合肥市 2021 年高三第二次教学质量检测

数学试题(理科)参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题: 本大题共12小题, 每小题5分, 共60分.

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答案	В	A	С	A	С	В	D	A	С	A	D	С

二、填空题:本大题共4小题,每小题5分,共20分.

13.
$$\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

16. (1)(2)(4)

三、解答题: 本大题共6小题, 满分70分.

17. (本小题满分 12 分)

解: (1) 当
$$n \ge 2$$
 时, $a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + \dots + na_n = (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1} + 2$,

$$a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + \dots + (n-1)a_{n-1} = (n-2) \cdot 2^n + 2$$
,

$$\therefore na_n = (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1} - (n-2) \cdot 2^n = n \cdot 2^n , \quad \therefore a_n = 2^n \ (n \ge 2).$$

$$\therefore a_n = 2^n \ (n \in N^*).$$

$$(2) : b_n = \frac{a_n}{(a_n+1)(a_{n+1}+1)} = \frac{2^n}{(2^n+1)(2^{n+1}+1)} = \frac{1}{2^n+1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}+1},$$

$$: S_n = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \dots + b_n = \left(\frac{1}{2^1 + 1} - \frac{1}{2^2 + 1}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{2^3 + 1}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2^n + 1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1} + 1}\right) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1} + 1}.$$

$$: n \in \mathbb{N}^*, : \frac{1}{2^{n+1}+1} > 0, : S_n < \frac{1}{3}.$$

18. (本小题满分12分)

解: (1) 随机变量 X 可以取到的值为 0, 1, 2, 3, 所以

$$P(X=0) = \frac{C_5^0 C_3^3}{C_5^0} = \frac{1}{56}, \quad P(X=1) = \frac{C_5^1 C_3^2}{C_5^0} = \frac{15}{56}, \quad P(X=2) = \frac{C_5^2 C_3^1}{C_5^0} = \frac{15}{28}, \quad P(X=3) = \frac{C_5^3 C_3^0}{C_5^0} = \frac{5}{28},$$

 \therefore 用户数量X的分布列为

11474 1774	. •				
X	0	1	2	3	
P	$\frac{1}{56}$	$\frac{15}{56}$	$\frac{15}{28}$	$\frac{5}{28}$	

(2) 用随机变量 Y 表示 n 名用户中年龄为 30 岁以上的用户数量,则事件"至少一名用户年龄为 30 岁以上"的概 率为 $P(Y \ge 1) = 1 - P(Y = 0) > \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore P(Y = 0) < \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^n < \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\therefore n > \frac{\lg 2}{1 - 2\lg 3}.$$

19. (本小题满分12分)

(1)证明:如图,取AB的中点H,连接CH,DE,PE.

- :: BD = 3AD, ∴ D 为 AH 的中点, ∴ DE // CH.
- $\therefore AC = BC$, $\therefore CH \perp AB$, $\therefore ED \perp AB$.

又::点E 在平面PAB 上的射影F 在线段PD 上,

- $:: EF \cap ED = E$, EF, $DE \subset \overline{Y}$ $= \overline{D}$ $= \overline{D}$
- ∴ $AB \perp \text{ \overline{Y} } \text{ \overline{P} } DE$, ∴ $AB \perp PE$.
- ::点 E 为棱 AC 的中点,PA = PC, $:: PE \perp AC$.
- 又 $: AC \cap AB = A$, AC, $AB \subset$ 平面 ABC ,
- ∴ $PE \perp$ 平面 $ABC \cdot$ ∵ $PE \subset$ 平面 $PAC \cdot$
- ∴平面 *PAC* ⊥ 平面 *ABC*6 分



$$\therefore$$
 $PA = PC = \sqrt{3}$, $AC = BC = 2\sqrt{2}$, \therefore $AB = 4$, $CH = 2$, $PE = DE = 1$, $F 为 PD$ 的中点,

$$\therefore C(0,0,0), B(0,2\sqrt{2},0), E(\sqrt{2},0,0), P(\sqrt{2},0,1), D(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},0), F(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4},\frac{1}{2}).$$

设平面 ECF 的法向量为 $\mathbf{n}_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$, $\mathbf{n}_1 \perp \overline{EF}$, $\mathbf{n}_1 \perp \overline{EC}$,

$$\therefore \mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \overline{EF} = 0 , \quad \mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \overline{EC} = 0 . \quad \overrightarrow{EF} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad \overline{CE} = \left(\sqrt{2}, 0, 0\right),$$

设平面 BCF 的法向量为 $\mathbf{n}_2=\left(x_2,\ y_2,\ z_2\right),\ \mathbf{:}\ \mathbf{n}_2\perp\overline{CB},\ \mathbf{n}_2\perp\overline{FB}$

$$\overrightarrow{\cdot \cdot} \mathbf{n}_2 \cdot \overline{CB} = 0 , \quad \mathbf{n}_2 \cdot \overline{FB} = 0 . \quad \overrightarrow{\cdot \cdot} \overline{CB} = \left(0, 2\sqrt{2}, 0\right), \quad \overline{BF} = \left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4}, -\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2\sqrt{2}y_2 = 0, \\ \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4}x_2 - \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{4}y_2 + \frac{1}{2}z_2 = 0. \end{cases} \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{n}_1 = (2, 0, -5\sqrt{2}), :: \cos(\mathbf{n}_1, \mathbf{n}_2) = \frac{\mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2}{|\mathbf{n}_1||\mathbf{n}_2|} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{54}} = \frac{5}{9}]$$

