2023年湖北新高考协作体高一5月联考 高一数学参考答案

6-8: CDB 1-5: CABBD

9.AC 10.BCD 11.CD 12.ACD

12.ACD

A.在ΔABC中,AB = 2,BC = AD = 1, $\angle ABC = 60^{\circ}$,由余弦定理可得 $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 3$. $AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2$. BC + AC. $:: BC \perp AP, AP \cap AC = A, :: BC \perp$ 平面 $APC, :: BC \subset$ 平面ABC, :: 平面 $APC \perp$ 平面ABC,故A对.

B.取AC的中点E点, 过点E点作 $EF \perp AB$ 于点F, :: PA = PC, :: $PE \perp AC$, :: 平面APC ⊥ 平面ABC, 平面APC ∩ 平面ABC = AC, :: PE ⊥ 平面ABC, 又:: $EF \perp AB$,:: $\angle PFE$ 是二面角P - AB - C的平面角, 在 $Rt\Delta PFE$ 中,

$$PE = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $EF = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$, $\tan \angle PFE = \frac{PE}{EF} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 故 B错.

 $C.在Rt\Delta ABC$ 中,取AB的中点O,过O点作PE的平行直线,

则三棱锥P-ABC的外接球的球心O在这条直线上,设外接球O的半径

为
$$R$$
,则 $\sqrt{R^2 - \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{R^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{2}$,算得 $R^2 = \frac{5}{4}$,故外接球 O 的表面积为 5π ,故 C 对.

故*C*对.
$$D.由 PE \perp \text{平面}ABC, \ V_{P-ABC} = \frac{1}{3}S_{\Delta ABC} \cdot PE = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}.$$

$$\triangle PAB + PA = 1, \ PB = \sqrt{2}, \ AB = 2, \ \text{由余弦定理得cos} \angle PAB = \frac{3}{2},$$

在Δ*PAB*中,*PA* = 1, *PB* = $\sqrt{2}$, *AB* = 2, 由余弦定理得 cos $\angle PAB = \frac{3}{4}$,

$$\therefore \sin \angle PAB = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}, \therefore S_{\Delta PAB} = \frac{1}{2}PA \cdot AB \sin \angle PAB = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}.$$
设点*C*到平面*APB*

的距离为
$$d$$
,由 $V_{C-PAB} = V_{P-ABC}$ 可得 $d = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}$.故 D 对.

13.
$$(-2, -4)$$

14.
$$\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

15.
$$\frac{13}{19}$$

16.
$$(108-44\sqrt{6})\pi$$

17. (1)
$$k = 6$$
 (5 $\%$) (2) $k \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{8}{3}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{8}{3}, 6\right)$ (10 $\%$)

18.证明:(1)

在正方形ABCD中, AD//BC,

又由AD \subset 平面ADE, BC \subset 平面ADE,

故BC//平面ADE.

:: FB / /ED, 同理可证FB / /平面ADE,

又 $: BC \cap BF = B, BC, BF \subset$ 平面BCF,

又 $: EA \subset$ 平面EAD,

(2)如图,连接BD交AC于O,连接OE,OF.设AB = ED = 2FB = 2,则 AB = BC = AD = 2.

由ED 上平面ABCD,AC \subset 平面ABCD,

所以 $ED \perp AC$, 又 $AC \perp BD$, 且 $ED \cap BD = D$, ED, $BD \subset$ 平面BDEF,

所以AC 上平面BDEF,

又OE,OF \subset 平面BDEF,所以 $AC \perp OE$, $AC \perp OF$,

所以 $\angle EOF$ 是二面角E-AC-F的平面角,……9分

在三角形EOF中, $OF = \sqrt{OB^2 + FB^2} = \sqrt{3}$,

$$OE = \sqrt{OD^2 + ED^2} = \sqrt{6}, \ EF = \sqrt{BD^2 + (ED - FB)^2} = 3,$$

所以 $EF^2 = OE^2 + OF^2$, 所以 $OE \perp OF$, ---11分

19. \Re (1) $\because \sin 2B = \sin C$, $\therefore 2\sin B\cos B = \sin C$,

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos B = \frac{\sin C}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{b} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \cos B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\therefore c > b, \therefore B \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{\pi}{6}, C = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
 5/12

(2) :
$$A = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, $C = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $B = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$S_{\triangle ACE} + S_{\triangle ABE} = S_{\triangle ABC}$$

