2023 届高三第一次学业质量评价(T8 联考) 数学试题参考答案及多维细目表

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答案	С	В	A	С	В	D	С	D	ABD	AC	ABD	ACD

1.【答案】C

【解析】由 $1+zi+zi^2 = |1-\sqrt{3}i|$ 可得(i-1)z = 1, $z = \frac{1}{i-1} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$, 故选 C.

2.【答案】B

【解析】 $M = \{x \mid x > 2\}$, $N = \{x \mid 0 < x \le 3\}$, 故 $M \cup N = \{x \mid x > 0\}$, 故选 B.

3.【答案】A

【解析】若 $a_n > 0$,则 $S_n > S_{n-1}$, $:: \{S_n\}$ 是递增数列, $:: (a_n > 0)$ "是" $\{S_n\}$ 是递增数列"的充分条件;若 $\{S_n\}$ 是递增数列,则 $S_n > S_{n-1}$, $:: (a_n > 0)$ ($n \ge 2$),但是 a_1 的符号不确定, $:: (a_n > 0)$ "不是" $\{S_n\}$ 是递增数列"的必要条件,故选 A.

4.【答案】C

【解析】选项 A:有可能出现点数 6,例如 2,2,3,4,6;

选项 B:有可能出现点数 6,例如 2,2,2,3,6;

选项 C: 不可能出现点数 6, $\because \frac{1}{5} \times (6-2)^2 =$

3.2,如果出现点数 6,则方差大于或等于 3.2,不可能是 2.4;

选项 D.有可能出现点数 6,例如 2,2,2,3,6,故选 C.

5.【答案】B

【解析】:
$$\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \cos\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\cos\alpha$$

= $\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$,

6.【答案】D

【解析】设圆台的上底面半径为r,下底面半径R,母线长为l,球的半径为 R_0 ,

::球与圆台的两个底面和侧面均相切,

$$l = r + R = 1 + 3 = 4, R_0^2 = 1 \times 3 = 3,$$

∴ 圆台的侧面积与球的表面积之比为 $\frac{S_{\parallel}}{S_{\pm}} = \frac{\pi(r+R) \cdot l}{4\pi R_0^2} = \frac{\pi(1+3) \times 4}{4\pi \times 3} = \frac{4}{3}$,故选 D.

7.【答案】C

【解析】:g(x)为偶函数,:g(x) = g(-x),即 f(1+x)-x=f(1-x)+x,两边同时对 x 求导 得 f'(1+x)-1=-f'(1-x)+1,

 $\mathbb{P} f'(1+x)+f'(1-x)=2,$

f'(x)为奇函数, f'(-x) = -f'(x), 又 f'(1+x)+f'(1-x)=2, 即 f'(x)=2-f'(2-x),

联立 f'(-x) = -f'(x)得 -f'(-x) = 2 - f'(2-x),即 f'(x+2) = f'(x) + 2,

 $f'(2\ 023) = f'(2 \times 1\ 011 + 1) = f'(1) + 2 \times 1\ 011 = 2\ 023$,故选 C.

8.【答案】D

【解析】依题意,设 $P(x_1, y_1), Q(-x_1, -y_1),$ $B(x_2, y_2), A(2x_1, 0),$ 直线 PQ, QB(QA), BP 的

斜率分别为
$$k_1$$
, k_2 , k_3 ,则 $k_2 = \frac{0 - (-y_1)}{2x_1 - (-x_1)} = \frac{y_1}{3x_1}$

$$=\frac{1}{3}k_1, k_1k_3=-1, :: k_2k_3=-\frac{1}{3},$$

:
$$\frac{x_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_1^2}{b^2} = 1$$
, $\frac{x_2^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_2^2}{b^2} = 1$,两式相减得

$$\frac{{x_1}^2-{x_2}^2}{a^2}+\frac{{y_1}^2-{y_2}^2}{b^2}=0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{(y_1 + y_2)}{(x_1 + x_2)} \cdot \frac{(y_1 - y_2)}{(x_1 - x_2)} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}, \quad || k_2 k_3 = -\frac{b^2}{a^2},$$

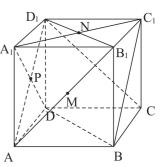
$$\therefore -\frac{b^2}{a^2} = -\frac{1}{3}, \therefore \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore e^2 = \frac{c^2}{a^2} = 1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{2}{3},$$

∴椭圆的离心率 $e=\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$,故选 D.

