

辽宁省实验中学 2023 届高三第五次模拟考试

数学试卷答案

一、单选题: 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. A

二、多选题: 9. AC 10. BD 11. BCD 12. BCD

三、填空题: 13. $\frac{36}{125}$ 14. $\frac{n}{4n+4}$ 15. $\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 16. $\frac{4}{3}$

四、解答题:

$$17. (1) \text{依题意可知 } \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} + \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} = \frac{\sin C}{\cos A \cos B} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\cos A \cos B},$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{4} = \cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)) = \frac{1}{2}(-\cos C + \cos(A-B)), \therefore \cos(A-B) = \frac{3}{2} + \cos C,$$

$$\text{又} \because \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore \cos C = \pm \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \cos(A-B) = 2 \text{ (舍去) 或 } 1, \therefore \cos C = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 且 } A-B=0,$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{2}{3}\pi, A = B = \frac{\pi}{6}, \therefore \tan A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$(2) \text{不妨取 } AC = BC = 3, \therefore CD = 2, \therefore AD = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2 - 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times \cos C} = \sqrt{19},$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle ADC = \frac{4+19-9}{4\sqrt{19}} = \frac{7}{38}\sqrt{19}.$$

18. (1) 依题意变量 X 可取值为 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 其对应的概率分别为:

$$P(X=3) = 0.3 \times 0.3 = 0.09, P(X=4) = C_2^1 0.2 \times 0.3 = 0.12, P(X=5) = 0.2 \times 0.2 = 0.04,$$

$$P(X=6) = C_2^1 0.5 \times 0.3 = 0.3, P(X=7) = C_2^1 0.5 \times 0.2 = 0.2, P(X=9) = 0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.25.$$

$\therefore X$ 的分布列为:

X	3	4	5	6	7	9
P	0.09	0.12	0.04	0.3	0.2	0.25

$\therefore X$ 的期望为 $E(X) = 0.09 \times 3 + 0.12 \times 4 + 0.04 \times 5 + 0.3 \times 6 + 0.2 \times 7 + 0.25 \times 9 = 6.4$ 分。

$$(2) \text{取事件 } A \text{ 为陈涛取得进球或者助攻, 则 } \bar{A} \text{ 为未进球或助攻, } \therefore P(A) = \frac{30}{40} = 0.75,$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{A}) = 1 - 0.75 = 0.25, \text{事件 } B \text{ 为中国队获胜, 则 } P(B|A) = 0.8, P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.2,$$

$$\therefore P(B) = P(B|\bar{A})P(\bar{A}) + P(B|A)P(A) = 0.2 \times 0.25 + 0.8 \times 0.75 = 0.65,$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{B}) = 1 - 0.65 = 0.35, \text{ 又 } \because P(A\bar{B}) = P(\bar{B}|A)P(A) = (1-0.8) \times 0.75 = 0.15,$$

$$\therefore P(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{3}{7}, \text{ 即在中国队输给德国队的前提下, 陈涛进球或助攻的概率为 } \frac{3}{7}.$$

$$19. (1) \text{ 依题意 } a_2 = \frac{3 \times \frac{3}{4} + 4}{7 - \frac{3}{4}} = 1, a_3 = \frac{3 \times 1 + 4}{7 - 1} = \frac{7}{6}, a_4 = \frac{3 \times \frac{7}{6} + 4}{7 - \frac{7}{6}} = \frac{9}{7}, a_5 = \frac{3 \times \frac{9}{7} + 4}{7 - \frac{9}{7}} = \frac{11}{8},$$

猜测 $a_n = \frac{2n+1}{n+3}$, 以下用数学归纳法证明。

证明: 已知 $n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ 时 $a_n = \frac{2n+1}{n+3}$ 成立

$$\text{假设 } n=k(k \in N_+) \text{ 时, } a_k = \frac{2k+1}{k+3} \text{ 成立, 则 } a_{k+1} = \frac{3a_k + 4}{7 - a_k} = \frac{3 \times \frac{2k+1}{k+3} + 4}{7 - \frac{2k+1}{k+3}} = \frac{2k+3}{k+4} = \frac{2(k+1)+1}{(k+1)+3}, \text{ 亦符}$$

