2019年模拟期中考数学组答案

2019.10.27

1. (a)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{nlnn} = 1$$

(b)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}}{x} = \frac{1}{6}$$

(c)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 2$$

2.
$$l$$
1的标准方程为 $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-1}{\frac{4}{3}} = fracz - 12$

l2标准方程为 $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-4}{2}$

设
$$l1$$
上一点P为 $(2+3t,1+\frac{4}{3}t,1+2t)$

则过P与l2垂直的平面 π 为:

$$3(x-2-3t) + 3(y-1-\frac{4}{3}t) + 2(z-1-2t) = 0$$
 $3x + 3y + 2z = 11 + 17t$

设l2与 π 交点Q(3s, 1+3s, 4+2s) 则由Q在 π 上可知 $s=\frac{17}{22}t$,将其带入Q的坐标

P关于Q的对称点P'为
$$(\frac{51}{11}t - (2+3t), 2 + \frac{51}{11}t - (1+\frac{4}{3}t), 8 + \frac{34}{11}t - (1+2t))$$

化简求得l1关于l2的对称直线即为P'构成的直线:

$$\frac{x+2}{54} = \frac{y-1}{109} = \frac{z-7}{36}$$

(b)
$$\frac{5^{n+1}-3^{n+1}}{2}$$

(c) 极大线性无关组:
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$$
 (答案不唯一)

$$\beta = \frac{10}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{7}{3}\alpha_2 - \frac{7}{3}\alpha_4$$
 (答案不唯一)

4. 对数列
$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sin i\alpha}{i\alpha}$$
,记 $T_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \sin i\alpha$

考虑Cauchy收敛准则,对任意 $\epsilon > 0$,取N足够大。 $(N^{\alpha} > \frac{2}{\epsilon | sin \Re 1})$

对任意
$$m > n > N$$
, $S_m - S_n = \sum_{j=n+1}^m \frac{T_j - T_{j-1}}{j^{\alpha}} = -\frac{T_n}{(n+1)^{\alpha}} + \frac{T_m}{m^{\alpha}} + \sum_{j=n+1}^{m-1} T_j (\frac{1}{j^{\alpha}} - \frac{1}{(j+1)^{\alpha}})$

$$2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}T_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\cos\frac{2i-1}{2}\alpha - \cos\frac{2i+1}{2}\alpha) = \cos\frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos\frac{2n+1}{2}\alpha$$

故
$$|sin\frac{\alpha}{2}||T_n| \leq 1$$

$$|S_m-S_n| \leq \frac{1}{|\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}\frac{2}{(n+1)^\alpha} < \frac{1}{|\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}\frac{2}{(N+1)^\alpha} < \epsilon$$

由Cauchy收敛准则知 S_n 收敛。

5.
$$\overrightarrow{OP}(1, 2, -2)$$

设单位向量
$$\overrightarrow{u}(a,b,c)$$
平行于1,不妨设 $a \geq 0$

由x轴与l夹角为
$$\pi/3$$
知 $\frac{|\vec{u}\cdot\vec{e}|}{|\vec{u}||\vec{e}|}=a=\frac{1}{2}$,进而 $b^2+c^2=\frac{3}{4}$

注意到
$$d(P,l) = \frac{|\overrightarrow{OP} \times \overrightarrow{u}|}{|\overrightarrow{u}|} = \sqrt{(2c+2b)^2 + (-c-1)^2 + (1-b)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{2}$$

化简并结合上式得 $bc = \frac{8}{3}or_{4}^{1}$ 结合b-c的值即可算出对应的四条直线为:

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{6}y}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{6}z}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{6}y}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{6}z}{3}$$
$$x = -\frac{\sqrt{6}y}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}z}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{5} - 1} = \frac{2z}{\sqrt{5} + 1}$$

$$x = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{5}-1} = \frac{2z}{\sqrt{5}+1}$$
$$x = -\frac{2y}{\sqrt{5}+1} = \frac{2z}{1-\sqrt{5}}$$

6. 证明如下

证: 设 $\beta_i = \alpha_1 + k_i \alpha_2 + \dots + k_i^{n-1} \alpha_n \ (i = 1, \dots, n)$ 是A中的n个不同的向量(即 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n 两 两不同), 若 $c_1\beta_1 + c_2\beta_2 + \dots + c_n\beta_n = 0$, 即

