

一、选择题

(1) A.

解 由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x - (ax + bx^2 + cx^3)}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) - ax - bx^2 - cx^3}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-a)x - bx^2 - \left(\frac{1}{3} + c\right)x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故 $a = 1, b = 0, c = -\frac{1}{3}$. A 正确.

(2) B.

解 对于 B, $\ln(1-x^2)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处无界. 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \ln(1-x^2) dx &= \int_0^1 [\ln(1-x) + \ln(1+x)] dx, \\ \int_0^1 \ln(1-x) dx &\stackrel{1-x=t}{=} \int_1^0 (-\ln t) dt = \int_0^1 \ln t dt, \\ \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx &\stackrel{1+x=t}{=} \int_1^2 \ln t dt, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \ln(1-x^2) dx &= \int_0^2 \ln t dt = t \ln t \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 dt \\ &= 2 \ln 2 - 2 \text{ (这里 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t \ln t = 0 \text{)}, \end{aligned}$$

由此可知 B 正确.

对于 A, 由于

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^a \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx,$$

其中 $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_a^{+\infty} = +\infty$, 发散, 故原积分发散.

对于 C, 由于 $\frac{1}{1+x|\sin x|} \geq \frac{1}{1+x} > 0$, 且

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x} = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = +\infty,$$

发散, 故由比较判别法, 可知原积分发散.

对于 D, 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x-1)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{(\ln x)^3} = 1$, 且 $\lambda = 3 > 1$, 可知原积分发散.

(3) D.

解 由

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cos(x^2+y^2) \\ &\stackrel{x^2+y^2=u}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{u}} \cos u = 1 = f(0,0), \end{aligned}$$

可知 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续. 由二重积分的中值定理, 可知存在一点 $(\xi, \eta) \in D$, 使得 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \pi t^2 f(\xi, \eta)$, 故

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi t^2} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(\xi, \eta) = f(0, 0) = 1.$$

(4) B.

解 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x + xe^{nx}}{1 + e^{nx}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-xe^{-nx} + x}{e^{-nx} + 1} = x$.

当 $x = 0$ 时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x + xe^{nx}}{1 + e^{nx}} = 0$.

当 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x + xe^{nx}}{1 + e^{nx}} = -x$.

综上所述可得

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ -x, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

又由 $f(x)$ 是连续的偶函数, 知 $F(x)$ 是可导的奇函数. 故 B 正确.

(5) D.

解 对于 D, 依题意 $u_n > 0$, 由单调有界准则, 知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$ 存在, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_n - u_{n+1}}{\sqrt{u_n}}$ 是正项级数. 又由于

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u_n - u_{n+1}}{\sqrt{u_n}} &= \frac{(\sqrt{u_n} + \sqrt{u_{n+1}})(\sqrt{u_n} - \sqrt{u_{n+1}})}{\sqrt{u_n}} \\ &= \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}}\right)(\sqrt{u_n} - \sqrt{u_{n+1}}) \\ &\leq 2(\sqrt{u_n} - \sqrt{u_{n+1}}) \quad (\text{因为 } \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \leq 1), \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{u_k - u_{k+1}}{\sqrt{u_k}} \leq 2 \sum_{k=1}^n (\sqrt{u_k} - \sqrt{u_{k+1}}) \\ &= 2(\sqrt{u_1} - \sqrt{u_{n+1}}) < 2\sqrt{u_1}. \end{aligned}$$

综上所述, 可知 $\{S_n\}$ 有上界. 又 $\{S_n\}$ 单调增加, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ 存在, 所以级数收敛. 故 D 正确.

对于 A, 极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$ 存在, 但不一定有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$, 由级数收敛的必要条件, 知

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} u_n$ 不一定收敛.

对于 B, 取 $u_n = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$, 则 $\{u_n\}$ 是单调减少的正值数列, 且 $\frac{u_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}$. 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$

发散, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_n}{n}$ 发散.

对于 C, 取 $u_n = \frac{1}{n}$, 则

$$1 - \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = 1 - \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1}$ 发散, 故级数发散.

(6)B.

解 设 $F(x, y, z) = e^{2x-z} - f(\pi y - \sqrt{2}z)$, 则曲面上任意一点的法向量为

$$\mathbf{n} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z) = (2e^{2x-z}, -\pi f', -e^{2x-z} + \sqrt{2}f').$$

B 中的方向向量为 $\mathbf{l} = (\pi, 2\sqrt{2}, 2\pi)$, 则

$$\mathbf{l} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \pi \cdot 2e^{2x-z} + 2\sqrt{2}(-\pi f') + 2\pi(-e^{2x-z} + \sqrt{2}f') = 0,$$

即 \mathbf{n} 与 \mathbf{l} 垂直, 故曲面上任意一点的切平面平行于以 \mathbf{l} 为方向向量的直线. B 正确.

