## 2011 年第二届全国大学生数学竞赛决赛 (非数学专业)参考答案

## 一、计算题

所以原式= $e^{-1/3}$ .

(2) 【参考解答】: 因为 
$$\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n}$$
 
$$= \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n+1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$
 所以原式  $= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}} \, \mathrm{d} \, x = \ln 2$ 

(3) 【参考解答】: 因为 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} t} = \frac{2e^{2t}}{1+e^{2t}}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}\,y}{\mathrm{d}\,t} &= 1 - \frac{e^t}{1 + e^{2t}} = \frac{e^{2t} - e^t + 1}{1 + e^{2t}}\,, \\ \exists \mathbb{R} \frac{\mathrm{d}\,y}{\mathrm{d}\,x} &= \frac{e^{2t} - e^t + 1}{2e^{2t}}, \, \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\left(\mathrm{d}\,y\right)}{\mathrm{d}\,t}\right) = \frac{e^t - 2}{2e^{2t}}\,, \,\, \text{所以} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\,y}{\mathrm{d}\,x^2} &= \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\left(\mathrm{d}\,y\right)}{\mathrm{d}\,t} \Big/ \frac{\mathrm{d}\,x}{\mathrm{d}\,t} = \frac{e^t - 2}{2e^{2t}} \Big/ \frac{e^{2t} + 1}{2e^{2t}} \\ &= (e^t - 2)(e^{2t} + 1) \end{split}$$

二、【参考解答】: 解
$$egin{cases} 2x+y-4=0 \ x+y-1=0 \end{cases}$$
 , 得  $x_0=3, y_0=-2$ .

作变换x = t + 3, y = u - 2. 代入方程得

$$(2t+u) dt + (t+u) du = 0,$$

即
$$rac{\mathrm{d}\, u}{\mathrm{d}\, t} = -rac{2t+u}{t+u} = -rac{2+rac{u}{t}}{1+rac{u}{t}}$$
. 令 $v = -rac{u}{t}$ ,则

$$u = vt, \frac{\mathrm{d} u}{\mathrm{d} t} = v + t \frac{\mathrm{d} v}{\mathrm{d} t}.$$

代入上面方程,整理并分离变量可得

$$\frac{v+1}{v^2+2v+2} dv = -\frac{dt}{t}.$$

积分得  $\frac{1}{2}\ln(v^2+2v+2)=-\ln\left|t\right|+C_1$ . 化简得

$$v^2 + 2v + 2 = \frac{C_2}{t^2}, \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \mbox{$\not=$} \ \mbox{$\not=$} \ \mbox{$\not=$} \mbox{$\not=$} \ \mbox{$\not=$} \mbox{$\not=$$

代回
$$v=rac{u}{t}$$
得 $u^2+2ut+2t^2=C_2$ .

再代回u = y + 2, t = x - 3得到原方程通解

$$2x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 8x - 2y = C$$
,  $\sharp \Phi C = C_2 - 10$ .

三、【参考证明】: 如果结论成立,则

$$\begin{array}{l} \lim\limits_{h \to 0} (k_1 f(h) + k_2 f(2h) + k_3 f(3h) - f(0)) \\ = (k_1 + k_2 + k_3 - 1) f(0) = 0 \end{array}$$

由于 $f(0) \neq 0$ , 所以

$$k_1 + k_2 + k_3 - 1 = 0$$
. (1)

由洛必达法则

$$0 = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{k_1 f(h) + k_2 f(2h) + k_3 f(3h) - f(0)}{h^2}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{k_1 f'(h) + 2k_2 f'(2h) + 3k_3 f'(3h)}{2h}, \qquad (2)$$

由(2)式知

$$egin{aligned} -0 &= \lim_{h o 0} (k_1 f'(h) + 2 k_2 f'(2h) + 3 k_3 f'(3h)) \ &= (k_1 + 2 k_2 + 3 k_3) f'(0) \end{aligned}$$

