

数学试题参考答案与评分细则

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
选项	A	B	A	B	C	C	D	D	BCD	AC	BCD	ABD

13. $\frac{3}{5}$

【解析】 $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \sin\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$

14. 750

【解析】 $a_2 = \frac{1}{1-a_1} = 751, a_3 = \frac{1}{1-a_2} = -\frac{1}{750}, a_4 = \frac{1}{1-a_3} = \frac{750}{751}$

所以 $\{a_n\}$ 周期为 3, 且 $a_1 a_2 a_3 = -1, T_{2024} = (-1)^{674} \cdot a_1 \cdot a_2 = 750$

15. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

【解析】法一: 因为 F_2 为 PF_1 中点, $MF_1 \parallel NF_2$, 所以 N 也是 PM 中点.

则 $N\left(\frac{3c}{2}, \frac{b}{2}\right)$, 代入椭圆方程可得离心率 $e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

法二: 因为 F_2 为 PF_1 中点, $MF_1 \parallel NF_2$, 所以 $NF_2 = \frac{1}{2}MF_1 = \frac{a}{2}, x_N = \frac{3c}{2}$

用焦半径公式 $a - e \cdot \frac{3}{2}c = \frac{a}{2}$, 解得 $e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

16. 4

【解析】设 $O(0,0), \vec{OA} = \vec{a} = (2,0)$, 向量 \vec{a}, \vec{b} 夹角为 θ , 则 $\vec{b} = \vec{OB} = (2\cos\theta, 2\sin\theta)$

设 $\vec{c} = (x, y)$, 由 $(\vec{c} - \vec{a}) \cdot (\vec{c} - \vec{b}) = -1$ 得:

$(x-2, y-0) \cdot (x-2\cos\theta, y-2\sin\theta) = -1$ 化简得:

$[x-(1+\cos\theta)]^2 + (y-\sin\theta)^2 = 1-2\cos\theta$, 即 (x, y) 在一个圆上

而 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 2x$, 所以即求 x 的最大值, 为 \vec{c} 在 \vec{a} 上投影长度最大时, 即 $1+\cos\theta + \sqrt{1-2\cos\theta}$

令 $t = \sqrt{1-2\cos\theta}$, 则 $2x = 2(1+\cos\theta + \sqrt{1-2\cos\theta}) = 3-t^2 + 2t = -(t-1)^2 + 4, 4$

在 $t=1$ 即 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时取得

17.解: (1) 在 $\triangle ACD$ 中, 由正弦定理得: $\frac{AD}{\sin \angle ACD} = \frac{AC}{\sin \angle ADC} \Rightarrow \sin \angle ADC = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

$$\therefore \angle ADC = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{2\pi}{3},$$

当 $\angle ADC = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时, $\angle DAC = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 与 $\triangle ACD$ 为钝角三角形不符合, 舍去.

所以 $\angle ADC = \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

(2) 由(1)知, $\triangle ACD$ 为等腰三角形,

$$\angle DAC = \frac{\pi}{6}, DC = 4, \tan \angle BAC = \tan(\angle BAD - \angle DAC) = \frac{\tan \angle BAD - \tan \frac{\pi}{6}}{1 + \tan \angle BAD \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4},$$

$\therefore AC \perp BC, \therefore BC = AC \cdot \tan \angle BAC = 3$,

$$\text{由 } S_{\triangle DCP} + S_{\triangle PCB} = S_{\triangle DCB} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot DC \cdot PC \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} PC \cdot CB = \frac{1}{2} DC \cdot CB \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

$$\text{可得 } PC = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{5}, \therefore S_{\triangle PDC} = \frac{1}{2} DC \cdot PC \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{5}$$

法二: 作 $DH \perp AC$ 于 H , 则 $DH = DC \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 2$,

$$\text{由 } \triangle PDH \sim \triangle PBC \text{ 得 } \frac{DP}{PB} = \frac{DH}{BC} = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{则 } S_{\triangle DCP} = \frac{2}{5} S_{\triangle DCB} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} CD \cdot CB \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{5}.$$

