2017 年第八届全国大学生数学竞赛决赛 《非数学专业》参考答案

一、填空题:

1、【参考答案】: y-3z=0.

【思路一】: 取
$$x=0$$
 ,则有 $\begin{cases} y^2-4z^2=2 \\ y^2+z^2=4 \end{cases}$,解该方程组,得 $5z^2=2 \Rightarrow z=\pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$,代入第二个方

程,得
$$y^2 + \frac{2}{5} = 4 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{18}{5}} = \pm 3\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$$
 ,于是取点为 $\left(0, \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}, 3\sqrt{\frac{18}{5}}\right)$ 为交线上的点,且与直线垂

直,直线的参数方程可以记成 $egin{cases} x=0, \\ y=t, \quad ext{所以直线的方向向量可以取为 } ec{s}=\left(0,1,-3
ight)$,从而由直线的点 z=-3t

法式方程,可得平面方程为

$$y-3\sqrt{rac{2}{5}}-3igg(z-\sqrt{rac{2}{5}}igg)=0\Rightarrow y-3z-3\sqrt{rac{2}{5}}+3\sqrt{rac{2}{5}}=0\Rightarrow y-3z=0.$$

【思路二】: 在
$$\left\{ egin{aligned} rac{x^2}{4} + rac{y^2}{2} - 2z^2 &= 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= 4 \end{aligned}
ight.$$
 中消去 z ,得

$$rac{x^2}{4} + rac{y^2}{2} - 2ig(4 - x^2 - y^2ig) = 1$$
 , $\ \ \mathbb{P} \, 9x^2 + 10y^2 = 36$

直线 $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ 3y+z=0 \end{cases}$ 的方向向量为 $\vec{s}=ig(1,0,0ig) imesig(0,3,1ig)=ig(0,-1,3ig)$,并且所求平面方程与直线垂直,所

以所求平面的一个法向量为 $\vec{n}=ig(0,-1,3ig)$,交线上其中一点为ig(2,0,0ig) ,因此所求平面方程为y-3z=0

2、【参考答案】 $f(x,y) = e^{-x} \sin y$

【思路一】因为 $\dfrac{\partial f}{\partial x}=-f\left(x,y
ight)$,所以两边积分,其中y为常数,并且根据结论

$$rac{\partial f\left(x
ight)}{\partial x} = -f\left(x
ight) \Rightarrow f\left(x
ight) = Ce^{-x}$$
 ,

所以函数 $f\left(x,y\right)$ 的结构为 $f\left(x,y\right)=C\left(y\right)e^{-x}+g\left(y\right)$. 由于不需要取到所有的原函数和 $C\left(y\right)$ 的任意性,尝试取 $g\left(y\right)=0$, 即取 $f\left(x,y\right)=C\left(y\right)e^{-x}$. 这样只要 $C\left(y\right)$ 取值得当,同样可以满足

$$f\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$
, $\mathbb{P}\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = C\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$.

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于是由第二个条件

$$\begin{split} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{f\left(0, y + 1 \, / \, n\right)}{f\left(0, y\right)} \right)^n &= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{C\left(y + 1 \, / \, n\right)}{C\left(y\right)} \right)^n \\ &= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{C\left(y + 1 \, / \, n\right) - C\left(y\right)}{C\left(y\right)} \right)^n \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \to \infty} n \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{C\left(y + 1 \, / \, n\right) - C\left(y\right)}{C\left(y\right)}} \right)} &= e^{\lim_{n \to \infty} n \cdot \frac{C\left(y + 1 \, / \, n\right) - C\left(y\right)}{C\left(y\right)}} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{C\left(y + 1 \, / \, n\right) - C\left(y\right)}{\frac{1}{n}}} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot C'\left(y\right)} &= e^{\cot y} \Rightarrow \frac{C'\left(y\right)}{C\left(y\right)} = \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} \Rightarrow C\left(y\right) = C_1 \sin y \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot C'\left(y\right)} &= e^{\cot y} \Rightarrow \frac{C'\left(y\right)}{C\left(y\right)} = \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} \Rightarrow C\left(y\right) = C_1 \sin y \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot C'\left(y\right)} &= e^{\cot y} \Rightarrow \frac{C'\left(y\right)}{C\left(y\right)} = \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} \Rightarrow C\left(y\right) = C_1 \sin y \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot C'\left(y\right)} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln y} = e^{-x} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot C'\left(y\right)} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln y} = e^{-x} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot C'\left(y\right)} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln y} = e^{-x} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot C'\left(y\right)} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln y} = e^{-x} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot C'\left(y\right)} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln y} = e^{-x} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot C'\left(y\right)} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln y} = e^{-x} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot C'\left(y\right)} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln y} = e^{-x} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot C'\left(y\right)} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln y} = e^{-x} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot C'\left(y\right)} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln y} = e^{-x} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot C'\left(y\right)} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln y} = e^{-x} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{C\left(y\right)} \cdot C'\left(y\right)} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln y} = e^{-x} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln y} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln y} = e^{-x} \\ &= e^{\frac{1$$

即为满足条件的函数.

