

江西省名校协作体联盟第二次联考模拟考试

理科数学参考答案

一、选择题：本大题包括 12 小题，每小题 5 分，共 60 分。

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

二、填空题：本题共 4 小题，每小题 5 分，共 20 分。

13. $[2\sqrt{3}, 4]$ 14. $(0, \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}] \cup [1, +\infty)$

15. $(\frac{12}{25}, \frac{16}{25})$ 16. 3 4

三、解答题。

17. 解：(1) $\sin^2 B - \sqrt{3} \sin B \sin C + \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 C = \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 C = (\sin B - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin C)^2$

\Rightarrow ① $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin C + \frac{1}{2} \cos C = \sin(C + 30^\circ)$

$\Rightarrow B = C + 30^\circ$ (舍) 或 $B + C = 150^\circ$ 即 $A = 30^\circ$

② $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin C - \frac{1}{2} \cos C = \sin(C - 30^\circ)$

$\Rightarrow B = C - 30^\circ$ (舍) 或 $B + C = 210^\circ$ (舍)

综上 $A = 30^\circ$

(2) $T = \frac{c^2}{c \cdot |PD|} + \frac{4a^2}{a \cdot |PE|} + \frac{b^2}{b \cdot |PF|} \geq \frac{(b+c+4)^2}{2S_{\triangle ABC}} = \frac{2(b+c+4)^2}{bc}$

又由余弦定理可知： $b^2 + c^2 - 4 = \sqrt{3}bc$

$\Rightarrow bc = \frac{(b+c)^2 - 4}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$

$\Rightarrow T \geq 2(2 + \sqrt{3}) \cdot \frac{2(b+c+4)^2}{(b+c)^2 - 4} \stackrel{b+c+4=m}{=} 2(2 + \sqrt{3}) \cdot$

$\frac{m^2}{m^2 - 8m + 12} \stackrel{\frac{1}{m}=k}{=} \frac{1}{12k^2 - 8k + 1} = \frac{1}{(6k-1)(2k-1)}$

又 $bc = \frac{(b+c)^2 - 4}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \leq \frac{(b+c)^2}{4} \Rightarrow b+c \leq 4\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} = 2(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})$

$\Rightarrow k \in \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{6} + 4}, \frac{1}{6} \right] \Rightarrow T \geq \frac{12 + 4\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{6}}{7 + 4\sqrt{3}}$

$$= 36 - 20\sqrt{2} - 20\sqrt{3} + 12\sqrt{6}$$

当且仅当 $b=c=2+\sqrt{3}$ 时取等

18. 解: (1) 设 AC 交 BD 于 O

以 O 为原点, OC 为 x 轴, OB 为 y 轴, OP 为 z 轴建立直角坐标系

则 $E(0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$, $G(\sqrt{2}(1-\mu), 0, \sqrt{2}\mu)$, $F(-\sqrt{2}(1-\lambda), 0, \sqrt{2}\lambda)$

设 n_1, n_2 分别为面 BDP , 面 EFG 的一个法向量

易知 $n_1 = (1, 0, 0)$, $n_2 = (\mu - \lambda, s, t)$

$$\Rightarrow \mu - \lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow FG \parallel AC$$

又 $AC \perp BD$, $AC \perp PB$, $BD \cap PB = B \Rightarrow AC \perp$ 面 BDP

即 $l \perp$ 面 BDP

(2) 易证 $\mu = \lambda = \frac{1}{3}$ 时, $K = D$

$$|TB|^2 + |TD|^2 = |TO|^2 + |OB|^2 + 2|TO||OB|\cos\alpha + |TO|^2 + |OD|^2 - 2|TO||OD|\cos\alpha$$

$$= 2|TO|^2 + 2|OB|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 4|TO|^2 + 4|OB|^2 + 2\sqrt{2}|TP|^2 = 4|TO|^2 + 2\sqrt{2}|TP|^2 + 8$$

过 C 作 CO' 平分 $\angle POC$ 交 PO 于 O'

$$\Rightarrow \frac{PO'}{OO'} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 4|TO|^2 + 2\sqrt{2}|TP|^2 = (2\sqrt{2} + 4)|TO'|^2 + 2\sqrt{2}|O'P|^2 + 4|OO'|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow m = (2\sqrt{2} + 4)|TO'|^2 + \frac{8(\sqrt{2} + 1)}{3 + 2\sqrt{2}} + 8$$

又有且仅有五个 T 满足条件, O' 为 $P-ABCD$ 内切圆圆心

$$\Rightarrow |TO'| = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 4\sqrt{2} + 8$$

