2023 届石家庄市高中质量检测(二)

数学答案

一、单选题

1-4 CBAA 5-8 BDCD

二、多选题

9. BC 10. BD 11. ABC 12. ABC

三、填空题

14.
$$-\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}$$

15.
$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

16.
$$\frac{11\sqrt{5}}{25}$$

四、解答题

17. 解: (I) 设 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为q,由题知 $q \neq 1$,

解得 q=2, $a_1=2$4 分

$$∴ a_n = 2^n \dots 5 \, \text{ }$$

(II) 由 (I) 知
$$b_n = \log_2 a_{2n+1} = 2n+1$$
......6 分

$$\therefore \frac{1}{b_n b_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+3} \right) \dots 8 \,$$

$$\therefore T_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+3} \right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{2n+3})$$

$$=\frac{n}{3(2n+3)}$$
.....10 $\%$

$$\therefore B \in (0, \pi) \qquad \therefore B = \frac{\pi}{4}. \quad \cdots 5 \text{ }$$

(II)方法一:

$$:: \Delta ABC$$
 为锐角三角形, $A+B+C=\pi$, $B=\frac{\pi}{4}$,

$$\therefore A + C = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \therefore \begin{cases} 0 < A < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 < \frac{3\pi}{4} - A < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}, \therefore \frac{\pi}{4} < A < \frac{\pi}{2} \dots 7 \text{ f}$$

$$\therefore a = 4, 根据正弦定理 \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}, \quad \therefore c = \frac{4\sin(\frac{3\pi}{4} - A)}{\sin A} - \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}$$

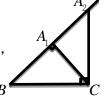
由面积公式可得
$$S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ac\sin B = \sqrt{2}c = 4\sqrt{2}\frac{\sin(\frac{3\pi}{4} - A)}{\sin A}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{4} < A < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \therefore \tan A > 1, \quad \therefore S_{\Delta ABC} \in (4,8),$$

故 ΔABC 面积的取值范围为(4,8).·····12 分

方法一。

由
$$B = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
, $a = 4$,画出如图所示三角形, A_1



 $:: \triangle ABC$ 为锐角三角形, $:: \triangle A$ 落在线段 A_1A_2 (端点 A_1 、 A_2 除外)上......7 分

当
$$CA_2 \perp BC$$
时, $S_{A_2BC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 = 8$11分

∴
$$S \in (4,8)$$
.....12 $\%$

19. (I) 事件 B = " 甲乙两队比赛 4 局甲队最终获胜",

事件 A_j ="甲队第j局获胜",其中j=1,2,3,4 A_j 相互独立.

$$B=\overline{A_1}A_2A_3A_4+A_1\overline{A_2}A_3A_4+A_1A_2\overline{A_3}A_4\;,$$

所以
$$P(B) = C_3^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{3}{16}$$
.......4分

(II) 设C为甲 3 局获得最终胜利,D为前 3 局甲队明星队员 M 上场比赛,

因为每名队员上场顺序随机,故 $P(D) = \frac{C_4^2 \cdot A_3^3}{A_5^3} = \frac{3}{5}$,

$$P(C|D) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{16}, \quad P(C|\overline{D}) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$$
......9 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

(III)
$$P(D|C) = \frac{P(CD)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(C|D) \cdot P(D)}{P(C)} = \frac{\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{3}{5}}{\frac{13}{80}} = \frac{9}{13}$$
......12 $\%$

20. 解: (I) 平行四边形 ABCD 中, AD ⊥ BD, 可得BD ⊥ BC

$$AD = 2BD = 4$$

$$BC = 4$$
, $DC = 2\sqrt{5}$

又::
$$PC = 6$$

$$\therefore PD^2 + DC^2 = PC^2, \therefore PD \perp DC \dots 2$$

分

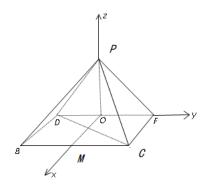
$$\mathbb{Z}PD \perp BD$$
, $BD \cap DC = D$

