

数学参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题:

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 题号 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 答案 | B | D | A | C | D | B | A | C |

二、选择题:

| | | | | |
|----|----|------|-----|----|
| 题号 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 答案 | BC | ABCD | BCD | AC |

三、填空题:

13. $(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{8}{5})$ 14. $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$ 15. 1 16. $\frac{4}{3}\pi$ (2分), $\frac{5}{8}$ (3分)

四、解答题:

17. (10分)

- (1) $\because 2\sin^2 A - 2\sin^2 B + 2\sin B \sin C = 1 - \cos 2C = 2\sin^2 C,$
 $\therefore \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C - \sin^2 A = \sin B \sin C,$
 由正弦定理得 $b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = bc, \dots\dots\dots 2$ 分
 $\therefore \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{bc}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2},$
 又 $A \in (0, \pi), \therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}. \dots\dots\dots 5$ 分

- (2) $\because S_{\triangle ABC} = 6\sqrt{3}, \therefore \frac{1}{2}bc \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 6\sqrt{3}, \therefore bc = 24. \dots\dots\dots 7$ 分

由题意知 $\angle BAD = \angle DAC = \frac{\pi}{6},$
 $\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle ADC} = S_{\triangle ABC},$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot AD \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot AC \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot AC \sin \frac{\pi}{3},$
 $\therefore b + c = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}bc = 6\sqrt{3}, \dots\dots\dots 9$ 分
 $\therefore a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = (b + c)^2 - 3bc = 36, \text{故 } a = 6.$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $6 + 6\sqrt{3}. \dots\dots\dots 10$ 分

18. (12分)

- (1) 由 $a_1 = 2, \frac{1}{b_n} - \frac{1}{a_n} = 1, a_{n+1} = 2b_n$ 得 $\frac{2}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} = 1,$
 整理得 $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{a_n} - 1),$ 而 $\frac{1}{a_1} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \neq 0,$
 所以数列 $\{\frac{1}{a_n} - 1\}$ 是以 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 为首项, 公比为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的等比数列, $\dots\dots\dots 2$ 分
 所以 $\frac{1}{a_n} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} = -\frac{1}{2^n},$
 $\therefore a_n = \frac{2^n}{2^n - 1}, \dots\dots\dots 5$ 分

$$\therefore b_n = \frac{1}{2} a_{n+1} = \frac{2^n}{2^{n+1} - 1} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

$$(2) \frac{n}{b_n} = n \cdot \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{2^n} = 2n - \frac{n}{2^n}, \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$\text{设 } S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{2^n}, \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{2} S_n = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{2}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{n}{2^{n+1}}, \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \text{得 } \frac{1}{2} S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{n}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{n}{2^{n+1}} = 1 - \frac{n+2}{2^{n+1}}, \text{从而}$$

$$S_n = 2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n} \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore T_n = \frac{n(2+2n)}{2} - S_n = n^2 + n - 2 + \frac{n+2}{2^n} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

19. (12分)

(1) 记“所选取的2名学生选考物理、化学、生物科目数量相等”为事件A,

$$\text{则 } P(A) = \frac{C_{10}^2 + C_{40}^2 + C_{50}^2}{C_{100}^2} = \frac{41}{99} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$$

(2) 由题意可知X的可能取值分别为0,1,2,则

$$P(X=0) = \frac{C_{10}^2 + C_{40}^2 + C_{50}^2}{C_{100}^2} = \frac{41}{99}, P(X=1) = \frac{C_{10}^1 C_{40}^1 + C_{40}^1 C_{50}^1}{C_{100}^2} = \frac{16}{33}, P(X=2) = \frac{C_{10}^1 C_{50}^1}{C_{100}^2} = \frac{10}{99},$$

从而X的分布列为:

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| X | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| P | $\frac{41}{99}$ | $\frac{16}{33}$ | $\frac{10}{99}$ |

$$\text{故 } X \text{ 的期望为 } E(X) = 0 \times \frac{41}{99} + 1 \times \frac{16}{33} + 2 \times \frac{10}{99} = \frac{68}{99} \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

(3) 所调查的100名学生中物理、化学、生物选考两科目的学生有40名,

$$\text{相应的频率为 } \frac{40}{100} = \frac{2}{5} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

由题意知 $Y \sim B(4, \frac{2}{5})$, 所以事件“ $Y \geq 2$ ”的概率为

$$P(Y \geq 2) = C_4^2 (\frac{2}{5})^2 \times (1 - \frac{2}{5})^2 + C_4^3 (\frac{2}{5})^3 \times (1 - \frac{2}{5}) + C_4^4 (\frac{2}{5})^4 = \frac{328}{625} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

20. (12分)

(1) 证明: \because 侧面ADFC是正方形, 底面ABC是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore CA \perp AB, CA \perp AD$.

