

哈师大附中第三次模拟考试理科数学答案

一、选择题

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

二、填空题 (第 16 题第一个空 2 分, 第二个空 3 分)

13. 0.72 14. $C_{42}H_{24}$ 15. $(1, +\infty)$ 16. $\frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

三、解答题

17. (I) $\frac{a_n}{b_n} - \frac{a_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} + 2 = 0 \dots\dots 2$ 分

$\Rightarrow c_{n+1} - c_n = 2, c_1 = \frac{a_1}{b_1} = 2$

$\therefore \{c_n\}$ 是以 2 为首项, 2 为公差的等差数列 $\dots\dots 4$ 分

$c_n = 2 + (n-1) \cdot 2 = 2n \dots\dots 6$ 分

(II) 由 (I) 知, $c_n = \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 2n, \therefore a_n = \frac{2n}{3^n} \dots\dots 8$ 分

设 $T_n = \frac{1}{3^1} + \frac{2}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{3^n}$

$\frac{1}{3}T_n = \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{2}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{n}{3^{n+1}}$

$\therefore \frac{2}{3}T_n = \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{n}{3^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} - (n + \frac{3}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}$

$\therefore T_n = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{(2n+3)}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3^n}$

$\therefore S_n = 2T_n = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2n+3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3^n}$

18. (I) 根据所给数据可知 B 套餐平均销量高于 A 套餐, 但是 A 套餐销售情况比 B 套餐更稳定, 波动性小; $\dots\dots 2$ 分

(II) 设 “一周内 B 套餐连续两天中至少有一天销量业绩 “优秀” 为事件 C, $\dots\dots 3$ 分

则 $P(C) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots 5$ 分

(III) $X = 0, 1, 2$

$P(X=0) = \frac{C_4^3}{C_6^3} = \frac{1}{5}$

$P(X=1) = \frac{C_2^1 C_4^2}{C_6^3} = \frac{3}{5}$

$P(X=2) = \frac{C_2^2 C_4^1}{C_6^3} = \frac{1}{5}$

X	0	1	2
P	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$

……10分(错一处扣两分,没列分布列扣一分)

$$E(X) = 0 \times \frac{1}{5} + 1 \times \frac{3}{5} + 2 \times \frac{1}{5} = 1 \dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

19. (I) 取 AE 中点 O , 连接 OB ,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} AD = DE = 2\sqrt{2} \\ \angle ADE = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \angle OAB = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ AO = \frac{1}{2}AE = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

在 $\triangle OAB$ 中, $AO = 2, AB = 4\sqrt{2}, \angle OAB = \frac{\pi}{4} \dots\dots 2 \text{分}$

$$\Rightarrow OB^2 = 4 + 32 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 20$$

在 $Rt\triangle DAE$ 中, $PO = \frac{1}{2}AE = 2, PB = 2\sqrt{6}$

$$\Rightarrow PB^2 = OB^2 + PO^2 \Rightarrow PO \perp OB \dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} PA = PE \\ AO = OE \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow PO \perp AE \dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow PO \perp \text{面} ABCE \\ PO \subset \text{面} DAE \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{面} PAE \perp \text{面} ABCE \dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

(II) 取 AB 中点 M , 连 OM

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} AM = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2\sqrt{2} \\ AO = 2 \\ \angle OAB = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} OM \perp AE \\ PO \perp \text{面} ABCE \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow PO, OM, AE \text{ 两两垂直}$$

如图建立空间直角坐标系, $A(0, -2, 0), E(0, 2, 0), M(2, 0, 0)$,

又 $\because M$ 是 AB 中点, $\therefore B(4, 2, 0)$

$$P(0, 0, 2), \overrightarrow{EC} = \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{AB} = (1, 1, 0)$$

$\therefore C(1, 3, 0)$

$$\text{又} \because \overrightarrow{PF} = \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{PC} = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore F\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right) \dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

设 $\vec{n}_1 = (x, y, z)$ 为平面 ABF 的法向量, 则

$$\begin{cases} \vec{n}_1 \perp \overline{AB} \\ \vec{n}_1 \perp \overline{AF} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{n}_1 \cdot \overline{AB} = 0 \\ \vec{n}_1 \cdot \overline{AF} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4x+4y=0 \\ \frac{x}{4} + \frac{11y}{4} + \frac{3z}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

令 $y=1, \Rightarrow \vec{n}_1 = (-1, 1, -\frac{5}{3}) \dots\dots 10$ 分

又 $\because \vec{n}_2 = (1, 0, 0)$ 为平面 PAE 的法向量,

$$\therefore \cos \langle \vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2 \rangle = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1+1+\frac{25}{9}}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{43}} \dots\dots 11$$
 分

所以所成锐二面角的余弦值为 $\frac{3}{\sqrt{43}} \dots\dots 12$ 分

20. (I) $\because C_1$ 关于 x 轴对称, P_3, P_4 关于 x 轴对称,

$\therefore P_3, P_4$ 在 C_1 上, $\therefore \frac{3}{4b^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} = 1 \dots\dots 1$ 分

若 P_1 在 C_1 上, 则 $\frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} > \frac{3}{4b^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} = 1, \therefore P_1$ 不在 C_1 上, P_2 在 C_1 上, $\therefore a=2 \dots\dots 3$ 分

$\therefore b=1, \therefore C_1: \frac{y^2}{4} + x^2 = 1, \text{ 又 } \because p = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore y^2 = x \dots\dots 4$ 分

