一、选择题

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

二、填空题

(9)0. $(10) -4\pi$. (11)0. $(12)\frac{2}{3}$. (13)6. (14)2.

三、解答题

- $(15)y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} (x^2 + 2x) e^x.$
- (16) f(x) 的单调增加区间为(-1,0)和(1,+∞)(或者写为[-1,0]和[1,+∞)); f(x) 的单调减少区间为(-∞,-1)和(0,1)(或者写为(-∞,-1]和[0,1]); f(x) 的极小值为 $f(\pm 1) = 0$,极大值为 $f(0) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 \frac{1}{e}\right)$.
- (17)(I) $\int_0^1 |\ln t| [\ln(1+t)]^n dt < \int_0^1 t^n |\ln t| dt; (II) 0.$
- (18) 收敛域为[-1,1];和函数为 $x \arctan x$ (-1≤x≤1).
- (19) 点 P 的轨迹 C 为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 yz = 1, \\ y = 2z, \end{cases}$ 或者 $\begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 = 1, \\ y = 2z; \end{cases}$ 曲面积分为 $I = 2\pi$.

1

(20)(I) $\lambda = -1, a = -2;$ (II) $x = c(1,0,1)^{T} + \left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)^{T}$,其中 c 为任意常数.

$$(21) (I)A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix};$$

(Ⅱ)证明略.

$$(22)A = \frac{1}{\pi}; f_{Y|X}(y \mid x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2 + 2xy - y^2}, -\infty < y < +\infty.$$

(23)
$$a_1 = 0$$
, $a_2 = a_3 = \frac{1}{n}$; $D(T) = \frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{n}$.

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

 $(9)\ln(\sqrt{2}+1)$. $(10)e^{-x}\sin x$. (11)4. $(12)\pi$. (13)1. $(14)\mu\sigma^2+\mu^3$.

三、解答题

- $(15)e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.
- $(16)f_1'(1,1) + f_{11}''(1,1) + f_{12}''(1,1).$
- (17) 当 $k \le 1$ 时,原方程有 1 个实根;当 k > 1 时,原方程有 3 个不同的实根.
- (18)证明略.
- (19)a.
- (20) (I) a = 5; (II) $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 4\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_3 = 5\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 10\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$.
- (21)(I)矩阵 *A* 的特征值为 -1,1,0,对应的特征向量依次为 $c_1(1,0,-1)^T$, $c_2(1,0,1)^T$, $c_3(0,1,0)^T$, 其中 c_1 , c_2 , c_3 均为任意非零常数;

2

$$(\ \, \text{II} \) \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(23)
$$(I) \hat{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \mu_0)^2;$$

 $(II) E(\hat{\sigma^2}) = \sigma^2, D(\hat{\sigma^2}) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n}.$

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

(9) e^{x} . (10) $\frac{\pi}{2}$. (11) $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$. (12) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$. (13) 2. (14) $\frac{3}{4}$.

三、解答题

- (15)证明略.
- (16) 极大值为 $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, 极小值为 $-e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

(17) 收敛域为(-1,1),和函数为
$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} + \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, & -1 < x < 1, 且 x \neq 0, \\ 3, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

(18) $f(t) = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| - \sin t, 0 \le t < \frac{\pi}{2};$ 面积为 $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

$$(19)I = \frac{\pi}{2} - 4.$$

(20)(I)|A|=1- a^4 ; (II)a=-1,通解为x=c(1,1,1,1) $^{\mathrm{T}}$ +(0,-1,0,0) $^{\mathrm{T}}$,其中c为任意常数.

(21)(I)a = -1;

(II)
$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$
, 二次型 f 在正交变换 $\mathbf{x} = Q\mathbf{y}$ 下的标准形为 $2y_2^2 + 6y_3^2$.

3

(22) (I)
$$P\{X=2Y\} = \frac{1}{4}$$
;

$$(II) Cov(X - Y, Y) = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

(23) (I)
$$f(z;\sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{z^2}{6\sigma^2}}, -\infty < z < +\infty;$$

(Ⅲ)证明略.

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

(9)1. $(10) C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^x - x e^{2x}$. $(11)\sqrt{2}$. $(12) \ln 2$. (13) -1. $(14) 1 - e^{-1}$.

