

1. 在平面四边形 $ABCD$ 中, E, F 分别为 AD, BC 的中点。若 $AB = 2$, $CD = 3$, 且 $\vec{EF} \cdot \vec{AB} = 4$, 则 $|EF| =$

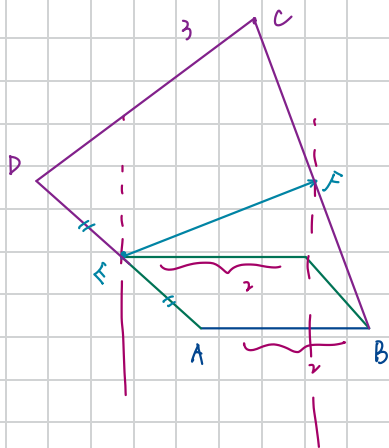
A. $\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$

B. $\frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$ ✓ B

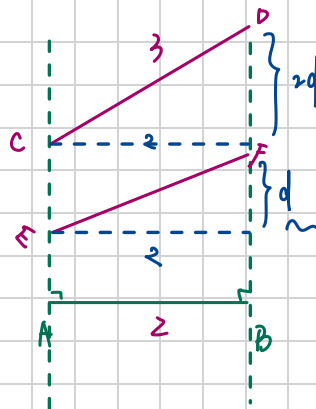
C. $\frac{\sqrt{42}}{2}$

D. $\sqrt{5}$

$$|\vec{EF}| \cos \langle \vec{EF}, \vec{AB} \rangle = \frac{\vec{EF} \cdot \vec{AB}}{|\vec{AB}|} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$



平移



$$4 + 4d^2 = 9 \Rightarrow d^2 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$|\vec{EF}|^2 = 2^2 + d^2 = 4 + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{21}{4}$$

$$|\vec{EF}| = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} \checkmark$$

$$\vec{CD} = \vec{CB} + \vec{BA} + \vec{AD} \leadsto \vec{CD}^2 = 4 + \vec{CB}^2 + \vec{AD}^2 + 2\vec{CB} \cdot \vec{BA} + 2\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{AD} + 2\vec{CB} \cdot \vec{AD}$$

$$\vec{FE} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{CB} + \vec{BA} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AD} \leadsto \vec{FE}^2 = 4 + \frac{1}{4}\vec{CB}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\vec{AD}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\vec{CB} \cdot \vec{BA} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{AD} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\vec{CB} \cdot \vec{AD}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{FE}^2 - 4 = \frac{1}{4}(\vec{CD}^2 - 4) = \frac{9}{4} - 1 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\leadsto \vec{FE}^2 = 4 + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{21}{4}$$

$$|\vec{FE}| = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$\vec{FE} \cdot \vec{BA} = 4 = \vec{FB} \cdot \vec{BA} + 4 + \vec{AE} \cdot \vec{BA}$$

$$\text{即 } \vec{CB} \cdot \vec{BA} + \vec{BA} \cdot \vec{AD} = 0$$

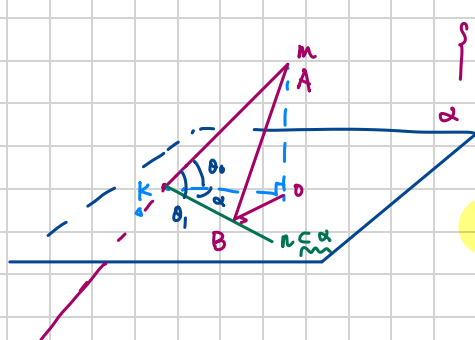
2. 已知直线 m 与平面 α 所成的角为 θ_0 , 若直线 $n \subseteq \alpha$, 直线 $m \subseteq \beta$, 设 m 与 n 的夹角为 θ_1 , α 与 β 的夹角为 θ_2 , 则

A. $\theta_1 \geq \theta_0, \theta_2 \geq \theta_0$

B. $\theta_1 \geq \theta_0, \theta_2 \leq \theta_0$

C. $\theta_1 \leq \theta_0, \theta_2 \geq \theta_0$

D. $\theta_1 \leq \theta_0, \theta_2 \leq \theta_0$



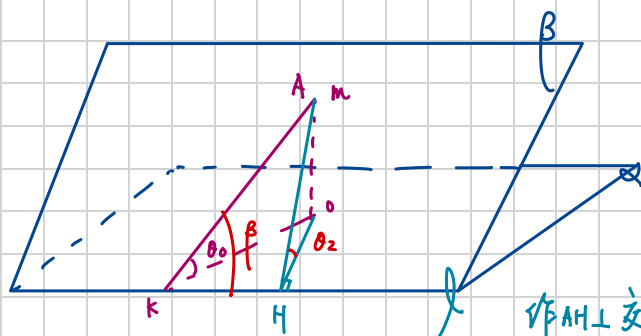
$$\begin{cases} AO \perp \alpha \Rightarrow AO \perp n \\ OB \perp n \end{cases} \Rightarrow n \perp \text{面 } AOB \Rightarrow n \perp AB$$

$$\cos \theta_1 = \frac{KB}{KA} = \frac{KB}{KO} \cdot \frac{KO}{KA}$$

$$= \cos \theta_0 \cdot \cos \alpha \leq \cos \theta_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_1 \geq \theta_0 \quad (\text{最小角定理})$$

