

浦东1-18题

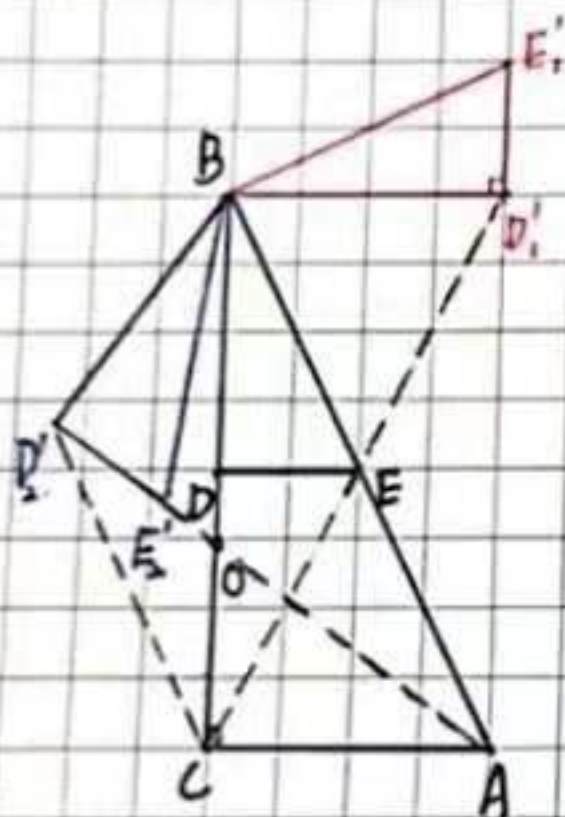
1. A 考点: 锐角三角比
2. C 考点: 二次函数概念
3. B 考点: 二次函数顶点坐标
4. B 考点: 三角形一边的平行线判定定理
5. A 考点: 解三角形应用 (联系坡度)
6. D 考点: 向量的基本概念
7. $\frac{4}{5}$ 考点: 比例的基本性质
8. $(\sqrt{5}-1)\text{cm}$ 考点: 黄金分割
9. 2:3 考点: 相似三角形的性质
10. 3 考点: 二次函数基础 (解析式的确定)
11. $y = -3x^2 - 4$ 考点: 二次函数平移
12. $x = 2$ 考点: 二次函数基础 (对称轴的确定)
13. 上升 考点: 二次函数基础 (增减性)
14. $\frac{1}{3}$ 考点: 重心 (结合三角形一边平行线性质定理)
15. 3.5 考点: 平行成比例
16. 2 考点: 相似三角形性质 + 平移

17. -8

考点：二次函数基础

18. $2\sqrt{5}$ 或 $\frac{6}{5}\sqrt{5}$

考点：旋转 + 解三角形



$$AC=2, BC=4, AB=2\sqrt{5}$$

1° CD' 在 $Rt\triangle BCD'$ 中 用勾股定理 得 $CD' = \sqrt{BC^2 + BD'^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$

∴ 易得 $\angle ABC = \angle BAO$. $OB = OA$

解 Rt $\triangle ACD$ 可得 $OB = \frac{5}{2} \cdot OC = \frac{3}{2}$

$$OB:OC = 5:3. \quad CD'_2:AB = 3:5$$

$$CD_2' = \frac{3}{5} AB = \frac{3}{5} \times 2\sqrt{5} = \frac{6}{5}\sqrt{5}$$

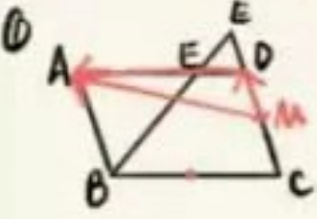
浦东-模

19. 知识点: 基础三角函数

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\tan 45^\circ - \cos 60^\circ}{2 \sin 30^\circ} + \cot 60^\circ \\ &= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} + \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right| \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1} + \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$$

