

2023 届高三第二次联考
理科数学参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题：本题共 12 小题，每小题 5 分，共 60 分。在每小题给出的四个选项中，只有一项是符合题目要求的。

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C	A	B	B	A	A	C	B	D	B	D	D

二、填空题：本题共 4 小题，每小题 5 分，共 20 分。

13. -1 14. 80 15. $[1-2\sqrt{2}, 1+2\sqrt{2}]$ 16. 228π

三、解答题：本题共 6 小题，共 70 分。解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤。

17. (12 分)

- 解：(1) $\because a \sin A + 4b \sin C \cos^2 A = b \sin B + c \sin C$,
 $\therefore a^2 + 4bc \cos^2 A = b^2 + c^2$, $\therefore 4bc \cos^2 A = b^2 + c^2 - a^2$,2 分
 $\therefore 2 \cos^2 A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \cos A$,4 分
 又 $\because A \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\therefore \cos A = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$;6 分
 (2) $\because AD$ 为边 BC 上的中线, $\therefore \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC})$, $\therefore \overrightarrow{AD}^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC})^2$,
 $\therefore 4\overrightarrow{AD}^2 = \overrightarrow{AB}^2 + 2\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{AC}^2$,7 分
 $\therefore 12 = b^2 + c^2 + 2bc \cos A$, $\therefore 12 = b^2 + c^2 + bc$ ①,8 分
 在斜三角形 ABC 中, 由余弦定理得:
 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$, $\therefore 4 = b^2 + c^2 - bc$ ②,10 分
 ①-②, 得: $bc = 4$, $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$ 12 分

18. (12 分)

- 解：(1) 设事件 A 为“产品为次品”，其对立事件为 \bar{A} ,
 $\therefore P(\bar{A}) = (1 - \frac{1}{10}) \times (1 - \frac{1}{11}) \times (1 - \frac{1}{12}) = \frac{3}{4}$,3 分
 $\therefore P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$;5 分
 (2) 由题意可知，随机变量 X 的取值为 0, 1, 2, 3 .
 $P(X=0) = C_3^0 (\frac{1}{4})^0 \times (\frac{3}{4})^3 = \frac{27}{64}$,6 分
 $P(X=1) = C_3^1 (\frac{1}{4})^1 \times (\frac{3}{4})^2 = \frac{27}{64}$,7 分
 $P(X=2) = C_3^2 (\frac{1}{4})^2 \times (\frac{3}{4})^1 = \frac{9}{64}$,8 分
 $P(X=3) = C_3^3 (\frac{1}{4})^3 \times (\frac{3}{4})^0 = \frac{1}{64}$,9 分

随机变量 X 分布列如下:

X	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{27}{64}$	$\frac{27}{64}$	$\frac{9}{64}$	$\frac{1}{64}$

.....11分

$$\therefore E(X) = 0 \times \frac{27}{64} + 1 \times \frac{27}{64} + 2 \times \frac{9}{64} + 3 \times \frac{1}{64} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

.....12分

19. (12分)

解: (1) 如图, 延长 AA_1 , CF 交于点 N , 连接 NE 交 A_1B_1 于点 M , 则可知平面 CEF 即平面 $CEMF$, 且 M 为 A_1B_1 靠近 B_1 的三等分点,

$$\therefore A_1M = 2, \therefore A_1F = \sqrt{2}, \text{ 又 } \because \angle BAC = \angle B_1A_1C_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{2分}$$

$$\text{由余弦定理知 } MF^2 = A_1M^2 + A_1F^2 - 2A_1M \times A_1F \cos \angle B_1A_1C_1 = 2, \text{3分}$$

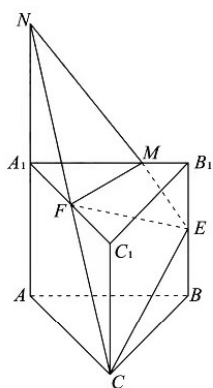
$$\therefore MF^2 + A_1F^2 = A_1M^2, \text{4分}$$

