2015 年第六届全国大学生数学竞赛决赛 (非数学类)参考答案

一、填空题

(1)【参考解答】:

原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} rac{2e^{x^2}\left(\int_0^x e^{u^2} \,\mathrm{d}\,u
ight)}{e^{2x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} rac{2\left(\int_0^x e^{u^2} \,\mathrm{d}\,u
ight)}{e^{x^2}} \ = \lim_{x \to \infty} rac{2e^{x^2}}{2xe^{x^2}} = 0.$$

(2)【参考解答】:令 p=y',则微分方程转换为 $p'-ap^2=0$,分离变量后有

$$\frac{\operatorname{d} p}{p^2} = a\operatorname{d} x \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{p} = ax + C_1\,.$$

由
$$p\left(0\right)=-1\Rightarrow C_{1}=0$$
. 所以有 $y'=-rac{1}{ax}\Rightarrow y=-rac{1}{a}\ln\left(ax+C_{2}
ight)$.

由
$$y\left(0\right)=0\Rightarrow C_{2}=1$$
 ,所以解为 $y=-rac{1}{a}\ln \left(ax+1
ight).$

(3) 【参考解答】: 记
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 B^2 为零矩阵,故有

$$A^{50} = \left(\lambda E + B
ight)^{50} = \lambda^{50} E + 50 \lambda^{49} B = egin{pmatrix} \lambda^{50} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & \lambda^{50} & 0 \ -50 \lambda^{49} & 50 \lambda^{49} & \lambda^{50} \end{pmatrix}.$$

或者
$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Big[\arctan \Big(\sqrt{2}x - 1 \Big) + \arctan \Big(\sqrt{2}x + 1 \Big) \Big] + C.$$

(5)【参考解答】: 曲线 L 的方程为 $\left|x\right|+\left|y\right|=1$,记该曲线所围区域为 D .由格林公式,有

$$I = \oint\limits_L x \,\mathrm{d}\, y - y \,\mathrm{d}\, x = \iint\limits_D \left(1+1
ight) \mathrm{d}\, \sigma = 2\sigma \Big(D\Big) = 4.$$

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(6) 【参考解答】: 设
$$F\left(t
ight)=rac{1}{A}\int_{D}f^{t}\left(x,y
ight)\mathrm{d}\,\sigma$$
,则

$$\lim_{n o +\infty} J_n = \lim_{t o 0+} \Bigl(F ig(t) \Bigr)^{\!1/t} = \lim_{t o 0+} \exp \! \left[rac{\ln F ig(t)}{t}
ight]$$

$$=\lim_{t\to0+}\frac{\ln F\left(t\right)-\ln F\left(0\right)}{t-0}=\left(\ln F(t)\right)'_{t=0}=\frac{F'\left(0\right)}{F\left(0\right)}=F'\left(0\right).$$

故有
$$\lim_{n o +\infty} J_n = \exp\Bigl(F'\bigl(0\bigr)\Bigr) = \exp\Biggl(rac{1}{A}\iint\limits_D \ln f\bigl(x,y\bigr)\mathrm{d}\,\sigma\Biggr).$$

二、【参考证明】: 设 $\vec{l}_j, j=1,2,\cdots,n$ 都为单位向量,且设

$$egin{aligned} \vec{l}_j &= \left[\cos\left(heta + rac{j2\pi}{n}
ight), \sin\left(heta + rac{j2\pi}{n}
ight)
ight], \
abla f\left(P_0
ight) &= \left(rac{\partial f\left(P_0
ight)}{\partial x}, rac{\partial f\left(P_0
ight)}{\partial y}
ight], \end{aligned}$$

则有 $\dfrac{\partial f\left(P_{0}\right)}{\partial \vec{l_{i}}}=
abla f\left(P_{0}\right)\cdot \vec{l_{j}}$. 因此

$$\sum_{j=1}^n rac{\partial fig(P_0ig)}{\partial ec{l}_i} = \sum_{j=1}^n
abla fig(P_0ig) \cdot ec{l}_j =
abla fig(P_0ig) \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n ec{l}_j =
abla fig(P_0ig) \cdot ec{0} = 0.$$

