

1991 年数学(一) 真题解析

一、填空题

(1) 【答案】 $\frac{\sin t - t \cos t}{4t^3}$.

【解】 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-\sin t}{2t},$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dx} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)/dt}{dx/dt} = -\frac{\frac{2t \cos t - 2 \sin t}{4t^2}}{2t} = \frac{\sin t - t \cos t}{4t^3}.$$

(2) 【答案】 $dx - \sqrt{2} dy$.

【解】 方法一

$xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 两边对 x 求偏导得

$$yz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{x + z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0, \text{ 解得 } \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,0,-1)} = 1;$$

$xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 两边对 y 求偏导得

$$xz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{y + z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0, \text{ 解得 } \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,0,-1)} = -\sqrt{2},$$

故 $dz|_{(1,0,-1)} = dx - \sqrt{2} dy$.

方法二

$xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 两边求微分得

$$d(xyz) + d(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) = 0,$$

即 $yz dx + xz dy + xy dz + \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0,$

将 $(x, y, z) = (1, 0, -1)$ 代入得

$$dz|_{(1,0,-1)} = dx - \sqrt{2} dy.$$

(3) 【答案】 $x - 3y + z + 2 = 0$.

【答案】 显然 $M_0(1, 2, 3)$ 为所求平面上的点,

所求平面的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \{1, 0, -1\} \times \{2, 1, 1\} = \{1, -3, 1\},$

所求平面为 $\pi: (x-1) - 3(y-2) + (z-3) = 0$, 即 $\pi: x - 3y + z + 2 = 0$.

(4) 【答案】 $-\frac{3}{2}$.

【解】 由 $(1 + ax^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \sim \frac{a}{3}x^2, \cos x - 1 \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^2$, 得 $\frac{a}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 故 $a = -\frac{3}{2}$.

(5) 【答案】
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

【解】 令 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} B^{-1} & O \\ O & C^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$,

由 $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, 得 $B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$;

由 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$, 得 $C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\text{故 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

二、选择题

(1) 【答案】 (D).

【解】 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = 1$, 得 $y = 1$ 为曲线 $y = \frac{1 + e^{-x^2}}{1 - e^{-x^2}}$ 的水平渐近线;

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = \infty$, 得 $x = 0$ 为曲线 $y = \frac{1 + e^{-x^2}}{1 - e^{-x^2}}$ 的铅直渐近线, 应选(D).

(2) 【答案】 (B).

【解】 $f(0) = \ln 2$, $f(x) = \int_0^{2x} f\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt + \ln 2$ 两边对 x 求导得 $f'(x) = 2f(x)$,

解得 $f(x) = C e^{-\int -2dx} = C e^{2x}$.

由 $f(0) = \ln 2$ 得 $C = \ln 2$, 故 $f(x) = e^{2x} \ln 2$, 应选(B).

(3) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 令 $S_n^{(1)} = a_1 + a_3 + \cdots + a_{2n-1}$, $S_n^{(2)} = a_2 + a_4 + \cdots + a_{2n}$,

$S_{2n}^{(3)} = a_1 - a_2 + \cdots + a_{2n-1} - a_{2n} = S_n^{(1)} - S_n^{(2)}$, $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$,

由题意得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n^{(1)} = 5$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n}^{(3)} = 2$,

于是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n^{(2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n^{(1)} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n}^{(3)} = 3$,

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n^{(1)} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n^{(2)} = 8$, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 等于 8, 应选(C).

(4) 【答案】 (A).

【解】 令 $D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 0, x \leq y \leq -x\}$,

$D_3 = \{(x, y) \mid -y \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$,

由对称性得

$$\iint_{D_2} (xy + \cos x \sin y) dx dy = 0,$$

$$\iint_{D_3} (xy + \cos x \sin y) dx dy = \iint_{D_3} \cos x \sin y dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} \cos x \sin y dx dy, \text{ 应选(A).}$$

(5) 【答案】 (D).

【解】 由 $ABC = E$ 得 $BC = A^{-1}$, 则 $BCA = A^{-1}A = E$, 应选(D).

