

2024届10月质量监测考试

理科数学参考答案

1. B 解析: $z = 3 - 2a + (a + 6)i$, 由题意得: $3 - 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2}$.

2. C 解析: $\vec{c} - \vec{b} = (2m - 2, m - 2)$, $\vec{a} // (\vec{c} - \vec{b}) \Rightarrow 1 \times (m - 2) = 2(2m - 2) \Rightarrow m = \frac{2}{3}$.

3. A 解析: $\complement_U N = \{1, 2\}$, 故 $(\complement_U N) \cap M = \{1, 2\}$.

4. C 解析: $a = 3^{\frac{1}{3}} < 3^{\frac{1}{5}} = b$, $c = \log_3 \frac{1}{5} < \log_3 1 = 0$, $\therefore c < a < b$.

5. D 解析: $\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BD}$, $\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BD}) \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{BD} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos 120^\circ + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 = -\frac{2}{3}$.

6. D 解析: $\tan \theta = \frac{\cos 2}{\sin 2} = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2)} = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2)$, 故 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 + k\pi$, 又 $\sin 2 > 0$, $\cos 2 < 0$,

故 θ 在第四象限, 故 $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{2} - 2$.

7. C 解析: 设切点横坐标为 x_0 , 所做切线斜率为 k , 则 $k = f'(x_0) = 1 - \frac{a}{x_0}$, 当 $a \leq 0$ 时, $k = 1 -$

$\frac{a}{x_0} > 0$, 故不存在 $k_1 k_2 = -1$; 当 $a > 0$ 时, 满足:
$$\begin{cases} 1 - a < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{a}{6} > 0 \\ (1 - a)(1 - \frac{a}{6}) < -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3 < a < 4.$$

8. D 解析: $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{12} \in (\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{7\pi}{12})$, 故 $\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{12}) = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$, $\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = 2 \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = 2 \sin[(x + \frac{\pi}{12}) + \frac{\pi}{4}] = \sqrt{2} [\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{12}) + \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{12})] = \sqrt{2} (\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}) = \frac{8}{5}$.

9. C 解析: A: $a + b > a + \frac{1}{a} > 2$, 故 A 正确; B: $a > \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow a^2 > 1 \Rightarrow a > 1$, B 正确; C: 取 $a = 3$, $b = \frac{1}{2}$ 显然满足条件, 故 C 错误; D: $(a - b) + \frac{b - a}{ab} = (a - b)(1 - \frac{1}{ab})$, $\therefore a > b$, $\therefore a - b > 0$, $b > \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow ab > 1$, $\frac{1}{ab} < 1 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{ab} > 0$, 故 D 正确.

10. A 解析: 条件 p 等价于 $a - 1 > 1 \Rightarrow a > 2$; 条件 q 等价于 $2 < a < 3$; 故: p 是 q 的必要不充分条件;

11. C 解析: (1) $\Delta = (b - 2)^2 - 4b > 0$, 故 (1) 正确;

(2) $f(x) - ax = x^2 + (b - a - 2)x + b \Rightarrow \Delta = (b - a - 2)^2 - 4b > 0$, 故 (2) 错误

(3) $f(x) - x = x^2 + (b - 3)x + b$, $x_1 + x_2 = 3 - b > 3$, 故 (3) 正确;

(4) $y = f(x) - x$ 的两个零点是 $x_1, x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) = x_1 \Rightarrow f(f(x_1)) = f(x_1) \Rightarrow x_1 \Rightarrow f(f(x_1)) - x_1 = 0$, 故 x_1 是 $f(f(x)) - x$ 的零点, 同理, x_2 也是 $f(f(x)) - x$ 的零点; (4) 正确.

故选 C.

12. D 解析: 可行域如图中阴影部分, $\sqrt{(x-2)^2+(y-2)^2}$ 的几何意义是: 可行域中的点与点 $(2, 2)$ 的距离, 最小值为 $(2, 2)$ 到直线 $x+2y-4=0$ 的距离 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$, 故 $(x-2)^2+(y-2)^2$ 最小值为 $\frac{4}{5}$, 经检验成立.

13. $0 < x < 4$ 解析: $\log_4 x = \frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 4} = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 x$, 故原不等式化为 $\frac{3}{2} \log_2 x < 3 \Rightarrow 0 < x < 4$.

14. 2 解析: $\log_a b + \log_b (a^2 + 12) = \log_a b + \frac{\log_a (a^2 + 12)}{\log_a b} \geq 2 \sqrt{\log_a b \cdot \frac{\log_a (a^2 + 12)}{\log_a b}}$
 $= 2 \sqrt{\log_a (a^2 + 12)}$, $\therefore 2 \sqrt{\log_a (a^2 + 12)} = 4 \Rightarrow a^4 - a^2 - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = 4 \Rightarrow a = 2$.

