

高三数学练习 17 7/26

-/8 令 $M(t, t^2+6t+10)$

则 $z_1 = t + (t^2+6t+10)i$

又 $z_2 = 2-2i$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore z &= [t - (t^2+6t+10)i]i - (2-2i) \\ &= t_1 + (t^2+6t+10) - 2 + 2i \\ &= (t^2+6t+8) + (t+2)i \end{aligned}$$

记 $N(t^2+6t+8, t+2)$

$x = t^2+6t+8 = (t+2)(t+4)$

$\therefore y = t+2$, 有 $x = y(y+2)$

$\therefore z$ 的轨迹方程 $x = y^2+2y$

-/12 显然 $a, b \neq 0$.

$f(x)=0$ 的根为 a, b . $g(x)=0$ 的根为 $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}$.

对 $x^2-4\sqrt{3}\cos 2\theta+2=0$ 两边除以 x^2 后有

$1 - \frac{4\sqrt{3}\cos 2\theta}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} = 0$ 它的两根 α, β 同时也是

$2x^2+4x\sin 2\theta+1=0$ ② 的根.

$$\begin{cases} 2t^2-4\sqrt{3}\cos 2\theta \cdot t+1=0 & \text{两根根一致} \\ 2x^2+4\sin 2\theta \cdot x+1=0 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore 4\sqrt{3}\cos 2\theta = -4\sin 2\theta$ 于是 $\tan 2\theta = -\sqrt{3}$

又 $\theta \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ $\therefore \theta = \frac{5}{6}\pi$

2. 18(2)

由 $z_1, z_2 = 3i$ 可知 $\begin{cases} a\cos A - b\cos B = 0 & \text{①} \\ a\cos B + b\cos A = 3 & \text{②} \end{cases}$

由 ① 可知 $a\cos A = b\cos B$ $\therefore \frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = \frac{b}{a}$

由正弦定理 $\frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin A}$ 于是 $\sin B \cos B = \sin A \cos A$

$\therefore \sin(2A) = \sin(2B)$ $\therefore 0 < A < \pi, 0 < B < \pi$

$\therefore 2A = 2B$ 或 $2A+2B = \pi$ 即 $A=B$ 或 $A+B = \frac{\pi}{2}$

1° $A=B$ $\triangle ABC$ 为等腰三角形

$\therefore b = \sqrt{3}$ $A=B$ $\therefore a = b = \sqrt{3}$ 又由 ② 可知

$\sqrt{3}\cos A + \sqrt{3}\cos A = 3$ $\therefore \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 于是 $A = \frac{\pi}{6}$

2° $A+B = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\triangle ABC$ 为直角三角形

如图 $a\cos B + b\cos A = \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{3+t^2}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{3+t^2}} = 3$
解出 $t = \sqrt{3}$ $\therefore \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}$ $A = \arccos(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5})$

综上 $\triangle ABC$ 为等腰三角形 $A = \frac{\pi}{6}$

或 $\triangle ABC$ 为直角三角形 $A = \arccos(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5})$

三/17

$$(1) \quad \overline{w} \cdot \overline{z} - w = 0$$

$$\therefore \overline{z} = \frac{w}{\overline{w}} \quad \therefore |z| = \left| \frac{\overline{w}}{w} \right| = 1$$

$\therefore z$ 对应的点在单位圆上

$$\therefore -1 < \frac{1-ra^2}{1+a^2} < 1 \quad \because r=a$$

$$\therefore 0 < a^2 < 2 \quad \therefore a \in (-\sqrt{2}, 0) \cup (0, \sqrt{2})$$

$$(2) \quad u = |z^2 - z + 2| \quad \because \overline{z} = 1$$

$$\therefore u = |z^2 - z + 2 \cdot \overline{z}| = |z| \cdot |z - 1 + 2\overline{z}|$$

$$= |z - 1 + 2\overline{z}|$$

$$\text{设 } z = x + yi \quad (x, y \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \text{则 } |z| = x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$u = |(x-1) - yj| = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + 1-x^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{8x^2 - 6x + 2}$$

$$\text{记 } f(x) = 8x^2 - 6x + 2 \quad \because x \in [-1, 1] \quad \text{进一步有}$$

$$x = \frac{1-ra^2}{1+a^2} = \frac{r+1}{1+a^2} - r \in (-r, 1]$$

$\Rightarrow r=1$ 时, $f(x)$ 关于直线 $x=\frac{3}{4}$ 对称.

$$f(x) \text{ 此时取最大值. 当 } u \text{ 取最小值时, } a = \pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

当 $r \geq 2$ 时, 则 $f(x)$ 定义域为 $[-1, 1]$

$$\therefore f(x)_{\max} = f(-1) \quad f(x)_{\min} = f\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \quad \text{不合题意}$$

