

## 2023 年高中毕业年级第一次质量预测

### 理科数学 评分参考

#### 一、选择题

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

#### 二、填空题

13.  $-80$ ;      14.  $\frac{40}{9}$ ;      15.  $x^2 + y^2 + x - y - 2 = 0$ ;      16.  $(4, 5)$ .

#### 三、解答题

17. (1) 由题意  $\frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{2^n} = n - 2 + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$ . (2 分)

当  $n=1$  时,  $a_1 = 0$ ; (3 分)

当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $\frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} = n - 3 + \frac{1}{2^{n-2}}$ ,

两式相减得  $\frac{a_n}{2^n} = n - 2 + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - (n - 3 + \frac{1}{2^{n-2}}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-2}}$ , (4 分)

所以  $a_n = 2^n - 2$ , 当  $n=1$  时也成立. (6 分)

(2) 根据题意, 得  $b_n = a_n \cdot \cos n\pi = (2^n - 2) \cos n\pi = \begin{cases} 2 - 2^n, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2^n - 2, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$  (7 分)

所以  $T_{2n} = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \dots + b_{2n-1} + b_{2n}$

$= (-2^1 + 2^2 - 2^3 + \dots - 2^{2n-1} + 2^{2n}) + (2 - 2 + 2 - \dots - 2 + 2)$  (9 分)

$= -2^1 + 2^2 - 2^3 + \dots - 2^{2n-1} + 2^{2n} = \frac{-2[1 - (-2)^{2n}]}{1 - (-2)} = \frac{2 \cdot 4^n - 2}{3}$ . (12 分)



18. (1) 连接AC、BD交于O，以O为坐标原点，OA、OB、OP为x，y，z轴建立空间直角坐标系.

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

$$E(0, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0), F(0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1), \overrightarrow{AE} = (-\sqrt{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1), \overrightarrow{AF} = (-\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1), \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{又 } \overrightarrow{PM} = \frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{PC}, \text{ 得 } \overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{AP} + \frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{PC} = (-\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}, 0, \frac{4}{3}), (4 \text{ 分})$$

$\overrightarrow{AE} + \overrightarrow{AF} = (-2\sqrt{2}, 0, 2)$ , 所以  $\overrightarrow{AM} = \frac{2}{3} \overrightarrow{AE} + \frac{2}{3} \overrightarrow{AF}$ , A、M、E、F四点共面，即点M在平面AEF内. (6分)

$$(2) \overrightarrow{PB} = (0, \sqrt{2}, -2), \text{ 设平面 AEF 的法向量 } \vec{n} = (x, y, z),$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{AE} = 0, \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{AF} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得, } \vec{n} = (1, 0, \sqrt{2}), \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos \langle \overrightarrow{PB}, \vec{n} \rangle = \frac{-2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = -\frac{2}{3}, \text{ 所以直线 PB 与平面 AEF 所成角的正弦值为 } \frac{2}{3}. (12 \text{ 分})$$

19. (1) 由题意知,  $X \sim B(5, \frac{1}{2})$ , X可能的取值为0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, (2分)

$$P(X=0) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{1}{32}, \quad P(X=1) = C_5^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{5}{32},$$

$$P(X=2) = C_5^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{10}{32} = \frac{5}{16}, \quad P(X=3) = C_5^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{10}{32} = \frac{5}{16},$$

$$P(X=4) = C_5^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{5}{32}, \quad P(X=5) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{1}{32}. (4 \text{ 分})$$

所以X的分布列为

X	0	1	2	3	4	5
P	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{5}{32}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$

$$E(X) = 5 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}. (6 \text{ 分})$$



(2) 设“第四轮点球结束时，乙队进了4个球并胜出”为事件A，

由题意知，甲乙两队比分为1:4或2:4，设“甲乙两队比分为1:4”为事件 $A_1$ ，“甲乙两

队比分为2:4”为事件 $A_2$ ，

若甲乙两队比分为1:4，则乙射进4次，甲前三次射进一次，第4次未进，

$$P(A_1) = C_3^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 = \frac{1}{27} \quad (8分)$$

