<mark>2</mark>024 考研数学(一) 真题

试卷及解析

- 一、选择题: $1\sim10$ 小题,每小题 5 分,共 50 分.下列每题给出的四个选项中,只有一个选项是符合题目要求的.
- 1. 设 $f(x) = \int_0^x e^{\cos t} dt$, $g(x) = \int_0^{\sin x} e^{t^2} dt$,则下列正确的是
 - $A \cdot f(x)$ 为奇函数, g(x) 为偶函数
 - B. f(x) 为偶函数, g(x) 为奇函数
 - C. f(x),g(x) 均为奇函数
 - D. f(x), g(x) 均为周期函数
- 1.【答案】C

【解析】 $e^{\cos t}$ 关于t是偶函数,则 $\int_0^x e^{\cos t} dt$ 是奇函数,由 $g(x) = \int_0^{\sin x} e^{t^2} dt$,则

$$g(-x) = \int_0^{\sin(-x)} e^{t^2} dt = \int_0^{-\sin x} e^{t^2} dt , \quad \Leftrightarrow t = -u , \quad \text{If } g(-x) = -\int_0^{\sin x} e^{u^2} du ,$$

于是g(-x) = -g(x), g(x)是奇函数.

2.已知
$$P = P(x, y, z), Q = Q(x, y, z)$$
 均连续, Σ 为 $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}, x \le 0, y \ge 0$ 的上侧,

$$\operatorname{III} \iint_{\Sigma} P \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + Q \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x =$$

$$A.\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{x}{z} P + \frac{y}{z} Q \right) dxdy$$

$$B.\iint_{y} \left(-\frac{x}{z} P + \frac{y}{z} Q \right) dxdy$$

$$C.\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{x}{z} P - \frac{y}{z} Q \right) dx dy$$

$$D.\iint_{\Sigma} \left(-\frac{x}{z} P - \frac{y}{z} Q \right) dx dy$$

2.【答案】A

由转换投影公式。

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) dx dy + Q \left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left[P \cdot \left(\frac{x}{z} \right) + Q \left(\frac{y}{z} \right) \right] dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{Px}{z} + \frac{Qy}{z} \right) dx dy.$$

$$\text{$\rlap{$\rlap{$\frac{1}{2}$}$}} \quad \&$$

3.幂级数
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$
 的和函数为 $\ln(2+x)$, 则 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} na_{2n} =$

$$A. -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$B.-\frac{1}{3}$$

$$C.\frac{1}{6}$$

$$D.\frac{1}{3}$$

【解析】
$$\ln(2+x) = \ln\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right) + \ln 2$$

$$= \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n}{n}$$

$$= \ln 2 + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3}{3} - \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^4}{4} + \dots - \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^6}{6} + \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} na_{2n} = 0 + a_2 + 2a_4 + 3a_6 + 4a_8 + \cdots$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2 \cdot 2^2} + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2^4 \cdot 4}\right) - 3\frac{1}{2^6 \cdot 6} + \cdots$$

$$= -\left[\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{2^7} + \cdots\right]$$

$$= -\left[\frac{\frac{1}{2^3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2^2}}\right] = -\frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{3}{4}} = -\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

4.设函数 f(x) 在区间(-1,1)上有定义,且 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0$,则

A.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = m$$
, 則 $f'(0) = m$.

B.
$$f'(0) = m$$
, $\mathbb{I} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = m$.

$$C.\lim_{x\to 0} f'(x) = m$$
, 以 $f'(0) = m$.

