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习题讲解 ppt

## 第9期

第3-4版同步周测参考答案

## 一、单项选择题

1.C 提示:点(1,3,3)关于Oxy平面的对称点坐标为(1,3,-3),故选C.

2.A 提示:因为三棱锥A-BCD中,M是平面BCD内的点,所以用向量 $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{AD}$ 表示 $\overrightarrow{AM}$ ,三个基向量的系数之和为1,故选A.3.B 提示:向量 $a=(2,4,5), b=(3,x,y)$ 分别是直线 $l_1, l_2$ 的方向向量,因为 $l_1 \perp l_2$ ,所以 $\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{4} = \frac{y}{5}$ ,解得 $x=6, y=\frac{15}{2}$ ,故选B.4.A 提示:因为 $a=(1,2,-3), b=(2,-1,1), c=(2,0,3)$ ,所以 $b+c=(4,-1,4)$ ,所以 $a \cdot (b+c)=1 \times 4+2 \times (-1)+(-3) \times 4=-10$ ,故选A.5.B 提示:由 $2\overrightarrow{OP}=-\overrightarrow{OA}+\overrightarrow{OB}+2\overrightarrow{OC}$ ,得 $\overrightarrow{OP}-\overrightarrow{OB}=2(\overrightarrow{OC}-\overrightarrow{OB})+\overrightarrow{OP}-\overrightarrow{OA}$ ,即 $\overrightarrow{BP}=2\overrightarrow{PC}+\overrightarrow{AP}$ ,故 $\overrightarrow{AP}, \overrightarrow{BP}, \overrightarrow{PC}$ 共面,又因为三个向量有同一公共点P,所以P,A,B,C四点共面,故选B.6.A 提示:由题意可得 $\overrightarrow{MN}=\overrightarrow{MA}_1+\overrightarrow{A}_1\overrightarrow{A}+\overrightarrow{AB}+\overrightarrow{BN}=-\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AC}-\overrightarrow{AA}_1+\overrightarrow{AB}=\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AA}_1+\overrightarrow{AB}-\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AC}-\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AA}_1=x\overrightarrow{AB}+y\overrightarrow{AC}+z\overrightarrow{AA}_1$ ,所以 $x=1, y=-\frac{1}{2}, z=-\frac{1}{2}$ ,所以 $(x,y,z)=\left(1,-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ ,故选A.7.C 提示:因为E是CD的中点,F是AE的中点, $\overrightarrow{AB}=a, \overrightarrow{AC}=b, \overrightarrow{AD}=c$ ,所以 $\overrightarrow{AE}=\frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AC}+\overrightarrow{AD}), \overrightarrow{AF}=\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AE}=\frac{1}{4}(\overrightarrow{AC}+\overrightarrow{AD})=\frac{1}{4}b+\frac{1}{4}c$ ,所以 $\overrightarrow{BF}=\overrightarrow{AF}-\overrightarrow{AB}=\frac{1}{4}b+\frac{1}{4}c-a$ ,故选C.8.D 提示:因为 $\overrightarrow{AC}_1=\overrightarrow{AB}+\overrightarrow{AD}+\overrightarrow{AA}_1$ ,所以 $|\overrightarrow{AC}_1|^2=(\overrightarrow{AB}+\overrightarrow{AD}+\overrightarrow{AA}_1)^2=\overrightarrow{AB}^2+\overrightarrow{AD}^2+\overrightarrow{AA}_1^2+2\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD}+2\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AA}_1+2\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AA}_1=1+1+3 \times 2 \times 1 \times \cos 60^\circ=6$ ,所以 $|\overrightarrow{AC}_1|=\sqrt{6}$ ,故选D.

