

Z20 名校联盟（浙江省名校新高考研究联盟）2023 届高三第二次联考

数学参考答案

一、二 选择题

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
选项	D	B	C	B	A	B	C	A	BCD	AC	BD	ABD

三、填空题

13. 0 14. 1 或 $\frac{\sqrt{21}}{3}$ 15. 9 16. $[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{19}-\sqrt{3}}{4}]$ 或 $[\frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{\frac{11-\sqrt{57}}{8}}]$

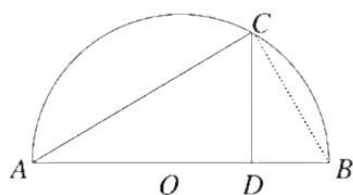
四、解答题

17. 解析:

- (1) 由 $2\sqrt{S_n} = a_n + 1$ 可得 $4S_n = a_n^2 + 2a_n + 1$ ①, $4S_{n-1} = a_{n-1}^2 + 2a_{n-1} + 1$ ②,
由①-②可得: $4(S_n - S_{n-1}) = a_n^2 - a_{n-1}^2 + 2a_n - 2a_{n-1}$, 即 $4a_n = a_n^2 - a_{n-1}^2 + 2a_n - 2a_{n-1}$,
即 $a_n^2 - a_{n-1}^2 - 2a_n - 2a_{n-1} = 0$, 化简可得 $a_n - a_{n-1} = 2$ ($n \geq 2$), 可知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 为以 1 为首项,
公差为 2 的等差数列, 则 $a_n = a_1 + (n-1) \times 2 = 2n-1$5 分

- (2) 由 (1) 得: $b_2 = a_2 = 2 \times 2 - 1 = 3$, \therefore 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 为等比数列,
 $\therefore q = \frac{b_2}{b_1} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$, $b_n = b_1 q^{n-1} = 3^{n-1}$, 则
 $(a_n + 1)b_n = (2n+1-1)3^{n-1} = 2n \times 3^{n-1}$,
则 $T_n = 2(1 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 3^2 + \dots + n \times 3^{n-1})$ ③, $3T_n = 2(3 + 2 \times 3^2 + 3 \times 3^3 + \dots + n \times 3^n)$ ④,
③-④得: $-2T_n = 2(1 + 3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^{n-1} - n \times 3^n) = 2\left(\frac{1-3^n}{1-3} - n \times 3^n\right)$, 则 $T_n = \frac{(2n-1)3^n + 1}{2}$.
.....10 分

18. 解析:



- (1) 如图, 连接 BC. 在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = \sqrt{3}$, $AB = 2$, $\cos \angle CAB = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 则 $\angle CAB = 30^\circ$.
在 $\triangle ACD$ 中, $AD = AC \cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{3} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$,
所以 $S_{\triangle ACD} = \frac{1}{2} |AD| |AC| \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$6 分
(2) 设 $\angle CAD = \theta$, 易知 $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$. 在 $\triangle ACD$ 中,

$$\frac{|AC|+|CD|}{|AC|+|AD|} = \frac{1+\frac{|CD|}{|AC|}}{1+\frac{|AD|}{|AC|}} = \frac{1+\sin\theta}{1+\cos\theta} = \frac{(\sin\frac{\theta}{2}+\cos\frac{\theta}{2})^2}{2\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(\tan\frac{\theta}{2}+1)^2 \text{ ①}$$

因为 $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $0 < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{4}$, 则 $0 < \tan\frac{\theta}{2} < 1$, 代入①式可得: $\frac{|AC|+|CD|}{|AC|+|AD|}$ 的取值范围
为: $(\frac{1}{2}, 2)$12分

19. 解析:

(1) 2×2 列联表

	甲组	乙组	合计
男生	18	32	50
女生	30	20	50
合计	48	52	100

.....3分

(2) 零假设为 H_0 : 学生选排球还是篮球与性别无关

由 2×2 列联表可得

$$K^2 = \frac{n(ad-bc)^2}{(a+b)(c+d)(a+c)(b+d)} = \frac{100 \times (18 \times 20 - 30 \times 32)^2}{48 \times 52 \times 50 \times 50} \approx 5.769 > 3.841;$$

有 95% 的把握认为“甲组”用户与“性别”有关.7分

(3) 按分层抽样, 甲组中女生 3 人, 乙组中女生 2 人

$$P(X=1) = \frac{C_3^1 C_2^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{3}{10}, \quad P(X=2) = \frac{C_3^2 C_2^1}{C_5^3} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}, \quad P(X=3) = \frac{C_3^3}{C_5^3} = \frac{1}{10}$$

\therefore 概率分布列为

X	1	2	3
P	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$

$$\text{数学期望 } E(X) = 1 \times \frac{3}{10} + 2 \times \frac{3}{5} + 3 \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{9}{5}. \text{12分}$$

20. 解析:

(1) 连接 AC , $\because E$ 为 PB 中点, F 为 AB 中点,

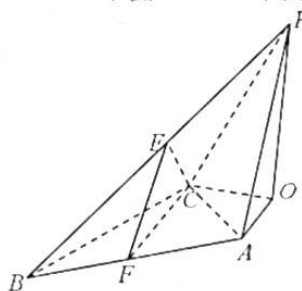
$\therefore EF \parallel PA$, $\because EF \not\subset \text{面 } PAO$, $PA \subset \text{面 } PAO$, $\therefore EF \parallel \text{面 } PAO$

在 $\triangle PCO$ 中, $OP=1, CP=2, \angle CPO = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\therefore OC = \sqrt{3}$,

在 $\triangle ACO$ 中, $OA=1, \angle AOC = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\therefore AC = 2, \angle OAC = \frac{\pi}{3}$,

在 $\triangle ACB$ 中, $AB=4, \angle ABC = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $\therefore \angle ACB = \frac{\pi}{2}, \angle CAB = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\therefore \angle OAB = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$\because F$ 为 AB 中点, $\therefore CF = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2, \angle CFB = \frac{2\pi}{3} \therefore OA // CF$
 $\because CF \not\subset$ 面 $PAO, OA \subset$ 面 $PAO, \therefore CF //$ 面 PAO
 $\because CF \cap EF = F, CF, EF \subset$ 面 $CEF \therefore$ 平面 $CEF //$ 平面 PAO



.....5 分

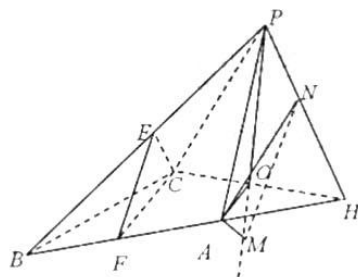
(2) 解法一:

延长 CO 与 BA 交于 H , 连 PH , 则面 $PAB \cap$ 面 $POC = PH$.
 $\because PO \perp CO, OA \perp CO, PO \cap OA = O, \therefore CO \perp$ 面 POA, \therefore 面 $PCO \perp$ 面 POA .
 过 A 作 $AM \perp PO$, 则 $AM \perp$ 面 $PCO. \therefore PH \subset$ 面 $PCO, \therefore AM \perp PH$.
 过 A 作 $AN \perp PH$, 连 MN ,
 $\because AM \cap AN = A, AM \subset$ 面 $AMN, AN \subset$ 面 $AMN, \therefore PH \perp$ 面 AMN .
 $\therefore PH \perp MN, \therefore \angle ANM$ 即为面 POC 与面 PAB 所成二面角的平面角
 $\because OP = OA = 1, PA = \sqrt{3}, \therefore \angle POA = 120^\circ$

$\because CF = 2, OA // CF, \therefore OH = \sqrt{3}, AH = 2, \therefore PH = 2, \therefore AN = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{4}, \therefore MN = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$$\therefore \cos \angle ANM = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{39}}{4}} = \frac{3\sqrt{13}}{13}$$

