

2019 年数学(一) 真题解析

一、选择题

(1) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 方法一

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sec^2 x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ 得}$$

$x - \tan x \sim -\frac{1}{3}x^3$, 故 $x - \tan x$ 为 3 阶无穷小, 即 $k = 3$, 应选(C).

方法二

$$\text{由 } \tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \text{ 得 } x - \tan x \sim -\frac{1}{3}x^3 (x \rightarrow 0),$$

故 $k = 3$, 应选(C).

(2) 【答案】 (B).

【解】 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} |x| = 0$ 得 $f'_-(0) = 0$,

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$ 得 $f'_+(0)$ 不存在,

故 $x = 0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的不可导点;

当 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x) < 0 = f(0)$, 当 $0 < x < 1$, $f(x) < 0 = f(0)$,

故 $x = 0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极大值点, 应选(B).

(3) 【答案】 (D).

【解】 因为 $\{u_n\}$ 单调增加有界, 所以 $\{u_n\}$ 极限存在.

$$\text{设 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = A, \text{ 因为 } \sum_{k=1}^n (u_{k+1}^2 - u_k^2) = u_{n+1}^2 - u_1^2.$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (u_{k+1}^2 - u_k^2) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_{n+1}^2 - u_1^2) = A^2 - u_1^2, \text{ 应选(D).}$$

(4) 【答案】 (D).

【解】 因为曲线积分与路径无关, 所以 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y^2}$, 且 $P(x, y), Q(x, y)$ 在上半平面内

连续可偏导, 所以可取 $P(x, y) = x - \frac{1}{y}$, 应选(D).

(5) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 令 $A\mathbf{X} = \lambda\mathbf{X}$ ($\mathbf{X} \neq \mathbf{0}$),

$$\text{由 } A^2 + A = 2E \text{ 得 } (A^2 + A - 2E)\mathbf{X} = (\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2)\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0},$$

从而有 $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0$, 即 $\lambda = -2$ 或 $\lambda = 1$,

因为 $|A| = 4$, 所以 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -2$,

故二次型 $\mathbf{X}^T A \mathbf{X}$ 的规范形为 $y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$, 应选(C).

(6) 【答案】 (A).

【解】 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$, $\bar{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & d_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & d_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & d_3 \end{pmatrix}$,

因为任两个平面不平行, 所以 $r(\mathbf{A}) \geq 2$,

又因为三个平面没有公共的交点, 所以 $r(\mathbf{A}) < r(\bar{\mathbf{A}})$,

再由 $r(\bar{\mathbf{A}}) \leq 3$ 得 $r(\mathbf{A}) = 2, r(\bar{\mathbf{A}}) = 3$, 应选(A).

(7) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 由减法公式得 $P(\bar{AB}) = P(A) - P(AB)$, $P(\bar{BA}) = P(B) - P(AB)$,

则 $P(A) = P(B)$ 的充分必要条件是 $P(A) - P(AB) = P(B) - P(AB)$,

即 $P(\bar{AB}) = P(\bar{BA})$, 应选(C).

(8) 【答案】 (A).

【解】 因为 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 且 X, Y 相互独立,

所以 $X - Y \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$, 或 $\frac{X - Y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$,

故 $P\{|X - Y| < 1\} = P\left\{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} < \frac{X - Y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right\} = 2\Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) - 1$,

即 $P\{|X - Y| < 1\}$ 与 μ 无关, 与 σ^2 有关, 应选(A).

二、填空题

(9) 【答案】 $\frac{y}{\cos x} + \frac{x}{\cos y}$.

【解】 由 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\cos x \cdot f'(\sin y - \sin x) + y$,

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos y \cdot f'(\sin y - \sin x) + x$,

得 $\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\cos y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\cos x} + \frac{x}{\cos y}$.

(10) 【答案】 $\sqrt{3e^x - 2}$.

【解】 方法一 由 $2yy' - y^2 - 2 = 0$ 得 $\frac{2ydy}{y^2 + 2} = dx$,

积分得 $\ln(y^2 + 2) = x + C$,

再由 $y(0) = 1$ 得 $C = \ln 3$, 即 $\ln(y^2 + 2) = \ln(3e^x)$,

从而 $y^2 + 2 = 3e^x$, 故 $y = \sqrt{3e^x - 2}$.

