

数一答案:

(1) 答案: C

举反例. $a = -1, b = 2$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx \\ &= \left[\ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{1+x} \right]_0^{+\infty} \text{ 发散.} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 答案: D

$$F(x) = \int_1^x f(x) dx = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2 & x < 1 \\ x \ln x - x + C & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$F(x)$ 需连续, $F(1^+) = F(1^-)$

$$\Rightarrow C = 1$$

(3) 答案: A

一阶线性方程通解 $y = e^{-\int p(x) dx} \left[\int e^{\int p(x) dx} q(x) dx + c \right]$

$$y_1 = (1+x^2)^2 - \sqrt{1+x^2}, y_2 = (1+x^2)^2 + \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

说明 $\sqrt{1+x^2} = e^{-\int p(x) dx}$

$$\Rightarrow \int p(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+x^2)^2 = \int \frac{q(x)}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow q(x) = 3x(1+x^2)$$

(4) 答案: D

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$$

$x > 0$ 时, $\frac{1}{n+1} < x \leq \frac{1}{n}$. $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $n \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{n+1} < x \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore 1 = \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n+1}} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{n+1}} < \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1+n}{n}$$

而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$

$$\therefore f'_+(0) = 1$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导.

(5) 答案: C

A 与 B 相似 $\therefore \exists$ 可逆阵 P 使得 $P^{-1}AP = B$.

$$B^T = P^T A^T (P^{-1})^T = P^T A^T (P^T)^{-1} \therefore A^T \text{ 与 } B^T \text{ 相似.}$$

$$B^{-1} = P^{-1} A^{-1} P \therefore A^{-1} \text{ 与 } B^{-1} \text{ 相似.}$$

$$\text{又 } B = P^{-1}AP$$

$$\therefore B^{-1} + B = P^{-1}(A + A^{-1})P$$

$$\therefore A + A^{-1} \text{ 与 } B^{-1} + B \text{ 相似.}$$

(6) 答案: B

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{由 } |\lambda E - A| = (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 5)$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 5$$

\therefore 二次型的正惯性指数为 1, 负惯性指数为 2.

(7) 答案: B

解: $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$P = P\{X \leq \mu + \sigma^2\}$$

$$= P\left\{\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \sigma\right\}$$

$$= \Phi(\sigma)$$

故当 $\sigma \square$, $P \square$

(8) 答案:

解: 由题知:
$$\begin{cases} X \square B(2, \frac{1}{3}) \\ Y \square B(2, \frac{1}{3}) \end{cases}, \quad \because Z \text{ 表示 } A_3 \text{ 发生的次数} \quad \therefore Z \square B(2, \frac{1}{3})$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(X+Y) &= DX + DY + 2\text{cov}(X, Y) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + 2\text{cov}(X, Y) \end{aligned}$$

$$D(X+Y) = D(2-2) = D2 = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore 2\text{cov}(X, Y) = -\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \rho_{xy} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

(9) 答案: $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t \ln(1+t \sin t) dt}{1 - \cos x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t \ln(1+t \sin t) dt}{\frac{x^4}{2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1+x \sin x)}{2x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{2x^3} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(10) 答案: $\vec{j} + (y-1)\vec{k}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot } \mathbf{A} &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x+y+z & xy & x^2y \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \vec{j} + (y-1)\vec{k}. \end{aligned}$$

(11) 答案: $-1dx + 2y$.

两边对 x 求偏导.

$$z + (x+1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf + x^2 \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) f_1'$$

当 $x=0, y=1$ 时, $z=1$

$$1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$$

两边对 y 求偏导

$$(x+1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2y = x^2 \left[f_1' \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) + f_2' \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2$$

$$dx|_{(0,1)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = -1dx + 2y$$

(12) 答案: $a = \frac{1}{2}$

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots$$

$$\frac{x}{1+ax^2} = x(1+ax^2)^{-1} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sqrt[n]{a} x^{2n} \Rightarrow x - ax^3 + \dots$$

$$f(x) = f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

根据级数展开与泰勒公式一致性:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f'''(0)}{3!} = -\frac{1}{3} - (-a)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$



(13)

$$\text{当 } \lambda = 0 \text{ 时, } \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$



