

13. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a^2 - 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix}$, $AX = b$ 有无穷多解, 求 $a =$ _____

14. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2}, & 0 < x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$ $F(x)$ 为 X 的分布函数, EX 为 X 的数学

期望, 则 $P\{F(X) > EX - 1\} =$ _____.

三、解答题

15. 已知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{2x}, & x > 0 \\ xe^x + 1, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$, 求 $f'(x)$ 并求 $f(x)$ 的极限.

16. 已知 $f(u, v)$ 具有二阶连续偏导, 且 $g(x, y) = xy - f(x + y, x - y)$.

求 $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2}$.

17. 已知 $y(x)$ 满足微分方程 $y' - xy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$, 且有 $y(1) = \sqrt{e}$.

(1) 求 $y(x)$;

(2) $D = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq y(x)\}$. 求平面区域 D 绕 x 轴旋转绕成的旋转体体积.

18. 求曲线 $y = e^{-x} \sin x (x \geq 0)$ 与 x 轴之间图形的面积.

19. 设 $a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$.

(1) 证明 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少, 且 $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2} (n = 2, 3, \dots)$;

(2) 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$.

20. 已知向量组 (I) $\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ a^2+3 \end{bmatrix},$

(II) $\beta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ a+3 \end{bmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1-a \end{bmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ a^2+3 \end{bmatrix},$ 若向量组 (I) 与向量组 (II) 等价, 求 a 的

取值, 并将 β 用 a_1, a_2, a_3 线性表示.

21. 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & x & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ 与 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y \end{bmatrix}$ 相似,

(I) 求 x, y ;

(II) 求可逆矩阵 P 使得 $P^{-1}AP = B$.

22. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, X 服从参数为 1 的指数分布, Y 的概率分布为 $P\{Y = -1\} = p, P\{Y = 1\} = 1 - p,$ 令 $Z = XY$.

(1) 求 Z 的概率密度;

(2) p 为何值时, X 与 Z 不相关;

(3) X 与 Z 是否相互独立;

23. 设总体 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x, \sigma^2) = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, & x \geq \mu, \\ 0, & x < \mu, \end{cases}$$

其中 μ 是已知参数, $\sigma > 0$ 是未知参数, A 是常数, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自总体 X 的简单随机样本.

(1) 求 A ;

(2) 求 σ^2 的最大似然估计量.

数学 (三) 参考答案及解析 (社科赛斯数学教研团队提供)

1. 【答案】C

【解析】 $x - \tan x \sim -\frac{1}{3}x^3$, 与 x^k 同阶, 所以 $k=3$, 选 C.

2. 【答案】D

【解析】令 $f(x) = x^5 - 5x + k$, 由 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = \pm 1$, 当 $x < -1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $-1 < x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$. 又由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, 方程要有三个不等实根, 只需要 $f(-1) = 4 + k > 0$, $f(1) = -4 + k < 0$, 因此的取值范围为 $-4 < k < 4$.

3. 【答案】D

【解析】由通解形式知, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$, 故特征方程为 $(\lambda + 1)^2 = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1$, 所以 $a = 2, b = 1$, 又由于 $\bar{y} = e^x$ 是 $y'' + 2y' = ce^x$ 的特解, 代入得 $c = 4$.

4. 【答案】B

【解析】由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{v_n}{n}$ 条件收敛知, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{v_n}{n} = 0$ 故当 n 充分大时, $\left| \frac{v_n}{n} \right| < 1$, 所以 $|u_n v_n| = \left| nu_n \cdot \frac{v_n}{n} \right| < |nu_n|$, 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nu_n$ 绝对收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n v_n$ 绝对收敛

5. 【答案】A

【解析】由于方程组的基础解系中只有两个向量, 则 $r(A) = 2 < 3, r(A^*) = 0$.

6. 【答案】C

【解析】由 $A^2 + A = 2E$ 可得 A 的所有特征值为 $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0$ 的根, 即 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -2$. 又 $|A| = 4$ 可得 $\lambda_1 = 1$ 为一重特征值, $\lambda_2 = -2$ 为二重特征值, 故 $X^T A X$ 的规范型为 $y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$.

