

一. 选择题:

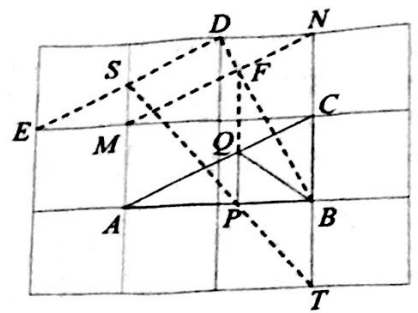
1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B  
10. A 11. C 12. B.

二. 填空题

13.  $a^3$  14.  $\frac{2}{5}$  15. 3 16. 4 17.  $y = x^2 - 4x + 5$

18. (1).  $\sqrt{5}$ .

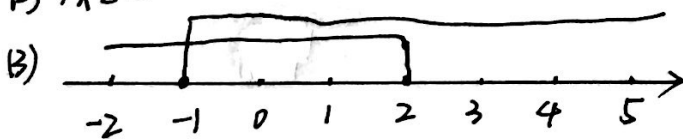
(2). 如图. 取格点D. 连接BD. 取格点M, N. 交BD于点F. 取格点E. 连接DE与网格线交于点S. 取格点T. 连接ST与AB相交得点P. 连接FP与AC相交. 得点Q. 连接PQ. QB. 即为所求.



三. 解答题:

19. 解: (1)  $x > 1$ .

(2)  $x \leq 2$



(4).  $-1 \leq x \leq 2$ .

20. 解: (1). 150, 14

(2). 在这组样本中, 3出现了36次. 出现次数最多.  $\therefore$ 众数是3.

将这组数据从小到大排列. 处于中间的两个数为3和4. 有  $\frac{3+4}{2} = 3.5$   
 $\therefore$  这组样本中位数为3.5

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1 \times 18 + 2 \times 21 + 3 \times 36 + 4 \times 33 + 5 \times 27 + 6 \times 15}{150} = 3.5$$

$\therefore$  这组数据的平均数是3.5

(3).  $\therefore$  150名学生参加实践活动的天数大于4天的人数比例为28%.

$$\therefore 2500 \times 28\% = 700.$$

$\therefore$  初一年级参加综合实践天数大于4天的人数约为700人.



21. 解: (1) 连接  $OB$ .

$\because BF$  是  $\odot O$  的切线

$$\therefore \angle OBF = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle OBA + \angle GBF = 90^\circ$$

$\because OA \perp CD$

$$\therefore \angle AEG = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle EAG + \angle AGE = 90^\circ$$

$$\because OA = OB \therefore \angle EAG = \angle OBA$$

$$\therefore \angle AGE = \angle GBF$$

$$\therefore \angle AGE = \angle GBF \therefore \angle GBF = \angle GBF$$

$$\therefore \angle F = 50^\circ. \therefore \angle GBF = 65^\circ$$

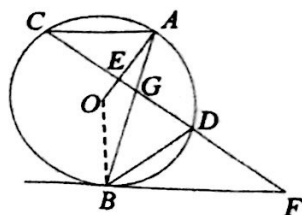
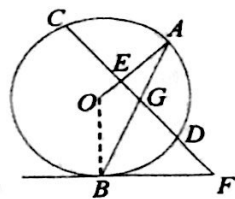
(2) 连接  $OB$

$$\because \overline{BC} = \overline{BC}. \therefore \angle CAG = \angle BDG$$

$$\because AC \parallel BF. \therefore \angle GBF = \angle CAG$$

$$\therefore \angle BDG = \angle GBF \therefore \angle F = 36^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle GBF = \angle GBF = 72^\circ. \therefore \angle BDG = 72^\circ$$



22. 解: 如图. 过  $P$  作  $PD \perp AB$ . 垂足为  $D$ .