由于 $f'(0) \neq 0$ , 所以

$$k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 (3)$$

对(2)式再用一次洛必达法则,有

$$\begin{split} 0 &= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{k_1 f^{\prime\prime}(h) + 4 k_2 f^{\prime\prime}(2h) + 9 k_3 f^{\prime\prime}(3h)}{2} \\ &= (k_1 + 4 k_2 + 9 k_3) f^{\prime\prime}(0) \end{split}$$

由于 $f''(0) \neq 0$ , 所以

$$k_1 + 4k_2 + 9k_3 = 0 (4)$$

将(1),(3),(4)联立得关于 $k_1,k_2,k_3$ 的非齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 1 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 4k_2 + 9k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

它的系数行列式  $egin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} 
ot= 0$ ,由克莱姆法则,存在唯一的一组实数  $k_1,k_2,k_3$  满足上述方程组,并得

$$k_1 = 3, k_2 = -3, k_3 = 1.$$

四、【参考解答】: 椭球面的法向量为:  $\vec{n} = (\frac{x}{a^2}, \frac{y}{b^2}, \frac{z}{c^2})$  ,则椭球面在点(x, y, z)的切平面

$$\begin{split} \pi:&\frac{x}{a^2}(\xi-x)+\frac{y}{b^2}(\eta-y)+\frac{z}{c^2}(\zeta-z)\\ &=\frac{x}{a^2}\xi+\frac{y}{b^2}\eta+\frac{z}{c^2}\zeta-1=0 \end{split}$$

切平面到原点的距离为  $d(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$ 

求 d(x,y,z) 在  $\Gamma$  上的极大 (小) 值, 等同于求

$$u = rac{x^2}{a^4} + rac{y^2}{b^4} + rac{z^2}{c^4}$$

在 $\Gamma$ 上的极小 (大) 值. 设

$$L = rac{x^2}{a^4} + rac{y^2}{b^4} + rac{z^2}{c^4} + \lambda(z^2 - x^2 - y^2) \ - \mu iggl( rac{x^2}{a^2} + rac{y^2}{b^2} + rac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 iggr)$$

**令** 

$$\begin{split} L_x &= \frac{2x}{a^4} - 2\lambda x - \frac{2\mu x}{a^2} = 2x \bigg( \frac{1}{a^4} - \lambda - \frac{\mu}{a^2} \bigg) = 0 \\ L_y &= \frac{2y}{b^4} - 2\lambda y - \frac{2\mu y}{b^2} = 2y \bigg( \frac{1}{b^4} - \lambda - \frac{\mu}{b^2} \bigg) = 0 \\ L_z &= \frac{2z}{c^4} + 2\lambda z - \frac{2\mu z}{c^2} = 2z \bigg( \frac{1}{c^4} + \lambda - \frac{\mu}{c^2} \bigg) = 0 \\ L_\lambda &= z^2 - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ L_\mu &= 1 - \bigg( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \bigg) = 0 \end{split}$$

则对上面等式构成的方程组, 讨论解的情况:

(1) 如x, y, z都不为 0,则

$$\frac{1}{a^4} - \lambda - \frac{\mu}{a^2} = 0, \frac{1}{b^4} - \lambda - \frac{\mu}{b^2} = 0, \frac{1}{c^4} + \lambda - \frac{\mu}{c^2} = 0 \quad (*)$$

此时必有

$$\lambda = -rac{1}{a^2b^2}, \mu = rac{1}{a^2} + rac{1}{b^2}$$
 , 且  $a^2b^2 = c^2(a^2+b^2+c^2)$  . 由  $xL_x + yL_y + zL_z = 2igg(rac{x^2}{a^4} + rac{y^2}{b^4} + rac{z^2}{c^4}igg) - 2\mu = 0$  ,得 
$$\mu = rac{x^2}{a^4} + rac{y^2}{b^4} + rac{z^2}{c^4} = u = rac{1}{a^2} + rac{1}{b^2} \,.$$

