

## 2020 年金融专硕MF考研数学三真题及解析（完整版）

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，请将选项前的字母填在答题纸指定位置上.

1. 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x) - a}{x - a} = b$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin f(x) - \sin a}{x - a}$

A.  $b \sin a$

B.  $b \cos a$

C.  $b \sin f(a)$

D.  $b \cos f(a)$

答案: B

解析:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin f(x) - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{[f(x) - a]}{x - a} \cos \xi = b \cos a.$$

(其中  $\xi$  介于  $f(x)$  与  $a$  之间)

∴ 选 B

2.  $f(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \ln |1+x|}{(e^x - 1)(x - 2)}$  第二类间断点个数

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

答案: C

解析:

$x = 0, x = 2, x = 1, x = -1$  为间断点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \ln |1+x|}{(e^x - 1)(x - 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-1} \ln |1+x|}{-2x} = -\frac{e^{-1}}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln |x+1|}{x} = -\frac{e^{-1}}{2}$$

$x = 0$  为可去间断点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \ln |1+x|}{(e^x - 1)(x - 2)} = \infty$$

$x = 2$  为第二类间断点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \ln |1+x|}{(e^x - 1)(x - 2)} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \ln |1+x|}{(e^x - 1)(x - 2)} = \infty$$

$x = 1$  为第二类间断点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \ln |1+x|}{(e^x - 1)(x - 2)} = \infty$$

$x = -1$  为第二类间断点

3. 设奇函数  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上具有连续导数, 则

A.  $\int_0^x [\cos f(t) + f'(t)] dt$  是奇函数

B.  $\int_0^x [\cos f(t) + f'(t)] dt$  是偶函数

C.  $\int_0^x [\cos f'(t) + f(t)] dt$  是奇函数

D.  $\int_0^x [\cos f'(t) + f(t)] dt$  是偶函数

答案: A

解析:

$$F(x) = \int_0^x [\cos f(t) + f'(t)] dt$$

$$F'(x) = \cos f(x) + f'(x)$$

由  $f(x)$  为奇函数知,  $f'(x)$  为偶函数.

$\cos f(x)$  为偶函数. 故  $F'(x)$  为偶函数.

$F(x)$  为奇数  $\therefore$  选 A

4. 设幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n (x-2)^n$  的收敛区间为  $(-2, 6)$ , 则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (x+1)^{2n}$  的收敛区间为

A.  $(-2, 6)$

B.  $(-3, 1)$

C.  $(-5, 3)$

D.  $(-17, 15)$

答案: B

解析:

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)a_{n+1}}{n a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \rho = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \rho = \rho = \frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore R = 4.$$

$\therefore R' = \sqrt{R} = 2$ , 故所求收敛域为  $(-3, 1)$ ,

$\therefore$  选 B.

5. 设 4 阶矩阵  $A = (a_{ij})$  不可逆,  $a_{12}$  的代数余子式  $A_{12} \neq 0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  为矩阵 A 的列向量

组,  $A^*$  为 A 的伴随矩阵, 则  $A^*x = 0$  的通解为

A.  $x = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3$

B.  $x = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_4$

C.  $x = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_3 + k_3\alpha_4$

D.  $x = k_1\alpha_2 + k_2\alpha_3 + k_3\alpha_4$

答案: C

解析:

$\because A$  不可逆

$\therefore |A| = 0$

$\because A_{12} \neq 0 \quad \therefore r(A) = 3$

$\therefore r(A^*) = 1$

$\therefore A^*x = 0$  的基础解系有 3 个线性无关的解向量.

$\because A^*A = |A|E = 0$

$\therefore A$  的每一列都是  $A^*x = 0$  的解

又  $\because A_{12} \neq 0 \quad \therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  线性无关

$\therefore A^*x = 0$  的通解为  $x = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_4$ , 故选 C.