D.
$$f'(0) = m$$
, $\iiint_{x\to 0} f'(x) = m$.

4.【答案】B

【解析】由
$$f'(0) = m$$
.则 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = m \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} [f(x) - f(0)] = 0$

从而 f(0) = 0

于是
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = m$$
, B 选项正确

$$5.\pi_{i}: a_{i}x + b_{i}y + c_{i}z = d_{i}(i = 1, 2, 3), \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i} = (a_{i}, b_{i}, c_{i}), \boldsymbol{\beta}_{i} = (a_{i}, b_{i}, c_{i}, d_{i}), r\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} \end{pmatrix} = m, r\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3} \end{pmatrix} = n,$$

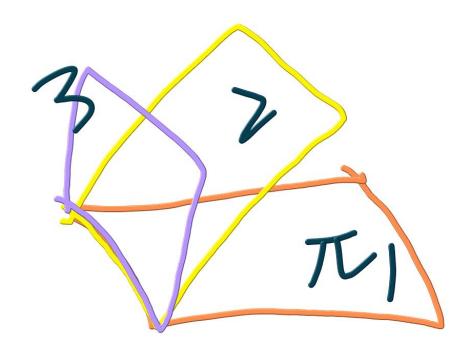
则
$$m=$$
 , $n=$

$$A.m = 1, n = 2.$$

B.
$$m = n = 2$$
.

$$C.m = 2, n = 3.$$

D.
$$m = n = 3$$
.



5.【答案】B

【解析】由题意可知, π_1,π_2,π_3 相交于一条直线,且不重合

即方程组
$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2$$
有无穷多解,且 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 两两不相关
$$a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3 \end{cases}$$

故
$$r \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_3 \end{pmatrix} < 3, \quad r (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_j) = 2 (i \neq j)$$

故
$$m=n=2$$
.

6.设向量
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ b \\ a \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 若 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 线性相关,且其中任意两个向量均线

性无关,则

A.
$$a = 1, b \ne 1$$

B.
$$a = 1, b = -1$$

C.
$$a \neq -2, b = 2$$

D.
$$a = -2, b = 2$$

6.【答案】 D.

【解析】

$$A = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \\ -1 & b & -1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1-a & 1-a^{2} \\ 0 & b+1 & a-1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 1-a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1-a & 1-a^{2} \\ 0 & b+1 & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-a^{2}-a \end{pmatrix}$$

故
$$r(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) = 2$$

① 当a=1时, α_1 与 α_3 相关,不满足题意

②
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a \neq 1 \text{ iff}, \quad (a_1, a_2, a_3) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a \\ 0 & b+1 & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a \\ 0 & 0 & -b(a+1)-2 \\ 0 & 0 & a+2 \end{pmatrix}$$

故要满足题意,则a+2=0且-b(a+1)-2=0

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$$

7.设 A 是秩为 2 的 3 阶矩阵, α 是满足 $A\alpha=0$ 的非零向量,若对满足 $\beta^{\mathrm{T}}\alpha=0$ 的 3 维列向量 β ,均有 $A\beta=\beta$,则

 $A.A^3$ 的迹为 2

B. **A**³的迹为 5

 $C.A^2$ 的迹为8

 $D.A^2$ 的迹为 9

【答案】A

【解析】由 $A\alpha=0$ 且r(A)=2可知 $\lambda=0$ 为特征值(且为单根), α 为特征向量

由于 $A\beta = \beta = 1 \cdot \beta$ 且 β 与 α 正交

所以 β 为特征值 $\lambda=1$ 对应的特征向量,且 $\lambda=1$ 为二重根

所以存在可逆
$$\mathbf{P}$$
,使得 $\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 记 $= \mathbf{\Lambda}$

所以
$$P^{-1}A^nP = A^n = A$$

即
$$\operatorname{tr}(A^n) = \operatorname{tr}(A^n) = 2$$
, 选 A

8.设随机变量 X,Y 相互独立,且 X 服从正态分布 Nig(0,2ig),Y 服从正态分布 Nig(-2,2ig),若

$$P\{2X + Y < a\} = P\{X > Y\}$$
, $\mathbb{J} a =$

$$A.-2-\sqrt{10}$$
.

$$C.-2-\sqrt{6}$$
.

$$B.-2+\sqrt{10}$$
.

$$D. - 2 + \sqrt{6}$$
.