18.解: (1) 若选条件①, 则令 $m=1$, 可得: $S_{n+1} - S_n = 2n+1$,

$$\text{故当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时有: } S_n = S_1 + (S_2 - S_1) + (S_3 - S_2) + \cdots + (S_n - S_{n-1}) = 1 + 3 + 5 + \cdots + (2n-1) = n^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = n^2 - (n-1)^2 = 2n-1$$

又当 $a_1=1$ 也符合上式, 所以 $a_n = 2n-1$

若选条件②, 则由 $(a_n + 1)^2 = 4S_n$ 可得当 $n \geq 2$ 时有: $(a_{n-1} + 1)^2 = 4S_{n-1}$, 两式相减得:

$$(a_n + a_{n+1})(a_n - a_{n-1} - 2) = 0, \text{ 因为 } a_n > 0, \text{ 故有 } a_n - a_{n-1} - 2 = 0$$

又由题可求得 $a_1=1$, 所以 $\{a_n\}$ 是首项为1, 公差为2的等差数列, 从而有 $a_n = 2n-1$

(2) 由(1)可知: $a_n \cdot 2^{2^n} = (2n-1)2^{2^{n-1}}$, 则

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

$$4T_n = 1 \times 2^3 + 3 \times 2^5 + 5 \times 2^7 + \dots + (2n-1)2^{2n+1}$$

$$\text{两式相减得: } -3T_n = 1 \times 2^1 + 2 \times (2^3 + 2^5 + \dots + 2^{2n-1}) - (2n-1)2^{2n+1}$$

$$= 2 + 2 \times \frac{8(1-4^{n-1})}{1-4} - (2n-1)2^{2n+1} = -\frac{10}{3} + \left(\frac{5}{3} - 2n\right)2^{2n+1}$$

$$\text{所以 } T_n = \frac{10}{9} + \left(\frac{2n}{3} - \frac{5}{9}\right) \cdot 2^{2n+1}$$

19. (1) 计算得 $\bar{x} = 5.5, \bar{y} = 34$, 所以:

$$\hat{b} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n\bar{x}\bar{y}}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2} = \frac{1936 - 10 \cdot 5.5 \cdot 34}{385 - 10 \cdot 5.5^2} = \frac{66}{82.5} = 0.8, \hat{a} = \bar{y} - \hat{b}\bar{x} = 34 - 0.8 \cdot 5.5 = 29.6$$

则回归直线方程为 $\hat{y} = 0.8x + 29.6$, 代入 $x = 13$ 得 $y = 40$

所以预测 2024 年 1 月新能源渗透率为 40%;

(2) 由题意, 每个客户购买新能源车的概率为 $\frac{2}{5}$, 燃油车概率为 $\frac{3}{5}$

X 所有可能取值为 0, 2, 4, 6

$$\text{则 } P(X=0) = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3 = \frac{8}{125}, P(X=2) = C_3^1 \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^1 = \frac{36}{125},$$

$$P(X=4) = C_3^2 \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^1 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{54}{125}, P(X=6) = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^3 = \frac{27}{125}$$

所以 X 的分布列为

X	0	2	4	6
P	$\frac{8}{125}$	$\frac{36}{125}$	$\frac{54}{125}$	$\frac{27}{125}$

$$\text{所以 } E(X) = 2 \cdot \frac{36}{125} + 4 \cdot \frac{54}{125} + 6 \cdot \frac{27}{125} = \frac{450}{125} = \frac{18}{5} \text{ (万元).}$$

20. 解: (1) 证明: 取 AB 中点 O , 连接 A_1O, CO , 由题知 $\triangle A_1AB$ 为正三角形, 而 $\triangle ABC$ 也是正三角形,

