## 第三届全国大学生数学竞赛预赛试卷 参考答案及评分标准 (非数学类, 2011)

一、(本题共4小题,每题6分,共24分)计算题

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

解: 因为 
$$\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{2}{x}}-e^2(1-\ln(1+x))}{x}=\frac{e^{\frac{2}{x}\ln(1+x)}-e^2(1-\ln(1+x))}{x},$$

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

所以

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

2. 设
$$a_n = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\theta}{2^2} \cdot \cdots \cdot \cos \frac{\theta}{2^n}$$
,求 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n$ .

若 $\theta$ ≠0,则当n充分大,使得 $2^n$  >|k|时,

$$a_n = \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{\theta}{2^2} \cdot \dots \cdot \cos\frac{\theta}{2^n} = \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{\theta}{2^2} \cdot \dots \cdot \cos\frac{\theta}{2^n} \cdot \sin\frac{\theta}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2^n}}$$

$$=\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\cdot\cos\frac{\theta}{2^2}\cdot\cdots\cdot\cos\frac{\theta}{2^{n-1}}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\sin\frac{\theta}{2^{n-1}}\cdot\frac{1}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2^n}}.$$

$$=\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\cdot\cos\frac{\theta}{2^2}\cdot\dots\cdot\cos\frac{\theta}{2^{n-2}}\cdot\frac{1}{2^2}\sin\frac{\theta}{2^{n-2}}\cdot\frac{1}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2^n}}=\frac{\sin\theta}{2^n\sin\frac{\theta}{2^n}}$$

3. 求 
$$\iint_{D} \operatorname{sgn}(xy-1) dx dy$$
, 其中  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 2\}$ 

**解:** 设 
$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{2}, 0 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid \frac{1}{2} \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le \frac{1}{x}\}$$

$$D_3 = \{(x, y) \mid \frac{1}{2} \le x \le 2, \frac{1}{x} \le y \le 2\}.$$

$$\iint_{D_1 \cup D_2} dx dy = 1 + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \frac{dx}{x} = 1 + 2 \ln 2 , \quad \iint_{D_3} dx dy = 3 - 2 \ln 2 .$$

$$\iint_{D} \operatorname{sgn}(xy-1) dx dy = \iint_{D_{3}} dx dy - \iint_{D_{2} \cup D_{3}} dx dy = 2 - 4 \ln 2.$$

4. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2n-2}$  的和函数,并求级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^{2n-1}}$  的和.

**解:** 令 
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2n-2}$$
,则其的定义区间为 $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ . $\forall x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ ,

$$\int_{0}^{x} S(t)dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{2n-1}{2^{n}} t^{2n-2} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2^{n}} = \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{x}{2-x^{2}}.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^{2n-1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2n-2} = S\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{10}{9}.$$

二、(本题 2 两问,每问 8 分,共 16 分)设 $\{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 为数列, $a,\lambda$ 为有限数,求证:

1. 如果 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = a$$
,则  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} = a$ ;

2. 如果存在正整数 
$$p$$
,使得  $\lim_{n\to\infty}(a_{n+p}-a_n)=\lambda$ ,则  $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_n}{n}=\frac{\lambda}{p}$ .

证明: 1. 由  $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=a$ ,  $\exists M>0$  使得  $|a_n|\le M$ , 且  $\forall \varepsilon>0$ ,  $\exists N_1\in\mathbb{N}$ , 当  $n>N_1$  时,

因为 $\exists N_2 > N_1$ , 当  $n > N_2$  时,  $\frac{N_1(M+|a|)}{n} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ .

于是, 
$$\left| \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} - a \right| \leq \frac{N_1(M + |a|)}{n} \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{(n - N_1)}{n} \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon,$$

2. 对于 
$$i = 0, 1, \dots, p-1$$
, 令  $A_n^{(i)} = a_{(n+1)p+i} - a_{np+i}$ , 易知  $\{A_n^{(i)}\}$  为  $\{a_{n+p} - a_n\}$  的子列.

