

阿里巴巴全球数学竞赛试题

(预选赛第一轮)

(Alibaba Global Mathematics Competition - Qualifying Competition Round 1--2020卷--)

姓名:		手机号:		邮箱号:		
	题号		_	Ξ	四	总分
	得分					

1. 单选题(20分)

面条是中华传统美食,花样却不断翻新。清晨,擀宽面的张师傅别出心裁,把他的宽面条两头粘上, 变成了宽面圈儿,如图1。





他像平时切面条一样,把宽面圈儿沿着中心线切开,就得到两个完全同样的宽面圈儿,如图 2。

张师傅灵机一动,重新将面条拧了一下,再两头粘上。这样竟然成了数学中常常讲到的莫比乌斯带, 如图3。(以德国数学家奥古斯特•莫比乌斯命名)。



接着,他灵机两动,三动,直至 n 动。他将宽面拧了两下,三下,直至 n 下,总以如图的右手内旋的 方式来拧,然后照样地两头粘上。这些个宽面圈儿在数学上还没有固定的名称。张师傅把莫比乌斯带称作 1 旋圈面,拧两下、三下的称作 2 旋、3 旋圈面,总之,拧 n 下就是 n 旋圈面:n 为2、3、7 的情形如图4。 起先没有拧就粘上的,普普通通,只称作平凡圈面,或者 0 旋圈面。在张师傅看来,不同旋数的圈面是彼 此不同的,(因为只在厨房里摆放来,摆放去,总不能把一种变成另一种)。

张师傅把他的多旋圈面开店上架,一时网红。有人为百岁老人订制 100 旋圈面,有人为公司年会订制 2019 旋圈面,(张师傅拧得手都酸了)。试问:张师傅要是依旧沿中心线切开这两种圈面,分别会得到 什么?()

A. 一个200 旋圈面,一个非上述构造的圈面	B. 两个100 旋圈面,一个非上述构造的圈面
C. 一个200 旋圈面,一个0 旋圈面	D. 两个100 旋圈面,一个0 旋圈面
E. 以上都不对	

2. 问答题(20分)

设**A**=(**a**i,j)nxn是一个由±1组成的nxn方阵(n > 1)。将**A**的n个行向量记为**V**1,...,**V**n对于两个行向量**V**=(**a**i)1≤i≤n 与**V**'=(**b**i)1≤i≤n, 定义

$$v * v' = (a_i b_i)_{1 \le i \le n}$$
$$v \cdot v' = \sum_{1 \le i \le n} a_i b_i.$$

以及

假设

(1) 对任意的i,j(1≤i,j≤n),存在k(1≤k≤n)使得Vi*Vj=Vk:

(2) 对任意的i,j(1≤i,j≤n,i≠j),Vi·Vj=0。

证明:

- (i) **A**有一个行向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1, ..., 1 \\ n \end{pmatrix}$; 对于**A**的另一个行向量**V**i; 它有 $\frac{n}{2}$ 个分量为1, $\frac{n}{2}$ 个分量为-1。 (ii) n是2的幂。
- (iii) 设n=2^m,则可以通过重新排列**A**的行与列,将**A**变为反阵

$$\left(\begin{array}{rrr}1 & 1\\ 1 & -1\end{array}\right)^{\bigotimes m}$$

这里,

$$X^{\bigotimes m} = \underbrace{X \otimes \cdots \otimes X}_{m} = (\cdots \underbrace{(X \otimes X) \otimes \cdots) \otimes X}_{m}$$

是方阵**X**的m次张量积;两个方阵**X**=(**x**ij)1≤i,j≤p与**Y**=(yi'j')1≤i',j'≤q的张量积被定义为一个pqxpq 的方阵

$$X \otimes Y = (z_{kl})_{1 \leq kl \leq pq},$$

其中Zkl=XijYi'j', 整数i,j,i',j'满足1≤i,j≤p, 1≤i', ≤q, 且由等式k=p(i'-1)+i与l=p(j'-1)+j 唯一确定。

3. 解答题(20分)

设h(z)是关于自变量z的多项式。考虑系数在多项式环c[z]中的,关于y的三次方程y³-3zy+h(z)=0。

(i) 当h(z)=-z³-1时,找到此方程的至少一个一次多项式函数解。

(ii) 假设方程y³-3zy+h(z)=0有三个互不相等的整数函数解y=f1(z),f2(z),f3(z),则h(z)可以取哪些多 项式? 注: 整函数指在整个复平面上解析的函数

4. 场景题 (20分*2)

蚂蚁森林是全球最大的个人碳账户平台,该平台以量化方式记录每个人的低碳行为。当支付宝用户收 集到足够的"能量"时,他/她可以向蚂蚁森林申请种植一棵真正的树。截至2019年4月22日(世界地球日), 支付宝蚂蚁森林的5亿用户已经在中国西北地区种植了1亿棵真树,总面积为11.2万公顷,保护着总面积为 1.2万公顷的保护地。

1. 本题两小问中考虑在一个3×4的长方形区域的每个小方格的中心点种树,要求在横、竖、斜3个方向上都 不能存在连续的3颗(及以上)树。令1表示可以种树,0表示不可以种树。

满足种树条件的示意图为

1	1	0	1
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1

不满足种树条件的示意图为

1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1

(a) 请问在一个3×4的区域里, 最多能种多少颗树, 并给出一种种植的方式。

(b) 在满足上一问最多能种多少颗树答案的前提下,请问一共有多少种种法,给出思路和答案。

2.考虑一个由从左到右的n个小方格组成的1×n的区域,从左向右依次在每个小方格种一棵树,一共种n棵。 树的种类只有两种:胡杨和樟子松。假设在第一个小方格种植的树是胡杨的概率是r。后续种树的规则为: 如果前一个小方格种的是胡杨,则本格种胡杨的概率为s;如果前一个小方格种的是樟子松,则本格种樟子 松的概率为t,0<r,s,t<1。</p>

(a) 假设r = 1/3, s + t ≠ 1。是否存在s和t,使得对任意的i,2 ≤ i ≤ n,在第i个小方格种植的树是胡杨的概率都等于一个跟i无关的常数?如果存在,请给出s和t的关系;如果不存在,请说明理由。

(b) 假设r = 1/3,s= 3/4,t = 4/5。假设我们观察到第2019个小方格里种植的树是胡杨,但我们观察不到 在其它小方格里种植的是哪种树。请问在第一个小方格里种植的树是胡杨的概率是多少?

3. 为了种树的可持续发展控制成本,蚂蚁森林希望在知道用户申请数量之前从公益机构获得种植配额。令随机变量D1和D2分别表示支付宝用户对胡杨和樟子松的申请数量。将Di的分布函数记为Fi,其均值和方差分别表示为µi和O2(i=1,2)。假设蚂蚁森林只知道µi,O2(i=1,2)但并不知道Fi的其它信息。蚂蚁森林需要确定两种树的配额,分别记为Qi(i=1,2)。由于环境的承受能力,种植的树木总数不能超过给定的常数M,即

$$Q_1 + Q_2 \le M \,.$$

并且假设**M** ≥ µ1 + µ2。

已知两种树的订购成本分别为CQi(i=1,2)。如果预留配额Qi小于种树申请数量Di,即Qi≤Di,则增加额外成本m[Di-Qi]+(i=1,2)。这里[x]+≜ max{x,0}。m,C,μi,σi为已知常数且满足关系

$$\frac{m-c}{c} > \left(\frac{\sigma_1}{\mu_1}\right)^2 > \left(\frac{\sigma_2}{\mu_2}\right)^2.$$

蚂蚁森林希望选择种树配额 $Q_{i \geq 0}$ (i = 1,2) 使得在最坏情况下总成本的期望极小,其中最坏情况是针对所有可能的均值为 μ_{i} 、方差为 σ_{i}^{2} 的分布函数 F_{i} 。从数学上讲,目标是求解以下优化问题:

$$\min_{Q_1,Q_2} \quad \max_{F_1 \in \mathcal{F}_1, F_2 \in \mathcal{F}_2} \sum_{i=1,2} \left[cQ_i + \int_0^\infty \left(m[\xi - Q_i]^+ \right) dF_i(\xi) \right], \tag{1}$$

subject to
$$Q_1 + Q_2 \le M$$
, $Q_1, Q_2 \ge 0$,

其中Fi是所有均值为 μ i、方差为 σ ²(i=1,2)的累积分布函数的集合,其支撑集为非负数。

问题:请求解问题(1),推导最优种树配额Qi,i=1,2的显式表达式。



阿里巴巴全球数学竞赛试题

(预选赛第二轮)

(Alibaba Global Mathematics Competition - Qualifying Competition Round 2--2020卷--)

姓名:		于机	于机亏:		即相方:	
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1. 选择题(20分)

+++ /2 .

淘宝某卖家推出了一款抗摔玻璃杯,号称从高空摔下,不碎不裂。阿里质检员小哥检查了这家店铺后 决定做抗摔检测。他从这家店铺取了品质相同的三只杯子,去一幢120层的高楼,希望测出该款玻璃杯最 高从哪层楼摔下不会坏(不碎、无裂纹)。每个杯子从某一层摔下,有三种可能:

(a) 不碎、无裂纹;

(b) 不碎、有裂纹;

(c)碎。

已知杯子在t层摔下出现情况(a)并在t+1层摔下出现情况(b),那么在t+2层摔下必定也出现情况(b),且 r层(r≥t+3)摔下必定出现情况(c)。并且绝对不会出现杯子在t层摔下出现情况(a)并在t+1层摔下出现情况 (c)。例如:一种可能出现的情况是,在5层或以下摔下出现 情况(a),在6、7层摔下出现情况(b),在8层或 以上摔下出现情况(c)。

如果玻璃杯从1层窗口摔下就出现了情况(b)或(c)了,则记N=0。对每个n=1,...,119,如果从第n 层摔下出现情况不碎不裂,但第n+1层摔下不碎却出现了裂纹,则记N=n。最后,如果第120层摔下仍然 不碎不裂,则记N=120。需要注意的是,为了保证测试的稳定性,一旦杯子出现裂纹就无法再次使用。

阿里质检员小哥想设计一种最优方案来测试,使得对于N的所有可能取值0,1,...,120,最多 只需尝试从M 个不同层楼的窗口往下摔,就可以保证准确地测出N 。请问M 的最小值是多少?()

*此题场景纯属虚拟;高空抛物不仅不文明而且非常危险!

A. 8	B. 9	C. 10	D. 11	E. 以上都不是

2. 选择题 (20分)

现代通信网络通常连接在二维或三维空间中移动的节点,例如智能手机或卫星。其中的问题经常会涉及几何和概率知识,本题所述如下: 佐格行星是一个以O为中心的球。两个飞船A和B在其表面随机着陆, 它们的位置是独立的,并且各自均匀地分布在其表面上。

请求解由直线OA和OB形 成的角度 ∠AOB的概率密度函数f ()

A. $f(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha$. $\alpha \in [0, \pi]$.	B. $f(\alpha) = \sin \alpha$. $\alpha \in [0, \pi]$.
C. $f(\alpha) = \frac{2}{\pi} \cos^2 \alpha$. $\alpha \in [0, \pi]$.	D. f(α)= ² / _{π²} α.α∈[0,π].
E. 以上都不是.	

3. 理论题(30分)

(a)对于实数轴ℝ上的任一偶多项式函数

$$f(x) = c_0 + c_1 x^2 + \dots + c_n x^{2n},$$

定义

$$T(f)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \cos(2\pi xy) f(y) dy.$$

(1)证明:T(f)也是一个偶多项式,并与f有相同的次数.

(2)对任意的非负整数n=0,1,2,...,记EPn为次数不超过2n(包括2n次)的实数轴R上的偶多项式的集合, 此为一个实向量空间,求子空间

$$V_n = \{ f \in \mathrm{EP}_n \colon T(f) = f \}$$

的维数.

