

2021 年浙江省高考数学试题 答案解析

一、选择题

1. D

解析:

由交集的定义结合题意可得: $A \cap B = \{x | 1 \leq x < 2\}$.

故选 D.

2. C

解析:

$$(1+ai)i = i+ai^2 = i-a = -a+i = 3+i,$$

利用复数相等的充分必要条件可得: $-a = 3, \therefore a = -3$.

故选 C.

3. B

解析:

如图所示, $\overrightarrow{OA} = \vec{a}, \overrightarrow{OB} = \vec{b}, \overrightarrow{OC} = \vec{c}, \overrightarrow{BA} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$, 当 $AB \perp OC$ 时, $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ 与 \vec{c} 垂直,

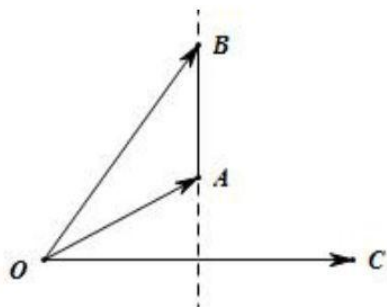
$(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = 0$, 所以 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$ 成立, 此时 $\vec{a} \neq \vec{b}$,

$\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$ 不是 $\vec{a} = \vec{b}$ 的充分条件,

当 $\vec{a} = \vec{b}$ 时, $\vec{a} - \vec{b} = \vec{0}$, $\therefore (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{0} \cdot \vec{c} = 0, \therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$ 成立,

$\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$ 是 $\vec{a} = \vec{b}$ 的必要条件,

综上, “ $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$ ”是“ $\vec{a} = \vec{b}$ ”的必要不充分条件



故选 B.

4. A

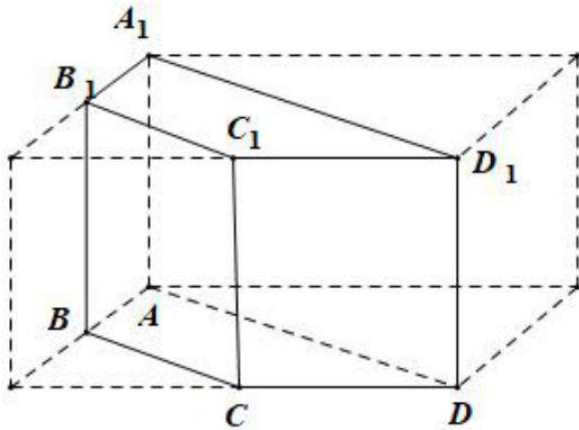
解析:

几何体为如图所示的四棱柱 $ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1$ ，其高为 1，底面为等腰梯形 $ABCD$ ，

该等腰梯形的上底为 $\sqrt{2}$ ，下底为 $2\sqrt{2}$ ，腰长为 1，故梯形的高为 $\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{2}}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ，

$$\text{故 } V_{ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1} = \frac{1}{2} \times (\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}) \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 1 = \frac{3}{2},$$

故选 A.

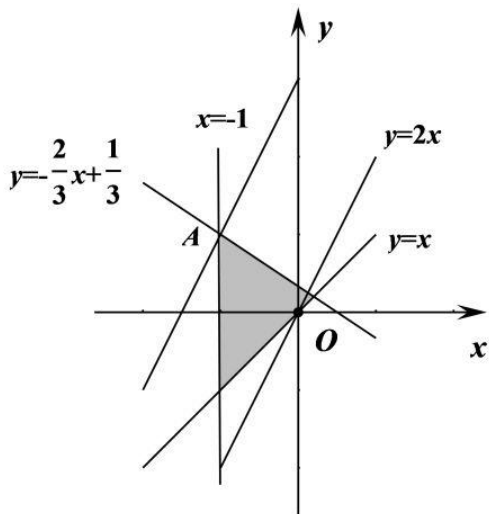


5. B

解析:

