

2019 考研数学一考试真题答案解析 (完整版)

来源: 文都教育

1. $\because x - \tan x \sim -\frac{x^3}{3}$ 若要 $x - \tan x$ 与 x^b 同阶无穷小, $\therefore k = 3$

\therefore 选 C

2. ① $f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x|x| - 0}{x} = 0$ $f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x$ 不存在

$\therefore x = 0$ 处 $f(x)$ 不可导

② 当 $x < 0$ 时 $f(x) = -x^2 \therefore f'(x) = -2x > 0 \therefore f(x)$ 单增

当 $x > 0$ 时 $f(x) = x \ln x \therefore f'(x) = \ln x + 1 \quad x \in (0, e^{-1})$ 时 $f'(x) < 0$.

$\therefore f(x)$ 单减 $\therefore x = 0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极值点

\therefore 选 B.

3. (D)

$\because \{a_n\}$ 单调增加有界

\therefore 由单调有界收敛定理可得

$\{u_n\}$ 极限存在, 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = A$.

则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_{n+1}^2 - u_n^2)$ 的前 n 项和为

$$S_n = u_2^2 - u_1^2 + \cdots + u_{n+1}^2 - u_n^2 \\ = u_{n+1}^2 - u_1^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_{n+1}^2 - u_1^2 = A - u_1^2 \text{ 选 (D)}$$

4. 由题意知, 积分与路径无关

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{存在 } u(x,y) \text{ 使得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P(x,y), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q(x,y)$$

$$\therefore Q = \frac{x}{y^2}$$

$$\therefore u(x,y) = -\frac{x}{y} + c(x)$$

$$\text{则 } P = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{y} + c'(x)$$

又 $\because x$ 可为 0

\therefore 排除 e, 选 (D)

5. 选 (C)

解: 由 $A^2 + A = 2E$ 得 $\lambda^2 + \lambda = 2$, λ 为 A 的特征值,
 $\lambda = -2$ 或 1 ,

又 $|A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 4$, 故 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 1$,

规范形为 $y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$, 选 (C)

6. 选 (A)

解: 由条件知 3 张平面无公共交点, 方程组无解,

故 $r(A) \neq r(\bar{A})$.

又两平面交于一条直线, 故 $r(A) = 2$,

因此 $r(A) = 2, r(\bar{A}) = 3$, 选 (A).

7. 选 (C)

解: $P(\overline{AB}) = P(A) - P(AB)$

$P(\overline{BA}) = P(B) - P(AB)$

$\therefore P(A) = P(B) \therefore P(\overline{AB}) = P(\overline{BA})$ 选 (C)

8. 解: 因为 $X \sim N(u, \sigma^2) Y \sim N(u, \sigma^2)$ X 与 Y 相互独立

$\therefore X - Y \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$

$\therefore P\{|X - Y| < 1\} = P\left|\frac{X - Y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} = 2\Phi\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right| - 1$

\therefore 与 u 无关, 即与 σ^2 有关 选择 (A)

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(\sin y - \sin x)(-\cos x) + y$

9. 解析:

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(\sin y - \sin x)(\cos y) + x$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\cos x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\cos y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= f'(\sin y - \sin x)(-\cos x) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} + y \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{\cos y} \cdot \cos y f'(\sin y - \sin x) + \frac{x}{\cos y} \\ &= \frac{y}{\cos x} + \frac{x}{\cos y} \end{aligned}$$

10. 解析: $2yy' - y^2 - 2 = 0$

$$y' = \frac{y^2 + 2}{2y}$$

$$\frac{2y}{y^2 + 2} dy = dx$$

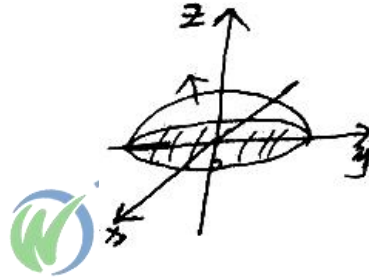
两边积分得 $\ln(y^2 + 2) = x + \ln C$

$$y^2 + 2 = Ce^x$$

由 $y(0)=1$ 得 $C=3$

所以 $y = \sqrt{3e^x - 2}$

11. 解析: $s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (\sqrt{x}^{2n}) = \cos \sqrt{x}$



12. 解析: $\iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{4-x^2-4z^2} dx dy$

$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \sqrt{4-x^2-(4-x^2-y^2)} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \sqrt{y^2} dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} |y| dx dy = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 \sin \theta dr$$

$$= \frac{32}{3}$$

13. 解: $\because \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ 线性无关. $\therefore r(A) \geq 2$

$\because \alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$ $\therefore r(A) < 3$ $\therefore r(A) = 2$