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} (c_1 k_1^{j-1} + \dots + c_n k_n^{j-1}) \alpha_j = 0.$$

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关,上式等价于线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ c_1 k_1 + c_2 k_2 + \dots + c_n k_n = 0 \\ c_1 k_1^{n-1} + c_2 k_2^{n-1} + \dots + c_n k_n^{n-1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

其系数行列式为Vandermond行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & \cdots & k_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ k_1^{n-1} & k_2^{n-1} & \cdots & k_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (k_j - k_i) \ne 0,$$

所以线性方程组只有零解 $c_1 = c_2 = \cdots = c_n = 0$, 故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_n$ 线性无关.

7. 解答如下

7.解 记题设集合为S.观察知S关于Z轴旋转对称.考虑经过 C_2 的点P=(1,0,0)的且经过 C_1 的直线。所有这样的直线形成顶点在P的一个斜圆锥,它在平面z=1的截口是与 C_3 相交(于两点)的圆。其实,可以写出斜圆锥方程 $(x-1+z)^2+y^2=4z^2$.因此经过点P恰好有两条直线 l_1,l_2 与 C_1,C_2,C_3 都相交.由旋转对称性, l_1 绕Z轴旋转产生的旋转单叶双曲面H包含于S.由H的直纹性和 $C_1,C_2,C_3 \subset H$,我们知道H上经过点P的两条直线其一为 l_1 ,另一条则只能为 l_2 。再次利用旋转对称性即说明S包含于H,所以S就是旋转单叶双曲面H.

为了写出S的方程,我们作待定系数 $x^2 + y^2 = az^2 + bz + c$,由 C_1, C_2, C_3 的方程立即能解出.

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{9}{2}z^2 - \frac{3}{2}z + 1$$

8. 解答如下

证: 记A的前n列构成的行列式为D, 则D是关于t的首项系数为1的n次多项式,设 α 是其最大根(根至多只有n个,必有最大者),则当 $t > \alpha$ 时D > 0,故当t > 0时 $rank\ A = n$,以A'为系数矩阵的齐次线性方程组只有零解.

9. 原题与解答如下(参考Rudin)

14. If $\{s_n\}$ is a complex sequence, define its arithmetic means σ_n by

$$\sigma_n = \frac{s_0 + s_1 + \cdots + s_n}{n+1}$$
 $(n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots).$

- (a) If $\lim s_n = s$, prove that $\lim \sigma_n = s$.
- (b) Construct a sequence $\{s_n\}$ which does not converge, although $\lim \sigma_n = 0$.
- (c) Can it happen that $s_n > 0$ for all n and that $\limsup s_n = \infty$, although $\liminf \sigma_n = 0$?
- (d) Put $a_n = s_n s_{n-1}$, for $n \ge 1$. Show that

$$s_n - \sigma_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^n k a_k.$$

Assume that $\lim (na_n) = 0$ and that $\{\sigma_n\}$ converges. Prove that $\{s_n\}$ converges. [This gives a converse of (a), but under the additional assumption that $na_n \to 0$.] (e) Derive the last conclusion from a weaker hypothesis: Assume $M < \infty$, $|na_n| \le M$ for all n, and $\lim \sigma_n = \sigma$. Prove that $\lim s_n = \sigma$, by completing the following outline:

If m < n, then

$$s_n - \sigma_n = \frac{m+1}{n-m}(\sigma_n - \sigma_m) + \frac{1}{n-m} \sum_{i=m+1}^n (s_n - s_i).$$

For these i,

$$|s_n-s_i|\leq \frac{(n-i)M}{i+1}\leq \frac{(n-m-1)M}{m+2}.$$

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and associate with each n the integer m that satisfies

$$m \leq \frac{n-\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} < m+1.$$

Then $(m+1)/(n-m) \le 1/\varepsilon$ and $|s_n - s_i| < M\varepsilon$. Hence

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sup|s_n-\sigma|\leq M\varepsilon.$$

Since ε was arbitrary, $\lim s_n = \sigma$.