

8. 分母换元. 然后2次配方.

$$\text{设 } \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c} - \sqrt{a} \\ y = \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b} \\ z = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} - \sqrt{c} \end{cases}$$

不难验证 $x, y, z > 0$, 且 $a = \left(\frac{y+z}{2}\right)^2$, b (类似).

$$\text{从而 } b + (-a) = \left(\frac{z+x}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y+z}{2}\right)^2 \\ = \frac{x^2 + xy + xz - yz}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{b + (-a)}}{\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c} - \sqrt{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + xy + xz - yz}{2x^2}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{(x-y)(x-z)}{2x^2}} \leq 1 - \frac{(x-y)(x-z)}{4x^2}$$

经典去绝对号之式 $\sqrt{1-x} \leq 1 - \frac{x}{2}$. 而外两式类似.

三式相加，只需证： $\sum \frac{(x-y)(x-z)}{x^2} \geq 0$ ，直接柯西也可得到此步。

不妨设 $x \geq y \geq z$ ，

$$\sum_1 \frac{(z-x)(z-y)}{z^2} \geq \frac{(x-z)(y-z)}{y^2} \geq \frac{(x-y)(y-z)}{y^2} = -\frac{(y-z)(y-x)}{y^2}.$$

$$\frac{(x-y)(x-z)}{x^2} \geq 0, \quad \text{两式相加即证.}$$

代数题

1. 设 $t = \sqrt[3]{\lambda}$, 则 $1 + t^3 = t^2 + 1$.

知 $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 1$ 只有唯一实根 t , $f(\sqrt{2}) < 0$ 故 $t > \sqrt{2}$.

设 u, v 为 $f(x) = 0$ 的另外两个复根, 知 u, v 为共轭复数.

由韦达定理, $1 + uv = 1$. 故 $|u| = |v| = |t|^{-\frac{1}{2}} < 2^{-\frac{1}{4}}$.

取 $M = u^{900} + v^{900} + t^{900}$

由 u, v, t 是方程 $f(x) = 0$ 的三个根, 知 M 是整数.

简单证明知 $u^{n+3} = u^{n+2} + u^n$, 其它两式类似.

三式相加: 设 $a_j = u^j + v^j + t^j$, 递推式: $a_{j+3} = a_{j+2} + a_j$.

不难看出 a_0, a_1, a_2 为整数, 归纳即知 a_j 均为整数.

$$|M - \lambda^{300}| = |M - t^{900}| = |u^{900} + v^{900}| < 2 \cdot 2^{-\frac{900}{4}} < \frac{1}{4100}.$$

又 $\lambda > 2$, 知 M 为正整数.

2. 若 $x=0$, 由前式知 $y=0$ 不满足后式, 故 $x \neq 0$. 同理 $y \neq 0$.

$$\text{由 } x(1-2y) \geq 0, \quad y(1-2x) \geq 0.$$

若 $x < 0$, 由 $1-2x > 0$ 知 $y > 0$.

$$\text{此时 } \frac{2}{1+2xy} > 2 > \frac{1}{1+2x^2} + \frac{1}{1+2y^2}, \text{ 矛盾.}$$

故 $x > 0$. 同理 $y > 0$. 知 $0 < x, y \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{1+2x^2} + \frac{1}{1+2y^2} = \frac{2}{1+2xy}.$$

知 $\frac{1}{1+2x^2} + \frac{1}{1+2y^2} \geq \frac{2}{1+2xy}$ 柯西不等式.

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+2x^2} - \frac{1}{1+2xy} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{1+2y^2} - \frac{1}{1+2xy} \right) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x(y-x)}{(1+2xy)(1+2x^2)} + \frac{y(x-y)}{(1+2xy)(1+2y^2)} \geq 0$$

即: $\frac{(x-y)^2(1-2xy)}{(1+2xy)(1+2x^2)(1+2y^2)} \leq 0$

由 $1-2xy > 1-2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} > 0$, 且 $(x-y)^2 \geq 0$, 即 $x=y$.

代入后一式, 即 $x=y=\frac{1}{4}$ 或 $\frac{1}{8}$.

经检验, $x=y=\frac{1}{4}$ 或 $\frac{1}{8}$ 满足题意.

