

2023 年全国大学生奥林匹克数学竞赛（数学类）试题及参考解答

一、选择题（本题共 35 分，共 5 小题，每小题 7 分）

1. 极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x^2 + \ln(1 + \sqrt[3]{x})}{\cos x + \sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{x}} - 2} = (\quad)$.

- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) -2 (D) -3 (E) 以上皆不对

解：利用 Taylor 展开公式，有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x^2 + \ln(1 + \sqrt[3]{x})}{\cos x + \sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{x}} - 2}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + o(x^3)}{1 + o(x^{\frac{1}{3}}) + 1 + \frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{1}{3}} + o(x^{\frac{1}{3}}) - 2} = 3. \text{ 从而该题选 (B).}$$

2. 已知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ ，则 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} dx = (\quad)$.

- (A) $\frac{\pi^2}{6}$ (B) $-\frac{\pi^2}{6}$ (C) $\frac{\pi^2}{12}$ (D) $-\frac{\pi^2}{12}$ (E) 以上皆不对

解：利用 Taylor 展开式，有 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} dx = \int_0^1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n} dx = \int_0^1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n} dx$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2}, \text{ 设 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = s, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} = t, \text{ 则 } t = \frac{\pi^2}{24}, s+t = \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \text{ 从而}$$

$$s = \frac{\pi^2}{8}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = s - t = \frac{\pi^2}{12}. \text{ 从而该题选 (C).}$$

3. 若四次齐次函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 满足 $f_{xx} + f_{yy} + f_{zz} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ，则

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \text{ 其中 } \Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1.$$

- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) $\frac{\pi}{15}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{5}$ (E) 以上皆不对

解：因为四次齐次函数满足 $f(tx, ty, tz) = t^4 f(x, y, z)$ ，上式两边对 t 求导，得

$$xf_1'(tx, ty, tz) + yf_2'(tx, ty, tz) + zf_3'(tx, ty, tz) = 4t^3 f(x, y, z), \text{ 令 } t=1, \text{ 得}$$

$$xf_1'(x, y, z) + yf_2'(x, y, z) + zf_3'(x, y, z) = 4f(x, y, z), \text{ 则 } \oiint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \oiint_{\Sigma} (xf_1'(x, y, z) + yf_2'(x, y, z) + zf_3'(x, y, z)) dS$$

$= \iint_{\Sigma} f_1'(x, y, z) dydz + f_2(x, y, z) dzdx + f_3'(x, y, z) dxdy$, 由 Gauss 公式,

$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \frac{1}{4} \iiint_{\Omega} (f_{xx} + f_{yy} + f_{zz}) dV = \frac{1}{4} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV = \frac{\pi}{5}$. 从而该题选 (D).

4. 二重积分 $\iint_D \frac{x}{y^2(1+xy)} dxdy = (\quad)$, 其中 D 是由 $xy=1, xy=3, y^2=x, y^2=3x$ 所围

成的区域.

- (A) $\frac{2}{9} \ln 2$ (B) $\frac{1}{3} \ln 2$ (C) $\frac{4}{9} \ln 2$ (D) $\frac{2}{3} \ln 2$ (E) 以上皆不对

解: 令 $u = xy, v = \frac{y^2}{x}$, 则区域 D 对应变为 $D_1 = \{1 \leq u \leq 3, 1 \leq v \leq 3\}$, 且有

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ -\frac{y^2}{x^2} & \frac{2y}{x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3y^2}{x} = 3v \Rightarrow \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{3v}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$\iint_D \frac{x}{y^2(1+xy)} dxdy = \iint_{D_1} \frac{1}{v(1+u)} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{3v} \right| dudv = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{D_1} \frac{1}{v^2(1+u)} dudv$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^3 \frac{1}{1+u} du \int_1^3 \frac{1}{v^2} dv = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{9} \ln 2. \text{ 从而该题选 (A).}$$

5. 设 $f(x, y) = e^{y+3} [(x-4)^2 + y^2 - 2y - 7]$, 则 ().

- (A) $f(x, y)$ 的极大值小于 $4e^6$
 (B) $f(x, y)$ 无极值
 (C) $f(x, y)$ 的极小值小于 $4e^6$
 (D) $f(x, y)$ 的极大值大于 $4e^6$
 (E) $f(x, y)$ 的极小值大于 $4e^6$

解: 直接求偏导计算即可. 先求驻点 $\begin{cases} f_x = 2e^{y+3}(x-4) = 0 \\ f_y = e^{y+3}[(x-4)^2 + y^2 - 9] = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = \pm 3 \end{cases}$. 再求判断

二阶导: $\begin{cases} A = f_{xx} = 2e^{y+3} \\ B = f_{xy} = 2e^{y+3}(x-4) \\ C = f_{yy} = e^{y+3}[(x-4)^2 + y^2 + 2y - 9] \end{cases}$, 根据系数矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}$ 判断两个驻

点, 对于 $(4,3)$ 有 $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6e^6 \end{pmatrix}$ 为正定矩阵, 从而 $(4,3)$ 是一个极小值点且

$f(4,3) = -4e^6 < 4e^6$. 对于 $(4,-3)$ 有 $\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2e^6 & 0 \\ 0 & -6e^6 \end{vmatrix} < 0$, 从而点 $(4,-3)$ 不是极值

点, 从而该题选 (C).

二、解答题 (本题共 65 分, 共 5 小题, 每小题 13 分)

1. 设 $\alpha > 0$, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}(1^\alpha + 2^\alpha + \cdots + n^\alpha)}{\sqrt{1 \times 3 + 2 \times 4 + \cdots + n \times (n+2)}} \sin \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$.

