

2023-2024 学年第一学期高三年级期末学业诊断数学试卷

参考答案及评分标准

一.单项选择题: C B A B C C A A

二.多项选择题: 9.BD 10.AC 11.ACD 12.ABD

三.填空题: 13. $y = \pm 2x$ 14.25 15. $\sqrt{3}$ 16. e^3

四.解答题:

17.解: (1) 设 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 由题意得
$$\begin{cases} a_1 + d = 3, \\ a_1 + 7d = 3(a_1 + 2d), \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a_1 = 1, \\ d = 2, \end{cases} \therefore a_n = 2n - 1 (n \in \mathbb{N}^*);$$

当 $n=1$ 时, 则 $2S_1 = 2b_1 = 3b_1 - 1$, $\therefore b_1 = 1$,

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, 则 $2S_{n-1} = 3b_{n-1} - 1$, $\therefore 2S_n - 2S_{n-1} = 3b_n - 3b_{n-1}$, $\therefore b_n = 3b_{n-1}$,

$\therefore \{b_n\}$ 是以 1 为首项, 3 为公比的等比数列, $\therefore b_n = 3^{n-1} (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$;

(2) 由 (1) 得 $c_n = a_n b_n = (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n-1} (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$,

$$\therefore T_n = c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + \dots + c_{n-1} + c_n = 1 \times 1 + 3 \times 3 + 5 \times 3^2 + \dots + (2n-3) \times 3^{n-2} + (2n-1) \times 3^{n-1}, \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\therefore 3T_n = 1 \times 3 + 3 \times 3^2 + 5 \times 3^3 + \dots + (2n-3) \times 3^{n-1} + (2n-1) \times 3^n, \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \text{ 得 } -2T_n = 1 + 2 \times (3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + \dots + 3^{n-1}) - (2n-1) \times 3^n,$$

$$\therefore T_n = (n-1) \times 3^n + 1 (n \in \mathbb{N}^*).$$

18.解: (1) 由题意得 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot AD \sin \angle ADB = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a = 3\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore a = 6$

$$\therefore \overline{BD} = 2\overline{DC}, \therefore BD = 4, CD = 2,$$

$$\therefore AB^2 = AD^2 + BD^2 - 2AD \cdot BD \cos \angle ADB = 12, \therefore AB = 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore \cos B = \frac{AB^2 + BD^2 - AD^2}{2AB \cdot BD} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore 0^\circ < B < 180^\circ, \therefore B = 30^\circ;$$

(2) 由题意得 $BD = CD$, $\therefore \overline{AD} = \frac{1}{2}(\overline{AB} + \overline{AC})$,

$$\therefore \overline{AD}^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\overline{AB} + \overline{AC})^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 + 2\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}) = \frac{1}{4}(c^2 + b^2 + 2bc \cos \angle BAC) = 4,$$

$$\therefore b^2 + c^2 = 28, \therefore bc \cos \angle BAC = -6,$$

$$\therefore a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \angle BAC = 40, \therefore a = 2\sqrt{10},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin \angle BAC = 3\sqrt{3}, \therefore bc \sin \angle BAC = 6\sqrt{3}, \therefore bc = 12,$$

$$\therefore (b+c)^2 = b^2 + c^2 + 2bc = 52, \therefore b+c = 2\sqrt{13},$$

$$\therefore a+b+c = 2(\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{13}), \therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 的周长为 } 2(\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{13}).$$

19. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AB \perp AD$,

$\because SA \perp AB, SA \cap AD = A, \therefore AB \perp$ 平面 $SAD, \therefore SD \perp AB$,

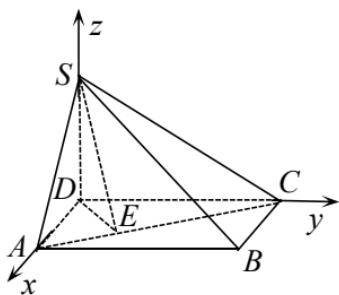
同理可证 $SD \perp BC, \therefore AB \cap BC = B, \therefore SD \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$,

\therefore 四棱锥 $S-ABCD$ 是一个“阳马”;

