

GỢI Ý ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ KIỂM TRA CHÍNH THỨC CUỐI HỌC KÌ II - NĂM HỌC: 2021-2022
MÔN: TOÁN – LỚP 10

Phần	Câu	Nội dung	Điểm																														
	1	$x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 ; x = 6$ <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>x</td><td>$-\infty$</td><td>1</td><td>6</td><td>$+\infty$</td></tr> <tr> <td>$x^2 - 3x + 2$</td><td>+</td><td>0</td><td>-</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">$S = (-\infty ; 1) \cup (6 ; +\infty)$</td></tr> </table>	x	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$	$x^2 - 3x + 2$	+	0	-	0	$S = (-\infty ; 1) \cup (6 ; +\infty)$					0,25 0,25 0,25 0,25 0,25															
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$S = (-\infty ; 1) \cup (6 ; +\infty)$																																	
	2	$(2x - 4)(-x^2 + 7x - 12) < 0$ $2x - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$ $-x^2 + 7x - 12 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3 ; x = 4$ <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>x</td><td>$-\infty$</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>$+\infty$</td></tr> <tr> <td>$2x - 4$</td><td>-</td><td>0</td><td>+</td><td>+</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td>$-x^2 + 7x - 12$</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>0</td><td>+</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>VT</td><td>+</td><td>0</td><td>-</td><td>0</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">$S = (2 ; 3) \cup (4 ; +\infty)$</td></tr> </table>	x	$-\infty$	2	3	4	$+\infty$	$2x - 4$	-	0	+	+	+	$-x^2 + 7x - 12$	-	-	0	+	0	VT	+	0	-	0	+	$S = (2 ; 3) \cup (4 ; +\infty)$						0,25 0,25 0,25 0,25 0,25
x	$-\infty$	2	3	4	$+\infty$																												
$2x - 4$	-	0	+	+	+																												
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VT	+	0	-	0	+																												
$S = (2 ; 3) \cup (4 ; +\infty)$																																	
	3	$\frac{4-x}{2x^2 - 7x + 5} \geq 0$ $4-x=0 \Leftrightarrow x=4$ $2x^2 - 7x + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \text{ hoặc } x = 2,5$ <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>x</td><td>$-\infty$</td><td>1</td><td>2,5</td><td>4</td><td>$+\infty$</td></tr> <tr> <td>$4-x$</td><td>+</td><td>+</td><td>+</td><td>+</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>$2x^2 - 7x + 5$</td><td>+</td><td>0</td><td>-</td><td>0</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td>VT</td><td>+</td><td> </td><td>-</td><td> </td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">$S = [0 ; 2) \cup (2 ; +\infty)$</td></tr> </table>	x	$-\infty$	1	2,5	4	$+\infty$	$4-x$	+	+	+	+	0	$2x^2 - 7x + 5$	+	0	-	0	+	VT	+		-		+	$S = [0 ; 2) \cup (2 ; +\infty)$						0,25 0,25 0,25 0,25
x	$-\infty$	1	2,5	4	$+\infty$																												
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$S = [0 ; 2) \cup (2 ; +\infty)$																																	
	4	$x + \sqrt{5x+10} \leq 8 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{5x+10} \leq 8 - x \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 5x+10 \geq 0 \\ 8-x \geq 0 \\ 5x+10 \leq (8-x)^2 \end{cases}$ $S = [-2; 8]$	0,25 0,25																														
	5	Ta có: $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ $\Leftrightarrow \sin^2 x + \frac{9}{25} = 1$ $\Leftrightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{16}{25}$ $\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{4}{5} \quad (\text{n})$ $\Leftrightarrow \sin x = -\frac{4}{5} \quad (\text{l})$ $\left(\text{do } x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi\right) \right)$ $\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{4}{5}$	0,25 0,25 0,25 0,25 0,25																														
	6	$A = \frac{2\sin^2 x - 1}{\sin x - \cos x}$ $= \frac{2\sin^2 x - (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{\sin x - \cos x}$ $= \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin x - \cos x}$ $= \frac{(\sin x - \cos x)(\sin x + \cos x)}{(\sin x - \cos x)}$ $= \sin x + \cos x$	0,25 0,25 0,25 0,25 0,25																														

	7	$\frac{\cos(a-b)}{\cos(a+b)} = \frac{\cot a \cdot \cot b + 1}{\cot a \cdot \cot b - 1}$ $VT = \frac{\cos(a-b)}{\cos(a+b)}$ $= \frac{\cos a \cdot \cos b + \sin a \cdot \sin b}{\cos a \cdot \cos b - \sin a \cdot \sin b}$ $= \frac{\frac{\cos a \cdot \cos b}{\sin a \cdot \sin b} + 1}{\frac{\cos a \cdot \cos b}{\sin a \cdot \sin b} - 1} = \frac{\cot a \cdot \cot b + 1}{\cot a \cdot \cot b - 1}$	0,25 0,25+0, 25 0,25
	8	$VT = \sin^3 x \cdot \cos x + \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x$ $= \sin x \cdot \cos x (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)$ $= \sin x \cdot \cos x$ $= \frac{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x}{2} = VP$	0,25 0,25
	9	<p>Ta có (d) qua $M(1;2)$ và có 1 VTCP $\vec{u} = (4;0)$</p> $\Rightarrow (d): \begin{cases} x = 1 + 4t \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \quad (t \in \mathbb{R})$	(0,50đ) (0,50đ)
	10	$A(1;2), B(5;2), C(1,-3)$ <p>Ta có AH là đường cao của ΔABC</p> $\Rightarrow AH \text{ qua } A \text{ và vuông góc với } BC$ <p>Do đó AH qua A và có 1 VTPT $\overrightarrow{n_{AH}} = \overrightarrow{BC} = (-4;-5)$</p> $\Rightarrow (AH): -4.(x-1) - 5.(y-2) = 0$ <p>Vậy (AH): $4x + 5y - 14 = 0$</p>	(0,25đ) (0,25đ) (0,25đ) (0,25đ)
	11	$I(1,-3) \text{ và } (\Delta): x + 3y - 7 = 0$ $R = d(I, \Delta) = \frac{ Ax_0 + By_0 + C }{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} = \frac{ 1 + 3 \cdot (-3) - 7 }{\sqrt{1^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}$	(0,25đ) (0,25đ)
	12	<p>Ta có: $S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot h_a = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot h_b = \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot h_c \Rightarrow$</p> $\begin{cases} a = \frac{2S}{h_a} \\ b = \frac{2S}{h_b} \\ c = \frac{2S}{h_c} \end{cases}$ <p>Ta có: $b + c = 2a \Rightarrow \frac{2S}{h_b} + \frac{2S}{h_c} = 2 \cdot \frac{2S}{h_a}$</p> $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{h_a}, \text{ Đpcm}$	(0,25đ) (0,25đ)