铜川市 2023 年高三第二次质量检测 文科数学试题参考答案

一、选择题

1.解: 依题意得, $C_{II}A = \{3,4\}$,于是 $(C_{II}A) \cap B = \{3\}$. 故选: B.

2.#\: $|z_1| = 3$, $z_2 = 2 + i$, $y_1|z_2| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$, $y_2|z_1 \cdot z_2| = |z_1||z_2| = 3 \times \sqrt{5} = 3\sqrt{5}$.

故选: C.

3.解: 因为
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$$
,

故该算法的功能是求 $S = (\sqrt{2} - 1) + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) + \dots + (\sqrt{2023} - \sqrt{2022}),$

$$S = (\sqrt{2} - 1) + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) + \dots + (\sqrt{2023} - \sqrt{2022}) = \sqrt{2023} - 1$$
. 故选: D.

4.解:如图:设BC = 2a, AB = 2c, AC = 2b,

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$
, $S_I = \frac{1}{2} \times 4bc = 2bc$, $S_{III} = \frac{1}{2} \times \pi a^2 - 2bc$,

$$S_{II} = \frac{1}{2} \times \pi c^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \pi b^2 - S_{III} = \frac{1}{2} \times \pi c^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \pi b^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times \pi a^2 + 2bc = 2bc,$$

$$\therefore S_I = S_{II}, : P_1 = P_2,$$
 故选 A .

5.解: 因为 $0.5^a = 0.2^b > 0$,所以 $\lg 0.5^a = \lg 0.2^b$,即 $a \lg 0.5 = b \lg 0.2$,

所以
$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\lg 0.2}{\lg 0.5} = \frac{\lg 5}{\lg 2} > 1$$
,所以 $a > b$,

因为 $\log_2 a = 0.5^a = 0.2^b > 0$,所以a > 1,

结合 $y = \log_2 x$ 与 $y = 0.5^x$ 的图象,因为 $\log_2 a = 0.5^a$,1 < a < 2,所以 $0.5^a \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$,

所以
$$0.2^b \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$
, $\mathbb{P}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^b > \frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{5}$, 可得 $b < 1$,

所以b < 1 < a, 故选 C.

6 解: $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{10}$, $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{6}$: 分别平方得 $\vec{a}^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b}^2 = 10$, $\vec{a}^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b}^2 = 6$,

两式相减得 $4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 10 - 6 = 4$,即 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1$,故选 A.

7.解:根据题意,甲组数据的平均数为3,方差为5,乙组数据的平均数为5,方差为3,

则两组数据混合后,新数据的平均数 $\bar{x} = \frac{6 \times 3 + 6 \times 5}{12} = 4$,

则新数据的方差 $S^2 = \frac{6}{12}[5 + (3-4)^2] + \frac{6}{12}[3 + (5-4)^2] = 5$,故选: D.

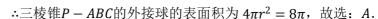
8.解: $BC \perp AC$, 则 $\angle BCA = 90^\circ$, 在 $Rt \triangle ABC$ 中,AC = 1, BC = 2, 则 $AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{5}$,

 $\nabla PA = \sqrt{3}$, $PB = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\square PA^2 + AB^2 = 3 + 5 = 8 = PB^2$, $\square PA \perp AB$,

 $: PA \perp AC, AB \cap AC = A, AB \subset \mathbb{P}$ $\subseteq ABC, AC \subset \mathbb{P}$ $\subseteq ABC,$

 $: PA \perp$ 平面ABC,故将三棱锥P - ABC放于长方体中,如图所示:

则体对角线PB即为三棱锥P-ABC的外接球的直径,即半径为 $r=\sqrt{2}$,



9.解: 设等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为 q_1 : $a_2 + 8a_5 = 0$,

 $\therefore a_1 q + 8a_1 q^4 = 0$,解得 $q = -\frac{1}{2}$,::数列 $\{\frac{1}{a_n}\}$ 是等比数列,首项为 $\frac{1}{a_1}$,公比为-2.

