方向卷 B 参考答案

一、单选题

1.【答案】A

【解析】 $A=[1,+\infty)$, $B=[0,+\infty)$, $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbf{R}}A=(-\infty,1)$, $B\cap\mathbb{C}_{\mathbf{R}}A=[0,1)$, 选 A.

2.【答案】D

【解析】法一:设
$$z = a + bi$$
,则 $\left| \frac{z}{1+i} \right|^2 = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}$, $z(2-i) = 2a + b + (2b-a)i$,

故
$$\frac{a^2+b^2}{2} = 2a+b+(2b-a)i$$
,即 $\begin{cases} \frac{a^2+b^2}{2} = 2a+b \\ 2b-a=0 \end{cases}$,解得 $\begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=0 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} a=4 \\ b=2 \end{cases}$

所以|z|=0或 $2\sqrt{5}$.故选: D.

法二:
$$\frac{|z|^2}{2} = z(2-i)$$
 , $|z|^2 = |z||2-i| = \sqrt{5}|z|$,

3.【答案】B

【解析】
$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ 3a_1 + 3d = 9 \end{cases}$$
 , \therefore
$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ d = 2 \end{cases}$$
 , $S_5 = 5a_1 + 10d = 5 + 20 = 25$, 选 B.

4.【答案】C

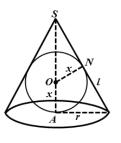
5.【答案】D

$$\therefore r = 1 , h = \sqrt{3}r = \sqrt{3} ,$$

内切球半径设为x,

$$\angle OSN = 30^{\circ}$$
, $\therefore SO = 2x$, $\therefore SM = 3x = \sqrt{3}$,

$$\therefore x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
, $S_{\frac{1}{8}} = 4\pi x^2 = \frac{4}{3}\pi$.



6.【答案】C

【解析】因为
$$(x^2 + 2x + 3)(2x + 1)^6 = (x^2 + 2x + 3)\sum_{k=0}^6 C_6^k \cdot 2^k x^k$$

所以 x^2 的系数为 $C_6^0 \cdot 2^0 + 2 \cdot C_6^1 \cdot 2^1 + 3 \cdot C_6^2 \cdot 2^2 = 205$.

故选:C

7.【答案】C

【解析】 $y = \sin x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$, 周期为 2π , 下求y在 $\left[0, 2\pi\right]$ 上最大值.

$$y' = \cos x + \cos 2x = 0$$
, $x = \frac{\pi}{3} \vec{x} \pi \vec{x} \vec{x} \frac{5}{3} \pi$,

$$y$$
在 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ / $\left(\frac{\pi}{3},\pi\right)$ \(\sigma\), $\left(\pi,\frac{5}{3}\pi\right)$ \(\sigma\), $\left(\frac{5}{3}\pi,2\pi\right)$ /

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
 时, $y = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$; $x = 2\pi$ 时, $y = 0$

$$\therefore y_{\text{max}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

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8.【答案】B

【解析】
$$B$$
为 FC 中点,设 $C\left(m,\frac{b}{a}m\right)$,则 $B\left(\frac{m-c}{2},\frac{b}{2a}m\right)$, B 在 $y=-\frac{b}{a}x$,

$$\therefore \frac{bm}{2a} = -\frac{b}{a} \frac{m-c}{2} , \therefore m = \frac{c}{2} , \therefore B\left(-\frac{1}{4}c, \frac{bc}{4a}\right) , A\left(-\frac{5}{8}c, \frac{bc}{8a}\right) , A 在双曲线上 ,$$

$$\frac{25}{64}\frac{c^2}{a^2} - \frac{1}{64}\frac{c^2}{a^2} = 1 , : \frac{c^2}{a^2} = \frac{8}{3} , : e = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}.$$

二、多选题

9.【**答案**】ABD

【解析】由基本不等式有 $1 = abc \le \frac{(a+b)^2 c}{4}$,

所以 $(a+b)\sqrt{c} \ge 2$, A正确;

