

1. 【答案】A

【解析】 $A \cap B = \{x|2 < x \leq 3\}$, 选 A.

2. 【答案】C

【解析】 $\vec{a}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \vec{a}^2 + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1 + 1 \times 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$, 选 C.

3. 【答案】C

【解析】 $z_1 = 1 - i, z_2$ 对应的点关于 $x = y$ 对称, $z_2 = -1 + i$,
 $|z_1 - z_2| = |2 - 2i| = 2\sqrt{2}$

4. 【答案】D

【解析】 $a + c = S_1 + R, a - c = S_2 + R, b^2 = a^2 - c^2 = (S_1 + R)(S_2 + R)$,
 $b = \sqrt{(S_1 + R)(S_2 + R)}, 2b = 2\sqrt{(S_1 + R)(S_2 + R)}$, 选 D.

5. 【答案】B

【解析】 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$,
 $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3}{5}, \cos\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos 2\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1 - 2\sin^2\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1 - 2 \times \frac{9}{25} = \frac{7}{25}$,

选 B.

6. 【答案】D

【解析】乙、丙一定都正确, 则 $\mu = m, P(X > m + 1) = P(X < m - 1) > P(X < m - 2)$,
甲正确, \therefore 丁错, 选 D.

7. 【答案】A

【解析】 $f(2x + 1)$ 为偶函数, 则 $f(x)$ 关于 $x = 1$ 对称, $f(x) = 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 关于 $x = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{对称, } f(x) + f(x + 2) &= 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 2\sin\left[\frac{\pi}{3}(x + 2) + \frac{\pi}{6}\right] \\ &= 2\left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}x + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)\right] \\ &= 2\left[\sin\frac{1}{3}\pi\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + \cos\frac{\pi}{3}\sin\frac{\pi}{6} + \sin\frac{\pi}{3}x\cos\frac{5\pi}{6} + \cos\frac{2\pi}{3}\sin\frac{5\pi}{6}\right] = 2\cos\frac{1}{3}\pi x. \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x + 1) = 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2\cos\frac{1}{3}\pi x, \therefore f(x + 1) = f(x) + f(x + 2),$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = 2\sin\left(\frac{1}{3}\pi x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \text{ 满足条件, } f(18) = 2\sin\left(6\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1.$$

8. 【答案】D

【解析】设切点 $(x_0, (1 - x_0)e^{x_0})$, $y' = -e^x + (1 - x)e^x = -xe^x, k = -x_0e^{x_0}$,
 $y - (1 - x_0)e^{x_0} = -x_0e^{x_0}(x - x_0)$ 过 $(t, 0), -(1 - x_0)e^{x_0} = -x_0e^{x_0}(t - x_0)$,
 $x_0 - 1 = -x_0(t - x_0), \therefore x_0 - 1 = -tx_0 + x_0^2, x_0^2 - (t + 1)x_0 + 1 = 0$ 有两个不相等实根 x_1, x_2 ,
其中 $x_1x_2 = 1, x_1 + x_2 = t + 1, \Delta = (t + 1)^2 - 4 > 0, \therefore t > 1$ 或 $t < -3$
 $y_1y_2 = (1 - x_1)(1 - x_2)e^{x_1 + x_2} = [1 - (x_1 + x_2) + x_1x_2]e^{x_1 + x_2} = (1 - t)e^{t + 1}$,
令 $g(t) = (1 - t)e^{t + 1}, t > 1$ 或 $t < -3, g'(t) = -te^{t + 1}$,

$t < -3$ 时, $g'(t) > 0, g(t) \nearrow, 0 < g(t) < g(-3) = 4e^{-2}$

$t > 1$ 时, $g'(t) < 0, g(t) \searrow, g(t) < g(1) = 0,$

综上: $y_1, y_2 \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 4e^{-2}),$ 选 D.

二、多选题: 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.

