

武汉市 2021 届高中毕业生五月供题

数学参考答案及评分细则

选择题

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C	A	D	A	C	B	C	B	BD	BC	AC	ABD

填空题

13. 1 14. $\frac{e^x + x - 1}{2}$ (其它正确答案同样给分) 15. 21 16. $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

解答题

17. 解:

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = 4\sqrt{3}, \text{ 代入 } a = 6, \text{ 得 } \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 又 } A \text{ 为锐角, 故 } A = \frac{\pi}{3}. \quad \dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

若选①, $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = bc \cos A = \frac{15}{2}$, 由 $\cos A = \frac{1}{2}$, 得 $bc = 15$.

又 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$, 即 $b^2 + c^2 - bc = 36$, $(b+c)^2 - 3bc = 36$, 得 $b+c = 9$.

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 周长为 $a+b+c = 15$. $\dots\dots (10 \text{ 分})$

若选②, $\sqrt{3} \sin C + \cos C = \frac{a+c}{b} = \frac{\sin A + \sin C}{\sin B}$, 即 $\sqrt{3} \sin C \sin B + \cos C \sin B = \sin(B+C) + \sin C$.

化简得 $\sqrt{3} \sin B = \cos B + 1$, 即 $2 \sin(B - \frac{\pi}{6}) = 1$, 解得 $B - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 或 $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ (舍).

故 $B = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 此时 $\triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形, 周长为 $3a = 18$. $\dots\dots (10 \text{ 分})$

若选③, $S = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 得 $bc = \frac{28}{3}$.

又 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$, 即 $b^2 + c^2 - bc = 36$, $(b+c)^2 - 3bc = 36$, 得 $b+c = 8$.

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 周长为 $a+b+c = 14$. $\dots\dots (10 \text{ 分})$

18. 解:

(1) 设 $\{a_n\}$ 公比为 q , $a_1(q+q^2) = 6$, 代入 $a_1 = 3$, 解得 $q = -2$ 或 $q = 1$.

当 $q = -2$ 时, $a_n = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1} = 3 \cdot (-2)^{n-1}$;

当 $q = 1$ 时, $a_n = a_1 = 3$. $\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$

(2) 当 $a_n = 3$ 时, $b_4 = \frac{2^4}{(3+1)(3+1)} = 1$, 矛盾.

$$\therefore a_n = 3 \cdot (-2)^{n-1}, b_n = \frac{2^n}{(3 \cdot 2^{n-1} + 1)(3 \cdot 2^n + 1)} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^{n-1} + 1} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^n + 1} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore S_n &= \frac{2}{3} \left[\left(\frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^0 + 1} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^1 + 1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^1 + 1} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^2 + 1} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^{n-1} + 1} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^n + 1} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^n + 1} \right) = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{2}{9 \cdot 2^n + 3} \quad \dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})\end{aligned}$$

19.解:

(1) 记所求事件为 A, 9 天中日产量不高于三十万支的有 5 天.

$$P(A) = \frac{C_5^2 C_4^1}{C_9^3} = \frac{10}{21} \quad \dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \because y = \ln(bt + a), \therefore z = e^y = bt + a, \bar{t} = 5, \sum_{i=1}^9 t_i^2 = 285.$$

$$\therefore b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^9 (t_i - \bar{t})(z_i - \bar{z})}{\sum_{i=1}^9 (t_i - \bar{t})^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^9 t_i z_i - 9\bar{t} \cdot \bar{z}}{\sum_{i=1}^9 t_i^2 - 9\bar{t}^2} = \frac{1095 - 9 \times 5 \times 19}{285 - 9 \times 5^2} = 4.$$

$$\therefore a = \bar{z} - b\bar{t} = 19 - 4 \times 5 = -1, \therefore y = \ln(4t - 1). \text{ 令 } \ln(4t - 1) > 4, \text{ 解得 } t > \frac{e^4 + 1}{4} \approx 13.9.$$

$\therefore t \geq 14$, 即该厂从统计当天开始的第 14 天日生产量超过四十万支. $\dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$

20.解:

(1) 取 AD 中点 O, 连 PO, AC, BO, CO, 设 AC 与 BO 交于 E, CO 与 BD 交于 F, 连 PE, PF.

在等腰梯形 ABCD 中, 由 AO // BC 且 AO = BC = AB, 故四边形 AOCB 为菱形, $\therefore AC \perp BO$.

又 PA = PC, 且 E 为 AC 中点, $\therefore AC \perp PE$, 又 $PE \cap BO = E$, $\therefore AC \perp$ 平面 PBO.

又 $\because PO \subset$ 平面 PBO, $\therefore AC \perp PO$; 同理, 由四边形 DOBC 为菱形, 且 PB = PD,

$\therefore BD \perp PO$.

又直线 AC 与 BD 相交, $\therefore PO \perp$ 平面 ABCD, 又 $\because PO \subset$ 平面 PAD, $\therefore$ 平面 PAD $\perp$ 平面 ABCD. $\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$

(2) 设 $PO = t$, 过 O 作 $OH \perp PF$ 交 PF 于 H, 由 $BD \perp$ 平面 POC, 故 $BD \perp OH$.

又 $PF \cap BD = F$, $\therefore OH \perp$ 平面 PBD, $OF = \frac{1}{2} AB = \frac{1}{2}$, 故

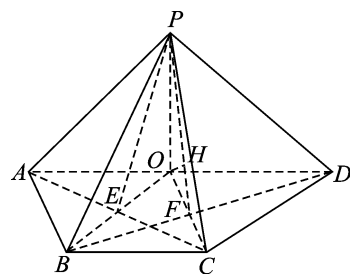
$$OH = \frac{\frac{1}{2}t}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + t^2}} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{4t^2 + 1}}.$$

又 AD = 2OD, 故点 A 到平面 PBD 的距离 $d = 2OH = \frac{2t}{\sqrt{4t^2 + 1}}$.

