2007 年浙江省大学生数学竞赛试题 (综合工科、数学、文专类)

1、求
$$\lim_{x o 0}rac{(1+x)^{rac{1}{x}}-e}{\ln(1+x)}.$$

2、求
$$\lim_{x o 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2x}}}{\sin x}$$
 .

3、设
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos(t^2) \\ y = \int_0^{t^2} e^{-u^2} \sin u \, \mathrm{d} u \end{cases}$$
,求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d} x^2}$.

4、求
$$\int \frac{x^9}{\sqrt{x^5+1}} dx$$
.

5、计算
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}\,x}{(1+x^2)(1+x^{lpha})}, \left(lpha
eq 0
ight).$$

6、设
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (2x - \sqrt[3]{1-x^3} - ax - b) = 0$$
,求 a,b 的值.

7、设
$$f(x) = rac{x^3}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$
,求 $f^{(n)}(x)$.

8、求
$$p$$
的值,使 $\int_a^b (x+p)^{2007} e^{(x+p)^2} dx = 0$.

9、设
$$\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty), f''(x) \geq 0$$
且

$$0 \le f(x) \le 1 - e^{-x^2}$$

求f(x)的表达式.

求
$$f(x)$$
的表达式. 10、计算 $\int_0^a \mathrm{d}\,x \int_0^b e^{\max\{b^2x^2,a^2y^2\}}\,\mathrm{d}\,y, \ (a>0,b>0).$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4, (0 < z < 1).$$

12、设函数 f(x) 满足方程,

$$e^xf(x)+2e^{\pi-x}f(\pi-x)=3\sin x, x\in R$$
 ,

求f(x)的极值.

13、证明: 当
$$x\in(rac{\pi}{2},\pi)$$
 时, $\sqrt{rac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}}<rac{\ln(1+\sin x)}{\pi-x}.$

14、设
$$u_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{6} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n-2}$$

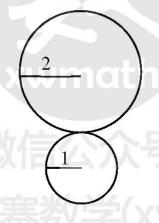
$$+rac{1}{3n-1}-rac{2}{3n}$$
 , $\ v_n=rac{1}{n+1}+rac{1}{n+2}+\cdots+rac{1}{3n}$

求: (1)
$$\dfrac{u_{10}}{v_{10}}$$
; (2) $\displaystyle\lim_{n o \infty} u_n$.

15、求
$$\lim_{n o\infty}\sum_{k=1}^n(n+1-k)\Big[n\,C_n^k\Big]^{-1}$$
 .

16、证明:
$$\cos\sqrt{2}x \leq -x^2+\sqrt{1+x^4}, x \in \left[0, \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}\right].$$

17、某水库的泄洪口为圆形,半径为 1 米,现有一半径为 2 米的闸门悬于泄洪口的正上方(如图),问闸门下降多少米时,泄洪口被盖住一半?



18、已知
$$y=f(x)$$
是 $\left[0,1
ight]$ 上二阶可导函数,且

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{2}, f(1) = 1, f'(1) > 1.$$

证明: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 1$.

19、有一张边长为 4π 的正方形纸 ABB'A', C, D分别为 AA', BB' 两对边的中点, E 为 DB' 的中点, 现将纸卷成圆柱形, 使 A 与 A' 重合, B 与 B' 重合, 并将圆柱垂直放在 xOy 平面上, 且 B 与原点 O 重合, D 若在 y 轴正向上, 求:

- (1) 通过C, E 两点的直线绕z 轴旋转所得的旋转曲面方程;
- (2) 此旋转曲面、xOy 平面和过A 点垂直于z 轴的平面所围成的立体体积.

20、求函数
$$f(x,y,z)=rac{x^2+yz}{x^2+y^2+z^2}$$
在 $D=\{(x,y,z)ig|1\leq x^2+y^2+z^2\leq 4\}$

的最大值、最小值.

21、设幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_nx^n$ 的系数满足, $a_0=2,na_n=a_{n-1}+n-1,n=1,2,3,\cdots$

求此幂级数的和函数.

22、已知fig(xig)二阶可导,且

$$f(x)>0,f''(x)f(x)-\big[f'(x)\big]^2\geq 0, x\in R.$$

(1) 证明:
$$f(x_1)f(x_2) \geq f^2igg(rac{x_1+x_2}{2}igg), orall x_1, x_2 \in R$$
 .

