

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答案	C	B	A	C	B	A	C	D	BD	BD	AD	ABC

1. C 【解析】 $\because A = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty), B = \mathbf{R}, \therefore A \cap B = \{x | x \in \mathbf{R} \text{ 且 } x \neq 0\}$. 故选 C.

2. B 【解析】对于 A, 当 $a=0$ 时, a 与 b 的方向可以既不相同也不相反; 对于 C, 当 $b=0, a$ 为非零向量时, λ 不存在; 对于 D, $|e_1 + e_2| = \sqrt{3}$. 故选 B.

3. A 【解析】由图象或定义可知, 故选 A.

4. C

5. B 【解析】 $\because |a_0| + |a_1| + \dots + |a_5| = (3 \times 1 + 1)^5 = 1024$, 又 $|a_0| = 1$. 故选 B.

6. A 【解析】 $\because a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{3a_n - 1}{a_n + 1} - a_n = \frac{-(a_n - 1)^2}{a_n + 1} < 0, \therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是非增数列, 且 $a_1 \neq 1, \therefore a_n < a_1 = 2$. 故选 A.

7. C 【解析】方法一: 由 $\begin{cases} P(X=k) \geq P(X=k-1), \\ P(X=k) \geq P(X=k+1), \end{cases}$ 可得 $k=33$. 故选 C.

方法二: $\because (100+1) \times \frac{1}{3} = 33 \frac{2}{3}, \therefore$ 当 $k = \left[33 \frac{2}{3} \right] = 33$ 时最大. 故选 C.

8. D 【解析】设函数 $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$, 当 $f(x) = m (m > 0)$ 有两个根 x_1, x_2 时,

由极值点偏移可知 $x_1 + x_2 > 2e$ (设 $x_1 < x_2$).

\therefore 由 $f(x)$ 的图象可知 $f(e+0.1) > f(e-0.1), \therefore c > a$.

令 $g(x) = (e-x)\ln(e+x)$, 则 $g'(x) = \frac{2e}{e+x} - \ln(e+x) - 1$,

$\therefore g'(x)$ 在 $(-e, +\infty)$ 为减函数, 又 $g'(0) = 0$,

$\therefore g(x)$ 在 $(-e, 0)$ 为增函数, 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 为减函数,

$\therefore g(0) > g(0.1)$ 且 $g(0) > g(-0.1), \therefore b > c$, 故选 D.

9. BD 【解析】 $z=i$ 时, $z^2 = -1, |z|^2 = 1, \therefore$ A 错;

设 $z = a + bi (a, b \in \mathbf{R})$, 则 $\bar{z} = a - bi, \therefore z + \bar{z} = 2a \in \mathbf{R}, \therefore$ B 对;

设 $z_1 = a_1 + b_1 i (a_1, b_1 \in \mathbf{R}), z_2 = a_2 + b_2 i (a_2, b_2 \in \mathbf{R})$,

由 $|z_1 + z_2| = |z_1 - z_2|$ 可得 $|z_1 + z_2|^2 = (a_1 + a_2)^2 + (b_1 + b_2)^2 = |z_1 - z_2|^2 = (a_1 - a_2)^2 + (b_1 - b_2)^2$,

$\therefore a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 = 0$,

而 $z_1 z_2 = (a_1 + b_1 i)(a_2 + b_2 i) = a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 + (a_1 b_2 + b_1 a_2)i = 2a_1 a_2 + (a_1 b_2 + b_1 a_2)i$, 不一定为 0, \therefore C 错;

设 $z = a + bi (a, b \in \mathbf{R})$, 则 $z^2 = a^2 - b^2 + 2abi$ 为纯虚数.

$\therefore \begin{cases} a^2 - b^2 = 0, \\ 2ab \neq 0, \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} |a| = |b|, \\ ab \neq 0. \end{cases} \therefore$ D 对. 故选 BD.

10. BD 【解析】令 $x=y=0$, 则 $f(0) + f(0) = 2f(0) \cdot f(0), \therefore f(0) = 0$ 或 1.

令 $y=x$, 则 $f(x) + f(x) = 2f(x) \cdot f(0)$, 若 $f(0) = 0$, 则 $f(x) = 0$, 与 $f(x)$ 不恒为 0 矛盾, $\therefore f(0) = 1, \therefore$ B 对;

令 $y=-x$, 则 $f(x) + f(-x) = 2f(0) \cdot f(x) = 2f(x), \therefore f(x) = f(-x), \therefore f(x)$ 为偶函数, \therefore D 对. 故选 BD.

