

十三届决赛解析非数学类

设 A 是实 n 阶矩阵, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是 A 的 n 个非0列向量, 证明:

$$r(A) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_{ii}^2}{\alpha_i^T \alpha_i}.$$

证明:

用 $\lambda \alpha_i$ 替代 α_i 不影响不等式, 因此我们不妨设 $\alpha_i^T \alpha_i = 1$, 只需证明 $r(A) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}^2$.

回忆:

设 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是标准正交基, 则对任何向量 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 都有

$$\alpha = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \eta_j, (\alpha, \eta_i) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n c_j \eta_j, \eta_i \right) = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j (\eta_j, \eta_i) = c_i$$

因此证明了傅里叶展开: $\alpha = \sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha, \eta_j) \eta_j$.

帕塞瓦尔恒等式: $\|\alpha\|^2 = (\alpha, \alpha) = \sum_{j=1}^n |(\alpha, \eta_j)|^2$

$$\text{实际上}, (\alpha, \alpha) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha, \eta_j) \eta_j, \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha, \eta_i) \eta_i \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha, \eta_j) (\alpha, \eta_i) (\eta_j, \eta_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha, \eta_i) (\alpha, \eta_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n |(\alpha, \eta_i)|^2.$$

内积Cauchy不等式: $|(\alpha, \eta_i)| \leq \|\alpha\| \cdot \|\eta_i\|$

留做习题: 设 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是标准正交向量组, 证明bessel不等式:

$$(\alpha, \alpha) \geq \sum_{i=1}^k |(\alpha, \eta_i)|^2.$$

回到原题：

设 $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是标准的标准正交基, $\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n |(a_i, e_i)|^2$

设和全体 a_i 等价的标准正交向量组为 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_k$, 此时

设 $a_i = \sum_{j=1}^k (a_i, \eta_j) \eta_j$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} |(a_i, e_i)|^2 &= \left| \left(\sum_{j=1}^k (a_i, \eta_j) \eta_j, e_i \right) \right|^2 = \left| \sum_{j=1}^k (a_i, \eta_j) (\eta_j, e_i) \right|^2 \leq \sum_{j=1}^k |(a_i, \eta_j)|^2 \sum_{j=1}^k |(\eta_j, e_i)|^2 \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^k |(\eta_j, e_i)|^2 \end{aligned}$$

从而 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^k |(\eta_j, e_i)|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^n |(\eta_j, e_i)|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^k 1 = k = r(A)$. 证毕!

设 $a > 0, b > 0, a + b = 1, a^b + b^a \leq \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} \leq a^a + b^b$.

证明：

由轮换对称性，不妨设 $a \leq b$

$f(x) = a^x + b^{1-x}$, 只需证明 $f(b) \leq f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \leq f(a)$, 下证 f 递减

$f'(x) = \ln a \cdot a^x - \ln b \cdot b^{1-x}, f''(x) = \ln^2 a \cdot a^x + \ln^2 b \cdot b^{1-x} > 0$.

故 f' 递增, 只需证明 $f'(b) \leq 0$, 即 $\ln a \cdot a^b \leq \ln b \cdot b^{1-b}$.

只需证明 $\frac{\ln a^a}{a^a} = \ln a \cdot a^{1-a} \leq \ln b \cdot b^{1-b} = \frac{\ln b^b}{b^b}$.

注意到 $0 < a^a, b^b \leq 1$

$\left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)' = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} > 0, x \in (0, 1]$, 只需证明 $a^a \leq b^b = (1-a)^{1-a}$

这等价于 $a \ln a \leq (1-a) \ln(1-a)$.

也等价于 $\frac{\ln a}{1-a} \leq \frac{\ln(1-a)}{a}$,

$$\left(\frac{\ln x}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1 + \ln x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{\ln x - \frac{x-1}{x}}{(1-x)^2}$$

记忆经典不等式 $\ln(1+x) \geq \frac{x}{1+x}, x > -1$, 所以 $\ln x > \frac{x-1}{x}$,

因此 $\frac{\ln x}{1-x}$ 递增, 而 $a \leq b = 1-a$, 故就证明了不等式.

$$a_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, a_{n+1} = a_n - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin a_n, n \geq 1$$

求证明 na_n 收敛.

证明:

下证 $0 < a_{n+1} < a_n$, 事实上, $n=1$ 显然成立.

设 $0 < a_{k+1} < a_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则

$$a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin a_{n+1} \geq a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} a_{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} a_{n+1} > 0$$

现在 $a_{n+1} < a_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin a_{n+1} < a_{n+1}$,

由归纳法我们证明了断言.

$$(n+1)a_{n+1} = (n+1)a_n - \sin a_n = na_n + a_n - \sin a_n \geq na_n,$$

因此只需证明 na_n 有界.

$$\text{显然 } \left(x - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin x \right)' = 1 - \frac{\cos x}{n+1} \geq 0.$$

为何上界需要技术改进?

