

数学第一次模考答案

1. 答 应选 C.

解 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $\frac{x^2}{2} < x < 1$, 此时有 $1 < \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right)^n + x^n + 1 \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} < \sqrt[n]{3}$;

当 $1 \leq x \leq 2$ 时, $\frac{x^2}{2} \leq x, 1 \leq x$, 此时有 $x \leq \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right)^n + x^n + 1 \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq x \sqrt[n]{3}$;

当 $x > 2$ 时, $1 < x < \frac{x^2}{2}$, 此时有 $\frac{x^2}{2} < \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right)^n + x^n + 1 \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} < \frac{x^2}{2} \sqrt[n]{3}$.

又 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{3} = 1$, 故

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right)^n + x^n + 1 \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ x, & 1 \leq x \leq 2, \\ \frac{x^2}{2}, & x > 2. \end{cases}$$

显然, $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内处处连续. 由于 $f'_-(1) = 0, f'_+(1) = 1, f'_-(2) = 1, f'_+(2) = 2$, 因此 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1, x = 2$ 处不可导.

2. 答 应选 A.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)}{ax^k} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{2}}{ax^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(e^x - 1 - x) - x(e^x - 1)}{2ax^{k+1}(e^x - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(e^x - 1 - x) - x(e^x - 1)}{2ax^{k+2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - xe^x}{2a(k+2)x^{k+1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-xe^x}{2a(k+2)(k+1)x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2a(k+2)(k+1)x^{k-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由题设知, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)}{ax^k} = 1, \text{ 所以 } k = 1, a = -\frac{1}{12}.$$

3. 答 应选 B.

解 此题考查狄利克雷收敛定理. 事实上, 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) \sim S(x) &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \\ &= \begin{cases} f(x), & x \text{ 为连续点,} \\ \frac{f(x-0) + f(x+0)}{2}, & x \text{ 为第一类间断点,} \\ \frac{f(-\pi+0) + f(\pi-0)}{2}, & x \text{ 为端点 } -\pi, \pi. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

对于 A, $\frac{f(-\pi+0) + f(\pi-0)}{2} \neq 0$, 但 $f(\pi) = 0$, 不成立;

对于 C, $\frac{f(-\pi+0) + f(\pi-0)}{2} \neq 0$, 但 $f(-\pi) = 0$, 不成立;

对于 D, $\frac{f(0+0) + f(0-0)}{2} \neq f(0)$, 不成立;

对于 B, $\frac{f(-\pi+0) + f(\pi-0)}{2} = f(\pm\pi) = 0, f(x)$ 在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上连续, 由狄利克雷收敛定理可知 $f(x) = S(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上处处成立.

4. 答 应选 A.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad a_{n+1} - a_{n-1} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin^{n+1} x - \sin^{n-1} x}{\cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin^{n-1} x (\sin^2 x - 1)}{\cos x} dx \\ &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^{n-1} x d(\sin x) = - \frac{\sin^n x}{n} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = - \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 (a_{n+1} - a_{n-1}) &= - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \\ &\stackrel{(*)}{=} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = -2. \end{aligned}$$

【注】(*) 处来自 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, |x| < 1,$

同时考生还应记住 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = -\ln(1-x), -1 \leq x < 1,$

这都是常考的结论.

5. 答 应选 D.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \text{由于 } PA = B, |P| = 1, \text{ 因此 } B^* &= (PA)^* = |PA| (PA)^{-1} = |P| |A| A^{-1} P^{-1} = \\ A^* P^{-1}, P^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由初等变换与初等矩阵的关系知 D 选项正确.} \end{aligned}$$

【注】考核点为伴随矩阵以及初等变换与初等矩阵的关系. 关键点是在矩阵 A 可逆的条件下, $A^* = |A| A^{-1}$, 同时注意右乘初等矩阵相当于对矩阵作相应的初等列变换.

6. 答 应选 B.

$$\text{解} \quad \text{对矩阵 } A \text{ 作初等行变换, 得 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & a & a \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & a^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^2 - a \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 因为方程组}$$

$Ax = 0$ 有非零解, 所以 $|A| = 0$, 又 $A^* \neq O$, 所以矩阵 A 中有 3 阶非零子式, 故矩阵 A 的秩 $r(A) = 3$, 因此 $a = 1$.

