

## 参考答案

一、选择题:每小题5分,共40分

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
答案	C	C	D	B	B	A	C	B

二、填空题:每小题5分,共30分.

9.  $2\sqrt{2}$ ; 10. 9; 11.  $\sqrt{3}, -\frac{2\pi}{3}$ ; 12.  $0, q-1$ ; 13.  $\frac{6}{25}, \frac{19}{25}$ ; 14.  $4\sqrt{6}, 2$ .

三、解答题

15. 解:(1)由  $f(0) = 2$ , 得  $b = 2$ ; 由  $f(\frac{\pi}{6}) = 3$ , 得

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a + \frac{3}{2} = 3, \quad a = 2\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2\sqrt{3}\sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x = \sqrt{3}\sin 2x + \cos 2x + 1$$

$$= 2\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 1.$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi.$$

(2) 当  $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 即  $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  时,  $f(x) = 2 + 1 = 3$  为最大值;

当  $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 即  $x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  时,

$f(x) = -2 + 1 = -1$  为最小值.

16. 解:(1)  $\xi$  的可能值为 0, 1, 2.

若  $\xi = 0$ , 表示没有取出次品, 其概率为:

$$P(\xi = 0) = \frac{C_2^0 C_{10}^3}{C_{12}^3} = \frac{6}{11};$$

同理, 有

$$P(\xi = 1) = \frac{C_2^1 C_{10}^2}{C_{12}^3} = \frac{9}{22}; \quad P(\xi = 2) = \frac{C_2^2 C_{10}^1}{C_{12}^3} = \frac{1}{22}.$$

$\therefore \xi$  的分布列为:

$\xi$	0	1	2
$P$	$\frac{6}{11}$	$\frac{9}{22}$	$\frac{1}{22}$

$$\therefore E\xi = 0 \times \frac{6}{11} + 1 \times \frac{9}{22} + 2 \times \frac{1}{22} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$D\xi = (0 - \frac{1}{2})^2 \times \frac{6}{11} + (1 - \frac{1}{2})^2 \times \frac{9}{22} + (2 - \frac{1}{2})^2 \times \frac{1}{22} = \frac{3}{22} + \frac{9}{88} + \frac{9}{88} = \frac{15}{44}$$

(2)  $\eta$  的可能值为 1, 2, 3, 显然  $\xi + \eta = 3$ .

$$\therefore p(\eta=1) = p(\xi=2) = \frac{1}{22}; p(\eta=2) = p(\xi=1) = \frac{9}{22}$$

$$p(\eta=3) = p(\xi=0) = \frac{6}{11}$$

$\therefore \eta$  的分布列为:

$\eta$	1	2	3
$p$	$\frac{1}{22}$	$\frac{9}{22}$	$\frac{6}{11}$

$$E\eta = E(3 - \xi) = 3 - E\xi = 3 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}. \therefore \eta = -\xi + 3, \therefore D\eta = (-1)^2 D\xi = \frac{15}{44}$$

17. 解法一: (1) 如图 1, 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\because E, F$  分别为  $AC, BC$  中点,

$\therefore EF \parallel AB$ .

又  $AB \not\subset$  平面  $DEF, EF \subset$  平面  $DEF$ ,

$\therefore AB \parallel$  平面  $DEF$ .

(2) 过  $D$  作  $DG \perp AC$  于  $G$ , 连接  $BC$ .

$\because AD \perp CD, BD \perp CD$ .

$\therefore \angle ADB$  是二面角  $A-CD-B$  的平面角.

$\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$ , 即  $BD \perp AD$ .

$\therefore BD \perp$  平面  $ADC$ ,

$\therefore BG \perp AC$ .

$\therefore \angle BGD$  是二面角  $B-AC-D$  的平面角.

在  $Rt\triangle ADC$  中,  $AD = a, DC = \sqrt{3}a, AC = 2a$ ,

$$\therefore DG = \frac{AD \cdot DC}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a.$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle BDG \text{ 中, } \tan \angle BGD = \frac{BD}{DG} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$\therefore \angle BGD = \arctan \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \text{ 即二面角 } B-AC-D \text{ 的大小为 } \arctan \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

(3) 过  $E$  作  $EH \perp DC$  于  $H$ .

