

2018 考研数学（三）真题及答案解析（文都版）

来源：文都教育

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，只有一个选项是符合题目要求的。

(1) 下列函数中，在 $x=0$ 处不可导的是

A. $f(x) = |x| \sin |x|$.

B. $f(x) = |x| \sin \sqrt{|x|}$.

C. $f(x) = \cos |x|$.

D. $f(x) = \cos \sqrt{|x|}$.

答案：(D)

解析：方法一：

$$(A) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| \sin |x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x} \sin |x| = 0, \text{ 可导}$$

$$(B) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| \sin \sqrt{|x|}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x} \sin \sqrt{|x|} = 0, \text{ 可导}$$

$$(C) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos |x| - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}|x|^2}{x} = 0, \text{ 可导}$$

$$(D) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}|x|}{x} \text{ 不存在, 不可导}$$

应选(D).

方法二：

因为 $f(x) = \cos \sqrt{|x|}$, $f(0) = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}|x|}{x}$$

不存在

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导，选 (D)

对(A): $f(x) = x \sin x$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导

对(B): $f(x) \sim |x| \cdot \sqrt{|x|} = |x|^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导

对(C): $f(x) = \cos x$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导.

(2) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上二阶可导, 且 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 0$, 则

- A. 当 $f'(x) < 0$ 时, $f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$. B. 当 $f''(x) < 0$ 时, $f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$.
 C. 当 $f'(x) > 0$ 时, $f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$. D. 当 $f''(x) > 0$ 时, $f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$.

答案: (D)

解析: (方法一) 取 $f(x) = 2x - 1$, 和 $f(x) = -2x + 1$, 可排除 (A) (C).

取 $f(x) = a(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + b$, 由 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 0$ 得 $b = -\frac{a}{12}$, 当 $f''(x) = 2a < 0$ 时,

$f(\frac{1}{2}) = b = -\frac{a}{12} > 0$, 排除(B), 故选 (D)

(方法二) 由 Taylor 公式有: $f(x) = f(\frac{1}{2}) + f'(\frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x - \frac{1}{2})^2$

当 $f''(x) > 0$ 时, $f(x) > f(\frac{1}{2}) + f'(\frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})$, ξ 在 0 和 $x \in$ 间.

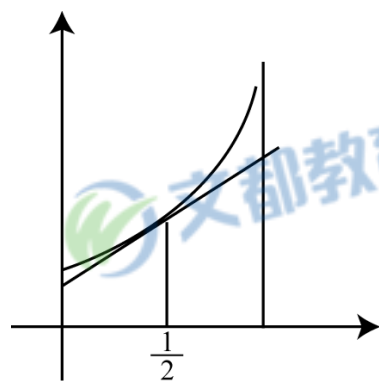
于是 $0 = \int_0^1 f(x)dx > \int_0^1 [f(\frac{1}{2}) + f'(\frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})] dx$

$= f(\frac{1}{2}) + 0 = f(\frac{1}{2})$, 故选 (D)

(方法三) $f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$ 凹 \Rightarrow

$\int_0^1 f(x)dx > f(\frac{1}{2})$

$\Rightarrow f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$.



(3) 设 $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx$, $N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx$, $K = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 + \sqrt{\cos x}) dx$, 则

- A. $M > N > K$. B. $M > K > N$.
 C. $K > M > N$. D. $K > N > M$.

答案: (C)

解析: $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$,

$$N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx, \text{ 因为 } e^x > x+1, \text{ 所以 } \frac{x+1}{e^x} < 1$$

$$K = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sqrt{\cos x}) dx, \quad 1 + \sqrt{\cos x} > 1$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1+x}{e^x} < 1 < 1 + \sqrt{\cos x}$$

所以由定积分的比较性质 $K > M > N$ ，应选 (C)。

(4) 设某产品的成本函数 $C(Q)$ 可导，其中 Q 为产量，若产量为 Q_0 时平均成本最小，则

A. $C'(Q_0) = 0$ B. $C'(Q_0) = C(Q_0)$ C. $C'(Q_0) = Q_0 C(Q_0)$ D. $Q_0 C'(Q_0) = C(Q_0)$

答案：(D)

解析：平均成本 $\bar{C}(Q) = \frac{C(Q)}{Q}$ ， $\frac{d\bar{C}}{dQ} = \frac{QC'(Q) - C(Q)}{Q^2}$ ，

当 $Q = Q_0$ 时， $\bar{C}(Q)$ 最小，因此 $\left. \frac{d\bar{C}}{dQ} \right|_{Q=Q_0} = 0$ ，即 $Q_0 C'(Q_0) - C(Q_0) = 0$ ，

