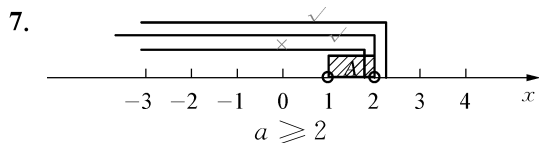


参 考 答 案

第一单元 集 合

- P4**
- (1) $\in \in \notin$
(2) $\in \notin \notin \notin \notin \in \in \notin$
(3) $\in \notin$
(4) $\notin \in$
(5) $\in \notin$
(6)
(7) 0 或 1
 - (1) $\times$ (2) $\checkmark$ (3) $\times$ (4) $\times$ (5) $\times$ (6) $\checkmark$
 - (1) $\{-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}\}$
(2) $\{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$
(3) $\{m, a, t, h, e, i, c, s\}$
(4) $\{(0, 0), (1, 0), (2, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1), (2, 1)\}$
 - (1) $\{x \mid x=2\sqrt{2} \text{ 或 } x=-2\sqrt{2}\}$
(2) $\left\{x \mid x > -\frac{5}{3}\right\}$
(3) $\{x \mid x=2n, n \in \mathbf{N}^+\}$
 - 列举法 $\{(1, 1)\}$ 描述法 $\{(x, y) \mid x=1, y=1\}$
 - 是 $x^2 - x = 2$ 得 $x=2$ (舍)或 $x=-1 \therefore x=-1$
- P6**
- (1) $\checkmark$ (2) $\times$ (3) $\times$ (4) $\checkmark$ (5) $\checkmark$ (6) $\times$ (7) $\times$
 - 子集: $\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$
真子集: $\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}$
非空真子集: $\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}$
 - (1) $\in$ (2) $\notin$ (3) $\in$ (4) $=$ (5) $=$
 - (1) $A \subset B$ (2) $A \subset B$ (3) $B \subset A$
 - $x^2 = 3$ 或 $x^2 = x$
 $x = \pm\sqrt{3}$ 或 $x = 0$ 或 1 (舍)
 $\therefore x = 0$ 或 $x = \pm\sqrt{3}$
 - $\mathbb{I}_M = \{1, 2\}, M = \{1, 3\}, M = \{1, 4\}$
 $M = \{1, 2, 3\}, M = \{1, 2, 4\}, M = \{1, 3, 4\}$

$$M = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$



8. $B = \{-1, 1\} \quad \because A \subset B \quad \therefore -1 \in A \text{ 或 } 1 \in A$
 ① $-1 \in A \quad -k = 1 \quad k = -1$ ② $1 \in A \quad k = 1$
 $\therefore k = -1 \text{ 或 } 1$

P8 一、1. D

2. D

3. B

二、1. $A \cap B = \{5, 8\}$

$$A \cup B = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

2. $A \cap B = \{x \mid x \text{ 是某幼师具有书法和钢琴等级考核合格证书的学生}\}$

$$A \cup B = \{x \mid x \text{ 是某幼师具有书法或钢琴等级考核合格证书的学生}\}$$

3. $A = \{5, -1\}, B = \{-1, 1\}$

$$A \cap B = \{-1\}, A \cup B = \{-1, 1, 5\}$$

4. $A \cap B = \{x \mid 3 < x < 6\}$

$$A \cup B = \{x \mid x > 0\}$$

5. 解 $\begin{cases} y = 1 - x \\ y = 2x - 2 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\therefore A \cap B = \{(x, y) \mid x = 1, y = 0\}$$

P10 1. $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

$$\complement_U A = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

$$\complement_U B = \{1, 2, 7, 8\}$$

2. $\complement_U A = \{x \mid x = 2k + 1, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$

$$\complement_U B = \{x \mid x = 2k, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$$

3. $\complement_U A = \{x \mid x \text{ 是非直角三角形}\}$

4. $B \cap C = \{x \mid x \text{ 是正方形}\}$

$$\complement_U A = \{x \mid x \text{ 是梯形}\}$$

5. $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

$$B = \{2, 3, 5, 7\}$$

6. $x^2 - 2 = x \quad x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \quad (x - 2)(x + 1) = 0 \quad x = 2 \text{ (舍)} \text{ 或 } x = -1$

$$\therefore U = \{1, 2, -1\}, A = \{1, -1\}$$

$$\therefore \complement_U A = \{2\}$$

7. (1) $A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

$$(2) A \cap B = \{4, 5\}$$

$$(3) \complement_U A \cup \complement_U B = \{1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$(4) \complement_U A \cap \complement_U B = \{9, 10\}$$

8. $A \cup B = \{x \mid 2 < x < 10\}$

$$\complement_R(A \cup B) = \{x \mid x \leq 2 \text{ 或 } x \geq 10\}$$

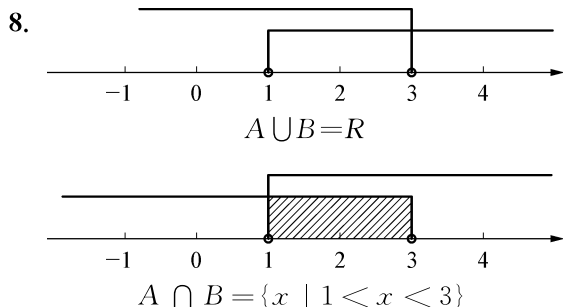
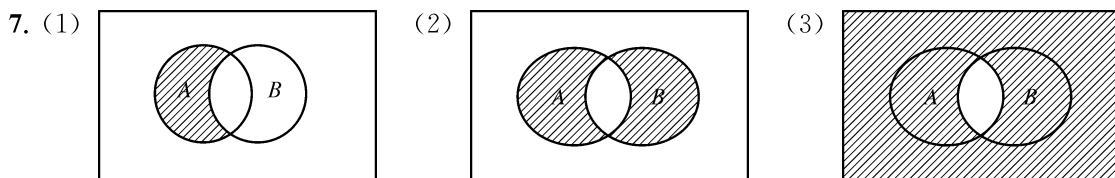
$$A \cap B = \{x \mid 3 \leq x < 7\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\complement_R(A \cap B) &= \{x \mid x < 3 \text{ 或 } x \geq 7\} \\ \complement_R A &= \{x \mid x < 3 \text{ 或 } x \geq 7\} \\ (\complement_R A) \cap B &= \{x \mid 2 < x < 3 \text{ 或 } 7 \leq x < 10\} \\ \complement_R B &= \{x \mid x \leq 2 \text{ 或 } x \geq 10\} \\ A \cup (\complement_R B) &= \{x \mid x \leq 2 \text{ 或 } 3 \leq x < 7 \text{ 或 } x \geq 10\}\end{aligned}$$

第一单元 集合复习参考题 P12—P13

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. C

6. (1) $A \cap B = \{x \mid x \text{ 是正方形}\}$
 (2) $A \cup B = \{x \mid x \text{ 是菱形}\}$
 (3) $B \cap C = \{x \mid x \text{ 是平行四边形}\}$
 (4) $A \cup C = \{x \mid x \text{ 是矩形}\}$



9. $\begin{cases} a^2 = 1 \\ ab = 4 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a^2 = 4 \\ ab = 1 \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 4 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = -4 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

10. $3x + 1 = 16$ 或 $x^2 = 16$

$x = 5$ 或 $x = \pm 4$

$\therefore x = 5$ 或 $x = 4$ 或 $x = -4$

11. (1) $A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$, $A \cup \emptyset = A$

(2) $A \cap R = A$, $A \cup R = R$

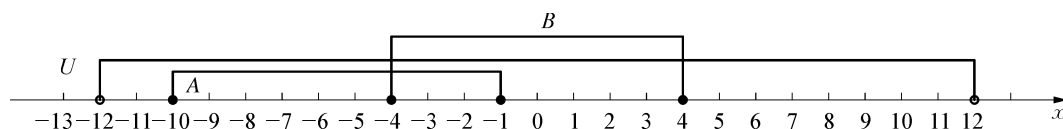
(3) $\complement_U A = \{x \mid x > 6\}$

(4) $A \cup \complement_U A = R$, $A \cap \complement_U A = \emptyset$

12. $U = \{x \mid -12 < x < 12\}$

$A = \{x \mid -10 \leq x \leq -1\}$

$B = \{x \mid -4 \leq x \leq 4\}$



$$A \cup B = \{x \mid -10 \leq x \leq 4\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{x \mid -4 \leq x \leq -1\}$$

$$A \cap \complement_U B = \{x \mid -10 \leq x \leq -1\} \cap \{x \mid -12 < x < -4 \text{ 或 } 4 < x < 12\} = \{x \mid -10 \leq x < -4\}$$

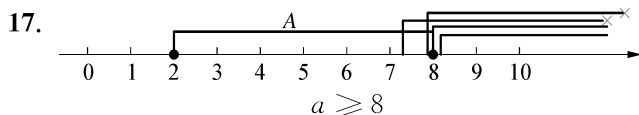
$$\complement_U A \cup \complement_U B = \{x \mid -12 < x \leq -10 \text{ 或 } 4 < x < 12\}$$

$$13. 1 - 2a = 9 \quad a = -4$$

$$14. a > 0 \quad \Delta = 4 - 4a = 0 \quad a = 1$$

$$15. \begin{cases} 3^2 - 3p + 15 = 0 \\ 3^2 + 15 + 9 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = 8 \\ q = -24 \end{cases}$$

$$16. B \subseteq A \quad A = \{1, 2\} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \in B & 1 - a + 2 = 0 & a = 3 \\ 2 \in B & 4 - 2a + 2 = 0 & a = 3 \end{matrix}$$



18. 解: 设有 x 位同学语文、数学双优, 则

$$\begin{cases} x \leq 5 & \text{①} \\ 8 + 5 - x \leq 10 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

由①知 解集 $M = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

由②知 解集 $N = \{x \mid x \geq 3, x \in \mathbf{N}\}$

$$\therefore M \cap N = \{3, 4, 5\}$$

$\therefore$ 语文、数学双优的同学人数最少 3 位, 最多 5 位.