$\because BD \perp$  平面  $ADC$ , 又  $EH \subset$  平面  $ADC$ ,

$\therefore BD \perp EH$ .

$\therefore EH \perp$  平面  $BCD$ .

$$\therefore EH = \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{a}{2}, S_{\triangle CDF} = \frac{1}{2}S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$$

$$\cos \angle EDF = \frac{DE^2 + DF^2 - EF^2}{2DE \cdot DF} = \frac{3}{4}, \sin \angle EDF = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

$$S_{\triangle DEF} = \frac{1}{2}DE \cdot DF \cdot \sin \angle EDF = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{8}a^2.$$

设点  $C$  到平面  $DEF$  的距离为  $h$ .

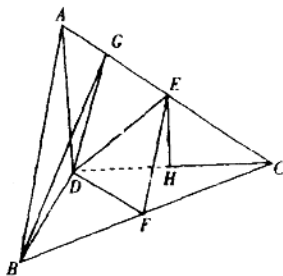


图 1

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$$\therefore V_{C-DEF} = V_{E-CDF},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle DEF} \cdot h = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle CDF} \cdot EH,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{7}}{8} a^2 \cdot h = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} a, h = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7} a.$$

故点  $C$  到平面  $DEF$  的距离为  $\frac{\sqrt{21}}{7} a$ .

解法二: (1) 如图 2, 建立空间直角坐标系,  $O-xyz$ , 则

$$D(0,0,0), A(0,0,a), B(a,0,0), C(0,\sqrt{3}a,0)$$

$$E(0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a, \frac{a}{2}), F(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a, 0)$$

$$\therefore \vec{AB} = (a, 0, -a), \vec{EF} = (\frac{a}{2}, 0, -\frac{a}{2}).$$

$$\therefore \vec{EF} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB}, \therefore \vec{EF} \parallel \vec{AB}.$$

$\therefore AB \parallel EF$ , 且  $EF \subset$  平面  $DEF$ .

$\therefore AB \parallel$  平面  $DEF$ .

(2)  $\therefore \vec{DB} = (a, 0, 0)$  为平面  $ACD$  的一个法向量,

设  $n = (x, y, z)$  为平面  $ABC$  的一个法向量, 则  $\begin{cases} \vec{AB} \cdot n = ax - az = 0, \\ \vec{AC} \cdot n = \sqrt{3}ay - az = 0, \end{cases}$

取  $z = 1$ , 则  $x = 1, y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ .

$$\therefore n = (1, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, 1)$$

$$\therefore \cos \langle n, \vec{DB} \rangle = \frac{n \cdot \vec{DB}}{|n| |\vec{DB}|} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}} a} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}.$$

$\therefore$  二面角  $B-AC-D$  的大小的为  $\arccos \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}$

(3) 设  $m = (x, y, z)$  为平面  $DEF$  的一个法向量, 则  $\begin{cases} \vec{DE} \cdot m = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ay + \frac{1}{2}az = 0, \\ \vec{DF} \cdot m = \frac{1}{2}ax + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ay = 0. \end{cases}$

取  $y = 1$ , 则  $x = z = -\sqrt{3}$ .

$$\therefore m = (-\sqrt{3}, 1, -\sqrt{3}).$$

$$m_0 = \frac{m}{|m|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}(-\sqrt{3}, 1, -\sqrt{3})$$

$\therefore$  点  $C$  到平面  $DEF$  的距离为

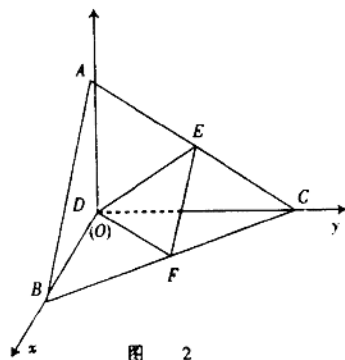


图 2

$$d = |\mathbf{m}_0 \cdot \overrightarrow{DC}| = |-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{7} \times 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \times \sqrt{3}a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{7}} \times 0| = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}a.$$

18. 解: (1) 函数图象与  $y$  轴交点为  $(0, a)$ . 依题意,  $|a| \leq 1$ ,

$\therefore -1 \leq a \leq 1$ , 即实数  $a$  的取值范围是  $[-1, 1]$ .

$$(2) f'(x) = x^2 + (a-4)x + 2(2-a) = (x-2)a + x^2 - 4x + 4.$$

令  $f'(x) > 0$  对任意的  $a \in [-1, 1]$  恒成立, 即不等式  $g(a) = (x-2)a + x^2 - 4x + 4$

对任意的  $a \in [-1, 1]$  恒成立, 其充要条件是  $\begin{cases} g(1) = x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0, \\ g(-1) = x^2 - 5x + 6 > 0 \end{cases}$

解得:  $x < 1$  或  $x > 3$ .

