

2016 高考卷三理数

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2020 年 8 月 20 日

已知抛物线 $C: y^2 = 2x$ 的焦点为 F , 平行于 x 轴的两条直线 l_1, l_2 分别交 C 于 A, B 两点, 交 C 的准线于 P, Q 两点.

- (I) 若 F 在线段 AB 上, R 是 PQ 的中点, 证明 $AB \parallel FQ$;
(II) 若 $\triangle PQF$ 的面积是 $\triangle ABF$ 的面积的两倍, 求 AB 中点的轨迹方程.

(I) 证明:

设直线 $AB: x = ky + \frac{1}{2}$, $l_1: y = y_1$, $l_2: y = y_2$

则: $A: (\frac{y_1^2}{2}, y_1)$, $B: (\frac{y_2^2}{2}, y_2)$, $R: (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2})$, $F: (\frac{1}{2}, 0)$, $P: (-\frac{1}{2}, y_1)$, $Q: (-\frac{1}{2}, y_2)$

则: $k_{RA} = \frac{y_1 - \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}}{\frac{y_1^2}{2} - (-\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{y_1^2 + 1}$, $k_{QF} = \frac{0 - y_2}{\frac{1}{2} - (-\frac{1}{2})} = -y_2$

且 y_1, y_2 满足:

$$\begin{cases} C: y^2 = 2x \\ AB: x = ky + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

故有: $y^2 - 2ky - 1 = 0$

则: $y_1 y_2 = -1 \Rightarrow y_2 = -\frac{1}{y_1}$

故: $k_{RA} = \frac{y_1 + \frac{1}{y_1}}{y_1^2 + 1} = \frac{y_1^2 + 1}{y_1(y_1^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{y_1} = -y_2 = k_{QF}$

证毕

(II) 解:

易知 $S_{\triangle PQF} = \frac{1}{2}(y_1 - y_2)[\frac{1}{2} - (-\frac{1}{2})] = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{2}$

记 AB 与 x 轴交于 D 点, 设 $AB: x = ky + b$, 则 $D: (b, 0)$

故 $S_{\triangle ABF} = \frac{1}{2}|b - \frac{1}{2}||y_1 - y_2|$

由 $S_{\triangle PQF} = 2S_{\triangle ABF} \Rightarrow \frac{y_1 - y_2}{2} = |b - \frac{1}{2}||y_1 - y_2|$ 则: $|b - \frac{1}{2}| = \frac{1}{2}$

故 $b = 1$ 或 $b = 0$ (舍去)

且 y_1, y_2 满足:

$$\begin{cases} C: y^2 = 2x \\ AB: x = ky + 1 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

故有 $y^2 - 2ky - 2 = 0$

则: $y_1 y_2 = -2$, $y_1 + y_2 = 2k$

则: $\frac{y_1^2}{2} + \frac{y_2^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}[(y_1 + y_2)^2 - 2y_1 y_2] = 2k^2 + 2$

故 AB 中点的轨迹方程为 $x = k^2 + 1 = y^2 + 1$, 即 $y^2 = x - 1$

设函数 $f(x) = \alpha \cos 2x + (\alpha - 1)(\cos x + 1)$, 其中 $\alpha > 0$, 记 $|f(x)|$ 的最大值为 A

(I) 求 $f'(x)$;

(II) 求 A ;

(III) 证明 $|f'(x)| \leq 2A$.

解:

$$(I) f'(x) = -2\alpha \sin 2x + (\alpha - 1)(-\sin x) = -4\alpha \sin x \cos x - \alpha \sin x + \sin x;$$

$$(II) (|f(x)| = |\alpha \cos 2x + (\alpha - 1)(\cos x + 1)| \leq a + 2(a - 1) = 3a - 2)$$

$$f(x) = 2\alpha \cos^2(x) - \alpha + \alpha \cos x + \alpha - \cos x - 1$$

$$= 2\alpha \left(\cos x + \frac{\alpha - 1}{4\alpha}\right)^2 - \frac{\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1}{8\alpha} - 1$$

