

金华十校 2021 年 4 月高三模拟考试

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	B	D	A	C	D	C	D	D	A

二、填空题(本大题共 7 小题, 多空题每小题 6 分, 单空题每小题 4 分, 共 36 分)

11. $\sqrt{2}$ 12. 80, 4 13. $\frac{80000y_0}{10000+7y_0} \cdot \frac{3}{7}$ 14. 0, (0,2)
15. $\frac{6}{5}, \frac{27}{50}$ 16. $2\sqrt{2}-1$ 17. $2\sqrt{3}+\frac{5}{2}$

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: (I) 由余弦定理得 $a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A} = \sqrt{7}b$, 3 分

则 $\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{5\sqrt{7}}{14}$, 5 分

$\therefore \sin B = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 B} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{14}$; 7 分

(II) $\therefore \sin B + 2\sin C = \sin B + 2\sin\left(B + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2\sin B + \sqrt{3}\cos B = \sqrt{7}\sin(B + \varphi)$,

其中 $\begin{cases} \sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{7}}, \\ \cos \varphi = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}, \end{cases}$ 10 分

$\therefore \sin B + 2\sin C$ 取到最大值为 $\sqrt{7}$, 此时 $\begin{cases} \sin B = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}, \\ \cos B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{7}}, \end{cases}$ $\sin C = \frac{5}{\sqrt{7}}$ 12 分

故 $k = \frac{c}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin B} = \frac{5}{2}$ 14 分

19. 解: (I) 证明: 连结 AC , BD 相交于点 O , 连结 EO .

在梯形 $ABCD$ 中, $\because AB \parallel CD$, 可得 $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle COD$,

$\therefore \frac{CO}{OA} = \frac{CD}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$, 又已知 $\frac{CE}{EP} = \frac{1}{2}$, 则在 $\triangle PAC$ 中, $\frac{CO}{OA} = \frac{CE}{EP}$,

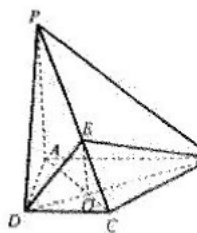
$\therefore EO \parallel PA$ 4 分

又 $PA \perp$ 底面 $ABCD$, $\therefore EO \perp$ 底面 $ABCD$,

则平面 $EBD \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$; 7 分

(II) 如图以点 A 为坐标原点, AB 为 y 轴, PA 为 z 轴, 建立空间直角坐标系,

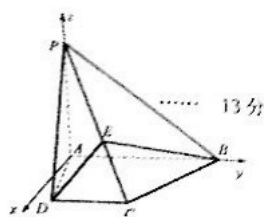
设 $AB=4$, 则 $A(0,0,0)$, $D(\sqrt{3},1,0)$, $C(\sqrt{3},3,0)$, $P(0,0,4)$, 10 分



$\overrightarrow{AP} = (0, 0, 4)$, $\overrightarrow{AD} = (\sqrt{3}, 1, 0)$, 设平面 PAD 的法向量为 $\mathbf{n}$.

由 $\begin{cases} \mathbf{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{AP} = 0 \\ \mathbf{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} = 0 \end{cases}$ 可得 $\mathbf{n} = (1, -\sqrt{3}, 0)$, 又 $\overrightarrow{PC} = (\sqrt{3}, 3, -4)$.

$$\therefore \cos \langle \mathbf{n}, \overrightarrow{PC} \rangle = \frac{\mathbf{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{PC}}{|\mathbf{n}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{PC}|} = -\frac{\sqrt{21}}{14},$$



即直线 PC 与平面 PAD 所成角的正弦值为 $\frac{\sqrt{21}}{14}$ 15 分

20. 解: (I) $S_{2n} = 2(1 + 2 + \dots + n) = n(n+1)$ 3 分

$$S_{2n-1} = S_{2n} - n = n^2. \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

(II) 当 $n = 2k - 1$ 时, $S_{2k-1} = k^2$, $S_{2k} = k(k+1)$, $S_{2k+1} = (k+1)^2$

$\therefore S_{2k}^2 = S_{2k-1} \cdot S_{2k+1}$, $S_{2k-1}, S_{2k}, S_{2k+1}$ 成等比数列,

$$\text{则 } b_{2k-1} = \frac{S_{2k}}{S_{2k-1}} = \frac{k+1}{k}. \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

当 $n = 2k$ 时, $S_{2k} = k(k+1)$, $S_{2k+1} = (k+1)^2$, $S_{2k+2} = (k+1)(k+2)$,

$\therefore 2S_{2k+1} = S_{2k} + S_{2k+2}$, $S_{2k}, S_{2k+1}, S_{2k+2}$ 成等差数列,

$$\text{则 } b_{2k} = \frac{S_{2k+1}}{S_{2k}} = \frac{k+1}{k}. \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{b_{2k-1}} + \frac{1}{b_{2k}} = \frac{k}{k+1} + \frac{1}{k+1} = 1, \therefore \text{当 } n = 2k \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{1}{b_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{b_n} = \frac{n}{2}.$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{b_{2k-1}} = \frac{k}{k+1} \geq \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } n = 2k - 1 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{1}{b_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{b_{2k-2}} + \frac{1}{b_{2k-1}} \geq k - 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2k-1}{2},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{1}{b_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{b_n} \geq \frac{n}{2}.$$

$$\text{综上所述, } \frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{1}{b_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{b_n} \geq \frac{n}{2}. \dots\dots\dots 15 \text{ 分}$$

21. 解: (I) 由已知得 $l: y-1=k(x+1)$, 显然 $k \neq 0$, $\therefore x = \frac{1}{k}y - \frac{1}{k} - 1$,

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{k}y - \frac{1}{k} - 1 \\ y^2 = 4x \end{cases} \text{ 得 } y^2 - \frac{4}{k}y + \frac{4}{k} + 4 = 0, \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{4}{k}\right)^2 - 4\left(\frac{4}{k} + 4\right) > 0, \text{ 解得 } -\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} < k < \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ 且 } k \neq 0. \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

(II) 设 $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$, $C(x_3, y_3)$, $D(x_4, y_4)$.

