

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

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

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

2

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{x}{2} = \frac{4}{x^2}$$
$$x + \frac{4}{x^2} = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{4}{x^2}$$
$$\geq 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{x^2}} = 3$$
$$x_n + \frac{4}{x_{n+1}} < x_n + \frac{4}{x_n^2} \Rightarrow x_{n+1} > x_n \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$$
$$x_n < 3 \Rightarrow x + \frac{4}{x^2} \leq 3, x = 2$$

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 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=1} =$

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 $z(x, y)$

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 $3x-y-z=5$

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

当 $t=1$, 有 $2e = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=1}$

2 选择题答案区

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4: 积累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: $(10x, 2y, -4)$.

$(6, -2, -2)$

$(10, -2, 4)$

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

$$\text{切平面 } x_0 x + y_0 y = 2 \frac{z+z_0}{2} = z+z_0, \quad \text{故 } x_0 + y_0 - 2 = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 2z_0 \\ x_0 - y_0 = z_0 - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (1, 1, 1) \text{ 或 } (3, -1, 5)$$

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

$$\text{求导: } 1 = -f'(-x) + \int_0^x f(t) dt, \quad \underline{f''(-x) + f(x) = 0}, \quad \underline{-f'''(-x) + f'(x) = 0}, \quad \underline{f''''(-x) + f''(x) = 0}$$

$f''''(x) = -f''(-x) = f(x)$, 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.

法3: $f''' + f' = f + f'' \triangleq g$, 则 $g'' = g$, 解 g , 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 $x \neq 0, 1$, $f(x) + f(1 - \frac{1}{x}) = \arctan x$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{这里 } \int_0^1 \arctan \frac{1-x}{x} dx \stackrel{2}{=} x \arctan \frac{1-x}{x} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{x}{2x^2 - 2x + 1} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

解答题 3.2 计算

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

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 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \left(\int_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy \right)$. 因此

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

$$= \iint_{4x^2+y^2 \leq \varepsilon^2} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right) dx dy = \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \pi \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \varepsilon^2 = \pi.$$

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

对 I_2 : $(x-1)^2+y^2=\varepsilon^2$, 则 $I_2 = \oint_{(x-1)^2+y^2=\varepsilon^2} \left(-\frac{y}{\varepsilon^2} dx + \frac{x-1}{\varepsilon^2} dy \right)$

$$= \iint_{(x-1)^2+y^2 \leq \varepsilon^2} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \pi \varepsilon^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} = 2\pi.$$

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

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

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 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = [f(r) + r f'(r)] \cdot 2x$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2[f(r) + r f'(r)] + (2x)^2 [f'(r) + r f''(r)]$$

故 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4[f(r) + r f'(r)] + 4r[2f'(r) + r f''(r)] = 0$,

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

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

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

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

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 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n f'(\eta_k)}{\frac{1}{2n}} = \frac{\int_0^1 f'(x) dx}{2} = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{2} = \frac{A - C}{2}.$

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

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

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

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 太高可忽略.

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

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

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

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

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

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

故积分发散.

(2): 积果: 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 $f \uparrow$, $\sum_{k=1}^n f(k) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \int_k^{k+1} f(x) dx = \int_1^{n+1} f(x) dx$
 $\sum_{k=1}^n f(k) \geq f(1) + \sum_{k=2}^n \int_{k-1}^k f(x) dx = f(1) + \int_1^n f(x) dx$. 故证毕!

回到原题

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

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

对 $\underbrace{e^{e^{\cdots e}}}_{n \text{次}} < x \leq \underbrace{e^{e^{\cdots e}}}_{n+1 \text{次}}$, $f(x) = x \cdot \ln x \cdot \ln \ln x \cdots \underbrace{\ln \ln \cdots \ln x}_{n \text{次}}$

显然 $f(x)$ 递增, 记 $a_n = \underbrace{e^{e^{\cdots e}}}_{n \text{次}}$, 则由积分判别法, $\sum \frac{1}{f(n)}$ 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.