



2016 ~ 2017 学年第二学期高一年级阶段性测评

数学测评参考答案及评分意见

一、选择题(每小题3分,共36分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答案	D	C	A	C	A	C	B	B	C	D	A	D

二、填空题(每小题4分,共16分)

13. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14. $\frac{3}{22}$ 15. $\sqrt{6}$ 16. $\frac{2\sqrt{15}}{5}$

三、解答题(本大题共5小题,共48分) 解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤.

17.(本小题满分8分)

解(1) $2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = 2(\lambda, 3) + (-2, 4) = (2\lambda - 2, 10)$, 1分

因为 $2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} \perp \mathbf{b}$, 所以 $(2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$, 2分

即 $(2\lambda - 2, 10) \cdot (-2, 4) = -4\lambda + 44 = 0$, 解得 $\lambda = 11$ 4分

(2) $\lambda = 4$ 时, $\mathbf{a} = (4, 3)$,

所以 $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 4$, $|\mathbf{b}| = 2\sqrt{5}$, 6分

所以 $|\mathbf{a}| \cos\theta = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 8分

18.(本小题满分10分)

解(1) $f(\alpha) = \frac{\sin^2\alpha(-\sin\alpha)}{(-\tan\alpha)\tan\alpha\cos^2\alpha}$ 4分
 $= \sin\alpha$ 5分

(2) $\because \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$,

$\therefore (\sin\frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos\frac{\alpha}{2})^2 = 1 + 2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 + \sin\alpha = \frac{4}{5}$, 6分

$\therefore \sin\alpha = -\frac{1}{5}$, 7分

$\because \alpha$ 为第四象限角, $\therefore \cos\alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$, 8分

$f(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{2}\sin\alpha + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos\alpha = \frac{6\sqrt{2}-1}{10}$ 10分

19.(本小题满分10分)

解(1) 由图象可知 $A = 1$, 1分

$T = 2(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}) = \pi$, $\therefore \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2$, 3分

令 $2 \times \frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, 得 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 即 $f(x) = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6})$ 5分

(2) 由 $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, 解得 $k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$, 6分

又 $x \in [\pi, 2\pi]$, 所以单调增区间为 $[\pi, \frac{7\pi}{6}]$, $[\frac{5\pi}{3}, 2\pi]$, 8分

$\because x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$, $\therefore 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \in [\frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{13\pi}{6}]$,

$\therefore x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最小值 -1 , $x = \pi$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最大值 $\frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$ 上的值域为 $[-1, \frac{1}{2}]$ 10分

20.(本小题满分10分)

(A) 解(1) 因为 M 为 CD 中点, $\vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{AD}$, $\vec{BM} = \vec{BC} + \vec{CM} = -\frac{1}{2}\vec{AB} + \vec{AD}$,

$\therefore \vec{AC} \cdot \vec{BM} = (\vec{AB} + \vec{AD}) \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}\vec{AB} + \vec{AD})$

$= -\frac{1}{2}\vec{AB}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD} + \vec{AD}^2$ 2分

$= -\frac{1}{2}|\vec{AB}|^2 + \frac{1}{4}|\vec{AB}| + 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$, 4分

$\therefore |\vec{AB}| = 2$ 5分

(2) $\because EF \parallel BD$, 不妨设 $\vec{AE} = t\vec{AD}$, $\vec{AF} = t\vec{AB}$, ($t \in (0, 1)$),

$\vec{AE} \cdot \vec{DF} = t\vec{AD} \cdot (t\vec{AB} - \vec{AD}) = t^2 - t$, 8分

故当 $t = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\vec{AE} \cdot \vec{DF}$ 取得最小值为 $-\frac{1}{4}$ 10分

(B) 解(1) 因为 M 为 CD 中点, $\vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{AD}$, $\vec{BM} = \vec{BC} + \vec{CM} = -\frac{1}{2}\vec{AB} + \vec{AD}$,

$\therefore \vec{AC} \cdot \vec{BM} = (\vec{AB} + \vec{AD}) \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}\vec{AB} + \vec{AD})$

$= -\frac{1}{2}\vec{AB}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD} + \vec{AD}^2$ 2分

