

## 数学参考答案

一、选择题(本题有 10 小题,每小题 4 分,共 40 分)

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

二、填空题(本题有 6 小题,每小题 5 分,共 30 分)

11.  $a(a-3)$     12. 37    13.  $\begin{cases} x=3, \\ y=1. \end{cases}$     14. 46    15.  $(32\sqrt{2}+16)$     16.  $\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{2}$

三、解答题(本题有 8 小题,共 80 分)

17. (本题 10 分)

解(1)  $\sqrt{20} + (-3)^2 - (\sqrt{2} - 1)^0$   
 $= 2\sqrt{5} + 9 - 1 = 2\sqrt{5} + 8.$

(2)  $(2+m)(2-m) + m(m-1)$   
 $= 4 - m^2 + m^2 - m = 4 - m.$

18. (本题 8 分)

解(1) 由题意,得  $\frac{72}{360} \times 100\% = 20\%.$

答:“非常了解”的人数的百分比是 20%.

(2) 由题意,得  $1200 \times \frac{72+108}{360} = 600(\text{人}).$

答:估计对“垃圾分类”知识达到“非常了解”和“比较了解”程度的学生共有 600 人.

19. (本题 8 分)

(1) 证明  $\because AD \parallel BC$ , 即  $AD \parallel BF$ ,

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle F, \angle D = \angle 2,$

$\because DE = CE, \therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle FCE.$

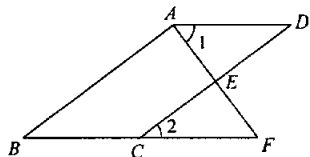
(2) 解  $\because \triangle ADE \cong \triangle FCE,$

$\therefore AE = EF = 3.$

$\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle AED = \angle BAF = 90^\circ,$

在  $\square ABCD$  中,  $AD = BC = 5,$

$\therefore DE = \sqrt{AD^2 - AE^2} = 4, \therefore CD = 2DE = 8.$

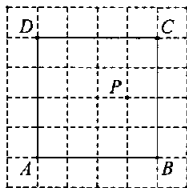


(第 19 题)

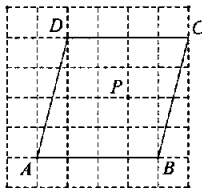
20. (本题 8 分)

解(1) 画法不唯一, 如图①, ②, ③等.

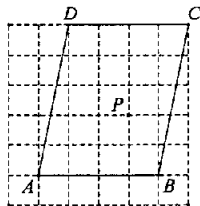
(2) 画法不唯一, 如图④, ⑤, ⑥等.



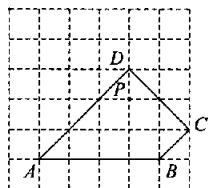
①



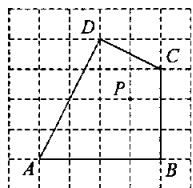
②



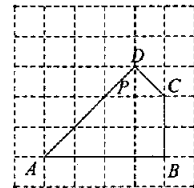
③



④



⑤



⑥

21. (本题 10 分)

(1) 证明连结  $DE$ .

$\because BD$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,

$\therefore \angle DEB = 90^\circ.$

$\because E$  是  $AB$  的中点,

$\therefore DA = DB,$

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle B.$

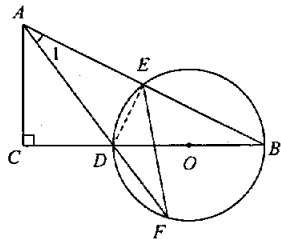
$\because \angle B = \angle F,$

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle F.$

(2) 解  $\because \angle 1 = \angle F,$

$\therefore AE = EF = 2\sqrt{5},$

$\therefore AB = 2AE = 4\sqrt{5}.$



(第 21 题)

在  $Rt\triangle ABC$  中,  $AC=AB \cdot \sin B=4$ ,

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = 8.$$

设  $CD=x$ , 则  $AD=BD=8-x$ .

