

1. C

$$A: |x-2| \geq 1 \Rightarrow x-2 \geq 1 \text{ 或 } x-2 \leq -1$$

$$\text{得: } x \geq 3 \text{ 或 } x \leq 1$$

$$\text{故 } A = \{0, 1, 3, 4\}, \quad C_u A = \{2\}.$$

2. D.

$$\begin{aligned} (-5+6i)(7-\pi i) &= -35 + 5\pi i + 42i - 6\pi i^2 \\ &= (6\pi - 35) + (5\pi + 42)i \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a = 6\pi - 35, \quad b = 5\pi + 42, \quad \therefore a+b = 7 + 11\pi$$

3. C

设数列  $\{G_n\}$  表示第  $n$  层数. 则  $G_1 = 1, G_2 = 3, G_3 = 6 \dots$

$$\text{则 } G_n = 1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S_n &= G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_n = \frac{1}{2}(1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2) + \frac{1}{2}(1 + 2 + \dots + n) \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{12} + \frac{n(n+1)}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } S_{20} = \frac{20 \times 21 \times 41}{12} + \frac{20 \times 21}{4} = 1540.$$

4. B

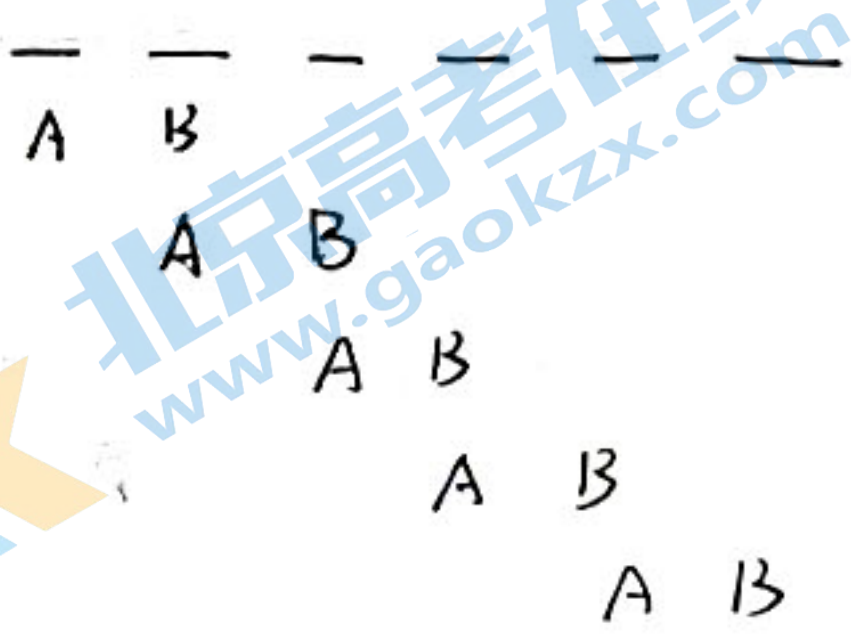
$$\text{由 } \langle \vec{a}, \vec{c} \rangle = \langle \vec{b}, \vec{c} \rangle, \text{ 得: } \cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{c} \rangle = \cos \langle \vec{b}, \vec{c} \rangle,$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{c}|} = \frac{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}}{|\vec{b}| |\vec{c}|} \quad \text{得: } \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}k}{2 \times \sqrt{3+k^2}} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{1 \times \sqrt{3+k^2}}$$

$$\text{得: } \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}k = -2\sqrt{3}. \quad \text{得: } k = -3$$

5. A.

A在B左



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3 \times A_3^3 \\ 3 \times A_3^3 \\ 3 \times A_3^3 \\ 3 \times A_3^3 \\ 4 \times A_3^3 \end{array} \right\} \theta \quad 16 \times A_3^3 = 96.$$

A在B右 同理得: 96.

