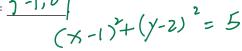


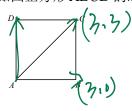
2021年上海卷

一、填空题(本大题共有12题,第1~6题每题4分,第7~12题每题5分,满分54分)

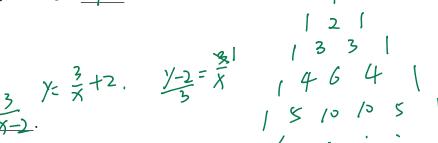
- 1. 已知 $z_1 = 1 + i$, $z_2 = 2 + 3i$, 求 $z_1 + z_2 = 3 + 4i$.
- 2. 己知 $A = \{x | 2x \le 1\}, B = \{-1, 0, 1\}, 则 A \cap B = \underbrace{\{-1, 0, 1\}, 则 A \cap B = \{-1, 0, 1\}, n \}}_{=}$
- 3. 若 $x^2+y^2-2x-4y=0$,求圆心坐标为 (1, 2).



4. 如图正方形 ABCD 的边长为 3,求 $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 9$.



5. $\exists \exists f(x) = \frac{3}{x} + 2, \exists f^{-1}(1) = \underbrace{}$



- 11. 已知抛物线 $y^2 = 2px(p \ge 0)$,若第一象限的 A,B在抛物线上,焦点为 F,|AF| = 2,|BF| = 4,|AB| = 3,求直
- 12. 已知 $a_i \in N^*$ (i = 1, 2, …, 9) 对任意的 $k \in N^*$ (2 $\leq k \leq$ 8), $a_k = a_{k-1} + 1$ 或 $a_k = a_{k+1} 1$ 中有且仅有一个成 立, $a_1 = 6$, $a_9 = 9$,则 $a_1 + \cdots + a_9$ 的最小值为 <u>2</u>

3.
$$S_{an} = \frac{3(1-q^n)}{1-q} = q$$
. $\frac{1-q^n}{1-q} = 3$. $S_{bn} = \frac{\alpha_1 q (1-q^n)}{1-q^{n_2}} = \frac{\alpha_1 q (1-q^n)}{(1-q)(1+q)} = q$. $\frac{q}{1+q} = q$. $\frac{q}{1+q$