8.【答案】B

【解析】 E(2X+Y) = 2EX + EY = -2, $D(2X+Y) = 4DX + DY = 4 \times 2 + 2 = 10$

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所以
$$2X + Y \sim N(-2,10)$$
, $X - Y \sim N(2,4)$, $P\left\{\frac{2X + Y + 2}{\sqrt{10}} < \frac{a + 2}{\sqrt{10}}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{a + 2}{\sqrt{10}}\right)$,

$$P\left\{\frac{X-Y-2}{2} > \frac{0-2}{2}\right\} = 1 - \Phi(-1) = \Phi(1), \quad \frac{a+2}{\sqrt{10}} = 1, \quad \mathbb{R} P = \sqrt{10} - 2$$

9.设随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2(1-x), 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, 其他. \end{cases}$ 在 X = x(0 < x < 1)条件下,随机

变量Y服从区间(x,1)上的均匀分布,则Cov(X,Y)=

A.
$$-\frac{1}{36}$$
.

B. $-\frac{1}{72}$.

C. $\frac{1}{72}$.

D. $\frac{1}{36}$.

9.【答案】D

【解析】由题意可知
$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-x}, & x < y < 1 \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2(1-x), & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < x < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$EX = \int_0^1 2x(1-x)dx = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 2xy dy = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_0^y 2 dx = 2y, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ i.e.} \end{cases} EY = \int_0^1 2y^2 dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{Cov}(XY) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{1}{36}$$

10. 设随机变量 X,Y 相互独立,且均服从参数为 λ 的指数分布,令 Z=|X-Y| ,则下列随机变量中与 Z 同分布的是

A. X+Y

B. $\frac{X+Y}{2}$

C. 2X

D. X

10.【答案】D

【解析】 X与 Y的联合概率密度为 $f(x,y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(x+y)}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

设Z的分布函数为 $F_Z(z)$,则 $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = P\{|X - Y| \le z\}$

① 当z < 0时, $F_Z(z) = 0$;

② 当 $z \ge 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = P\left\{-z \le X - Y \le z\right\} = 2P\left\{0 \le X - Y \le z\right\}$ $= 2\int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} dy \int_y^{y+z} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx.$ $= 2\int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} \left(e^{-\lambda y} - e^{-\lambda(y+z)}\right) dy$ $= 2\int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-2\lambda y} dy - 2e^{-\lambda z} \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-2\lambda y} dy$ $= 1 - e^{-\lambda z}.$

所以 $Z \sim E(1)$,从而Z = X服从相同的分布,选D.

二、填空题: 11~16 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 30 分.

11.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\left(1+ax^2\right)^{\sin x}-1}{x^3} = 6$$
, $\mathbb{N} = 2$

11.【答案】 a = 6.

【解析】 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\left(1+ax^2\right)^{\sin x}-1}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\sin x \ln(1+ax^2)}-1}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x \ln\left(1+ax^2\right)}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{ax^3}{x^3} = 6.$

所以a=6.

12.设函数 f(u,v) 具有二阶连续偏导数,且 df(1,1) = 3du + 4dv, 令 $y = f\left(\cos x, 1 + x^2\right)$,

$$\operatorname{II} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d} x^2} \Big|_{x=0} = \underline{\qquad}.$$

12.【答案】5

【解析】 由 d
$$f(1,1) = 3$$
d $u + 4$ d v ,则 $f'_x(1,1) = 3$, $f'_y(1,1) = 4$,由 $y = f(\cos x, 1 + x^2)$

则
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = f_1^{'} \cdot (-\sin x) + f_2^{'} \cdot 2x$$
,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \left[f_{11}''(-\sin x) + f_{12}'' \cdot 2x \right] (-\sin x) + f_1' \cdot (-\cos x) + \left(f_{21}''(-\sin x) + f_{22}'' \cdot 2x \right) \cdot 2x + f_2' \cdot 2.$$

