

2005 年浙江省大学生数学竞赛试题

(数学、工科、文、专科类)

一、计算题

1、计算 $\int_{-1}^1 |1 - 2x| dx$.

2、设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}, & x > 0 \\ ax + b, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 可导, 求常数 a, b 的值.

3、计算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{2} + \sqrt[n]{3}}{2} \right)^n$.

4、计算 $\int \frac{\sin x}{3 \cos x + 4 \sin x} dx$.

5、求函数 $f(x) = |x| + |x-1| + |x-3|$ 的最小值.

6、计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t \ln(1+t) dt - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{8}}{(x - \sin x)(e^{x^2} - 1)}$.

7、计算 $\int_0^x \min(4, t^4) dt$.

8、计算 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \tan^{2005} x}$.

9、设 $z = f(x-y, x+y) + g(x+ky)$, f, g 具有二阶连

续偏导数, 且 $g'' \neq 0$. 如果 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \equiv 4f''_{22}$,

求常数 k 的值.

二、设 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 点二阶可导, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} = 1$, 求

$f(0), f'(0), f''(0)$ 的值.

三、证明: 当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,

(1) $\tan x > x + \frac{1}{3}x^3$.

(2) $\tan x > x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + \frac{1}{63}x^7$.

四、设 $A = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - \sin x)^2}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx$, $B = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2 + \cos^2 x} dx$,

$$C = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{10(1 + \sin^2 x)}{4x^2 + \pi^2} dx$$

试比较 A, B, C 的大小.

五、在某平地上向下挖一个半径为 R 的半球形池塘, 若某点泥土的密度为 $\rho = e^{\frac{r^2}{R^2}}$, 其中 r 为此点离球心的距离, 试求挖此池塘所作的功.

六、设 $x_n = \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2n}$,
 $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

(1) 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$;

(2) 证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调减少.

(3) 判别级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{[\sqrt{n}]} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$ 的敛散性.

七、对下列 $f(x)$, 分别说明是否存在一个区间 $[a, b], (a > 0)$, 使 $\{f(x) \mid x \in [a, b]\} = \{x \mid x \in [a, b]\}$, 并说明理由.

(1) $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}$ (2) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

(3) $f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x}$

八、证明对于任何连续函数 $f(x)$, 有

$$\max \left\{ \int_{-1}^1 |x - \sin^2 x - f(x)| dx, \int_{-1}^1 |\cos^2 x - f(x)| dx \right\} \geq 1.$$

九、计算 $\int_L \frac{y dx - x dy}{3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2}$, 其中 L 为 $|x| + |y| = 1$ 正

向一周.

十、设 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上二阶导数连续, 证明:

$$\int_{-1}^1 xf(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} f'(\xi) + \frac{1}{3} \xi f''(\xi).$$

2005 年浙江省大学生数学竞赛参考解答

(数学、工科、文、专科类)

一、计算题

1、【参考解析】: (文专类) 去绝对值, 令 $1 - 2x = 0$, 得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{于是原式} &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (2x - 1) dx + \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - 2x) dx \\ &= \left[x^2 - x \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 + \left[x - x^2 \right]_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{2}\end{aligned}$$

2、【参考解析】: (文专类) 函数在 $x = 0$ 处连续、可导, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (ax + b) = b\end{aligned}$$

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 所以 $b = 1$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{ax + b - b}{x} = a$$

$$\begin{aligned}f'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(-\frac{1}{2(1+x)} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

由 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$, 即 $a = -\frac{1}{2}$.

3、【参考解析】: (文专类) 由 $f(x) = e^{\ln f(x)}$, 则

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3 \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt[n]{2/3}}{2} \right)^n = 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt[n]{2/3}}{2} - 1 \right) \right]^n$$

所以问题转换为计算

$$a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln \left[1 + \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt[n]{2/3}}{2} - 1 \right) \right]$$

由等价无穷小 $\ln(1+x) \sim x, a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a (x \rightarrow 0)$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt[n]{2/3}}{2} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \frac{\sqrt[n]{2/3} - 1}{2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \frac{\frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{2}{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2}{3} = \ln \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

所以原式 $= 3 \cdot e^{\ln \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} = 3 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt{6}$.