$$\therefore \triangle A_1MF \text{ 为直角三角形, } A_1F \perp MF, \text{4分}$$

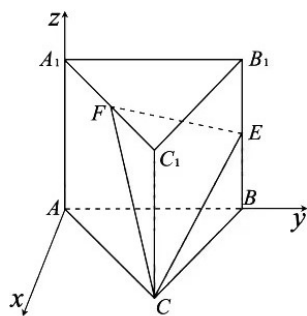
直三棱柱 $ABC - A_1B_1C_1$ 中, $AA_1 \perp$ 平面 $A_1B_1C_1$, $\therefore AA_1 \perp MF$, 又 $\because AA_1 \cap A_1C_1 = A_1$,

$$\therefore MF \perp \text{平面 } A_1ACC_1, MF \subset \text{平面 } CEF, \text{5分}$$

$$\therefore \text{平面 } CEF \perp \text{平面 } ACC_1A_1; \text{6分}$$



另解: 如图, 以 A 为原点, \overrightarrow{AB} , $\overrightarrow{AA_1}$ 为 y 轴和 z 轴的正方向, 过点 A 作 yAz 平面的垂线为 x 轴建立空间直角坐标系, 设 $AA_1 = 2a$,



则 $A(0,0,0)$, $C(2,2,0)$, $F(1,1,2a)$, $E(0,3,a)$, $A_1(0,0,2a)$, $C_1(2,2,2a)$,
 $\therefore \overrightarrow{CE} = (-2,1,a)$, $\overrightarrow{CF} = (-1,-1,2a)$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = (2,2,0)$, $\overrightarrow{AA_1} = (0,0,2a)$,1分
 设平面 CEF 的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$,

则 $\begin{cases} \mathbf{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{CE} = 0 \\ \mathbf{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{CF} = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} -2x_1 + y_1 + az_1 = 0 \\ -x_1 - y_1 + 2az_1 = 0 \end{cases}$, 令 $x_1 = 1$, $\therefore \mathbf{n} = (1, 1, \frac{1}{a})$,3分

设平面 ACC_1A_1 的法向量为 $\mathbf{m} = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$,
 则 $\begin{cases} \mathbf{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 0 \\ \mathbf{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{AA_1} = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} 2x_2 + 2y_2 = 0 \\ 2az_2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 令 $x_2 = 1$, $\therefore \mathbf{m} = (1, -1, 0)$,5分

$\therefore \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{n} = (1, -1, 0) \cdot (1, 1, \frac{1}{a}) = 0$, \therefore 平面 $CEF \perp$ 平面 ACC_1A_1 ;6分

(2) $\overrightarrow{EC_1} = (2, -1, a)$, 易求平面 CEF 的一个法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (1, 1, \frac{1}{a})$,

由直线 EC_1 与平面 CEF 所成角的正弦值为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ 得:

$|\cos \langle \overrightarrow{EC_1}, \mathbf{n} \rangle| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5+a^2} \cdot \sqrt{2+\frac{1}{a^2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$,8分

得 $2a^4 - 7a^2 + 5 = 0$, $\therefore a = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$ 或 $a = 1$,10分

$\therefore AA_1 < 3$, $\therefore a = 1$,11分

$\therefore V_{\text{直三棱柱}ABC-A_1B_1C_1} = Sh = \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} \times 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 2 = 6$12分

20. (12分)

解: (1) 设 A, B 两点的坐标分别为 $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$, $\therefore P(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2})$,

$\therefore k_{AB} = \frac{y_1-y_2}{x_1-x_2}$, $k_{PF} = \frac{0 - (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5})}{\sqrt{3} - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{5}} = 1$, $k_{OP} = \frac{y_1+y_2}{x_1+x_2} = -\frac{1}{4}$,1分

又 $\because A, B$ 两点都在椭圆 C 上, $\therefore \frac{x_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_1^2}{b^2} = 1$, $\frac{x_2^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_2^2}{b^2} = 1$,

两式相减, 得: $\frac{(x_1+x_2)(x_1-x_2)}{a^2} + \frac{(y_1+y_2)(y_1-y_2)}{b^2} = 0$,

$\therefore \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \frac{(y_1+y_2)(y_1-y_2)}{(x_1+x_2)(x_1-x_2)} = 0$, $\therefore \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} k_{AB} \cdot k_{OP} = 0$, $\therefore \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{1}{4}$,3分

