

A卷.

一. 选择题

1. 答案: A

2. 答案: A

解析: Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中. $\cos A = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{5}{13}$. $AB=13$. 则 $AC=5$.

3. 答案: C

4. 答案: D

解析: ④ 过点 $(2, 3)$. 则 $k=6$.

5. 答案: C

解析: 总个数: $9 \div \frac{1}{3} = 27$ (个). 则黑球个数: $27 - 9 = 18$ (个)

6. 答案: B

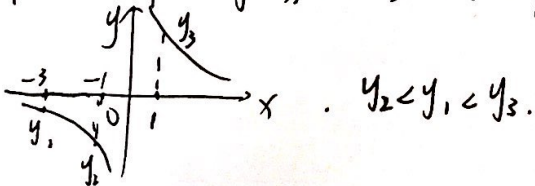
解析: 由垂径定理得: MN 所在直线为直径. 2个直径交点即为圆心. 则需 2次.

7. 答案: C

解析: 由题 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle BCD$. 则 $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{BC}{CD}$. $\frac{6}{4} = \frac{4}{CD}$ 则 $CD = \frac{8}{3}$

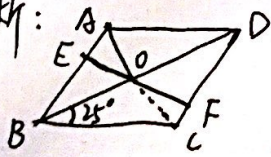
8. 答案: B

解析: 反比例函数 $y = \frac{3}{x}$. $k=3 > 0$. 则 y 随 x 增大而减小. (如图).



9. 答案: C

解析: 在菱形 $ABCD$ 中. $AB=BC=CD=DA$. 由题 $AE=CF$. 则 $BE=FD$.



$\triangle BOE \cong \triangle DOF$. 则 $BO=OD$. O 为对角线 BD 中点. 连接 OC . 对

角先 $BD \perp AC$ 交于 O 点. $AC \perp BD$. $\angle OAD = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \angle ADB$
 $= 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \angle DBL = 90^\circ - \angle DBL$

10. 答案: D

解析: A选项: $a=1$ 时. $y = -x^2 - 4x + 1$. $y_{max} = \frac{4ac-b^2}{4a} = \frac{-4-16}{-4} = 5$. A正确.

B选项: $a=1$ 时. $y = x^2 - 4x - 1$. 对称轴: $x=2$. 开口向上. $x \geq 2$ 时. y 随 x 增大而增大.

C选项: 与 a 取值无关. $y = x^2 - 11a - 4x$. 令 $x^2 - 1 = 0$. 当 $x=1$. $y=-4$. $(1, -4)$ B正确.

D选项: $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-4)^2 - 4(1-a)a = 16 + 4a^2 > 0$. 或 当 $x=-1$. $y=4$ $(-1, 4)$. C错误.

② 当 $a=0$. 方程为一元一次方程. $y = -4x$. 只有 1 个交点. \therefore D 错误.



二. 填空题

11. 答案: 2

12. 答案: $k \geq -\frac{1}{4}$

解析: 由题: $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (2k+1)^2 - 4k^2 \geq 0$. 则 $4k+1 \geq 0$. $k \geq -\frac{1}{4}$

13. 答案: $\frac{3}{4}$

解析: $S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{1}{4} S_{\text{矩形} ABCD} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3 \times 4 = 3$. $\triangle MON \sim \triangle BOC$. 且相似比为 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle MON}}{S_{\triangle BOC}} = \frac{1}{4}$. 则 $S_{\triangle MON} = \frac{3}{4}$

14. 答案: 35°

解析: 由题中尺规作图: BD 为 $\angle ABC$ 角平分线. $\widehat{CD} = \widehat{CD}$. $\angle DBC = \frac{1}{2} \angle DOC = 35^\circ$.
则 $\angle ABD = \angle DBC = 35^\circ$.



