

乌鲁木齐地区 2023 年高三年级第三次质量监测

文科数学参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题 (共 12 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 60 分)

1~5. BADCC 6~10. BBCAD 11~12. CD

二、填空题 (共 4 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

13. 1 14. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 15. 6 16. $4\sqrt{3}+1$

三、解答题

17.

(1) 由余弦定理得 $2\sqrt{2}a^2 \cos B = 2ab \cos C + 2ac \cos B$, 则 $\sqrt{2}a \cos B = b \cos C + c \cos B$
由正弦定理得 $\sqrt{2} \sin A \cos B = \sin B \cos C + \sin C \cos B$, $\therefore \sqrt{2} \sin A \cos B = \sin A \quad \because \sin A \neq 0$
 $\therefore \cos B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 又 $B \in (0, \pi)$, $\therefore B = \frac{\pi}{4}$; ...6 分

(2) 由正弦定理得 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin(A+B)}$ 即 $c = \frac{2 \sin(A+\frac{\pi}{4})}{\sin A} = \sqrt{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\tan A}\right)$

而 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} c = 1 + \frac{1}{\tan A}$

由 $\triangle ABC$ 为锐角三角形, $\therefore A + \frac{\pi}{4} > \frac{\pi}{2}$ 且 $0 < A < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $\frac{\pi}{4} < A < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore 1 + \frac{1}{\tan A} \in (1, 2)$, 即 $S_{\triangle ABC} \in (1, 2)$12 分

18.

(1) $\bar{x} = 5, \bar{y} = 50$, $\sum_{i=1}^5 (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) =$
 $= (2-5) \times (30-50) + (4-5) \times (40-50) + (5-5) \times (60-50) + (6-5) \times (50-50) + (8-5) \times (70-50) = 130$

$\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^5 (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^5 (y_i - \bar{y})^2} =$
 $= \sqrt{[(2-5)^2 + (4-5)^2 + (5-5)^2 + (6-5)^2 + (8-5)^2] [2 \times (30-50)^2 + 2 \times (40-50)^2]} = 100\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore r = \frac{130}{100\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.92$; ...6 分

(2) 由(1)知, $\sum_{i=1}^5 (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = 130, \sum_{i=1}^5 (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 20$, $\therefore \hat{b} = \frac{130}{20} = 6.5$

即广告费支出每增加 1 万元时, 销售平均增加 6.5 万元. ...12 分

19.

(1)证明: 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, M, E 分别为 AC, BC 的中点, 则 $ME \parallel AB$

折叠前 $AD \perp BC$ 则折叠后 $AD \perp CD$, 又 $\angle BDC = 90^\circ$ 即 $CD \perp BD$, 且 $BD \cap AD = D$

$\therefore CD \perp$ 平面 ADB , 又 $AB \subset$ 平面 ADB , $\therefore CD \perp AB$ 而 $ME \parallel AB$, $\therefore CD \perp ME$; ...6 分

(2)设 $BD = x (0 < x < 3)$, 则 $CD = 3 - x$, $V_{A-BCD} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} x (3-x)^2 = \frac{1}{6} x (3-x)^2 (0 < x < 3)$

$\therefore V' = \frac{1}{2} (3-x)(1-x)$, 令 $V' = 0$ 解得 $x = 1$, 即当 $BD = 1, CD = 2$ 时, V_{A-BCD} 取最大,

此时 $DA = 2$, $V_{\max} = \frac{2}{3}$12 分

20.

(1)由已知 $b = 1, \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\therefore a = 2, b = 1$, 故椭圆方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$; ...4 分

(2)设直线 MN 的方程为 $y - 1 = k(x + 2), k < 0$

联立方程组 $\begin{cases} y = kx + 2k + 1 \\ x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$, 可得 $(1 + 4k^2)x^2 + 8k(2k + 1)x + 16k^2 + 16k = 0$

设 $D(x_1, y_1), E(x_2, y_2)$, $y_1 = kx_1 + 2k + 1, y_2 = kx_2 + 2k + 1$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-8k(2k+1)}{1+4k^2}, x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{16k(k+1)}{1+4k^2}$$

$l_{AD}: y = \frac{y_1 - 1}{x_1} x + 1 \Rightarrow x_M = \frac{x_1}{1 - y_1}$, 设直线 AE 交 x 轴与点 N , 同理 $x_N = \frac{x_2}{1 - y_2}$

$$S_{DMEN} = \frac{1}{2} |x_N - x_M| (y_1 - y_2) = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{x_2}{1 - y_2} - \frac{x_1}{1 - y_1} \right| (y_1 - y_2) = \frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1 x_2}{x_1 x_2 + 2(x_1 + x_2) + 4}$$

$$= \frac{16k^2(2k+1)^2 - 16k(k+1)(4k^2+1)}{4k^2+1} = \frac{-16}{4k + \frac{1}{k} - 4k + \left(-\frac{1}{k}\right)} \leq \frac{16}{2\sqrt{4}} = 4$$

当且仅当 $k = -\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 取最大值 4. ...12 分

21.