第二单元 不 等 式

P20 1. (1) $\{x \mid -2 < x < 3\}$

(2) $\{x \mid 0 < x < 2\}$

(3) $\{x \mid x \geq 1 \text{ 或 } x \leq -1\}$

(4) $\{x \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$

2. (1) $\left\{x \mid 1 < x < \frac{3}{2}\right\}$

(2) $\left\{x \mid -1 < x < \frac{4}{3}\right\}$

(3) $\emptyset$

(4) $\left\{\frac{1}{3}\right\}$

3. (1) $\left\{x \mid \frac{3 - \sqrt{69}}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3 + \sqrt{69}}{2}\right\}$

(2) $\emptyset$

(3) $\left\{x \mid x > \frac{-3 + \sqrt{13}}{2} \text{ 或 } x < \frac{-3 - \sqrt{13}}{2}\right\}$

(4) $\{x \mid x > 2 + 3\sqrt{2} \text{ 或 } x < 2 - 3\sqrt{2}\}$

4. (1) $\{x \mid x = -2 \text{ 或 } 7\}$

$$(2) \{x \mid -2 < x < 7\}$$

$$(3) \{x \mid x > 7 \text{ 或 } x < -2\}$$

$$5. (1) x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-2) > 0$$

$$x > 2 \text{ 或 } x < 1$$

$$\therefore \text{定义域为 } \{x \mid x > 2 \text{ 或 } x < 1\}$$

$$(2) 12 + x - x^2 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - x - 12 \leq 0$$

$$(x+3)(x-4) \leq 0$$

$$-3 \leq x \leq 4$$

$$\therefore \text{定义域为 } \{x \mid -3 \leq x \leq 4\}$$

$$6. \text{解: 设底面矩形的宽为 } x \text{ cm } (x > 0)$$

$$\text{则长为 } (x+10) \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore V = (x+10)x \times 20 \geq 4\,000$$

$$\text{解得 } x \geq 10 \text{ 或 } x \leq -20$$

$$\therefore x > 0$$

$$\therefore x \geq 10$$

$$\therefore \text{底面矩形的宽至少为 } 10 \text{ cm.}$$

$$7. A = \{x \mid -2 < x < -1\}$$

$$B = \{x \mid x \geq 3 \text{ 或 } x \leq 1\}$$

$$(1) A \cap B = \{x \mid -2 < x \leq 1\}$$

$$(2) A \cup B = \{x \mid x \geq 3 \text{ 或 } x \leq 1\}$$

$$(3) \complement_U(A \cap B) = \{x \mid x \leq -2 \text{ 或 } x > 1\}$$

$$(4) \complement_U A = \{x \mid x \leq -2 \text{ 或 } x \geq -1\}$$

$$\complement_U B = \{x \mid 1 < x < 3\}$$

$$(\complement_U A) \cup (\complement_U B) = \{x \mid x \leq -2 \text{ 或 } x \geq -1\}$$

P23

$$1. (1) \begin{cases} 2x+1 > 3x-6 & \text{①} \\ 3(x+1) < 5x-7 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由① } x < 7$$

$$\text{由② } x > 5$$

$$\therefore \text{原不等式组的解集为 } \{x \mid 5 < x < 7\}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} 3x+2 > 2(x-1) & \text{①} \\ 4x-3 \leq 2x-2 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由① } x > -4$$

$$\text{由② } x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{原不等式组的解集为 } \left\{x \mid -4 < x \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} \frac{-2x-1}{3} < 1 & \text{①} \\ \frac{3x-1}{2} > x + \frac{3}{2} & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由① } x > -2$$

由② $x > 4$

$\therefore x > 4$

$\therefore$ 原不等式组的解集为 $\{x \mid x > 4\}$

$$(4) \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} > \frac{x+1}{5} & \text{①} \\ \frac{2x-1}{5} > \frac{x+1}{2} & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

由① $x > \frac{2}{3}$ 由② $x < -7$ $\therefore x$ 不存在

$\therefore$ 原不等式组的解集为 $\emptyset$.

2. (1) $-1 \leq 2x+1 \leq 1$

$$-4 \leq 2x \leq -2$$

$$-2 \leq x \leq -1$$

$\therefore$ 原不等式的解集为 $\{x \mid -2 \leq x \leq -1\}$

(2) $6x-1 > 2$ 或 $6x-1 < -2$

$$x > \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } x < -\frac{1}{6}$$

$\therefore$ 原不等式的解集为 $\left\{x \mid x > \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } x < -\frac{1}{6}\right\}$

(3) $-13 \leq 8-3x \leq 13$

$$-21 \leq -3x \leq 5$$

$$-\frac{5}{3} \leq x \leq 7$$

$\therefore$ 原不等式的解集为 $\left\{x \mid -\frac{5}{3} \leq x \leq 7\right\}$

(4) $4x + \frac{1}{6} \geq 3$ 或 $4x + \frac{1}{6} \leq -3$

$$x \geq \frac{17}{24} \text{ 或 } x \leq -\frac{19}{24}$$

$\therefore$ 原不等式的解集为 $\left\{x \mid x \geq \frac{17}{24} \text{ 或 } x \leq -\frac{19}{24}\right\}$

3. (1) $\begin{cases} |3x+4| \leq 6 & \text{①} \\ |3x+4| \geq 1 & \text{②} \end{cases}$

由① $-\frac{10}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3}$

由② $x \geq -1$ 或 $x \leq -\frac{5}{3}$

$\therefore$ 原不等式的解集为 $\left\{x \mid -1 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3} \text{ 或 } -\frac{10}{3} \leq x \leq -\frac{5}{3}\right\}$

(2) $-(2x+1) < 3x-4 < 2x+1$

$$\begin{cases} 3x-4 < 2x+1 & \text{①} \\ 3x-4 > -(2x+1) & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x-4 < 2x+1 & \text{①} \\ 3x-4 > -(2x+1) & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

由① $x < 5$

由② $x > \frac{3}{5}$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{5} < x < 5$$

$$\therefore \text{原不等式的解集为 } \left\{ x \mid \frac{3}{5} < x < 5 \right\}$$

P25 1. (1) ✓ (2) ✓

$$2. (1) \begin{cases} x^2 - x - 2 < 4 & \text{①} \\ x^2 - x - 2 > 0 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由① } -2 < x < 3$$

$$\text{由② } x > 2 \text{ 或 } x < -1$$

$$\therefore 2 < x < 3 \text{ 或 } -2 < x < -1$$

$$\therefore \text{原不等式解集为 } \{x \mid 2 < x < 3 \text{ 或 } -2 < x < -1\}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x^2 - 5x - 6 < 2x & \text{①} \\ x^2 - 5x - 6 > -2 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由① } \frac{7 - \sqrt{73}}{2} < x < \frac{7 + \sqrt{73}}{2}$$

$$\text{由② } x > \frac{5 + \sqrt{41}}{2} \text{ 或 } x < \frac{5 - \sqrt{41}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5 + \sqrt{41}}{2} < x < \frac{7 + \sqrt{73}}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{7 - \sqrt{73}}{2} < x < \frac{5 - \sqrt{41}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{原不等式的解集为 } \left\{ x \mid \frac{5 + \sqrt{41}}{2} < x < \frac{7 + \sqrt{73}}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{7 - \sqrt{73}}{2} < x < \frac{5 - \sqrt{41}}{2} \right\}$$

$$3. (1) \begin{cases} 4x^2 - 10x - 3 < 3 & \text{①} \\ 4x^2 - 10x - 3 > -3 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由① } 4x^2 - 10x - 6 < 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < x < 3$$

$$\text{由② } x > \frac{5}{2} \text{ 或 } x < 0$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2} < x < 0 \text{ 或 } \frac{5}{2} < x < 3$$

$$\therefore \text{原不等式解集为 } \left\{ x \mid -\frac{1}{2} < x < 0 \text{ 或 } \frac{5}{2} < x < 3 \right\}$$

$$(2) 5x - x^2 > 6 \text{ 或 } 5x - x^2 < -6$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 < 0 \text{ 或 } x^2 - 5x - 6 > 0$$

$$2 < x < 3 \text{ 或 } x > 6 \text{ 或 } x < -1$$

$$\therefore \text{原不等式解集为 } \{x \mid 2 < x < 3 \text{ 或 } x > 6 \text{ 或 } x < -1\}$$

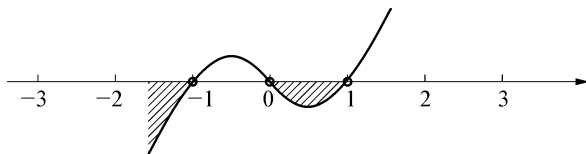
$$4. \text{解: } \frac{1}{x} - x > 0$$

$$\frac{1 - x^2}{x} > 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 1) < 0$$

$$x(x+1)(x-1) < 0$$

$$\therefore \text{原不等式解集为 } \{x \mid x < -1 \text{ 或 } 0 < x < 1\}$$



5. 解: 要使函数有意义, 则

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + x - 12 \geqslant 0 & \text{①} \\ 49 - x^2 \geqslant 0 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

由① $x \geqslant 3$ 或 $x \leqslant -4$

由② $-7 \leqslant x \leqslant 7$

$\therefore 3 \leqslant x \leqslant 7$ 或 $-7 \leqslant x \leqslant -4$

$\therefore$ 函数的定义域为 $\{x \mid 3 \leqslant x \leqslant 7 \text{ 或 } -7 \leqslant x \leqslant -4\}$

P28 1. 证明: $\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{a^2+b^2}{2}$

$$= \frac{a^2+b^2+2ab}{4} - \frac{a^2+b^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{a^2+b^2+2ab-2a^2-2b^2}{4}$$

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

$$= -\frac{(a-b)^2}{4}$$

$$\because (a-b)^2 \geqslant 0 \quad \therefore -\frac{(a-b)^2}{4} \leqslant 0$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 \leqslant \frac{a^2+b^2}{2}$$

2. 证明: $\because a > 0, b > 0, a \neq b$

$$\therefore a+b > 2\sqrt{ab}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} < 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{2ab}{a+b} < \sqrt{ab}$$

3. 证明: (1) $\because x > 0, y > 0$

$$\therefore x + \frac{1}{x} \geqslant 2\sqrt{x \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = 2$$

当且仅当 $x = \frac{1}{x}$ 即 $x = 1$ 时取“=”

(2) $\because x > 0, y > 0$

$$\therefore \frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y} \geqslant 2\sqrt{\frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{y}} = 2$$

当且仅当 $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{y}{x}$ 即 $x = y$ 时取“=”

4. $\because x \neq 0$

$$\therefore x^2 > 0$$

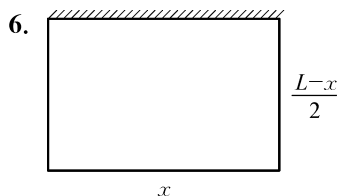
$$\therefore x^2 + \frac{81}{x^2} \geqslant 2\sqrt{x^2 \cdot \frac{81}{x^2}} = 2 \times 9 = 18$$

当且仅当 $x^2 = \frac{81}{x^2}$ 即 $x = \pm 3$ 时, $x^2 + \frac{81}{x^2}$ 最小, 最小值是 18.

$$5. \because x > 0 \quad \therefore 3x + \frac{4}{x} \geqslant 2\sqrt{3x \cdot \frac{4}{x}} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore 2 - 3x - \frac{4}{x} = 2 - \left(3x + \frac{4}{x}\right) \leqslant 2 - 4\sqrt{3}$$

当且仅当 $3x = \frac{4}{x}$ 即 $x = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$ 时, $2 - 3x - \frac{4}{x}$ 有最大值, 最大值为 $2 - 4\sqrt{3}$



$$S = x \cdot \frac{L-x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x \cdot (L-x)$$

$$\because x > 0, L-x > 0$$

$$\therefore x \cdot (L-x) \leqslant \frac{(x+L-x)^2}{2} = \frac{L^2}{2}$$

当且仅当 $x = L-x$ 即 $x = \frac{L}{2}$ 时, $S_{\max} = \frac{L^2}{4}$

7. 解: 设污水池的宽为 x m, 则长为 $\frac{200}{x}$ m

总造价为 y 元, 则

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \left(\frac{200}{x} \times 2 + 2x\right) \times 400 + 2x \times 248 + 200 \times 80 \\ &= \frac{160\,000}{x} + 1\,296x + 16\,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\because x > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y &\geqslant 2\sqrt{\frac{160\,000}{x} \times 1\,296x} + 16\,000 = 14\,400 + 16\,000 \\ &= 30\,400 \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当 $\frac{160\,000}{x} = 1\,296x$ 即 $x = \frac{100}{9}$ 时, $y_{\min} = 30\,400$

