理科数学参考答案

一、选择题(本大题共 12 小题,每小题 5 分,共 60 分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答案	A	D	A	В	D	C	D	C	D	D	В	A

【解析】

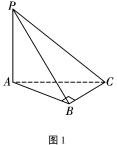
1. $B = \{x \mid 0 < x \le 1\}$, 则 $A \cap B = \{1\}$, 故选 A.

2.
$$z = \frac{1}{1-3i} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{10}i$$
, $\therefore \overline{z} = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{3}{10}i$, 故选 D.

3. $\because \log_{0.5} 0.2 > \log_{0.5} 0.5 = 1$, $\therefore a > 1$, $又 c = 0.2^{0.5} < 0.2^{0.2} < 0.5^{0.2} < 0.5^{0} = 1$, $\therefore 1 > b > c$, $\therefore a > b > c$, 故选 A.

4. 该几何体是一个 4 个面都是直角三角形的三棱锥,如图 1 所示,

$$\therefore S_{\text{表面积}} = S_{\triangle PAB} + S_{\triangle PAC} + S_{\triangle PBC} + S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2\times 2 = 4 + 4\sqrt{2} ,$$
 故选 B.



5. 不超过 20 的素数有 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 共 8 个, 从中取出 2 个不同的数有 28 种, 其中取出的两个数之差的绝对值为 2 的有(3, 5), (5, 7), (11, 13), (17, 19), 共 4 种, 所以所求的概率是 $\frac{4}{28} = \frac{1}{7}$, 故选 D.

6.
$$\vec{a} \, \Box \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \, \Box |\vec{b}| \cos 60^\circ = 2 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$$
, $\therefore (\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) \, \Box \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \, \Box \vec{b} - 2 \, |\vec{b}|^2 = -1$, $\therefore |\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}| = 1$

$$\sqrt{\vec{a}^2 - 4 \, \vec{a} \, \Box \vec{b} + 4\vec{b}^2} = \sqrt{4 - 4 + 4} = 2$$
, $\therefore \cos(\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) \, \vec{b} = \frac{(\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) \, \Box \vec{b}}{|\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}| \, \Box |\vec{b}|} = \frac{-1}{2 \times 1} = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \vec{a} - 2\vec{b} \, \exists \vec{b}$ 的夹角是120°, 故选 C.

7.
$$a_1 + a_3 + a_5 = a_1(1 + q^2 + q^4) = 1 + q^2 + q^4 = 7$$
, $\therefore q^2 = 2 或 - 3$, $\therefore a_3 a_5 a_7 = a_1 q^2 a_1 q^4 a_1 q^6 = a_1^3 \square q^{12}$ $= (q^2)^6 = 64$, 故选 D.

