

武昌区九年级上 期中考试答案 (第 1 页)

一. 选择.

1~5. B, B, C, C, C 6~10. C, C, A, D, A.

二. 填空题

11. 1 12. (2, -3) 13. 50° 14. $x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0$ 15. $\frac{9}{4}m$ 16. $\frac{30}{7}$

三. 解答题.

17. 解: $(x+3)^2 = 5$
 $x_1 = -3 + \sqrt{5}$ $x_2 = -3 - \sqrt{5}$

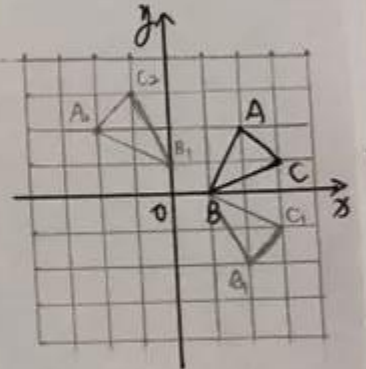
18. 解: $\because C$ 为弧 AB 的中点.
 $\therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BC}$
 $\therefore \angle AOC = \angle BOC = 60^\circ$
 $AC = BC$
 $\because AO = CO = BO$
 $\therefore \triangle AOC$ 为等边三角形
 $\therefore AC = AO = CO = BO = BC$
 \therefore 四边形 $OACB$ 为菱形.

19. 1) $\Delta = [2(k-1)]^2 - 4k^2 \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow k \leq \frac{1}{2}$
 2) 由韦达知: $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 2k - 2 \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = k^2 \end{cases}$
 $\therefore 2k - 2 = 1 - k^2$
 $k_1 = -3$ $k_2 = 1$

$\because k \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 才有实数根.
 $\therefore k = -3$.

20. 1) 如图.

- 2) $C(-1, 3)$
- 3) $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$



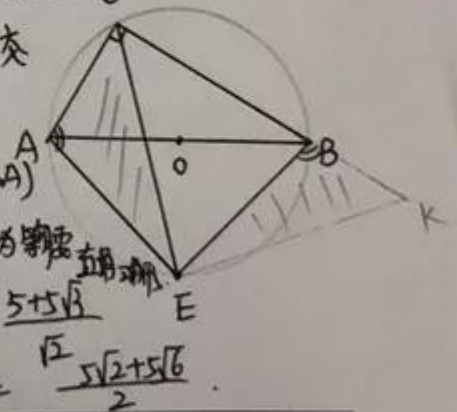
2) 解: 1) $\angle ABC = \angle BEC = 90^\circ$, $BC = 5\sqrt{3}$, $AB = 10$.

过 E 点作 $EK \perp CE$, 交 CB 延长线于 K 点.

$\therefore \triangle BEC \cong \triangle BEK$ (ASA)

$\therefore EC = EK$, $\triangle CEK$ 为等腰直角三角形.

$\therefore CE = \frac{AC + BC}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5 + 5\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{6}}{2}$



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武昌区 九年级上 期中考试答案 (第 2 页)

21. (2) 过C点作CH⊥AB于H.

连OE

∵ CE平分∠ACB

∴ $\widehat{AE} = \widehat{BE}$

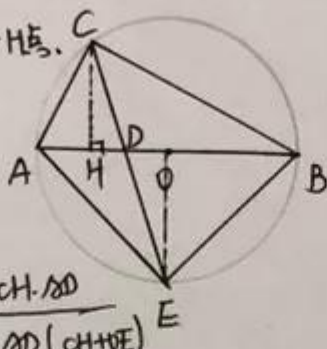
OE⊥AB

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ODC}}{S_{\triangle OCE}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}CH \cdot OD}{\frac{1}{2}OD \cdot (CH+OE)}$$

$$= \frac{CH}{CH+OE}$$

$$OE=5, CH = \frac{1}{2}CB = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ODC}}{S_{\triangle OCE}} = \frac{\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} + 5} = 2\sqrt{3} - 3$$



22. 解: (1) $y = 50 - \frac{x}{10}$ ($10 \leq x \leq 160$ 且 x 为 10 的整数倍)

(2) $w = (50 - \frac{x}{10})(180 + x - 20)$

$$\Rightarrow w = -\frac{1}{10}x^2 + 34x + 8000$$

(3) 对称轴 $x = \frac{b}{-2a} = 170$

开口朝下.

∴ 离对称轴越近 w 越大.

$$\therefore 10 \leq x \leq 160$$

$$\therefore x=160, w_{\max} = 10880$$

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23. 1) $BM + DN = MN$ (夹半角).

2) $\because BM = CM = 1$
 且 $DN = x, CN = 2 - x$.

