



16 考研数学命题人终极预测8套卷(数学一)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}) &= E[(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2] = E[(\hat{\theta} - E\hat{\theta}) + (E\hat{\theta} - \theta)]^2 \\ &= E[(\hat{\theta} - E\hat{\theta})^2 + (E\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2 + 2(\hat{\theta} - E\hat{\theta})(E\hat{\theta} - \theta)] \\ &= E[(\hat{\theta} - E\hat{\theta})^2] + E[(E\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2] + 2E[(\hat{\theta} - E\hat{\theta})(E\hat{\theta} - \theta)] \\ &= E[(\hat{\theta} - E\hat{\theta})^2] + E[(E\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2] + 2(E\hat{\theta} - E\hat{\theta})(E\hat{\theta} - \theta) \\ &= D(\hat{\theta}) + (E\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由(I)得 } \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_1) = D(\hat{\theta}_1) + (E\hat{\theta}_1 - \theta)^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} + \left(\frac{1}{n} + \theta - \theta\right)^2 = \frac{2}{n^2},$$

$$\text{由(II)得 } \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2) = D(\hat{\theta}_2) + (E\hat{\theta}_2 - \theta)^2 = \frac{1}{n} + (\theta - \theta)^2 = \frac{1}{n},$$

所以当 $n > 2$ 时, $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_1) < \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2)$, 所以 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 比 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 更好.

【注】 利用平移方法可以快速得到 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 与 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 的期望与方差.

考研数学命题人终极预测卷(八)

一、选择题

(1)【答案】 (B)

【分析】 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散, 从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ 亦发散. 因若后者收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛. 又由 $|a_n| \leq b_n$

($n=1, 2, \dots$), 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 为正项级数, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ 发散, 由比较判别法知, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 发散, 故应选(B).

其他(A), (C), (D)均可举出反例如下:

(A)的反例: $b_n = -\frac{1}{n^2}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛, $a_n = -\frac{1}{n} \leq -\frac{1}{n^2} = b_n$, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散.

(C)的反例: $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散, $b_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$, $a_n \leq b_n$, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 却收敛.

(D)的反例见(C)的反例.

(2)【答案】 (D)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【分析】} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha}{x^k} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^k (\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot (1 - \cos x)}{x^k \cos x} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x^k}. \end{aligned}$$

所以当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\alpha \sim \frac{1}{4}x^3$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} (e^t - 1) dt}{x^k} \stackrel{\text{洛必达法则}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{x^2} - 1) \cdot 2x}{hx^{k-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^5}{hx^{k-1}} = \frac{2}{h} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^6}{x^k}.$$

所以当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\beta \sim \frac{1}{3}x^6$.

对于 γ , 用带有佩亚诺余项的泰勒展开式展开最方便.

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= \sqrt{1-x^4} - \sqrt[3]{1+3x^4} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + o_1(x^4) - \left[1 + \frac{1}{3}(3x^4) + o_2(x^4)\right] \\ &= -\frac{3}{2}x^4 + o(x^4), \end{aligned}$$

所以当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\gamma \sim -\frac{3}{2}x^4$. 综合之, 从低到高排列应是 α, γ, β . 选(D).

(3)【答案】 (B)

【分析】 (B)的反例: $f(x) = \sin^2 x$, 以 π 为周期, 但

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$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x \sin^2 t dt = \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t \right) dt = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x$$

不是周期函数, (B) 不正确, 选(B).

事实上, 设 $f(x)$ 有周期 T , 则 $\int_0^x f(t) dt$ 有周期 T 的充要条件是 $\int_0^T f(t) dt = 0$. 证明如下:

$$\text{令 } F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt, \text{ 有 } F(x+T) - F(x) = \int_x^{x+T} f(t) dt = \int_0^T f(t) dt,$$

可见 $F(x+T) \equiv F(x)$ 的充要条件是 $\int_0^T f(t) dt = 0$. 证毕.

以下说明(A), (C), (D)均正确.