三、

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \text{【解】} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos \sqrt{x})^{\frac{\pi}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left\{ [1 + (\cos \sqrt{x} - 1)]^{\frac{1}{\cos \sqrt{x} - 1}} \right\}^{\frac{\pi}{x} \cdot (\cos \sqrt{x} - 1)} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\pi}{x} \cdot (\cos \sqrt{x} - 1)} = e^{\pi \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos \sqrt{x} - 1}{x}} = e^{\pi \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x}{x}} = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{【解】} \quad \text{法向量 } \mathbf{n} = \{4x, 6y, 2z\}_{(1,1,1)} = \{4, 6, 2\},$$

$$\text{方向余弦为 } \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{6x}{z \sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{8y}{z \sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}{z^2},$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1,1)} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1,1)} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{(1,1,1)} = -\sqrt{14},$$

$$\text{则 } \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \right|_P = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot \frac{6}{\sqrt{14}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot \frac{8}{\sqrt{14}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot \sqrt{14} = \frac{11}{7}.$$

$$(3) \text{【解】} \quad \begin{cases} y^2 = 2z, \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 绕 } z \text{ 轴旋转而成的曲面为 } \Sigma: x^2 + y^2 = 2z,$$

$$\text{则 } \Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x, y) \in D_z, 0 \leq z \leq 4\}, \text{ 其中 } D_z = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 2z\},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z) dv &= \int_0^4 dz \iint_{D_z} (x^2 + y^2 + z) dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^4 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2z}} r(r^2 + z) dr = 2\pi \int_0^4 dz \int_0^{\sqrt{2z}} (r^3 + rz) dr \\
 &= 4\pi \int_0^4 z^2 dz = 4\pi \cdot \frac{64}{3} = \frac{256\pi}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

四、【解】 方法一

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(a) &= \int_L (1 + y^3) dx + (2x + y) dy = \int_0^\pi (1 + a^3 \sin^3 x) dx + (2x + a \sin x) \cdot a \cos x dx \\
 &= \pi + a^3 \int_0^\pi \sin^3 x dx + 2a \int_0^\pi x d(\sin x) + a^2 \int_0^\pi \sin x d(\sin x) \\
 &= \pi + 2a^3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 2a \left(x \sin x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \sin x dx \right) = \pi + \frac{4}{3}a^3 - 4a,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } I'(a) = 4a^2 - 4 = 0 \text{ 得 } a = 1.$$

$$\text{因为 } I''(1) = 8 > 0, \text{ 所以 } a = 1 \text{ 时 } \int_L (1 + y^3) dx + (2x + y) dy \text{ 最小, 故所求曲线为 } y = \sin x.$$

方法二

$$I = \int_L (1 + y^3) dx + (2x + y) dy = \left(\oint_{L+\overline{AO}} + \int_{\overline{OA}} \right) (1 + y^3) dx + (2x + y) dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{而 } \oint_{L+\overline{AO}} (1 + y^3) dx + (2x + y) dy &= - \iint_D (2 - 3y^2) dx dy = \iint_D (3y^2 - 2) dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^{\sin x} (3y^2 - 2) dy = \int_0^\pi (a^3 \sin^3 x - 2a \sin x) dx \\
 &= \frac{4}{3}a^3 - 4a,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{\overline{OA}} (1 + y^3) dx + (2x + y) dy = \int_0^\pi dx = \pi,$$

$$\text{则 } I = \frac{4}{3}a^3 - 4a + \pi.$$

令 $I'(a) = 4a^2 - 4 = 0$, 得 $a = 1$,

因为 $I''(1) = 8 > 0$, 所以 $a = 1$ 时 $\int_L (1+y^3)dx + (2x+y)dy$ 最小, 故所求曲线为 $y = \sin x$.

五、【解】 显然 $f(x)$ 满足狄利克雷充分条件,

$$a_0 = 2 \int_0^1 (2+x) dx = 2 \times \left(2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 5,$$

$$a_n = 2 \int_0^1 (2+x) \cos n\pi x dx = 2 \left(2 \int_0^1 \cos n\pi x dx + \int_0^1 x \cos n\pi x dx \right)$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 x \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 x d(\sin n\pi x)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} x \sin n\pi x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \sin n\pi x dx = -\frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \sin n\pi x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos n\pi x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^2 \pi^2} = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2}, & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots, \\ 0, & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots, \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } 2 + |x| = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{1^2} \cos \pi x + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3\pi x + \dots \right) \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty),$$

$$\text{取 } x = 0, \text{ 得 } \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

$$\text{令 } S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}, \text{ 则}$$

$$S = \left(\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{4} S,$$

$$\text{解得 } S = \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \text{ 即 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

六、【证明】 由积分中值定理可知, 存在 $x_0 \in \left[\frac{2}{3}, 1\right]$, 使得

$$3 \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^1 f(x) dx = 3 \cdot f(x_0) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right) = f(x_0),$$

从而有 $f(0) = f(x_0)$.

由罗尔定理可知, 存在 $c \in (0, x_0) \subset (0, 1)$, 使得 $f'(c) = 0$.

七、【解】 令 $x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + x_3 \alpha_3 + x_4 \alpha_4 = \beta$,

$$(\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T | \beta^T) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & a+2 & 4 & b+3 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & a+8 & 5 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

(1) 当 $a = -1, b \neq 0$ 时,

因为 $r(A) \neq r(\bar{A})$, 所以方程组 $x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + x_3 \alpha_3 + x_4 \alpha_4 = \beta$ 无解,

即 β 不可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性表示.

