

# 2016年(数一) 真题答案解析

## 一、选择题

(1) C

解 取  $a=0$ , 若  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x)^b} = \frac{1}{1-b} (1+x)^{1-b} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{1-b} \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^{b-1}} - 1 \right]$  收敛,

只需  $b > 1$  即可. 说明  $a < 1$  可以使原反常积分收敛, 排除 B, D.

再取  $a=-1, b=2$ .

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{1+x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = +\infty,$$

发散, 说明满足  $a < 1$  且  $b > 1$ , 原反常积分发散, 排除 A.

(2) D

解 当  $x < 1$  时,  $F(x) = \int 2(x-1)dx = x^2 - 2x + C_1$ ;

当  $x \geq 1$  时,  $F(x) = \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x + C_2$ ;

且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^2 - 2x + C_1) = C_1 - 1$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x \ln x - x + C_2) = C_2 - 1$ .

又  $F(x)$  在  $x=1$  处连续, 因此有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} F(x) = F(1)$ , 即  $C_1 - 1 = C_2 - 1$ ,

所以  $C_1 = C_2 = C$ . 故原函数为  $F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x + C, & x < 1, \\ x \ln x - x + C, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$

当  $C=1$  时, 对应的原函数为 D.

(3) A

解 因为  $y_1(x) = (1+x^2)^2 - \sqrt{1+x^2}$  和  $y_2(x) = (1+x^2)^2 + \sqrt{1+x^2}$  为  $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$  的两个解, 所以,  $y_2(x) - y_1(x) = 2\sqrt{1+x^2}$  为  $y' + p(x)y = 0$  的解.

代入该齐次方程, 得  $\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + p(x) \cdot 2\sqrt{1+x^2} = 0$ , 故  $p(x) = -\frac{x}{1+x^2}$ .

再将  $y_2(x) = (1+x^2)^2 + \sqrt{1+x^2}$  代入原方程, 可得

$$4x(1+x^2) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} [(1+x^2)^2 + \sqrt{1+x^2}] = q(x),$$

解得  $q(x) = 3x(1+x^2)$ .

(4) D

解 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{n} = 0$ , 可得  $f(0-0) = f(0+0) = f(0)$ ,

所以  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续. 又

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x - 0}{x - 0} = 1, \quad f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{x - 0},$$

而  $\frac{1}{n+1} < x < \frac{1}{n}$ , 可得  $1 < \frac{1}{nx} < \frac{n+1}{n}$ , 且当  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{n+1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1,$$

由夹逼准则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{nx} = 1$ , 即  $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0) = 1$ . 故  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导.

(5) C

解  $P^{-1}AP = B$ , 有  $(P^{-1}AP)^T = B^T$ , 即有  $P^T A^T (P^T)^{-1} = B^T$ , 即 A 正确;  
 $(P^{-1}AP)^{-1} = B^{-1}$ , 有  $P^{-1}A^{-1}P = B^{-1}$ , 即 B 正确, 而 D 正确. 故应选 C.

(6) B

解 二次型的矩阵为  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 5)$ , 特征值为  $-1, -1, 5$ .

二次型为标准形为  $-y_1^2 - y_2^2 + 5y_3^2$ . 故应选 B.

(7) B

解  $p = P\{x \leq \mu + \sigma^2\} = P\left\{\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \sigma\right\} = \Phi(\sigma)$ .

因为  $\Phi(x)$  单调增加, 所以  $p$  随  $\sigma$  的增加而增加. 故应选 B.

(8) A

解  $(X, Y)$  的联合分布为:

$\begin{matrix} X \\ Y \end{matrix}$	0	1	2
0	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$
1	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	0
2	$\frac{1}{9}$	0	0

由此可得  $EX = 0 \times \frac{4}{9} + 1 \times \frac{4}{9} + 2 \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$ ; 同理,  $EY = \frac{2}{3}$ .

$EX^2 = 0 \times \frac{4}{9} + 1^2 \times \frac{4}{9} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$ ; 同理  $EY^2 = \frac{8}{9}$ .

又  $EXY = \frac{2}{9}$ , 所以,  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EXEY = -\frac{2}{9}$ .

