2023~2024 **学年第二学期一调考试•高一数学** 参考答案、提示及评分细则

- 1. B $\vec{\cdot}$ O 是正 $\triangle ABC$ 的中心,向量 \overrightarrow{OA} \overrightarrow{OB} , \overrightarrow{OC} \triangle 别是以三角形的中心和顶点为起点和终点的向量,
 - \therefore O 到三个顶点的距离相等 $|\overrightarrow{AO}| = |\overrightarrow{BO}| = |\overrightarrow{CO}|$,但向量 \overrightarrow{AO} , \overrightarrow{BO} , \overrightarrow{CO} 不是相同向量,也不是共线向量,也不是起点相同的向量。 故选 B.
- 2. C 由题意知(2a+b) $a=2a^2+b$ $a=2\times 2^2-3=5$. 故选 C.
- 3. B $:AB = \sqrt{7}, AC = 2, C = 120^{\circ},$
 - ∴由余弦定理 $AB^2 = BC^2 + AC^2 2BC \cdot AC\cos C$ 可得: $BC^2 + 2BC 3 = 0$,
 - ∴解得:BC=1,或-3(舍去),
 - ∴由正弦定理可得: $\sin A = \frac{BC \cdot \sin C}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{14}$. 故选 B.
- 4. B 因为 \overrightarrow{AB} = (1,-1), \overrightarrow{DC} = (2,-2), \overrightarrow{BC} = (-2,-2), \overrightarrow{DA} = (3,1),则 \overrightarrow{DC} = 2 \overrightarrow{AB} , $AB \perp BC$, $CD \perp BC$, $BC \neq AD$,所以四边形 ABCD 为直角梯形. 故选 B.
- 5. D $: |\mathbf{a}+2\mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{3}, : |\mathbf{a}+2\mathbf{b}|^2 = 3, \mathbf{a}^2 + 4\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + 4\mathbf{b}^2 = 3,$ 设 $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \neq \mathbf{a} \neq \mathbf{b} \neq \mathbf{b}$
- 6. C 由题意知 $\overrightarrow{BP} = \overrightarrow{BD} + \overrightarrow{DP} = -\frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{DC} = -\frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AC} \overrightarrow{AD}) = -\frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AC} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{AB}$ $= -\frac{5}{8}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AC}.$ 故选 C.
- 7. A 设塔 AB 的高度为 h,在 $Rt \triangle ABC$ 中,因为 $\angle ACB = 45^{\circ}$,所以 BC = h;在 $Rt \triangle ABD$ 中,因为 $\angle ADB = 30^{\circ}$,所以 $BD = \sqrt{3}h$;在 $\triangle BCD$ 中, $\angle BCD = 60^{\circ}$,BC = h, $BD = \sqrt{3}h$,根据余弦定理可得 $BD^2 = BC^2 + CD^2 2BC \cdot CD\cos 60^{\circ}$,即 $(\sqrt{3}h)^2 = h^2 + 140^2 2h \times 140 \times \frac{1}{2}$,解得 h = 70 或 h = -140(舍去). 故选 A.
- 8. B 因为 |a| = |b| = 4, |c| = 2, $a \cdot b = -8$, 且 $c = \lambda a + \mu b$, $(\lambda \in \mathbf{R}, \mu \in \mathbf{R})$, 所以 $c^2 = (\lambda a + \mu b)^2 = \lambda^2 a^2 + \mu^2 b^2 + 2\lambda \mu a \cdot b = 16\lambda^2 + 16\mu^2 16\lambda \mu = 4$, 所以 $(2\lambda u)^2 + 3u^2 = 1$, $\Leftrightarrow 2\lambda u = \cos\theta$, $\sqrt{3}u = \sin\theta$, 所以 $2\lambda + \mu = \cos\theta + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{3}\sin(\theta + \varphi)$, 其中 $\cos\varphi = \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{7}$, $\sin\varphi = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}$, 所以 $2\lambda + \mu \in \left[-\frac{\sqrt{21}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{21}}{3}\right]$, 即 $2\lambda + \mu$ 的取值范围是 $\left[-\frac{\sqrt{21}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{21}}{3}\right]$. 故选 B.
- 9. AC 因为 3a+b=(-1,3), a-b=(-3,1), 所以 a=(-1,1), b=(2,0), 所以 $|a|=\sqrt{2}$, |b|=2, 所以 $|b|=\sqrt{2}$ |a|, 故 A 正确;
 - $a \cdot c = -1 \times 2 + 1 \times (-2) = -4 \neq 0$,故 B 错误;

因为(-1)×(-2)-1×2=0,所以a//c,故C正确;

$$\cos\langle \boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b} \rangle = \frac{\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b}}{|\boldsymbol{a}| \cdot |\boldsymbol{b}|} = \frac{-2+0}{2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
,所以 $\langle \boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b} \rangle = \frac{3\pi}{4}$. 故 D 错误. 故选 AC.

