

2016 考研数学三真题及答案解析

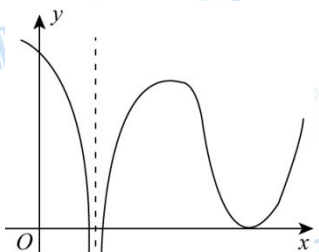
来源：文都教育

(1) 设函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续；其导数如图所示，则 ()

- (A) 函数有 2 个极值点，曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在 2 个拐点
- (B) 函数有 2 个极值点，曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在 3 个拐点
- (C) 函数有 3 个极值点，曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在 1 个拐点
- (D) 函数有 3 个极值点，曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在 2 个拐点

解析： 导函数图形如图

极值的怀疑点为： a, b, c, d



$$\textcircled{1} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } x < a \text{ 时, } f'(x) > 0 \\ \text{当 } x > a \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a \text{ 为极大值点}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } x < b \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0 \\ \text{当 } x > b \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a \text{ 不是极值点}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } x < c \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0 \\ \text{当 } x > c \text{ 时, } f'(x) > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow c \text{ 为极小值点}$$

④ 当 $x < d$ 和 $x > d$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$ 故 $x = d$ 不是极值点
 \therefore 有 2 个极值点 排除 C, D.

$$\text{又} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } x < b \text{ 时, } f'(x) \downarrow \therefore f''(x) < 0 \\ \text{当 } b < x < c \text{ 时, } f'(x) \uparrow \therefore f''(x) > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x = b \text{ 为拐点.}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } b < x < c \text{ 时, } f'(x) \uparrow \therefore f''(x) > 0 \\ \text{当 } c < x < d \text{ 时, } f'(x) \downarrow \therefore f''(x) < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x = e \text{ 为拐点.}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } e < x < d \text{ 时, } f'(x) \downarrow \therefore f''(x) < 0 \\ \text{当 } x > d \text{ 时, } f'(x) \uparrow \therefore f''(x) > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x = d \text{ 为拐点.}$$

\therefore 有 3 个拐点，排除 A

\therefore 应选 B.

(2) 已知函数 $f(x, y) = \frac{e^x}{x-y}$ ，则

(A) $f'_x - f'_y = 0$

(B) $f'_x + f'_y = 0$

(C) $f'_x - f'_y = f$

(D) $f'_x + f'_y = f$

解析: $f(x, y) = \frac{e^x}{x-y}$

$$f'_x = \frac{e^x(x-y) - e^x}{(x-y)^2} \quad f'_y = \frac{0 + e^x}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{e^x}{(x-y)^2}$$

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

应选 (D) .

(3) 设 $T_i = \iint_{D_i} 3\sqrt{x+y} dx dy$ ($i=1, 2, 3$) 其中 $D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}\} \quad D_3 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq 1\}$$

则 ()

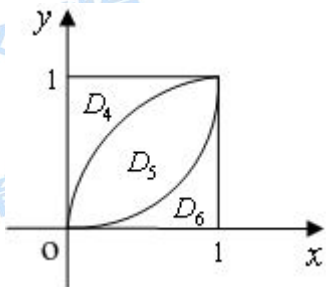
(A) $T_1 < T_2 < T_3$

(B) $T_3 < T_1 < T_2$

(C) $T_2 < T_3 < T_1$

(D) $T_2 < T_1 < T_3$

解析: 如图所示,



$D_1 = D_4 + D_5 + D_6$, $D_2 = D_5 + D_6$, $D_3 = D_4 + D_5$, 由于被积函数 $3\sqrt{x+y}$ 在 D_1 上为正, 所以 $T_2 < T_1$, $T_3 < T_1$, 又因为 $3\sqrt{x+y}$ 在 D_4 上显然大于 D_6 上对应 x 处的值, 所以 $T_2 < T_3$, 故 $T_2 < T_3 < T_1$, 应选 (C).

