

# 2012 年全国硕士研究生招生考试试题

一、选择题(本题共 8 小题,每小题 4 分,共 32 分. 在每小题给出的四个选项中,只有一项符合题目要求,把所选项前的字母填在题后的括号内.)

(1) 曲线  $y = \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 - 1}$  的渐近线的条数为( )

- (A) 0. (B) 1. (C) 2. (D) 3.

(2) 设函数  $f(x) = (e^x - 1)(e^{2x} - 2) \cdots (e^{nx} - n)$ , 其中  $n$  为正整数, 则  $f'(0) =$  ( )

- (A)  $(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!$ . (B)  $(-1)^n(n-1)!$ .  
(C)  $(-1)^{n-1}n!$ . (D)  $(-1)^nn!$ .

(3) 如果函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处连续, 那么下列命题正确的是( )

(A) 若极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{|x| + |y|}$  存在, 则  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处可微.

(B) 若极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2}$  存在, 则  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处可微.

(C) 若  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处可微, 则极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{|x| + |y|}$  存在.

(D) 若  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处可微, 则极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2}$  存在.

(4) 设  $I_k = \int_0^{k\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx (k=1, 2, 3)$ , 则有( )

- (A)  $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$ . (B)  $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$ . (C)  $I_2 < I_3 < I_1$ . (D)  $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$ .

(5) 设  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ c_4 \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4$  为任意常数, 则下列向量组线性相关的为( )

- (A)  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ . (B)  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ . (C)  $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ . (D)  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ .

(6) 设  $A$  为 3 阶矩阵,  $P$  为 3 阶可逆矩阵, 且  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ . 若  $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ , 则  $Q = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ , 则  $Q^{-1}AQ =$  ( )

- (A)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . (B)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ . (C)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ . (D)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(7) 设随机变量  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立, 且分别服从参数为 1 与参数为 4 的指数分布, 则  $P\{X < Y\} =$  ( )

- (A)  $\frac{1}{5}$ . (B)  $\frac{1}{3}$ . (C)  $\frac{2}{3}$ . (D)  $\frac{4}{5}$ .



(8) 将长度为 1 m 的木棒随机地截成两段, 则两段长度的相关系数为( )

- (A) 1. (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$ . (C)  $-\frac{1}{2}$ . (D) -1.

**二、填空题(本题共 6 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 24 分, 把答案填在题中横线上.)**

(9) 若函数  $f(x)$  满足方程  $f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 0$  及  $f''(x) + f(x) = 2e^x$ , 则  $f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(10)  $\int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(11)  $\mathbf{grad}\left(xy + \frac{z}{y}\right)\Big|_{(2,1,1)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(12) 设  $\Sigma = \{(x, y, z) \mid x + y + z = 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0\}$ , 则  $\iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(13) 设  $\alpha$  为 3 维单位列向量,  $E$  为 3 阶单位矩阵, 则矩阵  $E - \alpha\alpha^T$  的秩为  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(14) 设  $A, B, C$  是随机事件,  $A$  与  $C$  互不相容,  $P(AB) = \frac{1}{2}, P(C) = \frac{1}{3}$ , 则  $P(AB \mid \bar{C}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**三、解答题(本题共 9 小题, 共 94 分, 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)

证明:  $x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \cos x \geq 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}$  ( $-1 < x < 1$ ).

(16)(本题满分 10 分)

求函数  $f(x, y) = xe^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$  的极值.

(17)(本题满分 10 分)

求幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2+4n+3}{2n+1} x^{2n}$  的收敛域及和函数.



(18)(本题满分 10 分)

已知曲线  $L: \begin{cases} x = f(t), \\ y = \cos t \end{cases} (0 \leq t < \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 其中函数  $f(t)$  具有连续导数, 且  $f(0) = 0, f'(t) > 0 (0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2})$ .

若曲线  $L$  的切线与  $x$  轴的交点到切点的距离恒为 1, 求函数  $f(t)$  的表达式, 并求以曲线  $L$  及  $x$  轴和  $y$  轴为边界的区域的面积.

(19)(本题满分 10 分)

已知  $L$  是第一象限中从点  $(0,0)$  沿圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$  到点  $(2,0)$ , 再沿圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  到点  $(0,2)$  的曲线段, 计算曲线积分  $I = \int_L 3x^2 y dx + (x^3 + x - 2y) dy$ .

