



今天来补一些之前没听的题。

函数补充练习

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2.2.1 \text{ 解: } f(x) + f(x) \geq f(x) \\ f(x) \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} x$$

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

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  $x$  特定的  $x, y$

如果让  $y-x \equiv x+y \Rightarrow x=0$ , 无一般性

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

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

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

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

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

$$2.2.2 \text{ 解: } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{若 } x_2 - x_1 \leq \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则显然} \\ \text{若 } x_2 - x_1 > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则} \end{array} \right\} \text{不妨设 } x_2 > x_1$$

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

$\therefore$  得证。

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

$$\therefore f(-x) = f(x) + f(-1) = f(x) \therefore f(x) \text{ 为偶函数}$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上} \uparrow \therefore \text{在 } (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \text{ 上, } f(x) < 0,$$

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

不妨把  $x, x-\frac{1}{2}$  全部变为相应的绝对值, 这样只要绝对值较大的那个函数值  $\leq 0$  即可 (否则一定不成立, 因为  $f$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上  $\uparrow$ )

$$i) |x| \leq |x-\frac{1}{2}| \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{4} \therefore f(|x-\frac{1}{2}|) \leq 0$$

$$\therefore |x-\frac{1}{2}| \in (0, 1] \Rightarrow x \in [-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \cup (0, \frac{1}{4}]$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore x \in \{x | -\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \text{ 且 } x \neq 0, \frac{1}{2}\}$$

并不是, 这句话成立应当  $|f(x)| \leq 0$

2.2.4 解:  $\because C_1, C_2$  关于  $y=x$  对称,  $(1,2), (2,3), (2,4) \in G \cup C_2$

$\therefore (2,1), (3,2), (4,2) \in G \cup C_2$

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

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

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

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

ii 若  $(4,2) \in G$ , 则  $(2,4) \in G$

1°  $(2,3) \in G, (3,2) \in G, (2,1) \in G, (1,2) \in G$

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

1 мень там то меньше давим,  
маленький я суань ло и  
шань гоу уще уще уще уще  
уменьг.

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

2°  $(2,3) \in G, (3,2) \in G, (2,1) \in G, (1,2) \in G$

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

3°  $(2,3) \in G, (3,2) \in G, (4,2) \in G, (2,1) \in G$

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

算了, 这玩意怎么这么怪。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

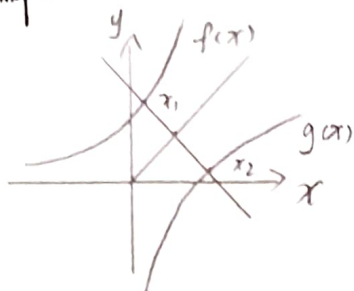
$$\therefore f(-x) = f(x)$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{100} [i f(i)] &= \sum_{i=1}^{100} \left[ \frac{1}{3} i \right] = \left[ \frac{100}{3} \right] \times \left( \left[ \frac{100}{3} \right] - 1 \right) + 2 \times 3 + \left[ \frac{100}{3} \right] \\ &= \frac{33 \times 32}{2} \times 3 + 33 \\ &= 1617\end{aligned}$$

2.2.7 解:

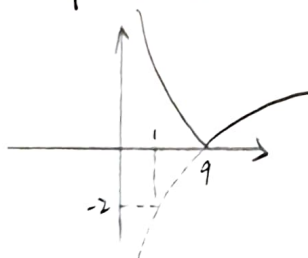


$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + x_2 \\ &= 2 \times 1 \\ &= 2\end{aligned}$$

2.2.8 解: 设  $f(1) = 3k$   $\therefore f(3k^2 - k) \leq 3k + 9k^2 - 3k = 9k^2$   
当  $n = 3k^2 - k$  时,  $f(n) = 3k = f(1)$ , 周期性变化  
 $\therefore f(n) \in [3k, 9k^2]$ , (最大值不超过  $9k^2$ )  
 $\therefore f$  有界.

函数练习

2.1.14 解: 画图可知:  $2 - \log_3 a = 2(2 - \log_3 b)$



$$\begin{aligned}\log_3 b^2 - \log_3 a &= 2 \\ b^2 &= 9a\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(b) = f(a)$$

$$\therefore 2 - \log_3 b = \log_3 c - 2$$

$$\therefore \log_3 bc = 4, bc = 81$$

$$\therefore \frac{ac}{b} = \frac{bc}{a} = \frac{81}{9} = 9$$

2.1.15 解:  $(x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3) = k$

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

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

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

$$|a| + |2b| \geq$$

问题保留

Суаньла. Буруу шулай, дан а шуру чие даоти иш, а шуеньма е мей шуандао  
Чие таньд уаньшине шихоу а шуан шуаотой шеньма энд буцун. На ньенькэнен  
иш чанцун уфа шуаонуд шуаншан. Шуанцун а рен уей иши шуиньтон.

— Added on 2.18, 2023

# 集合补充练习

1.5.12 解: ~~31x31=961, 32x32=1024~~

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

$\therefore$  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

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 2601 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 2401 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 2902 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1351 \\ x_2 = 1050 \\ x_3 = 1852 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore x_1, x_2, x_3$  中定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。