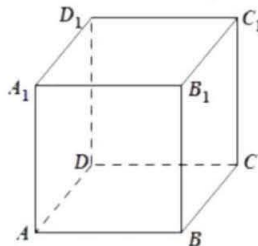
9. 【答案】 ABD

【解析】 $AD_1 \parallel BC_1, AD_1 \not\subset$ 平面 $BOC_1, BC_1 \subset$ 平面 $BOC_1, \therefore AD_1 \parallel$ 平面 $BOC_1,$ A 对
 $BD \perp CO, BD \perp CC_1, CD \cap CC_1 = C, \therefore BD \perp$ 平面 $COC_1,$ B 对

$C_1C \perp$ 平面 $ABCD, C_1O$ 与平面 $ABCD$ 所成角为 $\angle C_1OC, \tan \angle C_1OC = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 1,$

$\therefore \angle C_1OC \neq 45^\circ,$ C 错.

$V_{C-BOC_1} = V_{C_1-BOC} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 \times 2 = \frac{2}{3},$ D 对. 选 ABD



10. 【答案】 ACD

【解析】 $\frac{T}{2} = \frac{5}{6}\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore T = \pi = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}, \therefore \omega = 2, f(x) = \sin(2x + \varphi),$

$f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi + \varphi\right) = 1, \therefore \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{6},$ A 对, B 错.

$f(x) = \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right), 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} = k\pi, x = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$

$k=0$ 时, $f(x)$ 关于 $\left(\frac{\pi}{12}, 0\right)$ 对称, C 对

$-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi < 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, -\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z},$

$f(x)$ 在 $\left(\frac{5}{6}\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi\right) \nearrow,$ 而 $\left(\pi, \frac{5}{4}\pi\right) \subset \left(\frac{5}{6}\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi\right), \therefore f(x)$ 在 $\left(\pi, \frac{5}{4}\pi\right) \nearrow,$ D 对,

选 ACD.

11. 【答案】 AC

【解析】 $P(A) = \frac{1}{3},$ A 对.

A, B 可同时发生, 即“即第一次取红球, 第二次取黄球”, A, B 不互斥, B 错.

在第一次取到红球的条件下, 第二次取到黄球的概率为 $\frac{1}{2},$ C 对.

$P(B) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times 0 = \frac{1}{3}, P(AB) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}, P(AB) \neq P(A)P(B), \therefore A, B$ 不独立,

D 错, 选 AC.

12. 【答案】BCD

【解析】： $A\left(x_1, \frac{x_1^2}{4}\right), B\left(x_2, \frac{x_2^2}{4}\right), C\left(x_0, \frac{x_0^2}{4}\right), y' = \frac{1}{2}x, k_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_1,$

$$l_1: y - \frac{x_1^2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}x_1(x - x_1), \text{ 即 } y = \frac{1}{2}x_1x - \frac{1}{4}x_1^2$$

$$l_2: y = \frac{1}{2}x_2x - \frac{1}{4}x_2^2,$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2}x_1x - \frac{1}{4}x_1^2 \\ y = \frac{1}{2}x_2x - \frac{1}{4}x_2^2 \end{cases}, \therefore \begin{cases} x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \\ y = \frac{x_1x_2}{4} \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } x_3 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \text{ 时,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{DA} \cdot \overline{DB} &= \left(x_1 - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{x_1^2}{4} - \frac{x_1x_2}{4}\right) \left(x_2 - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{x_2^2}{4} - \frac{x_1x_2}{4}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{2}, \frac{x_1(x_1 - x_2)}{4}\right) \left(\frac{x_2 - x_1}{2}, \frac{x_2(x_2 - x_1)}{4}\right) \\ &= -\frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{4} - \frac{x_1x_2(x_1 - x_2)^2}{16} = -\frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{16}(4 + x_1x_2) \text{ 不一定为 } 0, A \text{ 错.} \end{aligned}$$