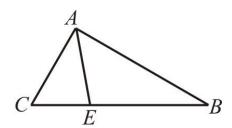
$$\frac{1}{2} AC \cdot AE \cdot \sin \frac{A}{2} + \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AE \cdot \sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot AB \cdot \sin A$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{AB} + \frac{1}{AC} = \frac{2\cos\frac{A}{2}}{AE}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2\cos 45^{\circ}}{AE}, \quad \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{AE}.$$

$$AE = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{3+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+1} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{6}-3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
.

$$S_{\triangle ABE} = \frac{9(\sqrt{3}-1)}{4}$$
 12 $\%$



20. 【解析】

(1) 证明:如图所示,连接BD。

设
$$PB = AB = AD = 1$$
,则 $CD = 2$

∵△ABD为等腰直角三角形

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \angle BDC = 45^{\circ}, DC = 2$$

$$BC = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore BD \perp BC$$

又 $PB \perp$ 平面BCD, :: $PB \perp BC$



方法一:空间向量法

如图,以D为原点, \overrightarrow{DC} 方向为x轴, \overrightarrow{DA} 方向为y轴, \overrightarrow{BP} 方向为z轴建立空间直角坐标系。

设
$$PB = AB = AD = 1$$
,则 $CD = 2$ 。

则各点坐标为:

$$D(0,0,0)$$
, $A(0,1,0)$, $B(1,1,0)$, $C(2,0,0)$, $P(1,1,1)$ —6 $\%$

假设存在,设 $\overrightarrow{BE} = \lambda \overrightarrow{BC}$,则点E的坐标为($\lambda + 1, -\lambda + 1, 0$)。



$$\overrightarrow{DA} = (0,1,0), \overrightarrow{AP} = (1,0,1)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{DA} = 0 \\ \overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{AP} = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \exists \exists \begin{cases} y_1 = 0 \\ x_1 + z_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = 1$$
, $\forall y_1 = 0, z_1 = -1$. $\therefore \overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, 0, -1)$

$$\overrightarrow{DP} = (1,1,1), \quad \overrightarrow{DE} = (\lambda + 1, -\lambda + 1,0)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \overrightarrow{n_2} \cdot \overrightarrow{DP} = 0 \\ \overrightarrow{n_2} \cdot \overrightarrow{DE} = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \exists \exists \begin{cases} x_2 + y_2 + z_2 = 0 \\ (\lambda + 1)x_2 + (-\lambda + 1)y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

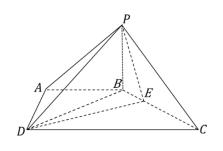
·:平面PAD 上平面PDE

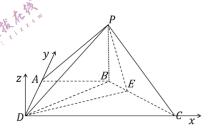
$$\therefore \overrightarrow{n_1} \perp \overrightarrow{n_2}$$

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda - 1} = 0 \qquad \therefore \lambda = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 0) \quad \overrightarrow{PE} = (\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -1)$$

设直线 PE 与平面 PAD 夹角为 θ ,则:





$$\sin \theta = \frac{\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{PE}}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{PE}|} = \frac{2\sqrt{22}}{11}$$

所以,线段 BC 上存在点 E,使得平面 PAD 上平面 PDE,直线 PE 与平面 PAD 所成角的正弦值为 $\frac{2\sqrt{22}}{11}$ ••12 分

方法二:几何法

假设存在,如图,作 $BF \perp PD$,垂足为F,连接EF

作 $FG \perp PD$, 垂足为F

- $:: PD \perp BE, PD \perp BF$
- ∴ PD ⊥ 平面FBE
- $\therefore FE \perp PD$

 $\mathbb{Z}GF \perp PD$

- ∴ ∠GFE为二面角A-PD-E的平面角 ······8分
- $\therefore \angle GFE = 90^{\circ}$

$$PB = 1$$
, $BD = \sqrt{2}$, $\therefore PD = \sqrt{3}$

在直角三角形 PDB 中,

$$\therefore BF = PB \cdot \sin \angle DPB = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, PF PB \cdot \cos \angle FPB = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

在直角三角形 PAD 中, AD=1, $AP=\sqrt{2}$, $PD=\sqrt{3}$: $GF=PF\cdot\tan\angle APD=\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$

作
$$GG' \perp AB$$
, 垂足为 G' , $PG = \frac{1}{\cos \angle APD} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}AP$

$$\therefore GG' = \frac{1}{2}$$

设
$$BE = x$$
, 又 $BG' = \frac{1}{2}$, $\angle G'BE = 135^{\circ}$

自余弦定理,
$$G'E^2 = G'B^2 + BE^2 - 2G'B \cdot BE \cdot \cos 135^\circ = x^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}$$