又  $DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$ , 同理,  $DY = \frac{4}{9}$ , 故

$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY}} = \frac{E(XY) - EX \cdot EY}{\sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY}} = -\frac{1}{2}$ . 故应选 A.

## 二、填空题

(9)  $\frac{1}{2}$

解  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t \ln(1 + t \sin t) dt}{1 - \cos x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t \ln(1 + t \sin t) dt}{\frac{1}{2}x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1 + x \sin x)}{2x^3}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \sin x}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

(10)  $\mathbf{j} + (y-1)\mathbf{k}$

解 由旋度定义公式,得

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{rot} \mathbf{A} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}\right)\mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)\mathbf{k} \\ &= 0 \cdot \mathbf{i} + 1 \cdot \mathbf{j} + (y-1) \cdot \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{j} + (y-1)\mathbf{k}.\end{aligned}$$

(11)  $-dx + 2dy$

解 等式  $(x+1)z - y^2 = x^2 f(x-z, y)$  两边分别关于  $x, y$  求导,

得  $z + (x+1)z'_x = 2xf(x-z, y) + x^2 f'_1(x-z, y) \cdot (1-z'_x)$ ;

$(x+1)z'_y - 2y = x^2 [f'_1(x-z, y) \cdot (-z'_y) + f'_2(x-z, y)]$ .

再将  $x=0, y=1$  代入原式,可得  $z=1$ .

将  $x=0, y=1, z=1$  代入上述两式,得  $z'_x=-1, z'_y=2$ .

故  $dz|_{(0,1)} = z'_x dx + z'_y dy = -dx + 2dy$ .

(12)  $\frac{1}{2}$

解  $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$ , 则

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x (-1)^n x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \cdots,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x}{1+ax^2} &= x \cdot \frac{1}{1+(ax^2)} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-ax^2)^n = x(1 - ax^2 + a^2x^4 - a^3x^6 + \cdots) \\ &= x - ax^3 + a^2x^5 - a^3x^7 + \cdots,\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \arctan x - \frac{x}{1+ax^2} = \left(-\frac{1}{3} + a\right)x^3 + \left(\frac{1}{5} - a^2\right)x^5 + \left(-\frac{1}{7} + a^3\right)x^7 + \cdots,$$

$$\text{又 } f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!}f''(0)x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(0)x^3 + \cdots,$$

$$\text{因此 } \frac{1}{3!}f'''(0) = -\frac{1}{3} + a, \text{ 又 } f'''(0) = 1, \text{ 故 } a = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(13)  $\lambda^4 + \lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 4$

解 按最后一行展开,得

$$\begin{aligned}&(-1)^{4+1} \times 4 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{4+2} \times 3 \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \end{vmatrix} + \\ &(-1)^{4+3} \times 2 \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{4+4}(\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \lambda^4 + \lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 4.\end{aligned}$$

(14) (8.2, 10.8)

解  $\mu$  的置信区间为  $\left(\bar{x} - t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$ .

已知  $\bar{x}=9.5$ , 置信上限为 10.8,

则  $t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} = 1.3$ , 所以置信下限为 8.2.

故应填(8.2, 10.8).

### 三、解答题

$$\begin{aligned} (15) \text{ 解 } \iint_D x \, dx \, dy &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_2^{2(1+\cos\theta)} r^2 \cos\theta \, dr \\ &= \frac{16}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [(1+\cos\theta)^3 - 1] \cos\theta \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{16}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (3\cos^2\theta + 3\cos^3\theta + \cos^4\theta) \, d\theta = \frac{32}{3} + 5\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(16) 解 (I) 微分方程  $y'' + 2y' + ky = 0$  的特征方程为  $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + k = 0$ .

解得  $\lambda_1 = -1 + \sqrt{1-k}$ ,  $\lambda_2 = -1 - \sqrt{1-k}$ .

因为  $0 < k < 1$ , 所以  $\lambda_1 < 0$ ,  $\lambda_2 < 0$ , 从而  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{\lambda_1 x} \, dx$  与  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{\lambda_2 x} \, dx$  收敛.

由于  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ , 所以  $y(x) = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$ , 其中  $C_1$  与  $C_2$  是任意常数.

