

高三二轮检测

数学试题参考答案及评分标准

2023.04

一、选择题:

题 号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
答 案	C	A	C	B	C	D	D	B

二、选择题:

题 号	9	10	11	12
答 案	AC	ACD	BD	BCD

三、填空题:

13. 312 14. $-\frac{1}{3}$ 15. 20 16. $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$

四、解答题:

17. (10分)

解:(1)方法一:

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,由余弦定理得,

$$9 = 4 + c^2 - 4c \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{即 } c^2 + \frac{4}{3}c - 5 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } c = -3(\text{舍}) \text{ 或 } c = \frac{5}{3} \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \cos B = -\frac{1}{3}, B \in (0, \pi)$$

$$\therefore \sin B = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\text{由正弦定理得, } \sin C = \frac{\frac{5}{3} \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}}{3} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{27} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

方法二:

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 中, } \cos B = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \sin B = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

由正弦定理得, $\sin A = \frac{2 \times \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}$ 3分

$\therefore \cos A = \frac{7}{9}$

$\therefore \sin C = \sin(A+B) = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9} \times (-\frac{1}{3}) + \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{27}$ 5分

(2) 连接 CD

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBF$

$\therefore \widehat{AD} = \widehat{CD}$

$\therefore AD = CD$ 7分

又 $\angle ABC + \angle ADC = \pi$,

$\therefore \cos \angle ADC = \frac{1}{3}$,

设 $AD = CD = m (m > 0)$

在 $\triangle ACD$ 中, 由余弦定理得,

$9 = m^2 + m^2 - 2m^2 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}m^2$, 9分

$\therefore m^2 = \frac{27}{4}$

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

$\therefore AD = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 10分

18. (12分)

解: (1) $\because \triangle PBC$ 为等边三角形, D 为 PC 中点.

$\therefore BD \perp PC$

又 $\because BD \perp PA, PA \cap PC = P, PA, PC \subset \text{平面} PAC$

$\therefore BD \perp \text{平面} PAC$ 2分

$\because AC \subset \text{平面} PAC$

$\therefore AC \perp BD$

取 BC 中点 G , 连接 PG

$\because \triangle PBC$ 为等边三角形

$\therefore PG \perp BC$

$\because \text{平面} PBC \perp \text{平面} ABC, \text{平面} PBC \cap \text{平面} ABC = BC, PG \subset \text{平面} PBC$

$\therefore PG \perp \text{平面} ABC$ 4分

$\because AC \subset \text{平面} ABC$

$\therefore PG \perp AC$

$\because BD$ 与 PG 相交, $BD, PG \subset \text{平面} PBC$

$\therefore AC \perp \text{平面} PBC$ 6分

(2) 以 C 为坐标原点, CA, CB 所在直线为 x 轴, y 轴, 过 C 且与 CP 平行的直线为 z 轴, 建立如图所示的空间直角坐标系, 则

$$C(0,0,0), B(0,2,0), P(0,1,\sqrt{3}), D(0,\frac{1}{2},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}), E(0,\frac{3}{2},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

设 $F(a,0,0) (0 \leq a \leq 1)$, 则

$$\overrightarrow{DE} = (0,1,0), \overrightarrow{DF} = (a, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \dots 8 \text{分}$$

设面 DEF 的一个法向量为 $n = (x, y, z)$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} n \cdot \overrightarrow{DE} = 0 \\ n \cdot \overrightarrow{DF} = 0 \end{cases} \text{即} \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ ax - \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{取 } x = \sqrt{3}, \text{解得} \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ z = 2a, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore n = (\sqrt{3}, 0, 2a) \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