$\therefore Ax=0$ 为基础解系有 $n-r(A) = 3-2 = 1$

$\because \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0$

$\therefore (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

\therefore 通解为 $k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad k \in R.$

14. X 的 $p.d.f$ 为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$$EX = \int_0^2 x \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{4} & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$P\{F(x) \geq Ex - 1\} = P\{F(x) \geq \frac{1}{3}\} = P\{x \geq 2\} \neq P\{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} < x < 2\}$$

$$= P\left\{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} < x < 2\right\} = \int_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{4} \Big|_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(4 - \frac{4}{3}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

15. 解: $P(x) = x \quad Q(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$\therefore y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left[\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + c \right]$$

$$= e^{-\int x dx} \left[\int e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} e^{x dx} dx + c \right]$$

$$= e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \left[\int e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + c \right]$$

$$= e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} (x + c)$$

$$\therefore y(0) = 0 \quad \therefore c = 0$$

$$\therefore y = x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\therefore y'(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} (-x) = (1 - x^2) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$y''(x) = -2x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + (1 - x^2) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} (-x) = (x^3 - 3x) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$= x(x + \sqrt{3})(x - \sqrt{3}) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

令 $y''(x) = 0$

$$\therefore x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = \sqrt{3} \quad x_3 = -\sqrt{3}$$

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

$\therefore y(x)$ 的凹区间为 $(-\sqrt{3}, 0)$ 和 $(\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$

当 $x < -\sqrt{3}$ 或 $0 < x < \sqrt{3}$ 时, $y''(x) < 0$.

∴ $y(x)$ 的凸区间为 $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$ 和 $(0, \sqrt{3})$

所以曲线 $y(x)$ 的拐点为 $(0, 0)$, $(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}e^{-\frac{3}{2}})$, $(-\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}e^{-\frac{3}{2}})$

16. 解: (1) 在点 $(3, 4)$ 处的梯度方向为

$$\text{grad } z|_{(3,4)} = (z'_x(3,4), z'_y(3,4)) = (6a, 8b)$$

且 $|\text{grad } z|_{(3,4)}| = 10$,

$$\text{由题意知 } \begin{cases} -\frac{3}{5} = \frac{6a}{10} \\ -\frac{4}{5} = \frac{8b}{10} \end{cases} \text{ 故 } \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = -1 \end{cases}$$

(2) 由 (1) 知 $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$,

由 $z \geq 0$ 得 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2$,

令 $D = \{x, y \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\}$,

曲面面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + z'_x{}^2 + z'_y{}^2} \, dx \, dy = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} \, dx \, dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} a\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} \cdot r \, dr \\ &= 2\pi \times \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} \, d(1 + 4r^2) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} (1 + 4r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{13\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

17. 解析: (1) $y' - xy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$\text{通解 } y = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \left| \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^{(-x)dx} dx + C \right|$$

$$= e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \left| \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + C \right|$$

$$= e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \left| \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx + C \right|$$

$$= e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} (\sqrt{x} + C)$$

由 $f(1) = \sqrt{e} = (C+1)\sqrt{e}$ 得 $C = 0$

所以 $f(x) = \sqrt{x} \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$

(2)

$$V_x = \pi \int_1^2 \left| \sqrt{x} \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \right|^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_1^2 x \cdot e^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^2 e^{x^2} dx^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{x^2} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} (e^4 - e)$$

18. 设 $a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$

(1) 证明: 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少, 且 $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2} (n=2, 3, \dots)$;

(2) 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$.

解析 (1) $a_n - a_{n-1} = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx - \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} (x-1) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx < 0$. 则 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减.

$$a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \stackrel{x = \sin t}{=} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n t \cdot \cos^2 t dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n t \cdot (1 - \sin^2 t) dt = I_n - I_{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+2} I_n, \quad \text{则}$$

$$a_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n} I_{n-2}, \text{ 则 } a_n = \frac{n-1}{n(n+2)} I_{n-2} = \frac{n-1}{(n+2)} a_{n-2}.$$

(2) 由 (1) 知, $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减, 则 $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2} > \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-1}$, 即 $\frac{n-1}{n+2} < \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} < 1$.

由夹逼准则知, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = 1$.

19. 设 Ω 是由锥面 $x^2 + (y-z)^2 = (1-z)^2 (0 \leq z \leq 1)$ 与平面 $z=0$ 围成的锥体, 求 Ω 的形心坐标.

解: 令 $D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + (y-z)^2 \leq (1-z)^2\}$, 形心为 $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$.

由于 Ω 关于 yOz 面对称.

