④ 方程
$$x^4 - 3x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$$
的解集为

key:
$$x^4 - 3x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x + 2 = (x^2 + ax + 1)(x^2 + bx + 2)$$

$$\begin{cases}
b + a = -3 \\
2 + ab + 1 = 5 & = -1, b = -2, ∴ Φ \\
2a + b = -4
\end{cases}$$

(2) ①方程组
$$\begin{cases} 2x - y + 1 = 0, \\ 3x^2 - 2xy - y^2 - x - 3y - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
的解集为_____.

∴
$$($$
 消元 $) 3x^2 - 2xy - y^2 - x - 3y - 2 = $(3x + y + 2)(x - y + 2),$ ∴ $\{ (-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5}), (0,1) \}$$

②方程组
$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1, \\ x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$
的解集为_____.

③ (2011全国竞赛) 方程组
$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 4x, \\ (x-9)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 100 \end{cases}$$
 的解集为_____.

③key:(代入消元法)(
$$\frac{y^2}{4} - 9$$
)² + $(y - 4)$ ² = 100 即 $y^4 - 56y^2 - 128y - 48$
= $(y^2 + ay - 4)(y^2 - ay + 12)$ (其中 $\left\{ 12 - a^2 - 4 = -56 \atop 12a + 4a = -128 \right\}$
= $(y^2 - 8y - 4)(y^2 + 8y + 12) = 0$, $\therefore \{(1, -2), (9, -6)\}$

④方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 = 1, \\ (x + \frac{2}{11})^2 + (y - \frac{3}{11})^2 = \frac{200}{121} \end{cases}$$
的解集为______.

(4)
$$key$$
: iab $\begin{cases} x^2 + 2y^2 = 2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + \frac{4}{11}x - \frac{6}{11}y - \frac{187}{121} = 0 \end{cases}$

(消平方一个项) 得:2-
$$y^2 + \frac{4}{11}x - \frac{6}{11}y - \frac{187}{121} = 0$$
即 $x = \frac{1}{4}(11y^2 + 6y - 5)$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{16}(11y^2 + 6y - 5)^2 + 2y^2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow 121y^4 + 132y^3 - 42y^2 - 60y - 7 =$$

=
$$(11y + ay - 1)(11y + by + 7)($$
 $\sharp + a = -6, b = 18)$

$$= (11y^2 - 6y - 1)(11y^2 + 18y + 7) = 0, \therefore y = -1, -\frac{7}{11}, \frac{3 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{11}(x = \frac{1}{4}(6y + 1 + 6y - 5) = 3y - 1)$$

$$\therefore \{(0,-1),(-\frac{12}{11},-\frac{7}{11}),(\frac{-2+6\sqrt{5}}{11},\frac{3+2\sqrt{5}}{11}),(\frac{-2-6\sqrt{5}}{11},\frac{3-2\sqrt{5}}{11})\}$$

(2015 浙江) 设A, B是有限集,定义 $d(A, B) = card(A \cup B) - card(A \cap B)$,其中card(A)表示有限集A中

元素个数.判断下列命题的真假: ①对任意有限集A, B,若 $A \neq B$,则d(A, B) > 0;

②对任意有限集A, B, C,都有 $d(A, C) \le d(A, B) + d(B, C)$.

A.命题①和命题②都成立

B. 命题①和命题②都不成立

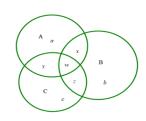
C.命题①成立,命题②不成立 D. 命题①不成立,命题②成立

变式 1: 对于任何集合S, 记n(S)为集合S的子集个数, 如果A,B,C是三个集合, 满足下列条件:

 $(1)n(A) + n(B) + n(C) = n(A \cup B \cup C); \quad (2)card(A) = card(B) = 100;$

则 $card(A \cap B \cap C)$ 的最大值为 ;最小值为

key:由已知得: $2^{101} + 2^{card(C)} = 2^{card(A \cup B \cup C)}$



key:由己知得: $2^{101} + 2^{card(C)} = 2^{card(A \cup B \cup C)}$, :: card(C) = 101, $card(A \cup B \cup C) = 102$,

$$\begin{cases} a + x + z + w = 100 \\ c + y + z + w = 100 \\ b + x + y + w = 101 \\ a + b + c + x + y + z + w = 102 \end{cases}$$
, $\therefore x + y + z + 2w = 199 \ge 2w$, $\therefore w \le 99$

$$199 = x + y + z + 2w = w + 102 - a - b - c$$
, $\therefore w \ge 97 + a + b + c \ge 97$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a + x + z + w = 100 \\ b + x + y + z + w = 101 \\ a + b + c + x + y + z + w = 102 \\ b_1 & a_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

(2016 湖南) 12. 当一个非空数集 F 满足条件"如果 $a,b \in F$,则 $a+b,a-b,a \cdot b \in F$,且当 $b \neq 0$ 时, $\frac{a}{b} \in F$ "

