

文科数学八调 4.5 参考答案

1. $A = (0, 2)$, $B = (-1, 1)$, 所以 $A \cap B = (0, 1)$, 故选 C.

2. 已知 $z = 1 \cdot (1+i) = 1+i$, 所以 $|z| = \sqrt{2}$, 故选 B.

3. $P = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$, 故选 C.

4. 由 $(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \perp \vec{b}$, 有 $\vec{a}\vec{b} - \vec{b}^2 = 0$, 则 $|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta = \vec{b}^2$, 有 $\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{b}^2}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 故选 B.

5. 内切球的半径 $r_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, 外接球的半径 $r_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 所以表面积之比为 $\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$, 故选 C.

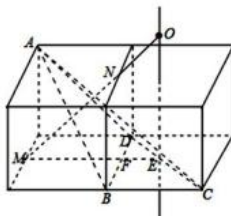
6. $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right)\sin\theta = \cos\theta \cdot \sin\theta = \frac{\cos\theta\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta} = \frac{\tan\theta}{1 + \tan^2\theta} = \frac{-2}{1+4} = -\frac{2}{5}$, 故选 B.

7. C

8. $f(x+3) = -f(x) \Rightarrow f(x+6) = f(x)$, $T = 6$, $f(\log_2 192) = f(\log_2 64 \times 3) = f(6 + \log_2 3) = f(\log_2 3)$
 $= 2^{\log_2 3} = 3$, 故选 D.

9. B 由三视图可知该几何体是如图所示的三棱锥 $A-BCD$,

F 为 BD 的中点, 外接球球心 O 在过 CD 的中点 E 且垂直于平面 BCD 的直线 l 上, 又点 O 到 A, B, D 的距离相等, 所以 O 又在过左边正方体一对棱的中点 M, N 所在直线上, 在 $\triangle OEN$ 中, 由 $\frac{NF}{NE} = \frac{MF}{OE}$, 即 $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{OE}$, 得 $OE = 3$,



所以三棱锥 $A-BCD$ 外接球的球半径 $R = \sqrt{OE^2 + BE^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{11}$,

$$V = \frac{44\sqrt{11}\pi}{3}.$$

10. B

11. 设 $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$, 则以 A 为切点的切线方程为 $y - y_1 = \frac{x_1}{2}(x - x_1)$, 即 $y = \frac{x_1}{2}x - y_1$ ①;

同理, 以 B 为切点的切线方程为 $y = \frac{x_2}{2}x - y_2$ ②, $P(x_0, y_0)$ 代入①, ②得
$$\begin{cases} y_0 = \frac{x_1}{2}x_0 - y_1, \\ y_0 = \frac{x_2}{2}x_0 - y_2, \end{cases}$$

所以直线 AB 的方程为 $y_0 = \frac{x}{2}x_0 - y$, 即 $y = \frac{x_0}{2}x - y_0$, 又 $y_0 = x_0 - 2$, 即 $y = x_0\left(\frac{x}{2} - 1\right) + 2$,

AB 过定点 $P(2, 2)$, 当 $PF \perp AB$ 时, $\therefore F(0, 1)$ 到 l 的距离的最大值为

$\sqrt{(2-0)^2 + (1-2)^2} = \sqrt{5}$. 当 AB 过点 F 时, 距离的最小值为 0, 故选 D.

12. 由 $f(x) = 0$, 得 $[ae^x - (x+2)][(2a-1)e^x - (x+2)] = 0$, 即 $a = \frac{x+2}{e^x}$, $2a-1 = \frac{x+2}{e^x}$,

$g(x) = \frac{x+2}{e^x}$, $g'(x) = \frac{-(x+1)}{e^x}$, $g'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x < -1$, $g'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow x > -1$, $g(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -1)$

上单调递增, 在 $(-1, +\infty)$ 上单调递减. $g(-2) = 0$, $g(x)_{\max} = g(-1) = e$, 当

$x > -2$, $g(x) > 0$. $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $g(x) \rightarrow -\infty$, $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $g(x) \rightarrow 0^+$. 要使方程有 4 个不同的零点,

则
$$\begin{cases} 0 < a < e, \\ 0 < 2a-1 < e, \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{1+e}{2}, a \neq 1, \\ 2a-1 \neq a \end{cases}$$
 故选 D.