当 $\lambda \neq 0$ 时,

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_2 + \frac{1}{\lambda}c_1 & 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ = & 0 & 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ c_3 + \frac{1}{\lambda}c_2 & 4 & \frac{4}{\lambda} + 3 & \frac{4}{\lambda^2} + \frac{3}{\lambda} + 2 & \frac{4}{\lambda^3} + \frac{3}{\lambda^2} + \frac{2}{\lambda} + \lambda + 1 \\ c_4 + \frac{1}{\lambda}c_3 & & & & \end{matrix}$$

$$= \lambda^3 \left(\frac{4}{\lambda^3} + \frac{3}{\lambda^2} + \frac{2}{\lambda} + \lambda + 1 \right)$$

$$= \lambda^4 + \lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 4$$

(14) 答案: (8.2, 10.8)

$$\text{解: } P\{-t_{0.025}(n-1) < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}} < t_{0.025}(n-1)\} = 0.95$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left\{9.5 t_{0.025}(n-1) \cdot \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < 10.8 t_{0.025}(n-1) \cdot \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}\right\}$$

$$\therefore 9.5 t_{0.025}(n-1) \cdot \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} = 8.2$$

$$\therefore t_{0.025}(n-1) \cdot \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} = 1.3$$

故 $P\{9.5 < \mu < 10.8\}$

$$\Rightarrow P\{8.2 < \mu < 10.8\}$$

\therefore 置信区间为 (8.2, 10.8)

(15)

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \iint_D x dx dy \\
 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_2^{2(1+\cos\theta)} r^2 \cos\theta dr \\
 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta d\theta \int_2^{2(1+\cos\theta)} r^2 dr \\
 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta \cdot \frac{1}{3} r^3 \Big|_2^{2(1+\cos\theta)} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{8}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta \cdot [(1+\cos\theta)^3 - 1] d\theta \\
 &= \frac{16}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta (3\cos\theta + 3\cos^2\theta + \cos^3\theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{16}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4\theta d\theta + 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3\theta d\theta + 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\theta d\theta \\
 &= \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 16 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\
 &= 5\pi + \frac{32}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

(16) $y'' + 2y' + ky = 0, 0 < k < 1$

特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + k = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)^2 = 1 - k$, 即 $\lambda = \pm\sqrt{1-k} - 1$

通解 $y = C_1 e^{(\sqrt{1-k} - 1)x} + C_2 e^{(-\sqrt{1-k} - 1)x}$

(I) $-1 < \sqrt{1-k} - 1 < 0, -2 - \sqrt{1-k} < -1$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{(\sqrt{1-k} - 1)x} dx = \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{1-k}}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{(-\sqrt{1-k} - 1)x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-k} + 1}$$

(II)
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ C_1(\sqrt{1-k} - 1) + C_2(-\sqrt{1-k} - 1) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-k}} \\ C_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-k}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} C_1 e^{(\sqrt{1-k}-1)x} + C_2 e^{(-\sqrt{1-k}-1)x} dx = \frac{3}{k}$$

(17) L_1 是从 $(1, t)$ 到 $(0, t)$ 的直线; L_2 是从 $(0, t)$ 到 $(0, 0)$ 的直线

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{L_1} \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} dx = -\int_0^1 (2x+1)e^{2x-t} dx \\ &= -e^{2-t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{L_2} \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} dy \\ &= \int_t^0 \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} dy = \int_t^0 1 dy = 0 - t = -t \end{aligned}$$

$$I(t) = t + e^{2-t}$$

$$\frac{dI(t)}{dt} = 1 - e^{2-t} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 2 \quad I''(t) = e^{2-t}$$

$$I''(2) = 1 > 0$$

$$I_{\min}(2) = 3$$

(18)

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{\Omega} (2x - 2 + 3) dV = \iiint_{\Omega} (2x + 1) dV \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2-2x} dy \int_0^{1-x-\frac{y}{2}} (2x+1) dz \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2-2x} (2x+1) \left(1-x-\frac{y}{2}\right) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2-2x} (2x+1) \left(1-x-\frac{y}{2}\right) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 (2x+1) \left(1-x\right) \left(2-2x\right) - \frac{1}{4} (2x+1) (2-2x)^2 dx \\ &= \int_0^1 2(2x+1)(1-x)^2 - (2x+1)(1-x)^2 dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (2x+1)(1-x)^2 dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (2x+1)(1-2x+x^2) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (2x+1-4x^2-2x+2x^3+x^2) dx \\ &= 1+1-\frac{4}{3}-1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}=\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(20)、

将 B 按列分成两块 $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2)$, $\therefore Ax = B \Leftrightarrow Ax = (\beta_1, \beta_2)$.

$$(A, B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & a & 1 & 1 & a \\ -1 & 1 & a & -a-1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & a+2 & 3 & -3 & -a-4 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & 1-a & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore a=1$ 时, 有无穷多解;

$$a=-2 \text{ 时, } (A, B) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 无解}$$

$a \neq 1$ 且 $a \neq -2$ 时, 有唯一解.

$$\text{当 } a=1 \text{ 时, } (A, B) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

等价方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 + x_3 = -1 \end{cases}$, 令 $x_3 = k$, 得 $x_2 = -k - 1$

$$\therefore B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -k_1 - 1 & -k_2 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 \end{pmatrix}, k_1, k_2 \in R$$