20. 知识点: 平面向量的应用

$\vec{BA} = \vec{a}$ $\vec{BC} = \vec{b}$



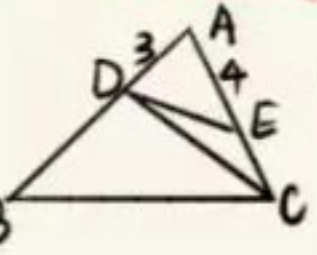
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{BE} &= \vec{BA} + \vec{AE} \\ &= \vec{BA} + \frac{2}{3} \vec{BC} \\ &= \vec{a} + \frac{2}{3} \vec{b} \end{aligned}$$

② 化简: $(-\frac{1}{2} \vec{a} + \vec{b}) + 2(\vec{a} - \vec{b})$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{1}{2} \vec{a} + \vec{b} + 2\vec{a} - 2\vec{b} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \vec{a} - \vec{b} \end{aligned}$$

取 CD 中点 M, 则 $\frac{1}{2} \vec{a} - \vec{b} = \vec{MD} + \vec{DA} = \vec{MA}$

21. 知识点: 基础相似 + 面积



① $\because AD=3$ $AC=6$ $AE=4$ $AB=8$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB} \quad \angle A = \angle A$$

$\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$ (SAS)

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AD}{AC}$$

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{7} = \frac{3}{6} \quad \therefore DE = \frac{7}{2}$$

② $\because AE=4$ $CE=2$ $\therefore AE:CE=2:1$

$\therefore S_{\triangle ADE} : S_{\triangle CDE} = 2:1$ (同高: 面积比)

$$\therefore S_{\triangle CDE} = a \quad \therefore S_{\triangle ADE} = 2a$$

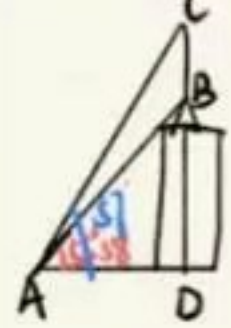
$$\text{又} \because \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ACB}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ADE} : S_{\square BDCE} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{即 } S_{\square} = 6a$$

$$\text{即 } S_{\square BDC} = 6a - a = 5a$$

22. 知识点: 解三角形



已知: $AD=80$ 求 BC

$$\because AD=80$$

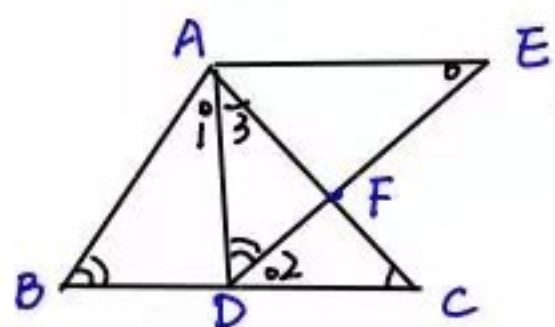
$$\therefore BD = AD \cdot \tan 55^\circ 58' = 80 \times 1.48 \approx 118.4 \text{ 米}$$

$$DC = AD \cdot \tan 57^\circ = 80 \times 1.54 \approx 123.2 \text{ 米}$$

$$\therefore BC = CD - BD = 123.2 - 118.4 = 4.8 \text{ 米}$$

即 BC 长 4.8 米

23. 考点: 相似三角形的判定和性质.
X型.

