

2012年(数一)真题答案解析

一、选择题

(1) C

解 函数 $y = \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 - 1}$ 的间断点为 $x = \pm 1$

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \infty$, 故 $x = 1$ 是垂直渐近线.

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$, 故 $x = -1$ 不是渐近线.

考察 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时函数的极限

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + 1}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$, 故 $y = 1$ 是水平渐近线.

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x}{x(x^2 - 1)} = 0$, 故无斜渐近线.

故应选 C, 有 2 条渐近线.

(2) A

解 $f'(x) = e^x(e^{2x} - 2)(e^{3x} - 3) \cdots (e^{nx} - n) + (e^x - 1)(2e^{2x})(e^{3x} - 3) \cdots (e^{nx} - n) + \cdots + (e^x - 1)(e^{2x} - 2)(e^{3x} - 3) \cdots (ne^{nx})$

当 $x = 0$ 时 $e^x - 1 = 0$ 故

$f'(0) = 1 \cdot (1 - 2)(1 - 3) \cdots (1 - n) = (-1)^{n-1}(n - 1)!$ 故应选 A.

(3) B

解 A 项用枚举法: 设 $f(x, y) = |x| + |y|$ 则 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{|x| + |y|}$ 存在,

但 $f_x(0, 0), f_y(0, 0)$ 都不存在即 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微. A 错误

B 项. 由 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2} = A$ (存在), 则 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$,

又 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续, 故 $f(0, 0) = 0$;

且 $\begin{matrix} x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix}$ 时 $f(x, y)$ 是 $x^2 + y^2$ 的高阶无穷小

$\therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$. B 正确.

C、D 项用枚举法. $f(x, y) = x$ 满足条件, 但 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{|x| + |y|}$ 与 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2}$ 均不存在. 故 C、D 错误. 故应选 B.

(4) D

解 $I_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx = I_1 + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx$

又 $\pi < x < 2\pi$ 时 $e^{x^2} \sin x < 0$

$$\text{故} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx < 0 \quad \text{故 } I_2 < I_1$$

$$I_3 = \int_0^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx = I_2 + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx$$

$$\text{又 } 2\pi < x < 3\pi \text{ 时 } e^{x^2} \sin x > 0$$

$$\text{故} \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx > 0 \quad \text{故 } I_2 < I_3.$$

$$I_3 = \int_0^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx + \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx = I_1 + \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx$$

$$\int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x \, dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{(t+\pi)^2} \sin(t+\pi) d(t+\pi)$$

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

$$\therefore I_3 > I_1$$

综上 $I_3 > I_1 > I_2$. 故应选 D.

(5) C

$$\text{解} \quad |\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ C_1 & C_3 & C_4 \end{vmatrix} = C_1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关. 故应选 C.

(6) B

$$\text{解} \quad Q = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} P^{-1}AP \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

故应选 B.

(7) A

$$\text{解} \quad f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-4y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

由 X, Y 相互独立, 故

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-(x+4y)}, & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$P\{X < Y\} = \iint_{D_{XY}} f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \iint_{\substack{x < y \\ x > 0, y > 0}} 4e^{-(x+4y)} \, dx \, dy = \frac{1}{5}. \text{故应选 A.}$$

(8) D

解 设两段木棒的长度为 x, y 则 $x + y = 1 \Rightarrow y = -x + 1$

由定理: 若 $y = ax + b$ 则 $|\rho_{XY}| = 1$,

若 ① $a < 0$ 则 $\rho_{XY} = -1$,

② $a > 0$ 则 $\rho_{XY} = 1$.

故 $\rho_{XY} = -1$. 故应选 D.

二、填空题

(9) e^x

解 由 $f''(x) + f(x) = 2e^x \Rightarrow f''(x) \Rightarrow 2e^x - f(x)$ 代入 $f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 0$
 得 $f'(x) - 3f(x) = -2e^x$
 $\Rightarrow [f'(x) - 3f(x)] e^{-3x} = -2e^{-2x}$ (两边同乘 e^{-3x})
 $\Rightarrow [e^{-3x} f(x)]' = -2e^{-2x} \Rightarrow e^{-3x} f(x) = e^{-2x} + C \Rightarrow f(x) = e^x + Ce^{3x}$
 代入 $f''(x) + f(x) = 2e^x$ 验证得 $C = 0 \therefore f(x) = e^x$.

