2015 年考研数学一真题学习训练网络

试题考点结构

核心弹头

第一部分:单选题(八×4分)

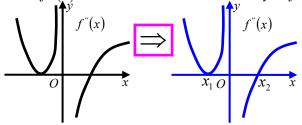
(1)设函数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续,其二阶导数f''(x)的图形如右图所示,则曲线y = f(x)的拐点个数为

(A)0

(B)1

(C)2

(D)3



解:由右图知 $f''(x_1) = f''(x_2) = 0$,f''(0)不存在,其余点上二阶导数f''(x)存在且为非零,则曲线y = f(x)最多有三个拐点(??),但在 $x = x_1$ 的两侧二阶导数不变号。因此, $x = x_1$ 不是拐点,而在x = 0两侧、 $x = x_2$ 两侧,二阶导数均变号;

综上, 曲线y = f(x)有两个拐点; 选择C

(2)设
$$y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + \left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)e^{x}$$
是二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程 $y'' + ay' + by = ce^{x}$ 的一个特解,

则

$$(A)a = -3, b = 2, c = -1$$

(B)
$$a = 3$$
, $b = 2$, $c = -1$

$$(C)a = -3, b = 2, c = 1$$

$$(D)a = 3, b = 2, c = 1$$

解: 把 $y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + \left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)e^{x}$ 带入微分方程,使用待定系数法即可求解a,b,c。

曲
$$y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + \left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)e^{x}$$
得:
$$\begin{cases} y' = e^{2x} + e^{x} + xe^{x} - \frac{1}{3}e^{x} = e^{2x} + \frac{2}{3}e^{x} + xe^{x} \\ y'' = 2e^{2x} + e^{x} + e^{x} + xe^{x} - \frac{1}{3}e^{x} = 2e^{2x} + \frac{5}{3}e^{x} + xe^{x} \end{cases}$$
, 将 y 、 y 、 y 带入

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{3}e^{2x} + \frac{5}{3}e^x + xe^x + a\left(e^{2x} + \frac{2}{3}e^x + xe^x\right) + b\left[\frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + \left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)e^x\right] - ce^x = 0, \right\}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[2e^{2x} + \frac{5}{3}e^x + xe^x + \left(ae^{2x} + \frac{2a}{3}e^x + axe^x\right) + \left(\frac{b}{2}e^{2x} - \frac{b}{3}e^x + bxe^x\right) - ce^x = 0,$$

(3)若级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
条件收敛,则 $x = \sqrt{3}$ 与 $x = 3$ 依次为幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-1)^n$ 的

- (A)收敛点,收敛点
- (B)收敛点,发散点
- (C)发散点,收敛点
- (D)发散点,发散点

解:用阿贝尔定理(??),由级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_n$ 条件收敛知,幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_nx^n$ 在x=1处收敛,

在x = -1处发散, 其收敛区间为(-1,1); 由此得, 幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-1)^n$ 在x = 2处收敛,

在x = 0处发散,其收敛区间为(0,2),幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-1)^n$ 整体求导一次 $\begin{pmatrix} \text{即逐项求导} \\ -次 \end{pmatrix}$

得到幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-1)^{n-1}$ 的收敛区间也为(0,2)【为什么??】,所以幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-1)^n$

的收敛区间也是(0,2),而 $x = \sqrt{3} \in (0,2)$ 、 $x = 3 \notin (0,2)$;综合得到, $x = \sqrt{3}$ 是收敛点、x = 3是发散点,选择B。

(4)设D是第一象限中曲线2xy = 1,4xy = 1与直线y = x, $y = \sqrt{3}x$ 围成的平面区域,函数f(x, y)

在D上连续,则 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy =$

$$(A) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{2\sin 2\theta}}^{\frac{1}{\sin 2\theta}} f(r\cos \theta, r\sin \theta) r dr$$

$$(B)\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sin 2\theta}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$$

$$(C) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{2\sin 2\theta}}^{\frac{1}{\sin 2\theta}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) dr$$

$$(D)\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sin 2\theta}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) dr$$

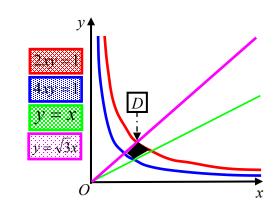
解: 画出积分区域D,将二重积分化为一重积分。

曲线2xy = 1,4xy = 1的极坐标方程分别为:

$$r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}}$$
, $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sin 2\theta}}$, 【为什么???】

直线y = x, $y = \sqrt{3}x$ 的极坐标方程分别为, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$;

综上, $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sin 2\theta}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$, 选择B



(5)设矩阵
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 4 & a^2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ d \\ d^2 \end{bmatrix}$, 若集合 $\Omega = \{1,2\}$, 则线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 有无穷多个解

的充分必要条件为

 $(A)a \notin \Omega, d \notin \Omega$

(B) $a \notin \Omega$, $d \in \Omega$

 $(C)a \in \Omega, d \notin \Omega$

 $(D)a \in \Omega, d \in \Omega$

n 元线性方程组 $\mathbf{A}x = \mathbf{b}$ 的解与矩阵秩的<mark>充分必要关系</mark>:

①无解,就是系数矩阵少(隐含未知数少)、常数矩阵多;形如0•xi=1;