画出满足约束条件 $\begin{cases} x+1 \geq 0 \\ x-y \leq 0 \\ 2x+3y-1 \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 的可行域，

如下图所示:



目标函数 $z = x - \frac{1}{2}y$ 化为 $y = 2x - 2z$,

由 $\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ 2x + 3y - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$, 设 $A(-1, 1)$,

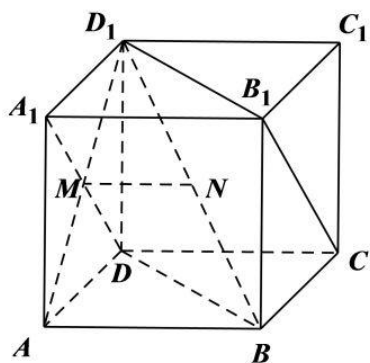
当直线 $y = 2x - 2z$ 过 A 点时,

$z = x - \frac{1}{2}y$ 取得最小值为 $-\frac{3}{2}$.

故选 B

6. A

解析:



连 AD_1 , 在正方体 $ABCD - A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 中,

M 是 A_1D 的中点, 所以 M 为 AD_1 中点,

又 N 是 D_1B 的中点, 所以 $MN \parallel AB$,

$MN \not\subset$ 平面 $ABCD$, $AB \subset$ 平面 $ABCD$,

所以 $MN \parallel$ 平面 $ABCD$.

因为 AB 不垂直 BD , 所以 MN 不垂直 BD

则 MN 不垂直平面 BDD_1B_1 , 所以选项 B,D 不正确;

在正方体 $ABCD - A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 中, $AD_1 \perp A_1D$,

$AB \perp$ 平面 AA_1D_1D , 所以 $AB \perp A_1D$,

$AD_1 \cap AB = A$, 所以 $A_1D \perp$ 平面 ABD_1 ,

$D_1B \subset$ 平面 ABD_1 , 所以 $A_1D \perp D_1B$,

且直线 A_1D, D_1B 是异面直线,

所以选项 C 错误, 选项 A 正确.

故选 A.

7. D

解析:

对于 A, $y = f(x) + g(x) - \frac{1}{4} = x^2 + \sin x$, 该函数为非奇非偶函数, 与函数图象不符,

排除 A;

对于 B, $y = f(x) - g(x) - \frac{1}{4} = x^2 - \sin x$, 该函数为非奇非偶函数, 与函数图象不符, 排

除 B;

对于 C, $y = f(x)g(x) = \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{4}\right)\sin x$, 则 $y' = 2x\sin x + \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{4}\right)\cos x$,

当 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $y' = \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \left(\frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{1}{4}\right) \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} > 0$, 与图象不符, 排除 C.

故选 D.

8. C

解析:

法 1: 由基本不等式有 $\sin a \cos \beta \leq \frac{\sin^2 a + \cos^2 \beta}{2}$,

同理 $\sin \beta \cos \gamma \leq \frac{\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma}{2}$, $\sin \gamma \cos a \leq \frac{\sin^2 \gamma + \cos^2 a}{2}$,

故 $\sin a \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \gamma \cos a \leq \frac{3}{2}$,

故 $\sin a \cos \beta, \sin \beta \cos \gamma, \sin \gamma \cos a$ 不可能均大于 $\frac{1}{2}$.

取 $a = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $\beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\gamma = \frac{\pi}{4}$,

则 $\sin a \cos \beta = \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{2}$, $\sin \beta \cos \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} > \frac{1}{2}$, $\sin \gamma \cos a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} > \frac{1}{2}$,

故三式中大于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的个数的最大值为 2,

故选: C.

