

INFORMAL NOTES ON
MATHEMATICS
2023.01.17

今天来补一些之前没听的题。

函数补充练习

2.2.1 解: $f(0) + f(0) \geq f(0)$
 $f(0) \geq 0$ } x

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, y=0$ 时, $f(x) + f(-x) \geq f(x)$

这样做似乎不行。

既然要证一般性, 不妨构造一般性的相应的 x, y , 即对于每个和 x, y

如果让 $y = x \oplus x + y \Rightarrow x = 0$ 无一般性

让 $xy = x + y$, 则有 $y = \frac{x}{x-1}$, 那么 $y - x = \frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{x^2 - x}{x-1} = \frac{2x - x^2}{x-1}$

令 $x' = \frac{2x - x^2}{x-1} \Rightarrow x^2 + (x'-2)x - x' = 0$, $\Delta = x'^2 - 4x' + 4 = x^2 + 4 > 0$

∴ 对于某个数 x' , 总有对应的 (x, y) 使得 $x = y - x$ 且 $xy = x + y$

∴ $f(x') + f(xy) \geq f(x+y) \Rightarrow f(x') \geq 0, \forall x' \in \mathbb{R}$

∴ 得证。(其实证明 $\frac{2x - x^2}{x-1}$ 值域为 \mathbb{R} 也行。)

2.2.2 解: 若 $x_2 - x_1 \leq \frac{1}{2}$, 则显然
 若 $x_2 - x_1 > \frac{1}{2}$, 则 } 不妨设 $x_2 > x_1$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| &= |f(x_1) - f(0) + f(0) - f(x_2)| \\ &\leq |f(x_1) - f(0)| + |f(0) - f(x_2)| \\ &< |x_1 - 0| + |1 - x_2| \\ &= |x_2 - x_1| \\ &< \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

∴ 得证。

2.2.3 解: $f(1) = 2f(0) \Rightarrow f(1) = 0, f(-1) = 2f(-1) \Rightarrow f(-1) = 0$

∴ $f(-x) = f(x) + f(-1) = f(x)$ ∴ $f(x)$ 为偶函数

∴ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上↑ ∴ 在 $(-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$ 上, $f(x) < 0$,

∴ 在 $[-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \cup (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ 上, 不等式显然成立

不妨把 $x, -x$ 全部度为相应的绝对值, 这样只要绝对值较大的那个函数值 ≤ 0 即可 (否则一定不成立, 因为 f 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上↑)

i) $|x| \leq |x - \frac{1}{2}| \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore f(|x - \frac{1}{2}|) \leq 0 \quad \text{↓ 并不是, 这句话成立仅当 } |f(x)| \leq 0$

∴ $|x - \frac{1}{2}| \in (0, 1] \Rightarrow x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \cup (0, \frac{1}{2})$

ii) $|x| > |x - \frac{1}{2}| \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore f(|x|) > 0$

∴ $|x| \in (0, 1] \Rightarrow x \in (\frac{1}{4}, 1]$

∴ 就是 $[-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \cup (0, 1]$ \times

应该由 $f(|x|) + f(|x - \frac{1}{2}|) \leq 0$ 得 $f(|x(x - \frac{1}{2})|) \leq 0$

∴ $x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$

∴ $x \in \{x | -\frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{-1+\sqrt{17}}{2}, \text{ 且 } x \neq 0, \frac{1}{2}\}$

2.2.4 解: ∵ C_1, C_2 关于 y 不对称, $(1,2), (2,3), (2,4) \in C_1 \cup C_2$

∴ $(2,1), (3,2), (4,2) \in C_1 \cup C_2$

i) 若 $(2,4) \in C_1$, 则 $(4,2) \in C_2$, $(2,3) \in C_2$, $(2,1) \in C_2$, $(1,2) \in C_1$, $(3,2) \in C_1$

$$\begin{cases} 4 = k + \frac{m}{2-1} \\ 2 = k + \frac{m}{3-1} \\ 2 = k + \frac{m}{4-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 2 \\ m = 0 \\ k = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(k+m+1) = f(4) = 2 \quad \because m \neq 0 \text{ 舍}$$

ii) 若 $(4,2) \in C_1$, 则 $(2,4) \in C_2$

$$1^{\circ} (2,3) \in C_1, (3,2) \in C_2, (2,1) \in C_2, (1,2) \in C_1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = k + \frac{m}{4-1} \\ 3 = k + \frac{m}{2-1} \\ 2 = k + \frac{m}{1-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{无解。}$$

$$\therefore f(k+m+1) = f(1) =$$

$$2^{\circ} (2,3) \in C_2, (3,2) \in C_1, (2,1) \in C_2, (1,2) \in C_1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = k + \frac{m}{4-1} \\ 3 = k + \frac{m}{3-1} \\ 1 = k + \frac{m}{2-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow m = 0, \text{ 舍}$$

$$3^{\circ} (2,3) \in C_2, (3,2) \in C_1, (1,2) \in C_2, (2,1) \in C_1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = k + \frac{m}{4-1} \\ 3 = k + \frac{m}{3-1} \\ 1 = k + \frac{m}{2-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{无解。}$$

