

高二文科数学试卷答案

一. 选择题

1-5ABAAA 6-10BDCDC 11-12CD

二. 填空题

13. $\exists x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), x \leq \sin x$

14. $-\frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{3}{2}$

15. $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0)$

16. $\lambda \leq 2$

三. 解答题

17. 解: 由命题 p 知 $0 < c < 1$,由命题 q 知: $2 \leq x + \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{5}{2}$.要使此式恒成立, 则 $2 > \frac{1}{c}$, 即 $c > \frac{1}{2}$.又由 p 或 q 为真, p 且 q 为假知, p 、 q 必有一真一假,① p 为真, q 为假时, p 为真, $0 < c < 1$; q 为假, $c \leq \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore 0 < c \leq \frac{1}{2}$.② p 为假, q 为真时, p 为假, $c \leq 0$ 或 $c \geq 1$; q 真, $c > \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore c \geq 1$.综上所述, c 的取值范围为 $0 < c \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 或 $c \geq 1$.18. 解: (1) 由 S_4, S_{10}, S_7 成等差数列, 得 $S_4 + S_7 = 2S_{10}$.当 $q = 1$ 时, $S_4 = 4a_1, S_7 = 7a_1, S_{10} = 10a_1, \because a_1 \neq 0, \therefore S_4 + S_7 \neq 2S_{10}$. 所以 $q \neq 1$.

则 $\frac{a_1(1-q^4)}{1-q} + \frac{a_1(1-q^7)}{1-q} = 2 \frac{a_1(1-q^{10})}{1-q}$,

化简得: $1 + q^3 = 2q^6$, 解得 $q^3 = -\frac{1}{2}$.

则 $a_2 + a_5 = a_2 + a_2 q^3 = \frac{1}{2} a_2, a_8 = a_2 q^6 = \frac{1}{4} a_2$.

所以 $a_2 + a_5 = 2a_8$, 即 a_2, a_8, a_5 也成等差数列。

(2) 设以 a_2, a_8, a_5 为前三项的等差数列的第四项是数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的第 k 项, 则有

$$a_k - a_5 = a_8 - a_2, \text{ 即 } a_1 q^{k-1} - a_1 q^4 = a_1 q^7 - a_1 q. \text{ 整理得 } q^{k-2} = -\frac{5}{4}.$$

因为 $q^{3(k-2)} = (-\frac{1}{2})^{k-2} = (-\frac{5}{4})^3 = -\frac{125}{64}$ 无解, 所以不存在。

19. 解: (1) 解法 1: $\because l \perp x$ 轴, $\therefore F_2$ 的坐标为 $(\sqrt{2}, 0)$.

$$\text{由意可知 } \begin{cases} \frac{2}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = 1 \\ a^2 - b^2 = 2 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} a^2 = 4 \\ b^2 = 2 \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore \text{所求椭圆 } C \text{ 的方程为 } \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1.$$

解法 2: 由椭圆定义可知 $|MF_1| + |MF_2| = 2a$.

由题意知 $|MF_2| = 1$, $\therefore |MF_1| = 2a - 1$.

又由 $\text{Rt}\triangle MF_1F_2$ 可知 $(2a-1)^2 = (2\sqrt{2})^2 + 1$, $a > 0$,

$$\therefore a = 2,$$

由 $a^2 - b^2 = 2$ 得 $b^2 = 2$.

$$\therefore \text{椭圆 } C \text{ 的方程为 } \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1.$$

(2) 直线 BF_2 的方程为 $y = x - \sqrt{2}$.

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} y = x - \sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 得点 } N \text{ 的坐标为 } \left(\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \right).$$

$$\text{又 } |F_1F_2| = 2\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle F_1BN} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} \times \left(\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) = \frac{8}{3}.$$

$$20. \text{ 解: (1) 以题意可得: } T = \begin{cases} \left[x - \frac{3x}{2(96-x)} \right] A (1 \leq x \leq 94, x \in N) \\ 0 (x > 94, x \in N) \end{cases}.$$

(2) 由 (1) 可知当日产量超过 94 件时, 不能盈利。

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq x \leq 94 \text{ 时, } T = \left(x + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{144}{96-x} \right) A = \left[97 \frac{1}{2} - (96-x) - \frac{144}{96-x} \right] A$$

$$\because x \leq 94, \therefore 96-x > 0, \therefore (96-x) + \frac{144}{96-x} \geq 2\sqrt{144} = 24.$$

$$\therefore T \leq \left(97 \frac{1}{2} - 24 \right) A = \frac{147}{2} A.$$

等号当且仅当 $96-x = \frac{144}{96-x}$ 时, 即 $x = 84$ 时成立。

所以要获得最大利润，日产量应为84件。

21.

