

# 2021 年金融专硕MF入学统一考试(数学三)试题及答案解析(完整版)

一、选择题: 1-10 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 50 分。

(1) 当 
$$x \to 0$$
 时,  $\int_0^{\infty} (e^{t^{\frac{2}{3}}} - 1) dt$  是的  $x^7$  的 ( )

- (A) 低阶无穷小. (B) 等价无穷小 (C) 高阶无穷小. (D) 同阶但非等价无穷小.

# 【答案】(C)

【解析】根据题设,由

$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0 \\ x^2 = t^3}} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{(e^{t^3}-1)dt}{x^7} = \lim_{\substack{x\to 0 \\ x\to 0}} \frac{2x(e^{x^6}-1)}{7x^6} = \lim_{\substack{x\to 0 \\ x\to 0}} \frac{2x^7}{7x^6} = 0,$$
可知 $\int_{0}^{x^2} \frac{(e^{t^3}-1)dt}{x^7}$  的高阶无穷小,即选项(C)为正确选项。

(2) 函数 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在  $x = 0$  处 ( ).

(A) 连续且取极大值.(B) 连续且取极小值.(C) 可导且导数为0.(D) 可导且导数不为0.

#### 【答案】(D)

【解析】根据题设,由于 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{x} - 1 = \lim_{x\to 0} x = 1 = f(0)$ ,故 f(x) 在 x = 0 处连续.

又因

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{e^x - 1}{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

故 f(x) 在 x=0 处可导, 且导数不为 0, 即选项 (D) 为正确选项.

(3) 设函数 
$$f(x) = ax - b \ln x (a > 0)$$
 有 2 个零点,则 — 的取值范围是 ( ).

(A) 
$$(e,+\infty)$$
. (B)  $(0,e)$ . (C)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . (D)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .



## 【答案】(A)

【解析】根据题设,  $f(x) = ax - b \ln x (a > 0)$  , 定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$  .

由 
$$f'(x) = a - \frac{b}{x} = 0$$
 可得  $x = \frac{b}{a}$  , 列表分析如下:

x	$\left(0, \frac{b}{a}\right)$	$\frac{b}{a}$	$\left(\frac{b}{a}, +\infty\right)$
f'(x)	_	0	+
f(x)	单调减少	极小值	单调增加

由此可知, 若函数  $f(x) = ax - b \ln x (a > 0)$  有2个零点,则

$$f\begin{pmatrix} b \\ a \end{pmatrix} = b - b \ln \frac{b}{a} < 0$$
,

于是,  $\frac{b}{-} > e$ , 即选项 (A) 为正确选项. a

- (4) 设函数 f(x,y) 可微,且  $f(x+1,e^x) = x(x+1)^2$ ,  $f(x,x^2) = 2x^2 \ln x$ ,则  $df(1,1) = (1+x)^2$
- (A) dx + dy.
- (B) dx dy.

#### 【答案】(C)

【解析】根据题设,对方程  $f(x+1,e^x) = x(x+1)^2$ 两边关于变量 x 求导,可得

$$f_1'(x+1, e^x) + f_2'(x+1, e^x) \cdot e^x = (x+1)(3x+1)$$
. 1

对方程  $f(x, x^2) = 2x^2 \ln x$  两边关于变量 x 求导,可得

$$f_1'(x, x^2) + f_2'(x, x^2) \cdot 2x = 4x \ln x + 2x$$
. ②

若将 x = 0 代入①式,将 x = 1 代入②式,则可得

$$\begin{cases} f_1'(1,1) + f_2'(1,1) = 1\\ f'(1,1) + 2f'(1,1) = 2 \end{cases}$$

由此解出  $f_1'(1,1)=0$ ,  $f_2'(1,1)=1$  , 于是 $df(1,1)=f_1'(1,1)dx+f_2'(1,1)dy=dy$  .

因此,选项(C)为正确选项.

(5)二次型 
$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 - (x_3 - x_3)^2$$
 的正惯性指数与负惯性指数依次为( ).

- (A) 2; 0.
- (B) 1; 1. (C) 2; 1.
- (D) 1; 2.



#### 【答案】(B)

【解析】根据题设,由拉格朗日配方法,可得

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_3, y_2 = x_1 + x_3$$

$$f y = Cx 2 y^{2} - \frac{1}{y^{2}}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

因此, 所求二次型的正惯性指数与负惯性指数分别为 1和 1, 即选项(B)为正确选项.

