2013年(数一)真题答案解析

一、选择题

(1) D

解 用洛必达法则

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^k} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1 + x^2}}{kx^{k-1}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + x^2 - 1}{kx^{k-1}(1 + x^2)} = \frac{1}{k} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{x^{k-1}} = c \neq 0,$$

因此 k-1=2, $\frac{1}{k}=c$, 即 k=3, $c=\frac{1}{3}$. 故应选 D.

(2) A

 $\mathbf{F}'_x = 2x - y\sin(xy) + 1$, $\mathbf{F}'_y = -x\sin(xy) + z$, $\mathbf{F}'_z = y$.

曲面 $x^2 + \cos(xy) + yz + x = 0$ 在点(0,1,-1) 处的切平面的法向量 $\mathbf{n} = \{1,-1,1\}$,切平面方程为:

$$1 \cdot (x-0) - (y-1) + 1 \cdot (z+1) = 0$$

即 x - y + z = -2.故应选 A.

(3) C

解 观察到 S(x) 是 f(x) 的正弦函数,对 f 进行奇延拓,其周期为 2.

故 S(x) = f(x).

$$S\left(-\frac{9}{4}\right) = S\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = -S\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = -f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{4}$$
. 故应选 C.

(4) D

解 由格林公式得

$$I_i - \oint_{\Delta_i} \left(y + \frac{y^3}{6} \right) dx + \left(2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) dy = \iint_{D_i} \left(1 - x^2 - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dx dy,$$

其中
$$D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$
,

$$D_2: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2$$
,

$$D_3: \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 \leqslant 1$$
,

$$D_4: x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2} \leqslant 1.$$

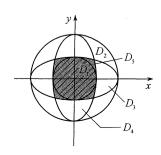


$$1-x^2-\frac{y^2}{2}>0$$
,在 D_4 外有 $1-x^2-\frac{y^2}{2}<0$,

又如图有 $D_1 \subset D_4$, $D_4 \subset D_2$. 由重积分性质知 $I_4 > I_1$, $I_4 > I_2$.

又
$$D_4 = D_5 + D_4 \setminus D_5$$
, $D_3 = D_5 + D_3 \setminus D_5$, 在 $D_3 \setminus D_5$ 上 $1 - x^2 - \frac{y^2}{2} < 0$, 在 $D_4 \setminus D_5$ 上

$$1-x^2-\frac{y^2}{2}>0$$
,



故
$$I_4 = \iint_{D_5} \left(1 - x^2 - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) dx dy + \iint_{D_4 \setminus D_5} \left(1 - x^2 - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) dx dy$$

$$> I_3 = \iint_{D_5} \left(1 - x^2 - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) dx dy + \iint_{D_2 \setminus D_5} \left(1 - x^2 - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) dx dy.$$
故应选 D.

(5) B

 \mathbf{H} 由于 $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{C}$,那么对矩阵 \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{C} 按列分块,有

$$\left(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n} \right) \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \left(\boldsymbol{\gamma}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{2}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{n} \right),$$

$$\left\{ \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{1} = b_{11} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + b_{21} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} + \cdots + b_{n1} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n}, \right.$$

$$\boldsymbol{\gamma}_{2} = b_{12} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + b_{22} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} + \cdots + b_{n2} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n},$$

$$\cdots \cdots$$

$$\boldsymbol{\gamma}_{n} = b_{1n} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + b_{2n} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} + \cdots + b_{nn} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n}.$$

这说明矩阵 C 的列向量组 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \cdots, \gamma_n$ 可由矩阵 A 的列向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性表出. 又矩阵 B 可逆,从而 $A = CB^{-1}$,那么矩阵 A 的列向量组也可由矩阵 C 的列向量组线性表出. 由向量组等价的定义可知,应选 B

(6) B

解 记
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & b & a \\ 1 & a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,考察矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的特征值为 2, b ,0 的条件.

