

宜宾市 2020 级高三第三次诊断性试题

数 学 (文史类) 参考答案

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

13. -4 ; 14. $\frac{1}{3}$; 15. 0 ; 16. 18 ;

三、解答题

$$17.(1) \frac{\sin A}{1 - \cos A} = \frac{\sin 2B}{1 + \cos 2B}, \frac{\sin A}{1 - \cos A} = \frac{\sin B \cos B}{\cos^2 B},$$

$$\sin A \cos B = \sin B - \cos A \sin B, \sin(A + B) = \sin B$$

$$\because A + B + C = \pi, \therefore \sin C = \sin B, \therefore c = b, \therefore B = C. \dots\dots\dots 6$$

$$(2) \because b = c$$

$$\therefore \frac{2a + b}{c} + \frac{1}{\cos B} = \frac{2a + b}{c} + \frac{2ac}{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{a}{c} + \frac{c}{a}\right) + 1 \geq 2 \times 2 + 1 = 5$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{a}{c} = \frac{c}{a} \text{ 即 } a = c \text{ 时, 等号成立. } \therefore \frac{2a + b}{c} + \frac{1}{\cos B} \text{ 的最小值为 } 5 \dots\dots\dots 12$$

$$18.(1) \sum_{i=1}^{10} (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i y_i - 10\bar{x}\bar{y} = 8264 - 10 \times 10 \times 60 = 2264, \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i^2 - 10\bar{x}^2 = 1400 - 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 400, \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i^2 - 10\bar{y}^2 = 49200 - 10 \times 60^2 = 13200, \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} = \frac{2264}{\sqrt{400 \times 13200}} = \frac{2264}{400 \times \sqrt{33}} \approx \frac{2264}{2298} \approx 0.99, \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

$$\text{故两个变量线性相关程度较高. } \dots\dots\dots (8)$$

$$(2) \text{ 设该地芯片企业的总营业收入的估计值为 } m, \frac{100}{600} = \frac{268}{m}, m = 1608 \dots\dots\dots (10)$$

$$19.(1) \text{ 取 } DE \text{ 中点 } O, \text{ 连接 } AO,$$

$$\because AD = DC = \frac{1}{2}BC = 2, \therefore DE \perp \frac{1}{2}BC, AO \perp DE. \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\because \text{二面角 } A - DE - B \text{ 为直二面角}, \therefore AO \perp \text{平面 } BCED \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

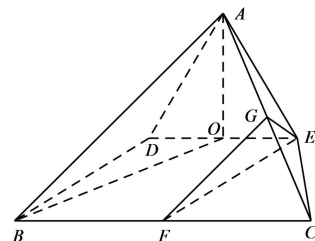
$$\therefore \text{四棱锥 } A - BCED \text{ 的体积} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}(2 + 4) \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} = 3 \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

$$(2) \because \text{平面 } EFG \parallel \text{平面 } ABD, \text{平面 } EFG \cap \text{平面 } ABC = FG, \text{平面 } ABD \cap \text{平面 } ABC = AB$$

$$\therefore AB \parallel FG \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

$$\text{同理 } BD \parallel EF, \therefore DE \perp \frac{1}{2}BC, \therefore F \text{ 为 } BC \text{ 中点}, \therefore G \text{ 为 } AC \text{ 的中点},$$

$\therefore GE \perp AC, OF \perp BC,$



.....(8)

$\therefore AO \perp$ 平面 $BCED, \therefore AO \perp BC$

$\therefore AO \cap FO = O, \therefore BC \perp$ 平面 $AOF, \therefore BC \perp AF, \therefore GF = GA = \frac{1}{2}AC,$

$EA = EF = 2, GE$ 是公共边, $\therefore \triangle GEA \cong \triangle GEF, \therefore \angle FGE = \angle AGE = 90^\circ$ (10)

, 又 $AC \cap GF = G, \therefore EG \perp$ 面 ABC (12)

20. 解: (1) 设点 $A(x, y), x > 0$, 全科试题免费下载公众号《高中僧课堂》

$\therefore AB, AC$ 的斜率之积是 3 $\therefore \frac{y}{x+1} \cdot \frac{y}{x-1} = 3(x \neq 1).$ (2)

$\therefore$ 点 A 的轨迹 D 的方程为 $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1(x > 1)$ (4)

(2) 由 $\begin{cases} x^2 = 2py \\ x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1(x > 1) \end{cases}$, 得 $y^2 - 6py + 3 = 0, \Delta = 36p^2 - 12 > 0, p > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$ (6)

设 $E(x_1, y_1), F(x_2, y_2)$, 则 $y_1 + y_2 = 6p, y_1 y_2 = 3,$ (7)

$\therefore x_1^2 = 2py_1, x_2^2 = 2py_2, \therefore x_1 x_2 = \sqrt{2py_1} \cdot \sqrt{2py_2} = 2\sqrt{3}p,$ (8)

$\therefore k_{AB} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{x_1^2 - x_2^2}{2p(x_1 - x_2)} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2p},$ (9)

$\therefore$ 直线 AB 的方程为 $y - y_1 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2p}(x - x_1),$ (10)

即 $y = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2p}x - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2p}x_1 + y_1 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2p}x - \frac{x_1 x_2}{2p} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2p}x - \sqrt{3},$ (11)

