

# 2011年(数一)真题答案解析

## 一、选择题

(1) C

解 令  $u = (x-1)(x-2)^2, v = (x-3)^3(x-4)^4$ ,  
 则  $y = uv, y' = u'v + uv', y'' = u''v + 2u'v' + uv'', y''' = u'''v + 3u''v' + 3u'v'' + uv'''$ ,  
 由于已知函数  $y(x)$  具有任意阶导数, 因此在拐点处必有  $y''(x) = 0$ , 而  $y''(1) \neq 0, y''(2) \neq 0$ ,  
 $y''(3) = 0, y''(4) = 0$ , 于是可排除 A、B, 即点  $(3, 0)$  与  $(4, 0)$  是拐点的可疑点.  
 而  $y'''(3) = 36 > 0$ , 即  $y''(x)$  在  $x = 3$  的小邻域内单调增加, 由  $y''(3) = 0$  知  $y''(x)$  在  $x = 3$   
 左、右两侧符号由负变为正, 即曲线  $y(x)$  在点  $(3, 0)$  两侧凹凸性相反, 由定义知点  $(3, 0)$  为  
 拐点; 而  $y''(x)$  在  $x = 4$  两侧符号相同, 则  $(4, 0)$  不是拐点. 故应选 C.

(2) C

解 已知幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-1)^n$  的收敛域必关于  $x = 1$  对称(端点除外), 据此可排除选项 A、B;  
 将  $x = 0$  代入得级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ , 因为  $\{a_n\}$  单调减少且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ , 由莱布尼茨审敛法知级数  
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$  收敛.  
 将  $x = 2$  代入得级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ , 其前  $n$  项和数列为:  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ , 由条件知极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$  不存在, 故  
 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  发散,  
 综上知: 幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-1)^n$  的收敛域为  $[0, 2)$ .

(3) A

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(x) \ln f(y), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f(x) \cdot \frac{f'(y)}{f(y)},$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(x) \ln f(y), \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'(x) \cdot \frac{f'(y)}{f(y)},$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f(x) \frac{f''(y)f(y) - [f'(y)]^2}{f^2(y)},$

若函数  $z = f(x) \ln f(y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处取得极小值, 则

$$\begin{cases} \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = f'(0) \ln f(0) = 0, \\ \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = f(0) \cdot \frac{f'(0)}{f(0)} = 0, \end{cases} \quad ①$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且 } B^2 - AC &= \left( \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} \right)^2 - \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(0,0)} \cdot \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \right|_{(0,0)} \\ &= \frac{[f'(0)]^4}{f^2(0)} - f''(0) \ln f(0) \cdot f(0) \frac{f(0)f''(0) - [f'(0)]^2}{f^2(0)} < 0, \end{aligned} \quad ②$$

$$A = \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(0,0)} = f''(0) \ln f(0) > 0, \quad ③$$

由①、②、③式得  $f(0) > 1, f''(0) > 0$ , 故应选 A.

(4) B

解 当  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$  时,  $\sin x < \cos x < 1 < \cot x$ , 于是  $\ln \sin x < \ln \cos x < \ln \cot x$ ,

由定积分性质得

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\sin x) dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x) dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cot x) dx,$$

即  $I < K < J$ . 故应选 B.

(5) D

解 因为  $AP_1 = B, P_2 B = E$ , 所以  $B = P_2^{-1} = P_2$ ,

故  $AP_1 = P_2$ , 于是  $A = P_2 P_1^{-1}$ , 故应选 D.

(6) D

解 因为  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系含一个线性无关的解向量, 所以  $r(A) = 3$ , 于是  $r(A^*) = 1$ ,

故  $A^* x = 0$  的基础解系含 3 个线性无关的解向量, 排除选项 A, B.

又  $A^* A = |A| E = 0$  且  $r(A) = 3$ , 所以  $A$  的列向量组中含有  $A^* x = 0$  的基础解系,

因为  $(1, 0, 1, 0)^T$  是方程组  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系, 所以  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = 0$ ,

故  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  或  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性无关, 显然 D 正确.

(7) D

解  $\because f_1(x)F_2(x) + f_2(x)F_1(x) \geq 0$ ,

$$\text{而 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(x)F_2(x)dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_2(x)F_1(x)dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_2(x)dF_1(x) + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_1(x)dF_2(x)$$

$$= F_1(x)F_2(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_1(x)dF_2(x) + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_1(x)dF_2(x) = 1,$$

$\therefore f_1(x)F_2(x) + f_2(x)F_1(x)$  满足概率密度的两条性质. 故应选 D.

