

黄冈市 2023 年高三 9 月调考数学答案

1. D 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.A 6.D 7.D 8.C

9.CD 10.ABC 11.ABD 12.BCD

13. $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ 14. $[5, +\infty)$ 15. $27 - 18\sqrt{2}$ 16. $(-\infty, 2\ln 2 - 2)$

17. (1) 依题意有 $2(a_1 + a_2) = a_1 + 5 + 2, \therefore a_1 = 1, \therefore a_2 = 3$

又 $\{a_n\}$ 为等差数列, $\therefore d=2, \therefore a_n = 2n - 1$. ……………5 分

(2) 由 (1) 可得 $S_n = n^2, \therefore b_n = \frac{n+1}{n^2(n+2)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} \right)$.

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3^2} \right), b_2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} \right), b_3 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{5^2} \right), \dots, b_{n-1} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{(n-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right).$$

$$\therefore T_n = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} - \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} \right) < \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{16}. \quad \text{……………10 分}$$

18. (1) \because 点 $(1, f(1))$ 在切线 $x - y + 1 = 0$ 上, $\therefore f(1) = 3 - a + b = 2$, ①

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2ax + b, f'(1) = 3 - 2a + b = 1, \text{②}$$

联立①②解得 $a=1, b=0$. ……………5 分

(2) 依题意有 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2ax + b, f'(1) = 3 - 2a + b = 0, b = 2a - 3$,

$$\text{且 } \Delta = 4a^2 - 12(2a - 3) = 4(a^2 - 6a + 9) > 0, \therefore a \neq 3.$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = x^2 - ax + \frac{2}{x} + 2a - 3. \left(\frac{f(x)}{x} \right)' = 2x - a - \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{2x^3 - ax^2 - 2}{x^2}.$$

$$\text{则 } x \in [2, 3] \text{ 时, } 2x^3 - ax^2 - 2 \geq 0, \text{ 即 } a \leq \frac{2x^3 - 2}{x^2}, 2 \leq x \leq 3.$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = \frac{2x^3 - 2}{x^2}, 2 \leq x \leq 3. g'(x) = 2 + \frac{4}{x^3} > 0, \therefore a \leq g(x)_{\min} = g(2) = \frac{7}{2}.$$

又 $a \neq 3, \therefore a$ 的取值范围为 $(-\infty, 3) \cup \left(3, \frac{7}{2} \right]$ ……………12 分

19. (1) $f(x) = a - 2b + 2bx - ax^2 = -(x-1)(ax + a - 2b)$. $\because a, b \in \mathbf{R}^+$

$\therefore f(x) > 0$ 的解集等价于 $(x-1)(x - \frac{2b-a}{a}) < 0$ 的解集.

当 $\frac{2b-a}{a} < 1$ 即 $b < a$ 时不等式的解集为 $(\frac{2b-a}{a}, 1)$

当 $\frac{2b-a}{a} = 1$ 即 $b = a$ 时不等式的解集为 Φ

当 $\frac{2b-a}{a} > 1$ 即 $b > a$ 时不等式的解集为 $(1, \frac{2b-a}{a})$ 5 分

(2) $\because f(1) = 0, f(0) = a - 2b$. 对称轴为 $x = \frac{b}{a} > 0$. 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上的最小值为 $a - 2b$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} f(0) < 0, \\ \left| \frac{b}{a} - 0 \right| \geq \left| 2 - \frac{b}{a} \right|. \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a < 2b \\ \frac{b}{a} \geq 1 \end{cases}, \therefore \frac{b}{a} \geq 1. \quad \text{.....12 分}$$

20. (1) $f(x) = a \bullet b + 2 = -4\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{3} - \theta)\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{6} - \theta) - 2 + 2 = -4\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{3} - \theta)\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3} - \theta)$
 $= -2\sin(2x + \frac{2\pi}{3} - 2\theta) = 2\sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{3} - 2\theta)$.

若 $f(x)$ 的图象关于点 $(\frac{\pi}{12}, 0)$ 对称, 则 $\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3} - 2\theta = k\pi, \therefore -2\theta = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, \theta = -\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12}$.

$\therefore \theta = -\frac{\pi}{12}, \therefore f(x) = 2\sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{6})$.

若 $\tan x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 则 $\sin 2x = \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}$, 同理可得 $\cos 2x = \frac{1}{7}$.

$\therefore f(x) = 2\sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}) = 2(\sin 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{6}) = 2 \times \frac{4\sqrt{3} \bullet \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \times 1}{7} = \frac{11}{7}$.

.....6 分

(2) 若函数 $g(x)$ 的图象与 $f(x)$ 的图象关于直线 $x = \frac{\pi}{8}$ 对称, 则

$$g(x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) = 2\sin\left(2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -2\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right).$$

$$\because g\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = 2\sin\frac{7\pi}{6} = -1. g(x) \text{ 在 } \left[-\frac{5\pi}{12}, t\right] \text{ 上的值域为 } [-1, 2], \therefore -2 \leq 2\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq 1.$$

$$\text{且 } \because g\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = -1. \text{ 结合函数 } g(x) \text{ 的图象知 } -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2t - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{\pi}{6}. \therefore -\frac{\pi}{12} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$t \text{ 的取值范围为 } \left[-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]. \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

21. (1) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $a + b = c + h$, 若 $c = 3h$.

