

长沙市一中 2023 届高三三月考试卷(六)

数学参考答案

一、单项选择题

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

二、多项选择题

9	10	11	12
ACD	BD	ABD	AC

三、填空题

13. -2

14. 20

15. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

16. $\frac{16}{3}\pi + 2\sqrt{3}$

四、解答题

17. 【解析】(1) $\because 1+a_n$ 是 4 与 S_n 的等比中项,

$$\therefore (1+a_n)^2 = 4S_n \quad (1),$$

$$\text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时, } (1+a_1)^2 = 4S_1 = 4a_1,$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 1.$$

$$\text{当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } (1+a_{n-1})^2 = 4S_{n-1} \quad (2),$$

$$\text{由 (1)-(2) 得, } (1+a_n)^2 - (1+a_{n-1})^2 = 4(S_n - S_{n-1}) = 4a_n,$$

$$\therefore (a_n - a_{n-1} - 2)(a_n + a_{n-1}) = 0,$$

$$\because a_n > 0,$$

$$\therefore a_n - a_{n-1} = 2,$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是首项为 1, 公差为 2 的等差数列,

$$\therefore \{a_n\} \text{ 的通项公式 } a_n = 2n - 1.$$

(2)由(1)得 $\frac{1}{a_1^2} = 1$,

$$\text{当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{a_n^2} = \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{1}{4n^2-4n+1} < \frac{1}{4n^2-4n} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{1}{a_1^2} + \frac{1}{a_2^2} + \frac{1}{a_3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n^2} &= 1 + \frac{1}{a_2^2} + \frac{1}{a_3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n^2} \\ &< 1 + \frac{1}{4} \left[\left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \right] = 1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{4n} < \frac{5}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

18. 【解析】(1)由题意知 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $a \cos C + \sqrt{3}a \sin C = b + c$,

由正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$, 得

$$\sin A \cos C + \sqrt{3} \sin A \sin C = \sin B + \sin C = \sin(A+C) + \sin C = \sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C + \sin C,$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3} \sin A \sin C = \cos A \sin C + \sin C,$$

$$\because C \in (0, \pi),$$

$$\therefore \sin C \neq 0,$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3} \sin A - \cos A = 1,$$

$$\therefore 2 \sin \left(A - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 1,$$

$$\therefore \sin \left(A - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{又 } A \in (0, \pi), \quad A - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right),$$

$$\text{所以 } A - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6},$$

$$\text{即 } A = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

(2)如下图所示, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, AM 为中线,

$$\therefore 2\overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC},$$

$$\therefore 4|\overrightarrow{AM}|^2 = (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC})^2 = |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 + 2\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} + |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 = c^2 + b^2 + bc,$$

$$\therefore b^2 + c^2 + bc = 12.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4},$$

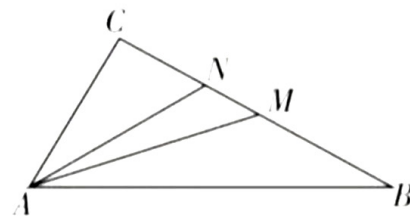
$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}bc = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}, \quad bc = 3,$$

$$\therefore b+c = \sqrt{b^2 + 2bc + c^2} = \sqrt{15},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABN} + S_{\triangle ACN},$$

$$\therefore \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{1}{2}(b+c)AN \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}AN,$$

$$\therefore AN = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$



19. 【解析】(1) 设甲答对题目的个数为 X ，由题意，得 $X \sim B(3, p)$ ，

$$\text{则甲被录用的概率为 } P_1 = C_3^2 p^2 (1-p) + p^3 = 3p^2 - 2p^3,$$

$$\text{乙被录用的概率为 } P_2 = p^2.$$

(2) ξ 的可能取值为 0, 1, 2,

$$\text{则 } P(\xi=0) = (1-P_1)(1-P_2),$$

$$P(\xi=1) = P_1(1-P_2) + (1-P_1)P_2, \quad P(\xi=2) = P_1P_2,$$

$$\therefore E(\xi) = 0 \times (1-P_1)(1-P_2) + 1 \times [P_1(1-P_2) + (1-P_1)P_2] + 2 \times P_1P_2$$

$$= P_1 + P_2 = 3p^2 - 2p^3 + p^2 = 4p^2 - 2p^3,$$

$$\text{设 } f(p) = 4p^2 - 2p^3 \quad (0 < p < 1),$$

$$\text{则 } f'(p) = 8p - 6p^2 = 2p(4-3p) > 0.$$

$\therefore$ 当 $0 < p < 1$ 时， $f(p)$ 为增函数.

