

故

$$\ln t_1 - \ln t_3 + \frac{m}{2}(t_1^2 - t_3^2) - (m+1)(t_1 - t_3) = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 + t_3 - 2 - \frac{2}{m} = -\frac{2}{m} \frac{\ln t_1 - \ln t_3}{t_1 - t_3},$$

只需证:

$$-\frac{2}{m} \cdot \frac{\ln t_1 - \ln t_3}{t_1 - t_3} < \frac{(m-13)(m^2 - m + 12)}{36m(t_1 + t_3)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{t_1 + t_3}{t_1 - t_3} \ln \frac{t_1}{t_3} + \frac{(m-13)(m^2 - m + 12)}{72(t_1 + t_3)} > 0.$$

由于 $t_1 = kt_3$, 即证:

$$\frac{(k+1)\ln k}{k-1} + \frac{(m-13)(m^2 - m + 12)}{72} > 0.$$

$$\text{记 } \varphi(x) = \frac{(x+1)\ln x}{x-1} (x > 1), \quad \varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \left(x - \frac{1}{x} - 2\ln x \right) > 0, \text{ 则}$$

$\varphi(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调增, 于是

$$\frac{(k+1)\ln k}{k-1} + \frac{(m-13)(m^2 - m + 12)}{72} > \frac{m+1}{m-1} \ln m + \frac{(m-13)(m^2 - m + 12)}{72},$$

$$\text{记 } w(x) = \ln x + \frac{(x-1)(x-13)(x^2 - x + 12)}{72(x+1)} (0 < x < 1), \text{ 只需证 } w(x) > 0.$$

$$\text{由 } w'(x) = \frac{(x-1)^2}{72x(x+1)^2} (3x^3 - 20x^2 - 49x + 72) > \frac{(x-1)^2}{72x(x+1)^2} (3x^3 + 3) > 0,$$

知 $w(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上单调递减.

故 $w(x) > w(1) = 0$, 得证!

则 $g(x)$ 在 $(0, e)$ 上单调递减, (e, a) 上单调递增, $(a, +\infty)$ 上单调递减,

由于 x_1, x_2, x_3 是 $f'(x)(x-a) - f(x) + b = 0$ 的三个正实数根,

则 $0 < x_1 < e, e < x_2 < a, x_3 > a$.

又由于 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $g(x) \rightarrow -\ln x \rightarrow +\infty, g(e) = b - \frac{a}{2e} - 1$,

$g(a) = -\frac{e}{2a} - \ln a + b, x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $g(x) \rightarrow -\ln x \rightarrow -\infty$,

于是 $g(e) = b - \frac{a}{2e} - 1 < 0, g(a) = -\frac{e}{2a} - \ln a + b = b - f(a) > 0$.

由于 $b < \frac{a}{2e} + 1$, 要证 $b < f(a) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{a}{e} - 1\right)$, 只需证 $\frac{a}{2e} + 1 < f(a) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{a}{e} - 1\right)$.

即 $\frac{e}{2a} + \ln a > \frac{3}{2}$, 由 (1) 知, $a > e$ 时, $f(a) > f(e) = \frac{3}{2}$.

综上所述, $0 < b - f(a) < \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{a}{e} - 1\right)$, 得证!

(ii) 由于 $g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^3}(x-e)(x-a), 0 < a < e$,

则 $g(x)$ 在 $(0, a)$ 上单调递减, (a, e) 上单调递增, $(e, +\infty)$ 上单调递减,

则 $0 < x_1 < a, a < x_2 < e, x_3 > e$.

又由于 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $g(x) \rightarrow -\ln x \rightarrow +\infty, g(e) = b - \frac{a}{2e} - 1$,

$g(a) = -\frac{e}{2a} - \ln a + b, x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $g(x) \rightarrow -\ln x \rightarrow -\infty$,

于是 $g(e) = b - \frac{a}{2e} - 1 > 0, g(a) = -\frac{e}{2a} - \ln a + b < 0$, 故 $\frac{a}{2e} + 1 < b < \frac{e}{2a} + \ln a$.

