

# “皖南八校”2017 届高三第二次联考·数学(理科)

## 参考答案、解析及评分细则

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

13. 2 14.  $12\pi$  15.  $1 - \frac{2}{e}$  16.  $4032b - 2016a$

17. 解:(I) 因为  $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}S$ , 所以  $2ab\cos C = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times ab\sin C$  ..... 3 分

化简得:  $\tan C = \sqrt{3}$ , 又  $\because 0 < C < \pi$ ,  $\therefore C = \frac{\pi}{3}$  ..... 6 分

(II)  $\because C = \frac{\pi}{3}, c = \sqrt{3}, \therefore a^2 + b^2 - ab = 3, \therefore (a+b)^2 - 3ab = 3$  ① ..... 8 分

又  $\because S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore \frac{1}{2}ab\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , 即  $ab = 2$  ② ..... 10 分

联立①②可得  $(a+b)^2 = 9$ , 又  $\because a+b > 0, \therefore a+b = 3$  ..... 12 分

18. 解:(I) 记男生四关都闯过为事件 A, 则

$$P(A) = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

(II) 记女生四关都闯过为事件 B, 则

$$P(B) = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{5}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{因为 } P(\xi=0) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{64}{225}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$P(\xi=1) = C_2^1 \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + C_2^1 \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{96}{225}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$P(\xi=2) = C_2^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + C_2^2 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + C_2^1 \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot C_2^1 \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{52}{225}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$P(\xi=3) = C_2^1 \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + C_2^1 \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{12}{225}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$P(\xi=4) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{225}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

所以  $\xi$  的分布列如下:

$\xi$	0	1	2	3	4
$P$	$\frac{64}{225}$	$\frac{96}{225}$	$\frac{52}{225}$	$\frac{12}{225}$	$\frac{1}{225}$

$$E(\xi) = 0 \times \frac{64}{225} + 1 \times \frac{96}{225} + 2 \times \frac{52}{225} + 3 \times \frac{12}{225} + 4 \times \frac{1}{225} = \frac{240}{225} = \frac{16}{15}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

19. (I) 证明:  $VB = 2, VC = \sqrt{3}, BC = 1 \Rightarrow BC \perp VC$ ,

$VD \perp$  平面  $ABC \Rightarrow VD \perp BC$ ,

$VD \cap VC = V, \therefore BC \perp$  平面  $VCD \Rightarrow DC \perp BC$ . ..... 5 分

(II)解:(法一)作  $DE \perp AC$  垂足为  $E$ , 连接  $VE$ ,

则  $\angle VED$  为二面角  $V-AC-B$  的平面角, ..... 7 分

在  $\triangle BCD$  中,  $\angle DBC=45^\circ, DC \perp BC, BC=1$ ,

$$\therefore CD=1, BD=\sqrt{2}, \angle BDC=45^\circ,$$

在  $\triangle ADC$  中,  $\angle ADC=135^\circ, AD=AB-BD=\sqrt{2}$ ,

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{AD^2 + DC^2 - 2AD \cdot DC \cos 135^\circ} = \sqrt{5},$$

$$\therefore DE = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \text{ 又 } VD \perp \text{平面 } ABC, \therefore VD \perp CD, \text{ 又 } VC = \sqrt{3}, \therefore VD = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore VE = \frac{\sqrt{55}}{5} \Rightarrow \cos \angle VED = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{11}. \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

(法二)在  $\triangle BCD$  中,  $\angle DBC=45^\circ, DC \perp BC, BC=1$ ,

$$\therefore CD=1, BD=\sqrt{2}, \angle BDC=45^\circ,$$

在  $\triangle ADC$  中,  $\angle ADC=135^\circ, AD=AB-BD=\sqrt{2}$ ,

又  $VD \perp \text{平面 } ABC, \therefore VD \perp CD, \text{ 又 } VC = \sqrt{3}, \therefore VD = \sqrt{2}$ ,

