一、函数概念

1°. 函数定义: 设A、B是非空的数集,如果按照某种确定的对应关系f,使对于集合A中的任意一个数x,在集合B中都有唯一的数f(x)和它对应,那么就称 $f: A \to B$ 为从集合A到集合B的一个函数,记作 $y = f(x), x \in A$.

定义域: A;值域: $C = f(A) = \{f(x) | x \in A\} \subseteq B$;函数图象: 集合 $\{(x, y) | y = f(x), x \in A\}$

| 解析法 | 対应法则(表示方法) | 列表法

图象法(图象变换:平移、伸缩、对称)

2°.反函数定义:函数y = f(x)的定义域为A,值域为C,由y = f(x)得 $x = \varphi(y)$,如果对于C中的任意一个值y,通过 $x = \varphi(y)$,在A中都有唯一的值x和它对应,那么 $x = \varphi(y)$ 就表示C到B的函数,y是自变量,x是y的函数,这样的函数 $x = \varphi(y)$ 叫做函数y = f(x)的反函数,记作 $x = f^{-1}(y)$,改写为 $y = f^{-1}(x)$.

性质: (1) f(x)反函数存在条件: f(x)的图像与垂直y轴的直线只有一个交点

- (2) f(x)与 $f^{-1}(x)$ 的图像关于直线y = x对称
- (3) 若f(x)是奇函数,则 $f^{-1}(x)$ 是奇函数
- (4) 若f(x)是单调函数,则 $f^{-1}(x)$ 也是单调函数,且单调性一致
- (5) 恒等式: $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x, f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$.
- (04) 若 f(x)和g(x)都是定义在实数集 R 上的函数,且方程 x-f[g(x)]=0 有实数解,则 g[f(x)]不可能是

()
$$A. x^2 + x - \frac{1}{5}$$
 $B. x^2 + x + \frac{1}{5}$ $C. x^2 - \frac{1}{5}$ $D. x^2 + \frac{1}{5}$ B

$$key: \exists x_0 \in R, x_0 = f(g(x_0)), \exists x_0 \xrightarrow{g} \qquad g(x_0) \xrightarrow{f} f(g(x_0)) = x_0$$

$$x_0 = f(g(x_0)) \xleftarrow{f} \qquad x_0$$

 $\therefore \exists x_0 \in R, f(g(x_0)) = g(f(x_0)), \therefore g(f(x)) = x \overline{f} R$

变式. (多选题) 已知函数 f(x)与g(x)的值域都为R,则以下四个判断正确的是 () AC

A. 若 f[f(x)] = f(x),则 f(x) = x; B.若 f[f(x)] = x,则 f(x) = x; C.若 f[g(x)] = x且 g(x) = g(y),则 x = y D.若存在实数 x,使得 f[g(x)] = x有解,则存在实数 x,使得 $g[f(x)] = x^2 + x + 1$.

 $key: A: \diamondsuit t = f(x) \in R, \quad \bigcup f(t) = t, \therefore f(x) = x, A \boxtimes T$

$$B: \mathbb{E}[f(x)] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \mathbb{E}[f(f(x))] = \begin{cases} f(\frac{1}{x}) = x, & x \neq 0, \\ x = x, & x \neq 0, \\ f(0) = 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$

C :: f(g(x)) = x, :. f(g(y)) = y, 且 : x = f(g(x)) = f(g(y)) = y, : x = y, C 对

$$D: \mathbb{R}^{d}f(x) = x + 1, g(x) = x - 1, \quad \text{则}f(g(x)) = f(x - 1) = x$$
有解

则 $g(f(x)) = g(x+1) = x = x^2 + x + 1$ 无解,:. D错

(08竞赛)9.设
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+2^{\lg x}} + \frac{1}{1+4^{\lg x}} + \frac{1}{1+8^{\lg x}}, 则 f(x) + f(\frac{1}{x}) = ____.3$$

(2015) 7. 存在函数f(x)满足:对于任意 $x \in R$ 都有() D

$$A.f(\sin 2x) = \sin x$$
 $B.f(\sin 2x) = x^2 + x$ $C.f(x^2 + 1) = |x + 1|$ $D.f(x^2 + 2x) = |x + 1|$

(2022 甘肃) 设函数f(x)的定义域为(0,+∞),且满足 $f(x) - 2xf(\frac{1}{x}) + x^2 = 0$,则f(x)的最小值为_____.

