

数学参考答案

一、选择题：本题共 8 小题，每小题 5 分，共 40 分.

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
答案	D	C	A	A	B	B	D	C

二、选择题：本题共 4 小题，每小题 5 分，共 20 分.

题号	9	10	11	12
答案	BC	ABC	AC	ABD

三、填空题：本题共 4 小题，每小题 5 分，共 20 分.

13. 1

14. $\frac{1}{2}$

15. 7542

16. $\left[-\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{4}{5}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{2}{e}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$ (区间开闭都给分)

四、解答题：本题共 6 小题，共 70 分.

17. 解：

(1) 方法 1: $\because na_{n+1} = (n+1)a_n + 1,$

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

$$\therefore n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } \frac{a_n}{n} = \frac{a_{n-1}}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n(n-1)},$$

$$\text{累加得 } \frac{a_n}{n} = \frac{a_1}{1} + 1 - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{2n-1}{n},$$

$\therefore a_n = 2n-1, n=1$ 时也成立,

$$\therefore a_n = 2n-1. \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$a_n - a_{n-1} = 2,$$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 是等差数列 $\dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

方法 2:

$$\because na_{n+1} = (n+1)a_n + 1, \therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{n} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)},$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \left\{ \frac{a_n}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \right\} \text{ 为常数数列 } \therefore \frac{a_n}{n} + \frac{1}{n} = \frac{a_1}{1} + 1 = 2,$$

$$\therefore a_n = 2n-1.$$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 是等差数列 $\dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

$$\text{方法 3: 当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } (n-1)a_n = na_{n-1} + 1 \text{ ①,}$$

$$na_{n+1} = (n+1)a_n + 1 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1} \text{ 可得: } na_{n+1} - (n-1)a_n = (n+1)a_n - na_{n-1}$$

$$\therefore 2a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n+1} \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \{a_n\} \text{ 是等差数列, 因为 } a_1 = 1, a_2 = 3, \therefore a_n = 2n-1. \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 由 (1) 知 $S_n = n^2$, 所以 $b_n = (-1)^n (n+2)$,

方法 1: 并项求和

当 n 为偶数时,

$$b_n + b_{n+1} = (-1)^n (n+2) + (-1)^{n+1} (n+3) = -1, \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore T_{2n-1} = b_1 + (b_2 + b_3) + \dots + (b_{2n-2} + b_{2n-1}) = -3 + (n-1) \times (-1) = -n-2 \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

方法 2: 错位相减求和

$$T_{2n-1} = -3 + 4 - 5 + 6 + \dots + (-1)^{2n-1} (2n+1) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$(-1)T_{2n-1} = 3 - 4 + 5 - 6 + \dots + (-1)^{2n} (2n+1) \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2}: \quad 2T_{2n-1} = -3 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \dots + 1 + (-1) - (2n+1)$$

$$= -4 - 2n$$

$$\therefore T_{2n-1} = -n-2 \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

18. 解:

(1) 零假设为 H_0 : 学生患近视与长时间使用电子产品无关.

$$\chi^2 = \frac{n(ad-bc)^2}{(a+b)(c+d)(a+c)(b+d)} = \frac{200 \times (45 \times 80 - 55 \times 20)^2}{100 \times 100 \times 65 \times 135} = \frac{5000}{351} \approx 14.245 > 6.635 \dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

根据小概率 $\alpha = 0.1$ 的 χ^2 独立性检验, 没有充分证据推断出 H_0 成立, 所以 H_0 不成立, 即有 99% 的把握认为患近视与长时间使用电子产品的习惯有关. $\dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$

(2) 设 $A =$ “长时间使用电子产品的学生”, $\bar{A} =$ “非长时间使用电子产品的学生”,

$B =$ “任意调查一人, 此人患近视”,

$$\text{则 } \Omega = A \cup \bar{A}, \text{ 且 } A, \bar{A} \text{ 互斥, } P(A) = 0.3, P(\bar{A}) = 0.7, P(B|A) = 0.6, P(B) = 0.46,$$

$\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

根据全概率公式有

$$P(B) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A) + P(\bar{A}) \cdot P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.3 \times 0.6 + 0.7 \times P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.46, \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{所以 } P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.4 \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

