

### 高三数学 参考答案及解析

一、选择题：本大题共 8 小题，每小题 5 分，共 40 分。在每小题给出的四个选项中，只有一项是符合题目要求的。

(1)  $B = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\}$ , 故选 C.

(2)  $z = a + bi$  其中  $a > 0, b > 0, zi = -b + ai$  故在第二象限，故选 B.

(3) 设  $l$  的方向向量为  $(x, y)$  则  $(x, y) \cdot (1, 2) = (x, y) \cdot (3, 4), x + 2y = 3x + 4y, x = -y$  斜率为  $-1$ ，故选 B.

(4)  $2a = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2c, e = 3$ , 故选 A.

(5)  $\angle APB$  最大时即  $PM$  最小,  $AB \perp OM$ , 故选 C

(6) 利用奇函数的定义  $f(2x+1)+1 = -[f(-2x+1)+1] \Rightarrow f(2x+1)+f(-2x+1) = -2$ , 故选 B.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (\sin 2\alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos 2\alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{3}) - \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \alpha - \frac{3}{4} - \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(7)  $\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha (\frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \alpha) - \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = 0$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

故选 D.

(8)  $A_0, B_0, C_0, D_0$  是  $AA_1, BB_1, CC_1, DD_1$  中点,  $P$  是  $A_0, B_0, C_0, D_0$  中心

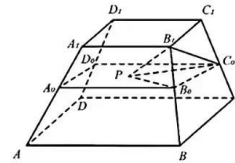
$$V_{ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1} = V_{P-ABCD} + V_{P-A_1B_1C_1D_1} + V_{P-BCC_1B_1} + V_{P-ABB_1A_1} + V_{P-ADD_1A_1} + V_{P-DCC_1D_1}$$

$$V_{P-ABCD} = \frac{1}{6} S_{ABCD} h, V_{P-A_1B_1C_1D_1} = \frac{1}{6} S_{A_1B_1C_1D_1} h$$

$$V_{P-BCC_1B_1} = 4V_{P-B_0C_0B_1} = 4V_{B_1-B_0C_0P} = \frac{2}{3} S_{B_0C_0P} h$$

$$V_{P-BCC_1B_1} + V_{P-ABB_1A_1} + V_{P-ADD_1A_1} + V_{P-DCC_1D_1} = \frac{2}{3} S_{A_0B_0C_0D_0} h$$

$$V = \frac{1}{6} h (S_{ABCD} + S_{A_1B_1C_1D_1} + 4S_{A_0B_0C_0D_0}) = 64$$



故选 A.

二、选择题: 本题共 4 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 20 分. 在每小题给出的选项中, 有多项符合题目要求. 全部选对的得 5 分, 部分选对的得 2 分, 有选错的得 0 分.

(9)  $f'(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0$ ,  $\therefore$  A 正确, C 错误

$x_0 \in (-\infty, 0)$ ,  $f(x_0) > 0$ ,  $\therefore$  B 错误,  $f(\frac{1}{3}) < 0, f(1) > 0$ ,  $\therefore$  D 正确

$\therefore$  故答案为 AD.

(10) A 选项  $\bar{x} = \frac{n_1}{n_1+n_2}\bar{x}_1 + \frac{n_2}{n_1+n_2}\bar{x}_2 = \frac{5}{9} \times 99 + \frac{4}{9} \times 90 = 55 + 40 = 95$  正确

B 选项  $\bar{y} = \frac{n_1}{n_1+n_2}\bar{y}_1 + \frac{n_2}{n_1+n_2}\bar{y}_2 = \frac{5}{9} \times 12\% + \frac{4}{9} \times 7.5\% = 10\%$  正确

C 选项  $s^2 = \frac{n_1}{n_1+n_2}(s_{x1}^2 + (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x})^2) + \frac{n_2}{n_1+n_2}(s_{x2}^2 + (\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x})^2)$   
 $= \frac{5}{9}(11 + (99 - 95)^2) + \frac{4}{9}(11 + (90 - 95)^2) = 31$  正确

D 选项, 没有具体数据, 错误

故答案为 ABC.

