



参考答案及解析

理数(三)

一、选择题

1. C 【解析】 $A = \left\{ x \mid \frac{x+1}{x-4} \geq 0 \right\} = \{ x \mid x \leq -1 \text{ 或 } x >$

$4\}$, $B = \{ x \mid \ln x < 0 \} = \{ x \mid 0 < x < 1 \}$, 则 $\complement_U A = \{ x \mid -1 < x \leq 4 \}$, $\complement_U B = \{ x \mid x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 1 \}$, 所以 $(\complement_U A) \cap (\complement_U B) = \{ x \mid -1 < x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } 1 \leq x \leq 4 \}$. 故选 C.

2. D 【解析】 $z = \frac{2+2i}{1-i} + (1+2i)(2-i) = \frac{2 \cdot 2i}{2} + 4 + 3i = 4 + 5i$. 故选 D.

3. C 【解析】 $C: x^2 = 12y$ 的焦点为 $(0, 3)$, 所以直线 $l: y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x + 3 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{3}y - 3\sqrt{3}$, 代入 C 的方程, 得 $y^2 - 10y + 9 = 0$, 则 $y_1 + y_2 = 10$, 得 $|AB| = y_1 + y_2 + 6 = 10 + 6 = 16$. 故选 C.

4. A 【解析】两趟车相差 20 分钟, 则两拨客人也相差 20 分钟, 则出租车司机等待客人不超过 8 分钟的概率为 $\frac{8}{20} = \frac{2}{5}$. 故选 A.

5. A 【解析】由题意 $f(x)$ 是定义在 $\mathbf{R}$ 上的偶函数, 则 $xf(x)$ 是 $\mathbf{R}$ 上的奇函数, 得 $0 \cdot f(0) = 0$, 又当 $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 时, $[xf(x)]' = xf'(x) + f(x) > 0$, $\therefore xf(x)$ 在区间 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增, 则 $2020f(2020) > 2019f(2019) > 0$, $\therefore |-2019f(-2019) - 1| = 2019f(2019) + 1 < 2020f(2020) + 1 = |2020f(2020) + 1|$. 故选 A.

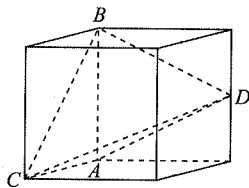
6. B 【解析】由题意, 9 节竹子容积从上到下依次成等差数列, 设最上节容积为 a_1 , 公差为 d , 则有

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 3, \\ a_7 + a_8 + a_9 = 3.9, \end{cases} \quad \text{得} \quad \begin{cases} 4a_1 + 6d = 3, \\ 3a_1 + 21d = 3.9, \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} a_1 = 0.6, \\ d = 0.1. \end{cases}$$

$\therefore a_1 + a_9 = 2a_1 + 8d = 2(\text{升})$. 故选 B.

7. A 【解析】由 $1 + 3 + 5 + \cdots + (2n-1) = n^2 = 1010^2$, 得 $n = 1010$, $a_{ij} = 2n - 1 = 2019$. 则前 k 行共有奇数为 $1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + k = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$ 个, 所以第 k 行的最后一个数为 $2 \cdot \frac{k(k+1)}{2} - 1 = k^2 + k - 1$, 第 $k+1$ 行的第一个数为 $k^2 + k + 1$, 当 $k+1 = 45$ 时, $k(k+1) + 1 = 44 \times 45 + 1 = 1981$, 即第 45 行的第一个数为 1981, 因为 $\frac{2019 - 1981}{2} = 19$, 所以 2019 是第 45 行的第 20 个数, 即 $i = 45, j = 20$, 所以 $i + j = 65$. 故选 A.

8. C 【解析】如图, D 是正方体一棱的中点, 四面体 $ABCD$ 是三视图所对应的几何体, 最长的棱为 $CD = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2 + 2^2} = 6$. 故选 C.



