2021 届高三湖北十一校第二次联考数学参考答案

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
С	A	D	В	D	В	A	С	CD	ВС	BCD	AC

- 13. $\frac{\pi}{3}$
- 14. 0.0044 15. $\frac{y^2}{2} x^2 = 1$ (答案不唯一) 16. $\left| \frac{1}{2a}, 1 \right|$

17. (1) 在 $\triangle ABD$ 中,由正弦定理得 $\frac{BD}{\sin A} = \frac{AB}{\sin ADB}$.

由题设知,
$$\frac{5}{\sin 45^{\circ}} = \frac{2}{\sin \angle ADB}$$
,所以 $\sin \angle ADB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$.

由题设知,
$$\angle ADB < 90^{\circ}$$
,所以 $\cos \angle ADB = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{25}} = \frac{\sqrt{23}}{5}$;

(2) 由题设及(1) 知, $\cos \angle BDC = \sin \angle ADB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$.在 ΔBCD 中,由余弦定理得

$$BC^2 = BD^2 + DC^2 - 2 \cdot BD \cdot DC \cdot \cos \angle BDC = 25 + 8 - 2 \times 5 \times 2\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} = 25.$$
所以 BC=5.

18. (1) : $AB = \sqrt{2}, BC = AD = 2, \angle ABC = \frac{\pi}{4}, : AC = \sqrt{2},$

$$AB^2 + AC^2 = BC^2$$
, $AB \perp AC$, $AF \perp AC$,

平面 $ACEF \perp$ 平面 ABCD ,平面 $ACEF \cap$ 平面 ABCD = AC ,

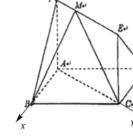
AF ⊂ 平面 ACEF , $\therefore AF$ ⊥ 平面 ABCD ,

以 AB, AC, AF 为 x, y, z 轴建立空间直角坐标系, 如图,

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

设 $M(0, y, 1), 0 \le y \le \sqrt{2}$.

则 $\overrightarrow{AE} = (0, \sqrt{2}, 1), \overrightarrow{DM} = (\sqrt{2}, y - \sqrt{2}, 1),$



- $\therefore AE \perp DM , \quad \therefore \overrightarrow{AE} \cdot \overrightarrow{DM} = \sqrt{2}(y \sqrt{2}) + 1 = 0 , \quad \text{if } y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} , \quad \therefore \frac{FM}{FE} = \frac{1}{2} .$
- ∴ 当 $AE \perp DM$ 时,点 M 为 EF 的中点.

(2) 由 (1),
$$\overrightarrow{BM} = (-\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1), \overrightarrow{BC} = (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, 0),$$
设平面 MBC 的一个法向量为 $\overrightarrow{m} = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$,则
$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{BM} = -\sqrt{2}x_1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}y_1 + z_1 = 0, \\ \overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{N} = (2, 2, \sqrt{2}), \end{cases}$$
 取 $y_1 = 2$,则 $\overrightarrow{m} = (2, 2, \sqrt{2})$,

$$\vec{m} \cdot \vec{BC} = -\sqrt{2}x_1 + \sqrt{2}y_1 = 0$$

易知平面 ECD 的一个法向量为 $\vec{n} = (0.1.0)$,

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \left| \cos \langle \vec{m}, \vec{n} \rangle \right| = \left| \frac{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}}{\left| \vec{m} \right| \left| \vec{n} \right|} \right| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 + 4 + 2}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5},$$

∴平面 MBC 与平面 ECD 所成二面角的余弦值为 $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$.

19. (1) 将n = 1代入 $a_n + a_{n+1} = 2n + 1$ 得 $a_2 = 3 - 1 = 2n$

由 $a_n + a_{n+1} = 2n + 1$ ①,可以得到 $a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} = 2n + 3$ ②,

②-① 得 a_{n+2} - a_n = 2, 所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的奇数项、偶数项都是以 2 为公差的等差数列

当n = 2k时, $a_n = a_2 + 2(k-1) = 2k = n$

当n = 2k - 1时, $a_n = a_1 + 2(k - 1) = 2k - 1 = n$

$$∴ a_n = n, n ∈ N^*.$$

(2) :
$$b_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\therefore S_n = b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n = (1 - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}) = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1}.$$

若
$$S_k = 4S_m^2$$
,则 $\frac{k}{k+1} = \frac{4m^2}{(m+1)^2}$,即 $1 + \frac{1}{k} = \frac{(m+1)^2}{4m^2}$, 得 $\frac{1}{k} = \frac{-3m^2 + 2m + 1}{4m^2}$.

$$1 < m < k \qquad 1 < m < k \qquad 1 < \frac{1}{k} < \frac{1}{m} < 1 = 0 < \frac{-3m^2 + 2m + 1}{4m^2} < \frac{1}{m} < 1.$$

:. 不存在 m.k 满足题意.