5. [答案] 11-6 (2) $x_1=3, x_2=-2$

[解析] (1) $(-\frac{1}{2}) + \sqrt{5} - 6 \sin 45^\circ - (3-\sqrt{2})$

$$= -3 + 2\sqrt{2} - 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - (3-\sqrt{2})$$

$$= -3 + 2\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2} - 3 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$= -6$$

(2) $x^2 - 3x + 2x - 6 = 0.$

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

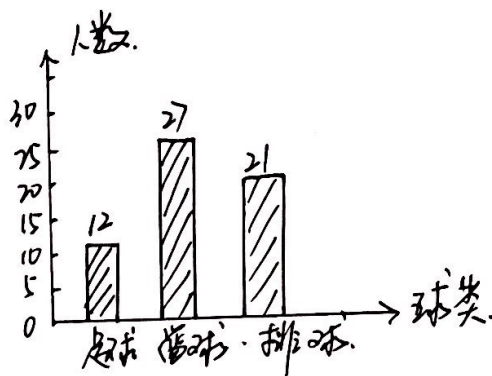
$$(x-3)(x+2) = 0.$$

$$\therefore x_1=3, x_2=-2$$

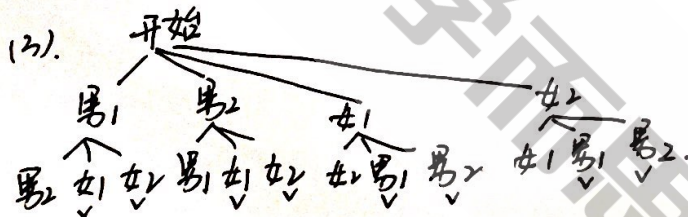
6. [答案] (1) 21人, 如图所示. (2) 180人. (3) $\frac{2}{3}$

[解析] (1) 由题可得: $\frac{12}{20} = 60$ (人).

$$\therefore \text{喜爱排球的人数} = 60 - 12 - 27 = 21 \text{ (人)}.$$



(2) $\frac{27}{60} \times 400 = 180$ (人).



共 $2 \times 4 = 12$ 种情况.

恰好抽到一男一女有 8 种情况.

$$\therefore \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

7. [答案] 57.7 海里.

[解析]: 过点 P 作 PD ⊥ AB 于点 D.

由题可得 $PB = 50\sqrt{2}$ 海里, $\angle APD = 60^\circ$

\therefore 在 $Rt\triangle PDB$ 中, $PD = BD = 50$ (海里)

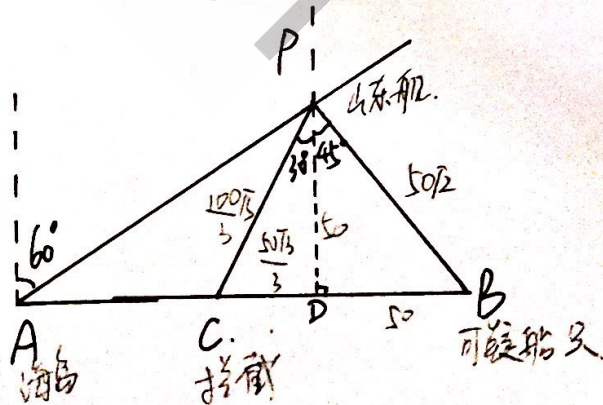
$\therefore \angle DPC = 30^\circ$.

\therefore 在 $Rt\triangle CPD$ 中, $CD = \frac{50}{\sqrt{3}}$ (海里).

$$PC = \frac{100\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ (海里)}.$$

在 $Rt\triangle APD$ 中, $AD = 50\sqrt{3}$ (海里)

$\therefore AC = AD - DC = \frac{100\sqrt{3}}{3}$ (海里) ≈ 57.7 海里. \therefore 可疑船只距海岛 A 还有 57.7 海里.



18. [答案] 10, 如 (2) $4\sqrt{5}$.

[解析] 1. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形.