$\therefore c^2 = 3 = a^2 - b^2$, $\therefore a^2 = 4$, $b^2 = 1$,

\therefore 椭圆 C 的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$;5分

(2) 易知直线 DM 与 DN 的斜率同号, \therefore 直线 MN 不垂直于 x 轴,

\therefore 可设 $MN: y = kx + m$, $k \neq 0$, $M(x_3, y_3)$, $N(x_4, y_4)$,

由 $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1, \\ y = kx + m \end{cases}$ 可得 $(1+4k^2)x^2 + 8mkx + 4m^2 - 4 = 0$,

$\therefore x_3 + x_4 = \frac{-8mk}{1+4k^2}, x_3x_4 = \frac{4m^2-4}{1+4k^2}, \Delta = 16(4k^2+1-m^2) > 0$,6分

$\therefore y_3y_4 = (kx_3+m)(kx_4+m) = k^2x_3x_4 + km(x_3+x_4) + m^2$

$= \frac{k^2(4m^2-4)}{4k^2+1} - \frac{8k^2m^2}{4k^2+1} + m^2 = \frac{m^2-4k^2}{4k^2+1}$,7分

$\therefore k_{DM} \cdot k_{DN} = \frac{y_3}{x_3-2} \cdot \frac{y_4}{x_4-2} = \frac{y_3y_4}{x_3x_4-2(x_3+x_4)+4} = \frac{1}{20}$,

化简得: $\frac{m^2-4k^2}{4m^2+16km+16k^2} = \frac{1}{20}, \therefore m^2 - km - 6k^2 = 0$,8分

$\therefore m = -2k$ 或 $m = 3k$,

\therefore 直线 $MN: y = k(x-2)$ 或 $y = k(x+3)$, \therefore 直线 MN 不经过点 D ,

\therefore 直线 MN 经过定点 $(-3,0)$,9分

设定点为 $E(-3,0)$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle DMN} = \frac{1}{2} \times |DE| \times |y_3 - y_4| = \frac{5}{2} \times |k| \times |x_3 - x_4|$

$= \frac{5|k| \sqrt{16(4k^2+1-m^2)}}{2(1+4k^2)} = \frac{10\sqrt{(1-5k^2)k^2}}{1+4k^2}$,10分

$\therefore 1-5k^2 > 0, \therefore 0 < k^2 < \frac{1}{5}$, 设 $t = 4k^2 + 1 \in (1, \frac{9}{5})$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle DMN} = \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{\frac{-5t^2+14t-9}{t^2}} = \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{-9(\frac{1}{t}-\frac{7}{9})^2 + \frac{4}{9}} \leq \frac{5}{3}$,11分

当且仅当 $t = \frac{9}{7}$, 即 $k^2 = \frac{1}{14}$ 时取等号, 即 $\triangle DMN$ 面积的最大值为 $\frac{5}{3}$12分

21. (12分)

解: (1) 当 $a = e$ 时, 函数 $f(x) = (x-1)e^x - ex, \therefore f'(x) = xe^x - e$,

设 $\varphi(x) = f'(x), \therefore \varphi'(x) = (x+1)e^x \geq 0$ 在区间 $[-1,3]$ 上恒成立,

$\therefore f'(x)$ 在区间 $[-1,3]$ 上单调递增,1分

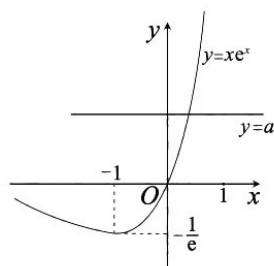
$\therefore f'(1) = 0, \therefore f(x)$ 在区间 $[-1,1]$ 上单调递减, 在区间 $[1,3]$ 上单调递增,2分

$\therefore f(x)_{\min} = f(1) = -e$,3分

$\therefore f(-1) = e - \frac{2}{e}, f(3) = 2e^3 - 3e, \therefore f(-1) < f(3), \therefore f(x)_{\max} = 2e^3 - 3e$;4分

(2) $\therefore f(x) = (x-1)e^x - ax$ 有两个极值点, $\therefore f'(x) = xe^x - a = 0$ 有两个实根,

$\therefore a = xe^x$ 有两个实根, 即 $\begin{cases} y = a \\ y = xe^x \end{cases}$ 有两个交点, 作出 $y = xe^x$ 的图象如图所示,