当  $x \in (-\infty, 1)$  或  $x \in (3, +\infty)$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$  对任意  $a \in [-1, 1]$  恒成立.

所以对任意的  $a \in [-1, 1]$  函数  $f(x)$  均是单调递增的.

故存在区间  $(-\infty, 1)$  和  $(3, +\infty)$  对任意的  $a \in [-1, 1]$  函数  $f(x)$  在该区间内均是单调增的.

19. 解: (1) 由  $a_1 = 1, S_n = \frac{n}{2}a_n, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 得,

$$a_1 = 0, a_2 = 1, a_3 = 2, a_4 = 3.$$

于是猜想  $a_n = n - 1$ .

下面用数学归纳法证明:

显然  $n = 1, n = 2$  时等式成立, 假设  $n = k (k \geq 2)$  时等式成立, 即  $a_k = k - 1, (k \geq 2)$ , 则

$$a_{k+1} = S_{k+1} - S_k$$

$$= \frac{k+1}{2}a_{k+1} - \frac{k}{2}a_k$$

$$2a_{k+1} = (k+1)a_{k+1} - k(k-1)$$

$$(k-1)a_{k+1} = k(k-1)$$

$$\therefore a_{k+1} = k = (k+1) - 1.$$

即当  $n = k + 1$  时等式也成立. 故对任意  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  均有

$$a_n = n - 1.$$

(2) 由 (1) 知,

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{2a_{n+1}}\right)^{a_{n+1}} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n$$

$$= C_n^0 + C_n^1 \frac{1}{2n} + C_n^2 \left(\frac{1}{2n}\right)^2 + \dots + C_n^r \left(\frac{1}{2n}\right)^r + \dots + C_n^n \left(\frac{1}{2n}\right)^n.$$

$$\because C_n^r \left(\frac{1}{2n}\right)^r = \frac{1}{2^r} \cdot \frac{C_n^r}{n^r} = \frac{1}{2^r} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)}{r! \cdot n^r} < \frac{1}{2^r}, (r=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\therefore \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n < 2.$$

$$\text{而 } \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n \geq C_n^0 + C_n^1 \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{3}{2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{2} \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n < 2.$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{3}{2} \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{2a_{n+1}}\right)^{a_{n+1}} < 2.$$

20. 解: (1) 由题意, 可设双曲线方程为  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ , 由已知, 得  $\begin{cases} c^2 - a^2 = 2 \\ c = 2\left(c - \frac{a^2}{c}\right) \end{cases}$

解得:  $a = \sqrt{2}, c = 2$ .

双曲线方程为  $\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$ , 离心率  $e = \frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{2}$ .

(2) 由(1)可知  $A(1, 0)$ , 设直线  $PQ$  的方程为  $y = k(x - 1)$ .

$$\text{由方程组 } \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} = 1, \\ y = k(x - 1) \end{cases}$$

消去  $y$ , 得

$$(k^2 - 1)x^2 - 2k^2x + k^2 + 2 = 0.$$

$$\text{依题意, } \begin{cases} k^2 \neq 1, \\ \Delta = 4k^2 - 4(k^2 - 1)(k^2 + 2) > 0, \end{cases}$$

解得  $-\sqrt{2} < k < \sqrt{2}$  且  $k \neq \pm 1$ .

如图, 设  $P(x_1, y_1), Q(x_2, y_2)$ , 则  $x_1 + x_2 = \frac{2k^2}{k^2 - 1}$ .

$$x_1 x_2 = \frac{k^2 + 2}{k^2 - 1}.$$

若  $k^2 - 1 < 0$ , 则  $x_1$  与  $x_2$  异号,  $P, Q$  分别在双曲线的两支上. 此时  $\angle PBQ$  为锐角. 而由  $\vec{BP} \cdot \vec{BQ} = 0$  可知  $\angle PBQ = 90^\circ$ , 矛盾. 故  $k^2 - 1 > 0$ . 即  $k < -1$  或  $k > 1$ .