10.解:由图象的对称性可知,函数f(x)为偶函数.

对于A, f(-x) = f(x), f(x)为偶函数;

对于B, f(-x) = -f(x), f(x)为奇函数, 不符合题意;

对于
$$C$$
, $f(-x) = f(x)$, $f(x)$ 为偶函数; 又 $f(4) = \frac{4^2}{e^4 + e^{-4}} \le \frac{16}{e^4} < 1$, 不符合题意;

对于D, f(-x) = -f(x), f(x)为奇函数, 不符合题意, 故选: A.

11.#:
$$f(x) = -\sin(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin x) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin x\cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin^2 x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\sin 2x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\sin 2x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin x$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\cos 2x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos 2x\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

当 $x = -\frac{\pi}{8}$,则 $2x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 0$,此时 $\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$,则函数关于 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)$ 对称,故 A 错误,

当
$$x = \frac{\pi}{8}$$
, 则 $2x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 此时 $\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 1$, 则函数关于 $x = \frac{\pi}{8}$ 对称,故 B 错误,

当
$$x = \frac{5\pi}{8}$$
, 则 $2x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$, 此时 $\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = -1$, 则函数关于 $x = \frac{5\pi}{8}$ 对称,故 C 正确,

当
$$x = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$
,则 $2x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi$,此时 $\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$,则函数关于点 $(\frac{3\pi}{8}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4})$ 对称,故 D 错误,

12.解:由椭圆C: $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$,可得 $a = 2\sqrt{2}$,b = 2,c = 2,由对称性可知 $|AF_1| = |BF_2|$,

$$\therefore |F_1A| + |F_1B| = |BF_2| + |F_1B| = 2a = 4\sqrt{2}$$
, 故 A 正确;

设
$$A(-x,t)$$
, $B(x,t)$, $\overrightarrow{AF_1} = (-2 + x, -t)$, $\overrightarrow{BF_1} = (-2 - x, -t)$,

若
$$AF_1 \perp BF_1$$
时,可得 $\overrightarrow{AF_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{BF_1} = 4 - x^2 + t^2 = 4 - (8 - 2t^2) + t^2 = 0$,解得 $t = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$,故 B 错误;

:直线
$$y = t(t \in (0,2))$$
与椭圆 C 交于 A , B 两点,∴ A , B 两点的坐标分别为 $(-\sqrt{8-2t^2},t)$, $(\sqrt{8-2t^2},t)$,

当
$$\sqrt{4-t^2}=t$$
, 即 $t=\sqrt{2}$ 时取等号, 故 C 正确;



 F_1 、 F_2 的坐标分别为(-2,0), (2,0) 设A(x,y)(x<0), 当 $\angle F_1AF_2 = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时, $|AF_2| + |F_1A| = 2a = 4\sqrt{2}$,设 $|AF_1| = m$, 故 $2c = \sqrt{17}k$,故 $e = \frac{2c}{2a} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}$.

则 $|AF_2|=n$,

:由余弦定理可得 $m^2 + n^2 - 2m \times n \times \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 4^2$, : $(m+n)^2 - 2mn - mn = 4^2$, : $mn = \frac{16}{3}$,

$$: \overline{X} \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$
,解得 $x = -\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$,故 D 正确. 故选: B .

13.【答案】《三国演义)》

解:由题意,若A说的两句话中,

甲读《西游记》正确,乙读《红楼梦》错误,则B说的甲读《水浒传)错误,

丙读《三国演义》正确·则 C 说的丙读《西游记》错误, 乙读《水浒传》正确,

则 D 说的乙读《西游记》错误,丁读《三国演义》正确·

与 B 说的丙读《三国演义》正确相矛盾,不成立;

若 A 说的两句话中, 乙读《红楼梦》正确, 甲读《西游记》错误,

则 C 说的乙读《水游传》错误, 丙读《西游记》正确, 则 D 说的乙读《西游记》错误, 丁读《三国演义)正

确,则B说的丙读《三国演义》错误,甲读《水浒传》正确,则丁读《三国演义》.

