

机密★启用前

2023 年阳泉市高三年级第三次模拟测试试题
高三数学参考答案和评分标准

一、单项选择题:(每小题 5 分,共 40 分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
选项	A	C	B	B	D	D	B	C

二、多项选择题:(每小题 5 分,共 20 分)

题号	9	10	11	12
选项	ABD	ACD	BCD	BC

三、填空题:(每小题 5 分,共 20 分)

(13) $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ (14) 3500 (15) $\frac{20}{3}$ (16) (4,5)

四、解答题:(本大题共 6 小题,共 70 分)

(17)解:(1)∵ $2a_{n+1} - a_n a_{n+1} = 1$,

$$\therefore a_{n+1}(2-a_n)=1, \text{ 又 } b_n = \frac{1}{a_n-1}, \text{ 即 } a_n = \frac{1}{b_n}+1,$$

代入 $a_{n+1}(2-a_n) = 1$ 中有 $(\frac{1}{b_{n+1}}+1)(1-\frac{1}{b_n})=1$, 化简得 $b_{n+1} = b_n - 1$, …………… (3 分)

∴ 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是以 $b_1 = \frac{1}{3-1} = \frac{1}{2}$ 为首项, -1 为公差的等差数列,

$$\therefore b_n = \frac{1}{2} - (n-1) = \frac{3-2n}{2}. \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \because b_n = \frac{3-2n}{2}, b_{n+1} = \frac{1-2n}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{b_n \cdot b_{n+1}} = \frac{4}{(2n-3)(2n-1)} = 2\left(\frac{1}{2n-3} - \frac{1}{2n-1}\right) \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{分})$$

$$\therefore S_n = 2\left(-1 - \frac{1}{2n-1}\right) = \frac{-4n}{2n-1} \dots\dots\dots (10 \text{分})$$

18.解:(1) $\because b^2 + c^2 = a^2 - bc,$

$$\therefore b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = -bc. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{分})$$

由余弦定理得 $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = -\frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{分})$

$$\because 0 < A < \pi, \therefore A = \frac{2\pi}{3} \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{分})$$

(2) 由 $b \sin A = 4 \sin B$ 及正弦定理, 得 $ab = 4b, \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{分})$

$$\therefore a = 4. \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{分})$$

由余弦定理得, $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \geq 2bc + bc. \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{分})$

$$\therefore bc \leq \frac{16}{3} \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{分})$$

当且仅当 $b=c=\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 时, 等号成立. $\dots\dots\dots (9 \text{分})$

$$\because \lg b + \lg c \geq 1 - 2\cos(B+C), \therefore \lg(bc) \geq 1 + 2\cos A = 0, \text{ 则 } bc \geq 1, \dots\dots\dots (10 \text{分})$$

$$\therefore 1 \leq bc \leq \frac{16}{3}, \therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 的面积为 } \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 面积的取值范围是 } \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}\right]. \dots\dots\dots (12 \text{分})$$

19.解:(1)每辆车智能检测中安全检测、电池检测、性能检测三项指标达标的概率

分别记为 P_1, P_2, P_3 , 并记芯片智能检测不达标为事件 A .

$$\text{则有 } P_1 = \frac{99}{100}, P_2 = \frac{98}{99}, P_3 = \frac{97}{98},$$

$$P(A) = 1 - P_1 P_2 P_3 = 1 - \frac{99}{100} \times \frac{98}{99} \times \frac{97}{98} = \frac{3}{100},$$

\therefore 每辆车智能检测不达标的概率为 $\frac{3}{100}$ (4分)

(2)人工抽检 30 辆车恰有 1 个不合格品的概率为 $\varphi(p) = C_{30}^1 p^1 (1-p)^{29} (0 < p < 1)$,

$$\text{因此 } \varphi'(p) = C_{30}^1 [(1-p)^{29} - 29p(1-p)^{28}] = C_{30}^1 (1-p)^{28} (1-30p) \text{ (6分)}$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi'(p) = 0, \text{ 得 } p = \frac{1}{30}.$$

当 $p \in (0, \frac{1}{30})$ 时, $\varphi'(p) > 0$; 当 $p \in (\frac{1}{30}, 1)$ 时, $\varphi'(p) < 0$.