(20)(本题满分 11 分)

设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(I) 计算行列式  $|A|$ ;

(II) 当实数  $a$  为何值时, 方程组  $Ax = \beta$  有无穷多解, 并求其通解.



(21)(本题满分 11 分)

已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & a & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{x}$  的秩为 2.

考途

( I ) 求实数  $a$  的值;

( II ) 求正交变换  $\mathbf{x} = Q\mathbf{y}$  将二次型  $f$  化为标准形.

(22)(本题满分 11 分)

设二维离散型随机变量  $(X, Y)$  的概率分布为

		Y	0	1	2
		X			
		0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
		1	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0
		2	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	$\frac{1}{12}$

( I ) 求  $P\{X=2Y\}$ ;

( II ) 求  $\text{Cov}(X-Y, Y)$ .

(23)(本题满分 11 分)

设随机变量  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立且分别服从正态分布  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  与  $N(\mu, 2\sigma^2)$ , 其中  $\sigma$  是未知参数且  $\sigma > 0$ . 记  $Z = X - Y$ .

( I ) 求  $Z$  的概率密度  $f(z; \sigma^2)$ ;

( II ) 设  $Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n$  为来自总体  $Z$  的简单随机样本, 求  $\sigma^2$  的最大似然估计量  $\hat{\sigma}^2$ ;

( III ) 证明  $\hat{\sigma}^2$  为  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计量.



# 2012年(数一)真题答案解析

考途

## 一、选择题

(1) C

解 函数  $y = \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 - 1}$  的间断点为  $x = \pm 1$

由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \infty$ , 故  $x = 1$  是垂直渐近线.

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故  $x = -1$  不是渐近线.

考察  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时函数的极限

由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$ , 故  $y = 1$  是水平渐近线.

因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x}{x(x^2 - 1)} = 0$ , 故无斜渐近线.

故应选 C, 有 2 条渐近线.

(2) A

解  $f'(x) = e^x(e^{2x} - 2)(e^{3x} - 3) \cdots (e^{nx} - n) + (e^x - 1)(2e^{2x})(e^{3x} - 3) \cdots (e^{nx} - n) + \cdots + (e^x - 1)(e^{2x} - 2)(e^{3x} - 3) \cdots (ne^{nx})$

当  $x = 0$  时  $e^x - 1 = 0$  故

$f'(0) = 1 \cdot (1-2)(1-3) \cdots (1-n) = (-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!$  故应选 A.

(3) B

解 A 项用枚举法: 设  $f(x, y) = |x| + |y|$  则  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{|x| + |y|}$  存在,

但  $f_x(0, 0), f_y(0, 0)$  都不存在即  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处不可微. A 错误

B 项. 由  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2} = A$  (存在), 则  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$ ,

又  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处连续, 故  $f(0, 0) = 0$ ;

且  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  时  $f(x, y)$  是  $x^2 + y^2$  的高阶无穷小

$\therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$ . B 正确.

C, D 项用枚举法.  $f(x, y) = x$  满足条件, 但  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{|x| + |y|}$  与  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2}$  均不存在. 故 C, D

错误. 故应选 B.

(4) D

解  $I_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = \int_0^\pi e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_\pi^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = I_1 + \int_\pi^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx$

又  $\pi < x < 2\pi$  时  $e^{x^2} \sin x < 0$

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



故  $\int_{-\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx < 0$  故  $I_2 < I_1$

$$I_3 = \int_0^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = I_2 + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx$$

又  $2\pi < x < 3\pi$  时  $e^{x^2} \sin x > 0$

故  $\int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx > 0$  故  $I_2 < I_3$ .

$$I_3 = \int_0^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = I_1 + \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx$$

$$\int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{(t+\pi)^2} \sin(t+\pi) d(t+\pi)$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{(x+\pi)^2} \sin x dx = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} [e^{x^2} - e^{(x+\pi)^2}] \sin x dx > 0$$

$\therefore I_3 > I_1$

综上  $I_3 > I_1 > I_2$ . 故应选 D.

