

1. 已知 $a \in \mathbb{R}$, 若不等式 $\left[\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}x\right) - a\right] \left[\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}x\right) - a - 1\right] < 0$ 在 $(0, 2025)$ 中整数解有 m 个, 则 m 的个数不可能是 ()

A. 0

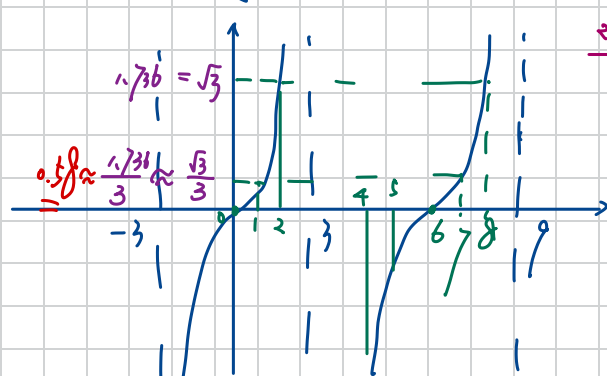
D

B. 338

C. 674

D. 1012

$$a < \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}x\right) < a+1 \quad T = \frac{\pi}{|\frac{\pi}{6}|} = 6$$



$$\frac{2025-3}{6} = \frac{2022}{6} = 337$$

A. $a > \sqrt{3}$ 无正解 0

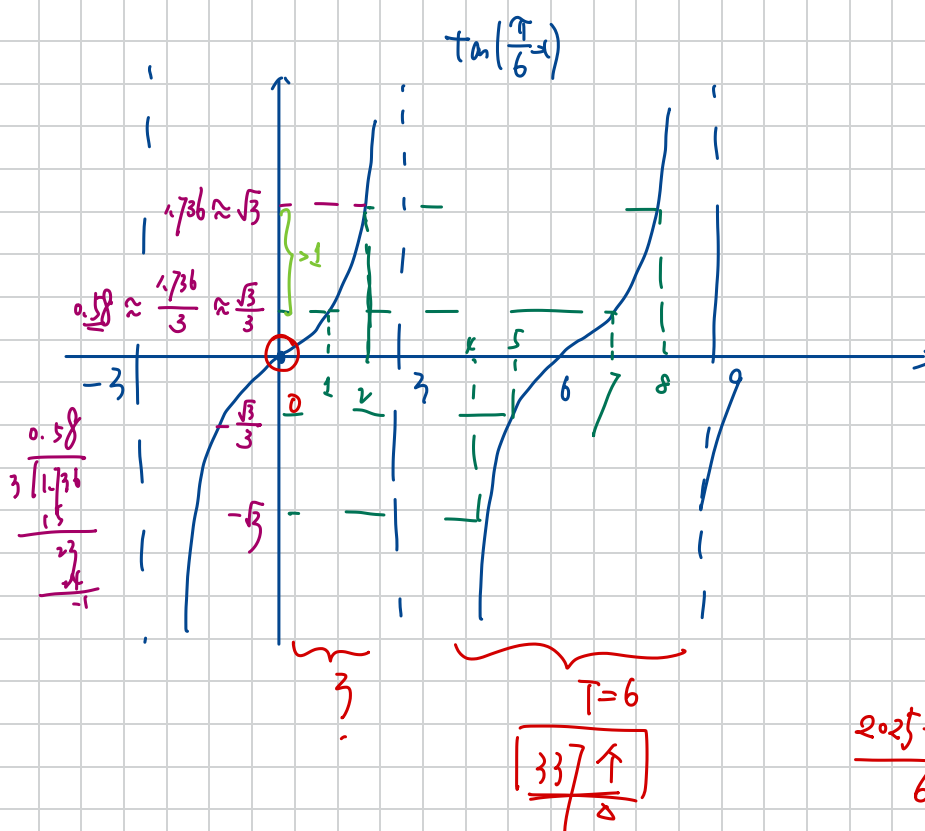
338 ↑ 区间 → 1 2 3 ⇒ 338 ↑

337 ↑ $a \sim a+1$ 区间 only → 1 2 3

1 ↑ + 337 ↑ → 2 3 4

0 ↑ + 337 ↑ → 2 3 4

$$\frac{337 \times 2 + 0.1}{1} = 674 \times 0.1$$



337 ✓ 338 ✓
674 ✓ 675 ✓

0
2025

$$\frac{2025-3}{6} = \frac{2022}{6} = 337$$

2. 已知函数 $f(x) = x|x-a| - 2a^2$ 。若当 $x > 2$ 时, $f(x) > 0$, 则 a 的取值范围是 ()

B

A. $(-\infty, 1]$

B. $[-2, 1]$

C. $[-1, 2]$

D. $[-1, +\infty)$

[1: -]