$\therefore AB \parallel CD, AB = CD.$

由题意得 $AE = CF.$

$\therefore AB - AE = CD - CF.$

$\therefore BE = DF.$

\therefore 四边形 $DEBF$ 是平行四边形 (一组对边平行且相等, 四边形是平行四边形).

(2) $\because AF \perp DE$ 于 $DAB.$

$\therefore \angle DAF = \angle FAB.$

又 $\because DC \parallel AB.$

$\therefore \angle FAB = \angle DFA.$

$\therefore \angle DAF = \angle DFA.$

$\therefore AD = DF.$

又 \because 四边形 $DEBF$ 是平行四边形.

$\therefore BE = DF.$

$\therefore AD = DF = BE = 5.$

在 $\triangle ADE$ 中, $AE^2 + DE^2 = AD^2$

$\therefore \triangle ADE$ 是以 $\angle AED = 90^\circ$ 的直角 $\triangle.$

$\therefore \angle FBA = 90^\circ.$

在 $Rt\triangle AFB$ 中, $AF = \sqrt{AB^2 + BF^2}$
 $= \sqrt{(2+5)^2 + 4^2}$
 $= 4\sqrt{5}.$

$\therefore AF$ 的长为 $4\sqrt{5}$.

19. [答案] 10, $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$ (2) 2. (3) P 点为 $(0, 1)$ 或 $(0, \sqrt{2})$ 或 $(0, -\sqrt{2})$ 或 $(0, 2)$.

[解析] 1. 由题意得: $B(2, 1)$

$\therefore E(1, 1) F(2, \frac{1}{2}).$

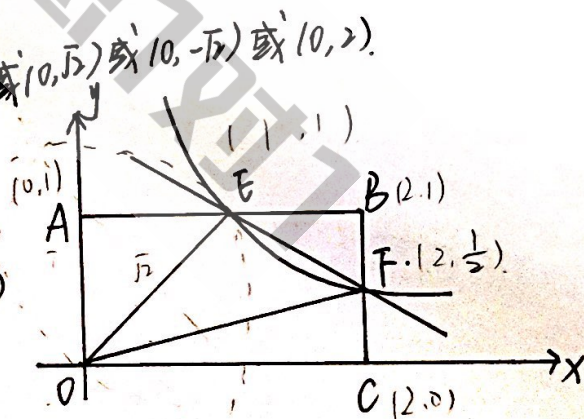
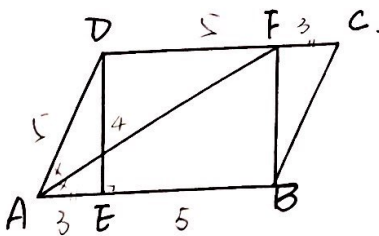
设直线的解析式为 $y = kx + b (k \neq 0)$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 1 = k + b \\ \frac{1}{2} = 2k + b \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) S_{\text{四边形} BEOF} &= S_{\text{矩形} OACB} - S_{\triangle AOE} - S_{\triangle OCF} \\ &= 2 \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 2 \times 1 - 1 = 2. \end{aligned}$$



(3) 由题意得:

$P_1(0, 1)$

$P_2(0, 2)$

$P_3(0, \sqrt{2})$

$P_4(0, -\sqrt{2})$



20. [答案] (1) 证明见解析
 (2) $\frac{2}{5}$
 (3) $4\sqrt{2}$

[解析] (1) $\because AD$ 是直径.
 $\therefore \angle ACD = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle ACE = 90^\circ$
 $\because BO$ 平分 $\angle BAD$
 $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle CAD$
 $\therefore \triangle AEC \cong \triangle ADC$ (ASA)

(2) 如图示.
 $\because BE:AB = 3:2$
 \therefore 设 $BE = 3a$, 则 $AB = 2a$.