$\therefore$ 直线 AB 过定点 $(0, -\sqrt{3})$ (12)

21. 解: (1) $f'(x) = x^2 + (a+1)x + a = (x+a)(x+1),$ (1)

当 $a = 1$ 时, $f'(x) \geq 0, f(x)$ 的增区间为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, 无减区间;(2)

当 $a < 1$ 时, $-a > -1$, 由 $f'(x) > 0$ 得 $f(x)$ 的增区间 $(-\infty, -1), (-a, +\infty)$

由 $f'(x) < 0$ 得 $f(x)$ 的减区间 $(-1, -a)$ (3)

当 $a > 1$ 时, $-a < -1$, 由 $f'(x) > 0$ 得 $f(x)$ 的增区间 $(-\infty, -a), (-1, +\infty)$

由 $f'(x) < 0$ 得 $f(x)$ 的减区间 $(-a, -1)$ (4)

(2) $0 \leq x \leq 3$ 时, $g(a) = |f(x)_{\max} - f(x)_{\min}|$

① 若 $a \geq 0, f'(x) \geq 0$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 恒成立, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 为增函数.

$g(a) = f(3) - f(0) = \frac{15}{2}a + \frac{27}{2} < \frac{27}{2}$. 即 $a < 0, \therefore a$ 无解(5)

② 若 $a \leq -3, f'(x) \leq 0$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 恒成立.

$\therefore g(a) = f(0) - f(3) = -\frac{15}{2}a - \frac{27}{2} < \frac{27}{2}$, 解得 $a > -\frac{18}{5}, \therefore -\frac{18}{5} < a \leq -3$ (6)

③ 当 $-3 < a < 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $(0, -a)$ 为减函数, 在 $(-a, 3)$ 为增函数.

$$f(x)_{\min}=f(-a)=\frac{1}{6}a^3-\frac{1}{2}a^2+1 \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

$$\text{i. 当 } f(3) \geq f(0), \text{ 即 } -\frac{9}{5} \leq a < 0 \text{ 时, } g(a)=f(3)-f(-a)=-\frac{1}{6}a^3+\frac{1}{2}a^2+\frac{15}{2}a+\frac{27}{2}$$

$$\therefore g(a)'=-\frac{1}{2}a^2+a+\frac{15}{2}=-\frac{1}{2}(a-5)(a+3) > 0, g(a) \quad \left[-\frac{9}{5}, 0\right) \text{ 上单调递增.}$$

$$g(a) < g(0) = \frac{27}{2}, \text{ 合题意; } \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

$$\text{ii. 当 } f(0) > f(3), \text{ 即 } -3 < a < -\frac{9}{5} \text{ 时, } g(a)=f(0)-f(-a)=-\frac{1}{6}a^3+\frac{1}{2}a^2$$

$$\therefore g(a)'=-\frac{1}{2}a^2+a=-\frac{1}{2}a(a-2) < 0, g(a) \quad \left(-3, -\frac{9}{5}\right) \text{ 上单调递减.}$$

$$g(a) < g(-3) = 9 < \frac{27}{2}, \text{ 合题意; } \dots\dots\dots(11)$$

$$\text{综上, } a \text{ 的范围是 } \left(-\frac{18}{5}, 0\right). \dots\dots\dots(12)$$

$$22.(1) \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} x=\sqrt{2}+\cos\theta \\ y=\sin\theta \end{cases} \text{ 得 } (x-\sqrt{2})^2+y^2=1, \therefore x^2+y^2-2\sqrt{2}x+1=0 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$\therefore \text{圆 } C \text{ 的极坐标方程为 } \rho^2-2\sqrt{2}\cos\theta\rho+1=0 \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

$$(2) \theta = \beta \text{ 代入 } \rho^2-2\sqrt{2}\rho\cos\beta+1=0, \therefore \rho_1+\rho_2=2\sqrt{2}\cos\beta$$

$$\therefore |OA|+|OB|=2\sqrt{2}\cos\beta \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

$$\text{同理, } |OC|+|OD|=2\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\beta+\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

$$\therefore \frac{|OC|+|OD|}{|OA|+|OB|} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\beta+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{2\sqrt{2}\cos\beta} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\tan\beta \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

$$\therefore -\frac{\pi}{4} < \beta < 0, \therefore \tan\beta \in (-1, 0)$$

$$\therefore \frac{|OC|+|OD|}{|OA|+|OB|} \text{ 的取值范围是 } \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \sqrt{2}\right) \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

$$23. (1) f(x)=2|x+a|-2|x-b| \leq 2|(x+a)-(x-b)|=2|a+b|, \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$\text{当 } x=b \text{ 时取等号, } \therefore a > 0, b > 0, \therefore |a+b|=a+b, \therefore \text{由题可知 } 2(a+b)=2, \therefore a+b=1$$

$$\dots\dots\dots(5)$$

$$(2) \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{4}{b}\right)(a+b) = 5 + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{4a}{b} \geq 5 + 2\sqrt{\frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{4a}{b}} = 9 (a > 0, b > 0) \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

$$\frac{4}{(3a+1)b} = \frac{12}{(3a+1)3b} \geq 12 \left(\frac{2}{3a+3b+1}\right)^2 = 3, \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a} + \frac{4}{b} + \frac{4}{(3a+1)b} \geq 12, \dots\dots\dots(10)$$