(10) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

解 $\int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x - x^2} dx = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2} dx \xrightarrow{t=x-1} \int_{-1}^1 (t+1) \sqrt{1-t^2} dt$
 $= \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 t \sqrt{1-t^2} dt}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{奇函数}}} + \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{半圆的面积}}} = 0 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

(11) $i + j + k$

解 令 $u = xy + \frac{z}{y}$, 则

$$\text{grad}\left(xy + \frac{z}{y}\right) \Big|_{(2,1,1)} = \text{grad } u \Big|_{(2,1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) \Big|_{(2,1,1)} = i + j + k.$$

(12) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$

解 $\iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} y^2 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \sqrt{3} \iint_{D_{xy}} y^2 dx dy = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} y^2 dy = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}.$

(13) 2

解 由题意 $\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$ 且 $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 = 1$

$$\therefore \alpha \alpha^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} (a_1, a_2, a_3) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^2 & a_1 a_2 & a_1 a_3 \\ a_2 a_1 & a_2^2 & a_2 a_3 \\ a_3 a_1 & a_3 a_2 & a_3^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{且 } r(\alpha \alpha^T) = 1$$

$$|\lambda E - \alpha \alpha^T| = \lambda^3 - (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2) \lambda^2 = \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 \Rightarrow \alpha \alpha^T \text{ 的特征值 } 0, 0, 1$$

$$\therefore E - \alpha \alpha^T \text{ 的特征值 } 0, 1, 1 \quad \therefore r(E - \alpha \alpha^T) = 2.$$

(14) $\frac{3}{4}$

解 $P(AB | \bar{C}) = \frac{P(AB \bar{C})}{P(\bar{C})} = \frac{P(AB) - P(ABC)}{1 - P(C)} = \frac{P(AB)}{1 - P(C)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}.$

三、解答题

(15) 证 令 $F(x) = x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \cos x - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}, (-1 < x < 1)$, 又因 $F(x) = F(-x)$, 即

$F(x)$ 是偶函数, 故只需考虑 $x \geq 0$ 的情形.

$$f'(x) = f(x)$$

$$= \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} - \sin x - x$$

$$= \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{2x}{(1+x)(1-x)} - \sin x - x$$

$$= \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x} - \sin x - x \quad x \in (0,1)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - \cos x - 1 \quad x \in (0,1)$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} - \frac{2}{(1+x)^3} + \sin x \quad x \in (0,1)$$

因为 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} > 0$, $\frac{1}{(1-x)^3} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} > 0$, $\sin x > 0$,

故 $f''(x) > 0$.

又因为 $f'(x)$ 在 $[0,1)$ 是连续的, 故 $f'(x)$ 在 $[0,1)$ 上是单调增加的,

$$f'(x) > f'(0) = 2 > 0$$

同理, $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1)$ 上也是单调增加的, $f(x) > f(0) = 0$,

故 $F(x)$ 在 $[0,1)$ 上是单调增加的, $F(x) > F(0) = 0$;

又因为 $F(x)$ 是偶函数, 则 $F(x) > 0, x \in (-1,1), x \neq 0$.

又因为 $F(0) = 0$, 故 $F(x) \geq 0$, 即原不等式成立, 证毕.

(16) 解 先求出驻点

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} + x e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \cdot (-x) = (1-x^2)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \cdot (-y) = -xy e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{可得驻点}(1,0) \text{ 和 } (-1,0)$$

然后再求驻点处的二阶偏导数

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \cdot (-x) - 2x \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} - x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \cdot (-x) = (x^3 - 3x)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -y e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} + x^2 y e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} = (x^2 - 1)y e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -x e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} + x y^2 e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} = x(y^2 - 1)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

在驻点 $(1,0)$ 处, $A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(1,0)} = -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(1,0)} = 0, C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(1,0)} = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

由于 $AC - B^2 = 2e^{-1} > 0$, 且 $A < 0$, 故 $(1,0)$ 为极大值点, $f(1,0) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 为极大值.

在驻点 $(-1,0)$ 处,

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(-1,0)} = 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(-1,0)} = 0, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(-1,0)} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

由于 $AC - B^2 = 2e^{-1} > 0, A > 0$, 故 $(-1,0)$ 为极小值点, $f(-1,0) = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 为极小值.

(17) 解 ① 记 $u_n(x) = \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n + 1} x^{2n}$, 则由

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| x^{2(n+1)} \cdot \frac{4(n+1)^2 + 4(n+1) + 3}{2(n+1) + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{2n}} \cdot \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n + 1} \right| \\ &= x^2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{4(n+1)^2 + 4(n+1) + 3}{4n^2 + 4n + 3} \cdot \frac{2n + 1}{2n + 3} \right| = x^2 \end{aligned}$$

当 $x^2 < 1$, 即 $|x| < 1$ 时幂级数收敛; 当 $x^2 > 1$, 即 $|x| > 1$ 时, 幂级数发散, 故收敛半径 $R = 1$, 则收敛区间为 $(-1, 1)$, 又由于 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 一般项为无穷大量, 幂级数发散, 故收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$.