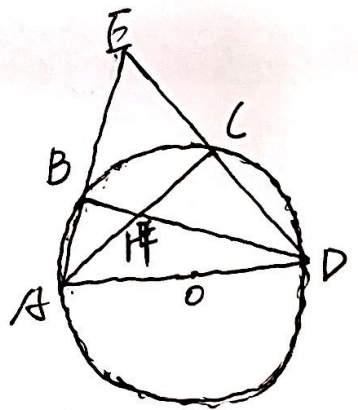
$\therefore AE = 5a$
 $\because AD$ 是直径
 $AE = AD = 5a$

在 $Rt\triangle ABD$ 中由勾股定理得

$$BD = \sqrt{AD^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{4}a$$

$\because AC$ 平分 $\angle BAD$.

由角平分线性质得:



$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{BH}{HD}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2a}{5a} = \frac{BH}{\sqrt{21}a - BH}$$

$$\text{解得 } BH = \frac{2\sqrt{21}a}{7}$$

$$\therefore HD = \frac{\sqrt{21}a}{7}$$

在 $Rt\triangle ABH$ 中, 由勾股定理得

$$AH = \sqrt{AB^2 - BH^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{70}a}{7}$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle BDC$$

$$\therefore \triangle BAH \sim \triangle CDH$$

$$\therefore \frac{AH}{BH} = \frac{HD}{HC}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{70}a}{7}}{\frac{2\sqrt{21}a}{7}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{21}a}{7}}{HC}$$

$$\text{解得 } HC = \frac{3\sqrt{70}a}{14}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AH}{HC} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{70}a}{7}}{\frac{3\sqrt{70}a}{14}} = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

办 = 7H



c3)

连接 OC 交 BD 于点 M

$$\therefore \angle CAO = \angle OCA$$

$$\therefore \angle ACO = \angle CAO = \angle BAH$$

$$\therefore AH = HC$$

$$\therefore \triangle BAH \cong \triangle MCH \text{ (ASA)}$$

$$\therefore AB \parallel CO$$

$$\therefore OC \perp BD$$

可证 OM 为 $\triangle ABD$ 的中位线

$$\text{设 } OM = a, \text{ 则 } AB = MC = 2a$$

可证 $\triangle ABF \sim \triangle OCF$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{OC} = \frac{AF}{OF}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2a}{3a} = \frac{6}{6+3a}$$

$$\therefore a = 1$$

$$\therefore AO = OC = 3$$

$$\therefore AD = 6, AB = 2$$

由勾股定理得:

$$BD = \sqrt{AD^2 - AB^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

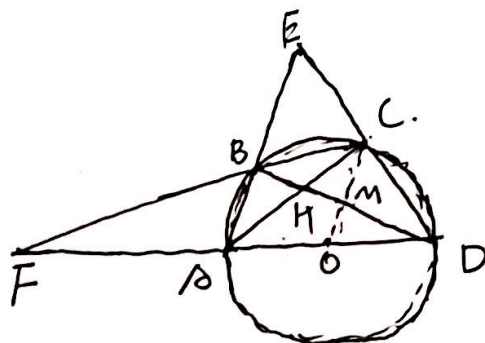
$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot BD = 4\sqrt{2}$$

由 (1) 知 C 为 ED 的中点

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BEC} = S_{\triangle BCD}$$

$$\therefore AH = HC$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BCD} = S_{\triangle ABD} = 4\sqrt{2}$$



21. 答案: $2\sqrt{5}$

解析: 由韦达定理, $a+b=2\sqrt{5}$, $ab=1$

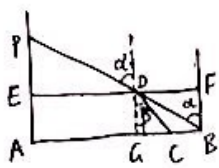
$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a+b}{ab} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{1} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

22. 答案: $\frac{4}{3}$

解析: 如图所示

过D作DG⊥AB

入射角为α
折射角为β



则 $\angle DBF = \alpha$, $\angle GDC = \beta$

在Rt△DBF中, $BF=12\text{cm}$, $DF=16\text{cm}$

$$\therefore DB = \sqrt{BF^2 + DF^2} = 20\text{cm}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sin \angle DBF = \frac{4}{5}$$