【注】考核点为矩阵的秩、线性方程组等. 注意 $A^* \neq O$ 说明矩阵 A 中存在某个元素的代数余子式不等于零, 即 A 中有 3 阶非零子式.

7. 答 应选 B.

解 因为 $A = \alpha^T \alpha, \alpha = (1, 0, -1)$, 所以 $r(A) = 1, \text{tr}(A) = [\alpha, \alpha] = 2$, 从而 A 的特征

值为 $0, 0, 2$, 而 A^n 的特征值为 $0, 0, 2^n$, 从而 $\text{tr}(A^n) = 0 + 0 + 2^n = 2^n$. 于是, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{tr}(A^n)}{2^n + 1} =$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{2^n + 1} = 1.$$

8. 答 应选 B.

解 由条件 $P(B) = 0.8, P(A|B) = P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = 0.2$ 得

$$P(AB) = P(B)P(A|B) = 0.8 \times 0.2 = 0.16,$$

$$P(\overline{A \cup B}) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\bar{B})P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = [1 - P(B)]P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = (1 - 0.8) \times 0.2 = 0.04.$$

$$\text{于是, } P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = 0.96,$$

$$P(A) = P(A \cup B) - P(B) + P(AB) = 0.96 - 0.8 + 0.16 = 0.32.$$

$$\text{故 } P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.16}{0.32} = 0.5.$$

9. 答 应选 D.

$$\text{解 当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{x^2}^x 6 dy = 6(x - x^2);$$

$$\text{当 } x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dy = 0.$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } f'_X(x) = 6(1 - 2x), \text{ 令 } f'_X(x) = 0 \text{ 得 } x = \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 因为 } f''_X\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -12 < 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } f_X(x) \text{ 的最大值为 } f_X\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}.$$

10. 答 应选 B.

解 由于 σ 已知, 因此 μ 的置信度为 0.95 的置信区间为 $\left(\bar{X} - z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X} + z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$, 其中

$n = 16$, 因为置信度 $1 - \alpha = 0.95$, 所以 $1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.975$. 由于 $\Phi(1.96) = 0.975$, 因此

$z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1.96$. 由题设知, $\bar{x} - z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 14.52$, $\bar{x} + z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 16.48$, 所以 $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{2}(14.52 +$

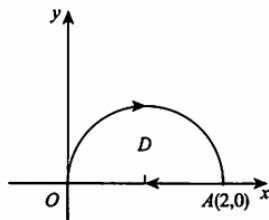
$16.48) = 15.5$. 于是

$$\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{n}(16.48 - \bar{x})}{z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{16}(16.48 - 15.5)}{1.96} = 2.$$

11. 答 应填 $x^2 + \frac{3\pi}{4-2\pi}$.

解 记 $f(x) = x^2 + a$, 其中 $\int_L [yf(x) + e^x y] dx + (e^x - xy^2) dy = a$, 补线段 $\overline{AO}: y = 0$, x 从 2 到 0, 如图所示, 则

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \oint_{L+\overline{AO}} - \int_{\overline{AO}} \\ &= - \iint_D [e^x - y^2 - f(x) - e^x] d\sigma - 0 \\ &= - \iint_D (e^x - y^2 - x^2 - a - e^x) d\sigma \\ &= \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma + a \iint_D d\sigma \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r^2 \cdot r dr + a \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta + \frac{\pi}{2} a \\ &= 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} a \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} a, \end{aligned}$$



即 $a = \frac{3}{4} \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} a$, 解得 $a = \frac{\frac{3}{4} \pi}{1 - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3\pi}{4-2\pi}$. 故 $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{3\pi}{4-2\pi}$.

12. 答 应填 $\frac{\sqrt{6}\pi}{6}$.

解 球面与锥面的交线在 xOy 平面上的投影曲线的方程为

$$2x^2 + 3y^2 = 1,$$

则相应的投影区域 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 2x^2 + 3y^2 \leq 1\}$. 球面(上部分) 方程为

$$z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2},$$

则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}},$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} d\sigma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} d\sigma,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \iint_D d\sigma = S_D (D \text{ 的面积}),$$

D 是个椭圆, $S_D = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6}}$. 所以 $\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \frac{\sqrt{6}\pi}{6}$.



