

1. B 自行车前后轮与撑脚分别接触地面,此时三个接触点不在同一条线上,所以可以确定一个平面,即地面,从而使得自行车稳定.

2. C $(1-i)(2-i)=1-3i$.

3. D $\because b=2\sin B, \therefore \sin B=2\sin A\sin B, \therefore \sin A=\frac{1}{2}, \therefore A=30^\circ \text{或} 150^\circ$.

4. C 设 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC=30^\circ, BC=1$, 则 $AB=2, AC=\sqrt{3}$, 求得斜边上的高 $CD=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

旋转所得几何体的体积分别为 $V_1=$

$$\frac{1}{3}\pi(\sqrt{3})^2 \times 1 = \pi, V_2 = \frac{1}{3}\pi \times 1^2 \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi,$$

$$V_3 = \frac{1}{3}\pi(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 \times 2 = \frac{1}{2}\pi,$$

$$\text{故 } V_1 : V_2 : V_3 = 1 : \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} : \frac{1}{2} = 6 : 2\sqrt{3} : 3.$$

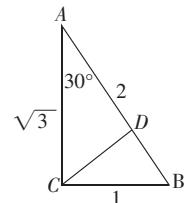
5. A 当截面不过旋转轴时, 截面图形是选项 A.

6. D 由 $(b^2 - c^2) \tan A = 4S$, 有 $\frac{(b^2 - c^2) \sin A}{\cos A} = 2bc \sin A$, 有 $b^2 - c^2 = 2bc \cos A$, 有 $b^2 - c^2 = b^2 + c^2 - a^2$, 有 $a = \sqrt{2}c$, 又由 $a \cos C + c \cos A = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}c$, 有 $\sin A \cos C + \sin C \cos A = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin C$, 有 $\sin(A+C) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin C$, 有 $\sin B = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin C$, 有 $b = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}c$, 有 $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{2c^2 + \frac{9}{2}c^2 - c^2}{6c^2} = \frac{11}{12}$.

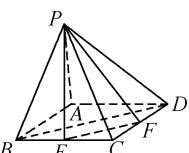
7. A 取 CD 的中点 F, 连 EF, PF, 由 $PB \perp BE, PD \perp DF$ 可得 $PE = PF = 3, EF = \sqrt{2}$,

$$\cos \angle PEF = \frac{\frac{1}{2}EF}{PE} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2 \times 3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}.$$

8. D 由于 $\overrightarrow{BN} = 2 \overrightarrow{NC}$, 则 $\overrightarrow{AN} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}$, 取 AB 的中点为 E, 连接 OE, 由于 O 为



$\triangle ABC$ 的外心, 则 $\overrightarrow{EO} \perp \overrightarrow{AB}$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{AO} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = (\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{EO}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 6^2 = 18$, 同理可得 $\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AO} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AC}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 3^2 = \frac{9}{2}$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{AN} \cdot \overrightarrow{AO} = (\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AO} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AO} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AO} = \frac{1}{3} \times 18 + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{9}{2} = 6 + 3 = 9$.



9. CD 对于 A 项, 这条直线也可能在平面内, 故 A 项不正确; 对于 B 项, 这条直线也可能和平面不垂直, 故 B 项不正确.

10. BCD $\because \frac{2-z}{2+z}=i, \therefore z=\frac{2-2i}{1+i}=-2i, \therefore |3+z|=|3-2i|=\sqrt{13}, 3+z=3-2i$, 即该复数对应的点在第四象限.

11. BD 因为 $\overrightarrow{BD}=\overrightarrow{DC}$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{AD}=\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB}+\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AC}$.

又 $\overrightarrow{AE}=\lambda\overrightarrow{AB}+\mu\overrightarrow{AC}$, 点 E 在线段 AD 上移动,

所以 $\overrightarrow{AE} \parallel \overrightarrow{AD}$, 则 $\frac{1}{\lambda}=\frac{1}{\mu}$, 即 $\lambda=\mu(0 \leqslant \lambda \leqslant \frac{1}{2})$,

所以 $t=(\lambda-1)^2+\lambda^2=2\lambda^2-2\lambda+1=2(\lambda-\frac{1}{2})^2+\frac{1}{2}$.