(II) (i) 设 $l: x = my + 1$, 代入 $y^2 = x$ 中, 得 $y^2 - my - 1 = 0$

$\therefore y_1 + y_2 = m, y_1 y_2 = -1 \dots\dots 5$ 分

$\therefore \overline{OA} \cdot \overline{OB} = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 = y_1^2 y_2^2 + y_1 y_2 = 0 \dots\dots 7$ 分

(ii) 设直线 $OA: x = m_1 y (m_1 > 0)$

将直线 OA 代入 C_1 中得: $y^2(4m_1^2 + 1) = 4 \Rightarrow y_M = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4m_1^2 + 1}}$

同理得 $y_N = \frac{2|m_1|}{\sqrt{m_1^2 + 4}} \dots\dots 9$ 分

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{S_1}{S_2} &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}|OA| \cdot |OB|}{\frac{1}{2}|OM| \cdot |ON|} \\ &= \frac{|OA| \cdot |OB|}{|OM| \cdot |ON|} \\ &= \frac{|y_1| \cdot |y_2|}{|y_M| \cdot |y_N|} \\ &= \frac{|y_1 y_2|}{|y_M y_N|} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{4m_1^2+1} \cdot \sqrt{m_1^2+4}}{4|m_1|} \dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{4m_1^2 + \frac{4}{m_1^2} + 17}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{2\sqrt{16}+17} = \frac{5}{4} \dots\dots 11 \text{分}$$

当且仅当 $m_1^2 + \frac{1}{m_1^2}$ 即 $m_1 = 1$ 时取等. $\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$

21. (I) $f'(x) = \cos x - \sin x - a$

当 $a=1$ 时, $f'(x) = -\sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - 1 \dots\dots 1 \text{分}$

令 $f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow x \in [-\frac{\pi}{4}, 0)$

令 $f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) > -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[-\frac{\pi}{4}, 0)$ 递增, 在 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 递减 $\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$

$\therefore f(x)_{\max} = f(0) = 1$

又 $f(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{4}, f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\therefore f(x)_{\min} = f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \dots\dots 5 \text{分}$

(II) $f(-\pi) = -1 + a\pi \leq 1 \Rightarrow a \leq \frac{2}{\pi} \dots\dots 6 \text{分}$

$f'(x) = -\sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - a$

$\because -\pi \leq x \leq 0$

$\therefore -\frac{5}{4}\pi \leq x - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq -\frac{\pi}{4}$

$\therefore -1 \leq \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\therefore -\sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \in [-1, \sqrt{2}]$

(i) 当 $a \leq -1$ 时, $f'(x) \geq 0$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, 0]$ 递增,

$\therefore f(x) < f(0) = 1$ 恒成立. $\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$

(ii) 当 $-1 < a \leq \frac{2}{\pi}$ 时,

当 $-\pi \leq x \leq -\frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $f'(x)$ 单调递增,

当 $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq 0$ 时, $f'(x)$ 单调递减,

$$\therefore f'(-\pi) = -1 - a < 0$$

$$f'(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{2} - a > 0$$

$$f'(0) = 1 - a > 0$$

$\therefore \exists \alpha \in (-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{4})$, 使得 $f'(\alpha) = 0$. ……10 分

\therefore 当 $-\pi \leq x < \alpha$, $f'(x) < 0$

当 $\alpha < x \leq 0$, $f'(x) > 0$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \alpha)$ 单调递减, 在 $(\alpha, 0]$ 单调递增,

$$\text{又} \because f(-\pi) = -1 + a\pi \leq 1, f(0) = 1 \leq 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) \leq 1, \therefore a \leq \frac{2}{\pi} \dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

22. (I) $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $y = -1 + \frac{2}{1+t^2} \neq -1$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = \frac{4t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} + \frac{(1-t^2)^2}{(1+t^2)^2} = 1 (y \neq -1) \dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$A(2, \frac{\pi}{4}), \therefore B(2, \frac{3\pi}{4}), C(2, \frac{5\pi}{4}), D(2, \frac{7\pi}{4})$$

$$\therefore A(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}), B(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}), C(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}), D(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

(II) 设 $P(2\cos\alpha, \sin\alpha)$

$$\begin{aligned} & |PA|^2 + |PB|^2 + |PC|^2 + |PD|^2 \\ &= (2\cos\alpha - \sqrt{2})^2 + (\sin\alpha - \sqrt{2})^2 + (2\cos\alpha + \sqrt{2})^2 + (\sin\alpha - \sqrt{2})^2 \\ &+ (2\cos\alpha + \sqrt{2})^2 + (\sin\alpha + \sqrt{2})^2 + (2\cos\alpha - \sqrt{2})^2 + (\sin\alpha + \sqrt{2})^2 \\ &= 12\cos^2\alpha + 4 + 16 \\ &= 4(3\cos^2\alpha + 5) \in [20, 32] \dots\dots 10 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

23. (I) $f(x) + f(x-1) = |ax-1| + |ax-(a+1)| \geq |ax-1 - [ax-(a+1)]| = |a| = a$

当且仅当 $(ax-1)[ax-(a+1)] \leq 0$ 时取“=”.

$$\therefore a \geq 1, \therefore A = [1, +\infty) \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

(II) $x + y + \frac{1}{xy} - (x + y + xy)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (x - \frac{1}{x}) + (y - xy) + (\frac{1}{xy} - \frac{1}{y}) \\
 &= \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x} + y(1-x) + \frac{1}{xy}(1-x) \\
 &= \frac{(x-1)}{xy} [(x+1)y - xy^2 - 1] \\
 &= \frac{(x-1)}{xy} [xy(1-y) + (y-1)] \\
 &= \frac{(x-1)(y-1)(1-xy)}{xy} \\
 &\leq 0 \dots\dots 10 \text{分}
 \end{aligned}$$



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