13. 答 应填 $\frac{1}{4} \ln 3$.

解 令 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2n-1} (x > 0)$, 再令 $x = t^2, 0 < t < 1$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2n-1} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n}}{2n-1} = t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \\&= t \int_0^t \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u^{2n-2} \right) du = t \int_0^t \frac{1}{1-u^2} du \\&= \frac{t}{2} \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}} (0 < x < 1),\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^n (2n-1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n}{2n-1} = S\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \ln 3.$$

14. 答 应填 $e^y f(x-y) - e^y f'(x-y)$.

解 $F(x, y) = \int_y^x e^y f(x-t) dt = e^y \int_y^x f(x-t) dt.$

令 $x-t=u$, 则

$$\int_y^x f(x-t) dt = \int_0^{x-y} f(u) du,$$

从而

$$F(x, y) = e^y \int_0^{x-y} f(u) du.$$

于是,

$$F'_x(x, y) = e^y f(x-y), F''_{xy}(x, y) = e^y f(x-y) - e^y f'(x-y).$$

15. 答 应填 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

解 由 $AB = 2A + B$ 得, $\frac{1}{2}(A - E)(B - 2E) = E$, 故

$$(A - E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(B - 2E) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

16. 答 应填 0.

解 (X, Y) 关于 X, Y 的边缘概率分布分别为

X	1	2
P	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

Y	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$

XY 的概率分布为

XY	0	1	2	6
P	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$

故

$$E(X) = 1 \times \frac{1}{4} + 2 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{4},$$

$$E(Y) = 0 \times \frac{3}{8} + 1 \times \frac{1}{8} + 2 \times \frac{1}{8} + 3 \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{2},$$

$$E(XY) = 0 \times \frac{3}{8} + 1 \times \frac{1}{8} + 2 \times \frac{1}{8} + 6 \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{21}{8}.$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{21}{8} - \frac{7}{4} \times \frac{3}{2} = 0.$$

(17)【解】 令 $x_n = \frac{n^3}{e} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - n^3 + \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{11}{24}n = n^3 e^{n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} - n^3 + \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{11}{24}n$,

$$\text{令 } t = n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - 1 = n \left[\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + \frac{1}{3n^3} - \frac{1}{4n^4} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right) \right] - 1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{3n^2} - \frac{1}{4n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right),$$

$$t^2 = \left[-\frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{3n^2} - \frac{1}{4n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right] \left[-\frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{3n^2} - \frac{1}{4n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4n^2} - \frac{1}{3n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right),$$

$$t^3 = \left[-\frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{3n^2} - \frac{1}{4n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right] \left[\frac{1}{4n^2} - \frac{1}{3n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right] = -\frac{1}{8n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right),$$

$$e^t = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{6} + o(t^3)$$

$$= 1 + \left[-\frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{3n^2} - \frac{1}{4n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{4n^2} - \frac{1}{3n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right] + \frac{1}{6} \left[-\frac{1}{8n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right] + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{11}{24n^2} - \frac{7}{16n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right),$$

$$x_n = n^3 \left[1 - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{11}{24n^2} - \frac{7}{16n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right] - n^3 + \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{11}{24}n = -\frac{7}{16} + o(1),$$

由此得所求极限为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = -\frac{7}{16}$.

微信公众号: djky66
(顶尖考研祝您上岸)

(18)【解】 (I) $\forall x \in [-a, a]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= \int_{-a}^x (x-t)f(t)dt + \int_x^a (t-x)f(t)dt \\ &= x \int_{-a}^x f(t)dt - \int_{-a}^x tf(t)dt + \int_x^a tf(t)dt - x \int_x^a f(t)dt. \end{aligned}$$

已知 $f(x)$ 可导, 故 $g(x)$ 可导, 则

$$g'(x) = \int_{-a}^x f(t)dt + 2xf(x) - 2xf(x) - \int_x^a f(t)dt = \int_{-a}^x f(t)dt - \int_x^a f(t)dt.$$

$g'(x)$ 仍可导, $g''(x) = 2f(x) > 0$, 所以 $g'(x)$ 单调递增.