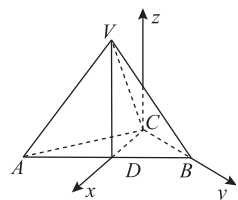
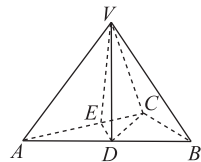
如图建立直角坐标系,

$$D(1,0,0), B(0,1,0), A(2,-1,0), V(1,0,\sqrt{2}),$$

平面  $ABC$  的法向量为  $e_1 = (0,0,1)$ ,

平面  $VAC$  的法向量为  $e_2 = (-\sqrt{2}, -2\sqrt{2}, 1)$ ,

$$\cos \theta = \frac{e_1 \cdot e_2}{|e_1| |e_2|} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{11}. \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$



$$20. \text{解: (I) } k_{AP} \cdot k_{BP} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{1}{4}, \\ a=2, \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow b=1$$

椭圆  $C: \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$ . ..... 4 分

(II) 设直线  $MN$  的方程为  $y=kx+t, M(x_1, y_1), N(x_2, y_2)$

$$\begin{cases} y=kx+t, \\ \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1, \end{cases} \Rightarrow (4k^2+1)x^2 + 8ktx + 4t^2 - 4 = 0,$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{8kt}{4k^2+1}, x_1 x_2 = \frac{4t^2-4}{4k^2+1}, \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$k_1 \cdot k_2 = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{y_1}{x_1} \cdot \frac{y_2}{x_2} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 4y_1 y_2 + x_1 x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 4(kx_1+t)(kx_2+t) + x_1 x_2 = 0,$$

$$(4k^2+1)x_1 x_2 + 4kt(x_1+x_2) + 4t^2 = 0,$$

$$(4k^2+1) \left( \frac{4t^2-4}{4k^2+1} \right) - 4kt \frac{8kt}{4k^2+1} + 4t^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2t^2 - 4k^2 = 1, \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$|MN| = \sqrt{(1+k^2)(x_1-x_2)^2} = \sqrt{(1+k^2)[(x_1+x_2)^2 - 4x_1 x_2]}$$

$$= \sqrt{(1+k^2) \left[ \left( \frac{8kt}{4k^2+1} \right)^2 - 4 \frac{4t^2-4}{4k^2+1} \right]} = 2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{k^2+1}{4k^2+1}}, \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$d = \frac{|t|}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}, S = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{k^2+1}{4k^2+1}} \frac{|t|}{\sqrt{k^2+1}} = \sqrt{2} \times \frac{|t|}{\sqrt{2t^2}} = 1.$$

∴  $\triangle OMN$  的面积为定值 1.  $\dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$

21. (I) 解:  $f(x) = x \ln x + a$  的导数为  $f'(x) = \ln x + 1 (x > 0)$ ,  $\dots\dots\dots 1 \text{分}$

令  $f'(x) = 0$  得  $x = \frac{1}{e}$ ,

$x$	$(0, \frac{1}{e})$	$\frac{1}{e}$	$(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$	减函数	极小值	增函数

所以  $y_{\min} = f(\frac{1}{e}) = -\frac{1}{e} + a$ ,  $\dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$

$f(x) > 0$  恒成立,  $y_{\min} > 0$ , 即  $y_{\min} = f(\frac{1}{e}) = -\frac{1}{e} + a > 0$ , 所以  $a > \frac{1}{e}$ .  $\dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$

(II) 证明:  $f(x) = x \ln x + a$  的导数为  $f'(x) = \ln x + 1 (x > 0)$ ,

易知  $f'(x) = \ln x + 1$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  为增函数.

欲证明  $\frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} < \frac{f(x) - f(x_2)}{x - x_2}$ ,

从图象分析可先证  $\frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} < f'(x) < \frac{f(x) - f(x_2)}{x - x_2}$ ,  $\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$

先证明  $\frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} < f'(x) = \ln x + 1, 0 < x_1 < x$

即证:  $f(x) - f(x_1) - (x - x_1)(\ln x + 1) < 0$

设  $F(x) = f(x) - f(x_1) - (x - x_1)(\ln x + 1), 0 < x_1 < x < x_2$ ,

$$F'(x) = f'(x) - (\ln x + 1) - \frac{x - x_1}{x} = (\ln x + 1) - (\ln x + 1) - \left(1 - \frac{x_1}{x}\right) = \frac{x_1}{x} - 1 < 0,$$

