

2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学一试题参考答案

[非教育部考试中心官方标准答案, 仅供参考]

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, 只有一个选项符合题目要求的, 请将所选项前的字母填在答题纸指定位置上.

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

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

解析: C

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = 1$, 得 $y = 1$ 为水平渐近线

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y = \infty$ 得 $x = 1$ 为垂直渐近线

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} y = \frac{1}{2} \neq \infty$, 得 $x = -1$ 非垂直渐近线, 选 (C)

(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) $(-1)^n n!$

解析: A

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

$\therefore f'(0) = 1 \times (-1) \times \cdots \times (1 - n) = (-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!$

选 (A)

(3) 如果函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 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 $(0, 0)$ 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 $(0, 0)$ 处可微

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

解析: (B)

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2} = k$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(0, 0) = 0 \\ \Delta z = f(x, y) - f(0, 0) = 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + o(\rho) \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微.

(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) $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$

解析: D

$$I_2 = I_1 + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = I_1 - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} |\sin x| dx < I_1.$$

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

$$\text{而 } \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx \stackrel{x = \pi + t}{=} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{(t+\pi)^2} \sin t dt$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{(x+\pi)^2} |\sin x| dx > \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} |\sin x| dx.$$

$$\therefore I_3 > I_1.$$

$$\therefore I_3 > I_1 > I_2.$$

(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) $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$

解析: C

$$\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ c_3 + c_4 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 \text{ 与 } \alpha_1 \text{ 成比例.}$$

$\therefore \alpha_1$ 与 $\alpha_3 + \alpha_4$ 线性相关, $\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关, 选 C

$$\text{或 } |\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ c_1 & c_3 & c_4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关, 选 C

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

$Q = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$. 则 $Q^{-1}AQ = (\quad)$

(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) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

解析: (B)

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

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

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

(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 $P\{x < y\} = (\quad)$

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

解析: (A)

$$X \sim E(1), Y \sim E(4) \Rightarrow f_x(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}, f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-4y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore X, Y$ 独立.

$$\therefore f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-x}e^{-4y}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X < Y) = \iint_{x < y} f(x, y) d\delta$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{+\infty} 4e^{-x}e^{-4y} dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-4y} d(4y)$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cdot e^{-4x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-5x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}$$

(8) 将长度为 1m 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

解析: 设一段长 X , 另一段 $Y = 1 - X$,

$$\text{由 } \rho = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}}$$

$$DX = D(1 - X) = DY$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{cov}(X, Y) &= EX(1-X) - EX \cdot E(1-x) \\
 &= E(X - X^2) - EX[1 - EX] \\
 &= EX - EX^2 - EX + (EX)^2 \\
 &= -EX^2 + (EX)^2 = -DX
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \rho = 1$, 选项 D

二、填空题：9~14 小题，每小题 4 分，共 24 分。请将答案写在答题纸指定位置上。

(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 $f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

解析： $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1$

$$f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x,$$

代入 $f'(x) + f(x) = 2e^x$ 得 $C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1$ 。

$$\therefore f(x) = e^x$$

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

解析： $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^2 x\sqrt{2x-x^2} dx &= \int_0^2 [(x-1)+1]\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} d(x-1) \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 (x+1)\sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

解析： $\{1, 1, 1\}$

$$\text{grad}\left(xy + \frac{z}{y}\right) = \left\{y, x - \frac{z}{y^2}, \frac{1}{y}\right\}$$

$$\text{grad}\left(xy + \frac{z}{y}\right)\Big|_{(2,1,1)} = \{1, 1, 1\}$$

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

解析: $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$.

$$z = 1 - x - y, D: x + y \leq 1 (x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D y^2 ds &= \iint_D y^2 \cdot \sqrt{3} d\delta = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} y^2 dy \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int_0^1 (1-x)^3 dx = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} (1-x)^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \end{aligned}$$

(13) 设 X 为三维单位向量, E 为三阶单位矩阵, 则矩阵 $E - XX^T$ 的秩为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解析: 2.

$$\text{设 } A = E - XX^T, A^2 = A$$

$$\Rightarrow r(A) + r(E - A) = 3.$$

$$\because r(E - A) = r(XX^T) = r(X) = 1$$

$$\therefore r(A) = 2.$$

(14) 设 A, B, C 是随机事件, A, C 互不相容, $P(AB) = \frac{1}{2}, P(C) = \frac{1}{3}$, 则

$$P(ABC\bar{C}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解析: $\frac{3}{4}$

$$\text{解: } P(AB|\bar{C}) = \frac{P(AB\bar{C})}{P(\bar{C})} = \frac{P(AB) - P(ABC)}{1 - P(C)}$$

$\because AC = \emptyset, \therefore ABC = \emptyset.$

$$\therefore P(AB|\bar{C}) = \frac{P(AB)}{1 - P(C)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

三、解答题: 15~23 小题, 共 94 分, 请将解答写在答题纸指定位置上.

