

凉山州 2023 届高中毕业班第二次诊断考试理科数学参考答案及评分细则

1-5: CBACB,      6-10: DACDB,      11-12: DC  
 13:   10  ;    14:   2  ;    15:   3  ;    16:   ①③  

17 解: (1) 由题意  $f'(x) = 2x + 2 \therefore a_n = 2n + 2 \dots\dots\dots 2$  分

$$\begin{cases} b_3^2 + 2b_3b_5 + b_5^2 = 5 \\ b_3 + b_5 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_3 = 4 \\ b_5 = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} b_3 = 1 \\ b_5 = 4 \end{cases} \text{ (舍)} \quad q = \sqrt{\frac{b_5}{b_3}} = \frac{1}{2}, b_n = b_3q^{n-3} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-5} \dots\dots 6$$
 分

(2)  $\frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{2n+2}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-5}} = (n+1) \cdot 2^{n-4} \dots\dots\dots 7$  分

$$S_n = 2 \cdot 2^{-3} + 3 \cdot 2^{-2} + 4 \cdot 2^{-1} + \dots + n \cdot 2^{n-5} + (n+1) \cdot 2^{n-4} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$2S_n = 2 \cdot 2^{-2} + 3 \cdot 2^{-1} + 4 \cdot 2^0 + \dots + n \cdot 2^{n-4} + (n+1) \cdot 2^{n-3} \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1} S_n = -\frac{1}{4} - (2^{-2} + 2^{-1} + \dots + 2^{n-4}) + (n+1) \cdot 2^{n-3} \dots\dots\dots 10$$
 分

$$S_n = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{\frac{1}{4}(1-2^{n-1})}{1-2} + (n+1) \cdot 2^{n-3} \Rightarrow S_n = n \cdot 2^{n-3} \dots\dots\dots 12$$
 分

19 解: (1) 取 AB 中点 G, 连接 EG, A<sub>1</sub>G,  $\therefore E, G$  分别是 BC, AB 中点

$$\therefore EG \parallel AC \text{ 且 } EG = \frac{1}{2} AC$$

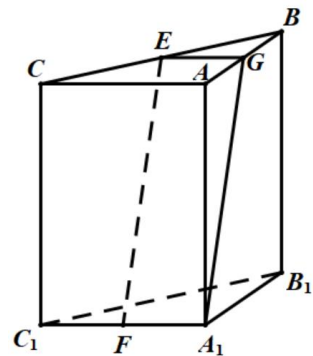
$$\text{又 } \because A_1F \parallel AC \text{ 且 } A_1F = \frac{1}{2} AC \therefore A_1F \parallel EG$$

$\therefore$  四边形 EGA<sub>1</sub>F 为平行四边形

$$\therefore EF \parallel A_1G, EF \not\subset \text{平面 } ABB_1A_1, A_1G \subset \text{平面 } ABB_1A_1$$

$$\therefore EF \parallel \text{平面 } ABB_1A_1, \therefore EF \subset \text{平面 } AEF, \text{平面 } AEF \cap \text{平面}$$

$$ABB_1A_1 = l \therefore EF \parallel l \dots\dots\dots 6$$
 分 (2)



三棱柱为直棱柱  $\therefore AA_1 \perp \text{平面 } ABC \therefore AA_1 \perp A_1C_1$

$\therefore$  平面  $ACC_1A_1 \perp \text{平面 } ABB_1A_1,$

平面  $ACC_1A_1 \cap \text{平面 } ABB_1A_1 = AA_1, A_1C_1 \subset \text{平面 } ACC_1A_1$

$\therefore A_1C_1 \perp \text{平面 } ABB_1A_1 \therefore A_1C_1 \perp A_1B_1 \dots\dots\dots 8$  分

以 A<sub>1</sub> 为坐标原点建系如图所示, 设  $AA_1 = a$

$$B_1(0, 2\sqrt{2}, 0), F(\sqrt{2}, 0, 0), E(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, a), A(0, 0, a)$$

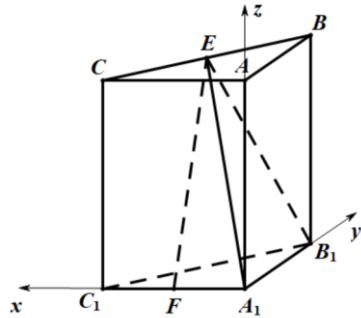
$$\overrightarrow{AB_1} = (0, 2\sqrt{2}, -a), \overrightarrow{EF} = (0, -\sqrt{2}, -a)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{EF} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2 \therefore E(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, 2), A(0, 0, 2)$$

