



2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

理科数学试题参考答案

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

13. $y=3x$ 14. $40\frac{1}{3}$ 15. 0.18 16. 2

三、解答题

17.
解: (1) $\because (\sin B - \sin C)^2 = \sin^2 A - \sin B \cdot \sin C$
 $\therefore \sin^2 B - 2\sin B \cdot \sin C + \sin^2 C = \sin^2 A - \sin B \cdot \sin C$
 $\therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$
 $\therefore b^2 - 2bc + c^2 = a^2 - bc \quad \dots\dots\dots 2'$
 $b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = bc$
 $\therefore \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \quad \dots\dots\dots 3'$
 $\therefore \cos A = \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4'$
 $\therefore A \in (0, \pi)$
 $\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots 5'$
(2) $\because \sqrt{2}a + b = 2c$
 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
 $\therefore \sqrt{2}\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin C \quad \dots\dots\dots 6'$
 $\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $\therefore B = \frac{\pi}{2} - C$
 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - C) = 2\sin C$
 $\sin C = \sin(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6})$
 $= \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \quad \dots\dots\dots 12'$



$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin C - \frac{1}{2} \cos C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sin(C - \frac{\pi}{8}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \dots 9'$$

$$\therefore C \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\therefore C - \frac{\pi}{8} \in (-\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\therefore C - \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \dots 10'$$

18. 18. (12分)

(1) 证明: 取AD中点G, 连接BG, NG.

由于N为A₁D中点

在△A₁AD中 NG ∥ ½ A₁A

由直四棱柱ABCD-A₁B₁C₁D₁

知 A₁A ∥ B₁B.

由M为B₁B中点, 知 MB ∥ ½ A₁A.

∴ NG ∥ MB

知四边形NGBM为平行四边形.

知 MN ∥ BG.

在底面菱形ABCD中, E为BC中点.

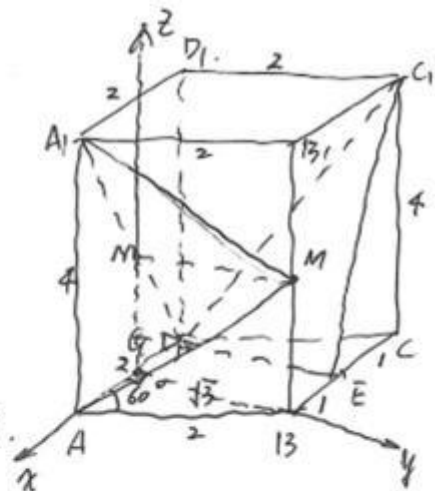
知 BE ∥ GD. 知四边形BEDG为平行四边形.

所以 BG ∥ DE.

知 MN ⊂ 平面CDE.

DE ⊂ 平面CDE

∴ MN ∥ 平面CDE



2'

3'

4'

6'



(2) 在四面体 $ABCD$ 中 $\angle BAD = 60^\circ$ G 为 AD 中点

所以 $BG \perp AD$. 以 G 为原点 GA, GB, GN 所在直线为 x, y, z 轴

建立空间直角坐标系, 由已知 $AA_1 = 4, AB = 2$. ——— 7'

设 $G(0,0,0)$, 则 $A(1,0,0), B(0,\sqrt{3},0)$

$N(0,0,2), A_1(1,0,4), M(0,\sqrt{3},2)$ ——— 8'

所以 $\vec{NM} = (0,\sqrt{3},0), \vec{NA_1} = (1,0,2), \vec{AA_1} = (0,0,4), \vec{AM} = (-1,\sqrt{3},2)$

设平面 A_1AM 的法向量为 \vec{m} , 平面 A_1MN 的法向量为 \vec{n} ——— 9'

则 $\vec{m} = (x_1, y_1, z_1), \vec{n} = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{m} \cdot \vec{AA_1} = 0 \\ \vec{m} \cdot \vec{AM} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4z_1 = 0 \\ -x_1 + \sqrt{3}y_1 + 2z_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = 0 \\ x_1 = \sqrt{3}y_1 \end{cases} \text{ 取 } \vec{m} = (\sqrt{3}, 1, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \vec{NM} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \vec{NA_1} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{3}y_2 = 0 \\ x_2 + 2z_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = -2z_2 \end{cases} \text{ 取 } \vec{n} = (-2, 0, 1)$$

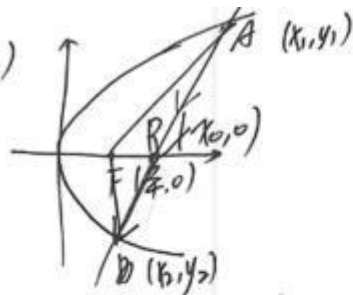
设二面角 $A-MA_1-N$ 的平面角为 θ ——— 10'

