

2023 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试适应性考试

数学答案

1. 【答案】B 【详解】 $A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow A \cap B = A$ \therefore 充要条件

2. 【答案】A 【详解】 $Z = 2i(1+i) = -2 + 2i$, 虚部为 2

3. 【答案】D 【详解】 第一图形面积为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$, 后面的阴影部分的面积为前一个的 $\frac{3}{4}$, \therefore 第 n 个图中的阴影

$$\text{部分的面积为 } S = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n$$

4. 【答案】D 【详解】 $T_{r+1} = C_6^r \cdot (2x)^{6-r} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^r = C_6^r \cdot 2^{6-r} \cdot x^{6-r} \cdot (-1)^r \cdot x^{-2r}$
 $= C_6^r \cdot x^{6-3r} \cdot 2^{6-r} \cdot (-1)^r$

则常数项 $r=2, \therefore T_3 = C_6^2 \cdot 2^4 \cdot (-1)^2 = 240$

5. 【答案】C 【详解】 设点 $M(x, y), \therefore MA = 2MO \quad \therefore (x+2)^2 + y^2 = 48^2 + 4y^2$ \therefore 动点 M 的轨迹为 $3x^2 + 3y^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$, 若对 $\forall R$ 直线 $l: y = k(x-1) + b$

与圆 C 恒有公共点, $\therefore (1, b)$ 在圆内部 $3 + 3b^2 - 8 \leq 0 \Rightarrow 3b^2 \leq 5 \Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{3} \leq b \leq \frac{\sqrt{15}}{3}$

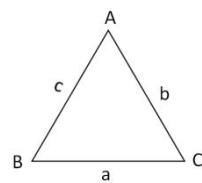
6. 【答案】A 【详解】 不相邻插空法 $A_6^3 = 120$

7. 【答案】B 【详解】 $\because C^2 = 6S \therefore C^2 = 6 \times \frac{1}{2} ab \sin c = 3ab \sin c$, 由余弦定理知:

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos c \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos c = 3ab \sin c \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 2ab \cos c + 3ab \sin c$$

$$= \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} = 2 \cos c + 3 \sin c \leq \sqrt{13}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = x \quad x + \frac{1}{x} \leq \sqrt{13} \quad \therefore \frac{\sqrt{13}-3}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\sqrt{13}+3}{2} \quad \therefore \frac{a}{b} \text{ 最小值为 } \frac{\sqrt{13}-3}{2}$$



8. 【答案】C 【详解】 设 AB 所在直线方程为 $x = ty - c, A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$

$$\text{联合 } \begin{cases} x = ty - c \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } (6t^2 + a^2)y^2 - 2b^2tcy - b^4 = 0 \quad \therefore y_1 + y_2 = \frac{2b^2 + c}{b^2t^2 + a^2} \quad y_1y_2 = \frac{-b^4}{b^2t^2 + a^2}$$

$$\therefore |AB| = \sqrt{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{2ab^2 \cdot \sqrt{t^2+1}}{b^2t^2 + a^2}$$

直线 CD 方程为: $x = ty + c$ \therefore 直线 AB 与垂线 CD 的距离为 $d = \frac{2c}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$ \therefore 矩形 ABCD 的面积为

$$S = |AB| \cdot d = 4abc \cdot \frac{\sqrt{b^2t^2 + b^2}}{b^2t^2 + a^2}, \text{ 设 } \sqrt{b^2t^2 + b^2} = m \geq b, \text{ 则 } b^2t^2 = m^2 - b^2$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{b^2t^2 + b^2}}{b^2t^2 + a^2} = \frac{m}{m^2 + c^2} = \frac{1}{m + \frac{c^2}{m}}, \text{ 要使 } S \text{ 最大, 则只需 } \frac{1}{m + \frac{c^2}{m}} \text{ 的值最大, 即 } m + \frac{c^2}{m} \text{ 的值最小即可,}$$

由题可知, 当这个平行四边形为矩形时, 其面积最大, 即当 $t=0$ 时, 有 S 最大值, 即 $m=b$ 时, $m + \frac{c^2}{m}$

的值最小, 由双勾函数性质 $y = m + \frac{c^2}{m}$ 在 $(0, c)$ 为减 $(c, +\infty)$ 为增, 又 $m \geq b$, 当 $m=b$ 时, $m + \frac{c^2}{m}$