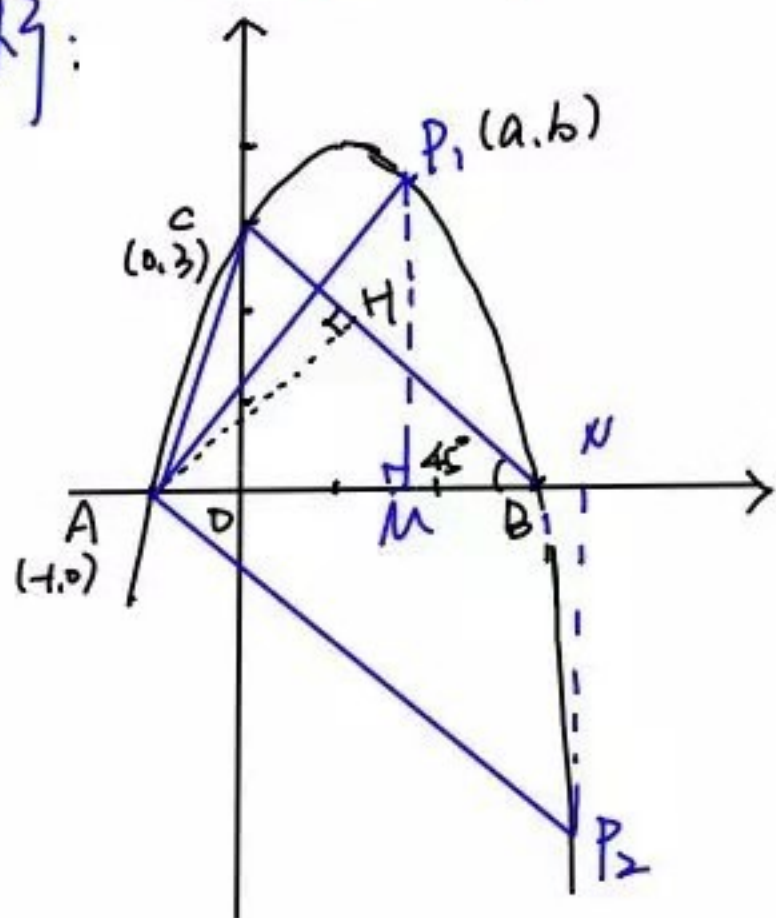


$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \because \angle B + \angle 1 = \angle 2 + \angle ADE \\
 & \text{且 } \angle B = \angle ADE \\
 & \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2 \\
 & \because AD = DC \\
 & \therefore \angle C = \angle 3 \\
 & \therefore \angle 1 + \angle 3 = \angle 2 + \angle 2 \\
 & \therefore \angle BAC = \angle AFD \\
 & \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle FDA \\
 & \therefore \frac{AB}{DF} = \frac{BC}{AD} \quad \text{即 } AB \cdot AD = BC \cdot DF
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \because AE \parallel BC \\
 & \therefore \angle E = \angle 2 = \angle 1 \\
 & \text{又 } \because \angle ADE = \angle B \\
 & \therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle EDA \\
 & \therefore \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{AD}{AE} \\
 & \because AD = DC \\
 & \therefore \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{DC}{AE} \\
 & \text{又 } \because AE \parallel DC \\
 & \therefore \frac{DC}{AE} = \frac{DF}{FE} \\
 & \therefore \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{DF}{FE}
 \end{aligned}$$

24. 考点: 二次函数基础;
锐角三角比; 角相等问题.

解析:



$$(1) \quad y = -x^2 + 2x + 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \because OB = OC = 3, \angle BOC = 90^\circ \\
 & \therefore \angle ABC = 45^\circ, BC = 3\sqrt{2} \\
 & A(-1, 0), B(3, 0), AB = 4 \\
 & \therefore AH = BH = 2\sqrt{2} \\
 & \therefore CH = \sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ACH \text{ 中, } \tan \angle ACB = \frac{AH}{CH} = 2$$

(3) 当在第一象限时, 作 $PM \perp x$ 轴.