无解: R(A) < R(A, b)唯一解: R(A) = R(A, b) = n

|A| = 0无解或无穷解

|A|≠0唯一解

无穷解: R(A) = R(A, b) < n

②唯一解:系数矩阵与常数矩阵恰好一一对应;形如 2•xi=1;

③无穷解;就是系数矩阵和常数矩阵一样少;形如 0•x;=0。

解:方法一:线性方程组Ax = b有 ∞ 解 $\Leftrightarrow r(A) = r(A, b) < n$,即有

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a & d \\ 1 & 4 & a^2 & d^2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a-1 & d-1 \\ 0 & 3 & a^2-1 & d^2-1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a-1 & d-1 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2-3a+2 & d^2-3d+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

则有
$$\begin{cases} a^2 - 3a + 2 = 0 \\ d^2 - 3d + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \vec{\boxtimes} 2 \\ d = 1 \vec{\boxtimes} 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow a \in \Omega, \ d \in \Omega$$

方法二:线性方程组Ax = b有 ∞ 解的必要条件|A| = 0,即有

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 4 & a^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot 1 \bullet \begin{vmatrix} 2 & a \\ 4 & a^2 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 1 \bullet \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a \\ 1 & a^2 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+3} \cdot 1 \bullet \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

 $=(2a^2-4a)-(a^2-a)+2=a^2-3a+2=(a-1)\cdot(a-2)\Rightarrow a=1$ $\implies 2$

当a=1时,线性方程组Ax=b有∞解,得到......

当a=2时,线性方程组Ax=b有∞解,得到......

综上,选择D

(6)设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在正交变换 $x = P_y$ 下的标准型为 $2y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$, 其中 $P = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$, 若 $Q = (e_1, -e_3, e_2)$, 则 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在正交变换 $x = Q_y$ 下的标准型为

$$(A)2y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_3^2$$

(B)
$$2y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$$

(C)
$$2y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$$

$$(D)2y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$$

解: f在正交变换 $x = P_y$ 下的标准型为 $2y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$,意味着A的特征值为2,1,-1; 【为什么?】 又 $P = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$,说明2,1,-1的特征向量依次为 e_1, e_2, e_3 ; 【为什么??】

由 e_3 是 – 1的特征向量知 – e_3 仍然是 – 1的特征向量,所以 $Q = (e_1, -e_3, e_2)$,对应的特征值依次为 2, – 1, 1,从而得到 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在正交变换 $x = \mathbf{Q}y$ 下的标准型为 $2y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_3^2$,综上,选择A

(7)若A, B为任意两个随机事件,则

$$(A)P(AB) \le P(A)P(B)$$

$$(B)P(AB) \ge P(A)P(B)$$

$$(C)P(AB) \le \frac{P(A) + P(B)}{2}$$

$$(D)P(AB) \ge \frac{P(A) + P(B)}{2}$$

解: 根据概率加法公式: P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB),

则P(A+B)+P(AB)=P(A)+P(B),由于 $(AB)\subset (A+B)$,所以, $P(A+B)\geq P(AB)$,由此得到

$$P(A) + P(B) = P(A+B) + P(AB) \ge 2P(AB)$$
, 所以: $P(AB) \le \frac{P(A) + P(B)}{2}$, 综上, 选择C

(8)设随机变量X,Y不相关,且E[X]=2,E[Y]=1,D[X]=3,则E[X(X+Y-2)]=

$$(A) - 3$$

$$(B)$$
3

$$(C)-5$$

解:
$$E[X(X+Y-2)] = E[X^2 + XY - 2X] = E(X^2) + E(XY) - E(2X)$$

$$= D[X] + (E[X])^{2} + E(X) \bullet E(Y) - 2E(X) = 3 + 4 + 2 - 4 = 5$$

第二部分:填空题(六×4分)

$$(9)\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\ln\cos x}{x^2} =$$

解:方法一:原极限在极限变量条件下,属于 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型,考虑使用洛必达法则,即有

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{-\sin x}{2x} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}, \\ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\tan x}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

方法二:利用等价无穷小代换(注意到等价无穷小的条件),

 $\ln \cos x = \ln[1 + (\cos x - 1)]$, 在 $x \to 0$ 时, $(\cos x - 1) \to 0$,从而

 $\ln[1+(\cos x-1)] \to \cos x-1$,而 $x \to 0$ 时, $\cos x-1 \to \frac{-x^2}{2}$,所以

$$x \to 0$$
时, $\ln \cos x \to \frac{-x^2}{2}$,则 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{-x^2}{2}}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(10\right) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} + |x|\right) dx = \\ &\mathbb{R} : \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} + |x|\right) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |x| dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx + 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan \frac{x}{2} dx + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right) = 0 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(11)若函数z = z(x, y)由方程 $e^z + xyz + x + \cos x = 2$ 确定,则 $dz|_{(0,1)} =$

解:根据方程代表的隐函数,构造关于x、y、z三个独立变量的函数 $F(x, y, z) = e^z + xyz + x + \cos x - 2$,则 $F_x(x, y, z) = yz + 1 - \sin x$; $F_y(x, y, z) = xz$; $F_z(x, y, z) = e^z + xy$;