法2: 不妨设 $a < \beta < \gamma$, 则 $\cos a > \cos \beta > \cos \gamma, \sin a < \sin \beta < \sin \gamma$,

由排列不等式可得:

$$\sin a \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \gamma \cos a \leq \sin a \cos \gamma + \sin \beta \cos \beta + \sin \gamma \cos a,$$

$$\text{而 } \sin a \cos \gamma + \sin \beta \cos \beta + \sin \gamma \cos a = \sin(\gamma + a) + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\beta \leq \frac{3}{2},$$

故 $\sin a \cos \beta, \sin \beta \cos \gamma, \sin \gamma \cos a$ 不可能均大于 $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\text{取 } a = \frac{\pi}{6}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \gamma = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\text{则 } \sin a \cos \beta = \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{2}, \sin \beta \cos \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} > \frac{1}{2}, \sin \gamma \cos a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} > \frac{1}{2},$$

故三式中大于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的个数的最大值为 2,

故选 C.

9. C

解析:

$$\text{由题意得 } f(s-t)f(s+t) = [f(s)]^2, \text{ 即 } [a(s-t)^2 + b][a(s+t)^2 + b] = (as^2 + b)^2,$$

对其进行整理变形:

$$(as^2 + at^2 - 2ast + b)(as^2 + at^2 + 2ast + b) = (as^2 + b)^2,$$

$$(as^2 + at^2 + b)^2 - (2ast)^2 - (as^2 + b)^2 = 0,$$

$$(2as^2 + at^2 + 2b)at^2 - 4a^2s^2t^2 = 0,$$

$$-2a^2s^2t^2 + a^2t^4 + 2abt^2 = 0,$$

所以 $-2as^2 + at^2 + 2b = 0$ 或 $t = 0$,

其中 $\frac{s^2}{b} - \frac{t^2}{2b} = 1$ 为双曲线, $t = 0$ 为直线.

故选 C.

10. A

解析:

因为 $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{1 + \sqrt{a_n}} (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$, 所以 $a_n > 0, S_{100} > \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\text{由 } a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{1 + \sqrt{a_n}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} < \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n+1}}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}} + \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n+1}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}} < \frac{1}{2}$$

根据累加法可得, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}} \leq 1 + \frac{n-1}{2} = \frac{n+1}{2}$, 当且仅当 $n=1$ 时取等号,

$$\therefore a_n \geq \frac{4}{(n+1)^2} \quad \therefore a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{1 + \sqrt{a_n}} \leq \frac{a_n}{1 + \frac{2}{n+1}} = \frac{n+1}{n+3} a_n$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \frac{n+1}{n+3},$$

由累乘法可得 $a_n \leq \frac{6}{(n+1)(n+2)}$, 当且仅当 $n=1$ 时取等号,

由裂项求和法得:

$$\text{所以 } S_{100} \leq 6 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{101} - \frac{1}{102} \right) = 6 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{102} \right) < 3, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{2} < S_{100} < 3.$$

故选 A.

二、填空题

11.

答案: 25

解析:

由题意可得, 大正方形的边长为: $a = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$,

则其面积为: $S_1 = 5^2 = 25$,

小正方形的面积: $S_2 = 25 - 4 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 \right) = 1$,

从而 $\frac{S_2}{S_1} = \frac{25}{1} = 25$.

故答案为 25.

12.

答案: 2

解析:

$$f[f(\sqrt{6})] = f(6-4) = f(2) = |2-3| + a = 3, \text{ 故 } a = 2,$$

故答案为 2.

13.

答案: (1). 5; (2). 10.

解析:

$$(x-1)^3 = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1,$$

$$(x+1)^4 = x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } a_1 = 1 + 4 = 5, a_2 = -3 + 6 = 3,$$

$$a_3 = 3 + 4 = 7, a_4 = -1 + 1 = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 10.$$

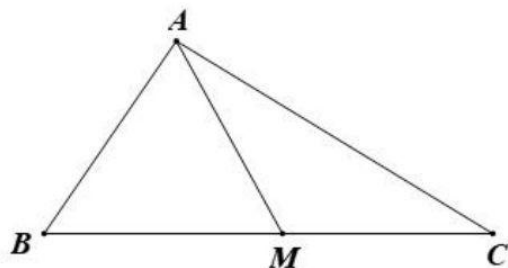
故答案为: 5, 10.