10. BC 由题意可知: e_1 , e_2 可以看成一组基底向量,根据平面向量基本定理可知: A,D 正确,B 不正确; 对于 C,当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \mu_1 = \mu_2 = 0$ 时,则 $\lambda_1 e_1 + \mu_1 e_2 = \lambda_2 e_1 + \mu_2 e_2 = 0$, 此时任意实数 λ 均有 $\lambda_1 e_1 + \mu_1 e_2 = \lambda (\lambda_2 e_1 + \mu_2 e_2)$,故 C 不正确.故选 BC. 11. AC 由题意知 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (-1,2)$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = (-2,1)$, $\overrightarrow{BC} = (-1,-1)$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{OP} = m$ $\overrightarrow{AB} + n$ $\overrightarrow{AC} = m$ (-1,2) + m (-2,1) = (-m-2n,2m+n), 若 $\overrightarrow{OP} \perp \overrightarrow{BC}$, 则 $\overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = m+2n-2m-n=n-m=0$, 故 A 正确; $\overrightarrow{PA} = (-1+m+2n,1-2m-n)$, $\overrightarrow{PB} = (-2+m+2n,3-2m-n)$, $\overrightarrow{PC} = (-3+m+2n,2-2m-n)$, 所以

$$\overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{PB} + \overrightarrow{PC} = (-6 + 3m + 6n, 6 - 6m - 3n) = \mathbf{0}$$
,所以 $m = n = \frac{2}{3}$,所以 $2m + n = 2$,故 B 错误;

因为 \overrightarrow{PB} = (-2+m+2n,3-2m-n), \overrightarrow{BC} = (-1,-1),所以 3m+3n=5,故 C 正确; 因为 \overrightarrow{AP} 在 \overrightarrow{AC} 方向上的投影向量是(2,-1),所以 \overrightarrow{AP} • \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AC} • (2,-1),所以-2(1-m-2n)+2m+n-1=-5,即 4m+5n=-2,故 D 错误. 故选 AC.

12. ACD 由题意可知 $b^2 + c^2 - 12 = b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = bc$,利用余弦定理得 $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2}$,因为 $A \in (0,\pi)$,所以 $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$,故 A 正确;

由上述可知, $\triangle ABC$ 的面积 $S = \frac{1}{2}bc\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}bc$,且易知 $b^2 + c^2 - 12 = bc \geqslant 2bc - 12$,解出 $12 \geqslant bc$,当且仅当 $b = c = 2\sqrt{3}$ 时取等号,此时 $S = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}bc = 3\sqrt{3}$,故 B 错误;

在 $\triangle ABD$ 和 $\triangle ACD$ 中,对 $\angle ADB$ 和 $\angle ADC$ 利用余弦定理, $\frac{BD^2 + AD^2 - AB^2}{2BD \cdot AD} = -\frac{CD^2 + AD^2 - AC^2}{2CD \cdot AD}$,化简

后有 $AD^2 = 3 + \frac{bc}{2}$,由上述知,bc 的最大值为 12,因此 AD 最大为 3,故 C 正确;

利用正弦定理, $\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{a}{\sin A} = 4$,则 $b = 4\sin B$, $c = 4\sin C$,于是 $\triangle ABC$ 的周长 $L = 2\sqrt{3} + 4\sin B + 4\sin B$

$$4 \sin C = 2\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{3} \sin \left(B + \frac{\pi}{6}\right),$$
由于是锐角三角形,因此
$$\begin{cases} 0 < B < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \text{解出} \frac{\pi}{6} < B < \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{则 } L \in (6 + 2\sqrt{3}, 6\sqrt{3}], \text{故} \\ 0 < C < \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

D正确. 故选 ACD.

