

高二数学寒假作业3 答案（理科）

一、选择题：

BABCB CDBAD AC

二、填空题：

13. 15

14. 120°

15. $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{8} = 1$

16. $-1 \leq m \leq 0$

三、解答题：

17. 解：(1) 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d ,

由题意, 得 $\begin{cases} 2a_1 + d = 6a_1 + 15d, \\ a_1 + 3d = 1, \end{cases}$ 即 $\begin{cases} 2a_1 + 7d = 0, \\ a_1 + 3d = 1, \end{cases}$ 3 分

解得, $d = -2, a_1 = 7$ 所以, $a_5 = a_1 + 4d = 7 + 4 \times (-2) = -1$6 分

(2) 设等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为 q ,

由题意, 得 $\begin{cases} a_1 q (q^2 - 1) = 24, \\ a_1 q (1 + q) = 6, \end{cases}$ 9 分

解得, $q = 5, a_1 = \frac{1}{5}$ 12 分

18. 解：(1) 由 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$ 得 $a = \sqrt{2}b$, 联立 $\begin{cases} a = \sqrt{2}b \\ a - b = \sqrt{2} - 1 \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a = \sqrt{2} \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$

(2) $\because A, B$ 为锐角, $\cos A = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos B = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$

$\therefore \cos C = -\cos(A + B) = -\cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\therefore C = 135^\circ$

$\therefore c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C = 5$

$\therefore c = \sqrt{5}$

19. (1) $a_1 = S_1 = 1^2 - 48 \times 1 = -47$,

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = n^2 - 48n - [(n-1)^2 - 48(n-1)]$

$= 2n - 49$, a_1 也适合上式,

$\therefore a_n = 2n - 49 \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}_+)$.

(2) $a_1 = -49$, $d = 2$, 所以 S_n 有最小值,

由 $\begin{cases} a_n = 2n - 49 \leq 0 \\ a_{n+1} = 2(n+1) - 49 > 0 \end{cases}$, 得 $23\frac{1}{2} < n \leq 24\frac{1}{2}$, 又 $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$,

$\therefore n = 24$, 即 S_n 最小,

$$S_{24} = 24 \times (-49) + \frac{24 \times 23}{2} \times 2 = -576,$$

或: 由 $S_n = n^2 - 48n = (n - 24)^2 - 576$,

$\therefore$ 当 $n = 24$ 时, S_n 取得最小值 -576 .

20. 解: 原不等式即为 $(x-a)[x-(1-a)] > 0$,

因为 $a - (1-a) = 2a - 1$, 所以,

当 $0 \leq a < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $a < 1 - a$, 所以原不等式的解集为 $\{x \mid x > 1 - a \text{ 或 } x < a\}$;3 分

当 $\frac{1}{2} < a \leq 1$ 时, $a > 1 - a$, 所以原不等式的解集为 $\{x \mid x > a \text{ 或 } x < 1 - a\}$;6 分

当 $a = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 原不等式即为 $(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 > 0$, 所以不等式的解集为 $\{x \mid x \neq \frac{1}{2}, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$9 分

综上知, 当 $0 \leq a < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 原不等式的解集为 $\{x \mid x > 1 - a \text{ 或 } x < a\}$;

当 $\frac{1}{2} < a \leq 1$ 时, 所以原不等式的解集为 $\{x \mid x > a \text{ 或 } x < 1 - a\}$;

当 $a = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 原不等式的解集为 $\{x \mid x \neq \frac{1}{2}, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$12 分

21. 试题解析: (1) 证明: 取 AD 中点 E , 连结 PE , BE

$\because ABCD$ 为菱形, $\angle DAB = 60^\circ$

$\therefore \triangle ABD$ 为等边三角形

$\therefore BE \perp AD$,

$\because \triangle ADP$ 为等边三角形

$\therefore PE \perp AD$

$\because PE \cap BE = E$

$\therefore AD \perp$ 面 PBE

$\because PB \subset$ 面 PBE

$$\therefore AD \perp PB$$

(2) $\because \triangle PAD, \triangle BAD$ 为等边三角形, 边长为 2

$$\therefore PE = BE = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore PB = \sqrt{6}$$

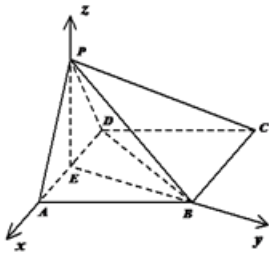
$$\therefore PE^2 + BE^2 = PB^2$$

$$\therefore PE \perp EB$$

$$\therefore PE \perp AD, AD \cap BE = E$$

$$\therefore PE \perp \text{面 } ABCD$$

如图, 以 EA, EB, EP 为 x, y, z 轴建立空间直角坐标系



则 $P(0, 0, \sqrt{3}), D(-1, 0, 0), B(0, \sqrt{3}, 0), C(-2, \sqrt{3}, 0)$

设平面 PCD 的法向量为 $\vec{m} = (x, y, z)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \vec{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{PD} = 0 \\ \vec{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{DC} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x, y, z) \cdot (-1, 0, -\sqrt{3}) = 0 \\ (x, y, z) \cdot (-1, \sqrt{3}, 0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x - \sqrt{3}z = 0 \\ -x + \sqrt{3}y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{取 } z = 1, \text{ 则 } x = -\sqrt{3}, y = -1, \vec{m} = (-\sqrt{3}, -1, 1)$$

设平面 PCB 的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (a, b, c)$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (a, b, c) \cdot (0, \sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}) = 0 \\ (a, b, c) \cdot (-2, 0, 0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{3}b - \sqrt{3}c = 0 \\ -2a = 0 \end{cases}$$

取 $c = -1$ ，则 $a = 0, b = -1, \vec{n} = (0, -1, -1)$ 设二面角 $D - PC - B$ 的平面角为 θ

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \cos \langle \vec{m}, \vec{n} \rangle = \frac{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}}{|\vec{m}| |\vec{n}|} = \frac{(-\sqrt{3}, -1, 1) \cdot (0, -1, -1)}{|(-\sqrt{3}, -1, 1)| |(0, -1, -1)|} = 0, \text{ 则二面角 } D - PC - B \text{ 的}$$

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22. 解: (1) $\because a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 1 (n \in N^*)$

得 $a_{n+1} + 1 = 2(a_n + 1) (n \in N^*)$

$$\therefore \frac{a_{n+1} + 1}{a_n + 1} = 2 \quad (n \in N^*)$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n + 1\}$ 成等比数列.

(2) 由 (1) 知, $\{a_n + 1\}$ 是以 $a_1 + 1 = 2$ 为首项, 以 2 为公比的等比数列

$$\therefore a_n + 1 = 2 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^n \quad \therefore a_n = 2^n - 1$$

$$(3) \because b_n = n \quad \therefore a_n \cdot b_n = n(2^n - 1)$$

$$\therefore T_n = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 + \cdots + a_n b_n$$

$$= 1(2^1 - 1) + 2(2^2 - 1) + 3(2^3 - 1) + \cdots + n(2^n - 1)$$

$$= (1 \cdot 2^1 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2^3 + \cdots + n \cdot 2^n) - (1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n)$$

$$\text{令 } S_n = 1 \cdot 2^1 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2^3 + \cdots + n \cdot 2^n$$

$$2S_n = 1 \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2^3 + 3 \cdot 2^4 + \cdots + n \cdot 2^{n+1}$$

两式相减 $-S_n = 1 \cdot 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \cdots + 2^n - n \cdot 2^{n+1}$

$$S_n = 2^{n+1}(n-1) + 2$$

$$\therefore T_n = 2^{n+1}(n-1) + 2 - \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$