(4) 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) \sin(n+k)$ (k 为常数) ()

(A) 绝对收敛

(B) 条件收敛

(C) 发散

(D) 收敛性 k 有关

解析: $\left| \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) \sin(n+k) \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}},$

而 $S_n = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$

且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1.$

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right)$ 收敛, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) \sin(n+k)$ 绝对收敛, 选(A).

(5) 设 A, B 是可逆矩阵, 且 A 与 B 相似, 则下列结论错误的是

(A) A^T 与 B^T 相似.

(B) A^{-1} 与 B^{-1} 相似.

(C) $A + A^T$ 与 $B + B^T$ 相似.

(D) $A + A^{-1}$ 与 $B + B^{-1}$ 相似.

解析: $\because A$ 与 B 相似

\therefore 存在可逆矩阵 P , 使得 $B = P^{-1}AP$

故 $B^T = P^T A^T (P^{-1})^T = [(P^T)^{-1}]^{-1} A^T [(P^T)^{-1}] \therefore A^T$ 与 B^T 相似 (A) 正确

又 $B^{-1} = P^{-1}A^{-1}P$, 故 B^{-1} 与 A^{-1} 相似, (B) 正确

$B + B^{-1} = P^{-1}(A + A^{-1})P$, 故 $A + A^{-1}$ 与 $B + B^{-1}$ 相似, (D) 正确,

所以应选 (C).

(6) 设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = a(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2x_3 + 2x_1x_3$ 的正、负惯性指数分别为 1, 2, 则

(A) $a > 1.$

(B) $a < -2.$

(C) $-2 < a < 1$

(D) $a = 1$ 或 $a = -2$

解析: 二次型矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix}$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - a & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - a - 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda - a & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - a - 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - a + 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a + 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - a - 2)(\lambda - a + 1)^2 = 0$$

$\therefore A$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = a + 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = a - 1$

∵二次型的正、负惯性指数分别为 1, 2, 则 $\begin{cases} a+2 > 0 \\ a-1 < 0 \end{cases}$

所以 $-2 < a < 1$, 所以选 (C)

(7) 设 A, B 为两个随机事件, 且 $0 < P(A) < 1, 0 < P(B) < 1$, 如果 $P(A|B) = 1$, 则 ()

(A) $P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) = 1$ (B) $P(A|\bar{B}) = 0$

(C) $P(A \cup B) = 1$ (D) $P(B|A) = 1$

解析: 因 $P(A|B) = 1$, 则 $\frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = 1$, 则 $P(B) - P(AB) = 0$, 则 $P(\bar{B}A) = 0$. 从而

$$P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.$$

又 $P(B|\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) = 1$, 则 $P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) = 1$, 故选 A.

(8) 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 且 $X \sim N(1, 2), Y \sim N(1, 4)$, 则 $D(XY) = ()$

(A) 6 (B) 8 (C) 14 (D) 15

解析: 因 $X \sim N(1, 2), Y \sim (1, 4)$, 则 $EX = 1, DX = 2, EY = 1, DY = 4$,

$$D(XY) = E[(XY)^2] - E^2(XY) = E(X^2Y^2) - E^2(XY)$$

因 X, Y 相互独立, 则 $E[X^2Y^2] = E(X^2)E(Y^2)$, 而 $E(X^2) = E^2X + DX = 3$,

$$E(Y^2) = E^2Y + DY = 1 + 4 = 5, \text{ 则 } E(X^2Y^2) = 15,$$

又 $E(XY) = EXEY = 1 \times 1 = 1$, 则 $D(XY) = 15 - 1 = 14$, 故选 C.