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{(a+b)^2 - c^2 - 2ab}{2ab} = \frac{(c+h)^2 - c^2}{2ab} - 1 = \frac{h^2 + 2ch}{2ab} - 1.$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2}ch, \therefore ab = \frac{ch}{\sin C}. \therefore \frac{1 + \cos C}{\sin C} = \frac{h^2 + 2ch}{2ch} = 1 + \frac{h}{2c} = \frac{7}{6}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{2\sin\frac{C}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{C}{2}} = \tan\frac{C}{2} = \frac{6}{7}. \therefore \tan C = \frac{2 \times \frac{6}{7}}{1 - \frac{36}{49}} = \frac{84}{13}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

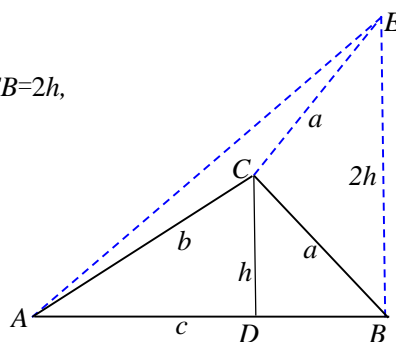
$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 知 } 1 + \frac{h}{2c} = \frac{1}{\tan\frac{C}{2}}.$$

如图, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 过 B 作 AB 的垂线 EB , 且使 $EB = 2h$,

则 $CE = CB = a$,

$$\therefore a + b \geq \sqrt{c^2 + 4h^2}, \therefore (c+h)^2 \geq c^2 + 4h^2, \therefore 0 < \frac{h}{c} \leq \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\therefore 1 < \frac{1}{\tan\frac{C}{2}} \leq \frac{4}{3}, \therefore \frac{3}{4} \leq \tan\frac{C}{2} < 1.$$



$$\sin C = \frac{2 \tan\frac{C}{2}}{1 + \tan^2\frac{C}{2}} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{\tan\frac{C}{2}} + \tan\frac{C}{2}}, \quad \therefore \frac{24}{25} \leq \sin C < 1. \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

22. (1) $\because f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + a}{x}, x > 0, \Delta = 4 - 4a.$ 令 $g(x) = x^2 - 2x + a$

①当 $\Delta \leq 0$ 即 $a \geq 1$ 时, $f'(x) \geq 0, f(x)$ 单调递增, 无极值点;

②当 $\Delta > 0$ 即 $a < 1$ 时, 函数 $g(x)$ 有两个零点 $x_1 = 1 - \sqrt{1 - a}, x_2 = 1 + \sqrt{1 - a},$

(i) 当 $a \leq 0$ 时 $x_1 \leq 0, x_2 > 1,$ 当 $x \in (0, x_2)$ 时 $f'(x) < 0, f(x)$ 递减,

当 $x \in (x_2, +\infty)$ 时 $f'(x) > 0, f(x)$ 单调递增, $f(x)$ 有一个极小值点;

(ii) 当 $0 < a < 1$ 时 $0 < x_1 < 1, x_2 > 1,$ 当 $x \in (0, x_1)$ 与 $(x_2, +\infty)$ 时 $f'(x) > 0, f(x)$ 递增,

当 $x \in (x_1, x_2)$ 时 $f'(x) < 0, f(x)$ 单调递减, $f(x)$ 有两个极值点.

综上: 当 $a \geq 1$ 时 $f(x)$ 无极值点; 当 $0 < a < 1$ 时 $f(x)$ 有两个极值点; 当 $a \leq 0$ 时 $f(x)$ 有一个极小值点.5 分

(2) 不等式 $f(x) \leq x(e^x - 2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2)$ 恒成立, 即 $a(\ln x + x) \leq xe^x - 1.$

$\therefore xe^x - a \ln xe^x - 1 \geq 0.$ 令 $xe^x = t, t > 0, \therefore t - a \ln t - 1 \geq 0.$

令 $h(t) = t - \ln t - 1, h'(t) = \frac{t - a}{t},$

当 $a \leq 0$ 时, $h'(t) \geq 0, h(t)$ 单调递增, 又 $h(1) = 0, \therefore t \in (0, 1)$ 时 $h(t) < 0,$ 不合题意, $\therefore a > 0.$

当 $0 < t < a$ 时, $h(t)$ 单调递减, 当 $t > a$ 时 $h(t)$ 单调递增, $h(t)_{\min} = h(a) = a - a \ln a - 1.$

而 $h(1) = 0, \therefore h(a) = a - a \ln a - 1 \leq 0.$

令 $m(x) = x - x \ln x - 1, m'(x) = -\ln x,$ 当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时 $m(x)$ 单调递增,

当 $x \in (1, +\infty)$ 时 $m(x)$ 单调递减, $\therefore m(x)_{\min} = m(1) = 0,$ 即 $\therefore h(a) = a - a \ln a - 1 \geq 0.$

$\therefore h(a) = a - a \ln a - 1 = 0. \therefore a = 1.$ 12 分