第十届全国大学生数学竞赛试卷

(非数学类, 2018年10月)

一、填空题 (本题满分 24 分,共 4 小题,每小题 6 分)

(1) 设
$$lpha\in ig(0,1ig)$$
,则 $\lim_{n o +\infty} ig[ig(n+1ig)^lpha-n^lphaig]=$ _________

【参考解析】:【思路一】因为
$$\left(1+rac{1}{n}
ight)^{lpha}<1+rac{1}{n}$$
,所以

$$0<\left(n+1
ight)^{lpha}-n^{lpha}=n^{lpha}\Biggl[\left(1+rac{1}{n}
ight)^{lpha}-1\Biggr]< n^{lpha}\Biggl(1+rac{1}{n}-1\Biggr)=rac{1}{n^{1-lpha}}
ightarrow 0\Bigl(n
ightarrow 0\Bigr)$$

所以由夹逼准则可得 $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \left| \left(n+1 \right)^{\alpha} - n^{\alpha} \right| = 0.$

【思路二】
$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \left[\left(n+1 \right)^{\alpha} - n^{\alpha} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\left(1+x \right)^{\alpha} - 1}{x^{\alpha}}$$
 $= \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\alpha x}{x^{\alpha}} = \alpha \lim_{x \to 0^+} x^{1-\alpha} = 0.$

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

程为_____

【参考解析】: 当t=0时, x=1且 $e^y=1$,即 y=0,即求点 $\left(1,0\right)$ 处曲线 $y=y\left(x\right)$ 的 切线方程.在方程组两端对t求导,得

$$\begin{cases} x'\left(t\right) = 1 - \sin t \\ e^{y} \cdot y'\left(t\right) + y + ty'\left(t\right) + \cos t = 0 \end{cases}$$

将 t=0 , y=0代入方程,得 x'ig(0ig)=1, y'ig(0ig)=-1 ,所以 $\left.rac{\mathrm{d}\,y}{\mathrm{d}\,x}
ight|_{x=0}=rac{y'ig(0ig)}{x'ig(0ig)}=-1$,所

以切线方程为y-0=igl(-1igr)igl(x-1igr),即y=-x+1.

(3)
$$\int \frac{\ln\left(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}\right)}{\left(1 + x^2\right)^{3/2}} dx = \underline{\qquad}$$

【参考解析】:【思路一】典型三角代换结构 $\sqrt{1+x^2}$,令 $x= an t, dx=\sec^2 t\, dt$,所以

$$F\left(x
ight) = \int rac{\ln\left(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}
ight)}{\left(1+x^2
ight)^{3/2}} \mathrm{d}\,x = \int rac{\ln\left(\sec t + an t
ight)}{\sec t} \mathrm{d}\,t$$

$$= \int \ln\left(\sec t + \tan t\right) \mathrm{d}\left(\sin t\right) = \sin t \ln\left(\sec t + \tan t\right) - \int \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \sin t \ln\left(\sec t + \tan t\right) + \ln\left|\cos t\right| + C$$
由于 $\tan t = \frac{x}{1}$, 所以 $\cos t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$, $\sin t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$, $\sec t = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$, 代入得原 积分为
$$F\left(x\right) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \ln\left(\sqrt{1 + x^2} + x\right) + \ln\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \ln\left(\sqrt{1 + x^2} + x\right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(1 + x^2\right) + C$$
[思路二] $F\left(x\right) = \int \ln\left(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}\right) \mathrm{d}\frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \ln\left(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}\right) - \int \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \ln\left(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(x^2 + 1\right) + C$$
(4) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x^3 / \cos 3x}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1 - \cos x + \cos x \left(1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x^3 / \cos 3x}\right)}{x^2}$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x + \cos x \left(1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x^3 / \cos 3x}\right)}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x} + \sqrt{\cos 2x} \left(1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{\cos 3x}}\right)}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x} + \sqrt{\cos 2x} \left(1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{\cos 3x}}\right)}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x} + \sqrt{\cos 2x} \left(1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{\cos 3x}}\right)}{x^2}$$

