<mark>2</mark>024 考研数学(三) 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. 设函数 $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+nx^{2n}}$,则 f(x)

A. 在x = 1, x = -1 处都连续

B. 在x=1处连续,在x=-1处不连续.

C. 在 x=1, x=-1 处都不连续.

D. 在x=1处不连续,在x=-1处连续.

1.【答案】D

【解析】当
$$|x| < 1$$
时, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+nx^{2n}} = 1+x$,

当
$$|x| > 1$$
时, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+nx^{2n}} = 0$,

当
$$x = 1$$
时, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2}{1+n} = 0$,

故 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x, & -1 < x < 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$ 故在 x = -1 时,连续, x = 1 时不连续. 选 D.

- 2. 设 $I = \int_{a}^{a+k\pi} |\sin x| dx$, k 为整数,则 I 的值
 - A. 只与 a 有关
 - B. 只与 k 有关
 - C. 与 a, k 均有关

D. 与 a,k 均无关

2. 【答案】B

【解析】
$$I = \int_a^{a+k\pi} |\sin x| dx$$

$$= \int_0^{k\pi} |\sin x| dx = k \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 2k.$$

选 B

3. 设
$$f(x,y)$$
 是连续函数,则 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{\sin x}^{1} f(x,y) dy =$

A.
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\arcsin y} f(x, y) dx.$$

B.
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x, y) dx.$$

C.
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\arcsin y} f(x, y) dx.$$

D.
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x, y) dx.$$

3.【答案】A

【解析】
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{\sin x}^{1} f(x, y) dy = = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\arcsin y} f(x, y) dx.$$

选 A.

4. 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.
$$-\frac{1}{3}$$

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

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



4. 【答案】A

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. 设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x}$ 在正交变换下可化成 $y_1^2 - 2y_2^2 + 3y_3^2$,则二次型 f 的 矩阵 A 的行列式与迹分别为

$$A.-6,-2$$
 $B.6,-2$ $C.-6,2$ $D.6,2$

5. 【答案】C

【解析】 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$ 正交变换下化为 $y_1^2 - 2y_2^2 + 3y_3^2 \Rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ 的特征值为1,-2,3

$$\Rightarrow |A| = 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot 3 = -6$$
, tr $(A) = 1 + (-2) + 3 = 2$.

6. 设
$$A$$
 为 3 阶矩阵, $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,若 $P^{T}AP^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 2c & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 2c & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,们 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,们 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,们 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,们 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,们 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,们 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,们 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$,们 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$

A.
$$\begin{pmatrix} c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

B.
$$\begin{pmatrix} b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$
.

C.
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$$
.

D.
$$\begin{pmatrix} c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$
.

6.【答案】 C

【解析】
$$\mathbf{P}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} a + 2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 2c & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{B}, \ \mathbf{E} \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{E}_{31} (1)$$

故
$$\boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{P}^{\mathrm{T}})^{-1} \boldsymbol{B} (\boldsymbol{P}^{2})^{-1} = (\boldsymbol{E}_{31}^{\mathrm{T}}(1))^{-1} \boldsymbol{B} [\boldsymbol{E}_{31}^{2}(1)]^{-1}$$

$$= \left[\boldsymbol{E}_{31}^{-1}(1) \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{E}_{31}^{-1}(1) \boldsymbol{E}_{31}^{-1}(1) = \boldsymbol{E}_{31}^{\mathrm{T}}(-1) \boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{E}_{31}(-1) \boldsymbol{E}_{31}(-1)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 2c & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 2c & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}.$$

7. 设矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a+1 & b & 3 \\ a & \frac{b}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, M_{ij} 表示 A 的行 j 列元素的余子式,若 $|A| = -\frac{1}{2}$.且

$$-M_{21}+M_{22}-M_{23}=0$$
. 则

$$A.a = 0 \vec{\boxtimes} a = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$B.a = 0$$
 或 $a = \frac{3}{2}$

$$C.b = 1$$
或 $b = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$D.b = -1$$
 或 $b = \frac{1}{2}$

7.【答案】B

【解析】
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & b & 3 \\ a & \frac{b}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{b}{2} & 2 \\ a & \frac{b}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{b}{2} - 1 & 0 \\ a & \frac{b}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{b}{2} - 1\right) \cdot \left(-1\right)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=-1\cdot\left(\frac{b}{2}-1\right)(2a-1)=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{b}{2} - 1\right)(2a - 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow ab - 2a - \frac{b}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \quad 0 = -M_{21} + M_{22} - M_{23} = A_{21} + A_{22} + A_{23}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & b & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & b & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & b \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a+1-b=0,$$

