2020年数学(一) 真题解析

一、填空题

(1)【答案】 (D).

【解】 当
$$x \to 0^+$$
 时, $\int_0^x (e^{t^2} - 1) dt \sim \int_0^x t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3}x^3$;
$$\int_0^x \ln(1 + \sqrt{t^3}) dt \sim \int_0^x t^{\frac{3}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}};$$

$$\int_0^{\sin x} \sin t^2 dt \sim \int_0^x t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3}x^3;$$

$$\int_0^{1-\cos x} \sqrt{\sin^3 t} dt \sim \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} t^{\frac{3}{2}} dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{20}x^5,$$

应选(D).

方法点评:确定变积分限型无穷小的阶数时,通常有如下方法:

(1) 洛必达法则,如:

【例1】 设
$$f(x)$$
 连续,且 $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 4$,且 $\int_0^x t f(x-t) dt \sim kx^n(x \to 0)$,求 k, n .

[M]
$$\int_{0}^{x} t f(x-t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} (x-u) f(u) (-du) = x \int_{0}^{x} f(u) du - \int_{0}^{x} u f(u) du,$$

$$\frac{d\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x} tf(x-t)dt}{x^{n}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x \int_{0}^{x} f(u)du - \int_{0}^{x} uf(u)du}{x^{n}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x} f(u)du}{nx^{n-1}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{n(n-1)x^{n-2}}$$

79 得 n-2=1,即 n=3,

由 lim
$$\int_{0}^{x} tf(x-t) dt$$
 $= \frac{1}{6} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \frac{1}{6} f'(0) = \frac{2}{3}$ 得 $\int_{0}^{x} tf(x-t) dt \sim \frac{2}{3} x^{3}$,故 $k = \frac{2}{3}$, $n = 3$.

(2) 等价无穷小,即积分限及表达式用其等价无穷小代替,如:

【解】 由
$$\alpha = \int_0^{e^{x^2 - 1}} \frac{\sin t^2}{t} dt \sim \int_0^{x^2} \frac{t^2}{t} dt = \int_0^{x^2} t dt = \frac{1}{2} x^4$$
 得
$$a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 4.$$

(2)【答案】 (C).

方法一

若 f(x) 在 x = 0 处可导,则 f(x) 在 x = 0 处连续,由 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$ 得 f(0) = 0,

因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$
存在,所以 $f(x)$ 为 x 的同阶或高阶无穷小,故

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{|x|}}=0, 应选(C).$$

方法二

取
$$f(x) = |x|$$
, 显然 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{|x|}} = 0$, 但 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不可导,(A) 不对;

取
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x = 0, \\ x^2, & x \neq 0, \end{cases}$$
 显然 $f(x)$ 在 $(-1,1)$ 内有定义且 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$,显然 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 0$,

但 f(x) 在 x=0 处不连续,从而 f(x) 在 x=0 处不可导,(B) 不对;

取
$$f(x) = 2x$$
,显然 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导,但 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2}$ 不存在,(D) 不对,应选(C).

(3)【答案】 (A).

【解】 因为 f(x,y) 在(0,0) 处可微,

所以
$$\Delta z = f(x,y) - f(0,0) = f(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} y + o(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}),$$

于是 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} y - f(x,y) = o(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}),$ 即 $\mathbf{n} \cdot (x,y,f(x,y)) = o(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}),$ 故 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{|\mathbf{n} \cdot (x,y,f(x,y))|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ 存在,应选(A).

(4)【答案】 (A).

【解】 因为幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径为 R , 所以当 |x| < R 时,级数绝对收敛,进而,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n} r^{2n}$ 收敛,所以,当 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n} r^{2n}$ 发散时, $|r| \ge R$,应选(A).

(5)【答案】 (B).

【解】 矩阵 A 经过初等列变换得到 B, 故存在初等矩阵 $P_i(i=1,2\cdots,t)$ 使 $AP_1P_2\cdots P_i=B$,

因
$$P_i$$
 均可逆,故有 $A = B_t^{-1} \cdots P_2^{-1} P_1^{-1}$,记 $P = P_t^{-1} \cdots P_2^{-1} P_1^{-1}$,故应选(B).