9.【答案】ABD

【解析】连接 A_1C_1 , A_1D ,则 NP 是 $\triangle A_1C_1D$ 的中位线, $\therefore NP // DC_1$,故选项 A 正确;

连接 B_1D_1 , B_1A , 则 $MN//AD_1$, $\therefore MN//$ A



平面 ACD_1 ,即 MN//平面 ACP,故选项 B 正确;连接 B_1D_1 , B_1A , AD_1 ,则平面 MNP 即为平面 B_1AD_1 ,显然 D_1C 不垂直平面 B_1AD_1 ,故选项 C 错误;

:PM//BD, $:=\angle DBC_1$ 即为 PM 与 BC_1 所成的角, $\angle DBC_1 = 60^\circ$, 故选项 D 正确. 故选 ABD.

10.【答案】AC

【解析】方法一:将 $f(x) = \sin(2x + \varphi)$ 的图像向

左 平 移 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 个 单 位 得 到 $g(x) = \sin\left[2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \varphi\right] = \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2} + \varphi\right)$ 的 图像,

:g(x)的图像与 f(x)的图像关于 y 轴对称, :g(0)=f(0),即 $\cos \varphi = \sin \varphi$,

 $|\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $: \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 经检验, 满足题意, 故选项 A 正确, 选项 B 不正确:

设 f(x)的周期为 T, g(x)的图像是 f(x)的图像向左平移 $\frac{T}{4}$ 个得到, g(x)的对称轴过 f(x)的对称中心, 故选项 C 正确:

当 $m \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{8}\right]$ 时, f(m) 的 值 域 为 $\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1\right], \text{当 } n \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{8}\right]$ 时, g(n) 的值域为 $\left[0, 1\right], \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1\right]$ $\subset [0, 1]$, 故选项 D 不正确. 故 选 AC.

方法二:由题意可得 $g(x) = \sin\left[2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \varphi\right]$ = $\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2} + \varphi\right)$,

 \vdots g(x) 的图像与 f(x) 的图像关于 y 轴对称, \vdots g(x) = f(-x),

$$\mathbb{P}\sin\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{2}+\varphi\right)=\sin\left(-2x+\varphi\right),$$

$$\therefore 2x + \frac{\pi}{2} + \varphi = \pi + 2x - \varphi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

解得 $\varphi = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbb{Z}, : |\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}, : \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4},$ 故 选项 A 正确,选项 B 不正确;

$$f(x) = \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$
, 令 $2x + \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 得 $f(x)$ 的对称中心为 $\left(\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}, 0\right)$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $g(x) = \sin\left(2x + \frac{3}{4}\pi\right)$, 令 $2x + \frac{3}{4}\pi = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 得 $g(x)$ 的对称轴为 $x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\therefore g(x)$ 的对称轴过 $f(x)$ 的对称中心,故选项 C 正确;选项 D 的判断同上.

11.【答案】ABD

【解析】由
$$nS_n = (n+1)S_{n-1} + (n-1)n$$
 • $(n+1)(n \ge 2, n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ 得 $\frac{S_n}{n+1} - \frac{S_{n-1}}{n} = n-1$ $(n \ge 2, n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$; \vdots $\frac{S_2}{3} - \frac{S_1}{2} = 1$, $\frac{S_3}{4} - \frac{S_2}{3} = 2$, ... , $\frac{S_n}{n+1} - \frac{S_{n-1}}{n} = n-1$,

累加得 $\frac{S_n}{n+1} - \frac{S_1}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$,解得 $2S_n = n^3 - 51n - 50$ ($n \ge 2$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$),当 n = 1 时, $S_1 = -50$ 满足上式, $\therefore S_n = \frac{n^3 - 51n - 50}{2}$,

当 $n \ge 2$ 时, $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = \frac{3n^2 - 3n - 50}{2}$,

 $: a_5 = 5 > 0$,故选项 A 正确:

当 $n \ge 2$ 时, $a_n = \frac{3n^2 - 3n - 50}{2}$ 单调递增,又 $a_1 =$

 $S_1 = -50$, $a_2 = S_2 - S_1 = -22$,

 $\frac{8^3-51\times8-50}{2}$ =27>0, **::** 当 S_n >0 时, n 的最

小值为8,故选项C错误;

当 n=1,2,3,4 时, $\frac{S_n}{a_n} > 0$; 当 n=5,6,7 时, $\frac{S_n}{a_n} < 0$; 当 $n \ge 8$ 时, $\frac{S_n}{a_n} > 0$,

∴当 n=5,6,7 时,考虑 $\frac{S_n}{a_n}$ 的最小值,

又当 n=5,6,7 时, $\frac{1}{a_n}$ 恒为正且单调递减, S_n 恒为负且单调递增,

 $\therefore \frac{S_n}{a_n}$ 单调递增, \therefore 当 n=5 时, $\frac{S_n}{a_n}$ 取得最小值, 故选项 D 正确, 故选 ABD.

