

2018 考研数学三参考答案

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

9. $y = 4x - 3$ 10. $e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} + C$ 11. $y = C\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x - 5$

12. $2e$ 13. 2 14. $\frac{1}{3}$

三、解答题

15. 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ 则:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\left(\frac{a}{t} + b \right) e^t - \frac{1}{t} \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(a + bt)e^t - 1}{t} = 2$$

则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} [(a + bt)e^t - 1] = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(a + bt)e^t - 1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} [e^t(a + bt) + be^t] \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} [e^t(a + bt + b)] = 2 \end{aligned}$$

则 $a + b = 2 \Rightarrow b = 1$

16. 原式 $= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_{\sqrt{3}x}^{\sqrt{3(1-x^2)}} x^2 dy = \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 (\sqrt{1-x^2} - x) dx$

$$= \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx - \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^3 dx$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \frac{\pi}{32} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(\pi - 2)}{32}$$

17.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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18 题

$$\text{由题知: } \cos 2x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (2x)^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} 4^n x^{2n}$$

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

$$\therefore \cos 2x - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} 4^n x^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} (n+1) x^n$$

$$\therefore a_n = \begin{cases} -(2k+1) + (-1)^k \frac{1}{(2k)!} 4^k, & n = 2k \\ 2k+2, & n = 2k+1 \end{cases} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

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

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

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;

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

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

因此 $x_n > 0$, 有下界.

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

设 $g(x) = e^x - 1 - xe^x$,

$x > 0$ 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 $e^x - 1 < xe^x$,

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

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

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$, 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: $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$;

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

因此其规范形为 $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$;

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

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 $AX=B$:

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

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

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

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

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

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