故 $Q_0 C'(Q_0) = C(Q_0)$ ，选(D)。

(5) 下列矩阵中，与矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 相似的为

A. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

B. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

C. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

D. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

答案：(A)

解析：令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

∴ 选项为 A

(6) 设 A, B 为 n 阶矩阵, 记 $r(X)$ 为矩阵 X 的秩, $(X Y)$ 表示分块矩阵, 则

A. $r(A AB) = r(A)$.

B. $r(A BA) = r(A)$.

C. $r(A B) = \max\{r(A), r(B)\}$.

D. $r(A B) = r(A^T B^T)$.

答案: (A)

解析: 易知选项 C 错

对于选项 B 举反例: 取 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $BA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, (A, BA) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$r(A, BA) \neq r(A)$

对于选项 D, 举反例:

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $r(A, B) = 2 \neq r(A^T, B^T)$

(7) 设 $f(x)$ 为某分布的概率密度函数, $f(1+x) = f(1-x)$, $\int_0^2 f(x)dx = 0.6$, 则

$P\{X < 0\} =$.

A. 0.2

B. 0.3

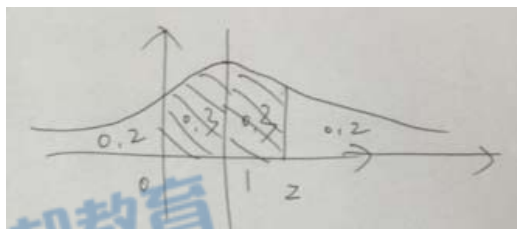
C. 0.4

D. 0.6

答案: (A)

解析: $f(1+x) = f(1-x)$, 故 X 的概率密度关于直线 $x=1$ 对称

于是由 $\int_0^2 f(x)dx = 0.6$ 有:



于是 $P\{X < 0\} = 0.2$

(8) 设 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n (n \geq 2)$ 为来自总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2) (\sigma > 0)$ 的简单随机样本, 令

$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, $S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$, $S^* = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}$, 则 ()

A. $\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{S} \sim t(n)$

B. $\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{S} \sim t(n-1)$

C. $\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{S^*} \sim t(n)$

D. $\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{S^*} \sim t(n-1)$

答案: (B)

解析: 总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 则 $\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$, 得 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$,

又 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, 且 \bar{X} 与 S^2 独立,

故 $\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{S} = \frac{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} / (n-1)}} \sim t(n-1)$, 应选 (B).

二、填空题: 9~14 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 24 分。

(9) 曲线 $y = x^2 + 2\ln x$ 在其拐点处的切线方程是.

答案: $y = 4x - 3$

解析: $y = x^2 + 2\ln x$, $y' = 2x + \frac{2}{x}$

由 $y'' = 2 - \frac{2}{x^2} = 0$ 可得 $x = 1, x = -1$ (舍去)

当 $x = 1$ 时, $y' = 4$, 则切线方程为 $y = 4x - 3$.

(10) $\int e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} dx =$.

答案: $e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} + C$

解析: $\int e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \arcsin \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} de^x \\
 &= e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} - \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-(1-e^{2x})}} \cdot \frac{-2e^{2x}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} dx \\
 &= e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} + \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} dx \\
 &= e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} d(1-e^{2x}) \\
 &= e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} - \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(11) 差分方程: $\Delta^2 y_x - y_x = 5$ 的通解是.

答案: $y_x = C \cdot 2^x - 5$

解析: 由 $\Delta^2 y_x = \Delta y_{x+1} - \Delta y_x = (y_{x+2} - y_{x+1}) - (y_{x+1} - y_x) = y_{x+2} - 2y_{x+1} + y_x$,

得 $y_{x+2} - 2y_{x+1} = 5$, 即 $y_{x+1} - 2y_x = 5$,

齐次差分方程 $y_{x+1} - 2y_x = 0$ 的通解为 $y_x = C \cdot 2^x$,

而 $y_{x+1} - 2y_x = 5$ 的特解为 $y_x^* = -5$,

故 $y_{x+1} - 2y_x = 5$ 的通解为 $y_x = C \cdot 2^x - 5$

(12) 函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f(x+\Delta x) - f(x) = 2xf(x)\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$ ($\Delta x \rightarrow 0$) 且 $f(0) = 2$ 则

$f(1) =$.

