

# 全国大学生数学竞赛非数学类模拟五

清疏竞赛考研数学

2023 年 9 月 24 日

## 摘要

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

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{x}{2} = \frac{4}{x^2}$$

模拟试题应当规定时间独立完成并给予反馈.

$$x + \frac{4}{x^2} = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{4}{x^2} \geq 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{x^2}} = 3$$

## 1 填空题

填空题 1.1 设正数列  $x_n, n = 1, 2, \dots$  满足  $x_n + \frac{4}{x_{n+1}^2} < 3, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n =$

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$$x_n + \frac{4}{x_{n+1}} < x_n + x_n^2 \Rightarrow x_{n+1} > x_n \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = x, \text{ 而 } x + \frac{4}{x^2} \leq 3, x=2$$

填空题 1.2 函数  $y = y(x)$  由  $\begin{cases} x = \int_0^t e^{u^2 - 2u} du \\ y = \int_0^t e^{u^2 - 2u + 2 \ln u} du \end{cases}$  所确定, 则  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}|_{t=1} =$

2e

填空题 1.3 做换元  $\begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{x} \\ v = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x} \\ w = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$ ,  $w = w(u, v)$  之后, 方程  $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z^2$  变为

为

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{x} \\ v = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x} \\ w = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$

$z(x, y)$

填空题 1.4 若某个  $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$  的切平面过  $\begin{cases} 3x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5 \\ 2x^5 + y^2 - 4z = 7 \end{cases}$  在  $(1, -1, -1)$  的切线, 则这个切平面方程为  $x+y-z=1$  或  $3x-y-2=5$

填空题 1.5 设连续可微函数  $f$  满足  $f(-x) + \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt = x, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 则  $f(x) =$

$$1.2 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} = t^2, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dt})}{dx} = \frac{dt^2}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dt}{dt}}$$

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$$= 2t \cdot \frac{1}{e^{t^2} - 2t}$$

$$\text{当 } t=1 \text{ 有 } 2 \cdot e = \frac{dy}{dx}|_{t=1}$$

## 2 选择题答案区

$$1.3: \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{v^2} \left( -v^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot v^2 \right)$$

$$+ y^2 \left( -\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \right) = -\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = z^2$$

$$w = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{z} - v, \quad z = \frac{1}{w+u}, \quad -\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + 1 = \frac{1}{(w+u)^2} = \frac{1}{(w+u)^2}$$

故  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0$

1.4: 求两曲面交线上的一点切线方向的求法.

第一个曲面:  $(6x, 2y, 2z)$ , 第二个曲面:  $(10x, 2y, -4)$ .

$$\begin{array}{c} (6, -2, -2) \\ \text{切线方向} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} (10, -2, -4) \\ \text{切线方向} \end{array}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} i & j & k \\ 6 & -2 & -2 \\ 10 & -2 & -4 \end{array} \right| = 4\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} + 8\vec{k}, \quad \text{切线方程 } \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z+1}{2}$$

$$\text{切平面 } x_0x + y_0y = 2 \frac{z+z_0}{2} = z+z_0, \text{ 故 } \begin{cases} x_0 + y_0 - 2 = 0 \\ x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 2z_0 \\ x_0 - y_0 = z_0 - 1 \end{cases}$$

故  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (1, 1, 1)$  或  $(3, -1, 5)$

$$1.5. x = f(-x) + \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt = f(-x) + \int_0^x (x-t) f(t) dt = f(-x) + x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt$$

求导:  $1 = -f'(-x) + \int_0^x f(t) dt, \quad f''(-x) + f(x) = 0, \quad -f'''(-x) + f'(x) = 0, \quad \underline{f''''(-x) + f''(x) = 0}$   
 $f'''(x) = -f''(-x) = f(x)$ , 有四个初值条件, 可唯一确定  $f$  表达式.

法1：直接猜  $f(x) = \frac{e^{-x} - e^x}{2}$

法2：直接套四阶线性常系数微分方程解.

$f(0)=0, f'(0)=-1, f''(0)=0, f'''(0)=-1$ ，法3： $f'''+f''=f+f'' \triangleq g, Rg|g''=g, \text{解 } g, \text{ 再解 } f.$

### 3 解答题

解答题 3.1 设  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  满足

$$f(x) + f\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) = \arctan x, \forall x \neq 0.$$

(1): 求  $f$  的表达式.

(2): 计算  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ .

解：对  $x \neq 0$ ， $f(x) + f(1-\frac{1}{x}) = \arctan x$

令  $x=1-\frac{1}{x}$ ， $f(1-\frac{1}{x}) + f(\frac{1}{1-x}) = \arctan(1-\frac{1}{x})$

令  $x=\frac{1}{1-x}$ ， $f(\frac{1}{1-x}) + f(x) = \arctan(\frac{1}{1-x})$

视为  $f(x), f(\frac{1}{1-x}), f(1-\frac{1}{x})$  的三元线性方程组得  $f(x) = \frac{\arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} + \arctan \frac{1}{1-x}}{2}$ .

