

2016—2017 高新区九年级上期末数学试题详解

A 卷

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

11. $\frac{5}{3}$ 12. $6\sqrt{3}$ 13. $\frac{3}{5}$ 14. $>$

三、解答题

15. (1) 解：原式 $= 1 - 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + 4 + \sqrt{3} - 1$
 $= 4 - \sqrt{3}$

(2) 解： $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$
 $(x - 3)(x + 2) = 0$
 $\therefore x_1 = 3, x_2 = -2$

16. (1) 由作图知： $AB = AF$, $\angle BAE = \angle FAE$

$\therefore AE \perp BF$, $BO = OF$

$\therefore AE$ 为 BF 中垂线

$\therefore EB = EF$

又 $\because AF \parallel BE$

$\therefore \angle BEA = \angle FAE = \angle BAE$

$\therefore AB = EB$

$\therefore AB = AF = EB = EF$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $ABEF$ 为菱形。

- (2) 由 (1) 知： $AE \perp BF$, $BO = OF$

$\therefore BF = 5$

$\therefore BO = 3$

又 $AB = 5$

$\therefore AO = \sqrt{AB^2 - BO^2} = 4$

$\therefore AE = 2AO = 8$

17. (1) $\because$ 坡 AC 的坡度为 $1 : \sqrt{3}$.

$\therefore \angle BCA = 30^\circ$

$\therefore AC = \frac{AB}{\sin 30^\circ} = 6\text{m}$

- (2) $\because \angle BCA = 30^\circ$, $\angle DCE = 60^\circ$

$\therefore \angle ACD = 90^\circ$

又 A 点测得 D 点仰角为 30°

$\therefore \angle DAC = 30^\circ + 30^\circ = 60^\circ$

$\therefore DC = AC \times \tan 60^\circ = 6\sqrt{3}\text{m}$

$\therefore DE = DC \times \sin 60^\circ = 9\text{m}$

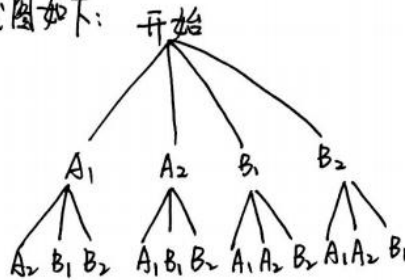
答：(1) AC 长为 6m ;

(2) DE 高度为 9m 。

18. (1) 略

(2) 记 4 名同学为 A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2 (其中 A_1, A_2 做过主持; B_1, B_2 没做过)

列树状图如下:



可能结果有: $A_1A_2, A_1B_1, A_1B_2, A_2A_1, A_2B_1, A_2B_2, B_1A_1, B_1A_2, B_1B_2, B_2A_1, B_2A_2, B_2B_1$ 共 12 种, 其中满足一个人做过主持, 另一个没有做过主持的情况有 8 种。

$$\therefore P_{(\text{一人做过, 一人没做过主持})} = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

19. (1) $A(-2, 4)$ $B(4, -2)$

$$\therefore l_{AB}: y = -x + 2$$

(2) 由 (1) $N(0, 2)$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle AOB} = S_{\triangle AON} + S_{\triangle BON} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 = 6$$

(3) $x < -2$ 或 $0 < x < 4$

20. (1) 已知: $\angle ACB = \angle ADB$

$$\text{又} \because \angle BEC = \angle AED$$

$$\therefore \triangle BEC \sim \triangle AED$$

$$\therefore \frac{BE}{AE} = \frac{CE}{DE}$$

$$\therefore BE \cdot ED = EA \cdot EC$$

(2) 记 $\angle ADB = \angle ACB = \alpha$

连接 OB , 有 $OB = OD$

$$\therefore \angle OBD = \angle ODB = \alpha$$

$$\text{又} \because \widehat{AB} = \widehat{BC}$$

$$\therefore AB = BC$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle BCA = \alpha$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DOB$$

$$\therefore \frac{BC}{OB} = \frac{AC}{BD}$$

$$\therefore BC \cdot BD = OB \cdot AC$$

$$\therefore OB = \frac{1}{2}AD$$

$$\therefore BC \cdot BD = \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot AC$$

即: $AD \cdot AC = 2BC \cdot BD$ 得证

(3) 延长线 AO 交 $\odot O$ 于点 T , 连接 TC, TD

$\therefore AT$ 为直径

$$\therefore \angle ACT = 90^\circ, \angle ADT = 90^\circ, \text{ 且 } AT = 2AO = 8$$

