

2017-2018 学年鼓楼区九年级上期末测试卷

参考答案

一、选择题：

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

二、填空题：

7. 2

8. $\frac{5}{2}$

9. 8π

10. $\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{BC}{AC}$

11. 48°

12. 16

13. 12

14. 110°

15. $\frac{65}{6}$

16. $t < \frac{5}{4}$

三、解答题

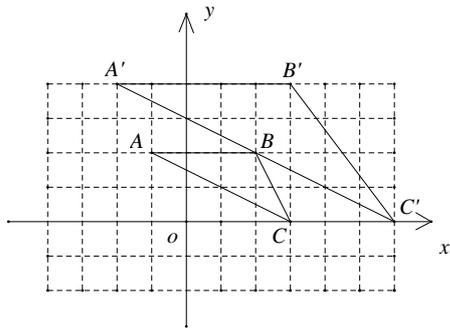
17. (1) $x_1 = -2 + \sqrt{6}$, $x_2 = -2 - \sqrt{6}$

(2) 解：原式 = $\frac{3}{4}$

18. 解：(1) 点 B 的坐标是 $(2, 2)$, $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为 3

(2) 如图即为所求

(3) P_1 的坐标为 $(2a, 2b)$



19. 解: (1) $\because \angle ABC = \angle DBE$

即 $\angle ABD + \angle DBC = \angle DBC + \angle CBE$

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBE$

又 $\because \angle 3 = \angle 4$

$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle CBE$

(2) $\because \triangle ABD \sim \triangle CBE$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{DB}{BE}$$

又 $\because \angle ABC = \angle DBE$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DBE$

20. 解: (1) BD 的长为 3, $\sin \angle ABC = \frac{4}{5}$

(2) $\because BD = 3, BC = 3 + 4\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore DC = 4\sqrt{3}$

$$\therefore \tan \angle DAC = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{4} = \sqrt{3}$$

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

21. 解: 以 AB 所在直线为 x 轴, EF 所在直线为 y 轴建立如图坐标系。

则 E 为 $(0, 3)$, A 为 $(-3, 0)$, B 为 $(3, 0)$

设抛物线为 $y = ax^2 + bx + c (a \neq 0)$

将 E 、 A 、 B 坐标代入可得:

$$\begin{cases} c=3 \\ 9a-3b+c=0 \\ 9a+3b+c=0 \end{cases} \text{ 解得: } \begin{cases} a=-\frac{1}{3} \\ b=0 \\ c=3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 3$$

又 $\because CD = 2\sqrt{6}$, $\therefore D$ 点横坐标为 $\sqrt{6}$

$$\text{代入可得 } y = -\frac{1}{3} \times 6 + 3 = 1$$

所以上涨了 1 米。

22. 解: (1) 如图即为所求

(2) 由题意可得, $AB \parallel OS$, $A'B' \parallel SO$

易证 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle SOC$

$$\therefore \frac{SO}{AB} = \frac{OC}{BC}$$

又 $\because OS = 9$ 米, $AB = 1.5$ 米, $BC = 1$ 米

$$\therefore OC = 6 \text{ 米 即 } OB + BC = 6 \text{ 米}$$

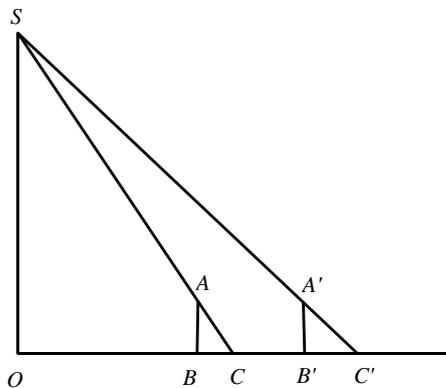
$$\therefore OB = 5 \text{ 米}$$

$$\therefore OB' = BB' + OB = 5 + 4 = 9 \text{ 米}$$

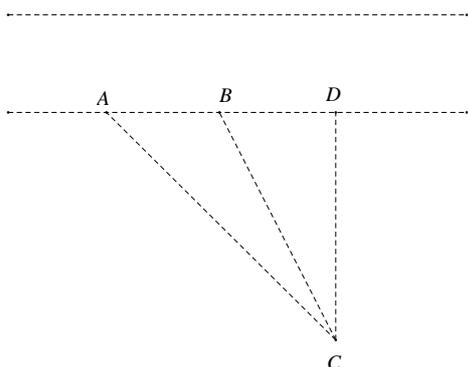
易证 $\triangle A'B'C' \sim \triangle SOC$

