

# 2014年（数一）真题答案解析

## 一、选择题

(1) C

解 由渐近线定义可知,四个选项的曲线均不存在水平渐近线和垂直渐近线.

对于  $y = x + \sin \frac{1}{x}$ , 可知

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = 1,$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - ax] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

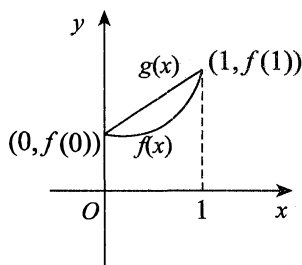
所以  $y = x$  是  $y = x + \sin \frac{1}{x}$  的斜渐近线. 故应选 C.

(2) D

解 当  $f''(x) \geq 0$  时,  $f(x)$  是凹函数.

而  $g(x) = [f(1) - f(0)]x + f(0)$  可视为连接  $(0, f(0))$  与  $(1, f(1))$  的直线段, 如右图所示, 则  $f(x) \leq g(x)$ .

故应选 D.

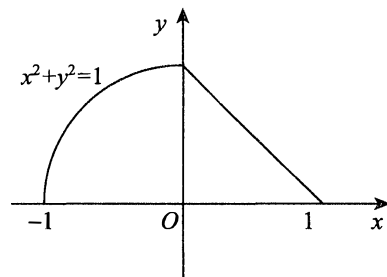


(3) D

解 积分区域如右图所示, 换成极坐标则为

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

故应选 D.



(4) A

$$\text{解 因为 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x - a\cos x - b\sin x)^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}\pi^3 + \pi(a^2 + b^2 - 4b).$$

所以相当于求  $a^2 + b^2 - 4b$  极小值点.

显然  $a = 0, b = 2$  时积分最小, 即  $a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x = 2 \sin x$ . 故应选 A.

(5) B

解 由行列式展开定理按第一列展开:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} = -a \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ c & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} - c \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \\ c & d & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -ad \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + bc \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \\ = -ad(ad - bc) + bc(ad - bc) = -(ad - bc)^2. \quad \text{故应选 B.}$$

(6) A

$$\text{解 因为 } (\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + l\alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ k & l \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) A.$$

对任意的常数  $k, l$ , 矩阵  $A$  的秩都为 2,

所以若向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关, 则  $\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + l\alpha_3$  一定线性无关.

而当  $\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  时,

对任意的常数  $k, l$ , 向量  $\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + l\alpha_3$  线性无关, 但  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关. 故应选 A.

(7) B

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } P(A - B) &= P(A) - P(AB) = P(A) - P(A)P(B) = P(A) - 0.5P(A) \\ &= 0.5P(A) = 0.3,\end{aligned}$$

得  $P(A) = 0.6$ ,

则  $P(B - A) = P(B) - P(AB) = P(B) - P(A)P(B) = 0.2$ . 故应选 B.

(8) D

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } EY_1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_{Y_1}(y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_1(y) dy + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_2(y) dy \right] = \frac{1}{2} (EX_1 + EX_2), \\ EY_2 &= \frac{1}{2} E(X_1 + X_2) = \frac{1}{2} (EX_1 + EX_2),\end{aligned}$$

故  $EY_1 = EY_2$ , 又因为

$$DY_1 = E(Y_1^2) - (EY_1)^2, DY_2 = E(Y_2^2) - (EY_2)^2,$$

则  $DY_1 - DY_2 = E(Y_1^2) - E(Y_2^2)$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f_1(y) dy + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f_2(y) dy \right] - E \left[ \frac{1}{4} (X_1 + X_2)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} E(X_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} E(X_2^2) - \frac{1}{4} E[(X_1 + X_2)^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} E(X_1^2 + X_2^2 - 2X_1X_2) = \frac{1}{4} E[(X_1 - X_2)^2] > 0,\end{aligned}$$

即  $DY_1 > DY_2$ . 故应选 D.

## 二、填空题

(9)  $2x - y - z = 1$

$$\text{解 } Z'_x = 2x(1 - \sin y) - \cos x \cdot y^2, Z'_x(1, 0) = 2.$$

$$Z'_y = -x^2 \cos y + 2y(1 - \sin x), Z'_y(1, 0) = -1.$$

所以曲面在  $(1, 0, 1)$  处的法向量为  $\mathbf{n} = \{2, -1, -1\}$ .

则切平面方程为  $2(x - 1) + (-1)(y - 0) + (-1)(z - 1) = 0$ ,

即  $2x - y - z = 1$ .

(10) 1

$$\text{解 } f(x) = \int 2(x - 1) dx = x^2 - 2x + C, x \in [0, 2].$$

因为  $f(x)$  为奇函数, 所以  $f(0) = 0$ , 可知  $C = 0$ ,

即  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x$ .