15. $\frac{1}{4}$ 解析: $g(x) = f(x + \frac{1}{6}) \Rightarrow g(x + \frac{1}{3}) = f(\frac{1}{2} + x)$, $\therefore f(\frac{1}{2} + x) = f(\frac{1}{2} - x) = -f(x - \frac{1}{2})$,

令 $x - \frac{1}{2} = t$, 则 $x = t + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(t + 1) = -f(t)$, 故 $f(\log_2 5) = -f(\log_2 5 - 1)$

$= f(\log_2 5 - 2) = f(\log_2 \frac{5}{4})$, $\because \frac{5}{4} < 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \log_2 \frac{5}{4} < \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore f(\log_2 \frac{5}{4}) = 2^{\log_2 \frac{5}{4}} - 1 = \frac{1}{4}$.

由 $g(x + \frac{1}{3}) = f(\frac{1}{2} - x) \Rightarrow g(\frac{5}{6}) = g(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}) = f(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) = f(0) = 0$, 故原式 = $\frac{1}{4}$.

16. $\log_{17} 626, \log_2 5, \frac{5}{2}$ 解析: 由结论得: $\log_{17} 626 < \log_{16} 625 = \log_2 5$, 又 $2^{\frac{5}{2}} = \sqrt{32} > \sqrt{25} = 5$, 故从小到大的次序是: $\log_{17} 626, \log_2 5, \frac{5}{2}$.

17. 解: (1) $f(x) = 2 \sin x (\frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x) = \sin x \cos x - \sqrt{3} \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 故周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \pi$, 最大值为 $1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 4分

(2) $f(x) = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$, 故 $2x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$ 或 $\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \Rightarrow x = k\pi$ 或 $\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi$ 满足条件的解有3个: $\pi, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}$, 和为 $\frac{7\pi}{3}$ 10分

18. 解: (1) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \ln x$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x + \frac{1}{2})(x - 1)}{x}$$

$\because x > 0, f'(x) = 0$ 时, $x = 1$

在区间 $(0, 1)$ 上单调递减;

在区间 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增, 故 $f(x)$ 最小值为 $f(1) = 0$ 4分

(2) $f'(x) = \frac{(x-a)(x-1)}{x}$, $a \leq 0$ 时, $(0, 1)$ 上, $f(x)$ 递减, $(1, +\infty)$ 上, $f(x)$ 递增.

$0 < a < 1$ 时, $(0, a)$ 上, $f'(x) > 0, f(x)$ 为单调递增; $(a, 1)$ 上, $f'(x) < 0, f(x)$ 为单调递减; $(1, +\infty)$ 上, $f'(x) > 0, f(x)$ 为单调递增.

$a = 1$ 时, $f'(x) = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x} \geq 0, (0, +\infty)$ 上, $f(x)$ 为单调递增.

$a > 1$ 时, $(0, 1)$ 上, $f'(x) > 0, f(x)$ 为单调递增; $(1, a)$ 上, $f'(x) < 0, f(x)$ 为单调递减; $(a, +\infty)$ 上, $f'(x) > 0, f(x)$ 为单调递增. 12分

19. 解: (1) $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 20 \Rightarrow bc \cos A = 20$, $S_{\triangle ABC} = 10\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = 10\sqrt{3}$,

两式相除得: $\tan A = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \angle A = 60^\circ$ 4分

(2) $\because O$ 为外心, 故 $\angle BOC = 2\angle A = 120^\circ$, $\overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} = |\overrightarrow{OB}|^2 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{49}{6} \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{OB}| = \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}}$.

由正弦定理可知: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R = \frac{14}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow a = 7$ 12分

20. 解: (1) 设 $c = \sqrt{3}k$, $AD = 2k$, $b = 2\sqrt{3}k$,

$S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle ADC}$,

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2}|AD| \cdot c \sin \frac{A}{2} + \frac{1}{2}|AD| \cdot b \sin \frac{A}{2}$

$\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sin A$

$\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{A}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}$

$\therefore \cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\frac{A}{2} \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$,

$\therefore \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 5分

(2) 由(1)知: $\angle BAD = 30^\circ$,

$\triangle BAD$ 中, $BD^2 = 3k^2 + 4k^2 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{3}k \cdot 2k \cdot \cos 30^\circ = k^2$

$\Rightarrow BD = k$, $DC = 2k$, 故得: $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$, $\angle C = 30^\circ$,

设 $\angle ABM = \theta$, $\triangle ABM$ 中,

$\frac{AM}{\sin \theta} = \frac{AB}{\sin(150^\circ - \theta)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}k}{\sin(150^\circ - \theta)}$,