方法点评:矩阵进行一次初等行变换或一次初等列变换等价于矩阵的左边乘以一个初等 矩阵或右边乘以一个初等矩阵;矩阵进行若干次初等行变换等价于矩阵左乘可逆矩阵,矩阵进 行若干次初等列变换等价于矩阵右乘可逆矩阵,故有如下结论:

- (1)设A,B为同型矩阵,则A经过有限次初等行变换化为B等价于存在可逆矩阵M,使得B=MA;
- (2)设A,B为同型矩阵,则A经过有限次初等列变换化为B等价于存在可逆矩阵N,使得B=AN;
- (3)设A,B为同型矩阵,则A经过有限次初等变换化为B等价于存在可逆矩阵P,Q,使得B = PAQ.
- (6)【答案】 (C).

【解】 令
$$L_1: \frac{x-a_2}{a_1} = \frac{y-b_2}{b_1} = \frac{z-c_2}{c_1} = t$$
 得 $L_1: \begin{cases} x = a_2 + a_1 t, \\ y = b_2 + b_1 t, \text{即 } L_1: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z = c_2 + c_1 t, \end{cases}$

同理
$$L_2: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 + t\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$$
,

因为 L_1 与 L_2 相交,故存在t,使得 $\alpha_2 + t\alpha_1 = \alpha_3 + t\alpha_2$,即 $\alpha_3 = t\alpha_1 + (1-t)\alpha_2$,故 α_3 可由 α_1 , α_2 线性表示,应选(C).

(7)【答案】 (D).

【解】
$$P(AB \ \overline{C}) = P(A \cdot \overline{B+C}) = P(A) - P(AB + AC)$$

 $= P(A) - P(AB) - P(AC) + P(ABC) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6},$
 $P(\overline{A}B\overline{C}) = P(B \cdot \overline{A+C}) = P(B) - P(AB + BC)$
 $= P(B) - P(AB) - P(BC) + P(ABC) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6},$
 $P(\overline{A}B\overline{C}) = P(C \cdot \overline{A+B}) = P(C) - P(AC + BC)$
 $= P(C) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{12},$

故所求概率为 $P(A\overline{B}\ \overline{C}) + P(\overline{ABC}) + P(\overline{ABC}) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$,应选(D).

(8)【答案】 (B).

【解】
$$E(X) = \frac{1}{2}, E(X^2) = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{4},$$

由中心极限定理得 $\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i$ 近似服从N(50,25),

$$\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 50$$
 从而 $\frac{1}{5}$ 近似服从 $N(0,1)$,故

$$P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \leqslant 55\right\} = P\left\{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 50}{5} \leqslant 1\right\} \approx \Phi(1),$$
应选(B).

二、填空题

(9)【答案】 -1.

【解】
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - e^x + 1}{x^2}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - e^x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1 - (x+1)e^x}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (x+1)e^x}{x}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} (x+2)e^x = -1.$$

(10)【答案】 $-\sqrt{2}$.

[M]
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}}{\frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}} = \frac{1}{t},$$

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-\frac{1}{t^{2}}}{\frac{t}{\sqrt{t^{2}+1}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{t^{2}+1}}{t^{3}},$$

故
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}\Big|_{t=1} = -\sqrt{2}$$
.

(11)【答案】 n+am.

【解】 由
$$f''(x) + af'(x) + f(x) = 0$$
 得特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + a\lambda + 1 = 0$.

因为
$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -a < 0$$
, $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 1 > 0$, 所以 $\lambda_1 < 0$, $\lambda_2 < 0$,

于是
$$f(x) = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}, f'(x) = C_1 \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 x},$$

显然 $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} f'(x) = 0$,

故
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} [f''(x) + af'(x)] dx = -f'(x) \mid_{0}^{+\infty} -af(x) \mid_{0}^{+\infty} = n + am.$$

(12)【答案】 4e.

[M]
$$f(x,y) = \int_0^{xy} e^{xt^2} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \int_0^{xy} e^{(\sqrt{x}t)^2} d(\sqrt{x}t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \int_0^{x^{\frac{3}{2}}y} e^{t^2} dt$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{3}{2} y e^{x^3 y^2} - \frac{\int_0^{x^{\frac{3}{2}} y} e^{t^2} dt}{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{3}{2} e^{x^3 y^2} + 3x^3 y^2 e^{x^3 y^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x^3 y^2},$$

故
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}\Big|_{(1,1)} = 4e.$$

(13)【答案】 $a^4 - 4a^2$.

