

2022 年厦门大学第十九届景润杯高等数学竞赛理工类试题及解答

一、填空题（本题共 6 小题，每小题 5 分，共 30 分）

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} e^{-x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - x}$. 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - x \right]$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t^2} [\ln(1+t) - t] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+t} - 1}{2t} = -\frac{1}{2}. \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} e^{-x} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

2. 设 $f(x, y) = \int_0^{xy} e^{-(xy-t)^2} dt, (x > 0, y > 0)$, 则 $\frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解: 令 $u = xy - t$, 则 $f(x, y) = \int_0^{xy} e^{-u^2} du$. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = ye^{-(xy)^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = ye^{-(xy)^2} \cdot (-2xy) \cdot y$

$$= -2xy^3 e^{-(xy)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = xe^{-(xy)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = xe^{-(xy)^2} \cdot (-2xy) \cdot x = -2x^3 ye^{-(xy)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{-(xy)^2} + ye^{-(xy)^2} (-2x^2 y) = e^{-(xy)^2} - 2x^2 y^2 e^{-(xy)^2}. \text{ 于是, } \frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{y} \cdot (-2xy^3 e^{-(xy)^2}) - 2(1 - 2x^2 y^2) e^{-(xy)^2} + \frac{y}{x} \cdot (-2x^3 ye^{-(xy)^2}) = -2e^{-(xy)^2}.$$

3. 微分方程 $y'' + (y')^2 + 4 = 0$ 的通解为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解: 因为 $(e^y)' = e^y \cdot y'$, $(e^y)'' = (e^y \cdot y')' = e^y (y')^2 + e^y y''$, 则原方程可以改写成

$$(e^y)'' + 4e^y = 0. \text{ 故原方程的通解为 } e^y = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x, \text{ 或者}$$

$$y = \ln(C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x), \text{ 其中 } C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

4. 曲线 $L: \begin{cases} x = t(1 - \sin t) \\ y = t \cos t \end{cases}, 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所围图形的面积为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解: $A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L (-y) dx + x dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^2 (1 - \sin t) dt = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{2} \left[t \cos t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cos t dt \right]$

$$= \frac{1}{48} \pi^3 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cos t dt = \frac{1}{48} \pi^3 - \left[t \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t dt \right] = \frac{1}{48} \pi^3 - \frac{1}{2} \pi + 1.$$

5. 已知平面 Π 与平面 $\Pi_1: 13x - 5y - 10z + 13 = 0$ 关于平面 $\Pi_2: x - 2y + 3z + 1 = 0$ 对称, 则平面 Π 的方程为_____.

解: 设 $P(x, y, z)$ 为平面 Π 上任意一点, $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ 为点 $P(x, y, z)$ 关于平面 Π_2 的对称点.

于是, $\overrightarrow{PP_1} = (x_1 - x, y_1 - y, z_1 - z) = t(1, -2, 3)$ (其中 $(1, -2, 3)$ 为平面 Π_2 的法向量), 即

$x_1 = x + t, y_1 = y - 2t, z_1 = z + 3t$. 因为 $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ 在平面 Π_1 上, 则

$13(x+t) - 5(y-2t) - 10(z+3t) + 13 = 0$, 故 $7t = 13x - 5y - 10z + 13$ (*), 又因为 $\overrightarrow{PP_1}$ 的

中点 $\left(\frac{x+x_1}{2}, \frac{y+y_1}{2}, \frac{z+z_1}{2}\right)$ 在平面 $\Pi_2: x - 2y + 3z + 1 = 0$ 上, 则有

$x + x_1 - 2(y + y_1) + 3(z + z_1) + 2 = 0$, 即 $2x + t - 2(2y - 2t) + 3(2z + 3t) + 2 = 0$, 整理

得 $2x - 4y + 6z + 14t + 2 = 0$. 将 (*) 代入, 得 $2x - 4y + 6z + 26x - 10y - 20z + 26 + 2 = 0$,

故所求平面方程为 $2x - y - z + 2 = 0$.

