

参考答案

必做部分

1.C

2.C(②③④正确)

①:未指明 $f(x)$ 的连续性,只可证明 $x \in \mathbf{Q}$ 时 $f(x) = x$ 成立注:若指明 $f(x)$ 连续,可由柯西解法及区间套原理证明 $x \in \mathbf{R}$ 时 $f(x) = x$ 均成立②:若 $f(x)$ 不恒为 0,很容易发现矛盾.具体证明如下:

$$\text{令 } a=2, b=\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(2) = f(2) + f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0. \text{ 令 } a=3, b=1 \Rightarrow f(4) = f(3) + f(1)$$

$$\text{令 } a=4, b=\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(3) = f(4) + f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f(4). \text{ 对比可知 } f(1) = 0$$

$$\text{再令 } a=b=1 \Rightarrow f(2) = 2f(1) = 0$$

$$\text{当 } x < 1 \text{ 时, 令 } a=x, b=\frac{1}{1-x} \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{x}{1-x} + 1\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) = f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{当 } x > 1 \text{ 时, 令 } a=x, b=\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow 0 = f(2) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + f(x) = f(x)$$

综上, 必有 $f(x) = 0$

③:将此函数上的点依次写出,可发现规律

$$f(1) = 2 \Rightarrow f(f(1)) = f(2) = 3 \Rightarrow f(f(2)) = f(3) = 6 \Rightarrow f(f(3)) = f(6) = 9 \Rightarrow f(f(6)) = f(9) = 18$$

又因为 $f(x)$ 递增,必有 $f(4) = 7, f(5) = 8$

$$f(4) = 7 \Rightarrow f(f(4)) = f(7) = 12 \Rightarrow f(f(7)) = f(12) = 21$$

$$f(5) = 8 \Rightarrow f(f(5)) = f(8) = 15 \Rightarrow f(f(8)) = f(15) = 24$$

又因为 $f(x)$ 递增,必有 $f(10) = 19, f(11) = 20, f(13) = 22, f(14) = 23$ 如此继续下去,我们可以得到 $f(x)$ 上的一系列点:

(1,2)

(2,3)(3,6)

(4,7)(5,8)(6,9)

(7,12)(8,15)(9,18)

(10,19)(11,20)(12,21)(13,22)(14,23)(15,24)(16,25)(17,26)(18,27)

(19,30)(20,33)(21,36)(22,39)(23,42)(24,45)(25,48)(26,51)(27,54)

(28,55)(29,56)(30,57)(31,58)(32,59)(33,60)……(51,78), (52,79) (53,80) (54,81)

……

分组后可以发现,函数值按 1 递增的“1 组”与按 3 递增的“3 组”交替出现

若某一个“1 组”有 n 个点,则决定了下一个“3 组”有 $3n$ 个点(除去第一行)若某一个“3 组”有 n 个点,则决定了下一个“1 组”有 n 个点(除去第二行)记第二行为第一个“3 组”,设第 n 个“3 组”最后一个数为 (a_n, b_n) ,则有如下递推关系:

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = 3(a_n - a_{n-1}), b_{n+1} - b_n = 3(b_n - b_{n-1})$$

注意到 $a_1 = 3, a_2 - a_1 = 6, b_1 = 6, b_2 - b_1 = 12$, 解得 $a_n = 3^n, b_n = 2 \cdot 3^n$ 此即 $f(3^n) = 2 \cdot 3^n$ ④:典型例子为狄利克雷函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x \in \mathbf{Q} \\ 0, x \notin \mathbf{Q} \end{cases}$

3.B(③④正确)

①:当 $\log_2 m$ 不为整数时,必存在奇数 $a>3$ 与整数 b 使 $m=ab$

此时 $2^m + 1 = (2^b)^a + 1 = (2^b + 1) \sum_{i=0}^{a-1} (-1)^i (2^b)^i$ 不为质数

故“ $\log_2 m$ 为整数”是“ $2^m + 1$ 为质数”的必要条件

但注意到第五个费马数 $F_5 = 2^{2^5} = 641 \times 6700417$ 不是质数,故不充分

②:定义在 $[-1,1]$ 上的 n 次多项式函数 $f(x) = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$,当 $f(x)$ 与第一类切比雪夫多项式 T_n

的系数成倍数关系,即 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2^n} \cos(n \arccos x)$ 时, $|f(x)|$ 的最大值最小,为 $\frac{1}{2^n}$ (此处不作具体证明)

因 $\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2 \theta - 1$

故 $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f(x)$ 的最大值最小,为 $\frac{1}{2}$

故“ $m < \frac{1}{2}$ ”是“对于 $\forall a, b \in \mathbf{R}, m < f(x)_{\max}$ ”的充要条件

③:使用数学归纳法证明如下:

令 $n=1$,可得 $a_1=1$

假设 $a_n = n$ 对于 $n=1, 2, \dots, k-1$ 成立

若 $a_k < k$,则 $a_{a_k} \leq k-1$,与 $a_{a_k} + a_k = 2k$ 矛盾

若 $a_k > k$,记 $a_k = m$,由 $a_{a_k} + a_k = 2k$ 得 $a_m = 2k - a_k < k$,从而 $a_{a_m} \leq k-1$,与 $a_{a_m} + a_m = 2m > 2k$ 矛盾

于是 $a_k = k$,原命题得证

④:由 $(x^x)' = (e^{x \ln x})' = x^x (1 + \ln x)$

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

设 $g(x) = \ln^2 x + \ln x + \frac{1}{x}$, $g'(x) = 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x} (2 \ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x})$

令 $g'(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = 1$

又 $g(1) = 1 > 0$,故 $f'(x) > 0$,即 $f(x)$ 递增

又注意到 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^x = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x} = e^0 = 1$,可知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{x^x} = 0^1 = 0$

4.B

由三次方程韦达定理可知

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = a \\ \alpha\beta\gamma = -b \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{2(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)}{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -\frac{2a}{b} \\ \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}\right) = \frac{(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)^2 - 2\alpha\beta\gamma(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)}{\alpha^2\beta^2\gamma^2} = \frac{a^2}{b^2} \\ \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) = -\frac{1}{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{1}{b} \end{cases}$$

故新以 $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}, \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma}, \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\alpha}$ 为三根的方程为 $x^3 + \frac{2a}{b}x^2 + \frac{a^2}{b^2}x - \frac{1}{b} = 0$,也即 B 项

5.B

设球心为 O , 截面圆的圆心为 O' , 半径为 r

有如下定理: 球的表面被截之后剩下的面积与截得的部分在与截面垂直的方向上的长度成正比
此定理可由微元法或曲面积分得出, 此处不证, 仅作如下推导

$$\text{截得的较小一部分球面面积为 } S = 4\pi R^2 \cdot \frac{R-d}{2R} = 2\pi R(R-d)$$

设此部分球面对应的球锥体积为 V_1 , 圆锥 OO' 的体积为 V_2

$$\text{则 } V_1 = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \frac{S}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{2}{3}\pi R^2(R-d), V_2 = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 d = \frac{1}{3}\pi(R^2 - d^2)d$$

$$\text{故被截后较小部分的体积为 } V = V_1 - V_2 = \frac{\pi(R-d)^2(2R+d)}{3}$$

6.A

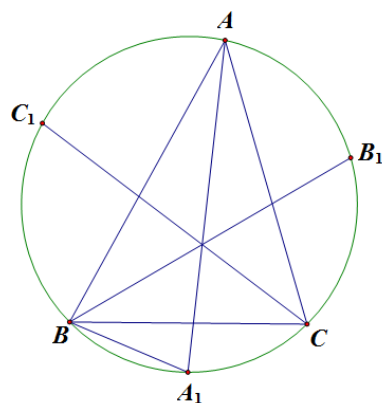
如右图, 连接 AA_1 , 在 $\triangle AA_1B$ 中, $\angle ABA_1 = B + \frac{A}{2}$

$$\text{由正弦定理, } AA_1 = 2\sin(B + \frac{A}{2}) = 2\cos(\frac{B}{2} - \frac{C}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow AA_1 \cos \frac{A}{2} = 2\cos(\frac{B}{2} - \frac{C}{2})\cos \frac{A}{2} = \cos \frac{A+B-C}{2} + \cos \frac{A+C-B}{2} = \sin C + \sin B$$

$$\text{同理, } BB_1 \cos \frac{B}{2} = \sin A + \sin C, CC_1 \cos \frac{C}{2} = \sin A + \sin B$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{AA_1 \cos \frac{A}{2} + BB_1 \cos \frac{B}{2} + CC_1 \cos \frac{C}{2}}{\sin A + \sin B + \sin C} = \frac{2(\sin A + \sin B + \sin C)}{\sin A + \sin B + \sin C} = 2$$