由 1) 可知: $MN = BM + DN = 1 + x$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CMN$ 中.

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

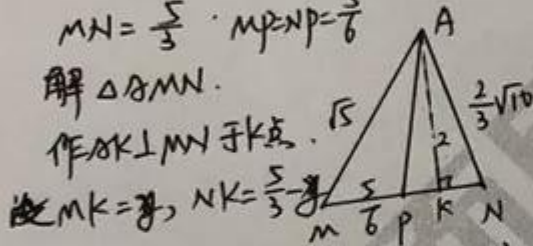
$$x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore AM = \sqrt{5}, AN = \sqrt{1^2 + DN^2} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{10}$$

$$MN = \frac{5}{3}, MP = NP = \frac{5}{6}$$

解 $\triangle AMN$.

作 $AK \perp MN$ 于 K 点.



$$MK = x, NK = \frac{5}{3} - x$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{5})^2 - x^2 = (\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{10})^2 - (\frac{5}{3} - x)^2$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\therefore MK = 1, PK = MK - MP = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$AK = \sqrt{AM^2 - MK^2} = 2$$

$$\therefore AP = \sqrt{AK^2 + PK^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + (\frac{1}{6})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{145}}{6}$$

方法二: 建系.

13) 最大值 2 ; 最小值 $4\sqrt{2} - 4$.

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武昌区 九年级 上 期中考试答案 (第 3 页)

24. 1) $S_{\triangle POB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot OB \cdot x_P = 10$

$\therefore OB = 4$
 \therefore 对称轴 $x = \frac{-2a}{-2a} = 1$
 $\therefore x_A = -1 \quad x_B = 3$
 $A(-1, 0) \quad B(3, 0)$ 代入

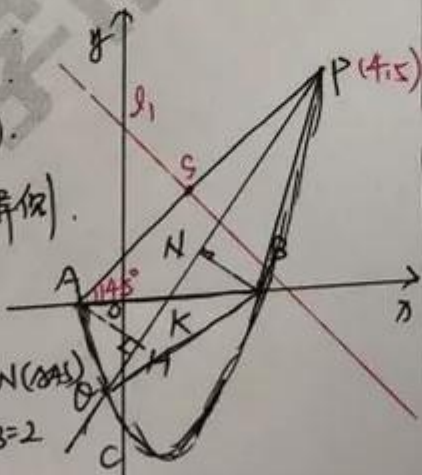
$a + 2a + m = 0$ ①
 $P(4, 5)$ 代入
 $16a - 8a + m = 0$
 $\Rightarrow a = 1, m = -3$
 $y = x^2 - 2x - 3$

12) 1° A, B 在 P 同侧

$\Rightarrow AB \parallel PO$
 $\therefore y_A = y_B = 5$
 $\frac{x_A + x_B}{2} = 1$
 $\therefore x_0 = 2$
 $\therefore O(-2, 5)$

2° A, B 在 P 异侧

$S_{\triangle APD} = S_{\triangle BPD}$
 $\Rightarrow AH = BN$
 $\therefore \triangle AKH \cong \triangle BKN$
 $\therefore AK = BK = \frac{1}{2} AB = 2$
 $K(1, 0)$



1 $K(1, 0) \quad P(4, 5)$

设 $l_{KP}: y = kx + b$
 $\begin{cases} k + b = 0 \\ 4k + b = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = \frac{5}{3} \\ b = -\frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$

$y = \frac{5}{3}x - \frac{5}{3}$
 联立抛物线 $\begin{cases} y = \frac{5}{3}x - \frac{5}{3} \\ y = x^2 - 2x - 3 \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{11}{3}x - \frac{4}{3} = 0$
 $(3x - 4)(x + 1) = 0$
 $x_1 = 4$ (舍) $x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$
 $\therefore O(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{20}{9})$

13) 取对称点 $K(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2})$. $l_{AP}: y = x + 1$

设 OM 过 A, C, P 三点
 M 在 OM 中垂线 l_1 上
 $l_1: y = -(x - \frac{3}{2}) + \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow y = -x + 4$
 设 $M(a, -a + 4)$. $MA^2 = MC^2$
 $\Rightarrow (a+1)^2 + (-a+4)^2 = a^2 + (-a+7)^2$
 $a = 4$

$M(4, 0)$. $r = 5$. $MD = 5$

设 $D(m, m^2 - 2m - 3)$
 $(m-4)^2 + (m-3)(m+1)^2 = 25$

$\Rightarrow m_1 = 0 \quad m_2 = -1 \quad m_3 = 1 \quad D(1, -4)$

$C_{PACD} = PA + AC + CD + PD = 5\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{10} + \sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{10}$
 $= 6\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{10}$

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