首先,显然 |A|=0,因此 0 是 A 的特征值

其次,矩阵 A 的迹 tr(A) = 2 + b,因此如果 2 是矩阵 A 的特征值,则 b 就是矩阵 A 的另一个特征值.于是"充要条件"为 2 是 A 的特征值.由

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -a & -1 \\ -a & 2 - b & -a \\ -1 & -a & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0.$$

因此充要条件为a=0,b为任意实数,故应选B.

(7) A

解 将随机变量 X_2 和 X_3 化成标准正态后再比较其大小.

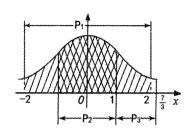
$$\begin{split} p_1 &= P \left\{ -2 \leqslant X_1 \leqslant 2 \right\} = \Phi(2) - \Phi(-2) \,, \\ p_2 &= P \left\{ -2 \leqslant X_2 \leqslant 2 \right\} = P \left\{ \frac{-2}{2} \leqslant \frac{X_2}{2} \leqslant \frac{2}{2} \right\} = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) \,, \end{split}$$

$$p_{3} = P \{-2 \leqslant X_{3} \leqslant 2\}$$

$$= P \left\{ \frac{-2-5}{3} \leqslant \frac{X_{3}-5}{3} \leqslant \frac{2-5}{2} \right\}$$

$$= \Phi(-1) - \Phi\left(-\frac{7}{3}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{7}{3}\right) - \Phi(1),$$

由右图正态分布曲线下的面积所代表的概率可知 $p_1 > p_2 > p_3$. 故应选 A.



(8) C

解 当 $X \sim t(n)$ 时, $X^2 \sim F(1,n)$,又 $Y \sim F(1,n)$,故 $Y 与 X^2$ 同分布. 当 c > 0 时,由 t 分布的对称性有 $P\{Y > c^2\} = P\{X^2 > c^2\} = P\{\left|X\right| > c\} = P\{X > c \cup X < -c\} = 2P\{X > c\} = 2\alpha.$ 故应选 C.

二、填空题

(9) 1

解 把 x = 0 代入方程有 f(0) = 1.方程 $y - x = e^{x(1-y)}$ 两端同时对 x 求导有 $f'(x) - 1 = e^{x[1-f(x)]}[1 - f(x) - xf'(x)]$. 把 x = 0 代入上式得 f'(0) = 2 - f(0) = 1. 又 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} = f'(0) = 1$,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - 1 \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} = 1.$$

 $(10) C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x} - x e^{2x}$

解 由常系数非齐次线性微分方程解的性质可得

$$y_1 - y_3 = e^{3x}$$
, $y_2 - y_3 = e^x$

是相应二阶齐次线性微分方程的两个特解.

故相应二阶齐次线性微分方程的通解为

$$y_0 = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^x$$
.

所以所求非齐次方程的通解可表示为

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x} - x e^{2x}$$
.

 $(11) \sqrt{2}$

解 :
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \cos t$$
, $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = t \cos t$,
: $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{t \cos t}{\cos t} = t$,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \right)}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{1}{\cos t},$$

从而
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{\cos\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}$$
.

(12) ln2

$$\text{ fif } \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(1+x)^2} \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\ln x}{1+x} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x)x} = 0 + \ln \frac{x}{1+x} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} = 0 - \ln \frac{1}{2} = \ln 2.$$

(13) - 1

解 题设条件" $a_{ij} + A_{ij} = 0$ "即 $\mathbf{A}^T = -\mathbf{A}^*$,于是 $\left| \mathbf{A} \right| = -\left| \mathbf{A} \right|^2$,可见 $\left| \mathbf{A} \right|$ 只可能是 0 或 -1.

又 $r(A) = r(A^T) = r(-A^*) = r(A^*)$,则 r(A) 只可能为 3 或 0.

而 A 为非零矩阵,因此 r(A) 不能为 0,从而 r(A) = 3, $|A| \neq 0$, |A| = -1.

或,用特例法.取一个行列式为-1的正交矩阵满足 $\mathbf{A}^T = -\mathbf{A}^*$. 故应填-1.

