## 2020年全国大学生数学竞赛非数学专业竞赛试题

一、填空题(满分30分,共5小题,每题6分)

(1) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln\left(e^{\tan x} + \sqrt{1 - \cos x}\right) - \tan x}{\arctan\left(4\sqrt{1 - \cos x}\right)} = \underline{\qquad}.$$

$$\text{#$:$} \tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3), \quad e^{\tan x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^3), \quad \sqrt{1 - \cos x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x + o(x)$$

$$e^{\tan x} + \sqrt{1 - \cos x} = 1 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)x + o(x), \quad \ln\left(e^{\tan x} + \sqrt{1 - \cos x}\right) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)x + o(x),$$

$$\ln\left(e^{\tan x} + \sqrt{1 - \cos x}\right) - \tan x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x + o(x),$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln\left(e^{\tan x} + \sqrt{1 - \cos x}\right) - \tan x}{\arctan\left(4\sqrt{1 - \cos x}\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln\left(e^{\tan x} + \sqrt{1 - \cos x}\right) - \tan x}{4\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln\left(e^{\tan x} + \sqrt{1 - \cos x}\right) - \tan x}{2\sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x + o(x)}{2\sqrt{2}x} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

(2) 设隐函数 
$$y = y(x)$$
由  $y^2(x-y) = x^2$ 确定,则  $\int \frac{dx}{y^2} =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 
$$\diamondsuit y = tx$$
, 则  $x = \frac{1}{t^2(1-t)}$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{t(1-t)}$ ,  $dx = \int \frac{3t-2}{t^3(1-t)^2} dt$ ,

$$\int \frac{dx}{y^2} = \int \frac{3t - 2}{t} dt = 3t - 2\ln|t| + c = 3\frac{y}{x} - 2\ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| + c.$$

(3) 定积分 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x^3 \sin^2 x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1} dx = \underline{\qquad}$$
.

解: 根据奇偶性, 显然  $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x^3 \sin^2 x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1} dx = 0$ .

(4) 若曲线 y = y(x)由  $\begin{cases} x = t + \cos t \\ e^y + ty + \sin t = 1 \end{cases}$  确定,则此曲线在 t = 0 对应点处的切线方程为

解: 
$$t = 0$$
 时,  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 0$ ; 又曲线  $y = y(x)$  由 
$$\begin{cases} x = t + \cos t \\ e^{y} + ty + \sin t = 1 \end{cases}$$
 确定, 所以: 
$$dx = d(t + \cos t) = (1 - \sin t) dt, \quad d(e^{y} + ty + \sin t) = 0 \Rightarrow e^{y} dy + y dt + t dy + \cos t dt = 0$$
 
$$\Rightarrow (e^{y} + t) dy + (y + \cos t) dt = 0 \Rightarrow dy = -\frac{y + \cos t}{e^{y} + t} dt$$
 
$$\Rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0} = -\frac{y + \cos t}{(e^{y} + t)(1 - \sin t)}|_{t=0} = -1.$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -x + 1$$

(5) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} n^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
 的整数部分\_\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 令 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, x > 0$$
,则  $f(x)$  单调减少,  $\int_{1}^{100} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx < \sum_{n=1}^{100} f(n) < 1 + \int_{1}^{100} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ ,

$$\mathbb{X}\int_{1}^{100} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_{1}^{100} = 18, \implies \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{100} n^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] = 18.$$

上面不等式的证明:

$$f(n) = \int_{n}^{n+1} f(n) dx > \int_{n}^{n+1} f(x) dx \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{100} f(n) > \int_{1}^{101} f(x) dx > \int_{1}^{101} f(x) dx,$$

$$f(n+1) = \int_{n}^{n+1} f(n+1) dx < \int_{n}^{n+1} f(x) dx \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{99} f(n+1) < \int_{1}^{100} f(x) dx,$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{100} f(n) < 1 + \int_{1}^{100} f(x) dx \Rightarrow \int_{1}^{100} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx < \sum_{n=1}^{100} f(n) < 1 + \int_{1}^{100} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

二、(14 分) 求在
$$[0,+\infty)$$
上的可微函数  $f(x)$ ,使  $f(x) = e^{-ux}$ ,  $u = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ .

解: 
$$f(x) = e^{-x \int_0^x f(t) dt} \Rightarrow \ln f(x) = -x \int_0^x f(t) dt \Rightarrow \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = -\int_0^x f(t) dt - x f(x)$$

三、(14 分)设f(x)在区间[0,1]上连续且 $1 \le f(x) \le 3$ ,证明:

$$1 \le \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \le \frac{4}{3}.$$

证明: 由柯西不等式,  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \ge \left[ \int_0^1 \sqrt{f(x)} \sqrt{\frac{1}{f(x)}} dx \right]^2 = 1$ , 又因为:

$$(f(x)-1)(3-f(x)) \ge 0 \Rightarrow 4f(x)-3-f^2(x) \ge 0 \Rightarrow 4 \ge \frac{3}{f(x)}+f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \ge \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{3}{f(x)} + f(x) \right] dx \Rightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 \frac{3}{f(x)} dx \le \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^1 \frac{3}{f(x)} dx + \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right] \right\}^2 \le 4,$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \le \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow 1 \le \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \le \frac{4}{3}.$$

四、(14 分) 讨论  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}}{(1+a)(1+a^2)\cdots(1+a^n)}$  的敛散性, a > 0 为常数.

解: 
$$\ \, i \ \, \partial_n = \frac{a^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}}{(1+a)(1+a^2)\cdots(1+a^n)} \, , \quad \ \, \iint \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a^{n+1}}{1+a^{n+1}} = \begin{cases} 0, 0 < a < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, a = 1 \\ 1, a > 1 \end{cases} \, ,$$

故a≤1时级数收敛;

当a > 1时,令 $c = \frac{1}{a}$ ,则0 < c < 1,

$$b_n = \frac{a^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}}{(1+a)(1+a^2)\cdots(1+a^n)} = \frac{1}{(1+c)(1+c^2)\cdots(1+c^n)},$$

记  $c_n = (1+c)(1+c^2)\cdots(1+c^n)$ ,则  $\{c_n\}$  单调递增,由不等式  $e^x > 1+x$ ,(x>0) 知:

$$c_n = (1+c)(1+c^2)\cdots(1+c^n) < e^c e^{c^2}\cdots e^{c^n} = e^{\frac{c-c^{n+1}}{1-c}} < e^{\frac{c}{1-c}} \,, \ \, 从而知 \left\{ c_n \right\} 单调递增有上界,$$

且其极限值介于 $1 = e^{\frac{c}{1-c}}$ 之间,故此时级数发散;

综上:  $a \le 1$ 时级数收敛; a > 1时级数发散.

五、记曲面  $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$  和  $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$  围成的空间区域为 $\Omega$ , 计算三重积分

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz.$$

解: 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2} r^{3} \sin\varphi \cos\varphi dr = 2\pi.$$

六、(14 分) 已知  $y_1 = xe^x + e^{2x}$ ,  $y_2 = xe^x + e^{-x}$ ,  $y_3 = xe^x + e^{2x} - e^{-x}$  是某二阶常系数非齐次 微分方程的三个解,试求此微分方程.

解: 由题意知  $e^{2x}$ ,  $e^{-x}$  是相应其次方程的两个线性无关的解,且  $xe^x$  是非齐次的一个特解,故有: y''-y'-2y=f(x),将  $xe^x$  带入可以求出  $f(x)=(1-2x)e^2$ ,故此微分方程的表达式为:  $y''-y'-2y=(1-2x)e^2$ .