

黄冈市 2021 年春季高二期末考试

数学试题答案

一、单项选择题

1.C 2.A 3.A 4.B 5.B 6.A 7.C 8.C

二、多项选择题

9.AB 10.BCD 11.ACD 12.BCD

三、填空题

13. $(0,1) \cup (1,3]$ 14.5

15. $y = \frac{2}{1+x^2}$ (答案不唯一, 如 $f(x) = \frac{4}{a^x + a^{-x}} (a > 0, a \neq 1)$;

或 $f(x) = f(-x), f(x+2) = f(x), f(0) = 2$, 当 $x \in (0,1]$ 时, $f(x) = 2x$;

或 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2, x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 2|\cos x|, x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$

16. $\frac{\sqrt{21}}{9}$

四、解答题

17.解: (1) 若方程 $\frac{x^2}{3-m} + \frac{y^2}{m+1} = 1$ 表示焦点在 y 轴上的椭圆, 则

$m+1 > 0, 3-m > 0$, 且 $m+1 > 3-m$, 解得 $1 < m < 3$,

所以 m 的取值范围为 $(1,3)$ 5 分

(2) 若方程 $\frac{x^2}{m-(t+2)} - \frac{y^2}{m-(t+4)} = 1$ 表示双曲线, 则

$(m-t-2)(m-t-4) > 0$, 解得 $m > t+4$ 或 $m < t+2$.

若 p 是 q 的充分不必要条件, 则 $(1,3) \subset (-\infty, t+2) \cup (t+4, +\infty), t+2 \geq 3$ 或 $t+4 \leq 1$,

解得 $t \geq 1$ 或 $t \leq -3$, 所以 t 的取值范围为 $(-\infty, -3] \cup [1, +\infty)$ 10 分

18.(1) $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 3(x+1)(x-1)$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	0	+

$f(x)$	增	极大值	减	极小值	增
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由上表知 $f(x)$ 的递增区间为 $(-\infty, -1)$, $(1, +\infty)$, 递减区间为 $(-1, 1)$ 6 分

(2) 依题意有 $(f(x))_{\min} \leq (g(x))_{\max}$

由 (1) 知当 $x \geq 0$ 时 $(f(x))_{\min} = f(1) = a - 2$.

而 $g'(x) = \cos x - 1 \leq 0$, $g(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上为减函数,

所以当 $x \geq 0$ 时 $(g(x))_{\max} = g(0) = 0$. $\therefore a - 2 \geq 0, a \geq 2$.

故 a 的取值范围为 $[2, +\infty)$ 12 分

19. 解: $f(x) = ax^2 + (a^2 - 3)x - 3a = (ax - 3)(x + a)$

(1) 若不等式 $f(x) < 0$ 的解集为 $(-\infty, -3) \cup (1, +\infty)$, 则 $a < 0$,

$$-a = 1, \frac{3}{a} = -3, \therefore a = -1 \quad \text{.....6 分}$$

(2) 不等式 $f(x) + x + a < 0$ 即 $ax^2 + (a^2 - 2)x - 2a < 0$ 有两整数解,

$$(ax - 2)(x + a) < 0, \text{ 又 } a \text{ 为正整数, } -a < x < \frac{2}{a}$$

则解集必含 0, 两整数解为 -1, 0 或 0, 1

当 $a > 2$ 时, 整数解为 -2, -1, 0, 不符合; $\therefore a = 1$ 或 $a = 2$12 分

20. 解 (1) $\because f(x) + g(x) = e^x + x$, ①

$$\therefore f(-x) + g(-x) = e^{-x} - x, \text{ 即 } -f(x) + g(x) = e^{-x} - x, \text{ ②}$$

$$\text{联立①②得 } f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x} + 2x}{2}, g(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}. \quad \text{.....5 分}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 知 } y = \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}}{2} + a \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} + 1, \text{ 令 } e^x + e^{-x} = t, e^{2x} + e^{-2x} = t^2 - 2, t \geq 2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(t^2 + at) = \frac{1}{2}\left(t + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{a^2}{8}, t \geq 2.$$

$$\text{当 } -\frac{a}{2} \leq 2 \text{ 即 } a \geq -4 \text{ 时, } y_{\min} = \frac{1}{2}(2^2 + 2a) = -1, \therefore a = -3.$$

$$\text{当 } -\frac{a}{2} > 2 \text{ 即 } a < -4 \text{ 时, } y_{\min} = -\frac{a^2}{8} = -1, \therefore a = \pm 2\sqrt{2}. \text{ 不符, 舍去.}$$

$$\therefore a = -3. \quad \text{.....12 分}$$

21. (1) 依题意有 $c = 2\sqrt{3}, \frac{(2\sqrt{2})^2}{a^2} + \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{b^2} = 1, a^2 - b^2 = 12,$

