

全国大学生数学竞赛非数学类模拟八

清疏竞赛考研数学

2023 年 10 月 16 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 计算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^n \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx}{\ln n} = \frac{2}{\pi}$

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填空题 1.2 $f(x, y) = x^3 + 3xy - y^2 - 6x + 2y + 1$ 的所有极值之和为 =

填空题 1.3 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 连续可微, 且它与平面 xoy 之交线为 $y = 2x^2 - 3x + 4$.
若 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(1,3)} = 2$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(1,3)} = -2$

填空题 1.4 设 $a > 0$, 可微函数 $f: (0, +\infty) \mapsto (0, +\infty)$ 满足 $f'(\frac{a}{x}) = \frac{x}{f(x)}, \forall x > 0$,
则 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a x - 1}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}, x > 0$

填空题 1.5 对 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 计算 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(nx)}{(1+2^x)\sin x} dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx, & n \text{ 为奇} \\ 0, & n \text{ 为偶} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx}{\ln x} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^{n\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx}{\ln(n\pi)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{n\pi}^{\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx}{\ln(n+\frac{1}{n})} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_0^{\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x+n\pi} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x| dx \end{aligned}$$

2. $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 3y - 6 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3x - 2y + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 3, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2$$

$$AC - B^2 = -12x - 9, \quad \begin{cases} x = -2, & A < 0, \text{ 极大值.} \\ x = \frac{1}{2}, & A < 0, \text{ 不是极值.} \end{cases}$$

2 选择题答案区

$$3. \quad f(x, 2x^2 - 3x + 4) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + (4x - 3) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$4. \quad f'(\frac{a}{x}) = \frac{x}{f(x)}, \quad \text{令 } g(x) = f(\frac{a}{x})f(x), \quad g'(x) = -\frac{a}{x^2} f'(\frac{a}{x})f(x) + f(\frac{a}{x})f'(x)$$

$$= -\frac{a}{x} + \frac{a}{x} = 0.$$

$$\underbrace{f'(\frac{a}{x})}_{\text{故 }} = \frac{a}{f(x)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = C = f(x) \cdot \frac{a}{f(x)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{a}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln f(x) = \ln x + B$$

$$\frac{x}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{Bx^{r-1}} = rB(\frac{a}{x})^{r-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad B^2 = \frac{1}{ra^{r-1}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{ra^{r-1}}}$$

$$5. \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(nx)}{(1+2^x)\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(nx)}{(1+2^{-x})\sin x} + \frac{\sin(nx)}{(1+2^x)\sin x} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{2^x + 1}{1+2^x} dx$$

$$= I_n$$

$$I_{n+2} - I_n = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin((n+2)x) - \sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{2\cos((n+1)x)\sin x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos((n+1)x) dx$$

$$= 0.$$

$$I_{2n} = I_0 = 0, \quad I_{2n+1} = I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} 1 dx = \pi$$

3 解答题

解答题 3.1 设二阶连续可微函数 $u = u(x, t)$ 满足方程 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$, 证明

$$v = v(x, t) = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}} \cdot u\left(\frac{x}{a^2 t}, -\frac{1}{a^4 t}\right)$$

在 $t > 0$ 也满足方程 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} &= -\frac{1}{2at^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}} u + \frac{1}{a^2 t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}} \frac{x^2}{4a^2 t^2} u \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{a^2 t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}} \left[-u_x \frac{x}{a^2 t^2} + u_{xx} \frac{1}{a^2 t^2} \right] \\ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{a^3 t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}} \left(-\frac{x}{2a^2 t} \right) \left(-\frac{x}{2} u + u_x \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{a^3 t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}} \left(u_{xx} \frac{1}{a^2 t} - \frac{0}{2} - \frac{x}{2} u_x \frac{1}{a^2 t} \right) \\ \text{故 } a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}. \end{aligned}$$

