

# 1999 年数学(一) 真题解析

## 一、填空题

(1) 【答案】  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x \tan x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2 \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 【答案】  $\sin x^2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \text{由 } \int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt &\stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_x^0 \sin u^2 (-du) = \int_0^x \sin u^2 du \text{ 得} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt &= \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin u^2 du = \sin x^2. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 【答案】  $C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} x e^{2x}$  ( $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数).

【解】 特征方程为  $\lambda^2 - 4 = 0$ , 特征根为  $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 2$ ,

则  $y'' - 4y = 0$  的通解为  $y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{2x}$ ;

令  $y'' - 4y = e^{2x}$  的特解为  $y_0(x) = ax e^{2x}$ , 代入得  $a = \frac{1}{4}$ ,

故  $y'' - 4y = e^{2x}$  的通解为  $y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} x e^{2x}$  ( $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数).

(4) 【答案】  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0, \lambda_n = n$

$$\text{【解】 方法一 由 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^{n-1}(\lambda - n) = 0 \text{ 得}$$

$A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0, \lambda_n = n$ .

方法二 因为  $A^T = A$ , 所以  $A$  可对角化, 从而  $A$  的非零特征值的个数与  $r(A)$  相同,

由  $r(A) = 1$  得  $A$  只有一个非零特征值,

又因为  $\text{tr } A = n = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n$ , 所以  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0, \lambda_n = n$ .

(5) 【答案】  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

【解】 令  $P(A) = p$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } P(A \cup B \cup C) &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC) \\ &= 3p - 3p^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } 3p - 3p^2 = \frac{9}{16}, \text{ 解得 } p = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 或 } p = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\text{由 } P(A) < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 得 } P(A) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

## 二、选择题

(1) 【答案】 (A).

$$\text{【解】 若 } f(x) \text{ 是奇函数, } F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } F(-x) &= \int_a^{-x} f(t) dt \xrightarrow{t=-u} \int_{-a}^x f(-u)(-du) = \int_{-a}^x f(u) du \\ &= \int_{-a}^a f(u) du + \int_a^x f(u) du = \int_a^x f(u) du = F(x), \end{aligned}$$

即  $F(x)$  为偶函数, 应选(A).

(2) 【答案】 (D).

$$\text{【解】 } f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sqrt{x}} = 0;$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} xg(x) = 0,$$

因为  $f'_+(0) = f'_-(0)$ , 所以  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处可导, 应选(D).

(3) 【答案】 (C).

$$\text{【解】 显然 } S(x) \text{ 是以 } 2 \text{ 为周期的偶函数, 则 } S\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) = S\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{而 } S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{2} - 0\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{2} + 0\right)}{2} = \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 应选(C).}$$

(4) 【答案】 (B).

$$\text{【解】 当 } m > n \text{ 时, } r(A) \leq n, r(B) \leq n,$$

因为  $r(AB) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\}$ , 所以  $r(AB) \leq n$ ,

于是  $r(AB) < m$ , 即  $AB$  为降秩矩阵, 故  $|AB| = 0$ , 应选(B).

(5) 【答案】 (B).

$$\text{【解】 因为 } X, Y \text{ 相互独立且 } X \sim N(0, 1), Y \sim N(1, 1),$$

$$\text{所以 } X + Y \sim N(1, 2), \text{ 故 } P\{X + Y \leq 1\} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 应选(B).}$$

三、【解】  $z = xf(x + y)$  与  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  两边对  $x$  求导得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = f + x \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) f', \\ F'_x + F'_y \frac{dy}{dx} + F'_z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} -xf' \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = f + xf', \\ F'_y \frac{dy}{dx} + F'_z \frac{dz}{dx} = -F'_x, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{(f + xf')F'_y - xf'F'_x}{F'_y + xf'F'_z} \quad (F'_y + xf'F'_z \neq 0).$$

四、【解】 令  $P(x, y) = e^x \sin y - b(x + y)$ ,  $Q(x, y) = e^x \cos y - ax$ ,

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y - a, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - b,$$

$$I = \left( \oint_{L+\overline{OA}} - \int_{\overline{OA}} \right) [e^x \sin y - b(x + y)] dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy,$$

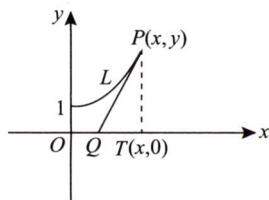
$$\text{而 } \oint_{L+\overline{OA}} [e^x \sin y - b(x + y)] dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy = \iint_D (b - a) dx dy = \frac{\pi}{2} (b - a) a^2,$$

$$\int_{\overline{OA}} [e^x \sin y - b(x + y)] dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy = -\int_0^{2a} bx dx = -2a^2 b,$$

$$\text{故 } I = \frac{\pi}{2} (b - a) a^2 + 2a^2 b = \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \right) a^2 b - \frac{\pi}{2} a^3.$$

