

2017-2018 学年 树德 学校 九 年级上半期 数学 试题详解

名师微点评

解题老师: 张+周+黎

A 卷

一. 选择题

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

7. C (析:  $\Delta = 1 + 12m \geq 0 \Rightarrow m \geq -\frac{1}{12}$ ) 8. B 9. D 10. C

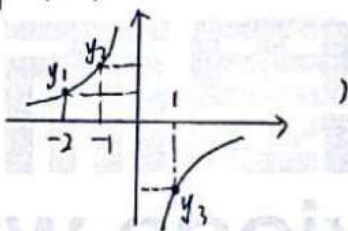
二. 填空题

11.  $x_1=0, x_2=2$

12. 9 (析: 相似比为 2:3,  $\therefore$  周长比为 2:3)

13. 10 (析:  $BC = 2EF = 10$ )

14.  $y_3 < y_1 < y_2$  (析: 画图)



三. 解答题

15. (1) 解: 原方程化为:  $(2x-1)(x-2)=0$

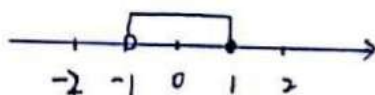
$\therefore x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_2 = 2$

(2) 解: 解①得:  $x \leq 1$

解②得:  $x > -1$

$\therefore \begin{cases} x \leq 1 \\ x > -1 \end{cases}$

$\therefore -1 < x \leq 1$



16 解: 原式 =  $\frac{2}{a+1} - \frac{a-2}{(a+1)(a-1)} \cdot \frac{(a-1)^2}{a(a-2)}$

将  $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  代入得:

原式 =  $\sqrt{2}$

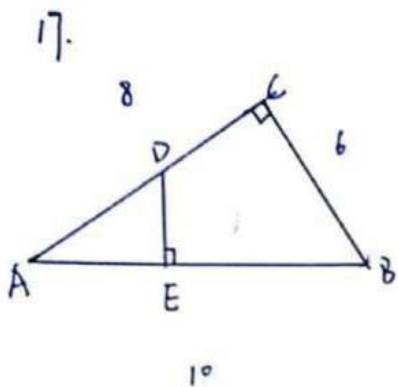
=  $\frac{2}{a+1} - \frac{a-1}{a(a+1)}$

=  $\frac{2a-a+1}{a(a+1)}$

=  $\frac{a+1}{a(a+1)} = \frac{1}{a}$



解题老师:



解: 在  $Rt\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB=10$ ,  $BC=6$

$$\therefore AC=8$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle A, \angle AED = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \triangle AED \sim \triangle ACB$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{DE}{BC} \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{AE}{8} = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$\therefore AE = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{四边形} DEBC} = S_{\triangle ABC} - S_{\triangle ADE}$$

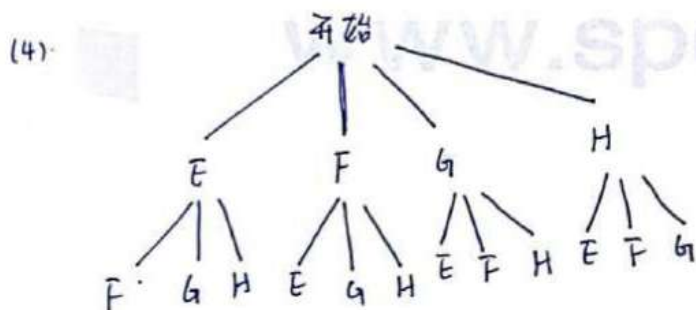
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{3} \times 2$$

$$= \frac{64}{3}$$

18. (1) 学生人数 =  $12 \div 30\% = 40$  (人)

(2)  $\angle \alpha = 6 \div 40 \times 360^\circ = 54^\circ$ , c组人数 =  $40 - 12 - 8 - 6 = 14$  (人)

(3) 不合格人数 =  $3500 \times \frac{8}{40} = 700$  (人)