$$key: \begin{cases} f(x) - 2xf(\frac{1}{x}) = -x^2 \\ f(\frac{1}{x}) - \frac{2}{x}f(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \end{cases}, \therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 + \frac{2}{x}) = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}) \ge 1(\because x > 0)$$

变式1 (1) 已知函数y = f(2x+1)的定义域为(0,2),则函数 $y = \frac{f(2x-1)}{\sqrt{x-2}}$ 的定义域为____.

$$(1)$$
 ∵ $x \in (0,2)$, ∴ $2x+1 \in (1,5)$, ∴ $\begin{cases} 2x-1 \in (1,5) \\ x-2>0 \end{cases}$, ∴ 定义域为 $(2,3)$

(2) 求下列函数的定义域: $y = \sqrt{3 - 2^{2x-1}}$ _____;

$$y = \sqrt{\log_a (2 - \frac{1}{x}) - 1} _{x};$$

$$y = \frac{\ln(\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} + \sqrt{-x^2 - 3x + 4})}{x} _{x}.$$

$$(2)3-2^{2x-1} \ge 0 \Leftrightarrow 2^{2x-1} \le 3 \Leftrightarrow 2x-1 \le \log_2 3$$
,.. 定义域为($-\infty$, $\frac{1+\log_2 3}{2}$]

$$\log_{a}(2-\frac{1}{x})-1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \log_{a}(2-\frac{1}{x}) \geq \log_{a}a, \therefore 定义域为 \begin{cases} [\frac{1}{2-a},0), a > 2, \\ (-\infty,0), a = 2, \\ (-\infty,0) \cup [\frac{1}{2-a},+\infty), 1 < a < 2, \\ (\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2-a}], 0 < a < 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^{2} - 3x + 2 \ge 0 \\ -x^{2} - 3x + 4 \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 得定义域为[-4,0) \bigcup (0,1) $x \ne 0$

(3) 已知函数 $f(x) = \log_3(3x)(1 \le x \le 3)$,则函数 $y = f(x) + f(x^2)$ 的值域为_____.

(3)由
$$\begin{cases} x \in [1,3] \\ x^2 \in [1,3] \end{cases}$$
 得 $x \in [1,\sqrt{3}], \therefore y = 1 + \log_3 x + 1 + 2\log_3 x = 2 + 3\log_3 x \in [2,\frac{7}{2}]$

2(1) ①已知函数
$$f(\frac{1}{x}+1) = \frac{x}{x-1}$$
,则 $f(x) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

①令
$$t = \frac{1}{r} + 1(x \neq 1)$$
得 $x = \frac{1}{t-1}(t \neq 1, 且 t \neq 2)$, ∴ $f(x) = \frac{1}{2-r}(x \neq 1)$

②已知定义域为R的函数f(x)满足 $f(f(x)-x^2+x)=f(x)-x^2+x$.设仅有一个实数 x_0 ,使得

$$f(x_0) = x_0$$
, 则函数 $f(x) = ____ x^2 - x + 1$

③已知函数f(x)满足f(1-x)-2f(x-1)=x-2,则f(x)=___.

$$key: \Leftrightarrow t = x - 1, \quad \text{III} f(-t) - 2f(t) = t - 1, \therefore f(t) - 2f(-t) = -t - 1, \therefore f(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{3}$$

④ 奇函数
$$f(x)$$
及偶函数 $g(x)$ 满足 $f(x) - g(x) = \frac{1}{x+2}$,则 $f(x) = \underline{\qquad}$, $g(x) = \underline{\qquad}$

$$key: f(x) - g(x) = \frac{1}{x+2}, \therefore f(-x) - g(-x) = \frac{1}{-x+2} \exists 1 - f(x) - g(x) = -\frac{1}{x-2}, \therefore f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2-4}, g(x) = \frac{2}{x^2-4}$$

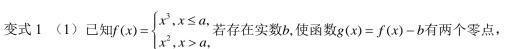
⑤若函数
$$g(x)$$
 满足 $g(x) + g(\frac{x-1}{x}) = 1 + x$.则 $g(x) =$ _____.

$$key: \begin{cases} g(x) + g(\frac{x-1}{x}) = 1 + x \\ g(\frac{x-1}{x}) + g(\frac{1}{1-x}) = 2 - \frac{1}{x} \\ g(\frac{1}{1-x}) + g(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{1-x} \end{cases}$$

消去
$$g(\frac{x-1}{x})$$
 , $g(\frac{1}{1-x})$, 可得 $g(x) = \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 1}{2x(x-1)}$

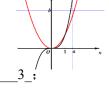
(2018) 已知
$$\lambda \in R$$
,函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 4, x \ge \lambda, \\ x^2 - 4x + 3, x < \lambda. \end{cases}$ 当 $\lambda = 2$ 时,不等式 $f(x) < 0$ 的解集是____;

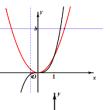
若函数f(x)恰有2个零点,则 λ 的取值范围是 _____.

