

2017 年数学(三)真题解析

一、选择题

(1) 【答案】 (A).

【解】 $f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}}{ax} = \frac{1}{2a}$, $f(0) = f(0-0) = b$,

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 所以 $f(0+0) = f(0) = f(0-0)$, 从而 $ab = \frac{1}{2}$, 应选(A).

(2) 【答案】 (D).

【解】 由 $\begin{cases} z'_x = 3y - 2xy - y^2 = 0, \\ z'_y = 3x - 2xy - x^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} x=0, \\ y=0, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x=1, \\ y=1, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x=0, \\ y=3, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x=3, \\ y=0. \end{cases}$
 $z''_{xx} = -2y$, $z''_{xy} = 3 - 2x - 2y$, $z''_{yy} = -2x$,

当 $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ 时, $AC - B^2 = -9 < 0$, 则 $(0, 0)$ 不是极值点;

当 $(x, y) = (1, 1)$ 时, $AC - B^2 = 3 > 0$ 且 $A = -2 < 0$, 则 $(1, 1)$ 为极大值点;

当 $(x, y) = (0, 3)$ 时, $AC - B^2 = -9 < 0$, 则 $(0, 3)$ 不是极值点;

当 $(x, y) = (3, 0)$ 时, $AC - B^2 = -9 < 0$, 则 $(3, 0)$ 不是极值点, 应选(D).

(3) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 方法一 若 $f(x) > 0$, 则 $f'(x) > 0$, 从而 $f(1) > f(-1) > 0$;

若 $f(x) < 0$, 则 $f'(x) < 0$, 从而 $f(1) < f(-1) < 0$, 故 $|f(1)| > |f(-1)|$, 应选(C).

方法二 由 $f(x) \cdot f'(x) = \left[\frac{1}{2} f^2(x) \right]' > 0$ 得 $f^2(x)$ 单调递增,

从而 $f^2(1) > f^2(-1)$, 故 $|f(1)| > |f(-1)|$, 应选(C).

(4) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 $\sin \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{6n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right)$,

由 $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$ 得 $\ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) = -\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$,

于是 $\sin \frac{1}{n} - k \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) = (k+1) \frac{1}{n} + \frac{k}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$,

由 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[\sin \frac{1}{n} - k \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \right]$ 收敛得 $k = -1$, 应选(C).

(5) 【答案】 (A).

【解】 令 $A = \alpha\alpha^T$, 则 $A^2 = A$,

令 $AX = \lambda X$, 由 $(A^2 - A)X = (\lambda^2 - \lambda)X = \mathbf{0}$ 得 $\lambda^2 - \lambda = 0$, $\lambda = 0$ 或 $\lambda = 1$,

因为 $\text{tr } A = \alpha^T \alpha = 1 = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n$ 得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0, \lambda_n = 1$,

$E - \alpha\alpha^T$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_{n-1} = 1, \lambda_n = 0$, 从而 $|E - \alpha\alpha^T| = 0$,

即 $E - \alpha\alpha^T$ 不可逆, 应选(A).

(6) 【答案】 (B).

【解】 A, B, C 的特征值都为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 1$,

由 $2\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 $r(2\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}) = 1$, 则 \mathbf{A} 可相似对角化, 从而 $\mathbf{A} \sim \mathbf{C}$;

由 $2\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 $r(2\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{B}) = 2$, 则 \mathbf{B} 不可相似对角化, 从而 \mathbf{B} 与 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{C} 不相似,

应选(B).

方法点评: 设 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} 为 n 阶矩阵, 且 $|\lambda\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}| = |\lambda\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{B}|$, 即 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} 的特征值相同, 则

(1) 若矩阵 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} 都可相似对角化, 则 $\mathbf{A} \sim \mathbf{B}$;

(2) 若矩阵 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} 中一个可相似对角化, 一个不可相似对角化, 则 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} 不相似.