9. B 【解析】由题意知 $f(x) = g\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 4\cos\left(\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{8}\right) = 4\cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 4\sin\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$, $\therefore x_0 \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right]$, 则 $x_0 - \frac{\pi}{4} \in [0, \pi]$, $\therefore \frac{x_0}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, $\therefore y = \sqrt{2 + 2\cos\left(x_0 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = 2\cos$

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$$\left(\frac{x_0}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right), \text{由题意 } 2\cos\left(\frac{x_0}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) = 4\sin$$

$$\left(\frac{x_0}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right), \therefore \tan\left(\frac{x_0}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \tan$$

$$\left(x_0 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}, \therefore \tan\left(x_0 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) =$$

$$\frac{\tan x_0 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \tan x_0 \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}, \text{得 } \tan x_0 = -7. \text{ 故选 B.}$$

10. D 【解析】设 $AB=1$, 连接 A_1B , 则平面 A_1BD_1 与

平面 MAB_1 交于 MO , 由 $BD_1 \parallel$ 平面 MAB_1 , 得 $BD_1 \parallel MO$, $\therefore O$ 是线段 AB_1 的中点, $\therefore M$ 是棱 A_1D_1 的中点. 设点 B 到面 MAB_1 的距离为 h . $\because MB_1=MA$

$$= \sqrt{1^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \therefore MO = \sqrt{MA^2 - AO^2} = 1,$$

$$\text{由体积 } V_{M-ABB_1} = V_{B-MAB_1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB_1 \cdot MO \cdot$$

$$h = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot BB_1 \cdot MA_1, \therefore AB_1 \cdot MO \cdot h =$$

$$AB \cdot BB_1 \cdot MA_1, \therefore \sqrt{2} \times 1 \times h = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{得 } h =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}, \text{直线 } AB \text{ 与平面 } AMB_1 \text{ 所成角的正弦值为 } \frac{h}{AB}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 故选 D.}$$

11. B 【解析】设 $\log_2 a = \log_3 b = \log_5 c = m, \therefore a > 2, \therefore m$

$$> 1, \text{由 } a = 2^m, b = 3^m, c = 5^m, \therefore \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{2^m}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$(\sqrt{2})^{m-1}, \left(\frac{b}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left(\frac{3^m}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (\sqrt[3]{3})^{m-1}, \left(\frac{c}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} =$$

$$\left(\frac{5^m}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} = (\sqrt[5]{5})^{m-1}. \text{又 } \because 5^2 < 2^5, 2^3 < 3^2, \therefore \sqrt[5]{5} < \sqrt{2}$$

$$< \sqrt[3]{3}, \therefore m-1 > 0, \therefore \left(\frac{c}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} < \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \left(\frac{b}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

故选 B.

12. C 【解析】 $\because$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 为递增的等差数列, $b_n = 2^{a_n}$,

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是递增的等比数列, 设 $\{b_n\}$ 的公比为 q , 则

$$b_1 q^{19} + 3b_1 q^3 = 4b_1 q^{11}, \therefore q^{16} - 4q^8 + 3 = 0, \therefore q^8 = 3 \text{ 或}$$

$$q^8 = 1, \therefore \text{数列 } \{b_n\} \text{ 是递增的等比数列, } \therefore q^8 = 3, \text{ 又 } \because$$

$$S_{36} - S_4 = b_5 + b_6 + \dots + b_{36} = q^4 S_8 + q^{12} S_8 + q^{20} S_8 +$$

$$q^{28} S_8, \text{ 则 } \frac{S_{36} - S_4}{S_8} = \frac{q^4 S_8 + q^{12} S_8 + q^{20} S_8 + q^{28} S_8}{S_8} = q^4 (1$$

$$+ q^8 + q^{16} + q^{24}) = 40\sqrt{3}. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

二、填空题

13. 60 【解析】 $T_{k+1} = C_6^k \cdot (2x)^{6-k} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^k = C_6^k \cdot$

$$2^{6-k} \cdot x^{6-\frac{3k}{2}}, \text{由题意得 } 6 - \frac{3k}{2} = 0, \text{解得 } k = 4, \therefore \text{常数}$$

$$\text{项为 } C_6^4 \cdot 2^{6-4} = 60.$$

14. 87, 95 【解析】由最小的两个编号为 07, 15, 可知,

抽取时的分段间隔是 8, 即抽取 12 个印张, 其编号

构成首项为 7, 公差为 8 的等差数列, 故最大的两个

$$\text{编号为 } 7 + 8 \times 10 = 87 \text{ 和 } 7 + 8 \times 11 = 95.$$

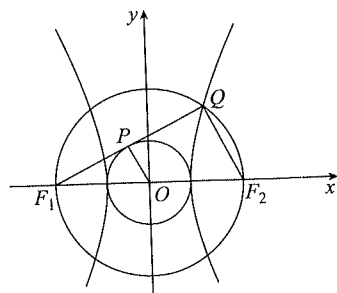
15. $y = \pm 2x$ 【解析】由题意可得 $F_1 Q \perp Q F_2, F_1 Q \perp$