$\therefore$  一共有12种情况, 选中小明则有6种, 概率 =  $\frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$

19. 解: (1)  $\because A, B$  在  $y = -\frac{8}{x}$  上.

$$\therefore A(-2, 4), B(4, -2)$$

$$\therefore y = -x + 2.$$

(2). 由图可知

$$x > 4 \text{ 或 } -2 < x < 0$$

(注意,  $y$  轴同样为分界)

(2)  $S_{\triangle OAB} = S_{\triangle AOC} + S_{\triangle BOC}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4$$

$$= 6$$

(设直线与  $y$  轴交点为  $C$ )



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20 解: (1)  $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACF$  (SAS)

$$\therefore BC = BD + CD = CF + CD$$

$$(2) \because \angle DAB = 90^\circ - \angle BAF = \angle FAC$$

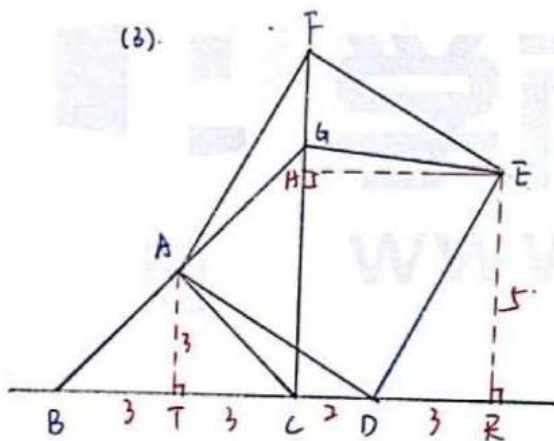
$\therefore$  在  $\triangle ABD$  和  $\triangle ACF$  中

$$\begin{cases} AB = AC \\ \angle DAB = \angle FAC \\ AD = AF \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACF \text{ (SAS)}$$

$$\therefore BD = CF$$

$$\therefore CD = BD + BC = CF + \sqrt{2}CA$$



过 A 作  $AT \perp BC$  于 T. 过 E 作  $ER \perp BC$  于 R

作  $EH \perp AD$  于 H.

$$\because \angle TAD + \angle ADT = \angle RDE + \angle ADT = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle TAD = \angle RDE$$

在  $\triangle ATD$  和  $\triangle DRE$  中

$$\begin{cases} \angle DTA = \angle ERD \\ \angle TAD = \angle RDE \\ AD = DE \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ATD \cong \triangle DRE \text{ (AAS)}$$

$$\therefore AT = DR, DT = ER$$

$$\therefore AB = 3\sqrt{2}, CD = 2$$

$$\therefore AT = TC = BT = 3 = DR$$

$$\therefore DT = ER = CH = 5, \therefore$$

$$EH = CR = 5$$

由 (2) 同理:  $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACF$

$$\therefore AB \perp AC$$

$$\therefore BD \perp CF$$

$$\therefore \angle B = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore CG = BC = 6$$

$$\therefore HG = 6 - 5 = 1$$

$$\therefore GE = \sqrt{1+25} = \sqrt{26}$$

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B卷

21.  $-\frac{3}{5}$

解析:  $x_1 + x_2 = \frac{3}{2}$   
 $x_1 \cdot x_2 = -\frac{5}{2}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} = -\frac{3}{5}$

22.  $\frac{2}{3}$

解析: 原式方程化简为:  $x = m + 1$ .

$\therefore m + 1 > 0$  且  $m + 1 \neq 3$

$\therefore m > -1$  且  $m \neq 2$

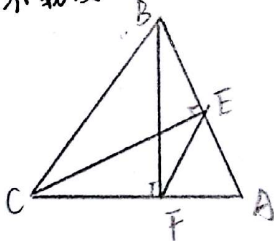
$\therefore m$  可取  $0, 1, 3, 4$ .

$\therefore$  概率为:  $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$ .