19. 解 (1) 由题意 $a = 2$

$$\text{又 } |AB| = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow E: \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$$

$$(2) E: \begin{cases} x = \frac{2(1-t^2)}{1+t^2} \\ y = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \end{cases} \quad (t \text{ 为参数})$$

$$\text{设 } A: \begin{cases} x = \frac{2(1-A^2)}{1+A^2} \\ y = \frac{2A}{1+A^2} \end{cases}, B: \begin{cases} x = \frac{2(1-B^2)}{1+B^2} \\ y = \frac{2B}{1+B^2} \end{cases}, C: \begin{cases} x = \frac{2(1-C^2)}{1+C^2} \\ y = \frac{2C}{1+C^2} \end{cases}, D:$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{2(1-D^2)}{1+D^2} \\ y = \frac{2D}{1+D^2} \end{cases} \quad (\text{其中 } ABCD \text{ 均不位于左顶点})$$



则易证 $AB: \frac{1-AB}{2}x + (A+B)y - (1+AB) = 0$ 过 $(-\frac{2}{3}, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow AB = -2$$

同理 $AC: \frac{1-AC}{2}x + (A+C)y - (1+AC) = 0$ 与圆 O 相切

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|3AC+1|}{\sqrt{(1-AC)^2+4(A+C)^2}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A^2C^2 = A^2+C^2 \Rightarrow A^2 = \frac{C^2}{2C^2-1}, \text{同理 } B^2 = \frac{D^2}{2D^2-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2B^2 = \frac{C^2}{2C^2-1} \cdot \frac{D^2}{2D^2-1} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 15C^2D^2+4 = 8(C^2+D^2) \geq 16CD \text{ (令 } CD=t)$$

$$\Rightarrow t \geq \frac{2}{3} \text{ 或 } t \leq \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{又 } k_{CD} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-CD}{C+D}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_{CD}^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(t-1)^2}{\frac{15t^2+4}{8} + 2t} = \frac{2(t+1)^2}{15t^2+16t+4} = \frac{1}{48}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 2 \text{ 或 } \frac{46}{81} \text{ (舍)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} CD = 2 \\ C^2 + D^2 = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C + D = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow CD: -x \pm 4\sqrt{3}y - 6 = 0$$

20. 解 (1) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \ln(2x \ln x + 1)$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{x^3 + x^3 \ln x - 2x \ln x - 1}{x^3(2x \ln x + 1)}$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = x^3 + x^3 \ln x - 2x \ln x - 1$$

$$x < 1 \text{ 时有 } \ln x < \frac{2(x-1)}{x+1}, \ln x > \frac{x^2-1}{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) < x^3 + \frac{2x^3(x-1)}{x+1} - x^2 + 1 - 1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow x + \frac{2x(x-1)}{x+1} - 1 < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (x-1)(3x+1) < 0 \text{ 成立}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) < 0$$

同理 $x > 1$ 时有 $f'(x) > 0$

故 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上递减, 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 递增

(2) 由 $f(1) = 1 + \ln \frac{1}{a} \geq 1$ 可知 $a \in (0, 1]$

$a > 1$ 时 $f(1) > 1$, 不成立

$a < 0$ 时, 显然存在 x_0 使得 $2ax \ln x + \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow 0$, 此时 $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$, 不成立

下证 $a \in (0, 1]$ 时原式成立

$$\text{令 } h(a) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \ln\left(2ax \ln x + \frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$$h'(a) = \frac{2x \ln x - \frac{1}{a^2}}{2ax \ln x + \frac{1}{a}}, a \in (0, 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} 2x \ln x \leq 1 \text{ 时, } h'(a) \leq 0$$



$$\Rightarrow h(a) \geq h(1) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \ln(2x \ln x + 1)$$

$$\text{由(1)知 } \frac{1}{x^2} + \ln(2x \ln x + 1) \geq 1$$

② $2x \ln x > 1$ 时

$$h(a) \geq h\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2x \ln x}}\right) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \ln(2\sqrt{2x \ln x})$$

$$\text{令 } F(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \ln(2\sqrt{2x \ln x})$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(x) = \frac{(x^2-4)\ln x + x^2}{2x^3 \ln x}$$

$x \geq 2$ 时 $F'(x)$ 显然大于 0

$$x < 2 \text{ 时有 } \ln x < \frac{2(x-2)}{x+2} + \ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2-4)\ln x + x^2 > 2(x-2)^2 + \ln 2(x^2-4) + x^2 = (3 + \ln x)x^2 - 8x + 8 - 4\ln 2$$

$$\Delta = 16(\ln 2 + \ln^2 2 - 2) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2-4)\ln x + x^2 > 2(x-2)^2 + \ln 2(x^2-4) + x^2 = (3 + \ln x)x^2 - 8x + 8 - 4\ln 2 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(x) > 0$$

令 $2t \ln t = 1$

下证 $F(t) \geq 1$, 即 $\frac{1}{t^2} + \ln 2 > 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{2}{3} > 1 \Leftrightarrow t < \sqrt{3}$ 显然成立