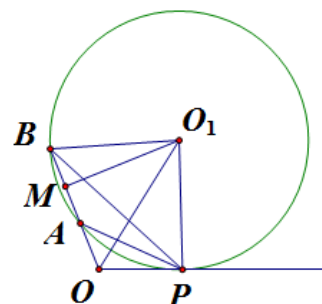
7.D

本题方法较多, 如使用三角函数, 建系均可证明. 这里有一种巧妙的解法

如右图, 作过 A, B 两点的圆, 当圆恰与 x 轴相切时, 设切点 P , 此时 $\angle APB$ 最大, 因为此时圆的半径最小, AB 弧所对圆周角最大

作 $O_1M \perp OB$, 设 $|O_1P| = x$, $|O_1M| = h$, $|O_1A| = |O_1B| = |O_1P| = r$, $|OO_1| = m$

$$\text{由几何关系, 有 } \begin{cases} x^2 + r^2 = m^2 \\ h^2 + (\frac{b-a}{2})^2 = r^2 \\ h^2 + (\frac{b+a}{2})^2 = m^2 \end{cases} \text{, 直接消元后解得 } x = \sqrt{ab}$$



8.A

$\triangle ABC$ 恒为锐角三角形的充要条件为二面角 $A-PC-B$, $A-PB-C$, $B-PA-C$ 均为锐角

注意到 $\gamma > \beta > \alpha$, 只需二面角 $A-PC-B$ 为锐角. 设其为 θ

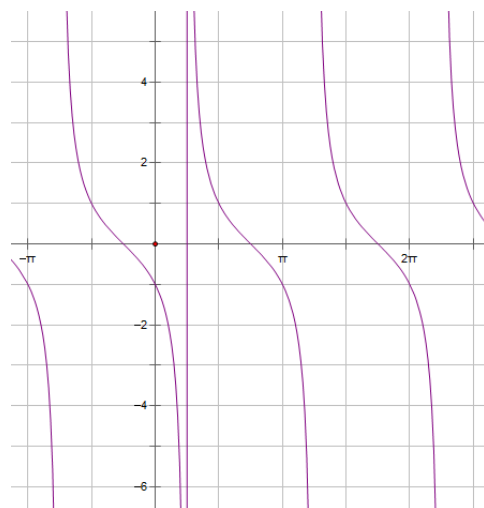
$$\text{由三余弦定理, } \cos \theta = \frac{\cos \gamma - \cos \alpha \cos \beta}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta} > 0, \text{ 可知 A 选项正确}$$

9.A

题目转化为直线 $k(y+a) = x - \frac{\pi}{4}$ 与函数 $y = \frac{k_1 \sin x + k_2 \cos x}{k_1 \sin x - k_2 \cos x}$ 的交点

$$\text{变形得 } y = \frac{k_1 \tan x + k_2}{k_1 \tan x - k_2} = \frac{\tan x + \frac{k_2}{k_1}}{\tan x - \frac{k_2}{k_1}}, \text{ 可画出函数的大致图像如右图}$$

$$\text{函数过点 } (-\pi, -1), (\frac{5}{2}\pi, 1), (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ 内渐近线 } x = \arctan \frac{k_2}{k_1}$$



而直线 $k(y+a) = x - \frac{\pi}{4}$ 过定点 $(\frac{\pi}{4}, -a)$, 可以看出当且仅当直线为渐近线时, 二者才无交点

$$\text{故 } \arctan \frac{k_2}{k_1} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{k_2}{k_1} = 1; k_0 = 0$$

又因直线与函数不可能有 4 个交点, 由对称性可知必有 $a = 0$

$$\text{故 } \frac{k_1 + k_0}{k_2 + a} = 1$$

10.C

如右图, 由等腰梯形及切线的性质, 可设 $AI = IB = BM = a, DH = HC = CM = b$

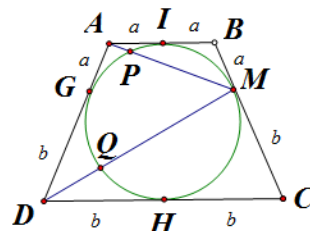
由切割线定理, 有 $AP \cdot AM = AI^2 = a^2$

在 $\triangle ABM$ 中使用余弦定理, 有

$$AM^2 = AB^2 + BM^2 - 2AB \cdot BM \cdot \cos \angle ABM = 5a^2 - 4a^2 \cos \angle ABM$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{AM}{AP} = \frac{AM^2}{AP \cdot AP} = 5 - 4 \cos \angle ABM. \text{ 同理, } \frac{DM}{DQ} = 5 - 4 \cos \angle DCM$$

$$\text{注意到 } \angle ABM + \angle DCM = \pi, \text{ 于是 } \frac{AM}{AP} + \frac{DM}{DQ} = 10$$



11.①: $\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{2}$

$$\text{设 } x = \sqrt{8 + \sqrt{40 + 8\sqrt{5}}} + \sqrt{8 - \sqrt{40 + 8\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$\text{则 } x^2 = 16 + 2\sqrt{(8 + \sqrt{40 + 8\sqrt{5}})(8 - \sqrt{40 + 8\sqrt{5}})} = 16 + 2\sqrt{24 - 8\sqrt{5}} = 16 + 2 \times (2\sqrt{5} - 2) = 12 + 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{故 } x = \sqrt{10} + \sqrt{2}$$

②: 1

$$\text{两边取对数可知 } a^{\lg b} = b^{\lg a} \text{ 成立, 故 } \frac{(5^{\lg 7} \cdot 7^{\lg 2})^{\lg 3}}{3^{\lg 7}} = \frac{(7^{\lg 5} \cdot 7^{\lg 2})^{\lg 3}}{3^{\lg 7}} = \frac{7^{\lg 3}}{3^{\lg 7}} = 1$$

③: $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$

$$\text{设 } x = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \dots}}}, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{x} = 1 + x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

④: 3

此即拉马努金恒等式 $n+1 = \sqrt{1+n\sqrt{1+(n+1)\sqrt{1+(n+2)\dots}}}$ 在 $n=2$ 时的情形

此处不给出严格证明, 但给出反向推导的方法

$$\text{事实上, 如果注意到 } n = \sqrt{1+(n-1)(n+1)}, \text{ 有 } 3 = \sqrt{1+2 \times 4} = \sqrt{1+2\sqrt{1+3 \times 5}} = \sqrt{1+2\sqrt{1+3\sqrt{1+4 \dots}}}$$

⑤: $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{8}$

可将原式平方, 转化为余弦来求解. 这里介绍一个普遍的结论

记 $z^n = 1$ 的根分别为 $1, \omega, \omega^2, \omega^3, \dots, \omega^{n-1}$, 其中 ω 为 n 次单位根

分解因式, 即为 $z^n - 1 = (z-1)(z^{n-1} + z^{n-2} + \dots + 1) = 0$

因此, $(z-\omega)(z-\omega^2) \dots (z-\omega^{n-1}) = z^{n-1} + z^{n-2} + \dots + 1$. 令 $z=1$, 两边取模

$$\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} |1 - \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{n}| = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \sqrt{(1 - \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n})^2 + \sin^2 \frac{2k\pi}{n}} = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} |2 \sin \frac{k\pi}{n}| = n$$

也即 $\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \left| \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \right| = \frac{n}{2^{n-1}}$

特别地,对于 $n=7$,有 $\sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdots \sin \frac{5\pi}{7} \cdot \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} = \frac{7}{64}$

注意到 $\sin \frac{\pi}{7} = \sin \frac{6\pi}{7}, \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} = \sin \frac{5\pi}{7}, \sin \frac{3\pi}{7} = \sin \frac{4\pi}{7}$,于是 $\sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{8}$

