

2018 学年第二学期浙江省名校协作体参考答案

高三年级数学学科

首命题：金华一中

次命题兼审校：衢州二中

审核：长兴中学

一、选择题

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	C	B	C	A	B	D	D	D	B	A

二、填空题

11. -3 , 3 ; 12. $\pm\sqrt{3}$, 2 ; 13. $\frac{9}{2}\sqrt{3}$, $18+6\sqrt{3}$; 14. 3 , $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$;

15. 150 ; 16. $[0, 3\sqrt{5}-6]$; 17. $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$;

三、解答题

18. 解：(1) 由正弦定理得： $b^2 + c^2 - \sqrt{2}bc = a^2$ -----2 分

$\therefore \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 从而 $A = \frac{\pi}{4}$ -----7 分

(2) $S = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = 1$, 从而 $bc = 2\sqrt{2}$ -----9 分

$\therefore a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A = b^2 + c^2 - 4 \geq 4\sqrt{2} - 4$ -----12 分

故 $a_{\min} = 2\sqrt{\sqrt{2}-1}$ -----14 分

19. 证明：(1) 连结 AC , 交 BD 于点 O , 则 $\frac{BM}{BP} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{BN}{BO}$

$\therefore MN \parallel PO$ -----2 分

从而 $MN \parallel$ 面 PAC -----3 分

(2) 连结 PO , PN

$\because PA = PC$, O 是 AC 中点

$\therefore PO \perp AC$, 又 $PA = PC = 5$, $AO = 2$

$\therefore PO = \sqrt{21} = PB$, $\therefore PN \perp BD$ -----5 分

且易求 $PN = 3\sqrt{2}$, $NC = \sqrt{7}$

$\therefore PN^2 + NC^2 = PC^2$, 从而 $PN \perp NC$ -----7 分

又 $BD \cap NC = N$

$\therefore PN \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$ -----8 分

(3) 方法一:

设 $d_{N-PCD} = h$, PN 与平面 PCD 所成角为 θ , 则 $\sin \theta = \frac{h}{PN}$ -----10 分

$\therefore V_{N-PCD} = V_{P-NCD}$ -----12 分

$\therefore S_{\triangle PCD} \cdot h = S_{\triangle NCD} \cdot PN$, 计算可得 $S_{\triangle NCD} = 3\sqrt{3}$, $PD = 3\sqrt{5}$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle PCD} = 3\sqrt{11}$, 又 $\therefore PN = 3\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore h = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{11}}$, 从而 $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{33}}{11}$ -----15 分

方法二:

如图, 建立空间直角坐标系, 则 $B(0, -2\sqrt{3}, 0)$, $C(2, 0, 0)$, $D(0, 2\sqrt{3}, 0)$, $N(0, -\sqrt{3}, 0)$

设 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} (x_0 + 2)^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 25 \\ (x_0 - 2)^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 25 \\ x_0^2 + (y_0 + 2\sqrt{3})^2 + z_0^2 = 21 \end{cases} \text{得} \begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ y_0 = -\sqrt{3} \\ z_0 = 3\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore P(0, -\sqrt{3}, 3\sqrt{2})$ -----10 分

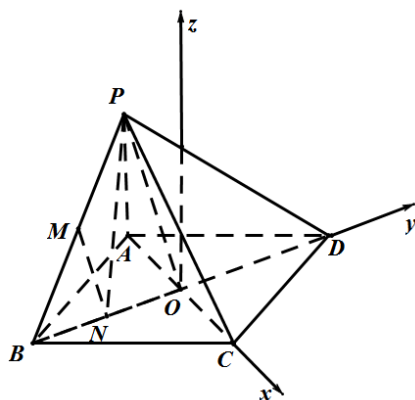
设平面 PCD 的一个法向量为 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{CD} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{PC} = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} -2x + 2\sqrt{3}y = 0 \\ 2x + \sqrt{3}y - 3\sqrt{2}z = 0 \end{cases} \text{令 } y = 1, \text{得} \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{3} \\ z = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \vec{n} = (\sqrt{3}, 1, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2})$ -----12 分

记直线 PN 与平面 PCD 所成角为 θ , 则 $\sin \theta = \frac{|\vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{PN}|}{\|\vec{n}\| \|\overrightarrow{PN}\|} = \frac{\sqrt{33}}{11}$ -----15 分

(用其它方法解答, 酌情给分!)