$\triangle ACM$ 中, $\frac{AM}{\sin(30^\circ - \theta)} = \frac{AC}{\sin(120^\circ + \theta)} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}k}{\sin(120^\circ + \theta)}$,

..... 7分

两式相除得: $\frac{\sin(30^\circ - \theta)}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin(120^\circ + \theta)}{2 \sin^2(150^\circ - \theta)} = \frac{\sin(120^\circ + \theta)}{2 \sin(30^\circ + \theta)}$ 9分

$2(\frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 \theta) = \sin \theta (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta) \Rightarrow 2 \tan^2 \theta + \sqrt{3} \tan \theta - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \tan \theta =$

$\frac{-\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{11}}{4}$,

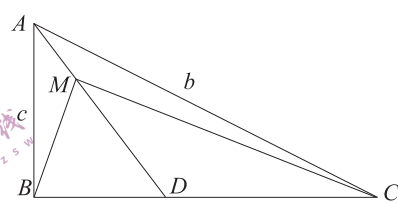
$\because \theta$ 为锐角, 故 $\tan \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11}}{4}$ 12分

21. 解: (1) 将 $(2, \frac{5}{2})$ 代入 $f(x)$ 解析式得: $2a + \frac{b}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$, $ax + \frac{b}{x} \geq 2\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{6} \Rightarrow ab = \frac{3}{2}$, 两式联

立解得: $\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = 3 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} a = \frac{3}{4} \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$, 由 $b < 4a$ 得: $a = \frac{3}{4}$, $b = 2$ 4分

(2) 设 $M(x_0, y_0)$, 则 $y_0 = \frac{3}{4}x_0 + \frac{2}{x_0}$,

$|MQ|^2 = (x_0 - 2)^2 + (y_0 - 4)^2 = (x_0 - 2)^2 + (\frac{3}{4}x_0 + \frac{2}{x_0} - 4)^2 = \frac{25}{16}x_0^2 + \frac{4}{x_0^2} - 10x_0 - \frac{16}{x_0} + 23$



$$= \left(\frac{5}{4}x_0 + \frac{2}{x_0}\right)^2 - 8\left(\frac{5}{4}x_0 + \frac{2}{x_0}\right) + 18 = \left(\frac{5}{4}x_0 + \frac{2}{x_0} - 4\right)^2 + 2 \geq 2, \text{ 故 } |MQ| \text{ 的最小值为 } \sqrt{2},$$

仅当 $\frac{5}{4}x_0 + \frac{2}{x_0} - 4 = 0$, 即 $x_0 = \frac{8 \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{5}$ 时取等. 12分

22. 解: (1) $f(x) = e^{x-2\ln x} + (x-2\ln x) + m$,

令 $x - 2\ln x = t$, $f(x) = g(t) = e^t + t + m$, $g'(t) = e^t + 1 > 0$, 故 $g(t)$ 为增函数,

由 $t = x - 2\ln x = h(x)$ 得: $h'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{x-2}{x} \Rightarrow h(x) \geq h(2) = 2 - 2\ln 2$,

故 $t \in [2 - 2\ln 2, +\infty)$, $g(t)$ 值域为 $[\frac{e^2}{4} + 2 - 2\ln 2 + m, +\infty)$,

$\therefore \frac{e^2}{4} + 2 - 2\ln 2 + m < 0 \Rightarrow m < 2\ln 2 - 2 - \frac{e^2}{4}$ 4分

(2) x_1, x_2 是方程 $x - 2\ln x = t$ 的两解,

$$x_1 - 2\ln x_1 = t, x_2 - 2\ln x_2 = t \Rightarrow (x_1 - x_2) - 2(\ln x_1 - \ln x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\ln x_1 - \ln x_2}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

要证: $x_1 + x_2 > 4$, 只须证: $\frac{2}{x_1 + x_2} < \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\ln x_1 - \ln x_2}{x_1 - x_2}$,

即证: $\ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} > \frac{2(x_2 - x_1)}{x_2 + x_1} = \frac{2(\frac{x_2}{x_1} - 1)}{\frac{x_2}{x_1} + 1}$, 令 $\frac{x_2}{x_1} = s (s > 1)$, 8分

即证: $\ln s > \frac{2(s-1)}{s+1} (s > 1)$, 令 $p(s) = \ln s - \frac{2(s-1)}{s+1} (s > 1)$,

$p'(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{4}{(s+1)^2} = \frac{(s-1)^2}{s(s+1)^2} > 0$, 故 $p(s)$ 为增函数, $\Rightarrow p(s) > p(1) = 0$,

故原命题得证. 12分