答案: $2e$

解析: 因 $f(x+\Delta x) - f(x) = 2xf(x)\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$, $f(0) = 2$,

所以 $f'(x) = 2xf(x)$, 即 $f'(x) - 2xf(x) = 0$,

所以 $f(x) = Ce^{-\int P(x)dx} = Ce^{-\int (-2x)dx} = Ce^{x^2}$,

又由 $f(0) = 2$, 得 $C = 2$,

故 $f(x) = 2e^{x^2}$, 所以 $f(1) = 2e$ 。

(13) 设 A 为三阶矩阵, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是线性无关的向量组, 若 $A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $A\alpha_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$,

$A\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3$, 则 $|A| =$ _____.

答案: 2

解析: $(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3) = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_3)$

$$A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关

$\therefore P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 可逆

$$\therefore P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

$\therefore |A| = |B| = 2$

(14) 随机事件 A, B, C 相互独立, 且 $P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $P(AC | A \cup B) =$.

答案: $\frac{1}{3}$

解析: $P(AC | A \cup B) = \frac{P(AC \cap (A \cup B))}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(AC)}{P(A \cup B)}$

$$= \frac{P(A)P(C)}{P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

三、解答题: 15~23 小题, 共 94 分. 解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或写出步骤.

(15) (本题满分 10 分) 已知实数 a, b 满足 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [(ax + b)e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x] = 2$, 求 a, b .

解析: 方法一:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [(ax + b)e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x] = 2 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [(ax + b) - xe^{-\frac{1}{x}}] = 2$$

$$ax + b - xe^{-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= ax + b - x \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right)$$

$$= (a-1)x + (b+1) + o(1)$$

$$\text{故} \begin{cases} a-1=0 \\ b+1=2 \end{cases}, \text{ 即} \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=1 \end{cases}$$

方法二:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [(ax+b)e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x] = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(ax+b)e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow a=1$$

$$\text{故} 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[(ax+b)e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x \right] = b + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(xe^{\frac{1}{x}} - x \right) = b + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) = b+1$$

所以, $b=1$

(16) (本题满分 10 分) 设平面区域 D 由曲线 $y = \sqrt{3(1-x^2)}$ 与直线 $y = \sqrt{3}x$ 及 y 轴围成, 计算二重积分 $\iint_D x^2 dx dy$.

解析: 由题意可得 $y = \sqrt{3}x$ 与 $y = \sqrt{3(1-x^2)}$ 相交于点 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)$, 则

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

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 2t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2t dt = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 u du = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{32} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\text{故, 原式} = \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{32} - \frac{1}{16} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{32} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}$$

17. (本题满分 10 分) 将长为 2m 的铁丝分成三段, 依次围成圆、正方形与正三角形. 三个图形的面积之和是否存在最小值? 若存在, 求出最小值.

解析: 解析: 设圆的周长为 x , 正方形的周长为 y , 正三角形的周长为 z , 则 $x+y+z=2$ 为限制条件.

$$\text{目标函数为 } S = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \frac{z^2}{3^2} = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{z^2}{12\sqrt{3}}$$

方法 1: 拉格朗日乘数法

$$L = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{z^2}{12\sqrt{3}} + \lambda(x + y + z - 2)$$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} L'_x = \frac{x}{2\pi} + \lambda = 0 \\ L'_y = \frac{y}{8} + \lambda = 0 \\ L'_z = \frac{z}{6\sqrt{3}} + \lambda = 0 \\ L'_\lambda = x + y + z - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \begin{cases} x = \frac{2\pi}{A} \times 2 \\ y = \frac{8}{A} \times 2 \\ z = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{A} \times 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{这里 } A = 2\pi + 8 + 6\sqrt{3}$$

由实际问题的背景可知: $S_{\min} = \frac{4\pi}{A^2} + \frac{16}{A^2} + \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{A^2} = \frac{4\pi + 16 + 12\sqrt{3}}{A^2}$

$$= \frac{4\pi + 16 + 12\sqrt{3}}{(2\pi + 8 + 6\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{1}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}$$

方法 2: 记 $x_1 = \frac{x}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$, $y_1 = \frac{y}{\sqrt{16}}$, $z_1 = \frac{z}{\sqrt{12\sqrt{3}}}$

则条件变为 $\sqrt{4\pi}x_1 + \sqrt{16}y_1 + \sqrt{12\sqrt{3}}z_1 = 2$

目标函数变为: $S = x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2$

由 Cauchy 不等式得 $2^2 = (\sqrt{4\pi}x_1 + \sqrt{16}y_1 + \sqrt{12\sqrt{3}}z_1)^2$

$$= \left[(\sqrt{4\pi}, \sqrt{16}, \sqrt{12\sqrt{3}}) \cdot (x_1, y_1, z_1) \right]^2$$

$$\leq (x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2) \cdot (4\pi + 16 + 12\sqrt{3})$$