$\therefore A_1O \perp AB, CO \perp AB$, 又 $\because A_1O \cap CO = O, \therefore AB \perp$ 平面 A_1CO ,

$\because A_1C \subset$ 平面 $A_1CO, \therefore AB \perp A_1C$

$$(2) \because A_1A = AB = AC = a, \cos \angle A_1AC = \frac{1}{4},$$

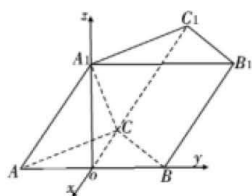
$$\text{由余弦定理得 } A_1C^2 = AA_1^2 + AC^2 - 2AA_1 \cdot AC \cdot \cos \angle A_1AC = \frac{3}{2}a^2$$

$$\therefore A_1C = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}a, \text{ 又 } A_1O = CO = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a,$$

$$\therefore A_1O^2 + CO^2 = A_1C^2, \therefore A_1O \perp CO$$

又 $\because A_1O \perp AB, AB \cap CO = O, \therefore A_1O \perp \text{平面 } ABC, \therefore A_1O, CO, AB$ 两两垂直.

以 O 为原点, 以 $\overrightarrow{CO}, \overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OA}$ 的方向分别为 x, y, z 轴的正方向建立空间直角坐标系如图.



$$\text{因为三棱柱 } ABC - A_1B_1C_1 \text{ 的体积为 } V = S_{\triangle ABC} \cdot A_1O = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a = 24 \Rightarrow a = 4,$$

$$\text{则 } A(0, -2, 0), B(0, 2, 0), C(-2\sqrt{3}, 0, 0), A_1(0, 0, 2\sqrt{3}), \overrightarrow{A_1C} = (-2\sqrt{3}, 0, -2\sqrt{3})$$

$$\overrightarrow{CC_1} = \overrightarrow{AA_1} = (0, 2, 2\sqrt{3}), \overrightarrow{CB} = (2\sqrt{3}, 2, 0). \text{ 设平面 } CBB_1C_1 \text{ 的法向量为 } \vec{n} = (x, y, z),$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{CC_1} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y + 2\sqrt{3}z = 0 \\ 2\sqrt{3}x + 2y = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 可取 } \vec{n} = (1, -\sqrt{3}, 1), \text{ 设向量 } \vec{n} \text{ 与 } \overrightarrow{A_1C} \text{ 的夹角为 } \theta,$$

$$\therefore \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{A_1C} = (1, -\sqrt{3}, 1) \cdot (-2\sqrt{3}, 0, -2\sqrt{3}) = -4\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} \cdot 2\sqrt{6} \cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5},$$

$$\therefore \text{直线 } A_1C \text{ 与平面 } CBB_1C_1 \text{ 所成角的正弦值为 } \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}.$$

21.解: (1) 因为渐近线方程为 $y = x$, 所以 $a = b$, 设双曲线为 $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$,

$$\text{代入 } P(\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{2}) \text{ 得 } a^2 = 4, \text{ 双曲线的标准方程为 } x^2 - y^2 = 4$$

$$(2) \text{ 设直线 } AP: x = \frac{3}{t}y - 2, \text{ 联立双曲线 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{t}y - 2 \\ x^2 - y^2 = 4 \end{cases} \text{ 得:}$$

$$\frac{9}{t^2}y^2 - \frac{12}{t}y + 4 - y^2 = 4, y_c = \frac{12t}{9-t^2}, x_c = \frac{3}{t}y_c - 2 = \frac{18+2t^2}{9-t^2};$$