又
$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = bc + ac + ab \le \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2} + \frac{a^2 + c^2}{2} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$
, B正确;

由
$$0 < c \le 1$$
,则 $ab = \frac{1}{c} \ge 1$,

所以
$$(a+1)(b+1) = ab + a + b + 1 \ge ab + 2\sqrt{ab} + 1 \ge 4$$
, C错误;

易知
$$\frac{a^2}{b^2} + 2b^2c = \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{2b}{a} = \left(\frac{a}{b} - 1\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}\right) - 1 \ge 3$$
 , D正确;

故选:ABD.

10.【**答案**】AD

[解析]
$$f(x)$$
关于 $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ 对称, $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{3}$, $f(x)$ 在 $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$),

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}\pi\omega + \varphi = \frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi \\ \frac{\pi}{4}\omega + \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{cases} , \therefore \begin{cases} \omega = 2 \\ \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases} , B \stackrel{\text{th}}{=} ; f(x) = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right), 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} ,$$

即
$$x = -\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k}{2}\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
 , $k = -1$ 时 , $x = -\frac{7}{12}\pi$, $f(x)$ 关于 $\left(-\frac{7}{12}\pi, 0\right)$ 对称 , A 对 ;

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi < 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi , -\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi , f(x)$$
在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{12} \right]$ 单调增,

$$\therefore f(x)$$
在 $\left[-\frac{5}{12}\pi,0\right]$ 单调增,错,即C错;

$$f\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -1$$
 , D对,故选 AD.

11.【答案】BC

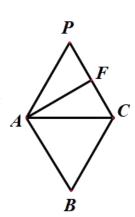
【解析】对于 A 选项,如下展开图,

易知 $AF \perp AB$,则有 $DE + EF \geq AF = \sqrt{3}$,又因为 D 、 E 不能是端点 ,

故有 $DE + EF > \sqrt{3}$,没有最小值,A错误;

对于 B 选项 , 设 PD = m , 易知 $m \ge \sqrt{3}$,

又有 $\Delta PAD \cong \Delta CAD$,所以CD = PD = m,



连结DF ,则有 $DF \perp PC$,故 $DF = \sqrt{m^2 - 1} \ge \sqrt{2}$,B 正确;

对于C选项,设等边 ΔABC 的中心为O,连结PO,

易知
$$PO$$
 上平面 ABC ,则 $PO = \sqrt{4 - \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$,

所以可知
$$V_{\scriptscriptstyle F-BDEC} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times PO \times S_{\scriptscriptstyle BDEC} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{9} S_{\scriptscriptstyle BDEC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$
 ,

得
$$S_{BDEC}=rac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$
,所以 $S_{\Delta\!ADE}=S_{\Delta\!ABC}-S_{BDEC}=rac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$,

$$\nabla S_{\Delta ADE} = \frac{1}{2} AD \cdot AE \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} ,$$

则有 $AD \cdot AE = 1$,又0 < AE < 2,可得 $\frac{1}{2} < AD < 2$,

所以
$$DE = \sqrt{AD^2 + AE^2 - AD \cdot AE} = \sqrt{AD^2 + \frac{1}{AD^2} - 1} \in \left[1, \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}\right]$$
, C正确;

对于 D 选项,设
$$CE = t$$
 , 则 $\overrightarrow{BE} \cdot \overrightarrow{FE} = \left(\overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CE}\right)\left(\overrightarrow{FC} + \overrightarrow{CE}\right) = 1 + t^2 - \frac{3}{2}t = \frac{1}{2}$, 解得 $t = \frac{1}{2}$ 或1,即 $CE = \frac{1}{2}$ 或1,D 错误;

解得
$$t = \frac{1}{2}$$
或1,即 $CE = \frac{1}{2}$ 或1,D错误;

故选:BC.

