

# 崇明区 2019 学年第一学期教学质量调研测试卷

## 九年级数学答案及评分参考 2020.1

### 一、选择题（本大题共 6 题，每题 4 分，满分 24 分）

1、*D*    2、*A*    3、*C*    4、*C*    5、*B*    6、*B*

### 二、填空题（本大题共 12 题，每题 4 分，满分 48 分）

7、 $\frac{5}{2}$

8、 $4\sqrt{5}-4$

9、70

10、50

11、54

12、(1,1)

13、(3,0)

14、72

15、2

16、6

17、10

18、 $\frac{28}{5}\sqrt{2}$  或  $\frac{4}{5}\sqrt{2}$

### 三、解答题：（本大题共 7 题，满分 78 分）

19、解：原式  $= (\sqrt{3})^2 + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{2 \times \frac{1}{2}} - (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2$  .....5 分

$$= 3 + \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \text{ .....3 分}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} + \sqrt{3} \text{ .....2 分}$$

20、(1)  $\because AD \parallel BC, BC = 2AD$

$$\therefore \frac{AO}{OC} = \frac{AD}{BC} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ .....1 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AO}{AC} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 即 } AO = \frac{1}{3}AC \text{ .....1 分}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AD} = \vec{a}, \overrightarrow{BC} \text{ 与 } \overrightarrow{AD} \text{ 同向 } \therefore \overrightarrow{BC} = 2\vec{a} \text{ .....1 分}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{b} + 2\vec{a} \text{ .....1 分}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AO} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{b} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{a} \text{ .....1 分}$$

(2) 略，画图正确得 4 分，结论正确得 1 分

21、(1) 解： $\because AC$  是  $\odot O$  的直径，弦  $BD \perp AO$ ， $BD = 8$

$$\therefore BE = DE = \frac{1}{2}BD = 4 \text{ .....1 分}$$

联结  $OB$ ，设  $\odot O$  的半径为  $x$ ，则  $OA = OB = x$

$$\therefore AE = 2 \quad \therefore OE = x - 2 \text{ .....1 分}$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } Rt\triangle OEB \text{ 中, } OE^2 + BE^2 = OB^2 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore (x-2)^2 + 4^2 = x^2 \quad \text{解得 } x=5$$

$$\therefore \odot O \text{ 的半径为 } 5 \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \therefore \text{在 } Rt\triangle CEB \text{ 中, } CE^2 + BE^2 = BC^2$$

$$\text{又 } \because CE = 5 + 3 = 8, \quad BE = 4 \quad \therefore BC = 4\sqrt{5} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because OB = OC, \quad OF \perp BC$$

$$\therefore BF = CF = \frac{1}{2}BC = 2\sqrt{5} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } Rt\triangle OFB \text{ 中, } OF^2 + BF^2 = OB^2$$

$$\therefore OF = \sqrt{25 - 20} = \sqrt{5} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

22、(1) 解：过点  $B$  作  $BH \perp DE$ ，垂足为  $H$

$$\text{由题意可得：} AB = HE = 5cm \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$BD = BC + CD = 40cm \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\angle ABH = \angle DHB = 90^\circ, \quad \angle DBH = 150^\circ - 90^\circ = 60^\circ \dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } Rt\triangle DHB \text{ 中, } \sin\angle DBH = \frac{DH}{DB} = \frac{DH}{40} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore DH = 20\sqrt{3}cm \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore DE = 20\sqrt{3} + 5(cm) \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 解：过点  $C$  作  $CG \perp BH$ ， $CK \perp DE$ ，垂足分别为  $G$ 、 $K$

$$\text{由题意可得：} BC = CD = 20cm, \quad CG = KH$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } Rt\triangle CGB \text{ 中, } \sin\angle CBH = \frac{CG}{BC} = \frac{CG}{20} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \therefore CG = 10\sqrt{3}cm$$

$$\therefore KH = 10\sqrt{3}cm \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle BCG = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ \quad \therefore \angle DCK = 150^\circ - 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 30^\circ \dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } Rt\triangle DCK \text{ 中, } \sin\angle DCK = \frac{DK}{DC} = \frac{DK}{20} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore DK = 10cm \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

