

南充市高 2026 届高考适应性考试（二诊）

数学参考答案

一、单选题：本题共 8 小题，每小题 5 分，共 40 分。

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

二、多选题：本题共 3 小题，每小题 6 分，共 18 分。

9	10	11
AC	ABD	ACD

三、填空题：本题共 3 小题，每小题 5 分，共 15 分。

12. $1 + \frac{m}{n}$ 13. $2\sqrt{6}$ 14. $\left[\frac{256}{605}, \frac{16}{35} \right]$

四、解答题：本题共 5 小题，共 77 分，解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤。

15. 解：(1) \because 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是首项为 1，公比为 2 的等比数列

$$\therefore a_n = 2^{n-1} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

又 S_n 是数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和.

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{1-2^n}{1-2} = 2^n - 1 \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore S_n + 1 = 2^n = 2^{T_n - n^2}$$

$$\therefore T_n = n^2 + n \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

当 $n=1$ 时, $b_1 = 2 \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $b_n = T_n - T_{n-1} = 2n$

综上, $b_n = 2n \ (n \in N^*) \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

(2) 证明: $\because \frac{1}{b_n \cdot b_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2n \times 2(n+1)} = \frac{1}{4n \cdot (n+1)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{b_1 \cdot b_2} + \frac{1}{b_2 \cdot b_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{b_n \cdot b_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{b_1 \cdot b_2} + \frac{1}{b_2 \cdot b_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{b_n \cdot b_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) < \frac{1}{4} \dots\dots\dots 13 \text{分}$$

16. 解: (1) 补全列联表如下:

	甲组	乙组	合计
男生	16	34	50
女生	30	20	50
合计	46	54	100

.....3分

(2) 设零假设 H_0 : 学生喜欢文学类还是科普类与性别无关4分

$$\text{由 } \chi^2 = \frac{100(16 \times 24 - 30 \times 34)^2}{46 \times 54 \times 50 \times 50} \approx 7.890 > 6.635 = \chi_{0.01}^2 \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

根据小概率 $\alpha = 0.01$ 的独立性检验, 推断 H_0 不成立.

即认为学生喜欢文学类还是科普类与性别有关.....8分

(3) 由分层抽样知: 选出的 5 人中甲组 3 人, 乙组 2 人. 随机变量 X 的取值为 1, 2, 3.

$$P(X=1) = \frac{C_3^1 C_2^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{3}{10} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{C_3^2 C_2^1}{C_5^3} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5} \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{C_3^3}{C_5^3} = \frac{1}{10} \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{分}$$

\therefore 随机变量 X 的分布列为:

X	1	2	3
P	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$

.....13分

$$\text{所以随机变量 } X \text{ 的期望 } E(X) = 1 \times \frac{3}{10} + 2 \times \frac{3}{5} + 3 \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{9}{5} \dots\dots\dots 15 \text{分}$$

17. 解: (1) $\because PD \perp$ 平面 $ABCD, BC \subseteq$ 平面 $ABCD$

$\therefore BC \perp PD$ 1分

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形

$\therefore BC \parallel AD, BC \perp CD$, 又 $PD \cap CD = D$

$\therefore BC \perp$ 平面 PCD 2 分

又 $PC \subseteq$ 平面 PCD

$\therefore BC \perp PC$ 3 分

$\therefore BC \parallel AD$

\therefore 直线 AD 与 BP 所成的角为 $\angle PBC$

$\therefore |AD \times BP| = 10$

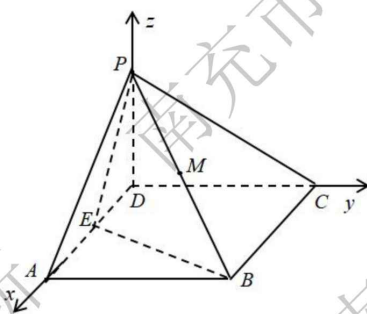
$\therefore |AD| \times |BP| \sin \angle PBC = 10$

$\therefore 2 \times |BP| \times \frac{|PC|}{|BP|} = 10$ 4 分

$\therefore PC = 5$, 又 $PD = 4$

$\therefore AB = CD = 3$, 故 $m = 3$ 5 分

(2) 以 D 为坐标原点, 分别以 DA, DC, DP 所在直线为 x, y, z 轴, 建立如图所示的空间直角坐标系.



