

2020 ~ 2021 学年度 武汉市部分学校高三起点质量检测

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	C	D	B	ABC	AB	BC	ABD

填空题:

13. $\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi$ 14. -26 15. $-2\ln 2$ 16. $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

解答题:

17.(10分)

解:方案一:选条件①.

$$\because \frac{S_{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{S_n}{n} = \frac{a_1 + a_{n+1}}{2} - \frac{a_1 + a_n}{2} = \frac{d}{2},$$

$\therefore \left\{ \frac{S_n}{n} \right\}$ 构成公差为 $\frac{d}{2}$ 的等差数列.5分

$$\therefore \frac{S_1}{1} + \frac{S_2}{2} + \dots + \frac{S_7}{7} = 7S_1 + \frac{7 \times 6}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{2} = 7a_1 + \frac{21}{2}d = 21,$$

又 $a_1 = -3 \quad \therefore d = 4, \quad a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 4n - 7.$

因此,选条件①时问题中的数列存在,此时 $a_n = 4n - 7.$ 10分

方案二:选条件②.

$$\frac{1}{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - a_n} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right),$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_6} - \frac{1}{a_7} \right) = -\frac{2}{3},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_7} \right) = -\frac{2}{3}, \text{ 即 } \frac{6}{a_1 a_7} = -\frac{2}{3}. \quad \text{.....5分}$$

代入 $a_1 = -3$ 得 $a_7 = 3$, 则 $d = \frac{1}{6}(a_7 - a_1) = 1.$

$\therefore a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = n - 4$, 此时 $a_4 = 0$ 不符合条件.

因此,选条件②时问题中的数列不存在.10分

方案三:选条件③.

$$\therefore a_n^2 - a_{n+1}^2 = (a_n - a_{n+1})(a_n + a_{n+1}) = -d(a_n + a_{n+1}),$$

$$\therefore -d(a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_6 + a_7) = -48,$$

$$\therefore d(S_7 - a_1) = 48, \text{ 由 } S_7 = 7a_1 + 21d, \quad a_1 = -3, \quad \text{.....5分}$$

代入得 $d=2$ 或 $d=-\frac{8}{7}$ (舍),

$$\therefore a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 2n - 5,$$

因此, 选条件③时问题中的数列存在, 此时 $a_n = 2n - 5$10分

18.(12分)

解:(1) 设 $\angle BAD = \angle CAD = \theta$,

$$\text{则 } \triangle ABC \text{ 面积 } S = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AD \cdot \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot AD \cdot \sin \theta,$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta,$$

$$\text{即 } 3 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2 \sin \theta.$$

$$\text{又 } \sin \theta \neq 0, \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle BAD = \frac{2}{3}. \quad \text{.....6分}$$

$$(2) \because \cos \theta = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}, \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{9},$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin 2\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3}. \quad \text{.....12分}$$

19.(12分)

(1) 证明: 连接 A_1C , 在 $\triangle A_1AC$ 中, $A_1C^2 = AA_1^2 + AC^2 - 2AA_1 \cdot AC \cdot \cos \angle A_1AC$

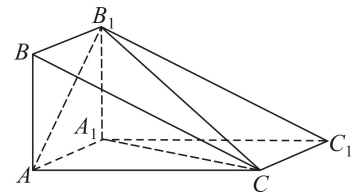
$$\text{即 } A_1C^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times \cos 60^\circ = 3, \text{ 于是 } A_1C^2 + AA_1^2 = AC^2,$$

$$\therefore AA_1 \perp A_1C,$$

$$\text{又 } A_1B_1 \perp \text{面 } ACC_1A_1, AA_1 \subset \text{面 } ACC_1A_1, \therefore A_1B_1 \perp AA_1,$$

$$\text{而 } A_1B_1 \cap A_1C = A_1, \therefore AA_1 \perp \text{面 } A_1B_1C, \text{ 而 } B_1C \subset \text{面 } A_1B_1C,$$

$$\therefore AA_1 \perp B_1C. \quad \text{.....6分}$$



(2) 解: 如图, 以 A_1 为原点, $\overline{A_1A}$, $\overline{A_1C}$, $\overline{A_1B_1}$ 的方向分别为 x 轴, y 轴, z 轴的正方向, 建立如图所示的空间直角坐标系 A_1-xyz .

