

# 2018年（数一）真题答案解析

## 一、选择题

(1) D

解 对于 D 选项  $f(x) = \cos \sqrt{|x|}$ ,

$$\text{由 } f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos \sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x}{x} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cos \sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{x} = \frac{1}{2},$$

可得  $f'_+(0) \neq f'_-(0)$ , 因此  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不可导. 故应选 D.

(2) B

解 已知平面过点  $(1,0,0)$ ,  $(0,1,0)$  两点, 可得同平面内一向量  $(1,-1,0)$ , 曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  的切平面法向量为  $(2x, 2y, -1)$ . 所以  $2x - 2y = 0$ , 即  $x = y$ . 故应选 B.

(3) B

$$\text{解 原式} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2}{(2n+1)!},$$

$$\text{易知 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \cdot x^n = \cos x, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{(2n+1)!} = \sin x.$$

则原式  $= 2\sin 1 + \cos 1$ . 故应选 B.

(4) C

$$\text{解 利用对称性可计算 } M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) dx = \pi.$$

易得,  $K > \pi$ ,  $N < \pi$ . 所以  $K > M > N$ . 故应选 C.

(5) A

解 易知题中矩阵的特征值均为 3 重特征值 1, 若矩阵相似, 则特征值对应的  $\lambda E - A$ ,

$$\text{即 } E - A \text{ 秩必然相等, 显然 } E - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 的秩为 2.}$$

故应选 A.

(6) A

$$\text{解 对于 B 选项, 若 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } r(A \quad BA) = 2 \neq r(A), \text{ 排除 B.}$$

$$\text{对于 C 选项, 若 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } r(A \quad B) = 2 \neq \max\{r(A), r(B)\}, \text{ 排除 C.}$$

$$\text{对于 D 选项, 若 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } r(A \quad B) = 2 \neq r(A^T \quad B^T), \text{ 排除 D.}$$

故应选 A.

(7) A

解 由  $f(1+x) = f(1-x)$  可知,  $f(x)$  关于  $x = 1$  对称, 所以  $\int_{-\infty}^1 f(x) dx = \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 0.5$ .

又已知,  $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 0.6$ , 则  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_1^2 f(x) dx = 0.3$ .

所以,  $P\{X < 0\} = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0.2$ .

故应选 A.

(8) D

解 若显著性水平  $\alpha = 0.05$  时可接受  $H_0$ , 则检验统计量  $|Z| \leq U_{0.025}$ , 则  $|Z| \leq U_{0.005}$ .

故应选 D.

## 二、填空题

(9) -2

解 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1-\tan x}{1+\tan x} - 1\right)}{\sin kx} = e$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1-\tan x}{1+\tan x} - 1\right)}{\sin kx} = 1$ .

即  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \tan x}{(1+\tan x) \sin kx} = \frac{-2x}{kx} = 1$ , 所以  $k = -2$ .

故应填 -2.

(10)  $2(\ln 2 - 1)$

解  $y = f(x)$  过点  $(0, 0)$ , 即  $f(x) = 0$ ,  $y = f(x)$  与  $y = 2^x$  在点  $(1, 2)$  相切  $\Rightarrow f(1) = 2$  且  $f'(1) = 2 \ln 2$ .

$\int_0^1 x f''(x) dx = x f'(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f'(x) dx = f'(1) - (f(1) - f(0)) = 2 \ln 2 - 2 = 2(\ln 2 - 1)$ .

故应填  $2(\ln 2 - 1)$ .

(11)  $i - k$

解  $\text{rot} \mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xy & -yz & xz \end{pmatrix} = (y, -z, -x) \mid (1, 1, 0) = (1, 0, -1) = i - k$ .

故应填  $i - k$ .

(12)  $-\frac{\pi}{3}$

解  $L = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, \\ x + y + z = 0, \end{cases}$  则  $\oint_L xy ds = \oint_L \left| \frac{1}{2} - (x^2 + y^2) \right| ds = \oint_L \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right) ds = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ .

故应填  $-\frac{\pi}{3}$ .

(13) -1

解 设  $A$  特征值为  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ , 对应的特征向量分别为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$ , 则  $A\alpha_1 = \lambda_1 \alpha_1, A\alpha_2 = \lambda_2 \alpha_2$ ,  $A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2$ .

$A^2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = A(\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2) = \lambda_1^2 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2^2 \alpha_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ , 则  $\lambda_1 = \pm 1, \lambda_2 = \pm 1$ ,

又因为  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ , 所以  $|A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = -1$ .