12. 【**答案**】AC

【解析】对于 A,设 f(x) 在 $\left[a,b\right]$ 上的值域为 $\left[m_1,n_1\right]$, g(x) 在 $\left[a,b\right]$ 上的值域为 $\left[m_2,n_2\right]$

$$\therefore |f(x) + g(x)|_{[a,b]}^* \le n_1 + n_1 - m_1 - m_2 = (n_1 - m_1) + (n_2 - m_2) + |f(x)|_{[a,b]}^* + |g(x)|_{[a,b]}^*$$

A 正确.

对于 B, 取
$$f(x) = x$$
, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $[a,b] = [1,2]$

$$\mathbb{Q}\left|f(x)+g(x)\right|_{[a,b]}^{*} = \left|x+\frac{1}{x}\right|_{[1,2]}^{*} = \frac{1}{2} , \left|f(x)\right|_{[a,b]}^{*} = \left|x\right|_{[1,2]}^{*} = 1 , \left|g(x)\right|_{[a,b]}^{*} = \left|\frac{1}{x}\right|_{[1,2]}^{*} = \frac{1}{2}$$

此时
$$|f(x)+g(x)|_{[a,b]}^* \neq |f(x)|_{[a,b]}^* + |g(x)|_{[a,b]}^*$$
, B 错.

对于 C ,设 f(x) 在 $\left[a,x_0\right]$ 上的值域为 $\left[m_1,n_1\right]$, f(x) 在 $\left[x_0,b\right]$ 上的值域为 $\left[m_2,n_2\right]$

 $\therefore f(x)$ 在[a,b]上的值域为

$$\left[\min\{m_1, m_2\}, \max\{n_1, n_2\}\right] = \left[\frac{m_1 + m_2 - |m_1 - m_2|}{2}, \frac{n_1 + n_2 + |n_1 - n_2|}{2}\right]$$

$$n_1 + n_2 - (m_1 + m_2) + \frac{m_1 + m_2 - |m_1 - m_2|}{2} - \frac{n_1 + n_2 + |n_1 - n_2|}{2}$$

$$= \frac{n_1 + n_2 - |n_1 - n_2| - |m_1 - m_2| - (m_1 + m_2)}{2} = \min\{n_1, n_2\} - \max\{m_1, m_2\} \ge 0$$

对于 D , 不妨取[
$$a$$
, b]=[0 , 3] , 且 $f(x)$ = $\begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ x & 1 < x \le 3 \end{cases}$

则任取 $x_0 \in (0,3)$,均有 $|f(x)|_{[a,x_0]}^* + |f(x)|_{[x_0,b]}^* = |f(x)|_{[a,b]}^*$,但f(x)在[a,b]内单调不减,故 D 错,选 AC.

三、填空题

13.【答案】 $\frac{1}{4}$

【解析】切点(0,1) , $f'(x)=\mathrm{e}^x+1$, k=2 , 切线 : y-1=2x , 即 y=2x+1 , 与 y 轴交点

$$(0,1)$$
 , 与 x 轴交点 $\left(-\frac{1}{2},0\right)$, $S = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$.

14.【答案】0.243

【解析】 P(70 < X < 110) = 0.8 , $\therefore P(90 < X < 110) = 0.4$, $\therefore P(X \ge 110) = 0.1$ $P = C_3^1 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.9^2 = 0.3 \times 0.81 = 0.243$.

