

2020 年全国硕士研究生招生考试（数学一）参考答案及解析

1. D

解析：A 选项可知 $(\int_0^x (e^{t^2} - 1)dt)' = e^{x^2} - 1 \sim x^2$ ；

B 选项 $(\int_0^x \ln(1 + \sqrt{t^3})dt)' = \ln(1 + \sqrt{x^3}) \sim x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ ；

C 选项 $(\int_0^{\sin x} \sin t^2 dt)' = \sin x^2 \cos x \sim x^2$ ；

D 选项 $(\int_0^{1-\cos x} \sqrt{\sin^3 t} dt)' = \sin x \sqrt{\sin^3(1-\cos x)} \sim \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}x^4$ 。

2. C

解析：当 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导时，有 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续， $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$ ，且

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 存在设为 a ，则有，

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{|x|}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{|x|}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{|x|}} = a \cdot 0 = 0$ 。

3. A

函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可微，则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - \frac{f|_{(0,0)}}{x} x - \frac{f|_{(0,0)}}{y} y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - \frac{f|_{(0,0)}}{x} x - \frac{f|_{(0,0)}}{y} y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

即有 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|n(x, y, f(x, y))|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$

4. A

5. B

解析：矩阵 A 经初等列变换化成 B ，根据左行右列，应该选 B 。

6. C

解析：由于两直线相交，故两直线的方向向量无关，即 α_1, α_2 无关，由因为两直线上有两

点组成的向量与两直线的方向向量共面，故 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_2 - a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_2 - b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_2 - c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ ，故选 C 。

7. D

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(\overline{ABC}) + P(\overline{AB}\overline{C}) + P(\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}) \\
 &= p(\overline{AB}) - p(\overline{AB}\overline{C}) + p(\overline{A}\overline{B}) - p(\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}) + p(\overline{BC}) - p(\overline{AB}\overline{C}) \\
 &= p(A) - p(AB) - [p(AC) - p(ABC)] + p(B) - p(AB) - \\
 & [p(BC) - p(ABC)] + p(C) - p(BC) - [p(AC) - p(ABC)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} - 0 - \left(\frac{1}{12} - 0\right) + \frac{1}{4} - 0 - \frac{1}{12} + 0 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} \\
 &= \frac{5}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. B

$$E \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i = \sum_{i=1}^{100} EX_i = 100 \times \frac{1}{2} = 50$$

$$D \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i = \sum_{i=1}^{100} DX_i = 100 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 25$$

$$P \left\{ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 50}{5} \leq \frac{55 - 50}{5} \right\} = P \left\{ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} x_i - 50}{5} \leq 1 \right\} = \Phi(1)$$

9. -1

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

10. $-\sqrt{2}$

$$\text{解析: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{t}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{\sqrt{t^2+1}}{t^3} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=1} = -\sqrt{2}$$

11. $am + n$

$$\text{解析: } \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} [-af'(x) - f''(x)] dx = am + n.$$

12. $4e$

$$f(x, y) = \int_0^{xy} e^{xt^2} dt;$$

$$f_y(x, y) = e^{x^2y^2} x, f_y(x, 1) = e^{x^3} x;$$

$$f_{yx}(x, 1) = e^{x^3} 3x^2 x + e^{x^3};$$

$$\text{解析: } f_{yx}(1, 1) = 4e.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13. \quad \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} a & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a & a \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = a \times \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & a & a \\ -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & a & a \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a \times \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1+a^2 \\ 0 & a & a \\ -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & a & a \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -4a^2 + a^4.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$14. \quad \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, \sin X) = EX \sin X - EXE \sin X$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} & x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$EX \sin X = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = -\frac{2}{\pi} \left(x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx \right) = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$EX = E \sin X = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, \sin X) = EX \sin X - EXE \sin X = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

15. 解: 对函数关于 x, y 分别求导, 令并两偏导数同时为零, 得 $\begin{cases} f'_x = 3x^2 - y = 0 \\ f'_y = 24y^2 - x = 0 \end{cases}$, 解得

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x=\frac{1}{6} \\ y=\frac{1}{12} \end{cases}. \text{ 又 } f''_{xx} = 6x, f''_{yy} = -1, f''_{xy} = 48y, \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 处, } AC - B^2 = -1 < 0, \text{ 从}$$

而函数在此处不取极值; 在 $\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right)$ 处, $AC - B^2 = 3 > 0, A = 1 > 0$, 从而函数在此处取极

小值, 且 $f\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right) = -\frac{1}{216}$. 综上函数的极值为 $f\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right) = -\frac{1}{216}$.

