

东湖高新区 九年级 数学 期中考试答案 (第 1 页)

一. 选择题

1-5: CCDBA 6-10: BCBBD.

二. 填空题

11. -4 和 3 12. $x=1$ 13. 69°

14. $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$; $(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2})^n$ 15. $x_1=0, x_2=0$ 16. 4

三. 解答题.

17. 解: $\because a=1, b=-1, c=-1$

$$\therefore \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 + 4 = 5 > 0$$

\therefore 方程有两个不相等实根

$$\therefore x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

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

18. 证明:

$\because A, B$ 是 OD 上的点, C 为 AB 中点,

$$\therefore AC = BC, \angle AOC = \angle BOC$$

且 $AO = BO$

$$\therefore \angle AOB = 120^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle AOC = \angle BOC = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore AO = CO = AC = BO = BC$$

\therefore 四边形 $OACB$ 为菱形.

19. 设镜框宽 x cm.

$$\text{则 } (30+2x)(20+2x) - 20 \cdot 30 = 20 \cdot 300 \cdot \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\therefore 4x^2 + 100x - 216 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 25x - 54 = 0$$

$$(x+27)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\therefore x_1 = -27, x_2 = 2$$

\therefore 镜框宽应为 2 cm.

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20. 画图略.

(1) $D(6, 2)$.

(2) $E(3, -3)$

(3) $F(7, -2)$

(4) $M(2, -2)$.

\therefore 在 $Rt\triangle OBD$ 中 $OB=OA=8-x$

$\therefore x^2 + 4^2 = (8-x)^2$

$x = 3$

$\therefore OA = 8 - x = 5$

\therefore 半径 OA 为 5.

21. (1) 证明:

$\because AB, AC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的两条弦, $\widehat{AB} = \widehat{AC}$

$\therefore AB = AC$

又 $\because OB = OC$

\therefore 在 $\triangle ABO$ 和 $\triangle ACO$ 中

$$\begin{cases} AB = AC \\ OB = OC \\ AO = AO \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABO \cong \triangle ACO (SSS)$

$\therefore \angle BAO = \angle CAO$

$\therefore AO$ 平分 $\angle BAC$.

(2) 延长 AO 交 BC 于 D 点, 连接 BO .

由 (1) 得 $AB = AC$, AO 平分 $\angle BAC$

$\therefore AD \perp BC$.

$\therefore BD = DC = \frac{1}{2}BC = 4$

设 OD 为 x , 则 $AB = 4\sqrt{5}$, $BD = 4$

则 $AD = 8$, 即 $AO = 8 - x$

22.

(1) 40 , 4560 , $y = -10x + 900$

(2) $W = (x - 40)y$
 $= (x - 40)(-10x + 900)$

即 $W = -10(x - 65)^2 + 6250$

$\because -10 < 0$, 开口向下. 当 $40 < x \leq 65$ 时, W 随 x 增大而增大; 当 $x > 65$ 时, W 随 x 增大而减小.

\therefore 当 $x = 65$ 时, $W_{\max} = 6250$

(3) $W' = (x + m - 40)(-10x + 900)$
 $= -10x^2 + (1300 - 10m)x + 900m - 36000$

$\because m > 0 \therefore x_{\text{对}} = \frac{130 - m}{2} < 65$

且 $x > 68$.

\therefore 当 $x = 68$ 时, $W_{\max} = 6600$

即 解得 $m = 2$

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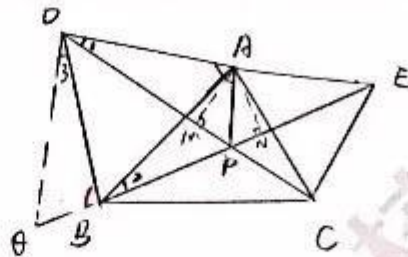
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23. (1) ① 证明:

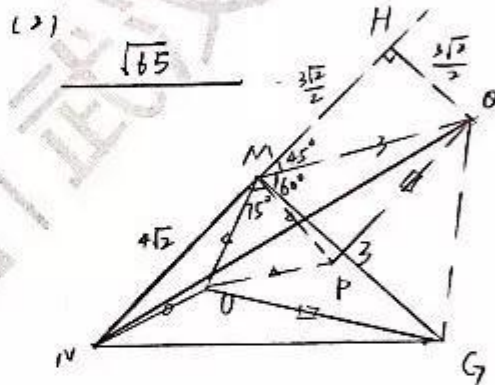
$\because \triangle ABD, \triangle ACE$ 均为等边三角形
 $\therefore AD=AB, AC=AE$
 $\therefore \angle DAC = \angle BAE$
 $\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle ABE$ (SAS)
 $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2, \angle DAB = \angle CPB = 60^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle BPC = 120^\circ$
 过 A 作 $AM \perp DC, AN \perp BE$
 $\therefore S_{\triangle ADC} = S_{\triangle ABE}, DC = BE$
 $\therefore AM = AN$
 $\therefore \angle APD = \angle APE = 60^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle APB = \angle APC = \angle BPC = 120^\circ$
 即 P 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的费马点.

