2011 年第二届全国大学生数学竞赛决赛 (非数学专业)参考答案

一、计算题

(1) [参考解答]:
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \ln \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{1 - \cos x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{1 - \cos x} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\ln \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)' / \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right)' = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2 \sin x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x \cos x - \sin x)'}{(x^3)!} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

所以原式= $e^{-1/3}$.

(2) 【参考解答】: 因为
$$\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n+1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

所以原式=
$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2$$

(3) 【参考解答】: 因为
$$\frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} t} = \frac{2e^{2t}}{1 + e^{2t}}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\,y}{\mathrm{d}\,t} = 1 - \frac{e^t}{1 + e^{2t}} = \frac{e^{2t} - e^t + 1}{1 + e^{2t}}\,,$$

于是
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\,y}{\mathrm{d}\,x} = \frac{e^{2t} - e^t + 1}{2e^{2t}}, \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\,t} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\,y}{\mathrm{d}\,x}\right) = \frac{e^t - 2}{2e^{2t}}$$
,所以

$$egin{aligned} rac{\mathrm{d}^2\,y}{\mathrm{d}\,x^2} &= rac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\,t}igg(rac{\mathrm{d}\,y}{\mathrm{d}\,x}igg)igg/rac{\mathrm{d}\,x}{\mathrm{d}\,t} = rac{e^t-2}{2e^{2t}}igg/rac{e^{2t}+1}{2e^{2t}} \ &= (e^t-2)(e^{2t}+1) \end{aligned}$$

作变换x = t + 3, y = u - 2. 代入方程得

$$(2t+u) dt + (t+u) du = 0,$$

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即
$$rac{\mathrm{d}\, u}{\mathrm{d}\, t} = -rac{2t+u}{t+u} = -rac{2+rac{u}{t}}{1+rac{u}{t}}$$
、 $\diamondsuitv = -rac{u}{t}$,则

$$u = vt, \frac{\mathrm{d} u}{\mathrm{d} t} = v + t \frac{\mathrm{d} v}{\mathrm{d} t}.$$

代入上面方程,整理并分离变量可得

$$\frac{v+1}{v^2+2v+2} dv = -\frac{dt}{t}.$$

积分得 $\frac{1}{2}\ln(v^2+2v+2) = -\ln\left|t\right| + C_1$. 化简得

代回
$$v = \frac{u}{t}$$
得 $u^2 + 2ut + 2t^2 = C_2$.

再代回u = y + 2, t = x - 3得到原方程通解

$$2x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 8x - 2y = C$$
, 其中 $C = C_2 - 10$.

三、【参考证明】: 如果结论成立,则

$$\begin{array}{l} \lim\limits_{h \to 0} (k_1 f(h) + k_2 f(2h) + k_3 f(3h) - f(0)) \\ = (k_1 + k_2 + k_3 - 1) f(0) = 0 \end{array}$$

由于 $f(0) \neq 0$, 所以

$$k_1 + k_2 + k_3 - 1 = 0$$
. (1)

由洛必达法则

$$0 = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{k_1 f(h) + k_2 f(2h) + k_3 f(3h) - f(0)}{h^2}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{k_1 f'(h) + 2k_2 f'(2h) + 3k_3 f'(3h)}{2h}, \qquad (2)$$

由(2)式知

$$egin{aligned} 0 &= \lim_{h o 0} (k_1 f'(h) + 2 k_2 f'(2h) + 3 k_3 f'(3h)) \ &= (k_1 + 2 k_2 + 3 k_3) f'(0) \end{aligned}$$

由于 $f'(0) \neq 0$, 所以

$$k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_2 = 0 (3)$$

对(2)式再用一次洛必达法则,有

$$0 = \lim_{h o 0} rac{k_1 f''(h) + 4k_2 f''(2h) + 9k_3 f''(3h)}{2} \ = (k_1 + 4k_2 + 9k_3) f''(0)$$