(2) 由 (1) 得 $SD \perp$ 平面 $ABCD, \therefore SD \perp AD$,

$$\because SA = 3\sqrt{2}, AB = 3, \therefore SD = 3,$$

以点 D 为原点, DA, DC, DS 所在的直线分别为 x 轴, y 轴, z 轴, 建立如图所示的空间直角坐标系,



由题意可得 $D(0,0,0), A(3,0,0), B(3,3,0), C(0,3,0), S(0,0,3)$,

$$\because AE = \lambda EC, \therefore E\left(\frac{3}{1+\lambda}, \frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}, 0\right),$$

设 $\vec{m} = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ 是平面 SAE 的一个法向量, 则 $\begin{cases} \vec{m} \perp \overline{AC}, \\ \vec{m} \perp \overline{SA}, \end{cases}$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -3x_1 + 3y_1 = 0, \\ 3x_1 - 3z_1 = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 令 } z_1 = 1, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 1, \\ y_1 = 1, \end{cases} \therefore \vec{m} = (1, 1, 1),$$

设 $\vec{n} = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$ 是平面 SDE 的一个法向量, 则 $\begin{cases} \vec{n} \perp \overline{SD}, \\ \vec{n} \perp \overline{DE}, \end{cases}$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 3z_2 = 0, \\ \frac{3}{1+\lambda}x_2 + \frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}y_2 = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 令 } y_2 = -1, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} x_2 = \lambda, \\ z_2 = 0, \end{cases} \therefore \vec{n} = (\lambda, -1, 0),$$

$$\therefore \cos\langle \vec{m}, \vec{n} \rangle = \frac{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}}{|\vec{m}| |\vec{n}|} = \frac{\lambda - 1}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{\lambda^2 + 1}} = -\frac{\sqrt{30}}{15}, \therefore \lambda = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\therefore E\left(\frac{9}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, 0\right), \therefore DE = \sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{4},$$

$$\because SD \perp \text{平面 } ABCD, \therefore \text{直线 } SE \text{ 与底面 } ABCD \text{ 所成角的正切值为 } \frac{SD}{DE} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}.$$

20.解: (1) 设 $A_i =$ “第 i 天选择米饭套餐” ($i=1,2$), 则 $\bar{A}_i =$ “第 i 天选择面食套餐”,

$$\text{根据题意 } P(A_1) = \frac{2}{3}, P(\bar{A}_1) = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 号 } P(A_2 | A_1) = \frac{1}{3}, P(A_2 | \bar{A}_1) = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{由全概率公式, 得 } P(A_2) = P(A_1)P(A_2 | A_1) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(A_2 | \bar{A}_1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{9};$$

(2) (i) 设 $A_n =$ “第 n 天选择米饭套餐” ($n=1,2,\dots$),

$$\text{则 } P_n = P(A_n), P(\bar{A}_n) = 1 - P_n, P(A_{n+1} | A_n) = \frac{1}{3}, P(A_{n+1} | \bar{A}_n) = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{由全概率公式, 得 } P(A_{n+1}) = P(A_n)P(A_{n+1} | A_n) + P(\bar{A}_n)P(A_{n+1} | \bar{A}_n) = \frac{1}{3}P_n + \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{即 } P_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}P_n + \frac{2}{3}, \therefore P_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{3}\left(P_n - \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

$$\therefore P_1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}, \therefore \left\{P_n - \frac{1}{2}\right\} \text{ 是以 } \frac{1}{6} \text{ 为首项, } -\frac{1}{3} \text{ 为公比的等比数列;}$$

$$\text{(ii) 由 (i) 可得 } P_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*),$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为大于 1 的奇数时, } P_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{14}{27} < \frac{5}{9};$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为正偶数时, } P_n = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} < \frac{1}{2} < \frac{5}{9}.$$

$$21.\text{解: (1) 由题意得 } F\left(\frac{p}{2}, 0\right), D\left(-\frac{p}{2}, 0\right),$$

$$\text{设直线 } AB \text{ 的方程为 } x = ty + \frac{p}{2} \quad (t \in \mathbb{R}), A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2),$$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} x = ty + \frac{p}{2}, \\ y^2 = 2px \end{cases} \text{得 } y^2 - 2tpy - p^2 = 0,$$

$$\therefore y_1 + y_2 = 2tp, \quad y_1 y_2 = -p^2,$$

$$\therefore (y_1 - y_2)^2 = (y_1 + y_2)^2 - 4y_1 y_2 = 4p^2(t^2 + 1),$$

$$\therefore \triangle DAB \text{ 面积 } S_{\triangle DAB} = \frac{1}{2} |DF| \cdot |y_1 - y_2| = p^2 \sqrt{t^2 + 1} \geq p^2,$$

