## 2021 届石家庄市高中毕业班教学质量检测(一)

## 数学答案

一、单选:

二、多选:

三、填空题

13. 0.77 
$$14 . y^2 = x, \frac{3}{4} (满 \mathcal{L}_0$$

15. 
$$\frac{2\sqrt{15}}{5}$$
 16.  $(-\infty,0) \cup (3,+\infty)$ 

四、解答题: (每题仅给出一种或两种答案,其他种情况,请各校教研组参照给分标准,商定给分)

即 
$$(1+d)^2 = 1 \times (1+4d)$$
,解得  $d = 2$  或  $d = 0$  (舍), .......3 分

(II)由(I)得
$$a_n \cdot b_n = (2n-1) \times 2^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore 2T_n = 1 \times 2^1 + 3 \times 2^2 + \dots + (2n-3) \times 2^{n-1} + (2n-1) \times 2^n,$$

$$=1+2\times\frac{2\times(1-2^{n-1})}{1-2}-(2n-1)\times2^n=1-4+2\times2^n-(2n-1)\times2^n=-3+(3-2n)\times2^n$$

$$\therefore T_n = 3 + (2n-3) \times 2^n.$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3}\sin(A+B) = \sin B \sin A + \sqrt{3}\sin B \cos A$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3} \sin A \cos B + \sqrt{3} \cos A \sin B = \sin B \sin A + \sqrt{3} \sin B \cos A \cdots 4$$

所以  $\sqrt{3}\sin A\cos B = \sin A\sin B$ ,  $\therefore \tan B = \sqrt{3}, \because B \in (0,\pi), \therefore B = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

-----6分

(II)法一: :: a+c=2, :: c=2-a,

$$\therefore b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac\cos B$$

$$= a^2 + c^2 - ac$$

-----8分

$$= a^{2} + (2-a)^{2} - a(2-a) = 3a^{2} - 6a + 4 = 3(a-1)^{2} + 1$$

-----10 分

$$:: a ∈ (0,2) :: b^2 ∈ [1,4) :: b ∈ [1,2)$$
. .....12 分

法二:

$$\therefore b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$= a^2 + c^2 - ac$$

-----8分

=
$$(a+c)^2$$
-3ac=4-3ac  $\geq$  4-3 $\left(\frac{a+c}{2}\right)^2$  = 1(当且仅a=c时取等号) -----10 分

 $\nabla b < a + c = 2$ ,

$$\therefore b \in [1,2)$$

·····12分

19. $\mathbf{M}$ : (  $\mathbf{I}$  ) 由图可知,图①几何体的为半径为 $\mathbf{R}$  的半球,

图②几何体为底面半径和高都为R的圆柱中挖掉了一个圆锥,

与图①截面面积相等的图形是圆环(如阴影部分),

(因此处为学生自己画图, 可能不够标准, 只要意思对即给

分) .....2分

证明如下:

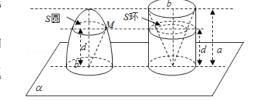


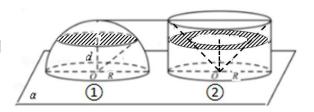
在图②中,截面截圆锥得到的小圆的半径为d,所以,圆环的面积为 $\pi(R^2-d^2)$ ,

所以, 截得的截面的面积相等......5分

(II)类比(I)可知,椭圆的长半轴为a,短半轴为b,构造两个底

面半径为 $^b$ ,高为 $^a$ 的圆柱,把半椭球与圆柱放在同一个平面上(如图),在圆柱内挖去一个以圆柱下底面圆心为顶点,圆柱上底面为底





面的圆锥,即挖去的圆锥底面半径为 $^b$ ,高为 $^a$ ;

.....6 分

在半椭球截面圆的面积为  $\pi \frac{b^2}{a^2} (a^2 - d^2)$ 

在圆柱内圆环的面积为 
$$\pi b^2 - \pi \frac{b^2}{a^2} d^2 = \pi \frac{b^2}{a^2} (a^2 - d^2)$$
 ......8 分

