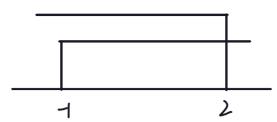
2005黄浦一模



2. 若函数 y = (x+1)(x-a) 为偶函数,则实数 a 的值为_____.

$$f(x) = f(-x)$$

$$(x+1)(x) = (-x+1)(-x-4) = (x+1)(x+4)$$

$$a=1$$

$$x^{2} + (1-a)x - a^{2} = x^{2} + (a-1)x - a$$

3. 已知复数z=1-i(i 为虚数单位),则满足 $z\cdot w=z$ 的复数w为______

$$(\cancel{+}\cancel{1}) \cdot W = \cancel{1} - \cancel{1}$$

$$W = \frac{\cancel{1} - \cancel{1}}{\cancel{1} + \cancel{1}} = \frac{\cancel{1} + \cancel{1}}{\cancel{1} + \cancel{1}} = \frac{\cancel{1} + \cancel{1}}{\cancel{2}} = -\cancel{1}$$

$$\frac{3^{2}}{1b} - \frac{9}{m} = 1$$

$$\frac{9}{m} = 1 \Rightarrow m = 9$$

$$e = \frac{C}{a} = \frac{5}{4}$$

5. 已知向量 $\vec{a} = (0,2)$, $\vec{b} = (\sqrt{3},1)$,则向量 $\vec{a} = \vec{b}$ 夹角的余弦值为______.

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|} = \frac{\vec{a}}{2x \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

5. 若棱长为2的正方体的所有顶点都在同一球面上,则该球的体积为

7. 某城市 30 天的空气质量指数如下: 29, 26, 27, 29, 38, 29, 26, 26, 40, 51, 35, 44, 33, 67, 80, 86, 65, 53, 70, 34, 36, 41, 31, 38, 63, 60, 56, 34, 44, 31. 则这组数据的第 75 百分位数为______.

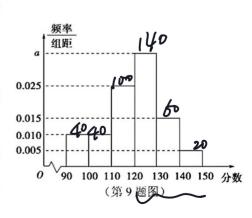
8. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,三个内角 A,B,C 的对边长分别为 a,b,c ,若 $5a^2-5b^2+6bc-5c^2=0$,则 $\sin 2A$ 的值为 ________.

$$CO_{5}A = \frac{b^{2}c^{2}-a^{2}}{2bc} = \frac{6bc}{5}$$

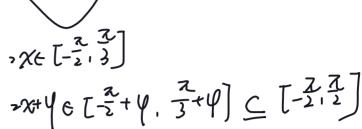
$$Sin_{7}A = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$Sin_{7}A = 16in_{7}A cos A = \frac{24}{25}$$

- 8. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,三个内角 A,B,C 的对边长分别为 a,b,c ,若 $5a^2-5b^2+6bc-5c^2=0$,则 $\sin 2A$ 的值为 _______.

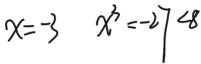


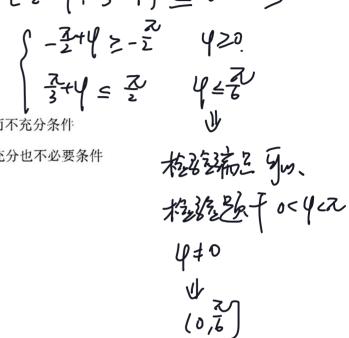
0<4<2



- 13. 设 $x \in \mathbb{R}$,则" $x^3 > 8$ "是"|x| > 2"的(\bigwedge).
 - A. 充分而不必要条件 C. 充要条件

D. 既不充分也不必要条件





14. 从 3 名男同学和 2 名女同学中任选 2 名同学参加志愿者服务,则选出的 2 名同学中至少有 1 名女同 学的概率是().

A. $\frac{7}{20}$

C. $\frac{3}{10}$

$$P = \frac{C_{2}^{1} \cdot C_{3}^{2} + C_{2}^{2} \cdot C_{3}^{2}}{C_{5}^{2}} = \frac{6+1}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$$

(本题满分14分)本题共有2个小题,第1小题满分6分,第2小题满分8分.