故应填  $-1$ .

$$(14) \frac{1}{4}$$

解  $P(AC | AB \cup C) \cdot P(AB \cup C) = P(AC)$

$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{4} + P(C) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot P(C)$$

解得  $P(C) = \frac{1}{4}$ , 故应填  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

### 三、解答题

$$\begin{aligned} (15) \text{ 解 } \int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} de^{2x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx &= \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} de^x \\ &= \int \sqrt{e^x - 1} de^x + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} de^x \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (e^x - 1) \sqrt{e^x - 1} + 2 \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{6} (e^x + 2) \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C.$$

(16) 解 设圆的半径为  $x$ , 正方形与正三角形的边长分别为  $y$  和  $z$ , 则问题化为: 函数

$f(x, y, z) = \pi x^2 + y^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} z^2$  在条件  $2\pi x + 4y + 3z = 2$  ( $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$ ) 下是否存在最小值.

令  $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = \pi x^2 + y^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} z^2 + \lambda(2\pi x + 4y + 3z - 2)$ , 考虑方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2\pi x + 2\pi\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y + 4\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} z + 3\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 2\pi x + 4y + 3z - 2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } x_0 = \frac{1}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}, \quad y_0 = \frac{2}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}, \quad z_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}.$$

又当  $2\pi x + 4y + 3z = 2$  且  $xyz = 0$  时,  $f(x, y, z)$  的最小值为

$$f\left(0, \frac{2}{4+3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4+3\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{1}{4+3\sqrt{3}},$$

所以三个图形的面积之和存在最小值, 最小值为

$$f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}} (\text{单位: m}^2).$$

(17) 解 设  $\Sigma_1$  为平面  $x=0$  被  $\begin{cases} 3y^2 + 3z^2 = 1, \\ x=0, \end{cases}$  所围部分的后侧,  $\Omega$  为  $\Sigma$  与  $\Sigma_1$  所围的立体.

根据高斯公式,

$$\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} x \, dy \, dz + (y^3 + 2) \, dz \, dx + z^3 \, dx \, dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (1 + 3y^2 + 3z^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz.$$

设  $y = r \cos \theta$ ,  $z = r \sin \theta$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} (1 + 3y^2 + 3z^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} dr \int_0^{\sqrt{1-3r^2}} (1 + 3r^2) r \, dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} r(1 + 3r^2) \sqrt{1-3r^2} \, dr. \end{aligned}$$

设  $\sqrt{1-3r^2} = t$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} r(1 + 3r^2) \sqrt{1-3r^2} \, dr &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^1 (2-t^2) t^2 \, dt \\ &= \frac{14\pi}{45}. \end{aligned}$$

又  $\iint_{\Sigma_1} x \, dy \, dz + (y^3 + 2) \, dz \, dx + z^3 \, dx \, dy = 0$ , 所以  $I = \frac{14\pi}{45}$ .

(18) 解 (I) 当  $f(x) = x$  时, 方程化为  $y' + y = x$ , 其通解为

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{-x} \left( C + \int x e^x \, dx \right) \\ &= e^{-x} (C + x e^x - e^x) \\ &= C e^{-x} + x - 1. \end{aligned}$$

(II) 方程  $y' + y = f(x)$  的通解为

$$y = e^{-\int_0^x dt} \left( C + \int_0^x e^{\int_0^s ds} f(t) \, dt \right),$$

$$\text{即 } y = e^{-x} \left( C + \int_0^x e^t f(t) \, dt \right).$$

由  $y(x) = e^{-x} \left( C + \int_0^x e^t f(t) \, dt \right)$ , 得

$$y(x+T) - y(x) = e^{-x} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{e^T} - 1 \right) C + \frac{1}{e^T} \int_0^{x+T} e^t f(t) \, dt - \int_0^x e^t f(t) \, dt \right].$$

因为  $f(x)$  是周期为  $T$  的连续函数, 所以

$$\frac{1}{e^T} \int_0^{x+T} e^t f(t) \, dt = \frac{1}{e^T} \int_0^T e^t f(t) \, dt + \frac{1}{e^T} \int_T^{x+T} e^t f(t) \, dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{e^T} \int_0^T e^t f(t) dt + \frac{1}{e^T} \int_0^x e^{u+T} f(u+T) du \\
&= \frac{1}{e^T} \int_0^T e^t f(t) dt + \int_0^x e^t f(t) dt.
\end{aligned}$$

从而  $y(x+T) - y(x) = e^{-x} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{e^T} - 1 \right) C + \frac{1}{e^T} \int_0^T e^t f(t) dt \right]$ .

所以,当且仅当  $C = \frac{1}{e^T - 1} \int_0^T e^t f(t) dt$  时,  $y(x+T) - y(x) = 0$ .

故方程存在唯一的以  $T$  为周期的解.