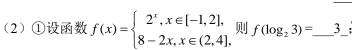


则a的取值范围为_____

key: f(x) = b,如图, $\therefore a \in (1, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, 0)$







若 $f(f(t)) \in [0,1]$,则实数 t 的取值范围是_____

$$key: f(t) \in [-1,0] \cup [\frac{7}{2},4], \therefore t \in [\log_2 \frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{4}]$$

②已知函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^x, x \le 0, \\ \log_2 x, x > 0, \end{cases}$ 则 方程f(f(x)) + x = 0的实根的个数为______.2

$$key: f(f(x)) = \begin{cases} f(2^{x}), x \le 0, \\ f(\log_{2} x), x > 0, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2^{2^{x}}, x \le 0, \\ x, 0 < x \le 1, \\ \log_{2}(\log_{2} x), x > 1 \end{cases} = -x$$
的根的个数为2,如图

(3) 已知
$$a > 0$$
,设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + (2+2a)x, 0 < x < a+2, \\ ax, x \ge a+2, \end{cases}$ 存在 x_0 满足 $f(f(x_0)) = x_0$,且 $f(x_0) \ne x_0$,则

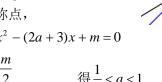
a的取值范围是______. $(\frac{1}{2},1)$

 $key :: x > 0, : -x^2 + (2+2a)x \ge ax \iff x < a+2, : f(x) = \max\{-x^2 + (2+2a)x, ax\}$

- ①当 $a \ge 1$ 时, $ax \ge x$, ∴ $f(x) \ge x$, ∴ $f(f(x)) \ge f(x) \ge x$, ∴ 不存在 x_0
- ② $\pm 0 < a < 1$ 时,设 $f(x_0) = y_0$,则 $f(y_0) = f(f(x_0)) = x_0$

 $\therefore y = f(x)$ 图象上存在两点 $A \setminus B$ 关于直线y = x的对称点,

设AB方程为y = -x + m代入 $y = -x^2 + (2 + 2a)x$ 得: $x^2 - (2a + 3)x + m = 0$



而直线AB与y = x的交点的横坐标为 $\frac{m}{2}$, \therefore $\begin{cases} \frac{2a+3}{2} = \frac{m}{2} & \text{ if } \frac{1}{2} < a < 1 \\ \Delta = (2a+3)^2 - 4m > 0 \end{cases}$

(2001 全国) 设f(x)是定义在R上的偶函数,其图像关于直线x = 1对称, $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$,

都有 $f(x_1 + x_2) = f(x_1)f(x_2)$, 且f(1) = a. (1) 求 $f(\frac{1}{2})$ 及 $f(\frac{1}{4})$; (2) 证明: f(x)是周期函数;

若f(1) = a,则 $n \cdot \log_a [f(2n + \frac{1}{2n})] = \underline{\qquad} n \in N^*$.

 $key: f(-x) = f(x), f(-x) = f(x+2), \therefore T = 2$

$$f(x) = f^{2}(\frac{x}{2}) \ge 0, \overline{m}f(1) = f^{2}(\frac{1}{2}) = a, \therefore f(\frac{1}{2}) = a^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f(\frac{1}{2}) = f(\underbrace{\frac{1}{2n} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}}) = f(\frac{1}{2n}) \cdot f(\underbrace{\frac{1}{2n} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}}) = f^{n}(\underbrace{\frac{1}{2n}}), \therefore f(\frac{1}{2n}) = a^{\frac{1}{2n}}, \therefore n \log_{a}[f(2n + \frac{1}{2n})] = \frac{1}{2}$$

