

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答案	C	A	B	D	B	A	C	C	AC	BC	BCD	ABD

13. $x^3 - x$ (答案不唯一, 形如 $x^3 - mx (m > 0)$ 均正确)

14. $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ 15. 21π 16. 2; $(1, +\infty)$ (第一空2分, 第二空3分)

选择填空解析:

1. $\because A = [-1, 3), B = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}, \therefore A \cap B = \{0, 1, 2\}$. 选 C.

2. $z = 1 - 3i, \therefore \bar{z} = 1 + 3i, \therefore \frac{\bar{z}}{1+i} = \frac{1+3i}{1+i} = \frac{(1+3i)(1-i)}{2} = 2+i$. 选 A.

3. 由函数的最值的定义知, 由 $\forall x \in I, f(x) \leq M$, 无法推出 M 为 $f(x)$ 在 I 上最大值, 而 M 为 $f(x)$ 在 I 上最大值, 则必有 $\forall x \in I, f(x) \leq M$, 选 B.

4. 若两直线与同一平面成角都是 90° , 则两直线都与该平面垂直, 故它们平行, 不可能为异面直线. 选 D.

5. 考虑甲乙特殊. 若三组人数为 3, 1, 1, 则甲乙还需一名成员, 他们 3 个基地都可选择, 剩余两人去另外 2 个基地, 故不同的分配方案有 $C_3^1 C_3^1 A_2^2 = 18$; 若三组人数为 2, 2, 1, 则甲乙为一组, 不同的分配方案有 $C_3^2 A_3^3 = 18$; 共计 36 种, 选 B.

6. $\because 0 < c < 1, a > 1, b > 1, \therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{2021 \ln 2020}{2020 \ln 2021} = \frac{\ln 2020}{\ln 2021}$, 构造函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$, 求导得函数在 $(e, +\infty)$ 上递减, $\therefore \frac{\ln 2020}{2020} > \frac{\ln 2021}{2021} > 0, \therefore a > b > c$. 选 A.

7. 易知 $M(x, y)$ 的轨迹为椭圆, 其方程为 $\frac{y^2}{4} + x^2 = 1, \therefore \overrightarrow{MA} \cdot \overrightarrow{MB} = (-x, \sqrt{3} - y) \cdot (-x, -\sqrt{3} - y) = x^2 + y^2 - 3 = y^2 + (1 - \frac{y^2}{4}) - 3 = \frac{3y^2}{4} - 2, \therefore y \in [-2, 2], \therefore (\overrightarrow{MA} \cdot \overrightarrow{MB})_{\max} = 1$, 选 C.

8. 易知 $0 < q < 1, S_n = \frac{2(1-q^n)}{1-q} = \frac{2}{1-q} - \frac{2q^n}{1-q} < \frac{2}{1-q} \leq 3, \therefore 0 < q \leq \frac{1}{3}$. 选 C.

9. 甲组打分平均分为 50, $\therefore \bar{x} = 0.2 \times 50 + 0.4 \times 48 + 0.4 \times 56 = 51.6$, 故 A 正确; 甲组打分的中位数为 49, B 错误; 根据标准差知乙组评委打分的波动小, 稳定性更高, 故 C 正确; 根据平均数知丙组对选手评价更高, D 错误. 选 AC.

10. $f(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} = \tan x$, 由正切函数的图象与性质知, BC 正确.

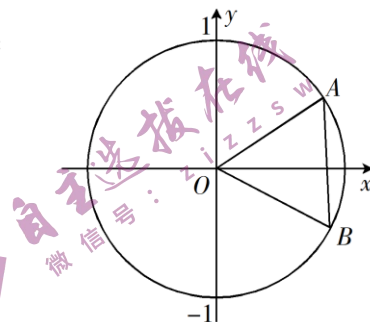
11. $\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta)$, A 错;

当 $|\overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{2}$ 时, $\overrightarrow{OA} \perp \overrightarrow{OB}$, $\therefore \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = -\overrightarrow{OA}^2 = -1$, B 正确;

由于 $\sin \alpha > 0$, 故 AB 过原点时, $|\overrightarrow{AB}|$ 最大值为 2, C 正确;

$\therefore |\overrightarrow{AB}| = 1$, $\therefore \angle AOB = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$\therefore \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha = -2 \sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}) = -2 \sin \beta = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$. D 正确.



