

一、选择题

1-5 ADCBD

6-10 CDACB

1.

二、填空题

11. 10

12. 3

13. 2

14. 2a

15. 2(x+y)

16. 30°

三、解答题

17. 解: 原式 =  $x^2 - 4xy + 4y^2 + x^2 - 4xy + xy - 4y^2$   
 $= 2x^2 - 7xy$

将  $x=5, y=\frac{1}{5}$  代入  $2x^2 - 7xy$  中, 得

$$2 \times 5^2 - 7 \times 5 \times \frac{1}{5} = 43$$

故原式的值为 43.

18. 解:  $\frac{x}{x-2} - 1 = \frac{6}{(x+1)(x-2)}$

$$x(x+1) - (x+1)(x-2) = 6$$

$$x^2 + x - x^2 + 0x + 2 = 6$$

$$x = 4$$

检验: 当  $x=4$  时,  $\frac{x-2}{x-2} = 1, x+1 \neq 0$

故  $x=4$  是原方程的根.

19. 解: (1)  $a^3b - 9ab$

$$= ab(a^2 - 9)$$

$$= ab(a+3)(a-3)$$

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

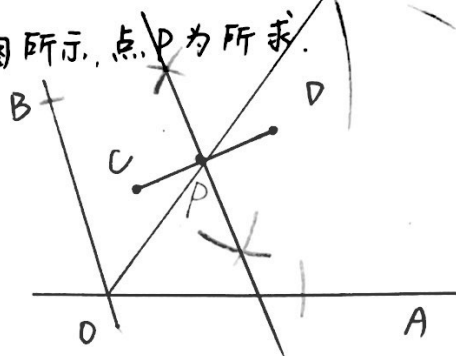
$$= a(4b^2 - 4b + 1)$$

$$= a(2b-1)^2$$



20. 解: (1) 点P应修建在  $\angle AOB$  的角平分线和线段CD的垂直平分线的交点处.

(2) 如图所示, 点P为所求.



21. 解: (1) 在  $Rt\triangle ADB$  和  $Rt\triangle BCA$  中

$$\begin{cases} BD = AC \\ AB = BA \end{cases}$$

$\therefore Rt\triangle ADB \cong Rt\triangle BCA$  (HL)

$$\therefore BC = AD = 6$$

故 BC 的长为 6.

(2) 由(1)和  $Rt\triangle ADB \cong Rt\triangle BCA$

$$\therefore AD = BC$$

在  $\triangle ADE$  和  $\triangle BCE$  中

$$\begin{cases} \angle D = \angle C = 90^\circ \\ \angle DEA = \angle CEB \\ AD = BC \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle BCE$  (AAS)

22. 解: (1)  $\therefore$  六边形 ABCDEF 每个内角都相等

$$\therefore \text{每个内角} = \frac{180 \times (6-2)}{6} = 120^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle E = \angle F = \angle B = \angle C = \angle FAB = \angle EDC = 120^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle F + \angle FAD = 120^\circ + 60^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore EF \parallel AD$$

$$\therefore \angle E + \angle ADE = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle ADE = 180^\circ - \angle E = 60^\circ$$

$$(2) \therefore \angle BAD = \angle FAB - \angle FAD = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{又} \therefore \angle BAD + \angle B = 60^\circ + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC \quad \therefore EF \parallel BC$$



23. (1) 证明: ~~在~~ <sup>如图</sup>  $\because AD$  平分  $\angle BAC$ ,  $DE \perp AB$ ,  $DF \perp AC$

$$\therefore DE = DF$$

在  $Rt\triangle ADE$  和  $Rt\triangle ADF$  中

$$\begin{cases} DE = DF \\ AD = AD \end{cases}$$

$\therefore Rt\triangle ADE \cong Rt\triangle ADF$  (HL)

$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle ADF$$

在  $\triangle EOD$  和  $\triangle FOD$  中

$$\begin{cases} \angle ADE = \angle ADF \\ \angle EDO = \angle FDO \\ OD = OD \end{cases}$$

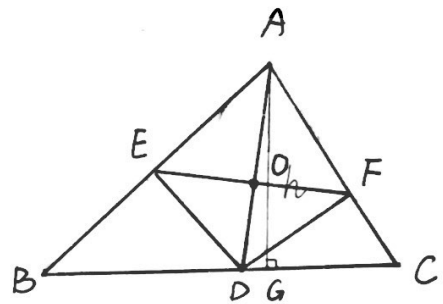
$\therefore \triangle EOD \cong \triangle FOD$  (SAS)

$$\therefore OE = OF, \angle EOD = \angle FOD$$

$$\text{又 } \angle EOD + \angle FOD = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle EOD = \angle FOD = 90^\circ$$

$\therefore AD$  垂直平分  $EF$



(2) 解:  $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD}$ , 理由如下:

如图, 过点 A 作  $AG \perp BC$ ,  $AG$  长为  $h$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ADB} = \frac{1}{2} \times BD \times h, S_{\triangle ADC} = \frac{1}{2} \times CD \times h$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADB}}{S_{\triangle ADC}} = \frac{BD}{CD}$$

$$\text{又 } \because S_{\triangle ADB} = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times DE, S_{\triangle ADC} = \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times DF, DE = DF$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADB}}{S_{\triangle ADC}} = \frac{AB}{AC}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD}$$



24. (1) 解: 设第二小组的攀登速度为  $x$  m/min, 第一小组速度为  $1.2x$  m/min,

$$\text{由题意得 } \frac{600}{x} - \frac{600}{1.2x} = 20 \quad \text{解得 } x = 5$$

经检验:  $x = 5$  是原方程的根.

故第二小组的攀登速度为  $5$  m/min.

(2) 解: 设第二小组速度为  $v$ , 则第一小组为  $kv$ , 由题意得

$$\frac{h}{v} - \frac{h}{kv} = t, \quad \text{得 } kv = \frac{(k-1)h}{t}$$

故第一小组的攀登速度为  $\frac{(k-1)h}{t}$ .

25. (1) 证明:  $\because \triangle ABC$  和  $\triangle OBD$  是等腰直角三角形

$$\therefore AB = BC, \quad OB = BD, \quad \angle ABC = \angle OBD = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle ABO + \angle OBC = \angle CBD + \angle OBC$$

$$\therefore \angle ABO = \angle CBD$$

在  $\triangle ABO$  和  $\triangle CBD$  中

$$\begin{cases} AB = BC \\ \angle ABO = \angle CBD \\ OB = BD \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABO \cong \triangle CBD \text{ (SAS)}$$

$$\therefore \angle AOB = \angle CDB$$

(2) 设  $\angle AOB$  的度数为  $x$ , 则  $\angle CDB = x$

$$\angle CDO = x - 45^\circ, \quad \angle COD = \angle COB - \angle DOB = 36^\circ - 140^\circ - x - 45^\circ = 175^\circ - x$$

$$\angle OCD = 180^\circ - \angle CDO - \angle COD = 50^\circ$$

$$\text{① 当 } \angle CDO = \angle COD \text{ 时, } x - 45^\circ = 175^\circ - x \quad \text{解得 } x = 110^\circ$$

$$\text{② 当 } \angle CDO = \angle OCD \text{ 时, } x - 45^\circ = 50^\circ \quad \text{解得 } x = 95^\circ$$

$$\text{③ 当 } \angle COD = \angle OCD \text{ 时, } 175^\circ - x = 50^\circ \quad \text{解得 } x = 125^\circ$$

故  $\angle AOB$  的度数为  $110^\circ$  或  $95^\circ$  或  $125^\circ$