时,我们称F就是一个数域.以下四个关于数域的命题:①0是任何数域的元素;

②若数域 F 有非零元素,则 2016 \in F ; ③集合 $P = \{x \mid x = 3k, k \in Z\}$ 是一个数域;

④有理数集是一个数域.其中真命题的代号是_____(写出所有真命题的代号) ①②④

key: 0 = *a* − *a* ∈ *F*, ∴ ①対; 若 $a \neq 0$, $a \in F$, 则1 = $\frac{a}{a} \in F$, ∴ 2 = 1 + 1 ∈ F, ⋯, ∴ 2016 ∈ F, ②対;

③
$$\frac{2\times3}{1\times3} = 2 \notin P$$
, ③错; ④若 $a,b \in Q$, 则 $a+b,a-b,a \cdot b \in Q$. 当 $b \neq 0$ 时, $\frac{a}{b} \in Q$,对

变式 2(1)用 C(A) 表示非空集合 A 中元素的个数,定义 $A*B = \begin{cases} C(A) - C(B), C(A) \ge C(B) \\ C(B) - C(A), C(A) < C(B) \end{cases}$,已知集合

 $A = \{x \mid x^2 + x = 0\}$, $B = \{x \mid (x^2 + ax)(x^2 + ax + 1) = 0\}$, 且 A * B = 1, 设实数 a 的所有可能取值构成集合

$$S$$
, 则 $C(S) = (D) A. 0$

D. 3

 $key: C(A) = 2, (x^2 + ax)(x^2 + ax + 1) \Leftrightarrow x = 0, -a, or, x^2 + ax + 1 = 0$

 $\underline{\overset{.}{=}} a = 0$ ⇒ $C(B) = 1, \therefore A * B = 1;$

当 $a \neq 0$ 时,C(B) = 3 ;: $a^2 + a \cdot (-a) + 1 \neq 0$; $\Delta = a^2 - 4 = 0$ 得 $a = \pm 2$; C(S) = 3

(2) ① 设集合 $S = \{-20, 21, 5, -11, -15, 30, a\}$,我们用f(S)表示集合S的所有元素之和,用g(S)表示集合S的所有元素之积.则下列说法正确的是()C

A.若a=0,对S的所有非空子集 A_1 , $f(A_1$)的和为320B.若a=0,对S的所有非空子集 B_1 , $f(B_1$)的和为-640 C.若a=-1,对S的所有非空子集 C_1 , $g(C_1)$ 的和为-1D.若a=-1,对S的所有非空子集 D_1 , $g(D_1)$ 的和为0

key: 若a = 0, 則 $f(A_1) = (-20 + 21 + 5 - 11 - 15 + 30 + 0) \cdot 2^6 = 640$

②在整数集 Z中,被 6 除所得余数为 k 的所有整数组成一个"类",记[k] = { $6n + k \mid n \in Z$ },则"整数 a,b 属于同一'类'"是" $a - b \in [0]$ "的(C)

A. 充分不必要条件

- B. 必要不充分条件
- C. 充要条件
- D. 既不充分也不必要条件

key: $\pm a, b \in [k]$ $\neq \{k\}$, $a = 6n_1 + k, b = 6n_2 + k, ∴ a - b = 6(n_1 - n_2) \in [k]$

 $\triangle a - b \in [0]$ $\{a - b = 6n, ∴ a, b \in [k]\}$

③ 设A是非空数集,若对任意 $x, y \in A$,都有 $x + y \in A, xy \in A$,则称A具有性质P.则下列命题正确的是()

A.若A具有性质P,则A可以是有限集

B.若 A_1 , A_2 具有性质P,且 $A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \Phi$,则 $A_2 \cap A_2$ 具有性质P

C.若 A_1 , A_2 具有性质P,则 $A_1 \cup A_2$ 具有性质P

D.若A具有性质P,且 $A \neq R$,则 $\mathbb{C}_R A$ 不具有性质P

 $key: A.取A = \{0\}, A具有性质P;$

B.若 $x, y \in A_1 \cap A_2 \subseteq A_1, A_2, 则x + y \in A_1, xy \in A_1, 且x + y \in A_2, xy \in A_2, \therefore x + y, xy \in A_1 \cap A_2, \therefore B$ 对

C.取 $A_1 = \{p + q\sqrt{3} \mid p, q \in N\}, A_2 = \{p + q\sqrt{2} \mid p, q \in N\}, \text{则}A_1, A_2$ 具有性质P,

且 $(p_1 + q_1\sqrt{3}) + (p_2 + q_2\sqrt{2}) = p_1 + p_2 + q_1\sqrt{3} + q_2\sqrt{2} \notin A_1 \cup A_2(q_1q_2 \neq 0)$, ∴ C错

D.若 $\forall a, -a \in A (a \neq 0)$,则 $0 \in A, :: A = R = A \neq R$ 矛盾

∴ 存在 $a \neq 0, a \in A, -a \notin A$ 即 $-a \in \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{R}}A$