12. $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}) \cup (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \cup (0, \frac{3}{4}]$

13. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

即 $\sin 2A : \sin 2B : \sin 2C = 3 : 4 : 5$

作 $\triangle ABC$ 外心 O ,因 $|\overrightarrow{OA}| = |\overrightarrow{OB}| = |\overrightarrow{OC}|$, $\angle BOC = 2A, \angle AOC = 2B, \angle AOB = 2C$,有 $3\overrightarrow{OA} + 4\overrightarrow{OB} + 5\overrightarrow{OC} = 0$

不妨设外接圆半径为 1,将上式两边分别点乘 $\overrightarrow{OA}, \overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OC}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 + 4\cos 2C + 5\cos 2B = 0 \\ 3\cos 2C + 4 + 5\cos 2A = 0 \Rightarrow \cos 2C = 0 \Rightarrow C = \frac{\pi}{4}, \cos C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 3\cos 2B + 4\cos 2A + 5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

14. $(0, 2e]$

转化为直线 $x + y = k$ 与曲线 $x^y = y^x$ 的交点

将 $x^y = y^x$ 两边同取对数,得到 $y \ln x = x \ln y$,即 $\frac{\ln x}{x} = \frac{\ln y}{y}$

我们熟知函数 $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ 最高点为 $(e, \frac{1}{e})$,过点 $(1, 0)$,且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

因此 x, y 分别在 $(1, e), (e, +\infty)$ 间, $x = y = e$ 时二者重合

据此可画出 $x^y = y^x$ 的大致图像(右图)

可以看出 $x + y = k$ 过点 (e, e) 时 $k = 2e$ 为最大值

故 $k \in (0, 2e]$

15. $\{0, \pm \frac{3}{2}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}\}$

即直线 $x - 2y + 2k = 0$ 与曲线 $x^2 + y^2 - |x + y| - |x - y| = 0$ 有三个交点

以 $x = y, x = -y$ 为分界线,可知 $x^2 + y^2 - |x + y| - |x - y| = 0$ 由四个半圆组成

直线经过半圆的交界处 $(\pm 1, \mp 1)$ 时,代入解得 $k = \pm \frac{3}{2}$

直线分别与左、右半圆相切时, $\frac{|2k \pm 2|}{\sqrt{5}} = 1 \Rightarrow k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$ (舍去另外两根)

并注意到 $(0, 0)$ 也在其上,故 $k = 0$ 亦可

16. $\{e\}$

两边同取对数,不等式化为 $x \ln a \geq a \ln x$,或写作 $\frac{\ln a}{a} \geq \frac{\ln x}{x}$,故 a 为 $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ 的极大值点 e

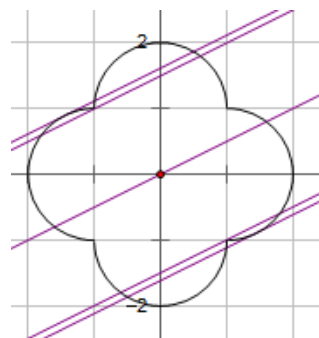
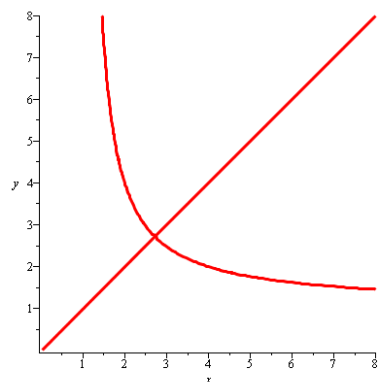
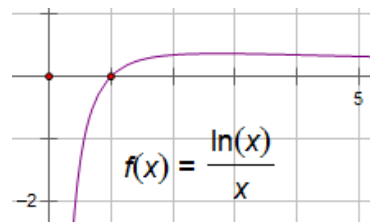
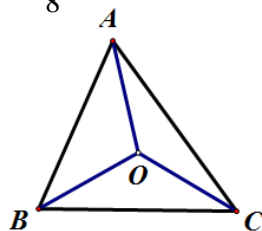
17. $\frac{5051}{5049}$

注意到 $m * n + 1 = \frac{mn + m + n + 1}{m + n} = \frac{(m+1)(n+1)}{m+n}, m * n - 1 = \frac{mn - m - n + 1}{m + n} = \frac{(m-1)(n-1)}{m+n}$

于是 $\frac{m * n + 1}{m * n - 1} = \frac{(m+1)(n+1)}{(m-1)(n-1)} = \frac{m+1}{m-1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n-1}$

设 $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$,则有 $f(m * n) = f(m) \cdot f(n)$.设所求式子为 t

$f(t) = \frac{t+1}{t-1} = f(100) \cdot f(99) \cdots f(2) = \frac{101}{99} \times \frac{100}{98} \times \frac{99}{97} \cdots \frac{4}{2} \times \frac{3}{1} = 5050 \Rightarrow t = \frac{5051}{5049}$

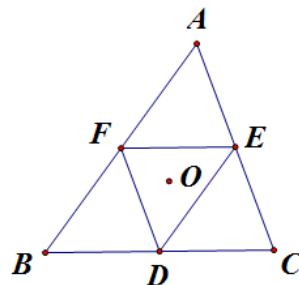


18. 中点三角形的内心

我们熟知,质量均匀分布的三角形薄板的质心即为重心.但对于框架并非如此
如右图,设 $\triangle ABC$ 三边长分别为 a, b, c 且同时代表三边的质量
 BC, AC, AB 的质心分别为中点 D, E, F ,且质量分别为 a, b, c
则这三点的质心也为 $\triangle ABC$ 三边的质心

设质心为 O ,由质心定义,有 $a\overrightarrow{OD} + b\overrightarrow{OE} + c\overrightarrow{OF} = 0$,即 $\frac{a}{2}\overrightarrow{OD} + \frac{b}{2}\overrightarrow{OE} + \frac{c}{2}\overrightarrow{OF} = 0$

故 O 为 $\triangle DEF$ 内心



19. $5\sqrt{5}$

设 $x = \cos \theta, y = \sin \theta, \theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$. $f(\theta) = \frac{8}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{8}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$

$$f'(\theta) = \frac{-8\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\cos^3 \theta - 8\sin^3 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

故当 $x = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, y = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 时,原式有最小值 $5\sqrt{5}$

20. $\sqrt{9+6\sqrt{3}}$

$$\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x - y} = \frac{x^3 + x^{-3}}{x - x^{-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{x^6 + x^{-6} + 2}{x^2 + x^{-2} - 2}}$$

$$\text{设 } t = x^2 + x^{-2} - 2 (t > 0), \text{ 则 } \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x - y} = \sqrt{\frac{(t+2)^3 - 3(t+2) + 2}{t}} = \sqrt{t^2 + 6t + \frac{4}{t} + 9}$$

$$\text{设 } f(t) = t^2 + 6t + \frac{4}{t} + 9, f'(t) = 2t + 6 - \frac{4}{t^2} = \frac{2(t+1)(t+1-\sqrt{3})(t+1+\sqrt{3})}{t^2}$$

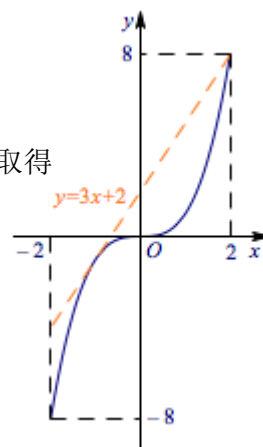
$$\text{于是 } \left(\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x - y}\right)_{\min} = \sqrt{f(\sqrt{3}-1)} = \sqrt{9+6\sqrt{3}}$$

21. 4032

取 $f(x) = x^3$ 过点 $(2, 8)$ 的切线 $y = 3x + 2$,则 $x^3 \leq 3x + 2$,等号当且仅当 $x = -1$ 或 $x = 2$ 时取得

$$\text{因此, } a_1^3 + a_2^3 + \dots + a_{2016}^3 \leq 3(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2016}) + 4032 = 4032$$

且当 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2016}$ 中有672个数取2,其余的数取-1时取等