(2) 若f(0)=1,证明 $f(x)\geq e^{f'(0)x}, x\in R$.

2007 年浙江省大学生数学竞赛参考解答 (综合工科、数学、文专类)

1、【参考解析】:由等价无穷小 $\ln\left(1+x\right)$ ~ $x\left(x\to0\right)$ 及洛必达法则,由

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

其中 $\displaystyle \lim_{x o 0} (x+1)^{rac{1}{x}} = e$,且

$$egin{aligned} &\lim_{x o 0} \left[rac{1}{x(x+1)} - rac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2}
ight] = \lim_{x o 0} rac{x - (x+1)\ln(x+1)}{x^2(x+1)} \ &= \lim_{x o 0} rac{-\ln(x+1)}{2x^2 + 2x} = \lim_{x o 0} rac{-x}{2x} = -rac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

所以
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{\ln(1+x)} = -\frac{e}{2}$$
.

2、【参考解析】:由重要极限 $\lim_{x\to 0}(x+1)^{\frac{1}{x}}=e$,并考虑等价无穷小 $\sin x\sim xig(x\to 0ig)$ 与洛必达法则,对分子两项求导得

$$egin{split} \left[(1+x)^{1/x}
ight]' &= (1+x)^{rac{1}{x}} \left[rac{1}{x(x+1)} - rac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2}
ight] \ \left[(1+2x)^{1/\left(2x
ight)}
ight]' &= (1+2x)^{rac{1}{2x}} \left[rac{1}{x(2x+1)} - rac{\ln(2x+1)}{2x^2}
ight] \end{split}$$

以上两个括号里面分别应用洛必达法则求极限,得

$$egin{aligned} \lim_{x o 0} \left| rac{1}{x(x+1)} - rac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2}
ight| = \lim_{x o 0} rac{x - (x+1)\ln(x+1)}{x^2(x+1)} \ = \lim_{x o 0} rac{-\ln(x+1)}{2x^2 + 2x} = \lim_{x o 0} rac{-x}{2x} = -rac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{align} &\lim_{x o 0} \left[rac{1}{x(2x+1)} - rac{\ln(2x+1)}{2x^2}
ight] \ = &\lim_{x o 0} rac{2x - (2x+1)\ln(2x+1)}{2x^2(2x+1)} \ = &\lim_{x o 0} rac{-2\ln(2x+1)}{12x^2 + 4x} = \lim_{x o 0} rac{-2\cdot 2x}{4x} = -1 \ rac{1}{x} = -rac{1}{2}e - (-1)e = rac{e}{2}. \end{align}$$

所以原式= $-\frac{1}{2}e-(-1)e=\frac{e}{2}$.

3、【参考解析】: 对两个参数表达式分别求导,得

$$x'ig(tig) = -2t\sin(t^2), y'ig(tig) = 2te^{-t^4}\sinig(t^2ig)$$

所以
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\,y}{\mathrm{d}\,x} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{2te^{-t^4}\sin\left(t^2\right)}{-2t\sin(t^2)} = -e^{-t^4}$$
,于是可得

$$egin{split} rac{ ext{d}^2\,y}{ ext{d}\,x^2} &= \left(-e^{-t^4}
ight)_x' = \left(-e^{-t^4}
ight)_t' rac{1}{-2t\sin(t^2)} \ &= rac{4t^3e^{-t^4}}{-2t\sin(t^2)} = -rac{2t^2e^{-t^4}}{\sin(t^2)} \end{split}$$

$$F(x) = \int \frac{x^9}{\sqrt{x^5 + 1}} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{x^5 + 1}} d(x^5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{t + 1}} dt = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{t + 1 - 1}{\sqrt{t + 1}} d(t + 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \sqrt{t + 1} d(t + 1) - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t + 1}} d(t + 1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} (t + 1)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{t + 1} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} (x^5 + 1)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{x^5 + 1} + C$$

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$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} rac{t^lpha \, \mathrm{d} \, t}{(1+t^2)(1+t^lpha)} = \int_0^{+\infty} rac{x^lpha \, \mathrm{d} \, x}{(1+x^2)(1+x^lpha)}$$

所以
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}\,x}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\arctan x\right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
.

