

达州市普通高中 2025 届第一次诊断性测试

数学 参考答案

一、单项选择题

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

二、多项选择题

9.AB 10.AC 11.BCD

三、填空题

12. -2 13. 90 14. $\frac{23}{216}$

四、解答题

15. 解: (1) 当 $n=1$ 时, $S_1 = a_1 = 2$,

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $S_{n-1} = (n-1)^2 + (n-1) = n^2 - n$,

$$a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = 2n,$$

当 $n=1$ 时, $a_1 = 2 = 2 \times 1$,

$$\therefore a_n = 2n.$$

设等比数列的公比为 q , 由题得
$$\begin{cases} 12 = 3b_1q, \\ b_1q^2 = 8 \end{cases}$$

解得 $b_1 = 2$, $q = 2$,

$$\therefore b_n = 2^n.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 知 } c_n = \frac{2}{2(n+1)n} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1},$$

$$T_n = c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + \cdots + c_n$$

$$T_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1},$$

$$\therefore T_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1}.$$

16. 解: (1) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中由正弦定理得 $a = 2R \sin A$, $b = 2R \sin B$, $c = 2R \sin C$,
代入已知化简得, $\sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C = \sin B \sin(A-C)$,

$$\therefore \sin(A+C) = \sin B \sin(A-C).$$

又 \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中有 $A+C = \pi - B$,

$$\therefore \sin(A+C) = \sin(\pi - B) = \sin B,$$

即 $\sin B = \sin B \sin(A-C)$.

又 \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中有 $\sin B > 0$, $-\pi < A-C < \pi$,

$$\therefore \sin(A-C) = 1, A-C = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\therefore A = C + \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由正弦定理得 } \sin C = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{由 (1) 知 } 0 < C < \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore \cos C = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \sin A = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + C\right) = \cos C = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \sin A = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore a = 4.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \sin B = \sin(A+C) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2C\right) = \cos 2C = 1 - 2\sin^2 C = \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 的面积 } S = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2 \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{12}{5}.$$

17. 解: (1) 如图, 连接 AC 交 BD 于点 O , $\therefore AC \perp BD$.
连接 PO , 根据正四棱锥的性质知 $PO \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$,
即 PO 为正四棱锥的高, $\therefore PO = \sqrt{2}$,

$$\text{又 } \because V = \frac{1}{3} \times AB^2 \times PO = \frac{1}{3} \times AB^2 \times 2 = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3},$$

解得 $AB = 2$.

易知 OA, OB, OP 互相垂直,

\therefore 建立如图所示的空间直角坐标系 $O-xyz$,

$$P(0, 0, \sqrt{2}), A(\sqrt{2}, 0, 0), D(0, -\sqrt{2}, 0).$$

设平面 PAD 的法向量 $m = (x, y, z)$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} m \cdot \overrightarrow{PA} = 0, \\ m \cdot \overrightarrow{DA} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - z = 0, \\ x + y = 0 \end{cases}$$

令 $x = 1$, 则 $y = -1, z = 1$,

\therefore 平面 PAD 的一个法向量 $m = (1, -1, 1)$.

又 $\because OA \perp BD, OA \perp PO, BD \cap PO = O$,

$\therefore OA \perp$ 平面 PBD .

\therefore 平面 PBD 的一个法向量 $n = (1, 0, 0)$,

$$\therefore \cos \langle m, n \rangle = \frac{m \cdot n}{|m| \cdot |n|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

\therefore 平面 PAD 与平面 PBD 的夹角的余弦值为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

(2) 由 (1) 知 $PA = 2, AB = AD = 2, AC = 2\sqrt{2}$.