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

解 由于 $X \sim E(1), a > 0$,则由指数分布的分布函数有

$$\begin{split} &P\{Y\leqslant a+1\,\big|\,Y>a\,\} = &\frac{P\,\{Y>a\,,Y\leqslant a+1\}}{P\,\{Y>a\,\}} = &\frac{P\,\{a< Y\leqslant a+1\}}{1-P\,\{Y\leqslant a\,\}} \\ &= &\frac{1-\mathrm{e}^{-(a+1)}-(1-\mathrm{e}^{-a})}{1-(1-\mathrm{e}^{-a})} = &\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-a}-\mathrm{e}^{-a-1}}{\mathrm{e}^{-a}} = 1-\mathrm{e}^{-1} = 1-\frac{1}{\mathrm{e}} \ . \end{split}$$

三、解答题

(15)解 由条件显然有

$$f(1) = 0$$
, $f'(x) = \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x}$.

由分部积分法及换元积分法有

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} f(x) d\sqrt{x}$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{x} f(x) \Big|_{0}^{1} - 2 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x} f'(x) dx$$

$$= -2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= -4 \int_{0}^{1} \ln(x+1) d\sqrt{x}$$

$$= -4 \sqrt{x} \ln(x+1) \Big|_{0}^{1} + 4 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{x}$}}{=} -4 \ln 2 + 8 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^{2}}{1+t^{2}} dt$$

$$= -4 \ln 2 + 8 - 8 \arctan t \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= -4 \ln 2 + 8 - 2\pi.$$

(16) (I)
$$\mathbf{E} \qquad S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}, \qquad S''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n (n-1) a_n x^{n-2},$$

$$\mathbf{Z} : a_{n-2} = n (n-1) a_n \quad (n \ge 2),$$

$$\mathbf{S}''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n-2} x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = S(x),$$

淘宝店铺:光速考研工作室

$$\therefore S''(\tau) - S(\tau) = 0$$
得证.

(\mathbb{I})解 S''(x) - S(x) = 0 为二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程,其特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$,

从而
$$\lambda = \pm 1$$
,于是 $S(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{x}$.

$$X S(0) = a_0 = 3, S'(0) = a_1 = 1,$$

代人上式得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 3 \\ -C_1 + C_2 = 1 \end{cases},$$

解得
$$C_1 = 1$$
, $C_2 = 2$,

所以
$$S(x) = e^{-x} + 2e^{x}$$
.

(17) 解 先求驻点,今

$$\begin{cases} f_x = \left(x^2 + y + \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)e^{x \cdot y} = 0\\ f_y = \left(1 + y + \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)e^{x + y} = 0 \end{cases},$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$
 或
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -\frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

为了判断这两个驻点是否为极值点,求二阶导数

$$\begin{cases}
f_{xx} = \left(2x + 2x^2 + y + \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)e^{x+y} \\
f_{xy} = \left(x^2 + 1 + y + \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)e^{x+y} \\
f_{yy} = \left(2 + y + \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)e^{x+y}
\end{cases}$$

在点
$$\left(-1,-\frac{2}{3}\right)$$
处,

$$A = f_{xx}\left(-1, -\frac{2}{3}\right) = -e^{-\frac{5}{3}},$$

$$B = f_{xy}\left(-1, -\frac{2}{3}\right) = e^{-\frac{5}{3}},$$

$$C = f_{yy}\left(-1, -\frac{2}{3}\right) = e^{-\frac{5}{3}},$$

因为 A < 0, $AC - B^2 < 0$, 所以 $\left(-1, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$ 不是极值点.

类似地,在点
$$\left(1,-\frac{4}{3}\right)$$
处,

$$A = f_{xx} \left(1, -\frac{4}{3} \right) = 3e^{-\frac{1}{3}},$$

$$B = f_{xy}\left(1, -\frac{4}{3}\right) = e^{-\frac{1}{3}},$$

$$C = f_{yy}\left(1, -\frac{4}{3}\right) = e^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

因为 A > 0, $AC - B^2 = 2e^{-\frac{2}{3}} > 0$, 所以 $\left(1, -\frac{4}{3}\right)$ 是极小**值**点, 极小值为

$$f(1, -\frac{4}{3}) = (-\frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3})e^{-\frac{1}{3}} = -e^{-\frac{1}{3}}.$$

(18) \mathbf{U} (I) $\mathcal{U} F(x) = f(x) - x, x \in [-1,1].$

f(x) 是奇函数, f(0) = 0.