12.【答案】ACD

【解析】由题意得 $\left[\frac{f(x)}{e^x}\right]' = \frac{x - \sin x}{e^{2x}}$,

设
$$F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^x}$$
,则 $F'(x) = \frac{x - \sin x}{e^{2x}}$,

易得当 x < 0 时,F'(x) < 0,当 x > 0 时,F'(x) > 0,

∴函数 F(x)在 $(-\infty,0)$ 上单调递减,在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上单调递增,

: F(0) < F(1), 即 $\frac{f(0)}{e^0} < \frac{f(1)}{e}, : f(1) > e,$ 选项 A 正确;

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin\frac{\pi}{2}}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}} > 0,$$

$$: f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) > f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
,选项 B 错误;

设
$$h(x) = f'(x) - f(x) = \frac{x - \sin x}{e^x}$$
,

则
$$h'(x) = \left(\frac{x - \sin x}{e^x}\right)' = \frac{1 - \cos x - x + \sin x}{e^x}$$
,

设 $r(x) = 1 - \cos x - x + \sin x$,

则当 $x \ge \pi$ 时, $r(x) = (1-x) + (\sin x - \cos x)$ < $(1-\pi) + 2 < 0$;

当 $x \le 0$ 时, $\sin x \ge x$, 且 $1 - \cos x \ge 0$, $\therefore r(x) \ge 0$; 当 $0 < x < \pi$ 时, $r'(x) = \sin x - 1 + \cos x$

 $= \sqrt{2} \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - 1,$

当 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 时 $, r'(x) > 0, \therefore r(x)$ 单调递增,

当 $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$ 时 $, r'(x) < 0, \therefore r(x)$ 单调递减,

 $\nabla : r(0) = 0, r(\pi) = 2 - \pi < 0,$

 $\therefore \exists x_0 \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right),$ 使得 $r(x_0) = 0$,

即当 $x \in (0, x_0)$ 时,r(x) > 0,当 $x \in (x_0, \pi)$ 时,r(x) < 0;

综上: 当 $x \in (-\infty, x_0)$ 时, $r(x) \ge 0$, 即 $h'(x) \ge 0$, 此h(x)单调递增;

当 $x \in (x_0, +\infty)$ 时,r(x) < 0,即h'(x) < 0,

∴h(x)单调递减,

当 x>0 时,易证 $x>\sin x$, h(x)>0,

且当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $h(x) \rightarrow 0$,

$$\mathbb{Z} : x_0 \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right), h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - 1}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}} > \frac{\frac{3}{2} - 1}{e^2} = 0$$

 $\frac{1}{2e^2}$, :: 方程 $h(x) = \frac{1}{2e^2}$ 有两个解,即方程 f'(x)

 $=f(x)+\frac{1}{2e^2}$ 有两个解,选项 C 正确;

由 $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^x}$ 可得 $f(x) = e^x \cdot F(x)$, $\therefore f'(x)$

 $=e^x[F(x)+F'(x)],$

 $\diamondsuit u(x) = F(x) + F'(x), \text{ M } u'(x) = F'(x) +$

 $[F'(x)]' = \frac{x - \sin x}{e^{2x}} + \left[\frac{x - \sin x}{e^{2x}}\right]' = \frac{x - \sin x}{e^{2x}}$

$$+\frac{1-\cos x-2(x-\sin x)}{e^{2x}}=\frac{r(x)}{e^{2x}},$$

由以上分析可知,当 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 时,r(x) > 0,即u'(x) > 0,

 $\therefore u(x)$ 单调递增, $\therefore u(x) > u(0) = F(0) + F'(0) = 1, \therefore f'(x) > 0,$

 $\therefore f(x)$ 在区间 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上单调递增,选项 D 正确. 故选 ACD.

13.【答案】5

【解析】 $\left(1-\frac{1}{x}\right)(1+x)^6 = (1+x)^6 - \frac{1}{x}(1+x)^6$, 展开式中 x^3 的系数为 $C_6^3 - C_6^4 = 5$.

14.【答案】 $\frac{5}{6}$ π

【解析】方法一:作向量 $\overrightarrow{OA} = a$, $\overrightarrow{AB} = b$,则 $\overrightarrow{OB} = a$ +b,由题意 $OA \perp OB$,且|AB| = 2 |OB|,

$$\therefore \angle OAB = \frac{\pi}{6}, \therefore a, b$$
 的夹角为 $\frac{5}{6}\pi$.