若f(a+x) = -f(a-x), f(b+x) = -f(b-x)(b>a), 则f(x+2a) = -f(-x) = f(2b+x), $\therefore T = 2b-2a$ 若f(a+x) = -f(a-x), f(b+x) = f(b-x)(b>a), 则f(x+2a) = -f(-x), f(-x) = f(2b+x),

$$f(2b-2a+x) = -f(x)$$
, $f(4b-4a+x) = -f(2b-2a+x) = f(x)$ $T = 2b-2a$

(2008竞赛)设f(x)是定义在R上的函数,若f(0) = 2008,且对任意 $x \in R$,满足 $f(x+2) - f(x) \le 3 \cdot 2^x$,

$$f(x+6) - f(x) \ge 63 \cdot 2^x$$
, $\emptyset f(2008) =$.

$$key: 63 \cdot 2^x \le f(x+6) - f(x) \le f(x+4) + 3 \cdot 2^{x+4} - f(x)$$

$$\geq f(x+2) + 3 \cdot 2^{x+2} + 3 \cdot 2^{x+4} - f(x) \leq 3 \cdot 2^{x} + 3 \cdot 2^{x+2} + 3 \cdot 2^{x+4} = 63 \cdot 2^{x}, \therefore f(x+2) - f(x) = 3 \cdot 2^{x}$$

$$\therefore f(2008) = f(2008) - f(2006) + \dots + f(4) - f(2) + f(2) - f(0) + f(0)$$

$$=3(2^{2006}+\cdots+2^2+2^0)+2008=2^{2008}+2007$$

$$g(x+6) - g(x) = f(x+6) - f(x) - 2^{x+6} + 2^x \ge 63 \cdot 2^x - 63 \cdot 2^x = 0$$

$$g(x) \le g(x+6) \le g(x+4) \le g(x+2) \le g(x), g(x+2) = g(x),$$

$$\therefore f(2008) = g(2008) + 2^{2008} = g(0) + 2^{2008} = 2^{2008} + 2007$$

(2018 吉林) 3.已知函数 f(x) 满足: $f(1) = \frac{1}{4}, 4f(x)f(y) = f(x+y) + f(x-y)(x, y \in R)$, 则 $f(2019) = f(x+y) + f(x-y)(x, y \in R)$

(B) A.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 B. $-\frac{1}{2}$ C. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. $-\frac{1}{4}$

$$key: f(x+1) + f(x-1) = 4f(x)f(1) = f(x) \exists f(x+1) = f(x) - f(x-1)$$

$$f(x+2) = f(x+1) - f(x) = -f(x-1), \quad f(x+3) = -f(x), \quad f(x+6) = f(x)$$

∴
$$f(2019) = f(2016 + 3) = f(3) = -f(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$$
, $(\diamondsuit y = 0, x = 1 \neq 4f(1)f(0) = 2f(1) \neq f(0) = \frac{1}{2})$

(2019 江苏) 7. 设 f(x) 是定义在 Z 上的函数,且对于任意的整数 n,满足 $f(n+4) - f(n) \le 2(n+1)$,

$$f(n+12) - f(n) \ge 6(n+5), f(-1) = -504, 则 \frac{f(2019)}{673}$$
 的值是______. 1512

$$key: f(2019) = f(2019) - f(2015) + f(2015) - f(2011) + \dots + f(7) - f(3) + f(3)$$

$$\leq 2 \cdot 2016 + 2 \cdot 2012 + \dots + 2 \cdot 4 + f(3) = 2020 \cdot 504 + f(3)$$

$$f(2019) = f(2019) - f(2007) + f(2007) - f(1995) + \dots + f(15) - f(3) + f(3)$$

$$\geq 6 \cdot 2012 + \dots + 6 \cdot 8 + f(3) = 2020 \cdot 504 + f(3)$$

$$\therefore f(2019) = 2020 \cdot 504 + f(3), \ \, \text{If} \ \, f(3) = f(-1) = -504, \ \, \therefore \frac{f(2019)}{673} = \frac{2020 \cdot 504 - 504}{673} = 1512$$

