

一、单选题

1 B	2 A	3 D	4 B	5 C	6 D	7 B
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1.【T8】设 $a, b \in R$, $4^b = 6^a - 2^a$, $5^a = 6^b - 2^b$, 则 ()

- A. $1 < a < b$ B. $0 < b < a$ C. $b < 0 < a$ D. $b < a < 1$

【答案】A

【解析】因为 $x < 0$ 时, $6^x - 2^x < 0$, 所以 $a, b > 0$, 故 C 错;若 $a > b$, $4^b = 6^a - 2^a > 6^b - 2^b = 5^a$, 矛盾, 故 B, D 错

故选 A

二、多选题

9 BCD	10 AB	11 BCD
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2.【T12】已知 $f(\theta) = \cos 4\theta + \cos 3\theta$, 且 $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$ 是 $f(\theta)$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 上的三个不同零点, 则 ()

- A. $\frac{\pi}{7} \in \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3\}$ B. $\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 = \pi$

- C. $\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \cos \theta_3 = -\frac{1}{8}$ D. $\cos \theta_1 + \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_3 = \frac{1}{2}$

【答案】ACD

【解析】 $f(\theta) = 8c^4 + 4c^3 - 8c^2 - 3c + 1 = (c+1)(8c^3 - 4c^2 - 4c + 1)$ 对于 A: $f\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) = \cos \frac{4}{7}\pi + \cos \frac{3}{7}\pi = 0$, 正确;

对于 B:

方法一: 令 $g(x) = 8x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x + 1$,① $g\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 > 0$, $g(-1) = -7 < 0$, 则 $g(x)$ 在 $(-1, -\frac{1}{2})$ 上存在零点, 则 $\theta \in \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi\right)$,② $g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -1 < 0$, $g(0) = 1 > 0$, 则 $g(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ 上存在零点, 则 $\theta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 则 $\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 > \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \pi$, 错误

方法二:

 $f(\theta) = 2\cos \frac{7\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{7\theta}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$, 解得 $\theta = \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{7}$ 或 $\pi + 2k\pi$ 所以三根为 $\frac{\pi}{7}, \frac{3\pi}{7}, \frac{5\pi}{7}$, $\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 = \frac{9\pi}{7}$ 对于 C, D: 根据韦达定理得 $\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \cos \theta_3 = -\frac{1}{8}$, $\cos \theta_1 + \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_3 = \frac{1}{2}$ 附: $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$, 三根为 x_1, x_2, x_3 , 则

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3 = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$x_1 x_2 x_3 = -\frac{d}{a}$$

三、填空题

13 6	14 -4/5	15 3
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3.【T16】直线 $x = t$ 与曲线 $C_1: y = -e^x + ax$ ($a \in R$) 及曲线 $C_2: y = e^{-x} + ax$ 分别交于点 A, B. 曲线 C_1 在 A 处的切线为 l_1 , 曲线 C_2 在 B 处的切线为 l_2 . 若 l_1, l_2 相交于点 C, 则 $\triangle ABC$ 面积的最小值为 ____.

【答案】2

【解析】设 $A(x_1, -e^{x_1} + ax_1), B(x_1, e^{-x_1} + ax_1)$, 则

$$l_1: y = (-e^{x_1} + a)x + (x_1 - 1)e^{x_1}$$

$$l_2: y = (-e^{-x_1} + a)x + (x_1 + 1)e^{-x_1}$$

则

$$x_C = \frac{(x_1 + 1)e^{-x_1} - (x_1 - 1)e^{x_1}}{e^{-x_1} - e^{x_1}}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (e^{-x_1} + e^{x_1}) \cdot |x_C - x_1| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{(e^{-x_1} + e^{x_1})^2}{e^{-x_1} - e^{x_1}} \right|$$

令 $m = e^{-x_1} - e^{x_1}$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{m^2 + 4}{m} \right| \geq 2$$

当且仅当 $m = \pm 2$ 时取等号

四、解答题

17.(1) $a_1 = \pm 1$; (2) $b_n = -n + \frac{5}{4}$ 18.(1) $\sin A = \frac{4}{5}$; (2) 选③, 不存在19.(1) 靠近 A 的四等分点; (2) $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$ 20.(1) $\frac{11}{20}$; (2) ① $\frac{1}{9}$; ② 方案二4.【T21】已知双曲线: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ ($a, b > 0$) 的离心率为 $\sqrt{2}$, 直线 $l_1: y = 2x + 4\sqrt{3}$ 与双曲线 C 仅有一个公共点.

(1) 求双曲线 C 的方程;

(2) 设双曲线 C 的左顶点为 A, 直线 $l_2 // l_1$, 且交双曲线 C 于 M, N 两点, 求证: $\triangle AMN$ 的垂心在双曲线 C 上.【答案】(1) $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$

【解析】

① 若 $k \geq 0$, $f'(x) \geq f'(2) = k \geq 0$, 所以 $f(x) \nearrow$, 只有 1 个零点, 舍去② 若 $k < 0$, $f'\left(\frac{3}{1-k} - 1\right) > 0$, $f'(2) < 0$,所以 $f'(x)$ 在 $(\frac{3}{1-k} - 1, 2)$ 上存在唯一零点 x_0

$$f'(x) > \frac{3}{x+1} - 1 + k \geq 0 \Rightarrow x < \frac{3}{1-k} - 1$$

则 $f(x)$ 在 $(-1, x_0) \nearrow (x_0, +2) \searrow$

$$\text{① 若 } x_0 < 0, \text{ 即 } k < -4 \text{ 时, } f(x_0) > f(0) = 0, f\left(\ln \frac{k}{3} - 1\right) < 0,$$

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $(\ln \frac{k}{3} - 1, x_0)$ 又存在一个零点

$$f(x) < 3\ln(x+1) + 0 - k < 0 \Rightarrow x < \ln \frac{k}{3} - 1$$

② 若 $x_0 = 0$, 即 $k = -4$ 时, 只有 1 个零点, 舍去

$$\text{③ 若 } x_0 > 0, \text{ 即 } k > -4 \text{ 时, 只需 } f(2) = 3\ln 3 + 2k < 0, \text{ 即 } k < -\frac{3\ln 3}{2}$$

综上 $k < -\frac{3\ln 3}{2}$ 且 $k \neq -4$ 设过 A 且垂直于 MN 的线交双曲线为 H, 则 $AH: y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 2$, 联立解得 $H\left(\frac{20}{3}, -\frac{16}{3}\right)$ 接下来只要证 $HN \perp AM$ 即可设 $MN: y = 2x + m, M(x_1, y_1), N(x_2, y_2)$

联立得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \\ 2x + m = 2x + m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{(2x+m)^2}{16} = 1 \\ x^2 - (2x+m)^2 = 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 4x^2 - 4xm - m^2 = 16 \\ -3x^2 - 4xm - m^2 = 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 + 4xm + m^2 + 16 = 0 \\ 3x^2 + 4x\left(\frac{-m}{2}\right) + m^2 + 16 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 + 4x\left(\frac{-m}{2}\right) + m^2 + 16 = 0 \\ 3x^2 + 4x\left(\frac{-m}{2}\right) + m$$