4. 场景题: 电梯的简化模型 (30分)

考虑一栋有n+1层的大楼,其中大堂是第0层,阁楼是第n层。第k层楼的高度是kh,k=0,1,...,n。 阁楼到地面的高度是H=nh。简单起见,假设楼里的电梯要么处于停止状态(速度为0),要么以固定的速度 v上行或下行。如果没有明确说明,电梯的容量为无穷。假设速度从0变到v之间电梯没有延迟(不考虑加减 速的额外时间)。

 假设在时刻0电梯刚好从大堂离开往上运行,并且时刻0在每个第k层,k=1,...,n-1,有 一位想上行到 阁楼的乘客在等待进入电梯,有另一位想要下到大堂的乘客在等待进入电梯 且直到电梯下行到并停 止在该层时才进入电梯。因此,电梯以1,2,...,n,n-1,...,0的顺序停止。不管有多少乘客进入 或离开电梯,电梯每次停留所花的时间为c秒。

定义乘客从时刻0开始的等待时间为乘客进入电梯的时间。请计算这2(n-1)位乘客的平均等待时间, 即总时间除以2(n-1),关于n的简洁表达式。请忽略他们在电梯里的停留时间。

 此题中假设电梯在大堂和阁楼之间不间断运行,且运行途中不改变运行方向。每一次上下 乘客停留 所耗的时间为0。

一位"饿了么"外卖小哥到达大堂送餐给一位客户。在小哥的到达时刻,电梯以1/2的概率处于 上行状态,并且电梯位于高度X,X是[0,H]之间均匀分布的随机变量。等待送餐的客户所处楼层高度为Y,Y是在[0,H]之间均匀分布的随机变量,Y独立于X。

- (a) 假设外卖小哥一直在大堂的电梯门口等待, 电梯下来后马上乘电梯去往客户的楼 层。请计算外 卖小哥在进入电梯前的等待时间的期望。
- (b)如果外卖小哥到达大堂时,客户立刻出发等待乘电梯下行到大堂找外卖小哥,而外卖小哥在大 堂里等待。请计算外卖小哥在见到客户前的等待时间的期望。

 此题为了简便起见将楼层处理成连续变量。换言之,假设电梯可以到达[0,n]之间的任意实数楼层, 故我们忽略每层的高度。假设在时刻0电梯运载x₀位乘客离开大堂。这些乘客的目的地分别是D₁,...
 , D_{x0} ∈ [0, n]。假设D1,...,Dx0为独立同分布的连续随机变量,其分布函数为F。

在所有乘客到达目的地后, 电梯立刻出发向下去往大堂。没有其他额外的乘客。假设电梯回到大堂的时间为:

$$S \triangleq 2 \max\{D_1, \cdots, D_{x_0}\} + 5x_0,$$
 (2)

即电梯的平均往返时间。公式(2)已经考虑电梯的速度和每次停留的平均时间,因此我们忽略速度v和每层的高度。

(a) 单部电梯的平均往返时间. 将返回时间的期望记为依赖于分布F和xo的表达式:

$$f_F(x_0) \triangleq \mathbb{E}[S] \,. \tag{3}$$

令F是[0, n]区间上的连续均匀分布。请计算fF(xo)。

- (b) 两部电梯的设计方案. 在此题中我们考虑一栋有两部电梯的楼。假设乘客以速率p到达大堂。因此,每一单位时间内平均有p位乘客到达大堂并等待电梯上行。比较下面两种电梯的设计方案。
 - 两部相似但不同的电梯服务所有楼层. 假设每位乘客到达并等待其中一部电梯(不管另一部电梯是否已经先到达)。对每一部电梯,乘客到达的速率为^{a=}2,他们的目的地服从区间[0, n] 上的连续均匀分布F。
 - 分别服务低层和高层的电梯. 假设一部电梯专门服务处于区间 [0, ¹/₂]的目的地,另一部电梯 专门服务处于区间 [¹/₂,n]的目的地。对每一部电梯,乘客到达的速率仍为a = ^p/₂。低楼层和 高楼层电梯乘客的目的地分别服从区间[0, ²/₂]和[²,n]上的连续均匀分布。

为了计算每一部电梯的平均往返时间S>0,我们需要求解如下方程

$$f_F(aS) = S \,, \tag{4}$$

其中fF的定义同上题。请根据上述两种设计方案对每一部电梯写出方程(4)的解S关于n和p的 表达式。为了下一题里使用方便,我们记其为函数g(n, p)。

(c) 交替目的地的电梯设计方案. 指派电梯1专门服务目的地处于区间[a₀,a₁], [a₂,a₃], ..., [a_{2k-2}, a_{2k-1}]的乘客, 电梯2专门服务目的地处于区间[a₁, a₂], [a₃, a₄], ..., [a_{2k-1}, a_{2k}]的乘客, 其中0=a₀ <a₁ <… a_{2k-1}</sub>]的乘客, 其中0=a₀ <a₁ <… a_{2k-1}</sub>]的乘客, 其中0=a₀ a_{2k-1}</sub>]的乘客, 其中0=a₀ a_{2k-1}</sub>]的乘客, 其

假设对任意0 ≤ b < c ≤ n,目的地处于区间[b,c]的乘客到达大堂的速率为p(c – b)/n。因此,乘坐 电梯1的乘客以速率 $p_1 \triangleq \frac{p}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (a_{2i-1} - a_{2i-2})$ 到达,而乘坐电梯2的乘客以速率 $p_2 \triangleq \frac{p}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{k} (a_{2j} - a_{2j-1})$ 到

达。

第一问:对于每一个电梯 r = 1,2,使用上一题中的函数g将方程 f_F (p_rS_r) = S_r的解 S_r 写成关于 n,p_r的函数

第二问:定义每一个电梯 r = 1, 2的容量为

$$M_r \triangleq p_r n \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{g(n, p_r)}{n}.$$
(5)

找出k≥1和0<a1<…<a2k-1<n使得M≜max{M1,M2}极小化。如果不能找到一个精确的表达式,请写下关键步骤,并将最终答案用方框圈起来表示。

答题时间: 3月21日上午8点-3月23日早上午8点----共48小时----

Noodles are beloved traditional food in China. There are many types of noodles and there are even new ones created everyday. This morning, Noodle Master Zhang, all of sudden, has a nice new idea. He sticks the two ends of a wide noodle dough together, (see the following picture). Then a wide noodle dough becomes a ring of dough.



(Picture 1)

As everyday how he cuts his noodle dough into two, Master Zhang now cuts the ring of dough along the centerline, then he's got two identical rings of dough (see the following picture)



(Picture 2)

What a beautiful morning! As Noodle Master Zhang is feeling so good, he suddenly has another brilliant idea: he turns the noodle dough once, then glues them at the ends. In this way, he accidentally makes a Mobius Band (named after German mathematician August Ferdinand Mobius).



(Picture 3)

It doesn't take Master Zhang too long to get his second brilliant idea, third brilliant idea, etc., namely, Master Zhang turns the noodle dough twice, three times, ..., n times, (all in the same direction), then glues the two ends together. These noodle rings do not have yet official mathematical names. Master Zhang gives them names according to the number of turns. For example, he calls his Mobius-Band-noodle-ring, 1-flip-noodle-ring, and those which are obtained

after n times of turnings, n-flip-noodle-ring. See the following picture, for n=2, 3, and 7. And the very first one, without any turning, is called a trivial-noodle-ring, or simply a 0-flip-noodle-ring. From Master Zhang's point of view, these noodle rings with different turning numbers are different from one another, because he can not change one into another in his kitchen, no matter how he stretches them).



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(Picture 4)
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Master Zhang then uses these ideas and opens an online noodle shop to sell these n-flip-noodlerings. It turns out to be rather hot and successful on the market. Someone makes for 100-yearold birthday of their family member, 100-flip-noodle-rings; someone reserves 2019-flip-noodlerings for their company's anniversary in 2019. Poor Master Zhang—his hands must be sore after so many turns :)). Now our question comes: take a 100-noodle-ring and a 2019-noodle-ring, if Master Zhang still cuts along the centerline, what will he get?

A. A 200-flip-noodle-ring, and a noodle-ring that is not as constructed above, respectively;

B. Two 100-flip-noodle-rings, and a noodle-ring that is not as constructed above, respectively;

C. A 200-flip-noodle-ring, and a 0-flip-noodle-ring, respectively;

D. Two 100-flip-noodle-rings, and a 0-flip-noodle-ring, respectively.

E. None of the above choices

R1-2. Let n>1. Let $A = (a_{i,j})_{n \times n}$ be an $n \times n$ square matrix with each entry ± 1 . Write v_1, \ldots, v_n for the *n* row vectors of *A*. For two row vectors $v = (a_i)_{1 \le i \le n}$ and $v' = (b_i)_{1 \le i \le n}$, define

$$v \ast v' = (a_i b_i)_{1 \le i \le n}$$

and

$$v \cdot v' = \sum_{1 \le i \le n} a_i b_i.$$

Assume that:

- (1) for any i, j $(1 \le i, j \le n)$, there exists k $(1 \le k \le n)$ such that $v_i * v_j = v_k$;
- (2) for any i, j $(1 \le i, j \le n, i \ne j), v_i \cdot v_j = 0.$

Prove that:

(i) the vector $\underbrace{(1,\ldots,1)}_{n}$ is a row of A; for any other row v_i , there

exist $\frac{n}{2}$ entries equal to 1, and $\frac{n}{2}$ entries equal to -1.

- (ii) $n = 2^m$ is a power of 2.
- (iii) when $n = 2^m$, by applying permutations on rows and columns of A, the square matrix A could be transformed to a square matrix

$$\left(\begin{array}{rrr}1 & 1\\ 1 & -1\end{array}\right)^{\bigotimes m}$$

Here

$$X^{\otimes m} = \underbrace{X \otimes \cdots \otimes X}_{m} = (\cdots (\underbrace{X \otimes X}) \otimes \cdots) \otimes X_{m}$$

is the *m*-th tensor product of a square matrix X; for two square matrices $X = (x_{ij})_{1 \leq i,j \leq p}$ and $Y = (y_{i'j'})_{1 \leq i',j' \leq q}$, their tensor product is a $pq \times pq$ square matrix defined by

$$X \otimes Y = (z_{kl})_{1 \leq kl \leq pq}$$

where $z_{kl} = x_{ij} y_{i'j'}$ when we write k (and l) in the unique form as k = p(i'-1) + i (and l = p(j'-1) + j) for integers i, j, i', j'with $1 \le i, j \le p$ and $1 \le i', j' \le q$.

Proof. (i) take an row v_i of A. By assumption there exists k such that $v_k = v_i * v_i = \underbrace{(1, \ldots, 1)}_{k}$.

(ii) and (iii) Method 1. Let $G = \{v_1, \ldots, v_n\}$. With respect to the * operation, the assumption implies that G is a group, with identity a row $v_k = (1, \ldots, 1)$. Since $v_i * v_i = (1, \ldots, 1)$ for each i, G is an elementary abelian 2-group. Thus, $n = 2^m$ is a power of 2. By assumption, $AA^t = nI_n$. Thus, $A^tA = nI_n$. Then, the columns of A are orthogonal to each other, hence different to each other. By the definition of *, a

column of A is just a character of A. Hence, the matrix A is just the character table of A. As $G \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2)^n$, A could be transformed to

$$\left(\begin{array}{rrr}1 & 1\\1 & -1\end{array}\right)^{\bigotimes m}$$

by applying permutations on rows and columns of A, where $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ is the character table of Z_2 .

