

高三数学第一次模拟考试参考答案

一、选择题

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. D

二、选择题

9. BC 10. ACD 11. BD 12. ACD

12. 分析: 因为 $\frac{a_{mn}}{a_{m(n-1)}} = \frac{m-n+1}{n}$

所以 $a_{mn} = \frac{1}{m} C_m^n$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{a_{m2}}{a_{m1}} = \frac{m-1}{2} \\ \frac{a_{m3}}{a_{m2}} = \frac{m-2}{3} \\ \dots \\ \frac{a_{mn}}{a_{m(n-1)}} = \frac{m-n+1}{n} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{a_{mn}}{a_{m1}} = \frac{(m-1)(m-2)\dots(m-n+1)}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \dots n} = \frac{1}{m} C_m^n$$

所以 A 对, B 错

而 $a_{mm} = \frac{1}{m}$

$a_{(n-1)(n-1)} a_{nn} = \frac{1}{(n-1)n} = \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}$, 可以证出结论。

所以 C 对

$$a_{m1} + a_{m2} + a_{m3} + a_{m4} + \dots + a_{mm} = \frac{1}{m} (C_m^1 + C_m^2 + \dots + C_m^m) = \frac{1}{m} (C_m^0 + C_m^1 + C_m^2 + \dots + C_m^m - 1) = \frac{1}{m} (2^m - 1)$$

所以 D 对。

三、填空题

13. 240 ; 14. $x-1=0$ 或 $3x+4y-11=0$ 或 $3x-4y-11=0$; (写出其中一个即可)

15. 96 ; 16. 1

16. 分析: 在 $y=f(x)$ 中, $f'(x)+f(x)=e^{1-x}$,

$$\therefore f'(x)e^x + f(x)e^x = e,$$

$$\therefore (f(x) \cdot e^x)' = (e^x)'$$

$$\therefore f(x) \cdot e^x = ex + c \quad (c \text{ 为常数}),$$

由 $f(1)=1$, 解得: $c=0$,

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{x}{e^{x-1}},$$

$$m \frac{x}{e^{x-1}} = \ln(mx) - x + 2$$

整理可得: $e^{1-x+\ln mx} - (1-x+\ln mx) - 1 = 0$

可证明 $e^{1-x+\ln mx} - (1-x+\ln mx) - 1 \geq 0$

当且仅当 $(1-x+\ln mx) = 0$ 时, 上式取等号

即 $m = \frac{e^{x-1}}{x} \Rightarrow m \geq 1$, 故 m 最小值为 1.

四、解答题

17. 解: (1) $\because f(x) = \sqrt{3}\sin\omega x \cos\omega x - \cos^2\omega x$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 2\omega x - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\omega x - \frac{1}{2} = \sin\left(2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \frac{1}{2}, \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$$

由函数 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期为 π . 即 $\frac{2\pi}{2\omega} = \pi$, 得 $\omega = 1$, $\dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \frac{1}{2}, \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0 \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

(2) $\because (2a-c)\cos B = b\cos C$, \therefore 由正弦定理可得 $(2\sin A - \sin C)\cos B = \sin B \cos C$, $\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$

$$\therefore 2\sin A \cos B = \sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C = \sin(B+C) = \sin A$$

$$\because \sin A > 0, \therefore \cos B = \frac{1}{2}. \therefore B \in (0, \pi), B = \frac{\pi}{3}. \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$\because A+C = \pi - B = \frac{2}{3}\pi, \therefore A \in \left(0, \frac{2}{3}\pi\right), \therefore 2A - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}\right), \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \sin\left(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right] \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore f(A) = \sin\left(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \in \left(-1, \frac{1}{2}\right]. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

18 解:

(1) $n \geq 2$ 时 $a_n = a_1 + (a_2 - a_1) + (a_3 - a_2) + \dots + (a_n - a_{n-1}) = n + \frac{1}{2}n(n-1) = \frac{n^2 + n}{2} \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$

