

2015 年新东方版考研数学 (三) 答案解析

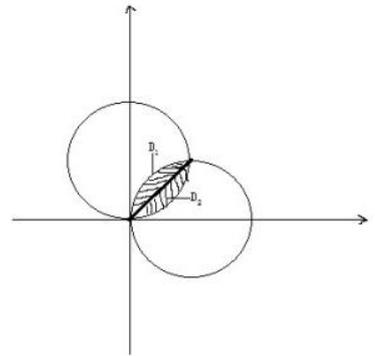
(1) D 举反例: $x_n = \begin{cases} a & n=3t \\ a & n=3t+1 \\ 0 & n=3t+2 \end{cases}$

(2) C 拐点为 $f''(x)$ 正负发生变化的点

(3) B $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy$

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$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$$



(4) C $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n + 1}{\ln n} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln 2n}$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \frac{(-1)^n + 1}{\ln n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n[(-1)^n + 1] = 0 \text{ 或 } \infty$$

(5) 解析:

$$[A, b] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a & d \\ 1 & 4 & a^2 & d^2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a-1 & d-1 \\ 0 & 0 & (a-1)(a-2) & (d-1)(d-2) \end{bmatrix}$$

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$Ax = b$ 有无穷多解 $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = R(A, b) < 3$

$\Leftrightarrow a=1$ 或 $a=2$ 且 $d=1$ 或 $d=2$, 故选 (D)

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设二次型对应的矩阵为 A , $P = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$, 二次型在正交变换 $x = Py$ 下的标准型为

$$2y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2, \text{ 则 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 若 } Q = (e_1, -e_3, e_2), \text{ 则}$$

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

故在正交变换 $x = Qy$ 下的标准型为: $2y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_3^2$, 故选 (A)。

7.

$$\because P(A) \geq P(AB), P(B) \geq P(AB)$$

$$\therefore P(A) + P(B) \geq 2P(AB)$$

$$\therefore P(AB) \leq \frac{P(A) + P(B)}{2}$$

选C  | 

8.

$$\because X \sim B(m, \theta) \therefore EX = m\theta, DX = m\theta(1-\theta)$$

$$E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - X)^2\right) = (n-1)E\left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - X)^2\right) = (n-1)E(s^2) = (n-1)DX = (n-1)m\theta(1-\theta)$$

选B

 |  |  | 

9, 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

10.

$$\varphi'(x) = x \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt + x \cdot 2x \cdot f(x^2)$$

$$\varphi'(1) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt + 2f(1) = 5$$

$$\varphi(1) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(1) = 2$$

11、 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy, x=0 \quad y=0 \quad z=0$

两边对 x 求导

$$e^{x+2y+3z} \cdot (3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 1) + yz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

代入 $x=0, y=0$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

两边对 y 求导

$$e^{x+2y+3z} \cdot (3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2) + xz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

代入 $x=0, y=0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow dz \Big|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{3} dx - \frac{2}{3} dy$$

12、通解是 $y = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^x$

$$y(0) = 3 = c_1 + c_2 = 3$$

$$y'(0) = 0 = -2c_1 + c_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = 1, c_2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-2x} + 2e^x$$

13、

A 的特征值为 $2, -2, 1$, 又由于 $B = A^2 - A + E$,
所以 B 的特征值为 $3, 7, 1$, 故 $|B| = 21$ 。

14.  | 

$$\because (X, Y) \sim N(1, 0, 1, 1, 0)$$

$\therefore X \sim N(1, 1), Y \sim N(0, 1)$, 且 X, Y 独立

$$\therefore X - 1 \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$P\{XY - Y < 0\} = P\{(X - 1)Y < 0\} = P\{X - 1 < 0, Y > 0\} + P\{X - 1 > 0, Y < 0\} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

 |  |  | 

15、

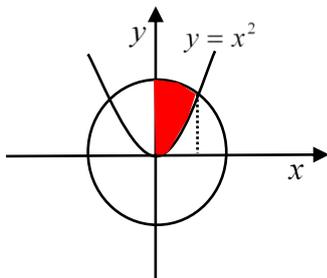
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x + a \ln(1+x) + bx \cdot \sin x \\ &= x + a \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) \right] + bx \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3) \right] \\ &= (1+a)x + \left(-\frac{a}{2} + b \right) x^2 + \frac{a}{3} x^3 + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 与 $g(x) = kx^3$ 是等价无穷小

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 1+a=0 \\ -\frac{a}{2}+b=0 \\ \frac{a}{3}=k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=-\frac{1}{2} \\ k=-\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

16、 $\because D$ 关于 y 轴对称, xy 关于 x 为奇函数

$$\therefore \iint_D (x^2 + xy) d\sigma = \iint_D x^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D^+} x^2 d\sigma \quad (D^+ \text{ 为 } D \text{ 在第 1 象限的部分})$$



$$= 2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 (\sqrt{1-x^2} - x^2) dx$$

$$= 2 \left[\int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx - \int_0^1 x^4 dx \right] = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx - \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t dt - \frac{2}{5} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cdot (1 - \sin^2 t) dt - \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{2}{5}$$

17.