(7)C.

解 由

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

解得 $a = 1$ 或 $a = -\frac{4}{5}$.

当 $a = 1$ 时, 由

$$(\mathbf{A} \vdots \mathbf{b}) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & -5 & -1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right],$$

可知 $r(\mathbf{A}) = r(\mathbf{A} \vdots \mathbf{b}) = 2 < 3$, 方程组有无穷多解, 其通解为

$$k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

当 $a = -\frac{4}{5}$ 时, 经计算可知 $r(\mathbf{A}) = 2, r(\mathbf{A} \vdots \mathbf{b}) = 3$, 方程组无解. C 正确.

(8)A.

解 由于

$$\mathbf{P} = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2, -\alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 且 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$, 故 \mathbf{P} 可逆.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{AP} &= \mathbf{A}(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2, -\alpha_3) = (\mathbf{A}\alpha_1 + \mathbf{A}\alpha_3, \mathbf{A}\alpha_2, -\mathbf{A}\alpha_3) \\ &= (\alpha_1 - \alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2, -\alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

故 A 正确.

(9)D.

解 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{uv} &= \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1 - \bar{X}, X_2 - \bar{X})}{\sqrt{D(X_1 - \bar{X})} \sqrt{D(X_2 - \bar{X})}} \\ &= \frac{E[(X_1 - \bar{X})(X_2 - \bar{X})] - E(X_1 - \bar{X})E(X_2 - \bar{X})}{\sqrt{D(X_1 - \bar{X})} \sqrt{D(X_2 - \bar{X})}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X_1 - \bar{X}) = EX_1 - E\bar{X} = 0 - 0 = 0,$$

$$E(X_1 \bar{X}) = E(X_2 \bar{X}), D(X_1 - \bar{X}) = D(X_2 - \bar{X}),$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[(X_1 - \bar{X})(X_2 - \bar{X})] &= E(X_1 X_2) - E(X_1 \bar{X}) - E(X_2 \bar{X}) + E(\bar{X}^2) \\ &= EX_1 \cdot EX_2 - 2E\left[X_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(X_1 + X_2)\right] + E(\bar{X}^2) \\ &= 0 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(X_1 - \bar{X}) &= D\left[X_1 - \frac{1}{2}(X_1 + X_2)\right] = D\left(\frac{1}{2}X_1 - \frac{1}{2}X_2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}DX_1 + \frac{1}{4}DX_2 = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \rho_{UV} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = -1. \text{ D 正确.}$$

(10) B.

解 由于

$$U = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1), V = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1),$$

且 U 与 V 独立, 故

$$\frac{U}{\sqrt{V/(n-1)}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\sigma}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2} / (n-1)}} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S_1 / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S_2 / \sqrt{n-1}} \sim t(n-1).$$

故 B 正确.

二、填空题

$$(11) (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right).$$

解 在 $x = 1$ 处将 $f(x) = \ln x - \ln(1+x)$ 展开为幂级数. 由于

$$\ln x = \ln(1+x-1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n}, 0 < x \leq 2,$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \ln(2+x-1) = \ln\left[2\left(1+\frac{x-1}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \ln 2 + \ln\left(1+\frac{x-1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n \cdot 2^n}, -1 < \frac{x-1}{2} \leq 1,$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right) (x-1)^n, 0 < x \leq 2.$$

综上所述可得

$$f^{(n)}(1) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right) n! = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right).$$

$$(12) \frac{21}{2}.$$

解 S 的图形如图 2-1 所示. 由 $x + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{3} = 1$, 知 $z = 3 - 3x -$

$\frac{3}{2}y$, 且 $z'_x = -3$, $z'_y = -\frac{3}{2}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_S \left(3x + \frac{3}{2}y + z\right) dS = 3 \iint_S \left(x + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{3}\right) dS \\ &= 3 \iint_S 1 dS = 3 \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

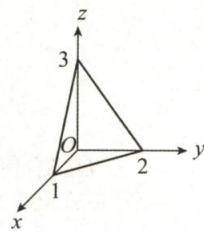


图 2-1

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 3 \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + (-3)^2 + \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} dx dy \\
 &= 3 \cdot \frac{7}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = 3 \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 = \frac{21}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(13) $8\pi^2$.