$OP, F_2 Q \parallel OP, \therefore O$ 为线段 $F_1 F_2$ 的中点, $\therefore |F_2 Q|$

$$= 2|OP| = 2a, \therefore |F_1 Q| = |F_2 Q| + 2a = 4a, \text{ 则有}$$

$$|F_1 Q|^2 + |F_2 Q|^2 = 4c^2 \Leftrightarrow (4a)^2 + (2a)^2 = 4c^2, \text{得 } 4a^2$$

$$= b^2, \frac{b}{a} = 2, \therefore \text{双曲线的渐近线方程为 } y = \pm 2x.$$



16. $\frac{81}{8}$ 【解析】 $|(a+2b) \cdot \vec{OA}| \leq |(a+2b)| |\vec{OA}| =$

$$2|(a+2b)|, \text{当且仅当 } a+2b \parallel \vec{OA} \text{ 时等号成立, 又}$$

$$|(a+2b) \cdot \vec{OA}| \leq 18 \text{ 恒成立, 可得 } 2|a+2b| \leq 18,$$

所以 $|a+2b| \leq 9$, 故 $(a+2b)^2 \leq 81$, 化为 $(a-2b)^2 + 8a \cdot b \leq 81$, 所以 $8a \cdot b \leq 81 - (a-2b)^2 \leq 81$, 故 $a \cdot b \leq \frac{81}{8}$ (当且仅当 $a=2b$ 时取等号).

三、解答题

17. 解: (1) 由题设得 $\frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AD \cdot \sin \angle BAD$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} BD^2 \cdot \sin \angle ABD \cdot \sin \angle ADB,$$

由正弦定理得

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin \angle ADB \cdot \sin \angle ABD \cdot \sin \angle BAD$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin^2 \angle BAD \cdot \sin \angle ABD \cdot \sin \angle ADB,$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle BAD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$\because BC \parallel AD$, $\angle ABC$ 是钝角,

$\therefore \angle BAD$ 是锐角,

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \frac{\pi}{3}. \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \because AB^2 + \sqrt{3} AD \cdot BD = AD^2 + BD^2,$$

$$\therefore AB^2 = AD^2 + BD^2 - \sqrt{3} AD \cdot BD,$$

由余弦定理得 $AB^2 = AD^2 + BD^2 - 2AD \cdot BD \cdot \cos \angle ADB$,

$$\therefore \cos \angle ADB = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore \angle ADB = \frac{\pi}{6},$$

$$\therefore \angle DBC = \angle BDA = \angle BAO = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore \angle BCA = \frac{\pi}{6}, \therefore AB = BC = 2, BD$$

$$= \sqrt{3} AB = 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot BD \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{3}. \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

18. 解: (1) $\because$ 平面 $ABCD$ 是菱形, 且 $\angle BAD = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle ABD$ 是正三角形,

$\therefore BE \perp AD, \therefore BE \perp BC, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$

又 $\because$ 矩形 $A_1 B_1 BA \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$,

$B_1 B \perp AB$, 平面 $ABCD \cap$ 平面 $ABB_1 A_1 = AB$,

$\therefore B_1 B \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$,

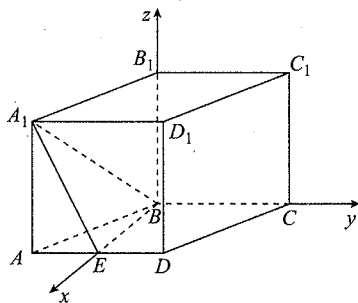
$\therefore B_1 B \perp BE$,

$\therefore BE \perp$ 平面 $BCC_1 B_1. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$

(2) 设 $\frac{AA_1}{AB} = \lambda, AB = 2a$,

则 $AA_1 = 2\lambda a, BE = \sqrt{3}a$,

分别以 BE, BC, BB_1 为 x, y, z 轴, 建立空间直角坐标系,



则 $E(\sqrt{3}a, 0, 0), A_1(\sqrt{3}a, -a, 2\lambda a), B_1(0, 0, 2\lambda a).$

$\overrightarrow{BE} = (\sqrt{3}a, 0, 0), \overrightarrow{BA_1} = (\sqrt{3}a, -a, 2\lambda a), \overrightarrow{BB_1} = (0, 0, 2\lambda a), \quad (6 \text{ 分})$