(5) C

$$\text{解 } |\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ C_1 & C_3 & C_4 \end{vmatrix} = C_1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

故  $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关. 故应选 C.

(6) B

$$\text{解 } Q = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} P^{-1}AP \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ 1 & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

故应选 B.

(7) A

$$\text{解 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-4y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

由  $X, Y$  相互独立, 故

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-(x+4y)}, & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$P\{X < Y\} = \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{\substack{x < y \\ x > 0, y > 0}} 4e^{-(x+4y)} dx dy = \frac{1}{5}. \text{ 故应选 A.}$$

(8) D

解 设两段木棒的长度为  $x, y$  则  $x + y = 1 \Rightarrow y = -x + 1$

由定理: 若  $y = ax + b$  则  $|\rho_{XY}| = 1$ ,

若 ①  $a < 0$  则  $\rho_{XY} = -1$ ,

②  $a > 0$  则  $\rho_{XY} = 1$ .

故  $\rho_{XY} = -1$ . 故应选 D.



## 二、填空题

(9)  $e^x$

解 由  $f''(x) + f(x) = 2e^x \Rightarrow f''(x) = 2e^x - f(x)$  代入  $f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 0$   
 得  $f'(x) - 3f(x) = -2e^x$   
 $\Rightarrow [f'(x) - 3f(x)] e^{-3x} = -2e^{-2x}$  (两边同乘  $e^{-3x}$ )  
 $\Rightarrow [e^{-3x} f(x)]' = -2e^{-2x} \Rightarrow e^{-3x} f(x) = e^{-2x} + C \Rightarrow f(x) = e^x + Ce^{3x}$   
 代入  $f''(x) + f(x) = 2e^x$  验证得  $C = 0 \therefore f(x) = e^x$ .

(10)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

解  $\int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x - x^2} dx = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 (t+1) \sqrt{1-t^2} dt$   
 $= \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 t \sqrt{1-t^2} dt}_{\text{奇函数}} + \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt}_{\text{半圆的面积}} = 0 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

(11)  $i + j + k$

解 令  $u = xy + \frac{z}{y}$ , 则

$$\mathbf{grad} \left( xy + \frac{z}{y} \right) \Big|_{(2,1,1)} = \mathbf{grad} u \Big|_{(2,1,1)} = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{(2,1,1)} = i + j + k.$$

(12)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$

解  $\iint_S y^2 dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} y^2 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \sqrt{3} \iint_{D_{xy}} y^2 dx dy = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} y^2 dy = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$ .

(13) 2

解 由题意  $\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$  且  $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 = 1$   
 $\therefore \alpha \alpha^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} (a_1, a_2, a_3) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^2 & a_1 a_2 & a_1 a_3 \\ a_2 a_1 & a_2^2 & a_2 a_3 \\ a_3 a_1 & a_3 a_2 & a_3^2 \end{bmatrix}$  且  $r(\alpha \alpha^T) = 1$

$$|\lambda E - \alpha \alpha^T| = \lambda^3 - (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2)\lambda^2 = \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 \Rightarrow \alpha \alpha^T \text{ 的特征值 } 0, 0, 1$$

$\therefore E - A$  的特征值  $0, 1, 1 \therefore r(E - \alpha \alpha^T) = 2$ .

(14)  $\frac{3}{4}$

解  $P(AB \mid \bar{C}) = \frac{P(AB \bar{C})}{P(\bar{C})} = \frac{P(AB) - P(ABC)}{1 - P(C)} = \frac{P(AB)}{1 - P(C)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}$ .

## 三、解答题

(15) 证 令  $F(x) = x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \cos x - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$ ,  $(-1 < x < 1)$ , 又因  $F(x) = F(-x)$ , 即

$F(x)$  是偶函数, 故只需考虑  $x \geq 0$  的情形.

$$f'(x) = f(x)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} - \sin x - x \\
&= \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{2x}{(1+x)(1-x)} - \sin x - x \\
&= \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x} - \sin x - x
\end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - \cos x - 1 \quad x \in (0,1)$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} - \frac{2}{(1+x)^3} + \sin x \quad x \in (0,1)$$

因为  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} > 0$ ,  $\frac{1}{(1-x)^3} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} > 0$ ,  $\sin x > 0$ ,

故  $f''(x) > 0$ .

