

湖北省部分重点中学 2022 届高三第一次联考

数学试题参考答案与评分细则

一、选择题:本题共 8 小题,每小题 5 分,共 40 分。

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
答案	D	A	B	B	C	C	D	A

二、选择题:本题共 4 小题,每小题 5 分,共 20 分。

题号	9	10	11	12
答案	AD	CD	ABC	ACD

三、填空题:本题共 4 小题,每小题 5 分,共 20 分。

13. 答案: $x - y + 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$.

14. 答案: $\lambda = 4$

15. 答案: 4042

16. 答案: $2; \frac{\sqrt{6}}{9}$

四、解答题:本题共 6 小题,共 70 分。

17. 解: (1) 当 $n=1$ 时, $a_1=4$; (1 分)

由已知得: $a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2} + \frac{a_3}{3} + \cdots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{n-1} = 4(n-1) (n \geq 2)$

于是 $\frac{a_n}{n} = 4n - 4(n-1) = 4$, 即 $a_n = 4n, (n \geq 2)$ (4 分)

又 $a_1 = 4$ 也满足上式, 所以 $a_n = 4n, (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ (5 分)

(2) 由(1)知 $b_n = \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 4n}{4n^2 - 1}$

而 $b_n = \frac{4n}{4n^2 - 1} \cdot (-1)^n = (-1)^n \frac{(2n+1) + (2n-1)}{(2n+1)(2n-1)} = (-1)^n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n+1} \right)$ (7 分)

当 n 为奇数时:

$$S_n = -\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7}\right) + \cdots - \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{2n+2}{2n+1} \cdots \cdots (8 \text{ 分})$$

当 n 为偶数时:

$$S_n = -\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) = -1 + \frac{1}{2n+1} = \frac{-2n}{2n+1} \cdots \cdots (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{综上: } S_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{2n+2}{2n+1}, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{-2n}{2n+1}, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases} \cdots \cdots (10 \text{ 分})$$

18. 解:(1)由题意知:

$$900 \times 30 - 2000 = 25000, 1200 \times 30 - 2000 = 34000,$$

$$900 \times 40 - 2000 = 34000, 1200 \times 40 - 2000 = 46000,$$

$$\therefore X \text{ 的所有可能取值为: } 25000, 34000, 46000, \cdots \cdots (1 \text{ 分})$$

设 A 表示事件“作物亩产量为 900kg”, 则 $P(A) = 0.5$,

B 表示事件“作物市场价格为 30 元/kg”, 则 $P(B) = 0.4$,

$$\text{则 } P(X=25000) = P(AB) = 0.5 \times 0.4 = 0.2,$$

$$P(X=34000) = P(\bar{A}B) + P(A\bar{B}) = (1-0.5) \times 0.4 + 0.5 \times (1-0.4) = 0.5,$$

$$P(X=46000) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = (1-0.4)(1-0.5) = 0.3, \cdots \cdots (5 \text{ 分})$$

$\therefore X$ 的分布列为:

X	25000	34000	46000
P	0.2	0.5	0.3

$$\cdots \cdots (6 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 设 C 表示事件“种植该农作物一亩一年的纯收入不少于 30000 元”,

$$\text{则 } P(C) = P(X \geq 30000) = P(X=34000) + P(X=46000) = 0.5 + 0.3 = 0.8, \cdots \cdots (8 \text{ 分})$$

设这三年中有 Y 年有纯收入不少于 30000 元, 则有 $Y \sim B(3, 0.8)$,

\therefore 这三年中该农户种植该农作物一亩至多一年纯收入不少于 3000 元的概率为:

$$P(Y \leq 1) = C_3^0 0.2^3 + C_3^1 0.8 \times 0.2^2 = 0.104, \cdots \cdots (12 \text{ 分})$$

