安徽大学 2009—2010 学年第一学期

《高等数学 B(三)》(A卷)考试试题参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题(每小题2分,共10分)

二. 填空题 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

6, 0 7,
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 8, 3/8 9, 84 10, (39.51, 40.49)

三、解答题(本大题共5小题,共56分)

11、解:由余子式的定义知

$$M_{11} = x - 2y$$
, $M_{12} = x - 4$, $M_{13} = y - 2$;
 $A_{11} = M_{11} = x - 2y$, $A_{12} = -M_{12} = 4 - x$, $A_{13} = M_{13} = y - 2$.

代入两已知等式得

$$\begin{cases} (x-2y) + (x-4) - (y-2) = 3; \\ (x-2y) + (4-x) + (y-2) = 1. \end{cases}$$

解之得 x = 4, y = 1.

因此
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1.$$

12、解: (1)

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3)$$

当 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 时,解下列方程组

$$\begin{cases}
-2x_1 = 0 \\
-2x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \\
-2x_2 - 2x_3 = 0
\end{cases}$$

得特征向量 $\alpha_1 = (0,1,-1)^T$;

当ん,=1时,解下列方程组

$$\begin{cases} -2x_3 = 0 \\ -2x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得特征向量 $\alpha_2 = (1,0,0)^T$;

当 3, = 3 时,解下列方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \\ -2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得特征向量 $\alpha_3 = (0,1,1)^T$.

(2) 将特征向量 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 单位化得

$$\beta_1 = (0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^T$$
, $\beta_2 = (1, 0, 0)^T$, $\beta_3 = (0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^T$.

$$\Rightarrow Q =$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$
 , 从而 Q 为正交矩阵,并且

$$A = Q \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} = Q \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} Q^{T}$$

所以

$$A^{k} = Q \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{k} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3^{k} \end{pmatrix} Q^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(-1)^{k} + 3^{k}}{2} & \frac{(-1)^{k+1} + 3^{k}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{(-1)^{k+1} + 3^{k}}{2} & \frac{(-1)^{k} + 3^{k}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

13、解:对增广矩阵 $[A\ b]$ 作初等行变换得

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & \lambda - 3 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -(\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1) & 3(\lambda - 1) \end{bmatrix}.$$

由此可见:

- (1) 当 $\lambda \neq -2$ 且 $\lambda \neq 1$ 时,原方程组有唯一解;
- (2) 当 $\lambda = -2$ 时,原方程组无解;
- (3) 当λ=1时,原方程组有无穷多解,此时增广矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

对应的方程为 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -2$.

故齐次方程组的基础解系为: $\alpha_1 = (-1, 1, 0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$.

非齐次方程组的特解为: $\beta = (-2, 0, 0)^T$.

所以原方程组的通解为: $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \beta$, 其中 k_1, k_2 是任意常数.

14、解: 记 A_i 表示事件"敌机中i发炮弹", i=0,1,2,3,B表示事件"敌机被击落", 由题意知

$$P(A_0) = C_3^0 \times 0.7^3 = 0.343$$
, $P(A_1) = C_3^1 \times 0.3 \times 0.7^2 = 0.441$,

$$P(A_2) = C_3^2 \times 0.3^2 \times 0.7 = 0.189$$
, $P(A_3) = C_3^3 \times 0.3^3 = 0.027$,

 $\perp P(B \mid A_0) = 0$, $P(B \mid A_1) = 0.2$, $P(B \mid A_2) = 0.6$, $P(B \mid A_3) = 1$.

- (1) 由全概率公式得, $P(B) = \sum_{i=0}^{3} P(A_i) P(B \mid A_i) = 0.2286$.
- (2)由贝叶斯公式得,

$$P(A_2 \mid B) = \frac{P(A_2)P(B \mid A_2)}{\sum_{i=0}^{3} P(A_i)P(B \mid A_i)} = \frac{1134}{2286} \approx 0.496.$$

15、解: (1) 总体 X 的数学期望为

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x;\theta) dx = \int_{0}^{\theta} \frac{6x^{2}(\theta - x)}{\theta^{3}} dx = \frac{6}{\theta^{3}} \int_{0}^{\theta} (\theta x^{2} - x^{3}) dx = \frac{\theta}{2},$$

令 $\frac{\theta}{2} = \bar{X}$,解得未知参数 θ 的矩估计量为 $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{X}$.

(2) 由于

$$EX^{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} p(x;\theta) dx = \int_{0}^{\theta} \frac{6x^{3}(\theta - x)}{\theta^{3}} dx = \frac{6}{\theta^{3}} \int_{0}^{\theta} (\theta x^{3} - x^{4}) dx = \frac{3\theta^{2}}{10},$$

所以

$$DX^2 = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{3\theta^2}{10} - \frac{\theta^2}{4} = \frac{\theta^2}{20}$$
,

从而

$$D(\hat{\theta}) = D(2\overline{X}) = \frac{4}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} DX_i = \frac{4}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n\theta^2}{20} = \frac{\theta^2}{5n}.$$

四、证明题(本大题共2小题,共14分)

16、证明: 因为 $(A+E)^T = (E+B)^{-1}$,所以

$$(A+E)^{T}(E+B)=E,$$

从而 $A^{T}(E+B) = -B$.由于 B 和 E+B 皆可逆,所以

$$|E+B|\neq 0, |B|\neq 0$$

故|A|≠0,从而A可逆.

17、证明:由于A, B是正定矩阵,所以 $A^T = A, B^T = B$,从而

$$C^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{T} & O \\ O & B^{T} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix} = C,$$

即C为对称矩阵.

任取非零向量 $x \in \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$,将 x 分块为 $x = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$,其中 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$,不妨设 $\alpha \neq 0$.

由于A, B是正定矩阵,所以 $\alpha^T A \alpha > 0$, $\beta^T B \beta \ge 0$,

所以

$$x^{T}Cx = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \alpha^{T}A\alpha + \beta^{T}B\beta > 0,$$

即 $C = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$ 是正定矩阵.

五、综合分析题(本大题共10分)

18、解: (1) 由于

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B|A) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}, \quad P(B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A|B)} = \frac{1}{6},$$

所以

$$P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = P(AB) = \frac{1}{12},$$

$$P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = P(A\overline{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = P(\overline{A}B) = P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = P(\overline{A}\overline{B}) = P(\overline{A} \cup B) = 1 - P(A \cup B)$$

$$= 1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)] = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$(\overrightarrow{EX} P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = 1 - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}),$$

故(X,Y)的联合概率分布列为

Y	0	1
0	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{12}$
1	$\frac{1}{6}$	1 12

(2) 由(X,Y)的联合概率分布列可得X和Y的边缘分布列分别为

X	0	1
P	3/4	1/4

Y	0	1
Р	5/6	1/6

由于 $P{X = 0, Y = 0} = \frac{2}{3} \neq P{X = 0}P{Y = 0} = \frac{5}{8}$,所以X和Y不独立.