

## 2016—2017 武侯区九年级上期末数学试题详解

A 卷

一、1~5: DCBDB

6~10: CACAD

二、11.  $x_1=0, x_2=2$

12. 30 注：有“度”就无需加“°”

13. 右 3

14. 10 注：“斜A”的相似

三、15. 解：(1)

原式=2-1+3+1=5

(2)  $(2x+1)(x-3)=0$

$\therefore x_1=-\frac{1}{2} \quad x_2=3$

16. 解：由题意得：

$\Delta=4(k-1)^2-4=0$

$\therefore (k-1)^2=1$

$\therefore k_1=0, k_2=2$

17. 解：由题意得：

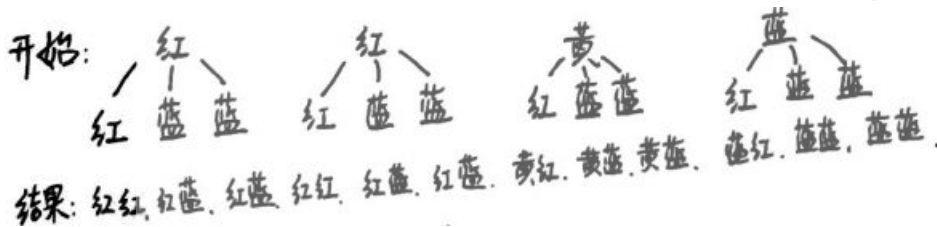
$CD=30 \times \tan 28^\circ + 40$

$=30 \times 0.53 + 40$

$=55.9\text{m}$

答：乙楼的高 CD 的长为 55.9m。

18. 解：(1)



则：能配成紫色的概率为  $\frac{5}{12}$

(2) 由 (1) 得：小明胜的概率为  $P_1=\frac{5}{12}$

则：小亮胜的概率为  $P_2=1-\frac{5}{12}=\frac{7}{12}$

$\therefore \frac{5}{12} < \frac{7}{12}$

$\therefore$  不公平

19. (1) 解：

$\therefore$  反比例函数图象过 A (-1,2) B (2, m)

$\therefore n=-1 \quad x_2=-2$  即

反比例函数解析式为  $y=-\frac{2}{x}$

∴ B (2, -1)

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2 = -k + b \\ -1 = 2k + b \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} k = -1 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$

∴ 一次函数解析式为：y = -x + 1

(2) x < -1 或 0 < x < 2

过 A、B 分别作 y 轴垂线交 y 轴于 M、N

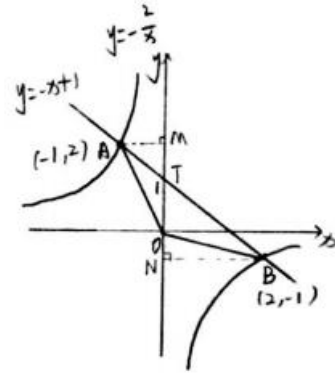
∴ y = -x + 1

∴ T (0, 1) 即 OT = 1

∴ S<sub>△OAB</sub> = S<sub>△AOT</sub> + S<sub>△OBT</sub>

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

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$



20. ①解：连 AC ∵ AB 为直径 ∴ ∠ACB = 90°

∴ ∠ADC = 60° ∴ ∠B = 30°

∴ BC = AB · cos30° = 2√3

②解：当 PQ // AB 时，∠QPO = ∠POB = 90°

∴ PO = OB · tan30° =  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ，连 OQ：

∴ 在 Rt△OPQ 中：PQ =  $\sqrt{OQ^2 - OP^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$