4、【参考解析】:(文专、数学、工科类) **【思路一】**令 $\tan x = u$,

则 $x = \arctan u, dx = \frac{1}{1+u^2}$, 所以

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{\tan u}{4 \tan u + 3} dx = \int \frac{u du}{(3 + 4u)(1 + u^2)}$$

对被积函数进行部分分解, 得

$$\frac{u}{(4u + 3)(u^2 + 1)} = \frac{3u + 4}{25(u^2 + 1)} - \frac{12}{25(4u + 3)}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \frac{3}{50} \ln(u^2 + 1) - \frac{3}{25} \ln(4u + 3) + \frac{4}{25} \arctan u + C \\ &= -\frac{3}{25} \ln |3 + 4 \tan x| + \frac{3}{50} \ln(1 + \tan^2 x) \\ &\quad + \frac{4}{25} \arctan(\tan x) + C \end{aligned}$$

【思路二】 $\sin x = A(4 \sin x + 3 \cos x) + B(4 \cos x - 3 \sin x)$

$$= (4A - 3B) \sin x + (3A + 4B) \cos x$$

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$$\begin{cases} 4A - 3B = 0 \\ 3A + 4B = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } A = \frac{4}{25}, B = -\frac{3}{25},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin x}{3 \cos x + 4 \sin x} dx &= \int \left(\frac{4}{25} - \frac{3}{25} \frac{4 \cos x - 3 \sin x}{4 \sin x + 3 \cos x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{4}{25} x - \frac{3}{25} \ln |4 \sin x + 3 \cos x| + C \end{aligned}$$

5、【参考解析】：(文专类) 当 $x \leq 0$ 时,

$$f(x) = -x - (x-1) - (x-3) = 4 - 3x,$$

最小值为 $f(0) = 4$.

当 $0 < x \leq 1$ 时, $f(x) = x + 1 - x + 3 - x = 4 - x$, 最小值为 $f(1) = 3$.

当 $1 < x \leq 3$ 时, $f(x) = x + (x-1) + 3 - x = x + 2$, 最小值为 $f(1) = 3$.

当 $x > 3$ 时, $f(x) = x + (x-1) + (x-3) = 3x - 4$, 最小值为 $f(3) = 5$.

综上可得最小值为 3.

6、【参考解析】：(数学、工科类) 由等价无穷小简化分母, 然后应用洛必达法则与麦克劳林公式, 得

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t \ln(1+t) dt - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{8}}{\frac{x^3}{6} x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \ln(1+x) - x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2}}{\frac{5x^4}{6}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \ln(1+x) - x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2}}{\frac{5x^4}{6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^5) \right] \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. - x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} \right\} / \frac{5x^4}{6} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{6} + o(x^4)}{\frac{5x^4}{6}} = \frac{1}{5}
\end{aligned}$$

7、【参考解析】：(工科类) 令 $4 = t^4$ ，得 $t = \pm\sqrt{2}$ ，于是

$$\min(4, t^4) = \begin{cases} 4, & t < -\sqrt{2}, t > \sqrt{2} \\ t^4, & -\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

令 $f(x) = \int_0^x \min(4, t^4) dt$ ，则

当 $x < -\sqrt{2}$ 时，

$$f(x) = \int_0^{-\sqrt{2}} t^4 dt + \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^x 4 dt = 4(x + \sqrt{2}) - \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5}$$

当 $-\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{2}$ 时， $f(x) = \int_0^x t^4 dt = \frac{x^5}{5}$

当 $x > \sqrt{2}$ 时，

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} t^4 dt + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^x 4 dt = 4(x - \sqrt{2}) + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5}$$

8、【参考解析】：(数学类) 令 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$ ，则

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \tan^{2005} x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \cot^{2005} x}$$

所以原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \tan^{2005} x} + \frac{1}{1 + \cot^{2005} x} \right) dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

9、【参考解析】：(数学、工科类) 令

$$x - y = u, x + y = v, x + ky = w,$$

则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2 + g', \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -f'_1 + f'_2 + kg'$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11} + f''_{12} + f''_{21} + f''_{22} + g''$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -f''_{11} + f''_{12} - f''_{21} + f''_{22} + kg''$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''_{11} - f''_{12} - f''_{21} + f''_{22} + k^2 g''$$

代入等式得 $(k+1)^2 g'' = 0$, 所以 $k = -1$.