又因为  $f'(x)$  在  $[0,1)$  是连续的, 故  $f'(x)$  在  $[0,1)$  上是单调增加的,

$$f'(x) > f'(0) = 2 > 0$$

同理,  $f(x)$  在  $[0,1)$  上也是单调增加的,  $f(x) > f(0) = 0$ ,

故  $F(x)$  在  $[0,1)$  上是单调增加的,  $F(x) > F(0) = 0$ ;

又因为  $F(x)$  是偶函数, 则  $F(x) > 0, x \in (-1,1), x \neq 0$ .

又因为  $F(0) = 0$ , 故  $F(x) \geq 0$ , 即原不等式成立, 证毕.

(16) 解 先求出驻点

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} + x e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \cdot (-x) = (1-x^2)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \cdot (-y) = -xy e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 可得驻点 } (1,0) \text{ 和 } (-1,0)$$

然后再求驻点处的二阶偏导数

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \cdot (-x) - 2x \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} - x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \cdot (-x) = (x^3 - 3x)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -ye^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} + x^2 y e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} = (x^2 - 1)y e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -x e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} + xy^2 e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} = x(y^2 - 1)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

在驻点  $(1,0)$  处,  $A = \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(1,0)} = -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $B = \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(1,0)} = 0$ ,  $C = \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right|_{(1,0)} = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

由于  $AC - B^2 = 2e^{-1} > 0$ , 且  $A < 0$ , 故  $(1,0)$  为极大值点,  $f(1,0) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  为极大值.

在驻点  $(-1,0)$  处,

$$A = \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(-1,0)} = 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad B = \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(-1,0)} = 0, \quad C = \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right|_{(-1,0)} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

由于  $AC - B^2 = 2e^{-1} > 0, A > 0$ , 故  $(-1,0)$  为极小值点,  $f(-1,0) = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  为极小值.



(17) 解 ① 记  $u_n(x) = \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n + 1}x^{2n}$ , 则由

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| x^{2(n+1)} \cdot \frac{4(n+1)^2 + 4(n+1) + 3}{2(n+1)+1} \cdot x^{2n} \cdot \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n+1} \right| \\ &= x^2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{4(n+1)^2 + 4(n+1) + 3}{4n^2 + 4n + 3} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2n+3} \right| = x^2\end{aligned}$$

当  $x^2 < 1$ , 即  $|x| < 1$  时幂级数收敛; 当  $x^2 > 1$ , 即  $|x| > 1$  时, 幂级数发散, 故收敛半径  $R = 1$ , 则收敛区间为  $(-1, 1)$ , 又由于  $x = \pm 1$  时, 一般项为无穷大量, 幂级数发散, 故收敛域为  $(-1, 1)$ .

② 记  $S(x)$  为幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n + 1}x^{2n}$  的和函数, 则

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n + 1}x^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)^2 + 2}{2n+1}x^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1}x^{2n}.$$

$$\text{记 } S_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^{2n}, \quad S_2(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1}x^{2n}$$

由幂级数和函数的性质可得

$$S_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^{2n+1})' = \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n+1} \right)' = \left( \frac{x}{1-x^2} \right)' = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

由于  $xS_2(x) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$ , 故由幂级数和函数的性质可得:

$$[xS_2(x)]' = \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right)' = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{2}{1-x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{所以 } xS_2(x) &= \int_0^x [tS_2(t)]' dt = \int_0^x \frac{2}{1-t^2} dt = \int_0^x \left( \frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1}{1-t} \right) dt = \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| \Big|_0^x \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right|\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } S_2(x) = \frac{1}{x} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| = \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, \quad x \in (-1, 1) \text{ 且 } x \neq 0$$

$$\text{又 } S_1(0) = 1, S_2(0) = 2.$$

$$\text{故 } \bar{S}(x) = S_1(x) + S_2(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} + \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, & x \in (-1, 1), \text{ 且 } x \neq 0, \\ 3, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