(II) 方法一:

如图, 过点 D 做 DF // BC, 且 DF=BC, 连接 PF, CF,

由题意可知, $BD \perp PD$, $BD \perp DF$, $PD \cap DF=D$

∴ $BD \perp \neg \neg PDF$, ∴ $BD \perp PF$



所以CF _ L PF

$$\therefore PF = \sqrt{PC^2 - CF^2} = 4$$

取 DF 中点 O, 连接 PO, 由 PF=PD, 得 PO 上 DF

$$\therefore$$
 PO \perp 平面BCFD,且PO = $2\sqrt{3}$ 6分

过 O 点作 OM 垂直于 DF,建立如图所示的空间直角坐标系,由题可得 $P(0,0,2\sqrt{3})$,

$$B(2, -2, 0)$$
, $C(2, 2, 0)$, $D(0, -2, 0)$

∴
$$\overrightarrow{PC} = (2, 2, -2\sqrt{3}), \overrightarrow{DC} = (2, 4, 0), \overrightarrow{BC} = (0, 4, 0), \dots 8 \%$$

设平面 PBC 的法向量为 m = (x, y, z), 平面 PDC 的法向量为 n = (x', y', z')

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x + y - \sqrt{3}z = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \mathfrak{R} \boldsymbol{m} = (\sqrt{3}, 0, 1)$$

同理
$$\begin{cases} x' + y' - \sqrt{3}z' = 0 \\ x' + 2y' = 0 \end{cases}$$
 取 $\mathbf{n} = (2\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}, \dots 10)$

$$\therefore \cos\langle m, n \rangle = \frac{m \cdot n}{|m| |n|} = \frac{7}{8}$$

所以平面 PDC 与平面 PBC 夹角的余弦值为 $\frac{7}{8}$ 12 分

方法二: 由 $BD \perp BC$,建立如图所示的空间直角坐标系

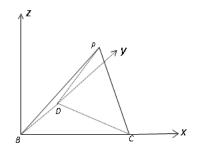
$$AD = 2BD = 4$$

$$\therefore B(0,0,0), C(4,0,0), D(0,2,0)$$

设
$$P(x, y, z)$$
 (其中 $z > 0$)5 分

$$\therefore PB = 2\sqrt{5}, PC = 2\sqrt{5}, PD = 4$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 20 \\ (x - 4)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 20 \\ x^2 + (y - 2)^2 + z^2 = 16 \end{cases}$$



$$\therefore P(2,2,2\sqrt{3})$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{CP} = \left(-2, 2, 2\sqrt{3}\right), \overrightarrow{CD} = \left(-4, 2, 0\right), \overrightarrow{BP} = \left(2, 2, 2\sqrt{3}\right), \overrightarrow{BC} = \left(4, 0, 0\right)$$

.....8 分

设平面 PDC 的法向量为 m=(x,y,z),平面 PBC 的法向量为 n=(x',y',z')

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -x + y + \sqrt{3}z = 0 \\ -2x + y = 0 \end{cases} \mathfrak{D}\boldsymbol{m} = \left(1, 2, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$

同理
$$\begin{cases} x' + y' + \sqrt{3}z' = 0 \\ x' = 0 \end{cases}$$
取 $n = (0, -\sqrt{3}, 1)$10 分

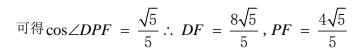
$$\therefore \cos\langle \boldsymbol{m}, \boldsymbol{n} \rangle = \frac{\boldsymbol{m} \cdot \boldsymbol{n}}{|\boldsymbol{m}| |\boldsymbol{n}|} = -\frac{7}{8}$$

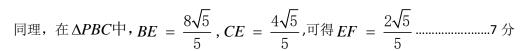
方法三:

过 点 B 作 $BE \perp PC$ 交 PC 于 E , 过 点 D 作

DF ⊥ *PC*交*PC*于*F*5 分

$$\triangle PDC$$
 \Rightarrow , $\triangle PD = 4$, $PC = DC = 2\sqrt{5}$



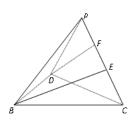


而
$$\overrightarrow{BE}$$
 + \overrightarrow{EF} + \overrightarrow{FD} = \overrightarrow{BD} 9 分

$$\therefore \left(\overrightarrow{BE} + \overrightarrow{EF} + \overrightarrow{FD}\right)^2 = \overrightarrow{BD}^2$$

$$\therefore \left| \overrightarrow{BE} \right|^2 + \left| \overrightarrow{EF} \right|^2 + \left| \overrightarrow{FD} \right|^2 + 2\overrightarrow{BE} \cdot \overrightarrow{EF} + 2\overrightarrow{BE} \cdot \overrightarrow{FD} + 2\overrightarrow{EF} \cdot \overrightarrow{FD} = \left| \overrightarrow{BD} \right|^2 \dots 10 \text{ }$$

$$\mathbb{II}\frac{64}{5} + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{64}{5} + 2 \times \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \cos\langle \overrightarrow{BE}, \overrightarrow{FD} \rangle = 4$$



解得
$$\cos\langle \overrightarrow{BE}, \overrightarrow{FD} \rangle = \frac{\overrightarrow{BE} \cdot \overrightarrow{FD}}{\left| \overrightarrow{BE} \right| \left| \overrightarrow{FD} \right|} = -\frac{7}{8}$$

21.解:(I) f(x)的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$,

当
$$a = 1$$
 时, $f'(x) = 2e^{2x+1} - 2e^{x+1} + \frac{1}{2}e^x - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - 1)(4e^{x+1} + 1)$, … 2 分 令 $f'(x) = 0$,解得 $x = 0$.

当 x 变化时, f'(x), f(x)的变化情况如表:

х	$(-\infty,0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$
f'(x)	_	0	+
f(x)	单调递减	$\frac{1}{2}-e$	单调递增

······4 分

(2)
$$f'(x) = 2ae^{2x+1} - 2e^{x+1} + \frac{a}{2}e^x - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(ae^x - 1)(4e^{x+1} + 1)$$
,6 $\frac{1}{2}$

(i) 若
$$a \le 0$$
,则 $f'(x) < 0$,所以 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 单调递减,

f(x)至多有一个零点. ······7 分

(ii) 若
$$a > 0$$
, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 解得 $x = -\ln a$.

当
$$x \in (-\infty, -\ln a)$$
时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $x \in (-\ln a, +\infty)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$,

所以f(x)在 $(-\infty, -\ln a)$ 单调递减,在 $(-\ln a, +\infty)$ 单调递增.

①当
$$a=e$$
时,由于 $f(-\ln a)=0$,故 $f(x)$ 只有一个零点;

③
$$\triangleq a \in (0,e)$$
 时, $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{e}{a} + \frac{1}{2} \ln a < 0$, 即 $f(-\ln a) < 0$.

当
$$0 < a < e$$
时, $\ln a < 1$, $-\ln a > -1 > -2$, 且 $f(-2) = \frac{a}{e^3} + \frac{a}{2e^2} + 1 - \frac{2}{e} > 0$,故 $f(x)$ 在

 $(-\infty, -\ln a)$ 有一个零点.

$$\therefore f(\ln\frac{2e}{a}) = \frac{4e^3 - 4e^2}{a} + e^{-\frac{1}{2}}\ln\frac{2e}{a}, \quad \ln\frac{2e}{a} > -\ln a$$

先证明 当x > 0时, $\ln x \le x - 1$,设 $m(x) = \ln x - (x - 1)$,则 $m'(x) = \frac{1 - x}{x}$,

∴ ≜0 < x < 1 $\forall x > 1$ $\forall x > 1$ $\forall x > 1$ $\forall x > 1$

 $\therefore m(x)$ 在(0,1)上单调递增,在(1,+ ∞)上单调递减.