16. 解: 由条件知 $P = \frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2}, Q = \frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2}$, 可得 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{-4x^2 - 8xy + y^2}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$. 令

$l: 4x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2$, 其中 ε 为充分小的正数, 取顺时针方向. 则

$$I = \int_{L^+} - \int_l = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_l (4x - y) dx + (x + y) dy = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{D'} 2 dx dy = \pi$$

17. (1) 已知 $a_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{n+1} a_n$, 故 $a_{n+1} < a_n < \dots < a_1 = 1$, 又有 $a_n |x^n| < a_1 |x^n| = |x^n|$, 而

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x^n| \text{ 当 } |x| < 1 \text{ 收敛, 有比较判别法得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n x^n| \text{ 收敛, 所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n, \text{ 则 } S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^n$$

$$\text{则 } S'(x) - x S'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n = a_1 + \frac{1}{2} S(x).$$

$$\text{故 } S'(x) - \frac{1}{2(1-x)} S(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = \frac{C}{\sqrt{1-x}} - 2$$

由于 $S(0) = 0$, 所以 $C = 2$.

$$\text{故 } S(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x}} - 2$$

$$18. z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \text{ 的法向量是 } \mathbf{n} = \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, -1 \right],$$

$$\text{则有 } \frac{dydz}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}} = \frac{dzdx}{\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}} = \frac{dxdy}{-1}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} dydz = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dxdy \\ dzdx = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dxdy \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int_{\Sigma} [xf(xy) + (2x - y)] \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + [yf(xy) + 2y + x] \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + [zf(xy) + 2] dxdy$$

$$= \int_{\Sigma} -2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 2 dxdy = -2 \int_{\Sigma} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dxdy + 2 \int_{\Sigma} 1 dxdy$$

设 Σ 在 xoy 面的投影为 D_{xy} , 则 $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{则上式} &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 r^2 dr + (-2) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 r dr \\ &= \frac{10}{3} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

19. (1) 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上可导连续, 所以 $f(x)$ 连续, 故 $|f(x)|$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上可取到最大值

M , 不妨设该点为 x_0 , 即 $x_0 \in [0, 2]$, 且 $|f(x_0)| = M$.

若 $M = 0$, 则结论显然成立.

若 $M > 0$, 由于 $f(0) = f(2) = 0$, 故 $x_0 \in (0, 2)$, 此时 $|f(x_0)| = M$

$$M = |f(x_0) - f(0)| = |f'(\xi_1)|x_0, \quad \xi_1 \in (0, x_0) \quad (1)$$

$$M = |f(2) - f(x_0)| = |f'(\xi_2)|(2 - x_0), \quad \xi_2 \in (x_0, 2) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{若 } x_0 \in (0, 1], \text{ 由 (1) 式得 } |f'(\xi_1)| = \frac{M}{x_0} \geq M$$

$$\text{若 } x_0 \in (1, 2), \text{ 由 (2) 式得 } |f'(\xi_2)| = \frac{M}{2 - x_0} > M$$

综上所述, 无论 x_0 在 $(0, 2)$ 中何处, 均有 $\xi \in (0, 2)$ 使 $f'(\xi) \geq M$

(2) 若对任意的 $x \in (0, 2)$ 有 $|f'(x)| \leq M$, 则必有 $M \geq 0$,

假设 $M > 0$, 则由题及第一问可知

$$\text{存在 } |f'(\xi_1)| = \frac{M}{x_0} \leq M, \quad |f'(\xi_2)| = \frac{M}{2 - x_0} \leq M, \text{ 所以 } x_0 = 1, \text{ 因此 } |f(1)| = M$$

$$\text{而 } M = |f(1)| = \left| \int_0^1 f'(x) dx \right| \leq \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx \leq \int_0^1 M dx = M,$$

$$\text{故 } M = \left| \int_0^1 f'(x) dx \right| \leq \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx \leq M.$$

因此 $f'(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上不变号, 而 $\int_0^1 (|f'(x)| - M) dx = 0$, 又因为 $|f'(x)| \leq M$, 所以 $|f'(x)| \equiv M$

同理在 $(1, 2)$ $|f'(x)| \equiv M$, 又 $|f(1)| = M$, 所以 $f'(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 与 $(1, 2)$ 上异号,

若 $x \in (0, 1)$, $f'(x) \equiv M$, $x \in (1, 2)$ $f'(x) \equiv -M$ 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处不可导, 与题目具有连续导数矛盾, 故 $M = 0$.

