

3. 设函数  $f(x) = \frac{(x + \sqrt{2013})^2 + \sin(2013x)}{x^2 + 2013}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  的最大值为  $M$ , 最小值为  $m$ . 求  $M + m = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f(x) &= \frac{(x + \sqrt{2013})^2 + \sin(2013x)}{x^2 + 2013} = \frac{x^2 + 2\sqrt{2013}x + 2013 + \sin(2013x)}{x^2 + 2013} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 2013}{x^2 + 2013} + \frac{2\sqrt{2013}x + \sin(2013x)}{x^2 + 2013} = 1 + g(x). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } g(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{2013}x + \sin(2013x)}{x^2 + 2013}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$g(-x) = \frac{-2\sqrt{2013}x - \sin(2013x)}{x^2 + 2013} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2013}x + \sin(2013x)}{x^2 + 2013} = -g(x).$$

$\therefore g(x)$  是  $\mathbb{R}$  上的奇函数.

设  $x = \alpha$  时,  $f(x)$  取最大值  $f(\alpha)$ .  $x = \beta$  时,  $f(x)$  取最小值  $f(\beta)$ .

$\therefore x = \alpha$  时,  $g(x)$  取最大值  $g(\alpha)$ ,  $x = \beta$  时,  $g(x)$  取最小值  $g(\beta)$ .

$\therefore \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, g(x) \leq g(\alpha)$ .  $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \cancel{g(x)} g(-x) \leq g(\alpha)$

$\therefore -g(x) \leq g(\alpha) \quad \therefore g(x) \geq -g(\alpha) = g(-\alpha)$ .

$\therefore g(x)$  的最小值为:  ~~$g(-\alpha) = g(\beta)$~~   $-g(\alpha) = g(\beta)$ .

$\therefore g(\alpha) + g(\beta) = 0$ .

$\therefore f(\alpha) + f(\beta) = 1 + g(\alpha) + 1 + g(\beta) = 2 + g(\alpha) + g(\beta) = 2 + 0 = 2$ .

$\therefore M + m = 2$ .

Remark: 奇函数的最大值与最小值和必为 0!



4.  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}_+$ . 求  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^4}{y^4} + \frac{y^4}{x^4} - \frac{x^2}{y^2} - \frac{y^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$  的最小值.

解:  $\because x, y \in \mathbb{R}_+ \therefore x, y$  都可以作分母.

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} - 1\right)^2 = \frac{x^4}{y^4} - 2\frac{x^2}{y^2} + 1 \quad \left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} - \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right)^2 = \frac{x^4}{y^4} - 2 + \frac{y^4}{x^4}$$

$$\left(\frac{y^2}{x^2} - 1\right)^2 = \frac{y^4}{x^4} - 2\frac{y^2}{x^2} + 1 \quad \left(\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{y^2} - 2 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right)^2 = \frac{x^4}{y^4} + 2 + \frac{y^4}{x^4} \quad \left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} - \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}\right)^2 = \frac{x}{y} - 2 + \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}\right)^2 = \frac{x}{y} + 2 + \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} - 1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y^2}{x^2} - 1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right)^2 = 2\left(\frac{x^4}{y^4} + \frac{y^4}{x^4}\right) - 2\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) + 4$$

$$\therefore f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} - 1\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{y^2}{x^2} - 1\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}\right)^2 - 4 \geq -4$$

但是等号取不到!

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} - 1\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{y^2}{x^2} - 1\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} - \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} - \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}\right)^2 + 2 \geq 2.$$

iff  $x=y$  时 " $=$ ".  $\therefore f(x, y)$  的最小值为 2.

$$\text{或: } f(x, y) = \left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} - 1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y^2}{x^2} - 1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} - \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}\right)^2 + 2 \geq 2.$$

iff  $x=y$  时 " $=$ ".  $\therefore f(x, y)$  的最小值为 2.

Remark: 这种配方的技巧性较高, 确实不容易想到. 我也不知道该怎么内化这种方法.

5. 已知  $x, y$  为实数, 则  $f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - x - y$  的最小值为 \_\_\_\_\_?

解: 令  $A = x + y$ ,  $B = x - y$ .  $\therefore x = \frac{A+B}{2}$ ,  $y = \frac{A-B}{2}$ .

$$\therefore f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - x - y$$

$$= \left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{(A+B)(A-B)}{4} + \frac{(A-B)^2}{4} - \frac{A+B}{2} - \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$= \frac{A^2 + 2AB + B^2 + A^2 - B^2 + A^2 - 2AB + B^2 - 2A - 2B - 2A + 2B}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3A^2 - 4A + B^2}{4} = \frac{3}{4}A^2 - A + \frac{1}{4}B^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}\left(A^2 - \frac{4}{3}A\right) + \frac{1}{4}B^2 = \frac{3}{4}\left(\left(A - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{4}{9}\right) + \frac{1}{4}B^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}\left(A - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}B^2 - \frac{1}{3} \geq -\frac{1}{3}.$$

$$"=" \text{ iff } \begin{cases} A = \frac{2}{3} \\ B = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y = \frac{2}{3} \\ x-y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{3} \\ y = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore f(x, y)$  的最小值为  $-\frac{1}{3}$ .

Remark: 之后查一下高代中的对称多项式基本定理.



6. 求函数  $f(x) = (x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4) + 5$  在区间  $[-6, 6]$  上的最大值和最小值.

解:  $f(x) = (x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4) + 5$

$$= [(x+1)(x+4)] [(x+2)(x+3)] + 5$$

$$= (x^2 + 5x + 4)(x^2 + 5x + 6) + 5$$

$$= (x^2 + 5x + 4)(x^2 + 5x + 4 + 2) + 5$$

$$= (x^2 + 5x + 4)^2 + 2(x^2 + 5x + 4) + 5$$

当  $x \in [-6, 6]$  时,  $x^2 + 5x + 4 \in [-\frac{9}{4}, 70]$ .  $f(x) \in [4, 5045]$ .

$\therefore f(x)$  在  $[-6, 6]$  上的最小值为 4, 当  $x^2 + 5x + 4 = -1$ , 即  $x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$  时取到.

$f(x)$  在  $[-6, 6]$  上的最大值为 5045, 当  $x^2 + 5x + 4 = 70$  时取到.