则 $\varphi(p)$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{30})$ 上单调递增, 在 $(\frac{1}{30}, 1)$ 上单调递减,

$\therefore \varphi(p)$ 有唯一的极大值点 $p_0 = \frac{1}{30}$ (8分)

(3)设每辆车人工抽检达标为事件 B , 工人在流水线进行人工抽检时,

抽检一辆车恰为合格品为事件 C ,

$$\text{由(2)得: } P(C) = P(B | \bar{A}) = 1 - p = \frac{29}{30},$$

$$\text{由(1)得: } P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = \frac{97}{100},$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{A}B) = P(\bar{A}) \cdot P(B | \bar{A}) = \frac{29}{30} \times \frac{97}{100} \approx 93.8\% < 96\%,$$

因此, 公司需对生产工序进行改良. (12分)

高三数学试题答案第 3 页(共 7 页)

20.(1)如图,连接 OE, OF ,

\therefore 三棱锥 $E-ABD$ 和 $F-BCD$ 均是棱长 2 的正四面体,

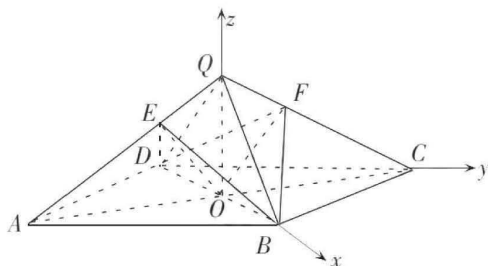
$\therefore AO=OC=OE=OF=\sqrt{3}, AE=FC=2,$

$\therefore \triangle AOE \cong \triangle COF, \therefore \angle EAO = \angle FCO, \therefore OQ \perp AC.$ (2分)

$\therefore BF=DF, QF=QF, \angle BFQ = \angle DFQ = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$

$\therefore \triangle BFQ \cong \triangle DFQ, \therefore BQ=DQ, \therefore OQ \perp BD.$ (4分)

又 $AC \cap BD = O, AC, BD \subset$ 平面 $ABCD, \therefore OQ \perp$ 平面 $ABCD.$ (5分)



(2)易得四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形,则 $AC \perp BD, \therefore OQ, AC, BD$ 两两垂直,

\therefore 以 O 为原点建立空间直角坐标系如图:

则 $A(0, -\sqrt{3}, 0), B(1, 0, 0), C(0, \sqrt{3}, 0), D(-1, 0, 0), Q(0, 0, \sqrt{6}),$

故 $\overrightarrow{AD} = (-1, \sqrt{3}, 0), \overrightarrow{DQ} = (1, 0, \sqrt{6}),$

$\overrightarrow{BC} = (-1, \sqrt{3}, 0), \overrightarrow{CQ} = (0, -\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{6}).$ (6分)

设平面 AQD 的法向量为 $\mathbf{m} = (x_1, y_1, z_1),$ 则
$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \mathbf{m} = -x_1 + \sqrt{3}y_1 = 0 \\ \overrightarrow{DQ} \cdot \mathbf{m} = x_1 + \sqrt{6}z_1 = 0 \end{cases},$$

令 $x_1 = \sqrt{6},$ 则 $y_1 = \sqrt{2}, z_1 = -1,$ 故 $\mathbf{m} = (\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{2}, -1).$ (8分)

$$\text{设平面 } BCF \text{ 的法向量为 } \mathbf{n}=(x_2, y_2, z_2), \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} \overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \mathbf{n} = -x_2 + \sqrt{3} y_2 = 0 \\ \overrightarrow{CQ} \cdot \mathbf{n} = -\sqrt{3} y_2 + \sqrt{6} z_2 = 0 \end{cases},$$

令 $x_2 = \sqrt{6}$, 则 $y_2 = \sqrt{2}, z_2 = 1$, 故 $\mathbf{n}=(\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{2}, 1)$ (10分)

$$\therefore \cos \langle \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n} \rangle = \frac{|\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{n}|}{|\mathbf{m}| |\mathbf{n}|} = \frac{|6+2-1|}{\sqrt{6+2+1} \times \sqrt{6+2+1}} = \frac{7}{9} \text{ (11分)}$$

\therefore 平面 ADQ 与平面 BCF 夹角的余弦值为 $\frac{7}{9}$ (12分)

21.解:(1)不妨设点 P 在 x 轴的上方,由椭圆的性质可知 $|OA| = a$.

$\therefore \triangle APO$ 是以 P 为直角顶点的等腰直角三角形, $\therefore P(-\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$,

代入 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, 得 $\frac{\frac{a^2}{4}}{a^2} + \frac{\frac{a^2}{4}}{b^2} = 1$, 整理, 得 $a^2 = 3b^2$ (2分)

$\therefore \triangle APO$ 的面积为 1, $\therefore \frac{1}{2} a \cdot \frac{a}{2} = 1$, $\therefore a^2 = 4, b^2 = \frac{4}{3}$.

故椭圆 C 的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{3y^2}{4} = 1$ (4分)

(2)设直线 AM 的斜率为 k_1 , 直线 BN 的斜率为 $k_2, M(x_1, y_1), N(x_2, y_2)$,

直线 MN 的方程为 $x = my + 1$.

不妨设 $y_2 < 0 < y_1$, 则 $k_1 = \tan \angle MAB, k_2 = \tan \angle NBA$.