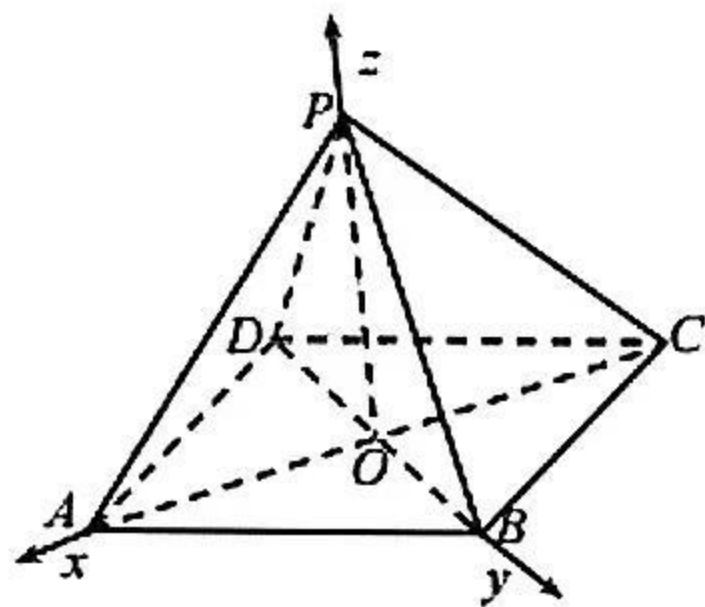
由题知 2 秒后该蚂蚁等可能在点 A, B, C, D , 记 2 秒后该蚂蚁与点 A 的距离为 X ,

则 d 的所有可能取值为 $0, 2, 2\sqrt{2}$.

$$\therefore P(X=0) = \frac{1}{4}, P(X=2) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, P(X=2\sqrt{2}) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$\therefore X$ 的分布列为:

X	0	2	$2\sqrt{2}$
P	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$



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

18. 解: (1) $\because f'(x) = (x-1)^2 + 2(x+1)(x-1) = (x-1)(3x+1)$,

令 $f'(x) > 0$, 解得 $x < -\frac{1}{3}$, 或 $x > 1$.

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{3})$ 上单调递增, 在 $(-\frac{1}{3}, 1)$ 上单调递减, 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增,

\therefore 函数 $f(x)$ 的极大值为 $f(-\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{32}{27}$, 极小值为 $f(1) = 0$

(2) 令 $h(x) = f(x) - g(x) = x^3 - a \ln x$, $h'(x) = \frac{3x^2 - a}{x} > 0$, $x > (\frac{a}{3})^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

又 $\because x > 0$, $0 < a \leq 3e$,

$\therefore h(x)$ 在 $(0, (\frac{a}{3})^{\frac{1}{3}})$ 上单调递减, 在 $(\frac{a}{3})^{\frac{1}{3}}, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

$\therefore h(x) \geq h((\frac{a}{3})^{\frac{1}{3}}) = \frac{a}{3} - \frac{a}{3} \ln \frac{a}{3} = \frac{a}{3} (1 - \ln \frac{a}{3})$,

$\because 0 < a \leq 3e$, $\therefore 0 < \frac{a}{3} \leq e$, $0 < \ln \frac{a}{3} \leq 1$,

$\therefore \frac{a}{3} (1 - \ln \frac{a}{3}) \geq 0$. 即当 $0 < a \leq 3e$ 时, $h(x) \geq 0$ 恒成立,

\therefore 当 $0 < a \leq 3e$ 时, $f(x) \geq g(x)$.

(3) 设 $F(x) = g(x) + 1 = a \ln x - x^2 - x + 2$, $F'(x) = \frac{a}{x} - 2x - 1$.

① 当 $a \leq 0$ 时, $F'(x) < 0$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上恒成立, $F(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递减.

即对任意 $x \in (0, 1)$ 的都有 $F(x) > F(1) = 0$ 与 $F(x) \leq 0$ 矛盾,

$\therefore a \leq 0$ 不满足题意.

② 当 $a > 0$ 时, $F'(x) = \frac{a}{x} - 2x - 1 = \frac{-2x^2 - x + a}{x}$,

设 $d(x) = -2x^2 - x + a$, $\because \Delta = 1 + 8a > 0$,

\therefore 关于 x 的方程 $d(x) = 0$ 有两根, $x_1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{1 + 8a}}{4} < 0$, $x_2 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 8a}}{4} > 0$,

$\therefore \begin{cases} x > 0, \\ F'(x) > 0 \end{cases}$ 的解为 $0 < x < x_2$, 即 $F(x)$ 在 $(0, x_2)$ 上单调递增, 在 $(x_2, +\infty)$ 上单调递减,

$\therefore F(x) \leq F(x_2) = a \ln x_2 - x_2^2 - x_2 + 2$.