由 $f(x+T) = f(x)$ 及 $f(x)$ 可导, 有 $f'(x+T) = f'(x)$. 所以 $f'(x)$ 有周期 T , (A) 正确. (C) 中的被积函数是 t 的周期函数, 由以上证明, $\int_0^x [f(t) - f(-t)] dt$ 以 T 为周期的充要条件是

$$\int_0^T [f(t) - f(-t)] dt = 0.$$

而该积分中的被积函数 $f(t) - f(-t)$ 是 t 的奇函数,

$$\int_0^T [f(t) - f(-t)] dt = \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} [f(t) - f(-t)] dt = 0$$

成立, 所以(C)正确.

(D) 中令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt - \frac{x}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} F(x+T) - F(x) &= \int_0^{x+T} f(t) dt - \frac{x+T}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt + \frac{x}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^T f(t) dt - \int_0^T f(t) dt = 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $F(x)$ 以 T 为周期, (D) 正确.

(4)【答案】 (D)

【分析】 如图所示, 作曲线 $y = -x^3$, 连同 x 轴与 y 轴, 将 D 分成 4 块, 按逆时针方向, 这 4 块分别记为 D_1, D_2, D_3 与 D_4 .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_D [y^2 \cos(xy) + \sin(xy)] d\sigma &= \int_{D_1 \cup D_2} y^2 \cos(xy) d\sigma + \int_{D_3 \cup D_4} y^2 \cos(xy) d\sigma \\ &\quad + \int_{D_1 \cup D_2} \sin(xy) d\sigma + \int_{D_3 \cup D_4} \sin(xy) d\sigma \\ &= \int_{D_1 \cup D_2} y^2 \cos(xy) d\sigma + \int_{D_3 \cup D_4} y^2 \cos(xy) d\sigma \\ &= 2 \int_{D_2} y^2 \cos(xy) d\sigma + 2 \int_{D_3} y^2 \cos(xy) d\sigma = 2 \int_{D_2 \cup D_3} y^2 \cos(xy) d\sigma \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dy \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 y^2 \cos(xy) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} y \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} y) dy = 2\sqrt{\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

由奇偶性, $\int_{D_1 \cup D_2} \sin(xy) d\sigma = 0, \int_{D_3 \cup D_4} \sin(xy) d\sigma = 0$. 故应选(D).

(5)【答案】 (B)

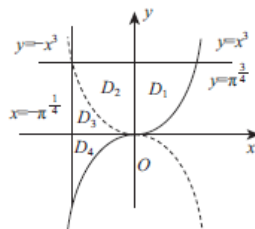
【分析】 由题设条件知, $r(A) = 3$, 则 $r(A^*) = 1$.

$$A^* X = B^* \text{ 有解} \Leftrightarrow r(A^*) = r(A^* | B^*) = 1 \Rightarrow r(B^*) \leq 1.$$

而当 $r(B^*) = 1$ 时, 有可能使 $r(A^* | B^*) = 2$.

$$\text{如 } A^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & \mathbf{O} \end{bmatrix}, B^* = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{O} & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix}, r(A^* | B^*) = r \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \mathbf{O} \\ & \mathbf{O} & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 2,$$

则 $r(A^*) \neq r(A^* | B^*) \Rightarrow A^* X = B^*$ 无解.



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故 $r(\mathbf{B}^*)=0$, 此时 $r(\mathbf{B}) \leq 2$, 有

$$r(\mathbf{A}^*)=r(\mathbf{A}^* \mid \mathbf{B}^*)=1 \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A}^* \mathbf{X}=\mathbf{B}^* \text{ 有解.}$$

故应选(B).

(6)【答案】 (C)

$$\text{【分析】 } \mathbf{B}=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2a & 1-a & 2a \\ a & -a & a^2-2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & a+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2-a-2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & a+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (a-2)(a+1) \end{bmatrix},$$

\mathbf{A} 是非零矩阵, $r(\mathbf{A}) > 0$.

$\mathbf{AB}=\mathbf{O}$, $r(\mathbf{A})+r(\mathbf{B}) \leq 3$, 故 $r(\mathbf{B}) \leq 2$.

