

2016 年数学(三)真题解析

一、选择题

(1) 【答案】 (B).

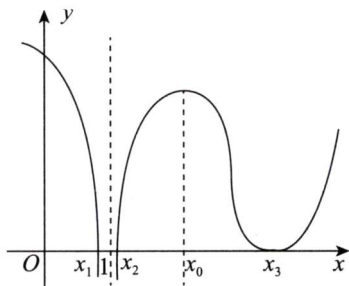
【解】 如图所示, $f'(x)$ 的零点从左到右依次为 $x_1 (< 1)$, x_2, x_3 .

由 $\begin{cases} f'(x) > 0, x < x_1, \\ f'(x) < 0, x_1 < x < 1 \end{cases}$ 得 $x = x_1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极大值点;

由 $\begin{cases} f'(x) < 0, x_1 < x < 1, \\ f'(x) < 0, 1 < x < x_2 \end{cases}$ 得 $x = 1$ 不是 $f(x)$ 的极值点;

由 $\begin{cases} f'(x) < 0, 1 < x < x_2, \\ f'(x) > 0, x_2 < x < x_3 \end{cases}$ 得 $x = x_2$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极小值点;

由 $\begin{cases} f'(x) > 0, x_2 < x < x_3, \\ f'(x) > 0, x > x_3 \end{cases}$ 得 $x = x_3$ 不是 $f(x)$ 的极值点,



—(1) 题图

故 $f(x)$ 有两个极值点.

$f''(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处不存在, 又 $f'(x)$ 切线水平对应的点为 x_0 及 x_3 ,

即 $f''(x_0) = 0, f''(x_3) = 0$.

由 $\begin{cases} f''(x) < 0, x < 1, \\ f''(x) > 0, 1 < x < x_0 \end{cases}$ 得 $(1, f(1))$ 为曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点;

由 $\begin{cases} f''(x) > 0, 1 < x < x_0, \\ f''(x) < 0, x_0 < x < x_3 \end{cases}$ 得 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 为曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点;

由 $\begin{cases} f''(x) < 0, x_0 < x < x_3, \\ f''(x) > 0, x > x_3 \end{cases}$ 得 $(x_3, f(x_3))$ 为曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点,

即 $y = f(x)$ 有 3 个拐点, 应选(B).

(2) 【答案】 (D).

$$\text{【解】 } f'_x = \frac{e^x(x-y) - e^x}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{e^x(x-y-1)}{(x-y)^2},$$

$$f'_y = -\frac{e^x}{(x-y)^2} \cdot (-1) = \frac{e^x}{(x-y)^2},$$

$$\text{则 } f'_x + f'_y = \frac{e^x(x-y-1)}{(x-y)^2} + \frac{e^x}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{e^x}{x-y} = f, \text{ 应选(D).}$$

(3) 【答案】 (B).

【解】 因为 D_1 区域关于 $y = x$ 对称,

$$\text{所以 } J_i = \iint_{D_i} \sqrt[3]{x-y} \, dx \, dy = \iint_{D_i} \sqrt[3]{y-x} \, dx \, dy = -\iint_{D_i} \sqrt[3]{x-y} \, dx \, dy, \text{ 于是 } J_1 = 0;$$

令 $D_0 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}\}$, 显然 D_0 关于 $y = x$ 对称,

$$J_2 = \iint_{D_2} \sqrt[3]{x-y} \, dx \, dy = \iint_{D_0} \sqrt[3]{x-y} \, dx \, dy + \iint_{D_2 \setminus D_0} \sqrt[3]{x-y} \, dx \, dy = \iint_{D_2 \setminus D_0} \sqrt[3]{x-y} \, dx \, dy > 0;$$

$$J_3 = \iint_{D_3} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dx dy = \iint_{D_0} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dx dy + \iint_{D_3 \setminus D_0} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dx dy = \iint_{D_3 \setminus D_0} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dx dy < 0,$$

故 $J_3 < J_1 < J_2$, 应选(B).