方法二 令 $y^2 = u$, 则原方程化为 $\frac{du}{dx} - u = 2$,

解得 $u = \left(\int 2e^{\int -dx} dx + C\right) e^{-\int -dx} = (-2e^{-x} + C)e^x$,

即 $y^2 = (-2e^{-x} + C)e^x = Ce^x - 2$,

由 $y(0) = 1$ 得 $C = 3$, 故 $y = \sqrt{3e^x - 2}$.

(11) 【答案】 $\cos \sqrt{x}$.

【解】 $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (\sqrt{x})^{2n} = \cos \sqrt{x}$.

(12) 【答案】 $\frac{32}{3}$.

【解】 $\iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{4 - x^2 - 4z^2} dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{y^2} dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} |y| dx dy,$

令 $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{4 - x^2 - 4z^2} dx dy &= \iint_{\Sigma} |y| dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} |y| dx dy \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 \sin \theta dr = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 dr = \frac{32}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(13) 【答案】 $\mathbf{X} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (k 为任意常数).

【解】 因为 α_1, α_2 线性无关, 且 $\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$, 所以 $r(\mathbf{A}) = 2$,

于是方程组 $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{0}$ 的基础解系含一个线性无关的解向量,

由 $\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$ 得 $\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = \mathbf{0}$,

即 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{0}$ 的一个非零解, 故 $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{0}$ 的通解为 $\mathbf{X} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (k 为任意常数).

(14) 【答案】 $\frac{2}{3}$.

【解】 $E(X) = \int_0^2 x \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{4}{3}$,

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx,$$

当 $x < 0$ 时, $F(x) = 0$;

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq x < 2 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{x^2}{4};$$

当 $x \geq 2$ 时, $F(x) = 1$, 即

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{4}, & 0 \leq x < 2, \\ 1, & x \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } P\{F(X) > E(X) - 1\} = P\left\{F(X) > \frac{1}{3}\right\} = 1 - P\left\{F(X) \leq \frac{1}{3}\right\}$$

$$= 1 - P\left\{\frac{X^2}{4} \leq \frac{1}{3}\right\} = 1 - P\left\{X \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right\}$$

$$= 1 - \int_0^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{x}{2} dx = 1 - \frac{x^2}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

三、解答题

(15) 【解】 (I) $y' + xy = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 的通解为

$$y = \left(\int e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^{\int x dx} dx + C \right) e^{-\int x dx} = (x + C)e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}},$$

由 $y(0) = 0$ 得 $C = 0$, 故 $y = xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$.

$$(II) y' = (1 - x^2)e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, y'' = (x^3 - 3x)e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = x(x + \sqrt{3})(x - \sqrt{3})e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}},$$

令 $y'' = 0$ 得 $x = -\sqrt{3}, x = 0, x = \sqrt{3}$,

当 $x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$ 时, $y'' < 0$; 当 $x \in (-\sqrt{3}, 0)$ 时, $y'' > 0$; 当 $x \in (0, \sqrt{3})$ 时, $y'' < 0$;

当 $x \in (\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$ 时, $y'' > 0$,

故 $y = xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 的凸区间为 $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$ 及 $(0, \sqrt{3})$; 凹区间为 $(-\sqrt{3}, 0)$ 及 $(\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$,

曲线 $y = xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 的拐点为 $(-\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}e^{-\frac{3}{2}}), (0, 0)$ 及 $(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}e^{-\frac{3}{2}})$.

(16) 【解】 (I) $\mathbf{grad} z = \{2ax, 2by\}$, $\mathbf{grad} z|_{(3,4)} = \{6a, 8b\}$,

因为梯度的方向即为方向导数最大的方向,

所以有 $\frac{6a}{-3} = \frac{8b}{-4}$, 即 $a = b$,

再由 $\sqrt{36a^2 + 64b^2} = 10$ 得 $a = b = -1$.