选 BCD.

12. 由展开图知, 该四面体四个面都为腰长为 2, 底长为 1 的等腰三角形, 则该四面体对棱相等, 可补形为长方体, 如图, 设长方体长宽高分别为 a, b, c ,

$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = BD^2 = 4$, $c^2 + b^2 = DC^2 = 1$,

$c^2 + a^2 = AD^2 = 4$, $\therefore a = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}$, $b = c = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 将 BC 平移

至 MN 交 AD 于 G , 则两直线成角为 $\theta = \angle DGN = 2\angle DAN$,

$\therefore \cos \theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 \angle DAN = \frac{3}{4}$, A 正确; 同理 $AB \perp CD$, B 正确; 四面体外接球即为长方体外接

球, 故直径为体对角线, $4R^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = \frac{9}{2}$, $V_{\text{外}} = \frac{9\sqrt{2}\pi}{8}$, C 错误; 四面体体积可用割补法,

等于长方体体积减去四个小三棱锥的体积, $\therefore V = abc - 4 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} abc = \frac{1}{3} abc = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{12}$, 四面体表面

积为展开图面积, 可求得 D 到 AB 的距离为 $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$, 故表面积为 $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} \times 2 = \sqrt{15}$, $\therefore r = \frac{3V}{S} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{4\sqrt{5}}$,

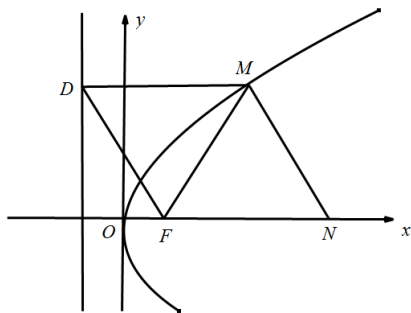
$S_{\text{球}} = 4\pi r^2 = \frac{7\pi}{30}$. D 正确. 选 ABD.

13. $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$ 为奇函数, 故 $a = c = 0$, $f(x) = x^3 + bx = x(x^2 + b)$ 有三个不同零点,

$\therefore b < 0$, $\therefore f(x) = x^3 - x$ 满足题意.

14. 如图, 由已知 N 在 F 右侧, $NF = 2$, 作 MD 垂直准线于 D , 则 $\angle DMF = 60^\circ$,

$DM = DF = FN = 2$, $\therefore \angle DFO = 60^\circ$, 故焦点到准线的距离 $p = 1$, 准线方程为 $x = -\frac{1}{2}$.



15. 该几何体为圆台，上下底面半径分别为1，4， $\therefore S_1 = \pi$ ， $S_2 = 16\pi$ ， $h = 3$ ，故圆台体积为

$$\frac{1}{3}(S_1 + S_2 + \sqrt{S_1 S_2})h = 21\pi.$$

16. $A(x_1, -\ln x_1)$ ， $B(x_2, \ln x_2)$ ，且 $0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2$ ，切线分别为 $l_1: y + \ln x_1 = -\frac{1}{x_1}(x - x_1)$ ，

$$l_2: y - \ln x_2 = \frac{1}{x_2}(x - x_2)，故 C(0, 1 - \ln x_1)，D(0, \ln x_2 - 1)，$$