(4) 【答案】 (A).

$$\text{【解】} \quad \left| \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) \sin(n+k) \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}},$$

$$\text{对级数} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right),$$

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

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1$ 得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right)$ 收敛,

由正项级数比较审敛法得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) \sin(n+k) \right|$ 收敛,

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

(5) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 由 A 与 B 相似可知, 存在可逆矩阵 P , 使得 $P^{-1}AP = B$.

对 $P^{-1}AP = B$ 两边取转置得 $P^T A^T (P^{-1})^T = B^T$, 或 $[(P^T)^{-1}]^{-1} A^T [(P^T)^{-1}] = B^T$,

即 A^T 与 B^T 相似, (A) 正确;

由 $P^{-1}AP = B$ 得 $P^{-1}A^{-1}P = B^{-1}$, 即 A^{-1} 与 B^{-1} 相似, (B) 正确;

由 $P^{-1}AP = B$ 及 $P^{-1}A^{-1}P = B^{-1}$, 得 $P^{-1}(A + A^{-1})P = B + B^{-1}$,

即 $A + A^{-1}$ 与 $B + B^{-1}$ 相似, (D) 正确, 应选(C).

(6) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 方法一 二次型的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } |\lambda E - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - a & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - a - 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda - a & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda - a - 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - a + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a + 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - a - 2)(\lambda - a + 1)^2 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

得 $\lambda_1 = a + 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = a - 1$.

因为正、负惯性指数分别为 1, 2, 所以 $\begin{cases} a + 2 > 0, \\ a - 1 < 0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $-2 < a < 1$, 应选(C).

方法二 取 $a = 0$, 二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$,

二次型的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

由 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0$ 得 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$, 此时二次

型的正惯性指数为 1, 负惯性指数为 2, 满足题设的条件, $a = 0$ 时成立, 应选 (C).

(7) 【答案】 (A).

【解】 方法一 由 $P(A | B) = 1$ 得 $P(B) = P(AB)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad P(\bar{B} | \bar{A}) &= \frac{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{P(\overline{A+B})}{1-P(A)} = \frac{1-P(A+B)}{1-P(A)} \\ &= \frac{1-P(A)-P(B)+P(AB)}{1-P(A)} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

应选 (A).

方法二 由 $P(A | B) = 1$ 得 $P(B) = P(AB)$, 从而 $P(\bar{A}B) = 0$, 于是 $P(B | \bar{A}) = 0$. 因为 $P(B | \bar{A}) + P(\bar{B} | \bar{A}) = 1$, 所以 $P(\bar{B} | \bar{A}) = 1$, 应选 (A).

(8) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 由 $X \sim N(1, 2), Y \sim N(1, 4)$ 得 $E(X) = 1, D(X) = 2, E(Y) = 1, D(Y) = 4$.

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

因为 X, Y 相互独立, 所以 $E(X^2Y^2) = E(X^2)E(Y^2)$,

又因为 $E(X^2) = D(X) + (EX)^2 = 3, E(Y^2) = D(Y) + (EY)^2 = 5$, 所以 $E(X^2Y^2) = 15$,

故 $D(XY) = 15 - 1 = 14$, 应选 (C).

二、填空题

(9) 【答案】 6.

【解】 由 $\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin 2x} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}f(x)\sin 2x \sim xf(x)$ ($x \rightarrow 0$ 时) 得

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

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 6$.

(10) 【答案】 $\sin 1 - \cos 1$.

$$\text{【解】} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sin \frac{1}{n} + 2 \sin \frac{2}{n} + \cdots + n \sin \frac{n}{n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n} \sin \frac{i}{n} = \int_0^1 x \sin x \, dx$$

$$= - \int_0^1 x \, d(\cos x) = -x \cos x \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \cos x \, dx$$

$$= -\cos 1 + \sin 1 = \sin 1 - \cos 1.$$

(11) 【答案】 $-dx + 2dy$.

