

高三年级 12 月检测训练

数学试题参考答案及多维细目表

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6
答案	B	C	D	B	A	A
题号	7	8	9	10	11	
答案	D	B	AB	ACD	ACD	

1. 【答案】B

【解析】∵ $A = \{x | x \leq -1, \text{ 或 } x \geq 3\}, B = \{x | x \geq \sqrt{e}\}, \therefore A \cup B = \{x | x \leq -1, \text{ 或 } x \geq \sqrt{e}\}.$

2. 【答案】C

【解析】方法一：∵ $(2+i)z = 3i-1, \therefore z = \frac{3i-1}{2+i} = \frac{(3i-1)(2-i)}{5} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{7i}{5}, \therefore |z| = \sqrt{2}, \therefore z \cdot \bar{z} = |z|^2 = 2.$

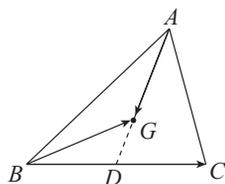
方法二：∵ $(2+i)z = -1+3i, \therefore \sqrt{5}|z| = \sqrt{10}, \therefore |z| = \sqrt{2}, \therefore z \cdot \bar{z} = |z|^2 = 2.$

3. 【答案】D

【解析】∵ $\sqrt{ab} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{ab}}, \therefore ab \geq 2, \therefore \frac{1}{\log_a 2} + \frac{1}{\log_b 2} = \log_2 ab \geq \log_2 2 = 1, \therefore$ 最小值为 1, 此时 $a = b = \sqrt{2}.$

4. 【答案】B

【解析】如图, 延长 AG 交 BC 于点 D , 则 $\vec{BG} = \vec{BD} + \vec{DG} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{BC} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{AG}, \therefore \vec{BG} = \lambda\vec{BC} + \mu\vec{AG},$ 且 \vec{BC}, \vec{AG} 不共线, $\therefore \lambda = \frac{1}{2}, \mu = -\frac{1}{2}, \therefore \lambda - \mu = 1.$



5. 【答案】A

【解析】方法一：由 $a_n = \frac{S_n}{n} + 2(n-1)$ 得 $na_n = S_n$

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

$\therefore (n-1)S_n - nS_{n-1} = 2n(n-1), \therefore \frac{S_n}{n} - \frac{S_{n-1}}{n-1} = 2(n \geq 2), \therefore \left\{ \frac{S_n}{n} \right\}$ 是首项为 -5 , 公差为 2 的等差数列.

$\therefore \frac{S_n}{n} = -5 + 2(n-1) = 2n-7, \therefore S_n = n(2n-7) = 2n^2 - 7n, \therefore S_n$ 的最小值为 $S_2 = -6, \therefore \lambda \leq -6.$

方法二：当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $na_n = S_n + 2n(n-1)$ ①, $(n-1)a_{n-1} = S_{n-1} + 2(n-1)(n-2)$ ②.

①-②得 $(n-1)a_n - (n-1)a_{n-1} = 4(n-1), n \geq 2, \therefore a_n - a_{n-1} = 4,$

\therefore 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是首项为 -5 , 公差为 4 的等差数列. $\therefore a_n = -5 + 4(n-1) = 4n-9$, 令 $a_n > 0$ 得 $n \geq 3, \therefore S_n$ 的最小值为 $S_2 = -6, \therefore \lambda \leq -6.$

6. 【答案】A

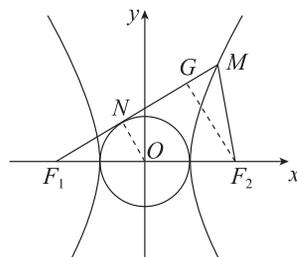
【解析】由题得筒车半径为 2 m, 转动一圈需要 40 s, 且轴心 O 距水面高度为 $\sqrt{3}$ m,

$\therefore A = \frac{(2+\sqrt{3}) - (\sqrt{3}-2)}{2} = 2, \omega = \frac{3\pi}{60} = \frac{\pi}{20}, K = \frac{(2+\sqrt{3}) + (\sqrt{3}-2)}{2} = \sqrt{3} \text{ (m)}.$

又以盛水桶 P 刚浮出水面时开始计时, $\therefore d(0) = 0, \therefore \sin \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}. \text{ 又 } -\frac{\pi}{2} < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3}.$