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

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

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

【思路二】带皮亚诺余项的麦克劳林公式,有

 $=\frac{1}{2}+1+\frac{3}{2}=3.$

$$egin{split} \cos x &= 1 - rac{x^2}{2} + o\Big(x^2\Big), \left(\cos 2x\Big)^{rac{1}{2}} &= 1 - x^2 + o\Big(x^2\Big) \ \left(\cos 3x\Big)^{rac{1}{3}} &= 1 - rac{3x^2}{2} + o\Big(x^2\Big) \end{split}$$

所以 $\cos x \left(\cos 2x
ight)^{\!\!\!\!\frac{1}{2}} \left(\cos 3x
ight)^{\!\!\!\!\frac{1}{3}} = 1 - 3x^2 + o\!\left(x^2
ight)$,代入得

$$A=\lim_{x o 0}rac{3x^2+oig(x^2ig)}{x^2}=3.$$

二(本题满分8分)设函数 $f\left(t\right)$ 在 $t\neq0$ 时一阶连续可导,且 $f\left(1\right)=0$,求函数 $f\left(x^2-y^2\right)$,使得曲线积分 $\int_L y \left[2-f\left(x^2-y^2\right)\right] \mathrm{d}\,x + x f\left(x^2-y^2\right) \mathrm{d}\,y$ 与路径无关,其中 L 为任一不与直线 $y=\pm x$ 相交的分段光滑曲线.

【参考解析】: 令
$$P\left(x,y\right)=y\Big[2-f\Big(x^2-y^2\Big)\Big],Q\Big(x,y\Big)=xf\Big(x^2-y^2\Big)$$
,于是
$$\frac{\partial P\left(x,y\right)}{\partial y}=2-f\Big(x^2-y^2\Big)+y\Big[-f'\Big(x^2-y^2\Big)\Big(-2y\Big)\Big]$$
$$=2-f\Big(x^2-y^2\Big)+2y^2f'\Big(x^2-y^2\Big)$$
$$\frac{\partial Q\Big(x,y\Big)}{\partial x}=f\Big(x^2-y^2\Big)+2x^2f'\Big(x^2-y^2\Big)$$

由积分与路径无关的条件 $\dfrac{\partial Pig(x,yig)}{\partial y}=\dfrac{\partial Qig(x,yig)}{\partial x}$,代入结果整理得

$$\left(x^{2}-y^{2}
ight)f'\left(x^{2}-y^{2}
ight)+f\left(x^{2}-y^{2}
ight)-1=0$$

令 $x^2-y^2=u$,即 uf'ig(uig)+fig(uig)-1=0 ,分离变量得 $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}\,fig(uig)}{1-fig(uig)}=\dfrac{1}{u}\,\mathrm{d}\,u$,由分离变

量法,两端积分,得 $\dfrac{1}{1-f\left(u\right)}=C_1u$,即 $f\left(u\right)=1+\dfrac{C}{u}$,由 $f\left(1\right)=0$,得C=-1 ,

即
$$f(x^2-y^2)=1-rac{1}{x^2-y^2}$$
.

【注】其中微分方程 uf'ig(uig)+fig(uig)-1=0 的通解可以通过改写微分方程为 $\Big[ufig(u\Big)\Big]'=1$,得到通解为 ufig(uig)=u+C .

三 (本题满分 14 分) 设f(x)在区间 $\left[0,1\right]$ 上连续,且 $1\leq f(x)\leq 3$ 证明:

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

【参考解析】: 由柯西不等式,得

$$\begin{split} \int_0^1 f(x) \mathrm{d}\,x \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} \mathrm{d}\,x &\geq \left[\int_0^1 \sqrt{f(x)} \sqrt{\frac{1}{f(x)}} \, \mathrm{d}\,x \right]^2 = 1 \\ \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{T} \left[f(x) - 1 \right] \left[f(x) - 3 \right] &\leq 0 \;, \; \mathbb{M} \frac{\left[f(x) - 1 \right] \left[f(x) - 3 \right]}{f(x)} \leq 0 \;, \; \mathbb{M} \\ f(x) + \frac{3}{f(x)} &\leq 4 \;, \; \mathrm{fill} \int_0^1 \left[f(x) + \frac{3}{f(x)} \right] \mathrm{d}\,x \leq 4 \;. \; \mathrm{m} \\ \int_0^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}\,x \int_0^1 \frac{3}{f(x)} \, \mathrm{d}\,x \leq \frac{1}{4} \left[\int_0^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}\,x + \int_0^1 \frac{3}{f(x)} \, \mathrm{d}\,x \right]^2 \leq 4 \end{split}$$

