

## 2025 届“一诊”数学参考答案

一、选择题 (40 分)

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. D

二、多选题 (18 分)

9. ABC 10. AC 11. ACD

三、填空题 (15 分)

12. 1 13. 128 14. (0,1)

四、解答题 (77 分)

15. (1) 由题意得  $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{14}a$  .....2 分

由正弦定理得  $\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{7}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{14}} = \frac{14}{\sqrt{3}}$ , 解得  $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

因为  $B$  为钝角, 所以  $B = \frac{2\pi}{3}$  .....6 分

选择①  $c = 5$  则由正弦定理得  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ , 即  $\frac{14}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5}{\sin C}$ , 解得  $\sin C = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$ ,

由题知  $C$  为锐角, 则  $\cos C = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}\right)^2} = \frac{11}{14}$

则  $\sin A = \sin(B+C) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + C\right) = \sin\frac{2\pi}{3}\cos C + \cos\frac{2\pi}{3}\sin C$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{11}{14} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}$$

$$\text{则 } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 5 \times \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14} = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

选择②  $\sin A = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}$ , 则代入  $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{14}a$ , 解得  $a = 3$ ,

由题知  $A$  为锐角, 则  $\cos A = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}\right)^2} = \frac{13}{14}$

$\sin C = \sin(A+B) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + B\right) = \sin\frac{2\pi}{3}\cos B + \cos\frac{2\pi}{3}\sin B$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{13}{14} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$$

则  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 3 \times \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14} = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{4}$  .....13分

16.(1)  $a_n = \frac{1}{2}(2n-1)$  .....5分

(2)  $\frac{1}{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{4}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = 2\left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right)$ .

所以  $T_n = 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) = 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{4n}{2n+1}$

由  $\lambda T_n - 49 \leq a_n \therefore \lambda \leq \frac{a_n + 49}{T_n} = \frac{(2n+1)(2n+48)}{4n} = \frac{1}{2}\left(2n + \frac{24}{n} + 49\right)$

不妨设  $f(n) = \frac{1}{2}\left(2n + \frac{24}{n} + 49\right) (n \in N^*)$ ,

而  $2n + \frac{24}{n} \geq 2\sqrt{48} = 8\sqrt{3}$ ,  $2n = \frac{24}{n}$ ,  $n = 2\sqrt{3} \notin N^*$ , 故  $f(n)_{\min} \neq f(2\sqrt{3})$

而  $f(3) = f(4) = \frac{63}{2} \therefore f(n)_{\min} = \frac{63}{2}$

因此  $\lambda \in \left(-\infty, \frac{63}{2}\right]$  .....15分

17. (1) 因为  $PA \perp$  平面  $ABCD$ , 而  $BC \subset$  平面  $ABCD$ , 所以  $PA \perp BC$

又  $AC = 4, BC = 2, AB = 2\sqrt{3} \therefore BC \perp AB$ ,

$AB \cap PA = A$ , 所以  $BC \perp$  平面  $PAB$ ,

因为  $AD \parallel$  平面  $PBC$ , 平面  $ABCD \cap$  平面  $PBC = BC$

所以  $AD \parallel BC$

所以  $AD \perp$  平面  $PAB$  而  $AB \subset$  平面  $PAB$ ,

因此  $AD \perp PB$ .

.6分

(2) 由  $\triangle ACD, AD^2 = 4^2 = CD^2 + 16 - 4\sqrt{3}CD, \therefore CD = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,

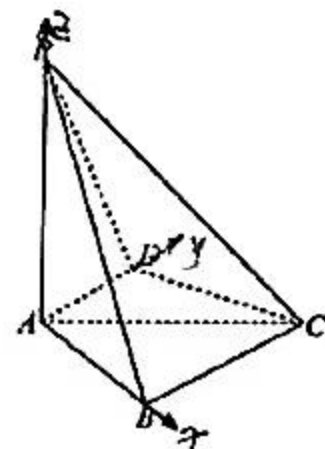
$\therefore AB = CD = 2\sqrt{3}, AD = BC = 2$

由 (1) 知  $BC \perp AB$ , 所以四边形  $ABCD$  为矩形.

建立如图所示的空间直角坐标系  $A-xyz$

则  $P(0,0,4), B(2\sqrt{3},0,0), C(2\sqrt{3},2,0), D(0,2,0)$

$\overrightarrow{PD} = (0,2-4), \overrightarrow{PB} = (2\sqrt{3},0,-4), \overrightarrow{PC} = (2\sqrt{3},2-4)$



设平面  $PBD$  的法向量为  $\vec{n}_1 = (a, b, c)$ , 则 
$$\begin{cases} \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{PD} = 2b - 4c = 0 \\ \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{PB} = 2\sqrt{3}a - 4c = 0 \end{cases} \vec{n}_1 = (2, 2\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$$