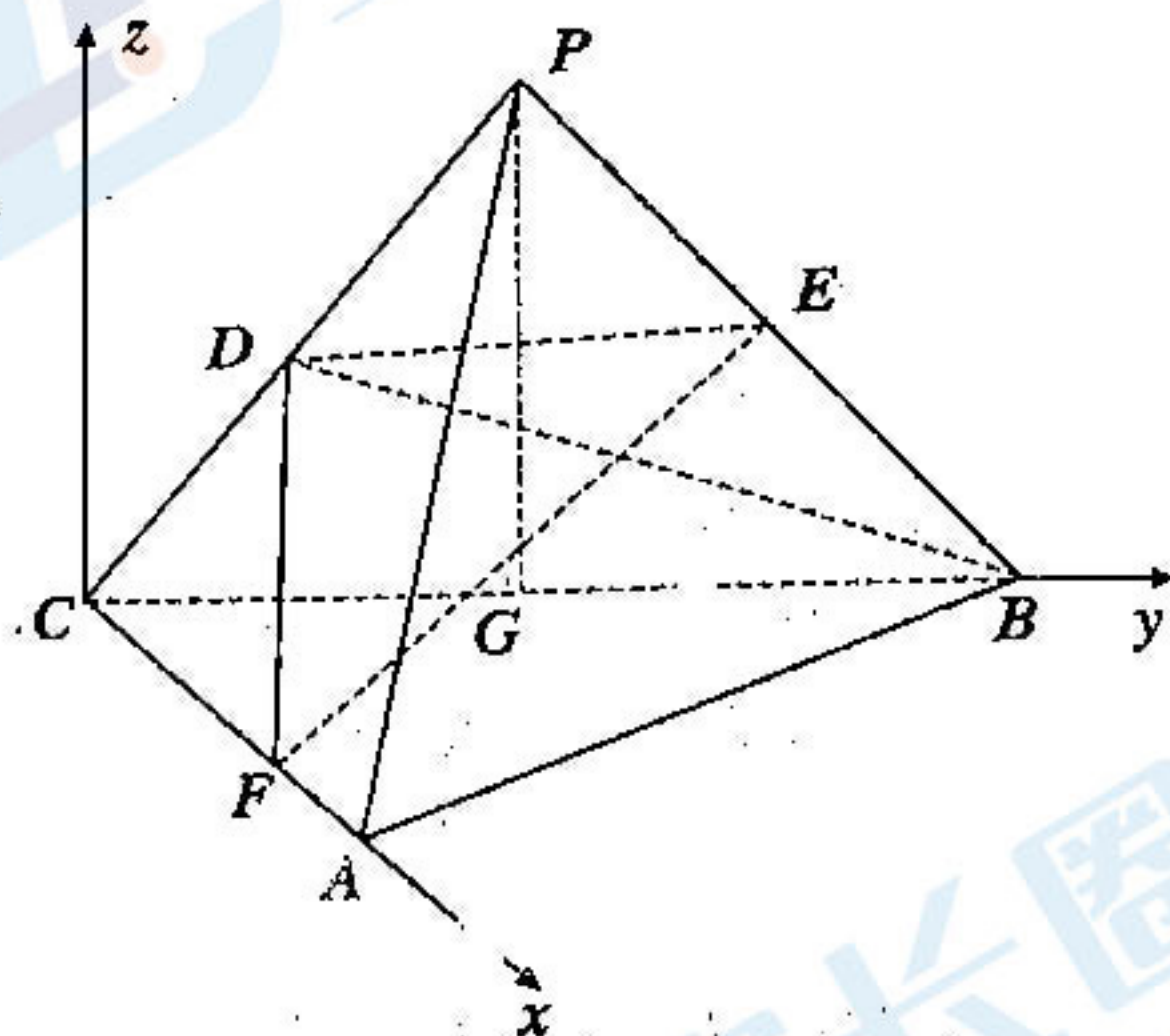
取平面 ABC 的一个法向量为 $m = (0,0,1)$, 则

$$\cos \langle m, n \rangle = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3} + 4a^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{解得 } a = \frac{1}{2}, \text{此时 } CF = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore$ 在线段 AC 上存在点 F 使得平面 DEF 与平面 ABC 的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$, 且 $CF = \frac{1}{2}$