Method 2. By assumption, we could find a maximal set of rows $u_1 = v_{i_1}, \ldots, u_m = v_{i_m}$ of A such that $u_1 = \underbrace{(1, \ldots, 1)}_{k_1}$, and u_k is orthog-

onal to any product of u_1, \ldots, u_{k-1} with respect to the * operation. Then, u_1, \ldots, u_m generate all rows of A with respect to the * operation. Hence, $n \leq 2^m$. From the condition posed on u_1, \ldots, u_m , one could show by an inductive argument that $n = 2^m k$ is a multiple of 2^m and there is a unique form of the tuple (u_1, \ldots, u_m) modulo permutation on columns of A. Since rows of A are distinct, then $n \leq 2^m$. Hence, k = 1; and for a fixed m there is a unique A modulo permutations on rows and columns of A, which is just

$$\left(\begin{array}{rrr}1 & 1\\ 1 & -1\end{array}\right)^{\bigotimes m}.$$

R2-3. For any even polynomial function on \mathbb{R} with real co-efficients $f(x) = c_0 + c_1 x^2 + \cdots + c_n x^{2n}$,

define

$$T(f)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \cos(2\pi xy) f(y) dy.$$

- (i) Show that T(f) is an even polynomial function on \mathbb{R} whose degree is equal to the degree of f(x).
- (ii) For any $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, denote by EP_n the set of all even polynomial functions on \mathbb{R} of degree less than or equal to 2n, which forms a real linear space. Find the dimension of the subspace

$$V_n = \{ f \in \mathrm{EP}_n \colon T(f) = f \}.$$

Solution.

(i). For any odd polynomial function on \mathbb{R} with real coefficients

$$f(x) = c_0 x + c_1 x^3 + \dots + c_n x^{2n+1},$$

define

$$S(f)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \sin(2\pi xy) f(y) dy.$$

For $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, let $A_n = T(x^{2n})$ and $B_n = S(x^{2n+1})$. That is,

$$A_n(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \cos(2\pi xy) y^{2n} dy$$

$$B_n(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \sin(2\pi xy) y^{2n+1} dy$$

For $n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$, we integrate by parts:

$$A_{n}(x) = \frac{1}{-2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left((-2\pi y) e^{(x^{2}-y^{2})\pi} \right) \cdot \cos(2\pi xy) y^{2n-1} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2\pi} \left[0 - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^{2}-y^{2})\pi} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\cos(2\pi xy) y^{2n-1} \right) dy \right]$$

$$= \frac{-2\pi x}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^{2}-y^{2})\pi} \cdot \sin(2\pi xy) y^{2n-1} dy + \frac{2n-1}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^{2}-y^{2})\pi} \cdot \cos(2\pi xy) y^{2n-2} dy$$

$$= -x B_{n-1}(x) + \frac{2n-1}{2\pi} \cdot A_{n-1}(x),$$

and

$$B_{n}(x) = \frac{1}{-2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left((-2\pi y) e^{(x^{2} - y^{2})\pi} \right) \cdot \sin(2\pi xy) y^{2n} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2\pi} \left[0 - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^{2} - y^{2})\pi} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\sin(2\pi xy) y^{2n} \right) dy \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi x}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^{2} - y^{2})\pi} \cdot \cos(2\pi xy) y^{2n} dy + \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^{2} - y^{2})\pi} \cdot \sin(2\pi xy) y^{2n-1} dy$$

$$= x A_{n}(x) + \frac{n}{\pi} \cdot B_{n-1}(x).$$

Therefore, for $n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$, we obtain the relations

(1)
$$A_n(x) = -xB_{n-1}(x) + \frac{2n-1}{2\pi} \cdot A_{n-1}(x),$$

and

(2)
$$B_n(x) = xA_n(x) + \frac{n}{\pi} \cdot B_{n-1}(x).$$

We also observe

(3)
$$B_0(x) = xA_0(x).$$

We claim that $A_0(x)$ is constant 1. In fact,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}A_0(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \cos(2\pi xy) \right) \mathrm{d}y$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \cdot (2\pi x \cos(2\pi xy) - 2\pi y \sin(2\pi xy)) \mathrm{d}y$$
$$= 2\pi x A_0(x) - 2\pi B_0(x)$$
$$= 0,$$

where the last step follows from (3). We also observe

$$A_0(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2 \pi} \mathrm{d}y = 1,$$

because of the well-known Gauss integral $\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}$. In fact,

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-t^2} \mathrm{d}t\right)^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}} e^{-\xi^2 - \eta^2} \mathrm{d}\xi \mathrm{d}\eta = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-r^2} r \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta = \pi.$$

Therefore,

holds for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ as claimed.

By (4), (3), (1), and (2), we see by induction that A_n are all even polynomial functions of degree 2n, and B_n are all odd polynomials functions of degree 2n + 1. Moreover,

$$A_n(x) = (-1)^n x^{2n}$$
 + lower even-order terms

and

$$B_n(x) = (-1)^n x^{2n+1} + \text{lower odd-order terms}$$

In particular, this proves (i).

(ii). (One with some background in Fourier transform will be able to guess $T(A_n)(x) = x^{2n}$, which we provide a direct proof.) WE prove the following claim by induction:

(5)
$$T(A_n)(x) = x^{2n}, \ S(B_n)(x) = x^{2n+1},$$

for $n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$.

To see this, we compute:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}T(A_n)(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \cos(2\pi xy) A_n(y) \mathrm{d}y \right]$$

=
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \left[2\pi x \cos(2\pi xy) - 2\pi y \sin(2\pi xy) \right] \cdot A_n(y) \mathrm{d}y$$

=
$$2\pi x T(A_n)(x) - 2\pi \left(S(B_n(x)) - \frac{n}{\pi} \cdot S(B_{n-1}(x)) \right)$$

=
$$2\pi x T(A_n)(x) - 2\pi S(B_n(x)) + 2n S(B_{n-1}),$$

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using (2). Similarly,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}S(B_n)(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \sin(2\pi xy) B_n(y) \mathrm{d}y \right]$$

= $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \left[2\pi x \sin(2\pi xy) + 2\pi y \cos(2\pi xy) \right] \cdot B_n(y) \mathrm{d}y$
= $2\pi x S(B_n)(x) + 2\pi \left(-T(A_{n+1}(x)) + \frac{2n+1}{2\pi} \cdot T(A_n) \right)$
= $2\pi x S(B_n)(x) - 2\pi T(A_{n+1}(x)) + (2n+1)T(A_{n-1}),$

using (1). Therefore, for $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, we obtain

$$2\pi T(A_{n+1})(x) = 2\pi x S(B_n)(x) - \frac{\mathrm{d}S(B_n)(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} + (2n+1)T(A_n),$$

$$2\pi S(B_n)(x) = 2\pi x T(A_n)(x) - \frac{\mathrm{d}T(A_n)(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} + 2nS(B_{n-1}),$$

where $B_{-1}(x)$ is defined as 0 by convention. The above formulas imply (5) immediately by induction.

The linear transformation $T_n = T|_{\text{EP}_n} : \text{EP}_n \to \text{EP}_n$ has an uppertriangular matrix over the basis $(1, x^2, x^4, \cdots, x^{2n})$. It has alternating diagonal entries $1, -1, 1, \dots, (-1)^n$ by the above leading term formula. Then the characteristic polynomial of T_n is

$$\det(\lambda I - T_n) = \begin{cases} (\lambda^2 - 1)^{m+1} & n = 2m + 1\\ (\lambda^2 - 1)^m (\lambda - 1) & n = 2m \end{cases}$$

The formula in (5) about A_n implies $T_n^{-1} = T_n$ on EP_n , so T_n is diago-nalizable. Therefore, T_n fixes a subspace of dimension $m+1 = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1$ on EP_n.

R1-3. Let h(z) be a polynomial in variable z. Consider the degree 3 equation $y^3 - 3zy + h(z) = 0$ of y, with coefficients in the polynomial ring $\mathbb{C}[z]$.

- (i) when $h(z) = -z^3 1$, find a solution y = f(z) which is a degree one polynomial function.
- (ii) suppose that the equation $y^3 3zy + h(z) = 0$ has three distinct solutions $y = f_1(z), f_2(z), f_3(z)$ with each $f_i(z)$ an entire function of z. What can h(z) be? Recall that an entire function is a holomorphic function on the complex plane.

Solution. Let $\omega = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$.

Answer: (i) y = z + 1, $\omega z + \omega^2$ or $\omega^2 z + \omega$. (ii) $h(z) = c^3 z^3 + c^{-3}$ for some constant $c \neq 0$.

Lemma 0.1. Let q(z) be an entire function, and k be a positive integer. If $q(z)^k$ is a polynomial, then q(z) is also a polynomial.

Proof of the lemma. Write $\phi(z) = q(z)^k$. Since q(z) is an entire function, each zero of $\phi(z)$ has multiplicity a multiple of k. Thus, g(z) = $\sqrt[k]{\phi(z)}$ is still a polynomial. *Proof of the answer.* (i) by a direct calculation.

(ii) write

$$u = \frac{1}{3}(f_1(z) + \omega f_2(z) + \omega^2 f_3(z))$$

and

$$v = \frac{1}{3}(f_1(z) + \omega^2 f_2(z) + \omega f_3(z)).$$

By $f_1(z) + f_2(z) + f_3(z) = 0$, we get

$$f_1(z) = u + v$$
, $f_2(z) = \omega^2 u + \omega v$, and $f_3(z) = \omega u + \omega^2 v$.

Therefore, -3z = -3uv and $-h(z) = u^3 + v^3$. Let $\Delta = 4z^3 + 27h(z)^2$ be the discriminant. Then,

$$\Delta = 4(-3uv)^3 + 27(u^3 + v^3)^2 = 27(u^3 - v^3)^2.$$

By the above lemma, $u^3 - v^3$ is a polynomial. As $u^3 + v^3 = -h(z)$ is also a polynomial, both u^3 and v^3 are polynomials. By the above lemma again, both u and v are polynomials. By -3z = -3uv, we may assume that u = -cz and $v = -c^{-1}$ for some constant $c \neq 0$. Then, $h(z) = c^3 z^3 + c^{-3}$.

1 Problem 1

A seller on Taobao has launched a product of "unbreakable glass" that they claim can fall from high altitudes without breaking or cracking. Alibaba Quality Inspectors spot this product and decide to perform a dropping test in a 120-story building. They take three identical glasses from the seller and want to find out the highest floor where the glass can fall without breaking. When a glass falls from the window of the t-th floor, it will have one and only one of the following consequences:

- (a) no breakage, no crack;
- (b) no breakage, but cracked;
- (c) broken.

We assume that if (a) occurs on the *t*th floor and (b) occurs on the (t + 1)th floor, (b) will still occur on (t + 2)th floor but (c) will occur on the (t + 3)th floor. For example, one possibility is that (a) occurs on the fifth floor or below, (b) occurs on the sixth and seventh floors, and (c) occurs on the eighth floor or above.

If the glass falls from the window on the first floor and either (b) or (c) occurs, we write N = 0. For each n = 1, ..., 119, if the fall from the *n*th floor does not cracking the glass but the fall from the (n + 1)th floor ends up cracking it, then write N = n. Finally, if the glass is still not cracked when falling from the 120th floor, we write N = 120. Notice that once the glass is cracked, it cannot be used again.

The inspectors want to perform a sequence of dropping tests so that no matter what $N \in \{0, ..., 120\}$ is, they can throw from no more than M different floors to compute N. What is the minimum value of M? (Of course, throwing objects from a height is dangerous, so one should never do it.)

A. 8 B. 9 C. 10 D. none of above

2 Problem: Ant Forest

Ant Forest is the world's largest platform for personal carbon accounts, which record each person's low-carbon behavior in quantitative terms. When an Alipay user gathers enough "energy", he/she can apply to Ant Forest to plant a real tree. As of April 22, 2019 (World Earth Day), a total number of 500 million users of the Alipay Ant Forest have planted 100 million real trees in Northwest China covering a total area of 112,000 hectares, and protected a total area of 12,000 hectares of conservation land.

