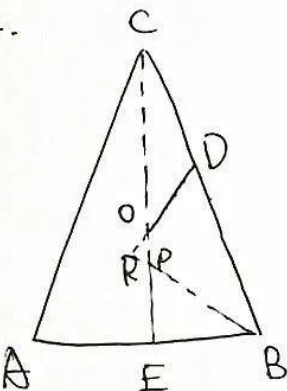


2020年清华大学强基计划试题解析

1. 设 $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$ 其中 $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ $r \in [0, 1]$

$$\therefore x^2 + xy - y^2 = r^2 \cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin 2\theta = r^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x^2 + xy - y^2 \geq -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} r^2 \geq -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

2. 

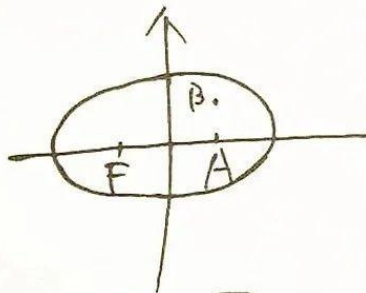
设 D, O, \bar{A} 即于 R , E 为 AB 中点
 则 $\angle R = \angle CEB = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore O, R, E, B$ 共圆
 $\therefore \angle CBP = \angle RBE = \angle ROP$
 $\therefore O, D, B, P$ 共圆

3. 若 C 已确定, 则 (A, B) 共有 4^S 种方式

其中 S 为集合 C 的元素个数.

$$\therefore \sum_{S=1}^{2020} S \cdot 4^S = \frac{4}{9} \left((3S-1)4^S + 1 \right) \Big|_{S=2020} = \frac{4}{9} \left(4^{2020} \times 6059 + 1 \right)$$

5. 设左焦点为 $F(-1, 0)$

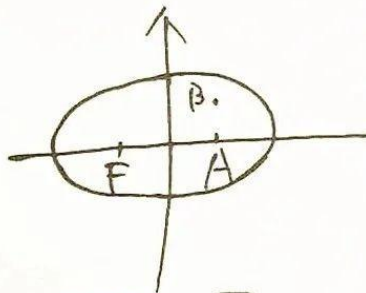


$$PA + PB = 4 - PF + PB$$

$$\therefore PA + PB \in [4 - FB, 4 + FB]$$

$$\text{又 } FB = \sqrt{5}, \quad \therefore PA + PB \in [4 - \sqrt{5}, 4 + \sqrt{5}]$$

5. 设左焦点为 $F(-1, 0)$

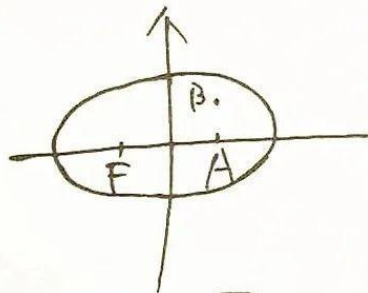


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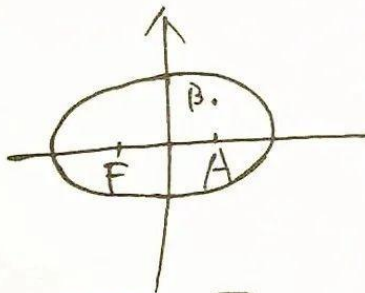


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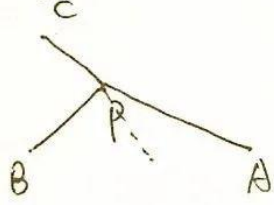
$$\therefore PA + PB \in [4 - FB, 4 + FB]$$

$$\text{又 } FB = \sqrt{5}, \quad \therefore PA + PB \in [4 - \sqrt{5}, 4 + \sqrt{5}]$$





9. 易知以 $\frac{\vec{PA}}{|\vec{PA}|}, \frac{\vec{PB}}{|\vec{PB}|}$ 为邻边的平行四边形
为菱形, 故对角线互相平分顶角,

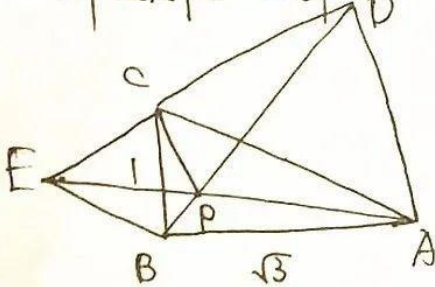


又 PC 所在直线平分 $\angle BPA$,

$$\therefore \angle CPB = \angle CPA$$

同理 $\angle CPB = \angle BPA$.

即 $\angle APB = \angle BPC = \angle CPA = 120^\circ$, P 为费马点.



$\triangle ACD, \triangle BCE$ 均为正三角形.

易知 AE 与 BD 交点即为 P 点,

且 E, C, D 共线.