③解：在 Rt△OPQ 中：

∴ PQ =  $\sqrt{OQ^2 - OP^2}$

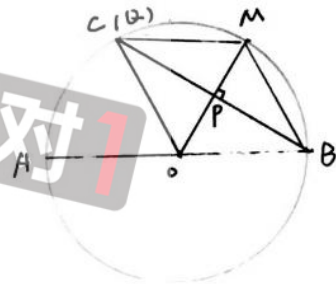
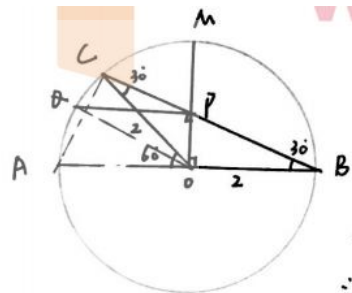
∴ 当 OP 取最小值时，PQ 取得最大值

∴ OP ⊥ BC

∴ ∠COM = ∠BOM = 60°

∴ OC = OB = BM = CM

∴ 四边形 OBMC 为菱形



B 卷

一、21. 3

22. ①②④

23.  $\frac{1}{6}$

注：开口向下：a < 0；对称轴在 y 轴左侧：b < 0；

所有选择方式共 6 × 2 = 12 种；

符合题意的共 2 种

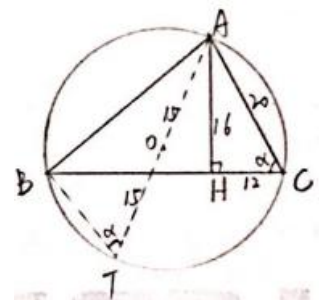
∴ P =  $\frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$

24. 24

注：连接 AD 并延长交 ⊙O 于点 T，连接 BT 则 ∠T = ∠C = α

∴ AB = AT · sin α = 30 × sin α

$$= 30 \times \frac{16}{20} = 24$$



25. ①过 A 作  $AH \perp BC$  于 H,  $\because \angle B = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AH = BH$

设  $HB = AH = x$   $\therefore CH = CB - BH = 4\sqrt{2} - x$

$\therefore$  在  $Rt\triangle AHC$  中:  $x^2 + (4\sqrt{2} - x)^2 = 25$

$\therefore x = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2}$   $\therefore$  在  $Rt\triangle ABH$  中:  $AB = \frac{AH}{\sin 45^\circ} = 7$

$\therefore AB = 7$

②

$\because \triangle CEB \cong \triangle CED'$

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2 = 45^\circ$   $\therefore DE \parallel AC$

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3 = 45^\circ$

$\therefore \angle A$  为公共角  $\therefore \triangle ACF \sim \triangle ABC$

$\frac{AC}{AF} = \frac{AB}{AC}$   $\therefore AC^2 = AB \cdot AF$

$\therefore AF = \frac{25}{7}$   $\therefore BF = AB - AF = \frac{24}{7}$

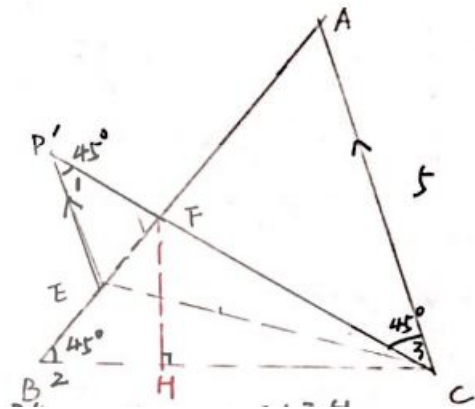
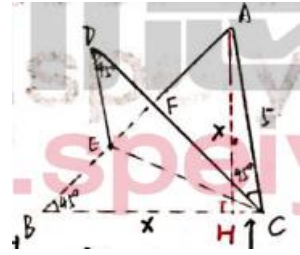
作  $FH \perp BC$  于 H

$\therefore FH = BF \cdot \sin 45^\circ = \frac{12\sqrt{2}}{7} = BH$

$\therefore CH = CB - BH = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{7}$

$\therefore \tan \angle BCD = \frac{FH}{HC} = \frac{\frac{12\sqrt{2}}{7}}{\frac{16\sqrt{2}}{7}} = \frac{3}{4}$