解得 $a^2 = 16, b^2 = 4$, 故椭圆方程为 $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$4 分

(2) 设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$, 则 $\frac{x_1^2}{16} + \frac{y_1^2}{4} = 1, \frac{x_2^2}{16} + \frac{y_2^2}{4} = 1$. 两式相减得

$(x_1 + x_2)(x_1 - x_2) + 4(y_1 + y_2)(y_1 - y_2) = 0$, 又 AB 中点为 $(\sqrt{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$,

$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = 2\sqrt{2}, y_1 + y_2 = -\sqrt{2}$, 代入上式有 $\frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $k_{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$.

所以 AB 的直线方程 $y = \frac{1}{2}x - \sqrt{2}$6 分

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2}x - \sqrt{2}. \\ x^2 - 4y^2 = 16. \end{cases} \quad \text{消去 } y \text{ 得 } \therefore x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x - 4 = 0.$$

$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = 2\sqrt{2}, x_1x_2 = -4$7 分

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore k_{PA} + k_{PB} &= \frac{y_1 - \sqrt{2}}{x_1 - 2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{y_2 - \sqrt{2}}{x_2 - 2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x_1 - 2\sqrt{2}}{x_1 - 2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}x_2 - 2\sqrt{2}}{x_2 - 2\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{x_1x_2 - 3\sqrt{2}(x_1 + x_2) + 16}{x_1x_2 - 2\sqrt{2}(x_1 + x_2) + 8} = \frac{-4 - 3\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} + 16}{-4 - 2\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} + 8} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore PM \perp x$ 轴.12 分

解法二: 同上 $x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x - 4 = 0$, $\therefore x_1 = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}, x_2 = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}$,

$\therefore y_1 = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{2}, y_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{2}$, 即 $A(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{2}), B(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{2})$,

$k_{PA} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, k_{PB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\therefore PM \perp x$ 轴.

22. 解 (1) $f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{a}{x} \geq 0$ 对 $x > 2$ 恒成立, 即 $a \leq x + \frac{1}{x}$ 对 $x > 2$ 恒成立,

又 $x + \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $(2, +\infty)$ 上递增, $\therefore a \leq 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$.

故 a 的取值范围为 $\left[-\infty, \frac{5}{2}\right]$ 4 分

$$(2) \quad f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{a}{x} = \frac{x^2 - ax + 1}{x^2}$$

若 $f(x)$ 有两极值点, 即 $x^2 - ax + 1 = 0$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上有两根 $x_1, x_2, x_1 > x_2$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \Delta = a^2 - 4 > 0, \\ x_1 + x_2 = a > 0 \therefore a > 2, a = x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} \\ x_1 x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because x_1 > x_2, \therefore x_1 > 1, 0 < x_2 < 1,$$

$$f(x_1) < mx_2, \therefore m > x_1 f(x_1) = x_1^2 - ax_1 \ln x_1 - 1 = x_1^2 - (x_1^2 + 1) \ln x_1 - 1,$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = x^2 - (x^2 + 1) \ln x - 1, x > 1, \quad g'(x) = x - 2x \ln x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{令 } h(x) = x - 2x \ln x - \frac{1}{x}, h'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - 2 \ln x - 1$$

$$\because x > 1, \therefore \frac{1}{x^2} - 1 < 0, \therefore h'(x) < 0, \therefore h(x) < h(1) = 0, \text{ 即 } g'(x) < 0,$$

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 递减, } g(x) < g(1) = 0, \therefore m \geq 0$$

$$\text{故 } m \text{ 的取值范围为 } [0, +\infty) \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$