11. AD 【解析】对于 B, $S_{\triangle BF_1 F_2} = \frac{b^2}{\tan \frac{\theta}{2}} = b^2 \times 1 = 4$; 对于 C, 最短的弦应该是两顶点的连线段, 长度为 2. 故

选 AD.

12. ABC 【解析】如图,分别取点,满足 $A_1P=PH=HA, A_1Q=QD_1, BG=GC$,

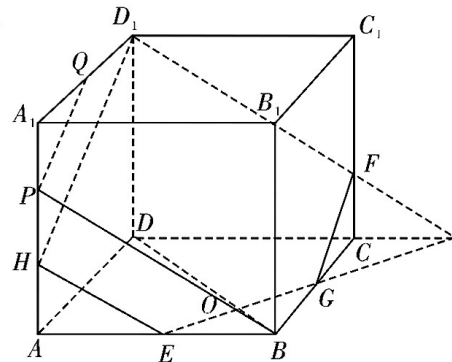
再如图连接,则易得平面 $PQB \parallel$ 平面 D_1EF ,

\therefore 点 M 的轨迹为线段 $PQ, \therefore A$ 对;

连接 BD , 交 EG 于点 O ,

则 $\angle D_1OD$ 为平面 D_1EF 与平面 $ABCD$ 的夹角, $\therefore B$ 对;

通过计算 C 对; 对于 D 存在直线 l , 如直线 BD_1 . 故选 ABC.



三、填空题: 本题共 4 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 20 分.

13. $-\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】原式 $= \frac{2\sin(30^\circ-10^\circ) - \cos 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = \frac{2(\frac{1}{2}\cos 10^\circ - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 10^\circ) - \cos 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = -\sqrt{3}$.

14. 90 【解析】 $C_3^2 C_4^2 C_2^2 = 90$.

15. $e^{-\frac{1}{e}}$ 【解析】 $\because f(x) = x^x = e^{\ln x^x} = e^{x \ln x}$, 设 $g(x) = x \ln x (x > 0)$, $\therefore g'(x) = \ln x + 1$, $\therefore g(x)$ 在区间 $(0, \frac{1}{e})$ 上递减, 在区间 $(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty)$ 上递增, $\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(\frac{1}{e}) = -\frac{1}{e}$, $\therefore f(x)_{\min} = e^{-\frac{1}{e}}$.

16. $2\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$, 设 $l_{AB}: mx + ny = 1$, 又 $y^2 = 2x, \therefore y^2 = 2x(mx + ny)$,

$\therefore y^2 - 2nxy - 2mx^2 = 0, \therefore (\frac{y}{x})^2 - 2n \cdot \frac{y}{x} - 2m = 0$.

$\therefore \frac{y_1}{x_1} \cdot \frac{y_2}{x_2} = k_{OA} \cdot k_{OB} = -2m = -2, \therefore m = 1$,

\therefore 直线 AB 恒过点 $Q(1, 0)$,

由图可知, 当直线 $AB \perp QE$ 时, 弦长最短, 且最小值为 $2\sqrt{3}$.

四、解答题: 本题共 6 小题, 共 70 分. 解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤.

17. 【解析】(1) $\because a_n^2 - (n-1)a_n a_{n-1} - na_{n-1}^2 = 0$,

$\therefore (a_n - na_{n-1})(a_n + a_{n-1}) = 0 (n \geq 2)$,

又 $a_n > 0, \therefore a_n = na_{n-1}, \therefore \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = n (n \geq 2)$ 3 分

又 $a_n = a_1 \times \frac{a_2}{a_1} \times \frac{a_3}{a_2} \times \dots \times \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n = n! (n \geq 2)$,

且 $a_1 = 1 = 1!, \therefore a_n = n!$ 6 分

(2) $b_n = \frac{n-1}{n!}, \therefore b_1 = 0, b_n = \frac{n-1}{n!} = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} - \frac{1}{n!} (n \geq 2)$, 8 分