3. 1110 $\rightarrow$ 1 1 $\rightarrow$ 2 2 $\rightarrow$ 3 ... 9999 $\rightarrow$ 10000

合并起来, 结果: 前-项: 0 $\rightarrow$ 10000 后-项: 1 $\rightarrow$ 10001

再后-项: 2 $\rightarrow$ 10002 ...

a_1 : 00000	00001	00002	...	09999
a_2 : 00001	00002	00003	...	10000

⋮

a_{2021} 02022 02023 02024 ... 12024
 $\neq 0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2022}$ 构成等差数列. 公差
 00001 00001 00001 ... 00001

且数字和下面比上面大! 请反驳.

(2) 不存在.

看 $a_1, a_2, \dots$ 递推求.

设 d 为公差, $a_{n+1} = a_n + nd$.

设 a 是 k 位数, 取 $n = 10^{k+1}$.

则 $a + 10^{k+1}d$ 数字和为 a 的数字和加上 d 的数字和.

再取 $n = 10^{k+2}$.

$a + 10^{k+2}d$ 数字和也为 a 的数字和加上 d 的数字和.

$10^{k+2} > 10^{k+1}$, 矛盾.

下标扩展到 $10:12$.

∴ 注意 $\sqrt{a_{i+1}^2 + a_{i+1}a_{i+2} + a_{i+2}^2 + a_i a_{i+1}}$ 中的 $a_i a_{i+1}$ 换成

$a_{i+1} a_{i+2}$, 这一项就会变成 $a_{i+1} + a_{i+2}$ 很好处理.

$\sqrt{a_i^2 + a_i a_{i+1} + a_{i+1}^2 + a_{i+1} a_{i+2}}$ 中的 $a_{i+1} a_{i+2}$ 则希望换成 $a_i a_{i+1}$, 两项搭配. 在引理中的交换条件即可.

引理: 非负实数 x, y, z, w 满足: $(x-y)(z-w) \geq 0$ 时.

$$\text{有: } \sqrt{x+w} + \sqrt{y+z} \geq \sqrt{x+z} + \sqrt{y+w}.$$

引理的证明: 平方即可.

回到原题. 对任意实数 λ .

$$((a_{i+1}^2 + a_{i+1}a_{i+2} + a_{i+2}^2) - (a_i^2 + a_ia_{i+1} + a_{i+1}^2)) / (a_{i+1}a_{i+2} - a_ia_{i+1})$$

$$= a_{i+1}(a_{i+2} - a_{i+1})^2(a_i + a_{i+1} + a_{i+2}) \geq 0$$

由3|理, $\sqrt{a_{i+1}^2 + a_{i+1}a_{i+2} + a_{i+2}^2 + a_ia_{i+1}} + \sqrt{a_i^2 + a_ia_{i+1} + a_{i+1}^2 + a_{i+1}a_{i+2}}$

$$\geq \sqrt{a_{i+1}^2 + a_{i+1}a_{i+2} + a_{i+2}^2 + a_{i+1}a_{i+2}} + \sqrt{a_i^2 + a_ia_{i+1} + a_{i+1}^2 + a_ia_{i+1}}$$

$$= a_i + 2a_{i+1} + a_{i+2}.$$

故 $\max \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{a_i^2 + a_ia_{i-1} + a_{i-1}^2 + a_{i-1}a_{i-2}}, \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{a_i^2 + a_ia_{i+1} + a_{i+1}^2 + a_{i+1}a_{i+2}} \right\}$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\sqrt{a_{i+1}^2 + a_{i+1}a_{i+2} + a_{i+2}^2 + a_{i+1}a_{i+1}} + \sqrt{a_i^2 + a_ia_{i+1} + a_{i+1}^2 + a_{i+1}a_{i+2}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + 2a_{i+1} + a_{i+2})$$

$$= 2.$$

$$5. a_1=1, b_1=0, a_2=13, b_2=7.$$

$$\text{设 } 13^2 = 1 + 13^2 + 3, \text{ 且 } t=7. \text{ 猜想: } a_n^3 = (b_n + 1)^3 - b_n^3$$

归纳法. 设对 n 成立, 对 $n+1$.

