

$\therefore e^{-x}, xe^{-x}$ 为 $y'' + ay' + by = 0$ 的两个解. 即 $\lambda = -1$ 为重根.

$$\lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - a + b = 0 \quad \Delta = a^2 - 4b = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2, b = 1,$$

$\therefore e^x$ 为 $y'' + 2y' + y = ce^x$ 的特解,

将 $y = e^x$ 代入 $e^x + 2e^x + e^x = ce^x \Rightarrow c = 4$

$\therefore a = 2, b = 1, c = 4, \therefore$ 选 D.

4. 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nu_n$ 绝对收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{v_n}{n}$ 条件收敛, 则 ()

A. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n v_n$ 条件收敛

B. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n v_n$ 绝对收敛

C. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n)$ 收敛

D. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n)$ 发散

解析:

$\because \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nu_n$ 绝对收敛, $\therefore |u_n| \leq |nu_n|, \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 绝对收敛

$\because \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{v_n}{n}$ 条件收敛. $\therefore \frac{v_n}{n}$ 有界. 不妨设 $\left| \frac{v_n}{n} \right| < M$

$\therefore |u_n v_n| \leq M |u_n| \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M |u_n|$ 收敛

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n v_n$ 绝对收敛. 故选 B

5. 设 A 是四阶矩阵, A^* 是 A 的伴随矩阵, 若线性方程组 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系中只有 2 个向量, 则 A^* 的秩是 ()

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

解析:

$\because Ax = 0$ 的基础解系中只有 2 个向量 $\therefore n - r(A) = 2 = 4 - r(A), \therefore r(A) = 2$

$\therefore r(A^*) = 0 \therefore$ 选 A

6. 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 $X^T AX$ 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)

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

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

解析:

$$P(\overline{AB}) = P(A) - P(AB)$$

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

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

8. 设随机变量 X 和 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, $\therefore X - Y \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$

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

\therefore 与 μ 无关, 而与 σ^2 有关, 选 (A).

二、填空题: 9~14 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 24 分.

9. $\lim_n \left| \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right| =$.

解析:

$$\lim_n \left| \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right|^n = \lim_n e^{-\frac{n}{n+1}} = \frac{1}{e}$$

10. 曲线 $y = x \sin x + 2 \cos x$ $|\frac{-\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}|$ 的拐点坐标为.

解析:

$$y = x \sin x + 2 \cos x \quad | \frac{-\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} |$$

$$y' = \sin x + x \cos x - 2 \sin x = x \cos x - \sin x$$

令 $y''(x) = \cos x - x \sin x - \cos x = -x \sin x = 0$, 得 $x = 0, x = \pi$

$x < 0$ 时, $y''(x) < 0$

$x > 0$ 时, $y''(x) < 0$, 所以 $x=0$ 不为拐点.

$0 < x < \pi$ 时, $y''(x) < 0$

$\frac{3\pi}{2} > x > \pi$ 时, $y''(x) > 0$

拐点为 $(\pi, -2)$

11. 已知 $f(x) = \int_1^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt$, 则 $\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx =$.

解析:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 x^2 \left(\int_1^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \left(\int_1^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt \right) dx^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(x^3 \int_1^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^3 \sqrt{1+x^4} dx \right) = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^4} d(1+x^4) \\ &= -\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1+x^4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{18} (2\sqrt{2}-1) = \frac{1}{18} (1-2\sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

12. A 、 B 两商品的价格分别为 P_A 、 P_B , 需求函数 $Q_A = 500 - P_A^2 - P_A P_B + 2P_B^2$, 求 $P_A = 10, P_B = 20$ 时 A 商品对自身价格的需求弹性 $\eta_A = (\eta > 0)$

解析:

$$\eta_A = \frac{P_A}{Q_A} \cdot \frac{\partial Q_A}{\partial P_A} = -\frac{P_A}{500 - P_A^2 - P_A P_B + 2P_B^2} \cdot (-2P_A - P_B) = \frac{P_A (2P_A + P_B)}{500 - P_A^2 - P_A P_B + 2P_B^2}$$