⇒
$$b = a + 1$$
 代入(1)中, 得 $a(a+1) - 2a - \frac{a+1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0 \stackrel{\text{iff}}{=} a = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow b = 1 \stackrel{\text{iff}}{=} \frac{5}{2}.$$

8. 设随机变量
$$X$$
 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 6x(1-x), & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & 其他, \end{cases}$ 则 X 的三阶中心矩

$$E(X - EX)^3 =$$

A.
$$-\frac{1}{32}$$

B.0

C.
$$\frac{1}{16}$$

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

【解析】
$$EX = \int_0^1 6x^2 (1-x) dx = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 6 \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E\left(X - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{3} = \int_{0}^{1} 6x(1 - x)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{3} dx \xrightarrow{x - \frac{1}{2} = t} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} 6\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - t\right) \cdot t^{3} dt = 0.$$

9. 随机变量 X, Y 相互独立,且 $X \sim N(0,2), Y \sim N(-1,1)$,设

$$p_1 = P\{2X > Y\}, p_2 = P\{X - 2Y > 1\}, \ \emptyset$$

$$A.p_1 > p_2 > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B.p_2 > p_1 > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C.p_1 < p_2 < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D.p_2 < p_1 < \frac{1}{2}$$

9. 【答案】B

【解析】
$$E(2X-Y) = 2EX - EY = 0 + 1 = 1$$
, $D(2X-Y) = 4DX + DY = 4 \times 2 + 1 = 9$

所以 $2X - Y \sim N(1,9)$;

$$E(X-2Y) = EX-2EY = 0+2=2$$
, $D(X-2Y) = DX+4DY = 2+4=6$,

所以 $X - 2Y \sim N(2,6)$;

$$p_1 = P\left\{\frac{2X - Y - 1}{3} > \frac{0 - 1}{3}\right\} = 1 - \mathcal{D}\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \mathcal{D}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$p_2 = P\left\{\frac{X - 2Y - 2}{\sqrt{6}} > \frac{1 - 2}{\sqrt{6}}\right\} = 1 - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right),$$

所以 $p_2 > p_1 > \frac{1}{2}$, 故选 B.

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 $Z=\left|X-Y\right|$,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 $\exists z < 0$ 时, $F_z(z) = 0$;
- ② $\exists z \ge 0 \text{ iff}, \quad F_Z(z) = P\left\{-z \le X Y \le z\right\} = 2P\left\{0 \le X Y \le z\right\}$ $= 2\int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} dy \int_y^{y+z} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx .$ $= 2\int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} \left(e^{-\lambda y} e^{-\lambda (y+z)}\right) dy$ $= 2\int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-2\lambda y} dy 2e^{-\lambda z} \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-2\lambda y} dy$

所以 $Z \sim E(1)$,从而Z 与 X服从相同的<mark>分布,</mark>选 D.

- 二、填空题: 11~16 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 30 分.
- 11. 当 $x \to 0$ 时, $\int_0^x \frac{(1+t^2)\sin t^2}{1+\cos^2 t} dt$ 与 x^k 是同阶无穷小,则 k =______.

11.【答案】3

【解析】当 $x \to 0$ 时,

$$\frac{\left(1+x^2\right)\sin x^2}{1+\cos^2 x}\sim \frac{x^2}{2},$$

则
$$\int_0^x \frac{\left(1+t^2\right)\sin t^2}{1+\cos^2 t} dt \sim Ax^3$$
. 从而 $k=3$.

12.
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{5}{x^4 + 3x^2 - 4} \, \mathrm{d}x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

12.【答案】
$$\frac{1}{2}\ln 3 - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

【解析】
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{5}{x^{4} + 3x^{2} - 4} dx = \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{5}{\left(x^{2} - 1\right)\left(x^{2} + 4\right)} dx$$

$$= \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2} - 1} dx - \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2} + 4} dx$$

$$= \int_{2}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{1}{x + 1}\right) dx - \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2} + 4} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \Big|_{2}^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right) \Big|_{2}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(0 - \ln \frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

13. 函数
$$f(x,y) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 - 6y^4 + 12x + 24y$$
 的极值点是______.

