

一、集合与简易逻辑

$$1. \text{集合概念与运算: 集合} \begin{cases} \text{元素与集合关系: } \in, \notin \\ \text{集合与集合的关系: } \subseteq (\subset), \varnothing \\ \text{基本属性} \begin{cases} \text{确定性} \\ \text{无序性} \\ \text{互异性: 若 } 1 \in \{2a-1, a^2+a-1\}, \text{ 则 } a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases} \\ \text{表示方法} \begin{cases} \text{列举法: 若 } A = \{0, 1\}, \text{ 则 } B = \{X \mid X \subseteq A\} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \text{描述法: ① } U = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \text{ 且 } |\{x \in U \mid x^2 - ax + 3 = 0\}| = 1, \\ \text{则 } a \text{ 的取值集合为 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \text{② } \{x \mid y = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}\} \cap \{y \mid y = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}\} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$-2, \left\{\frac{7}{2}, \frac{19}{4}\right\}, [0, 1]$$

$$\text{③集合 } A = \{(x, y) \mid y = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}\}, B = \{(x, y) \mid y = a\sqrt{x+1}\}, \text{ 若 } \text{card}(A \cap B) = 1, \text{ 则 } a \text{ 的取值范围为 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$\text{③由 } \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} = a\sqrt{x+1}, \text{ 当 } a = 0 \text{ 时, } x = 1;$$

$$\text{当 } a > 0 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{(1+x)^2}{1-x}} = \sqrt{t + \frac{4}{t} - 4} \in (0, +\infty) [(t = 1 - x \in (0, 2)), \therefore a \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$2. \text{集合运算} \begin{cases} \text{全集与补集: } U, \complement_U A = \{x \mid x \notin A, \text{ 且 } x \in U\} \\ \text{交集: } A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A, \text{ 且 } x \in B\} \\ \text{并集: } A \cup B = \{x \mid x \in A, \text{ 或 } x \in B\} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{性质: } \textcircled{1} A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow A \cup B = B \Leftrightarrow A \cap B = A$$

变式 1 (1) 设非空集合 $S = \{x \mid m \leq x \leq l\}$ 满足: 当 $x \in S$ 时, 有 $x^2 \in S$. 给出如下三个命题:

$$\text{①若 } m = 1, \text{ 则 } S = \{1\}; \text{ ②若 } m = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{4} \leq l \leq 1; \text{ ③若 } l = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则 } -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq m \leq 0. \text{ 其中正确命题的个数是 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$\text{key: } \textcircled{1} \begin{cases} m \leq 1 \leq l \\ m \leq l \leq l^2, \therefore m = 1 = l, \therefore S = \{1\}; \\ m^2 \geq m \end{cases} \textcircled{2} \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \leq l \\ \frac{1}{4} \leq l, \therefore \frac{1}{4} \leq l \leq 1; \\ l^2 \leq l \end{cases} \textcircled{3} \begin{cases} m^2 \geq m \\ m^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}, \therefore -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq m \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 已知集合 } A = \{x \mid 2a - 1 < x \leq a + 2\}, B = \{x \mid \frac{x-1}{x+2} \leq 0\}. \text{ 若 } B \subseteq A, \text{ 则实数 } a \text{ 的取值范围为 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

key: $B = (-2, 1]$, 则 $2a - 1 \leq -2 < 1 \leq a + 2$ 得 $a \in [-1, -\frac{1}{2}]$

若 $A \subset B$, 则实数 a 的取值范围为 _____.

key: 当 $2a - 1 \geq a + 2$ 即 $a \geq 3$ 时, $A = \Phi \subset B$;

当 $a < 3$ 时, $-2 \leq 2a - 1 < a + 2 \leq 1$ 无解, $\therefore a \in [3, +\infty)$

2 (1) 若集合 $A = \{x | x^2 - ax + a^2 - 19 = 0\}$, $B = \{x | x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0\}$, $C = \{x | x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0\}$, 且 $A \cap B \neq \Phi$, $A \cap C = \Phi$, 则实数 a 的值为 _____;

key: $B = \{2, 3\}$, $C = \{-4, 2\}$, $\therefore 3 \in A, 2 \notin A, -4 \notin A$ 得 $a = -2$

(2) 已知集合 $A = \{x | x^2 + 4ax - 4a + 3 = 0\}$, $B = \{x | x^2 - (2a + 1)x + a = 0\}$, $C = \{x | x^2 + (2 - a)x + a = 0\}$,

