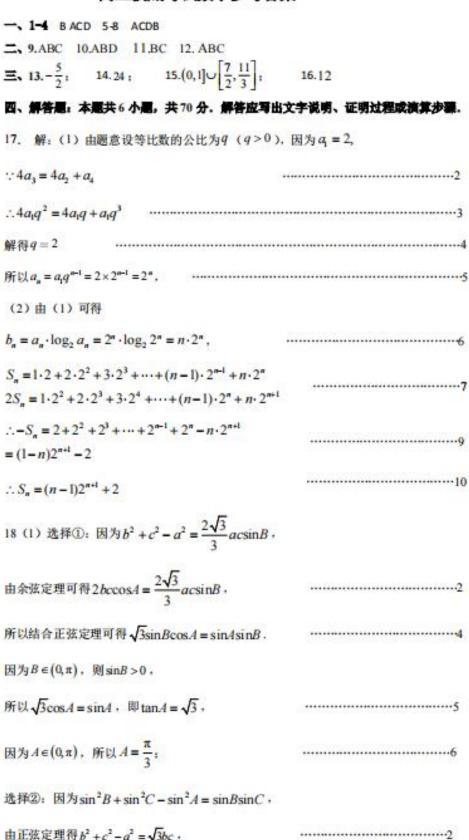
高三撲底考试数学参考答案



(2) ①由题知, X的可能取值为 0, 1, 2,

$$P(X=0) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{(n+2)^2}\right)^2, \quad P(X=1) = 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{(n+2)^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(n+2)^2},$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{1}{(n+2)^4},$$

所以X的分布列为

X	0	1	2
P	$\left(1 - \frac{1}{\left(n+2\right)^2}\right)^2$	$2\left(1-\frac{1}{\left(n+2\right)^{2}}\right)\cdot\frac{1}{\left(n+2\right)^{2}}$	$\frac{1}{(n+2)^4}$

$$E(X) = 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{(n+2)^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \frac{2}{(n+2)^4} = \frac{2}{(n+2)^2}$$

②因为
$$Y = nX$$
, 所以 $E(Y) = nE(X) = \frac{2n}{(n+2)^2} = \frac{2}{n + \frac{4}{n} + 4} \le \frac{2}{2\sqrt{n \cdot \frac{4}{n} + 4}} = \frac{1}{4}$,

因为AD = DC = CB = 1, AB = 2, 则MN = CD = 1, $AM = BN = \frac{1}{2}$,

所以 $\cos \angle DAB = \frac{1}{2}$, 又 $\angle DAB \in (0,\pi)$, 所以 $\angle DAB = 60^{\circ}$,

由余弦定理可知 $|BD|^2 = |AD|^2 + |AB|^2 - 2|AD| \cdot |AB| \cos \angle DAB = 1 + 4 - 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$ $BD = \sqrt{3}$, 得到

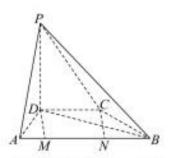
所以 $AD^2 + BD^2 = AB^2$.

所以 $BD \perp AD$.

又PD」底面ABCD, BD c 面ABCD,

所以BD 1 PD,3

又AD∩PD=D, AD,PD⊂面PAD, 所以BD 1平面PAD,4



(2)以D点为原点, DA为x轴, DB为y轴, DP为=轴, 建立如图坐标系

因为PD → 平面 ABCD,所以 PB 与平面 ABCD 所成的角就是 ∠PBD

所以 ZPBD = 45°,6

△PBD 为等腰直角三角形,所以PD=√3

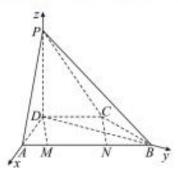
$$P(0,0,\sqrt{3})$$
, $B(0,\sqrt{3},0)$, $C(-\frac{1}{2},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},0)$, $\overrightarrow{PB} = (0,\sqrt{3},-\sqrt{3})$, $\overrightarrow{PC} = (-\frac{1}{2},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},-\sqrt{3})$

设平面 PBC 的法向量 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$,则则由 $\begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \vec{PB} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \vec{PC} = 0 \end{cases}$,得到 $\begin{cases} \sqrt{3}y - \sqrt{3}z = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y - \sqrt{3}z = 0 \end{cases}$

$$y = \sqrt{3}, y = z = -1, \quad y = \sqrt{3}, -1, -1$$

又易知, 平面DPB的一个法向量m=(1,0,0),10

$$\cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{m} \rangle = \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{m}}{|\vec{n}| \cdot |\vec{m}|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$$



21.
$$m: (1) a = 2m; g(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{2}$$

$$f(x) - 2g(x) = 2x\cos x - 2x + x^3 = 2x\left(\cos x - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}\right), x \in [0, 1]$$

$$h(x) = \cos x - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}, h'(x) = -\sin x + x$$