若甲乙两队比分为2:4，则乙射进4次，甲前四次射进两次，

$$P(A_2) = C_4^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 = \frac{2}{27}, \quad (9分)$$

$$所以 P(A) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) = \frac{1}{27} + \frac{2}{27} = \frac{1}{9}. \quad (10分)$$

即在第四轮点球结束时，乙队进了4个球并胜出的概率为 $\frac{1}{9}$ . (12分)

20. (1) 由题设得  $\frac{4}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = 1, \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 解得  $a^2 = 6, b^2 = 3$ . (3分)

所以 C 的方程为  $\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ . (5分)

(2) 设直线  $l$  的方程为  $y = kx + m$ , 代入  $\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$  得

$$(1 + 2k^2)x^2 + 4kmx + 2m^2 - 6 = 0. \quad (6分)$$

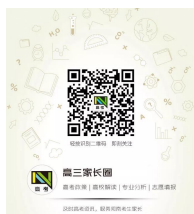
于是  $x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{4km}{1 + 2k^2}, x_1 x_2 = \frac{2m^2 - 6}{1 + 2k^2}$ . (7分)

设  $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$ , 则  $D(-x_1, -y_1)$ ,

$$k_{PA} \cdot k_{PD} = \frac{y_1 - 1}{x_1 - 2} \cdot \frac{y_1 + 1}{x_1 + 2} = \frac{y_1^2 - 1}{x_1^2 - 2} = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad 又 k_1 \cdot k_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad 所以 k_{PA} = -k_2. \quad (8分)$$

即  $k_{PA} + k_{PB} = 0$ ,  $\frac{y_1 - 1}{x_1 - 2} + \frac{y_2 - 1}{x_2 - 2} = 0$ , 即  $(y_1 - 1)(x_2 - 2) + (y_2 - 1)(x_1 - 2) = 0$ ,

$$(kx_1 + m - 1)(x_2 - 2) + (kx_2 + m - 1)(x_1 - 2) = 0,$$



$$2kx_1x_2 + (m-1-2k)(x_1+x_2) - 4(m-1) = 0, \text{ 将 } x_1+x_2 = -\frac{4km}{1+2k^2}, x_1x_2 = \frac{2m^2-6}{1+2k^2}$$

代入整理得  $2k^2 - 3k + 1 + mk - m = 0$ , 即  $(k-1)(2k-1+m) = 0$ , (10分)

当  $2k-1+m=0, m=1-2k$ , 直线  $y=kx+m$  过点  $P(2,1)$ , 舍去, 所以  $k=1$ . (12分)

$$21.(1) f'(x) = \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x = x \cos x,$$

所以在  $(-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  上,  $f'(x) > 0$ ,  $f(x)$  单调递增, (2分)

在  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ ,  $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$  上,  $f'(x) < 0$ ,  $f(x)$  单调递减, (3分)

所以  $f(x)$  单调递增区间为  $(-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 单调递减区间为  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ ,  $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ . (5分)

$$(2) \text{ 设 } F(x) = x \sin x + \cos x - a(x^2 + 1), x \in [0, \pi],$$

$$F'(x) = x \cos x - 2ax = x(\cos x - 2a), \quad (6分)$$

当  $2a \leq -1$ , 即  $a \leq -\frac{1}{2}$  时,  $F'(x) \geq 0$ ,  $F(x)$  在  $[0, \pi]$  上单调递增, (7分)

$$F_{\max}(x) = F(\pi) = -1 - a(\pi^2 + 1) \geq 0, \quad a \leq -\frac{1}{\pi^2 + 1}, \text{ 所以 } a \leq -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 成立};$$

当  $2a \geq 1$ , 即  $a \geq \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $F'(x) \leq 0$ ,  $F(x)$  在  $[0, \pi]$  上单调递减,  $F_{\max}(x) = F(0) = 1 - a \geq 0, a \leq 1$ ,

所以  $\frac{1}{2} \leq a \leq 1$ ; (8分)

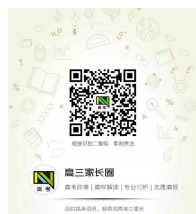
当  $-\frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $\exists x_0 \in (0, \pi), \cos x_0 = 2a$ , 当  $x \in (0, x_0), \cos x > 2a, F'(x) > 0$ ,  $F(x)$  单调递