因此,所求二次型的正惯性指数与负惯性指数分别为 
$$1$$
 和  $1$ ,即选项(B)为正确选项。 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_1^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \alpha_3^T \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad k$$
表示任意常数,则线性 
$$\alpha_3^T = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_3^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

方程组  $BX = \beta$  的通解 X =

(A) 
$$\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + k\alpha_1$$
.

(B) 
$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + k\alpha_2$$

(C) 
$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_4 + k\alpha_3$$
.

(D) 
$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + k\alpha_4$$
.

# 【答案】(D)

【解析】根据题设,由于  $A=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4)$  为 4 阶正交矩阵,则 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 为正交单位向量组,即

因矩阵 
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^T \\ \alpha^T \\ \beta^T \end{pmatrix}$$
 为  $3 \times 4$  的矩阵,故由 $4 - r(B) = 4 - r \mid \alpha^T \mid = 1$ ,可知  $BX = 0$  的基础解系由一



个解向量组成,从而,由





$$B\alpha_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1}^{T} \\ \alpha_{2}^{T} \\ \alpha_{3}^{T} \end{pmatrix} \alpha_{4} = (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3})^{T} \alpha_{4}$$

$$= \left[\alpha_{4}^{T} (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3})\right]^{T} = (\alpha_{4}^{T} \alpha_{1}, \alpha_{4}^{T} \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{4}^{T} \alpha_{3})^{T}$$

$$= (0, 0, 0)^{T} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

可知, BX = 0 的基础解系为 $\alpha_4$ .

又因

$$B(\alpha + \alpha + \alpha) = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^{T} \\ \alpha \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \alpha + \alpha \\ \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^{T} \\ \alpha \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \alpha + \alpha \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^{1} \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^{1} \\ \alpha^{3} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^{1} + \alpha^{2} + \alpha^{3} \\ \alpha^{3} \cdot (\alpha^{1} + \alpha^{2} + \alpha^{3}) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^{3} \cdot (\alpha^{1} + \alpha^{2} + \alpha^{3}) \\ \alpha^{3} \cdot (\alpha^{1} + \alpha^{2} + \alpha^{3}) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^{3} \cdot (\alpha^{1} + \alpha^{2} + \alpha^{3}) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^{3} \cdot (\alpha^{1} + \alpha^{2} + \alpha^{3}) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^{3} \cdot 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故 $\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\alpha_3$ 是  $BX=\beta$ 的特解,因此  $BX=\beta$ 的通解  $X=\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\alpha_3+k\alpha_4$ ,即选项(D)为正确选 项.

(7) 已知矩阵 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,若存在下三角可逆矩阵  $P$  和上三角可逆矩阵  $Q$ ,使得  $PAQ$  为对

角阵,则P,Q可以分别为(

角阵,则
$$P,Q$$
可以分别为()

(A)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  (B)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  (C)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  (D)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  (D)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  (D)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

#### 【答案】(C)

【解析】【解法一】根据题设,由于



对于选项(A),
$$PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$
对于选项(B), $PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$ 
对于选项(C), $PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$ 
对于选项(D), $PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 5 & -7 \\ 6 & 13 & -23 \end{pmatrix}$ 

可知,则选项(C)为正确选项.

## 【解法二】由于

$$(A,E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -6 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

又因,

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ & & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 \\ & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 \\ & & \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 \\$$



(1 0 1)
| 故
$$Q = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

综上可知,故(C)为正确选项.

- (8) 设 A, B 为随机事件,且 0 < P(B) < 1,下列命题中为假命题的是 ( ).
- A 若 P(A|B) = P(A),则 P(A|B) = P(A).
- $\mathbb{B}$  若P(A|B) > P(A),则P(A|B) > P(A).
- © 若 P(A B) > P(A B),则 P(A B) > P(A).

#### 【答案】(D)

## 【解析】根据题设,则

对于选项 (A) ,若 P(AB) = P(A) ,则由  $\frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = P(A)$  ,可得 P(AB) = P(A)P(B) ,即事件

A, B 为相互独立的事件,故 P(AB) = P(A).因此,选项(A)为真命题.

对于选项 (B) , 若 P(A|B) > P(A) , 则由  $\frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} > P(A)$  , 可得 P(AB) > P(A)P(B) .

于是,由

$$P(A B) - P(A) = \frac{P(AB) - P(A)P(B)}{P(B) - P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB) - [1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A)P(B)]}{P(\overline{B})}$$

$$= \frac{P(AB) - P(A)P(B)}{P(B)} > 0,$$

可知  $P(AB) > P(\overline{A})$ .因此,选项(B)为真命题.