因此

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\bigg|_{x=0} = f_1'(1,1)(-1) + f_2'(1,1) \cdot 2 = -3 + 8 = 5$$

13. 已 知 函 数
$$f(x) = x + 1$$
 , 若 $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx, x \in [0, \pi]$, 则

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n^2 \sin a_{2n-1} = \underline{\qquad}.$$

13.【答案】
$$-\frac{1}{\pi}$$

【解析】由

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (x+1) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos nx dx$$
$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x d \sin nx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[x \sin nx \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin nx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{0}^{\pi} \right] = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n} \left((-1)^{n} - 1 \right) \right] = \frac{2}{n^{2}\pi} \left((-1)^{n} - 1 \right).$$

当为奇数时,
$$a_n = -\frac{4}{n^2\pi}$$
 ,则 $a_{2n-1} = -\frac{4}{(2n-1)^2\pi}$,于是

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n^2 \sin a_{2n-1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} n^2 \cdot \sin \frac{-4}{(2n-1)^2 \pi} = \lim_{n \to \infty} n^2 \cdot \frac{-4}{(2n-1)^2 \cdot \pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}.$$

14.微分方程
$$y' = \frac{1}{(x+y)^2}$$
 满足条件 $y(1) = 0$ 的解为______

14. 【答案】
$$\arctan(x+y) = y + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

【解析】方程化为
$$\frac{dx}{dy} = (x+y)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow u = x + y \quad \text{III} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}y} - 1$$

即
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}y} = u^2 + 1$$
 则 $\int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}u = \int \mathrm{d}y$

arctan u = y + c

代
$$x=1, y=0, u=1$$
. 得 $c=\frac{\pi}{4}$

得
$$\arctan(x+y) = y + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

15.设实矩阵
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a+1 & a \\ a & a \end{pmatrix}$$
, 若对任意实向量

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}, (\boldsymbol{\alpha}^T A \boldsymbol{\beta})^2 \leq \boldsymbol{\alpha}^T A \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\beta}^T A \boldsymbol{\beta}$$

均成立,则 *a* 的取值范围是______

15.【答案】 *a* ≥ 0

【解析】易知 $A^{T} = A \Rightarrow A$ 可正交相似对角化且 A 的特征值为实数,

即存在正交阵
$$\mathbf{Q}$$
 使 $\mathbf{Q}^{\mathrm{T}}A\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{\Lambda} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{Q}^{\mathrm{T}}$

又
$$\forall \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta} \ \ \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \ \ \left(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\beta}\right)^{2} \leq \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\beta},$$

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{Q}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\beta}\right)^{2} \leq \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{Q}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{Q}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\beta}$$

记
$$\boldsymbol{Q}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} \\ a_{2} \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{Q}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\beta} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1} \\ b_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

即
$$\left(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}^{T}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}\right)^{2} \leq \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}^{T}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}^{T}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}$$

$$\mathbb{RP} \left(\lambda_1 a_1 b_1 + \lambda_2 a_2 b_2 \right)^2 \leq \left(\lambda_1 a_1^2 + \lambda_2 a_2^2 \right) \left(\lambda_1 b_1^2 + \lambda_2 b_2^2 \right)$$

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 $\lambda_1^2 a_1^2 b_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 a_2^2 b_2^2 + 2\lambda_1 \lambda_2 a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2 \leq \lambda_1^2 a_1^2 b_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 a_2^2 b_2^2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 a_1^2 b_2^2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 a_2^2 b_1^2$

$$\Rightarrow 2\lambda_1\lambda_2a_1b_1a_2b_2 \le \lambda_1\lambda_2a_1^2b_2^2 + \lambda_1\lambda_2a_2^2b_2^2 \Rightarrow \lambda_1\lambda_2\left[a_1^2b_2^2 + a_2^2b_1^2 - 2a_1b_1a_2b_2\right] \ge 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \left(a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \right)^2 \ge 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \ge 0 \Rightarrow |A| = \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & a \\ a & a \end{vmatrix} = a^2 + a - a^2 = a \ge 0$$

16. 设随机试验每次成功的概率为p,现进行3次独立重复试验,在至少成功1次的条件下

16.【答案】
$$p = \frac{2}{3}$$

【解析】设事件 A: 全成功, B: 至少成功一次,则

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} = \frac{p^3}{1 - (1 - p)^3} = \frac{4}{13}$$
$$13p^3 = 4 - 4(1 - p)^3$$

整理得
$$p(3p-2)(3p+6) = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{2}{3}$$
.