$$\therefore \frac{SO}{A'B'} = \frac{OC'}{B'C'} \text{ 即 } \frac{9}{1.5} = \frac{9 + B'C'}{B'C'}$$

$$\therefore B'C' = 1.8 \text{ 米}$$



23. 解：过 C 点作 $CD \perp AM$ ，垂足为 D



$$\because \tan \angle CAD = \frac{CD}{AD} = 1$$

$$\therefore CD = AD$$

$$\because \tan \angle CBD = \frac{CD}{BD} = 2.1$$

$$\therefore CD = 2.1BD$$

设 $CD = x$ ，由题意可得方程：

$$x - \frac{x}{2.1} = 2200$$

解得： $x = 4200$

$$\therefore C \text{ 点水深 } 4200 + 2000 = 6200 < 7062 \text{ 米}$$

\therefore 沉船 C 在“蛟龙号”的深潜范围内

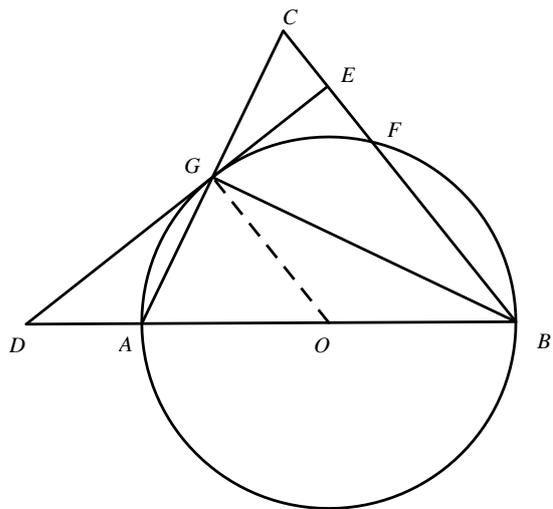
24. 解：(1) $w = (x-20)y = (x-20)(-2x+100) = -2x^2 + 140x - 2000$

(2) 由题意可得： $-2x^2 + 140x - 2000 = 250$ 解得： $x_1 = 25$ ， $x_2 = 45$

答：定价为 25 元或者 45 元。

(3) 最大利润为 400 万元

25. 解：（1）证明：连接 OG



$\because G$ 是弧 AF 中点。

$\therefore AG = GF$

$\therefore \angle ABG = \angle EBG$

$\therefore OG = OB$

$\therefore \angle OBG = \angle OGB$

$\therefore \angle EBG = \angle OGB$

$\therefore OG \parallel BC$

$\therefore \angle OGD = \angle BEG$

$\because BE \perp BC$

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

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

即 $OG \perp DE$

又 \because 点 G 在圆 O 上

$\therefore DE$ 是圆 O 的切线。

（2） $\because AB$ 是圆 O 的直径

$\therefore \angle AGB = 90^\circ$,

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

$\therefore \angle AGB = \angle BGC$

$\therefore G$ 是弧 AF 的中点

$$\therefore AG = GF$$

$$\therefore \angle ABG = \angle GBC$$

在 $\triangle ABG$ 和 $\triangle CBG$ 中

$$\begin{cases} \angle AGB = \angle BGC \\ BG = BG \\ \angle ABG = \angle GBC \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABG \cong \triangle CBG \text{ (ASA)}$$

$$\therefore AB = BC = 6$$

$$\because DE \perp BC$$

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

$$\therefore \angle GEB = \angle CGB$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle EBG = \angle GBC$$

$$\text{又} \because \triangle GEB \sim \triangle CGB$$

$$\therefore \frac{BE}{BG} = \frac{BG}{BC} \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{BG}{4} = \frac{4}{6}$$