$a \leq 2$ 时, $x > 2$, $f(x) = x^2 - ax - 2a^2$ 在 $(2, +\infty)$ 上

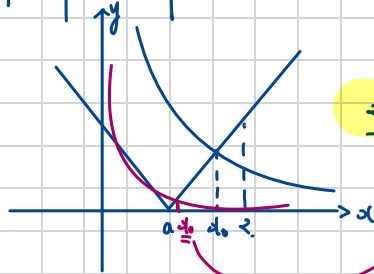
$f(1) > f(2) = 4 - 2a - 2a^2 = -2(a^2 + a - 2) = -2(a+2)(a-1) \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow -2 \leq a \leq 1$

$a > 2$ 时, $x > 2$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - ax - 2a^2, & x > a \\ -x^2 + ax - 2a^2, & x \leq a \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(a) = -a^2 + a^2 - 2a^2 < 0$ 不符合!

[1: =]

$|x-a| > \frac{2a^2}{x}$ 在 $x > 2$ 上恒成立



$2 > a_0$

$\frac{a_0 - a}{a_0} = \frac{2a^2}{a_0^2}$

$\Rightarrow a_0^2 - aa_0 - 2a^2 = 0$

$\Delta = a^2 + 8a^2 = 9a^2$

$\frac{a \pm 3a}{2} = \frac{-2a}{2} \rightarrow -a$
 $\frac{+4a}{2} \rightarrow +2a$

$\bullet a \geq 0$ 时, $a_0 = 2a > 0$ 则 $2a \leq 2 \Rightarrow a \leq 1$

$\bullet a < 0$ 时, $a_0 = -a > 0$ 则 $-a \leq 2 \Rightarrow a \geq -2$

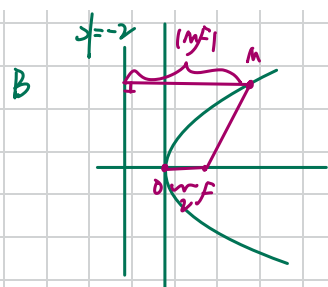
3. (多选) 已知 $F(2,0)$ 是抛物线 $C: y^2 = 2px$ 的焦点, M 是 C 上的点, O 为坐标原点。则

