

合肥市 2014 年高三第三次教学质量检测 数学试题(理)参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题:本大题共 10 小题,每小题 5 分,共 50 分,在每小题给出的四个选项中,只有一项是符合题目要求的.

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	A	D	B	B	A	A	C	B	D

二、填空题:本大题共 5 小题,每小题 5 分,共 25 分,把答案填在答题卡的相应位置

11. $\frac{3}{5}$ 12. $\frac{3}{4}$ 或 4 13. 7 14. 240 15. $3\sqrt{3}$

三、解答题

16. 解:(I) $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B \Rightarrow c^2 - 2c + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow c = 1$

所以 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$6 分

(II) $\frac{a}{c} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin C} = \frac{\sin(\frac{2\pi}{3} - C)}{\sin C} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \tan C} + \frac{1}{2}$,

又 $A = \frac{2\pi}{3} - C > \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\therefore 0 < C < \frac{\pi}{6}$, 所以 $0 < \tan C < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tan C} > \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{c} > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$, 所以 $\frac{a}{c}$ 的取值范围 $(2, +\infty)$12 分

17. 解:(I) 证明:

$\because E, F$ 分别为 $P'C, P'D$ 的中点, G 是 BC 中点,

$\therefore EF \parallel \frac{1}{2}CD$, 同理 $GE \parallel \frac{1}{2}P'B$

又 $CD \parallel AB, \therefore EF \parallel \frac{1}{2}AB$.

$EG \cap EF = E, P'B \cap AB = B, \therefore$ 平面 $EFG \parallel$ 平面 ABP'6 分

(II)(综合法)取 AD 中点 T , 连 $GT, FT. \therefore GT \parallel CD$. 又 $\because EF \parallel CD$.

$\therefore EF \parallel GT$. 即 E, F, T, G 共面. $\because CD \perp$ 平面 $P'AD$.

$\therefore EF \perp$ 平面 $P'AD. \therefore \angle TFD$ 是二面角 $G-EF-D$ 的平面角; 易知 $\angle TFD = 45^\circ$.

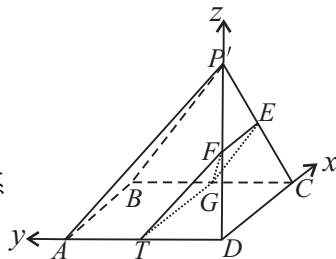
\therefore 二面角 $G-EF-D$ 的平面角为 45° .

(向量法)由已知底面 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

又 $\because P'D \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$,

$\therefore DA, DC, DP'$ 两两垂直, 建立如图空间直角坐标系

$D-xyz$, 则



$P'(0,0,2), C(2,0,0), G(2,1,0), \overrightarrow{AP'} = (0,-2,2), \overrightarrow{EF} = (-1,0,0), \overrightarrow{EG} = (1,1,-1),$
 $E(1,0,1), F(0,0,1), A(0,2,0).$

设平面 EFG 的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{EF} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{EG} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x = 0 \\ x + y - z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = z \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{取 } \vec{n} = (0, 1, 1).$$

易知向量 \overrightarrow{DA} 是平面 $P'CD$ 的一个法向量, $\overrightarrow{DA} = (0, 2, 0)$,

$$\therefore \cos \langle \overrightarrow{DA}, \vec{n} \rangle = \frac{\overrightarrow{DA} \cdot \vec{n}}{|\overrightarrow{DA}| \cdot |\vec{n}|} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore \text{二面角 } G-EF-D \text{ 的平面角为 } 45^\circ.$$

.....12 分

18. 解:(I) $f'(x) = \frac{a}{x} + x - 1$, 由 $f'(2) = 0$ 得 $a = -2$,

此时 $f'(x) = \frac{-2}{x} + x - 1 = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x}$ 可知 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 单调递减, $(2, +\infty)$ 单调递增,

所以 $f(x)_{\min} = f(2) = -2\ln 2$6 分

(II) 由 $f(x) - ax = a \ln x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x - ax > 0$ 在 $(e, +\infty)$ 内恒成立,

又因为 $x \in (e, +\infty)$, 所以 $x - \ln x > 0$, 因而 $a < \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x}{x - \ln x}$.

设 $g(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x}{x - \ln x}$, $x \in (e, +\infty)$,

因为 $g'(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-\ln x) - (1-\frac{1}{x})(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x)}{(x-\ln x)^2} = \frac{(x-1)(\frac{1}{2}x + 1 - \ln x)}{(x-\ln x)^2}$,

当 $x \in (e, +\infty)$ 时, $x-1 > 0$, 令 $r(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 1 - \ln x$, 则 $r'(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x} (x > e)$.

$\therefore r'(x) > 0$. $\therefore r(x)$ 在 $[e, +\infty)$ 上单调增,

\therefore 对 $\forall x \in (e, +\infty)$, $r(x) > r(e) = \frac{e}{2} > 0$.