【解】 将 $x=0, y=1$ 代入得 $z=1$.

$(x+1)z - y^2 = x^2 f(x-z, y)$ 两边关于 x 求偏导得

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

将 $x=0, y=1, z=1$ 代入得 $z'_x(0, 1) = -1$;

$(x+1)z - y^2 = x^2 f(x-z, y)$ 两边关于 y 求偏导得

$$(x+1)z'_y - 2y = x^2[f'_1(x-z, y)(-z'_y) + f'_2(x-z, y)],$$

将 $x=0, y=1, z=1$ 代入得 $z'_y(0, 1) = 2$,

故 $dz|_{(0,1)} = -dx + 2dy$.

(12) 【答案】 $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3e}$.

【解】 令 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D x^2 e^{-y^2} dx dy &= 2 \iint_{D_1} x^2 e^{-y^2} dx dy = 2 \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 y^3 e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 y^2 e^{-y^2} d(y^2) = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 t e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3e}. \end{aligned}$$

(13) 【答案】 $\lambda^4 + \lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 4$.

【解】

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} &= \lambda \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \lambda \left[\lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 3 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} \right] + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 4 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \lambda [\lambda(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 2) + 3] + 4 \\ &= \lambda^4 + \lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 4. \end{aligned}$$

(14) 【答案】 $\frac{2}{9}$.

【解】 前三次只能取到两种颜色的球, 第四次取到的球不能在前三次中出现.

如第四次取到红球, 则前三次中为两次白球一次黑球, 或一次白球两次黑球,

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

三、解答题

(15) 【解】 方法一 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)}{x^4}},$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)}{x^4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1)]}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sin 2x + 2\sin x + 2x \cos x}{4x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\cos 2x + 2\cos x - x \sin x}{6x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\sin 2x - 3\sin x - x \cos x}{12x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{x} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{\cos x}{12} \right) = \frac{1}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}.$

方法二

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

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

$$\text{由 } \cos 2x = 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} + o(x^4) = 1 - 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^4 + o(x^4),$$

$$x \sin x = x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3!} + o(x^4)$$

$$\text{得 } \cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1 \sim \frac{1}{3}x^4,$$

$$\text{于是 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}{x^4} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

(16) 【解】 (I) 由题意得

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

$$\text{整理得 } \frac{dQ}{dP} + \frac{1}{120 - P} \cdot Q = 0, \text{ 解得 } Q = C e^{-\int \frac{1}{120 - P} dP} = C(120 - P),$$

因为最大需求量为 1200, 所以 $C = 10$, 故 $Q = 1200 - 10P$.

$$\text{(II) 收益函数为 } R = PQ = 120Q - \frac{Q^2}{10},$$

$$\text{边际收益为 } R'(Q) = 120 - \frac{Q}{5}.$$

当 $P = 100$ 时, $Q = 200$, 故当 $P = 100$ 时, 边际收益为 $R'(200) = 80$.

其经济意义为: 当销售第 201 件商品时所得的收益为 80 万元.

(17) 【解】 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时,

$$f(x) = \int_0^x (x^2 - t^2) dt + \int_x^1 (t^2 - x^2) dt = x^3 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1-x^3}{3} - x^2(1-x)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3} - x^2;$$

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

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3} - x^2, & 0 < x < 1, \\ x^2 - \frac{1}{3}, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) = 4x^2 - 2x$;

当 $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) = 2x$.