假设 $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{P}}A$ 具有性质P,则 $a \cdot a = a^2 \in A, (-a) \cdot (-a) = a^2 \in \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{P}}A$ 矛盾, $\therefore D$ 错

④已知 S_1 , S_2 , S_3 为非空集合,且对于1, 2, 3的任意一个排列i, j, k, $\exists x \in S_i$, $y \in S_i$, 则 $x - y \in S_k$,

则下列说法正确的是()

A.三个集合互不相等 B.三个集合中至少有两个相等 C.三个集合全相等 D.以上说法均不对

 $key: 若S_1 = S_2 = S_3 = \{0\},$ 符合题设条件;

 $\exists x \in S_i, y \in S_i$ 得 $x - y \in S_i$; $\exists y \in S_i, x \in S_i$ 得 $y - x \in S_i, \therefore S_1, S_2, S_3$ 都有非负数,

设 $a = \min_{x \in S_1} \{x \mid x \in S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3\}$

当a = 0时,不妨设 $0 \in S_1$,则 $\forall x \in S_2$,有 $x - 0 = x \in S_3$, $0 - x = -x \in S_3$;

 $\forall x \in S_3$, $\forall x \in S_2$, $\forall x \in S_2$, $\forall x \in S_3$, $\forall x$

当a > 0时,不妨设 $a \in S_1$,设 $b = \min_{x \in S_2} \{x \mid x \in S_2 \cup S_3\}$,不妨设 $b \in S_2$,则 $a - b, b - a \in S_3$,

 \therefore | a - b | ≤ a, \therefore b = 0, $\bigcup S_1 = S_3$, $\overrightarrow{y}S_1 = S_2$.

(2) (多选题) ①已知正整数集合 $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{so}\}$, 记S(A)表示集合A中所有元素的和,E(A)表示

集合A中偶数的个数.若S(A) = 2021,则E(A)的可能值 () A.43 B.42 C.7 D.6

$$key: S(A) = \underbrace{(a_{i_1} + \dots + a_{i_m})}_{E(A)$$
个偶数 $+ \underbrace{(a_{i_{m+1}} + \dots + a_{i_{50}})}_{50-E(A)$ 个奇数

若E(A) = 2k,则S(A) =偶数,不合;若E(A) = 2k - 1,则S(A)是奇数.选AC

②若非空实数集 X 中存在最大元素 M 和最小元素 m,则记 $\Delta(X) = M - m$.下列命题中正确的是 () CD

A. 己知 $X = \{-1,1\}, Y = \{0,b\}, 且\Delta(X) = \Delta(Y), 则 b = 2$

- B. 已知 $X = [a, a+2], Y = \{y \mid y = x^2, x \in X\}$,则存在实数 a,使得 $\Delta(Y) < 1$
- C. 己知 $X = \{x \mid f(x) \ge g(x), x \in [-1,1]\}$.若 $\Delta(X) = 2$,则对任意 $x \in [-1,1]$,都有 $f(x) \ge g(x)$
- D.已知 X = [a, a+2], Y = [b, b+3],则对任意的实数 a,总存在实数 b,使得 $\Delta(X \cup Y) \leq 3$
- ③设 U 是一个非空集合, F 是 U 的子集构成的集合.如果 F 同时满足:
- (i) $\Phi \in F$; (ii) 若 $A, B \in F$, 则 $A \cap (C, B) \in F \perp A \cup B \in F$, 那么称 $F \neq U$ 的一个环.

下列说法正确的是()ABC

A.若 $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}, 则F = \{\Phi, \{1, 3, 5\}, \{2, 4, 6\}, U\} 是U$ 的一个环

B.若 $U = \{a,b,c\}$,则存在U的一个环F,F含有8个元素

D.若U = R,则存在U的一个环F,F含有7个元素且[0,3],[2,4] $\in F$

key: A:对; $B: F = {\Phi, U, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a,b\}, \{b,c\}, \{a,c\}\}}$ 是U的一个环,对;

C: 令 $F = {\Phi, {2}, {3,5}, {2,3,5}},$ 满足 $A \cup B \in F$,

 $\{2\} \cap \mathbb{C}_{z} \Phi = \{2\} \in F, \{2\} \cap \mathbb{C}_{z} \{3,5\} = \{2\} \in F, \{2\} \cap \mathbb{C}_{z} \{2,3,5\} = \Phi \in F,$

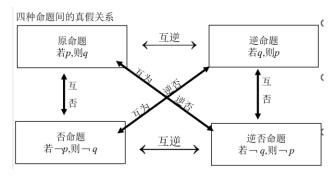
 $\{3,5\} \cap \mathbb{C}_{7}\{2\} = \{3,5\} \in F, \{3,5\} \cap \mathbb{C}_{7}\{2,3,5\} = \Phi \in F, \{3,5\} \cap \mathbb{C}_{7}\Phi = \{3,5\} \in F,$