6、【参考解析】: $\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{x}$,则函数表达式转换为

$$\lim_{x o 0}rac{3-a-bx+\left(\sqrt[3]{1-x^3}-1
ight)}{x}=0$$

$$\lim_{x o 0}rac{3-a-bx+\left(\sqrt[3]{1-x^3}-1
ight)}{x}=0$$
即 $\lim_{x o 0}rac{3-a+\left(\sqrt[3]{1-x^3}-1
ight)}{x}=b$,则由于

$$\sqrt[3]{1-x^3}-1$$
~ $-rac{x^3}{3}ig(x o 0ig)$,所以 $a=3,b=0$.

7、【参考解析】: 对有理函数分解部分分式, 得

$$f(x) = x + \frac{27}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} + 2$$

对函数求一阶、二阶导数,得

$$f'ig(xig) = 1 + rac{27}{4} rac{-1}{(x-3)^2} + rac{1}{4} rac{-1}{(x+1)^2} \ f''ig(xig) = rac{27}{4} rac{ig(-1ig)ig(-2ig)}{(x-3)^3} + rac{1}{4} rac{ig(-1ig)ig(-2ig)}{(x+1)^3}$$

由此可以推导

$$f^{(n)} = rac{27}{4} rac{\left(-1
ight)^n n\,!}{(x-3)^{n+1}} + rac{(-1)^n n\,!}{4(x+1)^{n+1}}, n \geq 2$$

8、【参考解析】: 令 x + p = t,则

$$\int_a^b (x+p)^{2007} e^{(x+p)^2} \,\mathrm{d}\, x = \int_{a+p}^{b+p} t^{2007} e^{t^2} \,\mathrm{d}\, t = 0$$

被积函数 $f\left(t
ight)=t^{2007}e^{t^2}$ 为奇函数,要积分为零,当且仅当积 (A) 考研竞赛数学 分区间关于原点对称,即

$$b+p=-ig(a+pig)$$
,由此解得 $p=-rac{a+b}{2}$.

9、【参考解析】:由题意可知f'ig(xig)单调增加且fig(0ig)=0.由 此可知 $f'ig(xig)\equiv 0$. 否则,假设存在 x_0 ,使得 $f'ig(x_0ig)>0$, 则当 $x>x_0$ 时,

$$egin{aligned} f(x) - fig(x_0ig) &= \int_{x_0}^x f'(x) \,\mathrm{d}\, x \geq \int_{x_0}^x f'ig(x_0ig) \,\mathrm{d}\, x \ &= ig(x - x_0ig) f'ig(x_0ig)
ightarrow + \inftyig(x
ightarrow + \inftyig) \end{aligned}$$

从而与 $0 \le f(x) \le 1 - e^{-x^2}$ 矛盾. 所以 $f'(x) \le 0$.

同理,可以验证f'(x)小于 0 不成立,即 $f'(x)\equiv 0$,从 而fig(xig) $\equiv C=0$. 10、【参考解析】: 令 $b^2x^2=a^2y^2$,得

$$y=rac{b}{a}xig(x\geq 0, y\geq 0ig)$$
 ,

分割积分区域 $D: 0 \le x \le a, 0 \le y \le b$ 为上下两个部分, 记作 D_1,D_2 ,则

原式 =
$$\iint_{D_1} e^{a^2y^2} d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} e^{b^2x^2} d\sigma$$

= $\int_0^b dy \int_0^{\frac{a}{b}y} e^{a^2y^2} dx + \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\frac{b}{a}x} e^{b^2x^2} dy$
= $\frac{a}{b} \int_0^b y e^{a^2y^2} dy + \frac{b}{a} \int_0^a x e^{b^2x^2} dx$
= $\frac{1}{2ab} \int_0^b e^{a^2y^2} d(a^2y^2) + \frac{1}{2ab} \int_0^a e^{b^2x^2} d(b^2x^2)$
= $\frac{1}{ab} (e^{a^2b^2} - 1)$

11、【参考解析】:由于积分曲面关于 yOz, zOx 面对称,并对 x,y 变量具有轮换对称性,所以由对面积的曲面积分偶倍奇零 计算性质,得 (全) 考研竞赛数学

$$\iint\limits_S x^2\,\mathrm{d}\,S = \iint\limits_S y^2\,\mathrm{d}\,S, \iint\limits_S y\,\mathrm{d}\,S = 0$$