由 $P(0, 0, 4), C(0, 3, 0), E(1, 0, 0), B(2, 3, 0)$

得 $\overrightarrow{PC} = (0, 3, 4), \overrightarrow{EP} = (-1, 0, 4), \overrightarrow{EB} = (1, 3, 0)$ 6 分

设平面 PBE 的法向量为 $\vec{n}_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{EP} = 0 \\ \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{EB} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} -x_1 + 4z_1 = 0 \\ x_1 + 3y_1 = 0 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{令 } x_1 = 12, \text{ 则 } y_1 = -4, z_1 = 3. \text{ 故 } \vec{n}_1 = (12, -4, 3) \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

设直线 PC 与平面 PBE 所成角为 θ .

$$\text{则 } \sin \theta = |\cos \langle \vec{n}_1, \vec{PC} \rangle| = \frac{24}{65}$$

$$\text{故直线 } PC \text{ 与平面 } PBE \text{ 所成角的正弦值 } \frac{24}{65} \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

(3) 设 $E(\lambda, 0, 0)$, 且 $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$.

$$\text{设 } \vec{PM} = \mu \vec{PB}, \text{ 则 } \vec{DM} = \mu \vec{DB} + (1-\mu) \vec{DP}$$

$$\therefore \vec{DM} = \mu(2, 3, 0) + (1-\mu)(0, 0, 4) = (2\mu, 3\mu, 4-4\mu) \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \vec{EM} = \vec{DM} - \vec{DE} = (2\mu - \lambda, 3\mu, 4-4\mu) \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

设平面 PBC 的法向量为 $\vec{n}_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$. $\vec{PC} = (0, 3, -4)$, $\vec{CB} = (2, 0, 0)$.

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{PC} = 0 \\ \vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{CB} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} 3y_2 - 4z_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{不妨取 } y_2 = 4, \text{ 则 } x_2 = 0, z_2 = 3. \vec{n}_2 = (0, 4, 3) \dots\dots\dots 13 \text{ 分}$$

根据向量外积定义, $\vec{AD} \times \vec{PB}$ 表示与 \vec{AD} , \vec{PB} 均垂直的向量

又 $AD \parallel BC$, $\vec{AD} \times \vec{PB} = t \vec{EM}$, 则 $\vec{n}_2 \parallel \vec{EM}$.

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2\mu - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{3\mu}{4} = \frac{4-4\mu}{3} \end{cases} \quad \lambda = \frac{32}{25}, \quad \mu = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\vec{EM} = (0, \frac{48}{25}, \frac{36}{25}) \dots\dots\dots 14 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \vec{AD} \times \vec{PB} = t \vec{EM}, \quad |\vec{AD} \times \vec{PB}| = 10$$

$$\therefore |\vec{AD} \times \vec{PB}| = |t \vec{EM}| \therefore |10| = \left| \frac{12}{5} t \right|$$

$$\therefore |t| = \frac{25}{6} \dots\dots\dots 15 \text{分}$$

18. 解: (1) $\because f(x) = \ln(x+1) - ax^2, \therefore f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - 2ax \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$

$\because f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1 \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$

\therefore 曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在点 $(0, f(0))$ 处的切线方程为: $x - y = 0 \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$

(2) $\because f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - 2ax = \frac{-2ax^2 + 2ax + 1}{x+1},$ 又 $a > 0 \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$

\therefore 当 $f'(x) > 0$ 时, $x \in \left(-1, \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 2a} - a}{2a}\right);$

当 $f'(x) < 0$ 时, $x \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 2a} - a}{2a}, +\infty\right).$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $\left(-1, \frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 + 2a}}{2a}\right)$ 上单调递增, $\left(\frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 + 2a}}{2a}, +\infty\right)$ 上单调递减.