$$|AF| \cdot |BF| = \left(\frac{x_1^2}{4} + 1\right) \left(\frac{x_2^2}{4} + 1\right) = \frac{x_1^2x_2^2}{16} + \frac{x_1^2}{4} + \frac{x_2^2}{4} + 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} DF^2 &= \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_1x_2 - 1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2}{4} + \frac{x_1^2x_2^2}{16} - \frac{x_1x_2}{2} + 1 \\ &= \frac{x_1^2x_2^2}{16} + \frac{x_1^2}{4} + \frac{x_2^2}{4} + 1 = |AF||BF|, C \text{ 对} \end{aligned}$$

$$D\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{x_1x_2}{4}\right), P\left(\frac{x_1 + x_0}{2}, \frac{x_1x_0}{4}\right), Q\left(\frac{x_2 + x_0}{2}, \frac{x_2x_0}{4}\right),$$

$$AP = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_0 - x_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_1x_0 - x_0^2}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{|x_0 - x_1|\sqrt{4 + x_1^2}}{4},$$

$$CQ = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_2 - x_0}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_2x_0 - x_0^2}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{|x_2 - x_0|\sqrt{4 + x_0^2}}{4},$$

$$PC = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_1 - x_0}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_1x_0 - x_0^2}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{|x_1 - x_0|\sqrt{4 + x_0^2}}{4}$$

$$PD = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_2 - x_0}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{(x_0 - x_2)x_1}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{|x_2 - x_0|\sqrt{4 + x_1^2}}{4}$$

$\therefore AP \cdot CQ = PC \cdot PD, D$ 对

三、填空题：本题共 4 小题，每小题 5 分，共 20 分。

13. 【答案】4

【解析】 $f(-2) = 1 + \log_2(2 - (-2)) = 1 + \log_2 4 = 3,$

$f(f(-2)) = f(3) = 2^{3-1} = 2^2 = 4$

14. 【答案】 $a_n = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

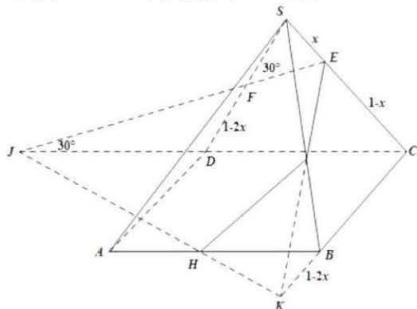
【解析】可构造等比数列， $a_n a_{n+1} < 0$ ，则公比为负数， $|a_n| > |a_{n+1}|$ ， $\therefore 1 > |q|$ ， q 取 $-\frac{1}{2}$ ， $a_n = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

15. 【答案】 $\frac{1}{2}$

【解析】 $A(\sqrt{3}, 0), B(0, 1), PA = PB, \therefore P$ 在 AB 的垂直平分线 $y = \sqrt{3}x - 1$ 上， P 在圆 $O: x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ 满足条件的 P 有且仅有一个， \therefore 直线与圆相切， $\therefore r = \frac{1}{2}$

16. 【答案】 5; $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

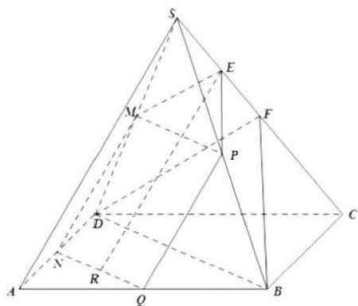
【解析】方法一： Γ 的边数至多为 5，延长 EF, CD 交于点 J ，延长 EI, CB 交于点 K ，连接 JK 分别与 AD, AB 交于 G, H ，连接 FG, HI 得截面五边形 $EFGHI$