而 $a_1 = 1$ 也适合上式, $\dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{n^2 + n}{2} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) -a_{2k-1} + a_{2k} = -\frac{(2k-1) \cdot 2k}{2} + \frac{2k(2k+1)}{2} = 2k \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$(\cos n\pi)a_n = (-1)^n a_n = (-1)^n \frac{n^2 + n}{2} = (-1)^n \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore S_{2n} = -\frac{1 \times 2}{2} + \frac{2 \times 3}{2} - \frac{3 \times 4}{2} + \dots + \frac{2n(2n+1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(-1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 - 3 \times 4 + 4 \times 5 - \dots)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2 \times 2 + 4 \times 2 + 6 \times 2 + \dots) \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \left(2n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times 2 \right)$$

$$= n^2 + n \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

19. 解:

(1) 证明: 连接 A_1D , A_1B ,

$$\because A_1A = AD = \sqrt{2}, \angle A_1AD = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\therefore A_1D = \sqrt{2} \text{ 同理 } A_1B = \sqrt{2} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{又 } \because AD \perp AB, AD = AB = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore DB = 2,$$

$$\therefore A_1D \perp A_1B,$$

连接 BD 交 AC 与点 O , $DO=1$, 可得 $A_1O = 1 \dots\dots\dots 4$ 分

$$\because AO = 1, A_1A = \sqrt{2}$$

由勾股定理可得 $\therefore A_1O \perp AO \dots\dots\dots 5$ 分

(2)

法一:

取 BC 中点 H , 连接 HD, HE, DF

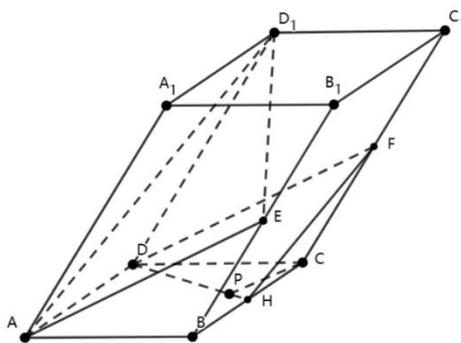
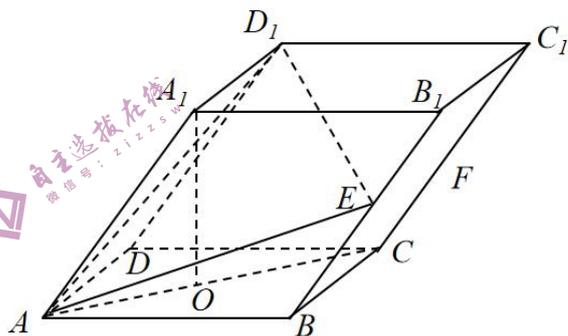
易得 $EF \parallel DA, EF = DA$

\therefore 四边形 $AEFD$ 为平行四边形, $\therefore DF \parallel AE$

又 $\because DF \not\subset$ 面 $D_1AE, AE \subset$ 面 D_1AE

$\therefore DF \parallel$ 面 $D_1AE \dots\dots\dots 7$ 分

同理 $\because FH \parallel BC_1 \parallel D_1A$



$FH \not\subset \text{面}D_1AE, D_1A \subset \text{面}D_1AE$

$\therefore FH // \text{面}D_1AE$ 9分

$FH \cap DF = F$

$\therefore \text{面}DFH // \text{面}D_1AE$ 10分

\therefore 点P必在DH上, 且当 $CP \perp DH$ 时取得CP的最小长度

由等面积法得CP的最小长度为 $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$12分

法二: 由第一问 $A_1O \perp AO$ 又 $A_1O \perp BD$

$\therefore A_1O \perp \text{平面}ABCD$

以O为坐标原点, OA, OB, OA_1 所在直线为x轴, y轴, z轴建立空间直角坐标系

$A(1,0,0), D(0, -1,0), A_1(0,0,1), B(0,1,0), C(-1,0,0)$

$\overrightarrow{AD_1} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{AA_1} = (-2, -1,1)$

$\overrightarrow{AE} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BE} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AA_1} = (-\frac{3}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2})$7分

设平面 AD_1E 法向量为 $\vec{n} = (x,y,z)$

$$\begin{cases} -2x - y + z = 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2}x + y + \frac{z}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore -\frac{7}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}z = 0$$

令 $x = 3$, 则 $z = 7, y = 1$.