(1) $L(Q) = R(Q) - C(Q)$, \therefore 利润最大时, $L'(Q) = 0$, $\therefore R'(Q) = C'(Q)$, 即 $R'(Q) = MC$

$$\because R = PQ, \therefore R'(Q) = \frac{d(PQ)}{dP} \frac{dP}{dQ} = (Q + PQ') \cdot \frac{1}{Q}, = \frac{Q}{Q} + P$$

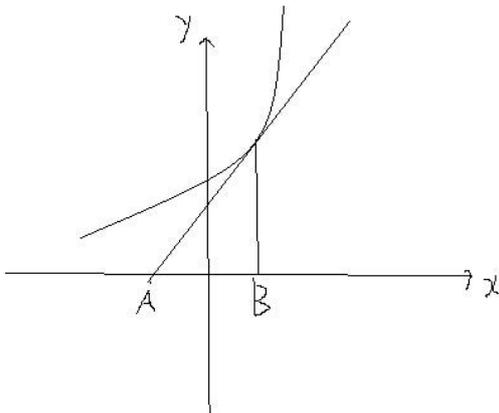
又： $\eta = -\frac{P}{Q} \frac{dQ}{dP}$ ， $\therefore \frac{Q}{P} = -\frac{1}{\eta}$ ，代入上式有： $-\frac{P}{\eta} + P = MC$ ， $\therefore P = \frac{MC}{1 - \frac{1}{\eta}}$

(2) $\because C(Q) = 1600 + Q^2$ ， $\therefore C'(Q) = 2Q$ ， $\therefore MC = 2(40 - P)$ ，代入(1)问

结论有： $P = \frac{MC}{1 - \frac{1}{\eta}} = \frac{2(40 - P)}{1 - \frac{1}{\eta}}$ ，又 $|\eta| = \frac{P}{Q} \frac{dQ}{dP} = \frac{P}{40 - P}$ $\therefore P = \frac{2(40 - P)}{1 - \frac{40 - P}{P}}$ ，

$\therefore 1 = \frac{40 - P}{P - 20}$ ， $P = 30$

18 如下图：



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$x = x_0$ 处的切线方程为 $l : y = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$

l 与 x 轴的交点为： $y = 0$ 时， $x = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$ ，

则 $|AB| = \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$ ，

因此， $S = \frac{1}{2} |AB| \cdot f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} f(x_0) = 4$ 。

即满足微分方程： $\frac{y'}{y^2} = \frac{1}{8}$ ，解得： $\frac{1}{y} = -\frac{1}{8}x + c$ 。

又因 $y(0) = 2$ ，所以 $c = \frac{1}{2}$ ，故 $y = \frac{8}{4 - x}$ 。

19.证明

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} [u(x) \cdot v(x)]' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+\Delta x) \cdot v(x+\Delta x) - u(x) \cdot v(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[u(x+\Delta x) - u(x)] \cdot v(x+\Delta x) + u(x) \cdot [v(x+\Delta x) - v(x)]}{\Delta x} \\ &= u'(x) \cdot v(x) + u(x) \cdot v'(x) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \{u_1(x) \cdot [u_2(x) \cdots u_n(x)]\}' \\ &= u_1'(x) \cdot [u_2(x) \cdots u_n(x)] + u_1(x) \cdot [u_2(x) \cdots u_n(x)]' \\ &= u_1'(x) \cdot u_2(x) \cdots u_n(x) + u_1(x) \cdot \{u_2(x) \cdot [u_3(x) \cdots u_n(x)]\}' \\ &\quad \dots \\ &= u_1'(x) \cdot u_2(x) \cdots u_n(x) + u_1(x) \cdot u_2'(x) \cdots u_n(x) + \dots + u_1(x) \cdot u_2(x) \cdots u_n'(x) \end{aligned}$$

20.

解:(1) $A^3 = 0, |A| = 0$. 则 $\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 0$, 解得 $a = 0$

(2) $(E - A)X(E - A^2) = E$, 故 $X = (E - A)^{-1}(E - A^2)^{-1}$

$$E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (E - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(E - A^2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, (E - A^2)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = (E - A)^{-1}(E - A^2)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

21.

解: 由 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & a \end{pmatrix}$ 相似于 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $\begin{cases} 0+3+a=1+b+1 \\ \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{cases}$, 解得, $a=4, b=5$

$f_A(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & \lambda-3 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-5) = 0$

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$,

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

特征向量 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

当 $\lambda_3 = 5$, $(\lambda E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

则特征向量 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

所以 $P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 得 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

22.

解: $P\{x > 3\} = \int_3^{+\infty} 2^{-x} \ln^2 x dx = \frac{1}{8}$

(I) $P\{Y = k\} = C_{k-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2 \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{k-2} = (k-1) \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2 \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{k-2}, k = 2, 3, 4, \dots$

(II) $EY = \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} k(k-1) \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2 \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{k-2} = \frac{1}{64} \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} k(k-1) \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{k-2}$

设级数 $S(x) = \frac{1}{64} \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} k(k-1)x^{k-2} = \left[\frac{1}{64} \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} x^k \right]'' = \frac{1}{64} \times \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$

$$S\left(\frac{7}{8}\right) = 1, \text{ 所以 } EY = S\left(\frac{7}{8}\right) = 16$$

23.

解：由题可得

(1)

$$EX = \int_{\theta}^1 \frac{x}{1-\theta} dx = \frac{1}{1-\theta} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{\theta}^1 = \frac{1+\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{1+\hat{\theta}}{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1$$

(2) 联合概率密度

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^n}, \theta \leq x_i \leq 1$$

$$\ln f = -n \ln(1-\theta) \quad \frac{d \ln f}{d \theta} = \frac{n}{1-\theta} > 0, \text{ 故取}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \min \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$$