第二单元 不等式复习参考题 P29—P31

1. $\because |a| \geqslant 0 \quad \therefore |x-2| > -1$ 恒成立

$\therefore$ 选 D

2. $\because 0 < a < 1 \quad \therefore \frac{1}{a} > 1$

$$\therefore a < x < \frac{1}{a}$$

$\therefore$ 选 A

3. $(1-x)(4x-3) \leqslant 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(4x-3) \geqslant 0 \Rightarrow x \geqslant 1$ 或 $x < \frac{3}{4}$ 且 $4x-3 \neq 0$

$\therefore$ 选 C

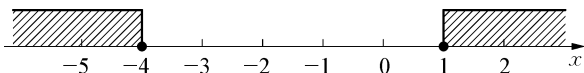
4. A

5. (1) $2x + 3 \geq 5$ 或 $2x + 3 \leq -5$

$$2x \geq 2 \text{ 或 } 2x \leq -8$$

$$x \geq 1 \text{ 或 } x \leq -4$$

$\therefore$ 解集为 $\{x \mid x \geq 1 \text{ 或 } x \leq -4\}$

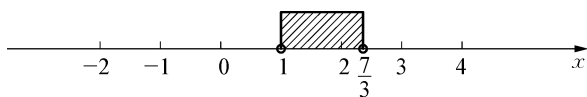


(2) $-2 < 5 - 3x < 2$

$$-7 < -3x < -3$$

$$1 < x < \frac{7}{3}$$

$\therefore$ 解集为 $\left\{x \mid 1 < x < \frac{7}{3}\right\}$



6. (1) $(x - 4)(x + 6) \leq 0$

$$-6 \leq x \leq 4$$

$\therefore$ 解集为 $\{x \mid -6 \leq x \leq 4\}$

(2) $x^2 - 4x + 5 = (x - 2)^2 + 1 \geq 1$

$\therefore$ 解集为 $\emptyset$

(3) $(x - 2)(2x + 3) > 0$

$$x > 2 \text{ 或 } x < -\frac{3}{2}$$

$\therefore$ 解集为 $\left\{x \mid x > 2 \text{ 或 } x < -\frac{3}{2}\right\}$

(4) $(2x + 1)^2 \geq 0$

$$\therefore 2x + 1 \neq 0 \text{ 时 } (2x + 1)^2 > 0$$

$$\therefore x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore$ 解集为 $\left\{x \mid x \neq -\frac{1}{2}\right\}$

7. (1) $x^2 - x - 2 > 0$

$$(x - 2)(x + 1) > 0$$

$$x > 2 \text{ 或 } x < -1$$

$\therefore$ 定义域为 $\{x \mid x > 2 \text{ 或 } x < -1\}$

(2) $\frac{x - 4}{x + 4} \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 4)(x + 4) \geq 0 \text{ 且 } x + 4 \neq 0$$

$$\therefore x \geq 4 \text{ 或 } x < -4$$

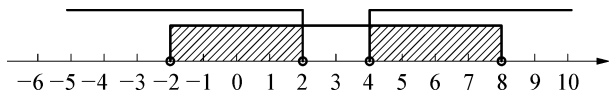
$\therefore$ 定义域为 $\{x \mid x \geq 4 \text{ 或 } x < -4\}$

8. (1) $\begin{cases} |x - 3| < 5 & \text{①} \\ |x - 3| > 1 & \text{②} \end{cases}$

由①得 $-2 < x < 8$

由②得 $x - 3 > 1$ 或 $x - 3 < -1$

$x > 4$ 或 $x < 2$



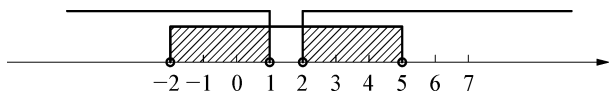
解集为 $\{x \mid -2 < x < 2 \text{ 或 } 4 < x < 8\}$

(2) $-6 < x^2 - 3x - 4 < 6$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 3x - 10 < 0 & \text{①} \\ x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

由①得 $-2 < x < 5$

由②得 $x > 2$ 或 $x < 1$



解集为 $\{x \mid -2 < x < 1 \text{ 或 } 2 < x < 5\}$

9. 解: 设售价上涨 x 元, 获得的利润 y 元

$$y = (50 + x - 40)(50 - x) = -(x - 20)^2 + 900 \leq 900$$

当 $x = 20$ 时, $y_{\max} = 900$ 元

此时该商品的最佳售价为 70 元, 利润最大为 900 元

10. 解: 设该植物种在山区高度为 x 米

$$\text{则 } 18 \leq 22 - (0.55 \times x) \div 100 \leq 20$$

$$\frac{4\,000}{11} \leq x \leq \frac{8\,000}{11}$$

$\therefore$ 该植物种在高度是 $\frac{4\,000}{11}$ 米至 $\frac{8\,000}{11}$ 米之间的山上为宜

11. $kx^2 - (k - 8)x + 1 > 0$

① $k > 0, \Delta < 0$

$$\Delta = [-(k - 8)]^2 - 4k < 0$$

$$\therefore 4 < k < 16$$

② $k = 0, x > -\frac{1}{8}$ 舍

综上 $4 < k < 16$

12. $y = (x + 2) + \frac{16}{x + 2} - 2$

$$\therefore x > -2$$

$$\therefore x + 2 > 0$$

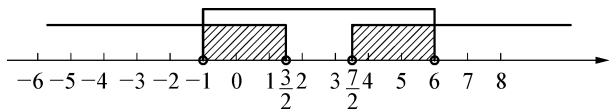
$$\therefore y \geq 2\sqrt{(x + 2) \cdot \frac{16}{x + 2}} - 2 = 6$$

当且仅当 $x + 2 = \frac{16}{x + 2}$ 即 $x = 2$ 时 $y_{\min} = 6$

13. (1) $\begin{cases} |2x - 5| < 7 & \text{①} \\ |2x - 5| > 2 & \text{②} \end{cases}$

由①得 $-1 < x < 6$

由②得 $x > \frac{7}{2}$ 或 $x < \frac{3}{2}$



解集为 $\left\{x \mid -1 < x < \frac{3}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{7}{2} < x < 6\right\}$

(2) $x^2 - 3x > 4$ 或 $x^2 - 3x < -4$

$x^2 - 3x - 4 > 0$ 或 $x^2 - 3x + 4 < 0$

$(x-4)(x+1) > 0$

$x > 4$ 或 $x < -1$

解集为 $\{x \mid x > 4 \text{ 或 } x < -1\}$

14. $\because x > 0, y > 0$

$\therefore 2x + y \geqslant 2\sqrt{2x \cdot y} = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{xy} = 4$

当且仅当 $2x = y$ 即 $x = 1, y = 2$ 时 $2x + y$ 有最小值 4

15. $\lg x + \lg y = \lg(xy) = 2 \quad \therefore xy = 100$

$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \geqslant 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{y}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{xy}} = 2 \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$

当且仅当 $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y}$ 即 $x = y = 10$ 时, $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$ 有最小值 $\frac{1}{5}$

16. 解: $y = 3 - \left(3x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$

$\because x > 0$

$\therefore 3x + \frac{1}{x} \geqslant 2\sqrt{3x \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = 2\sqrt{3}$

当且仅当 $3x = \frac{1}{x}$ 即 $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 时 $y_{\max} = 3 - 2\sqrt{3}$

$y \leqslant 3 - 2\sqrt{3}$

17. 解: ① $a > 1$ 时, $\frac{3}{4} > a$ 舍去

② $0 < a < 1$ 时, $\frac{3}{4} < a$

$\therefore 0 < a < \frac{3}{4}$

综上 $0 < a < \frac{3}{4}$

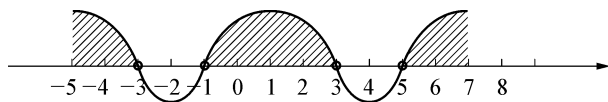
18. 解: 原不等式变形为 $\frac{3x^2 - 4x - 23}{x^2 - 9} - 2 > 0$

$\frac{3x^2 - 4x - 23 - 2(x^2 - 9)}{x^2 - 9} > 0$

$\frac{x^2 - 4x - 5}{x^2 - 9} > 0$

$$(x^2 - 4x - 5)(x^2 - 9) > 0$$

$$(x - 5)(x + 1)(x + 3)(x - 3) > 0$$

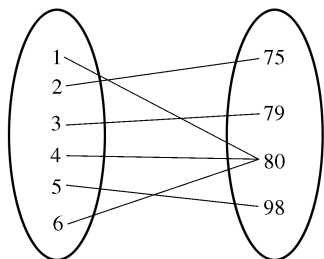


∴ 原不等式的解集为 $\{x \mid x < -3 \text{ 或 } -1 < x < 3 \text{ 或 } x > 5\}$

第三单元 函 数

ex3-1(P37)

解: 1.



2. (1) 是; (2) 不是, 因为 $2 \times 5 = 10$ 不在 B 之中.

3. (1) $4x + 7 \neq 0$

$$x \neq -\frac{7}{4}$$

∴ 定义域为 $\left\{x \mid x \neq -\frac{7}{4}\right\}$

$$(2) \begin{cases} 1-x \geq 0 \\ x+3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore -3 \leq x \leq 1$$

∴ 此函数的定义域为 $\{x \mid -3 \leq x \leq 1\}$

4. (1) 是, 因为两函数的定义域, 对应法则和值域(函数三要素)均相同.

(2) 不是, 因为 $f(x) = 1$ 的定义域为 $\mathbf{R}$, 而 $g(x) = x^\circ$ 的定义域为 $\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$.

$$5. f(0) = 0 - 0^2 = 0, f(1) = 1 - 1^2 = 0, f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}, f(n+1) - f(n) = [(n+1) - (n+1)^2] - (n - n^2) = -2n.$$

6. (1) ∵ $f(1) = 1^2 + 1 = 2, f(2) = 2^2 + 2 = 6, f(3) = 3^2 + 3 = 9$, ∴ 值域为 $\{2, 6, 9\}$.

(2) ∵ $f(x) = (x-1)^2 - 1 \geq -1$, ∴ 此函数的值域为 $\{x \mid x \geq -1\}$.

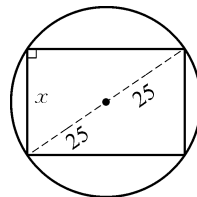
(3) ∵ $f(1) = 1 + 1 = 2, f(2) = 2 + 1 = 3$, ∴ 此函数的值域为 $\{y \mid 2 < y \leq 3\}$.

ex3-2(P39)

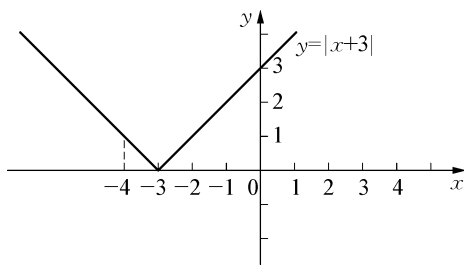
解: 1. 视图可知: 矩形的另一边长为 $\sqrt{50^2 - x^2}$

$$\therefore y = x \sqrt{2500 - x^2} \quad (0 < x < 50)$$

$$2. y = \begin{cases} x+3, & x \geq -3 \\ -x-3, & x < -3. \end{cases}$$



∴ 图像为



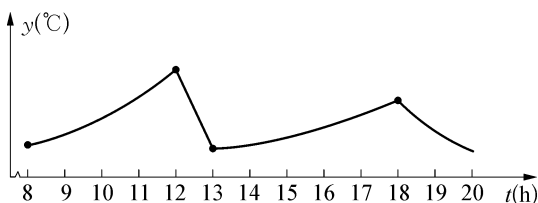
3. (1)与 D, (2)与 A, (3)与 B 吻合得最好.

