



太原市2019年高三年级数学（理）模拟试题（二）参考答案

一. 选择题: D A C D B C B A A B D B

二. 填空题: 13. $\frac{2}{5}$ 14. $\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6}$ 15. $3(\sqrt{2} + 1)$ 16. 1

三. 解答题:

17 解: (I) 当 $n=1$ 时, $2S_1 = (a_1 - 1)(a_1 + 2) = 2a_1$, $\therefore a_1 > 0$, $\therefore a_1 = 2$,2 分

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $2a_n = 2(S_n - S_{n-1}) = (a_n - 1)(a_n + 2) - (a_{n-1} - 1)(a_{n-1} + 2)$,

$\therefore (a_n + a_{n-1})(a_n - a_{n-1} - 1) = 0$, $\therefore a_n > 0$, $\therefore a_n - a_{n-1} - 1 = 0$, $\therefore a_n - a_{n-1} = 1$,4 分

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 是以 $a_1 = 2$ 为首项, $d = 1$ 为公差的等差数列, $\therefore a_n = n + 1 (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$;6 分

(II) 由 (I) 得 $a_n = n + 1$, $\therefore b_n = \frac{3^n(2n-1)}{n(n+1)} = \frac{3^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{3^n}{n}$,8 分

$\therefore T_n = b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_{n-1} + b_n = \left(\frac{3^2}{2} - 3\right) + \left(\frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{3^2}{2}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{3^n}{n} - \frac{3^{n-1}}{n-1}\right) + \left(\frac{3^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{3^n}{n}\right) = \frac{3^{n+1}}{n+1} - 3$,

$\therefore T_{n+1} - T_n = \frac{3^{n+2}}{n+2} - \frac{3^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{3^{n+1}(2n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} > 0$, $\therefore \{T_n\}$ 是递增数列,

$\therefore T_n \geq T_1 = \frac{9}{2} - 3 = \frac{3}{2}$12 分

18. (I) 证明: 设 F 是 PD 的中点, 连接 EF 、 CF ,

$\because E$ 是 PA 的中点, $\therefore EF \parallel AD$, $EF = \frac{1}{2}AD$,

$\because AD \parallel BC$, $AD = 2BC$, $\therefore EF \parallel BC$, $EF = BC$,

$\therefore BCFE$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore BE \parallel CF$,2 分

$\because AD \parallel BC$, $AB \perp AD$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle BAD = 90^\circ$,

$\because AB = BC$, $\therefore \angle CAD = 45^\circ$, $AC = \sqrt{2}$,

由余弦定理得 $CD^2 = AC^2 + AD^2 - 2AC \cdot AD \cdot \cos \angle CAD = 2$,

$\therefore AC^2 + CD^2 = 4 = AD^2$, $\therefore AC \perp CD$,

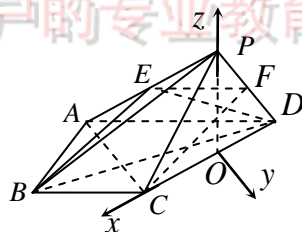
$\because PD \perp AC$, $\therefore AC \perp$ 平面 PCD , $\therefore AC \perp CF$,5 分

$\therefore AC \perp BE$;6 分

(II) 由 (I) 得 $AC \perp$ 平面 PCD , $CD = \sqrt{2}$, \therefore 平面 $ABCD \perp$ 平面 PCD ,

过点 P 作 $PO \perp CD$, 垂足为 O , $\therefore OP \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$, 以 O 为坐标原点, \overrightarrow{OC} 的方向为 x

轴的正方向, 建立如图的空间直角坐标系 $O-xyz$,





$$\text{则 } P(0, 0, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}), D(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, 0), B(\sqrt{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0), E(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4})$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{BP} = (-\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}), \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{设 } \vec{m} = (x, y, z) \text{ 是平面 } BDE \text{ 的一个法向量, 则 } \begin{cases} \vec{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} = 0, \\ \vec{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{BE} = 0, \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}y = 0, \\ -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}x + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}z = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } x = 1, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} y = 3, \\ z = \sqrt{3}, \end{cases} \therefore \vec{m} = (1, 3, \sqrt{3}), \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \cos \langle \vec{m}, \overrightarrow{BP} \rangle = \frac{\vec{m} \cdot \overrightarrow{BP}}{|\vec{m}| |\overrightarrow{BP}|} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{13},$$

$$\therefore \text{直线 } BP \text{ 与平面 } BDE \text{ 所成角的正弦值为 } \frac{\sqrt{26}}{13}. \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

19. 解: (1) 由题意得 ξ 的所有取值为 $0.9a, a, 1.5a, 2.5a, 4a$, 其分布列为

ξ	$0.9a$	a	$1.5a$	$2.5a$	$4a$
p	0.7	0.2	0.06	0.03	0.01

η 的所有取值为 $0, 2.5a, 4a, 5a, 5.5a$, 其分布列为

η	0	$2.5a$	$4a$	$5a$	$5.5a$
p	0.7	0.2	0.06	0.03	0.01

$\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

(2) 由 (1) 可得该公司此险种一续保人在下一年度续保费用的平均值为

$$E(\xi) = 0.9a \times 0.7 + a \times 0.2 + 1.5a \times 0.06 + 2.5a \times 0.03 + 4a \times 0.01 = 1.035a,$$