 $\{2,3,5\} \cap \mathbb{C}_{7}\{2\} = \{3,5\} \in F, \{2,3,5\} \cap \mathbb{C}_{7}\{3,5\} = \{2\} \in F, \{2,3,5\} \cap \mathbb{C}_{7}\Phi = \{2,3,5\} \in F.C$

 $D.\Phi$, $[0,3] \cap \mathbb{C}_{p}[2,4] = [0,2)$, $[2,4] \cap \mathbb{C}_{p}[0,3] = (3,4]$, $[0,3] \cup [2,4] = [0,4]$, $[0,2) \cup (3,4] \in F$

 $\Phi \cap C_R[0,2) \cup (3,4] = [2,3], \Phi \cap C_R[0,4] = (-\infty,0) \cup (4,+\infty), : 有9个元素,$

2.简易逻辑



四种条件: (1) 充分条件: ①若 $p \Rightarrow q$, 则称 $p \neq q$ 的充分条件;

- ②若 $p \Rightarrow q, q \Rightarrow p$,则称 $p \neq q$ 的充分不必要条件.
- (2) 必要条件: ①若 $p \Rightarrow q$,则称 $q \neq p$ 的充分条件
- ②若 $p \Rightarrow q, q \Rightarrow p$,则称 $p \neq q$ 的必要不充分条件.
- (4) 既不充分也不必要条件: 若 $p \Rightarrow q, q \Rightarrow p, 则称<math>p$ 既不是q的充分条件也不是必要条件.

全称命题 $p: \forall x \in M, x \in N; \neg p: \exists x_0 \in M, x_0 \notin N$ 特称命题 $p: \exists x_0 \in M, x_0 \in N; \neg p: \forall x \in M, x_0 \in N.$

(2012浙江) 设a > 0, b > 0.()A

A.若 $2^a + 2a = 2^b + 3b$,则a > b B.若 $2^a + 2a = 2^b + 3b$,则a < b C.若 $2^a - 2a = 2^b - 3b$,则a > b D.若 $2^a - 2a = 2^b - 3b$,则a < b

(2015浙江) 命题" $\forall n \in N^*, f(n) \in N^* \perp f(n) \leq n$ "的否定形式是 () C

 $A. \forall n \in N^*, f(n) \notin N^* \coprod f(n) > n$ $B. \forall n \in N^*, f(n) \notin N^* \overrightarrow{\mathbb{Q}}f(n) > n$ $C. \exists n_0 \in N^*, f(n_0) \notin N^* \coprod f(n_0) > n_0$ $D. \exists n_0 \in N^*, f(n_0) \notin N^* \overrightarrow{\mathbb{Q}}f(n_0) > n_0$

(2016浙江) 命题" $\forall x \in R, \exists n \in N^*,$ 使得 $n \ge x^2$ "的否定形式是()B

 $A. \forall x \in R, \exists n \in N^*, 使得n < x^2$ $B. \forall x \in R, \forall n \in N^*, 使得n < x^2$ $C. \exists x \in R, \exists n \in N^*, 使得n < x^2$ $D. \exists x \in R, \forall n \in N^*, 使得n < x^2$

(2018浙江竞赛)12.设 $a \in R$, 且对任意实数b均有 $\max_{x \in [0,1]} |x^2 + ax + b| \ge 1$,求a的取值范围.

2018: p: $\forall b \in R$, $\exists x \in [0,1], |f(x)| \ge 1$, $\not\equiv Pf(x) = x^2 + ax + b$

 $key1: \min_{b \in R} \{ \max_{x \in [0,1]} f(x), -\min_{x \in [0,1]} f(x) \} \} \ge 1$

 $key2:(上下自由滑动)\frac{\max_{x\in[0,1]}f(x)-\min_{x\in[0,1]}f(x)}{2}\ge 1$

*key*3:(截距函数)|-x²-(ax+b)|≥1

key4:(三点法) 设 $M = \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)|,$

由f(0) = b, f(1) = 1 + a + b得f(1) - f(0) = 1 + a

∴ $2M \ge |f(1)| + |f(0)| \ge |f(1) - f(0)| = |1 + a|$, ∴ $\frac{|a+1|}{2} \ge 1 ? = a \le -3$, $a \ge 1$

key5(切线应用): $p: \forall b \in R, \exists x \in [0,1], |x^2 + ax + b| \ge 1$

 $\neg p: \exists b \in R, \forall x \in [0,1], |x^2 + ax + b| < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 - x^2 < ax + b < 1 - x^2$

变式 1 (1) 已知p是r的充分而不必要条件,q是r的充分条件,s是r的必要条件,q是s的必要条件.