解答题 3.2 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 是由光滑简单闭曲面 Σ 围成的区域. 对 $(x, y, z) \notin \bar{\Omega}$, 记 $\mathbf{r} = (\xi - x, \eta - y, \zeta - z)$, $r = |\mathbf{r}|$, \mathbf{n} 是 Σ 的单位外法向量, 然后证明

(1):

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{r} d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} \underbrace{\cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n})}_{\text{计算}} dS.$$

(2): 计算

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n})}{r^2} dS.$$

解: 因 $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} = |\vec{r}| |\vec{n}| \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})$, 因此, $\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n}}{r}$

$$\text{因此 } \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n}}{r} dS$$

$\vec{n} = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma)$, 由两类曲面积分关系.

$$\frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n}}{r} dS = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{(\xi - x) d\eta d\zeta + (y - \eta) d\zeta d\zeta + (z - \zeta) d\zeta d\eta}{r} dS$$

又 $(x, y, z) \notin \bar{\Omega}$, 因此由 Gauss 公式就有:

$$\text{先算: } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\xi - x}{r} \right) = \frac{r - \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \cdot (\xi - x)}{r^2} = \frac{r - \frac{\xi - x}{r}}{r^2}$$

$$\text{其中 } \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2} = \frac{\xi - x}{r}.$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n}}{r} dS = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{3r - r}{r^2} d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{r} d\xi d\eta d\zeta.$$

$$(2): \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{(\xi - x) d\eta d\zeta + (y - \eta) d\zeta d\zeta + (z - \zeta) d\zeta d\eta}{r^3} dS$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\xi - x}{r^3} \right) = \frac{r^3 - 3r^2 \cdot \frac{r^2}{r}}{r^6} d\xi d\eta d\zeta = 0.$$

解答题 3.3 考虑连续函数 $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$, 证明数列 $x_{n+1} = f(x_n), n = 1, 2, \dots$ 收敛的充要条件是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n) = 0$.

证明: 结论: 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n) = 0$, 则 x_n 的所有可能的子列极限, 要么是一个点, 要么是一个区间.

结论证明: 仅考虑 x_n 有界情况, 其余情况学有余力的同学考虑.

记 x_n 最大子列极限为 β , 最小子列极限为 α , 只须对 $\beta > \alpha$ 时证明 $[\alpha, \beta] \subset$ 任何一个点都是 x_n 某个子列的极限.

若 $\exists x_0 \in (\alpha, \beta)$, 使 $\forall \delta > 0$, 在 $\underbrace{(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)}_{\text{中只含 } x_n \text{ 有限项}}$ 中只含 x_n 有限项.

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n) = 0$, $\exists N \geq 1$, $\forall n \geq N$, 有 $|x_{n+1} - x_n| \leq \delta$ 且 $x_n \notin (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$.

又 α 是 x_n 的最小子列极限, 因此, $\exists n_1 \geq N$, 使 $x_{n_1} \leq x_0 - \delta$.

β 大 $\forall n_2 > n_1 \geq N$, 使 $x_{n_2} \geq x_0 + \delta$

故在 $x_{n_1}, x_{n_1+1}, \dots, x_{n_2}$ 这些项中必有 x_k , 使 $x_k \leq x_0 - \delta$, $x_{k+1} \geq x_0 + \delta$.
故 $\delta \geq x_{k+1} - x_k \geq 2\delta$, 故矛盾, 这就证明了结论.

原题证明: 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n) = 0$.

若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n) = 0$ 但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 不存在, 由结论, x_n 的所有子列极限为 $[\alpha, \beta]$. 又 $x_{n+1} - x_n = f(x_n) - x_n$. 设 $x_{n_k} \rightarrow x_0 \in [\alpha, \beta]$ 则 $f(x_{n_k}) - x_{n_k} \rightarrow f(x_0) - x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0) = x_0 \Rightarrow f(x) = x, \forall x \in [\alpha, \beta]$ 又当 n 充分大, $x_n \in [\alpha, \beta]$, 此时 x_n 在充分大是常数列, 矛盾.
因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 我们完成了证明.