当 $a=-1$ 时, $r(\mathbf{B})=1 \Rightarrow r(\mathbf{A})=1$ 或 2 , (A) 不成立.

当 $a \neq -1$ 时, 必有 $a=2$, $r(\mathbf{B})=2 \Rightarrow r(\mathbf{A})=1$, (B) 不成立.

当 $a \neq 2$ 时, 必有 $a=-1$, $r(\mathbf{B})=1 \Rightarrow r(\mathbf{A})=1$ 或 2 , (D) 不成立.

由排除法, 故应选(C). 当 $a=2$ 时, $r(\mathbf{B})=2 \Rightarrow r(\mathbf{A})=1$, 故(C)正确.

(7)【答案】 (C)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【分析】 法一 } P\{\max\{X, Y\} > \mu\} &= P\{\{X > \mu\} \cup \{Y > \mu\}\} \\ &= P\{X > \mu\} + P\{Y > \mu\} - P\{X > \mu, Y > \mu\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - P\{\min\{X, Y\} > \mu\} \\ &= 1 - P\{\min\{X, Y\} > \mu\} = P\{\min\{X, Y\} \leq \mu\}, \end{aligned}$$

选(C).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{法二 } P\{\max\{X, Y\} > \mu\} &= 1 - P\{\max\{X, Y\} \leq \mu\} \\ &= 1 - P\{X \leq \mu, Y \leq \mu\} \stackrel{\text{记}}{=} 1 - P(AB), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $A = \{X \leq \mu\}$, $B = \{Y \leq \mu\}$.

已知 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 所以 $P(A) = P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} P\{\min\{X, Y\} \leq \mu\} &= 1 - P\{\min\{X, Y\} > \mu\} = 1 - P\{X > \mu, Y > \mu\} \\ &= 1 - P(\overline{A}\overline{B}) = 1 - P(\overline{A \cup B}) = P(A \cup B) \\ &= P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = 1 - P(AB) = a, \end{aligned}$$

选(C).

(8)【答案】 (B)

【分析】 因为 X_1, X_2 相互独立, 且均服从 $N(0, 1)$, 则 $X_1 - X_2, X_1 + X_2$ 均服从 $N(0, 2)$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= P\{X_3 = -1\}P\{X_1 + X_2 X_3 \leq y \mid X_3 = -1\} + P\{X_3 = 1\}P\{X_1 + X_2 X_3 \leq y \mid X_3 = 1\} \\ &= P\{X_3 = -1\}P\{X_1 - X_2 \leq y\} + P\{X_3 = 1\}P\{X_1 + X_2 \leq y\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}P\left\{\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}\right\} + \frac{1}{2}P\left\{\frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}\right\} = \frac{1}{2}\Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}\right), \\ f_Y'(y) &= \left[\Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{4}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{4}}. \end{aligned}$$

二、填空题

(9)【答案】 1

【分析】

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right] &= \frac{(x - x_0)f'(x) - (f(x) - f(x_0))}{(x - x_0)^2} \\ &= \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0} - \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{(x - x_0)^2}, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0} - \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{(x - x_0)^2} \\ &= f''(x_0) - \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{2(x - x_0)} = f''(x_0) - \frac{1}{2}f''(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0) = 1.$$

(10)【答案】 -3

【分析】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^3}{\int_1^x y(t) dt}$ 洛必达法则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3(x-1)^2}{y(x)}$ 洛必达法则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{6(x-1)}{y'(x)}$.

题中所给方程两边对 x 求导, 有 $3y^2 y' + xy' + y + 2x - 2 = 0$, 得

$$y'(x) = -\frac{y+2x-2}{3y^2+x}, \text{ 有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y'(x) = 0.$$

再用洛必达法则,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{6(x-1)}{y'(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{6}{y''(x)}.$$

而 $y''(x) = -\frac{(3y^2+x)(y'+2) - (y+2x-2)(6yy'+1)}{(3y^2+x)^2}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y''(x) = -2$.

所以所求极限 = -3.