由(I)可知 $y_1 + y_2 = \frac{4}{k}$, $y_1 y_2 = \frac{4}{k} + 4$. 又 $M\left(-\frac{1}{k} - 1, 0\right)$,

$\therefore$ 直线 CD : $x = -\frac{1}{2k}y - \frac{1}{k} - 1$.

$$\text{联立} \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2k}y - \frac{1}{k} - 1, \\ y^2 = 4x, \end{cases} \text{得 } y^2 + \frac{2}{k}y + \frac{4}{k} + 4 = 0.$$

$$\therefore y_3 + y_4 = -\frac{2}{k}, \quad y_3 y_4 = \frac{4}{k} + 4. \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{而 } \Delta = \left(\frac{2}{k}\right)^2 - 4\left(\frac{4}{k} + 4\right) > 0, \text{ 得 } -\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2} < k < \frac{-1+\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 且 } k \neq 0. \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

$$k_{AC} = \frac{y_1 - y_3}{x_1 - x_3} = \frac{y_1 - y_3}{\frac{y_1^2}{4} - \frac{y_3^2}{4}} = \frac{4}{y_1 + y_3}, \therefore \text{直线 } AC: y - y_1 = \frac{4}{y_1 + y_3}(x - x_1),$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{4}{y_1 + y_3}x - \frac{4x_1}{y_1 + y_3} + y_1 = \frac{4}{y_1 + y_3}x - \frac{y_1^2}{y_1 + y_3} + y_1 = \frac{4}{y_1 + y_3}x + \frac{y_1 y_3}{y_1 + y_3} \quad ①$$

$$\text{同理直线 } BD: y = \frac{4}{y_2 + y_4}x + \frac{y_2 y_4}{y_2 + y_4} \quad ②,$$

$$\text{联立 } ①② \text{ 得: } \frac{4}{y_1 + y_3}x + \frac{y_1 y_3}{y_1 + y_3} = \frac{4}{y_2 + y_4}x + \frac{y_2 y_4}{y_2 + y_4},$$

$$\text{即 } 4x\left(\frac{1}{y_1 + y_3} - \frac{1}{y_2 + y_4}\right) = \frac{y_2 y_4}{y_2 + y_4} - \frac{y_1 y_3}{y_1 + y_3},$$

$$\text{也即 } 4x(y_2 + y_4 - y_1 - y_3) = y_2 y_4(y_1 + y_3) - y_1 y_3(y_2 + y_4),$$

$$\therefore y_1 y_2 = y_3 y_4, \text{ 化简得 } 4x = y_1 y_2. \dots\dots\dots 14 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{从而点 } N \text{ 的横坐标 } x_0 = \frac{y_1 y_2}{4} = \frac{1}{k} + 1 = -5, \text{ 得 } k = -\frac{1}{6}, \text{ 满足要求,}$$

$$\text{故 } k = -\frac{1}{6}. \dots\dots\dots 15 \text{ 分}$$

2. 解: (I) 由题意得: $f'(x) = -ae^{-ax} - \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}},$

$$\text{则 } f'(0) = -a - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}, \text{ 解得 } a = 1,$$

$$\text{又 } f(0) = 0, \text{ 可得 } b = -2. \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$(II) \text{ 由 (I) 可知 } f(x) = e^{-x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} - 2,$$

(i)先证: $\sqrt{x+1} \leq \frac{1}{2}x+1$

$\because \sqrt{x+1} \leq \frac{1}{2}x+1 \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{x+1})^2 \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}x+1\right)^2$, 即 $\frac{1}{4}x^2 \geq 0$, 得证. 7分

(ii)再证: $e^{-x} < \frac{1}{x+1} (x>0)$.

$\because e^{-x} < \frac{1}{x+1} \Leftrightarrow e^x > x+1$, 令 $f(x) = e^x - x - 1$, 则 $f'(x) = e^x - 1$.

当 $x>0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 即 $f(x) = e^x - x - 1$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增,

$\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0$, 得证! (不证明只给1分) 9分

(iii)由(i)可得 $\sqrt{x+1} \leq \frac{1}{2}x+1$, 即有 $\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \leq \frac{1}{2}x+1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \leq \frac{x+2}{2x+2}$.

结合以上结论及(ii)可得, 当 $x>0$ 时,

$$f(x) + \frac{3x}{x+6} < \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{x+2}{2x+2} - 2 + \frac{3x}{x+6}.$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{x+2}{2x+2} - 2 + \frac{3x}{x+6} = \frac{3x(x-4)}{2(x+1)(x+6)}$$

$\therefore$ 当 $0 < x < 4$ 时, 有 $f(x) < 0$; 13分

$$(iv) \text{ 当 } 4 \leq x < 6 \text{ 时, } f(x) + \frac{3x}{x+6} = e^{-x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} - 2 + \frac{3x}{x+6} < \frac{1}{e^4} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} - \frac{1}{2} < 0.$$

综上, 原不等式得证. 15分