

440

1D.

[1].

$$A(1, 0), B(-1, 0), P(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$$

$$Q(2\cos 2\theta, 2\sin 2\theta)$$

$$(0 < \theta < \pi)$$

$$AP^2 = (\cos \theta - 1)^2 + (\sin \theta)^2$$

$$= \cos^2 \theta - 2\cos \theta + 1 + \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{2 - 2\cos \theta}{2}$$

$$BQ^2 = (2\cos 2\theta + 1)^2 + (2\sin 2\theta)^2$$

$$= 4\cos^2 2\theta + 4\cos 2\theta + 1 + 4\sin^2 2\theta$$

$$= \frac{5 + 4\cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \frac{2\cos^2 \theta - 1}{2}$$

$$\cos \theta = t \text{ where } -1 < t < 1$$

$$AP^2 = 2 - 2t$$

$$BQ^2 = 5 + 4(2t^2 - 1)$$

$$= 8t^2 + 1$$

$$0 < \theta < \pi \text{ rly. } -1 < t < 1$$

$$AP = BQ \text{ rly. } 2 - 2t = 8t^2 + 1$$

$$2 - 2t = 8t^2 + 1$$

$$8t^2 + 2t - 1 = 0$$

$$(2t + 1)(4t - 1) = 0$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-1 < t < 1 \text{ rly. } 4t - 1$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ rly. } \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$Q(2\cos \frac{4}{3}\pi, 2\sin \frac{4}{3}\pi)$$

$$= Q(2 \times (-\frac{1}{2}), 2 \times (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}))$$

$$= Q(-1, -\sqrt{3})$$

$$t = \frac{1}{4} \text{ rly. } \cos \theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sin \theta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$P(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4})$$

$$2\cos 2\theta = 2(2\cos^2 \theta - 1) = 4\cos^2 \theta - 2 \text{ rly.}$$

$$= 4 \times \frac{1}{16} - 2 = -\frac{7}{4}$$

$$2\sin 2\theta = 2 \times 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = 4\sin \theta \cos \theta \text{ rly.}$$

$$= 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$Q(-\frac{7}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4})$$

$$AB: y = 0, PQ: y = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \text{ rly. } AB \parallel PQ$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

[2].

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$f(x) = \log_a(2x-a)$$

(1) $a = 3$ 时

$$f(x) = \log_3(2x-3)$$

$$f(6) = \log_3(4-3) = \log_3 1 = \underline{0}$$

$$f(100) = \log_3(200-3) = \log_3 197$$

$$3^4 = 81, 3^5 = 243$$

$$3^4 < 197 < 3^5$$

$$\log_3 3^4 < \log_3 197 < \log_3 3^5$$

$$4 < \log_3 197 < 5$$

整数部, $\underline{4}$

(2). 要改条件, $2x-a > 0$

$$2x > a, x > \underline{\frac{a}{2}}$$

$$f(x) = 2 \text{ 时}$$

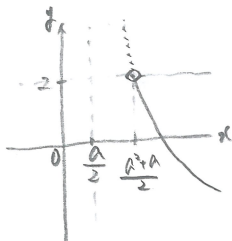
$$\log_a(2x-a) = 2$$

$$2x-a = a^2$$

$$2x = a^2 + a$$

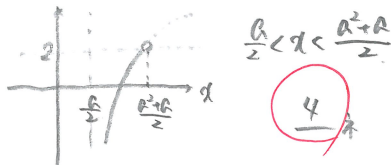
$$x = \underline{\frac{a^2+a}{2}}$$

$0 < a < 1$ 时 $f(x) < 2$ 时



$$\frac{a^2+a}{2} < x, \underline{\frac{a^2+a}{2}}$$

$1 < a < 2$ 时 $f(x) < 2$ 时



(3). $1 < a < 2$ 时

$$f(x) + 1 < f(2x) \text{ 时}$$

$$f(2x) = \log_a(4x-a)$$

$$\log_a(2x-a) + 1 < \log_a(4x-a)$$

$$\log_a(4x-a) - \log_a(2x-a) > 1$$

$$\log_a \frac{4x-a}{2x-a} > 1$$

要改条件, $2x-a > 0$ 时 $4x-a > 0$ 时

$$x > \frac{a}{2}, \text{ 时 } x > \frac{a}{4}, \text{ 时 } x > \underline{\frac{a}{2}}$$