23.  $\frac{1}{3}$

解析: 特殊值法:

法1: 不妨设  $\triangle ABC$  为等边三角形.



易知:  $\frac{S_{\triangle AEF}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\therefore \frac{n}{m} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

法2: 通法.

易知:  $\triangle ABF \sim \triangle ACE$

$\therefore \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$

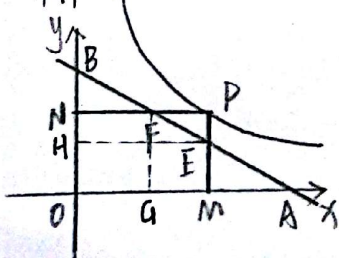
$\therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle ACB$

$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle AEF}}{S_{\triangle ACB}} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\therefore \frac{n}{m} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

24.  $b$

解析:



设  $P(a, b)$ , 如图过  $E, F$  分别向  $y$  轴,  $x$  轴作垂线

易知:  $\triangle AGF \sim \triangle AOB$

$\therefore \frac{AF}{FG} = \frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{5}{3}$

$\therefore AF = \frac{5}{3}b$

同理:  $BE = \frac{5}{4}a$

$\therefore AF \cdot BE = \frac{25}{12}ab = \frac{25}{2}$

$\therefore ab = b$

$\therefore k = ab = b$ .



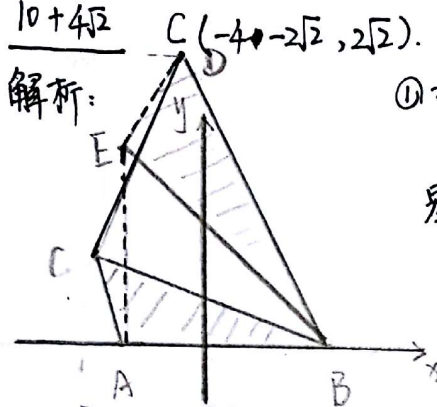
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25.  $\frac{10+4\sqrt{2}}{}$   $C(-4-2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2})$ .

解析:



① 如图:以A为顶点, AB为直角边作等腰Rt△ABE  
连接DE.

易知:  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle BDE$ .

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{AC} = \frac{BE}{AB} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore DE = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$\therefore$  点D在以E为圆心,  $4\sqrt{2}$ 为半径的圆上.

$$\therefore AD_{\max} = AE + 4\sqrt{2} = 10 + 4\sqrt{2}.$$

此时,  $D(-4, 10 + 4\sqrt{2})$ .

②: 求C坐标: 构造弦图: 如图②

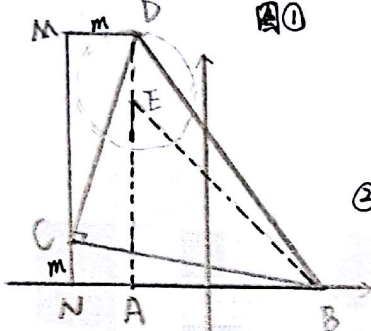
易知:  $\triangle CDM \cong \triangle BCN$

故设  $MD = m$  则:  $CN = m$   $BN = 10 + m$   
 $CM = 10 + m$ .

$$\therefore 10 + m + m = 10 + 4\sqrt{2}$$

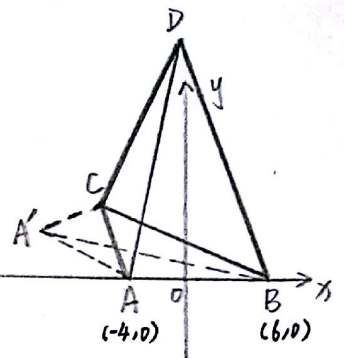
$$\Rightarrow m = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore C(-4 - 2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}).$$



图②

法2:



如图, 将  $\triangle ACD$  绕点C顺时针旋转  
转  $90^\circ$  使A到  $A'$ . 连接  $A'B, AA'$ .

$$\text{则: } AA' = \sqrt{2}AC = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$A'B = AD.$$

$$\therefore AD_{\max} = AA' + AB = 10 + 4\sqrt{2}.$$

此时  $A', A, B$  三点共线.