设平面  $A_1B_1E$  法向量为

$$\vec{n} = (x, y, z), \overrightarrow{A_1B_1} = (0, 2\sqrt{2}, 0), \overrightarrow{A_1F} = (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, 2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{A_1B_1} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{A_1F} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\sqrt{2}y = 0 \\ \sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{2}y + 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$



取  $\vec{n} = (\sqrt{2}, 0, -1)$  由 (1) 知直线  $EF \parallel l \therefore l$  方向向量为  $\overrightarrow{EF} = (0, -\sqrt{2}, -2)$

设直线  $l$  与平面  $BCC_1B_1$  所成角为  $\alpha$ ,

$$\sin \alpha = \left| \cos \langle \vec{n}, \overrightarrow{EF} \rangle \right| = \frac{|\vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{EF}|}{\|\vec{n}\| \|\overrightarrow{EF}\|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}, \text{ 所以直线 } l \text{ 与平面 } BCC_1B_1 \text{ 所成角的余弦值为 } \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

$$19 \text{ 解: (1) } P(A) = \frac{C_{90}^1}{C_{100}^1}, P(AB) = \frac{C_9^1}{C_{100}^1}, P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{C_9^1}{C_{90}^1} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P(\bar{B}|A) = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(A)} = \frac{C_{81}^1}{C_{100}^1} \therefore L = \frac{P(B|A)}{P(\bar{B}|A)} = \frac{C_9^1}{C_{81}^1} = \frac{1}{9} \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

(实质是重症患者在有症状感染者中占比  $\therefore L = \frac{C_9^1}{C_{81}^1} = \frac{1}{9}$  也给满分)

$$(2) P(X \leq 10) = P(X \geq 90) = \frac{1}{10} \therefore P(10 < X < 90) = 1 - 2 \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{4}{5}, \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

由题意得  $Y \sim B(3, \frac{4}{5}), \therefore P(Y = k) = C_3^k (\frac{4}{5})^k (\frac{1}{5})^{3-k}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3.$

$$\therefore P(Y = 0) = C_3^0 (\frac{4}{5})^0 (\frac{1}{5})^3 = \frac{1}{125}, P(Y = 1) = C_3^1 (\frac{4}{5})^1 (\frac{1}{5})^2 = \frac{12}{125}$$

$$P(Y = 2) = C_3^2 (\frac{4}{5})^2 (\frac{1}{5})^1 = \frac{48}{125}, P(Y = 3) = C_3^3 (\frac{4}{5})^3 (\frac{1}{5})^0 = \frac{64}{125} \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$\therefore Y$  的分布列如下:

$Y$	0	1	2	3
$P$	$\frac{1}{125}$	$\frac{12}{125}$	$\frac{48}{125}$	$\frac{64}{125}$

$\therefore Y \sim B(3, \frac{4}{5}) \therefore E(Y) = 3 \times \frac{4}{5} = 2.4$  .....12 分

20 解:  $\because \angle CF_2F_1 = \frac{\pi}{3}, CF_1 = CF_2 \therefore \triangle CF_2F_1$  为正三角形  $\therefore AB$  为  $CF_2$  的中垂线

$\therefore CA = AF_2, CB = BF_2, \therefore \triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle ABF_2$  周长相等, 即  $4a = 8$

$\therefore a = 2, c = 1 \therefore E$  标准方程为  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$  .....5 分

(2) 设切线方程为  $y = kx + m$ , 由题意知  $k \neq 0$

$$\begin{cases} y = kx + m \\ 3x^2 + 4y^2 - 12 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (4k^2 + 3)x^2 + 8kmx + 4m^2 - 12 = 0$$

由  $\Delta = 64k^2m^2 - 16(4k^2 + 3)(m^2 - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow 4k^2 - m^2 + 3 = 0$  ① .....8 分

$y = kx + m$  过点  $P(n, t)$  得  $m = t - kn$  代入①得  $4k^2 - t^2 + 2ktn - n^2k^2 + 3 = 0$  ②

又点  $P(n, t)$  在椭圆上  $\therefore t^2 = 3 - \frac{3}{4}n^2$  代入②整理得

$16t^2k^2 + 24ntk + 9n^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 4tk + 3n = 0 \Rightarrow k = -\frac{3n}{4t}$  .....10 分

$k_1 = \frac{t}{t+1}, k_2 = \frac{t}{t-1} \therefore \frac{1}{k} \cdot (\frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}) = -\frac{4t}{3n} \cdot (\frac{n+1}{t} + \frac{n-1}{t}) = -\frac{4t}{3n} \cdot \frac{2n}{t} = -\frac{8}{3}$

.....12 分

21 解:  $f'(x) = \frac{a}{x} - 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{x^2 - ax + 1}{x^2} \leq 0$  即  $x^2 - ax + 1 \geq 0$  .....2分

$\Rightarrow a \leq x + \frac{1}{x} (x > 0), \therefore x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 2$ , 当且仅当  $x = 1$  时取 "=",  $\therefore a \leq 2$  .....4 分

(2) 由 (1) 知当  $a \leq 2$  时  $f(x)$  单调递减, 无极值点, 不满足条件.