(2022 新高考II) 8. 已知函数 f(x) 的定义域为 R,且 f(x+y)+f(x-y)=f(x)f(y),f(1)=1,则

$$\sum_{k=1}^{22} f(k) = (A) A. -3 B. -2 C. 0 D. 1$$

$$key$$
: \diamondsuit *y* = 0, *x* = 1 \rightleftarrows 2 *f*(1) = *f*(1) · *f*(0), ∴ *f*(0) = 2, ∴ *f*(2) = -*f*(-1) = *f*(1) - *f*(0) = -1,

$$\Rightarrow$$
v = 1得 $f(x+1) + f(x-1) = f(x) \cdot f(1) = f(x)$ 即 $f(x+1) = f(x) - f(x-1)$

$$f(x+2) = f(x+1) - f(x) = -f(x-1), \quad f(x+3) = -f(x), \quad f(x+6) = f(x)$$

$$\therefore f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + f(4) + f(5) + f(6) = f(1) + f(2) + f(3) - f(1) - f(2) - f(3) = 0$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{22} f(k) = 4[f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + f(4) + f(5) + f(6)] - f(5) - f(6) = f(2) + f(3) = 2f(2) - f(1) = -3$$

(2022 北京) 已知函数
$$f: R \to R$$
,使得任取实数 x, y, z 都有 $f(xy) + f(xz) - 2f(x)f(yz) \ge \frac{1}{2}$,则

$$[1 \cdot f(1)] + [2 \cdot f(2)] + \dots + [2022 \cdot f(2022)] =$$
_____(其中[x]表示不大于x的最大整数)1022121

(2022四川) 已知函数f(x)在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上严格递减,对任意x>0,均有 $f(x)\cdot f(f(x)+\frac{2}{x})=\frac{1}{3}$,

记 $g(x) = f(x) + 4x^2, x \in (0, +\infty)$,则g(x)的最小值为_____.

$$key: f(x) \cdot f(f(x) + \frac{2}{x}) = \frac{1}{3} \{ f(f(x) + \frac{2}{x}) = \frac{1}{3f(x)} \}$$

得
$$f(f(x) + \frac{2}{x}) \cdot f(f(f(x) + \frac{2}{x}) + \frac{2}{f(x) + \frac{2}{x}}) = \frac{1}{3f(x)} \cdot f(\frac{1}{3f(x)} + \frac{2x}{xf(x) + 2}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 4x^2 = \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2x} + 4x^2 \ge 3$$

变式 1 (1) 已知定义在R上的函数f(x),对任意的实数a,b都有f(ab) = af(b) + bf(a),且f(2) = 1.则 $f(16) = __.$

$$key: f(4) = 4f(2) = 4$$
, $f(16) = 8f(4) = 32$

(2) ①定义在R上的函数f(x)与g(x)满足 $f(x-y) = f(x) \cdot g(y) - g(x) f(y)$, 若 $f(-2) = f(1) \neq 0$, 则

$$g(1) + g(-1) =$$

①
$$key1$$
:(赋值法) 令 $x = y$ 得 $f(0) = 0$; $x = 0$ 得 $f(-y) = f(0)g(y) - g(0)f(y) = -g(0)f(y)$

$$y = 0 \notin f(x) = f(x)g(0) - g(x)f(0) = f(x)g(0), \therefore g(0) = 1, \therefore f(-y) = -f(y)$$

$$key2$$
:(类比) $f(x) = \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} x, g(x) = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} x, \therefore g(1) + g(-1) = -1$

②已知函数f(x)满足 $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$,且对任意 $x, y \in R$ 恒有 $2f(\frac{x+y}{2})f(\frac{x-y}{2}) = f(x) + f(y)$,则

$$f(2021) + f(2022) =$$
______.

②
$$key1$$
: $\Leftrightarrow x = y = 1$ $\Leftrightarrow : 2f(1)f(0) = 2f(1), : f(0) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow$$
y = -x \Rightarrow 2 f (0) f (x) = f (x) + f (-x),∴ f (-x) = f (x)

令
$$x - y = 2$$
得: $f(x - 1) = f(x) + f(x - 2)$ 即 $f(x) = f(x - 1) - f(x - 2)$

$$\therefore f(x+1) = f(x) - f(x-1) = -f(x-2), \therefore f(x+3) = -f(x), \therefore f(x+6) = f(x)$$

$$f(2021) + f(2022) = f(-1) + f(0) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$key2$$
:(类比) 令 $f(x) = \cos \omega x$, $f(1) = \cos \omega = \frac{1}{2}$ 得 $\omega = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{\pi}{3}} = 6$, $\therefore f(2021) + f(2022) = f(-1) + f(0) = \frac{3}{2}$