$\dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$



19. (12分)

$$\text{解: (1)} \because a_n a_{n+1} = 4S_n$$

$$\therefore a_{n-1} a_n = 4S_{n-1} (n \geq 2)$$

$$\therefore a_n (a_{n+1} - a_{n-1}) = 4a_n (n \geq 2)$$

$$\because a_n \neq 0$$

$$\therefore a_{n+1} - a_{n-1} = 4 (n \geq 2) \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$$

$$\text{又 } a_1 = 2, a_1 a_2 = 4S_1,$$

$$\therefore a_2 = 4$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的奇数项, 偶数项分别是以 2, 4 为首项, 4 为公差的等差数列 $\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$

$$\text{当 } n = 2k - 1 \text{ 时, } a_{2k-1} = 4k - 2 = 2(2k - 1)$$

$$\text{当 } n = 2k \text{ 时, } a_{2k} = 4k = 2 \cdot 2k$$

综上, $a_n = 2n, n \in N^* \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$

(2)方法一:

$$\because b_n = (-1)^n (3^n - 1) = (-3)^n - (-1)^n = (-3)^n + (-1)^{n+1} \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore T_n &= \frac{(-3)[1 - (-3)^n]}{1 - (-3)} + \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{1 - (-1)} \\ &= \frac{3(-3)^n - 3}{4} + \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2} \\ &= \frac{3(-3)^n - 2(-1)^n - 1}{4} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore T_{2k} = \frac{3(9^k - 1)}{4}, T_{2k-1} = \frac{1}{4}(1 - 9^k)$$

$$\because \forall k \in N^*, T_{2k} \geq T_2 = 6, T_{2k-1} \leq T_1 = -2$$

$$\therefore \lambda \in (-2, 6) \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

(2)方法二: $\because b_n = (-1)^n (3^n - 1)$

$$b_{2k-1} + b_{2k} = -(3^{2k-1} - 1) + (3^{2k} - 1) = 2 \cdot 3^{2k-1} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore T_{2k} = 2 \cdot 3^1 + 2 \cdot 3^3 + 2 \cdot 3^5 + \dots + 2 \cdot 3^{2k-1} = \frac{3(9^k - 1)}{4}$$

$$\therefore \forall k \in N^*, T_{2k} \geq T_2 = 6 \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore T_{2k-1} = T_{2k} - b_{2k} = \frac{3(9^k - 1)}{4} - (3^{2k} - 1) = \frac{1}{4}(1 - 9^k)$$

$$\therefore \forall k \in N^*, T_{2k-1} \leq T_1 = -2$$

$$\therefore \lambda \in (-2, 6) \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

20. (12分)

解:(1)每次摸到黑球的概率 $P_1 = \frac{2}{5}$, 摸到红球的概率 $P_2 = \frac{3}{5}$ \dots\dots\dots 2分

每名学生两次摸到的球的颜色不同的概率 $P_3 = 2 \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{12}{25}$ \dots\dots\dots 4分

由题意知, 高一五班 50 名学生按方式①回答问卷的人数 $X \sim B(50, \frac{12}{25})$

$$\therefore X \text{ 的数学期望 } E(X) = 50 \times \frac{12}{25} = 24 \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

(2)记事件 A 为“按方式①回答问卷”, 事件 B 为“按方式②回答问卷”, 事件 C 为“在问卷中画‘√’号”.

$$\text{由 (1) 知 } P(A) = \frac{12}{25}, P(B) = 1 - P(A) = \frac{13}{25}, P(A)P(C|A) = P(AC) = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{25}$$

$$\dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

由全概率公式得, $P(C) = P(A)P(C|A) + P(B)P(C|B)$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3} = \frac{6}{25} + \frac{13}{25} \times P(C|B) \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore P(C|B) = \frac{7}{39} \approx 0.18 = 18\%$$

$\therefore$ 由调查问卷估计, 该中学高一年级学生对互联网的依赖率约为 18%.

$$\dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

21. (12分)

解: (1) $\because |MN|^2 = x_0^2 + 1 = 4$

$\therefore x_0^2 = 3$

$\because x_0 > 0$

$\therefore x_0 = \sqrt{3}$

将 $(\sqrt{3}, 2)$ 代入 $y^2 = 2px$, 解得 $p = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\therefore$ 抛物线 C 的方程为 $y^2 = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}x$ 2分