由于 $f''(0) \neq 0$, 所以

$$k_1 + 4k_2 + 9k_3 = 0 (4)$$

将(1), (3), (4)联立得关于 k_1, k_2, k_3 的非齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 1 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 4k_2 + 9k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

它的系数行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$ \neq 0,由克莱姆法则,存在唯一的一组实数 k_1,k_2,k_3 满足上述方程组,并得

$$k_1 = 3, k_2 = -3, k_3 = 1.$$

四、【参考解答】: 椭球面的法向量为: $\vec{n} = (\frac{x}{a^2}, \frac{y}{b^2}, \frac{z}{c^2})$,则椭球面在点(x, y, z)的切平面

$$\begin{split} \pi : & \frac{x}{a^2} (\xi - x) + \frac{y}{b^2} (\eta - y) + \frac{z}{c^2} (\zeta - z) \\ & = \frac{x}{a^2} \xi + \frac{y}{b^2} \eta + \frac{z}{c^2} \zeta - 1 = 0 \end{split}$$

切平面到原点的距离为 $d(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

求 d(x,y,z) 在 Γ 上的极大 (小) 值, 等同于求

$$u = rac{x^2}{a^4} + rac{y^2}{b^4} + rac{z^2}{c^4}$$

在 Γ 上的极小(大)值.设

$$L = rac{x^2}{a^4} + rac{y^2}{b^4} + rac{z^2}{c^4} + \lambda(z^2 - x^2 - y^2) \ - \mu iggl(rac{x^2}{a^2} + rac{y^2}{b^2} + rac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 iggr)$$

令

$$\begin{split} L_x &= \frac{2x}{a^4} - 2\lambda x - \frac{2\mu x}{a^2} = 2x \bigg(\frac{1}{a^4} - \lambda - \frac{\mu}{a^2} \bigg) = 0 \\ L_y &= \frac{2y}{b^4} - 2\lambda y - \frac{2\mu y}{b^2} = 2y \bigg(\frac{1}{b^4} - \lambda - \frac{\mu}{b^2} \bigg) = 0 \\ L_z &= \frac{2z}{c^4} + 2\lambda z - \frac{2\mu z}{c^2} = 2z \bigg(\frac{1}{c^4} + \lambda - \frac{\mu}{c^2} \bigg) = 0 \\ L_\lambda &= z^2 - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ L_\mu &= 1 - \bigg(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \bigg) = 0 \end{split}$$

则对上面等式构成的方程组, 讨论解的情况:

(1) 如x,y,z都不为0,则

$$\frac{1}{a^4} - \lambda - \frac{\mu}{a^2} = 0, \frac{1}{b^4} - \lambda - \frac{\mu}{b^2} = 0, \frac{1}{c^4} + \lambda - \frac{\mu}{c^2} = 0 \quad (*)$$

此时必有

$$\lambda = -rac{1}{a^2b^2}, \mu = rac{1}{a^2} + rac{1}{b^2}$$
 , 且 $a^2b^2 = c^2(a^2+b^2+c^2)$. 由 $xL_x + yL_y + zL_z = 2igg(rac{x^2}{a^4} + rac{y^2}{b^4} + rac{z^2}{c^4}igg) - 2\mu = 0$,得
$$\mu = rac{x^2}{a^4} + rac{y^2}{b^4} + rac{z^2}{c^4} = u = rac{1}{a^2} + rac{1}{b^2} \,.$$

这时, 所有的切平面到原点的距离为常值

(2) 若x,y,z至少有一个为 0. 取x=0,则两个曲面为

$$\begin{split} z^2 &= y^2, 1 - (\frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2})z^2 = 0 \;, \\ \exists \mathbb{Z}^2 &= y^2 = \frac{b^2c^2}{b^2 + c^2}, \, u_1 = \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4} = \frac{b^4 + c^4}{b^2c^2(b^2 + c^2)} \;, \; \text{这时} \\ \lambda &= \frac{1}{b^2} \bigg(\frac{1}{b^2} - \mu \bigg) = \frac{1}{c^2} \bigg(\mu - \frac{1}{c^2} \bigg), \, \mu = \frac{b^4 + c^4}{b^2c^2(b^2 + c^2)}. \end{split}$$

类似地, 取y=0, 可得

$$z^2=x^2=rac{a^2c^2}{a^2+c^2}, u_2=rac{a^4+c^4}{a^2c^2(a^2+c^2)}.$$

若取z=0,有 Σ_2 可得x=y=0,而原点不在 Σ_1 上. 矛盾.