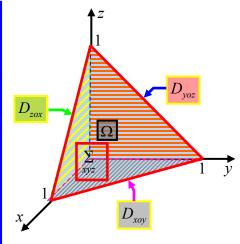
而根据隐函数的偏导数公式,有: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'(x, y, z)}{F_z'(x, y, z)}; \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'(x, y, z)}{F_z'(x, y, z)};$ 根据全微分的定义,有

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy, \quad \text{If } \ \ \ dz = -\frac{F_x'(x, y, z)}{F_z'(x, y, z)} \cdot dx - \frac{F_y'(x, y, z)}{F_z'(x, y, z)} \cdot dy = -\frac{yz + 1 - \sin x}{e^z + xy} \cdot dx - \frac{xz}{e^z + xy} \cdot dy;$$

当x=0, y=1时, 由原方程得 $e^z+0\cdot 1\cdot z+0+\cos 0=2\Rightarrow e^z=1\Rightarrow z=0$,

$$\therefore dz|_{(0,1)} = -\frac{F_x'(0,1,0)}{F_z'(0,1,0)} \cdot dx - \frac{F_y'(0,1,0)}{F_z'(0,1,0)} \cdot dy = -\frac{1 \cdot 0 + 1 - \sin 0}{e^0 + 0 \cdot 1} \cdot dx - \frac{0 \cdot 0}{e^0 + 0 \cdot 1} \cdot dy = -dx$$

(12)设の是由平面x + y + z = 1与三个坐标平面所围成的空间区域,则∭(x + 2y + 3z)dxdydz =解:方法一:利用直角坐标化三重积分为三次积分进行计算,以及使用先二后一积分法 ∭ $(x + 2y + 3z)dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega}(x + 2y)dxdydz + \iiint_{\Omega}3zdxdydz$ 而∭ $(x + 2y)dxdydz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} (x + 2y)dz$ $= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x + 2y)dy \cdot \int_0^{1-x-y} 1dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x + 2y) \cdot (1 - x - y)dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x + 2y) \cdot (1 - x - y)dy$ $= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \left[(-2)y^2 + (2 - 3x)y + (x - x^2) \right] dy = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{-2}{3}y^3 + \frac{2 - 3x}{2}y^2 + (x - x^2)y \right]_0^{1-x} dx$ $= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{-2}{3}(1 - x)^3 + \frac{2 - 3x}{2}(1 - x)^2 + (x - x^2)(1 - x) \right] dx = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{2 + x}{6} \cdot (1 - x)^2 \right] dx$ $= \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 (x^3 - 3x + 2) dx = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 2x \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{2} + 2 \right) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$ $\iiint_{\Omega} 3zdxdydz = 3 \cdot \int_0^1 z \frac{(1 - z)^2}{2} dz = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int_0^1 (z^3 - 2z^2 + z)dz = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{z^4}{4} - \frac{2}{3}z^3 + \frac{z^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1$ $= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{8}$ $\iint_{\Omega} (x + 2y + 3z)dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} (x + 2y)dxdydz + \iiint_{\Omega} 3zdxdydz = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$



$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x + 2y + 3z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} (x) dx dy dz + \iiint_{\Omega} (2y) dx dy dz + \iiint_{\Omega} (3z) dx dy dz, 由于积分区域Ω$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz + 2 \iiint_{\Omega} y dx dy dz + 2 \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz,$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz + 2 \iiint_{\Omega} y dx dy dz + 2 \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz$$

【截面法的特点,被积函数是单个x变量的函数f(x),截面选取为平行于yoz平面】

$$\int x + y + z = 1$$

曲面
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$
 确定的区域 Ω 对于 $\iint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz$, $\iint_{\Omega} y dx dy dz$, $\iint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz$ 具有轮换相等性,

因而
$$\iint_{\Omega} (x+2y+3z) dx dy dz = 6 \iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz,$$
 {截面 $S: y+z \le 1-x$ $dS = \frac{1}{2}(1-x)(1-x)$ 【投影的视角】 $0 \le x \le 1$ $\iint_{\Omega} (x+2y+3z) dx dy dz = 6 \iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz = 6 \int_{0}^{1} x dx \iint_{y+z \le 1-x} 1 dy dz = 6 \int_{0}^{1} x \bullet \frac{(x-1)^{2}}{2} dx$ $= 3 \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} - 2x^{2} + x dx = 3 \bullet \left(\frac{x^{4}}{4} - \frac{2}{3}x^{3} + \frac{x^{2}}{2}\right) \Big|_{0}^{1} = 3 \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\right) - 0\right] = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\therefore \iiint_{\Omega} (x+2y+3z) dx dy dz = 6 \iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz = 6 \int_{0}^{1} x dx \iint_{y+z \le 1-x} 1 dy dz = 6 \int_{0}^{1} x \bullet \frac{(x-1)^{2}}{2} dx$$

$$=3\int_0^1 x^3 - 2x^2 + x dx = 3 \bullet \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)\Big|_0^1 = 3 \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\right) - 0\right] = \frac{1}{4}$$

