## 喀什地区 2023 年普通高考 4 月适应性检测 文科数学答案

| 卷

### 一、填空题(60分,共12小题,每题5分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
分数	D	В	C	В	A	C	B	MA KAN	° C	D	C	D

# ||卷 二、填空题(20分, 共4小题, 每题5分)

13,  $\frac{5}{6}$  14, 2

## 三、解答题(70分,共6小题)

17. (本题 12分)



解: (1) 证明: 取 PA 中点 F, 连接 DF, EF,

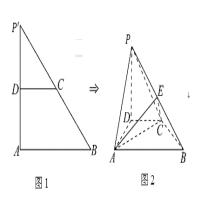
- $:: E \to PB$  的中点,则 PE = EB, PF = FA,

又: C, D 分别为 P'B, P'A 的中点,则 CD//AB,

$$CD = \frac{1}{2}AB, \qquad \cdots 2 \ \%$$

 $\therefore CD = EF, CD//EF,$ 

::四边形 CDEF 为平行四边形,则 CE//FD.



·······4 分

:: CE ⊄平面 PAD, FD ⊂平面 PAD, ......5 分

(2) 由条件知:  $PA = \sqrt{2}, AB = 2, PB = \sqrt{6}$ 

∴ ΔPAB 为直角三角形,

$$\therefore AE = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2};$$

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{2}, CE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

:: ΔAEC 为直角三角形。

$$\therefore S_{\Delta ACE} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

 $S_{\Delta ABC} = 1$ 

设点B到面ACE的距离为d,则

$$V_{B-ACE} = V_{E-ABC}$$

$$\therefore d = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$



☑ ......12 分

18. (本题 12分)

解: (1)设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d,由题设可得:  $\{a_1 + 9d = 8 + a_1 + 52d\}$ 

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + 9d = 8 + a_1 + 52d \\ (a_1 + 4d - 1)^2 = (a_1 + 3d - 1)(a_1 + 6d - 1) \end{cases}$$

(2)由(1)知
$$b_n = \frac{a_n}{2^n} = \frac{2n-5}{2^n}$$

所以
$$\frac{1}{2}T_n = -\frac{3}{2} + 2(\frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^{n+1}} = -\frac{3}{2} + (\frac{1}{2^1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^{n+1}} = -\frac{3}{2} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^{n+1}} = -\frac{3}{2} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^{n+1}} = -\frac{3}{2} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^{n+1}} = -\frac{3}{2} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -\frac{3}{2^n} + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) - \frac{2n-5}{2^n} = -$$

19. (本题 12分)

【解析】(1) 因为
$$K^2 = \frac{70 \times (15 \times 10 - 25 \times 20)^2}{35 \times 35 \times 40 \times 30} = \frac{35}{6} \approx 5.833 > 3.841$$
 ····4 分

所以有95%的把握认为是否愿意参与校园文化艺术节和体育活动与性别有 关: ···················6分

(2) 用分层抽样方法,在不愿意参与的学生中抽取人6,

设"所抽取的 2 人中至少有一名女生"为事件 A,记 4 名男生分别为 1、2、3、4; 2 名女生分别为 a、b, 再从这 6 人中随机抽取 2 人的基本事件为:

12, 13, 14, 1a, 1b, 23, 24, 2a, 2b, 34, 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, ab 共 15 种, 其中事件 *A* 所包含的基本事件为: 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, ab 有 9 个,则事件 *A* 发生的概率

$$p = \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5} . 12 \, \text{f}$$

20. (本题 12分)

(2) 由 (1) 知, 抛物线的方程为  $x^2=4y$ , 即  $y=\frac{1}{4}x^2$ , 则  $y'=\frac{1}{2}x$ . ······3 分

设切点  $A(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $B(x_2, y_2)$ , 则易得直线  $PA: y = \frac{x_1}{2}x - \frac{x_1^2}{4}$ , 直线  $PB: y = \frac{x_2}{2}x - \frac{x_2^2}{4}$ ,

因为 $|AB| = \sqrt{1 + k^2} \cdot \sqrt{(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1x_2} = \sqrt{1 + k^2} \cdot \sqrt{16k^2 + 16b}$ 

点 P 到直线 AB 的距离  $d = \frac{|2k^2 + 2b|}{\sqrt{k^2 + 1}}$ 

21. (本题 12 分)

则 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2 \cdots 3$ 分

故曲线y = f(x)在x = 0处的切线方程 $y = 2x \cdots 5$ 分

(2) 因为
$$f(x) = e^x + x - a \ln(x+1) - 1$$
,所以 $f'(x) = e^x + 1 - \frac{a}{x+1}$ ......6分

因为f(0) = 0,所以至少满足 $f'(0) \ge 0$ ,

即  $f'(0) = 2 - a \ge 0$ ,解 得  $a \le 2 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 8$  分

设
$$g(x) = e^x + 1 - \frac{2}{x+1}$$
,显然 $g(x)$ 在(0,+∞)上单调递增,……10分

则 $g(x) \ge g(0) = 0$ ,即 $f'(x) \ge 0$ 恒成立,

从而f(x)在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上单调递增,故 $f(x) \ge f(0) = 0.\dots 11$ 分

故a ∈  $(-\infty,2]$ .······12分

#### 22. (本题 10 分)

点 P 到直线  $C_2$  的距离为 d ,则 |PQ| 的最小值即为 d 的最小值,

因为
$$d = \frac{|\sqrt{30}\cos\theta + \sqrt{6}\sin\theta + 8|}{2} = \frac{|6\sin(\theta + \varphi) + 8|}{2}$$
,其中  $\tan\varphi = \sqrt{5}$ , …9 分



#### 23. (本题 10 分)

 $\Re: (1) f(x) = |x+2| + |x-7| \le 10$ 

等价于
$$\begin{cases} x \le -2 \\ -(x+2) - (x-7) \le 10 \end{cases}$$
  $\begin{cases} -2 < x < 7 \\ (x+2) - (x-7) \le 10 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} x \ge 7 \\ (x+2) + (x-7) \le 10 \end{cases}$ 

: - 2.5 ≤ x ≤ - 2 或 - 2.5 < x < 7 或 7 ≤ x ≤ 7.5, : - 2.5 ≤ x ≤ 7.5,

$$(2) :: f(x) = |x+2| + |x-7| \ge |(x+2) - (x-7)| = 9,$$

$$: a^2 + b^2 \ge 2ab, \ a^2 + c^2 \ge 2ac, \ c^2 + b^2 \ge 2cb,$$

 $\therefore 2(a^2+b^2+c^2) \ge 2(ab+ac+bc),$ 

 $\therefore 3(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \ge a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ac = (a + b + c)^2 \cdots 8$  分

 $\therefore a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \ge 27$ , 当且仅当 a = b = c = 3 时,等号成立,

 $\therefore a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \ge 27.$  ......10 分

法二: (2) ::  $f(x) = |x+2| + |x-7| \ge |(x+2) - (x-7)| = 9$ ,

由柯西不等式得:

 $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)(1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2) \ge (a + b + c)^2 = 81$ 

 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \ge 27$ 

 $\therefore a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \ge 27.$  10 分

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