

参考答案

单选 1-5 B B B A A 6-9 B A C A

填空 10. $\sqrt{5}$ 11. $2x + y - 10 = 0$ 12. -80 13. $\frac{8}{81}$ 14. 3 15. $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{18}{5}$

解答

16. 解: (I) $\because b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = 2bccosA$,

$$\therefore 2bccosA = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}bc.$$

$$\therefore cosA = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}.$$

$$\therefore \text{在} \triangle ABC \text{中, } sinA = \sqrt{1 - cos^2A} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

(II) $\because \triangle ABC$ 的面积为 $\sqrt{2}$,

$$\text{即} \frac{1}{2}bc sinA = \frac{1}{6}bc = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore bc = 6\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{又} \because \sqrt{2}sinB = 3sinC,$$

由正弦定理得 $\sqrt{2}b = 3c$,

$$\therefore b = 3\sqrt{2}, c = 2.$$

$$\text{则} a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bccosA = 6,$$

$$\therefore a = \sqrt{6}.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 的周长为 } 2 + 3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}.$$

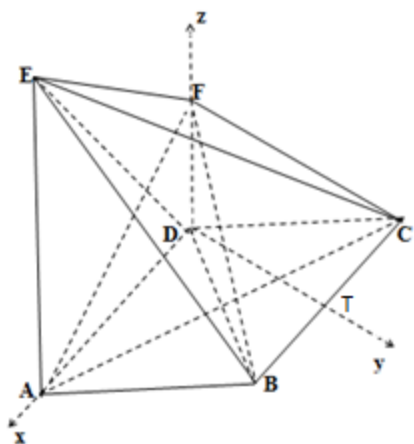
17. (I) 证明: 取 BC 中点 T , 连接 DT ,

由题可知, $\triangle BCD$ 为等边三角形, 则 $DT \perp BC$,

又 $AD \parallel BC$, 则 $DT \perp DA$,

因为 $EA \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$, $EA \parallel FD$, 则 $DF \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$,

以 D 为原点, 分别以 $\overrightarrow{DA}$, $\overrightarrow{DT}$, $\overrightarrow{DF}$ 的方向为 x 轴, y 轴, z 轴正方向建立空间直角坐标系,



则 $A(2,0,0)$, $B(1,\sqrt{3},0)$, $C(-1,\sqrt{3},0)$, $D(0,0,0)$, $E(2,0,2)$, $F(0,0,1)$.

$$\overrightarrow{EA} = (0,0,-2), \overrightarrow{AB} = (-1,\sqrt{3},0),$$

设 $\vec{q} = (x,y,z)$ 为平面 EAB 的法向量,

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} \vec{q} \cdot \overrightarrow{EA} = -2z = 0 \\ \vec{q} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = -x + \sqrt{3}y = 0 \end{cases}, \text{取 } y = 1, \text{得 } \vec{q} = (\sqrt{3}, 1, 0),$$

$$\text{又 } \overrightarrow{FC} = (-1, \sqrt{3}, -1), \text{得 } \vec{q} \cdot \overrightarrow{FC} = 0,$$

又 $\because$ 直线 $FC \not\subset$ 平面 EAB ,

$\therefore$ 直线 $FC \parallel$ 平面 EAB .

$$\text{(II) 解: } \overrightarrow{EF} = (-2, 0, -1), \overrightarrow{FC} = (-1, \sqrt{3}, -1), \overrightarrow{FA} = (2, 0, -1),$$

设 $\vec{n} = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ 为平面 EFC 的法向量,

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{EF} = -2x_1 - z_1 = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{FC} = -x_1 + \sqrt{3}y_1 - z_1 = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{取 } x_1 = -3, \text{得 } \vec{n} = (-3, \sqrt{3}, 6),$$