现有下列命题: ①s是q的充要条件; ②p是q的充分而不必要条件; ③r是q的必要条件而不是充分条件;

④ $\neg p$ 是 $\neg s$ 的必要条件而不是充分条件;⑤r是s的充分条件而不是必要条件.则正确的命题序号是 .

$$key: p \underset{\leq}{\Rightarrow} r \leftarrow q$$

$$\downarrow \nearrow$$

1)2)4)

逆否命题: 若x = 1, 或 $y = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $(x - 2y)^2 + (x - 1)^2 = 0$ 假

(3) 已知函数 $f(x) = x^2 + ax + b$. $\exists x_0 \in [0, 2], 使得 | f(x_0) \ge 1, 则a$ 的取值范围为_______.

key2: ¬p: $\forall x \in [0,2], |f(x)| < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 - x^2 < ax + b < 1 - x^2 ∜ - 2\sqrt{2} < a < 4 - 2\sqrt{2}$

 $\therefore a$ 的取值范围为($-\infty$, $-2\sqrt{2}$]U[$4-2\sqrt{2}$, $+\infty$)

- 二、代数运算与不等式性质
- 1.(1) 实数大小定义: $a > b \Leftrightarrow a b > 0, a < b \Leftrightarrow a b < 0, a = b \Leftrightarrow a b = 0$
- (2) 实数符号运算法则:正+正=正,负+负=负,

 $\mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}$, 负×负=负, $\mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Q}$

(3) 加、减,乘、除、乘方、开方、指数、对数运算

(2021浙江) 己知
$$x = u, y = v, z = \frac{2u + v - 2}{\sqrt{5}}, \text{则}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)_{\min} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

2021浙江: (主元)
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = u^2 + v^2 + \frac{1}{5}(4u^2 + 4(v-2)u + v^2 - 4v + 4)$$

$$= \frac{9}{5}u^{2} + \frac{4(v-2)}{5}u + \frac{6}{5}v^{2} - \frac{4}{5}v + \frac{4}{5} \ge \frac{4 \times \frac{9}{5}(\frac{6}{5}v^{2} - \frac{4}{5}v + \frac{4}{5}) - \frac{16}{25}(v-2)^{2}}{\frac{36}{5}} = \frac{2}{9}(5v^{2} - 2v + 2) \ge \frac{2}{5}$$

变式1(1) 已知实数
$$a,b,c$$
满足 $a+b+c=0,a^2+b^2+c^2=\frac{1}{10}$,则 $a^4+b^4+c^4=$ __.

变式1(1)
$$key1: a^2 + b^2 + (-a - b)^2 = \frac{1}{10}$$
 得 $a^2 + b^2 + ab = \frac{1}{20}$, $\therefore a^4 + b^4 + c^4 = (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)^2 - 2(a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2)$

$$= \frac{1}{100} - 2(a^2b^2 + b^2(a+b)^2 + a^2(a+b)^2) = \frac{1}{100} - 2(a^2 + b^2 + ab)^2 = \frac{1}{200}$$

$$key2: (a+b+c)^2 = 0$$
 $(a+b+c)^2 = 0$

$$\therefore (ab+bc+ca)^2 = a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2 + 2abc(a+b+c) = a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2 = \frac{1}{400}$$

$$\therefore (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)^2 = a^4 + b^4 + c^4 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{400} = \frac{1}{100}$$

(2) 已知
$$a,b$$
为 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 的直角边, c 为斜边,若 $(a^n+b^n+c^n)^2=2(a^{2n}+b^{2n}+c^{2n})(n\in N^*,n\geq 2)$,则 $n=$ __.

$$key: (\pm \overline{\pi})2(a^{2n} + b^{2n} + c^{2n}) - (a^n + b^n + c^n)^2 = (a^n - b^n + c^n)^2 - 4a^nc^n = 0$$

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

$$\therefore \sqrt{c^n} - \sqrt{a^n} = \sqrt{b^n} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^n} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^n} = \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = 1$$

$$\pm c > a > 0, c > b > 0, : \frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c} \in (0,1)$$

当
$$n < 4$$
时, $1 = (\frac{a}{c})^{\frac{n}{2}} + (\frac{b}{c})^{\frac{n}{2}} > (\frac{a}{c})^2 + (\frac{b}{c})^2 = 1$ 矛盾,

当
$$n > 4$$
时, $1 = (\frac{a}{c})^{\frac{n}{2}} + (\frac{b}{c})^{\frac{n}{2}} < (\frac{a}{c})^2 + (\frac{b}{c})^2 = 1$ 矛盾,

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n = 4 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} , 1 = (\frac{a}{c})^{\frac{n}{2}} + (\frac{b}{c})^{\frac{n}{2}} = (\frac{a}{c})^2 + (\frac{b}{c})^2 = 1, \therefore n = 4$$

(3) 求证:
$$(a-b)^2 + (a-c)^2 + (a-d)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (b-d)^2 + (c-d)^2 \le 4(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)$$
.