解：(I) $\because n=1$ 时, $a_1 + S_1 = a_1 + a_1 = 2 \quad \therefore a_1 = 1 \quad \because S_n = 2 - a_n$ 即 $a_n + S_n = 2$,

$\therefore a_{n+1} + S_{n+1} = 2$ 两式相减: $a_{n+1} - a_n + S_{n+1} - S_n = 0$ 即 $a_{n+1} - a_n + a_{n+1} = 0$

故有 $2a_{n+1} = a_n \quad \because a_n \neq 0, \therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{1}{2} (n \in N^*)$

所以, 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 为首项 $a_1 = 1$, 公比为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的等比数列, $a_n = (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} (n \in N^*)$ 4 分

(II) $\because b_{n+1} = b_n + a_n (n=1, 2, 3, \dots), \therefore b_{n+1} - b_n = (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$

得 $b_2 - b_1 = 1 \quad b_3 - b_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad b_4 - b_3 = (\frac{1}{2})^2 \dots b_n - b_{n-1} = (\frac{1}{2})^{n-2} (n=2, 3, \dots)$

将这 $n-1$ 个等式相加

$$b_n - b_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{2})^3 + \dots + (\frac{1}{2})^{n-2} = \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2 - 2(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$$

又 $\because b_1 = 1, \therefore b_n = 3 - 2(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$ 8 分

(III) $\because c_n = n(3 - b_n) = 2n(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$

$\therefore T_n = 2[(\frac{1}{2})^0 + 2(\frac{1}{2}) + 3(\frac{1}{2})^2 + \dots + (n-1)(\frac{1}{2})^{n-2} + n(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}]$ ①

而 $\frac{1}{2}T_n = 2[(\frac{1}{2}) + 2(\frac{1}{2})^2 + 3(\frac{1}{2})^3 + \dots + (n-1)(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} + n(\frac{1}{2})^n]$ ②

①-②得: $\frac{1}{2}T_n = 2[(\frac{1}{2})^0 + (\frac{1}{2})^1 + (\frac{1}{2})^2 + \dots + (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}] - 2n(\frac{1}{2})^n$

$$T_n = 4 \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - 4n(\frac{1}{2})^n = 8 - \frac{8}{2^n} - 4n(\frac{1}{2})^n = 8 - (8 + 4n) \frac{1}{2^n} (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$
12 分

22. (I) 依题意有 $\begin{cases} a=2, \\ c=1 \end{cases}$, 又因为 $b^2 = a^2 - c^2$, 所以得 $\begin{cases} a^2 = 4, \\ b^2 = 3. \end{cases}$

故椭圆 C 的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$.

.....4 分

(II) 依题意, 点 M, N 满足 $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1, \\ my = x - 1, \end{cases}$

即 y_M, y_N 是方程 $(3m^2 + 4)y^2 + 6my - 9 = 0$ 的两个根.

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} \Delta = 144 \cdot (m^2 + 1) > 0, \\ y_M + y_N = \frac{-6m}{3m^2 + 4}, \\ y_M y_N = \frac{-9}{3m^2 + 4}, \\ y_M - y_N = \frac{12 \cdot \sqrt{m^2 + 1}}{3m^2 + 4}. \end{cases}$$

设 $\angle MAx = \alpha, \angle NAx = \beta$, 则 $\angle MAN = \alpha + \beta$,

$$\text{由 } \tan \alpha = k_{AM} = \frac{y_M}{x_M + 2}, \quad \tan \beta = -k_{AN} = -\frac{y_N}{x_N + 2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{得 } \tan \angle MAN &= \frac{3(y_M - y_N)}{(m^2 + 1)y_M y_N + 3m(y_M + y_N) + 9} \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{m^2 + 1}}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

所以当 $m = 0$ 时, 即 l 垂直 x 轴时 $\tan \angle MAN$ 的值最小, 该最小值为 $\frac{4}{3}$,

故 $\angle MAN$ 的最小值是 $\arctan \frac{4}{3}$.

……12 分