第三届全国大学生数学竞赛决赛试卷

(非数学类, 2012)

本试卷共2页, 共6题。全卷满分100分。考试用时150分钟。

一、(本大题共5小题,每小题6分,共30分)计算下列各题(要求写出重要步骤).

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - x^2 \cos^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x}$$

解:
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - x^2 \cos^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - x^2 + x^2 - x^2 \cos^2 x}{x^4}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\sin x - x)(\sin x + x)}{x^4} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x - \tan \frac{1}{x} \right) e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{1 + x^6} \right]$$

$$\Re : \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x - \tan \frac{1}{x} \right) e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{1 + x^6} \right] \qquad (\diamondsuit t = \frac{1}{x})$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{t^2}{2} - t^2 \tan t \right) e^t - \sqrt{t^6 + 1}}{t^3} = \lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{t^2}{2} \right) e^t - 1 + 1 - \sqrt{t^6 + 1}}{t^3}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{t^2}{2} \right) e^t - 1}{t^3} = \lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{\left(2 + 2t + t^2 \right) e^t}{6t^2} = +\infty$$

(3) 设函数 f(x,y)有二阶连续偏导数,满足 $f_x^2 f_{yy} - 2f_x f_y f_{xy} + f_y^2 f_{yy} = 0$ 且 $f_y \neq 0, y = y(x,z)$ 是由方程 z = f(x,y)所确定的函数. 求 $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$

解: 依题意有, y是函数, $x \times z$ 是自变量。将方程 z = f(x,y) 两边同时对 x 求

导,
$$\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{f}_x + \mathbf{f}_y \frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial x}$$
, 则 $\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\mathbf{f}_x}{\mathbf{f}_y}$, 于是

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{f_x}{f_y} \right) = -\frac{f_y (f_{xx} + f_{yx} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}) - f_x (f_{yx} + f_{yy} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x})}{f_y^2}$$

$$= -\frac{f_y(f_{xx} - f_{yx} \frac{f_x}{f_y}) - f_x(f_{yx} - f_{yy} \frac{f_x}{f_y})}{f_y^2} = -\frac{f_x^2 f_{yy} - 2f_x f_y f_{xy} + f_y^2 f_{yy}}{f_y^3} = 0$$

(4) 求不定积分
$$I = \int (1 + x - \frac{1}{x}) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx$$

解:
$$I = \int e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx + x \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx = \int e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx + x de^{x + \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \int d\left(xe^{x + \frac{1}{x}}\right) = xe^{x + \frac{1}{x}} + C$$

(5) 求曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = az$ 和 $z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ (a > 0)所围立体的表面积

解: 联立 $x^2+y^2=az$, $z=2a-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$,解得两曲面的交线所在的平面为 z=a,它将表面分为 S_1 与 S_2 两部分,它们在 xoy 平面上的投影为 $D: x^2+y^2 \le a^2$,

在
$$S_1$$
上 $dS = \sqrt{1 + \frac{4x^2}{a^2} + \frac{4y^2}{a^2}} dx dy = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + 4(x^2 + y^2)}{a^2}} dx dy$
在 S_2 上 $dS = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy = \sqrt{2} dx dy$

$$S = \iint_D \left(\sqrt{\frac{a^2 + 4(x^2 + y^2)}{a^2}} + \sqrt{2} \right) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{a^2 4r^2}}{a} r dr + \sqrt{2} \pi a^2 dx dy = \pi a^2 \left(\frac{5\sqrt{5} - 1}{a} + \sqrt{2} \right) dx dy$$

二、(本题 13 分) 讨论 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^{\alpha} \sin^2 x} dx$ 的敛散性,其中 α 是一个实常数.