对于选项 (C) , 若 
$$P(A|B) > P(A|B)$$
 , 则由  $\frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} > \frac{P(AB)}{P(\bar{B})}$  , 可得

$$P(AB)[1-P(B)] > [P(A)-P(AB)]P(B),$$



 $\mathbb{P}(AB) > P(A)P(B).$ 

于是,由
$$P(A|B) - P(A) = \frac{P(AB) - P(A)P(B)}{P(B)} > 0$$
,可知 $P(A|B) > P(A)$ .因此,选项(C)为

真命题.

对于选项 (D) ,若 
$$P(A|A \cup B) > P(A|A \cup B)$$
 ,则由  $\frac{P(A)}{P(A \cup B)} > \frac{P(\overline{A}B)}{P(A \cup B)}$  ,可得

$$P(A) > P(\overline{A}B)$$
,  $\mathbb{P}(A) > P(B) - P(AB)$ ,

显然,由 P(A) > P(B) - P(AB) 并不能推导出 P(A) > P(B),故选项(D)为假命题,符合题

综上可知,选项(D)为正确选项.

(9) 设(X,Y), (X,Y), (X,Y) 为来自总体  $N(\mu,\mu;\sigma^2,\sigma^2;\rho)$  的简单随机样本,令

$$\theta = \mu_1 - \mu_2, X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, Y = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i, \hat{\theta} = X - Y$$
,

则().

(A) 
$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta, D(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\sigma^2 + \sigma^2}{n}$$
. (B)  $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta, D(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\sigma^2 + \sigma^2 - 2\rho\sigma\sigma\sigma}{n}$ 

(A) 
$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta, D(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{n}$$
. (B)  $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta, D(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma\sigma}{n}$ .  $n$ 

(C)  $E(\hat{\theta}) \neq \theta, D(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{n}$ . (D)  $E(\hat{\theta}) \neq \theta, D(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma\sigma\sigma}{n}$ .

【答案】(B)

【解析】根据题设,由于 $(X,Y) \sim N(\mu, \mu; \sigma^2, \sigma^2; \rho)$ ,则  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ .

于是, 
$$X \sim N \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^2 \\ \mu_1, \frac{1}{n} |, Y \sim N | \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^2 \\ \mu_2, \frac{2}{n} |, & \text{从而,} \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = E(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) = \overline{EX} - \overline{EY} = \mu_1 - \mu_2 = \theta$$

$$\begin{split} D(\hat{\theta}) &= D(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) = D\overline{X} + D\overline{Y} - 2\operatorname{cov}(\overline{X}, \overline{Y}) \\ &= D\overline{X} + D\overline{Y} - 2\rho\sqrt{D\overline{X}}\sqrt{D\overline{Y}} \quad \begin{array}{c} \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 - 2\rho\sigma\sigma\sigma \\ &= \frac{1}{n} & \frac{2}{n} & \frac{1}{n} \end{array}. \end{split}$$



综上可知,故选项(B)为正确选项.





设总体 X 的概率分布为  $P(X=1) = \frac{1-\theta}{2}$  ,  $P(X=2) = P(X=3) = \frac{1+\theta}{4}$  , 利用来自总体的样本

值1,3,2,2,1,3,1,2,可得 $\theta$ 的最大似然估计值为( ).

$$(A) \ \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(B) \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 8 \end{array}$$

$$(C) \frac{1}{2}.$$

(A) 
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
. (B)  $\frac{3}{8}$ . (C)  $\frac{1}{2}$ . (D)  $\frac{5}{2}$ .

【答案】(A)

【解析】根据题设,则可得总体 X的似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\theta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}^{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1+\theta \\ \Delta \end{pmatrix}^{5},$$

对似然函数  $L(\theta)$  两边取对数可得

$$\ln L(\theta) = 3\ln \left(1-\theta\right) + 5\ln(1+\theta) - 3\ln 2 - 5\ln 4.$$
 令 
$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{3}{\theta-1} + \frac{5}{1+\theta} = 0, \text{ 由此可得}\theta$$
的最大似然估计值为  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta}$ .

因此,选项(A)为正确选项.

二、填空题: 11-16 小题,每小题 5 分,共 30 分,请将答案写在答题纸指定位置上.

(11) 若
$$y = \cos e^{-\sqrt{x}}$$
,则  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1}$ 

【答案】 
$$\frac{1}{2e}\sin e^{-1}$$
.