1. In this question, we consider planting a tree at the center point of each small square in a 3×4 rectangular area. It is required that there cannot be three consecutive (or more) trees in three directions: horizontal, vertical, and diagonal. Let 1 indicate that trees can be planted, and 0 indicates that trees cannot be planted. A diagram that satisfies the planting conditions is

1	1	0	1
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1

A diagram that does not satisfy the planting conditions is

1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1

- (a) What is the maximum number of trees that can be planted in a 3×4 area? Please give a way to plant them.
- (b) On the premise that the answer to the previous question is how many trees can be planted at most, how many ways are there in total? Please give ideas and answers.
- 2. Consider a $1 \times n$ region consisting of n squares in a row, and we plant one tree in each square sequentially from the first square to the nth square. There are only two types of trees, Populus euphratica and Pinus sylvestris. Suppose the tree planted in the first square is randomly chosen to be Populus euphratica or Pinus sylvestris, and the probability that it is a Populus euphratica is equal to r. For each subsequent square, if Populus euphratica is planted in the previous square, then the probability of planting Populus euphratica in the current square is s; if Pinus sylvestris is planted in the previous square, then the probability of planting Pinus sylvestris in the current square is t, and 0 < r, s, t < 1.
 - (a) Suppose $r = \frac{1}{3}$, $s + t \neq 1$. Does there exist s and t such that for any $i, 2 \leq i \leq n$, the probability that the tree in the *i*th square is a Populus euphratica is a constant not depending on *i*?

- (b) Suppose $r = \frac{1}{3}$, $s = \frac{3}{4}$, $t = \frac{4}{5}$. Suppose we observe that the tree planted in the 2019th square is a Populus euphratica but we do not observe the type of trees planted in any other squares. What is the probability that the tree planted in the first square is also a Populus euphratica?
- 3. In order to control costs for a sustainable development, Ant Forest wants to obtain planting quota from the public welfare organization before the number of user applications is known.

Denote the number of applications from the Alipay users for Populus euphratica and Pinus sylvestris by D_1 and D_2 , respectively. Denote the distribution function of D_i by F_i , and denote the mean and variance of D_i as μ_i and σ_i^2 (i = 1, 2). Suppose Ant Forest knows μ_i, σ_i^2 but do not know other information about F_i , and needs to decide the reserved quota for both types of trees, which is written as Q_i (i = 1, 2). Due to the environmental carrying capacity, the total number of trees planted cannot exceed a given constant M, i.e.,

$$Q_1 + Q_2 \le M \,.$$

We assume that $M \ge \mu_1 + \mu_2$.

The ordering cost for both types of trees is cQ_i (i = 1, 2). If the reserved quota Q_i is smaller than the number of applications D_i , i.e., $Q_i \leq D_i$, there is an additional cost $m[D_i - Q_i]^+$ (i = 1, 2) because of the additional logistics costs and etc. Here $[x]^+ \triangleq \max\{x, 0\}$ and c, mare given constants satisfying $\frac{m-c}{c} > \left(\frac{\sigma_1}{\mu_1}\right)^2 > \left(\frac{\sigma_2}{\mu_2}\right)^2$.

Ant Forest wants to choose $Q_i \ge 0$ (i = 1, 2) such that the *worst-case* expectation of total costs is minimized, where the worst case is among all possible choice of F_i with known mean μ_i and variance σ_i^2 , i = 1, 2. Mathematically, the goal is solve the following optimization problem:

$$\min_{Q_1,Q_2} \max_{F_1 \in \mathcal{F}_1, F_2 \in \mathcal{F}_2} \sum_{i=1,2} \left[cQ_i + \int_0^\infty \left(m[\xi - Q_i]^+ \right) dF_i(\xi) \right],$$
subject to $Q_1 + Q_2 \le M, \quad Q_1, Q_2 \ge 0,$
(1)

where \mathcal{F}_i is the set of all cumulative distribution functions with mean μ_i and variance σ_i^2 (*i* = 1, 2) whose support is non-negative.

Question: please solve the problem (1) and derive a closed-form solution of the optimal reserved quota Q_i , i = 1, 2.

3 Problem: Simplified Models of Elevators

Consider an (n + 1)-story building with a lobby (the 0th floor) and a penthouse (the *n*th floor). The height of the *k*th floor is kh, for k = 0, 1, ..., n. The penthouse is H = nh high from ground. For simplicity, assume an elevator in the building either stops (at 0 speed) or runs at the fixed speed v and has an infinite capacity, unless otherwise specified. Assume no delay over changing speeds between 0 and v.

1. Suppose an elevator leaves from the lobby at time 0 to travel up.

At time 0, at each floor k = 1, ..., n - 1, a person who wants to go up to the penthouse is waiting to enter the elevator, and another person who wants to go down to the lobby is waiting to enter the elevator until elevator comes down and stops at the floor. So the elevator is going to sequentially stop at floors 1, 2, ..., n, n - 1, ..., 0. Each stop takes time c seconds regardless of how many people enter or leave the elevator.

Define waiting time (since time 0) of a person as the time when the person enters the elevator. What is the average waiting time of the 2(n-1) persons, that is, the total waiting time divided by (2(n-1))? Ignore their time inside the elevator.

2. In this question, assume the elevator travels non-stop between the lobby and the penthouse. Any stop takes 0 time.

An ELEMETM rider arrives at the lobby to deliver a meal to a resident. At his or her arrival time, the elevator is going either up or down with equal probability, and the elevator is at height X, which is a random variable uniformly distributed on [0, H]. The resident who expects the delivery is at height Y, which is a random variable uniformly distributed on [0, H] and independent of X.

- (a) Suppose the rider will wait at the lobby until the elevator comes down so that he can take the elevator to go up to the resident's floor. What is rider's *expected waiting time* before he enters the elevator?
- (b) Suppose instead, upon the rider arrives at the lobby, the resident immediately tries to take the elevator down to the lobby to meet the rider, and the rider will just wait at the lobby. What is the *expected waiting time* of the rider before he or she meets the resident at the lobby?
- 3. Starting with this question, we treat floors as continuous variables for simplicity. Suppose the elevator carries x_0 people and leaves the lobby at time 0. Their destinations are $D_1, \dots, D_{x_0} \in [0, n]$, which are independently and identically distributed continuous random variables with a certain distribution F on [0, n].

After all of them reach their destinations, the elevator immediately starts to go down toward the lobby. There are no additional passengers. Assume the elevator returns to the lobby at time

$$S \triangleq 2 \max\{D_1, \cdots, D_{x_0}\} + 5x_0,$$
 (2)

which is known as *average round-trip time*. (This formula of S has incorporated the elevator's speed and average time for each stop, so one should ignore v and each floor's height.)

(a) Round-trip time of a single elevator. Write the expected time of return as

$$f_F(x_0) \triangleq \mathbb{E}[S], \qquad (3)$$

which depends on F and x_0 . Let F be the (continuous) uniform distribution on [0, n]. Compute $f_F(x_0)$.

- (b) **Two elevators.** In this question, we consider a building with two elevators. Passengers arrive at the lobby at rate p. So on average p people arrive to wait for an elevator to go up in each unit of time. Compare the following designs:
 - Two identical but separate elevators serve all the floors. Assume each passenger comes and waits for one of the two elevators (even if the other elevator comes first). For each elevator, passengers arrive at the rate $a = \frac{p}{2}$, and their destination follows a (continuous) uniform distribution F on [0, n].
 - Low-floor and high-floor elevators. Assume one elevator serves destinations in $[0, \frac{n}{2}]$ and the other serves destinations in $[\frac{n}{2}, n]$. The arrival rate for each elevator remains at $a = \frac{p}{2}$. The destinations follow (continuous) uniform distributions on $[0, \frac{n}{2}]$ and $[\frac{n}{2}, n]$ for low-floor and high-floor elevators, respectively.

To compute average round trip time S > 0 of each elevator, we need to solve the following equation:

$$f_F(aS) = S, (4)$$

where f_F is defined in the last question.

Write down the solution S for each elevator in terms of n and p for each of the two designs. Let us call it as function g(n, p), which we use in the next question.

(c) Elevators with interlaced destinations. Assign Elevator 1 to serve the destinations in $[a_0, a_1]$, $[a_2, a_3]$, ..., $[a_{2k-2}, a_{2k-1}]$ and Elevator 2 to $[a_1, a_2]$, $[a_3, a_4]$, ..., $[a_{2k-1}, a_{2k}]$, where $0 = a_0 < a_1 < \cdots < a_{2k} = n$.

Assume the passengers whose destinations are in [b, c] arrive at the rate p(c-b)/n. Therefore, those that need take Elevator 1 to their destinations arrive at the rate $p_1 \triangleq \frac{p}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (a_{2i-1} - a_{2i-2})$ and those who take Elevator 2 at $p_2 \triangleq \frac{p}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{k} (a_{2j} - a_{2j-1})$.

(i) For each Elevator r = 1, 2, use your function g in the last question to express the solutions S_r to $f_F(p_r S_r) = S_r$ in n, p_r .

(ii) Define the capacity of Elevator r = 1, 2 as

$$M_r \triangleq p_r n \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{g(n, p_r)}{n}.$$
 (5)

Find $k \ge 1$ and $0 < a_1 < \cdots < a_{2k-1} < n$ that minimize $M \triangleq \max\{M_1, M_2\}$. If you cannot find a concise formula, write down the key steps and highlight your final answer with a box.



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预选赛第一轮参考答案

R1-1. 答案: *B*. 我们来给题目一个面向数学爱好者的说明,也借此呈现怎样运用拓扑 学进行思考.

其实,对于了解扭结理论的读者,如下描述也许最为直截了当:三维空间中嵌入的 平环,沿中心线切开总给出与原先同痕的两个平环;而嵌入的莫比乌斯带,如果中心 线不打结的话,切开会给出一个嵌入平环,且平环的中心线通常打结(除了图3及其镜 像,中心线都是非平凡的环面结).明白这个描述,就能立即推断正确的选项应为"两 个100 旋圈面,一个非上述构造的圈面".

如果你不熟悉这些术语,更有效的办法就是动手试试剪开n旋圈面(纸带),比方 说, *n* 等于1,2,3,4 等等.不多的几次尝试就容易归纳出,偶数*n* 旋的圈面切开总是会 给出两个圈面.如果把它们每个的宽度拉伸到两倍,那么每个都全等于切开前的圈面. 所以,100 旋圈面切开就是两个100 旋圈面.

奇数n 旋圈面切开总给出仅仅一个圈面.观察纸带模型,我们可以说,这反映了奇数旋圈面只有1条边界:矩形纸带的左边颠倒粘在右边,那么上边的尾接到下边的头,下尾又接到上头.切开后的圈面有两条边界,一条原来的,一条由切开产生.新的中心线平行于原来的边界(拓扑学术语说它们同痕).当n = 3 时,它在空间中是一个被称为三叶结的扭结.张师傅粘出的多旋圈面,中心线总是不打结的圆圈(即,一个不自交圆盘的边界).所以直观地说,它们与3旋圈面切开给出的圈面都不相同.事实上,这个断言对于大于1的奇数n都成立:新中心线是所谓的(2,n)-环面结,当n大于1 时总是打结的(即,同痕于非平凡纽结).但是,严格证明断言需要代数拓扑的知识.总之,2019 旋圈面切开是一个圈面,看上去像一个打了结的双边界圈面,却不同于题目之前构造的任何多旋圈面.

我们可以延伸出一个自然的问题:对于打结的圈面,能推广地讨论它的旋数吗?对 于可能打结的双边界圈面,一种合理的方式是把它的旋数取作扭结论中两边界之间链 接数的两倍(不计正负号).那么,2019旋圈面切开后的边界链接数可计算为4038,这 种定义的旋数就会是8076.你也许还想尝试其它推广的方式,比如允许中途剪断圈面, 但那样就要小心,验证不打结情形的旋数与你的定义符合. **R1-2.** 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 是一个由±1 组成的 $n \times n$ 方阵 (n > 1). 将A的n个行向量记为 v_1, \ldots, v_n . 对于两个行向量 $v = (a_i)_{1 \le i \le n}$ 与 $v' = (b_i)_{1 \le i \le n}$, 定义

$$v \ast v' = (a_i b_i)_{1 \le i \le n}$$

以及

$$v \cdot v' = \sum_{1 \le i \le n} a_i b_i.$$

假设:

- (1) 对任意的 $i, j \ (1 \le i, j \le n)$,存在 $k \ (1 \le k \le n)$ 使得 $v_i * v_j = v_k$;
- (2) 对任意的 $i, j \ (1 \le i, j \le n, i \ne j), v_i \cdot v_j = 0.$

证明:

(i) A有一个行向量为(1,...,1); 对于A 的另外任意一个行向量v_i, 它有ⁿ/₂ 个分量
 为1, ⁿ/₂个分量为-1.