由两切线垂直知 $k_1 k_2 = -\frac{1}{x_1} \cdot \frac{1}{x_2} = -1$ ， $x_1 x_2 = 1$ ， $\therefore |CD| = 2$ ；故 $|BD| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x_2^2} + 1} |x_2| = \sqrt{x_2^2 + 1}$ ，

$$|AC| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + 1}，\therefore \frac{|BD|}{|AC|} = \sqrt{\frac{x_2^2 + 1}{x_1^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{x_2^2(x_2^2 + 1)}{x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_2^2}} = |x_2| \in (1, +\infty).$$

解答题参考答案与评分标准：

17. (1) 证明： $\because a_{n+1} + a_n = 2n$ ， $\therefore a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} = 2n + 2$ ，

两式相减得 $a_{n+2} - a_n = 2$ ，.....2分

$$\therefore a_{2n+1} - a_{2n-1} = 2，b_{n+1} - b_n = 2，n \in N^*，b_1 = a_1 = 1，$$

$\therefore \{b_n\}$ 是公差为2的等差数列.4分

(2) 解：由(1)得 $b_n = 2n - 1$ ，.....6分

$$令 c_n = \frac{1}{b_n b_{n+1}}$$

$$\therefore c_n = \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right)，.....8分$$

$$\therefore c_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right)，c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right)，\dots\dots，c_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right)，$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{n}{2n+1} \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

18. (1) 解: $K^2 = \frac{100 \times (40 \times 30 - 10 \times 20)^2}{60 \times 40 \times 50 \times 50} = \frac{50}{3}$, 2 分

$\therefore \frac{50}{3} > 6.635$, $\therefore$ 有 99% 的把握认为该市居民关注冰雪运动与性别有关. 4 分

(2) 由题意得, 抽取关注冰雪运动的 6 名居民中, 女性有 $6 \times \frac{20}{60} = 2$ 人, 5 分

$\therefore X = 0, 1, 2$, 7 分

$\therefore P(X=0) = \frac{C_2^0 C_4^3}{C_6^3} = \frac{1}{5}$, $P(X=1) = \frac{C_2^1 C_4^2}{C_6^3} = \frac{3}{5}$, $P(X=2) = \frac{C_2^2 C_4^1}{C_6^3} = \frac{1}{5}$, ... 10 分

故分布列为

X	0	1	2
P	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$

X 的数学期望 $E(X) = \frac{1}{5} \times 0 + \frac{3}{5} \times 1 + \frac{1}{5} \times 2 = 1$ 12 分

19. (1) 证明: 取 A_1B_1 中点 D , 连接 MD 交 A_1B 于 E , 连 C_1E ,

$\therefore$ 在正三棱柱中, M 为 AB 的中点, $\therefore MD \parallel AA_1$, $ME = \frac{1}{2} AA_1$, 2 分

$\therefore NC_1 \parallel AA_1 \parallel ME$, $\therefore NC_1, ME$ 共面, 平面 $MNC_1E \cap$ 平面 $A_1BC_1 = C_1E$,

又 $MN \parallel$ 平面 A_1BC_1 , $\therefore MN \parallel C_1E$, 4 分

$\therefore$ 四边形 MNC_1E 为平行四边形,

$\therefore NC_1 = ME = \frac{1}{2} AA_1 = \frac{1}{2} CC_1$, N 为 CC_1 的中点. 5 分

(2) 连接 CM , $\therefore CM \perp AB$, $CM \subset$ 平面 ABC ,

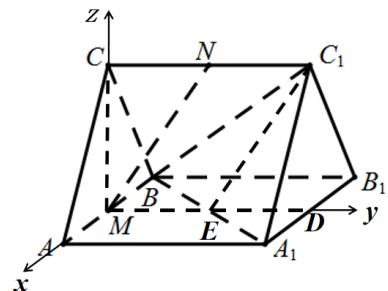
在正三棱柱中, 平面 $ABC \perp$ 平面 ABB_1A_1 , 且交线为 AB ,