20. (1) 设这个小球掉入 5 号球槽为事件 A. 掉入 5 号球槽,需要向右 4 次向左 2 次,所以 P (A) $=C_6^2(\frac{1}{2})^2(\frac{1}{2})^4=\frac{15}{64}$. 所以这个小球掉入 5 号球槽的概率为 $\frac{15}{64}$.

………12 分

$$P(\xi = 0) = P(m = 4) = C_6^3 (\frac{1}{2})^3 (\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$P(\xi = 4) = P(m = 3) + P(m = 5) = C_6^2 (\frac{1}{2})^2 (\frac{1}{2})^4 + C_6^4 (\frac{1}{2})^4 (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{15}{22}$$

$$P(\xi=8) = P(m=2) + P(m=6) = C_6^1(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2})^5 + C_6^5(\frac{1}{2})^5(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$P(\xi = 12) = P(m = 1) + P(m = 7) = C_6^0 (\frac{1}{2})^6 + C_6^6 (\frac{1}{2})^6 = \frac{1}{32}$$
.

ξ	0	4	8	12
P	<u>5</u> 16	$\frac{15}{32}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$

一次游戏付出的奖金 $E\xi = 0 \times \frac{5}{16} + 4 \times \frac{15}{32} + 8 \times \frac{3}{16} + 12 \times \frac{1}{32} = \frac{15}{4}$,则小红的收益为 $6 - \frac{15}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$. ……8 分 小明的收益计算如下:每一次游戏中, η 的可能取值为0,1,4,9.

$$P(\eta = 0) = P(n = 4) = C_4^3 (\frac{1}{3})(\frac{2}{3})^3 = \frac{32}{81}$$

$$P(\eta = 1) = P(n = 3) + P(n = 5) = C_4^2 (\frac{1}{3})^2 (\frac{2}{3})^2 + C_4^4 (\frac{2}{3})^4 = \frac{40}{81}$$

$$P(\eta = 4) = P(n = 2) = C_4^1 (\frac{1}{3})^3 (\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{8}{81}$$

$$P(\eta = 9) = P(n = 1) = (\frac{1}{3})^4 = \frac{1}{81}$$
.

η	0	1	4	9
P	32	40	<u>8</u>	1
	81	81	81	81

一次游戏付出的奖金 $E\eta = 0 \times \frac{32}{81} + 1 \times \frac{40}{81} + 4 \times \frac{8}{81} + 9 \times \frac{1}{81} = 1$,则小明的收益为 4-1=3.

$$\therefore$$
 3 > $\frac{9}{4}$ ∴ 小明的盈利多.12 分

21. (1) 设点
$$P(x, y)$$
, 则 $|PF| = |y| + 1$, 即 $\sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2} = |y| + 1$

化简得
$$x^2 = 2|y| + 2y$$
 : $y \ge 0$: $x^2 = 4y$.

$$\therefore$$
点 P 的轨迹方程为 $x^2 = 4y$.

(2) 对函数
$$y = \frac{1}{4}x^2$$
求导数 $y' = \frac{1}{2}x$.

设切点 $(x_0, \frac{1}{4}x_0^2)$,则过该切点的切线的斜率为 $\frac{1}{2}x_0$,

∴切线方程为
$$y - \frac{1}{4}x_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}x_0(x - x_0)$$
. 即 $y = \frac{1}{2}x_0x - \frac{1}{4}x_0^2$

设点
$$Q(t,t-4)$$
,由于切线经过点 Q , $:: t-4 = \frac{1}{2}x_0t - \frac{1}{4}x_0^2$

$$\mathbb{P} x_0^2 - 2tx_0 + 4t - 16 = 0$$

设
$$A(x_1, \frac{1}{4}x_1^2), B(x_2, \frac{1}{4}x_2^2)$$
,则 x_1, x_2 是方程 $x^2 - 2tx + 4t - 16 = 0$ 的两个实数根,

