

江汉区九年级上学期期中考试答案 (第四页)

24 (1) A(-2,0) B(3,0)

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

(2) MN:  $y = kx - 5$  ( $k > 0$ )

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\triangle CMN} &= S_{\triangle CMQ} - S_{\triangle CNP} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x_M - x_N) \cdot PC \\ &= x_M - x_N = 3 \end{aligned}$$

联立  $\begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - 3 \\ y = kx - 5 \end{cases}$

得:  $\frac{1}{2}x^2 - (k + \frac{1}{2})x + 2 = 0$

得:  $x_M + x_N = 2k + 1$

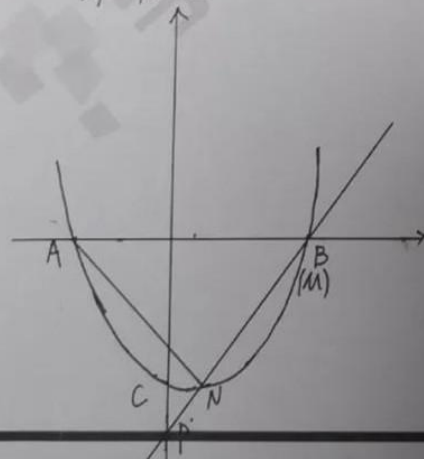
$x_M \cdot x_N = 4$

则  $(x_M - x_N)^2 = (x_M + x_N)^2 - 4x_M x_N$

$9 = (2k + 1)^2 - 4 \times 4$

解得  $k = 2$  或  $k = -3$  (舍)

则  $k = 2$



(3) ~~P(0, -3)~~ C(0, -3)

由直线 MN:  $y = kx - 3k$

得 P(0, -3k), M(3, 0)

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

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

$x_M + x_N = 2k + 1$

$\therefore x_M = 3$

$\therefore x_N = 2k - 2$

得 N(2k-2, 2k^2-5k)

又: A(-2, 0)

得 AN:  $y = \frac{2k-5}{2}(x+2)$

得 Q(0, 2k-5)

又: C(0, -3)

$\therefore CP = -3 - (-3k) = 3k - 3$

$CQ = 2k - 5 - (-3) = 2k - 2$

$\therefore \frac{CP}{CQ} = \frac{3k-3}{2k-2} = \frac{3}{2}$

江汉区九年级上学期期中考试答案 (第三页)

23 (1)  $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE$  (手拉手)

$$\Rightarrow \angle AEC = \angle ADB = 90^\circ$$

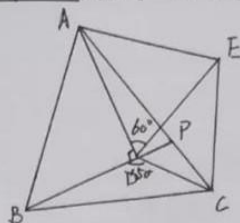
$$\text{又} \because \angle AED = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle DEC = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle EDC = 360^\circ - 90^\circ - 150^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle DCE = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{DE}{CE} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$



(2) 过C作CH // BD交DE于H

易证  $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE$  (手拉手)

$$\Rightarrow BD = CE \quad \angle AEC = \angle ADB = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle ADB = 90^\circ, \angle ADE = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle EDP = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{又} \because CH \parallel BD$$

$$\therefore \angle EHC = 30^\circ$$

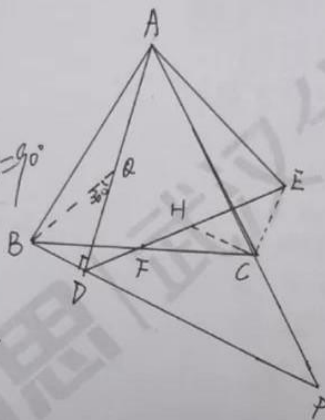
$$\text{又} \because \angle AEC = 90^\circ, \angle AED = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle HEC = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore CH = CE$$

$$\therefore \triangle BFD \cong \triangle CFH$$

$$\therefore BF = CF$$



(3) 在AD上取一点Q使AQ=BQ

$$\text{设} BD = a, \text{则} DQ = \sqrt{3}a, BQ = 2a$$

$$\therefore AD = 2a + \sqrt{3}a$$

在Rt  $\triangle ABD$ 中

$$\text{得} (2a + \sqrt{3}a)^2 + a^2 = (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})^2$$

$$\text{解得} a = 1$$

$$\therefore AD = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle BAP = 60^\circ, \angle BAD = 15^\circ$$