又  $f(x)$  的周期为 4, 故  $f(7) = f(-1 + 8) = f(-1) = -f(1) = 1$ .

(11)  $x e^{2x+1}$

解 方程变形为  $y' = \frac{y}{x} \ln \frac{y}{x}$ , 属于齐次方程.

设  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , 则  $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u \ln u$ ,

分离变量得

$$\frac{du}{u(\ln u - 1)} = \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

两边积分得

$$\int \frac{du}{u(\ln u - 1)} = \int \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

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

即  $\ln u - 1 = Cx$ .

故  $\ln \frac{y}{x} - 1 = Cx$ , 代入  $y(1) = e^3$ , 可得  $C = 2$ , 所以  $y = x e^{2x+1}$ .

(12)  $\pi$

解 由斯托克斯公式

$$\oint_L z dx + y dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & 0 & y \end{vmatrix} = \iint_{\Sigma} dy dz + dz dx = \iint_{\Sigma} dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = \pi,$$

其中  $\Sigma: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \\ y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ , 取上侧,  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ .

(13)  $[-2, 2]$

解 由配方法可知  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 2ax_1x_3 + 4x_2x_3$   
 $= (x_1 + ax_3)^2 - (x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + (4 - a^2)x_3^2$ .

由于负惯性指数为 1, 则  $4 - a^2 \geq 0$ ,

所以  $a$  的取值范围是  $[-2, 2]$ .

(14)  $\frac{2}{5n}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } E\left(C \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) &= C \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = C \sum_{i=1}^n E(X^2) \\ &= Cn \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = Cn \int_{\theta}^{2\theta} x^2 \cdot \frac{2x}{3\theta^2} dx = Cn \cdot \frac{5}{2} \theta^2. \end{aligned}$$

因为  $C \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$  是  $\theta^2$  的无偏性估计, 所以  $E\left(C \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = \theta^2$ .

即  $Cn \cdot \frac{5}{2} \theta^2 = \theta^2$ , 所以  $C = \frac{2}{5n}$ .

### 三、解答题

$$\begin{aligned} (15) \text{ 解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_1^x [t^2(e^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1) - t] dt}{x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_1^x [t^2(e^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1) - t] dt}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x^2(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) - x] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ x^2 \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right) - x \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} + x^2 \cdot o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(16) 解 在  $y^3 + xy^2 + x^2y + 6 = 0$  两端关于  $x$  求导, 得

$$3y^2y' + y^2 + 2xyy' + 2xy + x^2y' = 0.$$

令  $y' = 0$ , 得  $y = -2x$ , 或  $y = 0$  (不适合方程, 舍去).

将  $y = -2x$  代入方程得  $-6x^3 + 6 = 0$ , 解得  $x = 1$ ,  $f(1) = -2$ .

在  $3y^2y' + y^2 + 2xyy' + 2xy + x^2y' = 0$  两端关于  $x$  求导, 得  
( $3y^2 + 2xy + x^2$ ) $y'' + 2(3y + x)(y')^2 + 4(y + x)y' + 2y = 0$ .

$$\text{求得 } f''(1) = \frac{4}{9} > 0.$$

所以  $x = 1$  是函数  $f(x)$  的极小值点, 极小值为  $f(1) = -2$ .

(17) 解 因为  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(e^x \cos y)e^x \cos y$ ,

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

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

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

所以  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (4z + e^x \cos y)e^{2x}$  化为

$$f''(e^x \cos y)e^{2x} = [4f(e^x \cos y) + e^x \cos y]e^{2x}.$$

从而函数  $f(u)$  满足方程

$$f''(u) = 4f(u) + u. \quad \textcircled{1}$$

方程 ① 对应的齐次方程的通解为

$$f(u) = C_1 e^{2u} + C_2 e^{-2u}.$$

方程 ① 的一个特解为  $-\frac{u}{4}$ , 故方程 ① 的通解为

$$f(u) = C_1 e^{2u} + C_2 e^{-2u} - \frac{u}{4}.$$

由  $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$  得  $\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0, \\ 2C_1 - 2C_2 - \frac{1}{4} = 0. \end{cases}$

解得  $C_1 = \frac{1}{16}, C_2 = -\frac{1}{16}$ .

故  $f(u) = \frac{1}{16}(e^{2u} - e^{-2u} - 4u)$ .

(18) 解 设  $\Sigma_1$  为平面  $z = 1$  上被  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1, \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$  所围部分的下侧,  $\Sigma_1$  与  $\Sigma$  所围成的空间区域记为  $\Omega$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \oiint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} (x-1)^3 dy dz + (y-1)^3 dz dx + (z-1) dx dy \\ &= - \iiint_{\Omega} [3(x-1)^2 + 3(y-1)^2 + 1] dx dy dz \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\iiint_{\Sigma_1} (x-1)^3 dy dz + (y-1)^3 dz dx + (z-1) dx dy = 0$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iiint_{\Omega} y \, dx \, dy \, dz = 0,$$

所以 
$$I = - \iiint_{\Omega} (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 7) \, dx \, dy \, dz.$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 7) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_{r^2}^1 (3r^2 + 7)r \, dz = 2\pi \int_0^1 r(1-r^2)(3r^2 + 7) \, dr = 4\pi,$$

于是  $I = -4\pi$ .