(7) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 $P[(A+B)C] = P(AC+BC) = P(AC) + P(BC) - P(ABC)$
 $= P(A)P(C) + P(B)P(C) - P(ABC),$

$$P(A+B)P(C) = [P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)]P(C)$$

$$= P(A)P(C) + P(B)P(C) - P(AB)P(C),$$

$A \cup B$ 与 C 独立即为 $P[(A+B)C] = P(A+B)P(C)$,

从而 $A \cup B$ 与 C 独立的充分必要条件为

$$P(A)P(C) + P(B)P(C) - P(ABC) = P(A)P(C) + P(B)P(C) - P(AB)P(C),$$

或 $P(ABC) = P(AB)P(C)$, 即 AB 与 C 独立, 应选(C).

(8) 【答案】 (B).

【解】 若总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 则

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 \sim \chi^2(n), \quad \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1),$$

因为总体 $X \sim N(\mu, 1)$, 所以 $\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$, $\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$,

再由 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{1}{n})$ 得 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = \sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu) \sim N(0, 1)$, 从而 $n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$,

不正确的是(B), 应选(B).

二、填空题

(9) 【答案】 $\frac{\pi^3}{2}$.

【解】 由定积分的奇偶性质得

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\sin^3 x + \sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2}) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2} dx$$

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

(10) 【答案】 $C2^t + \frac{1}{2}t2^t$ (C 为任意常数).

【解】 一阶齐次差分方程 $y_{t+1} - 2y_t = 0$ 的通解为 $y_t = C2^t$ (C 为任意常数);

设 $y_{t+1} - 2y_t = 2^t$ 的特解为 $y^* = at2^t$, 代入得 $a = \frac{1}{2}$,

故 $y_{t+1} - 2y_t = 2^t$ 的通解为 $y_t = C2^t + \frac{1}{2}t2^t$ (C 为任意常数).

(11) 【答案】 $1 + (1 - Q)e^{-Q}$.

【解】 平均成本为 $\bar{C}(Q) = \frac{C(Q)}{Q} = 1 + e^{-Q}$, 总成本为 $C(Q) = Q + Qe^{-Q}$, 故边际成本为 $C'(Q) = 1 + (1 - Q)e^{-Q}$.

(12) 【答案】 xye^y .

【解】 方法一

由 $df(x, y) = ye^y dx + x(1 + y)e^y dy = d(xye^y)$ 得 $f(x, y) = xye^y + C$,
再由 $f(0, 0) = 0$ 得 $C = 0$, 故 $f(x, y) = xye^y$.

方法二 由 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = ye^y$ 得 $f(x, y) = \int ye^y dx + C = xye^y + C$,

再由 $f(0, 0) = 0$ 得 $C = 0$, 故 $f(x, y) = xye^y$.

(13) 【答案】 2.

【解】 $(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3) = A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$,

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 所以 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 可逆,

从而 $r(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3) = r(A)$,

由 $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 $r(A) = 2$, 故向量组 $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3$ 的秩为 2.

(14) 【答案】 $\frac{9}{2}$.

【解】 $E(X) = -1 + a + 3b = 0$, 再由 $\frac{1}{2} + a + b = 1$ 得 $a = b = \frac{1}{4}$,

则 $E(X^2) = (-2)^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 3^2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{2}$.

所以 $D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{9}{2}$.

三、解答题

(15) 【解】 $\int_0^x \sqrt{x-t} e^t dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_0^x \sqrt{u} e^{x-u} du = e^x \int_0^x \sqrt{u} e^{-u} du$,

则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{x-t} e^t dt}{\sqrt{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^x \cdot \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{u} e^{-u} du}{\sqrt{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{u} e^{-u} du}{\sqrt{x^3}}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x} e^{-x}}{\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{3}$.

(16) 【解】 $\iint_D \frac{y^3}{(1+x^2+y^4)^2} dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{y^3}{(1+x^2+y^4)^2} dy$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{y^2}{(1+x^2+y^4)^2} d(y^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^x \frac{y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} dy$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+2x^2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+2x^2} dx \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left[\arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{2}x)^2} d(\sqrt{2}x) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

(17) 【解】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2} \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 x \ln(1+x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(x^2-1)+1}{1+x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(x - 1 + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \frac{1}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

方法点评: 本题考查定积分的定义求极限.

n 项和求极限一般分为两种类型:

(1) 分子次数齐、分母次数齐,且分母的次数高于分子一次,采用定积分定义求极限,即

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx.$$

(2) 若分子次数或分母次数不齐,一般使用夹逼定理.

