

2007--2008 学年度下学期期末考试

高二数学(理科)参考答案

一、选择题: (A) (A) (D) (B) (C). (C) (C) (C) (B) (B). (B) (D).

二. 填空题:

A 组: A-1. 4:5 A-2. 60° A-3. $2\sqrt{5}$

B 组: B-1. 8 B-2. (8,3) B-3. $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{7}{8} & \frac{5}{8} \end{pmatrix}$

C 组: C-1. $x + \sqrt{3}y - 2 = 0$ C-2. $\sqrt{41}$ C-3. $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$

D 组: D-1. $\{x | 0 < x < 2\}$ D-2. 4 D-3. $b = 0$

三. 解答题:

19. 解: 由题意知: $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + p + \frac{1}{3} = 1 \\ 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot p + x \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$ 6 分

$\therefore \begin{cases} p = \frac{1}{6} \\ x = 5 \end{cases}$ 10 分

$\therefore D(X) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 - \frac{5}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot (2 - \frac{5}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (5 - \frac{5}{2})^2$
 $= \frac{13}{4}$ 12 分

20. 解: (I) 二项展开式的通项为:

$$T_{r+1} = C_n^r (3x^2)^{n-r} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^r = C_n^r 3^{n-r} (-1)^r x^{2(n-r) - \frac{1}{2}r} = C_n^r 3^{n-r} (-1)^r x^{\frac{4n-5r}{2}}$$

$\therefore n$ 为 5 的倍数4 分

$$\text{又} \because n \text{ 满足: } \begin{cases} 2^n > 50 \\ 2^n < 2008 \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } 5 < n \leq 10$$

$$\therefore n = 10 \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$(II) \because a_r = |C_{10}^r 3^{10-r} (-1)^r| = C_{10}^r 3^{10-r} \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_{r+1}}{a_r} = \frac{C_{10}^{r+1} 3^{9-r}}{C_{10}^r 3^{10-r}} = \frac{10-r}{3(r+1)}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{10-r}{3(r+1)} > 1 \text{ 得 } r < \frac{7}{4} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } r = 0, 1 \text{ 时, } \frac{a_{r+1}}{a_r} > 1; \text{ 当 } r = 2, 3, \dots, 10 \text{ 时, } \frac{a_{r+1}}{a_r} < 1;$$

$$\text{即: } a_0 < a_1 < a_2 > a_3 > a_4 > \dots > a_9 > a_{10}$$

$$\therefore a_2 = C_{10}^2 3^8 = 5 \cdot 3^{10} \text{ 最大. } \dots\dots\dots 14 \text{ 分}$$

$$21. \text{ 解: (I) 甲胜的概率为: } (0.6)^2 + C_2^1 (0.4)(0.6)^2 = 1.8 \cdot (0.6)^2 = 0.648. \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$(II) \text{ 甲胜的概率为: } (0.6)^3 + C_3^1 (0.4)(0.6)^3 = 2.2 \cdot (0.6)^3 = 0.4752. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$(III) n = 3 \text{ 时, 比赛的趣味性最强. } \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

22. 证明: 下面用数学归纳法证明:

$$(1) \text{ 当 } n = 1 \text{ 时, 左边} = 1 \cdot 1 = 1, \text{ 右边} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{6} = 1; \text{ 左边} = \text{右边, 即等式成立. } \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 假设: 当 $n = k$ ($k \in N^*$) 时, 等式成立, 即

$$1 \cdot k + 2 \cdot (k-1) + \dots + i \cdot (k+1-i) + \dots + (k-1) \cdot 2 + k \cdot 1 = \frac{k(k+1)(k+2)}{6}$$

则, 当 $n = k+1$ 时

$$\text{左边} = 1 \cdot (k+1) + 2 \cdot [(k+1)-1] + \dots + i \cdot [(k+1)+1-i] + \dots + (k-1) \cdot 3 + k \cdot 2 + (k+1) \cdot 1$$

\dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}

$$= (1 \cdot k + 1) + [2 \cdot (k-1) + 2] + \dots + [i \cdot (k+1-i) + i] + \dots + [(k-1) \cdot 2 + (k-1)] + (k \cdot 1 + k) + (k+1)$$

$$= [1 \cdot k + 2 \cdot (k-1) + \dots + i \cdot (k+1-i) + \dots + (k-1) \cdot 2 + k \cdot 1]$$

$$+ [1 + 2 + \cdots + i + \cdots + (k-1) + k + (k+1)] \cdots \cdots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{k(k+1)(k+2)}{6} + \frac{1+(k+1)}{2}(k+1)$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{6} \cdots \cdots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{右边} = \frac{(k+1)[(k+1)+1][(k+2)+1]}{6} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{6} \cdots \cdots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{左边} = \text{右边}, \text{ 即当 } n = k+1 \text{ 时等式成立.} \cdots \cdots 12 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{由(1)(2)得, 等式对于 } n \in N^* \text{ 恒成立.} \cdots \cdots 14 \text{ 分}$$

$$23. \text{ 解: (I) 没有答对任何一题而获胜的概率为: } P = \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{2}{7} = \frac{24}{343} \cdots \cdots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{(II) 回答第一个问题后, 参加者不会掉下的概率为: } P_1 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{7} = \frac{19}{28}$$

$$\text{在参加者回答第二个问题的条件下, 第二个问题回答后, 参加者不会掉下的概率为: } P_2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{7} = \frac{16}{28}$$

$$\text{在参加者回答第三个问题的条件下, 第三个问题回答后, 参加者不会掉下的概率为: } P_3 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{7} = \frac{13}{28}$$

$$\therefore \text{参加者获胜的概率为: } P = P_1 \cdot P_2 \cdot P_3 = \frac{19}{28} \cdot \frac{16}{28} \cdot \frac{13}{28} = \frac{247}{1372} \cdots \cdots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{(III) } P(X=1) = 1 - P_1 = \frac{9}{28} \quad P(X=2) = P_1(1 - P_2) = \frac{19}{28} \cdot \frac{12}{28} = \frac{57}{196}$$

$$P(X=3) = P_1 \cdot P_2 = \frac{19}{28} \cdot \frac{16}{28} = \frac{19}{49} \cdots \cdots 12 \text{ 分}$$

即离散性随机变量 X 的分布列为:

X	1	2	3
P	$\frac{9}{28}$	$\frac{57}{196}$	$\frac{19}{49}$

$$E(X) = 1 \cdot \frac{9}{28} + 2 \cdot \frac{57}{196} + 3 \cdot \frac{19}{49} = \frac{405}{196} \cdots \cdots 14 \text{ 分}$$