19. 解:

$$(1) \because c \sin A = a \cos(C - \frac{\pi}{6}), \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$$

$$\therefore \sin C \cdot \sin A = \sin A \cdot \cos(C - \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$\therefore \sin C = \cos(C - \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos C + \frac{1}{2} \sin C \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

(或者直接利用诱导公式)

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos C$$

$$\therefore \tan C = \frac{\sin C}{\cos C} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

(2) $\therefore \angle AMC + \angle BMC = \pi$

$$\therefore \cos \angle AMC + \cos \angle BMC = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{(\frac{c}{2})^2 + 1^2 - b^2}{c} + \frac{(\frac{c}{2})^2 + 1^2 - a^2}{c} = 0$$

$$\therefore c^2 + 4 = 2(a^2 + b^2) \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

(或者直接用结论：平行四边形的两条对角线的平方和等于四条边的平方和)

$$\therefore c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \therefore c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - ab$$

$$\therefore \frac{2c^2}{c^2 + 4} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - ab}{a^2 + b^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}} \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为锐角三角形

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{6} < A < \frac{\pi}{2} \therefore \tan A > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{b}{a} \therefore t = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin(A+C)}{\sin A} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin A + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos A}{\sin A} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \tan A} \in (\frac{1}{2}, 2) \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2c^2}{c^2 + 4} = 1 - \frac{1}{\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}} \in [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \leq c < \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{7} \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

20. 解:

(1) 法 1: 取 BC 的靠近点 C 的三等分点 E , 连接 C_1E, DE, DC_1 ,

则 $DE \parallel AB$, $DC_1 \parallel AA_1$

$DC_1 \cap EC_1 = C_1$, $AB \cap AA_1 = A$

则平面 $AA_1B_1B \parallel$ 平面 C_1DE ,

则 $A_1B \parallel$ 平面 C_1DE $\dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$

$$\frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

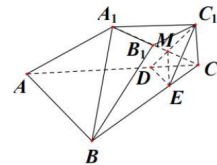
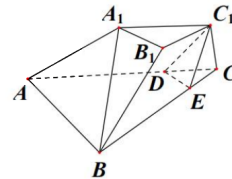
法 2: 取 BC 的靠近点 C 的三等分点 E , 连接 C_1E, DE, DC_1, A_1C ,

$$\therefore CD \parallel \frac{1}{2} A_1C_1$$

$$\text{则 } CM = \frac{1}{3} A_1C_1$$

则 $ME \parallel A_1B$, $A_1B \not\subset$ 平面 C_1DE , $ME \subset$ 平面 C_1DE ,

则 $A_1B \parallel$ 平面 C_1DE $\dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$



$$\frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

(2) 过 A_1 作 $A_1O \perp AC$, 连接 BO , 由 $A_1A = AB = 4$, $\angle A_1AC = \angle BAC = \frac{\pi}{3}$

得 $\triangle AA_1O \cong \triangle ABO$, 则 $BO \perp AC$, 因为 $d_{A_1-ABC} = 3$, 则 $\angle A_1OB = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$

以 OB 为 x 轴, OC 为 y 轴, 在平面 A_1OB 中过 O 作 OB 的垂线为 z 轴建立如图所示的空间直角坐标系,

则 $O(0,0,0)$, $A_1(\sqrt{3},0,3)$, $D(0,2,0)$, $A(0,-2,0)$, $B(2\sqrt{3},0,0)$, $\dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$

$$\overrightarrow{A_1B_1} = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} = \left(\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, 0\right),$$

$$\overrightarrow{DB_1} = \overrightarrow{DA_1} + \overrightarrow{A_1B_1} = \left(\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, 3\right), \quad \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OA_1} = (\sqrt{3}, 0, 3), \quad \overrightarrow{OD} = (0, 2, 0),$$

设平面 ACA_1C_1 的法向量 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA_1} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{OD} = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{即} \begin{cases} \sqrt{3}x + 3z = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{令 } \vec{n} = (\sqrt{3}, 0, -1), \quad \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{分}$$

则 B_1D 与平面 ACA_1C_1 所成角的正弦值为

$$|\cos(\overrightarrow{DB_1}, \vec{n})| = \frac{|\overrightarrow{DB_1} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\overrightarrow{DB_1}| |\vec{n}|} = \frac{3}{58} \sqrt{58} \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

