

$$BC = \frac{2\sqrt{11}}{3}.$$

- (1) 求二面角 B—AP—C 大小的余弦值;
 (2) 求点 P 到底面 ABC 的距离.

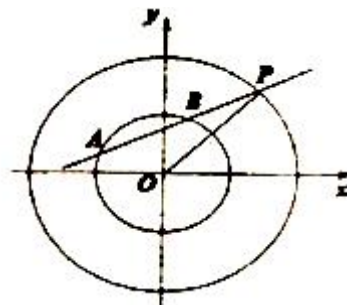
22. (本小题 14 分) 已知椭圆 $E_1: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > b > 0)$, 是椭圆 $E_2: \frac{x^2}{ma^2} + \frac{y^2}{mb^2} = 1 (a > b > 0, m > 1)$, 则称椭圆 E_2 是椭圆 E_1 “相似”.

(1) 求经过点 $(\sqrt{2}, 1)$, 且与椭圆 $E_1: \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 = 1$ “相似”的椭圆 E_2 的方程;

(2) 若 $m = 4$, 椭圆 E_1 的离心率为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, P 在椭圆 E_2 上, 过 P 的直线 l 交椭圆 E_1 与 A, B 两点, 且 $\overrightarrow{AP} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AB}$

① 若 B 的坐标为 $(0, 2)$, 且 $\lambda = 2$, 求直线 l 的方程;

② ②若直线 OP, OA 的斜率之积为 $-\frac{1}{2}$, 求 λ 的值.



江苏省高邮中学高二年级二月份线上学习测试

数学试卷参考答案

1、 A 2、 A 3、 B 4、 A 5、 D 6、 A 7、 B 8、 B 9、 C 10、 B

$$11、D \quad 12、B \quad 13、\left(-2, -\frac{1}{3}\right) \quad 14、50 \quad 15、\frac{8}{5} \quad 16、\left(-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}p, 0\right)$$

17、略

18、解 (1) 设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$

$$\text{联立} \begin{cases} y = x - 1 \\ y^2 = 4x \end{cases}, \text{得 } x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{则 } x_1 + x_2 = 6,$$

$$\text{则 } AB = AF + BF = x_1 + \frac{p}{2} + x_2 + \frac{p}{2} = 6 + 2 = 8.$$

(2) 设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$, AB 的中点为 M

$$\text{联立} \begin{cases} y = x + m \\ y^2 = 4x \end{cases}, \text{得 } y^2 - 4y + 4m = 0$$

$$\text{则 } y_1 + y_2 = 4, \text{ 则 } y_M = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} = 2$$

$$\text{则 } M(2 - m, 2).$$

又 $\triangle PAB$ 是以 PA, PB 为腰的等腰三角形

$$\therefore PM \perp AB$$

$$\therefore k_{PM} \cdot k_{AB} = -1$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{-3 + m} \times 1 = -1$$

$$\therefore m = -1.$$

19、解: (1) 在等差数列中, 设公差为 $d \neq 0$,

$$\text{由题意} \begin{cases} a_1 a_5 = a_2^2 \\ a_3 = 5 \end{cases}, \text{得} \begin{cases} a_1(a_1 + 4d) = (a_1 + d)^2 \\ a_1 + 2d = 5 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ d = 2 \end{cases}.$$

$$\therefore a_n = a_1 + (n - 1)d = 1 + 2(n - 1) = 2n - 1;$$

(2) 由 (1) 知, $a_n = 2n - 1$.

$$\text{则 } b_n = \frac{1}{(a_n + 1)(a_{n+1} + 1)} = \frac{1}{2n \cdot 2(n + 1)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n + 1} \right),$$

$$\therefore T_n = \frac{1}{4}[(1 - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1})] = \frac{1}{4}(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}) = \frac{n}{4(n+1)}.$$

$$\therefore T_{n+1} - T_n = \frac{n+1}{4(n+2)} - \frac{n}{4(n+1)} = \frac{1}{4(n+1)(n+2)} > 0,$$

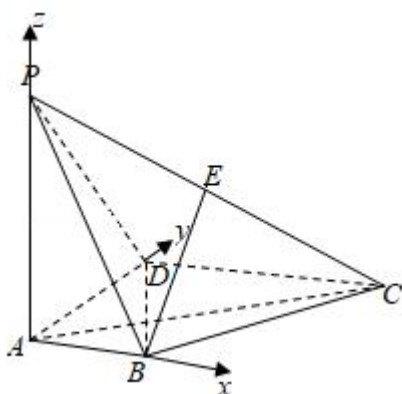
$$\therefore \{T_n\} \text{ 单调递增, 而 } T_n = \frac{n}{4(n+1)} < \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\therefore \text{要使 } T_n < \frac{m}{5} \text{ 成立, 则 } \frac{m}{5} \dots \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 得 } m \dots \frac{5}{4},$$

又 $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, 则使得 $T_n < \frac{m}{5}$ 成立的 m 的最小正整数为 2.

