

乌鲁木齐地区 2023 年高三年级第三次质量监测

理科数学参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题 (共 12 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 60 分)

1~5. DADCC 6~10. BBACD 11~12. BD

二、填空题 (共 4 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

13. 1 14. -1 15. 6 或 $\frac{400}{41}$ 16. $\frac{1-4^{25}}{3}$

三、解答题

17.

(1) 由余弦定理得 $2\sqrt{2}a^2 \cos B = 2ab \cos C + 2ac \cos B$, 即 $\sqrt{2}a \cos B = b \cos C + c \cos B$
再由正弦定理得 $\sqrt{2} \sin A \cos B = \sin B \cos C + \sin C \cos B$, $\therefore \sqrt{2} \sin A \cos B = \sin A$, $\therefore \sin A \neq 0$
 $\therefore \cos B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 又 $B \in (0, \pi)$, $\therefore B = \frac{\pi}{4}$...6 分

(2) 由正弦定理得 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin(A+B)}$ 即 $c = \frac{2 \sin(A+\frac{\pi}{4})}{\sin A} = \sqrt{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\tan A}\right)$

而 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} c = 1 + \frac{1}{\tan A}$

由 $\triangle ABC$ 为锐角三角形, $\therefore A + \frac{\pi}{4} > \frac{\pi}{2}$ 且 $0 < A < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $\frac{\pi}{4} < A < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore 1 + \frac{1}{\tan A} \in (1, 2)$, 即 $S_{\triangle ABC} \in (1, 2)$12 分

18.

(1) X 的可能取值为 3, 4

由题意当 $X = 3$ 时表示日销售量为 1, 此时 $P(X = 3) = \frac{6}{30} = \frac{1}{5}$, 则 $P(X = 4) = \frac{4}{5}$

$\therefore X$ 的分布列为

X	3	4
P	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$

...4 分

(2) 由(1)知 $P(X = 4) = \frac{4}{5}$, 则 Y 服从二项分布即 $Y \sim B\left(300, \frac{4}{5}\right)$.

$P(Y = k) = C_{300}^k \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^k \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{300-k}$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 300$), 依题意

$$\begin{cases} C_{300}^k \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^k \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{300-k} \geq C_{300}^{k+1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{k+1} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{300-(k+1)} \\ C_{300}^k \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^k \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{300-k} \geq C_{300}^{k-1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{k-1} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{300-(k-1)} \end{cases}, \text{解得} \begin{cases} k \geq \frac{1199}{5} \\ k \leq \frac{1204}{5} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore k = 240$ 即 $P(Y = k)$ 取最大值时的 k 的值为 240.

...12 分

19.

(1) 证明: 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, M, E 分别为 AC, BC 的中点, 则 $ME \parallel AB$

折叠前 $AD \perp BC$ 则折叠后 $AD \perp CD$, 又 $\angle BDC = 90^\circ$ 即 $CD \perp BD$, 且 $BD \cap AD = D$

$\therefore CD \perp$ 平面 ADB , 又 $AB \subset$ 平面 ADB , $\therefore CD \perp AB$ 而 $ME \parallel AB$, $\therefore CD \perp ME$; ...6 分

(2) 设 $BD = x (0 < x < 3)$, 则 $CD = 3 - x$, $V_{A-BCD} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} x (3-x)^2 = \frac{1}{6} x (3-x)^2 (0 < x < 3)$

$\therefore V' = \frac{1}{2} (3-x)(1-x)$, 令 $V' = 0$ 解得 $x = 1$, 即当 $BD = 1, CD = 2$ 时, V_{A-BCD} 取最大,

此时 $DA = 2$.

以为 D 坐标原点, 以 DB, DC, DA 所在直线分别为 x 轴, y 轴, z 轴, 建立空间直角坐标系,

则 $B(1, 0, 0), C(0, 2, 0), A(0, 0, 2), M(0, 1, 1), E\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0\right)$, 设 $N(0, t, 0) (0 \leq t \leq 2)$

由 $EN \perp BM$ 得 $\overrightarrow{EN} \cdot \overrightarrow{BM} = 0$ 即 $-\frac{1}{2} + 1 - t = 0$, $\therefore t = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $N\left(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$

设平面 MBN 的一个法向量 $\mathbf{m} = (x, y, z)$, $\overrightarrow{NB} = \left(1, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right), \overrightarrow{NM} = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} \mathbf{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{NB} = 0 \\ \mathbf{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{NM} = 0 \end{cases} \text{即} \begin{cases} x - \frac{1}{2}y = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}y + z = 0 \end{cases}, \text{令 } y = 2, \text{ 则 } x = 1, z = -1 \text{ 所以 } \mathbf{m} = (1, 2, -1)$$

由题意可知平面 BNC 的一个法向量 $\mathbf{n} = (0, 0, 1)$, 则 $\cos \langle \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n} \rangle = \frac{\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{|\mathbf{m}| \cdot |\mathbf{n}|} = \frac{-\sqrt{6}}{6}$

\therefore 二面角 $M-BN-C$ 为锐二面角, \therefore 二面角 $M-BN-C$ 的余弦值为 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$12 分

20.

