

2023 年合肥六中高三最后一卷

数学 · 答案

一、单项选择题:本题共 8 小题,每小题 5 分,共 40 分.

1. D                      2. C                      3. C                      4. A                      5. C                      6. B  
7. D                      8. D

二、多项选择题:本题共 4 小题,每小题 5 分,共 20 分. 每小题全部选对的得 5 分,部分选对的得 2 分,有选错的得 0 分.

9. BCD                      10. AC                      11. BCD                      12. ABC

三、填空题:本题共 4 小题,每小题 5 分,共 20 分.

13.  $(x-3)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 20$                       14. 30  
15.  $\frac{27}{8}$                       16.  $\frac{29}{4}$  或  $\frac{41}{16}$

四、解答题:共 70 分. 解答应写出文字说明,证明过程或演算步骤.

17. 解析 选择条件①  $4a \sin C = 3c \cos A$ . 公众号: 全元高考

(I) 由正弦定理得,  $4a \sin C = 3c \cos A \Rightarrow 4 \sin A \sin C = 3 \sin C \cos A$ ,

$\therefore \sin C \neq 0, \therefore 4 \sin A = 3 \cos A, \therefore 16 \sin^2 A = 9 \cos^2 A = 9(1 - \sin^2 A)$ .

$\therefore 25 \sin^2 A = 9, \therefore \sin A > 0, \therefore \sin A = \frac{3}{5}$ . ..... (5 分)

(II) 设  $BD = CD = 3x$ , 则易知  $AD = 5x, AB = 4x$ .

$\therefore \sin A = \frac{3}{5}$ , 且  $A$  为锐角,  $\therefore \cos A > 0, \cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = \frac{4}{5}$ .

在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 由余弦定理得:  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ ,

即  $18 = (5x + 3x)^2 + (4x)^2 - 2 \cdot 8x \cdot 4x \cdot \frac{4}{5}$ , 解得:  $x = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$ .

$\therefore c = 4x = \sqrt{10}, b = 8x = 2\sqrt{10}$ ,

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{10} \times \sqrt{10} \times \frac{3}{5} = 6$ . ..... (10 分)

选择条件②  $6b \cos \frac{B+C}{2} = \sqrt{10} a \sin B$ .

(I)  $\therefore \cos \frac{B+C}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi-A}{2} = \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{A}{2} \right) = \sin \frac{A}{2}, \therefore 6b \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{10} a \sin B$ .

由正弦定理得:  $6 \sin B \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{10} \sin A \sin B$ .

$\therefore \sin B \neq 0, \therefore 6 \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{10} \sin A = 2\sqrt{10} \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}$ .

$\therefore A \in (0, \pi), \therefore \frac{A}{2} \in \left( 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right), \therefore \sin \frac{A}{2} \neq 0$ ,

$\therefore 3 = \sqrt{10} \cos \frac{A}{2}, \therefore \cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ ,

$\therefore \sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}, \sin A = 2\sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} = 2 \times \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$ . ..... (5分)

(II) 答案同选① ..... (10分)

18. 解析 (I) 设  $\{a_n\}$  的公比为  $q$ , 则  $q = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = t \neq 0, \therefore a_n = a_1 q^{n-1} = t^{n-1}$ .

$\therefore b_n = a_n a_{n+1} = t^{n-1} \cdot t^n = t^{2n-1}, \therefore \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{t^{2(n+1)-1}}{t^{2n-1}} = t^2$ .

又  $b_1 = a_1 a_2 = t, \therefore \{b_n\}$  是以  $t$  为首项,  $t^2$  为公比的等比数列,

当  $t = -1$  时,  $b_1 = -1$ , 公比  $t^2 = 1$ , 所以  $T_n = -n$ ;

当  $t = 1$  时,  $b_1 = 1$ , 公比  $t^2 = 1$ , 所以  $T_n = n$ ;

当  $t^2 \neq 1$  时,  $T_n = \frac{t[1 - (t^2)^n]}{1 - t^2} = \frac{t(1 - t^{2n})}{1 - t^2}$ .