$\therefore -\sqrt{2} < k < -1$  或  $1 < k < \sqrt{2}$ .

此时  $P, Q$  两点同在双曲线左支上.

由直线  $PQ$  的方程得

$$y_1 = k(x_1 - 1), y_2 = k(x_2 - 1)$$

$$y_1 y_2 = k^2(x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1)$$

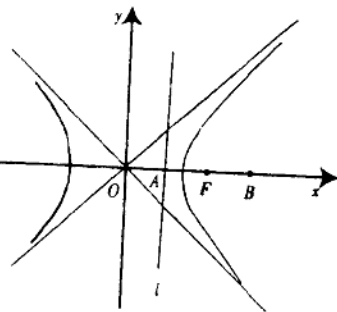
$$= k^2[x_1 x_2 - (x_1 + x_2) + 1]$$

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

$$= \frac{k^2}{k^2 - 1}$$

$$\vec{BP} = (x_1 - 3, y_1), \vec{BQ} = (x_2 - 3, y_2).$$

$$\text{且 } \vec{BP} \cdot \vec{BQ} = 0.$$



$$\therefore (x_1 - 3)(x_2 - 3) + y_1 y_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 x_2 - 3(x_1 + x_2) + 9 + y_1 y_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{k^2 + 2}{k^2 - 1} - \frac{6k^2}{k^2 - 1} + 9 + \frac{k^2}{k^2 - 1} = 0$$

$$5k^2 - 7 = 0, k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{35}}{5} \in (-\sqrt{2}, -1) \cup (1, \sqrt{2}).$$

所以直线  $PQ$  方程为

$$\sqrt{35}x - 5y - \sqrt{35} = 0 \text{ 或 } \sqrt{35}x + 5y - \sqrt{35} = 0.$$

(3)  $\because \lambda > 1, P, Q$  两点应在双曲线的同一支上.

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = \frac{2k^2}{k^2 - 1} \text{ 与 } x_1 x_2 = \frac{k^2 + 2}{k^2 - 1} \text{ 同号.}$$

$\therefore x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0$ , 即  $P, Q$  两点同在双曲线的右支上.

$$\therefore \vec{AP} = (x_1 - 1, y_1), \vec{AQ} = (x_2 - 1, y_2), \text{ 且 } \vec{AP} = \lambda \vec{AQ},$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 1 = \lambda(x_2 - 1), & \text{①} \\ y_1 = \lambda y_2, & \text{②} \\ x_1^2 - y_1^2 = 2, & \text{③} \\ x_2^2 - y_2^2 = 2. & \text{④} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由②得 } y_1^2 = \lambda^2 y_2^2. \quad \text{⑤}$$

将③、④代入⑤, 得

$$x_1^2 - 2 = \lambda^2 x_2^2 - 2\lambda^2$$

由①得  $x_1 = \lambda x_2 + 1 - \lambda$  代入上式, 得

$$(\lambda x_2 + 1 - \lambda)^2 - 2 = \lambda^2 x_2^2 - 2\lambda^2$$

化简, 得

$$2\lambda(\lambda - 1)x_2 = (3\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)$$

$\because \lambda > 1,$

$$\therefore x_2 = \frac{3\lambda + 1}{2\lambda}, x_1 = \lambda \frac{3\lambda + 1}{2\lambda} + 1 - \lambda = \frac{\lambda + 3}{2}.$$

依题意,  $M(x_1, -y_1), \vec{FM} = (x_1 - 2, -y_1), \vec{FQ} = (x_2 - 2, y_2)$

$$\therefore \vec{FM} = \left(\frac{\lambda + 3}{2} - 2, -y_1\right) = \left(\frac{\lambda - 1}{2}, -y_1\right)$$

$$= -\lambda \left(\frac{1 - \lambda}{2\lambda}, \frac{y_1}{\lambda}\right) = -\lambda \left(\frac{3\lambda + 1}{2\lambda} - 2, \frac{y_1}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$= -\lambda(x_2 - 2, y_2)$$

$$\therefore \vec{FM} = -\lambda \vec{FQ}.$$

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