[M]
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & a \\ -1 & a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & -1 \\ a & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & a \\ 0 & a & 0 & a \\ 0 & 1 & a & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & a & 1-a^2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & a \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ -1 & a & 1-a^2 \end{vmatrix} = - a \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ -1 & a & 1-a^2 \end{vmatrix} = - a \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ -1 & a & 1-a^2 \end{vmatrix} = - a \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & -2 \\ 0 & a & 2-a^2 \end{vmatrix} = -4a^2 + a^4.$$

(14)【答案】 $\frac{2}{\pi}$.

【解】 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0, & \text{i.e.}, \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = 0$$
,

$$E(XY) = E(X \sin X) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x \, dx = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \, d(\cos x)$$
$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} \left(x \cos x \, \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx \, \right) = \frac{2}{\pi},$$

故 $Cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = E(XY) = \frac{2}{\pi}$.

三、解答题

当(x,y)=(0,0)时,A=0,B=-1,C=0,

因为 $AC - B^2 < 0$,所以点(0,0) 不是函数 f(x,y) 的极值点;

当
$$(x,y) = (\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12})$$
时, $A = 1, B = -1, C = 4$,

因为 $AC - B^2 = 3 > 0$ 且 A > 0, 所以点 $\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right)$ 为函数 f(x, y) 的极小值点, 极小值为

$$f\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right) = \frac{1}{6^3} + 8 \times \frac{1}{12^3} - \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{12} = -\frac{1}{216}.$$

(16) [#]
$$P(x,y) = \frac{4x - y}{4x^2 + y^2}, \quad Q(x,y) = \frac{x + y}{4x^2 + y^2},$$
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{-4x^2 + y^2 - 8xy}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-4x^2 + y^2 - 8xy}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2},$$
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}((x,y) \neq (0,0)).$$

取 L_0 : $4x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ (r > 0, L_0 在 L 内, 逆时针), 且设 L 与 L_0^- 所围成的区域为 D_1 , L_0 围成的区域为 D_2 ,

由
$$\oint_{L+L_0^-} P \, dx + Q \, dy = \iint_{D_1} 0 \, dx \, dy = 0$$
 得
$$I = \int_L \frac{4x - y}{4x^2 + y^2} \, dx + \frac{x + y}{4x^2 + y^2} \, dy = \oint_{L_0} \frac{4x - y}{4x^2 + y^2} \, dx + \frac{x + y}{4x^2 + y^2} \, dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \oint_{L_0} (4x - y) \, dx + (x + y) \, dy = \frac{2}{r^2} \iint_{D_2} dx \, dy = \frac{2}{r^2} \times \pi \times r \times \frac{r}{2} = \pi.$$

(17)【解】 由
$$(n+1)a_{n+1} = (n+\frac{1}{2})a_n$$
 得 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{n+\frac{1}{2}}{n+1}$,

从而 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}=1$,即幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_nx^n$ 的收敛半径为R=1,

故当
$$|x|$$
<1时,幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 收敛.

令
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$
,则
$$S'(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^n$$

$$S'(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)a_{n+1}x^{n} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)a_{n}x^{n}$$

$$= 1 + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_{n}x^{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n}x^{n} = 1 + xS'(x) + \frac{1}{2}S(x),$$

即 $S'(x) - \frac{1}{2(1-r)}S(x) = \frac{1}{1-r}$,解得

$$S(x) = (-2\sqrt{1-x} + C)\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{C}{\sqrt{1-x}} - 2,$$

由 S(0) = 0 得 C = 2,故 $S(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x}} - 2$.

(18)【解】 因为 Σ 的法向量为(x,y,-z),所以

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(x^2 + y^2)}} \left[(x^2 + y^2 - z^2) f(xy) + 2x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 \right] dS$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dS.$$

记 $D = \{(x,y) | 1 \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4\}$,又

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2 + 1} = \sqrt{2}.$$

故

$$I = \iint_{D} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{1}^{2} r^{2} dr$$
$$= \frac{14}{3}\pi.$$

(19)【证明】(I)令 $M = \max_{x \in [0,2]} |f(x)| = |f(c)|$,其中 $c \in [0,2]$,

由拉格朗日中值定理,存在 $\xi_1 \in (0,c), \xi_2 \in (c,2)$,使得

$$f(c) - f(0) = f'(\xi_1)c,$$

 $f(2) - f(c) = f'(\xi_2)(2 - c),$

则 $|f'(\xi_1)|c=M,|f'(\xi_2)|(2-c)=M,$

当 $c \in (0,1]$ 时,由 $|f'(\xi_1)|c = M$ 得 $|f'(\xi_1)| \geqslant M$,取 $\xi = \xi_1$;

当 $c \in [1,2)$ 时, $2-c \in (0,1]$,由 $|f'(\xi_2)|(2-c) = M$ 得 $|f'(\xi_2)| \geqslant M$,取 $\xi = \xi_2$. 则存在 $\xi \in (0,2)$,使 $|f'(\xi)| \geqslant M$.

