

2023-2024 学年度(上)沈阳市五校协作体期末考试

高二年级数学试卷答案

考试时间: 120 分钟

考试分数: 150 分

1-5: B A B A C

6-8: C D A

9.BCD

10.ACD

11.ACD

12.BD

13. 3^8 (或者写成 6561)

14. $[6 - \sqrt{2}, 6 + \sqrt{2}]$

15. $[0, 2\sqrt{2})$

16. $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

17. (1) $T_{k+1} = (-1)^k \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{10-k} C_{10}^k x^{20-\frac{5}{2}k}$

$20 - \frac{5}{2}k = 0$, 解得 $k=8$3'

$\therefore k=8$ 时, 常数项 $T_9 = (-1)^8 \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 C_{10}^8 = \frac{45}{4}$, 解得 $a=1$5'

(2) $20 - \frac{5}{2}k = m, m \in Z$, 则 $k=0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10$

\therefore 有理项有 6 项, 无理项有 5 项.....7'

$C_6^1 C_5^2 + C_6^2 C_5^1 = 135$ 10'

18. (1) $\overrightarrow{OP} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{OM} + \overrightarrow{ON}) = \frac{1}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{c}$ 6'

(2) 由题意可得: $P(1, 1, 2), N(0, 2, 4)$

$\therefore \overrightarrow{PN} = (-1, 1, 2)$ 8'

$\therefore d = \frac{|\overrightarrow{PN} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$

所以点 N 到平面 α 的距离为 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$ 12'

19. (1) $|AB| = \sqrt{9+9-2 \times 3 \times 3 \times (-\frac{7}{9})} = 4\sqrt{2}$

\therefore 圆心到直线的距离 $d=1$ 2'

当直线斜率不存在时, 直线方程为 $x=2$, 符合题意.....4'

当直线斜率存在时设直线 l 方程为 $y = k(x-2)$, 则 $\frac{|k+2|}{\sqrt{k^2+1}} = 1$

$$\text{解得 } k = -\frac{3}{4},$$

\therefore 直线 l 方程为 $4y+3x-6=0$ 或 $x=2$ 6'

(法二): 当斜率为 0 时, 圆心到直线的距离为 2 不符合题意;

当斜率不为 0 时, 设直线 l 方程为 $x = my + 2$,

$$\therefore d = \frac{|2m+1|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} = 1$$

$$\text{解得: } m = 0 \text{ 或 } m = -\frac{4}{3}$$

\therefore 直线方程为 $x = 2$ 或 $3x+4y-6=0$ 6'

(2) 设 $M(x, y)$, 根据 $CM \perp PM$ 可得: $(x-3)(x-2) + (y+2)y = 0$

$$\text{即 } x^2 + y^2 - 5x + 2y + 6 = 0 \text{12'}$$

20. (1) 取 AD 的中点 O , 连接 OP, OB, BD, OE ,

\because 底面 $ABCD$ 为菱形, 则 $AC \perp BD$,

又 $\because O, E$ 分别为 AD, AB 的中点, 则 $OE \parallel BD$,

故 $AC \perp OE$,

注意到 $AC \perp PE$, $OE \cap PE = E, OE, PE \subset$ 平面 POE ,

则 $AC \perp$ 平面 POE ,3'

$\because OE \subset$ 平面 POE , 则 $AC \perp OE$,

又 $\because PA = PD$, E 为棱 AB 的中点, 则 $AD \perp OE$,

$AC \cap AD = A, AC \cap AD = A, AC, AD \subset$ 平面 $ABCD$,

$\therefore OE \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$,

且 $PO \subset$ 平面 PAD , 故平面 $PAD \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$ 6'

(2) 若 $PA = AD$, $\angle BAD = 60^\circ$, 则 $\triangle ABD$ 为等边三角形, 且 O 为 AD 的中点,

故 $OB \perp AD$,

由 (1) 得, 如图所示建立空间直角坐标系 $O-xyz$,

$$\begin{cases} y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{2m}{m^2 + 4} \\ y_1 \cdot y_2 = -\frac{3}{m^2 + 4} \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 6'$$

$$AM: y = \frac{y_1}{x_1 - 2}(x - 2), \therefore y_E = \frac{2y_1}{x_1 - 2}$$

$$AN: y = \frac{y_2}{x_2 - 2}(x - 2), \therefore y_G = \frac{2y_2}{x_2 - 2}$$

$$y_E y_G = \frac{4y_1 y_2}{(x_1 - 2)(x_2 - 2)} = -3 \dots\dots\dots 8'$$

设定点 $H(t, 0)$, 则 $\overrightarrow{HE} \cdot \overrightarrow{HG} = 0$, 即 $(4 - t)(4 - t) + y_E y_G = 0 \dots\dots\dots 10'$

$$\therefore (4 - t)^2 - 3 = 0$$

解得: $t = 4 \pm \sqrt{3}$

所以定点为 $(4 + \sqrt{3}, 0)$ 和 $(4 - \sqrt{3}, 0) \dots\dots\dots 12'$

22. (1) 设 $P(x, y)$, 渐近线方程为 $y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x$,

则 $d_1 = \frac{|ay - bx|}{c}$, $d_2 = \frac{|ay + bx|}{c} \dots\dots\dots 3'$

$$\therefore d_1 \cdot d_2 = \frac{|a^2 y^2 - b^2 x^2|}{c^2} = \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^2} \dots\dots\dots 6'$$

(2) 由题, 双曲线方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} - y^2 = 1$,

设 $\angle MON = \alpha$, 则 $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{4}{3} \dots\dots\dots 8'$$

由题可知: $BM = \frac{d_1}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{3}{4}d_1$, $AN = \frac{d_2}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{3}{4}d_2$

$$S_1 - S_2 = S_{\triangle BMP} + S_{\triangle ANP} = \frac{3}{8}(d_1^2 + d_2^2) \dots\dots\dots 10'$$

由 (1) 知 $d_1 \cdot d_2 = \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^2} = \frac{4}{5}$

$\therefore S_1 - S_2 = \frac{3}{8}(d_1^2 + d_2^2) \geq \frac{3}{5}$, 当且仅当 $d_1 = d_2$ 时等号成立

综上: $S_1 - S_2 \in \left[\frac{3}{5}, +\infty \right)$ 12'