(3) 函数
$$f(a,b)$$
满足: (i) $f(a,a) = a$; (ii) $f(ka,kb) = kf(a,b)$; (iii) $f(a,b) = f(b,\frac{a+b}{2})$;

$$key: f(20,22) = f(20,20+22) = f(20,20) + f(0,2) = 20 + 2f(0,1)$$

$$f(0,1) = f(1,\frac{1}{2}) = f(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) + f(\frac{1}{2},0) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}f(1,0) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}f(0,\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}f(0,1),$$

$$\therefore f(0,1) = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore f(20,22) = \frac{64}{3}$$

(4) 定义在(0,+∞)上的函数f(x)满足:①f(x)在(0,+∞)上是增函数;②f(x) $f(f(x) + <math>\frac{1}{x}$) =1.则f(1) = ____.

$$key: \diamondsuit f(1) = a, 则 af(a+1) = 1即 f(a+1) = \frac{1}{a}; \diamondsuit x = a+1, 则 \frac{1}{a} f(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a+1}) = 1, \therefore \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a+1} = 1得 a = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2},$$
 若 $a = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, 则 f(a+1) = \frac{1}{a} < f(1)$ 矛盾, $\therefore f(1) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$

二、单调性

1. 增函数定义:
$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in D$$
, 且 $x_1 < x_2$, 则 $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ $\Leftrightarrow (x_1 - x_2)(f(x_1) - f(x_2)) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} > 0$

不是增函数定义:
$$\exists x_1, x_2 \in D, \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \le 0$$

减函数定义:
$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in D$$
, 且 $x_1 < x_2$, 则 $f(x_1) > f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow (x_1 - x_2)(f(x_1) - f(x_2)) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} < 0$

不是减函数定义:
$$\exists x_1, x_2 \in D, \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \ge 0$$

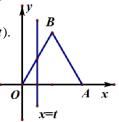
2.应用: (1) | 近明单调性: 利用定义 | 判断单调性: 定义,单调性运算 | 求单调区间: 图象,单调性运算,定义

(2) 求最值, 比较大小,解不等式及方程

(1804学考) 如图,在直角坐标系xOy中,已知点A(2,0), $B(1,\sqrt{3})$ 直线x=t(0< t< 2),将 $\triangle OAB$

分成两部分,记左侧部分的多边形为 Ω ,设 Ω 各边长的平方和为f(t), Ω 各边长倒数和为g(t). (I)分别求函数f(t)和g(t)的解析式;(II)是否存在区间(a,b),使得函数f(t)和g(t)在

该区间上均为单调递减?若存在,求b-a的最大值,若不存在,说明理由.



$$(I) f(t) = \begin{cases} 8t^2, 0 < t \le 1, \\ 8t^2 - 20t + 20, 1 < t < 2, \end{cases} g(t) = \begin{cases} (\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \frac{1}{t}, 0 < t < 1, \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}(2-t)} + \frac{1}{2(t-1)}, 1 < t < 2, \end{cases}$$

(II) 假设存在,由(I)得f(t)的递减区间为 $(1,\frac{5}{4})$,

$$\forall t_1, t_2 \in (1, \frac{5}{4}), \exists t_1 < t_2, \exists t_2 \in (1, \frac{5}{4}), \exists t_1 < t_2, \exists t_2 \in (1, \frac{5}{4}), \exists t_1 < t_2 \in (1, \frac{5}{4}), \exists t_1 < t_2 \in (1, \frac{5}{4}), \exists t_2 \in (1, \frac{5}{4}), \exists t_1 < t_2 \in (1, \frac{5}{4}), \exists t_2 \in (1, \frac{5}{4}), \exists t_2 \in (1, \frac{1}{4}), \exists t_2 \in (1, \frac{1$$

 $\therefore g(t)$ 在 $(1,\frac{5}{4})$ 上递减,所以存在,::b-a的最大值为 $\frac{1}{4}$.

(201710 学考) 已知函数 $g(x) = -t \cdot 2^{x+1} - 3^{x+1}, h(x) = t \cdot 2^x - 3^x,$ 其中 $x, t \in R$.定义[1,+∞)上的函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x), x \in [2k-1,2k), \\ (k \in N^*). \\ \ddot{x}f(x) & \text{在}[1,m) \\ \text{上是减函数, 当实数} \\ m \\ \text{取最大值时, 求t} \\ \text{的取值范围.} \end{cases}$$

$$h(3) = 8t - 27 \ge g(3) = -16t - 81 = \frac{9}{4}; g(4) = -32t - 243 \ge h(4) = 16t - 81 = \frac{27}{8}, \therefore -\frac{9}{4} \le t \le -\frac{3}{2}, m_{\text{max}} = 4$$

