2021 届高三湖北十一校第一次联考

数学答案

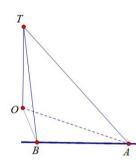
BABCC CAC 9, AB 10, ABC 11, BD 12, AC

1、B 由题意知: $A = \{y | 0 < y < 2\}, B = \{x | x \le -1, x \ge 1\},$

所以 $C_R B = \{x | -1 < x < 1\}$,所以 $A \cap (C_R B) = \{x | 0 < x < 1\}$

- 2. $A \quad z = \frac{4+2i}{1-i} = 1+3i$, $\mathbb{N}\overline{z} = 1-3i$, $z \cdot \overline{z} = (1+3i) \cdot (1-3i) = 10$,
- 3、B 因为 $0 < \frac{1}{e} < 1$,所以 a < 0, 0 < b < 1, c > 1,所以 a < b < c,
- 4、C 设山 OT 的高度为 h,在 $Rt \triangle AOT$ 中, $\angle TAO = 30^{\circ}$, $AO = \frac{h}{tan30^{\circ}} = \sqrt{3}h$,在 $Rt \triangle BOT$ 中, $\angle TBO = 60^{\circ}$, $BO = \frac{h}{tan60^{\circ}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}h$,在 $\triangle AOB$ 中, $\angle AOB = 81.7^{\circ} 21.7^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$,由余弦定理得, $AB^2 = AO^2 + BO^2 2 \cdot AO \cdot BO \cdot cos60^{\circ}$;即 $140^2 = 3h^2 + \frac{1}{3}h^2 2 \times \sqrt{3}h \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}h \times \frac{1}{2}$,

化简得 $h^2 = \frac{3}{7} \times 140^2$; 又 h > 0,所以解得 $h = 140 \times \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}} = 20\sqrt{21}$; 即山 OT 的高度为 $20\sqrt{21}(*)$.



- 5、C 依题意, $\{\frac{S_n}{n}\}$ 是等差数列,则数列 $\{a_n\}$ 为等差数列,则 $\frac{S_5}{S_9}=\frac{5a_3}{9a_5}=\frac{5}{9}\times 3=\frac{5}{3}$. 故选: C.
- 6、C 对于①,若 $\alpha //\beta$,由 $l \perp \alpha$ 得到直线 $l \perp \beta$,所以 $l \perp m$;故①正确;

对于②,若 α \perp β ,直线 l 在 β 内或者 l// β ,则 l 与 m 的位置关系不确定;

对于③,若 l//m,则 $m \perp \alpha$, 由面面垂直的性质定理可得 $\alpha \perp \beta$;故③正确;

对于④,若 $l \perp m$,则 α 与 β 可能相交;故④错误; 所以 C 选项是正确的.

- 7、A 由题意可知: $a+b \le 4ab$,又 $a+b \ge 2\sqrt{ab}$,所以 $4ab \ge 2\sqrt{ab}$,可得 $ab \ge \frac{1}{4}$;但 $ab \ge \frac{1}{4}$, 当 a=4, $b=\frac{1}{16}$ 时, $\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}>4$ 矛盾;故选 A
- 8、*C* 正四面体外接球问题,所需要材料即为正四面体外接球体积与正四面体体积差.正四面体的 棱长为 a,则正四面体的高为 $\frac{\sqrt{6}a}{3}$,外接球半径为 $\frac{\sqrt{6}a}{4}$,内切球半径为 $\frac{\sqrt{6}a}{12}$.所以 3D 打印的体积为: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}a)^3 \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}a^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{8}a^3\pi \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12}a^3$,又 $a^3 = 48\sqrt{6}$,所以 $V = 36\pi 8\sqrt{3} \approx 113.04 13.84 = 99.2$,故选 *C*
- 9、AB 由表中数据,计算得 $x=\frac{1}{5}$ ×(1+2+3+4+5)=3,所以y=45×3+5=140,于是得 50+96+a+185+227=700,解得 a=142,故 A 正确;由回归方程中的x的系数为正可知,y与x 正相关,且其相关系数 r>0,故 B 正确,C 错误; 12 月份时,x=7, $\hat{y}=320$ 部,故 D 错误.
- 10、ABC 由椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$,当点 P 为短轴顶点时, $\angle FPM$ 最大, ΔFPM 的面积最大,此时 $\tan \angle FPM = \frac{24}{7}$,此时角为锐角,故 A 正确、D 错误;椭圆上的动点 P , $a-c \le |PF_i| \le a+c$,即有 $2 \le |PF_i| \le 8$,又椭圆上至少有 21 个不同的点 $P_i(i=1,2,3,\cdots)$, $|FP_1|$, $|FP_2|$, $|FP_3|$,…组成公差为 d 的等差数列,所以 $|FP_1|$ 最大值 8,B 正确;