(15) (本题满分 10 分)

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

证明: 令 $\varphi(x) = x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \cos x - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}, \varphi(0) = 0.$

$$\varphi'(x) = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{2x}{1-x^2} - \sin x - x$$

$$= \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} x - \sin x$$

$0 < x < 1$ 时, $\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} > 0, \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} x \geq x,$ 又 $\sin x \leq x.$

$\therefore \varphi'(x) > 0;$

$-1 < x < 0$ 时, $\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} < 0, \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} x \leq x,$ 又 $\sin x \geq x.$

$\therefore \varphi'(x) < 0.$

$\Rightarrow x=0$ 为 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 内最小点, 而 $\varphi(0) = 0$

\therefore 当 $-1 < x < 1$ 时, $\varphi(x) \geq 0,$ 即

$$x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \cos x \geq 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

(16) (本题满分 10 分)

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

解析:

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} f'_x = (1-x^2)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} = 0 \\ f'_y = -xye^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得 } \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 及 } \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{当 } \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 时, } A = 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, B = 0, C = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$\because AC - B^2 > 0 \text{ 且 } A > 0, \therefore \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 为极小点.}$$

$$\text{极小值为 } f(-1, 0) = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$\text{当 } \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 时, } A = -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, B = 0, C = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\because AC - B^2 > 0 \text{ 且 } A < 0, \therefore \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 为极大点}$$

$$\text{极大值为 } f(1, 0) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

(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

解: 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1$ 得 $R=1$.

当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, $\because \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n + 1} \rightarrow \infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$\therefore x = \pm 1$ 时级数发散. 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } S(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n + 1} x^{2n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[(2n + 1) + \frac{2}{2n + 1} \right] x^{2n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n + 1) x^{2n} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n + 1} \\ &= \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n+1} \right)' + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n + 1} \\ &= \left(\frac{x}{1 - x^2} \right)' + 2S_1(x) = \frac{1 + x^2}{(1 - x^2)^2} + 2S_1(x) \end{aligned}$$

当 $x=0$ 时, $S(0)=3$.

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } xS_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n + 1}$$

$$[xS_1(x)]' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}$$

$$xS_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, \therefore S_1(x) = \frac{1}{2x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}.$$

$$\therefore S(x) = \begin{cases} 3 & , x = 0 \\ \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)} + \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} & , -1 < x < 1 \text{ 且 } x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

(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 轴的交点到切点距离值恒为 1, 求函数 $f(t)$ 的表

达式, 并求此曲线 L 与 x 轴无边界的区域的面积.

解析:

$$\textcircled{1} k = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-\sin t}{f'(t)}.$$

$$\text{切线为 } y = \cos t = -\frac{\sin t}{f'(t)}(x - f(t)), \quad \text{令 } y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$x = f(t) + f'(t) \cdot \cot t, \text{ 切线与 } x \text{ 轴交点为 } (f(t) + f'(t) \cos t, 0).$$

$$\text{由题意 } f'^2(t) \cot^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f'^2(t) = \frac{\sin^4 t}{\cos^2 t}.$$

$$\because f'(t) > 0. \therefore f'(t) = \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} = \sec t - \cos t.$$

$$f(t) = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| - \sin t + C$$

$$\because f(0) = 0, \therefore f(t) = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| - \sin t$$

$$\textcircled{2} A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} y dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot f'(t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

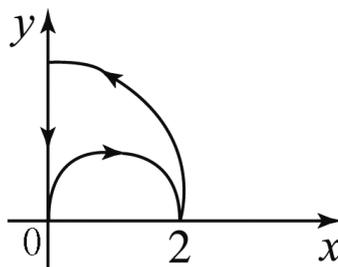
(19) (本题满分 10 分)

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 $I = \int_L 3x^2 y dx + (x^3 + x - 2y) dy$

解析:

补充



$$L_0: x=0 (y_1=2, y_2=0)$$

$$I = \oint_{L+L_0} - \int_{L_0}$$

$$\oint_{L+L_0} = \iint_D (3x^2 + 1 - 3x^2) d\sigma = \iint_D d\sigma = \int_0^2 (\sqrt{4-x^2} - \sqrt{2x-x^2}) dx$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \pi$$

$$\int_0^2 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\text{依据定积分几何意义})$$

$$\therefore \oint_{L+L_0} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \int_{L_0} = \int_2^0 (-2y) dy = 4.$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{2} - 4.$$

(20) (本题满分 11 分)

$$\text{已知 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 计算行列式|A|;

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

解析:

$$(I) |A| = 1 + (-1)^5 a \cdot a^3 = 1 - a^4$$

(II) 当 $a=1$ 及 $a=-1$ 时, $Ax=\beta$ 有无穷多个解.