有最小值, $\therefore b \geq c, \therefore b^2 \geq c^2 \Rightarrow b^2 \geq 4 - b^2 \Rightarrow 2b^2 \geq 4 \Leftrightarrow b^2 \geq 2, \therefore b \geq \sqrt{2}$, 又

$$\therefore 4 \geq b^2 \Rightarrow b < 2, \therefore b \in (\sqrt{2}, 2)$$

法二: $S = 4S_{\Delta OCD}, CD = \frac{2ab^2}{a^2 - c^2 \cos^2 \theta}, d_{O-CD} = c \sin \theta, S = 4S_{\Delta OCD} = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2ab^2}{a^2 - c^2 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot c \sin \theta$ 代

入数据计算可得 $b \in [\sqrt{2}, 2)$

9. 【答案】BD 【详解】 A. 以三棱锥为例, A 错误 C. 两个斜棱柱的组合物体, C 错误

10. 【答案】BC 【详解】

A. $P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(B \cap C) - P(A \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C) \therefore P(C)$ 不一定为 0.2, A 错误

B. 若 A、B 相互独立, 则 \bar{A}, \bar{B} 也相互独立 $\therefore P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A}) \cdot P(\bar{B}) = (1 - P(A))(1 - P(B))$

$$= 0.4 \times 0.8 = 0.032, \text{ B 正确}$$

C. 如果 A, B 互斥, 则 $A \cap B = \phi$, 则 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.6 + 0.2 - 0 = 0.8$, C 正确

D. 如果 $B \subseteq A$, 那么 $P(A \cup B) = 0.6 = P(A)$, $P(B/A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B)}{P(A)} = \frac{1}{3}$ D 错误

11. 【答案】AB 【详解】 $\because \overrightarrow{AP} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AM} + \mu \overrightarrow{AN}$, $\overrightarrow{AB} \perp \overrightarrow{AD}$, $\overrightarrow{AB} = 2\overrightarrow{DC}$

$\therefore DC \parallel EB$, 由等和线意义知 $\lambda + \mu \in [1, 2]$ \therefore 答案选 AB

12. 【答案】BC 【详解】: A 选项: $n! < e^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}$, 当 $n=1$ 时 $1! < 1$ 不成立 \therefore A 错误

B 选项: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} < 1^n (n \geq 2)$, 即证明 $\frac{1}{n} < 1n^{\frac{n}{n-1}} (n \geq 2)$, 证明, $1-t < 1n^t$ 虽然成立, \therefore B 选项正确

C 选项 将 $1nx \leq x-1$ 中的 x 替换为 $1 + \frac{i}{n^2}$, 显然 $1 + \frac{i}{n^2} \neq 1$, $\therefore 1n \left(1 + \frac{i}{n^2}\right) < \frac{i}{n^2}$

故 $1n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) + 1n \left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) + \dots + 1n \left(1 + \frac{n}{n^2}\right) < \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2}$, 当

$n \geq 2$ 时, $\frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2n} \leq \frac{3}{4}$, 故 $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n^2}\right) < e^{\frac{3}{4}}$ \therefore C 选项正确

D 选项: 将 $1nx \leq x-1$ 中的 x 替换为 $\frac{n-1}{n}$ 其中, $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 且 $n \geq 2$, 则 $1n \frac{n-1}{n} < -\frac{1}{n}$, 则

$n \cdot 1n \frac{n-1}{n} < -1$, 故 $\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n < \frac{1}{e}$, 则 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 + \dots + \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} < \frac{n}{e}$, 又 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 > \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{e}$ \therefore

错误, 答案为 BC

13. 【答案】8 【详解】 $a+b=4$, 由基本不等式变形成为 $2(a^2+b^2) \geq (a+b)^2$, 得 $a^2+b^2 \geq 8$, $\therefore a^2+b^2$ 的最小值为 8

