

2022 学年第二学期浙江省名校协作体试题

高三年级数学学科 参考答案

一、选择题：本题共 8 小题，每小题 5 分，共 40 分。在每小题给出的四个选项中，只有一项是符合题目要求的。

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
答案	C	B	A	D	D	A	C	C

8. 解析：令 $i=j$ ，则 $f(j+1, j)=0$ ，故 A 错；

$$\frac{f(i+1, j)}{f(i, j)} = \frac{j-i}{i+1}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{f(i, j)}{f(1, j)} = \prod_{k=1}^{i-1} \frac{j-k}{k+1} = \frac{1}{j} C_j^i, \text{ 又 } f(1, j)=1,$$

所以 $f(i, j) = \frac{1}{j} C_j^i, i \leq j$ ，当 $i=1$ 时也符合上式，故 B 错；

$$\sum_{i=1}^j j^2 f(i, j) = j \sum_{i=1}^j C_j^i = j(2^j - 1), \text{ 故 C 对；}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^j j \cdot f(i, j) = \sum_{j=1}^n (2^j - 1) = 2^{n+1} - 2 - n, \text{ 故 D 错.}$$

二、选择题：本题共 4 小题，每小题 5 分，共 20 分。在每小题给出的选项中，有多项符合题目要求。全部选对的得 5 分，部分选对的得 2 分，有选错的得 0 分。

题号	9	10	11	12
答案	BC	ACD	ABD	BCD

11. 解析：设 G, H, O_2 分别为 BC, AB, AQ 的中点， O_1 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的中心

$$\because S_{\triangle ABC} = \sqrt{3}, S_{\text{表}} = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7}, \therefore S_{\triangle COB} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}, OG = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}, \therefore OB = \sqrt{\frac{7}{9} + 1} = \frac{4}{3}, \text{ 故 A 对；}$$

$$\because V = \frac{1}{3} S_{\text{表}} r, \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7}) \cdot r, \therefore r = \frac{\sqrt{21} - 3}{6}, \text{ 故 B 对；}$$

$$\because \overline{QA} \cdot \overline{QB} = QH^2 - BH^2 = QH^2 - 1, \therefore QH \in \left[\frac{4}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}, \frac{4}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} \right]$$



$$\therefore \overline{QA} \cdot \overline{QB} \in \left[\frac{14-8\sqrt{7}}{9}, \frac{14+8\sqrt{7}}{9} \right], \text{故 C 错;}$$

$$\because QB // O_2H, AC // HG,$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle O_2HG = \frac{O_2H^2 + HG^2 - O_2G^2}{2O_2H \cdot HG} = \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{13}}{3}\right)^2 + 1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{31}}{3}\right)^2}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3} \cdot 1} = -\frac{3\sqrt{13}}{26},$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{3\sqrt{13}}{26}, \text{故 D 对.}$$

12. 解析: 过 P 向 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 作垂线, 垂足为 P_1 , 过 P 向 x 轴作垂线, 垂足为 P_2 ,

$$\text{设直线 } PK: x = ty + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{不妨设 } t > 0, \begin{cases} x = ty + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ x^2 - y^2 = 1 \end{cases}, \text{消 } y, \therefore (t^2 - 1)y^2 + \sqrt{2}ty - \frac{1}{2} = 0,$$

$$\therefore \Delta = 4t^2 - 2 = 0, \therefore t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore k = \frac{1}{t} = \tan \alpha = \sqrt{2}, \therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore \cos \alpha \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$$

故 A 错;

$$\sin \beta < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \sin \alpha \Leftrightarrow |PK| \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} |PF| \quad (\text{易得 } \frac{|PF|}{|PP_1|} = \sqrt{2}) \Leftrightarrow |PK| \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \sqrt{2} |PP_1|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{|PP_1|}{|PK|} \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \text{故 B 对;}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \sqrt{2} \sin \beta \Leftrightarrow \frac{|PP_2|}{|KP_2|} = \sqrt{2} \frac{|PP_2|}{|PF|} \Leftrightarrow |PF| = \sqrt{2} |KP_2| \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2} |PP_1| = \sqrt{2} |KP_2| \quad (\text{显然成}$$