即
$$\iint_S (x^2+y) \,\mathrm{d}\, S = rac{1}{2} \iint_S (x^2+y^2) \,\mathrm{d}\, S$$

$$=rac{1}{2}\iint_S 4\operatorname{d}S = 2\cdot 2\pi\cdot 2\cdot 1 = 8\pi$$

12、【参考解析】:由条件,令 $x = \pi - x$,则

$$e^{\pi - x} f(\pi - x) + 2e^x f(x) = 3\sin x$$

与原等式联立解方程组,得 $f(x) = e^{-x} \sin x$.

对f(x)求一阶、二阶导数,并令一阶导数等于0,得

$$f'(x) = e^{-x}(\cos x - \sin x) = 0$$

得可能极值点 $x_k = rac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in Z$.

$$f''(x) = -2\cos xe^{-x}$$

因为当
$$x=rac{\pi}{4}+2k\pi$$
时,有极大值 $e^{-(rac{\pi}{4}+2k\pi)}rac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$;

当
$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + (2k+1)\pi$$
时,有极小值 $-e^{-(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi + \pi)} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

13、【参考证明】:令 $t=\pi-x$,则 $t\in(0,rac{\pi}{2})$,不等式等价

于
$$\sqrt{rac{1-\sin t}{1+\sin t}} < rac{\ln(1+\sin t)}{t}$$
,即 $rac{t\cos t}{1+\sin t} < \ln(1+\sin t)$.

而
$$\int_0^t \frac{\cos t}{1+\sin t} \, \mathrm{d}\, t = \ln(1+\sin t)$$
且

$$\left(\frac{\cos t}{1+\sin t}\right)' = \frac{-1}{1+\sin t} < 0 \; ,$$

所以
$$\ln(1+\sin t) = \int_0^t \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x} dx$$

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$$>\int_0^t \frac{\cos t}{1+\sin t} dx = \frac{t\cos t}{1+\sin t}.$$

14、【参考解析】: (1)
$$u_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{3k-2} + \frac{1}{3k-1} - \frac{2}{3k} \right)$$

$$\begin{split} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \biggl(\frac{1}{3k-2} + \frac{1}{3k-1} + \frac{1}{3k} - \frac{3}{3k} \biggr) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \biggl(\frac{1}{3k-2} + \frac{1}{3k-1} + \frac{1}{3k} \biggr) - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \ldots + \frac{1}{3n} = v_n \end{split}$$

所以
$$\dfrac{u_n}{v_n}=1$$
.即 $\dfrac{u_{10}}{v_{10}}=1$.

$$(2) \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} v_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n} \right)$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=1}^{2n}\frac{1}{n+k}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{2n}\frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}}$$

$$=\int_0^2 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 3$$

15、【参考解析】:因为

$$C_n^k = rac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1)}{k!} = rac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$
 ,

所以
$$(n+1-k)\left(C_n^k\right)^{-1} = \left(nC_{n-1}^k\right)^{-1}$$
, $k < n$. 由此可得

$$egin{align} 0 < \sum_{k=1}^n (n+1-k) \Big[n \, C_n^k \Big]^{-1} \ &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} n^{-2} \Big[C_{n-1}^k \Big]^{-1} + rac{1}{n} < \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} n^{-2} + rac{1}{n} < rac{2}{n} \end{gathered}$$

$$\mathbb{P}\lim_{n o\infty}\sum_{k=1}^n(n+1-k)\Big[nC_n^k\Big]^{-1}=0.$$

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16、【参考解析】: 原不等式等价于

$$f(x) \equiv \cos \sqrt{2} x \Big(x^2 + \sqrt{1+x^4} \, \Big) \! \leq \! 1$$
 , $egin{aligned} \exists f \left(0
ight) = 1. \end{aligned}$