13. 【答案】(1,1)

【解析】
$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 6x^2 - 18x + 12 = 0, \\ f'_y = -24y^3 + 24 = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得 (1,1), (2,1).
$$A = f_{xx}^{"} = 12x - 18$$
, $B = f_{xy}^{"} = 0$, $C = f_{yy}^{"} = -72y^{2}$,

代入(1,1)得
$$AC-B^2=432>0, A=-6$$
,故(1,1)是极大值点, $f(1,1)=23$.

代入(2,1)得 $AC-B^2=-432<0$,不是极值.

14. 某产品的价格函数是
$$p = \begin{cases} 25 - 0.25Q, & Q \le 20, \\ 35 - 0.75Q, & Q > 20 \end{cases}$$
 (p 为单价,单位: 万元; Q 为产量,

单位:件),总成本函数为 $C=150+5Q+0.25Q^2$ (万元),则经营该产品可获得的最大利润为______(万元).

14. 【答案】50

【解析】
$$L = PQ - C = \begin{cases} (25 - 0.25Q)Q - (150 + 5Q + 0.25Q^2), Q \le 20, \\ (35 - 0.75Q)Q - (150 + 5Q + 0.25Q^2), Q > 20. \end{cases}$$

整理得:
$$L = \begin{cases} -0.5(Q-20)^2 + 50, Q \le 20, \\ -(Q-15)^2 + 75, Q > 20. \end{cases}$$

所以Q = 20时,L = 50为最大利润.

15. 设A为3阶矩阵, A^* 为的A伴随矩阵,E为3阶单位矩阵,若

$$r(2E-A)=1, r(E+A)=2$$
, $||A^*||=$ ______

15. 【答案】16

【解析】
$$r(2E-A)=1<3$$
, $r(E+A)=2<3 \Rightarrow A$ 有特征值 2,-1.

又3-r(2E-A)=2 ⇒ $\lambda=2$ 有 2 个线性无关的特征向量 ⇒ $\lambda=2$ 至少有两重根.

$$3-r(E+A)=1$$
 ⇒ $\lambda=-1$ 有 1 个线性无关特征向量 ⇒ $\lambda=-1$ 至少有一重根.

又A为3阶 \Rightarrow A的特征值为2,2,-1,故

$$|A| = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) = -4, |A^*| = |A|^{n-1} = |A|^2 = 16.$$

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, 3次试验全部成功的概率为 $\frac{4}{12}$,则p=______.

16.【答案】
$$p = \frac{2}{3}$$

【解析】A: 全成功, B: 至少成功一次.

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

$$13p^3 = 4 - 4(1 - p)^3$$

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

- 17. 设平面有界区域 D 位于第一象限由曲线 $xy = \frac{1}{3}$, xy = 3 与直线 $y = \frac{1}{3}x$, y = 3x 围成,计算 $\iint_{D} (1+x-y) dx dy$.

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{u}{v}} \\ y = \sqrt{uv} \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2v}$$

故原式 =
$$\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{3} du \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{3} \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{u}{v}} - \sqrt{uv}\right) \frac{1}{2v} \cdot dv = \frac{8}{3} \ln 3$$
.

法二:利用轮换对称可知,

$$\iint_{D} (1+x-y) dx dy = \iint_{D} (1+y-x) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} [(1+y-x)+(1+x-y)] dx dy = \iint_{D} dx dy,$$

原式=
$$\iint_{D} dxdy = \int_{\arctan\frac{1}{3}}^{\arctan 3} d\theta \int_{\arctan\frac{1}{3}}^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}}} rdr = \int_{\arctan\frac{1}{3}}^{\arctan 3} \frac{4}{3} \csc 2\theta d2\theta = \frac{4}{3} \ln \tan \frac{x}{2} \Big|_{2\arctan \frac{1}{3}}^{2\arctan 3} = \frac{8}{3} \ln 3.$$

18. 设函数
$$z = z(x, y)$$
 由方程 $z + e^x - y \ln(1+z^2) = 0$ 确定,求 $\left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}\right)\Big|_{(0,0)}$.

18.【解】将
$$y = 0$$
 代入得 $z = -e^x$,则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -e^x$,代 $x = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}\Big|_{(0,0)} = -1$.