设平面  $PCD$  的法向量  $\vec{n}_2 = (x, y, z)$ , 则 
$$\begin{cases} \vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{PD} = 2y - 4z = 0 \\ \vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{PC} = 2\sqrt{3}x + 2y - 4z = 0 \end{cases} \vec{n}_2 = (0, 2, 1)$$

$$\cos \langle \vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2 \rangle = \frac{\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{19}\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{19}} = \frac{\sqrt{285}}{19}$$

平面  $PBD$  和平面  $PDC$  夹角的余弦值为  $\frac{\sqrt{285}}{19}$  . 15 分

18 (1)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \ln x (x > 0)$ ,  $f'(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} > 0 \therefore x \in (0, \infty)$ ,  $f(x)$  单增

$$\text{又 } f(1) = \frac{1}{2} > 0, f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{1}{2e^2} - 1 < 0$$

因此函数  $f(x)$  只有 1 个零点  $x_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$  ..... 5 分

$$(2) g(x) = a \ln x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x (x > 0), g'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + a}{x} = 0$$

由函数  $g(x)$  有两个极值点  $x_1, x_2 (x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0)$

$$\text{知方程 } x^2 - 2x + a = 0 \text{ 有两个正根 } x_1, x_2, \therefore \begin{cases} \Delta = 4 - 4a > 0 \\ x_1 x_2 = a > 0 \end{cases} \therefore 0 < a < 1 \text{ 而 } x_1 + x_2 = 2$$

不妨令  $0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2$ , 则  $x \in (0, x_1)$ ,  $g'(x) > 0$ ,  $x \in (x_1, x_2)$ ,  $g'(x) < 0$ ,  $x \in (x_2, \infty)$ ,  $g'(x) > 0$

$\therefore x_1$  为极大值点  $x_2$  为极小值点

$$\text{则 } h(a) = g(x_1) + g(x_2) + 3 = a \ln x_1 x_2 + \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2)^2 - x_1 x_2 - 2(x_1 + x_2) + 3$$

$$h(a) = a \ln a - a + 1 (0 < a < 1), h'(a) = \ln a < 0$$

故  $h(a)$  在  $(0, 1)$  单减,  $\therefore h(a) > h(1) = 0$ .

所以  $g(x_1) + g(x_2) > -3$  . 17 分

19. (1) 记第  $i$  次甲赢的事件为  $A_i$ , 乙赢的事件为  $B_i$

$$P(B_2) = P(A_1 B_2) + P(B_1 B_2) = P(A_1)P(B_2 | A_1) + P(B_1)P(B_2 | B_1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{12} \dots\dots\dots .4 \text{分}$$

(2) (i) 由题意可知  $P_{i+1} = \frac{1}{3}P_i + \frac{1}{2}(1 - P_i) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6}P_i$

构造等比数列  $\{P_i + \lambda\}$ , 设  $P_{i+1} + \lambda = -\frac{1}{6}(P_i + \lambda)$ , 解得  $\lambda = -\frac{3}{7}$ ,

$$\therefore P_{i+1} - \frac{3}{7} = -\frac{1}{6}\left(P_i - \frac{3}{7}\right), \text{又} \because P_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore \left\{P_i - \frac{3}{7}\right\}$  是以  $\frac{1}{14}$  为首项,  $-\frac{1}{6}$  为公比的等比数列

$$\therefore P_i - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{1}{14} \times \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)^{i-1}, P_i = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{14} \times \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)^{i-1} \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

(ii) 设函数  $f(x) = e^x - \ln(x+1) + k$ .  $f'(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{x+1}$ ,  $f''(x) = e^x + \left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^2 > 0$ .

$\therefore f'(x)$  在  $(-1, +\infty)$  单调递增

又  $\because f'(0) = 0$ ,  $\therefore f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  单调递增

由 (I) 知  $P_i = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{14} \times \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)^{i-1}$

$i$  为奇数时,  $P_i = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{14} \times \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{i-1}$ ,  $P_i$  随着  $i$  增大而减小,  $\frac{3}{7} < P_i \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$i$  为偶数时,  $P_i = \frac{3}{7} - \frac{1}{14} \times \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{i-1}$ ,  $P_i$  随着  $i$  增大而增大,  $\frac{5}{12} \leq P_i < \frac{3}{7}$

若存在  $i$ , 使  $e^{P_i} - \ln(P_i + 1) + k \geq 0$  成立, 即  $f(P_i)_{\max} \geq 0$ .

$$f(P_i)_{\max} = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) + k \geq 0, \text{即} \therefore k \geq \ln\frac{3}{2} - \sqrt{e},$$

$$\because 1.6 < \sqrt{e}, \ln\frac{3}{2} - 0.6 = \ln\frac{2e}{5} > 0, \ln\frac{3}{2} - \sqrt{e} + 2 > 0$$

$$\therefore -2 < \ln\frac{3}{2} - \sqrt{e} < -1, k_{\min} = -1 \dots\dots\dots .17 \text{分}$$