

2018 考研数学一参考答案

一、选择题

1.D 2.B 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.A 7.A 8.D

二、填空题

9. -2 10. $2 \ln 2 - 2$ 11. $\vec{i} - \vec{k}$ 12. 0 13. -1 14. $\frac{1}{4}$

三、解答题

$$\begin{aligned}
 15. \text{解: } \int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} d e^{2x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \cdot \frac{\frac{e^x}{2\sqrt{e^x - 1}}}{1 + (e^x - 1)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{e^x - 1 + 1}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} d e^x \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{e^x - 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} d(e^x - 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\sqrt{e^x - 1} \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{6} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

16. 解: 设圆的周长为 x , 正三角周长为 y , 正方形的周长为 z , 由题设 $x + y + z = 2$, 则

目标函数: $S = \pi \left(\frac{x}{2\pi} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(\frac{y}{3} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{4} \right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{36} y^2 + \frac{z^2}{16}$, 故拉格朗日函数为

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{36} y^2 + \frac{z^2}{16} + \lambda(x + y + z - 2) \text{ 则:}$$

$$L_x = \frac{x}{2\pi} + \lambda = 0$$

$$L_y = \frac{2\sqrt{3}y}{36} + \lambda = 0$$

$$L_z = \frac{2z}{16} + \lambda = 0$$

$$L_\lambda = x + y + z - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{2\pi}{\pi + 3\sqrt{3} + 4}, y = \frac{6\sqrt{3}\pi}{\pi + 3\sqrt{3} + 4}, z = \frac{8}{\pi + 3\sqrt{3} + 4}, \lambda = \frac{-1}{\pi + 3\sqrt{3} + 4}.$$

$$\text{此时面积和有最小值 } S = \frac{1}{\pi + 3\sqrt{3} + 4}.$$

17. 解: 构造平面 $\Sigma: \begin{cases} 3y^2 + 3z^2 = 1 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$, 取后侧, 设 Σ' 和 Σ 所围区域为 Ω ;

记 $P = x, Q = y^3 + z, R = z^3$; 借助高斯公式, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} Pdydz + Qdzdx - Rxdy &= \iint_{\Sigma-\Sigma'} Pdydz + Qdzdx - Rxdy - \iint_{\Sigma} Pdydz + Qdzdx - Rxdy \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} (P'_x + Q'_y + R'_z) dxdydz - 0 = \iiint_{\Omega} (1 + 3y^2 + 3z^2) dxdydz \\ &= \iint_{2y^2+3z^2 \leq 1} dydz \int_0^{\sqrt{1-3y^2-3z^2}} (1 + 3y^2 + 3z^2) dx \\ &= \iint_{2y^2+3z^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{1-3y^2-3z^2} (1 + 3y^2 + 3z^2) dydz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \sqrt{1-3r^2} (1 + 3r^2) \cdot r dr \\ &= 2\pi \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \sqrt{1-3r^2} (1 + 3r^2) d(1-3r^2) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \sqrt{1-3r^2} (1-3r^2-2) d(1-3r^2) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \left[(1-3r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2(1-3r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] d(1-3r^2) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \left[\frac{2}{5} (1-3r^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{3} (1-3r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \\ &= \frac{14\pi}{45} \end{aligned}$$

18. (1) 解: 通解

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= e^{-\int dx} \left(\int x e^{\int dx} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^{-x} \left(\int x e^x dx + C \right) \\ &= e^{-x} [(x-1)e^x + C] \\ &= (x-1) + C e^x \end{aligned}$$

(2)证明: 设 $\int (x+T) = f(x)$, 即 T 是 $f(x)$ 的周期

通解

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= e^{-\int dx} \left[\int f(x) e^{\int dx} dx + C \right] \\ &= e^{-x} \left[\int f(x) e^x dx + C \right] \\ &= e^{-x} \int f(x) e^x dx + C e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

不妨设 $y(x) = e^{-x} \int_0^x f(x) e^x dx + C e^{-x}$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} y(x+T) &= e^{-(x+T)} \int_x^{x+T} f(x+T) e^{x+T} d(x+T) + C e^{-(x+T)} \\ &= e^{-(x+T)} \int_0^x f(u+T) e^{u+T} d(u+T) + (C e^{-T}) \cdot e^{-x} \\ &= e^{-(x+T)} \int_0^x f(u) e^u \cdot e^T du + (C e^{-T}) \cdot e^{-x} \\ &= e^{-x} \int_0^x f(u) e^u du + (C e^{-T}) \cdot e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

即 $y(x+T)$ 依旧是方程的通解, 结论得证

19. 证明: 设 $f(x) = e^x - 1 - x, x > 0$, 则有

$$f'(x) = e^x - 1 > 0, \text{ 因此 } f(x) > 0, \frac{e^x - 1}{x} > 1,$$

$$\text{从而 } e^{x_2} = \frac{e^{x_1} - 1}{x_1} > 1, x_2 > 0;$$

猜想 $x_1 > 0$, 现用数学归纳法证明;