合猜想, 综上, $a_n = \frac{2n+1}{n+3}$ 成立。

$$(2) \text{ 取 } b_n = 1.1^n(2 - a_n) = \frac{5 \times 1.1^n}{n+3}, \therefore b_{n+1} - b_n = \frac{5 \times 1.1^{n+1}}{n+4} - \frac{5 \times 1.1^n}{n+3} = \frac{0.5 \times 1.1^n}{(n+3)(n+4)}, \therefore \text{当}$$

$n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ 时, $b_{n+1} < b_n$, 当 $n=8, 9, 10, \dots$ 时, $b_{n+1} > b_n$, $\therefore b_7 = b_8 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.1^7$ 为数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的最项,

所以 k 的取值范围为 $(-\infty, \frac{1}{2} \times 1.1^7)$ 。

20. (1) F 为靠近点 D 的三等分点, 或 $FD=4$ 。

(2) \because 翻折前 $DF=2AE, DC=2AB$, \therefore 将 DA, FE, CB 延长一倍, 三线交于点 O , 已知等腰直角三角形 ODF 中 $DE \perp OF$, $\therefore A'BE - D'CF$ 中 $D'E \perp OF$, 又 \because 二面角 $A' - EF - B$ 为直二面角, $\therefore D'E \perp$ 面 EFC 。 \therefore 三棱锥 $D' - OFC$ 的体积为 $V_{D'-OFC} = \frac{1}{3} D'E \cdot \frac{1}{2} FC \cdot OD = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 4 = \frac{32}{3} \sqrt{2}$,

又 \because 三棱锥 $A' - OBE$ 的体积 $V_{A'-OBE} = \frac{1}{8} V_{D'-OFC} = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{2}$, \therefore 棱台 $A'BE - D'CF$ 的体积为

$V_{A'BE - D'CF} = \frac{32}{3} \sqrt{2} - \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{2} = \frac{28}{3} \sqrt{2}$ 。在线段 DC 上取 $DG=2$, $\therefore \overline{AE} = \overline{DG}$, \therefore 四边形 $AEGD$ 为平行四

边形, $\therefore \overline{AD} = \overline{EG}$, $\therefore EG \perp EB$, 又 $\because D'E \perp$ 面 EFC , $\therefore D'E \perp EB, D'E \perp EG$ 。以 E 为原点, 以

$\frac{\overline{EG}}{2}, \frac{\overline{EB}}{B}, \frac{\overline{ED'}}{2\sqrt{2}}$ 为 x, y, z 的单位向量建立空间直角坐标系, 其中各点坐标分别为

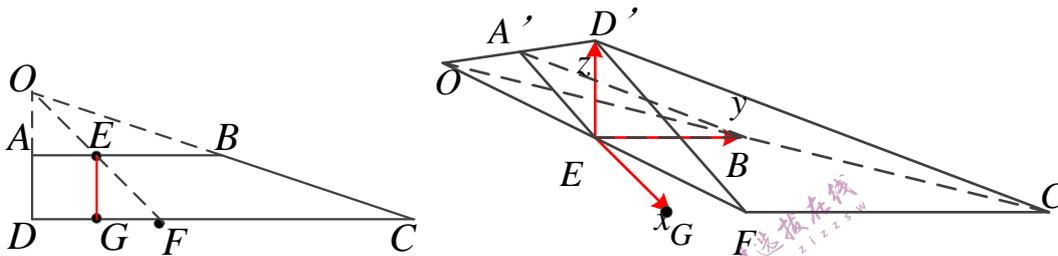
$$O(-2, -2, 0), D'(0, 0, 2\sqrt{2}), B(0, 4, 0), E(0, 0, 0), \therefore \overline{OD'} = (2, 2, 2\sqrt{2}), \overline{OB} = (2, 6, 0),$$