$\because d(x_2) = -2x_2^2 - x_2 + a = 0$,

$\therefore a = 2x_2^2 + x_2$, $F(x_2) = (2x_2^2 + x_2) \ln x_2 - x_2^2 - x_2 + 2$.

$F'(x_2) = (4x_2 + 1) \ln x_2 > 0$ 的解为 $x_2 > 1$, 即 $F(x_2)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上单调递减, 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

$\therefore F(x_2) \geq F(1) = 0$,

\therefore 只有当 $x_2 = 1$ 时, 即 $\frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 8a}}{4} = 1$, $a = 3$ 时才满足题意.

\therefore 实数 a 的值为 3.

19. 解: (1) 设曲线 M' 上任意点 (x', y') , 由 $\begin{cases} x' = 3x, \\ y' = 2y \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{x'}{3}, \\ y = \frac{y'}{2} \end{cases}$,

又 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, $\therefore \frac{x'^2}{9} + \frac{y'^2}{4} = 1$, 即 M' 的方程为 $\frac{x'^2}{9} + \frac{y'^2}{4} = 1$.

(2) $\because \Gamma: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ ($a > b > 0$), 点 $H(x_0, y_0)$, l 通过变换 $\varphi: \begin{cases} x' = \frac{1}{a}x, \\ y' = \frac{1}{b}y \end{cases}$ 得到

$\Gamma': x'^2 + y'^2 = 1$, $H'(\frac{x_0}{a}, \frac{y_0}{b})$, l' ,

\therefore 曲线 $\Gamma': x'^2 + y'^2 = 1$ 在点 $H'(\frac{x_0}{a}, \frac{y_0}{b})$ 处的切线为 l' .

当 l' 的斜率存在时, $k = -\frac{1}{k_{OH'}} = -\frac{bx_0}{ay_0}$,

切线方程为 $y' - \frac{y_0}{b} = -\frac{bx_0}{ay_0}(x' - \frac{x_0}{a})$, 又 $x' = \frac{x}{a}$, $y' = \frac{y}{b}$,

即 $\frac{y}{b} - \frac{y_0}{b} = -\frac{bx_0}{ay_0}(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{x_0}{a})$, $\frac{x_0x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0y}{b^2} = \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = 1$,

\therefore 切线方程为 $l: \frac{x_0x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0y}{b^2} = 1$ ①.

当 l' 的斜率不存在时, $\frac{y_0}{b} = 0$, $l: x = x_0$ 也满足方程①.

$\therefore l$ 的方程为: $\frac{x_0x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0y}{b^2} = 1$.

(3) 由 $\begin{cases} y = x, \\ \frac{x^2}{2i} + \frac{y^2}{i} = 1 \end{cases}$ 解得 $P_i(\frac{\sqrt{6i}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6i}}{3})$,

由 (2) 知曲线 E_i 在点 P_i 处的切线 $l_i: \frac{\sqrt{6i}x}{6i} + \frac{\sqrt{6i}y}{3i} = 1$,

即 $l_i: x + 2y = \sqrt{6i}$.

由 $\begin{cases} x + 2y = \sqrt{6i}, \\ x^2 + 2y^2 = 2(i+1) \end{cases}$ 得 $3x^2 - 2\sqrt{6i}x + 2i - 4 = 0$, $\Delta = 4\sqrt{3}$.

设 l_i 与 E_{i+1} 的交点分别为 $M_{i1}(x_{i1}, y_{i1})$, $N_{i2}(x_{i2}, y_{i2})$,

$\therefore x_{i1} + x_{i2} = \frac{2\sqrt{6i}}{3}$, $x_{i1} \cdot x_{i2} = \frac{2i-4}{3}$, $|M_{i1}N_{i2}| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} |x_{i1} - x_{i2}| = a_i$,

$\therefore a_i = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} \times \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \times \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{3}$.

$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{3}n$.