法 2.

$$V_{B_1-DC_1A_1} = V_{D-B_1C_1A_1}, \quad \frac{1}{3} \cdot d_{B_1-DC_1A_1} \cdot S_{\triangle DC_1A_1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot d_{D-B_1C_1A_1} \cdot S_{\triangle B_1C_1A_1},$$

$$d_{D-B_1C_1A_1} = d_{ABC-B_1C_1A_1} = 3, S_{\triangle B_1C_1A_1} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}, S_{\triangle DC_1A_1} = 4\sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{则 } d_{B_1-DC_1A_1} = 2 \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

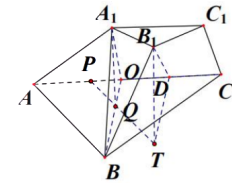
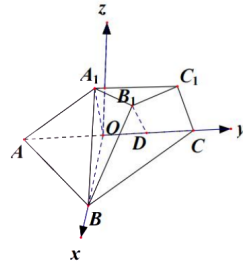
取 BO 的中点 Q , 过 Q 作 AB 的平行线, 交 AC 于点 P , 延长 PQ , 使得 $QT = A_1B_1$, 连接 DT , 则 A_1B_1QT 为矩形, $B_1T \perp$ 平面 ABC , 且 $B_1T = A_1Q = 3$, $\dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$

$$\text{在 } \triangle PTD \text{ 中, } PT = PQ + QT = 2 + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{14}{3},$$

$$PD = PO + OD = 1 + 2 = 3, \quad \angle TPD = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{则 } DT = \sqrt{PT^2 + PD^2 - 2PT \cdot PD \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{151}{9}},$$

$$\text{则 } B_1D = \sqrt{\frac{151}{9} + 9} = \sqrt{\frac{232}{9}} = \frac{2\sqrt{58}}{3}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{d_{B_1-DA_1C_1}}{B_1D} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{58}} = \frac{3\sqrt{58}}{58} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

其它方法酌情给分

21. 解:

(1) 法 1: 由 $P(3, \sqrt{2})$ 可得 $l: x - \sqrt{2}y = 1$, (直接写出答案给 1 分, 有证明过程给 2 分) 2 分

$l: x - \sqrt{2}y = 1$ 交 x 轴于点 $Q(1, 0)$, 则

$$\frac{|QF_1|}{|QF_2|} = \frac{3}{1}, \frac{|PF_1|}{|PF_2|} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3}{1},$$

即 $\frac{|QF_1|}{|QF_2|} = \frac{|PF_1|}{|PF_2|}$, 所以 l 为 $\angle F_1PF_2$ 的角平分线; 4 分

法 2: $Q(1, 0)$ 到直线 $PF_1: y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}(x+2), PF_2: y = \sqrt{2}(x-2)$ 的距离相等, 所以得证.

(2) 过 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 的切线 $l: \frac{x_0}{3}x - y_0 \cdot y = 1$,

当 $y_0 \neq 0$ 时, 即 P 不为右顶点时, $k = \frac{x_0}{3y_0}$, 6 分

$$\text{即 } k^2 = \frac{x_0^2}{9y_0^2} = \frac{3+3y_0^2}{9y_0^2} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3y_0^2} > \frac{1}{3} \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

(或由直线与单支有两个交点, 则 $|k| > |k_{渐近线}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 也可)

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} l_1: y = k(x+2) \\ x^2 - 3y^2 - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (1-3k^2)x^2 - 12k^2x - 12k^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{设 } A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = \frac{12k^2}{1-3k^2} \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{-12k^2-3}{1-3k^2} \\ \Delta = 12(k^2+1) \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\text{所以 } |AB| = \sqrt{1+k^2} |x_1 - x_2| = \frac{2\sqrt{3}(1+k^2)}{3k^2-1} = |CD|$$

$$\text{又, } d_{P-l_1} \cdot d_{P-l_2} = d_{F_1-l} \cdot d_{F_2-l} = \frac{\left| \frac{x_0}{3}(-2) - 1 \right|}{\sqrt{y_0^2 + \frac{x_0^2}{9}}} \cdot \frac{\left| \frac{x_0}{3} \cdot 2 - 1 \right|}{\sqrt{y_0^2 + \frac{x_0^2}{9}}} = 1 \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$S_{\Delta PAB} \cdot S_{\Delta PCD} = \frac{1}{2}|AB| \cdot d_{P-l_1} \cdot \frac{1}{2}|CD| \cdot d_{P-l_2} = \frac{1}{4}|AB|^2 \cdot 1$$

