

宜宾市 2020 级高三第三次诊断性试题

数学(文史类) 参考答案

一、选择题

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答案	C	B	B	C	A	B	D	A	A	D	D	C

二、填空题

13. -4; 14. $\frac{1}{3}$; 15.0; 16.18;

三、解答题

17.(1) $\frac{\sin A}{1 - \cos A} = \frac{\sin 2B}{1 + \cos 2B}$, $\frac{\sin A}{1 - \cos A} = \frac{\sin B \cos B}{\cos^2 B}$,
 $\sin A \cos B = \sin B - \cos A \sin B$, $\sin(A + B) = \sin B$
 $\therefore A + B + C = \pi$, $\therefore \sin C = \sin B$, $\therefore c = b$, $\therefore B = C$6

(2) $\because b = c$
 $\therefore \frac{2a + b}{c} + \frac{1}{\cos B} = \frac{2a + b}{c} + \frac{2ac}{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}$
 $= 2\left(\frac{a}{c} + \frac{c}{a}\right) + 1 \geq 2 \times 2 + 1 = 5$
 当 $\frac{a}{c} = \frac{c}{a}$ 即 $a = c$ 时, 等号成立. $\therefore \frac{2a + b}{c} + \frac{1}{\cos B}$ 的最小值为 512

18.(1) $\sum_{i=1}^{10} (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i y_i - 10\bar{x}\bar{y} = 8264 - 10 \times 10 \times 60 = 2264$,(1)

$\sum_{i=1}^{10} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i^2 - 10\bar{x}^2 = 1400 - 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 400$,(2)

$\sum_{i=1}^{10} (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i^2 - 10\bar{y}^2 = 49200 - 10 \times 60^2 = 13200$,(3)

$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} = \frac{2264}{\sqrt{400 \times 13200}} = \frac{2264}{400 \times \sqrt{33}} \approx \frac{2264}{2298} \approx 0.99$,(6)

故两个变量线性相关程度较高.(8)

(2) 设该地芯片企业的总营业收入的估计值为 m , $\frac{100}{600} = \frac{268}{m}$, $m = 1608$ (10)

19.(1) 取 DE 中点 O , 连接 AO ,

$\because AD = DC = \frac{1}{2}BC = 2$, $\therefore DE \perp \frac{1}{2}BC$, $AO \perp DE$(2)

\because 二面角 $A - DE - B$ 为直二面角, $\therefore AO \perp$ 平面 $BCED$(4)

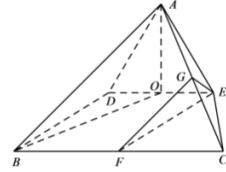
\therefore 四棱锥 $A - BCED$ 的体积 $= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}(2 + 4) \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} = 3$ (6)

(2) \because 平面 $EFG \parallel$ 平面 ABD , 平面 $EFG \cap$ 平面 $ABC = FG$, 平面 $ABD \cap$ 平面 $ABC = AB$

$\therefore AB \parallel FG$ (7)

同理 $BD \parallel EF$, $\because DE \perp \frac{1}{2}BC$, $\therefore F$ 为 BC 中点, $\therefore G$ 为 AC 的中点,

$\therefore GE \perp AC, OF \perp BC,$



.....(8)

$\because AO \perp$ 平面 $BCED, \therefore AO \perp BC$

$\because AO \cap FO = O, \therefore BC \perp$ 平面 $AOF, \therefore BC \perp AF, \therefore GF = GA = \frac{1}{2}AC,$

$EA = EF = 2, GE$ 是公共边, $\therefore \triangle GEA \cong \triangle GEF, \therefore \angle FGE = \angle AGE = 90^\circ$ (10)

, 又 $AC \cap GF = G, \therefore EG \perp$ 面 ABC (12)

20. 解: (1) 设点 $A(x, y), x > 0,$

$\because AB$ AC 的斜率之积是 3 $\therefore \frac{y}{x+1} \cdot \frac{y}{x-1} = 3(x \neq 1).$ (2)

\therefore 点 A 的轨迹 D 的方程为 $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1(x > 1)$ (4)

(2) 由 $\begin{cases} x^2 = 2py \\ x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1(x > 1) \end{cases}$, 得 $y^2 - 6py + 3 = 0, \Delta = 36p^2 - 12 > 0, p > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$ (6)

设 $E(x_1, y_1), F(x_2, y_2)$, 则 $y_1 + y_2 = 6p, y_1 y_2 = 3,$ (7)

$\because x_1^2 = 2py_1, x_2^2 = 2py_2, \therefore x_1 x_2 = \sqrt{2py_1} \cdot \sqrt{2py_2} = 2\sqrt{3}p,$ (8)

$\therefore k_{AB} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{x_1^2 - x_2^2}{2p(x_1 - x_2)} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2p},$ (9)

\therefore 直线 AB 的方程为 $y - y_1 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2p}(x - x_1),$ (10)

即 $y = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2p}x - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2p}x_1 + y_1 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2p}x - \frac{x_1 x_2}{2p} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2p}x - \sqrt{3},$ (11)

\therefore 直线 AB 过定点 $(0, -\sqrt{3})$ (12)