二、【参考解析】：(文专、数学、工科类)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} \cdot (1 - \cos x) \right] = 0 = f(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \right] \\ &= 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2}{x} = 0 = f'(0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} \right] = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2} f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2)$$

所以 $f''(0) = 1$.

三、【参考解析】: (1) (文专类) 令 $f(x) = \tan x - \left(x + \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)$,

$$f'(0) = 0. \text{ 因为 } f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - (1 + x^2), f(0) = 0.$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^3 x} - 2x, f''(x) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'''(x) &= 2 \left(\frac{1 + 2 \sin^2 x}{\cos^4 x} - 1 \right) \\ &= 2 \frac{1 + 2 \sin^2 x - (1 - \sin^2 x)^2}{\cos^4 x} \\ &= 2 \frac{\sin^2 x (4 - \sin^2 x)}{\cos^4 x} > 0, \left(x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f''(x) > 0$, 进而 $f'(x) > 0, f(x) > 0$. 即得

$$\tan x > x + \frac{1}{3}x^3, \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

(2) (工科类) 由(1) $\tan x > x + \frac{1}{3}x^3$

$$\begin{aligned} (\tan x)' &= 1 + \tan^2 x > 1 + \left(x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right)^2 \\ &= 1 + x^2 + \frac{2x^4}{3} + \frac{x^6}{9} \end{aligned}$$

所以结论成立.

四、【参考解析】: (文专类)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - \sin x)^2}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - 2 \sin x + \sin^2 x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \pi \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2 + \cos^2 x} < 1$, 所以

$$B = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2 + \cos^2 x} dx \leq \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \pi$$

由当 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 时, $\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1$, 所以

$$\frac{10(1 + \sin^2 x)}{4x^4 + \pi^2} > \frac{10\left(1 + \frac{4x^2}{\pi^2}\right)}{4x^2 + \pi^2} > \frac{10}{\pi^2} > 1,$$

$$\text{即 } C = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{10(1 + \sin^2 x)}{4x^2 + \pi^2} dx \geq \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \pi.$$

综上可知 $B < A < C$.

五、【参考解析】: (数学、工科类) 以半球球心为原点, 竖直向上建立 $O - xyz$ 空间直角坐标系, 则球面方程为

$$z = -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}, -R \leq z \leq 0,$$

于是密度为 $\rho = e^{\frac{r^2}{R^2}} = e^{\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{R^2}}$, 则对应于 (x, y, z) 位置的小体积 dV 泥土提到地表面所做的功为

$$mgh = \rho \cdot dV \cdot g \cdot (-z) = -e^{\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{R^2}} gz dV$$

记半球体为 Ω , 则挖此池塘所作的功为

$$W = \iiint_{\Omega} -e^{\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{R^2}} gz dV$$

考虑球坐标系, 令

$$x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, z = r \cos \varphi$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq R$$

则由三重积分的球坐标变换计算公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= -g \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R e^{\frac{r^2}{R^2}} \cdot r \cos \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr \\
 &= -2\pi g \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos \varphi \cdot \sin \varphi d\varphi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^R e^{\frac{r^2}{R^2}} \cdot r^2 d(r^2) \\
 &= -2\pi g \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{R^4}{2} = \frac{\pi g R^4}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

六、【参考解析】：(1) (文专类) 由题意可知

$$x_n = \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \frac{1}{n^2 + k}, n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

并且 $\frac{2n+1}{n^2+2n} \leq x_n \leq \frac{2n+1}{n^2}$, 所以由夹逼定理可得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad x_{n+1} &= \sum_{k=0}^{2(n+1)} \frac{1}{n^2 + k} \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2 + k} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2 + 2n+1} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2 + 2n+2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_n - x_{n+1} &= \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \frac{2n+1}{(n^2 + k)((n+1)^2 + k)} \\
 &\quad - \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + 4n + 2} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 4n + 3} \right) \\
 &> \frac{(2n+1)(2n+1)}{(n^2 + 2n)(n^2 + 4n + 1)} - \left(\frac{1}{(n^2 + 2n)(n^2 + 4n + 1)} \right) \\
 &= \frac{(2n+1)(2n+1)}{(n^2 + 2n)(n^2 + 4n + 1)} \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

所以数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调减少.