(11) 由  $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{6})$  上单调得  $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{T}{2} = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$  故  $0 < \omega \leq 6$ ,  $\omega x + \varphi \in (\varphi, \frac{\omega}{6}\pi + \varphi)$

$\frac{\omega}{6}\pi + \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \therefore \omega < 3$ , D 不可能

$(2n-1) \cdot \frac{T}{4} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$  即  $\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,  $\omega = \frac{3}{4}(2n-1)$ ,  $\omega$  为  $\frac{3}{4}$  的奇数倍, B 不可能

当  $\omega = \frac{3}{4}$  时,  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , A 可以

当  $\omega = \frac{9}{4}$  时,  $\varphi = k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$ , C 不可以

故答案为 BCD.

(12) A 选项  $\cos \theta = \cos 2\theta \Rightarrow 2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (2\cos \theta + 1)(\cos \theta - 1) = 0$

$\theta_1 = 0$ ,  $\theta_2 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,  $\theta_3 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$  正确

B 选项  $|\cos \theta - \cos 2\theta| = 1 \Rightarrow |2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - 1| = 1$

$\Rightarrow 2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - 2 = 0$  或  $2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta = 0$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1-\sqrt{17}}{4} \text{ 或 } \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } \cos \theta = 0 \text{ 共 6 个解, 正确}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C 选项 } |\cos \theta - \cos 2\theta| = \frac{9}{8} &\Rightarrow |2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - 1| = \frac{9}{8} \\ &\Rightarrow 2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - \frac{17}{8} = 0 \text{ 或 } 2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta + \frac{1}{8} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1-3\sqrt{2}}{4} \text{ 或 } \cos \theta = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 共四个解, 正确}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{D 选项 } |\cos \theta - \cos 2\theta| = \frac{3}{2} &\Rightarrow |2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - 1| = \frac{3}{2} \\ &\Rightarrow 2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - \frac{5}{2} = 0 \text{ 或 } 2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1-\sqrt{21}}{4} \text{ 共两个解, 错误}$$

故答案选 ABC.

三、填空题：本大题共 4 小题，每题 5 分，共 20 分.

$$(13) S_5 = S_7 \Rightarrow a_6 + a_7 = 0 \text{ 故 } S_{12} = 0 \text{ 答案为 0.}$$

$$(14) a_1 = m^4 C_5^1 = 5m^4, a_2 = m^3 C_5^2 = 10m^3, \text{ 代入 } a_2 = 2a_1 \text{ 解得 } m=1 \text{ 或 } m=0$$

答案为 1.

$$(15) \text{ 设圆柱体地面半径为 } r, \text{ 高为 } h \text{ 则 } r^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 \leq 2^2,$$

$$4 \geq \frac{r^2}{2} + \frac{r^2}{2} + \frac{h^2}{4} \geq 3\sqrt{\frac{r^2}{2} \cdot \frac{r^2}{2} \cdot \frac{h^2}{4}} = 3\sqrt{\frac{r^4 h^2}{16}} \text{ 解得 } \frac{32\sqrt{3}}{9} \geq r^2 h \text{ 故 } V = \pi r^2 h \leq \frac{32\sqrt{3}\pi}{9}$$

$$\text{答案为 } \frac{32\sqrt{3}\pi}{9}.$$

$$(16) \text{ 直线 } AP, BP \text{ 斜率记为 } k_1, k_2, \text{ 设 } l_2 \text{ 斜率为 } k, l_1 \text{ 斜率为 } -\frac{1}{k}, \text{ 因为}$$

$$y' = \frac{x}{2} \text{ 故 } x_p = -\frac{2}{k}, \text{ 直线 } AB \text{ 为 } y = kx + 1, \text{ 联立直线 } AB \text{ 与抛}$$

$$\text{物线方程得 } x^2 - 4kx - 4 = 0, \text{ 则 } x_A + x_B = 4k, x_A x_B = -4,$$

$$k^2 + k_2^2 = \left( \frac{x_p^2 - x_A^2}{x_p - x_A} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{x_p^2 - x_B^2}{x_p - x_B} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{16} (2x_p^2 + (x_A + x_B)^2 - 2x_Ax_B + 2x_p(x_A + x_B))$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (16k^2 + \frac{8}{k^2} - 8) \geq \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

故答案为  $\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}$ .