$\because$ 直线 l 过点 $M(0, 1)$, 且与抛物线 C 有两个不同的交点,

$\therefore$ 直线 l 的斜率存在且不为 0, 设直线 l 的方程为 $y = kx + 1 (k \neq 0)$

由 $\begin{cases} y^2 = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}x \\ y = kx + 1 \end{cases}$ 得, $k^2x^2 + (2k - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3})x + 1 = 0$ 4分

$\therefore k \neq 0$ 且 $\Delta = (2k - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3})^2 - 4k^2 > 0$ 即 $16 - 16\sqrt{3}k > 0$

$\therefore k < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 且 $k \neq 0$

$\because \overrightarrow{OM} = \lambda(\overrightarrow{NE} - \overrightarrow{NM}), \overrightarrow{MO} = \mu(\overrightarrow{NF} - \overrightarrow{NM})$

$\therefore \overrightarrow{MO} = \lambda \overrightarrow{ME}, \overrightarrow{MO} = \mu \overrightarrow{MF}$

$\therefore$ 点 E, F 均在 y 轴上

$\therefore NA, NB$ 均与 y 轴相交

$\therefore$ 直线 l 不过点 $(\sqrt{3}, -2)$

$\therefore k \neq -\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore k$ 的取值范围为 $k < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 且 $k \neq 0$ 且 $k \neq -\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore$ 直线 l 的倾斜角的取值范围为 $(0, \frac{\pi}{6}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}) \cup (\frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi)$ 6分

(2) 设 $A(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}y_1^2, y_1)$ $B(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}y_2^2, y_2)$ ($y_1 \neq y_2$)

