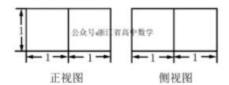
- 1、设集合 $A = \{x \mid x \ge 1\}, B = \{x \mid -1 < x < 2\}, 则A \cap B = (D)$
- $A \{x \mid x > -1\}; B \{x \mid x \ge 1\}; C \{x \mid -1 < x < 1\}; D \{x \mid 1 \le x < 2\}$
- 2、已知 $a \in R$, (1+ai)i = 3+i, 则a = (C)
- $A_{3}-1;B_{3}1;C_{3}-3;D_{3}3$
- 3、已知非零向量a,b,c,则" $a\cdot c = b\cdot c$ "是"a = b"的(B)
- A、充分不必要条件; B、必要不充分条件
- C、充分必要条件;D、既不充分也不必要条件
- 4、某几何体的三视图如图所示,则该几何体的体积为(A)

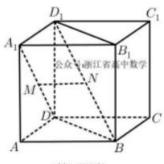
$$A, \frac{3}{2}; B, 3; C, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}; D, 3\sqrt{2}$$





(第4题图)

- 5、若实数x,y满足约束条件 $\begin{cases} x+1 \ge 0 \\ x-y \le 0 \end{cases}$,则 $z = x \frac{1}{2}y$ 的最小值为(B) $2x+3y-1 \le 0$
- $A_{\searrow}-2;B_{\searrow}-\frac{3}{2};C_{\searrow}-\frac{1}{2};D_{\searrow}\frac{1}{10}$
- 6、如图,已知正方体 $ABCD A_1B_1C_1D_1, M, N$ 分别 A_1D, D_1B 的中点,则(A)
- A、直线 A_iD 与直线 D_iB 垂直,直线MN//平面ABCD
- B、直线 A_1D 与直线 D_1B 平行,直线 $MN \perp$ 平面 BDD_1B_1
- C、直线 A_iD 与直线 D_iB 相交,直线MN//平面ABCD
- D、直线A,D与直线D,B异面,直线 $MN \perp$ 平面BDD,B,



(第6題图)

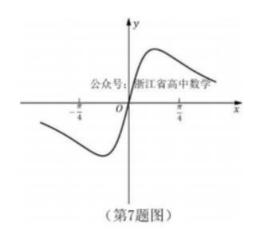
7、已知函数
$$f(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{4}$$
, $g(x) = \sin x$, 则图象为右图的函数可能是(D)

$$A, y = f(x) + g(x) - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$B, y = f(x) - g(x) - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$C, y = f(x)g(x)$$

$$D, y = \frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$$



8、已知 α , β , γ 是互不相同的锐角,则在 $\sin\alpha\cos\beta$, $\sin\beta\cos\gamma$, $\sin\gamma\cos\alpha$ 三个值中,

大于
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
的个数的最大值为(C)

A > 0; B < 1; C < 2; D < 3

解析:

要考虑大于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的个数的最大值,那么先看如果这三个都大于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 是不是会有矛盾

三个数都大于 $\frac{1}{2}$,没有什么其他的条件,那么就是 $\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \gamma \cos \alpha > \frac{3}{2}$

所以尝试用不等式去验证 $\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \gamma \cos \alpha \le \frac{3}{2}$

不妨设 $\alpha > \beta > \gamma$,那么 $\sin \alpha > \sin \beta > \sin \gamma$, $\cos \alpha < \cos \beta < \cos \gamma$

由排序不等式(顺序和 > 乱序和 > 逆序和)

 $\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \gamma \cos \alpha \le \sin \alpha \cos \gamma + \sin \beta \cos \beta + \sin \gamma \cos \alpha = \sin(\alpha + \gamma) + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\beta \le \frac{3}{2}$

推出矛盾所以不可能3个都大于 $\frac{1}{2}$

然后来凑2个可不可能,令 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\gamma = 0$ 则 $\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \sin \beta \cos \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} > \frac{1}{2}$