13. -3

14. 2020 0

$\therefore g(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x - \frac{5}{12}$, $\therefore g'(x) = x^2 - x + 3$, $g''(x) = 2x - 1$, 令 $g''(x) = 0$, 得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$,

又 $g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$, 所以, 三次函数 $y = g(x)$ 图象的对称中心坐标为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$, 即 $g(x) + g(1-x) = 2$,

所以, $g\left(\frac{1}{2021}\right) + g\left(\frac{2}{2021}\right) + \cdots + g\left(\frac{2020}{2021}\right) = 1010 \times 2 = 2020$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \because (-1)^{2n-2} g' \left(\frac{2n-1}{2021} \right) + (-1)^{2n-1} g' \left(\frac{2n}{2021} \right) = g' \left(\frac{2n-1}{2021} \right) - g' \left(\frac{2n}{2021} \right) \\ & = \left(\frac{2n-1}{2021} \right)^2 - \frac{2n-1}{2021} + 3 - \left[\left(\frac{2n}{2021} \right)^2 - \frac{2n}{2021} + 3 \right] = \frac{2022-4n}{2021^2}, \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{2020} (-1)^{i-1} g' \left(\frac{i}{2021} \right) &= \sum_{n=1}^{1010} \left[(-1)^{2n-2} g' \left(\frac{2n-1}{2021} \right) + (-1)^{2n-1} g' \left(\frac{2n}{2021} \right) \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{1010} \frac{2022-4n}{2021^2} = \frac{2022 \times 1010 - 4 \times \frac{1010 \times (1+1010)}{2}}{2021^2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$15. \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = c^2, \\ y = \frac{b}{a}x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = a, \\ y = b, \end{cases} \therefore P(a, b), F_2(c, 0), \therefore M\left(\frac{a+c}{2}, \frac{b}{2}\right), \text{代入双曲线方程得}$$

$$c^2 + 2ac - 4a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow e^2 + 2e - 4 = 0, e = -1 \pm \sqrt{5}, \text{又 } e > 1, \text{所以 } e = \sqrt{5} - 1.$$

$$16. \text{由 } na_n - (n-1)a_{n+1} = 2, \text{令 } n=1, \text{得 } a_1 = 2. \text{由 } na_n - (n-1)a_{n+1} = 2 \text{ ①, 得 } (n+1)a_{n+1} - na_{n+2} = 2$$

$$\text{②, ①-②得 } a_n + a_{n+2} = 2a_{n+1}, \{a_n\} \text{ 为等差数列. 又 } a_1 = 2 > 0, S_5 \text{ 最大, 则只 } d < 0,$$

$$a_5 > 0, a_6 < 0, \text{即 } \begin{cases} 2+4d > 0, \\ 2+5d < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < d < -\frac{2}{5}, \text{又 } S_5 = 10+10d \in (5, 6).$$

17. (本小题满分 12 分)

(1) 解: $\because \{a_n\}$ 为等差数列, 设公差为 d ,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a_1 + d = 2, \\ a_1 + a_1 + 3d = 5, \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a_1 = 1, \\ d = 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = n. \quad \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$\because \{b_n\}$ 为等比数列, $b_n > 0$, 设公比为 q , 则 $q > 0$,

$$\therefore b_2 \cdot b_4 = b_3^2 = \frac{1}{64}, b_3 = \frac{1}{8} = b_1 q^2,$$

19. (本小题满分 12 分)

解: (1) 畅销年个数: 4, 其中的狂欢年个数: 2, 记畅销年中不是狂欢年为 a, b ; 狂欢年为 A, B , 则总共有 $(a, b), (a, A), (b, A), (a, B), (b, B), (A, B)$, 则 $P(A) = \frac{5}{6}$.

..... (4 分)

(2) 由题意 $y = cx^2 + d$ 更适宜. (6 分)

$$(3) \hat{b} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} t_i y_i - 10 \bar{t} \bar{y}}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} t_i^2 - 10 \bar{t}^2} = \frac{67770 - 10 \times 38.5 \times 102}{25380 - 14830} = \frac{28500}{10550} = \frac{570}{211} \approx 2.7,$$

..... (8 分)

$$\hat{a} = \bar{y} - \hat{b} \bar{t} = 102 - 2.7 \times 38.5 \approx -2.0, \quad \dots (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \hat{y} = 2.7x^2 - 2.0, \text{ 当 } x=11 \text{ 时, } \hat{y} = 324.7 (\text{十亿元}),$$

$\therefore$ 预测 2020 年双十一的销售额为 324.7 十亿元. (12 分)

