

2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

农学门类联考

数学

一、选择题:1~8 小题,每小题 4 分,共 32 分,下列每题给出的四个选项,只有一个选项是正确的。

(1) 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时,下列函数为无穷大量的是()

- (A) $\frac{\sin 3x}{x}$ (B) $\cot x$ (C) $\frac{1 - \cot x}{x}$ (D) $e^{\frac{1}{x}}$

(2) 设函数 $f(x)$ 可导, $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^3 x)}{\lambda x^k} = \frac{1}{2}$, 则()

- (A) $k = 2, \lambda = 2$ (B) $k = 3, \lambda = 3$ (C) $k = 3, \lambda = 2$ (D) $k = 4, \lambda = 1$

(3) 设 $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx, I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\sin x} dx$, 则()

- (A) $I_1 < \frac{\pi}{4} < I_2$ (B) $I_1 < I_2 < \frac{\pi}{4}$

- (C) $\frac{\pi}{4} < I_1 < I_2$ (D) $I_2 < \frac{\pi}{4} < I_1$

(4) 设函数 $Z = \arctan e^{(-xy)}$, 则 $dz =$ ()

- (A) $-\frac{e^{xy}}{1 + e^{zxy}}(ydx + xdy)$ (B) $\frac{e^{xy}}{1 + e^{zxy}}(ydx - xdy)$

- (C) $-\frac{e^{xy}}{1 + e^{zxy}}(xdy + ydx)$ (D) $\frac{e^{xy}}{1 + e^{zxy}}(ydx + xdy)$

(5) 将二阶矩阵 A 的第 2 列加到第 1 列得矩阵 B , 再交换 B 的第 1 行与第 2 行得单位矩阵, 则 $A =$ ()

- (A) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ (C) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(6) 设 A 为 4×3 矩阵, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是非齐次线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 的 3 个线性无关的解, k_1, k_2 为任意常数, 则 $Ax = b$ 的通解为

- (A) $\frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3}{2} + k_1(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)$

- (B) $\frac{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3}{2} + k_1(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)$

- (C) $\frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3}{2} + k_1(\alpha_3 - \alpha_1) + k_2(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)$

- (D) $\frac{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3}{2} + k_2(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1) + k_2(\alpha_3 - \alpha_1)$

(7) 设随机事件 A, B 满足 $A \subset B$ 且 $0 < P(A) < 1$, 则必有()

- (A) $P(A) \geq P(A | A \cup B)$ (B) $P(A) \leq P(A | A \cup B)$

- (C) $P(B) \geq P(B | A)$ (D) $P(A) \leq P(B | \bar{A})$

8. 设总体 X 服从参数为 $\lambda (\lambda > 0)$ 的泊松分布上, $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n (n \geq 2)$ 为来自总体的简单随机样本, 则对应的统计量 $T_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, T_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} X_i + \frac{1}{n} X_n$, 有()

(A) $ET_1 > ET_2, DT_1 > DT_2$

(B) $ET_1 > ET_2, DT_1 < DT_2$

(C) $ET_1 < ET_2, DT_1 > DT_2$

(D) $ET_1 < ET_2, DT_1 < DT_2$

题:9~14 小题,每小题 4 分,共 24 分,请

(9) 设函数 $f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x(1+3t)^{\frac{1}{x}}$, 则 $f'(x) =$ _____.

(10) 曲线 $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 1$ 在其拐点处的切线方程式是 _____.

(11) 反常积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)} =$ _____.

(12) 设函数 $z = (2x+y)^{3xy}$, 则 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,3)} =$ _____.

(13) 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 3 阶矩阵 B 满足 $ABC = D$,

则 $|B^{-1}| =$ _____.

(14) 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \mu; \sigma^2, \sigma^2; 0)$, 则 $E(XY^2) =$ _____.

题:15~23 小题,共 94,请

(15) (本题满分 10 分)

设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x - \cos x}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 求

(I) a 的值;

(II) $f'(x)$.

(16) (本题满分 10 分)

求不定积分 $\int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

(17) (本题满分 11 分)

设函数 $y = y(x)$ 是微分方程 $xy' + (x-2y)dx = 0$ 满足条件 $y(1) = 2$ 的解, 求曲线 $y = y(x)$ 与 x 的积 S .

(18) (本题满分 10 分)

: 当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\frac{\pi}{2} < x \sin x + 2 \cos x < 2$.

