

2020-2021 学年上期期末考试高二数学(理科)评分参考

一、选择题:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	C	B	A	B	B	C	D	D	B	C	A

二、填空题:

13. $(5, -3, 4)$; 14. $\frac{9}{8}$; 15. $\frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}$; 16. $2\sqrt{10}$.

三、解答题:

17. (10分) 解: 若 p 真, 则 $a \geq (x + \frac{1}{x})_{\max}$ 2分

$\because x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 2], \therefore x + \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{5}{2}$ 当且仅当 $x = 2$ 或 $\frac{1}{2}$ 时等号成立. $\therefore a \geq \frac{5}{2}$ 4分

若 q 真, $\Delta = a^2 - 4a < 0 \therefore 0 < a < 4$ 8分

$\because p \wedge q$ 是真命题, $\therefore p, q$ 都是真命题.9分

$\therefore \frac{5}{2} \leq a < 4$ 10分

18. (12分) 解: (1) 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为 q , 由题得: $2a_1 = a_2 + 6a_3$, 即 $2a_1 = a_1q + 6a_1q^2$,

$$6q^2 + q - 2 = 0, \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore q = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } q = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ (舍)} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$(2) a_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} = (\frac{1}{2})^n, b_n = (n+1) \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^n, \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

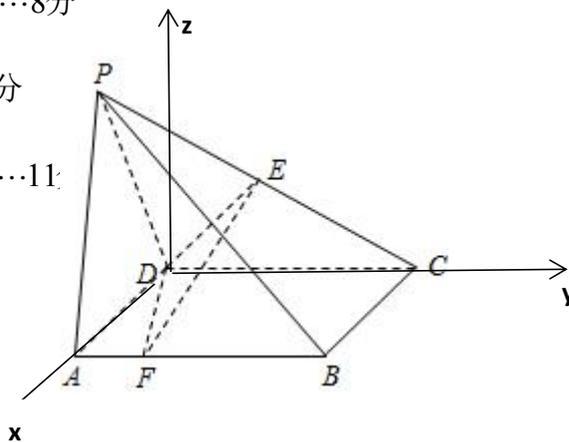
$$T_n = 2 \times (\frac{1}{2})^1 + 3 \times (\frac{1}{2})^2 + \dots + (n+1) \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^n, \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} T_n = 2 \times (\frac{1}{2})^2 + 3 \times (\frac{1}{2})^3 + \dots + (n+1) \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}, \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} T_n = 1 + (\frac{1}{2})^2 + \dots + (\frac{1}{2})^n - (n+1) \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} - (\frac{1}{2})^n - (n+1) \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1} = \frac{3}{2} - (n+3) \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1} \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore T_n = 3 - (n+3) \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^n \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$



19. (12分)

证明: (1) $\because PD = AD = DC, E$ 为 PC 中点 $\therefore DE \perp PC$...1分

\because 面 $PCD \perp$ 面 $ABCD$, 面 $PCD \cap$ 面 $ABCD = CD, BC \perp CD$,

$\therefore BC \perp$ 面 PCD ,. 3分

$\because DE \subset$ 面 $PCD, \therefore BC \perp DE$...4分

$\because PC \cap BC = C, \therefore DE \perp$ 面 PBC ...5分

(2) \because 面 $PCD \perp$ 面 $ABCD$, 面 $PCD \cap$ 面 $ABCD = CD$, 在面 PCD 内, 过 D 点作 DC 的垂线 DZ ,

则 $DZ \perp$ 面 $ABCD$.如图, 以 DA 为 x 轴, DC 为 y 轴, DZ 为 z 轴建立空间直角坐标系, ...6分

$\therefore F(3,1,0), E(0, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}), C(0,3,0), D(0,0,0), \overrightarrow{DC} = (0,3,0), \overrightarrow{DE} = (0, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}), \overrightarrow{DF} = (3,1,0)$, ...8分

设面 DCE 的法向量为 \vec{n}_1 , 求得 $\vec{n}_1 = (1,0,0)$, 设面 DEF 的法向量为 \vec{n}_2 , 求得 $\vec{n}_2 = (1,-3,\sqrt{3})$, 10分

$$\cos\langle\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}, \text{设二面角 } C-DE-F \text{ 的平面角为 } \theta, \therefore \sin\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{39}}{13}. \dots 12 \text{分}$$

20. 解: (1) 连接 ST . 在 $\triangle RST$ 中, $\angle SRT = 60^\circ$. 由余弦定理可得:

$$ST^2 = 4^2 + 6^2 - 2 \times 4 \times 6 \times \cos 60^\circ = 28, \therefore ST = 2\sqrt{7} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$$

在 $\triangle RST$ 中, 由余弦定理可得, $\cos \angle STR = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}$.