设直线 $BP: x = -\frac{1}{t}y + 2$, 联立双曲线 $\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{t}y + 2 \\ x^2 - y^2 = 4 \end{cases}$ 得:

$$\frac{1}{t^2}y^2 - \frac{4}{t}y + 4 - y^2 = 4, y_D = \frac{4t}{1-t^2}, x_D = -\frac{1}{t}y_D + 2 = \frac{-2-2t^2}{1-t^2};$$

$$\text{所以 } k_{AD} = \frac{y_D}{x_D + 2} = \frac{\frac{4t}{1-t^2}}{\frac{-2-2t^2}{1-t^2} + 2} = -\frac{1}{t}, k_{BC} = \frac{y_C}{x_C - 2} = \frac{\frac{12t}{9-t^2}}{\frac{4t^2}{9-t^2}} = \frac{3}{t}$$

$$\text{则 } AD: y = -\frac{1}{t}(x+2), BC: y = \frac{3}{t}(x-2)$$

设 $Q(x_0, y_0)$, 则 $\begin{cases} y_0 = -\frac{1}{t}(x_0+2) \\ y_0 = \frac{3}{t}(x_0-2) \end{cases}$, 两式相除消 t 得 $\frac{x_0-2}{x_0+2} = -\frac{1}{3}, x_0 = 1$

所以 Q 在直线 $x = 1$ 上

另证:

$$\text{设直线 } AD: y = \frac{y_D}{x_D + 2}(x+2) = \frac{y_D}{x_D + 2} \cdot \frac{x_D^2 - 4}{y_D^2}(x+2) = \frac{x_D - 2}{y_D}(x+2),$$

$$\text{直线 } BC: y = \frac{y_C}{x_C - 2}(x-2) = \frac{y_C}{x_C - 2} \cdot \frac{x_C^2 - 4}{y_C^2}(x-2) = \frac{x_C + 2}{y_C}(x-2),$$

$$\text{由于 } k_{BP} = k_{BD}, \text{ 即 } \frac{y_D}{x_D - 2} = -t,$$

$$\text{由于 } k_{AP} = k_{AC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{y_C}{x_C + 2} = \frac{t}{3}$$

$$\text{则 } AD: y = -\frac{1}{t}(x+2), BC: y = \frac{3}{t}(x-2). \text{ 后同前证}$$

22.解: (1) 假设存在 x_1, x_2 满足题意, 易知 $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6$, 由题可得:

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow 2x_1^3 - 6x_1 = 2x_2^3 - 6x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_2^2 = 3$$

$$f'(x_1) = f'(x_2) \Leftrightarrow 6x_1^2 - 6 = 6x_2^2 - 6 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -x_2 \text{ 代入上式可解得 } (x_1, x_2) = (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$$

或 $(\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3})$, 故 $f(x)$ 为“切合函数”

(2) 由题可知 $g'(x) = \ln x - \frac{2x}{e} + a + 1$, 因为 $g(x)$ “切合函数”, 故存在不同的 x_1, x_2 (不妨设 $0 < x_1 < x_2$)

$$\text{使得: } \begin{cases} g(x_1) = g(x_2) \\ g'(x_1) = g'(x_2) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 \ln x_1 - \frac{x_1^2}{e} + ax_1 = x_2 \ln x_2 - \frac{x_2^2}{e} + ax_2 \\ \ln x_1 - \frac{2x_1}{e} + a + 1 = \ln x_2 - \frac{2x_2}{e} + a + 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{x_1 \ln x_1 - x_2 \ln x_2}{x_2 - x_1} + \frac{x_2 + x_1}{e} \quad \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{e}{2} = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{\ln x_2 - \ln x_1} \quad \langle 2 \rangle \end{cases}$$

①先证: $\frac{x_2 - x_1}{\ln x_2 - \ln x_1} > \sqrt{x_1 x_2}$, 即证: $\frac{x_2 - x_1}{\sqrt{x_1 x_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{x_2}{x_1}} - \sqrt{\frac{x_1}{x_2}} > \ln x_2 - \ln x_1 = \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1}$

令 $t = \sqrt{\frac{x_2}{x_1}}$, 则由 $0 < x_1 < x_2$ 可知 $t > 1$, 要证上式, 只需证:

$$t - \frac{1}{t} > \ln t^2 = 2 \ln t \Leftrightarrow m(t) = 2 \ln t - t + \frac{1}{t} < 0 (t > 1), \text{ 易知 } m'(t) = \frac{-(t-1)^2}{t^2} < 0$$