:. 当x = 1时m(x)取到最大值m(1) = 0.

所以当x > 0时, $\ln x \le x - 1$.

$$\therefore f(\ln\frac{2e}{a}) = \frac{4e^3 - 4e^2}{a} + e - \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{2e}{a} \ge \frac{4e^3 - 4e^2}{a} + e - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{2e}{a} - 1) = \frac{4e^3 - 4e^2 - e}{a} + e + \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

因此 f(x)在 $\left(-\ln a, +\infty\right)$ 有一个零点.

综上, a 的取值范围为(0,e).

·····12 分

22.解: (I) 设
$$A(x_0, y_0), B(x'_0, y'_0)$$

由题意可知,P 点坐标为 $\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{4}\right)$,则直线 l_2 的斜率为 $k_{l_2}=-\frac{1}{2}$,所以直线 l_1 的斜率为

 $k_{l_1}=2$,

联立直线 l_1 和曲线 Γ 的方程: $\begin{cases} y=2(x-2) \\ x^2-\frac{y^2}{3}=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2-16x+19=0 \text{ , 此方程的两根即为}$

 x_0, x'_0 ,

(II) 设
$$A(x_0, y_0), M(x_1, y_1), N(-x_1, -y_1)$$
,则 $k_1 = \frac{y_0}{x_0 - 2}$,因为直线 l_2 垂直直线 l_1 ,故 l_2

的直线方程为
$$y=-\frac{1}{k_1}(x-2)$$
,代入 $x=\frac{1}{2}$,可得点 P 的坐标 $P\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{2k_1}\right)$,

因为点 $A(x_0, y_0)$ 在双曲线上,故 x_0, y_0 满足双曲线方程,即 $x_0^2 - \frac{y_0^2}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow y_0^2 = 3x_0^2 - 3$ 。

所以
$$k_1 + k_2 = \frac{y_0}{x_0 - 2} + \frac{3x_0}{y_0} = \frac{y_0^2 + 3x_0(x_0 - 2)}{(x_0 - 2)y_0} = \frac{6x_0^2 - 6x_0 - 3}{(x_0 - 2)y_0};$$

又直线 OP 的斜率 $k_{OP} = \frac{y_P}{x_P} = \frac{3}{k_1}$, 联立直线 OP 与双曲线 C 的方程:

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{k_1} x \\ x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (k_1^2 - 3) x^2 - k_1^2 = 0,$$

所以

$$k_{3} + k_{4} = \frac{y_{1} - y_{0}}{x_{1} - x_{0}} + \frac{-y_{1} - y_{0}}{-x_{1} - x_{0}} = \frac{2x_{1}y_{1} - 2x_{0}y_{0}}{x_{1}^{2} - x_{0}^{2}} = \frac{\frac{6}{k_{1}}x_{1}^{2} - 2x_{0}y_{0}}{x_{1}^{2} - x_{0}^{2}} = \frac{\frac{6(x_{0} - 2)y_{0}}{12x_{0} - 15} - 2x_{0}y_{0}}{\frac{y_{0}^{2}}{12x_{0} - 15} - x_{0}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{-12y_{0}(2x_{0}^{2} - 3x_{0} + 1)}{y_{0}^{2} - (12x_{0} - 15)x_{0}^{2}} = \frac{-12y_{0}(2x_{0}^{2} - 3x_{0} + 1)}{-3(4x_{0}^{3} - 6x_{0}^{2} + 1)} = \frac{4y_{0}(2x_{0} - 1)(x_{0} - 1)}{(2x_{0} - 1)(2x_{0}^{2} - 2x_{0} - 1)}$$

所以:
$$(k_3 + k_4)(k_1 + k_2) = \frac{12(x_0 - 1)}{x_0 - 2} = 2k_1k_2 + 6$$
 ,