$$\mathrm{fill} 1 \leq \int_0^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}\,x \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} \, \mathrm{d}\,x \leq \frac{4}{3} \;.$$

四 (本题满分 12 分) 计算三重积分 $\iint\limits_{(V)} \left(x^2+y^2\right) \mathrm{d}\,V$,其中 $\left(V\right)$ 是由

$$\left(x^{2}+y^{2}+\left(z-2\right)^{2}\geq4,x^{2}+y^{2}+\left(z-1\right)^{2}\leq9$$

及z > 0所围成的空间图形

【参考解析】: 画图 (关键),考虑区域的特殊性,采用容易计算的整体减去容易计算的部分来完成计算,从而分成三个部分来讨论:

第一部分:整个大球 (V_1) 的积分:采用球坐标换元,令

$$x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, z = 1 + r \cos \varphi$$

 $0 \le r \le 3, 0 \le \varphi \le \pi, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi.$

于是有

$$\iiint_{(V_1)} \left(x^2+y^2
ight) \mathrm{d}\,V = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\, heta \int_0^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\,arphi \int_0^3 r^2 \sin^2arphi \cdot r^2 \sinarphi \,\mathrm{d}\,r = rac{648\pi}{5}$$

第二部分:小球 (V_2) 的积分:采用球坐标换元,令

$$x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, z = 2 + r \cos \varphi$$

 $0 \le r \le 2, 0 \le \varphi \le \pi, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi.$

于是有

$$\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int_{V_0} \left(x^2+y^2
ight) \mathrm{d}\,V = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\, heta \int_0^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\,arphi \int_0^2 r^2 \sin^2arphi \cdot r^2 \sinarphi \,\mathrm{d}\,r = rac{256\pi}{15}$$

第三部分: 大球z=0下部分的积分 $\left(V_{3}\right)$,采用柱坐标:

$$x=r\cos heta,y=r\sin heta,1-\sqrt{9-r^2}\leq z\leq 0$$
 $0\leq r\leq 2\sqrt{2},0\leq heta\leq 2\pi$ 于是有 $\iint_{(V_2)}ig(x^2+y^2ig)\mathrm{d}\,V=\int_0^{2\pi}\mathrm{d}\, heta\int_0^{2\sqrt{2}}r\,\mathrm{d}\,r\int_{1-\sqrt{9-r^2}}^0r^2\,\mathrm{d}\,z=rac{136\pi}{5}$

所以最终的积分为

$$egin{aligned} &\iint\limits_{(V)} \left(x^2 + y^2
ight) \mathrm{d}\,V = \iiint\limits_{(V_1)} &-\iiint\limits_{(V_2)} &-\iiint\limits_{(V_3)} \ &= rac{648}{5}\pi - rac{256}{15}\pi - rac{136}{5}\pi = rac{256}{3}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

五 (本题满分 14 分) 设fig(x,yig)在区域D内可微,且 $\sqrt{\left(rac{\partial f}{\partial x}
ight)^2}+\left(rac{\partial f}{\partial y}
ight)^2}\leq M$,

 $Aig(x_1,y_1ig), Big(x_2,y_2ig)$ 是D内两点,线段AB包含在D内. 证明:

$$\left|f\left(x_{1},y_{1}
ight)-f\left(x_{2},y_{2}
ight)
ight|\leq M\mid AB\mid$$
 ,