 $\supset GG'/PB :: GG' \perp G'E$

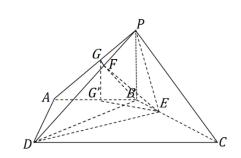
$$\therefore GE^2 = GG'^2 + G'E^2 = x^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$$

- $:: EB \perp PD$, EB \perp BD
- ∴ EB ⊥ 平面*PDB*
- $\therefore EB \perp BF$

$$\therefore EF^{2} = EB^{2} + BF^{2} = x^{2} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \angle GFE = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore GF^2 + FE^2 = GE^2$$



$$\therefore PE = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{3}, \quad EF = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

:: EF ⊥ PD, 平面PAD ⊥ 平面PDE

∴ EF ⊥ 平面PAD

设直线
$$PE$$
 与平面 PAD 夹角为 θ ,则: $\sin \theta = \frac{EF}{PE} = \frac{2\sqrt{22}}{11}$

所以,线段 BC 上存在点 E,使得平面 PAD 上平面 PDE,直线 PE 与平面 PAD 所成角的正弦值为 $\frac{2\sqrt{22}}{11}$ ••12 分

N

21. (1) $f(x) = 2\sqrt{3}\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \sqrt{3}\sin 2x + \cos 2x$

$$=2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x\right) = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

若
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$
, 即 $\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$,

$$\iiint \sin(4x + \frac{5\pi}{6}) = \cos\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1 - 2\sin^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1 - 2\times\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{8}.$$

$$(2) 易知 h(x) = 2\sin 2x,$$

根据题意,设
$$t = \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$
,

因为
$$x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$
,所以 $\frac{\pi}{4} \le x + \frac{\pi}{4} \le \frac{3\pi}{4}$,

所以
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \le \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \le 1$$
,所以 $1 \le t \le \sqrt{2}$,

所以原方程变为 $kt + 2(t^2 - 1) + 5 = 2t^2 + kt + 3 = 0, 1 \le t \le \sqrt{2}$,

因为原方程有 4 个零点,而方程
$$t = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$
 在 $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 至多两个根,

則
$$\begin{cases} g(1) = 2 + k + 3 \ge 0 \\ 1 < -\frac{k}{2 \times 2} < \sqrt{2} \\ \Delta = k^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 3 > 0 \\ g(\sqrt{2}) = 2(\sqrt{2})^2 + \sqrt{2}k + 3 > 0 \end{cases}$$
 解得 $-\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2} < k < -2\sqrt{6}$,

$$\exists l \ k \in \left(-\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2}, -2\sqrt{6}\right).$$

22. 解:

(1) 由题有 g(x) = f(x-1)-2 为奇函数,则 f(-x-1)-2+f(x-1)-2=0 恒成立.

$$\mathbb{E}[(-1-x)^3 + a(-1-x)^2 + b(-1-x) + 1 + (-1+x)^3 + a(-1+x)^2 + b(-1+x)] + 1 = 4,$$

整理得: $(2a-b)x^2+(2a-2b-4)=0$ 恒成立.

(2) ①若 a = 0,则 $f(x) = x^3 + bx = 1$,由题有 f(x) - k = 0的三个实根为 x_1, x_2, x_3 .

展开得
$$x^3 + bx + (1-k) = x^3 - (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)x^2 + (x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)x - x_1x_2x_3$$
,

故 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$.

$$\iiint x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3 = (k-1) - bx_1 + (k-1) - bx_2 + (k-1) - bx_3 = 3k - 3.$$

又 $k \in [0,1]$,故 $3k-3 \in [-3,0]$, 综上: 当 $k \in [0,1]$ 时, $x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3$ 的最大值为 0. ••••••• 8 分

②
$$a = -3, b = -2$$
 时, $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 1$, 由 $f(x) = 0$ 有 $x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$, 同时除以 x^3 得: (1) 令 $\frac{1}{x_1} = t_1, \frac{1}{x_2} = t_2, \frac{1}{x_3} = t_3$,

由题知 t_1,t_2,t_3 是方程 $t^3-2t^2-3t+1=0$ 的三个根,

則
$$t^3 - 2t^2 - 3t + 1 = (t - t_1)(t - t_2)(t - t_3)$$
. 展开得
$$\begin{cases} t_1 + t_2 + t_3 = 2 \\ t_1 t_2 + t_1 t_3 + t_2 t_3 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint \frac{1}{x_1^2} + \frac{1}{x_2^2} = t_1^2 + t_2^2 + t_3^3 = (t_1 + t_2 + t_3)^2 - 2(t_1t_2 + t_1t_3 + t_2t_3) = 4 + 6 = 10.$$