数学试题 (六)参考答案

1-4. CCAA

5-8.ADCD

9. CD

10. ABD

11. ABD

12. $\frac{\pi}{3}$

13. 45

14. 36π

15. 【详解】(1) $\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin\alpha = 3\cos\alpha$, 且 $\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1$, α 为锐角, 解得 $\cos\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$,

 $\sin\alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \text{ Figs.} \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\alpha \cos\frac{\pi}{3} - \sin\alpha \sin\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{10} - 3\sqrt{30}}{20}.$

(2) 由 (1) 可知: $\sin\alpha = 3\cos\alpha$, 可得 $\tan\alpha = 3$,

所以
$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tan\alpha}{1-\tan^2\alpha} = \frac{2\times3}{1-9} = -\frac{3}{4}$$
,

所以
$$\tan\left(2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\tan 2\alpha - 1}{1 + \tan 2\alpha} = \frac{-1 - \frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}} = -7$$
.

16.【详解】(1)

$$f(x) = 2\sin^2 x - \sqrt{3}\cos 2(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - m$$

$$=-\cos 2x+1-\sqrt{3}\cos(2x+\frac{\pi}{2})-m$$

$$=\sqrt{3}\sin 2x - \cos 2x + 1 - m$$

$$=2\sin(2x-\frac{\pi}{6})+1-m$$

因为
$$x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$
,所以 $2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right]$

则当 $2x - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,f(x) 取得最大值3 - m,故3 - m = 5,即m = -2.

(2) f(x) 的单调递减区间需要满足: $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \le 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \le \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi(k \in \mathbb{Z})$,

解得
$$\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi \le x \le \frac{5\pi}{6} + k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$
,

所以 f(x) 的单调递减区间为: $\left[\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi, \frac{5\pi}{6} + k\pi\right](k \in \mathbb{Z})$.

17. (1) 因为a=2,由正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

得
$$(a+c)(a-c) = b(b-c)$$
, 即 $b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = bc$, 故 $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2}$,

因为 $0 < A < \pi$,故 $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

(2) 因为 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积 $S = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot h_a = h_a$,所以要求 BC 边上高的最大值,即求 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积最大值.

由余弦定理得 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$,即 $b^2 + c^2 = bc + 4 \ge 2bc$,则 $bc \le 4$,

当且仅当b=c=2时取等号,

故
$$\triangle ABC$$
 的面积 $S = \frac{1}{2}bc\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}bc \le \sqrt{3}$,

所以BC边上高的最大值为 $\sqrt{3}$.

- - (2) 因为底面为直角梯形, $\angle DAB = 90^{\circ}$,所以 $AB \perp AD$,

因为PA 上底面ABCD, $AB \subset$ 面ABCD, 所以 $PA \perp AB$,

又 $PA \cap AD = A, PA, AD \subset$ 面PAD, 所以 $AB \perp$ 面PAD,

因为AB//DC,所以 $DC \perp$ 面OAD,又 $DC \subset$ 面PCD,

所以平面PAD \bot 平面PCD.

(3) 存在, 理由如下:

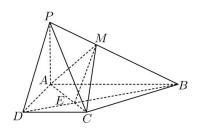
连接 AM, AC, 连接 BD 交 AC 于 E, 连接 ME,

因为PD//面ACM, $PD \subset$ 面PBD,

面 $PBD \cap$ 面 ACM = ME,

所以PD//ME,

所以
$$\frac{PM}{MB} = \frac{DE}{EB} = \frac{DC}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$$
.



19. (1) 由题意可得: $\cos^2 A - \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C = (1 - \sin^2 A) - (1 - \sin^2 B) + (-\sin^2 C) = 1$,

整理得 $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 C = \sin^2 B$,

由正弦定理可得: $a^2 + c^2 = b^2$, 所以 $\triangle ABC$ 为直角三角形且 $B = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

又因为 $a^2 + c^2 \ge 2ac$, 当且仅当a = c时, 等号成立,

则
$$2bc \le b^2 = 1$$
,则 $ac \le \frac{1}{2}$,

所以 \triangle ABC 面积 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ac \le \frac{1}{4}$,即 \triangle ABC 面积的最大值为 $\frac{1}{4}$.

(2) 由题意可知 $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \right| \cdot \left| \overrightarrow{AC} \right| \cdot \cos A = \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \right|^2 = c^2 < \frac{1}{2}$,所以 $0 < c < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

因为
$$a^2 + c^2 = 1$$
, 设 $c = \sin \theta, a = \cos \theta, \theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$,

$$\text{III} \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta},$$

因为
$$\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$
,则 $\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,

可得
$$\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1\right)$$
,故 $t = \sqrt{2}\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \in \left(1, \sqrt{2}\right)$,

又因为
$$t^2 = (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 = 1 + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$$
,可得 $\sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2}$,

所以
$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1}, t \in (1, \sqrt{2}),$$

构建
$$f(t) = \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} = \frac{2}{t - \frac{1}{t}}, t \in (1, \sqrt{2})$$
,

则
$$y = t - \frac{1}{t}$$
 在 $\left(1, \sqrt{2}\right)$ 上单调递增,且 $t - \frac{1}{t} > 0$,

可得
$$f(t) = \frac{2}{t - \frac{1}{t}}$$
 在 $(1, \sqrt{2})$ 上单调递减,所以 $f(t) > f(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = 2\sqrt{2}$,

故
$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c}$$
的取值范围为 $(2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$.