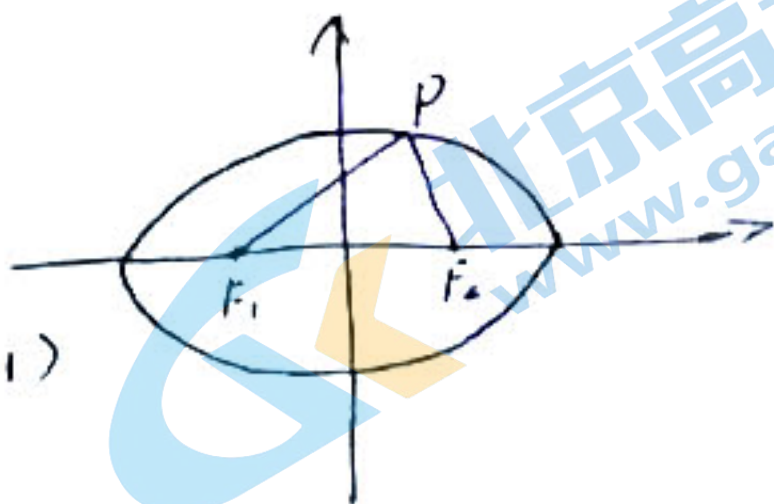
$$\text{故 } 96 + 96 = 192$$

6. D.

在  $\triangle F_1PF_2$  中, 由余弦定理有:

$$F_1F_2^2 = PF_1^2 + PF_2^2 - 2PF_1 \cdot PF_2 \cdot \cos \angle F_1PF_2$$

$$= (PF_1 + PF_2)^2 - 2PF_1 \cdot PF_2 (\cos \angle F_1PF_2 + 1)$$



$$4c^2 = 4a^2 - 2PF_1 \cdot PF_2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1\right)$$

得:  $4a^2 - 4c^2 = \frac{8}{3} PF_1 \cdot PF_2$ . 得:  $PF_1 \cdot PF_2 = \frac{3}{2}b^2 = 6$ .

$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} PF_1 \cdot PF_2 \sin \angle F_1PF_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = 2\sqrt{2}$ .

7. A

由  $\frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \frac{1 - \cos 2y}{\sin 2y}$  得:

$$\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x} = \frac{2 \sin^2 y}{2 \sin y \cos y} = \tan y$$

得:  $1 + \tan x = \tan y - \tan y \tan x \Rightarrow \frac{\tan y - \tan x}{1 + \tan y \cdot \tan x} = 1$ .

即:  $\tan(y - x) = 1$

8. B.

由  $f(x) = 2 - g'(x)$  ① ②-① 得:  $g'(4-x) + g'(x) = 0$ .

$f(x) = 2 + g'(4-x)$  ③ 故  $g'(x)$  关于  $(2, 0)$  对称, 且  $g'(2) = 0$ .

由  $g(x)$  为偶函数, 则  $g(-x) = g(x) \Rightarrow -g'(-x) = g'(x)$ .

故  $g'(-x) = -g'(x)$ .  $\therefore g'(x)$  为奇函数, 关于  $(0, 0)$  对称.

$\therefore g'(0) = 0$ .  $\therefore f(4) = 2 + g'(4-4) = 2 + g'(0) = 2$ .

由  $f(x) = 2 - g'(x)$ ,  $g'(x)$  关于  $(2, 0)$  对称, ②)  $f(x)$  关于  $(2, 2)$  对称.

$\therefore f(1) + f(3) = 2 + 2 = 4$ .

9. BC

A: 由图可知:  $EF = T = \frac{\pi}{2}$  故  $S_{\triangle EFD} = \frac{1}{2} EF \cdot f(0)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} f(0) = \frac{\pi}{4}$  又:  $f(0) = 1$ .

D 纵坐标为 1.

B:  $f(0) = \sqrt{3} \tan \varphi = 1$ . 又:  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .  $\therefore f(x) = \sqrt{3} \tan(2x + \frac{\pi}{6})$ .  
 $-\frac{\pi}{3} < x < \frac{\pi}{6}$ , 则  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{\pi}{2}$  故  $f(x)$  在  $(-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6})$  上

C. 令  $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{k\pi}{2}$ . 又:  $x = -\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{4}$ .

