

2020 年全国硕士研究生招生考试（数学三）参考答案及解析

1.D

解析 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin f(x) - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{f(x) - a}{2} \cos \frac{f(x) - a}{2}}{x - a} = b \cos f(a)$

2.C

解析: $f(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \ln(1+x)}{(e^x - 1)(x-2)}$, 则可疑点为 $x=1$, $x=-1$, $x=0$, $x=2$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{e^{-1}}{-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x),$$

故选 C

3.A

解析 $\cos f(x)$ 和 $f'(x)$ 均为偶函数, 则 $\int_0^x [\cos f(t) + f'(t)] dt$ 为奇函数

4.B

解析 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n (x-2)^n$ 的收敛区间为 $(-2, 6)$ 所以收敛半径为 4 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (x+1)^{2n}$ 的收敛半径为

2, 所以收敛区间为 $(-3, 1)$.

5.C

解析: 由于 A 是不可逆的, 所以 $r(A) < 4$, 又由于 $A_{12} \neq 0$, 所以 $r(A) \geq 3$, 故 $r(A) = 3$,

所以 $r(A^*) = 1$, 所以 $A^* x = 0$ 的基础解系中有 3 个向量, 又因为 $A_{12} \neq 0$, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$

线性无关, 所以解为 $x = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_3 + k_3 \alpha_4$, 故选 C.

6.D

解析: 由于 α_1, α_2 是 A 的属于 1 的特征向量, α_3 是 A 的属于 -1 的特征向量, 故 $-\alpha_3$ 也是

A 的属于 -1 的特征向量, $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 是 A 的属于 1 的特征向量, 故选 D.

7.D

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

8. B

$$E\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}(X-Y)\right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}E(X-Y) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}(0-0) = 0$$

$$D\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}(X-Y)\right) = \frac{1}{5}D(X-Y) = \frac{1}{5}[DX + DY - 2\text{cov}(X, Y)] = \frac{1}{5}(1+2+2) = 1$$

9. $(\pi-1)dx - dy$

解析: $dz = \frac{(y + \cos(x+y))dx + (x + \cos(x+y))dy}{1 + [xy + \sin(x+y)]^2} \Rightarrow dz|_{(0,\pi)} = (\pi-1)dx - dy$

10. $y = x - 1$

解析: $x + y + e^{2xy} = 0$ 两边对 x 求导得 $1 + y' + e^{2xy} \cdot 2(y + xy') = 0$ 带入 $(0, -1)$ 得 $y' = 1$ 则切

线方程为 $y = x - 1$ 。

11.8

解析 $L(Q) = PQ - C(Q)$

$$= 700 - \frac{1600}{Q+2} - 16Q$$

$$L'(Q) = 0 \Rightarrow Q = 8 \text{ 或 } -12 \text{ (舍)}$$

12. $\pi \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{3}$

解析 $\int_0^1 2\pi x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^1 2\pi x \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx = \pi \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{3}$

13. $a^4 - 4a^2$

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

14. $\frac{8}{7}$

$$P\{Y=0\} = P\{X=3\} + P\{X=6\} + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3k}$$

$$P\{Y=1\} = P\{X=1\} + P\{X=4\} + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3k-2}$$

$$P\{Y=2\} = P\{X=2\} + P\{X=5\} + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3k-1}$$

$$EY = 1 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3k-2} + 2 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3k-1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{8}} + 2 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1-\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{8}{7}$$

15.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_n \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - e}{\frac{b}{n^a}} &= \frac{1}{b^n} \lim_n n^a e^{n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} - e = \frac{1}{b^n} \lim_n n^a e^{n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - 1} - 1 \\
 &= \frac{e}{b^n} \lim_n n^{a+1} \left(\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{e}{b^n} \lim_n n^{a+1} \left(-\frac{1}{2n^2}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{a}{2b^n} \lim_n \frac{n^{a+1}}{n^2} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