三、解答题

- $(15) 4 \ln 2 + 8 2 \pi$
- (16)(I)证明略; (II) $S(x) = 2e^{x} + e^{-x}$.
- (17) f(x,y)有唯一极值点 $\left(1, -\frac{4}{3}\right)$ 且为极小值点,极小值为 $f\left(1, -\frac{4}{3}\right) = -e^{-\frac{1}{3}}$
- (18)证明略.
- (19) (I) $x^2 + y^2 = 2z^2 2z + 1$; (II) $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, \frac{7}{5})$.
- (20) 当 a = -1, b = 0 时,所有矩阵 C 为 $\begin{pmatrix} c_1 + c_2 + 1 & -c_1 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{pmatrix}$,其中 c_1, c_2 为任意常数.

4

(21)证明略.

$$(22)(I)F_{\gamma}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1, \\ \frac{y^{3} + 18}{27}, & 1 \leq y < 2, \\ 1, & y \geq 2; \end{cases}$$

$$(II)\frac{8}{27}$$
.

(23) (I)
$$\hat{\theta} = \overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$
;

$$(\text{ II }) \hat{\theta} = \frac{2n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{X_i}}.$$

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

(9)2x - y - z - 1 = 0. (10)1. $(11)xe^{2x+1}.$ $(12)\pi.$ (13)[-2,2]. $(14)\frac{2}{5n}.$

三、解答题

 $(15)\frac{1}{2}$.

(16)极小值为f(1) = -2.

$$(17)f(u) = \frac{1}{16}e^{2u} - \frac{1}{16}e^{-2u} - \frac{1}{4}u.$$

 $(18) - 4\pi$.

(19)证明略.

 $(20)(I)(-1,2,3,1)^{T};$

$$(II) \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -c_1 + 2 & -c_2 + 6 & -c_3 - 1 \\ 2c_1 - 1 & 2c_2 - 3 & 2c_3 + 1 \\ 3c_1 - 1 & 3c_2 - 4 & 3c_3 + 1 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}, c_1, c_2, c_3 为任意常数.$$

(21)证明略.

$$(22) (I) F_{y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ \frac{3}{4}y, & 0 \le y < 1, \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}y, & 1 \le y < 2, \\ 1, & y \ge 2. \end{cases};$$

 $(II) \frac{3}{4}$.

(23) (I)
$$E(X) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi\theta}}{2}, E(X^2) = \theta;$$

$$(\ \ \coprod) \widehat{\theta}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2;$$

(\blacksquare) 存在实数 $a = \theta$, 使得对任何 $\varepsilon > 0$, 都有 $\lim_{n \to \infty} P\{ \mid \widehat{\theta_n} - a \mid \ge \varepsilon \} = 0$.

5

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

$$(9) - \frac{1}{2}$$
. $(10)\frac{\pi^2}{4}$. $(11) - dx$. $(12)\frac{1}{4}$. $(13)2^{n+1} - 2$. $(14)\frac{1}{2}$.

三、解答题

$$(15)a = -1, b = -\frac{1}{2}, k = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

$$(16)f(x) = \frac{8}{4-x}, x \in I.$$

(17)3.

(18)(I)证明略;

$$(\text{ I\hspace{-.1em}I})f'(x) = u_1'(x)u_2(x)\cdots u_n(x) + u_1(x)u_2'(x)u_3(x)\cdots u_n(x) + \cdots + u_1(x)\cdots u_{n-1}(x)u_n'(x).$$

$$(19)I = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi.$$

(20)(I)证明略;

(II) 当 k = 0 时,存在非零向量 $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ 在基 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 与基 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_2$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_3$ 下的坐标相同,满足上述条件的所有 $\boldsymbol{\xi} = c\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 - c\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$, c 为任意非零常数.

6

(21)(I)a=4,b=5;

$$(\text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ }) \mathbf{\textit{P}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{\textit{P}}^{-1} \mathbf{\textit{AP}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(22)(I)Y的概率分布为
$$P{Y=k} = \frac{1}{64}(k-1)\left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{k-2}, k=2,3,\dots;$$

(II) E(Y) = 16.