∴二面角
$$E - CF - B$$
 的正弦值为 $\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 < n_1, n_2 >} = \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{9}$

.....12 分

20. (本小题满分12分)

解: (1) 设椭圆的半焦距为c, 由题意得 $\begin{cases} \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{2}, \\ a+c=3, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a=2, \\ c=1. \end{cases}$, $\therefore b = \sqrt{3}$,

- (2) 由题意知, 直线 l 的斜率不为 0, 设其方程为 x = my + n, $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$.

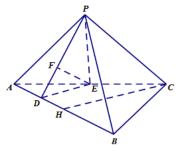
由
$$\left\{ \frac{x = my + n}{\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3}} = 1 \right\} \left(3m^2 + 4 \right) y^2 + 6mny + 3n^2 - 12 = 0 ,$$

$$\therefore y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{6mn}{3m^2 + 4}, \quad y_1y_2 = \frac{3n^2 - 12}{3m^2 + 4}, \quad \Delta = (6mn)^2 - 4(3m^2 + 4)(3n^2 - 12) = 48(3m^2 - n^2 + 4) > 0.$$

$$k_1 = \frac{y_1}{x_1 - 2}, \quad k_2 = \frac{y_2}{x_2 - 2},$$

$$\therefore k_1 k_2 = \frac{y_1 y_2}{(x_1 - 2)(x_2 - 2)} = \frac{y_1 y_2}{(my_1 + n - 2)(my_2 + n - 2)} = \frac{y_1 y_2}{m^2 y_1 y_2 + m(n - 2)(y_1 + y_2) + (n - 2)^2}$$

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$$=\frac{\frac{3n^2-12}{3m^2+4}}{m^2\cdot\frac{3n^2-12}{3m^2+4}+m(n-2)\left(-\frac{6mn}{3m^2+4}\right)+\left(n-2\right)^2}=\frac{3n^2-12}{4(n-2)^2}=\frac{3(n+2)}{4(n-2)}=-\frac{9}{4}, \quad \text{解得 } n=1.$$

:.直线
$$l$$
 的方程为 $x = my + 1$,直线 l 过定点 $(1, 0)$,此时, $y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{6m}{3m^2 + 4}$, $y_1 y_2 = \frac{-9}{3m^2 + 4}$,

$$|AB| = \sqrt{1 + m^2} |y_1 - y_2| = \sqrt{1 + m^2} \cdot \sqrt{(y_1 + y_2)^2 - 4y_1y_2} = \sqrt{1 + m^2} \sqrt{\left(-\frac{6m}{3m^2 + 4}\right)^2 + \frac{36}{3m^2 + 4}}$$

$$=\sqrt{1+m^2}\cdot\sqrt{\frac{144\left(m^2+1\right)}{\left(3m^2+4\right)^2}}=\frac{12\left(m^2+1\right)}{3m^2+4}=4\cdot\frac{3m^2+3}{3m^2+4}=4\left(1-\frac{1}{3m^2+4}\right)\geq 3\ (\text{当且仅当}\,m=0\ \text{时取等号})\,,$$

21. (本小题满分12分)

解: (1) 因为
$$f'(x) = a(x+3)e^x - 2(x+3) = (x+3)(ae^x - 2)$$

若 $a \le 0$, $ae^x - 2 < 0$.

当
$$x \in (-\infty, -3)$$
时, $f'(x) > 0$;当 $x \in (-3, +\infty)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$.

 \therefore 当 $a \le 0$ 时,函数f(x)在 $(-3,+\infty)$ 上单调递减,在 $(-\infty,-3)$ 上单调递增.

若
$$a > 0$$
,由 $f'(x) = 0$ 解得 $x_1 = -3$, $x_2 = \ln \frac{2}{a}$.

①若
$$0 < a < 2e^3$$
, $\ln \frac{2}{a} > -3$.

$$\therefore$$
 当 $0 < a < 2e^3$ 时,函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -3)$, $\left(\ln \frac{2}{a}, +\infty\right)$ 上单调递增,在 $\left(-3, \ln \frac{2}{a}\right)$ 上单调递减.

②若
$$a = 2e^3$$
, $\ln \frac{2}{a} = -3$.

当 $x \in R$ 时, $f'(x) \ge 0$,∴函数f(x) 在R 上单调递增.