增, 当  $x \in (x_0, \pi), \cos x < 2a, F'(x) < 0$ ,  $F(x)$  单调递减, (9分)

$$F_{\max}(x) = F(x_0) = x_0 \sin x_0 + \cos x_0 - a(x_0^2 + 1) = x_0 \sin x_0 + \cos x_0 - \frac{1}{2} \cos x_0 (x_0^2 + 1),$$

$$= x_0 \sin x_0 + \frac{1}{2} \cos x_0 - \frac{x_0^2}{2} \cos x_0,$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi(x) = x \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{x^2}{2} \cos x, x \in (0, \pi),$$



$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{x^2}{2} \sin x > 0, \text{ 所以 } \varphi(x) > \varphi(0) = \frac{1}{2}, F(x_0) \geq 0 \text{ 成立.}$$

综上,  $a$  的取值范围为  $(-\infty, 1]$ . (12分)

$$22. (1) \text{ 曲线 } C \text{ 的参数方程为 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}, \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}, \end{cases} (\alpha \text{ 为参数, } \alpha \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}),$$

$$\text{所以 } x^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}, \frac{y^2}{3} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}, \text{ 所以 } x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1.$$

$$\text{即曲线 } C \text{ 的普通方程为 } x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1. (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{直线 } l \text{ 的极坐标方程为 } \rho \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1, \text{ 则 } \rho\left(\cos \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1,$$

$$\text{转换为直角坐标方程为 } x - \sqrt{3}y - 2 = 0. (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \text{ 直线 } l \text{ 过点 } P(2, 0), \text{ 直线 } l \text{ 的参数方程为 } \begin{cases} x = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t, \\ y = \frac{1}{2}t, \end{cases} (t \text{ 为参数})$$

令点  $A, B$  对应的参数分别为  $t_1, t_2$ ,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} x = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \\ y = \frac{1}{2}t \end{cases} \text{ 代入 } x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1, \text{ 得 } 2t^2 + 6\sqrt{3}t + 9 = 0,$$

$$\text{则 } t_1 + t_2 = -3\sqrt{3}, t_1 t_2 = \frac{9}{2}, (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{|PA|} + \frac{1}{|PB|} = \frac{1}{|t_1|} + \frac{1}{|t_2|} = \frac{|t_1| + |t_2|}{|t_1 t_2|} = \frac{|t_1 + t_2|}{|t_1 t_2|} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}. (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$23. (1) \text{ ①当 } x \leq -1 \text{ 时, } 1 - 3x \leq 5 \Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{4}{3}, \text{ 解得 } -\frac{4}{3} \leq x \leq -1;$$

$$\text{②当 } -1 < x \leq 3 \text{ 时, } x + 5 \leq 5 \Rightarrow x \leq 0, \text{ 解得 } -1 < x \leq 0;$$

$$\text{③当 } x > 3 \text{ 时, } 3x - 1 \leq 5 \Rightarrow x \leq 2, \text{ 无解,}$$



综上：不等式的解集为  $\left\{x \mid -\frac{4}{3} \leq x \leq 0\right\}$ . (5 分)

(2) 因为  $f(x) = 2|x+1| + |x-3| = |x+1| + |x-3| + |x+1| \geq |x+1-x+3| + 0 = 4$ ,

当且仅当  $x = -1$  时等号成立.

所以  $m = 4$ , 即  $a + b + c = m = 4$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c} + \frac{1}{c+a} &= \frac{1}{8} [(a+b) + (b+c) + (c+a)] \left( \frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c} + \frac{1}{c+a} \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{b+c}{a+b} + \frac{a+b}{b+c} + \frac{b+c}{c+a} + \frac{c+a}{b+c} + \frac{a+b}{c+a} + \frac{c+a}{a+b} \right) \\ &\geq \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \left( 2\sqrt{\frac{b+c}{a+b} \cdot \frac{a+b}{b+c}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{b+c}{c+a} \cdot \frac{c+a}{b+c}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{a+b}{c+a} \cdot \frac{c+a}{a+b}} \right) = \frac{9}{8}, \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当  $a+b=b+c=c+a$ , 即  $a=b=c=\frac{4}{3}$  时, 等号成立. (10 分)