(18) 解 ① 设曲线  $L$  的切点为  $A(f(t), \cos t)$ , 则当  $0 \leq t < \frac{\pi}{2}$  时, 曲线  $L$  在切点  $A$  的切线斜

$$\text{率为 } k = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{-\sin t}{f'(t)}$$

$$\text{故切线方程为 } y = \cos t - \frac{\sin t}{f'(t)}[x - f(t)]$$

$$\text{令 } y = 0, \text{ 则可得切线与 } x \text{ 轴的交点 } B \text{ 的坐标 } \left( f(t) + \frac{\cos t \cdot f'(t)}{\sin t}, 0 \right).$$

$$\text{故 } A \text{ 和 } B \text{ 的距离为 } d = \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t} f'^2(t) + \cos^2 t}.$$

$$\text{由题意可知: } d = \sqrt{\frac{f'^2(t) \cdot \cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t} + \cos^2 t} = 1$$



化简可得:  $f'(t) = \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t}$

两端积分可得:

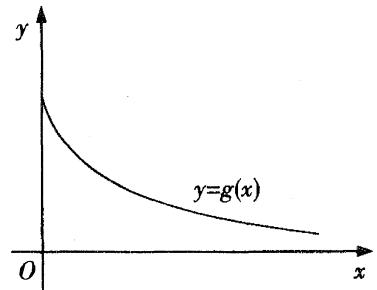
$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= f(0) + \int_0^t \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} dx = \int_0^t \frac{\sin^2 x - 1 + 1}{\cos^2 x} d\sin x \\ &= \int_0^t \frac{\sin^2 x - 1 + 1}{1 - \sin^2 x} d\sin x = -\sin t + \int_0^t \frac{1}{1 - \sin^2 x} d\sin x \\ &= -\sin t + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \left( \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} + \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} \right) d\sin x \\ &= -\sin t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \sin t}{1 - \sin t} = -\sin t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1 + \sin t)^2}{\cos^2 t} = -\sin t + \ln(\sec t + \tan t). \end{aligned}$$

② 曲线  $L: \begin{cases} x = f(t), \\ y = \cos t \end{cases} \left( 0 \leq t < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$  可表示为  $y = g(x), x \in [0, +\infty)$  如右图所示,

当  $t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$  时,  $x \rightarrow +\infty$

当  $x = f(t)$  时,  $g(x) = \cos t$ , 故令  $S$  为所求区域面积.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{+\infty} g(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot f'(t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} dt \quad (\text{由 ① 可得}) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$



### (19) 解 利用格林公式

记  $J = \int_L P dx + Q dy$ , 曲线  $L$  如右图所示.

$$P(x, y) = 3x^2 y, Q(x, y) = x^3 + x - 2y,$$

$$\text{并且 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3x^2 + 1 - 3x^2 = 1$$

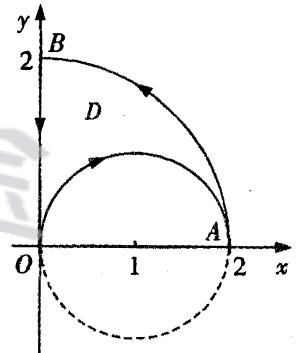
由于曲线  $L$  不封闭, 故添加辅助线  $L_1$ : 沿  $y$  轴由点  $B(0, 2)$  到点  $O(0, 0)$

$$\text{则 } \int_{L_1} P dx + Q dy = \int_{L_1} Q(0, y) dy = \int_2^0 (-2y) dy = \int_0^2 2y dy = 4$$

然后在  $L_1$  与  $L$  围成的区域  $D$  上用格林公式(边界取正向), 则:

$$\int_{L+L_1} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \iint_D 1 d\sigma = \frac{1}{4}\pi \cdot 2^2 - \frac{1}{2}\pi \cdot 1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } J = \int_L P dx + Q dy = \int_{L+L_1} P dx + Q dy - \int_{L_1} P dx + Q dy = \frac{\pi}{2} - 4.$$



### (20) 解 (I) 按第一列展开, 可得

$$|A| = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{4+1} \cdot a \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 1 - a^4.$$

(II) 当  $|A|=0$  时, 方程组  $Ax = \beta$  可能有无穷多解, 由 (I) 可得,  $a = 1$ , 或  $a = -1$ .



$$(1) \text{ 当 } a=1 \text{ 时, } (\mathbf{A} : \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\quad} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

因为  $r(\mathbf{A}) = 3, r(\mathbf{A} : \boldsymbol{\beta}) = 4$ , 故方程组无解. 即当  $a=1$  时不合题意, 舍去.