(9) 已知函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin 2x} - 1}{e^{3x} - 1} = 2$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin 2x} - 1}{e^{3x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}f(x)\sin 2x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)\sin 2x}{6x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)\sin 2x}{3 \cdot 2x} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 6$$

(10) 极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (\sin \frac{1}{n} + 2 \sin \frac{2}{n} + \dots + n \sin \frac{n}{n}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sin \frac{1}{n} + 2 \sin \frac{1}{n} + \cdots + n \sin \frac{n}{n} \right)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \sin \frac{2}{n} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n} \sin \frac{n}{n} \right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 x \sin x dx = \sin 1 - \cos 1$$

(11) 设函数 $f(u, v)$ 可微, $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $(x+1)z - y^2 = x^2 f(x-z, y)$ 确定, 则

$$dz|_{(0,1)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

解析: $x=0, y=1, z=1$, 对方程两边求偏导:

$$z + (x+1)z'_x = 2xf(x-z, y) + x^2 f'_1(1-z'_x), \quad (x+1)z'_y - 2y = x^2(f'_1(-z'_y) + f'_2)$$

$$z'_x(0,1) = -1, \quad z'_y(0,1) = 2, \quad dz|_{(0,1)} = -dx + 2dy$$

(12) 设 $D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| \leq y \leq 1, -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$, 则 $\iint_D x^2 e^{-y^2} dx dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解析: 区域 D 的图像:

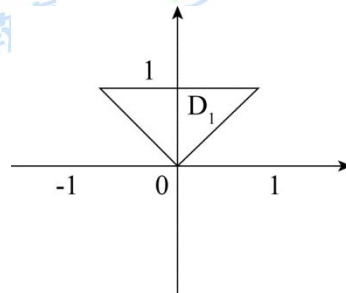
$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$$

$$\text{由对称性知 } I = \iint_D x^2 e^{-y^2} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} x^2 e^{-y^2} dx dy = 2 \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 y^3 e^{-y^2} dy \quad \underline{\underline{y^2 = t}} \quad \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 t e^{-t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 t de^{-t} = -\frac{1}{3} [te^{-t}]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(1 - 2e^{-1})$$



(13) 行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解析: $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} + 4 = \lambda^4 + \lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 4.$

(14) 设袋中有红、白、黑球各 1 个, 从中有放回地取球, 每次取 1 个, 直到三种颜色的球都取到时停止, 则取球次数恰好为 4 的概率为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解析: 由分析可知: 前三次中只取到了两种颜色的球, 最后一次取的球的颜色不能在前

面出现..

例如第四次取到红球，则前三次为两次取白球，一次取黑球；或者一次取白球，两次取黑球.

$$\text{故所求概率为 } p = \frac{C_3^1 \times C_3^1 \times A_2^2}{3^4} = \frac{2}{9}.$$

(15) (本题满分 10 分)

$$\text{求极限 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}}.$$

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1) \right]^{\frac{1}{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1} \cdot \frac{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}{x^4}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}{x^4}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin 2x + \sin x + 2x \cos x}{4x^3}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + x \cos x - \sin 2x}{x^3}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + \cos x - x \sin - 2 \cos 2x}{3x^2}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x - x \sin - 2 \cos 2x}{3x^2}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin x - \sin x - x \cos x + 4 \sin x}{2x}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3 \sin x - x \cos x + 4 \sin x}{2x}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{12} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3 \cos x - x \sin x + 4 \cos x}{x}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{12}(-3-1+8)}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

(16) (本题满分 10 分)

设某商品的最大需求量为 1200 件，该商品的需求函数 $Q = Q(p)$ ，需求弹性为

$$\eta = \frac{p}{120 - p} (\eta > 0)$$

p 为单价(万元).

(I) 求需求函数的表达式;

(II) 求 $p = 100$ 万元时的边际收益，并说明其经济意义.

解析: (I) 题意知

$$-\frac{P}{Q} \frac{dQ}{dP} = \frac{P}{120-P} \text{ 分离变量得}$$

$$-\frac{1}{Q} \frac{dQ}{dP} = \frac{1}{120-P} dP$$

两边积分得 $Q = C(P-120)$

$$Q(D) = 1200 \text{ 得 } C = -10$$

所以需求函数为 $Q(P) = -10(P-120) = 10(120-P)$

$$(II) \text{ 收益函数为 } R(P) = PQ = 10P(120-P) = -10P^2 + 1200P$$

边际收益函数为 $R'(P) = -20P + 1200$

当 $P=100$ 时, 边际收益为 -800 万元

经济意义为: 当价格为 100 万元时, 收益亏损 800 万元.