四、解答题：本大题共 5 小题，共 70 分。解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤。

(17-1)  $b + 2a \cos B = 2c \Rightarrow \sin B = 2 \sin C - 2 \sin \angle BAC \cos B$  .....3 分  
 $\Rightarrow \sin B = 2 \sin B \cos \angle BAC$  .....3 分

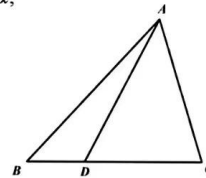
故  $\cos \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2}$  即  $\angle BAC = \frac{\pi}{3}$  .....5 分

(17-2) 不妨记  $\angle DAC = \alpha$ , 因为  $\angle BAC = \angle ADC = \frac{\pi}{3}$  所以  $\angle DBA = \alpha$ ,

$\frac{AC}{\sin \angle ADC} = \frac{2}{\sin \alpha}$ ,  $\therefore AC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin \alpha}$  .....7 分

又  $\because \frac{3}{\sin \angle BAC} = \frac{AC}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin^2 \alpha}$ ,  $\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  .....9 分

$\therefore AC = \sqrt{6}$  .....10 分



(18-1) 比赛采用 5 局 3 胜制

甲赢得比赛有以下 3 种情况：

① 甲连赢 3 局.  $P_1 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$  .....1 分

② 前 3 局甲 2 胜 1 负, 第 4 局甲赢.  $P_2 = C_3^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{27}$  .....3 分

③ 前 4 局甲 2 胜 2 负, 第 5 局甲赢.  $P_3 = C_4^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \frac{1}{3} = \frac{8}{81}$  .....5 分

$\therefore$  甲赢得比赛的概率为  $\frac{17}{81}$  .....6 分

(如果用代数式求解, 部分错误不扣分)

(18-2)  $X$  可以取 3, 4, 5

$P(X=3) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{3}$  .....7 分

分

$$P(X=5) = C_4^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{8}{27} \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$P(X=4) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{8}{27} = \frac{10}{27} \quad \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

x	3	4	5
p	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{10}{27}$	$\frac{8}{27}$

.....10分

$$E(X) = 3 \times \frac{1}{3} + 4 \times \frac{10}{27} + 5 \times \frac{8}{27} = \frac{107}{27} \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

(19-1)  $f'(x) = 2e^x - a \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{分}$

当  $a \leq 0$  时,  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbf{R}$  上单调递增; .....2分

当  $a > 0$  时,  $2e^x - a = 0, x = \ln \frac{a}{2}$

$f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, \ln \frac{a}{2})$  单调递减; .....3分

$f(x)$  在  $(\ln \frac{a}{2}, +\infty)$  单调递增; .....4分

(19-2)  $\because x^2 - ax + \frac{a^2}{4} = (x - \frac{a}{2})^2 \geq 0$

$\therefore$  需证  $f(x) \geq \sqrt{4x+1} - x^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}$

即证  $2e^x - 1 \geq \sqrt{4x+1} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$

法一:

即证  $4e^{2x} - 4e^x - 4x \geq 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$

令  $g(x) = e^{2x} - e^x - x$ , 则  $g'(x) = 2e^{2x} - e^x - 1 = (2e^x + 1)(e^x - 1) \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$

$\therefore g(x)$  在  $(-\frac{1}{4}, 0)$  上单调递减, 在  $(0, +\infty)$  上单调递增; .....11分

即  $g(x) \geq g(0) = 0$

$\therefore f(x) \geq \sqrt{4x+1} - x^2 - \frac{a^2}{4} \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$

法二:

令  $g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4x+1} + 1}{e^x}$ , .....8分

则  $g'(x) = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{4x+1}} - \sqrt{4x+1} - 1}{e^x} = \frac{1 - 4x - \sqrt{4x+1}}{\sqrt{4x+1}e^x} = 0$

$\therefore x=0$  .....10分

$x = \frac{3}{4}$  (舍去)

在  $-$  上单调递增, 在  $+$  上单调递减; .....11分

$\therefore g(x) \leq g(0) = 2$

$\therefore f(x) \geq \sqrt{4x+1} - x^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}$  .....12分

20. 法一:

(20-1) 证明: 取  $AB$  中点  $M$ , 则  $DC \parallel MB$

$\therefore DM \parallel BC \therefore DM = AD = AM = MB$

$\therefore BD \perp AD$  .....1分

$\because DD_1 \perp \text{面 } ABCD \therefore BD \perp DD_1$  .....2分

$\therefore BD \perp \text{面 } ADD_1A_1$  .....3分

$\because BF \parallel DE \therefore EF \parallel BD$

$\therefore EF \perp \text{面 } ADD_1A_1$

(其它方法适当给分) .....4分

(20-2) 建立如图直角坐标系, 设  $AG = m$  则 .....5分

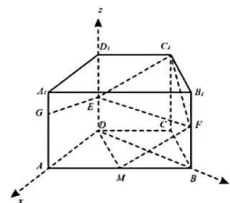
$E(0,0,2), F(0,2\sqrt{3},2), C_1(-1,\sqrt{3},4), G(2,0,m)$

