

1. 求证:  $\frac{1^2}{1^2+1} + \frac{2^2}{2^2+1} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} \leq \frac{n^2}{n+1}$

证:  $\because \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+n^2}, \frac{n^2}{n+1} = n - \frac{n}{n+1}$

$\therefore$  只需证:  $\left(1 - \frac{1}{1^2+1}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2+1}\right) + \dots + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2+1}\right) \leq n - \frac{n}{n+1}$

即证:  $\frac{n}{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{1^2+1} + \frac{1}{2^2+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2+1}$

又  $\because \frac{1}{n^2+1} \geq \frac{1}{n^2+n} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$

$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^2+1} \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i+1}\right) = \frac{n}{n+1}$

$\therefore \frac{1^2}{1^2+1} + \frac{2^2}{2^2+1} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} \leq \frac{n^2}{n+1}$

2. 正项数列  $a_n$ ,  $a_n = \frac{n}{n^4+4}$ , 求前  $n$  项和  $S_n$

解:  $\because a_n = \frac{n}{n^4+4} = \frac{n}{(n^2-2n+2)(n^2+2n+2)} = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{(n-1)^2+1} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2+1} \right]$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S_n &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{(1-1)^2+1} - \frac{1}{(1+1)^2+1} + \frac{1}{(2-1)^2+1} - \frac{1}{(2+1)^2+1} \right. \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(3-1)^2+1} - \frac{1}{(3+1)^2+1} + \frac{1}{(n-2)^2+1} - \frac{1}{(n)^2+1} \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{(n-1)^2+1} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2+1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n^2+1} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2+1} \right] \\ &= \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2+1} \right] \end{aligned}$$

3. 已知椭圆  $C: x^2 + \frac{y^2}{e^2} = m (m > 0, e \approx 2.718...)$  与  $f(x) = \ln x$  交于 A, B 两点, A 点横坐标为  $x_1$ , B 点横坐标为  $x_2$ ,  $x_1 x_2 < 1$ , 求证:  $x_1 x_2 < e^{-2}$

证: 联立方程可得:  $x_1^2 + \frac{(\ln x_1)^2}{e^2} = x_2^2 + \frac{(\ln x_2)^2}{e^2} = m$

$$\therefore x_1^2 - x_2^2 = \frac{(\ln x_2 - \ln x_1)(\ln x_2 + \ln x_1)}{e^2} = \frac{\ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} \ln x_1 x_2}{e^2}$$

$$\therefore \ln x_1 x_2 = \frac{e^2(x_1^2 - x_2^2)}{\ln \frac{x_2}{x_1}} = \frac{e^2(x_1^2 - x_2^2)}{x_1 x_2 \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1}} x_1 x_2 = \frac{e^2 \left( \frac{x_1}{x_2} - \frac{x_2}{x_1} \right)}{\ln \frac{x_2}{x_1}} x_1 x_2$$

设  $x_2 > x_1$ , 令  $t = \frac{x_2}{x_1} > 1$ , 则  $\ln x_1 x_2 = \frac{e^2 \left( \frac{1}{t} - t \right)}{\ln t} x_1 x_2$

令  $g(t) = 2 \ln t - t + \frac{1}{t}$ ,  $g'(t) = \frac{-t^2 + 2t - 1}{t^2} = \frac{-(t-1)^2}{t^2} < 0$

$\therefore g(t) < g(1) = 0$ , 即  $2 \ln t < t - \frac{1}{t}$

$$\therefore \ln x_1 x_2 = -2e^2 x_1 x_2 \left( \frac{t - \frac{1}{t}}{2 \ln t} \right) < -2e^2 x_1 x_2$$

$$\therefore \ln x_1 x_2 + 2e^2 x_1 x_2 < 0$$

令  $p = x_1 x_2 < 1$ ,  $\varphi(p) = \ln p + 2e^2 p$ ,  $\varphi'(p) = \frac{1}{p} + 2e^2 > 0$

$\therefore \varphi(p) < 0 = \varphi(e^{-2})$

$\therefore p < e^{-2}$

$\therefore x_1 x_2 < e^{-2}$

4.  $f(x) = \ln x + \tan x$ , 求证:  $f(x) + f'(x) > \frac{7}{4}$

证:  $\because f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$

$$\therefore f(x) + f'(x) = \ln x + \tan x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \left(\ln x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \left(\tan x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right)$$

令  $g(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{x}$ , 则  $g'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}$

$\therefore g(x)$  在  $(0, 1]$  上递减,  $(1, +\infty)$  上递增

$$\therefore g(x) \geq g(1) = 1$$

$$\text{又 } \because \tan x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \left(\tan x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \geq \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore f(x) + f'(x) > \frac{7}{4} \quad (\text{等号不同时成立})$$

5. 若 $f(x)$  满足当 $x \geq 0$  时, 有 $2f(x) \leq f(e^x - 1) + f[\ln(x + 1)]$  恒成立, 则称 $f(x)$  为 “凹凸函数”