$$\overline{OE} = (2, 2, 0), \overline{ED'} = (0, 0, 2\sqrt{2})。取面 $OD'B$ 的法向量为 $\vec{n}_1 = (a, b, c),$$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \vec{n}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{OD'} = 2a + 2b + 2\sqrt{2}c = 0 \\ \vec{n}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = 2a + 6b = 0 \end{cases}, \text{不妨取 } \vec{n}_1 = (-3, 1, \sqrt{2}),$$

$$\text{取面 } OD'E \text{ 的法向量 } \vec{n}_2 = (r, s, t), \therefore \begin{cases} \vec{n}_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{OE} = 2r + 2s = 0 \\ \vec{n}_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{ED'} = 2\sqrt{2}t = 0 \end{cases}, \text{不妨取 } \vec{n}_2 = (1, -1, 0),$$

$$\therefore \text{取二面角 } B-A'D'-E \text{ 的平面角为 } \alpha \text{ 为锐角}, \therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{12}\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}.$$



$$21. (1) \text{取 } D(x_o, y_o) \text{ 在椭圆上}, \therefore \frac{x_o^2}{4} + \frac{y_o^2}{b^2} = 1, \therefore y_o^2 = b^2 - \frac{b^2 x_o^2}{4}, \text{又} \because k_1 = \frac{y_o - b}{x_o}, k_2 = \frac{y_o + b}{x_o},$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{4} = k_1 k_2 = \frac{y_o - b}{x_o} \frac{y_o + b}{x_o} = \frac{y_o^2 - b^2}{x_o^2} = \frac{-\frac{b^2 x_o^2}{4} - b^2}{x_o^2} = -\frac{b^2}{4}, \therefore b = 1, \therefore \text{椭圆 } C \text{ 的方程为 } \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1.$$

(2) 取 l 的方程为 $y = kx + k - 1 = kx + t$, 其中 $m = k - 1$, 将直线方程带入

$x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0$ 得, $(k^2 + 4k^2 + 4)x^2 + 8kmx - 4m^2 = 0$, 其判别式为

$$\Delta = 64k^2 m^2 - 4(4k^2 + 4)(4m^2 - 4) = 64k^2 m^2 + 16 - 16m^2 = 16(3k^2 + 2k) > 0,$$

$\therefore k > 0$ 或 $k < -\frac{2}{3}$. 取 $D(x_o, y_o), H(x_1, y_1)$ 为交点,

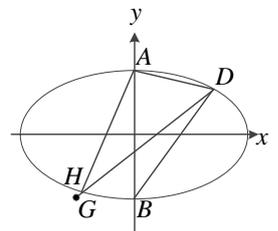
$$\therefore x_o + x_1 = \frac{-8km}{4k^2 + 4}, x_o x_1 = \frac{4m^2 - 4}{4k^2 + 4},$$

$$\therefore k_1 + k_3 = \frac{y_o - 1}{x_o} + \frac{y_1 - 1}{x_1} = \frac{ky_o + m - 1}{x_o} + \frac{ky_1 + m - 1}{x_1} = 2k + (m - 1) \frac{x_o + x_1}{x_o x_1}$$

$$= 2k + (m - 1) \frac{-8km}{4m^2 - 4} = 2k - \frac{2km}{m + 1} = 2k - 2m = 2, \therefore k_3 = 2 - k_1, \text{又} \because k_1 k_2 = -\frac{1}{4},$$

$$\therefore k_2 + k_3 = 2 - \frac{1}{4k_1} - k_1, \text{取 } f(x) = 2 - \frac{1}{4x} - x (x \neq 0),$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{1}{4x^2} - 1 = \frac{(1 - 2x)(1 + 2x)}{4x^2}, \therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}], [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \text{ 单调递减, 在 } [-\frac{1}{2}, 0), (0, \frac{1}{2}] \text{ 单调递增,}$$



