

达州市普通高中 2026 届第一次诊断性测试

数学试题参考答案

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. B

9. ABD 10. AC 11. ABD

12. -40 13. $2\sqrt{2}$ 14. $(0, \sqrt{2}-1]$ 15. 解：(1) 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 首项为 a_1 ，公差 d ，根据题意得

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + d = 5 \\ 5a_1 + 10d = 40 \end{cases}, \text{解得} \begin{cases} a_1 = 2 \\ d = 3 \end{cases}, \therefore S_n = \frac{3n^2 + n}{2}.$$

$$(2) \because S_n = \frac{3n^2 + n}{2}, \therefore b_n = \frac{2}{3n^2 + 3n} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right).$$

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

$$\therefore T_n < \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\because T_n < m, \therefore m \geq \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$16. \text{解：(1)} \quad \bar{x} = \frac{1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8}{8} = 4.5,$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{3+4+8+9+12+12+15+17}{8} = 10,$$

$$\therefore \hat{b} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2} = \frac{444 - 8 \times 4.5 \times 10}{204 - 8 \times 4.5^2} = 2,$$

$$\hat{a} = \bar{y} - b \bar{x} = 10 - 2 \times 4.5 = 1,$$

$\therefore$ 月份 x 与销售额 y 的经验回归方程： $\hat{y} = 2x + 1$.

(2) 根据 (1) 的方程和表中数据计算可得残差为负的月份有 2 月和 6 月.

设从这 8 个月中随机抽取 2 个月，仅抽到 1 个月的数据残差为负为事件 A ，抽到 2 个月的数据残差都为负为事件 B ，则抽到 2 个月的数据含有残差为负为事件 $A+B$.

$$P(A) = \frac{C_2^1 C_6^1}{C_8^2} = \frac{12}{28} = \frac{3}{7},$$

$$P(B) = \frac{C_2^2}{C_8^2} = \frac{1}{28},$$

$$P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{28} = \frac{13}{28}.$$

17. 解：(1) $\because y = \frac{x^2}{2p}, \therefore y' = \frac{x}{p}, y'|_{x=m} = \frac{m}{p},$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{p} = 1, p = 2,$$

$\therefore$ 抛物线 C 的方程为： $x^2 = 4y$.

(2) 由 (1) 知 $F(0, 1)$, 直线 l 的斜率为 $\frac{m}{2}$,

$\therefore$ 平行于 l 且过 F 的直线方程为： $y = \frac{m}{2}x + 1$, 设 $B(x_1, y_1), D(x_2, y_2)$,

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = 4y \\ y = \frac{m}{2}x + 1 \end{cases}, x^2 - 2mx - 4 = 0, \Delta = 4m^2 + 16 > 0, x_1 + x_2 = 2m,$$

$$\therefore A'(-m, \frac{m^2}{4}), \therefore A'B \text{ 斜率为 } k_{A'B} = \frac{y_1 - \frac{m^2}{4}}{x_1 + m} = \frac{x_1 - m}{4},$$

$$A'D \text{ 斜率为 } k_{A'D} = \frac{y_2 - \frac{m^2}{4}}{x_2 + m} = \frac{x_2 - m}{4},$$

$$\therefore k_{A'B} + k_{A'D} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 - 2m}{4} = \frac{2m - 2m}{4} = 0,$$

$A'B$ 与 $A'D$ 的斜率之和是定值 0.

18. 解：(1) $\because O$ 为圆心, C 为半圆弧 $\widehat{AB}$ 中点, $\therefore AO \perp OC$,

$\because O$ 为圆心, 直径 $AB = 2$, $\therefore AO = OB' = 1$, 又 $\because AB' = \sqrt{2}$,

$\therefore AO^2 + OB'^2 = AB'^2, AO \perp OB'$.

$\because OB' \subset \text{平面 } OCB', OC \subset \text{平面 } OCB', OC \cap OB' = O$,

$\therefore AO \perp \text{平面 } OCB'$.

又 $\because B'E \subset \text{平面 } OCB', \therefore AO \perp B'E$.

(2) 情况一、

如图连接 AE , 则多面体 $OADEB'$ 的体积等于三棱锥 $E-AOB'$ 的体积和三棱锥 $E-OAD$ 的体积之和.

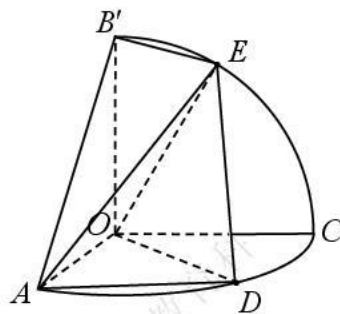
$$\therefore V_{E-AOB'} = V_{A-B'OE} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{12}.$$

由 (1) 易得平面 $OAC \perp \text{平面 } OB'C$,

$\therefore$ 点 E 到平面 OAD 的距离为 $OE \sin \angle EOC = 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

$$\therefore V_{E-OAD} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

$\therefore$ 多面体 $OADEB'$ 的体积为 $\frac{5}{24}$.