立), 故 C 对;

$$\frac{|KF|}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{|PF|}{\sin \alpha} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \alpha = \sqrt{2} |PP_1| \sin \gamma \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \alpha = \sqrt{2} |PP_1| \cdot 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \left(x_p - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \cos \alpha \Leftrightarrow x_p = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{4 \cos \alpha} \quad (\text{已知 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \leq \cos \alpha \leq 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_p \in \left[\frac{2\sqrt{2}+1}{4}, \frac{2\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}{4} \right] \quad (\text{显然成立}), \quad (\text{也可用极限思想考虑}) \text{故 D 对.}$$

三、填空题：本题共 4 小题，每小题 5 分，共 20 分.

13. 21 ; 14. $\pm 5\sqrt{2}$; 15. $\frac{15}{37}$; 16. $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}\right]$;

(注：第 14 题漏了一解扣 1 分，第 16 题闭区间写成开区间不扣分)

16. 解析：∵ $f(-x) = f(x) - 4x$ ，∴ $f(-x) - (-x)^2 - 2(-x) = f(x) - x^2 - 2x$
 令 $g(x) = f(x) - x^2 - 2x$ ，则 $g(-x) = g(x)$ ，∴ $g(x)$ 是偶函数，∵ $f'(x) < 2x + 2$ ，
 ∴ $f'(x) - 2x - 2 < 0$ ，∴ $g'(x) = f'(x) - 2x - 2 < 0$ ，∴ 当 $x < 0$ 时， $g(x)$ 递减，
 ∴ 当 $x > 0$ 时， $g(x)$ 递增，∴ $f(m+1) \leq f(-m) + 6m + 3$ ，
 ∴ $f(m+1) - (m+1)^2 - 2(m+1) \leq f(-m) - (-m)^2 - 2(-m)$ ，∴ $g(m+1) \leq g(-m)$ ，
 ∴ $g(|m+1|) \leq g(|-m|)$ ，∴ $|m+1| \leq |-m|$ ，∴ $m \leq -\frac{1}{2}$.

四、解答题：本题共 6 小题，共 70 分。解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤。

17. (1) ∵ $\frac{\sin^2 A}{a} = \frac{\cos A \cdot \cos B + 2\cos^2 C}{b}$ ，

由正弦定理，得 $\frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin A} = \frac{\cos A \cdot \cos B + 2\cos^2 C}{\sin B}$ 2 分

∴ $\sin A \cdot \sin B = \cos A \cdot \cos B + 2\cos^2 C$ ，

∴ $\cos A \cdot \cos B - \sin A \cdot \sin B = -2\cos^2 C$ ，

∴ $\cos(A+B) = -2\cos^2 C$ ，

∴ $\cos C = 2\cos^2 C$ ，∴ $\cos C = \frac{1}{2}$ 或 $\cos C = 0$

∵ $C \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ，∴ $C = \frac{\pi}{3}$5 分

(2) ∵ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$ ，

∴ $3 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab - 2ab\cos C$ ，7 分

$$\therefore 3 = \frac{27}{4} - 2ab - 2ab \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{27}{4} - 3ab,$$

$$\therefore 3ab = \frac{27}{4} - 3 = \frac{15}{4}, \quad \therefore ab = \frac{5}{4}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{16}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

