

一. 选择题

1-6 D A B B A B

7-12 A C C A B D

二. 填空题

13. $(-3, 1)$ 14. $(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 13$ 15. $-\sqrt{3}$ 16. 1

[题15分析]

设 $P(x_0, y_0)$, 则由 $\vec{OP} = 3\vec{OQ}$ 得: $Q(\frac{x_0}{3}, \frac{y_0}{3})$, 代入 $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$ 得:

$$(\frac{x_0}{3})^2 + (\frac{y_0}{3} - 1)^2 = 1 \quad \text{即} \quad x_0^2 + (y_0 - 3)^2 = 9$$

又点 P 在直线 $y = k(x - 3\sqrt{3})$ 上, 则与圆 $x^2 + (y-3)^2 = 9$ 有交点,

则 $\frac{|3\sqrt{3}k + 3|}{\sqrt{1+k^2}} \leq 3$, 解得: $k \in [-\sqrt{3}, 0]$ $\therefore k_{\min} = -\sqrt{3}$

[题16分析]

若 $\frac{1}{|OP|^2} + \frac{1}{|OQ|^2}$ 取最小值, 则令 $|OP|, |OQ|$ 均取最大值 $\sqrt{2}$ 时即可.

此题 $|OP| = |OQ| = \sqrt{2}$ 时, $k_1 = k_2 = k = 0$, 符合题意.

则 $\frac{1}{|OP|^2} + \frac{1}{|OQ|^2}$ 的最小值为 1.

17. 解: (1) $\because BE \perp AC \therefore k_{BE} \cdot k_{AC} = -1 \therefore k_{AC} = \frac{4}{7}$

又 $A(-1, 2) \therefore AC$ 方程为: $4x - 7y + 18 = 0$

联立: $\begin{cases} 4x - 7y + 18 = 0 \\ 2x - 11y + 54 = 0 \end{cases}$ 得: $\begin{cases} x = 6 \\ y = 6 \end{cases} \therefore C(6, 6)$

(2) 设 $B(x_0, y_0)$, 则 $M(\frac{x_0-1}{2}, \frac{y_0+2}{2})$, 则有

$\begin{cases} 7x_0 + 4y_0 - 46 = 0 \\ 2 \cdot \frac{x_0-1}{2} - 11 \cdot \frac{y_0+2}{2} + 54 = 0 \end{cases}$ 解得: $\begin{cases} x_0 = 2 \\ y_0 = 8 \end{cases} \therefore B(2, 8)$

则直线 BC 的方程为: $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x-6) + 6$ 即 $x + 2y - 18 = 0$.

18. 解: (1) 设 $\odot A$ 的半径为 r , 则 $r = \frac{|-1+4+7|}{\sqrt{1^2+2^2}} = 2\sqrt{5}$

则 $\odot A$ 的方程: $(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 20$

(2) 可知: 圆心 A 到 MN 的距离: $d = \sqrt{20-19} = 1$

1°: 当 MN 斜率不存在时, $MN: x = -2$ 又 $A(-1, 2)$

满足 $d=1$, 符合题意.

2°: 当 MN 斜率存在时, 设 $MN: y = k(x+2)$

则 $d = \frac{|k-2|}{\sqrt{1+k^2}} = 1$ 解得: $k = \frac{3}{4} \therefore MN: y = \frac{3}{4}(x+2)$

综上所述: 直线 l 的方程为 $x = -2$ 或 $3x - 4y + 6 = 0$

19. 解: (1) 连 AC_1 , 过点 E 作 $EF \parallel BC$ 交 AC 于点 F , 连 DF .

又 $A_1C_1 \parallel AC$ 且 $AC = 2A_1C_1$

$\therefore AC_1$ 过点 D , 则 $DA = 2DC_1$

$$\text{又 } \frac{AF}{FC} = \frac{AE}{EB} = 2 = \frac{DA}{DC_1}$$

$\therefore DF \parallel CC_1$ 又 $EF \parallel BC$

\therefore 平面 $DEF \parallel$ 平面 BCC_1B_1

$\therefore DE \parallel$ 平面 BCC_1B_1

(2) 由题可知: $AA_1 \perp$ 平面 ABC

则 $\angle BAC$ 即为二面角 C_1-AA_1-B 的平面角

$\therefore \angle B_1A_1C_1 = \angle BAC = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 设 $AA_1 = 1$, 则 $AB_1 = 2$, $AB = 4$

如图, 以 A 为坐标原点建立空间直角坐标系

则 $A(0,0,0)$, $A_1(0,0,1)$, $B(2\sqrt{3}, 2, 0)$, $C(0,4,0)$, $C_1(0,2,1)$

$\therefore \vec{AA_1} = (0,0,1)$, $\vec{AB} = (2\sqrt{3}, 2, 0)$, $\vec{BC} = (-2\sqrt{3}, 2, 0)$, $\vec{CC_1} = (0, -2, 1)$