解答题 3.4 给定 $\alpha, c > 0$ 和数列 $x_1 = c, x_{n+1} = x_n e^{-x_n^\alpha}, n = 1, 2, \dots$, 对所有 $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, 判断级数 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_n^\beta$ 收敛性

证明: $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = e^{-x_n^\alpha} \leq 1$, 又 $x_n \geq 0$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A \geq 0$.

$$\text{故 } A = A e^{-A^\alpha} \Rightarrow A(1 - e^{-A^\alpha}) \Rightarrow A = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n x_n^\lambda = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{x_n^\lambda} \stackrel{\text{Stolz}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x_{n+1}^\lambda - x_n^\lambda} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x_n^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda x_n^\alpha} - x_n^{-\lambda}}$$

$$\text{取 } \lambda = \alpha > 0, \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n x_n^\lambda = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\alpha}. \text{ 故} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x_n^{-\lambda} (e^{\lambda x_n^\alpha} - 1)}$$

$$x_n^\alpha \sim \frac{1}{\alpha n} (n \rightarrow \infty), \text{ 故 } x_n^\beta \sim \frac{1}{\alpha^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}}} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}}}, \text{ 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^\beta < \infty \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}}} < \infty$$

$\Leftrightarrow \beta > \alpha$.
故 $\beta > \alpha$, 级数收敛, $\beta \leq \alpha$, 级数发散.

解答题 3.5 记

$$\mathcal{M} = \left\{ f \in C^1 [0, 1] : f(0) = 0, \int_0^1 |f'(x)|^2 dx \leq 1 \right\},$$

计算

$$\max_{f \in \mathcal{M}} \int_0^1 \frac{|f(x)| \cdot |f'(x)|^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

解: $f(x) = \int_0^x f'(y) dy, \quad f \in \mathcal{M}.$

故 $|f(x)| \leq \left[\int_0^x |f'(y)|^2 dy \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[\int_0^x 1 dy \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

故 $\frac{|f(x)|}{\sqrt{x}} \leq \left[\int_0^x |f'(y)|^2 dy \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \int_0^1 \frac{|f(x)|}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot |f'(x)|^2 dx &\leq \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^x |f'(y)|^2 dy \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot |f'(x)|^2 dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^x |f'(y)|^2 dy \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} d \int_0^x |f'(y)|^2 dy \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left[\int_0^x |f'(y)|^2 dy \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left[\int_0^1 |f'(y)|^2 dy \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &\leq \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

再取 $f(x) = x, R^1 \int_0^1 \frac{|f(x)|}{\sqrt{x}} |f'(x)|^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$ 且 $f \in \mathcal{M}.$

故所求最大值为 $\frac{2}{3}.$

解答题 3.6 设 $C, D > 0$, 二阶连续可微函数 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 满足

$$|x^3 f(x)| \leq C, |x f''(x)| \leq D.$$

证明对任何 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在 $x_0 \geq 0$, 使得对任何 $|x| > x_0$, 都有

$$|x^2 f'(x)| < \sqrt{2CD} + \epsilon.$$

证明: 不妨考虑 $x > 0$, $x < 0$ 同理.

由 Taylor, $f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{f''(\theta)}{2}h^2$, $x, h > 0$, $\theta \in [x, x+h]$.

$$f(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} - \frac{f''(\theta)}{2}h$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x^2 f'(x)| &= \left| \frac{x^2 f(x+h) - x^2 f(x)}{h} - \frac{f''(\theta) x^2 h}{2} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{x^2 C}{h(x+h)^3} + \frac{C}{hx} + \frac{x^2 h D}{2\theta} \end{aligned}$$