(ii) n是2的幂.

(iii) $设n = 2^m$,则可以通过重新排列A的行与列,将A变为方阵

$$(\qquad \mathbb{N} \otimes m$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc}1&1\\1&-1\end{array}\right)^{\bigcirc\ldots}.$$

这里,

$$X^{\bigotimes m} = \underbrace{X \otimes \cdots \otimes X}_{m} = (\cdots (\underbrace{X \otimes X) \otimes \cdots}_{m}) \otimes X$$

是方阵X 的m 次张量积;两个方阵X = $(x_{ij})_{1 \leq i,j \leq p}$ 与Y = $(y_{i'j'})_{1 \leq i',j' \leq q}$ 的张量积被 定义为一个 $pq \times pq$ 方阵

$$X \otimes Y = (z_{kl})_{1 \leq kl \leq pq},$$

其中 $z_{kl} = x_{ij}y_{i'j'}$,整数i, j, i', j'满足 $1 \le i, j \le p$, $1 \le i', j' \le q$,且由等式k = p(i'-1) + i = p(j'-1) + j唯一确定.

解答. (i)取一个行向量 v_i . 由假设,存在k使得

$$v_k = v_i * v_i = \underbrace{(1, \ldots, 1)}_n.$$

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对于另外的任何一个行向量 $v_l = (a_1, \ldots, a_n) \ (l \neq k)$,由

$$0 = v_k \cdot v_l = \sum_{1 \le j \le n} a_j,$$

得 v_l 有 $\frac{n}{2}$ 个分量为1, $\frac{n}{2}$ 个分量为-1.

(ii)&(iii) 令 $G = \{v_1, ..., v_n\}$. 由假设,以运算*为乘法G 是一个交换群,单位元是 行 $v_k = (1, ..., 1)$. 由于 $v_i * v_i = (1, ..., 1) = v_k$ ($\forall i$), G是一个初等阿贝尔2-群. 这样, $n = 2^m$ 是2的幂. 由假设, $AA^t = nI_n$. 这样, $A^tA = nI_n$. 所以, A的列向量互相正交. 因 此A的任何两列不同. 由*的定义, A的每列给出A的一个复线性特征. 从而, A 正好是G的特征标表. 因为 $G \cong (Z_2)^n$, 所以可以通过重新排列A的行与列,将A变为方阵

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc}1&1\\1&-1\end{array}\right)^{\bigotimes m}.$$

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R1-3. 设h(z)是关于自变量z的多项式. 考虑系数在多项式环 $\mathbb{C}[z]$ 中的,关于y的三次 方程 $y^3 - 3zy + h(z) = 0$.

- (ii) 假设方程 $y^3 3zy + h(z) = 0$ 有三个互不相等的整函数 $y = f_1(z), f_2(z), f_3(z),$ 则h(z)可以取哪些多项式? 注: 整函数指在整个复平面上解析的函数.

解答. 记 $\omega = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$. 答案: (i) y = z + 1, $\omega z + \omega^2$ 或者 $\omega^2 z + \omega$. (ii) $h(z) = az^3 + a^{-1}$ ($a \neq 0$). (i)可以直接验证. 下面证明(ii).

Lemma 0.1. 设g(z)是整函数, k 是正整数. 如果 $g(z)^k$ 是多项式, 则g(z)也是多项式. 引理的证明. 记 $\phi(z) = g(z)^k$. 由于g(z)是整函数, 所以 $\phi(z)$ 的每个零点的重数是k 的倍数. 这样, $g(z) = \sqrt[k]{\phi(z)}$ 也是多项式.

回到(ii)的证明. 显然 $h(z) \neq 0$. 记

$$u = \frac{1}{3}(f_1(z) + \omega f_2(z) + \omega^2 f_3(z)), \qquad v = \frac{1}{3}(f_1(z) + \omega^2 f_2(z) + \omega f_3(z)).$$

由于 $f_1(z) + f_2(z) + f_3(z) = 0$,得

 $f_1(z) = u + v, \quad f_2(z) = \omega^2 u + \omega v, \quad f_3(z) = \omega u + \omega^2 v.$

这样,

$$-3z = f_1(z)f_2(z) + f_1(z)f_3(z) + f_2(z)f_3(z) = -3uv$$

且

$$-h(z) = f_1(z)f_2(z)f_3(z) = u^3 + v^3.$$

 $ilde{L} = 4z^3 + 27h(z)^2$ 为判别式. 计算得:

$$\Delta = 4(-3uv)^3 + 27(u^3 + v^3)^2 = 27(u^3 - v^3)^2.$$

因为 Δ 是多项式,由引理0.1得: $u^3 - v^3$ 是多项式.又由于 $u^3 + v^3 = -h(z)$ 也是多项 式,所以 u^3 与 v^3 都是多项式.再由引理0.1得:u与v都是多项式.由-3z = -3uv,不 妨设u = cz及 $v = c^{-1}$ ($c \neq 0$).这样, $h(z) = -(u^3 + v^3) = -(c^3z^3 + c^{-3})$.令 $a = -c^3$, 得 $h(z) = az^3 + a^{-1}$ ($a \in \mathbb{C}^*$). **R1-4.** 蚂蚁森林是全球最大的个人碳账户平台,该平台以量化方式记录每个人的低碳 行为。当支付宝用户收集到足够的"能量"时,他/她可以向蚂蚁森林申请种植一棵真正 的树。截至2019年4月22日(世界地球日),支付宝蚂蚁森林的5亿用户已经在中国西北 地区种植了1亿棵真树,总面积为11.2万公顷,保护着总面积为1.2万公顷的保护地。

 本题两小问中考虑在一个3×4的长方形区域的每个小方格的中心点种树,要求 在横、竖、斜3个方向上都不能存在连续的3颗(及以上)树。令1表示可以种 树,0表示不可以种树。满足种树条件的示意图为

1	1	0	1
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1

不满足种树条件的示意图为

1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1

(a) 请问在一个3×4的区域里,最多能种多少颗树,并给出一种种植的方式。 解答.答案是7。我们将方格用下面坐标表示

 $\{(x,y): x \in \{1,2,3,4\}, y \in \{1,2,3\}\}.$

假设有8个方格种了树。首先,每行最多只能有三棵树;如果一行有三个树,然后剩下没有树的方格有*x*坐标2或3。通过这个结论,至少两排栽种了 三棵树。通过对称性,我们可以假定:

i. 对于有y = 1 或2的方格,只有(2,1) 和(3,2) 是空的; 或者

ii. 对于有*y* = 1 或2的方格,只有(3,1) 和(3,2) 是空的;或者

iii. 对于有y = 1 或3的方格,只有(3,1) 和(3,3) 是空的;或者

iv. 对于有y = 1 或3的方格,只有(2,1) 和(3,3) 是空的。

在(i)的情况下,对于y = 3的行,只有方格(2,3)能种植一棵树。在(ii)的情况下,y = 3的方格都不能种植树。在(iii)-(iv)的情况下,y = 2的方格都不能种树。这样,与至少8个方格可以种树的假设相矛盾。

(b) 在满足上一问最多能种多少颗树答案的前提下,请问一共有多少种种法,给 出思路和答案。

解答.现在假设7个方格可以种树。如果两行种了3颗树,由上面的讨论和对称性,有2×2=4种植树的方法。否则,必须是:一行种了3颗树,两行种了2颗树。由对称性,我们可以假设同一行内种树的三个方格为:

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i. (1, 2), (2, 2), (4, 2); or

ii. (1,1), (2,1), (4,1).

在情况(i),其它种树的方格可能是下面的情况之一:{(1,1),(3,1),(2,3),(4,3)}, $\{(2,1), (4,1), (1,3), (3,3)\}, \{(2,1), (3,1), (3,3), (4,3)\}, \text{ or } \{(3,1), (4,1), (2,3), (3,3)\}.$ 在情况(ii),其它种树的方格可能是下面的情况之一:{(1,2),(4,2),(2,3),(3,3)}, {(3,2),(4,2),(1,3),(3,3)}. 由对称性,总共有

 $4 + 2 \times 4 + 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 20$

个种树方式。

- 2. 考虑一个由从左到右的n个小方格组成的1×n的区域,从左向右依次在每个小方 格种一棵树,一共种n棵。树的种类只有两种: 胡杨和樟子松。假设在第一个小 方格种植的树是胡杨的概率是r。后续种树的规则为:如果前一个小方格种的是胡 杨,则本格种胡杨的概率为s;如果前一个小方格种的是樟子松,则本格种樟子松 的概率为t, 0 < r, s, t < 1。
 - (a) 假设r = 1/3, $s + t \neq 1$ 。是否存在s和t,使得对任意的i, $2 \leq i \leq n$,在第i个 小方格种植的树是胡杨的概率都等于一个跟i无关的常数?如果存在,请给 出*s*和*t*的关系:如果不存在,请说明理由。 **解答.**答案是存在。我们用"E"表示胡杨, "S"表示樟子松。令X_k表示种在

第k个方格的树的种类,令 $p_k = P(X_k = E)$ 。则有:

$$p_1 = r, \tag{1}$$

且.

$$p_{k} = P(X_{k} = E)$$

$$= P(X_{k} = E | X_{k-1} = E) P(X_{k-1} = E) + P(X_{k} = E | X_{k-1} = S) P(X_{k-1} = S)$$

$$= sp_{k-1} + (1-t)(1-p_{k-1}) = (1-t) + (s+t-1)p_{k-1}, \ \forall k \ge 2.$$
(2)

$$p_2 = (1-t) + (s+t-1)p_1 = (1-t) + (s+t-1)r = \frac{s+2-2t}{3}.$$
 (3)

假设对所有 $k \ge 2$, $p_k = p_2$ 成立,则由(2),

$$p_k = \frac{1-t}{2-s-t}, \forall k \ge 2.$$

$$\tag{4}$$

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因此, 由(3) 和(4)得到:

$$\frac{s+2-2t}{3} = \frac{1-t}{2-s-t}.$$

由它进一步得到:

$$2t^2 - s^2 + st - 3t + 1 = 0, (5)$$

即

$$(s - 2t + 1)(s + t - 1) = 0.$$
(6)

因为 $s+t \neq 1$,所以我们得到

$$s - 2t + 1 = 0. \tag{7}$$

因此, 当s - 2t + 1 = 0时, 对任意的 $k \ge 2$, $p_k = p_2$ 成立.

(b) 假设 $r = \frac{1}{3}, s = \frac{3}{4}, t = \frac{4}{5}$ 。假设我们观察到第2019个小方格里种植的树是胡 杨,但我们观察不到在其它小方格里种植的是哪种树。请问在第一个小方格 里种植的树是胡杨的概率是多少?