且  $f(0) = C, f(1) = \frac{\pi}{4} - C, C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(2): \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{\int_0^1 \arctan x dx + \int_0^1 \arctan \frac{1-x}{x} dx + \int_0^1 \arctan \frac{1}{1-x} dx}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^1 \frac{\pi}{2} dx + \int_0^1 \arctan \frac{1-x}{x} dx}{2} = \frac{3}{8}\pi,$$

$$\text{这里 } \int_0^1 \arctan \frac{1-x}{x} dx = \left[ x \arctan \frac{1-x}{x} \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{x}{2x^2 - 2x + 1} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

解答题 3.2 计算

$$\oint_{x^2+y^2=4} \left[ \underbrace{\frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2}}_{-} - \underbrace{\frac{y}{(x-1)^2+y^2}}_{+} \right] dx + \left[ \underbrace{\frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2}}_{+} + \underbrace{\frac{x-1}{(x-1)^2+y^2}}_{-} \right] dy.$$

解:  $I_1 = \oint_{x^2+y^2=4} \left( \frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2} dy \right)$

$$I_2 = \oint_{x^2+y^2=4} \left( -\frac{y}{(x-1)^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x-1}{(x-1)^2+y^2} dy \right)$$

容易验证  $I_1, I_2$  均满足  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \left( \int_I p dx + q dy \right)$ . 因此

对  $I_1$ :  $4x^2+y^2=\zeta^2$ ,  $I_1 = \oint_{4x^2+y^2=\zeta^2} \left( \frac{4x-y}{\zeta^2} dx + \frac{x+y}{\zeta^2} dy \right)$   
 $= \iint_{\substack{(1) \\ 4x^2+y^2 \leq \zeta^2}} \left( \frac{1}{\zeta^2} + \frac{1}{\zeta^2} \right) dx dy = \frac{2}{\zeta^2} \cdot \pi \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \zeta^2 = \pi.$

(积累椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  面积  $\pi ab$ )

对  $I_2$ :  $(x-1)^2+y^2=\zeta^2$ ,  $I_2 = \oint_{(x-1)^2+y^2=\zeta^2} \left( -\frac{y}{\zeta^2} dx + \frac{x-1}{\zeta^2} dy \right)$   
 $= \iint_{\substack{(2) \\ (x-1)^2+y^2 \leq \zeta^2}} \left( \frac{1}{\zeta^2} + \frac{1}{\zeta^2} \right) dx dy$   
 $= \pi \zeta^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\zeta^2} = 2\pi.$

故  $I_1+I_2=3\pi$ . 因题目未定向, 故所求积分为  $\pm 3\pi$ .

解答题 3.3 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续以及  $(a, b)$  上可微, 对任何  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 证明必然存在  $n$  个互不相同的点  $\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots, \zeta_n \in (a, b)$ , 使得

$$f'(\zeta_1) f'(\zeta_2) \cdots f'(\zeta_n) = \left[ \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \right]^n.$$

证: 由 Cauchy 中值定理, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \right)^n &= \frac{[f(b) - f(a)]^n - [f(a) - f(a)]^n}{(b - a)^n - (a - a)^n} \\ &= \frac{f'(\zeta_1) [f(\zeta_1) - f(a)]^{n-1}}{(\zeta_1 - a)^{n-1}} \quad (\zeta_1 \in (a, b)) \\ &= \frac{f'(\zeta_1) f'(\zeta_2) [f(\zeta_2) - f(a)]^{n-2}}{(\zeta_2 - a)^{n-2}} \quad (\zeta_2 \in (\zeta_1, b)) \\ &\vdots \\ &= f'(\zeta_1) f'(\zeta_2) \cdots f'(\zeta_n). \end{aligned}$$

这里  $a < \zeta_1 < \zeta_2 < \dots < \zeta_n < b$ . 证毕!

解答题 3.4 设  $z = (x^2 + y^2) f(x^2 + y^2)$ ,  $f$  二阶连续可微且  $f(1) = 0, f'(1) = 1$ .  
若在  $0 < x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  上满足  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 计算

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \iint_{\epsilon \leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq 1} z dx dy.$$

解:  $r = x^2 + y^2$ , 则  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \underbrace{[f(r) + rf'(r)]}_{\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}} \cdot 2x$   
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2[f(r) + rf'(r)] + (2x)^2 [2f'(r) + rf''(r)]$   
 故  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4[f(r) + rf'(r)] + 4r[2f'(r) + rf''(r)] = 0$ ,

即  $r^2 f''(r) + 3rf'(r) + f(r) = 0$ , 这是欧拉方程.  $f(1) = 0, f'(1) = 1$

解得  $f(r) = \frac{\ln r}{r}$ , 故  $z = \ln r = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$

$$\iint_{\epsilon \leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq 1} \ln(x^2+y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_\epsilon^1 r \ln r^2 dr$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \iint_{\epsilon \leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq 1} \ln(x^2+y^2) dx dy &= 2\pi \int_0^1 r \ln r^2 dr \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 \ln x dx = -\pi \end{aligned}$$

解答题 3.5 设  $f \in C^1[0, 1]$ , 记  $A = f(1), B = \int_0^1 x^{-\frac{1}{m}} f(x) dx, C = f(0), m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  
计算

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

你应该用  $A, B, C$  表示.