解 由于曲线 $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的参数方程为

$$x = 2 + \cos t, y = \sin t (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi),$$

故旋转体的表面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} x(t) \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} (2 + \cos t) \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} (2 + \cos t) dt = 8\pi^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

(14) $-2\sqrt{2}\pi$.

解 将曲线 L 的方程代入积分化简, 得

$$\int_L (2x^2 + y^2)(|y| dx + x dy) = 2 \int_L |y| dx + x dy.$$

令 L 的参数方程为 $x = \cos t, y = \sqrt{2} \sin t$, 其中 $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原积分} &= 2 \int_{2\pi}^0 [\sqrt{2} |\sin t| (-\sin t) + \cos t \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos t] dt \\
 &= -2\sqrt{2} \left(\int_0^{2\pi} |\sin t| \sin t dt + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt \right) \\
 &= -2\sqrt{2} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\sin t| \sin t dt + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 t dt \right) \\
 &= -2\sqrt{2} \left(0 + 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 t dt \right) = -8\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = -2\sqrt{2}\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$



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① 本题将积分限从 $[0, 2\pi]$ 转化为 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 是为了利用被积函数的奇偶性.

② 本题也可利用第二类曲线积分的奇偶性与格林公式计算. 曲线 L 关于 x 轴对称, $P(x, y) = (2x^2 + y^2)|y|$ 关于 y 是偶函数, 则 $\int_L P(x, y) dx = 0$.

$$\text{原积分} = 2 \int_L x dy \xrightarrow{\text{格林公式}} 2 \iint_D 1 dx dy = -2\sqrt{2}\pi,$$

其中 D 为 L 所围区域.

第二类曲线积分的奇偶性, 见《李林考研数学系列高等数学辅导讲义》.

(15) 2.

解 由

$$(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, -\alpha_1 + a\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

及已知条件, 可知 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 不可逆, 故 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$, 解得 $a = 2$.

(16) $\frac{4}{\ln 3}$.

解 由 $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, 可知

$$P\{1 < X < 3\} = P\left\{\frac{1}{\sigma} < \frac{X}{\sigma} < \frac{3}{\sigma}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{3}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right),$$

其中 $\Phi(x)$ 为标准正态分布函数. 记 $f(\sigma) = \Phi\left(\frac{3}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right)$, 求导得

$$f'(\sigma) = -\frac{3}{\sigma^2}\Phi'\left(\frac{3}{\sigma}\right) + \frac{1}{\sigma^2}\Phi'\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2}e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}}(1 - 3e^{-\frac{4}{\sigma^2}}).$$

令 $f'(\sigma) = 0$, 得 $\sigma_0 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\ln 3}}$. 再对 $f'(\sigma)$ 求导, 代入 $\sigma = \sigma_0$, 得

$$f''(\sigma_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0^2}e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{24}{\sigma_0^3}e^{-\frac{4}{\sigma_0^2}}\right) = \frac{-24}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0^5}e^{-\frac{9}{2\sigma_0^2}} < 0,$$

故当 $\sigma = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\ln 3}}$ 时, $P\{1 < X < 3\}$ 最大, 此时

$$E(X^2) = DX + (EX)^2 = \frac{4}{\ln 3} + 0 = \frac{4}{\ln 3}.$$

三、解答题

(17) 解 令 $g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (nx^n)' = x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n \right)' = x \left(x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} \right)' \\ &= x \left[x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n)' \right]' = x \left[x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' \right]' = x \left[x \cdot \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' \right]' = \frac{x(1+x)}{(1-x)^3}, \end{aligned}$$

由此可得

$$f(x) = (1-x)^3 g(x) - 2x - 1 = x^2 - x - 1.$$

令 $f'(x) = 2x - 1 = 0$, 得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, 且 $f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 > 0$, 所以 $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{5}{4}$ 为唯一极小值, 也是最小值.

(18) 解 (I) $l_1 = (1, 1)$ 的方向余弦为 $\cos \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \cos \beta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

$l_2 = (0, -2)$ 的方向余弦为 $\cos \alpha_2 = 0, \cos \beta_2 = -1$.

