

2019 年金华十校高考模拟考试

数学卷评分标准与参考答案

一、选择题(5×8=40 分)

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

二、填空题(多空题每题 6 分, 单空题每题 4 分, 共 36 分)

11. $-2, \sqrt{5}$; 12. $y = \pm 2x, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$; 13. $\sqrt{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$;

14. $-5, -476$; 15. 114; 16. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17. $\sqrt{3}$

三、解答题(74 分)

18. 解: (I) 由 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \pi (\omega > 0)$, 可得 $\omega = 2$, 2 分

因为 $\cos 2\varphi + \cos \varphi = 0$, 所以 $2\cos^2 \varphi + \cos \varphi - 1 = 0$.

解得 $\cos \varphi = -1$ 或 $\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2}$,

又 $0 < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 4 分

所以 $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; 6 分

(II) 由 $f\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{5} (0 < \alpha < \pi)$ 知, $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$.

$\because \frac{3}{5} < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 即 $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) < \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\therefore \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} < \pi$ 9 分

所以 $\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = -\frac{4}{5}$ 11 分

从而 $\sin \alpha = \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

$= \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{4\sqrt{3} + 3}{10}$ 14 分

19. 解: (I) 由题 $f'(x) = \frac{2ax^2 - 1}{x} (x > 0)$, 2 分

(1) 当 $a \leq 0$, $f'(x) < 0$, 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递减; 4 分

(2) 当 $a > 0$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 解得 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}$.

所以 $x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}\right)$, $f'(x) < 0$; $x \in \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}, +\infty\right)$, $f'(x) > 0$,

因此函数 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}\right)$ 上递减, 在 $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}, +\infty\right)$ 上递增; 7 分

(II) 因为 $f(x) \geq 0$ 恒成立, 所以 $f(e) \geq 0$, 可得 $a \geq \frac{1}{e^2}$ 9 分

由 (I) 可知 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}\right)$ 上递减, 在 $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}, +\infty\right)$ 上递增,

所以 $f(x)$ 的最小值为 $f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \ln\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2a}}\right)$, 12 分

所以 $\frac{1}{2} - \ln\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2a}}\right) \geq 0$, 解得 $a \geq \frac{1}{2e}$,

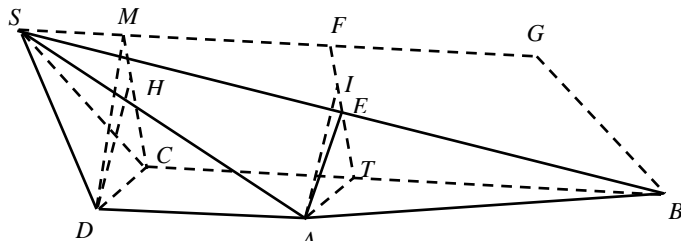
因此实数 a 的取值范围为 $a \geq \frac{1}{2e}$ 15 分

20. 证明: (I) 取 SC 的中点 F , 连接 EF , DF , 则 $EF \parallel BC$, $EF = \frac{1}{2}BC$, 2 分

又 $AD \parallel BC$, \therefore 四边形 $EFDA$ 为平行四边形, 4 分

$\therefore AE \parallel DF$, $\therefore AE \parallel$ 平面 SCD 6 分

(II) 法一: 过点 B 作直线 $BG \parallel SC$, 过点 S 作直线 $SG \parallel BC$, BG 交 SG 于点 G , 过点 C 作 $CM \perp SG$ 于 M , 连接 DM .



过点 D 作 $DH \perp CM$ 于 H , 取 BC 的中点 T , 作 $TF \perp SG$ 于 F , 过点 A 作 $AI \perp TF$ 于 I , 则 $\angle AEI$ 就是 AE 与平面 SBC 所成角, 设 $\angle AEI = \theta$ 9 分

$\because AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore AD \parallel$ 平面 $SBCG$, $\therefore AI = DH$.