解: 记
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^\alpha \sin^2 x}$$

① 若
$$\alpha \le 0$$
, $f(x) \ge \frac{x}{2} (\forall x > 1)$; 则 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^\alpha \sin^2 x} dx$ 发散

② 若
$$0 < \alpha \le 2$$
,则 $\alpha - 1 \le 1$,而 $f(x) \ge \frac{x^{1-\alpha}}{2} (\forall x \ge 1)$;所以

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^{\alpha} \sin^2 x} dx$$
 发散。

③ 若 $\alpha > 2$,即 $a_n = \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} f(x) dx$,考 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 敛散性即可

$$\stackrel{\underline{+}}{\rightrightarrows} n\pi \le x < (n+1)\pi$$
时,
$$\frac{n\pi}{1 + (n+1)^{\alpha} \pi^{\alpha} \sin^{2} x} \le f(x) \le \frac{(n+1)\pi}{1 + n^{\alpha} \pi^{\alpha} \sin^{2} x}$$

对任何b>0,我们有

$$\int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{dx}{1+b\sin^2 x} = 2\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{1+b\sin^2 x} = 2\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\cot x}{b+\csc^2 x}$$
$$= 2\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{b+1+t^2} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{b+1}}$$

这样,存在 $0 < A_1 \le A_2$,使得 $\frac{A_1}{n^{\frac{\alpha}{2}-1}} \le a_n \le \frac{A_2}{n^{\frac{\alpha}{2}-1}}$.

从而可知,当 $\alpha>4$,时,所讨论的积分收敛,否则发散。

三、(本题 13 分) 设 f(x)在($-\infty$, $+\infty$)上无穷次可微,并且满足:存在 M > 0,使

得
$$|f^{(k)}(x)| \le M$$
, $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, $(k=1, 2, \cdots)$,且 $f(\frac{1}{2^n}) = 0$, $(n=1, 2, \cdots)$ 求

证: $在(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上, f(x) = 0

证明: 因为 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上无穷次可微,且 $\left| f^{(k)}(x) \right| \le M \ (k=1,2,\cdots)$,所

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^{n}$$
 (*)

曲
$$f(\frac{1}{2^n}) = 0$$
, $(n = 1, 2, \dots)$, 得 $f(0) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(\frac{1}{2^n}) = 0$,

于是
$$f'(0) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(\frac{1}{2^n}) - f(0)}{\frac{1}{2^n}} = 0$$

由罗尔定理,对于自然数n在 $\left[\frac{1}{2^{n+1}},\frac{1}{2^n}\right]$ 上,存在 $\xi_n^{(1)} \in \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+1}},\frac{1}{2^n}\right)$,使得

$$f'(\xi_n^{(1)}) = 0 \ (n = 1, 2, \dots), \ \exists \xi_n^{(1)} \to 0 \ (n \to \infty)$$

这里
$$\xi_1^{(1)} > \xi_2^{(1)} > \xi_3^{(1)} > \cdots > \xi_n^{(1)} > \xi_{n+1}^{(1)} > \cdots$$

在 $[\xi_{n+1}^{(1)}, \xi_n^{(1)}]$ ($n=1,2,\cdots$)上,对f'(x)应用罗尔定理,存在

$$\xi_{n}^{(2)} \in (\xi_{n+1}^{(1)}, \xi_{n}^{(1)}), \ \text{使得} \ f''(\xi_{n}^{(2)}) = 0 \ \ (n = 1, 2, \cdots), \ \ \underline{L} \xi_{n}^{(2)} \to 0 \ (n \to \infty)$$
于是
$$f''(0) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f'(\xi_{n}^{(2)}) - f(0)}{\xi^{(2)}} = 0$$

类似的,对于任意的n,有 $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$

有 (*)
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = 0$$

四、(本题共16分,第1小题6分,第2小题10分)

设D为椭圆形 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1$ (a > b > 0), 面密度为 ρ 的均质薄板;l为通过椭圆焦点 (-c,0) (其中 $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$)垂直于薄板的旋转轴.

- 1. 求薄板D绕I旋转的转动惯量J;
- 2. 对于固定的转动惯量,讨论椭圆薄板的面积是否有最大值和最小值.