(Π)(反证法) 不妨设 M>0,则 $c\in(0,2)$,当 $c\neq1$ 时,由拉格朗日中值定理,存在 $\xi_1\in(0,c)$, $\xi_2\in(c,2)$,使得

$$f(c) = f(c) - f(0) = f'(\xi_1)c, 其中 0 < \xi_1 < c,$$
$$-f(c) = f(2) - f(c) = f'(\xi_2)(2-c), 其中 c < \xi_2 < 2,$$
则 $M = |f(c)| = |f'(\xi_1)|c \le Mc, M = |f(c)| = |f'(\xi_2)|(2-c) \le M(2-c)$ 皆成立,

若 0 < c < 1,显然 $M = |f(c)| = |f'(\xi_1)| c \leq Mc$ 不对;

若 1 < c < 2,显然 $M = |f(c)| = |f'(\xi_2)|(2-c) \leq M(2-c)$ 不对,

即上述式子至少有一个不成立,矛盾,故M=0.

当 c = 1 时,此时 |f(1)| = M,易知 f'(1) = 0.

若 f(1) = M, 设 G(x) = f(x) - Mx, $0 \le x \le 1$, $G'(x) = f'(x) - M \le 0$,

从而 G(x) 单调递减又 G(0) = G(1) = 0,从而 G(x) = 0,即 f(x) = Mx, $0 \le x \le 1$.

因此, f'(1) = M,从而M = 0;同理,当f(1) = -M时, M = 0.综上, M = 0.

(20) [M] (1)
$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ M} f(x_1, x_2) = \mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X},$$

$$|\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda (\lambda - 5) = 0,$$

解得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0$, $\lambda_2 = 5$;

令
$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2 \\ 2 & b \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $g(y_1, y_2) = \mathbf{Y}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{Y}$;

因为 $\mathbf{A} \sim \mathbf{B}$,所以 $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{A} &= \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{B}, \\ |\mathbf{A}| &= |\mathbf{B}|, \end{aligned} \right.$ 即 $\left\{ \begin{aligned} a+b=5, \\ ab=4, \end{aligned} \right.$ 解得 a=4,b=1.

(II) 由 0
$$\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
得

矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的属于 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 的特征向量 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

由 5
$$E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
得

矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的属于 $\lambda_2 = 5$ 的特征向量 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$,

令
$$\boldsymbol{Q}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 $\boldsymbol{Q}_1^T \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{Q}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$;

由
$$0E - B = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
得

矩阵 **B** 的属于 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 的特征向量 $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$;

由 5
$$E - B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
得

矩阵 **B** 的属于 $\lambda_2 = 5$ 的特征向量 $\beta_2 = {2 \choose 1}$,

$$\diamondsuit Q_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 $Q_2^T B Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$,

由 $\mathbf{Q}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q}_{1} = \mathbf{Q}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Q}_{2}$ 得 $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{Q}_{2}\mathbf{Q}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q}_{1}\mathbf{Q}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}}$,

所求的正交矩阵为
$$\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{Q}_2^{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(21)【解】(I)方法一

(反证法) 设P不可逆,则 α , $A\alpha$ 线性相关,即 α , $A\alpha$ 成比例,

于是 $\alpha = kA\alpha$ 或 $A\alpha = l\alpha$,

因为 α 不是 A 的特征向量,所以 $A\alpha = l\alpha$ 不可能;

若 $\alpha = kA\alpha$, 因为 α 为非零向量, 所以 $k \neq 0$, 于是 $A\alpha = \frac{1}{k}\alpha$, 矛盾,

故 α , $A\alpha$ 线性无关, 即P可逆.

