

## 2022 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

# 数 学(三)

(科目代码: 303)

考试时间: 180 分钟, 试卷总分: 150 分

## 考生注意事项

- 1. 答题前,考生须在试题册指定位置上填写考生编号和考生姓名;在答题卡指 定位置上填写报考单位、考生姓名和考生编号,并涂写考生编号信息点。
- 2. 选择题的答案必须涂写在答题卡相应题号的选项上,非选择题的答案必须书写在答题卡指定位置的边框区域内。超出答题区域书写的答案无效;在草稿纸、试题册上答题无效。
- 3. 填(书)写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写,字迹工整、笔迹清楚,涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂。
- 4. 考试结束,将答题卡和试题册按规定交回。

## (以下信息考生必须认真填写)

考生编号								
考生姓名								



一、选择题: 1~10 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.当 $x \to 0, \alpha(x), \beta(x)$ 是非零无穷小量,给出以下四个命题

①若
$$\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$$
,则 $\alpha^2(x) \sim \beta^2(x)$ .

②若
$$\alpha^2(x) \sim \beta^2(x)$$
,则 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$ .

③若
$$\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$$
,则 $\alpha(x) - \beta(x) = o(\alpha(x))$ .

④若
$$\alpha(x) - \beta(x) = o(\alpha(x))$$
, 则 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$ .

所有真命题的序号:

A.(1)(3)

B.(1)(4)

C.(1)(3)(4)

D.(2)(3)(4)

【答案】选 C.

【解析】

① 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\alpha^2(x)}{\beta^2(x)} = 1$$
,正确;

$$4 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\alpha(x) - \beta(x)}{\alpha(x)} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\alpha(x)} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\beta(x)}{\alpha(x)} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\beta(x)}{\alpha(x)} = 1 , \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha(x) \sim \beta(x) ,$$

正确;

而 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\beta(x) + o(\alpha(x))}{\beta(x)} = 1$$
,取  $\alpha(x) = x$ , $\beta(x) = -x$ ,则②错误,故选 C.

2.己知 
$$a_n = \sqrt[n]{n} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n} (n = 1, 2, ...), 则 \{a_n\}$$

A.有最大值,有最小值

B.有最大值,没有最小值

C.没有最大值,有最小值

D.没有最大值,没有最小值

【答案】选A

【解析】 令 
$$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{x}$$
, 则  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left[ e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln x} (1 - \ln x) - 1 \right]$ , 易知当  $x$  充分大时,

f'(x) < 0,即 f(x)单减;

令 
$$g(x) = x^{\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{x}$$
,则  $g'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left[ e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln x} (1 - \ln x) + 1 \right]$ ,易知当  $x$  充分大时, $g'(x) < 0$ ,即  $g(x)$ 

単減; 又 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = 1$$
,  $a_n = \begin{cases} g(n) & n = 2k \\ f(n) & n = 2k + 1 \end{cases}$ 

故前有限项必存在最值,综上 $\{a_n\}$ 必存在最大最小值,选 A.

3.设函数 
$$f(t)$$
 连续,令  $F(x,y) = \int_0^{x-y} (x-y-t)f(t)dt$ ,则

A. 
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}$$

B. 
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}$$

C. 
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}$$

D. 
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}$$

【答案】选C

【解析】 
$$F(x,y) = x \int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt - y \int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt - \int_0^{x-y} t f(t) dt$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt + x f(x-y) - y f(x-y) - (x-y) f(x-y) = \int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = f(x-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -xf(x-y) - \int_0^{x-y} f(t)dt + yf(x-y) + (x-y)f(x-y) = -\int_0^{x-y} f(t)dt$$

⇒ 
$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = f(x - y)$$
,  $\text{td} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ ,  $\text{td. C.}$ 

4. 己知
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{2(1+\cos x)} dx$$
,  $I_2 = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+\cos x} dx$ ,  $I_3 = \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+\sin x} dx$ . 则

A. 
$$I_1 < I_2 < I_3$$

B. 
$$I_2 < I_1 < I_2$$

C. 
$$I_1 < I_3 < I_2$$

A. 
$$I_1 < I_2 < I_3$$
 B.  $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$  C.  $I_1 < I_3 < I_2$  D.  $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$ 