证明: (主元):
$$4(a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2)-[(a-b)^2+(a-c)^2+(a-d)^2+(b-c)^2+(b-d)^2+(c-d)^2]$$

$$=a^2+2(b+c+d)a+b^2+c^2+d^2+2bc+bd+2cd \geq \frac{4(b^2+c^2+d^2+2bc+2bd+2cd)-4(b+c+d)^2}{4}=0$$

(或:=
$$(a+b+c+d)^2 \ge 0$$
):. 得证

2(1)
$$\exists \exists \exists x + \frac{1}{r} = 1$$
, $\exists x = \frac{1}{r^3} = \frac{1}{r^4} = \frac{1}{r^4} = \frac{1}{r^7} = \frac{1}$

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

$$x^{4} + \frac{1}{x^{4}} = (x + \frac{1}{x})(x^{3} + \frac{1}{x^{3}}) - (x^{2} + \frac{1}{x^{2}}) = -3$$

$$x^{7} + \frac{1}{x^{7}} = (x^{3} + \frac{1}{x^{3}})(x^{4} + \frac{1}{x^{4}}) - (x + \frac{1}{x}) = 5$$

(2) ①已知
$$a+b=\sqrt{2}$$
, $ab=1$, 则 $a^2+b^2=$ _____, $a^3+b^3=$ ____.

$$(1)a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab = 0, a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 + b^2 - ab) = \sqrt{2}(0-1) = -\sqrt{2}$$

②已知实数
$$a$$
, b 满足 $a^3 + b^3 + 3ab = 1$,则 $a + b = ____$.

②
$$key: 1 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab = (a+b)^3 - 3ab(a+b) + 3ab$$

$$\therefore (a+b-1)[(a+b)^2+(a+b)+1-3ab] = (a+b-1)(a^2-ab+b^2+a+b+1)$$

$$=(a+b-1)[(a-\frac{b-1}{2})^2+\frac{3}{4}(b+1)^2]=0(\overline{\mathfrak{P}}(a+b-1)(\frac{3}{4}(a-b)^2+(\frac{a+b}{2}+1)^2)=0)$$

$$\therefore a + b = 1, or, -2$$

③已知
$$a > 0, b > 0, a^3 + b^3 = 2, 则 a + b$$
 的取值范围为

$$key: 2 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) = (a+b)\left[\frac{1}{4}(a+b)^2 + \frac{3}{4}(a-b)^2\right] \ge \frac{1}{4}(a+b)^3, \therefore a+b \le 2$$

$$2 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) = (a+b)[(a+b)^2 - 3ab] < (a+b)^3, :: \sqrt[3]{2} < a+b \le 2$$

极化恒等式:
$$ab = \frac{(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2}{4} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - (a-b)^2}{2} = \frac{(a+b)^2 - a^2 - b^2}{2}$$

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

配方:
$$a^2 + ab + b^2 = \frac{3}{4}(a+b)^2 + \frac{1}{4}(a-b)^2$$

$$a^{2} - ab + b^{2} = \frac{3}{4}(a - b)^{2} + \frac{1}{4}(a + b)^{2}$$

根式:
$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}, a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}.(a^m)^n = a^{mn}, (ab)^n = a^n \cdot b^n, a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}, \sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}(m, n \in N^*)$$

形如
$$\sqrt[n]{a}$$
 $(n \in N^*, n > 1)$ 的式子叫做根式. $(\sqrt{2} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \sqrt{3} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \sqrt{5} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

A.
$$a < b < c$$
 B. $b < c < a$ C. $b < a < c$ D. $c < a < b$

key:
$$a = \ln 1.01^2 = \ln(1 + 0.02 + 0.01^2) > \ln 1.02 = b$$
;

$$f(x) = 2\ln(1+x) - \sqrt{1+4x} + 1(x = 0.01 \in (0,1)) \\ g(x) = \sqrt{1+2x} - 1 - \ln(1+x)(x = 0.02 \in (0,1))$$

$$1|\overline{1.04}$$

泰勒展开:
$$f(x) = \frac{f(x_0)}{0!} + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} (x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n + \dots$$
得

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \cdots,$$

$$\therefore a > 2(0.01 - 0.00005) = 0.0199, b = \ln 1.02 < 0.02 - 0.0002 + 0.0000027 = 0.0198027, c \approx 0.0198039$$

8

$$\ln 2 = \ln(\frac{11}{10} \cdot \frac{12}{11} \cdot \frac{13}{12} \cdot \frac{14}{13} \cdot \frac{15}{14} \cdot \frac{16}{15} \cdot \frac{17}{16} \cdot \frac{18}{17} \cdot \frac{19}{18} \cdot \frac{20}{19}) \approx 0.693$$

②
$$\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\cdots+\sqrt{2}}}} = ____, 0.23 = ____; 2, \frac{23}{99}$$

(2) ①已知
$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}$$
,则 $(x + \frac{1}{x})^2 + 2(x + \frac{1}{x}) + 2$ 的值为_____.