(II) 曲面 $\Sigma: z = 2 - x^2 - y^2, (x, y) \in D_{xy}$, 其中 $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\}$,

则曲面 Σ 的面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2 + z_y'^2} dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (1 + 4r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1 + 4r^2) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} (1 + 4r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{6} (27 - 1) = \frac{13}{3}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(17) 【解】 所求的面积为

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x + \cos x) \right] \Big|_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{k+1} [e^{-(k+1)\pi} (-1)^{k+1} - e^{-k\pi} (-1)^k] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n [e^{-(k+1)\pi} + e^{-k\pi}] = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n e^{-k\pi} + e^{-(n+1)\pi} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{-k\pi} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{2e^{-\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{e^\pi - 1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{e^\pi - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

(18) (I) 【证明】 因为当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $x^{n+1} \sqrt{1-x^2} \leq x^n \sqrt{1-x^2}$,

所以 $\int_0^1 x^{n+1} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx < \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$, 即 $a_{n+1} < a_n$, 故 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减.

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t \cdot \cos^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^n t - \sin^{n+2} t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n+2} t dt = I_n - \frac{n+1}{n+2} I_n = \frac{1}{n+2} I_n, \\ a_{n-2} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} t \cdot \cos^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^{n-2} t - \sin^n t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} t dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt = I_{n-2} - I_n, \end{aligned}$$

因为 $I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$, 所以 $I_{n-2} = \frac{n}{n-1} I_n$,

于是 $a_{n-2} = \frac{n}{n-1} I_n - I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} I_n$, 故 $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2}$ ($n=2,3,\dots$).

(II) 【解】 因为 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减, 所以 $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2} > \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-1}$,

从而有 $\frac{n-1}{n+2} < \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} < 1$, 由夹逼定理得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = 1$.

(19) 【解】 设 Ω 的形心坐标为 $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由对称性得 } \bar{x} &= 0, \text{ 且 } \bar{y} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} y \, dx \, dy \, dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} dx \, dy \, dz}, \bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z \, dx \, dy \, dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} dx \, dy \, dz}, \\ \iiint_{\Omega} dx \, dy \, dz &= \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2 + (y-z)^2 \leq (1-z)^2} dx \, dy = \pi \int_0^1 (1-z)^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{3} (z-1)^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{3}; \\ \iiint_{\Omega} y \, dx \, dy \, dz &= \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2 + (y-z)^2 \leq (1-z)^2} y \, dx \, dy, \\ \text{由 } &\iint_{x^2 + (y-z)^2 \leq (1-z)^2} y \, dx \, dy \stackrel{y-z=u}{=} \iint_{x^2 + u^2 \leq (1-z)^2} (u+z) \, dx \, du \\ &= \iint_{x^2 + u^2 \leq (1-z)^2} z \, dx \, du = \pi z (1-z)^2 \text{ 得} \end{aligned}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} y \, dx \, dy \, dz = \pi \int_0^1 z (1-z)^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{12};$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^1 z dz \iint_{x^2 + (y-z)^2 \leq (1-z)^2} dx \, dy = \pi \int_0^1 z (1-z)^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{12},$$

故 Ω 的形心坐标为 $(0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$.

(20) (I) 【解】 由题意得 $b\alpha_1 + c\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = \beta$, 即 $\begin{cases} b+c+1=1, \\ 2b+3c+a=1, \\ b+2c+3=1, \end{cases}$

解得 $a=3, b=2, c=-2$.

$$(II) \text{【证明】} \quad \text{因为 } |\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0, \text{ 所以 } \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta \text{ 线性无关,}$$

故 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta$ 为 \mathbf{R}^3 的一个基.

设由 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta$ 到 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的过渡矩阵为 Q , 即 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta)Q$,

于是 $Q = (\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta)^{-1}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$,

$$\text{由 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & | & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$(\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则}$$

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(21) 【解】 (I) 因为 $A \sim B$, 所以 $\text{tr } A = \text{tr } B$, 即 $x - 4 = y + 1$, 或 $y = x - 5$,

再由 $|A| = |B|$ 得 $-2(-2x + 4) = -2y$, 即 $y = -2x + 4$,

解得 $x = 3, y = -2$.

$$(II) A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

显然矩阵 A, B 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 2$,

$$\text{由 } 2E + A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } A \text{ 的属于特征值 } \lambda_1 = -2 \text{ 的特征向量为}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix};$$