$$\therefore \tan \angle PAM = \frac{PM}{AM} = 2$$

$$\text{设 } P(a, -a^2 + 2a + 3)$$

$$\therefore \frac{-a^2 + 2a + 3}{a + 1} = 2$$

$$\text{整理得 } a^2 = 1 \quad a = \pm 1 \text{ (舍去)}$$

$$\therefore P_1(1, 4)$$

当在第四象限时, 作 $PN \perp x$ 轴

$$\text{设 } P_2(b, -b^2 + 2b + 3)$$

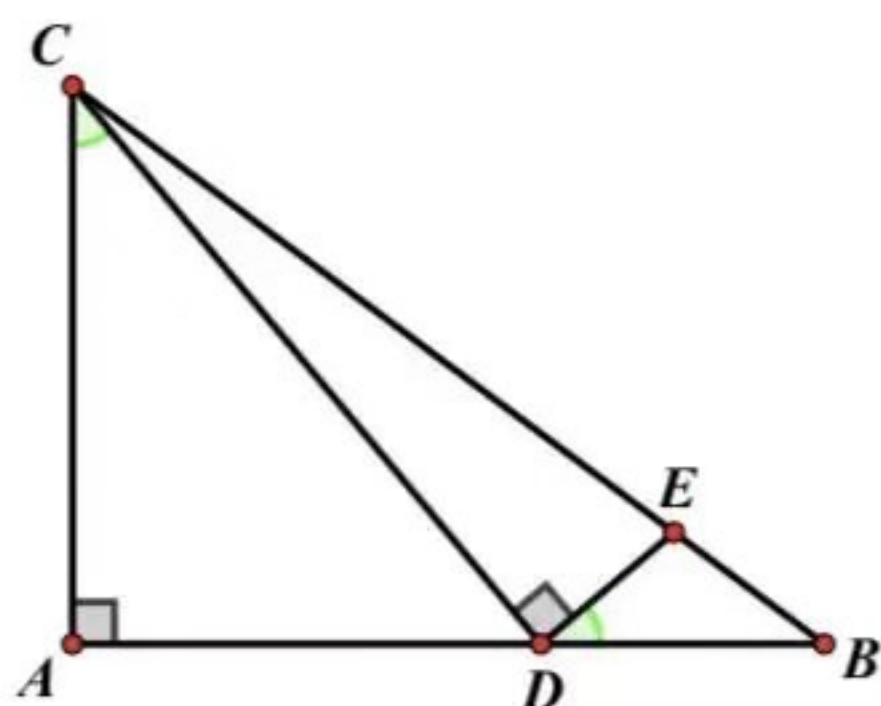
$$\therefore \frac{b^2 - 2b - 3}{a + 1} = 2$$

$$\therefore b = 5 \text{ 或 } b = 1 \text{ (舍)}$$

$$\therefore P_2(5, -12)$$

考点：相似三角形模型：一线三等角，解三角形，翻折

(1)



$$\because CD \perp DE \therefore \angle CDE = \angle A = 90^\circ$$

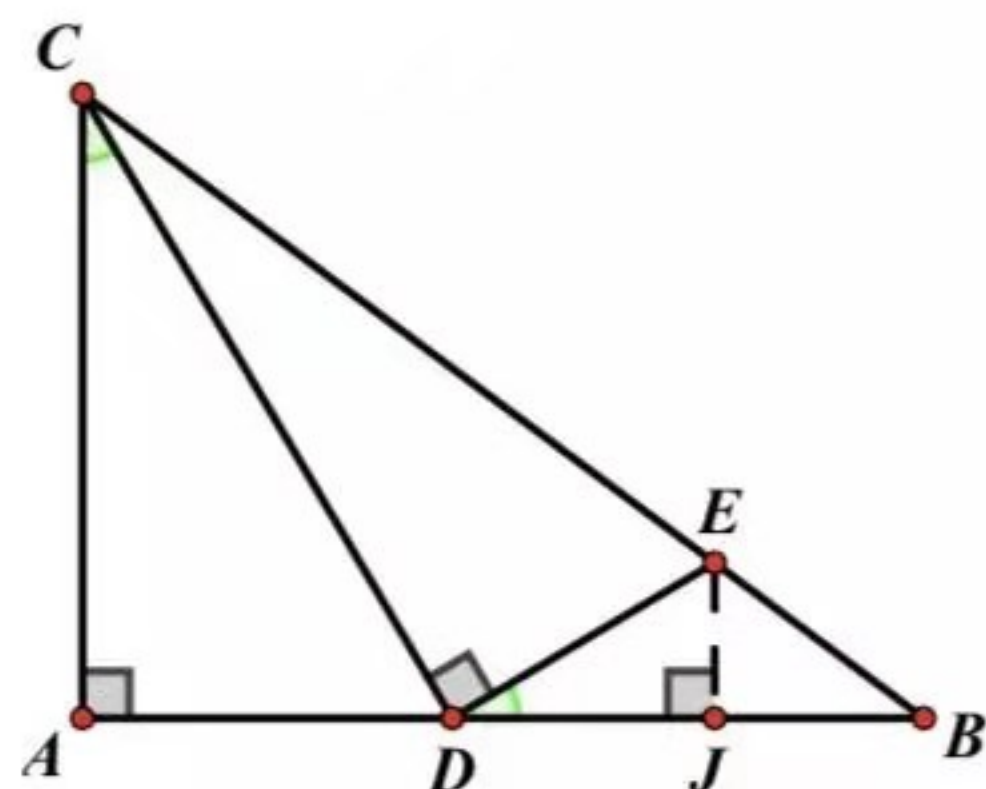
$$\because \angle EDB + \angle CDE = \angle A + \angle ACD \therefore \angle ACD = \angle EDB$$

