

合肥市 2015 年高三第二次教学质量检测 数学试题(理)参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题：

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

二、填空题：

11. 2

12. $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} < a < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

13. -2.

14. $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

15. ②③⑤.

三、解答题：

16. 解 (I) 由题意知： $b \tan A + b \tan B = 2c \tan B$ ，

$$\therefore \sin B \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} + \sin B \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} = 2 \sin C \cdot \frac{\sin B}{\cos B}, \text{ 即 } \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B = 2 \sin C \cos A$$

$$\therefore \sin C = 2 \sin C \cos A, \text{ 即 } \cos A = \frac{1}{2},$$

又 $0 < A < \pi$, $\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$. …………6 分

$$\text{(II)} \vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = \sin B \cos B + \sin C \cos C = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2B + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2B + \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - 2B\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin\left(2B - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 < B < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 0 < C < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \therefore \frac{\pi}{6} < B < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} B + C = \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} < \vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 即 } \vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} \text{ 的取值范围是 } \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]. \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

$$17. \text{ (I) } P = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{101}{125}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{(II) } P(\xi = 10000) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(\xi = 5000) = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{8}{25}$$

$$P(\xi = 2500) = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{36}{125}$$

$$P(\xi = 1250) = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{96}{625}$$

$$P(\xi = 625) = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} \times 1 = \frac{24}{625}$$

\therefore 随机变量 ξ 的分布列为

ξ	10000	5000	2500	1250	625
P	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{8}{25}$	$\frac{36}{125}$	$\frac{96}{625}$	$\frac{24}{625}$

$$\text{所以 期望 } E(\xi) = 10000 \times \frac{1}{5} + 5000 \times \frac{8}{25} + 2500 \times \frac{36}{125} + 1250 \times \frac{96}{625} + 625 \times \frac{24}{625} = 4536.$$

$\dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$

18. 解(Ⅰ)在长方体 $ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 中, $CD \perp$ 平面 BCC_1B_1

$$\therefore CD \perp BE, \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

又 $\because E$ 为线段 CC_1 的中点, 由已知易得 $Rt\Delta B_1BC \sim Rt\Delta BCE$

$$\therefore \angle EBC = \angle BB_1C,$$

$$\therefore \angle EBB_1 + \angle BB_1C = 90^\circ,$$

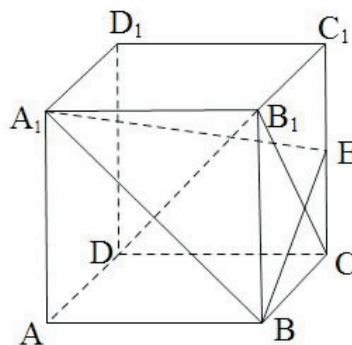
故 $BE \perp B_1C$,

且 $B_1C \cap CD = C$

$$\therefore BE \perp \text{平面 } B_1CD,$$

又 $BE \subset$ 平面 A_1BE

$$\therefore \text{平面 } A_1BE \perp \text{平面 } B_1CD.$$



$\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

(Ⅱ)以 D 为坐标原点, 建立空间直角坐标系, 设 $AB = a$

则 $A_1(\sqrt{2}, 0, 2)$ 、 $B(\sqrt{2}, a, 0)$ 、 $E(0, a, 1)$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{A_1B} = (0, a, -2), \overrightarrow{A_1E} = (-\sqrt{2}, a, -1)$$

设平面 A_1BE 的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} ay - 2z = 0 \\ -\sqrt{2}x + ay - z = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} z = \frac{a}{2}y \\ x = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}y \end{cases} \quad \text{不妨令 } y = 1$$

$$\therefore \vec{n} = \left(\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}, 1, \frac{a}{2} \right), \text{又底面 } A_1B_1C_1D_1 \text{ 的法向量为 } \vec{m} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{m}| \cdot |\vec{n}|} = \frac{\left| \frac{a}{2} \right|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{8}a^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{a^2} + \frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5} < a < 2\sqrt{2} \therefore \frac{8}{5} < a^2 < 8 \therefore \sqrt{2} < \sqrt{\frac{4}{a^2} + \frac{3}{2}} < 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} < \cos \theta < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \therefore \frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{3}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

19. 解 (I) 由 $f(x) = e^{1-x}(2ax - a^2)$

$$\text{得 } f'(x) = e^{1-x}(2ax - a^2) + 2ae^{1-x} = -e^{1-x}(2ax - a^2 - 2a) = 0, \text{ 又 } a \neq 0, \text{ 故 } x = 1 + \frac{a}{2},$$

当 $a > 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 1 + \frac{a}{2})$ 上为增函数, 在 $(1 + \frac{a}{2}, +\infty)$ 上为减函数,