(19) 证 (I) 因为  $\cos a_n - \cos b_n = a_n$ , 且  $0 < a_n < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < b_n < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 所以  $0 < a_n < b_n$ .

又因为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  收敛, 所以  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ .

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

(II) 因为 
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n^2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos b_n}{b_n^2} \cdot \frac{a_n}{1 - \cos b_n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{1 - \cos b_n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_n + 1 - \cos a_n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

且级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  收敛, 所以  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$  收敛.

(20) 解 (I) 对矩阵  $A$  施以初等行变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix},$$

则方程组  $Ax = 0$  的一个基础解系为  $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(II) 对矩阵  $(A : E)$  施以初等行变换

$$(A : E) = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 6 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & -4 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

记  $E = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$ , 则

$$Ax = e_1 \text{ 的通解为 } x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \alpha, \quad k_1 \text{ 为任意常数};$$

$$Ax = e_2 \text{ 的通解为 } x = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \alpha, \quad k_2 \text{ 为任意常数};$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{e}_3 \text{ 的通解为 } \mathbf{x}=\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}+k_3\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \quad k_3 \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

于是,所求矩阵为

$$\mathbf{B}=\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 \\ -1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}+(k_1\boldsymbol{\alpha},k_2\boldsymbol{\alpha},k_3\boldsymbol{\alpha}), \quad k_1,k_2,k_3 \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

$$(21) \text{ 证 } \text{ 设 } \mathbf{A}=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B}=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & n \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为

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

$$|\lambda \mathbf{E}-\mathbf{B}|=\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & \cdots & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda & \cdots & -2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda-n \end{vmatrix}=(\lambda-n)\lambda^{n-1},$$

所以  $\mathbf{A}$  与  $\mathbf{B}$  有相同的特征值  $\lambda_1=n, \lambda_2=0(n-1 \text{ 重})$ .

由于  $\mathbf{A}$  为实对称矩阵,所以  $\mathbf{A}$  相似于对角矩阵

$$\boldsymbol{\Lambda}=\begin{pmatrix} n & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为  $r(\lambda_2 \mathbf{E}-\mathbf{B})=r(\mathbf{B})=1$ ,

所以  $\mathbf{B}$  对应于特征值  $\lambda_2=0$  有  $n-1$  个线性无关的特征向量,

于是  $\mathbf{B}$  也相似于  $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ .

故  $\mathbf{A}$  与  $\mathbf{B}$  相似.

$$\begin{aligned} (22) \text{ 解 } \quad (\text{I}) \quad F_Y(y) &= P\{Y \leq y\} \\ &= P\{X=1\}P\{Y \leq y \mid X=1\} + P\{X=2\}P\{Y \leq y \mid X=2\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \leq y \mid X=1\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \leq y \mid X=2\}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $y < 0$  时,  $F_Y(y)=0$ ;

当  $0 \leq y < 1$  时,  $F_Y(y)=\frac{3y}{4}$ ;

当  $1 \leq y < 2$  时,  $F_Y(y)=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{y}{4}$ ;

当  $y \geq 2$  时,  $F_Y(y)=1$ .

所以  $Y$  的分布函数为

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

(II) 随机变量  $Y$  的概率密度为

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

$$EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{4} y dy + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{4} y dy = \frac{3}{4}.$$

(23) 解 (I) 总体  $X$  的概率密度为  $f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}}, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$

$$EX = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{2x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} x d e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi\theta}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi\theta}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi\theta}}{2},$$

$$EX^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{2x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}} dx = \theta \int_0^{+\infty} u e^{-u} du = \theta.$$

(II) 设  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  为样本观测值, 似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{2^n x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}, & x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

当  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0$  时,  $\ln L(\theta) = n \ln 2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$ .

令  $\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d \theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0$ , 得  $\theta$  的最大似然估计值为  $\hat{\theta}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$ .

从而  $\theta$  的最大似然估计量为

$$\hat{\theta}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2.$$

(III) 存在,  $a = \theta$ . 因为  $\{X_n^2\}$  是独立同分布的随机变量序列, 且  $EX_1^2 = \theta < +\infty$ , 所以根据

辛钦大数定律, 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $\hat{\theta}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$  依概率收敛于  $EX_1^2$ , 即  $\theta$ . 所以对任何  $\varepsilon > 0$  都有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|\hat{\theta}_n - \theta| \geq \varepsilon\} = 0.$$