

2020 年竞赛模拟试题 (2) 参考解答

一、(每小题 6 分, 共 30 分)

(1) 求积分 $I = \int_0^\pi \ln \sin x dx$.

解 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\alpha \ln \sin x = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t^\alpha \ln t = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} (\pi - x)^\alpha \ln \sin x = 0$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$,

积分是收敛的.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x \cos x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\ln 2 + \ln \sin 2x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin 2x dx \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \ln \sin t dt = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} I, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $I = -\pi \ln 2$.

(2) 求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n - 1}{n!}$ 的和.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } S &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(n-1) + 3n - 1}{n!} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-2)!} + 3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \\ &= 3e + 1. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 设 $D: x^4 + y^4 \leq 1$, 求 $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$.

解 边界曲线为 $\partial D: r = (\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta)^{-1/4}$, 记 $r(\theta) = (\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta)^{-1/4}$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{r(\theta)} r^3 dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\tan^2 \theta} \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^4} dt = \int_0^\infty \frac{d(t-t^{-1})}{(t-t^{-1})^2 + 2} dt = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 求 $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$.

$$\text{解 } I = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} dy \right) dx \quad (\text{因 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} dx \text{ 一致收敛, 可换序})$$

$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} dy = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+\sqrt{1+y^2}) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+\sqrt{2}).$$

(5) 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n}{n}$ 非绝对收敛.

证 $|\cos x| + |\cos(x+1)|$ 为连续周期正值函数, 设其最小值为 $m > 0$.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\cos n|}{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{|\cos 2k|}{2k} + \frac{|\cos(2k+1)|}{2k+1} \right),$$

注意 $\frac{|\cos 2k|}{2k} + \frac{|\cos(2k+1)|}{2k+1} > \frac{|\cos 2k| + |\cos(2k+1)|}{2k+1} > m \frac{1}{2k+1}$

易知原级数非绝对收敛.

另证 $\frac{|\cos n|}{n} \geq \frac{\cos^2 n}{n} = \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n} \cos 2n$, 而 A-D 判别法给出级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2n}{n}$ 是收敛的,

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 n}{n}$ 发散, 原级数非绝对收敛.

二、(14 分) 若 n 为正整数, 求 $M = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2}}$ 的整数部分.

解 $M = \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n^2} \int_{k-1}^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} dx$

$$< 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n^2} \int_{k-1}^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 1 + \int_1^{n^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2n - 1;$$

同理

$$M = \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} dx > \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^{n^2+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{n^2+1} - 1) > 2n - 2.$$

故 M 的整数部分为 $2n - 2$.

另解 记 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ ($x > 0$), 则由微分中值公式

$$\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\xi}}, \quad (k-1 < \xi < k)$$

有 $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{k}} < \sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1} < \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k-1}}$, 或 $\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k} < \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k}} < \sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}$,

故 $M = \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} < 1 + 2 \sum_{k=2}^{n^2} (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) = 2n - 1$,

及 $M = \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} > 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} (\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k}) = 2(\sqrt{n^2+1} - 1) > 2n - 2$

综上, M 的整数部分为 $2n - 2$.

注 这里的不等式 $\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k} < \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k}} < \sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}$ 用初等数学也可快速得到.

三、(14 分) 设 f 连续, 且 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 0$, 证明对正整数 n , 存在 $c \in (0,1)$ 使

$$n \int_0^c x^n f(x)dx = c^{n+1} f(c).$$

证 若 f 恒为零, 结论自明. f 不恒为零时, 存在不同的两点 $a, b \in [0,1]$, 满足

$$f(a) = \max f(x) > 0, f(b) = \min f(x) < 0.$$

令

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) - \frac{n}{x^{n+1}} \int_0^x t^n f(t)dt, & x \in (0,1] \\ f(0)(1 - \frac{n}{n+1}), & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

这里显然 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} F(x) = F(0)$, 即 $F(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续.

下证 $F(a) > 0$. $a = 0$ 时是显然的. $a > 0$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} F(a) &= f(a) - \frac{n}{a^{n+1}} \int_0^a t^n f(t)dt \\ &> f(a) - \frac{n}{a^{n+1}} \int_0^a t^n f(a)dt = f(a)(1 - \frac{n}{n+1}) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

同样证明 $F(b) < 0$.

由零点定理得证.

四、(14 分) 设椭球面 $S: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 在点 $P(x, y, z) \in S$ 处的切平面为 Π , 记原

点到平面 Π 的距离为 $h(x, y, z)$. 求 (1) $I = \iint_S h(x, y, z) dS$, (2) $I = \iint_S \frac{1}{h(x, y, z)} dS$.

分析 椭球面 $S: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 在 $P(x, y, z)$ 点的切平面方程为

$$\frac{x}{a^2}X + \frac{y}{b^2}Y + \frac{z}{c^2}Z = 1, \quad (\text{切平面上动点坐标为}(X, Y, Z))$$

原点到该平面的距离为 $h(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}}$. 它也可以由矢量运算得到.

解 (1) 记曲面的单位外法矢量为 \vec{n} , 则 $h(x, y, z) = \{x, y, z\} \cdot \vec{n}$

$$I = \oiint_S h(x, y, z) dS = \oiint_S \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} dv = 4\pi abc.$$

(2) 记上半椭球面为 S_1 , 描述为 $z = c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}$, $(x, y) \in D$, D 为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$.