.....12 分



解法二:

以 OC 为 x 轴, OA 为 y 轴, 过 O 且垂直于面 $OABC$ 的射线为 z 轴建立空间直角坐标系,
 $O(0,0,0), A(0,1,0), C(\sqrt{3},0,0), B(2\sqrt{3},3,0)$, 则 $P(x,y,z)$

$$\begin{cases} PO = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 1 \\ PC = \sqrt{(x - \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 2 \\ PA = \sqrt{x^2 + (y - 1)^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = -\frac{1}{2} \therefore P\left(0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \\ z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

设平面 POC 的法向量 $\vec{n}_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$, $\vec{OP} = \left(0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$, $\vec{OC} = (\sqrt{3}, 0, 0)$

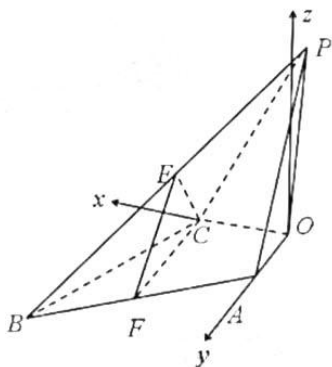
$$\begin{cases} \vec{OP} \cdot \vec{n}_1 = 0 \\ \vec{OC} \cdot \vec{n}_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}y_1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z_1 = 0 \\ x_1 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 令 } z_1 = 1, \text{ 则 } y_1 = \sqrt{3}, \therefore \vec{n}_1 = (0, \sqrt{3}, 1)$$

设平面 PAB 的法向量 $\vec{n}_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$, $\vec{AP} = \left(0, -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$, $\vec{AB} = (2\sqrt{3}, 2, 0)$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0 \\ \vec{AP} \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\sqrt{3}x_2 + 2y_2 = 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2}y_2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z_2 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 令 } x_2 = 1, \text{ 则 } y_2 = -\sqrt{3}, z_2 = -3, \therefore \vec{n}_2 = (1, -\sqrt{3}, -3)$$

$$\cos\langle \vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2 \rangle = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{13}}{13} \quad \therefore \text{平面 } POC \text{ 与平面 } PAB \text{ 所成角的余弦值为 } \frac{3\sqrt{13}}{13}.$$

.....12分



21. 解析:

(1) 设双曲线 $E: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, 易知 $a=1$. 由题意可知: $\triangle OFG$ 为等腰三角形, 则 $x_G = \frac{c}{2}$, 代入

$y = \frac{b}{a}x$ 得: $y_G = \frac{bc}{2a} = \frac{bc}{2}$, 则 $S_{\triangle OFG} = \frac{1}{2} \times c \times \frac{bc}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$, 又 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 1 + b^2$, 则解得

$b = \sqrt{2}$, 则双曲线 $E: x^2 - \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$4分

(2) 设直线 l 的方程为: $x = ty + m (m > 0, \text{且 } m \neq 1)$, $C(x_1, y_1), D(x_2, y_2)$.

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} x = ty + m \\ x^2 - \frac{y^2}{2} = 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 消 } x \text{ 得: } (t^2 - \frac{1}{2})y^2 + 2mty + m^2 - 1 = 0, \quad y_1 + y_2 = \frac{-2mt}{t^2 - \frac{1}{2}}, y_1 y_2 = \frac{m^2 - 1}{t^2 - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$y_1 y_2 = \frac{m^2 - 1}{-2mt} (y_1 + y_2).$$