14. 【答案】 $\frac{65}{2}$ 【详解】 $a_2=4, a_6=16 \therefore a_n=3n-2$, 插入 3 个数之后得新数列, 通项 $b_n = \frac{3}{4}n + \frac{1}{4}$, \therefore 新数列的第 43 项为 $\frac{65}{2}$

15. 【答案】 $\left(1, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)$ 【详解】 设双曲线另外一个焦点 F, $PF - PF_1 = 2a$

$PA + AF + PF = PA + PF_1 + 2a + 5$, 当 P、A、F 三点共线时, PA+PF 有最小值,

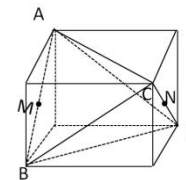
$\therefore PA + PF_1 + 2a + 5 \geq 10 + 2a \geq 18 \Rightarrow a \geq 4$, \therefore 双曲线 C 的离心率取值范围为 $\left(1, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right]$

16. 【答案】28 【详解】

取 AB、CD 的中点, 由平行四边形边长和对面线的关系可得

$$2(PA^2 + PB^2 + PC^2 + PD^2) = (2PM)^2 + AB^2 + (2PN)^2 + CD^2 = 4(PM^2 + PN^2) + AB^2 + CD^2 = 16 + 4(PM^2 + PN^2)$$

$2(PM^2 + PN^2) = MN^2 + (2PO)^2 = 20$, $\therefore PM^2 + PN^2 = 10$, 建系也可, 关键是将其放到正方体



17. 【详解】 (1)

$$\frac{a_1-1}{a_1} \cdot \frac{a_2-1}{a_2} \dots \frac{a_n-1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{a_n} \quad \frac{a_1-1}{a_1} \cdot \frac{a_2-1}{a_2} \dots \frac{a_{n-1}-1}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} (n \geq 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_n-1}{a_n} = \frac{a_{n-1}-1}{a_{n-1}} (n \geq 2) \Rightarrow a_n - a_{n-1} = 1 (n \geq 2), \therefore a_n = 2 + n - 1 = n + 1,$$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 通项公式为 $a_n = n + 1 (n \geq 1)$

$$(2) b_n = \frac{(n+1)}{3^{n+1}}, \text{ 令 } b_{n+1} = \frac{(n+2)^3}{3^{n+2}}, \text{ 则 } \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{(n+2)^3}{3^{n+2}} \cdot \frac{3^{n+1}}{(n+1)^3} = \frac{(n+2)^3}{3^{(n+1)^3}} > 1$$

$\therefore n < 1.27, n \in \mathbb{N}^* \therefore n = 1, \therefore b_2 = b_1, b_2 > b_3$, 当 n 取 2 时, b_n 取最大值

18. 【详解】 (1) 以 O 为原点, OA、OC、OA₁ 分别为 x、y、z 轴建系如图所示空间直角坐标系: A(2, 0,

0), A₁(0, 0, 2 $\sqrt{3}$), C(0, 2 $\sqrt{3}$, 0), 设

$$\overrightarrow{BD} = \lambda \overrightarrow{BB_1}, B(-2, 0, 0), B_1(-4, 0, 2\sqrt{3}), C(-2, 2\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3}), \overrightarrow{BB_1} = (-2, 0, 2\sqrt{3}) \Rightarrow D(-2\lambda - 2, 0, 2\sqrt{3}\lambda)$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{A_1O} = (-2\lambda - 2, 0, 2\sqrt{3}\lambda - 2\sqrt{3}) \quad \overrightarrow{AC_1} = (-4, 2\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3}), \text{ 又}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{A_1O} \perp \overrightarrow{AC_1} \therefore 4(2\lambda + 2) + 2\sqrt{3}(2\sqrt{3}\lambda - 2\sqrt{3}) = 0 \therefore \lambda = \frac{1}{5} \therefore BD = \frac{4}{5}$$

