

研究生考试题目

2011 年研究生考试数学 (三) 试题

一. 选择题:

1. 已知当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x) = 3\sin x - \sin 3x$ 与 cx^k 是等价无穷小, 则 ()

- (A) $k=1, c=4$. (B) $k=1, c=-4$. (C) $k=3, c=4$. (D) $k=3, c=-4$.

解: 因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\sin x - \sin 3x}{cx^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\cos x - 3\cos 3x}{ckx^{k-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3\sin x + 9\sin 3x}{ck(k-1)x^{k-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3\cos x + 27\cos 3x}{ck(k-1)(k-2)x^{k-3}}$,

当 $k=3$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\sin x - \sin 3x}{cx^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3\cos x + 27\cos 3x}{ck(k-1)(k-2)} = \frac{-3+27}{6c} = \frac{4}{c}$,

则 $k=3, c=4$,

选择: (C).

2. 已知 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 且 $f(0)=0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 f(x) - 2f(x^3)}{x^3} = ()$

- (A) $-2f'(0)$. (B) $-f'(0)$. (C) $f'(0)$. (D) 0.

解: 因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 f(x) - 2f(x^3)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 f(x)}{x^3} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(x^3)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} - 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^3) - f(0)}{x^3}$
 $= f'(0) - 2f'(0) = -f'(0)$,

选择: (B).

3. 设 $\{u_n\}$ 是数列, 则下列命题正确的是 ()

- (A) 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_{2n-1} + u_{2n})$ 收敛. (B) 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_{2n-1} + u_{2n})$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛.
 (C) 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_{2n-1} - u_{2n})$ 收敛. (D) 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_{2n-1} - u_{2n})$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛.

解: 若一个级数收敛, 则对其加括号后的级数也收敛,

因 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_{2n-1} + u_{2n})$ 就是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 每两项加括号后所成的级数, 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_{2n-1} + u_{2n})$ 收敛,

选择: (A).

4. 设 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin x dx$, $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cot x dx$, $K = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos x dx$, 则 I, J, K 的大小关系是 ()

- (A) $I < J < K$. (B) $I < K < J$. (C) $J < I < K$. (D) $K < J < I$.

解: 当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $\sin x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < \cos x < 1 < \cot x$, 有 $\ln \sin x < \ln \cos x < \ln \cot x$,

则 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin x dx < K = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos x dx < J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cot x dx$,

选择: (B).

5. 设 A 为 3 阶矩阵, 将 A 的第二列加到第一列得矩阵 B , 再交换 B 的第二行与第三行得单位矩阵, 记

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{则 } A = (\quad)$$

- (A) $P_1 P_2$. (B) $P_1^{-1} P_2$. (C) $P_2 P_1$. (D) $P_2 P_1^{-1}$.

解: 因 $AP_1 = B$, $P_2 B = E$, 有 $P_2 AP_1 = P_2 B = E$, 即 $A = P_2^{-1} P_1^{-1} = P_2 P_1^{-1}$,

选择: (D).

6. 设 A 为 4×3 矩阵, η_1, η_2, η_3 是非齐次线性方程组 $Ax = \beta$ 的 3 个线性无关的解, k_1, k_2 为任意常数, 则 $Ax = \beta$ 的通解为 ()

- (A) $\frac{\eta_2 + \eta_3}{2} + k_1(\eta_2 - \eta_1)$. (B) $\frac{\eta_2 - \eta_3}{2} + k_2(\eta_2 - \eta_1)$.
(C) $\frac{\eta_2 + \eta_3}{2} + k_1(\eta_3 - \eta_1) + k_2(\eta_2 - \eta_1)$. (D) $\frac{\eta_2 - \eta_3}{2} + k_2(\eta_2 - \eta_1) + k_3(\eta_3 - \eta_1)$.

解: 因 η_1, η_2, η_3 是 $Ax = \beta$ 的 3 个线性无关的解, 有 $\eta_2 - \eta_1, \eta_3 - \eta_1$ 是 $Ax = 0$ 的 2 个线性无关的解,

则排除选项 (A)、(B),

又因 $\frac{\eta_2 + \eta_3}{2}$ 是 $Ax = \beta$ 的一个特解, 而 $\frac{\eta_2 - \eta_3}{2}$ 是 $Ax = 0$ 的解

则排除选项 (D),

选择: (C).