设 $\vec{m} = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$ 为平面 FCA 的法向量,

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} \vec{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{FA} = 2x_2 - z_2 = 0 \\ \vec{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{FC} = -x_2 + \sqrt{3}y_2 - z_2 = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{得 } \vec{m} = (1, \sqrt{3}, 2),$$

$$\therefore \cos \langle \vec{m}, \vec{n} \rangle = \frac{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}}{|\vec{m}| \cdot |\vec{n}|} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4},$$

$$\therefore \text{二面角 } E-FC-A \text{ 的正弦值为: } \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}.$$

$$\text{(III) 解: 设 } \overrightarrow{EM} = \lambda \overrightarrow{EC} = (-3\lambda, \sqrt{3}\lambda, -2\lambda), \text{则 } M(2-3\lambda, \sqrt{3}\lambda, 2-2\lambda),$$

$$\text{则 } \overrightarrow{BD} = (-1, -\sqrt{3}, 0), \overrightarrow{DM} = (2-3\lambda, \sqrt{3}\lambda, 2-2\lambda),$$

设 $\vec{p} = (x_3, y_3, z_3)$ 为平面 BDM 的法向量,

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} \vec{p} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} = -x_3 - \sqrt{3}y_3 = 0 \\ \vec{p} \cdot \overrightarrow{DM} = (2-3\lambda)x_3 + \sqrt{3}\lambda y_3 + (2-2\lambda)z_3 = 0 \end{cases},$$

取 $y_3 = -1$, 得 $\vec{p} = (\sqrt{3}, -1, \frac{2\sqrt{3}\lambda - \sqrt{3}}{1-\lambda})$,

由 $\vec{EB} = (-1, \sqrt{3}, -2)$,

$$\text{得 } |\cos \langle \vec{EB}, \vec{p} \rangle| = \left| \frac{-2\sqrt{3} - 2 \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}\lambda - \sqrt{3}}{1-\lambda}}{2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{4 + (\frac{2\sqrt{3}\lambda - \sqrt{3}}{1-\lambda})^2}} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8},$$

解得 $\lambda = \frac{1}{4}$ 或 $\lambda = -\frac{7}{8}$ (舍),

$\therefore$ 线段 BC 上存在点 M 满足条件, 且 $\frac{EM}{MC} = \frac{1}{3}$.

18. 解: (1) 当 $n=1$ 时, $3a_1 = 2(a_1 - 1)$, 则 $a_1 = -2$.

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $\begin{cases} 3S_n = 2(a_n - 1) \\ 3S_{n-1} = 2(a_{n-1} - 1) \end{cases}$, 两式相减可得, $a_n = -2a_{n-1}$, 即 $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = -2$.

所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是首项为 -2 , 公比为 -2 的等比数列,

故 $a_n = (-2)^n$,

因为 $b_1 = a_1 = -2$, 设等差数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 则 $b_2 = -2 + d$, $b_3 = -2 + 2d$, $b_7 = -2 + 6d$,

由 b_2, b_3, b_7 成等比数列, 所以 $(-2 + 2d)^2 = (-2 + d)(-2 + 6d)$, 解得 $d = 3$,

故 $b_n = 3n - 5$,

(2) $c_n = a_n b_n = (3n - 5)(-2)^n$,

$T_n = (-2) \times (-2)^1 + 1 \times (-2)^2 + 4 \times (-2)^3 + \dots + (3n - 5) \times (-2)^n$,

$-2T_n = (-2) \times (-2)^2 + 1 \times (-2)^3 + 4 \times (-2)^4 + \dots + (3n - 8) \times (-2)^n + (3n - 5) \times (-2)^{n+1}$.

相减得 $3T_n = 4 + 3[(-2)^2 + (-2)^3 + (-2)^4 + \dots + (-2)^n] - (3n - 5) \times (-2)^{n+1} = 8 - (3n - 4)(-2)^{n+1}$,

则 $T_n = \frac{8 - (3n - 4)(-2)^{n+1}}{3}$.

19. 解: (1) $\because$ 椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > b > 0)$ 的离心率为 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore a = 2c$,

由椭圆 C 的左、右焦点分别为 F_1, F_2 , M 是 C 上一点,

$|MF_1| = 2$, 且 $|\vec{MF_1}| \cdot |\vec{MF_2}| = 2\vec{MF_1} \cdot \vec{MF_2}$,

得 $\cos \langle \vec{MF_1}, \vec{MF_2} \rangle = \frac{\vec{MF_1} \cdot \vec{MF_2}}{|\vec{MF_1}| |\vec{MF_2}|} = \frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore \angle F_1 M F_2 = 60^\circ$.

