北京大学数学科学学院模拟期中考 非数学组 **参考解答**

1. **解:** (1)熟知 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1$. 利用l'Hôpital法则, 有

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} = \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^4} \right) \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x^2 - \sin^2 x)'}{(x^4)'}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x - \sin 2x}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(2x - \sin 2x)'}{(4x^3)'}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{6x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

(2)利用 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ 以及等价无穷小代换,有

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \cdots \left(x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} \right) \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x^2}{2^2} \cdots \sin \frac{x^n}{2^n}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \cdots \left(x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} \right) \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2^2} \cdots \frac{x^n}{2^n}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 + 1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^4 + 1}{2^2} \cdots \frac{x^{2n} + 1}{2^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} \cdots \frac{1}{2^n} = 2^{-\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}.$$

2. **解:** 极限存在, 理由如下:

当
$$n \ge 0$$
时, $\sqrt{n+1} > \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}{2}$, 两边取倒数得 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} < 2\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$, 所以
$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - 2(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) < 0,$$

即数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减. 又由 $\sqrt{n} < \frac{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}}{2}$ 得 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} > 2(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$,所以 $a_n > 2(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1}) + 2(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) + \dots + 2(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) - 2\sqrt{n} = 2\sqrt{n+1} - 2\sqrt{n} - 2 > -2$,即数列 $\{a_n\}$ 有下界-2,故数列 $\{a_n\}$ 有极限.

3. 解: 不一定. 比如

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x = x_0 \\ 2, & x \neq x_0 \end{cases}, \ g(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x = x_0 \\ 1, & x \neq x_0 \end{cases}$$

均在 x_0 处跳跃间断,但 h(x) = f(x)g(x) = 2在 x_0 处连续.

4. 解: 直接计算得

$$y' = \frac{ad - bc}{(cx + d)^2} \neq 0$$
$$y'' = -\frac{2c(ad - bc)}{(cx + d)^3}$$
$$y''' = \frac{6c^2(ad - bc)}{(cx + d)^4}.$$

所以

$$\left(\frac{y''}{y'}\right)' - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y''}{y'}\right)^2 = \frac{y'''y' - y''^2}{y'^2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y''}{y'}\right)^2 = \frac{y'''}{y'} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y''}{y'}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{6(ad - bc)}{(cx + d)^2} - \frac{6(ad - bc)}{(cx + d)^2} = 0.$$

5. **解:** 不妨设x > y > 0,可在原不等式各项同除以 y,化为

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} \le \frac{\frac{x}{y} - 1}{\ln \frac{x}{y}} \le \frac{\frac{x}{y} + 1}{2}.$$

记
$$t = \frac{x}{y}$$
 $(t > 1)$,即证 $\sqrt{t} \le \frac{t-1}{\ln t} \le \frac{t+1}{2}$,也就是 $\frac{2(t-1)}{t+1} \le \ln t \le \sqrt{t} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$. 记 $f(r) = \ln r - \frac{2(r-1)}{r+1}$ $(r \ge 1)$,则

$$f'(r) = \frac{(r-1)^2}{r(r+1)^2} \ge 0,$$

所以
$$f(t) \ge f(1) = 0$$
, 即 $\frac{2(t-1)}{t+1} \le \ln t$.

$$ext{id}g(r) = \ln r - \sqrt{r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \ (r \ge 1), \ \$$
则

$$g'(r) = -\frac{(\sqrt{r}-1)^2}{2r\sqrt{r}} \le 0,$$

所以
$$g(t) \le g(1) = 0$$
,即 $\ln t \le \sqrt{t} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$.

综上,原不等式得证。

6. **解:** x的范围是 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$, 分情况讨论.

若
$$x > 1$$
, 可作换元 $x = \frac{1}{\cos t} (0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则 $dx = \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt$, 故
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \int dt = t = \arccos \frac{1}{x} + C_1.$$

若
$$x < -1$$
,可作换元 $x = \frac{1}{\cos t} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \pi \right)$,则 $\mathrm{d} x = \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} \mathrm{d} t$,故

$$I = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \int -\mathrm{d}t = -t = -\arccos\frac{1}{x} + C_2.$$

综上,
$$I = \arccos \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| + C$$
.

7 解: 按第一行展开, 得

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ -b & a & -d & c \\ -c & d & a & -b \\ -d & -c & b & a \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} a & -d & c \\ d & a & -b \\ -c & b & a \end{vmatrix} - b \begin{vmatrix} -b & -d & c \\ -c & a & -b \\ -d & b & a \end{vmatrix} + c \begin{vmatrix} -b & a & c \\ -c & d & -b \\ -d & -c & a \end{vmatrix} - d \begin{vmatrix} -b & a & -d \\ -c & d & a \\ -d & -c & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a(a^3 - bdc + bcd + ab^2 + ac^2 + ad^2) - b(-ba^2 - bd^2 - bc^2 + acd - b^3 - acd)$$

$$+ c(-abd + abd + c^3 + cd^2 + ca^2 + cb^2) - d(-db^2 - da^2 - dc^2 - d^3 + abc - abc)$$

$$= a^2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2) + b^2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)$$

$$+ c^2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2) + d^2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)$$

$$= (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)^2.$$

- 8. (1)**解:** 按行列式的定义, |A|是六个1或-1的和, 所以是一个偶数.
 - (2)**证:** 三阶行列式的几何意义是三个行向量组成的平行六面体的体积, 所以|A|的绝对值不会超过三个行向量的模长的乘积, 故 $|A| < (\sqrt{3})^3$. 结合(1)知|A| < 4, 又

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4,$$

所以|A|的最大值是4.

9. **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

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

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.

10. **证:** 固定 $x \in I$, 有 $\left| \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} \right| \le |x - y|$, 令 $y \to x$ 可知f'(x) = 0(若x是区间端点则f'(x)是单侧极限). f在I上导函数恒为零,因此f是常数函数(由Lagrange中值定理).