15.【答案】
$$\frac{8\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

【解析】因为D在线段BC上,CD=2BD,所以 $\overrightarrow{AD}=\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB}+\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}$

设
$$\overrightarrow{AE} = t\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{2t}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{t}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}$$
 ($t > 1$), 则 $\overrightarrow{CE} = \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{2}{3}t\overrightarrow{AB} + \left(\frac{t}{3} - 1\right)\overrightarrow{AC}$

所以
$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}t = \lambda \\ \frac{t}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{8}{3} \\ t = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \right| \left| \overrightarrow{AC} \right| \sin \angle BAC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \right| \left| \overrightarrow{AC} \right| = 4\sqrt{3}$$

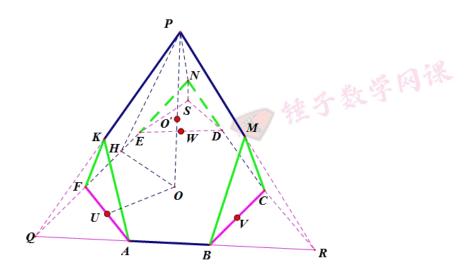
$$\mathbb{P}\left|\overrightarrow{AB}\right| |\overrightarrow{AC}| = 16 , \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = |\overrightarrow{AB}| |\overrightarrow{AC}| \cos \angle BAC = 8.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| CE \right|^2 &= \frac{64 \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \right|^2 + \left| \overrightarrow{AC} \right|^2 + 16 \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}}{9} = \frac{64 \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \right|^2 + \left| \overrightarrow{AC} \right|^2 + 128}{9} \\ &\ge \frac{16 \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \right| \left| \overrightarrow{AC} \right| + 128}{9} = \frac{384}{9} \end{aligned}$$

即
$$|CE| \ge \frac{8\sqrt{6}}{3}$$
 , 当且仅当 $\begin{cases} AB \cdot AC = 16 \\ 8AB = AC \end{cases}$ 即 $AB = \sqrt{2}$, $AC = 8\sqrt{2}$ 时取等.

16.【**答案**】108;75π

【解析】



设P在底面的射影为O ,过O作 $OH \perp EF$ 过点H , $DE = DC = 3\sqrt{2}$

$$\therefore OH = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2} \text{ , 斜率} PH = 6\sqrt{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ ,}$$

$$OQ = 3\sqrt{6}$$
, $\therefore PQ = \sqrt{PO^2 + OQ^2} = \sqrt{27 + 54} = \sqrt{81} = 9$.

易知PQ,PR,PS两两垂直,且PQ=PR=PS=9,

$$V_{P-QRS} = \frac{1}{6} \times 9^3 = \frac{972}{8} \, \blacksquare \, QK = 9 - 6 = 3$$
 , $V_{Q-AKF} = \frac{1}{6} \times 3^3 = \frac{9}{2}$

∴所求多面体体积
$$V = \frac{972}{8} - \frac{9}{2} \times 3 = 108$$
.

(2)设AF,BC,DE中点分别为U,V,W

易知U,V,W分别为 $\Delta AKF,\Delta BCM,\Delta DEN$ 的外心

 \therefore 多面体球心O'在OP上,设球半径为R, \therefore O'P = O'A = R

$$OO' = 3\sqrt{3} - R$$
 , $OU = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2}$, $UA = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$\therefore O'A = \sqrt{O'O^2 + OA^2} = \sqrt{(3\sqrt{3} - R)^2 + (3\sqrt{2})^2} , \ \therefore (3\sqrt{3} - R)^2 + (3\sqrt{2})^2 = R^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 27 - 6\sqrt{3}R + 18 = 0 \Rightarrow R = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} , :: S_{\text{R}} = 4\pi \times \left(\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = 75\pi .$$

四、解答题

17. 【解析】(1) 由题知
$$a_4^2 = a_2 a_7 \Rightarrow a_4^2 = (a_4 - 2d)(a_4 + 3d) \Rightarrow da_4 = 6d^2$$

而 $d \neq 0$,故 $a_4 = 6d$,

$$\pm S_5 = 5a_3 = 50 \implies a_3 = 10 , : d = 2 , a_1 = 6 ,$$

$$\therefore a_n = 2n + 4 ;$$

$$(2)\frac{1}{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(2n+4)(2n+6)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right)$$