9、已知 $a,b \in R, ab > 0$,函数 $f(x) = ax^2 + b(x \in R)$.若f(s-t), f(s), f(s+t)成等比数列,则平面上点(s,t)的轨迹是(C)

A、直线和圆; B、直线和椭圆; C、直线和双曲线; D、直线和抛物线

解析:
$$f(s-t) = a(s-t)^2 + b$$
, $f(s) = as^2 + b$, $f(s+t) = a(s+t)^2 + b$

$$\therefore (as^2 + b)^2 = (a(s-t)^2 + b)(a(s+t)^2 + b) = (as^2 + at^2 + b - 2ast)(as^2 + at^2 + b + 2ast)$$
$$= (as^2 + b + at^2)^2 - 4a^2s^2t^2$$

$$\therefore at^2(2as^2 + 2b + at^2) = 4a^2s^2t^2$$

若t=0,则轨迹为直线

若
$$t \neq 0$$
, 则 $2as^2 + 2b + at^2 = 4as^2$ 即 $2as^2 - 2b - at^2 = 0$

$$\therefore s^2 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 = \frac{b}{a}$$
, 轨迹为双曲线

10、已知数列
$$\{a_n\}$$
满足 $a_1=1,a_{n+1}=\frac{a_n}{1+\sqrt{a_n}},n\in N^*$,记数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n ,则

$$A \cdot 2 < S_{100} < 3; B \cdot 3 < S_{100} < 4; C \cdot 4 < S_{100} < \frac{9}{2}; D \cdot \frac{9}{2} < S_{100} < 5$$

解析:

首先是标准答案的解法,和我做的最后的解法很像但是它的数据更好 后面会给出我的解法历程

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1 + \sqrt{x}}, x > 0, f'(x) = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} + 1}{(1 + \sqrt{x})^2} > 0$$

∴ *f*(*x*)在(0,+∞)上单调递增

由数学归纳法得 $n \ge 3$ 时, $a_n < \frac{6}{(k+1)(k+2)}$ (具体过程略和我的方法差不多)

$$\therefore S_{100} < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + 6(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{102}) = 3 - \frac{1}{17} < 3$$

左侧的不等式见我的方法

10,
$$a_1 = 1, a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{1 + \sqrt{a_{n-1}}}, n \ge 2$$

求 S_{100} 的取值范围

解: 显然
$$a_n > 0, n \in N^*, a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{1 + \sqrt{a_n}} < \frac{a_n}{1} = a_n$$

$$\therefore \{a_n\}$$
 单调递减即 $0 < a_{n+1} < a_n \le 1 \therefore 0 < \sqrt{a_n} \le 1$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{a_n}} \ge \frac{1}{2} :: a_n \ge \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} : 1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\therefore S_n \ge \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{i-1} = \frac{1 \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \therefore S_{100} \ge 2 - \frac{1}{2^{99}}$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 1 \therefore a_2 = \frac{1}{2} \therefore a_3 = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\therefore a_3 - (\frac{1}{2})^{3-1} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}{4} > \frac{1}{2^{99}} \therefore S_{100} > \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\frac{1}{2})^{i-1} + \frac{1}{2^{99}} = 2$$

(这里给出我做这道题时各种精度的放缩提供参考)

$$/ * \, a_{\scriptscriptstyle n} = \frac{a_{\scriptscriptstyle n-1}}{1 + \sqrt{a_{\scriptscriptstyle n-1}}} \because 0 < a_{\scriptscriptstyle n} < 1 \therefore \sqrt{a_{\scriptscriptstyle n}} > a_{\scriptscriptstyle n} \therefore a_{\scriptscriptstyle n} = \frac{a_{\scriptscriptstyle n-1}}{1 + \sqrt{a_{\scriptscriptstyle n-1}}} < \frac{a_{\scriptscriptstyle n-1}}{1 + a_{\scriptscriptstyle n-1}} < \frac{a_{\scriptscriptstyle n-1}}{1 + a_{\scriptscriptstyle$$