∴ 现在的高度为  $15 + 10\sqrt{3}$  厘米 .....1 分

$$\therefore (20\sqrt{3} + 5) - (15 + 10\sqrt{3}) = 10\sqrt{3} - 10$$

比原来降低了  $10\sqrt{3} - 10$  厘米 .....1 分

23、(1) 证明:  $\because AD \perp BC, DF \perp BE \quad \therefore \angle ADB = \angle DFE = 90^\circ$  .....1 分

$$\therefore \angle DBE + \angle BED = 90^\circ, \quad \angle DBE + \angle BDF = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BED = \angle BDF$$

$$\therefore \angle AEF = \angle CDF \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore AE \cdot DF = CD \cdot EF$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{CD} = \frac{EF}{DF} \quad \therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle CDF \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle EAF = \angle DCF \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 证明:  $\because \triangle AEF \sim \triangle CDF \quad \therefore \angle EFA = \angle DFC$

$$\therefore \angle AFO = \angle EFD = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle DFB = 90^\circ \quad \therefore \angle BFD = \angle AFC \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle EAF = \angle DCF, \quad \angle AOF = \angle COD$$

$$\therefore \triangle AOF \sim \triangle COD \quad \therefore \frac{AO}{OC} = \frac{OF}{OD}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AO}{OF} = \frac{OC}{OD} \quad \text{又} \because \angle AOC = \angle FOD$$

$$\therefore \triangle AOC \sim \triangle FOD \quad \therefore \angle ACF = \angle EDF \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle DBE + \angle BED = \angle FDE + \angle BED = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle DBE = \angle EDF \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle ACF = \angle DBE \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle BFD = \angle AFO \quad \therefore \triangle BFD \sim \triangle CFA \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{DF} = \frac{AC}{BD} \quad \therefore AF \cdot BD = AC \cdot DF \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

24、(1) 解: 设抛物线的解析式为  $y = ax^2 + bx + c (a \neq 0)$

$\because$  抛物线  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  过点  $A(-3, 0)$ 、 $B(1, 0)$ 、 $C(0, 3)$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 9a - 3b + c = 0 \\ a + b + c = 0 \\ c = 3 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = -2 \\ c = 3 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$\therefore$  这条抛物线的解析式为  $y = -x^2 - 2x + 3$   $\dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

顶点坐标为  $(-1, 4)$   $\dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

(2) 解: 过点  $B$  作  $BH \perp AC$ , 垂足为  $H$

$\because \angle AOC = 90^\circ$ ,  $OA = OC = 3$

$\therefore \angle OAC = \angle OCA = 45^\circ$ ,  $AC = 3\sqrt{2}$   $\dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

$\because \angle BHA = 90^\circ \quad \therefore \angle HAB + \angle HBA = 90^\circ \quad \therefore \angle HAB = \angle HBA = 45^\circ$

$\therefore$  在  $Rt\triangle AHB$  中,  $AH^2 + BH^2 = AB^2$ ,  $AB = 4$

$\therefore AH = BH = 2\sqrt{2}$   $\dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

$\therefore CH = 3\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$   $\dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

$\because \angle BHC = 90^\circ \quad \therefore \tan \angle ACB = \frac{BH}{CH} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 2$   $\dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

(3) 解: 过点  $D$  作  $DK \perp x$  轴, 垂足为  $K$

设  $D(x, -x^2 - 2x + 3)$ , 则  $K(x, 0)$ , 并由题意可得点  $D$  在第二象限

$\therefore DK = -x^2 - 2x + 3$ ,  $OK = -x$

$\because \angle BAC$  是公共角  $\therefore$  当  $\triangle AOE$  与  $\triangle ABC$  相似时

存在以下两种可能

1°  $\angle AOD = \angle ABC$

$\therefore \tan \angle AOD = \tan \angle ABC = 3$

$\therefore \frac{-x^2 - 2x + 3}{-x} = 3$  解得  $x_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{13}}{2}$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{13}}{2}$  (舍去)  $\dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

$\therefore D(\frac{1 - \sqrt{13}}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{13} - 3}{2})$   $\dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

2°  $\angle AOD = \angle ACB$

$\therefore \tan \angle AOD = \tan \angle ACB = 2$

$$\therefore \frac{-x^2-2x+3}{-x}=2 \quad \text{解得 } x_1=-\sqrt{3}, x_2=\sqrt{3} \text{ (舍去)} \cdots\cdots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore D(-\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3}) \cdots\cdots 1 \text{ 分}$$