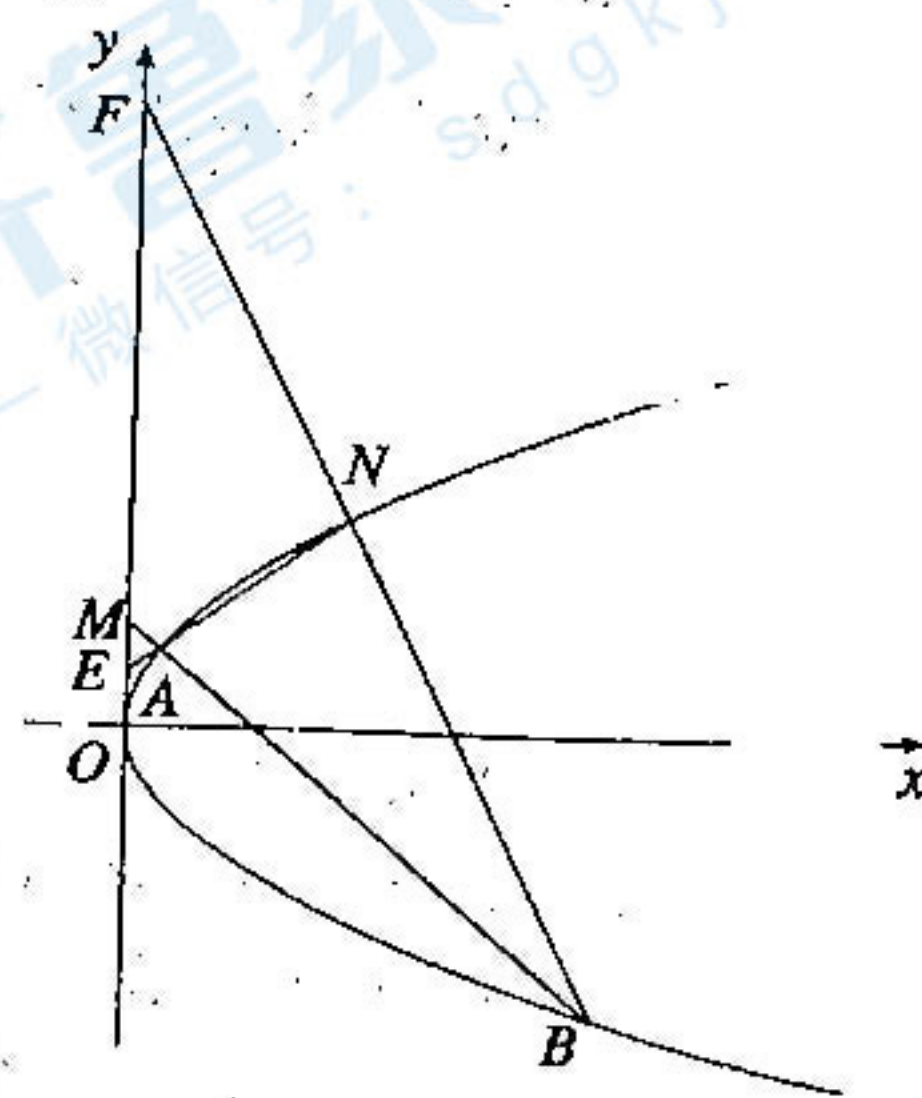
$\because M, A, B$ 三点共线

$\frac{y_1 - 1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}y_1^2} = \frac{y_2 - 1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}y_2^2}$

$\therefore y_1y_2 = y_1 + y_2$ 7分

$\therefore \overrightarrow{MO} = \lambda \overrightarrow{ME}, \overrightarrow{MO} = \mu \overrightarrow{MF}$

$\therefore \lambda = \frac{1}{1 - y_E}, \mu = \frac{1}{1 - y_F}$ 8分



由(1)知, $k \neq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$,

$\therefore y_1 \neq 2$ 且 $y_2 \neq 2$

$\therefore$ 直线NA的方程为 $y - 2 = -\frac{y_1 - 2}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \sqrt{3}} (x - \sqrt{3})$

令 $x = 0$ 得 $y_E = \frac{2y_1}{y_1 + 2}$

同理可得, $y_F = \frac{2y_2}{y_2 + 2}$ 10分

$\therefore \lambda + \mu = \frac{1}{1 - y_E} + \frac{1}{1 - y_F}$
 $= \frac{2 + y_1}{2 - y_1} + \frac{2 + y_2}{2 - y_2}$
 $= \frac{8 - 2y_1 y_2}{4 - 2(y_1 + y_2) + y_1 y_2} = \frac{8 - 2y_1 y_2}{4 - y_1 y_2} = 2$ 12分

22. (12分)

解: (1) 方法一:

$$\because f(x) - 1 = me^{x-1} - \ln x \quad 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore m = -\frac{\ln x + 1}{x-1}$$

设 $h(x) = \frac{\ln x + 1}{x-1}$, 则 $h'(x) = \frac{1 - 1 - \ln x}{x^2 - 1}$ 2分

设 $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 - \ln x$, 则 $\varphi'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} < 0$

$\therefore \varphi(x)$ 单调递减

$$\because \varphi(1) = 0$$

$\therefore$ 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $\varphi(x) > 0, h'(x) > 0, h(x)$ 单调递增,

当 $x > 1$ 时, $\varphi(x) < 0, h'(x) < 0, h(x)$ 单调递减,

$$\therefore h(x)_{\max} = h(1) = 1$$

$\therefore$ 当 $m = 1$ 时, 方程有一解, 当 $m > 1$ 时, 方程无解 4分

方法二:

设 $h(x) = f(x) - 1 = me^{x-1} - \ln x - 1$, 则 $h'(x) = me^{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}$

设 $\varphi(x) = me^{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} (x > 0)$, 则 $\varphi'(x) = me^{x-1} + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0$

$\therefore \varphi(x)$ 单调递增 2分

当 $m = 1$ 时, $\varphi(x) = e^{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}, \varphi(1) = 0$

$\therefore$ 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $\varphi(x) < 0, h(x)$ 单调递减, 当 $x > 1$ 时, $\varphi(x) > 0, h(x)$ 单调递增

$$\therefore h(x)_{\min} = h(1) = m - 1 = 0$$

$\therefore$ 方程 $f(x) - 1 = 0$ 有一解.

