2008年(数一)真题答案解析

一、选择题

(1) B

M
$$f'(x) = \ln(2+x^2) \cdot 2x = 2x \ln(2+x^2)$$
,

又因为 $ln(2+x^2) \neq 0$,

所以 f'(x) 只有一个零点.

(2) A

解 由
$$f'_x = \frac{\frac{1}{y}}{1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{y}}{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{y^2}} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$
 得 $f'_x(0,1) = \frac{1}{1} = 1.$

由
$$f'_{y} = \frac{\frac{-x}{y^{2}}}{1 + \frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}}} = \frac{-x}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$
, 得 $f'_{y}(0,1) = 0$.

所以 grad $f(0,1)=1\times i+0\times j=i$.

(3) D

解 由 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 \cos 2x + C_3 \sin 2x$ 可知其特征根为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2, 3 = \pm 2i$. 故对应的特征方程为

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

 $\mathbb{E} \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 4 = 0.$

所以所求微分方程为

$$y''' - y'' + 4y' - 4y = 0.$$

(4) B

解 若 $\{x_n\}$ 单调,则由 f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内单调有界知, $\{f(x_n)\}$ 单调有界,因此 $\{f(x_n)\}$ 收敛.

(5) C

解
$$(E-A)(E+A+A^2)=E-A^3=E$$
,
 $(E+A)(E-A+A^2)=E+A^3=E$,

所以E-A,E+A均可逆.

(6) B

解 此二次曲面为旋转双叶双曲面,此曲面的标准方程为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2 + z^2}{c^2} = 1$,所以 **A** 的正特征 值个数为 1.

(7) A

解 设 Z 的分布函数为 $F_z(x)$,则

$$F_{\mathcal{I}}(x) = P(Z \leqslant x) = P\{\max\{X,Y\} \leqslant x\} = P\{X \leqslant x,Y \leqslant x\}.$$

由于X与Y独立同分布,于是有

$$F_{z}(x) = P(X \leqslant x) P(Y \leqslant x) = F^{2}(x).$$

(8) D

解 用排除法.

设Y=aX+b,由 $\rho_{XY}=1$ 知X,Y相关,得a>0,排除A、C;

由 $X \sim N(0,1), Y \sim N(1,4)$ 得

$$EX=0, EY=1,$$

$$E(Y) = E(aX+b) = aEX+b$$
,

 $1=a\times 0+b$, b=1. 排除 B. 故应选 D.

二、填空题

(9) $\frac{1}{x}$

M
$$\pm \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{-y}{x}, \oplus \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{-y} = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x},$$

积分得 $-\ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$,

所以
$$\frac{1}{|y|} = |x| + C$$
.

又
$$y(1)=1$$
,所以 $y=\frac{1}{x}$.

(10) y = x + 1

解 设 $F(x,y) = \sin(xy) + \ln(y-x) - x$,斜率

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

在(0,1)处,k=1,所以切线方程为y-1=x,即y=x+1.

(11) (1,5]

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 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-3)^n$ 的收敛域为(1,5].

(12) 4π

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \iint_{\Sigma} xy \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + x \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}x + x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma+D} xy \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + x \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}x + x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y + \iint_{D_{\pm}} x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \iint_{\Omega} y \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + \iint_{D_{\pm}} x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{\pm}} (x^2 + y^2) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} r^{2} r dr$$
$$= 4\pi.$$

 $(13)\ 1$

解
$$A[\alpha_1, \alpha_2] = [A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2] = [0, 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2] = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
.
记 $P = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2], P$ 可逆,故

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{B}.$$

A 有 B 相同的特征值

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

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 0, 1,$$

所以非零的特征值为1.

(14)
$$\frac{1}{2e}$$

解 因为 $DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2$,所以 $EX^2 = 2$, X 服从参数为 1 的泊松分布,

所以
$$P(X=2) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} = \frac{1}{2e}$$
.

三、解答题

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin(\sin x)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos(\sin x) \cos x}{3x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\sin x)}{3x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x}{3x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

(16) 解法一
$$\int_{L} \sin 2x \, dx + 2(x^2 - 1)y \, dy$$

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

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} x^2 \sin 2x \, dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{\pi^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin 2x \, dx$$
$$= -\frac{\pi^2}{2}.$$

解法二 取 L_1 为x轴上从点 $(\pi,0)$ 到点(0,0)的一段,D是由L与 L_1 围成的区域.

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

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

$$= -\iint_{D} 4xy \, dx \, dy - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin 2x \, dx$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{\pi} dx \int_{0}^{\sin x} 4xy \, dy - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \Big|_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{\pi} 2x \sin^{2} x \, dx$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{\pi} x (1 - \cos 2x) \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{x}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin 2x \, dx$$

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

(17) **解** 点(x,y,z)到 xOy 面的距离为|z|,故求 C 上距离 xOy 面最远点和最近点的坐标,等价于求函数 $H=z^2$ 在条件 $x^2+y^2-2z^2=0$ 与 x+y+3z=5 下的最大值点和最小值点.

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

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

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

得 x = y,从而

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

解得

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

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) (I) 证 对任意的 x,由于 f 是连续函数,所以

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x}$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\xi) \Delta x}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} f(\xi),$$

其中 ξ 介于x与 $x+\Delta x$ 之间.

由 $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(\xi) = f(x)$,可知函数 F(x)在 x 处可导,且 F'(x) = f(x).

