

2019 年第十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

$$(1) a + b = -3 \quad (2) I = \frac{\pi \ln a}{2a} \quad (3) I = \frac{9}{2} \quad (4) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{F_2^2 F_{11} - 2F_1 F_2 F_{12} + F_1^2 F_{22}}{F_2^3}$$

$$(5) y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \cdots + y_{n-1}^2$$

二、【参考解析】：由于 $f(x)$ 在区间 $(-1, 1)$ 内三阶可导， $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处有 Taylor 公式

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

又 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = 0, f'''(0) = -1$ ，所以

$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

由于 $a_1 \in (0, 1)$ ，数列 $\{a_n\}$ 严格单调且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ ，则 $a_n > 0$ ，且 $\left\{\frac{1}{a_n^2}\right\}$ 为严格单调增加趋于正无穷的数列，注意到 $a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$ ，故由 Stolz 定理及式，有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n^2 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\frac{1}{a_n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}^2} - \frac{1}{a_n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n^2 a_{n+1}^2}{a_n^2 - a_{n+1}^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n^2 f^2(a_n)}{a_n^2 - f^2(a_n)} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n^2 \left(a_n - \frac{1}{6}a_n^3 + o(a_n^3)\right)^2}{a_n^2 - \left(a_n - \frac{1}{6}a_n^3 + o(a_n^3)\right)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n^4 - \frac{1}{3}a_n^6 + \frac{1}{36}a_n^8 + o(a_n^4)}{\frac{1}{3}a_n^4 - \frac{1}{36}a_n^6 + o(a_n^4)} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

三、【参考解析】：令 $y = x - \frac{1}{nx}$ ，则 $y' = 1 + \frac{1}{nx^2} > 0$ 故函数 $y(x)$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上严格单调增加。记 $y(x)$

的反函数为 $x(y)$ ，则定义在 $\left[\alpha - \frac{1}{n\alpha}, \beta - \frac{1}{n\beta}\right]$ 上，且 $x'(y) = \frac{1}{y'(x)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{nx^2}} > 0$ 。于是

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f' \left(nx - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \int_{\alpha - \frac{1}{n\alpha}}^{\beta - \frac{1}{n\beta}} f'(ny) x'(y) dy.$$

根据积分中值定理，存在 $\xi_n \in \left[\alpha - \frac{1}{n\alpha}, \beta - \frac{1}{n\beta}\right]$ ，使得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\alpha \frac{1}{n\alpha}}^{\beta - \frac{1}{n\beta}} f'(ny) x'(y) dy &= x'(\xi_n) \int_{\alpha \frac{1}{n\alpha}}^{\beta - \frac{1}{n\beta}} f'(ny) dy \\ &= \frac{x'(\xi_n)}{n} \left[f\left(n\beta - \frac{1}{\beta}\right) - f\left(n\alpha - \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此 } \left| \int_a^\beta f' \left(nx - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \right| \leq \frac{|x'(\xi_n)|}{n} \left| f\left(n\beta - \frac{1}{\beta}\right) - f\left(n\alpha - \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \right| \leq \frac{2|x'(\xi_n)|}{n}.$$

注意到 $0 < x'(\xi_n) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n\xi_n^2}} < 1$, 则

$$\left| \int_\alpha^\beta f' \left(nx - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \right| \leq \frac{2}{n}, \text{ 即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_\alpha^\beta f' \left(nx - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = 0$$

四、【参考解析】：采用“先二后一”法，并利用对称性，得

$$I = 2 \int_0^1 dz \iint_D \frac{dx dy}{(1 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}, \text{ 其中 } D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x$$

交换积分次序，得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{1 + z^2} - \frac{1}{1 + \sec^2 \theta + z^2} \right) dz \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + \sec^2 \theta + z^2} dz \end{aligned}$$

作变量代换： $z = \tan t$ ，并利用对称性，得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + \sec^2 \theta + z^2} dz &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 t}{\sec^2 \theta + \sec^2 t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta + \sec^2 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 \theta + \sec^2 t}{\sec^2 \theta + \sec^2 t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi^2}{16} = \frac{\pi^2}{32} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以, } I = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi^2}{16} = \frac{\pi^2}{32}$$