三、解答题: 17~22 小题, 共70分. 解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤

17. 已知平面区域
$$D = \{(x,y) | \sqrt{1-y^2} \le x \le 1, -1 \le y \le 1\}$$
, 计算 $\iint_D \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$.

【解析】

$$\iint_{D} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dxdy = 2 \iint_{D_{1}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dxdy$$

$$= 2 \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} \frac{r \cos \theta}{r} \cdot r dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{\sin \theta}} \frac{r \cos \theta}{r} \cdot r dr \right]$$

则

$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{\cos\theta}} r \cos\theta dr = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos\theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} r^{2} \Big|_{1}^{\frac{1}{\cos\theta}} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\sqrt{2} + 1\right) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$I_2 = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \cdot \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{\sin \theta}} r \cos \theta dr = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} r^2 \Big|_{1}^{\frac{1}{\sin \theta}} d\theta = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{2} - 1$$

故原积分为

$$\ln(\sqrt{2}+1)+\sqrt{2}-2$$

18. 已知函数 $f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - (x+y)^2 + 3$, Γ 为曲面 z = f(x,y) 在点 (1,1,1) 处的切平面. D 为 Γ 与坐标平面所围有界区域在 xOy 平面上的投影.

(1) 求 Γ 的方程; (2) 求f(x,y)在D上的最大值与最小值.

【解析】(1) $F(x, y \cdot z) = x^3 + y^3 - (x + y)^2 + 3 - z$.

则
$$\begin{cases} F_x' = 3x^2 - 2(x+y) \\ F_y' = 3y^2 - 2(x+y) & 记P(1,1,1). \\ F_z' = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{x}^{'}|_{p} = -1.$$
 $F_{y}^{'}|_{p} = -1.$ $F_{z}^{'}|_{p} = -1.$

即 F(x,y,z) 在 (1,1,1) 处的切平面方程的法向量为 (-1,-1,-1),且过 (1,1,1)

所以
$$(-1)(x-1)+(-1)(y-1)+(-1)(z-1)=0$$

即 Γ 的方程为 x+y+z=3

(2) 由 (1) 可知: 有界区域在 xoy 平面上的投影为: $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 3, 0 \le y \le 3 - x\}$

(i) 在区域
$$D$$
 内:
$$\begin{cases} f_x^{'} = 3x^2 - 2(x+y) = 0 \\ f_y^{'} = 3y^2 - 2(x+y) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 得唯一驻点: $P_1\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$

(ii) $\notin x \Leftrightarrow f(x,y) = x^3 - x^2 + 3 = g(x) \quad (0 \le x \le 3)$

(iii) 在
$$y$$
轴上,同理可得 $P_3\left(0,\frac{2}{3}\right)$

(iv) 在直线
$$y = 3 - x$$
, $f(x, y) = x^3 + (3 - x)^3 - 6 = h(x)(0 \le x \le 3)$

$$\Rightarrow h'(x) = 3x^2 - 3(3-x)^2 = 0 \quad P_4\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

端点 $P_5(0,0)$, $P_6(3,0)$, $P_7(0,3)$

代入各点,最大值
$$f(3,0) = f(0,3) = 21$$
,最小值为 $f\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{17}{27}$.