- 8. 选项 A: $f(-\pi + x) = f(x)$, 故 A 正确; 选项 B: $f\left(\frac{7}{12}\pi\right) = \sin\frac{3}{2}\pi = -1$, 故 B 正确; 选项 C: $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$, $2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$, $y = \sin x$ 在 $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ 上不单调,故 C 错误; 选项 D: $y = \sin 2x$ 向左平移 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 个单位得到 $y = \sin 2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, 故 D 正确,故选 C.
- 9. :: BF 垂直于 x 轴, $:: B\left(c, \frac{b^2}{a}\right)$, :: A(-a, 0), $:: k_{AB} = \frac{b^2}{a} 0$ = 2, $:: \frac{b^2}{a} = 2(c+a)$, $:: b^2 = 2a(c+a)$, $:: c^2 a^2 = 2ac + 2a^2$, $:: c^2 2ac 3a^2 = 0$, $:: e^2 2e 3 = 0$, :: e = 3 或 -1(舍), 故选 D.
- 10. 易知 Rt△ABC 的外接圆直径为 AC ,所以半径长为 $\frac{5}{2}$,设外接球半径为 R,则 $R^2 = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{17}{2}, \quad \therefore S_1 = 4\pi R^2 = 34\pi, \quad$ 设 Rt△ABC 的 内 切 圆 半 径 为 r ,则 $\frac{1}{2} \times (3 + 4 + 5) \Box r = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4, \ \therefore r = 1, \quad \because 2r = 2 < 3 \text{ , bisal}$ 故该直三棱柱内半径最大的球的半径为 $r \; , \; \therefore S_2 = 4\pi r^2 = 4\pi \; , \; \therefore \frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{34\pi}{4\pi} = \frac{17}{2} \; , \;$ 故选 D.
- 11. 设直线 y = k(x-1), 由 $\begin{cases} y = k(x-1), \\ y^2 = 3x, \end{cases}$ 得 $ky^2 3y 3k = 0$, 设 $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$, 则有 $y_1 + y_2 = \frac{3}{k}$ ①, $y_1 y_2 = -3$ ②, 又 $\overrightarrow{AP} = 3\overrightarrow{PB}$, $\therefore y_1 = -3y_2$ ③, 由②③得 $\begin{cases} y_1 = 3, \\ y_2 = -1 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} y_1 = -3, \\ y_2 = 1 \end{cases}$ (舍), 代入①得 $y_1 + y_2 = \frac{3}{k} = 2$, $\therefore k = \frac{3}{2}$, 故选 B.

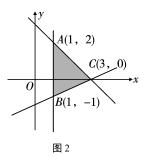
二、填空题(本大题共4小题,每小题5分,共20分)

题号	13	14	15	16
答案	[0, 3]	60	803	24

【解析】

13. 作出可行域如图 2 中阴影部分所示,其中 A(1, 2), B(1, -1),

作出可行项如图
$$2$$
 中阴影部分别示,其中 $A(1, 2)$, $B(1, -1)$, $C(3, 0)$, $z = \frac{x+y}{x} = \frac{y}{x} + 1$, 令 $k = \frac{y}{x}$,则 $k = \frac{y}{x}$ 可看作可行域内 的点 (x, y) 与原点的连线的斜率,由图可知 $k \in [-1, 2]$,故 $z \in [0, 3]$.



14. 由题意得 $2^n = 64$,则 n = 6 ,展开式的通项为 $T_{r+1} = C_6^r \square x^r \square \left(-\frac{2}{x^2} \right)^{6-r} = C_6^r \square (-2)^{6-r} x^{3r-12}$, 令3r-12=0,则r=4,故常数项为 $T_5=C_6^4(-2)^2=60$.

15. 令 p=1, q=n,则 $a_{n+1}=a_1a_n=2a_n$,所以 $\{a_n\}$ 是首项为 2,公比为 2 的等比数列, $\therefore a_n=2^n$, $\stackrel{\text{\tiny \pm}}{=} m = 1 \text{ ft}, \quad b_1 = 0 ; \quad \stackrel{\text{\tiny \pm}}{=} 2^n \leqslant m < 2^{n+1} \text{ ft}, \quad b_m = n, \quad \therefore S_{150} = b_1 + (b_2 + b_3) + (b_4 + b_5 + b_6 + b_7)$ $+\cdots+(b_{64}+b_{65}+\cdots+b_{127})+(b_{128}+b_{129}+\cdots+b_{150})=0+1\times2+2\times2^2+3\times2^3+4\times2^4+5\times2^5$ $+6 \times 2^6 + 7 \times (150 - 127) = 803$.

16. ①当m=n>0时,曲线C可化为 $x^2+y^2=\frac{1}{n}$,它表示半径为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 的圆,故①错误;②当 m>n>0时,曲线C可化为 $\frac{x^2}{\underline{1}}+\frac{y^2}{\underline{1}}=1$,又 $0<\frac{1}{m}<\frac{1}{n}$,所以曲线C表示焦点在y轴上椭

圆,其离心率为 $e = \frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{m}}{\frac{1}{n}}} = \sqrt{\frac{m-n}{m}}$,故②正确;③当m = 0,n > 0时,曲线C可化

为 $y^2 = \frac{1}{n}$, 即 $y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}$, 它表示两条与 x 轴平行的直线, 故③错误; ④当 mn < 0 时, 曲线 C

是双曲线, 令 $mx^2 + ny^2 = 0$, 则渐近线为 $y = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{m}{n}}x$, 故④正确.