(II) **证法一** 要证明 G(x)以 2 为周期,即要证明对任意的 x,都有 G(x+2)=G(x). 记 H(x) = G(x+2) - G(x),则

$$H'(x) = \left(2\int_{0}^{x+2} f(t) dt - (x+2)\int_{0}^{2} f(t) dt\right)' - \left(2\int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt - x\int_{0}^{2} f(t) dt\right)'$$

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

$$= 0,$$

又因为

所以

$$H(x) = 0$$
, $\text{pr}(x + 2) = G(x)$.

由于 f 是以 2 为周期的连续函数,所以对任意的 x,有

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

$$= 2\left[\int_{0}^{2} f(t)dt + \int_{2}^{x+2} f(t)dt - \int_{0}^{2} f(t)dt - \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt\right]$$

$$= 2\left[\int_{0}^{x} f(u+2)du - \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt\right]$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{x} \left[f(t+2) - f(t)\right]dt$$

$$= 0.$$

即G(x)是以2为周期的周期函数.

(19)解 由于

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

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - x^2) \cos nx dx$$

$$=\frac{4}{n^2}(-1)^{n+1}, n=1,2,\cdots,$$

所以

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$$

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

$$f(0) = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2},$$

又 f(0)=1,所以

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

(20) if
$$(I) r(\mathbf{A}) = r(\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}})$$

 $\leq r(\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}}) + r(\boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}})$
 $\leq r(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) + r(\boldsymbol{\beta})$
 $\leq 2.$

(II) 由于 α , β 线性相关, 不妨设 $\alpha = k\beta$, 于是

$$r(\mathbf{A}) = r(\alpha \alpha^{\mathrm{T}} + \beta \beta^{\mathrm{T}})$$

$$= r((1 + \mathbf{k}^{2})\beta \beta^{\mathrm{T}})$$

$$\leq r(\beta) \leq 1 < 2.$$

(21)(I)证 记

$$D_n = |\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 1 \\ a^2 & 2a & 1 \\ & a^2 & 2a & 1 \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & a^2 & 2a & 1 \\ & & & & a^2 & 2a & 1 \\ & & & & & a^2 & 2a & 1 \end{vmatrix}_n$$

以下用数学归纳法证明 $D_n = (n+1)a^n$.

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1行展开,得

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

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

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

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

故 $|A| = (n+1)a^n$.

(Ⅱ)解 当 $a \neq 0$ 时,方程组系数行列式 $D_n \neq 0$,故方程组有唯一解. 由克莱姆法则,将 D_n 的第 1 列换成 b,得行列式为

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

(Ⅲ)解 当 a=0 时,方程组为

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

此时方程组系数矩阵的秩和增广矩阵的秩均为n-1,所以方程组有无穷多解,其通解为 $\mathbf{x} = (0,1,0,\cdots,0)^{\mathrm{T}} + k(1,0,0,\cdots,0)^{\mathrm{T}}$,

其中 k 为任意常数.

(22) **M** (I)
$$P\left\{Z \leqslant \frac{1}{2} \mid X = 0\right\} = \frac{P\left\{X = 0, Z \leqslant \frac{1}{2}\right\}}{P\{X = 0\}}$$

$$= \frac{P\left\{X = 0, Y \leqslant \frac{1}{2}\right\}}{P\{X = 0\}}$$

$$= P\left\{Y \leqslant \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \frac{1}{2}.$$
(II) $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leqslant z\} = P\{X + Y \leqslant z\}$

$$= P\{X + Y \leqslant z, X = -1\} + P\{X + Y \leqslant z, X = 0\} + P\{X + Y \leqslant z, X = 1\}$$

$$= P\{Y \leqslant z + 1, X = -1\} + P\{Y \leqslant z, X = 0\} + P\{Y \leqslant z - 1, X = 1\}$$

$$= P\{Y \leqslant z + 1\} P\{X = -1\} + P\{Y \leqslant z\} P\{X = 0\} + P\{Y \leqslant z - 1\} P\{X = 1\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [P\{Y \leqslant z + 1\} + P\{Y \leqslant z\} + P\{Y \leqslant z - 1\}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [F_Y(z + 1) + F(z) + F_Y(z - 1)],$$

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$$\begin{split} f_Z(z) &= F_Z'(z) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \big[f_Y(z+1) + f_Y(z) + f_Y(z-1) \big] \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & -1 \leqslant z < 2, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases} \end{split}$$

(23)(1)证 因为

$$\begin{split} ET &= E\left(\overline{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}S^2\right) \\ &= E\overline{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}ES^2 \\ &= (E\overline{X})^2 + D\overline{X} - \frac{1}{n}ES^2 \\ &= \mu^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} - \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \\ &= \mu^2, \text{所以 } T \ \mathbb{E} \, \mu^2 \text{ 的无偏估计量.} \end{split}$$

(\mathbb{I})解 当 μ =0, σ =1时,有

$$DT = D(\overline{X}^{2} - \frac{1}{n}S^{2})$$
(注意 \overline{X} 与 S^{2} 独立)
$$= D\overline{X}^{2} + \frac{1}{n^{2}}DS^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^{2}}D(\sqrt{n}\ \overline{X})^{2} + \frac{1}{n^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)^{2}}D[(n-1)S^{2}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^{2}} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{n^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)^{2}} \cdot 2(n-1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^{2}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)$$

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