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} x = my + 1, \\ x^2 + 3y^2 = 4, \end{cases} \text{ 可得 } (m^2 + 3)y^2 + 2my - 3 = 0,$$

$$\Delta = 16m^2 + 36 > 0, \text{ 则 } y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{2m}{m^2 + 3}, y_1 y_2 = -\frac{3}{m^2 + 3}, \text{ (6分)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{y_1+y_2}{y_1y_2} = \frac{2m}{3}, \text{即 } 2my_1y_2=3(y_1+y_2), \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{分})$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{\frac{y_1}{x_1+2}}{\frac{y_2}{x_2-2}} = \frac{y_1}{x_1+2} \cdot \frac{x_2-2}{y_2} = \frac{y_1(my_2-1)}{(my_1+3)y_2} = \frac{my_1y_2-y_1}{my_1y_2+3y_2} \dots\dots\dots (9 \text{分})$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{2}(y_1+y_2)-y_1}{\frac{3}{2}(y_1+y_2)+3y_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}y_1+\frac{3}{2}y_2}{\frac{3}{2}y_1+\frac{9}{2}y_2} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\therefore 3k_1=k_2. \dots\dots\dots (11 \text{分})$$

故 $3\tan \angle MAB = \tan \angle NBA$ 得证. $\dots\dots\dots (12 \text{分})$

22.解:(1) $f(x) = e^x - ax^2 + 2ax - 1, f'(x) = e^x - 2ax + 2a,$

令 $\varphi(x) = f'(x) = e^x - 2ax + 2a,$ 则 $\varphi'(x) = e^x - 2a.$

因 $f(x)$ 有两个极值点 $x_1, x_2,$ 故 $\varphi(x) = e^x - 2ax + 2a$ 有两个零点 $\dots\dots\dots (2 \text{分})$

若 $a \leq 0,$ 则 $\varphi'(x) > 0, \varphi(x)$ 单调递增, 不可能有两个零点 $\dots\dots\dots (3 \text{分})$

$\therefore a > 0,$ 令 $\varphi'(x) = e^x - 2a = 0$ 得 $x = \ln 2a$

当 $x \in (-\infty, \ln 2a)$ 时, $\varphi'(x) < 0, \varphi(x)$ 单调递减;

当 $x \in (\ln 2a, +\infty)$ 时, $\varphi'(x) > 0, \varphi(x)$ 单调递增;

$$\therefore \varphi(x)_{\min} = \varphi(\ln 2a) = 4a - 2a \ln(2a) \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{分})$$

$\therefore \varphi(x)$ 有两个零点, $\therefore 4a - 2a \ln(2a) < 0,$ 则 $a > \frac{1}{2}e^2.$

又 $\varphi(0)=1+2a>0, \varphi(1)=e>0, \therefore a > \frac{1}{2}e^2$ (5分)

(2) 设 $x_1 < x_2, \therefore \varphi(1)=e>0, \varphi(2)=e^2-2a<0$, 则 $1 < x_1 < 2 < x_2$ (6分)

$\therefore \varphi(x_1)=\varphi(x_2)=0, \therefore e^{x_1}=2ax_1-2a, e^{x_2}=2ax_2-2a$ (7分)

则 $\frac{e^{x_2}}{e^{x_1}} = \frac{x_2-1}{x_1-1}$, 取对数得 $x_2-x_1 = \ln(x_2-1) - \ln(x_1-1)$.

令 $x_1-1=t_1, x_2-1=t_2$, 则 $t_2-t_1 = \ln t_2 - \ln t_1 = 2 \ln \sqrt{\frac{t_2}{t_1}}$ (8分)

令 $F(t) = \ln t - \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1} (t > 1)$ (9分)

则 $F'(t) = \frac{(t-1)^2}{t(t+1)} > 0, \therefore F(t) = \ln t - \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1}$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

则 $F(t) = \ln t - \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1} > F(1) = 0, \therefore \ln t > \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1}$

则 $t_2-t_1 = 2 \ln \sqrt{\frac{t_2}{t_1}} > 2 \frac{2(\sqrt{\frac{t_2}{t_1}}-1)}{\sqrt{\frac{t_2}{t_1}}+1} = 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t_2}-\sqrt{t_1}}{\sqrt{t_2}+\sqrt{t_1}}$ (11分)

两边约去 $\sqrt{t_2}-\sqrt{t_1}$ 后化简整理

得 $\sqrt{t_2} + \sqrt{t_1} > 2$, 即 $\sqrt{x_1-1} + \sqrt{x_2-1} > 2$ (12分)

(以上答案仅供参考,如有不同解法酌情给分)

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**官方微信信号：**zizzsw**。



 微信搜一搜

 自主选拔在线