线面角 \neq minimal 线线角



$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta_2 = \frac{AO}{AH} = \frac{AO}{AK} \cdot \frac{AK}{AH} = \sin \theta_0 \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \beta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{作 } AH \perp \text{交线 } l, \alpha \perp AO \\ &\Rightarrow l \perp \text{面 } AOH \Rightarrow l \perp OH \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta_0 = \sin \theta_2 \sin \beta \leq \sin \theta_2 \Rightarrow \theta_0 \leq \theta_2 \quad (\text{最大角定理})$$

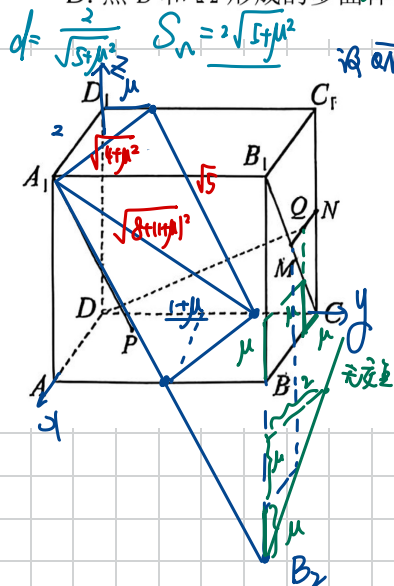
3. (多选) 已知 P 是棱长为 2 的正方体 $ABCD - A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 表面上的动点, M, N 分别是线段 B_1C 和 C_1C 的中点, 点 Q 满足 $\overrightarrow{MQ} = \lambda \overrightarrow{MN}$ ($0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$), 且 $A_1P \perp DQ$, 设 P 的轨迹围成的图形为多边形 Ω , 则

A. Ω 为平行四边形 ☒

B. 存在 λ , 使得 Ω 的面积为 $\sqrt{22}$ ☒

C. 存在 λ , 使得 Ω 和底面 $ABCD$ 的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ ☒

D. 点 B 和 Ω 形成的多面体的体积不变 ☒



$$\cos \theta = \frac{9 + \mu^2 - (9 + \mu^2 + 2\mu)}{2\sqrt{4 + \mu^2} \cdot \sqrt{5}} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{20 + 5\mu^2 - \mu^2}}{\sqrt{4 + \mu^2} \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{20 + 4\mu^2}}{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{4 + \mu^2}}$$

$$S_{\Omega} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{20 + 4\mu^2} = \frac{\sqrt{22}}{2} \Rightarrow 2\mu = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \in [0, 1]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu^2 + 5}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \mu^2 + 5 = 4 \quad \times$$

$$\vec{A_1P} = \frac{\mu}{|\vec{MN}|} \vec{MN} = \mu \vec{MN} \quad \vec{MN} = (1, 0, 1) \quad \vec{A_1P} = (\mu, 0, \mu)$$

$$\vec{DQ} = (\mu, 2, 1) \quad \vec{A_1P} \cdot \vec{DQ} = 0 \Rightarrow \mu^2 + 2 = 0 \quad \times$$

• P 在侧面 ADD_1A_1 上 $P(m, 0, n) \quad \vec{A_1P} = (m-2, 0, n-2)$

$\times \quad \mu > 0, 1 > 0, m-2, n-2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \vec{DQ} \cdot \vec{A_1P} \leq 0$ (取等号时 P 在 A_1 处)

• P 在侧面 BCC_1B_1 上 $P(m, 2, n) \quad \vec{A_1P} = (m-2, 2, n-2)$

$\times \quad \mu > 0 + \mu(m-2) + (n-2) = 0$

$(2, 2, -2) \quad (1, 2, \mu-2)$

• P 在侧面 $A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 上 $P(m, 2, 2) \quad \vec{A_1P} = (m-2, 2, 0)$

$\checkmark \quad (0, \mu, 2) \quad \mu(m-2) + 2 = 0$

• P 在侧面 $ABCD$ 上 $P(m, 2, 0) \quad \vec{A_1P} = (m-2, 2, -2)$

$\checkmark \quad \mu(m-2) + 2 - 2 = 0$

• P 在侧面 ABB_1A_1 上 $P(2, 2, n) \quad \vec{A_1P} = (0, 2, n-2)$

$\checkmark \quad 2 + (n-2) = 0$

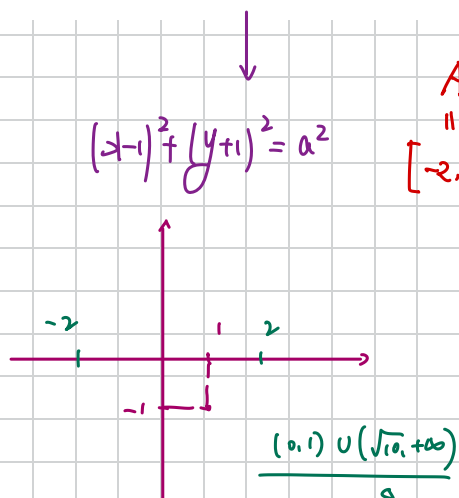
• P 在侧面 BCC_1D_1 上 $P(0, 2, n) \quad \vec{A_1P} = (-2, 2, n-2)$