(II) 因为 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 所以 $g'(0) = \int_{-a}^0 f(t)dt - \int_0^a f(t)dt = 0$.

$x > 0$ 时, $g'(x) > g'(0) = 0$, $g(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上单调递增;

$x < 0$ 时, $g'(x) < g'(0) = 0$, $g(x)$ 在 $[-a, 0]$ 上单调递减,

因此 $g(x)$ 在 $[-a, a]$ 上的最小值 $m(a) = g(0) = \int_{-a}^a |t| f(t)dt$.

(III) 若 $m(a) = \int_{-a}^a |t| f(t)dt = 2 \int_0^a tf(t)dt = f(a) - a^2 - 1$,

即 $2 \int_0^x tf(t)dt = f(x) - x^2 - 1$, 取 $x = 0$, 得 $f(0) = 1$.

在等式两端求导, 得 $2xf(x) = f'(x) - 2x$.

求解初值问题 $\begin{cases} y' - 2xy = 2x \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$, 得 $y = f(x) = 2e^{x^2} - 1$.

(19)【证明】 切平面 Π 的方程为 $\frac{x}{a^2}(X-x) + \frac{y}{b^2}(Y-y) + \frac{z}{c^2}(Z-z) = 0$, 即

$$\frac{x}{a^2}X + \frac{y}{b^2}Y + \frac{z}{c^2}Z = 1,$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c^2}\right)^2}}, \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dS}{\rho} = \iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c^2}\right)^2} dS.$$

Σ 的外侧法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \left(\frac{x}{a^2}, \frac{y}{b^2}, \frac{z}{c^2}\right)$,

其单位向量为 $\mathbf{n}^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c^2}\right)^2}} \left(\frac{x}{a^2}, \frac{y}{b^2}, \frac{z}{c^2}\right) = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dS}{\rho} &= \iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c^2}\right)^2} dS \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\left(\frac{x}{a^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c^2}\right)^2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c^2}\right)^2}} dS \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{x}{a^2} \cos \alpha + \frac{y}{b^2} \cos \beta + \frac{z}{c^2} \cos \gamma\right) dS \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \iint_{\Sigma^+} \frac{x}{a^2} dydz + \frac{y}{b^2} dzdx + \frac{z}{c^2} dxdy \\
&= \iiint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right) dxdydz \\
&= \frac{4\pi abc}{3} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right) = \frac{4\pi}{3abc} (b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 + a^2b^2).
\end{aligned}$$

20. 【证明】 (1) 设 $f_n(x) = e^x + x^{2n+1}$, $f_n(-1) = e^{-1} - 1 < 0$, $f_n(0) = 1 > 0$,

则方程 $f_n(x) = 0$ 至少有一个实根. 又因为 $f'_n(x) = e^x + (2n+1)x^{2n} > 0$, 故方程有唯一实根.

(2) 设实根为 x_n , 则 $e^{x_n} + x_n^{2n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow x_n = -e^{\frac{x_n}{2n+1}}$,

则 $A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-e^{\frac{x_n}{2n+1}} \right) = -e^0 = -1$.

(3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n - A}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{x_n}{2n+1}}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{n}{2n+1} x_n \right) = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $x_n - A$ 与 $\frac{1}{n}$ 是同阶无穷小.



扫码看详解
(20 题)

21.【解】 (1) 等式 $A - A^* - E = O$ 两端左乘 A , 注意, $|A| = 2$, 得 $A^2 - A - 2E = O$, 设 A 的特征值为 λ , 则 $\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0$, A 的可能特征值为 $-1, 2$. 由 $|A| = 2$, A 的特征值为 $-1, -1, 2$. 再由 $A^2 - A - 2E = O$ 知 $(A + E)(A - 2E) = O$, 故

$$r(A + E) + r(A - 2E) \leq 3.$$

又 $r(A + E) + r(A - 2E) \geq r(2E - A + A + E) = r(E) = 3$, 得

$$r(A + E) + r(A - 2E) = 3,$$

又特征值 2 为单根, 得 $r(A - 2E) = 3 - 1 = 2$, $r(A + E) = 1$, 特征值 -1 对应两个线性无关的特征向量, 所以 A 可以对角化.

