

2024届10月质量监测考试

文科数学参考答案

1. B 解析: $z = 3 - 2a + (a + 6)i$, 由题意得: $3 - 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2}$.

2. C 解析: $\vec{c} - \vec{b} = (2m - 2, m - 2)$, $\vec{a} // (\vec{c} - \vec{b}) \Rightarrow 1 \times (m - 2) = 2(2m - 2) \Rightarrow m = \frac{2}{3}$.

3. A 解析: $\complement_U N = \{1, 2\}$, 故 $(\complement_U N) \cap M = \{1, 2\}$.

4. C 解析: $a = 3^{\frac{1}{3}} < 3^{\frac{1}{5}} = b$, $c = \log_3 \frac{1}{5} < \log_3 1 = 0$, $\therefore c < a < b$.

5. D 解析: $\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BD}$, $\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BD}) \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{BD} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos 120^\circ + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 = -\frac{2}{3}$.

6. D 解析: $\tan \theta = \frac{\cos 2}{\sin 2} = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2)} = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2)$, 故 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 + k\pi$, 又 $\sin 2 > 0$, $\cos 2 < 0$,

故 θ 在第四象限, 故 $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{2} - 2$.

7. C 解析: 设切点横坐标为 x_0 , 所做切线斜率为 k , 则 $k = f'(x_0) = 1 - \frac{a}{x_0}$, 当 $a \leq 0$ 时, $k = 1 - \frac{a}{x_0} > 1$, 故不存在 $k_1 k_2 = -1$; 当 $a > 0$ 时, 满足:

$$\begin{cases} 1 - a < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{a}{6} > 0 \\ (1 - a)(1 - \frac{a}{6}) < -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3 < a < 4.$$

8. D 解析: $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{12} \in (\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{7\pi}{12})$, 故 $\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{12}) = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$, $\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = 2 \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = 2 \sin[(x + \frac{\pi}{12}) + \frac{\pi}{4}] = \sqrt{2} [\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{12}) + \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{12})] = \sqrt{2} (\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}) = \frac{8}{5}$.

9. C 解析: A: $a + b > a + \frac{1}{a} > 2$, 故 A 正确; B: $a > \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow a^2 > 1 \Rightarrow a > 1$, B 正确; C: 取 $a = 3$, $b = \frac{1}{2}$ 显然满足条件, 故 C 错误; D: $(a - b) + \frac{b - a}{ab} = (a - b)(1 - \frac{1}{ab})$, $\therefore a > b$, $\therefore a - b > 0$, $b > \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow ab > 1$, $\frac{1}{ab} < 1 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{ab} > 0$, 故 D 正确.

10. A 解析: 条件 p 等价于 $a - 1 > 1 \Rightarrow a > 2$; 条件 q 等价于 $2 < a < 3$; 故: p 是 q 的必要不充分条件;

11. C 解析: (1) $\Delta = (b - 2)^2 - 4b > 0$, 故 (1) 正确;

(2) $f(x) - ax = x^2 + (b - a - 2)x + b \Rightarrow \Delta = (b - a - 2)^2 - 4b > 0$, 故 (2) 错误

(3) $f(x) - x = x^2 + (b - 3)x + b$, $x_1 + x_2 = 3 - b > 3$, 故 (3) 正确;

(4) $y = f(x) - x$ 的两个零点是 $x_1, x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) = x_1 \Rightarrow f(f(x_1)) = f(x_1) \Rightarrow x_1 \Rightarrow f(f(x_1)) - x_1 = 0$, 故 x_1 是 $f(f(x)) - x$ 的零点, 同理, x_2 也是 $f(f(x)) - x$ 的零点; (4) 正确.

故选 C.

12. D 解析: 可行域如图中阴影部分, $\sqrt{(x-2)^2+(y-2)^2}$ 的几何意义是: 可行域中的点与点 $(2, 2)$ 的距离, 最小值为 $(2, 2)$ 到直线 $x+2y-4=0$ 的距离 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$, 故 $(x-2)^2+(y-2)^2$ 最小值为 $\frac{4}{5}$, 经检验成立.

