

江阴市普通高中 2022 年秋学期高三阶段测试卷参考答案

一、单项选择题（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，只有一项符合题目要求。请将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。）

1. 【答案】A

【解析】 $A = \{x | x > 1\}$, $\complement_{\mathbb{R}} A = \{x | x \leq 1\}$, $B = \{x | 0 < x < 2\}$, $(\complement_{\mathbb{R}} A) \cap B = \{x | 0 < x \leq 1\}$, 选 A.

2. 【答案】D

【解析】 $z = (2-i)(1+ai) = 2 + 2ai - i + a = 2 + a + (2a-1)i$ 为纯虚数,

$\therefore 2+a=0$, $\therefore a=-2$, $\therefore |z|=5$, 选 D.

3. 【答案】C

【解析】“ $a > b$ ”是“ $3^a > 3^b$ ”的充要条件, A 错.

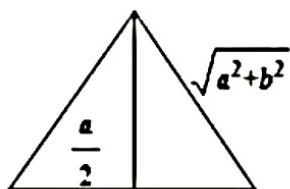
“ $\alpha > \beta$ ”是“ $\cos \alpha < \cos \beta$ ”的既不充分又不必要条件, B 错.

$a=0$ 时, $f(x)=x^3$ 是奇函数, 充分, $f(x)=x^3+ax^2$ 为奇函数,

则 $a=0$, 则为充要条件, 故答案选 C.

4. 【答案】B

【解析】设正六边形的边长为 a , 设六棱柱的高为 $3b$, 六棱锥的高为 b ,



正六棱柱的侧面积 $S_2 = 6 \cdot a \cdot 3b = 18ab$, 正六棱锥的母线长 $= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$$S_1 = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - \frac{a^2}{4} = 3a \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}a^2 + b^2},$$

又 $\because$ 正六棱柱两条相对侧棱所在的轴截面为正方形, 则 $3b = 2a$, $\therefore b = \frac{2}{3}a$

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{3a \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}a^2 + \frac{4}{9}a^2}}{18a \cdot \frac{2}{3}a} = \frac{\sqrt{43}}{24}, \text{ 选 B.}$$

5. 【答案】C

【解析】 $f(-x) = \frac{3^{-x} - 3^x}{(-x)^2} = -f(x)$, $\therefore f(x)$ 为奇函数关于原点对称, 排除 B.

$x > 0$ 时, $f(x) > 0$, $\therefore$ 排除 D.

$$f(1) = 3 - \frac{1}{3}, \quad f(3) = \frac{27 - \frac{1}{27}}{9} = 3 - \frac{1}{729} > f(1), \text{ 排除 A, 选 C.}$$

6. 【答案】D

【解析】 $S_n, S_{2n} - S_n, S_{3n} - S_{2n}$ 成等比数列, $(Q - P)^2 = P(R - Q)$,

$$\therefore O^2 - 2PO + P^2 = PR - PQ, \therefore Q^2 + P^2 = P(R + Q), \text{ 选 D.}$$

7. 【答案】B

【解析】 $x(x - k) \leq y(k - y)$, 则 $x^2 + y^2 < k(x + y) < 0$, $\left(x - \frac{k}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{k}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{k^2}{2}$,

圆心 $\left(\frac{k}{2}, \frac{k}{2}\right)$, $r = \frac{|k|}{\sqrt{2}}$, (x, y) 都在 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, 则两圆内切或内含.

$$\therefore \sqrt{\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^2} \leq 2 - \frac{|k|}{\sqrt{2}}, \therefore -\sqrt{2} \leq k \leq \sqrt{2}, \text{ 故选 B.}$$

8. 【答案】C

【解析】 $\cos 1 = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)$, $\because 0 < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\therefore \sin \frac{1}{3} < \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right) \Rightarrow c < b$

$$c = \sin \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{\pi}{6} = a, \text{ 且 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } \cos x > 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} \text{ (泰勒展开式求导易证)}$$

$$\therefore \cos 1 > 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{720} = \frac{13}{24} - \frac{1}{720} > 0.54 - 0.01 = 0.54 > \frac{\pi}{6}, \therefore b > a,$$

$\therefore b > a > c$, 选 C.

二、多项选择题 (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. 全部选对得 5 分, 部分选对得 2 分, 有选错得 0 分. 请将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上.)

9. 【答案】AB

【解析】 $x + y + 1 = xy \leq \frac{(x + y)^2}{4}$, 则 $x + y \geq 2\sqrt{2} + 2$, A 对, C 错.