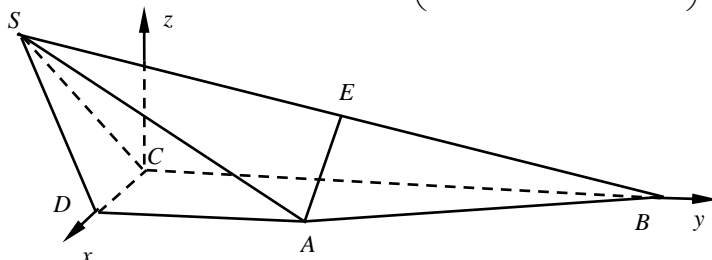
在 $\triangle ABS$ 中, 可计算出 $AE = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 11 分

在 $\triangle DCM$ 中, 可计算出 $DH = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$, 13 分

$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{AI}{AE} = \frac{DH}{AE} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 故 $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ 15 分

法二：如图，分别以 CD 、 CB 所在直线为 x 轴、 y 轴建立空间直角坐标系，

则 $C(0,0,0)$, $D(1,0,0)$, $A(1,1,0)$, $B(0,2,0)$, 设 $S\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos\alpha, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\alpha\right)$ 10 分



$$\therefore SB^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 7, \text{ 又 } SB^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \left(2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos\alpha\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\sin^2\alpha = 5 + 2\sqrt{3}\cos\alpha,$$

$$\therefore 5 + 2\sqrt{3}\cos\alpha = 7, \therefore \cos\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \sin\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}.$$

$$\therefore S\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right), SB \text{ 的中点 } E\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right).$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AE} = \left(-\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right). \text{.....} 13 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{设 } \mathbf{n}=(x,y,z) \text{ 是平面 } SBC \text{ 的一个法向量, 则 } \begin{cases} \mathbf{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{CS} = \frac{1}{2}(x-y+\sqrt{2}z) = 0, \\ \mathbf{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB} = 2y = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{取 } \mathbf{n}=(\sqrt{2}, 0, -1), \therefore \sin\theta = \left|\cos\langle \overrightarrow{AE}, \mathbf{n} \rangle\right| = \frac{\left|-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{4} - \sqrt{2}\right|}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3},$$

$$\therefore \cos\theta = \frac{1}{3}. \text{.....} 15 \text{ 分}$$

21. 解: (I) 由已知得: $p=2$, 所以抛物线 $C: y^2=4x$ 2 分
设 $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$,

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} y = k_1 x, \\ y^2 = 4x \end{cases} \text{ 得: } k_1^2 x^2 - 4x = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } x=0 \text{ 或 } x=\frac{4}{k_1^2}, \text{ 所以 } A\left(\frac{4}{k_1^2}, \frac{4}{k_1}\right). \text{ 同理 } B\left(\frac{4}{k_2^2}, \frac{4}{k_2}\right).$$

当直线 AB 的斜率存在时

$$k_{AB} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2}, \therefore \text{直线 } AB: y - \frac{4}{k_1} = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2} \left(x - \frac{4}{k_1^2} \right), \text{化简得: } k_1 k_2 x - (k_1 + k_2)y + 4 = 0.$$

当直线 AB 的斜率不存在时, 直线 AB 也满足方程: $k_1 k_2 x - (k_1 + k_2)y + 4 = 0$,

所以直线 AB 的方程为 $k_1 k_2 x - (k_1 + k_2)y + 4 = 0$ 6 分

(II) 由于直线 AB 与圆 O 相切,

$$\therefore \text{点 } O \text{ 到直线 } AB \text{ 的距离 } d = \frac{4}{\sqrt{(k_1 k_2)^2 + (k_1 + k_2)^2}} = 2, \text{化简得: } (k_1 k_2)^2 + (k_1 + k_2)^2 - 4 = 0,$$

①若 $k_1 k_2 < 0$, 则 $(k_1 k_2)^2 = 4 - (k_1 + k_2)^2 \leq 4$, 得: $-2 \leq k_1 k_2 < 0$,