易知 $BG=DF=16\text{cm}$, 则 $GC=9\text{cm}$

$$DG=BF=12\text{cm}$$

在Rt△DGC中,

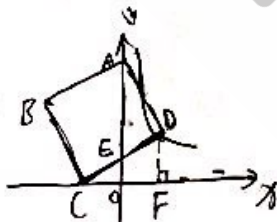
$$DC = \sqrt{9^2 + 12^2} = 15\text{cm}$$

$$\sin \beta = \sin \angle GDC = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{4}{3}$$

23. 答案: 4

解析: 如图



过D作DF⊥AE, 易知AD=CD=2√5

$$\therefore CE=DE=\sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore AE=5$$

又 $\angle CEO = \angle AED$, $\angle ADE = \angle AEC = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \triangle CEO \sim \triangle AED$

$$\therefore EO:CO:CE = ED:AD:AE = 1:2:\sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore OE=1, OC=2$$

又: E为中点, $Eo \parallel OF$

$\therefore Eo$ 为中位线

故 $DF=2$, $OF=2$ $P(2,2)$

$$k=1$$



24. 答案: $4\sqrt{2}$ 或 $4\sqrt{2}-4$

解法: $\because CA=CB,$

$$\therefore \angle CAB = \angle CBA$$

又由折叠性质

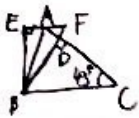
$$\angle CAB = \angle GAB$$

$$\therefore \angle EAB = \angle CBA$$

$$\therefore EF \parallel BC$$

可知 $\triangle ADF \sim \triangle CDB$

① 当 $\triangle BEF$ 为直角三角形, $\angle E = 90^\circ$ 时



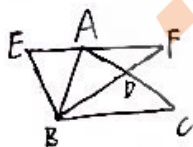
$$\therefore BC = 4, \angle C = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore BD = CD = 2\sqrt{2}, AD = 4 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{由相似性质: } \frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{AF}{BC}$$

$$\therefore BC = 4\sqrt{2} - 4$$

② 当 $\triangle BEF$ 为直角三角形, $\angle EBF = 90^\circ$ 时



由折叠性质, $\angle EBA = \angle DBA = \frac{1}{2} \angle EBF$

$$\therefore \angle ABD = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAB$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACB$$

由情况①中的 AD, BD 长度可得

$$AB = 4\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AB}{AC}$$

$$\therefore AD = 4(2 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$\therefore DC = 4(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

由 $\triangle ADF \sim \triangle CDB$

$$\frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{AF}{BC}$$

$$\therefore AF = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{又: } \angle E = \angle BDA = \angle C + \angle DBC = 45^\circ + 67.5^\circ - \angle ABD$$

$$\angle EBF = 2\angle ABD$$

$$\therefore \angle E + \angle EBF = 112.5^\circ + \angle ABD > 90^\circ$$

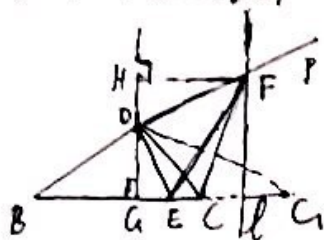
$\therefore \angle F$ 不可能为直角

综上, AF 长为 $4\sqrt{2}$ 或 $4\sqrt{2}-4$



25. 答案: $10\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{10}$

解析: 如图, 在 $\triangle DBC$ 中



过 D 作 $DG \perp BC$, 作 $FH \perp DG$ 于 H

$$\because \tan \angle DBC = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{DG}{DB}, DB = 10$$

$$\therefore DG = 2\sqrt{5}, BG = 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore GC = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore DC = 2\sqrt{10}$$

$\triangle DCF$ 周长最小值即为 $CF + DF$ 最小

$$\because FH \perp DG, DG \perp BC, \angle FDE = 90^\circ$$

$\therefore \triangle DGE \sim \triangle FHD$ (一线三垂直)

$$\therefore \frac{FH}{DG} = \frac{FD}{DE} = \tan \angle DFE = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore FH = 2DG = 4\sqrt{5}$$