$= -\frac{1}{2}|\vec{AB}|^2 + \frac{1}{4}|\vec{AB}| + 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$, 4分

$\therefore |\vec{AB}| = 2$ 5分



(2) 如图构建平面直角坐标系,不妨设 $AF = t (0 < t < 2)$,

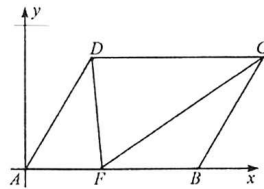
则 $D(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}), F(t, 0), C(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$,

则 $\vec{DF} = (t - \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}), \vec{CF} = (t - \frac{5}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$,

$\vec{DF} \cdot \vec{CF} = (t - \frac{1}{2})(t - \frac{5}{2}) + (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

$= t^2 - 3t + 2, \dots\dots\dots 8$ 分

当 $t = \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $\vec{CF} \cdot \vec{DF}$ 有最小值为 $-\frac{1}{4}$, 即此时 $AF = \frac{3}{2}$. $\dots\dots\dots 10$ 分



21. (本小题满分 10 分)

(A) 解(1) $f(x) = a \cdot b - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin \omega x \cos \omega x + \sqrt{3} \cos^2 \omega x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \dots\dots\dots 1$ 分

$= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\omega x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 2\omega x = \sin(2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{3}), \dots\dots\dots 4$ 分

$\because T = \pi, \therefore \omega = 1. \dots\dots\dots 5$ 分

(2) $f(\alpha) = \sin(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{3}{5}$,

$\because -\frac{\pi}{6} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{12}, \therefore 2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \cos(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{4}{5}, \dots\dots\dots 6$ 分

$f(\beta) = \sin(2\beta + \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{5}{13}$,

$\because -\frac{2\pi}{3} < \beta < -\frac{5\pi}{12}, \therefore 2\beta + \frac{\pi}{3} \in (-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}), \cos(2\beta + \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{12}{13}, \dots\dots\dots 7$ 分

$\therefore \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) = \cos[(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) - (2\beta + \frac{\pi}{3})] = -\frac{63}{65}. \dots\dots\dots 10$ 分

(B) 解(1) $f(x) = a \cdot b - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin \omega x \cos \omega x + \sqrt{3} \cos^2 \omega x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \dots\dots\dots 1$ 分

$= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\omega x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 2\omega x = \sin(2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{3}), \dots\dots\dots 4$ 分

$\because T = \pi, \therefore \omega = 1,$

$f(x) = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}). \dots\dots\dots 5$ 分

(2) $2f(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + f(x + \frac{\pi}{12}) = 2\sin 2x + \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 2\sin 2x + \cos 2x$

$= \sqrt{5} \sin(2x + \varphi)$ (其中 $\cos \varphi = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$), $\dots\dots\dots 7$ 分

$\therefore 2f(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + f(x + \frac{\pi}{12}) = m$ 在 $[0, \pi)$ 内的两个不同的解为 α, β ,

$\therefore \sin(2\alpha + \varphi) = \frac{m}{\sqrt{5}}, \sin(2\beta + \varphi) = \frac{m}{\sqrt{5}}, \dots\dots\dots 8$ 分

若 $1 \leq m < \sqrt{5}$, 则 $2\alpha + \varphi + 2\beta + \varphi = \pi, 2\alpha + 2\beta = \pi - 2\varphi, 2\alpha - 2\beta = \pi - 4\beta - 2\varphi,$

$\cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) = \cos(\pi - 4\beta - 2\varphi) = -\cos[2(2\beta + \varphi)] = -[1 - 2\sin^2(2\beta + \varphi)] = \frac{2}{5}m^2 - 1;$

若 $-\sqrt{5} < m < 1$, 则 $2\alpha + \varphi + 2\beta + \varphi = 3\pi, 2\alpha + 2\beta = 3\pi - 2\varphi, 2\alpha - 2\beta = 3\pi - 4\beta - 2\varphi,$

$\cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) = \cos(3\pi - 4\beta - 2\varphi) = -\cos[2(2\beta + \varphi)] = 2\sin^2(2\beta + \varphi) - 1 = \frac{2}{5}m^2 - 1.$

故得证. $\dots\dots\dots 10$ 分

注: 以上各题其他解法相应给分.

