

新高考 I 卷数学答案解析

1. B

2. C

3. B

4. A

5. C

6. C

7. D

8. B

9. CD

10. AC

11. ACD

12. BD

13.  $a=1$

$$14. x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

15. 1

$$16. 5; 240\left(3 - \frac{n+3}{2^n}\right)$$

17.

(1) 解: 由题意得  $b_1=a_2=a_1+1=2$ ,  $b_2=a_4=a_3+1=5$

$$\because b_1=a_2=a_1+1, \therefore a_2-a_1=1.$$

$$b_2=a_4=a_3+1=a_2+3 \therefore a_4-a_2=3.$$

同理  $a_6-a_4=3$

.....

$$b_n=a_{2n}-a_{2n-2}=3.$$

叠加可知  $a_{2n}-a_1=1+3(n-1)$

$$\therefore a_{2n}=3n-1$$

$\therefore b_n=3n-1$ . 验证可得  $b_1=a_2=2$ , 符合上式.

(2) 解:  $\because a_{2n}=a_{2n-1}+1$

$$\therefore a_{2n-1}=a_{2n}-1=3n-2.$$

$\therefore$  设  $\{a_n\}$  前 20 项和为  $S_{20}$

$$\therefore S_{20}=(a_1+a_3+\cdots+a_{19})+(a_2+a_4+\cdots+a_{20})$$

$$=145+155=300$$

18.

(1) 解:

由题意得  $x=0, 20, 100$ .

$$P(x=0)=0.2$$

$$P(x=20)=0.8 \times 0.4=0.32$$

$$P(x=100)=0.48$$

X	0	20	100	∴
P	0.2	0.32	0.48	

(2) 解:

小明先选择B, 得分为y

$$\therefore y=0, 80, 100$$

$$P(y=0) = 0.4$$

$$P(y=80) = 0.6 \times 0.2 = 0.12$$

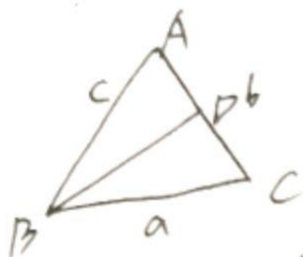
$$P(y=100) = 0.6 \times 0.8 = 0.48$$

y	0	80	100	∴
p	0.4	0.12	0.48	

$$E_x = 54.4 \quad E_y = 57.6$$

∴ 小明应先选择B.

19.



(1) 由正弦定理

$$\text{得 } \frac{b}{\sin \angle ABC} = \frac{c}{\sin C}, \text{ 即 } \sin \angle ABC = \frac{b \sin C}{c}$$

$$\text{又由 } BD \sin \angle ABC = a \sin C, \text{ 得 } BD \frac{b \sin C}{c} = a \sin C,$$

$$\text{即 } \left. \begin{array}{l} BD \cdot b = ac \\ b^2 = ac \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow BD = b$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } AD = 2DC, \text{ 将 } \vec{AD} = 2\vec{DC}, \text{ 即 } \vec{BD} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{BA} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{BC}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{BD}|^2 = \frac{1}{9}|\vec{BA}|^2 + \frac{4}{9}|\vec{BC}|^2 + \frac{4}{9}\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC}$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = \frac{1}{9}c^2 + \frac{4}{9}a^2 + \frac{4}{9}c \cdot a \frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2ac}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} 11b^2 = 3c^2 + 6a^2 \\ b^2 = ac \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow 6a^2 - 11ac + 3c^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2}c \text{ 或 } a = \frac{1}{3}c$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} a = \frac{3}{2}c \\ b^2 = ac \end{cases} \Rightarrow b^2 = \frac{3}{2}c^2 \Rightarrow \cos \angle ABC = \frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2ac} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{9}{4}c^2+c^2-\frac{3}{2}c^2}{2c \cdot \frac{3}{2}c} = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{3}c \\ b^2 = ac \end{cases} \Rightarrow b^2 = \frac{1}{3}c^2 \Rightarrow \cos \angle ABC = \frac{\frac{1}{9}c^2+c^2-\frac{1}{3}c^2}{2c \cdot \frac{1}{3}c} = \frac{7}{6} (x)$$

综上

$$\cos \angle ABC = \frac{7}{12}$$

20.



(1) 证明:

由已知,  $\triangle ABD$  中  $AB=AD$  且  $O$  为  $BD$  中点

$\therefore AO \perp BD$

又平面  $ABD \perp$  平面  $BCD$

$\therefore AO \perp$  平面  $BCD$  且  $CD \subset$  平面  $BCD$

$\therefore AO \perp CD$

(2) 由于  $\triangle OCD$  为正三角形, 边长为 1

$\therefore OB=OD=OC=CD$

$\therefore \angle BCD=90^\circ$

取  $OD$  中点  $H$ , 连结  $CH$ , 则  $CH \perp OD$

以  $H$  为原点,  $HC, HD, HZ$  为  $x, y, z$  轴建立空间直角坐标系

由①可知, 平面  $BCD$  的法向量  $\vec{m} = (0, 0, 1)$

设  $C(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0, 0)$ ,  $B(0, -\frac{3}{2}, 0)$ ,  $D(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$

则  $\vec{DA} = (0, -1, h)$

$\therefore DE=2EA$

$\therefore \vec{DE} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{DA} = (0, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}h)$

$\therefore \vec{BE} = \vec{DE} - \vec{DB} = (0, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}h)$  且  $\vec{BC} = (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, 0)$