考虑递推式
$$a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{1+a_{n-1}}$$
得 $\frac{1}{a_n} = 1 + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}}$ 得 $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$

通过数学归纳法易得
$$a_n \leq \frac{1}{n}$$
于是有 $S_n \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i}$

由不等式
$$\frac{x}{x+1} < \ln(1+x), x > 0$$
得 $\frac{1}{n} = \frac{\frac{1}{n-1}}{1+\frac{1}{n-1}} < \ln(1+\frac{1}{n-1}) = \ln n - \ln(n-1), n \ge 2$

累加得
$$S_{100} \le \sum_{i=1}^{100} \frac{1}{i} < 1 + \sum_{i=2}^{100} \ln i - \ln(i-1) = 1 + \ln 100 < 6*/$$

/*
$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{1 + \sqrt{a_n}}$$
 : $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}}$: $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}}$ 累加得 $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - 1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_i}}$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a_n} = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_i}} = 2 + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_i}}, n \ge 2$$

当
$$n \ge 2$$
时, $a_n \le \frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}} \ge \sqrt{2}$: $\frac{1}{a_n} \ge 2 + \sqrt{2}(n-2) > \sqrt{2}(n-2)$ 即

$$a_n < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n-2} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\ln(n-2) - \ln(n-3)), n \ge 4$$

$$\therefore S_{100} < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln 98 < \frac{3}{2} + 1 + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{5 + 4\sqrt{2}}{2} * /$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{1 + \sqrt{a_n}}, a_1 = 1$$

对
$$a_n \le \frac{5}{n(n+1)}, n \ge 4$$
且 $n \in N^*$ 归纳证明如下:

$$(1)a_n \le \frac{1}{n}$$
,于是有 $a_4 \le \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4(4+1)}$,即命题对 $n = 4$ 成立

(2)假设当 $n = k, k \ge 4$ 且 $k \in N^*$ 时命题成立

即
$$a_k \le \frac{5}{k(k+1)}$$
成立

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x(1+x)-x^2}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{x^2+2x}{(1+x)^2} > 0$$
即 $f(x)$ 单调递增

$$\therefore a_{k+1} = \frac{a_k}{1 + \sqrt{a_k}} \le \frac{\frac{5}{k(k+1)}}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{5}{k(k+1)}}} = \frac{5}{k(k+1) + \sqrt{5k(k+1)}}$$

当
$$k \ge 4$$
时, $5k \ge 4(k+1)$ 即 $5k(k+1) \ge 4(k+1)^2 = (2k+2)^2$

$$\therefore \sqrt{5k(k+1)} \ge 2k + 2 = (k+1)(k+2) - k(k+1)$$

$$k(k+1) + \sqrt{5k(k+1)} \ge (k+1)(k+2)$$

$$\therefore a_{k+1} = \frac{5}{k(k+1) + \sqrt{5k(k+1)}} \le \frac{5}{(k+1)(k+2)}$$
即命题对 $n = k + 1$ 也成立

由(1)(2)得命题对 $n \ge 4$ 且 $n \in N^*$ 成立

$$\therefore a_n \le \frac{5}{n(n+1)} = 5(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}), n \ge 4$$

$$\therefore S_{100} = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \sum_{i=4}^{100} a_i \le a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + 5(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{101}) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{5}{4} - \frac{5}{101} = \frac{1495 - 202\sqrt{2}}{404} < 3$$
 综上所述, $2 < S_{100} < 3$

11、略(题目太长懒得打)

12、已知
$$a \in R$$
,函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4, x > 2 \\ |x - 3| + a, x \le 2 \end{cases}$,若 $f(f(\sqrt{6})) = 3$,则 $a =$ _____

解析:2

13、已知多项式 $(x-1)^3 + (x+1)^4 = x^4 + a_1x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_3x + a_4$,则 $a_1 = _____, a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = _____$ 解析: 5,10

