

## 一些零碎的东西

1. 设二次函数  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  ( $a < b < c$ ) 的图象过点  $(1, 0)$  和  $B(m, -a)$ .

(1) 若函数的顶点坐标为  $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{25}{16}\right)$ , 求实数  $m$  的值;

(2) 若函数图象的对称轴为  $x = x_0$ , 求  $x_0$  的取值范围;

(3) 若对  $x \geq k$  ( $k$  是与  $a, b, c$  无关的常数) 时, 恒有  $f(x) + a \leq 0$ , 试求实数的最小值.

解: 设  $f(x) + a$  与  $x$  轴交于  $(m, 0)$

$$\therefore am^2 + bm - b = 0$$

$$am^2 = -b(m - 1)$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{m^2}{2m-2}$$

$$\text{由(2)知, } -\frac{1}{2} < x_0 \leq 0,$$

$$\text{即 } -\frac{1}{2} < \frac{m^2}{2m-2} \leq 0$$

$$\text{设 } \frac{m^2}{2m-2} = x, \quad m^2 = (2m-2)x$$

$$\therefore m^2 - 2mx + 2x = 0$$

$$m_1 = \frac{2x - \sqrt{4x^2 - 8x}}{2}, m_2 = \frac{2x + \sqrt{4x^2 - 8x}}{2}$$

$$\therefore m_2 > m_1$$

$$\text{令 } m(x) = \frac{2x + \sqrt{4x^2 - 8x}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dm}{dx} = 1 - \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{4x^2-8x}}$$

(i)  $x_0$  为区间端点

$$x_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } x_0 = 0$$

(ii)  $x_0$  处  $m'(x)$  不存在,

$$\text{即 } 1 - \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{4x^2-8x}} \text{ 无意义}$$

$$\therefore x_0 \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0] \therefore x_0 = 0$$

(iii)  $x_0$  处  $m'(x) = 0$

$$\text{即 } 1 - \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{4x^2-8x}} = 0$$

$$x_0 = 2(\text{增根}) \text{ 或 } x_0 = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore x_0 \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0] \therefore \text{舍}$$

$$\therefore x_0 = 0 \text{ 或 } -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 时取得局部极值}$$

$$\therefore x_0 = 0, m = 0; x_0 = -\frac{1}{2}, m = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

$$\therefore m < \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \therefore k = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

2.

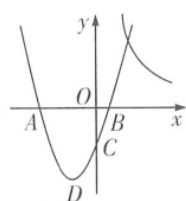
1. **万唯原创** 如图,在平面直角坐标系中,抛物线  $y=x^2-2ax+a^2-4$  与  $x$  轴相交于  $A, B$  两点(点  $A$  在点  $B$  的左侧),与  $y$  轴相交于点  $C$ ,点  $D$  是抛物线的顶点,双曲线  $y=\frac{k}{x}(k>0)$  在第一象限内的图象记作  $G$ .

(1)求线段  $AB$  的长;

(2)当抛物线的对称轴为  $y$  轴时,令抛物线  $y=x^2-2ax+a^2-4$  与图象  $G$  的交点为  $M$ ,设点  $M$  的横坐标为  $x_0$ ,若  $3<x_0<4$ ,求  $k$  的取值范围;

(3)已知图象  $G$  经过点  $P(4, m-3)$  和点  $Q(m, 2)$ ,若存在抛物线  $y=x^2-2ax+a^2-4$  与图象  $G$  的交点中至少有一个在  $P, Q$  两点同侧,直接写出  $a$  的取值范围.

