考研数学命题人终极预测卷(一)

一、选择题

(1)【答案】 (D)

【分析】 由分部积分,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 dx = x \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot 2\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} dx$$
$$= 0 - 0 + \int_0^{+\infty} 2\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx,$$

$$\mathbb{M} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \mathrm{d}(2x) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(2)【答案】 (D)

【分析】
$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{b} |f(x) - f(t)| dt = \int_{a}^{x} |f(x) - f(t)| dt + \int_{x}^{b} |f(x) - f(t)| dt$$

$$= \int_{a}^{x} (f(x) - f(t)) dt + \int_{x}^{b} (f(t) - f(x)) dt$$

$$= (x - a) f(x) - \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt + \int_{x}^{b} f(t) dt - (b - x) f(x).$$

$$F'(x) = f(x) + (x - a) f'(x) - f(x) + f(x) - (b - x) f'(x)$$

$$= (2x - (a + b)) f'(x).$$

令 F'(x) = 0,得唯一驻点 $x_0 = \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \in (a,b)$. 当 $a \le x < x_0$ 时 F'(x) < 0;当 $x_0 < x \le b$ 时 F'(x) > 0,所以 $F(x_0)$ 为 F(x) 的极小值, $x = x_0$ 为 F(x) 的极小值点.

(3)【答案】(C)

【分析】
$$|f(x,y)-0| = \frac{|xy|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \leqslant \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2+y^2},$$

所以 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\x\to 0}} f(x,y) = 0, f(x,y)$ 在点 O 处连续,排除(A),(B). 下面考察(C).

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{f(x,0)-f(0,0)}{x-0}=0, \lim_{y\to 0}\frac{f(0,y)-f(0,0)}{y-0}=0,$$

所以 $f'_x(0,0) = 0, f'_y(0,0) = 0$. 若在点 O(0,0) 处可微,则应有

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

$$= f'_x(0, 0) \Delta x + f'_y(0, 0) \Delta y + o(\rho) \ (\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2})$$

$$= o(\rho).$$

但是上式并不成立,事实上,

$$\frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \cdot \rho} = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}, \lim_{\Delta x \to 0 \atop \Delta y \to 0} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$
 不存在.

所以 f(x,y) 在点 O(0,0) 不可微. 故应选(C).

(4)【答案】(B)

【分析】 ① 与 ③ 是正确的,② 与 ④ 是不正确的,理由如下:

① 是正确的. 设 $x_0 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,则它必含于某区间[a,b]中,由于题设 f(x) 在任意闭区间[a,b]上连续,故在 x_0 处连续,所以在($-\infty, +\infty$)上连续,论证的关键之处是:函数 f(x) 的连续性是按点来讨论的,在区间上每一点处连续,就说它在该区间上连续.

- - ③ 是正确的. 设 $x_0 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 所以 $f(x_0) > 0$, 且在 x_0 处连续. 由连续函数的四则运算知, $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ 在 x_0 处也连续, 所以 $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续.
 - ② 是不正确的. 反例:设 f(x) = x,在区间[a,b] 上 | f(x) | $\leq \max\{|a|, |b|\} \stackrel{\text{边为}}{=} M$,这个界与 [a,b] 有关,容易看出,在区间($-\infty$, $+\infty$) 上 f(x) = x 就无界了.
 - ④ 是不正确的. 反例: $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$, 在区间 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上 $0 < f(x) \le 1$, 所以f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有界, 而 $\frac{1}{f(x)} = e^{x^2}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上无界, 这是因为当 $x \to \pm \infty$ 时, $\frac{1}{f(x)} \to +\infty$. 故应选(B).

(5)【答案】 (C)

【分析】 逐个分析关系式是否成立.