(19) (本题满分 10 分)

计二积分 $\iint_D y dx dy$, 其 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0\}$ (20) (本题满分 10 分)

$\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 1)^T, \alpha_2 = (1, 1, 2)^T, \alpha_3 = (1, -1, 4)^T, \beta = (1, 0, a)$, a 为 值时,

(I) β 不 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性 _____;

(II) β 可 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性 _____, _____ 式.

(21) (本题满分 11 分)

已知 1 是矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的二重特征值.

(I) 求 a 的值;

(II) 求可逆矩阵 P 和对角矩阵 Q 使 $P^{-1}AP = Q$

(22)(本题满分 10 分)

设随机变量 X 与 Y 的概率分布分别为

X	0	1
P	1/3	2/3

Y	-1	0	1
P	1/3	1/3	1/3

且 $P(X^2 = Y^2) = 1$

(I) 求二维随机变量(X,Y)的概率分布;

(II) 求 $Z = XY$ 的概率分布;

(III) 求 X 与 Y 的相关系数 ρ_{XY} .

(23)(本题满分 11 分)

设二维随机变量(X,Y)服从区域 G 上的均匀分布,其中 G 是由 $x-y=0$, $x+y=2$ 与 $y=0$ 所围成的三角形区域.

(I) 求 X 的边缘密度 $f_X(x)$;

(II) 求 $P\{X-Y \leq 1\}$.

1 B C

2 C

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^3 x)}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^3 x) - f(0)}{\sin^3 x} \cdot \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^k} = f'(0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x^k} = \frac{1}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{3-k} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2 k 3 C

3 A

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{x}{\sin x} dx = I_2$$

$I_1 = \frac{1}{4} I_2$ A

4 A

$$dz = \frac{e^{xy}}{1 - e^{2xy}} (x dy - y dx) = \frac{e^{xy}}{1 - e^{2xy}} (x dy - y dx) \quad A$$

5 D

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

6 C

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} A x = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A x = 0 \\ & \frac{2-3}{2} A x = \frac{2-3}{2} k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A x \end{aligned}$$

C

7 B

$$0 < P(A) < 1 \quad A \cap B = \emptyset \quad 0 < P(A) < P(B) < 1 \quad A \cap B = B, AB = A$$

$$P(A|A \cap B) = P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} = P(A) \quad B$$

8 D

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$$

$$E(X_1) = E(X_2) = \dots = E(X_n) \quad D(X_1) = D(X_2) = \dots = D(X_n)$$

$$E(T_1) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n n$$

$$E(T_2) = E\left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} X_i + \frac{1}{n} X_n\right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} E(X_i) + \frac{1}{n} E X_n = \frac{1}{n-1} (n-1) \cdot \frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot n$$

$$E(T_1) = E(T_2)$$

$$D(T_1) = D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n n = \frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$D(T_2) = D\left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} X_i + \frac{1}{n} X_n\right) = \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D(X_i) + \frac{1}{n^2} D X_n = \frac{n-1}{(n-1)^2} + \frac{n}{n^2}$$

$$D(T_1) = D(T_2)$$

D

9 $(3x-1)e^{3x}$

$$f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} x(1-3t)^{\frac{x}{t}} = x \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1-3t)^{\frac{1}{3t} 3x} = x e^{3x}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{3x} + 3xe^{3x} = (1+3x)e^{3x}$$

10 y^2

$$y' = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 \quad y'' = 6x - 6 \quad y''' = 6 \quad (1,2)$$

$$f'(1) = 0$$

13 $\frac{1}{6}$

$$|A| = 1, |B| = 1, |C| = 6, |ABC| = |D| \quad |B| = \frac{|D|}{|AC|}$$

$$|B^{-1}| = |B|^{-1} = \frac{|AC|}{|D|} = \frac{1}{6}$$

14 $(\sigma^2 - \sigma^2)$

$$0 \quad X \quad Y \quad E(XY^2) = EXE(Y^2) = E(Y^2)$$

$$Y \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \quad DY = E(Y^2) = (EY)^2 = E(Y^2) = DY = (EY)^2 = \sigma^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$E(XY^2) = (\sigma^2 - \sigma^2)$$

15

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x \sin x) = 1 \quad f(0) = a \quad a = 1$$

$$f(x) = x = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad f'(x) = \frac{(e^x \sin x)x - (e^x \cos x)}{x^2} = \frac{e^x(x-1) - x \sin x + \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^x \cos x}{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cos x - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - 1}{2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^x(x-1) - x \sin x + \cos x}{x^2} \quad x = 0 \quad 1 \quad x = 0$$

