

武汉市2021届高三毕业生三月质量检测

数学试卷参考答案及评分标准

选择题:

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答案	B	A	C	B	C	A	D	B	ABD	BC	AB	BCD

填空题:

13. $\sqrt{3}$ 14. 2 15. 18 16. $(3+\sqrt{3})\pi$

解答题:

17. (10分)

(I) 由题意 $a_1 + a_2 = 2a_3$, $\therefore a_1(1+q-2q^2)=0$, $\therefore q = -\frac{1}{2}$ 或 1(舍).

又 $\because a_1 + a_3 = 5$, $\therefore a_1(1+q^2)=5$, $\therefore a_1 = 4$.

$\therefore a_n = 4 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$5分

$$(II) S_n = \frac{4[1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^n]}{1 - (-\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{8[1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^n]}{3}.$$

$$\because S_k > \frac{23}{8}, \therefore \frac{8[1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^k]}{3} > \frac{23}{8}, \therefore \frac{5}{64} < (-\frac{1}{2})^k.$$

显然, k 为奇数, 即 $(\frac{1}{2})^k > \frac{5}{64}$.

解得 $k \leq 3$, 所以满足条件的最大正整数 k 为 3.10分

18. (12分)

(I) 由 $B = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, 得 $A + C = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\cos(A+C) = \cos A \cos C - \sin A \sin C$, 即 $\frac{1}{2} = \cos A \cos C - \sin A \sin C$.

又 $\because \cos A \cos C = \frac{2}{3}$, $\therefore \sin A \sin C = \frac{1}{6}$.

$$\therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2\sqrt{2}, \therefore a = 2\sqrt{2} \sin A, c = 2\sqrt{2} \sin C.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \sin A \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \sin C \cdot \sin B = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C = 4 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \dots\dots\dots 6分$$

(II) 假设 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} = 1$ 能成立, $\therefore a + c = ac$.

由余弦定理, $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$, $\therefore 6 = a^2 + c^2 + ac$.

$$\therefore (a+c)^2 - ac = 6, \therefore (ac)^2 - ac - 6 = 0, \therefore ac = 3 \text{ 或 } -2(\text{舍}), \text{ 此时 } a+c=ac=3.$$

不满足 $a+c \geq 2\sqrt{ac}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} = 1$ 不成立.12分



19.(12分)

(I) 取 CD 中点 N , 连 MN 和 BN , $\because AB \parallel DN$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABND$ 为平行四边形, $\therefore BN \parallel AD$.

又 $CD \perp$ 平面 PAD , $AD \subset$ 平面 PAD , $\therefore CD \perp AD$, $\because BN \parallel AD$, $\therefore CD \perp BN$.

又 $\because CD \perp BM$, $BN \cap BM = B$, $BM \subset$ 平面 BMN , $BN \subset$ 平面 BMN .

$\therefore CD \perp$ 平面 BMN .

又 $\because CD \perp$ 平面 APD , $\therefore$ 平面 $BMN \parallel$ 平面 PAD .

$\because BM \subset$ 平面 BMN , $\therefore BM \parallel$ 平面 APD6分

(II) 取 AD 中点 O , 作 $OQ \parallel AB$ 交 BC 于 Q ,

$\because PA = PD$, $\therefore PO \perp AD$, $CD \perp$ 平面 PAD , $PO \subset$ 平面 PAD .

$\therefore CD \perp PO$, 又 $CD \cap AD = D$, $\therefore PO \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$.

以 O 为坐标原点, OA 为 x 轴正方向,

OQ 为 y 轴正方向, OP 为 z 轴正方向, 建立空间直角坐标系.

$A(1, 0, 0)$, $D(-1, 0, 0)$, $B(1, 1, 0)$, $C(-1, 2, 0)$,

$P(0, 0, \sqrt{3})$. 设平面 BMD 的法向量 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$,

$\therefore \vec{PA} = (1, 0, -\sqrt{3})$, $\vec{DB} = (2, 1, 0)$. 由 $PA \parallel$ 平面 BMD .