∴ 易得 $-\frac{1}{e} < a < 0$,5分

∵ $x_1 < x_2$, ∴ $x_1 \in (-\infty, -1)$, $x_2 \in (-1, 0)$, 显然 $x_1 x_2 > 0$,

∴ $x_1 e^{x_1} - a = 0$, ∴ $e^{x_1} = \frac{a}{x_1}$,

∴ $x_1 = \ln(-a) - \ln(-x_1)$, 同理 $x_2 = \ln(-a) - \ln(-x_2)$,6分

两式相减, 得 $x_1 - x_2 = \ln(-x_2) - \ln(-x_1)$, 即 $\frac{-x_2 - (-x_1)}{\ln(-x_2) - \ln(-x_1)} = 1$,7分

另一方面, 要证 $x_1 x_2 < 1$, 只需证 $\sqrt{x_1 x_2} < 1$, 即 $\frac{-x_2 - (-x_1)}{\ln(-x_2) - \ln(-x_1)} > \sqrt{x_1 x_2}$,8分

∵ $x_1 < x_2$, ∴ $-x_1 > -x_2$, ∴ 上式可化为 $\ln(-x_2) - \ln(-x_1) > \frac{(-x_2) - (-x_1)}{\sqrt{x_1 x_2}}$,9分

即 $\ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} > \sqrt{\frac{x_2}{x_1}} - \sqrt{\frac{x_1}{x_2}}$, 令 $\sqrt{\frac{x_2}{x_1}} = t$, 则 $t \in (0, 1)$, 上式即为 $\ln t^2 > t - \frac{1}{t}$, $t \in (0, 1)$,

令 $h(t) = \ln t^2 - t + \frac{1}{t} = 2 \ln t - t + \frac{1}{t}$ ($0 < t < 1$),10分

则 $h'(t) = \frac{2}{t} - 1 - \frac{1}{t^2} = \frac{2t - t^2 - 1}{t^2} = \frac{-(t-1)^2}{t^2} < 0$,11分

∴ $h(t)$ 为减函数, ∴ $h(t) > h(1) = 0$, 即 $\ln t^2 > t - \frac{1}{t}$, 原命题得证.12分

22. (10分)

解: (1) 假设曲线 C_1 上的动点 P 的极坐标为 $P(\rho_0, \theta_0)$, 设 $Q(\rho, \theta)$,

由题意可知 $\begin{cases} \rho_0 = \rho \\ \theta_0 = \theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$,2分

∴ $\rho_0 = 4 \sin \theta_0$, ∴ $\rho = 4 \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3})$,

∴ 曲线 C_2 的极坐标方程为 $\rho = 4 \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3})$;4分

(2) 由题意得: $|AB| = |\rho_1 - \rho_2| = |4 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} - 4 \sin \frac{\pi}{2}| = 2$,7分

又∵ $M(4, \frac{2\pi}{3})$ 到射线 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ($\rho \geq 0$) 的距离 $h = 4 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 4$,9分

∴ $\triangle MAB$ 的面积 $S = \frac{1}{2} |AB| \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 = 4$10分

23. (10分)

解: (1) 由 $f(x) < 4$, 有 $|x^2 - x| + 2 < 4$,

$\therefore |x^2 - x| < 2$, 即 $-2 < x^2 - x < 2$,2分

即 $\begin{cases} x^2 - x + 2 > 0 \\ x^2 - x - 2 < 0 \end{cases}$, 解得 $-1 < x < 2$,

\therefore 不等式的解集为 $(-1, 2)$;4分

(2) 由题意, $|x^2 - x| + |x - 2| + m + 1 > 0$ 恒成立,

即 $-m < |x^2 - x| + |x - 2| + 1$ 恒成立,5分

令 $g(x) = |x^2 - x| + |x - 2| + 1 = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x + 3, & x < 0 \\ -x^2 + 3, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x^2 - 2x + 3, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ x^2 - 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$,7分

$\therefore g(x)$ 的最小值为 2,9分

$\therefore -m < 2$, 即 $m > -2$,

\therefore 实数 m 的取值范围为 $(-2, +\infty)$10分

解析:

1. 解: $A = \{x \in \mathbb{N} | x^2 - 4x \leq 0\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $B = \{x | x^2 + 2x - 8 \leq 0\} = [-4, 2]$, $\therefore A \cap B = \{0, 1, 2\}$, 故选 C.