(19) 解 由于  $x_1 \neq 0$ , 所以  $e^{x_2} = \frac{e^{x_1} - 1}{x_1}$ .

根据微分中值定理, 存在  $\xi \in (0, x_1)$ , 使得  $\frac{e^{x_1} - 1}{x_1} = e^\xi$ .

所以  $e^{x_2} = e^\xi$ , 故  $0 < x_2 < x_1$ .

假设  $0 < x_{n+1} < x_n$ , 则

$$e^{x_{n+2}} = \frac{e^{x_{n+1}} - 1}{x_{n+1}} = e^\eta \quad (0 < \eta < x_{n+1}),$$

所以  $0 < x_{n+2} < x_{n+1}$ .

故  $\{x_n\}$  是单调减少的数列, 且下有界, 从而  $\{x_n\}$  收敛.

设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ , 得  $a e^a = e^a - 1$ . 易知  $a = 0$  为其解.

令  $f(x) = x e^x - e^x + 1$ , 则  $f'(x) = x e^x$ .

当  $x > 0$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$ , 函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上单调增加, 所以  $a = 0$  是方程  $a e^a = e^a - 1$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上的唯一的解, 故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$ .

(20) 解 (I)  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$  当且仅当

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

对方程组的系数矩阵施以初等行变换得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

当  $a \neq 2$  时, 方程组只有零解, 故  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$  的解为  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ ,

当  $a = 2$  时, 方程组有无穷多解, 通解为  $\mathbf{x} = k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $k$  为任意常数,

故  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$  的解是  $\mathbf{x} = k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $k$  为任意常数.

(II) 由(I)知, 当  $a \neq 2$  时,  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  正定,  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  的规范形为  $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$ .

当  $a = 2$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 6x_1x_3 \\ &= 2\left(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3\right)^2 + \frac{3}{2}(x_2 + x_3)^2, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  的规范形为  $y_1^2 + y_2^2$ .

(21) 解 (I) 对矩阵  $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$  分别施以初等行变换得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3a \\ 0 & 1 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{B} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-a \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

由题设知  $a = 2$ .

(II) 由(I)知  $a = 2$ , 对矩阵  $(\mathbf{A} : \mathbf{B})$  施以初等行变换得

$$(\mathbf{A} : \mathbf{B}) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

记  $\mathbf{B} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3)$ , 由于

$$\mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_3,$$

故  $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{B}$  的解为

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 3-6k_1 & 4-6k_2 & 4-6k_3 \\ -1+2k_1 & -1+2k_2 & -1+2k_3 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2, k_3 \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

由于  $|\mathbf{X}| = k_3 - k_2$ , 所以满足  $\mathbf{AP} = \mathbf{B}$  的可逆矩阵为

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 3-6k_1 & 4-6k_2 & 4-6k_3 \\ -1+2k_1 & -1+2k_2 & -1+2k_3 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_2 \neq k_3.$$

(22) 解 (I) 由题设可得

$$EX = (-1) \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0,$$

$$E(XZ) = E(X^2Y) = EX^2 \cdot EY = \lambda.$$

$$\text{所以 } \text{Cov}(X, Z) = E(XZ) - EX \cdot EZ = \lambda.$$

(II)  $Z$  的所有可能取值为全体整数值, 且

$$P\{Z=0\} = P\{Y=0\} = e^{-\lambda};$$

对于  $n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ , 有

$$P\{Z=n\} = P\{XY=n\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= P\left\{X = \frac{n}{|n|}, Y = |n|\right\} \\
&= P\left\{X = \frac{n}{|n|}\right\} P\{Y = |n|\} \\
&= e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{|n|}}{2 \cdot |n|!}.
\end{aligned}$$

(23) 解 (I) 设  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  为样本观测值, 似然函数为

$$L(\sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \sigma) = \frac{1}{2^n \sigma^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|},$$

$$\text{则 } \ln L(\sigma) = -n \ln 2 - n \ln \sigma - \frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|.$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\sigma)}{d\sigma} = -\frac{n}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| = 0, \text{ 解得}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|.$$

$$\text{所以 } \hat{\sigma} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|.$$

$$(II) \text{ 由于 } E|X| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| f(x; \sigma) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}} dx = \frac{1}{\sigma} \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx = \sigma, \text{ 所以}$$

$$E\hat{\sigma} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E|X_i| = E|X| = \sigma, \quad .$$

又因为

$$E|X|^2 = EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x; \sigma) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}} dx = \frac{1}{\sigma} \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx = 2\sigma^2,$$

$$D(|X|) = E(|X|^2) - (E|X|)^2 = \sigma^2,$$

所以

$$D\hat{\sigma} = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(|X_i|) = \frac{D(|X|)}{n} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}.$$