根据题意,  $PA = 200, \angle A = 37^\circ, \angle B = 45^\circ$

$$\therefore \text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle PAD \text{ 中, } \sin A = \frac{PD}{PA}, \cos A = \frac{AD}{PA}$$

$$\therefore PD = PA \cdot \sin 37^\circ, AD = PA \cdot \cos 37^\circ$$

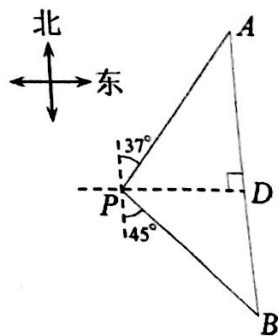
$$\text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle PBD \text{ 中, } \tan B = \frac{PD}{BD} \therefore PD = BD$$

$$\therefore AB = AD + BD \approx 200 \times 0.80 + 200 \times 0.60$$

$$= 160 + 120$$

$$= 280$$

答: 景点  $A$  与景点  $B$  之间的距离约为  $280 \text{ m}$ .



23. 解: (1). 16, 66.



(2). 根据题意, 当  $0 \leq x \leq 15$  时,  $y = 4x$ .

当  $x > 15$  时,  $y = 6x - 30$ .

(3).  $\because 126 > 15 \times 4 + (15 - 6) \times 4 = 96$ .

$126 < 15 \times 4 + (15 + 6) \times 6 - 30 = 156$ .

$\therefore$  甲的月用水量超过了15吨, 乙的月用水量没有超过15吨.

设甲上个月用水  $x$  吨, 乙用水  $(x - 6)$  吨.

$4(x - 6) + 6x - 30 = 126$ .

$x = 18$ .

$\therefore$  上个月用户甲用水18吨, 用户乙用水12吨.

4. 解:

(1). 过点  $D'$  作  $D'H \perp OA$ , 垂足为  $H$ .

$\because OA = 8, OB = 4 \therefore AB = 4\sqrt{5}$

$\because D$  是  $AB$  的中点,  $\therefore AD = 2\sqrt{5}$

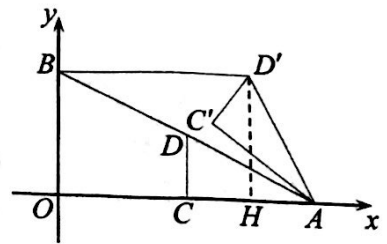
$\because \triangle AC'D'$  是  $\triangle ACD$  旋转得到的.

$\therefore AD' = AD = 2\sqrt{5}$ .

$\because BD' \parallel OA, \therefore D'H = OB = 4$ .

$\therefore HA = \sqrt{AD'^2 - D'H^2} = 2$

$\therefore OH = OA - HA = 6, \therefore$  点  $D'(6, 4)$ .



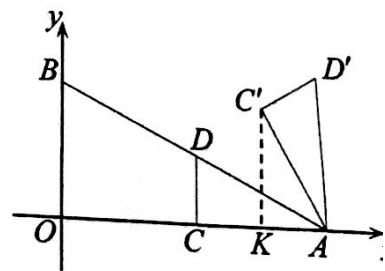
(2).  $\because \alpha = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle CBC' = 60^\circ$

过  $C'$  作  $C'K \perp OA$ , 于  $K$ .

$\because C$  为  $OA$  的中点,  $\therefore AC = 4, \therefore AC' = 4$

$\therefore AK = 2, C'K = 2\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore$  点  $C'$  的坐标为  $(6, 2\sqrt{3})$ .



(3).  $(8, 4), (\frac{24}{5}, -\frac{12}{5})$ .



25. 解: ⑴ 当  $m=3$  时, 令  $y=0$ .  $-x^2+6x=0$ .  $\therefore x=0, x=6$ .  $\therefore A(6,0)$

$\therefore$  点  $P(1, m)$ .  $\therefore x_B = x_P = 1$ .

$\therefore$  对称轴直线  $x=3$ . 点  $B, C$  关于对称轴对称.  $\therefore BC=4$ .