【答案】选A

【解析】 
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{2} - \ln(1+x)$$
,  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{x-1}{2(1+x)} < 0, x \in (0,1)$ 

$$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \le \ln(1+x), I_1 < I_2.$$

现比较 $I_2$ 和 $I_3$ ,即比较 $\frac{2\ln(1+x)}{2(1+\cos x)}$ 与 $\frac{2x}{1+\sin x}$ 

$$\cos\frac{x}{2} > \sin\frac{x}{2}, x \in (0,1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(2\cos\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 > \left(\cos\frac{x}{2} + \sin\frac{x}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\cos^2\frac{x}{2} > 1 + \sin x$$

$$2(1 + \cos x) > 1 + \sin x$$

$$\boxed{\square} \frac{1}{2(1 + \cos x)} < \frac{1}{1 + \sin x}$$

$$\boxed{\square} 2\ln(1+x) < 2x \quad x \in (0,1)$$

$$\boxed{\square} I_2 < I_3.$$

故选 A.

5.设
$$\mathbf{A}$$
为 3 阶矩阵, $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,则 $\mathbf{A}$  的特征值为 $\mathbf{1}$ , $-1$ , $\mathbf{0}$  的充分必要条件是

A.存在可逆矩阵 P,Q, 使得  $A = P\Lambda Q$ 

B.存在可逆矩阵 P,使得  $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$ 

C.存在正交矩阵 Q,使得  $A = Q\Lambda Q^{-1}$ 



D.存在可逆矩阵 P,使得  $A = P \Lambda P^{T}$ 

【答案】选B

【解析】【解析】根据相似对角化定义,B 选项可以直接推出 A 的特征值为1,-1,0,又 若 A 的特征值为1,-1,0,互不相同,则 A 一定可相似对<mark>角化,故</mark>可推出 B.故选 B.

6.设矩阵 
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \end{cases}, b = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{cases}$$
,则线性方程组  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  解的情况为

A.无解

B.有解 C.有无穷多解或无解 D.有唯一解或无解

【答案】选D

$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 & 2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

【解析】

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(b-1)(a-1)$$

$$|A|\neq 0 \Rightarrow r(A)=r(A,b)=3$$
, 有唯一解

$$|A|=0 \Rightarrow r(A) \neq r(A,b)$$
 无解, 故选 D.

7. 设

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} \lambda \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \lambda \end{Bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \\ \lambda^2 \end{Bmatrix},$$

设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 等价,则 $\lambda$ 的取值范围是().

A.  $\{0,1\}$  B.  $\{\lambda | \lambda \in \mathbf{R}, \lambda \neq -2\}$  C.  $\{\lambda | \lambda \in \mathbf{R}, \lambda \neq -1, \lambda \neq -2\}$  D.  $\{\lambda | \lambda \in \mathbf{R}, \lambda \neq -1\}$ 

【答案】选C

【解析】

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & \lambda - 1 & \lambda^2 - \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & -(\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1) & (1 + \lambda)(1 - \lambda^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 1 \Longrightarrow r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 1 , \quad \text{$\cite{$\cite{3.5}$}$} \Leftrightarrow \text{$\cite{1.5}$}$$

$$\lambda = 0 \implies r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 3 , \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lambda = -1 \Rightarrow r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3, r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4) = 2$$
, 不等价

$$\lambda = -2 \Rightarrow r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 2$$
,  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4) = 3$  , 不等价

其他时,
$$r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)=r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_4)=r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4)=3$$
,等价

故 $\{\lambda | \lambda \in \mathbf{R}, \lambda \neq -1, \lambda \neq -2\}$ , 故选 C.

8.设随机变量 
$$X \sim N(0,4)$$
,随机变量  $Y \sim B(3,\frac{1}{3})$ ,且  $X 与 Y$  不相关,则  $D(X-3Y+1)=$ 

A.2 B.4 C.6 D.10

【答案】选D

【解析】 
$$X \sim N(0,4), Y \sim B\left(3, \frac{1}{3}\right), DX = 4, DY = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

则 D(X-3Y+1) = DX+9DY=10.故选 D.

