

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 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^n \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx}{\ln n} = \underline{\frac{2}{\pi}}$

填空题 1.2 $f(x, y) = x^3 + 3xy - y^2 - 6x + 2y + 1$ 的所有极值之和为 $\underline{9}$

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 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(1,3)} = \underline{-2}$

填空题 1.4 设 $a > 0$, 可微函数 $f: (0, +\infty) \mapsto (0, +\infty)$ 满足 $f'\left(\frac{a}{x}\right) = \frac{x}{f(x)}, \forall x > 0$, 则 $f(x) = \underline{\frac{1}{x} + a}$

填空题 1.5 对 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 计算 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(nx)}{(1+2^x)\sin x} dx = \underline{\frac{2}{\pi}}$

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt}{\ln x} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^{n\pi} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt}{\ln(n\pi)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt}{\ln(n\pi)}$

2. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 3y - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y) = (2, 2)$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3x - 2y + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y) = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{3})$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_0^{\pi} \frac{|\sin t|}{x + n\pi} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x| dx$
 $= \frac{2}{\pi}$

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

$$AC - B^2 = -12x - 9, \quad \text{当 } x = -2, \quad AC - B^2 > 0, \quad A < 0, \text{极大值.}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, \quad AC - B^2 < 0, \text{不是极值点.}$$

2 选择题答案区

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

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

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{a}{x}}{f\left(\frac{a}{x}\right)}$$

$$\text{故 } f\left(\frac{a}{x}\right) \cdot f(x) = C = f(x) \cdot \frac{\frac{a}{x}}{f'(x)} \Rightarrow \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{a}{x} = \frac{r}{x}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = Bx^r, \quad B > 0, r > 0.$$

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

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

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

$$= I_n$$

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

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

$$= 0.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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):

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

(2): 计算

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

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

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

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

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

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

先算: $\frac{\partial(\frac{\zeta - z}{r})}{\partial x} = \frac{r - \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \cdot (\zeta - z)}{r^2} = \frac{r - \frac{\zeta - z}{r}}{r^2}$

其中 $\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{\xi - x}{r} = \frac{\zeta - x}{r}$

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

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

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

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 , 须对 $\beta > \alpha$ 时证明 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 中任何一个点都是 x_n 某个子列的极限.

若 $\exists x_0 \in (\alpha, \beta)$, 使 $\exists \delta > 0$, 在 $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subset (\alpha, \beta)$ 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 $\exists n_2 \geq N$, 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.

原命题证明: 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 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^\beta$ 收敛性.

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta > \alpha.$$

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

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

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

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

再取 $f(x) = x$, 则 $\int_0^1 \frac{|f(x)|}{\sqrt{x}} |f'(x)|^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$ 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: 不妨只考虑 $x > 0$, $x < 0$ 同理.

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

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

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

$$\leq \frac{x^2 C}{h(x+h)^3} + \frac{C}{hx} + \frac{x^2 h D}{2\theta}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{2C}{hx} + \frac{xhD}{2} + \frac{C}{hx} \left[\frac{x^3}{(x+h)^3} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 2\sqrt{CD} + \frac{C}{2\sqrt{\frac{C}{D}}} \left[\frac{x^3}{(x+h)^3} - 1 \right]$$

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

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

$$= 0$$

\Rightarrow 故 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists x_0 \geq 0$, 使 $\forall x \geq x_0$, 有

$$\left| \frac{C}{2\sqrt{\frac{C}{D}}} \left[\frac{x^3}{(x+h)^3} - 1 \right] \right| \leq \epsilon.$$

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \sqrt{2CD} + \frac{Cx^3}{2\sqrt{\frac{2C}{D}}} \left[\frac{1}{(x+h)^3} + \frac{1}{(x-h)^3} - \frac{2}{x^3} \right] + \frac{D\sqrt{2C}}{4} \left(\frac{x}{x-h} - 1 \right)$$

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

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!