14. 【答案】 $(n-1)2^n+1$

解:数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前n项和为 S_n ,且点 (a_n,S_n) 总在直线y=2x-1上,所以 $S_n=2a_n-1$.

当 $n \ge 2$ 时, $S_{n-1} = 2a_{n-1} - 1$,两式相减得, $a_n = 2a_{n-1}$,

又: $a_1=1$,所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是以 1 为首项,以 2 为公比的等比数列,: $a_n=2^{n-1}$,: $\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{a_n} = \mathbf{n} \cdot 2^{\mathbf{n}-1}$

则
$$T_n = 1 \times 2^0 + 2 \times 2^1 + 3 \times 2^2 + ... + n \times 2^{n-1}$$
,

所以 $2T_n = 1 \times 2^1 + 2 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2^3 + ... + n \times 2^n$, 两式相减得: $-T_n = 2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2$ $2^{n}-1-n\times 2^{n}$. 所以数列 $\{n\cdot a_{n}\}$ 的前n项和 $T_{n}=(n-1)2^{n}+1$.

15.【答案】 $\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$

解:不妨设|PQ| = 3k, $|PF_2| = 4k(k > 0)$,

因为P在以 F_1F_2 为直径的圆上,所以 $PF_1 \perp PF_2$,即 $PQ \perp PF_2$,则 $|QF_2| = 5k$,

因为Q在C的左支上,所以 $|QF_2| + |PF_2| - |PQ| = (|QF_2| - |QF_1|) + (|PF_2| - |PF_1|)$,

即 4k + 5k - 3k = 4a,解得 2a = 3k,则 $|PF_1| = |PF_2| - 2a = 4k - 3k = k$,

因为 $PF_1 \perp PF_2$,所以 $|F_1F_2|^2 = |PF_1|^2 + |PF_2|^2$,即 $4c^2 = 17k^2$,

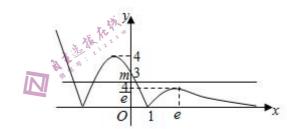
16.【答案】($\frac{4}{3}$,4)

$$\mathbb{H}\colon F(x) = \begin{cases} |f(x)|, x \leq 1, \\ g(x), x > 1, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} |x^2 + 2x - 3|, x \leq 1, \\ \frac{4\ln x}{x}, x > 1 \end{cases},$$

当x > 1 时, $F(x) = \frac{4 \ln x}{x}$, $F'(x) = \frac{4 - 4 \ln x}{x^2}$,当 $x \in (1, e)$ 时,F'(x) > 0,F(x)单调递增;

当 $x \in (e, +\infty)$ 时,F'(x) < 0,F(x)单调递减;可得函数F(x)在x = e处的极大值为: $\frac{4}{e}$,

当x →+ ∞时,图象趋近于x轴.函数F(x)的大致图象如图所示,



可知函数y = F(x) - m存在 3 个零点时,m的取值范围是($\frac{4}{\rho}$,4)

17.【答案】证明: (1)因为
$$\frac{1}{tanA} + \frac{1}{tanC} = \frac{1}{sinB}$$

所以
$$\frac{\cos A}{\sin A} + \frac{\cos C}{\sin C} = \frac{1}{\sin B}$$
,所以 $\frac{\cos A \sin C + \sin A \cos C}{\sin A \sin C} = \frac{1}{\sin B}$,

所以
$$\frac{\sin(A+C)}{\sin A \sin C} = \frac{1}{\sin B}$$
,所以 $\frac{\sin B}{\sin A \sin C} = \frac{1}{\sin B}$,所以 $\sin^2 B = \sin A \sin C$,

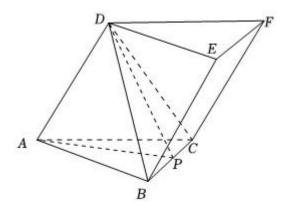
由正弦定理得 $b^2 = ac$;

(2)解:
$$cosB = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - ac}{2ac} \ge \frac{2ac - ac}{2ac} = \frac{1}{2}$$
, (当且仅当 $a = c$ 时等号成立),

则当a=c时,cosB取得最小值 $\frac{1}{2}$,又 $B\in(0,\pi)$,所以角B最大值为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$,

此时 \triangle *ABC*为等边三角形,所以 \triangle *ABC*的面积为 $\sqrt{3}$.