22. $\frac{4S}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$

不妨设 $a = \sin A, b = \sin B, c = \sin C$

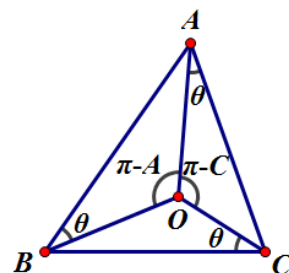
可以发现, $\theta = \pi - \angle AOC - \angle ACO = C - \angle ACO \Rightarrow \angle AOC = \pi - C$

同理, $\angle AOB = \pi - A$

$$\text{由正弦定理, } OA = AB \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin(\pi - A)} = \frac{\sin C \sin \theta}{\sin A}, OC = AC \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin(\pi - C)} = \frac{\sin B \sin \theta}{\sin C}$$

于是在 $\triangle AOC$ 中

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\sin(C - \theta)} = \frac{OC}{OA} = \frac{\sin^2 C}{\sin A \sin B} \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{ab \sin C}{ab \cos C + c^2} = \frac{ab \sin C}{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2}} = \frac{4S}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$$



23.

$$(1) \text{ 分离变量得 } k \leq e^{2x} - \frac{\ln x + 1}{x}$$

$$\text{设 } f(x) = e^{2x} - \frac{\ln x + 1}{x}, f'(x) = 2e^{2x} + \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x_0 e^{2x_0} = -\frac{\ln x_0}{x_0}, x_0 \text{ 为极小值点, 也为最小值点}$$

两边同时取对数得 $\ln(2x_0) + 2x_0 = \ln(-\ln x_0) - \ln x_0$

注意到 $g(x) = \ln x + x$ 递增, 故 $2x_0 = -\ln x_0$

则 $f(x)_{\min} = f(x_0) = e^{-\ln x_0} - \frac{-2x_0 + 1}{x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0} - \frac{-2x_0 + 1}{x_0} = 2$. 故 $k \in (-\infty, 2]$

(2) $a^b = b^a$ 可化为 $\frac{\ln a}{a} = \frac{\ln b}{b}$. 设 $\ln a = x_1, \ln b = x_2 (x_2 > x_1)$, 于是 $a^{e(e-2)} \cdot b = e^{e(e-2)x_1 + x_2}$

则 $\frac{x_1}{e^{x_1}} = \frac{x_2}{e^{x_2}} \Rightarrow \ln x_1 - x_1 = \ln x_2 - x_2, \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} = x_2 - x_1$

再设 $t = \frac{x_2}{x_1}$, 代入上式可解得 $\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{\ln t}{t-1} \\ x_2 = \frac{t \ln t}{t-1} \end{cases}$

于是设 $f(t) = e(e-2)x_1 + x_2 = \frac{e(e-2)\ln t + t \ln t}{t-1} (t > 1)$, 问题转化为求 $f(t)$ 最小值

$f'(t) = \frac{e(e-2) - e(e-2)\ln t - \ln t + t - \frac{e(e-2)}{t} - 1}{(t-1)^2}$. 考察 $g(t) = e(e-2) - e(e-2)\ln t - \ln t + t - \frac{e(e-2)}{t} - 1$

求导得 $g'(t) = \frac{-e(e-2)}{t} - \frac{1}{t} + 1 + \frac{e(e-2)}{t^2} = \frac{(t-1)(t-e(e-2))}{t^2}$, 故 $g(t)$ 在 $(1, e(e-2))$ 上递减, 在

$(e(e-2), +\infty)$ 上递增. 又可看出 $g(e) = g(1) = 0$, 且 $e > e(e-2)$

因此, 在 $(1, e)$ 上 $g(t) < 0$, 即 $f(t)$ 递减; 在 $(e, +\infty)$ 上 $g(t) > 0$, 即 $f(t)$ 递增

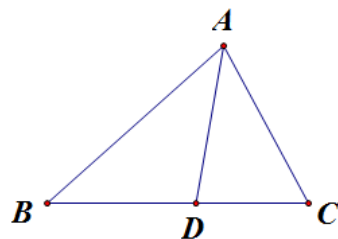
故 $f(t)_{\min} = f(e) = e$, 那么 $(a^{e(e-2)} \cdot b)_{\min} = e^e$, 此时 $a = e^{\frac{1}{e-1}}, b = e^{\frac{e}{e-1}}$

24.

(1) 设 $AB = c, AC = b, AD = x, BC = a$

由正弦定理, 有 $\frac{BD}{c} = \frac{\sin \angle BAD}{\sin \angle ADB} = \frac{\sin \angle CAD}{\sin \angle ADC} = \frac{CD}{b}$

又 $BD + CD = a$, 故有 $BD = \frac{ac}{b+c}, CD = \frac{ab}{b+c}$



又由余弦定理, $\cos \angle ADB + \cos \angle ADC = \frac{x^2 + (\frac{ac}{b+c})^2 - b^2}{2 \cdot \frac{ac}{b+c} \cdot x} + \frac{x^2 + (\frac{ab}{b+c})^2 - c^2}{2 \cdot \frac{ab}{b+c} \cdot x} = 0$

化简得 $(x^2 - bc)(b+c)^2 + a^2bc = 0$, 可以看出 $x^2 = bc$ 不可能成立

(2) 将 $x^2 = \frac{3}{4}bc$ 代入 $(x^2 - bc)(b+c)^2 + a^2bc = 0$ 化简即得 $2a = b+c$

(3) 此时 $BD = \frac{ac}{b+c} = \frac{c}{2}, CD = \frac{ab}{b+c} = \frac{b}{2}$, 且注意到 $\angle ADC = B + \frac{A}{2}, \angle ADB = C + \frac{A}{2}$

在 $\triangle ABD$ 中使用正弦定理, 有 $\frac{\sin(C + \frac{A}{2})}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{AB}{BD} = 2, \sin(C + \frac{A}{2}) = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2}$; 同理, $\sin(B + \frac{A}{2}) = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2}$

于是, $2 \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sin(B + \frac{A}{2}) = \sin(C + \frac{A}{2})$

25.

(1) 即 $x = 1, \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}i, \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{3}i = 1, -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

(2)先求其实根. 设 $x = m + n$, 方程化为 $m^3 + n^3 + 2 + (m+n)(3mn+3) = 0$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} m^3 + n^3 + 2 = 0 \\ 3mn + 3 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } m^3, n^3 \text{ 为方程 } x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \text{ 的两根, 则 } x = m + n = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}-1} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}+1}$$

故原方程在复数范围内的三根为 $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}-1} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}+1}, \frac{\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}+1} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}-1}}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}+1} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}-1})}{2}i$

26.

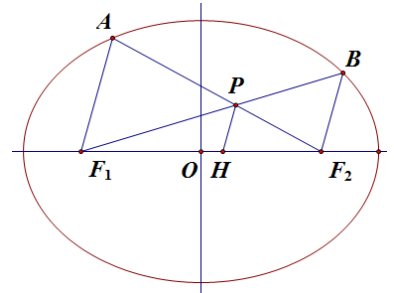
(1)设直线 AF_1, BF_2 与 x 轴正半轴夹角为 θ

$$\text{由椭圆的第二定义, 可以证明 } |AF_1| = \frac{b^2}{a - c \cos \theta}, |BF_2| = \frac{b^2}{a + c \cos \theta}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{|AF_1|} + \frac{1}{|BF_2|} = \frac{2a}{b^2}$$

$$\text{又由相似可知 } \frac{|PH|}{|AF_1|} = \frac{|F_2H|}{|F_1F_2|}, \frac{|PH|}{|BF_2|} = \frac{|F_1H|}{|F_1F_2|} \Rightarrow \frac{|PH|}{|AF_1|} + \frac{|PH|}{|BF_2|} = 1$$

$$\text{于是 } |PH| = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{|AF_1|} + \frac{1}{|BF_2|}} = \frac{b^2}{2a} \text{ 为定值}$$



$$(2) \text{ 由相似可知 } |PF_1| = \frac{|AF_1|}{|AF_1| + |BF_2|} \cdot |BF_1|, |PF_2| = \frac{|BF_2|}{|AF_1| + |BF_2|} \cdot |AF_2|$$

$$\text{于是 } |PF_1| + |PF_2| = \frac{|AF_1| \cdot |BF_1| + |AF_2| \cdot |BF_2|}{|AF_1| + |BF_2|} = \frac{|AF_1| \cdot (2a - |BF_2|) + |AF_2| \cdot (2a - |AF_1|)}{|AF_1| + |BF_2|}$$

$$= 2a - \frac{2}{\frac{1}{|AF_1|} + \frac{1}{|BF_2|}} = 2a - \frac{b^2}{a} \text{ 为定值}$$

27.