(11)【答案】 $\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{9}\pi a^3$

【分析】 由轮换对称性知, $\int_l x^2 ds = \int_l y^2 ds = \int_l z^2 ds$, 所以

$$\int_l x^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_l (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_l a^2 ds = \frac{a^2}{3} \int_l ds.$$

而 $\int_l ds$ 为 l 的全长, l 是平面 $x+y+z=a$ 上的圆周, 点 O 到此平面的距离为 $d = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$, 所以 l 的半径

为 $R = \sqrt{a^2 - \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} a$,

所以 $\int_l ds = 2\pi R = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}\pi a$, $\int_l x^2 ds = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{9}\pi a^3$.

(12)【答案】 $\frac{\pi R^3}{\sqrt{(A+1)(B+1)}}$

【分析】 球面与锥面的交线在 xOy 平面上的投影曲线的方程为

$$(A+1)x^2 + (B+1)y^2 = R^2,$$

则相应的投影区域为 $D = \{(x, y) | (A+1)x^2 + (B+1)y^2 \leq R^2\}$. 球面方程(上部)为

$$z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} d\sigma = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} d\sigma, \quad z dS = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} d\sigma = R \cdot S_D.$$

由于 D 是个椭圆, 故 $S_D = \frac{\pi R^2}{\sqrt{(A+1)(B+1)}}$, 所以 $z dS = \frac{\pi R^3}{\sqrt{(A+1)(B+1)}}$.

(13)【答案】 E

【分析】 因 $A \sim \Lambda$, 可知存在可逆矩阵 P , 使得 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda, A = PAP^{-1}$.

$$f(A) = (PAP^{-1})^3 - 6(PAP^{-1})^2 + 11PAP^{-1} - 5E$$

$$= P(\Lambda^3 - 6\Lambda^2 + 11\Lambda - 5E)P^{-1}$$

$$= P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & 8 & & & \\ & & -6 & & \\ & & & 4 & \\ & & & & 11 \end{bmatrix} + 11 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & 2 & & & \\ & & -5 & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= P \begin{bmatrix} 1-6+11-5 & & & & \\ & 8-24+22-5 & & & \\ & & 27-54+33-5 & & \\ & & & & \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = PEP^{-1} = E.$$

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(14)【答案】 $\frac{3}{4}$

【分析】 易知 $EX = \frac{3}{4}, DX = \frac{3}{16}, EY = \frac{1}{2}, DY = \frac{1}{4}$, 又 $\rho_{XY} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$,

$$\text{则 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \sqrt{\frac{3}{16}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$E(XY) = EXEY + \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2},$$

故 (X, Y) 的联合概率分布为

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

$$\text{所以 } P\{X=Y\} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

三、解答题

(15)【证】 (I) 设 $f(x)$ 为连续的偶函数, 则

$$\begin{aligned} F(-x) &= \int_{-1}^1 |-x-t| f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^1 |x+t| f(t) dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 |x-u| f(-u)(-du) = \int_{-1}^1 |x-u| f(u) du = F(x). \end{aligned}$$

所以 $F(x)$ 也是偶函数.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(II)} F(x) &= \int_{-1}^x (x-t)f(t) dt + \int_x^1 (t-x)f(t) dt \\ &= x \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt - \int_{-1}^x tf(t) dt + \int_x^1 f(t) dt - x \int_x^1 f(t) dt, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt + xf(x) - xf(x) - xf(x) + xf(x) - \int_x^1 f(t) dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt - \int_x^1 f(t) dt, \end{aligned}$$

$$F''(x) = f(x) + f(x) = 2f(x) > 0.$$

所以曲线 $y=F(x)$ 在区间 $[-1, 1]$ 上是凹的.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(16)【解】 (I)} \int_0^{n\pi} t |\sin t| dt &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} t |\sin t| dt = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} t \sin t dt \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k \left(-t \cos t \Big|_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} + \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \cos t dt \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k [-(k+1)\pi(-1)^{k+1} + k\pi(-1)^k] \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (2k+1)\pi = \pi n^2. \end{aligned}$$