$\therefore S_n = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + b_4 + \dots + b_n = 0 + \frac{1}{1!} - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{3!} - \frac{1}{4!} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)!} - \frac{1}{n!} = 1 - \frac{1}{n!}$,

又 $S_1 = b_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{1!} = 0$,

$\therefore S_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n!}$ 10 分

18. 【解析】(1) 根据正弦定理可得: $\sqrt{2}bc = b^2 + c^2 - a^2$,

又 $b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = 2bccos A, \therefore cos A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 5 分

(2) $a^2 = 2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bccos A = b^2 + c^2 - \sqrt{2}bc \geq (2 - \sqrt{2})bc, \therefore bc \leq 2 + \sqrt{2}$,

当且仅为 $b=c$ 时取等号, $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A, \therefore (S_{\triangle ABC})_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2}$,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times AD = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times AD \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2},$$

$$\therefore AD \leq 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore AD \text{ 的最大值为 } 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

19. 【解析】(1) 由题意知 $A_1O \perp$ 平面 ABC , 又 $AA_1 = 2, \angle A_1AO = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore A_1O = \sqrt{3}$, 以 O 点为原点, 如图建立空间直角坐标系,

则 $A_1(0, 0, \sqrt{3}), A(1, 0, 0), B(-1, 0, 0), C(0, \sqrt{3}, 0)$,

由 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{A_1B_1}$ 得 $B_1(-2, 0, \sqrt{3})$, 同理得 $C_1(-1, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$,

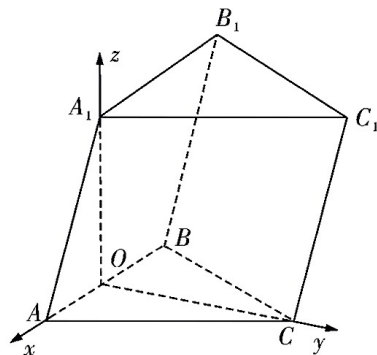
设 $\overrightarrow{BD} = t\overrightarrow{BB_1}$, 得 $D(-1-t, 0, \sqrt{3}t)$,

又 $\overrightarrow{AC_1} = (-2, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}), \overrightarrow{A_1D} = (-1-t, 0, \sqrt{3}t - \sqrt{3})$,

由 $\overrightarrow{AC_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{A_1D} = 0$, 得 $-2(-1-t) + \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}t - \sqrt{3}) = 0$,

$$\text{得 } t = \frac{1}{5}, \text{ 又 } BB_1 = 2, \therefore BD = \frac{2}{5}.$$

\therefore 存在点 D 且 $BD = \frac{2}{5}$ 满足条件. $\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$



(2) 设平面 BCC_1B_1 的法向量为 $n = (x, y, z), \overrightarrow{BC} = (1, \sqrt{3}, 0), \overrightarrow{CC_1} = (-1, 0, \sqrt{3})$,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} n \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 0, \\ n \cdot \overrightarrow{CC_1} = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 得 } n = (\sqrt{3}, -1, 1).$$

$$\text{又 } \overrightarrow{BA_1} = (1, 0, \sqrt{3}), \therefore \text{点 } A_1 \text{ 到平面 } BCC_1B_1 \text{ 的距离为 } d = |\overrightarrow{BA_1}| |\cos \langle \overrightarrow{BA_1}, n \rangle| = \left| |\overrightarrow{BA_1}| \times \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{|\overrightarrow{BA_1}| \times \sqrt{5}} \right| = \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{5}.$$

\therefore 所求距离为 $\frac{2\sqrt{15}}{5}. \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$

20. 【解析】(1) $P = \frac{C_3^1 C_6^4}{C_9^5} = \frac{5}{14}. \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$

(2) $P = 1 - \frac{C_3^2 \times (C_3^3 \times C_3^2 \times 2)}{C_9^5} = \frac{6}{7}. \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

(3) 由题意可知 X 的取值为 $0, 1, 2$,

$$P(X=1) = \frac{C_2^2 C_4^1}{C_6^3} \times \frac{C_2^1 C_4^4}{C_9^5} + \frac{C_2^1 C_4^2}{C_6^3} \times \frac{C_1^1 C_8^4}{C_9^5} = \frac{4}{9},$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{C_2^2 C_4^1}{C_6^3} \times \frac{C_2^2 C_3^3}{C_9^5} = \frac{1}{18},$$

$$P(X=0) = 1 - P(X=1) - P(X=2) = \frac{1}{2},$$

所以 X 的分布列为:

X	0	1	2
P	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{1}{18}$

$\dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$

所以 $E(X) = 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{4}{9} + 2 \times \frac{1}{18} = \frac{5}{9}. \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$

21. 【解析】(1) $f'(x) = 2\cos x - 2\cos 2x = 2\cos x - 2(2\cos^2 x - 1) = (-\cos x + 1)(4\cos x + 2)$,

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = 0$ 或 $\frac{2\pi}{3}$,

又 $f(0)=0, f(\frac{2\pi}{3})=\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, f(\pi)=0.$

$\therefore f(x)_{\max}=f(\frac{2\pi}{3})=\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$ 5 分

(2) 设 $g(x)=f(x)-\ln(x+1)=2\sin x-\sin 2x-\ln(x+1),$

$\therefore g'(x)=-4\cos^2 x+2\cos x+2-\frac{1}{x+1},$

\therefore 当 $\frac{\pi}{3}\leq x\leq\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $1-\frac{1}{x+1}>0, \therefore g'(x)>-4\cos^2 x+2\cos x+1,$

又 $-4\cos^2 x+2\cos x+1=-4(\cos x-\frac{1}{4})^2+\frac{5}{4}(0\leq\cos x\leq\frac{1}{2}),$

$\therefore -4\cos^2 x+2\cos x+1>0$ 恒成立.

$\therefore g'(x)>0$ 在区间 $[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上恒成立.

$\therefore y=g(x)$ 在区间 $[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上为增函数,

$\therefore g(x)\geq g(\frac{\pi}{3})=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-\ln(\frac{\pi}{3}+1)>\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-\ln\frac{2\pi}{3}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-0.739>0,$

\therefore 当 $\frac{\pi}{3}\leq x\leq\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $f(x)>\ln(x+1).$ 12 分

22. 【解析】(1) 直线 l_{AB} 过定点 $(0,0)$, 下面证明:

设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(-x_1, -y_1), k_{PA} \cdot k_{PB} = \frac{y_0 - y_1}{x_0 - x_1} \times \frac{y_0 + y_1}{x_0 + x_1} = \frac{y_0^2 - y_1^2}{x_0^2 - x_1^2},$

又 $\frac{x_0^2}{4} + y_0^2 = 1, \frac{x_1^2}{4} + y_1^2 = 1, \therefore k_{PA} \cdot k_{PB} = \frac{1 - \frac{x_0^2}{4} - (1 - \frac{x_1^2}{4})}{x_0^2 - x_1^2} = \frac{-\frac{x_0^2 - x_1^2}{4}}{x_0^2 - x_1^2} = -\frac{1}{4},$

\therefore 直线 l_{AB} 过原点满足 $k_{PA} \cdot k_{PB} = -\frac{1}{4}.$

\therefore 直线 l 过定点 $(0,0).$ 6 分

(2) 设 $|OA|=r_1, |OB|=r_2, \angle AOx=\theta, \angle BOx=\theta+\frac{\pi}{2},$

$\therefore A(r_1 \cos \theta, r_1 \sin \theta), B(-r_2 \sin \theta, r_2 \cos \theta),$ 又点 A, B 在椭圆上,

$\therefore \frac{r_1^2 \cos^2 \theta}{4} + r_1^2 \sin^2 \theta = 1, \frac{r_2^2 \sin^2 \theta}{4} + r_2^2 \cos^2 \theta = 1,$

$\therefore \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{4} + \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{r_1^2}, \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{4} + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{r_2^2},$ 两式相加得 $\frac{1}{r_1^2} + \frac{1}{r_2^2} = \frac{5}{4},$

由 $S_{\triangle OAB} = \frac{1}{2} |AB| \cdot |OQ| = \frac{1}{2} |OA| \cdot |OB|,$

得 $|OQ| = \frac{|OA| \cdot |OB|}{|AB|} = \frac{r_1 r_2}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{r_1^2 r_2^2}{r_1^2 + r_2^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{r_2^2} + \frac{1}{r_1^2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$

\therefore 点 Q 的轨迹是以点 O 为圆心, 以 $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 为半径的圆,

\therefore 点 Q 的轨迹方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{4}{5}.$ 12 分