7. 【答案】C

【解析】A: $P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) \Rightarrow P(AB) = 0 \Rightarrow A$ 与 B 互斥

B: $P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \Rightarrow A$ 与 B 独立

C: $P(\overline{AB}) = P(\overline{BA}) \Rightarrow P(A) - P(AB) = P(B) - P(BA) \Rightarrow P(A) = P(B)$

8. 【答案】A

【解析】 X 与 Y 独立, 则 $X-Y \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$, 所以 $\frac{X-Y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$.

故 $P(|X-Y| < 1) = P\left(\left|\frac{X-Y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) = 2\phi\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) - 1$. 从而 $P(|X-Y| < 1)$ 与 μ 无关, 选 A.

9. 【答案】 e^{-1}

【解析】 $\left[\frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n \times (n+1)}\right]^n = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = e^{-1}$.

10. 【答案】 $(\pi, -2)$

【解析】令 $y'' = -x \sin x = 0$, 可得 $x = \pi$, 因此拐点坐标为 $(\pi, -2)$

11. 【答案】 $\frac{1-2\sqrt{2}}{18}$

【解析】依题意, $f'(x) = \sqrt{1+x^4}$ 且 $f(1) = 0$. 因此,

$$\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f(x) dx^3 = \frac{1}{3} \left[x^3 f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^3 \sqrt{1+x^4} dx \right] = \frac{1-2\sqrt{2}}{18}$$

12. 【答案】0.4

【解析】因为 $\eta_{AA} = -\frac{P_A}{Q_A} \cdot \frac{dQ_A}{dP_A} = -\frac{P_A}{Q_A} \cdot (-2P_A - P_B)$, 将 $P_A = 10, P_B = 20, Q_A = 1000$ 代

入可得 $\eta_{AA} = 0.4$

13. 【答案】1

【解析】因为 $Ax = b$ 有无穷多解, 故 $r(A) = r(A, b) < 3$, 对矩阵 (A, b) 进行初等行变换:

$$(A, b) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2 - 1 & a - 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 故 } a^2 - 1 = a - 1 = 0, \text{ 所以 } a = 1.$$

14. 【答案】 $\frac{2}{3}$

【解析】 X 密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \cup x \geq 2 \end{cases}$, $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dx = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 2 \\ \frac{x^2}{4} & 0 < x \leq 2 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$,

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x) dx = \int_0^2 \frac{2x^2}{2} dx = \frac{x^3}{6} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{4}{3}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$P\{F(X) > E(X) - 1\} = P\left\{F(X) > \frac{4}{3} - 1\right\} = P\left\{F(X) > \frac{1}{3}\right\} = P\left\{X > \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right\} = \int_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{2}{3}.$$

15. 【答案】 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^{2x}(\ln x + 1); & x > 0 \\ e^x(x+1); & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 极大值 $f(0) = 1$.

$$\text{极小值 } f(-1) = 1 - \frac{1}{e}, f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = e^{-\frac{2}{e}}.$$

【解析】当 $x > 0$ 时:

$$f'(x) = (e^{2x \ln x} - 1)' = (e^{2x \ln x})' = e^{2x \ln x} (2 \ln x + 2) = 2x^{2x} (\ln x + 1)$$

$$\text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时: } f'(x) = e^x + xe^x = e^x(x+1)$$

$$\text{因此 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^{2x}(\ln x + 1); & x > 0 \\ e^x(x+1); & x < 0 \end{cases},$$

当 $x=0$:

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

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

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(0) < 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递减, 当 $x < 0$ 时 $f'(0) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递增,

因此 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处取极大值, 且 $f(0)=1$.

令 $f'(x)=0$ 得, $x=-1$ 及 $x=\frac{1}{e}$. 又 $f''(-1) > 0$, $f''\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) > 0$,

故极小值为 $f(-1) = 1 - \frac{1}{e}$, $f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = e^{-\frac{2}{e}}$.