18. (1) $\because \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{a_3}, \quad \therefore \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_1 q} = \frac{2}{a_1 q^2},$

$$\therefore q^2 - q - 2 = 0, \quad \therefore q = 2 \text{ 或 } q = -1$$

当 $q = -1$ 时, $S_4 = 0$ 不符合, 舍去,

$$\text{当 } q = 2 \text{ 时, } S_4 = \frac{a_1(1-q^4)}{1-q} = \frac{a_1(1-2^4)}{1-2} = 15a_1 = 30.$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 2, \quad \therefore a_n = 2 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^n \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore b_1 + \frac{1}{2}b_2 + \frac{1}{3}b_3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n}b_n = b_{n+1} - 1 \quad \text{①}$$

$$\therefore b_1 + \frac{1}{2}b_2 + \frac{1}{3}b_3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1}b_{n-1} = b_n - 1 \quad \text{②} \quad n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\therefore \text{①} - \text{②} \quad \frac{1}{n}b_n = b_{n+1} - b_n \quad \therefore \frac{b_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{b_n}{n} \quad n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时, } b_1 = b_2 - 1 = 1, \quad \therefore b_2 = 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{b_2}{2} = \frac{b_1}{1} = 1, \quad \left\{ \frac{b_n}{n} \right\} \text{ 是常数列}$$

$$\therefore \frac{b_n}{n} = 1, \quad \therefore b_n = n \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$(2) \because c_n = a_n + (-1)^n (3b_n + 1) = 2^n + (-1)^n (3n + 1)$$

\therefore 当 n 为偶数时,

$$T_n = \frac{2(1-2^n)}{1-2} + [(-4+7) + (-10+13) + \dots + (-(3n-2) + (3n+1))]$$

$$= -2 + 2^{n+1} + 3 \cdot \frac{n}{2} = 2^{n+1} + \frac{3}{2}n - 2 \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

当 n 为奇数时,

$$T_n = T_{n-1} + c_n = 2^n + \frac{3}{2}(n-1) - 2 + 2^n - (3n+1) = 2^{n+1} - \frac{3}{2}n - \frac{9}{2}$$

.....12分

$$\therefore T_n = \begin{cases} 2^{n+1} - \frac{3}{2}n - \frac{9}{2}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2^{n+1} + \frac{3}{2}n - 2, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases} \quad \left(\text{或 } T_n = 2^{n+1} + \left(\frac{3}{2}n + \frac{5}{4} \right) \cdot (-1)^n - \frac{13}{4} \right)$$

(注: 若第(2)问答案都不对, 但有并项求和思想给1分; 若第(2)问用错位相减法来做, 只要有错位相减法思想就给1分, 答案3分)

19. (1) $P = C_3^2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1 + C_3^3 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^0 = 3 \times \frac{9}{16} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{27}{64} = \frac{27}{32}$3分

(2) 设甲、乙、丙3位顾客大小门都射进的事件分别记为 A, B, C .

由题意, $X = 0, 1, 2, 3$4分

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

.....5分

$$P(B) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

.....6分

$$P(C) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

.....7分

$$P(X=0) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{32}$$

.....8分

$$P(X=1) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C}) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9+3+3}{32} = \frac{15}{32}$$

.....9分

$$P(X=2) = P(\bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}C + A\bar{C}B) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3+3+1}{32} = \frac{7}{32}$$

.....10分

$$P(X=3) = P(ABC) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{32}$$

.....11分

X	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{9}{32}$	$\frac{15}{32}$	$\frac{7}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$

$$\therefore E(X) = \frac{15}{32} + \frac{14}{32} + \frac{3}{32} = 1$$

.....12分

20. 解: (1) $\because AB \perp BC$ 且 $AB=8, BC=6 \therefore AC=10$

取 AB 中点 G , 连 FG, EG . 又 $\because F$ 为 AC 中点,

$\therefore AE=BE \quad \therefore AB \perp EG$ 1分

$\therefore FG \parallel BC, \therefore FG \perp AB$ 2分

$\because EG \cap FG = G$

$\therefore AB \perp$ 面 EFG ,4分

又 $EF \subset$ 面 EFG

$\therefore AB \perp EF$ 5分

(2) $\because EG \perp AB, FG \perp AB, EG=3\sqrt{17}, FG=3,$

$\therefore \angle EGF$ 即为二面角 $E-AB-C$ 所对应的平面角6分

又 $\because \tan \angle EGF = 4, \therefore \cos \angle EGF = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{17}$