方法二:由 $|\mathbf{b}| = 2 |\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}|$ 平方得 $|\mathbf{b}|^2 = 4(|\mathbf{a}|^2 + 2\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + |\mathbf{b}|^2),$ $(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \perp \mathbf{a},$ $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = -|\mathbf{a}|^2,$ 代入 $|\mathbf{b}|^2 = 4(|\mathbf{a}|^2 + 2\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + |\mathbf{b}|^2)$

得
$$|\mathbf{b}| = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} |\mathbf{a}|$$
, $\mathbf{..}\cos\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}\rangle = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}| \cdot |\mathbf{b}|} =$

 $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\therefore a$, b 的夹角为 $\frac{5}{6}$ π .

15.【答案】 $\left[\frac{\ln 2}{2}, \frac{\ln 3}{3}\right)$

【解析】令 $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{r}$,则 $f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{r^2}$,

当 $x \in (0,e)$ 时,f'(x) > 0,**.** f(x)单调递增; 当 $x \in (e, +\infty)$ 时,f'(x) < 0,**.** f(x) 单调 递减,

且当 $x \in (0,1)$ 时,f(x) < 0,当 $x \in (1,+\infty)$ 时,f(x) > 0,

方 法 一: 原 不 等 式 等 价 于 $\begin{cases} x > 1, \\ \frac{\ln x}{x} > a, \end{cases} \stackrel{0 < x < 1,}{\underbrace{\frac{\ln x}{x} < a,}}$

:有且只有一个整数解, $f(2) \leq a < f(3)$,

即实数 a 的取值范围为 $\left[\frac{\ln 2}{2}, \frac{\ln 3}{3}\right)$.

方法二:原不等式等价于 $\left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^2 - a \cdot \frac{\ln x}{x} > 0$,

若 a>0,则 $\frac{\ln x}{x}>a$ 或 $\frac{\ln x}{x}<0$, $\frac{\ln x}{x}<0$ 显然没有整数解,

要满足 $\frac{\ln x}{r}$ >a有且只有一个整数解,又 f(4)=

$$\frac{\ln 4}{4} = \frac{\ln 2}{2} = f(2) < f(3), 则 f(2) \leq a < f(3), 可$$
 得
$$\frac{\ln 2}{2} \leq a < \frac{\ln 3}{3};$$

若 a < 0,则 $\frac{\ln x}{x} > 0$ 或 $\frac{\ln x}{x} < a$, $\frac{\ln x}{x} > 0$ 有无数多

个整数解, $\frac{\ln x}{x} < a$ 没有整数解;

若a=0,不等式显然有无穷多个整数解,

综上,实数 a 的取值范围为 $\left[\frac{\ln 2}{2}, \frac{\ln 3}{3}\right)$.

16.【答案】 $\frac{\sqrt{21}}{3}$; $\frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$

【解析】方法一:设 $\angle POF_2 = \alpha$,则有 $\tan \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$,又

 F_2P 垂直于渐近线 $y = \frac{b}{a}x$, $\therefore |OP| = a, |PF_2|$ = b.

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{b}{c}, \cos \alpha = \frac{a}{c},$$

在 $\triangle OF_1P$ 中,由 正 弦 定 理: $\frac{a}{\sin{(\alpha-30^\circ)}}$ = $\frac{c}{\sin{20^\circ}}$,

$$\therefore \frac{a}{\frac{b}{c} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2c}{1}, \therefore a = \sqrt{3}b - a, \therefore 2a =$$

$$\sqrt{3}b$$
, $a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b$, $e = \frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{3}$,

方法二: 依题意可得 $P\left(\frac{a^2}{c}, \frac{ab}{c}\right), F_1\left(-c, 0\right),$ $F_2\left(c, 0\right),$

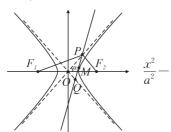
$$\therefore |PF_1| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a^2+c^2}{c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{ab}{c}\right)^2} = \sqrt{3a^2+c^2},$$

 $\mathbb{Z}|PO|=a, |OF_1|=c,$

在 $\triangle OPF_1$ 中, $|OF_1|^2 = |PF_1|^2 + |PO|^2 - 2$ • $|PO| \cdot |PF_1| \cdot \cos \angle F_1 PO = 3a^2 + c^2$,

