

2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学一试题答案

一、选择题：1~8 小题，每小题 4 分，共 32 分，下列每题给出的四个选项中，只有一个选项符合题目要求，请将所选项前的字母填在答题纸指定位置上。

(1) 【答案】(C)。

【解析】记 $y_1 = x - 1, y_1' = 1, y_1'' = 0$, $y_2 = (x - 2)^2, y_2' = 2(x - 2), y_2'' = 2$,

$$y_3 = (x - 3)^3, y_3' = 3(x - 3)^2, y_3'' = 6(x - 3),$$

$$y_4 = (x - 4)^4, y_4' = 4(x - 4)^3, y_4'' = 12(x - 4)^2,$$

$y'' = (x - 3)P(x)$, 其中 $P(3) \neq 0$, $y''|_{x=3} = 0$, 在 $x = 3$ 两侧, 二阶导数符号变化,

故选 (C)。

(2) 【答案】(C)。

【解析】观察选项：(A), (B), (C), (D) 四个选项的收敛半径均为 1, 幂级数收敛区间的中心在 $x = 1$ 处, 故 (A), (B) 错误; 因为 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, 所以 $a_n \geq 0$, 所以

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 为正项级数, 将 $x = 2$ 代入幂级数得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$, 而已知 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ 无界, 故原幂级数在 $x = 2$

处发散, (D) 不正确. 当 $x = 0$ 时, 交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 满足莱布尼茨判别法收敛, 故 $x = 0$

时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 收敛. 故正确答案为 (C).

(3) 【答案】(A)。

【解析】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(0,0)} = f'(x) \cdot \ln f(y)|_{(0,0)} = f'(0) \ln f(0) = 0$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(0,0)} = f(x) \cdot \frac{f'(y)}{f(y)}|_{(0,0)} = f'(0) = 0, \text{ 故 } f'(0) = 0,$$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}|_{(0,0)} = f''(x) \cdot \ln f(y)|_{(0,0)} = f''(0) \cdot \ln f(0) > 0,$$

$$B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}|_{(0,0)} = f'(x) \cdot \frac{f'(y)}{f(y)}|_{(0,0)} = \frac{[f'(0)]^2}{f(0)} = 0,$$

$$C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}|_{(0,0)} = f(x) \cdot \frac{f''(y)f(y) - [f'(y)]^2}{f^2(y)}|_{(0,0)} = f''(0) - \frac{[f'(0)]^2}{f(0)} = f''(0).$$

又 $AC - B^2 = [f''(0)]^2 \cdot \ln f(0) > 0$, 故 $f(0) > 1, f''(0) > 0$.

(4) 【答案】(B)。

【解析】因为 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $0 < \sin x < \cos x < 1 < \cot x$,

又因 $\ln x$ 是单调递增的函数, 所以 $\ln \sin x < \ln \cos x < \ln \cot x$.

故正确答案为(B).

(5) 【答案】(D).

【解析】由于将 A 的第 2 列加到第 1 列得矩阵 B , 故

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = B,$$

即 $AP_1 = B$, $A = BP_1^{-1}$.

由于交换 B 的第 2 行和第 3 行得单位矩阵, 故

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} B = E,$$

即 $P_2 B = E$, 故 $B = P_2^{-1} = P_2$. 因此, $A = P_2 P_1^{-1}$, 故选(D).

(6) 【答案】(D).

【解析】由于 $(1, 0, 1, 0)^T$ 是方程组 $Ax = 0$ 的一个基础解系, 所以 $A(1, 0, 1, 0)^T = 0$, 且 $r(A) = 4 - 1 = 3$, 即 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = 0$, 且 $|A| = 0$. 由此可得 $A^* A = |A| E = O$, 即 $A^* (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)^T = O$, 这说明 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 是 $A^* x = 0$ 的解.

由于 $r(A) = 3$, $\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = 0$, 所以 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关. 又由于 $r(A) = 3$, 所以 $r(A^*) = 1$, 因此 $A^* x = 0$ 的基础解系中含有 $4 - 1 = 3$ 个线性无关的解向量. 而 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关, 且为 $A^* x = 0$ 的解, 所以 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 可作为 $A^* x = 0$ 的基础解系, 故选(D).

(7) 【答案】(D).

