

全国大学生数学竞赛非数学类模拟三

清疏竞赛考研数学

2023 年 9 月 5 日

摘要

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

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

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 计算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos(\pi n \sqrt[2n]{e}) = \underline{0}$

$$u = f(x, \sin x, z), g(x^2, e^{\sin x}, z) = 0,$$

填空题 1.2 设 $u = f(x, y, z), g(x^2, e^y, z) = 0, y = \sin x$, 且 f, g 都有一阶连续偏导数, $\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \neq 0$, 则 $\frac{du}{dx} = \underline{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (\cos x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx})}$, 其中 $\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \cdot 2x + \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \cdot e^{\sin x} \cos x}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial z}}$

填空题 1.3 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\cot x}) dx = \underline{\sqrt{2} \cdot \pi}$

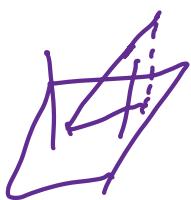
填空题 1.4 直线 $\begin{cases} x + y - z = 1 \\ x - y + z = -1 \end{cases}$ 在平面 $x + y + z = 0$ 投影直线方程为
$$\frac{x+y+z=0}{y-z=1}$$

填空题 1.5 计算 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 - 2n - 4}{n^4 + 4n^2 + 16} = \underline{\frac{1}{14}}$

1.3: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\cot x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (y + \frac{1}{y}) d \arctan y^2$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{y + \frac{1}{y}}{1 + (y^2)^2} \cdot 2y dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{y^2 + 1}{1 + y^4} dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + y^2}{y^2 + \frac{1}{y^2}} dy$
 $= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(y - \frac{1}{y})}{(y - \frac{1}{y})^2 + 2} = 2 \int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2} = \sqrt{2} \pi$

2 选择题答案区

1.4 : 平面束: 过直线的所有平面为 $\lambda(x+y-z-1)+\mu(x-y+z+1)=0$



$$(\lambda+\mu)x + (\lambda-\mu)y - (\lambda+\mu)z - \lambda + \mu = 0 \text{ 和 } x+y+z=0 \text{ 垂直.}$$

$$\text{故 } \lambda+\mu+\lambda-\mu-(\lambda+\mu)=0, \text{ 故 } \lambda=-\mu.$$

不妨设 $\lambda=1, \mu=-1$, 故 $y-z=1$ 和 $x+y+z=0$ 垂直.

$$\begin{aligned} 1.5 : \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n^2-2n-4}{n^4+4n^2+16} &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n^2-2n-4}{(n^2+4)^2-4n^2} \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n^2-2n-4}{(n^2-2n+4)(n^2+2n+4)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \left[\underbrace{\frac{n-2}{n(n-2)+4}}_{\rightarrow 0} - \underbrace{\frac{n}{n(n+2)+4}}_{\rightarrow 0} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[0 + \frac{1}{3+4} \right] = \frac{1}{14}. \end{aligned}$$

3 解答题

解答题 3.1 设 $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{R}$ 满足

$$\underbrace{c_1^k + c_2^k + \dots + c_n^k > 0, k = 1, 2, \dots}$$

令 $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1-c_1x)(1-c_2x)\cdots(1-c_nx)}$, 证明 $\underbrace{f^{(k)}(0) > 0, \forall k = 1, 2, \dots}$

证: $\ln f(x) = -\sum_{j=1}^n \ln(1-c_jx)$

$$F(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{c_j}{1-c_jx}, \quad f(0)=1, \quad f'(0) = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j > 0.$$

$$f'(x) = F(x) \cdot f(x). \quad F(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_j^i x^i \\ = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n c_j^{i+1} \right) x^i = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{F^{(i)}(0)}{i!} x^i.$$

故 $F^{(i)}(0) > 0, \forall i \geq 0$.

故若 $f^{(l)}(0) > 0, l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k-1$, 则

$$f^{(k+1)}(x) = \sum_{l=0}^k C_k^l F^{(k-l)}(x) f^{(l)}(x).$$

$$\text{故 } f^{(k+1)}(0) = \sum_{l=0}^k C_k^l \underbrace{F^{(k-l)}(0)}_{-} \underbrace{f^{(l)}(0)}_{+} > 0.$$

由数学归纳法, 我们完成了证明.