$xy - 1 = x + y \geq 2\sqrt{xy}$, 则 $xy \geq (\sqrt{2} + 1)^2$, B 对, D 错, 选 AB.

10. 【答案】ACD

【解析】OA 旋转的角速度为 $-\frac{\pi}{6}$ rad/h, A 对.

OB 旋转的角速度为 $-2\pi\text{rad/h}$ ，B 错.

$$\angle AOB = \frac{11\pi}{6}t - 2k\pi \text{ 或 } \angle AOB = 2\pi - \frac{11}{6}\pi t + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbf{Z}, \quad \angle AOB \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

则 $0 < t < \frac{3}{11}$ 或 $\frac{9}{11} < t < 1$, $\frac{3}{11} - 0 + 1 - \frac{9}{11} = \frac{5}{11}$, C 对.

$S = 6 \left| \sin \frac{11\pi}{6}t \right|$ 的周期为 $\frac{6}{11}$ 且每个周期仅出现一次最大值

故最大值取得的次数为 $\frac{24}{\frac{6}{11}} = 44$, D 对, 选 ACD.

11. 【答案】BD

【解析】 $P(A_1) = \frac{4}{9}$, $P(A_2) = \frac{2}{9}$, $P(A_3) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$

先 A_1 发生, 则乙袋中有 4 个红球 3 白球 3 黑球, $P(B|A_1) = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$,

先 A_2 发生, 则乙袋中有 3 个红球 4 白球 3 黑球, $P(B|A_2) = \frac{3}{10}$,

先 A_3 发生, 则乙袋中有 3 个红球 3 白球 4 黑球, $P(B|A_3) = \frac{3}{10}$.

$P(A_1B) = P(B|A_1)P(A_1) = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{8}{45}$, B 对.

$P(A_2B) = P(B|A_2)P(A_2) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{1}{15}$,

$P(A_3B) = P(B|A_3)P(A_3) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{10}$,

$P(B) = P(B|A_1)P(A_1) + P(B|A_2)P(A_2) + P(B|A_3)P(A_3) = \frac{31}{90} \neq \frac{1}{3}$, C 错.

$P(A_1)P(B) \neq P(A_1B)$, A 错.

$P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(A_2B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A_2)P(A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{2}{9}}{\frac{31}{90}} = \frac{6}{31}$, D 对.

12. 【答案】ACD

【解析】 $Q(4, -4)$ 在抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ ($p > 0$) 上, $\therefore p = 2$, 抛物线: $y^2 = 4x$, $F(1, 0)$.

对于 A, 过点 P 作抛物线的准线 $x = -1$ 的垂线 FD , 垂足为 D ,

由抛物线定义可知 $PF = PD$, 连接 DM , 则 $PM + PF = PM + PD \geq DM$

M, P, D 三点共线时, $PM + PF$ 取最小值 $3 + 1 = 4$, A 对.

对于 B, $\because M(3, -2)$ 为 AB 中点, 则 $x_A + x_B = 6$, $AB = x_A + x_B + 2 = 8$

$\because M(3, -2), F(1, 0)$ 在直线 l 上, $k_l = -1, \therefore l: y = -x + 1$,

N 到直径 l 的距离 $d = \frac{|-1+1-1|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 则 $S_{\triangle NAB} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot d = 2\sqrt{2}$, B 错.

对于 C, 设 $l: x = my + 1$ 代入 $y^2 = 4x$ 得 $y^2 - 4my - 4 = 0$,

令 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), y_1 + y_2 = 4m, y_1 y_2 = -4$,

$$\overline{NA} = (x_1 + 1, y_1 - 1) = (my_1 + 2, y_1 - 1), \quad \overline{NB} = (my_2 + 2, y_2 - 1)$$

$$\overline{NA} \cdot \overline{NB} = (my_1 + 2)(my_2 + 2) + (y_1 - 1)(y_2 - 1) = (m^2 + 1)y_1 y_2 + (2m - 1)(y_1 + y_2) + 5$$

$$= -4(m^2 + 1) + (2m - 1)4m + 5 = (2m - 1)^2 = 0, \quad m = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore k_l = \frac{1}{m} = 2, \text{ C 对.}$$

对于 D, $E(1, 2)$ 在抛物线上且 $EF \perp x$ 轴, 设 $G\left(\frac{y_3^2}{4}, y_3\right), H\left(\frac{y_4^2}{4}, y_4\right)$,

$$\text{易知 } EG, EH \text{ 斜率存在, } k_{EG} = \frac{y_3 - 2}{\frac{y_3^2}{4} - 1} = \frac{4}{y_3 + 2}, \quad k_{EH} = \frac{4}{y_4 + 2}, \quad k_{GH} = \frac{4}{y_3 + y_4} = -1,$$

$$\text{则 } y_3 + y_4 = -4, \quad k_{EG} + k_{EH} = \frac{4}{y_3 + 2} + \frac{4}{-4 - y_3 + 2} = 0,$$

则 EF 平分 $\angle GEH$, D 对.