设  $\vec{n} \perp$  平面  $BEC$   $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$

$\therefore \begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \vec{BC} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \vec{BE} = 0 \end{cases}$ , 即  $\begin{cases} \sqrt{3}x + 3y = 0 \\ \frac{4}{3}y + \frac{2}{3}hz = 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore \vec{n} = (\sqrt{3}, -1, \frac{2}{h})$

由于二面角  $E-BC-D$  为  $45^\circ$

$$\therefore \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = |\cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{m} \rangle| = \frac{\frac{2}{h}}{\sqrt{3 + 1 + \frac{4}{h^2}}}$$

$\therefore h = 1$

$$\therefore V_{\text{三棱锥}A-BCD} = \frac{1}{3}S_{\triangle BCD} \times h = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 2 \times 1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

21. (1)  $c = \sqrt{17}$ ,  $2a = 2$ ,  $a = 1$ ,  $b = 4$

$C$  表示双曲线的右支方程:  $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 (x \geq 1)$

(2) 设  $T(\frac{1}{2}, m)$ , 设直线  $AB$  的方程为  $y = k_1(x - \frac{1}{2}) + m$ ,  $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$

$$\begin{cases} y = k_1 \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right) + m, \\ 16x^2 - y^2 = 16 \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } 16x^2 - \left[ k_1^2 \left( x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} \right) + 2k_1m \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right) + m^2 \right] = 16$$

$$(16 - k_1^2)x^2 + (k_1^2 - 2k_1m)x - \frac{1}{4}k_1^2 + k_1m - m^2 - 16 = 0$$

$$\therefore |TA||TB| = (1 + k_1^2) \left[ \left( x_1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( x_2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= (1 + k_1^2) \left[ x_1x_2 - \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2) + \frac{1}{4} \right]$$

$$= (1 + k_1^2) \left[ \frac{k_1m - \frac{1}{4}k_1^2 - m^2 - 16}{16 - k_1^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2k_1m - k_1^2}{16 - k_1^2} + \frac{1}{4} \right]$$

$$= (1 + k_1^2) \frac{-m^2 - 12}{16 - k_1^2}$$

$$= (1 + k_1^2) \frac{m^2 + 12}{k_1^2 - 16}$$

设  $k_{PQ} = k_2$ , 同理可得

$$|TP||TQ| = (1 + k_2^2) \frac{m^2 + 12}{k_2^2 - 16}$$

$$\text{所以 } (1 + k_1^2) \frac{m^2 + 12}{k_1^2 - 16} = (1 + k_2^2) \frac{m^2 + 12}{k_2^2 - 16}$$

$$\text{得 } k_2^2 - 16k_1^2 = k_1^2 - 16k_2^2$$

$$\therefore k_1^2 = k_2^2$$

$$\therefore k_1 \neq k_2$$

$$\therefore k_1 = -k_2$$

$$\text{即 } k_1 + k_2 = 0$$

22. (1)  $f(x) = x - x \ln x$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \ln x - 1 = -\ln x (x > 0)$$

令  $f'(x) > 0$ , 则  $0 < x < 1$ ,

令  $f'(x) < 0$ , 则  $x > 1$

$\therefore f(x)$  的单调增区间为  $(0, 1)$ , 单调减区间为  $(1, +\infty)$ .

$$(2) \frac{\ln a}{a} - \frac{\ln b}{b} = \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1 + \ln a}{a} = \frac{1 + \ln b}{b}, \text{ 即 } f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)$$

令  $p = \frac{1}{a}$ ,  $q = \frac{1}{b}$ , 不妨设  $0 < p < 1 < q$ , 下面证明  $2 < p+q < e$ .

① 先证  $p+q > 2$ , 当  $p \geq 2$  时结论显然成立.

当  $q \in (1, 2)$  时,  $p+q > 2$ , 则  $p > 2-q$ ,  $\therefore 2-q < 1$ . 只需设  $f(p) > f(2-q)$ .

即证当  $q \in (1, 2)$  时, 由  $f(p) > f(2-q)$

令  $g(x) = f(x) - f(2-x)$ .

$g'(x) = f'(x) + f'(2-x) = -\ln x - \ln(2-x) = -\ln[-(x-1)^2 + 1]$

当  $x \in (1, 2)$  时,  $-(x-1)^2 + 1 < 1$ , 所以  $g'(x) > 0$ ,

$\therefore g(x)$  在  $(1, 2)$  上单调递增,

$\therefore g(q) > g(1) = 0$ , 即  $f(q) > f(2-q)$

② 再设  $p+q < e$ ,

当  $x \in (0, e)$  时,  $f(x) > 0$ , 当  $x \in (e, +\infty)$  时,  $f(x) < 0$

$\therefore q < e$

$\because 0 < p < 1 \quad \therefore e-p > e-1 > 1$

要证  $q < e-p$  只需证  $f(q) > f(e-p)$

即证当  $p \in (0, 1)$  时, 有  $f(p) > f(e-p)$

设  $h(x) = f(x) - f(e-x)$ ,  $x \in (0, 1)$ ,  $h'(x) = f'(x) + f'(e-x) = -\ln x - \ln(e-x) = -\ln[x(e-x)]$

设  $ex - x^2 = 1$  小于 1 的根为  $x_0$ , 则  $h(x)$  在  $(0, x_0)$  单调递增, 在  $(x_0, 1)$  单调递减.

$h(x) > h(1) = f(1) - f(e-1) > 0$

证毕