(3) $\overrightarrow{BB_1} = (-2, 0, 2\sqrt{3}) \quad \overrightarrow{BC} = (-2, 2\sqrt{3}, 0)$, 设平面 BCC₁B₁ 的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = (x, y, z) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{BB_1} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + 2\sqrt{3}z = 0 \\ 2x + 2\sqrt{3}y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 合 } x = \sqrt{3}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\vec{n} = (\sqrt{3}, -1, 1), \overrightarrow{AB_1} = (-4, 0, 0), \cos \langle \vec{n}, \overrightarrow{AB_1} \rangle = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5} \therefore |\overrightarrow{AB_1}| \cdot \cos \langle \vec{n}, \overrightarrow{AB_1} \rangle = \frac{4\sqrt{15}}{5} \therefore \text{点 } A_1 \text{ 到平面}$$

BCC₁B₁ 距离为 $\frac{4\sqrt{15}}{5}$

19. 【详解】(1) 根据列表得 $x^2 = \frac{120 \times 600}{60^2 \times 9 \times 30} = \frac{40}{9} \approx 4.444 > 3.841$, 所以依据 $\alpha = 0.05$ 的独立性检验, 蜜蜂进入不同颜色的蜂蜡罐与蜜蜂种类有关联

M 品种进入黄色蜂蜡罐的频率为 $\frac{2}{3}$ M 品种进入褐色蜂蜡罐的频率为 $\frac{1}{3}$

N 品种进入黄色蜂蜡罐的频率为 $\frac{5}{6}$ N 品种进入褐色蜂蜡罐的频率为 $\frac{1}{6}$

依据频率分析, 心中黄色蜂蜡优于褐色的占 $\frac{2}{3}$, 心中黄色蜂蜡优于褐色的占 $\frac{5}{6}$

∴ M、N 中进入黄色蜂蜡罐的与蜂蜡罐有显著差异

(2) 由已知上式知, $P(A) = \frac{a}{a+b}, P(B|A) = \frac{a-1}{a+b-1}, P(\bar{A}) = \frac{b}{a+b}, P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{a}{a+b-1}$

则 $P(B) = P(AB) + P(\bar{A}B) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A) + P(\bar{A}) \cdot P(B|\bar{A})$

$$= \frac{a}{a+b} \cdot \frac{a-1}{a+b-1} + \frac{b}{a+b} \cdot \frac{a}{a+b-1} = \frac{a(a+b-1)}{(a+b)(a+b-1)} = \frac{a}{a+b} \quad \therefore P(A) = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

20. 【详解】(1) $f(x) = 3 \sin \theta \cos x + (4 \tan \theta - 3) \sin x - 5 \sin \theta$ 为偶函数,

$$\therefore 4 \tan \theta - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{3}{4} \quad \therefore f(x) = 5 \sin \theta \cos x - 5 \sin \theta = 5 \sin \theta (\cos x - 1)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 的最小值为 } -6, \therefore -10 \sin \theta = -6 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore \sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{7}{5}$$

(2) $g(x) = \lambda f(\omega x) - f\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 3(\sin \omega x + \lambda \cos \omega x) + 3 - 3\lambda = 3\sqrt{\lambda^2 + 1} \sin(\omega x + 4) + 3 - 3\lambda$ 其中,

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 + 1}} > 0, \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 + 1}} > 0, \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{6} \omega + \varphi = \frac{\lambda}{2} + k_1 \pi, & k_1 \in \mathbb{Z} & (a) \\ \frac{2\pi}{3} \omega + \varphi = k_2 \pi & k_2 \in \mathbb{Z} & (b) \end{cases}$$

$$(a) \times 4 - (b) \text{ 得 } 4\varphi - \varphi = 2\pi + (4k_1 - k_2)\pi, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}, \varphi = \frac{2\pi + (4k_1 - k_2)\pi}{3}, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

由 $\sin \varphi$ 与 $\cos \varphi$ 的值分析可知, $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 由 (b) - (a) 式得

$\frac{\pi}{2} \omega = (k_2 - k_1)\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}, \omega = 2(k_2 - k_1) - 1, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$, 又 $\because g(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{24}\right]$ 上单调递增,

$$\left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{24} \omega + \frac{\pi}{3}\right] \leq \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right], \therefore 0 < \omega \leq 4, \text{ 又 } \because \omega = 2(k_2 - k_1) - 1, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}, \therefore \omega = 1, 3,$$

检验当 $\omega = 3$ 上时, 代入 (a) 式得 $\omega = k_1 \pi$, 不可能使 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\therefore \omega = 3$ (去) 检验 $n=1$ 时满足 $\omega = 1$,