$\therefore x_0 = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 2a} - a}{2a} > 0,$ 又 $f(0) = 0 \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$

不妨设 $x_1 < x_0 < x_2,$ 则 $x_1 = 0$

先证 $f(x_0) < x_0$

只需证: $\ln(1+x_0) - ax_0^2 < x_0$

$\because f'(x_0) = 0,$ 则 $\frac{1}{1+x_0} - 2ax_0 = 0$

$\therefore ax_0^2 = \frac{x_0}{2(1+x_0)} \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$

只需证: $\ln(1+x_0) - \frac{x_0}{2(1+x_0)} - x_0 < 0 \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$

设 $t = (1+x_0),$ 由 $x_0 > 0,$ 则 $t > 1.$

只需证: $\ln t - t + \frac{1}{2t} + \frac{1}{2} < 0$

构造函数 $\varphi(t) = \ln t - t + \frac{1}{2t} + \frac{1}{2}, t > 1$.

$$\therefore \varphi'(t) = \frac{1}{t} - 1 - \frac{1}{2t^2} = \frac{-2t^2 + 2t - 1}{2t^2} = \frac{-2(t - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{2t^2} < 0$$

$\therefore \varphi(t)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调递减

$\therefore t > 1$

$$\therefore \varphi(t) < \varphi(1) = 0$$

故 $f(x_0) < x_0$

再证 $x_0 < \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$ 9 分

已知 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$, 显然 $x_1 = 0 < x_2$.

要证: $x_0 < \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$

只需证: $2x_0 < x_2$, 又 $2x_0, x_2 \in (x_0, +\infty), y = f(x)$ 在 $(x_0, +\infty)$ 上单调递减

只需证: $f(2x_0) \geq f(x_2) = 0$ 10 分

$$\text{只需证: } f(2x_0) = \ln(1 + 2x_0) - 4ax_0^2 = \ln(1 + 2x_0) - \frac{2x_0}{1 + x_0} > 0$$

设 $\mu = (1 + 2x_0)$, $x_0 > 0$, 则 $\mu > 1$, $x_0 = \frac{\mu - 1}{2}$.

$$\text{只需证: } \ln \mu - \frac{2(\mu - 1)}{\mu + 1} > 0$$

构造函数 $h(\mu) = \ln \mu - \frac{2(\mu - 1)}{\mu + 1}, \mu > 1$ 11 分

$$\therefore h'(\mu) = \frac{1}{\mu} - \frac{4}{(\mu + 1)^2} = \frac{(\mu - 1)^2}{\mu(\mu + 1)^2} > 0$$

$\therefore h(\mu)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增 12 分

$\therefore \mu > 1$

$\therefore h(\mu) > h(1) = 0$

故 $x_0 < \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$

综上: $f(x_0) < x_0 < \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$ 得证 13 分

(3) $\because x_0 < \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$

$\therefore |AC| < |BC|$ 14 分

$\because |AC| = \sqrt{x_0^2 + f^2(x_0)} < \sqrt{x_0^2 + x_0^2} = \sqrt{2}x_0 < |2x_0| < |x_2| = |AB|$

$\therefore |AC| < |AB|$ 15 分

$|AB|^2 - |CB|^2 = x_2^2 - [(x_2 - x_0)^2 + f^2(x_0)] = 2x_0x_2 - x_0^2 - f^2(x_0)$

$\because 0 < f(x_0) < x_0$

$\therefore |AB|^2 - |CB|^2 = 2x_0x_2 - x_0^2 - f^2(x_0) > 2x_0x_2 - 2x_0^2 = 2x_0(x_2 - x_0) > 0$ 16 分

$\therefore |CB| < |AB|$

综上: $|CA| < |CB| < |AB|$, 所以 $\triangle ABC$ 不可能为等腰三角形 17 分

19.解: (1) 由题意得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ a + b = 3 \\ a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

故椭圆 $E: \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$ 4 分

(2) (i) 设直线 AB 的斜率为 k_1 , 直线 CD 的斜率为 k_2 . 则直线 AB 方程为: $y = k_1(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}$

设 A, B 的坐标分别为 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$.