(13)n阶行列式
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n = (-1)^{l+1} \cdot 2 \cdot D_{n-1} + (-1)^{l+n} \cdot 2 \cdot (-1)^{n-1} = (-1)^2 \cdot 2D_{n-1} + (-1)^{2n} \cdot 2 = 2D_{n-1} + (2), \quad \boxed{M}$$

$$D_n = 2D_{n-1} + 2 = 2^1 \cdot D_{n-1} + 2^1 = 2^1 \cdot (2^1 \cdot D_{n-2} + 2^1) + 2 = 2^2 \cdot D_{n-2} + (2^2 + 2^1)$$

$$= 2^2 \cdot (2^1 \cdot D_{n-3} + 2^1) + 2^2 + 2^1 = 2^3 \cdot D_{n-3} + (2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1) \rightarrow 2^k \cdot D_{n-k} + (2^k + 2^{k-1} + \cdots + 2^2 + 2^1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}k = n - 1 \text{ lift}, \quad D_n = 2^{n-1} \cdot D_1 + (2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + \cdots + 2^2 + 2^1) = 2^{n-1} \cdot 2 + (2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + \cdots + 2^2 + 2^1)$$

$$\therefore D_n = 2^1 + 2^2 + \cdots + 2^{n-1} + 2^n = \frac{2^1 \cdot (1 - 2^n)}{1 - 2} = 2 \cdot (2^n - 1)$$

[14]设二维随机变量(X, Y)服从正态分布N(1,0;1,1;0),则P{(XY-Y)<0}=解:由(X, Y)~N(1,0;1,1;0)中 ρ_{XY} =0知,X与Y相互独立,【?????】且根据 X~N(1,1); Y~N(0,1),则有(X-1)~N(0,1)与Y相互独立,由于高斯分布关于X= μ 对称,则P{(X-1)<0}=P{(X-1)<0}=P{(X-1)>Y<0}, 而P{(X-1)·Y<0}=P{(X-1)·Y<0} P{(X-1)·Y<0} P{(X-1)·Y<0} P{(X-1)·Y<0} P{(X-1)·Y<0} P{(X-1)·Y<0} P{(X-1)·Y<0} P{(X-1)·Y<0} P{(X-1)·Y<0) P{(X-1)·Y<0} P{(X-1)·Y<0) P{(X-1)·Y

第三部分:解答题(五×10 分+二×11 分+二×11 分) (15)设函数 $f(x)=x+a\ln(1+x)+bx\sin x$, $g(x)=kx^3$,若f(x)与g(x)在 $x\to 0$ 时是等价无穷小, 求a, b, k的值。

解:尝试用洛必达,此路不通,联想泰勒级数(MP)

$$MP[ln(1+x)] = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3), \quad MP[sin x] = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

根据题意,有 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$,即 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x + a \ln(1+x) + bx \sin x}{kx^3} = 1$,利用N阶带佩亚诺余项的麦克劳林公式代换,得

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + a \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3) \right] + bx \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) \right]}{kx^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1 + a)x + \frac{2b - a}{2}x^2 + \frac{a}{3}x^3 + \frac{-b}{3}x^4 + (a + bx)o(x^3)}{kx^3} = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-b}{3} \frac{x^4}{kx^3} = 0, \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(a+bx)o(x^3)}{kx^3} = 0 \therefore 有 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+a)x + \frac{2b-a}{2} x^2 + \frac{a}{3} x^3}{kx^3} = 1, \quad \text{利用待定系数法得} \begin{cases} 1+a=0 \\ \frac{2b-a}{2} = 0, \\ \frac{a}{3} = k \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = \frac{-1}{2}, & \text{所以, } 题求 a = -1, & b = -\frac{1}{2}, & k = -\frac{1}{3} \\ k = \frac{-1}{3} \end{cases}$$

(16)设函数f(x)在定义域上I上的导数恒大于0,若对任意的 $x_0 \in I$,曲线y = f(x)在点 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 处的切线与直线 $x = x_0$ 及x轴围成的面积恒为4,且f(0) = 2,求f(x)的表达式。

解: 曲线y = f(x)在点 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 处的切线L(这是直线)的方程为 $y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$,

切线
$$L$$
与 x 轴的交点: 令 $y = 0 \Rightarrow x = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$;

切线L与x轴、铅直线 $x = x_0$ 围成的图形是一个三角形,

「题给条件导数恒大于0:

- ①在定义域I上的导数存在,切线L不会是铅直线;
- ②导数恒大于0, 切线L不会是水平线;

根据三角形面积公式:
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left| x_0 - \left[x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} \right] \right| \cdot \left| f(x_0) \right|$$

或者是
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\left(x_0 - \left[x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} \right] \right) \cdot f(x_0) \right], 则有$$

(因为面积、底、高都必须大于0)

$$4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left| \frac{f^2(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} \right|$$
, 由于 $f'(x_0) > 0$ 、 $f^2(x_0) > 0$ (因为 $f(x_0)$ 不能为 0)

⇒
$$8f'(x_0) = f^2(x_0)$$
, 由于 $x_0 \in I$, 则 $8f'(x) = f^2(x)$

⇒ 微分方程
$$y^2 = 8y$$
, $(y \neq 0)$ 即 $y^2 = 8\frac{dy}{dx}$, $(y \neq 0)$,分离变量得

$$dx = 8\frac{dy}{y^2}$$
, 两边同取积分(注意积分后的常数项 C), 得到

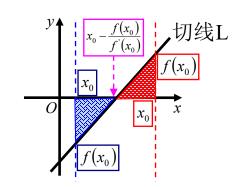
$$x = \frac{-8}{y} + C(y \neq 0, x$$
不知),根据 $f(0) = 2$ 得到 $C = 4$,

$$\therefore x = \frac{-8}{y} + 4 \Rightarrow x - 4 = \frac{-8}{y}, \underbrace{(y \neq 0 \perp x \neq 4)}_{\text{得到函数的定义域}}, \text{ 由于y是x的函数,}$$