7. 【答案】D

【解析】如图, 设点 M 在第一象限, 过点 F_2 作 $F_2G \perp MF_1$ 于点 G , 设 N 为圆 O 的切点, 连接 $ON, \therefore F_1N = NG = m, F_2G = 2ON = 2.$



在 $\text{Rt}\triangle MGF_2$ 中, $MG = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $MF_2 = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 由双曲线定义得 $|MF_1| - |MF_2| = 2$, $\therefore 2m + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} = 2$, $\therefore m = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

8. 【答案】B

【解析】 $\because g(x) = f(x) + f(-x)$, $\therefore g(-x) = f(-x) + f(x) = g(x)$. 又 $g(x)$ 定义域为 $\{x | x \neq 0\}$ 关于原点对称, $\therefore g(x)$ 为偶函数. 要使 $y = g(x)$ 恰有 4 个零点, 则需使 $y = g(x)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上恰有 2 个零点.

当 $x > 0$ 时, $g(x) = e^x(2x-1) + k(-x+1) = e^x(2x-1) - k(x-1)$.

方法一: 令 $e^x(2x-1) = k(x-1)$, 显然 $x=1$ 不是方程的根, $\therefore k = \frac{e^x(2x-1)}{x-1}$, 记 $h(x) = \frac{e^x(2x-1)}{x-1}$, 问题转化为 $h(x) = k$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上有 2 个解.

$$\text{又 } h'(x) = \frac{e^x(2x^2-3x)}{(x-1)^2},$$

$\therefore x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $h'(x) < 0$, $h(x)$ 单调递减;

$x \in (1, \frac{3}{2})$ 时, $h'(x) < 0$, $h(x)$ 单调递减;

$x \in (\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$ 时, $h'(x) > 0$, $h(x)$ 单调递增,

且 $h(0) = 1$. 当 x 从 1 的左侧无限趋近于 1 时, $h(x)$ 趋近于 $-\infty$; 当 x 从 1 的右侧无限趋近于 1 时, $h(x)$ 趋近于 $+\infty$; 当 x 趋近于 $+\infty$ 时, $h(x)$ 趋近于 $+\infty$. 又 $h(\frac{3}{2}) = 4e^{\frac{3}{2}}$, $\therefore k \in (4e^{\frac{3}{2}}, +\infty)$.

方法二: $g'(x) = e^x(2x+1) - k$, 易知 $g'(x)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增, \therefore 要使 $y = g(x)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上恰有 2 个零点, 则需满足 $g'(x)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上有零点, 记为 x_0 , 且 $g'(0) = 1 - k < 0$, $\therefore k > 1$, 且 $g'(x_0) = e^{x_0}(2x_0+1) - k = 0$.

当 $x \in (0, x_0)$ 时, $g'(x) < 0$, $g(x)$ 单调递减; 当 $x \in (x_0, +\infty)$ 时, $g'(x) > 0$, $g(x)$ 单调递增.

$\because g(0) = k - 1 > 0$, $g(k) = e^k(2k-1) + k(-k+1) > k(2k-1) + k(-k+1) = k^2 > k - 1$,

\therefore 当 $y = g(x)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上恰有 2 个零点时, 需满足 $g(x_0) < 0$, $0 < x_0 < k$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore g(x_0) &= e^{x_0}(2x_0-1) + k(-x_0+1) = \\ &= e^{x_0}(2x_0-1) + e^{x_0}(2x_0+1)(-x_0+1) = \\ &= x_0 e^{x_0}(-2x_0+3) < 0, \therefore x_0 > \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

易知 $h(x) = e^x(2x+1)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增,

$$\therefore k = e^{x_0}(2x_0+1) > 4e^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

综上所述, $k \in (4e^{\frac{3}{2}}, +\infty)$.

