2023 年全国硕士研究生招生考试(数学一)试题及答案解析

一、选择题

1.曲线
$$y = x \ln \left(e + \frac{1}{x - 1} \right)$$
 的斜渐近线方程为

$$A.y = x + e.$$

$$\mathbf{B}.y = x + \frac{1}{\mathbf{e}}.$$

$$C.y = x.$$

$$D.y = x - \frac{1}{e}.$$

【答案】B

【解析】
$$y = x \ln\left(e + \frac{1}{x - 1}\right), k = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \ln\left(e + \frac{1}{x - 1}\right) = \ln e = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to \infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[x \ln \left(e + \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) - x \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{r-1} = t$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \left[\left(\frac{1}{t} + 1 \right) \ln(e + t) - \left(\frac{1}{t} + 1 \right) \right] = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{(1 + t) \ln(e + t) - (t + 1)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\ln(e+t) + (1+t) \cdot \frac{1}{e+t} - \frac{1}{t+1}}{1} = \ln e + \frac{1}{e} - 1 = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$y = x + \frac{1}{e}$$
.

2.若微分方程
$$y'' + ay' + by = 0$$
 的解在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有界,则

A.
$$a < 0, b > 0$$
.

B.
$$a > 0, b > 0$$
.

C.
$$a = 0, b > 0$$
.

D.
$$a = 0, b < 0$$
.

【答案】C

【解析】当 y'' + ay' + by = 0 有实根时, $a^2 - 4b \geqslant 0$, 设根为 r_1, r_2 ,则 $y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$ 或

 $y = (c_1 + c_r) e^{r_i x} (r_1 = r_2)$. 故 此 时 存 在 解 在 ($-\infty$, $+\infty$) 有 界 .当 $a^2 - 4b < 0$ 时 $y = (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \cos \beta x) e^{ax}$,若想解在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 有界,因此 a = 0,结合 $a^2 - 4b < 0$ 可 得 b > 0.故选 C.

3.设函数
$$y = f(x)$$
 由
$$\begin{cases} x = 2t + |t|, \\ y = |t| \sin t \end{cases}$$
 确定,则

A. f(x)连续, f'(0)不存在

B. f'(0)存在, f'(x)在x = 0处不连续.

C. f'(x)连续, f"(0)不存在.

D.f''(0)存在, f''(x)在x = 0处不连续.

【答案】C

【解析】
$$\begin{cases} x = 2t + |t| \\ y = |t| \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$y' = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}\sin\frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{9}\cos\frac{x}{3} & x > 0\\ 0 & x = 0, \lim_{x \to 0} y'(x) = y'(0) = 0, y'(x) & \text{if } x = 0 \text{ Dist}. \end{cases}$$

$$y' = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}\sin\frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{9}\cos\frac{x}{3} & x > 0\\ -\sin x - x\cos x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y''_{+}(0) = \frac{2}{9}$$
, $y''_{-}(0) = -2$, $y''(0)$ 不存在.

故选 C.

4.已知
$$a_n < b_n (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$
,若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 均收敛,则" $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛"是" $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 绝

对收敛"的

A.充分必要条件.

B.充分不必要条件.

C.必要不充分条件.

D.既不充分也不必要条件.

【答案】A

【解析】由级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 均收敛,可知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n - b_n|$ 收敛.

若
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$$
绝对收敛,由 $|a_n| = |b_n + a_n - b_n| \le |b_n| + |a_n - b_n|$,可知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛.

若
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
 绝对收敛, $|b_n| = |a_n + b_n - a_n| \le |a_n| + |b_n - a_n|$, 可知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 绝对收敛.

故选 A.

5. 已知n阶矩阵A,B,C满足ABC=O,E为n阶单位矩阵. 记矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} O & A \\ BC & E \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} AB & C \\ O & E \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} E & AB \\ AB & O \end{bmatrix}$$
的秩分别为 r_1, r_2, r_3 ,则

 $A.r_1 \le r_2 \le r_3$.

B. $r_1 \le r_3 \le r_2$.

 $C.r_3 \le r_1 \le r_2$.

 $D.r_2 \le r_1 \le r_3$.