$$\begin{aligned} & (b_{n+1} + 1)^3 - b_{n+1}^3 \\ &= 3(4a_n + 7b_n + 3) + 3(4a_n + 7b_n + 3) + 1 \\ &= 48a_n^2 + 147b_n^2 + 168a_nb_n + 84a_n + 147b_n + 37 \\ &= (7a_n + 12b_n + 6)^2 + \underline{(3b_n^2 + 3b_n + 1) - a_n^2} \\ &= a_{n+1}^2, \text{ 由归纳法得证. 证.} \end{aligned}$$

6. 最大值 $\frac{1}{3}$. $ab^2c + ab^2c + ab^2c \leq a^2 \frac{b^2+c^2}{3} + b^2 \frac{c^2+a^2}{2} + c^2 \frac{a^2+b^2}{2}$
 $= a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2 \leq \frac{1}{3}(a^2+b^2+c^2)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$

$a=b=c=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 时取到!

对 $\sqrt{3}$ 最小值, 即求 $ab^2c(a+b+c)$ 最小值.

只需考虑 a, b, c 两正一负情况, 不妨设 $a, b > 0, c < 0$.

只需考虑 $a+b+c > 0$.

设 $x = -c$. 则 $a^2+b^2 = 1-x^2$, $a+b-x > 0$. 此时 $x^2 < \frac{2}{3}$.

$$abx(a+b-x) \leq \frac{a^2+b^2}{2} x (\sqrt{2(a^2+b^2)} - x) = \frac{x(1-x^2)}{2} (\sqrt{2(1-x^2)} - x)$$

我们求 $f(x) = \frac{(1-x)\sqrt{x}}{2} (\sqrt{2(1-x)} - \sqrt{x})$ 在 $x \in [0, \frac{2}{3}]$ 上的最大值,
 即求 $f(x^2)$.

注意到 $f(0) = f(\frac{2}{3}) = 0$, f 的最大值在 $f'(x) = 0$ 点处取得.

$$\text{又 } f'(x) = \frac{-\sqrt{x} + \frac{1-x}{2\sqrt{x}}}{2} (\sqrt{2(1-x)} - \sqrt{x}) + \frac{(1-x)\sqrt{x}}{2} \left(\frac{-2}{2\sqrt{2(1-x)}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1-3x}{4\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{2(1-x)} - \sqrt{x}) + \frac{(1-x)\sqrt{x}}{2} \left(\frac{-\sqrt{2(2-x)}}{2(1-x)} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1-3x}{4\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{2(1-x)} - \frac{1-2x}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2x(1-x)}}{4}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x}} ((1-4x)\sqrt{1-x} + (2x-1)\sqrt{2x})$$

$$\text{令 } (1-4x)\sqrt{1-x} = (1-2x)\sqrt{2x}$$

$$\text{平方得: } (1-8x+6x^2)(1-x) = (4x^2-4x+1)2x$$

$$1 - 9x + 24x^2 - 16x^3 = 8x^3 - 8x^2 + 2x$$

$$24x^3 - 32x^2 + 11x - 1 = 0$$

$$(3x - 1)(8x^2 - 8x + 1) = 0.$$

此方程有三根中 $\frac{1}{3}$ 是增根, $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} > \frac{2}{3}$.

故 $x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极大点.

$$f(x) \text{ 取得最小值} = f\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) = -\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{16}.$$

$$7. \text{ 设 } S_1 = \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}, S_2 = \sin \frac{4\pi}{7}, S_3 = \sin \frac{8\pi}{7}.$$

首先证明如下结论:

$$(1) S_1 + S_2 + S_3 = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$(2) S_1 S_2 + S_2 S_3 + S_1 S_3 = 0$$

$$(3) S_1 S_2 S_3 = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{8}.$$

事实上, 先证 (2). $\sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{12\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{10\pi}{7}) = 0$