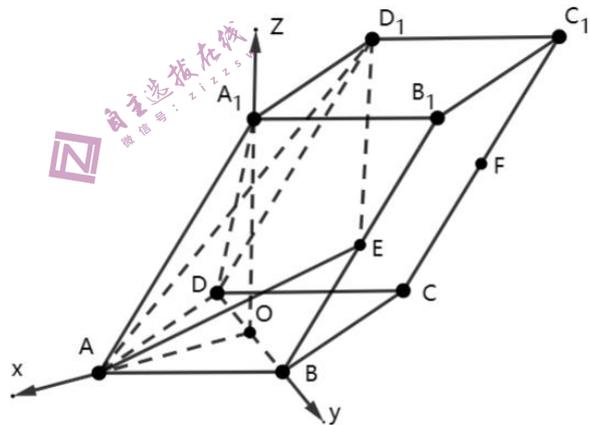
$\therefore \vec{n} = (3,1,7)$9分

设点P为 $(m,n,0)$, $\overrightarrow{FP} = (m + \frac{3}{2}, n, -\frac{1}{2})$

$\overrightarrow{FP} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$, 则 $3m + n + 1 = 0$ 10分

$$|\overrightarrow{CP}| = \sqrt{(m+1)^2 + n^2} = \sqrt{10m^2 + 8m + 2}$$

当且仅当 $m = -\frac{2}{5}$ 时, $|\overrightarrow{CP}|$ 有最小值为 $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$ 12分



20. 解:

(1) 由题意可知 ξ 的可能取值有0、1、2、3,1分

$$P(\xi = 0) = \frac{C_4^3}{C_{10}^3} = \frac{1}{30}, \quad P(\xi = 1) = \frac{C_4^2 C_6^1}{C_{10}^3} = \frac{3}{10}, \quad P(\xi = 2) = \frac{C_4^1 C_6^2}{C_{10}^3} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(\xi = 3) = \frac{C_6^3}{C_{10}^3} = \frac{1}{6} \dots \dots 5分$$

所以, 随机变量 ξ 的分布列如下表所示:

ξ	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

..... 6分

所以, $E(\xi) = 0 \times \frac{1}{30} + 1 \times \frac{3}{10} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 3 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{9}{5}$ 7分

(2) 设 $B =$ “任取一人新药对其有效”, $A_i =$ “患者来自第 i 组” ($i=1,2,3$, 分别对应甲, 乙, 丙),

则 $\Omega = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$, 且 A_1, A_2, A_3 两两互斥, 根据题意得

$P(A_1) = 0.4, P(A_2) = 0.32, P(A_3) = 0.28,$

$P(B|A_1) = 0.64, P(B|A_2) = 0.75, P(B|A_3) = 0.8, \dots\dots 8分$

由全概率公式, 得

$P(B) = P(A_1)P(B | A_1) + P(A_2)P(B | A_2) + P(A_3)P(B | A_3)$
 $= 0.4 \times 0.64 + 0.32 \times 0.75 + 0.28 \times 0.8$
 $= 0.72$ 10分

任意选取一人, 发现新药对其有效, 计算他来自于乙组的概率

$P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(A_2B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A_2)P(B|A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.32 \times 0.75}{0.72} = \frac{1}{3}$

所以, 任意选取一人, 发现新药对其有效, 则他来自乙组的概率为 $\frac{1}{3}$ 12分

21. 解:

(1) 由已知可设双曲线方程为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, 椭圆方程 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = 7 \\ \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 = 4 \\ b^2 = 3 \end{cases} \dots\dots 2分$$

所以双曲线方程: $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1, \dots\dots 3分$

椭圆方程为: $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1 \dots\dots 4分$

(2) 设 $P(x_0, t), M(x_1, y_1), N(x_2, y_2), A(-2, 0), B(2, 0)$

P, A, N 三点共线, $\frac{y_2}{x_2 + 2} = \frac{t}{x_0 + 2}$

P、B、M三点共线, $\frac{y_1}{x_1-2} = \frac{t}{x_0-2}$

相除: $\frac{y_2(x_1-2)}{(x_2+2)y_1} = \frac{x_0-2}{x_0+2}$ 6分

令 $x_T = n$ 则设 $l_{MN}: x = my + n$

联立椭圆方程: $\begin{cases} x = my + n \\ 3x^2 + 4y^2 - 12 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (3m^2 + 4)y^2 + 6mny + 3n^2 - 12 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{6mn}{3m^2 + 4} \\ y_1 y_2 = \frac{3n^2 - 12}{3m^2 + 4} \end{cases}$ 8分 $\therefore \frac{y_1 y_2}{y_1 + y_2} = \frac{4-n^2}{2mn}$

$\frac{y_2(x_1-2)}{(x_2+2)y_1} = \frac{y_2(my_1+n-2)}{y_1(my_2+n+2)} = \frac{my_1y_2 + (n-2)y_2}{my_1y_2 + (n+2)y_1} = \frac{2mny_1y_2 + 2n(n-2)y_2}{2mny_1y_2 + 2n(n+2)y_1}$
 $= \frac{(4-n^2)(y_1+y_2) + 2n(n-2)y_2}{(4-n^2)(y_1+y_2) + 2n(n+2)y_1} = \frac{(2-n)[(2+n)y_1 + (2-n)y_2]}{(2+n)[(2+n)y_1 + (2-n)y_2]} = \frac{2-n}{2+n}$

若存在 $x_p = 4x_T$, 即 $x_0 = 4n$

$\frac{2-n}{2+n} = \frac{x_0-2}{x_0+2} = \frac{4n-2}{4n+2}$, 得 $n^2 = 1$, 10分

又 P 在第一象限, 所以 $n=1, P(4,3)$ 12分

法二: $P(x_0, y_0), M(x_1, y_1), N(x_2, y_2), A(-2, 0), B(2, 0)$

直线 $AP: y = \frac{y_0}{x_0+2}(x+2)$

$\begin{cases} y = \frac{y_0}{x_0+2}(x+2) \\ 3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow [3 + \frac{4y_0^2}{(x_0+2)^2}]x^2 + \frac{16y_0^2}{(x_0+2)^2}x + \frac{16y_0^2}{(x_0+2)^2} - 12 = 0$ 6分

由 $-2x_N = \frac{16y_0^2 - 12(x_0+2)^2}{3(x_0+2)^2 + 4y_0^2}$, 又因为 P 在双曲线上, 满足 $\frac{x_0^2}{4} - \frac{y_0^2}{3} = 1$, 即 $4y_0^2 = 3x_0^2 - 12$

所以 $-x_N = \frac{8y_0^2 - 6(x_0+2)^2}{3(x_0+2)^2 + 4y_0^2} = \frac{6x_0^2 - 24 - 6(x_0+2)^2}{3(x_0+2)^2 + 3x_0^2 - 12} = \frac{-24(x_0+2)}{6x_0(x_0+2)} = \frac{-4}{x_0}$

即 $x_N = \frac{4}{x_0} \dots\dots\dots 8$ 分

同理 $BP: y = \frac{y_0}{x_0 - 2}(x - 2)$, 可得 $x_M = \frac{4}{x_0}$, 所以 $x_T = \frac{4}{x_0} \dots\dots\dots 9$ 分

