

达州市普通高中 2024 届第二次诊断性测试

理科数学参考答案

一、选择题：

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

二、填空题：本题共 4 小题，每小题 5 分，共 20 分。

13. 0.6 14. $\frac{3}{4}$ 15. $\frac{7\pi}{12}$ 16. 316 题提示：因 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2\sqrt{3}bc \sin A$ ，所以在 $\triangle ABC$ 中由正弦定理得

$$b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A + b^2 + c^2 = 2\sqrt{3}bc \sin A, \therefore \cos A + \sqrt{3} \sin A = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2bc},$$

 $\therefore \sin(A + \frac{\pi}{6}) \geq 1$ ，由于 $0 < A < \pi$ ， $\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ，且 $b = c$ ，即 $\triangle ABC$ 为正三角形。

【方法一】如图，设 $AB = x$ ， $\angle BCD = \alpha$ ， $\angle BDC = \beta$ 。在 $\triangle BCD$ 中，由余弦定理得 $x^2 = 1 + 4 - 4 \cos \beta$ ， $1 = x^2 + 4 - 4x \cos \alpha$ ， $\therefore x = \sqrt{5 - 4 \cos \beta}$ 。

在 $\triangle BCD$ 中，由正弦定理得 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sin \beta}{x}$ ，

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{\sin \beta}{\sqrt{5 - 4 \cos \beta}}, \therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{2 - \cos \beta}{\sqrt{5 - 4 \cos \beta}}.$$

在 $\triangle ACD$ 中，由余弦定理得

$$\begin{aligned} AD^2 &= x^2 + 4 - 4x \cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = 1 + 4x \cos \alpha - 4x \cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) \\ &= 1 + 2x(\cos \alpha + \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha) = 1 + 2\sqrt{5 - 4 \cos \beta} \left(\frac{2 - \cos \beta}{\sqrt{5 - 4 \cos \beta}} + \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sin \beta}{\sqrt{5 - 4 \cos \beta}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

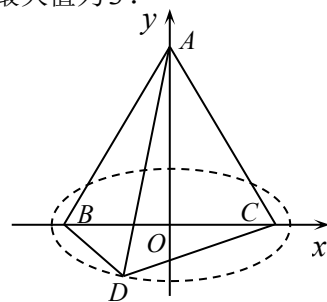
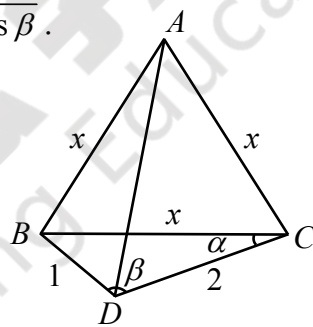
 $= 5 + 4 \sin(\beta - \frac{\pi}{6}) \leq 9$ ，等号在 $\beta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ 时成立。所以 AD 的最大值为 3。

【方法二】以 BC 为 x 轴，以 BC 中垂线为 y 轴建立如图所示的平面直角坐标系。设 $|BC| = 2c$ ， $\therefore |DC| = 2|BD| = 2$ ， \therefore 点 D 在以 B, C 为焦点，以 3 为长轴的椭圆上，这个椭圆

$$\text{方程为 } \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9 - c^2} = 1.$$

设 $D(x_0, y_0)(y_0 < 0)$ ，则 $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{c}{3}x_0 = 1$ ， $\therefore x_0 = -\frac{3}{4c}$ ， $y_0^2 = \frac{5}{2} - c^2 - \frac{9}{16c^2}$ 。

由于 $A(0, \sqrt{3}c)$ ，所以 $|AD|^2 = x_0^2 + (y_0 - \sqrt{3}c)^2 = 2(c^2 + \sqrt{3} \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}c^2 - c^4 - \frac{9}{16}}) + \frac{5}{2}$ 。



设 $f(x) = x + \sqrt{3} \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}x - x^2 - \frac{9}{16}}$, $\therefore f'(x) = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}(\frac{5}{4} - x)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}x - x^2 - \frac{9}{16}}}$. 由 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = \frac{3}{4}$,

或 $x = \frac{7}{4}$. 经验证当 $x = \frac{7}{4}$ 即 $c^2 = \frac{7}{4}$ 时, $|AD|^2$ 最大, 且 $|AD|_{\max} = 3$.

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) 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 公差为 d , $\therefore S_4 = S_5$, $\therefore a_5 = 0$, $8 + 4d = 0$, $\therefore d = -2$,

$$\therefore S_n = 8n - \frac{n(n-1)}{2}(-2) = 9n - n^2.$$

(2) $b_1 = \frac{S_4}{5} = 4$, $b_2 = -a_6 = -8 + 10 = 2$, \therefore 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 公比为 $\frac{1}{2}$,

$$\therefore b_n = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = 2^{3-n}.$$

18. 解：(1) $\therefore k = \frac{100 \times (20 \times 20 - 20 \times 40)^2}{40 \times 60 \times 40 \times 60} = \frac{25}{9} \approx 2.778 < 3.841$

\therefore 没有 95% 的把握认为入学测试成绩优秀与使用智能辅导系统相关.

