

2020 学年金丽衢十二校高三第一次联考

数学评分标准与参考答案

一、选择题 (4×10=40 分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	C	D	D	A	B	C	C	A	B

二、填空题 (9—12 题每题 6 分, 13—15 题每题 4 分, 共 36 分)

11. $-6, 3\sqrt{5}$; 12. $1, -2$; 13. $\frac{\pi}{2}, \left[0, \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{4}\right]$; 14. $1, \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{3}\right)$;
 15. 150 ; 16. $\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 1\right)$; 17. -1 .

三、解答题: 本大题共 5 小题, 共 74 分。解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤。

18. 解: (1) 由 $\cos A - \sin A = -\frac{1}{5}$, 且 A 为锐角, 求得 $\cos A = \frac{3}{5}, \sin A = \frac{4}{5}$. -----(7 分)

(2) 根据面积公式 $S = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A$ 可求得 $bc=50$, 所以 $c=10, b=5$, -----(11 分)

又由余弦定理求得 $a^2 = 100 + 25 - 2 \times 50 \times \frac{3}{5} = 65$, 所以 $a = \sqrt{65}$. -----(14 分)

19. 解: (1) 证: 取 BC 中点 E , 连接 AE 和 C_1E

设 $AC_1 = \sqrt{2}AB = \sqrt{2}AC = \sqrt{2}$ $\because AB \perp AC, AB=AC=1$ 且 E 是 BC 中点

$\therefore AE = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 且 $AE \perp BC$ 又 $\because AC_1 \perp BC, AC_1 \cap AE = A \therefore BC \perp$ 面 AEC_1

$\therefore BC \perp C_1E$ 又 E 是 BC 中点

所以 $C_1B = C_1C$

又 $\angle CBB_1 = 120^\circ \Rightarrow \angle C_1CB = 60^\circ$

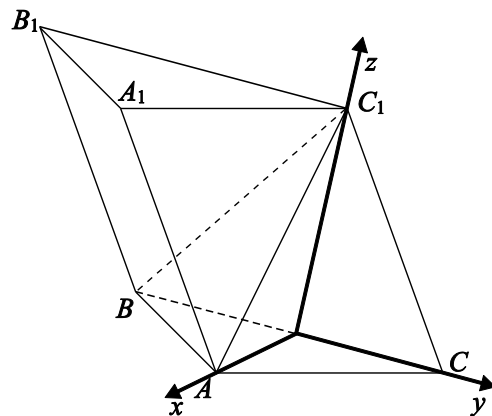
$\therefore \triangle C_1CB$ 是等边三角形

$\therefore C_1E = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$

即 $C_1E^2 + AE^2 = AC_1^2$

所以 $C_1E \perp AE$

又 $\because BC \perp C_1E$



(第19题图)

且 $BC \cap AE = E$
 $\therefore C_1E \perp \text{面}ABC$
 又 $\because C_1E \subset \text{面}BB_1C_1C$
 $\therefore \text{面}ABC \perp \text{面}BB_1C_1C$ ----- (7分)

(II) 如图, 以 E 为原点, 射线 EA 为 x 轴, 射线 EC 为 y 轴, 建立空间直角坐标系,
 设 $AC_1 = \sqrt{2}AB = \sqrt{2}AC = 2$
 则 $A(1,0,0), B(0,-1,0), C(0,1,0), C_1(0,0,\sqrt{3}), B_1(0,-2,\sqrt{3})$
 $\therefore \overrightarrow{B_1C_1} = (0,2,0), \overrightarrow{BC_1} = (0,1,\sqrt{3}), \overrightarrow{BA} = (1,1,0)$ ----- (9分)

设面 ABC_1 的一个法向量 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$
 则 $\begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC_1} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{BA} = 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $\vec{n} = (\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}, 1)$ ----- (12分)

设所求角为 θ
 则 $\sin \theta = |\cos \langle \vec{n}, \overrightarrow{B_1C_1} \rangle| = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}$
 故直线 B_1C_1 与平面 ABC_1 所成角的正弦值为 $\frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}$. ----- (15分)

20. 解:

