

重庆外国语学校高 2020-2021 学年度 (下)

高 2023 届 3 月考试

数学试题答案

一、单项选择题:

B A D B C C A C

二、多项选择题:

ABCD ADC ABD ACD

三、填空题:

$$-\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad \sqrt{3} \quad [-2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}]$$

四、解答题

17. 【答案】(1) $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ (2) $k = \frac{1}{2}$

【解析】(1) $\because \mathbf{a} = (2, 0), \mathbf{b} = (1, 4)$,

$$\therefore \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b} = (2, 0) + (2, 8) = (4, 8). \text{ 模长 } 4\sqrt{5}, \cos \theta = \frac{8}{2 \times 4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

(2) 依题意, 知 $k\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = (2k, 0) + (1, 4) = (2k+1, 4)$, $\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b} = (2, 0) + (2, 8) = (4, 8)$.

\because 向量 $k\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$ 与 $\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b}$ 平行, $\therefore 8(2k+1) - 4 \times 4 = 0$, $\therefore k = \frac{1}{2}$.

18. 【答案】(1) $\cos A = \frac{3}{4}$ (2) $r = \frac{15\sqrt{7}}{2}$

【解析】(1) 设三边: $x-1, x, x+1$, 所以: $\frac{x-1}{\sin A} = \frac{x+1}{\sin 2A} = \frac{x+1}{2\sin A \cos A}$,

$$\cos A = \frac{x+1}{2(x-1)} = \frac{x^2 + (x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2}{2x(x+1)} \Rightarrow x = 5, \text{ 三边为: } 4, 5, 6, \text{ 所以 } \cos A = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(2) S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 6 \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{16}} = \frac{15\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} (4+5+6)r = \frac{15\sqrt{7}}{4}, r = \frac{15\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

19. 【答案】(1) $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ (2) $\frac{27}{7}$



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【解析】(1) $Q \quad b \tan A = (2c - b) \tan B$, \therefore 由正弦定理, 得 $\sin B \cdot \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = (2 \sin C - \sin B) \cdot \frac{\sin B}{\cos B}$,

又 Q 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin B \neq 0$, $\therefore \sin A \cos B = 2 \sin C \cos A - \cos A \sin B$,

即 $\sin(A + B) = 2 \sin C \cos A$,

又 $Q \quad \sin(A + B) = \sin C \neq 0$, $\therefore \cos A = \frac{1}{2}$,

又 $Q \quad 0 < A < \pi$, $\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

(2) 由余弦定理, 得 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$, $b = 2$, $c = 3$, $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\therefore a = \sqrt{7}$.

$\frac{1}{2} BC \cdot AD = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin A$, 即 $\sqrt{7} \cdot AD = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\therefore AD = \frac{3\sqrt{21}}{7}$,

$\therefore AD \cdot AC = \left| \overrightarrow{AD} \right| \cdot \left| \overrightarrow{AC} \right| \cos \angle CAD = \left| \overrightarrow{AD} \right|^2 = \frac{27}{7}$.

20. 【答案】(1) $-\sqrt{3}$ (2) 值域为 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$

【解析】(1) $\frac{a}{a-b} = (0, \sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x)$, $\left| \frac{a}{a-b} \right|^2 = (\sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x)^2 = 1$ 则 $\tan x = \sqrt{3}$, $\tan 2x = -\sqrt{3}$

$f(x) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \frac{1}{2} = \cos(\omega x) \cos(\omega x) + \sqrt{3} \sin(\omega x) \sin(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} = \cos^2(\omega x) + \sqrt{3} \sin(\omega x) \cos(\omega x) - \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega x)}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin(2\omega x) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\omega x) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin(2\omega x)$

$= \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos(2\omega x) + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \sin(2\omega x) = \sin(2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6})$

$T = \frac{2\pi}{2\omega} = \frac{\pi}{\omega} = \pi$, $\therefore \omega = 1$ 6 分

(2) $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{3}]$ 时, $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \leq \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \leq 1$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \leq f(x) \leq 1$

$f(x)$ 在 $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{3}]$ 的值域为 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 12 分

21. 解: (1) 在 $\triangle AOB$ 中, $OA = 3$, $OB = 3\sqrt{3}$, $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle OAB = 60^\circ$, 2 分