解答题 3.2 设 $f : [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ 满足

$$f(x) - f(y) \leq |x - y|, \forall x, y \in [a, b].$$

设

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + f(x_n)}{2}, n = 1, 2, \dots, x_1 \in [a, b],$$

证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在.

证: $a \leq f \leq b$, 则若 $a \leq x_n \leq b$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= \frac{x_n + f(x_n)}{2} \leq \frac{b+b}{2} = b \\ &\geq \frac{a+a}{2} = a. \end{aligned}$$

故 $a \leq x_n \leq b, \forall n = 1, 2, \dots$

$$g(x) = \frac{x+f(x)}{2}, \text{ 若 } y \geq x, \text{ 则 } g(y) - g(x) = \frac{y-x-[f(x)-f(y)]}{2} \geq 0.$$

故 g 是递增.

{ 若 $x_2 \geq x_1$, 则设 $x_{n+1} \geq x_n$, 有 $x_{n+2} = g(x_{n+1}) \geq g(x_n) = x_{n+1}$,

故 x_n 递增.

若 $x_2 \leq x_1$, 则设 $x_{n+1} \leq x_n$, 有 $x_{n+2} = g(x_{n+1}) \leq g(x_n) = x_{n+1}$.

故 x_n 递减.

无论如何, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在.

解答题 3.3 求三重积分

$$\iiint_D (1 - 2x^2 - 3y^2 - z^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx dy dz$$

达到最大值的 D , 并在此时计算三重积分.

解: 复习 Gamma 函数和 Beta 函数性质.

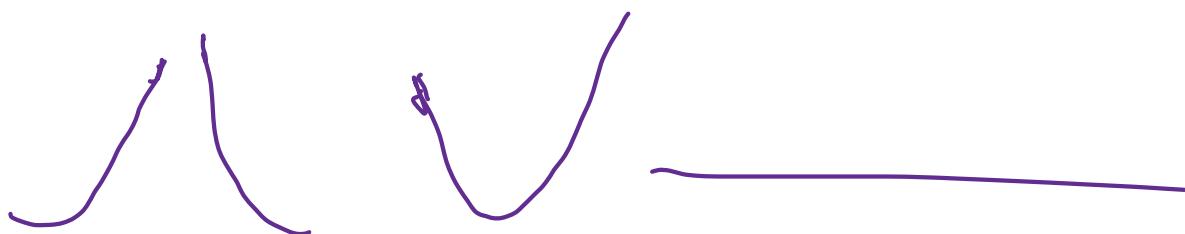
$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}, \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases} \\
 \iiint_D (1 - 2x^2 - 3y^2 - z^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx dy dz & \\
 &= \frac{1}{16} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^1 (1 - t^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho \\
 &\stackrel{\rho = \sqrt{t}}{=} \frac{2\pi}{16} \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 (1 - t^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt \\
 &\stackrel{t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}}}{=} \frac{4\pi}{16} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2\sqrt{E}} dt \\
 &= \frac{2\pi}{16} \int_0^1 (1-t)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{2\pi}{16} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \\
 \Gamma(a, b) &= \int_0^1 t^{a-1} (1-t)^{b-1} dt
 \end{aligned}$$

解答题 3.4 求全部二次可微函数 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 使得

$$f''(x) \cos f(x) \geq (f'(x))^2 \sin f(x), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

证明: $g(x) = \sin f(x)$, $g'(x) = f'(x) \cdot \cos f(x)$
 $g''(x) = f''(x) \cdot \cos f(x) - [f'(x)]^2 \sin f(x)$

故 $g''(x) \geq 0$.



若 $g'(x) \neq 0$, 则 $\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, 使 $g'(x_0) \neq 0$, 不妨设 $g'(x_0) > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } g(x) &= g(x_0) + g'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{g''(\theta)}{2}(x-x_0)^2 \\ &\geq g(x_0) + g'(x_0)(x-x_0), \quad \forall x \geq x_0. \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$, 这和 $|g(x)| \leq 1$ 矛盾.