18. 【答案】解: (1)证明: 取BC的中点P, 连接AP, PD, 如图,

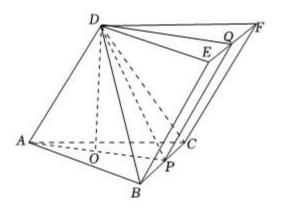


在等边 \triangle ABC中, 由题意知AP \bot BC, 在 \triangle BCD中, DB = DC, 则PD \bot BC,

 $: AP, PD \subset \text{P} \equiv ADP, AP \cap PD = P, ∴ BC \bot \text{P} \equiv ADP,$

 $:: AD \subset \text{平面} ADP$, $:: BC \perp AD$,在三棱柱ABC - DEF中,AD // BE,四边形 BCFE 是平行四边形,则BC ⊥ BE,∴四边形BCFE为矩形;

(2)取EF的中点Q,连接DQ,PQ,过D作 $DO \perp AP$,如图,



则 $PQ \perp BC$, :: $PQ \subset$ 平面BCFE, $PD \subset$ 平面BDC, $BC \perp PD$,

 $\therefore \angle QPD$ 是平面DBC与平面BCFE的夹角或其补角,在等边 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AP = ABsin60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$,则 $DQ = AP = \sqrt{3}$,

在
$$Rt \triangle DPB$$
中, $DP = \sqrt{DB^2 - BP^2} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{3} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{3}$

:: BC ⊥平面*ADP*,*BC* ⊂平面*ABC*,*:*:平面*ABC* ⊥平面*ADP*

::平面ABC ∩平面ADP = AP,且 $DO \perp AP$,:: $DO \perp$ 平面ABC,

∴ ∠DAP是侧棱AD与底面ABC所成角,即∠DAP = 60°,

在 $\triangle DAP$ 中, $AD^2 + AP^2 - 2 \cdot AD \cdot AP \cdot cos60^\circ = DP^2$,

设AD = x,化简得 $3x^2 - 3\sqrt{3}x - 4 = 0$,解得 $x = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 或 $x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ (舍),

$$\therefore AD = PQ = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}, \quad 在 \triangle DPQ 中, \quad \cos \angle DPQ = \frac{DP^2 + PQ^2 - DQ^2}{2DP \cdot PQ} = \frac{5\sqrt{13}}{26},$$

::平面DBC与平面BCFE夹角的余弦值为 $\frac{5\sqrt{13}}{26}$

19.【答案】解: (1)设A小区方案一的满意度平均分为 \overline{x} ,

则 $\bar{x} = (45 \times 0.006 + 55 \times 0.014 + 65 \times 0.018 + 75 \times 0.031 + 85 \times 0.021 + 95 \times 0.010) \times 10 = 72.7.$

设B小区方案二的满意度平均分为 \overline{y} ,

 $\sqrt{y} = (45 \times 0.005 + 55 \times 0.010 + 65 \times 0.010 + 75 \times 0.020 + 85 \times 0.032 + 95 \times 0.023) \times 10 = 78.3$

: 72.7 < 78.3.

::方案二的垃圾分类推行措施更受居民欢迎.

(2)由题意可知:

A小区即方案一中,满意度不低于 70 分的频率为 (0.031+0.021+0.010)×10=0.62,以频率估计概率,赞成率为 62%

B小区即方案二中,满意度不低于 70 分的频率为 $(0.020 + 0.032 + 0.023) \times 10 = 0.75$,以频率估计概率,赞成率为 75%。

:: B小区可继续推行方案二.