故 $P_A = 10, P_B = 20$ 时, $\eta = \frac{10 \times 40}{500 - 100 - 200 + 800} = \frac{400}{1000} = 0.4$

$$13. A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a^2 - 1 & a \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix}, AX = b \text{ 有无穷多解, 则 } a = .$$

解析:

$$(A:b) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a^2 - 1 & a \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a^2 - 1 & a \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2 - 1 & a - 1 \end{array} \right)$$

当 $a=1$ 时 $r(A) = r(A:b) = 2 < 3$, $AX=b$ 有无穷多解.

$$14. X \text{ 为连续型随机变量, 概率密度为 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2}, & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}. F(x) \text{ 为 } X \text{ 的分布函数, } EX \text{ 为 } X \text{ 的期望, 则}$$

$$P\{F(X) > EX - 1\} = .$$

解析:

X 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2}, & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$P\{F(X) \geq EX - 1\} = P\{F(X) \geq \frac{1}{3}\} = P\{\frac{X^2}{4} \geq \frac{1}{3}\} =$$

$$= P\left\{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} < X < 2\right\} = \int_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{x^2}{4} \Big|_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$15. \text{ 已知 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{2x}, & x > 0 \\ xe^x + 1, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \text{ 求 } f'(x), \text{ 并求 } f(x) \text{ 的极值.}$$

解析: 当 $x > 0$ 时 $f(x) = x^{2x} = e^{2x \ln x}$, $f'(x) = e^{2x \ln x} (2 \ln x + 2)$

当 $x < 0$ 时 $f'(x) = e^x + xe^x$

$$\text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^0} \frac{xe^x + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^0} e^x = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{2x} + 1 - 1}{x} \text{ 不存在}$$

∴ $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 点不可导.

于是

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^{2x \ln x} (2 \ln x + 2), & x > 0 \\ \text{不存在}, & x = 0 \\ e^x + x e^x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x_1 = \frac{1}{e}, x_2 = -1$, 于是有下列表

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, \frac{1}{e})$	$\frac{1}{e}$	$(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	-	0	+	不存在	-	0	+
$f(x)$	↓	极小值	↗	极大值	↓	极小值	↗

于是 $f(x)$ 的极小值为 $f(-1) = 1 - \frac{1}{e}$, $f|\frac{1}{e}| = e^{-\frac{2}{e}}$, 极大值为 $f(0) = 1$

16. 已知 $f(u, v)$ 具有 2 阶连续偏导数, 且 $g(x, y) = xy - f(x+y, x-y)$

$$\text{求 } \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2}$$

解析:

$$g(x, y) = xy - f(x+y, x-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = y - f'_u(x+y, x-y) - f'_v(x+y, x-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = -f''_{uu} - f''_{uv} - f''_{vu} - f''_{vv}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = x - f'_u + f'_v$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = -f''_{uu} + f''_{uv} + f''_{vu} - f''_{vv}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 - f''_{uu} + f''_{uv} - f''_{vu} + f''_{vv}$$

$$\text{所以: } \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = -f''_{uu} - f''_{uu} - f''_{vv} + 1 - f''_{uu} = 1 - 3f''_{uu} - f''_{vv}$$

17. 已知 $y(x)$ 满足微分方程 $y' - xy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 且满足 $y(0) = \sqrt{e}$

(1) 求 $y(x)$;

(2) $D = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq y(x)\}$ 求平面区域 D 绕 x 轴旋转成的旋转体体积

解析:

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

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

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)

$$V_x = \pi \int_1^2 \left| \sqrt{x} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \right|^2 dx = \pi \int_1^2 x \cdot e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^2 e^{-x^2} dx^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-x^2} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} (e^{-4} - e^{-1})$$

18. 求曲线 $y = e^{-x} \sin x (x \geq 0)$ 与 x 轴之间围成的图形面积.