(2) 当  $a=-1$  时,

$$(\mathbf{A} : \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\quad} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

因为  $r(\mathbf{A}) = r(\mathbf{A} : \boldsymbol{\beta}) = 3$ , 故方程组有无穷多解. 选  $x_3$  为自由变量, 则方程组的通解为:

$k(1, 1, 1, 1)^T + (0, -1, 0, 0)^T$  ( $k$  为任意常数).

$$(21) \text{ 解 (I) } \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & a & -1 \end{array} \right]^T \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & a & -1 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & a \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & a & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 0 & 1-a \\ 0 & 1+a^2 & 1-a \\ 1-a & 1-a & 3+a^2 \end{array} \right]$$

因为  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$  中有 2 阶子式  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+a^2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(1+a^2) \neq 0$ , 故若二次型  $f$  的秩为 2, 则  $|\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}| = 0$ ,

故  $|\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}| = (a+1)^2(a^2+3) = 0, a = -1$ .

(II) 当  $a=-1$  时,  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  为实对称矩阵.

$$|\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda-2)(\lambda-6)$$

故矩阵  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$  的特征值分别为 0, 2, 6.

当  $\lambda=0$  时,  $(0\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  的基础解系为  $(-1, -1, 1)^T$ ,

当  $\lambda=2$  时,  $(2\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  的基础解系为  $(-1, 1, 0)^T$ ,

当  $\lambda=6$  时,  $(6\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  的基础解系为  $(1, 1, 2)^T$ .

由于实对称矩阵不同特征值对应的特征向量相互正交, 故只需单位化.

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-1, -1, 1)^T, \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 1, 0)^T, \quad \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, 1, 2)^T,$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{则 } \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}^T \Lambda \mathbf{y} = 2y_2^2 + 6y_3^2.$$



$$(22) \text{ 解 } (\text{I}) P\{X=2Y\} = P\{X=0, Y=0\} + P\{X=2, Y=1\} = \frac{1}{4} + 0 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

(II) 由题设可知

$$X \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix}, \quad Y \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}, \quad XY \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ \frac{7}{12} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{12} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } EX = 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$EY = 0 \times \frac{1}{3} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

$$EY^2 = 0 \times \frac{1}{3} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 4 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$EXY = 0 \times \frac{7}{12} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 4 \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{又因为 } DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = \frac{5}{3} - 1^2 = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Cov}(X-Y, Y) = \text{Cov}(X, Y) - \text{Cov}(Y, Y) = \text{Cov}(X, Y) - DY$$

$$= EXY - EXEY - DY = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \times 1 - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

(23) 解 (I) 由题设条件可知  $Z$  服从正态分布, 且

$$EZ = E(X - Y) = EX - EY = \mu - \mu = 0$$

$$DZ = D(X - Y) = DX + DY = \sigma^2 + 2\sigma^2 = 3\sigma^2$$

故  $Z \sim N(0, 3\sigma^2)$ , 则  $Z$  的概率密度为

$$f(z; \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{3\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(z-\mu)^2}{2 \cdot 3\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{z^2}{6\sigma^2}}, -\infty < z < +\infty.$$

(II) 由题设条件可知, 似然函数为

$$\begin{aligned} L(\sigma^2) &= \prod_{i=1}^n f(z_i; \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{6\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{z_i^2}{6\sigma^2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{6\pi})^n \sigma^n} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2}{6\sigma^2}}, -\infty < z_i < +\infty, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

两边取对数, 可得  $\ln L(\sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(6\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{6\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial \ln L(\sigma^2)}{\partial (\sigma^2)} = -\frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{6\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2$$

故  $\sigma^2$  的最大似然估计量为  $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{III}) E\hat{\sigma}^2 &= E\left(\frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2\right) = \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(Z_i^2) = \frac{1}{3n} \cdot nEZ^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [DZ + (EZ)^2] = \frac{1}{3} (3\sigma^2 + 0) = \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

故  $E\hat{\sigma}^2 = \sigma^2$ , 则  $\hat{\sigma}^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计量.