7. 设 $F_1(x), F_2(x)$ 为两个分布函数, 其相应的概率密度 $f_1(x), f_2(x)$ 是连续函数, 则必为概率密度的是 ()

- (A) $f_1(x)f_2(x)$. (B) $2f_2(x)F_1(x)$.
(C) $f_1(x)F_2(x)$. (D) $f_1(x)F_2(x) + f_2(x)F_1(x)$.

解: 因 $f_1(x)F_2(x) + f_2(x)F_1(x) \geq 0$,

$$\text{且 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [f_1(x)F_2(x) + f_2(x)F_1(x)]dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F_1(x)F_2(x)]'dx = F_1(x)F_2(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = 1 - 0 = 1,$$

取 $F_1(x)$ 与 $F_2(x)$ 分别是区间 $(0, 1)$ 与 $(0, 2)$ 上均匀分布的分布函数, 可排除选项 (A)、(B)、(C),

选择: (D).

8. 设总体 X 服从参数为 λ ($\lambda > 0$) 的泊松分布, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n ($n > 2$) 为来自总体的简单随机样本, 则

$$\text{对应的统计量 } T_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \quad T_2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} X_i + \frac{1}{n} X_n \quad (\quad)$$

- (A) $E(T_1) > E(T_2), D(T_1) > D(T_2)$. (B) $E(T_1) > E(T_2), D(T_1) < D(T_2)$.
(C) $E(T_1) < E(T_2), D(T_1) > D(T_2)$. (D) $E(T_1) < E(T_2), D(T_1) < D(T_2)$.

解: 因 X 服从参数为 λ ($\lambda > 0$) 的泊松分布, 有 $E(X_i) = \lambda$, $D(X_i) = \lambda$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$,

$$\text{则 } E(T_1) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = \frac{1}{n} \times n\lambda = \lambda, \quad D(T_1) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \times n\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{n},$$

$$\text{且 } E(T_2) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} E(X_i) + \frac{1}{n} E(X_n) = \frac{1}{n-1} \times (n-1)\lambda + \frac{1}{n} \lambda = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\lambda,$$

$$D(T_2) = \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D(X_i) + \frac{1}{n^2} D(X_n) = \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \times (n-1)\lambda + \frac{1}{n^2} \lambda = \left(\frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)\lambda,$$

可得 $E(T_1) < E(T_2)$, $D(T_1) < D(T_2)$,

选择: (D).

二. 填空题:

9. 设 $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} x(1+3t)^{\frac{x}{t}}$, 则 $f'(x) =$ _____.

解: 因 $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} x(1+3t)^{\frac{x}{t}} = x \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1+3t)^{\frac{1}{3t} \cdot 3x} = xe^{3x}$, 有 $f'(x) = e^{3x} + x \cdot e^{3x} \cdot 3 = (1+3x)e^{3x}$,

填空: $(1+3x)e^{3x}$.

10. 设函数 $z = \left(1 + \frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{x}{y}}$, 则 $dz|_{(1,1)} =$ _____.

解: 因 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{y} \left(1 + \frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{x}{y}-1} \cdot \frac{1}{y} + \left(1 + \frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{x}{y}} \ln\left(1 + \frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y}$, 有 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(1,1)} = 1 + 2\ln 2$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{y} \left(1 + \frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{x}{y}-1} \cdot \left(-\frac{x^2}{y}\right) + \left(1 + \frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{x}{y}} \ln\left(1 + \frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{x^2}{y}\right), \text{ 有 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(1,1)} = -1 - 2\ln 2,$$

则 $dz|_{(1,1)} = (1 + 2\ln 2)dx + (-1 - 2\ln 2)dy$.

填空: $(1 + 2\ln 2)dx + (-1 - 2\ln 2)dy$.

11. 曲线 $\tan\left(x + y + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = e^y$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的切线方程为 _____.