所以  $F(x) = f(x) - f(x_1) - (x - x_1)(\ln x + 1)$  在  $(x_1, x_2)$  内为减函数,

所以  $F(x) < F(x_1) = 0$ , 故  $\frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} < \ln x + 1$  对于  $\forall x \in (x_1, x_2)$  成立,

欲证  $\ln x + 1 < \frac{f(x) - f(x_2)}{x - x_2}$  即证:  $f(x) - f(x_2) - (x - x_2)(\ln x + 1) < 0$ ,

令  $G(x) = f(x) - f(x_2) - (x - x_2)(\ln x + 1), 0 < x_1 < x < x_2$ ,

$$G'(x) = f'(x) - (\ln x + 1) - \frac{x - x_2}{x} = (\ln x + 1) - (\ln x + 1) - \left(1 - \frac{x_2}{x}\right) = \frac{x_2}{x} - 1 > 0,$$

所以  $G(x) = f(x) - f(x_2) - (x - x_2)(\ln x + 1)$  在  $(x_1, x_2)$  内为增函数,

$G(x) < G(x_2) = 0$  故  $\ln x + 1 < \frac{f(x) - f(x_2)}{x - x_2}$  成立,  $\dots\dots\dots 11 \text{分}$

综上: 对  $\forall x \in (x_1, x_2)$ , 不等式  $\frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} < \frac{f(x) - f(x_2)}{x - x_2}$  恒成立.  $\dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$

22. 解: (I)  $C_2$  是圆,  $C_2$  的极坐标方程  $\rho^2 - 2\rho\cos\theta - 3 = 0$ ,

化为普通方程:  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$  即:  $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 4$ . ..... 4分

(II)  $P$  的极坐标为  $(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4})$ , 平面直角坐标为  $(1, 1)$ , 在直线  $C_1$  上,

将  $C_1$  的参数方程为 
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t, \\ y = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t \end{cases} \quad (t \text{ 为参数})$$

代入  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$  中得:  $(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t)^2 + (1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t)^2 - 2(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t) - 3 = 0$

化简得:  $t^2 + \sqrt{2}t - 3 = 0$  设两根分别为  $t_1, t_2$ ,

由韦达定理知: 
$$\begin{cases} t_1 + t_2 = -\sqrt{2}, \\ t_1 \cdot t_2 = -3, \end{cases}$$

所以  $AB$  的长  $|AB| = |t_1 - t_2| = \sqrt{(t_1 + t_2)^2 - 4t_1t_2} = \sqrt{2 + 12} = \sqrt{14}$ , ..... 8分

定点  $P$  到  $A, B$  两点的距离之积  $|PA| \cdot |PB| = |t_1t_2| = 3$ . ..... 10分

23. 解: (I)  $f(x) = |x-1| + |2x+4| = \begin{cases} -3x-3, & x \leq -2, \\ x+5, & -2 < x \leq 1, \\ 3x+3, & x > 1. \end{cases}$

所以: 当  $x \leq -2$  时,  $y \in [3, +\infty)$ ; 当  $-2 < x \leq 1$  时,  $y \in (3, 6]$ ; 当  $x > 1$  时,  $y \in (6, +\infty)$ .

综上,  $y = f(x)$  的最小值是 3. ..... 4分

(II)  $f(x) = |x-1| + |2x+4|$ ,

令  $g(x) = f(x) - 6 = \begin{cases} -3x-9, & x \leq -2, \\ x-1, & -2 < x \leq 1, \\ 3x-3, & x > 1, \end{cases}$

①  $\begin{cases} x \leq -2, \\ |-3x-9| \leq 1, \end{cases}$  解得:  $x \in [-\frac{10}{3}, -\frac{8}{3}]$ ,

②  $\begin{cases} -2 < x \leq 1, \\ |x-1| \leq 1, \end{cases}$  解得:  $x \in [0, 1]$ ,

③  $\begin{cases} x > 1, \\ |3x-3| \leq 1, \end{cases}$  解得:  $x \in (1, \frac{4}{3}]$ ,

综上, 不等式  $|f(x) - 6| \leq 1$  的解集为:  $[-\frac{10}{3}, -\frac{8}{3}] \cup [0, 1] \cup (1, \frac{4}{3}] = [-\frac{10}{3}, -\frac{8}{3}] \cup [0, \frac{4}{3}]$ . .....

..... 10分

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