14.

答案: (1). $2\sqrt{13}$ (2). $\frac{2\sqrt{39}}{13}$

解析:

由题意作出图形, 如图,



在 $\triangle ABM$ 中, 由余弦定理得 $AM^2 = AB^2 + BM^2 - 2BM \cdot BA \cdot \cos B$,

即 $12 = 4 + BM^2 - 2BM \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2}$, 解得 $BM = 4$ (负值舍去),

所以 $BC = 2BM = 2CM = 8$,

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由余弦定理得

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cdot \cos B = 4 + 64 - 2 \times 2 \times 8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 52,$$

所以 $AC = 2\sqrt{13}$;

在 $\triangle AMC$ 中, 由余弦定理得

$$\cos \angle MAC = \frac{AC^2 + AM^2 - MC^2}{2AM \cdot AC} = \frac{52 + 12 - 16}{2 \times 2\sqrt{3} \times 2\sqrt{13}} = \frac{2\sqrt{39}}{13}.$$

故答案为: $2\sqrt{13}; \frac{2\sqrt{39}}{13}$.

15.

答案: (1). 1 (2). $\frac{8}{9}$

解析:

$$P(\xi = 2) = \frac{C_4^2}{C_{m+n+4}^2} = \frac{6}{C_{m+n+4}^2} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow C_{m+n+4}^2 = 36, \text{ 所以 } m+n+4 = 9,$$

$$P(\text{一红一黄}) = \frac{C_4^1 \cdot C_m^1}{C_{m+n+4}^2} = \frac{4m}{36} = \frac{m}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow m = 3, \text{ 所以 } n = 2, \text{ 则 } m - n = 1.$$

$$\text{由于 } P(\xi = 2) = \frac{1}{6}, P(\xi = 1) = \frac{C_4^1 \cdot C_5^1}{C_9^2} = \frac{4 \times 5}{36} = \frac{5}{9}, P(\xi = 0) = \frac{C_5^2}{C_9^2} = \frac{10}{36} = \frac{5}{18}$$

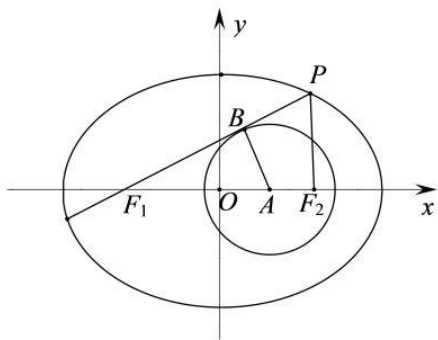
$$\therefore E(\xi) = \frac{1}{6} \times 2 + \frac{5}{9} \times 1 + \frac{5}{18} \times 0 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{9} = \frac{8}{9}.$$

故答案为: 1; $\frac{8}{9}$.

16.

答案: (1). $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ (2). $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

解析:



如图所示：不妨假设 $c = 2$ ，设切点为 B ，

$$\sin \angle PF_1F_2 = \sin \angle BF_1A = \frac{|AB|}{|F_1A|} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \tan \angle PF_1F_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3^2 - 2^2}} = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{所以 } k = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \text{ 由 } k = \frac{|PF_2|}{|F_1F_2|}, |F_1F_2| = 2c = 4, \text{ 所以 } |PF_2| = \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$|PF_1| = |PF_2| \times \frac{1}{\sin \angle PF_1F_2} = \frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{于是 } 2a = |PF_1| + |PF_2| = 4\sqrt{5}, \text{ 即 } a = 2\sqrt{5}, \text{ 所以 } e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$\text{故答案为: } \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}; \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

17.