函数解析式的定义域由x确定,并且注意到限制条件 $y \neq 0$,

⇒
$$y = \frac{8}{4-x}$$
, 这个解析式满足 $y \neq 0$ 且 $x \neq 4$

综上: 所求
$$f(x)$$
的表达式为 $y = \frac{8}{4-x}$



(17)已知函数f(x, y) = x + y + xy, 曲线 $C: x^2 + y^2 + xy = 3$, 求f(x, y)在曲线C上的最大方向导数。 解:最大方向导数:是一个数;在哪个方向上导数最大呢?沿梯度方向:是一个向量。 梯度的模即为最大方向导数。

$$f_x(x, y) = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = 1 + y;$$
 $f_y(x, y) = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} = 1 + x;$ 在点 (x, y) 处的最大方向导数为:

$$l = |\mathbf{grad}f(x, y)| = \sqrt{[f_x'(x, y)]^2 + [f_y'(x, y)]^2} = \sqrt{(1+y)^2 + (1+x)^2}$$
 (1);

要求f(x, y)在曲线C上的最大方向导数,即要求①式在曲线C的条件下的最大值(这属于条件极值),

而①式中 $\sqrt{(1+y)^2+(1+x)^2}$ 取得最大时,等价于 $(1+y)^2+(1+x)^2$ 取得最大值,

(考研所隐含的化简思想,能去根号,为啥不呢?)

那么问题就变为: 令 $m(x, y) = (1+y)^2 + (1+x)^2$, 求m(x, y)在曲线C的条件下取得的最大值。

曲线 $C: x^2 + y^2 + xy = 3$,令 $\varphi(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + xy - 3$,构造拉格朗日函数: $L(x, y, \lambda) = m(x, y) + \lambda \varphi(x, y)$,

即
$$L(x, y, \lambda) = [(1+y)^2 + (1+x)^2] + \lambda \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + xy - 3)$$
(就按照这个式子,不要化简),得到:

$$\begin{cases} L_{x}(x, y, \lambda) = 2(1+x) + \lambda(2x+y) = (2\lambda+2)x + \lambda y + 2 \\ L_{y}(x, y, \lambda) = 2(1+y) + \lambda(2y+x) = (2\lambda+2)y + \lambda x + 2, \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} L_{x}(x, y, \lambda) = 0 \\ L_{y}(x, y, \lambda) = 0, \end{cases}$$
 得到方程组(目标求出x、y)

$$\left[L_{\lambda}(x, y, \lambda) = x^{2} + y^{2} + xy - 3\right] \qquad \left[L_{\lambda}(x, y, \lambda) = L_{\lambda}(x, y, \lambda)\right]$$

$$\int (2\lambda + 2)x + \lambda y + 2 = 0 \qquad I$$

②
$$\{(2\lambda+2)y+\lambda y+2=0\}$$
 II ,方程组②有一个特点: x 、 y 具有轮换对称性; $x^2+y^2+xy-3=0$ III

$$x^2 + y^2 + xy - 3 = 0$$
 III

$$\text{II} - \text{I}$$
得: $(\lambda + 2)(x - y) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = y \\ \lambda = -2 \end{cases}$; 当 $x = y$ 时,带入III得 $x = y = \pm 1$,即得到极值点(1,1),(-1,-1);

当
$$\lambda = -2$$
时,带入I(或II)得: $x + y = 1$,即 $x = 1 - y$,再带入III得: $(y - 2)(y + 1) = 0$,得到 $\begin{cases} y = 2 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$,

即得到极值点(-1,2),(2,-1);综上所述:得到四个极值点 $D_1(1,1)$, $D_2(-1,-1)$, $D_3(-1,2)$, $D_4(2,-1)$;

由于 $m(x, y) = (1+y)^2 + (1+x)^2$ 的最大值只能在 $D_1 \sim D_2$ 四个极值点中取得,则题目所求

 $l = |\mathbf{grad}f(x, y)| = \sqrt{(1+y)^2 + (1+x)^2}$ 的最大值也只能在 $D_1 \sim D_4$ 四个极值点中取得,分别带入得到:

$$l_1 = \sqrt{(1+1)^2 + (1+1)^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} l_1 = \sqrt{(1+1)^2 + (1+1)^2} = 2\sqrt{2} \\ l_2 = \sqrt{(1-1)^2 + (1-1)^2} = 0 \\ l_3 = \sqrt{(1+2)^2 + (1-1)^2} = 3 \end{cases}, \quad 显然 l_4 = l_3 > l_1 > l_2, \quad 则题求最大方向导数 l_{\max} = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$l_3 = \sqrt{(1+2)^2 + (1-1)^2} = 3$$

