

$$\text{此时 } \overrightarrow{BF} = \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{AC} - \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{AB} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = -\frac{3}{4} \\ \mu = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda + \mu = -\frac{1}{2},$$

可设 $\overrightarrow{BG} = k\overrightarrow{BC} = k(\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB}) (k \in [0, 1])$,

$$\text{则 } \overrightarrow{FG} = \overrightarrow{BG} - \overrightarrow{BF} = k(\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB}) - (\frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{AC} - \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{AB})$$

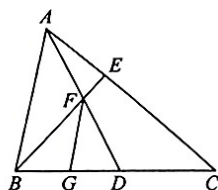
$$= (k - \frac{1}{4})\overrightarrow{AC} - (k - \frac{3}{4})\overrightarrow{AB},$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{BF} \cdot \overrightarrow{FG} = (\frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{AC} - \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{AB}) \cdot [(k - \frac{1}{4})\overrightarrow{AC} - (k - \frac{3}{4})\overrightarrow{AB}]$$

$$= (\frac{k}{4} - \frac{1}{16})\overrightarrow{AC}^2 - (k - \frac{3}{8})\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} + (\frac{3k}{4} - \frac{9}{16})\overrightarrow{AB}^2$$

$$= \frac{9k}{4} - \frac{27}{16}.$$

当 $k=1$ 时, $\overrightarrow{BF} \cdot \overrightarrow{FG}$ 取最大值, 为 $\frac{9}{16}$.



$$50. \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{59}{112} \quad \because AD=2BC=2, AB=\frac{3}{2}, \angle DAB=60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = 2 \times \frac{3}{2} \times \cos 60^\circ = \frac{3}{2},$$

$$\because \overrightarrow{AE} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AD},$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{CE} = \overrightarrow{CB} + \overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{AE}$$

$$= (\lambda - \frac{1}{2})\overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{AB},$$

$$\overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{AB},$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{CE} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} = (\lambda - \frac{1}{2})\overrightarrow{AD}^2 + \overrightarrow{AB}^2 - (\lambda + \frac{1}{2})\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{1}{2};$$

不妨设 $\overrightarrow{CF} = \mu \overrightarrow{CD}, 0 \leq \mu \leq 1$,

$\because AE=BC$ 且 $AE \parallel BC$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $AECB$ 为平行四边形,

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{EC} = \overrightarrow{AB},$$

$$\text{又 } \overrightarrow{CD} = \overrightarrow{CB} + \overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{AB},$$

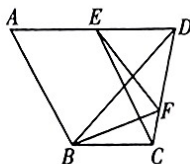
$$\therefore \overrightarrow{EF} = \overrightarrow{EC} + \overrightarrow{CF} = \frac{1}{2}\mu \overrightarrow{AD} + (1-\mu)\overrightarrow{AB},$$

$$\overrightarrow{BF} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \mu \overrightarrow{CD} = (\frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{2})\overrightarrow{AD} - \mu \overrightarrow{AB},$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{EF} \cdot \overrightarrow{BF} = \frac{1}{2}\mu \cdot (\frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot 2^2 - \mu \cdot (1-\mu) \cdot (\frac{3}{2})^2 +$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} - \mu^2) \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7}{4}\mu^2 - \frac{5}{4}\mu + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{4}(\mu - \frac{5}{14})^2 + \frac{59}{112},$$

$\therefore$ 当 $\mu = \frac{5}{14}$ 时, $\overrightarrow{EF} \cdot \overrightarrow{BF}$ 取最小值, 为 $\frac{59}{112}$.



专题十一 基本不等式

1. C 由 $m > -2, n > 1$, 可得 $m+2 > 0, n-1 > 0$,

且 $m+n=3$, 得 $4 = m+2+n-1 \geq 2\sqrt{(m+2)(n-1)}$,

当且仅当 $m+2=n-1$, 即 $m=0, n=3$ 时取等号,

$$\therefore \sqrt{m+2} + \sqrt{n-1} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{m+2} + \sqrt{n-1})^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{(m+2)(n-1)}} \leq \sqrt{4+4} = 2\sqrt{2},$$

$\therefore \sqrt{m+2} + \sqrt{n-1}$ 的最大值为 $2\sqrt{2}$.