答案: $\frac{2}{5}$

解析:

由题意，设 $\vec{a} = (1, 0), \vec{b} = (0, 2), \vec{c} = (m, n)$,

$$\text{则 } (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = m - 2n = 0, \text{ 即 } m = 2n,$$

又向量 \vec{d} 在 \vec{a}, \vec{b} 方向上的投影分别为 x, y ，所以 $\vec{d} = (x, y)$ ，

$$\text{所以 } \vec{d} - \vec{a} \text{ 在 } \vec{c} \text{ 方向上的投影 } z = \frac{(\vec{d} - \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{c}}{|\vec{c}|} = \frac{m(x-1) + ny}{\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}} = \frac{2x - 2 + y}{\pm\sqrt{5}},$$

$$\text{即 } 2x + y \mp \sqrt{5}z = 2,$$

$$\text{所以 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{1}{10} \left[2^2 + 1^2 + (\pm\sqrt{5})^2 \right] (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \geq \frac{1}{10} (2x + y \mp \sqrt{5}z)^2 = \frac{2}{5},$$

$$\text{当且仅当} \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{\mp\sqrt{5}} \\ 2x + y \mp \sqrt{5}z = 2 \end{cases} \text{ 即} \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{5} \\ y = \frac{1}{5} \\ z = \mp \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \end{cases} \text{ 时, 等号成立,}$$

所以 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 的最小值为 $\frac{2}{5}$.

故答案为: $\frac{2}{5}$.

三、解答题

18.

答案: (1) π ; (2) $1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

解析:

$$(1) \text{ 由辅助角公式得 } f(x) = \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right),$$

则

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

所以该函数的最小正周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$;

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 由题意, } y &= f(x) f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin x = 2 \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin x \\ &= 2 \sin x \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x \right) = \sqrt{2} \sin^2 x + \sqrt{2} \sin x \cos x \\ &= \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 可得 } 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right],$$

所以当 $2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 即 $x = \frac{3\pi}{8}$ 时, 函数取最大值 $1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

19.

答案: (1) 证明见解析; (2) $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{6}$.

解析:

(1) 在 $\triangle DCM$ 中, $DC=1$, $CM=2$, $\angle DCM=60^\circ$, 由余弦定理可得 $DM=\sqrt{3}$, 所以 $DM^2+DC^2=CM^2$, $\therefore DM \perp DC$. 由题意 $DC \perp PD$ 且 $PD \cap DM=D$, $\therefore DC \perp$ 平面 PDM , 而 $PM \subset$ 平面 PDM , 所以 $DC \perp PM$, 又 $AB \parallel DC$, 所以 $AB \perp PM$.

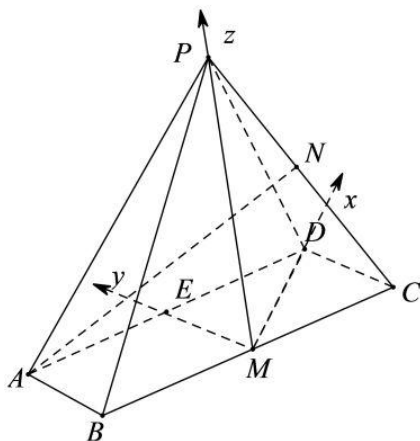
(2) 由 $PM \perp MD$, $AB \perp PM$, 而 AB 与 DM 相交, 所以 $PM \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$, 因为 $AM=\sqrt{7}$, 所以 $PM=2\sqrt{2}$, 取 AD 中点 E , 连接 ME , DM , PM 两两垂直, 以点 M 为坐标原点, 如图所示, 建立空间直角坐标系,

则 $A(-\sqrt{3}, 2, 0)$, $P(0, 0, 2\sqrt{2})$, $D(\sqrt{3}, 0, 0)$, $M(0, 0, 0)$, $C(\sqrt{3}, -1, 0)$

又 N 为 PC 中点, 所以 $N\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{2}\right)$, $\overrightarrow{AN}=\left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}, \sqrt{2}\right)$.