- 13. $\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)$ 或 $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)$ 因为 $\mathbf{a} = (3, 6)$,所以 $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 6^2} = 3\sqrt{5}$,所以与向量 \mathbf{a} 平行的单位向量 为 $\frac{\mathbf{a}}{3\sqrt{5}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)$ 或 $\frac{\mathbf{a}}{-3\sqrt{5}} = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)$.
- 14. $\frac{17\pi}{4}$ 因为 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为 $a^2 + b^2 c^2$,所以 $a^2 + b^2 c^2 = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$,即 $\frac{1}{4}\sin C = \cos C$,又 $\sin^2 C + \cos^2 C = 1$, $\sin C > 0$,所以 $\sin C = \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}$,设 $\triangle ABC$ 的外接圆的半径为r,所以 $2r = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \sqrt{17}$,解得 $r = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$,所以 $\triangle ABC$ 的外接圆的面积为 $\pi r^2 = \frac{17\pi}{4}$.
- 15.3 记 $AC \cap BD = O$, 又 $AE \perp BD$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{AE} \cdot \overrightarrow{EO} = 0$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{AE} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AE} \cdot 2 \overrightarrow{AO} = 2 \overrightarrow{AE} \cdot (\overrightarrow{AE} + \overrightarrow{EO}) = 2 \overrightarrow{AE}^2 + 2 \overrightarrow{AE} \cdot \overrightarrow{EO} = 2 \overrightarrow{AE}^2 = 18$,解得 $|\overrightarrow{AE}| = 3$.
- 16. $(2\sqrt{3},4]$ 因为 $a=2\sqrt{3},A=\frac{2\pi}{3}$,由余弦定理得 $a^2=b^2+c^2-2bc\cos A$,

所以
$$12=b^2+c^2+bc=(b+c)^2-bc\geqslant (b+c)^2-\frac{1}{4}(b+c)^2=\frac{3}{4}(b+c)^2$$
,

当且仅当 b=c=2 时等号成立.

- ∴ $(b+c)^2 \le 16$, $\ \ \, x + c > 0$,
- $\therefore b+c \leq 4$,又因为 $b+c>a=2\sqrt{3}$,

所以 $2\sqrt{3} < b+c \le 4$,即 b+c 取值范围为 $(2\sqrt{3},4]$. (2)因为 a-b=(2,4)-(3,1)=(-1,3),2b-3c=2(3,1)-3(1,2)=(3,-4),由正弦定理得 $\sqrt{3}\sin A\sin B$ -3sin $B\cos A$ =0, …… 2分 (2)由余弦定理得 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2cb\cos A$,所以 $7 = b^2 + 2^2 - 2b$,解得 b = 3 或 b = -1(舍), ………… 7 分 所以 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积 $S = \frac{1}{2}bc\sin A = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 9分 设 $\triangle ABC$ 内切圆的半径为r, $\overrightarrow{AE} \cdot \overrightarrow{BF} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}\right) \cdot (-\overrightarrow{AB} + \lambda \overrightarrow{AC}) = -\frac{2}{3}|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{3}|\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 + \frac{2\lambda - 1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = -2 + \lambda + (2\lambda - 1)$ 1) • $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = (\sqrt{3} + 1)\lambda - 2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{7 + \sqrt{3}}{4}$, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ (2)因为 $a^2+c^2-b^2=ac$,所以 $a^2+c^2=ac+4$. 因为 D 是线段 AC 的中点,所以 $\overrightarrow{BD} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{BC})$,

$$\Box N D$$
 是线权 AC 的中点,所以 $BD - \frac{1}{2}(BA + BC)$,

由正弦定理得 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{2}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$,所以 $a = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin A$, $c = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin C$,

所以 $ac = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin A \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin C = \frac{16}{3} \sin A \sin \left(A + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{8}{3} \sin \left(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \frac{4}{3}$, 9 分

又△ABC 为锐角三角形,所以
$$\begin{cases} 0 < A < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0 < \frac{2\pi}{3} - A < \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$
解得 $\frac{\pi}{6} < A < \frac{\pi}{2},$ 所以 $\frac{\pi}{6} < 2A - \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{5\pi}{6}, \dots 10 分$

所以
$$ac \in \left(\frac{8}{3}, 4\right]$$
,所以 $\overrightarrow{BD}^2 \in \left(\frac{7}{3}, 3\right]$,

21. 解:(1)在 $\triangle DAC$ 中,由余弦定理得 $AC^2 = DA^2 + DC^2 - 2DA \cdot DC\cos \angle ADC = 3$,即 $AC = \sqrt{3}$.