注意 $z_x = -\frac{c^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{z}$, $z_y = -\frac{c^2}{b^2} \frac{y}{z}$, 所以椭球面的面积微元为

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} d\sigma = \sqrt{1 + \frac{c^4}{a^4} \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{c^4}{b^4} \frac{y^2}{z^2}} d\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}}{z/c^2} d\sigma.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } I &= \iint_S \frac{1}{h(x, y, z)} dS = 2 \iint_{S_1} \frac{1}{h(x, y, z)} dS \\ &= 2 \iint_D \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}}{z/c^2} d\sigma \\ &= 2c \iint_D \frac{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{1}{c^2} (1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2})}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} d\sigma \quad (x = ar \cos \theta, y = br \sin \theta) \\ &= 2c \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{1}{a^2} r^2 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{b^2} r^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{c^2} (1 - r^2)}{\sqrt{1 - r^2}} ab r dr \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} abc \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

五、(14 分) (1) 设 $f(x, y)$ 在闭区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$ 上有二阶连续偏导数, D 的边界

为 L , 证 $\oint_L [xf_x(x, y) + yf_y(x, y)]ds = R \iint_D [f_{xx}(x, y) + f_{yy}(x, y)]dxdy$.

(2) 设 $f(x, y)$ 有连续偏导数, 曲线 $L: x^2 + y^2 = R^2$, 求 $\oint_L [xf_y - yf_x]ds$.

证 (1) L 上 (x, y) 点处曲线的单位切矢量为 $\vec{\tau} = \frac{1}{R}(-y, x)$ (曲线为逆时针方向),

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_L [xf_x + yf_y]ds &= R \oint_L (-f_y, f_x) \cdot \vec{\tau} ds \\ &= R \oint_L -f_y dx + f_x dy \quad (\text{用格林公式}) \\ &= R \iint_D (f_{xx} + f_{yy}) d\sigma\end{aligned}$$

(2) 令 $x = R \cos t, y = R \sin t, (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$, 则 $z = f(x, y) = f(R \cos t, R \sin t)$, 且

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = f_x \cdot R(-\sin t) + f_y \cdot R \cos t = xf_y - yf_x$$

$$\oint_L [xf_y - yf_x]ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dz}{dt} R dt = Rz \Big|_0^{2\pi} = Rf(R \cos t, R \sin t) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0.$$

注 (2) 不能用像 (1) 一样用格林公式! (条件仅有一阶连续偏导)

六、(14 分) 设 $\{x_n\}$ 为实数列, 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{n}$ 收敛, 证明 $\overline{x_n} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n} \rightarrow 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty)$.

证 记 $\sigma_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k}{k}, \sigma_0 = 0$, 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{n}$ 收敛, 知 $\sigma_n \rightarrow \sigma (n \rightarrow \infty)$. 而

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{x_n} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(k \cdot \frac{x_k}{k} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k(\sigma_k - \sigma_{k-1}) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left\{ n\sigma_n - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sigma_k \right\} = \sigma_n - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sigma_k,\end{aligned}$$

由 Stolz 公式得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sigma_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n = \sigma$, 上式给出 $\overline{x_n} \rightarrow 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty)$.

五、(14 分) 设椭球面 $S: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 在点 $P(x, y, z) \in S$ 处的切平面为 Π , 记原

点到平面 Π 的距离为 $h(x, y, z)$. 求 (1) $\iint_S h(x, y, z) dS$; (2) $\iint_S \frac{1}{h(x, y, z)} dS$.

分析 椭球面 $S: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 在 $P(x, y, z)$ 点的切平面方程为

$$\frac{x}{a^2} X + \frac{y}{b^2} Y + \frac{z}{c^2} Z = 1, \quad (\text{切平面上动点坐标为 } (X, Y, Z))$$

而原点到该平面的距离为 $h(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}}$.

解 记动点 $P(x, y, z)$ 点的矢径为 \vec{r} , 椭球面 $S: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 在 $P(x, y, z)$ 点的单

位法矢量为 \vec{n} , 则 $h(x, y, z) = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n}$.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \iint_S h(x, y, z) dS &= \iint_S \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \vec{r} dv = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} dv = 3v = 4\pi abc. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{记上半椭球面为 } S_1, \text{ 描述为 } z = c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}, \quad (x, y) \in D: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1.$$

注意 $z_x = -\frac{c^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{z}, z_y = -\frac{c^2}{b^2} \frac{y}{z}$, 所以椭球面的面积微元为

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} d\sigma = \sqrt{1 + \frac{c^4}{a^4} \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{c^4}{b^4} \frac{y^2}{z^2}} d\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}}{z/c^2} d\sigma.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad \iint_S \frac{1}{h(x, y, z)} dS &= 2 \iint_{S_1} \frac{1}{h(x, y, z)} dS \\ &= 2 \iint_D \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}}{z/c^2} d\sigma \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2c \iint_D \frac{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{1}{c^2} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} d\sigma \\
&= 2c \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{1}{a^2} r^2 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{b^2} r^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{c^2} (1 - r^2)}{\sqrt{1 - r^2}} ab r dr \\
&= \frac{4\pi}{3} abc \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$