

2022 年数学三试题解析

一、**选择题**(1~10 小题,每小题 5 分,共 50 分.下列每题给出的四个选项中,只有一个选项时最符合题目要求的.)

- (1)当 $x \to 0$ 时, $\alpha(x)$, $\beta(x)$ 是非零无穷小量,给出下列四个命题:
- ①若 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$, 则 $\alpha^2(x) \sim \beta^2(x)$;
- ②若 $\alpha^2(x) \sim \beta^2(x)$,则 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$;
- ③若 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$,则 $\alpha(x) \beta(x) = o(\alpha(x))$;
- ④若 $\alpha(x) \beta(x) = o(\alpha(x))$,则 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$.

其中正确的序号是

(A)12

(B)(1)(4)

(C)(1)(3)(4)

(D)234

【答案】选(C).

【解析】 当 $x \to 0$ 时,若 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$,即 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = 1$,则

所以①③正确.

若
$$lpha(x)-eta(x)=o(lpha(x))$$
,则 $\lim_{x o 0}rac{lpha(x)}{eta(x)}=\lim_{x o 0}rac{lpha(x)}{lpha(x)-o(lpha(x))}=\lim_{x o 0}rac{lpha(x)}{lpha(x)}=1$,则 $lpha(x)\simeta(x)$;故④正确;

若取 $\alpha(x) = -x, \beta(x) = \sin x$,则当 $x \to 0$ 时, $\alpha^2(x) \sim \beta^2(x)$,但 $\alpha(x)$ 与 $\beta(x)$ 不是等价无穷小,故②错误.综上,答案选(C).

(2)已知
$$a_n = \sqrt[n]{n} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n} (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$
,则 $\{a_n\}$

(A)有最大值,有最小值

(B)有最大值,没有最小值

(C)没有最大值,有最小值

(D)没有最大值,没有最小值

【答案】选(A).

【解析】因为
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 1$$
,且 $a_1 = 2 > 1$, $a_2 = \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2} = < 1$;故存在 $N > 0$,当



n > N 时,有 $a_2 < a_n < a_1$,所以 $\{a_n\}$ 有最大值和最小值.

(3)设函数
$$f(t)$$
连续,令 $F(x,y) = \int_0^{x-y} (x-y-t)f(t) dt$,则

(A)
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}$$

(B)
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}$$

(C)
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}$$

(D)
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}$$

【答案】选(C).

【解析】由

$$F(x,y) = \int_0^{x-y} (x-y-t)f(t) dt = (x-y) \int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt - \int_0^{x-y} tf(t) dt,$$

则

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt + (x-y) f(x-y) - (x-y) f(x-y) = \int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt,$$

Ħ.

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = f(x - y);$$

$$rac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -\int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt - (x-y) f(x-y) + (x-y) f(x-y) = -\int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt$$

且

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = f(x - y);$$

故

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}.$$

$$(4) 已知 I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{2(1+\cos x)} \, \mathrm{d}x, I_2 = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln{(1+x)}}{1+\cos x} \, \mathrm{d}x, I_3 = \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+\sin x} \, \mathrm{d}x, \quad \text{則}$$

$$(A)I_1 < I_2 < I_3$$

(B)
$$I_2 < I_1 < I_3$$

(A)
$$I_1 < I_2 < I_3$$
 (B) $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$ (C) $I_1 < I_3 < I_2$ (D) $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$

(D)
$$I_3 < I_2 < I_1$$

【答案】选(A).



所以 $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$.

- (5)设 \boldsymbol{A} 为三阶矩阵, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$,则 \boldsymbol{A} 的特征值为1, -1, 0的充分必要条件是
- (A)存在可逆矩阵P,Q,使得 $A = P\Lambda Q$ (B)存在可逆矩阵P,使得 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$
- (C)存在正交矩阵 \mathbf{Q} ,使得 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \mathbf{Q}^{-1}$ (D)存在可逆矩阵 \mathbf{P} ,使得 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \mathbf{P}^T$ 【答案】选(B).