$\therefore f(x)$  对称中心为  $(-\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{4}, 0)$ .

D.  $y = \sqrt{3} \tan x$  左移  $\frac{\pi}{6}$   $y = \sqrt{3} \tan 2x$  左移  $\frac{\pi}{6}$   $y = \sqrt{3} \tan 2(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \sqrt{3} \tan(2x + \frac{\pi}{3})$

10. ACD.

A:  $l_1: y = 2x - 3$ . 又:  $x = \frac{y+3}{2}$  则  $l_1$  关于  $y=x$  对称.

直线的方程为  $y = \frac{x+3}{2}$ . 即:  $x - 2y + 3 = 0$ .

B.  $\odot C$  圆心为  $(a, 0)$ . 半径为  $r$ . 由相切可知:

$$r = \frac{|2a-3|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{|a+3|}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \text{得: } a=6 \text{ 或 } a=0.$$

当  $a=6$  时,  $r = \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{9}{5}\sqrt{5}$ . 当  $a=0$  时,  $r = \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5}$ .

C. 圆心为  $(a, b)$ . 则有

$$r = \frac{|2a-b-3|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{|a-2b+3|}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \text{得: } |2a-b-3| = |a-2b+3|$$

又直线的方程为  $x-y=0$  或  $x+y-6=0$ .  
 又:  $\odot$   $a-b=0$ . 或  $\odot$   $a+b-6=0$ .

D. 与两坐标轴相切. 则  $|a|=|b|$ .

$\odot$  当  $a=b$  时. 圆心  $(a, a)$ .  $r = \frac{|2a-a-3|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{|a-2a+3|}{\sqrt{5}} = |a|$   
 $\Rightarrow |a-3| = |3-a| = |a|$ .  $a = \frac{3}{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}$ .

$\odot$  当  $a=-b$  时. 圆心为  $(a, -a)$ .  $r = \frac{|2a+a-3|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{|a+2a+3|}{\sqrt{5}} = |a|$

$\Rightarrow a=0$  (舍去).  $a$  无解.

共有 2 个.

11. A. B. D.

A.  $\vec{AC}_1 = \vec{AB} + \vec{AD} + \vec{AA}_1$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AC}_1^2 &= \vec{AB}^2 + \vec{AD}^2 + \vec{AA}_1^2 + 2\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD} + 2\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AA}_1 + 2\vec{AD} \cdot \vec{AA}_1 \\ &= 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6. \end{aligned}$$

$|\vec{AC}_1| = \sqrt{6}$

B.  $\vec{BD} = \vec{AD} - \vec{AB}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \vec{AC}_1 \cdot \vec{BD} &= (\vec{AB} + \vec{AD} + \vec{AA}_1) \cdot (\vec{AD} - \vec{AB}) \\ &= \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD} + \vec{AD}^2 + \vec{AA}_1 \cdot \vec{AD} - \vec{AB}^2 - \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AB} - \vec{AA}_1 \cdot \vec{AB} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} - 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

∴  $\vec{AC}_1 \perp \vec{BD}$

C.  $\vec{BD} \cdot \vec{BB}_1 = (\vec{AD} - \vec{AB}) \cdot \vec{AA}_1 = \vec{AD} \cdot \vec{AA}_1 - \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AA}_1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$

∴  $\vec{BD} \perp \vec{BB}_1$  ∴  $S = 1 \times 1 = 1$

D.  $\vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{AD}$  ∴  $|\vec{AC}|^2 = \vec{AB}^2 + \vec{AD}^2 + 2\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = 3$

∴  $|\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{3}$   $\vec{AA}_1 \cdot \vec{AC} = \vec{AA}_1 \cdot (\vec{AB} + \vec{AD}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

∴  $\cos \angle A_1AC = \frac{\vec{AA}_1 \cdot \vec{AC}}{|\vec{AA}_1| \cdot |\vec{AC}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

∴  $\sin \angle A_1AC = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$   $h = |\vec{AA}_1| \cdot \sin \angle A_1AC = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