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 + 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow 4\lambda^2 = 3(\lambda^2 + 1) = \lambda = \sqrt{3}, \therefore \omega = 1, \lambda = \sqrt{3}$$

21. 【详解】解 (1) 设 $A\left(x_1, \frac{x_1^2}{4}\right), B\left(x_2, \frac{x_2^2}{4}\right), C\left(x_3, \frac{x_3^2}{4}\right), D\left(x_4, \frac{x_4^2}{4}\right)$, 设直线 AB: $y = kx + \frac{p}{2}$, 联合

$$x^2 = 2py \text{ 得 } x^2 - 2pkx - p^2 = 0, \therefore x_1 + x_2 = 2pk, x_1 x_2 = -p^2$$

$$\therefore |AB| = \sqrt{1+k^2} \cdot \sqrt{(x_1+x_2)^2 - 4x_1 x_2} = 2p(k^2+1), \text{ 同理可得}$$

$$|CD| = 2p\left(\frac{1}{k^2}+1\right), \therefore S_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{2}|AB||CD| = 2p^2\left(k^2 + \frac{1}{k^2} + 2\right) \geq 8p^2 = 32 \text{ (当且仅当 } k^2 = 1 \text{ 时取等号)}$$

$$\therefore p=2, \therefore \text{抛物线的方程为 } x^2 = 4y$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } P \text{ 为 } (1, 1) \text{ 时, } \theta(x_0, y_0) \because A, P, B \text{ 共线, } \therefore \frac{\frac{x_1^2}{4} - 1}{x_1 - 1} = \frac{\frac{x_2^2}{4} - 1}{x_2 - 1} \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 + 4 = x_1 + x_2 \text{ (a),}$$

$$\text{同理由 } C, P, D \text{ 共线 } x_3 x_4 + 4 = x_3 + x_4 \text{ (b)}$$

$$\text{由 } A, C, Q \text{ 共线可得 } \therefore \frac{\frac{x_1^2}{4} - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{\frac{x_3^2}{4} - y_0}{x_3 - x_0} \Rightarrow x_1 x_3 + 4y_0 = x_0(x_1 + x_3) \text{ (c)}$$

$$\text{同理由 } B, D, Q \text{ 共线可得 } x_2 x_4 + 4y_0 = x_0(x_2 + x_4) \text{ (d)}$$

$$\text{由 (a) (c) 得 } x_1 = \frac{x_2 - 4}{x_2 - 1} = \frac{x_3 x_0 - 4y_0}{x_3 - x_0} \Rightarrow (x_0 - 1)x_2 x_3 + (4 - x_0)x_3 + (x_0 - 4y_0)x_2 + 4y_0 - 4x_0 = 0$$

(e)

由 (b) (d) 得

$$x_4 = \frac{x_3 - 4}{x_3 - 1} = \frac{x_0 x_2 - 4y_0}{x_2 - x_0} \Rightarrow (x_0 - 1)x_2 x_3 + (4 - x_0)x_2 + (x_0 - 4y_0)x_3 + 4y_0 - 4x_0 = 0 \text{ (f)}$$

由 (e) (f) 得

$$(4 - x_0)(x_3 - x_2) + (x_0 - 4y_0)(x_2 - x_3) = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$4-x_0=x_0-4y_0 \therefore x_0-2y_0-2=0 \therefore Q$ 在 $x-2y-2=0$ 上。

22. 【详解】解：(1) $f(x)$ 的定义域为

\mathbb{R} , $f'(x)=e^x(x^2-ax+1)$, 当 $a \in [-2, 2]$ 时, $x^2-ax+1 \geq 0$, $\therefore f(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上单调递增, 当

$a \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$ 时, 由 $f'(x)=0$ 得

$x_1 = \frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}, x_2 = \frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}, \therefore f(x)$ 在 $\left(-\infty, \frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}\right), \left(\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}, +\infty\right)$ 单增, 在

$\left(\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}, \frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}\right)$ 上单减, \therefore 综上, 当 $a \in [-2, 2]$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R}