解答. 对所有k, 令 $q_k = P(X_k = E | X_1 = E)$ 。则需要求的概率是:

$$P(X_1 = E | X_n = E) = \frac{P(X_n = E | X_1 = E) P(X_1 = E)}{P(X_n = E)} = \frac{rq_n}{p_n}, \ n = 2019. \ (8)$$

我们有

$$q_1 = 1, \tag{9}$$

以及

$$q_{k} = P(X_{k} = E | X_{1} = E)$$

$$= P(X_{k} = E | X_{k-1} = E, X_{1} = E) P(X_{k-1} = E | X_{1} = E)$$

$$+ P(X_{k} = E | X_{k-1} = S, X_{1} = E) P(X_{k-1} = S | X_{1} = E)$$

$$= sq_{k-1} + (1-t)(1-q_{k-1}) = (1-t) + (s+t-1)q_{k-1}, \ \forall k \ge 2.$$
(10)

由它得到

$$\frac{q_k}{(s+t-1)^k} = \frac{(1-t)}{(s+t-1)^k} + \frac{q_{k-1}}{(s+t-1)^{k-1}}, \ k \ge 2,$$

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因此,

$$\frac{q_n}{(s+t-1)^n} = \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{(1-t)}{(s+t-1)^k} + \frac{q_1}{s+t-1} \\
= \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{(1-t)}{(s+t-1)^k} + \frac{1}{s+t-1} \\
= \frac{(1-t)\left[\frac{1}{s+t-1} - \frac{1}{(s+t-1)^n}\right]}{s+t-2} + \frac{1}{s+t-1}.$$
(11)

类似的,由(2)得到

$$\frac{p_n}{(s+t-1)^n} = \frac{(1-t)\left[\frac{1}{s+t-1} - \frac{1}{(s+t-1)^n}\right]}{s+t-2} + \frac{r}{s+t-1}.$$
 (12)

因此概率是:

$$P(X_{1} = E | X_{n} = E)$$

$$= \frac{rq_{n}}{p_{n}}$$

$$= r \frac{\frac{(1-t)\left[\frac{1}{s+t-1} - \frac{1}{(s+t-1)^{n}}\right]}{s+t-2} + \frac{1}{s+t-1}}{\frac{(1-t)\left[\frac{1}{s+t-1} - \frac{1}{(s+t-1)^{n}}\right]}{s+t-2} + \frac{r}{s+t-1}}, n = 2019.$$
(13)

3. 为了种树的可持续发展控制成本,蚂蚁森林希望在知道用户申请数量之前从公益 机构获得种植配额。令随机变量D₁和D₂分别表示支付宝用户对胡杨和樟子松的申 请数量。将D_i的分布函数记为F_i,其均值和方差分别表示为μ_i和σ²_i (i = 1,2)。 假设蚂蚁森林只知道μ_i,σ²_i (i = 1,2)但并不知道F_i的其它信息。蚂蚁森林需要确 定两种树的配额,分别记为Q_i (i = 1,2)。由于环境的承受能力,种植的树木总 数不能超过给定的常数M,即

$$Q_1 + Q_2 \le M$$
.

并且假设 $M \ge \mu_1 + \mu_2$ 。

已知两种树的订购成本分别为 cQ_i (i = 1, 2)。如果预留配额 Q_i 小于种树申 请数量 D_i ,即 $Q_i \leq D_i$,则增加额外成本 $m[D_i - Q_i]^+$ (i = 1, 2)。这里 $[x]^+ \triangleq \max\{x, 0\}$ 。 m, c, μ_i, σ_i 为已知常数且满足关系 $\frac{m-c}{c} > \left(\frac{\sigma_1}{\mu_1}\right)^2 > \left(\frac{\sigma_2}{\mu_2}\right)^2$.

蚂蚁森林希望选择种树配额 $Q_i \ge 0$ (i = 1, 2)使得在**最坏情况**下总成本的期望极小,其中最坏情况是针对所有可能的均值为 μ_i 、方差为 σ_i^2 的分布函数 F_i 。从数学

上讲,目标是求解以下优化问题:

$$\min_{Q_1,Q_2} \max_{F_1 \in \mathcal{F}_1, F_2 \in \mathcal{F}_2} \sum_{i=1,2} \left[cQ_i + \int_0^\infty \left(m[\xi - Q_i]^+ \right) dF_i(\xi) \right],$$
subject to $Q_1 + Q_2 \leq M, \quad Q_1, Q_2 \geq 0,$
(14)

其中 F_i 是所有均值为 μ_i 、方差为 σ_i^2 (i = 1, 2)的累积分布函数的集合,其支撑集为非负数。

问题:请求解问题(14),推导最优种树配额 Q_i , i = 1, 2的显式表达式。

解答.本题基于H. Scarf在1957年的文章*A min-max solution of an inventory problem*。答案是基于Gallego 和Moon 在1993年的文章。本题测试优化和概率比较高级的知识。

首先观察到:

$$[\xi - Q_i]^+ = \frac{|\xi - Q_i| + (\xi - Q_i)}{2},$$

并取期望和用Cauchy-Schwartz不等式得到:

$$\mathbb{E}|\xi - Q_i| \le [\mathbb{E}(\xi - Q_i)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} = [\sigma_i^2 + (Q_i - \mu_i)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

因此

$$\mathbb{E}[\xi - Q_i]^+ \le \frac{[\sigma_i^2 + (Q_i - \mu_i)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} - (Q_i - \mu_i)}{2}.$$
(15)

对于固定的Q_i,上述关系给出了目标函数的一个上界。该上界可以在一个两点分 布取到,它将权重

$$\beta = \frac{[\sigma_i^2 + (Q_i - \mu_i)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} + (Q_i - \mu_i)}{2[\sigma_i^2 + (Q_i - \mu_i)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

分配给

$$\mu_i - \sigma_i \left[\frac{1-\beta}{\beta} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = Q_i - [\sigma_i^2 + (Q_i - \mu_i)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

且将权重

$$1 - \beta = \frac{[\sigma_i^2 + (Q_i - \mu_i)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} - (Q_i - \mu_i)}{2[\sigma_i^2 + (Q_i - \mu_i)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

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分配给

$$\mu_i + \sigma_i \left[\frac{\beta}{1-\beta} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = Q_i + [\sigma_i^2 + (Q_i - \mu_i)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

由上述结果,目标化为寻找Q*极小化问题:

$$\min_{Q_1,Q_2 \ge 0,Q_1+Q_2 \le M} \sum_{i=1,2} \left[cQ_i + m \frac{[\sigma_i^2 + (Q_i - \mu_i)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} - (Q_i - \mu_i)}{2} \right]$$

可以看到上述问题对于Q是凸问题。令 λ 是约束 $Q_1 + Q_2 \leq M$ 的拉格朗日乘子。则相应的拉格朗日对偶问题是:

$$\max_{\lambda \ge 0} \min_{Q_1, Q_2 \ge 0} \sum_{i=1,2} \left[cQ_i + m \frac{[\sigma_i^2 + (Q_i - \mu_i)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} - (Q_i - \mu_i)}{2} \right] + \lambda (Q_1 + Q_2 - M) \,.$$
(16)

内层极小化问题的最优解是

$$Q_{i} = \begin{cases} \mu_{i} + \frac{\sigma_{i}}{2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{m - (c + \lambda)}{c + \lambda}} - \sqrt{\frac{c + \lambda}{m - (c + \lambda)}} \right) & \text{if } \frac{m - (c + \lambda)}{c + \lambda} \ge \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}}{\mu_{i}}\right)^{2}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$
(17)

原因如下。注意到上述两点分布对于 $Q_i \geq \frac{\mu_i^2 + \sigma_i^2}{2\mu_i}$ 非负,则极小化问题的解 Q_i 可以 由一阶最优条件得到。在区间 $0 \leq Q_i \leq \frac{\mu_i^2 + \sigma_i^2}{2\mu_i}$ 上,需求对应的最差情形的分布 是 $Q_i = \frac{\mu_i^2 + \sigma_i^2}{2\mu_i}$ 对应的。在这个区间上,且在这个两点分布下,目标函数关于 Q_i 线 性。如果 $\frac{m-(c+\lambda)}{c+\lambda} \geq \left(\frac{\sigma_i}{\mu_i}\right)^2$,目标函数的斜率在这个区间上是负的;反过来,如 果 $\frac{m-(c+\lambda)}{c+\lambda} \leq \left(\frac{\sigma_i}{\mu_i}\right)^2$,目标函数的斜率在这个区间上是正的; 令

$$\lambda_i \triangleq \frac{m}{1 + \left(\frac{\sigma_i}{\mu_i}\right)^2} - c.$$

则极大化问题的目标函数是:

$$\begin{cases} (c+\lambda)(\mu_1+\mu_2) + (\sigma_1+\sigma_2)\sqrt{(c+\lambda)(m-c-\lambda)} - \lambda M & \text{if } 0 \leq \lambda \leq \lambda_1, \\ m\frac{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2+\mu_1^2}+\mu_1}{2} + (c+\lambda)\mu_2 + \sigma_2\sqrt{(c+\lambda)(m-c-\lambda)} - \lambda M & \text{if } \lambda_1 \leq \lambda \leq \lambda_2, \\ m\frac{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2+\mu_1^2}+\sqrt{\sigma_2^2+\mu_2^2}+\mu_1+\mu_2}{2} - \lambda M & \text{if } \lambda \geq \lambda_2. \end{cases}$$

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注意到该目标函数关于λ是凹函数。第一个区间上的一阶最优性条件是:

$$m - 2(c + \lambda) = \frac{M - (\mu_1 + \mu_2)}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2} 2\sqrt{(c + \lambda)(m - c - \lambda)}.$$

记它的解是 λ_a . 类似的, 第二个区间上一阶最优性条件的解记为 λ_b . 因此, 最优的 对偶变量是:

$$\lambda^{*} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \lambda_{a} \leq 0, \\ \lambda_{a} & \text{if } 0 \leq \lambda_{a} \leq \lambda_{1}, \\ \lambda_{1} & \text{if } \lambda_{b} \leq \lambda_{1} \leq \lambda_{a}, \\ \lambda_{b} & \text{if } \lambda_{1} \leq \lambda_{b} \leq \lambda_{2}, \\ \lambda_{2} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$
(18)

将 λ^* 代入(17),我们得到最优的预留配额 Q_i .

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预选赛第二轮参考答案

R2-1. 答案: *A*. 只用一只杯子去确定*N*, 至多测试*M*次, 记所允许的最多楼层数为*P*(*M*); 只用两只杯子, 测试M次, 记所允许的最多楼层数为*Q*(*M*); 用三只杯子, 测试*M*次, 记所允许的最多楼层数为*R*(*M*).

首先,如果一只杯子,那一旦损坏后就不能再测试了,所以必须自下而上一层层 地做测试。因此,一只杯子测试*M*次在最差情况下只能确定*M*层楼的*N*之值,所以 有*P*(*M*) = *M*.

其次,对于Q序列(用两只杯子做实验)来说,只摔一次有Q(1) = P(1) = 1。对任 何Q(M),M大于等于2而言,有递推公式:Q(M) = P(M-1) + 3 + Q(M-1).该公式 可以按照如下方法获得。首先将杯子在某S层摔下(S的取值待定),分三种可能性决 定接下来怎么做:

- 如果碎了,则N可取值为{0,...,S-3},并且只剩下一只杯子做M-1次测试,所 以最大允许下面有S-3=P(M-1)层,即最大S=P(M-1)+3;
- 如果裂了,则N可取值为{S-2,S-1},并且只剩下一只杯子;可以将其从S-1层 摔下,如裂了则N=S-2,否则N=S-1;
- 如果不碎、无裂纹,则N可取值为S或更大,上面的楼层还能继续用两只杯子 做M − 1次测试,所以上面最多还有S + 1,...,S + Q(M − 1)这些楼层。

因此,我们得到Q(M) = S + Q(M - 1) = P(M - 1) + 3 + Q(M - 1)层。当总楼层数严 格大于Q(M - 1)又小于等于Q(M)的时候,只要第一次在S = P(M - 1) + 3层摔下,就 可根据结果,分成三种情况决定接下来怎么做。

最后,我们考察R序列(用三只杯子做实验),捧一次、两次分别有R(1) = P(1) =1,R(2) = Q(2)。对任何R(M),M大于等于3而言,有类似的递推公式:R(M) =Q(M-1) + 3 + R(M-1)。其含义是首先将杯子置于某S层,如果碎了则N可取值 为 $\{0, \ldots, S-3\}$,并且还剩下两只杯子做M - 1次测试,所以最大允许下面有S - 3 =P(M-1)层,即最大S = P(M-1) + 3;如果裂了,则N可取值为 $\{S - 2, S - 1\}$,取 剩下两只杯子中的任何一只从S - 1层摔下即可判断N;如果不碎、无裂纹,上面的楼 层还能继续用三只杯子做M - 1次测试。

根据初始值和递推公式,我们得到下表:

M	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
P(M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Q(M)	1	5	10	16	23	31	40	50
R(M)	1	5	13	26	45	71	105	148

容易发现 $R(7) = 105 < 120 \le 148 = R(8)$, 即7次不够, 8次足够, 因此本题的答案为选项A, 8次。

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R2-2. 答案: *A*. 不妨假设求的半径为1. 因为*A* 和*B* 的位置独立,并且它们都均匀的分 布在球面上. 我们可以固定*A* 的位置. $\angle AOB \leq \alpha$ 当且仅当*B* 在高度为1 – $\cos \alpha$ 的球冠 里. 这个球冠的面积是 $2\pi(1 - \cos \alpha)$, 因此*B* 在此球冠里的概率是 $(1 - \cos \alpha)/2$. 求导可 得概率密度函数为

$$f(\alpha) = ((1 - \cos \alpha)/2)' = \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha.$$

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R2-3. 对于实数轴ℝ上的任一偶多项式函数

$$f(x) = c_0 + c_1 x^2 + \dots + c_n x^{2n},$$

定义

$$T(f)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \cos(2\pi xy) f(y) dy.$$

(i) 证明: T(f)也是一个偶多项式,并与f有相同的次数.