$$\frac{4x-a}{2x-a} > a$$

$$4x-a > a(2x-a)$$

$$4x-a > 2ax - a^2$$

$$4x - 2ax > a - a^2$$

$$\underline{\frac{(4-2a)x}{2}} > \underline{\frac{a(1-a)}{2}}$$

$$x > \frac{a(1-a)}{4-2a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a(1-a)}{4-2a} &= \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a(1-a)}{2(2-a)} \\ &= \frac{a(2-a) - a(1-a)}{2(2-a)} = \frac{2a - a^2 - a + a^2}{2(2-a)} \\ &= \frac{a}{2(2-a)} \end{aligned}$$

$1 < a < 2$ 时 $2-a > 0$

$$\frac{a}{2(2-a)} > 0, x > \frac{a}{2} > \frac{a(1-a)}{4-2a}$$

$$\text{时 } x > \underline{\frac{a}{2}}$$

[2].

$$P'(x) = f(x)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

(1). $F(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = F'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9$$

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ a.e.}$$

$$3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-3) = 0$$

$$x = 1, 3$$

x	...	1	...	3	...
f		0		0	
F		4		0	

$$F(1) = 1 - 6 + 9 = 4$$

$$F(3) = 27 - 54 + 27 = 0$$

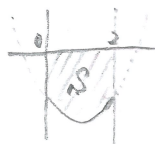
$$x = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

$$x = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

(2). $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 - 3x + C$$

$$D: f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x-1)^2 - 4$$



$$S = \int_0^3 |f(x)| dx = - \int_0^3 f(x) dx$$

$$= - [F(x)]_0^3 = - (F(3) - F(0))$$

$$= F(0) - F(3)$$

$$= - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 8 - 4 - 3 \times 2 \right)$$

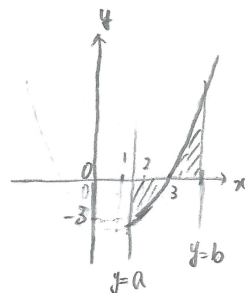
$$= - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 10 \right)$$

$$= \frac{22}{3}$$

$$0 < a < 3, 3 < b \leq 3$$

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ a.e. } x^2 - 2x + 3 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x+1) = 0, x = 3, -1$$



$$T = \int_a^3 |f(x)| dx + \int_3^b f(x) dx$$

$$= - [F(x)]_a^3 + [F(x)]_3^b = - (F(3) - F(a)) + F(b) - F(3)$$

$$= F(a) + F(b) - 2F(3)$$

$$b = a + 3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$T = F(a) + F(a+3) - 2F(3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}a^3 - a^2 - 3a + \frac{1}{3}(a+3)^3 - (a+3)^2 - 3(a+3)$$

$$- 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 27 - 9 - 9 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}a^3 - a^2 - 3a + \frac{1}{3}(a^3 + 9a^2 + 27a + 27) - (a^2 + 6a + 9)$$

$$- 3a - 9 + 18$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}a^3 + a^2 - 3a + 9$$

$$T(a) = 2a^2 + 2a - 3 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+6}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$2 < \sqrt{7} < 3, 1 < -1 + \sqrt{7} < 2, \frac{1}{2} < a < 1$$

a	...	$\frac{-1+\sqrt{7}}{2}$	...	0	...	$\frac{-1+\sqrt{7}}{2}$	...	3
T'		+	0	-		-	0	+
T		↑		↓		↓	↑	

$$T(a) = \frac{-1+\sqrt{7}}{2} \text{ is the minimum}$$

[3]

(1) $a_n = a + (n-1)d$ 已知

$a_1 = 4, a_{13} = 1$

$a_{13} = 4 + 12d = 1$
 $12d = -3, d = -\frac{1}{4}$

$a_n = 4 - \frac{1}{4}(n-1)$
 $= -\frac{1}{4}n + \frac{17}{4}$

$a_n \geq 0$ 求 n

$-\frac{1}{4}n + \frac{17}{4} \geq 0$
 $n - 17 \leq 0, n \leq 17$

$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ 求 n 使 $n=17$ 时

$\sum_{k=1}^{17} (-\frac{1}{4}k + \frac{17}{4}) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{17 \times 18}{2} + \frac{17}{4} \times 17$
 $= \frac{-17 \cdot 9 + 17 \cdot 17}{4} = \frac{17(-9+17)}{4}$
 $= \frac{17 \times 8}{4} = 34$