6. 已知 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{2^{2n-1} (2n)!}$, 将 $f(x)$ 展开成 $x - \frac{\pi}{2}$ 的幂级数, 该幂级数为_____.

解: $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{2^{2n-1} (2n)!} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n} = 2 \cos \frac{x}{2}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$. 于是,

$$f(x) = 2 \cos \left(\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 2 \cos \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - 2 \sin \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2n} (2n)!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2n} + \sqrt{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2n+1} (2n+1)!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2n+1}.$$

二、(8 分) 求曲线 $y = \frac{x + 2 \sin x}{1 + \cos x}, x = -\frac{\pi}{2}, x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 以及 x 轴所围成的图形面积.

$$\text{解: } I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{|x + 2 \sin x|}{1 + \cos x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \cos x} dx + 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx + 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = 2x \tan \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= \pi - 4 \ln \cos \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi + 2 \ln 2.$$

三、(8分) 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x - e x^3 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]$.

解: 令 $t = \frac{1}{x}$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x - e x^3 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} - e \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}}{t^2}$. 因为

$$\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} = 1 - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{t^2}{3} + o(t^2), \quad (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} = e^{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}} = e^{1 - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{t^2}{3} + o(t^2)} = e \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2} + \frac{t^2}{3} + o(t^2)}$$

$$= e \cdot \left[1 - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{t^2}{3} + o(t^2) + \frac{1}{2!} \left(-\frac{t}{2} + \frac{t^2}{3} + o(t^2) \right)^2 + o(t^2) \right] = e \cdot \left[1 - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{t^2}{3} + \frac{1}{8} t^2 + o(t^2) \right]$$

$$= e \cdot \left[1 - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{11t^2}{24} + o(t^2) \right], \quad \text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x - e^3 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e \cdot \left[1 - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{11t^2}{24} + o(t^2) \right] - e \cdot \left[1 - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{t^2}{3} + o(t^2) \right]}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e \cdot \frac{t^2}{8} + o(t^2)}{t^2} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

四、(8分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上可导, $f(x) > 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$, 且

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x-xh)}{f(x)} \right]^{\frac{1}{h}} = e^{\frac{1}{x}}, \quad \text{求 } f(x).$$

解: 因为 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x-xh)}{f(x)} \right]^{\frac{1}{h}} = e^{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln \ln(x-xh)} \frac{f(x)}{f(x)}} = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$, 即 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln f(x-xh) - \ln f(x)}{h} = \frac{1}{x}$. 于

是, $-x(\ln f(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$, 解得 $\ln f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + C$. 故 $f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x} + C}$. 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$ 知, $e^C = 1$,

得 $C = 0$. 因此, $f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$.

五、(8分) $F(t) = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz$, $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\}$,

$f(x)$ 为连续函数, 且 $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 1$. 试求 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^5}$.

解: $F(t) = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr \int_0^r dz = 2\pi \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr$, 因此,

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^5} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\pi \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr}{t^5} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\pi t^2 f(t^2)}{5t^4} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\pi f(t^2)}{5t^2} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\pi f(t^2)}{5t^2} = \frac{2\pi}{5} f'(0) = \frac{2\pi}{5}.\end{aligned}$$

六、(8分) 设 $b > a$, 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b \sqrt[n]{x-a} f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$.