于是
$$f'(x) =$$

$$\frac{\left(\sqrt{x^4+1}+x^2\right)\!\!\left[2x\cos\!\left(\!\sqrt{2}x\right)\!-\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x^4+1}\sin\!\left(\!\sqrt{2}x\right)\!\right]}{\sqrt{x^4+1}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g\left(x
ight) = 2x\cos\left(\sqrt{2}x
ight) - \sqrt{2}\sqrt{x^4 + 1}\sin\left(\sqrt{2}x
ight)$$

$$g'ig(xig) = -2igg[ig(1+x^4-\sqrt{x^4+1}ig)\cosig(\sqrt{2}xig) \ +\sqrt{2}x\Big(\sqrt{x^4+1}+x^2\Big)\sinig(\sqrt{2}xig)igg]/\sqrt{x^4+1} < 0$$

而 gig(0ig)=0 ,所以 gig(xig)< fig(0ig)=0 ,从而得 f'ig(xig)< 0 ,fig(xig)单调递减,即 $fig(xig)\leq 1$,即原不等式成立.

17、【参考解析】:取小圆的圆心为原点、水平线为x 轴,垂线

为y轴,则泄洪口圆周方程为 $x^2+y^2=1$,闸门(原始位置)

为
$$x^2 + (y-3)^2 = 4$$
,下降后为 $x^2 + (y-h)^2 = 4$,两圆

交点为:
$$(\pm a, \frac{h^2-3}{2h})$$
,其中

$$a=rac{\sqrt{4h^2-(h^2-3)^2}}{2h}$$
或 $a=\cos heta,\, heta=rcsinrac{h^2-3}{2h}$

盖住的面积为

$$egin{align} S &= 2 \int_0^a igg(\sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{4-x^2} - h igg) \mathrm{d}\,x \ &= x \sqrt{1-x^2} + igg[rcsin x igg]_0^a \ &+ x \sqrt{4-x^2} + 4 igg[rcsin rac{x}{2} igg]_0^a - 2ah \end{align}$$

$$= a\sqrt{1 - a^2} + \arcsin a + a\sqrt{4 - a^2} + 4\arcsin \frac{a}{2} - 2ah$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{4h^2 - (h^2 - 3)^2}}{2h} - 4\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{4h^2 - (h^2 - 3)^2}}{4h} + \sqrt{4h^2 - (h^2 - 3)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

18、【参考证明】:因为 $f(0)=rac{1}{2}, f(1)=1$,所以由拉格朗日中值定理, $\exists \eta \in (0,1)$,使得

$$\frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = f'(\eta) < 1$$

又因为f(x)连续,所以由闭区间上连续函数的介值定理,可知 $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ 使得 $f'(\xi)=1$.

19、【参考解析】:(1)容易知道,圆柱面的方程为

$$S: \left\{ (x,y,z) \mid x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4, 0 \le z \le 4\pi
ight\}$$

则 D 的坐标为 $\left(0,4,0
ight)$, E 的坐标为 $\left(2,2,0
ight)$, C 的坐标为 $\left(0,4,4\pi
ight)$. 所以过 C,E 两点的直线方程为

$$L_{CE}: \frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-2}{-2} = \frac{z}{-4\pi}$$

其参数方程为 $x=2+2t,y=2-2t,z=-4\pi t$,所以绕z 轴旋转所得的旋转曲面的参数方程为

$$x=\sqrt{\left(2+2t
ight)^{2}+\left(2-2t
ight)^{2}}\cos heta \ y=\sqrt{\left(2+2t
ight)^{2}+\left(2-2t
ight)^{2}}\sin heta \ z=-4\pi t$$

消去参数t, heta,得 $\left(2-rac{z}{2\pi}
ight)^2+\left(2+rac{z}{2\pi}
ight)^2=x^2+y^2$,整理

得
$$x^2 + y^2 = 8 + rac{z^2}{2\pi^2}$$
,为旋转单叶双曲面.