当 $\lambda=\frac{1}{2}$ 时, t 的最小值是 $\frac{1}{2}$.

12. AC 由 $\cos 2\angle ABC = -\frac{7}{25}$, 得 $2\cos^2 \angle ABC - 1 = -\frac{7}{25}$,

又角 $\angle ABC$ 为钝角,

$$\text{解得: } \cos \angle ABC = -\frac{3}{5},$$

由余弦定理 $c^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos \angle ABC$, 得 $\frac{64}{5} = a^2 + 4 - 4a \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)$,

解得 $a=2$, 可知 $\triangle ABC$ 为等腰三角形, 即 $A=C$,

$$\text{所以 } \cos \angle ABC = -\cos 2A = -(1 - 2\sin^2 A) = -\frac{3}{5},$$

解得 $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 故 A 正确;

$$\text{可得 } \cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

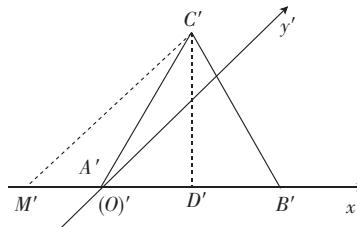
在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABD$ 中, $\frac{c}{AD} = \cos A$, 得 $AD = \sqrt{5}$, 可得 $BD = \sqrt{AD^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{5 - 4} = 1$, 故 B 错误;

$$CD = b - AD = \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5} - \sqrt{5} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}, \text{ 可得 } \frac{|\overrightarrow{CD}|}{|\overrightarrow{DA}|} = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}}{\frac{5}{\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{3}{5}, \text{ 可得 } 5 \overrightarrow{CD} = 3 \overrightarrow{DA}, \text{ 故 C 正确;}$$

所以 $\triangle BCD$ 的面积为 $S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2}a \times CD \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$, 故 D 错误.

13. $-\frac{1}{10}$ 由正弦定理有 $a : b : c = 5 : 7 : 9$, 则 $\cos C = \frac{25+49-81}{2 \times 5 \times 7} = -\frac{1}{10}$.

14. $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}a^2$ 过点 C' 作 $C'M' \parallel y'$ 轴, 且交 x' 轴于点 M' .



过 C' 作 $C'D' \perp x'$ 轴, 且交 x' 轴于点 D' ,

$$\text{则 } C'D' = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a, \therefore \angle C'M'D' = 45^\circ, \therefore C'M' = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}a. \therefore \text{原三角形的高 } CM = \sqrt{6}a, \text{ 底边长为 } a, \text{ 其面积为 } S = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times \sqrt{6}a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}a^2 \text{ 或 } S_{\text{直观}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}S_{\text{原}}, \therefore S_{\text{原}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}a^2.$$

15. -7 以 AC 的连线为 x 轴, 过 B 点且垂直于 AC 的直线为 y 轴, 建立平面直角坐标系, 则 $A(-4, 0), C(3, 0), D(-1, -2), B(0, 2)$, $\vec{AC} = (7, 0)$, $\vec{BD} = (-1, -4)$; $\therefore (\vec{DC} - \vec{DA}) \cdot (\vec{CD} - \vec{CB}) = \vec{AC} \cdot \vec{BD} = -7$.

16. $2\sqrt{3}$ 由 $BD_1 \perp$ 平面 AB_1C , 故点 P 在 $\triangle AB_1C$ 上, 由 $AC = 2\sqrt{2}$, 可得 P 构成平面图形的面积为: $\frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{6} = 2\sqrt{3}$.