14、在 ΔABC 中, $\angle B = 60^{\circ}$,AB = 2,M是BC的中点, $AM = 2\sqrt{3}$,则 $AC = _____$, $\cos \angle MAC = _____$ 解析: $2\sqrt{13}$, $\frac{2\sqrt{39}}{13}$

15、袋中有4个红球,m个黄球,n个绿球,现从中任取两个球,记取出的红球数为 ξ ,若取出的两个球都是红球的概率为 $\frac{1}{6}$,一红一黄的概率为 $\frac{1}{3}$,则m-n=_____, $E(\xi)=$ _____解析:1, $\frac{8}{9}$

16、已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, (a > b > 0), 焦点<math>F_1(-c,0), F_2(c,0)(c > 0).$

若过 F_1 的直线和圆 $(x-\frac{1}{2}c)^2+y^2=c^2$ 相切,与椭圆的第一象限交于点P,且 $PF_2\perp x$ 轴,

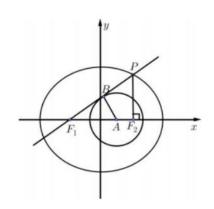
则该直线的斜率为___,椭圆的离心率为___

解析:求直线斜率不一定要设y = kx + b来算,直接通过 $tan \angle PF_1F_2$ 的大小即可

$$k = \tan \angle PF_1F_2 = \frac{AB}{BF_1} = \frac{c}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}c} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\frac{PF_2}{F_1F_2} = \tan \angle PF_1F_2 = \frac{AB}{BF_1} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, PF_2$$
即P的纵坐标

$$\therefore \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \quad \$b^{2} = a^{2} - c^{2}$$
得到 a,c 的方程最后解出 $e = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$



17、已知平面向量 \vec{a} , \vec{b} , \vec{c} ,($\vec{c} \neq \vec{0}$)满足| \vec{a} |=1,| \vec{b} |=2, \vec{a} . \vec{b} =0,(\vec{a} - \vec{b}). \vec{c} =0.记平面向量 \vec{d} 在 \vec{a} , \vec{b} 方向上的头像分别为 \vec{x} , \vec{y} , \vec{d} - \vec{a} 在 \vec{c} 方向上的投影为 \vec{z} ,则 \vec{x} ² + \vec{y} ² + \vec{z} ²的最小值为

解析:

常规的一般化: 令
$$\vec{a}$$
 = (1,0), \vec{b} = (2,0), \vec{c} = (m , n)

$$(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = 0 : m - 2n = 0 : \vec{c} = (2n, n)$$

$$: \vec{d} \times \vec{a}, \vec{b}$$
方向上的投影为 $x, y : \vec{d} = (x, y)$

$$\therefore 2x + y - \sqrt{5}z = 2$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{(2x + y - 2)^2}{5} = \frac{1}{5} (6y^2 - (4 - 4x)y + 9x^2 - 8x + 4)$$

$$\therefore 6y^2 - (4 - 4x)y \ge 6(\frac{1 - x}{3})^2$$

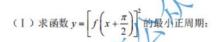
$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \ge \frac{1}{5} \left(6\left(\frac{1-x}{3}\right)^2 + 9x^2 - 8x + 4 \right) = \frac{5x^2 - 4x + 2}{3} \ge \frac{2}{5}$$

上面几个等号成立条件为
$$x = \frac{2}{5}, y = \frac{1-x}{3} = \frac{1}{5}, z = \frac{2x+y-2}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$
时取等号

- 18、三角函数略
- 19、解析几何略

网上解答如下:

18. (本題满分 14 分) (公众号: 浙江省高中数学) 设函数 $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x (x \in R)$.