设 $\mathbf{n} = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ 为平面 AB_1C 的法向量,

$\mathbf{m} = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$ 为平面 BB_1C 的法向量,

$$\text{则 } A_1(0,0,0), A(1,0,0), C(0,\sqrt{3},0), B_1(0,0,1), B(1,0,1),$$

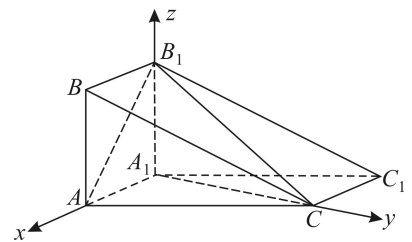
$$\overline{AB_1} = (-1,0,1), \overline{AC} = (-1,\sqrt{3},0), \overline{BB_1} = (-1,0,0), \overline{B_1C} = (0,\sqrt{3},-1),$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \mathbf{n} \cdot \overline{AB_1} = 0 \\ \mathbf{n} \cdot \overline{AC} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得, } \begin{cases} -x_1 + z_1 = 0 \\ -x_1 + \sqrt{3}y_1 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 令 } x_1 = \sqrt{3}, \text{ 则 } y_1 = 1, z_1 = \sqrt{3}, \mathbf{n} = (\sqrt{3}, 1, \sqrt{3}),$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \mathbf{m} \cdot \overline{BB_1} = 0 \\ \mathbf{m} \cdot \overline{B_1C} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得, } \begin{cases} -x_2 = 0 \\ \sqrt{3}y_2 - z_2 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 令 } y_2 = 1, \text{ 则 } z_2 = \sqrt{3}, \mathbf{m} = (0, 1, \sqrt{3}),$$

$$\therefore \cos \langle \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{m} \rangle = \frac{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m}}{|\mathbf{n}| |\mathbf{m}|} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{7} \times 2} = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7},$$

$$\therefore \text{二面角 } A-B_1C-B \text{ 的平面角的余弦值为 } \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}. \quad \text{.....12分}$$



20.(12分)

解:(1)记“三只小球恰在同一个盒子”为事件A,则 $P(A)=\frac{4}{4^3}=\frac{1}{16}$3分

(2)记“三只小球在三个不同盒子且每只球编号与所在盒子编号不同”为事件B.

其中,三个盒子中不含4号盒子为事件 B_1 ,含4号盒子为事件 B_2 ,

$$\text{则 } P(B_1)=\frac{2 \times 1}{4^3}=\frac{2}{64}, P(B_2)=\frac{C_3^2 \times (1+2 \times 1)}{4^3}=\frac{9}{64}.$$

\therefore 事件 B_1, B_2 互斥, $\therefore P(B)=P(B_1+B_2)=P(B_1)+P(B_2)=\frac{11}{64}$7分

(3) X 可能取值为1,2,3,4.

$$P(X=1)=\frac{4^3-3^3}{4^3}=\frac{37}{64},$$

$$P(X=2)=\frac{3^3-2^3}{4^3}=\frac{19}{64},$$

$$P(X=3)=\frac{2^3-1^3}{4^3}=\frac{7}{64},$$

$$P(X=4)=\frac{1}{4^3}=\frac{1}{64},$$

$$E(X)=1 \times \frac{37}{64}+2 \times \frac{19}{64}+3 \times \frac{7}{64}+4 \times \frac{1}{64}=\frac{25}{16}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

21.(12分)

解:(1)设椭圆焦距为 $2c(c>0)$,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} b^2+c^2=a^2 \\ \frac{c}{a}=\frac{1}{2} \\ \sqrt{a^2+b^2}=\sqrt{7} \end{cases}, \text{解得 } a=2, b=\sqrt{3}.$$

\therefore 椭圆 E 的标准方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4}+\frac{y^2}{3}=1$4分