18. 【解析】 (1) ①
$$-\cos(A+B) + \cos B \cos A - \sqrt{3} \sin B \cos A = 0$$

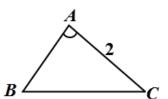
$$\therefore -\cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B + \cos B \cos A - \sqrt{3} \sin B \cos A = 0$$

$$\therefore \sin A \sin B = \sqrt{3} \sin B \cos A , \therefore \cos A = \frac{1}{2} , A = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

②
$$2a^2 = 2b^2 - bc + 2c^2 - bc$$
 , $\therefore bc = b^2 + c^2 - a^2$, $\therefore \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

(2)设 ΔABC 外接圆半径为R,



$$\therefore 2R = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{2}{\sin B} ,$$

$$2a + c = 2R(2\sin A + \sin C) = \frac{2}{\sin B}(\sqrt{3} + \sin C) = \frac{2}{\sin B}(\sqrt{3} + \sin(A + B))$$

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

$$\Delta ABC$$
是锐角 Δ , \therefore
$$\begin{cases} 0 < B < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 < \frac{2\pi}{3} - B < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} < B < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sin B \, \overleftarrow{a} \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \nearrow , \cos B \, \overleftarrow{a} \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \searrow$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sin B} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\cos B}{\sin B} \not \equiv \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \searrow \quad \therefore 2a + c \in (2\sqrt{3} + 1, 4\sqrt{3} + 4)$$

【解析】(1)该工业区被调查的化工企业的污染情况标准分的平均值:

 $(10 \times 0.0050 + 30 \times 0.0125 + 50 \times 0.0150 + 70 \times 0.010 + 90 \times 0.0075) \times 20 = 51$

故该工业区的化工企业的治污平均值水平基本达标;

(2) 化工企业污染情况标准分基本服从正态分布 $N(50,16^2)$

标准分在[18,34) 内的概率 ,
$$P(18 \le X < 34) = \frac{0.954 - 0.683}{2} = 0.1355$$

: 60% 的标准分在[18,34] 内的化工企业,每月可减少的直接损失为:

 $10000 \times 0.6 \times 0.1355 \times 4 = 3252$ 万元,

标准分低于 18 分的概率 , $P(X < 18) = \frac{1 - 0.954}{2} = 0.023$,

 $\therefore 10000 \times 0.8 \times 0.023 \times 10 = 1840$ 万元

故该市决定关停80%的标准分低于18分的化工企业和60%的标准分在[18,34)内的化工企业,每月可减少的直接损失约有5092万元。

20. 【解析】(1)取AD中点F,连接EF,CF,AC

:: 四边形 ABCD 是菱形 , $\angle B = 60^{\circ}$

 $\therefore \Delta ACD$ 是等腰三角形,又 $\therefore F \neq AD$ 中点, $\therefore CF \perp AD$

 $\Sigma : CE \perp AD$, $CF \cap CE = C$

 $\therefore AD \perp$ 面CEF , $\therefore AD \perp EF$

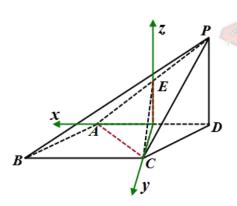
又: $E \neq AP$ 中点, $:: EF \neq \Delta APD$ 中等线

 $\therefore EF \# PD \ , \ \therefore PD \perp AD$

又:: 面 $PAD \perp$ 面ABCD, 面 $PAD \cap$ 面ABCD = AD

∴ PD ⊥面 ABCD

(2)以F点为原点,FA为x轴,FC为y轴,FE为z轴建系



设AB = 2, PD = a

 $\therefore A(1,0,0)$, D(-1,0,0), P(-1,0,a), $E\left(0,0,\frac{a}{2}\right)$, $B(2,\sqrt{3},0)$, $C(0,\sqrt{3},0)$

$$\therefore CE = AB , \therefore \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = 2 , a = 2$$