该公司此险种一续保人下一年度所获赔付金额的平均值为

$$E(\eta) = 0 \times 0.7 + 2.5a \times 0.2 + 4a \times 0.06 + 5a \times 0.03 + 5.5a \times 0.01 = 0.945a, \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \text{该公司此险种的总收益为 } 100 \times (1.035a - 0.945a) = 9a,$$

$$\therefore 9a \geq 900, \therefore a \geq 100, \therefore \text{基本保费为 } a \text{ 的最小值为 } 100 \text{ 元. } \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

20 解: (I) 由题意可得 $F(0, \frac{p}{2})$,

① 当 $k \neq 0$ 时, 设直线 $l: y = kx + \frac{p}{2}$, 点 A, B 的坐标分别为 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} y = kx + \frac{p}{2}, \\ x^2 = 2py \end{cases} \text{ 得 } x^2 - 2pkx - p^2 = 0, \therefore \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 2pk, \\ x_1 x_2 = -p^2, \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$





过点 A 的切线方程为 $y - y_1 = \frac{x_1}{p}(x - x_1)$, 即 $y = \frac{x_1}{p}x - \frac{x_1^2}{2p}$,

过点 B 的切线方程为 $y = \frac{x_2}{p}x - \frac{x_2^2}{2p}$,

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} y = \frac{x_1}{p}x - \frac{x_1^2}{2p}, \\ y = \frac{x_2}{p}x - \frac{x_2^2}{2p} \end{cases} \text{得} \begin{cases} x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = pk, \\ y = \frac{x_1 x_2}{2p} = -\frac{p}{2}, \end{cases} \therefore M(pk, -\frac{p}{2}), \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore k_{FM} \cdot k_{AB} = \frac{-\frac{p}{2} - \frac{p}{2}}{pk} \cdot k = -1, \therefore FM \perp AB; \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

②当 $k=0$ 时, 则直线 $l: y = \frac{p}{2}$, $M(0, -\frac{p}{2})$, $\therefore FM \perp AB$; $\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$

(II) ①当 $k \neq 0$ 时, 设直线 $l: y = kx + m$, 点 A, B 的坐标分别为 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$,

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} y = kx + m, \\ x^2 = 2py \end{cases} \text{得} x^2 - 2pkx - 2pm = 0, \therefore \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 2pk, \\ x_1 x_2 = -2pm, \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

过点 A 的切线方程为 $y - y_1 = \frac{x_1}{p}(x - x_1)$, 即 $y = \frac{x_1}{p}x - \frac{x_1^2}{2p}$,

过点 B 的切线方程为 $y = \frac{x_2}{p}x - \frac{x_2^2}{2p}$,

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} y = \frac{x_1}{p}x - \frac{x_1^2}{2p}, \\ y = \frac{x_2}{p}x - \frac{x_2^2}{2p} \end{cases} \text{得} \begin{cases} x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = pk = 2, \\ y = \frac{x_1 x_2}{2p} = -m = -2p, \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} pk = 2, \\ m = 2p, \end{cases} \Delta = 4p^2 k^2 + 16p^2 > 0, \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore |AB| = \sqrt{1+k^2} |x_1 - x_2| = \sqrt{1+k^2} \sqrt{4k^2 p^2 + 8pm}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{1+k^2} \sqrt{1+p^2} = 4\sqrt{(1+\frac{4}{p^2})(1+p^2)} = 4\sqrt{10},$$

$\therefore p=1$ 或 $p=2$, \therefore 抛物线 C 的方程为 $x^2 = 2y$ 或 $x^2 = 4y$. $\dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$

21. (I) 解: 由题意得 $f'(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{x+1} - a$, $x > -1$,

令 $g(x) = f'(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{x+1} - a$, $x > -1$, 则 $g'(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$,





$$\text{令 } h(x) = g'(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}, \quad x > -1, \text{ 则 } h'(x) = e^x + \frac{2}{(x+1)^3} > 0,$$

$\therefore h(x)$ 在 $(-1, +\infty)$ 上递增, 且 $h(0) = 0$,

当 $x \in (-1, 0)$ 时, $g'(x) = h(x) < 0$, $g(x)$ 递减;

当 $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 时, $g'(x) = h(x) > 0$, $g(x)$ 递增,

$\therefore g(x) \geq g(0) = 2 - a$,2 分

① 当 $a \leq 2$ 时, $f'(x) = g(x) > g(0) = 2 - a \geq 0$, $f(x)$ 在 $(-1, +\infty)$ 递增, 此时无极值;

② 当 $a > 2$ 时, $\because g(\frac{1}{a} - 1) = e^{\frac{1}{a} - 1} > 0$, $g(0) = 2 - a < 0$, $\therefore \exists x_1 \in (\frac{1}{a} - 1, 0)$, $g(x_1) = 0$,