9. 【答案】AB

【解析】极差为最大值与最小值的差, \therefore 极差相同, \therefore 选项 A 正确;

原数据的平均数 $\bar{x} = \frac{x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n}{n}$, 新数据的平均数 $\bar{y} = \frac{x_1+\bar{x}+x_2+\bar{x}+\dots+x_n+\bar{x}}{n} = \frac{x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n}{n} + \bar{x} = 2\bar{x}$, \therefore 平均数不同, \therefore 选项 B 正确;

原数据的方差 $s_1^2 = \frac{1}{n}[(x_1-\bar{x})^2 + (x_2-\bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n-\bar{x})^2]$, 新数据的方差 $s_2^2 = \frac{1}{n}[(x_1+\bar{x}-2\bar{x})^2 + (x_2+\bar{x}-2\bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n+\bar{x}-2\bar{x})^2] = s_1^2$, \therefore 方差相同, \therefore 选项 C 错误;

中位数显然不同, \therefore 选项 D 错误.

10. 【答案】ACD

$$\text{【解析】}\because g(x) + g\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x - \frac{1}{x} - \ln x + \frac{1}{x} -$$

$$x - \ln \frac{1}{x} = 0, \therefore \text{选项 A 正确;}$$

$$\because g'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x^2+1-x}{x^2} > 0, \therefore g(x)$$

在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增. 又 $g(1) = 0$, $\therefore g(x) > 0$ 解集为 $(1, +\infty)$, \therefore 选项 B 错误;

$$\because \sin \frac{\pi}{3} > \sin \frac{3\pi}{11} > 0, \text{ 且 } g\left(\frac{16}{3}\right) > g\left(\frac{11}{3}\right) > 0,$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot g\left(\frac{16}{3}\right) > \sin \frac{3\pi}{11} \cdot g\left(\frac{11}{3}\right), \therefore -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot$$

$$g\left(\frac{16}{3}\right) < -\sin \frac{3\pi}{11} \cdot g\left(\frac{11}{3}\right), \text{ 由 } h\left(\frac{16}{3}\right) = \sin \frac{16}{3}\pi \cdot$$

$$g\left(\frac{16}{3}\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot g\left(\frac{16}{3}\right), h\left(\frac{3}{11}\right) = \sin \frac{3\pi}{11} \cdot$$

$$g\left(\frac{3}{11}\right) = -\sin \frac{3\pi}{11} \cdot g\left(\frac{11}{3}\right), \therefore h\left(\frac{16}{3}\right) < h\left(\frac{3}{11}\right),$$

\therefore 选项 C 正确;

$$h'(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x) = \pi \cos \pi x \cdot \left(x - \frac{1}{x} - \ln x\right) + \sin \pi x \cdot \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x^2}, \therefore x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \text{ 时}, h'(x) > 0; x \in \left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right) \text{ 时}, h'(x) < 0.$$

又 $h'(1) = 0, \therefore 1$ 为 $h(x)$ 极大值点, \therefore 选项 D 正确.

11. 【答案】ACD

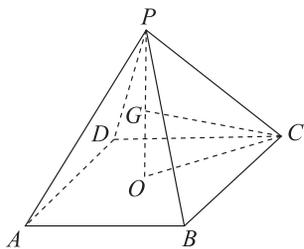
【解析】记正方形 $ABCD$ 和正方形 $A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 的中心分别为 O 和 O_1 , 则点 P 在线段 OO_1 (不含端点 O) 上, 易知 $0 < h \leq 1, \therefore$ 选项 A 正确;

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle POC$ 中, $h = PO = \sqrt{PC^2 - OC^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore$ 选项 B 错误;

如图, 记四棱锥 $P-ABCD$ 的外接球球心为 G , 则点 G 则在 OP 上, 连接 CG . 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OGC$ 中,

$$OG = 1 - R, OC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, GC = R, \text{ 则 } R^2 = (1 - R)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2, \therefore R = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore S_{\text{球}} = 4\pi R^2 = 4\pi \times \frac{9}{16} = \frac{9}{4}\pi,$$

\therefore 选项 C 正确;



该正方体恰好放入与四棱锥 $P-ABCD$ 体积相同的 6 个四棱锥, \therefore 公共部分的体积为正方体内切球体积的 $\frac{1}{6}, \therefore$ 公共部分的体积为 $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{4}{3}\pi \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{\pi}{36}, \therefore$ 选项 D 正确.

12. 【答案】6

【解析】 $\because T_6 = C_n^5 x^{n-5} \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^5, \therefore$ 第 6 项系数为 $C_n^5 \cdot 2^5$, 又 $T_7 = C_n^6 x^{n-6} \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^6, \therefore$ 第 7 项系数为 $C_n^6 \cdot 2^6$.