$\therefore EF=12 \quad \therefore EF \perp GF$ 又 $\because EF \perp AB, GF \cap AB = G$

$\therefore EF \perp$ 面 ABC 8分

(解法一)

由图可知四棱锥中: $V_{A-BCDE} = 2V_{A-BCE} = 2V_{E-ABC}$ 10分

$$\therefore V_{E-ABC} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 12 = 96$$

$\therefore V_{A-BCDE} = 192$ 12分

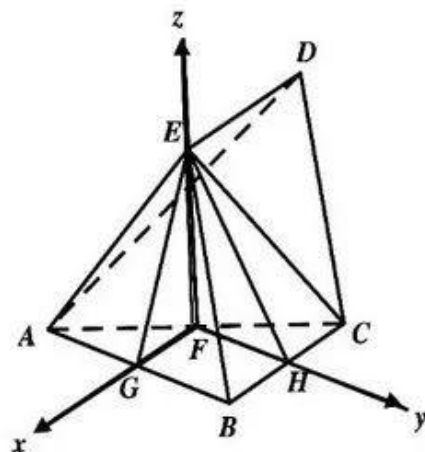
(解法二)

由图可知: $V_{A-BCDE} = 2V_{A-BCE} = 2V_{E-ABC}$ 10分

又因为 A 到面 EBC 的距离等于 F 到面 EBC 的距离 FI 的两倍

取 BC 的中点 H , 连接 FH, EH , 故 $\therefore HF \perp BC, EH \perp BC$

$$\therefore EH = 4\sqrt{10}, FI = \frac{12}{\sqrt{10}},$$



$$\therefore V_{F-EBC} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 6 \cdot 4\sqrt{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{48}{4\sqrt{10}} = 48$$

$$\therefore V_{A-BCDE} = 4V_{F-EBC} = 192 \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

(解法三)

以 F 为坐标原点, FG 为 x 轴, FH 为 y 轴建立直角坐标系 $\dots\dots\dots 9$ 分

则 $A(3, -4, 0)$, $B(3, 4, 0)$, $C(-3, 4, 0)$, $E(0, 0, 12)$, $\therefore \overline{BE} = (-3, -4, 12), \overline{BC} = (-6, 0, 0)$,

令面 EBC 的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$, 则

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \overline{BE} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \\ \overline{BC} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} -3x - 4y + 12z = 0 \\ -6x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \vec{n} = (0, 3, 1), \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \overline{AB} = (0, 8, 0), \quad \therefore h_{A-BC} = \frac{\overline{AB} \cdot \vec{n}}{|\vec{n}|} = \frac{24}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\therefore V_{A-BCDE} = \frac{1}{3} S_{EBC} h_{A-BC} = \frac{1}{3} \{6 \cdot 4\sqrt{10}\} \cdot \frac{24}{\sqrt{10}} = 192 \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

21. (1) 当 $m=1$ 时, $f(x) = e^x - \ln(x-1) + 1$, $\therefore f(2) = e^2 + 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots 1$ 分

$$\therefore f'(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{x-1}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore f'(2) = e^2 - 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \text{切线方程为: } y = (e^2 - 1)x + 3 - e^2 \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

(2) (解法一)

$$\therefore f(x) = e^x - m \ln(mx - m) + m \quad (x > 1)$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = e^x - \frac{m}{x-1}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

$\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增

\therefore 当 $x \rightarrow 1$ 时, $f'(x) \rightarrow -\infty$, 当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $f'(x) \rightarrow +\infty$,

$\therefore \exists x_0 \in (1, +\infty)$, 使得 $f'(x_0) = 0$,

即 $e^{x_0} = \frac{m}{x_0 - 1}$, $x_0 = \ln m - \ln(x_0 - 1)$ 7分

\therefore 当 $x \in (1, x_0)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 当 $x \in (x_0, +\infty)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$,

