

## 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  $\Phi$

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  $c = 3h$ .

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

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

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

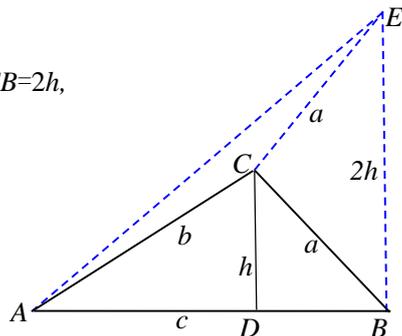
$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 知 } 1 + \frac{h}{2c} = \frac{1}{\tan\frac{C}{2}}.$$

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