解: 方程两边关于 x 求导, 得 $\sec^2\left(x + y + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot (1 + y') = e^y \cdot y'$,

$$\text{则 } y' = \frac{\sec^2\left(x + y + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{e^y - \sec^2\left(x + y + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}, \text{ 即 } y'|_{x=0} = \frac{\sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{e^0 - \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{2}{1-2} = -2,$$

可得点 $(0, 0)$ 处的切线方程为 $y - 0 = (-2) \cdot (x - 0)$, 即 $y = -2x$,

填空: $y = -2x$.

12. 曲线 $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$, 直线 $x = 2$ 及 x 轴所围成的平面图形绕 x 轴旋转所成的旋转体的体积为_____.

解: $V_x = \pi \int_1^2 (\sqrt{x^2 - 1})^2 dx = \pi \int_1^2 (x^2 - 1) dx = \pi \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right) \Big|_1^2 = \pi \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 \right) - \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) = \frac{4\pi}{3},$

填空: $\frac{4\pi}{3}.$

13. 设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x^T A x$ 的秩为 1, A 中行元素之和为 3, 则 f 在正交变换 $x = Qy$ 下的标准型为_____.

解: 因 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x^T A x$ 的秩为 1, 即 A 只有一个非零特征值, 且 A 中行元素之和为 3,

则 A 有一个特征值等于 3, 即 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0,$

可得 f 在正交变换 $x = Qy$ 下的标准型为 $\lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \lambda_3 y_3^2 = 3y_1^2,$

填空: $3y_1^2.$

14. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 服从 $N(\mu, \mu; \sigma^2, \sigma^2; 0),$ 则 $E(XY^2) =$ _____.

解: 因二维正态分布的第 5 个参数 $\rho = 0,$ 有 X 与 Y 相互独立,

则 $E(XY^2) = E(X)E(Y^2) = E(X)\{[E(Y)]^2 + D(Y)\} = \mu(\mu^2 + \sigma^2),$

填空: $\mu(\mu^2 + \sigma^2).$

三. 解答题:

15. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2\sin x} - x - 1}{x \ln(1+x)}.$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2\sin x} - x - 1}{x \ln(1+x)} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2\cos x}{2\sqrt{1+2\sin x}} - 1}{\ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x}} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-\sin x}{\sqrt{1+2\sin x}} + \cos x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(1+2\sin x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2\cos x}{\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}}$

$$= \frac{0-1}{1+1} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

16. 已知函数 $f(u, v)$ 具有连续的二阶偏导数, $f(1, 1) = 2$ 是 $f(u, v)$ 的极值, $z = f[(x+y), f(x, y)]$. 求

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(1,1)}.$$

解: 因 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1'[(x+y), f(x, y)] + f_2'[(x+y), f(x, y)] \cdot f_1'(x, y),$

则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{11}''[(x+y), f(x, y)] + f_{12}''[(x+y), f(x, y)] \cdot f_2'(x, y) + f_{21}''[(x+y), f(x, y)] \cdot f_1'(x, y)$

$$+ f_{22}''[(x+y), f(x, y)] \cdot f_2'(x, y) \cdot f_1'(x, y) + f_2''[(x+y), f(x, y)] \cdot f_{12}''(x, y),$$

因 $f(1,1)=2$ 是 $f(u,v)$ 的极值, 有 $f'_1(1,1)=f'_2(1,1)=0$,

$$\begin{aligned}\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} &= f''_{11}(2,2) + f''_{12}(2,2) \cdot f'_2(1,1) + f''_{21}(2,2) \cdot f'_1(1,1) \\ &\quad + f''_{22}(2,2) \cdot f'_2(1,1) \cdot f'_1(1,1) + f'_2(2,2) \cdot f''_{12}(1,1), \\ &= f''_{11}(2,2) + f'_2(2,2) \cdot f''_{12}(1,1).\end{aligned}$$

17. 求 $\int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$.

解: 令 $t = \arcsin \sqrt{x}$, 有 $\sqrt{x} = \sin t$, $x = \sin^2 t$, $dx = 2 \sin t \cos t dt$,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{故 } \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int \frac{t + \ln \sin^2 t}{\sin t} \cdot 2 \sin t \cos t dt = 2 \int t \cos t dt + 4 \int \ln \sin t \cdot \cos t dt \\ &= 2 \int t d \sin t + 4 \int \ln \sin t d \sin t = 2t \sin t - 2 \int \sin t dt + 4 \sin t \ln \sin t - 4 \int \sin t \cdot \frac{1}{\sin t} \cdot \cos t dt \\ &= 2t \sin t + 2 \cos t + 4 \sin t \ln \sin t - 4 \sin t + C \\ &= 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{1-x} + 4\sqrt{x} \ln \sqrt{x} - 4\sqrt{x} + C.\end{aligned}$$

18. 证明 $4 \arctan x - x + \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} = 0$ 恰有 2 实根.