图像 C 可描述为: 不明去上学, 出发后担心迟到快速行进, 后发现时间充足, 降速行进.

(此题答案不唯一)

ex3-3(P44)

解: 1. 如图所示:



函数的单调递增区间: $[8:00, 12:00], [13:00, 18:00]$;

函数的单调递减区间: $[12:00, 13:00], [18:00, 20:00]$.

2. 证: 任取 $x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty)$ 且 $x_1 < x_2$ 则 $x_1 - x_2 < 0, x_1 + x_2 > 0$

$$\because f(x_1) - f(x_2) = (x_1^2 - 1) - (x_2^2 - 1) = (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

∴ 函数 $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是增函数.

3. 证: 任取 $x_1, x_2 \in (-\infty, 0)$ 且 $x_1 < x_2$, 则 $x_1 - x_2 < 0, x_1 \cdot x_2 > 0$

$$\because f(x_1) - f(x_2) = -\frac{1}{x_1} - \left(-\frac{1}{x_2}\right) = \frac{1}{x_2} - \frac{1}{x_1} = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{x_1 x_2} < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

∴ 函数 $f(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上是增函数.

4. 证: 任取 $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbf{R}$, 且 $x_1 < x_2$, 则 $x_2 - x_1 > 0$

$$\because f(x_1) - f(x_2) = (-2x_1 + 1) - (-2x_2 + 1) = 2(x_2 - x_1) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

∴ 函数 $f(x) = -2x + 1$ 在 $\mathbf{R}$ 上是单调减函数.

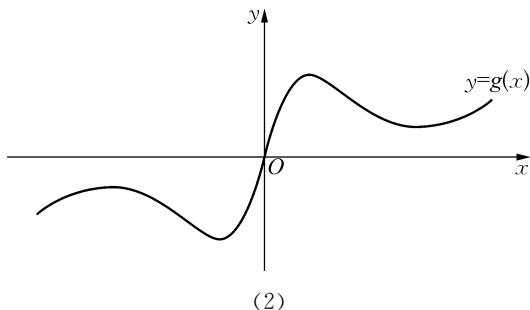
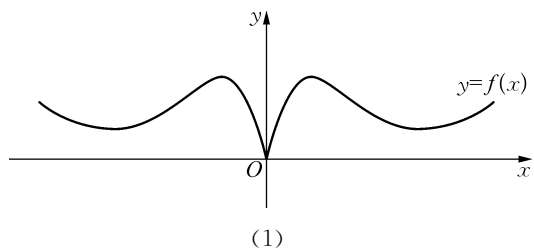
5. 图像(略), 最小值.

6. 解: $\because f(x) = -x^2 + 2x = -(x-1)^2 + 1$ 且 $1 \in [0; 10]$

$$\therefore f_{\max}(x) = 1, \text{ 此时 } x = 1; f_{\min}(x) = -80, \text{ 此时 } x = 10.$$

练习(P47)

1.



2. (1) $\because y = x^2 - 1$ 的定义域为 $\mathbf{R}$, 关于原点对称, 且 $f(-x) = (-x)^2 - 1 = x^2 - 1 = f(x)$

$\therefore y = x^2 - 1$ 在 $\mathbf{R}$ 上是偶函数.

(2) $\because y = x^3 - 3x$ 的定义域为 $\mathbf{R}$, 关于原点对称, 且 $f(-x) = (-x)^3 - 3(-x) = -x^3 + 3x = -(x^3 - 3x) = -f(x)$

$\therefore y = x^3 - 3x$ 在 $\mathbf{R}$ 上是奇函数.

(3) $\because f(1) = 0, f(-1) = 4$

$\therefore f(1) \neq f(-1)$ 且 $f(1) \neq -f(-1)$

$\therefore y = x^2 - 2x + 1$ 在 $\mathbf{R}$ 上是非奇非偶函数.

(4) $\because y = \frac{x^4 - 1}{x^2}$ 的定义域为 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$, 关于原点对称且 $f(-x) = \frac{(-x)^4 - 1}{(-x)^2} =$

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

$\therefore y = \frac{x^4 - 1}{x^2}$ 在 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ 上是偶函数.

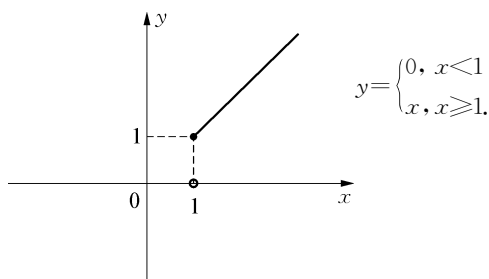
复习参考题

A 组 P48

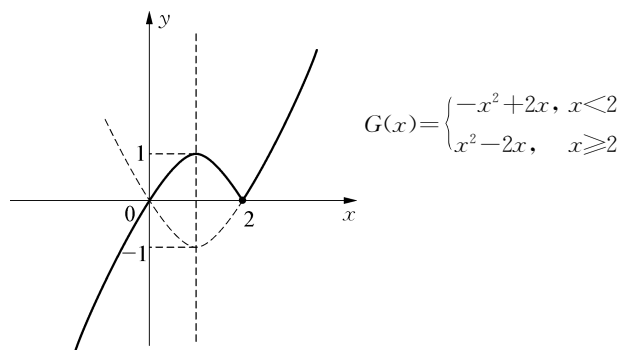
1. 略

2. 解: (1) 是 (2) 是 (3) 是

3. 解:



(1)



(2)

4. 解: (1) $3x + 5 \geq 0$

$$x \geq -\frac{5}{3}$$

$\therefore$ 此函数的定义域为 $\left[-\frac{5}{3}, +\infty\right)$.

$$(2) \begin{cases} x + 1 \geq 0 \\ x + 2 \neq 0 \end{cases} \therefore x \geq -1$$

$\therefore$ 此函数的定义域为 $[-1, +\infty)$.

(3) $3 - 2x > 0$

$$x < \frac{3}{2}$$

$\therefore$ 此函数的定义域为 $\left(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}\right)$.

$$(4) \begin{cases} x - 1 \geq 0 \\ x - 4 \neq 0 \end{cases} \therefore x \geq 1 \text{ 且 } x \neq 4$$

∴ 此函数的定义域为 $[1, 4) \cup (4, +\infty)$.

5. 证明: (1) $\because f(-x) = \frac{1+(-x)^2}{1-(-x)^2} = \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} = f(x)$

$\therefore f(-x) = f(x).$

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

$\therefore f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -f(x).$

6. 解: (1) $f(a+1) = \frac{1-(a+1)}{1+(a+1)} = \frac{-a}{a+2} = -\frac{a}{a+2}.$

(2) $f(a)+1 = \frac{1-a}{1+a} + 1 = \frac{1-a+(1+a)}{1+a} = \frac{2}{a+1}.$

7. 解: 当 $2x+3=-1$ 时, $x=-2$; 当 $2x+3=2$ 时, $x=-\frac{1}{2}$; 当 $2x+3=5$ 时, $x=1$; 当 $2x+3=8$ 时, $x=\frac{5}{2}.$

∴ 此时, 函数的定义域为 $\left\{-2, -\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{5}{2}\right\}.$

8. 解: (1) $y=f(x)$ 在 $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ 上是增函数, $y=f(x)$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$ 上是减函数.

(2) $y=-\sqrt{x}$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上是减函数.

B 组 P49

1. 解: 设 $\sqrt{x}+1=t$, 则 $x=(t-1)^2$

$f(t) = [(t-1)^2]^2 + 2(t-1)^2 - 3 = t^4 - 4t^3 + 8t^2 - 8t$

$\therefore f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 8x^2 - 8x.$

2. 解: $\because y = \frac{x^4-5}{ax^5+bx^2+c}$ 为奇函数且 x^4-5 为偶函数

$\therefore ax^5+bx^2+c$ 为奇函数

$\therefore b=c=0$

$\therefore y = \frac{x^4-5}{ax^5}$

把 $(1, -4)$ 代入得, $-4 = \frac{-4}{a} \therefore a=1$

$\therefore a^2+b^2+c^2=1$

第四单元 指数函数与对数函数

练习(P56)

1. 解: $a^{\frac{1}{5}} = \sqrt[5]{a}, a^{\frac{3}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{a^3}, a^{-\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{a^3}}, a^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}}.$

2. 解: (1) $\sqrt[3]{x^2} = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$, (2) $\sqrt[4]{(a+b)^3} = (a+b)^{\frac{3}{4}}$, (3) $\sqrt[3]{m^2+n^2} = (m^2+n^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$, (4) $\sqrt[5]{y^3} = y^{\frac{3}{5}}$.

3. 解: (1) $25^{\frac{1}{2}} = (5^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5$; (2) $27^{\frac{2}{3}} = (3^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 3^2 = 9$; (3) $49^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 7^{2 \times (-\frac{3}{2})} = 7^{-3} = \frac{1}{343}$;

$$(4) \left(\frac{25}{4}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \left(\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{-2}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{8}{125}.$$

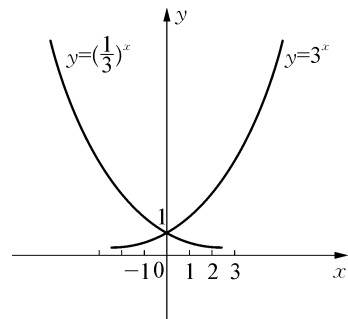
4. 解:

$$(1) \text{原式} = a^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8}} = a^{\frac{3}{8}} \quad (2) \text{原式} = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})^6 \cdot (y^{-\frac{1}{3}})^6 = x^3 y^{-2} = \frac{x^3}{y^2}$$

练习(P59)

1. 解: 列表

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
3^x	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	3	9
$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x$	9	3	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{9}$



2. 解: (1) $x \neq 0$

$\therefore$ 定义域为 $\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$.

(2) $x - 1 \geq 0$

$$x \geq 1$$

$\therefore$ 定义域为 $[1, +\infty)$.

(3) 定义域为 $\mathbf{R}$.

(4) $2 - x \neq 0$

$$x \neq 2$$

定义域为 $(-\infty, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$.

3. 解: $y = 1.05^x$

观图可知, 大约经过 6 年.

4. 解: (1) 考察 $y = 3^x$

$$\because 3 > 1$$

$\therefore y = 3^x$ 在 $\mathbf{R}$ 上是增函数

$$\because 0.8 > 0.7$$

$$\therefore 3^{0.8} > 3^{0.7}$$

(2) 考察 $y = 0.75^x$

$$\because 0 < 0.75 < 1$$

$\therefore y = 0.75^x$ 在 $\mathbf{R}$ 上是减函数

$$\because -0.1 < 0.1$$

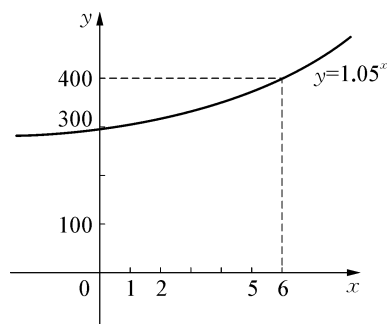
$$\therefore 0.75^{-0.1} > 0.75^{0.1}$$

(3) 考察 $y = 1.01^x$

$$\because 1.01 > 1$$

$\therefore y = 1.01^x$ 在 $\mathbf{R}$ 上是增函数

$$\because 2.7 < 3.5$$



$$\therefore 1.01^{2.7} < 1.01^{3.5}$$

(4) 考察 $y = 0.99^x$

$$\because 0 < 0.99 < 1$$

$\therefore y = 0.99^x$ 在 $\mathbf{R}$ 上是减函数

$$\because 3.3 < 4.5$$

$$\therefore 0.99^{3.3} > 0.99^{4.5}$$

5. 解: (1) $m < n$; (2) $m < n$; (3) $m > n$; (4) $m > n$.