(3)由(2)中结果,在B小区不赞成 25 人中,取 8×25% = 2 人,赞成的 75 人中取 8×75% = 6 人组成代表 用。

设至少有 一个不赞成居民做汇总发言的概率为p,枚举略,由古典概型:

p = 13/28

20.【答案】解: (1)由题意可知 $F(\frac{p}{2},0)$, :: $|PF| = \sqrt{(-3-\frac{p}{2})^2 + (2-0)^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$,

又: p > 0, : p = 2, : 抛物线E的标准方程为 $y^2 = 4x$.

证明: (2)显然直线AB斜率存在,设直线AB的方程为y-2=k(x+3),

联立方程
$$\begin{cases} y-2=k(x+3) \\ y^2=4x \end{cases}$$
, 消去 x 得 $ky^2-4y+8+12k=0(k \neq 0)$,

 $\therefore \Delta = 16(-3k^2 - 2k + 1) > 0,$

设 $A(x_1,y_1)$, $B(x_2,y_2)$, $\therefore y_1 + y_2 = \frac{4}{k}$, $y_1y_2 = \frac{8}{k} + 12$, $\therefore y_1y_2 - 12 = 2(y_1 + y_2)$ ①,

直线AC的方程为 $y-y_1=x-\frac{y_1^2}{4}$

,联立方程
$$\begin{cases} y-y_1=x-rac{y_1^2}{4}, &$$
化简得 $y^2-4y+4y_1-y_1^2=0, \\ y^2=4x \end{cases}$

 $\therefore \Delta = 16 - 4(4y_1 - y_1^2) > 0,$

设 $\mathcal{C}(x_3,y_3)$,则 $y_1+y_3=42$,由①②得 $(4-y_3)y_2-12=2(4-y_3+y_2)$,

 $\therefore 2(y_2 + y_3) = y_2 y_3 + 20 (3),$

(i)若直线BC斜率不存在,则 $y_2 + y_3 = 0$,又: $2(y_2 + y_3) = y_2y_3 + 20$, $\therefore y_3^2 = 20$,

 $\therefore x_3 = \frac{y_3^2}{4} = 5, \ \ \therefore 直线BC$ 的方程为x = 5,

(ii)若直线BC的斜率存在,为 $\frac{y_2-y_3}{x_2-x_3} = \frac{4}{y_2+y_3}$

::直线BC的方程为 $y-y_2=\frac{4}{y_2+y_3}(x-\frac{y_2^2}{4})$,即 $4x-(y_2+y_3)y+y_2y_3=0$,

将③代入得 $4x - (y_2 + y_3)y + 2(y_2 + y_3) - 20 = 0$,

 $\therefore (y_2 + y_3)(2 - y) + 4(x - 5) = 0,$

::直线BC斜率存在时过点(5,2),由(i)(ii)可知,直线BC过定点(5,2).

21. 【答案】解: (1)已知函数 $f(x) = lnx + x + \frac{2}{ax}(a \neq 0)$,

当a = 1 时, $f(x) = lnx + x + \frac{2}{x}$,定义域为(0, + ∞),

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

故函数f(x)的单调递减区间为(0,1),单调递增区间为 $(1,+\infty)$,

则f(x)有极小值f(1) = 0 + 1 + 2 = 3,无极大值;

(2)若对 $\forall x \in (e^{-1},e), \ f(x) < x+2$

即对 $\forall x \in (e^{-1}, e), lnx + \frac{2}{ax} - 2 < 0$,

 $\Rightarrow g'(x) = 0$,解得 $x = \frac{2}{a}$,

①当a < 0 时, $g'(x) = \frac{ax-2}{ax^2} > 0$,函数g(x)在 (e^{-1}, e) 上单调递增,

 $g(e) = lne + \frac{2}{ae} - 2 = -1 + \frac{2}{ae} < 0$ 显然成立;