(1) 求所有可称为凹凸函数的一次函数

(2) 证明: 存在凹凸函数 $g(x)$ , 使得 $\varphi(x) = g^2(x)$  也为凹凸函数

解: (1) 设  $f(x) = kx + b$ , 代入条件可得:

$$k(e^x + \ln(x + 1) - 2x - 1) \geq 0 \quad \text{①}$$

令  $\tau(x) = e^x + \ln(x + 1) - 2x - 1$ , 则  $\tau'(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{1+x} - 2$ ,

$$\tau''(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \geq e^0 - \frac{1}{(1+0)^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore \tau'(x) \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty) \text{ 单调递增} \quad \therefore \tau'(x) \geq \tau'(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \tau(x) \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty) \text{ 单调递增} \quad \therefore \tau(x) \geq \tau(0) = 0$$

$\therefore$  当  $k > 0$  时, ①式成立

(2) 下证  $g(x) = x$ ,  $\varphi(x) = x^2$  满足条件:

由 (1) 可知:  $e^x + \ln(x + 1) - 1 \geq 2x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由柯西不等式: } [(e^x - 1)^2 + (\ln(x + 1))^2] (1^2 + 1^2) &\geq [e^x - 1 + \ln(x + 1)]^2 \\ &\geq (2x)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (e^x - 1)^2 + [\ln(x + 1)]^2 \geq 2x^2$$

$$\therefore \varphi(e^x - 1) + \varphi[\ln(x + 1)] \geq 2\varphi(x)$$

$\therefore \varphi(x) = x^2$  也是凹凸函数

$$6. f(x) = a \ln(x+1) - \sqrt{x}$$

(1) 若  $f(x)$  在定义域内单调递减, 求  $a$  的范围

(2) 求证:  $\frac{3}{2} \ln n! < \sqrt{n^3}$

$$\text{解: (1) } \because f'(x) = \frac{a}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \leq 0$$

$$\therefore a \leq \frac{x+1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\text{又 } \because \frac{x+1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = 1$$

$$\therefore a \leq 1$$

(2) 由 (1) 知, 当  $a = 1$  时,  $f(x)$  在定义域内单调递减

$$\therefore \text{当 } x \geq 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \ln(x+1) - \sqrt{x} \leq f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{对 } \forall n \in N^+, \text{ 有 } \ln n \leq \sqrt{n-1}$$

$$\therefore \ln n! = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{i-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sqrt{i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sqrt{i} &= (\sqrt{1} \cdot 1 + \sqrt{2} \cdot 1 + \dots + \sqrt{n-1} \cdot 1) < \int_0^n \sqrt{x} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{n^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{2} \ln n! < \sqrt{n^3}$$

7. 已知  $f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} (x \geq 0)$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} (x \geq 0)$

(1) 求证:

①  $f(x+y) = f(x)g(y) + g(x)f(y)$

②  $f(2x) = 2f(x)g(x)$

(2)  $\forall x, y, z \in [0, +\infty)$ , 有  $[f(x) + f(y) + f(z)][g(x) + g(y) + g(z)] \geq k(x+y+z)$  恒成立, 求  $k$  的最大值

解: (1) 第①问直接计算就行, 第②问令  $y = x$

$$\begin{aligned} & (2) [f(x) + f(y) + f(z)][g(x) + g(y) + g(z)] \\ &= f(x)g(x) + f(x)g(y) + f(x)g(z) + f(y)g(x) + f(y)g(y) + f(y)g(z) \\ & \quad + f(z)g(x) + f(z)g(y) + f(z)g(z) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}f(2x) + \frac{1}{2}f(2y) + \frac{1}{2}f(2z) + f(x+y) + f(x+z) + f(y+z) \end{aligned}$$

不等式转化为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \left[ f(2x) - \frac{2kx}{3} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ f(2y) - \frac{2ky}{3} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ f(2z) - \frac{2kz}{3} \right] + \left[ f(x+y) - \frac{k(x+y)}{3} \right] + \\ & \left[ f(x+z) - \frac{k(x+z)}{3} \right] + \left[ f(y+z) - \frac{k(y+z)}{3} \right] \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  只需满足:  $f(x) - \frac{kx}{3} \geq 0$ , 即  $\frac{e^x - e^{-x} - \frac{2kx}{3}}{2} \geq 0$  即可

令  $\varphi(x) = e^x - e^{-x} - \frac{2kx}{3}$ ,  $\varphi'(x) = e^x + e^{-x} - \frac{2k}{3}$

$\because \varphi(0) = 0$ , 且  $\varphi'(x)$  递增  $\therefore$  只需满足  $\varphi'(0) \geq 0$

$\therefore \varphi'(0) = 2 - \frac{2k}{3} \geq 0$

$\therefore k$  的最大值为 3