

2016 年第八届全国大学生数学竞赛初赛 (非数学类)

试卷及参考答案

一、填空题(满分 30 分, 每小题 5 分)

1. 若 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = a$ 处可导, 且 $f(a) \neq 0$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{f(a + 1/n)}{f(a)} \right]^n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

【参考解答】: 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{f\left(a + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{f(a)} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{f(a+x)}{f(a)} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$, 由已知条件: $f(x)$ 在点 $x = a$ 处

可导, 且 $f(a) \neq 0$, 由带皮亚诺余项的泰勒公式, 有

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + o(x-a)$$

可得 $f(a+x) = f(a) + f'(a)x + o(x)$, 将其代入极限式, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{f(a+x)}{f(a)} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{f(a) + f'(a)x + o(x)}{f(a)} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[1 + \left(\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} x + o(x) \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \left[1 + \left(\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} x + o(x) \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{\left(\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} x + o(x) \right)}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{x} \left[\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} x + o(x) \right]} \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} \left[1 + \frac{o(x)}{x} \right]} = e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 若 $f(1) = 0, f'(1)$ 存在, 则极限 $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x) \tan 3x}{(e^{x^2} - 1) \sin x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

【参考解答】: $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x) \cdot 3x}{x^2 \cdot x} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x)}{x^2}$
 $= 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x) - f(1)}{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}{x^2}$
 $= 3f'(1) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}{x^2} = 3f'(1) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} + \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \right)$
 $= 3f'(1) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} f'(1).$

3. 设 $f(x)$ 有连续导数, 且 $f(1) = 2$. 记 $z = f(e^x y^2)$, 若 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z$, $f(x)$ 在 $x > 0$ 的表达式为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

【参考解答】: 由题设, 得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(e^x y^2) e^x y^2 = f'(e^x y^2)$. 令 $u = e^x y^2$, 得到当 $u > 0$ 有 $f'(u)u = f(u)$, 即

$$\frac{f'(u)}{f(u)} = \frac{1}{u} \Rightarrow (\ln f(u))' = (\ln u)'$$

所以有 $\ln f(u) = \ln u + C_1, f(u) = Cu$. 再由初值条件 $f(1) = 2$, 可得 $C = 2$, 即 $f(u) = 2u$.
 所以当 $x > 0$ 时, 有 $f(x) = 2x$.

4. 设 $f(x) = e^x \sin 2x$, 则 $f^{(4)}(0) =$ _____.

【参考解答】: 由带皮亚诺余项的麦克劳林公式, 有

$$f(x) = \left[1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3) \right] \cdot \left[2x - \frac{1}{3!}(2x)^3 + o(x^4) \right]$$

所以 $f(x)$ 展开式的 4 次项为 $-\frac{1}{3!}(2x^3) \cdot x + \frac{2}{3!}x^4 = -x^4$, 即有

$$\frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!} = -1, \text{ 故 } f^{(4)}(0) = -24.$$

5. 曲面 $z = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2$ 平行于平面 $2x + 2y - z = 0$ 的切平面方程为 _____.

【参考解答】: 移项, 曲面的一般式方程为 $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 - z = 0$, 有

$$\vec{n}(x, y, z) = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z) = (x, 2y, -1).$$

$$\vec{n}(x, y, z) / |\vec{n}_1| \Rightarrow (x, 2y, -1) / (2, 2, -1),$$

可得 $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{2y}{2} = \frac{-1}{-1}$. 由此可得 $x = 2, y = 1$, 将它代入到曲面方程, 可得 $z = 3$, 即曲面上点 $(2, 1, 3)$ 处切平面与已知平面平行, 所以由平面的点法式方程可得切平面方程为

$$2(x-2) + 2(y-1) - (z-3) = 0, \text{ 即 } 2x + 2y - z = 3.$$

第二题: (14 分) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上可导, $f(0) = 0$, 且当 $x \in (0, 1)$, $0 < f'(x) < 1$. 试

证: 当 $a \in (0, 1)$ 时, 有 $\left(\int_0^a f(x) dx \right)^2 > \int_0^a f^3(x) dx$.

【参考解答】: 不等式的证明转换为证明不等式 $\left(\int_0^a f(x) dx \right)^2 - \int_0^a f^3(x) dx > 0$. 于是对函数

$$\text{求导, } F'(x) = 2f(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^3(x) = 2f(x) \left(\int_0^x f(t) dt - f^2(x) \right)$$

已知条件 $f(0) = 0$, 可得 $F'(0) = 0$, 并且由 $0 < f'(x) < 1$, 所以函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 内单调增加, 即 $f(x) > 0$, 所以只要证明 $g(x) = 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^2(x) > 0$.

又 $g(0) = 0$, 所以只要证明 $g'(x) > 0$, 于是有

$$g'(x) = 2f(x) - 2f(x)f'(x) = 2f(x)[1 - f'(x)] > 0$$

所以 $g(x)$ 单调增加, 所以 $g(x) > 0, x > 0$. 所以也就有 $g(x) = 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^2(x) > 0$, 即

$F'(x) > 0$, 可得 $F(x) > 0$, 因此 $F(x) = \left(\int_0^x f(t) dt \right)^2 - \int_0^x f^3(t) dt$ 单调增加, 所以 $F(a) > F(0) = 0$, 即有

$$F(a) = \left(\int_0^a f(t) dt \right)^2 - \int_0^a f^3(t) dt > 0 \Rightarrow \left(\int_0^a f(t) dt \right)^2 > \int_0^a f^3(t) dt.$$

第三题: (14 分) 某物体所在的空间区域为 $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + 2z^2 \leq x + y + 2z$, 密度函数为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, 求质量 $M = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$.