因为 AD=CD=1, $\angle ADC=120^{\circ}$, 所以 $\angle DAC=30^{\circ}$,

 $\therefore D \ni BC$ 的中点, $\therefore \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{2} (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC})$,

所以
$$\sin\angle ABC = \frac{AC\sin\angle BAC}{BC} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
, 4 分

在
$$\triangle ABC$$
中,由余弦定理得 $\cos \angle ABC = \frac{BA^2 + BC^2 - AC^2}{2BA \cdot BC} = \frac{m^2 + 4m^2 - 3}{4m^2} = \frac{5m^2 - 3}{4m^2}$.

所以△ABC 的面积
$$S = \frac{1}{2}BA \cdot BC\sin\angle ABC = \frac{1}{2}m \cdot 2m\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{5m^2-3}{4m^2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{-9\left(m^2-\frac{5}{3}\right)^2+16}$$
,

所以
$$S_{\max}=1$$
,此时 $m^2=\frac{5}{3}$, 9 分

又
$$\triangle DAC$$
 的面积 $S_{\triangle DAC} = \frac{1}{2}DA \cdot DC\sin\angle ADC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$,

$$\overrightarrow{AD} | ^2 = \frac{1}{4} (\overrightarrow{AB}^2 + \overrightarrow{AC}^2 + 2 \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}) = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(1 + 16 + 2 \times 1 \times 4 \cos \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{21}{4}, \quad \dots \quad 4 \text{ }$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2},$$

在
$$\triangle BAD$$
中, $\cos \angle BAD = \frac{1 + \frac{21}{4} - \frac{13}{4}}{2 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}$; 5 分

(2)由(1)可知: $|AD|^2 = \frac{1}{4}(17 + 8\cos\angle BAC)$,

$$\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{1}{2} (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{1}{2} + 2\cos\angle BAC$$

$$\because \sin \angle BAD = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}$$
, D 为 BC 的中点, $\therefore \cos \angle BAD = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}$,

$$\therefore \cos \angle BAD = \frac{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD}}{|\overrightarrow{AB}| \times |\overrightarrow{AD}|} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2} + 2\cos \angle BAC}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{17 + 8\cos \angle BAC}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7},$$

设
$$AE = x(0 < x \le 1), AF = y(2 \le y < 4),$$

则
$$\sqrt{6}S_{\triangle AEF} = \frac{1}{2} \times xy \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \sqrt{6} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}xy$$
, 8 分

设
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \mu \overrightarrow{AE} + (1-\mu)\overrightarrow{AF}, \overrightarrow{AG} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{\lambda}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{\lambda}{2}\overrightarrow{AC} = \mu x \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{y(1-\mu)}{4}\overrightarrow{AC},$$

则
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\lambda}{2} = \mu x, \\ \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{y(1-\mu)}{4}, \end{cases}$$
解得 $\mu = \frac{y}{4x+y}$,

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AG} \cdot \overrightarrow{EF} = \overrightarrow{AG} \cdot (\overrightarrow{AF} - \overrightarrow{AE}) = \left(\frac{y}{4x + y} \overrightarrow{AE} + \frac{4x}{4x + y} \overrightarrow{AF} \right) \cdot (\overrightarrow{AF} - \overrightarrow{AE})$$

$$= \frac{4x}{4x+y} \overrightarrow{AF}^{2} - \frac{y}{4x+y} \overrightarrow{AE}^{2} + \frac{y-4x}{4x+y} \overrightarrow{AE} \cdot \overrightarrow{AF} = \frac{\frac{9}{2}xy^{2} - 3x^{2}y}{4x+y},$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{\overrightarrow{AG} \cdot \overrightarrow{EF}}{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}xy} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(3y - 2x)}{4x + y},$$

令
$$\frac{y}{x}$$
 = t,t≥2,则 $m = \frac{\sqrt{2}(3y-2x)}{4x+y} = \sqrt{2} \times \frac{3t-2}{t+4} = \sqrt{2} \left(3 - \frac{14}{t+4}\right) \ge \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$,当且仅当 $t = 2$ 时取等号,