$\therefore \tan \angle BCD = \frac{3}{4}$



学而思1对1

26. 解: (1)  $y = x(30 - 2x)$  即

$y = -2x^2 + 30x$  由题意得

$$\begin{cases} 0 < x < 15 \\ 0 < 30 - 2x < 18 \end{cases} \therefore 6 \leq x < 15$$

(2) ①由题意得:

$$-2x^2 + 30x - 100 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore (x - 5)(x - 10) \leq 0$$

$$\therefore 5 \leq x \leq 10$$

$$\text{又} \because 6 \leq x < 15$$

$$\therefore 6 \leq x \leq 10$$

②  $\because y = -2x^2 + 30x$

$\therefore$  当  $x = -\frac{30}{-4} = \frac{15}{2}$  时,  $y$  有最大值

$$\text{此时 } y_{\max} = -2 \times \frac{225}{4} + 225 = \frac{225}{2}$$

即: 这个种植园面积最大值为  $\frac{225}{2} \text{m}^2$ 。

27. ①证：∵ ∠FMA = ∠C = 90°，且 ∠CAD 为公共角

∴ ∠AFM = ∠CDA = 90° - ∠CAD

∴ ∠AFM = ∠EDB ∵ ∠CAB = ∠B = 45°

∴ △FAE ∽ △DBE ∴ ∠FEA = ∠DEB

解：

② ∵ AG // DE ∴ ∠G = ∠EDB = ∠CDA

∴ AB = AD ∵ AG ⊥ DG (三线合一)

∴ GC = CD = x

∴ ∠GAB = ∠DEB

且 ∠CAE = ∠B = 45°

∴ △GAB ∽ △FEA

∴  $\frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AF}{BG}$  ∴  $AE = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{2-y}{2+x}$  ①

∴ △BDE ∽ △BGA

∴  $\frac{BD}{BG} = \frac{BE}{BA}$  ∴  $\frac{2-x}{2+x} = \frac{BE}{2\sqrt{2}}$  ∴  $BE = \frac{2\sqrt{2}(2-x)}{2+x}$

∴  $AE = AB - BE = \frac{4\sqrt{2}x}{2+x}$  ②

又 ① = ② 得：  $\frac{2\sqrt{2}(2-y)}{2+x} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}x}{2+x}$

∴ 2 - y = 2x ∴ y = 2 - 2x

③解：

①当 DF = DE 时，∵ FE ⊥ DA

∴ DM 为 FE 的中垂线

∴ FA = AE = 2 - y

∴ y = 2 - 2x ∴ FA = AE = 2x

∴ BE = 2√2 - 2x DB = 2x

由题①得：

△FAE ∽ △DBE

∴  $\frac{AE}{BE} = \frac{AF}{DB}$  ∴  $\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{2}-2x} = \frac{2x}{2-x}$  ∴ 2√2 - 2x = 2