$V = S_{\text{面}ACD} \cdot h = 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

12. A. B. C.

A.  $x = \log_2 36 = 2 \log_2 6 = 2(1 + \log_2 3)$   $y = \log_3 36 = 2(1 + \log_3 2)$

∴  $xy = 4 [1 + \log_2 3 + \log_3 2 + 1] = 4 [2 + \log_2 3 + \log_3 2]$

$2(x+y) = 4 [2 + \log_2 3 + \log_3 2]$

B.  $xy = 4 [2 + \log_2 3 + \log_3 2] \geq 4 [2 + 2\sqrt{\log_2 3 \cdot \log_3 2}] = 4 \times 4 = 16$

C.  $x+y = 2 [2 + \log_2 3 + \log_3 2]$  构造函数  $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$

∴  $f(x)$  在  $(1, +\infty)$  上  $f(\log_2 3) < f(2)$  即:  $\log_2 3 + \log_3 2 < 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$

∴  $x+y < 2 \times [2 + \frac{5}{2}] = 9$

D.  $x^2 + y^2 \geq 2xy > 2 \times 16 = 32$

13. -720.

令  $y$  次数为 7. 则  $C_0^7 (-y)^7 (\lambda + \frac{2}{\lambda})^3$

令  $\lambda$  次数为 1. 则  $C_0^7 (-y)^7 C_3^2 \lambda^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\lambda} = -720 y^7$

14.  $y = -e^x - 1$

$\forall x < 0$ , 则  $-x > 0$ . 由于  $f(x)$  偶. 则  $f(x) = f(-x) = e^{-x} - 1$ .

故当  $x < 0$  时.  $f'(x) = -e^{-x}$ .  $k = f'(-1) = -e$ . 又  $f(-1) = e - 1$

故切线为  $y = -e(x+1) + e - 1$ .

15. 56.

设半径为  $r$ . 作轴截面. 则

$$(2r)^2 = 3^2 - 1^2 = 8. \quad r = \sqrt{2}.$$

则面高  $h = 3$ .

$$S_{表} = AB^2 + A_1B_1^2 + 4 \times \frac{1}{2} (AB + A_1B_1) h$$

$$= 16 + 4 + 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 3 = 56$$

16.  $(1, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}]$ .

对双曲线作三角换元. 则令  $\begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta. \\ y = b \sin \theta. \end{cases}$  ( $i$  为虚数单位)

则点  $P(a \cos \theta, b \sin \theta i)$ . 渐近线为  $y = \pm \frac{b}{a} x$ .

$$\text{联立} \begin{cases} y = \frac{b}{a} (x - a \cos \theta) + b \sin \theta i \\ y = -\frac{b}{a} x \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得: } x = \frac{1}{2} a (\cos \theta - \sin \theta i) \quad y = -\frac{1}{2} b (\cos \theta - \sin \theta i).$$

故  $M(\frac{1}{2} a (\cos \theta - \sin \theta i), \frac{1}{2} b (\cos \theta - \sin \theta i))$ .

$$\text{联立} \begin{cases} y = -\frac{b}{a} (x - a \cos \theta) + b \sin \theta i \\ y = \frac{b}{a} x \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得: } x = \frac{1}{2} a (\cos \theta + \sin \theta i) \quad y = \frac{1}{2} b (\cos \theta + \sin \theta i).$$

故  $N(\frac{1}{2} a (\cos \theta + \sin \theta i), \frac{1}{2} b (\cos \theta + \sin \theta i))$ .

$$\therefore \vec{OM} \cdot \vec{ON} = \frac{1}{4} a^2 - \frac{1}{4} b^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} b^2. \quad \text{即: } a^2 - 2b^2 \geq 0.$$

$$\therefore a^2 - 2(c^2 - a^2) \geq 0. \quad \text{得: } 3a^2 \geq 2c^2. \quad \therefore (\frac{c}{a})^2 \leq \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\therefore 1 < \frac{c}{a} \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

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