(1)当 MN 的斜率不存在时, 可得 $M(b, \frac{bc}{a}), N(b, -\frac{bc}{a})$

$$\Delta MNF_2 \text{ 周长为 } \frac{2bc}{a} + 2\sqrt{(b-c)^2 + \frac{b^2c^2}{a^2}} = \frac{2bc}{a} + 2\sqrt{\frac{(a^2-bc)^2}{a^2}} = 2a$$

当 MN 的斜率存在时, 设 $MN: y = kx + m, M(x_1, y_1), N(x_2, y_2)$

$$\text{由 } MN \text{ 与圆 } O_1 \text{ 相切, 可得 } \frac{|m|}{\sqrt{1+k^2}} = b \Rightarrow m^2 = (1+k^2)b^2$$

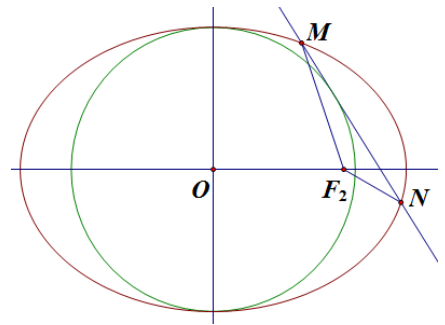
$$\begin{cases} y = kx + m \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2})x^2 + \frac{2km}{b^2}x + \frac{m^2}{b^2} - 1 = 0, \Delta = \frac{4k^2m^2}{b^4} - 4(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2})(\frac{m^2}{b^2} - 1) = 4(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2} - \frac{m^2}{a^2b^2})$$

$$\text{故 } |MN| = \sqrt{1+k^2} |x_1 - x_2| = \sqrt{1+k^2} \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2}|} = \frac{2\sqrt{1+k^2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2} - \frac{m^2}{a^2b^2}}}{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2}}$$

$$\text{代入 } m^2 = (1+k^2)b^2, \text{ 化简得 } |MN| = \frac{2\sqrt{1+k^2} \frac{|k|c}{ab}}{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2}}$$

$$\text{又由椭圆的第二定义, } |MF_2| = e(\frac{a^2}{c} - x_1) = a - ex_1, |NF_2| = e(\frac{a^2}{c} - x_2) = a - ex_2$$

$$\text{故 } |MF_2| + |NF_2| = 2a - \frac{c}{a}(x_1 + x_2) = 2a + \frac{\frac{2kmc}{ab^2}}{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2}}$$



又考虑到 m, k 异号, 有 $|MF_2| + |NF_2| = 2a - \frac{2|k|\sqrt{1+k^2}bc}{ab^2} = 2a - \frac{2|k|\sqrt{1+k^2}c}{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2}}$

于是 $\triangle MNF_2$ 周长 $|MN| + |MF_2| + |NF_2| = 2a$ 为定值

(2) 设圆心 $O_2(x_0, y_0)$, 直线 l_1, l_2 斜率分别为 k_1, k_2 , $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$

因直线 $y = kx$ 与圆 $(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^2}$ 相切, 有 $\frac{|kx_0 - y_0|}{\sqrt{1+k^2}} = \frac{ab}{c}$

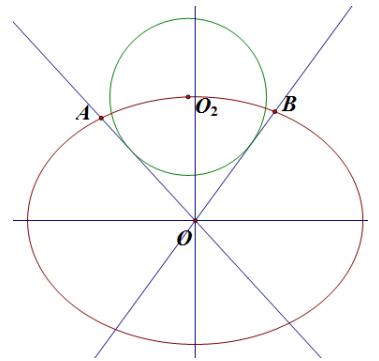
化简得 $(x_0^2 - \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^2})k^2 - 2x_0 y_0 k + y_0^2 - \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^2} = 0$, 其两根分别为 k_1, k_2

于是 $k_1 k_2 = \frac{y_0^2 - \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^2}}{x_0^2 - \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^2}} = \frac{b^2 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} x_0^2 - \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^2}}{x_0^2 - \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^2}} = \frac{-\frac{b^2}{a^2} x_0^2 - \frac{b^4}{c^2}}{x_0^2 - \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^2}} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$

联立 l_1 与 C , $\begin{cases} y = k_1 x \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1^2 = \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 k_1^2 + b^2}$, 则 $|OA|^2 = (1 + k_1^2)x_1^2 = \frac{a^2 b^2 (1 + k_1^2)}{a^2 k_1^2 + b^2}$

同理, $|OB|^2 = (1 + k_2^2)x_2^2 = \frac{a^2 b^2 (1 + k_2^2)}{a^2 k_2^2 + b^2}$. 代入 $k_1 k_2 = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$ 得 $|OB|^2 = (1 + k_2^2)x_1^2 = \frac{a^4 k_1^2 + b^4}{a^2 k_1^2 + b^2}$

故 $|OA|^2 + |OB|^2 = \frac{(a^4 + a^2 b^2)k_1^2 + a^2 b^2 + b^4}{a^2 k_1^2 + b^2} = a^2 + b^2$ 为定值



28.

(1) 对于 $X_n = 2^{1-n}$, 柯西和为 $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots = 2$

而 $A_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$, $B_n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i}{n} = \frac{2n - 2 + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}}{n}$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} B_n = 2$ 与柯西和相等

(2) $X_n = (-1)^{n-1} n$, $A_n = \begin{cases} (1-2) + (3-4) + \dots + n = n - \frac{n-1}{2} = \frac{n+1}{2}, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ (1-2) + (3-4) + \dots + (n-1-n) = -\frac{n}{2}, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$, A_n 发散, 无柯西和

$B_n = \begin{cases} \frac{(1-1) + (2-2) + \dots + \frac{n+1}{2}}{n} = \frac{n+1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2n}, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{(1-1) + (2-2) + \dots + (n-n)}{n} = 0, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$, B_n 仍发散, 无一级平均和

$C_n = \begin{cases} \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 0 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + 0 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2n}}{n} = \frac{n+1}{4n} + \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{2n}, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 0 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + 0 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)} + 0}{n} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1}}{2n}, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$

而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{n} = 0$, 可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} C_n = \frac{1}{4}$, 故此级数有二级平均和 $\frac{1}{4}$

29.

(1) 由 $\frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots$ 知 $\frac{\pi^2}{24} = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \frac{1}{8^2} + \frac{1}{10^2} + \dots$

故 $1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{\pi^2}{24} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$

(2) 将 $e^x = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 \dots$ 两侧同时求导 n 次, 得 $e^x = n!a_n + x(\dots)$, 再令 $x=0$

$$\text{于是 } 1 = n!a_n \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\text{则 } e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 \dots \Rightarrow \begin{cases} e = 2 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} \dots \\ \frac{1}{e} = \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{5!} \dots \end{cases}, \text{两式相减得 } 1 + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{7!} \dots = \frac{e - \frac{1}{e}}{2}$$

(3) ① 对 $\ln 2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \dots$ 的 $\dots - \frac{1}{2n-2} + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} + \dots$ 部分进行分析易知

$$(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \dots) + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \dots + \frac{1}{n-1}) < 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} < (1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \dots) + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \dots + \frac{1}{n})$$

而我们熟知 $\ln(n+1) < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \dots + \frac{1}{n} < 1 + \ln n$, 故 $\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln n < 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} < \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln n + \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{也即 } \ln 2\sqrt{n} < \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2i-1} < \ln 2\sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{② } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e}{(1 + \frac{1}{x})^x} \right) = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(1 - x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}))} = e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t}(1 - \frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t))} = e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t}(1 - \frac{1}{t}(t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} \dots))} = e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{t}{3} + \frac{t^2}{4} \dots)} = \sqrt{e}$$

$$(4) \text{ 分别令 } x=i, -i \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} e^{-1} = \cos i + i \sin i \\ e = \cos(-i) + i \sin(-i) = \cos i - i \sin i \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin i = \frac{e - e^{-1}}{2} i \\ \cos i = \frac{e + e^{-1}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又注意到 } e^{i(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})} = \cos(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = i$$

$$\text{于是 } i^k = e^{i(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})} = \frac{1}{e^{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$$

30.

