

2008——2009 学年度下学期期末考试

高一年级数学科答案

一、选择题

ACCAD BBCCD AA

二、填空题

13、 $1-\sqrt{3}$; 14、 $\frac{3}{2}$; 15、68; 16、 $\frac{1}{10}$

三、解答题

$$17、(1) \begin{cases} \tan \theta + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) = k \\ \tan \theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) = 2k - 5 \end{cases} \quad \text{又} \tan\left[\theta + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)\right] = \frac{\tan \theta + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)}{1 - \tan \theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)}$$

$$\therefore 1 = \frac{k}{1 - (2k - 5)} \text{ 即 } k = 2 \quad \text{-----4 分}$$

$$\therefore \text{方程为 } x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0, \text{ 得 } x_1 = 1 + \sqrt{2}, x_2 = 1 - \sqrt{2} \quad \text{-----6 分}$$

$$(2) \because \theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \therefore \tan \theta > 0 \text{ 即 } \tan \theta = 1 + \sqrt{2} \quad \text{-----8 分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 8 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + 11 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 8}{\sqrt{2} \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} &= \frac{5(1 - \cos \theta)}{2} + 4 \sin \theta + \frac{11(1 + \cos \theta)}{2} - 8 \\ &= \frac{4 \sin \theta + 3 \cos \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{4 \tan \theta + 3}{\tan \theta - 1} = 4 + \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{-----12 分} \end{aligned}$$

$$18、(1) \text{①为 } 8, \text{②为 } 0.44, \text{③为 } 6, \text{④为 } 0.12 \quad \text{-----4 分}$$

$$(2) (0.28 + 0.12) \times 800 = 320, \text{ 即在参加的}$$

$$800 \text{ 名学生中, 大概有 } 320 \text{ 名同学获奖。} \quad \text{-----8 分}$$

$$(3) S = G_1F_1 + G_2F_2 + G_3F_3 + G_4F_4 = 78.6 \quad \text{—————12 分}$$

$$19、\text{解：} \textcircled{1} \because f(x) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}) + (1 + \tan^2 x) \cdot \cos^2 x$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} (\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}) + 1 = \sin x + \cos x + 2 = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 2 \quad \text{——4 分}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ 上的单调增区间为 } [0, \frac{\pi}{4}] \quad \text{—————6 分}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 若 } f(\alpha) = \frac{5}{2}, \text{ 则 } f(\alpha) = \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha + 2 = \frac{5}{2}, \therefore \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\because \alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi), \therefore \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha > 0. \therefore \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin 2\alpha}$$

$$\text{又 } \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{3}{4}, \therefore \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \quad \text{—————10 分}$$

$$\therefore f(-\alpha) = \sin(-\alpha) + \cos(-\alpha) + 2 = \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha + 2 = 2 - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \quad \text{—————12 分}$$

20、(1) 将四面体随机抛掷两次，朝下的面上的数字 (x, y) 的一切可能结果组成的基本事件空间为

$$\Omega = \{(1,1)(1,2)(1,3)(1,4)(2,1)(2,2)(2,3)(2,4)(3,1)(3,2)(3,3)(3,4)(4,1)(4,2)(4,3)(4,4)\}$$

$$\text{基本事件总数 } n = 16 \quad \text{—————2 分}$$

$$\text{事件 } A = \text{“点 } (x, y) \text{ 恰好在直线 } x - y - 1 = 0 \text{ 上”} = \{(2,1)(3,2)(4,3)\} \quad \text{—————4 分}$$

$$\text{事件 } A \text{ 包含 3 个基本事件，故 } P(A) = \frac{3}{16}. \quad \text{——6 分}$$

(2) 设事件 B 为 $a + b \geq 15$

由于每个四面体的四个面上的数字之和都等于 $1+2+3+4=10$ ，

即 $x + a = y + b = 10$ ，于是由 $a + b \geq 15$ 可得 $x + y \leq 5$ ，而满足 $x + y \leq 5$ 的情

况有以下 10 种： $(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (1, 3), (3, 1), (2, 2), (1, 4),$

$$(2, 3), (3, 2), (4, 1)。所以 P(B) = \frac{10}{16} = \frac{5}{8}。$$

—————12 分

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$$\therefore \frac{\sin(A-B)}{\sin(A+B)} = \frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2} \therefore (a^2+b^2)\sin(A-B) = (a^2-b^2)\sin(A+B)$$