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(1, x_0)$ 上递减, 在 $(x_0, +\infty)$ 上递增,9分

$\therefore f_{\min}(x) = f(x_0) = e^{x_0} - m \ln(mx_0 - m) + m = \frac{m}{x_0 - 1} - m(2 \ln m - x_0) + m$

$= m \left(x_0 + \frac{1}{x_0 - 1} \right) + m - 2m \ln m = m \left[(x_0 - 1) + \frac{1}{x_0 - 1} \right] + 2m - 2m \ln m$

$\geq 2m + 2m - 2m \ln m = 4m - 2m \ln m \geq 0$

$\therefore m \in (0, e^2]$ 12分

(解法二)

$\forall f(x) \geq 0$, $\therefore \frac{e^x}{m} - \ln(mx - m) + 1 \geq 0$ 6分

$\therefore \frac{e^x}{e^{\ln m}} - \ln[m(x-1)] - 1 \geq 0$ $\therefore e^{x-\ln m} - \ln m - \ln(x-1) + 1 \geq 0$

$\therefore e^{x-\ln m} + x - \ln m \geq \ln(x-1) + (x-1)$

$\therefore e^{x-\ln m} + (x - \ln m) \geq e^{\ln(x-1)} + \ln(x-1)$ 8分

令 $g(x) = e^x + x$, $g(x)$ 单调递增9分

$\therefore g(x - \ln m) \geq g(\ln(x-1))$ $\therefore x - \ln m \geq \ln(x-1)$

$\therefore \ln m \leq x - \ln(x-1)$ 10分

令 $h(x) = x - \ln(x-1)$, $x \in (1, +\infty)$

$\therefore h'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{x-2}{x-1}$ 令 $h'(x) = 0$, $x = 2$

当 $x \in (1, 2)$ 时, $h'(x) < 0$, $\therefore h(x)$ 递减,

当 $x \in (2, +\infty)$ 时, $h'(x) > 0$, $\therefore h(x)$ 递增

$$\therefore h(x)_{\min} = h(2) = 2 \quad \therefore m \in (0, e^2] \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

(解法三)

$$\because f(x) \geq 0 \quad \therefore e^x \geq m \ln(mx - m) - m$$

$$\therefore \frac{e^x}{m} \geq \ln[m(x-1)] - \ln e \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{e^x}{m} \geq \ln \frac{m(x-1)}{e}$$

$$\therefore \frac{ee^{x-1}}{m(x-1)} \geq \frac{m \ln \frac{m(x-1)}{e}}{e \cdot \frac{m(x-1)}{e}} \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore e > e^x \quad \therefore e^x < e(x-1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{e^x}{x-1} < e \quad \therefore f(x) < 2 \text{ 且 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [2, +\infty) \text{ 上} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\forall \ln x < \frac{1}{e} x \quad \therefore \ln \frac{m(x-1)}{e} < \frac{1}{e} \cdot \frac{m(x-1)}{e}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\ln \frac{m(x-1)}{e}}{\frac{m(x-1)}{e}} < \frac{1}{e} \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi(x) = \frac{e}{m} \cdot \frac{e^{x-1}}{x-1} - \frac{m}{e} \cdot \frac{\ln \frac{m(x-1)}{e}}{\frac{m(x-1)}{e}}, \quad \varphi(x) \geq \frac{e}{m} e - \frac{m}{e} \cdot \frac{1}{e} \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{e^2}{m} \geq \frac{m}{e^2} \quad \therefore m \in (0, e^2] \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

22. (1) $\because e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{2}$, \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}

$$a = 2, \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \quad \therefore \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

