

武昌路区 九 年级 上学期 期中考试答案 (第 1 页)

选择填空.

1~5. CCBAD

6~10. DADBB

11. -6

12. $x_1=3, x_2=-1$

13. 750

14. $2\sqrt{5}\text{cm}$ 或 $4\sqrt{5}\text{cm}$

15. (6058, 1)

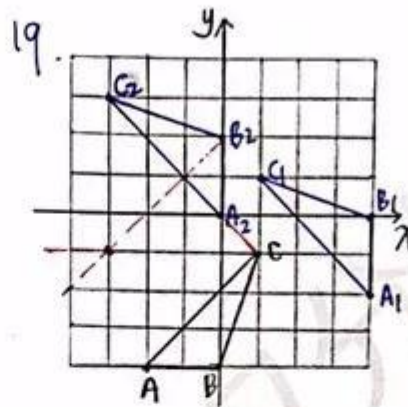
16. $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$

解答题

17. 解: $x^2+4x+4=7$
 $(x+2)^2=7$
 $x+2=\pm\sqrt{7}$
 $\therefore x_1=-2+\sqrt{7}, x_2=-2-\sqrt{7}$

18. (1) $\Delta=(2a-1)^2-4 \times 1 \times a^2 \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow a \leq \frac{1}{4}$

(2) 由韦达: $x_1+x_2=1-2a, x_1x_2=a^2$
 $\therefore x_1^2+x_2^2=7 \therefore (1-2a)^2-2a^2=7$
 $\Rightarrow a_1=3, a_2=-1 \quad \text{又} \because a \leq \frac{1}{4} \therefore a=-1$



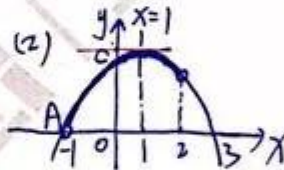
(1) $C(1, 1)$

(2) 如图

(3) $(-3, -1)$

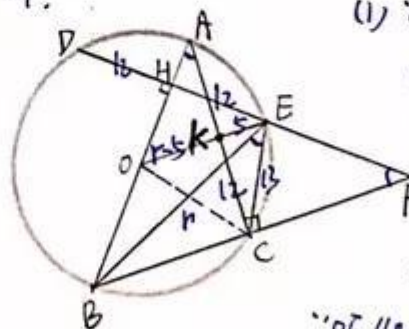
20. (1) 把 $A(-1, 0)$ 和 $C(0, 3)$ 代入抛物线解析式

$$\begin{cases} a-2+c=0 \\ c=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ c=3 \end{cases} \therefore y=-x^2+2x+3$$



$0 < y \leq 4$

21.



(1) $\because \angle BPC = \angle BEC$
 $\angle BAC = \angle F$ (8字)
 $\therefore \angle BEC = \angle F$

(2) $\because OA \perp DE$
 $\therefore DH = EH = \frac{1}{2}DE = 12$

$\because OE \parallel BC \Rightarrow OE \perp AC \therefore CK = AK$

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABE} = \frac{1}{2} \times OA \times EH = \frac{1}{2} \times OE \times AK \therefore AK = EH = 12$

$\therefore CK = 12$ 在 $\triangle CKE$ 中, $EK = \sqrt{13^2 - 12^2} = 5$

在 $\triangle COK$ 中, $r^2 = 12^2 + (r-5)^2 \Rightarrow r = \frac{169}{10}$

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22. (1) EH和FG(为)所用木栏: $x-1$
 DC用木栏: x
 BC用木栏: $45-2(x-1)-x = 47-3x$
 \therefore BC边长: $47-3x+1 = 48-3x$

(2) 由题意可知
 $\begin{cases} AB \leq 15 \\ BC \leq 21 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq 15 \\ 48-3x \leq 21 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 9 \leq x \leq 15$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{矩形}ABCD} &= x(48-3x) \\ &= -3x^2 + 48x \\ &= -3(x-8)^2 + 192 \end{aligned}$$

当 $-3(x-8)^2 + 192 = 180$ 时

$\Rightarrow x_1 = 10, x_2 = 6$

又: $9 \leq x \leq 15 \therefore x = 10$

(3) 能比 180m^2 更大

$$S = -3(x-8)^2 + 192$$

$x=8$ 时, 开口向下, 对称轴 $x=8$
 $\therefore 9 \leq x \leq 15$ 时, S 随 x 增大而减小

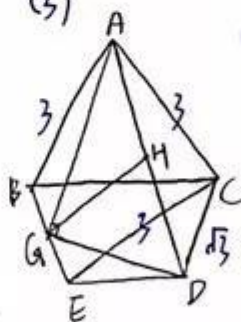
当 $x=9$ 时, $S_{\text{max}} = -3 + 192 = 189 (\text{m}^2)$