再证 (1). $\neq 0 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^6 \sin \frac{2k\pi}{7}$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^6 (1 - \cos \frac{4k\pi}{7})$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (7 - \sum_{k=1}^3 \cos \frac{4k\pi}{7})$$

$$= \frac{7}{4}. \quad \text{又 (2), } \neq 0 (S_1 + S_2 + S_3)^2 = S_1^2 + S_2^2 + S_3^2.$$

$$\text{不妨设 } s_1 + s_2 + s_3 > 0, \text{ 则 } s_1 + s_2 + s_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{ 因为 } & 4 \left(s_1'^3 \frac{2\pi}{7} + s_1'^3 \frac{4\pi}{7} + s_1'^3 \frac{8\pi}{7} \right) \\ &= 3 \left(s_1' \frac{2\pi}{7} + s_1' \frac{4\pi}{7} + s_1' \frac{8\pi}{7} \right) - (s_1' 13 \times \frac{2\pi}{7} + s_1' 13 \times \frac{4\pi}{7} + s_1' 13 \times \frac{8\pi}{7}) \\ &= 3(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) - (s_1' \frac{6\pi}{7} + s_1' \frac{12\pi}{7} + s_1' \frac{24\pi}{7}) \\ &= 3(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) + (s_1' \frac{8\pi}{7} + s_1' \frac{2\pi}{7} + s_1' \frac{4\pi}{7}) \\ &= 4(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } s_1^3 + s_2^3 + s_3^3 = s_1 + s_2 + s_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\text{又 } s_1^3 + s_2^3 + s_3^3 - 3s_1 s_2 s_3 = (s_1 + s_2 + s_3)(s_1^2 + s_2^2 + s_3^2 - s_1 s_2 - s_2 s_3 - s_3 s_1)$$

$$(1)(2) \text{ 代入即证.}$$

$$i^2 \chi_i = \frac{\cos \frac{2i\pi}{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} s_i}$$

$$\neq 0 \quad \chi_1 + \chi_2 + \chi_3 = \frac{s_1 s_2 + s_2 s_3 + s_3 s_1}{\sqrt{3} s_1 s_2 s_3} = 0 \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

$$\chi_1 \chi_2 + \chi_2 \chi_3 + \chi_3 \chi_1 = -\frac{4}{3} \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

$$\chi_1 \chi_2 \chi_3 = -\frac{8}{27} \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

由韦达定理, χ_1, χ_2, χ_3 是 $\chi^3 - \frac{4}{3}\chi + \frac{8}{27} = 0$ 的三个根.

$$\text{故 } \chi_i^n = \frac{4}{3} \chi_i^{n-2} - \frac{8}{27} \chi_i^{n-3}, i=1, 2, 3.$$

$$\text{求 } \neq 0 \neq 0: \chi_1^n + \chi_2^n + \chi_3^n = \frac{4}{3} (\chi_1^{n-2} + \chi_2^{n-2} + \chi_3^{n-2}) - \frac{8}{27} (\chi_1^{n-3} + \chi_2^{n-3} + \chi_3^{n-3}).$$

$n=3, 4, \dots$ 112 的个位数在 1 到 9 之间 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. $\chi_1^n + \chi_2^n + \chi_3^n$ 为有理数.

$$\text{原式即: } 7^{1033} (\chi_1 \chi_2 \chi_3)^{20} \frac{(\chi_1^3 + \chi_2^3 + \chi_3^3)(\chi_1^{2003} + \chi_2^{2003} + \chi_3^{2003})}{-(\chi_1^{2006} + \chi_2^{2006} + \chi_3^{2006})}, \text{ 即证.}$$

8. $f(x)$ 和 $f(y)$ 很复杂. 找两者间关系.

$$x \geq f(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } y \geq x \text{ 时 } f(x) &= \left(\sum_{a_i \leq x} c_i a_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\sum_{a_i > x} c_i a_i^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{a_i \leq y} c_i a_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\sum_{x < a_i \leq y} c_i a_i^\alpha + \underbrace{\sum_{a_i > y} c_i a_i^\alpha}_{\text{...}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \end{aligned}$$

证明如下两个引理.