这时, 所有的切平面到原点的距离为常值,

(2) 若x,y,z至少有一个为 0. 取x=0,则两个曲面为

$$z^2=y^2,1-(rac{1}{b^2}+rac{1}{c^2})z^2=0$$
,  
于是 $z^2=y^2=rac{b^2c^2}{b^2+c^2},\,u_1=rac{y^2}{b^4}+rac{z^2}{c^4}=rac{b^4+c^4}{b^2c^2(b^2+c^2)}$ ,这时 $\lambda=rac{1}{b^2}igg(rac{1}{b^2}-\muigg)=rac{1}{c^2}igg(\mu-rac{1}{c^2}igg),\,\mu=rac{b^4+c^4}{b^2c^2(b^2+c^2)}.$ 

类似地, 取y=0, 可得

$$z^2=x^2=rac{a^2c^2}{a^2+c^2}, u_2=rac{a^4+c^4}{a^2c^2(a^2+c^2)}.$$

若取z=0,有 $\Sigma_2$ 可得x=y=0,而原点不在 $\Sigma_1$ 上. 矛盾.

由于 
$$u_2 - u_1 = \frac{a^4 + c^4}{a^2 c^2 (a^2 + c^2)} - \frac{b^4 + c^4}{b^2 c^2 (b^2 + c^2)}$$

$$= \frac{(a^4 + c^4)b^2 (b^2 + c^2) - (b^4 + c^4)a^2 (a^2 + c^2)}{a^2 b^2 c^4 (a^2 + c^2)(b^2 + c^2)}$$

$$= \frac{(a^2 - b^2)(b^2 - c^2)(a^2 - c^2)c^2}{a^2 b^2 c^4 (a^2 + c^2)(b^2 + c^2)} > 0$$

综上所述,若 $a^2b^2=c^2(a^2+b^2+c^2)$ ,所求切平面到原点的距离为常值 $\dfrac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$ ;

若  $a^2b^2 \neq c^2(a^2+b^2+c^2)$ ,则方程组(\*)无解,这时,所求切平面中离原点最近距离和最远距离分别为

$$ext{d}_{ ext{max}} = bc\sqrt{rac{b^2+c^2}{b^4+c^4}} \, 
atural ag{d}_{ ext{min}} = ac\sqrt{rac{a^2+c^2}{a^4+c^4}}$$

分别在以下两点取得:

$$(0, \frac{\pm bc}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}, \frac{\pm bc}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}), (\frac{\pm ac}{\sqrt{a^2+c^2}}, 0, \frac{\pm ac}{\sqrt{a^2+c^2}})$$

五、【参考解答】:  $\Sigma$  的方程为  $x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 1$ . 记

$$F(x,y,z) = x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - 1$$
 ,

则椭球面  $\Sigma$  在点 P(x,y,z) 处的法向量为:  $\vec{n}=\left(F_x,F_y,F_z\right)|_P=2\left(x,3y,z\right)|_P$  . 故  $\Sigma$  在点 P(x,y,z) 处的切平面  $\Pi$  的方程为:

$$x(X-x) + 3y(Y-y) + z(Z-z) = 0$$
 III  $xX + 3yY + zZ = 1$ 

从而 $\rho(x,y,z) = (x^2 + 9y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .

(1)在曲面S上,

$$z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - 3y^2}, z_x = -rac{x}{z}, z_y = -rac{3y}{z}$$
 ,

所以 
$$\operatorname{d} S = \sqrt{1 + {z_x}^2 + {z_y}^2} \operatorname{d} x \operatorname{d} y = \frac{\sqrt{1 + 6y^2}}{z} \operatorname{d} x \operatorname{d} y,$$

$$ho(x,y,z) = \left(1+6y^2
ight)^{-rac{1}{2}}$$
 ,

记 $D_{xy}: x^2 + 3y^2 \leq 1$  , 令

$$x=r\cos heta,y=rac{\sqrt{3}}{3}r\sin heta,0\leq r\leq 1,0\leq heta\leq 2\pi$$
,得

$$\int_{S} rac{z}{
ho(x,y,z)} \mathrm{d}\,S = \int_{D_{xy}} (1+6y^2) \,\mathrm{d}\,x \,\mathrm{d}\,y$$
 $= rac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\, heta \int_{0}^{1} (1+2r^2\sin^2 heta) r \,\mathrm{d}\,r$ 
 $= rac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (\pi+2\int_{0}^{2\pi}\sin^2 heta \,\mathrm{d}\, heta \int_{0}^{1} r^3 \,\mathrm{d}\,r)$ 
 $= rac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (\pi+rac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\sin^2 heta \,\mathrm{d}\, heta)$ 
 $= rac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (rac{3}{2}\pi - rac{1}{4}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\cos 2 heta \,\mathrm{d}\, heta) = rac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi$ 