综上所述, 反常积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} y(x) \, dx$  收敛.

(II) 由(I)知,  $\lambda_1 < 0$ ,  $\lambda_2 < 0$ , 所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (C_1 \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}) = 0.$$

又  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = 1$ , 所以

$$\int_0^{+\infty} y(x) \, dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{k} (y''(x) + 2y'(x)) \right] \, dx = -\frac{1}{k} (y'(x) + 2y(x)) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{3}{k}.$$

(17) 解 因为  $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = (2x+1)e^{2x-y}$ , 所以

$$f(x, y) = \int \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \, dx = \int (2x+1)e^{2x-y} \, dx = x e^{2x-y} + C(y).$$

将  $f(0, y) = y + 1$  代入上式, 得  $C(y) = y + 1$ .

所以  $f(x, y) = x e^{2x-y} + y + 1$ .

从而

$$I(t) = \int_{L_t} \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \, dx + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \, dy = f(1, t) - f(0, 0) = e^{2-t} + t.$$

$I'(t) = -e^{2-t} + 1$ . 令  $I'(t) = 0$  得  $t = 2$ .

由于当  $t < 2$  时,  $I'(t) < 0$ ,  $I(t)$  单调减少; 当  $t > 2$  时,  $I'(t) > 0$ ,  $I(t)$  单调增加, 所以  $I(2) = 3$  是  $I(t)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上的最小值.

(18) 解 根据高斯公式得

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (2x+1) \, dx \, dy \, dz.$$

因为  $\iiint_{\Omega} dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{3}$ ,

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2(1-x)} dy \int_0^{1-x-\frac{y}{2}} x \, dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2(1-x)} x \left( 1-x-\frac{y}{2} \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 x(1-x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{12},$$

$$\text{所以 } I = 2 \times \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(19) 解 (I) 因为  $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$ , 所以

$$|x_{n+1} - x_n| = |f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})| = |f'(\xi)(x_n - x_{n-1})|, \text{ 其中 } \xi \text{ 介于 } x_n \text{ 与 } x_{n-1} \text{ 之间,}$$

$$\text{又 } 0 < f'(x) < \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 所以 } |x_{n+1} - x_n| \leq \frac{1}{2} |x_n - x_{n-1}| \leq \cdots \leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} |x_2 - x_1|.$$

由于级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} |x_2 - x_1|$  收敛, 所以级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n)$  绝对收敛.

(II) 设  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n)$  的前  $n$  项和为  $S_n$ , 则  $S_n = x_{n+1} - x_1$ .

由(I)知,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$  存在, 即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_{n+1} - x_1)$  存在, 所以  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在.

设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = c$ , 由  $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$  及  $f(x)$  连续, 得  $c = f(c)$ ,

即  $c$  是  $g(x) = x - f(x)$  的零点.

因为  $g(0) = -1$ ,  $g(2) = 2 - f(2) = 1 - [f(2) - f(0)] = 1 - 2f'(\eta) > 0$ , 其中  $\eta \in (0, 2)$ , 且  $g'(x) = 1 - f'(x) > 0$ , 所以  $g(x)$  存在唯一零点, 且零点位于区间  $(0, 2)$  内.

于是  $0 < c < 2$ , 即  $0 < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n < 2$ .

(20) 解 对矩阵  $(A \mid B)$  施以初等行变换

$$A \mid B = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & a & 1 & 1 & a \\ -1 & 1 & a & -a-1 & -2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & a+2 & 3 & -3 & a-4 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & 1-a & 0 \end{array} \right) = C.$$

当  $a \neq 1$  且  $a \neq -2$  时, 由于

$$C \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & a+2 & 3 & -3 & a-4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3a}{a+2} \\ 0 & a+2 & 3 & -3 & a-4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

所以  $AX=B$  有唯一解, 且

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{3a}{a+2} \\ 0 & \frac{a-4}{a+2} \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

当  $a=1$  时, 由于

$$C = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

所以  $AX=B$  有无穷多解, 且

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ k_1 & k_2 \\ -k_1 & -k_2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

当  $a = -2$  时, 由于

$$C = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right),$$

所以  $AX = B$  无解.