所以

$$= 3 \frac{(k^2+1)^2}{(3k^2-1)^2} = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{k^2 - \frac{1}{3}}\right)^2 > \frac{1}{3}$$

当 $y_0 \neq 0$, 即点 P 为右顶点时, $S_{\Delta PAB} \cdot S_{\Delta PCD} = \frac{1}{3}$

所以, $S_{\Delta PAB} \cdot S_{\Delta PCD}$ 的最小值为 $\frac{1}{3}$ 12 分

22. 解:

(1) $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x+1} = \frac{e^{ax}}{x+1}$ ($x \neq 0$), 而 $g'(x) = \frac{e^{ax}[a(x+1)-1]}{(x+1)^2}$, 1 分

① 当 $a=0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -1)$ 上递减, $(-1, +\infty)$ 上递增; 2 分

② 当 $a>0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -1)$ 上递减, 在 $(-1, \frac{1}{a}-1)$ 上递减, 在 $(\frac{1}{a}-1, +\infty)$ 上递增;

..... 3 分

③ 当 $a<0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, \frac{1}{a}-1)$ 上递增, 在 $(\frac{1}{a}-1, -1)$ 上递减, 在 $(-1, +\infty)$ 上递减.

..... 4 分

(求导 1 分, 单调性三条各 1 分, 共 4 分)

(2) 由 (1) 得: 当 $a=1$ 时, 当 $x > -1$, $\frac{f(x)}{x+1} \geq 1$,

此时 $e^x \geq x+1$, 又当 $x \leq -1$, $e^x > x+1$,

$$\therefore e^x \geq x+1, \text{ 令 } x = \frac{1}{2n} - 1, \text{ 得到 } e^{\frac{1}{2n}-1} \geq \frac{1}{2n}, \therefore \frac{1}{2n} < \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^{\left(1-\frac{1}{2n}\right)},$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{2n}\right)^n < \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2n}\right)^n < \sqrt{e} \left[\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^3 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^n \right] = \sqrt{e} \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^2 \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^{n-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{e}}$$

$$< \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}(e-1)} \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

(也可以用差分, 两边取对数等方法完成, 酌情给分.)

(3) $\frac{2f(2m)}{f(n)} + bf(\ln n) \cdot f(m) + 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2e^{2m-n} + bne^m + 2 \geq 0$

① $b < 0$, 当 $n \rightarrow +\infty, m \rightarrow 0$ 时, 不等式显然 < 0 , 所以此时不成立;

② $b = 0$, 不等式显然成立. 9 分

③ $b > 0$,

令 $g(n) = 2e^{2m} \cdot e^{-n} + be^m \cdot n + 2$,

$g'(n) = -2e^{2m} \cdot e^{-n} + be^m = 0$, 则 $b = 2e^m \cdot e^{-n} \Rightarrow e^n = \frac{2e^m}{b} \Rightarrow n = \ln \frac{2e^m}{b}$.

所以, $g(n)_{\min} = g(\ln \frac{2e^m}{b}) = b \cdot e^m + bm \cdot e^m - b \cdot e^m \ln \frac{b}{2} + 2$,

令 $e^m = t (t > 0)$, 则 $h(t) = bt + bt \ln t - bt \ln \left(\frac{b}{2}\right) + 2$,

$h'(t) = b + b(1 + \ln t) - b \ln \left(\frac{b}{2}\right) = 0$, 即 $1 + 1 + \ln t - \ln \frac{b}{2} = 0$, 11 分

则 $t = \frac{b}{2e^2}$, 则 $h(t) \geq \frac{b^2}{2e^2} + \frac{b}{2e^2} (\ln \frac{b}{2} - 2) - b \ln \frac{b}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{2e^2} + 2 = -\frac{b^2}{2e^2} + 2 \geq 0$,

所以, $b \leq 2e$.

综上所述, $0 \leq b \leq 2e$ 12 分