(17) (本题满分 10 分)

设函数 $f(x) = \int_0^1 |t^2 - x^2| dt (x > 0)$, 求 $f'(x)$, 并求 $f(x)$ 的最小值.

解析:

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \int_0^x (t^2 - x^2) dt + \int_x^1 (x^2 - t^2) dt = \frac{4x^3}{3} - x^2 + \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{此时, } f'(x) = 4x^2 - 2x;$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \int_0^1 (x^2 - t^2) dt = x^2 - \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{此时, } f'(x) = 2x;$$

$$\text{所以 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^2 - 2x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 2x, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, 令 } f'(x) = 4x^2 - 2x = 0, \text{ 解得 } x = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{而 } f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = (8x - 2)\Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}} = 2, \text{ 从而 } x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 是极小值点, } f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4};$$

当 $x \geq 1$ 时, $f'(x) = 2x = 0$, 得 $x = 0$, 舍去;

因此 $f(x)$ 的最小值为 $\frac{1}{4}$.

(18) (本题满分 10 分)

设函数 $f(x)$ 连续, 且满足 $\int_0^x f(x-t)dt = \int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt + e^{-x} - 1$, 求 $f(x)$.

解析: 令 $u = x - t$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^x f(x-t)dt &= -\int_x^0 f(u)du \\ &= \int_0^x f(u)du\end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^x f(u)du = x \int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x t f(u)du + e^{-x} - 1$$

两边对 x 求导得

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x) - e^{-x}$$

即 $f'(x) - f(x) = e^{-x}$ 此为一阶线性非齐次微分方程

$$\text{通解为 } f(x) = e^{-\int 1dx} \left(\int e^{-\int 1dx} + dx + c \right)$$

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

$$= e^{-x} \left(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} + c \right)$$

$$\text{又 } f(u) = -1 \text{ 故 } f(u) = C - \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

$$C - \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

(19) (本题满分 10 分)

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

解析: 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+2)(2n+3)}{(n+1)(2n+1)} = 1$, 所以收敛半径 $R = 1$,

当 $x = \pm 1$, 幂级数均收敛, 此幂级数收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$;

$$\text{设 } s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^{2n+2})}{(n+1)(2n+1)}$$

$$s''(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^{2n+2})''}{(n+1)(2n+1)} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} = 2 \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$\text{因为 } s(0) = 0, s'(0) = 0, \int_0^x s''(t)dt = s'(x) - s'(0) = s'(x) = 2 \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

$$\int_0^x s'(t) dt = s(x) - (0) = s(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} s(x) &= \int_0^x \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} dt \\ &= t \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} \Big|_0^x + \int_0^x \frac{d(1-t^2)}{1-t^2} \\ &= x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \ln(1-x^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x = \pm 1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)(2n+1)} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+2} \right) \\ &= 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \dots \right) \\ &= 2 \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } s(x) = \begin{cases} x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \ln(1-x^2), & -1 < x < 1, \\ 2 \ln 2, & x = \pm 1. \end{cases}$$

(20)(本题满分 11 分)

$$\text{设矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1-a \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ a+1 & 1 & a+1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2a-2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{且方程组 } Ax = \beta \text{ 无解.}$$

(I) 求 a 的值;

(II) 求方程组 $A^T Ax = A^T \beta$ 的通解.