$n=1$ 时, $x_1 > 0$, 成立; 假设

$n = k (k = 1, 2, \dots)$ 时, 有 $x_k > 0$, 则 $n = k + 1$ 时有

$$e^{x_{k+1}} = \frac{e^{x_k} - 1}{x_k} > 1, \text{ 所以 } x_{k+1} > 0;$$

因此 $x_n > 0$, 有下界.

$$\text{又 } x_{n+1} - x_n = \ln \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n} - \ln e^{x_n} = \ln \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n e^{x_n}};$$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = e^x - 1 - xe^x,$$

$$x > 0 \text{ 时, } g'(x) = e^x - e^x - xe^x - e^x < 0,$$

所以 $g(x)$ 单调递减, $g(x) < g(0) = 0$, 即有 $e^x - 1 < xe^x$,

$$\text{因此 } x_{n+1} - x_n = \ln \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n e^{x_n}} < \ln 1 = 0, x_n \text{ 单调递减.}$$

由单调有界准则可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在.

$$\text{设 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A, \text{ 则有 } Ae^A = e^A - 1;$$

因为 $g(x) = e^x - 1 - xe^x$ 只有唯一的零点 $x = 0$, 所以 $A = 0$.

20. 解: (1) 由 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$ 得
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + ax_3 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{系数矩阵}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\vee} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$a \neq 2$ 时, $r(A) = 3$, 方程组有唯一解: $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$;

$$a = 2 \text{ 时, } r(A) = 2, \text{ 方程组有无穷解: } x = k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, k \in R.$$

(2) $a \neq 2$ 时, 令
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3, \\ y_2 = x_2 + x_3, \\ y_3 = x_1 + ax_3, \end{cases} \quad \text{这是一个可逆变换,}$$

因此其规范形为 $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$;

$$\begin{aligned} a = 2 \text{ 时, } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_1 + 2x_3)^2 \\ &= 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 - 2x_2x_3 + 6x_1x_3 \\ &= 2\left(x_2 - \frac{x_2 - 3x_3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3(x_2 + x_3)^2}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

此时规范形为 $y_1^2 + y_2^2$.

因此其规范形为 $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$;

21 解:

(1) A 与 B 等价, 则 $r(A)=r(B)$,

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 9 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{又所以 } |B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a+1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - a = 0,$$

$$a = 2$$

(2) $AP=B$, 即解矩阵方程 $AX=B$:

$$(A, B) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & | & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & -2 & | & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & | & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\text{得 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 & -6k_2 + 4 & -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 1 & 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix};$$

又 P 可逆, 所以 $|P| \neq 0$, 即 $k_2 \neq k_3$,

$$\text{最终 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 & -6k_2 + 4 & -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 1 & 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2, k_3 \text{ 为任意常数, 且 } k_2 \neq k_3$$

22. 解: (1) 由已知 $P\{X=1\} = \frac{1}{2}$, $P\{X=-1\} = \frac{1}{2}$, Y 服从 λ 的泊松分布,

所以 $\text{cov}(X, Z) = \text{cov}(X, XY) = E(X^2Y) - E(X)E(XY)$

$$E(X^2)E(Y) - E^2(X)E(Y) = D(X)E(Y) = \lambda.$$

(2) 由条件可知 Z 的取值为 $0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

$$P\{Z = 0\} = P\{X = -1, Y = 0\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = e^{-\lambda},$$

$$P\{Z = 1\} = P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda}, P\{Z = -1\} = P\{X = -1, Y = 1\} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda},$$

$$\text{同理, } P\{Z = k\} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^{|k|} e^{-\lambda}}{|k|!}, k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots,$$

$$P\{Z = 0\} = e^{-\lambda}.$$

23. 解: (1) 由条件可知, 似然函数为

$$L(\sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x_i|}{\sigma}}, x_i \in R, i=1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$\text{取对数: } \ln L(\sigma) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[-\ln 2\sigma - \frac{|x_i|}{\sigma} \right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[-\ln 2 - \ln \sigma - \frac{|x_i|}{\sigma} \right],$$

$$\text{求导: } \frac{d \ln L(\sigma)}{d\sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[-\frac{1}{\sigma} + \frac{|x_i|}{\sigma^2} \right] = -\frac{n}{\sigma} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|}{\sigma^2} = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } \sigma \text{ 得极大似然估计 } \sigma = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|}{n}.$$

$$\sigma = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|}{n}$$

(2) 由第一问可知 $\sigma = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|}{n}$, 所以

$$E(\hat{\sigma}) = E(|X|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}} dx = \sigma$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(\hat{\sigma}) &= D\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} D(|X|) = \frac{1}{n} \{E(X^2) - E^2(|X|)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}} dx - \sigma^2 \right\} = \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx - \sigma^2 \right\} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}. \end{aligned}$$