设 $|FP_1|$, $|FP_2|$, $|FP_3|$, ...组成的等差数列为 $\{a_n\}$, 公差 d > 0, 则 $a_1 \ge 2$, $a_n \le 8$, 又 $d = \frac{a_n - a_1}{n-1}$, 所以 $d \le \frac{6}{n-1} \le \frac{6}{21-1} = \frac{3}{10}$,所以 $0 < d \le \frac{3}{10}$,所以d的最大值是 $\frac{3}{10}$,故C正确, $y = coversinx - versinx = cosx - sinx = \sqrt{2}cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$,在 $[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}]$ 单调递减,所以 11, **B**D A 错误; 因为 $\frac{coversinx-1}{versinx-1} = tanx=2$,则 $coversin2x - versin2x = cos2x - sin2x = \frac{cos^2x - sin^2x - 2sinxcosx}{cos^2x + sin^2x}$,即 $\frac{1 - tan^2x - 2tanx}{1 + tan^2x} = -\frac{7}{5}$,所以 B 正确; $\text{对 } C:f(x) = versin\left(2020x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + coversin\left(2020x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2 - cos\left(2020x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{\pi}{3}$ $sin(2020x + \frac{\pi}{6}) = 2 - 2sin(2020x + \frac{\pi}{6})$, 所以 f(x)的最大值 4. 12、AC 若 $f(x) = e^x - ax^2$ 有 3 个零解,即 y = a 与 $g(x) = \frac{e^x}{x^2}$ 有三个交点, 若 $g(x) = \frac{e^x}{r^2}$,则 $g'(x) = \frac{e^x x^2 - e^x 2x}{r^4} = \frac{xe^x (x-2)}{r^4}$ 则 g(x)在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上单调递增,在此区间内的值域为 $(0, +\infty)$,g(x)在(0,2)上单调递减,在在 $(2, +\infty)$ 上单调递增,在此区间内的值域为 $\left[\frac{e^2}{4}, +\infty\right)$ 故 $y = a - 5g(x) = \frac{e^x}{v^2}$ 有三个交点,则 $a \ge \frac{e^2}{4}$,故 A 正确 若 $a = \frac{e}{2}$, 则 $f(x) = e^x - \frac{e}{2}x^2$, $f'(x) = e^x - ex$, $f''(x) = e^x - e$, 则 f'(x)在 $(-\infty, 1)$ 上单调递 减,在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增,则 $f'(x)_{max} = f'(1) = 0$,故 f(x)在 R 上单调递减,故 B 错误 若 $a = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $f(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{2}x^2$, 此时 f(x)仅有 1 个零点 x_0 , 且 $x_0 < 0$, 又 $f(-1) = e^{-1}$ $\frac{1}{2}(-1)^2 = \frac{2-e}{2e} < 0, \ f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{8-\sqrt{e}}{8\sqrt{e}} > 0, 则 - 1 < x_0 < -\frac{1}{2}, 故 C 正确$ 若 a=1, 则 $f(x)=e^x-x^2$, 当 x=-1 时, $f(-1)=e^{-1}-(-1)^2=\frac{1-e}{e}<0$,故 D 错误 13、 $\frac{4}{5}$ 由题意 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -\frac{1}{2}$,又 $k\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ 与 $2\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ 垂直,所以 $(k\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = 0$ 所以: k=4/5 14, $[1, +\infty)$ f(x)为奇函数且为增函数,f(x) + f(2x - 3) ≥ 0即为 $f(x) \ge f(3-2x)$; 所以 $x \ge 3-2x$, 所以 $x \ge 1$ $15, \frac{2}{5}$ 分类: (1) 物理(历史)大类中有两门相同的方法: $C_4^1 \cdot A_3^2 = 24$,共 48 种; (2) 物理和历史两大类间有两门相同的方法: $C_4^2 \cdot A_2^2 = 12$; 所以在 6 门选考科目中恰有两门科 目共 60 种; 所以均选择物理的概率为 $\frac{24}{60} = \frac{2}{5}$ 16. $[2a, \frac{4\sqrt{3}a}{2})$ 由曲线的性质可得: ΔAF_1F_2 、 ΔBF_1F_2 的内心 M、N 在直线 x=a 上, 设 C 的右顶点为 E,直线 AB 的倾斜角为 θ ,则 $\frac{\pi}{3} < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$,且|MN| = |ME| + |NE|, 在 Rt ΔMF_2E 中, $\Delta MF_2E = \frac{\pi - \theta}{2}$, $|ME| = (c - a)tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2})$, 同理,在 Rt ΔNF_2E 中, $\Delta NF_2E = \frac{\theta}{2}$, $|NE| = (c-a)tan\frac{\theta}{2}$, 则 $|MN| = |ME| + |NE| = (c - a) \left[tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$ $=(c-a)\left(\frac{\cos\frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin\frac{\theta}{n}} + \frac{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos\frac{\theta}{n}}\right) = (c-a)\frac{1}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2(c-a)}{\sin\theta}\left(\frac{\pi}{3} < \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 又 e = 2, 即 c = 2a, 故 $2a \le |MN| < \frac{4\sqrt{3}a}{2}$