(2) $b_n = b \cdot r^{n-1}$ 已知

$b_1 = 4, b_4 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$b_4 = 4 \cdot r^3 = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $r^3 = -\frac{1}{8}, r = -\frac{1}{2}$

$b_n = 4 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$

$|b_n| = \frac{1}{8}$ 求 n
 $2^2 \times (-\frac{1}{2})^2 \times (-\frac{1}{2})^3 = 4 \times (-\frac{1}{2})^5$

$|b_n| \leq \frac{1}{8}$ 求 n $n \geq 6$

(3) $a_k = b$ 求 k

$-\frac{1}{4}k + \frac{17}{4} = 4 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})^{k-1}$

$k - 17 = -16 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})^{k-1}$

k, l 自然数

$l = 1$ 时

$k = 17 - 16 \times (-\frac{1}{2})^0 = 17 - 16 = 1$

$l = 2$ 时

$k = 17 - 16 \times (-\frac{1}{2})^1 = 17 + 8 = 25$

$l = 3$ 时

$k = 17 - 16 \times (-\frac{1}{2})^2 = 17 - 4 = 13$

$l = 4$ 时

$k = 17 - 16 \times (-\frac{1}{2})^3 = 17 + 2 = 19$

$l = 5$ 时

$k = 17 - 16 \times (-\frac{1}{2})^4 = 17 - 1 = 16$

k 最大 $(k, l) = (25, 2)$

(4) $C_1 = 0, C_{n+1} = C_n + \frac{1}{(5-a_n)(5-a_{n+1})}$

$C_{n+1} = C_n + \frac{1}{(5-\frac{-n+17}{4})(5-\frac{-(n+1)+17}{4})}$
 $= C_n + \frac{16}{(20+n-17)(20+n+1-17)}$

$= C_n + \frac{16}{(n+3)(n+4)}$
 $= C_n + 16 \cdot (\frac{1}{n+3} - \frac{1}{n+4})$

$C_n = C_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 16 \cdot (\frac{1}{k+3} - \frac{1}{k+4})$
 $= 0 + 16 \cdot (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3})$
 $= 16 \cdot (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{n+3}) = 4 - \frac{16}{n+3}$

C_n 为整数

$n+3 = 2^m, 0 \leq m \leq 4$

$n+3 = 1, n = -2$

$n+3 = 2, n = -1$

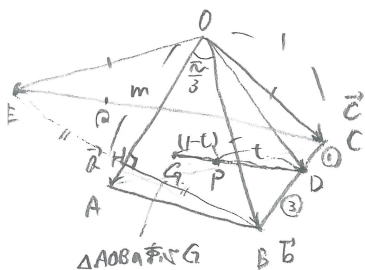
$n+3 = 4, n = 1$

$n+3 = 8, n = 5$

$n+3 = 16, n = 13$

最大 $n = 13$

[k]



$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= m \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{m}{2}$$

$$\vec{OB} = \frac{\vec{b} + 3\vec{c}}{4} = \frac{1}{4}\vec{b} + \frac{3}{4}\vec{c}$$

$$\vec{OG} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{OH} = k\vec{a} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\vec{BH} \perp \vec{OA} \text{ r/y. } \vec{BH} \cdot \vec{OA} = 0$$

$$\vec{BH} = -\vec{OB} + \vec{OH} = -\vec{b} + k\vec{a}$$

$$(-\vec{b} + k\vec{a}) \cdot \vec{a} = 0$$

$$-\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + k|\vec{a}|^2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{m}{2} + m^2 k = 0$$