13. $0 < x < 4$ 解析: $\log_4 x = \frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 4} = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 x$, 故原不等式化为 $\frac{3}{2} \log_2 x < 3 \Rightarrow 0 < x < 4$.

14. 2 解析: $\log_a b \times \log_b (a^2 + 12) = \log_a b \times \frac{\log_a (a^2 + 12)}{\log_a b}$
 $= \log_a (a^2 + 12) = 4 \Rightarrow a^4 - a^2 - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = 4 \Rightarrow a = 2$.

15. $\frac{1}{4}$ 解析: $f(\frac{1}{2} + x) = f(\frac{1}{2} - x) = -f(x - \frac{1}{2})$, 令 $x - \frac{1}{2} = t$, 则 $x = t + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(t + 1) = -f(t)$,
 故 $f(\log_2 5) = -f(\log_2 5 - 1) = f(\log_2 5 - 2) = f(\log_2 \frac{5}{4})$, $\because \frac{5}{4} < 2^2 \Rightarrow \log_2 \frac{5}{4} < \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore f(\log_2 \frac{5}{4}) = 2^{\log_2 \frac{5}{4}} - 1 = \frac{1}{4}$.

16. $\log_{17} 626, \log_2 5, \frac{5}{2}$ 解析: 由结论得: $\log_{17} 626 < \log_{16} 625 = \log_2 5$, 又 $2^{\frac{5}{2}} = \sqrt{32} > \sqrt{25} = 5$, 故从小到大的次序是: $\log_{17} 626, \log_2 5, \frac{5}{2}$.

17. 解: (1) $f(x) = 2 \sin x (\frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x) = \sin x \cos x - \sqrt{3} \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 故周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \pi$, 最大值为 $1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 4分

(2) $f(x) = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$, 故 $2x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$ 或 $\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \Rightarrow x = k\pi$ 或 $\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi$ 满足条件的解有 3 个: $\pi, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}$, 和为 $\frac{7\pi}{3}$ 10分

18. 解: (1) 将 $(2, \frac{5}{2})$ 代入 $f(x)$ 解析式得: $2a + \frac{b}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$, $ax + \frac{b}{x} \geq 2\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{6} \Rightarrow ab = \frac{3}{2}$, 两式联立解得: $\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = 3 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} a = \frac{3}{4} \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$, 由 $b < 4a$ 得: $a = \frac{3}{4}, b = 2$ 4分

(2) 平移直线 l 与函数图象相切于 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$, 则 $f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{x_0^2} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow x_0 = 2$, $M_0(2, \frac{5}{2})$.

M_0 到 l 的距离即为动点 M 到 l 距离的最小值: $\frac{|2 - 4x \cdot \frac{5}{2}|}{\sqrt{17}} = \frac{8\sqrt{17}}{17}$ 12分

19. 解: (1) $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 20 \Rightarrow bc \cos A = 20$, $S_{\triangle ABC} = 10\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = 10\sqrt{3}$, 两式相除得: $\tan A = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \angle A = 60^\circ$ 4分

(2) $\because O$ 为外心, 故 $\angle BOC = 2\angle A = 120^\circ$, $\overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} = |\overrightarrow{OB}|^2 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{49}{6} \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{OB}| = \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}}$.

由正弦定理可知: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R = \frac{14}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow a = 7$ 12分

20. 解: (1) 设 $c = \sqrt{3}k$, $AD = 2k$, $b = 2\sqrt{3}k$,

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle ADC},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2}|AD| \cdot c \sin \frac{A}{2} + \frac{1}{2}|AD| \cdot b \sin \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sin A$$

$$\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{A}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{A}{2} \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}),$$

$$\therefore \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

(2) 由 (1) 知: $\angle BAD = 30^\circ$,

$$\triangle BAD \text{ 中, } BD^2 = 3k^2 + 4k^2 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{3}k \cdot 2k \cdot \cos 30^\circ = k^2$$

$$\Rightarrow BD = k, DC = 2k, \text{ 故得: } \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \angle C = 30^\circ,$$