20、证明: (I) $\because PA \perp$ 底面 $ABCD$, $AD \perp AB$,

以 A 为坐标原点, 建立如图所示的空间直角坐标系,



$\because AD = DC = AP = 2$, $AB = 1$, 点 E 为棱 PC 的中点.

$$\therefore B(1, 0, 0), C(2, 2, 0), D(0, 2, 0), P(0, 0, 2), E(1, 1, 1)$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{BE} = (0, 1, 1), \overrightarrow{DC} = (2, 0, 0)$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{BE} \cdot \overrightarrow{DC} = 0,$$

$$\therefore BE \perp DC;$$

$$(II) \because \overrightarrow{BD} = (-1, 2, 0), \overrightarrow{PB} = (1, 0, -2),$$

设平面 PBD 的法向量 $\vec{m} = (x, y, z)$,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \vec{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} = 0 \\ \vec{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} -x + 2y = 0 \\ x - 2z = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{令 } y = 1, \text{ 则 } \vec{m} = (2, 1, 1),$$

则直线 BE 与平面 PBD 所成角 θ 满足:

$$\sin \theta = \frac{|\vec{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{BE}|}{|\vec{m}| |\overrightarrow{BE}|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$$

故直线 BE 与平面 PBD 所成角的正弦值为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

$$(III) \because \overrightarrow{BC} = (1, 2, 0), \overrightarrow{CP} = (-2, -2, 2), \overrightarrow{AC} = (2, 2, 0),$$

由 F 点在棱 PC 上, 设 $\overrightarrow{CF} = \lambda \overrightarrow{CP} = (-2\lambda, -2\lambda, 2\lambda)(0, \lambda, 1),$

$$\text{故 } \overrightarrow{BF} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CF} = (1-2\lambda, 2-2\lambda, 2\lambda)(0, \lambda, 1),$$

$$\text{由 } BF \perp AC, \text{ 得 } \overrightarrow{BF} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 2(1-2\lambda) + 2(2-2\lambda) = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } \lambda = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\text{即 } \overrightarrow{BF} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right),$$

设平面 FBA 的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (a, b, c),$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{BF} = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{3}{2}c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } c = 1, \text{ 则 } \vec{n} = (0, -3, 1),$$

$$\text{取平面 } ABP \text{ 的法向量 } \vec{i} = (0, 1, 0),$$

则二面角 $F-AB-P$ 的平面角 α 满足:

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{|\vec{i} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{i}| |\vec{n}|} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$\text{故二面角 } F-AB-P \text{ 的余弦值为: } \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

21、解: (1) 在 $\triangle ABP$ 中作 $BD \perp AP$, 垂足为 D ,

因为 $PB = PC = \sqrt{5}$, $AB = AC = 2$, AP 为公共边,

所以 $\triangle ABP \cong \triangle ACP$, 又 $BD \perp AP$, 所以 $CD \perp AP$,

所以 $\angle BDC$ 为二面角 $B-AP-C$ 的平面角;2 分

又 $PB^2 + AB^2 = PA^2$, 所以 $\angle PBA = 90^\circ$,

$$\text{故 } \triangle ABP \text{ 的面积 } S_{\triangle ABP} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot PB = \frac{1}{2} PA \cdot BD,$$

$$\text{所以 } BD = \frac{AB \cdot PB}{PA} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3}, \text{ 同理 } CD = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3},$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle BCD \text{ 中, } \cos \angle BDC = \frac{BD^2 + CD^2 - BC^2}{2BD \cdot CD} = -\frac{1}{10}, \text{4 分}$$

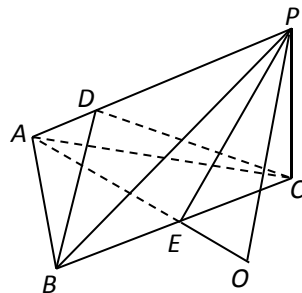
$$\text{所以, 二面角 } B-AP-C \text{ 大小的余弦值为 } -\frac{1}{10}. \text{5 分}$$

(2) (法一) 取 BC 中点 E , 连结 AE , PE , 在平面 PAE 中作 $PO \perp AE$, 垂足为 O .

因为 $AB = AC$, 所以 $AE \perp BC$. 同理 $PE \perp BC$.