五、【参考解析】：级数通项 $a_n = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{7} \cdots \frac{n}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{2(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!(n+1)} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{2n+2}$ 令

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!(n+1)} x^{2n+2},$$

则收敛区间为 $(-1, 1)$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = 2 \left[f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \right]$, 由逐项可导性质, 得

$$f'(x) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1} = 2g(x),$$

其中 $g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1}$, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} x^{2n} = 1 + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!} 2nx^{2n-1} \\ &= 1 + x \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!} x^{2n} \right) = 1 + x \frac{d}{dx} [xg(x)] \end{aligned}$$

所以 $g(x)$ 满足 $g(0) = 0$, $g'(x) - \frac{x}{1-x^2} g(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$. 解这个一阶线性方程, 得

$$g(x) = e^{\int \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx} \left(\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} e^{-\int \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx} dx + C \right) = \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{C}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

由 $g(0) = 0$ 得 $C = 0$, 故 $g(x) = \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, 所以

$$f(x) = (\arcsin x)^2, \quad f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

$$\text{且 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = 2 \left(\frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi^2 - 8}{8}$$

六、【参考解析】: 存在 n 阶可逆矩阵 H, Q , 使得 $A = H \begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} Q$, 因为 $A^2 = O$, 所以

$$A^2 = H \begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} Q H \begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} Q = O$$

对 QH 作相应分块为 $QH = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{pmatrix}$, 则有

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} Q H \begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} = O$$

因此, $R_{11} = O$. 而 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} O & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{pmatrix} H^{-1}$, 所以

$$A = H \begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} Q = H \begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{pmatrix} H^{-1} = H \begin{pmatrix} O & R_{12} \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} H^{-1}$$

显然, $r(A) = r(R_{12}) = r$, 所以 R_{12} 为行满秩矩阵.

因为 $r < \frac{n}{2}$, 所以存在可逆矩阵 S_1, S_2 , 使得 $S_1 R_{12} S_2 = (I_r, O)$, 令 $P = H \begin{pmatrix} S_1^{-1} & O \\ O & S_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则有

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} S_1 & O \\ O & S_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix} H^{-1}AH \begin{pmatrix} S_1^{-1} & O \\ O & S_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} O & I_r & O \\ O & O & O \end{pmatrix}$$

七、【参考解析】: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n u_n$ 收敛, 所以对任意给定 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在自然数 N_1 , 使得当 $n > N_1$ 时, 有

$$-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \sum_{k=N_1}^n a_k u_k < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

因为 $\{u_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 单调递减的正数列, 所以 $0 < \frac{1}{u_{N_1}} \leq \frac{1}{u_{N_1+1}} \leq \dots \leq \frac{1}{u_n}$. 注意到当 $m < n$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{k=m}^n (A_k - A_{k-1}) b_k = A_n b_n - A_{m-1} b_m + \sum_{k=m}^{n-1} (b_k - b_{k+1}) A_k$$

令 $A_0 = 0$, $A_k = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 得到

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k = A_n b_n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (b_k - b_{k+1}) A_k$$

下面证明: 对于任意自然数 n , 如果 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 满足

$$b_1 \geq b_2 \geq \dots \geq b_n \geq 0, m \leq a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n \leq M$$

则有 $b_1 m \leq \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k = b_1 M$.

事实上, $m \leq A_k \leq M$, $b_k - b_{k+1} \geq 0$, 即得到

$$mb_1 = mb_n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (b_k - b_{k+1}) m \leq \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k \leq Mb_n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (b_k - b_{k+1}) M = Mb_1$$

令 $b_1 = \frac{1}{u_n}, b_2 = \frac{1}{u_{n-1}}, \dots$ 可以得到

$$-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} u_n^{-1} < \sum_{k=N_1}^n a_k < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} u_n^{-1},$$

即 $\left| \sum_{k=N_1}^n a_k u_n \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. 又由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$ 知, 存在自然数 N_2 , 使得 $n > N_2$,

$$\left| (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{N_1-1}) u_n \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

取 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$, 则当 $n > N$ 时, 有

$$\left| (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n) u_n \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n) u_n = 0$.