作图区



第 1 题图

答题区

我们现在只关注  $f(x) = x^2 - 2ax + a^2 - 4$  在对称轴右侧的部分与  $g(x) = \frac{12}{x}(x > 0)$  的交点,求两函数仅有一交点的情况。所以问题转化为解方程

roots	$\frac{1}{6} \left( i(\sqrt{3} + i) \right. \\ \frac{\sqrt[3]{-a^3 + 6 \left( \sqrt{-3a^4 - 9a^3 + 24a^2 + 324a + 681} + 27 \right) + 36a - i(\sqrt{3} - i)(a^2 + 12)}}{\sqrt[3]{-a^3 + 6 \left( \sqrt{-3a^4 - 9a^3 + 24a^2 + 324a + 681} + 27 \right) + 36a}} + \\ \left. 4a = \frac{1}{6} \left( -(1 + i\sqrt{3}) \right. \right. \\ \left. \frac{\sqrt[3]{-a^3 + 6 \left( \sqrt{-3a^4 - 9a^3 + 24a^2 + 324a + 681} + 27 \right) + 36a + i(\sqrt{3} + i)(a^2 + 12)}}{\sqrt[3]{-a^3 + 6 \left( \sqrt{-3a^4 - 9a^3 + 24a^2 + 324a + 681} + 27 \right) + 36a}} + 4a \right) \left. \right)$
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解得

$$a = -\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4 \sqrt{\frac{91-6752 \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{104663+4491\sqrt{1497}}}}{2 \cdot 2^{2/3} \sqrt[3]{104663+4491\sqrt{1497}}}}} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left( \frac{91}{6} + \frac{1688}{3} \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{104663+4491\sqrt{1497}}} - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}(104663+4491\sqrt{1497})} + \frac{741}{2} \sqrt{\left( 3 / \left( 91 - 6752 \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{104663+4491\sqrt{1497}}} + 2 \times 2^{2/3} \sqrt[3]{104663+4491\sqrt{1497}} \right) \right)} \right)}$$

3. 已知 $x^2 + y^3 = 2$ , 求 $x + y$ 的极大值和极小值

$$1 + 2\lambda x = 0$$

解：根据拉格朗日乘数，我们显然有 $1 + 3\lambda y^2 = 0$

$$x^2 + y^3 = 2$$

解得分别在以下情况取得极大或极小值

作图如下

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{27} \left( 2 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left( 1960 + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{200195950464 - 1836660096 \sqrt{217}} + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. 324 \sqrt[3]{2(109 + \sqrt{217})} \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left( 3920 - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{200195950464 - 1836660096 \sqrt{217}} - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. 324 \sqrt[3]{2(109 + \sqrt{217})} + 23456 \right) / \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left( \sqrt{\left( 1960 + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{200195950464 - 1836660096 \sqrt{217}} + \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left. 324 \sqrt[3]{2(109 + \sqrt{217})} \right) \right) \right) \right), \\ y &= \frac{1}{18} \left( 2 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left( 1960 + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{200195950464 - 1836660096 \sqrt{217}} + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. 324 \sqrt[3]{2(109 + \sqrt{217})} \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left( 3920 - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{200195950464 - 1836660096 \sqrt{217}} - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. 324 \sqrt[3]{2(109 + \sqrt{217})} + 23456 \right) / \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left( \sqrt{\left( 1960 + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{200195950464 - 1836660096 \sqrt{217}} + \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left. 324 \sqrt[3]{2(109 + \sqrt{217})} \right) \right) \right) \right) + \frac{1}{6561} \\ &2 \left( 2 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left( 1960 + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{200195950464 - 1836660096 \sqrt{217}} + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. 324 \sqrt[3]{2(109 + \sqrt{217})} \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left( 3920 - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{200195950464 - 1836660096 \sqrt{217}} - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. 324 \sqrt[3]{2(109 + \sqrt{217})} + 23456 \right) / \left( \sqrt{\left( 1960 + \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left. \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{200195950464 - 1836660096 \sqrt{217}} + \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left. 324 \sqrt[3]{2(109 + \sqrt{217})} \right)^2 \right) \right) \right) - \frac{1}{26244} \\ &\left( 2 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left( 1960 + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{200195950464 - 1836660096 \sqrt{217}} + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. 324 \sqrt[3]{2(109 + \sqrt{217})} \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left( 3920 - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{200195950464 - 1836660096 \sqrt{217}} - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. 324 \sqrt[3]{2(109 + \sqrt{217})} + 23456 \right) / \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left( \sqrt{\left( 1960 + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{200195950464 - 1836660096 \sqrt{217}} + \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left. 324 \sqrt[3]{2(109 + \sqrt{217})} \right) \right) \right) \right)^3, \end{aligned}$$