设直线 PA 与平面 PBD 所成角的大小为 θ .

$$\text{则 } \sin \theta = \frac{d}{PA} = \frac{d}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} = \frac{2t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1} \cdot \sqrt{4t^2 + 1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} + 5}} \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\sqrt{4t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{t^2}} + 5}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

当且仅当 $4t^2 = \frac{1}{t^2}$, 即 $t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时取等号, 故直线 PA 与面 PBD 所成角的正弦值的最大值为 $\frac{2}{3}$. $\dots (12 \text{ 分})$



21 解:

(1) 由题意, 双曲线在一三象限的渐近线的倾斜角为 30° 或 60° , 即 $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 或 $\sqrt{3}$.

当 $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 时, E 的标准方程为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{3y^2}{a^2} = 1$, 代入 $(2, 3)$, 无解.

当 $\frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{3}$ 时, E 的标准方程为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{3a^2} = 1$, 代入 $(2, 3)$, 解得 $a^2 = 1$.

故 E 的标准方程为 $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ (4 分)

(2) 直线斜率显然存在, 设直线方程为 $y = kx + t$, 与 $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ 联立得: $(k^2 - 3)x^2 + 2ktx + t^2 + 3 = 0$.

由题意, $k \neq \pm\sqrt{3}$ 且 $\Delta = 4k^2t^2 - 4(k^2 - 3)(t^2 + 3) = 0$, 化简得: $t^2 - k^2 + 3 = 0$.

设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$,

将 $y = kx + t$ 与 $y = \sqrt{3}x$ 联立, 解得 $x_1 = \frac{t}{\sqrt{3} - k}$; 与 $y = -\sqrt{3}x$ 联立, 解得 $x_2 = \frac{-t}{\sqrt{3} + k}$.

$S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} |OA| \cdot |OB| \cdot \sin \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2} |2x_1| \cdot |2x_2| \cdot \sin 120^\circ = \sqrt{3} |x_1 x_2| = \frac{\sqrt{3} t^2}{|3 - k^2|}$.

由 $t^2 - k^2 + 3 = 0$, $\therefore S_{\triangle AOB} = \sqrt{3}$, 故 $\triangle AOB$ 面积为定值 $\sqrt{3}$ (12 分)

22. 解:

(1) $f'(x) = 2(x - a) + 2\cos x$.

设 $g(x) = f'(x)$, 则 $g'(x) = 2 - 2\sin x \geq 0$, 故 $f'(x)$ 单调递增.

又 $f'(a - 2) = -4 + 2\cos(a - 2) < 0$, $f'(a + 2) = 4 + 2\cos(a + 2) > 0$.

故存在唯一 $x_0 \in (a - 2, a + 2)$, 使得 $f'(x_0) = 0$.

当 $x < x_0$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递减; 当 $x > x_0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递增.

故 x_0 是 $f(x)$ 的唯一极值点. (5 分)

(2) 由 (1) x_0 是 $f(x)$ 的极小值点, 且满足 $x_0 - a + \cos x_0 = 0$.

又 $f(x_0 - 3) = (-3 - \cos x_0)^2 + 2\sin(x_0 - 3) - \frac{7}{4} \geq 4 + 2\sin(x_0 - 3) - \frac{7}{4} > 0$;

同理 $f(x_0 + 3) = (3 - \cos x_0)^2 + 2\sin(x_0 + 3) - \frac{7}{4} \geq 4 + 2\sin(x_0 + 3) - \frac{7}{4} > 0$.

故 $f(x_0) < 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 有两个零点; $f(x_0) = 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 有一个零点; $f(x_0) > 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 无零点.

$$\text{又 } f(x_0) = (-\cos x_0)^2 + 2\sin x_0 - \frac{7}{4} = -\sin^2 x_0 + 2\sin x_0 - \frac{3}{4} = -(\sin x_0 - \frac{3}{2})(\sin x_0 - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{令 } f(x_0) < 0, \text{ 解得 } \sin x_0 < \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } 2k\pi - \frac{7\pi}{6} < x_0 < 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\text{令 } h(x) = x + \cos x, \quad h'(x) = 1 - \sin x \geq 0$$

$$\text{此时 } a = x_0 + \cos x_0 \text{ 关于 } x_0 \text{ 单调递增, 故 } 2k\pi - \frac{7\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < a < 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\text{令 } f(x_0) = 0, \text{ 解得 } \sin x_0 = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } x_0 = 2k\pi - \frac{7\pi}{6} \text{ 或 } x_0 = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\text{此时 } a = x_0 + \cos x_0, \text{ 故 } a = 2k\pi - \frac{7\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 或 } a = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\text{令 } f(x_0) > 0, \text{ 解得 } \sin x_0 > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} < x_0 < 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\text{此时 } a = x_0 + \cos x_0 \text{ 关于 } x_0 \text{ 单调递增, 故 } 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < a < 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

综上所述:

$$\text{当 } 2k\pi - \frac{7\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < a < 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ 时, } f(x) \text{ 有两个零点;}$$

$$\text{当 } a = 2k\pi - \frac{7\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 或 } a = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ 时, } f(x) \text{ 有一个零点;}$$

$$\text{当 } 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < a < 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ 时, } f(x) \text{ 无零点.} \quad \dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$$