(8) B

解 因为  $UV = \begin{cases} XY, & \text{当 } X \geq Y \text{ 时,} \\ YX, & \text{当 } X < Y \text{ 时,} \end{cases}$

所以  $UV = XY$ , 于是  $E(UV) = E(XY) = EX \cdot EY$ . 故应选 B.

## 二、填空题

(9)  $\ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$

解 因为  $y'(x) = \tan x$ .

$$\text{所以 } s = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + [y'(x)]^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}).$$

(10)  $e^{-x} \sin x$

解 由条件知:  $P(x) = 1, Q(x) = e^{-x} \cos x$ , 于是微分方程通解为

$$y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left( \int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C \right) = e^{-\int 1 dx} \left( \int e^{-x} \cos x e^{\int 1 dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{-x} \left( \int \cos x dx + C \right) = e^{-x} (\sin x + C),$$

由  $y(0) = 0$  得  $C = 0$ , 因此所求特解为  $y = e^{-x} \sin x$ .

(11) 4

解 因为  $F(x, y) = \int_0^{xy} \frac{\sin t}{1+t^2} dt$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} &= \frac{\sin(xy)}{1+(xy)^2} \cdot y = \frac{y \sin(xy)}{1+x^2 y^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} &= y^2 \cdot \frac{(1+x^2 y^2) \cdot \cos(xy) - 2xy \cdot \sin(xy)}{(1+x^2 y^2)^2},\end{aligned}$$

于是  $\left. \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=2}} = 4$ .

(12)  $\pi$

解 由题设条件知  $P = xz, Q = x, R = \frac{y^2}{2}$ ,

根据斯托克斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_L xz dx + x dy + \frac{y^2}{2} dz &= \iint_{\Sigma} \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dx dz + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} (y - 0) dy dz + (x - 0) dx dz + (1 - 0) dx dy \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} y dy dz + x dx dz + dx dy,\end{aligned}$$

其中  $\Sigma$  是位于柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  内的平面  $z = x + y$ , 取上侧, 且

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{\Sigma} y dy dz &= 0, \iint_{\Sigma} x dx dz = 0, \\ \iint_{\Sigma} dx dy &= \iint_{D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \leq 1} 1 \cdot dx dy = \pi,\end{aligned}$$

其中  $D_{xy}$  是  $\Sigma$  在  $xOy$  平面上的投影.

因此  $\oint_L xz dx + x dy + \frac{y^2}{2} dz = \pi$ .

(13) 1

解  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, x = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, f = x^T A x,$

因为二次型经过正交变换化为  $y_1^2 + 4z_1^2 = 4$ , 所以  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 4$ , 再由  $|A| = -(a-1)^2 = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 0$ , 得  $a = 1$ .

(14)  $\mu\sigma^2 + \mu^3$

解: 因为  $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu, \mu; \sigma^2, \sigma^2; 0)$ ,

所以  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  且  $X, Y$  相互独立.

则  $E(XY^2) = EX \cdot E(Y^2) = EX \cdot [DY + (EY)^2] = \mu(\mu^2 + \sigma^2) = \mu\sigma^2 + \mu^3$ .

### 三、解答题

(15) 解 令  $y = \left( \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{e^x-1}}$ , 则当  $x > 0$  时,

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \cdot \ln \left( \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right) = \frac{\ln(\ln(1+x)) - \ln x}{e^x - 1},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\ln y) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\ln(1+x)) - \ln x}{e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\ln(1+x)) - \ln x}{x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - (1+x) \cdot \ln(1+x)}{x(1+x) \cdot \ln(1+x)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - (1+x) \cdot \ln(1+x)}{x(1+x) \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \ln(1+x) - 1}{2x(1+x) + x^2} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x}}{2+6x} = -\frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

当  $x < 0$  时,  $\ln y = \frac{\ln[-\ln(1+x)] - \ln(-x)}{e^x - 1}$ , 同样可得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \ln y = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{e^x - 1}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$

(16) 解 由题设条件得  $g'(1) = 0, g(1) = 1$ .