三、填空题: (本题共 4 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 20 分. 请将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上.)

$$13. \text{【答案】 } \frac{x^2}{5} - \frac{y^2}{20} = 1$$

$$\text{【解析】由题意 } \begin{cases} \frac{b}{a} = 2 \\ c = 5 \\ c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \end{cases}, \therefore \begin{cases} a = \sqrt{5} \\ b = 2\sqrt{5} \\ c = 5 \end{cases}, \text{ 双曲线: } \frac{x^2}{5} - \frac{y^2}{20} = 1.$$

$$14. \text{【答案】 } -26x^2$$

$$\text{【解析】}(1-2x)^5 \text{ 展开式第 } r+1 \text{ 项 } T_{r+1} = C_5^r (-2x)^r = C_5^r (-2)^r x^r$$

$$(1+3x)^4 \text{ 展开式第 } p+1 \text{ 项 } T_{p+1} = C_4^p (3x)^p = C_4^p 3^p x^p$$

$$r = 0, \quad p = 2, \quad C_5^0 (-2)^0 C_4^2 3^2 x^2 = 54x^2,$$

$$r=1, \quad p=1, \quad C_5^1(-2)^1 C_4^1 3^1 x^2 = -120x^2,$$

$$r=2, \quad p=0, \quad C_5^2(-2)^2 C_4^0 3^0 x^2 = 40x^2,$$

$$54x^2 - 120x^2 + 40x^2 = -26x^2.$$

15. 【答案】 $2+6\ln 3$

【解析】切点 $(1, 16a)$, $f'(x) = 2a(x-5) + \frac{6}{x}$, $k = 6-8a$

切线: $y-16a = (6-8a)(x-1)$ 过 $(0, 6)$, $\therefore a = \frac{1}{2}$

$$f'(x) = x-5 + \frac{6}{x} = \frac{x^2-5x+6}{x} = 0, \quad x=2 \text{ 或 } 3,$$

$f(x)$ 在 $(0, 2) \nearrow$, $(2, 3) \searrow$, $(3, +\infty) \nearrow$, $f(x)_{\text{极小值}} = f(3) = 2+6\ln 3$.

16. 【答案】 $(0, -1); \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right]$

【解析】设 $\vec{n} = (x, y)$, $\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = x+y = -1$, $\cos \langle \vec{m}, \vec{n} \rangle = \frac{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}}{|\vec{m}| |\vec{n}|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

$\therefore \begin{cases} x=-1 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=-1 \end{cases}$, $\therefore \vec{n} = (-1, 0)$ 或 $(0, -1)$, $\vec{n}$ 与 $\vec{q}$ 夹角的 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $\vec{n} = (0, -1)$

$$\therefore \vec{n} + \vec{p} = \left(\cos x, 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{x}{2} \right) - 1 \right) = \left(\cos x, \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} x \right) \right)$$

$$\therefore |\vec{n} + \vec{p}|^2 = \cos^2 x + \cos^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - x \right) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x) + \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \cos \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - 2x \right) \right]$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2x \right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \sin 2x = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2x \right)$$

$$0 < x < a, \quad 0 < 2x < 2a, \quad \frac{\pi}{3} < 2x + \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{\pi}{3} + 2a,$$

$$|\vec{n} + \vec{p}| \in \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \right), \quad \therefore \cos \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \in \left[-1, \frac{1}{2} \right),$$

$$\therefore \pi < 2a + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{5\pi}{3}, \quad \therefore \frac{\pi}{3} < a \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

四、解答题: (本大题共 6 小题, 共 70 分. 解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤. 请

将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上.)

