## 2016 年第八届全国大学生数学竞赛初赛(非数学类) 试卷及参考答案

**- 、填空题(满分 30 分,每小题 5 分)** 

1. 若
$$f(x)$$
在点 $x=a$ 处可导,且 $f(a) 
eq 0$ ,则 $\lim_{n o +\infty} \left| rac{fig(a+1/nig)}{fig(aig)} 
ight|^n = ______$ 

【参考解答】:由于 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{f\left(a + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{f\left(a\right)} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left( \frac{f\left(a + x\right)}{f\left(a\right)} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$
,由已知条件: $f\left(x\right)$ 在点 $x = a$ 处

可导,且 $f(a) \neq 0$ ,由带皮亚诺余项的泰勒公式,有

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + o(x-a)$$

可得  $f\left(a+x\right)=f\left(a\right)+f'\left(a\right)x+o\left(x\right)$  , 将其代入极限式,则有

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \left( \frac{f(a+x)}{f(a)} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{n\to +\infty} \left( \frac{f(a)+f'(a)x+o(x)}{f(a)} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{n\to +\infty} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}x+o(x) \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to +\infty} \left\{ \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} x + o(x) \right) \right] \frac{\frac{1}{f'(a)} \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} x + o(x)}{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} x + o(x)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n} \left[ \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} x + o(x) \right]} = e^{\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} \left[ 1 + \frac{o(x)}{x} \right]} = e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}}.$$

[参考解答]: 
$$I = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x) \cdot 3x}{x^2 \cdot x} = 3\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x)}{x^2}$$

$$= 3\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x) - f(1)}{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$= 3 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x) - f(1)}{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$=3f'(1) \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}{x^2} = 3f'(1) \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} + \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$=3f'(1)\cdot\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)=\frac{3}{2}f'(1).$$

3. 设f(x)有连续导数,且f(1)=2. 记 $z=f\left(e^{x}y^{2}\right)$ ,若 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=z$ ,f(x)在x>0的

【参考解答】: 由题设,得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = f'(e^x y^2)e^x y^2 = f(e^x y^2)$ . 令  $u = e^x y^2$ ,得到当 u > 0,有 f'(u)u = f(u),即

$$\frac{f'(u)}{f(u)} = \frac{1}{u} \Longrightarrow \left(\ln f(u)\right)' = \left(\ln u\right)'.$$

所以有  $\ln f(u) = \ln u + C_1$ , f(u) = Cu. 再由初值条件 f(1) = 2, 可得 C = 2, 即 f(u) = 2u. 所以当 x > 0 时,有 f(x) = 2x.

**4**. 设 $f(x) = e^x \sin 2x$ ,则 $f^{(4)}(0) =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

【参考解答】: 由带皮亚诺余项余项的麦克劳林公式, 有

$$f(x) = \left[1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)\right] \cdot \left[2x - \frac{1}{3!}(2x)^3 + o(x^4)\right]$$

所以 f(x) 展开式的 4 次项为  $-\frac{1}{3!}(2x^3)\cdot x + \frac{2}{3!}x^4 = -x^4$ ,即有

$$\frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!} = -1$$
,  $\Leftrightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = -24$ .

【参考解答】: 移项,曲面的一般式方程为 $F(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 - z = 0$ ,有

$$\vec{n}(x,y,z) = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z) = (x,2y,-1).$$

$$\vec{n}\left(x,y,z\right)//\vec{n}_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}\Rightarrow\left(x,2y,-1\right)//\left(2,2,-1\right)$$
 ,

可得 $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{2y}{2} = \frac{-1}{-1}$ . 由此可得x = 2, y = 1,将它代入到曲面方程,可得z = 3,即曲面上点(2,1,3)处切平面与已知平面平行,所以由平面的点法式方程可得切平面方程为

$$2(x-2)+2(y-1)-(z-3)=0$$
,  $\mathbb{R}^2$   $2x+2y-z=3$ .

第二题: (14 分)设 $f\left(x
ight)$ 在 $\left[0,1\right]$ 上可导, $f\left(0
ight)=0$ ,且当 $x\in\left(0,1
ight)$ , $0< f'\left(x
ight)<1$ .试

证: 当
$$a \in (0,1)$$
时,有 $\left(\int_0^a f(x) dx\right)^2 > \int_0^a f^3(x) dx$ .