【答案】B

对于
$$\begin{bmatrix} O & A \\ BC & E \end{bmatrix}$$
,将分块矩阵 $-A$ 的第二行加到第一行,即

$$\begin{bmatrix} E & -A \\ 0 & E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A \\ BC & E \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -ABC & 0 \\ BC & E \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ BC & E \end{bmatrix} \text{ id}, \quad r_1 = n$$

对于
$$\begin{bmatrix} AB & C \\ O & E \end{bmatrix}$$
,将分块矩阵的第二行的 $-C$ 倍加到第一行,即

$$\begin{bmatrix} E & -C \\ 0 & E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} AB & C \\ 0 & E \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} AB & 0 \\ 0 & E \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_2 = r(\mathbf{AB}) + r(\mathbf{E}) = r(\mathbf{AB}) + n$$

对于 $\begin{bmatrix} E & AB \\ AB & O \end{bmatrix}$,将分块矩阵的第一行的-AB 倍加到第二行,即

$$\begin{bmatrix} E & AB \\ AB & O \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E & AB \\ AB & O \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E & AB \\ O & -ABAB \end{bmatrix}$$
,再将分块矩阵的第一列 $-AB$ 倍的加到第二列,

$$\mathbb{E}\begin{bmatrix} E & AB \\ O & -ABAB \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E & -AB \\ O & E \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E & O \\ O & -ABAB \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_3 = r(E) + r(-ABAB)$$
,又因为 $0 \le r(-ABAB) \le r(AB)$

故 $r_1 \leqslant r_2 \leqslant r_2$,选B.

6.下列矩阵中不能相似于对角矩阵的是

A.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
. B. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ a & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$. C. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. D. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

【答案】D

【解析】A 中矩阵的特征值不同,分别为 1、2、3;B 中矩阵为实对称矩阵;C 中矩阵特征值 2 为二重根,对应的线性无关特征向量个数为 2;D 中矩阵的特征值 2 为二重根,特征值 2 对应的线性无关特征向量个数为 1,不可对角化,故选 D

7.已知向量
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 若 $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ 既可由 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$, 线性表示,也

可由 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2$ 线性表示,则 $\boldsymbol{\gamma} =$

A,
$$k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $k \in \mathbf{R}$. B. $k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$, $k \in \mathbf{R}$. C. $k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $k \in \mathbf{R}$. D. $k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$, $k \in \mathbf{R}$.

【答案】D

$$\gamma = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 = l_1 \beta_1 + l_2 \beta_2$$
, $k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 - l_1 \beta_1 - l_2 \beta_2 = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = k_1 \\ x_2 = k_2 \\ x_3 = -l_1 \\ x_4 = -l_2 \end{cases} x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + x_3 \alpha_3 + x_4 \alpha_4 = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 3k \\ x_2 = -k \end{cases}, \gamma = 3k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - k \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

8.设随机变量 X 服从参数为 1 的泊松分布,则 E(|X-EX|)=

A.
$$\frac{1}{e}$$
. B. $\frac{1}{2}$. C. $\frac{2}{e}$.

B.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$C.\frac{2}{e}$$

【解析】C

【答案】

$$E(|X-1|) = E(X-1) + 2 \cdot P\{X=0\} = 0 + 2e^{-1} = 2e^{-1}$$
.

9. 设 X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n 为来自总体 $N\left(\mu_1,\sigma^2\right)$ 的简单随机样本, Y_1,Y_2,\cdots,Y_m 为来自总体

 $N(\mu_2, 2\sigma^2)$ 的简单随机样本,且两样本相互独立,

记
$$\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i, \overline{Y} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} Y_i, S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \overline{X})^2, S_2^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (Y_i - \overline{Y})^2,$$
 则

$$A. \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(n, m)$$

B.
$$\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(n-1, m-1)$$

C.
$$\frac{2S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(n,m)$$

D.
$$\frac{2S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(n-1, m-1)$$

【答案】D



$$\frac{(n-1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1), \quad \frac{(m-1)S_2^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m-1)$$

$$\frac{(n-1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2} / n - 1$$

$$\frac{(m-1)S_2^2}{2\sigma^2} / m - 1 = \frac{2S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(n-1, m-1).$$