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{m}| |\vec{n}|} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2 \times \sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

所以求得二面角 $A-MA_1-N$ 的正弦值为 $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$ ——— 12'

19. (1)



$$|AF| + |BF| = x_1 + \frac{p}{2} + x_2 + \frac{p}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4-4b}{3} + \frac{3}{2} = 4$$

$$8-8b+9=24$$

$$-7=8b$$

$$b = -\frac{7}{8}$$

$$\text{取 } l: \begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2}x + b \\ y^2 = 3x \end{cases}$$

$$(\frac{3}{2}x + b)^2 = 3x$$

$$\frac{9}{4}x^2 + 3bx + b^2 = 3x$$

$$\frac{9}{4}x^2 + (3b-3)x + b^2 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{3-3b}{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{4-4b}{3}$$

$$\therefore l: y = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{7}{8}$$



$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \vec{AP} &= 3\vec{PB} \\ (x_0 - x_1, -y_1) &= 3(x_2 - x_0, y_2) \\ -y_1 &= 3y_2 \\ y_1 &= -3y_2 \\ -3y_2 + y_2 &= 2 \\ -2y_2 &= 2 \\ \begin{cases} y_2 = -1 \\ y_1 = 3 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |AB| &= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2} |y_1 - y_2| \\ &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{9}} \cdot 4 \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{25}{9}} \cdot 4 = \frac{20}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y - b &= \frac{5}{2}x \\ x &= \frac{2(y-b)}{5} \\ y^2 &= 2y - 2b \\ y^2 - 2y + 2b &= 0 \\ \begin{cases} y_1 + y_2 = 2 \\ y_1 y_2 = 2b = -3 \end{cases} \\ -3 &= 2b \\ b &= -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

20. (1) $f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{1+x}$, $f''(x) = -\sin x + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$ 2'
 $\because y = -\sin x$ 在 $(-1, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上单调递减, $y = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$ 在 $(-1, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上单调递减.
 $\therefore f''(x)$ 在 $(-1, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上单调递减. 3'
 $\because f''(0) = 1 > 0$, $f''(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1 + \frac{1}{(1+\frac{\pi}{2})^2} = -1 + \frac{4}{(2+\pi)^2} < 0$. 4'
 $\therefore f''(x)$ 存在唯一零点 $x_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$. 5'

x	$(-1, x_0)$	x_0	$(x_0, \frac{\pi}{2})$
$f''(x)$	+	0	-
$f'(x)$	↗	极大值	↘

 $\therefore f'(x)$ 在区间 $(-1, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 存在唯一极大值点. 6'
(2) $f(x) = \sin x - \ln(1+x) = 0$, 则 $\sin x = \ln(1+x)$
 $\because \sin x \in [-1, 1]$, $\therefore \ln(1+x) \in [-1, 1]$, $\therefore x \in [\frac{1}{e}-1, e-1]$.
 $\therefore f(x)$ 只在 $[\frac{1}{e}-1, e-1]$ 上存在零点. 7'
 $\because f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{1+x}$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$.
由 (1), $f'(0) = 0$, $f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} > 0$, $f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{1}{1+\frac{\pi}{2}} < 0$
 $\therefore f'(x)$ 存在唯一零点 $m \in (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 使 $f'(m) = 0$. 9'



x $\frac{1}{e}-1$ $(\frac{1}{e}-1, 0)$ 0 $(0, m)$ m $(m, e-1)$
 $f'(x)$ $-$ 0 $+$ 0 $-$
 $f(x)$ \downarrow 极小值 \uparrow 极大值 \downarrow 极小值
 $\therefore f(0) = 0$, $f(m) > 0$, $f(e-1) = \sin(e-1) - \ln(1+e-1) = \sin(e-1) - 1 < 0$
 $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(m, e-1)$ 存在一零点.
 $\therefore f(x)$ 有且仅有 2 个零点.

21. 21. (1) x 可取 $-1, 0, 1$.

$$P(X=-1) = (1-\alpha)\beta$$

$$P(X=0) = \alpha\beta + (1-\alpha)(1-\beta) = 2\alpha\beta + 1 - \alpha - \beta$$

$$P(X=1) = \alpha(1-\beta)$$

X	-1	0	1
P	$(1-\alpha)\beta$	$2\alpha\beta + 1 - \alpha - \beta$	$\alpha(1-\beta)$

(2) (i) $\because \alpha = 0.5, \beta = 0.8$
 $\therefore a = 0.5 \times 0.8 = 0.4$
 $b = 0.8 + 1 - 0.5 - 0.8 = 0.5$
 $c = 0.5 \times 0.2 = 0.1$

$$P_i = 0.4P_{i-1} + 0.5P_i + 0.1P_{i+1}$$

$$\therefore 0.5P_i = 0.4P_{i-1} + 0.1P_{i+1}$$

$$5P_i = 4P_{i-1} + P_{i+1}$$

$$P_{i+1} - P_i = 4(P_i - P_{i-1})$$

$$\therefore \frac{P_{i+1} - P_i}{P_i - P_{i-1}} = 4$$

$\therefore \{P_{i+1} - P_i\}$ 为以 4 为公比的等比数列



等比数列.