## 二、多项选择题

9.ABC 提示:对于A,在长方体ABCD-A<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub>中,AA<sub>1</sub>⊥1,单位向量的模长为1,则单位向量有 $\overrightarrow{AA}_1, \overrightarrow{A}_1\overrightarrow{A}, \overrightarrow{BB}_1, \overrightarrow{B}_1\overrightarrow{B}, \overrightarrow{CC}_1, \overrightarrow{C}_1\overrightarrow{C}, \overrightarrow{DD}_1, \overrightarrow{D}_1\overrightarrow{D}$ ,共8个,故A正确;对于B,由图可知,与 $\overrightarrow{AB}$ 相等的向量有 $\overrightarrow{DC}, \overrightarrow{A}_1\overrightarrow{B}_1, \overrightarrow{D}_1\overrightarrow{C}_1$ ,共3个,故B正确;对于C,由图可知, $\overrightarrow{AA}_1$ 的反向向量有 $\overrightarrow{B}_1\overrightarrow{B}, \overrightarrow{C}_1\overrightarrow{C}, \overrightarrow{D}_1\overrightarrow{D}, \overrightarrow{A}_1\overrightarrow{A}$ ,共4个,故C正确;对于D,由图易知,向量 $\overrightarrow{A}_1\overrightarrow{D}_1, \overrightarrow{A}_1\overrightarrow{B}_1, \overrightarrow{CC}_1$ 不共面,故D错误,故选ABC.10.BD 提示:对于A,若 $a \cdot b < 0$ ,则 $a, b$ 的夹角 $\theta$ 满足 $\cos \theta < 0$ ,所以 $\theta$ 是钝角或 $\theta=\pi$ ,故A错误;对于B,因为 $a \cdot b=-1-2+3=0$ ,所以 $a \perp b$ ,故B正确;对于C,根据向量的数量积定义知, $a \cdot b=b \cdot c$ 时, $a \cdot c$ 不一定成立,故C错误;对于D,因为 $c \neq \lambda a+\mu b$ ,所以向量 $a, b, c$ 不共面, $|a, b, c|$ 可以作为空间中的一组基,故D正确,故选BD.11.ACD 提示:对于A,由于E,F分别是CD和PC的中点,则 $2\overrightarrow{EF}=\overrightarrow{DP}=\overrightarrow{AP}-\overrightarrow{AD}$ ,即 $\overrightarrow{AP}-2\overrightarrow{EF}=\overrightarrow{AD}$ ,故A正确;对于B, $\overrightarrow{AB}-\overrightarrow{CB}=\overrightarrow{AC} \neq \overrightarrow{DA}$ ,故B错误;对于C, $\overrightarrow{AB}+\overrightarrow{CP}-\overrightarrow{CB}=\overrightarrow{AB}-\overrightarrow{BC}+\overrightarrow{CP}=\overrightarrow{AP}$ ,故C正确;对于D,因为 $\overrightarrow{BE}=\frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{BC}+\overrightarrow{BD})$ ,所以 $\frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{CB}+\overrightarrow{DB})=\overrightarrow{EB}=\overrightarrow{EF}+\overrightarrow{FB}$ ,故 $\frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{CB}+\overrightarrow{DB})-\overrightarrow{EF}=\overrightarrow{FB}$ ,故D正确,故选ACD.12.BC 提示:对于A, $a \cdot c=-16-10+6 \neq 0, b \cdot c=-24+0+24=0$ ,故 $a, c$ 不垂直,故A错误;对于B,设 $d=ma+nb$ ,则 $m(2,-2,1)+n(3,0,4)=(1,-4,2m+3n=1$ ,-2),所以 $\begin{cases} -2m=-4, \\ m+4n=-2, \end{cases}$ 解得 $m=2, n=-1$ ,即 $2a-b=d$ ,故B正确;对于C,因为 $\cos \langle a, b \rangle = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a| \cdot |b|} = \frac{10}{3 \times 5} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,所以异面直线 $l_1$ 与 $l_2$ 的余弦值为 $\frac{2}{3}$ ,故C正确;对于D,向量 $a$ 在向量 $b$ 上的投影向量为 $|a| \cos \langle a, b \rangle \cdot \frac{b}{|b|} = 3 \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} \times (3,0,4) = \left(\frac{6}{5}, 0, \frac{8}{5}\right)$ ,故D错误,故选BC.