此数列的递推函数为 $f(x) = \frac{kx}{x^2 + 1}$, 极大值点 $(1, \frac{k}{2})$, 现研究其于函数 $y=x$ 的关系

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} y = \frac{kx}{x^2 + 1} \\ y = x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{交点 } (\sqrt{k-1}, \sqrt{k-1})$$

① 当 $0 < k \leq 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 恒在 $y=x$ 上方

对于 $\forall a_1 > 0, \{a_n\}$ 递减

② 当 $1 < k < 2$ 时, $f(x)$ 与 $y=x$ 的交点在极大值点左方

设交点为 A , $f(x)$ 上与 A 同高的点为 B

a_1 在 A 点左侧时, $\{a_n\}$ 递增

a_1 在 AB 之间时, $\{a_n\}$ 递减

a_1 在 B 点右侧时, $\{a_n\}$ 从第二项起递增

③ 当 $k=2$ 时, 交点恰为极大值点

a_1 在 A 点左侧时, $\{a_n\}$ 递增

a_1 在 A 点右侧时, $\{a_n\}$ 从第二项起递增

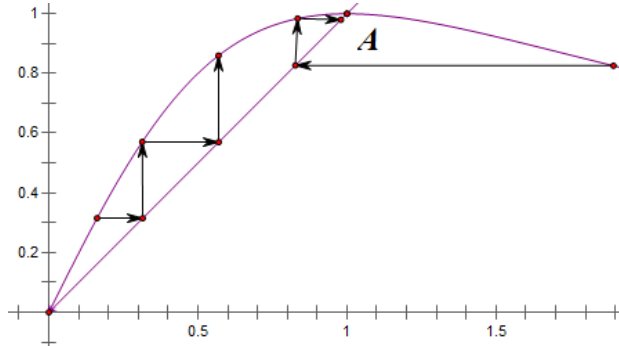
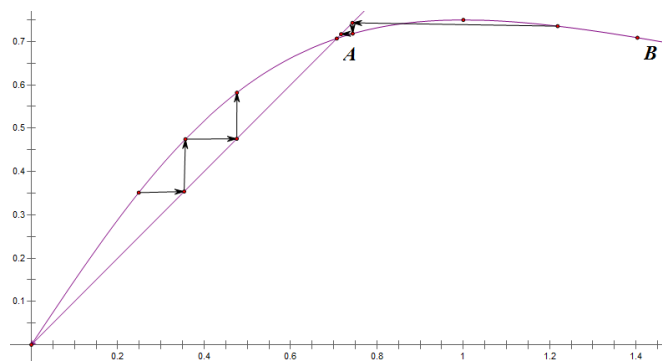
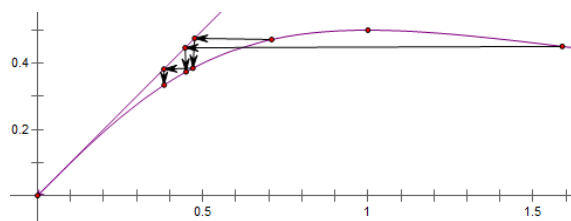
④ 当 $k > 2$ 时, 交点在极大值点右侧

可以看到, 无论 a_1 为多少, 经过有限次迭代, 最终 $\{a_n\}$ 都会围绕交点 $(\sqrt{k-1}, \sqrt{k-1})$ 摆动, 且不断趋近于此交点

事实上, 由于在交点附近 $|f'(x)| < 1$, 交点为此函数的稳定不动点, 具有“吸引”周围点的特性

(1) 由以上讨论可知 $k=2$. 以下给出代数证明

先证必要性:



当 $k \neq 2$ 时, 取 $a_1 = 1, a_2 = \frac{k}{2} \neq 1$

由题设, $a_3 = \frac{ka_2}{a_2^2 + 1} > a_2 \Rightarrow \frac{k}{2} < \sqrt{k-1} \Rightarrow k^2 - 4k + 4 < 0$, 不成立

当 $k = 2$ 时, $a_2 = \frac{2}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_1}} \in (0, 1)$ (注意到 $a_1 \neq a_2$)

于是 $a_3 = \frac{2a_2}{a_2^2 + 1} > a_2 \Leftrightarrow 0 < a_2 < 1$ 成立. 故必有 $k = 2$

再证充分性:

当 $k = 2$ 时, 由上述推导知 $a_2 \in (0, 1)$

假设当 $n = m$ 时, $a_m \in (0, 1)$; 则当 $n = m + 1$ 时, $a_{m+1} = \frac{2}{a_m + \frac{1}{a_m}} \in (0, 1)$

由数学归纳法可知, 对于 $\forall n \geq 2, a_n \in (0, 1)$. 故 $a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n}{a_n^2 + 1} > a_n \Leftrightarrow 0 < a_n < 1$ 对于 $\forall n \geq 2$ 成立

即 $\{a_n\}$ 从第二项起递增

(2) 由以上分析, 必有 $1 < k < 2$

而当 $\{a_n\}$ 递减时, a_1 在 AB 之间. 且 $A(\sqrt{k-1}, \sqrt{k-1})$. 令 $\frac{kx}{x^2 + 1} = \sqrt{k-1} \Rightarrow B(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k-1}}, \sqrt{k-1})$

于是 $a_1 \in (\sqrt{k-1}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{k-1}})$

(3) ① 由以上分析可知, $k > 2$

如右图, 设 $a_1 = x_D$ 时, 恰有 $a_3 = x_A = \sqrt{k-1}$

由图可知, 当 $a_1 \in (\sqrt{k-1}, x_D)$ 时, $\{a_n\}$ 为符合题意的摆动数列

现来求出 x_D . 由(2)可知 $x_B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k-1}}$. 令 $\frac{kx}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k-1}} \Rightarrow x_D = \frac{k\sqrt{k-1} + \sqrt{k^3 - k^2 - 4}}{2}$

故 $a_1 \in (\sqrt{k-1}, \frac{k\sqrt{k-1} + \sqrt{k^3 - k^2 - 4}}{2})$

② 下用数学归纳法证明这两个结论

(I) 因 $a_1 \in (\sqrt{k-1}, x_D)$, $f(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上递减, 且 $f(x_D) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k-1}}$, 所以 $a_2 \in (\frac{1}{\sqrt{k-1}}, \sqrt{k-1})$.

$f(x)$ 在 $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k-1}}, \sqrt{k-1})$ 上先增后减, 且 $f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k-1}}) = f(\sqrt{k-1}) = \sqrt{k-1}$, 故 $\sqrt{k-1} < a_3 = f(a_2) \leq \frac{k}{2}$

而 $f(x)$ 在 $(\sqrt{k-1}, \frac{k}{2}]$ 上递减, 有 $1 < f(\frac{k}{2}) \leq a_4 = f(a_3) < f(\sqrt{k-1}) = \sqrt{k-1}$

也即 $1 < a_4 < \sqrt{k-1} < a_3 \leq \frac{k}{2}$

现假设对于 $n = m (m \geq 2)$, $1 < a_{2m} < \sqrt{k-1} < a_{2m-1} \leq \frac{k}{2}$ 成立