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{R}: & 1. & J = \iint_{D} \left((x+c)^{2} + y^{2} \right) \rho dx dy = \iint_{D} \left(x^{2} + 2cx + c^{2} + y^{2} \right) \rho dx dy \\
&= 2\rho \iint_{D_{1}} \left(x^{2} + y^{2} + c^{2} \right) dx dy \qquad D_{1}: \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} \le 1, x \ge 0 \\
&= 4\rho \int_{0}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \left(a^{2}r^{2} \cos^{2}\theta + b^{2}r^{2} \sin^{2}\theta + c^{2} \right) ab r dr \\
&= 4\rho \left(a^{2} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + b^{2} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + c^{2} \frac{\pi}{2} \right) ab \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \pi \rho ab (5a^{2} - 3b^{2})
\end{aligned}$$

2. 设 J 固定, b = b(a) 是 $J = \frac{1}{4}\pi\rho ab(5a^2 - 3b^2)$ 确定的隐函数,则 $b'(a) = \frac{3b^3 - 15a^2b}{5a^3 - 9ab^2}, \quad \forall S = \pi ab(a)$ 关于 a 求导, $S'(a) = \pi \Big(b(a) + ab'(a)\Big) = \pi \Big(b + \frac{3b^3 - 15a^2b}{5a^2 - 9b^2}\Big)$

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五、(本题 12 分) 设连续可微函数 z = f(x,y) 由方程 F(xz - y, x - yz) = 0 (其中 F(u,v) = 0 有连续的偏导数)唯一确定,L 为正向单位圆周. 试求: $I = \int_{\Gamma} (xz^2 + 2yz) dy - (2xz + yz^2) dx$

解: 由格林公式

$$I = \int_{L} (xz^{2} + 2yz) dy - (2xz + yz^{2}) dx = \int_{D} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{D} (z^{2} + 2xz \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + (2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z^{2} + 2yz \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) d\sigma = \int_{D} 2z^{2} + 2(xz + y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2(x + yz) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} d\sigma$$
又: 连续可微函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 由方程 $F(xz - y, x - yz) = 0$

两边同时对
$$x$$
 求偏导数: $F_1(z+x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})+F_2(1-y\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})=0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=\frac{zF_1+F_2}{yF_2-xF_1}$

两边同时对 y 求偏导数:
$$F_1(x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}-1)+F_2(-z-y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})=0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=\frac{F_1+zF_2}{xF_1-yF_2}$$

代入上式:

$$I = \iint_{D} 2z^{2} + 2(xz + y) \frac{zF_{1} + F_{2}}{yF_{2} - xF_{1}} + 2(x + yz) \frac{F_{1} + zF_{2}}{xF_{1} - yF_{2}} d\sigma$$

$$= 2\iint_{D} z^{2} + \frac{xz^{2}F_{1} + xzF_{2} + yzF_{1} + yF_{2}}{yF_{2} - xF_{1}} + \frac{xF_{1} + xzF_{2} + yzF_{1} + yz^{2}F_{2}}{xF_{1} - yF_{2}} d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D} z^{2} + \frac{xz^{2}F_{1} + yF_{2} - xF_{1} - yz^{2}F_{2}}{yF_{2} - xF_{1}} d\sigma = 2\iint_{D} z^{2} + \frac{(xF_{1} - yF_{2})z^{2} + yF_{2} - xF_{1}}{yF_{2} - xF_{1}} d\sigma$$

$$2\iint_{D} d\sigma = 2\pi$$

六、(本题共16分,第1小题6分,第2小题10分)

(1)求解微分方程
$$\begin{cases} y' - xy = xe^{x^2} \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

(2)如
$$y = f(x)$$
为上述方程的解,证明 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{n}{1 + n^2 x^2} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{ne^{x^2}}{1 + n^2 x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{ne^{x^2}}{1+n^2x^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^{x^2} d \arctan nx = e^{x^2} \arctan nx \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 2x e^{x^2} \arctan nx dx$$

=
$$e \arctan n - \arctan n\mathcal{E} \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx^2 = e \arctan n - \arctan n\mathcal{E} e^{x^2} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= e \arctan n - (e - 1) \arctan n \xi$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{ne^{x^2}}{1 + n^2 x^2} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} [e \arctan n - (e - 1) \arctan n\mathcal{E}] + \# \mathcal{E} \in [0, 1]$$

$$=e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}-(e-1)^{\frac{\pi}{2}}=\frac{\pi}{2}$$