(II) 设 $n < x \leq n+1 (n=0, 1, \dots)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \pi n^2 &< \int_0^{x\pi} t |\sin t| dt \leq \pi(n+1)^2, \\ \frac{\pi n^2}{(n+1)^2} &< \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{x\pi} t |\sin t| dt < \frac{\pi(n+1)^2}{n^2}, \end{aligned}$$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 由夹逼定理得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{x\pi} t |\sin t| dt = \pi.$$

参考答案与分析 卷(八)

(17)【证】(I) 因为 $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $0 \leq \tan x \leq 1$, 且仅在两处 $x=0$ 与 $x=\frac{\pi}{4}$ 等号成立, 所以

$$a_{n+1} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n+1} x dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx = a_n (n=1, 2, \dots).$$

$$\text{又 } a_{n+2} + a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan^2 x + 1) \tan^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2 x \tan^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x d(\tan x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \tan^{n+1} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{n+1},$$

又因 $a_n > a_{n+2}$, 所以 $2a_n > a_n + a_{n+2}$, 从而 $a_n > \frac{1}{2(n+1)}$.

因 $2a_{n+2} < a_n + a_{n+2}$, 从而 $a_{n+2} < \frac{1}{2(n+1)}$, 于是 $a_n < \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$ ($n=2, 3, \dots$). 得证.

(II) 由(I) 有 $|(-1)^n a_n| > \frac{1}{2(n+1)}$, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^n a_n|$ 发散. 又 $a_{n+1} < a_n$, 并由已证 $\frac{1}{2(n+1)} < a_n < \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$, 知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$. 所以由莱布尼茨定理知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 条件收敛.

(18)【解】(I) 由题设知, 存在二元函数 $u(x, y)$, 使

$$du = [xy(1+y) - f(x)y]dx + [f(x) + x^2 y]dy,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = xy(1+y) - f(x)y, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f(x) + x^2 y.$$

由于 $f(x)$ 具有一阶连续导数, 所以 u 的二阶混合偏导数连续, 所以有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x},$$

$$\text{即有 } \begin{aligned} x(1+2y) - f(x) &= f'(x) + 2xy, \\ f'(x) + f(x) &= x. \end{aligned}$$

连同已知 $f(0)=0$, 于是可求得 $f(x) = x - 1 + e^{-x}$.

(II) 由(I) 有

$$du = (xy^2 + y - ye^{-x})dx + (x - 1 + e^{-x} + x^2 y)dy.$$

求 $u(x, y)$ 有多种方法.

法一 凑微分法.

$$\begin{aligned} &(xy^2 + y - ye^{-x})dx + (x - 1 + e^{-x} + x^2 y)dy \\ &= xy(ydx + xdy) + (ydx + xdy) + (-ye^{-x}dx + e^{-x}dy) - dy \\ &= d\left(\frac{1}{2}(xy)^2 + xy + ye^{-x} - y\right) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以该全微分方程的通解为

$$\frac{1}{2}(xy)^2 + xy + ye^{-x} - y = C, \text{ 其中 } C \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

法二 偏积分法. 由

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = xy^2 + y - ye^{-x},$$

于是

$$u = \frac{1}{2}(xy)^2 + xy + ye^{-x} + h(y),$$

其中 $h(y)$ 为 y 的任意可微函数, 再由 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x - 1 + e^{-x} + x^2 y$,

得

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 y + x + e^{-x} + h'(y) &= x - 1 + e^{-x} + x^2 y, \\ h'(y) &= -1, h(y) = -y + C_1 \quad (C_1 \text{ 为任意常数}). \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$u = \frac{1}{2}(xy)^2 + xy + ye^{-x} - y + C_1,$$

则通解为

$$\frac{1}{2}(xy)^2 + xy + ye^{-x} - y + C_1 = C_2,$$

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即 $\frac{1}{2}(xy)^2 + xy + ye^{-x} - y = C$, 其中 C 为任意常数.

法三 平面第二型曲线积分与路径无关折线法.