由余弦定理得: $OM^2 = AO^2 + AM^2 - 2AO \cdot AM \cos A = 7$,



$$\therefore OM = \sqrt{7}, \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$(\text{II}) \exists AOM = q, 0^\circ < q < 60^\circ,$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle OAM \text{ 中, 由 } \frac{OM}{\sin \angle OAB} = \frac{OA}{\sin \angle OMA}, \text{ 得 } OM = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2\sin(q+60^\circ)},$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle OAN \text{ 中, 由 } \frac{ON}{\sin \angle OAB} = \frac{OA}{\sin \angle ONA}, \text{ 得 } ON = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2\sin(\theta+90^\circ)} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2\cos\theta}, \dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S_{\triangle OMN} &= \frac{1}{2} OM \cdot ON \sin \angle MON = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2\sin(\theta+60^\circ)} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2\cos\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{27}{16\sin(\theta+60^\circ)\cos\theta} = \frac{27}{8\sin\theta\cos\theta+8\sqrt{3}\cos^2\theta} \\ &= \frac{27}{4\sin 2\theta+4\sqrt{3}\cos 2\theta+4\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{27}{8\sin(2\theta+60^\circ)+4\sqrt{3}}, 0 < \theta < 60^\circ. \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } 2\theta+60^\circ=90^\circ, \text{ 即 } \theta=15^\circ \text{ 时, } \frac{27}{8\sin(2\theta+60^\circ)+4\sqrt{3}} \text{ 取最小值.}$$

$$\therefore \text{应设计 } \angle AOM = 15^\circ, \text{ 可使 } \triangle OMN \text{ 的面积最小.} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

$$22. \text{【答案】} (1) \frac{8}{9} \quad (2) \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{9}$$

【解析】

$$(1) \text{ 因为 } \overrightarrow{BF} = \overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{AF}, \quad \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a}, \quad \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{b}$$

$$\text{所以 } \overrightarrow{BF} = \overrightarrow{BA} + \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{BA} + \frac{1}{4}(\overrightarrow{BC} - \overrightarrow{BA}) = \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{BA} + \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{BC} = -\frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{b}.$$

$$\overrightarrow{BF} = -\frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{b}, \text{ 而 } \overrightarrow{BD} = \frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{BC} = \frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{b}$$

$$\text{而 } \overrightarrow{BE} = \lambda\overrightarrow{BA} + (1-\lambda)\overrightarrow{BD} = \mu\overrightarrow{BF} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{BE} = -\lambda\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{2}{3}(1-\lambda)\overrightarrow{b} = \mu\left(-\frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{b}\right)$$



因为 \vec{a} 与 \vec{b} 不共线，由平面向量基本定理得
$$\begin{cases} -\lambda = -\frac{3}{4}\mu \\ \frac{2}{3}(1-\lambda) = \frac{\mu}{4} \end{cases}$$

解得 $\mu = \frac{8}{9}$ 所以 $\overrightarrow{BE} = -\frac{2}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{2}{9}\vec{b}$, $\mu = \frac{8}{9}$,

(2) $\triangle ABC$ 中, $(c^2 + b^2 - a^2) \cdot (\cos B + \cos C) = abc$,

由余弦定理可得: $2cb \cos A (c \cos B + b \cos C) = abc$,

$\therefore 2 \cos A (\sin C \cos B + \sin B \cos C) = \sin A$, $\therefore 2 \cos A \sin(C+B) = \sin A$, $\therefore \cos A = \frac{1}{2}$,

又 $\because A \in (0, \pi)$, $\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $B = \frac{2\pi}{3} - C$; \therefore 由正弦定理 $\frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{\sin(\frac{2\pi}{3} - A)} = \frac{a}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$, 又 $\because c+b=2$,

$a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin A + \sin(\frac{2}{3}\pi - A)} = \frac{1}{\sin(A + \frac{\pi}{6})}$, $\because C \in (0, \frac{2\pi}{3})$, $C + \frac{\pi}{6} \in (\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6})$, $|\overrightarrow{BD}|$ 最小值时 $a=1$

$(\overrightarrow{BE})^2 = (-\frac{2}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{2}{9}\vec{b})^2$, $|\overrightarrow{BE}| = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{9}$