②若 $k_1 k_2 > 0$, 则 $4 - (k_1 k_2)^2 = (k_1 + k_2)^2 \geq 4k_1 k_2$, 得: $0 < k_1 k_2 \leq 4\sqrt{2} - 2$, 而 $k_1 \neq k_2$, $\therefore 0 < k_1 k_2 < 4\sqrt{2} - 2$.

$$\text{因为 } \cos \angle AOB = \frac{\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB}}{|\overrightarrow{OA}| |\overrightarrow{OB}|} = \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2} \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}} = \frac{1 + k_1 k_2}{\sqrt{(k_1 k_2)^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + 1}}$$

又 $(k_1 k_2)^2 + (k_1 + k_2)^2 - 4 = 0$, 所以 $(k_1 k_2)^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 = 4 - 2k_1 k_2$,

$$\cos \angle AOB = \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2} \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}} = \frac{1 + k_1 k_2}{\sqrt{(k_1 k_2)^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + 1}} = \frac{1 + k_1 k_2}{\sqrt{5 - 2k_1 k_2}},$$

$$\sin^2 \angle MON = \frac{-(k_1 k_2)^2 - 4k_1 k_2 + 4}{5 - 2k_1 k_2}, \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{设 } t = 5 - 2k_1 k_2, \text{ 则 } S_{\triangle MON}^2 = 4 \sin^2 \angle MON = 4 \cdot \frac{-(k_1 k_2)^2 - 4k_1 k_2 + 4}{5 - 2k_1 k_2} = 4 \cdot \frac{4 - \frac{(5-t)^2}{4} - 2(5-t)}{t}$$

$$(i) -2 \leq k_1 k_2 < 0 \text{ 时, } t \in (5, 9], S_{\triangle MON}^2 = 4 \sin^2 \angle MON = 4 \cdot \frac{-(k_1 k_2)^2 - 4k_1 k_2 + 4}{5 - 2k_1 k_2}$$

$$= \frac{-t^2 + 18t - 49}{t} = -\left(t + \frac{49}{t}\right) + 18 \leq -14 + 18 = 4.$$

当 $t = 7$, 即 $k_1 k_2 = -1$ 时, $(S_{\triangle MON})_{\max} = 2$.

$$\text{又 } S_{\triangle MON}^2 > -\left(5 + \frac{49}{5}\right) + 18 = \frac{16}{5},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle MON} \in \left[\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}, 2\right]. \dots\dots\dots 13 \text{ 分}$$

$$(ii) 0 < k_1 k_2 < 4\sqrt{2} - 2 \text{ 时, } t \in (9 - 4\sqrt{2}, 5), S_{\triangle MON}^2 = -\left(t + \frac{49}{t}\right) + 18 \text{ 单调递增.}$$

$$\therefore -\left(9-4\sqrt{2}+\frac{49}{9-4\sqrt{2}}\right)+18 < S_{\triangle MON}^2 < -\left(5+\frac{49}{5}\right)+18, \text{ 即 } 0 < S_{\triangle MON}^2 < \frac{16}{5}.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle MON} \in \left(0, \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}\right).$$

综合(i)(ii)得: $S_{\triangle MON} \in \left(0, \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) \cup \left(\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}, 2\right]$ 15分

法二: 可用公式 $S_{\triangle MON} = \frac{1}{2}|x_1y_2 - x_2y_1|$, 易得 $S_{\triangle MON}^2 = 4\sin^2 \angle MON = 4 \cdot \frac{-(k_1k_2)^2 - 4k_1k_2 + 4}{5 - 2k_1k_2}$,

用上述方法同样可得, $S_{\triangle MON} \in \left(0, \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) \cup \left(\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}, 2\right]$.