20. (本小题满分 12 分)

解: (1) $c = \sqrt{2}$, 设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$,

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{3}{2}, \quad y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\begin{cases} b^2 x_1^2 + a^2 y_1^2 = a^2 b^2, \\ b^2 x_2^2 + a^2 y_2^2 = a^2 b^2, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore b^2(x_1 + x_2)(x_1 - x_2) + a^2(y_1 + y_2)(y_1 - y_2) = 0, \quad \dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore k_{AB} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} = -\frac{b^2(x_1 + x_2)}{a^2(y_1 + y_2)} = \frac{3b^2}{a^2} = 1,$$

$$\therefore a^2 = 3b^2. \quad \dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because a^2 - b^2 = c^2, \therefore \begin{cases} a^2 = 3, \\ b^2 = 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{椭圆的标准方程为 } \frac{x^2}{3} + y^2 = 1. \quad \dots$$

$$(2) \because M, Q, N \text{ 三点共线}, \overrightarrow{OQ} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{OM} + \frac{\lambda}{3}\overrightarrow{ON},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\lambda}{3} = 1, \lambda = 2.$$

$$\text{设 } M(x_1, y_1), N(x_2, y_2), \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 = 0,$$

$$\therefore x_1 = -2x_2. \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{cases} y = kx + m, \\ x^2 + 3y^2 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (1 + 3k^2)x^2 + 6kmx + (3m^2 - 3) = 0,$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 3k^2 - m^2 + 1 > 0 \text{ ①}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{6km}{1 + 3k^2}, x_1 x_2 = \frac{3m^2 - 3}{1 + 3k^2},$$

$$\text{代入 } x_1 = -2x_2, x_2 = \frac{6km}{1 + 3k^2}, -2x_2 = \frac{3m^2 - 3}{1 + 3k^2},$$

$$\therefore -2 \times \frac{36k^2m^2}{(1 + 3k^2)^2} = \frac{3m^2 - 3}{1 + 3k^2}, \text{ 即 } (9m^2 - 1) \cdot 3k^2 = 1 - m^2. \dots\dots\dots (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because 9m^2 - 1 \neq 0, m^2 \neq \frac{1}{9}, \therefore 3k^2 = \frac{1 - m^2}{9m^2 - 1} \geq 0 \text{ ②},$$

$$\text{代入 ① 式得 } \frac{1 - m^2}{9m^2 - 1} - m^2 + 1 > 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1 - m^2}{9m^2 - 1} + (1 - m^2) > 0, \therefore m^2(m^2 - 1)(9m^2 - 1) < 0, \dots\dots\dots (11 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{9} < m^2 < 1 \text{ 满足 ② 式}, \therefore \frac{1}{3} < m < 1 \text{ 或 } -1 < m < -\frac{1}{3}. \dots\dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$$

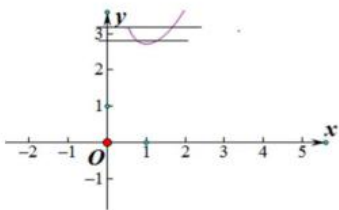
$$21. (1) x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 2\right] \text{ 时, 由 } f(x) = 0 \text{ 得 } a = \frac{e^x}{x}, h(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{e^x(x-1)}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \leq x < 1 \text{ 时, } h'(x) < 0, 1 < x \leq 2 \text{ 时, } h'(x) > 0,$$

$$\therefore h(x) \text{ 在 } \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right] \text{ 上是减函数, 在 } (1, 2) \text{ 上是增函数.}$$

$$\text{又 } h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2\sqrt{e}, h(2) = \frac{e^2}{2}, h(1) = e \quad \frac{e^4}{4} - 4e = \frac{e^4 - 16e}{4} = \frac{e(e^3 - 16)}{4}$$

$\therefore h(2) > h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$, $\therefore h(x)$ 的大致图像:



利用 $y = h(x)$ 与 $y = a$ 的图像知 $a \in (e, 2\sqrt{e})$4 分

(2) 由已知 $g(x) = e^x - ax^2 - ax$, $\therefore g'(x) = e^x - 2ax - a$,

因为 x_1, x_2 是函数 $g(x)$ 的两个不同极值点 (不妨设 $x_1 < x_2$),

易知 $a > 0$ (若 $a \leq 0$, 则函数 $f(x)$ 没有或只有一个极值点, 与已知矛盾),

且 $g'(x_1) = 0, g'(x_2) = 0$. 所以 $e^{x_1} - 2ax_1 - a = 0, e^{x_2} - 2ax_2 - a = 0$.