9.设随机变量序列  $X_1, X_2 \cdots X_n, \cdots$  独立分布且  $X_1$  的概率密度为  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - |x|, & |x| < 1, \\ 0, &$ 其他,

A. 
$$\frac{1}{8}$$
 B.  $\frac{1}{6}$  C.  $\frac{1}{3}$  D.  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

【答案】选B

【解析】

$$EX^{2} = \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} \cdot (1 - |x|) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx - 2 \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} dx = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}^{2}\right)=\frac{1}{n}\cdot n\cdot \frac{1}{6}=\frac{1}{6}$$
,故选 B.

10.设二维随机变量(X,Y)的概率分布为

Y	0	1	2
-1	0.1	0.1	b
1	а	0.1	0.1

若事件 $\{\max\{X,Y\}=2\}$ 与事件 $\{\min\{X,Y\}=1\}$ 相互独立,则 $\operatorname{cov}(X,Y)=$ 

A. 0.6

B. -0.36

C. 0

D. 0.48

【答案】选B

【解析】由题意,得

$$P\{\max\{X,Y\}=2,\min\{X,Y\}=1\}=P\{\max\{X,Y\}=2\}P\{\min\{X,Y\}=1\}$$

$$P\{\max\{X,Y\}=2\}=b+0.1, P\{\min\{X,Y\}=1\}=0.1+0.1=0.2$$

$$P\{\max\{X,Y\}=2,\min\{X,Y\}=1\}=0.1$$

故 
$$0.2(b+0.1) = 0.1 \Rightarrow b = 0.4$$

又
$$a+b=1-0.4=0.6$$
,故 $a=0.2$ ,

$$Cov(X.Y) = EXY - EXEY = -0.1 - 0.8 + 0.1 + 0.2 - (-0.6 + 0.4) \cdot (0.2 + 1)$$
$$= -0.6 + 1.2 \cdot 0.2 = -0.6 + 0.24 = -0.36$$

故选 B.

二、填空题: 11~16 小题,每小题 5 分,共 30 分.

11. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1 + e^x}{2} \right)^{\cot x} = \underline{\qquad}$$

【答案】 $\frac{1}{e^2}$ 

【解析】

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1 + e^x}{2} \right)^{\cot x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1 + e^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\ln\left(\frac{1 + e^x}{2}\right)^{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \left(\frac{1 + e^x}{2} - 1\right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x(e^x - 1)}{2\sin x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)}{2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{2x}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\implies \mathbb{R} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

12. 
$$\int_0^2 \frac{2x-4}{x^2+2x+4} dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

【答案】 
$$\ln 3 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi$$

【解析】
$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{2x-4}{x^{2}+2x+4} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{2x+2-6}{x^{2}+2x+4} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{2x+2}{x^{2}+2x+4} - 6 \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{x^{2}+2x+4} dx$$
$$= \ln\left(x^{2}+2x+4\right)\Big|_{0}^{2} - 6 \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{(x+1)^{2}+(\sqrt{3})^{2}}$$
$$= \ln 12 - \ln 4 - 6 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\Big|_{0}^{2}$$
$$= \ln 3 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi.$$

13.已知函数  $f(x) = e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}$ , 则  $f'''(2\pi) =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

【答案】0

【解析】

因为f(x)为偶函数,则f'''(x)为奇函数,故f'''(0)=0,又因为f(x)以 $2\pi$ 为周期,故

$$f'''(2\pi) = f'''(0) = 0$$

【答案】e<sup>2</sup>-2e+1

【解析】

$$f(x) \cdot f(y - x) = \begin{cases} e^x e^{y - x}, 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y - x \le 1 \\ 0, \text{ id} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{x+1} e^x e^{y - x} dy = \int_0^1 (e^{x+1} - e^x) dx$$

$$= e^2 - e - (e - 1)$$

$$= e^2 - 2e + 1$$

15.设 $\mathbf{A}$  为 3 阶矩阵,交换 $\mathbf{A}$  的第 2 行和第 3 行,再将第 2 列的-1倍加到第一列,得到矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad DA^{-1}$$
的迹  $\operatorname{tr}(A^{-1}) = \underline{\qquad}$ 