$$l_4 = \sqrt{(1-1)^2 + (1+2)^2} = 3$$

(18)(1)设函数
$$u(x)$$
, $v(x)$ 可导,利用导数的定义证明[$u(x)v(x)$] = $u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$;
(II)设 $u_1(x)$, $u_2(x)$, ..., $u_n(x)$ 可导, $f(x) = u_1(x)u_2(x)$, ..., 写出 $f(x)$ 的求导公式。
(I)证: 令 $g(x) = u(x)v(x)$, 由导数的定义知: $g'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{g(x + \Delta x) - g(x)}{\Delta x}$, 即
$$g'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x)v(x + \Delta x) - u(x)v(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x)v(x + \Delta x) - u(x)v(x + \Delta x) + u(x)v(x + \Delta x) - u(x)v(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{[u(x + \Delta x) - u(x)]v(x + \Delta x) + u(x)[v(x + \Delta x) - v(x)]}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x) - u(x)}{\Delta x} \cdot v(x + \Delta x) + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} u(x) \cdot \frac{v(x + \Delta x) - v(x)}{\Delta x}$$
根据题意, $u(x)$, $v(x)$ 可导,那么根据极限运算法则有:
$$g'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x) - u(x)}{\Delta x} \cdot v(x + \Delta x) + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} u(x) \cdot \frac{v(x + \Delta x) - v(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \left\{ \left[\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x) - u(x)}{\Delta x} \cdot v(x + \Delta x) \right] \cdot \left[\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} u(x) \cdot \frac{v(x + \Delta x) - v(x)}{\Delta x} \right] \right\} = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$$
(II)(注意题目说得是写出)根据I题的结果,易得: $f(x) = u_1(x)u_2(x) \cdot \cdot \cdot u_n(x)$,其导数
$$f'(x) = u_1(x)u_2(x) \cdot \cdot \cdot u_n(x) + u_1(x)u_2(x) \cdot \cdot \cdot u_n(x) + \dots + u_1(x)u_2(x) \cdot \cdot u_n(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[u_i(x) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n \left[u_j(x) \right] \right]$$

(19)已知曲线
$$L$$
的方程为 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{2-x^2-y^2} \\ z = x \end{cases}$,起点为 $A(0,\sqrt{2},0)$ 、终点为 $B(0,-\sqrt{2},0)$,计算曲线积分

$$I = \int_{L} (y+z)dx + (z^{2} - x^{2} + y)dy + (x^{2} + y^{2})dz$$

解: 方法一: 用空间曲线的参数方程求解。曲线
$$L$$
 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}, (-\sqrt{2} \le y \le \sqrt{2}), z = x \end{cases}$

曲线L投影到xoy面上的平面曲线方程为: $\Rightarrow x^2 = 2 - x^2 - y^2$ (沿z轴投影,在方程中变现为消除z轴)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 直线 L_z
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1, (-\sqrt{2} \le y \le \sqrt{2}) \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

(投影到坐标平面上,在方程中表现为限定投影轴的变量为常数值)

曲线
$$L$$
的参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos \theta \\ y = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta, & \text{根据且为} A(0, \sqrt{2}, 0) \to B(0, -\sqrt{2}, 0), & \theta : \frac{\pi}{2} \to \frac{-\pi}{2} \\ z = \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int_{1}^{1} (y+z)dx + (z^{2} - x^{2} + y)dy + (x^{2} + y^{2})dz$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\left(\sqrt{2} \sin \theta + \cos \theta \right) d \cos \theta + \left(\cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \right) d \sqrt{2} \sin \theta + \left(\cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta \right) d \cos \theta \right]$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\sqrt{2}\sin^2\theta - \sin\theta\cos\theta \right) d\theta + \left(2\sin\theta\cos\theta \right) d\theta + \left(-\sin\theta\cos^2\theta - 2\sin^3\theta \right) d\theta$$

$$=\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-2\sin^3\theta - \sin\theta\cos^2\theta - \sqrt{2}\sin^2\theta + \sin\theta\cos\theta\right) d\theta$$
 观察该积分式,分类计算

$$=\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2\sin^3\theta d\theta + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{3} d\cos^3\theta + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \sqrt{2}\sin^2\theta d\theta + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} d\sin^2\theta, \quad \text{反对幂指三,降幂思想}$$

$$= \left(2\cos\theta + \frac{-2}{3}\cos^3\theta\right)\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}\cos^3\theta\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + \left(\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}\theta + \frac{\sqrt{2}\sin 2\theta}{4}\right)\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2\theta\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \left[(0+0) - (0+0) \right] + \left[(0) - (0) \right] + \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi + 0 \right) - \left(\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi + 0 \right) \right] + \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$

若利用奇偶性: 则
$$I = \int_{L} (y+z)dx + (z^2 - x^2 + y)dy + (x^2 + y^2)dz$$

$$=\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\int_{-2\sin^3\theta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{-\sin\theta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{-\sin\theta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{-$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \sqrt{2} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = -\sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = 2\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2}\right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$

(20)设向量组 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 是 R^3 的一个基, $\beta_1 = 2\alpha_1 + 2k\alpha_3$, $\beta_2 = 2\alpha_2$, $\beta_3 = \alpha_1 + (k+1)\alpha_3$ 。

(I)证明向量组 $β_1$, $β_2$, $β_3$ 为 R^3 的一个基;

(II)当k为何值时,存在非零向量 ξ 在基 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 与基 β_1 , β_2 , β_3 下的坐标相同,并求所有的 ξ 。