在 $\triangle F_1 F_2 M$ 中, 由余弦定理得 $(2c)^2 = 2^2 + (4c - 2)^2 - 2 \times 2(4c - 2) \cos 60^\circ$,

解得 $c = 1$,

则 $a = 2$, $b = \sqrt{3}$,

∴ 椭圆 C 的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$;

(2) 由题意可得直线 l 的斜率存在,

设直线 l 的方程为 $y - 1 = k(x - 4)$, 即 $y = kx + (1 - 4k)$,

代入椭圆 C 的方程,

整理得 $(3 + 4k^2)x^2 + (8k - 32k^2)x + 64k^2 - 32k - 8 = 0$,

设 $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$,

则 $x_1 + x_2 = \frac{32k^2 - 8k}{3 + 4k^2}$, $x_1 x_2 = \frac{64k^2 - 32k - 8}{3 + 4k^2}$.

设 $Q(x_0, y_0)$,

由 $|\overrightarrow{AP}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{QB}| = |\overrightarrow{AQ}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{PB}|$,

得 $(4 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2) = (x_1 - x_0)(4 - x_2)$ (考虑线段在 x 轴上的射影即可),

∴ $8x_0 = (4 + x_0)(x_1 + x_2) - 2x_1 x_2$,

于是 $8x_0 = (4 + x_0) \cdot \frac{32k^2 - 8k}{3 + 4k^2} - \frac{2(64k^2 - 32k - 8)}{3 + 4k^2}$,

整理得 $3x_0 - 2 = (4 - x_0)k$, ①

又 $k = \frac{y_0 - 1}{x_0 - 4}$,

代入 ① 式得 $3x_0 + y_0 - 3 = 0$,

∴ 点 Q 总在直线 $3x + y - 3 = 0$ 上.

20. 解: (1) 由已知 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x + a}{x}$,

$g(x) = f(x) - 1 = x + \frac{a}{x}$, $x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$,

$g(-x) = -x - \frac{a}{x} = -(x + \frac{a}{x}) = -g(x)$ 故 $g(x)$ 为奇函数.

(2) ① 当 $a = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{2x} + 1$, $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [1, +\infty)$, 且 $x_1 < x_2$

$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = (x_1 - x_2) + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2}) = (x_1 - x_2) + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_1 x_2}) = (x_1 - x_2)(1 - \frac{1}{2x_1 x_2})$

又因为 $x_1, x_2 \in [1, +\infty)$, 所以 $(x_1 - x_2) < 0$, $(1 - \frac{1}{2x_1 x_2}) > 0$, 所以 $f(x_1) - f(x_2) < 0$

即 $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$, 故函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 为单调递增,

函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上的最小值为 $f(1) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{5}{2}$

② 由 ① 知, $x_1 \in [1, 2]$, 所以 $f(x_1) \in [\frac{5}{2}, \frac{13}{4}]$,

当 $k = 0$ 时, $h(x_2) = 5$, $f(x_1) \leq h(x_2)$ 成立, 符合题意.

当 $k > 0$ 时, $h(x_2) = kx_2 + 5 - 2k$ 在 $x_2 \in [0, 1]$ 为单调递增, $h(x_2) \in [5 - 2k, 5 - k]$

对任意的 $x_1 \in [1, 2]$, 总存在 $x_2 \in [0, 1]$, 使得 $f(x_1) \leq h(x_2)$

故 $f(x_1)_{\max} \leq h(x_2)_{\max}$, 即 $\frac{13}{4} \leq 5 - k$, 解得 $0 < k \leq \frac{7}{4}$

当 $k < 0$ 时, $h(x_2) = kx_2 + 5 - 2k$ 在 $x_2 \in [0, 1]$ 为单调递减, $h(x_2) \in [5 - k, 5 - 2k]$

同理: $f(x_1)_{\max} \leq h(x_2)_{\max}$, 即 $\frac{13}{4} \leq 5 - 2k$, 解得 $k < 0$

综上所述: k 的取值范围为 $(-\infty, \frac{7}{4}]$.