$$\text{对 } x, y \geq 0, r > 0, \text{ 有: } (x+y)^r \leq 2^r (x^r + y^r)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{引理的证明: } (x+y)^r &\leq (2 \max\{x, y\})^r = 2^r \max\{x^r, y^r\} \\ &\leq 2^r (x^r + y^r). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } f(x) &\leq \left(\sum_{a_i \leq y} c_i a_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(\sum_{x < a_i \leq y} c_i a_i^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + 2^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(\sum_{a_i > y} c_i a_i^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \\ &\leq 2^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} f(y) + 2^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(\sum_{x < a_i \leq y} c_i a_i^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \quad \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{下面再证 } \left(\sum_{x < a_i \leq y} c_i a_i^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{\chi < a_i \leq y} c_i a_i^\alpha &= \sum_{\chi < a_i \leq y} c_i a_i^2 \cdot a_i^{\alpha-2} \leq \chi^{\alpha-2} \sum_{\chi < a_i \leq y} c_i a_i^2 \\
&\leq \chi^{\alpha-2} \sum_{a_i \leq y} c_i a_i^2 \\
&\leq \chi^{\alpha-2} f(y)^2 \leq \chi^\alpha
\end{aligned}$$

利用 $0 < \alpha < 2$ 及 $f(y) \leq \chi$.

$$\text{由①知 } f(\chi) \leq 2^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + |y| + 2^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \chi \leq 2^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} \chi.$$

$y < \chi$ 时 $|y| \leq \chi$.

$$\begin{aligned}
f(\chi) &= \left(\sum_{a_i \leq y} c_i a_i^2 + \sum_{y < a_i \leq \chi} c_i a_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\sum_{a_i > \chi} c_i a_i^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \\
&\leq 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{a_i \leq y} c_i a_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{y < a_i \leq \chi} c_i a_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\sum_{a_i > y} c_i a_i^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \\
&\leq 2^{\frac{1}{2}} f(y) + 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{y < a_i \leq \chi} c_i a_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\leq 2^{\frac{1}{2}} f(y) + 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\chi^{2-\alpha} \sum_{y < a_i \leq \chi} c_i a_i^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (\text{利用 } 0 < \alpha < 2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\leq 2^{\frac{1}{2}}(y) + 2^{\frac{1}{2}}(x^{2-\alpha} f^{\alpha}(y))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\leq 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x$$

$$\leq 2^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}} x. \text{ 证毕.}$$

数论中的代换法

1. 熟知 $d(n) \leq 2\sqrt{n}$.

取 M 充分大, $M > 1$ 使 $M > 2\sqrt{M} + C$.

若 $a_n < M$, 则 $a_{n+1} < 2\sqrt{a_n} + C < 2\sqrt{M} + C < M$.

又 $a_1 = 1$. 若 $\{a_n\}$ 中各项均小于 M .

$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_M$ 不同取值数 $\leq M-1$. 抽屉原理,

必有两项相同. 设为 a_i, a_j . $i < j$.

由 $a_i = a_j$ 若 $a_{i+1} = d(a_i) + C = d(a_j) + C = a_{j+1}$.

$a_{i+2} = a_{i+2}, \dots$ 对 $\forall t \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $a_{i+t} = a_{i+t}$.
故数列 $\{a_i\}$ 为周期数列. 证.

2. 注意到 $a_{n+1} \geq a_n$ (注意 $f(n) > 0$)

$$\text{故 } a_{n+1} \geq a_n + \sqrt{a_n^2 + 1} > 2a_n.$$

$$\text{有: } (a_{n+1} - a_n)^2 = a_n a_{n+1} + f(n)$$

$$f(n) = a_{n+1}^2 - 3a_n a_{n+1} + a_n^2$$

$$f(n+1) = a_{n+2}^2 - 3a_{n+1} a_{n+2} + a_{n+1}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \neq 0: & (a_{n+2}^2 - 3a_{n+2} a_{n+1} + a_{n+1}^2) - (a_n^2 - 3a_n a_{n+1} + a_{n+1}^2) \\ & = f(n+1) - f(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$(a_{n+2} - a_n) \cdot (a_{n+2} + a_n - 3a_{n+1}) = |f(n+1) - f(n)|$$

$$\neq 0: |a_{n+2} - a_n| \geq a_{n+2} - a_n \geq a_{n+1} \geq 2^n a_1 \geq 2^n$$

存在正整数 N , $n > N$ 时, $2^n > \frac{|f(n) - f(n+1)|}{\Rightarrow}$ 多项式.

$$a_{n+2} + a_n - 3a_{n+1} = 0$$

$$f(n+1) = f(n)$$

$$f(n+1) = f(n+2) = \dots$$

$f(x) = f(n+1)$ 无穷个解. 即为常数.