【答案】-1

【解析】
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}) = -1$$

16. A, B, C 为随机事件,且 A 与 B 互不相容,A 与 C 互不相容,B 与 C 相互独立,

$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ M} P(B \cup C | A \cup B \cup C) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

【答案】 $\frac{5}{8}$ 

$$P(AB) = 0, P(AC) = 0, P(BC) = P(B) \cdot P(C)$$

$$P(B \cup C) | (A \cup B \cup C) = \frac{P[(B \cup C) \cap (A \cup B \cup C)]}{P(A \cup B \cup C)}$$

$$= \frac{P(B) + P(C) - P(BC)}{P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - 0 - 0 - \frac{1}{9} + 0}$$
$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9}}{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{\frac{5}{9}}{\frac{8}{9}} = \frac{5}{8}.$$



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. (本题满分 10 分)

设函数 y(x) 是微分方程  $y' + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}y = 2 + \sqrt{x}$  满足条件 y(1) = 3 的解,求曲线 y = y(x)

的渐近线.

#### 【解析】

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx} \left[ \int (2 + \sqrt{x}) e^{\int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{-\sqrt{x}} \left[ \int (2 + \sqrt{x}) e^{\sqrt{x}} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{-\sqrt{x}} \left[ \int 2 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int \sqrt{x} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{-\sqrt{x}} \left[ 2x e^{\sqrt{x}} - \int \sqrt{x} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int \sqrt{x} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx + C \right]$$

$$= 2x + C e^{-\sqrt{x}}$$

代入x=1,  $2+Ce^{-1}=3 \Rightarrow C=e$ , 所以 $y=2x+e^{1-\sqrt{x}}$ .

$$k = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x + e^{1-\sqrt{x}}}{x} = 2, b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} 2x + e^{1-\sqrt{x}} - 2x = 0.$$

斜渐近线为: y = 2x.

#### 18. (本题满分 12 分)

设某产品的产量Q由资本投入量x和劳动投入量y决定.生产函数为 $Q=12x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{6}}$ ,该产品的销售单价P与Q的关系为P=1160-1.5Q.若单位资本投入和单位劳动投入的价格分别为6和8.求利润最大时的产量.

#### 【解析】

$$L = PQ - 6x - 8y = \left(1160 - 15 \cdot 12x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{6}}\right) \left(12x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{6}}\right) - 6x - 8y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 1160 \cdot y^{\frac{1}{6}} \cdot 6x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 12 \times 18y^{\frac{1}{3}} - 6 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 1160 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2y^{-\frac{5}{6}} - 18x \cdot 4y^{-\frac{2}{3}} - 8 = 0$$

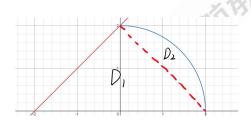
解得
$$\begin{cases} x = 256 \\ y = 64 \\ Q = 384 \end{cases}$$

19. (本题满分12分)

已知平面区域 
$$D = \{(x,y) | y-2 \le x \le \sqrt{4-y^2}, 0 \le y \le 2\}$$
, 计算  $I = \iint_D \frac{(x-y)^2}{x^2+y^2} dx dy$ .

### 【解析】

$$I = \iint_{D} \frac{x^{2} - 2xy + y^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}} d\sigma$$
$$= \iint_{D} \left(1 - \frac{2xy}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) d\sigma$$
$$= \iint_{D} d\sigma - \iint_{D} \frac{2xy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} d\sigma$$



补线 x+y=2 (图中虚线), 根据对称性

$$= \iint_{D} d\sigma - \iint_{D_2} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma$$

$$= \pi + 2 - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}^{2} 2r \cos\theta \sin\theta dr$$

$$= \pi + 2 - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(4 - \frac{4}{(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2}\right) \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$= \pi + 2 - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\sin 2\theta d\theta + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\sin 2\theta}{1 + \sin 2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \pi + 2 - 2 + \pi - 2 = 2\pi - 2.$$



20.求幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-4\right)^n + 1}{4^n \left(2n+1\right)} x^{2n}$  的收敛域及和函数 S(x).