(1) 由已知 $|QA| + |QC| = |QP| + |QC| = |PC| = 4$,

根据椭圆定义可得 C 的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$;

...4 分

(2) 设直线 MN 的方程为 $y-1=k(x+2), k < 0$

$$\text{联立方程组 } \begin{cases} y=kx+2k+1 \\ x^2+4y^2-4=0 \end{cases}, \text{ 可得 } (1+4k^2)x^2+8k(2k+1)x+16k^2+16k=0$$

设 $M(x_1, y_1), N(x_2, y_2), y_1=kx_1+2k+1, y_2=kx_2+2k+1$

$$x_1 = \frac{-4k(2k+1)-4\sqrt{-k}}{1+4k^2}, x_2 = \frac{-4k(2k+1)+4\sqrt{-k}}{1+4k^2}$$

$l_{BM}: y = \frac{y_1-1}{x_1}x+1, x_R = \frac{x_1}{1-y_1}$, 设直线 BN 交 x 轴于点 S , 同理可得 $x_S = \frac{x_2}{1-y_2}$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\triangle BRN} &= \frac{1}{2}|x_S - x_R|(1-y_2) = \frac{1}{2}\left|\frac{x_2}{1-y_2} - \frac{x_1}{1-y_1}\right|(1-y_2) = \frac{1}{2}\left(x_2 - \frac{x_1 - x_1 y_2}{1-y_1}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x_2 - x_2 y_1 - x_1 + x_1 y_2}{1-y_1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x_2 - x_1 - kx_1 x_2 - (2k+1)x_2 + kx_1 x_2 + (2k+1)x_1}{-kx-2k} \\ &= \frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_1 + 2} = \frac{\frac{8\sqrt{-k}}{1+4k^2}}{\frac{-8k^2 - 4k - 4\sqrt{-k} + 2 + 8k^2}{1+4k^2}} = \frac{8\sqrt{-k}}{-4k - 4\sqrt{-k} + 2} \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{-k}}{-2k - 2\sqrt{-k} + 1} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{-k} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{-k}} - 2} \leq \frac{4}{2\sqrt{2} - 2} = 2(\sqrt{2} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当 $k = -\frac{1}{2}$ 时取最大值 $2(\sqrt{2} + 1)$.

...12 分

21.

(1) $h(x) = x^2 + \frac{3}{4} - \ln x, h'(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x}$, 令 $h'(x) = 0, x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

$$\because x \in \left(0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right), h'(x) < 0, x \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty\right), h'(x) > 0$$

$\therefore h(x)$ 的单调递减区间为 $\left(0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$, 单调递增区间为 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty\right)$;

...4 分

(2) 设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), x_2 > x_1$, 则 $x_1^2 + \frac{3}{4} = -2x_1 + t, \ln x_2 = -2x_2 + t$

$$\therefore x_1^2 + \frac{3}{4} + 2x_1 = \ln x_2 + 2x_2$$

$$\text{令 } x_2 - x_1 = m, m > 0, \therefore x_1 = x_2 - m, \therefore (x_2 - m)^2 + \frac{3}{4} + 2(x_2 - m) = \ln x_2 + 2x_2$$

$$\text{即 } (x_2 - m)^2 + \frac{3}{4} - 2m - \ln x_2 = 0$$

令 $g(x) = (x-m)^2 - \ln x + \frac{3}{4} - 2m$, $g'(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 2mx - 1}{x}$

令 $g'(x) = 0$, 即 $2x^2 - 2mx - 1 = 0$, $\because m > 0$, $\therefore \Delta = 4m^2 + 8 > 0$, 又 $x > 0$

解得 $x_0 = \frac{m + \sqrt{m^2 + 2}}{2}$, 且 $2x_0^2 - 2mx_0 - 1 = 0$

当 $x \in (0, x_0)$, $g'(x) < 0$, $x \in (x_0, +\infty)$, $g'(x) > 0$

$\therefore g(x)$ 在 $(0, x_0)$ 上递减, 在 $(x_0, +\infty)$ 上递增

\therefore 当 $x = x_0$ 时 $g(x)$ 取得最小值 $g(x_0)$.