解析: $\because Ax = \beta$ 无解

$$(1) \therefore |A| = 0, \text{ 即 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1-a \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ a+1 & 1 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1-a \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ a & 0 & 2a \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a \\ a & 2a \end{vmatrix} = a^2 - 2a = a(a-2) = 0$$

$\therefore a = 0$ 或 $a = 2$

当 $a = 0$ 时,

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

$\therefore r(A) \neq r(A, \beta) \quad \therefore$ 当 $a = 0$ 时, $Ax = \beta$ 无解

$$\text{当 } a = 2 \text{ 时, } (A, \beta) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\because r(A) = r(A, \beta) = 2 < 3 \quad \therefore a \neq 2 \quad \therefore a = 0$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } a=0 \text{ 时 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (A^T A, A^T \beta) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore A^T A X = A^T \beta \text{ 的通解为 } x = k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (其中 } k \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

(21)(本题满分 11 分)

$$\text{已知矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(I) 求 A^{99} ;

(II) 设 3 阶矩阵 $B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 满足 $B^2 = BA$. 记 $B^{100} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$, 将 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 分别表示为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的线性组合.

解析:

$$(1) |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda+3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2) = \lambda(\lambda+1)(\lambda+2) = 0$$

$\therefore A$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = -2$

当 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 时解 $(0E - A)x = 0$ 即 $Ax = 0$

$$\text{由 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得 } A \text{ 对应于 } \lambda_1 = 0 \text{ 的无关特征向量 } d_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 时 解 $(-E - A)x = 0$

$$\text{由 } -E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得 } A \text{ 对应于 } \lambda_2 = -1 \text{ 的无关特征向量 } d_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_3 = -2$ 时 解 $(-2E - A)x = 0$

$$\text{由 } (-2E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得 } A \text{ 对应于 } \lambda_3 = -2 \text{ 的无关特征向量 } d_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

令 $P = (d_1, d_2, d_3)$, 则 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

$$\therefore A^{99} = P\Lambda^{99}P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -2^{99} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

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

$$\therefore A^{99} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2^{99} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2^{99} \\ 0 & -1 & -2^{100} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2+2^{99} & 1-2^{99} & 2-2^{98} \\ -2+2^{100} & 1-2^{100} & 2-2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \therefore B^2 = BA \quad \therefore B^{100} = BA^{99}$$

$$\text{则 } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} -2+2^{99} & 1-2^{99} & 2-2^{98} \\ -2+2^{100} & 1-2^{100} & 2-2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \beta_1 = (-2+2^{99})\alpha_1 + (-2+2^{100})\alpha_2 \\ \beta_2 = (1-2^{99})\alpha_1 + (1-2^{100})\alpha_2 \\ \beta_3 = (2-2^{98})\alpha_1 + (2-2^{99})\alpha_2 \end{cases}$$

(22) (本题满分 11 分)

设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 < x < 1, x^2 < y < \sqrt{x}\}$ 上服从均匀分布,

$$\text{令 } U = \begin{cases} 1, X \leq Y, \\ 0, X > Y. \end{cases}$$

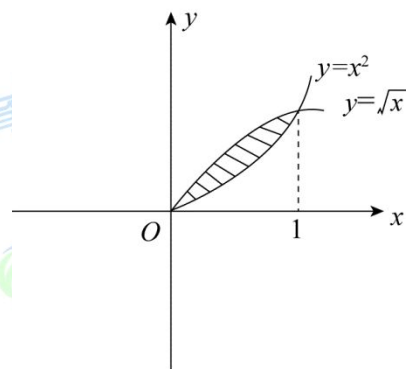
(I) 写出 (X, Y) 的概率密度;

(II) 问 U 与 X 是否相互独立? 并说明理由;

(III) 求 $Z = U + X$ 的分布函数 $F(z)$.