$\therefore A'$  落在y轴上.

$$\therefore \angle CAB = 135^\circ.$$

$$\therefore C(-4 - 4\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}).$$

26. 11): 当上涨x元时, 销量为:  $(180 - 5x)$  件.

$$\therefore \text{利润 } y = (10 + x)(180 - 5x)$$

$$= -5x^2 + 130x + 1800 \quad (0 < x \leq 10 \text{ 且 } x \text{ 为整数}).$$

12) 利润为2400元时: 令  $y = 2400$

$$\text{则: } -5x^2 + 130x + 1800 = 2400$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 6 \quad x_2 = 20 \text{ (舍去)}$$

$\therefore$  此时售价为46元.

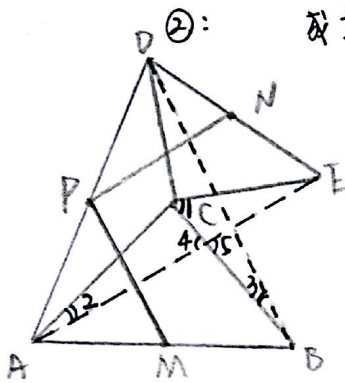


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27. (1): ①  $PM=PN$   $PM \perp PN$



②: 或互.

证明如下: 如图连接  $AE, BD$ .

在  $\triangle ACE$  与  $\triangle BCD$  中:

$$\begin{cases} AC=BC \\ \angle ACE=\angle BCD=\angle 1+90^\circ \\ CE=CD \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle BCD$  (SAS).

$$\therefore \angle 2=\angle 3 \quad BD=AE$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle 2+\angle 4=90^\circ$$

$$\angle 4=\angle 5$$

$$\therefore \angle 3+\angle 5=90^\circ$$

$$\therefore BD \perp AE.$$

$\therefore P, N$  为  $PD, DE$  中点,

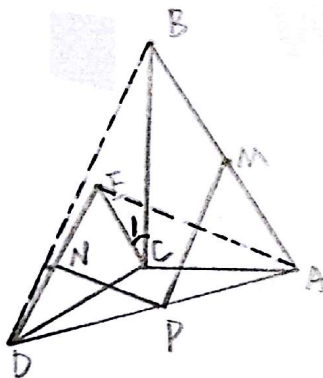
$$\therefore PN \parallel \frac{1}{2}AE$$

同理:  $PM \parallel \frac{1}{2}BD$

$$\therefore PN=PM$$

$PN \perp PM$  得证.

(2).



如图连接  $AE, BD$ .

在  $\triangle ACE$  与  $\triangle BCD$  中:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{CD}{CE} = \sqrt{3} \\ \angle ACE = \angle BCD = 90^\circ + \angle 1 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ACE \sim \triangle BCD$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{AE} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{即: } BD = \sqrt{3}AE.$$

同②知:  $PN = \frac{1}{2}AE$

$$\therefore AE = 2PN = 4036\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore BD = \sqrt{3}AE = 4036\sqrt{6}$$

$$\therefore PM = \frac{1}{2}BD = 2018\sqrt{6}.$$

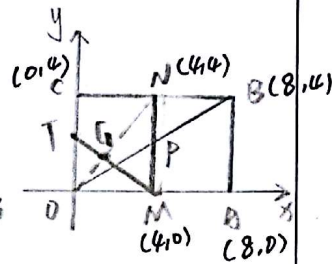
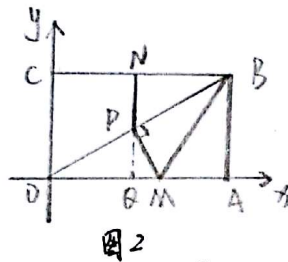
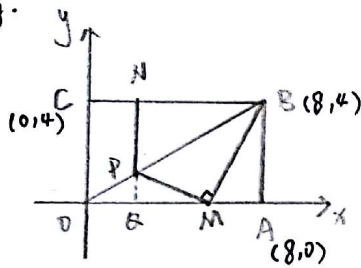


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28.



