

2. (本题12分)

已知函数  $f(x) = (e-x)\ln x$  ( $e$  为自然对数的底数).

(1) 求函数  $f(x)$  的零点, 以及曲线  $y=f(x)$  在其零点处的切线方程;

(2) 若方程  $f(x) = m$  ( $m \neq 0$ ) 有两个实数根  $x_1, x_2$ , 求证:

$x_1 > 0$

1.1  $f(x)=0$ .

①  $\ln x=0, x=1$

②  $e-x=0, x=e$

$f'(x) = -\ln x + \frac{e-x}{x}$   $x \in (1, e)$

$f'(1) = e-1 > 0$   $y = (e-1)(x-1)$

$f'(e) = -1 < 0$   $y = -(x-e)$

③ 唯一  $x_0$  s.t.  $f(x_0)=0, x_0 \in (1, e)$

$x_0 < x_1$

$y_0 < y_1$

$x < x_0$  时

$g(x) = (e-x)/\ln x - (e-1)(x-1) \leq 0$

其中等号仅当  $x=1$  时取等

$\forall x, (x) > f(x) \iff \forall y, f(y) < f'(y)$

(2) 令  $y=m$ ,  $x_1 = 1 + \frac{m}{e-1}$ ,  $x_2 = -m + e$

$\Rightarrow x_1 < x_2$

$\Rightarrow x_1 < x_0$

$$|x_1 - x_2| \leq \left| 1 + \frac{m}{e-1} - (-m + e) \right| = e-1 - \frac{m}{e-1} - \frac{e-m}{e-1} = e-1 - \frac{e-m}{e-1}$$

20. (本小题满分12分)

已知函数  $f(x) = x^2 + \pi \cos x$ .

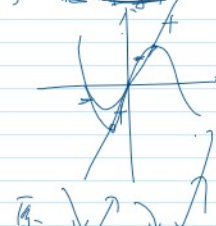
(1) 求函数  $f(x)$  的最小值;

(2) 若函数  $g(x) = f(x) - a$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上有两个零点  $x_1, x_2$ , 且  $x_1 < x_2$ , 求证:

$x_1 + x_2 < \pi$

$f(x) = x^2 + \pi \cos x, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x) = 2x - \pi \sin x$



$\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}$  中点

$x_1 + x_2 < \pi$

$\frac{x_1+x_2}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$

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设  $x_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + t$  时  $f(x_2) = a$

则  $f(\frac{\pi}{2} - t) = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - t^2 + \pi \sin t < f(\frac{\pi}{2} + t) = \frac{\pi^2}{4} + t^2 + \pi \sin t - \pi t$

$\therefore f(x_1) = a = f(\frac{\pi}{2} + t) > f(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)$

$\therefore x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  时  $f(x) \downarrow$

$\therefore x_1 < \frac{\pi}{2} - t$

$\therefore x_1 + x_2 < \frac{\pi}{2} - t + \frac{\pi}{2} + t = \pi$

$A = f(\frac{\pi}{2} - t) = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - t^2 + \pi \sin t = \frac{\pi^2}{4} + t^2 + \pi \sin t - \pi t$

$B = f(\frac{\pi}{2} + t) = \frac{\pi^2}{4} + t^2 - \pi \sin t = \frac{\pi^2}{4} + t^2 - \pi \sin t + \pi t$

$A - B = 2\pi \sin t - 2\pi t = 2\pi (\sin t - t) < 0$

$A < B$

$\sin x < x, \forall x > 0$

解几

一、设射  $(0, 2)$

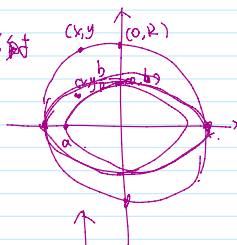
$x \neq 0, y \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} \cdot 4$

$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{y^2}{r^2} = 1$

$x^2 \cdot (\frac{b}{a})^2 \rightarrow \frac{b^2}{a^2} x^2 = y^2$

解几

一、仿射

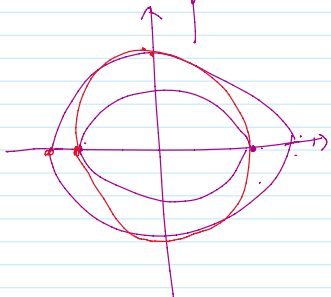


- ①  $x$  不动,  $y \rightarrow \frac{b}{r}y$
- ②  $y$  不动,  $x \rightarrow \frac{a}{r}x$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{y^2}{r^2} = 1$$

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

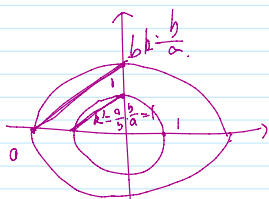
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$



平行, 对称, 共线, 相切, 不变.