要使关于 x_2 的方程 $(x_2 - m)^2 + \frac{3}{4} - 2m - \ln x_2 = 0$ 有解, 需 $g(x_0) \leq 0$

$g(x_0) = (x_0 - m)^2 - \ln x_0 + \frac{3}{4} - 2m = \frac{1}{4x_0^2} - \ln x_0 + \frac{3}{4} - 2x_0 + \frac{1}{x_0}$

令 $h(x) = \frac{1}{4x^2} - \ln x + \frac{3}{4} - 2x + \frac{1}{x}$, $x > 0$, 则 $h'(x) = -\frac{1}{2x^3} - \frac{1}{x} - 2 - \frac{1}{x^2} < 0$

$\therefore h(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递减, $h(1) = 0$, $\therefore x_0 \in [1, +\infty)$ 时, $g(x_0) \leq 0$

$\because m > 0$, $\therefore e^{-2m} < 1$, $\therefore g(e^{-2m}) = (e^{-2m} - m)^2 - \ln e^{-2m} + \frac{3}{4} - 2m = (e^{-2m} - m)^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0$

又因为 $\frac{m + \sqrt{m^2 + 2}}{2} < \frac{m + m + 2}{2} < 2m + 1$, $\therefore g(2m + 1) = m^2 + \frac{7}{4} - \ln(2m + 1)$

令 $\varphi(m) = m^2 + \frac{7}{4} - \ln(2m + 1)$, $\varphi'(m) = \frac{2(m+1)(2m-1)}{2m+1}$

$m \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, $\varphi'(m) < 0$, $m \in (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$, $\varphi'(m) > 0$

$\therefore \varphi(m)$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ 上递减, 在 $(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$ 上递增, $\therefore \varphi(m)_{\min} = \varphi(\frac{1}{2}) = 2 - \ln 2 > 0$.

$\therefore g(x)$ 在 $(e^{-2m}, 1]$ 与 $[1, 2m + 1)$ 一定存在零点.

即 $m = x_0 - \frac{1}{2x_0}$, $x_0 \geq 1$, 且 $m = x - \frac{1}{2x}$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 为增函数, $\therefore m \geq \frac{1}{2}$,

\therefore 当 $m = \frac{1}{2}$, 此时 $A(\frac{1}{2}, 1), B(1, 0)$, $|AB|_{\min} = \sqrt{5}|x_1 - x_2|_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$...12分

22.

(1) 由 $\begin{cases} x' = 2x \\ y' = \sqrt{3}y \end{cases}$ 可得 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{x'}{2} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}y' \end{cases}$, 代入到 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 中, 得 $\frac{(x')^2}{4} + \frac{(y')^2}{3} = 1$

即 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ 为曲线 C' 的直角坐标方程; …5 分

(2) 设 $P(2\cos\theta, \sqrt{3}\sin\theta)$, 则点 P 到直线 $l: \sqrt{3}x + y - 6 = 0$ 的距离为

$$d = \frac{|2\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + \sqrt{3}\sin\theta - 6|}{2} = \frac{|\sqrt{15}\sin(\theta + \varphi) - 6|}{2}, \text{ 其中 } \tan\varphi = 2$$

当 $\sin(\theta + \varphi) = 1$ 时, 即 $\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 时, $d = \frac{6 - \sqrt{15}}{2}$

即距离最小值为 $\frac{6 - \sqrt{15}}{2}$, 此时点 $P\left(\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}\right)$. …10 分

23.

(1) 由 $|2x+1| \leq 3x$ 得, $(2x+1)^2 \leq 9x^2$ 且 $x \geq 0$, 解得 $x \geq 1$

即原不等式的解集 $M = [1, +\infty)$;

(2) 由(1)知 $f(x) = 2x + 1$

$\therefore f(x) + \frac{a}{f(x)} \geq 4 - a$ 即为 $2x + 1 + \frac{a}{2x + 1} \geq 4 - a (x \geq 1)$ 恒成立

则 $a \geq \frac{(3-2x)(2x+1)}{2x+2} (x \geq 1)$ 恒成立

设 $h(x) = \frac{(3-2x)(2x+1)}{2x+2} = 6 - 2(x+1) - \frac{5}{2(x+1)} (x \geq 1)$

$\therefore h(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上单调递减, 所以 $h(x) \leq h(1) = \frac{3}{4}$, $\therefore a \geq \frac{3}{4}$

即正实数 a 的最小值为 $\frac{3}{4}$.

…10 分