16. 【答案】 $1 - 3f''_{11} - f''_{22}$

【解析】 依据题意知:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = y - f'_1(x+y, x-y) - f'_2(x+y, x-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = x - f'_1(x+y, x-y) - f'_2(x+y, x-y)$$

因为 $f(u, v)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 故 $f''_{12} = f''_{21}$, 因此

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = -(f''_{11} + f''_{12}) - (f''_{21} + f''_{22}) = -f''_{11} - 2f''_{12} - f''_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 - (f''_{11} + f''_{12}) - (f''_{21} + f''_{22}) = 1 - f''_{11} + f''_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = -(f''_{11} - f''_{12}) + (f''_{21} - f''_{22}) = -f''_{11} + 2f''_{12} - f''_{22}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = -f''_{11} - 2f''_{12} - f''_{22} + 1 - f''_{11} + f''_{22} - f''_{11} + 2f''_{12} - f''_{22} = 1 - 3f''_{11} - f''_{22}$$

17. 【答案】(1) $y(x) = \sqrt{x}e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{2}(e^4 - e)$

【解析】(1) $y(x) = e^{-\int -x dx} (C + \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^{\int -x dx}) = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} (C + \sqrt{x})$

因为 $y(1) = \sqrt{e}$, 故 $C=0$, 所以 $y(x) = \sqrt{x}e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$

(2) 由旋转体体积公式:

$$V = \pi \int_1^2 (\sqrt{x}e^{\frac{x^2}{2}})^2 dx = \pi \int_1^2 x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}(e^4 - e)$$

18. 【答案】略

【解析】设在区间 $[n\pi, (n+1)\pi]$ ($n=0, 1, 2, \dots$) 上所围的面积记为 μ_n , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_n &= \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} e^{-x} d \cos x = -(e^{-x} \cos x - \int \cos x d e^{-x}) \\ &= -e^{-x} \cos x - \int e^{-x} d \sin x \\ &= -e^{-x} \cos x - (e^{-x} \sin x - \int \sin x d e^{-x}) \\ &= -e^{-x}(\cos x + \sin x) - I \end{aligned}$$

记 $I = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-x}(\cos x + \sin x) + C$, 则

$$\mu_n = (-1)^n \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-x}(\cos x + \sin x) + C \quad (\text{注意 } \cos n\pi = (-1)^n)$$

因此所求面积为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mu_n = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n\pi} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{e^{\pi} + 1}$.

19. 【答案】(1) 略. (2) 1.

【解析】(1) 易知, 当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $x^{n+1} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} < x^n \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2}$.

故 $a_{n+1} = \int_0^1 x^{n+1} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx < \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = a_n$, 从而 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx^{n+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sqrt{1-x^2} x^{n+1} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} + \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 x^{n+1} \cdot (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 x^{n+2} \cdot (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 x^n \cdot \frac{1+x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 x^n \cdot (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx - \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 x^n \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{n-1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \int_0^1 x^n \cdot (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx - \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{n-1}{n+1} a_{n-2} - \frac{1}{n+1} a_n \quad \text{故 } a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = A$. 由于 $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{n-1}{n+2} \cdot \frac{a_{n-2}}{a_{n-1}}$, 取 $n \rightarrow +\infty$,
 有 $A = \frac{1}{A} \Rightarrow A^2 = 1$. 由于 $a_n \geq 0$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = A > 0$. 所以 $A = 1$.

20. 【答案】 $a \neq -1$, $\beta_3 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$

【解析】

$$\text{第一问: } (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & a^2+3 & a+3 & 1-a & a^2+3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2-1 & a-1 & 1-a & a^2-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1) \text{ 当 } a=1 \text{ 时, } (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

易知 I 与 II 等价.

$$(2) \text{ 当 } a=-1 \text{ 时, } (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

显然 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 不能由前三个向量线性表示, 故 I 与 II 不等价

(3) 当 $a^2 \neq 1$ 即 $a \neq 1$ 且 $a \neq -1$ 时

$$\gamma(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3) = 3, \text{ 由 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ a-1 & 1-a & a^2-1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(a^2-1) \neq 0, \text{ 知 } \gamma(\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3) = 3$$

易知 I 与 II 等价.

综上 $a \neq -1$ 即可

第二问: 显然 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ a^2-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ a^2-1 \end{pmatrix}$, 故 $\beta_3 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$.

21. 【答案】略

【解析】(1) 由于 $A \sim B$ 故 $\sum_{i=1}^3 a_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^3 b_{ii}$, 所以 $|A| = |B|$,

$$\text{因此 } \begin{cases} x-4=1+y \\ 4x-8=-2y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=3 \\ y=-2 \end{cases}$$

(2) 由 (1) 可知 A 和 B 的特征值分别为 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = -2$.