- ① 式成立. 因为 A, B 均是n 阶可逆矩阵, 故存在可逆阵 Q, W, 使 QA = E, WB = E(可逆阵可通过初等行变换化为单位阵), 故有 QA = WB, $W^{-1}QA = B$. 记 $W^{-1}Q = P$, 则有 PA = B 成立. 故① 式成立.
- ② 式成立. 因为 A, B 均是 n 阶可逆矩阵, 可取 P = A, 则有 $A^{-1}(AB)A = (A^{-1}A)BA = BA$. 故 ② 式成立.
- ③ 式不成立. 因为 \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} 均是 n 阶实对称矩阵,它们均可以相似于对角阵,但不一定相似于同一个对角阵,即 \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} 不一定相似. 例如 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ (均满足题设的实对称可逆阵的要求),

但对任意可逆阵 P,均有 $P^{-1}AP = P^{-1}EP = E \neq B$. 故 ③ 式不成立.

④式成立. 因为A,B均是实对称可逆矩阵,其特征值均不为零, A^2 , B^2 的特征值均大于零. 故 A^2 , B^2 的正惯性指数为 n(秩为 n,负惯性指数为 0),故 $A^2 \simeq B^2$,即存在可逆阵 P,使得 $P^TA^2P = B^2$,故 ④ 式成立. 由上分析,故应选(C).

【注】 由本题可知,两个同阶可逆阵A,B必是等价的(由式①知),且其积AB,BA 必是相似的(由式②知),但A,B不一定相似(由式③知),但两个实对称可逆阵A,B,其平方A²与B²一定是合同的(由式④知).

(6)【答案】(C)

【分析】
$$B = [\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & t \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & t+2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & t+1 \end{bmatrix},$$

当 $t \neq -1$ 时,r(B) = 3.

法一 由 ξ_1 , ξ_2 , ξ_3 是 Ax = b 的解, $t \neq -1$ 时, r(B) = 3, 知 ξ_1 , ξ_2 , ξ_3 线性无关, ξ_1 一 ξ_2 , ξ_2 一 ξ_3 是 对应齐次方程组 Ax = 0 的两个线性无关解, 故 $r(A) \leq 1$, 但 $A \neq O$, (若 A = O, 则 Ax = b 无解, 这 和题设条件矛盾) 故必有 r(A) = 1, 故应选(C).

法二
$$A\boldsymbol{\xi}_i = \boldsymbol{b}(i=1,2,3)$$
,故有 $A[\boldsymbol{\xi}_1,\boldsymbol{\xi}_2,\boldsymbol{\xi}_3] = A\boldsymbol{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = [\boldsymbol{b},\boldsymbol{b},\boldsymbol{b}],$

又当 $t \neq -1, r(\mathbf{B}) = 3$,则 \mathbf{B} 是可逆阵,故 $r(\mathbf{A}) = r(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}) = r[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b}] = 1$.

故(C) 成立,则(D) 必不成立. 又 t = -1 时,r(B) = 2,则对应齐次方程组 Ax = 0 有一个线性无关解向量,故 A 的秩可能是 1,也可能是 2,不能确定,故(A),(B) 都不成立.

(7)【答案】 (A)

【分析】 因为 $X \sim N(1,2), Y \sim N(2,2), Z \sim N(3,7),$

所以 $X-Y \sim N(-1,4), Y-Z \sim N(-1,9),$

$$\mathbb{X} \ a = P\{X < Y\} = P\{X - Y < 0\} = P\left\{\frac{X - Y + 1}{2} < \frac{0 + 1}{2}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right),$$

$$b = P\{Y < Z\} = P\{Y - Z < 0\} = P\left\{\frac{Y - Z + 1}{3} < \frac{0 + 1}{3}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{3}\right),$$

而且 $\Phi(x)$ 单调递增,所以 a > b,选(A).