$$\because ED = EB \therefore \angle EDB = \angle B = \angle ACD$$

$$\therefore \triangle CAD \sim \triangle BAC$$

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AC} \therefore AD = \frac{9}{4}$$

(2)



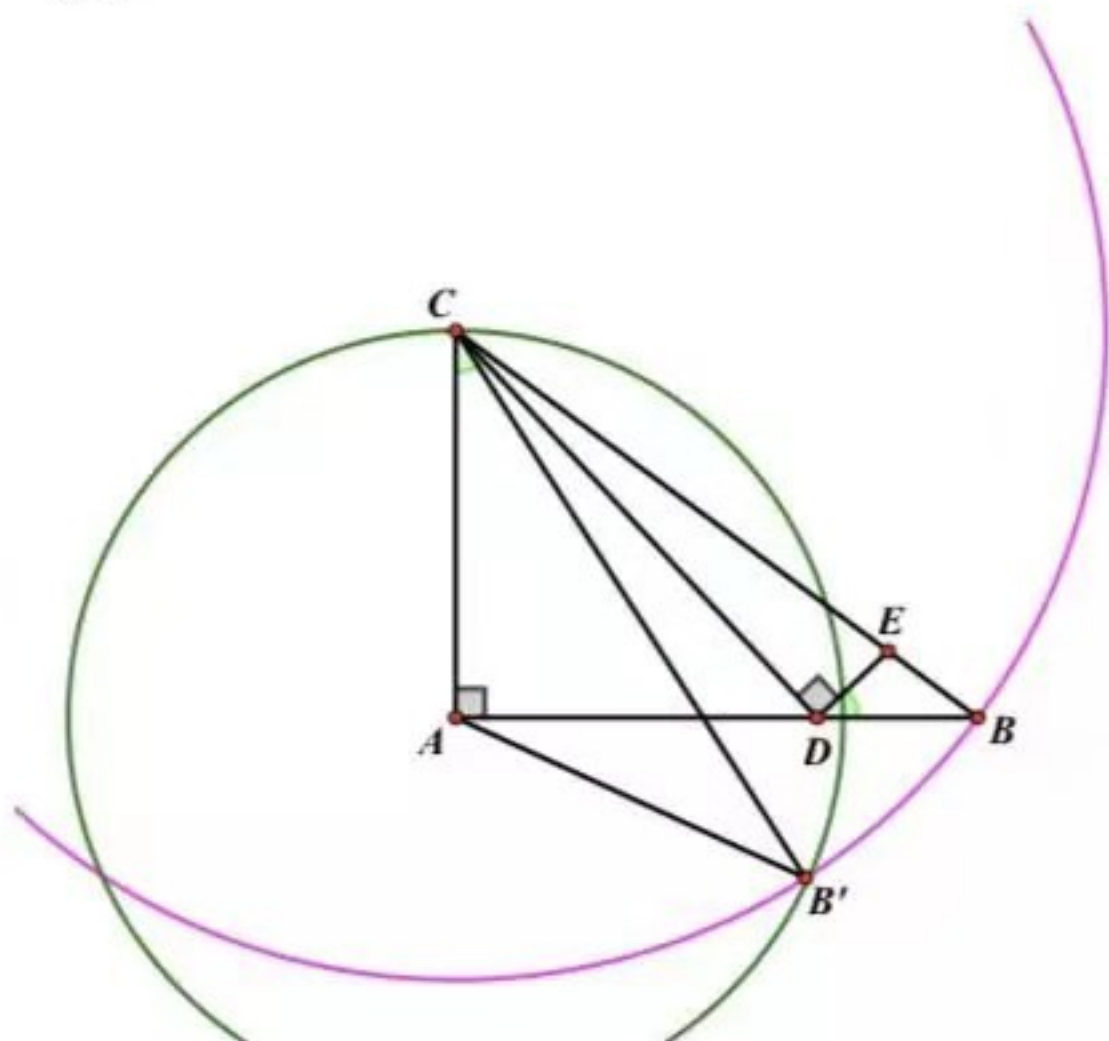
作 $EJ \perp AB$ 于 J

易证： $EJ \parallel AC$ 易证： $EJ = \frac{3}{5}y, BJ = \frac{4}{5}y$ ， 易证： $DJ = 4 - x - \frac{4}{5}y$ ，