由于 $g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{e}{2x^2}\right)(x-a) - \frac{e}{2x} - \ln x + b = 1 - \frac{a+e}{x} + \frac{ea}{2x^2} - \ln x + b$,

记 $x = \frac{e}{t}, \frac{a}{e} = m \in (0, 1)$, 则 $-\frac{a+e}{e}t + \frac{a}{2e}t^2 + \ln t + b = \ln t + \frac{m}{2}t^2 - (m+1)t + b = 0$.

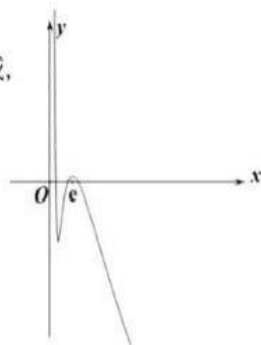
要证明: $\frac{2}{e} + \frac{e-a}{6e^2} < \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_3} < \frac{2}{a} - \frac{e-a}{6e^2}$, 记 $t_1 = \frac{e}{x_1}, t_3 = \frac{e}{x_3}, k = \frac{t_1}{t_3} = \frac{x_3}{x_1} > \frac{e}{a} = \frac{1}{m} > 1$.

只需证明: $\frac{13-m}{6} = 2 + \frac{e-a}{6e} < t_1 + t_3 < \frac{2e}{a} - \frac{e-a}{6e} = \frac{2}{m} - \frac{1-m}{6}$.

即证:

$$\left(t_1 + t_3 - \frac{13-m}{6}\right)\left(t_1 + t_3 - \frac{2}{m} + \frac{1-m}{6}\right) < 0 \Leftrightarrow t_1 + t_3 - 2 - \frac{2}{m} < \frac{(m-13)(m^2-m+12)}{36m(t_1+t_3)}.$$

由 $\ln t_1 + \frac{m}{2}t_1^2 - (m+1)t_1 = \ln t_3 + \frac{m}{2}t_3^2 - (m+1)t_3, t_1 > t_3$,



$$PA: y = \frac{y_1 - 1}{x_1}x + 1, \text{ 与 } y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3 \text{ 交于 } C, \text{ 则 } x_C = \frac{4x_1}{x_1 + 2y_1 - 2} = \frac{4x_1}{(2k+1)x_1 - 1},$$

$$\text{同理可得, } x_D = \frac{4x_2}{x_2 + 2y_2 - 2} = \frac{4x_2}{(2k+1)x_2 - 1}. \text{ 则}$$

$$|CD| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} |x_C - x_D| = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \left| \frac{4x_1}{(2k+1)x_1 - 1} - \frac{4x_2}{(2k+1)x_2 - 1} \right|$$

$$= 2\sqrt{5} \left| \frac{x_1 - x_2}{[(2k+1)x_1 - 1][(2k+1)x_2 - 1]} \right|$$

$$= 2\sqrt{5} \left| \frac{x_1 - x_2}{(2k+1)^2 x_1 x_2 - (2k+1)(x_1 + x_2) + 1} \right|$$

$$= 2\sqrt{5} \left| \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{k}{k^2 + \frac{1}{12}}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{k^2 + \frac{1}{12}}}}{-(2k+1)^2 \frac{3}{4\left(k^2 + \frac{1}{12}\right)} + (2k+1) \frac{k}{k^2 + \frac{1}{12}} + 1} \right|$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{16k^2 + 1}}{3k+1} = \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{16k^2 + 1} \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} + 1}}{3k+1} \geq \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

等号在 $k = \frac{3}{16}$ 时取到.

22. 本题主要考查函数的单调性, 导数的运算及零点存在定理, 导数不等式的运用, 同时考查逻辑思维能力和综合应用能力. 满分15分. (数海漫游微信公众号)

$$(1) f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{e}{2x^2} = \frac{2x - e}{2x^2},$$

故 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{e}{2}\right)$ 上单调递减, 在 $\left(\frac{e}{2}, +\infty\right)$ 上单调递增.