(8)【答案】(B)

【分析】 X 的密度函数为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$

①
$$\underline{\exists} \ y < 0 \ \text{bl}, F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leqslant y\} = 0; ② \underline{\exists} \ y \geqslant 1 \ \text{bl}, F_Y(y) = 1;$$

③ 当 $0 \le y < 1$ 时,

$$\begin{split} F_Y(y) &= P\{Y \leqslant y\} = P\{Y = 0\} + P\{0 < Y \leqslant y\} = P\{-1 \leqslant X \leqslant 0\} + P\{0 < \sqrt{X} \leqslant y\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + P\{0 < X \leqslant y^2\} = \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^{y^2} \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{y^2 + 1}{2}; \end{split}$$

即
$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ \frac{y^2 + 1}{2}, & 0 \leq y < 1,$$
其在 $y = 0$ 处为间断点,选(B). $y \geq 1,$

二、填空题

(9)【答案】
$$\frac{1}{3}(5\sqrt{5}-8)$$

【分析】 $y'(x) = \sqrt{3+x^4}$, $dl = \sqrt{1+y'^2(x)} dx = \sqrt{4+x^4} dx$. 因为 $\sqrt{3+t^4}$ 为 t 的偶函数,所以 $y(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{3+t^4} dt$ 为 x 的奇函数,所以

$$\int_{l} y(x) dl = \int_{-1}^{1} y(x) \sqrt{4 + x^{4}} dx = 0,$$

$$\int_{l} |x|^{3} dl = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} \sqrt{4 + x^{4}} dx = \frac{1}{3} (4 + x^{4})^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{3} (5\sqrt{5} - 8).$$

所以
$$\int_{l} (|x|^3 + y) dl = 0 + \frac{1}{3} (5\sqrt{5} - 8) = \frac{1}{3} (5\sqrt{5} - 8).$$

(10)【答案】
$$\frac{32}{15}\pi a^5$$

【分析】 由高斯公式,以 Ω 表示S所围的球域,有

$$\iint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dydz + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dzdx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dxdy = \iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} \right) dv = \iint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dv$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2a\cos\varphi} \rho^{4} \sin\varphi d\rho = \frac{32}{15}\pi a^{5}.$$

(11)【答案】
$$\frac{13}{\sqrt{41}}$$

【分析】 grad
$$v|_P = (-4,4,-3)$$
,单位化为 $\left(-\frac{4}{\sqrt{41}},\frac{4}{\sqrt{41}},-\frac{3}{\sqrt{41}}\right)$,grad $u|_P = (-6,1,5)$,所以所求方向导数 $= \left(-\frac{4}{\sqrt{41}}\right) \times (-6) + \frac{4}{\sqrt{41}} \times 1 + \left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{41}}\right) \times 5 = \frac{13}{\sqrt{41}}$.

(12)【答案】
$$x\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \ln x\right)$$

【分析】 此为齐次方程. 令 y = ux,原方程化为

$$x^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = x\sqrt{1 - u^2} .$$

分离变量,积分得 $\arcsin u = \ln x + C$,即 $y = x\sin(\ln x + C)$.

再由
$$y(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 得 $C = \frac{\pi}{6}$. 所以 $y = x\sin(\frac{\pi}{6} + \ln x)$.



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

【分析】 法一 A 是实对称阵,其对应的二次型为

$$f = \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1, x_2, x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_1 & a_1 \\ a_1 & a_1 + a_2 & a_1 + a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 + a_2 & a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 x_1^2 + (a_1 + a_2) x_2^2 + (a_1 + a_2 + a_3) x_3^2 + 2a_1 x_1 x_2 + 2a_1 x_1 x_3 + 2(a_1 + a_2) x_2 x_3$$

= $a_1 (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + a_2 (x_2 + x_3)^2 + a_3 x_3^2$.

即
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2, \ x_2 = y_2 - y_3, \end{cases}$$

得
$$f = a_1 y_1^2 + a_2 y_2^2 + a_3 y_3^2$$
,其中 $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = C \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

法二 用
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 左乘 A , 得

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_1 & a_1 \\ a_1 & a_1 + a_2 & a_1 + a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 + a_2 & a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_1 & a_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}_1,$$

再用
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 右乘 A_1 ,得

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_1 & a_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{B},$$

得
$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{C}^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

即
$$\mathbf{C}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{B}$$
,其中 $\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(14)【答案】 $\frac{2\sigma^4}{n}$