若存在 $x_P = 4x_T$, 即 $x_0 = 4 \times \frac{4}{x_0}$, $\dots\dots\dots 10$ 分

而 P 在第一象限, 所以 $x_0 = 4$, 即 $P(4, 3) \dots\dots\dots 12$ 分

22. 解:

(1) 法一:

$$f(x) = \sin x - \ln(x+1)$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{1+x} \dots\dots\dots 1$$
 分

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{1+x} \geq 1 - 2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{x+1} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \geq 1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{1+x} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$= \frac{2+2x-x^2-x-2}{2+2x} = \frac{x(1-x)}{2+2x} > 0 \dots\dots\dots 3$$
 分

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 单增, $f(x) \geq f(0) = 0 \dots\dots\dots 4$ 分

法二:

$$f(x) = \sin x - \ln(x+1)$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{1+x} \quad (x=0)$$

$\dots\dots\dots 1$ 分

$$f''(x) = -\sin x + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}, \quad f''(x) = -\cos x - 2\frac{1}{(1+x)^3} < 0 \text{ 恒成立, } \dots\dots\dots 2$$
 分

所以 $f''(x)$ 单减, 又因为 $f''(0) > 0, f''(1) < 0, \exists x_0 \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f''(x_0) = 0$

所以 $f'(x)$ 先增后减, $f'(0) = 0, f'(1) = \cos 1 - \frac{1}{2} > 0, \therefore f'(x) > 0$

所以 $f(x)$ 单增, $f(x) \geq f(0) = 0 \dots\dots\dots 4$ 分

法一: $g(x) = 2e^x - 2 - \sin x + a \ln(x+1)$

$$g(x) = 2(e^x - x - 1) + x - \sin x + x - \ln(x+1) + (a+1)\ln(x+1) \geq 0 \dots\dots\dots 6$$
 分

易证: $(e^x - x - 1 \geq 0, x - \sin x \geq 0, x - \ln(x+1) \geq 0)$, 且在 $x=0$ 处取等号 $\dots\dots\dots 8$ 分

当 $x > 0$ 时, $\ln(x+1) > 0$,

当 $a+1 \geq 0$ 时, 即 $a \geq -1$ 时, $g(x) \geq 0$ 符合题意, $\dots\dots\dots 10$ 分

当 $a < -1$ 时,

$$g(0) = 0, g'(x) = 2e^x - \cos x + \frac{a}{x+1}, g'(0) = 1 + a < 0, g'(-a) = 2e^{-a} - \cos(-a) + \frac{a}{-a+1} > 0,$$

$g''(x) = 2e^x + \sin x - \frac{a}{(x+1)^2} > 0, g'(x)$ 单增, $\exists x_1 \in (0, -a)$, 使得 $g'(x_1) = 0$, $g(x)$ 在 $(0, x_1)$ 单减, $g(x_1) < g(0) = 0$ 矛盾, 综合 $a \geq -1$ 12 分

法二: $g(x) = 2e^x - 2 - \sin x + a \ln(x+1)$, $g'(x) = 2e^x - \cos x + \frac{a}{x+1}, x \in (0, \pi)$ 5 分

<1> 当 $a \geq 0$ 时, $g'(x) \geq 2e^x - 1 > 0, x \in (0, \pi)$, $g(x)$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 单增 $g(x) \geq g(0) = 0$ 符合题意,7 分

<2> 当 $a < 0$ 时, $g'(x) = 2e^x - \cos x + \frac{a}{x+1}$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 单增, $g'(0) = 2 + a - 1 = 1 + a$ 8 分

① 当 $a+1 \geq 0$ 时, 即 $-1 \leq a < 0$ 时,

$g'(x) \geq g'(0) = 1 + a \geq 0$ $g(x)$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 单增 $g(x) \geq g(0) = 0$ 符合题意, 10 分

② 当 $a+1 < 0$ 时, 即 $a < -1$ 时, 同上。

综上: $a \geq -1$ 12 分