19. 解:(1)证明:取 PA 的中点 F , 连 EF, DF ,

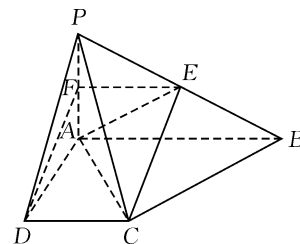
$$\because E \text{ 为 } PB \text{ 的中点} \therefore EF \parallel \frac{1}{2}AB, \text{ 又 } CD \parallel AB, \text{ 且 } CD = \frac{1}{2}AB,$$

$$\therefore EF \parallel CD, \text{ 所以四边形 } CDFE \text{ 为平行四边形},$$

$$\therefore CE \parallel DF$$

又 $CE \not\subset$ 平面 $PAD, DF \subset$ 平面 PAD ,

故直线 $CE \parallel$ 平面 PAD $\cdots \cdots (4 \text{ 分})$



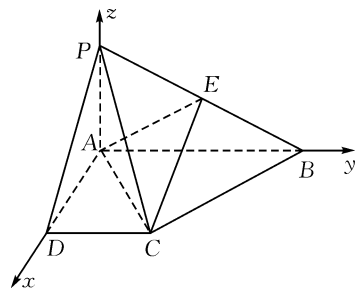
(2)以 A 为坐标原点,以 AD, AB, AP 所在射线,分别为 x, y, z 轴建立空间直角坐标系 $A-xyz$, 如图所示,

则 $A(0,0,0), P(0,0,1), B(0,2,0), C(1,1,0)$.

设 $E(x, y, z)$, 则 $\overrightarrow{PE} = (x, y, z-1), \overrightarrow{PB} = (0, 2, -1)$.

$\because E$ 在棱 PB 上, \therefore 可设 $\overrightarrow{PE} = \lambda \overrightarrow{PB} (0 < \lambda < 1)$.

$$\text{故 } (x, y, z-1) = \lambda(0, 2, -1), \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=2\lambda \\ z=1-\lambda \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } E(0, 2\lambda, 1-\lambda),$$



易知平面 ACB 的法向量为 $\vec{u} = (0, 0, 1)$,

设平面 ACB 的法向量 $\vec{v} = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$, $\overrightarrow{AE} = (0, 2\lambda, 1-\lambda)$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = (1, 1, 0)$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \vec{v} \cdot \overrightarrow{AE} = 0 \\ \vec{v} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} (x_2, y_2, z_2) \cdot (0, 2\lambda, 1-\lambda) = 0 \\ (x_2, y_2, z_2) \cdot (1, 1, 0) = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} 2\lambda y_2 + (1-\lambda)z_2 = 0 \\ x_2 + y_2 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

取 $x_2 = 1$, 则 $y_2 = -1, z_2 = \frac{2\lambda}{1-\lambda} \left(\frac{2\lambda}{1-\lambda} > 0 \right)$, 故 $\vec{v} = \left(1, -1, \frac{2\lambda}{1-\lambda} \right)$.

因为二面角 $E-AC-B$ 的平面角的余弦值为 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$,

$$\text{所以 } |\cos \langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle| = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \text{ 即: } \frac{|\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}|}{|\vec{u}| \cdot |\vec{v}|} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \text{ 即: } \left(\frac{2\lambda}{1-\lambda} \right)^2 = \frac{2}{3} \left[1 + 1 + \left(\frac{2\lambda}{1-\lambda} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2\lambda}{1-\lambda} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda} \right)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 = 1 - 2\lambda + \lambda^2, \text{ 解得 } \lambda = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \dots\dots\dots (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore E \left(0, 1, \frac{1}{2} \right), \overrightarrow{AE} = \left(0, 1, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

因为 z 轴 \perp 平面 $ABCD$, 所以平面 $ABCD$ 的一个法向量为 $\vec{m} = (0, 0, 1)$.

$$\text{设 } AE \text{ 与平面 } ABCD \text{ 所成角为 } \alpha, \text{ 则 } \sin \alpha = \frac{|\vec{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{AE}|}{|\vec{m}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AE}|} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 \times \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

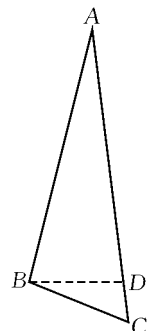
$$\text{故 } AE \text{ 与平面 } ABCD \text{ 所成角的正弦值为 } \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}. \quad \dots\dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$$

$$20. \text{ 解: (1) 由 } \cos A = \frac{31}{32}, \text{ 得 } \sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{31}{32} \right)^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{32} \quad \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{由 } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times AC \times \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{32} = \frac{15\sqrt{7}}{4} \text{ 得: } AC = 10 \quad \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{于是 } BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 - 2 \cdot AB \cdot AC \cdot \cos A = 8^2 + 10^2 - 2 \times 8 \times 10 \times \frac{31}{32} = 9$$

$$\text{所以 } BC = 3; \quad \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$



