

高三一轮检测

数学试题参考答案及评分标准

2021.03

一、单项选择题：

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
答案	C	A	D	C	A	B	D	A

二、多项选择题：

题号	9	10	11	12
答案	BD	ABD	BD	ACD

三、填空题：

13. $\frac{9}{5}$ 14. 65.5 15. $-\frac{7}{4}$ 16. $(1, \sqrt{2}]$

四、解答题：

17. (10分)

解：设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 $d (d > 0)$ ，则

$$3a_1 + \frac{3 \times 2}{2}d = 5d$$

$$\therefore 3a_1 = 2d \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$$

方案一：选条件①

$$(1) \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} 3a_1 = 2d \\ a_8 = 2a_4 + 1 \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } a_1 = 2, d = 3$$

$$\therefore a_n = 2 + 3(n - 1) = 3n - 1, n \in N^* \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$(2) S_n = 2n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot 3 = \frac{3}{2}n^2 + \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\therefore S_n + n = \frac{3}{2}(n^2 + n) = \frac{3n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{S_n + n} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2n}{3n+3} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{3n-1}{3n+2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - T_n = \frac{3n-1}{3n+2} - \frac{2n}{3n+3} = \frac{3n^2+2n-3}{(3n+2)(3n+3)}$$

$$\therefore n \in N^*$$

$$\therefore 3n^2+2n-3 \geq 3+2-3=2 > 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - T_n > 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} > T_n \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

方案二:选条件②

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} 3a_1 = 2d \\ a_1 a_3 = 16 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad a_1 = 2, d = 3$$

$$\therefore a_n = 2 + 3(n-1) = 3n-1, n \in N^* \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

(2)同方案一(2)

方案三:选条件③

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} 3a_1 = 2d \\ S_5 = 4a_1 a_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad a_1 = 2, d = 3$$

$$\therefore a_n = 2 + 3(n-1) = 3n-1, n \in N^* \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

(2)同方案一(2)

18. (12分)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: (1)} f(x) &= \sin x \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \right) + \cos^2 x \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{4} + \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \leq \sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \leq 1$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \text{时, } f(x)_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{4}, f(x)_{\max} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}+1}{4} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

$$(2) f\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{4} = 1$$

$$\therefore \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore A \in (0, \pi)$$

$$\therefore A + \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} bc = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore bc = 4$$

$$\text{又 } a = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos A &= \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \\ &= \frac{b^2 + c^2 - 12}{8} \\ &= \frac{(b+c)^2 - 20}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore (b+c)^2 = 24$$

$$\therefore b+c = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 4$$

$$\therefore \sin B + \sin C = \frac{1}{4} (b+c) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

19. (12分)

(1) 证明: $\because PA \perp$ 平面 $ABCD, CD \subset$ 平面 $ABCD$

$$\therefore PA \perp CD$$

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 为矩形

$$\therefore AD \perp CD$$

又 $AD \cap PA = A, AD, PA \subset$ 平面 PAD

$$\therefore CD \perp \text{平面 } PAD \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

$\therefore AE \subset$ 平面 PAD

$$\therefore CD \perp AE$$

在 $\triangle PAD$ 中, $PA = AD = 1, E$ 为 PD 中点

$$\therefore AE \perp PD$$

又 $PD \cap CD = D, PD, CD \subset \text{平面}PCD$

$\therefore AE \perp \text{平面}PCD$ 6分

(2) 以 A 为原点, AB, AD, AP 所在直线分别为 x 轴, y 轴, z 轴, 建立如图所示的空间直角坐标系.

设 $AP=a(a>0)$, 则 $C(2,1,0), P(0,0,a), E(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$

$\therefore \overrightarrow{AC} = (2,1,0), \overrightarrow{AE} = (0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{a}{2}), \overrightarrow{PC} = (2,1,-a)$ 8分

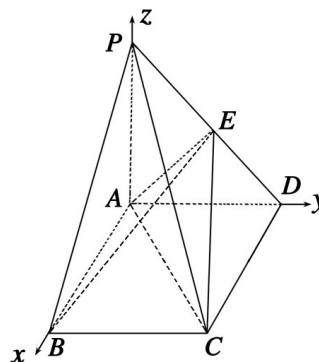
设平面 ACE 的一个法向量为 $n = (x,y,z)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{AC} \cdot n = 0 \\ \overrightarrow{AE} \cdot n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2x + y = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{a}{2}z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } y = -a, \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2} \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore n = (\frac{a}{2}, -a, 1)$ 10分