数学答案 第2页(共6页)

- 17. (1)证明::: $sin(A + B) = \frac{3}{5}$:: $sinAcosB + cosAsinB = \frac{3}{5}$, 又:: $sinAcosB cosAsinB = \frac{1}{5}$ $\therefore \sin A \cos B = \frac{2}{5} \qquad \cos A \sin B = \frac{1}{5} \qquad \therefore \tan A = 2 \tan B$ (2)解:由(1)知 $cos(A+B) = \frac{3}{5}$, $tan(A+B) = \frac{3}{4}$ 即: $\frac{tanA+tanB}{1-tanAtanB} = \frac{3}{4}$,将 tanA = 2tanB 代入上式并整理得: $2tan^2B + 4tanB - 1 = 0$ 又因为 B 为锐角, $\tan B > 0$,所以解得 $\tan B = \frac{\sqrt{6}-2}{2}$,: $\tan A = 2\tan B = \sqrt{6}-2\dots$ 7 分 设 AB 上的高为 CD,则 $AB = AD + DB = \frac{CD}{tanA} + \frac{CD}{tanB} = \frac{3CD}{\sqrt{6-2}} = 6$, 得 $CD = 2(\sqrt{6} - 2)$ 故 AB 边上的高为 $2(\sqrt{6}-2)$. 18. (I) 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为d,等比数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的公比为q(q>0), 由题得 $20 = b_3 - a_3 = a_5 + b_2$,即 $\begin{cases} 20 = 3q^2 - (3+2d) \\ 20 = (3+4d) + 3q \end{cases}$ 解得 d = 2,q = 3,所以, $a_n = 2n + 1,b_n = 3^n$; (II) (1), $c_n = \frac{1}{a_n \cdot a_{n+1}} + (-1)^n b_n = \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} + (-3)^n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^n$ $S_n = c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} \right) + (-3)^1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_3} \right) + 3^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + (-3)^2 +$ $(-3)^n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) + \frac{-3[1 - (-3)^n]}{1 + 3} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2n+3} \right) + \frac{-3[1 - (-3)^n]}{4}$ 故 $S_n = \frac{1}{2n+2} + \frac{3[(-3)^n - 1]}{2n+2}$ (2), $c_n = a_n \cdot b_n = (2n+1)3^n$; $S_n = c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_n = 3 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 3^2 + \dots + (2n+1)3^n$,① $3S_n = 3 \cdot 3^2 + 5 \cdot 3^3 + \dots + (2n+1)3^{n+1}$,② 由①-②,得 $-2S_n = 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3^3 + \dots + 2 \cdot 3^n - (2n+1)3^{n+1}$, 即 $S_n = n \cdot 3^{n+1}$ 故 $S_n = \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{(2n+3)3^{n+1}}$
- 19. 解:因为直三棱柱 $ABC-A_1B_1C_1$,所以 AA_1 上平面 ABC,因为 AB, AC 二平面 ABC,所以 AA_1 上AB, AA_1 上AC,又因为 $\angle BAC$ = 90°,所以建立分别以 AB, AC, AA_1 为x,y,z 轴的空间直角坐标系 A-xyz.