② 记 $S(x)$ 为幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n + 1} x^{2n}$ 的和函数, 则

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n + 1} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)^2 + 2}{2n + 1} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} x^{2n}.$$

$$\text{记 } S_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^{2n}, \quad S_2(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} x^{2n}$$

由幂级数和函数的性质可得

$$S_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^{2n+1})' = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n+1} \right)' = \left(\frac{x}{1-x^2} \right)' = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

由于 $xS_2(x) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$, 故由幂级数和函数的性质可得:

$$[xS_2(x)]' = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right)' = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{2}{1-x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } xS_2(x) &= \int_0^x [tS_2(t)]' dt = \int_0^x \frac{2}{1-t^2} dt = \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1}{1-t} \right) dt = \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| \Big|_0^x \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } S_2(x) = \frac{1}{x} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| = \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, \quad x \in (-1, 1) \text{ 且 } x \neq 0$$

$$\text{又 } S_1(0) = 1, S_2(0) = 2.$$

$$\text{故 } \hat{S}(x) = S_1(x) + \hat{S}_2(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} + \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, & x \in (-1, 1), \text{ 且 } x \neq 0, \\ 3, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

(18) 解 ① 设曲线 L 的切点为 $A(f(t), \cos t)$, 则当 $0 \leq t < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 曲线 L 在切点 A 的切线斜

$$\text{率为 } k = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{-\sin t}{f'(t)}$$

$$\text{故切线方程为 } y = \cos t - \frac{\sin t}{f'(t)} [x - f(t)]$$

$$\text{令 } y = 0, \text{ 则可得切线与 } x \text{ 轴的交点 } B \text{ 的坐标 } \left(f(t) + \frac{\cos t \cdot f'(t)}{\sin t}, 0 \right)$$

$$\text{故 } A \text{ 和 } B \text{ 的距离为 } d = \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t} f'^2(t) + \cos^2 t}$$

$$\text{由题意可知: } d = \sqrt{\frac{f'^2(t) \cdot \cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t} + \cos^2 t} = 1$$

化简可得: $f'(t) = \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t}$

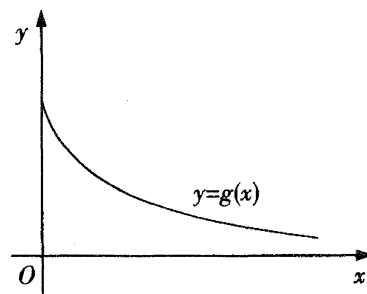
两端积分可得:

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= f(0) + \int_0^t \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} dx = \int_0^t \frac{\sin^2 x - 1 + 1}{\cos^2 x} d\sin x \\ &= \int_0^t \frac{\sin^2 x - 1 + 1}{1 - \sin^2 x} d\sin x = -\sin t + \int_0^t \frac{1}{1 - \sin^2} d\sin x \\ &= -\sin t + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{1 + \sin x} + \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} \right) d\sin x \\ &= -\sin t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \sin t}{1 - \sin t} = -\sin t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1 + \sin t)^2}{\cos^2 t} = -\sin t + \ln(\sec t + \tan t). \end{aligned}$$

② 曲线 $L: \begin{cases} x = f(t), \\ y = \cos t \end{cases} \left(0 \leq t < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ 可表示为 $y = g(x), x \in [0, +\infty)$ 如右图所示,

当 $t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$ 时, $x \rightarrow +\infty$

当 $x = f(t)$ 时, $g(x) = \cos t$, 故令 S 为所求区域面积.



$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{+\infty} g(x) dx \stackrel{x=f(t)}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \, df(t) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot f'(t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} dt \quad (\text{由 ① 可得}) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \, dt = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

(19) 解 利用格林公式

记 $J = \int_L P dx + Q dy$, 曲线 L 如右图所示.

$$P(x, y) = 3x^2 y, Q(x, y) = x^3 + x - 2y,$$

$$\text{并且 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3x^2 + 1 - 3x^2 = 1$$

由于曲线 L 不封闭, 故添加辅助线 L_1 : 沿 y 轴由点 $B(0, 2)$ 到点 $O(0, 0)$

$$\text{则 } \int_{L_1} P dx + Q dy = \int_{L_1} Q(0, y) dy = \int_2^0 (-2y) dy = \int_0^2 2y dy = 4$$

然后在 L_1 与 L 围成的区域 D 上用格林公式(边界取正向), 则:

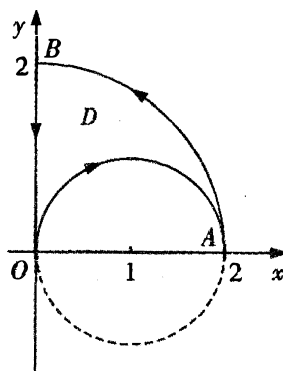
$$\int_{L+L_1} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \iint_D 1 d\sigma = \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot 1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } J = \int_L P dx + Q dy = \int_{L+L_1} P dx + Q dy - \int_{L_1} P dx + Q dy = \frac{\pi}{2} - 4.$$