当  $a > 2$  时,  $f'(x) = \frac{a}{x} - 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{x^2 - ax + 1}{x^2} = 0$  即  $x^2 - ax + 1 = 0, \Delta = a^2 - 4 > 0$  的两

根为  $x_1, x_2$ . 由韦达定理得  $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = a \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = 1 \end{cases}, \therefore x_1 < x_2 \therefore 0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2$ , 满足条件 .....6 分

令  $g(x) = x - \sin x (x > 0), g'(x) = 1 - \cos x \geq 0 \therefore g(x) > g(0) = 0 \therefore x > \sin x (x > 0)$ ,

要证  $2 \sin x_2 - 2x_1 - a \ln x_2 + a \ln x_1 < 0$  只需证  $2x_2 - 2x_1 - a \ln x_2 + a \ln x_1 < 0$ , ...8 分

即证  $\frac{x_2 - x_1}{\ln x_2 - \ln x_1} < \frac{a}{2} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$ , 即证  $\frac{2(x_2 - x_1)}{x_1 + x_2} < \ln x_2 - \ln x_1$ ,  $\frac{2(\frac{x_2}{x_1} - 1)}{\frac{x_2}{x_1} + 1} < \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1}$  ...10分

令  $t = \frac{x_2}{x_1} \in (1, +\infty)$  即证  $\frac{2t-2}{t+1} < \ln t$

$h(t) = \ln t - \frac{2t-2}{t+1}, t \in (1, +\infty). h'(t) = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{4}{(t+1)^2} = \frac{(t-1)^2}{(t+1)^2} > 0$

$\therefore g(t)$  在  $(1, +\infty)$  单增,  $g(t) > g(1) = 0$  得证.....12分

22 解: (1) 将直线  $l$  的参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = -2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t \\ y = -4 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t \end{cases}$  ( $t$  为参数) 化为普通方程为

$x - y - 2 = 0. \therefore \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$

$\therefore$  直线  $l$  的极坐标方程为  $\rho \cos \theta - \rho \sin \theta - 2 = 0$ .....3分

$\therefore$  由曲线  $C$  的极坐标方程  $\rho^2 \sin^2 \theta = 2\rho \cos \theta$

化为直角坐标方程为  $y^2 = 2x$ .....5分

(2) 将  $\begin{cases} x = -2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t \\ y = -4 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t \end{cases}$  代入  $y^2 = 2x$  得  $t^2 - 10\sqrt{2}t + 40 = 0$

设点  $A, B$  对应的参数为  $t_1, t_2$ , 则  $t_1 + t_2 = 10\sqrt{2}, t_1 \cdot t_2 = 40$ .....7分

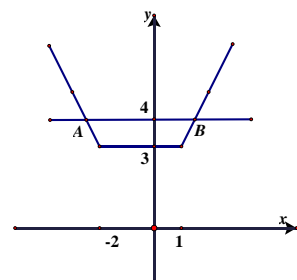
$\therefore P \in l$

$\therefore |PA| \cdot |PB| = |t_1| |t_2| = 40, |AB|^2 = |t_1 - t_2|^2 = (t_1 + t_2)^2 - 4t_1 \cdot t_2 = 40$

$\therefore |PA| \cdot |PB| = |AB|^2$  .....10分

23、(1) 解:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1, (x \geq 1) \\ 3, (-2 < x < 1) \\ -2x-1, (x \leq -2) \end{cases}$  .....2分

由图可知: 当  $f(x) = 4$  时,  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  或  $x = \frac{3}{2}$ ,



所以  $f(x) \leq 4$  的解集为  $[-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2}]$ .....5分

(2) 由图可知  $f(x)_{\min} = k = 3, \therefore \frac{3}{a} + \frac{2}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 3$ .....6分

由柯西不等式得

$$(3a + 2b + c) \cdot (\frac{3}{a} + \frac{2}{b} + \frac{1}{c}) \geq (\sqrt{3a} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{a}} + \sqrt{2b} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{b}} + \sqrt{c} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{c}})^2 = 36 \dots 9分$$

$\therefore 3a + 2b + c \geq 12$ , 当且仅当  $a = b = c = 2$  时取等号,

$\therefore 3a + 2b + c$  的最小值为 12.....10分