三、【参考证明】: 若存在可逆矩阵 P,Q 使得 $PA_iQ=B_i\left(i=1,2\right)$,则 $B_2^{-1}=Q^{-1}A_2^{-1}P^{-1}$,所以 $B_1B_2^{-1}=PA_1A_2^{-1}P^{-1}$,故 $A_1A_2^{-1}$ 和 $B_1B_2^{-1}$ 相似。反之,若 $A_1A_2^{-1}$ 和 $B_1B_2^{-1}$ 相似,则存在可逆矩阵 C ,使得 $C^{-1}A_1A_2^{-1}C=B_1B_2^{-1}$. 于是 $C^{-1}A_1A_2^{-1}CB_2=B_1$.令 $P=C^{-1}$, $Q=A_2^{-1}CB_2$,则 P,Q可逆,且满足 $PA_iQ=B_i\left(i=1,2\right)$.

四、【参考证明】: 记 $y_n=x_n^p$,则由题设,有 $y_{n+1}=y_n+y_n^2$, $y_{n+1}-y_n=y_n^2\geq 0$,所以 $y_{n+1}\geq y_n$. 设 y_n 收敛,即有上界,记

$$A=\lim_{n o\infty}y_n\le \left(rac{1}{4}
ight)^p>0$$
 ,

从而 $A=A+A^2$,所以A=0.矛盾. 故 $y_n \to +\infty$. 由 $y_{n+1}=y_n \left(1+y_n\right)$,即

$$\frac{1}{y_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{y_n + y_n^2} = \frac{1}{y_n} - \frac{1}{1 + y_n},$$

于是可得
$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+y_k} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{y_k} - \frac{1}{y_{k+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{y_1} - \frac{1}{y_{n+1}} o \frac{1}{y_1} = 4^p.$$

五、【参考解答】: (1) f(x) 为偶函数,其傅里叶级数是余弦级数. $a_0=rac{2}{\pi}\int_0^\pi x\,\mathrm{d}\,x=\pi$.

$$a_n = rac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \cos nx \, \mathrm{d} \, x = rac{2}{\pi n^2} igl(\cos n\pi - 1 igr) = egin{cases} -rac{4}{\pi n^2}, n = 1, 3, \cdots \ 0, n = 2, 4, \cdots \end{cases}$$

由于f(x)连续,所以当 $x \in [-\pi,\pi)$ 时,有

$$f\left(x
ight)=rac{\pi}{2}-rac{4}{\pi}igg(\cos x+rac{1}{3^2}\cos 3x+rac{1}{5^2}\cos 5x+\cdotsigg)$$
令 $x=0$ 得到 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}rac{1}{\left(2k+1
ight)^2}=rac{\pi^2}{8}$.记

$$s_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}, \, s_2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(2k+1\right)^2}.$$

则
$$s_1-s_2=rac{1}{4}s_1$$
. 故 $s_1=rac{4s_2}{3}=rac{\pi^2}{6}$.

(2)
$$\Leftrightarrow g(u) = \frac{u}{1+e^u}$$
 , 则在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上成立

$$g(u) = \frac{ue^{-u}}{1 + e^{-u}} = ue^{-u} - ue^{-2u} + ue^{-3u} - \cdots$$

记该级数的前 n 项和为 $S_n\left(u\right)$,余项为 $r_n\left(u\right)=g\left(u\right)-S_n\left(u\right)$,则由交错(单调)级数的性质 $\left|r_n\left(u\right)\right|\leq ue^{-(n+1)u}.$ 因为 $\int_0^{+\infty}ue^{-nu}\,\mathrm{d}\,u=\frac{1}{u^2}$,就有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left| r_n \left(u
ight)
ight| \mathrm{d}\, u \leq rac{1}{\left(n+1
ight)^2}$$
 ,