下面证明: $g(x) = -t \cdot 2^{x+1} - 3^{x+1} - 4x \in [1, 2]$ 上递减

 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [1, 2], \exists x_1 < x_2, \emptyset$

$$g(x_1) = -t \cdot 2^{x_1 + 1} - 3^{x_1 + 1} = 3^{x_1 + 1}[-t \cdot (\frac{2}{3})^{x_1 + 1} - 1] > 3^{x_2 + 1}[-t(\frac{2}{3})^{x_1 + 1} - 1] > 3^{x_2 + 1}[-t \cdot (\frac{2}{3})^{x_2 + 1} - 1] = -t \cdot 2^{x_2 + 1} - 3^{x_2 + 1} = g(x_2)$$

$$(\because 1 \le x_1 < x_2 \le 2, -\frac{9}{4} \le t \le -\frac{3}{2}, \because \frac{4}{9} \ge (\frac{2}{3})^{x_1+1} > (\frac{2}{3})^{x_2+1} \ge \frac{8}{27}, \because -\frac{5}{9} < -t(\frac{2}{3})^{x_1} - 1 \le 0)$$

 $\therefore g(x)$ 在[1,2]上递减, $\therefore g(x)$ 在[3,4)上递减, 而h(x)递减,

$$\therefore f(x)$$
在[1,4)上递减, $\therefore m$ 取最大值4时, t 的取值范围为[$-\frac{9}{4}, -\frac{3}{2}$]

变式 1 (1) 证明函数 $f(x) = 3x^3 + x - 2$ 在($-\infty$, $+\infty$)是单调递增函数.

证明;
$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$
,且 $x_1 < x_2$ 则 $f(x_2) - f(x_1) = 3(x_2 - x_1)(x_2^2 + x_2x_1 + x_1^2) + (x_2 - x_1)$
$$= (x_2 - x_1)[\frac{9}{4}(x_2 + x_1)^2 + \frac{3}{4}(x_2 - x_1)^2 + 1] > 0(\because x_2 > x_1, \therefore x_2 - x_1 > 0)$$

$$\therefore f(x_2) > f(x_1), \therefore f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$
 上单调递增.

(2) 证明: 函数 $f(x) = e^x + 2x \in R$ 上的增函数.

证明:
$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in R$$
, 且 $x_1 < x_2$, 则 $f(x_2) - f(x_1) = e^{x_2} - e^{x_1} + x_2 - x_1$
= $e^{x_1} (e^{x_2 - x_1} - 1) + x_2 - x_1$

下略

(3) 证明: 函数
$$f(x) = \log_2 \frac{x-2}{x+2} + 2x$$
是 $(2, +\infty)$ 上的增函数.

证明: $\forall x_1, x_2 \in (2, +\infty)$, 且 $x_1 < x_2$

$$\mathbb{Q}f(x_2) - f(x_1) = \log_2 \frac{x_2 - 2}{x_2 + 2} - \log_2 \frac{x_1 - 2}{x_1 + 2} + 2(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$= \log_2 \left[\frac{(x_2 - 2)(x_1 + 2)}{(x_1 + 2)(x_1 - 2)} - 1 + 1 \right] + 2(x_2 - x_1) = \log_2 \left[\frac{4(x_2 - x_1)}{(x_1 + 2)(x_1 - 2)} + 1 \right] + 2(x_2 - x_1)$$

下略

(4) ①判断函数
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x-2}$$
 在(3,4)上的单调性,并说明理由.

解:
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{(x-4)(x-2)} = \frac{2}{(x-3)^2 - 1}$$
在(3,4)上递减

- ②已知函数 $f(x) = |x a| \frac{9}{x} + a, x \in [1, 6], a \in R.$ (I) 若 a = 1,试判断并证明函数 f(x) 的单调性;
- (II) 求函数 f(x) 的最大值的表达式 M(a).