20. 解: (1)
$$\begin{cases} a_{n+1}^2 = 2S_{n+1} + 2S_n \\ a_n^2 = 2S_n + 2S_{n-1} (n \geq 2) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 = 2(a_{n+1} + a_n) \text{-----2 分}$$

$$\because a_n > 0, \therefore a_{n+1} - a_n = 2 \ (n \geq 2) \text{-----4 分}$$

$$\text{令 } n=1, \text{ 则求得 } a_2 = 4, \therefore a_2 - a_1 = 2$$

$$\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n = 2 \ (n \in N^*) \text{-----5 分}$$

$$\text{故 } a_n = 2n \text{-----7 分}$$

$$(2) \ b_n = \frac{3}{4n^2}, T_1 = b_1 = \frac{3}{4} < \frac{5}{4};$$

$$\text{当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时 } b_n = \frac{3}{4n^2} < \frac{3}{4n^2 - 1} = \frac{3}{(2n+1)(2n-1)} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \text{-----11 分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore T_n &= \frac{3}{4} + b_2 + b_3 + \dots + b_n < \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \right] \text{-----13 分} \\ &= \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} < \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } T_n < \frac{5}{4} \text{-----15 分}$$

$$21. \text{ 解: (1) } 2c = 2 \Rightarrow c = 1, \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow C: \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1 \text{-----3 分}$$

$$(2) \text{ 设直线 } l: x = ty + 1$$

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} x = ty + 1 \\ 2x^2 + 3y^2 = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (2t^2 + 3)y^2 + 4ty - 4 = 0,$$

$$\text{设 } A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), \text{ 则 } y_1 + y_2 = \frac{-4t}{2t^2 + 3}, y_1 \cdot y_2 = \frac{-4}{2t^2 + 3} \text{-----5 分}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{y_1}{y_2} = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{y_1}{y_2} + \frac{y_2}{y_1} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(y_1 + y_2)^2}{y_1 y_2} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{-----8 分}$$

$$\text{故直线 } l: \sqrt{2}x \pm y - \sqrt{2} = 0 \text{-----9 分}$$

(3) 当直线 l 斜率为 0 时, 则 $k_1 = -k_2$, 易求两点坐标分别为 $(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, 1)$ $(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, 1)$

或 $(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, -1)$ $(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, -1)$, 此时 $S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ -----10 分

当直线 l 斜率不为 0 时, 设直线 $l: x = ty + m$

$$\text{联立} \begin{cases} x = ty + m \\ 2x^2 + 3y^2 = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (2t^2 + 3)y^2 + 4tmy + 2m^2 - 6 = 0$$

$$\text{则 } y_1 + y_2 = \frac{-4tm}{2t^2 + 3}, \quad y_1 \cdot y_2 = \frac{2m^2 - 6}{2t^2 + 3}$$

$$\because k_1 k_2 = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow 3y_1 y_2 + 2x_1 x_2 = 0,$$

$$\text{又 } x_1 x_2 = t^2 y_1 y_2 + m^2 + tm(y_1 + y_2)$$

$$\therefore (2t^2 + 3)y_1 y_2 + 2tm(y_1 + y_2) + 2m^2 = 0, \text{ 得 } 2t^2 + 3 = 2m^2 \text{ -----13 分}$$