公众号。(浙江省高中数学)

【解析】(嘉兴陆放翁)

(I)
$$f(x) = \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$y = \left[f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right]^2 = \left[\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \right]^2 = 2\sin^2\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = 1 - \cos\left(2x + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = 1 - \cos\left(2x + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = 1 - \sin 2x$$

所以
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{|\omega|} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

(II)
$$y = f(x) f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin x$$

微信号: fengjielaoshi

第 11 页共 16 页

更多资料请扫码关注微信公众号: 浙江省高中数学

QQ 资料群: 497543534 (浙江新高考数学)

$$= 2\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin x = 2\sin x \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos x\right) = \sqrt{2}\sin^2 x + \sqrt{2}\sin x\cos x$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sin \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

所以函数
$$y = f(x)f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$
在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的最大值为 $1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.



微信扫一扫 关注该公众号 19. (本應满分 15 分)(公众号: 浙江省高中数学)如图,在四棱锥 P-ABCD中,底面 (BCD是平行四边 形, $\angle ABC=120^{\circ}$, AB=1, BC=4, $PA=\sqrt{15}$, M,N 分别为BC, PC 的中点,PBADC, $PM\perp MD$.

- (I)证明: AB⊥PM:
- (Ⅱ) 求直线 AN 与平面 PDM 所成角的正弦值.

公众号: (浙江省高中数学)

【解析】(宁波刘慧敏老师)

- (1)证明: 在ADCM中, DC=1, CM=2, ∠DCM=
- ∴ ADCM 为直角三角形, ∠MDC = 90°, 即 DM ⊥ DC 由题意 DC ⊥ PD 且 PD ∩ PM = D, PD, BM △ 面 PDM
- :.DC 上面 PDM , 又 AB // DC , ... AB 上面 PDM
- ∵PM ⊂面PDM ∴ AB ⊥ PM
- (Ⅱ) 由 PM ⊥ MD, RM A A B 得 PM ⊥面 ABCD : PM ⊥ MA

$$MA = \sqrt{AB^2 + BM^2} + BM \cos \angle ABC = \sqrt{3}$$
, $PM^2 = \sqrt{PA^2 - MA^2} = \sqrt{15 - 3} = 2\sqrt{3}$

作 AD 中点 E, 连接 ME, 则 ME, DM, PM 两两垂直

以M为坐标原点,DM为x轴,EM为y轴,PM为z 轴,建立空间

直角坐标系,则 $A(-\sqrt{3},2,0)$, $P(0,0,2\sqrt{2})$, $D(\sqrt{3},0,0)$,

 $M(0,0,0), C(\sqrt{3},-1,0)$

又 N 为 PC 中点,所以 N
$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{2}\right)$$
, $\overline{AN} = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}, \sqrt{2}\right)$.

由(I) 得 $CD \perp$ 面PDM,所以面PDM的法向量 $\vec{n} = (0,1,0)$

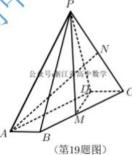
微信号: fengjielaoshi

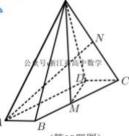
第 12 页共 16 页

更多资料请扫码关注微信公众号: 浙江省高中数学

QQ 资料群: 497543534 (浙江新高考数学)







20、已知数列
$$\{a_n\}$$
的前 n 项和为 $S_n, a_1 = -\frac{9}{4},$ 且 $4S_{n+1} = 3S_n - 9, n \in N^*$

(1)求数列{a_n}通项公式

(2)设数列 $\{b_n\}$ 满足 $3b_n+(n-4)a_n=0, n\in N^*$,记 $\{b_n\}$ 的前n项和为 T_n . 若 $T_n\leq \lambda b_n$ 对任意 $n\in N^*$ 恒成立,求实数 λ 的取值范围

解析:

(1)

解法一:
$$4S_{n+1} = 3S_n - 9$$

用待定系数法,设
$$4(S_{n+1}-\lambda)=3(S_n-\lambda)$$

∴
$$4(S_{n+1}+9) = 3(S_n+9)$$
 $\exists S_n = (S_1+9)(\frac{3}{4})^{n-1} - 9 = \frac{27}{4}(\frac{3}{4})^{n-1} - 9$

$$\therefore a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = \frac{27}{4} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-1} - \frac{27}{4} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-2} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-2} \left(\frac{81}{16} - \frac{27}{4}\right) = -\frac{27}{16} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-2} = -3\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n, n \ge 2$$