【参考解答】: 不等式的证明转换为证明不等式 $\left(\int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx\right)^{2} - \int_{0}^{a} f^{3}(x) dx > 0$ . 于是对函数

求导, 
$$F'(x) = 2f(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^3(x) = 2f(x) \left( \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^2(x) \right)$$

已知条件 f(0)=0 ,可得 F'(0)=0 ,并且由 0 < f'(x) < 1 ,所以函数 f(x) 在 (0,1) 内 单调增加,即 f(x)>0 ,所以只要证明  $g(x)=2\int_0^x f(t)dt-f^2(x)>0$  .

又g(0) = 0,所以只要证明g'(x) > 0,于是有

$$g'(x) = 2f(x) - 2f(x)f'(x) = 2f(x)[1 - f'(x)] > 0$$

所以 g(x) 单调增加,所以 g(x)>0, x>0. 所以也就有  $g(x)=2\int_0^x f(t)dt-f^2(x)>0$ ,即 F'(x)>0,可得 F(x)>0,因此  $F(x)=\left(\int_0^x f(t)dt\right)^2-\int_0^x f^3(t)dt$  单调增加,所以 F(a)>F(0)=0,即有

$$F(a) = \left(\int_0^a f(t)dt\right)^2 - \int_0^a f^3(t)dt > 0 \Longrightarrow \left(\int_0^a f(t)dt\right)^2 > \int_0^a f^3(t)dt.$$

第三题: (14 分)某物体所在的空间区域为 $\Omega: x^2+y^2+2z^2 \leq x+y+2z$ ,密度函数为 $x^2+y^2+z^2$ ,求质量 $M=\iiint\limits_{\Omega}\left(x^2+y^2+z^2\right)\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,y\,\mathrm{d}\,z.$ 

【参考解答】: 令 
$$u = x - \frac{1}{2}, v = y - \frac{1}{2}, w = \sqrt{2} \left( z - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$
,即 
$$x = u + \frac{1}{2}, y = v + \frac{1}{2}, z = \frac{w}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2},$$

则椭球面转换为变量为 u,v,w 的单位球域,即  $\Omega_{uvw}: u^2+v^2+w^2\leq 1$ . 则由三重积分的换元法公式,即

$$M = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} F(u, v, w) \left| \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (u, v, w)} \right| du dv dw.$$

$$F(u, v, w) = \left( u + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} + \left( v + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} + \left( \frac{w}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} = u^{2} + u + v^{2} + v + \frac{w^{2}}{2} + \frac{w}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (u, v, w)} \right| = \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \right| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

所以原积分就等于

$$M = \iiint_{\Omega_{-\infty}} \left( u^2 + u + v^2 + v + \frac{w^2}{2} + \frac{w}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{3}{4} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} du dv dw$$

由于单元圆域  $\Omega_{uvw}: u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \le 1$  关于三个坐标面都对称,所以积分也就等于

$$M = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \iiint\limits_{\Omega_{uvw}} \left( u^2 + v^2 + \frac{w^2}{2} \right) du dv dw + \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \iiint\limits_{\Omega_{uvw}} du dv dw$$
 
$$\nexists + \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \iiint\limits_{\Omega} du dv dw = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

 $4\sqrt{2} \int_{\Omega_{unv}}^{JJJ} 4\sqrt{2} 3 \sqrt{2}$ 

由于积分区域具有轮换对称性,所以有

$$\iint_{\Omega_{uvw}} u^2 du dv dw = \iint_{\Omega_{uvw}} v^2 du dv dw = \iint_{\Omega_{uvw}} w^2 du dv dw$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} \left( u^2 + v^2 + \frac{w^2}{2} \right) du dv dw = \frac{5}{2} \iint_{\Omega_{uvw}} u^2 du dv dw = \frac{5}{6} \iint_{\Omega_{uvw}} \left( u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \right) du dv dw$$

所以

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} \left( u^2 + v^2 + \frac{w^2}{2} \right) du dv dw = \frac{5}{6\sqrt{2}} \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} \left( u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \right) du dv dw$$

$$= \frac{5}{6\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr = \frac{5}{6\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \left[ -\cos\varphi \right]_0^{\pi} \cdot \left[ \frac{r^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{5\pi}{3\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{3}$$

所以最终的结果就为  $M = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}\pi}{6}$ .