$\overrightarrow{EG} = (2,0,m-2), \overrightarrow{EC_1} = (-1,\sqrt{3},2), \overrightarrow{EF} = (0,2\sqrt{3},0)$  设面  $C_1EF$  法向量  $\vec{n} = (x,y,z)$

则  $\begin{cases} -x + \sqrt{3}y + 2z = 0 \\ 2\sqrt{3}y = 0 \end{cases}$  得  $\vec{n} = (2,0,1)$

.....7分

$d = \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{EG} \cdot \vec{n}}{\vec{n}} \right| = \frac{4+m-2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2+m}{\sqrt{5}}$ , .....9分



$S_{\Delta C_1EF} = \sqrt{15}$ , .....10分

$V = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3} \therefore m = 3$  .....12分

(21-1) 由题得  $b_j = 1$

$$\because b_1 + \frac{1}{2}b_2 + \frac{1}{3}b_3 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}b_n = a_n$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n+1}b_{n+1} = a_{n+1} - a_n = 2\frac{b_n}{n} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$\therefore \left\{ \frac{b_n}{n} \right\}$  为首项为 1, 公比为 2 的等比数列,

$$\therefore \frac{b_n}{n} = 2^{n-1}, \therefore b_n = n \cdot 2^{n-1} \therefore \frac{1}{n+1}b_{n+1} = a_{n+1} - a_n = 2\frac{b_n}{n} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$a_{n+1} - a_n = 2^n$  代入可得

$$a_n - a_1 = (a_2 - a_1) + (a_3 - a_2) + \dots + (a_n - a_{n-1}) = 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{n-1} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore a_n = 2^n - 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

(21-2) 错位相减法的  $S_n = n \cdot 2^n - 2^n + 1$   $\dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$

代入  $\lambda a_n + \mu b_n = 2S_n$

可得  $\lambda(2^n - 1) + \mu(n \cdot 2^{n-1}) = 4n \cdot 2^{n-1} - 2 \cdot 2^n + 2$

故  $\lambda = -2, \mu = 4$   $\dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$

(22-1) 易得  $a^2 = 2m, b^2 = m, c^2 = m$  故  $F_2(\sqrt{m}, 0)$ ,  $\dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

又  $F_2$  是抛物线的焦点,  $m = \sqrt{m}$ ,  $\dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$

(22-2) 设直线 为  $ty = x - 1$  则直线  $CD$  为  $-\frac{1}{t}y = x - 1$

联立  $ty = x - 1, y^2 = 4x$  解得  $y^2 - 4ty - 4 = 0$ , 由韦达定理知  $y_A + y_B = 4t, y_A y_B = -4$

$$AB = \sqrt{t^2 + 1} |y_A - y_B| = \sqrt{t^2 + 1} \sqrt{(y_A + y_B)^2 - 4y_A y_B} = 4(t^2 + 1) \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} AB \cdot EF_2}{\frac{1}{2} F_1 F_2 \cdot |y_E|} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} AB \cdot \sqrt{1 + (-\frac{1}{t})^2} |y_E|}{\frac{1}{2} F_1 F_2 \cdot |y_E|} = \frac{AB \cdot \sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{t})^2}}{2} = 2(1 + t^2) \cdot \sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{t})^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

记  $t^2 = p \geq 0$

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = 2(1+p) \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{p}} = 2\sqrt{p^2 + 3p + 3 + \frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\text{令 } f(p) = p^2 + 3p + 3 + \frac{1}{p}$$

$$f'(p) = 2p + 3 - \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{2p^3 + 3p^2 - 1}{p^2} = \frac{2p^3 + 3p^2 - 1}{p^2} = \frac{(p+1)(2p^2 + p - 1)}{p^2} = \frac{(p+1)^2(2p-1)}{p^2} \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$f(p) \geq f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{27}{4}$$

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{27}{4}} = 3\sqrt{3} \text{ 故最小值为 } 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{此时 } p = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 即 } t = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$