

武汉市2021届高三毕业生四月质量检测

数学试卷参考答案及评分标准

选择题:

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答案	B	A	D	A	C	B	C	D	BCD	AC	ABD	ABC

填空题:

13. -14 14. $\frac{4}{\pi}$ 15. $\frac{e^x-1}{e^x+1}$ (其它正确答案同样给分) 16. ① 18 ② $2^n + (-1)^n \cdot 2$

解答题:

17. (10分)

解: 设 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d .

若选①, 由 $2S_5 = S_3 + S_9 + 12$ 得:

$$2(5a_1 + 10d) = (3a_1 + 3d) + (9a_1 + 36d) + 12.$$

$$\text{整理得: } 2a_1 + 19d + 12 = 0, \text{ 又 } a_1 = 13 \quad \therefore d = -2.$$

$$\text{由 } S_m = S_k \text{ 得: } ma_1 + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}d = ka_1 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}d.$$

$$\therefore 13m - m(m-1) = 13k - k(k-1).$$

$$\therefore (m-k)(14-m-k) = 0, \text{ 又 } m < k, \therefore m+k = 14.$$

故存在正整数 m, k 满足 $m+k = 14$.

$$\text{若选②, 由 } \frac{S_7}{a_4 + a_6 + a_7 + a_9} = \frac{7}{3} \text{ 得:}$$

$$\frac{7a_1 + 21d}{2(a_4 + a_9)} = \frac{7}{3}, \text{ 即 } \frac{a_1 + 3d}{2(2a_1 + 11d)} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\therefore a_1 + 13d = 0, \text{ 又 } a_1 = 13, \therefore d = -1.$$

$$\text{由 } S_m = S_k \text{ 得: } ma_1 + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}d = ka_1 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}d.$$

$$\therefore 13m - \frac{m(m-1)}{2} = 13k - \frac{k(k-1)}{2}, \text{ 又 } m < k.$$

$$\therefore m+k = 27, \text{ 故存在正整数 } m, k, \text{ 满足 } m+k = 27.$$

$$\text{若选③, 由 } \frac{a_5^2 - a_3^2}{a_4^2 - a_2^2} = \frac{4}{7} \text{ 得: } \frac{(a_5 + a_3) \cdot 2d}{(a_4 + a_2) \cdot 2d} = \frac{4}{7}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{2a_1 + 6d}{2a_1 + 4d} = \frac{4}{7} \quad \therefore 3a_1 + 13d = 0, \text{ 又 } a_1 = 13, \therefore d = -3.$$

$$\text{由 } S_m = S_k \text{ 得: } ma_1 + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}d = ka_1 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}d.$$

$$\therefore 13m - \frac{3}{2}m(m-1) = 13k - \frac{3}{2}k(k-1).$$

$$\therefore 29(m-k) - 3(m-k)(m+k) = 0, \text{ 又 } m < k.$$

$$\therefore 29 - 3(m+k) = 0 \quad \therefore m+k = \frac{29}{3}.$$

$\therefore m, k$ 为正整数, 故不存在.

.....(10分)

18.(12分)

(1)连接 BD , 在 $Rt\triangle BAD$ 中, 由 $AB=4$, $AD=3$, $\angle BAD=90^\circ$.

得 $BD=5$, $\therefore \sin \angle ABD = \frac{3}{5}$, $\cos \angle ABD = \frac{4}{5}$.

$$\therefore \sin \angle DBC = \sin(45^\circ - \angle ABD) = \sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos \angle ABD - \cos 45^\circ \cdot \sin \angle ABD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{4}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}.$$

$\therefore$ 在 $Rt\triangle BCD$ 中, 由 $\angle BCD=90^\circ$ 知:

$$CD = BD \cdot \sin \angle DBC = 5 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \quad \dots\dots\dots(6分)$$

(2)连接 AC , 由(1)知 $BD=5$, 在 $Rt\triangle ABD$ 中易知 $\sin \angle ABD = \frac{3}{5}$, $\cos \angle ABD = \frac{4}{5}$.

在 $Rt\triangle BCD$ 中, 由 $BC=2\sqrt{5}$, $BD=5$ 得 $CD=\sqrt{5}$ 易知 $\sin \angle CBD = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\cos \angle CBD = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

$$\therefore \cos \angle ABC = \cos(\angle ABD + \angle CBD) = \cos \angle ABD \cdot \cos \angle CBD - \sin \angle ABD \cdot \sin \angle CBD = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} - \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中由余弦定理得:

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cdot \cos \angle ABC = 4^2 + (2\sqrt{5})^2 - 2 \times 4 \times 2\sqrt{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = 20.$$

$$\therefore AC = 2\sqrt{5}. \quad \dots\dots\dots(12分)$$

19.(12分)

(1)取 BD 中点 O , 连 A_1O, OF , $\because F$ 为 CD 的中点, $\therefore OF \parallel BC$, 又 $OF \not\subset$ 面 BCE , $BC \subset$ 面 BCE .