草稿: $\frac{2C}{hx} + \frac{xhD}{2} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{2CxhD}{2hx}} = 2\sqrt{CD}$, $\frac{2C}{hx} = \frac{xhD}{2}$, $\frac{4C}{Dx^2} = h^2$, $h = \frac{2}{x}\sqrt{\frac{C}{D}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{取 } h = \frac{2}{x}\sqrt{\frac{C}{D}}, \text{ 当 } x \text{ 充分大} \quad |x^2 f'(x)| &\leq \frac{C}{hx} \left[\frac{x^3}{(x+h)^3} + 1 \right] + \frac{xhD}{2} \\ &= \frac{2C}{hx} + \frac{xhD}{2} + \frac{C}{hx} \left[\frac{x^3}{(x+h)^3} - 1 \right] \\ &= 2\sqrt{CD} + \frac{C}{2\sqrt{CD}} \left[\frac{x^3}{(x+h)^3} - 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{C}{2\sqrt{CD}} \left(\frac{x^3}{(x+h)^3} - 1 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2\sqrt{CD} \left(\frac{x^3}{(x+\frac{2}{x}\sqrt{CD})^3} - 1 \right) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow 故 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists x_0 \geq 0$, 使 $\forall x \geq x_0$, 有 $\left| \frac{C}{2\sqrt{CD}} \left[\frac{x^3}{(x+h)^3} - 1 \right] \right| \leq \epsilon$.

于是 $x^2 |f'(x)| \leq 2\sqrt{CD} + \epsilon$, $\forall x \geq x_0$, 证毕!

上述证明要作一定修正，使2到 \sqrt{CD} 里面去。

即 $f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{f''(\theta_1)}{2}h^2, \quad x \leq \theta_1 \leq x+h,$

$f(x-h) = f(x) - f'(x)h + \frac{f''(\theta_2)}{2}h^2, \quad x-h \leq \theta_2 \leq x.$

故 $f(x+h) - f(x-h) = 2f'(x)h + \frac{h^2}{2}[f''(\theta_1) - f''(\theta_2)]$

故 $f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} - \frac{h}{4}[f''(\theta_1) - f''(\theta_2)]$

故 $x^2|f'(x)| \leq \frac{x^2|f(x+h)|}{2h} + \frac{x^2|f(x-h)|}{2h} + \frac{hx^2|f''(\theta_1)|}{4} + \frac{hx^2|f''(\theta_2)|}{4}$
 $\leq \frac{x^2C}{2h(x+h)^3} + \frac{Cx^2}{2h(x-h)^3} + \frac{hx^2D}{4\theta_1} + \frac{hx^2D}{4\theta_2}$
 $\leq \frac{Cx^2}{2h} \left[\frac{1}{(x+h)^3} + \frac{1}{(x-h)^3} \right] + \frac{hx^2D}{4} + \frac{hx^2D}{4(x-h)}$

草稿 $\frac{C}{hx} + \frac{hx^2D}{2} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{CD}{2}} = \sqrt{2CD}, \text{ 当且仅当 } h = \sqrt{\frac{C}{x^2D}}, \text{ 等号成立.}$

故取 $h = \frac{\sqrt{2C}}{x}$, 当 x 充分大, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} x^2|f'(x)| &\leq \frac{C}{hx} + \frac{Cx^2}{2h} \left[\frac{1}{(x+h)^3} + \frac{1}{(x-h)^3} - \frac{2}{x^3} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{hx^2D}{2} + \frac{hx^2D}{4} \left(\frac{x}{x+h} - 1 \right) \\ &= \sqrt{2CD} + \frac{Cx^3}{2\sqrt{2C}} \left[\frac{1}{(x+h)^3} + \frac{1}{(x-h)^3} - \frac{2}{x^3} \right] + \frac{D\sqrt{2C}}{4} \left(\frac{x}{x+h} - 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

利用 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x}{x+h} - 1 \right) = 0$ 和 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 \left[\frac{1}{(x+h)^3} + \frac{1}{(x-h)^3} - \frac{2}{x^3} \right] = 0$.

于是 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x_0 > 0$, 使 $\forall x \geq x_0$ 都有 $x^2|f'(x)| \leq \sqrt{2CD} + \varepsilon$, 证毕!