(II) (i) 不妨设 $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$, 则 x_1, x_2, x_3 满足: $y = f'(x_i)(x - x_i) + f(x_i)$.

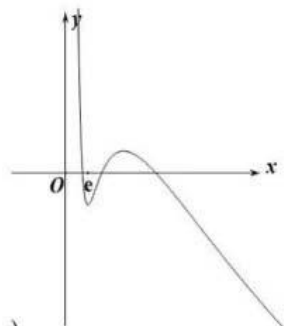
则 x_1, x_2, x_3 是 $f'(x)(x - a) - f(x) + b = 0$ 的三个正实数根,

即

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2e}{x^2}\right)(x - a) - \frac{e}{2x} - \ln x + b = 0.$$

记 $g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{e}{2x^2}\right)(x - a) - \frac{e}{2x} - \ln x + b, a > e,$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{e}{2x^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{e}{x^3}\right)(x - a) + \frac{e}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^3}(x - e)(x - a),$$



20. 本题主要考查计算等差数列的通项公式, 等比数列的性质等基础知识, 同时考查运算求解能力和综合能力。满分15分。

(I) 设 $a_n = (n-1)d - 1$, 依题意得, $6d - 4 - 2(d-1)(2d-1) + 6 = 0$.

解得 $d = 3$, 则 $a_n = 3n - 4, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$,

于是 $S_n = 3(1 + 2 + \cdots + n) - 4n = \frac{3n(n+1) - 8n}{2} = \frac{n(3n-5)}{2}, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

(II) 设 $a_n = (n-1)d - 1$, 依题意得,

$$[c_n + (n-1)d - 1][15c_n + (n+1)d - 1] = [4c_n + nd - 1]^2,$$

$$15c_n^2 + [(16n-14)d - 16]c_n + (n^2 - 1)d^2 - 2nd + 1 = 16c_n^2 + 8(nd-1)c_n + n^2d^2 - 2nd + 1$$

$$c_n^2 + [(14-8n)d + 8]c_n + d^2 = 0.$$

$$\Delta = [(14-8n)d + 8]^2 - 4d^2 = [(12-8n)d + 8][(16-8n)d + 8] \geq 0$$

$$[(3-2n)d + 2][(2-n)d + 1] \geq 0 \text{ 对任意正整数 } n \text{ 成立.}$$

$n=1$ 时, 显然成立;

$n=2$ 时, $-d + 2 \geq 0$, 则 $d \leq 2$;

$$n \geq 3 \text{ 时, } [(2n-3)d - 2][(n-2)d - 1] > (2n-5)(n-3) \geq 0.$$

综上所述, $1 < d \leq 2$.

21. 本题主要考查椭圆方程, 直线与椭圆的联立, 直线与直线的联立等基础知识, 同时考查运算求解能力和综合能力。满分15分。

(I) 设 $Q(2\sqrt{3}\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$ 是椭圆上一点, $P(0,1)$, 则

$$|PQ|^2 = 12\cos^2\theta + (1 - \sin\theta)^2 = 13 - 11\sin^2\theta - 2\sin\theta = \frac{144}{11} - 11\left(\sin\theta + \frac{1}{11}\right)^2 \leq \frac{144}{11},$$

故 $|PQ|$ 的最大值是 $\frac{12\sqrt{11}}{11}$.

(II) 设直线 $AB: y = kx + \frac{1}{2}$, 直线与椭圆联立, 得 $\left(k^2 + \frac{1}{12}\right)x^2 + kx - \frac{3}{4} = 0$,

$$\text{设 } A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), \text{ 故 } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{k}{k^2 + \frac{1}{12}} \\ x_1 x_2 = -\frac{3}{4\left(k^2 + \frac{1}{12}\right)} \end{cases}.$$