6. 设 A 为 3 阶矩阵,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  为 A 的属于特征值 1 的线性无关的特征向量,  $\alpha_3$  为 A 的属于 -1

的特征向量, 则  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  的可逆矩阵  $P$  为

A.  $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2, -\alpha_3)$

B.  $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2, -\alpha_3)$

C.  $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3, -\alpha_3, \alpha_2)$

D.  $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, -\alpha_3, \alpha_2)$

答案: D

解析:

$$A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1, A\alpha_2 = \alpha_2$$

$$A\alpha_3 = -\alpha_3$$

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

$\therefore P$  的 1, 3 两列为 1 的线性无关的特征向量  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2$

$P$  的第 2 列为  $A$  的属于 -1 的特征向量  $-\alpha_3$ .

$$\therefore P = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, -\alpha_3, \alpha_2)$$

$\therefore$  选 D

7. 设  $A, B, C$  为三个随机事件, 且  $P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $P(AB) = 0$ ,  $P(AC) =$

$P(BC) = \frac{1}{12}$ , 则  $A, B, C$  中恰有一个事件发生的概率为

A.  $\frac{3}{4}$       B.  $\frac{2}{3}$       C.  $\frac{1}{2}$       D.  $\frac{5}{12}$

答案: D

解析:

$$P(\overline{ABC}) = P(\overline{ABUC}) = P(A) - P[A(BUC)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= P(A) - P(AB + AC) \\
 &= P(A) + P(AB) - P(AC) + P(ABC) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} - 0 - \frac{1}{12} + 0 = \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\overline{BAC}) &= P(\overline{BAUC}) = P(B) - P[B(AUC)] \\
 &= P(B) - P(BA) - P(BC) + P(ABC) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} - 0 - \frac{1}{12} + 0 = \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\overline{CBA}) &= P(\overline{CBUA}) = P(C) - P[CU(BUA)] \\
 &= P(C) - P(CB) - P(CA) + P(ABC) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} + 0 = \frac{1}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\overline{ABC} + \overline{AB\bar{C}} + \overline{A\bar{B}C}) &= P(\overline{ABC}) + P(\overline{AB\bar{C}}) + P(\overline{A\bar{B}C}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. 设随机变量  $(X, Y)$  服从二维正态分布  $N\left(0, 0; 1, 4; -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ , 随机变量中服从标准正态分布且与  $X$  独立的是

- A.  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}(X+Y)$       B.  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}(X-Y)$   
C.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(X+Y)$       D.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(X-Y)$

答案: C

解析:

$$D\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(X+Y)\right] = \frac{1}{3}[DX + DY] + \frac{2}{3}\text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} [DX + DY] + \frac{2}{3} \rho \sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY} \\
 &= \frac{5}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = 1 \\
 &E \left[ \frac{\sqrt[3]{3}}{3} (X + Y) \right] = 0 \\
 &\therefore \frac{\sqrt[3]{3}}{3} (X + Y) \sim N(0, 1).
 \end{aligned}$$

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的位置上

9. 设  $z = \arctan[xy + \sin(x + y)]$ , 则  $dz|_{(0, \pi)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

解析:

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + [xy + \sin(x + y)]^2} [y + \cos(x + y)], \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0, \pi)} = \pi - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + [xy + \sin(x + y)]^2} [x + \cos(x + y)], \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0, \pi)} = -1$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0, \pi)} = (\pi - 1)dx - dy$$

10. 曲线  $x + y + e^{2xy} = 0$  在点  $(0, -1)$  处的切线方程为\_\_\_\_\_.

解析:

$$1 + y' + e^{2xy} (2y + 2xy') = 0 \quad ①$$

将  $x = 0, y = -1$  代入①得  $y' = 1 = k$ .

$$\therefore y + 1 = 1(x - 0)$$

$$\text{即 } y = x - 1.$$

11.  $Q$  表示产量, 成本  $C(Q) = 100 + 13Q$ , 单价  $p$ , 需求量  $Q(P) = \frac{800}{P+3} - 2$ . 则工厂取得利

润最大时的产量为\_\_\_\_\_.