(ii) 对任意的非负整数 $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 记EP_n为次数不超过2n(包括2n 次)的实数 轴 R上的偶多项式的集合,此为一个实向量空间.求子空间

$$V_n = \{ f \in EP_n \colon T(f) = f \}$$

的维数.

解答. (i). 对于ℝ上的奇多项式函数

$$f(x) = c_0 x + c_1 x^3 + \dots + c_n x^{2n+1},$$

定义

$$S(f)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \sin(2\pi xy) f(y) dy.$$

对于 $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$ 令 $A_n = T(x^{2n})$ 及 $B_n = S(x^{2n+1})$.也即:

$$A_n(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \cos(2\pi xy) y^{2n} dy$$

$$B_n(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \sin(2\pi xy) y^{2n+1} dy$$

对于 $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, 由分部积分得:

$$\begin{aligned} A_n(x) &= \frac{1}{-2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left((-2\pi y) e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \right) \cdot \cos(2\pi xy) y^{2n-1} \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{1}{-2\pi} \left[0 - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\cos(2\pi xy) y^{2n-1} \right) \mathrm{d}y \right] \\ &= \frac{-2\pi x}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \cdot \sin(2\pi xy) y^{2n-1} \mathrm{d}y + \\ &\quad + \frac{2n - 1}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \cdot \cos(2\pi xy) y^{2n-2} \mathrm{d}y \\ &= -x B_{n-1}(x) + \frac{2n - 1}{2\pi} \cdot A_{n-1}(x), \end{aligned}$$

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及

$$B_{n}(x) = \frac{1}{-2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left((-2\pi y) e^{(x^{2}-y^{2})\pi} \right) \cdot \sin(2\pi xy) y^{2n} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2\pi} \left[0 - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^{2}-y^{2})\pi} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\sin(2\pi xy) y^{2n} \right) dy \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi x}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^{2}-y^{2})\pi} \cdot \cos(2\pi xy) y^{2n} dy + \frac{2n}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^{2}-y^{2})\pi} \cdot \sin(2\pi xy) y^{2n-1} dy$$

$$= x A_{n}(x) + \frac{n}{\pi} \cdot B_{n-1}(x).$$

这样, $\forall n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, 得

$$A_n(x) = -xB_{n-1}(x) + \frac{2n-1}{2\pi} \cdot A_{n-1}(x), \qquad (19)$$

及

$$B_n(x) = xA_n(x) + \frac{n}{\pi} \cdot B_{n-1}(x).$$
 (20)

观察得

$$B_0(x) = x A_0(x). (21)$$

我们证明A₀(x)恒等于1. 事实上,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}A_0(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \cos(2\pi xy) \right) \mathrm{d}y$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \cdot \left(2\pi x \cos(2\pi xy) - 2\pi y \sin(2\pi xy)\right) \mathrm{d}y$$
$$= 2\pi x A_0(x) - 2\pi B_0(x)$$
$$= 0.$$

由高斯积分,得

$$A_0(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2 \pi} \mathrm{d}y = 1.$$

这样,

$$A_0(x) \equiv 1. \tag{22}$$

由(22), (21), (19) 及(20), 通过对n 做归纳可证: A_n 是2n 次偶多项式, B_n是2n+1 次 奇多项式. 此外,

 $A_n(x) = (-1)^n x^{2n} + \text{lower even-order terms}$

及

$$B_n(x) = (-1)^n x^{2n+1} + \text{lower odd-order terms.}$$

这样,证明了(i).

(ii). (熟悉傅里叶变换的人可以猜到: $T(A_n)(x) = x^{2n}$. 下面我们证明这个等式.) 我们 归纳证明:

$$T(A_n)(x) = x^{2n}, \quad S(B_n)(x) = x^{2n+1}$$
(23)

for $n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$.

运用(20), 计算得:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}T(A_n)(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \cos(2\pi xy) A_n(y) \mathrm{d}y \right] \\ = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \left[2\pi x \cos(2\pi xy) - 2\pi y \sin(2\pi xy) \right] \cdot A_n(y) \mathrm{d}y \\ = 2\pi x T(A_n)(x) - 2\pi \left(S(B_n(x)) - \frac{n}{\pi} \cdot S(B_{n-1}(x)) \right) \\ = 2\pi x T(A_n)(x) - 2\pi S(B_n(x)) + 2n S(B_{n-1}).$$

类似地,运用(19)计算得:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}S(B_n)(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \sin(2\pi xy) B_n(y) \mathrm{d}y \right]$$

=
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(x^2 - y^2)\pi} \left[2\pi x \sin(2\pi xy) + 2\pi y \cos(2\pi xy) \right] \cdot B_n(y) \mathrm{d}y$$

=
$$2\pi x S(B_n)(x) + 2\pi \left(-T(A_{n+1}(x)) + \frac{2n+1}{2\pi} \cdot T(A_n) \right)$$

=
$$2\pi x S(B_n)(x) - 2\pi T(A_{n+1}(x)) + (2n+1)T(A_{n-1}).$$

这样, 对n = 0, 1, 2, ..., 我们有

$$2\pi T(A_{n+1})(x) = 2\pi x S(B_n)(x) - \frac{\mathrm{d}S(B_n)(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} + (2n+1)T(A_n),$$

$$2\pi S(B_n)(x) = 2\pi x T(A_n)(x) - \frac{\mathrm{d}T(A_n)(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} + 2nS(B_{n-1}).$$

此处,为方便起见我们定义 $B_{-1}(x) = 0$.作归纳,上面的公式推出(23).

由 $A_n(x)$ 与 $B_n(x)$ 的展开式,我们知道:线性变换 $T_n = T|_{EP_n}$: EP_n \rightarrow EP_n 在基 $(1, x^2, x^4, \cdots, x^{2n})$ 下的矩阵是上三角矩阵,对角线元素为

 $1, -1, 1, \cdots, (-1)^n$.

这样T_n的特征多项式为

$$\det(\lambda I - T_n) = \begin{cases} (\lambda^2 - 1)^{m+1} & n = 2m + 1\\ (\lambda^2 - 1)^m (\lambda - 1) & n = 2m. \end{cases}$$

由(23)得 $T_n^{-1} = T_n$,这样 T_n 可对角化.所以,由 T_n 在EP_n内的不变向量组成的子空间的维数为 $m + 1 = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1$.

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R2-4. 考虑一栋有*n* + 1层的大楼,其中大堂是第0层,阁楼是第*n*层。第*k*层楼的高度 *是kh*,*k* = 0,1,...,*n*。阁楼到地面的高度是*H* = *nh*。这座楼里有一部电梯。简单起 见,假设楼里的电梯要么处于停止状态(速度为0),要么以固定的速度*v*上行或下 行。如果没有明确说明,电梯的容量为无穷。假设速度从0变到*v*之间电梯没有延迟 (不考虑加减速的额外时间)。

 假设在时刻0电梯刚好从大堂离开往上运行,并且时刻0在每个第k层,k = 1,...,n-1,有一位想上行到阁楼的乘客在等待进入电梯,有另一位想要下到 大堂的乘客在等待进入电梯且直到电梯下行到并停止在该层时才进入电梯。因 此,电梯依次在第1层,第2层,...,第n层,第n-1层,第n-2层,...,第0层 停止以允许乘客进出。不管有多少乘客进入或离开电梯,电梯每次停留所花的时 间为c秒。

定义乘客的**等待时间**为从时刻0开始到乘客进入电梯的时间。请计算这2(*n* – 1)位 乘客的**平均等待时间**,即总时间除以2(*n* – 1)。请忽略他们在电梯里的停留时 间。

解答. 在第k层想上行到第n层的乘客的等待时间是

$$u_k = \frac{kh}{v} + (k-1)c, k = 1, \dots, n-1.$$
(24)

在第k层想下行到第0层的乘客的等待时间是

$$(n \perp n = k)h$$

$$d_{k} = \frac{(n+n-\kappa)n}{v} + (n+n-1-(k+1)+1)c$$

= $\frac{(2n-k)h}{v} + (2n-k-1)c, \ k = 1, \dots, n-1.$ (25)

因此,所有2(n-1)个人的全部等待时间是:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (u_k + d_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{kh}{v} + (k-1)c + \frac{(2n-k)h}{v} + (2n-k-1)c \right)$$
$$= \frac{2n(n-1)h}{v} + (n-1)(2n-2)c.$$
(26)

平均的等待时间是

$$\frac{nh}{v} + (n-1)c. \tag{27}$$

 此题中假设电梯在大堂和阁楼之间不间断运行,且运行途中不改变运行方向。每 一次上下乘客停留所耗的时间为0。

一位"饿了么"外卖小哥到达大堂送餐给一位客户。在小哥的到达时刻, 电梯 以1/2的概率处于上行状态,并且电梯位于高度X, X是[0, H]之间均匀分布的随

机变量。等待送餐的客户所处楼层高度为Y,Y是在[0,H]之间均匀分布的随机变量,Y独立于X。

(a) 假设外卖小哥一直在大堂的电梯门口等待,电梯下来后马上乘电梯去往客户的楼层。请计算外卖小哥在进入电梯前的等待时间的期望。

解答.令

$$I = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{如果电梯在快递小哥到达时刻下行,} \\ 0, & \text{如果电梯在快递小哥到达时刻上行.} \end{cases}$$
 (28)

则快递小哥的等待时间W是

$$W = \frac{1}{v}(X \cdot I + (2H - X) \cdot (1 - I))$$
(29)

因此,我们得到

$$E[W] = E[W|I = 1]P(I = 1) + E[W|I = 0]P(I = 0)$$

= $\frac{1}{v} (E[X]P(I = 1) + E[2H - X]P(I = 0))$ (30)
= $\frac{1}{v} \left(\frac{H}{2}\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3H}{2}\frac{1}{2}\right)$
= $\frac{H}{v}$. (31)

(b)如果外卖小哥到达大堂时,客户立刻出发等待乘电梯下行到大堂找外卖小 哥,而外卖小哥在大堂里等待。请计算外卖小哥在见到客户前的等待时间的 期望。

解答. 我们仍然定义

$$I = \begin{cases} 1, \quad \text{如果电梯在快递小哥到达时刻下行,} \\ 0, \quad \text{如果电梯在快递小哥到达时刻上行.} \end{cases}$$

快递小哥在他/她在大堂见到客户之前的总等待时间是:

$$\tilde{W} = \frac{1}{v} \left\{ (X + H + H) \mathbb{1}_{\{X < Y\}} I + X \mathbb{1}_{\{X \ge Y\}} I + (H - X + H) (1 - I) \right\}.$$
(32)

我们得到:

$$E[(X + H + H)1_{\{X < Y\}}] = \frac{1}{H^2} \int_0^H \int_x^H (x + 2H) dy dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{H^2} \int_0^H (x+2H)(H-x)dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{H^2} \int_0^H (-x^2 - Hx + 2H^2)dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{H^2} (-\frac{H^3}{3} - \frac{H^3}{2} + 2H^3)$$

$$= \frac{7H}{6},$$
(33)

和

$$E[X1_{\{X \ge Y\}}] = \frac{1}{H^2} \int_0^H \int_0^x x dy dx$$

= $\frac{1}{H^2} \int_0^H x^2 dx$
= $\frac{H}{3}.$ (34)