则  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cdot f'_1 + y g'(x) \cdot f'_2,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + x y f''_{11} + y f''_{12} [g(x) + x g'(x)] + g'(x) \cdot f'_2 + y \cdot g(x) \cdot g'(x) \cdot f''_{22},$$

将  $x=1, y=1, g'(1)=0, g(1)=1$  代入上式得

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{x=1, y=1} = f'_1(1,1) + f''_{11}(1,1) + f''_{12}(1,1).$$

(17) 解 令  $f(x) = k \arctan x - x$ , 则

$$f'(x) = \frac{k}{1+x^2} - 1 = \frac{k-1-x^2}{1+x^2}.$$

1) 当  $k \leq 1$  时,  $f'(x) = \frac{-(1-k)+x^2}{1+x^2} \leq 0$ , 因此,  $f(x)$  单调减少,

此时  $f(x)$  只有一个零点, 即  $f(0)=0$ , 即原方程  $k \arctan x - x = 0$  只有一个实根  $x=0$ ;

2) 当  $k > 1$  时, 由  $f'(x)=0$  得  $x_1 = -\sqrt{k-1}, x_2 = \sqrt{k-1}$ ,

当  $x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{k-1})$  时,  $f'(x) < 0$ , 因此,  $f(x)$  单调减少;

当  $x \in (-\sqrt{k-1}, \sqrt{k-1})$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$ , 因此,  $f(x)$  单调增加;

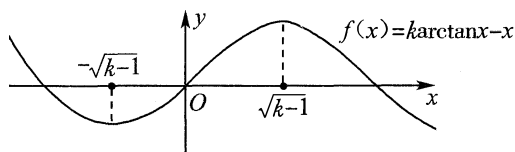
当  $x \in (\sqrt{k-1}, +\infty)$  时,  $f'(x) < 0$ , 因此,  $f(x)$  单调减少,

所以  $x_1 = -\sqrt{k-1}$  是极小值点,  $x_2 = \sqrt{k-1}$  是极大值点;

由于  $f(0)=0$ , 则  $f(x)$  的极大值  $f(\sqrt{k-1}) > 0$ ,  $f(x)$  的极小值  $f(-\sqrt{k-1}) < 0$ .

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty, f(0)=0$ ,

综上知:  $f(x)$  在  $k > 1$  时在 3 个不同的零点且分别位于  $(-\infty, -\sqrt{k-1})$ ,  $(-\sqrt{k-1}, \sqrt{k-1})$  及  $(\sqrt{k-1}, +\infty)$  内, 此时函数  $f(x)$  的草图如右图所示, 即原方程在  $k > 1$  时有三个不同的实根.



(18) (I) 证 利用拉格朗日微分中值定理

令  $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ , 则  $f(x)$  在闭区间  $\left[0, \frac{1}{n}\right)$  上满足拉格朗日中值定理的条件, 于是有

$$f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f(0) = f'(\xi) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left(0 < \xi < \frac{1}{n}\right),$$

$$\text{即 } \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \ln 1 = \frac{1}{(1+\xi)n},$$

$$\because 0 < \xi < \frac{1}{n}, \therefore \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} < \frac{1}{1 + \xi} < 1,$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{1+n} < \frac{1}{n(1+\xi)} < \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\text{故有 } \frac{1}{1+n} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}.$$

$$(II) \text{ 由 (I) 的结论知 } \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\text{因此有 } \ln(n+1) - \ln n < \frac{1}{n},$$

令  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$  得

$$\ln 2 - \ln 1 < 1,$$

$$\ln 3 - \ln 2 < \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\ln 4 - \ln 3 < \frac{1}{3},$$

.....

$$\ln(n+1) - \ln n < \frac{1}{n},$$

将上述各不等式两端分别相加得

$$\ln(n+1) < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\text{于是 } a_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(n+1) > \frac{1}{n+1} > 0,$$

即数列  $\{a_n\}$  有下界.

$$\text{又因为 } a_n - a_{n+1} = -\frac{1}{n+1} + \ln(n+1) - \ln n = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{n+1} > 0 \text{ (由 (I) 的结论)}$$

即数列  $\{a_n\}$  是单调下降的.

综上知数列  $\{a_n\}$  单调下降且有界.

根据极限存在准则知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  存在且有限, 故数列  $\{a_n\}$  收敛.