【解析】根据题设,由于  $y = \cos e^{-\frac{x}{\int}}$ ,则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin e^{-\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \right)_{x=1} = \frac{\sin e^{-1}}{2e}$$

(12) 
$$\int_{\sqrt{5}}^{5} \frac{x}{\sqrt{|x^2 - 9|}} dx = \underline{\qquad}.$$

【答案】6.

【解析】根据题设,则



$$\int_{\sqrt{5}}^{5} \frac{x}{\sqrt{|x^{2} - 9|}} dx = \int_{\sqrt{5}}^{3} \frac{x}{\sqrt{9 - x^{2}}} dx + \int_{3}^{5} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2} - 9}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ - \int_{\sqrt{5}}^{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{9 - x^{2}}} d(9 - x^{2}) + \int_{3}^{5} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} - 9}} d(x^{2} - 9) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ - \int_{-2\sqrt{9}}^{3} \frac{1}{x} d(9 - x^{2}) + \int_{3}^{5} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} - 9}} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ - \int_{-2\sqrt{9}}^{3} \frac{1}{x} d(9 - x^{2}) + \int_{3}^{5} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} - 9}} dx \right]$$

(13) 设平面区域 D 由  $y = \sqrt{x} \sin \pi x (0 \le x \le 1)$  与 x 轴围成,则绕轴旋转所围成的旋转体积为\_\_\_\_\_

【解析】根据题设,则所求的旋转体的体积为

$$\int_{0}^{1} \pi \left( \sqrt{x} \sin \pi x \right)^{2} dx = \pi \int_{0}^{1} x \sin^{2} \pi x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{1} x (1 - \cos 2\pi x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(14)  $\Delta y_t = t$  的通解为\_\_\_\_\_.

#### 【答案】

【解析】根据题设,由 $\Delta y_t = t$  化简可得  $y_{t+1} - y_t = t$  ,则齐次形式的特征方程为r-1 = 0 ,故r = 1 . 于是,根据题干可设特解为  $y^* = (at+b)t$  ,代入方程  $y_{t+1} - y_t = t$  后可得 $a = \frac{1}{2}$  ,故方程  $\Delta y_t = t$  的通解为 $C + \frac{1}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{2}t$  .

$$(15) \quad 3 \text{ 项式 } f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & x & 1 & 2x \\ 1 & x & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & x & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & x \end{vmatrix} + x^3 \text{ 项的系数为}_{----}.$$

## 【答案】-5.

【解析】根据题设和行列式的定义,可知行列式的值为取自不同行和不同列元素乘积的代数和.

因此在 
$$f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & x & 1 & 2x \\ 1 & x & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & x & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & x \end{vmatrix}$$
中,含有  $x^3$  的项为



$$(-1)^{\tau(2134)} a \underset{12}{a} \underset{21}{a} \underset{33}{a} \underset{44}{a} + (-1)^{\tau(4231)} a \underset{14}{a} \underset{22}{a} \underset{33}{a} \underset{41}{a} = -x \cdot 1 \cdot x \cdot x - 2x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot 2 = -5x^{3},$$

所以  $x^3$  项的系数为-5.

(16) 甲,乙两个盒子中各装有 2 个红球和 2 个白球,先从甲盒中任取一球,观察颜色后放入乙盒中,再从乙盒中任取一球.令X,Y分别表示从甲盒和乙盒中取到的红球个数,则X与Y的相关系数为\_\_\_.

# 【答案】 5

【解析】根据题设,可得随机变量 X与Y的联合概率分布为

Y	0	/= // K1
X 0	_ 3	_ 2
1		$- \qquad \begin{array}{c}        0$

由此可得,

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & | 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & | 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, XY \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 7 & 3 \\ 10 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

于是,

$$EX = EY = \frac{1}{2}, DX = DY = \frac{1}{4}, EXY = \frac{3}{10}$$

因此,

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = \frac{EXY - EXEY}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = \frac{\frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{5}}$$

# 三、解答题: 17-22 小题, 共 70 分.

(17)(本题满分10分)



已知
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left[ \alpha \arctan \frac{1}{x} + (1+|x|)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right]$$
存在,求 $\alpha$  的值.

【答案】 
$$\frac{1(1-e)}{-(-)}$$
.