故 $m(t)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 单调递减, 所以 $m(t) < m(1) = 0$, 故有 $\frac{x_2 - x_1}{\ln x_2 - \ln x_1} > \sqrt{x_1 x_2}$ 成立

由上面的 $\langle 2 \rangle$ 式可得 $\sqrt{x_1 x_2} < \frac{e}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 < \frac{e^2}{4}$

②由上面的 $\langle 2 \rangle$ 式可得: $\frac{1}{e} = \frac{\ln x_2 - \ln x_1}{2} x_2 - x_1$, 代入到 $\langle 1 \rangle$ 式中可得:

$$a = \frac{x_1 \ln x_1 - x_2 \ln x_2}{x_2 - x_1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\ln x_2 - \ln x_1)(x_2 + x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{x_1 \ln x_1 - x_2 \ln x_2 - x_2 \ln x_1 + x_1 \ln x_2}{2(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{x_1 \ln x_1 x_2 - x_2 \ln x_1 x_2}{2(x_2 - x_1)} - \frac{\ln x_1 x_2}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 = e^{-2a} \text{ 且由 } \langle 1 \rangle \text{ 可得 } a > -\frac{\ln \frac{e^2}{4}}{2} = \ln \frac{2}{e}$$

(另解: 由上面的 $\langle 2 \rangle$ 式可得 $\frac{x_2 - x_1}{e} = \frac{\ln x_2 - \ln x_1}{2}$, 代入到 $\langle 1 \rangle$ 式的变形:

$$a(x_2 - x_1) = x_1 \ln x_1 - x_2 \ln x_2 + \frac{x_2^2 - x_1^2}{e}, \text{ 整理后也可得到 } a = -\frac{\ln x_1 x_2}{2}$$

故要证 $(a+1)^2 x_1 x_2 - \sqrt{x_1 x_2} < \frac{3}{4}$, 只需证:

$$(a+1)^2 e^{-2a} - e^{-a} < \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{4} e^{2a} + e^a - (a+1)^2 > 0 \left(a > \ln \frac{2}{e} \right)$$

设 $h(a) = \frac{3}{4} e^{2a} + e^a - (a+1)^2 \left(a > \ln \frac{2}{e} \right)$, 则即证: $h(a) > 0$

$$h'(a) = \frac{3}{2} e^{2a} + e^a - 2(a+1), h''(a) = 3e^{2a} + e^a - 2 = (3e^a - 2)(e^a + 1)$$

$\because a > \ln \frac{2}{e} > \ln \frac{2}{3}, \therefore e^a > \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow 3e^a - 2 > 0 \Rightarrow h''(a) > 0 \Rightarrow h'(a)$ 在 $\left(\ln \frac{2}{3}, +\infty \right)$ 单调递增

$$h'(a) > h'\left(\ln \frac{2}{e}\right) > h'\left(\ln \frac{2}{3}\right) = 2\left(\frac{2}{3} - \ln \frac{2}{3} - 1\right) > 0 (\because x - \ln x - 1 > 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(a) \text{ 在 } \left(\ln \frac{2}{3}, +\infty\right) \text{ 单调递增} \Rightarrow h(a) > h\left(\ln \frac{2}{e}\right) > h\left(\ln \frac{2}{3}\right) = \left(\ln \frac{2}{3}\right)\left(-\ln \frac{2}{3} - 2\right) > 0$$

所以原不等式成立

另证：当 $a \in \left(\ln \frac{2}{e}, 0\right]$ 时，可用 $e^a \dots a+1$ 放缩代入证明不等式成立

当 $a \in (0, +\infty)$ 时，可用 $e^a \dots \frac{1}{2}a^2 + a + 1$ 放缩代入证明不等式成立

综上，原不等式成立



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