由于
$$u_2 - u_1 = \frac{a^4 + c^4}{a^2 c^2 (a^2 + c^2)} - \frac{b^4 + c^4}{b^2 c^2 (b^2 + c^2)}$$

$$= \frac{(a^4 + c^4)b^2 (b^2 + c^2) - (b^4 + c^4)a^2 (a^2 + c^2)}{a^2 b^2 c^4 (a^2 + c^2)(b^2 + c^2)}$$

$$= \frac{(a^2 - b^2)(b^2 - c^2)(a^2 - c^2)c^2}{a^2 b^2 c^4 (a^2 + c^2)(b^2 + c^2)} > 0$$

综上所述,若 $a^2b^2=c^2(a^2+b^2+c^2)$,所求切平面到原点的距离为常值 $\dfrac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$;

若 $a^2b^2 \neq c^2(a^2+b^2+c^2)$,则方程组(*)无解,这时,所求切平面中离原点最近距离和最远距离分别为

$$\mathbf{d}_{\mathrm{max}} = bc\sqrt{rac{b^2+c^2}{b^4+c^4}}\,
atural \mathbf{d}_{\mathrm{min}} = ac\sqrt{rac{a^2+c^2}{a^4+c^4}}$$

分别在以下两点取得:

$$(0, \frac{\pm bc}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}, \frac{\pm bc}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}), (\frac{\pm ac}{\sqrt{a^2+c^2}}, 0, \frac{\pm ac}{\sqrt{a^2+c^2}})$$

五、【参考解答】: Σ 的方程为 $x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 1$. 记

$$F(x,y,z) = x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - 1$$
 ,

则椭球面 Σ 在点 P(x,y,z) 处的法向量为: $\vec{n}=\left(F_x,F_y,F_z\right)|_P=2\left(x,3y,z\right)|_P$. 故 Σ 在点 P(x,y,z) 处的切平面 Π 的方程为:

$$x(X-x) + 3y(Y-y) + z(Z-z) = 0
vert xX + 3yY + zZ = 1$$

从而
$$ho(x,y,z)=(x^2+9y^2+z^2)^{-rac{1}{2}}.$$

(1)在曲面S上,

$$z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - 3y^2}, z_x = -rac{x}{z}, z_y = -rac{3y}{z}$$
 ,

所以 $\mathrm{d}\, S = \sqrt{1 + {z_x}^2 + {z_y}^2} \, \mathrm{d}\, x \, \mathrm{d}\, y = \frac{\sqrt{1 + 6y^2}}{z} \, \mathrm{d}\, x \, \mathrm{d}\, y,$

$$ho(x,y,z) = (1+6y^2)^{-rac{1}{2}}$$
 ,

记 $D_{xy}: x^2 + 3y^2 \leq 1$, 令

$$x=r\cos heta,y=rac{\sqrt{3}}{3}r\sin heta,0\leq r\leq 1,0\leq heta\leq 2\pi$$
,得

$$\int_{S} rac{z}{
ho(x,y,z)} \mathrm{d}\,S = \int_{D_{xy}} (1+6y^2) \,\mathrm{d}\,x \,\mathrm{d}\,y$$

$$= rac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\, heta \int_{0}^{1} (1+2r^2\sin^2 heta) r \,\mathrm{d}\,r$$

$$= rac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (\pi+2\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^2 heta \,\mathrm{d}\, heta \int_{0}^{1} r^3 \,\mathrm{d}\,r)$$

$$= rac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (\pi+rac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^2 heta \,\mathrm{d}\, heta)$$

$$= rac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (rac{3}{2}\pi - rac{1}{4}\int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos 2 heta \,\mathrm{d}\, heta) = rac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi$$