2. A $\because a=(1,1), b=(2x+y,2), a \parallel b$,

$$\therefore 2x+y=2.$$

又 $xy > 0, \therefore x > 0, y > 0$.

$$\therefore \frac{x^2+y}{xy} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{x+\frac{y}{2}}{x} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{2x} + 1 \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{2x}} +$$

$$1 = \sqrt{2} + 1,$$

当且仅当 $y = \sqrt{2}x$, 即 $x = 2 - \sqrt{2}, y = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$ 时等号成立.

即 $\frac{x^2+y}{xy}$ 的最小值为 $\sqrt{2} + 1$.

$$3. 18 \quad \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{8}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{a+b}{ab} + \frac{8}{a^2+b^2}$$

$$= \frac{(a+b)(a+b)}{ab} + \frac{8(a+b)^2}{a^2+b^2}$$

$$= 10 + \frac{a^2+b^2}{ab} + \frac{16ab}{a^2+b^2} \geq 10 + 2\sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{ab} \cdot \frac{16ab}{a^2+b^2}} = 18,$$

当且仅当 $\frac{a^2+b^2}{ab} = \frac{16ab}{a^2+b^2}$, 即 $a = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{6}, b = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6}$ 或 $a =$

$$\frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6}, b = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{6} \text{ 时, 等号成立.}$$

因此 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{8}{a^2+b^2}$ 的最小值为 18.

$$4. \frac{2}{3} \quad \because a > 0, b > 0, \text{ 且 } a+b=1, \therefore (a+1)+(b+1)=3,$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{a}{a+1} + \frac{b}{b+1} = \frac{a+1-1}{a+1} + \frac{b+1-1}{b+1} = 2 - \frac{1}{a+1} - \frac{1}{b+1},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{b+1} = (\frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{b+1})[(a+1)+(b+1)] \times \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$(\frac{b+1}{a+1} + \frac{a+1}{b+1} + 2) \times \frac{1}{3} \geq (2+2) \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3},$$

当且仅当 $\frac{b+1}{a+1} = \frac{a+1}{b+1}$, 即 $a=b=\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 等号成立,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{b+1} \text{ 的最小值为 } \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{a}{a+1} + \frac{b}{b+1} \text{ 的最大值为 } 2 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

5. 18 已知 $x > 0, y > 0$, 且 $2x+8y-xy=0$,

$$\therefore \frac{2}{y} + \frac{8}{x} = 1.$$

$$\therefore x+y=(x+y)\left(\frac{2}{y}+\frac{8}{x}\right)=\frac{2x}{y}+\frac{8y}{x}+10\geq 2\sqrt{\frac{2x}{y}\cdot\frac{8y}{x}}+10=18,$$

当且仅当 $\frac{2x}{y}=\frac{8y}{x}$, 即 $x=12, y=6$ 时, 等号成立.

故 $x+y$ 的最小值为 18.

6.9 由题意可得 $\frac{2}{b}+\frac{1}{a}=1$, $\therefore a+2b=(a+2b)\left(\frac{2}{b}+\frac{1}{a}\right)=$

$$\frac{2a}{b}+\frac{2b}{a}+5\geq 2\sqrt{\frac{2a}{b}\cdot\frac{2b}{a}}+5=9,$$

当且仅当 $\frac{2a}{b}=\frac{2b}{a}$, 即 $a=b=3$ 时, 等号成立,

$\therefore a+2b$ 的最小值为 9.

7.4 $\because x, y \in \mathbf{R}^+, 4x+5y=1,$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x+3y}+\frac{1}{3x+2y}=\left(\frac{1}{x+3y}+\frac{1}{3x+2y}\right)[(x+3y)+(3x+2y)]=2+\frac{3x+2y}{x+3y}+\frac{x+3y}{3x+2y}\geq 2+2\sqrt{\frac{3x+2y}{x+3y}\cdot\frac{x+3y}{3x+2y}}=4,$$

当且仅当 $\frac{3x+2y}{x+3y}=\frac{x+3y}{3x+2y}$, 即 $x=\frac{1}{14}, y=\frac{1}{7}$ 时, 等号成立,

此时 $\frac{1}{x+3y}+\frac{1}{3x+2y}$ 的最小值为 4.