(2) 由题意 $\xi = (1, 1, -1)^T$ 是齐次方程组 $(A - 2E)x = 0$ 的一个解, 即 ξ 为 A 的特征值 2 对应的特征向量.

设 A 的特征值 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$ 对应的特征向量为 $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 则 $\xi^T x = 0$,

即 $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0$, 得基础解系 $\beta_2 = (-1, 1, 0)^T$, $\beta_3 = (1, 1, 2)^T$, 单位化 ξ, β_2, β_3 , 得

$$\eta_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^T, \eta_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)^T, \eta_3 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^T.$$

$$\text{令 } Q = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{进而 } A = Q \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} Q^T,$$

$$A + E = Q \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T = Q \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T Q \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T,$$

$$\text{取 } B = Q \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 从而有 } B^2 = A + E.$$



扫码看详解
(21 题)

2.【解】 (1) 设 Z 的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_Z(z) &= P\{X \geq 0\}P\{Z \leq z | X \geq 0\} + P\{X < 0\}P\{Z \leq z | X < 0\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}P\{|Y| \leq z | X \geq 0\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{-|Y| \leq z | X < 0\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}P\{|Y| \leq z\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{-|Y| \leq z\} \\
 &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}[1 - P\{|Y| \leq -z\}], & z < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}[1 - [\Phi(-z) - \Phi(z)]] & z < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}P\{|Y| \leq z\} + \frac{1}{2}, & z \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}[\Phi(z) - \Phi(-z)] + \frac{1}{2}, & z \geq 0 \end{cases} \\
 &= \begin{cases} \Phi(z), & z < 0, \\ \Phi(z), & z \geq 0 \end{cases} = \Phi(z),
 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $Z \sim N(0, 1)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) P\{Y - Z = 0\} &= P\{Y - Z = 0, X \geq 0\} + P\{Y - Z = 0, X < 0\} \\
 &= P\{X \geq 0\}P\{Y - Z = 0 | X \geq 0\} + P\{X < 0\}P\{Y - Z = 0 | X < 0\} \\
 &= P\{X \geq 0\}P\{Y - |Y| = 0 | X \geq 0\} + P\{X < 0\}P\{Y + |Y| = 0 | X < 0\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}P\{Y - |Y| = 0\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{Y + |Y| = 0\} = \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \geq 0\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \leq 0\} = \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

由于 $P\{Y - Z = 0\} \neq 0$, $Y - Z$ 不是连续型随机变量.

(3) 因为 $Y - Z$ 不是连续型随机变量, $Y - Z$ 不服从正态分布, 所以 (Y, Z) 不服从二维正态分布.



扫码看详解
(22 题)

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < \theta, \\ e^{-(y-\theta)}, & y \geq \theta. \end{cases}$$

(2) ① 由 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = E(X) = 1 - p$ 得 $\hat{p}_M = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = 1 - \bar{X}$.

② 似然函数为 $L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n p^{1-x_i} (1-p)^{x_i} = p^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$,

$$\ln L(p) = \left(n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \cdot \ln p + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot \ln(1-p),$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = \left(n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \cdot \frac{1}{p} - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot \frac{1}{1-p},$$

令 $\frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = 0$ 得 $\hat{p}_L = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$.

(3) ① 由 $\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i = E(Y) = \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} y e^{-(y-\theta)} dy \xrightarrow{y-\theta=t} \int_0^{+\infty} (\theta+t) e^{-t} dt = \theta+1$ 得

$$\hat{\theta}_M = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i - 1.$$

② 似然函数为 $L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-(y_i-\theta)} = e^{n\theta - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}, y_i \geq \theta, i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

$L(\theta)$ 为 θ 的单增函数, 且 θ 的取值范围为 $\theta \leq \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} y_i$. 当 $\theta = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} y_i$ 时, $L(\theta)$ 取最大值,

所以 $\hat{\theta}_L = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} Y_i$.