故 $g'(x) \equiv 0$, 从而 $\sin f(x) \equiv C \in [-1, 1]$

故 $f(x) \equiv C' \in \mathbb{R}$. 证毕!

看到凹凸性就联想切割线放缩.

解答题 3.5 设 $f: [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是二次可微函数满足

$$(f''(x) - f(x)) \tan x + 2f'(x) \geq 1.$$

(1): 求 g 使得

$$(g''(x) - g(x)) \tan x + 2g'(x) = 1.$$

(2): 证明

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sin x dx \geq \pi - 2,$$

并说明等号可以成立.

(1): 注意 $\frac{1}{\sin x}$ 满足 $(g'' - g) \tan x + 2g' = 0$.

由刘维尔公式, $g'' - g + \frac{2}{\tan x} g' = 0$.

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{\sin x} \int \sin^2 x \cdot e^{\int -\frac{2}{\tan x} dx} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin x} \int \sin^2 x e^{-2 \ln \sin x} dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sin x}.$$

$$\text{故齐通 } y = \frac{c_1}{\sin x} + \frac{c_2 x}{\sin x}.$$

非齐特解法: 常数变易, 自行计算.

法2: 令 $g(x) \cdot \sin x = h(x)$, 则 h 满足二阶常系数线性微分方程.
背特解形式或者用卷积公式.

可得 $-6tx$ 为特解. 故 $g(x) = \frac{c_1}{\sin x} + \frac{c_2 x}{\sin x} - 6tx$, $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

(2): 分析: $g(x) \cdot \sin x = c_1 + c_2 x - 6sx \Rightarrow [g(x) \cdot \sin x + 6sx]'' = 0$

故构造 $h(x) = f(x) \sin x + 6sx$.

证明: 令 $h(x) = f(x) \sin x + 6sx$, 则 $h'(x) = f'(x) \sin x + f(x) \cos x - 6 \sin x$
 $h''(x) = f''(x) \sin x + 2 \cos x f(x) - f(x) \sin x - 6 \cos x$
 $= 6sx [(f'' - f) \tan x + 2f' - 1] \geq 0$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} h(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{h(x) + h(-x)}{2} dx$$

$$\geq \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} h(0) dx = \pi.$$

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由 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 6sx dx = 2$, 故 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sin x dx \geq \pi - 2$. 证毕!

解答题 3.6 设 $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ 是一个一一映射, 证明

(1): 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{nf(n)}$ 收敛. (视屏说法有误)

(2): 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+f(n)}$ 是否一定发散?

$$(1): \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+f(n)} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{f(n)^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < +\infty.$$

(2): 取 $f(n)=n$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$ 发散.

目标构造: $\mathbb{N} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{+\infty} \{a_n, b_n\}$, $S_n = \{a_n, b_n\}$, $S_n \cap S_m = \emptyset$, $\forall n \neq m$.

且 $a_n + b_n \geq n^2$.

事实上: 取 $S_1 = \{1, 2\}$, 假定 S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n 已构造好,

那么 $\mathbb{N} - \bigcup_{j=1}^{n-1} S_j$ 中存在最小元 a_n , 再取 $\mathbb{N} - \bigcup_{j=1}^{n-1} S_j$ 中的元 b_n

使 $b_n > a_n$ 且 $b_n + a_n \geq n^2$. 则 $S_n = \{a_n, b_n\}$.

故我们得到了 $\{S_n\}_{n=1}^{+\infty}$ 且 $S_n \cap S_m = \emptyset$, $\forall n \neq m$.

若 $\bigcup_{n=1}^{+\infty} S_n \subset \mathbb{N}$, 则 $\exists P \in \mathbb{N}$, $P \notin \bigcup_{n=1}^{+\infty} S_n$. 注意 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = +\infty$.

a_n 总是取最小元, 因此这样的 P 不存在. 矛盾!

故 $\mathbb{N} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{+\infty} \{a_n, b_n\}$.

现在取 $f(a_n) = b_n$, $f(b_n) = a_n$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n+f(n)} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{a_n+b_n} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < +\infty$.

故可能发散也可能不发散.