即 F 在与 DG 距离为 $\sqrt{5}$ 的直线上运动

求 $(DF + CF)_{\min}$

作 C 点关于直线的对称点 C_1

连接 $DC_1 = (DF + CF)_{\min}$

$$CC_1 = 4\sqrt{5}, GC_1 = 6\sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{又} \because DG = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore PC_1 = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore (C_{\text{周长}})_{\min} = 10\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{10}$$



26. 答案: (1) $y=140$ ($0 < x \leq 4$); $y=10x+100$ ($4 < x \leq 12$)

(2)

解析: (1) $0 < x \leq 4$ 时, $y=140$

$4 < x \leq 12$ 时, 设 $y=kx+b$

将 $(4, 140)$, $(12, 220)$ 代入

$$\begin{cases} 140=4k+b \\ 220=12k+b \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} k=10 \\ b=100 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y=10x+100$$

(2) 设利润为 W 万元

当 $1 \leq x \leq 4$ 时

$$W=140\left(-\frac{1}{20}x+\frac{3}{2}\right)=-7x+210$$

W 随 x 的减小而增大.

当 $x=1$ 时

$$W_{\max}=203 \text{ (万元)}$$

当 $4 < x \leq 12$ 时

$$W=(10x+100)\left(-\frac{1}{20}x+\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$W=-\frac{1}{2}x^2+10x+150$$

$$W=-\frac{1}{2}(x-10)^2+200$$

当 $x=10$ 时, $W_{\max}=200$ (万元)

综上, 第 1 月利润最大, 为 203 万元



27. 答案: (1) 见解析 (2) $\frac{2}{3}$. (3) $\frac{8}{9}$.

解析: (1) $\because \angle BAP + \angle BPA = 90^\circ$

$$\angle BGN + \angle GEF = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{又} \because BE = BP \quad \therefore \angle BEP = \angle BPE = \angle GEF$$

$$\therefore \angle BAP = \angle BGN$$

(2) 设 $BP = BE = x$.

$$\because AB = CD = 6, BC = 8$$

$$\therefore BD = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$$

$$\therefore DE = 10 - x.$$

又 $\because AD \parallel BC$

$$\therefore AD = DE$$

$$\therefore 10 - x = 8 \quad \therefore x = 2.$$

$\because AD \parallel BC$,

$$\therefore \triangle AED \sim \triangle PEB$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{PE} = \frac{AD}{PB} = \frac{ED}{EB}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{EP} = \frac{8}{2} = 4.$$

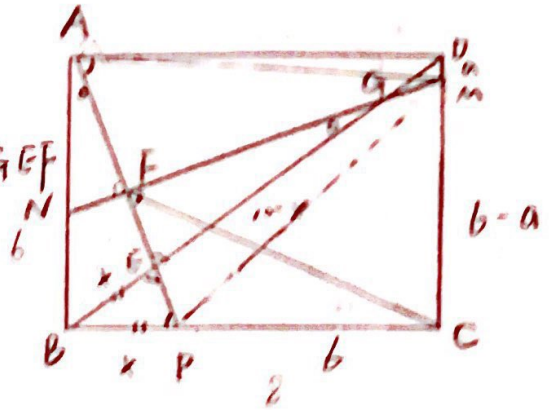
$$\text{又} AP = \sqrt{AB^2 + BP^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$\therefore EP = \frac{1}{5} AP = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

$$PF = \frac{1}{2} AP = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\therefore EF = \sqrt{10} - \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{PE}{EF} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}}{\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{5}} = \frac{2}{3}$$



3) 连接 MP . $\because \angle MFP = \angle MCP = 90^\circ$

$\therefore F, P, C, M$ 四点共圆.

$\therefore \angle CFM = \angle MPC$.

设 $CM = a$.