$\checkmark \quad -2 + 2 + (n-2) = 0$

4. 已知实数 $a > 0$, i 是虚数单位。设集合

$$A = \left\{ z \mid z = w + \frac{1}{w}, |w| > 1, w \in \mathbb{C}, z \in \mathbb{C} \right\},$$

集合 $B = \{ z \mid |z - 1 + i| = a, z \in \mathbb{C} \}$, 如果 $B \subseteq A$, 则 a 的取值范围为 $(0, 1) \cup (\sqrt{10}, +\infty)$



$A^c \subseteq B^c$

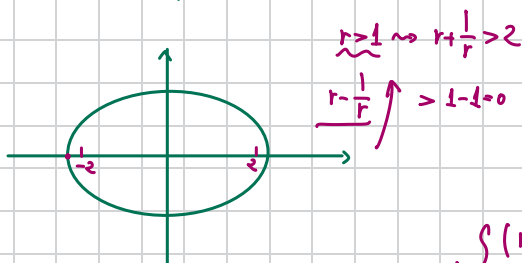
$[-2, 2]$

$w = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \quad (r > 1)$

$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r}(\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)$

$= \left(r \cos \theta + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \right) + i \left(r \sin \theta - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \right)$

$\frac{x^2}{\left(r + \frac{1}{r} \right)^2} + \frac{y^2}{\left(r - \frac{1}{r} \right)^2} = 1$



$\Rightarrow \forall a > 2, b > 0, \text{ 是否存在 } \theta \text{ 使得 } \begin{cases} \left(r + \frac{1}{r} \right) \cos \theta = a \\ \left(r - \frac{1}{r} \right) \sin \theta = b \end{cases}$

$r = \frac{\frac{a}{\cos \theta} + \frac{b}{\sin \theta}}{2} \quad r = \frac{2}{\frac{a}{\cos \theta} - \frac{b}{\sin \theta}}$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{a^2}{\cos^2 \theta} - \frac{b^2}{\sin^2 \theta} = 4$

$\Leftrightarrow a^2(1 - \cos^2 \theta) - b^2 \cos^2 \theta = 4 \cos^2 \theta - 4 \cos^4 \theta$

$\Leftrightarrow a^2 - a^2 \cos^2 \theta - b^2 \cos^2 \theta = 4 \cos^2 \theta - 4 \cos^4 \theta$

$\Rightarrow 4t^2 + (4 + a^2 + b^2)t - a^2 = 0$

$t = \cos^2 \theta \in [0, 1]$

$f(0) = -a^2 < 0, f(1) = a^2 + b^2 > 0 \quad \checkmark$

5. 已知函数 $f(x) = e^{ax} \ln x$, 其中 $a > 0$.

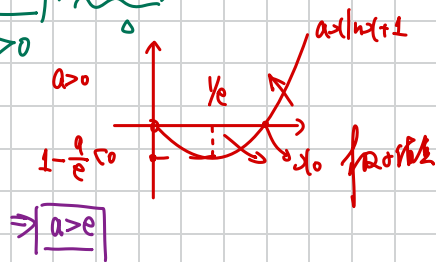
(1) 若 $y = f(x)$ 在点 $(1, 0)$ 处的切线与两坐标轴所围成三角形的面积为 $\frac{e}{2}$, 求 a 的值.

(2) 若 $x = x_0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极小值点, 证明: $f(x_0) < -e$.

$$(1) f(1) = 0, f'(x) = ae^{ax} \ln x + \frac{e^{ax}}{x} \quad f'(1) = e^a$$

$$\text{eq line: } y = \frac{1}{e^a} y + 1 \quad \text{at } (1, 0), (0, -e^a) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^a = \frac{e}{2} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$(2) f'(x) = \frac{ae^{ax} x \ln x + e^{ax}}{x} = \frac{e^{ax}}{x} (ax \ln x + 1)$$



$$\text{eq } x_0 \ln x_0 = -\frac{1}{a}, \quad x_0 > \frac{1}{e}$$

$$f(x_0) = e^{ax_0} \ln x_0 = e^{ax_0} \cdot -\frac{1}{ax_0}$$

$$\text{Goal: } -\frac{e^{ax_0}}{ax_0} < -e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^{ax_0}}{ax_0} > \frac{e}{1}$$

$$\text{let } g(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} \quad g'(x) = e^x \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \frac{e^x(x-1)}{x^2}$$



$$\text{eq } \frac{e^x}{x} \geq \frac{e}{1} \quad \text{for } x \geq 1$$

只需证明 $ax_0 \neq 1$

若 $ax_0 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \ln x_0 = -1 \Leftrightarrow x_0 = \frac{1}{e}$ 矛盾!

此时 x_0 不为极小值