10.设 X_1, X_2 为来自总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的简单随机样本,其中 $\sigma(\sigma > 0)$ 是未知参数.记若 $\hat{\sigma} = a|X_1 - X_2|$ 是 σ 的无偏估计,则 a =

A.
$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$B.\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2}$$

$$C.\sqrt{\pi}$$

D.
$$\sqrt{2\pi}$$

【答案】A

【解析】
$$E(a|X_1 - X_2|) = aE(|X_1 - X_2|) = a \cdot \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \sigma, \quad a = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

其中: $X_1 - X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$, $\Leftrightarrow Z = X_1 - X_2$

$$\begin{split} E\left(\left|X_{1}-X_{2}\right|\right) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left|z\right| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2\sigma}} \cdot \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{z^{2}}{4\sigma^{2}}} \mathrm{d}z = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{z}{2\sqrt{\pi}\sigma} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{z^{2}}{4\sigma^{2}}} \mathrm{d}z \\ &= 2 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}\sigma} \left(-2\sigma^{2}\right) \int_{0}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{z^{2}}{4\sigma^{2}}} \mathrm{d}\left(-\frac{z^{2}}{4\sigma^{2}}\right) = -\frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{z^{2}}{4\sigma^{2}}} \bigg|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}. \end{split}$$

二、填空题

11. 当 $x \to 0$ 时,函数 $f(x) = ax + bx^2 + \ln(1+x)$ 与 $g(x) = e^{x^2} - \cos x$ 是等价无穷小,则 ab =_____.

【答案】-2.

【解析】
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{ax + bx^2 + \ln(1+x)}{e^{x^2} - \cos x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{ax + bx^2 + \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)}{1 + x^2 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $(a+1)=0$ $b-\frac{1}{2}=\frac{3}{2}$ $\Rightarrow a=-1, b=2 \Rightarrow ab=-2$.

12. 曲面 $z = x + 2y + \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2)$ 在点 (0,0,0) 处的切平面方程为———

【答案】 x+2y-z=0.

【解析】

$$z = x + 2y + \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F(x, y, z) = z - x - 2y - \ln\left(1 + x^2 + y^2\right)$$

$$F_{x}' = -1 - \frac{2x}{1 + x^{2} + v^{2}}, F_{x}'(0, 0, 0) = -1$$

$$F_y' = -2 - \frac{2y}{1 + x^2 + y^2}, F_y(0, 0, 0) = -2$$

$$F_{z}^{'}=1$$
,故平面方程为 $x+2y-z=0$

13. 设 f(x) 是周期为 2 的周期函数,且 $f(x) = 1 - x, x \in [0,1]$. 若 $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\pi x$,

则
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n} =$$

【答案】0

【解析】
$$f(x) = \frac{a_n}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\pi x$$
 因此 $f(x)$ 做偶延拓

$$a_n = 2\int_0^1 (1-x) \cdot \cos n \pi x dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 (1-x) d \sin n \pi x$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[(1-x)\sin n\pi x \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 \sin n\pi x \, dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \cdot \int_0^1 \sin n\pi x \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos n\pi x \bigg|_0^1 = -\frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos n\pi x \bigg|_0^1 = -\frac{2\left[(-1)^n - 1\right]}{n^2 \pi^2} = \frac{2\left[1 - (-1)^n\right]}{n^2 \pi^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n} = 0.$$

14. 设连续函数 f(x) 满足: f(x+2)-f(x)=x, $\int_0^2 f(x)dx=0$, 则 $\int_1^3 f(x)dx=$ ______.

【答案】 $\frac{1}{2}$

【解析】

$$\int_{1}^{3} f(x)dx = \int_{1}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{2} f(x)dx + \int_{2}^{3} f(x)dx, \quad \text{iff } \exists \int_{0}^{2} f(x)dx = 0$$

所以原式为 = $-\int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_2^3 f(x) dx$,由于 $\int_2^3 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x+2) dx$,故原式 = $\int_0^1 [f(x+2) - f(x)] dx = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}$.

