

# 达州市普通高中 2024 届第一次诊断性测试

## 理科数学参考答案

一、选择题：

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. C 11. B 12. C

二、填空题：本题共 4 小题，每小题 5 分，共 20 分.

13.  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$  (答案在  $[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$  内均可) 14. 4 15. 0 16. 92

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. 解：(1)  $(0.020 + 0.010) \times 10 \times 40 = 12$ ， $\therefore$  产值小于 610 万元的调研城市个数为 12.

根据频率分布直方图得中位数为  $610 + 5 = 615$ .

(2) 40 个城市中任取 1 个，产值超过 600 万元的频率为  $(1 - 0.02) \times 10 = 0.8$ .

设从全球应用北斗卫星的城市中任取 5 个城市，求恰有 2 个城市的产值超过 600 万元为事件  $A$ ,

$$\therefore P(A) = C_5^2 \times \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^3 = \frac{32}{625}.$$

所以恰有 2 个城市的产值超过 600 万元的概率为  $\frac{32}{625}$ .

18. 解：(1)  $\because a^2 - b^2 + c^2 = 2$ ， $\therefore b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2$ ，  
又  $\because b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$ ， $\therefore ac \cos B = 1$ . ……………①

$$\because S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$
$$\therefore ac \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \dots\dots\dots②$$

$$\therefore \text{由①②得 } \tan B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } \tan B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 得 } \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \text{ 由 } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = 1 \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore a = \sqrt{3} \sin A, \quad c = \sqrt{3} \sin C, \quad \therefore ac = 3 \sin A \sin C.$$

$$\text{由 (1) } ac \cos B = 1, \quad \cos B = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \text{ 得 } ac = \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \quad \therefore \sin A \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$$

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 中, } \cos B = -\cos(A+C) = -(\cos A \cos C - \sin A \sin C).$$

$$\therefore \cos A \cos C = \sin A \sin C - \cos B = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}.$$

19. 解：(1)  $\because MA \perp$  平面  $ABCD$ ， $AC \subset$  平面  $ABCD$ ， $\therefore AC \perp MA$ .

在梯形  $ABCD$  中，由  $AD = DC = 1$ ， $CD \perp AD$  得  $AC = \sqrt{2}$  由  $AB = \sqrt{2}$ .

$\triangle ABC$  中， $AC^2 + AB^2 = BC^2$ ， $\therefore AC \perp AB$  又  $MA \cap AB = A$ ，

$\therefore AC \perp$  平面  $MAB$ ， $\because AC \subset$  平面  $NAC$ ，

$\therefore$  平面  $MAB \perp$  平面  $NAC$ .

(2) 以  $A$  为坐标原点建立如图所示的空间直角坐标系，设  $MA = t$

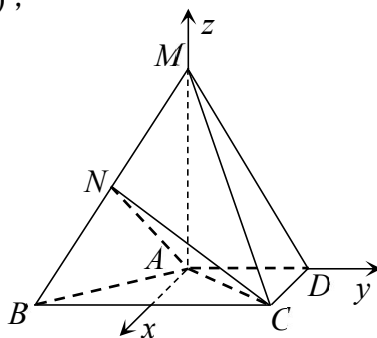
$$\text{则 } M(0, 0, t), \quad B(1, -1, 0), \quad C(1, 1, 0), \quad A(0, 0, 0), \quad N\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{t}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \overline{MB} = (1, -1, -t) \quad \therefore \overline{AC} = (1, 1, 0) \quad \overline{AN} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{t}{2}\right),$$

设平面  $ANC$  的法向量为  $\mathbf{m} = (x, y, z)$  则:

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \overline{AC} \cdot \mathbf{m} = 0, \\ \overline{AN} \cdot \mathbf{m} = 0, \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} (1, 1, 0) \cdot (x, y, z) = 0, \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{t}{2}\right) \cdot (x, y, z) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x + y = 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{t}{2}z = 0. \end{cases}$$



令  $x = 1$ , 则  $y = -1$ , 则  $z = -\frac{2}{t}$ , 则  $\mathbf{m} = (1, -1, -\frac{2}{t})$ , 由  $MB$  与平面  $ANC$  所成角的

$$\text{正弦值为 } \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ 得 } |\cos \langle \overline{MB}, \mathbf{m} \rangle| = \frac{1+1+2}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+t^2} \cdot \sqrt{1^2+1^2+\frac{4}{t^2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \therefore t = 1 \text{ (舍).}$$

$t = 2$ ,  $\mathbf{m} = (1, -1, -1)$ , 设平面  $MAD$  的法向量为  $\mathbf{n} = (1, 0, 0)$ ,

$$\text{则 } \cos \langle \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n} \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

20. (1)  $\because$  函数  $h(x) = me^x - x + 1$  在  $(0, 4)$  上只有唯一零点,

$\therefore me^x - x + 1 = 0$  在  $(0, 4)$  上只有一个根,  $\therefore m = \frac{x-1}{e^x}$  在  $(0, 4)$  上只有一个解.