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1 \\ y = k_1(x-1) + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } x^2 + 4 \left[k_1(x-1) + \frac{1}{2} \right]^2 - 4 = 0 \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$\text{即 } (1+4k_1^2)x^2 + 4k_1(1-2k_1)x + (2k_1-1)^2 - 4 = 0 \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{4k_1(1-2k_1)}{1+4k_1^2} \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{(2k_1-1)^2 - 4}{1+4k_1^2} \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore |TA| \cdot |TB| = \sqrt{1+k_1^2} |x_1-1| \times \sqrt{1+k_1^2} |x_2-1| \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore |TA| \cdot |TB| = (1+k_1^2) |(x_1-1) \cdot (x_2-1)| = (1+k_1^2) |x_1x_2 - (x_1+x_2) + 1| = (1+k_1^2) \cdot \frac{2}{1+4k_1^2}$$

$$\text{同理 } |TC| \cdot |TD| = (1+k_2^2) \cdot \frac{2}{1+4k_2^2} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

$$\text{又 } |TA| \cdot |TB| = |TC| \cdot |TD|$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2(1+4k_1^2)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2(1+4k_2^2)} \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore k_1^2 = k_2^2, \text{ 又 } k_1 \neq k_2$$

$$\therefore k_1 + k_2 = 0.$$

直线 l_1, l_2 的斜率和为 0. 11 分

$$\text{(ii) } |AB| = \sqrt{1+k_1^2} |x_1-x_2| = \sqrt{1+k_1^2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{8k_1^2-4k_1}{1+4k_1^2}\right)^2 - 4\left(\frac{4k_1^2-4k_1-3}{1+4k_1^2}\right)} = \frac{2\sqrt{1+k_1^2}}{1+4k_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{12k_1^2+4k_1+3}$$

$$\text{同理可得 } |CD| = \frac{2\sqrt{1+k_1^2}}{1+4k_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{12k_1^2+4k_1+3} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

不妨设直线 AB 的倾斜角为 $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 记四边形 $ACBD$ 的面积为 S .

$$\text{则 } S = \frac{1}{2} |AB| \cdot |CD| \cdot \sin 2\theta = \frac{2(1+k_1^2)}{(1+4k_1^2)^2} \cdot \sqrt{(12k_1^2+4k_1+3) \cdot (12k_1^2-4k_1+3)} \times \frac{2k_1}{1+k_1^2}$$

$$S = \frac{4k_1}{(1+4k_1^2)^2} \cdot \sqrt{144k_1^4+56k_1^2+9}$$

$$S = \frac{4}{(\frac{1}{k_1}+4k_1)^2} \cdot \sqrt{9(16k_1^2+\frac{1}{k_1^2})+56} = \frac{4}{(16k_1^2+\frac{1}{k_1^2}+8)} \cdot \sqrt{9(16k_1^2+\frac{1}{k_1^2})+56}$$

$$S = \frac{4 \times 9}{\left[9(16k_1^2+\frac{1}{k_1^2})+56\right]+16} \cdot \sqrt{9(16k_1^2+\frac{1}{k_1^2})+56} \dots\dots\dots 13 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{令 } \mu = \sqrt{9(16k_1^2+\frac{1}{k_1^2})+56}, \text{ 则 } \mu \geq \sqrt{9 \times 2\sqrt{16}+56} = 8\sqrt{2}. \dots\dots\dots 14 \text{ 分}$$

当且仅当 $16k_1^2 = \frac{1}{k_1^2}$, 得 $k_1^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, 即 $k_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ 取等号. $\dots\dots\dots 15 \text{ 分}$

$$S = f(\mu) = \frac{36\mu}{\mu^2+16}, \mu \geq 8\sqrt{2}.$$

$$f'(\mu) = \frac{36(16-\mu^2)}{(\mu^2+16)^2}.$$

$$\because \mu \geq 8\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore f'(\mu) < 0$$

$\therefore f(\mu)$ 在 $[8\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$ 上单调递减. $\dots\dots\dots 16 \text{ 分}$

$$\because \mu \geq 8\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore f(\mu) \leq f(8\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

所以当 $\mu = 8\sqrt{2}$ 时, S 取得最大值为 $2\sqrt{2}$. $\dots\dots\dots 17 \text{ 分}$