设平面 $EA_1 B$ 的一个法向量为 $n_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$,

$$\text{则有} \begin{cases} n_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{BE} = 0, \\ n_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{BA_1} = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} \sqrt{3}ax_1 = 0, \\ \sqrt{3}ax_1 - ay_1 + 2\lambda az_1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} x_1 = 0, \\ y_1 = 2\lambda z_1, \end{cases}$$

令 $z_1 = 1$, 得 $n_1 = (0, 2\lambda, 1). \quad (8 \text{ 分})$

设平面 $B_1 A_1 B$ 的一个法向量为 $n_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$,

$$\text{则有} \begin{cases} \vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{BB}_1 = 0, \\ \vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{BA}_1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} 2\lambda az_2 = 0, \\ \sqrt{3}ax_2 - ay_2 + 2\lambda az_2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} z_2 = 0, \\ y_2 = \sqrt{3}x_2, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } x_2 = 1,$$

$$\text{得 } \vec{n}_2 = (1, \sqrt{3}, 0), \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{则 } |\cos \theta| = \left| \frac{\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2}{|\vec{n}_1| \cdot |\vec{n}_2|} \right| = \frac{2\sqrt{3}\lambda}{\sqrt{4\lambda^2 + 1^2} \cdot \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2}}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{39}}{26},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\lambda^2}{4\lambda^2 + 1} = \frac{9}{52}, \text{ 解得 } \frac{AA_1}{AB} = \lambda = \frac{3}{4}. \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

19. 解: (1) 由频率分布直方图知,

$$0.020 + 0.014 + 0.004 + 0.002 + 0.025 = 0.065,$$

$$\text{由 } 10 \times (0.065 + a) = 1 \Rightarrow a = 0.035.$$

设总共调查了 x 个人,

$$\text{则专项心理等级为一般的为 } 10 \times (0.014 + 0.020)x = 680 \Rightarrow x = 2000.$$

$$\text{专项心理等级为有隐患的人数为 } 10 \times (0.004 + 0.002) \times 2000 = 120, \text{ 即专项心理等级为有隐患的人数为 } 120. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 依题意, 老年人抽 2 人, 中青年抽 4 人.

从 6 人中再随机抽 2 人, 至少有一位老年人被抽到的

$$\text{的概率为 } p = 1 - \frac{C_4^2}{C_6^2} = \frac{3}{5},$$

即至少有一位老年人被列为长期关注对象的概率为

$$\frac{3}{5}. \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

(3) 由频率分布直方图可得 $45 \times 0.02 + 55 \times 0.04 +$

$$65 \times 0.14 + 75 \times 0.2 + 85 \times 0.35 + 95 \times 0.25 = 80.7,$$

估计市民心理健康问卷的平均得分为 80.7,

$$\text{所以市民心理健康指数为 } \frac{80.7}{100} = 0.807 > 0.8,$$

所以只需发放心理指导材料, 不需要举办大讲堂活

动. (12 分)

20. 解: (1) 设 $Q(x, y)$,

$\therefore H$ 为 Q 在 y 轴上的射影,

$$\therefore \vec{OH} = (0, y),$$

$$\therefore \vec{OQ} + \vec{OH} = (x, y) + (0, y) = (x, 2y), \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \vec{OQ} \cdot (\vec{OQ} + \vec{OH}) = (x, y) \cdot (x, 2y) = x^2 + 2y^2 = 4,$$

$$\therefore C_2: \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 由题知 $F_1(-2, 0), F_2(2, 0)$,

设 $P(x_P, y_P), A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), C(x_3, y_3),$

$D(x_4, y_4)$,

$$\text{直线 } PF_1 \text{ 的斜率 } k_1 = \frac{y_P}{x_P + 2},$$

方程可表示为 $y = k_1(x + 2)$,

$$\text{与椭圆 } C_1 \text{ 的方程联立, 得 } \begin{cases} y = k_1(x + 2), \\ \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{消去 } y, \text{ 得 } (2k_1^2 + 1)x^2 + 8k_1^2x + 8(k_1^2 - 1) = 0,$$

$$\Delta = 32(k_1^2 + 1) > 0 \text{ 恒成立,}$$

$$\text{得 } x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{8k_1^2}{2k_1^2 + 1}, x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{8(k_1^2 - 1)}{2k_1^2 + 1},$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(k_1^2 + 1)[(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1 \cdot x_2]}$$

$$= \sqrt{(k_1^2 + 1) \left[\left(-\frac{8k_1^2}{2k_1^2 + 1} \right)^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{8(k_1^2 - 1)}{2k_1^2 + 1} \right]}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}(k_1^2 + 1)}{2k_1^2 + 1}.$$

$$\text{直线 } PF_2 \text{ 的斜率 } k_2 = \frac{y_P}{x_P - 2},$$

方程可表示为 $y = k_2(x - 2)$,

与椭圆 C_1 的方程联立, 得
$$\begin{cases} y = k_2(x-2), \\ \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1, \end{cases}$$