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所以|COS(\overrightarrow{AE}, \overrightarrow{A_1F})| = |\frac{\frac{\lambda^2}{9}}{\frac{1}{1+\lambda^2}}| = \frac{1}{2}.
                                                    所以λ = 3.
                                                                                 .....6 分
      (2) 因为E(a, 0, \frac{b}{3}), F(0, a, \frac{2b}{3}). \therefore \overrightarrow{AE} = (a, 0, \frac{b}{3}) , \overrightarrow{AF} = (0, a, \frac{2b}{3})
     设平面 \overrightarrow{AEF} 的法向量为\overrightarrow{n_1} = (x, y, z), 则\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{AE} = 0, 且\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{AF} = 0.
     \mathbb{H} ax + \frac{bz}{2} = 0, \mathbb{H} ay + \frac{2bz}{2} = 0.
     \Leftrightarrow z=1, \emptyset x=-\frac{b}{3a}, y=-\frac{2b}{3a}. \emptyset \lambda=\frac{b}{a}=\frac{3}{2},
     所以\overrightarrow{n_1} = \left(-\frac{b}{3a}, -\frac{2b}{3a}, 1\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1\right)是平面 AEF 的一个法向量.
     所以\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2} = 0 所以平面 AEF \mid \text{平面 } AEF,
     当\lambda = \frac{3}{2}时,二面角 A - EF - A_1的大小为\frac{\pi}{2}
                                                                                      .....12 分
20. 解:(1) 根据所给的表格中的数据和题意写出
                               Q_1(x) = g(x) \cdot x - f(x) = -\frac{x^3}{3} + 144x - 10(x > 0)
                             Q_2(x) = g(x) \cdot x - f(x) = -\frac{x^3}{2} + 81x - 10(x > 0)
     同理可得:
                               Q_3(x) = g(x) \cdot x - f(x) = -\frac{x^3}{2} + 50x - 10(x > 0)
                                                                                             .....6 分
      (2) 由期望定义可知E\xi = 0.4Q_1(x) + 0.4Q_2(x) + 0.2Q_3(x) = -\frac{x^3}{2} + 100x - 10(x > 0)
     (3) 可知 Eξ是产量 x 的函数,设 h(x) = -\frac{x^3}{2} + 100x - 10(x > 0)
     则h'(x) = -x^2 + 100(x > 0),
                                                                                             .....10 分
     \diamondsuit h'(x) = 0,则 x = 10.
      由题意及问题的实际意义可知,当 x=10 时, h(x)取得最大值,即 \mathbf{E}最大时的产量为 10.
                                                                                             .....12 分
化简得: x^2 - (4 + 2p)x + 4 = 0
     所以x_1x_2 = 4, x_1 + x_2 = 4 + 2p;
                                                                                              ......2 分
     因此: y_1y_2 = (x_1 - 2)(x_2 - 2) = x_1x_2 - 2(x_1 + x_2) + 4 = -4p
     又 0A \perp 0B,所以x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 = 0;得 p = 1,
     抛物线的方程v^2 = 2x
      (2) 证明:设M、E、F 坐标分别是\left(\frac{y_0^2}{2}, y_0\right), \left(\frac{y_1^2}{2}, y_1\right), \left(\frac{y_2^2}{2}, y_2\right),由C、M、E 共线,
     得y_0y_1 = 2(y_0 + y_1) - 8,所以 y_1 = \frac{2y_0 - 8}{y_0 - 2}
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数学答案 第4页(共6页)