② 过 D 作 $\angle ODP = 60^\circ$, 交 PB 延长线于 Q.

$\therefore \angle ODP = \angle BDA = 60^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3$
 又 $\because \angle APB = 120^\circ$
 在四边形 $ADBP$ 中
 $\angle DBP + \angle DAP = 180^\circ$
 又 $\because \angle DBQ + \angle DBP = 180^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle DBQ = \angle DAP$
 $\therefore \triangle DBQ \cong \triangle DAP$ (ASA)
 $\therefore DP = BQ, OQ = OP$
 又 $\because \angle ODP = 60^\circ$
 $\therefore OP = OQ = AP + PB$.



$\therefore AP + BP + CP = BQ + BP + CP = PQ + CP = DC$
 即 $PA + PB + PC = BE = DC$.



作等边 $\triangle MGB, \triangle MOP$.
 即 $(ON + OM + OG)_{\min} = NG$.
 解 $\triangle MGH$ 即可.

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24. (1) \because 与 y 轴交于 $C(0, -3)$

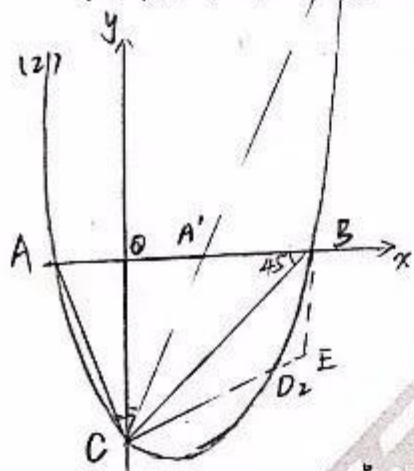
$$\therefore -m-1 = -3$$

$$m = 2$$

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

$$\text{即 } y = (x-3)(x+1)$$

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



(2) $\because \angle ACO + \angle BCO = 45^\circ$

① 且由(1)知 $\angle OCB = 45^\circ$

\therefore 作 A 关于 O 的对称点 A'
连接 CA' 并延长, 即为 D_1 .

$$\therefore A'(1, 0), C(0, -3)$$

设 $D_1C = y = kx + b$.

$$\text{将 } A', C \text{ 代入得: } y = 3x - 3$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y = 3x - 3 \\ y = x^2 - 2x - 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = -3 \end{cases} \text{ (舍)} \quad \begin{cases} x = 5 \\ y = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore D_1(5, 12)$$

② 过 B 作 $BE \perp AB$, 交 CD_1 延长线于 E .

$$\therefore \angle OBC = \angle EBC = 45^\circ$$

$$\angle D_1CB = \angle D_2CB, CB = CB$$

$$\therefore \triangle A'BC \cong \triangle EBC (\text{ASA})$$

$$\therefore BE = A'B = 2$$

$$\therefore E(3, -2)$$

$$\text{又 } C(0, -3)$$

$$\therefore \text{直线 } CE: y = \frac{1}{3}x - 3$$

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{3}x - 3 \\ y = x^2 - 2x - 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } D_2\left(\frac{7}{3}, -\frac{20}{9}\right)$$

(3). 由半角可分析得 $MN^2 = BN^2 + CN^2$

设 $M(t, t-3)$, 则 $N(3-t, -t)$.

$$\therefore BC: y = x - 3$$

$$\text{且 } \begin{cases} y = x - 3 \\ y = x^2 - 2x - 3 + m \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 3x + m = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_M + x_N = 3 \\ x_M x_N = m \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore N(3-t, -t)$$

$$\therefore CM^2 = 2t^2, BN^2 = 2t^2, MN^2 = 8t^2 - 24t + 18$$

\therefore 得 $M\left(\frac{6-3\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{-3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ 代入抛物线

$$\therefore m = \frac{9\sqrt{2}-9}{2}$$

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