(19) 解 由题设条件知积分区域  $D$  可表示为:  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ ,

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D xy f''_{xy}(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 y f''_{xy}(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 x dx \left[ \int_0^1 y df'_x(x, y) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^1 x dx \left[ (yf'_x(x, y)) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy \right] \\
&= \int_0^1 x dx \left[ f'_x(x, 1) - \int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy \right] \\
&= \int_0^1 x f'_x(x, 1) dx - \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy \\
&= \int_0^1 x df(x, 1) - \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 x f'_x(x, y) dx \\
&= (xf(x, 1)) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x, 1) dx - \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 x df(x, y) \\
&= - \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 x df(x, y) \quad (\because f(x, 1) = 0) \\
&= - \int_0^1 dy \left[ (xf(x, y)) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right] \\
&= - \int_0^1 \left[ f(1, y) - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right] dy \\
&= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \quad (\because f(1, y) = 0) \\
&= \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = a,
\end{aligned}$$

故  $I = \iint_D xy f''_{xy}(x, y) dx dy = a.$

(20) 解 (I) 因为  $|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ & \cdots & \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0,$

而  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  不能由  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性表示, 故  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  的秩小于  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  的秩, 从而

$$|\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & a \end{vmatrix} = a - 5 = 0,$$

解得  $a = 5$ .

(II) 解 设  $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)C,$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{则 } C &= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & -3 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 10 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{从而 } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) &= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 10 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= (2\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, 5\alpha_1 + 10\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} \beta_1 = 2\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \\ \beta_2 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \\ \beta_3 = 5\alpha_1 + 10\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3. \end{cases}$$

(21) 解 (I) 记  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 由题设条件知  $A\alpha_1 = -\alpha_1, A\alpha_2 = \alpha_2$ .

所以,  $A$  有特征值  $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 1, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$  为其对应的特征向量.

又秩  $(A) = 2$ , 故  $|A| = 0$ , 从而, 另一特征值  $\lambda_3 = 0$ ,

设  $\lambda_3 = 0$  对应的特征向量  $\alpha_3 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$ , 由于  $A$  为实对称矩阵, 则  $\begin{cases} \alpha_1^T \alpha_3 = 0, \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_3 = 0, \end{cases}$

即  $\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + x_3 = 0. \end{cases}$

解得  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

从而  $A$  的特征值分别为  $-1, 1, 0$ , 其对应的特征向量分别为  $k_1\alpha_1, k_2\alpha_2, k_3\alpha_3$  (其中  $k_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, 3$ ).

(II) 由于不同特征值的特征向量正交, 则只需将  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  单位化, 得

$$r_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, r_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, r_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{令 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } A &= Q \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

(22) 解 (I) 由  $P\{X^2 = Y^2\} = 1$  可知  $P\{X^2 \neq Y^2\} = 0$ ,

于是  $P\{X=0, Y=1\} = P\{X=0, Y=-1\} = P\{X=1, Y=0\} = 0$ ,

则  $P\{X=1, Y=-1\} = P\{Y=-1\} - P\{X=0, Y=-1\} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,

同理  $P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P\{X=0, Y=0\} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,

即概率分布如下

$X \backslash Y$	-1	0	1
0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$

(II)  $Z = XY$  的可能取值为  $-1, 0, 1$ .

$$P\{XY = -1\} = P\{X = 1, Y = -1\} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$P\{XY = 1\} = P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$P\{XY = 0\} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3},$$

故  $Z$  的分布律为

$Z$	-1	0	1
$P$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

$$(III) EX = \frac{2}{3}, EY = 0, E(XY) = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - EX \cdot EY = 0,$$

$$\text{则 } \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}} = 0.$$

(23) 解 (I) 设  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  为样本观测值, 则似然函数为

$$L(\sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n \sigma^n} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}},$$

$$\text{则 } \ln L(\sigma^2) = -n \ln \sqrt{2\pi} - \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma^2},$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\sigma^2)}{d \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma^4} = 0,$$

$$\text{得 } \sigma^2 \text{ 的极大似然估计为 } \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_0)^2.$$

$$(II) \text{ 因为 } \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_0)^2 \sim \chi^2(n),$$

$$\text{所以 } E\left[\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_0)^2\right] = n, D\left[\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_0)^2\right] = 2n,$$

$$\text{于是 } E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} E\left[\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_0)^2\right] = \sigma^2,$$

$$D(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \frac{\sigma^4}{n^2} D\left[\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_0)^2\right] = \frac{2}{n} \sigma^4.$$