由已知, 有

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \sqrt{2}(x - xy^2 + 2y - x^2y), \quad ①$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l_2} = 0 \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x^2y - 4y. \quad ②$$

解式 ① 和式 ②, 得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 2xy^2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4y - 2x^2y.$$

在点 $M(2, 1)$ 处, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -4$, $f(x, y)$ 在点 $M(2, 1)$ 处的最大方向导数为梯度的模,

即

$$\|\text{grad } f\| = \sqrt{0^2 + (-4)^2} = 4.$$

(II) 由(I), 知 f 的全微分为

$$\begin{aligned}df(x, y) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}dy \\&= (2x - 2xy^2)dx + (4y - 2x^2y)dy \\&= 2xdx + 4ydy - (2xy^2dx + 2x^2ydy) \\&= d(x^2) + d(2y^2) - d(x^2y^2) \\&= d(x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2y^2),\end{aligned}$$

故 $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2y^2 + C$. 由 $f(1, 1) = 2$, 得 $C = 0$, 由此可得

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2y^2.$$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 2xy^2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4y - 2x^2y = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得驻点为 } (0, 0), (\pm\sqrt{2}, 1), (\pm\sqrt{2}, -1), \text{ 且}$$

$$A = f''_{xx} = 2 - 2y^2, \quad B = f''_{xy} = -4xy, \quad C = f''_{yy} = 4 - 2x^2.$$

对于点 $(0, 0)$, $A = 2, B = 0, C = 4$, 则

$$AC - B^2 = 2 \times 4 - 0^2 > 0,$$

且 $A > 0$, 故 $f(0, 0) = 0$ 为极小值.

对于点 $(\pm\sqrt{2}, 1), (\pm\sqrt{2}, -1)$, 经计算知 $AC - B^2 < 0$, 不取得极值.

综上所述, $f(x, y)$ 的极小值为 0, 无极大值.

(19) 解 由于

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \oint_L [f(x^2 + y^2) + g(x + y)](xdx + ydy) \\&= \oint_L f(x^2 + y^2)(xdx + ydy) + \oint_L g(x + y)(xdx + ydy),\end{aligned}$$

故令

$$\begin{aligned}I_1 &= \oint_L f(x^2 + y^2)(xdx + ydy) = \oint_L f(x^2 + y^2)d\left[\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)\right], \\I_2 &= \oint_L g(x + y)(xdx + ydy),\end{aligned}$$

再令 $x^2 + y^2 = u$, 因为 $f(u)$ 连续, 所以存在 $F(u) = \int_0^u f(t)dt$, $F'(u) = f(u)$, 即

$$d\left[\frac{1}{2}F(u)\right] = \frac{1}{2}F'(u)du = f(x^2 + y^2)(xdx + ydy),$$

故

$$I_1 = \oint_L f(x^2 + y^2)(xdx + ydy) = \oint_L d\left[\frac{1}{2}F(u)\right] = 0.$$

对于 $I_2 = \oint_L g(x + y)(xdx + ydy)$, 由于

$$P = g(x + y)x, \quad Q = g(x + y)y,$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = g'(x + y) \cdot y, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = g'(x + y) \cdot x,$$

故

$$I_2 = \oint_L g(x+y)(x dx + y dy) \xrightarrow{\text{格林公式}} \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D (y-x)g'(x+y) dx dy.$$

由于 D 关于直线 $y = x$ 对称, 故由轮换性, 得

$$\iint_D (y-x)g'(x+y) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D [(y-x)g'(x+y) + (x-y)g'(x+y)] dx dy$$

$$= 0.$$

故 $I = I_1 + I_2 = 0 + 0 = 0$.



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由于 $f(t)$ 只有连续的条件, 故计算 I_1 不能利用格林公式.

(20) 证 (I) 由于

$$1 = \int_0^1 f'(x) dx = \int_0^1 f'(x) d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) f'(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) f''(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [f'(1) + f'(0)] - \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) f''(x) dx$$

$$= - \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) f''(x) dx,$$

故

$$1 = \left| \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) f''(x) dx \right| \leq \int_0^1 \left|x - \frac{1}{2}\right| |f''(x)| dx.$$

(II) 用反证法, 假设不存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $|f''(\xi)| \geq 4$, 则 $|f''(x)| < 4$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 内处处成立, 故

$$\int_0^1 \left|x - \frac{1}{2}\right| |f''(x)| dx < 4 \int_0^1 \left|x - \frac{1}{2}\right| dx = 1,$$

与 $\int_0^1 \left|x - \frac{1}{2}\right| |f''(x)| dx \geq 1$ 矛盾, 由此可知存在一点 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $|f''(\xi)| \geq 4$.