设 $SE = x, \therefore SF = 2x, EF = \sqrt{3}x, CJ = 2 - 2x, \therefore JD = 1 - 2x = DG, JF = \sqrt{3}(1 - 2x)$ ，
 $JK = \sqrt{2}(2 - 2x) = 2\sqrt{2}(1 - x), JG = HK = \sqrt{2}(1 - 2x), FG = 1 - 2x$ ，
 $\therefore JG^2 + FG^2 = JF^2, \therefore JG \perp GF$ ，
 $\therefore S_{\triangle JGF} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}(1 - 2x) \cdot (1 - 2x) = S_{\triangle JHK}$ ，而 $EJ = \sqrt{3}(1 - x) = EK, JK = 2\sqrt{2}(1 - x)$ ，
 $S_{\triangle EJK} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{2}(1 - x)^2 = \sqrt{2}(1 - x)^2$ ，
 显然五边形时截面面积最大，
 $\therefore S_{\text{截面五边形}} = \sqrt{2}(1 - x)^2 - \sqrt{2}(1 - 2x)^2$ ，
 $= \sqrt{2}(-3x^2 + 2x) \leq \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{-4}{-12} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, x = \frac{1}{3}$ 时取“=”，
 $\therefore \Gamma$ 面积的最大值为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ 。

应填：5; $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

方法二：取 SC 中点 $F, BF \perp SC, DF \perp SC, \therefore SC \perp$ 平面 BDF 。
 作平面与 BDF 平行，如图至多为五边形。



令 $\frac{SE}{SF} = \lambda$, $\therefore EP = \lambda BF = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \lambda$, $SP = \lambda SB = \lambda$,
 $\therefore PB = 1 - \lambda$, $BQ = 1 - \lambda$, $PQ = 1 - \lambda$, $NQ = MP = \lambda BD = \sqrt{2} \lambda$
 $\cos \angle DFB = \frac{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - 2}{2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3}$, $\sin \angle DFB = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$.
 $S_{\triangle EMP} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \lambda \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \lambda^2$
 MN 与 NQ 的夹角为 SA 与 BD 夹角, 而 SA 与 BD 垂直,
 $\therefore S_{PMNQ} = \sqrt{2} \lambda(1 - \lambda)$, $S = \sqrt{2} \lambda(1 - \lambda) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \lambda^2 = -\frac{3}{4} \sqrt{2} \lambda^2 + \sqrt{2} \lambda$,
 $\lambda = \frac{2}{3}$ 时, S 取最大值 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$.

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. 【解析】

(1) 设 $\{a_n\}$ 公差为 d , 若选①②,

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} S_1 S_4 = S_2^2 \\ a_4 = 2a_2 + 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1(4a_1 + 6d) = (2a_1 + d)^2 \\ a_1 + 3d = 2(a_1 + d) + 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow d = 2a_1$$

$$\therefore 7a_1 = 6a_1 + 2, a_1 = 2, d = 4, \therefore a_n = 2 + 4(n-1) = 4n - 2.$$

若选①③或②③同理可得 $a_n = 4n - 2$

$$(2) \frac{1}{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(4n-2)(4n+2)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a_1 a_2} + \frac{1}{a_2 a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{8} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{n}{4(2n+1)}.$$

18. 【解析】

(1) 2×2 列联表如下:

	喜欢足球	不喜欢足球	合计
男生	60	40	100

女生	30	70	100
合计	90	110	200

$$K^2 = \frac{200 \times (60 \times 70 - 40 \times 30)^2}{100 \times 100 \times 90 \times 110} \approx 18.182 > 10.828,$$

∴ 有 99.9% 的把握认为该校学生喜欢足球与性别有关

(2) 3 人进球总次数 ξ 的所有可能取值为 0, 1, 2, 3

$$P(\xi=0) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{18}, P(\xi=1) = C_2^1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{18}$$

$$P(\xi=2) = C_2^1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{9}, P(\xi=3) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{9}$$

∴ ξ 的分布列如下:

ξ	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$

$$\therefore \xi \text{ 的数学期望: } E(\xi) = 1 \times \frac{5}{18} + 2 \times \frac{4}{9} + 3 \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{11}{6}.$$

19. 【解析】

$$(1) \because a \cos B - 2a \cos C = (2c - b) \cos A,$$

$$\therefore \sin A \cos B - 2 \sin A \cos C = (2 \sin C - \sin B) \cos A$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B = 2 \sin A \cos C + 2 \cos A \sin C$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(A+B) = 2 \sin(A+C)$$