即
$$c^2 = 3a^2 + c^2 + a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot \sqrt{3a^2 + c^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
,化简
得 $3c^2 = 7a^2$,

$$\therefore e = \frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{3},$$



如图, 过 P 点的切线 PQ 与双曲线切于点 $M(x_0, y_0)$, 设 $P(x_1, y_1)$, $Q(x_2, y_2)$,

又P,Q均在双曲线的渐近线上,故设 $P(x_1,$

$$\frac{b}{a}x_1$$
, $Q(x_2, -\frac{b}{a}x_2)$,

$$\mathbb{X} \tan \alpha = \frac{b}{a}, \ \therefore \sin 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{b}{a}}{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2}$$

$$=\frac{2ab}{a^2+b^2},$$

过 *M* 点的切线 $PQ: \frac{x_0 x}{a^2} - \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = 1$,

$$\mathbb{RI} y = \frac{b^2 x_0 x}{y_0 a^2} - \frac{b^2}{y_0},$$

代入 $b^2x^2 - a^2y^2 = 0$,化简得 $(a^2y_0^2 - b^2x_0^2)x^2 + 2a^2b^2x_0x - a^4b^2 = 0$,

$$\sum b^2 x_0^2 - a^2 y_0^2 = a^2 b^2$$
,

$$-a^2b^2x^2+2a^2b^2x_0x-a^4b^2=0$$

$$:S_{\triangle PQQ} = \frac{b}{a} |x_1 x_2| = ab = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} b \cdot b = 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$b^2 = 4$$

∴
$$b=2,a=\sqrt{3}$$
,故双曲线的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{3}-\frac{y^2}{4}=1$.

17.【解析】(1) 由题意得 $2 \ln a_2 = \ln a_1 + \ln a_3$,

$$: a_2 = a_1 \cdot a_3,$$

又 $\{S_n + a_1\}$ 是等比数列,

$$(S_2+a_1)^2=(S_1+a_1)\cdot(S_3+a_1)$$
,

$$:: a_1 = 1, :: \begin{cases} a_2^2 = a_3, \\ (a_2 + 2)^2 = 2(2 + a_2 + a_3), \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a_2^2 - 2a_2 = 0$$
,又 $a_n > 0$,故 $a_2 = 2$,

又 $\{\ln a_n\}$ 是等差数列,故 $\{a_n\}$ 为等比数列,首项 $a_1=1$,公比 $q=\frac{a_2}{a}=2$,

 $\therefore \{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = 2^{n-1}$ 5 分 (2) $\therefore a_n = 2^{n-1}$.

$$b_n = \log_2 a_{2n-1} + \log_2 a_{2n} = \log_2 2^{2n-1-1} + \log_2 2^{2n-1}$$

$$= 2n-2+2n-1=4n-3$$

$$\diamondsuit$$
 $C_n = (-1)^n \cdot b_n^2$,则 $C_{2n-1} + C_{2n} = -b_{2n-1}^2 + b_{2n}^2$
 $c_2 = (b_{2n} + b_{2n-1})(b_{2n} - b_{2n-1}) = 4(b_{2n} + b_{2n-1})(n \in \mathbb{R})$

 \mathbf{N}^*),记{ C_n }的前 n 项和为 T_n ,

$$\therefore T_{10} = (C_1 + C_2) + \dots + (C_9 + C_{10}) = 4(b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_{10}) = 4 \times \frac{(1 + 37) \times 10}{2} = 760,$$

∴数列{(-1)ⁿ • b_n ²}的前 10 项和为 760. ····· 10 分

18. 【解析】(1) 由 $A + B + C = \pi$, $\therefore A + C = \pi - B$, $\cos B = -\cos(A + C)$,

$$\therefore \cos (A-C) - \cos (A+C) = \frac{3}{2},$$

$$\therefore \sin A \cdot \sin C = \frac{3}{4},$$

又 a,b,c 成等比数列,故 $b^2 = ac$,

$$\therefore \sin^2 B = \sin A \cdot \sin C = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\therefore \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

方法一:::
$$|\cos B| = \frac{1}{2}$$
,又 $\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} =$

$$\frac{a^2+c^2-ac}{2ac}$$
 $\geqslant \frac{2ac-ac}{2ac} = \frac{1}{2}$, 当且仅当 $a=c$ 时,等 号成立。

$$\therefore \cos B = \frac{1}{2}, a = c, \not Z \ 0 < B < \pi,$$

方法二:若
$$B = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
,则 $\cos B = \frac{1}{2}$,代入 $\cos (A - C)$
+ $\cos B = \frac{3}{2}$,则 $\cos (A - C) = 1$,

$$\therefore 0 < A < \pi, 0 < C < \pi, \therefore A = C = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

若
$$B = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$
,则 $\cos B = -\frac{1}{2}$,代入 $\cos (A - C) +$

$$\cos B = \frac{3}{2}$$
, $y = \cos (A - C) = 2(\$)$,

综上
$$A=B=C=\frac{\pi}{3}$$
. 6 分 (2) $\therefore b=2, \therefore |AB|=2$,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |AB| \cdot |BD| \cdot \sin 60^{\circ},$$

$$\mathbb{I} \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \cdot |BD| \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore |BD| = 3, \therefore |CD|$$