其中|AB|表示线段AB的长度

【参考解析】: 作辅助函数 $\varphiig(tig)=fig[x_1+tig(x_2-x_1ig),y_1+tig(y_2-y_1ig)ig]$, 显然函数 $\varphiig(tig)$ 在 ig[0,1ig]上可导.根据拉格朗日中值定理,存在 $c\inig(0,1ig)$, 使得

$$\begin{split} \varphi\left(1\right) - \varphi\left(0\right) &= \varphi'\left(c\right) = \frac{\partial f\left(u,v\right)}{\partial u} \left(x_2 - x_1\right) + \frac{\partial f\left(u,v\right)}{\partial v} \left(y_2 - y_1\right) \\ \text{FF以} \left|\varphi\left(1\right) - \varphi\left(0\right)\right| &= \left|f\left(x_1,y_1\right) - f\left(x_2,y_2\right)\right| \\ &= \left|\frac{\partial f\left(u,v\right)}{\partial u} \left(x_2 - x_1\right) + \frac{\partial f\left(u,v\right)}{\partial v} \left(y_2 - y_1\right)\right| \\ &\leq \sqrt{\left|\frac{\partial f\left(u,v\right)}{\partial u}\right|^2 + \left|\frac{\partial f\left(u,v\right)}{\partial v}\right|^2} \sqrt{\left(x_2 - x_1\right)^2 + \left(y_2 - y_1\right)^2} \leq M \mid AB \mid. \end{split}$$

六 (本题满分 14 分) 证明:对于连续函数 f(x) > 0,有

$$\ln \int_0^1 f(x) \mathrm{d}\, x \geq \int_0^1 \ln f(x) \mathrm{d}\, x.$$

【参考解析】:由于f(x)在[0,1]上连续,所以

$$\int_0^1 fig(xig) \mathrm{d}\, x = \lim_{n o +\infty} rac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n fig(x_kig), x_k \in igg[rac{k-1}{n}, rac{k}{n}igg].$$

由算术几何不等式 $\left[f\left(x_1\right)f\left(x_2\right)\cdots f\left(x_n\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{n}}\leq \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^n f\left(x_k\right)$. 于是有

$$rac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln fig(x_kig) \leq \ln \left[rac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n fig(x_kig)
ight]$$

根据 $\ln x$ 的连续性,两边取极限,得

$$\lim_{n o +\infty}rac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^n \ln fig(x_kig) \! \leq \lim_{n o +\infty} \ln \! \left[rac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^n fig(x_kig)
ight]$$

 $\mathbb{P} \ln \int_0^1 f(x) dx \ge \int_0^1 \ln f(x) dx.$

七 (本题满分 14 分) 已知 $\left\{a_k
ight\}, \left\{b_k
ight\}$ 是正数数列,且 $b_{k+1}-b_k\geq\delta>0, k=1,2,\cdots$, δ

为一常数. 证明:若级数 $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty}a_k$ 收敛,则级数 $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty}rac{k\sqrt[k]{\left(a_1a_2\cdots a_k
ight)\left(b_1b_2\cdots b_k
ight)}}{b_{k+1}b_k}$ 收敛

$$\begin{split} S_0 &= 0, a_k = \frac{S_k - S_{k-1}}{b_k}, k = 1, 2, \cdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^N a_k &= \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{S_k - S_{k-1}}{b_k} = \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \left(\frac{S_k}{b_k} - \frac{S_k}{b_{k+1}} \right) + \frac{S_N}{b_N} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{b_{k+1} - b_k}{b_k b_{k+1}} S_k + \frac{S_N}{b_N} \ge \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{\delta}{b_k b_{k+1}} S_k \end{split}$$

所以
$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} rac{S_k}{b_k b_{k+1}}$$
 收敛. 由不等式

$$\sqrt[k]{\left(a_1a_2\cdots a_k\right)\left(b_1b_2\cdots b_k\right)}\leq \frac{a_1b_1+a_2b_2+\cdots+a_kb_k}{k}=\frac{S_k}{k}$$

可知
$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} rac{k\sqrt[k]{\left(a_1a_2\cdots a_k
ight)\left(b_1b_2\cdots b_k
ight)}}{b_{k+1}b_k} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} rac{S_k}{b_kb_{k+1}}$$
 , 故原不等式成立.



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