19. 设函数 f(x) 具有 2 阶导数,且 $f'(0) = f'(1), |f''(x)| \le 1$. 证明

(1)
$$\leq x \in (0,1)$$
 $\text{ if } |f(x)-f(0)(1-x)-f(1)x| \leq \frac{x(1-x)}{2}$;

(2)
$$\left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{f(0) + f(1)}{2} \right| \le \frac{1}{12}.$$

证明: (1)

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}x^2$$
 (1)

$$f(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(x-1)^2$$
 (2)

$$(1-x)$$
 (1) +x (2)

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = f(0)(1-x) + f(1)x + f'(0)x(1-x) + f'(1)(x-1)x + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}x^2(1-x) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(x-1)^2x$$

$$|f(x)-f(0)(1-x)-f(1)x|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2}x^2(1-x) + \frac{1}{2}x(1-x)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x(1-x)(x+1-x)$$

$$=\frac{x(1-x)}{2}.$$

(2)
$$\left| \int_0^1 \left[f(x) - f(0)(1-x) - f(1)x \right] dx \right| = \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - f(0) \cdot \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} \right|_1^0 - f(1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{f(0) + f(1)}{2} \right| \le \int_0^1 \frac{x(1-x)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{12}.$$

20. 已知有向曲线 L 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=2x$ 与平面 2x-z-1=0 的交线. 从 z 轴正向往 z轴负向看去为逆时针方向,计算曲线积分

$$\int_{C} \left(6xyz - yz^{2}\right) dx + 2x^{2}z dy + xyz dz.$$

【解析】曲线在xOy 平面上的投影为 L_I : $\begin{cases} 5x^2-6x+y^2+1=0 \\ z=0 \end{cases}$ 方向为逆时针,记 L_I 围成的

区域面积为D.

则原积分 =
$$\int_{L} \left[6xy(2x-1) - y(2x-1)^{2} \right] dx + 2x^{2}(2x-1)dy + xy(2x-1)d(2x)$$

$$= \int_{L} (12x^2 - 4x - 1)y dx + (4x^3 - 2x^2) dy$$

由格林公式,可得 $\iint_{D} (12x^2 - 4x) - (12x^2 - 4x - 1) d\sigma = \iint_{D} d\sigma = S_{D}$

即
$$\frac{\left(x-\frac{3}{5}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2} + \frac{y^2}{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2} = 1.S_D = \pi \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{25}\pi$$
.所以原积分为 $\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{25}\pi$.

21. 已知数列
$$\{x_n\}$$
, $\{y_n\}$, $\{z_n\}$ 满足 $x_0=-1$, $y_0=0$, $z_0=2$, 且
$$\begin{cases} x_n=-2x_{n-1}+2z_{n-1},\\ y_n=-2y_{n-1}-2z_{n-1},\\ z_n=-6x_{n-1}-3y_{n-1}+3z_{n-1}, \end{cases}$$
 记

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_n = \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}$$
写出满足 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_n = A \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n-1}$ 的矩阵 A ,并求 A^n 及 $x_n, y_n, z_n (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$.

【解析】(1)由题意可知, $oldsymbol{lpha}_{n-1} = egin{pmatrix} x_{n-1} \\ y_{n-1} \\ z_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n} = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n-1} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_{n} \\ y_{n} \\ z_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ -6 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{n-1} \\ y_{n-1} \\ z_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{dd}}{=} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ -6 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

解得 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -2$

当
$$\lambda_{\rm l}=0$$
 时,解得线性无关特征向量为 $oldsymbol{\xi}_{\rm l}=egin{pmatrix}1\\-1\\1\end{pmatrix}$

当
$$\lambda_2=1$$
 时,解得线性无关特征向量为 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_2=\begin{pmatrix} -2\\2\\-3\end{pmatrix}$

当
$$\lambda_3 = -2$$
 时,解得线性无关特征向量为 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

故存在可逆矩阵
$$\mathbf{P} = (\boldsymbol{\xi}_1, \boldsymbol{\xi}_2, \boldsymbol{\xi}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,使得 $\mathbf{P}^{-1}A\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{\Lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