解析 (1) 区域 D 的面积 $S_D = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{3}$

故 (X, Y) 的概率密度 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3, (x, y) \in D \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$

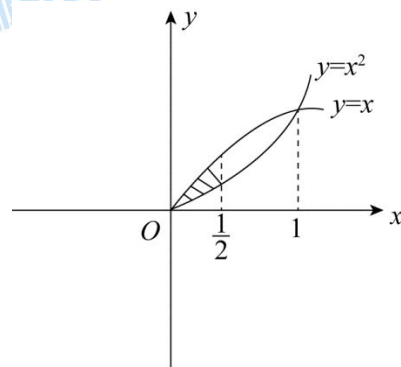


$$(2) P\left\{U=0, X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\} = P\left\{X > Y, X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{x^2}^x 3dy$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (x - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{又 } P\{U=0\} = P\{X > Y\} = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x 3dy = 3 \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P\left\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \int_{x \geq \frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} 3dy = 3 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx$$



$$= 3 \left[\frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \right] = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{8} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore P\left\{U=0, X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\} \neq P\{U=0\} \cdot P\left\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\}$$

故 X 与 U 不独立,

$$(3) Z \text{ 的分布函数 } F_2(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{U+X \leq z\}.$$

$$= P\{U=0, U+x \leq z\} + P\{U=1, U+X \leq z\}$$

$$= P\{U=0, X \leq z\} + P\{U=1, U \leq z-1\}$$

$$= P\{X > Y, X \leq z\} + P\{X \leq Y, X \leq z-1\}$$

$$\textcircled{1} z < 0, F_2(z) = 0.$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0 \leq z < 1, F_2(z) = P\{X > Y, X \leq z\} + P(\phi)$$

$$= \iint_{\substack{x>y \\ x \leq z}} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^z dx \int_{x^2}^x 3 dy = 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} z^2 - \frac{1}{3} z^3 \right) = \frac{3}{2} z^2 - z^3$$

$$\textcircled{3} 1 \leq z < 2,$$

$$F_2(z) = P\{X > Y\} + P\{X \leq Y, X \leq z-1\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \iint_{\substack{x \leq y \\ x \leq z-1}} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^{z-1} dx \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} 3 dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + 3 \left[\frac{2}{3} (z-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} (z-1)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + 2(z-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}(z-1)^2$$

$$\textcircled{4} z \geq 2, F_2(z) = 1.$$

$$\text{故 } Z \text{ 的分布函数为 } F_2(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} z^2 - z^3, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + 2(z-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}(z-1)^2, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 1, & z \geq 2 \end{cases},$$

(23) (本题满分 11 分)

$$\text{设总体的概率密度为 } f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3}, & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \text{ 其中 } \theta \in (0, +\infty) \text{ 为未知参数,}$$

X_1, X_2, X_3 为来自总体 X 的简单随机样本, 令 $T = \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\}$.

(I) 求 T 的概率密度;

(II) 确定 a , 使得 $E(aT) = \theta$.

解析: (1) 因 $T = \max(X_1, X_2, X_3)$, 则 T 的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_T(t) &= P\{T \leq t\} = P\{\max(X_1, X_2, X_3) \leq t\} \\ &= P\{X_1 \leq t, X_2 \leq t, X_3 \leq t\} \\ &= P\{X_1 \leq t\} \cdot P\{X_2 \leq t\} \cdot P\{X_3 \leq t\} \\ &= F_{X_1}(t) \cdot F_{X_2}(t) \cdot F_{X_3}(t) \\ &= F_X^3(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因 } X \text{ 的分布函数 } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{\theta^3} x^3, & 0 \leq x < \theta \\ 1, & x \geq \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore T \text{ 的分布函数 } F_T(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ \left(\frac{1}{\theta^3} t^3\right)^3, & 0 \leq t < \theta \\ 1, & t \geq \theta \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{\theta^9} t^9, & 0 \leq t < \theta \\ 1, & t \geq \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore T \text{ 的概率密度 } f_T(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{9}{\theta^9} t^8, & 0 < t < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2) 因 $E(aT) = \theta$, 即 $aE(T) = \theta$, 可得: $a = \frac{\theta}{E(T)}$.

$$\text{又 } E(T) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t f_T(t) dt = \int_0^{\theta} \frac{9}{\theta^9} t^8 \cdot t dt = \frac{9}{10} \theta, \text{ 则 } a = \frac{\theta}{\frac{9}{10} \theta} = \frac{10}{9}.$$