6. 解: (1) $y = 10 \times 1.012^x$

(2) 当 $x = 5$ 时 $y = 10.6$

(3) 设 $10 \times a^{10} \leq 15$

$$a^{10} \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$a \leq 1.04$$

$$a - 1 \leq 0.04$$

答: 年增长率应控制在 4% 以内.

练习(P62)

解: 1. (1) $3 = \log_2 8$; (2) $\log_2 32 = 5$; (3) $\log_2 \frac{1}{2} = -1$; (4) $\log_{27} \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$.

2. (1) $3^2 = 9$; (2) $5^3 = 125$; (3) $2^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$; (4) $3^{-4} = \frac{1}{81}$.

3. (1) 2; (2) -4; (3) 2; (4) -2; (5) 4; (6) -4.

4. (1) 1; (2) 0; (3) 2; (4) 2.

练习(P64)

解: 1. (1) $\lg x + \lg y + \lg z$ (2) $\lg x + 2\lg y - \lg z$ (3) $\lg x + 3\lg y - \frac{1}{2}\lg z$

(4) $\frac{1}{2}\lg x - 2\lg y - \lg z$

2. (1) 7 (2) 4 (3) -5 (4) $\frac{2}{3}$

3. (1) 原式 $= \log_2 \frac{6}{3} = \log_2 2 = 1$; (2) 原式 $= \lg 5 + \lg 2 = \lg 10 = 1$;

(3) 原式 $= \log_5 \left(3 \times \frac{1}{3} \right) = \log_5 1 = 0$; (4) 原式 $= \log_3 \frac{5}{15} = \log_3 3^{-1} = -1$.

练习(P67)

解: 1. 相同点:

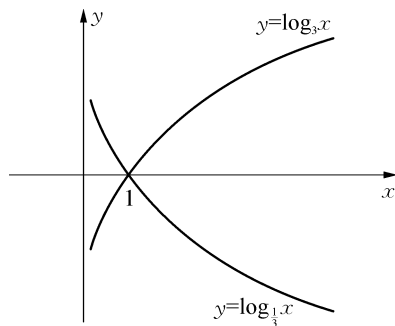
定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$, 值域为 $\mathbf{R}$, 且过 $(1, 0)$.

不同点:

$y = \log_3 x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是增函数,

$y = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是减函数.

2. (1) $\because 1 - x > 0$



$$\therefore x < 1$$

$\therefore$ 定义域为 $(-\infty, 1)$.

$$(2) \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log_2 x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$ 定义域为 $\{x \mid x > 0 \text{ 且 } x \neq 1\}$.

$$(3) \frac{1}{3-x} > 0$$

$$1-3x > 0$$

$$x < \frac{1}{3}$$

$\therefore$ 定义域为 $(-\infty, \frac{1}{3})$.

$$(4) \because \log_3 x \geq 0$$

$$\therefore x \geq 1$$

$\therefore$ 定义域为 $[1, +\infty)$.

3. (1) 考察 $y = \log_{10} x$

$$\because 10 > 1$$

$\therefore y = \log_{10} x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是增函数

$$\because 6 < 8$$

$$\therefore \log_{10} 6 < \log_{10} 8.$$

(2) 考察 $y = \log_{0.5} x$

$$\because 0 < 0.5 < 1$$

$\therefore y = \log_{0.5} x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是减函数

$$\because 6 > 4$$

$$\therefore \log_{0.5} 6 < \log_{0.5} 4.$$

(3) 考察 $y = \log_{\frac{2}{3}} x$

$$\because 0 < \frac{2}{3} < 1$$

$\therefore \log_{\frac{2}{3}} x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是减函数

$$\because 0.5 < 0.6$$

$$\therefore \log_{\frac{2}{3}} 0.5 > \log_{\frac{2}{3}} 0.6.$$

(4) 考察 $y = \log_{1.5} x$

$$\because 1.5 > 1$$

$\therefore y = \log_{1.5} x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是增函数

$$\because 1.6 > 1.4$$

$$\therefore \log_{1.5} 1.6 > \log_{1.5} 1.4$$

复习参考题 (P69)

A 组

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. D

8. 解: (1) $\log_a 1 = 0$; (2) $\log_a a = 1$; (3) $\log_a N = 3$; (4) $\log_a M = \frac{2}{3}$.

9. 解: (1) $a^b = M$; (2) $a^{\frac{3}{5}} = \sqrt[5]{a^3}$; (3) $a^6 = 64$; (4) $a^5 = xy$.

10. 解: 原式 $= (1 - \lg 5)^3 + 3\lg 2 \lg 5 + (\lg 5)^3$
 $= 1 - 3\lg 5 + 3(\lg 5)^2 - (\lg 5)^3 + 3\lg 2 \lg 5 + (\lg 5)^3$
 $= 1 - 3\lg 5 + 3\lg 5(\lg 2 + \lg 5)$
 $= 1$

11. 解: (1) $4 + 3x > 0$

$$x > -\frac{4}{3}$$

$\therefore$ 定义域为 $\left(-\frac{4}{3}, +\infty\right)$.

(2) $4^x - 16 \geq 0$

$$x \geq 2$$

$\therefore$ 定义域为 $[2, +\infty)$.

12. 解: (1) $\lg 6 = \lg 2 + \lg 3 = 0.301\ 0 + 0.477\ 1 = 0.778\ 1$

(2) $\lg 4 = 2\lg 2 = 2 \times 0.301\ 0 = 0.602\ 0$

(3) $\lg 12 = 2\lg 2 + \lg 3 = 0.602\ 0 + 0.477\ 1 = 1.079\ 1$

(4) $\lg \frac{3}{2} = \lg 3 - \lg 2 = 0.477\ 1 - 0.301\ 0 = 0.176\ 1$

B 组

13. 解: (1) $\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{0.9} > \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{0.6}$ (2) $\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{-0.2} > \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{0.3}$

(3) $1.001^{1.7} < 1.001^{1.8}$ (4) $0.99^{3.3} > 0.99^{4.4}$

14. 解: (1) $3x + 1 = -2x$

$$x = -\frac{1}{5}$$

(2) case 1: 当 $a > 1$ 时

$$3x + 1 > -2x$$

$$x > -\frac{1}{5}$$

case 2: 当 $0 < a < 1$ 时

$$3x + 1 < -2x$$

$$x < -\frac{1}{5}$$

15. 解: $y = a(1+r)^x$

当 $a = 1\ 000$, $r = 2.25\%$ 时

$$y = 1\ 118$$

答: 5 期后, 本利和约为 1 118 元.

16. 解: $\log_2 3 = m$, $\log_2 5 = n$,

$$\log_2 450 = \log_2 2 + 2\log_2 3 + 2\log_2 5 = 1 + 2m + 2n$$

17. 解: (1) $\log_5 7.8 < \log_5 7.9$; (2) $\log_{0.3} 3 < \log_{0.3} 2$; (3) $\ln 0.32 < 0 < \lg 2$

18. 解: 设 2012 年的 GDP 为 a , 经过 x 年后, 总产值为 y , 则

$$y = a(1 + 7\%)^x$$

$$4a = a(1 + 7\%)^x$$

$$x \approx 20$$

答: 约 20 年后, 我国 GDP 在 2012 年的基础上翻两番.

C 组

19. 解: $\because y = a^x$ 恒过 $(0, 1)$

$$\therefore \text{当 } 2x + b = 0 \text{ 时, } a^{2x+b} = 1$$

$$\text{此时 } a^{2x+b} + 1 = 2$$

$$\therefore y = a^{2x+b} + 1 \text{ 恒过 } (1, 2)$$

$$\therefore 2 \times 1 + b = 0$$

$$\therefore b = -2$$

20. 解: 设 $t = 2^x$

$$\because 0 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$\therefore 1 \leq 2^x \leq 4$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}t^2 - at - \frac{a^2}{2} + 1, t \in [1, 4]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(t - a)^2 + 1$$

1° 当 $a \leq 1$ 时

$$y_{\min} = y(1) = \frac{a^2}{2} - a + \frac{3}{2}, y_{\max} = y(4) = \frac{a^2}{2} - 4a + 9$$

2° 当 $1 \leq a \leq 2.5$ 时

$$y_{\min} = y(a) = 1, y_{\max} = y(4) = \frac{a^2}{2} - 4a + 9$$

3° 当 $2.5 \leq a \leq 4$ 时

$$y_{\max} = y(1) = \frac{a^2}{2} - a + \frac{3}{2}, y_{\min} = y(a) = 1$$

4° 当 $a \geq 4$ 时

$$y_{\max} = y(1) = \frac{a^2}{2} - a + \frac{3}{2}, y_{\min} = y(4) = \frac{a^2}{2} - 4a + 9.$$

21. 解: $\because f(x) = 2 + \log_3 x$

$$\therefore [f(x)]^2 + f(x^2) = (\log_3 x)^2 + 6\log_3 x + 6$$

$$\because x \in [1, 9]$$

$$\therefore \log_3 x \in [0, 2]$$

设 $\log_3 x = t$, 则 $t \in [0, 2]$

$$\text{且 } F(t) = (t + 3)^2 - 3$$

$$\therefore F_{\max}(t) = F_{(2)} = 22, F_{\min}(t) = F_{(0)} = 6.$$

第五单元 数 列

练习(P74)

一、选择题

1. D 2. C

二、填空题

1. $\frac{1}{25}$; 2. 9; 3. 5, -5, 5, -5, 5;

4.

n	1	2	...	5	...	19	...	n
a_n	2	6	...	30	...	380	...	$n(n+1)$

5. (1) 8, 64; (2) 1.36; (3) $-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{7}$; (4) $\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{6}$.

6. (1) $\frac{1}{2}, 3, 13, 53, 213$; (2) $-\frac{1}{4}, 5, \frac{4}{5}, -\frac{1}{4}, 5$.

三、解答题

解: 1. 前 5 项为 1, 2, 3, 5, 8; $S_5 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 5 + 8 = 19$.

2. 前 3 项为 3, 4, 3.

$$\because a_n = -n^2 + 4n = -(n-2)^2 + 4$$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 中的第 2 项最大, 为 4.

练习(P79)

1. (1) 是; (2) 否; (3) 否; (4) 是; (5) 否; (6) 是.

2. (1) 0; (2) $2\sqrt{2}-1$; (3) 24, 17.

3. 解: (1) $\frac{100+180}{2} = 140$

$\therefore$ 等差中项为 140.

(2) $\frac{-2+6}{2} = 2$

$\therefore$ 等差中项为 2.

4. 解: (1) $a_{10} = 2 + 9 \times 3 = 31$; (2) $21 = 3 + (n-1) \times 2$, $\therefore n = 10$;

(3) $27 = 12 + 5d$, $\therefore d = 3$; (4) $8 = a_1 + 7 \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$, $\therefore a_1 = \frac{31}{3}$.