又 $\because AB \cap AD = A, \therefore CA \perp$ 平面ABED, 而 $ME \subset$ 平面ABED, $\therefore CA \perp ME$. $\dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$

由题意四边形ABED为菱形, 且 $\angle ABE = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle AED$ 是等边三角形,

$\because M$ 为AD中点, $\therefore ME \perp AD$,

又 $CA \cap AD = A, \therefore ME \perp$ 平面ADFC,

而 $ME \subset$ 平面CME,

\therefore 平面CEM \perp 平面ADFC. $\dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$

(2) 假设存在点P满足题意, 则由(1)知 $CA \perp$ 平面ABED, $\angle BAD = 120^\circ$,

取BE中点N, 以AN, AD, AC方向分别为x轴, y轴, z轴正方向建立空间直角坐标系,

则 $A(0, 0, 0), B(\sqrt{3}, -1, 0), E(\sqrt{3}, 1, 0), M(0, 1, 0), C(0, 0, 2), \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$

从而 $\vec{AB} = (\sqrt{3}, -1, 0)$, $\vec{CE} = (\sqrt{3}, 1, -2)$, $\vec{ME} = (\sqrt{3}, 0, 0)$.

设 $\vec{CP} = \lambda \vec{CE}$ ($\lambda \in [0, 1]$), 则 $\vec{AP} = \vec{AC} + \vec{CP} = (\sqrt{3}\lambda, \lambda, 2 - 2\lambda)$,

设平面 ABP 的法向量为 $m = (x, y, z)$, 则 $\begin{cases} \vec{AB} \cdot m = 0, \\ \vec{AP} \cdot m = 0, \end{cases}$ 即 $\begin{cases} \sqrt{3}x - y = 0, \\ \sqrt{3}\lambda x + \lambda y + (2 - 2\lambda)z = 0, \end{cases}$
取 $m = (\lambda - 1, \sqrt{3}\lambda - \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}\lambda)$ 8 分

设平面 CME 的法向量为 $n = (a, b, c)$, 则 $\begin{cases} \vec{CE} \cdot n = 0, \\ \vec{ME} \cdot n = 0, \end{cases}$ 即 $\begin{cases} \sqrt{3}a + b - 2c = 0, \\ \sqrt{3}a = 0, \end{cases}$
取 $c = 1$ 得 $n = (0, 2, 1)$ 10 分

$$\therefore \cos\theta = \frac{|m \cdot n|}{|m| \cdot |n|} = \frac{|2\sqrt{3}(\lambda - 1) + \sqrt{3}\lambda|}{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{3\lambda^2 + 4(\lambda - 1)^2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{285}}{95},$$

化简得 $27\lambda^2 - 39\lambda + 10 = 0$, 解得 $\lambda = \frac{1}{3}$ 或 $\frac{10}{9}$ (舍).

故存在 $CP = \frac{1}{3}CE = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ 满足题意. 12 分

21. (12 分)

(1) 解: 由题意得: $\begin{cases} \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \\ a^2 = b^2 + c^2, \\ 2b = 2\sqrt{2}, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a^2 = 4, \\ b^2 = 2. \end{cases}$

故椭圆 C 的方程为: $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$ 5 分

(2) 证明: 直线 l 的方程为 $y = kx + m$, 代入 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$,

得 $(2k^2 + 1)x^2 + 4kmx + 2m^2 - 4 = 0$. 设 $M(x_1, y_1), N(x_2, y_2)$,

则 $x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-4km}{2k^2 + 1}, x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{2m^2 - 4}{2k^2 + 1}$, 7 分

所以 $S_{\triangle OMN} = \frac{1}{2}|m| \cdot |x_1 - x_2| = \frac{1}{2}|m| \sqrt{\left(\frac{-4km}{2k^2 + 1}\right)^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{2m^2 - 4}{2k^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{2}$,

即 $m^4 - (4k^2 + 2)m^2 + (2k^2 + 1)^2 = 0$, 得 $m^2 = 2k^2 + 1$.