解析:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= QP - C(Q) \\ &= Q \left( \frac{800}{Q+2} - 3 \right) - 100 - 13Q \\ &= \frac{800Q}{Q+2} - 16Q - 100 \end{aligned}$$

$$L'(Q) = \frac{1600 - 16(Q+2)^2}{(Q+2)^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore Q = 8$$

12. 设平面区域  $D = \left\{ (x, y) \left| \begin{array}{l} x \leq y \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}, 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 1 \end{array} \right. \right\}$ , 则  $D$  绕  $y$  轴旋转所成旋转体体积为

解析:

$$\begin{aligned} & \pi \int_0^1 x^2 dy + \pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^2 dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) dy \\ &= \pi \left( \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

13. 行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

解析:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & a \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} a & a^2-2 & 1 \\ a & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = a^4 - 4a^2.$$

14. 随机变量  $X$  的概率分布  $P\{X=k\} = \frac{1}{2^k}, k=1,2,3,\dots, Y$  表示  $X$  被 3 除的余数, 则

$$E(Y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解析:

$$P\{Y=0\} = P\{X=3k, k=1,2,\dots\}$$

$$P\{Y=1\} = P\{X=3k+1, k=0,1,2,\dots\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{3k+1}}$$

$$P\{Y=2\} = P\{X=3k+2, k=0,1,2,\dots\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{3k+2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= 1 \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{3k+1}} + 2 \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{3k+2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{8}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{8}} \\ &= \frac{8}{7} \end{aligned}$$

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. 解答写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤.

15. 已知  $a, b$  为常数,  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - e$  与  $\frac{b}{n^a}$ , 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时为等价无穷小, 求  $a, b$ .



15. 【解】

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - e}{n^a} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^a \cdot e \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - 1 \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^a \cdot \left( \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - 1 \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^a \cdot \left( \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - 1 \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{a-1} \left( \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - 1 \right) e \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a-1=0$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{b} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$b = -\frac{e}{2}$$

16. 求二元函数  $f(x, y) = x^3 + 8y^3 - xy$  的极值.

解析:

.求一阶导可得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - y$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial f} = 24y^2 - x$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 可得 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{6} \\ y = \frac{1}{12} \end{cases}$$

求二阶导可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2 y} = -1 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 48y$$

当  $x = 0, y = 0$  时,  $A = 0, B = -1, C = 0$

$AC - B^2 < 0$  故不是极值.

当  $x = \frac{1}{6}, y = \frac{1}{12}$  时

$A = 1, B = -1, C = 4.$

$AC - B^2 > 0, A = 1 > 0$  故  $(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12})$  且极小值

$$\text{极小值 } f\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 + 8\left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^3 - 6 \times \frac{1}{12} = -\frac{1}{216}$$

17. 若  $y' + 2y' + 5y = 0, f(0) = 1, f'(0) = -1$ , 则

(1) 求  $f(x)$

(2)  $a_n = \int_{n\pi}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ , 求  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_n$

解析:

(1)  $y' + 2y' + 5y = 0$  的特征方程为  $r^2 + 2r + 5 = 0$

$$\therefore r_{1,2} = -1 \pm 2i$$

$$\therefore y(x) = e^{-x}(c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x)$$

$$y'(x) = -e^{-x}(c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x) + e^{-x}(-2c_1 \sin 2x + 2c_2 \cos 2x)$$

$$\therefore y(0) = 1, y'(0) = -1$$

$$\therefore c_1 = 1, c_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore y(x) = e^{-x} \cos 2x$$

$$(2) a_n = \int_{n\pi}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{n\pi}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos 2x dx$$