(23)(
$$\bar{I}$$
) $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{X} - 1$, $\sharp + \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}$;

$$(\ \, \coprod \ \,) \, \hat{\theta} = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i.$$

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

$$(9)\frac{1}{2}. \quad (10)\mathbf{j} + (y-1)\mathbf{k}. \quad (11) - dx + 2dy. \quad (12)\frac{1}{2}. \quad (13)\lambda^4 + \lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 4.$$

$$(14)(8, 2, 10, 8).$$

三、解答题

$$(15)5\pi + \frac{32}{3}$$
.

(16)(I)证明略;(
$$II$$
) $\frac{3}{k}$.

$$(17)I(t) = e^{2-t} + t; I(t)$$
的最小值为 3.

$$(18)\frac{1}{2}$$
.

(19)证明略.

$$(20)$$
 当 $a = -2$ 时, $AX = B$ 无解;

当
$$a=1$$
 时, $AX=B$ 有无穷多解, $X=\begin{pmatrix}1&1\\-1&-1\\0&0\end{pmatrix}+\begin{pmatrix}0&0\\-c_1&-c_2\\c_1&c_2\end{pmatrix}$, c_1,c_2 为任意常数;

当
$$a \neq -2$$
 且 $a \neq 1$ 时, $AX = B$ 有唯一解 $X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{3a}{a+2} \\ 0 & \frac{a-4}{a+2} \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$(21) (I) \begin{pmatrix} 2^{99} - 2 & 1 - 2^{99} & 2 - 2^{98} \\ 2^{100} - 2 & 1 - 2^{100} & 2 - 2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(\text{ II }) \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} = (2^{99} - 2) \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + (2^{100} - 2) \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} = (1 - 2^{99}) \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + (1 - 2^{100}) \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3} = (2 - 2^{98}) \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + (2 - 2^{99}) \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}.$$

(22)(I)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 3, & 0 < x < 1, x^2 < y < \sqrt{x}, \\ 0, & 其它. \end{cases}$$
;(II) U 与 X 不相互独立;

(II)
$$\beta_{1} = (2^{25} - 2)\alpha_{1} + (2^{105} - 2)\alpha_{2}, \beta_{2} = (1 - 2^{25})\alpha_{1} + (1 - 2^{105})\alpha_{2}, \beta_{3} = (22)(I)f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 3, & 0 < x < 1, x^{2} < y < \sqrt{x}, \\ 0, & \cancel{4} \rightleftharpoons 0, \end{cases}$$

$$(III) F(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0, \\ \frac{3}{2}z^{2} - z^{3}, & 0 < z \leq 1, \\ 2(z - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}z^{2} + 3z - 1, & 1 < z \leq 2, \\ 1, & z > 2. \end{cases}$$

$$(23)(I) f_{T}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{9t^{8}}{\theta^{9}}, & 0 < t < \theta, \\ 0, & \cancel{4} \rightleftharpoons 0, \end{cases}$$

$$(III) a = \frac{10}{9}.$$

$$(23)(I) f_{T}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{9t^{8}}{\theta^{9}}, & 0 < t < \theta, \\ 0, & \cancel{4} \rightleftharpoons 0, \end{cases}$$

(23) (I)
$$f_T(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{9t^8}{\theta^9}, & 0 < t < \theta, \\ 0, & \sharp \text{ th}; \end{cases}$$

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

(9)0.
$$(10) e^{-x} (C_1 \cos \sqrt{2}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{2}x)$$
. $(11) -1$. $(12) \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$. $(13)2$. $(14)2$.

三、解答题

$$(15)\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\Big|_{x=0} = f_1'(1,1), \frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}\Big|_{x=0} = f_1''(1,1) + f_1'(1,1) - f_2'(1,1).$$

$$(16)\frac{1}{4}$$
.

- (17)极大值为 y(1) = 1,极小值为 y(-1) = 0.
- (18)证明略.

(19) (I)
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2x, \\ z = 0; \end{cases}$$

(**I**)64.