8.3 $\because x, y$ 均为正实数, $x+y=1,$

$$\therefore \frac{y}{x}+\frac{1}{y}=\frac{y}{x}+\frac{x+y}{y}=1+\frac{y}{x}+\frac{x}{y}\geq 1+2\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}\cdot\frac{x}{y}}=3,$$

当且仅当 $\frac{y}{x}=\frac{x}{y}$, 即 $x=y=\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 等号成立,

$\therefore \frac{y}{x}+\frac{1}{y}$ 的最小值为 3.

9.2 $\frac{2\sqrt{6}+6}{3}$ 实数 x, y 满足 $x>0, y>0$, 且 $\log_2 3^x+\log_2 9^y=$

$$\log_4 81, \text{ 即 } x\log_2 3+2y\log_2 3=(x+2y)\log_2 3=2\log_2 3,$$

可得 $x+2y=2$;

$$\therefore \frac{2}{x}+\frac{x+3y}{3y}=\frac{x+2y}{x}+\frac{x+3y}{3y}=1+\frac{2y}{x}+\frac{x}{3y}+1\geq 2+2\sqrt{\frac{2y}{x}\cdot\frac{x}{3y}}=\frac{2\sqrt{6}+6}{3}, \text{ 当且仅当 } \frac{2y}{x}=\frac{x}{3y}, \text{ 即 } x=6-2\sqrt{6}, y=$$

$\sqrt{6}-2$ 时, 等号成立,

$$\therefore \frac{2}{x}+\frac{x+3y}{3y} \text{ 的最小值为 } \frac{2\sqrt{6}+6}{3}.$$

10. $\frac{5}{4}$ $\because 4x>y>0,$

$$\therefore 4x-y>0, x>0, y>0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{y}{4x-y}+\frac{x}{y}=\frac{y}{4x-y}+\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{(4x-y)+y}{y}$$

$$=\frac{y}{4x-y}+\frac{4x-y}{4y}+\frac{1}{4}\geq 2\sqrt{\frac{y}{4x-y}\cdot\frac{4x-y}{4y}}+\frac{1}{4}$$

$$=1+\frac{1}{4}=\frac{5}{4},$$

当且仅当 $\frac{y}{4x-y}=\frac{4x-y}{4y}$, 即 $4x=3y$ 时, 等号成立.

$\therefore \frac{y}{4x-y}+\frac{x}{y}$ 的最小值为 $\frac{5}{4}$.

11. $2+\sqrt{3}$ $\because x+y=1, \therefore \frac{x^2+3}{x}+\frac{y^2}{y+1}=(x+\frac{3}{x})+(y-1+$

$$\frac{1}{y+1})=\frac{3}{x}+\frac{1}{y+1},$$

$$\frac{3}{x}+\frac{1}{y+1}=(\frac{3}{x}+\frac{1}{y+1})\times\frac{x+(y+1)}{2}=\frac{1}{2}[4+\frac{3(y+1)}{x}+$$

$$\frac{x}{y+1}]\geq\frac{1}{2}[4+2\sqrt{\frac{3(y+1)}{x}\times\frac{x}{y+1}}]=2+\sqrt{3},$$

当且仅当 $x=3-\sqrt{3}, y=-2+\sqrt{3}$ 时等号成立.

即 $\frac{x^2+3}{x}+\frac{y^2}{y+1}$ 的最小值为 $2+\sqrt{3}$.

12. $\frac{13}{2}+2\sqrt{3}$ $\because x>y>0, \therefore x-y>0, x+y>0.$

$$\therefore 2x+y=\frac{1}{2}(x-y)+\frac{3}{2}(x+y)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}[(x-y)+3(x+y)](\frac{1}{x-y}+\frac{4}{x+y})$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}[13+\frac{3(x+y)}{x-y}+\frac{4(x-y)}{x+y}]$$

$$\geq\frac{1}{2}[13+2\sqrt{\frac{3(x+y)}{x-y}\cdot\frac{4(x-y)}{x+y}}]=\frac{13}{2}+2\sqrt{3},$$

当且仅当 $\frac{3(x+y)}{x-y}=\frac{4(x-y)}{x+y}$, 即 $x=\frac{5}{2}+\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}, y=\frac{3}{2}-$

$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 时等号成立,

即 $2x+y$ 的最小值为 $\frac{13}{2}+2\sqrt{3}$.