消去 y , 得 $(2k_2^2+1)x^2 - 8k_2^2x + 8(k_2^2-1) = 0$,

$\Delta = 32(k_2^2+1) > 0$ 恒成立,

得 $x_3 + x_4 = \frac{8k_2^2}{2k_2^2+1}$, $x_3 \cdot x_4 = \frac{8(k_2^2-1)}{2k_2^2+1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} |CD| &= \sqrt{(k_2^2+1)[(x_3+x_4)^2 - 4x_3 \cdot x_4]} \\ &= \sqrt{(k_2^2+1)\left[\left(\frac{8k_2^2}{2k_2^2+1}\right)^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{8(k_2^2-1)}{2k_2^2+1}\right]} \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}(k_2^2+1)}{2k_2^2+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

由 $\frac{x_P^2}{4} + \frac{y_P^2}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow y_P^2 = \frac{1}{2}(4 - x_P^2)$,

$\therefore k_1 k_2 = \frac{y_P^2}{x_P^2 - 4} = -\frac{1}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} |AB| \cdot |CD| &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}(k_1^2+1)}{2k_1^2+1} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{2}(k_2^2+1)}{2k_2^2+1} \\ &= \frac{32(k_1^2 k_2^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + 1)}{4k_1^2 k_2^2 + 2(k_1^2 + k_2^2) + 1} \\ &= \frac{32\left[\frac{5}{4} + (k_1 + k_2)^2 - 2k_1 k_2\right]}{2 + 2(k_1 + k_2)^2 - 4k_1 k_2} \\ &= \frac{16 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{4} + 2 + (k_1 + k_2)^2\right]}{2 + (k_1 + k_2)^2} = 16 + \frac{4}{2 + (k_1 + k_2)^2} \\ &\leq 16 + 2 = 18, \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当 $k_1 = -k_2$ 时, 取等号.

$\therefore |AB| \cdot |CD|$ 的最大值为 18. (12 分)

21. 解: (1) 当 $a=1, t=-2$ 时, $f(x) = xe^{x+1} + 6(x^2 + 2x) + 7$,

有 $f'(x) = (x+1)e^{x+1} + 12(x+1) = (x+1)(e^{x+1} + 12)$,

令 $f'(x) = 0$,

得 $x = -1$.

(2 分)

当 $x < -1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递减;

当 $x > -1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递增.

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x = -1$ 处, 取得最小值,

$f(-1) = -1 \cdot e^{-1+1} + 6[(-1)^2 - 2 \cdot 1] + 7 = 0$,

$\therefore f(x) \geq 0$ 恒成立. (5 分)

(2) 设 $g(a) = (xe^{x+1} - t)a - 3(x^2 + 2x)t + 5 = f(x)$,

$\therefore g(a)$ 是关于 a 的一次函数,

$\therefore$ 对任意 $a \in [1, 5], x \in \mathbf{R}, f(x) \geq 0$ 恒成立,

$\therefore$ 对任意 $a \in [1, 5], x \in \mathbf{R}, g(a) \geq 0$ 恒成立,

即
$$\begin{cases} g(1) = xe^{x+1} - 3(x^2 + 2x)t - t + 5 \geq 0, \\ g(5) = 5xe^{x+1} - 3(x^2 + 2x)t - 5t + 5 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{对 } x \in \mathbf{R}$$

恒成立. (7 分)

记 $f_{(1)}(x) = g(1) = xe^{x+1} - 3(x^2 + 2x)t - t + 5$,

$f_{(5)}(x) = g(5) = 5xe^{x+1} - 3(x^2 + 2x)t - 5t + 5$,

$\therefore \begin{cases} f_{(1)}(x) \geq 0, \\ f_{(5)}(x) \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{对 } x \in \mathbf{R} \text{ 恒成立,}$