21. 解: (1) $f'(x) = x^2 + (a+1) + a = (x+a)(x+1),$ (1)

当 $a = 1$ 时, $f'(x) \geq 0, f(x)$ 的增区间为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, 无减区间;(2)

当 $a < 1$ 时, $-a > -1$, 由 $f'(x) > 0$ 得 $f(x)$ 的增区间 $(-\infty, -1), (-a, +\infty)$

由 $f'(x) < 0$ 得 $f(x)$ 的减区间 $(-1, -a)$ (3)

当 $a > 1$ 时, $-a < -1$, 由 $f'(x) > 0$ 得 $f(x)$ 的增区间 $(-\infty, -a), (-1, +\infty)$

由 $f'(x) < 0$ 得 $f(x)$ 的减区间 $(-a, -1)$ (4)

(2) $0 \leq x \leq 3$ 时, $g(a) = |f(x) - f(x)_{\min}|$

① 若 $a \geq 0, f'(x) \geq 0$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 恒成立, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 为增函数.

$g(a) = f(3) - f(0) = \frac{15}{2}a + \frac{27}{2} < \frac{27}{2}$. 即 $a < 0, \therefore a$ 无解(5)

② 若 $a \leq -3, f'(x) \leq 0$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 恒成立.

$\therefore g(a) = f(0) - f(3) = -\frac{15}{2}a - \frac{27}{2} < \frac{27}{2}$, 解得 $a > -\frac{18}{5}, \therefore -\frac{18}{5} < a \leq -3$ (6)

③ 当 $-3 < a < 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $(0, -a)$ 为减函数, 在 $(-a, 3)$ 为增函数.

$$f(x)_{\min}=f(-a)=\frac{1}{6}a^3-\frac{1}{2}a^2+1 \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

i. 当 $f(3) \geq f(0)$, 即 $-\frac{9}{5} \leq a < 0$ 时, $g(a) = f(3) - f(-a) = -\frac{1}{6}a^3 + \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{15}{2}a + \frac{27}{2}$

$$\therefore g'(a) = -\frac{1}{2}a^2 + a + \frac{15}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}(a-5)(a+3) > 0, g(a) \quad \left[-\frac{9}{5}, 0\right) \text{ 上单调递增.}$$

$$g(a) < g(0) = \frac{27}{2}, \text{ 合题意; } \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

ii. 当 $f(0) > f(3)$, 即 $-3 < a < -\frac{9}{5}$ 时, $g(a) = f(0) - f(-a) = -\frac{1}{6}a^3 + \frac{1}{2}a^2$

$$\therefore g'(a) = -\frac{1}{2}a^2 + a = -\frac{1}{2}a(a-2) < 0, g(a) \quad \left(-3, -\frac{9}{5}\right) \text{ 上单调递减.}$$

$$g(a) < g(-3) = 9 < \frac{27}{2}, \text{ 合题意; } \dots\dots\dots(11)$$

综上, a 的范围是 $\left(-\frac{18}{5}, 0\right)$. $\dots\dots\dots(12)$

22. (1) 由 $\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2} + \cos\theta \\ y = \sin\theta \end{cases}$ 得 $(x - \sqrt{2})^2 + y^2 = 1, \therefore x^2 + y^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 1 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(2)$

$$\therefore \text{圆 } C \text{ 的极坐标方程为 } \rho^2 - 2\sqrt{2}\cos\theta\rho + 1 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

(2) $\theta = \beta$ 代入 $\rho^2 - 2\sqrt{2}\rho\cos\beta + 1 = 0, \therefore \rho_1 + \rho_2 = 2\sqrt{2}\cos\beta$

$$\therefore |OA| + |OB| = 2\sqrt{2}\cos\beta \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

同理, $|OC| + |OD| = 2\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \dots\dots\dots(8)$

$$\therefore \frac{|OC| + |OD|}{|OA| + |OB|} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{2\sqrt{2}\cos\beta} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\tan\beta \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

$$\therefore -\frac{\pi}{4} < \beta < 0, \therefore \tan\beta \in (-1, 0)$$

$$\therefore \frac{|OC| + |OD|}{|OA| + |OB|} \text{ 的取值范围是 } \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \sqrt{2}\right) \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

23. (1) $f(x) = 2|x+a| - 2|x-b| \leq 2|(x+a) - (x-b)| = 2|a+b|, \dots\dots\dots(2)$

当 $x=b$ 时取等号, $\therefore a > 0, b > 0, \therefore |a+b| = a+b, \therefore$ 由题可知 $2(a+b) = 2, \therefore a+b = 1$
 $\dots\dots\dots(5)$

(2) $\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{4}{b}\right)(a+b) = 5 + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{4a}{b} \geq 5 + 2\sqrt{\frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{4a}{b}} = 9 (a > 0, b > 0) \dots\dots\dots(7)$

$$\frac{4}{(3a+1)b} = \frac{12}{(3a+1)3b} \geq 12\left(\frac{2}{3a+3b+1}\right)^2 = 3, \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a} + \frac{4}{b} + \frac{4}{(3a+1)b} \geq 12, \dots\dots\dots(10)$$