所以 $x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 \geq \frac{4}{4\pi + 16 + 12\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}$

$$\therefore S_{\min} = \frac{1}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}$$

方法 3: $z = 2 - x - y$

$$S = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{(2-x-y)^2}{12\sqrt{3}} \quad *$$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} S'_x = \frac{2x}{4\pi} - \frac{2 \cdot (2-x-y)}{12\sqrt{3}} = 0 \\ S'_y = \frac{2y}{16} - \frac{2 \cdot (2-x-y)}{12\sqrt{3}} = 0 \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} x = \frac{2\pi}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}} \\ y = \frac{8}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}} \end{cases} \text{代入*得}$$

$$S_{\min} = \frac{1}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}}$$

(18) (本题满分 10 分) 已知 $\cos 2x - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ ($-1 < x < 1$). 求 a_n .

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

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} &= \left(\frac{1}{1+x} \right)' = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n x^n \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n n x^{n-1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n+1} (n+1) x^n, (-1 < x < 1) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{故 } a_n = \begin{cases} 2k, & n = 2k-1 \\ -(2k+1) + \frac{(-1)^k 4^k}{(2k)!}, & n = 2k \end{cases}$$

(19) (本题满分 10 分)

设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足: $x_1 > 0, x_n e^{x_{n+1}} = e^{x_n} - 1$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$). 证明 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 并求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$.

证明: ①先证 $x_n > 0$, 易证

②再证 $\{x_n\}$ 单减, 由 $e^{x_{n+1}} = \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n} = \frac{e^{x_n} - e^0}{x_n - 0}$

拉格朗日中值定理 $e^\xi, \xi \in (0, x_n)$

$$\therefore x_{n+1} = \xi < x_n$$

$\therefore \{x_n\}$ 单减有下界, 由此得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n$ 存在.

③设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = A$, 则

$$Ae^A = e^A - 1$$

解得: $A = 0$

(20) (本题满分 11 分)

设实二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_1 + ax_3)^2$, 其中 a 是参数.

(1) 求 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$ 的解;

(2) 求 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 的规范形.

解析: (1) $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$ 而 $\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + ax_3 = 0 \end{cases}$,

由 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-2 \end{pmatrix}$ 得

当 $a \neq 2$ 时, $r(A) = 3$, 只有零解 $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$.

当 $a = 2$ 时, $r(A) = 2$, 方程有无穷多解, 通解为 $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 k 为任意常数.

(2) 由 (1) 知,

当 $a \neq 2$ 时 A 可逆, 令 $\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 + x_3 \\ y_3 = x_1 + ax_3 \end{cases}$, 即 $Y = AX$, 则规范形为 $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$,

当 $a = 2$ 时,

法一: $r(A) = 2$, 令 $\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 + x_3 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases}$, 则 $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + (y_1 + y_2)^2 = 2(y_1 + \frac{1}{2}y_2)^2 + \frac{3}{2}y_2^2$,

令 $\begin{cases} z_1 = \sqrt{2}\left(y_1 + \frac{1}{2}y_2\right) \\ z_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}y_2 \\ z_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$, 则得规范形为 $f = z_1^2 + z_2^2$.

法二: $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 6x_1x_3 = X^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} X$

$$\text{记 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{令 } |\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & \lambda - 6 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 - 10\lambda^2 + 18\lambda = \lambda[(\lambda - 5)^2 - 7] = 0$$

可得: $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 5 - \sqrt{7}, \lambda_3 = 5 + \sqrt{7}$, 则规范型为 $f = z_1^2 + z_2^2$.

(21) (本题满分 11 分)

$$\text{已知 } a \text{ 是常数, 且矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -a \end{pmatrix} \text{ 可经初等列变换化为矩阵 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 求 a ;

(2) 求满足 $AP = B$ 的可逆矩阵 P .

解析: (1) $\because A$ 经过初等列变换化为 B

$$\therefore r(A) = r(B)$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -a \\ 0 & 3 & -3a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore r(A) = 2 \quad \therefore r(B) = 2$$

$$\text{由 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a+1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-a \end{pmatrix}$$