(I)证明向量组为 R^3 的一个基,即判断该向量组的系数矩阵的行列式的值, $\neq 0$,就有同基。

iE:
$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (2\alpha_1 + 2k\alpha_3, 2\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + (k+1)\alpha_3) = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2k & 0 & k+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2k & 0 & k+1 \end{vmatrix}$$
的行列式
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2k & 0 & k+1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2k & k+1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot [2(k+1)-1(2k)] = 4 \neq 0,$$

 $\therefore r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$, 即 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 是 R^3 的一组基。

(II)假设存在 $\xi = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3$ 满足题意,根据题设条件,有

$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = x_1\beta_1 + x_2\beta_2 + x_3\beta_3 \Rightarrow x_1(\beta_1 - \alpha_1) + x_2(\beta_2 - \alpha_2) + x_3(\beta_3 - \alpha_3) = 0,$$

根据
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{\beta}_1 = 2\mathbf{\alpha}_1 + 2k\mathbf{\alpha}_3 \\ \mathbf{\beta}_2 = 2\mathbf{\alpha}_2 \\ \mathbf{\alpha}_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1(\mathbf{\alpha}_1 + 2k\mathbf{\alpha}_3) + x_2(\mathbf{\alpha}_2) + x_3(\mathbf{\alpha}_1 + k\mathbf{\alpha}_3) = 0 \qquad (\Delta)$$

「存在 $\xi = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3$ 满足题意,意味着Δ式代表的方程组有解;

 $\{\xi\}$ 为非零向量,即 x_1 , x_2 , x_3 不同时为0,意味着 Δ 式代表的方程组有非零解 $^\circ$

根据"齐次线性方程组定理:若有非零解,则系数行列式D=0;若为全0解,则 $D\neq 0$ "得到

$$D_{\Delta} = |(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + 2k\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3})\cdot(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2})\cdot(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + k\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3})| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, & \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, & \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2k & 0 & k \end{bmatrix} = 0, \quad \text{in} \exists \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} \notin \mathbb{E} \Xi ,$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2k & 0 & k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2k & 0 & k \end{bmatrix} = 0, \quad \text{\mathbb{A}} \exists k = 0, \quad \text$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1) + x_2(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) + x_3(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1) = 0 & (\Gamma) \Leftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 x_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 x_2 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, & \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, & \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

由于
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}$$
, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}$ 线性无关,
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} + x_{3} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 解得:
$$\begin{cases} x_{1} = t \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = -t \end{cases}$$

因此,存在k=0,使得非零向量 $\xi=t\alpha_1-t\alpha_3(t\neq 0)$ 满足题意。

$$(21)$$
设矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & a \end{bmatrix}$ 相似于矩阵 $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(I)求*a*, *b*的值;

(II)求可逆矩阵**P**,使得 $P^{-1}AP$ 为对角矩阵。

相似矩阵的性质: ①行列式的值相等②矩阵的秩相等③可逆性相同

④特征方程相同,特征值相同(而矩阵的特征值之和 = 矩阵主对角线元素之和)

由4)得到5)主对角线元素之和相等

$$\Re(\mathbf{I})\mathbf{A} \sim \mathbf{B} \Rightarrow \begin{cases}
|\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{B}| \\
\sum a_{ii} = \sum b_{ii}
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases}
-1 \cdot \left(2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 1 & a \end{vmatrix}\right) + (-3) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 即有} \\
0 + 3 + a = 1 + b + 1
\end{cases} \\
\begin{cases}
-2[(-a) - (-3)] + (-3)[(2) - (3)] = b \\
a = b - 1
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases}
2a - 6 + 3 = b \\
a = b - 1
\end{cases}, \text{ 解得} \begin{cases}
a = 4 \\
b = 5
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2[(-a)-(-3)]+(-3)[(2)-(3)]=b \\ a=b-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a-6+3=b \\ a=b-1 \end{cases}, \quad \text{##} \begin{cases} a=4 \\ b=5 \end{cases}$$

(II)由(I)得,
$$a = 4$$
, $b = 5$,则 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$,

先求矩阵**A**的特征值,由**A** $x = (\lambda \mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} \Leftrightarrow (\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow |\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}| = 0$, 得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \lambda & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \lambda \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & \lambda - 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & 3 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda - 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda [(\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 4) - (6)] + 2[(\lambda - 4) - (-3)] + 3[(2) - (3 - \lambda)] = \lambda (\lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 6) + 2(\lambda - 1) + 3(\lambda - 1)$$

$$= \lambda(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 6) + 5(\lambda - 1) = (\lambda - 1)[\lambda(\lambda - 6) + 5] = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^{2} - 6\lambda + 5) = (\lambda - 1)^{2}(\lambda - 5) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_{1} = 1 \\ \lambda_{2} = 1 \\ \lambda_{3} = 5 \end{cases}$$

当
$$\lambda = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$$
时, $\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0$ 解得 $\{ \boldsymbol{\alpha_1} = (2,1,0)^T \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha_2} = (3,0,-1)^T \}$

当
$$\lambda = \lambda_3 = 5$$
时, $\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 解得 $\{ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (1,1,-1)^T,$

则
$$\mathbf{P} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{f} \mathbf{P}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{5} \end{bmatrix}$, 满足题意。

(22)设随机变量*X*的概率密度函数为 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2^{-x} \ln 2, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 对*X*进行独立重复的观测,