证: 设 $f(x) = 4 \arctan x - x + \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$, 有 $f'(x) = \frac{4}{1+x^2} - 1 = \frac{3-x^2}{1+x^2}$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 可得 $x = \pm\sqrt{3}$,

当 $x < -\sqrt{3}$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $-\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3}$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $x > \sqrt{3}$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$,

则 $f(-\sqrt{3}) = 4 \arctan(-\sqrt{3}) - (-\sqrt{3}) + \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} = 0$ 为极小值,

$$f(\sqrt{3}) = 4 \arctan \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} + \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} = \frac{8\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3} > 0 \text{ 为极大值,}$$

当 $x < -\sqrt{3}$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 有 $f(x) > f(-\sqrt{3}) = 0$;

当 $-\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3}$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 有 $f(x) > f(-\sqrt{3}) = 0$;

可得在 $(-\infty, \sqrt{3})$ 内 $x = -\sqrt{3}$ 是唯一实根,

因 $f(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{8\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3} > 0$, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, 不妨取 $f(100) = 4 \arctan 100 - 100 + \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} < 0$,

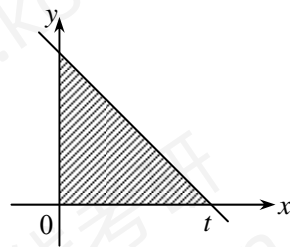
由介值定理知存在 $\xi \in (\sqrt{3}, 100)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$,

当 $x > \sqrt{3}$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 单调下降, 可得在 $(\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$ 内 $x = \xi$ 是唯一实根,

故 $4 \arctan x - x + \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} = 0$ 恰有 2 实根 $x = -\sqrt{3}$ 与 $x = \xi$.

19. $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 有连续的导数, $f(0)=1$, 且 $\iint_{D_t} f'(x+y)dxdy = \iint_{D_t} f(t)dxdy$,

$D_t = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x+y \leq t\} \quad (0 < t \leq 1)$, 求 $f(x)$ 的表达式.



解: 因 $\iint_{D_t} f'(x+y)dxdy = \int_0^t dx \int_0^{t-x} f'(x+y)dy = \int_0^t dx \cdot f(x+y) \Big|_0^{t-x}$

$$= \int_0^t [f(t) - f(x)]dx = tf(t) - \int_0^t f(x)dx,$$

且 $\iint_{D_t} f(t)dxdy = f(t) \iint_{D_t} dxdy = \frac{1}{2}t^2 f(t)$, 即 $tf(t) - \int_0^t f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}t^2 f(t)$,

则两边关于 t 求导, 可得 $f(t) + tf'(t) - f(t) = tf'(t) + \frac{1}{2}t^2 f'(t)$, 即 $(t-2)f'(t) + 2f(t) = 0$,

转化为求解微分方程 $(t-2)y' + 2y = 0$, $y|_{t=0} = 1$,

分离变量, 得 $\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{2dt}{t-2}$, 两边积分, 得 $\ln y = -2\ln(t-2) + \ln C$, 即 $y = \frac{C}{(t-2)^2}$,

因 $y|_{t=0} = 1$, 得 $1 = \frac{C}{4}$, 有 $C = 4$, 即 $y = f(t) = \frac{4}{(t-2)^2}$,

故 $f(x) = \frac{4}{(x-2)^2}$.

20. $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (0, 1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1, 3, 5)^T$ 不能由 $\beta_1 = (1, a, 1)^T$, $\beta_2 = (1, 2, 3)^T$, $\beta_3 = (1, 3, 5)^T$ 线性表出.

(1) 求 a ;

(2) 将 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表出.