【思路二】利用偏导数的定义,得

$$egin{aligned} &\lim_{n o\infty} \left(rac{f\left(0,y+1\left/\,n
ight)}{f(0,y)}
ight)^n = \lim_{n o\infty} \left(1+rac{f\left(0,y+1\left/\,n
ight)-f(0,y)}{f(0,y)}
ight)^n \ &= e^{rac{\int_y (0,y)}{f(0,y)}} = \mathrm{e}^{rac{f_y(0,y)}{f(0,y)}} \end{aligned}$$

所给等式化为 $\mathrm{e}^{rac{fy(0,y)}{f(0,y)}}=\mathrm{e}^{\cot y}$,即 $rac{f_y(0,y)}{f(0,y)}=\cot y$.对 y 积分得 $\ln f(0,y)=\ln\sin y+\ln C$,即 $f(0,y)=C\sin y$.

又 $\dfrac{\partial f}{\partial x}=-f(x,y)$,解得 $f(x,y)=arphi \mathrm{e}^{-x}$ (arphi(y) 为待定函数),又 $f\left[0,\dfrac{\pi}{2}\right]=1$,得 $arphi(y)=\sin y$,所

以 $f(x,y) = e^{-x} \sin y$.

3、【参考答案】 n . 由于进行初等变换矩阵的秩不变,所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & b \\ b^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & -b^T A^{-1} b \end{pmatrix}$$

由于A为n阶可逆反对称矩阵,所以 A^{-1} 也是反对称矩阵,于是有 $b^TA^{-1}b=0$. 因此

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & -b^T A^{-1} b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

rank(A) = n, 所以rank(B) = n.

4、【参考答案】18.

对求和式进行放大处理,得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} n^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{100} n^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{100} \int_{n-1}^{n} n^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$
$$< 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{100} \int_{n-1}^{n} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 1 + \int_{1}^{100} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 19$$

又对其进行缩小处理, 可得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} n^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=1}^{100} \int_{n}^{n+1} n^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx > \sum_{n=1}^{100} \int_{n}^{n+1} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$
$$= \int_{1}^{101} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 2(\sqrt{101} - 1) \approx 18.1$$

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{100} n^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 的整数部分为 18.

5、【参考答案】
$$\dfrac{\sqrt{5}\left(2\sqrt{2}-1\right)}{3}\pi$$
.

在曲线 L_1 上取点 $P\left(x,y\right)$,则该点为旋转轴 L_2 的距离为 $\mathbf{d}=\frac{1}{5}\Big(x^3+2x\Big)$,从而可得旋转曲面的面积微元可取为 $\mathbf{d}A=2\pi\,\mathbf{d}\,\mathbf{d}\,s$,其中弧微分为

$$\mathrm{d}s = \sqrt{1+ig[y'(x)ig]^2}\mathrm{d}x = \sqrt{1+ig(x^2+2ig)^2}\mathrm{d}x$$

所以 $\mathrm{d}A = rac{2}{5}\pi\sqrt{1+ig(x^2+2ig)^2}\,ig(x^3+2xig)\mathrm{d}x$,于是旋转曲面的面积为 $A = \int_0^1\mathrm{d}A = rac{2}{5}\pi\int_0^1\sqrt{1+ig(x^2+2ig)^2}\,ig(x^3+2xig)\mathrm{d}x$

令 $x^2+2=t$,得

$$A = rac{\pi}{5} \int_{2}^{3} t \sqrt{1 + t^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}t = rac{\pi}{15} \Big(1 + t^{2} \Big)^{rac{3}{2}} \Bigg|_{2}^{3} = rac{\sqrt{5} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)}{3} \pi$$

第二题: 【参考证明】: 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

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

所以当 $0< x<rac{\pi}{2}$ 时,arphi'ig(xig)>0,从而arphiig(xig)单调增加.又arphiig(0ig)=0,因此arphiig(xig)>0,即

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

因此由(1)可得 $f'\left(x
ight)<0$,从而 $f\left(x
ight)$ 在区间 $\left(0,rac{\pi}{2}
ight)$ 上单调递减.由于