又 $AE \cap PE = E$, $AE \subset$ 平面 PAE , $PE \subset$ 平面 PAE , 所以 $BC \perp$ 平面 PAE .

因为 $PO \subset$ 平面 PAE , 所以 $PO \perp BC$.



又 $PO \perp AE$, $BC \cap AE = E$, $BC \subset$ 平面 ABC , $AE \subset$ 平面 ABC ,
 所以 $PO \perp$ 平面 ABC ,
 因此, 点 P 到底面 ABC 的距离即为 PO 的长;8 分

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle ABE \text{ 中, } AE = \sqrt{AB^2 - BE^2} = \sqrt{AB^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}BC\right)^2} = \frac{5}{3},$$

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle PBE \text{ 中, } PE = \sqrt{PB^2 - BE^2} = \sqrt{PB^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}BC\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{3},$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle PAE \text{ 中, } \cos \angle PAE = \frac{PA^2 + AE^2 - PE^2}{2PA \cdot AE} = \frac{4}{5}, \text{10 分}$$

$$\text{所以, } \sin \angle PAE = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \angle PAE} = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle PAO \text{ 中, } PO = PA \cdot \sin \angle PAE = \frac{9}{5}, \text{11 分}$$

综上, 点 P 到底面 ABC 的距离为 $\frac{9}{5}$12 分

(法二) 由 (1) 知 $BD \perp AP$, $CD \perp AP$, 又 $BD \subset$ 面 BCD , $CD \subset$ 面 BCD , $BD \cap CD = D$

$$\text{所以 } AP \perp \text{面 } BCD, \text{ 则 } V_{P-ABC} = V_{P-BCD} + V_{A-BCD} = \frac{1}{3}PA \cdot S_{\triangle BCD},$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle BCD \text{ 中, } BD = CD = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3}, \cos \angle BDC = -\frac{1}{10},$$

$$\text{故 } S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2}DB \cdot DC \sin \angle BDC = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{10}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{3}.$$

$$\text{则 } V_{P-ABC} = \frac{1}{3}PA \cdot S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{3}.$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABC \text{ 中, } AB = AC = 2, BC = \frac{2\sqrt{11}}{3}, \text{ 则 } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{5\sqrt{11}}{9}.$$

$$\text{设点 } P \text{ 到底面 } ABC \text{ 的距离为 } h, \text{ 则 } V_{P-ABC} = \frac{1}{3}hS_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{3}, \text{ 故 } h = \frac{9}{5}.$$

22、解: (1) 设椭圆 E_2 的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{2m} + \frac{y^2}{m} = 1$, 代入点 $(\sqrt{2}, 1)$ 得 $m = 2$,

$$\text{所以椭圆 } E_2 \text{ 的方程为 } \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$$

(2) 因为椭圆 E_1 的离心率为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 故 $a^2 = 2b^2$, 所以椭圆 $E_1: x^2 + 2y^2 = 2b^2$

又椭圆 E_2 与椭圆 E_1 “相似”, 且 $m = 4$, 所以椭圆 $E_1: x^2 + 2y^2 = 8b^2$,

设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), P(x_0, y_0)$,

① 方法一: 由题意得 $b = 2$, 所以椭圆 $E_1: x^2 + 2y^2 = 8$, 将直线 $l: y = kx + 2$,

代入椭圆 $E_1: x^2 + 2y^2 = 8$ 得 $(1 + 2k^2)x^2 + 8kx = 0$,

$$\text{解得 } x_1 = \frac{-8k}{1 + 2k^2}, x_2 = 0, \text{ 故 } y_1 = \frac{2 - 4k^2}{1 + 2k^2}, y_2 = 2,$$

$$\text{所以 } A\left(\frac{-8k}{1+2k^2}, \frac{2-4k^2}{1+2k^2}\right)$$

$$\text{又 } \overline{AP} = 2\overline{AB}, \text{ 即 } B \text{ 为 } AP \text{ 中点, 所以 } P\left(\frac{8k}{1+2k^2}, \frac{2+12k^2}{1+2k^2}\right),$$

$$\text{代入椭圆 } E_2: x^2 + 2y^2 = 32 \text{ 得 } \left(\frac{8k}{1+2k^2}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{2+12k^2}{1+2k^2}\right)^2 = 32,$$

$$\text{即 } 20k^4 + 4k^2 - 3 = 0, \text{ 即 } (10k^2 - 3)(2k^2 + 1) = 0, \text{ 所以 } k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{30}}{10}$$

$$\text{所以直线 } l \text{ 的方程为 } y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{30}}{10}x + 2$$

$$\text{方法二: 由题意得 } b = 2, \text{ 所以椭圆 } E_1: x^2 + 2y^2 = 8, E_2: x^2 + 2y^2 = 32$$