22.
$$\mathbf{M}$$
: (1) $f(x)$ 定义域(0,+ ∞) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - a = \frac{1 - ax}{x}$

则当 $a \le 0$ 时f(x)在 $(0,+\infty)$ 为增函数;

.....2分

(2) 证明: (i) 原不等式等价于 $\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} > \frac{1}{a}$, 因为 $ax_1 = \ln x_1$ ① $ax_2 = \ln x_2$ ② 由②-①得,

$$a$$
 $(x_2 - x_1) = \ln x_2 - \ln x_1$ 则 $a = \frac{\ln x_2 - \ln x_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

则
$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} > \frac{1}{a}$$
 等价于 $\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} > \frac{x_2 - x_1}{\ln x_2 - \ln x_1}$

因为
$$x_2 > x_1 > 0$$
 所以 $\ln x_2 - \ln x_1 > 0$ 即证 $\ln x_2 - \ln x_1 > \frac{2(x_2 - x_1)}{x_1 + x_2}$ ③

等价于
$$\ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} - \frac{2(\frac{x_2}{x_1} - 1)}{1 + \frac{x_2}{x_1}} > 0$$

设
$$t = \frac{x_2}{x_1}$$
, $(t > 1)$ 设 $g(t) = \ln t - \frac{2(t-1)}{1+t}$, $(t > 1)$

③等价于
$$g(t) > 0$$
 $g'(t) = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{2}{(1+t)^2} = \frac{(t-1)^2}{t(t+1)^2} > 0$

$$g(t)$$
在(1,+∞)上为增函 . $\ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} - \frac{2(\frac{x_2}{x_1} - 1)}{1 + \frac{x_2}{x_1}} > 0$

$$g(t) > g(1) = 0$$
, $\mathbb{R}^{1} \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} > \frac{1}{a}$

.....8分

所以h(x)在(0, e]上递增,在 $(e,+\infty)$ 上递减

因为
$$a = h(x)$$
有两个不相等的实根,则 $0 < a < \frac{1}{e}$ 且 $1 < x_1 < e < x_2$

易知 $\ln x < x - 1$ 对 $x \in (0,1) \cup (1,+\infty)$ 恒成立,则 $\ln x > 1 - \frac{1}{x}$ 对 $x \in (0,1)$ 恒成立

又因为
$$a > 0$$
, $\Delta = 4 - 4ae > 0$,所以 $x_1 < \frac{1}{a} - \frac{\sqrt{1 - ea}}{a}$ 或 $x_1 > \frac{1}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - ea}}{a}$

因为
$$0 < x_1 < e$$
且 $0 < a < \frac{1}{e}$,所以 $x_1 < \frac{1}{a} - \frac{\sqrt{1 - ea}}{a}$

因为
$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} > \frac{1}{a}$$
,所以 $\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} - x_1 > \frac{1}{a} - \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{\sqrt{1 - ea}}{a}\right)$

.....12 分