13.3 $\because 2$ 是 4^x 与 4^y 的等比中项,

$$\therefore 4^x\cdot 4^y=2^2, \text{ 即 } 4^{x+y}=4, \therefore x+y=1.$$

$$\because x>0, y>0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x}+\frac{x}{y}=\frac{x+y}{x}+\frac{x}{y}=1+\frac{y}{x}+\frac{x}{y}\geq 1+2\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}\cdot\frac{x}{y}}=3,$$

当且仅当 $\frac{y}{x}=\frac{x}{y}$, 即 $x=y=\frac{1}{2}$ 时等号成立,

即 $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{x}{y}$ 的最小值为 3.

14. $\frac{25}{4}$ $(a+\frac{1}{a})(b+\frac{1}{b})=ab+\frac{a}{b}+\frac{b}{a}+\frac{1}{ab}=ab+\frac{a^2+b^2}{ab}+$

$$\frac{1}{ab}=ab+\frac{(a+b)^2-2ab}{ab}+\frac{1}{ab}=ab+\frac{1-2ab}{ab}+\frac{1}{ab}=ab+$$

$$\frac{2}{ab}-2,$$

$$\because a>0, b>0, a+b=1, \therefore 0<ab\leq(\frac{a+b}{2})^2=\frac{1}{4},$$

$$\therefore f(t)=t+\frac{2}{t}-2 \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{1}{4}] \text{ 上单调递减,}$$

$$\therefore (a + \frac{1}{a})(b + \frac{1}{b}) = ab + \frac{2}{ab} - 2 \geq \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{\frac{1}{4}} - 2 = \frac{25}{4},$$

当且仅当 $ab = \frac{1}{4}$, 即 $a = b = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 等号成立.

$$\therefore (a + \frac{1}{a})(b + \frac{1}{b}) \text{ 的最小值为 } \frac{25}{4}.$$

15. $2\sqrt{6}$ 由 $a > 0, b > 0$, 且 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = 1$,

$$\text{可得 } \frac{1}{b} = 1 - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{a-1}{a} > 0,$$

$$\text{则 } a-1 > 0, b = \frac{a}{a-1}, \text{ 则 } b-1 = \frac{a}{a-1} - 1 = \frac{1}{a-1},$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{a-1} + \frac{2}{b-1} = \frac{3}{a-1} + 2(a-1) \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{3}{a-1} \cdot 2(a-1)} = 2\sqrt{6},$$

当且仅当 $\frac{3}{a-1} = 2(a-1)$, 即 $a = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ 时, 等号成立,

$$\text{故 } \frac{3}{a-1} + \frac{2}{b-1} \text{ 的最小值为 } 2\sqrt{6}.$$

16. $\frac{3}{8}$ $\because 4x^2 + y^2 - 4xy = (2x - y)^2 \geq 0$, 即 $4xy \leq 4x^2 + y^2$,

$$\therefore 3 = 4x^2 + 7y^2 + 4xy \leq 4x^2 + 7y^2 + 4x^2 + y^2 = 8(x^2 + y^2),$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 \geq \frac{3}{8}, \text{ 当且仅当 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{20} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{10} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = -\frac{\sqrt{30}}{20} \\ y = -\frac{\sqrt{30}}{10} \end{cases} \text{ 时, 等号}$$

成立, 故 $x^2 + y^2$ 的最小值为 $\frac{3}{8}$.

17. $4 + 4\sqrt{2}$ $\because \lg(x+2y) = \lg x + \lg y = \lg(xy)$,

$$\therefore x+2y = xy, x > 0, y > 0,$$

$$\therefore x = xy - 2y, \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = 1,$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{xy+x+2y^2}{y} = \frac{xy+xy-2y+2y^2}{y} = 2x+2y-2 =$$

$$2(x+y)(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{y}) - 2 = 2(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{2y}{x}) + 4 \geq 2 \times 2\sqrt{\frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{2y}{x}} + 4 = 4 + 4\sqrt{2},$$

当且仅当 $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2y}{x}$ 且 $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = 1$, 即 $x = 2 + \sqrt{2}, y = \sqrt{2} + 1$ 时,

等号成立, $\therefore \frac{xy+x+2y^2}{y}$ 的最小值为 $4 + 4\sqrt{2}$.

