

## 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	B	C

二、填空题:

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

三、解答题:

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) &= 2\sqrt{3}\sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x = \sqrt{3}\sin 2x + \cos 2x + 1 \\ &= 2\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

(2)当 $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,即 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$ , $k \in Z$ 时,

$$f(x) = 2 + 1 = 3 \text{ 为最大值;}$$

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

$$f(x) = -2 + 1 = -1 \text{ 为最小值.}$$

16. 解:(1) $\because f(x) = ax^3 - 4ax^2 + 4ax$ ,

$$\therefore f'(x) = 3ax^2 - 8ax + 4a = 3a(x - \frac{2}{3})(x - 2).$$

令 $f'(x) = 0$ ,得 $x = \frac{2}{3}$ 或 $x = 2$ .

$\because f(x) = ax(x-2)^2$ ( $x \in R$ )有极大值32,又 $f(2) = 0$ ,

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{2}{3}$ 时取得极大值.

$$\therefore f(\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{32}{27}a = 32, \quad a = 27$$

(2)由 $f'(x) = 81(x - \frac{2}{3})(x - 2) > 0$ ,得 $x < \frac{2}{3}$ 或 $x > 2$ .

$\therefore$  函数 $f(x)$ 的单调增区间是 $(-\infty, \frac{2}{3})$ 和 $(2, +\infty)$ .

由 $f'(x) = 81(x - \frac{2}{3})(x - 2) < 0$ ,得 $\frac{2}{3} < x < 2$ .

∴ 函数  $f(x)$  的单调减区间是  $(\frac{2}{3}, 2)$ .

17. 解: (1) 有两盏灯亮的概率可视为在 6 次独立重复试验中恰好发生 2 次的概率:

$$P_6(2) = C_6^2(0.5)^2 \times (0.5)^4 = C_6^2(0.5)^6 = \frac{15}{64}.$$

(2) 至少有 3 盏灯亮的概率等于 1 减去至多两盏灯亮的概率, 即

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 - P_6(0) - P_6(1) - P_6(2) \\ &= 1 - C_6^0(0.5)^6 - C_6^1(0.5)^6 - C_6^2(0.5)^6 \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{64} - \frac{6}{64} - \frac{15}{64} \\ &= \frac{21}{32} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 至少 4 盏灯亮的概率为:

$$\begin{aligned} & P_6(4) + P_6(5) + P_6(6) \\ &= C_6^4(0.5)^6 + C_6^5(0.5)^6 + C_6^6(0.5)^6 \\ &= \frac{15}{64} + \frac{6}{64} + \frac{1}{64} \\ &= \frac{11}{32} > 0.3 \end{aligned}$$

至少 5 盏灯亮的概率为

$$\begin{aligned} & P_6(5) + P_6(6) = C_6^5(0.5)^6 + C_6^6(0.5)^6 \\ &= \frac{6}{64} + \frac{1}{64} = \frac{7}{64} < 0.3 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 至少有 5 盏灯亮的概率小于 0.3.

18. 解: (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)  $\because AB \parallel EF$ ,

$\therefore \angle DEF$  即为异面直线  $AB$  与  $DE$  所成的角.

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

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

$\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$ .

$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AD^2 + BD^2} = \sqrt{2}a$ .

又  $DE = \frac{1}{2}AC = a, DF = \frac{1}{2}BC = a$ .

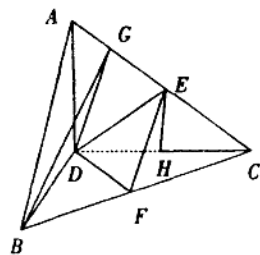


图 1

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos \angle DEF &= \frac{DE^2 + EF^2 - DF^2}{2DE \cdot EF} = \frac{a^2 + \frac{a^2}{2} - a^2}{2a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  异面直线  $AB$  与  $DE$  所成角的大小为  $\arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ .

(3) 过  $D$  作  $DG \perp AC$  于  $G$ , 连  $BG$ .

$\because BD \perp DC, BD \perp AD$ , 且  $BD \cap AD = D$ ,

$\therefore BD \perp$  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,  $AD = a, DC = \sqrt{3}a, AC = 2a$ ,

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

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

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

解二:  $CD$  如图 2, 建立空间直角坐标分  $O-xyz$ , 则

$$D(0,0,0), A(0,0,a), B(a,0,0), C(0,\sqrt{3}a,0), E(0,\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a,\frac{a}{2}), F(\frac{a}{2},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a,0)$$

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

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

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

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

(2)  $\because AB \parallel EF$ ,

$\therefore \angle DEF$  即为异面直线  $AB$  与  $DE$  所成的角.

$$\because \vec{ED} = (0, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a, -\frac{a}{2}),$$

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

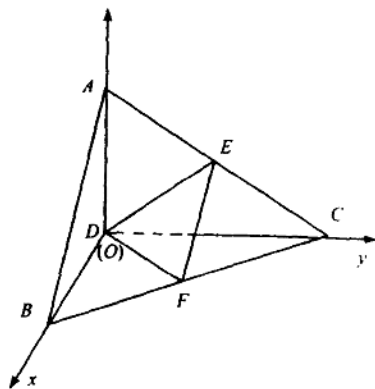


图 2

$$\therefore \cos \langle \vec{EF}, \vec{ED} \rangle = \frac{\vec{EF} \cdot \vec{ED}}{|\vec{EF}| |\vec{ED}|} = \frac{\frac{a^2}{4}}{a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

∴ 异面直线  $AB$  与  $DE$  所成角的大小为  $\arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ .

(3) ∵  $\vec{DB} = (a, 0, 0)$  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

$$\begin{cases} \vec{AB} \cdot n = ax - az = 0, \\ \vec{AC} \cdot n = \sqrt{3}ay - az = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{取 } z=1, \text{ 则 } x=1, y=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

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

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

∴ 二面角  $B-AC-D$  的大小为  $\arccos \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}$

19. 解:  $a_{n+1}^2 a_n + a_{n+1} a_n^2 + a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 = 0$  可变形为

$$(a_{n+1} + a_n)(a_{n+1} a_n + a_{n+1} - a_n) = 0$$

$$\because a_n > 0, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

$$\therefore a_{n+1} a_n + a_{n+1} - a_n = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} = 1, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

∴ 数列  $\left\{ \frac{1}{a_n} \right\}$  是以  $\frac{1}{a_1} = 1$  为首项, 1 为公差的等差数列.

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a_n} = 1 + (n-1) \times 1 = n, a_n = \frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$(2) \therefore b_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{(n+3)^2} a_n$$

$$\therefore b_n = \frac{n+1}{(n+3)^2} = \frac{n+1}{[(n+1)+2]^2}$$

$$= \frac{n+1}{(n+1)^2 + 4(n+1) + 4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1 + \frac{4}{n+1} + 4}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+1 + \frac{4}{n+1}} + 4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{等号当且仅当 } n+1 = \frac{4}{n+1}$$

即  $n=1$  时成立

原

# 原书缺5--末