$$17. \text{【解析】} (1) \text{ 在 } \triangle ABD \text{ 和 } \triangle ACD \text{ 中, 分别由正弦定理} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{AB}{\sin \angle ADB} = \frac{BD}{\sin \angle BAD}, & \text{①} \\ \frac{AC}{\sin \angle ADC} = \frac{CD}{\sin \angle CAD}, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$\because \sin \angle ADB = \sin \angle ADC$, 由 AD 平分 $\angle BAC \Rightarrow \angle BAD = \angle CAD$,

$$\therefore \frac{\text{①}}{\text{②}} \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{DC}.$$

$$(2) \because AB = 2, AC = 1, \angle BAC = 120^\circ, \therefore BC = \sqrt{4 + 1 - 2 \times 2 \times 1 \times \cos 120^\circ} = \sqrt{7},$$

$$\because AD \text{ 平分 } \angle BAC, \text{ 由 (1) 知 } \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{AB}{AC} = 2, \therefore BD = \frac{2}{3} BC = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{3}.$$

$$18. \text{【解析】} (1) \text{ 设 } \{a_n\} \text{ 公差为 } d, \therefore \begin{cases} 4a_1 + \frac{4(4-1)}{2}d = 4 \cdot (2a_1 + d) \\ a_2 = 2a_1 + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 4a_1 - 2d = 0 \\ a_1 - d = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ d = 2 \end{cases}, \therefore a_n = 1 + 2(n-1) = 2n-1.$$

$$(2) c_n = (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore T_n = 3^0 + 3 \cdot 3^1 + 5 \cdot 3^2 + \cdots + (2n-3) \cdot 3^{n-2} + (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n-1}, \text{ ①}$$

$$3T_n = 3^1 + 3 \cdot 3^2 + \cdots + (2n-5) \cdot 3^{n-2} + (2n-3) \cdot 3^{n-1} + (2n-1) \cdot 3^n, \text{ ②}$$

$$\text{①} - \text{②} \Rightarrow -2T_n = 1 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3^2 + \cdots + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - (2n-1) \cdot 3^n$$

$$-2T_n = 1 + \frac{6 \cdot (1-3^{n-1})}{1-3} - (2n-1) \cdot 3^n = 3^n - 2 - (2n-1) \cdot 3^n = (2-2n) \cdot 3^n - 2$$

$$\therefore T_n = (n-1) \cdot 3^n + 1.$$

19. 【解析】(1) X 的所有可能取值为 1, 2, 3, 4,

$$P(X=1) = \frac{3}{4}, P(X=2) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{16}, P(X=3) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{64}, P(X=4) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{64}$$

$\therefore X$ 的分布列如下:

X	1	2	3	4
P	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{3}{64}$	$\frac{1}{64}$

$$E(X) = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{9}{64} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{85}{64}.$$

$$(2) P(\xi \geq 110) = P(\xi \geq \mu + 2\sigma) = \frac{1 - 0.9545}{2} = 0.02275.$$

$\therefore$ 符合该项指标的学生人数为: $2000 \times 0.02275 = 45.5 \approx 46$ 人

每个学生通过投的概率对 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{256}$,

$\therefore$ 最终通过学校选拔人数 $Y \sim \left(46, \frac{1}{256}\right)$,

$$\therefore E(Y) = \frac{46}{256} = \frac{23}{128}.$$

20. 【解析】(1) 证明: $\because PA = 2$, $PD = 2\sqrt{3}$, $AP \perp PD$, $\therefore AD = 4$.

$\because AM = \frac{1}{4}AD$, $\therefore AM = 1$, 而 $\angle PAD = 60^\circ$, $\therefore PM = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore PM \perp AM$.

$\because AB \perp$ 平面 PAD , $AB \subset$ 平面 $ABCD$,

$\therefore$ 平面 $ABCD \perp$ 平面 PAD 且平面 $ABCD \cap$ 平面 $PAD = AD$,

由 $PM \subset$ 平面 PAD , $PM \perp AD \Rightarrow PM \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$, $\therefore PM \perp BM$,

且 $BM = \sqrt{2}$, $CM = 3\sqrt{2}$, $BC = \sqrt{16+4} = 2\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore BM^2 + CM^2 = BC^2$,

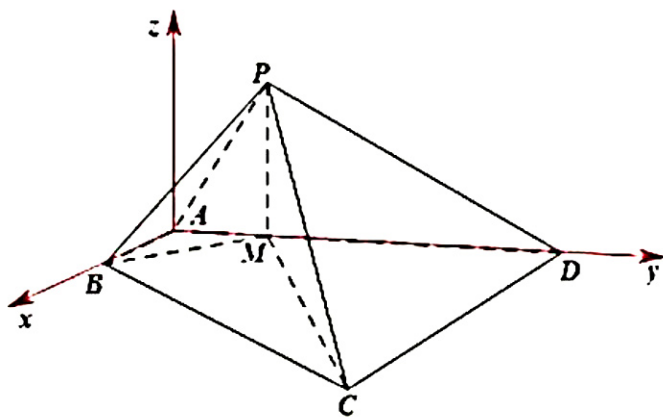
$\therefore BM \perp CM$, 又 $\because PM \cap CM = M$, $\therefore BM \perp$ 平面 PCM .