易证： $\triangle CAD \sim \triangle DJE$

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{DJ} = \frac{AD}{EJ} \therefore \frac{3}{4 - x - \frac{4}{5}y} = \frac{x}{\frac{3}{5}y} \therefore y = \frac{20x - 5x^2}{9 + 4x} \quad 0 < x < 4$$

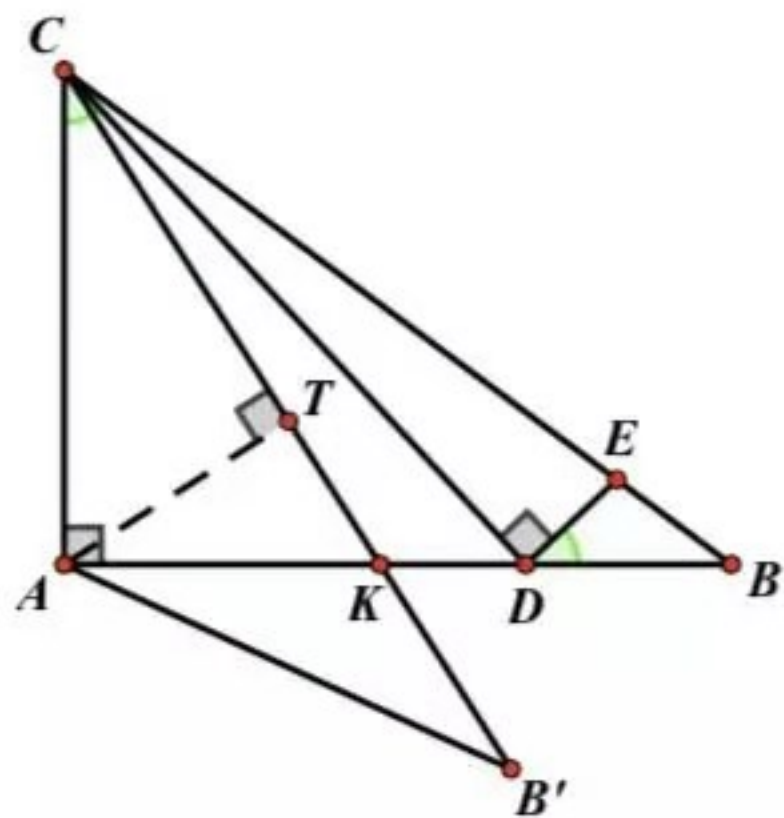
(3)



$\because \triangle CAB'$ 为钝角三角形且为等腰三角形 $\therefore AC = AB'$

翻折作图：以 A 为圆心 AC 为半径作圆，以 C 为圆心 CB 为半径作圆，两圆交 B'