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = 2t, \quad x_1 x_2 = 4t - 16$$

设 *M* 为 *AB* 中点,
$$\therefore x_M = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = t$$
.

$$\therefore y_M = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} x_1^2 + \frac{1}{4} x_2^2 \right) = \frac{1}{8} \left[(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2 \right] = \frac{1}{8} \left[4t^2 - 2(4t - 16) \right] = \frac{1}{2} t^2 - t + 4$$

∴直线 AB 的方程为
$$y-(\frac{1}{2}t^2-t+4)=\frac{t}{2}(x-t)$$
,即 $t(x-2)+8-2y=0(*)$

- ∴当x = 2, y = 4时,方程(*)恒成立.
- ∴对任意实数 *t*,直线 *EF* 恒过定点(2,4).

22. (1) :
$$f'(x) = \frac{2ax \cdot e^x - e^x (ax^2 + b)}{(e^x)^2} = \frac{-ax^2 + 2ax - b}{e^x}$$

f(x) 在 x=2 时取得极大值 $\frac{4}{e^2}$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} f'(2) = 0 \\ f(2) = \frac{4}{e^2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} -4a + 4a - b = 0 \\ \frac{4a + b}{e^2} = \frac{4}{e^2} \end{cases}$$

解得 *q*=1 *b*=0 **关注QQ群**416652117

(2) 设 $F(x) = f(x) - (x - \frac{1}{x}) = \frac{x^2}{e^x} - x + \frac{1}{x}, x > 0$,则 $F'(x) = \frac{x(2-x)}{e^x} - 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}, x > 0$. 当 $x \ge 2$ 时,F'(x) < 0恒成立.

当
$$0 < x < 2$$
时, $x(2-x) \le \left[\frac{x+(2-x)}{2}\right]^2 = 1$,从而 $F'(x) \le \frac{1}{e^x} - 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} < 1 - 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0$.

 $\therefore F'(x) < 0$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上恒成立,故y = F(x)在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上单调递减.

$$F(1) = \frac{1}{e} > 0, F(2) = \frac{4}{e^2} - \frac{3}{2} < 0, \text{所以}F(1) \cdot F(2) < 0.$$
 又曲线 $y = F(x)$ 在[1,2]上连续

不间断,故由函数零点存在定理及其单调性知,存在唯一的 $x_0 \in (1,2)$,使得 $F(x_0) = 0$,

∴ $\stackrel{\text{.}}{=} x \in (0, x_0)$ $\text{ if } F(x) > 0, \stackrel{\text{.}}{=} x \in (x_0, +\infty)$ if F(x) < 0.

$$\therefore g(x) = \min \left\{ f(x), x - \frac{1}{x} \right\} = \begin{cases} x - \frac{1}{x}, 0 < x \le x_0, \\ \frac{x^2}{e^x}, x > x_0. \end{cases}$$

由于函数 $h(x) = g(x) - tx^2$ 为增函数,且曲线 y = h(x)在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上连续不间断,

 $: h'(x) \ge 0$ 在 $(0, x_0)$ 和 $(x_0, +\infty)$ 上恒成立.

① 当
$$x > x_0$$
时, $\frac{x(2-x)}{e^x} - 2tx$ ≥ 0 在 $(x_0, +\infty)$ 上恒成立,即 $2t \leq \frac{2-x}{e^x}$ 在 $(x_0, +\infty)$ 上恒成立,记 $u(x) = \frac{2-x}{e^x}$,

$$x > x_0$$
,则 $u'(x) = \frac{x-3}{e^x}$. $x > x_0$,当 $x_0 < x < 3$ 时, $u'(x) < 0$,当 $x > 3$ 时, $u'(x) > 0$,所以 $u(x)$ 在(x_0 ,3)上单调递减,

在
$$(3,+\infty)$$
上单调递增. 所以 $[u(x)]_{min} = u(3) = -\frac{1}{e^3}$. 故 $2t \le -\frac{1}{e^3}$, 解得 $t \le -\frac{1}{2e^3}$.

②当
$$0 < x < x_0$$
时, $h'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2tx$, 当 $t \le 0$ 时, $h'(x) > 0$ 在 $(0, x_0)$ 上恒成立.

综合①、②知,当
$$t \le -\frac{1}{2e^3}$$
时, $h(x)$ 为增函数,故 t 的取值范围是 $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2e^3}]$. ……………12 分