(ii) 由(i)知, $\{p_{i+1}-p_i\}$ 为 4 为公比, p_1-p_0 为首项的等比数列, 设其前 n 项和为 S_n .

$$\text{该数列的前 8 项和 } S_8 = (p_8-p_7) + (p_7-p_6) + \dots + (p_1-p_0) = p_8-p_0 = \frac{(p_1-p_0)(1-4^8)}{1-4}$$

$$\because p_0=0 \therefore p_8 = \frac{p_1(4^8-1)}{3}$$

$$\text{同理 } S_4 = (p_4-p_3) + (p_3-p_2) + (p_2-p_1) + (p_1-p_0) = p_4-p_0 = \frac{(p_1-p_0)(1-4^4)}{1-4} \therefore p_4 = \frac{p_1(4^4-1)}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{p_8}{p_4} = \frac{\frac{p_1(4^8-1)}{3}}{\frac{p_1(4^4-1)}{3}} = \frac{4^8-1}{4^4-1} = 4^4+1 = 257 \quad \text{又 } p_8=1 \therefore p_4 = \frac{1}{257} \quad \dots 11'$$

对于求解 p_n 过程与甲、乙两数开始赋予初始元无, 说明其为定值具有公平性, 只与甲乙两数比例有关. $\dots 12'$

22. 解: (1) 设 $t = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$, 则 $\begin{cases} x = \cos \theta \\ y = 2 \sin \theta \end{cases}$

\therefore 曲线 C 的直角坐标方程为 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$. $\dots 3'$

由 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 得直线 L 的直角坐标方程为

$$2x + \sqrt{3}y + 11 = 0. \quad \dots 5'$$

(II) C 上的点 $(\cos \theta, 2 \sin \theta)$ 到直线 L 的距离

$$d = \frac{|2 \cos \theta + 2\sqrt{3} \sin \theta + 11|}{\sqrt{4+3}} \quad \dots 7'$$

$$= \frac{|4 \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 11|}{\sqrt{7}} \quad \dots 9'$$

\therefore 当 $\sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}) = -1$ 时, d 的最小值为 $\sqrt{7}$. $\dots 10'$



23. 23. 证明: (1) 欲证 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2$

$$\text{需证 } \frac{abc}{a} + \frac{abc}{b} + \frac{abc}{c} \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \quad 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$bc + ac + ab \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$

$$2ac + 2ab + 2bc \leq 2a^2 + 2b^2 + 2c^2$$

$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2 + a^2 - 2ac + c^2 + b^2 - 2bc + c^2 \geq 0 \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$(a-b)^2 + (a-c)^2 + (b-c)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\because a, b, c \text{ 为正数, 且 } abc = 1 \quad 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore (a-b)^2 \geq 0, (a-c)^2 \geq 0, (b-c)^2 \geq 0$$

当且仅当 $a=b=c=1$ 时, “=” 成立.

$$\text{即 } (a-b)^2 + (a-c)^2 + (b-c)^2 \geq 0 \text{ 得证.} \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$

(2) $\because a, b, c$ 为正数, 且满足 $abc = 1$.

$$\therefore a+b \geq 2\sqrt{ab} = 2\sqrt{c} \quad b+c \geq 2\sqrt{bc} = 2\sqrt{a} \quad a+c \geq 2\sqrt{ac} = 2\sqrt{b} \quad 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{当且仅当 } a=b=c=1 \text{ 时, “=” 成立.} \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore (a+b)^2 \geq 8(\sqrt{c})^2 \quad (b+c)^2 \geq 8(\sqrt{a})^2 \quad (a+c)^2 \geq 8(\sqrt{b})^2 \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{又 } (\sqrt{c})^2 + (\sqrt{a})^2 + (\sqrt{b})^2 \geq 3\sqrt{c} \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b} = 3\sqrt{abc} = 3 \quad 4 \text{ 分}$$

当且仅当 $a=b=c=1$ 时, “=” 成立.

$$\therefore (a+b)^2 + (b+c)^2 + (a+c)^2 \geq 8[(\sqrt{a})^2 + (\sqrt{b})^2 + (\sqrt{c})^2] \geq 24 \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

当且仅当 $a=b=c=1$ 时, “=” 成立



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