当 $t = 0$ 时, $S_{\triangle DAB}$ 取最小值 p^2 , $\therefore p = 2$,

\therefore 抛物线 C 的方程为 $y^2 = 4x$;

(2) 由 (1) 得抛物线 $C: y^2 = 4x$, 假设存在定点 $P(x_0, y_0)$,

设直线 l 的方程为 $x - 5 = m(y - 2) (m \in R)$, $M(x_3, y_3)$, $N(x_4, y_4)$, 则 $y_3 \neq y_0$, $y_4 \neq y_0$,

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} x - 5 = m(y - 2), \\ y^2 = 4x \end{cases} \text{得 } y^2 - 4my + 4(2m - 5) = 0,$$

$$\therefore y_3 + y_4 = 4m, \quad y_3 y_4 = 4(2m - 5),$$

$$\therefore PM \perp PN, \quad \therefore \overline{PM} \cdot \overline{PN} = 0,$$

$$\therefore \overline{PM} \cdot \overline{PN} = (x_3 - x_0)(x_4 - x_0) + (y_3 - y_0)(y_4 - y_0) = \frac{1}{16} (y_3^2 - y_0^2)(y_4^2 - y_0^2) + (y_3 - y_0)(y_4 - y_0),$$

$$\therefore y_0^2 + (y_3 + y_4)y_0 + y_3 y_4 + 16 = 0, \quad \therefore 4(y_0 + 2)m + (y_0^2 - 4) = 0,$$

当 $y_0 + 2 = 0$ 时, 即 $\begin{cases} y_0 = -2, \\ x_0 = 1 \end{cases}$ 时, $PM \perp PN$ 恒成立, \therefore 存在定点 $P(1, -2)$.

22. 解: (1) 当 $k = 1$ 时, $f(x) = x \ln x + 1$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$, 则 $f'(x) = \ln x + 1$,

令 $f'(x) < 0$, 则 $0 < x < \frac{1}{e}$; 令 $f'(x) > 0$, 则 $x > \frac{1}{e}$,

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right)$ 上单调递减, 在 $\left(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty\right)$ 上单调递增,

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{1}{e}$ 处取得最小值 $f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{e}$;

(2) ① 当 $k = 1$ 时, 则 $f(x) = x \ln x + 1 > 1 > 0$, 显然成立;

②当 $k > 1$ 时, 原不等式等价于 $k < \frac{x+x \ln x}{x-1}$,

$$\text{令 } g(x) = \frac{x+x \ln x}{x-1}, \quad x > 1, \quad \text{则 } g'(x) = \frac{x - \ln x - 2}{(x-1)^2},$$

令 $h(x) = x - \ln x - 2, \quad x > 1$, 则 $h'(x) = \frac{x-1}{x} > 0$, $\therefore h(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增,

$$\therefore h(3) = 1 - \ln 3 < 0, \quad h(4) = 2(1 - \ln 2) > 0,$$

$$\therefore \exists x_0 \in (3, 4), \quad h(x_0) = 0, \quad \text{即 } x_0 - \ln x_0 - 2 = 0, \quad \therefore x_0 - 2 = \ln x_0,$$

当 $x \in (1, x_0)$ 时, $h(x) < 0, \quad g'(x) < 0$, $\therefore g(x)$ 在 $(1, x_0)$ 上单调递减,

当 $x \in (x_0, +\infty)$ 时, $h(x) > 0, \quad g'(x) > 0$, $\therefore g(x)$ 在 $(x_0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增,

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ 在 } x = x_0 \text{ 处取得最小值为 } g(x_0) = \frac{x_0 + x_0 \ln x_0}{x_0 - 1} = x_0,$$

$$\therefore k < g(x_0) = x_0, \quad \text{且 } x_0 \in (3, 4),$$

综上, 实数 k 的最大整数值为 3.

注: 以上各题其它解法请酌情赋分.