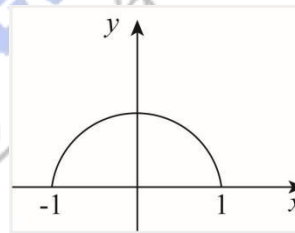
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\int_{n\pi}^{+\infty} \cos 2x \, d e^{-x} = -\cos 2x \cdot e^{-x} \Big|_{n\pi}^{+\infty} + \int_{n\pi}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \, d \cos 2x \\
 &= -e^{-n\pi} - 2 \int_{n\pi}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin 2x \, dx \\
 &= -e^{-n\pi} + 2 \int_{n\pi}^{+\infty} \sin 2x \, d e^{-x} \\
 &= -e^{-n\pi} + 2 \sin 2x e^{-x} \Big|_{n\pi}^{+\infty} - 2 + \int_{n\pi}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos 2x \, dx \\
 &\therefore 5a_n = -e^{-n\pi} \\
 &\therefore a_n = -\frac{1}{5} e^{-n\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{i=1}^n a_i &= -\frac{1}{5} [e^{-\pi} + e^{-2\pi} + \cdots + e^{-n\pi}] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{e^{-\pi} [1 - e^{-n\pi}]}{1 - e^{-\pi}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-n\pi}}{e^{\pi} - 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

18.  $f(x, y) = y\sqrt{1-x^2} + x \iint_D f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$  其中

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} \right\}$$

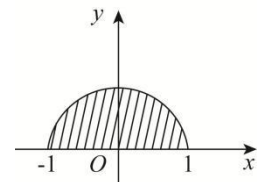
求  $\iint_D x f(x, y) \, d\sigma$



解析:

积分区域  $D$  如图:  $f(x, y) = y\sqrt{1-x^2} + x \iint_D f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$  两边积分得

$$\iint_D f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \iint_D y\sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx \, dy + \iint_D f(x, y) \, dx \, dy \cdot \iint_D x \, dx \, dy$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_D y\sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx \, dy &= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y\sqrt{1-x^2} \, dy \\
 &= 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1-x^2) \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx \\
 \underline{x = \sin t} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t \, dt &= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\
 &= \frac{3\pi}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_D x dx dy = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{3\pi}{16}$$

$$f(x, y) = y\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{3\pi}{16}x$$

$$\text{从而 } \iint_D xf(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D xy\sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy + \iint_D \frac{3\pi}{16}x^2 dx dy$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} \pi \iint_D x^2 dx dy$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} \pi \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x^2 dy$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} \pi \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$\stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \frac{3\pi}{16} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{16} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t (1 - \sin^2 t) dt$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{16} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{256}$$

19.  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 2]$  上具有连续导数,  $M = \max\{|f(x)|, x \in [0, 2]\}$

(1) 证  $\exists \xi \in [0, 2] \quad M \leq |f'(\xi)|$

(2) 若  $\forall x \in [0, 2] \quad |f'(x)| \leq M$  则  $M = 0$

解析:

证明: (1) 由  $M = \max\{|f(x)|, x \in [0, 2]\}$  知存在  $c \in [0, 2]$ , 使  $|f(c)| = M$ ,

若  $c \in [0, 1]$  由拉格朗日中值定理得至少存在一点  $\xi \in (0, c)$ , 使

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(c) - f(0)}{c} = \frac{f(c)}{c}$$

$$\text{从而 } |f'(\xi)| = \frac{|f(c)|}{c} = \frac{M}{c} \geq M$$

若  $c \in (1, 2]$ , 同理存在  $\xi \in (c, 2)$  使

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(2) - f(c)}{2 - c} = \frac{-f(c)}{2 - c}$$

$$\text{从而 } |f'(\xi)| = \frac{|f(c)|}{2 - c} = \frac{M}{2 - c} \geq M$$

综上, 存在  $\xi \in (0, 2)$ , 使  $|f'(\xi)| \geq M$ .

(2) 若  $M > 0$ , 则  $c \neq 0, 2$ .

由  $f(0) = f(2) = 0$  及罗尔定理知, 存在  $\eta \in (0, 2)$ , 使  $f'(\eta) = 0$ ,

当  $\eta \in (0, c]$  时,

$$f(c) - f(0) = \int_0^c f'(x) dx$$

$$M = |f(c)| = |f(c) - f(0)| \leq \int_0^c |f'(x)| dx < Mc,$$

$$\text{又 } f(2) - f(c) = \int_c^2 f'(x) dx$$

$$M = |f(c)| = |f(2) - f(c)| \leq \int_c^2 |f'(x)| dx \leq M(2 - c)$$

于是  $2M < Mc + M(2 - c) = 2M$  矛盾.