又 $\because f(-\frac{1}{2})=3, f(\frac{1}{2})=1, \therefore f(x)$ 的值域为 $(-\infty, 1] \cup [3, +\infty)$, 即 $k_2 + k_3$ 的取值范围为 $(-\infty, 1] \cup [3, +\infty)$ 。

22. (1) 依题意 $f'(x)=2x+a, g'(x)=\frac{1}{x}$, 设公切线在两条曲线上的切点横坐标分别为 m, n , 则有

$$\begin{cases} 2m+a=\frac{1}{n} \\ \frac{1}{n}=\frac{m^2+am-\ln n}{m-n} \end{cases}, \because m=\frac{1}{2n}-\frac{a}{2}, \therefore \frac{1}{n}=\frac{(\frac{1}{2n}-\frac{a}{2})^2+a(\frac{1}{2n}-\frac{a}{2})-\ln n}{\frac{1}{2n}-\frac{a}{2}-n},$$

整理得 $\frac{1}{4n^2}-\frac{a}{2n}+\frac{a^2}{4}-1+\ln n=0$ ①, 此关于 n 的方程只有一根。取 $t=\frac{1}{2n}>0, \therefore n=\frac{1}{2t}$, 则①可化为

$$t^2-at+\frac{a^2}{4}-1+\ln\frac{1}{2t}=0, \text{ 取 } h(t)=t^2-at+\frac{a^2}{4}-1+\ln\frac{1}{2t},$$

$\therefore h'(t)=2t-a-\frac{1}{t}=\frac{2t^2-at-1}{t}$, 由 $2t^2-at-1$ 的特征可知, $h'(t)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 必有零点 $t_0, \therefore h(t)$ 在 $(0, t_0)$

单调递减, 在 $(t_0, +\infty)$ 单调递增。 $\therefore h(t)$ 只有一个零点,

$\therefore h(t_0)=t_0^2-at_0+\frac{a^2}{4}-1+\ln\frac{1}{2t_0}=0$ ②, 其中 t_0 满足 $2t_0^2-at_0-1=0$ ③, 联立②③消去参数 a 可得

$$\frac{1}{4t_0^2}-1+\ln\frac{1}{2t_0}=0$$
 ④, 取 $p(t_0)=\frac{1}{4t_0^2}-1+\ln\frac{1}{2t_0}$ 为关于 t_0 的递减函数, 且 $p(\frac{1}{2})=0, \therefore$ 由④解得 $t_0=\frac{1}{2}$,

带入③得 $a=-1$ 。此时 $f(x)=x^2-x$ 。

取 $q(x)=f(x)-g(x)=x^2-x-\ln x, \therefore q'(x)=2x-1-\frac{1}{x}=\frac{(2x+1)(x-1)}{x}, \therefore q(x)$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 单调递减,

$[1, +\infty)$ 单调递增, $\therefore q(x)\geq q(1)=0$, 即 $f(x)\geq g(x)$ 当且仅当 $x=1$ 取等。

(2) 由 (1) 可知, $x(x-1)>\ln x, \forall x\neq 1$, 即 $(x+1)x>\ln(x+1), \forall x\neq -1, \therefore$ 取 $x=\frac{1}{n}, n\in N_+$, 则

$$(\frac{1}{n}+1)\frac{1}{n}>\ln(\frac{1}{n}+1), \forall n\in N_+, \text{ 即 } \frac{n+1}{n^2}>\ln(\frac{n+1}{n}), \forall n\in N_+,$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i+1}{i^2}>\ln(\frac{2}{1})+\ln(\frac{3}{2})+\dots+\ln(\frac{n+1}{n})=\ln(n+1)$$