## 三、填空题

13. $\sqrt{11}$  提示:因为 $a=(-2,1,5), b=(1,-3,m)$ ,且 $a \perp b$ ,所以 $-2+3+5m=0$ ,解得 $m=1$ ,故 $b=(1,-3,1)$ ,所以 $|b|=\sqrt{1^2+(-3)^2+1^2}=\sqrt{11}$ ,14.2 提示:由题意知, $\begin{cases} x-3y+2z=2, \\ 2x+y-z=1, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} x=3, \\ y=-5, \\ z=-10, \end{cases}$ 所以 $x+y+z=2$ .15. $\sqrt{3}$  提示:因为 $A(0,2,3), B(-2,1,6), C(1,-1,5)$ ,所以 $\overrightarrow{AB}=(-2,-1,3), \overrightarrow{AC}=(1,-3,2), |\overrightarrow{AB}|=\sqrt{14}$ , $|\overrightarrow{AC}|=\sqrt{14}$ ,所以 $\cos \angle BAC = \frac{(-2,-1,3) \cdot (1,-3,2)}{\sqrt{14} \times \sqrt{14}} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,所以 $\angle BAC=60^\circ$ ,所以 $S=\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{14} \times \sqrt{14} \sin 60^\circ=7\sqrt{3}$ . $\overrightarrow{DA}_1=(1,-1,-2), \overrightarrow{A}_1\overrightarrow{C}=(-2,0,2)$ ,设平面 $A_1CD$ 的法向量为 $n=(x,y,z)$ ,则 $\begin{cases} n \cdot \overrightarrow{DA}_1=x-y-2z=0, \\ n \cdot \overrightarrow{A}_1\overrightarrow{C}=-2x+2z=0, \end{cases}$ 令 $x=1$ ,则 $n=(1,-1,1)$ ,因为 $\overrightarrow{BC}_1 \cdot n=0$ ,所以 $BC_1 \perp$ 平面 $A_1CD$ .19.(1)证明:因为三棱柱ABC-A<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub>的侧棱垂直于底面, $\angle BAC=90^\circ$ ,所以以A为原点,AB,AC,AA<sub>1</sub>所在直线分别为x轴,y轴,z轴,建立空间直角坐标系,因为 $AB=AC=AA_1=1, E, F$ 分别是棱 $C_1C, BC$ 的中点,所以 $A(0,0,0), B(1,0,1), E\left(0,1,\frac{1}{2}\right), F\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},0\right)$ ,所以 $\overrightarrow{BF}=\left(-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},-1\right), \overrightarrow{AE}=\left(0,1,\frac{1}{2}\right), \overrightarrow{AF}=\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},0\right)$ ,因为 $\overrightarrow{BF} \cdot \overrightarrow{AE}=0, \overrightarrow{BF} \cdot \overrightarrow{AF}=0$ ,所以 $\overrightarrow{BF} \perp \overrightarrow{AE}, \overrightarrow{BF} \perp \overrightarrow{AF}$ ,因为 $AE \cap AF=A, AE \subset$ 平面 $AEF, AF \subset$ 平面 $AEF$ ,所以 $BF \perp$ 平面 $AEF$ .(2)解:因为 $A_1(0,0,1)$ ,所以 $\overrightarrow{BA}_1=(-1,0,0), \overrightarrow{B}_1\overrightarrow{E}=(-1,1,-\frac{1}{2})$ ,故点 $A_1$ 到直线 $B_1E$ 的距离 $d=\sqrt{\overrightarrow{BA}_1^2-\frac{(\overrightarrow{BA}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{B}_1\overrightarrow{E})^2}{|\overrightarrow{B}_1\overrightarrow{E}|^2}}=\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{1+1+\frac{1}{4}}}= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ .20.(1)证明:因为 $AB \perp BC, AB \perp BE, BC \cap BE=B$ ,所以 $AB \perp$ 平面 $BCE$ ,以B为原点,BE,BC,BA所在直线为x轴,y轴,z轴,建立空间直角坐标系,设 $AB=AD=1$ ,则 $D(0,1,1), F(1,0,1), B(0,0,0), M(\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2},0)$ ,所以 $\overrightarrow{BM}=(\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2},0), \overrightarrow{DF}=(1,-1,0)$ ,所以 $\overrightarrow{BM} \cdot \overrightarrow{DF}=\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}+0=0$ ,所以 $BM \perp DF$ .(2)解: $E(2,0,0)$ ,故 $\overrightarrow{EF}=(-1,0,1)$ ,所以 $|\cos \langle \overrightarrow{BM}, \overrightarrow{EF} \rangle|=\frac{|\overrightarrow{BM} \cdot \overrightarrow{EF}|}{|\overrightarrow{BM}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{EF}|}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2 \times \sqrt{2}}=\frac{1}{2}$ ,所以异面直线BM与EF所成角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ .21.(1)证明:连接AE,DE,因为DB=DC,E为BC中点,所以DE⊥BC,又因为DA=DB=DC, $\angle ADB=\angle ADC=60^\circ$ ,所以△ACD与△ABD为全等的等边三角形,所以AC=AB,所以AE⊥BC,又AE∩DE=E,所以BC⊥平面ADE,因为DA⊂平面ADE,所以BC⊥DA.(2)解:设DA=DB=DC=2,则BC=2 $\sqrt{2}$ ,所以DE=AE=2,所以AE⊥DE,又因为BC⊥平面ADE,所以EA,EB,ED两两垂直.