又 $\because BM \subset$ 平面 PBM , $\therefore$ 平面 $PBM \perp$ 平面 PCM ,

或由 $PM^2 + BM^2 = 5 = PB^2$, $\therefore BM \perp PM$ 且 $BM \perp CM \Rightarrow BM \perp$ 平面 PCM ,

所以平面 $PBM \perp$ 平面 PCM ;

(2) 如图建系, $\because \overline{AM} = \lambda \overline{AD}$, $\therefore AM = 4\lambda$, $\therefore M(0, 4\lambda, 0)$,



$$P(0, 1, \sqrt{3}), C(3, 4, 0), D(0, 4, 0), \therefore \overline{MC} = (3, 4 - 4\lambda, 0), \overline{PC} = (3, 3, -\sqrt{3}), \overline{CD} = (-3, 0, 0),$$

设平面 MPC 与平面 PCD 的一个法向量分别为 $\vec{n}_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$, $\vec{n}_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 3x_1 + (4 - 4\lambda)y_1 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 3y_1 - \sqrt{3}z_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{n}_1 = (4(\lambda - 1), 3, \sqrt{3}(4\lambda - 1))$$

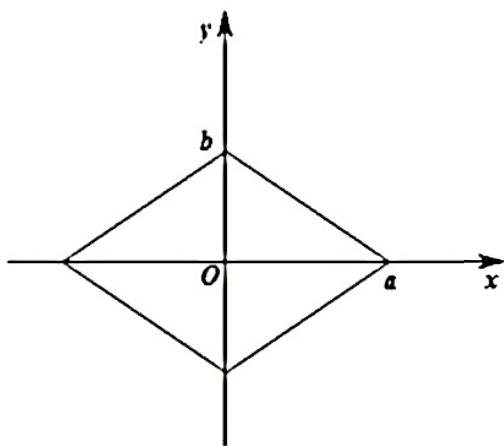
$$\begin{cases} 3x_2 + 3y_2 - \sqrt{3}z_2 = 0 \\ -3x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{n}_2 = (0, 1, \sqrt{3}),$$

$$\because \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{6}, \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{6}{\sqrt{43}} = \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{12\lambda}{\sqrt{16(\lambda-1)^2 + 9 + 3(4\lambda-1)^2} \cdot 2}$$

$$3\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (3\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 2) = 0, \because 0 < \lambda < 1,$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{2}{3}.$$

21. 【解析】(1) 曲线 C_1 围成的图形如图



$$\therefore S_{\text{封闭图形}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2a \cdot 2b = 4\sqrt{2}, \text{ 即 } ab = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} a = 2\sqrt{2} \\ b = 1 \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore \text{椭圆 } C_2 \text{ 的标准方程为 } \frac{x^2}{8} + y^2 = 1.$$

$$(2) \text{ 方法一: ①若 } AB \text{ 斜率为 } 0, \text{ 则 } S_{\triangle AMB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4\sqrt{2} \cdot 1 = 2\sqrt{2};$$

$$\text{②若 } AB \text{ 斜率不存在, 则 } S_{\triangle AMB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2};$$

$$\text{③若 } AB \text{ 斜率存在且不为 } 0, \text{ 设 } AB \text{ 方程为 } y = kx$$

$$\begin{cases} y = kx \\ x^2 + 8y^2 = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (8k^2 + 1)x^2 = 8, \therefore |AB| = \sqrt{1+k^2} \cdot 2\sqrt{\frac{8}{8k^2+1}} = 4\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\frac{1+k^2}{8k^2+1}}$$

$$\because OM \perp AB, |OM| = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1+\frac{1}{k^2}}{8\cdot\frac{1}{k^2}+1}} = 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\frac{k^2+1}{k^2+8}}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABM} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(1+k^2)^2}{(8k^2+1)(k^2+8)}} = 8\sqrt{\frac{(1+k^2)^2}{8k^4+65k^2+8}} = 8\sqrt{\frac{\left(k+\frac{1}{k}\right)^2}{8\left(k^2+\frac{1}{k^2}\right)+65}}$$

