

哈师大附中三模(理科)数学答案

一、选择题:

DDDBD DAABA AC

二、填空题:

13. -3 ; 14. $\frac{216}{5}$; 15. 20 ; 16. $(-\infty, -2), (-2, +\infty), [-1, 2]$

17. 选择条件是: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$; $\triangle ABC$ $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$ (1 分)

解: 由已知: $2\sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2 \therefore \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1$ (4 分)

$\therefore A + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}\right) \therefore A + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2} \therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ (7 分)

选①: 由 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}bc = \sqrt{3} \therefore bc = 4$ (8 分)

由余弦定理: $4 = b^2 + c^2 - bc$ (10 分)

解得: $b = 2, c = 2$ (12 分)

选②: 由已知: $b + c = 2\sqrt{3}$

由余弦定理得: $4 = b^2 + c^2 - bc$ (10 分)

解得: $a = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}, b = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 或 $a = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, b = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$ (12 分)

选③: 由 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 3$ 得: $bc = 6$ (8 分)

由余弦定理: $4 = b^2 + c^2 - bc \geq 2bc - bc \therefore bc \leq 4$ 矛盾
 $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 不存在 (12 分)

18. 解: (1) 由已知得: 小明中奖概率为 $\frac{2}{3}$, 小红中奖的概率为 $\frac{2}{5}$. 且两人中奖与否互不影响. (1 分)

设“这两人的累计得分 $X \leq 3$ ”为事件 A, 则 A 的对立事件为“ $X = 5$ ”

$\therefore P(X = 5) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{15}$ (4 分)

$\therefore P(A) = 1 - P(X = 5) = \frac{11}{15}$ (6 分)

(2) 设小明、小红都选择方案甲, 抽奖中奖次数为 X_1 , 都选择乙方案抽奖, 中奖次数为 X_2 , 则这两人选择甲方案抽奖, 累计得分的期望为 $E(2X_1)$, 选择乙方案抽奖累计得分期望为 $E(3X_2)$ (8 分)

由已知: $X_1 \sim B\left(2, \frac{2}{3}\right); X_2 \sim B\left(2, \frac{2}{5}\right)$ (10 分)

$\therefore E(X_1) = 2 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}, E(X_2) = 2 \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$

$\therefore E(2X_1) = 2E(X_1) = \frac{8}{3}, E(3X_2) = 3 \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$

$\therefore E(2X_1) > E(3X_2)$

$\therefore$ 他们选择甲方案抽奖时, 累计得分的期望较大 (12 分)

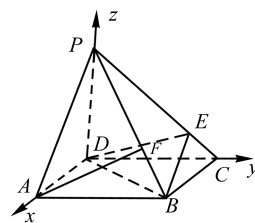
19. (1) $\because PD \perp$ 平面 $ABCD, AD, CD \subset$ 平面 $ABCD$.

$\therefore PD \perp AD, PD \perp CD$

在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $AD \perp CD$

$\therefore DA, DC, DP$ 三条线两两垂直 (1 分)

如图, 分别以 DA, DC, DP 所在直线为 x 轴、 y 轴、 z 轴建立空间直角坐标系



则: $A(2,0,0), B(2,4,0), C(0,4,0), P(0,0,4)$ (2 分)

$\because \overrightarrow{PE} = 3 \overrightarrow{EC} \therefore E(0,3,1); \because \overrightarrow{PF} = 2 \overrightarrow{FB} \therefore \overrightarrow{PF} = \frac{2}{3} \overrightarrow{PB} = \left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{8}{3}, \frac{8}{3}\right)$

$\therefore \overrightarrow{AF} = \overrightarrow{AP} + \overrightarrow{PF} = (-2, 0, 4) + \left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{8}{3}, -\frac{8}{3}\right) = \left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$

设 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$ 为平面 BDE 的一个法向量

由 $\begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{DE} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{DB} = 0 \end{cases}$ 得: $\begin{cases} 2x + 4y = 0 \\ 3y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 取 $\vec{n} = (-2, 1, -3)$ (4 分)

$\therefore \overrightarrow{AF} \cdot \vec{n} = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{8}{3} - 4 = 0$