直到第2个大于3的观测值出现时停止,记Y为观测次数

(I)求Y的概率分布。【Y是离散型随机变量,其概率分布就是求概率】

(II)求E[Y]。

解:设事件 $A = \{ \forall X$ 进行一次观测出现的观测值大于 $3 \}$,那么 $P(A) = P\{X > 3 \}$,即

$$P(A) = \int_{3}^{+\infty} f_{X}(x) dx = \int_{3}^{+\infty} 2^{-x} \ln 2 dx = -1 \cdot \int_{3}^{+\infty} \left[(-1) \ln 2 \cdot 2^{-x} \right] dx = -1 \cdot 2^{-x} \Big|_{3}^{+\infty} = 2^{-x} \Big|_{+\infty}^{3} = 2^{-3} - \lim_{x \to +\infty} 2^{-x} = \frac{1}{8}$$

 $\diamondsuit p = P(A) = \frac{1}{2}(I)$ 根据题意,Y的取值为 $t = 2,3,\cdots$,且服从独立二项分布,

即有
$$P(Y=t) = [C_{t-1}^1(1-p)^{t-2} \cdot p] \cdot p$$
,则有: $P(Y=t) = (t-1)p^2(1-p)^{t-2}$,

$$bp = \frac{1}{8}$$
得, $P(Y = t) = \frac{(t-1) \cdot 7^{t-2}}{8^t}$ (化简虽好,但不利于幂级数求和)

$$(II)E[Y] = \sum_{t=2}^{+\infty} [(t-0)^t \bullet P(Y=t)] = \sum_{t=2}^{+\infty} [t \cdot P(Y=t)] = \sum_{t=2}^{+\infty} [t(t-1)p^2(1-p)^{t-2}]$$

$$p = \frac{1}{8}$$
为常数, $1 - p = \frac{7}{8}$ 为常数,令 $1 - p = q$,则

$$E[Y] = p^{2} \sum_{t=2}^{+\infty} \left[t(t-1)q^{t-2} \right] = p^{2} \sum_{t=2}^{+\infty} \left[t \cdot \frac{dq^{t-1}}{dq} \right] = p^{2} \sum_{t=2}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{d^{2}q^{t}}{dq^{2}} \right] = p^{2} \frac{d^{2}}{dq^{2}} \left[\sum_{t=2}^{+\infty} q^{t} \right]$$

$$s = \frac{q^2}{1-q} \Rightarrow \frac{ds}{dq} = \frac{2q(1-q)-q^2(-1)}{(1-q)^2} = \frac{2q-q^2}{(1-q)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2s}{dq^2} = \frac{(2-2q)(1-q)^2-(2q-q^2)2(1-q)(-1)}{(1-q)^4}$$

$$= \frac{2}{(1-q)^3}, : E[Y] = p^2 \frac{d^2}{dq^2} \left[\sum_{t=2}^{+\infty} q^t \right] = p^2 \cdot \frac{2}{(1-q)^3} \bigg|_{p=\frac{1}{8}, q=\frac{7}{8}} = \frac{2}{p} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{8}} = 16$$

$$\left[E[Y] = \frac{1}{8^2} \sum_{t=2}^{+\infty} \left[t(t-1) \left(\frac{7}{8} \right)^{t-2} \right] = \frac{1}{8^2} \sum_{\substack{t=2 \\ \text{N} \text{thow}}}^{+\infty} \left[t \cdot \frac{d \left(\frac{7}{8} \right)^{t-1}}{dt} \right] = \frac{1}{8^2} \sum_{t=2}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{d^2 \left(\frac{7}{8} \right)^t}{dt^2} \right] = \frac{1}{8^2} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left[\sum_{t=2}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{7}{8} \right)^t \right]$$

(23)设总体
$$X$$
的概率密度为 $f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-\theta}, & \theta \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其中} \theta$ 为未知参数, $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \end{cases}$

为来自该总体的简单随机样本。

- (I)求 θ 的矩估计量;
- (II)求 θ 的最大似然估计量。

解(I)矩估计量,即一阶原点矩
$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{\theta}^{1} \frac{1}{1-\theta} x dx = \frac{1}{1-\theta} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{\theta}^{1} = \frac{1+\theta}{2};$$

则
$$\overline{X} = E[X] = \frac{1+\theta}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 2\overline{X} - 1$$
,那么 θ 的矩估计量 $\hat{\theta}_1 = 2\overline{X} - 1$,其中 $\overline{X} = E[X] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$ 。

$$(II)似然估计量 $L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i; \theta) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{1-\theta}\right)^n, & \theta \leq \vdots \leq 1\\ x_n \end{cases}, \quad \ \, \text{当}(1-\theta)$ 尽量小,亦即 θ 尽可能
$$0 \qquad , \quad \text{其他}$$$$

接近1时,即为所求,得到:
$$\begin{cases} \theta \to 1^- \\ x_1 \\ \theta \le \vdots \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta = \min\{\theta_1, \cdots, \theta_n\} \mathbf{I} \ \vec{\mathbf{Q}} \ \vec{\mathbf{Q}} = \min_{1 \le i \le n} \theta_i \mathbf{J} \ , \ \text{从而得到} \ \theta \text{的}$$

最大似然估计量 $\hat{\theta}_2 = \min\{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n\}$

二次曲面