由题可知 $C_n^5 \cdot 2^5 = 3C_n^6 \cdot 2^6, \therefore \frac{n!}{5!(n-5)!} =$

$$\frac{6 \cdot n!}{6!(n-6)!}, \therefore (n-5)! = (n-6)!, \therefore n = 6.$$

13. 【答案】 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

【解析】设 $M(x_1, y_1), N(x_2, y_2)$, 由抛物线定义得 $|FM| = x_1 + \frac{p}{2}, |FN| = x_2 + \frac{p}{2}.$

$$\therefore \frac{||FM| - |FN||}{|MN|} = \frac{\left| \left(x_1 + \frac{p}{2}\right) - \left(x_2 + \frac{p}{2}\right) \right|}{\sqrt{1+k^2} |x_1 - x_2|} = \frac{|x_1 - x_2|}{\sqrt{1+k^2} |x_1 - x_2|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

14. 【答案】-3

【解析】令 $x = \sin \alpha, y = \cos \beta$, 则 $(x - \sqrt{1-y^2}) \cdot (y - \sqrt{1-x^2}) = 0, \therefore x = \sqrt{1-y^2}$, 或 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}, \therefore x^2 + y^2 = 1 (x \geq 0)$, 或 $x^2 + y^2 = 1 (y \geq 0).$

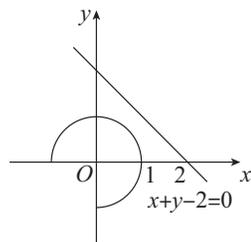
\therefore 点 $(\sin \alpha, \cos \beta)$ 在圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 位于第一、二、四象限 (包括坐标轴) 的部分上.

\because 点 $(\sin \alpha, \cos \beta)$ 到直线 $x + y - 2 = 0$ 距离为 $\frac{|\sin \alpha + \cos \beta - 2|}{\sqrt{2}} = d,$

又 $\sin \alpha + \cos \beta - 2 \leq 0, \therefore \sin \alpha + \cos \beta - 2 = -\sqrt{2}d.$

下求 d 的最大值. 如图, d 的最大值为点 $(-1, 0)$ 到直线 $x + y - 2 = 0$ 的距离, $\therefore d_{\max} = \frac{|-1+0-2|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}},$

$$\therefore (\sin \alpha + \cos \beta - 2)_{\min} = -\sqrt{2} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = -3.$$



15. 解: (1) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{b+c}{2c}, \therefore \frac{1}{2}(1 +$

$$\cos A) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{b}{c} + 1\right), \therefore \cos A = \frac{b}{c}. \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

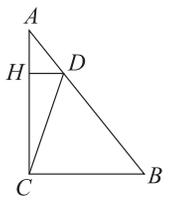
方法一: 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由正弦定理得 $\cos A = \frac{\sin B}{\sin C}, \therefore \sin B = \cos A \sin C.$

∵ $A + B + C = \pi$, ∴ $\sin B = \sin(A + C)$.
 ∴ $\sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C = \cos A \sin C$,
 ∴ $\sin A \cos C = 0$. ∵ $\sin A \neq 0$, ∴ $\cos C = 0$,
 ∴ $C = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 6分

方法二: ∵ $\cos A = \frac{b}{c}$, ∴ $\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{b}{c}$,
 ∴ $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, ∴ $C = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 6分

(2)方法一:如图,过点 D 作 DH 垂直于 AC 于点 H .由题可得 $\frac{AH}{HC} = \frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{1}{2}$.

设 $AH = x$, $HC = 2x$, $\tan A = \frac{HD}{x}$, $\tan \angle ACD = \frac{HD}{2x}$, ∴ $\frac{\tan A}{\tan \angle ACD} = 2$ 13分



方法二:在 $\triangle ACD$ 中,由正弦定理得 $\frac{CD}{\sin A} = \frac{AD}{\sin \angle ACD}$ ①, 8分

在 $\triangle BCD$ 中,由正弦定理得 $\frac{CD}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - A)} = \frac{BD}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \angle ACD)}$, ∴ $\frac{CD}{\cos A} = \frac{BD}{\cos \angle ACD}$ ②, 10分

② ÷ ①,得 $\frac{\tan A}{\tan \angle ACD} = 2$ 13分

16. 解:(1)由题可知 X 的可能取值为 $-2, 0, 2$,
 ∴ $P(X = -2) = (1 - p)^2$, $P(X = 0) = 2p(1 - p)$,
 $P(X = 2) = p^2$ 3分
 X 的分布列如下.