18. $\frac{5}{2}$ $\because a > 0, b > 0, \therefore 1 = a + 2b \geq 2\sqrt{2ab}$,

$$\therefore ab \leq \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$\text{令 } ab = t, \text{ 则 } t \in (0, \frac{1}{8}],$$

$$\therefore a^2 + 4b^2 = (a+2b)^2 - 4ab = 1 - 4t,$$

$$\therefore a^2 + 4b^2 + \frac{1}{4ab} = 1 - 4t + \frac{1}{4t}.$$

$$\text{令 } f(t) = 1 - 4t + \frac{1}{4t}, 0 < t \leq \frac{1}{8}.$$

$\because$ 函数 $f(t)$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{8}]$ 上是减函数,

$$\therefore f(t) \geq f(\frac{1}{8}) = \frac{5}{2}.$$

则 $a^2 + 4b^2 + \frac{1}{4ab}$ 的最小值是 $\frac{5}{2}$.

19. 8 $\because$ 正实数 x, y 满足 $x + y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{9}{y} + 6$,

$$\therefore (x+y)^2 = (\frac{1}{x} + \frac{9}{y} + 6)(x+y) = (\frac{1}{x} + \frac{9}{y})(x+y) +$$

$$6(x+y) = 10 + \frac{y}{x} + \frac{9x}{y} + 6(x+y),$$

$$\therefore (x+y)^2 - 6(x+y) = 10 + \frac{y}{x} + \frac{9x}{y}$$

$$\geq 10 + 2\sqrt{\frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{9x}{y}} = 16,$$

当且仅当 $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{9x}{y}$, 即 $x = 2, y = 6$ 时, 等号成立,

$$\text{设 } x+y = t, \text{ 则 } t^2 - 6t \geq 16,$$

$$\text{解得 } t \geq 8 \text{ 或 } t \leq -2,$$

$$\therefore x+y \geq 8 \text{ 或 } x+y \leq -2 (\text{舍}),$$

故 $x+y$ 的最小值为 8.

20. 4 $\because a > 0, b > 0, ab = 2$,

$$\therefore \frac{a+4b+2b^3}{b^2+1} = 2b + \frac{a+2b}{b^2+1} = 2b + \frac{a+2b}{b^2 + \frac{ab}{2}} = 2b + \frac{2}{b} \geq$$

$$2\sqrt{2b \cdot \frac{2}{b}} = 4,$$

当且仅当 $2b = \frac{2}{b}$, 即 $a = 2, b = 1$ 时, 等号成立,

因此 $\frac{a+4b+2b^3}{b^2+1}$ 的最小值为 4.

21. 4 根据题意, $\frac{2}{a} + \frac{2}{b+2c} + \frac{8}{a+b+2c} = \frac{2(b+2c)+2a}{a(b+2c)} +$

$$\frac{8}{a+b+2c} = \frac{a+b+2c}{2} + \frac{8}{a+b+2c} \geq 2\sqrt{4} = 4,$$

当且仅当 $a+b+2c = 4$ 时, 等号成立,

则 $\frac{2}{a} + \frac{2}{b+2c} + \frac{8}{a+b+2c}$ 的最小值是 4.

22. $2\sqrt{2} + 4$ $\because x + 3y + 2z = 1$,

$$\therefore (x+2y) + (y+2z) = 1,$$

$$\frac{x+2y}{2y+4z} + \frac{4}{x+2y} = \frac{x+2y}{2(y+2z)} + \frac{4(x+2y)+4(y+2z)}{x+2y}$$

$$= \frac{x+2y}{2(y+2z)} + 4 + \frac{4(y+2z)}{x+2y} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{4}{2}} + 4 = 2\sqrt{2} + 4,$$

当且仅当 $x+2y = 2\sqrt{2}(y+2z)$ 时, 等号成立,

$\therefore \frac{x+2y}{2y+4z} + \frac{4}{x+2y}$ 的最小值为 $2\sqrt{2} + 4$.