$\therefore CM \perp$ 平面 ABB_1A_1 , 所以 MA, MD, MC 两两相互垂直,

故以 M 为原点, MA, MD, MC 所在直线为 x, y, z 轴,

建系如图. $\therefore A(1, \sqrt{3}, 0)$, $B(-1, 0, 0)$, $B_1(-1, \sqrt{3}, 0)$, $C(0, 0, \sqrt{3})$,

$C_1(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$, 7 分



$$\therefore \overrightarrow{BA_1} = (2, \sqrt{3}, 0), \overrightarrow{BC_1} = (1, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}), \overrightarrow{BB_1} = (0, \sqrt{3}, 0),$$

$$\text{设平面 } A_1BC_1 \text{ 的一个法向量为 } \vec{n}_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1), \therefore \begin{cases} \vec{n}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{BA_1} = 0 \\ \vec{n}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{BC_1} = 0 \end{cases}, \therefore \begin{cases} 2x_1 + \sqrt{3}y_1 = 0 \\ x_1 + \sqrt{3}y_1 + \sqrt{3}z_1 = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{取 } y_1 = -2, \text{ 则 } x_1 = \sqrt{3}, z_1 = 1, \therefore \vec{n}_1 = (\sqrt{3}, -2, 1), |\vec{n}_1| = 2\sqrt{2},$$

$$\text{同理可得, 平面 } BCC_1B_1 \text{ 的一个法向量为 } \vec{n}_2 = (\sqrt{3}, 0, -1), |\vec{n}_2| = 2, \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \cos \langle \vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2 \rangle = \frac{\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{3-1}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \text{平面 } A_1BC_1 \text{ 与平面 } BCC_1B_1 \text{ 夹角的余弦值为 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

$$20. (1) \text{ 由已知, } (1 - \sin^2 A) - (1 - \sin^2 B) + \sin^2 C = \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C - \sin^2 A = \frac{1}{4} \sin B \sin C,$$

$$\text{由正弦定理, } b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = \frac{1}{4} bc. \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{由余弦定理, } \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$\because A \in (0, \pi), \therefore \sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8}, \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = bc \cos A = 1, \therefore bc = 8,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 面积 } S = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{2}. \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由已知, } \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = bc \cos A = \frac{bc}{8}, \overrightarrow{BD} = \frac{5}{9} \overrightarrow{BC} = \frac{5}{9} (\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB}), \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BD} = \frac{4}{9} \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{5}{9} \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{4}{9} \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{5}{9} \overrightarrow{AC}, \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because |\overrightarrow{AD}| = |\overrightarrow{BD}| = \frac{5}{9} |\overrightarrow{BC}| = \frac{5}{9} a, \therefore 9|\overrightarrow{AD}| = |4\overrightarrow{AB} + 5\overrightarrow{AC}| = 5a, \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore 25a^2 = 16c^2 + 25b^2 + 40\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}, \text{ 即 } 25a^2 = 16c^2 + 25b^2 + 5bc, \text{ ①} \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - \frac{1}{4} bc, \therefore 25a^2 = 25c^2 + 25b^2 - \frac{25}{4} bc, \text{ ②}$$

$$\text{①} - \text{②} \text{ 得, } \frac{45}{4} bc - 9c^2 = 0, \because c > 0, \therefore \frac{c}{b} = \frac{5}{4},$$

$$\text{由正弦定理, } \frac{\sin C}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{b} = \frac{5}{4}. \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

21. (1) $\because C_2$ 的渐近线为 $y = \pm\sqrt{3}x$, $\therefore \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{3}$,

$\because c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 2$, $\therefore a = 1$, $b = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore C_1: x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ 3 分

(2) 由已知, $A(-1, 0)$, $B(1, 0)$, $M(x_1, y_1)$, $N(x_2, y_2)$,

l 过点 $F(2, 0)$ 与右支交于两点, 则 l 斜率不为零,

设 $l: x = my + 2$, 由 $\begin{cases} x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1 \\ x = my + 2 \end{cases}$ 消元得 $(3m^2 - 1)y^2 + 12my + 9 = 0$,