(2)由题意直线 AP, BP 斜率存在且均不为0,设直线 AP 方程为 $y=k(x+r)$, $M(x_1, y_1), N(x_2, y_2)$,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} y=k(x+r) \\ \frac{x^2}{4}+\frac{y^2}{3}=1 \end{cases} \text{ 得, } (3+4k^2)x^2+8k^2rx+(4k^2r^2-12)=0.$$

$$\therefore x_1+x_2=\frac{-8k^2r}{3+4k^2}, x_1x_2=\frac{4k^2r^2-12}{3+4k^2}. \quad \text{①}$$

$$\text{又 } k_{OM}+k_{ON}=\frac{y_1}{x_1}+\frac{y_2}{x_2}=\frac{k(x_1+r)}{x_1}+\frac{k(x_2+r)}{x_2}=\frac{2kx_1x_2+kr(x_1+x_2)}{x_1x_2}, \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{从而①代入②得 } k_{OM}+k_{ON}=\frac{-6k}{k^2r^2-3}.$$

又 $AP \perp BP$, 以 $-\frac{1}{k}$ 替代 k , 以 $-r$ 替代 r ,

$$\text{同理可得 } k_{OS}+k_{OT}=\frac{6k}{r^2-3k^2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{-6k}{k^2r^2-3}=\frac{6k}{r^2-3k^2},$$

$\therefore (k^2+1)(r^2-3)=0$ 对 $k \neq 0$ 恒成立, 解得 $r=\sqrt{3}$ 或 $r=-\sqrt{3}$ (舍), 经检验, 此时 $\Delta > 0$,

因此存在 $r=\sqrt{3}$12分

22.(12分)

解:(1) $g'(x) = 1 + \ln x$,

$g'(e) = 2$, 则 $g(e) = e$,

\therefore 切线方程为 $y - e = 2(x - e)$,

整理得: $2x - y - e = 0$4分

$$(2) f'(x) = \frac{(x^2 - 1)\ln x - (x^2 + 1)}{(x \ln x)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{(x \ln x)^2} \left(\ln x - \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \right),$$

$$\text{令 } h(x) = \ln x - \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}, \text{ 即 } h(x) = \ln x - \frac{2}{x^2 - 1} - 1.$$

由 $y = \ln x$ 和 $y = -\frac{2}{x^2 - 1}$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 和 $(1 + \infty)$ 上单调递增,

$\therefore h(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 和 $(1 + \infty)$ 上单调递增.

$$\text{又 } h\left(\frac{1}{e^2}\right) = \frac{3 - e^4}{e^4 - 1} < 0, \quad h\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{2}{e^2 - 1} > 0,$$

\therefore 存在唯一 $x_1 \in \left(\frac{1}{e^2}, \frac{1}{e}\right)$, 使 $h(x_1) = 0$.

当 $0 < x < x_1$ 时, $h(x) < 0, f'(x) > 0, f(x)$ 单调递增.

当 $x_1 < x < 1$ 时, $h(x) > 0, f'(x) < 0, f(x)$ 单调递减.

$$\text{又 } h(e) = \frac{-2}{e^2 - 1} < 0, \quad h(e^2) = \frac{e^4 - 3}{e^4 - 1} > 0,$$

\therefore 存在唯一 $x_2 \in (e, e^2)$, 使 $h(x_2) = 0$.

同理, 当 $1 < x < x_2$ 时, $h(x) < 0, f'(x) < 0, f(x)$ 单调递减.

当 $x > x_2$ 时, $h(x) > 0, f'(x) > 0, f(x)$ 单调递增.

$\therefore f(x)$ 恰有两个极值点 x_1 和 x_2 .

$$\because \text{当 } h(x_1) = 0 \text{ 时, } \ln x_1 - \frac{x_1^2 + 1}{x_1^2 - 1} = 0, \text{ 则 } h\left(\frac{1}{x_1}\right) = -\ln x_1 + \frac{x_1^2 + 1}{x_1^2 - 1} = 0,$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{x_1} \in (e, e^2) \text{ 且 } h(x_2) = 0, \quad \therefore x_2 = \frac{1}{x_1}.$$

$$\therefore f(x_1) + f(x_2) = \frac{x_1^2 + 1}{x_1 \ln x_1} - \frac{x_1^2 + 1}{x_1 \ln x_1} = 0. \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$