由 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}(a_{n+p}-a_n)=\lambda$$
 ,知  $\lim_{n\to\infty}A_n^{(i)}=\lambda$  ,从而  $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{A_1^{(i)}+A_2^{(i)}+\cdots+A_n^{(i)}}{n}=\lambda$  .

而 
$$A_1^{(i)} + A_2^{(i)} + \dots + A_n^{(i)} = a_{(n+1)\,p+i} - a_{p+i}$$
. 所以,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{(n+1)\,p+i} - a_{p+i}}{n} = \lambda$ .

由 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{p+i}}{n} = 0$$
. 知  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{(n+1)p+i}}{n} = \lambda$ .

从而 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{(n+1)p+i}}{(n+1)p+i} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)p+i} \cdot \frac{a_{(n+1)p+i}}{n} = \frac{\lambda}{p}$$

 $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}, \exists n, p, i \in \mathbb{N}, (0 \le i \le p-1), \notin \{m = np + i, \exists \pm m \to \infty \text{ if, } n \to \infty.$ 

三、(15 分) 设函数 f(x) 在闭区间[-1,1]上具有连续的三阶导数,且 f(-1)=0, f(1)=1, f'(0)=0.

求证:在开区间(-1,1)内至少存在一点 $x_0$ ,使得 $f'''(x_0)=3$ 

证. 由马克劳林公式,得

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(0)x^2 + \frac{1}{3!} f'''(\eta)x^3$$
,  $\eta$  介于 0 与  $x$  之间,  $x \in [-1, 1]$  …3 分

在上式中分别取x=1和x=-1,得

$$1 = f(1) = f(0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(0) + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(\eta_1), \qquad 0 < \eta_1 < 1.$$

$$0 = f(-1) = f(0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(0) - \frac{1}{3!}f'''(\eta_2), \quad -1 < \eta_2 < 0.$$

由于f'''(x)在闭区间[-1,1]上连续,因此f'''(x)在闭区间[ $\eta_2,\eta_1$ ]上有最大值M最小值m,从而

再由连续函数的介值定理,至少存在一点 $x_0 \in [\eta_2, \eta_1] \subset (-1,1)$ ,使得

四、(15 分) 在平面上,有一条从点(a,0) 向右的射线,线密度为 $\rho$ . 在点(0,h)处(其中 h > 0)有一质量为m 的质点. 求射线对该质点的引力.

这个引力在水平方向的分量为 $dF_x = \frac{Gm\rho x dx}{(h^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$ . 从而

$$F_{x} = \int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{Gm\rho x dx}{(h^{2} + x^{2})^{3/2}} = \frac{Gm\rho}{2} \int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{d(x^{2})}{(h^{2} + x^{2})^{3/2}} = -Gm\rho(h^{2} + x^{2})^{-1/2} \Big|_{a}^{+\infty} = \frac{Gm\rho}{\sqrt{h^{2} + a^{2}}}$$
.....10 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\)

而 dF 在竖直方向的分量为  $dF_y = \frac{Gm\rho h dx}{(h^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$ , 故

$$F_{y} = \int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{Gm\rho h dx}{(h^{2} + x^{2})^{3/2}} = \int_{\arctan\frac{a}{h}}^{\pi/2} \frac{Gm\rho h^{2} \sec^{2} dt}{h^{3} \sec^{3} t} = \frac{Gm\rho}{h} \int_{\arctan\frac{a}{h}}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt = \frac{Gm\rho}{h} \left(1 - \sin \arctan\frac{a}{h}\right)$$
所求引力向量为  $\mathbf{F} = (F_{x}, F_{y})$ .

五、(15 分) 设 z = z (x, y) 是由方程  $F(z + \frac{1}{x}, z - \frac{1}{y}) = 0$  确定的隐函数,且具有连续的二阶偏导数. 求

$$\mathbf{iE:} \quad x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \mathbf{fi} \quad x^3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + xy(x+y) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

由此解得, 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x^2(F_1 + F_2)}$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-1}{y^2(F_1 + F_2)}$ 

将上式再求导, 
$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = -2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
,  $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$