(1) $f(x) = e^x (1 + a \ln x) (x > 0)$, $f'(x) = e^x \left(1 + a \ln x + \frac{a}{x}\right) (x > 0)$

$\therefore f'(x) \geq 3e^x$ 恒成立, $\therefore 1 + a \ln x + \frac{a}{x} \geq 3$ 恒成立

即 $a\left(\ln x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 2 \geq 0$, 令 $g(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{x} (x > 0)$

则 $g'(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2}$, 易知当 $x > 1$ 时, $g'(x) > 0$, 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $g'(x) < 0$

$\therefore g(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上为减函数, $(1, +\infty)$ 上为增函数, $g(x) \geq g(1) = 1$

$\therefore 0 < \frac{1}{g(x)} \leq 1$, $a \cdot g(x) \geq 2$ 恒成立, $a \geq \left(\frac{2}{g(x)}\right)_{\max} = 2$6 分

(2) 由 $f(x) = 0$, 得 $1 + a \ln x = 0$, 解得 $x = e^{-\frac{1}{a}}$

令 $h(x) = f'(x) = e^x \left(1 + a \ln x + \frac{a}{x}\right) (x > 0)$, 则 $h'(x) = e^x \left(1 + a \ln x + \frac{2a}{x} - \frac{a}{x^2}\right)$

令 $\varphi(x) = 1 + a \ln x + \frac{2a}{x} - \frac{a}{x^2}$, 则 $\varphi'(x) = \frac{a}{x} - \frac{2a}{x^2} + \frac{2a}{x^3} = \frac{a(x^2 - 2x + 2)}{x^3} > 0$

$\varphi(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上为增函数.

$$\varphi(x_1) = \varphi\left(e^{-\frac{1}{a}}\right) = 1 + (-1) + \frac{2a}{e^{-\frac{1}{a}}} - \frac{a}{\left(e^{-\frac{1}{a}}\right)^2} = \frac{a\left(2e^{\frac{1}{a}} - 1\right)}{\left(e^{-\frac{1}{a}}\right)^2}$$

$\therefore a \geq 2$, $\therefore \frac{1}{a} \leq \frac{1}{2}$, $-\frac{1}{a} \geq -\frac{1}{2}$, $e^{-\frac{1}{a}} \geq e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$, $2e^{\frac{1}{a}} \geq \frac{2}{\sqrt{e}} > 1$, $\therefore \varphi(x_1) > 0$

$$\varphi\left(e^{-\frac{1}{a}-1}\right) = 1 + a\left(-\frac{1}{a} - 1\right) + \frac{a\left(2e^{-\frac{1}{a}-1} - 1\right)}{\left(e^{-\frac{1}{a}-1}\right)^2} = \frac{-a\left(e^{-\frac{1}{a}-1} - 1\right)^2}{\left(e^{-\frac{1}{a}-1}\right)^2} < 0$$

\therefore 存在 $x_2 \in \left(e^{-\frac{1}{a}-1}, e^{-\frac{1}{a}}\right)$, 使 $\varphi(x_2) = 0$

$\therefore \varphi(x_1) > \varphi(x_2)$, $\therefore x_1 > x_2$...12 分

22.

(1) 由 $\begin{cases} x' = 2x \\ y' = \sqrt{3}y \end{cases}$ 可得 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{x'}{2} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}y' \end{cases}$, 代入到 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 中, 得 $\frac{(x')^2}{4} + \frac{(y')^2}{3} = 1$

即 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ 为曲线 C' 的直角坐标方程; ...5 分

(2) 设 $P(2\cos\theta, \sqrt{3}\sin\theta)$, 则点 P 到直线 $l: \sqrt{3}x + y - 6 = 0$ 的距离为

$$d = \frac{|2\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + \sqrt{3}\sin\theta - 6|}{2} = \frac{|\sqrt{15}\sin(\theta + \varphi) - 6|}{2}, \text{ 其中 } \tan\varphi = 2$$

当 $\sin(\theta + \varphi) = 1$ 时, 即 $\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 时, $d = \frac{6 - \sqrt{15}}{2}$

即距离最小值为 $\frac{6 - \sqrt{15}}{2}$, 此时点 $P\left(\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}\right)$10 分

23.

(1) 由 $|2x+1| \leq 3x$ 得, $(2x+1)^2 \leq 9x^2$ 且 $x \geq 0$, 解得 $x \geq 1$

即原不等式的解集 $M = [1, +\infty)$;

(2) 由(1)知 $f(x) = 2x + 1$

$\therefore f(x) + \frac{a}{f(x)} \geq 4 - a$ 即为 $2x + 1 + \frac{a}{2x + 1} \geq 4 - a (x \geq 1)$ 恒成立

则 $a \geq \frac{(3-2x)(2x+1)}{2x+2} (x \geq 1)$ 恒成立

设 $h(x) = \frac{(3-2x)(2x+1)}{2x+2} = 6 - 2(x+1) - \frac{5}{2(x+1)} (x \geq 1)$

$\therefore h(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上单调递减, 所以 $h(x) \leq h(1) = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore a \geq \frac{3}{4}$

即正实数 a 的最小值为 $\frac{3}{4}$.

...10 分