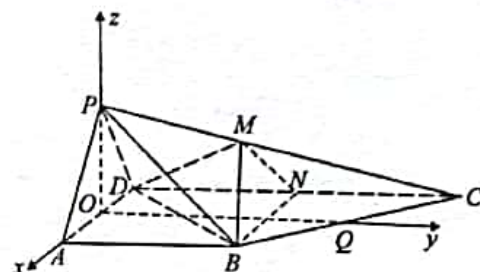
$$\begin{cases} \vec{PA} \cdot \vec{n} = x - \sqrt{3}z = 0 \\ \vec{DB} \cdot \vec{n} = 2x + y = 0 \end{cases}, \text{取 } x = \sqrt{3}, y = -2\sqrt{3}, z = 1.$$

$$\vec{n} = (\sqrt{3}, -2\sqrt{3}, 1).$$

$$\vec{PC} = (-1, 2, -\sqrt{3}).$$

$$\therefore \cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{PC} \rangle = \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{PC}}{|\vec{n}| \cdot |\vec{PC}|} = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{8}.$$

$\therefore$ 直线 PC 和平面 BMD 所成角正弦值为 $\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{8}$12分



20.(12分)

(I) 解: 该市电动自行车骑行人员平均年龄为

$$25 \times 0.25 + 35 \times 0.35 + 45 \times 0.2 + 55 \times 0.15 + 65 \times 0.05 = 39. \text{3分}$$

(II)

是否佩戴头盔 年龄	是	否
$[20, 40)$	540	60
$[40, 70]$	340	60

.....7分

$$(III) K^2 = \frac{1000 \times (60 \times 540 - 60 \times 340)^2}{600 \times 400 \times 880 \times 120} = \frac{125}{22} \approx 5.682 < 6.635.$$

故而没有99%的把握认为遵守佩戴安全头盔与年龄有关.12分

21.(12分)

(I) 由 $|BD| = \frac{4}{3}$, 得 $a = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = 2$, 故 C 的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, 此时 $P(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$.

代入方程, $\frac{1}{9} + \frac{16}{9b^2} = 1$, 解得 $b^2 = 2$, 故 C 的标准方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$4分



(II) 设直线 PQ 方程为: $x = my + \frac{2}{3}$, 与椭圆方程联立.

$$\text{得 } (m^2 + 2)y^2 + \frac{4m}{3}y - \frac{32}{9} = 0.$$

$$\text{设 } P(x_1, y_1), Q(x_2, y_2), \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} y_1 + y_2 = \frac{-4m}{3(m^2 + 2)} \\ y_1 y_2 = \frac{-32}{9(m^2 + 2)} \end{cases} \quad \text{①}$$

此时直线 AP 方程为 $y = \frac{y_1}{x_1 + 2}(x + 2)$, 与 $x = t$ 联立.

得点 $M(t, \frac{(t+2)y_1}{x_1+2})$, 同理, 点 $N(t, \frac{(t+2)y_2}{x_2+2})$.

由 $MD \perp ND$, $k_{MD} \cdot k_{ND} = -1$.

$$\text{即 } \frac{(t+2)y_1}{(t-\frac{2}{3})(x_1+2)} \cdot \frac{(t+2)y_2}{(t-\frac{2}{3})(x_2+2)} = -1.$$

$$\text{所以 } (t+2)^2 y_1 y_2 + (t-\frac{2}{3})^2 (my_1 + \frac{8}{3})(my_2 + \frac{8}{3}) = 0.$$

$$\text{即 } (t+2)^2 y_1 y_2 + (t-\frac{2}{3})^2 [m^2 y_1 y_2 + \frac{8m}{3}(y_1 + y_2) + \frac{64}{9}] = 0.$$

将①代入得:

$$\frac{-32(t+2)^2}{9(m^2+2)} + (t-\frac{2}{3})^2 \left[\frac{-32m^2}{9(m^2+2)} - \frac{32m^2}{9(m^2+2)} + \frac{64}{9} \right] = 0.$$

$$\text{化简得: } -32(t+2)^2 + (t-\frac{2}{3})^2 [-32m^2 - 32m^2 + 64(m^2+2)] = 0.$$

$$\text{即 } (t+2)^2 - 4(t-\frac{2}{3})^2 = 0.$$

$$t+2 = \pm 2(t-\frac{2}{3}).$$

$$\text{解得 } t = -\frac{2}{9} \text{ 或 } t = \frac{10}{3}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

22. (12分)

(I) $a = 1$ 时, $f(x) = (x-1)e^{x-1} - \ln x$.

$$f'(x) = xe^{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = f'(x), \because g'(x) = (x+1)e^{x-1} + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0.$$

$\therefore f'(x)$ 单调递增.

