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, $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=0$,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 $S_n=\sum_{k=1}^na_k$ 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】
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(0,0)} = f'(x) \cdot \ln f(y)|_{(0,0)} = f'(0) \ln f(0) = 0$$
,

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

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

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

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

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

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

 $\mathbb{P} AP_1 = B$, $A = BP_1^{-1}$.

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 $P_2B = E$, 故 $B = P_2^{-1} = P_2$. 因此, $A = P_2P_1^{-1}$, 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 $A^*(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4)=O$,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)

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

所以 $f_1F_2(x) + f_2F_1(x)$ 为概率密度.

(8)【答案】(B).

【解析】因为
$$U = \max\{X,Y\} = \begin{cases} X, & X \ge Y, \\ Y, & X < Y, \end{cases}$$

$$V = \min\{X,Y\} = \begin{cases} Y, & X \ge Y, \\ X, & X < Y. \end{cases}$$

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】
$$\ln\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)$$
.

【解析】选取 x 为参数,则弧微元 $ds=\sqrt{1+\left(y'\right)^2}dx=\sqrt{1+\tan^2x}dx=\sec xdx$ 所以 $s=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sec xdx=\ln\left|\sec x+\tan x\right|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}=\ln(1+\sqrt{2})$.

(10)【答案】 $y = e^{-x} \sin x$.

【解析】由通解公式得

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

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

(11)【答案】4.

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

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

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

(12)【答案】 π .

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

原式=
$$\iint_{S} \frac{dydz}{\partial x} \frac{dzdx}{\partial y} \frac{dxdy}{\partial z} = \iint_{S} ydydz + xdzdx + dxdy.$$

$$xz \qquad x \qquad \frac{y^{2}}{2}$$

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

$$\iint_{S} y dy dz + x dz dx + dx dy = \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1} [y \cdot (-1) + x(-1) + 1] dx dy.$$

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

(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

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

由于
$$|A| = \prod_{i=1}^{3} \lambda_i = 0$$
,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 X,Y^2 . 从而有

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

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)

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

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

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

(16)(本题满分9分)

【解析】
$$z = f[xy, yg(x)]$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1'[xy, yg(x)] \cdot y + f_2'[xy, yg(x)] \cdot yg'(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1'[xy, yg(x)] + y[f_{11}''(xy, yg(x))x + f_{12}''(xy, yg(x))g(x)]$$

$$+g'(x) \cdot f_2'[xy, yg(x)] + yg'(x) \{f_{12}''[xy, yg(x)] \cdot x + f_{22}''[xy, yg(x)]g(x)\}$$

因为g(x)在x=1可导,且为极值,所以g'(1)=0,则

$$\frac{d^2z}{dxdy}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1}} = f_1'(1,1) + f_{11}''(1,1) + f_{12}''(1,1).$$

(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 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\arctan x} - k$,

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

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

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

 $\mathbb{P} x \in R, \ g'(x) > 0.$

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

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

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

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 $1-k \ge 0$ 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,

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

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

$$\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{1+0} \cdot \frac{1}{n}, \quad \exists 1: \quad \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{n},$$

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

结论得证.

先证数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减.

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

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

【解析】
$$I = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 y f_{xy}^{"}(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 y df_x^{'}(x,y)$$

 $= \int_0^1 x dx \left[y f_x'(x,y) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f_x^{'}(x,y) dy \right]$
 $= \int_0^1 x dx \left(f_x^{'}(x,1) - \int_0^1 f_x^{'}(x,y) dy \right).$

因为f(x,1) = 0,所以 $f'_{x}(x,1) = 0$.

$$I = -\int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 f_x'(x, y) dy = -\int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 x f_x'(x, y) dx$$

$$= -\int_0^1 dy \left[x f(x, y) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right] = -\int_0^1 dy \left[f(1, y) - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right]$$

$$= \iint_D f dx dy = a.$$

(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:

$$(\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}, \alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & a & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & a - 3 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & a - 5 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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 β_1,β_2,β_3 线性表示,故 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 不能由 β_1,β_2,β_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:

$$(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}, \beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

(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 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1, 0, -1 \end{pmatrix}^T$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1, 0, 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$,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 $k_1\alpha_1\left(k_1\neq 0\right)$, $k_2\alpha_2\left(k_2\neq 0\right)$.

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 $\alpha_3=\left(x_1,x_2,x_3\right)^T$,则

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

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:

$$\beta_{1} = \frac{\alpha_{1}}{\|\alpha_{1}\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, -1)^{T}, \beta_{2} = \frac{\alpha_{2}}{\|\alpha_{2}\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, 1)^{T}, \beta_{3} = \frac{\alpha_{3}}{\|\alpha_{3}\|} = (0, 1, 0)^{T}.$$

$$\diamondsuit Q = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3), \quad \square Q^T A Q = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

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

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

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

(22) (本题满分11分)

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

$$\mathbb{P}\left\{X=0,Y=-1\right\}=P\left\{X=0,Y=1\right\}=P\left\{X=1,Y=0\right\}=0\;.$$

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	-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

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

其中

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

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

$$L(\sigma^{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_{i}; \sigma^{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} \right] = (2\pi\sigma^{2})^{-\frac{n}{2}} \mathbb{L}e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}};$$

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

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

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

$$\sigma^2$$
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:

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

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

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

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

方法 2:

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

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

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

$$E\left(\hat{\sigma^{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{n}E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}\right] = \frac{1}{n}E\left(\sigma^{2}Y\right) = \frac{1}{n}\sigma^{2}E(Y) = \frac{1}{n}\sigma^{2} \cdot n = \sigma^{2}.$$

$$D\left(\hat{\sigma^{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{n^{2}}D\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}\right] = \frac{1}{n^{2}}D\left(\sigma^{2}Y\right) = \frac{1}{n^{2}}\sigma^{4}D(Y) = \frac{1}{n^{2}}\sigma^{4} \cdot 2n = \frac{2}{n}\sigma^{4}.$$