将
$$x = 0$$
 代入得 $z + 1 = y \ln(1 + z^2)$,得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \ln(1 + z^2) + \frac{2yz}{1 + z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

代
$$x = 0, y = 0, z = -1$$
 得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)} = \ln 2$.

又

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2z}{1+z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{2z}{1+z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2y \cdot \left[\frac{\partial \left(\frac{z}{1+z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)}{\partial y} \right],$$

代
$$x = 0, y = 0, z = -1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \ln 2$$
 得

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \right|_{(0,0)} = -2\ln 2.$$

故原式为-1-2ln2.

19. 设t > 0,平面有界区域D由曲线 $y = xe^{-2x}$ 与直线x = t,x = 2t 及x 轴围成,D的面积为S(t),求S(t)的最大值.

19. 【解】
$$S(t) = \int_{t}^{2t} x e^{-2x} dx$$
, $\text{U}S'(t) = 4t e^{-4t} - t e^{-2t} = t e^{-4t} (4 - e^{2t})$

$$4e^{-4t} - e^{-2t} = 0 \Rightarrow t = \ln 2.$$

当 $0 < t < \ln 2$ 时, S'(t) > 0; 当 $t > \ln 2$ 时, S'(t) < 0. 故 $t = \ln 2$ 时, S(t)取最大值, 有

$$S(\ln 2) = \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 4} x e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left(x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right) \Big|_{\ln 2}^{\ln 4} = \frac{1}{16} \ln 2 + \frac{3}{64}.$$

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

(1)
$$\exists x \in (0,1)$$
 $\exists f(x) - f(0)(1-x) - f(1)x \le \frac{x(1-x)}{2}$;

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

20. 证明: (1)

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

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

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

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

 $|f(x)-f(0)(1-x)-f(1)x| \le \frac{1}{2}x^2(1-x) + \frac{1}{2}x(1-x) = \frac{1}{2}x(1-x)(x+1-x) = \frac{1}{2}x(1-x).$

$$(2) \left| \int_0^1 \left[f(x) - f(0)(1-x) - f(1)x \right] dx \right| = \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - f(0) \cdot \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} \right|_0^0 - f(1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right|$$
$$= \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{f(0) + f(1)}{2} \right| \le \int_0^1 \frac{x(1-x)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{12}.$$

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21. 设矩阵
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & a & a-1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, 向量 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (1) 证明: 方程组 $Ax = \alpha$ 的解均为方程组 $Bx = \beta$ 的解;
- (2) 若方程组 $Ax = \alpha$ 与方程组 $Bx = \beta$ 不同解,求 a 的值.
- 21. 证明: (1)

$$Ax = \alpha \Rightarrow (A, \alpha) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$Bx = \beta \Rightarrow (B, \beta) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

又

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \boldsymbol{\alpha} \\ \mathbf{B} & \boldsymbol{\beta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & a & a - 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 8 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a & a & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(A, \alpha) = r \begin{pmatrix} A & \alpha \\ B & \beta \end{pmatrix} = 3.$$

$$\mathbb{P}(A, \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{x} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0} \text{ in } \mathbb{P}(B, \boldsymbol{\beta}) \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{x} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0} \text{ in } \mathbb{P}(A, \boldsymbol{\beta})$$

(2)
$$Ax = \alpha$$
 与方程组 $Bx = \beta$ 不同解, 即 $Ax = \alpha$ 与 $Bx = \beta$ 不等价

又 $Ax = \alpha$ 的解是 $Bx = \beta$ 的解,故 $Bx = \beta$ 的解不是 $Ax = \alpha$ 的解.

$$\mathbf{B}, \boldsymbol{\beta} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & a & a - 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a - 1 & a - 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

故1-a=0即a=1.

- 22. X 服从 $[0,\theta]$ 上的均匀分布, $\theta \in (0,+\infty)$ 为未知参数, X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n 为总体 X 的简单随机样本,记为 $X_{(n)} = \max\{X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n\}, T_c = cX_{(n)}.$
- (1) 求c使得 $E(T_c) = \theta$;
- (2) 记 $h(c) = E(T_c \theta)^2$,求c使得f(c)最小.

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

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

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

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

$$E \max \left\{ X_1, \dots, X_n \right\} = \int_0^\theta \frac{nx}{\theta^n} x^{n-1} d\theta = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} x^{n+1} \Big|_0^\theta = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta,$$

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

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

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

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

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