所以 $k_{OM} \cdot k_{ON} = \frac{y_1 y_2}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{k^2 x_1 x_2 + km(x_1 + x_2) + m^2}{x_1 x_2}$
 $= \frac{k^2(2m^2 - 4) + km(-4km) + m^2(2k^2 + 1)}{2m^2 - 4} = \frac{1 - 2k^2}{4k^2 - 2} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 10 分

设 $T(x_0, y_0)$, 得 $k_{AT} \cdot k_{BT} = \frac{y_0 - \sqrt{2}}{x_0} \cdot \frac{y_0 + \sqrt{2}}{x_0} = \frac{y_0^2 - 2}{x_0^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$,

因为 $AT \parallel OM, k_{AT} = k_{OM}$, 所以 $k_{BT} = k_{ON}$, 即 $BT \parallel ON$ 12 分

22. (12 分)

(1) 证明: 令 $g(x) = \cos x - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}$, 易知

$g'(x) = -\sin x + x, g''(x) = -\cos x + 1 \geq 0$, 故 $g'(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上单调递增,

又 $g'(0) = 0$, 故 $g'(x) > 0$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 恒成立, 即 $g(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 单调递增,

又 $g'(x) < 0$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 恒成立, 即 $g(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 单调递减,

因为 $g(0) = 0$, 故 $g(x) \geq 0$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上恒成立, 即 $f(x) \leq \frac{x^2}{2}$ 4 分

(2) 由 $h(x) = a \ln(x+1) - 1 + \cos x, x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,

$$h'(x) = \frac{a}{x+1} - \sin x, h''(x) = -\frac{a}{(x+1)^2} - \cos x < 0,$$

所以 $h'(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 单调递减, 又 $h'(0) = a > 0, h'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{a}{\frac{\pi}{2}+1} - 1 < \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}+1} - 1 < 0$,

由零点存在性定理知, 存在唯一实数 $m \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 使得 $h'(m) = 0$,

故当 $x \in (0, m), h'(x) > 0, h(x)$ 单调递增;

$x \in \left(m, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), h'(x) < 0, h(x)$ 单调递减. 又 $h(0) = 0$, 故 $h(m) > 0$,

且 $h(x) > 0$ 在 $(0, m)$ 恒成立, 又 $h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = a \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+1\right) - 1 < \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+1\right) - 1 < 0$,

故存在唯一 $x_0 \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 使得 $h(x_0) = 0$ 8 分

下面证明 $x_0 > \sqrt{4a+1} - 1$, 只需证 $h(\sqrt{4a+1} - 1) > 0$,

即证 $a \ln \sqrt{4a+1} > f(\sqrt{4a+1} - 1)$.

由(1)知: $f(\sqrt{4a+1} - 1) \leq \frac{(\sqrt{4a+1} - 1)^2}{2}$,

只需证: $a \ln \sqrt{4a+1} > \frac{(\sqrt{4a+1} - 1)^2}{2}$,

令 $t = \sqrt{4a+1} - 1, \therefore 0 < a < 1, \therefore t \in (0, \sqrt{5} - 1)$, 而 $a = \frac{(t+1)^2 - 1}{4} = \frac{t^2 + 2t}{4}$,

故只需证 $\frac{t^2 + 2t}{4} \ln(t+1) > \frac{t^2}{2} \Leftrightarrow \ln(t+1) > \frac{2t}{t+2}$, 其中 $t \in (0, \sqrt{5} - 1)$,

令 $F(t) = \ln(t+1) - \frac{2t}{t+2}, t \in (0, \sqrt{5} - 1)$,

则 $F'(t) = \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{4}{(t+2)^2} = \frac{t^2}{(t+1)(t+2)^2} > 0$,

所以 $F(t)$ 在 $(0, \sqrt{5} - 1)$ 上单调递增,

所以 $F(t) > F(0) = 0$, 即 $t \in (0, \sqrt{5} - 1)$ 时, $\ln(t+1) > \frac{2t}{t+2}$,

所以 $x_0 > \sqrt{4a+1} - 1$ 12 分

(以上答案仅供参考, 其他解法请参考以上评分标准酌情赋分)