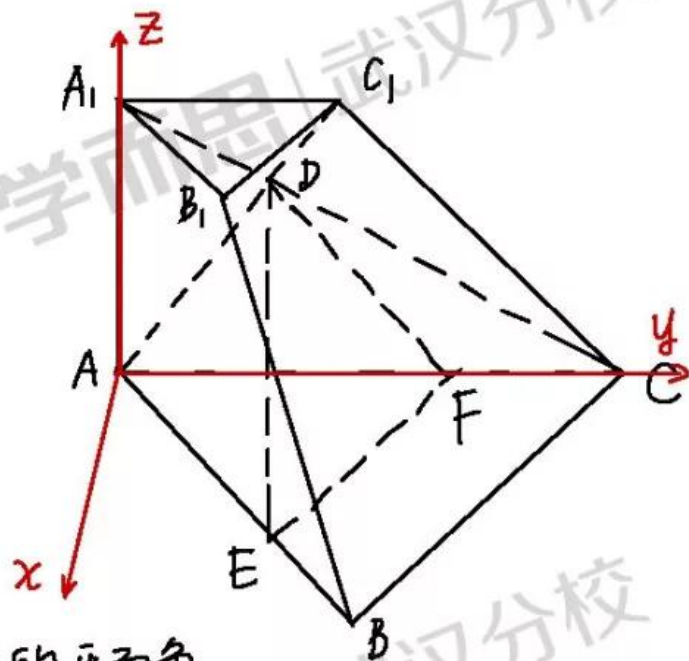
设平面 A_1AB 一个法向量为 $\vec{n}_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$, 平面 BCC_1 一个法向量为 $\vec{n}_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{AA_1} = 0 \\ \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{AB} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{n}_1 = (1, -\sqrt{3}, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{BC} = 0 \\ \vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{CC_1} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{n}_2 = (1, \sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3})$$

$$\text{则 } \cos \langle \vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2 \rangle = \frac{\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2}{|\vec{n}_1| \cdot |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{1-3}{2 \cdot \sqrt{1+3+12}} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

\therefore 所求锐二面角余弦值为 $\frac{1}{4}$.



20. 解: (1) 设点 $M(x, y)$, 则 $x \neq \pm 3$

$$\therefore k_{AM} \cdot k_{BM} = \frac{y}{x+3} \cdot \frac{y}{x-3} = \frac{y^2}{x^2-9} = -\frac{1}{9}$$

整理得: $\frac{x^2}{9} + y^2 = 1$

\therefore 曲线 C 的方程: $\frac{x^2}{9} + y^2 = 1$ ($x \neq \pm 3$)

(2) 可知: 直线 l 不可能斜率为 0, 则设直线 $l: x = ty + 1$

$P(x_1, y_1), Q(x_2, y_2)$.

联立: $\begin{cases} x^2 + 9y^2 = 9 \\ x = ty + 1 \end{cases}$ 得: $(t^2 + 9)y^2 + 2ty - 8 = 0$

$\therefore y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{2t}{t^2 + 9}, y_1 \cdot y_2 = -\frac{8}{t^2 + 9}$

则 $k_{SP} \cdot k_{SQ} = \frac{y_1}{x_1 - x_0} \cdot \frac{y_2}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{y_1 \cdot y_2}{t^2 y_1 y_2 + t(t + x_0)(y_1 + y_2) + (t - x_0)^2}$

代入得: $k_{SP} \cdot k_{SQ} = \frac{-8}{(x_0^2 - 9)t^2 + 9(x_0 - 1)^2}$ 为定值, 即与 t 无关

则 $x_0^2 - 9 = 0 \quad \therefore x_0 = \pm 3$

\therefore 存在定点 $S(3, 0)$ 或 $(-3, 0)$.

21. 解: (1) 如图, 以D为原点建立空间直角坐标系.

$$\text{则 } E(0, 0, 3\sqrt{6}), B(3, 3, 0), C(0, 3, 0)$$

$$A(3, 0, 0), F(3, 0, 2\sqrt{6})$$

$$\therefore \vec{AC} = (-3, 3, 0), \vec{BF} = (0, -3, 2\sqrt{6})$$

$$\vec{EF} = (3, 0, -\sqrt{6})$$

设平面BEF的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \vec{BF} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \vec{EF} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{n} = (2, 4, \sqrt{6})$$

$$\text{则 } \cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{AC} \rangle = \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{AC}}{|\vec{n}| |\vec{AC}|} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$$

\therefore 直线CA与平面BEF所成角正弦值为 $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$.