2. 解: $\because z = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$, $\therefore |z| = 2$, $z \cdot \bar{z} = 4$,

$$\therefore \frac{|z|}{z \cdot \bar{z} - 2z} = \frac{2}{4 - 2 + 2\sqrt{3}i} = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3}i} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{(1 + \sqrt{3}i)(1 - \sqrt{3}i)} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{4} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{4}, \text{ 故选 A.}$$

3. 解: $\because p$ 假, q 假, $\therefore \neg p$ 为真, $\neg q$ 为真, $\therefore \neg p \vee q$, $\neg p \vee \neg q$, $p \vee \neg q$ 均为真, $\therefore p \vee q$ 为假, 故选 B.

4. 解: \because 渐近线相互垂直, \therefore 渐近线方程为: $y = \pm x$, $\therefore a = b$, $\because 2c = 12$, $c = 6$, $\therefore c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 36$,
 $\therefore b^2 = 18$, $\therefore b = 3\sqrt{2}$, \therefore 虚轴长 $= 2b = 6\sqrt{2}$, 故选 B.

5. 解: $f(x) = \cos 2x$, 在 $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ 上单调递增, $T = \pi$, 故选 A.

6. 解: $S_{15} = 15a_8 = 45$, $\therefore a_8 = 3$, $\therefore 2a_{12} - a_{16} = a_8 = 3$, 故选 A.

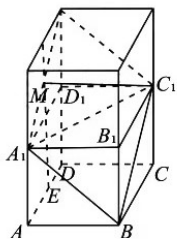
7. 解: 当 $t = 0$ 时, $0.3 = 0.05 + \lambda e^0$, $\therefore \lambda = 0.25$, $\therefore 0.1 \geq 0.05 + 0.25 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{10}}$, $\therefore 0.25 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{10}} \leq 0.05$,
 $\therefore e^{-\frac{t}{10}} \leq \frac{1}{5}$, $\therefore -\frac{t}{10} \leq \ln \frac{1}{5}$, $\therefore t \geq -10 \ln \frac{1}{5} = 10 \ln 5 \approx 16$, 故选 C.

8. 解: 由题意可得 $2r = 3\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore r = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\therefore S_{表} = S_{侧} + S_{底} = \pi r l + \pi r^2 = \frac{9 + 9\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$, 故选 B.

9. 解: $a = \frac{2}{e^2} = \frac{\ln e^2}{e^2}$, $b = \frac{\ln 2}{2} = \frac{\ln 4}{4}$, $c = \frac{\ln c}{e}$, 设 $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$, $\therefore f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = e$,
 $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, e)$ 上单调递增, 在 $(e, +\infty)$ 上单调递减, $\therefore a < b < c$, 故选 D.

10. 解: 如图, 交线 m 即为 C_1M , 直线 m 与 AC 所成角为 $\angle A_1C_1M$,

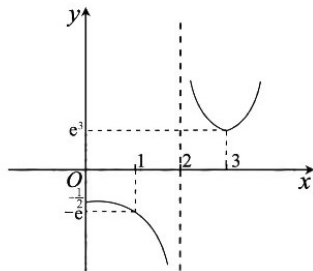
设 $AB = 2$, $\therefore A_1C_1 = 2\sqrt{2}$, $A_1M = \sqrt{2}$, $C_1M = \sqrt{6}$, $\therefore \cos \theta = \cos \angle A_1C_1M = \frac{C_1M}{A_1C_1} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 故选 B.



11. 解: $f'(x) = \frac{(x-1)e^x}{x^2} + t(\frac{3}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2} - 1) = \frac{(x-1)[e^x - t(x-2)]}{x^2}$, 令 $e^x - t(x-2) = 0$, $\therefore t = \frac{e^x}{x-2}$,

设 $g(x) = \frac{e^x}{x-2}$, $\therefore g'(x) = \frac{(x-2)e^x - e^x}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{(x-3)e^x}{(x-2)^2}$, 画出图象如图所示,

$\therefore y = t$ 与 $y = g(x)$ 有一个变号交点, $\therefore t \in (-\infty, -e) \cup (-e, -\frac{1}{2})$, 故选 D.