第四题: (14 分)设函数 f(x) 在闭区间 $\left[0,1\right]$ 上具有连续导数, $f\left(0\right)=0,f\left(1\right)=1.$ 证明:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n \Biggl[ \int_0^1 f\Bigl(x\Bigr) \mathrm{d}\,x - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\biggl(\frac{k}{n}\biggr) \Biggr] = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

【参考解答】: 将区间[0,1] n 等份,分点 $x_k = \frac{k}{n}$  ,则  $\Delta x_k = \frac{1}{n}$  ,且

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left( \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_{k}} f(x) dx - \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{k}) \Delta x_{k} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_{k}} \left[ f(x) - f(x_{k}) \right] dx \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_{k}} \frac{f(x) - f(x_{k})}{x - x_{k}} (x - x_{k}) dx \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{f(\xi_{k}) - f(x_{k})}{\xi_{k} - x_{k}} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_{k}} (x - x_{k}) dx \right), \xi_{k} \in (x_{k-1}, x_{k})$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} f'(\eta_{k}) \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_{k}} (x - x_{k}) dx \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} f'(\eta_{k}) \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (x_{k} - x_{k-1})^{2} \right] \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} f'(\eta_{k}) (x_{k} - x_{k-1}) \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} f'(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

第五题: (14 分)设函数 f(x) 在区间 $\left[0,1\right]$  上连续,且  $I=\int_0^1 f(x) \mathrm{d}\,x \neq 0$ . 证明:在 $\left(0,1\right)$ 

内存在不同的两点  $x_1, x_2$  , 使得  $\dfrac{1}{f\left(x_1\right)} + \dfrac{1}{f\left(x_2\right)} = \dfrac{2}{I}$  .

【参考解答】: 设 $F(x) = \frac{1}{I} \int_0^x f(t) dt$ ,则F(0) = 0,F(1) = 1.由介值定理,存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ ,

使得 $F(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}$ . 在两个子区间 $(0,\xi),(\xi,1)$ 上分别应用拉格朗日中值定理:

$$F'(x_1) = \frac{f(x_1)}{I} = \frac{F(\xi) - F(0)}{\xi - 0} = \frac{1/2}{\xi}, x_1 \in (0, \xi),$$

$$F'(x_2) = \frac{f(x_2)}{I} = \frac{F(1) - F(\xi)}{1 - \xi} = \frac{1/2}{1 - \xi}, x_2 \in (\xi, 1),$$

$$\frac{I}{f(x_1)} + \frac{I}{f(x_2)} = \frac{1}{F'(x_1)} + \frac{1}{F'(x_2)} = \frac{\xi}{1/2} + \frac{1 - \xi}{1/2} = 2.$$

第六题: (14 分) 设  $f\left(x\right)$ 在 $\left(-\infty,+\infty\right)$ 上可导,且  $f\left(x\right)=f\left(x+2\right)=f\left(x+\sqrt{3}\right)$ ,用 傅里叶(Fourier)级数理论证明  $f\left(x\right)$ 为常数。

【参考解答】:由  $f(x) = f(x+2) = f(x+\sqrt{3})$ 可知, f 是以  $2,\sqrt{3}$  为周期的函数,所以它的傅里叶系数为

$$a_n=\int_{-1}^1 f\left(x\right)\cos n\pi x dx, b_n=\int_{-1}^1 f\left(x\right)\sin n\pi x dx$$
 由于  $f\left(x\right)=f\left(x+\sqrt{3}\right)$ ,所以

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$$a_n = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(x+\sqrt{3}) \cos n\pi x dx$$

$$= \int_{-1+\sqrt{3}}^{1+\sqrt{3}} f(t) \cos n\pi (t-\sqrt{3}) dt$$

$$= \int_{-1+\sqrt{3}}^{1+\sqrt{3}} f(t) \Big[ \cos n\pi t \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi + \sin n\pi t \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi \Big] dt$$

$$= \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi \int_{-1+\sqrt{3}}^{1+\sqrt{3}} f(t) \cos n\pi t dt + \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi \int_{-1+\sqrt{3}}^{1+\sqrt{3}} f(t) \sin n\pi t dt$$

$$= \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi \int_{-1}^1 f(t) \cos n\pi t dt + \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi \int_{-1}^1 f(t) \sin n\pi t dt$$

所以  $a_n = a_n \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi + b_n \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi$ ; 同理可得
$$b_n = b_n \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi - a_n \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi.$$

联立,有

$$\begin{cases} a_n = a_n \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi + b_n \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi \\ b_n = b_n \cos \sqrt{3}n\pi - a_n \sin \sqrt{3}n\pi \end{cases}$$

得  $a_n = b_n = 0$   $(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$ . 而 f 可导,其 Fourier 级数处处收敛于 f(x),所以有

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) = \frac{a_0}{2}$$
,

其中 $a_0 = \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx$ 为常数.