(2) 当 $a \neq -1$ 时,

因为 $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 4$, 所以方程组 $x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + x_3 \alpha_3 + x_4 \alpha_4 = \beta$ 有唯一解,

$$\text{且 } x_1 = -\frac{2b}{a+1}, \quad x_2 = \frac{a+b+1}{a+1}, \quad x_3 = \frac{b}{a+1}, \quad x_4 = 0,$$

故 β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 唯一线性表示,

$$\text{且 } \beta = -\frac{2b}{a+1}\alpha_1 + \frac{a+b+1}{a+1}\alpha_2 + \frac{b}{a+1}\alpha_3 + 0\alpha_4.$$

八、【证明】 方法一 因为 A 为正定矩阵, 所以矩阵 A 的特征值 $\lambda_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,

从而 $A + E$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 + 1, \lambda_2 + 1, \dots, \lambda_n + 1$,

故 $|A + E| = (\lambda_1 + 1)(\lambda_2 + 1) \cdots (\lambda_n + 1) > 1$.

方法二 因为 A 是 n 阶正定矩阵, 所以其特征值 $\lambda_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,

$$\text{存在正交矩阵 } Q, \text{ 使得 } Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 或 } A = Q \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} Q^T,$$

$$\text{于是 } A + E = Q \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} Q^T + Q Q^T = Q \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 + 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 + 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n + 1 \end{pmatrix} Q^T,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } |A + E| &= |Q| \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 + 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 + 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n + 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot |Q^T| \\ &= (\lambda_1 + 1)(\lambda_2 + 1) \cdots (\lambda_n + 1) > 1. \end{aligned}$$

九、【解】 设曲线为 $y = y(x)$,

$$\text{曲线在点 } P(x, y) \text{ 处的曲率为 } k = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}};$$

$$\text{曲线在点 } P(x, y) \text{ 的法线为 } Y - y = -\frac{1}{y'}(X - x),$$

令 $Y = 0$ 得 $X = x + yy'$, 即 $Q(x + yy', 0)$,

$$|PQ| = \sqrt{y^2 y'^2 + y^2} = y \sqrt{1 + y'^2},$$

$$\text{由题意得 } \frac{|y''|}{(1 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{y \sqrt{1 + y'^2}}, \text{ 整理得 } yy'' = 1 + y'^2.$$

$$\text{令 } y' = p, \text{ 则 } yp \frac{dp}{dy} = 1 + p^2, \text{ 变量分离得 } \frac{2p dp}{1 + p^2} = \frac{2dy}{y},$$

$$\text{积分得 } \ln(1 + p^2) = \ln y^2 + \ln C_1, \text{ 即 } 1 + p^2 = C_1 y^2,$$

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

$$\text{解得 } y' = \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 1}, \text{ 变量分离得 } \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}} = \pm dx,$$

$$\text{积分得 } \ln(y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1}) = \pm x + C_2,$$

$$\text{由 } y(1) = 1 \text{ 得 } C_2 = \mp 1, \text{ 即 } \ln(y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1}) = \pm(x - 1),$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1} = e^{\pm(x-1)}, \\ y - \sqrt{y^2 - 1} = e^{\mp(x-1)} \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } y = \frac{e^{x-1} + e^{1-x}}{2},$$

$$\text{故所求的曲线为 } y = \frac{e^{x-1} + e^{1-x}}{2}.$$

十、填空题

(1) 【答案】 0.2.

【解】 显然 $X \sim N(2, \sigma^2)$, 标准化得 $\frac{X-2}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$.

由 $P\{2 < X < 4\} = P\left\{0 < \frac{X-2}{\sigma} < \frac{2}{\sigma}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi(0) = 0.3$ 得

$$\Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) - 0.5 = 0.3, \text{ 即 } \Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) = 0.8.$$

故 $P\{X < 0\} = P\{X \leq 0\} = P\left\{\frac{X-2}{\sigma} \leq -\frac{2}{\sigma}\right\} = \Phi\left(-\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) = 0.2$.

(2) 【答案】 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi}$.

【解】 所求概率 $p = \frac{\iint_D dx dy}{\frac{\pi a^2}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi a^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} r dr$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi}.$$

十一、【解】 $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X + 2Y \leq z\} = \iint_{x+2y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy,$

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) &= \int_0^z dx \int_0^{\frac{z-x}{2}} 2e^{-(x+2y)} dy = \int_0^z e^{-x} dx \int_0^{\frac{z-x}{2}} 2e^{-2y} dy \\ &= \int_0^z (e^{-x} - e^{-z}) dx = 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}, \end{aligned}$$

故随机变量 Z 的分布函数为 $F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$