理科数学参考答案 • 第3页(共9页)

- 三、解答题(共70分.解答应写出文字说明,证明过程或演算步骤)
- 17. (本小题满分 12 分)

解: (1)
$$\because c \sin A = a \cos \left(C - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$
, $\therefore \sin C \sin A = \sin A \cos \left(C - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$,

$$\therefore \sin A \neq 0, \ \ \therefore \sin C = \cos \left(C - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos C + \frac{1}{2} \sin C,$$

$$\therefore \sin C = \sqrt{3} \cos C, \quad \therefore \tan C = \sqrt{3},$$

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

(2)
$$c \Box \cos B + b \Box \cos C = c \Box \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} + b \Box \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = a$$
, $\therefore a = 1$,

$$\therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B},$$

$$\therefore b = \frac{a \sin B}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\sin A} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin A + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos A}{\sin A} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \tan A},$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC$$
 为锐角三角形, $\therefore \frac{\pi}{6} < A < \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore \tan A > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$

$$\therefore 0 < \frac{1}{\tan A} < \sqrt{3}, \ \therefore 0 < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \tan A} < \frac{3}{2},$$

$$\therefore b \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 2\right),$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}b\in\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right). \tag{12 }$$

(其他解法酌情给分)

- 18. (本小题满分 12 分)
 - (1) 证明: 取 AD 的中点 O, 连接 OB, OP, BD,

$$\therefore PA = PD, \therefore OP \perp AD, \therefore BD = AB, \therefore OB \perp AD,$$

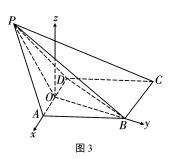
又 $OP \cap OB = O$,则 $AD \perp$ 平面POB,

(2) 解:由(1)知P-AD-B的平面角为 $\angle POB$,

 $\therefore \angle POB = 120^{\circ}$

如图 3,以O为原点建立空间直角坐标系,则O(0,0,0),

$$A(1, 0, 0), B(0, \sqrt{3}, 0), C(-2, \sqrt{3}, 0), P\left(0, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right),$$



设平面 PAB 的法向量为 $\overline{n_1} = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$,

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AP} = \left(-1, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right), \overrightarrow{AB} = (-1, \sqrt{3}, 0),$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases}
\overrightarrow{n_1} \, \Box \overrightarrow{AP} = -x_1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} y_1 + \frac{3}{2} z_1 = 0, \\
\overrightarrow{n_1} \, \Box \overrightarrow{AB} = -x_1 + \sqrt{3} y_1 = 0,
\end{cases} \quad \therefore \overrightarrow{n_1} = (3, \sqrt{3}, 3),$$

设平面 PBC 的法向量为 $\overline{n_2} = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$,

$$\overrightarrow{CB} = (2, 0, 0), \overrightarrow{CP} = \left(2, -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}, \frac{3}{2}\right),$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases}
\overline{n_2} \, \Box \overrightarrow{CB} = 2x_2 = 0, \\
\overline{n_2} \, \Box \overrightarrow{CP} = 2x_2 - \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{3}y_2 + \frac{3}{2}z_2 = 0,
\end{cases} \quad \therefore \overline{n_2} = (0, 1, \sqrt{3}),$$

$$\therefore \cos\langle \overrightarrow{n_1} \, \Box \overrightarrow{n_2} \rangle = \frac{\overrightarrow{n_1} \, \Box \overrightarrow{n_2}}{|\overrightarrow{n_1} \, | \, \Box |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{21} \times 2} = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7},$$

$$\therefore A - PB - C$$
 的正弦值为 $\frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}$. (12 分)