=1,由余弦定理:在
$$\triangle ACD$$
 中, $|AD|^2 = |AC|^2 + |CD|^2 - 2|AC| \cdot |CD|\cos \angle DCA = 2^2 + 1^2 - 2 \times 2 \times 1 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 7$,

又由正弦定理:
$$\frac{|AD|}{\sin 120^{\circ}} = \frac{|CD|}{\sin \angle CAD}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sin \angle CAD},$$

∴
$$\sin \angle CAD = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{14}$$
. 12 分

19. 【解析】记 A_i (i=1,2,3,4,5)表示"第 i 局甲获胜", (1)设 A 表示"比赛一共进行了四局并且甲班最 终获胜",则事件 A 包括三种情况: $\overline{A_1}A_2A_3A_4$, A_1 $\overline{A_2}A_3A_4$, A_1A_2 $\overline{A_3}A_4$,这三种情况互斥,且 A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , A_4 相互独立,

$$\therefore P(A) = P(\overline{A_1}A_2A_3A_4 + A_1 \overline{A_2}A_3A_4 + A_1A_2$$

•
$$\overline{A_3}A_4$$
) = $P(\overline{A_1}A_2A_3A_4) + P(A_1 \overline{A_2}A_3A_4) +$

$$P(A_1A_2\overline{A_3}A_4) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

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

(2)由题意,X的所有可能取值有 0,2,4,6,

$$P(X=0) = P(\overline{A_1} \ \overline{A_2} \ \overline{A_3}) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{18},$$

 $P(X=2) = P(A_1 \overline{A_2} \ \overline{A_3} \ \overline{A_4} + \overline{A_1} A_2 \ \overline{A_3} \ \overline{A_4} + \overline{A_1}$

•
$$\overline{A_2}A_3 \overline{A_4}$$
) = $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{36}$,
 $P(X=4) = P(A_1A_2 \overline{A_3} \overline{A_4} \overline{A_5} + A_1 \overline{A_2} A_3 \overline{A_4} \overline{A_5}$

$$P(X=4) = P(A_1 A_2 \overline{A_3} \overline{A_4} \overline{A_5} + A_1 \overline{A_2} A_3 \overline{A_4} \overline{A_5} + A_1 \overline{A_2} A_3 \overline{A_4} \overline{A_5} + A_1 \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3} A_4 \overline{A_5} + \overline{A_1} A_2 A_3 \overline{A_4} \overline{A_5} + \overline{A_1} A_2 \overline{A_3} \bullet$$

$$A_4 \overline{A_5} + \overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} A_3 A_4 \overline{A_5}) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac$$

$$+\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{13}{72};$$

 $P(X=6) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=2) - P(X=0) = 0$

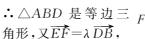
$$4) = 1 - \frac{1}{18} - \frac{5}{36} - \frac{13}{72} = \frac{5}{8}; \dots 10 分$$

:X的分布列为:

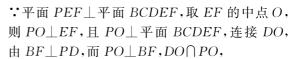
X	0	2	4	6
P	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{13}{72}$	<u>5</u> 8

$$\therefore E(X) = 0 \times \frac{1}{18} + 2 \times \frac{5}{36} + 4 \times \frac{13}{72} + 6 \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{19}{4}.$$

20.【解析】(1) : 菱形 ABCD 中, $\angle ABC = 120^{\circ}$, 故 $\angle A = 60^{\circ}$, AB = AD,







 $\therefore BF$ 上平面 POD, $\therefore BF \bot OD$,

延长 DO 交 AB 于点 N,则 $DN \perp AB$,

又: $AO \perp BD$, $\therefore O$ 为 $\triangle ABD$ 的重心,

又 O 点在 $EF \perp EF //BD$, $\therefore \overrightarrow{EF} = \frac{2}{3} \overrightarrow{DB}$, 即

$$\lambda = \frac{2}{3}$$
. $\cdots \qquad 6 \, \%$

(2)方法一:由(1)连接 CO,设△ABD 边长为

$$a$$
,则 $|PO| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \lambda a$, $|CO| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (2 - \lambda) a$,

∵*PO*⊥平面 *BCDEF*,

∴直线 PC 与平面 BCDEF 所成角为∠PCO,

∴ tan∠
$$PCO = \frac{|PO|}{|CO|} = \frac{\lambda}{2-\lambda} = \frac{1}{3}$$
,解得 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$,