X	-2	0	2
P	$(1 - p)^2$	$2p(1 - p)$	p^2

∴ $E(X) = -2 \cdot (1 - p)^2 + 2p^2 = 4p - 2 > 0$,
 ∴ $\frac{1}{2} < p < 1$. (不列分布列不扣分) 7分

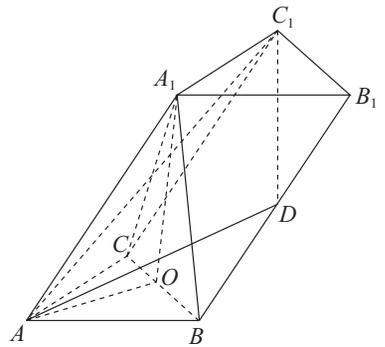
(2)移动四次,样本空间的样本点总数为 $n = 4^4$

$= 256$,每个样本点出现的可能性相等,且为有限个, 9分

记质点经过4次移动后回到点 A 为事件 B ,要4次回到起点 A ,则向左向右移动次数相等,向上向下移动次数相等, ∴ 事件 B 包含的样本点个数为 $m = A_4^4 + \frac{A_4^4}{A_2^2 \cdot A_2^2} + \frac{A_4^4}{A_2^2 \cdot A_2^2} = 36$, (或 $m = A_4^4 + 2C_4^2 = 36$) 13分

由古典概型计算公式得 $P(B) = \frac{36}{256} = \frac{9}{64}$. ∴ 质点移动四次后回到点 A 的概率为 $\frac{9}{64}$ 15分

17. (1)证明:如图,连接 A_1B, A_1C .



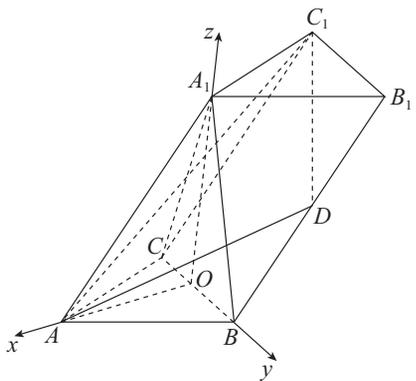
∵ $AB = AC$, $\angle A_1AB = \angle A_1AC$, $A_1A = A_1A$,
 ∴ $\triangle A_1AB \cong \triangle A_1AC$, ∴ $A_1B = A_1C$.

∵ O 为 BC 中点, ∴ $BC \perp A_1O$. 又 $AC = AB$,
 ∴ $BC \perp AO$ 4分

又 $AO \cap A_1O = O$, $AO \subset$ 平面 A_1AO , $A_1O \subset$ 平面 A_1AO , ∴ $BC \perp$ 平面 A_1AO 5分

∵ $BC \subset$ 平面 BCC_1B_1 , ∴ 平面 $A_1AO \perp$ 平面 BCC_1B_1 6分

(2)解: ∵ $A_1O \perp$ 平面 ABC , ∴ $\angle A_1AO$ 为 A_1A 与平面 ABC 所成的角,即 $\angle A_1AO = 60^\circ$.由题可知 OA, OB, OA_1 两两垂直,以 O 为坐标原点, $\vec{OA}, \vec{OB}, \vec{OA_1}$ 分别为 x 轴、 y 轴、 z 轴正方向,建立如图所示的空间直角坐标系.



设 $AC=AB=4$, $\therefore A_1(0, 0, 2\sqrt{6}), A(2\sqrt{2}, 0, 0), B(0, 2\sqrt{2}, 0), C(0, -2\sqrt{2}, 0)$. $\therefore \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{A_1C_1}$, $\therefore C_1(-2\sqrt{2}, -2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{6}), B_1(-2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{6})$, 10分
 $\therefore D(-\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{6}), \therefore \overrightarrow{AD} = (-3\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{6}), \overrightarrow{AC_1} = (-4\sqrt{2}, -2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{6})$.