19. (本小题满分 12 分)

解: (1) 2×2列联表如下:

	学习成绩优秀	学习成绩不优秀	合计
在校期间使用手机	20	80	100
在校期间不使用手机	40	10	50
合 计	60	90	150

$$K^2$$
 的观测值 $k = \frac{150 \times (20 \times 10 - 40 \times 80)^2}{100 \times 50 \times 60 \times 90} = 50 > 10.828$

所以有99.9%的把握认为"在校期间使用手机和学习成绩有关".

.....(6分)

(2) 从学习成绩优秀的学生中按在校是否使用手机分层抽样选出6人,

其中在校使用手机的学生有 $20 \times \frac{6}{60} = 2$ 人,

在校不使用手机的学生有 $40 \times \frac{6}{60} = 4$ 人.

X可能的取值为0,1,2,

$$P(X=0) = \frac{C_4^2}{C_5^2} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(X=1) = \frac{C_2^1 C_4^1}{C_c^2} = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{C_2^2}{C_6^2} = \frac{1}{15}$$

: X 的分布列为:

X	0	1	2
P	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15}$

∴ *X* 的数学期望为
$$E(X) = 0 \times \frac{2}{5} + 1 \times \frac{8}{15} + 2 \times \frac{1}{15} = \frac{2}{3}$$
. (12 分)

20. (本小题满分 12 分)

(1) 解: 由题意得
$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = 1, \\ \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \\ a^2 - b^2 = c^2, \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a^2 = 8, \\ b^2 = 2, \\ c^2 = 6, \end{cases}$$

∴椭圆
$$C$$
的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$. (4分)

(2) 证明: 当l的斜率不存在时,设l: $x = t(-2\sqrt{2} < t < 2\sqrt{2})$,

$$\mathbb{A}\left(t, \frac{\sqrt{8-t^2}}{2}\right), B\left(t, -\frac{\sqrt{8-t^2}}{2}\right),$$

$$\therefore k_{PA} + k_{PB} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{8 - t^2}}{2} + 1}{t + 2} + \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{8 - t^2}}{2} + 1}{t + 2} = \frac{2}{t + 2} = -1,$$

当
$$l$$
的斜率存在时,设 $l: y = kx + m (m \neq 2k - 1)$,

$$\Delta = 64k^2m^2 - 4(4k^2 + 1)(4m^2 - 8) > 0$$

设
$$A(x_1, y_1)$$
, $B(x_2, y_2)$, 则

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-8km}{4k^2 + 1}, \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{4m^2 - 8}{4k^2 + 1},$$

又点
$$P(-2, -1)$$
, $\therefore k_{PA} = \frac{y_1 + 1}{x_1 + 2}$, $k_{PB} = \frac{y_2 + 1}{x_2 + 2}$,

$$\therefore k_{PA} + k_{PB} = \frac{(kx_1 + m) + 1}{x_1 + 2} + \frac{(kx_2 + m) + 1}{x_2 + 2}$$

$$=\frac{k(x_1+2)+m-2k+1}{x_1+2}+\frac{k(x_2+2)+m-2k+1}{x_2+2}$$

$$= k + \frac{m - 2k + 1}{x_1 + 2} + \left(k + \frac{m - 2k + 1}{x_2 + 2}\right)$$

$$=2k+(m-2k+1)\left(\frac{1}{x_1+2}+\frac{1}{x_2+2}\right)$$

$$=2k+(m-2k+1)\Box\frac{x_1+x_2+4}{(x_1+2)(x_2+2)}$$

$$=2k+(m-2k+1)\Box\frac{x_1+x_2+4}{x_1x_2+2(x_1+x_2)+4}$$

$$=2k+(m-2k+1)\Box\frac{\frac{16k^2-8km+4}{4k^2+1}}{\frac{16k^2+4m^2-4-16km}{4k^2+1}}$$

$$=2k+(m-2k+1)\Box\frac{4k^2-2km+1}{(2k-m)^2-1}$$

$$=2k+\frac{-4k^2+2km-1}{2k-m+1}=-1,$$

$$\therefore m = 4k$$

 \therefore 直线l: y = k(x+4),

(其他解法酌情给分)