23. C $\because \frac{2y}{x} + \frac{8x}{y} \geq 2\sqrt{16} = 8$, 当且仅当 $\frac{2y}{x} = \frac{8x}{y}$, 即 $y = 2x$ 时,

等号成立,

$\therefore m^2 + 2m < 8$, 解得 $-4 < m < 2$.

故实数 m 的取值范围是 $(-4, 2)$.

24. C 由题意知, $\frac{4}{x+1} + \frac{16}{y} = \frac{1}{4}(x+1+y)(\frac{4}{x+1} + \frac{16}{y})$

$$= \frac{1}{4}[4 + \frac{4y}{x+1} + \frac{16(x+1)}{y} + 16]$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{4}[20 + 2\sqrt{\frac{4y}{x+1} \cdot \frac{16(x+1)}{y}}] = 9,$$

当且仅当 $\frac{4y}{x+1} = \frac{16(x+1)}{y}$, 即 $x = \frac{1}{3}, y = \frac{8}{3}$ 时, 等号成立,

又不等式 $\frac{4}{x+1} + \frac{16}{y} > m^2 - 3m + 5$ 恒成立,

则 $m^2 - 3m + 5 < 9$,

即 $(m-4)(m+1) < 0$, 解得 $-1 < m < 4$.

故实数 m 的取值范围为 $\{m | -1 < m < 4\}$.

25. 4 由 $a > b > c$, 得 $a-b > 0, b-c > 0, a-c > 0$,

要使 $\frac{1}{a-b} + \frac{1}{b-c} \geq \frac{n}{a-c}$ 恒成立, 只需 $\frac{a-c}{a-b} + \frac{a-c}{b-c} \geq n$ 恒成立,

$$\because \frac{a-c}{a-b} + \frac{a-c}{b-c} = \frac{a-b+b-c}{a-b} + \frac{a-b+b-c}{b-c}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{b-c}{a-b} + \frac{a-b}{b-c} \geq 2 + 2\sqrt{\frac{b-c}{a-b} \cdot \frac{a-b}{b-c}} = 4,$$

当且仅当 $a-b=b-c$ 时, 等号成立.

$\therefore n \leq 4$, 即 n 的最大值为 4.

26. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{9}$ $\because x > 0, y > 0, 2 = 2x + y \geq 2\sqrt{2xy}$,

当且仅当 $2x = y$, 即 $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = 1$ 时, 等号成立,

$$\therefore \sqrt{xy} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{xy}}{(x+1)(y+2)} = \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{xy+2x+y+2} = \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{xy+4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{xy} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{xy}}},$$

$$\text{令 } t = \sqrt{xy}, f(t) = t + \frac{4}{t}, t \in (0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}],$$

由对勾函数的性质可得 $f(t)$ 在 $(0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]$ 上单调递减,

$$\therefore f(t) \geq f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

即 $\sqrt{xy} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{xy}} \geq \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 当 $\sqrt{xy} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时, 等号成立,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{xy} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{xy}}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{9}, \text{ 即 } \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{(x+1)(y+2)} \text{ 的最大值为 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{9}.$$

27. 9 $\because x > -1, \therefore x+1 > 0$.

$$y = \frac{(x+5)(x+2)}{x+1} = \frac{x^2+7x+10}{x+1} = \frac{(x+1)^2+5(x+1)+4}{x+1}$$

$$= x+1+5+\frac{4}{x+1} \geq 5+2\sqrt{(x+1) \cdot \frac{4}{x+1}} = 9,$$

当且仅当 $x+1 = \frac{4}{x+1}$, 即 $x = 1$ 时, 等号成立, y 取得最小

值 9.

28. $2\sqrt{2}$ $\because a > 0, b > 0, \therefore \frac{1}{a} + \frac{a}{b^2} + b \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{a}{b^2}} + b = \frac{2}{b} + b \geq$

$$2\sqrt{\frac{2}{b} \cdot b} = 2\sqrt{2}, \text{ 当且仅当 } a = b = \sqrt{2} \text{ 时, 等号成立.}$$

故 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{a}{b^2} + b$ 的最小值为 $2\sqrt{2}$.