【分析】 由于 \overline{X} 与 S^2 独立,故

$$D\Big[\overline{X}^2 + \Big(1 - \frac{1}{n}\Big)S^2\Big] = D(\overline{X}^2) + \Big(1 - \frac{1}{n}\Big)^2D(S^2) = D(\overline{X}^2) + \frac{1}{n^2}D[(n-1)S^2].$$

又因为
$$\overline{X} \sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right), \frac{\sqrt{n}\,\overline{X}}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1), \frac{n\,\overline{X}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1),$$
故 $D\left(\frac{n\,\overline{X}^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = 2,$ 得 $D(\overline{X}^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n^2}.$ 同理 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1), D\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right] = 2(n-1), D\left[(n-1)S^2\right] = 2\sigma^4(n-1),$

所以

$$D\left[\overline{X}^2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)S^2\right] = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}2\sigma^4(n-1) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n}.$$

三、解答题

(15)【解】 设曲面上的点的坐标为(x,y,z),其到平面 x-y-z=1 的距离为

$$d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} | x - y - z - 1 |$$
.

在约束条件 $3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2xy - 4z = 0$ 下,求 d^2 的最小值. 为此,令

$$F(x,y,z,\lambda) = \frac{1}{3}(x - y - z - 1)^2 + \lambda(3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2xy - 4z),$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{3}(x - y - z - 1) + 6\lambda x - 2\lambda y = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -\frac{2}{3}(x - y - z - 1) + 6\lambda y - 2\lambda x = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = -\frac{2}{3}(x - y - z - 1) - 4\lambda = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2xy - 4z = 0,$$

解之得唯一解 $(x,y,z)=\left(\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$,此点到平面的距离为最小,且 $d_{\min}=\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{3}$.

(16) **[M]**
$$I = \int_{l} e^{x} \cos y dx - e^{x} \sin y dy + \int_{l} 2(x+y) dx + \frac{3}{2} x dy = I_{1} + I_{2},$$

$$I_1 = \int_I de^x \cos y = e^x \cos y \Big|_{(0,0)}^{(\pi,0)} = e^{\pi} - 1,$$

$$I_{2} = \int_{l} 2(x+y) dx + \frac{3}{2}x dy = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(2(x+\sin x) + \frac{3}{2}x\cos x \right) dx$$
$$= \left[x^{2} - 2\cos x + \frac{3}{2}x\sin x + \frac{3}{2}\cos x \right]^{\pi} = \pi^{2} + 1.$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = e^{\pi} + \pi^2$$
.

(17)【证】 不妨认为y>x>0(因若x>y>0,则变换所给不等式左边的x与y,由行列式的性质知,左式的值不变),则

$$\frac{1}{x-y}\begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ e^x & e^y \end{vmatrix} = \frac{xe^y - ye^x}{x-y} = \frac{\frac{e^y}{y} - \frac{e^x}{x}}{\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}}.$$

由柯西公式,存在 $\xi \in (x,y)$ 使上式 = $\frac{\underline{\xi e} - e}{-\frac{1}{\xi^2}} = e^{\xi} - \xi e^{\xi}$.

记 $f(u) = e^u - ue^u$,有 f(0) = 1, $f'(u) = -ue^u < 0 (u > 0)$,所以当 u > 0 时,f(u) < 1,从而知 $e^{\xi} - \xi e^{\xi} < 1$. 于是得证.

(18)【解】 用柱面坐标, $dv = rdrd\theta dz$,

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z}} = \int_{1}^{4} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3z}} \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + z}} \mathrm{d}r = 2\pi \int_{1}^{4} \sqrt{r^2 + z} \Big|_{r=0}^{r=\sqrt{3z}} \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{1}^{4} \sqrt{z} \mathrm{d}z = \frac{4}{3} \pi z^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{1}^{4} = \frac{28\pi}{3}.$$

(19) **(ii)**
$$(1) f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) = f'(\xi_n) \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = f'(\xi_n) \frac{1}{n(n+1)}.$$

$$\left| f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right| \leqslant \frac{M}{n^2},$$

其中 $|f'(x)| \leq M, M$ 是正常数,所以 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right]$ 绝对收敛.

$$\left(\prod \right) S_n = \sum_{i=2}^n \left[f\left(\frac{1}{i}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{i+1}\right) \right] = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right).$$

由于级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right]$ 绝对收敛,所以 $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n$ 存在,从而 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)$ 存在,即 $\lim_{n \to \infty} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ 存在.