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left[ \alpha \arctan \frac{1}{x} + \left(1+x\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = \lim_{x\to 0^{-}} \left[ \alpha \arctan \frac{1}{x} + \left(1+x\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right].$$

又因

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left[ \alpha \arctan^{1} + (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (1+x)^{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha + e ,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \left[ \alpha \arctan^{1} + (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = -\frac{\pi}{2} \alpha + \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} (1-x)^{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \alpha + e^{-1} ,$$

$$\text{then } \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha + e = -\frac{\pi}{2} \alpha + e^{-1} , \quad \text{if } \exists \alpha = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{e} - e \right) .$$

(18) (本题满分 12 分)

求函数 
$$f(x, y) = 2 \ln x + \frac{(x-1)^2 + y^2}{2x^2}$$
 的值.

【答案】函数 
$$f(x,y)$$
 在(-1,0) 处取极小值2,在 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  处取极小值  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  处取极小值  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

【解析】根据题设, 由 
$$f(x,y) = 2 \ln x + \frac{(x-1)^2 + y^2}{2x^2}$$
,可得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{2x^2 + x - 1 - y^2}{x^3}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2}.$$

于是由
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\gamma}{\partial y} \end{array} \right\}$$
 ,即 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2x^2 + x - 1 - y^2}{x^3} = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right\}$  ,可解得生点为 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{1}{Z} \end{array} \right\}$  , $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_2 = -1 \\ y_1 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$  。



又因 
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-2x^2 - 2x + 3 + 3y^2}{x^4}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2y}{x^3}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$
, 所以

当  $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, y_1 = 0$  时,

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \bigg|_{x=\frac{1}{2}, y=0} = 24, B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \bigg|_{x=\frac{1}{2}, y=0} = 0, C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \bigg|_{x=\frac{1}{2}, y=0} = 4,$$

于是由  $AC-B^2>0, A>0$ , 可知函数 f(x,y) 在  $\begin{pmatrix} 1\\ -\end{pmatrix}$  处取极小值  $\begin{pmatrix} 1\\ -2\ln 2\end{pmatrix}$ .

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}_{x=-1, y=0} = 3, B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}_{x=-1, y=0} = 0, C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}_{x=-1, y=0} = 1,$$

于是由  $AC - B^2 > 0, A > 0$ , 可知函数 f(x, y) 在(-1, 0) 处取极小值2.

# (19)(本题满分12分)

设有界区域 D 是圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和直线 y = x 以及 x 轴在第一象限围成的部分, 计算二重积分

$$\iint_{D} e^{(x+y)^{2}} (x^{2} - y^{2}) dx dy.$$
[答案]  $\frac{1}{8} (e-1)^{2}$ .

【解析】

【解法一】如图,根据题设,则可得

$$\iint_{D} e^{(x+y)^{2}} \left(x^{2} - y^{2}\right) dx dy = \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} e^{r^{2}(1+\sin 2\theta)} r^{3} \cos 2\theta dr = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} dr \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{r^{2}(1+\sin 2\theta)} d\sin 2\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{r^{2}(1+\sin 2\theta)} d(r^{2}(1+\sin 2\theta))$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} r (e^{2r^{2}} - e^{r^{2}}) dr = \int_{0}^{1} (e^{2r^{2}} - e^{r^{2}}) dr^{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} r (e^{2r^{2}} - e^{r^{2}}) dr = \int_{0}^{1} (e^{2r^{2}} - e^{r^{2}}) dr^{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (e^{-1})^{2} \cdot 8$$

【解法二】如图,根据题设,则可得



$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} e^{(x+y)} \left( x^{2} - y^{2} \right) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{4} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} e^{r(1+\sin 2\theta)} r^{2} \cos 2\theta dr^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{4} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} e^{t(1+\sin 2\theta)} t \cos 2\theta dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{4} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{1 + \sin 2\theta} d\theta \int_{0}^{4} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} e^{t(1+\sin 2\theta)} t \cos 2\theta dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{1 + \sin 2\theta} \left( \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} e^{t(1+\sin 2\theta)} dt d\theta \right) \int_{0}^{1} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} e^{t(1+\sin 2\theta)} dt d\theta \int_{0}^$$

(20) (本题满分 12 分)

设 n 为正整数,  $y = y_n(x)$  是微分方程 xy' - (n+1)y = 0 满足条件  $y_n(1) = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$  的解.

- $\mathbb{O}$   $\mathbb{R} y_n(x)$ ;
- ® 求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n(x)$ 的收敛域及和函数.

