

2019—2020 学年第一学期高二年级阶段性测评  
数学试题参考答案及评分建议

一. 选择题:

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

二. 填空题:

13.  $\sqrt{2}$  14.  $\frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi}{3}$  15.  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 (a > 0)$  16.  $[\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}]$

三. 解答题:

17 解: (1) 设  $C(x, y)$ , 由题意得  $\begin{cases} -2 + x = 0, \\ -1 + y = 2, \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} x = 2, \\ y = 3, \end{cases} \therefore C(2, 3), \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$

$\therefore$  直线  $AC$  的方程为  $x + 3y - 11 = 0$ ;  $\dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$

(2)  $\because A(-1, 4), C(2, 3), \therefore k_{AC} = -\frac{1}{3},$

$\therefore AC$  边上的高所在直线的斜率  $k = 3,$   $\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$

$\therefore AC$  边上的高所在直线方程为  $3x - y + 5 = 0.$   $\dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$

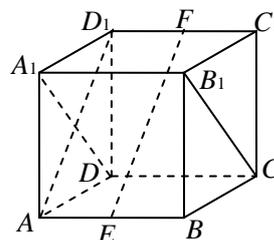
18. (1) 解: 连接  $AD_1$ ,  $\because ABCD - A_1B_1C_1D_1$  是正方体,  $\therefore AB \parallel C_1D_1, AB = C_1D_1,$

$\because E, F$  分别是  $AB, C_1D_1$  的中点,  $\therefore AE \parallel FD_1, AE = FD_1,$

$\therefore AEFD_1$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore EF \parallel AD_1, \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$

$\because EF \not\subset$  平面  $ADD_1A_1, AD_1 \subset$  平面  $ADD_1A_1,$

$\therefore EF \parallel$  平面  $ADD_1A_1; \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$



(2) 由 (1) 得  $EF \parallel AD_1, \because ABCD - A_1B_1C_1D_1$  是正方体,

$\therefore A_1B_1 \perp$  平面  $ADD_1A_1, \therefore A_1B_1 \perp AD_1, \therefore A_1B_1 \perp EF,$

$\because ABCD - A_1B_1C_1D_1$  是正方体,  $\therefore ADD_1A_1$  是正方形,

$\therefore A_1D \perp AD_1, \therefore A_1D \perp EF, \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$

$\because A_1D \subset$  平面  $A_1B_1CD, A_1B_1 \subset$  平面  $A_1B_1CD, A_1B_1 \cap A_1D = A_1,$

$\therefore EF \perp$  平面  $A_1B_1CD. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$

19 解: (1)  $\because x^2 + y^2 = 1, \therefore C_1(0, 0), r_1 = 1, \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$

$\because x^2 + y^2 - 6x + m = 0, \therefore (x - 3)^2 + y^2 = 9 - m, \therefore C_2(3, 0), r_2 = \sqrt{9 - m}, \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$

$\because$  圆  $C_1$  与圆  $C_2$  外切,  $\therefore |C_1C_2| = r_1 + r_2, \therefore 3 = 1 + \sqrt{9 - m}, \therefore m = 5; \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$

(2) 由 (1) 得  $m = 5,$  圆  $C_2$  的方程为  $(x - 3)^2 + y^2 = 4, C_2(3, 0), r_2 = 2,$

由题意可得圆心  $C_2$  到直线  $x+2y+n=0$  的距离  $d = \frac{|3+n|}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{r_2^2 - 3} = 1$ , .....8分

$\therefore n = -3 + \sqrt{5}$  或  $n = -3 - \sqrt{5}$ . .....10分

20. (A) (1) 证明:  $\because \triangle PAD$  是正三角形,  $AD = 2CD = 4$ ,

$\therefore PD = 4, CD = 2, \therefore PC^2 = PD^2 + CD^2 = 20, \therefore CD \perp PD$ , .....2分

$\because AD \perp CD, \therefore CD \perp$  平面  $PAD, \therefore CD \perp PA$ ; .....5分

(2) 设点  $E$  是  $PD$  的中点, 连接  $AE, CE$ ,

$\because \triangle PAD$  是正三角形,  $\therefore AE \perp PD, AE = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,