(2)在 AC 上取点 D ,使得 $\angle DBC = \angle C$,于是 $\cos \angle ABD = \frac{1}{8}$

$$\text{则 } \sin \angle ABD = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \angle ABD} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8} \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\sin \angle ADB = \sin(\angle A + \angle ABD) = \sin A \cdot \cos \angle ABD + \cos A \cdot \sin \angle ABD$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{32} \times \frac{1}{8} + \frac{31}{32} \times \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8} = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8} \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{由 } \sin \angle ABD = \sin \angle ADB, \text{结合正弦定理知 } AD = AB = 8 \dots\dots\dots (9 \text{ 分})$$

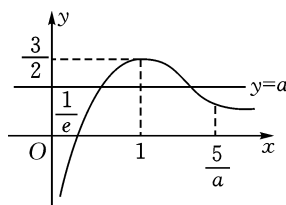
$$\text{于是 } BD^2 = AB^2 + AD^2 - 2AB \cdot AD \cdot \cos A = 8^2 + 8^2 - 2 \times 8 \times 8 \times \frac{31}{32} = 4, \text{所以 } BD = 2 \dots\dots\dots (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{由 } \angle DBC = \angle C \text{ 知 } CD = BD = 2, \text{所以 } AC = AD + CD = 8 + 2 = 10 \dots\dots\dots (11 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{所以 } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 10 \times \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{32} = \frac{15\sqrt{7}}{4} \dots\dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$$

21. 解:(1) $f'(x) = 2ax - (2a+4)x + \frac{4}{x}$

$$= \frac{2ax^2 - (2a+4)x + 4}{x} = \frac{2(x-1)(ax-2)}{x} \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$



①若 $a \leq 0$ 时,

当 $x \in (0, 1)$, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 递增; $x \in (1, +\infty)$, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 递减; $\dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$

②若 $0 < a < 2$ 时,则 $\frac{2}{a} > 1$,

当 $x \in (0, 1)$, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 递增; 当 $x \in (1, \frac{2}{a})$, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 递减;

当 $x \in (\frac{2}{a}, +\infty)$, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 递增 $\dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$

③若 $a = 2$ 时,则 $\frac{2}{a} = 1$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 时 $f'(x) \geq 0$, $f(x)$ 递增; $\dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$

④若 $a > 2$ 时, $0 < \frac{2}{a} < 1$,

当 $x \in (0, \frac{2}{a})$, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 递增; 当 $x \in (\frac{2}{a}, 1)$, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 递减;

当 $x \in (1, +\infty)$, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 递增; $\dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$

$$(2) \text{由 } f(x) = g(x) \text{ 得 } ax^2 - (2a+4)x + 4\ln x = -(3a+1)x + \frac{11}{2}\ln x,$$

$$\text{即 } ax^2 + (a-3)x - \frac{3}{2}\ln x = 0, \text{即 } a(x^2 + x) = 3x + \frac{3}{2}\ln x, \text{所以 } a = \frac{3x + \frac{3}{2}\ln x}{x^2 + x}, \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

令 $h(x) = \frac{3x + \frac{3}{2}\ln x}{x^2 + x}$, 问题等价于直线 $y = a$ 与函数 $h(x)$ 的图像有两个交点

$$h'(x) = \frac{-3(x + \frac{1}{2})(\ln x + x - 1)}{(x^2 + x)^2},$$

令 $m(x) = \ln x + x - 1$, 显然 $m(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 递增, $m(1) = 0$,

即 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $h'(x) > 0$, $h(x)$ 递增; 当 $x \in (1, +\infty)$ 时, $h'(x) < 0$, $h(x)$ 递减,

$$\text{故 } h(x)_{\text{极大}} = h(1) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } x > 1 \text{ 时, } h(x) = \frac{3x + \frac{3}{2} \ln x}{x^2 + x} > \frac{3x}{x^2 + x} > 0,$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, 取 } x = \frac{1}{e}, h\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{e} + \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{1}{e}}{\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{e}} = \frac{\frac{3}{e} - \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{e^2} + \frac{1}{e}} < 0$$