(21) 解 (I) 由于 $C^T A C = B$, C 可逆 (因为 $|C| = -2 \neq 0$), 故 A 与 B 合同 (但不相似), 所以 $r(A) = r(B)$. 而 $r(B) = 2$, 从而 $r(A) = 2$, 故

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a \\ a & 1 & a \\ a & a & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1-a)^2(2a+1) = 0,$$

解得 $a = 1$ 或 $a = -\frac{1}{2}$.

当 $a = 1$ 时, $r(A) = 1$, 故 $a = 1$ 舍去. 所以 $a = -\frac{1}{2}$.

(II) 由 (I), 得

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由 $|\lambda E - A| = 0$, 得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \frac{3}{2}$, $\lambda_3 = 0$.

对于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \frac{3}{2}$, 由 $(\frac{3}{2}E - A)x = 0$, 解得特征向量为

$$\alpha_1 = (-1, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (1, 1, -2)^T (\text{已正交}).$$

对于 $\lambda_3 = 0$, 由 $(0E - A)x = 0$, 解得特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = (1, 1, 1)^T$.

再对 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 单位化, 得

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 1, 0)^T, \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, 1, -2)^T, \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)^T.$$

令

$$Q = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix},$$

则 Q 为所求正交矩阵, 使得 $Q^{-1}AQ = \Lambda = \text{diag}(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, 0)$.

(Ⅲ) 由 $C^T AC = B$, 得 $A = (C^T)^{-1}BC^{-1} = (C^{-1})^T BC^{-1}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} Q^{-1}AQ &= Q^{-1}(C^{-1})^T BC^{-1}Q = Q^T(C^{-1})^T BC^{-1}Q \\ &= (C^{-1}Q)^T BC^{-1}Q = \Lambda. \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} P = C^{-1}Q &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} & \frac{7\sqrt{6}}{12} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

(22) 解 (I) 由 $P\{T > b\} = \theta$, 知 $P\{T \leq b\} = 1 - \theta$. 由于

$$P\{X = -1, Y = -1\} = P\{T \leq a, T \leq b\} = P\{T \leq a\} = \theta,$$

$$P\{X = -1, Y = 1\} = P\{T \leq a, T > b\} = 0,$$

$$P\{X = 1, Y = -1\} = P\{T > a, T \leq b\} = P\{a < T \leq b\} = 1 - 2\theta,$$

$$P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = 1 - \theta - 0 - (1 - 2\theta) = \theta,$$

故 (X, Y) 的概率分布及边缘分布为

X \ Y	Y		X 的边缘
	-1	1	
-1	θ	0	θ
1	$1-2\theta$	θ	$1-\theta$
Y 的边缘	$1-\theta$	θ	

由上表, 可得 $EX = 1-2\theta, EY = -1+2\theta, E(X^2) = 1, E(Y^2) = 1$, 从而

$$DX = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = 4\theta - 4\theta^2,$$

$$DY = E(Y^2) - (EY)^2 = 4\theta - 4\theta^2,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X+Y, X-Y) &= \text{Cov}(X, X) - \text{Cov}(X, Y) + \text{Cov}(Y, X) - \text{Cov}(Y, Y) \\ &= DX - DY = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(II) 由于 $Z = X+Y$ 取值为 $-2, 0, 2$, 且

$$P\{Z = -2\} = P\{X+Y = -2\} = P\{X = -1, Y = -1\} = \theta,$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{Z = 0\} &= P\{X+Y = 0\} = P\{X = 1, Y = -1\} + P\{X = -1, Y = 1\} \\ &= 1-2\theta + 0 = 1-2\theta, \end{aligned}$$

$$P\{Z = 2\} = 1-\theta - (1-2\theta) = \theta,$$

故 Z 的概率分布为

Z	-2	0	2
p	θ	$1-2\theta$	θ

(III) 由于 $EZ = 0$, 且

$$E(Z^2) = (-2)^2 \cdot \theta + 0^2 \cdot (1-2\theta) + 2^2 \cdot \theta = 8\theta,$$

故

$$8\theta = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i=1}^6 Z_i^2 = \frac{(-2)^2 + 0^2 + 0^2 + 0^2 + 2^2 + 2^2}{6} = 2,$$

由此可得 θ 的矩估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{4}$.

似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \theta \cdot (1-2\theta)^3 \cdot \theta^2 = \theta^3 (1-2\theta)^3.$$

两边同时取对数, 得

$$\ln L(\theta) = 3\ln \theta + 3\ln(1-2\theta).$$

令

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{3}{\theta} - \frac{6}{1-2\theta} = \frac{3-12\theta}{\theta(1-2\theta)} = 0,$$

得 θ 的最大似然估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{4}$.