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当 $a \neq 1$ 且 $a \neq -2$ 时

$$(A, B) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & a+2 & 0 & 0 & a-4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{3a}{a-2} \\ 0 & \frac{a-4}{a+2} \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(21)

解：由 $|\lambda E - A| = \lambda(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2) = 0$ ，所以 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = -2$ 。

所以 A 可相似对角化，且 A 与 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 相似。

由 $(0E - A)x = 0$ 得 $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ；

由 $(-E - A)x = 0$ 得 $\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ；

由 $(-2E - A)x = 0$ 得 $\eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ，则 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda$ 。

所以 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$ ，所以 $A^{99} = P\Lambda^{99}P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 + 2^{99} & 1 - 2^{99} & 2 - 2^{98} \\ -2 + 2^{100} & 1 - 2^{100} & 2 - 2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

由 $B^2 = BA$ 得

$$B^3 = B^2A = BA^2$$

$$B^4 = B^2A^2 = BA^3$$

.....

$$B^{100} = BA^{99}$$

所以 $(\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3) = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3)A^{99}$ 。

所以 $\beta_1 = (-2 + 2^{99})\alpha_1 + (-2 + 2^{100})\alpha_2$ ， $\beta_2 = (1 - 2^{99})\alpha_1 + (1 - 2^{100})\alpha_2$ ，

$\beta_3 = (2 - 2^{98})\alpha_1 + (2 - 2^{99})\alpha_2$ 。

(22)

解: ① $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3, & (x, y) \in D, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$

所以 $S_0 = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$.

②

u	0	1
p	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$P(u=1) = P(X \leq Y) = 3 \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x) dx$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - 3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} 3 dy = 3(\sqrt{x} - x^2), & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$P(u=0, X \leq y_2) = P(X > Y, X \leq y_2) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(X \leq Y_2) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (3\sqrt{x} - 3x^2) dx = 2 \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(u=0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

因为 $P(u=0, X \leq y_2) \neq P(X \leq y_2)P(u=0)$, 所以 X 与 u 不独立。

③

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(u + X \leq z)$$

$$= P(u + X \leq z, u=0) + P(u + X \leq z, u=1)$$

$$= P(X \leq z, u=0) + P(X \leq z-1, u=1)$$

$$= P(X \leq z, X > Y) + P(X \leq z-1, X \leq Y)$$

1° $z < 0$ $F_Z(z) = ($

$$F_Z(z) = 3 \int_0^z dx \int_{x^2}^x 1 dy$$

$$2^\circ \quad 0 \leq z < 1 \quad = 3 \int_0^z (x - x^2) dx$$

$$= 3 \left(\frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^3}{3} \right) = \frac{3}{2} z^2 - z^3$$

$$3^\circ \quad 1 \leq z < 2 \quad F_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^{z-1} dx \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} dy = \frac{1}{2} + 2 \left(\frac{3}{2} - 1 \right) \frac{3}{2} z - \left(\frac{3}{2} z - 1 \right)$$

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解: ① $F_T(t) = P(T \leq t) = P\{\max(X_1, X_2, X_3) \leq t\}$

$$= P\{X_1 \leq t, X_2 \leq t, X_3 \leq t\}$$

$$= P\{X_1 \leq t\} \cdot P\{X_2 \leq t\} \cdot P\{X_3 \leq t\}$$

$$= F^3(t)$$

$$\because X \sim f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t; \theta) dt$$

当 $x \leq 0$ 时,

$$F(x) = 0$$

当 $0 < x < \theta$ 时,

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{3t^2}{\theta^3} dt = \frac{3}{\theta^3} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} \Big|_0^x$$

$$= \frac{3}{\theta^3} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} = \frac{x^3}{\theta^3}$$

当 $x \geq \theta$ 时, $F(x) = 1$

故当 $t \leq 0$ 时, $F_T(t) = ($

当 $0 < t < \theta$ 时, $F_T(t) = \left(\frac{x}{\theta} \right)^3$

当 $t \geq \theta$ 时, $F_T(t) = 1$

$$\text{所以 } f_T(t) = F_T'(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{9t^8}{\theta^9}, & 0 < t < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

② 因为 aT 为 θ 的无偏估计, 所以 $E(aT) = \theta$, 则 $aE(T) = \theta$ 。

又

$$\begin{aligned} ET &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} tf_T(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\theta} t \cdot \frac{9t^8}{\theta^9} dt \\ &= \frac{9}{\theta^9} \cdot \frac{t^{10}}{10} \Big|_0^{\theta} = \frac{9}{10} \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } a \cdot \frac{9}{10} \theta = \theta, \text{ 所以 } a = \frac{10}{9}。$$