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

$\therefore \triangle ADP$ 为等腰直角三角形

$$\therefore AP = \sqrt{2} AD$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}$$

$$\text{又} \because AC = AB = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore CP = AP - AC$$

$$= \sqrt{2}$$

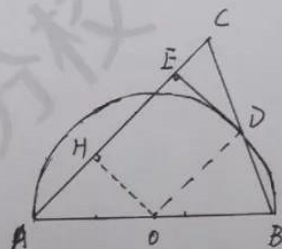
# 江汉区九年级上学期 期中考试答案 (第二页)

19. (1)  $A_1(-3, 4), B_1(-5, 4), C_1(-1, 2)$  图略  
 (2)  $A_2(4, -3), B_2(4, -5), C_2(2, -1)$  图略  
 (3)  $y = x$   
 (4)  $(4, 1)$

20. (1) 相切.

证明: 连接  $OD$   
 $\because O$  为  $AB$  的中点,  $D$  为  $BC$  的中点  
 $\therefore OD$  为  $\triangle ABC$  的中位线  
 $\therefore OD \parallel AC$   
 又  $\because DE \perp AC$   
 $\therefore \angle ODE = 90^\circ$   
 则  $DE$  与  $OD$  相切

(2) 过  $O$  作  $OH \perp AC$  交  $AC$  于  $H$   
 $\because OD \perp AC, DE \perp AC$   
 $\therefore OH \parallel DE$   
 又  $\because OD \parallel AC$   
 $\therefore$  四边形  $ODEH$  为平行四边形  
 $\therefore DE = OH$   
 又  $\because \angle BAC = 45^\circ$   
 $\therefore \triangle OAH$  为等腰直角三角形  
 $\therefore OH = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} OA = \sqrt{2}$   
 则  $DE = \sqrt{2}$



21. (1)  $L_2: y = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + 1$

(2)  $S = S_{\text{平行四边形}} = OB \cdot t = 3t = 12$  (解析: 通过割补法将所围成图形转化为平行四边形)  
 $t = 4$

22. (1)  $W = (x-6)(-x+26) - 80$   
 $= -x^2 + 32x - 236$

(2) 令  $W = 20$ ,  
 得  $-x^2 + 32x - 236 = 20$   
 $(x-16)^2 = 0$   
 $x = 16$

因此售价为 16 元

(3)  $W_2 = (x-5)(-x+26) - 20$   
 $= -x^2 + 31x - 150$   
 $= -(x - \frac{31}{2})^2 + \frac{361}{4}$

又  $\because 14 \leq x \leq 16$   $\therefore$  当  $x = 14$  时  $W_{2, \min} = 88$  (万) 因此至少 88 万

江汉区九年级 上学期 期中考试答案 (第 一 页)

一. 选择题

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

二. 填空题

11.  $(3, -2)$     12.  $x_1=0, x_2=1$     13.  $k \leq 0$  且  $k \neq -1$     14.  $4\sqrt{5}$     15.  $10$

16.  $2\sqrt{2}+2$

三. 解答题

17. 解联立  $\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 2x + 1 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$   
 得  $x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$   
 $x_1 = 1 + \sqrt{2}, x_2 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$   
 则交点坐标为  $(1 + \sqrt{2}, 2), (1 - \sqrt{2}, 2)$

18. (1) CD 为  $(180 - 2x)$  米, 四边形 ABCD 的面积为  $(180x - 2x^2)$  米<sup>2</sup>

(2)  $S_{\text{四边形ABCD}} = 180x - 2x^2 = 4000$

解得  $x = 40$  或  $50$

又:  $\begin{cases} x \leq 60 \\ 180 - 2x \leq 90 \end{cases}$

得  $45 \leq x \leq 60$

因此  $x = 50$

则 BC 为 50 米