$$key:(构造二次方程) \ x = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}, \therefore x^2 - 2\sqrt{3}x + 1 = 0$$
即 $\frac{x^2 + 1}{x} = 2\sqrt{3}$

∴原式 =
$$(\frac{x^2+1}{x})^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{x^2+1}{x} + 2 = 12 + 4\sqrt{3} + 2 = 14 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

②已知
$$a = \sqrt{5} - 1$$
,则 $2a^3 + 7a^2 - 2a - 11$ 的值等于______

$$kev:(构造二次方程):: a = \sqrt{5} - 1...a^2 - 2a - 4 = 0$$

∴ 原式 =
$$2a(2a+4) + 7a^2 - 2a - 11 = 11a^2 + 6a - 11 = 11(2a+4) + 6a - 11$$

= $28(\sqrt{5} - 1) + 33 = 28\sqrt{5} + 5$

③己知
$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$
, 则 $x^4 - 4x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x + 1 = ____.$

key: 原式 =
$$(2x+1)^2 - 4x(2x+1) - 2x^2 - 2x + 1$$

= $-6x^2 - 2x + 2 = -6(2x+1) - 2x + 2 = -14x - 4 = -18 \pm 28\sqrt{2}$

二、不等式性质: 对称性: $a > b \Leftrightarrow b < a$

传递性: $a > b, b > c \Rightarrow a > c$

不等式两边同加一个实数不等号方向不变: $a > b \Leftrightarrow a + c > b + c$

移项法则: $a > b + c \Leftrightarrow a - c > b$

加法法则: $a > b, c > d \Rightarrow a + c > b + d$

不等式两边同乘一个正数不等号不变向: $a > b, c > 0 \Rightarrow ac > bc$

(同乘一个负数不等号反向): $a > b, c < 0 \Rightarrow ac < bc$

乘法法则: $a > b > 0, c > d > 0 \Rightarrow ac > bd$

倒数法则: $a > b > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{b} > \frac{1}{a}$

乘方法则: $a > b > 0 \Rightarrow a^n > b^n (n \in N^*)$

开方法则: $a > b > 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{a} > \sqrt[n]{b} (n \in N^*)$

若
$$a > b > 0, m > 0$$
,则(糖水不等式) $\frac{b}{a} < \frac{b+m}{a+m}$;(假分数性质) $\frac{a}{b} > \frac{a+m}{b+m}$.

变式1 (1) 若
$$x, y > 0$$
, 求证: $\frac{x}{1+x} + \frac{y}{1+y} > \frac{2(x+y)}{1+x+y}$;

(2) 若
$$a,b,c > 0$$
,求证: $\frac{a+b+c}{1+a+b+c} < \frac{a}{1+a} + \frac{b}{1+b} + \frac{c}{1+c}$.

(1) 证明:
$$x, y > 0$$
, $\frac{x}{1+x} > \frac{x+y}{1+x+y}$, $\frac{y}{1+y} > \frac{y+x}{1+y+x}$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{1+x} + \frac{y}{1+y} > \frac{2(x+y)}{1+x+y}$$
得证

(2) 证明:::
$$a,b,c>0$$
,:
$$\frac{a+b+c}{1+a+b+c} = \frac{a}{1+a+b+c} + \frac{b}{1+a+b+c} + \frac{c}{1+a+b+c}$$

$$<\frac{a}{1+a}+\frac{b}{1+b}+\frac{c}{1+c}$$
得证

(1610)17.设实数a,b,c满足a > b > 1,c > 1,则下列不等式中不成立的是()

$$A \cdot \frac{b}{a} < \frac{a+bc}{b+ac} < a$$
 $B \cdot \frac{1}{a} < \frac{a+bc}{b+ac} < b$ $C \cdot \frac{1}{c} < \frac{a+bc}{b+ac} < cD \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} < \frac{a+bc}{b+ac} < \sqrt{ab}$

作差

(1806)18.已知x, y是正实数,则下列式子中能使x > y恒成立的是()

$$A.x + \frac{2}{y} > y + \frac{1}{x}B.x + \frac{1}{2y} > y + \frac{1}{x}C.x - \frac{2}{y} > y - \frac{1}{x}D.x - \frac{1}{2y} > y - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$1806key: B: 0 < x + \frac{1}{2y} - y - \frac{1}{x} = x - y + \frac{x - 2y}{2xy} < x - y + \frac{2x - 2y}{2xy} = (x - y)(1 + \frac{1}{xy}), \therefore x > y$$