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{a}{2} \leq 2, \text{ 即 } a \leq 2$$

$$\therefore 0 < a \leq 2$$

当 $a < 0$ 时, 不合题意

故 a 的取值范围为 $(0, 2]$. \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}

$$(II) \text{ 由 (I) 得, 当 } a > 0 \text{ 时 } f(x)_{\max} = f(1 + \frac{a}{2}) = 2a \cdot e^{-\frac{a}{2}}$$

$$\text{即 } g(a) = 2a \cdot e^{-\frac{a}{2}}$$

$$\text{则 } g'(a) = (2-a)e^{-\frac{a}{2}} = 0, \text{ 得 } a = 2$$

\therefore $g(a)$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 上为增函数, 在 $(2, +\infty)$ 上为减函数,

$$\therefore g(a)_{\max} = g(2) = \frac{4}{e}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 13 \text{ 分}$$

20. 解 (I) $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$. \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}

(II) 由题意知, 当 $k_1 = 0$ 时, M 点的纵坐标为 0, 直线 MN 与 y 轴垂直, 则 N 点的纵坐标为 0,

故 $k_2 = k_1 = 0$, 这与 $k_2 \neq k_1$ 矛盾.

当 $k_1 \neq 0$ 时, 直线 $PM: y = k_1(x + 2)$,

$$\begin{cases} y = k_1(x + 2) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1 \\ y = k_1(x + 2) \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } (\frac{1}{k_1^2} + 4)y^2 - \frac{4}{k_1^2}y = 0, \therefore y_M = \frac{4k_1}{1 + 4k_1^2}$$

$$\therefore M\left(\frac{2-8k_1^2}{1+4k_1^2}, \frac{4k_1}{1+4k_1^2}\right), \text{同理 } N\left(\frac{2-8k_2^2}{1+4k_2^2}, \frac{4k_2}{1+4k_2^2}\right)$$

由直线 MN 与 y 轴垂直, 则 $\frac{4k_1}{1+4k_1^2} = \frac{4k_2}{1+4k_2^2}$

$$\therefore 4k_1k_2^2 - 4k_2k_1^2 + k_1 - k_2 = 0 \Rightarrow (k_2 - k_1)(4k_1k_2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore k_1 \neq k_2, \therefore 4k_1 \cdot k_2 = 1$$

$$\text{即 } k_1 \cdot k_2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \dots\dots\dots 13 \text{ 分}$$

21. 解 (I) $f'_n(x) = -\frac{n}{x^2}$, 设切点 $(x_0, \frac{n}{x_0})$,

$$\therefore \text{切线方程为: } y - \frac{n}{x_0} = -\frac{n}{x_0^2}(x - x_0),$$

$$\text{令 } x = 0, \text{ 得 } y = \frac{2n}{x_0}, \text{ 令 } y = 0, \text{ 得 } x = 2x_0,$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left| \frac{2n}{x_0} \right| \cdot |2x_0| = 2n, \text{ 即 } a_n = 2n. \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

(II) 证明: (1) 先证 $T_n^2 < \frac{T_1}{2} + \frac{T_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{T_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore T_n^2 = (T_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2n})^2 \Rightarrow T_n^2 - T_{n-1}^2 = \frac{T_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{1}{4n^2} (n \in N^*, n \geq 2)$$

$$\therefore T_n^2 - T_{n-1}^2 = \frac{T_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{1}{4n^2} < \frac{T_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{1}{4n(n-1)}, (n \in N^*, n \geq 2)$$

$$\therefore T_n^2 - T_1^2 < \frac{T_1}{2} + \frac{T_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{T_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \right)$$

$$\therefore T_n^2 < \frac{T_1}{2} + \frac{T_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{T_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{T_1}{2} + \frac{T_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{T_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4n}$$

$$\therefore T_n^2 < \frac{T_1}{2} + \frac{T_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{T_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 再证 $\frac{T_2}{2} + \frac{T_3}{3} + \dots + \frac{T_n}{n} < T_n^2$

因为 $n \geq 2$, 由 $T_n = T_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2n}$, 得到

$$\therefore T_n^2 - T_{n-1}^2 = \frac{T_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{1}{4n^2}, \text{ 且 } \frac{T_n}{n} = \frac{T_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{1}{2n^2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{T_n}{n} = \frac{T_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{1}{2n^2} = T_n^2 - T_{n-1}^2 - \frac{1}{4n^2} + \frac{1}{2n^2} = T_n^2 - T_{n-1}^2 + \frac{1}{4n^2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{T_2}{2} + \frac{T_3}{3} + \dots + \frac{T_n}{n} = T_n^2 - T_1^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$$

$$= T_n^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$$

由(1)证明可知 $\left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) < 1 - \frac{1}{n} < 1$,

$$\therefore \text{当 } n \in N^* \text{ 且 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } \frac{T_2}{2} + \frac{T_3}{3} + \dots + \frac{T_n}{n} < T_n^2 + \frac{1}{4}(-1+1) = T_n^2$$

综合(1)(2)得, 当 $n \in N^*$ 且 $n \geq 2$ 时,

$$\text{有 } \frac{T_2}{2} + \frac{T_3}{3} + \dots + \frac{T_n}{n} < T_n^2 < \frac{T_1}{2} + \frac{T_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{T_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots 13 \text{ 分}$$