【解析】 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(-4)^{n+1}+1}{4^{n+1}(2n+3)} x^{2n+2} \cdot \frac{4^n(2n+1)}{(-4)^n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{2n}} \right| = |x^2|,$$

令 $|x^2|$ <1,得 $x^2$ <1⇒x ∈ (-1,1),代入x = 1,-1,显然收敛,则收敛域为x ∈ [-1,1]. 当x ≠ 0 时,

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \cdot x^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \arctan x + \frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \frac{x}{2}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \left[ \arctan x + \ln \left| \frac{2 + x}{2 - x} \right| \right]$$

当x = 0时,S(x) = 2.

所以 
$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \left[ \arctan x + \ln \left| \frac{2+x}{2-x} \right| \right] & x \neq 0, \\ 2 & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

21.已知二次型 
$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 3x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 2x_1x_3$$
.

(1)求正交变换 x = Qy 将  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  化为标准形;

(2)证明 
$$\min_{x\neq 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^{\mathrm{T}}x} = 2$$
.

【解析】(1)已知:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= (\lambda - 4) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 4) (\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 - 1)$$
$$= (\lambda - 4) (\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 8) = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 4)^2$$

$$\lambda = 2$$
 时, $2\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,解得:  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

$$\lambda = 4$$
 时,  $4E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,解得:  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

已正交,直接单位化:

$$m{eta}_1 = m{lpha}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, m{eta}_2 = \frac{m{lpha}_2}{\|m{lpha}_2\|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}, m{eta}_3 = \frac{m{lpha}_3}{\|m{lpha}_3\|} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

令:

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

得标准型:

$$f = 4y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 + 2y_3^2$$

(2)证明:因为 **Q** 可逆:

$$\min_{x \neq 0} \frac{f}{\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x}} = \min_{y \neq 0} \frac{f}{(\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{y})^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{y}}$$

$$= \min_{y \neq 0} \frac{f}{\mathbf{y}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{y}}$$

$$= \min_{y \neq 0} \frac{4y_{1}^{2} + 4y_{2}^{2} + 2y_{3}^{2}}{y_{1}^{2} + y_{2}^{2} + y_{3}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{4y_{1}^{2} + 4y_{2}^{2} + 2y_{3}^{2}}{y_{1}^{2} + y_{2}^{2} + y_{3}^{2}} \ge \frac{2y_{1}^{2} + 2y_{2}^{2} + 2y_{3}^{2}}{y_{1}^{2} + y_{2}^{2} + y_{3}^{2}} = 2$$

令:

$$\begin{cases} y_1^2 = 0 \\ y_2^2 = 0 \\ y_3^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

得: f = 2

故最小值为 2.

22. (本题满分12分)

设  $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n$  为来自均值为  $\theta$  的指数分布总体的简单随机样本,  $Y_1, Y_2, \cdots, Y_m$  为来自均值 为  $2\theta$  的指数分布总体的简单随机样本,且两样本相互独立,其中  $\theta(\theta>0)$  是未知参数.利用样本  $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n, Y_1, Y_2, \cdots, Y_m$ ,求  $\theta$  的最大似然估计量  $\hat{\theta}$ ,并求  $D(\hat{\theta})$ .

【解析】总体X的概率密度为:

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

总体 Y 的概率密度为:

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta}y}, & y > 0\\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

所以似然函数为:

$$L(\theta) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\theta}\right)^m e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta} \sum_{i=1}^m Y_j}, & X_i > 0 \ (i = 1, 2 ...n) \\ 0, &$$
其他

当
$$X_i > 0$$
 $(i=1,2...n)$ 且 $Y_j > 0$  $(j=1,2...m)$ 时,

$$\ln L(\theta) = -n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i - m \ln 2\theta - \frac{1}{2\theta} \sum_{j=1}^{m} Y_j$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\ln L(\theta)}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = \frac{-n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - m \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{2}{(2\theta)^2} \sum_{i=1}^m Y_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d} \ln L(\theta)}{\mathrm{d} \theta} = 0$$
,得:  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i + \sum_{j=1}^{m} Y_j}{2m + 2n}$ 

$$D\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{4(m+n)^2} \left[ 4 \sum_{i=1}^n DX_i + \sum_{j=1}^m DY_j \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(m+n)^2} \left[ 4n\theta^2 + 4m\theta^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{\theta^2}{m+n}.$$