(1) 由 $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 知 $2^{n+1}a_{n+1} = 2^n a_n + 2n+1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$
 令 $b_n = 2^n a_n$, 则 $b_1 = 1$ 且 $b_{n+1} = b_n + 2n+1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ ----- (4分)

由 $b_n = (b_n - b_{n-1}) + (b_{n-1} - b_{n-2}) + \dots + (b_2 - b_1) + b_1 = (2n-1) + \dots + 3 + 1 = n^2$ ----- (7分)

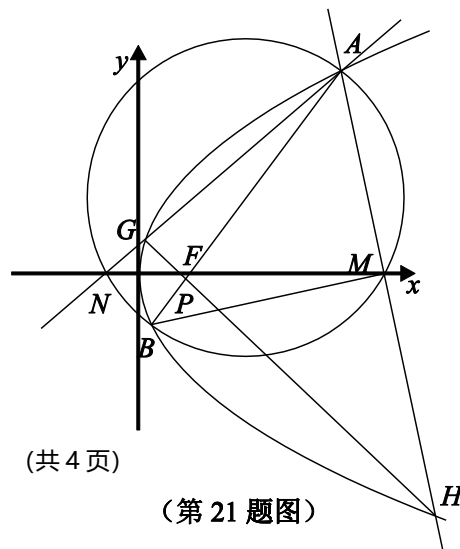
(2) 易知 $a_n = \frac{n^2}{2^n}$, 于是 $S_n = \frac{1}{2^1} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \frac{4}{2^4} + \dots + \frac{(n-1)}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{n}{2^n}$
 所以 $\frac{1}{2}S_n = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{2}{2^3} + \frac{3}{2^4} + \frac{4}{2^5} + \dots + \frac{(n-1)}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{n}{2^{n+1}}$ ----- (12分)

两式相减得 $\frac{1}{2}S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{2^5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{n}{2^{n+1}} < 1$, 即 $S_n < 2$ 得证. ----- (15分)

21. 解:

(I) 当 $AF \perp x$ 轴时, $A(\frac{p}{2}, p), B(\frac{p}{2}, -p)$
 故圆的方程为 $(x - \frac{p}{2})^2 + y^2 = p^2$
 即 $|MN| = |AB| = 2p = 4$, 得 $p = 2$ ----- (4分)
 故抛物线 C 的方程为 $y^2 = 4x$; ----- (5分)

(II) 设点 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), M(x_3, 0), N(x_4, 0)$
 直线 $AB: x = my + 1$
 联立 $\begin{cases} y^2 = 4x \\ x = my + 1 \end{cases}$



(第 21 题图)

得: $y^2 - 4my - 4 = 0$

$\Delta = 16(m^2 + 1)$

$y_1 + y_2 = 4m, y_1 \cdot y_2 = -4$ -----(7分)

$y_1 = \frac{4m + 4\sqrt{m^2 + 1}}{2} = 2m + 2\sqrt{m^2 + 1}$

$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = m(y_1 + y_2) + 2 = 4m^2 + 2$ -----(8分)

故圆心 $(2m^2 + 1, 2m)$ -----(9分)

半径 $r = \frac{1}{2}|AB| = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{m^2 + 1} \frac{\sqrt{16(m^2 + 1)}}{1} = 2(m^2 + 1)$

即圆的方程为 $(x - 2m^2 - 1)^2 + (y - 2m)^2 = 4(m^2 + 1)^2$

令 $y = 0$, 则 $(x - 2m^2 - 1)^2 + 4m^2 = 4(m^2 + 1)^2$

化简得: $x^2 - (4m^2 + 2)x - 3 = 0$

$x_3 + x_4 = 4m^2 + 2, x_3 \cdot x_4 = -3$ -----(11分)

若 B, H, P, M 四点共圆, 则 $\angle BPH = \angle BMH = 90^\circ$

即 B, H, P, M 四点共圆等价于 $HG \perp AB$ -----(12分)