$$3. \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{注意到 } a_{n+1} = a_n^2 + a_n + c^3 \equiv a_n \pmod{a_n^2 + c^3} \\ a_{n+1}^2 + c^3 \equiv a_n^2 + c^3 \pmod{a_n^2 + c^3} \end{array} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1}^2 + c^3 &= (a_n^2 + a_n + c^3)^2 + c^3 \\ &= (a_n^2 + c^3)(a_n^2 + c^3 + 2a_n) + a_n^2 + c^3 \\ &= (a_n^2 + c^3)(a_n^2 + 2a_n + 1 + c^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{下证: } (a_n^2 + c^3, a_n^2 + 2a_n + 1 + c^3) = 1$$

$$\text{反证. 设 } p \mid a_n^2 + c^3, \quad p \mid a_n^2 + 2a_n + 1 + c^3,$$

$$\neq 0 \quad p \mid 2a_n + 1.$$

$$\text{又 } p \mid 4a_n^2 + 4c^3, \quad \neq 0 \quad p \mid 4c^3 + 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} p \mid 4a_n + 2 &= 4(a_{n-1}^2 + a_{n-1} + c^3) + 2 \\ &= (2a_{n-1} + 1)^2 + (4c^3 + 1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } p \mid (2a_{n-1} + 1)^2, \text{ 即: } p \mid 2a_{n-1} + 1.$$

$$\text{同理, 由 } p \mid 2a_{n-1} + 1 \text{ 可得 } p \mid 2a_{n-2} + 1, \dots, p \mid 2a_1 + 1$$

$$\text{故 } p \mid 2c + 1. \quad p \mid 2(4c^3 + 1) - 18c^3 + 1 = 1, \text{ 矛盾.}$$

$$\text{故 } (a_n^2 + c^3, a_n^2 + 2a_n + 1 + c^3) = 1.$$

若 $a_k^2 + c^3$ 为正整数的 M 次幂, 则

$a_{k-1}^2 + c^3$ 也是, $\dots$, $a_1^2 + c^3$ 也为正整数 M 次幂.

$$c^2(c+1) = t^m.$$

由 $(c^2, c+1) = 1$, $\neq 0$ $c^2 = t_1^m$, $c+1 = t_2^m$, $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{N}^*$.
 若 M 为奇, $c = t_3^m$, $t_2^m - t_1^m = 1$, 与 $m > 1$ 矛盾.
 若 M 为偶, $c = t_2^{2M_0} - 1 = v^2 - 1$
 其中 $M = 2M_0$, $v = t_2^{M_0}$, $\neq 0$ $v \geq 2$.
 而 $c = v^2 - 1$, $v \geq 2$, $v \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 时 $a_1^2 + c^3 = (v^3 - v)^2$ 是正整数的平方.
 所有 c 为: $v^2 - 1$, $v \geq 2$, $v \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

4. (粗略)

设 $b_n = S_{n+1} - (n+1)a_n$, $\neq 0$ $b_n \in \{-1, 1\}$.

$n \geq 2$ 时, $S_n = na_{n-1} + b_{n-1}$

上式 $n, n+1$ 求和, 得: $a_{n+1} = (n+1)a_n + na_{n-1} + S_n$ ①

$S_n = b_n + b_{n-1} \in \{-2, 0, 2\}$.

不~~21~~证 $a_1 \geq 675$, $a_2 \geq 225$, 从而 $n \geq 0$ 时, $a_n \geq 225$.

(由①式, a_{n+1} 比 $(n+1)a_n$ 大一些, 比 $(n+2)a_n$ 小一些)
观察 $\frac{a_{n+2}}{a_n}$ 可得到一个恒等的范围

引理1: $n \geq 4$ 时, $a_{n+2} = (n+1)(n+4)a_n$

证明: $a_n < (n+1)a_{n-1}$.