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_0^x P(t, 0) dt + \int_0^y Q(x, t) dt = \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y (x-1+e^{-x}+x^2 t) dt \\ &= xy - y + e^{-x}y + \frac{1}{2}(xy)^2, \end{aligned}$$

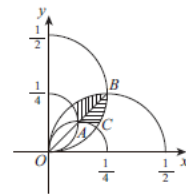
所以通解为 $\frac{1}{2}(xy)^2 + xy + ye^{-x} - y = C$, 其中 C 为任意常数.

(19)【解】 D 如图阴影部分, 为清楚起见, 4 个圆只画出有关的 4 个半圆.

D 关于直线 $y=x$ 对称, 交点 A, B, C 的极坐标分别为

$$A\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right), B\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right), C\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}, \arctan \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_D \frac{1}{xy} dx &= 2 \int_{\arctan \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{1}{2} \cos \theta}^{\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta} \frac{r}{r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta} dr d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_{\arctan \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln(2 \tan \theta)}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_{\arctan \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln 2 + \ln(\tan \theta)}{\tan \theta} d(\tan \theta) \\ &= 2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\ln 2 + \ln u}{u} du \\ &= 2 \left(\ln 2 \cdot \ln u + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 u \right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \\ &= 2(\ln^2 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2) = \ln^2 2. \end{aligned}$$



$$(20)【解】 (I) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix},$$

得方程组(*)的通解为 $k(-3, -5, 1, 0)^T$, k 是任意常数.

(II) 法一 方程组(*)(**)是同解方程组 \Leftrightarrow 方程组(*)的通解满足方程组(**)的第 4 个方程, 代入得

$$-3ka + (-5k) \cdot 2 + bk + 0 = 0,$$

即 $(-3a+b)k = 10k$. 因 k 是任意常数, 故得 $-3a+b=10$.

法二 方程组(*)(**)是同解方程组, 则方程组(**)中新添方程可由原方程的三个方程线性表出, 即

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \\ b \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + k_3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

有解. 对方程组的增广矩阵作初等行变换得

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & b \\ 5 & 2 & 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & b-3a \\ 0 & -3 & -7 & -5-5a \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -5a-11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b-3a-10 \end{bmatrix},$$

故(*)和(**)同解 $\Leftrightarrow b-3a=10$.

(21)【解】 (I) $\xi_1 + \xi_2$ 仍是 A 的对应于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 的特征向量.

因已知 $A\xi_1 = 2\xi_1, A\xi_2 = 2\xi_2$, 故

$$A(\xi_1 + \xi_2) = A\xi_1 + A\xi_2 = 2\xi_1 + 2\xi_2 = 2(\xi_1 + \xi_2).$$

参考答案与分析 卷(八)

(II) $\xi_2 + \xi_3$ 不是 A 的特征向量. 假设是, 设其对应的特征值为 μ , 则有

$$A(\xi_2 + \xi_3) = \mu(\xi_2 + \xi_3),$$

$$\text{得 } 2\xi_2 - 2\xi_3 - \mu\xi_2 - \mu\xi_3 = (2-\mu)\xi_2 - (2+\mu)\xi_3 = \mathbf{0},$$

因 $2-\mu$ 和 $2+\mu$ 不同时为零, 故 ξ_2, ξ_3 线性相关, 这和不同特征值对应的特征向量线性无关矛盾, 故 $\xi_2 + \xi_3$ 不是 A 的特征向量.

(III) 因 A 有特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -2$, 故 A^2 有特征值 $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = 4$. 对应的特征向量仍是 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 , 且 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 线性无关. 故存在可逆矩阵 $P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)$, 使得

$$P^{-1}A^2P = 4E, \quad A^2 = P(4E)P^{-1} = 4E,$$

从而对任意的 $\beta \neq \mathbf{0}$, 有 $A^2\beta = 4E\beta = 4\beta$, 故知任意非零向量 β 都是 A^2 的对应于 $\lambda=4$ 的特征向量.