② 当a > 0 时,令g'(x) > 0,解得 $x > \frac{2}{a}$,

令g'(x) < 0,解得 $0 < x < \frac{2}{a}$

则函数g(x)在 $(0,\frac{2}{a})$ 上单调递减,在 $(\frac{2}{a},+\infty)$ 上单调递增,

若g(x) < 0 在 (e^{-1}, e) 恒成立,只需满足 $\begin{cases} g(e^{-1}) \leq 0 \\ g(e) \leq 0 \end{cases}$,即 $\begin{cases} -3 + \frac{2}{ae^{-1}} \leq 0 \\ -1 + \frac{2}{ae} \leq 0 \end{cases}$,解得 $a \geqslant \frac{2e}{3}$

综上, 实数a的取值范围为 $(-\infty,0) \cup [\frac{2e}{3},+\infty)$.

22.【答案】解: (1)由 $\begin{cases} x = 1 + \sqrt{3}\cos\theta, \\ y = \sqrt{3}\sin\theta, \end{cases}$ 得曲线C的普通方程为 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 3;$

当 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时,直线l的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = 2 + \frac{1}{2}t, \\ y = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t, \end{cases} (t$ 为参数),

:.直线l的普通方程为 $\sqrt{3}x - y - 2\sqrt{3} + 1 = 0$,

则其极坐标方程为 $\sqrt{3}\rho\cos\theta - \rho\sin\theta - 2\sqrt{3} + 1 = 0$,

 $\mathbb{P} 2\rho\cos\left(\theta+\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2\sqrt{3}-1.$

(2)将 $\begin{cases} x = 2 + t\cos\alpha, \\ y = 1 + t\sin\alpha, \end{cases}$ 代入圆的方程 $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 3$ 中,得 $(1 + t\cos\alpha)^2 + (1 + t\sin\alpha)^2 = 3$,

化简得 $t^2 + 2t (\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha) - 1 = 0$.

又点(2, 1)在圆 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 3$ 内,

设M, N两点对应的参数分别为 t_1 , t_2 , 则 $t_1+t_2=-2$ ($\sin\alpha+\cos\alpha$), $t_1t_2=-1$,

 $\therefore |MN| = |t_1 - t_2| = \sqrt{(t_1 + t_2)^2 - 4t_1t_2} = \sqrt{4(\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha)^2 + 4} = 2\sqrt{2 + \sin 2\alpha} = \sqrt{10}$

 $\therefore \sin 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{解得 } 2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{或 } 2\alpha = \frac{5\pi}{6}. \quad \text{即 } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ 或 } \alpha = \frac{5\pi}{12} \text{ 则直线} l 的倾斜角为 \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ 或 } \frac{5\pi}{12}.$

23.【答案】解: (1) 当x < -2 时, $f(x) \le 6 - x$,即 $-2x + 2 - x - 2 \le 6 - x$,解得 $x \ge -3$,故 $-3 \le x < -2$;

当 $-2 \le x \le 1$ 时, $f(x) \le 6 - x$, 即 $-2x + 2 + x + 2 \le 6 - x$, ∴ $4 \le 6$, 则 $-2 \le x \le 1$;

当x > 1 时, $f(x) \le 6 - x$,即 $2x - 2 + x + 2 \le 6 - x$,解得 $x \le \frac{3}{2}$,故 $1 < x \le \frac{3}{2}$,

综上所述,原不等式的解集为 $\{x \mid -3 \le x \le \frac{3}{2}\}$;

若-2 ≤ x ≤ 1,则f(x) = -x + 4 ≥ 3;若x > 1,则f(x) = 3x > 3,

所以函数f(x)的最小值T=3,故a+b+c=3.又a、b,c为正数,

$$\mathbb{M}(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{4}{c}) \times 3 = (\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{4}{c})(a + b + c) \ge 6 + 2\sqrt{\frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{a}{b}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{c}{a} \cdot \frac{4a}{c}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{c}{b} \cdot \frac{4b}{c}} = 16$$

当且仅当 $a = b = \frac{3}{4}$, $c = \frac{3}{2}$ 时等号成立,所以 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{4}{c} \ge \frac{16}{3}$.

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