所以  $T_n = \begin{cases} -n, t = -1, \\ n, t = 1, \\ \frac{t - t^{2n+1}}{1 - t^2}, t \neq \pm 1. \end{cases}$  ..... (6分)

(II) 观点:  $\{a_n\}$  不一定是等比数列.

理由: 设  $\{b_n\}$  的公比为  $q$ , 则  $\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{a_{n+1} a_{n+2}}{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{a_{n+2}}{a_n} = q$ ,

又  $a_1 = 1, a_2 = t, \therefore a_1, a_3, a_5, \dots, a_{2n-1}, \dots$  是以 1 为首项,  $q$  为公比的等比数列,

$a_2, a_4, a_6, \dots, a_{2n}, \dots$  是以  $t$  为首项,  $q$  为公比的等比数列,

即  $\{a_n\}$  为  $1, t, q, tq, q^2, tq^2, \dots$

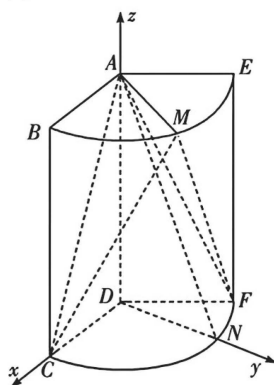
当  $q = t^2$  时,  $\{a_n\}$  是等比数列;

当  $q \neq t^2$  时,  $\{a_n\}$  不是等比数列. .... (12分)

19. 解析 (I)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} AN \perp CD, \\ AD \perp CD, \\ AN \cap AD = A, \\ AN, AD \subset \text{平面 } AND \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow CD \perp \text{平面 } AND, \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ DN \subset \text{平面 } AND \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow CD \perp DN$ .

$\therefore \angle FDN = \angle FDC - \angle NDC = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ . ..... (6分)

(II) 以  $D$  为坐标原点, 分别以  $DC, DN, DA$  所在的直线为  $x, y, z$  轴, 建立空间直角坐标系. 由题意得:  $A(0, 0, 4), C(2, 0, 0), M(1, \sqrt{3}, 4), F(-1, \sqrt{3}, 0)$ ,



则  $\vec{AC} = (2, 0, 0) - (0, 0, 4) = (2, 0, -4)$ ,

$\vec{AM} = (1, \sqrt{3}, 4) - (0, 0, 4) = (1, \sqrt{3}, 0)$ ,

$\vec{AF} = (-1, \sqrt{3}, 0) - (0, 0, 4) = (-1, \sqrt{3}, -4)$ .

设  $m = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$  和  $n = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$  分别为平面  $AMC$  和平面  $AMF$  的法向量,

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} m \cdot \vec{AM} = 0, \\ m \cdot \vec{AC} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + \sqrt{3}y_1 = 0, \\ 2x_1 - 4z_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x_1, \\ z_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_1, \end{cases} \text{取 } x_1 = 1,$$

则  $m = \left(1, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ . ..... (8分)

$$\begin{cases} n \cdot \vec{AM} = 0, \\ n \cdot \vec{AF} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 + \sqrt{3}y_2 = 0, \\ -x_2 + \sqrt{3}y_2 - 4z_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x_2, \\ z_2 = -\frac{1}{2}x_2, \end{cases} \text{取 } x_2 = 1,$$

则  $n = \left(1, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ . ..... (10分)

$$\therefore \cos \langle m, n \rangle = \frac{m \cdot n}{|m| \cdot |n|} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}}{\sqrt{\frac{19}{12}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{19}{12}}} = \frac{\frac{12}{12}}{\frac{19}{12}} = \frac{12}{19}.$$

由图可知,二面角  $C-AM-F$  的平面角为锐角,

$\therefore$  二面角  $C-AM-F$  的余弦值为  $\frac{12}{19}$ . ..... (12分)

20. 解析 (I) 设直线  $OA, OB$  的方程分别为  $y = k_1x, y = k_2x$ .