设平面 AC_1D 的一个法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (x, y, z)$,
 $\therefore \begin{cases} \overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0, \\ \overrightarrow{AC_1} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0, \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \begin{cases} -3\sqrt{2}x + 2\sqrt{2}y + \sqrt{6}z = 0, \\ -4\sqrt{2}x - 2\sqrt{2}y + 2\sqrt{6}z = 0, \end{cases}$ 令 $y = \sqrt{3}$,

$\therefore \mathbf{n} = (3\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}, 7)$ 13分
 $\because A_1O \perp$ 平面 ABC , \therefore 取平面 ABC 的法向量 $\mathbf{m} = (0, 0, 1)$, 记平面 AC_1D 与平面 ABC 的夹角为 α , 则 $\cos \alpha = |\cos \langle \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n} \rangle| = \frac{|\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{n}|}{|\mathbf{m}| \cdot |\mathbf{n}|} =$

$$\frac{7}{\sqrt{(3\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 + 7^2}} = \frac{7\sqrt{79}}{79},$$

\therefore 平面 AC_1D 与平面 ABC 夹角的余弦值为 $\frac{7\sqrt{79}}{79}$ 15分

18. 解: (1) \because 椭圆 C 的左、右焦点分别为 $F_1(-2, 0), F_2(2, 0)$, 且过 $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$,

$$\therefore \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}-2)^2} + 3 + \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}+2)^2} + 3 = 4\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore 2a = 4\sqrt{2}, \therefore a = 2\sqrt{2}. \therefore b^2 = a^2 - c^2 = 4,$$

\therefore 椭圆 C 的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ 4分

(2) ① 直线 l 方程为 $x = \frac{1}{2}y + 2$, 设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$.

$$\text{联立} \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1, \\ x = \frac{1}{2}y + 2, \end{cases} \text{ 消去 } x, \text{ 得 } 9y^2 + 8y - 16 = 0,$$

$$\therefore y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{8}{9}, y_1 y_2 = -\frac{16}{9}. \text{ 6分}$$

$$\text{由题得} \frac{S_1 + S_3}{S_2 + S_3} = \frac{|BP| + |AF_2|}{|BF_2| + |AF_2|} = \frac{y_2 + 4 + y_1}{y_1 - y_2}$$

$$= \frac{y_2 + 4 + y_1}{\sqrt{(y_1 + y_2)^2 - 4y_1 y_2}} = \frac{4 - \frac{8}{9}}{\sqrt{\frac{64}{81} + \frac{64}{9}}} = \frac{7\sqrt{10}}{20}.$$

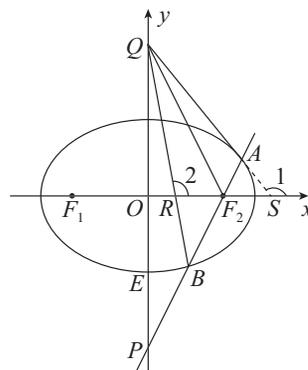
..... 9分

② 假设存在直线 l , 设直线 l 方程为 $x = my + 2, A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$.

$$\text{联立} \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1, \\ x = my + 2, \end{cases} \text{ 消去 } x, \text{ 得 } (m^2 + 2)y^2 + 4my - 4 = 0, \Delta > 0 \text{ 恒成立,}$$

$$\therefore y_1 + y_2 = \frac{-4m}{m^2 + 2}, y_1 y_2 = \frac{-4}{m^2 + 2}, \therefore (y_1 - y_2)^2 = (y_1 + y_2)^2 - 4y_1 y_2 = \frac{32(m^2 + 1)}{(m^2 + 2)^2}.$$

如图, 延长 QA 交 x 轴于点 S , 若 Q, R, F_2, A 四点共圆, 则 $\angle AF_2 S = \angle AQR$ 11分



$$\therefore \tan \angle AF_2 S = \frac{1}{m}, \therefore \tan \angle AQR = \frac{1}{m}.$$