当 $m > 1$ 时, $h(x) = me^{x-1} - \ln x - 1 > e^{x-1} - \ln x - 1 \geq 0$

$\therefore h(x) = 0$ 无解, 即方程 $f(x) - 1 = 0$ 无解

综上, 当 $m = 1$ 时, 方程有一解, 当 $m > 1$ 时, 方程无解. 4分

(2)(i) 当 $m = e$ 时, $g(x) = e^x - \frac{t}{2}x^2 - \frac{e}{2} (x > 0)$, 则 $g'(x) = e^x - tx$

$\therefore x_1, x_2$ 是方程 $e^x - tx = 0$ 的两根

设 $n(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}$, 则 $n'(x) = \frac{e^x(x-1)}{x^2}$

令 $n'(x) = 0$, 解得 $x = 1$,

$\therefore n(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上单调递减, 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增

$$\therefore n(1) = e, n(2) = \frac{e^2}{2}$$

$\therefore$ 当 $t \in (e, \frac{e^2}{2})$ 时, $0 < x_1 < 1, 1 < x_2 < 2$

$\therefore x_1 + x_2 < 3$ 6分

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} e^{x_1} = tx_1 \\ e^{x_2} = tx_2 \end{cases} \text{得} \begin{cases} x_1 = \ln t + \ln x_1 \\ x_2 = \ln t + \ln x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x_2 - x_1 = \ln x_2 - \ln x_1 = \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1}$$

$$\text{令 } p = \frac{x_2}{x_1} > 1$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{\ln p}{p-1}, x_2 = \frac{p \ln p}{p-1}$$

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = \frac{\ln p}{p-1} + \frac{p \ln p}{p-1} = \frac{1+p}{p-1} \ln p$$

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 > 2 \text{ 等价于 } \ln p > \frac{2(p-1)}{p+1}$$

$$\text{设 } q(x) = \ln x - \frac{2(x-1)}{x+1}, x \in [1, +\infty), \text{ 则 } q'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{4}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x(x+1)^2} \geq 0$$

$\therefore q(x)$ 单调递增

$$\therefore q(x) \geq q(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore q(p) > 0, \text{ 即 } \ln p > \frac{2(p-1)}{p+1},$$

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 > 2$$

综上, $2 < x_1 + x_2 < 3$, 8分

(ii) 由(i)知, $e^{x_1} = tx_1, e^{x_2} = tx_2$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore g(x_1) + 2g(x_2) &= e^{x_1} - \frac{t}{2}x_1^2 - \frac{e}{2} + 2e^{x_2} - tx_2^2 - e \\&= e^{x_1} - \frac{t}{2}x_1^2 + 2e^{x_2} - tx_2^2 - \frac{3}{2}e \\&= e^{x_1} - \frac{x_1}{2}e^{x_1} + 2e^{x_2} - x_2e^{x_2} - \frac{3}{2}e \\&= e^{x_1}\left(1 - \frac{x_1}{2}\right) + e^{x_2}(2 - x_2) - \frac{3}{2}e\end{aligned}$$

由(i)知, $1 < 2 - x_1 < x_2 < 2$

设 $s(x) = (2 - x)e^x, x \in (1, 2)$, 则 $s'(x) = (1 - x)e^x < 0$

$\therefore s(x)$ 单调递减

$\therefore s(x_2) < s(2 - x_1)$, 即 $(2 - x_2)e^{x_2} < x_1e^{2-x_1}$

$$\therefore g(x_1) + 2g(x_2) < e^{x_1}\left(1 - \frac{x_1}{2}\right) + x_1e^{2-x_1} - \frac{3}{2}e \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

设 $M(x) = \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)e^x + xe^{2-x} - \frac{3}{2}e, x \in (0, 1]$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}M'(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - x)e^x + (1 - x)e^{2-x} \\&= (1 - x)\left(\frac{1}{2}e^x + e^{2-x}\right) \geq 0\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore M(x)$ 单调递增

又 $M(1) = 0$,

$\therefore$ 当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $M(x) < 0$

$\therefore M(x_1) < 0$

$$\therefore g(x_1) + 2g(x_2) < 0 \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$