$$m^2 k = \frac{m}{2}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2m}$$

$$\vec{OE} = \vec{OH} + \vec{HE} = \vec{OH} - \vec{HB}$$

$$= \vec{OH} + \vec{BH}$$

$$= \vec{OH} - \vec{OB} + \vec{OH}$$

$$= 2\vec{OH} - \vec{OB}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2m}\vec{a} - \vec{b}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m}\vec{a} - \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{OP} = (1-t)\vec{OB} + t\vec{OG}$$

$$= (1-t)\left(\frac{1}{4}\vec{b} + \frac{3}{4}\vec{c}\right) + t\left(\frac{1}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1-t}{4}\vec{b} + \frac{3(1-t)}{4}\vec{c} + \frac{t}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{t}{3}\vec{b}$$

$$= \frac{t}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{3-3t+4t}{12}\vec{b} + \frac{3(1-t)}{4}\vec{c}$$

$$= \frac{t}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{3+t}{12}\vec{b} + \frac{3(1-t)}{4}\vec{c} \quad \text{r/y}$$

$$\vec{OQ} = (1-u)\vec{OE} + u\vec{OC}$$

$$= (1-u) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{m}\vec{a} - \vec{b}\right) + u\vec{c}$$

$$= \frac{1-u}{m}\vec{a} + (u-1)\vec{b} + u\vec{c} = \vec{R}$$

DG $\subset$ EC r/y $\Rightarrow$ point E is on line segment DG

$$\frac{t}{3} = \frac{1-u}{m} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\frac{3+t}{12} = u-1 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\frac{3(1-t)}{4} = u \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\text{②, ③ r/y } \frac{3+t}{12} = \frac{3(1-t)}{4} - 1$$

$$3+t = 9(1-t) - 12$$

$$= 9 - 9t - 12$$

$$10t = -6$$

$$t = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$u = \frac{3(1+\frac{3}{5})}{4} = \frac{3 \times \frac{8}{5}}{4} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\text{① r/y } m = (1-u) \times \frac{3}{t}$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{6}{5}\right) \times \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{5} \times (-5) = 1$$

$$\vec{OP} = \vec{OQ} \text{ r/y point R}$$

$$\vec{OR} = \left(1 - \frac{6}{5}\right)\vec{a} + \left(\frac{6}{5} - 1\right)\vec{b} + \frac{6}{5}\vec{c}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{5}\vec{b} + \frac{6}{5}\vec{c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}(-\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \frac{6}{5}\vec{c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}(\vec{AO} + \vec{OB}) + \frac{6}{5}\vec{OC}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\vec{AB} + \frac{6}{5}\vec{OC}$$

(r/y)

(3/5/20)

$$|\vec{OR}| = \frac{\sqrt{31}}{5} \quad 2.10322$$

$$|\vec{OR}|^2 = \frac{31}{25}$$

$$|\vec{OR}|^2 = \left| \frac{1}{5} \vec{AB} + \frac{6}{5} \vec{OC} \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} |\vec{AB}|^2 + \frac{12}{25} \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{OC} + \frac{36}{25} |\vec{OC}|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} |\vec{AB}|^2 + \frac{12}{25} (|\vec{AB}| |\vec{OC}| \cos \theta) + \frac{36}{25} |\vec{OC}|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} |\vec{AB}|^2 + \frac{12}{25} |\vec{AB}| |\vec{OC}| \cos \theta + \frac{36}{25} |\vec{OC}|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} \{ |\vec{OA}|^2 - 2\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} + |\vec{OB}|^2 \} + \frac{12}{25} |\vec{AB}| |\vec{OC}| \cos \theta + \frac{36}{25} |\vec{OC}|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} (m^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{m}{2} + 1) + \frac{12}{25} |\vec{AB}| |\vec{OC}| \cos \theta + \frac{36}{25}$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} (m^2 - m + 1) + \frac{12}{25} \sqrt{m^2 - m + 1} \cos \theta + \frac{36}{25} = \frac{31}{25}$$

$$m^2 - m + 1 + 12 \sqrt{m^2 - m + 1} \cos \theta + 36 = 31$$

$$(m = 1 \text{ s' })$$

$$1 - 1 + 1 + 12 \sqrt{1 - 1 + 1} \cos \theta + 36 = 31$$

$$12 \cos \theta + 37 = 31$$

$$12 \cos \theta = -6$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{2}{3} \pi$$