第八届全国大学生数学竞赛决赛试题参考答案 (非数学类, 2017年)

一、填空题

1.过单叶双曲面 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} - 2z^2 = 1$ 与球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 的交线且与直线 $\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ 3y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 垂直的

平面方程为 .

答案: y-3z=0.

2. 设可微函数
$$f(x,y)$$
 满足 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -f(x,y)$, $f\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$, 且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{f\left(0,y + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{f\left(0,y\right)}\right)^n = e^{\cot y}$, 则

 $f(x,y) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$

答案: $f(x,y) = e^{-x} \sin y$.

3.已知 A 为 n 阶可逆反对称矩阵,b 为 n 元列向量,设 $B = \begin{pmatrix} A & b \\ b^T & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,则 $\operatorname{rank}(B) = \underline{\qquad}$

答案: n.

4.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} n^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
 的整数部分为 ______.

答案: 18.

5. 曲线 $L_1: y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2x(0 \le x \le 1)$ 绕直线 $L_2: y = \frac{4}{3}x$ 旋转所生成的旋转曲面的面积为

答案:
$$\frac{\sqrt{5}(2\sqrt{2}-1)}{3}\pi$$
.

二、设
$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,证明: $\frac{4}{\pi^2} < \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} < \frac{2}{3}$.

证 设
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$
,则

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{2\cos x}{\sin^3 x} = \frac{2(x^3\cos x - \sin^3 x)}{x^3\sin^3 x},$$
 (1)

由均值不等式,得

$$\frac{2}{3}\cos^{2/3}x + \frac{1}{3}\cos^{-4/3}x = \frac{1}{3}(\cos^{2/3}x + \cos^{2/3}x + \cos^{-4/3}x) > \sqrt[3]{\cos^{2/3}x \cdot \cos^{2/3}x \cdot \cos^{-4/3}x} = 1,$$

所以当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\varphi'(x) > 0$,从而 $\varphi(x)$ 单调递增,又 $\varphi(0) = 0$,因此 $\varphi(x) > 0$,即

$$x^3\cos x - \sin^3 x < 0.$$

由(1)式得 f'(x) < 0,从而 f(x) 在区间 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 单调递减. ------(10 分)

由于

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}^{-}} \left(\frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{\tan^{2} x} \right) = \frac{4}{\pi^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{\tan^{2} x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{\tan x + x}{x} \cdot \frac{\tan x - x}{x \tan^{2} x} \right) = 2 \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^{3}} = \frac{2}{3},$$

所以 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,有

$$\frac{4}{\pi^2} < \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} < \frac{2}{3}$$
 (14 $\frac{4}{3}$)

三、设 f(x) 为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续的周期为 1 的周期函数,且满足 $0 \le f(x) \le 1$ 与 $\int_0^x f(x) dx = 1$. 证明: 当 $0 \le x \le 13$ 时,有

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{x}} f(t) dt + \int_0^{\sqrt{x+27}} f(t) dt + \int_0^{\sqrt{13-x}} f(t) dt \le 11,$$

并给出取等号的条件.

证 由条件 $0 \le f(x) \le 1$,有

$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{x}} f(t) dt + \int_{0}^{\sqrt{x+27}} f(t) dt + \int_{0}^{\sqrt{13-x}} f(t) dt \le \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+27} + \sqrt{13-x}$$
 -----(3 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{2}\))

利用离散柯西不等式,即: $\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_{i}b_{i}\right)^{2}\leq\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_{i}^{2}.\sum_{i=1}^{n}b_{i}^{2}$,等号当 a_{i} 与 b_{i} 对应成比例时成立.

有

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x + 27} + \sqrt{13 - x} = 1 \cdot \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(x + 27)} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}(13 - x)}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{1 + 2 + \frac{2}{3}} \cdot \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{2}(x + 27) + \frac{3}{2}(13 - x)} = 11.$$
(8 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\)

且等号成立的充分必要条件是:

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{13-x} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x+27}$$
, $\mathbb{R}^2 x = 9$. (10 分)

所以

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{x}} f(t) dt + \int_0^{\sqrt{x+27}} f(t) dt + \int_0^{\sqrt{13-x}} f(t) dt \le 11.$$

特别当x=9时,有

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{x}} f(t) dt + \int_0^{\sqrt{x+27}} f(t) dt + \int_0^{\sqrt{13-x}} f(t) dt = \int_0^3 f(t) dt + \int_0^6 f(t) dt + \int_0^2 f(t) dt$$

根据周期性,以及 $\int f(x)dx = 1$,有

$$\int_0^3 f(t)dt + \int_0^4 f(t)dt + \int_0^2 f(t)dt = 11 \int_0^4 f(t)dt = 11, \qquad ----- (14 \text{ }\%)$$

所以取等号的充分必要条件是x=9.