15. 已 知 向 量
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\gamma} = k_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + k_3 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3.$$
 若

$$\gamma^{\mathrm{T}} \alpha_i = \beta^{\mathrm{T}} \alpha_i (i = 1, 2, 3), \iiint k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2 = \underline{\qquad}$$

【答案】 $\frac{11}{9}$

$$(k_1, k_2, k_3) \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1^T \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2^T \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3^T \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i = \boldsymbol{\beta}^T \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i^T (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (k_1, k_2, k_3) = \left(\frac{1}{3}, -1, \frac{1}{3}\right) \Rightarrow k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2 = \frac{11}{9}.$$

16. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立,且 $X \sim B(1, \frac{1}{3}), Y \sim B(2, \frac{1}{2}), 则 P <math>\{X = Y\} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

【答案】 $\frac{1}{3}$

【解析】 p(x = y) = p(x = 0, y = 0) + p(x = 1, y = 1)= p(x = 0) p(y = 0) + p(x = 1) p(y = 1)= $\frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 2$ = $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$.

三、解答题

17.(本题满分 10 分)

设曲线 y = y(x)(x > 0) 经过点 (1,2) ,该曲线上任一点 P(x,y) 到 Y 轴的距离等于该点处的切线在 Y 轴上的截距.

(1) 求 y(x);

(2) 求函数 $f(x) = \int_1^x y(t)dt$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上的最大值.

【解析】

由题意得y = y'(x-x) + y切线, 切线在y轴上的截距为 $-x \cdot y' + y$

则
$$x = -x \cdot y' + y$$
.

$$y' - \frac{y}{x} = -1.$$

$$y(x) = e^{\int_{x}^{1} dx} \left[\int_{x}^{1} + e^{\int_{x}^{1} dx} dx + c \right]$$

$$= x \left[\int \frac{1}{x} dx + c \right]$$

$$= x(-\ln x + c)$$

又
$$x = 1$$
, $y = 2$ 则 $c = 2$ 因此 $y(x) = x(-\ln x + 2)$

$$(2)f'(x) = y(x) = x(-\ln x + 2) = 0$$

则
$$x = 0$$
 或 $x = e^2$.

又x > 0故f(x)的驻点为 $x = e^2$

$$f''(x) = -\ln x + 2 + x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$f'(e^2) = -2 + 2 - 1 = -1 < 0$$

故
$$f(e^2)$$
为最大值,最大值为 $\int_1^{e^2} x(-\ln x + 2) dx = \frac{e^4 - 5}{4}$

18. (本题满分12分)

求函数
$$f(x,y) = (y-x^2)(y-x^3)$$
的极值.

$$f(x,y) = (y-x^2)(y-x^3)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 5x^4 - 2xy - 3x^2y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = y - x^3 + y - x^2 = 2y - x^2 - x^3 = 0$$

得
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{3} \\ y = \frac{10}{27} \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 20x^3 - 2y - 6xy, B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -2x - 3x^2, C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2.$$

对于 x = 0, y = 0; A = 0, B = 0, C = 2. 取 $y = x^{\frac{5}{2}}, f(x, y) < 0$, 取 y = x, f(x, y) > 0 故 x = 0, y = 0 不是极值点

$$(2)x = 1, y = 1.A = 12, B = -5, C = 2, AC - B^2 = 24 - 25 < 0.$$
 故(1,1) 不是极值点.

$$(3)x = \frac{2}{3}, y = \frac{10}{27}, A = \frac{100}{27}, B = -\frac{8}{3}, C = 2$$
, $AC - B^2 > 0$ $f\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{10}{27}\right) = -\frac{4}{729}$ 为极小值

19. (本题满分12分)

设空间有界区域 Ω 由柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 与平面 z=0 和 x+z=1 围成. Σ 为 Ω 的边界曲面的外侧. 计算曲面积分

$$I = \bigoplus_{S} 2xzdydz + xz\cos ydzdx + 3yz\sin xdxdy.$$

【解析】

由高斯公式可得

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} 2z - xz \sin y + 3y \sin x dv$$

三重积分先一后二积分得

$$I = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} dx dy \int_0^{1-x} (2z - xz \sin y + 3y \sin x) dz$$

$$= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (1 + x^2) dx dy$$

$$= \pi + \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (y^2 + x^2) dx dy$$

$$= \pi + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} \pi$$

20.(本题满分12分)

设函数f(x)在[-a,a]上具有2阶连续导数证明:

(1)若
$$f(0) = 0$$
,则存在 $\xi \in (-a,a)$,使得 $f''(\xi) = \frac{1}{a^2}[f(a) + f(-a)]$;

(2)若f(x)在(-a,a)内取得极值,则存在 $\eta \in (-a,a)$,使得

$$|f''(\eta)| \ge \frac{1}{2a^2} |f(a) - f(-a)|.$$

【解析】

(1)
$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)x^2$$

则
$$f(a) = f'(0)a + \frac{1}{2}f''(\varepsilon_2)a^2$$
 , $f(-a) = f'(0)(-a) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\varepsilon_1)a^2$, 其中 $\xi_1 \in (-a,0)$, $\xi_2 \in (0,a)$.

$$f(-a) + f(a) = \frac{1}{2} \left[f''(\varepsilon_1) + f''(\varepsilon_2) \right] a^2$$

由介值定理可知平均值
$$\frac{1}{2} \left[f''(\varepsilon_1) + f''(\varepsilon_2) \right] = \frac{f(-a) + f(a)}{a^2} = f''(\xi), \xi \in [\xi, \xi] \subset (-a, a),$$

:. 即证

(2)

设f(x)在 $x=x_0$ 处取得极值即 $x_0 \in (-a \cdot a), f'(x_0) = 0$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x - x_0)^2$$

代入
$$x = -a$$
, $x = a$

$$f(-a) = f(x_0) + \frac{f''(\eta_1)}{2} (a + x_0)^2$$
 (1) $, \eta_1 \in (-a, x_0)$

$$f(a) = f(x_0) + \frac{f''(n_1)}{2} (a - x_0)^2$$
 (2) $\eta_2 \in (x_0, a)$



$$f(a) - f(-a) = \frac{f'(\eta_2)}{2} (a - x_0)^2 - \frac{f''(\eta_1)}{2} (a + x_0)^2$$

$$|f(a)-f(-a)| = \left| \frac{f''(\eta_2)}{2} (a-x_0)^2 - \frac{f''(\eta_1)}{2} (a+x_0)^2 \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} (a - x_0)^2 \right| + \left| \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} (a + x_0)^2 \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} \right| \left[\left(a - x_0 \right)^2 + \left(a + x_0 \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{f''(\eta)}{2}\right) \left(2a^2 + 2x_0^2\right)$$

$$= |f''(\eta)| \left(a^2 + x_0^2\right)$$

$$\leq |f''(\eta)| \cdot 2a^2, \quad \sharp \oplus f''(\eta) = \max \{f''(\eta_1) \cdot f''(\eta_2)\}, \eta \in (-a, a)$$

$$\therefore \left| f''(\eta) \right| \geqslant \frac{1}{2a^2} |f(a) - f(-a)|.$$

21. (本题满分12分)

己知二次型

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3$$

$$g(y_1, y_2, y_3) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 + 2y_2y_3$$
.

- (1)求可逆变换x = Py将 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 化成 $g(y_1, y_2, y_3)$;
- (2)是否存在正交变换x = Qy将 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 化成 $g(y_1, y_2, y_3)$

$$(1)A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2 + 2x_2x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2$$

$$=\lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 + y_3 \\ x_2 = y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$=\lambda(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)$$

$$\lambda = 0,2,3$$

$$|\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)$$

$$\lambda = 0, 1, 2$$

特征值不同,故不存在.

22. (本题满分12分)

设二维随机变量(X,Y)的概率密度为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi}(x^2 + y^2), & x^2 + y^2 \le 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

求:(1)求X与Y的协方差;

- (2)X与Y是否相互独立?
- (3)求 $Z=X^2+Y^2$ 的概率密度

$$(1)EXY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2xy}{\pi} \left(x^2 + y^2\right) dxdy = 0$$

$$EX = 0, EY = 0$$

$$Cov(X,Y) = 0$$

(2)不独立

(3)
$$F_z(z) = p\{x^2 + y^2 \le z\}$$

当
$$z < 0$$
时 $F_Z(z) = 0$

当
$$z \ge 1$$
时 $F_Z(z) = 1$

$$F_{Z}(z) = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{z}} \frac{2}{\pi} r^{3} dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} z^{2} d\theta = z^{2}$$

所以
$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 2z, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$