因此, 等待时间的期望是

$$E[\tilde{W}] = \frac{1}{v} E\left\{ (X + H + H) \mathbf{1}_{\{X < Y\}} I + X \mathbf{1}_{\{X \ge Y\}} I + (H - X + H)(1 - I) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{v} \left\{ E[(X + H + H) \mathbf{1}_{\{X < Y\}}] P(I = 1) + E[X \mathbf{1}_{\{X \ge Y\}}] P(I = 1) + E[H - X + H] P(I = 0) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{v} \left\{ \frac{7H}{6} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{H}{3} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3H}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{3H}{2v}.$$
(35)

解答(离散情况).假设*X*和*Y*为离散集合{0,*h*,2*h*,...,*nh*}上的均匀分布。 我们仍然定义

$$I = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{如果电梯在快递小哥到达时刻下行,} \\ 0, & \text{如果电梯在快递小哥到达时刻上行.} \end{cases}$$

快递小哥在他/她在大堂见到客户之前的总等待时间是:

$$\tilde{W} = \frac{1}{v} \left\{ (X + H + H) \mathbb{1}_{\{X < Y\}} I + X \mathbb{1}_{\{X \ge Y > 0\}} I + (H - X + H) \mathbb{1}_{\{Y > 0\}} (1 - I) \right\}.$$
(36)

我们得到:

$$E[(X + H + H)1_{\{X < Y\}}] = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} \sum_{y=x+1}^{n} (xh+2nh)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} (n-x)(xh+2nh)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} (-hx^2 - nhx + 2n^2h)$$

$$= \frac{h}{(n+1)^2} \left[\frac{7}{6}n^3 + n^2 - \frac{1}{6}n \right]$$

$$= \frac{h}{(n+1)^2} \frac{n(n+1)(7n-1)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{h}{(n+1)} \frac{n(7n-1)}{6}$$
(37)

和

$$\begin{split} E[X1_{\{X \ge Y > 0\}}] &= \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \sum_{x=1}^n \sum_{y=1}^x xh \\ &= \frac{h}{(n+1)^2} \sum_{x=1}^n x^2 \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{h}{(n+1)^2} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$
$$= \frac{h}{(n+1)} \frac{n(2n+1)}{6}.$$
(38)

因此,等待时间的期望是

$$E[\tilde{W}] = \frac{1}{v} E\left\{ (X + H + H) \mathbf{1}_{\{X < Y\}} I + X \mathbf{1}_{\{X \ge Y > 0\}} I + (H - X + H) \mathbf{1}_{\{Y > 0\}} (1 - I) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{v} \left\{ E[(X + H + H) \mathbf{1}_{\{X < Y\}}] P(I = 1) \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{v} \left\{ E[X \mathbf{1}_{\{X \ge Y > 0\}}] P(I = 1) + E[H - X + H] \cdot E[\mathbf{1}_{\{Y > 0\}}] \cdot P(I = 0) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{v} \left\{ \frac{h}{(n+1)} \frac{n(7n-1)}{6} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{h}{(n+1)} \frac{n(2n+1)}{6} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3nh}{2} \frac{n}{n+1} \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{3H}{2v} \frac{n}{n+1}.$$
(39)

3. 此题为了简便起见将楼层处理成连续变量。换言之,假设电梯可以到达[0,n]之间 的任意实数楼层,故我们忽略每层的高度。假设在时刻0电梯运载x₀位乘客离开大

堂。这些乘客的目的地分别是 $D_1, \dots, D_{x_0} \in [0, n]$ 。假设 D_1, \dots, D_{x_0} 为独立同分 布的连续随机变量,其分布函数为F。

在所有乘客到达目的地后,电梯立刻出发向下去往大堂。没有其他额外的乘客。 假设电梯回到大堂的时间为:

$$S \triangleq 2 \max\{D_1, \cdots, D_{x_0}\} + 5x_0,$$
 (40)

即电梯的平均往返时间。公式(40)已经考虑电梯的速度和每次停留的平均时间, 因此我们忽略速度v和每层的高度。

(a) 单部电梯的平均往返时间. 将返回时间的期望记为依赖于分布F和 x_0 的表达 式:

$$f_F(x_0) \triangleq \mathbb{E}[S] \,. \tag{41}$$

令F是[0, n]区间上的连续均匀分布。请计算 $f_F(x_0)$ 。

解答.本题测试均匀分布排序统计量的计算。注意到当D₁,…,D_{x0}是[0,n]上 的独立同分布的随机变量,我们有:

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\max\{D_1, \cdots, D_{x_0}\}\right] = \frac{nx_0}{x_0 + 1}.$$
(42)

因此,我们有:

$$f_F(x_0) = \mathbb{E}[S] = \frac{2nx_0}{x_0+1} + 5x_0 = 2n + 5x_0 - \frac{2n}{x_0+1}.$$

- (b) 两部电梯的设计方案. 在此题中我们考虑一栋有两部电梯的楼。假设乘客以 速率p到达大堂。因此,每一单位时间内平均有p位乘客到达大堂并等待电梯 上行。比较下面两种电梯的设计方案。
 - 两部相似但不同的电梯服务所有楼层. 假设每位乘客到达并等待其中一 部电梯(不管另一部电梯是否已经先到达)。对每一部电梯,乘客到达 的速率为 $a = \frac{p}{2}$,他们的目的地服从区间[0, n]上的连续均匀分布F。
 - 分别服务低层和高层的电梯. 假设一部电梯专门服务处于区间[0, n] 的目 的地,另一部电梯专门服务处于区间[ⁿ/₂, n]的目的地。对每一部电梯,乘 客到达的速率仍为 $a = \frac{p}{2}$ 。低楼层和高楼层电梯乘客的目的地分别服从区 间[0, n]和[n, n]上的连续均匀分布。

为了计算每一部电梯的**平均往返时间**S > 0,我们需要求解如下方程

$$f_F(aS) = S \,, \tag{43}$$

其中*f*_F的定义同上题。

请根据上述两种设计方案对每一部电梯写出方程(43)的解S关于n和p的表达式。为了下一题里使用方便,我们记其为函数g(n,p)。 解答.本题测试求解二次方程,它也帮助理解真实世界里电梯系统的设计,以及为问题(c)给出一些直观理解。

• 两部相似但不同的电梯服务所有楼层. 类似于问题(a), 我们有

$$f_{F_1}(x_0) = 2n + 5x_0 - \frac{2n}{x_0 + 1}.$$
(44)

两个电梯对应的方程(43) 是:

$$f_{F_1}(\frac{p}{2}\bar{S}) = \bar{S} \,.$$

求解它得到:

$$\bar{S} = g(n,p) = \frac{2n}{1 - \frac{5}{2}p} - \frac{2}{p}.$$
(45)

 分别服务低层和高层的电梯. 令F_H 是[ⁿ/₂, n]上的均匀分布, F_L 是[0, ⁿ/₂]上的 均匀分布. 我们有

$$f_{F_L}(x_0) = n + 5x_0 - \frac{n}{x_0 + 1}, \qquad f_{F_H}(x_0) = 2n + 5x_0 - \frac{n}{x_0 + 1}.$$
(46)

这两个电梯对应的方程(43) 是:

$$f_{F_L}(\frac{p}{2}\bar{S}_L) = \bar{S}_L, \qquad f_{F_H}(\frac{p}{2}\bar{S}_H) = \bar{S}_H.$$

求解它们并扔掉非正的解得到:

$$\bar{S}_L = g_L(n,p) = \frac{n}{1 - \frac{5}{2}p} - \frac{2}{p},$$

$$\bar{S}_H = g_H(n,p) = \frac{2(1 - \frac{5}{2}p) - 2np - \sqrt{4n^2p^2 + 25p^2 - 20p + 4}}{2n(1 - \frac{5}{2}p)}.$$
(47)
(47)

 $-2p(1-\frac{5}{2}p)$

 $[a_3, a_4], \ldots, [a_{2k-1}, a_{2k}]$ 的乘客,其中 $0 = a_0 < a_1 < \cdots < a_{2k} = n$ 。 假设对任意 $0 \le b < c \le n$,目的地处于区间[b, c]的乘客到达大堂的速率 为p(c-b)/n。因此,乘坐电梯1的乘客以速率 $p_1 \triangleq \frac{p}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (a_{2i-1} - a_{2i-2})$ 到 达,而乘坐电梯2的乘客以速率 $p_2 \triangleq \frac{p}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{k} (a_{2j} - a_{2j-1})$ 到达。

- (i) 对于每一个电梯r = 1, 2,使用上一题中的函数g将方程 $f_F(p_r S_r) = S_r$ 的 MS_r 写成关于 n, p_r 的函数。
- (ii) 定义每一个电梯r = 1,2的容量为

$$M_r \triangleq p_r n \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{g(n, p_r)}{n}.$$
(49)

找出 $k \ge 1$ 和0 < a_1 < · · · < a_{2k-1} < n使得 $M \triangleq \max\{M_1, M_2\}$ 极小化。 如果不能找到一个精确的表达式,请写下关键步骤,并将最终答案用方 框圈起来表示。

解答.本题测试将复杂问题化为简单问题的能力。我们利用如下结论。对于[0,n]上任意atom-less 分布F,定义 F_{max} 是F的支撑集的最大值,令 D_1, \cdots, D_{x_0} 是服从F的独立同分布的随机变量,则有:

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\max\{D_1,\cdots,D_{x_0}\}\right] = F_{\max} + O(\frac{1}{x_0}).$$

因此方程(43) 变成:

$$2F_{\max} + 5a\bar{S} + O(\frac{1}{a\bar{S}}) = \bar{S}.$$

因此,

$$\bar{S} = \frac{2F_{\max}}{1 - 5a} + O(\frac{1}{a\bar{S}(1 - 5a)}).$$

当n增加时,如果 F_{max} 是量级 $\Omega(n)$,则 \overline{S} 的一阶近似是:

$$\bar{S} \approx \frac{2F_{\max}}{1 - 5a}$$

定义

$$\tilde{g}_r(n,p) \triangleq n \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{g(n,p_r)}{n}.$$
(50)

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因此, $\tilde{g}_1(n,p)$ 和 $\tilde{g}_2(n,p)$ 是:

$$\tilde{g}_1(n,p) = \frac{2a_{2k-1}}{1-5p_1}, \quad \tilde{g}_2(n,p) = \frac{2n}{1-5p_2}.$$
(51)

我们下面说明,对于任意k > 1的设计,通过改变a,可以严格减小 $\tilde{g}_1(n,p)$ 且 $\tilde{g}_2(n,p)$ 保持不变。为了看到这点,可以简单的将 a_{2k-1} 减少一个小量 $\delta > 0$,且将 a_1 增加同样的量 δ 。从 $\tilde{g}_1(n,p)$ 和 $\tilde{g}_2(n,p)$ 的方程,我们可以看到这个操作事实上减小 $\tilde{g}_1(n,p)$ 但 $\tilde{g}_2(n,p)$ 保持不变。

现在,我们仅需要考虑k = 1, $a_1 = \alpha n$ 的情形。我们有:

$$M_1 = \alpha p \frac{2\alpha n}{1 - 5\alpha p}, \qquad M_2 = (1 - \alpha) p \frac{2n}{1 - 5(1 - \alpha)p}.$$

由于 M_1 关于 α 增加且 M_2 关于 α 下降, max{ M_1, M_2 }的最小值在 $M_1 = M_2$ 时取到。我们得到方程:

$$\alpha p \frac{\alpha n}{1 - 5\alpha p} = (1 - \alpha) p \frac{n}{1 - 5(1 - \alpha)p}, \qquad (52)$$

它等价于

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{1-5\alpha p} = \frac{1-\alpha}{1-5(1-\alpha)p}.$$

因此

$$5p\alpha^3 + (1 - 10p)\alpha^2 + (1 + 5p)\alpha - 1 = 0.$$

综上所述,最优的设计是 $k = 1, a_1 = \alpha^* n$,其中 α^* 是上述三次方程的解。