若 $A \cup (B \cap C) \neq \Phi$, 则 a 的取值集合为 _____;

key: $\Delta_A = 16a^2 - 4(-4a + 3) = 4(4a^2 + 4a - 3) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \leq -\frac{3}{2}, \text{ or } a \geq \frac{1}{2}$

$\Delta_B = 4a^2 + 4a + 1 - 4a = 4a^2 + 1 > 0$, $\Delta_C = 4 - 4a + a^2 - 4a \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \leq 4 - 2\sqrt{3}, \text{ or } a \geq 4 + 2\sqrt{3}$

由 $\begin{cases} x^2 - (2a + 1)x + a = 0 \\ x^2 + (2 - a)x + a = 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} a = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$, $\therefore a \in (-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}] \cup \{0\} \cup [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

若 $A \cup (B \cap C) \neq \Phi$, 则 a 的取值集合为 _____.

$a \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

(3) 已知 $a, b, c \in R$, 二次函数 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, 集合 $A = \{x | f(x) = ax + b\}$, $B = \{x | f(x) = cx + a\}$.

①若 $a = b = 2c$, 求集合 B ; ②若 $A \cup B = \{0, m, n\} (m < n)$, 求实数 m, n 的值

解: ① $f(x) = 2cx^2 + 2cx + c = cx + 2c (c \neq 0)$, $\therefore B = \{-1, \frac{1}{2}\}$

②当 $0 \in A$ 时, $b = c$, $\therefore ax^2 + cx + c = ax + c \Leftrightarrow ax^2 + (c - a)x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0, \text{ or } x = \frac{a - c}{a}$

$ax^2 + cx + c = cx + a \Leftrightarrow ax^2 = a - c \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{a - c}{a} > 0$

$\therefore \frac{a - c}{a} = (\frac{a - c}{a})^2$, $\therefore c = b = 0$, $\therefore m = -1, n = 1$

当 $0 \notin A$ 时, $0 \in B$, $\therefore c = a$, $\therefore ax^2 + bx + a = ax + a \Leftrightarrow x = 0, \text{ or } x = \frac{a - b}{a}$

且 $ax^2 + bx + a = ax + b \Leftrightarrow ax^2 + (b - a)x + a - b = 0$

$\therefore a \cdot \frac{(a - b)^2}{a^2} + (b - a) \cdot \frac{a - b}{a} + a - b = 0$ 即 $a = b$, 不合.

综上: $m = -1, n = 1$

(4) 设 $f(x) = x^2 + bx + c (b, c \in R)$, 集合 $A = \{x \in R | f(x) = x\}$, $B = \{x \in R | f(f(x)) = x\}$,

若 $\text{card}(A) = 1$, 则 $\text{card}(B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

key1: (利用结论: $A \subseteq B$) $f(x) = x \Leftrightarrow x^2 + (b-1)x + c = 0, \therefore \Delta = (b-1)^2 - 4c = 0$

$$f(f(x)) - x = f^2(x) + bf(x) + c - x = f(x) \cdot (f(x) - x) + (x+b)(f(x) - x) + x^2 + bx + c - x \\ = (f(x) - x)(x^2 + (b+1)x + b + c + 1) = 0 \text{ 只有1个解}$$

$$\text{由 } \Delta_1 = (b+1)^2 - 4(b+c+1) = (b-1)^2 - 4c - 4 = -4 < 0, \therefore \text{card}(B) = 1$$

key2: (交点式) 设 $A = \{\alpha\}$, 则 $f(x) = (x - \alpha)^2 + x$

$$\therefore f(f(x)) - x = (f(x) - \alpha)^2 + f(x) - x = ((x - \alpha)^2 + x - \alpha)^2 + (x - \alpha)^2 \\ = (x - \alpha)^2[(x - \alpha + 1)^2 + 1], \therefore \text{card}(B) = 1$$

② 摩根律: $\complement_U(A \cap B) = (\complement_U A) \cup (\complement_U B), \complement_U(A \cup B) = (\complement_U A) \cap (\complement_U B)$