五、【解】 方法一 曲线  $y = y(x)$  上任一点  $P(x, y)$  处的切线为

$$Y - y = y'(X - x),$$



五题图

令  $Y = 0$  得  $X = x - \frac{y}{y'}$ , 切线与  $x$  轴的交点为  $Q(x - \frac{y}{y'}, 0)$ , 垂足为  $T(x, 0)$ ,

$$\text{则 } S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y}{y'} \cdot y = \frac{y^2}{2y'}, \quad S_2 = \int_0^x y(t) dt,$$

$$\text{由 } 2S_1 - S_2 = 1 \text{ 得 } \frac{y^2}{y'} - \int_0^x y(t) dt = 1,$$

两边对  $x$  求导并整理得  $yy'' = y'^2$ .

$$\text{令 } y' = p, \text{ 则 } y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}, \text{ 代入得 } yp \frac{dp}{dy} = p^2,$$

$$\text{因为 } p \neq 0, \text{ 所以 } \frac{dp}{dy} - \frac{1}{y}p = 0, \text{ 解得 } p = C_1 e^{-\int \frac{1}{y} dy} = C_1 y,$$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C_1 = 1, \text{ 即 } \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } y = C_2 e^{-\int -dx} = C_2 e^x, \text{ 再由 } y(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C_2 = 1, \text{ 故 } y = e^x.$$

**方法二** 曲线  $y = y(x)$  上任一点  $P(x, y)$  处的切线为  $Y - y = y'(X - x)$ ,

令  $Y = 0$  得  $X = x - \frac{y}{y'}$ , 切线与  $x$  轴的交点为  $Q(x - \frac{y}{y'}, 0)$ , 垂足为  $T(x, 0)$ ,

$$\text{则 } S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y}{y'} \cdot y = \frac{y^2}{2y'}, \quad S_2 = \int_0^x y(t) dt,$$

$$\text{由 } 2S_1 - S_2 = 1 \text{ 得 } \frac{y^2}{y'} - \int_0^x y(t) dt = 1,$$

$$\text{两边对 } x \text{ 求导并整理得 } yy'' = y'^2, \text{ 从而 } \frac{yy'' - y'^2}{y^2} = 0, \text{ 即 } \left(\frac{y'}{y}\right)' = 0, \text{ 于是 } \frac{y'}{y} = C_1,$$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C_1 = 1, \text{ 即 } y' - y = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } y = C_2 e^{-\int -dx} = C_2 e^x,$$

$$\text{再由 } y(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C_2 = 1, \text{ 故 } y = e^x.$$

**六、【证明】** 令  $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)\ln x - (x - 1)^2$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ ,

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

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

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{x^3} = \frac{2(x^2 - 1)}{x^3},$$

当  $0 < x < 1$  时  $f'''(x) < 0$ ; 当  $x > 1$  时  $f'''(x) > 0$ , 则  $x = 1$  为  $f''(x)$  的最小值点,

$$\text{由 } f''(1) = 2 > 0 \text{ 得 } f''(x) \geq 2 > 0,$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} f'(1) = 0, \\ f''(x) > 0 (x > 0) \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} f'(x) < 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ f'(x) > 0, & x > 1, \end{cases} \text{ 从而 } x = 1 \text{ 为 } f(x) \text{ 的最小值点,}$$

于是当  $x > 0$  时  $f(x) \geq f(1) = 0$ , 故当  $x > 0$  时  $(x^2 - 1)\ln x \geq (x - 1)^2$ .

**七、【解】** 设将空斗从井底拉至井口拉力做功为  $W_1$ , 则

$$W_1 = 400 \times 30 = 12\,000 (\text{J});$$

设拉力对绳做功为  $W_2$ , 取井底起点为原点,  $x$  轴垂直向上,

取  $[x, x + dx] \subset [0, 30]$ ,  $dW_2 = 50(30 - x)dx$ , 则

$$W_2 = 50 \int_0^{30} (30 - x) dx = 50 \times 450 = 22\,500 (\text{J});$$

设拉力对污泥做功为  $W_3$ , 取  $[t, t+dt] \subset [0, 10]$ ,  $dW_3 = (2\,000 - 20t) \cdot 3dt$ , 则

$$W_3 = 3 \int_0^{10} (2\,000 - 20t) dt = 57\,000 (\text{J}),$$

故拉力所做的功为  $W = 12\,000 + 22\,500 + 57\,000 = 91\,500 (\text{J})$ .