证明: 记 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, 则 $\int_a^b \sqrt[n]{x-a} f(x) dx = \sqrt[n]{x-a} F(x) \Big|_a^b - \frac{1}{n} \int_a^b (x-a)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} F(x) dx$

$$= \sqrt[n]{b-a} F(b) - \frac{1}{n} \int_a^b (x-a)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} F(x) dx,$$

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有界, 即存在正数 $M > 0$, 使得 $|f(x)| \leq M, \forall x \in [a, b]$. 于是, $|F(x)| = \left| \int_a^x f(t) dt \right| \leq \int_a^x |f(t)| dt$

$$\leq M(x-a), x \in [a, b].$$

从而, $\left| \frac{1}{n} \int_a^b (x-a)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} F(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{M}{n} \int_a^b (x-a)^{\frac{1}{n}} dx = \frac{M}{n+1} (b-a)^{\frac{n+1}{n}}.$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M}{n+1} (b-a)^{\frac{n+1}{n}} = 0$ 及夹逼极限准则, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_a^b (x-a)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} F(x) dx = 0$. 故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b \sqrt[n]{x-a} f(x) dx = F(b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

七、(10分) 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n-1)!!}$ 的收敛域, 并求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{S(x)}{xe^{\frac{x^2}{2}}}$, 其中 $S(x)$ 为该幂级数的和函数, $(2n-1)!! = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots$.

解: 记 $u_n(x) = \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n-1)!!}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^2 = 0 < 1$, 该幂级数的收敛域为

$(-\infty, +\infty)$. 和函数 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n-1)!!} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!!} = xS_1(x)$, 其中

$$S_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!!}, S_1'(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-2}}{(2n-3)!!} = 1 + x \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-3}}{(2n-3)!!} = 1 + xS_1(x), \text{ 即}$$

$$S_1'(x) - xS_1(x) = 1. \text{ 于是, } S_1(x) = e^{-\int (-x) dx} \left[\int e^{\int (-x) dx} dx + C \right] = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \left[\int_0^x e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt + C \right]. \text{ 注意到}$$

$S_1(0) = 0$, 则 $C = 0$. 因此, $S(x) = xe^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt$. 故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{S(x)}{xe^{\frac{x^2}{2}}} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sqrt{\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}.$$

八、(10分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上连续, $f(0) = 0$, 且满足

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left[f(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt \right] dx = f(2), \text{ 证明: 在 } (0, 2) \text{ 内存在两个不同的点 } \xi, \eta, \text{ 使得}$$

$$f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = 0.$$

$$\text{证明: } \int_0^1 \left[f(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt \right] dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^1 \int_0^x f(t) dt dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 f(x) dx - x \int_0^x f(t) dt \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 xf(x) dx = \int_0^1 xf(x) dx, \text{ 由积分中值定理, 存在 } c \in [0, 1],$$

使得 $\int_0^1 xf(x) dx = cf(c)$, 即 $cf(c) = 2f(2)$. 作辅助函数 $F(x) = xf(x)$, 因为 $F(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$

上连续, 在 $(0, 2)$ 内可导, 且 $F(c) = F(2)$. 由罗尔中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (c, 2) \subset (0, 2)$, 使得

$$f'(\xi) = -\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi}. \text{ 由拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 } \eta \in (0, \xi), \text{ 使得 } f(\xi) = f(\xi) - f(0) = f'(\eta)\xi,$$

$$\text{于是, } f'(\xi) = -\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi} = -f'(\eta), \text{ 即 } f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = 0.$$

$$\text{九、(10分) 证明: (1) } \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} dx < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \pi; (2) \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi^2 < \int_L x ds < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \pi^2,$$

其中 L 为平面曲线 $L: y = \sin x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi$.

$$\text{证明: (1) } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} + \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x} \right) dx, \text{ 令}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} + \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}, \text{ 当 } x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \text{ 时,}$$

$$f'(x) = \sin x \cos x \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}} \right) > 0, \text{ 即 } f(x) \text{ 在 } \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \text{ 上单调增加, 则}$$

$$\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} + \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x} \right) dx < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \pi. \text{ 故}$$

$$\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{4}\pi < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} dx < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}\pi.$$

$$(2) \quad \int_L x ds = \int_0^\pi x \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} dx. \text{ 因此,}$$

$$\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{4}\pi^2 < \int_L x ds < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}\pi^2.$$