

2022模拟期中考试非数学组答案

一、

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^x + 1) - 2(e^x - 1)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-1)e^x + 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^x)}{6x} = \frac{1}{6}$$

(2) 利用 $a < (a^x + b^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} < 2^{\frac{1}{x}} a$ 和夹逼准则可知:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (a^x + b^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = a$$

二、

由函数的单调性, 容易看出方程有唯一实根, 设为 x_0 . 注意到 $|x_{n+1} - x_0| = |\varepsilon \sin x_n - \varepsilon \sin x_0| < \varepsilon |2 \sin \frac{x_n - x_0}{2} \cos \frac{x_n + x_0}{2}| \leq \varepsilon |x_n - x_0|$, 结合 $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ 可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n - x_0 = 0$, 即所求极限为 x_0 .

三、

存在, 如 $x_n = (-1)^n$, $y_n = (-1)^{n-1}$, 则有 $\{\min\{x_n, y_n\}\} = -1$.

四、

两边对 x 求导, 可知 $(y^2 + 1) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x^3 y$, 也就是 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x^3 y}{y^2 + 1}$.

继续求导, 得 $2y \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + (y^2 + 1) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 6xy + 2x^3 \frac{dy}{dx}$, 整理得: $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{x^2 y (4(y^2 + 1)^2 - 6x^4 (1 - y^2))}{(y^2 + 1)^3}$

五、

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \tan x - \cot x + c$$

六、

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 503 & 201 & 298 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -70$$

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

随后逐步利用递推，可得

$$\begin{vmatrix} a+1 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a+1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + a + a^2 + a^3 + a^4 + a^5$$

七、

(1) 注意到 $(I - A)(I + A + \cdots + A^{n-1}) = I - A^n = I$

(2) 注意到

$$\begin{aligned}
(I_n - BA)(I_n + B(I_m - AB)^{-1}A) &= I_n - BA + B(I_m - AB)^{-1}A - BAB(I_m - AB)^{-1}A \\
&= I_n - B(I_m - (I_m - AB)^{-1} + AB(I_m - AB)^{-1})A \\
&= I_n - (B(I_m - (I_m - AB)(I_m - AB)^{-1})A) \\
&= I_n
\end{aligned}$$

八、

设 $f_i = (x + i)^3 = c_{i,4}x^3 + c_{i,3}x^2 + c_{i,2}x + c_{i,1}$ ，注意到

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_1(a_1) & \cdots & f_1(a_4) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_4(a_1) & \cdots & f_4(a_4) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{1,1} & \cdots & c_{1,4} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{4,1} & \cdots & c_{4,4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & a_3^2 & a_4^2 \\ a_1^3 & a_2^3 & a_3^3 & a_4^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{这里} \begin{pmatrix} c_{1,1} & \cdots & c_{1,4} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{4,1} & \cdots & c_{4,4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1^3 & 1^2 & 1^1 & 1 \\ 2^3 & 2^2 & 2^1 & 1 \\ 3^3 & 3^2 & 3^1 & 1 \\ 4^3 & 4^2 & 4^1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 3 & & \\ & & 3 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{满秩。又由克拉默}$$

法则，在求解的过程中 f 的系数形成的矩阵被消掉，可知：

$$x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5^2 & 2^2 & 3^2 & 4^2 \\ 5^3 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1^2 & 2^2 & 3^2 & 4^2 \\ 1^3 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \end{vmatrix}} = -1, \text{ 同理, } x_2 = 4, \quad x_3 = -6, \quad x_4 = 4.$$