经检验,
$$a_1$$
符合上式 $\therefore a_n = -3(\frac{3}{4})^n, n \in N^*$

解法二:

$$4S_{n+1} = 3S_n - 9$$

$$\therefore 4S_n = 3S_{n-1} - 9, n \ge 2 \therefore 4a_{n+1} = 3a_n, n \ge 2$$

$$\therefore a_{n+1} = \frac{3}{4}a_n, n \ge 2 \text{ fitt} a_2 = -\frac{27}{16} = \frac{3}{4}a_1 \therefore a_{n+1} = \frac{3}{4}a_n, n \in N^*$$

$$\therefore a_n = -\frac{9}{4} (\frac{3}{4})^{n-1} = -3(\frac{3}{4})^n, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$(2)3b_n + (n-4)a_n = 0 : b_n = -\frac{1}{3}(n-4)a_n = (n-4)(\frac{3}{4})^n$$

由阿贝尔变换或错位相减法得, $T_n = -4n(\frac{3}{4})^{n+1}, n \in N^*$

$$T_n \leq \lambda b_n \therefore -4n(\frac{3}{4})^{n+1} \leq \lambda(n-4)(\frac{3}{4})^n$$

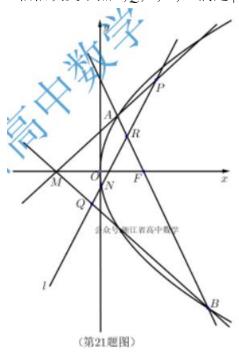
$$\stackrel{\underline{}}{=} n < 4 \text{ ft } \lambda \leq \frac{4n}{4-n} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = (\frac{3n}{4-n})_{\min}$$

将
$$n$$
 = 1,2,3代入可得 λ ≤ 1(n = 1时)

$$\therefore \frac{3n}{4-n} = -3 - \frac{12}{n-4} < -3 - \frac{12}{(n+1)-4} \text{ fith } \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{3n}{4-n} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{3}{\frac{4}{n}-1} = -3$$

$$\lambda > -3 \cdot -3 < \lambda < 1$$

- 21、如图已知F是抛物线 $y^2=2px(p>0)$ 的焦点,M是抛物线的准线与x轴的交点,且 | MF |= 2 (1)求抛物线的方程
- (2)设过点F的直线交抛物线于A,B两点,若斜率为2的直线l与直线MA,MB,AB,x轴依次交于点P,Q,R,N,且满足 $|RN|^2 = |PN| \cdot |QN|$,求直线l在x轴上截距的取值范围



解析:

(1)
$$|MF| = p = 2$$
:. 抛物线方程为 $v^2 = 4x$

显然直线AB斜率不为0,设 l_{AB} :x = my + 1

$$\therefore R, N$$
不重合 $\therefore l$ 不过点 F \therefore 设 l : $y = 2x + n, n \neq -2$

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 4x \\ x = my + 1 \end{cases} \therefore y^2 - 4my - 4 = 0$$

由韦达定理得,
$$\begin{cases} y_1 + y_2 = 4m \\ y_1 y_2 = -4 \end{cases} \therefore y_1^2 + y_2^2 = (y_1 + y_2)^2 - 2y_1 y_2 = 16m^2 + 8$$

$$l_{AM}: y = \frac{y_1}{x_1 + 1}(y - x_1) + y_1$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x + n \\ y = \frac{y_1}{x_1 + 1}(y - x_1) + y_1 & \therefore P(\frac{n(x_1 + 1)}{y_1 - 2x_1 - 2}, \frac{(n - 2)y_1}{y_1 - 2x_1 - 2}), \exists \Psi Q(\frac{n(x_2 + 1)}{y_2 - 2x_2 - 2}, \frac{(n - 2)y_2}{y_2 - 2x_2 - 2}) \end{cases}$$