下证: 存在唯一直线 AB 满足 $HG \perp AB$

设 $H(x_5, y_5), B(x_6, y_6)$

直线 $AM: x - x_1 = t_1(y - y_1)$ 和直线 $AN: x - x_1 = t_2(y - y_1)$

联立 $\begin{cases} y^2 = 4x \\ x - x_1 = t_1(y - y_1) \end{cases}$

得: $y^2 - 4t_1y + 4t_1y_1 - 4x_1 = 0$

$y_1 + y_5 = 4t_1 \Rightarrow y_5 = 4t_1 - y_1$ 同理, $y_1 + y_6 = 4t_2 \Rightarrow y_6 = 4t_2 - y_1$

$\therefore k_{HG} = \frac{y_6 - y_5}{x_6 - x_5} = \frac{y_6 - y_5}{\frac{y_6^2 - y_5^2}{4}} = \frac{4}{y_6 + y_5} = \frac{4}{4(t_1 + t_2) - 2y_1}$

又 $\therefore t_1 = \frac{x_1 - x_3}{y_1}, t_2 = \frac{x_1 - x_4}{y_1}$

$\therefore k_{HG} = \frac{4}{\frac{4(2x_1 - x_3 - x_4) - 2y_1}{y_1}} = -\frac{y_1}{x_3 + x_4} = -\frac{m + \sqrt{m^2 + 1}}{2m^2 + 1}$

又 $k_{AB} = \frac{1}{m} \Rightarrow k_{HG} = -m = -\frac{m + \sqrt{m^2 + 1}}{2m^2 + 1} \Rightarrow 2m^3 + m = m + \sqrt{m^2 + 1}$

$\Rightarrow 2m^3 = \sqrt{m^2 + 1} \Rightarrow 4m^6 - m^2 - 1 = 0$

设 $f(x) = 4x^3 - x - 1, x \in (0, +\infty)$

$f'(x) = 12x^2 - 1$

故 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6})$ 单调减, $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}, +\infty)$ 单调增

又 $\therefore f(0) = -1 < 0, f(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}) < 0, \text{ 且 } f(1) = 2 > 0,$

故存在唯一 $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 满足 $f(x) = 0$

即存在唯一 $m \in (0, +\infty)$, 满足 $4m^6 - m^2 - 1 = 0$

综上所述得证。 -----(15分)

22. 解:

(1) $f'(x) = 1 + \ln x$, 所以 $f(x)_{\min} = f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -\frac{1}{e}$ -----(5分)

(2) $g'(x) = (1-k) + \ln x$, 所以 $g(x)$ 在 $(0, e^{k-1})$ 递减, 在 $(e^{k-1}, +\infty)$ 递增, 所以 $\frac{g(M)}{N} < 0$, -

要证 $g\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) > -\ln\sqrt{2}^{|x_1-x_2|}$, 不妨设 $0 < x_1 < x_2$

由 $x_1 \ln x_1 - kx_1 - b = 0$, $x_2 \ln x_2 - kx_2 - b = 0$ 得 $\frac{x_1 \ln x_1 + x_2 \ln x_2}{2} - k\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) - b = 0$,

即证 $g(M) = \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} \ln \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} - \frac{x_1 \ln x_1 + x_2 \ln x_2}{2} > -\frac{x_2-x_1}{2} \ln 2$

即证 $(x_1+x_2) \ln(x_1+x_2) - (x_1+x_2) \ln 2 - x_1 \ln x_1 - x_2 \ln x_2 > (x_1-x_2) \ln 2$

即证 $x_1 \ln \frac{x_1+x_2}{2x_1} + x_2 \ln \frac{x_1+x_2}{2x_2} > (x_1-x_2) \ln 2$

又由于 $(x_1+x_2)^2 > 4x_1x_2$, $\ln \frac{x_1+x_2}{2x_1} > \ln \frac{2x_2}{x_1+x_2}$,

所以只需证 $x_1 \ln \frac{2x_2}{x_1+x_2} + x_2 \ln \frac{x_1+x_2}{2x_2} > (x_1-x_2) \ln 2$

即证明 $(x_1-x_2) \ln \frac{2x_2}{x_1+x_2} > (x_1-x_2) \ln 2$,

即证 $2x_2 < 2x_1 + 2x_2$,

该式显然成立, 于是原命题得证. -----(15分)