

# 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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \text{ 【参考解答】: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\cos x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1-\cos x} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \ln \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)' / \left( \frac{1}{1-\cos x} \right)' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2 \sin x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x \cos x - \sin x)'}{(x^3)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以原式 =  $e^{-1/3}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 【参考解答】: } &\text{因为 } \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \\
 &= \left( \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n+1}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ 【参考解答】: } &\text{因为 } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2e^{2t}}{1+e^{2t}}, \\
 &\frac{dy}{dt} = 1 - \frac{e^t}{1+e^{2t}} = \frac{e^{2t} - e^t + 1}{1+e^{2t}},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{2t} - e^t + 1}{2e^{2t}}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{e^t - 2}{2e^{2t}}, \quad \text{所以}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) / \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{e^t - 2}{2e^{2t}} / \frac{e^{2t} + 1}{2e^{2t}} \\
 &= (e^t - 2)(e^{2t} + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{二、【参考解答】: 解 } \begin{cases} 2x + y - 4 = 0 \\ x + y - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ , 得 } x_0 = 3, y_0 = -2.$$

作变换  $x = t + 3, y = u - 2$ . 代入方程得

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

$$\text{即 } \frac{du}{dt} = -\frac{2t+u}{t+u} = -\frac{2+\frac{u}{t}}{1+\frac{u}{t}}. \text{ 令 } v = -\frac{u}{t}, \text{ 则}$$

$$u = vt, \frac{du}{dt} = v + t \frac{dv}{dt}.$$

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

$$v^2+2v+2 = \frac{C_2}{t^2}, \text{ 其中 } C_2 = e^{2C_1}.$$

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

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

三、【参考证明】：如果结论成立，则

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (k_1 f(h) + k_2 f(2h) + k_3 f(3h) - f(0)) \\ &= (k_1 + k_2 + k_3 - 1)f(0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

由于  $f(0) \neq 0$ ，所以

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

由洛必达法则

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{k_1 f(h) + k_2 f(2h) + k_3 f(3h) - f(0)}{h^2} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{k_1 f'(h) + 2k_2 f'(2h) + 3k_3 f'(3h)}{2h}, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

由(2)式知

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

由于  $f'(0) \neq 0$ ，所以

$$k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \quad (3)$$

对(2)式再用一次洛必达法则，有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{k_1 f''(h) + 4k_2 f''(2h) + 9k_3 f''(3h)}{2} \\ &= (k_1 + 4k_2 + 9k_3)f''(0) \end{aligned}$$

由于  $f''(0) \neq 0$ ，所以

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

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

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

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  $\Gamma$  上的极大 (小) 值, 等同于求

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

在  $\Gamma$  上的极小 (大) 值. 设

$$\begin{aligned} L = & \frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4} + \lambda(z^2 - x^2 - y^2) \\ & - \mu \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

令

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

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

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{a^2 b^2}, \mu = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}, \quad \text{且} \quad a^2 b^2 = c^2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2). \quad \text{由}$$

$$xL_x + yL_y + zL_z = 2\left(\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}\right) - 2\mu = 0, \text{ 得}$$

$$\mu = \frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4} = u = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}.$$

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

$$z^2 = y^2, 1 - \left(\frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}\right)z^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{于是 } z^2 = y^2 = \frac{b^2 c^2}{b^2 + c^2}, u_1 = \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4} = \frac{b^4 + c^4}{b^2 c^2 (b^2 + c^2)}, \text{ 这时}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{b^2} \left( \frac{1}{b^2} - \mu \right) = \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \mu - \frac{1}{c^2} \right), \mu = \frac{b^4 + c^4}{b^2 c^2 (b^2 + c^2)}.$$

类似地, 取  $y = 0$ , 可得

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

若取  $z = 0$ , 有  $\Sigma_2$  可得  $x = y = 0$ , 而原点不在  $\Sigma_1$  上. 矛盾.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由于 } u_2 - u_1 &= \frac{a^4 + c^4}{a^2 c^2 (a^2 + c^2)} - \frac{b^4 + c^4}{b^2 c^2 (b^2 + c^2)} \\ &= \frac{(a^4 + c^4)b^2(b^2 + c^2) - (b^4 + c^4)a^2(a^2 + c^2)}{a^2 b^2 c^4 (a^2 + c^2)(b^2 + c^2)} \\ &= \frac{(a^2 - b^2)(b^2 - c^2)(a^2 - c^2)c^2}{a^2 b^2 c^4 (a^2 + c^2)(b^2 + c^2)} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

若  $a^2 b^2 \neq c^2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$ , 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

$$d_{\max} = bc\sqrt{\frac{b^2 + c^2}{b^4 + c^4}} \text{ 和 } d_{\min} = ac\sqrt{\frac{a^2 + c^2}{a^4 + c^4}}$$

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】:  $\Sigma$  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  $\Sigma$  在点  $P(x, y, z)$  处的法向量为:  $\vec{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_P = 2(x, 3y, z)|_P$ . 故  $\Sigma$  在点  $P(x, y, z)$  处的切平面  $\Pi$  的方程为:

$$x(X - x) + 3y(Y - y) + z(Z - z) = 0 \text{ 即 } xX + 3yY + zZ = 1$$

从而  $\rho(x, y, z) = (x^2 + 9y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .

(1) 在曲面  $S$  上,

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

$$\text{所以 } dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{1 + 6y^2}}{z} dx dy,$$

$$\rho(x, y, z) = (1 + 6y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}},$$

记  $D_{xy}: x^2 + 3y^2 \leq 1$ , 令

$$x = r \cos \theta, y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} r \sin \theta, 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \frac{z}{\rho(x, y, z)} dS &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (1 + 6y^2) dx dy \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1 + 2r^2 \sin^2 \theta) r dr \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (\pi + 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (\pi + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (\frac{3}{2} \pi - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos 2\theta d\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

(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

$$\iint_{S_1} z(\lambda x + 3\mu y + \nu z) dS = 0.$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_S z(\lambda x + 3\mu y + \nu z) \mathrm{d}S \\ &= \oint_{S_0}^S z(\lambda x + 3\mu y + \nu z) \mathrm{d}S = 6 \iiint_V z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \end{aligned}$$

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

令  $x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, z = \cos \varphi$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_S z(\lambda x + 3\mu y + \nu z) \mathrm{d}S \\ &= 2\sqrt{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^1 r^3 \mathrm{d}r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

六、【参考证明】: 由微分中值定理

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

其中  $\xi_{n-1}$  在  $a_{n-1}, a_n$  之间. 于是

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

由归纳法知

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

由于  $m < 1$ , 故  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$ , 当  $n > N$  时,

$$\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} |a_k - a_{k-1}| < \varepsilon,$$

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  $|f'(x)| \leq 1$ , 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  $\int_0^1 f(x) \mathrm{d}x \geq \int_0^1 (1 - x) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2}$ .

类似地, 当  $x \in [1, 2]$  时,

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

所以  $\int_1^2 f(x) \mathrm{d}x \geq \int_1^2 (x - 1) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2}$ , 于是,

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

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  $g(x) \equiv \begin{cases} 1 - x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x - 1, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$  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  $[0, 2]$  上, 但这与  $f$  的可微性矛盾, 所以  $f$  不存在.