解: 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}(1^\alpha + 2^\alpha + \cdots + n^\alpha)}{n^\alpha \sqrt{1 \times 3 + 2 \times 4 + \cdots + n \times (n+2)}}$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1 \times 3 + 2 \times 4 + \cdots + n \times (n+2))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^\alpha$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^3}{1 \times 3 + 2 \times 4 + \cdots + n \times (n+2)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^\alpha, \text{ 注意到:}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3}{1 \times 3 + 2 \times 4 + \cdots + n \times (n+2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^3 - n^3}{\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k(k+2) - \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2 + 3n + 1}{n^2 + 4n + 3} = 3,$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^3}{1 \times 3 + 2 \times 4 + \cdots + n \times (n+2)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}, \text{ 又有 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^\alpha = \int_0^1 x^\alpha dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{\alpha+1}, \text{ 所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}(1^\alpha + 2^\alpha + \cdots + n^\alpha)}{\sqrt{1 \times 3 + 2 \times 4 + \cdots + n \times (n+2)}} \sin \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\alpha+1}.$$

2. 设 f 在 \mathbb{R} 上有三阶导数, $f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = 0$, 并且

$$|f'''(x)| \leq |f(x)| + |f'(x)| + |f''(x)|, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \text{ 求证: } f \equiv 0.$$

证明: 由于 f 在 \mathbb{R} 上有三阶导数, 故 f, f', f'' 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续. 令

$$M = \max_{x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{18}\right]} \{|f(x)| + |f'(x)| + |f''(x)|\} = |f(x_0)| + |f'(x_0)| + |f''(x_0)|, \text{ 其中}$$

$$x_0 \in \left[0, \frac{1}{18}\right]. \text{ 由 Taylor 公式知}$$

$$f(x_0) = f(0) + f'(0)x_0 + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x_0^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi_1)}{6}x_0^3 = \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi_1)}{6}x_0^3, \xi_1 \in \left(0, \frac{1}{18}\right),$$

$$f'(x_0) = f'(0) + f''(0)x_0 + \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2}x_0^2 = \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2}x_0^2, \xi_2 \in \left(0, \frac{1}{18}\right),$$

$$f''(x_0) = f''(0) + f^{(3)}(\xi_3)x_0 = f^{(3)}(\xi_3)x_0, \xi_3 \in \left(0, \frac{1}{18}\right). \text{因此}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= |f(x_0)| + |f'(x_0)| + |f''(x_0)| = \left| \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi_1)}{6}x_0^3 \right| + \left| \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2}x_0^2 \right| + |f^{(3)}(\xi_3)x_0| \\ &\leq \frac{3}{18} \left(|f^{(3)}(\xi_1)| + |f^{(3)}(\xi_2)| + |f^{(3)}(\xi_3)| \right) \leq \frac{1}{6}(M + M + M) = \frac{M}{2}, \text{故 } M = 0, \text{即} \end{aligned}$$

$f(x) \equiv 0, x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{18}\right]$. 依此类推, 易知 $f \equiv 0$.

3. 设 $0 < x_i < \pi, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 取 $x = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$, 证明: $\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\sin x_i}{x_i} \leq \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^n$.

证明: 令 $g(x) = \ln \frac{\sin x}{x} = \ln \sin x - \ln x$, 因为对 $x > 0$, 有 $\sin x < x$, 故对 $0 < x < \pi$, 有 $g''(x) = -\csc^2 x + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} < 0$, 于是 $g(x)$ 的图像是向上凸的, 因此有 Jensen

不等式 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g(x_i) \leq g\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = g(x)$, 故 $\sum_{i=1}^n g(x_i) \leq ng(x)$, 因为 e^x 是一个递增函

数, 这就导出 $\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\sin x_i}{x_i} = e^{\sum_{i=1}^n g(x_i)} \leq e^{ng(x)} = \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^n$.

4. 证明反常积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x} dx$ 收敛.

证明: $\left| \int_1^A e^{\sin x} \sin 2x dx \right| = \left| 2 \int_1^A e^{\sin x} \cos x \sin x dx \right| = 2 \left| \int_1^A \sin x de^{\sin x} \right|$
 $= \left| 2 \sin x e^{\sin x} \Big|_1^A - 2 \int_1^A e^{\sin x} d \sin x \right| = \left| 2 \sin x e^{\sin x} - 2e^{\sin x} \Big|_1^A \right| = \left| 2e^{\sin x} (\sin x - 1) \Big|_1^A \right|$
 $= \left| 2e^{\sin A} (\sin A - 1) - 2e^{\sin 1} (\sin 1 - 1) \right| \leq 8e$, 故 $\int_1^A e^{\sin x} \sin 2x dx$ 有界, 又因为 $\frac{1}{x}$ 单调递减

趋于零, 因此由 Dirichlet 判别法知 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x} dx$ 收敛.

5. (1) 设 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 为两个数列, 且 $B_n = \sum_{k=1}^n b_k$, 证明:

$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k = a_n B_n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} B_k (a_k - a_{k+1})$; (2) 已知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k x_k = A$, 证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 x_k = \frac{A}{2}.$$

证明: (1) $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k (B_k - B_{k-1})$

$$= a_n B_n - a_n B_{n-1} + a_{n-1} B_{n-1} - a_{n-1} B_{n-2} + \cdots + a_2 B_2 - a_2 B_1 + a_1 B_1$$

$$= a_n B_n - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} B_k (a_{k+1} - a_k), \quad \text{即} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k = a_n B_n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} B_k (a_k - a_{k+1}).$$

(2) 由 stolz 定理可知, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k x_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k x_k - \sum_{k=1}^n k x_k}{n+1-n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) x_{n+1} = A$, 所以

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 x_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k^2 x_k - \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 x_k}{(n+1)^2 - n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2 x_{n+1}}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) x_{n+1} = \frac{A}{2}.$$