故  $M = 0$ .

20. 设二次型  $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2^2$  经正交变换  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = Q \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$  化为二次型

$$g(y_1, y_2) = ay_1^2 + 4y_1y_2 + by_2^2, \text{ 其中 } a \geq b.$$

(1) 求  $a, b$  的值.

(2) 求正交矩阵  $Q$ .

解析:

$$(1) \text{ 设 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} a & 2 \\ 2 & b \end{bmatrix}$$

由题意可知  $Q^T A Q = Q^{-1} A Q = B$ .

$\therefore A$  合同相似于  $B$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 1+4=a+b \\ ab=4 \end{cases} \quad a \geq b$$

$$\therefore a=4, \quad b=1$$

$$(2) |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 \\ 2 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda$$

$\therefore A$  的特征值为 0, 5

当  $\lambda=0$  时, 解  $(0E - A)x = 0$  得基础解为

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

当  $\lambda=5$  时, 解  $(5E - A)x = 0$  得基础解为

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

又  $B$  的特征值也为 0, 5

当  $\lambda=0$  时, 解  $(0E - B)x = 0$  得

$$\beta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha_2$$

当  $\lambda=5$  时, 解  $(5E - B)x = 0$  得

$$\beta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha_1$$

对  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  单位化

$$\chi = \frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{|\alpha_2|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ -2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } Q_1 = [\chi, \chi_2], Q_2 = [\chi_2, \chi]$$

$$\text{则 } Q_1^T A Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = Q_2^T B Q_2$$

$$\text{故 } Q_2 Q_1^T A Q_1 Q_2^T = B$$

可令

$$Q = Q_1 Q_2^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 2 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

21. 设  $A$  为 2 阶矩阵,  $P = (\alpha, A\alpha)$ , 其中  $\alpha$  是非零向量且不是  $A$  的特征向量.

(1) 证明  $P$  为可逆矩阵

(2) 若  $A^2\alpha + A\alpha - 6\alpha = 0$ , 求  $P^{-1}AP$ , 并判断  $A$  是否相似于对角矩阵.

解析:

(1)  $\alpha \neq 0$  且  $A\alpha \neq \lambda\alpha$ .

故  $\alpha$  与  $A\alpha$  线性无关.

则  $r(\alpha, A\alpha) = 2$

则  $P$  可逆.

$$\begin{aligned} AP &= A(\alpha, A\alpha) \\ &= (A\alpha, A^2\alpha) \\ &= (\alpha A\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{故 } P^{-1}AP &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } A^2\alpha + A\alpha - 6\alpha = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (A^2 + A - 6E)\alpha = 0 \\ \text{设} \quad & (A + 3E)(A - 2E)\alpha = 0 \end{aligned}$$

由  $\alpha \neq 0$  得  $(A^2 + A - 6E)x = 0$  有非零解

$$\text{故 } |(A + 3E)(A - 2E)| = 0$$

$$\text{得 } |A + 3E| = 0 \text{ 或 } |A - 2E| = 0$$

若  $|A + 3E| \neq 0$  则有  $(A - 2E)\alpha = 0$  故  $A\alpha = 2\alpha$  与题意矛盾

$$\text{故 } |A + 3E| = 0 \text{ 同理可得 } |A - 2E| = 0$$

于是  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = 2$ .