又 $\angle AQR = \angle 1 - \angle 2$, $\therefore \tan \angle AQR = \tan(\angle 1 - \angle 2) = \frac{\tan \angle 1 - \tan \angle 2}{1 + \tan \angle 1 \cdot \tan \angle 2} = \frac{k_{QA} - k_{QB}}{1 + k_{QA} \cdot k_{QB}}$. (此步骤不推理不扣分)

$$\text{由 } k_{QA} = \frac{y_1 - \frac{2}{m}}{m y_1 + 2}, k_{QB} = \frac{y_2 - \frac{2}{m}}{m y_2 + 2} \text{ 得 } \tan \angle AQR$$

$$= \frac{4(y_1 - y_2)}{(m^2 + 1)y_1 y_2 + \left(2m - \frac{2}{m}\right)(y_1 + y_2) + 4 + \frac{4}{m^2}},$$

$$\therefore \frac{4(y_1 - y_2)}{(m^2 + 1)y_1 y_2 + \left(2m - \frac{2}{m}\right)(y_1 + y_2) + 4 + \frac{4}{m^2}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{m}, \therefore \frac{1}{m} = \frac{16\sqrt{2m^2 + 2}}{16 + \frac{8}{m^2} - 8m^2}, \therefore 2m\sqrt{2m^2 + 2} = 2 +$$

$\frac{1}{m^2} - m^2$ 15分

由点 P 在点 E 下方得 $-\frac{2}{m} < -2, \therefore 0 < m < 1$,

记 $f(m) = 2m\sqrt{2m^2+2} + m^2 - \frac{1}{m^2} - 2, 0 < m < 1$,

$\therefore f'(m) = 2\sqrt{2m^2+2} + \frac{4m^2}{\sqrt{2m^2+2}} + 2m + \frac{2}{m^3}$

> 0 . 又 $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 0, f(1) > 0$,

\therefore 存在直线 l , 条数为 1 条. 17分

19. 解: (1) 当 $x=4$ 时, $\left[\frac{2\cos 4}{4}\right] = \left[\frac{\cos 4}{2}\right] = -1$,

..... 2分

当 $x=5$ 时, $\left[\frac{2\cos 5}{5}\right] = 0$ 4分

(2) ① 由条件 $g(x) = \frac{40}{\sqrt{x+45} + \sqrt{x+5}}$ 可知, 当

$x > 0$ 时, $g(x)$ 连续且单调递减 5分

$\therefore x_1 = 5, \therefore x_2 = g(x_1) = g(5). \therefore g(4) = 4$,

$\therefore g(5) < g(4) = 4$, 又 $g(5) > 3.9, \therefore 3.9 < g(5) < 4$, 即 $3.9 < x_2 < 4$.

$\therefore x_3 = g(x_2), 3.9 < x_2 < 4, \therefore g(3.9) > g(x_2) > g(4)$. 又 $g(4) = 4, g(3.9) < 4.1, \therefore 4 < x_3 < 4.1$.

$\therefore x_4 = g(x_3), 4 < x_3 < 4.1, \therefore g(4) > g(x_3) > g(4.1)$. 又 $g(4) = 4, g(4.1) > 3.9, \therefore 3.9 < x_4 < 4$.

同理, 可得 $4 < x_5 < 4.1, \therefore$ 依此规律, 归纳可得 $x_{2t} \in (3.9, 4), x_{2t+1} \in (4, 4.1), t \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

下面用数学归纳法证明此归纳结论:

当 $t=1$ 时, $x_2 \in (3.9, 4), x_3 \in (4, 4.1)$.

假设当 $t=k (k \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 时, $x_{2k} \in (3.9, 4), x_{2k+1} \in (4, 4.1)$.

则当 $t=k+1$ 时, $x_{2(k+1)} = x_{2k+2} = x_{2k+1+1} = g(x_{2k+1}) \in (g(4.1), g(4)) \subset (3.9, 4)$.

$x_{2(k+1)+1} = x_{2k+3} = g(x_{2k+2}) \in (g(4), g(3.9)) \subset (4, 4.1)$.

综上所述, $x_{2t} \in (3.9, 4), x_{2t+1} \in (4, 4.1)$, 对 $\forall t \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 成立. (不用数学归纳法证明不扣分) ...