算了, 这玩意怎么这么怪。

2.2.5 解: $(\Rightarrow) f(0) = c \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\because f(1) = a+b+c \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \because a+b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\therefore f(2) = 4a+2b+c = 2a+2(a+b)+c \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \therefore a \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(\Leftarrow) f(n) = a(n^2-n) + (a+b)n + c$$

$$= 2a \frac{n^2-n}{2} + (a+b)n + c$$

$$\therefore n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \because n(n-1) \in 2\mathbb{Z} \quad \therefore \frac{n^2-n}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\therefore f(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2.2.6 \text{ 解: } \frac{2}{3}f(1) = f^2(1) \geq \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow (f(1) - \frac{1}{3})^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{3}f(x) - f(x) \cdot f(1) \geq \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow f(x) \geq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore x, y = -1, z = 1, \frac{2}{3}f(-1) - f^2(-1) \geq \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow f(-1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore x = 1, y, z \in \mathbb{R}, \frac{1}{3}f(y) + \frac{1}{3}f(z) - \frac{1}{3}f(yz) \geq \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(xy) \geq \frac{1}{3} + f(xy)$$

$$\therefore f(x) + f(-1) \geq \frac{1}{3} + f(-x) \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(-x), \text{ 同理 } f(-x) \geq f(x)$$

$$\therefore f(-x) = f(x)$$

$$\therefore x = y, z = 1 \text{ 时, } \frac{2}{3}f(x) - f^2(x) - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{3}f(1) \geq \frac{1}{3}f(x^2) + \frac{1}{3}f(x) - f^2(x) \geq \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \leq \frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{3}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

原题似乎是 $(1,4), (2,3), (2,4)$
照这样算似乎确实无解。

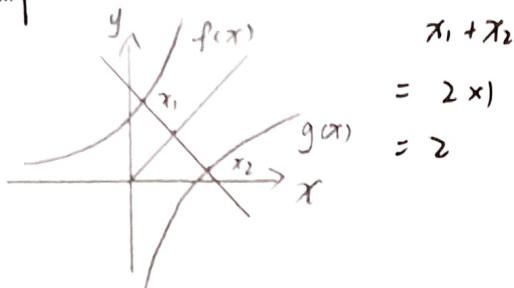
Членът между решенията
намалява и същевъзможни
много добри умения съществуващи
членът.

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{100} [i - f(i)] = \sum_{i=1}^{100} \left[\frac{1}{3}i \right] = \left[\frac{100}{3} \right] \times \left(\left[\frac{100}{3} \right] - 1 \right) \div 2 \times 3 + \left[\frac{100}{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{33 \times 32}{2} \times 3 + 33$$

$$= 1617$$

2.2.7 解：



$$= 2x)$$

$$2.2.8 \text{ 解: } \text{假设 } f(1) = 3k \quad \therefore f(3k^2-k) \leq 3k + 9k^2 - 3k = 9k^2$$

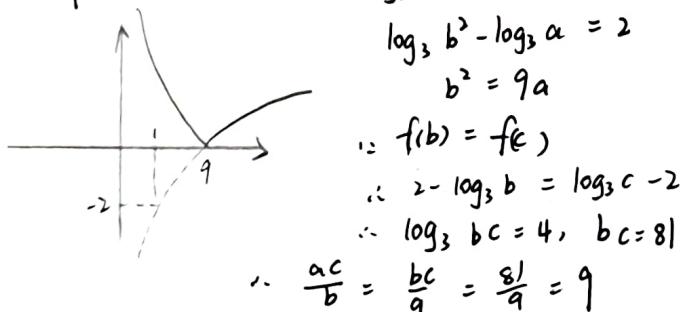
当 $n=3k-k$ 时, $f(cn)=3k=f(c)$, 周期性变化

$$\therefore f(n) \in [3k, 9k^2], \text{ (最大值不超过 } 9k^2 \text{)}$$

八 f 有界。

函数练习

$$2 \cdot 1 \cdot 14 \text{ 解: 画图可知: } 2 - \log_3 a = 2(2 - \log_3 b)$$



$$2.1.15 \text{ 錄: } (x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)=k$$

$$\therefore x^3 - (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)x^2 + (x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_1x_3)x - x_1x_2x_3 - k = 0$$

$$\therefore a = -(x_1 + x_2 + x_3), \quad b = x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_1x_3$$

$$\therefore a^2 - 2b = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \geq x_1^2 + (x_1 + 1)^2 + (x_1 + 2)^2$$

$$|a| + 12b \geq 3$$

10) 題保留

Сұндық. Бұғуд шұзлай, дар жаңа күнде да отын, жаңында е мей шұздағ
жетекшілік үшінде шығау жаңындағы шығармалардың дүшесін. На көмкөнен
ми қарындағы үшінде шығау жаңындағы шығармалардың дүшесін.

— Added on 2.18, 2023

集合补危练习

1.5.12 解: ~~$3+7=10$~~ , ~~$3+11=14$~~

$x, y \in A$, 则 $2023 \leq x+y \leq 3033$

其中完全平方数有 $2104, 2401, 2500, 2601, 2902$

若把A划分成 B, C , $B \cap C = \emptyset$, 不妨设 $1011 \in B$

$\therefore 1083, 1380, 1489, 1580, 1881 \in C$

\therefore 不对不对, 先列个方程

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 2601 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 2401 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 2902 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1051 \\ x_2 = 1050 \\ x_3 = 1852 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore x_1, x_2, x_3$ 中必有两个被分到同一个集合

\therefore 该集合含有完全平方数

\therefore 得证。