$\Delta = (12m)^2 - 4 \times 9(3m^2 - 1) = 36(m^2 + 1) > 0$,

$\therefore y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{12m}{3m^2 - 1}$, $y_1 y_2 = \frac{9}{3m^2 - 1}$, 5 分

$\therefore l$ 与右支交于两点 $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3m^2 - 1 \neq 0 \\ y_1 y_2 = \frac{9}{3m^2 - 1} < 0 \end{cases}$, $\therefore m \in (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$, 6 分

$\therefore k_1 = \frac{y_1}{x_1 + 1}$, $k_2 = \frac{y_2}{x_2 - 1} \neq 0$,

$\therefore \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{y_1(x_2 - 1)}{y_2(x_1 + 1)} = \frac{y_1(my_2 + 1)}{y_2(my_1 + 3)} = \frac{my_1 y_2 + y_1}{my_1 y_2 + 3y_2}$, 8 分

$\therefore \frac{y_1 + y_2}{y_1 y_2} = -\frac{12m}{9} = -\frac{4m}{3}$, $\therefore my_1 y_2 = -\frac{3}{4}(y_1 + y_2)$, 10 分

$\therefore \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{-\frac{3}{4}(y_1 + y_2) + y_1}{-\frac{3}{4}(y_1 + y_2) + 3y_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}y_1 - \frac{3}{4}y_2}{-\frac{3}{4}y_1 + \frac{9}{4}y_2} = -\frac{1}{3}$,

$\therefore$ 存在 $\lambda = -\frac{1}{3}$ 使得 $k_1 = \lambda k_2$ 12 分

22. (1) $\because f'(x) = (x - a + 1)e^x - ax + a(a - 1) = (x - a + 1)(e^x - a)$,

$\therefore f'(0) = (1 - a)^2 = 0$, $\therefore a = 1$, 2 分

$\therefore f(x) = (x - 1)e^x - \frac{1}{2}x^2$, $f'(x) = xe^x - x = x(e^x - 1)$,

$\because x \in (-\infty, 0)$ 时, $e^x - 1 < 0$, $f'(x) > 0$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 时, $e^x - 1 > 0$, $f'(x) > 0$;

$\therefore f'(x) \geq 0$, $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 是单调递增, 无极值点. 5 分

(2) 证明: $g(x) = \frac{e^x - x - 1}{x(e^x - 1)} = \frac{e^x - x - 1}{f'(x)}$, 定义域为 $\{x | x \neq 0\}$,

设 $h(x) = e^x - x - 1$, 由 (1) 知 $\forall x \neq 0$, $f'(x) > 0$,

$\therefore 0 < g(x) < 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 < h(x) < f'(x)$, 6 分

$\therefore h'(x) = e^x - 1$,

$\therefore x \in (-\infty, 0)$ 时, $h'(x) < 0$, $h(x)$ 单调递减;

$x \in (0, +\infty)$ 时, $h'(x) > 0$, $h(x)$ 单调递增;

$\therefore h(x) \geq h(0) = 0$, 当且仅当 $x = 0$ 时, 等号成立,

$\therefore x \neq 0$, $\therefore h(x) > 0$; 9 分

设 $m(x) = f'(x) - h(x) = (x-1)e^x + 1$,

$\therefore h(x) < f'(x) \Leftrightarrow m(x) > 0$,

$\therefore m'(x) = xe^x$,

$\therefore x \in (-\infty, 0)$ 时, $m'(x) < 0$, $m(x)$ 单调递减;

$x \in (0, +\infty)$ 时, $m'(x) > 0$, $m(x)$ 单调递增;

$\therefore m(x) \geq m(0) = 0$, 当且仅当 $x = 0$ 时等号成立,

$\therefore x \neq 0$, $\therefore m(x) > 0$; $\therefore 0 < g(x) < 1$ 12 分