(2) \therefore 使用分层抽样, $\therefore 5$ 人中 2 人成绩优秀, 3 人成绩不优秀

$$\therefore P(X=0) = \frac{C_3^2}{C_5^2} = \frac{3}{10}, \quad P(X=1) = \frac{C_3^1 C_2^1}{C_5^2} = \frac{3}{5}, \quad P(X=2) = \frac{C_2^2}{C_5^2} = \frac{1}{10}$$

\therefore 分布列为:

X	0	1	2
P	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$

$$\therefore E(X) = 0 \times \frac{3}{10} + 1 \times \frac{3}{5} + 2 \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{4}{5}.$$

19. 解：(1) 设 $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y^2 = 2px, \\ y = k(x-p) \end{cases}, \quad ky^2 - 2py - 2p^2k = 0, \quad \therefore y_1 + y_2 = \frac{2p}{k}, \quad y_m = \frac{p}{k}$$

$\therefore ky_m = 2$, $\therefore p = 2$, $\therefore \Gamma$ 的方程为 $y^2 = 4x$.

$$(2) \therefore \begin{cases} y^2 = 4x, \\ y = k(x-2) \end{cases}, \quad ky^2 - 4y - 8k = 0, \quad \therefore y_1 + y_2 = \frac{4}{k}, \quad y_1 y_2 = -8$$

$\therefore S_{\triangle BOC}$, $S_{\triangle COM}$, $S_{\triangle MOA}$ 成等差数列, $\therefore |y_2|, |y_m|, |y_1| - |y_m|$ 成等差数列

$$\therefore 2|y_m| = |y_2| + |y_1| - |y_m|$$

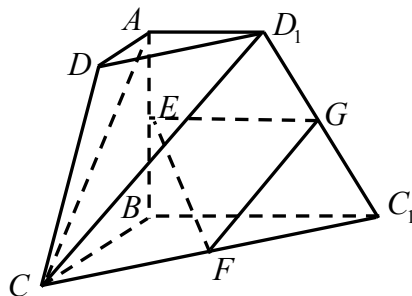
$$\therefore 3|y_m| = |y_1| + |y_2|, \quad 3|y_m| = |y_1 - y_2|$$

$$\therefore 9y_m^2 = (y_1 + y_2)^2 - 4y_1 y_2, \quad 9\left(\frac{2}{k}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{4}{k}\right)^2 + 32$$

$$\therefore k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}.$$

20. (1) 证明：设 $D_1 C_1$ 中点为 G , 连接 FG , EG

$\therefore FG$ 为 $\triangle CC_1 D_1$ 中位线, $FG \parallel CD_1$,



$CD_1 \subset \text{平面 } CD_1A, FG \not\subset \text{平面 } CD_1A,$
 $\therefore FG \parallel \text{平面 } CD_1A$
 $\therefore EG \text{ 为梯形 } ABC_1D_1 \text{ 中位线, } EG \parallel AD_1,$
 $AD_1 \subset \text{平面 } CD_1A, EG \not\subset \text{平面 } CD_1A$
 $\therefore EG \parallel \text{平面 } CD_1A,$
 $\therefore EG \cap FG = G, FG \subset \text{平面 } EFG, EG \subset \text{平面 } EFG,$
 $\therefore \text{平面 } EFG \parallel \text{平面 } CD_1A,$
 $\therefore EF \subset \text{平面 } EFG,$
 $\therefore EF \parallel \text{平面 } CD_1A.$

(2) 解：如图建立空间直角坐标系，

$\therefore \angle DAD_1 = \angle CBC_1 = \theta (0 < \theta < \pi)$ ，不妨设 $|AB| = |BC| = 2|AD| = 2$

$\therefore B(0, 0, 0), C(2, 0, 0), A(0, 0, 2)$

$C_1(2\cos\theta, 2\sin\theta, 0), D_1(\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 2)$

设平面 AD_1C_1 的法向量为 $\mathbf{n}_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \overline{BA} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1 = 0 \\ \overline{BD_1} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2z_1 = 0 \\ x_1 \cos\theta + y_1 \sin\theta + 2z_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

不妨取 $x_1 = -\sin\theta, \therefore \mathbf{n}_1 = (-\sin\theta, \cos\theta, 0)$

设平面 AD_1C 的法向量为 $\mathbf{n}_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \overline{CA} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2 = 0 \\ \overline{CD_1} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x_2 + 2z_2 = 0 \\ x_2(\cos\theta - 2) + y_2 \sin\theta + 2z_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

不妨取 $x_2 = 1, \therefore \mathbf{n}_2 = (1, -\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}, 1)$

$$\therefore \cos \langle \mathbf{n}_1, \mathbf{n}_2 \rangle = \frac{-\sin\theta - \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta}}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta})^2 + 1}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2\theta}}$$

设二面角 $C-AD_1-C_1$ 平面角为 $\alpha, \therefore \cos\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2\theta}}$