23. (1) $AB \perp BD$ 且 $AB = \sqrt{3}BD$

(2) (按序脚拉脚卸)

$\Rightarrow \triangle ABG \cong \triangle KEQ$ (SAS)
 $\Rightarrow AB \perp EK \Rightarrow KE = AC$
 又连 KE 及 AC 于 T
 $\therefore AB \parallel KT \therefore \angle KTC = \angle BAC = 60^\circ$
 \Rightarrow 四边形 $STED$ 对角互补
 $\therefore \angle KED = \angle ACD$
 $\therefore \triangle KED \cong \triangle ACD$ (SAS)
 $\Rightarrow DA = DK, \angle ADK = 120^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow AG \perp DG$ 且 $AG = \sqrt{3}DG$

(3)



由(2)知, $AG \perp DG$

$Rt\triangle AGD$ 中, H 为 AD 中点

$\therefore GH = \frac{1}{2}AD$

$\triangle CDE$ 中 $\Rightarrow CD = \frac{CE}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$

$\triangle ACD$ 中 $AC - CD \leq AD \leq AC + CD$
 (共线取等)

即 $3 - \sqrt{3} \leq AD \leq 3 + \sqrt{3}$

$\therefore \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq GH \leq \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{2}$

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24. $y = ax^2 - 4ax + 3a \quad (a > 0)$

$= a(x^2 - 4x + 3)$

$= a(x-1)(x-3)$

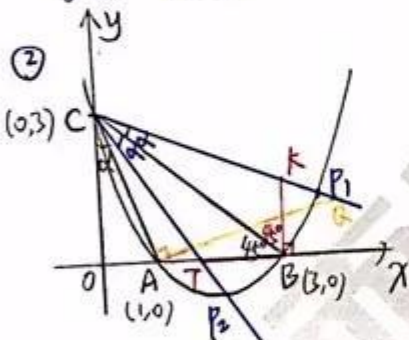
$\therefore A(1,0), B(3,0)$

(1) ① $AB = 2, C(0,3a)$

$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times CO = 3$

$\therefore a = 1$

$\therefore y = x^2 - 4x + 3$



如图所示, 存在 P_1 和 P_2 使 $\angle P_1CB + \angle ACB = 45^\circ$

1° $\Rightarrow \angle ACP_1 = 45^\circ$, 过 A 作 $AQ \perp AC$ 交 l_1 于 Q

由三垂直 $\Rightarrow Q(4,1) \Rightarrow l_{AQ}: y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$

联立 l_{AQ} 和 抛物线: $x^2 - 4x + 3 = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$

$x(x - \frac{7}{2}) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x_{P_1} = \frac{7}{2}$

2° 过 B 作 $BK \perp x$ 轴交 l_1 于 K , 设 l_2 与 x 轴交点为 T

$\Rightarrow \triangle CBT \cong \triangle BKA (ASA) \therefore BT = BK$

$\therefore K(3, \frac{3}{2}) \Rightarrow T(\frac{7}{2}, 0)$

$\Rightarrow l_1: y = -2x + 3$

联立 l_1 和 抛物线 $\Rightarrow x_{P_2} = 2$

$\therefore P$ 的横坐标范围为: $2 \leq x_P \leq \frac{7}{2}$

(2) 设 $l_{AQ}: y = k(x-1)$ 则 $D(0, -k)$

$l_{BQ}: y = t(x-3)$ 则 $E(0, -3t)$

$CD = 3a + k, DE = 3t - k$

联立 l_{AQ} 和 抛物线 $\Rightarrow ax^2 - (4a+k)x + 3a+k = 0$

由韦达 $\begin{cases} x_A + x_Q = \frac{4a+k}{a} = 1 + x_Q \\ x_A \cdot x_Q = \frac{3a+k}{a} = x_Q \end{cases} \therefore x_A = 1 \therefore x_Q = \frac{3a+k}{a}$

联立 l_{BQ} 和 抛物线 $\Rightarrow ax^2 - (4a+t)x + 3a+3t = 0$

由韦达 $x_B \cdot x_Q = \frac{3a+3t}{a} \therefore x_B = 3 \therefore x_Q = \frac{a+t}{a}$

$\therefore \frac{3a+k}{a} = \frac{a+t}{a} \therefore t = 2a+k$

$\frac{CD}{CE} = \frac{3a+k}{3t-k} = \frac{3a+k}{3(2a+k)-k} = \frac{3a+k}{6a+2k} = \frac{1}{2}$

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