy dz = 0$, 因为积分区域关于 xoz, yoz 对称, 积分函数

$f(x, y) = 6x + 6y$ 分别是 y, x 的奇函数.

在曲面 Σ_1 上, $\iint_{\Sigma_1} (x-1)^3 dy dz + (y-1)^3 dz dx + (z-1) dx dy = 0$

故 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x-1)^3 dy dz + (y-1)^3 dz dx + (z-1) dx dy = -4\pi$.

19、

(1) 证明:

$$\because \cos a_n - a_n = \cos b_n$$

$$\therefore a_n = \cos a_n - \cos b_n$$

$$\text{又 } 0 < a_n < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos a_n - \cos b_n > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n < b_n$$

$\because a_n > 0, b_n > 0$, 又 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{a_n}{b_n} &= \frac{\cos a_n - \cos b_n}{b_n} \\
 &= \frac{-2 \sin \frac{a_n + b_n}{2} \sin \frac{a_n - b_n}{2}}{\frac{a_n + b_n}{2} \cdot \frac{a_n - b_n}{2}} \cdot \frac{a_n^2 - b_n^2}{4b_n} \\
 &\leq \frac{b_n^2 - a_n^2}{2b_n} \\
 &\leq \frac{b_n^2}{2b_n} = \frac{b_n}{2} \\
 \therefore 0 < a_n < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < b_n < \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

且 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} b_n$ 收敛

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$$

20.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} &\xrightarrow{-r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-4r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow{-r_3+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1 &= -x_4 \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \\
 x_2 &= 2x_4 \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad c \text{ 为任意常数}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{设 } B = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & : & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & : & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & : & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \vdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & \vdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & \vdots & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \vdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & \vdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & \vdots & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \vdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 1 & \vdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & \vdots & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \vdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & \vdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 5 & \vdots & 4 & 12 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & \vdots & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & \vdots & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 2 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & \vdots & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & \vdots & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \therefore B = \begin{pmatrix} -c_1 + 2 & -c_2 + 6 & -c_3 - 1 \\ 2c_1 - 1 & 2c_2 - 3 & 2c_3 + 1 \\ 3c_1 - 1 & 3c_2 - 4 & 3c_3 + 1 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

c_1, c_2, c_3 为任意常数

21、

解：

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & \cdots & -1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - n)\lambda^{n-1}$$

所以 A 的 n 个特征值为 $\lambda_1 = n, \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$

又因为 A 是一个实对称矩阵，所以 A 可以相似对角化，且

$$A \square \begin{bmatrix} n & & & & \\ & 0 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & 0 & \end{bmatrix}, |\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 & -2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda - N \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - n)\lambda^{n-1}$$

所以 B 的 n 个特征值为 $\lambda_1 = n, \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$

$$\text{又 } |0E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n \end{vmatrix}$$

所以 $r(0E - B) = 1$

故 B 的 $n-1$ 重特征值 0 有 $n-1$ 个线性无关的特征向量

$$\text{所以 } B \text{ 也可以相似对角化，且 } B \square \begin{bmatrix} n & & & & \\ & 0 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以 A 与 B 相似。

22、(同数三 22 题)

解：(1)

$$\begin{aligned} F_y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) \\ &= P(Y \leq y, X = 1) + P(Y \leq y, X = 2) \\ &= P(Y \leq y | X = 1)P(X = 1) + P(Y \leq y | X = 2)P(X = 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}P(Y \leq y | X = 1) + \frac{1}{2}P(Y \leq y | X = 2) \end{aligned}$$

① 当 $y < 0$ 时， $F_y(y) = 0$

② 当 $0 \leq y < 1$ 时， $F_y(y) = \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}y = \frac{3}{4}y$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 当 } 1 \leq y < 2 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ 当 } y \geq 2 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\text{综上: } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ \frac{3}{4}y & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{4} & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 1 & y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} & 0 < y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EY &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^1 y dy + \frac{1}{4} \int_1^2 y dy \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

23、

解: (1)

$$F(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x; \theta) = F'(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x; \theta) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{2x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} x de^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}} = -xe^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}} dx = \sqrt{\pi\theta}$$

$$EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x; \theta) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{2x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}} dx \stackrel{x^2=t}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} t \frac{2\sqrt{t}}{\theta} e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}} dt = \theta$$

(2) 设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 为样本的观测值

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \begin{cases} 2^n \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n X_i}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} & X_i \geq 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$x_i \geq 0 (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 时,

$$\text{当 } L(\theta) = \frac{2^n \prod_{i=1}^n X_i}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

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

$$\text{令: } \frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d \theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \text{ 为 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计值}$$

(3)

$\because x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ 独立同分布, $\therefore x_1^2, x_2^2, \dots, x_n^2$ 独立同分布

又 $EX_i^2 = \theta (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 由辛顿大数定理

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - E \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \right| < \varepsilon \right\} = 1$$

$$E \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i^2 = \theta$$

\therefore 存在实数 $a = \theta$, st. 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ |\hat{\theta}_n - a| < \varepsilon \right\} = 1$$