16 $\frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{x} = 2 \arcsin \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{x}$

$$\arcsin \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x} = t$$

$$\arcsin \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{x} = \arcsin t dt + t \arcsin t - \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = t \arcsin t - \sqrt{1-t^2} + C_0$$

$$\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{1-x} + C_0$$

$$2\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{1-x} + C$$

$$17 \quad xdy - (x-2y)dx = 0 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{x}y - 1$$

$$y = e^{(\frac{2}{x})dx} \left[\int (-1)e^{-(\frac{2}{x})dx} dx + C \right] = x^2 \left[\int (-\frac{1}{x^2})dx + C \right]$$

$$x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} + C \right) = x + Cx^2$$

$$y(1) = 2 \quad C=1 \quad y = x^2 + x$$

$$y = x^2 + x \quad \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \int_1^0 (x^2 - x) dx = \left| \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) \right|_1^0 = \left| \frac{1}{6} \right| = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$18 \quad f(x) = x \sin x - 2 \cos x, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \sin x + x \cos x - 2 \sin x = x \cos x - \sin x$$

$$f''(x) = x \sin x + \cos x - \cos x = x \sin x \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f'(x) \Big|_{(0, \frac{\pi}{2})} \quad f'(x) = x = 0 \quad f'(x) = f'(0) = 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$(0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad f(x) = x = 0 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = f(x) = f(0)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - x \sin x - 2 \cos x = 2$$

$$19 \quad x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\iint_D y dx dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2 \sin \theta} (r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{8}{3} \sin^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$20 \quad \begin{matrix} x_1 \\ (x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ (1, 2, 3|) & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ & 1 & 2 & 4 & a & 0 & 1 & 3 & a \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ a \quad 3 \quad r(1, 2, 3) \quad r(1, 2, 3,) \quad (1, 2, 3) \quad x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array}$$

$$1, 2, 3$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ a \quad 3 \quad r(1, 2, 3) \quad r(1, 2, 3,) \quad 2 \quad (1, 2, 3) \quad x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1, 2, 3 & (1, 2, 3|) & 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x_1 & 1 & 2 \\ x_2 & 2 & k & 3 \\ x_3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \quad (2k-1)_1 \quad (3k-2)_2 \quad k_3$$

$$21$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & A & A & trA & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & & & & & & \\ & 1 & | & E & A & | & 0 & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & a & 1 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 2a & 0 & a & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ A & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & E & A & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ & 1 & 0 & 0 & & & & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1, 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & E & A & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ & & & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{array}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1}AP = Q$$

22

$$P(X^2 = Y^2) = 1 \quad P(X^2 = Y^2) = 1 \quad 1 \quad 0$$

$$P(X = 1, X^2 = Y^2) = P(X = 1, Y = 0) = P(X = 1 | X^2 = Y^2)P(X^2 = Y^2) = 0$$

$$P(X = 0, X^2 = Y^2) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) = 0$$

$$P(X = 0, Y = 1) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) = 0$$

$$P(X = 0, Y = 0) = P(X = 0) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X = 1, Y = 1) = P(Y = 1) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X = 1, Y = 1) = P(Y = 1) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

X Y

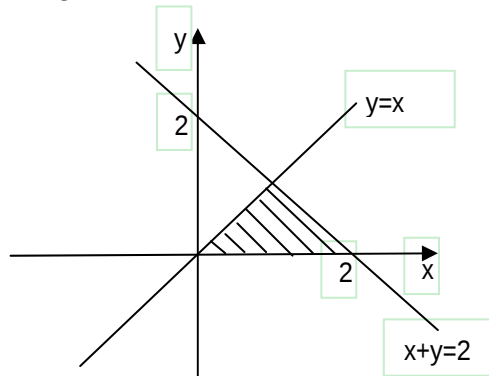
X \ Y	1	0	1	
0	0	1/3	0	1/3
1	1/3	0	1/3	2/3
	1/3	1/3	1/3	

$$EX = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \quad EY = (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 0$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}} = \frac{EXY - EXEY}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}}$$

$$EXY = (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 0 \quad \rho_{XY} = 0$$

23



$$S_G = \int_0^1 \int_x^{2-x} f(x, y) dy dx$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_0^x f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy = 2 - x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$P(X + Y \leq 1) = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{1/2} \int_0^{1-x} dx dy = \frac{3}{4}$$