于是有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} g \Big(u \Big) \mathrm{d} \, u = \int_0^{+\infty} S_n \Big(u \Big) \mathrm{d} \, u + \int_0^{+\infty} r_n \Big(u \Big) \mathrm{d} \, u = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\left(-1\right)^{k-1}}{k^2} + \int_0^{+\infty} r_n \Big(u \Big) \mathrm{d} \, u$$
 由于 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} r_n \Big(u \Big) \mathrm{d} \, u = 0$,故 $I = 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots$,所以 $I + \frac{1}{2} s_1 = s_1$.再由(1)所证明的结果,得 $I = \frac{s_1}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$.

六、【参考证明】:(1) 由于fig(x,yig)非负,所以

$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leq t^2} fig(x,yig)\mathrm{d}\,\sigma \leq \iint\limits_{-t\leq x,y\leq t} fig(x,yig)\mathrm{d}\,\sigma \leq \iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leq 2t^2} fig(x,yig)\mathrm{d}\,\sigma$$

当 $t \to +\infty$,上式中左右两端极限都收敛于I ,故结论成立.

(2)
$$ec{\iota} I(t) = \iint\limits_{x^2+y^2 \leq t^2} e^{ax^2+2bxy+cy^2} \,\mathrm{d}\,\sigma$$
,则 $\lim\limits_{t o +\infty} I(t) = I$. $ec{\iota} I(t) = I$ 0. $ec{\iota}$

因 A 实对称,存在正交矩阵 P 使得 $P^TAP=egin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$,其中 λ_1,λ_2 是 A 的特征值,也就是标准型的系数.

在变换
$$egin{aligned} x \ y \ \end{pmatrix} &= Pigg(u \ v \ \end{pmatrix}$$
下 $ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 = \lambda_1 u^2 + \lambda_2 v^2$. 又由于 $u^2 + v^2 = ig(u,v)igg(u \ v \ \end{pmatrix} &= Pig(x,y)igg(x \ y \ \end{pmatrix} P^T = ig(x^2 + y^2ig)PP^T = x^2 + y^2,$

故变换把圆盘 $x^2+y^2 \leq t^2$ 变为 $u^2+v^2 \leq t^2$,且

$$egin{aligned} \left|rac{\partial\left(x,y
ight)}{\partial\left(u,v
ight)}
ight|=&|P|=1\,,\ I\left(t
ight)=\iint\limits_{u^2+v^2\leq t^2}e^{\lambda_1u^2+\lambda_2v^2}\left|rac{\partial\left(x,y
ight)}{\partial\left(u,v
ight)}
ight|\mathrm{d}\,u\,\mathrm{d}\,v=\iint\limits_{u^2+v^2\leq t^2}e^{\lambda_1u^2+\lambda_2v^2}\,\mathrm{d}\,u\,\mathrm{d}\,v. \end{aligned}$$

由 $\lim_{t \to +\infty} I(t) = I$ 和(1)所证的结果,得

$$\lim_{t o +\infty} \iint\limits_{-t\leq u,v\leq t} e^{\lambda_1 u^2 + \lambda_2 v^2} \,\mathrm{d}\,u\,\mathrm{d}\,v = I.$$

在矩形上分离积分变量得

$$\iint\limits_{-t < u,v < t} e^{\lambda_1 u^2 + \lambda_2 v^2} \,\mathrm{d}\,u \,\mathrm{d}\,v = \int_{-t}^t e^{\lambda_1 u^2} \,\mathrm{d}\,u \int_{-t}^t e^{\lambda_1 v^2} \,\mathrm{d}\,v = I_1 \big(t\big) I_2 \big(t\big).$$

因为 $I_1ig(tig),I_2ig(tig)$ 都严格单增,故 $\lim_{t o +\infty}\int_{-t}^t e^{\lambda_1 u^2}\,\mathrm{d}\,u$ 收敛,所以有 $\lambda_1<0$;同理有 $\lambda_2<0$.