

# 石家庄二中 2020--2021 学年度高一年级第二学期期中考试

## 答案

### 一. 选择题

1. C. 2. A 3. A 4. C. 5. D. 6. C. 7. C 8. A. 9. C.

10. A. 11. CD. 12. BC.

### 二. 填空题

13.  $\frac{1}{3n-2}$  14.  $[-1, 2]$  15. 2 16.  $\frac{2023}{2}$

### 三. 解答题

17. 解: (I) 因为  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\cos A}{2 - \cos B} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin B}$ ,

所以  $2\sin A - \sin A \cos B = \sin B \cos A$ ,

所以  $2\sin A = \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A = \sin(A+B) = \sin C$ ,

由正弦定理可得,  $\frac{a}{c} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin C} = \frac{1}{2}$ ;

(II) 由余弦定理可得,  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{a^2 + 16 - 4a^2}{8a}$ ,

整理可得,  $3a^2 + 2a - 16 = 0$ ,

$a > 0$  所以  $a = 2$ ,

因为  $\sin C = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$ ,

所以  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} = \sqrt{15}$ ;

18 解: (1) 设数列  $\{a_n\}$  的公差为  $d$ ,

因为  $a_6 - a_2 = 8$ , 所以  $4d = 8$ , 解得  $d = 2$ ,

因为  $a_1, a_6, a_{21}$  依次成等比数列, 所以  $a_6^2 = a_1 a_{21}$ ,

即  $(a_1 + 5 \times 2)^2 = a_1 (a_1 + 20 \times 2)$ , 解得  $a_1 = 5$ ,

所以  $a_n = 2n + 3$ ;

(2) 由 (1) 知  $b_n = \frac{1}{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(2n+3)(2n+5)}$ ,

所以  $b_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2n+3} - \frac{1}{2n+5} \right)$ ,

$$\text{所以 } S_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{9} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{2n+3} - \frac{1}{2n+5} \right) \right] = \frac{n}{5(2n+5)},$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{n}{5(2n+5)} = \frac{1}{11},$$

得  $n=25$ .

$$19. \text{ 解: (1) 证明: 由已知得 } AC = \sqrt{AD^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{2}, \quad BC = \sqrt{AD^2 + (AB - CD)^2} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$AB=2,$$

$$\therefore AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2, \therefore BC \perp AC,$$

$$\because PA \perp \text{平面 } ABCD, BC \subset \text{平面 } ABCD, \therefore PA \perp BC,$$

$$\because PA \cap AC = A, \therefore BC \perp \text{平面 } PAC,$$

$$\because BC \subset \text{平面 } PBC, \therefore \text{平面 } PAC \perp \text{平面 } PBC.$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: 由 (1) 得 } BC \perp \text{平面 } PAC, \therefore BC \perp AC,$$

$$BC = \sqrt{2}, \quad PC = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{3},$$

设点  $D$  到平面  $PBC$  的距离为  $d$ ,

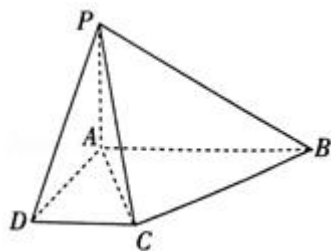
$$\because V_{P-BCD} = V_{D-PBC},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times DC \times AD \times PA = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times PC \times BC \times d,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2} \times d,$$

$$\text{解得 } d = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } D \text{ 到平面 } PBC \text{ 的距离为 } \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}.$$



$$20. \text{ 解: (1) 由已知可得 } \angle PAB = 180^\circ - 120^\circ - 45^\circ = 15^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle PAC = 45^\circ - 15^\circ = 30^\circ,$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle PAC \text{ 中, } \angle PCA = 180^\circ - 120^\circ - 30^\circ = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore PA = PC = 2,$$

$$\therefore \triangle PAC \text{ 的面积 } S = \frac{1}{2} PA \cdot PC \cdot \sin \angle PAC = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$(2) \because \sin 15^\circ = \sin (45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4},$$