由 (1) 得 $CD \perp$ 平面 PDM , 所以平面 PDM 的一个法向量 $\vec{n}=(0, 1, 0)$

从而直线 AN 与平面 PDM 所成角的正弦值为 $\sin \theta = \frac{|\overrightarrow{AN} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\overrightarrow{AN}| |\vec{n}|} = \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{27}{4} + \frac{25}{4} + 2}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{6}$.



20.

答案: (1) $a_n = -3 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n$; (2) $-3 \leq \lambda \leq 1$.

解析:

$$(1) \text{ 当 } n=1 \text{ 时, } 4(a_1+a_2)=3a_1-9,$$

$$4a_2 = \frac{9}{4} - 9 = -\frac{27}{4}, \therefore a_2 = -\frac{27}{16},$$

$$\text{当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时, 由 } 4S_{n+1} = 3S_n - 9 \text{ ①,}$$

$$\text{得 } 4S_n = 3S_{n-1} - 9 \text{ ②, ①} - \text{②得 } 4a_{n+1} = 3a_n$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{27}{16} \neq 0, \therefore a_n \neq 0, \therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{3}{4},$$

又 $\frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore \{a_n\}$ 是首项为 $-\frac{9}{4}$, 公比为 $\frac{3}{4}$ 的等比数列,

$$\therefore a_n = -\frac{9}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-1} = -3 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n;$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } 3b_n + (n-4)a_n = 0, \text{ 得 } b_n = -\frac{n-4}{3}a_n = (n-4)\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n,$$

$$\text{所以 } T_n = -3 \times \frac{3}{4} - 2 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 - 1 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 + 0 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4 + \cdots + (n-4) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n,$$

$$\frac{3}{4}T_n = -3 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 - 2 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 - 1 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4 + \cdots + (n-5) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n + (n-4) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n+1},$$

$$\text{两式相减得 } \frac{1}{4}T_n = -3 \times \frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4 + \cdots + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n - (n-4) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$= -\frac{9}{4} + \frac{\frac{9}{16} \left[1 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-1}\right]}{1 - \frac{3}{4}} - (n-4) \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$= -\frac{9}{4} + \frac{9}{4} - 4 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n+1} - (n-4) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n+1} = -n \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n+1},$$

$$\text{所以 } T_n = -4n \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n+1},$$

$$\text{由 } T_n \leq \lambda b_n \text{ 得 } -4n \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n+1} \leq \lambda(n-4) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n \text{ 恒成立,}$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda(n-4) + 3n \geq 0 \text{ 恒成立,}$$

$n=4$ 时不等式恒成立;

$$n < 4 \text{ 时, } \lambda \leq -\frac{3n}{n-4} = -3 - \frac{12}{n-4}, \text{ 得 } \lambda \leq 1;$$

$$n > 4 \text{ 时, } \lambda \geq -\frac{3n}{n-4} = -3 - \frac{12}{n-4}, \text{ 得 } \lambda \geq -3;$$

所以 $-3 \leq \lambda \leq 1$.

21.

答案: (1) $y^2 = 4x$; (2) $(-\infty, -7 - 4\sqrt{3}] \cup [-7 + 4\sqrt{3}, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$.

解析:

(1) 因为 $|MF| = 2$, 故 $p = 2$, 故抛物线的方程为: $y^2 = 4x$.

(2) 设 $AB: x = ty + 1$, $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$, $N(n, 0)$,

所以直线 $l: x = \frac{y}{2} + n$, 由题设可得 $n \neq 1$ 且 $t \neq \frac{1}{2}$.

由 $\begin{cases} x = ty + 1 \\ y^2 = 4x \end{cases}$ 可得 $y^2 - 4ty - 4 = 0$, 故 $y_1 y_2 = -4, y_1 + y_2 = 4t$,

因为 $|RN|^2 = |PN| \cdot |QN|$, 故 $\left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}}|y_R|\right)^2 = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}}|y_P| \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}}|y_Q|$, 故 $y_R^2 = |y_P| \cdot |y_Q|$.