(で、老部言葉数学

(2) 所求体积即为
$$x^2+y^2-rac{z^2}{2\pi^2}=8$$
与 $z=0,z=4\pi$ 所

围立体的体积. 所以由旋转体体积计算公式,或三重积分的截面法,得

$$V = \int_0^{4\pi} \pi \Biggl[8 + rac{z^2}{2\pi^2} \Biggr] \mathrm{d}\,z = rac{128\pi^2}{3}$$

- **20、【参考解析】**: 分为三个部分讨论, 分别内部的无条件极值, 两个边界上的条件极值:
- (1) 内部的无条件极值:令

$$egin{aligned} f_x'(x,y,z) &= rac{2xy^2 + 2xz^2 - 2xyz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} = 0 \ f_y'(x,y,z) &= rac{zx^2 + z^3 - 2yx^2 - y^2z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} = 0 \ f_z'(x,y,z) &= rac{yx^2 + y^3 - 2zx^2 - z^2y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

得解得驻点: ig(x,0,0ig), ig(0,y,-yig), ig(0,y,yig). 由此得

$$f(x,0,0)=1$$
 , $f(0,y,y)=rac{1}{2}$, $f(0,y,-y)=-rac{1}{2}$.

(2) 在圆周
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
上,令

$$egin{aligned} L(x,y,z,\lambda) &= x^2 + yz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) \ L_x'(x,y,z) &= 2x + 2\lambda x = 0 \ L_y'(x,y,z) &= z + 2\lambda y = 0 \ L_z'(x,y,z) &= y + 2\lambda z = 0 \ L_\lambda'(x,y,z) &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

得驻点为
$$(1,0,0),(-1,0,0),(0,-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}),(0,-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}),$$

$$(0,rac{\sqrt{2}}{2},-rac{\sqrt{2}}{2}),(0,rac{\sqrt{2}}{2},rac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$
. 代入函数得函数值为 $_{
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$$1, 1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$$

(3) 在圆周
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$$
上, 类似令

$$egin{aligned} L(x,y,z) &= x^2 + yz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4) \ L_x'(x,y,z) &= 2x + 2\lambda x = 0 \ L_y'(x,y,z) &= z + 2\lambda y = 0 \ L_z'(x,y,z) &= y + 2\lambda z = 0 \ L_\lambda'(x,y,z) &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

得驻点为 $(2,0,0),(-2,0,0),(0,-\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2}),(0,-\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2}),$ $(0,\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2}),(0,\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2})$,代入函数得函数值为

$$1, 1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$$

综上可得 $f(x,y,z)=rac{x^2+yz}{x^2+y^2+z^2}$ 在D上的最大值为1 ,

最小值为 $-\frac{1}{2}$.

21、【参考解析】:设
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty a_n x^n$$
,则 $S(0) = a_0 = 2$,

$$\begin{split} S'(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n-1) x^{n-1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n x^n = S(x) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n x^n \end{split}$$

$$\overline{\lim}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}nx^n=x{\displaystyle\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}nx^{n-1}}=x{\displaystyle\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}}{\left(x^n
ight)}'$$

$$=xiggl(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}x^niggr)'=xiggl(rac{1}{1-x}iggr)'=rac{x}{(1-x)^2}$$

由此可得
$$S'(x)-S(x)=rac{x}{\left(1-x
ight)^2}$$
. 该微分方程为一阶非齐

次线性微分方程,所以由通解计算公式可得

$$S(x) = e^{-\int -1 dx} \left(\int \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} e^{\int -1 dx} dx + C \right)$$
$$= Ce^x - \frac{1}{x-1}$$

代入
$$S(0) = 2$$
,得 $C = -1$,即 $S(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{1-x}$.

22、【参考解析】: (1) 所证不等式等价于

$$rac{\ln f(x_1) + \ln f(x_2)}{2} \geq \ln figgl(rac{x_1 + x_2}{2}iggr), \quad orall x_1, x_2 \in R$$

也即证明 $F(x) = \ln f(x)$ 是凹函数即可. 由于

$$egin{align} \left[\ln f(x)
ight]' &= rac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \\ \left[\ln f(x)
ight]'' &= \left(rac{f'(x)}{f(x)}
ight)' &= rac{f(x)f''(x) - \left[f'(x)
ight]^2}{f^2(x)} \geq 0 \end{split}$$

所以 $F(x) = \ln f(x)$ 是凹函数,即结论成立。

(2)
$$F(x) = F(0) + F'(0)x + \frac{F''(\xi)}{2}x^2$$

$$= \ln f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{f(0)}x + \frac{f(x)f''(x) - \left[f'(x)\right]^2}{2f^2(x)}\bigg|_{x=\xi} \cdot x^2$$

$$\geq f'(0)x$$

即:
$$f(x) \geq e^{f'(0)x}, x \in R$$
 .