$\therefore \overrightarrow{AF} \perp \vec{n}$

又 $\because AF \not\subset$ 平面 BDE

$\therefore AF \parallel$ 平面 BDE (7 分)

(2) 假设存在 M 满足 $\overrightarrow{AM} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AP} (0 \leq \lambda \leq 1)$, 使 $CM \perp$ 平面 BDE

$\overrightarrow{CM} = \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{AM} = (2, -4, 0) + \lambda(-2, 0, 4) = (2 - 2\lambda, -4, 4\lambda)$ (8 分)

若 $CM \perp$ 平面 BDE , 则 $\overrightarrow{CM} \parallel \vec{n}$

$\therefore \frac{2 - 2\lambda}{-2} = \frac{-4}{1} = \frac{4\lambda}{-3}$ (10 分)

即: $\begin{cases} 2 - 2\lambda = 8 \\ 12 = 4\lambda \end{cases} \therefore \lambda \in \emptyset$

故不存在满足条件的点 M (12 分)

20. 解: (1) 由已知: $C_2(4, 0); C_1$ 的准线为: $x = -\frac{1}{4}$. (2 分)

$\therefore$ 圆心 C_2 到 C_1 准线距离为 $4 - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{17}{4}$ (3 分)

(2) 设 $P(y_0^2, y_0), A(y_1^2, y_1) \cdot B(y_2^2, y_2)$

切线 $PA: x - y_0^2 = m_1(y - y_0)$

由 $\begin{cases} x = m_1 y + y_0^2 - m_1 y_0 \\ y^2 = x \end{cases}$ 得: $y^2 - m_1 y - y_0^2 + m_1 y_0 = 0$

由 $y_0 + y_1 = m_1$ 得: $y_1 = m_1 - y_0$

切线 $PB: x - y_0^2 = m_2(y - y_0)$

同理可得: $y_2 = m_2 - y_0$

依题意: $C_2(4, 0)$ 到 $PA: x - m_1 y - y_0^2 + m_1 y_0 = 0$ 距离 $\frac{|4 - y_0^2 + m_1 y_0|}{\sqrt{m_1^2 + 1}} = 1$

$$\text{整理得: } (y_0^2 - 1)m_1^2 + (8y_0 - 2y_0^3)m_1 + y_0^4 - 8y_0^2 + 15 = 0$$

$$\text{同理: } (y_0^2 - 1)m_2^2 + (8y_0 - 2y_0^3)m_2 + y_0^4 - 8y_0^2 + 15 = 0$$

$$\therefore m_1 + m_2 = \frac{2y_0^3 - 8y_0}{y_0^2 - 1} \quad (y_0^2 \neq 1) \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore k_1 = \frac{y_0}{y_0^2 - 4}, k_2 = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{y_1^2 - y_2^2} = \frac{1}{y_1 + y_2} = \frac{1}{m_1 + m_2 - 2y_0} = \frac{y_0^2 - 1}{-6y_0}$$

$$\therefore k_1 k_2 = \frac{y_0}{y_0^2 - 4} \cdot \frac{y_0^2 - 1}{-6y_0} = -\frac{5}{24}$$

$$\text{解得: } y = \pm 4$$

$$\text{故所求 } P \text{ 点坐标为 } (16, 4) \text{ 或 } (16, -4) \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

$$21. \text{ 解: } (1) \text{ 由已知: } f'(x) = a + 1 + \ln x \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{依题意: } \begin{cases} f(e) = 3e - 3e = 0 = ae + e \ln x + b \\ f'(e) = a + 1 + \ln e = a + 2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得: } a = 1, b = -2e \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } (1) \text{ 知: } f(x) = x + x \ln x - 2e$$

$$\frac{f(x) + 2e}{x - 1} > n \quad \text{即: } \frac{x + x \ln x}{x - 1} > n$$

$$\text{设: } g(x) = \frac{x + x \ln x}{x - 1}, (x > 1) \quad \text{原问题转化为 } g(x)_{\min} > n \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{(1 + 1 + \ln x)(x - 1) - (x + x \ln x)}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{x - \ln x - 2}{(x - 1)^2}$$

$$\text{令 } h(x) = x - \ln x - 2, (x > 1)$$

$$\therefore h'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x - 1}{x} > 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \text{ 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上递增.}$$

$$\text{又: } h(3) = 1 \ln 3 < 0 \quad h(4) = 2 - 2 \ln 2 > 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \text{ 存在唯一零点, 设为 } x_0, x_0 \in (3, 4)$$

$$h(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x > x_0, \quad h(x) < 0 \Rightarrow 1 < x < x_0$$

$$\therefore g'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x > x_0, \quad g'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow 1 < x < x_0$$