由 $E + A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 A 的属于特征值 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 的特征向量为

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

由 $2E - A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 A 的属于特征值 $\lambda_3 = 2$ 的特征向量为

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

令 $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $P_1^{-1}AP_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$;

由 $2E + B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 B 的属于特征值 $\lambda_1 = -2$ 的特征向量为 $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

由 $E + B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 B 的属于特征值 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 的特征向量为

$$\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

由 $2E - B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 B 的属于特征值 $\lambda_3 = 2$ 的特征向量为 $\beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

令 $P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $P_2^{-1}BP_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

由 $P_1^{-1}AP_1 = P_2^{-1}BP_2$ 得 $(P_1P_2^{-1})^{-1}A(P_1P_2^{-1}) = B$,

故 $P = P_1P_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

(22) 【解】 (I) 因为 $X \sim E(1)$, 所以 X 的分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x}, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P\{XY \leq z\} = P\{Y = -1\}P\{XY \leq z \mid Y = -1\} + P\{Y = 1\}P\{XY \leq z \mid Y = 1\} \\ &= pP\{-X \leq z\} + (1-p)P\{X \leq z\} = pP\{X \geq -z\} + (1-p)P\{X \leq z\} \\ &= p[1 - P\{X \leq -z\}] + (1-p)P\{X \leq z\} = p[1 - F(-z)] + (1-p)F(z), \end{aligned}$$

当 $z < 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = pe^z$;

当 $z \geq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = p + (1-p)(1 - e^{-z})$,

故 $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} pe^z, & z < 0, \\ (1-p)e^{-z}, & z \geq 0. \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{II}) \operatorname{Cov}(X, Z) &= \operatorname{Cov}(X, XY) = E(X^2Y) - E(X) \cdot E(XY) \\ &= E(X^2)E(Y) - [E(X)]^2E(Y) = D(X) \cdot E(Y), \end{aligned}$$

因为 $X \sim E(1)$, 所以 $E(X) = 1, D(X) = 1$,

又因为 $Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ p & 1-p \end{pmatrix}$, 所以 $E(Y) = (-1)p + (1-p) = 1 - 2p$,

X 与 Z 不相关的充分必要条件是 $\operatorname{Cov}(X, Z) = 0$,

故当 $p = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, X 与 Z 不相关.

(III) 设 $F(x, y)$ 为 (X, Z) 的联合分布函数,

$$\begin{aligned} F(1, 1) &= P\{X \leq 1, Z \leq 1\} = P\{X \leq 1, XY \leq 1\} \\ &= P\{Y = -1\}P\{X \leq 1, XY \leq 1 \mid Y = -1\} + P\{Y = 1\}P\{X \leq 1, XY \leq 1 \mid Y = 1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}P\{X \leq 1, -X \leq 1\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{X \leq 1\} = \frac{1}{2}P\{-1 \leq X \leq 1\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{X \leq 1\} \\ &= P\{X \leq 1\} = F(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{e}, \end{aligned}$$

$$F_X(1) = P\{X \leq 1\} = 1 - \frac{1}{e},$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(1) &= P\{XY \leq 1\} = P\{Y = -1\}P\{XY \leq 1 \mid Y = -1\} + P\{Y = 1\}P\{XY \leq 1 \mid Y = 1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}P\{-X \leq 1\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{X \leq 1\} = \frac{1}{2}P\{X \geq -1\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{X \leq 1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2e}, \end{aligned}$$

因为 $F(1, 1) \neq F_X(1) \cdot F_Z(1)$, 所以 X 与 Z 不相互独立.

(23) 【解】 (I) 由归一性得

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma})^2} d\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = A \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\ &= \sqrt{2\pi} A \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2} A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2} A, \end{aligned}$$

解得 $A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$.

$$(II) L(\sigma^2) = \frac{A^n}{(\sigma^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2},$$

$$\ln L(\sigma^2) = n \ln A - \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2,$$

由 $\frac{d}{d\sigma^2} \ln L(\sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 = 0$ 得

σ^2 的最大似然估计值为 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$,

故 σ^2 的最大似然估计量为 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2$.