设直线 PC 与平面 ACE 所成角为 θ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\theta &= |\cos \langle n, \overrightarrow{PC} \rangle| = \frac{|n \cdot \overrightarrow{PC}|}{|n| |\overrightarrow{PC}|} \\ &= \frac{a}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}a^2 + 1} \sqrt{5 + a^2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{29 + \frac{20}{a^2} + 5a^2}} \leq \frac{2}{7} \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当 $a=\sqrt{2}$ 时, 等号成立

\therefore 三棱锥 $E-ABC$ 的体积 $V_{E-ABC} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$ 12分

20.(12分)

解:(1) 运动时间在 $[40, 50)$ 的人数为 $3000 \times 0.02 \times 10 = 600$ 人.

运动时间在 $[80, 90)$ 的人数为 $3000 \times 0.01 \times 10 = 300$ 人.

按照分层抽样共抽取 9 人, 则在 $[40, 50)$ 上抽取的人数为 6 人,

在 $[80, 90)$ 上抽取的人数为 3 人.

∴ 随机变量 X 的所有可能取值为 $0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ 2分

$$P(X=0) = \frac{C_6^0 C_3^3}{C_9^3} = \frac{1}{84}$$

$$P(X=1) = \frac{C_6^1 C_3^2}{C_9^3} = \frac{3}{14}$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{C_6^2 C_3^1}{C_9^3} = \frac{15}{28}$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{C_6^3 C_3^0}{C_9^3} = \frac{5}{21} \dots\dots\dots 4分$$

所以随机变量 X 的分布列为

X	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{84}$	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{15}{28}$	$\frac{5}{21}$

$$\therefore E(X) = 0 \times \frac{1}{84} + 1 \times \frac{3}{14} + 2 \times \frac{15}{28} + 3 \times \frac{5}{21} = 2 \dots\dots\dots 6分$$

$$(2) \mu = \bar{t} = 35 \times 0.1 + 45 \times 0.2 + 55 \times 0.3 + 65 \times 0.15 + 75 \times 0.15 + 85 \times 0.1 = 58.5$$

$$\sigma = 14.6 \dots\dots\dots 8分$$

$$\therefore 43.9 = 58.5 - 14.6 = \mu - \sigma, 87.7 = 58.5 + 14.6 \times 2 = \mu + 2\sigma$$

$$\therefore P(43.9 < t \leq 87.7) = P(\mu - \sigma < t \leq \mu + 2\sigma) = \frac{0.6826 + 0.9544}{2} = 0.8185 \dots\dots 10分$$

$$\therefore P(t \leq \mu - \sigma \text{ 或 } t > \mu + 2\sigma) = 1 - 0.8185 = 0.1815$$

$$\therefore Y \sim B(12, 0.1815)$$

$$\therefore P(Y=3) = C_{12}^3 \times 0.1815^3 \times 0.8185^9 = 220 \times 0.0060 \times 0.1649 \approx 0.218 \dots\dots\dots 12分$$

21.(12分)

解:(1)由题意知, $b = \sqrt{2}$

$$\text{又 } e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - 2}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \dots\dots\dots 2分$$

$$\therefore a^2 = 6$$

$$\therefore \text{椭圆 } C \text{ 的方程为 } \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1 \dots\dots\dots 4分$$

(2)设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$

当直线 AB 的斜率存在时, 设直线 AB 的方程为 $y = kx + m$,

由 $\begin{cases} y = kx + m \\ \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$ 得 $(3k^2+1)x^2+6kmx+3m^2-6=0$ 6分

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-6km}{3k^2 + 1}, x_1 x_2 = \frac{3m^2 - 6}{3k^2 + 1}$$

$$y_1 y_2 = (kx_1 + m)(kx_2 + m) = k^2 x_1 x_2 + km(x_1 + x_2) + m^2 \dots\dots\dots 8分$$

∴ 以线段AB为直径的圆过坐标原点O

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} &= x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 \\ &= (1 + k^2)x_1 x_2 + km(x_1 + x_2) + m^2 \\ &= (1 + k^2) \frac{3m^2 - 6}{3k^2 + 1} - \frac{6k^2 m^2}{3k^2 + 1} + m^2 \\ &= \frac{4m^2 - 6 - 6k^2}{3k^2 + 1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 2m^2 = 3(1 + k^2), \text{且 } \Delta = 6(12k^2 - 2m^2 + 4) = 6(9k^2 + 1) > 0$$

