

参考答案、提示及评分细则

1. A $\complement_{\mathbf{R}}A = \{x | x > 1\}$, $\complement_{\mathbf{R}}A \cap B = \{x | 1 < x < 2\}$.

2. B

3. D $x-1 \geq 0, 2-x > 0, 2-x \neq 1, \therefore 1 < x < 2$.

4. D $x = -3, 2a+3b = (-5, 12), |2a+3b| = 13$.

5. C $\frac{y}{\sqrt{3+y^2}} = -\frac{4}{5}, y = -4, \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \sin(\pi+2\alpha) = -\sin 2\alpha = \frac{24}{25}$.

6. A

7. A

8. B

9. C $\because \alpha$ 是第三象限角, $\sin(\alpha - \frac{2\pi}{5}) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \therefore \cos(\alpha - \frac{2\pi}{5}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

令 $\alpha - \frac{2\pi}{5} = \beta, \alpha = \beta + \frac{2\pi}{5}, \sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{15}) = \sin(\beta + \frac{2\pi}{5} - \frac{\pi}{15}) = \sin(\beta + \frac{\pi}{3})$

$= \sin \beta \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \beta \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-3}{6}$

10. D $f(-x) = \log_3(3^{-x}+1) - mx = f(x), 2mx = \log_3(3^{-x}+1) - \log_3(3^x+1) = \log_3 3^{-x} = -x, m = -\frac{1}{2}$, 又

偶函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上是增函数, 所以由 $f(2x+3) < f(2m)$ 得 $-1 < 2x+3 < 1, -2 < x < -1$.

11. $-\frac{3}{5} \quad \sin \alpha (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{3-9}{1+9} = -\frac{3}{5}$.

12. $\frac{26}{3} \quad x = \log_2 3, 2^x = 3, 2^{-x} = \frac{1}{3}, 4^x = 9, 4^x - 2^{-x} = \frac{26}{3}$.

13. $\frac{15\pi}{2} \quad \frac{l}{r} = \frac{3\pi}{5}, l+2r = 10+3\pi, \therefore l = 3\pi, r = 5, \therefore S = \frac{1}{2}lr = \frac{15\pi}{2}$

14. $(-\infty, -1] \cup [2, +\infty)$ 对 $x+2, 2x$ 分大于 1, 等于 1, 小于 1 讨论, 得 $x \geq 2$ 或 $x \leq -1$.

15. 解: (1) 由 a, b 不共线, $\therefore m // n, \therefore m = \lambda n, \therefore a+3b = \lambda(3a-kb)$,

$\therefore 1 = 3\lambda, 3 = -\lambda k, \therefore \lambda = \frac{1}{3}, k = -9$ 6 分

(2) $m = a+3b = (1, -2), n = 3a-kb = (-4, 1)$,

$\therefore m \cdot n = -6, |m| = \sqrt{5}, |n| = \sqrt{17}$,

$\therefore \cos \langle m, n \rangle = \frac{-6}{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{17}} = -\frac{6\sqrt{85}}{85}$ 12 分

16. 解: (1) 当 $a > 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 是增函数, $f(2) = \log_a 2 = 1, a = 2$;

当 $0 < a < 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 是减函数, $f(\frac{1}{3}) = \log_a \frac{1}{3} = 1, a = \frac{1}{3}$;

所以 $a = \frac{1}{3}$ 或 $a = 2$ 6 分

(2) 当函数 $f(x)$ 在定义域内是增函数时, $f(x) = \log_2 x$,

$$g(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{2} + x\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right) = \log_2\left(\frac{1}{2} + x\right) + \log_2\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right),$$

由 $\frac{1}{2} + x > 0, \frac{1}{2} - x > 0$ 得函数 $g(x)$ 的定义域为 $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$,

因为 $g(-x) = \log_2(\frac{1}{2} - x) + \log_2(\frac{1}{2} + x) = g(x)$, 所以 $g(x)$ 是偶函数,

因为 $g(x) = \log_2[(\frac{1}{2} + x)(\frac{1}{2} - x)]$, 当 $-\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $0 < (\frac{1}{2} + x)(\frac{1}{2} - x) \leq \frac{1}{4}$,

所以 $g(x)$ 的值域为 $(-\infty, -2]$ 12 分

17. 解: (1) $f(x) = 4\sin \frac{\omega x}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\omega x}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \frac{\omega x}{2} \right) - 1 = 2 \left(\sin \frac{\omega x}{2} \right)^2 - \sqrt{3} \sin \omega x - 1 = -\sqrt{3} \sin \omega x - \cos \omega x$

$$= -2\sin(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}), \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

由 $-\frac{\pi}{12}\omega + \frac{\pi}{6} = k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, 得 $\omega = 2 - 12k$, 又 $0 < \omega < 6$, 则 $\omega = 2$, 5 分

所以 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$ 6 分

(2) 由 $-\frac{\pi}{12} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$, 得 $0 \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$,

所以 $-1 \leq -\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \leq 0, -2 \leq f(x) \leq 0$ 10 分

当 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最小值 -2 , 当 $x = -\frac{\pi}{12}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最大值 0 12 分

18. 解: (1) 令 $t = \log_2 x (t \in \mathbf{R})$, 则 $x = 2^t, f(t) = 2 \times 2^t - 2^{-t}$,

$$\therefore f(x) = 2 \times 2^x - 2^{-x} (x \in \mathbf{R}). \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

任取 $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbf{R}$, 且 $x_1 < x_2, \therefore f(x_2) - f(x_1) = 2 \times 2^{x_2} - 2^{-x_2} - 2 \times 2^{x_1} + 2^{-x_1} = 2(2^{x_2} - 2^{x_1}) + \frac{2^{x_2} - 2^{x_1}}{2^{x_1+x_2}} =$

$$(2^{x_2} - 2^{x_1}) \left(2 + \frac{1}{2^{x_1+x_2}} \right),$$

$$\because x_1 < x_2, \therefore 2^{x_1} < 2^{x_2}, 2^{x_2} - 2^{x_1} > 0, 2^{x_1+x_2} > 0, \therefore f(x_2) - f(x_1) > 0,$$

即 $f(x_2) > f(x_1)$. $\therefore f(x)$ 在 \mathbf{R} 上是增函数. 7 分

(2) 不等式化为 $f(3t-1) > f(-t+5)$.

$$\because f(x) \text{ 在 } \mathbf{R} \text{ 上是增函数}, \therefore 3t-1 > -t+5, \therefore t > \frac{3}{2},$$

$\therefore t$ 的取值范围为 $(\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$ 14 分

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