八、【解】 法向量为  $\boldsymbol{n} = \langle x, y, 2z \rangle$ , 切平面为

$$\pi: x(X-x) + y(Y-y) + 2z(Z-z) = 0,$$

$$\text{整理得 } \pi: \frac{x}{2}X + \frac{y}{2}Y + zZ - 1 = 0,$$

$$\rho(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} + z^2}},$$

$$S: z = \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2}}, \quad D_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\},$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{2z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{2z} \text{ 得 } dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}{2z} dx dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \frac{z}{\rho(x, y, z)} dS &= \iint_S z \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} + z^2} dS \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \iint_{D_{xy}} (4 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (4r - r^3) dr = \frac{3\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{九、【解】 } (1) a_{n+2} + a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n+2} x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x d(\tan x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \tan^{n+1} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{n+1},$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (a_n + a_{n+2}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)},$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1},$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1 \text{ 得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (a_n + a_{n+2}) = 1.$$

$$(2) a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx \stackrel{\tan x = t}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{t^n}{1+t^2} dt \leq \int_0^1 t^n dt = \frac{1}{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\text{于是 } 0 \leq \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda} \leq \frac{1}{n^{\lambda+1}}, \text{ 由 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\lambda+1}} \text{ 收敛得出 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda} \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\text{十、【解】 由 } \begin{pmatrix} a & -1 & c \\ 5 & b & 3 \\ 1-c & 0 & -a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mu \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} -a+1+c = -\mu, \\ -b-2 = -\mu, \\ c-1-a = \mu, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } a = c, \mu = -1, b = -3;$$

$$\text{再由 } |\boldsymbol{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & a \\ 5 & -3 & 3 \\ 1-a & 0 & -a \end{vmatrix} = -1 \text{ 得 } a = 2, c = 2,$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{|\boldsymbol{A}|}{\mu} = 1, \text{ 故 } a = 2, b = -3, c = 2, \lambda_0 = 1.$$

十一、【证明】 (必要性) 设  $\boldsymbol{B}^T \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{B}$  为正定矩阵, 由正定矩阵的定义, 对任意的  $\boldsymbol{X} \neq \mathbf{0}$ , 有

$$\boldsymbol{X}^T \boldsymbol{B}^T \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{X} = (\boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{X})^T \boldsymbol{A} (\boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{X}) > 0,$$

再由  $A$  为正定矩阵得  $BX \neq 0$ , 即  $BX = 0$  只有零解, 故  $r(B) = n$ .

(充分性) 设  $r(B) = n$ , 对任意的  $X \neq 0, X^T B^T A B X = (BX)^T A (BX)$ ,

令  $BX = Y$ , 显然  $Y \neq 0$ .

若  $Y = 0$ , 即  $BX = 0$ , 由  $r(B) = n$  得  $X = 0$ , 矛盾.

因为  $Y \neq 0$  且  $A$  为正定矩阵, 所以  $X^T B^T A B X = Y^T A Y > 0$ , 即  $B^T A B$  为正定矩阵.

十二、【解】 由  $p_{11} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{6}$  得  $p_{11} = \frac{1}{24}$ .

因为  $X, Y$  相互独立, 所以  $p_{1.} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{24}$ , 解得  $p_{1.} = \frac{1}{4}$ .

由  $\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{8} + p_{13} = \frac{1}{4}$  得  $p_{13} = \frac{1}{12}$ .

由  $p_{.2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$  得  $p_{.2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

由  $\frac{1}{8} + p_{22} = \frac{1}{2}$  得  $p_{22} = \frac{3}{8}$ ,

由  $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} + p_{.3} = 1$  得  $p_{.3} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,

由  $\frac{1}{12} + p_{23} = \frac{1}{3}$  得  $p_{23} = \frac{1}{4}$ ,

再由  $\frac{1}{4} + p_{2.} = 1$  得  $p_{2.} = \frac{3}{4}$ .

十三、【解】 (1)  $E(X) = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{6x}{\theta^3} (\theta - x) dx = \frac{6}{\theta^3} \int_0^\theta (\theta x^2 - x^3) dx = \frac{\theta}{2}$ ,

由  $E(X) = \bar{X}$  得  $\theta$  的矩估计量为  $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{X}$ .

(2)  $E(X^2) = \int_0^\theta x^2 \cdot \frac{6x}{\theta^3} (\theta - x) dx = \frac{6}{\theta^3} \int_0^\theta (\theta x^3 - x^4) dx = \frac{3\theta^2}{10}$ ,

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{3\theta^2}{10} - \frac{\theta^2}{4} = \frac{\theta^2}{20},$$

故  $D(\hat{\theta}) = D(2\bar{X}) = \frac{4}{n} D(X) = \frac{\theta^2}{5n}$ .