由勾股定理, 得  $AC^2 + CD^2 = AD^2$ ,

$$\text{即 } 4^2 + x^2 = (8-x)^2,$$

解得  $x=3$ .

$$\therefore CD=3.$$

22. (本题 10 分)

$$\text{解(1)} \frac{15 \times 40 + 25 \times 40 + 30 \times 20}{100} = 22 \text{ (元/千克)}.$$

答: 该什锦糖每千克 22 元.

(2) 设加入丙种糖果  $x$  千克, 则加入甲种糖果  $(100-x)$  千克, 由题意, 得

$$\frac{30x + 15(100-x) + 22 \times 100}{200} \leq 20, \text{ 解得 } x \leq 20.$$

答: 最多可加入丙种糖果 20 千克.

23. (本题 12 分)

解(1)  $\because$  抛物线的对称轴是  $x = \frac{m}{2}$ ,

$$\therefore AC=m,$$

$$\therefore BE=2AC=2m.$$

(2) 当  $m=\sqrt{3}$  时, 点  $D$  落在抛物线上. 理由如下:

$$\because m=\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore AC=\sqrt{3}, BE=2\sqrt{3}.$$

把  $x=2\sqrt{3}$  代入  $y=x^2 - \sqrt{3}x - 3$ , 得

$$y=(2\sqrt{3})^2 - \sqrt{3} \times 2\sqrt{3} - 3 = 3.$$

$$\therefore OE=3=OC.$$

$$\because \angle DEO = \angle ACO = 90^\circ, \angle DOE = \angle AOC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle OED \cong \triangle OCA,$$

$$\therefore DE=AC=\sqrt{3}, \therefore D(-\sqrt{3}, 3).$$

把  $x=-\sqrt{3}$  代入  $y=x^2 - \sqrt{3}x - 3$ , 得

$$y=(-\sqrt{3})^2 - \sqrt{3} \times (-\sqrt{3}) - 3 = 3.$$

$\therefore$  点  $D$  落在抛物线上.

(3) ① 如图 2, 当  $x=2m$  时,  $y=2m^2-3$ ,  $OE=2m^2-3$ .

$$\because AG \parallel y \text{ 轴},$$

$$\therefore EG=AC=\frac{1}{2}BE,$$

$$\therefore FG=\frac{1}{2}OE.$$

$$\because S_{\triangle DOE} = S_{\triangle BGF}, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{2}DE \cdot OE = \frac{1}{2}BG \cdot FG,$$

$$\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}BG = \frac{1}{2}AC.$$

$$\because \angle DOE = \angle AOC, \therefore \tan \angle DOE = \tan \angle AOC,$$

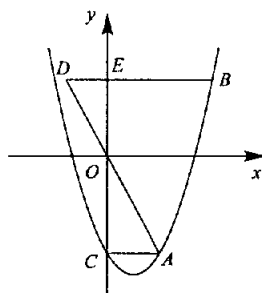
$$\because \angle DEO = \angle ACO = Rt\angle,$$

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{OE} = \frac{AC}{OC},$$

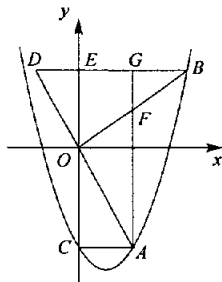
$$\therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}OC,$$

$$\therefore 2m^2 - 3 = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore m = \frac{3}{2}.$$

②  $m$  的值是  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .



(第 23 题图 1)



(第 23 题图 2)

24. (本题 14 分)

(1) 证明如图 1, 设  $\odot O$  切  $AB$  于点  $P$ , 连结  $OP$ , 则  $\angle OPB = 90^\circ$ .

$\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形,

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore BO = 2OP = 2OM.$$

(2) 解如图 2, 设  $GH$  交  $BD$  于点  $N$ , 连结  $AC$ , 交  $BD$  于点  $Q$ .

$\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形,

$\therefore AC \perp BD$ .

$$\therefore BD = 2BQ = 2AB \cdot \cos \angle ABQ = \sqrt{3} AB = 18.$$

设  $\odot O$  的半径为  $r$ , 则  $OB = 2r, BM = 3r$ .

$\therefore EF > HE, \therefore$  点  $E, F, G, H$  均在菱形的边上.

(I) 如图 2, 当点  $E$  在边  $AB$  上时.