综上, 当 $r=1$ 时 u 有最小值, 无最大值 $a = \pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$

$$\text{三/21 (2)} \quad b_n = a_n \cdot a_{n+1}, \text{ 则 } (n+1) \pi = \begin{cases} a_n a_{n+1}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ -a_n a_{n+1}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

则当 n 为偶数时, 设 $n=2m \quad (m \in \mathbb{N}^+)$

$$(3) \quad \therefore T_n = (a_1 a_2 - a_2 a_3) + (a_3 a_4 - a_4 a_5) + \dots +$$

$$(a_{2n-1} a_{2n} - a_{2n} a_{2n+1})$$

$$= -\frac{2n^2 + 6n}{9}, \text{ 此时 } n=2 \text{ 时 } -\frac{1}{9} \left(2 + \frac{6}{n}\right)_{\min} = -\frac{5}{9}$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时, 类似地, } T_n = \frac{1}{9} (2n^2 + 6n + 7)$$

$$\text{此时 } T_n > 0. \text{ 在 } t \leq -\frac{5}{9} \text{ 时, } T_n > t n^2$$

$$\text{综上 } t \in (-\infty, -\frac{5}{9}]$$

43. 复数的代数形式 2/24

$$\begin{aligned}
 -4/ \quad f(\overline{z_1 - z_2}) &= 1 - (z_1 - z_2) \\
 &= 1 - (2 + 3i - 5 + i) \\
 &= 1 - (-3 + 4i) \\
 &= 4 - 4i. \quad \text{C 正确}
 \end{aligned}$$

二. 1. [分类讨论后一定要写答句“综上所述, ...”]

$$\text{二. 3. (1)} \quad z = -\frac{2}{1-\sqrt{3}i} \quad \text{时} \quad z^n = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i & (n \equiv 1 \pmod{3}) \\ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i & (n \equiv 2 \pmod{3}) \\ 1 & (n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}) \end{cases}$$

$$2000 = 1998 + 2 \quad \text{而} \quad z + z^2 + z^3 = 0$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{2000} (z_i) = 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 + 1 - 1 = 0$$

46. 复数集上的方程 2/25-

二. 1. (2)

$$\bar{z} = \lambda z + w$$

$$z - \bar{\lambda} \cdot \bar{z} = \bar{w}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \bar{z} - \lambda z = w \\ z - \bar{\lambda} \cdot \bar{z} = \bar{w} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow z \cdot (1 - \lambda \cdot \bar{\lambda}) = \bar{\lambda} \cdot w + \bar{w}$$

$$\therefore |\lambda| \neq 1$$

$$\therefore z = \frac{\bar{\lambda} \cdot w + \bar{w}}{1 - \lambda \cdot \bar{\lambda}}$$

47 复数的几何意义

-4/ 复平面上的点列 $(-1, 0), (1, 0)$ 距离之和为 2.

这是一条射线, 为 $y=0 (x \leq -1)$

则得知其轨迹方程为 $y=0 (x \leq -1)$

(轨迹 要把曲线类型和方程都写上)

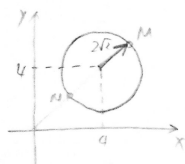
三.8/ [用矩阵求三角形的面积不要忘记 $\frac{1}{2}$!]

$$S_0 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 1 & c & d \\ 1 & e & f \end{vmatrix} \quad , \quad \text{为 } \Delta(a, b), (c, d), (e, f) \text{ 的面积}$$

=2/ 设 $z = x + yi (x, y \in \mathbb{R})$ 则 (x, y) 到 $(3, 3)$ 的距离

的 2 倍等于 (x, y) 到原点的距离.

$$\therefore 2\sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (y-3)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \text{于是 } (x-4)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 8$$



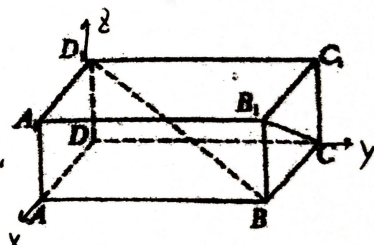
$\therefore |z|$ 的最大值为 $4\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2}$,

最小值为 $4\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$.

分别在 $z = 6 + 6i$, $z = 2 + 2i$ 时取到

3. 在长方体 $ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 中, $AB=a, BC=b, AA_1=c$,
求异面直线 BD_1 和 B_1C 所成角的余弦值.

以 D 为原点, DA, DC, DD_1 为 x, y, z 轴建立空间直角坐标系.



$$\therefore \overrightarrow{D_1B} = (a, b-c), \quad \overrightarrow{B_1C} = (-a, 0, -c)$$

$$\therefore \text{所求夹角的余弦值 } \cos \theta = \frac{|b^2-c^2| \sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2} \sqrt{b^2+c^2}}{(a^2+b^2+c^2)(b^2+c^2)} \quad \cdot 119 \cdot$$

$$\frac{|\overrightarrow{D_1B} \cdot \overrightarrow{B_1C}|}{|\overrightarrow{D_1B}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{B_1C}|}$$