

2019 考研数学一考试真题及答案详解

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. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时，若 $x - \tan x$ 与 x^k 是同阶无穷小，则 $k =$

- A.1.
- B.2.
- C.3.
- D.4.

解析：

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

\therefore 选 C

2. 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x|x|, & x \leq 0, \\ x \ln x, & x > 0, \end{cases}$ 则 $x=0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的

- A.可导点，极值点.
- B.不可导点，极值点.
- C.可导点，非极值点.
- D.不可导点，非极值点.

解析：

$$\textcircled{1} f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x|x| - 0}{x} = 0, \quad f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x \text{ 不存在}$$

$\therefore x=0$ 处 $f(x)$ 不可导

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = -x^2 \therefore f'(x) = -2x > 0 \therefore f(x) \text{ 单增}$$

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

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

\therefore 选 B.

3. 设 $\{u_n\}$ 是单调增加的有界数列，则下列级数中收敛的是

A. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_n}{n}$.

B. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{u_n}$.

C. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}})$.

$$D. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_{n+1}^2 - u_n^2).$$

解析:

$\because \{u_n\}$ 单调增加且有界

\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. 设函数 $Q(x, y) = \frac{x}{y^2}$. 如果对上半平面 ($y > 0$) 内的任意有向光滑封闭曲线 C 都有

$\oint_C P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = 0$, 那么函数 $P(x, y)$ 可取为

A. $y - \frac{x^2}{y^3}$.

B. $\frac{1}{y} - \frac{x^2}{y^3}$.

C. $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}$.

D. $x - \frac{1}{y}$.

解析:

由题意知, 积分与路径无关, 则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

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

$$\because Q = \frac{x}{y^2} \therefore u(x, y) = -\frac{x}{y} + c(x)$$

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

又 $\because x$ 可为 0 \therefore 排除 (C), 选 (D)

5. 设 A 是 3 阶实对称矩阵, E 是 3 阶单位矩阵. 若 $A^2 + A = 2E$, 且 $|A| = 4$, 则二次型 $x^T A x$ 的规范形为

A. $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$.

B. $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$.

C. $y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$.

D. $-y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$.

解析:

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. 如图所示, 有 3 张平面两两相交, 交线相互平行, 它们的方程 $a_{i1}x + a_{i2}y + a_{i3}z = d_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$

组成的线性方程组的系数矩阵和增广矩阵分别记为 A, \bar{A} , 则

A. $r(A) = 2, r(\bar{A}) = 3$.

B. $r(A) = 2, r(\bar{A}) = 2$.

C. $r(A) = 1, r(\bar{A}) = 2$.

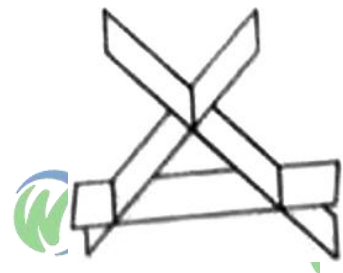
D. $r(A) = 1, r(\bar{A}) = 1$.

解析:

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. 设 A, B 为随机事件, 则 $P(A) = P(B)$ 的充分必要条件是

A. $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$.

B. $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$.

C. $P(A\bar{B}) = P(B\bar{A})$.

D. $P(AB) = P(\overline{AB})$.

解析:

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

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

8. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 且都服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 则 $P\{|X - Y| < 1\}$

A. 与 μ 无关, 而与 σ^2 有关

B. 与 μ 有关, 而与 σ^2 无关

C. 与 μ , σ^2 都有关

D. 与 μ , σ^2 都无关

解析:

因为 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 且 X 与 Y 相互独立

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

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

\therefore 与 μ 无关, 而与 σ^2 有关 选择 (A)

二、填空题: 9~14 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 24 分.

9. 设函数 $f(u)$ 可导, $z = f(\sin y - \sin x) + xy$, 则 $\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{z}{x} + \frac{1}{\cos y} \cdot \frac{z}{y} =$.

解析:

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

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

所以:

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

10. 微分方程 $2yy' - y^2 - 2 = 0$ 满足条件 $y(0) = 1$ 的特解 $y =$.

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 $\ln(y^2 + 2) = x + \ln C$

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

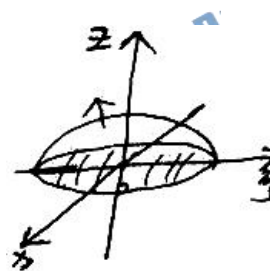
由 $y(0)=1$ 得 $C=3$

$$\text{所以 } y = \sqrt{3e^x - 2}$$

11. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^n$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内的和函数 $S(x) =$

解析:

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



12. 设 Σ 为曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 4 (z \geq 0)$ 的上侧, 则 $\iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{4 - x^2 - 4z^2} dx dy =$

解析:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{4 - x^2 - 4z^2} dx dy$$

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

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

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

13. 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 为 3 阶矩阵, 若 α_1, α_2 线性无关, 且 $\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$, 则线性方程组

$Ax = 0$ 的通解为.