5. 解: (1) $\because a_1 = 3, d = 4 \therefore a_n = 4n - 1 \therefore a_4 = 15, a_{10} = 39$.

(2) $\because a_1 = 10, d = -2 \therefore a_n = -2n + 12 \therefore a_{20} = -28$.

(3) $\because a_1 = 2, d = 7 \therefore a_n = 7n - 5 \therefore 100 = 7n - 5, n = 15$, $\therefore 100$ 是此数列的第 15 项.

6. 解: 是, 此数列的首项为 0, 公差为 $2.8m$.

7. 解: $\because$ 此数列 $\{a_n\}$ 为等差数列且 $a_1 = 15, d = 2$.

$$\therefore a_n = 2n + 13$$

当 $n = 10$ 时

$$a_{10} = 33$$

答: 通项公式为 $a_n = 2n + 13$, 第 10 排能坐 33 人.

8. 解: (1) 均成立, 因为若 $s + t = p + q, s, t, p, q \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 则 $a_s + a_t = a_p + a_q$.

(2) 均成立, (同上).

练习(P81)

1. 解: (1) $S_n = \frac{5+95}{2} \times 10$
 $= 500$

$$(2) S_n = 100 \times 50 + \frac{50 \times 49}{2} \times (-2)$$

$$= 5\,000 - 2\,450$$

$$= 2\,550$$

$$(3) n = \frac{32 - 14.5}{0.7} + 1 = 26$$

$$\therefore S_{26} = \frac{14.5 + 32}{2} \times 26$$

$$= 604.5$$

2. 解: 等差数列通项公式

$$a_n = 6 - n$$

$$S_n = \frac{5 + (6 - n)}{2} \times n = -30$$

$$\therefore n = 15$$

$$3. \text{ 解: } n = \frac{81 - 13}{2} + 1 = 35$$

$$S_{35} = \frac{13 + 81}{2} \times 35$$

$$= 1\,645$$

4. 解: 由题意可知, 此等差数列 $a_1 = 38$, $d = 2$, $n = 20$

$$\therefore S_{20} = 38 \times 20 + \frac{20 \times 19}{2} \times 2 = 1\,140$$

答: 此剧场共设置了 1 140 个座位.

5. 解: 设此多边形的边数为 n

$$158 = 44n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times (-3)$$

$$n = 4$$

答: 此多边形为四边形.

6. 解: 设此数列的首项为 a_1 , 公差为 d .

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + 5d = 5 \\ 2a_1 + 9d = 5 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a_1 = -20 \\ d = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore S_9 = 9a_5 = 9 \times (5 - 5) = 0$$

答: 此数列前 9 项的和为 0.

7. 解: $\because a_1 = 1$, $a_{20} = 58$ 且 $d = 3$

$$\therefore S_{20} = \frac{1 + 58}{2} \times 20 = 590$$

答: 此数列前 20 项的和为 590.

(等比数列)练习(P84)

1. 解: (1) 否; (2) 是; (3) 是; (4) 否.

2. 解: (1) $\frac{1}{3}$; (2) $\pm\sqrt{15}$; (3) $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{9}{4}$.

3. 解: (1) 等差数列; (2) 等比数列; (3) 既是等差, 又是等比数列.

4. 解: (1) $q = \frac{6}{2} = 3$, $a_5 = 54 \times 3 = 162$, $a_n = 2 \times 3^{n-1}$;

(2) $q = \frac{\frac{14}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2}{3}$, $a_5 = \frac{56}{27} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{112}{81}$, $a_n = 7 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$;

(3) $q = \frac{-0.09}{0.3} = -0.3$, $a_5 = -0.0081 \times (-0.3) = 0.00243$, $a_n = (-1)^{n+1} \cdot 0.3^n$;

(4) $q = \frac{5^{c+1}}{5} = 5^c$, $a_5 = 5^{3c+1} \cdot 5^c = 5^{4c+1}$, $a_n = 5^{cn-c+1}$.

5. 解: $a_3 = \frac{5}{2} \div \frac{2}{5} = \frac{25}{4}$, $a_2 = \frac{25}{4} \div \frac{2}{5} = \frac{125}{8}$, $a_1 = \frac{125}{8} \times \frac{5}{2} = \frac{625}{16}$

$\therefore$ 此等比数列的前 3 项为 $\frac{625}{16}$, $\frac{125}{8}$, $\frac{25}{4}$.

6. 解: 是, 公比为 $\frac{1}{q}$.

7. 解: (1) 是, 新数列 $\{a_{2k-1}\}$ 的首项为 a_1 , 公比为 q^2 .

(2) 是, 新数列 $\{ca_n\}$ 的首项为 ca_1 , 公比为 q .

8. 解: (1) $\{2^n\}$ 的首项为 2, 公比为 2;

(2) $\left\{\frac{10^n}{4}\right\}$ 的首项是 $\frac{5}{2}$, 公比为 10.

9. 解: (1) 设此数列的首项为 a_1 , 则

$$a_1 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^8 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$\therefore a_1 = 2\,916$

即此数列的首项为 2 916.

(2) 解: 设此数列的首项和公比分别为 a_1 与 q

$$\begin{cases} a_1 q = 10 \\ a_1 q^2 = 20 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a_1 = 5 \\ q = 2 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore a_4 = a_1 q^2 \cdot q = 40$

$\therefore$ 它的第 1, 4 项分别为 5 与 40.

练习(P87)

1. 解: (1) $q = 3$, $S_n = \frac{1 - 2\,187 \times 3}{1 - 3} = 3\,280$;

(2) $q = -\frac{1}{2}$, $S_n = \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{512}\right) \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{1\,024}\right) \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1\,023}{1\,024} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{341}{512}$.

2. 解: (1) $S_n = \frac{3(1-2^6)}{1-2} = 189$ (2) $S_5 = \frac{-1\left(1 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^5\right)}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{244}{243} \times \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{61}{81}$

$$3. \text{ 解: (1) } \frac{a_1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^5}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 3 \frac{5}{8} \quad \therefore a_1 = \frac{58}{31}, a_5 = \frac{58}{31} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{29}{248}$$

$$(2) \frac{2(1-q^3)}{1-q} = 26 \quad \therefore q = -4 \text{ 或 } 3 \quad \therefore \begin{cases} q = -4 \\ a_3 = 32 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} q = 3 \\ a_3 = 18 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} a_1 q^2 = \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{a_1(1-q^3)}{1-q} = 4 \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} a_1 = 6 \\ q = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{3}{2} \\ q = 1 \end{cases}$$

4. 解: 由等比数列的性质可知 $S_5, S_{10} - S_5, S_{15} - S_{10}$ 成等比数列

$$\therefore (S_{10} - S_5)^2 = S_5 \cdot (S_{15} - S_{10})$$

$$40^2 = 10 \times (S_{15} - 50)$$

$$\therefore S_{15} = 210$$

答: 此数列前 15 项的和为 210.

5. 解: 由题意可知: 第 10 次着地时的路程为

$$S = 100 + 2 \left(50 + 25 + 100 \times \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + 100 \times \frac{1}{2^9} \right)$$

$$= 100 + 2 \times \frac{50 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^9} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 299 \frac{39}{64}$$

答: 当球第 10 次着地时, 经过的路程共是 $299 \frac{39}{64}$ 米.

复习参考题 (P89)

A 组

1. B 2. A 3. C

4. $\underline{32}$, 5. $\underline{22}$, 6. $\sqrt{3n-1}$, 7. $\underline{17}$, 8. $\pm 3\sqrt{3}$, 9. 0.

$$10. \text{ 解: (1) } a_n = \frac{2n-1}{n^2} \quad (2) a_n = \frac{2n}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \quad (3) a_n = 10^n + 1 \quad (4) a_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2n}{3^n}.$$

$$11. \text{ 解: (1) } a_7 = a_4 \cdot q^3 = 27 \times (-3)^3 = -729, (2) \begin{cases} a_1 q = 18 \\ a_1 q^3 = 8 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} a_1 = 27 \\ q = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a_1 = -27 \\ q = -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}.$$

$$(3) q^3 = \frac{2}{3} \quad \therefore q = \frac{\sqrt[3]{18}}{3}, a_9 = a_5 q^4 = 4 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{18}}{3} \right)^4 = \frac{8\sqrt[3]{18}}{9}.$$

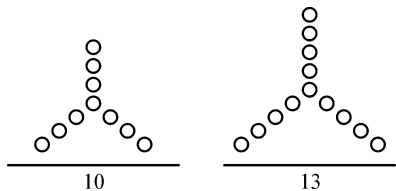
$$(4) \begin{cases} a_1(q^4 - 1) = 15 \\ a_1(q^3 - q) = 6 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ q = 2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore a_3 = 4.$$

12. 解: $S = 5\,000 + 5\,500 + 6\,000 + 6\,500 + 7\,000 + 7\,500 + 8\,000 = 6\,500 \times 7 = 45\,500$ (米)

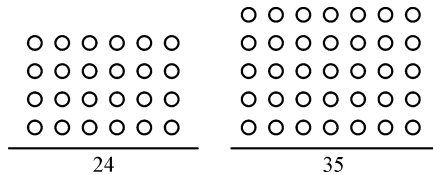
答: 7 天一共将跑 45 500 米.

B 组

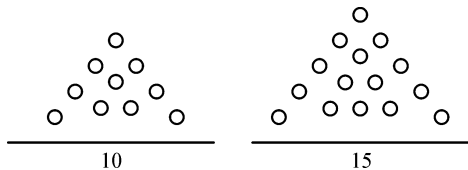
13. (1)



(2)



(3)



14. 解: 此数列的公比为 $\frac{1}{2}$, 且 $a_3 = \frac{3}{8}$,

$$\therefore a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6 + a_7 = \frac{3}{8} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} \right) = \frac{3}{8} \left(2 - \frac{1}{16} \right) = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{31}{16} = \frac{93}{128}$$

15. 解: (1) $S_n = \frac{1+3n-2}{2} \times n = \frac{3n^2-n}{2} \therefore S_n = \frac{3n^2-n}{2}$

$$(2) a_1 = S_1 = 8, a_2 = S_2 - S_1 = 26 - 8 = 18, a_3 = S_3 - S_2 = 28, a_n = 10n - 2.$$

16. 解: 设三个数为 $5-d, 5, 5+d$, 则

$$8^2 = (6-d)(14+d)$$

$$\therefore d = 2 \quad d = -10 (\text{舍})$$

$\therefore$ 三个数为 3, 5, 7.

17. 解: 观图可知第 n 个三角形边长为 $1 \times \frac{1}{2^n}$

$$\therefore \text{第 10 个三角形边长为 } \frac{1}{1\,024}.$$

18. 解: $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n - \left[(n-1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(n-1) \right] = 2n - \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore \text{首项 } a_1 = \frac{3}{2}, \text{公差 } d = 2.$$

19. 解: $a_4 + b_4 + (S_4 - b_4) = 37$

$$a_1 + 3d + 4a_1 + 6d = 37$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 2 \quad \therefore d = 3$$

$$\therefore 11 + b_4 = 27$$

$$\therefore b_4 = 16$$

$$\therefore q = 2$$

$$\therefore a_n = 3n - 1, b_n = 2^n.$$

20. 解: (1) 观图可知, 第 100 行为 $1 + 2 + \cdots + 99 + 100 + 99 + \cdots + 2 + 1$

因此第 100 行是 199 个数的和, 这个和为 10 000.

$$(2) \text{第 } n \text{ 行的和为 } 1 + 2 + \cdots + (n-1) + n + (n-1) + \cdots + 2 + 1 = [1 + (n-1)](n-1) + n = n^2$$

第六单元 三角函数

P94 练习

1、2. 略.