(20)【解】(I)法一
$$\mathbf{A}^* = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n} & A_{n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$
,求得 \mathbf{A}^* ,即可求得 $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij}$.

$$|A| = 1, A 可遊, A^* = |A| A^{-1} = A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

故
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}A_{ij}=n-(n-1)=1$$
.

法二
$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} A_{1j} = A_{11} + A_{12} + \cdots + A_{1n} = A_{11} = 1,$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} A_{2j} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \ dots & dots & dots & dots & dots \ dots & dots & dots & dots \ dots & dots & dots & dots \ \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
,同理 $\sum_{j=1}^{n} A_{ij} = 0$,, $i = 3, \cdots, n$,

故
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} A_{ij} = 1$$
.

$$| \begin{array}{c} | \begin{array}{c} | \begin{array}{c} | \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c} | \end{array} \\ | \begin{array}{c}$$

$$| \mathbf{A} | | \mathbf{C} | = | \mathbf{AC} | = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & A_{21} & A_{31} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ 0 & A_{22} & A_{32} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & A_{2n} & a_{3n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & |\mathbf{A}| & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & |\mathbf{A}| \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} |\mathbf{A}|^{n-1}.$$

由 $|\mathbf{A}| = -2 \neq 0$,得 $|\mathbf{B}| = |\mathbf{C}| = a_{11} |\mathbf{A}|^{n-2} = 3 \cdot (-1)$

法一 (I)由颢设条件知

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & 4 & \cdots & 2n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & 2n & \cdots & n^2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{H} \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{tt} r(\mathbf{A}) = 1.$$

(Ⅱ) 由 A 的特征多项式

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & \cdots & -n \\ -2 & \lambda - 4 & \cdots & -2n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -n & -2n & \cdots & \lambda - n^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & \cdots & -n \\ -2\lambda & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -n\lambda & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2 & -2 & \cdots & -n \\ 0 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2) \lambda^{n-1},$$

故
$$A$$
 有特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0$, $\lambda_n = \sum_{i=1}^n i^2$.

当 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=\cdots=\lambda_{n-1}=0$ 时,方程组($\lambda E-A$)x=0 就是方程组 Ax=0,其同解方程组是 x_1+ $2x_2 + \cdots + nx_n = 0$,解得对应的线性无关特征向量为

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_1 = [-2,1,0,\cdots,0]^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = [-3,0,1,0,\cdots,0]^{\mathrm{T}},\cdots,\boldsymbol{\xi}_{n-1} = [-n,0,\cdots,0,1]^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

当 $\lambda_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2$ 时, $(\lambda_n \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$,对系数矩阵作初等行变换,得

$$\lambda_{n}\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{n} - 1 & -2 & \cdots & -n \\ -2 & \lambda_{n} - 4 & \cdots & -2n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -n & -2n & \cdots & \lambda_{n} - n^{2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{n} - 1 & -2 & \cdots & -n \\ -2\lambda_{n} & \lambda_{n} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -n\lambda_{n} & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_n = \sum_{i=1}^n i^2}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -n & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

方程组的同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} -2x_1 + x_2 & = 0, \\ -3x_1 & +x_3 & = 0, \\ & \dots & \\ -m, & +x_n = 0. \end{cases}$



解得对应的特征向量为 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_n = [1, 2, \dots, n]^T$.