∴ x = 2√2 - 2

②当 FE = DE 时：△FAE ≅ △DBE

∴ AF = DB ∴ 2 - y = 2 - x

∴ 2 - (2 - 2x) = 2 - x

∴ 2x = 2 - x ∴ x =  $\frac{2}{3}$

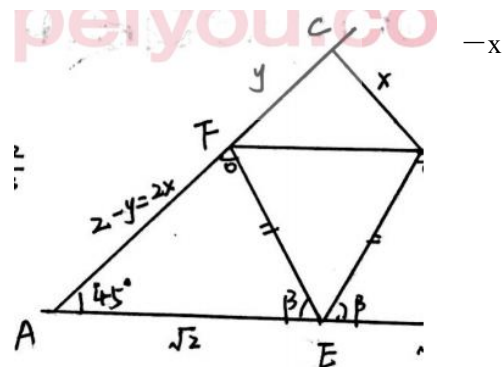
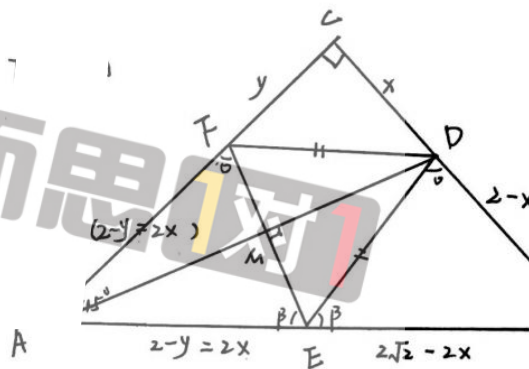
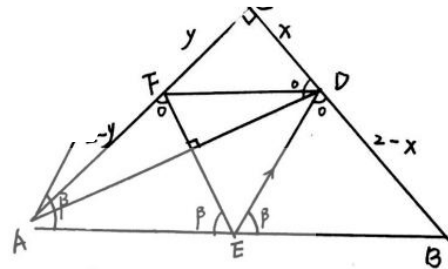
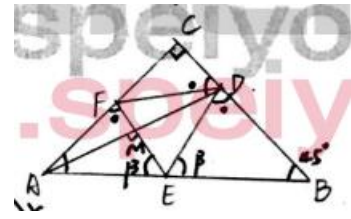
∴ 综上：CD 长度为  $\frac{2}{3}$  或 2√2 - 2

28. 解：

(1) 由题意得：A (5, 0) B (0, -10)

∵ C 为 OB 中点

∴ C (0, -5)



$$\therefore \begin{cases} -25 + 5b + c = 0 \\ c = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} b = 6 \\ c = -5 \end{cases}$$

∴ 抛物线函数表达式为  $y = -x^2 + 6x - 5$

(2) ① 设  $D(m, -m^2 + 6m - 5)$

过点  $D$  作  $x$  轴垂线交  $AB$  于点  $T$

则  $T(m, 2m - 10)$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = S_{\triangle ADT} + S_{\triangle BDT}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times DT \times 5$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \times (-m^2 + 6m - 5 - 2m + 10)$$

$$= -\frac{5}{2}(m^2 - 4m - 5) = \frac{45}{2}$$

$$\therefore m^2 - 4m - 5 = -9$$

$$\therefore m^2 - 4m + 4 = 10$$

$$\therefore m_1 = m_2 = 2$$

$$\therefore D(2, 3)$$

② i):  $\angle ADP = 90^\circ$

设  $P(n, -n^2 + 6n - 5)$

$$\therefore k_{PD} = \frac{-n^2 + 6n - 5}{n - 2}$$

$$\text{又} \therefore k_{AD} = \frac{3 - 0}{2 - 5} = -1$$

$$\therefore k_{PD} \cdot k_{AD} = -1$$

$$\therefore -n^2 + 6n - 8 = n - 2$$

∴  $n_1 = 2$  (舍),  $n_2 = 3$  经检验符合题意

$$\therefore \text{对称轴为 } x = -\frac{6}{-2} = 3$$

∴  $P$  到对称轴距离为  $d_1 = 0$

ii):  $\angle APD = 90^\circ$  设  $P(t_1, -t_1^2 + 6t_1 - 5)$

$$\therefore k_{PD} = \frac{-t^2 + 6t - 8}{t - 2} \quad k_{PA} = \frac{-t^2 + 6t - 5}{t - 5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{-t^2 + 6t - 8}{t - 2} \cdot \frac{-t^2 + 6t - 5}{t - 5}$$

$$\therefore (t - 4) \cdot (t - 1) = -1$$

$$\therefore t_1 = \frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad t_2 = \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{2}, \text{ 检验, 符合题意}$$

$$\therefore d_2 = \frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{2} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$$

$$d_3 = 3 - \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2}$$

综上所述:  $P$  到抛物线对称轴距离为  $0$  或  $\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$  或  $\frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2}$