四、设函数 f(x,y,z) 在区域 $\Omega = \{(x,y,z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\}$ 上具有连续的二阶偏导数,且满

足
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
. 计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$.

解 记球面 $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 外侧的单位法向量为 $\vec{n} = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma)$,则

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \qquad -----(2 \%)$$

考虑曲面积分等式:

$$\bigoplus_{S} \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dS = \bigoplus_{S} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dS.$$
(1) ---- (5 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{2}\))

对两边都利用高斯公式,得

$$\oint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dS = \oint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS = \iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}} \right) dv \tag{2}$$

$$\oint_{\Sigma} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dS = \oint_{\Sigma} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS$$

$$= 2 \iiint_{\Omega} \left(x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) dy + \iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) \left(\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}} \right) dy \tag{3} ----- (10 \%)$$

将(2)、(3)代入(1)并整理得

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega} (1 - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi \int_0^1 (1 - \rho^2) \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$
 (14 $\frac{1}{17}$)

五、设n阶方阵A,B满足AB=A+B,证明:若存在正整数k,使 $A^k=O(O$ 为零矩阵),则行列式|B+2017A|=|B|.

证 由 $AB = A+B \Rightarrow (A-E)(B-E) = E$,则 (A-E)(B-E) = (B-E)(A-E)化简可得到

$$AB = BA$$
 ------ (4 分)

(I) 若 B 可逆,则由 AB = BA 得 $B^{-1}A = AB^{-1}$,从而 $\left(B^{-1}A\right)^k = \left(B^{-1}\right)^k A^k = O$,所以 $B^{-1}A$ 的特征 值全为 0,则 $E + 2017 B^{-1}A$ 的特征值全为 1,因此

$$|E + 2017B^{-1}A| = 1$$

$$|B + 2017A| = |B||E + 2017B^{-1}A| = |B|.$$
 ----- (10 $\%$)

(II) 若 B 不可逆,则存在无穷多个数 t ,使 $B_r = tE + B$ 可逆,且有 $AB_r = B_r A$. 利用 (I) 的结论,有恒等式

$$\left|B_{t}+2017A\right|=\left|B_{t}\right|.$$

取t=0,得

$$|B+2017A| = |B|$$
. ----- (14 \Re)

六、设
$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n$$
.

- (1) 证明: 极限 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n$ 存在;
- (2) 记 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = C$, 讨论级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n C)$ 的敛散性.

解 (1) 利用不等式: 当x > 0 时, $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x$, 有

$$a_n - a_{n-1} = \frac{1}{n} - \ln \frac{n}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n} - \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1} \right) \le \frac{1}{n} - \frac{\frac{1}{n-1}}{1 + \frac{1}{n-1}} = 0 , \qquad ----- (2 \%)$$

$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \sum_{k=2}^n \ln \frac{k}{k-1} = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{k} - \ln \frac{k}{k-1} \right)$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \left[\frac{1}{k} - \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{k-1} \right) \right] \ge 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \left[\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k-1} \right] = \frac{1}{n} > 0 ,$$

所以 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少有下界,故 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n$ 存在.

(2) 显然,以 a_n 为部分和的级数为 $1+\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{n}-\ln n+\ln(n-1)\right)$,则该级数收敛于C,且

 $a_n - C > 0$. 用 r_n 记该级数的余项,则

$$a_n - C = -r_n = -\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \ln k + \ln(k-1) \right) = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left(\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{k-1} \right) - \frac{1}{k} \right).$$

根据泰勒公式,当x>0时, $\ln(1+x)>x-\frac{x^2}{2}$,所以

$$a_n - C > \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{2(k-1)^2} - \frac{1}{k} \right).$$
 (10 分)

记
$$b_n = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{2(k-1)^2} - \frac{1}{k} \right)$$
,下面证明正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 发散. 因为

$$c_n \triangleq n \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{2(k-1)(k-2)} \right) < nb_n < n \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{2k(k-1)} \right) = \frac{1}{2},$$

而当 $n\to\infty$ 时, $c_n=\frac{n-2}{2(n-1)}\to\frac{1}{2}$,所以 $\lim_{n\to\infty}nb_n=\frac{1}{2}$.根据比较判别法可知,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}b_n$ 发散.

因此,级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - C)$$
发散. ------(14 分)