当 $a=1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \vdots & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & \vdots & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{通解为 } x &= k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

当 $a=-1$ 时.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & \vdots & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \vdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & \vdots & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{通解为 } x &= k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(21) (本题满分 11 分)

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

- (1) 求实数 a 的值;
- (2) 求正交变换 $x=Qy$ 将 f 化为标准型.

解析:

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a \\ 1 & 1 & a & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & a & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$\because x^T(A^T A)x$ 秩为 2. $\therefore r(A^T A) = 2$ (也可以利用 $r(A^T A) = r(A) = 2$)

$$\Rightarrow |A^T A| = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1 \quad (\because |A^T A| = (a^2 + 3)(a + 1)^2)$$

$$(II) \text{ 令 } A^T A = B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } |\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 6) = 0$$

解 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 6$

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, 由 $(0E - A)x = 0$ 即 $Ax = 0$ 得 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

当 $\lambda = 2$ 时, 由 $(2E - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

当 $\lambda = 6$ 时, 由 $(6E - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

取 $r_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, r_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, r_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

令 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$.

$f = x^T B x \quad \underline{x = Qy} \quad 2y_2^2 + 6y_3^2$

(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

	0	1	2
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 $\text{cov}(X - Y, Y)$.

解析:

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

$$(1) P(X = 2Y) = P(X = 0, Y = 0) + P(X = 1, Y = 2) = \frac{1}{4} + 0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) \text{cov}(X - Y, Y) = \text{cov}(X, Y) - \text{cov}(Y, Y)$$

$$= EXY - EXEY - DY$$

$$X \text{ 的边缘分布 } X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{12} \end{pmatrix}, Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore EX = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{2}{3}, EY = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = 1$$

$$DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{3} - 1 = \frac{5}{3} - 1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$\text{cov}(X - Y, Y) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \times 1 - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

(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 σ 是未知参数且 $\sigma > 0$. 设 $Z = X - Y$.

- (1) 求 Z 的概率密度 $f(z, \sigma^2)$;
- (2) 设 Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n 为来自总体 Z 的简单随机样本, 求 σ^2 的最大似然估计量 $\hat{\sigma}^2$.
- (3) 证明 $\hat{\sigma}^2$ 为 σ^2 的无偏估计量.

解析:

$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), Y \sim N(\mu, 2\sigma^2)$, X, Y 独立, $\sigma > 0$, 未知 $Z = X - Y$.

解: (1) Z 的密度 $f(z, \sigma^2)$

$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), Y \sim N(\mu, 2\sigma^2)$, X, Y 独立.

$Z = X - Y \sim N(0, 3\sigma^2)$

$$\therefore f(z, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{3\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2 \cdot 3\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{z^2}{6\sigma^2}}$$

(2) 设 $Z_1 \cdots Z_n$ 样本.

$$\text{似然出数 } L(Z_1, \dots, Z_n, \sigma^2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6\pi}\sigma} \right)^n e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2}{6\sigma^2}}$$

$$\ln L(Z_1 \cdots Z_n, \sigma^2) = n \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{6\pi}\sigma} - \frac{1}{6\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2$$

$$= -n \ln \sqrt{6\pi}\sigma - \frac{1}{6\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2$$

$$= -n \ln \sqrt{6\pi} - n \ln \sigma - \frac{1}{6\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2$$

$$\frac{d \ln L}{d \sigma^2} = 0.$$

$$-\frac{n}{\sigma} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sigma^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sigma^4} \right) = 0,$$

$$\therefore \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum Z_i^2}{3n}$$

(3)即证 $E\hat{\sigma}^2 = \sigma^2$,

$\because Z_i \sim N(0, 3\sigma^2)$, $\therefore \frac{Z_i - 0}{\sqrt{3\sigma^2}} \sim N(0, 1)$, Z_i 是简单随机样本.

$\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{Z_i}{\sqrt{3\sigma}} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$, $\therefore E \frac{\sum Z_i^2}{3\sigma^2} = n$, $E \sum Z_i^2 = 3\sigma^2 n$.