在 $\triangle PST$ 中, $\therefore \sin \angle PTS = \cos \angle STR = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}$,

由正弦定理可得: $\frac{SP}{\sin \angle PTS} = \frac{ST}{\sin 120^\circ}$ 解得: $SP = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 4分

在直角 $\triangle SPR$ 中, $PR^2 = 4^2 + \left(\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{112}{3}, \therefore PR = \frac{4\sqrt{21}}{3}$ 6分

$$(2) S_{\triangle PMN} = \frac{1}{2} |PM| |PN| \sin 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} |PM| |PN|,$$

$$S_{\triangle PMN} = S_{\triangle PRM} + S_{\triangle PRN} = \frac{1}{2} |PM| \times 4 + \frac{1}{2} |PN| \times 6 = 2|PM| + 3|PN| \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} |PM| |PN| = 2|PM| + 3|PN| \geq 2\sqrt{6|PM| \cdot |PN|}.$$

$$\therefore |PM| |PN| \geq 128, \text{当且仅当 } |PM| = 8\sqrt{3} \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle PMN} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} |PM| |PN| \geq 32\sqrt{3} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

21(1) 由已知, 易得 $a^2 = 4$, $b^2 = 2$, 椭圆 C 的标准方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$ 4分

由条件 $\begin{cases} y = x + m, \\ \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1, \end{cases}$ 得 $3x^2 + 4mx + 2m^2 - 4 = 0$, $\Delta = (4m)^2 - 12(2m^2 - 4) > 0$.

解得 $-\sqrt{6} < m < \sqrt{6}$, 设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$,

由求根公式得 $x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-4m}{3}, x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{2m^2 - 4}{3}$,6分

$|AB| = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{-4m}{3}\right)^2 - 4 \times \frac{2m^2 - 4}{3}} = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{6 - m^2}$,8分

$Q(0, 3m)$ 到直线 $l: x - y + m = 0$ 的距离 $d = \frac{2|m|}{\sqrt{2}}$,9分

$S_{\triangle ABQ} = \frac{1}{2} \times |AB| \times d = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \sqrt{6 - m^2} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} |m| = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{(6 - m^2) m^2}$ 10分

$\leq \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \frac{6 - m^2 + m^2}{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$, 当且仅当 $6 - m^2 = m^2$ 即 $m = \pm\sqrt{3}$ 时取得等号,

即当 $\triangle ABQ$ 面积最大时, m 的值为 $\pm\sqrt{3}$12分

22. 解: (1) 由题可得: $\begin{cases} a < 0, \\ -1 + 2 = -\frac{b}{a}, \\ -1 \times 2 = \frac{c}{a}, \end{cases}$ 即: $\begin{cases} a < 0, \\ \frac{b}{a} = -1, \\ \frac{c}{a} = -2, \end{cases}$ 2分

$bx^2 + 4ax - (c + 3b) \leq 0$ 等价于 $\frac{b}{a}x^2 + 4x - \left(\frac{c}{a} + \frac{3b}{a}\right) \geq 0$ 4分

即: $x^2 - 4x - 5 \leq 0$, 解得: $-1 \leq x \leq 5$;6分

$f(x) \geq 2ax + b$ 恒成立, 即 $ax^2 + (b - 2a)x + c - b \geq 0$ 恒成立.

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ \Delta = (b-2a)^2 - 4a(c-b) \leq 0 \end{cases}, \text{也即: } \therefore \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ b^2 \leq 4ac - 4a^2 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^2}{3a^2 + c^2} \leq \frac{4ac - 4a^2}{3a^2 + c^2} = 4 \times \frac{\frac{c}{a} - 1}{\frac{c^2}{a^2} + 3}, \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{c}{a} - 1, \text{则 } \frac{c}{a} = t + 1,$$

$$\therefore b^2 \leq 4ac - 4a^2, \therefore ac - a^2 \geq 0, \therefore \frac{c}{a} \geq 1, t \geq 0.$$

$$\text{令 } y = 4 \times \frac{\frac{c}{a} - 1}{\frac{c^2}{a^2} + 3} = \frac{4t}{t^2 + 2t + 4}, \text{当 } t = 0 \text{ 时, } y = 0;$$

$$\text{当 } t > 0 \text{ 时, } y = \frac{4t}{t^2 + 2t + 4} = \frac{4}{t + \frac{4}{t} + 2} \leq \frac{2}{3}, \text{当且仅当 } t = 2, \frac{c}{a} = 3 \text{ 取最大值.}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{b^2}{3a^2 + c^2} \text{ 的最大值为 } \frac{2}{3}. \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$