解析:

$$\because \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \text{ 线性无关.} \quad \therefore r(A) \geq 2$$

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

$\therefore Ax=0$ 为基础解系有 $n - r(A) = 3 - 2 = 1$ 个线性无关的解向量

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

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

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

14. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2}, & 0 < x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$ $F(X)$ 为 X 的分布函数, EX 为 X 的数学期望, 则 $P\{F(X) > EX - 1\} =$.

学期望, 则 $P\{F(X) > EX - 1\} =$.

解析:

$$X \text{ 的概率密度为 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} P\{F(x) \geq EX - 1\} &= P\{F(x) \geq \frac{1}{3}\} = P\left\{\frac{x^2}{4} \geq \frac{1}{3}\right\} = P\left\{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} < x < 2\right\} = \int_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}^2 \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{4} \Big|_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(4 - \frac{4}{3}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

三、解答题: 15~23 小题, 共 94 分。解答应写出文字说明, 证明过程或演算步骤。
解答题 (高等部分)

15. 设函数 $y(x)$ 是微分方程 $y' + xy = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 满足条件 $y(0) = 0$ 的特解。

(1) 求 $y(x)$;

(2) 求曲线 $y = y(x)$ 的凹凸区间及拐点。

解析:

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

$$\because y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left[\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + c \right] = e^{-\int x dx} \left[\int e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} e^{\int x dx} dx + c \right]$$

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

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

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

\therefore

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

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

$$\text{令 } y''(x) = 0$$

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

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, $y''(x) < 0$.

$\therefore y(x)$ 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. 设 a, b 为实数, 函数 $z = 2 + ax^2 + by^2$ 在点 $(3, 4)$ 处的方向导数中, 沿方向 $l = -3i - 4j$ 的方向导数最大, 最大值为 10.

(1) 求 a, b

(2) 求曲面 $z = 2 + ax^2 + by^2 (z \geq 0)$ 的面积.

解析:

(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 $|\text{grad } z|_{(3,4)}| = 10,$

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

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

17. 求曲线 $y = e^{-x} \sin x (x \geq 0)$ 与 x 轴之间图形的面积.

解析:

设在区间 $[k\pi, (k+1)\pi] (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$ 上所围的面积记为 u_k , 则

$$u_k = \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx = (-1)^k \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx;$$

记 $I = \int e^{-x} \sin x dx$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -\int e^{-x} d \cos x = -(e^{-x} \cos x - \int \cos x de^{-x}) \\ &= -e^{-x} \cos x - \int e^{-x} d \sin x = -e^{-x} \cos x - (e^{-x} \sin x - \int \sin x de^{-x}) \\ &= -e^{-x} (\cos x + \sin x) - I \end{aligned}$$

所以 $I = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\cos x + \sin x) + C$;

$$\text{因此 } u_k = (-1)^k \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-k} (\cos x + \sin x) \Big|_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-(k+1)\pi} + e^{-k\pi});$$

(这里需要注意 $\cos k\pi = (-1)^k$)

因此

$$S_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} u_k = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n e^{-k\pi} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{e^{-\pi} - e^{-(n+1)\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}};$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-\pi} - e^{-(n+1)\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{e^{-\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{e^{\pi} - 1}$$

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.

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

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

(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 $\bar{x} = 0$

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

$$= \frac{3}{\pi} \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} z(1-z)^2 + \frac{1}{3} (1-z)^3 \sin\theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{3}{\pi} \int_0^1 \pi(1-z)^2 dz = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

20. 设向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 3, 2)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1, a, 3)^T$ 为 \mathbb{R}^3 的一个基, $\beta = (1, 1, 1)^T$ 在这个基下的坐标为 $(b, c, 1)^T$.

(1) 求 a, b, c

(2) 证明 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta$ 为 \mathbb{R}^3 的一个基, 并求 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta$ 到 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的过渡矩阵.

解析:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) 求 x, y

(2) 求可逆矩阵 P , 使得 $P^{-1}AP=B$

解析:

(1)

$$\because A \sim B$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{令 } P_1 = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 有 } P_1^{-1}AP_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -1 \text{ 时, } B + E = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_1 = (-1, 3, 0)^T$$

$$\lambda = -2 \text{ 时, } B + 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T$$

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ 时, } B - 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_3 = (1, 0, 0)^T$$

$$\text{令 } P_2 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \quad \text{有 } P_2^{-1}BP_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = P_2P_1^{-1}AP_1P_2^{-1}, \text{ 故 } P = P_1P_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

22. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 独立, X 服从参数为 1 的指数分布, Y 的概率分布为 $P\{Y = -1\} = p, P\{Y = 1\} = 1 - p (0 < p < 1)$, 令 $Z = XY$

- (1) 求 Z 的概率密度.
- (2) p 为何值时, X 与 Y 不相关?
- (3) X 与 Z 是否相互独立?

解析:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. (本题满分 11 分)

$$\text{设总体 } X \text{ 的概率密度为 } f(x; \sigma^2) = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, & x \geq \mu. \\ 0, & x < \mu. \end{cases}$$

其中 μ 是已知参数, $\sigma > 0$ 是未知参数, A 是常数, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自总体 X 的简单随机样本.

(1) 求 A ;

(2) 求 σ^2 的最大似然估计量.

解析:

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

(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,

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

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

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