解: (1) 因 $|A| = |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 + 0 + 0 - 1 - 3 - 0 = 1 \neq 0$, 有 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关,

又因 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 不能由 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性表出, 有 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性相关,

$$\text{则 } |B| = |\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 10 + 3 + 3a - 2 - 9 - 5a = 2 - 2a = 0,$$

故 $a = 1$;

(2) 设

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = c_{11}\alpha_1 + c_{21}\alpha_2 + c_{31}\alpha_3, \\ \beta_2 = c_{12}\alpha_1 + c_{22}\alpha_2 + c_{32}\alpha_3, \\ \beta_3 = c_{13}\alpha_1 + c_{23}\alpha_2 + c_{33}\alpha_3, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 即 } B = AC,$$

$$\text{可得 } C = A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & -3 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{即 } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

故

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = 2\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \\ \beta_2 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \\ \beta_3 = \alpha_3. \end{cases}$$

21. A 为三阶实对称矩阵, $R(A) = 2$, 且 $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

(1) 求 A 的特征值与特征向量;

(2) 求 A .

解: (1) 因 $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 有 $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

且 $R(A) = 2 < 3$, 即 A 有一个零特征值,

故 A 的特征值 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 0$,

且 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是对应于 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 的特征向量; $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是对应于 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 的特征向量,

因 A 为三阶实对称矩阵, 即对应于 $\lambda_3 = 0$ 的特征向量 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 两两正交,

则

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + x_3 = 0, \end{cases}$$

可得基础解系 $\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 即 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 是对应于 $\lambda_3 = 0$ 的特征向量,

故对应于 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 的特征向量为 $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $k_1 \neq 0$, 对应于 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 的特征向量为 $k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $k_2 \neq 0$,

对应于 $\lambda_3 = 0$ 的特征向量为 $k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $k_3 \neq 0$.

22. $\begin{array}{c|ccc} X & 0 & 1 \\ \hline P & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c|ccc} Y & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline P & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{array}, P\{X^2 = Y^2\} = 1. \text{ 求:}$

(1) (X, Y) 的分布;

(2) $Z = XY$ 的分布;

(3) ρ_{XY} .

解: (1) 因 $P\{X^2 = Y^2\} = 1$, 有 $P\{X^2 \neq Y^2\} = 0$,

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

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

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

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

故 (X, Y) 的联合分布为

$X \backslash Y$	-1	0	1	$p_{i\cdot}$
0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
$p_{\cdot j}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	

(2) 因 $Z = XY$ 的全部可能取值为 $-1, 0, 1$,

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

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

故 $Z = XY$ 的分布列为

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

(3) 因 $E(X) = 0 \times \frac{1}{3} + 1 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$, $E(X^2) = 0^2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 1^2 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$,

$E(Y) = (-1) \times \frac{1}{3} + 0 \times \frac{1}{3} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} = 0$, $E(Y^2) = (-1)^2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 0^2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$,

$$E(XY) = (-1) \times \frac{1}{3} + 0 \times \frac{1}{3} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} = 0,$$

$$\text{有 } \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{2}{3} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{9}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{2}{3} - 0^2 = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0 - \frac{2}{3} \times 0 = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = 0.$$

23. (X, Y) 在 G 上服从均匀分布, G 由 $x - y = 0$, $x + y = 2$ 与 $y = 0$ 围成.

(1) 求边缘密度 $f_X(x)$;

(2) 求 $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$.

解: (1) 因 (X, Y) 在 G 上服从均匀分布, 且 G 的面积等于 1, 则 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x, y) \in G, \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin G. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因 } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy,$$

则当 $x \leq 0$ 或 $x \geq 2$ 时, $f_X(x) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 0 < x \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = \int_0^x 1 dy = x,$$

$$\text{当 } 1 < x < 2 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = \int_0^{2-x} 1 dy = 2 - x,$$

$$\text{故 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ 2 - x, & 1 < x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 因 } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx,$$

则当 $y \leq 0$ 或 $y \geq 1$ 时, $f_Y(y) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 0 < y < 1 \text{ 时, } f_Y(y) = \int_y^{2-y} 1 dx = 2 - 2y,$$

$$\text{故当 } 0 < y < 1 \text{ 时, } f_Y(y) > 0, \quad f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2-2y}, & y < x < 2-y, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