【解析】选项(D)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [f_1(x)F_2(x) + f_2(x)F_1(x)] dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F_2(x)dF_1(x) + F_1(x)dF_2(x)] \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d[F_1(x)F_2(x)] = F_1(x)F_2(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f_1 F_2(x) + f_2 F_1(x)$ 为概率密度.

(8) 【答案】(B).

【解析】因为 $U = \max\{X, Y\} = \begin{cases} X, & X \geq Y, \\ Y, & X < Y, \end{cases} \quad V = \min\{X, Y\} = \begin{cases} Y, & X \geq Y, \\ X, & X < Y. \end{cases}$

所以, $UV = XY$, 于是 $E(UV) = E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$.

二、填空题：9~14 小题，每小题 4 分，共 24 分，请将答案写在答题纸指定位置上。

(9) 【答案】 $\ln(1+\sqrt{2})$.

【解析】 选取 x 为参数，则弧微元 $ds = \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx = \sqrt{1+\tan^2 x} dx = \sec x dx$

所以 $s = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \ln(1+\sqrt{2})$.

(10) 【答案】 $y = e^{-x} \sin x$.

【解析】 由通解公式得

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{-\int dx} \left(\int e^{-x} \cos x \cdot e^{\int dx} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^{-x} \left(\int \cos x dx + C \right) \\ &= e^{-x} (\sin x + C) . \end{aligned}$$

由于 $y(0) = 0$, 故 $C = 0$. 所以 $y = e^{-x} \sin x$.

(11) 【答案】 4.

【解析】 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin xy}{1+(xy)^2} \cdot y$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = y \cdot \frac{y \cos xy - \sin xy \cdot 2xy^2}{[1+(xy)^2]^2} ,$$

故 $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(0,2)} = 4$.

(12) 【答案】 π .

【解析】 取 $S: x+y-z=0, x^2+y^2 \leq 1$, 取上侧, 则由斯托克斯公式得,

$$\text{原式} = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xz & x & \frac{y^2}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \iint_S y dydz + x dzdx + dxdy .$$

因 $z = x+y, z'_x = 1, z'_y = 1$. 由转换投影法得

$$\iint_S y dydz + x dzdx + dxdy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} [y \cdot (-1) + x \cdot (-1) + 1] dxdy .$$

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

$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dx dy = \pi.$$

(13) 【答案】 $a=1$.

【解析】 由于二次型通过正交变换所得到的标准形前面的系数为二次型对应矩阵 A 的特征值, 故 A 的特征值为 0, 1, 4. 二次型所对应的矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{由于 } |A| = \prod_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i = 0, \text{ 故 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow a=1.$$

(14) 【答案】 $\mu(\mu^2 + \sigma^2)$.

【解析】 根据题意, 二维随机变量 (X, Y) 服从 $N(\mu, \mu; \sigma^2, \sigma^2; 0)$. 因为 $\rho_{xy} = 0$, 所以由二维正态分布的性质知随机变量 X, Y 独立, 所以 XY^2 . 从而有

$$E(XY^2) = E(X)E(Y^2) = \mu[D(Y) + E^2(Y)] = \mu(\mu^2 + \sigma^2).$$

三、解答题: 15~23 小题, 共 94 分. 请将解答写在答题纸指定的位置上. 解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤.

(15) (本题满分 10 分)

$$\text{【解析】 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right] e^{\frac{1}{x}-1} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1 \right] \cdot \frac{1}{e^x - 1}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) - x}{x^2}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

(16) (本题满分 9 分)

$$\text{【解析】 } z = f[xy, yg(x)]$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1[xy, yg(x)] \cdot y + f'_2[xy, yg(x)] \cdot yg'(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= f_1'[xy, yg(x)] + y[f_{11}''(xy, yg(x))x + f_{12}''(xy, yg(x))g(x)] \\ &\quad + g'(x) \cdot f_2'[xy, yg(x)] + yg'(x)\{f_{12}''[xy, yg(x)] \cdot x + f_{22}''[xy, yg(x)]g(x)\}.\end{aligned}$$

因为 $g(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 可导, 且为极值, 所以 $g'(1)=0$, 则

$$\left. \frac{d^2 z}{dx dy} \right|_{x=1, y=1} = f_1'(1, 1) + f_{11}''(1, 1) + f_{12}''(1, 1).$$

(17) (本题满分 10 分)

【解析】显然 $x=0$ 为方程一个实根.