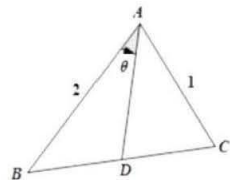
$$\Rightarrow \sin C = 2 \sin B \Rightarrow c = 2b, c = \sqrt{3}a \Rightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2},$$

$$\therefore \cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{a^2 + 3a^2 - \frac{3}{4}a^2}{2a \cdot \sqrt{3}a} = \frac{13\sqrt{3}}{24}.$$

(2) 由 (1) 知 $c = 2b, \therefore b = 1, \therefore c = 2$, 设 $\angle BAD = \theta$,

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot AD \cdot \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot AD \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow AD = \frac{4}{3} \cos \theta, \theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \therefore AD \in \left(0, \frac{4}{3}\right)$$

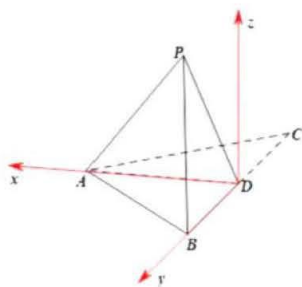


20. 【解析】

(1) 证明: $\because PD \perp AD, AD \perp BD, PD \cap BD = D, \therefore AD \perp$ 平面 $PBD, \therefore AD \perp PB$,

又 $\because PB \perp AB, AD, AB \subset$ 平面 $ABD, AD \cap AB = A, \therefore PB \perp$ 平面 ABD

(2) 如图建系, 则 $B(0, 2, 0), P(0, 2, 4), A(4, 0, 0), D(0, 0, 0)$,



$$\therefore \overline{BP} = (0, 0, 4), \overline{PA} = (4, -2, -4), \overline{DA} = (4, 0, 0),$$

设平面 BPA 与平面 PAD 的一个法向量分别为 $\overline{n_1} = (x_1, y_1, z_1), \overline{n_2} = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \overline{n_1} \cdot \overline{BP} = 0 \\ \overline{n_1} \cdot \overline{PA} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4z_1 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - 2y_1 - 4z_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \overline{n_1} = (1, 2, 0),$$

$$\begin{cases} \overline{n_2} \cdot \overline{PA} = 0 \\ \overline{n_2} \cdot \overline{DA} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x_2 - 2y_2 - 4z_2 = 0 \\ 4x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \overline{n_2} = (0, 2, -1),$$

设二面角 $B-PA-D$ 平面角为 θ ,

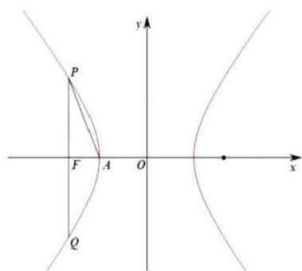
$$\therefore |\cos \theta| = \frac{|\overline{n_1} \cdot \overline{n_2}|}{|\overline{n_1}| |\overline{n_2}|} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore \sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}.$$

21. 【解析】

(1) 当 $PQ \perp x$ 轴时, $PQ = \frac{2b^2}{a}, PF = \frac{b^2}{a}$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \left(\frac{b^2}{a}\right)^2 + (c-a)^2 = 10 \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2b^2}{a} \cdot (c-a) = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{b^2}{a} = 3 \\ c-a = 1 \\ c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = \sqrt{3} \end{cases},$$

\therefore 双曲线 C 的方程为: $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$.