变式2(1) 已知全集 $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$, 若 $A \cap \complement_U B = \{1, 2\}, B \cap \complement_U A = \{3, 4\}, (\complement_U A) \cap (\complement_U B) = \{5\}$,
则 $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$(1) A = \{1, 2, 6, 7\}, B = \{3, 4, 6, 7\}$$

$$(2) \complement_R(\{x | x \neq 1, \text{且} x \neq 2\}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \complement_R(\{x | x \neq 1, \text{或} x \neq 2\}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}};$$

$$\text{若 } U = (x, y) | x \in R, y \in R, \text{则 } \complement_U(\{(x, y) | x \neq 1, \text{且} y \neq 2\}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}},$$

$$\complement_U(\{(x, y) | x \neq 1, \text{或} y \neq 2\}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

(2) $\{1, 2\}, \Phi; \{(x, y) | x = 1, \text{或} y = 2\}; \{(1, 2)\}$

(2018A) 1. 设集合 $A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 99\}$, 集合 $B = \{2x | x \in A\}$, 集合 $C = \{x | 2x \in A\}$, 则集合 $B \cap C$ 的元素个数为 24.

$$\text{key: } B = \{2, 4, \dots, 198\}, C = \{1, 2, \dots, 49\}, \therefore B \cap C = \{2, 4, \dots, 46, 48\}$$

(2021江苏河南) 1. 设 $A = \{1, 2, 3\}, B = \{2x + y | x, y \in A\}, C = \{2x + y | x, y \in A, x > y\}$,

则 $B \cap C$ 的所有元素之和为 20. key: $B = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}, B = \{5, 7, 8\}, \therefore$ 和为20

(2021 湖南) 已知 $a \geq -2$, 且 $A = \{x | -2 \leq x \leq a\}, B = \{y | y = 2x + 3, x \in A\}, C = \{t | t = x^2, x \in A\}$,

若 $C \subseteq B$, 则 a 的取值范围为 $[\frac{1}{2}, 3]$.

$$\text{key: } B = \{y | -1 \leq y \leq 2a + 3\}, \therefore 4 \leq 2a + 3 \text{ 即 } a \geq \frac{1}{2}, \therefore a^2 \leq 4, \text{or}, a^2 \leq 2a + 3, \therefore a \in [\frac{1}{2}, 3]$$

(2021浙江竞赛) 给定实数集合 A, B , 定义运算 $A \otimes B = \{x | x = ab + a + b, a \in A, b \in B\}$, 设 $A = \{0, 2, 4, \dots, 18\}$,

$B = \{98, 99, 100\}$, 则 $A \otimes B$ 中的所有元素之和为 29970.

2021竞赛: (主元思想) key1: $x = a(b + 1) + b$

$$\therefore A \otimes B \text{ 中的所有元素的和: } \sum_{b=98}^{100} [(0 + 2 + 4 + \dots + 18)(b + 1) + b] = \sum_{b=98}^{100} (91b + 90) = 29970$$

key2: $x = (a + 1)b + a$

$$\therefore A \otimes B \text{ 中的所有元素的和: } \sum_{a=2k, k=0}^9 [(a + 1)(98 + 99 + 100) + 3a] = \sum_{a=2k, k=0}^9 (300a + 297) = 29970$$

(2011) 设 $a, b, c \in R, f(x) = (x+a)(x^2+bx+c), g(x) = (ax+1)(cx^2+bx+1)$, 记集合 $S = \{x | f(x) = 0, x \in R\}$,

$T = \{x | g(x) = 0, x \in R\}$, 若 $|S|, |T|$ 分别为集合 S, T 的元素个数, 则下列结论不可能的是 () D

A. $|S|=1, |T|=0$ B. $|S|=|T|=1$ C. $|S|=|T|=2$ D. $|S|=2, |T|=3$

变式 1 (1) ① $\{(x, y) | 2xy - x + y = 501, x, y \in N^*\} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

不定方程的解法、整数的整除性特点

$$\text{key1(函数法): } y = \frac{501-x}{2x-1} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1001}{2(2x-1)} \text{ 即 } 2y = -1 + \frac{7 \times 11 \times 13}{2x-1}$$

$$\text{key2:(分解因数法)} \quad x(2y+1) - \frac{1}{2}(2y+1) + \frac{1}{2} - 501 = 0 \text{ 即 } (2x-1)(2y-1) = 1001$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2x-1=1 \\ 2y+1=1001 \end{cases}, \text{or}, \begin{cases} 2x-1=7 \\ 2y+1=143 \end{cases}, \text{or}, \begin{cases} 2x-1=11 \\ 2y+1=91 \end{cases}, \text{or}, \begin{cases} 2x-1=13 \\ 2y+1=77 \end{cases}, \text{or}, \begin{cases} 2x-1=77 \\ 2y+1=13 \end{cases}, \text{or}, \begin{cases} 2x-1=91 \\ 2y+1=11 \end{cases}, \text{or}, \begin{cases} 2x-1=143 \\ 2y+1=7 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 解集为 $\{(1, 500), (4, 72), (6, 45), (7, 38), (29, 6), (46, 5), (72, 3)\}$