故符合题意的必要条件是: $0 < a < \frac{3}{2}$ (10 分)

$$\text{又当 } 0 < a < \frac{3}{2}, \text{ 由 } \frac{5}{a} > 1, \text{ 而 } h\left(\frac{5}{a}\right) = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{5}{a} + \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{5}{a}}{\left(\frac{5}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{a}} < \frac{3 \cdot \frac{5}{a} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{a}}{\left(\frac{5}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{a}} = \frac{\frac{9}{2}}{\frac{5}{a} + 1} < \frac{9}{10} a < a$$

这说明, 在两个交点的横坐标位于区间 $\left(\frac{1}{e}, 1\right)$ 和 $\left(1, \frac{5}{a}\right)$ 内, 所以 $0 < a < \frac{3}{2}$ 是充分的.

故符合题意的必要条件是: $0 < a < \frac{3}{2}$ (12 分)

22. 解: 设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), C(x_C, y_C)$.

(1) 由题意知, 点 F 坐标为 $(0, 1)$, 直线 AB 方程为 $y = x + 1$,

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} x = y - 1 \\ x^2 = 4y \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } y^2 - 6y + 1 = 0, \therefore y_1 + y_2 = 6, \therefore |AB| = y_1 + y_2 + 2 = 8 \text{ (4 分)}$$

(2) 解: 设 $A\left(x_1, \frac{x_1^2}{4}\right), B\left(x_2, \frac{x_2^2}{4}\right), C(x_3, y_3), D(x_4, y_4)$, 其中 $x_2 > x_1$, 显然 $x_1 < 0 < x_2$, 由 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \lambda \overrightarrow{CD}$

知 $AB \parallel CD$, 且 $\frac{AB}{CD} = \lambda$, 于是 $\frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{PA}{PC}$, 即 $\overrightarrow{PA} = \lambda \overrightarrow{PC}, \therefore \frac{x_1^2}{4} = \lambda \frac{x_3^2}{4}, \therefore x_3 = \pm \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$, 同理 $x_4 = \pm \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$, 显然

$$x_4 = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, \text{ 则 } D\left(\frac{x_2}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, \frac{x_2^2}{4\lambda}\right);$$

$$\text{设 } l_{AB}: y = kx + 1, \text{ 代入 } x^2 = 4y \text{ 得 } x^2 - 4kx - 4 = 0, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 4k \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = -4 \end{cases} \text{ (6 分)}$$

$$\text{①若 } x_3 = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, \text{ 则 } C\left(\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, \frac{x_1^2}{4\lambda}\right), \text{ 此时 } k_{CD} = \frac{\frac{1}{4\lambda}(x_2^2 - x_1^2)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{1}{4\lambda}(x_2 + x_1)$$

$$\text{于是 } k = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\lambda}} \times 4k, \therefore \lambda = 1, \text{ 舍去. (8 分)}$$

②若 $x_3 = -\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$, 则 $C\left(-\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, \frac{x_1^2}{4\lambda}\right)$, 此时 $k_{CD} = \frac{\frac{1}{4\lambda}(x_2^2 - x_1^2)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}(x_2 + x_1)} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\lambda}}(x_2 - x_1)$

$\therefore k = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\lambda}}\sqrt{(x_2 + x_1)^2 - 4x_2 \cdot x_1}$, 即 $k = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\lambda}} \cdot \sqrt{16k^2 + 16}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sqrt{k^2 + 1} = k$, $\therefore \lambda = \frac{k^2 + 1}{k^2}$.

..... (10 分)

由 $\overrightarrow{PA} = \lambda \overrightarrow{PC}$ 得: $x_1 - 1 = \lambda \left(-\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} - 1\right)$, 即: $x_1 = 1 - \sqrt{\lambda}$, $\therefore x_1 = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 1}}{k}$

由 $x^2 - 4kx - 4 = 0$ 得 $x_1 = 2k - 2\sqrt{k^2 + 1}$, $\therefore 1 - \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 1}}{k} = 2k - 2\sqrt{k^2 + 1}$

$\therefore \left(\frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 1}}{k} - 1\right)(2k - 1) = 0$, 由 $\frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 1}}{k} > 1$ 知 $2k - 1 = 0$, $\therefore k = \frac{1}{2}$.

故 $\lambda = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 1}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 5$ (12 分)