从而知 A 有 n 个线性无关特征向量, $A \sim \Lambda$, 取

$$\mathbf{P} = [\boldsymbol{\xi}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{2}, \dots, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{n-1}, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{n}] = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 & \cdots & -n & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & n \end{bmatrix},$$

则

$$m{P}^{-1} m{AP} = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 \end{bmatrix} = m{\Lambda}.$$

法二 (I)由题设条件
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & 4 & \cdots & 2n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & 2n & \cdots & n^2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, \mathbf{A} 中第 i 行元素是第 1 行的 i 倍,故有

$$oldsymbol{A} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & 4 & \cdots & 2n \\ dots & dots & dots \\ n & 2n & \cdots & n^2 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ dots \\ n \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} 1, 2, \cdots, n \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{dots \dots \dot$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = [1, 2, \dots, n]^T \neq \mathbf{0}$. 故 $r(\mathbf{A}) = 1$.

$$([]) 因 \mathbf{A}^2 = (\mathbf{\alpha} \mathbf{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}})(\mathbf{\alpha} \mathbf{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}) = \mathbf{\alpha}(\mathbf{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{\alpha}) \mathbf{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}} = (\mathbf{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{\alpha}) \mathbf{A} = (\sum_{i=1}^n i^2) \mathbf{A}, 故知 \mathbf{A}$$
的特征值为 $0, \sum_{i=1}^n i^2$.

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时,对应的特征向量满足 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$,因 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}i^{2} \neq 0$,在方程 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 两边左乘 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}}$,

得
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x}) = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha})\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x} = 0, \text{ } \boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x} = 0.$$

当 $\alpha^T x = 0$ 时,两边左乘 α ,得 $\alpha \alpha^T x = 0$,故方程组 $\alpha \alpha^T x = 0$ 与 $\alpha^T x = 0$ 是同解方程组,解方程组 $\alpha^T x = 0$,得线性无关的特征向量为

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_1 = [-2,1,0,\cdots,0]^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = [-3,0,1,0,\cdots,0]^{\mathrm{T}},\cdots,\boldsymbol{\xi}_{n-1} = [-n,0,\cdots,0,1]^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

又 tr
$$\mathbf{A} = \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \neq 0$$
,故 \mathbf{A} 有一个非零特征值 $\lambda_n = \sum_{i=1}^n i^2$.

当
$$\lambda_n = \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\alpha}$$
 时,由 $(\lambda_n \boldsymbol{E} - \boldsymbol{A}) \boldsymbol{x} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{E} - \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}}) \boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{0}$,

由观察知, $x = \alpha$ 时,有

$$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{E} - \boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}})\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha})\boldsymbol{\alpha} - (\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}})\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha})\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \boldsymbol{\alpha}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \boldsymbol{0},$$

故
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = [1, 2, \cdots, n]^{\mathrm{T}} = \boldsymbol{\xi}_n$$
 是对应 $\lambda_n = \sum_{i=1}^n i^2$ 的特征向量.

即 A 有 n 个线性无关的特征向量, A 能相似于对角阵. (下同法一)

(22)【解】(I)(U,V)为D上二维均匀分布,则下列事件的概率可由面积之比得到:

$$\begin{split} &P\{X=-1,Y=-1\} = P\Big\{U\!\leqslant\!\!-1,\!V\!\leqslant\!\frac{1}{2}\Big\} = \frac{1}{8}\,,\\ &P\{X=\!-1,\!Y=1\} = P\Big\{U\!\leqslant\!\!-1,\!V\!>\!\frac{1}{2}\Big\} = 0\,,\\ &P\{X=1,\!Y=\!-1\} = P\Big\{U\!>\!\!-1,\!V\!\leqslant\!\frac{1}{2}\Big\} = \frac{6}{8}\,, \end{split}$$

$$P\{X=1,Y=1\} = P\{U>-1,V>\frac{1}{2}\} = \frac{1}{8},$$

故(X,Y)的联合分布律为:

Y	-1	1	p_i .
-1	1/8	0	1/8 7/8
1	1/8 6/8	1/8	7/8
<i>₽.</i> _j	7/8	1/8	1

$$(\text{ [] })EX = \frac{3}{4}, EY = -\frac{3}{4}, E(XY) = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{6}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