F(-1,0,2)

$$\overrightarrow{AP} = (-2,0,2)$$
 , $\overrightarrow{AB} = (1,\sqrt{3},0)$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = (-1,\sqrt{3},0)$

设平面 \overrightarrow{ABP} 的向量是 $\overrightarrow{n_1} = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$

$$\begin{cases} -2x_1 + 2z_1 = 0 \\ x_1 + \sqrt{3}y_1 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \vec{n}_1 = \left(1, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, 1\right)$$

平面 ACP 的法向量 $\overrightarrow{n_2} = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$

$$\begin{cases} -2x_2 + 2z_2 = 0 \\ x_2 - \sqrt{3}y = 0 \end{cases}, \ \overrightarrow{n_2} = \left(1, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, 1\right)$$

 \therefore 设二面角C-PA-B的平面角为 θ ,

$$\therefore$$
设二面角 $C - PA - B$ 的平面角为 θ ,
$$\cos\theta = \frac{\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3} + 1}{\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}} = \frac{5}{7}$$

∴二面角C - PA - B 的平面角的余弦值为 $\frac{5}{7}$.

21.【解析】(1)以抛物线C的顶点O为坐标原点,对称轴l为x轴,开口方向为x轴正方向

建立坐标系,则
$$C: y^2 = 2px$$
, $F_1\left(\frac{p}{2}, 0\right)$,

设点 $A\left(\frac{y_0^2}{2p},y_0\right)$ 为x轴上方抛物线C上任意一点,

当
$$y > 0$$
时, $y = \sqrt{2px}$, $y' = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2p}{x}}$,

所以点
$$A\left(\frac{y_0^2}{2p}, y_0\right)$$
处切线的斜率为 $k_1 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2p}{x_0}} = \frac{p}{y_0}$,

所以点
$$A\left(\frac{y_0^2}{2p},y_0\right)$$
处法线的斜率为 $k_2=-\frac{1}{k_1}=-\frac{y_0}{p}$,

所以过点
$$A$$
 的法线方程为 $y-y_0=-rac{y_0}{p}\left(x-rac{y_0^2}{p}\right)$,与 x 轴交于点 $B\left(p+rac{y_0^2}{p},0\right)$,

所以
$$\cos \angle F_1 AB = \frac{\overrightarrow{AF_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}}{\left| \overrightarrow{AF_1} \right| \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \right|}$$
,

所以
$$\tan^2 \angle F_1 AB = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \angle F_1 AB} - 1 = \frac{y_0^2}{p^2} = k_2^2$$
 ,

由对称性可知,当光源位于 F_1 时,此时发出的一束不与l重合的光线经C反射后与l平行.

(2)设分别由 F_1 , F_2 发出的两束不与I重合的光线均经C上点M 反射,反射后的光线分别为MP ,MN ,则由(1)可知MP//x轴,

所以 $\angle PMN = \angle MNO$,

又由光线反射后的反射角等于入射角可知 , $\angle PMN = \angle F_1 M F_2$,

所以 $\angle F_1 M F_2 = \angle MNO$, $\Delta F_1 M F_2 \sim \Delta F_1 NM$,

所以
$$\frac{\left|F_{1}M\right|}{\left|F_{1}F_{2}\right|} = \frac{\left|F_{1}N\right|}{\left|F_{1}M\right|}$$
,

当
$$p=2$$
, $|NF_2|=3$ 时, $|F_1M|=2=p$,

所以 $F_1M \perp x$ 轴, ΔF_1MF_2 为直角三角形,

又
$$|F_1F_2| = \frac{p}{2} = 1$$
 ,由勾股定理可知 , $|MF_2| = \sqrt{|MF_1|^2 + |F_1F_1|^2} = \sqrt{5}$.