$$||y_p y_Q|| = \frac{(n-2)^2 y_1 y_2}{(y_1 - 2x_1 - 2)(y_2 - 2x_2 - 2)} || = \frac{4(n-2)^2 y_1 y_2}{(2y_1 - y_1^2 - 4)(2y_2 - y_2^2 - 4)} ||$$

$$= \left| \frac{16(n-2)^2}{4y_1y_2 - (2y_1y_2 + 8)(y_1 + y_2) + y_1^2 y_2^2 + 4(y_1^2 + y_2^2) + 16} \right| = \frac{(n-2)^2}{4m^2 + 3}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = my + 1 \\ y = 2x + n \end{cases} \therefore y_R = \frac{n+2}{1-2m}$$

:
$$|RN|^2 = |PN||QN|$$
: $(\frac{n+2}{1-2m})^2 = \frac{(n-2)^2}{4m^2+3}$

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

$$\therefore -\frac{n}{2} \in (-\infty, -7 - 4\sqrt{3}] \cup [7 - 4\sqrt{3}, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

∴直线l在x轴上截距的取值范围为 $(-\infty, -7 - 4\sqrt{3}] \cup [7 - 4\sqrt{3}, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

- 22、设a,b为实数,且a > 1,函数 $f(x) = a^{x} bx + e^{2}$, $x \in R$
- (1)求函数f(x)的单调区间
- (2)若对任意 $b > 2e^2$,函数f(x)有两个不同的零点,求a的取值范围
- (3)当a = e时,证明:对任意 $b > e^4$,函数f(x)有两个不同的零点 x_1, x_2 ,满足 $x_2 > \frac{b \ln b}{2e^2} x_1 + \frac{e^2}{b}$ 解析:
- $(1) f'(x) = a^x \ln a b$
- (*i*)若 $b \le 0$,则 $f'(x) = a^x \ln a b \ge 0$,即f(x)在R上单调递增

$$(ii)$$
若 $b>0$,令 $f'(x)>0则 $x>\log_a\frac{b}{\ln a}$,即 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty,\log_a\frac{b}{\ln a})$ 单调递减, $(\log_a\frac{b}{\ln a},+\infty)$ 单调递增$

(2)
$$\Rightarrow t = x \ln a$$
, $y = \frac{b}{\ln a} t + e^2 = 0$, $\frac{b}{\ln a} = \frac{e^t + e^2}{t}$, $\Rightarrow g(t) = \frac{e^t + e^2}{t}$

$$\text{Im} g'(t) = \frac{e^t \cdot t - (e^t + e^2)}{t^2} = \frac{e^t (t - 1) - e^2}{t^2}$$

令
$$h(t) = e^{t}(t-1) - e^{2}$$
, $h'(t) = te^{t}$, $h'(0) = 0$: $h(t)$ 在 $(-\infty,0)$ 上单调递减, $(0,+\infty)$ 上单调递增

而
$$h(2) = 0$$
 :. 当 $t < 2$ 时, $g'(t) < 0$;当 $t > 2$ 时, $g'(t) > 0$:. $g(t)$ 在($-\infty$,2)上单调递减, $(2,+\infty)$ 上单调递增

且
$$g(2) = e^2$$
, 当 $t < 0$ 时, $g(t) < 0$, $\lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{e^t + e^2}{t} = +\infty$, $\lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{e^t + e^2}{t} = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{e^t}{1} = +\infty$

$$\therefore \frac{b}{\ln a} \ge g(2) = e^2 \therefore \ln a \le \left(\frac{b}{e^2}\right)_{\min}, b > 2e^2 \therefore \ln a \le 2 \therefore 1 < a \le e^2$$