又 $MA: y = \frac{y_1}{x_1 + 1}(x + 1)$, 由 $\begin{cases} y = \frac{y_1}{x_1 + 1}(x + 1) \\ x = \frac{y}{2} + n \end{cases}$ 可得 $y_P = \frac{2(n+1)y_1}{2x_1 + 2 - y_1}$,

同理 $y_Q = \frac{2(n+1)y_2}{2x_2 + 2 - y_2}$,

由 $\begin{cases} x = ty + 1 \\ x = \frac{y}{2} + n \end{cases}$ 可得 $y_R = \frac{2(n-1)}{2t-1}$,

所以 $\left[\frac{2(n-1)}{2t-1}\right]^2 = \left|\frac{2(n+1)y_2}{2x_2 + 2 - y_2} \times \frac{2(n+1)y_1}{2x_1 + 2 - y_1}\right|$,

整理得到 $\left(\frac{n-1}{n+1}\right)^2 = (2t-1)^2 \left|\frac{y_1 y_2}{(2x_2 + 2 - y_2)(2x_1 + 2 - y_1)}\right|$,

$$= \frac{4(2t-1)^2}{\left[\left(\frac{y_2^2}{2} + 2 - y_2 \right) \left(\frac{y_1^2}{2} + 2 - y_1 \right) \right]}$$

$$= \frac{4(2t-1)^2}{\left[\frac{y_2^2 y_1^2}{4} + (y_2 + y_1)^2 - y_2 y_1 - \frac{y_2 + y_1}{2} \times y_1 y_2 - 2(y_2 + y_1) + 4 \right]} = \frac{(2t-1)^2}{3+4t^2}$$

$$\text{故 } \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1} \right)^2 = \frac{3+4t^2}{(2t-1)^2},$$

$$\text{令 } s = 2t - 1, \text{ 则 } t = \frac{s+1}{2} \text{ 且 } s \neq 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{3+4t^2}{(2t-1)^2} = \frac{s^2+2s+4}{s^2} = 1 + \frac{2}{s} + \frac{4}{s^2} = 4 \left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \geq \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\text{故 } \begin{cases} \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1} \right)^2 \geq \frac{3}{4} \\ n \neq 1 \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} n^2 + 14n + 1 \geq 0 \\ n \neq 1 \end{cases},$$

解得 $n \leq -7 - 4\sqrt{3}$ 或 $-7 + 4\sqrt{3} \leq n < 1$ 或 $n > 1$.

故直线 l 在 x 轴上的截距的范围为 $n \leq -7 - 4\sqrt{3}$ 或 $-7 + 4\sqrt{3} \leq n < 1$ 或 $n > 1$.

22.

答案: (1) $b \leq 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 R 上单调递增; $b > 0$ 时, 函数的单调减区间为 $\left(-\infty, \log_a \frac{b}{\ln a} \right)$,

单调增区间为 $\left(\log_a \frac{b}{\ln a}, +\infty \right)$;

(2) $(1, e^2]$;

(3) 证明见解析.

解析:

$$(1) f(x) = a^x - bx + e^2, f'(x) = a^x \ln a - b,$$

①若 $b \leq 0$, 则 $f'(x) = a^x \ln a - b \geq 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 R 上单调递增;

②若 $b > 0$,

当 $x \in \left(-\infty, \log_a \frac{b}{\ln a} \right)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递减,

当 $x \in \left(\log_a \frac{b}{\ln a}, +\infty \right)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递增.

综上所述, $b \leq 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 R 上单调递增;

$b > 0$ 时, 函数的单调减区间为 $\left(-\infty, \log_a \frac{b}{\ln a} \right)$, 单调增区间为 $\left(\log_a \frac{b}{\ln a}, +\infty \right)$.