当 $x \in (-1, x_1)$ 时, $g(x) = f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 递增; 当 $x \in (x_1, 0)$ 时, $g(x) = f'(x) < 0$, $g(x)$

递减, $\therefore x = x_1$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极大值;

$$\because g(\ln a) = \frac{1}{1 + \ln a} > 0, \quad g(0) = 2 - a < 0, \quad \therefore \exists x_2 \in (0, \ln a), \quad g(x_2) = 0,$$

当 $x \in (0, x_2)$ 时, $g(x) = f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 递减; 当 $x \in (x_2, +\infty)$ 时, $g(x) = f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$

递增, $\therefore x = x_2$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极小值;

综上所述, $a \in (2, +\infty)$;6 分

(II) 证明: 由 (I) 得 $a \in (2, +\infty)$, $\frac{1}{a} - 1 < x_1 < 0 < x_2 < \ln a$, 且 $g(x_1) = g(x_2) = 0$,

$$\therefore x_2 - x_1 > 0, \quad \frac{1}{a} < x_1 + 1 < 1, \quad 1 < x_2 + 1 < 1 + \ln a, \quad e^{x_2} - e^{x_1} = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{(x_1 + 1)(x_2 + 1)},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(x_1 + 1)(x_2 + 1)} - a < 0, \quad 1 < \frac{x_2 + 1}{x_1 + 1} < a(1 + \ln a) < a^2, \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore f(x_2) - f(x_1) = e^{x_2} - e^{x_1} + \ln \frac{x_2 + 1}{x_1 + 1} - a(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$= (x_2 - x_1) \left[\frac{1}{(x_1 + 1)(x_2 + 1)} - a \right] + \ln \frac{x_2 + 1}{x_1 + 1} < \ln a^2 = 2 \ln a. \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

$$22 \text{ 解: (I) 设 } P(x, y), \quad M(x', y'), \quad \because \overrightarrow{OP} = 2\overrightarrow{OM}, \quad \therefore \begin{cases} x' = \frac{1}{2}x, \\ y' = \frac{1}{2}y, \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

\because 点 M 在曲线 C_1 上, $\therefore \begin{cases} x' = 2 + \cos \varphi, \\ y' = 1 + \sin \varphi, \end{cases} \quad \therefore$ 曲线 C_1 的普通方程为 $(x' - 2)^2 + (y' - 1)^2 = 1$,

\therefore 曲线 C_2 的普通方程为 $(x - 4)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 4$;5 分





(II) 由 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta, \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 得曲线 C_1 的极坐标方程为 $\rho^2 - 4\rho \cos \theta - 2\rho \sin \theta + 4 = 0$,

曲线 C_2 的极坐标方程为 $\rho^2 - 8\rho \cos \theta - 4\rho \sin \theta + 16 = 0$,7 分

由 $\begin{cases} \rho^2 - 4\rho \cos \theta - 2\rho \sin \theta + 4 = 0, \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{2}, \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} \rho = 2\sqrt{2}, \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$,

$\therefore A(\frac{\pi}{4}, \sqrt{2})$ 或 $(\frac{\pi}{4}, 2\sqrt{2})$,

由 $\begin{cases} \rho^2 - 8\rho \cos \theta - 4\rho \sin \theta + 16 = 0, \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} \rho = 2\sqrt{2}, \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} \rho = 4\sqrt{2}, \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$,

$\therefore B(\frac{\pi}{4}, 2\sqrt{2})$ 或 $(\frac{\pi}{4}, 4\sqrt{2})$,

$\therefore |AB|$ 的最大值为 $3\sqrt{2}$10 分

23 解: (I) 当 $a = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 原不等式为 $|2x - \frac{1}{2}| - |x + 1| \geq 1$,

$\therefore \begin{cases} x < -1, \\ -2x + \frac{1}{2} + x + 1 \geq 1, \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} -1 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{4}, \\ -2x + \frac{1}{2} - x - 1 \geq 1, \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} x > \frac{1}{4}, \\ 2x - \frac{1}{2} - x - 1 \geq 1, \end{cases}$ 3 分

$\therefore x < -1$ 或 $-1 \leq x \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ 或 $x \geq \frac{5}{2}$,

\therefore 原不等式的解集为 $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup [\frac{5}{2}, +\infty)$,5 分

(II) 由题意得 $f(x)_{\min} \leq (|k+3| - |k-2|)_{\min}$,7 分

$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 3a, & x < -2a, \\ -3x - a, & -2a \leq x \leq \frac{a}{2}, \\ x - 3a, & x > \frac{a}{2}, \end{cases} \therefore f(x)_{\min} = f(\frac{a}{2}) = -\frac{5}{2}a,$

$\therefore -5 = -|(k+3) - (k-2)| \leq |k+3| - |k-2|, \therefore (|k+3| - |k-2|)_{\min} = -5,$

$\therefore -\frac{5}{2}a \leq -5, \therefore a \geq 2, \therefore a$ 的取值范围 $[2, +\infty)$10 分