② 已知 a, b, c, d 都是偶数, 满足 $0 < a < b < c < d$, 且 $2b = a + c, \frac{c}{b} = \frac{d}{c}, d - a = 90$, 则 $a + b + c + d = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

key: 由 $2b = a + c$ 得 $b - a = c - b = 2x (x > 0, x \in N^*)$, 则 $b = a + 2x, c = a + 4x, a = 2p$

$$\therefore d - a = \frac{(2p+4)^2}{2p+2x} - 2p = \frac{2(p+2x)^2}{p+x} - 2p = 90 \text{ 得 } 3p = \frac{45x-4x^2}{x-15} = -4x-15 - \frac{225}{x-15} > 0$$

$$\therefore x = 12, p = 4, \therefore a + b + c + d = 8 + 32 + 56 + 98 = 194$$

(分解因数法: $(3p+4x+15)(15-x) = 225$)

(2016文科) 设函数 $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$. 已知 $a \neq 0$, 且 $f(x) - f(a) = (x-b)(x-a)^2$, 则实数 $a = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, b = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

$$\text{2016文key: } f(x) - f(a) = (x-a)(x^2 + (a+3)x + a^2 + 3a), \therefore \begin{cases} a+b = -a-3 \\ ab = a^2 + 3a (a \neq 0) \end{cases} \text{ 得 } a = -2, b = 1$$

有理根存在定理: 整系数方程 $a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x + a_n = 0 (a_0 \in N^*, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in Z)$ 的有理根为 $\frac{q}{p}$

$(p \in N, q \in Z, (p, q) = 1 \text{ 即 } \frac{q}{p} \text{ 为既约分数}), \text{ 则 } p | a_0, q | a_n (p \text{ 整除 } a_0, q \text{ 整除 } a_n)$

变式 1 (1) ① 方程 $2x^4 - x^3 - x^2 + x - 1 = 0$ 的解集为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$;

$$\text{key: } x^2(2x^2 - x - 1) + x - 1 = (x-1)(x^2(2x+1) + 1)$$

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

② 已知集合 $A = \{x | x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0\}, B = \{x | x^4 + x^3 - 12x^2 + 2x + 8 = 0\}$, 若 $A \subseteq B$, 则 $B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$;

$$\text{key1:(综合除法)} \quad x^4 + x^3 - 12x^2 + 2x + 8 = (x^2 - 2x - 2)(x^2 + 3x - 4) \quad \begin{array}{r} x^2+3x-4 \\ x^2-2x-2 \overline{) x^4+x^3-12x^2+2x+8} \end{array}$$

$$\text{key2:(待定系数法)} \quad x^4 + x^3 - 12x^2 + 2x + 8 = (x^2 - 2x - 2)(x^2 + ax - 4)$$

$$\text{得 } 8 - 2a = 2 \text{ 即 } a = 3, \therefore B = \{1 - \sqrt{3}, 1 + \sqrt{3}, -4, 1\}$$

③ 方程 $x^4 - 4x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$ 的解集为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$;

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2+3x-4 \\ x^2-2x-2 \overline{) x^4+x^3-12x^2+2x+8} \\ \underline{x^4-2x^3-2x^2} \\ 3x^3-10x^2+2x+8 \\ \underline{3x^3-6x^2-6x} \\ -4x^2+4x+8 \\ \underline{-4x^2+4x+8} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

key: (待定系数法) $x^4 - 4x^2 + 2x + 3 = (x^2 + ax + 1)(x^2 - ax + 3)$ 得 $a = 1, \therefore \Phi$

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

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

得 $\begin{cases} b + a = -3 \\ 2 + ab + 1 = 5 \\ 2a + b = -4 \end{cases}$ 得 $a = -1, b = -2, \therefore \Phi$