$$\text{又 } f(0) = 0, \quad f(1) = 2,$$

所以存在唯一的 p 的值 p_0 ，使得 $f(p_0) = 1.5$ ，

$$\text{即 } E(\xi) = 1.5.$$

20. 【解析】(1) 分别取 AB ， CD 的中点 E ， F ，连接 PE ， EF ， PF ，

$\therefore PA = PB$ ， E 为 AB 的中点，

$\therefore PE \perp AB$.

$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形, 则 $AB \parallel CD$ 且 $AB = CD$.

$\therefore CD \perp PE$.

$\because E, F$ 分别为 AB, CD 的中点,

$\therefore EF \parallel AD$,

$\therefore EF \perp CD$,

$\because EF \cap PE = E$,

$\therefore CD \perp$ 平面 PEF ,

$\because PF \subset$ 平面 PEF ,

$\therefore CD \perp PF$.

在 $\triangle PCD$ 中,

$\because F$ 为 CD 的中点, $CD \perp PF$,

$\therefore PC = PD$.

又 $\because PA = PB, AD = BC$,

$\therefore \triangle PAD \cong \triangle PBC$.

从而可得 $\angle PAD = \angle PBC$.

(2) 由(1)可知 $PE \perp AB, EF \perp AB$,

$\therefore \angle PEF$ 为二面角 $P-AB-C$ 的平面角, 且 $PE = \sqrt{PA^2 - AE^2} = \sqrt{3}$.

以点 E 为坐标原点, EB, EF 所在直线分别为 x, y 轴建立如下图所示的空间直角坐标系,

设 $\angle PEF = \alpha$, 其中 $0 < \alpha < \pi$,

则 $A(-1, 0, 0), B(1, 0, 0), C(1, 2, 0), D(-1, 2, 0), F(0, 2, 0), P(0, \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha, \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha)$.

$\vec{AP} = (1, \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha, \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha), \vec{DC} = (2, 0, 0), \vec{FP} = (0, \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha - 2, \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha)$.

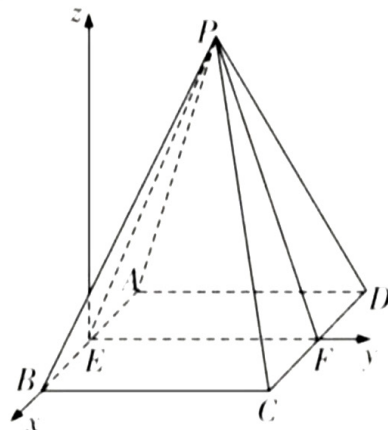
设平面 PCD 的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (x, y, z)$,

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \mathbf{n} \cdot \vec{DC} = 0, \\ \mathbf{n} \cdot \vec{FP} = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} 2x = 0, \\ (\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha - 2)y + \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha \cdot z = 0, \end{cases}$$

取 $y = \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha$,

则 $z = 2 - \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha, x = 0$.



$$\therefore \mathbf{n} = (0, \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha, 2 - \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha),$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\cos \langle \mathbf{n}, \overrightarrow{AP} \rangle| &= \frac{|\mathbf{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{AP}|}{|\mathbf{n}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AP}|} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} |\sin \alpha|}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{3} \sin \alpha)^2 + (2 - \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha)^2} \times 2} = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{7 - 4\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha}} \\ &= \sqrt{3} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{7 - 4\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } 7 - 4\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha = t \in (7 - 4\sqrt{3}, 7 + 4\sqrt{3}),$$

$$\text{则 } \cos \alpha = \frac{7-t}{4\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\text{则 } |\cos \langle \mathbf{n}, \overrightarrow{AP} \rangle| = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \left(\frac{7-t}{4\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}{t}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{14 - \left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)} \leq \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{14 - 2\sqrt{t \cdot \frac{1}{t}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\text{当且仅当 } t=1 \text{ 时, 即当 } \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 时, 即 } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 时, 等号成立.}$$

所以当直线 PA 与平面 PCD 所成角的正弦值最大时, 二面角 $P-AB-C$ 为 $\frac{\pi}{6}$.