(3)证明: 当
$$a = e$$
时, $f(x) = e^x - bx + e^2$, 由(2)知 $x_1, x_2 > 0$, 不妨设 $0 < x_1 < \ln b < x_2$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0 \exists \exists e^{x_1} - bx_1 + e^2 = e^{x_2} - bx_2 + e^2 = 0, \frac{e^{x_2} - e^{x_1}}{x_2 - x_1} = b \Leftrightarrow x_2 = \ln t_2, x_1 = \ln t_1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}e^{x_1} + \frac{1}{2}e^{x_2} = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} > \frac{t_2 - t_1}{\ln t_2 - \ln t_1} = b :: e^{x_2} > -e^{x_1} + 2b :: x_2 > \ln(2b - e^{x_1})$$

$$\Rightarrow a(x) = \ln(2b - x) - \frac{b \ln b}{2e^2} \ln x + \frac{e^2}{b}, 1 < x < b$$

$$a'(x) = \frac{1}{x - 2b} + \frac{b \ln b}{2e^2 x} = \frac{2e^2 x + b \ln bx - 2b^2 \ln b}{2e^2 x(x - 2b)} = \frac{(2e^2 + b \ln b)(x - \frac{2b^2 \ln b}{2e^2 + b \ln b})}{2e^2 x(x - 2b)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2b^2 \ln b}{2e^2 + b \ln b} - b = \frac{b^2 \ln b - 2e^2 b}{2e^2 + b \ln b} = \frac{(b \ln b - 2e^2)b}{2e^2 + b \ln b} > 0$$

$$\therefore a(x) > \ln(2b-1) + \frac{e^2}{h} > \ln(2e^4 - 1) > \ln e^4 = 4 > 0 \therefore \ln(2b-x) - \frac{b \ln b}{2e^2} \ln x + \frac{e^2}{h} > 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\ln(2b-x) > \frac{b \ln b}{2e^2} \ln x - \frac{e^2}{b}, 1 < x < b : \ln(2b-e^x) > \frac{b \ln b}{2e^2} x - \frac{e^2}{b}, 0 < x < \ln b]$$

$$\therefore \ln(2b - e^{x_1}) > \frac{b \ln b}{2e^2} x_1 - \frac{e^2}{b} \therefore x_2 > \ln(2b - e^{x_1}) > \frac{b \ln b}{2e^2} x_1 - \frac{e^2}{b}, (这是我的做法,思路比较流畅)$$

(III)
$$a=e$$
, $f(x)=e^x-bx+e^2$ 有2个不同零点 $\Rightarrow e^x+e^2=bx\Rightarrow x>0$

由(II)可知有2个不同零点,记较大者为x2,较小者为x1

$$b = \frac{e^{x_1} + e^2}{x_1} < \frac{2e^2}{x_1} \Rightarrow x_1 < \frac{2e^2}{b}, \quad \text{giff } x_2 > \frac{b \ln b x_1}{2e^2} + \frac{e^2}{b}, \quad \text{Ring } x_2 > \ln b + \frac{e^2}{b}$$

$$b = \frac{e^{x_2} + e^2}{x_2} < \frac{2e^{x_2}}{x_2} \perp \ln b + \frac{e^2}{b} \times b > e^4 \perp 单调递增,所以只需证 x_2 > \ln \frac{2e^{x_2}}{x_2} + \frac{e^2 x_2}{2e^{x_2}} (x_2 > 5)$$

只需证
$$\ln e^{x_2} - \ln \frac{2e^{x_2}}{x_2} - \frac{e^2x_2}{2e^{x_2}} > 0$$
,只需证 $\ln x - \frac{e^2x}{2e^x} - \ln 2 > 0$

$$\frac{e^2}{2}$$
<4 ,只需证 $h(x) = \ln x - \frac{4x}{e^x} - \ln 2$ 在 $x > 5$ 时为正

$$\therefore h(5) = \ln 5 - \frac{4.5}{e^5} \ln 2 = \ln \frac{5}{2} - \frac{20}{e^5} = 0 , h'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 4xe^{-x} - 4e^{-x} > 0 , 故得证!$$