A. $p = 4$ $\frac{p}{2} = 2$ ✓

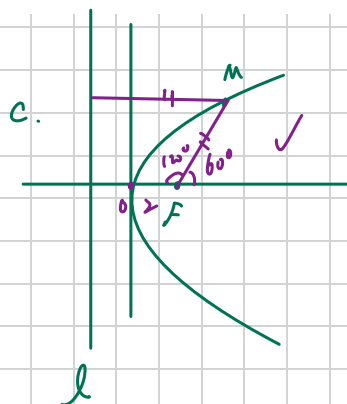
B. $|MF| \geq |OF|$ ✓

C. 以 M 为圆心且过 F 的圆与 C 的准线相切 ✓

D. 当 $\angle OFM = 120^\circ$ 时, $\triangle OFM$ 的面积为 $2\sqrt{3}$ ✗ ✗



$|x_M + 2| = 2$

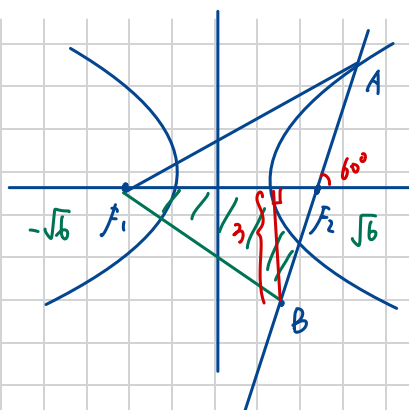


$$|MF| = \frac{p}{1 - \cos 60^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\frac{1}{2}} = 8$$

$$S_{\triangle OFM} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 2 \cdot \sin 120^\circ = 8 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

4. 已知双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{6-a^2} = 1$ ($a > 0$) 的左、右焦点分别为 F_1, F_2 。通过 F_2 且倾斜角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 的直线与双曲线交于第一象限的点 A , 延长 AF_2 至 B 使得 $AB = AF_1$ 。若 $\triangle BF_1F_2$ 的面积为 $3\sqrt{6}$, 则 a 的值为 $\sqrt{3}$ 。



$$S_{\triangle BF_1F_2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |y_B| \cdot |F_1F_2|$$

$$= \sqrt{6} |y_B| = 3\sqrt{6}$$

$$|BF_2| = \frac{|y_B|}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}/2} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{即 } AF_1 - AF_2 = BA - AF_2 = BF_2 = 2a = 2\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{3}$$

5. 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_1 = 3$, $a_{n+1} = \frac{3a_n}{a_n + 2}$.

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式;

(2) 令 $b_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$, 证明: $b_n < b_{n+1} < 1$.

1. 定× ~ 递推关系
2. $a_{n+1} = pa_n + q$
3. $a_{n+1} = pa_n + kn + q$
4. $a_{n+1} = pa_n + q^n$
5. 是等比数列? $a_{n+1} = \frac{ka_n}{pa_n + q}$ $a_{n+1}a_n = \frac{ka_{n+1} + qa_n}{p}$
6. $a_{n+1} = qa_n^2$
7. $a_{n+1} = pa_n + qa_n$, $a_{n+1} = \frac{ka_n + s}{pa_n + q}$

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{a_n + 2}{3a_n} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{a_n}$$

$$\leadsto \frac{1}{a_n} = c_n \quad \text{即} \quad c_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}c_n + \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{设} \quad (c_{n+1} + p) = \frac{2}{3}(c_n + p)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}p - p = -\frac{1}{3}p = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow p = -1$$

$$\text{即} \quad (c_{n+1} - 1) = \frac{2}{3}(c_n - 1) \quad \leadsto \quad c_1 = 1, \quad c_n = 1$$

$$\text{又} \quad c_1 = \frac{1}{a_1} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \underline{c_1 - 1 = -\frac{2}{3} \neq 0} \Rightarrow c_n - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{c_{n+1} - 1}{c_n - 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \{c_n - 1\} \text{ 是以 } c_1 - 1 = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ 为首项, } q = \frac{2}{3} \text{ 的等比数列}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_n - 1 = -1 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_n} = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{由} \quad a_{n+1} < a_n \Leftrightarrow 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1} > 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1} < \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) < 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow \{a_n\} \downarrow \quad \text{即} \quad b_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < 1$$

$$\text{证: } b_n < b_{n+1} \quad b_n = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1}} = \frac{1 - \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}}{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}\left[1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}\right] - \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1} - 1}$$

$$\text{即} \quad b_n < b_{n+1} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1} > \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{证: } b_n < b_{n+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < \frac{a_{n+2}}{a_{n+1}} \Leftrightarrow a_{n+1}^2 < a_n a_{n+2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1}\right)^2} < \frac{1}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n\right)\left(1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+2}\right)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2n+2} > 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+2} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2n+2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+2} > 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+2}} \quad \text{III}$$