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3} - x^2 - \frac{2}{3}}{x - 1} = 2, \text{ 即 } f'_-(1) = 2;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3}}{x - 1} = 2, \text{ 即 } f'_+(1) = 2,$$

得 $f'(1) = 2$,

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

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$,

当 $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $x > \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 故 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 为 $f(x)$ 的最小值点,

最小值为 $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$.

$$(18) \text{ 【解】 } \int_0^x f(x-t) dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_0^x f(u) du = \int_0^x f(t) dt;$$

$$\int_0^x (x-t)f(t) dt = x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x tf(t) dt,$$

$$\text{原等式化为 } \int_0^x f(t) dt = x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x tf(t) dt + e^{-x} - 1,$$

$$\text{两边求导得 } f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt - e^{-x},$$

$$\text{两边再求导得 } f'(x) - f(x) = e^{-x},$$

$$\text{从而 } f(x) = \left[\int e^{-x} e^{\int -dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int -dx} = Ce^x - \frac{1}{2}e^{-x},$$

$$\text{由 } f(0) = -1 \text{ 得 } C = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故 } f(x) = -\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}.$$

(19) 【解】 方法一

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{x^{2n+4}}{(n+2)(2n+3)}}{\frac{x^{2n+2}}{(n+1)(2n+1)}} \right| = x^2, \text{ 所以当 } |x| < 1 \text{ 时, 幂级数绝对收敛; 当 } |x| > 1 \text{ 时, 幂}$$

级数发散.

$$\text{当 } x = \pm 1 \text{ 时, 因为 } \left| \frac{(\pm 1)^{2n+2}}{(n+1)(2n+1)} \right| = \frac{1}{(n+1)(2n+1)} \sim \frac{1}{2n^2} \text{ 且 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2} \text{ 收敛,}$$

所以 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(n+1)(2n+1)}$ 绝对收敛, 故收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$.

$$\text{记 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(n+1)(2n+1)},$$

$$S'(x) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad S''(x) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{2}{1-x^2} \quad (-1 < x < 1).$$

因为 $S(0) = 0, S'(0) = 0$, 所以当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时,

$$S'(x) = \int_0^x S''(x) dx = \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x),$$

$$S(x) = \int_0^x S'(x) dx = (1+x)\ln(1+x) + (1-x)\ln(1-x),$$

又 $S(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} S(x) = 2\ln 2$, $S(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} S(x) = 2\ln 2$,

故 $S(x) = \begin{cases} (1+x)\ln(1+x) + (1-x)\ln(1-x), & -1 < x < 1, \\ 2\ln 2, & x = \pm 1. \end{cases}$

方法二

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1/[(n+2)(2n+3)]}{1/[(n+1)(2n+1)]} \right| = 1$ 得收敛半径 $R=1$.

当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 因为 $\left| \frac{(\pm 1)^{2n+2}}{(n+1)(2n+1)} \right| \sim \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2}$ 收敛,

所以幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\pm 1)^{2n+2}}{(n+1)(2n+1)}$ 绝对收敛, 其收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$.

令 $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(n+1)(2n+1)}$, 则

$$S(x) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = 2 \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{2n+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{2n+2} \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{2n+1} &= x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x x^{2n} dx = x \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} \right) dx \\ &= x \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} [\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)] \quad (-1 < x < 1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{2n+2} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^x x^{2n+1} dx \right) = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n+1} \right) dx = \int_0^x \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} [\ln(1+x) + \ln(1-x)] \quad (-1 < x < 1), \end{aligned}$$

于是 $S(x) = (1+x)\ln(1+x) + (1-x)\ln(1-x) \quad (-1 < x < 1)$;

又 $S(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} S(x) = 2\ln 2$, $S(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} S(x) = 2\ln 2$,

故 $S(x) = \begin{cases} (1+x)\ln(1+x) + (1-x)\ln(1-x), & -1 < x < 1, \\ 2\ln 2, & x = \pm 1. \end{cases}$

(20) 【解】 (I)

$$(A \mid \beta) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1-a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a & 1 \\ a+1 & 1 & a+1 & 2a-2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1-a & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2a-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -a^2+2a & a-2 \end{array} \right).$$

因为 $AX = \beta$ 无解, 所以 $r(A) \neq r(\bar{A})$,

从而 $-a^2 + 2a = 0$, 于是 $a = 0$ 或 $a = 2$.