$\therefore OF \parallel$ 平面 BCE , $A_1B=A_1D$, $\therefore A_1O \perp BD$, 又 $\because$ 平面 $A_1BD \perp$ 平面 CBD , 平面 $A_1BD \cap$ 平面 $CBD = BD$.

$\therefore A_1O \perp$ 平面 CBD , 又 $CE \perp$ 平面 CBD , $\therefore A_1O \parallel CE$.

又 $A_1O \not\subset$ 平面 BCE , $CE \subset$ 平面 BCE , $\therefore A_1O \parallel$ 平面 BCE , $A_1O \cap OF = O$, $A_1O, OF \subset$ 平面 A_1OF .

$\therefore$ 平面 $A_1OF \parallel$ 平面 BCE , $A_1F \subset$ 平面 A_1OF , $A_1F \parallel$ 平面 BCE . $\dots\dots\dots(6分)$

(2)以 O 为坐标原点, OD, OC, OA_1 所在直线为 x, y, z 轴, 建立如图所示的空间直角坐标系.

$$A_1(0, 0, 3), B(-2, 0, 0), F(1, \frac{3}{2}, 0), E(0, 3, 2).$$

设平面 A_1BF 的法向量为 $\vec{u} = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$.

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \vec{u} \cdot \vec{BA_1} = (x_1, y_1, z_1) \cdot (2, 0, 3) = 2x_1 + 3z_1 = 0 \\ \vec{u} \cdot \vec{BF} = (x_1, y_1, z_1) \cdot (3, \frac{3}{2}, 0) = 3x_1 + \frac{3}{2}y_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } y_1 = 2, \text{ 则 } x_1 = -1, z_1 = \frac{2}{3}, \vec{u} = (-1, 2, \frac{2}{3}).$$

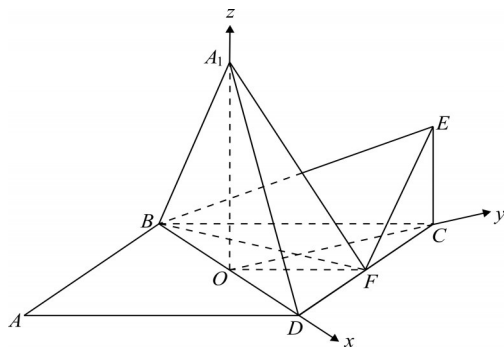
设平面 EBF 的法向量为 $\vec{v} = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$.

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{BF} = (x_2, y_2, z_2) \cdot (3, \frac{3}{2}, 0) = 3x_2 + \frac{3}{2}y_2 = 0 \\ \vec{v} \cdot \vec{EF} = (x_2, y_2, z_2) \cdot (1, -\frac{3}{2}, -2) = x_2 - \frac{3}{2}y_2 - 2z_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } y_2 = 2, \text{ 则 } x_2 = -1, z_2 = -2, \vec{v} = (-1, 2, -2).$$

$$\therefore \cos \langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{u}| |\vec{v}|} = \frac{1+4-\frac{4}{3}}{\frac{7}{3} \cdot 3} = \frac{11}{21}.$$

$$\therefore \text{二面角 } A_1-BF-E \text{ 的正弦值为 } \sqrt{1 - (\frac{11}{21})^2} = \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{21}. \quad \dots\dots\dots(12分)$$



20.(12分)

(1) 设3台设备自动模式不出故障的台数记为 ξ , 则 $\xi \sim B(3, \frac{3}{4})$.

记“1名人员维护3台设备能顺利运行至工作时段结束”为事件A.

$$\text{则 } P(A) = P(\xi=3) + P(\xi=2) = C_3^3(\frac{3}{4})^3 + C_3^2(\frac{3}{4})^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{27}{64} + \frac{27}{64} = \frac{27}{32}. \quad \dots\dots\dots(4\text{分})$$

(2) 甲车间分得的两个小组相互对立, 由(1)知每个小组能保证设备顺利运行至结束概率 $P = \frac{27}{32}$.

设“甲车间设备顺利运行至结束”为事件B.

$$\text{则 } P(B) = (\frac{27}{32})^2 = \frac{3^6}{2^{10}} = \frac{3^6}{4^5}.$$

乙车间7台设备自动模式不出故障的台数记为 η , $\eta \sim B(7, \frac{3}{4})$.

记“乙车间设备顺利运行至结束”为事件C.

$$P(C) = P(\eta=7) + P(\eta=6) + P(\eta=5) = C_7^7(\frac{3}{4})^7 + C_7^6(\frac{3}{4})^6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + C_7^5(\frac{3}{4})^5 \cdot (\frac{1}{4})^2 = \frac{3^7 + 7 \cdot 3^6 + 21 \cdot 3^5}{4^7} = \frac{17 \cdot 3^6}{4^7}.$$

$$\because \frac{P(B)}{P(C)} = \frac{4^2}{17} = \frac{16}{17} < 1, \quad \therefore P(B) < P(C).$$

故乙车间生产稳定性更高. \dots\dots\dots(12分)

21.(12分)

解:(1) 由题意不妨设 $A(\frac{p}{2}, p)$, $B(\frac{p}{2}, -p)$.