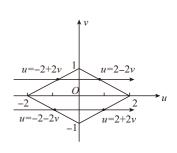
$$E(X^2) = E(Y^2) = 1$$

$$DX = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{7}{16}, DY = E(Y^2) - E^2(Y) = \frac{7}{16},$$

$$Cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - EXEY = \frac{1}{16},$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\operatorname{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}} = \frac{1}{7}.$$

(III) 易知
$$f(u,v) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & (u,v) \in D, \\ 0, & 其他, \end{cases}$$



$$V \text{ 的边缘密度 } f_V(v) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u,v) du = \begin{cases} \int_{-2-2v}^{2+2v} \frac{1}{4} du, & -1 < v \leqslant 0, \\ \int_{-2+2v}^{2-2v} \frac{1}{4} du, & 0 < v < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1+v, & -1 < v \leqslant 0, \\ 1-v, & 0 < v < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

(23)【解】(I)法一 (用二阶原点矩)

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} e^{\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}} dx$$

$$= -x \cdot e^{\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}} \Big|_{\mu}^{+\infty} + \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} 1 \cdot e^{\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}} dx$$

$$= \mu - \theta e^{\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}} \Big|_{\mu}^{+\infty} = \mu + \theta,$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} f(x) dx = \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} x^{2} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}} dx$$

$$= -x^{2} \cdot e^{\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}} \Big|_{\mu}^{+\infty} + \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} 2x \cdot e^{\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}} dx$$

$$= \mu^{2} + 2\theta EX = \mu^{2} + 2\mu\theta + 2\theta^{2}.$$

于是,令

$$\begin{cases} \mu + \theta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i = \overline{X}, \\ \mu^2 + 2\mu\theta + 2\theta^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2. \end{cases}$$
 ②

②一①2 再开方可得 μ,θ 的矩估计量为

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 - \overline{X}^2}, \\ \hat{\mu} = \overline{X} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 - \overline{X}^2}. \end{cases}$$

第9页(共64页)



法二 (用二阶中心矩)

$$DX = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \theta^2,$$

�

$$\begin{cases} \mu + \theta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i = \overline{X}, \\ \theta^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \overline{X})^2. \end{cases}$$

易得 μ ,θ 的矩估计量:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 - \overline{X}^2}, \\ \hat{\mu} = \overline{X} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 - \overline{X}^2}. \end{cases}$$

(Ⅱ)因为似然函数为

$$L(x_1, \dots, x_n, \mu, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)}, & x_i \geqslant \mu, i = 1, \dots, n, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases}$$

于是 $\ln L = -n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i + \frac{n\mu}{\theta}$,

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \mu} = \frac{n}{\theta} > 0,$$

由此可知 $\ln L$ 关于 μ 单调增加,即 $L(x_1,\cdots,x_n,\mu,\theta)$ 关于 μ 单调增加.

又因为 $\mu \in (-\infty, \min_{1 \le i \le n} \{x_i\}]$,故 μ 的最大似然估计量为

$$\hat{\mu} = \min_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant n} \{X_i\}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{n}{\theta^2} \mu = 0,$$

解得 θ 的最大似然估计量为

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i - \min_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant n} \{X_i\}.$$

考研数学命题人终极预测卷(二)

一、选择题

(1)【答案】 (C)

【分析】 由麦克劳林公式有, $x-\sin x = x - \left(x - \frac{x^2}{3!} + o(x^3)\right) = \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$,所以当 $x \to 0$ 时, $x-\sin x \sim \frac{1}{6}x^3$.于是 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{6}x^3} = 1$,即 $f(x) \sim \frac{1}{6}x^3$ ($x \to 0$).另一方面,由于 f(x) 在 x = 0 处存

在 4 阶导数,由皮亚诺余项泰勒公式展开到 $o(x^4)$,有

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(0)x^2 + \frac{1}{6}f'''(0)x^3 + \frac{1}{24}f^{(4)}(0)x^4 + o(x^4),$$

推知 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 0, f'''(0) = 1, f^{(4)}(0)$ 任意,故应选(C).

【注】 推知
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{6}x^3} = 1$$
之后,也可用洛必达法则.