设  $k(x) = \frac{x-1}{e^x} \therefore k'(x) = \frac{2-x}{e^x}$ , 当  $0 < x < 2$  时,  $k'(x) > 0$ ,

当  $2 < x < 4$  时  $k'(x) < 0$ ,  $\therefore k(x)_{\max} = k(2) = \frac{1}{e^2}$ , 又  $k(0) = -1$ ,  $k(4) = \frac{3}{e^4}$ ,

$\therefore m$  的取值范围为  $\left[-1, \frac{3}{e^4}\right] \cup \left\{\frac{1}{e^2}\right\}$ .

(2) 要证  $m^2 h(x_0) > -m^2 + 3m - 1$ ,

即证  $h(x_0) > -\frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{3}{m} - 1$ , 即证  $h(x)_{\min} > -\frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{3}{m} - 1$ ,  $\because h(x) = me^x - x + 1$ ,

$\therefore h'(x) = me^x - 1$ , 当  $m \leq 0$  时,  $h'(x) < 0$  恒成立,  $h(x)$  无极值. 当  $m > 0$  时,

$h'(x) = me^x - 1 = 0$ , 得  $x = -\ln m$ . 当  $x < -\ln m$  时,  $h'(x) < 0$ , 当  $x > -\ln m$  时,  $h'(x) > 0$

$\therefore h(x)_{\min} = h(-\ln m) = 2 + \ln m \therefore$  即证  $2 + \ln m > -\frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{3}{m} - 1$

即证  $\ln m > -\frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{3}{m} - 3$ ,

$\therefore r(x) = x - \ln x - 1$ ,  $\therefore r'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x-1}{x}$ ,

$\therefore$  当  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $r'(x) < 0$ , 当  $x > 1$  时,  $r'(x) > 0$ .

$\therefore r(x)_{\min} = r(1) = 1 - 1 - 0 = 0 \therefore x - 1 - \ln x \geq 0 \therefore r(x) \geq 0$ .

$\therefore r\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) = \frac{1}{m} - 1 - \ln \frac{1}{m} \geq 0$ ,  $\therefore \ln m \geq 1 - \frac{1}{m}$  ( $m = 1$  时取等号).  $\dots\dots \textcircled{1}$

$$\therefore \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{3}{m} - 3\right) = \frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{4}{m} + 4 = \left(\frac{1}{m} - 2\right)^2 \geq 0 \quad \left(m = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时取等号}\right),$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{m} \geq -\frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{3}{m} - 3, \quad \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2} \because \ln m \geq 1 - \frac{1}{m} \text{ 与 } \left(\frac{1}{m} - 2\right)^2 \geq 0 \text{ 的取等条件}$$

$$\text{不同, } \therefore \text{ 由 } \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \text{ 得 } \ln m > -\frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{3}{m} - 3. \therefore \ln m + \frac{1}{m} - 1 + \frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{4}{m} + 4 > 0.$$

21. 解: (1) 由题意得: 
$$\begin{cases} 4a = 8, \\ \pi ab = 2\sqrt{3}\pi, \end{cases} \therefore a = 2, \quad b = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore \text{ 椭圆的标准方程为 } \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1.$$

(2) 由椭圆方程可得:  $F_1(-1, 0), F_2(1, 0)$ , 直线  $PF_1: x = ty - 1$ , 直线  $PF_2: x = my + 1$ ,

$P(x_1, y_1), M(x_2, y_2), N(x_3, y_3)$  易得  $K_{OP} = \frac{y_1}{x_1}$ ,

由 
$$\begin{cases} x = ty - 1, \\ 3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12, \end{cases} \text{ 得 } (3t^2 + 4)y^2 - 6ty - 9 = 0,$$

$$\therefore y_1 + y_2 = \frac{6t}{3t^2 + 4}, \text{ 则 } x_1 + x_2 = t(y_1 + y_2) - 2 = -\frac{8}{3t^2 + 4}$$