故
$$A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$$

即

$$A^{n} = (\mathbf{P} \Lambda \mathbf{P}^{-1})^{n} = \mathbf{P} \Lambda^{n} \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & & (-2)^{n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{n+1}2^n - 4 & (-1)^{n+1}2^n - 2 & 2 \\ (-1)^n 2^{n+1} + 4 & (-1)^n 2^{n+1} + 2 & -2 \\ -6 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \\ z_n \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_{n-1} \\ y_{n-1} \\ z_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = A^2 \begin{pmatrix} x_{n-2} \\ y_{n-2} \\ z_{n-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A^{n} \begin{pmatrix} x_{0} \\ y_{0} \\ z_{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{n+1} 2^{n} - 4 & (-1)^{n+1} 2^{n} - 2 & 2 \\ (-1)^{n} 2^{n+1} + 4 & (-1)^{n} 2^{n+1} + 2 & -2 \\ -6 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (-2)^{n} + 8 \\ (-2)^{n+1} - 8 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

22. 设总体 X 服从 $\left[0,\theta\right]$ 上的均匀分布,其中 $\theta \in \left(0,+\infty\right)$ 为未知参数, X_{1},X_{2},\cdots,X_{n} 为来自总体 X 的简单随机样本,记 $X_{(n)} = \max\left\{X_{1},X_{2},\cdots,X_{n}\right\}$, $T_{c} = cX_{(n)}$.

- (1) 求c,使得 T_c 是 θ 的无偏估计;
- (2) 记 $h(c) = E(T_c \theta)^2$,求c使得h(c)最小.

22.【解】(1)
$$E[cX_{(n)}] = cEX_{(n)} = cE \max\{X_1, X_2 \cdots X_n\} = \theta$$

$$f_X(x) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0 & 其他 \end{cases} \qquad F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x < \theta \\ 1, & x \geqslant \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\max \left\{ X_1, X_2 \cdots X_n \right\} \sim F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^n}{\theta^n}, 0 \leqslant x < \theta \\ 1, & x \geqslant \theta \end{cases}$$

$$f_{x_{(n)}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\theta^n} \cdot x^{n-1} & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0 & 其他. \end{cases}$$

$$E \max\left\{X_{1}, \dots, X_{n}\right\} = \int_{0}^{\theta} \frac{nx}{\theta^{n}} x^{n-1} d\theta = \frac{1}{\theta^{n}} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} x^{n+1} \Big|_{\theta}^{\theta} = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta,$$

所以
$$c = \frac{n+1}{n}$$
.

(2)
$$h(c) = E(T_c^2 + \theta^2 - 2T_c\theta) = ET_c^2 + E\theta^2 + 2\theta ET_c$$

$$= E(cX_{(n)})^{2} + \theta^{2} - 2\theta E(cX_{(n)}) = c^{2}EX_{(n)}^{2} + \theta^{2} - 2c\theta EX_{(n)}$$

因为
$$EX_{(n)}^2 = \int_0^\theta \frac{nx^2}{\theta^n} \cdot x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \frac{n}{n+2} x^{n+2} \Big|_0^\theta = \theta^2 \cdot \frac{n}{n+2}$$

$$EX_{(n)} = \int_0^\theta \cdot \frac{nx}{\theta^n} \cdot x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} x^{n+1} \Big|_0^\theta = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta$$

Figure 1. Find
$$h(c) = \frac{n}{n+2}c^2\theta^2 + \theta^2 - 2c\theta \cdot \frac{n}{n+1}\theta = \left(\frac{nc^2}{n+2} + 1 - 2c \cdot \frac{n}{n+1}\right)\theta^2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{n}{n+2}x^2 + 1 - 2\frac{n}{n+1}x, \quad f'(x) = \frac{2n}{n+2}x - \frac{2n}{n+1} = 0$$

解得
$$x = \frac{n+2}{n+1}$$
, 即 $c = \frac{n+2}{n+1}$ 时, $h(c)$ 取最小值.