【参考解答】: 令 $u = x - \frac{1}{2}, v = y - \frac{1}{2}, w = \sqrt{2}\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)$, 即

$$x = u + \frac{1}{2}, y = v + \frac{1}{2}, z = \frac{w}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2},$$

则椭球面转换为变量为 u, v, w 的单位球域, 即 $\Omega_{uvw}: u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \leq 1$. 则由三重积分的换元法公式, 即

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} F(u, v, w) \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| du dv dw. \\ F(u, v, w) &= \left(u + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(v + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{w}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = u^2 + u + v^2 + v + \frac{w^2}{2} + \frac{w}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{3}{4} \\ \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| &= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

所以原积分就等于

$$M = \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} \left(u^2 + u + v^2 + v + \frac{w^2}{2} + \frac{w}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{3}{4} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} du dv dw$$

由于单元圆域 $\Omega_{uvw}: u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \leq 1$ 关于三个坐标面都对称, 所以积分也就等于

$$M = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} \left(u^2 + v^2 + \frac{w^2}{2} \right) du dv dw + \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} du dv dw$$

$$\text{其中 } \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} du dv dw = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

由于积分区域具有轮换对称性, 所以有

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} u^2 du dv dw &= \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} v^2 du dv dw = \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} w^2 du dv dw \\ \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} \left(u^2 + v^2 + \frac{w^2}{2} \right) du dv dw &= \frac{5}{2} \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} u^2 du dv dw = \frac{5}{6} \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} (u^2 + v^2 + w^2) du dv dw \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} \left(u^2 + v^2 + \frac{w^2}{2} \right) du dv dw &= \frac{5}{6\sqrt{2}} \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} (u^2 + v^2 + w^2) du dv dw \\ &= \frac{5}{6\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{5}{6\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2\pi \cdot [-\cos \varphi]_0^{\pi} \cdot \left[\frac{r^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{5\pi}{3\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

所以最终的结果就为 $M = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}\pi}{6}$.

第四题: (14 分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在闭区间 $[0, 1]$ 上具有连续导数, $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1$. 证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right) = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

【参考解答】: 将区间 $[0, 1]$ n 等份, 分点 $x_k = \frac{k}{n}$, 则 $\Delta x_k = \frac{1}{n}$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) dx - \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \Delta x_k \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} [f(x) - f(x_k)] dx \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} \frac{f(x) - f(x_k)}{x - x_k} (x - x_k) dx \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f(\xi_k) - f(x_k)}{\xi_k - x_k} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} (x - x_k) dx \right), \xi_k \in (x_{k-1}, x_k) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n f'(\eta_k) \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} (x - x_k) dx \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n f'(\eta_k) \left[-\frac{1}{2} (x_k - x_{k-1})^2 \right] \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n f'(\eta_k) (x_k - x_{k-1}) \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f'(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

第五题: (14 分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 且 $I = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \neq 0$. 证明: 在 $(0, 1)$

内存在不同的两点 x_1, x_2 , 使得 $\frac{1}{f(x_1)} + \frac{1}{f(x_2)} = \frac{2}{I}$.

【参考解答】: 设 $F(x) = \frac{1}{I} \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 则 $F(0) = 0, F(1) = 1$. 由介值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $F(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}$. 在两个子区间 $(0, \xi), (\xi, 1)$ 上分别应用拉格朗日中值定理:

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x_1) &= \frac{f(x_1)}{I} = \frac{F(\xi) - F(0)}{\xi - 0} = \frac{1/2}{\xi}, x_1 \in (0, \xi), \\ F'(x_2) &= \frac{f(x_2)}{I} = \frac{F(1) - F(\xi)}{1 - \xi} = \frac{1/2}{1 - \xi}, x_2 \in (\xi, 1), \\ \frac{I}{f(x_1)} + \frac{I}{f(x_2)} &= \frac{1}{F'(x_1)} + \frac{1}{F'(x_2)} = \frac{\xi}{1/2} + \frac{1 - \xi}{1/2} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

第六题: (14 分) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可导, 且 $f(x) = f(x+2) = f(x+\sqrt{3})$, 用傅里叶(Fourier)级数理论证明 $f(x)$ 为常数.

【参考解答】: 由 $f(x) = f(x+2) = f(x+\sqrt{3})$ 可知, f 是以 $2, \sqrt{3}$ 为周期的函数, 所以它的傅里叶系数为

$$a_n = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x dx, b_n = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx$$

由于 $f(x) = f(x+\sqrt{3})$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n &= \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(x + \sqrt{3}) \cos n\pi x dx \\
&= \int_{-1+\sqrt{3}}^{1+\sqrt{3}} f(t) \cos n\pi(t - \sqrt{3}) dt \\
&= \int_{-1+\sqrt{3}}^{1+\sqrt{3}} f(t) [\cos n\pi t \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi + \sin n\pi t \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi] dt \\
&= \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi \int_{-1+\sqrt{3}}^{1+\sqrt{3}} f(t) \cos n\pi t dt + \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi \int_{-1+\sqrt{3}}^{1+\sqrt{3}} f(t) \sin n\pi t dt \\
&= \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi \int_{-1}^1 f(t) \cos n\pi t dt + \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi \int_{-1}^1 f(t) \sin n\pi t dt
\end{aligned}$$

所以 $a_n = a_n \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi + b_n \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi$; 同理可得

$$b_n = b_n \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi - a_n \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi .$$

联立, 有

$$\begin{cases} a_n = a_n \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi + b_n \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi \\ b_n = b_n \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi - a_n \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi \end{cases}$$

得 $a_n = b_n = 0 (n = 1, 2, \dots)$. 而 f 可导, 其 Fourier 级数处处收敛于 $f(x)$, 所以有

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) = \frac{a_0}{2} ,$$

其中 $a_0 = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$ 为常数.