又 $BD \perp AC$
 $\therefore CT \parallel BD$
 $\therefore \angle BDC = \angle TCD$
 $\therefore BC = TD = 4$
 $\therefore$ 在 $Rt\triangle ADT$ 中: $AD = \sqrt{AT^2 - TD^2} = 4\sqrt{3}$

B 卷

21. $8\sqrt{3}$ 22. -5 23. 8 24. 8 或 $8\sqrt{2}-8$

25. ① $1+3\sqrt{5}$; ② $b = -3$ 或 $\frac{37}{4}$

26. (1) $y = -10x^2 + 130x + 2300$

(2) 由 (1) $y = -10x^2 + 130x + 2300 = 2520$

解得: $x_1 = 11$, $x_2 = 2$

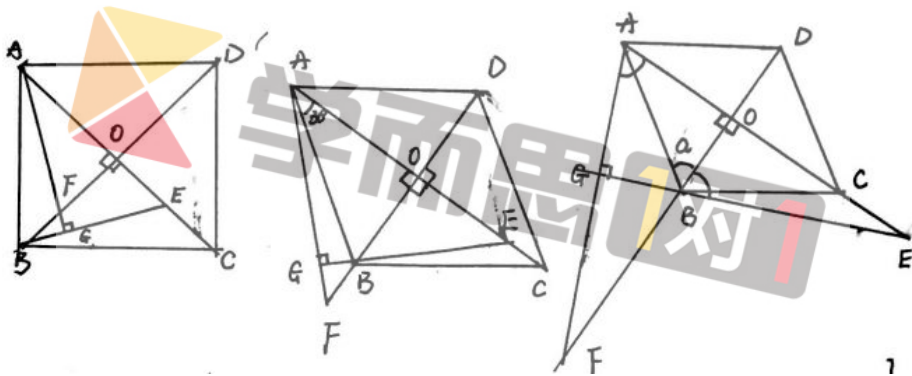
$\therefore$ 售价不高于 40 元, $\therefore x = 2$

$\therefore$ 售价为 32 元时, 利润为 2520 元。

(3) 由 (1) $y = -10(x - 6.5)^2 + 2722.5$

$\therefore x$ 为整数 $\therefore x = 6$ 或 7 时, 利润最大为: 2720 元

$\therefore$ 售价为 36 元或 37 元时, 利润最大为 2720 元



27. (1) 正方形 $ABCD \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} AO = OB \\ AO \perp OB \\ AG \perp BE \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \angle OBE = \angle OAF \\ \angle AOF = \angle BOE = 90^\circ \end{array} \right]$

$\Rightarrow \triangle AOF \cong \triangle BOE (ASA) \Rightarrow AF = BE$

(2) 菱形 $ABCD \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} AC \perp BD \\ AG \perp BE \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \angle EBO = \angle EAG \\ \angle AOF = \angle EOB = 90^\circ \end{array} \right]$

$\therefore \triangle EOB \sim \triangle FOA \Rightarrow \frac{AF}{BE} = \frac{OA}{OB} = \sqrt{3}$

(3) 菱形 $ABCD \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} AC \perp BD \\ AG \perp BE \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \angle EBO = \angle EAG \\ \angle EBO = \angle FDA = 90^\circ \end{array} \right]$

$\therefore \triangle EOB \sim \triangle FOA \Rightarrow \frac{AF}{BE} = \frac{OA}{OB} = \tan \alpha$

此题为相似变式题, 只需要围绕 $\triangle EOB$ 与 $\triangle FOA$ 之间关系即可获得 AF 与 BE 之间关系。

28. (1) $A(0, 3)$ $B(4, 0)$

代入 $y = kx + b$ 与 $y = mx^2 - \frac{19}{4}x + n$

$$m=1 \quad n=3$$

$$\therefore \text{解析式: } y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 3 \quad / \quad y = x^2 - \frac{19}{4}x + 3$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } N(a, -\frac{3}{4}a) \quad M(a, a^2 - \frac{19}{4}a + 3)$$

$$\therefore MN = -\frac{3}{4}a + 3 - a^2 + \frac{19}{4}a - 3$$

$$= -a^2 + 4a$$

$$= -(a-2)^2 + 4$$

$$\text{当 } a=2 \text{ 时, } MN_{\max}=4$$

$$(3) \text{ ① } \triangle AOB \sim \triangle NQO$$

$$\frac{NQ}{QO} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{3}{4}a + 3}{a} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$-3a + 12 = 3a$$

$$A=2$$

$$N_1(2, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$\text{② } \triangle AOB \sim \triangle OQN$$

$$\frac{NQ}{QO} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{3}{4}a + 3}{a} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$a = \frac{36}{25}$$

$$N_2(\frac{36}{25}, \frac{48}{25})$$