17. 解:(1)如图,过点 A 作 $AH \perp BO_2$,垂足为 H , 1 分

由 $OA_1 = 2, OO_2 = 5$, 有 $BH = 3$, 3 分

又由 $AB = 5$, 可得 $AH = 4$, 故圆台的高为 4 5 分

(2)由圆 O_1 的面积 $S_1 = 4\pi$ 6 分

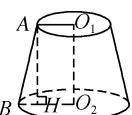
圆 O_2 的面积为 $S_2 = 25\pi$ 7 分

故圆台的体积为 $\frac{1}{3}(4\pi + 10\pi + 25\pi) \times 4 = \frac{156\pi}{3} = 52\pi$ 10 分

18. 解:(1) $\vec{DA} = -(\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CD}) = (2-m, -2)$, 2 分

因为 $\vec{BC} \parallel \vec{DA}$, 所以 $8-4m+2=0$, 解得 $m=\frac{5}{2}$ 5 分

(2) $\vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = (1+m, 2)$, $\vec{BD} = \vec{BC} + \vec{CD} = (-2, 4)$, 7 分



因为 $\overrightarrow{AC} \perp \overrightarrow{BD}$, 所以 $-2(m+1)+8=0$, 解得 $m=3$, 9 分

此时, $\overrightarrow{AB}=(3,-2)$, $\overrightarrow{AD}=\overrightarrow{AB}+\overrightarrow{BC}+\overrightarrow{CD}=(1,2)$, 10 分

所以 $\cos \angle BAD = \frac{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD}}{|\overrightarrow{AB}| |\overrightarrow{AD}|} = \frac{3-4}{\sqrt{13} \times \sqrt{5}} = -\frac{\sqrt{65}}{65}$ 12 分

19. 解:(1)由条件, 得 $AC=CD=1$, $AB=2$,

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 2 \times 1 \times \cos \angle BAC = 1, \text{ 则}$$

$$\cos \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 2 分}$$

$$\because \angle BAC \in (0, \pi), \therefore \angle BAC = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\therefore BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 - 2AB \cdot AC \cdot \cos \angle BAC = 3,$$

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{3}, \text{ 4 分}$$

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

$$\therefore \angle ACB = \frac{\pi}{2}. \text{ 5 分}$$

$$\because \sin \angle BCD = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \angle ACD \right) = \cos \angle ACD = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle ACD = \frac{4}{5}, \text{ 6 分}$$

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 的面积

$$S = S_{\triangle ABC} + S_{\triangle ACD} = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BC + \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot CD \cdot \sin \angle ACD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{2}{5}. \text{ 8 分}$$

(2) 在 $\triangle ACD$ 中,

$$AD^2 = AC^2 + DC^2 - 2AC \cdot DC \cdot \cos \angle ACD = 1 + 1 - \frac{6}{5} = \frac{4}{5}, \text{ 10 分}$$

$$\therefore AD = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore \sin D = \frac{AC}{AD} \cdot \sin \angle ACD = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}. \text{ 12 分}$$

20. 解:(1) $\because \angle BAD = 120^\circ$, $AB=2$, 四边形 $ABCD$ 为菱形

$$\therefore AE = \sqrt{3}, S_{\text{四边形 } ABCE} = \frac{1}{2} \times (1+2) \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 2 分}$$

如图, 连 AC, BD 相交于点 O , 连 OF

$$\because PF = CF, AO = OC, \therefore OF \parallel AP \text{ 4 分}$$

$$\because AP \perp \text{平面 } ABCD, \therefore OF \perp \text{平面 } ABCD, \text{ 且 } OF = \frac{1}{2} AP = 2$$

$$\therefore V_{F-ABCE} = \frac{1}{3} \times 2 \times \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3} \text{ 6 分}$$

(2) $\because OF \perp \text{平面 } ABCD$, $\therefore BF$ 与底面 $ABCD$ 形成的角为 $\angle FBO$ 8 分

$$\because OF = 2, OB = \sqrt{3} \text{ 10 分}$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle FBO = \frac{FO}{BO} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

故 BF 与底面 $ABCD$ 所成角的正切值为 $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 12 分

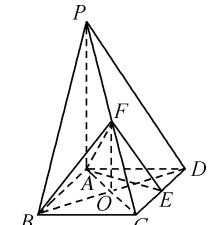
21. 解:(1) 在锐角 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin A = \frac{24}{25}$, $\sin B = \frac{4}{5}$, $AC = 5$,

