



太原市2019年高三年级数学（文）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. 1 14. $\frac{1}{3}$ 15. $3\sqrt{2}$ 16. $7(2+\sqrt{3})$

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 $a_n = n + 1$, $\therefore b_n = \frac{3^n(2n-1)}{n(n+1)} = \frac{3^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{3^n}{n}$,9 分

$\therefore T_n = b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_{n-1} + b_n = (\frac{3^2}{2} - 3) + (\frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{3^2}{2}) + \dots + (\frac{3^n}{n} - \frac{3^{n-1}}{n-1}) + (\frac{3^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{3^n}{n})$
 $= \frac{3^{n+1}}{n+1} - 3$12 分

18. (I) 证明: $\because AD \parallel BC$, $AB \perp AD$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle BAD = 90^\circ$,

$\because AB = BC = 1$, $\therefore \angle CAD = 45^\circ$, $AC = \sqrt{2}$,

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

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

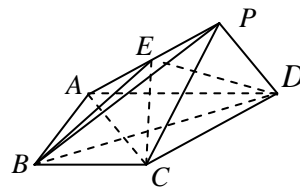
$\because PC \perp AC$, $\therefore AC \perp$ 平面 PCD ,

$\therefore AC \perp PD$;6 分

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

$\because E$ 是 PA 的中点, $AD \parallel BC$,

$\therefore V_{P-BDE} = V_{P-CDE} = V_{C-PDE} = \frac{1}{2}V_{C-ADP} = \frac{1}{2}V_{A-CDP}$
 $= \frac{1}{6} \cdot S_{\triangle CDP} \cdot AC = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} CD^2 \cdot AC = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12}$12 分



19. 解: (I) 由题意可得

保费 (元)	$0.9a$	a	$1.5a$	$2.5a$	$4a$
概率	0.7	0.2	0.06	0.03	0.01

\therefore 本年度一续保人保费的平均值的估计值为

$0.9a \times 0.7 + a \times 0.2 + 1.5a \times 0.06 + 2.5a \times 0.03 + 4a \times 0.01 = 1.035a$;4 分

(II) 由题意可得





赔偿金额 (元)	0	2.5a	4a	5a	5.5a
概率	0.7	0.2	0.06	0.03	0.01

∴ 本年度一续保人所获赔付金额的平均值的估计值

$$0 \times 0.7 + 2.5a \times 0.2 + 4a \times 0.06 + 5a \times 0.03 + 5.5a \times 0.01 = 0.945a; \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

(3) 由 (I), (II) 得该公司此险种的总收益为 $100 \times (1.035a - 0.945a) = 9a$,

∴ $9a \geq 900$, ∴ $a \geq 100$, ∴ 基本保费 a 的最小值为 100 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 $l: y = \frac{p}{2}$, $M(0, -\frac{p}{2})$, ∴ $FM \perp AB$; $\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

(II) 由题意可得 $x^2 = 2y$,

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

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} y = kx + (1 - k) \\ x^2 = 2y \end{cases} \text{得} x^2 - 2kx + 2(k - 1) = 0, \therefore \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 2k, \\ x_1 x_2 = 2(k - 1), \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore |AB| = \sqrt{1 + k^2} |x_1 - x_2| = 2\sqrt{1 + k^2} \sqrt{k^2 - 2k + 2}, \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

由 (I) 可得过点 A, B 的切线方程分别为 $y = x_1 x - \frac{x_1^2}{2}$, $y = x_2 x - \frac{x_2^2}{2}$,





$$\text{由} \begin{cases} y = x_1x - \frac{x_1^2}{2}, \\ y = x_2x - \frac{x_2^2}{2} \end{cases} \text{得} \begin{cases} x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = k, \\ y = \frac{x_1x_2}{2} = k - 1, \end{cases} \therefore M(k, k-1),$$

$$\therefore M \text{ 到直线 } l \text{ 的距离 } d = \frac{|k^2 - 2k + 2|}{\sqrt{1 + k^2}},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle MAB} = \frac{1}{2} |AB| \cdot d = (k^2 - 2k + 2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = [(k-1)^2 + 1]^{\frac{3}{2}} \geq 1,$$

当 $k=1$ 时, $S_{\triangle MAB}$ 取最小值 1;11 分

②当 $k=0$ 时, 则直线 $l: y=1$, $M(0, -1)$, $|AB|=2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore S_{\triangle MAB} = \frac{1}{2} |AB| \cdot d = 2\sqrt{2}$,

综上, $S_{\triangle MAB}$ 的最小值为 1.12 分

21. (I) 解: 由题意得 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{e}e^x + \frac{1}{x} - a$, $x > 0$,

令 $g(x) = f'(x) = \frac{1}{e}e^x + \frac{1}{x} - a$, $x > 0$, 则 $g'(x) = \frac{1}{e}e^x - \frac{1}{x^2}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上递增, 且 $g'(1) = 0$,

当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $g'(x) < 0$, $g(x)$ 递减; 当 $x \in (1, +\infty)$ 时, $g'(x) > 0$, $g(x)$ 递增,

$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(1) = 2 - a < 0$,2 分

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

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

递减, $\therefore x = x_1$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极大值;4 分

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

当 $x \in (1, x_2)$ 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,

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上有两个极值点;6 分

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

$\therefore x_2 - x_1 > 0$, $1 < \frac{x_2}{x_1} < a(1 + \ln a) < a^2$, $\frac{1}{e}(e^{x_2} - e^{x_1}) = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_1x_2}$, $\frac{1}{x_1x_2} - a < 0$,10 分





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

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

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

\therefore 点 M 在曲线 C_1 上, $\therefore \begin{cases} x' = 2 + \cos \varphi, \\ y' = 1 + \sin \varphi, \end{cases} \therefore$ 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 $(x - 4)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 4$; $\dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

(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 $\rho^2 - 8\rho \cos \theta - 4\rho \sin \theta + 16 = 0$, $\dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$

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 $3\sqrt{2}$. $\dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$

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 $\begin{cases} x > \frac{1}{4}, \\ 2x - \frac{1}{2} - x - 1 \geq 1, \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$

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

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





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

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

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

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



工大教育

——做最感动客户的专业教育组织