情况二、如图连接 DB' ，则多面体 $OADEB'$ 的体积等于三棱锥 $O-ADB'$ 的体积和三棱锥 $D-OEB'$ 的体积之和。

$\because OB' \perp OA, OB' \perp OC, OA \subset \text{平面 } OAD, OC \subset \text{平面 } OAD, OA \cap OC = O,$
 $\therefore OB' \perp \text{平面 } OAD.$

$$\therefore V_{B'-OAD} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}.$$

由 (1) 易得平面 $OAC \perp \text{平面 } OB'C$,

$\therefore$ 点 D 到平面 $OB'C$ 的距离为 $OD \sin \angle DOC = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$,

$\because \widehat{AD} = \widehat{CE}, \therefore \angle AOD = \angle COE = \frac{\pi}{3}, \angle EOB' = \frac{\pi}{6},$

$$\therefore V_{D-OEB'} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{24}.$$

$\therefore$ 多面体 $OADEB'$ 的体积为 $\frac{1+2\sqrt{3}}{24}$.

说明：情况一、情况二答对一种即可

(3) $\because OA \perp OC, OB' \perp OC, OA \perp OB',$

$\therefore$ 建立如图空间直角坐标系,

设 $\angle AOD = \theta (0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}),$

$\therefore D(\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0), E(0, \cos \theta, \sin \theta),$

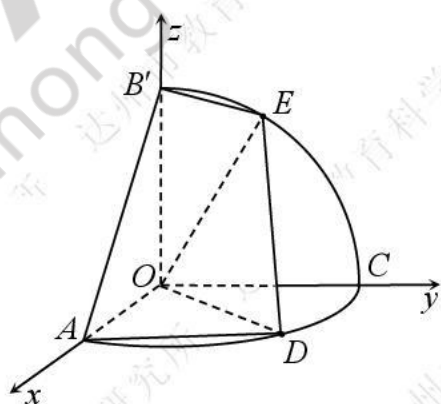
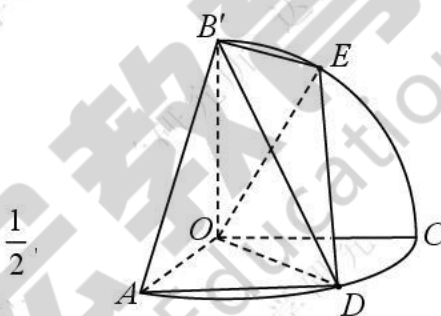
设平面 ODE 的一个法向量为 $\mathbf{n}$, 设 $\mathbf{n} = (x, y, z)$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \mathbf{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{OD} = 0 \\ \mathbf{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{OE} = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta = 0 \\ y \cos \theta + z \sin \theta = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 设 } y = 1, \text{ 解得 } x = -\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}, z = -\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}.$$

即 $\mathbf{n} = (-\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}, 1, -\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta})$, 平面 AOB' 的一个法向量为 $\mathbf{m} = (0, 1, 0).$

设平面 OAB' 与平面 ODE 所成角为 α , 则

$$\cos \alpha = |\cos \langle \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{m} \rangle| = \frac{|\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m}|}{\|\mathbf{n}\| \|\mathbf{m}\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + 1 + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta}} \times 1} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$$



当 $\sin \theta = \cos \theta$ ，即 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时取等号，

$\therefore$ 平面 OAB' 与平面 ODE 所成角余弦的最大值为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

19. 解：(1) $\varphi(x) = xf(x) = ax^2 + (a+1)x - 1$,

$\therefore$ 二次函数对称轴为： $x = -\frac{a+1}{2a} = -(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2a})$,

$\because a > \frac{1}{e}, \therefore 0 < \frac{1}{a} < e, \therefore 0 < \frac{1}{2a} < \frac{e}{2}, \therefore \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} < \frac{e+1}{2}$,

$\therefore 0 > -(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2a}) > -\frac{e+1}{2} > -(e+1)$.

$\therefore$ 单调递增区间为 $[-(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2a}), 0]$, $L_1 = 0 - [-(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2a})] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2a}$,

$\therefore$ 单调递减区间为 $[-(e+1), -(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2a})]$, $L_2 = -(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2a}) - [-(e+1)] = e + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2a}$,

$\therefore L_1 - L_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} - (e + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2a}) = \frac{1}{a} - e < 0$,

$\therefore L_1 < L_2$.