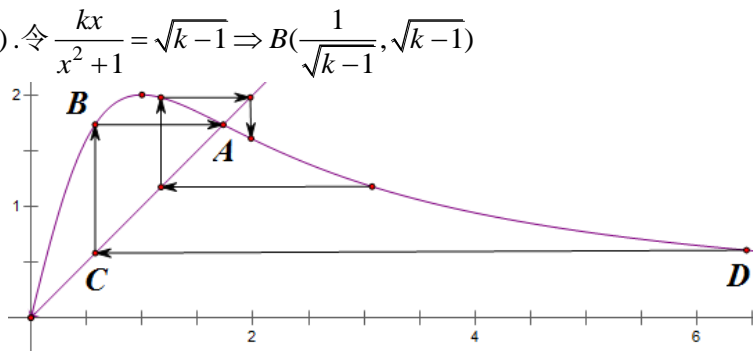
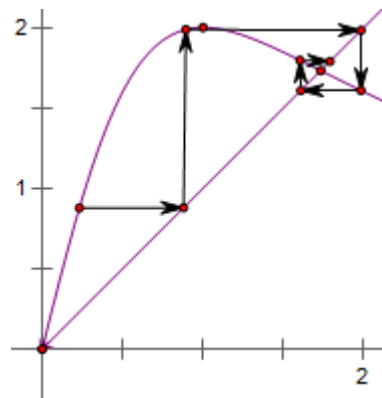
因 $f(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上递减, 于是

$f(1) > f(a_{2m}) > f(\sqrt{k-1}) > f(a_{2m-1}) \geq f(\frac{k}{2}) \Rightarrow 1 < a_{2m} < \sqrt{k-1} < a_{2m+1} < \frac{k}{2}$

$\Rightarrow f(1) > f(a_{2m}) > f(\sqrt{k-1}) > f(a_{2m+1}) \geq f(\frac{k}{2}) \Rightarrow 1 < a_{2m+2} < \sqrt{k-1} < a_{2m+1} < \frac{k}{2}$

即对于 $n = m + 1$ 也成立

故对于 $n \geq 2$, 均有 $1 < a_{2n} < \sqrt{k-1} < a_{2n-1} \leq \frac{k}{2}$. 且 a_1, a_2 显然满足 $a_2 < \sqrt{k-1} < a_1$



综上, $a_{2n} < \sqrt{k-1} < a_{2n-1}$

$$(II) \quad a_n - a_{n+2} = a_n - \frac{k \frac{ka_n}{a_n^2+1}}{(\frac{ka_n}{a_n^2+1})^2+1} = \frac{a_n^5 + 2a_n^3 + (1-k^2)a_n}{k^2a_n^2 + a_n^4 + 2a_n^2 + 1} = \frac{a_n(a_n^2 - (k-1))(a_n^2 + k + 1)}{k^2a_n^2 + a_n^4 + 2a_n^2 + 1}$$

由(I)知, $a_{2n-1} > \sqrt{k-1}$, 于是 $a_{2n-1} - a_{2n+1} = \frac{a_{2n-1}(a_{2n-1}^2 - (k-1))(a_{2n-1}^2 + k + 1)}{k^2a_{2n-1}^2 + a_{2n-1}^4 + 2a_{2n-1}^2 + 1} > 0$, 即 $a_{2n+1} < a_{2n-1}$

$a_{2n} < \sqrt{k-1}$, 于是 $a_{2n} - a_{2n+2} = \frac{a_{2n}(a_{2n}^2 - (k-1))(a_{2n}^2 + k + 1)}{k^2a_{2n}^2 + a_{2n}^4 + 2a_{2n}^2 + 1} < 0$, 即 $a_{2n+2} > a_{2n}$

故 $\{a_{2n-1}\}$ 单调递减, $\{a_{2n}\}$ 单调递增

31.

$$(1) \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} h(1) = 0 - \frac{1}{a^3}(a+b-\frac{m}{a+c}) = 0 \\ h'(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{m}{a^2(a+c)^2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = (a+b)(a+c) = (a^2-1)(a+c)^2 \\ b = (a^2-1)c + a^3 - 2a \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 将 } b, m \text{ 代入 } h'(x) \text{ 得 } h'(x) = \frac{(1-x)(a^2x^2 - (a^4 - a^2 - 2ac)x + a^2c^2)}{a^2x(ax+c)^2}.$$

令 $a=2$, $h'(x) = \frac{(1-x)(x^2 + (c-3)x + c^2)}{x(2x+c)^2}$. 设 $\varphi(x) = x^2 + (c-3)x + c^2$, 则 $\varphi(x) \leq 0$ 在 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 上成立

$$\text{于是 } \begin{cases} \varphi(\frac{1}{2}) \leq 0 \\ \varphi(1) \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow c \in [-\frac{1+\sqrt{21}}{4}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{21}}{4}]. \text{ 考虑到 } c > 0, \text{ 于是 } c \in (0, \frac{-1+\sqrt{21}}{4}]$$

$$\text{而 } h'(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{4c^2 + 2c - 5}{4(c+1)^2} = 1 - \frac{3}{2c+1+\frac{1}{2c+3}} \text{ 在 } c \in (0, \frac{-1+\sqrt{21}}{4}] \text{ 上递增, 且当 } c = \frac{-1+\sqrt{21}}{4} \text{ 时, } h'(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$$

故应使 c 尽量地接近 $\frac{-1+\sqrt{21}}{4} \approx 0.89565$. 考虑到 $8c$ 为整数, 故取 $c = \frac{7}{8} = 0.875$

(3) 即 $\varphi(x) \geq 0$ 在 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 上成立. $\Delta = (c-3)^2 - 4c^2 = -3c^2 - 6c + 9 \leq 0 \Rightarrow c \in (-\infty, -3] \cup [1, +\infty)$ 时成立

当 $c \in (-3, 1)$ 时, 对称轴 $x = \frac{3-c}{2} > 1$, 只需 $\varphi(1) = c^2 + c - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow c \in (-3, -2]$

综上可知 $c \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [1, +\infty)$. 当 $c \leq -2$ 时, $h'(\frac{1}{2}) > 1$. 当 $c \geq 1$ 时, $h'(\frac{1}{2})$ 随 c 递增, 且当 $c=1$ 时, $h'(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{16}$

故 $c=1$ 时, $h'(\frac{1}{2})$ 最小

(4) ① Ω 即为方程 $\ln x + x = 0$ 的根. 因 $\ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \ln 2 < 0$, $\ln 1 + 1 > 0$, 可知 $\frac{1}{2} < \Omega < 1$

当 $c = \frac{7}{8}$ 时, $b = \frac{53}{8}$, 因 $h(0) = 0$, $h(x)$ 在 $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 上递减, 故在 $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 上有 $h(x) > 0$

$$\text{也即 } f(x) = \ln x > g(x) = \frac{1}{8}(2x + \frac{53}{8} - \frac{(\frac{7}{8}+2)(\frac{53}{8}+2)}{2x+\frac{7}{8}}). \text{ 设 } g(x) + x = 0 \text{ 的正根为 } x_1$$

$$\text{化简得 } 20x_1^2 + 22x_1 - 19 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{501}-11}{20}.$$

注意到此时 $\ln x_1 + x_1 > g(x_1) + x_1 = 0 = \ln \Omega + \Omega$, 且 $\ln x + x$ 递增, 于是 $x_1 > \Omega$

$$\text{取 } c=1, g(x) = \frac{1}{8}(2x + 7 - \frac{27}{2x+1}). \text{ 设 } g(x) + x = 0 \text{ 的正根为 } x_2, \text{ 化简得 } 5x_2^2 + 6x_2 - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{34}-3}{5}$$

同理, 有 $x_2 < \Omega$. 则 $\frac{\sqrt{34}-3}{5} < \Omega < \frac{\sqrt{501}-11}{20}$, 代入数据可知 $\frac{\sqrt{34}-3}{5} \approx 0.5662$, $\frac{\sqrt{501}-11}{20} \approx 0.56915$

于是 $0.5661 < \Omega < 0.5692$

② $s'(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow$ 极小值点 x_0 满足 $x_0 e^{x_0} = 1$, 取对数即 $\ln x_0 + x_0 = 0$, 于是 $x_0 = \Omega$

所以 $s(x)_{\min} = e^{\Omega} - \ln \Omega = e^{-\ln \Omega} + \Omega = \Omega + \frac{1}{\Omega}$.

由①可知 $x_2 < \Omega < x_1 < 1$, 于是 $\frac{39\sqrt{501}+11}{380} = x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} < \Omega + \frac{1}{\Omega} < x_2 + \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{2\sqrt{34}}{5}$.