当 $x \neq 0$ 时, 令 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\arctan x} - k$,

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

令 $g(x) = \arctan x - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \quad x \in R$,

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1+x^2-x \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} > 0,$$

即 $x \in R$, $g'(x) > 0$.

又因为 $g(0)=0$,

即当 $x < 0$ 时, $g(x) < 0$; 当 $x > 0$ 时, $g(x) > 0$.

当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$.

所以当 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 单调递减, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 单调递增

又由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\arctan x} - k = 1 - k$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\arctan x} - k = +\infty,$$

所以当 $1-k < 0$ 时, 由零点定理可知 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$, $(0, +\infty)$ 内各有一个零点;

当 $1-k \geq 0$ 时, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$, $(0, +\infty)$ 内均无零点.

综上所述, 当 $k > 1$ 时, 原方程有三个根. 当 $k \leq 1$ 时, 原方程有一个根.

(18) (本题满分 10 分)

【解析】(I) 设 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$, $x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{n}\right]$

显然 $f(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{1}{n}\right]$ 上满足拉格朗日的条件,

$$f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f(0) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \ln 1 = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{1}{n}, \xi \in \left(0, \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

所以 $\xi \in \left(0, \frac{1}{n}\right)$ 时,

$$\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{1+0} \cdot \frac{1}{n}, \text{ 即: } \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\text{亦即: } \frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}.$$

结论得证.

$$(II) \text{ 设 } a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n.$$

先证数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减.

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k} - \ln(n+1) \right] - \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right] = \frac{1}{n+1} + \ln\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right),$$

利用 (I) 的结论可以得到 $\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$, 所以 $\frac{1}{n+1} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < 0$ 得到 $a_{n+1} < a_n$, 即

数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减.

再证数列 $\{a_n\}$ 有下界.

$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n > \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) - \ln n,$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) = \ln \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdots \frac{n+1}{n}\right) = \ln(n+1),$$

$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n > \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) - \ln n > \ln(n+1) - \ln n > 0.$$

得到数列 $\{a_n\}$ 有下界. 利用单调递减数列且有下界得到 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.

(19) (本题满分 11 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解析】 } I &= \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 y f_{xy}''(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 y df_x'(x, y) \\ &= \int_0^1 x dx \left[y f_x'(x, y) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f_x'(x, y) dy \right] \\ &= \int_0^1 x dx \left(f_x'(x, 1) - \int_0^1 f_x'(x, y) dy \right). \end{aligned}$$

因为 $f(x, 1) = 0$, 所以 $f_x'(x, 1) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= - \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 f_x'(x, y) dy = - \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 x f_x'(x, y) dx \\ &= - \int_0^1 dy \left[x f(x, y) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right] = - \int_0^1 dy \left[f(1, y) - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right] \\ &= \iint_D f dx dy = a. \end{aligned}$$

(20) (本题满分 11 分)

【解析】(I) 由于 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 不能由 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性表示, 对 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 进行初等行变换:

$$\begin{aligned} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & a & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right) \\ &\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & a-3 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & a-5 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right). \end{aligned}$$

当 $a=5$ 时, $r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 2 \neq r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \alpha_1) = 3$, 此时, α_1 不能由 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性表示,

故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 不能由 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性表示.

(II) 对 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ 进行初等行变换:

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right) \\ &\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right),$$

故 $\beta_1 = 2\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$, $\beta_3 = 5\alpha_1 + 10\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3$.

(21) (本题满分 11 分)

【解析】(I) 由于 $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 设 $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, -1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1)^T$, 则

$A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (-\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$, 即 $A\alpha_1 = -\alpha_1$, $A\alpha_2 = \alpha_2$, 而 $\alpha_1 \neq 0$, $\alpha_2 \neq 0$, 知 A 的特征值

为 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 1$, 对应的特征向量分别为 $k_1\alpha_1 (k_1 \neq 0)$, $k_2\alpha_2 (k_2 \neq 0)$.

由于 $r(A) = 2$, 故 $|A| = 0$, 所以 $\lambda_3 = 0$.

由于 A 是三阶实对称矩阵, 故不同特征值对应的特征向量相互正交, 设 $\lambda_3 = 0$ 对应的

特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1^T \alpha_3 = 0, \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_3 = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + x_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解此方程组, 得 $\alpha_3 = (0, 1, 0)^T$, 故 $\lambda_3 = 0$ 对应的特征向量为 $k_3\alpha_3 (k_3 \neq 0)$.