解: 当  $m=1$ ,  $n \left[ \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{k-1}{n}\right) \right]$

$$= n \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} f(x) - f\left(\frac{k-1}{n}\right) dx \right]$$

$$= n \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} \frac{f(x) - f\left(\frac{k-1}{n}\right)}{x - \frac{k-1}{n}} \left(x - \frac{k-1}{n}\right) dx \right]$$

$$= n \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n f'(\eta_k) \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} \left(x - \frac{k-1}{n}\right) dx \right] = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n f'(\eta_k),$$

这里  $\eta_k \in [\frac{k-1}{n}, \frac{k}{n}]$ , 由定积分定义有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n f'(\eta_k)}{2n} = \frac{\int_0^1 f'(x) dx}{2} = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{2}$ .

当  $m > 1$ , 取  $g(x) = x^{m-1} f(x^m)$

我们有  $B = m \int_0^1 x^{m-2} f(x^m) dx, \int_0^1 g(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{k^m - (k-1)^m}{n^m} &= \frac{(k+1)^m - (k-1)^m}{n^m} = \frac{(k-1)^m + m(k-1)^{m-1} + \frac{m(m-1)}{2} (k-1)^{m-2} + \dots + 1 - (k-1)^m}{n^m} \\ &= \frac{m(k-1)^{m-1}}{n^m} + \frac{m(m-1)}{2n^m} (k-1)^{m-2} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[ \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{k^m}{n^m} - \frac{(k-1)^m}{n^m} \right) f\left(\frac{(k-1)^m}{n^m}\right) \right]$  n太高忽略.

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

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

$$= \frac{g(1) - g(0)}{2} - \frac{(m-1)}{2} \underbrace{\int_0^1 m x^{m-2} f(x^m) dx}_{2} = \frac{m f(1)}{2} - \frac{(m-1) B}{2} = \frac{mA}{2} + \frac{(-m)B}{2}$$

解答题 3.6 定义  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , 满足

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{如果 } x \leq e \\ xf(\ln x) & \text{如果 } x > e \end{cases}.$$

(1): 证明, 对一切  $m \in \mathbb{N}, A > 0$ , 积分

$$\int_A^\infty \frac{1}{x \cdot \underbrace{\ln x \cdot \ln \ln x \cdots \ln \ln \cdots \ln x}_{m \text{次}}} dx$$

发散.

(2): 证明  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{f(n)}$  是发散级数.

(1):  $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \cdot \underbrace{\ln x \cdot \ln \ln x \cdots \ln \ln \cdots \ln x}_{m \text{次}}} dx = \underbrace{\ln \cdots \ln +\infty - \ln \cdots \ln A}_{m+1 \text{次}} = \text{不存在}$

故积分发散.

(2): 积累: 若  $f(n)$  单调, 则  $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f(n)$  和  $\int_A^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  同敛散.

### 积分判别法

证: 不妨设  $f \uparrow$ ,  $\sum_{k=1}^n f(k) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \int_k^{k+1} f(x) dx = \int_1^{n+1} f(x) dx$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(k) \geq f(1) + \sum_{k=2}^n \int_{k-1}^k f(x) dx = f(1) + \int_1^n f(x) dx. \text{ 故证毕!}$$

### 回到原题

对  $e < x \leq e^e$ ,  $\ln x \leq e$ , 则  $f(x) = xf(\ln x) = x \ln x$

对  $e^e < x \leq e^{e^e}$ ,  $e < \ln x \leq e^e$ , 则  $f(x) = xf(\ln x) = x \cdot \ln x \cdot \ln \ln x$

对  $e^{e^{\dots e}} < x \leq e^{e^{\dots e}}$ ,  $f(x) = x \cdot \ln x \cdot \ln \ln x \cdots \underbrace{\ln \ln \cdots \ln x}_{n \text{次}}$

显然  $f(x)$  递增, 记  $a_n = e^{\underbrace{e^{\dots e}}_{n \text{次}}}$ , 则由积分判别法,  $\sum f(n)$  和  $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{f(x)}$

同敛散. 故  $\int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{dx}{f(x)} = \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{1}{x \ln x \cdots \ln \ln \cdots \ln x}$

$$= \underbrace{\ln \ln \dots \ln a_{n+1}}_{(n+1) \text{ 次}} - \underbrace{\ln \ln \dots \ln a_n}_{(n+1) \text{ 次}}$$

$$= 1 - 0$$

$$= 1$$

故  $\int_{a_1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{f(x)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 = \infty$ . 故  $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{f(n)}$  发散.