得 $a=1$, $b=-\frac{1}{2}$

16. $f(x, y) = x^3 + 8y^3 - xy$

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 3x^2 - y \\ f'_y = 24y^2 - x \end{cases} \quad \text{令上式为0, 解得 } (0, 0), \left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right).$$

$$f''_{xx} = 6x, \quad f''_{yy} = 48y, \quad f''_{xy} = 1$$

$$\text{得到 } AC - B^2 = 6x \cdot 48y - 1 \Big|_{(0,0)} = -1 < 0$$

$$AC - B^2 = 6x \cdot 48y - 1 \Big|_{\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right)} = 3 > 0, \quad A = \frac{1}{6} > 0, \text{ 所以极小值为 } f \Big|_{\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right)} = -\frac{1}{216}$$

17.解: (1) 微分方程的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0$, 解得 $\lambda = -1 \pm 2i$, 从而齐次方程的通

解 $y = e^{-x}(C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x)$, 再由 $f(0) = C_1 = 1$, $f'(0) = -C_1 + 2C_2 = -1$, 得

$$C_1 = 1, C_2 = 0, \text{ 从而 } f(x) = e^{-x} \cos 2x.$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \int_{n\pi}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos 2x dx = -e^{-x} \cos 2x \Big|_{n\pi}^{+\infty} - \int_{n\pi}^{+\infty} e^{-x} 2 \sin 2x dx \\ &= e^{-n\pi} + e^{-x} 2 \sin 2x \Big|_{n\pi}^{+\infty} - \int_{n\pi}^{+\infty} e^{-x} 4 \cos 2x dx, \\ &= e^{-n\pi} - 4a_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } a_n = \frac{1}{5} e^{-n\pi}, \text{ 则 } \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (e^{-\pi})^n = \frac{e^{-\pi}}{5(1-e^{-\pi})} = \frac{1}{5(e^{\pi}-1)}$$

18.解: 令 $A = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$, 则对函数两边求二重积分可得

$$A = \iint_D y \sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy + A \iint_D x dx dy,$$

而由积分区域关于 y 轴对称, 而 x 为 x 的奇函数, 得 $\iint_D x dx dy = 0$, 则

$$A = \iint_D y \sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y \sqrt{1-x^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} (1-x^2) dx, \text{ 利用换元法可得}$$

$$A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt = \frac{3}{16} \pi. \text{ 对原式两端同乘以 } x, \text{ 得}$$

$$xf(x, y) = xy \sqrt{1-x^2} + x^2 \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = xy \sqrt{1-x^2} + x^2 A,$$

从而两边积分得 $\iint_D xf(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D xy \sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy + A \iint_D x^2 dx dy$, 而由积分区域关于 y

轴对称, 而 $xy\sqrt{1-x^2}$ 为 x 的奇函数, 得 $\iint_D xy\sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy = 0$, 而

$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \int_0^\pi \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r dr = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8},$$

从而所求 $\iint_D xf(x, y) dx dy = \frac{3}{128} \pi^2$.

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 $|f(x_0)| = M$

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

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

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

若 $x_0 \in (1, 2)$, 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

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

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

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

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

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

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 $\alpha_2 = (1, -2)^T$.

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

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

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 $\alpha_1 = (2, 1)^T$.

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

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

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

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.

$$P\{Z_1 = 1, Z_2 = 1\} = P\{X > Y, X > -Y\} = P\{X > Y\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P\{Z_1 = 1, Z_2 = 0\} = P\{X > Y, X \leq -Y\} = P\{\emptyset\} = 0$$

$$(1) P\{Z_1 = 0, Z_2 = 1\} = P\{X \leq Y, X > -Y\} = P\{-Y < X \leq Y\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P\{Z_1 = 0, Z_2 = 0\} = P\{X \leq Y, X \leq -Y\} = P\{X \leq -Y\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) EZ_1 = \frac{1}{4}, EZ_2 = \frac{3}{4}, EZ_1^2 = \frac{1}{4}, EZ_2^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$DZ_1 = DZ_2 = \frac{3}{4} - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\text{Cov}(Z_1, Z_2) = E(Z_1, Z_2) - EZ_1 \cdot EZ_2 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$23. f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{mt^{m-1}}{\theta^m} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^m}, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

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

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

似然函数为

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



当 $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n \geq 0$ 时

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

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

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

爱启航