得 $a = 2$

(2) 令 $P_1 = (x_1, x_2, x_3), B = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$

$$AP_1 = A(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (AX_1, AX_2, AX_3) = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$$

$$\therefore AX_i = b_i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$(A:B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \vdots & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & \vdots & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & -2 & \vdots & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \vdots & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & \vdots & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & \vdots & -3 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \vdots & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & \vdots & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & \vdots & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & \vdots & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore AX_1 = b_1 \text{ 的通解为 } X_1 = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 \\ 2k_1 - 1 \\ k_1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ (其中 } k_1 \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

$$AX_2 = b_2 \text{ 的通解为 } X_2 = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_2 + 4 \\ 2k_2 - 1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ (} k_2 \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

$$AX_3 = b_3 \text{ 的通解为 } X_3 = k_3 \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ (} k_3 \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

$$\therefore P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 & -6k_2 + 4 & -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 1 & 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (其中 } k_1, k_2, k_3 \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

$$\therefore |P_1| = \begin{vmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 & -6k_2 + 4 & -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 1 & 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{vmatrix} = (k_2 - k_3) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 6 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = k_3 - k_2$$

$$\text{当 } k_2 \neq k_3 \text{ 时, } P_1 \text{ 可逆. } \therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 & -6k_2 + 4 & -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 1 & 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (} k_1 \text{ 为任意常数, } k_2 \neq k_3 \text{)}$$

(22) (本题满分 11 分) 设随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 且 X 的概率分布为:

$$P\{X = 1\} = P\{X = -1\} = \frac{1}{2}. Y \text{ 服从参数为 } \lambda \text{ 的泊松分布, 令 } Z = XY.$$

(1) 求 $\text{Cov}(X, Z)$;

(2) 求 Z 的概率分布.

解析: (1) $\text{Cov}(X, Z) = E(XZ) - EX \cdot EZ = E(X^2Y) - EX \cdot EX \cdot EY,$

$$= EX^2 \cdot EY - (EX)^2 \cdot EY$$

其中, $EX = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} - 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0$, $EX^2 = 1^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + (-1)^2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$, $EY = \lambda$,

故 $Cov(X, Z) = \lambda$.

(2) 由题意知 $Z = XY$ 的取值范围是整数,

$$P\{Z = k\} = P\{XY = k\} = P\{X = 1, XY = k\} + P\{X = -1, XY = k\}$$

$$= P\{X = 1, Y = k\} + P\{X = -1, Y = -k\}$$

$$= P\{X = 1\}P\{Y = k\} + P\{X = -1\}P\{Y = -k\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}P\{Y = k\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{Y = -k\},$$

因为 Y 服从参数为 λ 的泊松分布, 所以

$$\text{当 } k = 0 \text{ 时, } P\{Z = k\} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\lambda} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda},$$

$$\text{当 } k > 0 \text{ 时, } P\{Z = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{2 \cdot k!} e^{-\lambda},$$

$$\text{当 } k < 0 \text{ 时, } P\{Z = k\} = \frac{\lambda^{-k}}{2 \cdot (-k)!} e^{-\lambda},$$

$$\text{故 } Z \text{ 的分布律为 } P\{Z = k\} = \begin{cases} e^{-\lambda}, & k = 0 \\ \frac{\lambda^k}{2 \cdot k!} e^{-\lambda}, & k > 0 \\ \frac{\lambda^{-k}}{2 \cdot (-k)!} e^{-\lambda}, & k < 0 \end{cases}$$

(23) (本题满分 11 分) 设总体 X 的概率密度为 $f(x; \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}}$, $-\infty < x < +\infty$, 其

中 $\sigma \in (0, +\infty)$ 为未知参数, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为来自总体 X 的简单随机样本, 记 σ 的最大似然估计量为 $\hat{\sigma}$;

(1) 求 $\hat{\sigma}$;

(2) 求 $E\hat{\sigma}$ 和 $D\hat{\sigma}$.

解析: (1) 似然函数: $L(\sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x_i|}{\sigma}} = 2^{-n} \sigma^{-n} e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|}$,

取对数, $\ln L(\sigma) = -n \ln 2 - n \ln \sigma - \frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$,

求导数有, $\frac{d \ln L(\sigma)}{d\sigma} = -\frac{n}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$,

令 $\frac{d \ln L(\sigma)}{d\sigma} = 0$ 可得: $\sigma = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$, 故 σ 的最大似然估计量为: $\hat{\sigma} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|$.

$$(2) E\hat{\sigma} = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|\right) = E|X| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx =$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = \sigma t}} \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t} \sigma dt = \sigma \Gamma(2) = \sigma.$$

$$D\hat{\sigma} = D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|\right) = \frac{1}{n} D|X| = \frac{1}{n} [E(X^2) - (E|X|)^2], \text{ 而}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x|^2 \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx \underline{\underline{x = \sigma t}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{\sigma} e^{-t} \sigma dt$$

$$= \sigma^2 \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t} dt = \sigma^2 \Gamma(3) = 2\sigma^2,$$

$$\text{于是, } D\hat{\sigma} = \frac{1}{n} [E(X^2) - (E|X|)^2] = \frac{2\sigma^2 - \sigma^2}{n} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}.$$