故 $\bar{x} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y} &= \frac{\int_{\Omega} y dv}{\int_{\Omega} dv} = \frac{\int_{D_z} y dx dy}{\int_{D_z} dz} \\ &= \frac{\int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{1-z} (z+r\sin\theta) r dr}{\int_0^1 \pi(1-z)^2 dz} \\ &= \frac{3}{\pi} \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} z(1-z)^2 + \frac{1}{3} (1-z)^3 \sin\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{3}{\pi} \int_0^1 \pi(1-z)^2 dz \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\int_{\Omega} z dv}{\int_{\Omega} dv} = \frac{\pi}{3} \int_0^1 dz \int_{D_z} dx dy = \frac{3}{\pi} \int_0^1 z \cdot \pi(1-z)^2 dz = \frac{1}{4}$$

故 Ω 的形心坐标为 $(0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$.

20. (1) 由题意可知, $\beta = b\alpha_1 + c\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & b+c+1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & b+2c+3 \end{matrix} \\ \text{即 } 1 &= b \cdot 2 + c \cdot 3 + a = 2b + 3c + a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} b+c=0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & b & 0 \\ 2b+3c+a=1 & \text{即} & 2 & 3 & 1 & \cdot & c & = & 1 \\ b+2c=-2 & & 1 & 2 & 0 & a & -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{array}{ccc|ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore b=2, c=-2, a=3$$

$$(2) |\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \therefore \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta \text{ 线性无关.}$$

且向量个数数为 3 个 $\therefore \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta$ 是 \mathbb{R}^3 的一个基.

$$(\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta) = (\alpha_2, \alpha_3, 2\alpha_1, -2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$(P:E) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$$

即 $(\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta)$ 到 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 的过渡矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

21. $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & x & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ 与 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y \end{bmatrix}$ 相似

(1)

∴

∴ $A \sim B$

$$\therefore \operatorname{tr}(A) = \operatorname{tr}(B) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-4=1+y & x=3 \\ y=-2x+4 & y=-2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) |\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)(\lambda+2)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 2$$

$$\lambda = -1 \text{ 时, } A + E = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \xi_1 = (-2 \ 1 \ 0)^T$$

$$\lambda = -2 \text{ 时, } A + 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 10 & 4 \\ 0 & -10 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \xi_2 = (-1 \ 2 \ 4)^T$$

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ 时, } A - 2E = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \xi_3 = (-1 \ 2 \ 0)^T$$

$$P_1 = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad P_1^{-1} A P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -1 \text{ 时, } B + E = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = (-1 \ 3 \ 0)^T$$

$$\lambda_2 = -2 \text{ 时, } B + 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T$$

$$\lambda_3 = 2 \text{ 时, } B - 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = (1 \ 0 \ 0)^T$$

$$P_2 = (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \quad P_2^{-1} B P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = P_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix} P_2^{-1}$$

$$B = P_2 P_1^{-1} (A_2) P_1 P_2^{-1} - I$$

$$\text{故 } P = P_1 P_2^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

22. (1) 随机变量 X 的分布函数为 $F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{XY \leq z\} \\ &= P\{X \leq z, Y = 1\} + P\{X \geq -z, Y = -1\} \\ &= (1-p)F_X(z) + p(1 - F_X(-z)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } z < 0 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = p(1 - F_X(-z)) = pe^z$$

$$\text{当 } z \geq 0 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = (1-p)F_X(z) + p(1 - F_X(-z)) = (1-p)(1 - e^{-z}) + p$$

$$\text{则 } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} (1-p)e^{-z}, & z > 0 \\ pe^z, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) EX = 1, EZ = E(XY) = EX \cdot EY = 1 - 2p$$

$$E(XZ) = E(X^2Y) = E(X^2)E(Y) = (DX + (EX)^2)(1 - 2p) = 2(1 - 2p)$$

当 $E(XZ) = E(X^2)E(Z)$ 时, X, Z 不相关. 即 $1 - 2p = 2(1 - 2p)$, 可得 $p = \frac{1}{2}$.

(3) 因为 $P\{X \leq 1, Z \leq -1\} = P\{X \leq 1, Y = -1, X \geq 1\} = 0$

又 $P\{X \leq 1\} = 1 - e^{-1}$, $P\{Z \leq -1\} = pe^{-1}$

则 $P\{X \leq 1, Z \leq -1\} \neq P\{X \leq 1\} \cdot P\{Z \leq -1\}$, 故不独立.

23. (1) 由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = A\sqrt{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} d\frac{x-\mu}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} = \frac{A\sqrt{2\pi}}{2} = 1$ 可得: $A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$.

(2) 设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 为样本值, 似然函数为

$$L(\sigma^2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma^n} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}, & x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > \mu \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

当 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > \mu$ 时,

$$\ln L(\sigma^2) = \frac{n}{2} (\ln 2 - \ln \pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln(\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d(\ln L(\sigma^2))}{d\sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2(\sigma^2)^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 = 0, \text{ 可得 } \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{n}$$

故 σ^2 的最大似然估计量为 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{n}$.