上单增, 当 $a \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $\left(-\infty, \frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}\right), \left(\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}, +\infty\right)$ 上单增, 在

$\left(\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}, \frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}\right)$ 上单减。

(2) 法一: $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 上有两个极值点 x_1, x_2 $\therefore \begin{cases} 4-2a+1 > 0 \\ \Delta = a^2-4 > 0 \Rightarrow 2 < a < \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 < \frac{a}{2} < 2 \end{cases}$, 由韦达定理知

$$x_1 + x_2 = a, x_1 x_2 = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1) &= e^{x_1}(x_1^2 - (a+2)x_1 + a+3) = e^{x_1}(-2x_1 + a+2) \\ f(x_2) &= e^{x_2}(x_2^2 - (a+2)x_2 + a+3) = e^{x_2}(-2x_2 + a+2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a \in \left(2, \frac{5}{2}\right), \therefore x_2 \in (1, 2), x_1 \in (0, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1) + f(x_2) &= e^{x_1}(-2x_1 + a+2) + e^{x_2}(-2x_2 + a+2) \\ &= e^{x_1}\left(\frac{1}{x_1} - x_1 + 2\right) + e^{\frac{1}{x_1}}\left(x_1 - \frac{1}{x_1} + 2\right) = \left(e^{x_1} - e^{\frac{1}{x_1}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{x_1} - x_1\right) + 2\left(e^{x_1} + e^{\frac{1}{x_1}}\right) \quad x_2 \in (0, 1), \text{合} \end{aligned}$$

$$G(x) = \left(e^x - e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{x} - x\right) + 2\left(e^x + e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G'(x) &= e^x\left(\frac{1}{x^2} - 1\right)(x-1) + \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^3}(x-1)(x^2-1) \\ &= \frac{(x-1)^2(x+1)}{x^3}\left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x \cdot e^x\right), \quad x \in (0, 1) \\ &= \frac{(x-1)^2(x+1)}{x^3}e^x\left(e^{\frac{1-x}{x}} - x\right), \quad x \in (0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

令 $F(x) = \frac{1}{x} - x - \ln x$, $F(1) = 0, \therefore F(x) > 0, \therefore G'(x) > 0, G(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 为增而 $G(1) = 4e$

易证 $f(x_1) + f(x_2) > 0, \therefore \left[\frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2}\right]^2 < 4e^2$, 即转化为证明 $f(x_1) + f(x_2) < 4e$

由上可知, 结论得证: $\left[\frac{-f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2}\right]^2 < 4e^2$

法二: (换a) $g(a) = e^{\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}}(2+\sqrt{a^2-4}) + e^{\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}}(2-\sqrt{a^2-4})$

易证 $g(a) > 0, g'(a) = \frac{a-2}{\sqrt{a^2-4}} \left[e^{\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}} \cdot \frac{a+2-\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2} - e^{\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}} (\sqrt{a^2-4} + a+2) \right]$

$g'(a) < 0, \therefore g(a)$ 在 $\left(2, \frac{5}{2}\right)$ 上为减, 得证。

法三: $g'(a) = -\frac{e^{\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}}}{2} (a-2+\sqrt{a^2-4}) \left(e^{\sqrt{a^2-4}} + \frac{a-2-\sqrt{a^2-4}}{a-2+\sqrt{a^2-4}} \right) e^{\sqrt{a^2-4}} > \sqrt{a^2-4} + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(e^{\sqrt{a^2-4}} + \frac{a-2+\sqrt{a^2-4}}{a-2+\sqrt{a^2-4}} \right) > 1 + \sqrt{a^2-4} + \frac{a-2-\sqrt{a^2-4}}{a-2+\sqrt{a^2-4}} \\ &= \frac{a-2+\sqrt{a^2-4} + (a-2-\sqrt{a^2-4}) + (a-2)\sqrt{a^2-4} + a^2-4}{a-2+\sqrt{a^2-4}} \\ &= \frac{2(a-2) + (a-2) \cdot \sqrt{a^2-4} + a^2-4}{a-2+\sqrt{a^2-4}} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore g(a)$ 在 $\left(2, \frac{5}{2}\right)$ 为减, 而 $g(2) = 4e$ 得证