21. 【解析】(1) 圆 $C: (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 16$, 圆心为 $(1, 0)$, 半径为 4,

因为线段 BF 的垂直平分线交 BC 于 P 点, 所以 $|PB| = |PF|$,

所以 $|PC| + |PF| = |PC| + |PB| = |BC| = 4 > |FC| = 2$,

所以由椭圆定义知, P 的轨迹是以 C, F 为焦点的椭圆, 方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$.

(2) 设直线 l 的方程为 $x = my + t (m \neq 0)$.

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} x = my + t, \\ \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (3m^2 + 4)y^2 + 6mt \cdot y + 3t^2 - 12 = 0,$$

设 $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$, 则 $B'(x_2, -y_2)$,

$$\text{则 } y_1 + y_2 = \frac{-6mt}{3m^2 + 4}, \quad y_1 y_2 = \frac{3t^2 - 12}{3m^2 + 4},$$

$$\text{直线 } AB' \text{ 的方程为 } y - y_1 = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{x_1 - x_2} (x - x_1),$$

$$\text{令 } y=0 \Rightarrow x_N = \frac{x_2 y_1 + x_1 y_2}{y_1 + y_2} = \frac{2m y_1 y_2 + t(y_1 + y_2)}{y_1 + y_2} = 2m \cdot \frac{y_1 y_2}{y_1 + y_2} + t = \frac{4}{t},$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{OM} \cdot \overrightarrow{ON} = t \cdot \frac{4}{t} = 4.$$

即 $\overrightarrow{OM} \cdot \overrightarrow{ON}$ 为定值 4.

22. 【解析】(1) 令 $g(x) = f(x) - x$, 当 $a=1$ 时, $g(x) = \frac{e^{x-1}}{x} + \ln x - x$,

$$\text{则 } g'(x) = \frac{e^{x-1}(x-1)}{x^2} + \frac{1-x}{x} = \frac{(x-1)(e^{x-1}-x)}{x^2},$$

$$\text{设 } h(x) = e^{x-1} - x \Rightarrow h'(x) = e^{x-1} - 1,$$

$h'(1) = 0$ 且 $h'(x)$ 单调递增,

$\therefore h(x)$ 在 $(0,1)$ 上单调递减, 在 $(1,+\infty)$ 上单调递增.

$$\therefore h(x) \geq h(1) = 0,$$

$$\text{令 } g'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1.$$

$\therefore g(x)$ 在 $(1,+\infty)$ 上单调递增, 在 $(0,1)$ 上单调递减.

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(1) = 0.$$

(2) $\frac{f(x)}{x}$ 的最小值为 a , 即 $f(x) \geq ax$ 恒成立, 且等号可取,

$$\frac{e^{ax-1}}{x} + \ln x \geq ax \Leftrightarrow e^{ax-\ln x-1} + \ln x \geq (ax - \ln x - 1) + 1 + \ln x,$$

即 $e^{ax-\ln x-1} \geq (ax - \ln x - 1) + 1$, 而 $e^t \geq t+1$ 恒成立, 等号当且仅当 $x=0$ 时取得,

故 $ax - \ln x - 1 = 0$ 时, 等号成立.

$$\text{故 } a = \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} \text{ 有解,}$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi(x) = \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} \Rightarrow \varphi'(x) = -\frac{\ln x}{x^2},$$

$\therefore \varphi(x)$ 在 $(0,1)$ 上单调递增, 在 $(1,+\infty)$ 上单调递减,

$$\text{故 } \varphi(x)_{\max} = \varphi(1) = 1.$$

即 a 的最大值为 1.