由①, $n \geq 4$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+2} &= (n+2)a_{n+1} + (n+1)a_n + \delta_{n+1} \\ &= (n+2)((n+1)a_n + \underbrace{a_{n-1}}_{< a_n} + \delta_n) + (n+1)a_n + \delta_{n+1} \\ &> (n+1)(n+3)a_n + a_n \end{aligned}$$

可证 $a_{n+2} < (n+1)(n+3)a_n + (n+2)a_n$, 即有:

$$a_{n+2} = (n+1)(n+3)a_n + (n+1)a_n = (n+1)(n+4)a_n.$$

引理2: $n \geq 4$ 时 $a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)(n+3)}{n+2} a_n$.

$$\{1, 2, \dots\}: n \geq 1 \text{ 时}, a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)(n+3)}{n+2} a_n.$$

$$\text{回到问题. 令 } n=1 \quad a_2 = \frac{8}{3} a_1 \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

$$\text{设 } a_1 = 3C, \quad \{1, 2, \dots\} \text{ 中 } a_n = (n+1)(n+2)C.$$

$$\text{又 } |s_2 - 2a_1| = 1, \text{ 故 } a_0 = C-1 \text{ 或 } C+1.$$

$$\{a_n\} \text{ 为: } a_0 = C-1, \quad n \geq 1 \text{ 时 } a_n = (n+1)(n+2)C, \quad \forall C \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

$$\text{或: } a_0 = C+1, \quad n \geq 1 \text{ 时 } a_n = (n+1)(n+2)C, \quad \forall C \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

下课休息到 15:56.

5. 假设设四个整数根 $a, b, c, -(a+b+c)$.

$$\text{韦达定理: } \begin{cases} 2P = ab + bc + ca - (a+b+c)(a+b+c) \\ -4 = abc - (a+b+c)(ab + bc + ca) \\ P^2 - 36 = -abc(a+b+c) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{从而 } -4p = (a+b)^2 + (b+c)^2 + (c+a)^2$$

由上式, $a+b, b+c, c+a$ 均为偶数.

设 $b+c=2u, c+a=2v, a+b=2w$, u, v, w 为整数.

$$-p = u^2 + v^2 + w^2$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -u + v + w \\ b = u - v + w \\ c = u + v - w \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p^2 - 36 &= -(-u+v+w)(u-v+w)(u+v-w)(u+v+w) \\ &= u^4 + v^4 + w^4 - 2u^2v^2 - 2v^2w^2 - 2w^2u^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } p = u^2 + v^2 + w^2$$

$$p^2 = u^4 + v^4 + w^4 + 2u^2v^2 + 2v^2w^2 + 2w^2u^2$$

$$\text{从而 } u^2v^2 + v^2w^2 + w^2u^2 = 9.$$

$$(9, 0, 0), (4, 4, 1).$$

2) 求出 $p = -10, q = 0$. $x^4 - 20x^2 + 64 = (x+4)(x-4)(x+2)(x-2)$
 四个整根.

$$p = -6, q = \pm 16. \quad x^4 - 12x^2 + 16x = x(x-2)^2(x+4)$$

$$x^4 - 12x^2 - 16x = x(x+2)^2(x-4)$$

均有四个整根.

满足条件的 $(p, q) = (-10, 0), (-6, 16), (-6, -16)$

$$6. a \mid b^2, \quad a+1 \mid b^2+1.$$

$$\text{则 } a(a+1) \mid b^2 - a$$

$$\text{设 } b^2 - a = da(a+1). \quad d \text{ 为整数}$$

$$b^2 \mid a^3 \quad \text{即: } d(a+1) + 1 \mid a^3.$$

$$a^3 = m(d(a+1) + 1).$$

模 $a+1$: $M \equiv -1 \pmod{a+1}$. $M = e(a+1) - 1$ e 正整数.

$$a^2 - a + 1 = de(a+1) + (e-d)$$

模 $a+1$. 设 $e-d = k(a+1) + 3$.

$$\text{则 } de = a - 2 - k$$

若 $k \neq 0, -1$, 则 $|a-2-k| \leq |k(a+1)+3|$

$$\text{则 } de \leq |e-d|$$

若 $d > 0$, $|e-d| < \max\{d, e\}$ 矛盾.

$$d=0, \quad a=b^2, \quad (a, b) = (t^2, t).$$

若 $k = -1$. 则 $de + e - d - 1 = 0$. $e=1$. $d=a-1$.

$$\text{则 } b^2 = a^3, \quad (a, b) = (t^2, t^3).$$

若 $k = 0$. 则 $a = d^2 + 3d + 2$. $b^2 = (d+1)^4(d+2)$

故 $d+2$ 为完全平方数. $d=t^2-2, t \geq 2$.