(22) 【解】 (I) 法一 分布函数法.

$$F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{Y - X \leq z\} = \int_{y=-\infty}^{y=z+x} f(x, y) dx dy.$$

当 $z < 0$ 时, $f(x, y)$ 的非零区域与 $\{(x, y) \mid y - x \leq z\}$ 的交集为图(a)中的阴影部分,

$$F_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{z+x} e^{-(x+y)} dy = \frac{1}{2}e^z;$$

当 $z \geq 0$ 时, $f(x, y)$ 的非零区域与 $\{(x, y) \mid y - x \leq z\}$ 的交集为图(b)中的阴影部分,

$$F_Z(z) = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{z+x} e^{-(x+y)} dy = 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-z},$$

$$\text{故 } F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^z, & z < 0, \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-z}, & z \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^z, & z < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{-z}, & z \geq 0 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|z|}.$$

法二 密度函数法.

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z+x) dx,$$

$$f(x, z+x) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x+z)}, & x > 0, z+x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

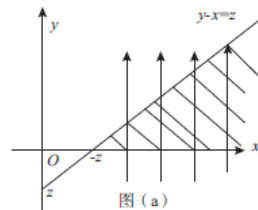
$$\text{当 } z < 0 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x+z)} dx = \frac{1}{2}e^z;$$

$$\text{当 } z \geq 0 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x+z)} dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{-z},$$

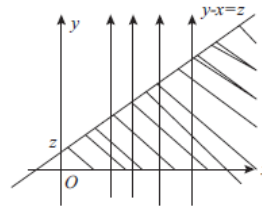
$$\text{故 } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^z, & z < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{-z}, & z \geq 0 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|z|}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(II)} \quad E(X+Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x+y) f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} (x+y) e^{-(x+y)} dy \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} [\int_0^{+\infty} (xe^{-x}e^{-y} + ye^{-x}e^{-y}) dy] dx = 2. \end{aligned}$$

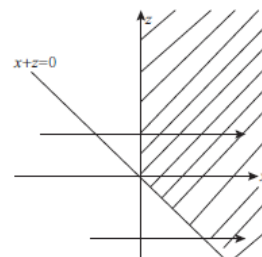
(23) 【解】 记 X 为事件“从袋中有放回地任取 1 张卡片”, 记 X_i 为事件“取出的卡片编号为 i ”, X 与 X_i 同分布, 此题已知样本分布, 即可得到总体 X 分布为



图(a)



图(b)



图(c)

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X	1	2	...	N
P	$\frac{1}{N}$	$\frac{1}{N}$...	$\frac{1}{N}$

$$(I) \bar{X} = EX = 1 \times \frac{1}{N} + 2 \times \frac{1}{N} + \dots + N \times \frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N}(1+2+\dots+N) = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{N(N+1)}{2} = \frac{N+1}{2},$$

故 N 的矩估计量为 $\hat{N}_1 = 2\bar{X} - 1$.

$$\text{又 } \hat{N}_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \bar{x} = 1 = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = n, \\ x_i \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_i = 1 (i = 1, \dots, n), \text{ 故}$$

$$P(\hat{N}_1 = 1) = P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1, \dots, X_n = 1\} = P\{X_1 = 1\}P\{X_2 = 1\} \cdots P\{X_n = 1\} = \frac{1}{N^n}.$$

$$(II) L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; N) = P\{X = x_1\}P\{X = x_2\} \cdots P\{X = x_n\} = \frac{1}{N^n} \quad (1 \leq x_i \leq N),$$

$$N \geq \max\{x_i\} \quad (i = 1, \dots, n).$$

故 N 的最大似然估计量为 $\hat{N}_2 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{X_i\}$

$\hat{N}_2 = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ 的分布律为

$$\begin{aligned} P\{\hat{N}_2 = k\} &= P\{\max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} = k\} \\ &= P\{\hat{N}_2 \leq k\} - P\{\hat{N}_2 \leq k-1\} \\ &= P\{X_1 \leq k\} \cdot P\{X_2 \leq k\} \cdot \dots \cdot P\{X_n \leq k\} - \\ &\quad P\{X_1 \leq k-1\} \cdot P\{X_2 \leq k-1\} \cdot \dots \cdot P\{X_n \leq k-1\} \\ &= \left(\frac{k}{N}\right)^n - \left(\frac{k-1}{N}\right)^n. \end{aligned}$$