∴ EF 是△ABD 的中位线,

在棱锥 P-BCDEF 中,设 OC 与 BD 相交于 M 点,连接 PM,又设平面 PEF \cap 平面 PBD 于直线 l ,则 l 过点 P ,

∵EF//BD,EF⊄平面 PBD,

∴EF//平面 PBD,

又平面 $PEF \cap$ 平面 PBD 于直线 l,

∴EF // l,同理 l // BD,

由上可知 PO⊥EF,CO⊥EF,

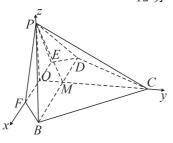
 $:: EF \perp$ 平面 POM, $:: l \perp$ 平面 POM,

 \therefore $\angle OPM$ 就是平面 *PEF* 和平面 *PBD* 所成二面角的平面角,

又 PO=OM,且 PO_OM , \therefore $\angle OPM=45^{\circ}$,即 平面 PEF 与平面 PBD 的夹角为 45°

..... 12 *f*

方法二:以 O 为坐标原点,以 OF,OC,OP 为x轴,y轴,z轴建立空间直角坐标系(如图所示),设菱形ABCD 边长为 2,



則 $P(0,0,\sqrt{3}\lambda), E(-\lambda,0,0), F(\lambda,0,0), B(1,\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}\lambda,0), D(-1,\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}\lambda,0), C(0,2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}\lambda,0), : PO$ 上平面 $BDEF, : \angle PCO$ 即为 PC 与平面 BCDEF 所成的角,

 $\therefore \overrightarrow{OC} = (0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0)$ 即为平面 *PEC* 的法向量.

设平面 PBD 的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (x, y, z)$,

则
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \boldsymbol{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} = 0, \\ \boldsymbol{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = 0, \end{array} \right.$$
 即 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x = 0, \\ x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z = 0, \end{array} \right.$

取 $\mathbf{n} = (0,1,1)$,则 $\cos\langle \overrightarrow{OC}, \mathbf{n} \rangle = \frac{\overrightarrow{OC} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{|\overrightarrow{OC}| \cdot |\mathbf{n}|}$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, :: \langle \overrightarrow{OC}, n \rangle = 45^{\circ},$$

:. 平面 *PEF* 与平面 *PBD* 的夹角为 45°. 12 分

21. 【解析】(1)由题意,AB斜率不为零,设 $AB: x = \lambda y$ + $\frac{p}{2}$ 代入 $y^2 = 2px(p > 0)$, $\therefore y^2 - 2p\lambda y - p^2 = 0$, 设 $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$, 则 $y_1 + y_2 = 2p\lambda$, $y_1y_2 = -p^2$,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle HAB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot p | y_1 - y_2 |$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot p \cdot \sqrt{(y_1 + y_2)^2 - 4y_1y_2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} p \cdot \sqrt{4p^2\lambda^2 + 4p^2} = p^2\sqrt{\lambda^2 + 1},$$

∴当 λ =0 时, $S_{\triangle HAB}$ 取最小值 p^2 ,∴ p^2 =4,∴ p=2,抛物线 C 的方程为: y^2 =4x. …… 5分 (2) 假 设 存 在 $E(x_0,y_0)$,设 $M(x_3,y_3)$, $N(x_4,y_4)$,由题意,MN 斜率不为零,

设 MN 的方程为 $x = t(y-1) + \frac{17}{4}$ 代人 $y^2 = 4x$,

可得
$$y^2 - 4ty + 4t - 17 = 0$$
, \therefore
$$\begin{cases} y_3 + y_4 = 4t, \\ y_3 \cdot y_4 = 4t - 17, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{y_0 - y_3}{x_0 - x_3} \cdot \frac{y_0 - y_4}{x_0 - x_4} = -1$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{(y_0 + y_3)} \cdot \frac{4}{(y_0 + y_4)} = -1,$$

$$\therefore y_0^2 + (y_3 + y_4) y_0 + y_3 y_4 + 16 = 0,$$

$$\therefore y_0^2 + 4ty_0 + 4t - 1 = 0$$
,

$$\mathbb{P} 4t(y_0+1)+y_0^2-1=0, :: \begin{cases} y_0+1=0, \\ y_0^2-1=0, \end{cases}$$

22.【解析】(1)① : $f'(x) = e^x - 1$, 当 x > 0 时, $e^x > 1$.