22. 【解析】(1) 易知 $y = \ln x$ 在 x = 1 处切线为 x - 1

记
$$f(x) = \ln x - x + 1$$
, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{1 - x}{x}$

$$\therefore f(x)$$
在 $(0,1)$ \nearrow , $(1,+\infty)$ \searrow , $\therefore f(x) \le f(1) = 0$

$$\therefore \ln x \le x - 1$$
, 当 $x = 1$ 时, $\therefore \ln 1.1 < 0.1$

(2) 即比较 $e \ln \pi$ 与3的大小

只需比较 $\ln \pi$ 与 $\frac{3}{2}$ 大小

令
$$y = \ln x$$
 与 $y = \frac{a}{x^2} + b$ 公切于 e

则有
$$\begin{cases} \ln e = \frac{a}{e^2} + b \\ \frac{1}{e} = -\frac{2a}{e^3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{e^2}{2}, b = \frac{3}{2}$$

法一:
$$\therefore y = -\frac{e^2}{2x^2} + \frac{3}{2}$$

法一:
$$\dot{x} = -\frac{c}{2x^2} + \frac{3}{2}$$

 $i \exists g(x) = \ln x + \frac{e^2}{2x^2} - \frac{3}{2}$, $g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{e^2}{x^3} = \frac{x^2 - e^2}{x^3}$

$$\therefore g(x)$$
在 $(0,e)$ \(\sim \text{, } (e,+\infty) \(\sim \text{.} \)

$$\therefore g(x) \ge g(e) = 0$$
, $\therefore \ln x \ge -\frac{e^2}{2x^2} + \frac{3}{2}$

∴
$$\ln \pi > -\frac{e^2}{2\pi^2} + \frac{3}{2}$$
, Fix: $\frac{3}{2} - \frac{e^2}{2\pi^2} > \frac{3}{e}$

只需证
$$\frac{3}{e} + \frac{e^2}{2\pi^2} < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{e} + \frac{e^2}{2\pi^2} < \frac{3}{2.7} + \frac{(2.72)^2}{2\times(3.1)^2} = \frac{10}{9} + \frac{(2.72)^2}{2\times(3.1)^2}$$

只需证
$$\left(\frac{2.72}{3.1}\right)^2 < \frac{7}{9}$$
,

只需证
$$\left(\frac{2.72}{3.1}\right) < \frac{9}{9}$$
,
$$\therefore \frac{2.72}{3.1} < 0.88 , (0.88)^2 = 0.7744$$

$$\overline{m} \frac{7}{9} = 0.777 > 0.7744 \ , \ \therefore \ln \pi > \frac{3}{e} \ , \ \mathbb{D} \pi^e > e^3 \ .$$

法二:

只需比较
$$\ln \pi = \frac{3}{e}$$
 ,即 $-\ln \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{3}{e}$,则比较 $\ln \frac{1}{\pi} = -\frac{3}{e}$ 即可 ,

令
$$y = \ln x$$
 与 $y = kx + t$ 公切于 $\frac{1}{e}$,则有
$$\begin{cases} \ln \frac{1}{e} = k \frac{1}{e} + t \\ e = k \end{cases} \Rightarrow k = e, t = -2 , \therefore y = ex - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = \ln x - ex + 2$$
, $g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - e = \frac{1 - ex}{x}$

$$\therefore g(x) 在 \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right) \nearrow , \left(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty\right) \searrow$$

$$\therefore g(x) \le g\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 0 , : \ln x \le ex - 2 , \\ \exists x = \frac{1}{e}$$
 取等

$$\frac{e}{\pi} + \frac{3}{e} < \frac{2.72}{3.1} + \frac{3}{2.7} < 0.88 + \frac{10}{9}$$

$$\therefore 2 - \frac{10}{9} = \frac{8}{9} = 0.8 > 0.88$$
, $\therefore \ln \frac{1}{\pi} < -\frac{3}{e}$, $\therefore \ln \pi > \frac{3}{e}$, $\therefore \pi^e > e^3$.



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