⑵. 如图. 过  $C$  作  $CH \perp x$  轴于  $H$ .

$\because \angle ACP = \angle BCH = 90^\circ$ .  $\therefore \angle ACH = \angle PCB$

$\because \angle AHC = \angle PCB = 90^\circ$

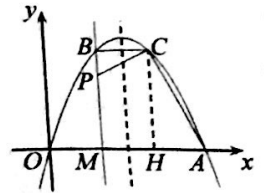
$\therefore \triangle ACH \sim \triangle PCB$ .  $\therefore \frac{BC}{CH} = \frac{BP}{AH}$ .

$\because B(1, 2m-1)$ .  $\therefore C(2m-1, 2m-1)$

$\therefore H(2m-1, 0)$ .

$\because A(2m, 0)$ .  $\therefore AH=1, CH=2m-1$

$\therefore \frac{2(m-1)}{2m-1} = \frac{m-1}{1} \therefore m=1$  (舍).  $m = \frac{3}{2}$



⑶.  $\because$  点  $B, C$  不重合.  $\therefore m \neq 1$ .

①.  $m > 1$  时.  $BC=2(m-1)$   $PM=m, BP=m-1$ .

点  $E$  在  $x$  轴上  $\angle BPC + \angle MPE = 90^\circ$

$\because \angle BPC + \angle BCP = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle BCP = \angle MPE$

$\because PC = PE$

$\therefore \triangle BPC \cong \triangle MPE$

$\therefore BC = PM$ .

$\therefore 2(m-1) = m \cdot m = 2$ .

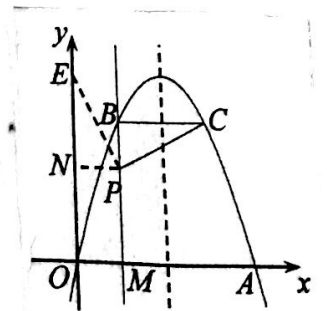
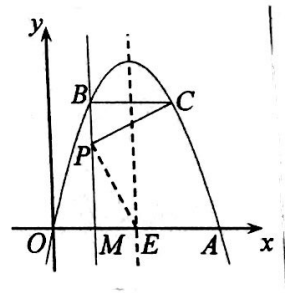
$\therefore BP = ME = 1$ .

$\therefore E(2, 0)$ .

②. 如图. 若点  $E$  在  $y$  轴上. 过点  $P$  作  $PN \perp y$  轴于  $N$

同理.  $\triangle BPC \cong \triangle NPE$ .  $\therefore BP = NP = 1$ .

$\therefore m-1=1, m=2$ .  $\therefore E(0, 4)$



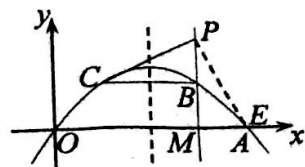
② 当  $0 < m < 1$  时.  $P$  在对称轴右侧.

$$BC = 2(1-m). \quad PM = m. \quad BP = 1-m.$$

如图. 若点  $Z$  在  $x$  轴上. 易证  $\triangle PBC \cong \triangle ZMP$

$$\therefore BC = PM. \quad \therefore 2(1-m) = m. \quad m = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$BP = ME = \frac{1}{3}. \quad \therefore Z\left(\frac{4}{3}, 0\right).$$



如图. 若点  $Z$  在  $y$  轴上. 过点  $P$  作  $PN \perp y$  轴于点  $N$ .

$$\text{易证 } \triangle PBC \cong \triangle NPE. \quad \therefore BP = NP = OM = 1.$$

$$\therefore 1-m = 1. \quad \therefore m = 0 \text{ (舍)}.$$

综上. 当  $m = 2$  时.  $Z(2, 0)$  或  $(0, 4)$

当  $m = \frac{2}{3}$  时.  $Z\left(\frac{4}{3}, 0\right).$