③若
$$a > 2e^3$$
, $\ln \frac{2}{a} < -3$.

$$\therefore$$
 当 $a > 2e^3$ 时,函数 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(-\infty, \ln\frac{2}{a}\right)$, $\left(-3, +\infty\right)$ 上单调递增,在 $\left(\ln\frac{2}{a}, -3\right)$ 上单调递减。 ···············6 分

(2) 当
$$a > \frac{1}{e}$$
时,要证 $f(x-2) > \ln x - x^2 - x - 3$,即要证 $axe^{x-2} > \ln x + x - 2$,也即证 $a > \frac{\ln x + x - 2}{xe^{x-2}}$ ($x > 0$).

设
$$\varphi(x) = 3 - \ln x - x$$
, $\varphi(x)$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上单调递减, $\varphi(1) > 0$, $\varphi(3) < 0$,

$$\therefore \exists x_0 \in (1, 3)$$
, 使得 $\varphi(x_0) = 3 - \ln x_0 - x_0 = 0$ (*).

$$\therefore g(x) \le g(x_0) = \frac{\ln x_0 + x_0 - 2}{x_0 e^{x_0 - 2}} = \frac{1}{x_0 e^{x_0 - 2}}.$$

曲(*)知
$$3 - \ln x_0 - x_0 = 0$$
,即 $\ln x_0 = 3 - x_0$, $\therefore e^{3-x_0} = x_0$,

$$\therefore g(x_0) = \frac{1}{e^{3-x_0} \cdot e^{x_0-2}} = \frac{1}{e}, \quad \therefore g(x) \le \frac{1}{e} < a,$$

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22. (本小题满分10分)

解: (1) 由
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(t^{\frac{1}{4}} - t^{-\frac{1}{4}} \right), \\ y = \sqrt{2} \left(t^{\frac{1}{4}} + t^{-\frac{1}{4}} \right) \end{cases}$$
 得
$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{2}x = t^{\frac{1}{4}} - t^{-\frac{1}{4}}, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y = t^{\frac{1}{4}} + t^{-\frac{1}{4}}. \end{cases}$$

两式平方相减得 $\frac{1}{2}y^2-2x^2=4$,即 $\frac{y^2}{8}-\frac{x^2}{2}=1$.

又:
$$y = \sqrt{2} \left(t^{\frac{1}{4}} + t^{-\frac{1}{4}} \right) \ge 2\sqrt{2} \text{ (t>0)}$$
, :曲线 C_1 的直角坐标方程为 $\frac{y^2}{8} - \frac{x^2}{2} = 1 \left(y \ge 2\sqrt{2} \right)$.

曲线
$$C_2$$
: $\rho\sin\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)-2\sqrt{2}=0$, $\rho\sin\theta-\rho\cos\theta-4=0$, 即 $y-x-4=0$,

(2) 设曲线
$$C_2$$
 的参数方程为
$$\begin{cases} x = -2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t, \\ y = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t. \end{cases}$$
 (t 为参数).

代入曲线
$$C_1$$
方程得 $\left(2+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t\right)^2-4\left(-2+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t\right)^2=8$,即 $3t^2-20\sqrt{2}t+40=0$.

$$\triangle = 320 > 0$$
. 设方程的两个实数根为 t_1 , t_2 , 则 $t_1 + t_2 = \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{3}$, $t_1 t_2 = \frac{40}{3}$,

23. (本小题满分10分)

证明: (1) 由 a, b, c 都是正数得, $3 = a + b + c \ge 3\sqrt[3]{abc}$, $\therefore \sqrt[3]{abc} \le 1$,即 $abc \le 1$,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{bc} + \frac{1}{ac} = \frac{a+b+c}{abc} = \frac{3}{abc} \ge 3,$$

$$(2) \because \frac{2}{a+\sqrt{bc}} + \frac{2}{b+\sqrt{ac}} + \frac{2}{c+\sqrt{ab}} \ge \frac{4}{2a+b+c} + \frac{4}{2b+a+c} + \frac{4}{2c+a+b} = \frac{4}{a+3} + \frac{4}{b+3} + \frac{4}{c+3} \; ,$$

$$\mathbb{X}$$
: $a+b+c=3$, $(a+3)+(b+3)+(c+3)=12$,

$$\frac{4}{a+3} + \frac{4}{b+3} + \frac{4}{c+3} = \frac{4}{12} \Big[(a+3) + (b+3) + (c+3) \Big] \Big(\frac{1}{a+3} + \frac{1}{b+3} + \frac{1}{c+3} \Big)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \Big(3 + \frac{b+3}{a+3} + \frac{c+3}{a+3} + \frac{a+3}{b+3} + \frac{c+3}{b+3} + \frac{a+3}{c+3} + \frac{b+3}{c+3} \Big)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[3 + \left(\frac{b+3}{a+3} + \frac{a+3}{b+3} \right) + \left(\frac{c+3}{a+3} + \frac{a+3}{c+3} \right) + \left(\frac{c+3}{b+3} + \frac{b+3}{c+3} \right) \right] \ge 3,$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{a+\sqrt{bc}} + \frac{2}{b+\sqrt{ac}} + \frac{2}{c+\sqrt{ab}} \ge 3 \text{ (当且仅当} a = b = c 等号成立). \dots 10 分$$