(2) 设 $M(3, 0, m)$, 在AC, 则 $AC \perp BD, AC \perp DE$

$\therefore AC \perp$ 平面BDE $\therefore \vec{AC} = (-3, 3, 0)$ 为平面BDE的法向量

$$\text{又 } \vec{BE} = (-3, -3, 3\sqrt{6}), \vec{BM} = (0, -3, m)$$

设平面BEM的法向量为 $\vec{n}_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$, 则

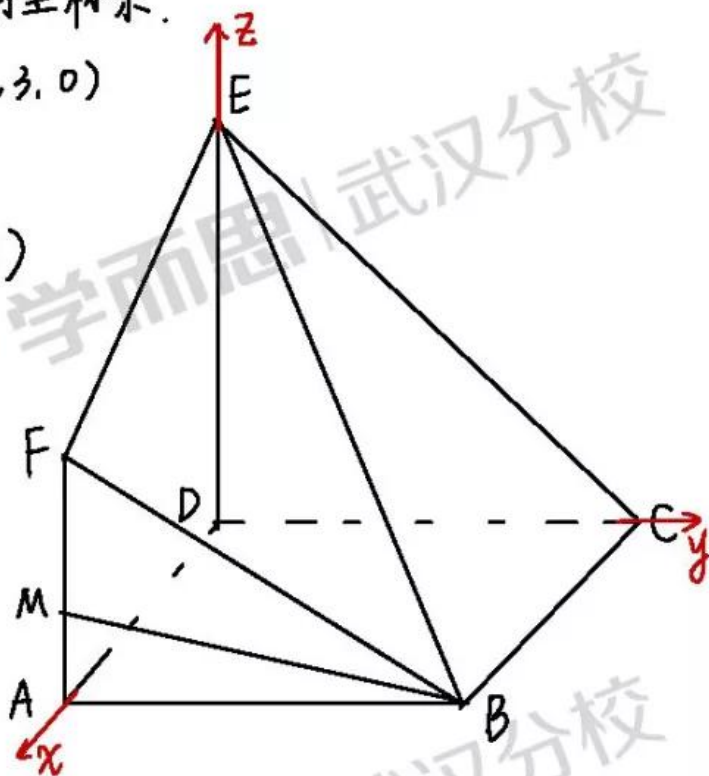
$$\begin{cases} \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{BE} = 0 \\ \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{BM} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{n}_1 = (3\sqrt{6} - m, m, 3)$$

$$\text{则 } |\cos \langle \vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2 \rangle| = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{整理得: } 2m^2 - 6\sqrt{6}m + 15 = 0 \text{ 解得: } m = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } m \in [0, 2\sqrt{6}] \therefore m = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \therefore |AM| = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

\therefore 存在点M, $\frac{AM}{AF} = \frac{1}{4}$.



22. 解: (1) 由题可知: $c = \sqrt{3}$, 则 $2a = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{0 + \frac{1}{4}} = 4$

$\therefore a = 2, c = \sqrt{3}, b = 1$

\therefore 椭圆的方程为: $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$

(2) 设直线 $l: x = ty + 4$, $P(x_1, y_1), Q(x_2, y_2)$. 则 $P'(x_1, -y_1)$

联立 $\begin{cases} x = ty + 4 \\ x^2 + 4y^2 = 4 \end{cases}$ 得: $(t^2 + 4)y^2 + 8ty + 12 = 0$

则 $\Delta = 64t^2 - 4 \times 12(t^2 + 4) > 0 \quad \therefore t^2 > 12$

$\therefore y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{8t}{t^2 + 4}, y_1 y_2 = \frac{12}{t^2 + 4}$

由 $P'(x_1, -y_1), Q(x_2, y_2)$ 得: $PQ: y = \frac{y_2 + y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1) - y_1$

令 $y = 0$ 得: $x = \frac{x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1}{y_1 + y_2} = \frac{(ty_1 + 4)y_2 + (ty_2 + 4)y_1}{y_1 + y_2}$

即: $x = \frac{2ty_1 y_2 + 4(y_1 + y_2)}{y_1 + y_2} = 2t \cdot \frac{12}{-8t} + 4 = 1$

$\therefore D(1, 0)$

又 $|PD| = \sqrt{1+t^2} \cdot |y_1 - y_2|, d = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$

则 $S_{\triangle DPQ} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1+t^2} \cdot |y_1 - y_2| \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \sqrt{(y_1 + y_2)^2 - 4y_1 y_2}$

$\therefore S_{\triangle DPQ} = \frac{6\sqrt{t^2-12}}{t^2+4}$ 令 $u = \sqrt{t^2-12} > 0 \quad \therefore t^2 = u^2 + 12$

$\therefore S_{\triangle DPQ} = \frac{6u}{u^2+16} = \frac{6}{u+\frac{16}{u}} \leq \frac{6}{2\sqrt{16}} = \frac{3}{4}$

(取等时: $u = \frac{16}{u} \quad \therefore u = 4 \quad \therefore t = 2\sqrt{7}$ 时, 可取到)

$\therefore \triangle DPQ$ 面积最大为 $\frac{3}{4}$.