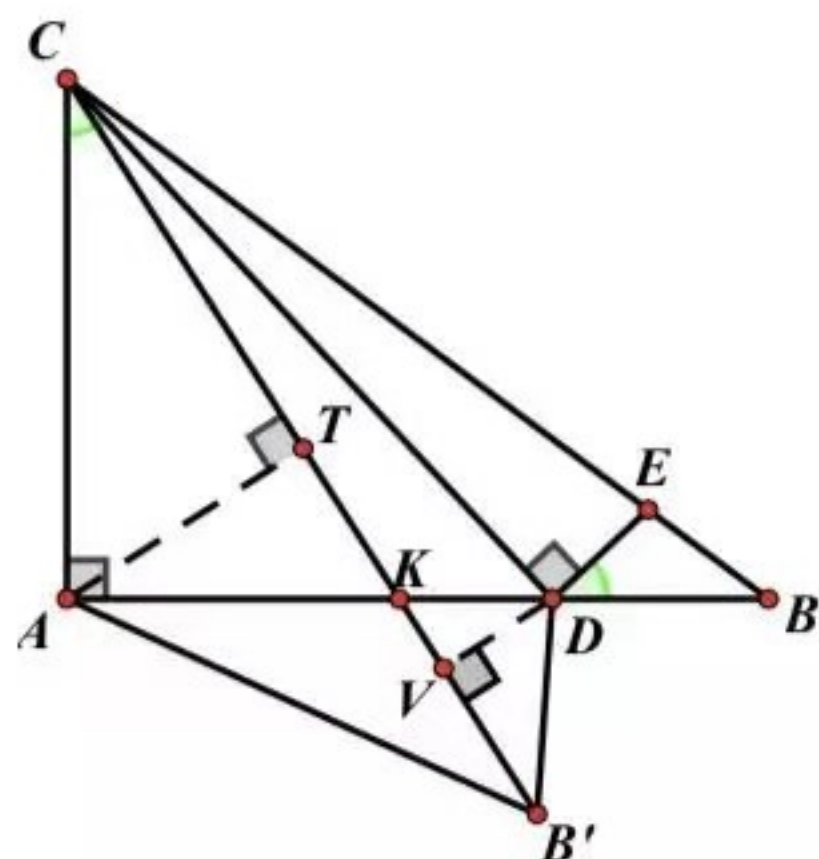
易证： $CA = AB' = 3, CB' = 5$



易证： $AD = AK + DK$

解 $\triangle CAB'$, $\triangle CAK$

易证： $CT = B'T = \frac{5}{2}, AT = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}, \tan \angle CAB' = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{5}, AK = \frac{3\sqrt{11}}{5}, CK = \frac{18}{5}$



求 DK 方法 1

解 $\triangle KDB'$, 易证: $\angle KB'D = \angle B$, $\angle DKB' = \angle AKC$

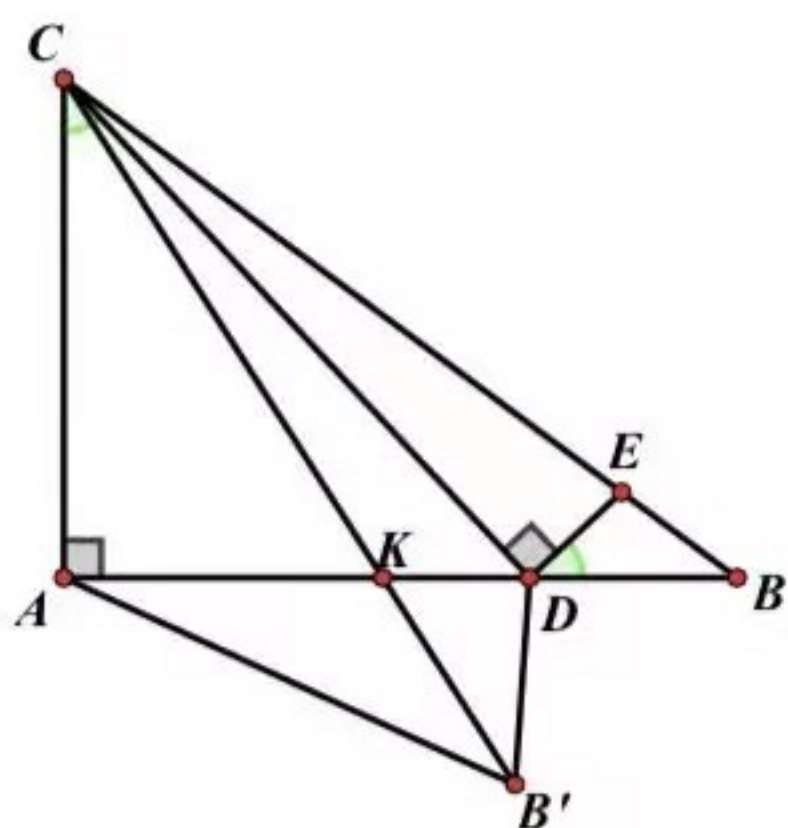
作 $DV \perp CB'$ 于 V

易证: $KB' = CB' - CK = \frac{7}{5}$, 令 $DB' = 5a, DV = 3a, B'V = 4a, KV = \frac{7}{5} - 4a$