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

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

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

所以当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,有 $\frac{4}{\pi^2} < \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} < \frac{2}{3}$

第三题:【参考证明】: 由条件 $0 \le f(x) \le 1$,有

$$\begin{split} & \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} f\left(t\right) \mathrm{d}\,t + \int_0^{\sqrt{x+27}} f\left(t\right) \mathrm{d}\,t + \int_0^{\sqrt{13-x}} f\left(t\right) \mathrm{d}\,t \\ & \leq \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+27} + \sqrt{13-x} \end{split}$$

由柯西不等式:
$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2$$
 ,等号当 a_i 与 b_i 成比例时成立。于是有

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

$$\leq \sqrt{1+2+rac{2}{3}}\sqrt{x+rac{1}{2}ig(x+27ig)+rac{3}{2}ig(13-xig)}=11.$$

且等号成立的充分必要条件是

$$\sqrt{x} = rac{1}{2}\sqrt{x+27} = rac{3}{2}\sqrt{13-x}$$
 , $mathred{\mathbb{P}} x = 9$.

所以

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{x}} f\!\left(t\right) \!\mathrm{d}\, t + \int_0^{\sqrt{x+27}} f\!\left(t\right) \!\mathrm{d}\, t + \int_0^{\sqrt{13-x}} f\!\left(t\right) \!\mathrm{d}\, t \le 11$$

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 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$,有

$$\int_0^3 fig(t)\mathrm{d}\, t + \int_0^6 fig(t)\mathrm{d}\, t + \int_0^2 fig(t)\mathrm{d}\, t = 11 \int_0^1 fig(t)\mathrm{d}\, t = 11.$$

所以取等号的充分必要条件是x = 9

第四题:【参考解答】记球面为 Σ : $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 外侧的单位法向量为 $ec{n}=\left(\coslpha,\coseta,\cos\gamma
ight)$,

则
$$rac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} = rac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos lpha + rac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos eta + rac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$
 ,考虑区间积分等式:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} dS \quad (1)$$

对两边都利用高斯公式,得

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right] dS$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}} \right] dV \qquad (2)$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} dS$$

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

$$= 2 \iiint_{\Omega} \left(x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) dV + \iiint_{\Omega} \left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} \right) \left[\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}} \right] dV (3)$$

将(2)(3)代入(1)并整理得

$$\begin{split} I &= \frac{1}{2} \iiint\limits_{\Omega} \left[1 - \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \right) \right] \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \; \mathrm{d}\, V \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\, \theta \int_0^\pi \sin\varphi \, \mathrm{d}\, \varphi \int_0^1 \left(1 - r^2 \right) r^3 \, \mathrm{d}\, r = \frac{\pi}{6} \,. \end{split}$$

第五题:【参考证明】: 由 $AB=A+B\Rightarrow ig(A-Eig)ig(B-Eig)=E$,则 ig(A-Eig)ig(B-Eig)=ig(B-Eig)ig(A-Eig);

化简后可得AB = BA.

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

(2)若B不可逆,则存在无穷多个数t,使得 $B_t=tE+B$ 可逆,且有 $AB_t=B_tA$.利用(I)的结论,有恒等式

$$\left|B_t + 2017A\right| = \left|B_t\right|$$

取t = 0,则有|B + 2017A| = |B|.

第六题:【参考解答】(1)利用不等式: 当x>0时, $\frac{x}{1+x}<\ln\left(1+x\right)< x$, 有

$$\begin{split} a_n - a_{n-1} &= \frac{1}{n} - \ln \frac{n}{n-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} - \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1} \right) \leq \frac{1}{n} - \frac{\frac{1}{n-1}}{1 + \frac{1}{n-1}} = 0 \\ a_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \sum_{k=2}^n \ln \frac{k}{k-1} = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{k} - \ln \frac{k}{k-1} \right) \\ &= 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{k} - \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{k-1} \right) \right) \geq 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k-1} \right) = \frac{1}{n} > 0 \end{split}$$

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

(2) 显然,以 a_n 为部分和的级数为 $1+\sum_{n=2}^\infty\biggl(\frac1n-\ln n+\ln\bigl(n-1\bigr)\biggr)$,则该级数收敛于 C ,且 $a_n-C>0$,记余项为 r_n ,则有

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

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

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

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

$$< n \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left[rac{1}{k-1} - rac{1}{k} - rac{1}{2kig(k-1ig)}
ight] = rac{1}{2} .$$

而当
$$n o \infty$$
 时, $c_n = \frac{n-2}{2\left(n-1\right)} o \frac{1}{2}$,所以 $\lim_{n o \infty} nb_n = \frac{1}{2}$. 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.