

2023 年春高一(下)期末联合检测试卷

数学 参考答案

一、单选题

1 ~8 CBCC CBDC

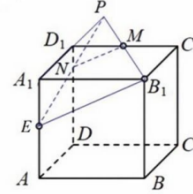
第 8 题提示: 设 M 为 D_1C_1 中点, E 为 AA_1 中点, $B_1M \cap A_1D_1 = P$,

$EP \cap DD_1 = N$, 则容器最多能盛水的体积为正方体

在截面 EB_1MN 下方的部分, 截面 EB_1MN 上方为棱台

$$EA_1B_1 - ND_1M, \text{ 其体积 } V_{EA_1B_1 - ND_1M} = V_{P - EA_1B_1} - V_{P - ND_1M} = \frac{28}{3}$$

$$\text{所求体积为 } 4^3 - \frac{28}{3} = \frac{164}{3}.$$



二、多选题

9. BD 10. AD 11. AD 12. AD

第 12 题提示: $\overrightarrow{DE} = \overrightarrow{DA} + \overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} - \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}$, 设 $\overrightarrow{AF} = x\vec{a} + y\vec{b}$,

$$\overrightarrow{EF} = \overrightarrow{EA} + \overrightarrow{AF} = (x - \frac{1}{2})\vec{a} + y\vec{b}, \quad \overrightarrow{EC} = \overrightarrow{EA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = -\frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \vec{b} \quad \because \overrightarrow{EF} \parallel \overrightarrow{EC}, \quad \therefore \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{y}{1}$$

$$\text{同理 } \overrightarrow{DF} = x\vec{a} + (y - \frac{1}{3})\vec{b}, \quad \overrightarrow{DB} = \vec{a} - \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}, \quad \overrightarrow{DF} \parallel \overrightarrow{DB}, \quad \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y - \frac{1}{3}}{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{联立解得 } x = \frac{2}{5}, y = \frac{1}{5}$$

三、填空题

13. 7 14. $\frac{2}{3}$ 15. $4\sqrt{10}$ 16. $\frac{2\sqrt{7}}{3}$

第 16 题提示: 设 $DE \cap BC = M$, 连结 AM , 由 $BC \perp AE$, $BC \perp AD$, $\therefore BC \perp$ 平面 AMD ,

$\therefore BC \perp AM, BC \perp DM$, $\angle AMD = 60^\circ$, 又 $\because BD = CD$, $\therefore M$ 为 BC 中点, $\therefore G$ 在 AM 上,

过 E 作 $EH \perp AM$ 于 H , 由 E 到平面 ABC 的距离为 $\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore EH = \sqrt{3}$, $ME = 2$, $AM = 4$,

$MG = \frac{4}{3}$, 在 $\triangle BGE$ 中, 由余弦定理

$$GE^2 = MG^2 + ME^2 - 2MG \cdot ME \cos 60^\circ = \frac{28}{9}, \quad GE = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

四、解答题

17. (10 分)

$$\text{解: (1) 原式} = \frac{1+i^3}{1-i} + \frac{|3-i|}{|1+i|} = \frac{1-i}{1-i} + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 + \sqrt{5} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由题} \begin{cases} 2m^2 - 3m - 2 > 0 \\ m^2 + m - 6 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2m+1)(m-2) > 0 \\ (m+3)(m-2) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow m \in (-3, -\frac{1}{2}) \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

18. (12 分)

$$\text{解: (1) } \because \alpha \cap \beta = a, \beta \cap \gamma = b, \quad a \parallel b \quad \therefore a \parallel \gamma$$

$$\text{又 } \gamma \cap \alpha = c, \quad \therefore a \parallel c \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \because a \cap b = P, \quad \therefore P \in a, P \in b, \quad \text{又 } \alpha \cap \beta = a, \quad \beta \cap \gamma = b, \quad \therefore P \in \alpha, \gamma$$

$$\because \gamma \cap \alpha = c, \quad \therefore P \in c, \quad \therefore b \cap c = P \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

19. (12 分)

$$\text{解: (1) 由图可知第四组的频率为 } 0.046 \times 5 = 0.23$$

$$\text{设第一组的频率为 } x, \text{ 由题可知 } x + 2x + 4x + 0.23 + 4x = 1, \text{ 解得 } x = 0.07$$

$$\therefore \text{第一组的人数为 } 1000 \times 0.07 = 70 \text{ 人}$$

$$\text{前三组的频率之和为 } x + 2x + 4x = 0.49$$

$$\text{估计中位数为 } 180 + 5 \times \frac{0.01}{0.23} \approx 180.2 \text{ cm} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由题可知第一组抽取 2 人, 记为 } A, B, \text{ 第二组抽取 4 人, 记为 } C, D, E, F$$

$$\text{从 6 人中抽取 2 人的共有 } (A, B), (A, C), (A, D), (A, E), (A, F), (B, C), (B, D), (B, E),$$

$$(B, F), (C, D), (C, E), (C, F), (D, E), (D, F), (E, F) \text{ 15 种结果, 且每种结果等可能发生,}$$

$$\text{其中 } (A, B), (C, D), (C, E), (C, F), (D, E), (D, F), (E, F) \text{ 有 7 种结果是两人来自于同一组,}$$

$$\text{故所求概率为 } \frac{7}{15} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

