

第八届全国大学生数学竞赛预赛(2016 年非数学类)

试 题

一、填空题(本题共 5 个小题,每题 6 分,共 30 分)

(1)若 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=a$ 处可导,且 $f(a) \neq 0$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{f\left(a + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{f(a)} \right]^n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(2)若 $f(1)=0$, $f'(1)$ 存在, 求极限 $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x) \tan 3x}{(e^{x^2} - 1) \sin x}$.

(3)若 $f(x)$ 有连续导数, 且 $f(1)=2$, 记 $z=f(e^x y^2)$, 若 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=z$, 求 $f(x)$ 在 $x>0$ 的表达式.

(4)设 $f(x)=e^x \sin 2x$, 求 $f^{(4)}(0)$.

(5)求曲面 $z=\frac{x^2}{2}+y^2$ 平行于平面 $2x+2y-z=0$ 的切平面方程.

二、(14 分) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上可导, $f(0)=0$, 且当 $x \in (0,1)$ 时, $0 < f'(x) < 1$. 试证: 当 $a \in (0,1)$ 时, 有

$$\left(\int_0^a f(x) dx \right)^2 > \int_0^a f^3(x) dx.$$

三、(14 分) 某物体所在的空间区域为

$$\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + 2z^2 \leq x + y + 2z.$$

密度函数为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, 求质量

$$M = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz.$$

四、(14 分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在闭区间 $[0,1]$ 上具有连续导数, $f(0)=0$, $f(1)=1$, 证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right) = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

五、(14 分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 且 $I = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \neq 0$. 证明: 在 $(0,1)$ 内存在不同的两点 x_1, x_2 , 使得

$$\frac{1}{f(x_1)} + \frac{1}{f(x_2)} = \frac{2}{I}.$$

六、(14 分) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可导, 且

$$f(x) = f(x+2) = f(x+\sqrt{3}).$$

用傅里叶级数理论证明 $f(x)$ 为常数.

参 考 答 案

一、解 (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{f(a) + f'(a) \frac{1}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right)^n$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{f'(a) \frac{1}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right)^{\frac{f(a)}{f'(a) \frac{1}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n})}} \right]^{\frac{n(f'(a) \frac{1}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n}))}{f(a)}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}}.$$

(2) $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x) \cdot 3x}{x^2 \cdot x} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x)}{x^2}$

$$= 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x) - f(1)}{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$= 3f'(1) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}{x^2} = 3f'(1) \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$= 3f'(1) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} f'(1).$$

(3) 由题设, 得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(e^x y^2) \cdot e^x y^2 = f(e^x y^2)$. 令 $e^x y^2 = u$, 则当 $u > 0$ 时, 有

$$f'(u)u = f(u) \Rightarrow \frac{df(u)}{f(u)} = \frac{1}{u} du,$$

积分得 $\ln f(u) = \ln u + C_1$, 即 $f(u) = Cu$.

又由初值条件得 $f(u) = 2u$. 所以, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) = 2x$.

(4) 将 e^x 和 $\sin 2x$ 展开为带有佩亚诺型余项的麦克劳林公式, 有

$$f(x) = \left(1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3) \right) \cdot \left(2x - \frac{1}{3!}(2x)^3 + o(x^4) \right)$$

$$= 1 + 2x + \left(2 + \frac{1}{2} \right)x^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2^3}{3!} \right)x^3 + \left(\frac{2}{3!} - \frac{2^3}{3!} \right)x^4 + o(x^4),$$

所以有 $\frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!} = \frac{2}{3!} - \frac{8}{3!} = -1$, 即 $f^{(4)}(0) = -24$.

(5) 曲面在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的切平面的法向量为 $(x_0, 2y_0, -1)$. 又切平面与已知平面平行, 从而两平面的法向量平行, 所以有

$$\frac{x_0}{2} = \frac{2y_0}{2} = \frac{-1}{-1}.$$

从而 $x_0 = 2, y_0 = 1$, 得 $z_0 = 3$, 所以切平面方程为

$$2(x-2) + 2(y-1) - (z-3) = 0, \quad \text{即} \quad 2x + 2y - z = 3.$$

二、证明 设 $F(x) = \left(\int_0^x f(t) dt \right)^2 - \int_0^x f^3(t) dt$, 则 $F(0) = 0$, 下证 $F'(x) > 0$.