22. 解: (I) **法一:** $\because a_{n+1} - 2 = a_n - \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{4}{a_n^3} - 2 = \frac{(a_n - 2)(a_n^3 - a_n - 2)}{a_n^3},$

$$\therefore \frac{a_{n+1} - 2}{a_n - 2} = \frac{a_n^3 - a_n - 2}{a_n^3} = 1 - \frac{1}{a_n^2} - \frac{2}{a_n^3}, \quad (\text{注: 说明 } a_n^3 - a_n - 2 > 0 \text{ 得当的也可})$$

令 $t = \frac{1}{a_n}$, 则 $m(t) = \frac{a_{n+1} - 2}{a_n - 2} = 1 - t^2 - 2t^3$

$\because a_n > \sqrt{3}, \therefore t \in \left(0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right), \therefore m'(t) = -2t - 6t^2 < 0, \therefore m(t)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$ 单调递减.

$$\therefore m(t) > m\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6 - 2\sqrt{3}}{9} > 0. \text{ 即 } a_n > \sqrt{3} \text{ 时, } \frac{a_{n+1} - 2}{a_n - 2} > 0 \text{ 恒成立.}$$

$\therefore a_{n+1} - 2$ 与 $a_n - 2$ 同号, 又 $a_1 - 2 = 2 > 0$,

$\therefore a_n > 2$ 5分

法二: 用数学归纳法证明: ①当 $n=1$ 时, $a_1 = 4 > 2$

②假设 $n=k$ 时, $a_k > 2$, 则 $n=k+1$ 时, $a_{k+1} = a_k - \frac{1}{a_k} + \frac{4}{a_k^3},$

令 $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{x^3}, f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{12}{x^4} (x > 2).$

$$\because x > 2, \therefore -\frac{12}{x^4} > -\frac{12}{2^4} = -\frac{3}{4}, \therefore 1 - \frac{12}{x^4} > \frac{1}{4}, \therefore f'(x) = 1 - \frac{12}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0.$$

$$\therefore \text{函数 } f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{x^3} \text{ 在 } (2, +\infty) \text{ 单调递增, 所以 } a_{k+1} > 2 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{2^3} = 2.$$

由①②知, 命题对 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 都成立. 故有 $a_n > 2$ 5 分

$$(II) \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 1 - \frac{1}{a_n^2} + \frac{4}{a_n^4} = 4 \left(\frac{1}{a_n^2} - \frac{1}{8} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{16} < 4 \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{8} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{16} = 1,$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 4 \left(\frac{1}{a_n^2} - \frac{1}{8} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{16} \geq \frac{15}{16},$$

$$\therefore \frac{15}{16} \leq \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < 1. \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$(III) \text{先证 } T_n < \frac{n}{4}$$

$$\text{因为 } a_n > 2, \text{ 所以 } \frac{1}{a_n^2} < \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 所以 } T_n = \frac{1}{a_1^2} + \frac{1}{a_2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n^2} < \frac{1}{4} \times n = \frac{n}{4}. \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{再证 } T_n > \frac{n}{4} - \frac{8}{5},$$

$$\because a_{n+1} = a_n - \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{4}{a_n^3}, \therefore \frac{1}{a_n^2} = \frac{a_n(a_{n+1} - a_n)}{4} + \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 1 - \frac{1}{a_n^2} + \frac{4}{a_n^4} = 4 \left(\frac{1}{a_n^2} - \frac{1}{8} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{16} > \frac{15}{16}$$

$$\therefore 16a_{n+1} > 15a_n, \therefore a_n < \frac{16}{31}(a_n + a_{n+1}).$$

$$\text{又 } a_{n+1} - a_n < 0, \therefore \frac{a_n(a_{n+1} - a_n)}{4} > \frac{4}{31}(a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2).$$

$$\text{所以 } T_n = \frac{1}{a_1^2} + \frac{1}{a_2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n^2} > \frac{4}{31}(a_{n+1}^2 - a_1^2) + \frac{n}{4} > \frac{4}{31}(4 - 16) + \frac{n}{4} = \frac{n}{4} - \frac{48}{31} > \frac{n}{4} - \frac{8}{5}.$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{n}{4} - \frac{8}{5} < T_n < \frac{n}{4}. \dots\dots\dots 15 \text{ 分}$$