所以 $g'(x) > 0$,

所以 $g(x)$ 在 $x \in (e, +\infty)$ 时为增函数, 所以 $a \leq g(e) = \frac{e^2 - 2e}{2(e-1)}$12 分

19. 解: (I) 当 $n=2$ 时, $X=0, 1, 2$

$$P(X=0) = \frac{C_2^0 \cdot C_2^2}{C_4^2} = \frac{1}{6}, P(X=1) = \frac{C_2^1 \cdot C_2^1}{C_4^2} = \frac{2}{3}, P(X=2) = \frac{C_2^2 \cdot C_2^0}{C_4^2} = \frac{1}{6},$$

X 的分布列为:

X	0	1	2
P	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

$$E(X) = 0 \times \frac{1}{6} + 1 \times \frac{2}{3} + 2 \times \frac{1}{6} = 1. \quad \text{.....6 分}$$

(II) 一次参加比赛全是男生或全是女生的概率为 $p = \frac{C_2^2 + C_n^2}{C_{n+2}^2} = \frac{n^2 - n + 2}{n^2 + 3n + 2}$.

$$f(p) = C_3^1 p(1-p)^2 = 3p^3 - 6p^2 + 3p,$$

$$f'(p) = 9p^2 - 12p + 3 = 3(p-1)(3p-1).$$

易知当 $p = \frac{1}{3}$ 时, $f(p)$ 取最大值, 因此 $\frac{n^2 - n + 2}{n^2 + 3n + 2} = \frac{1}{3}$, 解得 $n = 2$13 分

20. 解:(I) 由 $\begin{cases} 2c = 4 \\ \frac{c}{a} = 2 \end{cases}$, 得 $\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ c = 2 \end{cases}$, 所以双曲线 C 的方程为: $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$5 分

(II) 双曲线 C 的方程为: $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$, $A(-1, 0)$ $F(2, 0)$.

设 $M(x_0, y_0)$, ($x_0 > 0, y_0 > 0$), 则 $x_0^2 - \frac{y_0^2}{3} = 1$.

当 $MF \perp x$ 轴时, $x_0 = 2, y_0 = 3$, 则 $k_{MF} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$. 故 $\alpha_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \alpha_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \pi;$$

当 $x_0 \neq 2$ 时, $k_{MA} = \tan \alpha_1 = \frac{y_0}{x_0 + 1}, k_{MF} = \tan \alpha_2 = \frac{y_0}{x_0 - 2}$;

$$\tan 2\alpha_1 = \frac{\frac{2y_0}{x_0 + 1}}{1 - \left(\frac{y_0}{x_0 + 1}\right)^2} = \frac{2(x_0 + 1)y_0}{(x_0 + 1)^2 - y_0^2},$$

$$\text{又 } y_0 = 3(x_0^2 - 1), \therefore \tan 2\alpha_1 = \frac{2(x_0 + 1)y_0}{(x_0 + 1)^2 - y_0^2} = \frac{2(x_0 + 1)y_0}{(x_0 + 1)^2 - 3(x_0^2 - 1)} = -\frac{y_0}{x_0 - 2},$$

$\therefore \tan 2\alpha_1 + \tan \alpha_2 = 0$, 又 $\alpha_1 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \alpha_2 \in (0, \pi)$, $\therefore 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \pi$13 分

21. 解:(I) 若数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调增,

则 $a_{n+1} > a_n$. $\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1+p}{1-p} a_n^2 > 0$, 又 $a_1 = 1$,

$$\therefore \frac{1+p}{1-p} > 0, \therefore -1 < p < 1.$$

若 $-1 < p < 1$, 则 $\frac{1+p}{1-p} > 0$.

$$\because a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{1+p}{1-p} a_n^2,$$

$$\therefore a_n > 0 (n \in N^*),$$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1+p}{1-p} a_n^2 > 0,$$

即 $a_{n+1} > a_n$,

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 为单调增数列.

综上, 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调增数列的充要条件为 $-1 < p < 1$.

.....6 分

$$(II) \text{ 当 } p = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 时, } \therefore a_{n+1} = a_n + 2a_n^2 (n \in N^*), \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 1 + 2a_n,$$

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

$$S_n = \left(\frac{1}{2a_1} - \frac{1}{2a_2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2a_2} - \frac{1}{2a_3} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2a_n} - \frac{1}{2a_{n+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2a_{n+1}}$$

由 (I) 知 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递增, $a_1 = 1 \therefore a_{n+1} > 0 \therefore S_n < \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\text{又 } a_{n+1} - a_n = (a_n + 2a_n^2) - (a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-1}^2) = (a_n - a_{n-1})(1 + 2a_n + 2a_{n-1}) > 5(a_n - a_{n-1}),$$

$$\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n > 5^{n-1}(a_2 - a_1) = 2 \times 5^{n-1} \quad (n \geq 2) \text{ 而 } a_2 - a_1 = 2 \times 5^0,$$

$$\therefore a_{n+1} = (a_{n+1} - a_n) + (a_n - a_{n-1}) + \cdots + (a_2 - a_1) + a_1 > 2 \times 5^{n-1} + 2 \times 5^{n-2} + \cdots + 2 \times 5^0 + 1$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1-5^n}{1-5} + 1 = \frac{5^n + 1}{2} > \frac{1}{2} \times 5^n,$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} > -\frac{2}{5^n},$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2a_{n+1}} > \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{2}{5^n} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5^n},$$

综上所述, $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5^n} < S_n < \frac{1}{2}$.

.....13 分