所以以E为原点,ED,EB,EA所在直线为x轴,y轴,z轴,建立空间直角坐标系,

则D( $\sqrt{2},0,0$ ),A(0,0, $\sqrt{2}$ ),B(0, $\sqrt{2},0$ ),E(0,0,0),因为 $\overrightarrow{EF}=\overrightarrow{DA}=(-\sqrt{2},0,\sqrt{2})$ ,所以 $F(-\sqrt{2},0,\sqrt{2})$ ,所以 $\overrightarrow{AB}=(-\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2}), \overrightarrow{AF}=(-\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2},0)$ ,设平面DAB与平面ABF的法向量分别为 $n_1=(x_1,y_1,z_1), n_2=(x_2,y_2,z_2)$ ,则 $\begin{cases} -\sqrt{2}x_1+\sqrt{2}z_1=0, \\ \sqrt{2}y_1-\sqrt{2}z_1=0, \end{cases}$ 令 $x_1=1$ ,解得 $y_1=z_1=1$ ;所以 $\overrightarrow{AB}=(0,\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2}), \overrightarrow{AF}=(-\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2},0)$ ,所以 $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AF}=0$ ,所以 $AB \perp AF$ ,又因为BC⊥平面ADE,所以BC⊥DA,所以BC⊥DE,又因为BC⊥平面ADE,所以EA,EB,ED两两垂直.