1) ① 已知:  $CN = AM = t$ .

$$OB: y = \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$\therefore P(t, \frac{1}{2}t).$$

②  $\because \angle PBM < \angle OBA < 90^\circ$

$\therefore \triangle BPM$  为直角时, 直角顶点只可能为  $P$  或  $M$ .

i): 当  $M$  为直角顶点时: 延长  $NP$  交  $AO$  于点  $Q$ .

已知:  $\triangle PAM \sim \triangle MAB$ .

$$QM = 8 - 2t \quad PQ = \frac{1}{2}t$$

$$\therefore \frac{PQ}{QM} = \frac{MA}{AB} \quad \text{即: } \frac{\frac{1}{2}t}{8-2t} = \frac{t}{4} \Rightarrow t = 3s.$$

ii): 当  $P$  为直角顶点时: 如图 2.

延长  $NP$  交  $AO$  于点  $Q$ .

$$\text{则: } OQ = t \quad QM = 8 - 2t \quad PQ = \frac{1}{2}t$$

在  $Rt\triangle PMQ$  中: 由射影定理:  $PQ^2 = OQ \cdot QM$

$$\text{即: } (\frac{1}{2}t)^2 = t \cdot (8 - 2t) \Rightarrow t = \frac{32}{9}s.$$

综上, 当  $t = 3$  或  $\frac{32}{9}s$  时,  $\triangle BPM$  是  $Rt$  三角形.

12). 存在.

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\triangle POM} &= \frac{1}{2} \times OM \times OA \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (8-t) \cdot \frac{1}{2}t \\ &= \frac{1}{4}t(8-t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{4}t(8-t) = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 4s.$$

当  $t = 4$  时: 此时:  $MN \perp$  轴. 如图 3.

设  $OT = m$ . 则  $T(0, m)$ .

$$TM: y = -\frac{m}{4}x + m.$$

$$ON: y = x$$

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} y = -\frac{m}{4}x + m \\ y = x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{4m}{4+m}.$$

$$\therefore G(\frac{4m}{4+m}, \frac{4m}{4+m})$$

$$S_{\triangle CON} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 = 8$$

$$S_{\triangle CTG} = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times \frac{4m}{4+m} = \frac{2m^2}{4+m}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2m^2}{4+m} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = \frac{2+2\sqrt{13}}{3} \quad m_2 = \frac{2-2\sqrt{13}}{3} (\text{舍去})$$

$$\therefore T(0, \frac{2+2\sqrt{13}}{3}).$$



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28. (3).

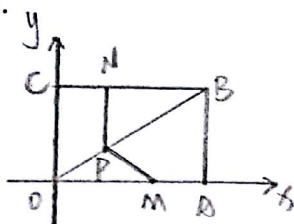


图4.

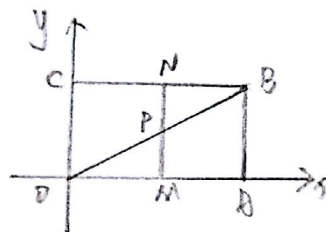


图5.

设点运动时间为  $w$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则: } w &= \frac{PM}{1} + \frac{PB}{\sqrt{5}} \\ &= PM + \frac{PB}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

由(2)知此时:  $t=4$ .

$$\therefore P(4, 2).$$

$$\therefore PN = \frac{PB}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\therefore w = PM + PN.$$

$\therefore$  当  $w$  最小时,  $PM + PN$  最小  
此时,  $P, M, N$  共线. 如图5.