(2) 补充xOy 面上椭圆围成的部分坐标面 S_1 与S 构成闭合曲面记为 S_0 ,由于 S_1 : z=0,从而

$$\iint\limits_{S_1} z (\lambda x + 3\mu y +
u z) \,\mathrm{d}\, S = 0\,.$$

故

$$egin{aligned} &\iint\limits_{S} z (\lambda x + 3 \mu y +
u z) \,\mathrm{d}\, S \ = &\iint\limits_{S_0} z (\lambda x + 3 \mu y +
u z) \,\mathrm{d}\, S = 6 \iiint\limits_{V} z \,\mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y \,\mathrm{d}\, z \end{aligned}$$

其中 $V: x^2 + 3y^3 + z^2 \le 1, z \ge 0$.

六、【参考证明】: 由微分中值定理

$$\begin{split} a_n - a_{n-1} &= \ln f(a_{n-1}) - \ln f(a_{n-2}) \\ &= \frac{f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}), \end{split}$$

其中 ξ_{n-1} 在 a_{n-1} , a_n 之间. 于是

$$\mid a_{n} - a_{n-1} \mid \leq \left| \frac{f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} \right| \left| a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} \right| \leq m \left| a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} \right|,$$

由归纳法知

$$\begin{split} & \left| a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} \right| \leq m^{n-1} \left| a_1 - a_0 \right|, \left| a_n - a_{n-1} \right| \\ & \leq m^n \left| a_1 - a_0 \right| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \left| a_k - a_{k-1} \right| \\ & \leq (m^{n+p-1} + \dots + m^n) \left| a_1 - a_0 \right| \end{split}$$

由于m < 1,故 $orall arepsilon > 0, \exists N, \; eta n > N$ 时,

$$\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p}\left|a_{k}-a_{k-1}
ight|$$

由 Cauchy 准则知级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(a_n-a_{n-1})$ 绝对收敛.

七、【参考证明】: 不存在. 利用定积分的区间可加性

$$\int_0^2 f(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x = \int_0^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x + \int_1^2 f(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x$$

对右端第一项,利用微分中值定理,并注意到条件 f(0)=1 及 $\left|f'(x)\right|\leq 1$,存在 $0<\varepsilon< x$, $f(x)=f(0)+f'(\varepsilon)x=1+f'(\varepsilon)x\geq 1-x$ ($\forall x\in [0,1]$).

从而
$$\int_0^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x \ge \int_0^1 (1-x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x = rac{1}{2}.$$

类似地, 当 $x \in [1,2]$ 时,

$$f(x) = f(2) + f'(\eta)(x-2) > x-1.$$

所以
$$\int_{1}^{2} f(x) dx \ge \int_{1}^{2} (x-1) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$
, 于是,

$$\int_0^2 f(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x \ge 1.$$

利用反证法,假设这种 f 存在,由 $\left|\int_0^2 f(x) \,\mathrm{d}\,x\right| \leq 1$ 及 $\int_0^2 f(x) \,\mathrm{d}\,x \geq 1$ 知

$$\int_0^2 f(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x = 1 = \int_0^1 (1 - x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x + \int_1^2 (x - 1) \, \mathrm{d} \, x.$$

记 $g(x) \equiv egin{cases} 1-x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \ x-1, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$ 由此表明二连续函数 $f(x) \geq g(x)$ 的积分值相等,从而 f(x) = g(x)

在 $\left[0,2\right]$ 上,但这与f的可微性矛盾,所以f不存在.





考研竞赛数学(ID:xwmath)

一个专注于大学数学公共基础课资源分享的微信公众平台高等数学,线性代数概率论与数理统计考研数学,竞赛数学数学文化,实验与建模大学学习、生活历程因为专业,所以精彩