从而
$$F(1) = f(1) - 1 = 0$$
,

$$F(0) = f(0) - 0 = 0$$

且 F(x) 在[0,1] 上连续,在(0,1) 内可导.由罗尔中值定理,存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = f(\xi) - 1 = 0$. 即 $f'(\xi) = 1$.

(II) 设
$$G(x) = f'(x) + f(x) - x$$
, $-1 \le x \le 1$.

f(x) 在[-1,1] 上是奇函数,

f'(x) 在[-1,1] 上是偶函数,

$$G(1) = f'(1) + f(1) - 1 = f'(1),$$

$$G(-1) = f'(-1) + f(-1) + 1 = f'(-1) = f'(1)$$
.

故 G(1) = G(-1),且 G(x) 在[-1,1] 内连续,在(-1,1) 内可导.由罗尔中值定理, $\exists \eta \in (-1,1)$ 使得

$$G'(\eta) = f''(\eta) + f'(\eta) - 1 = 0.$$

即 $f''(\eta) + f'(\eta) = 1$.

另解 1: 设 $G(x) = e^x (f'(x) - 1)$,则由(1): $G(\xi) = 0$.

又由于 f(x) 为奇函数,故 f'(x) 为偶函数,可知 $G(-\xi)=0$.

则
$$\exists \eta \in (-\xi, \xi) \subset (-1, 1)$$
 使 $G'(\eta) = 0$,

$$\mathbb{P} e^{\eta} [f'(\eta) - 1] + e^{\eta} f''(\eta) = 0.$$

亦即 $f''(\eta) + f'(\eta) = 1$.

另解 2: $\Diamond G(x) = e^x (f'(x) - 1), 则 G(\xi) = 0.$

由于 f(x) 为奇函数,故 f'(x) 为偶函数,得 $G(-\xi)=0$.

G(x) 在[$-\xi,\xi$] \subset [-1,1] 上可导,由罗尔定理知

 $\exists \eta \in (-\xi,\xi) \in (-1,1), G'(\eta) = 0,$

即
$$f''(\eta) + f'(\eta) = 1$$
.

(19) **M** (I) $\overline{AB} = \{-1,1,1\}$

$$L: \frac{x-1}{-1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$$

 $\forall M(x,y,z) \in \Sigma$,对应于 L 上的点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z)$,则 $x^2 + y^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2$,

得
$$\Sigma_{\mathbf{x}} x^2 + y^2 = (1-z)^2 + z^2$$

$$\mathbb{P} \Sigma_{:} x^{2} + y^{2} = 2z^{2} - 2z + 1.$$

(II) 显然
$$\overline{x} = 0$$
, $\overline{y} = 0$, $\overline{z} = \frac{\iiint z \, dv}{\iiint dv}$,

$$\begin{split} & \text{id } D_z = \left\{ (x,y) \, \middle| \, x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 2z^2 - 2z + 1 \right\}, \\ & \iiint_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}v = \int_0^2 \mathrm{d}z \iint_{D_z} \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \pi \int_0^2 (2z^2 - 2z + 1) \, \mathrm{d}z = \pi \left(\frac{16}{3} - 4 + 2 \right) = \frac{10}{3} \pi \,, \\ & \iiint_{\Omega} z \, \mathrm{d}v = \int_0^2 z \, \mathrm{d}z \iint_{D_z} \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \pi \int_0^2 (2z^3 - 2z^2 + z) \, \mathrm{d}z = \pi \left(8 - \frac{16}{3} + 2 \right) = \frac{14}{3} \pi \,, \\ & \therefore \, \overline{z} = \frac{7}{5} \,, \end{split}$$

∴ 形心坐标 $\left(0,0,\frac{7}{5}\right)$.