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ 在 } (1, x_0) \text{ 递减, } (x_0, +\infty) \text{ 上递增}$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(x_0) = \frac{x_0 + x_0 \ln x_0}{x_0 - 1} \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore g'(x_0) = 0 \quad \therefore x_0 - \ln x_0 - 2 = 0 \quad \therefore \ln x_0 = x_0 - 2$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = \frac{x_0 + x_0(x_0 - 2)}{x_0 - 1} = x_0 \in (3, 4) \quad \therefore x_0 > n \quad (11 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore n \text{ 的最大值为 } 3 \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

22. 解: (1) 消参得 l 的普通方程为: $y = 1 - x$ (2 分)

$$\therefore \rho^2 = \frac{12}{3\cos^2\theta + 4\sin^2\theta} \quad \therefore 3\rho^2\cos^2\theta + 4\rho^2\sin^2\theta = 12$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \rho\cos\theta = x \\ \rho\sin\theta = y \end{cases} \quad \therefore 3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12 \quad \therefore \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$$

$$\therefore C \text{ 的直角坐标方程为: } \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1. \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 设 A, B 对应参数为 t_1, t_2 , 则 M 对应参数为 $\frac{t_1 + t_2}{2}$

$$\text{由 } t \text{ 的几何意义知: } |PM| = \frac{|t_1 + t_2|}{2}$$

$$\text{将 } \begin{cases} x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t \\ y = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t \end{cases} \text{ 代入 } 3x^2 + 4y^2 - 12 = 0 \text{ 得:}$$

$$3x \frac{1}{2}t^2 + 4\left(\frac{t^2}{2} + \sqrt{2}t + 1\right) - 12 = 0 \quad \therefore 7t^2 + 8\sqrt{2}t - 16 = 0 \quad \Delta > 0$$

$$\therefore t_1 + t_2 = -\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{7} \quad \therefore |PM| = \frac{|t_1 + t_2|}{2} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{7} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

23. (1) 解: 当 $x < -1$ 时, $f(x) = 1 - 2x - 2x - 2 = -4x - 1 \geq 4 \quad \therefore x \leq -\frac{5}{4} \quad \therefore x \leq -\frac{5}{4}$

$$\text{当 } -1 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } f(x) = 1 - 2x + 2x + 2 = 3 \geq 4 \quad \therefore x \in \emptyset$$

$$\text{当 } x > \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } f(x) = 2x - 1 + 2x + 2 = 4x + 1 \geq 4 \quad \therefore x \geq \frac{3}{4} \quad \therefore x \geq \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{不等式解集为: } \left(-\infty, -\frac{5}{4}\right] \cup \left[\frac{3}{4}, +\infty\right) \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) f(x) = |2x - 1| + |2x + 2| = |1 - 2x| + |2x + 2| \geq |(1 - 2x) + (2x + 2)| = 3$$

$$\text{当且仅当 } (1 - 2x)(2x + 2) \geq 0, \text{ 即: } -1 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } f(x)_{\min} = 3 \quad \therefore m = 3 \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore a + 2b + 3c = 3$$

由柯西不等式可得:

$$(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) \geq (a + 2b + 3c)^2$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq \frac{3^2}{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \frac{9}{14}$$

$$\text{当且仅当 } \frac{a}{1} = \frac{b}{2} = \frac{c}{3} \text{ 即: } a = \frac{3}{14}, b = \frac{6}{14}, c = \frac{9}{14} \text{ 时: } a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \text{ 最小值为 } \frac{9}{14} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$