(2) 要证 $f(x) > g(x)$ ，即证 $ax + (a+1) - \frac{1}{x} > (a+1)\ln x$ ，

即证 $ax + (a+1) - \frac{1}{x} - (a+1)\ln x > 0$ ，

记 $h(x) = ax + (a+1) - \frac{1}{x} - (a+1)\ln x$ ，

$h'(x) = a + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{a+1}{x} = \frac{ax^2 - (a+1)x + 1}{x^2} = \frac{(ax-1)(x-1)}{x^2} = \frac{a(x-\frac{1}{a})(x-1)}{x^2}$ ，

$\because a > \frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{a} < e, x \in [\frac{1}{e}, e]$ ，

$\therefore$ ① 当 $\frac{1}{a} \leq \frac{1}{e}$ ，即 $a \geq e$ 时， $h(x)$ 在 $x \in [\frac{1}{e}, 1]$ 单调递减， $x \in [1, e]$ 单调递增，

$h(x)_{\min} = h(1) = 2a > 0$, $f(x) > g(x)$ 成立,

② 当 $\frac{1}{e} < \frac{1}{a} < 1$, 即 $1 < a < e$ 时, $h(x)$ 在 $x \in [\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{a}]$ 单调递增, $x \in [\frac{1}{a}, 1]$ 单调递减,

$x \in [1, e]$ 单调递增,

$$\begin{cases} h(\frac{1}{e}) = \frac{a}{e} + a + 1 - e + a + 1 = 2(a+1) + \frac{a}{e} - e, & \because 1 < a < e, \therefore h(\frac{1}{e}) > 0 \text{ 且 } h(1) > 0, \\ h(1) = 2a \end{cases}$$

$\therefore f(x) > g(x)$ 成立.

③ $\frac{1}{a} = 1$ 时, 即 $a = 1$ 时, $h(x)$ 在 $x \in [\frac{1}{e}, e]$ 单调递增,

$$h(x)_{\min} = h(\frac{1}{e}) = \frac{1}{e} + 1 + 1 - e + (1+1) > 0 \therefore f(x) > g(x) \text{ 成立.}$$

④ $1 < \frac{1}{a} < e$ 时, 即 $\frac{1}{e} < a < 1$ 时, $h(x)$ 在 $x \in [\frac{1}{e}, 1]$ 单调递增, $x \in [1, \frac{1}{a}]$ 单调递减, $x \in [\frac{1}{a}, e]$ 单调递增,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} h(\frac{1}{e}) = 2(a+1) + \frac{a}{e} - e > 2 + \frac{2}{e} + \frac{1}{e^2} - e > 0 \\ h(\frac{1}{a}) = 2 + (a+1)\ln a > 2 - (a+1) > 0 \end{cases} \therefore f(x) > g(x) \text{ 成立.}$$

综上, $f(x) > g(x)$ 成立.

(3) 由 (2) 记 $h(x) = ax + (a+1) - \frac{1}{x} - (a+1)\ln x$,

$$h'(x) = \frac{a(x - \frac{1}{a})(x-1)}{x^2} \quad \because h(1) = a \cdot 1 + (a+1) - 1 - 0 = 2a > 0,$$

(2) 中③知 $a = 1$ 时, $h(x)$ 在 $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 单调递增且存在 $h(1) > 0$

由 (2) 中④知, $\frac{1}{e} < a < 1$ 时 $h(\frac{1}{a}) > 0$,

$a > 1$ 时, $h(x)$ 在 $x \in (0, \frac{1}{a}]$ 单调递增, $x \in [\frac{1}{a}, 1]$ 单调递减, $x \in (1, +\infty)$ 单调递增且 $h(1) > 0$,

$\therefore$ 当 $a > 1$ 时有 $h(\frac{1}{a}) > 0$,

$\therefore$ 即 $a > \frac{1}{e}$ 且 $a \neq 1$ 时, 始终有两极值 $h(\frac{1}{a}) > 0$, $h(1) > 0$.

$$\therefore h(\frac{1}{e^5 a^2}) = \frac{1}{e^5 a} + (a+1) - e^5 a^2 + (a+1)(\ln e^5 + \ln a^2) = \frac{1}{e^5 a} - e^5 a^2 + (a+1)(6 + 2\ln a)$$

$$\text{记 } m(a) = \ln a - a + 1 \therefore m'(a) = \frac{1}{a} - 1 = \frac{1-a}{a} \therefore m(a)_{\min} = m(1) = 0 \therefore \ln a \leq a - 1$$

$$\therefore 6 + 2\ln a \leq 6 + 2(a-1) = 2a + 4.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{e^5 a} - e^5 a^2 + (a+1)(6 + 2\ln a) \leq \frac{1}{e^5 a} - e^5 a^2 + (a+1)(2a+4) < (2-e^5)a^2 + 6a + 4 + \frac{1}{e^4}.$$

$$\text{令 } m(a) = (2-e^5)a^2 + 6a + 4 + \frac{1}{e^4}, \therefore \text{对称轴 } x = -\frac{6}{2(2-e^5)} = \frac{3}{e^5-2} < \frac{1}{e}$$

$\therefore m(a)$ 在 $a \in (\frac{1}{e}, +\infty)$ 上为单调递减,

$$\therefore m(a) < m(\frac{1}{e}) = (2-e^5)\frac{1}{e^2} + \frac{6}{e} + 4 + \frac{1}{e^4} = -e^3 + \frac{2}{e^2} + \frac{6}{e} + \frac{1}{e^4} + 4 < 0$$

$$\therefore h(\frac{1}{e^5 a^2}) < 0.$$

$\therefore k(x) = 0$ 只有一解, $\therefore$ 方程 $f(x) = g(x)$ 有一个根.

综上, 方程 $f(x) = g(x)$ 有一个根