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle BEM \text{ 中, } EM = BM \cdot \tan \angle EBM = \sqrt{3} r.$$

$$\text{由对称性, 得 } EF = 2EM = 2\sqrt{3} r,$$

$$DN = BM = 3r,$$

$$\therefore MN = 18 - 6r,$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{矩形} EFGH} = EF \cdot MN = 2\sqrt{3} r(18 - 6r) = 24\sqrt{3} r,$$

解得  $r_1 = 1, r_2 = 2$ .

当  $r = 1$  时,  $EF < HE$ ,

$\therefore r = 1$  不合题意, 舍去.

当  $r = 2$  时,  $EF > HE$ ,

$\therefore r = 2$ . 此时  $BM = 3r = 6$ .

(II) 如图 3, 当点  $E$  在边  $AD$  上时.

由对称性, 得  $BM = 3r = 18 - 6 = 12$ ,

$$\therefore r = 4.$$

综上所述,  $\odot O$  的半径是 2 或 4.

(3) 解设  $GH$  交  $BD$  于点  $N$ ,  $\odot O$  的半径为  $r$ , 则  $BO = 2r$ .

当点  $E$  在边  $BA$  上时, 显然不存在  $HE$  或  $HG$  与  $\odot O$  相切.

(I) 当点  $E$  在边  $AD$  上时.

(i) 如图 4, 当  $HE$  与  $\odot O$  相切时.

$$\text{则 } EM = r, DM = \sqrt{3} r,$$

$$\therefore 3r + \sqrt{3} r = 18,$$

$$\therefore r = 9 - 3\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore BO = 2r = 18 - 6\sqrt{3}.$$

(ii) 如图 5, 当  $HG$  与  $\odot O$  相切时.

由对称性, 得

$$ON = OM, BN = DM,$$

$$\therefore BO = \frac{1}{2} BD = 9.$$

(II) 当点  $E$  在边  $AD$  的延长线上时.

(i) 如图 6, 当  $HG$  与  $\odot O$  相切时,  $MN = 2r$ .

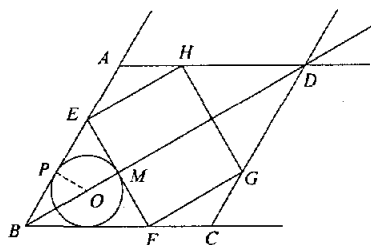
$$\therefore BN + MN = BM = 3r,$$

$$\therefore BN = r,$$

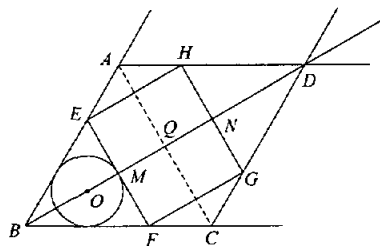
$$\therefore DM = \sqrt{3} FM = \sqrt{3} GN = BN = r,$$

$\therefore D$  与  $O$  重合.

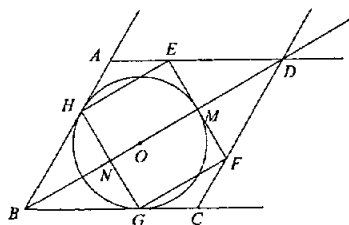
$$\therefore BO = BD = 18.$$



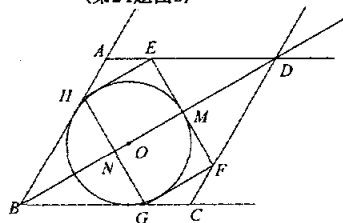
(第 24 题图 1)



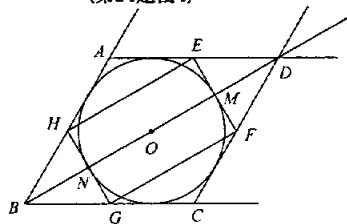
(第 24 题图 2)



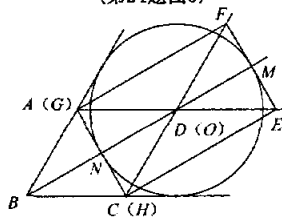
(第 24 题图 3)



(第 24 题图 4)



(第 24 题图 5)



(第 24 题图 6)