(2) 方法一: 设 PQ 方程为 $x = my - 2, P(x_1, y_1), Q(x_2, y_2)$,

$$\begin{cases} x = my - 2 \\ 3x^2 - y^2 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3(m^2 y^2 - 4my + 4) - y^2 = 3 \Rightarrow (3m^2 - 1)y^2 - 12my + 9 = 0,$$

以 PQ 为直径的圆的方程为 $(x - x_1)(x - x_2) + (y - y_1)(y - y_2) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - (x_1 + x_2)x + x_1 x_2 + y^2 - (y_1 + y_2)y + y_1 y_2 = 0,$$

由对称性知以 PQ 为直径的圆必过 x 轴上的定点, 令 $y = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow x^2 - (x_1 + x_2)x + x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 = 0, \quad \text{而 } x_1 + x_2 = m(y_1 + y_2) - 4 = \frac{12m^2}{3m^2 - 1} - 4 = \frac{4}{3m^2 - 1}, \\ &x_1x_2 = (my_1 - 2)(my_2 - 2) = m^2y_1y_2 - 2m(y_1 + y_2) + 4 \\ &= \frac{9m^2}{3m^2 - 1} - 2m \cdot \frac{12m}{3m^2 - 1} + 4 = \frac{-3m^2 - 4}{3m^2 - 1}, \\ &\therefore x^2 - \frac{4}{3m^2 - 1}x + \frac{-3m^2 - 4}{3m^2 - 1} + \frac{9}{3m^2 - 1} = 0 \Rightarrow (3m^2 - 1)x^2 - 4x + 5 - 3m^2 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow [(3m^2 - 1)x + 3m^2 - 5](x - 1) = 0 \text{ 对 } \forall m \in \mathbf{R} \text{ 恒成立, } \therefore x = 1. \\ &\therefore \text{以 } PQ \text{ 为直径的圆经过定点 } (1, 0). \end{aligned}$$

方法二：设 PQ 方程为 $x = my - 2, P(x_1, y_1), Q(x_2, y_2)$,

$$\begin{cases} x = my - 2 \\ 3x^2 - y^2 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (3m^2 - 1)y^2 - 12my + 9 = 0,$$

由对称性知以 PQ 为直径的圆必过 x 轴上的定点.

设以 PQ 为直径的圆过 $E(t, 0)$,

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{EP} \cdot \overrightarrow{EQ} = 0 \Rightarrow (x_1 - t)(x_2 - t) + y_1y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1x_2 - t(x_1 + x_2) + t^2 + y_1y_2 = 0,$$

而 $x_1x_2 = (my_1 - 2)(my_2 - 2) = m^2y_1y_2 - 2m(y_1 + y_2) + 4$

$$= m^2 \cdot \frac{9}{3m^2 - 1} - 2m \cdot \frac{12m}{3m^2 - 1} + 4 = \frac{-3m^2 - 4}{3m^2 - 1},$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = m(y_1 + y_2) - 4 = \frac{12m^2}{3m^2 - 1} - 4 = \frac{4}{3m^2 - 1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{-3m^2 - 4}{3m^2 - 1} - \frac{4t}{3m^2 - 1} + t^2 + \frac{9}{3m^2 - 1} = 0,$$

$$(3m^2 - 1)t^2 - 4t + 5 - 3m^2 = 0, \quad \text{即 } [(3m^2 - 1)t + 3m^2 - 5](t - 1) = 0 \text{ 对 } \forall m \in \mathbf{R} \text{ 恒成立,}$$

$\therefore t = 1$, 即以 PQ 为直径的圆经过定点 $(1, 0)$

22. 【解析】

$$(1) f'(x) = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{e^{-x-1} - e^{-x-1} \cdot x}{(e^{-x-1})^2} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1-x}{e^{-x-1}}, \quad \text{令 } f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1.$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 有最大值, $\therefore a > 0$ 且 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上 \nearrow ; $(1, +\infty)$ 上 \searrow , $\therefore f(x)_{\max} = f(1) = \frac{1}{a}$.

$$a = 1 \text{ 时, } g'(x) = \frac{1-a-\ln x}{x^2} = \frac{-\ln x}{x^2},$$

当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $g'(x) > 0, g(x) \nearrow$; 当 $x > 1$ 时, $g'(x) < 0, g(x) \searrow$,

$$\therefore g(x)_{\max} = g(1) = a, \therefore \frac{1}{a} = a \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$(2) \text{ 方法: 由 } f(x) = b \Rightarrow \frac{x}{e^{x-1}} - b = 0, \text{ 由 } g(x) = b \Rightarrow \frac{1+\ln x}{x} - b = 0,$$