故 $F(x) > F(t) > 1$

\Rightarrow 当且仅当 $a \in (0, 1]$ 时原式成立

21. 解:(1) 分布列如图:

a_5	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
P	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

$$\Rightarrow E(a_5) = \frac{51}{16}$$

(2)

$$S_1 = 1, S_2 = 1 + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\text{由题意可知: } S_n = \frac{S_{n-2}}{2} + \frac{S_{n-3}}{4} + \cdots + \frac{S_1}{2^{n-2}} + \sum_{i=1}^n (4i-3) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{i-1}$$

$$= \frac{S_{n-2}}{2} + \frac{S_{n-3}}{4} + \cdots + \frac{S_1}{2^{n-2}} + 10 - \frac{4n+5}{2^{n-1}} \quad (n \geq 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{n+1} - S_n = \frac{S_{n-1}}{2} - \left(\frac{S_n - 10 + \frac{4n+5}{2^{n-1}}}{2} \right) + \frac{4n+1}{2^n} \quad (n \geq 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{n+1} = \frac{S_n}{2} + \frac{S_{n-1}}{2} + 5 - \frac{4}{2^n} \quad (n \geq 3), \text{ 又 } S_3 = \frac{25}{4} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{4} + 4 = \frac{25}{4} \text{ 成立, 故 } n \geq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{n+1} S_{n+1} = 2^n S_n + 2 \cdot 2^{n-1} S_{n-1} + 5 \cdot 2^{n+1} - 8$$

$$\text{令 } b_n = 2^n S_n \text{ 则 } b_{n+1} = b_n + 2b_{n-1} + 5 \cdot 2^{n+1} - 8 \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (b_{n+1} + b_n - 8) = 2(b_n + b_{n-1} - 8) + 5 \cdot 2^{n+1} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\text{令 } c_n = b_{n+1} + b_n - 8 \text{ 则 } c_n = 2c_{n-1} + 5 \cdot 2^{n+1} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c_n}{2^n} = \frac{c_{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} + 10, \frac{c_1}{2} = \frac{b_2 + b_1 - 8}{2} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow c_n = (4 + 10(n-1)) \cdot 2^n = (10n-6) \cdot 2^n = b_{n+1} + b_n - 8 \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{n+1} = -b_n + (10n-6) \cdot 2^n + 8$$

$$\Rightarrow (-1)^{n+1} b_{n+1} = (-1)^n b_n + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot ((10n-6) \cdot 2^n + 8)$$

$$\text{令 } d_n = (-1)^n b_n, d_1 = -2, d_2 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{n+1} = d_n + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot ((10n-6) \cdot 2^n + 8) \Rightarrow d_{n+1} = -2 - \sum_{i=1}^n ((-1)^i \cdot ((10i-6) \cdot 2^i + 8))$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} + \frac{(30n-8) \cdot (-2)^{n+1}}{9} + 4 \cdot (-1)^{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \frac{30n-38}{9} + \frac{1}{2^{n-2}}$$

(经检验, $n=1, 2, 3, 4$ 时均成立)

22 解: (1) $\overrightarrow{OM} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BM}$

由摆线定义可知 $\widehat{AM} = OA = r\varphi$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OM} = (r\varphi, 0) + (0, r) + (-r\sin\varphi, -r\cos\varphi)$$

$$= (r\varphi - r\sin\varphi, r - r\cos\varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow M: \begin{cases} x = r\varphi - r\sin\varphi \\ y = r - r\cos\varphi \end{cases} \quad (\varphi \text{ 为参数})$$

(2) 设两圆相切于 $A, B(r, 0)$

则由外摆线定义可知 $\widehat{AB} = \widehat{AM}$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BOA = \angle A'O'M = \varphi$$

过 O' 作 $O'C \parallel x$ 轴 (C 在 O' 右侧)

$$\Rightarrow \angle MO'C = \pi - 2\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OM} = \overrightarrow{OO'} + \overrightarrow{O'M} = (2r\cos\varphi, 2r\sin\varphi) + (r\cos(\pi - 2\varphi), -r\sin(\pi - 2\varphi))$$

$$= (2r\cos\varphi - r\cos 2\varphi, 2r\sin\varphi - r\sin 2\varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow M: \begin{cases} x = 2r\cos\varphi - r\cos 2\varphi \\ y = 2r\sin\varphi - r\sin 2\varphi \end{cases} \quad (\varphi \text{ 为参数})$$

23: 解 (1) 不妨设 $a \geq b \geq c$

$$\text{则 } a^2b + b^2c + c^2a \leq a^2b + 2abc < a^2b + 2abc + b^2c = b(a+c)^2 = \frac{1}{2}2b(a+c)^2$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\sum a}{3} \right)^3 = 4$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \sum a^2(3-a) \leq \frac{9}{4} \sum a = \frac{27}{4} \quad (\text{其中 } x(3-x) \leq \frac{9}{4})$$

又 $a, b, c \geq 0$, 无法取等

又显然原式 > 0

故范围为 $(0, \frac{27}{4})$

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