

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

11. -2 12. $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 13. 40 或 140 14. $(x-1)(x+3)$
15. $\sqrt{3}-1 < OD < \sqrt{3}$ 16. $ab \geq -\frac{1}{8}$

三、解答题

17. $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

解: $a=1$ $b=-1$ $c=-1$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 5 > 0$

$\therefore x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$

$\therefore x_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ $x_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$

18. 解: (1) 将 $(-2, -2)$ 和 $(0, 2)$ 代入 y_1 ,

$$\begin{cases} -2 = 4a + k \\ 2 = 0 + k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 2 \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore y_1 = -x^2 + 2$

(2) 由题意可知: $y_2 = -(x-1)^2 + 2$

$\therefore y_1 > y_2$

$\therefore -x^2 + 2 > -(x-1)^2 + 2$

解得: $x < \frac{1}{2}$

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江岸区九年级上期中考试答案 (第 2 页)

19. 解: 设画框边宽为 x 分米.

$$S_{\text{画框}} = 2 \times 20x + (8+2x)x \cdot 2$$

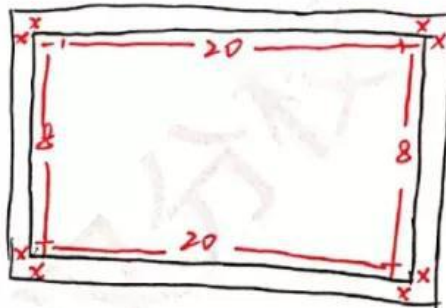
$$= 4x^2 + 56x$$

$$S_{\text{画}} = 20 \times 8 = 160$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{画框}} = S_{\text{画}} \times \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\therefore 4x^2 + 56x = 160 \times \frac{3}{8}$$

\Rightarrow



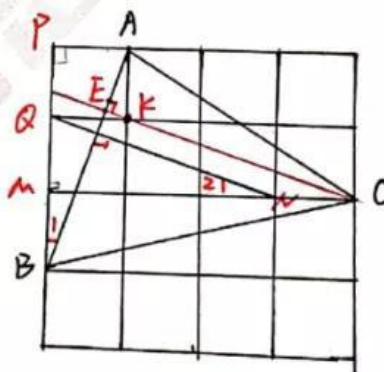
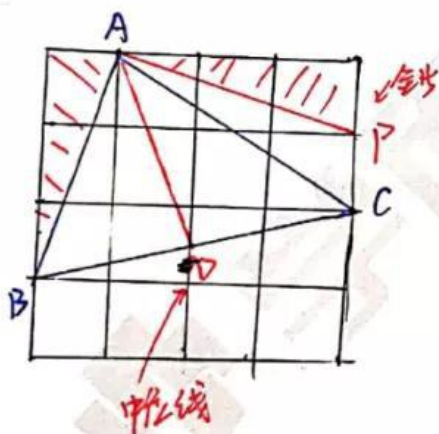
$$\therefore x^2 + 14x - 15 = 0$$

$$(x+15)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = 1, x_2 = -15 (\text{舍})$$

答: 画框宽度为 1 分米。

20.



分析: $\triangle OMN \cong \triangle APB$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\angle 1 = \angle 2$$

\downarrow
 $ON \perp AB$ (8字导角)

$\therefore CK \parallel ON$

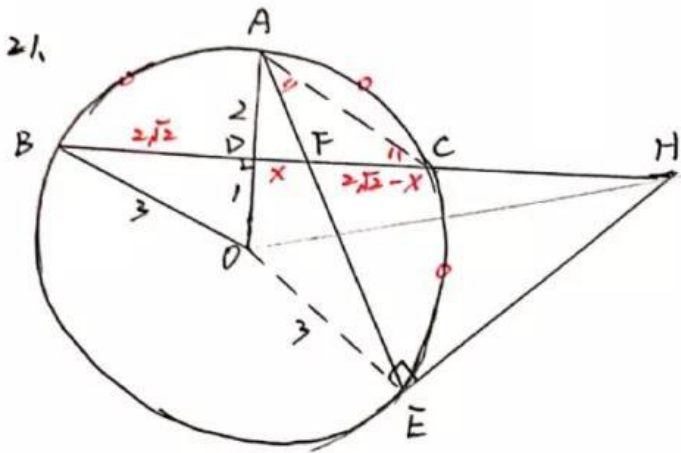
$\therefore CE \perp AB$

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江岸区九年级上期中考试答案 (第 3 页)



(1) 设 $\angle OAE = \alpha$
 $\therefore OA = OE$
 $\therefore \angle OEA = \alpha$
 $\because AD \perp BC \quad OE \perp HE$
 $\therefore \angle AFD = \angle HFE = 90^\circ - \alpha$
 $\angle HEF = 90^\circ - \angle OEA = 90^\circ - \alpha$
 $\therefore \angle HFE = \angle HEF = 90^\circ - \alpha$
 $\therefore EH = FH$

(2) $BD = \sqrt{3^2 - 1^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$
 $\therefore CD = DB = 2\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore \widehat{AB} = \widehat{AC} \quad \widehat{AC} = \widehat{CE}$

$\therefore \widehat{AB} = \widehat{CE}$

$\therefore \angle BCA = \angle EAC$

$\therefore FA = FC = 2\sqrt{2} - x$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADF$ 中:

$AD^2 + DF^2 = AF^2$

$\therefore 2^2 + x^2 = (2\sqrt{2} - x)^2$

解得: $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\therefore DF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

 连 OH , 设 $EH = FH = y$

$\therefore OD^2 + DH^2 = OH^2$

$OE^2 + EH^2 = OH^2$

$\therefore 1^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + y)^2 = 3^2 + y^2$

$y = \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{4}$

$\therefore EH = \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{4}$

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江岸区 九 年级 上 期中考试答案 (第 4 页)

22. 解: (1) $y = 40 - \frac{x}{10}$ $10 \leq x \leq 90$ 且 x 是 10 的正整数倍

(2) $W = (210 + x - 30)(40 - \frac{x}{10})$

$W = 7770$

即 $(210 + x - 30) \cdot (40 - \frac{x}{10}) = 7770$

解得: $x_1 = 30$ $x_2 = 190$ (舍)

此时房价为 240 元.