设 $\angle ABM = \theta$, $\triangle ABM$ 中,

$$\frac{AM}{\sin \theta} = \frac{AB}{\sin (150^\circ - \theta)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}k}{\sin (150^\circ - \theta)},$$

$$\triangle ACM \text{ 中, } \frac{AM}{\sin (30^\circ - \theta)} = \frac{AC}{\sin (120^\circ + \theta)} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}k}{\sin (120^\circ + \theta)},$$

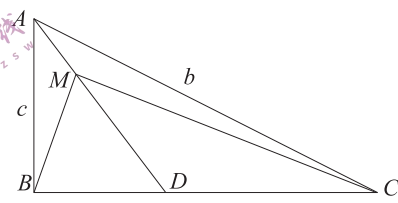
..... 7分

$$\text{两式相除得: } \frac{\sin (30^\circ - \theta)}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin (120^\circ + \theta)}{2 \sin (150^\circ - \theta)} = \frac{\sin (120^\circ + \theta)}{2 \sin (30^\circ + \theta)} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

$$2(\frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 \theta) = \sin \theta (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta) \Rightarrow 2 \tan^2 \theta + \sqrt{3} \tan \theta - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \tan \theta =$$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{11}}{4},$$

$$\therefore \theta \text{ 为锐角, 故 } \tan \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11}}{4} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$



21. 解: (1) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \ln x$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x + \frac{1}{2})(x - 1)}{x}$$

$\therefore x > 0$, $f'(x) = 0$ 时, $x = 1$

在区间 $(0, 1)$ 上单调递减;

在区间 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增, 故 $f(x)$ 最小值为 $f(1) = 0$ 4分

$$(2) f'(x) = \frac{(x - a)(x - 1)}{x}, a \leq 0 \text{ 时, } (0, 1) \text{ 上, } f(x) \text{ 递减, } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上, } f(x) \text{ 递增.}$$

$0 < a < 1$ 时, $(0, a)$ 上, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 为增函数; $(a, 1)$ 上, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 为减函数; $(1, +\infty)$ 上, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 为增函数.

$$a = 1 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \frac{(x - 1)^2}{x} \geq 0, (0, +\infty) \text{ 上, } f(x) \text{ 为增函数.}$$

$a > 1$ 时, $(0, 1)$ 上, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 为增函数; $(1, a)$ 上, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 为减函数; $(a, +\infty)$ 上, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 为增函数. 12分

22. 解: (1) $f(x) = e^{x-1} - 2e \ln x - 2e$, 则 $f'(x) = e^{x-1} - \frac{2e}{x}$, $f''(x) = e^{x-1} + \frac{2e}{x^2} > 0$, 故 $f'(x)$ 为增函数.

(0, 2) 上, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 为减函数;

(2, $+\infty$) 上, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 为增函数.

(2) $a < 0$ 时, $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$ 不合题意;

$a \geq 0$ 时, $f'(x) = e^{x-1} - \frac{a}{x}$, $f''(x) = e^{x-1} + \frac{a}{x^2} > 0$, 故 $f'(x)$ 为增函数, 而 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f'(x) \rightarrow -\infty$;

$x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $f'(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ 故 $\exists x_0 \in (0, +\infty)$,

使 $f'(x_0) = e^{x_0-1} - \frac{a}{x_0} = 0$, 且 $(0, x_0)$ 上, $f'(x) < 0$; $(x_0, +\infty)$ 上, $f'(x) > 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 最小值为

$f(x_0) = e^{x_0-1} - x_0 e^{x_0-1} (\ln x_0 + 1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1 - x_0 - x_0 \ln x_0 \geq 0$, 即 $\frac{1}{x_0} - 1 - \ln x_0 \geq 0$,

令 $h(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 - \ln x$, 则 $h'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} < 0$, 故 $h(x_0) \geq 0 = h(1)$ 的解集为 $0 < x_0 \leq 1$.

对 $a = P(x_0) = x_0 e^{x_0-1}$ 有 $P'(x_0) = (x_0 + 1) e^{x_0-1} > 0$, 即 $P(x_0)$ 为增函数,

故 $P(0) < a \leq P(1) \Rightarrow a \in (0, 1]$.