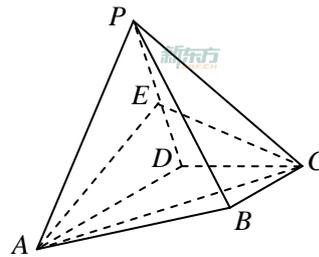
由(1)得  $CD \perp$  平面  $PAD, \therefore$  平面  $PCD \perp$  平面  $PAD$ ,

$\therefore AE \perp$  平面  $PCD$ ,

$\therefore AC$  与平面  $PCD$  所成角为  $\angle ACE$ , .....8分

$\because AD \perp CD, \therefore AC = \sqrt{AD^2 + CD^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$ ,

$\therefore \sin \angle ACE = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$ . .....10分



(B)图

21. (B) (1) 同 (A) (1);

(2) 设点  $E$  是  $AD$  的中点, 连接  $PE, BE$ ,

$\because \triangle PAD$  是正三角形,  $\therefore PE \perp AD, PE = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,

$\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore BC \perp BE$ ,

$\because AD = 2BC = 2CD = 4, \therefore DE = BC = 2$ ,

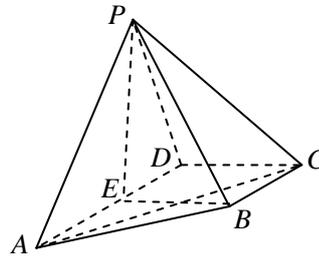
$\because AD \perp CD, AD \parallel BC, \therefore BCDE$  是正方形,

$\therefore BC \perp BE, \therefore BC \perp$  平面  $PBE, \therefore BC \perp PB$ ,

$\therefore \angle PBE$  是二面角  $P-BC-A$  的平面角,

由(1)得  $CD \perp$  平面  $PAD, \therefore CD \perp PE, \therefore BE \perp PE$ ,

$\therefore \tan \angle PBE = \frac{PE}{BE} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore \angle PBE = 60^\circ$ . .....10分



(A)图

21 解: (A) (1) 设  $P(x, y), \therefore x^2 + y^2 = 4, \therefore O(0,0), r = 2$ ,

$\therefore |PA| = 2\sqrt{3}, \therefore |OP| = \sqrt{r^2 + |PA|^2} = 4$ , .....2分

$\therefore \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 16, \\ x - 2y - 8 = 0, \end{cases}$  解得  $\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = -4, \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} x = \frac{16}{5}, \\ y = -\frac{12}{5}, \end{cases}$  .....4分

$\therefore P(0, -4)$  或  $P(\frac{16}{5}, -\frac{12}{5})$ ; .....5分

(2) 由题意可知当  $OP \perp l$  时,  $\angle APB$  取最大值, 设此时  $P(x, y)$ ,

由  $\begin{cases} y = -2x, \\ x - 2y - 8 = 0 \end{cases}$  得  $\begin{cases} x = \frac{8}{5}, \\ y = -\frac{16}{5}, \end{cases}$   $\therefore P(\frac{8}{5}, -\frac{16}{5})$ , .....8分

$\therefore \triangle APO$  的外接圆方程为  $(x - \frac{4}{5})^2 + (y + \frac{8}{5})^2 = \frac{16}{5}$ ; .....10分

21. (1) 同 (A)(1);

(2) 设  $P(x_0, y_0)$ , 则  $M(\frac{x_0}{2}, \frac{y_0}{2})$ ,

$\therefore \triangle APO$  的外接圆方程为  $x^2 - x_0x + y^2 - y_0y = 0$ , .....7分

$\because x_0 - 2y_0 - 8 = 0, \therefore x_0 = 2y_0 + 8$ ,

$\therefore (x^2 - 8x + y^2) - y_0(2x + y) = 0$ , 令  $\begin{cases} 2x + y = 0, \\ x^2 - 8x + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$

则  $\begin{cases} x = \frac{8}{5}, \\ y = -\frac{16}{5}, \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$  (舍去),  $\therefore$  圆  $M$  过定点  $(\frac{8}{5}, -\frac{16}{5})$ . .....10分