斜率  $\times$  面积  $\times$  夹角  $\times$

构造椭圆

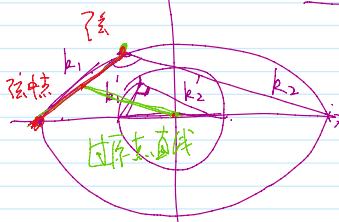


$b \rightarrow a, k$  解决问题.

$$\left[ x \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}, y \rightarrow \frac{1}{b} \right] k \rightarrow \frac{1}{b}k$$

$$\left( \frac{ax}{a^2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{by}{b^2} \right)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\left[ k' = \frac{a}{b}k \right] \quad \left[ S' = \frac{1}{ab}S \right]$$



$$k_1' \cdot k_2' = -1$$

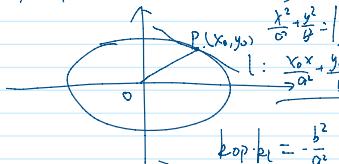
$$k_1 = \frac{b}{a}k_1'$$

$$k_2 = \frac{b}{a}k_2'$$

$$\left[ k_1 k_2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2} k_1' k_2' \right] = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$$

① 几何性质 ② 代数性质 元素  $\Rightarrow \perp$

切线方程 (切点切线)



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$l: \frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = 1$$

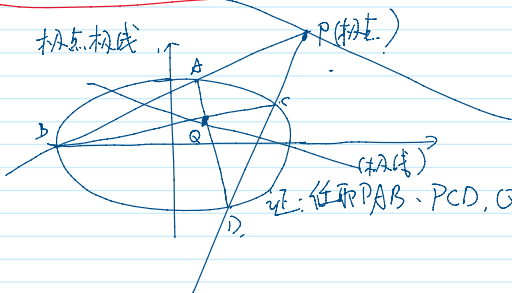
$$k_{OP} \cdot k_l = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$$

$$y = 2px$$

$$y_0 y = p(x_0 x)$$

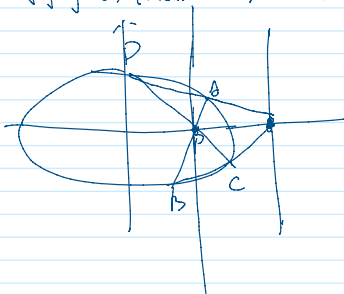
(验证)

极点极线

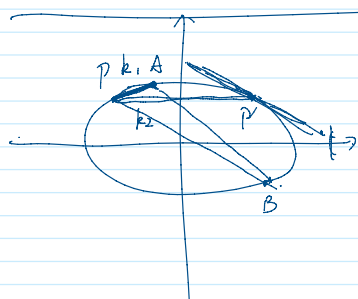
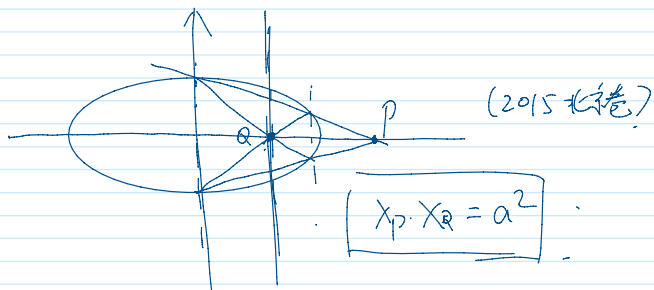
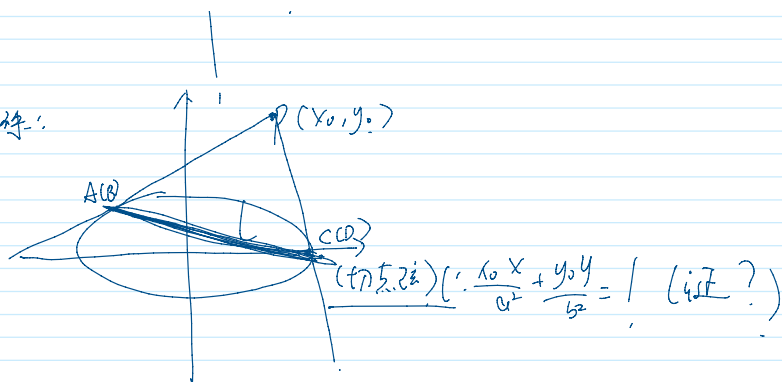


证: 任取  $PAB, PCD$ ,  $Q$  在一直线上.

特别的, 焦点-准线也是一组极点极线



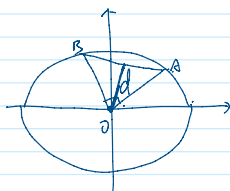
特殊:



证明:

$$k_1 k_2 = 0 \Rightarrow k_{AB} = \text{const} = k$$

(2009 辽宁)

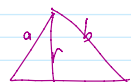


$Rt\triangle OAB$ ,  $OA \perp OB$ ,  $AB$  在椭圆上.

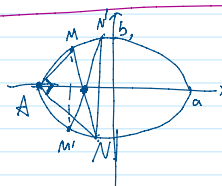
求  $d$ .

$$[答: d = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2}}]$$

引理:



$$\frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \text{ (证明: )}$$



AK 轴顶点, 求  $M$  的坐标.  
求定点坐标.