(2) ① (解法一)

$$\because k_{AF_1} = \frac{y_1}{x_1+1}, \quad k_{BF_2} = \frac{y_2}{x_2-1},$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = \frac{x_1+1}{y_1}y - 1 \\ x = \frac{x_2-1}{y_2}y + 1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \frac{x_2-1}{y_2}y_0 + 1 = \frac{x_1+1}{y_1}y_0 - 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x_1+1}{y_1}y_0 - \frac{x_2-1}{y_2}y_0 = 2$$

$$\therefore (x_1+1)y_2 - (x_2-1)y_1 = \frac{2y_1y_2}{y_0}$$

$$\therefore (x_1y_2 - x_2y_1 + y_2 - y_1) = \frac{2y_1y_2}{y_0}$$

$$\because \vec{EB} = (x_1-1, y_1), \quad \vec{EA} = (x_1-1, y_1)$$

$$\therefore (x_1-1)y_1 - (x_1-1)y_1 = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore (x_1y_2 - x_2y_1 + y_2 - y_1) = 0$$

$$\therefore y_1 + y_2 = (x_2 - x_1)y_1$$

$$\therefore y_1 + y_2 = \frac{y_1y_2}{y_0}, \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{1}{y_1} + \frac{1}{y_2} = \frac{1}{y_0} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

(解法二)

$$\because AF_2 \parallel BF_1$$

$$\therefore \triangle QAF_2 \sim \triangle QF_1B \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{QF_1}{QA} = \frac{QB}{QF_2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AF_1}{QA} = \frac{BF_2}{QF_2} \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{y_1}{y_1 - y_0} = \frac{y_2}{y_0} \quad \therefore y_1y_0 = y_1y_2 - y_0y_2$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y_1} + \frac{1}{y_2} = \frac{1}{y_0} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 设 } QF_2: x = \frac{x_0-1}{y_0}y + 1 = t_2y + 1, \quad (\text{令 } t_2 = \frac{x_0-1}{y_0}) \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = t_2y + 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 消去 } x \text{ 得: } 3(t_2y + 1)^2 + 4y^2 = 12,$$

$$\therefore 3t_2^2y^2 + 6t_2y + 3 + 4y^2 = 12, \quad \therefore (3t_2^2 + 4)y^2 + 6t_2y - 9 = 0,$$

$$\therefore 9\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^2 - 6t_2\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) - (3t_2^2 + 4) = 0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y_2} = \frac{t_2 + 2\sqrt{t_2^2 + 1}}{3}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y_2} = \frac{\frac{x_0-1}{y_0} + \frac{2\sqrt{(\frac{x_0-1}{y_0})^2 + 1}}{y_0}}{3} = \frac{(x_0-1) + 2|QF_2|}{3y_0}$$

$$\text{设 } QF_1: x = \frac{x_0+1}{y_0}y - 1 = t_1y - 1, \quad (\text{令 } t_1 = \frac{x_0+1}{y_0}) \quad \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = t_1y - 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 消去 } x \text{ 得: } 3(t_1y - 1)^2 + 4y^2 = 12,$$

$$\therefore 3t_1^2y^2 - 6t_1y + 3 + 4y^2 = 12, \quad \therefore (3t_1^2 + 4)y^2 - 6t_1y - 9 = 0,$$

$$\therefore 9\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^2 + 6t_1\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) - (3t_1^2 + 4) = 0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y_1} = \frac{-t_1 + 2\sqrt{t_1^2 + 1}}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y_1} = \frac{-\frac{x_0+1}{y_0} + \frac{2\sqrt{(\frac{x_0+1}{y_0})^2 + 1}}{y_0}}{3} = \frac{-(x_0+1) + 2|QF_1|}{3y_0}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y_1} + \frac{1}{y_2} = \frac{-(x_0+1)+2|QF_1|}{3y_0} + \frac{(x_0-1)+2|QF_2|}{3y_0} = \frac{-2+2(|QF_1|+|QF_2|)}{3y_0}$$

$$\frac{-2+2 \cdot 3}{3y_0} = \frac{4}{3y_0} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

(注：若只猜出最后答案，给 1 分)

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址：www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



 微信搜一搜

 自主选拔在线

