

## 2022 学年第二学期温州十校联合体期中联考

### 高一年级数学学科参考答案

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#### 一. 选择题

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

#### 二. 多选题

9	10	11	12
AC	BD	ACD	BCD

#### 三. 填空题:

13.  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$       14.  $(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{6}{5})$       15.  $\sqrt{2}$       16.  $6+6\sqrt{2}$

#### 四. 解答题:

17. 解: (1)  $z = -2i + 3i(1-i) = 3+i$  ..... 3 分

$|z| = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10}$  ..... 2 分

(2) 左边  $= 9+6i-1+a(3-i)+b = 8+3a+b+(6-a)i = 6+7i$

得:  $\begin{cases} 8+3a+b=6 \\ 6-a=7 \end{cases}$ , 解得  $\begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=1 \end{cases}$ . ..... 5 分

18. 解:  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - 1$

$= \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}) - 1$  ..... 4 分

$\therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$ , 对称轴为  $x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  ..... 各 1 分

(2)  $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ , 则  $2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right]$

$\therefore \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ , ..... 2分

$\therefore f(x)_{\max} = 0, f(x)_{\min} = -\frac{3}{2}$  ..... 各2分

19.解: (1) 设点  $A_1$  到面  $\Delta A_1BC$  的距离为  $h$

$\therefore V_{A_1-ABC} = \frac{1}{3}V_{ABC-A_1B_1C_1} = \frac{4}{3}, V_{A-A_1BC} = V_{A_1-ABC} = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{3}h \cdot S_{\Delta A_1BC} = \frac{1}{3} \times 2\sqrt{3} \times h$

$\therefore h = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$  ..... 5分

(2) 设内切球的半径为  $r$ , 由体积关系可得:  $\frac{1}{3}r\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 + 2\sqrt{3}\right) = \frac{4}{3}$

可得:  $r = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{3}$ , ..... 4分

所以  $S_{\text{球}} = 4\pi \left(\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{16-8\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi$  ..... 3分

20.解: (1) 由已知可得:  $\frac{\sin B}{\sin A} + \sin(A-B) = \sin C$

$\therefore \sin B + \sin A \sin(A-B) = \sin A \sin C$

$\therefore \sin B + \sin A(\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B) = \sin A(\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B)$

$\therefore 1 - \sin A \cos A = \sin A \cos A$

$\therefore \sin 2A = 1$

$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{4}$  ..... 4分

(2) 由正弦定理可知:  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{2}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 2\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore \sqrt{2}b + 2c = 4\sin B + 4\sqrt{2}\sin C = 4\sin B + 4\sqrt{2}\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - B\right)$

$$= 8 \sin B + 4 \cos B$$

$$= 4\sqrt{5} \sin(B + \varphi) \quad \text{其中 } \tan \varphi = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

当  $B + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $\sqrt{2}b + 2c$  取得最大值, 此时  $\tan B = \frac{1}{\tan \varphi} = 2$

$$\therefore \cos B = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \therefore \sin B = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

(写出一个就给分)

$$\therefore b = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \times 2\sqrt{2} = \frac{4\sqrt{10}}{5} \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \sin C = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + B\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

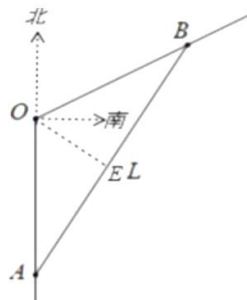
$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{4\sqrt{10}}{5} \times \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{12}{5} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

21. 解: (1) 由已知可得:  $AE = 8$ ,  $\cos \angle OAE = \frac{4}{5}$ ,  $\sin \angle OAE = \frac{3}{5}$

$$\angle OBE = 60^\circ - \angle OAE, \therefore \sin \angle OBE = \sin(60^\circ - \angle OAE) = \frac{4\sqrt{3} - 3}{10} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

在  $\triangle OAB$  中, 由正弦定理可得:  $\frac{10}{\frac{4\sqrt{3} - 3}{10}} = \frac{OB}{\frac{3}{5}}$ ,

$$\text{可得: } OB = \frac{20(4\sqrt{3} + 3)}{13} \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$



(2) 设  $\angle AOE = \alpha$ , 则  $AE = 6 \tan \alpha$ ,  $BE = 6 \tan(120^\circ - \alpha)$

$$\therefore AB = 6 \tan \alpha + 6 \tan(120^\circ - \alpha) = 6 \tan 120^\circ (1 - \tan \alpha \tan(120^\circ - \alpha)) \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

(写出前面部分就给 3 分)

$$= -6\sqrt{3}\left(1 - \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} \cdot \frac{\sin(120^\circ - \alpha)}{\cos(120^\circ - \alpha)}\right) = -6\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\cos 120^\circ}{\cos\alpha \cos(120^\circ - \alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\cos\alpha \cos(120^\circ - \alpha)}$$

$$\cos\alpha \cos(120^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\alpha - 30^\circ) - \frac{1}{4} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 60^\circ \text{时, } \cos\alpha \cos(120^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\alpha - 30^\circ) - \frac{1}{4} \text{有最大值为 } \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore AB_{\min} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\frac{1}{4}} = 12\sqrt{3} \text{ km} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$$

22.解: (1)  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{AH} &= \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AE} + \overrightarrow{AD}) = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AF} + \overrightarrow{FE} + \overrightarrow{AD}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AF} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{AD}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AF} + \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{AD} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \because \overrightarrow{AH} &= \lambda\overrightarrow{AD} + (1-\lambda)\overrightarrow{AE} = \lambda\overrightarrow{AD} + (1-\lambda)(\overrightarrow{AF} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD}) \\ &= (1-\lambda)\overrightarrow{AF} + \frac{1+\lambda}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \overrightarrow{CH} &= \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{AH} = \overrightarrow{AF} - \overrightarrow{AD} + (1-\lambda)\overrightarrow{AF} + \frac{1+\lambda}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} \\ &= (2-\lambda)\overrightarrow{AF} + \frac{\lambda-1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \overrightarrow{AG} &= \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda}\overrightarrow{AF} + \frac{1}{1+\lambda}\overrightarrow{AH} = \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda}\overrightarrow{AF} + \frac{1}{1+\lambda}\left[(1-\lambda)\overrightarrow{AF} + \frac{1+\lambda}{2}\overrightarrow{AD}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1+\lambda}\overrightarrow{AF} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{AG} \cdot \overrightarrow{CH} &= \left(\frac{1}{1+\lambda}\overrightarrow{AF} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD}\right) \cdot \left((2-\lambda)\overrightarrow{AF} + \frac{\lambda-1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD}\right) \\ &= \frac{2-\lambda}{1+\lambda}\overrightarrow{AF}^2 + \frac{\lambda-1}{4}\overrightarrow{AD}^2 + \left(\frac{2-\lambda}{2} + \frac{\lambda-1}{2(1+\lambda)}\right)\overrightarrow{AF} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4 \times \frac{2-\lambda}{1+\lambda} + 16 \times \frac{\lambda-1}{4} + 4 \times \left( \frac{2-\lambda}{2} + \frac{\lambda-1}{2(1+\lambda)} \right)$$
$$= \frac{8}{1+\lambda} + 2(1+\lambda) - 4 \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$$

$\because 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1 \therefore 1 \leq 1+\lambda \leq 2$

$\therefore \overrightarrow{AG} \cdot \overrightarrow{CH} \in [4,6] \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$

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