$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时，二面角 $C-AD_1-C_1$ 的余弦最小值为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 。

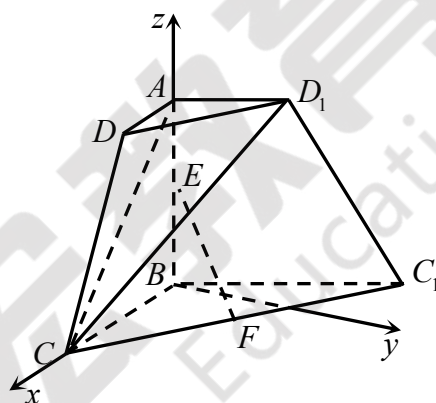
21. 解：(1) $\therefore f'(x) = -a\sin x + x, \therefore -a\sin x + x \geq 0, x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 恒成立。

设 $g(x) = -a\sin x + x, x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], \therefore g'(x) = -a\cos x + 1.$

当 $a \leq 0$ 时， $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], g'(x) > 0, g(x)$ 为单调递增，

$\therefore g(x) \geq g(0) = 0$ 满足题意；

当 $a > 0$ 时， $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], g'(x) \in [1-a, 1],$



$1-a \geq 0$ 时, 即 $0 < a \leq 1$ 时, $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, $g'(x) > 0$, $g(x)$ 为单调递增,

$\therefore g(x) \geq g(0) = 0$ 满足题意;

$1-a < 0$ 时, 即 $a > 1$ 时, $\exists x_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 使 $g'(x_0) = 0$, $\therefore x \in [0, x_0]$, $g'(x) \leq 0$,

$g(x)$ 为单调递减, $\therefore g(x_0) < g(0) = 0$, 与 $g(x) \geq 0$ 在 $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上恒成立矛盾;

综上可得 $a \leq 1$.

(2) 由(1)知 $a = 1$ 时, $f(x) = \cos x + \frac{x^2}{2}$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上单调递增, $\therefore f(x) \geq f(0) = 1$

$\therefore \cos x + \frac{x^2}{2} \geq 1$, $\therefore \cos x > 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$, $x \in (0, \sqrt{2})$ 时, $\cos x > 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} > 0$,

由(1)知 $a = 1$ 时, $0 < \sin x < x$, $x \in (0, \sqrt{2})$ 时, $\frac{1}{\sin x} > \frac{1}{x} > 0$,

$\therefore \frac{1}{\tan x} > \frac{1 - \frac{x^2}{2}}{x}$, $x \in (0, \sqrt{2})$, 即 $\frac{x}{\tan x} > 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$, $x \in (0, \sqrt{2})$

\therefore 令 $x = \frac{1}{n}$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$,

$\therefore \frac{1}{n \tan \frac{1}{n}} > 1 - \frac{1}{2n^2} > 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{n^2 - \frac{1}{4}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{(n - \frac{1}{2})(n + \frac{1}{2})} = 1 - (\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1})$

$\therefore \frac{1}{\tan 1} + \frac{1}{2 \tan \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3 \tan \frac{1}{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n \tan \frac{1}{n}} > n - (1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}) = \frac{2n^2 - n}{2n+1}$

\therefore 原不等式得证.

22. 解: (1) $C_1: x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$

$C_2: \therefore \rho(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) = 4 \cos \theta - 4 \sin \theta$,

$\therefore \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta - \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta = 4\rho \cos \theta - 4\rho \sin \theta$

$\therefore \rho \cos \theta = x$, $\rho \sin \theta = y$, $\therefore x^2 - y^2 = 4x - 4y$, $(x+y)(x-y) - 4(x-y) = 0$

$\therefore (x-y)(x+y-4) = 0$, $\therefore C_2$ 方程为 $x-y=0$ 和 $x+y-4=0$.

(2) $\therefore \begin{cases} x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4 \\ x-y=0 \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$, $\begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=2 \end{cases}$;

$\therefore \begin{cases} x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4 \\ x+y-4=0 \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=4 \end{cases}$, $\begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=2 \end{cases}$.

\therefore 以曲线 C_1 与曲线 C_2 的公共点为顶点的多边形为三角形, 其面积为 4.

23. 解: (1) $\therefore f(x) = |x+3| - |2x-4| = \begin{cases} x-7, & x \leq -3, \\ 3x-1, & -3 < x \leq 2, \\ 7-x, & x > 2. \end{cases} \therefore f_{\max}(x) = 5$,

$\therefore 5 \geq |m-1| + m$, 解得 $m \leq 3$. 所以 m 的取值范围为 $(-\infty, 3]$.

(2)由(1)可得 $n=3$, $3a+b+2c=3$

$$\therefore 5a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab = (a+b)^2 + 4a^2 + c^2$$

$$= [(a+b)^2 + 4a^2 + c^2](1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2) \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{6}(3a+b+2c)^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

当且仅当 $4a=4b=c=1$ 时取等号, 即 $5a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab$ 最小值为 $\frac{3}{2}$.



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