再设 $g(x) = 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^2(x)$, 则 $F'(x) = f(x)g(x)$, 由于 $f'(x) > 0, f(0) = 0$, 故 $f(x) > 0$. 从而只要证明 $g(x) > 0 (x > 0)$. 而 $g(0) = 0$. 因此只要证明 $g'(x) > 0 (0 < x < a)$. 而

$$g'(x) = 2f(x)[1 - f'(x)] > 0.$$

所以 $g(x) > 0, F'(x) > 0, F(x)$ 单调增加, $F(a) > F(0)$, 即

$$\left(\int_0^a f(x) dx\right)^2 \geq \int_0^a f^3(x) dx.$$

三、解 由于

$$\Omega: \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 2\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \leq 1.$$

是一个各轴长分别为 $1, 1, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 的椭球, 它的体积为 $V = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\pi$.

做变换 $u = x - \frac{1}{2}, v = y - \frac{1}{2}, w = \sqrt{2}\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)$, 将区域变成单位球 $\Omega': u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \leq 1$, 而 $\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} =$

$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iiint_{u^2+v^2+w^2 \leq 1} \left[\left(u + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(v + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{w}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right] \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} du dv dw \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \iiint_{u^2+v^2+w^2 \leq 1} \left(u^2 + v^2 + \frac{w^2}{2}\right) du dv dw + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}\right) \iiint_{u^2+v^2+w^2 \leq 1} (u^2 + v^2 + w^2) du dv dw + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

而 $\iiint_{u^2+v^2+w^2 \leq 1} (u^2 + v^2 + w^2) du dv dw = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr = \frac{4}{5}\pi$. 所以 $M = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{6}\pi$.

四、证明 将区间 $[0, 1]$ 分成 n 等份, 设分点为 $x_k = \frac{k}{n} (k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 则 $\Delta x_k = \frac{1}{n}$. 且

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) dx - \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \Delta x_k \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} (f(x) - f(x_k)) dx \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} \frac{f(x) - f(x_k)}{x - x_k} (x - x_k) dx \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f(\xi_k) - f(x_k)}{\xi_k - x_k} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} (x - x_k) dx \right) \quad (\xi_k \in (x_{k-1}, x_k)) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n f'(\eta_k) \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} (x - x_k) dx \right) \quad (\eta_k \in (\xi_k, x_k)) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n f'(\eta_k) \left[-\frac{1}{2}(x_{k-1} - x_k)^2 \right] \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n f'(\eta_k) \Delta x_k \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f'(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} [f(1) - f(0)] = -\frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

五、证明 设 $F(x) = \frac{1}{I} \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 则 $F(0) = 0, F(1) = 1$. 由介值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得

$F(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}$. 在区间 $[0, \xi], [\xi, 1]$ 上分别应用拉格朗日中值定理, 得

$$F'(x_1) = \frac{f(x_1)}{I} = \frac{F(\xi) - F(0)}{\xi} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\xi}, \quad x_1 \in (0, \xi);$$

$$F'(x_2) = \frac{f(x_2)}{I} = \frac{F(1) - F(\xi)}{1 - \xi} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \xi}, \quad x_2 \in (\xi, 1).$$

所以

$$\frac{I}{f(x_1)} + \frac{I}{f(x_2)} = \frac{\xi}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1 - \xi}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2, \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{1}{f(x_1)} + \frac{1}{f(x_2)} = \frac{2}{I}.$$

六、证明 由 $f(x) = f(x+2) = f(x+\sqrt{3})$ 可知, f 是以 $2, \sqrt{3}$ 为周期的周期函数, 所以, 它的傅里叶系数为

$$a_n = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x dx, \quad b_n = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx.$$

由于 $f(x) = f(x+\sqrt{3})$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(x+\sqrt{3}) \cos n\pi x dx \\ &= \int_{-1+\sqrt{3}}^{1+\sqrt{3}} f(t) \cos n\pi(t-\sqrt{3}) dt \\ &= \int_{-1+\sqrt{3}}^{1+\sqrt{3}} f(t) (\cos n\pi t \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi + \sin n\pi t \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi) dt \\ &= \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi \int_{-1+\sqrt{3}}^{1+\sqrt{3}} f(t) \cos n\pi t dt + \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi \int_{-1+\sqrt{3}}^{1+\sqrt{3}} f(t) \sin n\pi t dt, \end{aligned}$$

故有 $a_n = a_n \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi + b_n \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi$; 同理可得

$$b_n = b_n \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi - a_n \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi.$$

联立, 有

$$\begin{cases} a_n = a_n \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi + b_n \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi, \\ b_n = b_n \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi - a_n \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi, \end{cases}$$

解得 $a_n = b_n = 0 (n=1, 2, \dots)$.

而 $f(x)$ 可导, 其傅里叶级数处处收敛于 $f(x)$, 所以有

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) = \frac{a_0}{2},$$

其中 $a_0 = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$ 为常数.