20. (1) 可知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2 \\ 2 & b \end{pmatrix}$. 故有 $a + b = 5$, $ab - 4 = 0$, 联立解得

$$a = 4, \quad b = 1.$$

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

当特征值为0时，其对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_1 = (2, 1)^T$ 。

当特征值为5时，其对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_2 = (1, -2)^T$ 。

$$\text{故 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}, P_1^T A P_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$|B - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda-5)$$

当特征值为0时，其对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = (1, -2)^T$ 。

当特征值为5时，其对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_4 = (2, 1)^T$ 。

$$\text{故 } P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}, P_2^T B P_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$\text{所以 } P_1^T A P_1 = P_2^T B P_2, P_2 P_1^T A P_1 P_2^T = B$$

$$\text{所以 } Q = P_1 P_2^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \\ -\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix}.$$

21. (1) 由于 $P = (\alpha, A\alpha)$, $\alpha \neq 0$, 且 $\lambda\alpha \neq A\alpha$

则 α 与 $A\alpha$ 不成比例, 且 $\alpha \neq 0$, 故 P 可逆.

$$(2) AP = A(\alpha, A\alpha) = (A\alpha, A^2\alpha) = (A\alpha, -A\alpha + 6\alpha)$$

$$\text{即 } AP = P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以 } A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

$$|B - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 6 \\ 1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+3)(\lambda-2)$$

故 $\lambda_1 = 2$, $\lambda_2 = -3$, 故 B 可以有两个不同的特征值, 可以相似对角化, 因此 A 可以相似对角化.

22.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad F(x, y) &= p\{X_1 \leq x, Y \leq y\} = p\{X_1 \leq x, X_3 X_1 + (1 - X_3) X_2 \leq y\} \\ &= p\{X_1 \leq x, X_3 X_1 + (1 - X_3) X_2 \leq y \mid X_3 = 0\} p\{X_3 = 0\} \\ &\quad + p\{X_1 \leq x, X_3 X_1 + (1 - X_3) X_2 \leq y \mid X_3 = 1\} p\{X_3 = 1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} p\{X_1 \leq x, X_2 \leq y\} + \frac{1}{2} p\{X_1 \leq x, X_1 \leq y\}$$

$$\text{当 } x < y \text{ 时, } F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} p\{X_1 \leq x, X_2 \leq y\} + \frac{1}{2} p\{X \leq x\} = \frac{1}{2} \Phi(x)\Phi(y) + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(x)$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq y \text{ 时, } F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} p\{X_1 \leq x, X_2 \leq y\} + \frac{1}{2} p\{X \leq y\} = \frac{1}{2} \Phi(x)\Phi(y) + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(y)$$

综上所述:

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \Phi(x)\Phi(y) + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(x) & x < y \\ \frac{1}{2} \Phi(x)\Phi(y) + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(y) & x \geq y \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$F(y) = p\{Y \leq y\} = \frac{1}{2} p\{X_2 \leq y\} + \frac{1}{2} p\{X_1 \leq y\} = \frac{1}{2} \Phi(y) + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(y) = \Phi(y)$$

即 Y 服从标准正态分布

23.

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{mt^{m-1}}{\theta^m} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^m}, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P\{T > s+t \mid T > s\} = \frac{P\{T > s+t, T > s\}}{p\{T > s\}} = \frac{P\{T > s+t\}}{p\{T > s\}} = \frac{1 - p\{T \leq s+t\}}{1 - p\{T \leq s\}}$$

$$= \frac{1-F(s+t)}{1-F(s)} = \frac{e^{-\left(\frac{s+t}{\theta}\right)^m}}{e^{-\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^m}} = e^{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^m - \left(\frac{s+t}{\theta}\right)^m}$$

似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(t_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{m^n}{\theta^{mn}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n t_i \right)^{m-1} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta^m} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m}, & t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

当 $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n \geq 0$ 时

$$\ln L(\theta) = n \ln m - mn \ln \theta + (m-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln t_i - \frac{1}{\theta^m} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = -\frac{mn}{\theta} + \frac{m}{\theta^{m+1}} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m = 0$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \sqrt[m]{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m}{n}}$$