(20) 解 (I) 按第一列展开, 可得

$$|A| = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{4+1} \cdot a \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 1 - a^4.$$

(II) 当 $|A| = 0$ 时, 方程组 $Ax = \beta$ 可能有无穷多解, 由 (I) 可得, $a = 1$, 或 $a = -1$.



$$(1) \text{ 当 } a=1 \text{ 时, } (A:\beta) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

因为 $r(A)=3, r(A:\beta)=4$, 故方程组无解. 即当 $a=1$ 时不合题意, 舍去.

(2) 当 $a=-1$ 时,

$$(A:\beta) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

因为 $r(A)=r(A:\beta)=3$, 故方程组有无穷多解. 选 x_3 为自由变量, 则方程组的通解为:

$k(1, 1, 1, 1)^T + (0, -1, 0, 0)^T$ (k 为任意常数).

$$(21) \text{ 解 } (I) A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & a & -1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & a & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a \\ 1 & 1 & a & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & a & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1-a \\ 0 & 1+a^2 & 1-a \\ 1-a & 1-a & 3+a^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

因为 $A^T A$ 中有 2 阶子式 $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+a^2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(1+a^2) \neq 0$, 故若二次型 f 的秩为 2, 则 $|A^T A| = 0$,

故 $|A^T A| = (a+1)^2(a^2+3) = 0, a = -1$.

(II) 当 $a = -1$ 时, $A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 为实对称矩阵.

$$|\lambda E - A^T A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 6)$$

故矩阵 $A^T A$ 的特征值分别为 0, 2, 6.

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, $(0E - A^T A)x = 0$ 的基础解系为 $(-1, -1, 1)^T$,

当 $\lambda = 2$ 时, $(2E - A^T A)x = 0$ 的基础解系为 $(-1, 1, 0)^T$,

当 $\lambda = 6$ 时, $(6E - A^T A)x = 0$ 的基础解系为 $(1, 1, 2)^T$.

由于实对称矩阵不同特征值对应的特征向量相互正交, 故只需单位化.

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-1, -1, 1)^T, \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 1, 0)^T, \quad \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, 1, 2)^T,$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{则 } x^T(A^T A)x = y^T \Lambda y = 2y_2^2 + 6y_3^2.$$

(22) 解 (I) $P\{X=2Y\} = P\{X=0, Y=0\} + P\{X=2, Y=1\} = \frac{1}{4} + 0 = \frac{1}{4}.$

(II) 由题设可知

$$X \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix}, \quad Y \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}, \quad XY \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ \frac{7}{12} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{12} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } EX = 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$EY = 0 \times \frac{1}{3} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

$$EY^2 = 0 \times \frac{1}{3} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 4 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$EXY = 0 \times \frac{7}{12} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 4 \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{又因为 } DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = \frac{5}{3} - 1^2 = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \text{Cov}(X-Y, Y) &= \text{Cov}(X, Y) - \text{Cov}(Y, Y) = \text{Cov}(X, Y) - DY \\ &= EXY - EXEY - DY = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \times 1 - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(23) 解 (I) 由题设条件可知 Z 服从正态分布, 且

$$EZ = E(X-Y) = EX - EY = \mu - \mu = 0$$

$$DZ = D(X-Y) = DX + DY = \sigma^2 + 2\sigma^2 = 3\sigma^2$$

故 $Z \sim N(0, 3\sigma^2)$, 则 Z 的概率密度为

$$f(z; \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{3\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(z-0)^2}{2 \cdot 3\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{z^2}{6\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < z < +\infty.$$

(II) 由题设条件可知, 似然函数为

$$\begin{aligned} L(\sigma^2) &= \prod_{i=1}^n f(z_i; \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{z_i^2}{6\sigma^2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{6\pi})^n \sigma^n} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2}{6\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < z_i < +\infty, i=1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{两边取对数, 可得 } \ln L(\sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(6\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{6\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial \ln L(\sigma^2)}{\partial (\sigma^2)} = -\frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{6\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2$$

$$\text{故 } \sigma^2 \text{ 的最大似然估计量为 } \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(III) } E\hat{\sigma}^2 &= E\left(\frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2\right) = \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(Z_i^2) = \frac{1}{3n} \cdot nEZ^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [DZ + (EZ)^2] = \frac{1}{3} (3\sigma^2 + 0) = \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

故 $E\hat{\sigma}^2 = \sigma^2$, 则 $\hat{\sigma}^2$ 是 σ^2 的无偏估计量.