过原点  $O$  作圆的切线  $y = kx$ , 则  $\frac{|y_0 - kx_0|}{\sqrt{k^2 + 1}} = r$ ,

即  $(k^2 + 1)r^2 = (y_0 - kx_0)^2$ ,

即  $(x_0^2 - r^2)k^2 - 2x_0y_0k + y_0^2 - r^2 = 0$ ,

$\therefore k_1k_2 = \frac{y_0^2 - r^2}{x_0^2 - r^2} = -\frac{3}{4}$ ,

即  $3x_0^2 + 4y_0^2 = 7r^2$ .

$\therefore r = \sqrt{\frac{3x_0^2 + 4y_0^2}{7}} = \sqrt{\frac{3x_0^2 + 4\left(12 - \frac{3}{4}x_0^2\right)}{7}} = \sqrt{\frac{48}{7}} = \frac{4\sqrt{21}}{7}$ . ..... (5分)

(II) 是定值. 理由如下: 设  $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$ ,

$\therefore k_1k_2 = -\frac{3}{4}, \therefore \frac{y_1y_2}{x_1x_2} = -\frac{3}{4}$ ,

即  $16y_1^2y_2^2 = 9x_1^2x_2^2$ . ①

$\therefore A, B$  在椭圆  $\Gamma$  上,  $\therefore \frac{x_1^2}{16} + \frac{y_1^2}{12} = 1, \frac{x_2^2}{16} + \frac{y_2^2}{12} = 1$ ,

$\therefore y_1^2 = 12\left(1 - \frac{x_1^2}{16}\right), y_2^2 = 12\left(1 - \frac{x_2^2}{16}\right)$ ,

代入①式,得  $16 \times 12 \left(1 - \frac{x_1^2}{16}\right) \times 12 \left(1 - \frac{x_2^2}{16}\right) = 9x_1^2 x_2^2$ .

化简得:  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 16$ .

$\therefore |OA|^2 + |OB|^2 = (x_1^2 + y_1^2) + (x_2^2 + y_2^2)$

$= (x_1^2 + x_2^2) + (y_1^2 + y_2^2)$

$= (x_1^2 + x_2^2) + 12 + 12 - \frac{3}{4}(x_1^2 + x_2^2)$

$= \frac{1}{4}(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + 24$

$= \frac{1}{4} \times 16 + 24$

$= 28,$

$\therefore |OA|^2 + |OB|^2 = 28. \dots\dots\dots (12 \text{分})$

21. 解析 (I) 函数  $f(x)$  的定义域为  $(0, +\infty)$ .  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2a = \frac{2ax+1}{x}$ ,

若  $a \geq 0$ , 则有  $f'(x) > 0$ , 所以函数  $f(x)$  为增函数, 没有最大值.

若  $a < 0$ , 当  $x \in \left(0, -\frac{1}{2a}\right)$  时  $f'(x) > 0$ ,  $f(x)$  单调递增;

当  $x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2a}, +\infty\right)$  时  $f'(x) < 0$ ,  $f(x)$  单调递减.

$\therefore f(x)$  的最大值为  $f\left(-\frac{1}{2a}\right) = \ln\left(-\frac{1}{2a}\right) + 2a \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2a}\right) + 1 = 0$ , 即  $\ln\left(-\frac{1}{2a}\right) = 0$ ,

解得  $a = -\frac{1}{2}. \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{分})$

(II) 由  $f(x) \leq g(x)$ , 得  $\ln x + 2ax + 1 \leq x(e^x + 1)$ ,

化简得  $(2a-1)x \leq xe^x - \ln x - 1$ , 公众号: 全元高考

$\therefore$  对任意正数  $x$ , 都有  $2a-1 \leq e^x - \frac{\ln x + 1}{x}$  恒成立.

设  $h(x) = e^x - \frac{\ln x + 1}{x}$ , 则  $h'(x) = \frac{x^2 e^x + \ln x}{x^2}$ .

令  $\varphi(x) = x^2 e^x + \ln x$ , 则  $\varphi'(x) = (x^2 + 2x)e^x + \frac{1}{x} > 0$ , 可得  $\varphi(x)$  为增函数.