$$\text{从而 } \Delta = 16t^2 m^2 - 4(2t^2 + 3)(2m^2 - 6) = 24m^2$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} |m| |y_1 - y_2| = \frac{1}{2} |m| \frac{2\sqrt{6}|m|}{2t^2 + 3} = \frac{\sqrt{6}m^2}{2m^2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \text{ -----15 分}$$

$$21. \text{ 解: (1) } f'(x) = \frac{x-a}{x^2} (x > 0) \Rightarrow a > 0 \text{ -----3 分}$$

$$(2) \quad f'(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2}, \text{ 由 } f'(x_1) = f'(x_2) \text{ 得 } \frac{x_1-1}{x_1^2} = \frac{x_2-1}{x_2^2}, \text{ 即 } x_1 + x_2 = x_1 x_2. \text{ -----5 分}$$

因为 $x_1, x_2 > 0$, 且 $x_1 \neq x_2$, 所以 $x_1 x_2 = x_1 + x_2 > 2\sqrt{x_1 x_2}$, 得 $x_1 x_2 > 4$. -----7 分

$$\text{则 } f(x_1) + f(x_2) = \ln x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} + \ln x_2 + \frac{1}{x_2} = \ln x_1 x_2 + 1 > \ln 4 + 1 = 2 \ln 2 + 1. \text{ ----8 分}$$

$$(3) \quad f(x) = \ln x + \frac{a}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } -a = x \ln x, \text{ 令 } g(x) = x \ln x, \text{ 则 } g'(x) = \ln x + 1$$

$$\text{则函数 } g(x) = x \ln x \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{1}{e}) \text{ 单调递减, } (\frac{1}{e}, +\infty) \text{ 单调递增, } g\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -\frac{1}{e}. \text{ -----10 分}$$

$$\text{令 } x = e^{-t}, \text{ 其中 } t > 0, \text{ 则 } g(x) = e^{-t} \ln e^{-t} = -\frac{t}{e^t},$$

$$\because e^t > 1+t+\frac{t^2}{2}, \therefore \frac{t}{e^t} < \frac{t}{1+t+\frac{t^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t}+1+\frac{t}{2}}$$

当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\frac{t}{e^t} \rightarrow 0^+$, 故 $-\frac{t}{e^t} \rightarrow 0^-$

从而当 $-a \in \left(-\frac{1}{e}, 0\right)$ 时有两个零点-----11 分

不妨设 $0 < x_1 < \frac{1}{e} < x_2$, 若 $x_2 \geq \frac{2}{e}$, 则结论成立;

若 $x_2 < \frac{2}{e}$, 即 $x_2 \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{2}{e}\right)$ 时

$$\text{令 } h(x) = g(x) - g\left(\frac{2}{e} - x\right) = x \ln x - \left(\frac{2}{e} - x\right) \ln\left(\frac{2}{e} - x\right), \quad x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right)$$

$$\text{则 } h'(x) = \ln x + \ln\left(\frac{2}{e} - x\right) + 2, \text{ 从而 } h''(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{-1}{\frac{2}{e} - x} = \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{e} - x\right)}{\left(\frac{2}{e} - x\right)x} > 0$$

$$\therefore h'(x) \text{ 在 } \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right) \text{ 上单调递增, } h'(x) < h'\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \text{ 在 } \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right) \text{ 上单调递减-----14 分}$$

$$\therefore h(x) > h\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 0, \text{ 即 } g(x) > g\left(\frac{2}{e} - x\right) \text{ 在 } \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right) \text{ 上恒成立}$$

$$\therefore g(x_2) = g(x_1) > g\left(\frac{2}{e} - x_1\right)$$

$$\because x_2 \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{2}{e}\right), \quad \frac{2}{e} - x_1 \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{2}{e}\right)$$

而 $g(x)$ 在 $\left(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{2}{e}\right)$ 上单调递增

$$\therefore x_2 > \frac{2}{e} - x_1, \text{ 即 } x_1 + x_2 > \frac{2}{e} \text{-----15 分}$$