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1 = 2 \text{ 时, } (2E - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \xi_1 = (-1, 2, 0)^T$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_2 = -1 \text{ 时, } (-E - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \xi_2 = (-2, 1, 0)^T$$

当 $\lambda_3 = -2$ 时, $(-2E - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \xi_3 = (1, -2, -4)^T$

所以存在 $P_1 = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)$ 使得 $P_1^{-1}AP_1 = \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

同理, 对于矩阵 B

当 $\lambda_1 = 2$ 时, $(2E - B)x = 0 \Rightarrow \eta_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T$

当 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 时, $(-E - B)x = 0 \Rightarrow \eta_2 = (1, -3, 0)^T$

当 $\lambda_3 = -2$ 时, $(-2E - B)x = 0 \Rightarrow \eta_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T$

所以存在 $P_2 = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$ 使得 $P_2^{-1}BP_2 = \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

所以 $P_1^{-1}AP_1 = P_2^{-1}BP_2 = \Lambda \Rightarrow P_2P_1^{-1}AP_1P_2^{-1} = B$.

故存在 $P = P_1P_2^{-1}$ 使得 $P^{-1}AP = B$

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}, P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 所以 } P_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 即}$$

$$P = P_1P_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & \frac{1}{3} & 1 \\ 2 & \frac{1}{3} & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

22. 【答案】(1) Z 的概率密度 $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \lambda p \cdot e^{-\lambda z}, & z < 0 \\ \lambda(1-p)e^{-\lambda z}, & z \geq 0 \end{cases}$.

$$(2) p = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(3) X 与 Z 不独立.

【解析】(1) $0 < f_X(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0 \Rightarrow F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0$

当 $z < 0$ 时, $F(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{XY \leq z\} = P\{Y = -1, X \geq -z\}$

$$= P\{Y = -1\} \cdot P\{X \geq -z\}$$

$$= p \cdot (1 - F_X(-z)) = p \cdot e^{\lambda z} \quad f_Z(z) = F'(z) = \lambda p \cdot e^{\lambda z}$$

当 $z \geq 0$ 时, $F(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{XY \leq z\} = P\{Y = 1, X \leq z\}$

$$= P\{Y = 1\} \cdot P\{X \leq z\}$$

$$= (1-p) \cdot F_X(z) = (1-p) \cdot (1 - e^{-\lambda z})$$

$$f_Z(z) = F'(z) = \lambda(1-p)e^{-\lambda z}$$

故 Z 的概率密度 $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \lambda p \cdot e^{\lambda z}, & z < 0 \\ \lambda(1-p)e^{-\lambda z}, & z \geq 0 \end{cases}$.

$$(2) \text{Cov}(X, Z) = E(Y - EY)(Z - EZ) = E(X - EX)(XY - EXY)$$

这里 $EX = \frac{1}{\lambda}$, $EY = (-1) \cdot P + 1 \cdot (1-P) = 1 - 2P$, $EXY = EX \cdot EY = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot (1 - 2P)$, 则

$$\text{Cov}(X, Z) = E\left(X - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \left[XY - \frac{1}{\lambda}(1 - 2P)\right] = EX^2Y - \frac{1}{\lambda}EXY - \left(EX - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda}(1 - 2P)$$

$$= EX^2 \cdot EY - \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot EX \cdot EY$$

$$= [EX^2 - (EX)^2] \cdot EY$$

$$= DX \cdot EY$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \cdot (1 - 2P)$$

$$= 0$$

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

故当 $P = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, X 与 Z 不相关

23. 【解析】(1) 由密度函数的规范性可知 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = 1$,

$$\text{即 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{A}{\sigma} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}A}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt = A\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1, \text{ 所以 } A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 设似然函数 } L(\sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \sigma^2) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}},$$

$$\text{取对数 } \ln L(\sigma^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\ln \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right],$$

$$\text{求导数 } \frac{d \ln L(\sigma^2)}{d \sigma^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^4} \right],$$

$$\text{令导数为零解得 } \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\text{故 } \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \text{ 的最大似然估计为 } \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2.$$

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