方法二

(反证法) 设 P 不可逆,即 α , $A\alpha$ 线性相关,则存在不全为零的常数 k_1 , k_2 ,使得 $k_1\alpha + k_2$, $A\alpha = 0$,

显然 $k_2 \neq 0$,因为若 $k_2 = 0$,则 $k_1 \alpha = 0$,由 $\alpha \neq 0$ 得 $k_1 = 0$,矛盾,故 $k_2 \neq 0$.

由 $k_1 \alpha + k_2 A \alpha = 0$ 得 $A \alpha = -\frac{k_1}{k_2} \alpha$,矛盾,故 P 可逆.

(II) 由
$$\mathbf{AP} = \mathbf{A}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = (\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathbf{A}^2\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = (\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}, 6\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \mathbf{P}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
得

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

设
$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 ,则 $\mathbf{A} \sim \mathbf{B}$.

由
$$|\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{B}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -6 \\ -1 & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 3)(\lambda - 2) = 0.$$

得 $\lambda_1 = -3$, $\lambda_2 = 2$,因为 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$,所以B可以相似对角化,则A也可以相似对角化.

(22)【解】(I)二维随机变量(X_1 ,Y)的分布函数为

$$\begin{split} F(x,y) &= P\{X_1 \leqslant x, Y \leqslant y\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} P\{X_1 \leqslant x, Y \leqslant y \mid X_3 = 0\} + \frac{1}{2} P\{X_1 \leqslant x, Y \leqslant y \mid X_3 = 1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} P\{X_1 \leqslant x, X_2 \leqslant y\} + \frac{1}{2} P\{X_1 \leqslant x, X_1 \leqslant y\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} P\{X_1 \leqslant x\} P\{X_2 \leqslant y\} + \frac{1}{2} P\{X_1 \leqslant x, X_1 \leqslant y\}, \end{split}$$

当x < y时,

$$F(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}\Phi(x)\Phi(y) + \frac{1}{2}\Phi(x);$$

当 $x \ge y$ 时,同理可得

$$F(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}\Phi(x)\Phi(y) + \frac{1}{2}\Phi(y),$$

$$\mathbb{P} F(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \Phi(x) \Phi(y) + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(x), & x < y, \\ \frac{1}{2} \Phi(x) \Phi(y) + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(y), & x \geqslant y. \end{cases}$$

(Ⅱ)Y的分布函数为

$$F_{Y}(y) = P\{Y \leqslant y\} = \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \leqslant y \mid X_{3} = 0\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \leqslant y \mid X_{3} = 1\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}P\{X_{2} \leqslant y\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{X_{1} \leqslant y\} = \frac{1}{2}\Phi(y) + \frac{1}{2}\Phi(y) = \Phi(y),$$

则 $Y \sim N(0,1)$.

(23) 【解】 (I)
$$P\{T > t\} = 1 - P\{T \leqslant t\} = 1 - F(t) = e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^m};$$

$$P\{T > s + t \mid T > s\} = \frac{P\{T > s, T > s + t\}}{P\{T > s\}} = \frac{P\{T > s + t\}}{P\{T > s\}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - P\{T \leqslant s + t\}}{1 - P\{T \leqslant s\}} = \frac{e^{-\left(\frac{s+t}{\theta}\right)^m}}{e^{-\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^m}} = e^{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^m - \left(\frac{s+t}{\theta}\right)^m}.$$

(Ⅱ)T 的概率密度为

$$f(t) = F'(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{mt^{m-1}}{\theta^m} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^m}, t > 0, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{split} L(\theta) &= f(t_1) f(t_2) \cdots f(t_n) = m^n \theta^{-mn} (t_1 t_2 \cdots t_n)^{m-1} \operatorname{e}^{-\theta^{-m} \sum\limits_{i=1}^n t_i^m}, \\ \operatorname{L}(\theta) &= n \ln m - m n \ln \theta + (m-1) \sum\limits_{i=1}^n \ln t_i - \theta^{-m} \sum\limits_{i=1}^n t_i^m, \\ \\ \diamondsuit \frac{\operatorname{d}}{\operatorname{d}\theta} \ln L(\theta) &= -\frac{mn}{\theta} + m \theta^{-(m+1)} \sum\limits_{i=1}^n t_i^m = 0 \ \end{split}$$

$$\hat{\theta}^m = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m,$$

故 θ 的最大似然估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = \sqrt[m]{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} t_i^m}$.