(II) 由于不同特征值对应的特征向量已经正交, 只需单位化:

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\|\alpha_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, -1)^T, \beta_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{\|\alpha_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, 1)^T, \beta_3 = \frac{\alpha_3}{\|\alpha_3\|} = (0, 1, 0)^T.$$

$$\text{令 } Q = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3), \text{ 则 } Q^T A Q = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A = Q \Lambda Q^T$$

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

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

(22) (本题满分 11 分)

【解析】(I) 因为 $P\{X^2 = Y^2\} = 1$, 所以 $P\{X^2 \neq Y^2\} = 1 - P\{X^2 = Y^2\} = 0$.

即 $P\{X = 0, Y = -1\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = 0$.

利用边缘概率和联合概率的关系得到

$$P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = P\{X = 0\} - P\{X = 0, Y = -1\} - P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = \frac{1}{3};$$

$$P\{X = 1, Y = -1\} = P\{Y = -1\} - P\{X = 0, Y = -1\} = \frac{1}{3};$$

$$P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = P\{Y = 1\} - P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

即 (X, Y) 的概率分布为

$X \backslash Y$	-1	0	1
0	0	1/3	0
1	1/3	0	1/3

(II) Z 的所有可能取值为 $-1, 0, 1$.

$$P\{Z = -1\} = P\{X = 1, Y = -1\} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$P\{Z = 1\} = P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$P\{Z = 0\} = 1 - P\{Z = 1\} - P\{Z = -1\} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$Z = XY$ 的概率分布为

Z	-1	0	1
P	1/3	1/3	1/3

$$(III) \text{ 因为 } \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(XY)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}},$$

其中

$$E(XY) = E(Z) = -1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 0, \quad E(Y) = -1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 0.$$

所以 $E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) = 0$, 即 X, Y 的相关系数 $\rho_{XY} = 0$.

(23) (本题满分 11 分)

【解析】因为总体 X 服从正态分布, 故设 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$, $-\infty < x < +\infty$.

(I) 似然函数

$$L(\sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right] = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2};$$

$$\text{取对数: } \ln L(\sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi\sigma^2) - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma^2};$$

$$\text{求导: } \frac{d \ln L(\sigma^2)}{d(\sigma^2)} = -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu_0)^2}{2(\sigma^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2(\sigma^2)^2} \sum_{i=1}^n [(x_i - \mu_0)^2 - \sigma^2].$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\sigma^2)}{d(\sigma^2)} = 0, \text{ 解得 } \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2.$$

$$\sigma^2 \text{ 的最大似然估计量为 } \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_0)^2.$$

(II) 方法 1:

$$X_i \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma^2), \text{ 令 } Y_i = X_i - \mu_0 \sim N(0, \sigma^2), \text{ 则 } \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2.$$

$$E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2\right) = E(Y_i^2) = D(Y_i) + [E(Y_i)]^2 = \sigma^2.$$

$$D(\hat{\sigma}^2) = D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} D(Y_1^2 + Y_2^2 + \cdots + Y_n^2) = \frac{1}{n} D(Y_i^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \{E(Y_i^4) - [E(Y_i^2)]^2\} = \frac{1}{n} (3\sigma^4 - \sigma^4) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n}.$$

方法 2:

$$X_i \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma^2), \text{ 则 } \frac{X_i - \mu_0}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1), \text{ 得到 } Y = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i - \mu_0}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n), \text{ 即}$$

$$\sigma^2 Y = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_0)^2.$$

$$E\left(\hat{\sigma}^2\right)=\frac{1}{n} E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n\left(X_i-\mu_0\right)^2\right]=\frac{1}{n} E\left(\sigma^2 Y\right)=\frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 E(Y)=\frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 \cdot n=\sigma^2 .$$

$$D\left(\hat{\sigma}^2\right)=\frac{1}{n^2} D\left[\sum_{i=1}^n\left(X_i-\mu_0\right)^2\right]=\frac{1}{n^2} D\left(\sigma^2 Y\right)=\frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^4 D(Y)=\frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^4 \cdot 2 n=\frac{2}{n} \sigma^4 .$$

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