(3) (数学、工科类) 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{[\sqrt{n}]} \cdot \frac{1}{n} &= -1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{13} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{14} - \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{17} + \dots \\
&= (-1) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) + (-1)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} \right) \\
&\quad + (-1)^3 \left(\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{15} \right) + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

引进数列

$$u_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2-1} \right],$$

并记 $a_n = \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2-1}$, 则由(1)(2)

得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ 且 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减, 于是由莱布尼兹判别法可

知 $\sum u_k$ 收敛. 设原级数的部分和为 S_n , $\sum u_k$ 的部分和为 M_N , 则有

$$|S_n - M_N| \leq |M_{N+1} - M_N| = |u_{N+1}| \rightarrow 0 \quad (N \rightarrow \infty)$$

因此 $S_n - M_N \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_N$,

因此原级数收敛.

七、【参考解析】: (文专、数学、工科类) 欲使 $f[a, b] = [a, b]$, 必有 $f(a) = a, f(b) = b$.

(1) 令 $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3} = x$, 则

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0, \text{ 即 } \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

解得 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$, 所以存在区间 $[1, 2]$ 使 $f[1, 2] = [1, 2]$.

(2) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上严格单调减少, 取 $\frac{1}{a} = b, \frac{1}{b} = a$,

所以存在区间

$$\left[a, \frac{1}{a}\right], (0 < a < 1) \text{ 使 } f\left[a, \frac{1}{a}\right] = \left[a, \frac{1}{a}\right]$$

(3) 不存在, 令 $f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} = x$, 即 $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = -\frac{3}{4}$, 此

方程无实数解, 故不存在区间 $[a, b], (a > 0)$, 使得 $f[a, b] = [a, b]$.

八、【参考解析】: (数学类)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} &\geq \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-1}^1 |x - \sin^2 x - f(x)| dx + \int_{-1}^1 |\cos^2 x - f(x)| dx \right) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-1}^1 |x - \sin^2 x - f(x) - \cos^2 x + f(x)| dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 |x - 1| dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (1 - x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{3}{2} \right) \right) = 1 = \text{右边}. \end{aligned}$$

九、【参考解析】: (工科类)

$$\text{令 } P = \frac{y}{3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2}, Q = -\frac{x}{3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\text{可得 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{3(x^2 - y^2)}{(3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \text{ 即积分与路径无}$$

关, 于是取积分路径为

$$L_1: x = 1, y: -1 \rightarrow 1, L_2: y = 1, x: 1 \rightarrow -1$$

$$L_3: x = -1, y: 1 \rightarrow -1, L_4: y = -1, x: -1 \rightarrow 1$$

于是积分为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{-dy}{3-2y+3y^2} + \int_1^{-1} \frac{dx}{3x^2-2x+3} \\
 &\quad + \int_1^{-1} \frac{dy}{3+2y+3y^2} + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{-dx}{3x^2+2x+3} \\
 &= -2 \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dy}{3-2y+3y^2} - 2 \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{3x^2+2x+3} = -\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

十、【参考解析】：(数学类) 因为

$$(xf(x))' = f(x) + xf'(x)$$

$$(xf(x))'' = 2f'(x) + xf''(x)$$

于是

$$xf(x) = 0 + f(0)x + \left[2f'(\xi_x) + \xi_x f''(\xi_x) \right] \frac{x^2}{2!}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 xf(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left\{ f(0)x + \left[2f'(\xi_x) + \xi_x f''(\xi_x) \right] \frac{x^2}{2!} \right\} dx$$

由积分中值定理

$$= 2f'(\xi) + \xi f''(\xi)$$

于是得

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{2} dx = \left[2f'(\xi) + \xi f''(\xi) \right] \frac{x^3}{6} \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} f'(\xi) + \frac{\xi}{3} f''(\xi), \xi \in [-1, 1].$$