易得: $AC: y = \frac{y_1}{x_1 + 1} (x + 1)$ ①, $BD: y = \frac{y_2}{x_2 - 1} (x - 1)$ ②, 联立①②, 解得:

$$x_H = \frac{y_2 x_1 + y_1 x_2 + y_2 - y_1}{y_2 x_1 - y_1 x_2 + y_2 + y_1}. \text{ 又 } y_2 x_1 = y_2 (t y_1 + m) = t y_2 y_1 + m y_2, \text{ 同理, } y_1 x_2 = t y_1 y_2 + m y_1, \text{ 把它}$$

$$\text{们代入 } x_H, \text{ 得 } x_H = \frac{2t y_1 y_2 + m(y_1 + y_2) + y_2 - y_1}{m(y_2 - y_1) + y_2 + y_1} = \frac{-\frac{m^2 - 1}{m} (y_1 + y_2) + m(y_1 + y_2) + y_2 - y_1}{m(y_2 - y_1) + y_2 + y_1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \frac{(y_1 + y_2) + y_2 - y_1}{m(y_2 - y_1) + y_2 + y_1} = \frac{1}{m} \frac{y_1 + y_2 + m(y_2 - y_1)}{m(y_2 - y_1) + y_2 + y_1} = \frac{1}{m}, \text{ 故 } \overline{OP} \cdot \overline{OH} = m x_H = m \times \frac{1}{m} = 1, \text{ 得证.}$$

.....12分

22. 解析:

$$(1) f'(x) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda x + 1} - \lambda + x = \frac{-\lambda^2 x + \lambda x^2 + x}{\lambda x + 1} = \frac{\lambda x [x - (\lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda})]}{\lambda x + 1}.$$

① 若 $\lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} \leq 0$, 即 $0 < \lambda \leq 1$, $f'(x) > 0$, 函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 单调递增, 故 $f(x) > f(0) = 0$, 满足条件;

② 若 $\lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} > 0$, 即 $\lambda > 1$, 当 $x \in (0, \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda})$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 函数 $f(x)$ 单调递减, 则 $f(x) < f(0) = 0$, 矛盾, 不符合题意.

综上: $0 < \lambda \leq 1$.

.....4分

(2) 先证右侧不等式, 如下:

由(1)可得: 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 有 $f(x) = \ln(x+1) - x + \frac{x^2}{2} > 0$, 则 $f(\frac{1}{x}) = \ln(\frac{1}{x} + 1) - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} > 0$,

即 $\ln(x+1) - \ln x > \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2}$, 即 $2\ln(x+1) - 2\ln x > \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}$, 则有

$$2\ln(n+1) - 2\ln n + 2\ln n - 2\ln(n-1) + \dots + 2\ln 2 - 2\ln 1 > \frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n-1} - \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} + \dots + \frac{2}{1} - \frac{1}{1^2} =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\frac{2}{i} - \frac{1}{i^2})$$

$$\text{即 } 2\ln(n+1) > \sum_{i=1}^n (\frac{2}{i} - \frac{1}{i^2}), \text{ 右侧不等式得证.}$$

.....8分

下证左侧不等式, 如下:

易知 $\ln(x+1) < x (x > 0)$, 可得 $\ln(\frac{1}{x} + 1) < \frac{1}{x}$, 即 $\ln(x+1) - \ln x < \frac{1}{x}$, 则有

$$\ln(n+1) - \ln n + \ln n - \ln(n-1) + \dots + \ln 2 - \ln 1 < \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1} + \dots + \frac{1}{1},$$

$$\text{即 } \ln(n+1) < \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1} + \dots + \frac{1}{1}.$$

$\frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{4}{4n^2} < \frac{4}{4n^2 - 1} = 2\left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right)$, 则

$\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} < 1 + 2\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) < \frac{5}{3}$, 故

$2\ln(n+1) - \frac{5}{3} < 2\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{2}{i} - \frac{1}{i^2}\right)$, 左侧得证.

综上, 不等式 $2\ln(n+1) - \frac{5}{3} < \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{2}{i} - \frac{1}{i^2}\right) < 2\ln(n+1)$ 成立.12分

(评分标准仅供参考, 具体阅卷评分由阅卷学校商定)

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址: www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国90%以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



 微信搜一搜

 自主选拔在线