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则D( $\sqrt{2},0,0$ ),A(0,0, $\sqrt{2}$ ),B(0, $\sqrt{2},0$ ),E(0,0,0),因为 $\overrightarrow{EF}=\overrightarrow{DA}=(-\sqrt{2},0,\sqrt{2})$ ,所以 $F(-\sqrt{2},0,\sqrt{2})$ ,所以 $\overrightarrow{AB}=(-\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2}), \overrightarrow{AF}=(-\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2},0)$ ,设平面DAB与平面ABF的法向量分别为 $n_1=(x_1,y_1,z_1), n_2=(x_2,y_2,z_2)$ ,则 $\begin{cases} -\sqrt{2}x_1+\sqrt{2}z_1=0, \\ \sqrt{2}y_1-\sqrt{2}z_1=0, \end{cases}$ 令 $y_2=1$ ,解得 $x_2=z_2=1$ ,所以 $\overrightarrow{AB}=(0,\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2}), \overrightarrow{AF}=(-\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2},0)$ ,所以 $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AF}=0$ ,所以 $AB \perp AF$ ,又因为BC⊥平面ADE,所以BC⊥DA,所以BC⊥DE,又因为BC⊥平面ADE,所以EA,EB,ED两两垂直. $(4,-1,2) \cdot (0,2,1)=0, m \cdot \overrightarrow{AF}=(4,-1,2) \cdot (-1,0,2)=-4+4=0$ ,而 $AE \cap AF=A$ ,所以平面AEF的一个法向量是(4,-1,2),故C正确;所以 $\overrightarrow{EF}=(-1,-2,1), \overrightarrow{ED}=(-2,-2,-1)$ ,故点D到直线EF的距离为 $\sqrt{\overrightarrow{ED}^2-\frac{(\overrightarrow{ED} \cdot \overrightarrow{EF})^2}{|\overrightarrow{EF}|^2}}=\sqrt{9-\frac{25}{6}}=\frac{\sqrt{174}}{6}$ ,故D正确,故选BCD.12.ACD 提示:由 $AD \parallel BC, \angle ABC=90^\circ$ ,得 $AD \perp AB$ ,又 $PA \perp$ 平面ABCD,故以A为原点,AB,AD,AP所在直线分别为x轴,y轴,z轴,建立空间直角坐标系.则

A(0,0,0),B(2,0,0),C(2,2,0),D(0,4,0),P(0,0,2).

对于A,由 $\overrightarrow{BP}=(-2,0,2), \overrightarrow{CD}=(-2,2,0)$ ,得 $\cos \langle \overrightarrow{BP}, \overrightarrow{CD} \rangle = \frac{\overrightarrow{BP} \cdot \overrightarrow{CD}}{|\overrightarrow{BP}| |\overrightarrow{CD}|} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,所以 $\langle \overrightarrow{BP}, \overrightarrow{CD} \rangle = 60^\circ$ ,所以PB与CD所成的角是 $60^\circ$ ,故A正确;对于B,由题意 $n=(0,1,0)$ 为平面PAB的一个法向量,设 $m=(x,y,z)$ 为平面PCD的法向量, $\overrightarrow{DP}=(0,-4,2)$ ,由 $\begin{cases} m \cdot \overrightarrow{CD}=0, \\ m \cdot \overrightarrow{DP}=0, \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} -4x+2z=0, \\ -4y+2z=0, \end{cases}$ 令 $x=1$ ,则 $m=(1,1,2)$ ,所以 $|\cos \langle n, m \rangle| = \frac{|n \cdot m|}{|n| |m|} = \frac{1}{1 \times \sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$ ,所以平面PCD与平面PAB夹角的余弦值是 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$ ,故B错误;对于C, $V_{P-ACD}=\frac{1}{3}S_{\triangle ACD}PA=\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times AD \times AB \times PA=\frac{1}{6} \times 4 \times 2 \times 2=\frac{8}{3}$ ,故C正确;对于D, $\overrightarrow{BP}=(-2,0,2)$ ,设PB与平面PCD所成的角为 $\theta$ ,则 $\sin \theta = |\cos \langle \overrightarrow{BP}, m \rangle| = \frac{|\overrightarrow{BP} \cdot m|}{|\overrightarrow{BP}| |m|} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$ ,故D正确,故选ACD.

## 三、填空题

13.(1,0,0) 提示:因为向量 $a=(1,0,3)$ ,所以a在x轴上的投影向量为(1,0,0).14. $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2}$  提示:因为A(0,2,3),B(-2,1,6),C(1,-1,5),所以 $\overrightarrow{AB}=(-2,-1,3), \overrightarrow{AC}=(1,-3,2)$ ,由此可得 $|\overrightarrow{AB}|=\sqrt{(-2)^2+(-1)^2+3^2}=\sqrt{14}, |\overrightarrow{AC}|=\sqrt{1^2+(-3)^2+2^2}=\sqrt{14}$ ,设 $\overrightarrow{AB}$ 与 $\overrightarrow{AC}$