代入数据得 $2.32615 < \Omega + \frac{1}{\Omega} < 2.3324$. 故 $s(x)_{\min} = \Omega + \frac{1}{\Omega} \approx 2.33$

32.

(1) 设 $g(x) = xf(x) = x \ln x + (a-1)x + b$, 则 $g(x)$ 与 $f(x)$ 具有相同的零点, 故 $g(x)$ 亦有两零点

$g'(x) = \ln x + a$, 可知 $g(x)$ 在 $(0, e^{-a})$ 上递减, 在 $(e^{-a}, +\infty)$ 上递增, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$

故有 $\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = b > 0 \\ g(x)_{\min} = g(e^{-a}) = b - e^{-a} < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 < b < e^{-a}$

设 $\varphi(a) = ae^{-a}$, $\varphi'(a) = (1-a)e^{-a} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi(a)_{\max} = \varphi(1) = \frac{1}{e}$, 故 $ab < ae^{-a} \leq \frac{1}{e}$, 于是 $k_{\min} = \frac{1}{e}$

(2) 原式化为 $x_2 - e^{-a} > t(e^{-a} - x_1)$. 由(1)可知零点 x_1, x_2 满足 $x_1 < e^{-a} < x_2$

当 $t \leq 0$, 显然成立. 当 $t > 0$ 时, 不妨设 $x = e^{-a} - x_1 (0 < x < e^{-a})$, 则上式又可化为 $x_2 > e^{-a} + tx$

因 $g(x_1) = g(e^{-a} - x) = g(x_2) = 0$, $g(x)$ 在 $(e^{-a}, +\infty)$ 上递增, 有 $g(e^{-a} + tx) < g(x_2) = g(e^{-a} - x)$ 在 $0 < x < e^{-a}$ 上恒成立

设 $s(x) = g(e^{-a} - x) - g(e^{-a} + tx) = (e^{-a} - x) \ln(e^{-a} - x) - (e^{-a} + tx) \ln(e^{-a} + tx) - (a-1)(t+1)x$

$s'(x) = -\ln(e^{-a} - x) - t \ln(e^{-a} + tx) - a(t+1)$, $s''(x) = \frac{1}{e^{-a} - x} - \frac{t^2}{e^{-a} + tx} = \frac{(t+1)(tx + (1-t)e^{-a})}{(e^{-a} - x)(e^{-a} + tx)}$

注意到 $s(0) = s'(0) = 0$, 要使 $s(x) > 0$ 在 $(0, e^{-a})$ 上恒成立, 必有 $s''(x) \geq 0$ 在 $(0, e^{-a})$ 上恒成立

考虑到分子递增, 只需 $s''(0) = \frac{(t+1)(1-t)e^{-a}}{e^{-2a}} \geq 0$, 即 $t \leq 1$ 成立

综上, $t \in (-\infty, 1]$

(3) 设 $h_1(x) = \ln x - \frac{x}{2p} + \frac{p}{2x} + \ln p$, $h_1'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2p} - \frac{p}{2x^2} = \frac{-(x-p)^2}{2px^2} \leq 0$, 故 $h_1(x)$ 递减

注意到 $h_1(p) = 0$, 且 $x_1 < e^{-a} < x_2$

不妨取 $p = e^{-a}$, 则有 $h_1(x_1) > 0$, 即 $\ln x_1 > \frac{x_1}{2e^{-a}} - \frac{e^{-a}}{2x_1} - a \Rightarrow x_1 \ln x_1 > \frac{x_1^2}{2e^{-a}} - ax_1 - \frac{e^{-a}}{2}$

又因 $g(x_1) = x_1 \ln x_1 + (a-1)x_1 + b = 0$, 有 $x_1 \ln x_1 = (1-a)x_1 - b$

结合以上两式, 有 $(1-a)x_1 - b > \frac{x_1^2}{2e^{-a}} - ax_1 - \frac{e^{-a}}{2}$. 同理, $(1-a)x_2 - b < \frac{x_2^2}{2e^{-a}} - ax_2 - \frac{e^{-a}}{2}$

将以上两式相减, 得到 $(1-a)(x_1 - x_2) > \frac{(x_1 + x_2)(x_1 - x_2)}{2e^{-a}} - a(x_1 - x_2)$, 即 $x_1 + x_2 > 2e^{-a}$

再设 $h_2(x) = \ln x - \frac{2(x-p)}{x+p} + \ln p$, $h_2'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2(x+p) - 2(x-p)}{(x+p)^2} = \frac{(x-p)^2}{x(x+p)^2} \geq 0$, 且注意到 $h_2(p) = 0$

同理取 $p = e^{-a}$, 有 $(1-a)x_1 - b < \frac{2x_1(x_1 - e^{-a})}{x_1 + e^{-a}} - ax_1$, 化简得 $x_1^2 - (3e^{-a} - b)x_1 + e^{-a}b > 0$

同理, $x_2^2 - (3e^{-a} - b)x_2 + e^{-a}b < 0$. 相减得 $(x_1 + x_2)(x_1 - x_2) - (3e^{-a} - b)(x_1 - x_2) > 0$

于是 $x_1 + x_2 < 3e^{-a} - b$. 综上, $2e^{-a} < x_1 + x_2 < 3e^{-a} - b$

(4) $f'(x) = \frac{x-b}{x^2}$, 极值点为 b , 故零点 x_1, x_2 满足 $x_1 < b < x_2$

在(3) $h_1(x)$ 的中取 $p = b$, 可知 $\ln x_1 > \frac{x_1}{2b} - \frac{b}{2x_1} + \ln b$, 结合 $f(x_1) = \ln x_1 + \frac{b}{x_1} + a - 1 = 0$

有 $1 - a - \frac{b}{x_1} = \ln x_1 > \frac{x_1}{2b} - \frac{b}{2x_1} + \ln b \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{2b} + \frac{b}{2x_1} + a - 1 + \ln b > 0$. 同理, $\frac{x_2}{2b} + \frac{b}{2x_2} + a - 1 + \ln b < 0$

直接相减, 有 $\frac{x_1 - x_2}{2b} - \frac{b(x_1 - x_2)}{2x_1x_2} > 0 \Rightarrow x_1x_2 > b^2$

在(3) $h_2(x)$ 的中取 $p = b$ 可知, $1 - a - \frac{b}{x_1} < \frac{2(x_1 - b)}{x_1 + b} + \ln b, 1 - a - \frac{b}{x_2} > \frac{2(x_2 - b)}{x_2 + b} + \ln b$

直接相减得 $\frac{b}{x_2} - \frac{b}{x_1} < \frac{2(x_1 - b)}{x_1 + b} - \frac{2(x_2 - b)}{x_2 + b} \Rightarrow 3bx_1x_2 < b^2(x_1 + x_2) + b^3$

由(3)知 $x_1 + x_2 < 3e^{-a} - b$, 于是 $3bx_1x_2 < b^2(x_1 + x_2) + b^3 < b^2(3e^{-a} - b) + b^3 = 3be^{-a}$, 即 $x_1x_2 < be^{-a}$

综上, $b^2 < x_1x_2 < be^{-a}$

选做部分

33.

(1) $a = 5, b = 13$ 时取最小值 244 (提示: 光的折射定律; 导数)

(2) $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{7}, y = \frac{2}{7}$ 时取最小值 $\sqrt{7}$ (提示: 费马点)

(3) $(a + b)_{\min} = 20\sqrt{2} - 4, (a + \sqrt{2}b)_{\min} = 26$ (提示: 倾斜的双曲线)

(4) $x = \frac{12}{5}, y = \frac{4}{3}, z = \frac{56}{33}$ 时取最大值 364 (提示: 三角换元; 拉格朗日乘数法)

(5) $a_1^2 + a_2^2 = 3, b_1^2 + b_2^2 = 2$ (提示: 解析几何)

(6) $\frac{1}{a_1^2 + b_1^2} + \frac{1}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} = \frac{5}{6}$ (提示: 解析几何)

(7) 略 (提示: 三角换元)

34.

(1) 略 (提示: 翻折或利用三角函数的单调性均可)

(2) 100° (提示: 构造等边三角形)

(3) 5° (提示: 构造等边三角形; 翻折)