待定 $C > 0$, 加强归纳证明 $a_n \leq \frac{C}{n}$,

$$a_{n+1} = a_n - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin a_n \leq \frac{C}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin \frac{C}{n} \leq \frac{C}{n+1}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{C}{n(n+1)} = \frac{C}{n} - \frac{C}{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{n+1} \sin \frac{C}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n+1} \frac{C}{n}, \text{ 不等号方向反了! .}$$

方法1：加强归纳，我们证明 $a_n \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}}$.

$$\text{分析: } a_{n+1} = a_n - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin a_n \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{C}{\sqrt{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{n+1} \sin \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{C(\sqrt{n+1})}{\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})} \leq \sin \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}}, \text{ 注意左边} \sim \frac{C}{2\sqrt{n}}, \text{ 右边} \sim \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}}, \text{ 果然左边比右边小}$$

$$\text{利用 } \sin x \geq \frac{2}{\pi}x, x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \text{ 则希望 } \frac{C(\sqrt{n+1})}{\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})} \leq \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n+1}}} \leq \frac{2}{\pi} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2}} \leq \frac{2}{\pi} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 2} \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2} + 2 \geq \pi.$$

证明：归纳证明 $a_n \leq \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}}$.

$n=1$, 命题显然成立, 假设 $a_n \leq \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}}$, 利用 $\left(x - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin x\right)' \geq 0$, 我们知道

$$a_{n+1} = a_n - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin a_n \leq \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}}.$$

$$\text{我们断言 } \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n+1}},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}} - \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{n+1} \sin \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}}.$$

利用 $\sin x \geq \frac{2}{\pi}x$, 以及 $\frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n+1}}} \leq \frac{2}{\pi}$, 我们知道

$$\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}} - \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{\pi}{2(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})\sqrt{n(n+1)}} \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{1}{n+1} \sin \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}}.$$

因此我们证明了断言.

$$(n+1)a_{n+1} = na_n + a_n - \sin a_n = na_n + O(a_n^3) = na_n + O\left(\frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

所以 $\sum((n+1)a_{n+1} - na_n) = \sum O\left(\frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}}\right) < \infty$, 因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n$ 存在

方法2：联想Taylor展开首1要取倒数的方法.

$$(n+1)a_{n+1} = na_n + a_n - \sin a_n$$

$$\frac{1}{na_n} - \frac{1}{(n+1)a_{n+1}} = \frac{a_n - \sin a_n}{n(n+1)a_n a_{n+1}} \leq \frac{a_n - \sin a_n}{n^2 a_n^2} \leq \frac{a_n}{6n^2} \leq \frac{a_1}{6n^2}$$

$$\text{所以} \sum \left(\frac{1}{na_n} - \frac{1}{(n+1)a_{n+1}} \right) \leq \sum \frac{a_1}{6n^2}, \text{ 所以} \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{(n+1)a_{n+1}} \leq \sum \frac{a_1}{6n^2}$$

$$(n+1)a_{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a_1} - \sum \frac{a_1}{6n^2}} < \infty, \text{ 所以} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n \text{ 存在}$$

四：

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < \pi; \\ 0, & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 以 } 2\pi \text{ 周期, } f \text{ 展开傅里叶级数, 求} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}.$$

证明：

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \cos nx dx = \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{\pi n^2}, n \geq 1$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{故} f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{\pi n^2} \cos nx + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx \right)$$

$$x=0 \text{ 代入, } 0 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{\pi n^2} \right) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$\text{结合} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\text{从而} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

曲面 Σ 由锥面 $x = \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$, $x = 1$, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 围成区域外侧, 计算

$$\oint\int_{\Sigma} [x^2 + f(xy)] dy dz + [y^2 + f(xz)] dz dx + [z^2 + f(yz)] dx dy$$

f 连续可微奇函数.

证明:

$$\oint\int_{\Sigma} [x^2 + f(xy)] dy dz + [y^2 + f(xz)] dz dx + [z^2 + f(yz)] dx dy$$

$$= \iiint [2x + yf'(xy) + 2y + 2z + zf'(yz)] dV$$

注意 f' 偶函数, 所以

$$= \iiint 2xdV = \iiint_{\Sigma'} 2zdV, \Sigma': z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, z = 1, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \text{围成区域外侧}$$

$$\iiint_{\Sigma'} 2zdV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r^2 \sin \psi d\psi \int_{\frac{-1}{\cos \psi}}^2 2r \cos \psi dr = \frac{7\pi}{2}.$$

$$f \in C[0,1],$$

$$f(x) = 1 + (1-x) \int_0^x yf(y) dy + x \int_x^1 (1-y)f(y) dy$$

求 f :

证明:

$$f' = - \int_0^x yf(y) dy + (1-x)xf(x) + \int_x^1 (1-y)f(y) dy + x(1-x)f(x)$$

$$\text{在求导 } f'' = -f, f(0) = f(1) = 1$$

$$f(x) = \cos x + \frac{1 - \cos 1}{\sin 1} \sin x$$

填空题：

1: $a, b \neq 0, |b|=1, a, b$ 夹角 $\frac{\pi}{4}$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|a+xb|-|a|}{x}$

取 $b = (1, 0), a = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|a+xb|-|a|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}+x\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} - 1}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

2:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[2 - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{2}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{2}{x} \left(1 - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right)} = e$$

$$3: \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_2^4 \frac{1}{t\sqrt{t-1}} dt = \int_1^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{(1+u^2)} du = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

5:

$$\iint (\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{y}) dx dy = \iint 4uv(u+2v) du dv = 12 \int_0^1 du \int_0^{1-u} u^2 v dv = \frac{1}{5}.$$