综上所述：当  $\triangle AOE$  与  $\triangle ABC$  相似时，

$$\text{点 } D \text{ 的坐标为 } \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{13}}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{13}-3}{2}\right) \text{ 或 } (-\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3}) .$$

25、(1) 证明：  $\because AB=AC \quad \therefore \angle B=\angle C \cdots\cdots 1 \text{ 分}$

$$\because \angle ADC=\angle B+\angle BAD \quad \text{即 } \angle ADE+\angle CDE=\angle B+\angle BAD$$

$$\because \angle ADE=\angle B \quad \therefore \angle BAD=\angle CDE \cdots\cdots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \triangle BDA \sim \triangle CED \cdots\cdots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{CD}=\frac{BD}{CE} \quad \therefore AB \cdot CE=BD \cdot CD \cdots\cdots 1 \text{ 分}$$

(2)  $\because OF$  平分  $\angle ADC \quad \therefore \angle ADE=\angle CDE$

$$\because \angle CDE=\angle BAD \quad \therefore \angle ADE=\angle BAD$$

$$\therefore DF \parallel AB \quad \therefore \frac{AE}{AC}=\frac{BD}{BC} \cdots\cdots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because \angle ADE=\angle B=\angle C \quad \therefore \angle BAD=\angle C$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle B \text{ 是公共角} \quad \therefore \triangle BDA \sim \triangle BAC \cdots\cdots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{BA}=\frac{BA}{BC} \quad \therefore \frac{BD}{10}=\frac{10}{16} \quad \therefore BD=\frac{25}{4} \cdots\cdots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{10}=\frac{\frac{25}{4}}{16} \quad \therefore AE=\frac{125}{32} \cdots\cdots 1 \text{ 分}$$

(3) 过点  $A$  作  $AH \perp BC$ ，垂足为  $H$

$$\because AB=AC, AH \perp BC \quad \therefore BH=CH=\frac{1}{2}BC=8$$

$$\text{由勾股定理得出 } AH=6 \quad \therefore \tan B=\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\because \angle ADE=\angle B, AF \perp AD \quad \therefore \tan \angle ADF=\frac{AF}{AD}=\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{设 } AF=3k, \text{ 则 } AD=4k, DF=5k \quad \because \triangle BDA \sim \triangle CED \quad \therefore \frac{AD}{DE}=\frac{AB}{CD}$$

①点  $F$  在线段  $DE$  的延长线上，当  $\triangle AEF$  是等腰三角形时，存在以下三种情况：

1°  $FA=FE=3k$ ，则  $DE=2k$

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$$\therefore \frac{10}{CD} = \frac{4k}{2k} \quad \therefore CD = 5 \quad \therefore BD = 16 - 5 = 11 \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

2°  $EA = EF$  则  $DE = 2.5k$

$$\therefore \frac{10}{CD} = \frac{4k}{2.5k} \quad \therefore CD = \frac{25}{4} \quad \therefore BD = 16 - \frac{25}{4} = \frac{39}{4} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

3°  $AE = AF = 3k$  则  $DE = \frac{7}{5}k$

$$\therefore \frac{10}{CD} = \frac{4k}{\frac{7}{5}k} \quad \therefore CD = \frac{7}{2} \quad \therefore BD = 16 - \frac{7}{2} = \frac{25}{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

②点  $F$  在线段  $DE$  上, 当  $\triangle AEF$  是等腰三角形时,

$$\because \angle AFE = 90^\circ + \angle ADF \quad \therefore \angle AFE \text{ 是一个钝角}$$

$\therefore$  只存在  $FA = FE = 3k$  这种可能, 则  $DE = 8k$

$$\therefore \frac{10}{CD} = \frac{4k}{8k} \quad \therefore CD = 20 > 16, \text{ 不合题意, 舍去}$$

综上所述, 当  $\triangle AEF$  是等腰三角形时,  $BD$  的长 11 或  $\frac{39}{4}$  或  $\frac{25}{2}$  .

(做对 1 种情况 2 分, 做对 2 种情况 4 分, 做对 3 种情况但没有讨论在线段  $DE$  上的这种可能 5 分, 做对 3 种情况并分类讨论出不存在的情况 6 分)