29. $\frac{1}{15}$ $4 = \frac{x}{2} + y + xy \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{xy}{2}} + xy = \sqrt{2xy} + xy$,

当且仅当 $\frac{x}{2} = y$, 即 $x = 2, y = 1$ 时, 等号成立,

设 $\sqrt{xy} = m, m > 0$, 则 $m^2 + \sqrt{2}m - 4 \leq 0$,

解得 $0 < m \leq \sqrt{2}$, 故 $0 < xy \leq 2$,

$$\frac{xy+1}{x^2y^2+2xy+37} = \frac{xy+1}{(xy+1)^2+36} = \frac{1}{xy+1+\frac{36}{xy+1}},$$

设 $xy+1 = t, t \in (1, 3]$,

函数 $y = t + \frac{36}{t}$ 在 $(1, 3]$ 上单调递减,

故当 $t = 3$ 时, y 有最小值, 为 15,

故 $\frac{xy+1}{x^2y^2+2xy+37}$ 的最大值是 $\frac{1}{15}$.

30. $\frac{8}{5}$ $\because a+2b=1, \therefore (a+2)+(2b+2)=5$.

$$\therefore \frac{2}{a+2} + \frac{1}{b+1} = \frac{2}{a+2} + \frac{2}{2b+2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}(\frac{2}{a+2} + \frac{2}{2b+2})[(a+2)+(2b+2)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}[4 + \frac{2(a+2)}{2b+2} + \frac{2(2b+2)}{a+2}]$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{5}[4 + 2\sqrt{\frac{2(a+2)}{2b+2} \cdot \frac{2(2b+2)}{a+2}}] = \frac{8}{5},$$

当且仅当 $\frac{2(a+2)}{2b+2} = \frac{2(2b+2)}{a+2}$, 即 $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{4}$ 时等号成立.

故 $\frac{2}{a+2} + \frac{1}{b+1}$ 的最小值为 $\frac{8}{5}$.

31. $2\sqrt{2}$ 由 $\frac{2x^2}{y} + x + \frac{2y}{x} = \frac{x}{y}(2x+y) + \frac{2y}{x} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{2y}{x} \geq$

$$2\sqrt{\frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{2y}{x}} = 2\sqrt{2},$$

当且仅当 $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2y}{x}$, 即 $x = \frac{4-\sqrt{2}}{7}, y = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{7}$ 时等号成立,

$\therefore \frac{2x^2}{y} + x + \frac{2y}{x}$ 的最小值为 $2\sqrt{2}$.

32. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ $\because a > 0, b > 0$,

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{a(a+b)}}{3a+b} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2a(a+b)}}{2a+a+b} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{2a+(a+b)}{2a+a+b} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4},$$

当且仅当 $2a = a + b$, 即 $a = b$ 时, 等号成立.

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{a(a+b)}}{3a+b} \text{ 的最大值为 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

33. $\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$ 令 $y = mx (m > 0)$,

$$\text{则 } a \geq \frac{x^2 + 2xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1 + 2m}{1 + m^2},$$

$$\text{令 } t = 1 + 2m > 1, m = \frac{t-1}{2},$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1+2m}{1+m^2} = \frac{4t}{t^2 - 2t + 5} = \frac{4}{t + \frac{5}{t} - 2} \leq \frac{4}{2\sqrt{5} - 2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2},$$

当且仅当 $t = \frac{5}{t}$, 即 $t = \sqrt{5}$ 时等号成立,

$$\text{故 } \frac{x^2 + 2xy}{x^2 + y^2} \text{ 的最大值为 } \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \text{实数 } a \text{ 的最小值为 } \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}.$$

34. $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ $x^2 + y^2 + xy = 1 \Rightarrow (x+y)^2 - 1 = xy \leq (\frac{x+y}{2})^2$,

解得 $-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \leq x+y \leq \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 当 $x = y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 时, $x+y$ 取得最大值.

$$\text{即 } x+y \text{ 的最大值为 } \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

35. $\frac{5}{2}$ 由题意, $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{a+b} = \frac{a+b}{ab} + \frac{1}{a+b} = a+b + \frac{1}{a+b}$,

$$\because a+b \geq 2\sqrt{ab} = 2, \text{ 令 } t = a+b (t \geq 2), y = t + \frac{1}{t},$$

