

# 全国大学生数学竞赛非数学类模拟九

清疏竞赛考研数学

2023 年 10 月 25 日

## 摘要

$$\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, \dots\}, \mathbb{N}_0 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}.$$

模拟试题应当规定时间独立完成并给予反馈.

## 1 填空题

填空题 1.1  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 2xe^{-x^2} \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \right)^{x^2} = \underline{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

填空题 1.2 设  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  的邻域二阶可微且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^3$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \underline{e^2}$  特殊值法, 取  $f(x) = 2x^2$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(1+3x)^{3x}]^{\frac{1}{3}} = e^3$

填空题 1.3 设  $\varphi, \psi$  都是光滑函数且  $y = x\varphi(z) + \psi(z)$  确定一个函数  $z = z(x, y)$ , 则  $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \underline{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} & x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z) - y = 0 \\ & \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\varphi'(z)}{x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)} \end{aligned}$$

填空题 1.4 过点  $(1, 1, 1)$  且垂直于两个平面  $x - y + z = 0, 2x + 3y - 12z + 6 = 0$  的平面方程为  $\underline{9x + 14y + 5z - 28 = 0}$ .  $(1, -1, 1)$   $(2, 3, -1)$

填空题 1.5 设  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , 计算  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ (x^k - 1)^{n+1} \frac{d^n \left( \frac{1}{x^k - 1} \right)}{dx^n} \right] = \underline{(-1)^n n! \cdot k!}$

$$\begin{aligned} 1.1 \quad & x^2 \ln \left( 2xe^{-x^2} \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \right) \sim x^2 \left( 2xe^{-x^2} \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt - 1 \right) \\ & \sim \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt - \frac{e^{x^2}}{2x}}{\frac{2x^2}{2x^3}} \sim \frac{e^{x^2} - \left( \frac{e^{x^2}}{2x} \right)'}{\left( \frac{e^{x^2}}{2x^3} \right)'} = \left( \frac{x^2}{x + \frac{5}{2}} \right) \frac{(2x - 6)}{(2x + 6)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

## 2 选择题答案区

1.2  $\left(1+x+\frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^3 + g(x), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0,$

则  $1+x+\frac{f(x)}{x} = [e^3+g(x)]^x, \quad \left(1+\frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[\left(e^3+g(x)\right)^x - x\right]^{\frac{1}{x}}$   
 $= e^{\frac{\ln(e^3+g(x))^x-x}{x}} \sim e^{\frac{(e^3+g(x))^x-1-x}{x}} = e^{\frac{x\ln(e^3+g(x))}{x}-1}$

替换  $\sim e^{\ln(e^3+g(x))-1} \rightarrow e^2$

1.4 : 设平面法向量为  $a, b, c, R$   $\begin{cases} a+b+c=0 \\ 2a+3b+2c=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (a, b, c)=(9, 14, 5)$

1.5 :  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^{k-1}) \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(\frac{1}{x^{k-1}}\right)$

$$\frac{1}{x^{k-1}} = -\frac{1}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{k-1})}, \quad \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, \quad \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)'' = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$\dots \quad \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{(j)} = \frac{j!}{(1-x)^{j+1}}$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{(1-x)} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x+\dots+x^{k-1})}\right)^{(n)} = -\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{(n-k)} \left(\frac{1}{1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{k-1}}\right)^{(k)}$$

故原式为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left(-C_n^0 \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{(n)} \frac{(x^{k-1})^{n+1}}{1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{k-1}}\right)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} -\frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}} (x-1)^{n+1} (1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{k-1})^n$$

$$= (-1)^n \cdot n! k^n$$

### 3 解答题

解答题 3.1 设  $f \in C(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  满足

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \alpha.$$

证明, 对任何  $r > 0$ , 存在  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ , 使得

$$y - x = r, f(x) = f(y).$$

证明: 若  $\exists r_0 > 0$ , 使  $g(x) = f(x+r_0) - f(x) \neq 0$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

不妨设  $g(x) > 0$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 即  $f(x+r_0) > f(x)$

$$f(x+2r_0) > f(x+r_0), \text{ 又 } f(x) > f(x-nr_0)$$

$$\vdots$$
  
$$f(x+nr_0) > f(x)$$

故  $f(x+nr_0) \geq f(x+r_0) > f(x) > f(x-r_0) \geq f(x-nr_0)$ ,  $\forall n \geq 1$

$\hat{\wedge} n \rightarrow +\infty$ , 有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x+nr_0) = \alpha = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x-nr_0)$ . 故

$$\alpha \geq f(x+r_0) > f(x-r_0) \geq \alpha, \text{ 矛盾!}$$

故  $\exists x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ , 使  $y-x=r$  且  $f(x)=f(y)$ . 之证毕!