(21) 解(I) 因为

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

所以  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 0$ .

当  $\lambda_1 = -1$  时, 解方程组  $(-E - A)x = 0$ , 得特征向量  $\xi_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T$ ;

当  $\lambda_2 = -2$  时, 解方程组  $(-2E - A)x = 0$ , 得特征向量  $\xi_2 = (1, 2, 0)^T$ ;

当  $\lambda_3 = 0$  时, 解方程组  $Ax = 0$ , 得特征向量  $\xi_3 = (3, 2, 2)^T$ .

$$\text{令 } P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 令 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} A^{99} &= P \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{99} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-2)^{99} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{99} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-2)^{99} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2^{99} - 2 & 1 - 2^{99} & 2 - 2^{98} \\ 2^{100} - 2 & 1 - 2^{100} & 2 - 2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(II) 因为  $B^2 = BA$ , 所以

$$B^{100} = B^{98} B^2 = B^{98} BA = B^{97} B^2 A = B^{98} A^2 = \cdots = BA^{99},$$

$$\text{即 } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2^{99} - 2 & 1 - 2^{99} & 2 - 2^{98} \\ 2^{100} - 2 & 1 - 2^{100} & 2 - 2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{所以 } \begin{cases} \beta_1 = (2^{99} - 2)\alpha_1 + (2^{100} - 2)\alpha_2, \\ \beta_2 = (1 - 2^{99})\alpha_1 + (1 - 2^{100})\alpha_2, \\ \beta_3 = (2 - 2^{98})\alpha_1 + (2 - 2^{99})\alpha_2. \end{cases}$$

(22) 解(I)  $(X, Y)$  的概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3, & (x, y) \in D, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(II) 对于  $0 < t < 1$ ,

$$P\{U \leq 0, X \leq t\} = P\{X > Y, X \leq t\} = \int_0^t dx \int_{x^2}^x 3dy = \frac{3}{2}t^2 - t^3,$$

$$P\{U \leq 0\} = P\{X > Y\} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$P\{X \leq t\} = \int_0^t dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} 3dy = 2t^{\frac{3}{2}} - t^3.$$

由于  $P\{U \leq 0, X \leq t\} \neq P\{U \leq 0\}P\{X \leq t\}$ , 所以  $U$  与  $X$  不相互独立.

(Ⅲ) 当  $z < 0$  时,  $F(z) = 0$ ; 当  $0 \leq z < 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{U + X \leq z\} \\ &= P\{U = 0, X \leq z\} = P\{X > Y, X \leq z\} = \frac{3}{2}z^2 - z^3; \end{aligned}$$

当  $1 \leq z < 2$  时,  $F(z) = P\{U + X \leq z\}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P\{U = 0, X \leq z\} + P\{U = 1, X \leq z - 1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + 2(z - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}(z - 1)^2; \end{aligned}$$

当  $z \geq 2$  时,  $F(z) = P\{U + X \leq z\} = 1$ .

$$\text{所以 } F(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ \frac{3}{2}z^2 - z^3, & 0 \leq z < 1, \\ \frac{1}{2} + 2(z - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}(z - 1)^2, & 1 \leq z < 2, \\ 1, & z \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

(23) 解 (I) 总体  $X$  的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{x^3}{\theta^3}, & 0 \leq x < \theta, \\ 1, & x \geq \theta. \end{cases}$$

从而  $T$  的分布函数为

$$F_T(z) = [F(z)]^3 = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ \frac{z^9}{\theta^9}, & 0 \leq z < \theta, \\ 1, & z \geq \theta. \end{cases}$$

所以  $T$  的概率密度为

$$f_T(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{9z^8}{\theta^9}, & 0 < z < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

$$(II) E(T) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z f_T(z) dz = \int_0^\theta \frac{9z^9}{\theta^9} dz = \frac{9}{10}\theta, \text{ 从而 } E(aT) = \frac{9}{10}a\theta.$$

$$\text{令 } E(aT) = \theta, \text{ 得 } a = \frac{10}{9}.$$

所以当  $a = \frac{10}{9}$  时,  $aT$  为  $\theta$  的无偏估计.