两式相减得 $2a = \frac{e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}}{x_1 - x_2}$,7 分

于是证明 $\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} < \ln(2a)$, 即证明 $e^{\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}} < \frac{e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}}{x_1 - x_2}$, 两边同除以 e^{x_2} ,

即证 $e^{\frac{x_1 - x_2}{2}} < \frac{e^{x_1 - x_2} - 1}{x_1 - x_2}$, 即证 $(x_1 - x_2)e^{\frac{x_1 - x_2}{2}} > e^{x_1 - x_2} - 1$, 即证 $(x_1 - x_2)e^{\frac{x_1 - x_2}{2}} - e^{x_1 - x_2} + 1 > 0$,

令 $x_1 - x_2 = t, t < 0$. 即证不等式 $te^{\frac{t}{2}} - e^t + 1 > 0$, 当 $t < 0$ 时恒成立.

设 $\varphi(t) = te^{\frac{t}{2}} - e^t + 1$, 则 $\varphi'(t) = te^{\frac{t}{2}} + t \cdot e^{\frac{t}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - e^t = \left(\frac{t}{2} + 1\right)e^{\frac{t}{2}} - e^t = -e^{\frac{t}{2}}\left[e^{\frac{t}{2}} - \frac{t}{2} + 1\right]$.

设 $h(t) = e^{\frac{t}{2}} - \frac{t}{2} - 1$, 则 $h'(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{t}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{\frac{t}{2}} - 1\right)$,

当 $t < 0$ 时, $h'(t) < 0$, $h(t)$ 单调递减, 所以 $h(t) > h(0) = 0$, 即 $e^{\frac{t}{2}} - \left(\frac{t}{2} + 1\right) > 0$, 所以 $\varphi'(t) < 0$,

所以 $\varphi(t)$ 在 $t < 0$ 时是减函数. 故 $\varphi(t)$ 在 $t = 0$ 处取得最小值 $\varphi(0) = 0$.

所以 $\varphi(t) > 0$ 得证. 所以 $\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} < \ln(2a)$

22. (本小题满分 10 分) 【选修 4-4: 坐标系与参数方程】

解: (1) $C_1: (x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4, x^2 - 4x + y^2 = 0$ (2 分)

$C_2: x^2 + y^2 = 4y - 3$, (4 分)

$\therefore l_{MN}: -4x + 4y - 3 = 0, \therefore 4x - 4y + 3 = 0$ (5 分)

(2) $l_{MN}: y = x + \frac{3}{4}, \therefore P(-\frac{3}{4}, 0)$ 在 l_{MN} 上,

直线 MN 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = -\frac{3}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t, \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t \end{cases}$ (t 为参数), 代入 $C_1: (x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4$, (7 分)

整理得 $t^2 - \frac{11\sqrt{2}}{4}t + \frac{57}{16} = 0$,

$\therefore t_1 + t_2 = \frac{11\sqrt{2}}{4}, t_1 t_2 = \frac{57}{16}, \therefore t_1 > 0, t_2 > 0$, (9 分)

$|PM| + |PN| = t_1 + t_2 = \frac{11\sqrt{2}}{4}$ (10 分)

23. (本小题满分 10 分) 【选修 4-5: 不等式选讲】

(1) 解: 当 $a = 1$ 时, $f(x) = |x-1| + |2x+2|$;

① 当 $x \leq -1$ 时, $f(x) = 1 - x - 2x - 2 \geq 4$, 得 $x \leq -\frac{5}{3}$;

② 当 $-1 < x < 1$ 时, $f(x) = 1 - x + 2x + 2 = x + 3 \geq 4$, 得 $x \geq 1$, $\therefore x \in \emptyset$;

③ 当 $x \geq 1$ 时, $f(x) = x - 1 + 2x + 2 = 3x + 1 \geq 4$, 得 $x \geq 1$,

$\therefore x \in (-\infty, -\frac{5}{3}] \cup [1, +\infty)$ (5 分)

(2) 证明: $2f(x) = 2(|x-1| + |x+a| + |x+a|) \geq 2(|x-1-x-a| + |x+a|) = 2(|a+1| + |x+a|)$

$\geq 2|a+1| = |2a+2| \geq |a+2| - |a|$ (10 分)

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