∴ 坐标原点O到直线AB的距离

$$d = \frac{|m|}{\sqrt{k^2 + 1}} = \frac{|m|}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}m^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \dots\dots\dots 10分$$

当直线AB的斜率不存在时,由题知, $|x_1| = |y_1|$

$$\therefore \frac{x_1^2}{6} + \frac{x_1^2}{2} = 1$$

$$\therefore x_1^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{坐标原点O到直线AB的距离 } d = |x_1| = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

综上所述,存在以O为圆心的定圆恒与直线AB相切,定圆的方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{2}$... 12分

22.(12分)

解:函数f(x)的定义域为(0, + ∞).

$$(1) f'(x) = \ln x - x + 2a$$

令 $h(x) = \ln x - x + 2a$, 则

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{1-x}{x}$$

当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $h'(x) > 0$, $h(x)$ 单调递增;

当 $x \in (1, + \infty)$ 时, $h'(x) < 0$, $h(x)$ 单调递减

$$\therefore h(x)_{\max} = h(1) = 2a - 1 \dots\dots\dots 2分$$

$$\text{当 } a \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } h(1) = 2a - 1 \leq 0,$$

$$\therefore f'(x) \leq 0$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递减, 此时, $f(x)$ 无极值点;

当 $a > \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $h(1) = 2a - 1 > 0$

$$\because 0 < e^{-2a} < 1, h(e^{-2a}) = -2a - e^{-2a} + 2a = -e^{-2a} < 0$$

$\therefore h(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上有且只有一个零点.

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上有且只有一个极值点. 4分

又 $e^{5a} > e^2 > 1, h(e^{5a}) = 5a - e^{5a} + 2a < 7a - e^{4a} a = a(7 - e^{4a}) < a(7 - e^2) < 0$

$\therefore h(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上有且只有一个零点.

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上有且只有一个极值点.

综上所述, 当 $a \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f(x)$ 无极值点;

当 $a > \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f(x)$ 有 2 个极值点. 6分

(2) $g(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} - \ln x + x - 2a$, 则

$$g'(x) = \frac{e^x(x-1)}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} + 1 = \frac{(x-1)(e^x+x)}{x^2}$$

当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $g'(x) < 0, g(x)$ 单调递减.

当 $x \in (1, +\infty)$ 时, $g'(x) > 0, g(x)$ 单调递增.

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(1) = e + 1 - 2a$$

\therefore 函数 $g(x)$ 有两个不同零点 x_1, x_2 , 且 $x_1 < x_2$

$$\therefore g(1) < 0 \quad \text{即 } e + 1 - 2a < 0$$

$$\therefore 2a > e + 1 \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\text{又 } g(2a) = \frac{e^{2a}}{2a} - \ln 2a + 2a - 2a = \frac{e^{2a}}{2a} - \ln 2a$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} - \ln x (x \geq e), \text{ 则 } \varphi'(x) = \frac{e^x(x-1)-x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{令 } m(x) = e^x(x-1) - x (x \geq e), \text{ 则 } m'(x) = xe^x - 1 \geq e^{e+1} - 1 > 0$$

$\therefore m(x)$ 单调递增

$$\therefore m(x) \geq m(e) = e^e(e-1) - e > 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi'(x) > 0$$

$\therefore \varphi(x)$ 单调递增.

$$\therefore \varphi(2a) > \varphi(e+1) > \varphi(e) = e^{e-1} - 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore g(2a) > 0,$$

$$\therefore x_2 < 2a \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$\text{令 } n(x) = \ln x - x + 1 (x > 0), \text{ 则 } n'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{1-x}{x}$$

当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $n'(x) > 0, n(x)$ 单调递增,

当 $x \in (1, +\infty)$ 时, $n'(x) < 0$, $n(x)$ 单调递减

$$\therefore n(x)_{\max} = n(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore n(x) \leq 0 \text{ 即 } \ln x \leq x - 1$$

$$\therefore g\left(\frac{1}{2a-1}\right) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2a-1}}}{\frac{1}{2a-1}} - \ln\left(\frac{1}{2a-1}\right) + \frac{1}{2a-1} - 2a \geq \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2a-1}}}{\frac{1}{2a-1}} + 1 - 2a$$

$$\text{令 } p = \frac{1}{2a-1} \in \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right), \text{ 则 } g(p) > \frac{e^p}{p} - \frac{1}{p} > 0,$$

$$\therefore x_1 > \frac{1}{2a-1}$$

$$\therefore x_2 - x_1 < 2a - \frac{1}{2a-1} = \frac{4a^2 - 2a - 1}{2a-1}. \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$