(2) 补充xOy 面上椭圆围成的部分坐标面 $S_1$ 与S 构成闭合曲面记为 $S_0$ ,由于 $S_1$ : z=0,从而

$$\iint\limits_{S_1} z(\lambda x + 3\mu y + \nu z) \,\mathrm{d}\, S = 0.$$

故

$$\iint\limits_{S} z(\lambda x + 3\mu y + \nu z) \,\mathrm{d}\, S$$

$$= \oiint\limits_{S_0} z(\lambda x + 3\mu y + \nu z) \,\mathrm{d}\, S = 6 \iiint\limits_{V} z \,\mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y \,\mathrm{d}\, z$$

其中 $V: x^2 + 3y^3 + z^2 \le 1, z \ge 0$ .

六、【参考证明】: 由微分中值定理

$$\begin{split} a_n - a_{n-1} &= \ln f(a_{n-1}) - \ln f(a_{n-2}) \\ &= \frac{f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}), \end{split}$$

其中 $\xi_{n-1}$ 在 $a_{n-1}$ , $a_n$ 之间. 于是

$$\mid a_{n} - a_{n-1} \mid \leq \left| \frac{f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} \right| \left| a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} \right| \leq m \left| a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} \right|,$$

由归纳法知

$$\begin{split} & \left| a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} \right| \leq m^{n-1} \left| a_1 - a_0 \right|, \left| a_n - a_{n-1} \right| \\ & \leq m^n \left| a_1 - a_0 \right| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \left| a_k - a_{k-1} \right| \\ & \leq (m^{n+p-1} + \dots + m^n) \left| a_1 - a_0 \right| \end{split}$$

由于m<1,故 $\forall \varepsilon>0,\exists N,$ 当n>N时,

$$\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p}\left|a_k-a_{k-1}\right|<\varepsilon,$$

由 Cauchy 准则知级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(a_n-a_{n-1})$ 绝对收敛.

七、【参考证明】: 不存在 利用定积分的区间可加性

$$\int_0^2 f(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x = \int_0^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x + \int_1^2 f(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x$$

对右端第一项,利用微分中值定理,并注意到条件 f(0)=1 及  $\left|f'(x)\right|\leq 1$  ,存在  $0<\varepsilon< x$  ,  $f(x)=f(0)+f'(\varepsilon)x=1+f'(\varepsilon)x\geq 1-x$  ( $\forall x\in [0,1]$ ).

从而 
$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx \ge \int_0^1 (1-x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

类似地, 当 $x \in [1,2]$ 时,

$$f(x) = f(2) + f'(\eta)(x-2) \ge x - 1.$$

所以 
$$\int_{1}^{2} f(x) dx \ge \int_{1}^{2} (x-1) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$
, 于是,

$$\int_0^2 f(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x \ge 1.$$

利用反证法,假设这种 f 存在,由  $\left|\int_0^2 f(x) \,\mathrm{d}\,x\right| \leq 1$  及  $\int_0^2 f(x) \,\mathrm{d}\,x \geq 1$  知

$$\int_0^2 f(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x = 1 = \int_0^1 (1 - x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x + \int_1^2 (x - 1) \, \mathrm{d} \, x.$$

记  $g(x) \equiv egin{cases} 1-x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x-1, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$  由此表明二连续函数  $f(x) \geq g(x)$  的积分值相等,从而 f(x) = g(x)

在 $\left[0,2\right]$ 上,但这与f的可微性矛盾,所以f不存在.