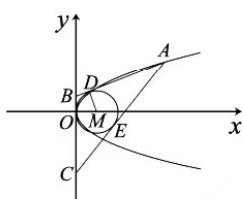
12. 解: 如图, $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}(BC + AB + AC) \cdot r = \frac{1}{2}(BC + AB + AC) \times 2 = BC + AB + AC = 2(BC + AD)$,

$$\text{设 } A(x_0, y_0), \quad AD = \sqrt{AM^2 - DM^2} = \sqrt{(x_0 - 2)^2 + y_0^2 - 4} = \sqrt{x_0^2 - 4x_0 + y_0^2} = |x_0| = x_0,$$

$$\text{又 } \because S = \frac{1}{2}|BC| \cdot x_0 = 2(BC + x_0), \therefore |BC| = \frac{4x_0}{x_0 - 4},$$

$$\therefore S = 2BC + 2AD = \frac{8x_0}{x_0 - 4} + 2x_0 = \frac{8x_0 - 32 + 32}{x_0 - 4} + 2x_0 = \frac{32}{x_0 - 4} + 2(x_0 - 4) + 16$$

$$\geq 2\sqrt{\frac{32}{x_0 - 4}} \times 2(x_0 - 4) + 16 = 16 + 16 = 32, \text{ 故选 D.}$$



13. 解: $\because f(x) = (e^x + ae^{-x})\sin 2x$ 是偶函数, $\therefore a = -1$, 故答案为 -1.

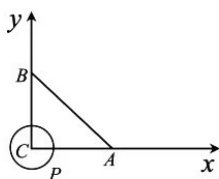
14. 解: 在 $(2x - \frac{1}{x^2})^5$ 的展开式中, $T_{r+1} = C_5^r \cdot (2x)^{5-r} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2})^r = C_5^r \cdot (-1)^r \cdot 2^{5-r} \cdot x^{5-3r}$,

取 $5 - 3r = -1, r = 2$, \therefore 系数: $C_5^2 \cdot (-1)^2 \cdot 2^{5-2} = 80$, 故答案为 80.

15. 解: 如图, 动点 P 的轨迹为 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 设 $P(\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$, $\therefore \overrightarrow{PA} = (2 - \cos\theta, -\sin\theta)$, $\overrightarrow{PB} = (-\cos\theta, 2 - \sin\theta)$,

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = (2 - \cos\theta) \cdot (-\cos\theta) + (-\sin\theta) \cdot (2 - \sin\theta) = 1 - 2\sqrt{2}\sin(\theta + \varphi) \in [1 - 2\sqrt{2}, 1 + 2\sqrt{2}],$$

故答案为 $[1 - 2\sqrt{2}, 1 + 2\sqrt{2}]$.



16. 解: 如图, 设 $A_1B_1 = x$, $\therefore AB = 2x$, 设 AC, A_1C_1 的中点分别为 F, F_1 ,

$$\therefore A_1F_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x, AF = \sqrt{2}x, AE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x, \therefore AA_1^2 = AE^2 + A_1E^2, \therefore A_1E = \sqrt{12 - \frac{1}{2}x^2},$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{1}{3}(S_1 + S_2 + \sqrt{S_1 S_2})h = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 + 4x^2 + 2x^2) \cdot \sqrt{12 - \frac{1}{2}x^2} = \frac{7}{3}x^2 \cdot \sqrt{12 - \frac{1}{2}x^2},$$

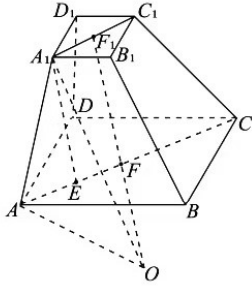
$$\text{设 } t = x^2, \therefore V = \frac{7}{3} \cdot \sqrt{12t^2 - \frac{1}{2}t^3},$$

设 $f(t) = 12t^2 - \frac{1}{2}t^3$, $\therefore f'(t) = 24t - \frac{3}{2}t^2 = 0$, 得 $t = 16$, 此时 $x = 4$, 此时棱台的高为 2,

$\therefore AF = 4\sqrt{2} > FF_1 = 2$, \therefore 球心 O 在在棱台的一侧,

设 $OF_1 = y$, $\therefore OF = y - \sqrt{12 - \frac{1}{2} \times 16} = y - 2$, $\therefore R^2 = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x)^2 + y^2 = (\sqrt{2}x)^2 + (y - 2)^2$,

$\therefore 4y = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 4 = 28$, $\therefore y = 7$, $\therefore R^2 = 57$, \therefore 外接球的表面积为 $4\pi R^2 = 228\pi$, 故答案为 228π .



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