解析:

$x \in [2k\pi, 2k\pi + \pi)$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx = - \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} \sin x de^{-x} \\ &= - \sin x \cdot e^{-x} \Big|_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} + \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} e^{-x} \cos x dx = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2k\pi} e^{-x} \cos x dx \\ &= - \cos x e^{-x} \Big|_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} + \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} e^{-x} (-\sin x) dx = e^{-(2k+1)\pi} + e^{-2k\pi} - S_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{-(2k+1)\pi} + e^{-2k\pi}) \end{aligned}$$

$x \in [2k\pi + \pi, 2k\pi + 2\pi)$

$$\begin{aligned} S_2 &= \int_{2k\pi + \pi}^{(2k+2)\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx = - \sin x e^{-x} \Big|_{2k\pi + \pi}^{(2k+2)\pi} - \int_{2k\pi + \pi}^{(2k+2)\pi} e^{-x} \cos x dx \\ &= \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{(2k+1)\pi} e^{-x} \cos x dx = - \cos x e^{-x} \Big|_{2k\pi + \pi}^{(2k+2)\pi} - \int_{2k\pi + \pi}^{(2k+2)\pi} e^{-x} (-\sin x) dx \\ &= - e^{-(2k+2)\pi} + e^{-(2k+1)\pi} - S_2 = \frac{-1}{2} (e^{-(2k+2)\pi} + e^{-(2k+1)\pi}) \end{aligned}$$

面积为

$$S_1 - S_2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (2e^{-(2k+1)\pi} + e^{-2k\pi} + e^{-(2k+2)\pi})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 + 2e^{-\pi} + e^{-2\pi}) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-2k\pi} = \frac{1}{2} (1 + 2e^{-\pi} + e^{-2\pi}) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2\pi}} = \frac{e^{\pi} + 1}{2(e^{\pi} - 1)}$$

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

(1) 证明 $\{a_n\}$ 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, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = 1$.

20. 已知向量组 (I) $\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ a^2+3 \end{bmatrix}$,

(II) $\beta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ a+3 \end{bmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1-a \end{bmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ a^2+3 \end{bmatrix}$, 若向量组 (I) 和向量组 (II) 等价, 求 a 的取值, 并将

β_3 用 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示.

解析:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & a^2+3 & a+3 & 1-a & a^2+3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2-1 & a-1 & 1-a & a^2-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

①若 $a=1$, 则 $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$, 此时向量组 (I) 与 (II) 等价,

令 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$

则

$$(A: \beta_3) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

此时 $\beta_3 = (3-2k)\alpha_1 + (-2+k)\alpha_2 + k\alpha_3$

②若 $a=-1$, 则 $r(A) = 2 \neq r(A, B) = 3$, 向量组 (I) 与 (II) 不等价.

③若 $a \neq 1, -1$, $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 3$, 此时向量组 (I) 与 (II) 等价,

$$(A: \beta_3) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

此时 $\beta_3 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$

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

(I) 求 x, y ;

(II) 求可逆矩阵 P 使得 $P^{-1}AP = B$

解析:

(1)

$\therefore A \sim B$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

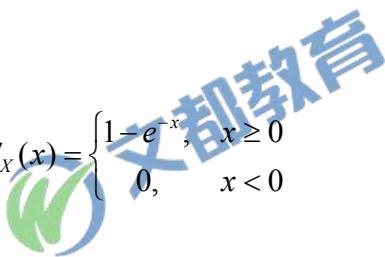
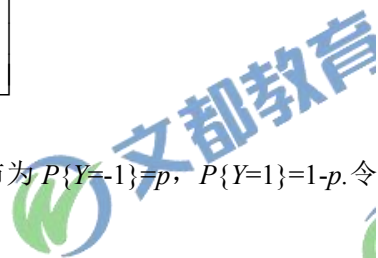
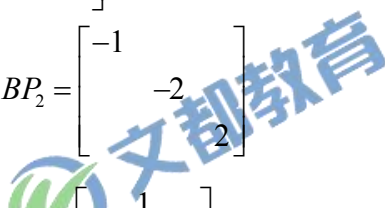
解析:

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$23. \text{ 设总体 } X \text{ 的概率密度为 } f(x; \sigma^2) = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, & x \geq \mu, \mu \text{ 是已知参数, } \sigma > 0 \text{ 是未知参数, } A \text{ 是常数.} \\ 0, & x < \mu, \end{cases}$$

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自总体 X 简单随机样本.

(1) 求 A ;

(2) 求 σ^2 的最大似然估计量.

解析:

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

(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,

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

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

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