$$\text{设 } A(x, y), B(0, 2), \text{ 则 } P(-x, 4-y),$$

$$\text{代入椭圆得 } \begin{cases} x^2 + 2y^2 = 8 \\ x^2 + 2(4-y)^2 = 32 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } y = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故 } x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{30}}{2}$$

$$\text{所以 } k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{30}}{10},$$

$$\text{所以直线 } l \text{ 的方程为 } y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{30}}{10}x + 2 \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{②方法一: 由题意得 } x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 = 8b^2, x_1^2 + 2y_1^2 = 2b^2, x_2^2 + 2y_2^2 = 2b^2,$$

$$\frac{y_0}{x_0} \cdot \frac{y_1}{x_1} = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } x_0x_1 + 2y_0y_1 = 0,$$

$$\overline{AP} = \lambda \overline{AB}, \text{ 则 } (x_0 - x_1, y_0 - y_1) = \lambda(x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1), \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x_2 = \frac{x_0 + (\lambda - 1)x_1}{\lambda} \\ y_2 = \frac{y_0 + (\lambda - 1)y_1}{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } \left(\frac{x_0 + (\lambda - 1)x_1}{\lambda}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{y_0 + (\lambda - 1)y_1}{\lambda}\right)^2 = 2b^2$$

$$\text{则 } x_0^2 + 2(\lambda - 1)x_0x_1 + (\lambda - 1)^2x_1^2 + 2y_0^2 + 4(\lambda - 1)y_0y_1 + 2(\lambda - 1)^2y_1^2 = 2\lambda^2b^2$$

$$(x_0^2 + 2y_0^2) + 2(\lambda - 1)(x_0x_1 + 2y_0y_1) + (\lambda - 1)^2(x_1^2 + 2y_1^2) = 2\lambda^2b^2$$

$$\text{所以 } 8b^2 + (\lambda - 1)^2 \cdot 2b^2 = 2\lambda^2b^2, \text{ 即 } 4 + (\lambda - 1)^2 = \lambda^2, \text{ 所以 } \lambda = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{方法二: 不妨设点 } P \text{ 在第一象限, 设直线 } OP: y = kx (k > 0), \text{ 代入椭圆 } E_2: x^2 + 2y^2 = 8b^2,$$

$$\text{解得 } x_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}b}{\sqrt{1+2k^2}}, \text{ 则 } y_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}bk}{\sqrt{1+2k^2}},$$

$$\text{直线 } OP, OA \text{ 的斜率之积为 } -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则直线 } OA: y = -\frac{1}{2k}x, \text{ 代入椭圆 } E_1: x^2 + 2y^2 = 2b^2,$$

$$\text{解得 } x_1 = -\frac{2bk}{\sqrt{1+2k^2}}, \text{ 则 } y_1 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{1+2k^2}}$$

$$\overline{AP} = \lambda \overline{AB}, \text{ 则 } (x_0 - x_1, y_0 - y_1) = \lambda(x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1), \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x_2 = \frac{x_0 + (\lambda - 1)x_1}{\lambda} \\ y_2 = \frac{y_0 + (\lambda - 1)y_1}{\lambda} \end{cases},$$

$$\text{所以 } \left(\frac{x_0 + (\lambda - 1)x_1}{\lambda}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{y_0 + (\lambda - 1)y_1}{\lambda}\right)^2 = 2b^2$$

$$\text{则 } x_0^2 + 2(\lambda - 1)x_0x_1 + (\lambda - 1)^2x_1^2 + 2y_0^2 + 4(\lambda - 1)y_0y_1 + 2(\lambda - 1)^2y_1^2 = 2\lambda^2b^2$$

$$(x_0^2 + 2y_0^2) + 2(\lambda - 1)(x_0x_1 + 2y_0y_1) + (\lambda - 1)^2(x_1^2 + 2y_1^2) = 2\lambda^2b^2$$

$$\text{所以 } 8b^2 + 2(\lambda - 1)\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}b}{\sqrt{1+2k^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{2bk}{\sqrt{1+2k^2}}\right) + 2\frac{2\sqrt{2}bk}{\sqrt{1+2k^2}} \cdot \frac{b}{\sqrt{1+2k^2}}\right) + (\lambda - 1)^2 \cdot 2b^2 = 2\lambda^2b^2,$$

$$\text{即 } 8b^2 + (\lambda - 1)^2 \cdot 2b^2 = 2\lambda^2b^2, \text{ 即 } 4 + (\lambda - 1)^2 = \lambda^2, \text{ 所以 } \lambda = \frac{5}{2}.$$