## 尤溪一中 2018-2019 学年上学期高三理科数学周测(十二) 答案解析

ABAAB, CCBBD 11. 
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$
 12.  $2\sqrt{2}$  13.  $\frac{100\pi}{3}$  14.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 

得
$$S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot BD \cdot \sin B = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

得
$$S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot BD \cdot \sin B = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
 又由已知得,E为AC中点,∴AC = 2AE,  
又BC =  $2\sqrt{3}$ , $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 得  $BD = \sqrt{3}$  所以AE· $\sin A = \frac{3}{2}$ ,

在 
$$\triangle$$
 BCD中,由余弦定理 
$$\frac{2}{4E} = \tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A},$$
 
$$\frac{2DE}{AE} = \tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A},$$
 所以  $AE \cdot \sin A = DE \cdot \cos A = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos A,$  
$$\sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 3$$
 是  $\cos A = \sqrt{2}$  66以  $A = \frac{\pi}{2}$  即为65录

所以CD的长为3.

(II) 在△ABC中,由正弦定理得
$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sin A} = \frac{AC}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$
,

所以AE•
$$\sin A = \frac{3}{2}$$
,

$$\nabla \frac{DE}{AE} = \tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$$

得
$$\cos A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
, 所以 $A = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 即为所求.

16. (I)取*AD*的中点*O*,连接*MO*,*NO*,

 $:: M \to PD$ 的中点,:: OM //PA,又 $:: OM \not\subset \mathbb{I} PAB$ , $:: OM // \mathbb{I} PAB$ ,

∵ ON // AB, 同理, ON // 面 PAB,

 $\mathbb{Z}OM \cap ON = O$ ,  $OM \subset \overline{\mathbb{M}}MNO$ ,  $ON \subset \overline{\mathbb{M}}MNO$ ,

∴面 MNO//面 PAB,

∴  $MN \subset$  ≡ OMN, ∴ MN // ≡ PAB.

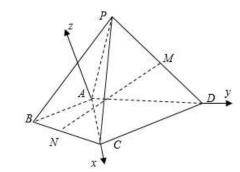
(II) (法一) 
$$:: AC \perp \text{面 } PAD$$
,  $:: AC \perp AD$ ,

以 A 为坐标原点,以  $\overrightarrow{AC}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{AD}$  分别为 x, y 轴的

正方向,过A垂直于平面ACD的直线为z轴,

如图建立空间直角坐标系,

在  $Rt\Delta ACD$  中, AC=2,  $CD=2\sqrt{2}$  ,  $\therefore AD=2$  ,



$$\therefore P(0,1,\sqrt{3}), D(0,2,0), M\left(0,\frac{3}{2},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), B(1,-1,0), C(2,0,0), N\left(\frac{3}{2},-\frac{1}{2},0\right),$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{MN} = \left(\frac{3}{2}, -2, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right),$$

设面 PBC 的法向量为
$$\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$$
,  $\therefore \begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 0 \end{cases}$   $\therefore \begin{cases} x - 2y - \sqrt{3}z = 0 \\ x + y = 0 \end{cases}$ 

取 
$$x = 1$$
,  $\therefore y = -1, z = \sqrt{3}$ , 即  $\vec{n} = (1, -1, \sqrt{3})$ ,

设直线 MN 与面 PBC 所成角为 $\theta$ ,

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \left| \cos \left\langle \overrightarrow{MN}, \overrightarrow{n} \right\rangle \right| = \frac{\left| \overrightarrow{MN} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \right|}{\left| \overrightarrow{MN} \right| \cdot \left| \overrightarrow{n} \right|} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{14} \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{35}}{35}.$$

∴直线 MN 与平面 PBC 所成角的正弦值为  $\frac{2\sqrt{35}}{35}$ .

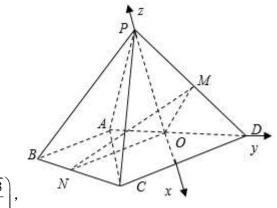
(法二) 连接OP,OE,  $\therefore OP \perp OD$ , E 为 CD的中点, O 为 AD的中点,

 $\therefore$  OE // AC  $\therefore$  AC  $\perp$  面 PAD ,  $\therefore$  OE  $\perp$  面 PAD ,  $\therefore$  OE, OP, OD 两两互相垂直,

 $\therefore$ 以O为坐标原点,以 $\overrightarrow{OE}$ , $\overrightarrow{OD}$ , $\overrightarrow{OP}$ 分别为x,y,z轴的正方向,如图建立空间直角坐标系,

$$:AB//CD, AB \perp BC, CD = 2AB = 2BC = 2\sqrt{2}$$
可得 $AE = ED = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $:AD = 2$ ,

$$\therefore P(0,0,\sqrt{3}), D(0,1,0), M\left(0,\frac{1}{2},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), B(1,-2,0), C(2,-1,0), N\left(\frac{3}{2},-\frac{3}{2},0\right)$$



$$\therefore \overrightarrow{MN} = \left(\frac{3}{2}, -2, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right),$$

设面 PBC 的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$ ,  $\therefore \begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 0 \end{cases}$   $\therefore \begin{cases} x - 2y - \sqrt{3}z = 0 \\ x + y = 0 \end{cases}$ ,

设直线 MN 与面 PBC 所成角为 $\theta$ ,

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \left| \cos \left\langle \overrightarrow{MN}, \overrightarrow{n} \right\rangle \right| = \frac{\left| \overrightarrow{MN} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \right|}{\left| \overrightarrow{MN} \right| \cdot \left| \overrightarrow{n} \right|} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{14} \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{35}}{35}.$$

∴直线 MN 与平面 PBC 所成角的正弦值为  $\frac{2\sqrt{35}}{35}$ .