又 $f'(1) = 0$, 故 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递减;

$x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递增.

故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处取得最小值 $f(1) = 0$. $\dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

(II) 方法一:

$$\text{设 } h(a) = (x-1)e^{x-a} - \ln x - \ln a.$$

$$h'(a) = \frac{(1-x)e^x}{e^a} - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{e^a} \left[(1-x)e^x - \frac{e^x}{a} \right].$$



$$\text{设 } s(x) = (1-x)e^x, t(x) = \frac{e^x}{x},$$

$\because s'(x) = -xe^x < 0, \therefore x > 0$ 时, $s(x)$ 单调递减, $s(x) < s(0) = 1$.

$$\because t'(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2} e^x.$$

$\therefore 0 < x < 1$ 时, $t'(x) < 0, t(x)$ 单调递减;

$x > 1$ 时, $t'(x) > 0, t(x)$ 单调递增,

$$\therefore t(x) \geq t(1) = e, \text{ 故 } a > 0, x > 0 \text{ 时, } (1-x)e^x < 1 < e \leq \frac{e^a}{a}.$$

即 $h'(a) < 0, h(a)$ 单调递减.

$$\text{则 } 0 < a \leq 1 \text{ 时, } h(a) \geq h(1) = (x-1)e^{x-1} - \ln x.$$

$$\text{由 (I) 知, } (x-1)e^{x-1} - \ln x \geq 0.$$

$$\text{故 } 0 < a \leq 1 \text{ 时, } h(a) \geq 0.$$

$$\text{即 } (x-1)e^{x-a} - \ln x \geq \ln a \text{ 恒成立.} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

方法二:

$$\text{设 } u(x) = \ln x - x + 1 (x > 0).$$

$$\therefore u'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{1-x}{x}, \therefore u(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 1] \text{ 上单调递增, } [1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递减.}$$

$$\therefore u(x) \leq u(1) = 0, \therefore \ln x \leq x - 1.$$

$$\text{设 } h(x) = (x-1)e^{x-a} - \ln x - \ln a (x > 0), 0 < a \leq 1.$$

$$\therefore h'(x) = x \cdot e^{x-a} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}(x^2 \cdot e^{x-a} - 1).$$

$$\text{令 } t(x) = x^2 \cdot e^{x-a} - 1, \therefore t'(x) = (x^2 + 2x) \cdot e^{x-a} > 0, \therefore t(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增.}$$

$$\text{又 } \because t(a) = a^2 - 1 \leq 0, t(1) = e^{1-a} - 1 \geq 0, \therefore \exists \text{ 唯一 } x_0 \in [a, 1] \text{ 使 } t(x_0) = 0, \text{ 即 } x_0^2 \cdot e^{x_0-a} = 1.$$

$$\therefore 2 \ln x_0 + x_0 - a = 0, \text{ 即 } a = 2 \ln x_0 + x_0 \text{ 令 } p(x) = 2 \ln x + x \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增.}$$

$$a = 1 \text{ 时, } x_0 = 1; a = 0 \text{ 时, } 2 \ln x_0 + x_0 = 0, \text{ 又 } 2 \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} < 0, \therefore x_0 > \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{即 } x_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right].$$

$\because h(x)$ 在 $(0, x_0)$ 上单调递减, $(x_0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

$$\therefore h(x)_{\min} = h(x_0) = (x_0 - 1)e^{x_0-a} - \ln x_0 - \ln a = \frac{x_0 - 1}{x_0^2} - \ln x_0 - \ln(2 \ln x_0 + x_0)$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{x_0} - \frac{1}{x_0^2} - \ln x_0 - (2 \ln x_0 + x_0 - 1) = \frac{x_0 - 1}{x_0^2} - 3 \ln x_0 - (x_0 - 1)$$

$$\geq \frac{x_0 - 1}{x_0^2} - 3(x_0 - 1) - (x_0 - 1) = \frac{(x_0 - 1)}{x_0^2} (1 - 4x_0^2).$$

$$\because x_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right], \therefore h(x_0) \geq 0.$$

$$\text{即 } 0 < a \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f(x) \geq \ln a \text{ 恒成立.} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