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

(3) $AD = 2$ (可以由 $\triangle DOG \sim \triangle DEB$ 算得)

26. (1) $\because AB \perp l, DE \perp l$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle DEC = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle ACD = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle AOB + \angle DCE = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{又} \because \text{在 } Rt\triangle ABC \text{ 中, } \angle ABC = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle ACB + \angle BAC = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{即} \angle DCE = \angle BAC$$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle CED$ 中

$$\begin{cases} \angle ABC = \angle DEC = 90^\circ \\ \angle BAC = \angle ECD \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle CED$$

(2) 连接 AC ，过点 D 做 DE 垂直于 BC 的延长线于点 E

在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中，

$$AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = 5$$

又在 $\triangle ACD$ 中

$$\because (5\sqrt{5})^2 = 10^2 + 5^2$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形

由 (1) 知 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle CED$

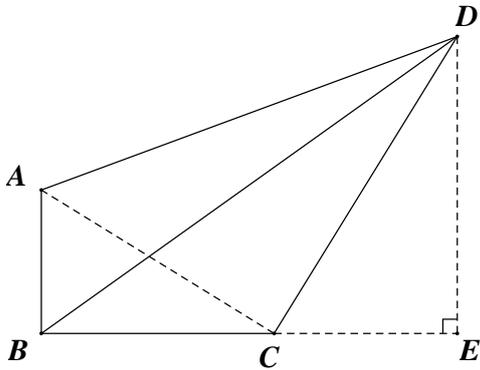
$$\therefore \frac{AC}{CD} = \frac{AB}{CE} = \frac{BC}{ED}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5}{10} = \frac{3}{CE} = \frac{4}{ED}$$

$$\therefore CE=6, ED=8$$

\therefore 在 $\triangle BDE$ 中

$$BD = \sqrt{BE^2 + DE^2} = \sqrt{10^2 + 8^2} = 2\sqrt{41}$$



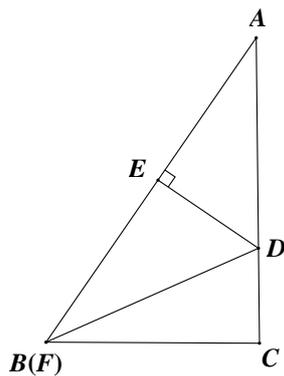
27. (1)

$$\frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{6}{10} \text{ 即 } \frac{4}{AD} = \frac{6}{10}$$

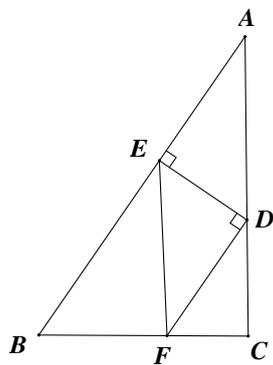
$$AD = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$x = CD = 8 - \frac{20}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

(2) ① $\triangle ADE \cong \triangle FDE$, $y = 6$



② $\triangle ADE \cong \triangle FED$



$$\frac{6-y}{6} = \frac{8-x}{8}$$

解得 $x = \frac{4}{3}y$

$$DF = \frac{5}{3}y = AE$$

$$\cos A = \frac{\frac{5}{3}y}{8-x} = \frac{8}{10}$$

$$y = \frac{96}{41}$$

(3) ① $EG \parallel DF$

$\because EFDG$ 是平行四边形

$\therefore EF \parallel AC$

$\because CD=3, CF=y,$

$\therefore BF=6-y$

$\therefore AD=5$

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

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

$\therefore AE=4, \text{ 即 } BE=6$

$\because EF \parallel AC$

$$\therefore \frac{BE}{AB} = \frac{BF}{BC}$$

$$\therefore \frac{6-y}{6} = \frac{6}{10}$$

$$\therefore 10y=24$$

$$\therefore y=2.4$$

② 如图所示

$\because EG \parallel DF, EF \parallel GD$

$\therefore \triangle DFC \sim \triangle CAB$

$$\therefore \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{CF}{CB}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{8} = \frac{y}{6}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{18}{8} = \frac{9}{4}$$