(18) 【解】 令 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x}$,

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)\ln^2(1+x)} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{(1+x)\ln^2(1+x) - x^2}{x^2(1+x)\ln^2(1+x)},$$

令 $g(x) = (1+x)\ln^2(1+x) - x^2$, $g(0) = 0$,

$$g'(x) = \ln^2(1+x) + 2\ln(1+x) - 2x, \quad g'(0) = 0,$$

$$g''(x) = \frac{2\ln(1+x)}{1+x} + \frac{2}{1+x} - 2 = \frac{2[\ln(1+x) - x]}{1+x} < 0,$$

由 $\begin{cases} g'(0) = 0, \\ g''(x) < 0 (0 < x < 1) \end{cases}$ 得 $g'(x) < 0 (0 < x < 1)$;

再由 $\begin{cases} g(0) = 0, \\ g'(x) < 0 (0 < x < 1) \end{cases}$ 得 $g(x) < 0 (0 < x < 1)$,

即 $f'(x) < 0 (0 < x < 1)$,

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

即 $\frac{1}{\ln 2} - 1 < f(x) < \frac{1}{2}$, 故 $\frac{1}{\ln 2} - 1 < k < \frac{1}{2}$.

(19) 【证明】 (I) 由 $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1}(na_n + a_{n-1})$ 得 $a_{n+1} - a_n = -\frac{1}{n+1}(a_n - a_{n-1})$,

从而 $a_n - a_{n-1} = -\frac{1}{n}(a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}) = \left(-\frac{1}{n}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{n-1}\right) (a_{n-2} - a_{n-3})$

$$= \dots = \left(-\frac{1}{n}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{n-1}\right) \dots \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) (a_1 - a_0) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!},$$

$$\text{于是 } a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} + a_{n-1} = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + a_{n-2} = \cdots = \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!},$$

$$|a_n| \leq \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k!} \leq n-1 \leq n,$$

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1, \text{ 故幂级数 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \text{ 的收敛半径 } R = \frac{1}{\rho} \geq 1.$$

$$(II) S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, \quad S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1-x)S'(x) &= (1-x) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n = a_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n a_n + a_{n-1}) x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n \\ &= a_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n-1} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n-1} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n-1} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+1} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = x S(x), \end{aligned}$$

即 $S(x)$ 满足 $(1-x)S'(x) - xS(x) = 0$.

由 $(1-x)S'(x) - xS(x) = 0$ 得 $S'(x) - \left(-1 - \frac{1}{x-1}\right)S(x) = 0$, 解得

$$S(x) = C e^{-\int \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-1}\right) dx} = \frac{C e^{-x}}{1-x},$$

再由 $S(0) = 1$ 得 $C = 1$, 故 $S(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{1-x}$.

(20) 【证明】 (I) 设 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$,

因为 A 有三个不同的特征值, 所以 A 可以相似对角化, 即存在可逆矩阵 P , 使得

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

因为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 两两不同, 所以 $r(A) \geq 2$,

又因为 $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关, 从而 $r(A) < 3$, 于是 $r(A) = 2$.

(II) 因为 $r(A) = 2$, 所以 $AX = 0$ 基础解系含一个线性无关的解向量,

由 $\begin{cases} \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0, \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = \beta \end{cases}$ 得 $AX = \beta$ 的通解为

$$X = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

$$(21) \text{ 【解】 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = X^T A X,$$

因为 $\lambda_3 = 0$, 所以 $|\mathbf{A}| = 0$.

$$\text{由 } |\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = -3(a-2) = 0 \text{ 得 } a = 2.$$

$$\text{由 } |\lambda\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & \lambda+1 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda+3)(\lambda-6) = 0, \text{ 得 } \lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = 6, \lambda_3 = 0.$$

$$\text{由 } -3\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -3 \text{ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 } \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{由 } 6\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 7 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 6 \text{ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 } \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{由 } 0\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } \lambda_3 = 0 \text{ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 } \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{规范化得 } \boldsymbol{\gamma}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\gamma}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\gamma}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故正交矩阵为 } \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \stackrel{\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Y}}{=} -3y_1^2 + 6y_2^2.$$

$$(22) \text{ 【解】 (I) } E(Y) = \int_0^1 y \cdot 2y \, dy = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$P\{Y \leq E(Y)\} = P\left\{Y \leq \frac{2}{3}\right\} = \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}} 2y \, dy = \frac{4}{9}.$$