【解析】若存在可逆矩阵P,使得 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$,即A和 Λ 相似,且 Λ 的特征值为 1, -1,0,所以A的特征值为1, -1,0;

若 $m{A}$ 的特征值为 $m{1}$, -1, $m{0}$,则三阶矩阵 $m{A}\sim m{\Lambda}=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$,即存在可逆矩阵 $m{P}$,使

得 $\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{P}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{P}^{-1}$.故答案选(B).

(6)设矩阵
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\boldsymbol{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, 则线性方程组 $A\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{b}$ 的解的情况为

(A)无解 (B)有解 (C)有无穷多解或无解 (D)有唯一解或无解 【答案】选(D).

【解析】
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & b \\ 1 & a^2 & b^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a-1)(b-1)(b-a), 当 |A| \neq 0$$
,即

 $a \neq 1, b \neq 1, a \neq b$ 时,方程组Ax = b有唯一解;

当
$$a=1$$
时, $(A,b)=\begin{bmatrix}1&1&1&1\\1&1&1\\1&b&b^2\end{bmatrix}$,方程组 $Ax=b$ 无解;



当
$$b=1$$
时, $(A,b)=\begin{bmatrix}1&1&1&1\\1&a&a^2&2\\1&1&1&4\end{bmatrix}$,方程组 $Ax=b$ 无解;

当
$$a = b$$
时, $(A,b) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 & 2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 & 2 \\ 1 & a & a^2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$,方程组 $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ 无解;

因此线性方程组Ax = b有唯一解或无解.

$$(7)设 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \\ \lambda^2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Xi \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 \ni \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 \in \mathcal{C}, \quad \mathbb{N}$$

的取值范围是

$$(A)\{0,1\}$$

(B)
$$\{\lambda | \lambda \in R, \lambda \neq -2\}$$

(C)
$$\{\lambda | \lambda \in R \perp \lambda \neq -1, \lambda \neq -2\}$$

(D)
$$\{\lambda | \lambda \in R, \lambda \neq -1\}$$

【答案】选(C).

【解析】由
$$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda & \lambda - \lambda^2 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 1 - \lambda^2 & 1 - \lambda^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda & \lambda - \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda & \lambda - \lambda^2 \end{bmatrix},$$

当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq -2$ 且 $\lambda \neq -1$ 时, $r(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) = r(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4) = r(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4) = 3$,此时 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 等价.

当
$$\lambda = 1$$
时, $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4$,故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 = \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 等价.

当
$$\lambda = -1$$
时, $\left(\boldsymbol{lpha}_1, \boldsymbol{lpha}_2, \boldsymbol{lpha}_3, \boldsymbol{lpha}_4 \right)
ightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$,

此时 $r(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) = 3 \neq r(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4) = 2$,故 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 不等价.



当
$$\lambda = -2$$
时, $(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4) \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$,

此时 $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 2 \neq r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4) = 3$,故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 = \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 不等价.

综上, 答案选(C).

(8)设随机变量 $X \sim N(0,4), Y \sim B\left(3,\frac{1}{3}\right)$,且X与Y不相关,则D(X-3Y+1)=(A)2 (B)4 (C)6 (D)10

【答案】选(D).

【解析】 由 $X \sim N(0,4), Y \sim B\left(3,\frac{1}{3}\right)$,知 $DX = 4, DY = 3 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$,又

X与Y不相关,故 $D(X-3Y+1) = DX + 9DY = 4 + 9 \times \frac{2}{3} = 10$.

(9)设随机变量 X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n 独立同分布,且 X_1 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - |x|, |x| < 1 \\ 0,$$
 其他,

则当 $n \to \infty$ 时, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2$ 依概率收敛于

(A)
$$\frac{1}{8}$$

(B)
$$\frac{1}{6}$$

(C)
$$\frac{1}{3}$$

(D) $\frac{1}{2}$

【答案】选(B).

【解析】根据辛钦大数定律知, $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}^{2}$ 依概率收敛于

$$E(X_1^2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 (1 - |x|) dx = \frac{1}{6}.$$

(10)设二维随机变量(X,Y)的概率分布为

XY	0	1	2
-1	0.1	0.1	b
1	a	0.1	0.1

若事件 $\{\max(X,Y)=2\}$ 与事件 $\{\min(X,Y)=1\}$ 相互独立,则 $\mathrm{Cov}(X,Y)=1$



(A)-0.6

(B)-0.36

(C)0

(D)0.48

【答案】选(B).