3. 答: 不一定相等. 举例: 30° 角与 390° 角终边相同.

4. 解: (1) 420° 角是第一象限角;

(2) -75° 角是第四象限角;

(3) 855° 角是第二象限角;

(4) -510° 角是第三象限角.

5. 解: (1) $-54^\circ 18' = 305^\circ 42' - 360^\circ$

所以与 $-54^\circ 18'$ 角终边相同的角是 $305^\circ 42'$, 它是第四象限角;

(2) $395^\circ 8' = 35^\circ 8' + 360^\circ$

所以与 $395^\circ 18'$ 角终边相同的角是 $35^\circ 8'$, 它是第一象限角;

(3) $-1\ 190^\circ 30' = 249^\circ 30' - 4 \times 360^\circ$

所以与 $-1\ 190^\circ 30'$ 角终边相同的角是 $249^\circ 30'$, 它是第三象限角;

(4) $1\ 563^\circ = 123^\circ + 4 \times 360^\circ$

所以与 $1\ 563^\circ$ 角终边相同的角是 123° , 它是第二象限角.

6. (1) 与 45° 角终边相同的所有角构成的集合是 $\{\alpha \mid \alpha = 45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$;

(2) 与 -30° 角终边相同的所有角构成的集合是 $\{\alpha \mid \alpha = -30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$;

(3) 与 $1\ 303^\circ 18'$ 角终边相同的所有角构成的集合是 $\{\alpha \mid \alpha = 1\ 303^\circ 18' + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$;

(4) 与 -225° 角终边相同的所有角构成的集合是 $\{\alpha \mid \alpha = -225^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$.

P96 练习

P4 1. (1) $\frac{\pi}{15}$; (2) $\frac{5\pi}{12}$; (3) $-\frac{3\pi}{4}$; (4) $-\frac{4\pi}{3}$; (5) $\frac{5\pi}{3}$; (6) $\frac{\pi}{8}$.

2. (1) 15° ; (2) -240° ; (3) 54° ; (4) -36° ; (5) $-2\ 160^\circ$; (6) 150° .

3. (1) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; (2) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$; (3) 0.36; (4) 0.84.

4. 略

5. 解: $|\alpha| = \frac{l}{r} = \frac{144}{120} = 1.2$. $1.2 = 1.2 \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = \frac{216^\circ}{\pi}$

答: 这条弧所对的圆心角弧度数为 1.2, 度数为 $\frac{216^\circ}{\pi}$ 或弧度数 -1.2 , 度数为 $-\frac{216^\circ}{\pi}$.

6. 略

P99 练习

1. $\sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$, $\cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$, $\tan \alpha = -\frac{4}{3}$.

2.

α	0°	90°	180°	270°	360°
α 弧度	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
$\sin \alpha$	0	1	0	-1	0
$\cos \alpha$	1	0	-1	0	1
$\tan \alpha$	0	不存在	0	不存在	0

3. $\{x \mid x \neq \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$

4. (1) 0; (2) $\frac{3}{2}$.

P101 练习

1. 略

2. (1) $\cos \frac{16\pi}{5} < 0$; (2) $\sin\left(-\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) > 0$; (3) $\tan 556^\circ > 0$.

3. (1) 0.87; (2) $\sqrt{3}$; (3) $\frac{1}{2}$.

4. C

5. (1) $\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$; (2) $\frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$.

6. $\pm 2\sqrt{3}$

7. 角 α 终边在第一象限时, 它的三角函数值全是正数, 任何一个象限内的角的三角函数值不会全是负数.

P103 练习

1. $\sin \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}, \tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$

2. 当 α 为第三象限角时, $\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$;

当 α 为第四象限角时, $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \tan \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

3. (1) $\sin \alpha$; (2) 1.

4. 略

P107 练习

1. (1) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$; (2) $-\frac{1}{2}$; (3) 0.

2. (1) $\frac{1}{2}$; (2) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$; (3) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

3. (1) $\cos^2 \alpha$; (2) $\sin^2 \alpha$.

4. 略

5. (1) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; (2) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; (3) $\tan(-1590^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

6. (1) $-\frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$; (2) $\cos \alpha$.

P112 练习

1. 略

2. (1) $\frac{1}{2}$; (2) $\sin 40^\circ$; (3) $\tan 3\theta$.

3. $\frac{63}{65}$

4. D

5. 略

P113 练习

1. (1) $\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$; (2) $-\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$.

2. 略

3. $\frac{4}{3}$

P115 练习

1. (1) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; (2) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; (3) 1; (4) $\frac{3}{4}$.

2. (1) $\cos 2\alpha$; (2) $\tan 2\theta$.

3. 略

P119 练习

1. B

2. 略

3. 当 $x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$ 时, $y_{\min} = -2$

使函数取得最小值的 x 的集合是 $\left\{x \mid x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$

4. 略

5. 单调增区间 $\left[-\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right], k \in \mathbf{Z}$

P121 练习

1. 略

2. 略

3. (1) $\cos \frac{15\pi}{8} > \cos \frac{14\pi}{9}$; (2) $\cos 515^\circ > \cos 530^\circ$.

4. $\cos 52^\circ < \cos 36^\circ < \cos 24^\circ < \cos 12^\circ$

5. $\left[0, \frac{2}{5}\right]$

P123 练习

1. 略

2. $\left\{x \mid x \neq \frac{k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$

3. (1) $\tan 138^\circ < \tan 143^\circ$ (2) $\tan\left(-\frac{13\pi}{4}\right) > \tan\left(-\frac{17\pi}{5}\right)$

P125 练习

- (1) $\frac{5\pi}{3}$; (2) $\frac{7\pi}{6}$; (3) $\alpha = 45^\circ$ 或 225° .
- (1) $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$; (2) $x = \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$.
- (1) $\left\{x \mid x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \text{ 或 } \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$;
(2) $\left\{x \mid x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$.
- (1) $A = 60^\circ$; (2) $A = 150^\circ$; (3) $A = 30^\circ$.

P126 练习

- (1) $\frac{11\pi}{6}$; (2) $-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$; (3) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$; (4) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ 或 $\frac{5\pi}{3}$; (5) 1; (6) $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 2;
(7) $\{x \mid x \neq \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$; (8) $\frac{3}{11}$; (9) $\frac{24}{25}$; (10) 8 cm;
(11) $\left\{x \mid x \neq k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}, \text{ 且 } x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$;
(12) $-\frac{\pi}{30}, -\frac{2\pi}{5}$; (13) $\left\{\alpha \mid \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi < \alpha < \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$; (14) 4.
- (1) B; (2) C; (3) $-\frac{17}{15}$; (4) C; (5) C; (6) A; (7) D; (8) B; (9) D; (10) D
- 解: $\because \sin \alpha = 2\cos \alpha$
 $\therefore \tan \alpha = 2$
 $\therefore \alpha$ 为第一或第三象限角
 $\because \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$
 $\therefore 5\cos^2 \alpha = 1$
 $\therefore \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$
 ① 当 α 为第一象限角时
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \quad \tan \alpha = 2$
 ② 当 α 为第三象限角时 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \sin \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$
 $\tan \alpha = 2$
- 解: $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $1+x^2=9$
 $x = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$
 $\because \alpha$ 为第四象限角
 $\therefore x < 0$
 $\therefore x = -2\sqrt{2}$

5. (1) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; (2) $-\sqrt{3}$; (3) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

6. (1) $\sin 3.45 < 0$; (2) $\cos(-3.45) < 0$.

7. 解: $\because \sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore -\sin \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

当 α 为第一象限角时, $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

(1) $\cos(5\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(2) $\tan(\alpha - 3\pi) = \tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

当 α 为第二象限角时, $\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\tan \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

(1) $\cos(5\pi - \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(2) $\tan(\alpha - 3\pi) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

8. $[2k\pi, 2k\pi + \pi], k \in \mathbf{Z}$

9. (1) $\cos \frac{\pi}{5} < \cos \frac{\pi}{10}$; (2) $\sin 57^\circ < \sin 122^\circ$; (3) $\tan 3 < \tan 4$.

10. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$

11. $\frac{17}{25}$

12. $\frac{1}{7}$

13. (1) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; (2) $-\sin x$; (3) $\frac{1}{2}$; (4) $\frac{1}{\tan 80^\circ}$.

14. 略

15. 1

16. 当 $x = \frac{\pi}{4} - 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$ 时 $y_{\max} = \sqrt{2}$

17. $x = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$ 或 $\frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$

B 组

18. $\frac{-56}{65}$

19. $\sin C = \frac{63}{65}$

20. $\sqrt{3}$

21. $\frac{\sin 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha} = \tan \alpha$

22. 证明略

23. 证明略

24. (1) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; (2) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$.

C 组

25. 135°

26. $\sin 3\alpha = 3\sin \alpha - 4\sin^3 \alpha$
 $\cos 3\alpha = 4\cos^3 \alpha - 3\cos \alpha$

27. $\frac{\sin 20^\circ}{8}$

28. $\left\{x \mid x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, \text{或 } \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, \text{或 } \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$

第七单元 排列与组合

P135 1. (1) $N = 5 + 2 + 3 = 10$ (种)

(2) $N = 5 \times 2 \times 3 = 30$ (种)

2. $N = 20 \times 10 = 200$ (个)

3. $N = 3 \times 4 \times 5 = 60$ (项)

4. $N = 10^4$ (个)

5. $N = 5 \times 4 = 20$ (种)

6. (1) $N = 3 + 2 = 5$ (种)

(2) $N = 3 \times 2 = 6$ (种)

P141 1. (1) 12, 13, 14, 21, 23, 24, 31, 32, 34, 41, 42, 43

(2) $ab, ac, ad, ae, ba, bc, bd, be, ca, cb, cd, ce, da, db, de, de, ea, eb, ec, ed$

2. $N = A_3^2 = 3 \times 2 = 6$ (种)

3. $N = A_4^4 = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$ (个)

4. (1) 32 760 (2) 720 (3) 1 624 (4) 64 (5) 3

5. 2 6 24 120 5 040 40 320

6. (1) 证: 右边 $= \frac{(n+1) \cdot n!}{n+1} = n! =$ 左边

$\therefore$ 等式成立

(2) 证: 左边 $= A_8^8 - A_8^7 + A_7^7 = A_7^7 =$ 右边

$\therefore$ 等式成立

7. $\frac{(n-5)(n-6)A_n^5 - A_n^5}{A_n^5} = 89$ 即 $(n-5)(n-6) - 1 = 89$

$n^2 - 11n - 60 = 0 \quad n = 15 \text{ 或 } -4$ (舍)

$\therefore n = 15$

8. $N = A_4^3 = 4 \times 3 \times 2 = 24$ (种)

9. $N = A_6^6 = 720$ (种)

10. (1) $N = 5 \times 6 \times 6 = 180$ (个)

(2) $N = A_5^1 \cdot A_5^2 = 5 \times 5 \times 4 = 100$ (个)

(3) $N = A_5^2 + A_4^1 A_4^1 = 20 + 16 = 36$ (个)