令 $F(x) = \frac{x}{e^{x-1}} - b, F(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上 \nearrow ; $(1, +\infty)$ 上 \searrow , $\therefore F(x)$ 至多两个零点

令 $G(x) = \frac{1+\ln x}{x} - b, G(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上 \nearrow ; $(1, +\infty)$ 上 \searrow ; $\therefore G(x)$ 至多两个零点.

$$\text{令 } F(x) = G(x) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{e^{x-1}} - \frac{1+\ln x}{x} = 0,$$

当 $x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right]$ 时, $\frac{x}{e^{x-1}} - \frac{1+\ln x}{x} > 0$;

当 $x \in (1, +\infty)$ 时, 由 $\frac{x}{e^x} = \frac{\ln ex}{ex} = \frac{\ln ex}{e^{\ln ex}}$ 且 $x > \ln ex > 1$,

$\varphi(x) = \frac{x}{e^x}$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上 \searrow , $\therefore \varphi(x) < \varphi(\ln ex)$ 方程无解.

当 $x \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, 1\right]$ 时, 由 $1 \geq x \geq \ln ex, \varphi(x) = \frac{x}{e^x}$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 上 \nearrow ,

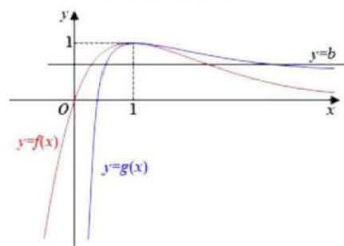
$\therefore \varphi(x) \geq \varphi(\ln ex)$ 方程有唯一解 $x = 1$

当 $0 < b < 1$ 时, 注意到 $F(0) = -b < 0, F(1) = 1 - b > 0$,

$$F\left(\frac{1}{b} + 2\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{b} + 2}{e^{\frac{1}{b} + 2}} - b < \frac{\frac{1}{b} + 2}{\left(\frac{1}{b} + 1\right)^2} - b < 0$$

$\therefore F(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 和 $\left(1, \frac{1}{b} + 2\right)$ 上各有一个零点 x_1, x_3

$f(x), g(x)$ 示意图



如下注意到 $G\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -b < 0, G(1) = 1 - b > 0, G\left(\frac{4}{b^2}\right) < 0$,

$\therefore G(t)$ 在 $\left(\frac{1}{e}, 1\right)$ 和 $\left(1, \frac{4}{b^2}\right)$ 上各有一个零点 x_2, x_4 .

且由 $f(x_1) = g(x_2) = \frac{x_1}{e^{x_1-1}} = \frac{\ln x_2}{x_2} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{e^{x_1}} = \frac{\ln x_2}{ex_2} = \frac{\ln x_2}{e^{\ln x_2}}$, 而 $x_1, \ln x_2 \in (0, 1)$,

而 $\varphi(x) = \frac{x}{e^x}$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上 \nearrow , 由 $\varphi(x_1) = \varphi(\ln x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = \ln x_2 \Rightarrow \therefore e^{x_1-1} = x_2$,

由 $f(x_3) = g(x_4) \Rightarrow \frac{x_3}{e^{x_3-1}} = \frac{1 + \ln x_4}{x_4} \Rightarrow \frac{x_3}{e^{x_3}} = \frac{\ln e_4}{e^{\ln x_4}}$, 而 $x_3, ex_4 > 1$

而 $\varphi(x) = \frac{x}{e^x}$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上 \searrow , 由 $\varphi(x_3) = \varphi(\ln x_4) \Rightarrow x_3 = \ln x_4, \therefore e^{x_3-1} = x_4$,

$\therefore \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{x_3}{x_4} \Rightarrow x_1 x_4 = x_2 x_3$, 证毕!

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