即 $b^2 \sin A \cdot \cos B = a^2 \cos A \cdot \sin B$, 由正弦定理得 $\sin^2 B \cdot \sin A \cdot \cos B = \sin^2 A \cos A \cdot \sin B$
 $\therefore \sin A \cdot \cos A = \sin B \cdot \cos B$ 即 $\sin 2A = \sin 2B$

$$\text{则 } A=B \text{ 或 } A+B = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 又由 } \frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2} = -\frac{7}{25} \text{ 知 } a \neq b, \text{ 故 } A+B = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 因此 } \triangle ABC$$

为直角三角形。

—————6 分

$$(2) \quad \text{由 (1) 知 } a=6, b=8. \text{ 在 } Rt \triangle ABC \text{ 中, } \sin \angle CAB = \frac{3}{5}, \cos \angle CAB = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \angle PAC &= \sin(60^\circ - \angle CAB) = \sin 60^\circ \cos \angle CAB - \cos 60^\circ \sin \angle CAB \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{3}-3}{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{连 } BP, CP, \text{ 在 } Rt \triangle ABC \text{ 中, } AP = AB \cos 60^\circ = 5$$

$$\therefore S_{ABCP} = S_{\triangle ABC} + S_{\triangle PAC} = \frac{1}{2}ab + \frac{1}{2}AP \cdot AC \cdot \sin \angle PAC = 18 + 8\sqrt{3}.$$

—————12 分

22、(1) 任取 $x \in (2k-1, 2k+1]$, $\because T=2 \therefore f(x-2k) = f(x)$, 而 $x-2k \in (-1, 1]$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(x-2k) = \sin^2(x-2k) \quad \text{—————2 分}$$

$$(2) \quad x \in \left(2, 2 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right], \text{ 则 } f(x) = \sin^2(x-2)$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \sin^2(x-2) + (2a-1)|\sin(x-2)| + a^2 + \frac{1}{4} = \sin^2(x-2) + (2a-1)\sin(x-2) + a^2 + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{令 } t = \sin(x-2) \text{ 则 } t \in \left[0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right]$$

设 $h(t) = t^2 + (2a-1)t + a^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left(t \in \left[0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right] \right)$ ————4 分

① 当 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} - a$ 即 $a \leq \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时, $h(t)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right]$ 上单调递减,

$$\therefore h(t)_{\min} = h\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = a^2 + \sqrt{2}a + \frac{3-2\sqrt{2}}{4}, \text{ 此时 } \sin(x-2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \therefore x = 2 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$h(t)_{\max} = h(0) = a^2 + \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 此时 } \sin(x-2) = 0, x = 2 \quad \text{—————6 分}$$

② 当 $0 < \frac{1}{2} - a < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 即 $\frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2} < a < \frac{1}{2}$ 时

$$\therefore h(t)_{\min} = h\left(\frac{1}{2} - a\right) = a,$$

$$\text{此时 } t = \frac{1}{2} - a \text{ 则 } \sin(x-2) = \frac{1}{2} - a \therefore x = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2} - a\right) + 2$$

$$\text{若 } 0 \leq \frac{1}{2} - a \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \text{ 即 } \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4} \leq a < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } h(t)_{\max} = h\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = a^2 + \sqrt{2}a + \frac{3-2\sqrt{2}}{4},$$

$$\text{此时 } \sin(x-2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \therefore x = 2 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{若 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} < \frac{1}{2} - a < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 即 } \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2} < a < \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4} \text{ 时, } h(t)_{\max} = h(0) = a^2 + \frac{1}{4} \text{ 即}$$

$$\sin(x-2) = 0, x = 2 \text{ 取得}$$

—————10 分

③ 当 $\frac{1}{2} - a \leq 0$, 即 $a \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $h(t)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right]$ 上单调递增

$$h(t)_{\min} = h(0) = a^2 + \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 此时 } \sin(x-2) = 0, x = 2$$

$$\therefore h(t)_{\max} = h\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = a^2 + \sqrt{2}a + \frac{3-2\sqrt{2}}{4}, \text{ 此时 } \sin(x-2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \therefore x = 2 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

—————12 分

综上

$$g(x)_{\max} = \begin{cases} a^2 + \frac{1}{4} & (a \leq \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}) \quad \text{此时 } x = 2 \\ a^2 + \sqrt{2}a + \frac{3-2\sqrt{2}}{4} & (a > \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}) \quad \text{此时 } x = 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$g(x)_{\min} = \begin{cases} a^2 + \frac{1}{4} & (a \geq \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{此时 } x = 2 \\ a & (\frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2} < a < \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{此时 } x = \arcsin(\frac{1}{2}-a) + 2 \\ a^2 + \sqrt{2}a + \frac{3-2\sqrt{2}}{4} & (a \leq \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2}) \quad \text{此时 } x = 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

—————14 分