21. (本小题满分 12 分)

解: (1)
$$f'(x) = ae^x - 1 + x$$
,

:: f(x) 在 x = 0 处的切线与 x 轴平行,

$$f'(0) = a - 1 = 0, : a = 1,$$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^x - x + \frac{1}{2}x^2,$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = e^x - 1 + x,$$

又 f'(x) 在 R 上为增函数,且 f'(0) = 0,

:. 存在唯一的 x = 0 使得 f'(0) = 0,

令
$$f'(x) > 0$$
, 得 $x > 0$;

令
$$f'(x) < 0$$
, 得 $x < 0$,

(2)
$$F(x) = e^x - x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + m\right) = e^x - x - m$$

令 F(x) = 0, 即 $e^x - x - m = 0$ 在 [-1, 2] 上有两个实根,

$$:: F'(x) = e^x - 1, \quad \diamondsuit F'(x) = 0, \quad \textcircled{\#} x = 0,$$

令 F'(x) > 0, 得 x > 0;

:: F(x) 在[-1, 0)上单调递减,在(0, 2]上单调递增,

 $:: e^{x} - x - m = 0$ 在 [-1, 2] 上有两个实根,

$$F(-1) = \frac{1}{e} + 1 - m \ge 0,$$

$$F(0) = 1 - m < 0,$$

$$F(2) = e^{2} - 2 - m \ge 0,$$

$$F(3) = \frac{1}{e} + 1 - m \ge 0,$$

$$F(4) = \frac{1}{e} + 1 - m \ge 0,$$

$$\therefore m \in \left(1, \frac{1}{e} + 1\right]. \tag{12 }$$

(其他解法酌情给分)

22. (本小题满分 10 分)【选修 4-4: 坐标系与参数方程】

解: (1) 直线l 可化为x+y-2=0,

设l的倾斜角为 α ,则 $\tan \alpha = -1$, $\therefore \alpha = 135$ °,

$$\therefore \rho = 2\cos\theta, \ \therefore \rho^2 = 2\rho\cos\theta, \ \therefore x^2 + y^2 = 2x,$$

- (2) 曲线 C 表示圆心为 C(1, 0), 半径 r=1 的圆,
- :: 圆心 C(1, 0) 到直线 l 的距离 $d = \frac{|1+0-2|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

$$\therefore |AB| = 2\sqrt{r^2 - d^2} = 2\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2},$$

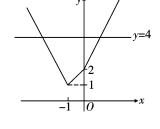
又点P到l的最大距离为 $d+r=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}+1$,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle PAB} = \frac{1}{2} \square |AB| \square h \leqslant \frac{1}{2} \square \sqrt{2} \square \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

23. (本小题满分 10 分)【选修 4-5:不等式选讲】

解: (1)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -3x-2, & x<-1, \\ x+2, & -1 \leq x \leq 0, \text{ 如图 4 所示,} \\ 3x+2, & x>0, \end{cases}$$

当 f(x) = 4 时, x = -2 或 $x = \frac{2}{3}$



由图可知不等式 f(x) < 4 的解集为 $\left\{ x \middle| -2 < x < \frac{2}{3} \right\}$. (5 分)

(2) 由图可知当x = -1时, $f(x)_{min} = 1$,

∴
$$2a^2 - a \le 1$$
, ∴ $2a^2 - a - 1 \le 0$, ∴ $-\frac{1}{2} \le a \le 1$,

$$\therefore a \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right]. \tag{10 }$$