【解析】令事件 $A = {\max(X,Y) = 2}, B = {\min(X,Y) = 1},$ 则

$$P(A) = P\{Y = 2\} = b + 0.1$$
,

$$P(B) = P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 2\} = 0.1 + 0.1 = 0.2$$

$$P(AB) = P\{X = 1, Y = 2\} = 0.1$$
,

由于事件A与B相互独立,所以P(AB) = P(A)P(B),即0.2(b+0.1) = 0.1,得b = 0.4.

又a+b+0.4=1, 得a=0.2.则(X,Y)的分布律为

XY	0	1	2
-1	0.1	0.1	0.4
1	0.2	0.1	0.1

且EX = -0.2, EY = 1.2, EXY = -0.6,故

$$Cov(X,Y) = EXY - EXEY = -0.36$$
.

二、**填空题**(11~16 小题,每小题 5 分,共 30 分)

$$(11)\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1+\mathrm{e}^x}{2}\right)^{\cot x} = \underline{\qquad}.$$

【答案】 $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

【解析】此为"1[∞]"型.

因为
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1+\mathrm{e}^x}{2} - 1 \right) \cdot \cot x = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\mathrm{e}^x - 1}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{2}$$
,所以 $\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1+\mathrm{e}^x}{2} \right)^{\cot x} = \mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

$$(12) \int_0^2 \frac{2x-4}{x^2+2x+4} \, \mathrm{d}x = \underline{\qquad}.$$

【答案】
$$\ln 3 - \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$
.



【解析】
$$\int_0^2 \frac{2x-4}{x^2+2x+4} dx = \int_0^2 \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+4} dx - \int_0^2 \frac{6}{x^2+2x+4} dx$$
$$= \ln\left(x^2+2x+4\right)\Big|_0^2 - 6\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2+3}$$
$$= \ln 3 - \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\Big|_0^2 = \ln 3 - \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

(13)已知函数 $f(x) = e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}$,则 $f'''(2\pi) =$ ______

【答案】0.

【解析】显然 f(x)是周期为 2π 的偶函数,所以 f'''(x)是周期为 2π 的奇函数,故

$$f'''(2\pi) = f'''(0) = 0$$
.

(14)已知函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$
,则 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) f(y-x) dy = \underline{\qquad}$

【答案】 $e^2 - 2e + 1$.

【解析】由题设,知积分域为

$$D = \{(x,y) | 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y - x \le 1\} = \{(x,y) | 0 \le x \le 1, x \le y \le x + 1\},$$

故
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)f(y-x)dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{x+1} e^{x} \cdot e^{y-x}dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{x+1} e^y dy = e^2 - 2e + 1.$$

(15)设A为3阶矩阵,交换A的第二行和第三行,再将第二列的-1 倍加到第一列,得到

矩阵
$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,则 A^{-1} 的迹 $\operatorname{tr}(A^{-1}) = \underline{\qquad}$

【答案】-1.

【解析】依题设,有



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

于是
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

于是
$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
,所以 $\operatorname{tr}(A^{-1}) = -1$.

(16)设A,B,C为三个随机事件,A 与 B 互不相容,A 与 C 互不相容,B 与 C 相互独

立,且
$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{3}$$
,则 $P(B \cup C | A \cup B \cup C) = _____$.

【答案】 $\frac{5}{8}$.

【解析】依题设,
$$P(AB) = 0, P(AC) = 0, P(BC) = P(B)P(C) = \frac{1}{9};$$

由条件概率公式得:

$$P(B \cup C | A \cup B \cup C) = \frac{P(B \cup C)}{P(A \cup B \cup C)}$$

$$= \frac{P(B) + P(C) - P(BC)}{P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(BC) - P(AC) + P(ABC)}$$

$$= \frac{5}{8}.$$

三、解答题(17~22 小题, 共 70 分.解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤.)