由上述可知 $\angle BCD = \angle BPC = 120^\circ$. $\therefore \triangle BCP \sim \triangle BCD$

$$\therefore \frac{BP}{CP} = \frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{BC}{CA} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{即} \quad CP = 2BP$$

$$\text{同理} \quad \frac{AP}{CP} = \frac{AC}{EC} = \frac{AC}{BC} = 2 \quad \text{即} \quad AP = 2CP$$

\therefore 答案为 ABCD





$$(0. \text{ 设 } \arctan \frac{2}{k^2} = \theta. \text{ 则 } \tan \theta = \frac{2}{k^2} = \frac{k+1-(k-1)}{1+(k+1)(k-1)} = \tan(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\therefore \theta = \alpha - \beta \quad \text{即} \quad \arctan \frac{2}{k^2} = \arctan(k+1) - \arctan(k-1)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^n \arctan \frac{2}{k^2} = \arctan 2 - \arctan 0 + \arctan 3 - \arctan 1 + \arctan 4 - \arctan 2 + \dots + \arctan(n+1) - \arctan(n-1)$$

$$= \arctan n + \arctan(n+1) - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \pi - \arctan \frac{2n+1}{n^2+n-1} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \arctan \frac{2}{k^2} = \frac{3}{4}\pi.$$



微





$$11. 396 = 9 \times 4 \times 11$$

先考虑被9整除的组合.

$$1,8 \quad 2,7 \quad 3,6 \quad 4,5 \quad \text{任意2组} + 0,9 \quad (1)$$

$$1,2,3,4,8, \quad 1,2,3,5,7 \quad 1,2,4,5,6 \quad (2)$$

$$1,2,6, \quad 1,3,5, \quad 2,3,4 + 0,9 \quad (3)$$

再考虑被11整除 (1)中只能加0.

最后考虑被4整除, 1,2,3,5,7舍去 1,3,5+0,9舍去

$$(2) \text{所有情况数为 } \cancel{A_4^2} \quad A_2^2 + A_2^2 + A_2^2 + A_2^2 = 8$$

$$(3) \text{所有情况数为 } 2A_2^2 + 2A_2^2 = 8$$

$$(1) \text{的所有情况为 } C_4^2 \times 2 \times A_2^2 + C_4^2 \times 2 \times A_2^2 = 48$$

综上所述共有 $8 + 8 + 48 = 64$ 种.

$$\text{故概率为 } \frac{64}{A_{10}^5} = \frac{2}{945}$$





$$13. |\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}| = |\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} + \vec{c}| \geq |\vec{c}| - |\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{c}| \leq |\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}| + |\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}| \quad (*)$$

$$\text{又 } |\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|^2 = 2(|\vec{a}|^2 + |2\vec{b}|^2) \leq 10$$

\therefore 由柯西不等式知 $(*)$ 右 $\leq 2\sqrt{5}$

$\therefore |\vec{c}| \leq 2\sqrt{5}$ 当 $\vec{a} = (0, 1), \vec{b} = (1, 0)$ 时取到

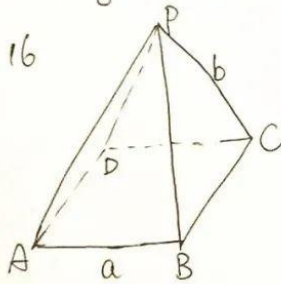
若 $|\vec{c}| = 0$, 则只需 $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$, 即可符合题意

INI

$$15. z_1 = 3+i \quad z_2 = 2+i \quad z_3 = 1+i$$

$$\therefore z_1 z_2 z_3 = (5+5i)(1+i) = 10i$$

$$\therefore \arg(z_1 z_2 z_3) = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 即原式} = |$$

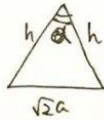


$$\cos\beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2b} \text{ 即 } \tan\beta = \frac{\sqrt{2b^2 - a^2}}{a}$$

$$h \cdot b = a \cdot \sqrt{b^2 - \frac{a^2}{2}}$$

$$h = \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - \frac{a^2}{2}}$$

$$\sin\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2h}$$



$$\therefore \cos\alpha = 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{a^2}{2h^2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{a^2}{h^2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{b^2}{b^2 - \frac{a^2}{2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}a^2}{b^2 - \frac{1}{2}a^2}$$

$$\text{因 } \tan^2\beta = 2\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1$$

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{a^2}{a^2 - 4b^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - 4\frac{b^2}{a^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos\alpha} = 1 - 4\frac{b^2}{a^2} = 1 - 2(1 + \tan^2\beta)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\cos\alpha} = -1 - 2\tan^2\beta$$

INI



$$17. f(x)-1 = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} + \sin x, \text{ 右边是奇函数,}$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 关于 $(0,1)$ 对称且值域为 $(-M, M+1)$

\therefore 值域端点之和为 2. (无最值).

$$\text{逆: } f(x) = 2 - \frac{2e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} + \sin x = 2 - \frac{2}{e^{2x} + 1} + \sin x$$

$$x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \leq 3 - \frac{2}{e^{2x_0} + 1}$$

故 $f(x)$ 无最值, 原题应改为上下确界之和.

$$18. S(t) = \int_a^t f(x) dx. \therefore S'(t) = f(t) \leq f(c)$$

$$\therefore S'(t)_{\max} = f(c) \quad f'(x)_{\max} \leq f'(a)$$





$$19. (1) S_n = 1 + 1 + 2 + \dots + 2^{n-2} \\ = 1 + \frac{1-2^n}{1-2} = 2^{n-1}$$

$\therefore \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 取 $m = n+1$ 使得 $S_n = a_m$ 成立.

(2) 若 $k=0$, 显然成立.

若 $k \neq 0$, 则取 $m = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ 使 $S_n = a_m$ 成立

(4) 因 a_n 为等差数列, 设 $a_n = kn + m_0$.

$$\text{取 } b_n = kn, \quad c_n = \begin{cases} m_0 & n=1 \\ 0 & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

对 c_n , 显然是某数列 $S'_n \equiv m_0$. 由 $m=1$ 即可

故选 ABD



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