解: (I):
$$a = 1$$
, $f(x) = x - \frac{9}{x}$, 且 $f(x)$ 在[1,6]上递增

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in [1, 6], \quad \exists x_1 < x_2, \quad \bigcup f(x_2) - f(x_1) = (x_2 - 1 - \frac{9}{x_2}) - (x_1 - 1 - \frac{9}{x_1}) = (x_2 - x_1) \cdot (1 + \frac{9}{x_1 x_2}) > 0$$

(::1
$$\leq x_1 < x_2 \leq 6$$
,:: $x_2 - x_1 > 0$, $1 + \frac{9}{x_1 x_2} > 0$),:: $f(x_2) > f(x_1)$,:: $f(x)$ 在[1,6]上递增

(II)
$$f(x) = \max\{x - \frac{9}{x}, 2a - (x + \frac{9}{x})\},$$
如图

曲图知
$$M(a) = \max\{\frac{9}{2}, 2a - 6\} = \begin{cases} \frac{9}{2}, a \le \frac{21}{4} \\ 2a - 6, \frac{21}{4} \le a \end{cases}$$

(5) 设函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - ax$, 求 a 的取值范围, 使函数 f(x) 在区间 $[0, +\infty)$ 上是单调函数.

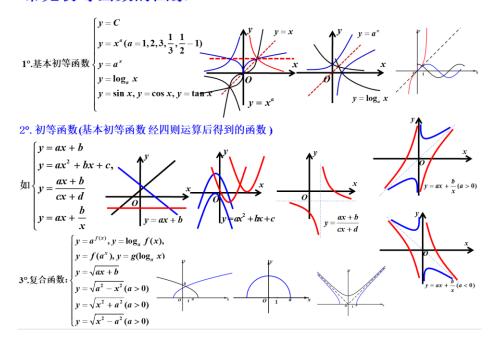
解: 当 $a \le 0$ 时, f(x)在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上时增函数,

当a > 0时, $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [0, +\infty)$,且 $x_1 < x_2$,

$$\mathbb{M}f(x_2) - f(x_1) = \frac{x_2^2 - x_1^2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x_2^2 + 1}} - a(x_2 - x_1) = (x_2 - x_1)(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x_2^2 + 1}} - a)$$

 $\therefore a$ 的取值范围为($-\infty$,0] \cup [1,+ ∞)

常见初等函数的图象



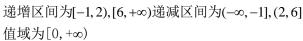
变式 2 (1) (利用函数图像求单调区间) ①(I) 函数 $f(x) = -|x^2 - 2|x|$ 的递增区间为

 $(-\infty, -2], [-1, 0], [1, 2],$

递减区间为 $.[-2,-1],[0,1],[2,+\infty)$

(II) $f(x) = 2 - \frac{|x+1|+1}{x-2}$ |的单调区间及值域.

$$key: f(x) = \begin{cases} |2 - \frac{x+2}{x-2}|, & x \ge -1, \\ |2 - \frac{2}{x-2}|, & x \le -1, \end{cases}$$





key: 递减区间为(-2,1], 递增区间为[1,4)

 $key: y = (x^2 - 1)^2 - 4, \Leftrightarrow t = x^2 - 1, y = t^2 - 3$

则当 $x^2 - 1 \ge 0$ 即 $x \ge 1$ 时,函数y递增,当 $x \le -1$ 时,函数y递减;

当 $x^2 - 1 \le 0$ 即 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时,函数y递减,当 $-1 \le x \le 0$ 时,函数y递增

∴ 递增区间为[-1,0],[1,+∞); 递减区间为(-∞,-1],[0,1]

- (2) 已知函数 $f(x) = x^2 (2m-1)x + m^2$.
- ② 若 $\log_2 f(x)$ 在[-1,2]上单调递减,则m的取值范围为_____; [$\frac{5}{2}$,+ ∞)

变式: 若函数 $f(x) = |e^x| + \frac{a}{e^x}$ | 在[0,1] 上单调递减,则实数 a 的取值范围是______. $(-\infty, -e^2] \cup [e^2, +\infty)$

key:(必要条件) 由 $f(0) = |1 + a| > f(1) = |e + \frac{a}{e}|$ 得a < -e, or, a > e

当a>e时, $f(x)=e^x+\frac{a}{e^x}$ 在 $x\in[0,1]$ 上递减,则函数 $y=t+\frac{a}{t}$ 在 $t\in[1,e]$ 上递减, $\therefore e\leq\sqrt{a}$ 得 $a\geq e^2$

当a < -e时,函数 $e^x + \frac{a}{e^x}$ 在 $x \in [0,1]$ 上递增,... $e + \frac{a}{e} \le 0$ 即 $a \le -e^2$... $a \in (-\infty, -e^2] \cup [e^2, +\infty)$