解答题 3.2 证明如下不等式

$$\frac{1}{2ne} < \frac{1}{e} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < \frac{1}{ne}, \forall n > 1.$$

证明：原不等式等价于  $\frac{1}{2n} < 1 - e^{(1-\frac{1}{n})^n} < \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $n > 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{n} < e^{(1-\frac{1}{n})^n} < 1 - \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(1 - \frac{1}{n}) < 1 + n \ln(1 - \frac{1}{n}) < \ln(1 - \frac{1}{2n})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\ln(1 - \frac{1}{n}) > -1 - n \ln(1 - \frac{1}{n}) > -\ln(1 - \frac{1}{2n})$$

由  $-\ln(1-x) = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{m}$   $x \in (0, 1)$ , 我们有

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^m m} > -1 + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^{m-1} m} > \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^m n^m \cdot m}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{m n^m} > \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^{m-(m+1)}} > \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{m \cdot 2^m \cdot n^m}$$

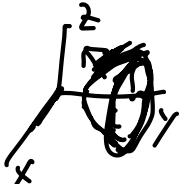
由  $\frac{1}{m} > \frac{1}{m+1} > \frac{1}{2^m \cdot m}$ ,  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ , 故不等式成立.

解答题 3.3 计算

$$I_1 = \iint_{\Sigma} (8y + 1) \underline{xdydz} + 2(1 - y^2) \underline{dzdx} - 4yz \underline{dxdy},$$

这里  $\Sigma$  是  $yOz$  平面上由曲线  $z = \sqrt{y-1}$  ( $1 \leq y \leq 3$ ) 绕  $y$  轴旋转一周形成的曲面, 其法向量和  $y$  轴正向夹角恒大于  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

解:



$$\text{曲面: } y = 1 + x^2 + z^2$$

补充  $y=3$ , 积分分为  $I_2$ , 方向朝右,

$$\text{由Gauss公式, } I_1 + I_2 = \iiint (8y + 1 - 4y - 4y) dV = \iiint dV$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中 } \iiint dV &= \iiint_{|z| \leq \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} 1 dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{1+r^2}^3 1 dV \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2-r^2) r dr = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \iint_{\Sigma} 2(1-3) dz dx = -16 \iint_{\Sigma} dz dx \\ &= -16 \cdot \pi \cdot 2 \\ &= -32\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } I_1 = 34\pi.$$

解答题 3.4 发现全部可微函数  $f : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , 使得

$$f(b) - f(a) = (b-a)f'(\sqrt{ab}) \quad \forall a, b > 0.$$

解: 显然  $f \in C^\infty(0, +\infty)$ ,  $f(b^2) - f(a^2) = (b^2 - a^2)f'(ab)$ .

$$2bf'(b^2) = 2bf'(ab) + (ab^2 - a^3)f''(ab)$$

$$D = 2b^2f''(ab) + (b^2 - 3a^2)f'''(ab) + b(ab^2 - a^3)f''''(ab)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } b=1, \text{ 有 } D &= 2f'' + (1-3a^2)f''' + (a-a^3)f'''' \\ &= 3(1-a)(1+a)f'' + a(1-a)(1+a)f'''' \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } D = 3f'' + af''''$$

$$\text{故 } f(a) = C_1 + C_2 a + \frac{C_3}{a}, \quad a > 0.$$

代入验证知上述  $f$  为所求.

解答題 3.5 设  $f \in C^1 [0, 1]$ , 证明

$$\left| f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right| \leq \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx.$$

证明：由积分中值定理， $\exists \theta_1 \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ , 使  $|f(\theta_1)| = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |f(x)| dx$   
 $\exists \theta_2 \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ , 使  $|f(\theta_2)| = 2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 |f(x)| dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \left| f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right| &\leq \left| f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - f(\theta_1) \right| + |f(\theta_1)| \\ &\leq \int_{\theta_1}^{\frac{1}{2}} |f'(y)| dy + 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |f(x)| dx \\ &\leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |f'(y)| dy + 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |f(x)| dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right| &\leq \left| f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - f(\theta_2) \right| + |f(\theta_2)| \\ &\leq \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\theta_2} |f'(y)| dy + 2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 |f(x)| dx \\ &\leq \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 |f'(x)| dx + 2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 |f(x)| dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \left| f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 |f(x)| dx, \text{ 证毕!}$$

解答題 3.6 设  $f \in C^1(a, b)$  满足  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = +\infty$  和  $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = -\infty$  以及

$$f'(x) + f^2(x) \geq -1, \forall x \in (a, b).$$

求  $b-a$  最小值.

草稿:  $y' + y^2 = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y^2+1} = -1 \Rightarrow \arctan y = -x + C$

证明: 令  $C(x) = \arctan f(x) + x$ ,  $C'(x) = \frac{f'(x) + f^2(x) + 1}{1 + f^2(x)} \geq 0$ .

故  $C(x)$  单调递增,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} C(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + a \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} C(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} + b$

故  $b-a \geq \pi$ .

取  $f(x) = -\tan(x - a + \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $x \in (a, a+\pi)$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= -[\tan^2(x - a + \frac{\pi}{2}) + 1] \\ &= -f^2(x) - 1, \quad \text{因此 } b-a \text{ 的最小值为 } \pi. \end{aligned}$$