$A$  有 2 个不同特征值故  $A\alpha$  相似对角化

22. 二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  在  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < y < \sqrt{1-x^2}\}$  上服从均匀分布

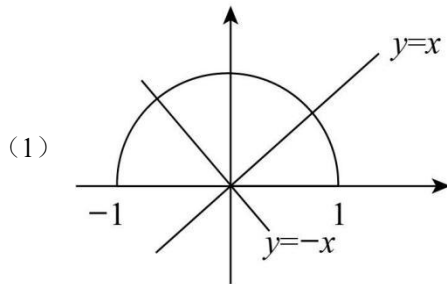
$$Z_1 = \begin{cases} 1 & X - Y > 0 \\ 0 & X - Y \leq 0 \end{cases}, \quad Z_2 = \begin{cases} 1 & X + Y > 0 \\ 0 & X + Y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(1) 求  $(Z_1, Z_2)$  联合分布

(2)  $\rho_{Z_1 Z_2}$

解析:





$$(x, y) \quad f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi}, & 0 < y < \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P\{Z_1 = 0, Z_2 = 0\} = P\{X \leq Y, X \leq -Y\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P\{Z_1 = 0, Z_2 = 1\} = P\{X \leq Y, Y > -X\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P\{Z_1 = 1, Z_2 = 0\} = P\{X > Y, X \leq -Y\} = 0$$

$$P\{Z_1 = 1, Z_2 = 1\} = P\{X > Y; X > -Y\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(2)  $Z_1, Z_2$  的相关系数  $\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(Z_1, Z_2)}{\sqrt{DZ_1} \sqrt{DZ_2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{EZ_1 Z_2 - EZ_1 EZ_2}{\sqrt{EZ_1^2 - (EZ_1)^2} \sqrt{EZ_2^2 - (EZ_2)^2}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{16}}{\frac{3}{16}} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

23. 设某种元件的使用寿命  $T$  的分布函数为

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^m}, & t \geq 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

其中  $\theta, m$  为参数且大于零.

(1) 求概率  $P\{T > t\}$  与  $P\{T > S+t | T > S\}$ , 其中  $S > 0, t > 0$ .

(2) 任取  $n$  个这种元件做寿命试验, 测得它们的寿命分别为  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n$ , 若  $m$  已知, 求

$\theta$  的最大似然估计值  $\hat{\theta}$ .

解析:

$$(1) P\{T > t\} = 1 - F(t) = e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^m}$$

$$P\{T > s + t | T > s\} = P\{T > t\} = e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^m}$$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{m}{\theta} \left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^{m-1} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^m} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{似然函数 } L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(t_i, \theta)$$

$$= \begin{cases} m^n \theta^{-mn} (t_1 \cdots t_n)^{m-1} e^{-\theta^{-m} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m} & t_i \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

当  $t_1 \geq 0, t_2 \geq 0, \dots, t_n \geq 0$  时

$$L(\theta) = m^n \theta^{-mn} (t_1 \cdots t_n)^{m-1} e^{-\theta^{-m} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m}$$

$$\text{取对数 } \ln L(\theta) = n \ln m - mn \ln \theta + (m-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln t_i - \theta^{-m} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m$$

$$\text{求导数 } \frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = -\frac{mn}{\theta} + m \theta^{-(m+1)} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = 0 \text{ 解得 } \theta = \sqrt[m]{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m}$$

$$\text{所以 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计值 } \hat{\theta} = \sqrt[m]{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m}$$

路灯在职研究生招生信息网涵盖在职研究生报考的各个环节,是集咨询、分析、报考、互动等多平台于一身的综合性在职研门户网站。

- [同等学力](#)
- [专业硕士](#)
- [国际硕士](#)
- [中外合办](#)
- [在职博士](#)
- [国际博士](#)
- [高级研修](#)
- [高端培训](#)

扫一扫，关注路灯在职研究生官方微信，及时获取招生资讯、报考常见问题、备考经验分享等信息！还有免费的人工在线答疑服务！



在职研究生 QQ 交流群：545326978 全国统一报名咨询电话：40000-52125

更多专业硕士免费备考资料下载，历年真题，考试大纲，大纲解析，复习指导等，应有尽有！

**思想政治理论：** <https://www.125yan.com/zyss/zhenti/?zy=148>

**英语一：** <https://www.125yan.com/zyss/zhenti/?zy=138>

**数学二：** <https://www.125yan.com/zyss/zhenti/?zy=132>

**西医综合：** <https://www.125yan.com/zyss/zhenti/?zy=376>