$\therefore \varphi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{4} - \ln 2 < 0, \varphi(1) = e > 0$ , (此处利用极限判断零点存在也可)

$\therefore$  存在  $x_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ , 使得  $\varphi(x_0) = x_0^2 e^{x_0} + \ln x_0 = 0$ . (※)

当  $x \in (0, x_0)$  时,  $\varphi(x) < 0$ , 即  $h'(x) < 0$ ,  $h(x)$  单调递减;

当  $x \in (x_0, +\infty)$  时,  $\varphi(x) > 0$ , 即  $h'(x) > 0$ ,  $h(x)$  单调递增,

$\therefore h(x)$  的最小值  $h(x)_{\min} = h(x_0) = e^{x_0} - \frac{\ln x_0 + 1}{x_0}$ .

由 (※) 可知,  $x_0 e^{x_0} = -\frac{\ln x_0}{x_0}$ , 两边取对数, 得  $\ln x_0 + x_0 = \ln(-\ln x_0) + (-\ln x_0)$ ,

令  $F(x) = x + \ln x$ , 显然  $F(x)$  为增函数, 由  $F(x_0) = F(-\ln x_0)$  得  $x_0 = -\ln x_0$ ,

$$\therefore e^{x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0}.$$

$$\therefore h(x)_{\min} = h(x_0) = e^{x_0} - \frac{\ln x_0 + 1}{x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0} - \frac{-x_0 + 1}{x_0} = 1.$$

$$\therefore 2a - 1 \leq 1, \text{ 即 } a \leq 1.$$

故实数  $a$  的取值范围为  $(-\infty, 1]$ . ..... (12分)

22. 解析 (I) 设计算机 4 次生成的数字之和为  $\xi$ , 则  $\xi \sim B\left(4, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ ,

$$P(\xi < 3) = C_4^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + C_4^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + C_4^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{11}{16},$$

$$P(\xi \geq 3) = 1 - P(\xi < 3) = \frac{5}{16}. \text{ ..... (3分)}$$

由已知得随机变量  $X$  的所有可能取值为 1, 2, 3.

$$P(X=1) = P(\xi \geq 3) \cdot P(\xi < 3) = \frac{5}{16} \times \frac{11}{16} = \frac{55}{256};$$

$$P(X=2) = P(\xi < 3) \cdot P(\xi \geq 3) + P(\xi \geq 3) \cdot P(\xi \geq 3) = \frac{11}{16} \times \frac{5}{16} + \frac{5}{16} \times \frac{5}{16} = \frac{80}{256};$$

$$P(X=3) = P(\xi < 3) \cdot P(\xi < 3) = \frac{11}{16} \times \frac{11}{16} = \frac{121}{256}.$$

$\therefore$  随机变量  $X$  的分布列为

$X$	1	2	3
$P$	$\frac{55}{256}$	$\frac{80}{256}$	$\frac{121}{256}$

..... (5分)

(II) ① 设  $A_{n-1}$  表示事件“第  $n-1$  天该企业产品检测选择的是智能检测”,

$A_n$  表示事件“第  $n$  天该企业产品检测选择的是智能检测”,

由全概率公式知  $p_n = P(A_n) = P(A_n | A_{n-1})P(A_{n-1}) + P(A_n | \bar{A}_{n-1})P(\bar{A}_{n-1}) = p_{n-1} \cdot P(\xi < 3) + (1 - p_{n-1}) \cdot$

$$P(\xi \geq 3) = \frac{11}{16}p_{n-1} + (1 - p_{n-1}) \frac{5}{16} = \frac{3}{8}p_{n-1} + \frac{5}{16}.$$

$$\therefore p_n = \frac{3}{8}p_{n-1} + \frac{5}{16} (n \geq 2). \text{ ..... (8分)}$$

$$\text{② 由①知 } p_n - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8} \left( p_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right), n \geq 2, \text{ 又 } p_1 = 1,$$

所以数列  $\left\{ p_n - \frac{1}{2} \right\}$  是首项为  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 公比为  $\frac{3}{8}$  的等比数列,

$$\therefore p_n - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{8} \right)^{n-1}, p_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{8} \right)^{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}. \text{ ..... (10分)}$$

$$\therefore p_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{8} \right)^{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2} \text{ 恒成立,}$$

所以该企业具有一定的智能化管理水平, 能拿到奖励资金. .... (12分)

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