(3) $W = (210 + x - 30)(40 - \frac{x}{10})$

$= -\frac{1}{10}(x - 110)^2 + 8410$

\therefore 当 $x = 90$ 时, $W_{\max} = 8370$

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江岸区九年级上期中考试答案 (第 5 页)

23.

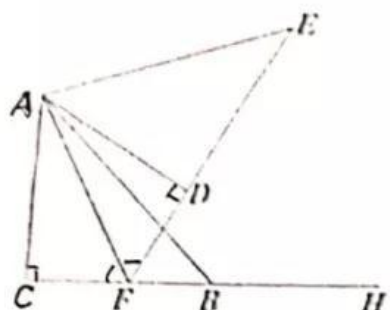


图 1

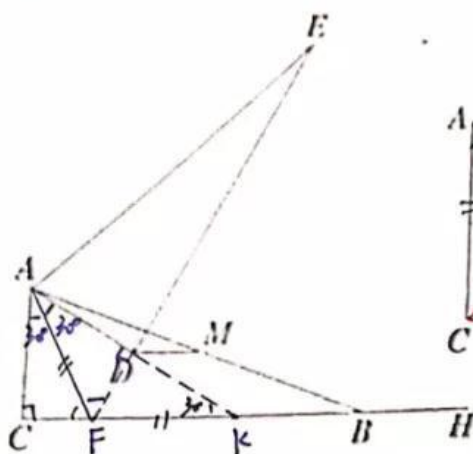


图 2

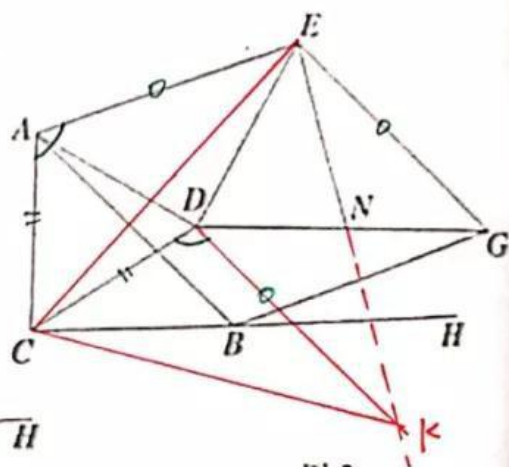


图 3

(1) $\because AC=AD$

$\therefore FA$ 平分 $\angle CFE$

(2) 由 (1) 知: AF 平分 $\angle CFE$

$\therefore \angle FAC = \angle FAD = 30^\circ$

$\angle AFC = \angle AFD = 60^\circ$

$\therefore \angle FKA = 30^\circ = \angle FAK$

$\therefore FA = FK$

$\therefore DM$ 为 $\triangle AKB$ 中位线

$\therefore DM = \frac{1}{2}BK$

$DE = CB = CK + BK$

$= \sqrt{3}AC + 2DM$

(3) 倍长 EN 至 K , 连 DK, CK, CE

易证: $\triangle DNK \cong \triangle GNE$

$\therefore EG = DK = AE$

\therefore 易证 $\triangle CAE \cong \triangle CDK$

$$S_{ADGE} = S_{ACDGE} - S_{\triangle ACD}$$

$$= S_{\triangle DEG} + S_{\triangle ACE} + S_{\triangle CDE} - S_{\triangle ACD}$$

$$= S_{\triangle DEK} + S_{\triangle DCK} + S_{\triangle CDE} - S_{\triangle ACD}$$

$$= S_{\triangle ECK} - S_{\triangle ACD}$$

$$= \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

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江岸区九年级上期中考试答案 (第 6 页)

24. (1) ①由题意可知: 对称轴 $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{b}{2} = 1$

$\therefore b = 2$

② 1) 若 $n+1 \leq 1, n \leq 0$

则 $x = n+1$ 时, $y_{\max} = 3$

$\therefore -(n+1)^2 + 2(n+1) + 4 = 3$

$n = \sqrt{2}$ 或 $n = -\sqrt{2}$

又: $n \leq 0$

$\therefore n = -\sqrt{2}$

2) 若 $n < 1 < n+1$

即 $0 < n < 1$

$x = 1$ 时, $y \neq 3$

故舍去

3) 若 $n \geq 1$

$x = n$ 时, $y_{\max} = 3$

$-n^2 + 2n + 4 = 3$

$n = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

综上所述, $n = -\sqrt{2}$ 或 $n = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

(2) $y_1 \leq y_2$, 即 $y_1 - y_2 \leq 0$

$\therefore -x^2 + bx + 4 - (2x - b + 9) \leq 0$

$-x^2 + (b-2)x + b-5 \leq 0$

令 $y_3 = -x^2 + (b-2)x + b-5$

即 $y_3 \leq 0$ 在 $x \geq 0$ 时恒成立.

① 若 $\Delta \leq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = (2-b)^2 + 4(b-5) \leq 0$



$b^2 \leq 16$

$-4 \leq b \leq 4$

② 若 $\Delta > 0$



\Rightarrow 即 $b-5 \leq 0$

$\Delta \geq 0$

对称轴 $\frac{b-2}{2} < 0$

$\therefore b \leq -4$

③ 综上所述, $b \leq 4$

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