

## 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).

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

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

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  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \lambda\mathbf{X} (\mathbf{X} \neq \mathbf{0})$ ,

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

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

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

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

(6) 【答案】 (A).

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

因为任两个平面不平行, 所以  $r(A) \geq 2$ ,

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

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

(7) 【答案】 (C).

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

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

即  $P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(B\bar{A})$ , 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  $\frac{X - Y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$ ,

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

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

## 二、填空题

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

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

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

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

(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  $\frac{du}{dx} - u = 2$ ,

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

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

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  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  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,  $F(x) = 0$ ;

当  $0 \leq x < 2$  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  $y = x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ .

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

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  $y = x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$  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  $y = x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$  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)  $\text{grad } z = \{2ax, 2by\}$ ,  $\text{grad } z|_{(3,4)} = \{6a, 8b\}$ ,

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  $\Sigma$  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.

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

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  $\Omega$  的形心坐标为  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$ ,

$$\text{由对称性得 } \bar{x} = 0, \text{ 且 } \bar{y} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} y dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz}, \bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz},$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2 + (y-z)^2 \leq (1-z)^2} dx dy = \pi \int_0^1 (1-z)^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{3} (z-1)^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{3};$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \iint_{x^2 + (y-z)^2 \leq (1-z)^2} y dx dy & \stackrel{y-z=u}{=} \iint_{x^2 + u^2 \leq (1-z)^2} (u+z) dx du \\ & = \iint_{x^2 + u^2 \leq (1-z)^2} z dx du = \pi z (1-z)^2 \text{ 得} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

故  $\Omega$  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)【证明】 因为  $|\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$ , 所以  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta$  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  $Q = (\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta)^{-1}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ ,

$$\text{由 } \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right) \text{得}$$

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

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

(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  $2E + B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  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  $E + B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  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  $2E - B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  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  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x}, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$

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

当  $z < 0$  时,  $F_Z(z) = pe^z$ ;

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

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

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

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  $\text{Cov}(X, Z) = 0$ ,

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,

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

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

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

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

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



解得  $A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$ .

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

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

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

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

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