(17) (本题满分 10 分)

设函数 y=y(x) 是微分方程 $y'+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}y=2+\sqrt{x}$ 满足 y(1)=3 的解,求曲线 y=y(x) 的渐近线.

【解析】依题设,由一阶线性微分方程的通解公式得

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

由
$$y(1) = 3$$
,得 $C = e$;故 $y(x) = e^{-\sqrt{x}} (2xe^{\sqrt{x}} + e) = 2x + e^{1-\sqrt{x}}$.

由



显然曲线y=y(x)没有垂直和水平渐近线,由 $\lim_{x\to +\infty}(y-2x)=\lim_{x\to +\infty}\mathrm{e}^{1-\sqrt{x}}=0$,知 y=y(x)有斜渐近线y=2x.

(18) (本题满分 12 分)

设某产品的产量Q由资本投入量x和劳动投入量y决定,生产函数为 $Q=12x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{6}}$,该产品的销售单价p与Q的关系为p=1160-1.5Q,若单位资本投入和单位劳动投入的价格分别为6 和8,求利润最大时的产量.

【解析】由题意知利润函数为

$$L = pQ - 6x - 8y = (1160 - 1.5Q)Q - 6x - 8y = 13920x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{6}} - 216y^{\frac{1}{3}} - 6x - 8y,$$

$$\begin{cases} L_x' = 6960x^{-\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{6}} - 216y^{\frac{1}{3}} - 6 = 0\\ L_y' = 2320x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{-\frac{5}{6}} - 72y^{-\frac{2}{3}} - 8 = 0 \end{cases},$$

解得唯一驻点为(256,64),由问题的实际意义知该唯一驻点就是利润最大的点,此时产量为 $Q=12\times\sqrt{256}\times\sqrt[6]{64}=384$.

(19) (本题满分 12 分)

已知平面区域
$$\{(x,y)|y-2 \le x \le \sqrt{4-y^2}, 0 \le y \le 2\}$$
, 计算 $I = \iint_D \frac{(x-y)^2}{x^2+y^2} dx dy$.

【解析】利用极坐标得

$$\begin{split} I &= \iint_{D} \frac{(x-y)^2}{x^2 + y^2} \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{2} \frac{(r\cos\theta - r\sin\theta)^2}{r^2} r \, \mathrm{d}r + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{2}{\sin\theta - \cos\theta}} \frac{(r\cos\theta - r\sin\theta)^2}{r^2} r \, \mathrm{d}r \\ &= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - 2\cos\theta\sin\theta) \, \mathrm{d}\theta + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta = 2\pi - 2 \,. \end{split}$$

(20) (本题满分 12 分)



求幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-4)^n + 1}{4^n (2n+1)} x^{2n}$ 的收敛域及和函数 S(x).

【解析】由
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{\frac{(-4)^{n+1}+1}{4^{n+1}(2n+3)}x^{2n+2}}{\frac{(-4)^{n}+1}{4^{n}(2n+1)}x^{2n}} \right| = x^2 < 1$$
,得收敛区间为(-1,1).

当
$$x = \pm 1$$
时,级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-4)^n + 1}{4^n (2n+1)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^n (2n+1)}$ 收敛,故收敛域

为[-1,1].

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} rac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} rac{1}{4^n (2n+1)} x^{2n} = S_1(x) + S_2(x)$$
 ,

$$S_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} rac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n} = egin{cases} rac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} rac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = rac{rctan x}{x}, x \in [-1,0) \cup (0,1] \ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^n (2n+1)} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)} t^{2n} = f(t), t = \frac{x}{2} \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right],$$

当
$$t=0$$
时, $f(0)=1$.当 $t\in\left[-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right],t\neq0$ 时,

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^t u^{2n} du = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u^{2n} du = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \frac{du}{1-u^2} du = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \frac{du}{1-u^2} du = \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} = \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{2+x}{2-x}.$$

综上,

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} rac{rctan x}{x} + rac{1}{x} \ln rac{2+x}{2-x}, x \in [-1,0) \cup (0,1] \\ 2, & x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

(21) (本题满分 12 分)

已知二次型
$$f(x_1,x_2,x_3)=3x_1^2+4x_2^2+3x_3^2+2x_1x_3$$
.

