

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

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 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^2$

特殊值法: 取 $f(x) = 2x^2$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + 3x + \frac{2x^2}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^3$

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

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

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 $9x + 14y + 5z - 28 = 0$

$(1, -1, 1)$ $(2, 3, -12)$

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

1.1 $x^2 \ln \left(2xe^{-x^2} \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \right) \sim x^2 \left(2xe^{-x^2} \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt - 1 \right)$
 $\sim \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt - \frac{e^{x^2}}{2x}}{\frac{e^{x^2}}{2x^3}} \sim \frac{e^{x^2} - \left(\frac{e^{x^2}}{2x} \right)'}{\left(\frac{e^{x^2}}{2x^3} \right)'} = \frac{x^2}{\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2} \right) (2x - \sqrt{e})} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

2 选择题答案区

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

$$\text{解: } 1+x+\frac{f(x)}{x} = [e^3+g(x)]^x, \quad \left(1+\frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{[e^3+g(x)]^x - x}{[e^3+g(x)]^x - x}^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{\ln([e^3+g(x)]^x - x)}{x}} \sim e^{\frac{([e^3+g(x)]^x - 1) - x}{x}} = e^{\frac{e^{x \ln(e^3+g(x))} - 1 - x}{x}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 $f(x+r_0) > f(x)$
 $f(x+2r_0) > f(x+r_0)$, 又 $f(x) > f(x-r_0)$
 \vdots
 $f(x+nr_0) > f(x)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

这里 Σ 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:



曲面: $y = 1 + x^2 + z^2$

补充 $y=3$, 积分为 $\frac{1}{2}$, 方向朝右,

由 Gauss 公式, $I_1 + I_2 = \iiint_V (8y+1-4y-4y) dV = \iiint_V dV$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$0 = 2b^2 f''(ab) + (b^2 - 3a^2)f''(ab) + b(ab^2 - a^3)f'''(ab)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } b=1, \text{ 有 } 0 &= 2f'' + (1 - 3a^2)f'' + (a - a^3)f''' \\ &= 3(1-a)(1+a)f'' + a(1-a)(1+a)f''' \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } 0 = 3f'' + af'''$$

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

代入验证知上述 f 为所求.

解答题 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 $|f(\theta_1)| = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |f(x)| dx$
 $\theta_2 \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, 使 $|f(\theta_2)| = 2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 |f(x)| dx$.

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

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

$$\text{故 } |f(\tfrac{1}{2})| \leq \tfrac{1}{2} \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx + \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx, \text{ 证毕!}$$

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

$$f'(x) = -[\tan^2(x - a + \frac{\pi}{2}) + 1]$$

$$= -f^2(x) - 1, \text{ 因此 } b - a \text{ 的最小值为 } \pi.$$