$\therefore \begin{cases} f_{(1)}(-1) = (-1) \cdot e^{-1+1} - 3[(-1)^2 + 2 \cdot (-1)]t - t + 5 = 2t + 4 \geq 0, \\ f_{(5)}(-1) = 5 \cdot (-1) \cdot e^{-1+1} - 3[(-1)^2 + 2 \cdot (-1)]t - 5t + 5 = -2t \geq 0, \end{cases}$

$\therefore -2 \leq t \leq 0$. (9 分)

又 $f_{(1)}'(x) = (x+1)e^{x+1} - 6(x+1)t = (x+1)(e^{x+1} - 6t)$,

$f_{(5)}'(x) = 5(x+1)e^{x+1} - 6(x+1)t = (x+1)(5e^{x+1} - 6t)$,

而 $e^{x+1} - 6t > 0, 5e^{x+1} - 6t > 0$,

当 $x < -1$ 时, $\begin{cases} f_{(1)}'(x) < 0, \\ f_{(5)}'(x) < 0, \end{cases}$

$f_{(1)}(x), f_{(5)}(x)$ 在区间 $(-\infty, -1)$ 上单调递减;

当 $x > -1$ 时, $\begin{cases} f_{(1)}'(x) > 0, \\ f_{(5)}'(x) > 0, \end{cases}$

$f_{(1)}(x), f_{(5)}(x)$ 在区间 $(-1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

$\therefore x = -1$ 同时是 $f_{(1)}(x), f_{(5)}(x)$ 的最小值点,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} f_{(1)}(x) \geq f_{(1)}(-1) \geq 0, \\ f_{(5)}(x) \geq f_{(5)}(-1) \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow -2 \leq t \leq 0. \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

22. 解: (1) 由曲线 C_1 $\begin{cases} x = 2\cos \alpha, \\ y = \sqrt{3}\sin \alpha, \end{cases}$

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} \frac{\rho \cos \theta}{2} = \cos \alpha, \\ \frac{\rho \sin \theta}{\sqrt{3}} = \sin \alpha, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\rho^2 \cos^2 \theta}{4} + \frac{\rho^2 \sin^2 \theta}{3} = 1,$$

$$\therefore \text{曲线 } C_1 \text{ 的极坐标方程为 } \rho^2 = \frac{12}{3 + \sin^2 \theta}. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{直线 } l \text{ 过原点, 斜率为 } k = \tan \alpha_0 = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5},$$

$$\therefore \text{直线 } l \text{ 的直角坐标方程为 } y = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}x. \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

(2) $\because P$ 为曲线 C_1 与 x 轴正半轴的交点,

$$\therefore \theta = 0 \text{ 时, } \rho^2 = \frac{12}{3 + \sin^2 0} = 4,$$

得 ρ 的值为 2,

$$\text{又得 } \sin \alpha_0 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}, \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } P \text{ 到直线 } l \text{ 的距离为 } 2 \sin \alpha_0 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}. \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

23. 解: (1) 当 $m=2$ 时,

$$f(x) = |x+1| + |2x-1| = \begin{cases} -3x, & x < -1, \\ -x+2, & -1 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ 3x, & x > \frac{1}{2}, \end{cases}$$

(2 分)

$$f(x) \leq 4 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x < -1, \\ -3x \leq 4, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{或} \begin{cases} -1 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ -x+2 \leq 4, \end{cases} \text{或} \begin{cases} x > \frac{1}{2}, \\ 3x \leq 4, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \left\{ x \mid -\frac{4}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{4}{3} \right\}. \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 当 $x \in [2, 3]$ 时, 不等式 $f(x) \leq |x+3|$ 恒成立, 结合 $m > 0$,

$$\text{即 } x + \frac{m}{2} + |mx-1| \leq x+3 \text{ 恒成立, 也即 } |mx-1|$$

$$\leq 3 - \frac{m}{2} \text{ 恒成立,}$$

当 $3 - \frac{m}{2} < 0$ 时, 显然不成立;

当 $3 - \frac{m}{2} \geq 0$ 时, 得 $\frac{m}{2} - 3 \leq mx-1 \leq 3 - \frac{m}{2}$, 整理得

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{m} \leq x \leq \frac{4}{m} - \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{所以} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{m} \leq 2, \\ \frac{4}{m} - \frac{1}{2} \geq 3, \end{cases} \text{得 } m \leq \frac{8}{7}.$$

$$\text{所以 } 0 < m \leq \frac{8}{7}.$$

所以实数 m 的取值范围是 $(0, \frac{8}{7}]$. (10 分)