(2) $f(x)$ 有 2 个不同零点 $\Leftrightarrow a^x - bx + e^2 = 0$ 有 2 个不同解 $\Leftrightarrow e^{x \ln a} - bx + e^2 = 0$ 有 2 个不同的解,

令 $t = x \ln a$, 则 $e^t - \frac{bt}{\ln a} + e^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{\ln a} = \frac{e^t + e^2}{t}, t > 0$,

记 $g(t) = \frac{e^t + e^2}{t}$, $g'(t) = \frac{e^t \cdot t - (e^t + e^2)}{t^2} = \frac{e^t(t-1) - e^2}{t^2}$,

记 $h(t) = e^t(t-1) - e^2$, $h'(t) = e^t(t-1) + e^t \cdot 1 = e^t \cdot t > 0$,

又 $h(2) = 0$, 所以 $t \in (0, 2)$ 时, $h(t) < 0$, $t \in (2, +\infty)$ 时, $h(t) > 0$,

则 $g(t)$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 单调递减, $(2, +\infty)$ 单调递增, $\therefore \frac{b}{\ln a} > g(2) = e^2, \therefore \ln a < \frac{b}{e^2}$,

$\because b > 2e^2, \therefore \frac{b}{e^2} > 2, \therefore \ln a \leq 2 \Rightarrow 1 < a \leq e^2$.

即实数 a 的取值范围是 $(1, e^2]$.

(3) $a = e, f(x) = e^x - bx + e^2$ 有 2 个不同零点, 则 $e^x + e^2 = bx$, 故函数的零点一定为正数.

由(2)可知有 2 个不同零点, 记较大者为 x_2 , 较小者为 x_1 ,

$$b = \frac{e^{x_1} + e^2}{x_1} = \frac{e^{x_2} + e^2}{x_2} > e^4,$$

注意到函数 $y = \frac{e^x + e^2}{x}$ 在区间 $(0, 2)$ 上单调递减, 在区间 $(2, +\infty)$ 上单调递增,

故 $x_1 < 2 < x_2$, 又由 $\frac{e^5 + e^2}{5} < e^4$ 知 $x_2 > 5$,

$$b = \frac{e^{x_1} + e^2}{x_1} < \frac{2e^2}{x_1} \Rightarrow x_1 < \frac{2e^2}{b},$$

要证 $x_2 > \frac{b \ln b}{2e^2} x_1 + \frac{e^2}{b}$, 只需 $x_2 > \ln b + \frac{e^2}{b}$,

$b = \frac{e^{x_2} + e^2}{x_2} < \frac{2e^{x_2}}{x_2}$ 且关于 b 的函数 $g(b) = \ln b + \frac{e^2}{b}$ 在 $b > e^4$ 上单调递增,

所以只需证 $x_2 > \ln \frac{2e^{x_2}}{x_2} + \frac{e^2 x_2}{2e^{x_2}} (x_2 > 5)$,

只需证 $\ln e^{x_2} - \ln \frac{2e^{x_2}}{x_2} - \frac{e^2 x_2}{2e^{x_2}} > 0$,

只需证 $\ln x - \frac{e^2 x}{2e^x} - \ln 2 > 0$,

$\because \frac{e^2}{2} < 4$, 只需证 $h(x) = \ln x - \frac{4x}{e^x} - \ln 2$ 在 $x > 5$ 时为正,

由于 $h'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 4xe^{-x} - 4e^{-x} = \frac{1}{x} + 4e^{-x}(x-1) > 0$, 故函数 $h(x)$ 单调递增,

又 $h(5) = \ln 5 - \frac{20}{e^5} - \ln 2 = \ln \frac{5}{2} - \frac{20}{e^4} > 0$, 故 $h(x) = \ln x - \frac{4x}{e^x} - \ln 2$ 在 $x > 5$ 时为正,

从而题中的不等式得证.