由 
$$\begin{cases} x = my + 1, \\ 3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12, \end{cases} \text{ 得 } (3m^2 + 4)y^2 + 6my - 9 = 0,$$

$$\therefore y_1 + y_3 = -\frac{6m}{3m^2 + 4}, \text{ 则 } x_1 + x_3 = m(y_1 + y_3) + 2 = \frac{8}{3m^2 + 4},$$

$$\therefore y_3 - y_2 = (y_1 + y_3) - (y_1 + y_2) = -\frac{6m}{3m^2 + 4} - \frac{6t}{3t^2 + 4},$$

$$\therefore x_3 - x_2 = (x_1 + x_3) - (x_1 + x_2) = \frac{8}{3m^2 + 4} + \frac{8}{3t^2 + 4},$$

$$\therefore K_{MN} = \frac{y_3 - y_2}{x_3 - x_2} = -\frac{3m(3t^2 + 4) + 3t(3m^2 + 4)}{4(3t^2 + 4) + 4(3m^2 + 4)} = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{(3mt + 4)(m + t)}{3[(m + t)^2 - 2mt] + 8},$$

又  $t = \frac{x_1 + 1}{y_1}, m = \frac{x_1 - 1}{y_1}, \therefore mt = \frac{x_1^2 - 1}{y_1^2}, m + t = \frac{2x_1}{y_1},$

$$\therefore K_{MN} = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3x_1^2 - 3}{y_1^2} + 4\right) \cdot \frac{2x_1}{y_1}}{3\left(\frac{4x_1^2}{y_1^2} - \frac{2x_1^2 - 2}{y_1^2}\right) + 8} = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3x_1^2 + 4y_1^2 - 3}{6x_1^2 + 8y_1^2 + 6} \cdot \frac{2x_1}{y_1},$$

又  $3x_1^2 + 4y_1^2 = 12, \therefore K_{MN} = -\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{9}{30} \times \frac{2x_1}{y_1} = -\frac{9x_1}{20y_1}.$

$$\therefore K_{MN} \cdot K_{OA} = -\frac{9x_1}{20y_1} \cdot \frac{y_1}{x_1} = -\frac{9}{20}.$$

22. 解: (1)  $\left(3, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  化为直角坐标为  $(0, 3)$ ,  $\left(3\sqrt{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$  化为直角坐标为  $(-3, 3)$ ,

$\therefore$  圆的半径为 3.

$\therefore$  曲线  $C$  的直角坐标方程为  $x^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 9$ .  $\therefore$  曲线  $C$  的极坐标方程为  $\rho = 6\sin\theta$ .

$$(2) |OM| = \rho_M = 6 \sin \alpha \quad |ON| = \rho_N = 6 \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\triangle MON} &= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \sin \alpha \times 6 \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) \times \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 9\sqrt{3} \sin \alpha (\frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \alpha) \\ &= \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2} (\sin^2 \alpha + \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha) = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2} (\frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2\alpha) \\ &= \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[ \sin(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}) + \frac{1}{2} \right] \leq \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  当  $2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时, 即  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$  时取等.

23. 解: (1) 由题意得

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 2, \\ (x-2) - (2x-1) + 1 \geq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 或者 } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} < x < 2, \\ (2-x) - (2x-1) + 1 \geq 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{或者 } \begin{cases} x \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ (2-x) - (1-2x) + 1 \geq 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x \geq 2, \\ x \leq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 或者 } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} < x < 2, \\ x \leq \frac{4}{3} \end{cases}, \text{ 或者 } \begin{cases} x \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ x \geq -2 \end{cases}, \therefore \frac{1}{2} < x \leq \frac{4}{3} \text{ 或者 } -2 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \text{不等式的解集为 } \left[-2, \frac{4}{3}\right) \quad \therefore t = -2.$$

(2) 由 (1) 知  $m, n \in (2, +\infty)$ , 设  $x = m - 2, y = n - 2$ .

$$\therefore m + n = 5, \quad \therefore x + y = 1.$$

$$\therefore z = \frac{n^2}{m-2} + \frac{m^2}{n-2} = \frac{(y+2)^2}{x} + \frac{(x+2)^2}{y} = \frac{(3-x)^2}{x} + \frac{(3-y)^2}{y} = x + \frac{9}{x} - 6 + y + \frac{9}{y} - 6,$$

$$z = \frac{9}{x} + \frac{9}{y} - 11 = \left(\frac{9}{x} + \frac{9}{y}\right)(x+y) - 11 = \frac{9y}{x} + \frac{9x}{y} + 7 \geq 2\sqrt{9 \times 9} + 7 = 25.$$

$\therefore$  当  $x = y$  时, 即  $m = n$  时等号成立, 所以  $z$  的最小值为 25.