

内江师范学院第一届数学专业竞赛试题(A) 参考答案

1. (15分) 证明曲面 $S : (x-z)^2 + (y+z-a)^2 = a^2$ 是一个柱面.

证 由 $(x-z)^2 + (y+z-a)^2 = a^2$ 得 $(x-z)^2 = a^2 - (y+z-a)^2$,

$$\text{即: } (x-z)^2 = (y+z)(2a-y-z)$$

$$\text{从而有: } \begin{cases} \mu(x-z) = \lambda(y+z) \\ \lambda(x-z) = \mu(2a-y-z) \end{cases}, \text{ 即: } \begin{cases} \mu x - \lambda y - (\mu + \lambda)z = 0 \\ \lambda x + \mu y + (\mu - \lambda)z - 2a\mu = 0 \end{cases}$$

这是一族直线, 如果消去参数 λ 就得原方程, 所以原方程表示的曲面由这族直线所生成的, 而这族直线的方向为:

$$\begin{aligned} X:Y:Z &= \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -(\mu+\lambda) \\ \mu & \mu-\lambda \end{vmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix} -(\mu+\lambda) & \mu \\ \mu-\lambda & \lambda \end{vmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix} \mu & -\lambda \\ \lambda & \mu \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda^2 + \mu^2) : [-(\lambda^2 + \mu^2)] : (\lambda^2 + \mu^2) = 1 : (-1) : 1 \end{aligned}$$

所以这是一族平行直线, 因此由它所生成的曲面是一个柱面.

$$2. (10分) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln i - n \ln n \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln \frac{i}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 \ln x dx = -1.$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = e^{-1}$$

3. (10分) 设数列 $x_1 = 1, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{1+x_n}$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$) , 证明该数列存在极限, 并且求该极限.

$$\text{解: 由于 } x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{1+x_n} - \frac{1}{1+x_{n-1}} = \frac{x_{n-1} - x_n}{(1+x_n)(1+x_{n-1})}.$$

$$\because 0 \leq x_n \leq 1, \frac{1}{2} \leq x_n \leq 1 \therefore |x_{n+1} - x_n| \leq \frac{1}{(\frac{3}{2})^2} |x_{n-1} - x_n| = \frac{4}{9} |x_{n-1} - x_n|.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x_{n+1} - x_n|}{|x_{n-1} - x_n|} < 1.$$

故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_{n-1} - x_n)$ 收敛, 即 $S_n = x_{n+1} - x_1$ 级数与数列收敛等价。设 $\lim x_n = A$, 则有

$$A = \frac{1}{1+A} \Rightarrow A = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \quad \frac{1}{2}(-\sqrt{5}-1) \text{ (舍去).}$$

4. (10 分) 已知 $0 < a_1, a_2 < 1$, $\varphi: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$ 连续函数, 且满足

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} a_2 \varphi\left(\frac{x}{a_1}\right), & 0 \leq x \leq a_1, \\ (1-a_2) \varphi\left(\frac{x-a_1}{1-a_1}\right) + a_2, & a_1 < x \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

求积分 $\int_0^1 \varphi(x) dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \varphi(x) dx &= \int_0^{a_1} a_2 \varphi\left(\frac{x}{a_1}\right) dx + \int_{a_1}^1 ((1-a_2) \varphi\left(\frac{x-a_1}{1-a_1}\right) + a_2) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 a_1 a_2 \varphi(t) dt + \int_{a_1}^1 (1-a_2) \varphi\left(\frac{x-a_1}{1-a_1}\right) dx + \int_{a_1}^1 a_2 dx \\ &= a_1 a_2 + (1-a_2)(1-a_1) \int_0^1 \varphi(t) dt + a_2(1-a_1) \\ &\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \varphi(x) dx = \frac{a_2(1-a_1)}{a_1 + a_2 - 2a_1 a_2}. \end{aligned}$$

5. (10 分) 求级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^3+2}{(n+1)!} (x-1)^n$ 的收敛域与和函数

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \frac{n^3+1+1}{(n+1)!} (x-1)^n &= \frac{(n^2-n+1)}{n!} (x-1)^n + \frac{(x-1)^n}{(n+1)!} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-2)!} (x-1)^n + \frac{(x-1)^n}{n!} + \frac{(x-1)^n}{(n+1)!} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-2)!} (x-1)^{n-2} (x-1)^2 + \frac{(x-1)^n}{n!} + \frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1}. \end{aligned}$$

由于 $e^{x-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n!}$, $e^{x-1}(x-1)^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-2)!} (x-1)^n$. 设 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{(n+1)!} = A$, 则

$$A(x-1) + 1 = e^{x-1} \Rightarrow A = \frac{e^{x-1} - 1}{x-1}$$

故原式 $= e^{x-1}(x-1)^2 + e^{x-1} + \frac{e^{x-1} - 1}{x-1}$, 收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

5.

6. (10 分) 计算二重积分 $\iint_D e^{-y^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 是由直线 $x=0, y=1, y=x$ 围成的闭区域.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \iint_D e^{-y^2} dx dy &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y e^{-y^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} y dy = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} d(-y^2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2}(e^{-1} - 1) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

(如果按照 $\iint_D e^{-y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 e^{-y^2} dy$, 则求不出, 必须交换次序)

7. 试用正交线性替换化二次型

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 - 2x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 8x_2x_3$$

的标准型, 并写出所用的正交替换和所得的标准型.

解: 由题有该二次型的矩阵为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此 $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda + 7)$

当 $\lambda = 2$ 时, 求解 $(2E - A)\mathbf{X} = 0$, 求解基础解系 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

施行正交化过程 $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 再单位 $\gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ \sqrt{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

当 $\lambda = -7$ 时, 求解 $(-7E - A)\mathbf{X} = 0$, 求解基础解系 $\gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$,

令 $Q = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)$,

于是令 $\mathbf{X} = Q\mathbf{Y}$ 便为所求,

其标准型为 $2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 - 7y_3^2$.

7. 设

$$W_1 = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{P}^n \mid x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0 \right\},$$

$$W_2 = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{P}^n \mid x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n \right\}$$

证明 $\mathbb{P}^n = W_1 \oplus W_2$.

证明：设 $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0$ 的基础解系为 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$ ，则

$$W_1 = L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$$

设 $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0$ 的基础解系为 $\alpha_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ，则 $W_1 = L(\alpha_n)$

$$\mathbb{P}^n = W_1 + W_2,$$

又因为 $\dim \mathbb{P}^n = \dim W_1 + \dim W_2 = (n-1)+1=n$,

因此 $\mathbb{P}^n = W_1 \oplus W_2$.