20. (12 分)

$$\text{解: (1) 由正弦定理 } 2ac \sin B = a^2 + c^2 - b^2, \quad \sin B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$\text{由余弦定理 } \sin B = \cos B, \quad B = \frac{\pi}{4} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \because b \cos A = 1, \quad A \text{ 为锐角}, \quad \therefore AD = b \cos A = 1,$$

$$\because CD = \sqrt{3}, \therefore \angle CAB = 60^\circ, \angle FAD = 30^\circ, FD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, CF = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle CFB} = \frac{CF}{CD} S_{\triangle CBD} = \frac{2}{3} S_{\triangle CBD}$$

由 (1) $B = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\triangle CDB$ 为等腰直角三角形

$$S_{\triangle CBD} = \frac{1}{2} CD^2 = \frac{3}{2}, S_{\triangle CFB} = 1 \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

21. (12 分)

解: (1) 设 $\vec{m} = \overrightarrow{AB}$, $\vec{n} = \overrightarrow{AD}$

$$\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{DA} + \overrightarrow{AM} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{m} - \vec{n}, \vec{b} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BN} = \vec{m} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{n}$$

$$\text{联立两式解得 } \vec{m} = \frac{3}{7}\vec{a} + \frac{6}{7}\vec{b}, \vec{n} = -\frac{6}{7}\vec{a} + \frac{2}{7}\vec{b}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{AD} = -\vec{m} + \vec{n} = -\frac{9}{7}\vec{a} - \frac{4}{7}\vec{b} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} |\vec{a}|^2 = |\frac{1}{3}\vec{m} - \vec{n}|^2 = 3 \\ |\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{m} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{n}|^2 = 13 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{9}\vec{m}^2 + \vec{n}^2 - \frac{2}{3}\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = 3 \\ \vec{m}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\vec{n}^2 + \vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = 13 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } \vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = |\vec{m}| \cdot |\vec{n}| \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{m}| \cdot |\vec{n}|$$

$$\text{代入上式} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{9}|\vec{m}|^2 + |\vec{n}|^2 - \frac{1}{3}|\vec{m}| \cdot |\vec{n}| = 3 & \text{①} \\ |\vec{m}|^2 + \frac{1}{4}|\vec{n}|^2 + \frac{1}{2}|\vec{m}| \cdot |\vec{n}| = 13 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } \text{①} \times 13 - \text{②} \times 3 = 0 \text{ 得 } 8|\vec{m}|^2 - 63|\vec{n}|^2 + 30|\vec{m}| \cdot |\vec{n}| = 0$$

$$\text{即 } (2|\vec{m}| - 3|\vec{n}|)(4|\vec{m}| + 21|\vec{n}|) = 0, \therefore \frac{|\vec{m}|}{|\vec{n}|} = \frac{3}{2}, \text{ 即 } \frac{|\overrightarrow{AB}|}{|\overrightarrow{AD}|} = \frac{3}{2} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

22. (12 分)

解: (1) 设平面 $A_1MN \cap$ 平面 $BB_1C_1C = l \therefore N \in l$,

$\because$ 平面 $ADD_1A_1 //$ 平面 $BCC_1B_1, \therefore A_1M // l$

设 $l \cap C_1B_1 = Q', \therefore NQ' // A_1M, NQ' //$ 平面 A_1MP ,

$\therefore NQ' \subset \alpha$ (否则由平面 $\alpha //$ 平面 A_1MP , 知 $NQ' // \alpha$, 这与 $N \in \alpha$ 矛盾)

$\therefore Q'$ 即为点 Q

又 $\because NQ \parallel A_1M$, $\therefore \angle A_1MA = \angle NQB_1$

$$\therefore \tan \angle NQB_1 = \tan \angle A_1MA = \frac{AA_1}{AM} = 2, \therefore B_1Q = \frac{1}{2}B_1N = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

(2) $\because P$ 为 D_1C_1 中点, $\therefore \Delta A_1PQ$ 的面积 $S_{\Delta A_1PQ}$ 是直角梯形 $A_1D_1C_1Q$ 的一半

$$S_{\Delta A_1PQ} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (A_1D_1 + C_1Q) \cdot D_1C_1 = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\because NQ \parallel A_1M, \therefore V_{N-A_1MP} = V_{Q-A_1MP} = V_{M-A_1QP} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\Delta A_1QP} \cdot AA_1 = 3 \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$