(20) 解 设
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 $AC - CA = B$ 成立的充分必要条件为 $\begin{pmatrix} -x_2 + ax_3 = 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} -ax_1 + ax_3 & 0, \\ -ax_1 + x_2 + ax_4 & = 1, \\ x_1 - x_3 - x_4 & = 1, \\ x_2 - ax_2 & = h \end{cases}$$

对方程组的增广矩阵施以初等行变换得

$$\begin{cases}
0 & -1 & a & 0 & 0 \\
-a & 1 & 0 & a & 1 \\
1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & -a & 0 & b
\end{cases}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & -a & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a+1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b
\end{pmatrix}.$$

当 $a \neq -1$ 或 $b \neq 0$ 时,方程组(*) 无解。

当 a = -1, b = 0 时,方程组(*)有解,通解为

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, k_1, k_2$$
 为任意常数.

综上,当且仅当 a=-1,b=0 时,存在满足条件的矩阵 C,且

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + k_1 + k_2 & -k_1 \\ k_1 & k_2 \end{pmatrix}, k_1, k_2$$
 为任意常数.

(21) 证 (I) 记
$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
,由于

$$f(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3}) = 2(a_{1}x_{1} + a_{2}x_{2} + a_{3}x_{3})^{2} + (b_{1}x_{1} + b_{2}x_{2} + b_{3}x_{3})^{2}$$

$$= 2 \left[(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} \\ a_{2} \\ a_{3} \end{pmatrix} (a_{1},a_{2},a_{3}) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{pmatrix} \right] + \left[(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{1} \\ b_{2} \\ b_{3} \end{pmatrix} (b_{1},b_{2},b_{3}) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$= 2x^{T} (\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{T})x + x^{T} (\boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{T})x$$

$$= x^{T} (2\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{T} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{T})x,$$

又 $2\alpha\alpha^{T} + \beta\beta^{T}$ 为对称矩阵,所以二次型 f 对应的矩阵为 $2\alpha\alpha^{T} + \beta\beta^{T}$.

淘宝店铺:光速考研工作室

(Π) 记 $\mathbf{A} = 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}}$,由于 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ 正交且均为单位向量,所以

$$\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (2\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}})\boldsymbol{\alpha} = 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \quad \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\beta} = (2\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}})\boldsymbol{\beta} = \boldsymbol{\beta},$$

于是 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 1$ 是矩阵 A 的特征值,又

$$r(\mathbf{A}) = r(2\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}}) \leqslant r(2\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}}) + r(\boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}}) \leqslant 2$$

所以 $\lambda_3 = 0$ 是矩阵 A 的特征值,故 f 在正交变换下的标准形为 $2y_1^2 + y_2^2$.

(22) **解** (I) 由题设条件知, $P\{1 \le Y \le 2\} = 1$

记 Y 的分布函数为 $F_{\nu}(\nu)$,则

当 y < 1 时, $F_y(y) = 0$,

当
$$1 \le y < 2$$
 时, $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \le y\}$
 $= P\{Y = 1\} + P\{1 < Y \le y\}$
 $= \int_2^3 \frac{1}{9} x^2 dx + \int_1^y \frac{1}{9} x^2 dx$
 $= \frac{y^3 + 18}{27}$.

当 $y \ge 2$ 时, $F_y(y) = 1$.

所以 Y 的分布函数为
$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1, \\ \frac{y^3 + 18}{27}, & 1 \leq y < 2, \\ 1, & y \geqslant 2. \end{cases}$$

(II)
$$P\{X \leq Y\} = P\{X < 2\} = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{9} x^2 dx = \frac{8}{27}.$$

(23) **M** (I)
$$EX = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\theta^2}{x^2} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x}} dx = \theta$$

所以 θ 的矩估计量为 $\dot{\theta} = \overline{X}$, 其中 $\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$.

(Ⅱ)设 x_1,x_2,\dots,x_n 为样本观测值,似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\theta^{2n}}{(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^3} e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_i}}, & x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n > 0, \\ 0, & \text{ #d.} \end{cases}$$

当
$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0$$
时, $\ln L(\theta) = 2n \ln \theta - \theta \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i} - 3 \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$.

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

所以
$$\theta$$
 的最大似然估计量为 $\dot{\theta} = \frac{2n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{X_i}}$.