(I)求正交变换 $\mathbf{x} = Q\mathbf{y}$ 化二次型为标准形;



(II)证明:
$$\min_{\boldsymbol{x}\neq\boldsymbol{0}} \frac{f(\boldsymbol{x})}{\boldsymbol{x}^T \boldsymbol{x}} = 2.$$

【解析】(I)二次型矩阵为
$$m{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
,由特征多项式
$$|\lambda m{E} - m{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 4)^2 (\lambda - 2),$$

得矩阵**A**的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = 2$.

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4$ 时,解方程组 $(4\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$,由

$$4m{E}-m{A} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \ 0 & 0 & 0 \ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
ightarrow egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \ 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

得特征值 $\lambda = 4$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_1 = (0,1,0)^T, \alpha_2 = (1,0,1)^T$.

当 $\lambda_3 = 2$ 时,解方程组 $(2\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$,由

$$2E - A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = (1,0,-1)^T$.

经检验 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 已经相互正交,故只需将其单位化,有

$$oldsymbol{\gamma}_1 = rac{oldsymbol{lpha}_1}{\|oldsymbol{lpha}_1\|} = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 1 \ 0 \end{bmatrix}, oldsymbol{\gamma}_2 = rac{oldsymbol{lpha}_2}{\|oldsymbol{lpha}_2\|} = rac{1}{\sqrt{2}} egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 0 \ 1 \end{bmatrix}, oldsymbol{\gamma}_3 = rac{oldsymbol{lpha}_3}{\|oldsymbol{lpha}_3\|} = rac{1}{\sqrt{2}} egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 0 \ -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

令 $\mathbf{Q} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)$, 则 经 正 交 变 换 $\mathbf{x} = Q\mathbf{y}$, 经 二 次 型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 化 为 标 准 形 $4y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 + 2y_3^2$.

(II)由(I)知, 当
$$\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{y}$$
时, $\boldsymbol{x}^T\boldsymbol{x} = (\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{y})^T(\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{y}) = \boldsymbol{y}^T\boldsymbol{Q}^T\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{y} = \boldsymbol{y}^T\boldsymbol{y}$, 于是

$$rac{f(m{x})}{m{x}^Tm{x}} = rac{g(m{y})}{m{y}^Tm{y}} = rac{4y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 + 2y_3^2}{y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2} = 2 + rac{2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2}{y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2} \geqslant 2$$
 ,



取
$$y_1 = 0, y_2 = 0, y_3 = 1$$
时等号成立,故 $\min_{x \neq 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^T x} = 2$.

(22) (本题满分12分)

设 X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n 为来自均值为 θ 的指数分布的简单随机样本, Y_1,Y_2,\cdots,Y_m 为来自均值为 2θ 的指数分布的简单随机样本,且两个样本相互独立,其中 $\theta(\theta>0)$ 为未知参数.利用样本 $X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n,Y_1,Y_2,\cdots,Y_m$ 求 θ 的最大似然估计量 $\hat{\theta}$,并求 $D(\hat{\theta})$.

【解析】两个总体的概率密度分别为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{ide} \end{cases}, \quad g(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta}y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{ide} \end{cases},$$

设样本 $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n, Y_1, Y_2, \cdots, Y_m$ 的观测值为 $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_m$, 似然函数为

$$\begin{split} \ln L(\theta) &= -m \ln 2 - (n+m) \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{2\theta} \sum_{j=1}^m y_j \,, \\ \\ & \pm \frac{\dim L(\theta)}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = -\frac{n+m}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{2\theta^2} \sum_{j=1}^m y_i = 0 \,, \\ \\ & \texttt{解得}\theta = \frac{1}{n+m} \bigg(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m y_j \bigg), \;\; \texttt{于是}\theta \, \text{的最大似然估计量为} \end{split}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n+m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{m} Y_j \right).$$



$$\begin{split} D(\hat{\theta}) &= \frac{1}{(n+m)^2} D\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j\right) = \frac{1}{(n+m)^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j=1}^m D(Y_j)\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(n+m)^2} \left(n\theta^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4m\theta^2\right) = \frac{\theta^2}{n+m} \,. \end{split}$$