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

此时 $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 2 < 3$, 所以 $a = 2$ 时, 方程组有无数个解, 矛盾, 故 $a = 0$.

$$(II) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^T \beta = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

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

得方程组 $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^T \boldsymbol{\beta}$ 的通解为 $\mathbf{X} = k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (k 为任意常数).

(21) 【解】 (I)

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

得矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 0$.

将 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 代入 $(\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$,

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

$\lambda_1 = -1$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$;

将 $\lambda_2 = -2$ 代入 $(\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$,

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

$\lambda_2 = -2$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$;

将 $\lambda_3 = 0$ 代入 $(\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$,

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

$\lambda_3 = 0$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

令 $\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 由 $\mathbf{P}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 得

$$\mathbf{A}^{99} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{99} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-2)^{99} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{99} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-2)^{99} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

(II) 由 $\mathbf{B}^2 = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}$ 得 $\mathbf{B}^{100} = \mathbf{B}^{98}\mathbf{B}^2 = \mathbf{B}^{99}\mathbf{A} = \cdots = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}^{99}$,

$$\text{即 } (\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3) = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2^{99} - 2 & 1 - 2^{99} & 2 - 2^{98} \\ 2^{100} - 2 & 1 - 2^{100} & 2 - 2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故 } \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = (2^{99} - 2)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + (2^{100} - 2)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = (1 - 2^{99})\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + (1 - 2^{100})\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_3 = (2 - 2^{98})\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + (2 - 2^{99})\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3. \end{cases}$$

(22) 【解】 (I) 区域 D 的面积为 $A = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$,

随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3, & (x, y) \in D, \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin D. \end{cases}$

(II) 设 (U, X) 的联合分布函数为 $G(u, x)$,

$$G\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) = P\left\{U \leq 0, X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\} = P\left\{X > Y, X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{x^2}^x 3dy = \frac{1}{4},$$

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

$$P\left\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} 3dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{8},$$

因为 $\frac{1}{4} \neq \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{8}\right)$, 所以 U 与 X 不独立.

(III) 当 $z < 0$ 时, $F(z) = 0$;

当 $0 \leq z < 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{U = 0, X \leq z\} = P\{X > Y, X \leq z\} \\ &= \int_0^z dx \int_{x^2}^x 3dy = \frac{3}{2}z^2 - z^3; \end{aligned}$$

当 $1 \leq z < 2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= P\{U + X \leq z\} = P\{U = 0, X \leq z\} + P\{U = 1, X \leq z - 1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + 2(z - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}(z - 1)^2; \end{aligned}$$

当 $z \geq 2$ 时, $F(z) = 1$,

$$\text{故 } F(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ \frac{3}{2}z^2 - z^3, & 0 \leq z < 1, \\ \frac{1}{2} + 2(z-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}(z-1)^2, & 1 \leq z < 2, \\ 1, & z \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

(23) 【解】 (I) 总体 X 的分布函数为 $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$.

当 $x < 0$ 时, $F(x) = 0$;

当 $x \geq \theta$ 时, $F(x) = 1$;

当 $0 \leq x < \theta$ 时, $F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} dx = \frac{x^3}{\theta^3}$, 即

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{x^3}{\theta^3}, & 0 \leq x < \theta, \\ 1, & x \geq \theta. \end{cases}$$

设 T 的分布函数为 $F_T(t)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} F_T(t) &= P\{T \leq t\} = P\{\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\} \leq t\} \\ &= P\{X_1 \leq t, X_2 \leq t, X_3 \leq t\} = P\{X_1 \leq t\}P\{X_2 \leq t\}P\{X_3 \leq t\} \\ &= P^3\{X \leq t\} = F^3(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, \\ \frac{t^9}{\theta^9}, & 0 \leq t < \theta, \\ 1, & t \geq \theta. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

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

(II) $E(aT) = aE(T) = a \int_0^\theta t \cdot \frac{9t^8}{\theta^9} dt = \frac{9a}{10}\theta$, 由 $E(aT) = \theta$ 得 $a = \frac{10}{9}$.