$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } \triangle PAB \text{ 中, 由正弦定理 } \frac{PB}{\sin 15^\circ} = \frac{PA}{\sin 45^\circ}, \text{ 可得 } PB = \frac{2 \sin 15^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{2 \times \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \sqrt{3} - 1.$$

$$21. \text{解: (1) 依题意得: } b_3^2 = b_2 b_4,$$

$$\therefore (a_1 + 6)^2 = (a_1 + 2)(a_1 + 14),$$

$$\therefore a_1^2 + 12a_1 + 36 = a_1^2 + 16a_1 + 28,$$

$$\text{解得 } a_1 = 2.$$

$$\therefore a_n = 2 + 2(n - 1) = 2n.$$

$$\text{设等比数列 } \{b_n\} \text{ 的公比为 } q, \therefore q = \frac{b_3}{b_2} = \frac{a_4}{a_2} = \frac{8}{4} = 2,$$

$$\text{又 } b_2 = a_2 = 4, \therefore b_n = 4 \times 2^{n-2} = 2^n;$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 知, } a_n = 2n, b_n = 2^n.$$

$$\therefore \frac{c_1}{a_1} + \frac{c_2}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{c_{n-1}}{a_{n-1}} + \frac{c_n}{a_n} = 2^{n+1}, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } \frac{c_1}{a_1} + \frac{c_2}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{c_{n-1}}{a_{n-1}} = 2^n, \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由 (1) - (2) 得, } \frac{c_n}{a_n} = 2^n, \text{ 即 } c_n = n \cdot 2^{n+1},$$

$$\text{又当 } n = 1 \text{ 时, } c_1 = a_1 b_2 = 2^3 \text{ 不满足上式,}$$

$$\therefore c_n = \begin{cases} 8, & n=1 \\ n \cdot 2^{n+1}, & n \geq 2 \end{cases};$$

数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 2020 项的和  $S_{2020}=8+2\times 2^3+3\times 2^4+\cdots+2020\times 2^{2021}$   
 $=4+1\times 2^2+2\times 2^3+3\times 2^4+\cdots+2020\times 2^{2021}$ .

设  $T_{2020}=1\times 2^2+2\times 2^3+3\times 2^4+\cdots+2019\times 2^{2020}+2020\times 2^{2021}$ , ③

则  $2T_{2020}=1\times 2^3+2\times 2^4+3\times 2^5+\cdots+2019\times 2^{2021}+2020\times 2^{2022}$ , ④

由③ - ④得:  $-T_{2020}=2^2+2^3+2^4+\cdots+2^{2021}-2020\times 2^{2022}$

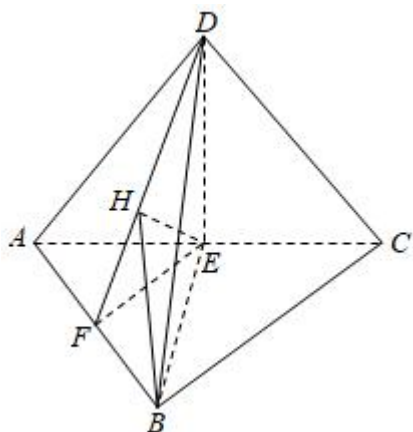
$$=\frac{2^2(1-2^{2020})}{1-2}-2020\times 2^{2022}=-4-2019\times 2^{2022}.$$

$$\therefore T_{2020}=2019\times 2^{2022}+4,$$

$$\therefore S_{2020}=T_{2020}+4=2019\times 2^{2022}+8.$$

22. (1) 证明: 因为  $DA=DB=DC$ , 所以  $E, F$  分别是  $AB, AC$  的中点,  
 所以  $EF\parallel BC$ , 从而  $BC\parallel$  平面  $DEF$

(2) 解: 在  $\triangle DEF$  中过  $E$  作  $DF$  的垂线, 垂足  $H$ ,



由 (1) 知  $EH\perp$  平面  $DAB$ ,  $\angle EBH$  即所求线面角,

由  $F$  是  $AB$  中点,  $AB\perp EF$  得  $EA=EB$

设  $AC=2$ ,  $\angle BAC=\frac{\pi}{3}$ , 则  $DE=\sqrt{3}$ ,  $EF=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $DF=\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$   $EH=\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$ ,

所以所求线面角的正弦值为  $\sin\angle EBF=\frac{EH}{EB}=\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$ , 所以余弦值为  $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$