(1904)17.已知a,b,c,d是四个互不相等的正实数,满足a+b>c+d,且|a-b|<|c-d|,则下列选项正确

的是 ()
$$A.a^2 + b^2 > c^2 + d^2 B. |a^2 - b^2| < |c^2 - d^2|$$
 $C.\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} < \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{d} D. |\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}| < |\sqrt{c} - \sqrt{d}|$

$$kev: a+b>c+d \Rightarrow a^2+b^2-c^2-d^2>2(cd-ab), |a-b|<|c-d|\Rightarrow a^2+b^2-c^2-d^2<2(ab-cd),$$

$$\therefore ab - cd > cd - ab$$
 $\therefore ab > cd$ $\therefore \sqrt{ab} > \sqrt{cd}$ $\therefore a + b + 2\sqrt{ab} > c + d + 2\sqrt{cd}$ $\therefore \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} > \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{d}$

$$|a-b| = (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}) |\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}| < (\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{d}) |\sqrt{c} - \sqrt{d}|, |\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}| < |\sqrt{c} - \sqrt{d}|$$

(2015II) 设a,b,c,d均为正数,且a+b=c+d,证明: (I) 若ab>cd,则 $\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}>\sqrt{c}+\sqrt{d}$; (II) $\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}>\sqrt{c}+\sqrt{d}$ 是 | a-b|<|c-d|的充要条件.

证明: (I):
$$a,b,c,d>0$$
, $ab>cd$, $dab>\sqrt{cd}$, $ab>2\sqrt{cd}>0$

 $\therefore a+b=c+d>0, \therefore a+b+2\sqrt{ab}>c+d+2\sqrt{cd}\mathbb{P}(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})^2>(\sqrt{c}+\sqrt{d})^2, \therefore \sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}>\sqrt{c}+\sqrt{d}$

(II) ①充分性: $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} > \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{d}, a, b, c, d > 0, a + b = c + d,$

 $\therefore ab > cd > 0, \therefore -4ab < -4cd$

$$(a+b)^2 - 4ab = (a-b)^2 < (c+d)^2 - 4cd = (c-d)^2, |a-b| < |c-d|$$

②必要性::
$$|a-b| < |c-d|$$
.: $|a-b|^2 < |c-d|^2$ 即 $|a^2+b^2-2ab| < |c^2+d^2-2cd|$

$$\therefore a + b = c + d, a, b, c, d > 0, \therefore (a + b)^2 = (c + d)^2, \therefore -a^2 - b^2 - 2ab = -c^2 - d^2 - 2cd$$

$$\therefore -4ab < -4cd, \therefore ab > cd > 0, \therefore \sqrt{ab} > \sqrt{cd}, \therefore a+b+2\sqrt{ab} = (\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})^2 > c+d+2\sqrt{cd} = (\sqrt{c}+\sqrt{d})^2$$

 $\therefore \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} > \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{d}$.由①②可知: 命题成立

变式 1 (1) 实数a,b,c,d满足下列三个条件: ①d > c: ②a + b = c + d: ③a + d < b + c.

则a,b,c,d从小到大的顺序为

key :: d > c, ∴ a + c < a + d < b + c, ∴ a < b, ∴ 2b > a + b = c + d > 2c @b > c

2a < a + b = c + d < 2d @ d > a

$$\begin{cases} a+b=c+d \\ a+d < b+c \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2a+b+d < 2c+b+d ? \exists a < c$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=c+d \\ c < a \end{cases} \Rightarrow a+b+c < a+c+d \not\exists b < d, : a < c < b < d \end{cases}$$

(2) 设
$$a,b,c,d>0$$
,求证:下列三个不等式: (i) $a+b; (ii) $(a+b)(c+d)< ab+cd$;$

(iii)(a+b)cd < ab(c+d)中至少有一个不正确.

证明: (反证法) 假设
$$\begin{cases} a+b < c+d \\ (a+b)(c+d) < ab+cd \\ (a+b)cd < ab(c+d) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a, b, c, d > 0, \therefore (a+b)^2(c+d) < (a+b)(ab+cd) = (a+b)ab + (a+b)cd$$

$$\langle (c+d)ab + ab(c+d) = 2ab(c+d)$$

$$(a+b)^2 < 2ab$$
即 $a^2 + b^2 < 0$ 与 $a^2 + b^2 > 0$ 矛盾, ... 假设错误, ... 原命题正确

(3) 已知
$$a,b,c \in R$$
,且 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$,求证: $|a-b|,|b-c|,|c-a|$ 中必有一个不超过 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

证明: 不妨设 $a \ge b \ge c$,设 $m = \min\{|a-b|, |b-c|, |c-a|\}, 则 |a-c| \ge 2m$

$$(a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab+bc+ca) \ge 0$$
,

$$\therefore -2(ab+bc+ca) \le a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$$

∴
$$6m^2 \le |a-b|^2 + |b-c|^2 + |a-c|^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) - 2(ab + bc + ca) \le 3$$
, ∴ $m \le \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\#$ 证

(4)(多选题)设a, b, c是互不相等的正数,则下列等式中恒成立的是(ABD)

A.
$$|a-b| \le |a-c| + |b-c|$$
 B. $a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} \ge a + \frac{1}{a}$

C.
$$|a-b| + \frac{1}{a-b} \ge 2$$
 D. $\sqrt{a+3} - \sqrt{a+1} \le \sqrt{a+2} - \sqrt{a}$