$$= 2\alpha \left(\cos x + \frac{\alpha - 1}{4\alpha}\right)^2 - \frac{\alpha^2 + 6\alpha + 1}{8\alpha}$$

$$\text{记 } t = \cos x, \text{ 则 } t \in [-1, 1], f(x) = g(t) = 2\alpha \left(t - \frac{1-\alpha}{4\alpha}\right)^2 - \frac{\alpha^2 + 6\alpha + 1}{8\alpha}$$

$$\text{可知 } g(t) \text{ 为关于 } t \text{ 的二次函数, 开口向上, 极小值 } A_1 = -\frac{\alpha^2 + 6\alpha + 1}{8\alpha}$$

$$\text{由 } t = \cos x \in [-1, 1], \text{ 若 } \frac{1-\alpha}{4\alpha} \in [-1, 1], \text{ 即 } \alpha \geq \frac{1}{5} \text{ 时: 极值在区间内}$$

$$\cos x = 1 \text{ 时: } g(1) = 3\alpha - 2, \cos x = -1 \text{ 时: } g(-1) = \alpha$$

则:

$$(i) 0 < \alpha \leq \frac{1}{5} \text{ 时:}$$

$$|g(t)| \text{ 的最大值在端点取得}$$

$$\text{又 } |g(-1)| - |g(1)| = \alpha - 2 + 3\alpha = 4\alpha - 2 < 0$$

$$\text{故此时 } A = |g(1)| = |3\alpha - 2| = 2 - 3\alpha$$

$$(ii) \alpha > \frac{1}{5} \text{ 时:}$$

$$A \text{ 为 } |A_1|, |g(1)|, |g(-1)| \text{ 中的最大值}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } a > 0, \text{ 故 } |A_1| - |g(-1)| &= \frac{\alpha^2 + 6\alpha + 1}{8\alpha} - \alpha \\ &= \frac{-7\alpha^2 + 6\alpha + 1}{8\alpha} \\ &= \frac{(7\alpha + 1)(1 - \alpha)}{8\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) a \geq 1 \text{ 时:}$$

$$|g(-1)| \geq |A_1|$$

$$|g(1)| - |g(-1)| = 3\alpha - 2 - \alpha = 2\alpha - 2 \geq 0$$

$$\text{故此时 } A = 3\alpha - 2$$

$$(2) a < 1 \text{ 时:}$$

$$|g(-1)| < |A_1|$$

$$\begin{aligned} |A_1| - |g(1)| &= \frac{\alpha^2 + 6\alpha + 1}{8\alpha} - 2 + 3\alpha \\ &= \frac{25\alpha^2 - 10\alpha + 1}{8\alpha} \\ &= \frac{(5\alpha - 1)^2}{8\alpha} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故此时 } A = |A_1| = \frac{\alpha^2 + 6\alpha + 1}{8\alpha}$$

$$\text{综上, } A = \begin{cases} 2 - 3\alpha & , \alpha \leq \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{\alpha^2 + 6\alpha + 1}{8\alpha} & , \frac{1}{5} < \alpha < 1 \\ 3\alpha - 2 & , \alpha \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

(III) 证明:

$$|f'(x)| = |-2\alpha \sin 2x - (\alpha - 1) \sin x| < 2\alpha + |\alpha - 1|$$

$$(a) \alpha \geq 1 \text{ 时:}$$

$$|f'(x)| - 2A < 3\alpha - 1 - 6\alpha + 4 = 3 - 3\alpha \leq 0$$

$$(b) \frac{1}{5} < \alpha < 1 \text{ 时:}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|f'(x)| - 2A &< \alpha + 1 - \frac{\alpha^2 + 6\alpha + 1}{4\alpha} \\
&= \frac{3\alpha^2 - 2\alpha - 1}{4\alpha} \\
&= \frac{(3\alpha + 1)(\alpha - 1)}{4\alpha} < 0
\end{aligned}$$

(c) $0 < \alpha \leq \frac{1}{5}$ 时:

$$|f'(x)| - 2A < \alpha + 1 - 4 + 6\alpha = 7\alpha - 3 < 0$$

综上, $|f'(x)| \leq 2A$