已知等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是严格增数列,其第3、4、5项的乘积为1000,并且这三项分别乘以4、3、2

后,所得三个数依次成等差数列。

$$\frac{\chi}{4} \propto \chi 4 = \chi^3 = 1000 \Rightarrow \chi = 100$$

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式;

(2) 若对任意的正整数n,数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前n项和 $S_n = 3(1-2^n)$,向量 (a_n,b_n) 的模为 t_n ,求数列 $\{t_n\}$

 $S_n = 3(1-2^n) = \frac{-3(-2^n)}{2}$

lon= cy=3 &=2 lon= -3x2ⁿ⁷

→ 40 + 209 = 60 > 9=2 25年一分年 40=73年1月 (1年) = az = 5 aq=10 az=20, a= 4

: On= ongnt = = = 5x) n-1

如图, 平面 ABCD 1 平面 ADEF | 四边形 ADEF 是正方形, BC // AD, ZBAD = ZCDA = 45°,

$$V = \frac{13}{4} \times 2^{n-1} \rightarrow S_n = \frac{13}{4} (1-2^n) = \frac{13}{4} (2^n-1)$$

- (1) 证明: CD ⊥ 平面 ABF;
- (2) 求二面角B-EF-A的正切值.

BE= (3/2, 4/2, -5/) (0,0,1)

$$(3\sqrt{2}, 4\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$$
 $= (-4\sqrt{2}, 0, 0)$ $(3\sqrt{2}, 4\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$ $= (-4\sqrt{2}, 0, 0)$ $(0, 1, 4)$ $= (0, 1, 4)$

tano = =

(本题满分14分)本题共有2个小题,第1小题6分,第2小题8

某公园的一个角形区域 AOB 如图所示,其中 $\angle AOB = \frac{2\pi}{3}$. 现拟用长度为 100 米的隔离档板 (折线

DCE)与部分围墙(折线 DOE)围成一个花卉育苗区 ODCE ,要求满足 OD = OC = OE .

(1) 设
$$\angle DOC = \frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha(-\frac{\pi}{3} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{3})$$
,试用 α 表示 OD ;

$$0 < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{2}{3}$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} < \alpha < \frac{2}{3}$$

(1)
$$2 \cdot \chi \sin \left(\frac{7}{b} + 2 \cdot \chi \sin \left(\frac{7}{b} - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) = 100 \text{ s}$$

$$2\chi = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cot \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$\chi = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \chi^{2} \left[\frac{\int_{2}^{2} w_{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{2} w_{1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{2} w_{1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{2} w_{1} dx \right]$$

$$\frac{4}{12} = \frac{13}{2} \times \frac{200}{003^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \left(2003^{\frac{10}{2}}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\cos^{2}z^{-1}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\cos^{2}z^{-1}$$

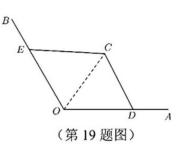
$$+e\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-1}$$

$$t' \in \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} = |29\sqrt{3}| \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{$$

19. (本题满分14分)本题共有2个小题,第1小题6分,第2小题8分.

某公园的一个角形区域 AOB 如图所示,其中 $\angle AOB = \frac{2\pi}{3}$. 现拟用长度为 100 米的隔离档板(折线 DCE)与部分围墙(折线 DOE)围成一个花卉育苗区 ODCE ,要求满足 OD = OC = OE .

- (1) 设 $\angle DOC = \frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha(-\frac{\pi}{3} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{3})$,试用 α 表示OD;
- (2) 为使花卉育苗区的面积最大,应如何设计?请说明理由.



19. (本题满分 14 分) 本题共有 2 个小题, 第 1 小题 6 分, 第 2 小题 8 分.

解: (1) 由
$$\angle DOC = \frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha(-\frac{\pi}{3} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{3})$$
, $\angle AOB = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, 可知 $\angle COE = \frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha$,

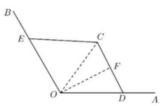
作
$$OF \perp CD$$
, 垂足为 F , 由 $OD = OC$, 可知 $CF = DF$ 且 $\angle DOF = \frac{1}{2} \angle DOC = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\alpha}{2}$,

在直角
$$\triangle DOF$$
 中, $DF = OD\sin(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\alpha}{2})$, 故 $CD = 2OD\sin(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\alpha}{2})$,

同理可得
$$EC = 2OC\sin(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\alpha}{2}) = 2OD\sin(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\alpha}{2})$$
,

所以
$$2OD\sin(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\alpha}{2}) + 2OD\sin(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\alpha}{2}) = 100$$
,

可得
$$OD = \frac{50}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\alpha}{2}) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\alpha}{2})} = \frac{50}{\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$
 (米). ······6 分



(2) 设龙卉育苗区的面积为《平方米、则

$$S = \frac{1}{2}OD^{2}\sin(\frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha) + \frac{1}{2}OD^{2}\sin(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{50^2}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \left[\sin(\frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha) \right].$$
9 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\)

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \frac{50^2}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha = \frac{50^2 \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = 2500 \sqrt{3} \left[1 - \frac{1}{1 + \cos \alpha}\right] . \qquad \dots 12 \text{ }$$

当且仅当 $\cos \alpha = 1$ 且 $-\frac{\pi}{3} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{3}$,即 $\alpha = 0$ 时,S取最大值,此时OD = 50米.