$$\therefore f'(x) > 0, \therefore f(x)$$
在 $(0, +\infty)$ 单调递增,

:
$$-\frac{6}{5} \le a < \frac{3}{e^3} - 1$$
, : $f(3) = e^3 - 3 + ae^3 < e^3 - 6$

$$3+e^{3}\left(\frac{3}{e^{3}}-1\right)=0, f(4)=e^{4}-4+ae^{3}\geqslant e^{4}-4-ae^{3}\geqslant e^{4}-4-ae^{3}\geqslant e^{4}-4-ae^{3}\geqslant e^{4}-4-ae^{4}\geqslant e^{4}-ae^{4}$$

$$\frac{6}{5}e^3 \approx 7.39^2 - 4 - \frac{6}{5} \times 20.09 > 0$$

②当
$$0 \le x \le x_0$$
 时, $g(x) = x + a - \frac{x-a}{e^x}$,

$$g'(x) = 1 - \frac{1 - x + a}{e^x} = \frac{e^x - 1 + x - a}{e^x}, : x > 0,$$

$$a < 0, : e^{x} - 1 > 0, x - a > 0, : g'(x) > 0,$$

$$: g(x)$$
在(0, x_0)单调递增, $: 3 < x_0 < 4$,

$$\therefore g(x_0) > g(3) = 3 + a - \frac{3 - a}{e^3} \ge 3 - \frac{6}{5} - \frac{3 + \frac{6}{5}}{e^3}$$

$$= \frac{9e^3 - 21}{5e^3} \approx \frac{9 \times 20, 09 - 21}{5 \times 20, 09} > 0,$$

$$\mathbb{Z} : g(1) = 1 + a - \frac{1 - a}{e} = 1 - \frac{1}{e} + a \left(1 + \frac{1}{e} \right) < 1 - \frac{1}{e} + \left(\frac{3}{e^3} - 1 \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{e} \right) = \frac{3 + 3e - 2e^3}{e^4} \approx$$

$$\frac{3+3\times2.72-2\times20.09}{6^4}<0$$

$$:g(x)$$
在[1, x_0]有唯一的零点,(注:取 $g(0)$ <

0 也可以);

当
$$x>x_0$$
 时 $,g'(x)=-\ln x+\frac{1}{x}-1-a<-\ln x_0$

$$+\frac{1}{x_0}-1-a<-\ln 3+\frac{1}{3}-1+\frac{6}{5}=\frac{8}{15}-\ln 3\approx$$

$$\frac{8}{15}-1.1<0,$$

 $\therefore g(x)$ 在 $(x_0, +\infty)$ 单调递减,

$$\therefore g(4) = -3\ln 4 - 5a > -3\ln 4 - 5\left(\frac{3}{e^3} - 1\right) = 5$$

$$-3\ln 4 - \frac{15}{e^3} \approx 0.11 > 0,$$

$$g(e^2) = 2(1 - e^2) - a(e^2 + 1) \leq 2(1 - e^2) + \frac{6}{5}(e^2 + 1) = \frac{16 - 4e^2}{5} \approx \frac{16 - 4 \times 7.39}{5} < 0,$$

 $\therefore g(x)$ 在 $(x_0, +\infty)$ 有唯一的零点,

 $-a(x_2+1)-x_2\ln x_2=0$,

设 $h(x) = \ln x - a(x+1) - x \ln x$, 则 $h(x_2)$ = $h(e^{x_1}) = 0$,

 $x_1 < x_1 < x_0 < x_2, x_e^{x_1} > e, x_2 > x_0 > e,$

丽
$$x > e$$
 时, $h'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - a - \ln x - 1 < \frac{1}{e} - a - 2$

$$\leq \frac{1}{e} + \frac{6}{5} - 2 = \frac{1}{e} - \frac{4}{5} < 0$$
,

 $\therefore h(x)$ 在(e,+ ∞)单调递减, $\therefore x_2 = e^{x_1}$,

要证
$$\frac{e^{x_2}-x_2}{e^{x_1}-x_1}$$
> $e^{\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}}$,即证 $\frac{e^{x_2}-e^{x_1}}{x_2-x_1}$ > $e^{\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}}$,即

证
$$\frac{\mathrm{e}^{x_2}-\mathrm{e}^{x_1}}{\mathrm{e}^{\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}}}>$$
 x_2-x_1 ,即证 $\mathrm{e}^{\frac{x_2-x_1}{2}}-\mathrm{e}^{\frac{x_1-x_2}{2}}>$ x_2-x_2

$$x_1$$
,设 $\frac{x_2-x_1}{2}=t$,则即证 $e^t-e^{-t}>2t$,

设
$$h(t) = e^{t} - e^{-t} - 2t$$
, $t > 0$, 则 $h'(t) = e^{t} + e^{-t} - 2 > 2 - 2 = 0$,

∴ 当 *t*>0 时, *h*(*t*)单调递增,

$$:h(t)>h(0)=0$$
,即证. … 12 分