由正弦定理可得 $\frac{AC}{\sin B} = \frac{BC}{\sin A}$, 3 分

所以 $BC = \frac{AC \sin A}{\sin B} = \frac{5 \times \frac{24}{25}}{\frac{4}{5}} = 6$ 5 分

(2) 由 $\sin \angle BAC = \frac{24}{25}$, $\sin \angle ABC = \frac{4}{5}$, 可得 $\cos \angle BAC = \frac{7}{25}$, $\cos \angle ABC = \frac{3}{5}$,

所以 $\cos C = -\cos(\angle BAC + \angle ABC) = -\cos \angle BAC \cos \angle ABC + \sin \angle BAC \sin \angle ABC$



$$= -\frac{7}{25} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{24}{25} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{3}{5}. \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

因为 $BE \perp AC$, 所以 $CE = BC \cos C = 6 \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{18}{5}$, $AE = AC - CE = \frac{7}{5}$, $\dots \dots \dots \quad 8 \text{ 分}$

在 $\triangle ACD$ 中, $AC = 5$, $CD = \frac{1}{3}BC = 2$, $\cos C = \frac{3}{5}$,

由余弦定理可得 $AD = \sqrt{AC^2 + CD^2 - 2AC \cdot DC \cos C} = \sqrt{25 + 4 - 12} = \sqrt{17}$,

所以 $\cos \angle DAC = \frac{AD^2 + AC^2 - CD^2}{2AD \cdot AC} = \frac{17 + 25 - 4}{10\sqrt{17}} = \frac{19\sqrt{17}}{85}$. $\dots \dots \dots \quad 10 \text{ 分}$

由 $BE \perp AC$, 得 $AF \cos \angle DAC = AE$,

$$\text{所以 } AF = \frac{\frac{7}{5}}{\frac{19\sqrt{17}}{85}} = \frac{7\sqrt{17}}{19}. \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad 12 \text{ 分}$$

22. 解:(1) 证明, 记 AF, DE 相交于点 P

$$\because AE = BF, AD = AB, \angle DAE = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle BAF$$

$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle FAE \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because \angle ADP + \angle DAP = \angle DAP + \angle EAF = 90^\circ \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore AF \perp DE$$

$$\because DD_1 \perp \text{底面 } ABCD$$

$$\therefore DD_1 \perp AF \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because DE \cap DD_1 = D, DE, DD_1 \subset \text{平面 } DD_1 E$$

$$\therefore AF \perp \text{平面 } DD_1 E \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad 4 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 连 AC, BD 相交于点 M , 取 BE 的中点 N , 连 ON, MN, OM, MN 与 AF 相交于点 G , 连 OG

$$\because OB = OD_1, DM = BM, \therefore OM \parallel DD_1$$

$$\because OB = OD_1, EN = NB, \therefore ON \parallel D_1 E$$

$$\therefore OM \parallel DD_1, D_1 D \subset \text{平面 } DD_1 E, \therefore OM \parallel \text{平面 } DD_1 E \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

同理, $ON \parallel \text{平面 } DD_1 E \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad 7 \text{ 分}$

$$\therefore OM \cap ON = O, OM, ON \subset \text{平面 } OMN$$

$$\therefore \text{平面 } OMN \parallel \text{平面 } DD_1 E \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore OG \subset \text{平面 } OMN$$

$$\therefore OG \parallel \text{平面 } DD_1 E \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad 9 \text{ 分}$$

在 $\triangle ANM$ 中, $MN \parallel DE, AE = 2EN$

$$\therefore AP = 2GP \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad 10 \text{ 分}$$

记 $AB = 2$, 在 $\triangle ABF$ 中, $AF = \sqrt{5}, \sin \angle AED = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

在 $Rt\triangle APE$ 中, $AP = AE \sin \angle AED = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \times 1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

$$\therefore AG = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AG}{GF} = \frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

故存在点 G , 且 $\frac{AG}{GF} = \frac{3}{2}$. $\dots \dots \dots \quad 12 \text{ 分}$