P146 1. (1) 组合 (2) 排列 (3) 组合 (4) 排列

2. (1) $ab, ac, ad, ae, bc, bd, de, cd, ce, de$

(2) $abc, abd, abe, acd, ace, ade, bcd, bce, bde, cde$

3. (1) 120 (2) 71 (3) 85 (4) 32 (5) $\frac{n^2 - 7n + 12}{20}$

4. $N = C_4^2 = \frac{4 \times 3}{2} = 6$ (个)

5. $N = C_6^3 = \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4}{6} = 20$ (种)

6. (1) $N = C_{10}^2 = \frac{10 \times 9}{2} = 45$ (条)

(2) $N = C_{10}^3 = \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8}{6} = 120$ (个)

7. $N = C_4^1 + C_4^2 + C_4^3 + C_4^4 = 4 + 6 + 4 + 1 = 15$ (种)

8. $N = C_7^2 + C_6^2 + C_4^2 = 21 + 15 + 6 = 42$ (场)

P149 1. (1) 4 950 (2) 1 716 (3) 31 (4) 0

2. (1) 证明: 左边 $= C_n^{m-1} + C_n^m = C_{n+1}^m =$ 右边

$\therefore$ 等式成立

(2) 证明: 左边 $= C_8^4 + C_8^5 = C_9^5 =$ 右边

$\therefore$ 等式成立

3. (1) C (2) D

4. (1) $N = C_8^3 = 56$ (个)

(2) $N = C_{10}^4 = 210$ (个)

5. (1) $N = C_7^3 = \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5}{6} = 35$ (种)

(2) $N = C_7^4 = C_7^3 = 35$ (种)

6. (1) $N = C_{40}^3$ (种)

(2) $N = C_2^1 C_{40}^4$ (种)

(3) $N = C_{40}^5$ (种)

(4) $N = C_{42}^5 - C_{40}^5$ (种)

7. $N = C_5^3 C_4^2 \cdot A_5^5 = 10 \times 6 \times 120 = 7\ 200$

P151 1. (1) mn (2) 3 或 7 (3) 480 (4) 525

2. (1) $\times$ (2) $\times$ (3) $\times$ (4) $\times$ (5) $\times$ (6) $\times$ (7) $\checkmark$

3. (1) D (2) A

4. $\frac{(n-3)(n-4)A_n^3 + (n-3)A_n^3}{A_n^3} = 4 \quad (n-3)(n-4) + (n-3) = 4 \quad n=5 \text{ 或 } 1$ (舍)

$\therefore n=5$

5. (1) 1 140 (2) $\frac{n^3-n}{2}$ (3) 1 050 (4) 21

6. (1) 证: 右边 $= C_n^{m-1} + (C_{n-1}^m + C_{n-1}^{m-1})$
 $= C_n^{m-1} + C_n^m$
 $= C_{n+1}^m = \text{右边}$

$\therefore$ 等式成立

(2) 证: 左边 $= (C_n^{m+1} + C_n^m) + (C_n^{m-1} + C_n^m)$
 $= C_{n+1}^{m+1} + C_{n+1}^m$
 $= C_{n+2}^{m+1} = \text{右边}$

$\therefore$ 等式成立

7. (1) $N = C_4^1 C_4^1 = 16$ (个)

(2) $N = 16 \div 2 = 8$ (个)

8. $N = A_4^4 = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$ (种)

9. $N = 1 + A_3^1 + A_3^2 + A_3^3 = 1 + 3 + 6 + 6 = 16$ (个)

10. $N = A_3^1 + A_3^2 + A_3^3 = 3 + 6 + 6 = 15$ (种)

11. (1) $N = C_8^3 = \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6}{6} = 56$ (个)

(2) $N = C_5^1 + C_5^2 + C_5^3 + C_5^4 = 5 + 10 + 10 + 5 = 30$ (个)

12. (1) $N = C_{198}^3$ (种)

(2) $N = C_2^1 C_{198}^4$ (种)

(3) $N = C_{198}^5$ (种)

(4) $N = C_{200}^5 - C_{198}^5$ (种) / $N = C_2^1 C_{198}^4 + C_{198}^3$ (种)

13. (1) $N = A_6^6 = 720$ (种)

(2) $N = A_2^2 A_4^4 = 2 \times 24 = 48$ (种)

(3) $N = A_6^6 \cdot A_2^2 = 720 \times 2 = 1\,440$ (种)

(4) $N = A_5^5 \cdot A_6^2 = 120 \times 6 \times 5 = 3\,600$ (种)

14. (1) $N = A_3^1 A_3^2 = 3 \times 3 \times 2 = 18$ (个)

(2) $N = 3 \times 4 \times 4 = 48$ (个)

(3) $N = A_3^2 + A_2^1 A_2^1 = 6 + 4 = 10$ (个)

(4) $N = A_3^2 = 6$ (个)

15. (1) $\frac{m! (5-m)!}{5!} - \frac{m! (6-m)!}{6!} = \frac{7 \cdot m! (7-m)!}{10 \cdot 7!}$

$$6(5-m)! - (6-m)! = \frac{(7-m)!}{10}$$

$$6 - (6-m) = \frac{(7-m)(6-m)}{10}$$

$$m^2 - 23m + 42 = 0$$

$$(m-21)(m-2) = 0$$

$$m = 21 \text{ (舍)} \text{ 或 } m = 2$$

$$\therefore C_8^2 = \frac{8 \times 7}{2} = 28$$

(2) $\frac{n!}{2(m-1)! (n-m+1)!} = \frac{n!}{3m! (n-m)!} = \frac{n!}{4(m+1)! (n-m-1)!}$

$$\begin{cases} 2(n-m+1)=3m \\ 3(n-m)=4(m+1) \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} m=14 \\ n=34 \end{cases}$$

$$16. N = C_5^2 A_4^4 = \frac{5 \times 4}{2} \times 24 = 240 (\text{种})$$

$$17. N = A_3^3 A_2^2 \times 3 = 6 \times 2 \times 3 = 36 (\text{种})$$

$$\begin{aligned} 18. N &= A_5^5 A_2^2 + A_4^1 A_2^2 A_4^4 + A_4^2 A_2^2 A_3^3 \\ &= 120 \times 2 + 4 \times 2 \times 24 + 12 \times 2 \times 6 \\ &= 240 + 192 + 144 \\ &= 576 (\text{种}) \end{aligned}$$

$$19. N = \frac{C_6^2 C_4^2 C_2^2}{A_3^3} = \frac{15 \times 6}{6} = 15$$

第八单元 概率与统计

P156 1. 略

2. (1) 随机事件 (2) 必然事件 (3) 不可能事件 (4) 随机事件 (5) 必然事件

3. D

4. 不正确

5. 不一定

6. (1) 0.09, 0.08, 0.096, 0.094, 0.1, 0.102 4, 0.100 4, 0.100 34, 0.009 954 8

(2) 0.1

7. 500 次

P159 1. C

$$2. \frac{1}{27}$$

3. (1) (白, 黑), (白, 白), (黑, 白), (黑, 黑)

(2) 2 种

$$(3) \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4. (1) \frac{20}{43} \quad (2) \frac{18}{43} \quad (3) \frac{20}{43}$$

$$5. (1) \frac{2}{3} \quad (2) 12, 13, 21, 23, 31, 32, \frac{1}{6}$$

$$6. (1) \frac{1}{10^5} \quad (2) \frac{1}{10}$$

$$7. (1) \frac{7}{25} \quad (2) \frac{93}{100}$$

$$8. \frac{5}{36}$$

$$9. (1) \frac{2}{27} \quad (2) \frac{13}{54} \quad (3) \frac{1}{54}$$

$$10. (1) \frac{C_3^3}{C_9^3} = \frac{1}{84} \quad (2) \frac{C_3^2 C_6^1}{C_9^3} = \frac{3}{14} \quad (3) \frac{3}{C_9^3} = \frac{1}{28}$$

$$11. (1) \frac{C_{90}^{10}}{C_{100}^{10}} \quad (2) \frac{C_{90}^7 C_{10}^3}{C_{100}^{10}}$$

P163 1. (1) 对立 (2) 互斥不对立 (3) 不互斥

2. D

3. (3)

$$4. 1 - \frac{C_4^2}{C_9^2} = \frac{5}{6}$$

5. (1) 0.55 (2) 0.25

6. (1) 0.98 (2) 0.02

7. (1) 0.78 (2) 0.22

8. 0.3

$$9. 1 - \frac{C_{16}^3}{C_{20}^3} = \frac{29}{57}$$

$$10. \frac{C_5^2 \times 2}{A_5^2} + \frac{C_5^3 \times 1}{A_5^2} + \frac{1}{A_5^2} = \frac{31}{120}$$

P166 1. $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$ 不独立

$$2. 0.96 \times 0.97 = 0.9312$$

3. (1) 0.06 (2) 0.56 (3) 0.94

4. 0.007

5. 0.0729

$$6. (1) 0.1 \times 0.2 \times 0.15 = 0.003$$

$$(2) 1 - 0.003 = 0.997$$

$$7. 1 - 0.4^2 = 0.84$$

$$8. (1) \frac{5}{8} \quad (2) \frac{5 \times 4 + 3 \times 5}{8 \times 7} = \frac{5}{8}$$

P168 1. $C_5^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{16}$

$$2. C_{10}^5 \cdot 0.95^5 \cdot 0.05^5$$

$$3. 0.064 \quad 0.288 \quad 0.216$$

$$4. (1) C_{10}^3 0.6^3 \cdot 0.4^7 \approx 0.042$$

$$(2) 1 - 0.4^{10} \approx 0.9999$$

$$5. P_4(1) = C_4^1 0.04 \times 0.96^3$$

$$P_4(2) = C_4^2 0.04^2 \times 0.96^2$$

$$P_4(0) + P_4(1) = 0.96^4 + C_4^1 0.04 \times 0.96^3$$

$$6. (1) P_3(1) = C_3^1 0.01 \times 0.99^2 \neq$$

$$(2) 1 - P_3(0) = 1 - 0.99^3 =$$

$$7. (1) P_{10}(8) = C_{10}^8 0.95^8 \times 0.05^2$$

$$(3) P_{10}(8) + P_{10}(9) + P_{10}(10) =$$

P170 1. C

$$2. (1) \frac{1}{2} \quad (2) \frac{1}{2} \quad (3) \frac{1}{2}$$

3. 略

P172 1. 3 20

2. B

3. 略

P173 1. C

2. A

3. C

4. $\frac{n}{N}$

5. 系统抽样 相等

6. 2

7. 略

8. 略

9. 10

10. 一年级: $200 \times \frac{4}{10} = 80$

二年级: $200 \times \frac{3}{10} = 60$

三年级: $200 \times \frac{2}{10} = 40$

四年级: $200 \times \frac{1}{10} = 20$

P177 1. 略

2. D

3. (3) 5 200

4. (3) 0.65 (4) 0.35

P179 1. D 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. $\frac{1}{825}$

7. (1) $\frac{6}{7}$ (2) $\frac{13}{14}$

8. 0.94 9. 10, 6, 4 10. 略 11. $\frac{8}{45}, \frac{7}{15}$ 12. 15 13. $1 - \frac{C_5^2}{C_9^2} = \frac{13}{18}$

14. (1) $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{12}$ (3) $1 - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

15. $\frac{3}{10}$ 16. 略 17. $1 - \frac{A_{365}^4}{365^4}$ 18. $C_3^2 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{162}{625}$