$$\therefore AB = 2p, \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2p \cdot \frac{p}{2} = 8.$$

$$p = 4, \quad y^2 = 8x. \quad \dots\dots\dots(4\text{分})$$

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

$$\text{则直线 } l \text{ 的斜率为 } k_1 = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{\frac{1}{8}(y_1^2 - y_2^2)} = \frac{8}{y_1 + y_2}, \text{ 直线 } AB \text{ 为 } y - y_1 = \frac{8}{y_1 + y_2}(x - x_1).$$

$$\text{则 } (y_1 + y_2)y - y_1y_2 = 8x.$$

$$\text{又点 } F(2, 0) \text{ 在直线上, 则 } -y_1y_2 = 16.$$

$$\text{同理, 直线 } BD \text{ 为 } (y_2 + y_4)y - y_2y_4 = 8x.$$

$$\text{点 } P(3, 0) \text{ 在直线 } BD \text{ 上, 则 } -y_2y_4 = 24.$$

$$\text{同理, 直线 } AC \text{ 为 } (y_1 + y_3)y - y_1y_3 = 8x.$$

$$\text{点 } P(3, 0) \text{ 在直线 } AC \text{ 上, 则 } -y_1y_3 = 24.$$

$$\text{又 } k_1 = \frac{8}{y_1 + y_2}, \quad k_2 = \frac{8}{y_3 + y_4}, \text{ 则 } \frac{k_2}{k_1} = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{y_3 + y_4} = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{\frac{-24}{y_1} + \frac{-24}{y_2}} = \frac{y_1y_2}{-24} = \frac{-16}{-24} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

\dots\dots\dots(12分)

22.(12分)

解:(1) $a=0$ 时, $f(x)=\ln(x+1)-x$.

$$f'(x)=\frac{1}{x+1}-1, f'(\frac{1}{e}-1)=e-1, f(\frac{1}{e}-1)=-\frac{1}{e}.$$

$$\therefore \text{切线方程为: } y-(-\frac{1}{e})=(e-1)(x-\frac{1}{e}+1).$$

整理得: $y=(e-1)x+e-2$.

.....(4分)

$$(2) f'(x)=\frac{1}{x+1}-1+a\sin x, f'(0)=0.$$

$$\text{令 } g(x)=f'(x), \text{ 得 } g'(x)=-\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}+a\cos x, g'(0)=a-1.$$

$$\text{令 } h(x)=g'(x), h'(x)=\frac{2}{(x+1)^3}-a\sin x.$$

(i) 当 $a=1$ 时, $h'(x)$ 为 $(-1, 1)$ 上的减函数, $h'(1)=1-\sin 1 > 0$.

$\therefore -1 < x < 1$ 时, $h'(x) > 0$, $h(x)$ 递增.

又此时 $h(0)=0$, 故 $-1 < x < 0$ 时, $h(x) < 0$, $g(x)$ 递减.

$0 < x < 1$ 时, $h(x) > 0$, $g(x)$ 递增.

$\therefore -1 < x < 1$ 时, $g(x) \geq g(0)=0$, $f(x)$ 递增.

由 $f(0)=0$. 故 $-1 < x < 0$ 时, $f(x) < f(0)=0$.

$0 < x < 1$ 时, $f(x) > f(0)=0$.

此时, 存在 $t=1$ 使 $-1 < x < 1$ 时, $xf(x) \geq 0$, 满足条件.

(ii) 当 $a > 1$ 时, $-1 < x < 0$, $h'(x) > 0$, $h(x)$ 递增.

$$\text{此时, } h(0)=a-1 > 0, h(-1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}})=-a(1-\cos(-1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}})) < 0.$$

故存在 $x_1 \in (-1, 0)$ 使得 $h(x_1)=0$. 当 $x_1 < x < 0$ 时 $h(x) > 0$, $g(x)$ 递增.

$\therefore x_1 < x < 0$ 时, $g(x) < g(0)=0$, $f(x)$ 递减.

即 $x_1 < x < 0$ 时, $f(x) > f(0)=0$, $xf(x) < 0$, 不存在 $t > 0$, 使 $x \in (-t, 0)$ 时, $xf(x) \geq 0$.

$$(iii) \text{ 当 } 0 < a < 1 \text{ 时, } h(x) \leq -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}+a, \text{ 令 } -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}+a < 0, \text{ 得 } -1 < x < -1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}.$$

$\therefore 0 < x < -1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$ 时, $h(x) < 0$, $g(x)$ 递减, $g(x) < g(0)=0$, $f(x)$ 递减.

即 $0 < x < -1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$ 时, $f(x) < f(0)=0$, $xf(x) < 0$, 不存在 $t > 0$, 使 $x \in (0, t)$ 时, $xf(x) \geq 0$.

(iv) 当 $a \leq 0$ 时, $g(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 递减. $g(x) < g(0)=0$, $f(x)$ 递减.

故 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $f(x) < f(0)=0$, $xf(x) < 0$, 不存在 $t > 0$, 使 $x \in (0, t)$ 时, $xf(x) \geq 0$.

综上所述: $a=1$.

.....(12分)