$$\text{令 } \left|k + \frac{1}{k}\right| = t, \quad t \geq 2, \quad \therefore S_{\triangle ABM} = 8\sqrt{\frac{t^2}{8t^2+49}} = 8\sqrt{\frac{1}{8+\frac{49}{t^2}}}$$

$$\text{一方面 } S_{\triangle ABM} < 8\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} = 2\sqrt{2}, \quad \text{另一方面 } S_{\triangle ABM} \geq 8\sqrt{\frac{4}{32+49}} = \frac{16}{9}$$

综上: $\triangle AMB$ 面积的取值范围为 $\left[\frac{16}{9}, 2\sqrt{2}\right]$.

方法二: 设 $A(x_0, y_0)$, $M(\lambda y_0, -\lambda x_0)$, 不妨设 $\lambda > 0$,

$$\text{由 } A, M \text{ 在椭圆上} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x_0^2}{8} + y_0^2 = 1, \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{\lambda^2 y_0^2}{8} + \lambda^2 x_0^2 = 1, \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$S_{\triangle AMB} = \lambda(x_0^2 + y_0^2), \quad \text{而 } \frac{y_0^2}{8} + x_0^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}, \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \frac{9}{8}(x_0^2 + y_0^2) = 1 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2},$$

$$x_0^2 + y_0^2 = \frac{8}{9}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right) \text{ 且 } x_0^2 - y_0^2 = \frac{8}{7}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2} - 1\right)$$

$$S_{\triangle AMB} = \lambda \cdot \frac{8}{9}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right) = \frac{8}{9}\left(\lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} x_0^2 \leq 8 \\ y_0^2 \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{4}{9}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right) + \frac{4}{7}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2} - 1\right) \leq 8 \\ \frac{4}{9}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right) - \frac{4}{7}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2} - 1\right) \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \leq \lambda \leq 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{16}{9} \leq S_{\triangle AMB} \leq \frac{8}{9}\left(2\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

综上: $\triangle AMB$ 面积的取值范围为 $\left[\frac{16}{9}, 2\sqrt{2}\right]$.

22. 【解析】(1) $f'(x) = e^x - a$.

当 $a \leq 0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 在 $\mathbf{R}$ 上 $\nearrow$, $f(x)$ 不可能有两个零点;

当 $a > 0$ 时, 令 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \ln a$ 且 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, \ln a)$ 上 $\searrow$; $(\ln a, +\infty)$ 上 $\nearrow$,

要使 $f(x)$ 有两个零点, 首先必有 $f(x)_{\min} = f(\ln a) = a - a \ln a < 0 \Rightarrow a > e$

当 $a > e$ 时, 注意到 $f(0) = 1 > 0$, $f(\ln a) < 0$, $f(a) = e^a - a^2 > 0$,

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, \ln a)$ 和 $(\ln a, a)$ 上各有一个零点 x_1, x_2 符合条件.

综上: 实数 a 的取值范围为 $(e, +\infty)$.

(2) 由 $xe^x = ax + a \ln x \Rightarrow e^{x+\ln x} = a(x + \ln x)$ 有两个实根 x_1, x_2 ,

$\therefore$ 令 $x + \ln x = t$, $\therefore e^t = at$ 有两个实根 $t_1 = x_1 + \ln x_1$, $t_2 = x_2 + \ln x_2$,

要证: $x_1 + x_2 + \ln(x_1 x_2) < 2 \ln a$

只需证: $t_1 + t_2 < 2 \ln a$

由 $\begin{cases} e^{t_1} = at_1 \\ e^{t_2} = at_2 \end{cases}$, 结合①知 $a > e \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = \ln a + \ln t_1, ① \\ t_2 = \ln a + \ln t_2, ② \end{cases}$

① + ② $\Rightarrow t_1 + t_2 = 2 \ln a + \ln(t_1 t_2)$

$\Leftrightarrow$ 证: $2 \ln a + \ln(t_1 t_2) < 2 \ln a$, 即证: $t_1 t_2 < 1$

而 $t_1 - \ln t_1 = t_2 - \ln t_2 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{t_1 - t_2}{\ln t_1 - \ln t_2} > \sqrt{t_1 t_2} \Rightarrow 0 < t_1 t_2 < 1$, 证毕!