..... 9分

$\therefore \cos x_1 \in (0, 1), \cos x_n \in (-1, 0), n \geq 2, n \in \mathbf{N}^*, \therefore \left[\frac{2\cos x_1}{x_1}\right] = 0, \left[\frac{2\cos x_n}{x_n}\right] = -1, n \geq 2, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n [f(x_i)] = 1 - n, n \in \mathbf{N}^* . \left(\text{或} \sum_{i=1}^n [f(x_i)] = \begin{cases} 0, n=1, \\ 1-n, n \geq 2, \text{且} n \in \mathbf{N}^* \end{cases} \right)$ 10分

② 设 $\varphi(x) = x + g(x), x > 0, \varphi'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+45}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+5}} > 0$ 恒成立, \therefore 当 $x > 0$ 时, $\varphi(x)$ 单调递增. 11分

$\therefore \varphi(4) = 8$, 由 ① 知 $x_{2t} < 4, x_{2t+1} > 4, t \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 且 $x_1 > 4, \varphi(x_1) = x_1 + x_2 > 8$,

$\therefore \varphi(x_{2t+1}) > \varphi(4) = 8, \varphi(x_{2t}) < \varphi(4) = 8, t \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 12分

当 $n=1$ 时, $[x_1] = 5$;

当 $n=2t (t \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 时, 由 $\varphi(x) = x + g(x)$ 得 $\varphi(x_n) = x_n + g(x_n) = x_n + x_{n+1}$,

$\therefore x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n = (x_1 + x_2) + (x_3 + x_4) + \dots + (x_{2t-1} + x_{2t}) = \varphi(x_1) + \varphi(x_3) + \dots + \varphi(x_{2t-1}) > 8t = 4n$,

$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n = x_1 + (x_2 + x_3) + (x_4 + x_5) + \dots + (x_{2t-2} + x_{2t-1}) + x_{2t} = x_1 + \varphi(x_2) + \varphi(x_4) + \dots + \varphi(x_{2t-2}) + x_{2t} < 5 + 8(t-1) + 4 = 8t + 1 = 4n + 1$,

$\therefore \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right] = 4n; \dots$ 14分

同理, 当 $n=2t+1 (t \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 时,

$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n = (x_1 + x_2) + (x_3 + x_4) + \dots + (x_{2t-1} + x_{2t}) + x_{2t+1} = \varphi(x_1) + \varphi(x_3) + \dots + \varphi(x_{2t-1}) + x_{2t+1} > 8t + 4 = 4n$,

$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n = x_1 + (x_2 + x_3) + (x_4 + x_5) + \dots + (x_{2t-2} + x_{2t-1}) + (x_{2t} + x_{2t+1}) = x_1 + \varphi(x_2) + \varphi(x_4) + \dots + \varphi(x_{2t}) < 5 + 8t = 4n + 1$,

$\therefore \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right] = 4n. \dots$ 16分

综上所述, $\left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right] = \begin{cases} 5, n=1, \\ 4n, n \geq 2, n \in \mathbf{N}^*. \end{cases} \dots$ 17分

多维细目表

题型	题号	分值	必备知识	学科素养						预估难度		
				数学 抽象	逻辑 推理	数学 建模	直观 想象	数学 运算	数据 分析	易	中	难
选择题	1	5	集合的运算					√		√		
选择题	2	5	复数的运算及模的性质					√		√		
选择题	3	5	基本不等式、对数运算					√		√		
选择题	4	5	平面向量基本定理	√				√		√		
选择题	5	5	数列通项公式及最大项		√			√			√	
选择题	6	5	三角函数的图象与性质		√			√	√	√		
选择题	7	5	双曲线的定义及综合		√		√	√			√	
选择题	8	5	函数的零点		√		√	√				√
选择题	9	6	统计基础					√	√	√		
选择题	10	6	函数的基本性质		√			√			√	
选择题	11	6	立体几何中的组合体问题		√		√	√				√
填空题	12	5	二项式定理					√		√		
填空题	13	5	抛物线的定义及弦长					√		√		
填空题	14	5	直线与圆中的最值问题		√		√	√				√
解答题	15	13	三角变换与解三角形				√	√		√		
解答题	16	15	二项分布与古典概型计算		√	√		√		√		
解答题	17	15	点线面位置关系与空间角		√		√	√			√	
解答题	18	17	椭圆综合		√		√	√				√
解答题	19	17	导数与数列综合		√			√				√