得: $(a, b) = (t^2, t^2-1), t(t^2-1)^2$

经检验, 均满足.

$(a, b) = (t^2, t), (t^2, t^3), (t \geq 2)$ 或
 $(t^2, t^2-1), t(t^2-1)^2, (t \geq 2)$.

7. 设 $(c^2-c+1) = pab$ ①

$a+b = 4(c^2+1)$ ② $p, q \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

不妨设 $a \leq b$.

(要证 $a=c, b=c^2-c+1$. 如果 b 不等于 c^2-c+1 , 则 $b < c^2-c+1$.
比例上差不大, a 不等于 c , 则 $a < c$. 设 b 比例上很大, 消去 b)

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 有: } b = 4(c^2 + 1) - a$$

$$\exists c(c^2 - c + 1) = p(a 4(c^2 + 1) - a^2) \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\geq a 4(c^2 + 1) - a^2$$

$$\geq a(c^2 + 1) - a^2$$

$$= a(c^2 - a + 1)$$

$$c(c^2 - c + 1) = pab \geq a^2, \quad \exists a^2 \leq \frac{1}{4}(c^2 + 1)^2$$

$$\text{故 } a \leq \frac{1}{2}(c^2 + 1). \quad \exists 2|c| \in c \leq \frac{1}{2}(c^2 + 1).$$

$$\text{及 } c(c^2 - c + 1) \geq a(c^2 - a + 1), \quad \exists a \leq c.$$

$$\text{由 } \textcircled{3} \quad pa^2 = \underline{ap 4(c^2 + 1) - c(c^2 - c + 1)}$$

$$\text{注意 } ap 4(c^2 + 1) > c(c^2 - c + 1) = (c - 1)(c^2 + 1) + 1.$$

$$\neq 0, a^p q > c - 1. \text{ 则 } a^p q \geq c.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } pa^2 &= apq(c^2 + 1) - c(c^2 - c + 1) \\ &= ac^p q + apq(c^2 - c + 1) - c(c^2 - c + 1) \\ &\geq ac^p q. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } a \geq qc \geq c, \text{ 又 } a \leq c, q = 1.$$

$$\text{代入 (3), } p = 1, c = c^2 - c + 1, \text{ 则 } c = 1.$$

8. a, b, c 有 2 个相同显然为解. 下设两两不同.

只需考虑 $a > b > c$ 情形.

注意此时 b^a 相当大, a, b 较大时 a^b 远小于 b^a .

n^{n+1} 是 n^n 的 n 倍, $(n+1)^n$ 又是 n^n 的约 e 倍.

引理: $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 有: $2 \leq (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < 3$.

引理的证明: 二项式定理. 左边

$$\text{又 } (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = 1 + n \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{C_n^k}{n^k}$$

$$< 1 + 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$\leq 2 + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} < 3, \text{ 即证.}$$

$$\text{由 } a^c + b^a + c^b = a^b + b^c + c^a < a^b + c^b + a^c$$

$$7. b^a < a^b + c^a$$

$$\frac{b^a}{c^a} > \left(\frac{c+1}{c}\right)^{c+2} > 2, \text{ 由3/7理.}$$

$$\frac{b^a}{a^b} = \frac{b^{a-b}}{\left(1+\frac{1}{a-1}\right)^b \left(1+\frac{1}{a-2}\right)^b \cdots \left(1+\frac{1}{b}\right)^b} > \left(\frac{b}{3}\right)^{a-b}, \text{ 由3/7理.}$$

$$b \geq 5 \text{ 时, } \frac{c^a}{b^a} < \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{a^b}{b^a} > \frac{1}{2}, \quad a-b=1, \text{ 故 } b=5.$$

$$a^b < \frac{3}{5} b^a, \quad c^a > \frac{2}{5} b^a.$$

$$4^6 > \frac{2}{5} \cdot 5^6, \quad \left(1+\frac{1}{4}\right)^6 < \frac{5}{2}, \text{ 矛盾.}$$

$b=4$, 3 不满足条件, 无解.

$$b=2, \quad c=1, \quad 2^a = a^2 - a + 2, \quad a=3.$$

解为: $(1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2), (x, y, y) \quad x, y \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 及其轮换.