【答案】 (I) 
$$y_n(x) = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}$$
; (II) 收敛域为[-1,1],  $S(x) = \begin{cases} (1-x)\ln(1-x) + x, x \in [-1,1) \\ 1, x = 1 \end{cases}$ 

【解析】(I) 根据题设,解微分方程 xy' - (n+1)y = 0,可得  $y(x) = Cx^{n+1}$ .

又因 
$$y_n(1) = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$
 , 则  $C = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$  , 因此  $y_n(x) = \underline{x^{n+1}} n(n+1)$ 

(II) 根据第(I)问,可知
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}$$
.

由于 
$$\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{(+1 n)(+2)} = 1$$
, 则收敛半径  $R = \frac{1}{\rho} = 1$ , 于是收敛区间为(-1,1).

又因当 
$$x = \pm 1$$
 时,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ 和  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}$ 均收敛,故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{v^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}$ 的收敛域为 $\left[-1,1\right]$ .



下面计算
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}$$
 的和函数.

当  $x \in [-1,1]$  时,令  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}$  ,则通过对 S(x) 逐项求导可得

$$S(x)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n (1-x).$$

于是,

$$S(x) = S(0) + \int_0^x S'(t) dt = \int_0^x -\ln(1-t) dt = -x \ln(1-x) + x + \ln(1-x), x \in [-1,1),$$

$$S(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^-} S(x) = 1.$$

因此,

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} (1-x)\ln(1-x) + x, x \in [-1,1) \\ 1, x = 1 \end{cases}$$

设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & a & b \end{pmatrix}$  仅有两个不同的特征值,若 A 相似于对角矩阵,求 a,b 的值,并求可逆矩阵 P ,

使  $P^{-1}AP$  为对角矩阵.

【答案】当
$$a=1,b=1$$
时,则可逆矩阵 $P=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,且 $P^{-1}AP=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

当 
$$a = -1, b = 3$$
 时,则可逆矩阵  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,且  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

【解析】

【解析】根据题设,则由

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda E - A \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ & -1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - b)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3),$$



可知矩阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = b$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 1$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 3$ .

又因 A 仅有两个不同的特征值, 故b=1或b=3.

当b=1时,  $\lambda=1$  为 A 的二重特征值,故由 A 可相似对角化可知, 3-r(E-A)=2 ,于是

由于 A 的特征值为1,1,3,因此,由(E-A)x=0可得 A 的属于特征值 $\lambda=1$  的线性无关的特征向量

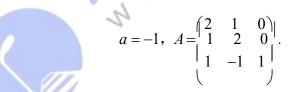
为

$$\alpha_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由(3E-A)x=0可得 A 的属于特征值 $\lambda=3$  线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_3=\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\1\end{bmatrix}$ 

令 
$$P = (\alpha, \alpha, \alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 则  $P$  可逆,且  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

当b=3时,  $\lambda=3$ 为 A的二重特征值,故由 A 可相似对角化可知, 3-r(3E-A)=2,于是



由于 A 的特征值为1,3,3 ,因此,由(E-A)x=0 可得 A 的属于特征值 $\lambda=1$  的线性无关的特征向

量为 
$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
;

由
$$(3E-A)x=0$$
可得  $A$  的属于特征值 $\lambda=3$  线性无关的特征向量为  $\beta_2=\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\1\end{bmatrix}$  ,  $\beta=\begin{bmatrix}0\\1\\1\end{bmatrix}$  .



## (22) (本题满分 12 分)

在区间ig(0,2ig) 上随机取一点,将该区间分成两段,较短一段的长度记为 X,较长的一段长度记为Y,  $\Rightarrow Z = \frac{Y}{Y}$ .

【答案】 (I) 
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, \\ 1, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$
 ; (III)  $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{(z+1)^2} & z \ge 1 \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}$  ; (III)  $2 \ln 2 - 1$ .

【解析】(I)根据题设,则 $X \sim U(0,1)$ ,故

$$f\left(\begin{matrix} x \\ x \end{matrix}\right) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, \notin \end{array}$$

当 
$$z < 1$$
时  $F_z(z) = 0$ .

当 *z* ≥ 1 时

$$F_{Z}(Z) = P(Z \le z) = P\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \le z \\ v & -1 \le z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= P\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \le z \\ v & -1 \le z \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$= dx = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= dx = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -1 + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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综上可得,
$$F_z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, z < 1 \\ z - 1 \\ \overline{z + 1}, z \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

ынь, 
$$\int_{Z} \frac{2}{z^{z-1}} \frac{1}{z^{z}} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{(z-1)}, & z \ge 1 \\ 0, & others \end{cases}$$



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