(20)(I)证明略;

$$(II)$$
x = $c(1,2,-1)^T + (1,1,1)^T$, c 为任意常数.

$$(21) a = 2, \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(22)(I)\frac{4}{9};$$

$$(II)f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} z, & 0 < z < 1, \\ z - 2, & 2 < z < 3, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

$$(23) (I) f_{Z_1}(z) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0; \end{cases}$$

(II)
$$\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \overline{Z}$$
,其中 $\overline{Z} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Z_i$;

$$(\mathbb{I} \mathbb{I}) \hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Z_i^2}.$$

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

(9) -2.
$$(10)2\ln 2 - 2$$
. $(11)i - k \not\equiv (1,0,-1)$. $(12) - \frac{\pi}{3}$. $(13) - 1$. $(14) \frac{1}{4}$.

三、解答题

(15)
$$\frac{e^{2x}\arctan\sqrt{e^x-1}}{2} - \frac{1}{6}(e^x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{e^x-1} + C$$
,其中 C 为任意常数.

- (16) 三个图形的面积之和存在最小值,最小值为 $\frac{1}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}$.
- $(17) \frac{14\pi}{45}$.
- (18) (I)*y* = *x* − 1 + *C*e^{-x},其中 *C* 为任意常数. (II) 证明略.
- (19) 证明略. $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0$.
- (20) (I) 当 $a \neq 2$ 时, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$ 的解为 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)^{\mathsf{T}} = (0, 0, 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$; 当a = 2时, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$ 的解为 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)^{\mathsf{T}} = k(-2, -1, 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$,其中k为任意常数.
 - (II) 当 $a \neq 2$ 时, f 的规范形为 $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$; 当 a = 2 时, f 的规范形为 $f = z_1^2 + z_2^2$.
- (21) (I)a = 2.
 - (II)满足AP = B的可逆矩阵为

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 & -6k_2 + 4 & -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 1 & 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 k_1 , k_2 , k_3 为任意常数,且 $k_2 \neq k_3$.

(22) (I) $Cov(X,Z) = \lambda$.

$$(II) Z 的分布律为 P \{Z=i\} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\lambda^i e^{-\lambda}}{i!}, & i > 0, \\ e^{-\lambda}, & i = 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{-i} e^{-\lambda}}{(-i)!}, & i < 0. \end{cases}$$

(23) (
$$\hat{I}$$
) σ 的最大似然估计量为 $\hat{\sigma} = \frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} |X_{i}|}{n}$.

$$(\text{II})E(\hat{\sigma}) = \sigma, D(\hat{\sigma}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}.$$

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

$$(9)\frac{y}{\cos x} + \frac{x}{\cos y}$$
. $(10)\sqrt{3}e^{x} - 2$. $(11)\cos \sqrt{x}$. $(12)\frac{32}{3}$. $(13)k(-1,2,-1)^{T}$. $(14)\frac{2}{3}$.

三、解答题

(15)(I)
$$y(x) = xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$
;
(II) 凹区间为($-\sqrt{3}$, 0) 和($\sqrt{3}$, + ∞), 凸区间为($-\infty$, $-\sqrt{3}$) 和(0 , $\sqrt{3}$), 拐点为($-\sqrt{3}$, $-\sqrt{3}e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$), (0, 0) 和($\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{3}e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$).

(16) (I)
$$a = -1, b = -1;$$
 (II) $\frac{13\pi}{3}$.

$$(17) \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{e^{\pi} - 1}$$

(18)(I) 证明略;(II)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = 1$$
.

(19)
$$\Omega$$
 的形心坐标为 $\left(0,\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4}\right)$.

$$(20)(I)a=3,b=2,c=-2;$$

(II)证明略,过渡矩阵为
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

$$(21)(I)x = 3, y = -2;$$

(II)满足
$$P^{-1}AP = B$$
的可逆矩阵为 $P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

(22) (I) Z 的概率密度为
$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} pe^z, & z \leq 0, \\ (1-p)e^{-z}, & z > 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(II)$$
当 $p = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, X 与 Z 不相关;

(Ⅲ)X与Z不相互独立.

(23) (I)
$$A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}};$$

 $(II)\sigma^2$ 的最大似然估计量为 $\widehat{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^n (X_i - 10\mu)^2}{n}$.