由对勾函数性质可知, 当 $t = 2$ 时, y 有最小值 $\frac{5}{2}$, 当且仅当

$a = b = 1$ 时, 等号成立,

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{a+b} \text{ 的最小值为 } \frac{5}{2}.$$

36. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$ a 是 $1+2b$ 与 $1-2b$ 的等比中项,

$$\text{则 } a^2 = 1 - 4b^2 \Rightarrow a^2 + 4b^2 = 1 \geq 4|ab|.$$

$$\therefore |ab| \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{ab}{|a|+2|b|} \leq \frac{|ab|}{2\sqrt{2|ab|}} = \frac{\sqrt{|ab|}}{2\sqrt{2}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}.$$

当且仅当 $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ 或 $a = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, b = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ 时, 等号成立.

$$\therefore \frac{ab}{|a|+2|b|} \text{ 的最大值为 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}.$$

37.3 $\because a^x = b^x = 3, \therefore x = \log_a 3, y = \log_b 3$.

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} = \log_3 a, \frac{1}{y} = \log_3 b.$$

$$\because a > 1, b > 1, \text{ 根据基本不等式有 } 3ab \leq (\frac{3a+b}{2})^2 = 81,$$

当且仅当 $3a = b$, 即 $a = 3, b = 9$ 时, 等号成立,

$$\therefore ab \leq 27.$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \log_3 a + \log_3 b = \log_3 ab \leq \log_3 27 = 3,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \text{ 的最大值为 } 3.$$

38.4 $\because 2xy = x \cdot (2y) \leq (\frac{x+2y}{2})^2$,

$$\therefore 8 = x + 2y + 2xy \leq x + 2y + (\frac{x+2y}{2})^2,$$

$$\text{即 } (x+2y)^2 + 4(x+2y) - 32 \geq 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (x+2y-4)(x+2y+8) \geq 0,$$

$\because x > 0, y > 0, \therefore x+2y \geq 4$, 当且仅当 $x = 2, y = 1$ 时, 等号成立,

即 $x+2y$ 的最小值是 4.

专题十二 数列

1.D 令数列公差为 d , 则有 $\begin{cases} 3a_1 + 3d = 6 \\ 6a_1 + 15d = 3 \end{cases}$, 解得 $\begin{cases} a_1 = 3 \\ d = -1 \end{cases}$,

$$\text{故 } a_n = 3 - (n-1) = 4 - n,$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{n(7-n)}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}(n-\frac{7}{2})^2 + \frac{49}{8}, \text{ 当 } n = 3 \text{ 或 } 4 \text{ 时, } S_n \text{ 有}$$

最大值.

$$\because \text{当 } 1 \leq n < 4 \text{ 时 } a_n > 0, \text{ 当 } n = 4 \text{ 时 } a_n = 0, \text{ 当 } n > 4 \text{ 时 } a_n < 0,$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } 1 \leq n < 4 \text{ 时, } T_n > 0, n \geq 4 \text{ 时, } T_n = 0, \therefore T_n \text{ 有最小值.}$$

2.B $\because a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 22$,

$$S_n - S_{n-4} = a_n + a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + a_{n-3} = 154,$$

$$\therefore 4(a_1 + a_n) = 176, a_1 + a_n = 44,$$

$$\therefore \text{由 } S_n = \frac{n(a_1 + a_n)}{2}, \text{ 得 } \frac{n \times 44}{2} = 330, \therefore n = 15.$$

3.D 根据题意, 被 5 除余 3 被 7 除余 2 的数构成首项为 23, 公差为 35 的等差数列, 记为 $\{a_n\}$,

$$\text{则 } a_n = 23 + 35(n-1) = 35n - 12,$$

$$\text{令 } 35n - 12 \leq 2025, \text{ 得 } n \leq 58.2,$$

$$\therefore \{a_n\} \text{ 中含有 } 58 \text{ 项, 设前 } n \text{ 项和为 } S_n,$$

$$\text{则 } S_{58} = \frac{58 \times (23 + 35 \times 58 - 12)}{2} = 59189.$$