(II) 方法一 $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X + Y \leq z\}$,

当 $z < 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$;

当 $z \geq 3$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } 0 \leq z < 1 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) &= P\{X=0, Y \leq z\} = P\{X=0, Y \leq z\} \\ &= P\{X=0\}P\{Y \leq z\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^z 2y dy = \frac{z^2}{2}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq z < 2 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = P\{X=0, Y \leq z\} = P\{X=0\}P\{Y \leq 1\} = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } 2 \leq z < 3 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) &= P\{X=0, Y \leq z\} + P\{X=2, Z \leq z-2\} \\ &= P\{X=0\}P\{Y \leq 1\} + P\{X=2\}P\{Z \leq z-2\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{z-2} 2y dy = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(z-2)^2, \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{密度函数为 } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} z, & 0 < z < 1, \\ z-2, & 2 < z < 3, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

方法二 由全概率公式得

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X+Y \leq z\} \\ &= P\{X=0\}P\{X+Y \leq z \mid X=0\} + P\{X=2\}P\{X+Y \leq z \mid X=2\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \leq z\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \leq z-2\}, \end{aligned}$$

当 $z < 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$;

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq z < 1 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \leq z\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^z 2y dy = \frac{z^2}{2};$$

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq z < 2 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \leq 1\} = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$\text{当 } 2 \leq z < 3 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \leq z-2\} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{z-2} 2y dy = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(z-2)^2}{2};$$

当 $z \geq 3$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1$,

$$\text{故 } f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} z, & 0 < z < 1, \\ z-2, & 2 < z < 3, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(23) **【解】** (I) 由 $X_1 \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 得 $\frac{X_1 - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$,

Z_1 的分布函数为 $F(z) = P\{Z_1 \leq z\}$,

当 $z < 0$ 时, $F(z) = 0$;

$$\text{当 } z \geq 0 \text{ 时, } F(z) = P\left\{\left|\frac{X_1 - \mu}{\sigma}\right| \leq \frac{z}{\sigma}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{z}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{z}{\sigma}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{z}{\sigma}\right) - 1,$$

$$\text{故 } F(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ 2\Phi\left(\frac{z}{\sigma}\right) - 1, & z \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$Z_1 \text{ 的密度函数为 } f(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0, \\ \frac{2}{\sigma} \varphi\left(\frac{z}{\sigma}\right), & z > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(II)} E(Z) &= E(|X_i - \mu|) = E(|X_1 - \mu|) = \int_0^{+\infty} z \cdot \frac{2}{\sigma} \varphi\left(\frac{z}{\sigma}\right) dz \\ &= 2\sigma \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{z}{\sigma} \varphi\left(\frac{z}{\sigma}\right) d\left(\frac{z}{\sigma}\right) = 2\sigma \int_0^{+\infty} t \varphi(t) dt \\ &= \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} d\left(\frac{t^2}{2}\right) = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i = \bar{Z}, \text{ 得 } \sigma \text{ 的矩估计量为 } \hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \bar{Z}.$$

$$\text{(III) 似然函数为 } L = f(z_1) \cdots f(z_n) = \frac{2^n}{\sigma^n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(z_1^2 + \cdots + z_n^2)} \quad (z_i > 0, i=1, 2, \cdots, n),$$

$$\ln L = n \ln 2 - n \ln \sigma - n \ln \sqrt{2\pi} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (z_1^2 + \cdots + z_n^2),$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{d}{d\sigma} \ln L = -\frac{n}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{\sigma^3} (z_1^2 + \cdots + z_n^2) = 0 \text{ 得 } \hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2},$$

$$\text{故 } \sigma \text{ 的最大似然估计量为 } \hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2}.$$