$\therefore FM$ 是 AP 的中垂线

$\therefore AM = MP$.

$$\therefore AM^2 = 8^2 + (b-a)^2$$

$$MP^2 = a^2 + 6^2$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle CFM = \tan \angle MPC = \frac{MC}{PC} = \frac{\frac{16}{3}}{6} = \frac{8}{9}$$



28. 答案: (1) $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 2$. (2) $P(-\frac{\sqrt{17}+3}{2}, -\frac{3\sqrt{17}+7}{2})$, $Q(\frac{\sqrt{17}-3}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{17}-7}{2})$, (3) $K(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{21-\sqrt{17}}{14})$ 或 $K(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{21+\sqrt{17}}{14})$

解析 (1): 二次函数过 3 点.

$$\therefore c = 2.$$

$$\text{对称轴 } -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{即 } b = -3a.$$

$$\text{又过 } A(4, 0), \text{ 则 } 0 = 16a + 4b + 2.$$

$$\therefore a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{3}{2}, c = 2.$$

$$\therefore \text{解析式为 } y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 2$$

(2) 设 $P(x_1, y_1), Q(x_2, y_2)$.

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

$$\text{得 } x^2 + (2k-3)x - 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} = 3 - 2k$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{c}{a} = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 - x_1 &= \sqrt{(x_2 + x_1)^2 - 4x_1x_2} \\ &= \sqrt{(3-2k)^2 - 4(-2)} \\ &= \sqrt{17 - 12k + 4k^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又: } S_{\triangle OPQ} = S_{\triangle OPE} + S_{\triangle OQE}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} OE \cdot (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times (x_2 - x_1) = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$\therefore x_2 - x_1 = \sqrt{17}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{17 - 12k + 4k^2} = \sqrt{17}. \text{ 得 } k = 3 \text{ (} k=0 \text{ 舍去)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} k = 3 \text{ 代入 } x^2 + (2k-3)x - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{则 } x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore (x + \frac{3}{2})^2 = \frac{17}{4}$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{-\sqrt{17}-3}{2}, x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{17}-3}{2}$$

$$\therefore y_1 = 3x_1 + 1 = \frac{-3\sqrt{17}-7}{2}$$

$$y_2 = 3x_2 + 1 = \frac{3\sqrt{17}-7}{2}$$

$$\therefore P(-\frac{\sqrt{17}+3}{2}, -\frac{3\sqrt{17}+7}{2})$$

$$Q(\frac{\sqrt{17}-3}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{17}-7}{2})$$



13) 存在. 设 AC 的解析式为 $y = kx + b$.

$$\begin{cases} b = 2 \\ 0 = 4k + b \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} k = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$$

$$\begin{cases} y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2 \\ y = 3x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{7} \\ y = \frac{13}{7} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore G\left(\frac{2}{7}, \frac{13}{7}\right)$$

设 $K\left(\frac{3}{2}, a\right)$, $K'(x, y)$. 过 G 作 MN 平行于 y 轴.

分别过 K, K' 作 $K'M \perp MN$, $KN \perp MN$.

$$\therefore \angle K'GK = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle NGK + \angle MGK' = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle MGK' + \angle GK'M = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle NGK = \angle MK'G$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle K'MG = \angle GNK = 90^\circ$$

$$GK' = GK$$

$$\therefore \triangle K'MG \cong \triangle GNK \text{ (AAS)}$$

$$\therefore MK' = NG$$

$$MG = NK$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} x - \frac{2}{7} = \frac{13}{7} - a \\ y - \frac{13}{7} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{7} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{15}{7} - a, y = \frac{43}{14}$$

$$\text{代入} y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 2$$

$$\frac{43}{14} = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{15}{7} - a\right)^2 + \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{15}{7} - a\right) + 2$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{21}}{14}$$

$$\therefore K\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{21 - \sqrt{21}}{14}\right) \text{ 或 } K\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{21 + \sqrt{21}}{14}\right)$$