 $\therefore$  距离平面 $\alpha$  为d 的平面截取两个几何体的平面面积相等,

根据祖暅原理得出椭球A的体积为:

20. 解:(I)设前 24 分钟比赛甲胜出分别为  $A_i(i=1,2,3)$  , 乙胜出分别为  $B_i(i=1,2,3)$  , 在 "FAST5"模式每局比赛甲获胜为 C , 4 局比赛决出胜负记为事件 D .

$$P(D) = P(A_1 A_2 CC + A_1 A_2 A_3 C + B_1 B_2 \overline{CC} + B_1 B_2 B_3 \overline{C}) \dots 2 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= (\frac{2}{3})^2 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{2}{3})^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{3})^2 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{3})^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{11}{36}.$$

$$P(X = 4) = (\frac{2}{3})^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{3})^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$
;

$$P(X=5) = (\frac{2}{3})^3 (\frac{1}{2})^2 + C_3^2 (\frac{2}{3})^2 \frac{1}{3} (\frac{1}{2})^2 + C_3^1 \frac{2}{3} (\frac{1}{3})^2 (\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{3})^3 (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X=6) = (\frac{2}{3})^3 (\frac{1}{2})^3 + C_3^2 (\frac{2}{3})^2 \frac{1}{3} C_2^1 (\frac{1}{2})^3 + C_3^1 \frac{2}{3} (\frac{1}{3})^2 (\frac{1}{2})^3$$

$$+(\frac{1}{3})^3(\frac{1}{2})^3+C_3^2(\frac{1}{3})^2\frac{2}{3}C_2^1(\frac{1}{2})^3+C_3^1\frac{1}{3}(\frac{2}{3})^2(\frac{1}{2})^3=\frac{7}{24}$$

$$P(X = 7) = (\frac{2}{3})^3 (\frac{1}{2})^4 + C_3^2 (\frac{2}{3})^2 \frac{1}{3} C_3^1 (\frac{1}{2})^4 + C_3^1 \frac{2}{3} (\frac{1}{3})^2 C_3^2 (\frac{1}{2})^4 + (\frac{1}{3})^3 (\frac{1}{2})^4$$

$$+ (\frac{1}{3})^3 (\frac{1}{2})^4 + C_3^2 (\frac{1}{3})^2 \frac{2}{3} C_3^1 (\frac{1}{2})^4 + C_3^1 \frac{1}{3} (\frac{2}{3})^2 C_3^2 (\frac{1}{2})^4 + (\frac{2}{3})^3 (\frac{1}{2})^4 = \frac{7}{24}.$$

所以, 随机变量X的概率分布列为:

X	4	5	6	7
P	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{24}$	$\frac{7}{24}$

.....10 分

(每种情况1分)

$$e = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{b}{a})^2} = \sqrt{3} \frac{|bc|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = b = \sqrt{2}$$
 21.解:( I ) 由己知 ......2 分

$$(II)$$
 设  $A(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $B(x_2, y_2)$ , 且由已知得  $x_0^2 - \frac{{y_0}^2}{2} = 1$ 

联立 
$$\begin{cases} x_0 x - \frac{y_0 y}{2} = 1 & x_2 = \frac{1}{x_0 + \frac{\sqrt{2} y_0}{2}} \\ y = -\sqrt{2}x & \text{解得:} \end{cases}$$

.....6分

法一:

设
$$\Delta AOB$$
的外心 $M(x,y)$ ,则由 $|MA| = |MO| = |MB|$ 得:

即 
$$xx_1 + \sqrt{2}yx_1 = \frac{3}{2}x_1^2 \Rightarrow x + \sqrt{2}y = \frac{3}{2}x_1$$
,同理  $xx_2 - \sqrt{2}yx_2 = \frac{3}{2}x_2^2 \Rightarrow x - \sqrt{2}y = \frac{3}{2}x_2$ 

$$\therefore x_1 x_2 = \frac{1}{x_0 - \frac{\sqrt{2}y_0}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x_0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}y_0}{2}} = \frac{1}{x_0^2 - \frac{y_0^2}{2}} = 1$$

法二:设 $\Delta AOB$ 的外心M(x,y),

线段 OA 的中垂线方程为:  $y - \frac{y_1}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{x_1}{2})$ , 线段 OB 的中垂线方程为:  $y - \frac{y_2}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{x_2}{2})$ ,

$$\begin{cases} y - \frac{y_1}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{x_1}{2}) \\ y - \frac{y_2}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{x_2}{2}) \\ y = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8}(x_1 - x_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{##}$$

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = \frac{1}{x_0 - \frac{\sqrt{2}y_0}{2}} + \frac{1}{x_0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}y_0}{2}} = \frac{2x_0}{x_0^2 - \frac{y_0^2}{2}} = 2x_0,$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = \frac{1}{x_0 - \frac{\sqrt{2}y_0}{2}} - \frac{1}{x_0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}y_0}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}y_0}{x_0^2 - \frac{y_0^2}{2}} = \sqrt{2}y_0$$

 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{4}(x_1 + x_2) = \frac{3}{2}x_0 \\ y = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8}(x_1 - x_2) = \frac{3}{4}y_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = \frac{2}{3}x \\ y_0 = \frac{4}{3}y \end{cases}$ 

代入 
$$x_0^2 - \frac{y_0^2}{2} = 1$$
 得  $\frac{4}{9}x^2 - \frac{8}{9}y^2 = 1$ 

22.解: (I) 设 
$$f(x) = \frac{-x \sin x}{\cos x}, x \in \left[\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$$

$$\mathbb{E} x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{-x \sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi , \quad x = \frac{3\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{-x \sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{3\pi}{4} ;$$

(II) 由己知 $g'(x) = (a+1)\cos x - (\cos x - x\sin x) = a\cos x + x\sin x$ ,

$$g''(x) = -a \sin x + \sin x + x \cos x = x \cos x - (a-1) \sin x$$

当 
$$x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$$
时,  $g'(x) < 0$ 即  $g'(x)$  单调递减;

又:
$$g'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2} > 0, g'(\pi) = -a < 0$$
,由零点存在性定理必存在唯一 $x_0 \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$ 满足 $g'(x_0) = 0$ ,

当
$$x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, x_0\right)$$
时, $g'(x) > 0$ 即 $g(x)$ 单调递增;当 $x \in x_0, \pi$  时, $g'(x) < 0$ 即 $g(x)$ 单调递减;

.....7分

得

$$G(a) = g(x)_{\text{max}} = g(x_0) = (a+1)\sin x_0 - x_0\cos x_0 = (1 - \frac{x_0\sin x_0}{\cos x_0})\sin x_0 - x_0\cos x_0 = \sin x_0 - \frac{x_0\cos x_0}{\cos x_0}$$

.....9分

由第(I)问可知函数 
$$f(x) = \frac{-x \sin x}{\cos x}, x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$$
单调递减,即当  $a \in \left[\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi\right]$ 时, $x_0 \in \left[\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$ ;…………………10 分

设 $H(x) = \sin x - \frac{x}{\cos x}, x \in \left[\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$ 

$$H'(x) = \cos x - \frac{\cos x - x(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos x(\cos^2 x - 1) - x\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos x(-\sin^2 x) - x\sin x}{\cos^2 x}$$
$$= \frac{-\sin x(\sin x \cos x + x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{-\sin x(\sin 2x + 2x)}{2\cos^2 x} < 0$$

所以
$$H(x)$$
单调递减, $H(x)_{\min} = H(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}\pi$ ,