$\tan \angle DKV = \frac{DV}{KV} = \frac{AC}{AK}$, 易证: $a = \frac{20 - 3\sqrt{11}}{43}$, $DB' = DB = \frac{100 - 15\sqrt{11}}{43}$

$\therefore AD = AB - BD = \frac{72 + 15\sqrt{11}}{43}$

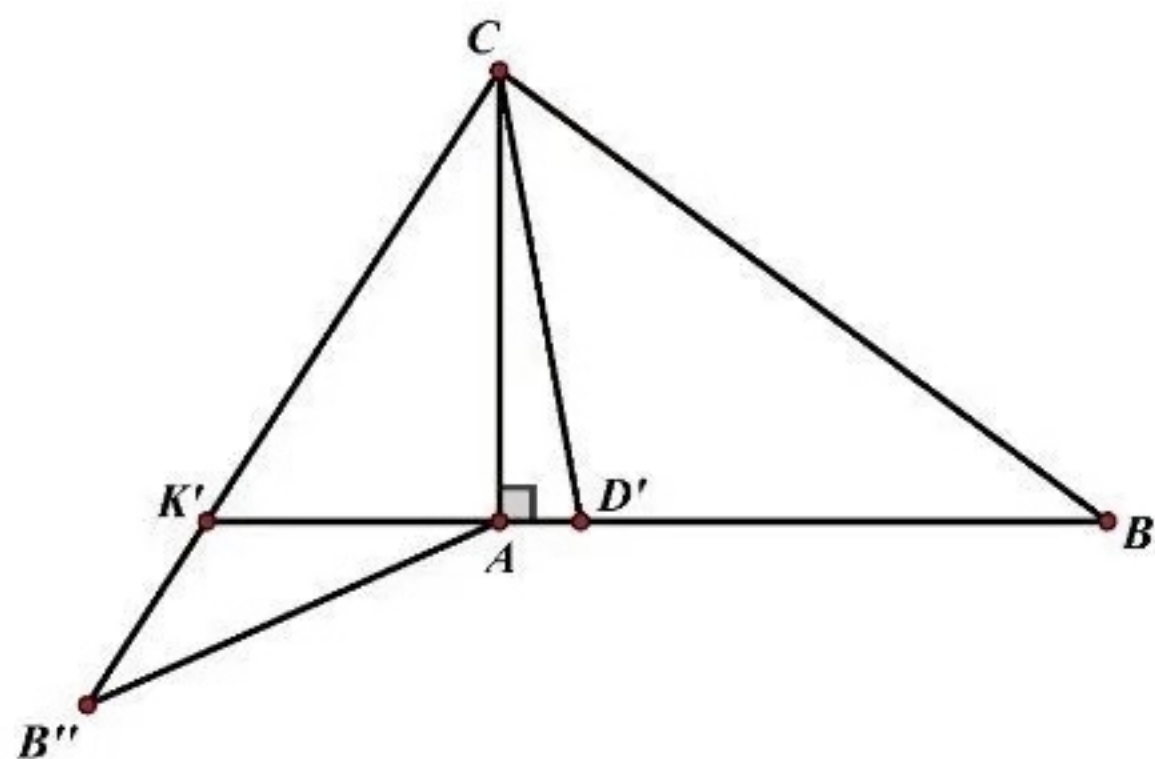
求 DK 方法 2: 角平分线定理 2 开挂



$\because CD$ 是 $\angle KCB$ 的平分线

$\therefore \frac{CK}{CB} = \frac{KD}{DB} \quad \therefore \frac{DK}{DB} = \frac{18}{25} \quad \therefore \frac{DK}{KB} = \frac{18}{43} \quad \therefore AK = \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{11}, KB = 4 - \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{11}$

$\therefore DK = \frac{18}{43}(4 - \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{11}) \quad AD = AK + KD = \frac{72 + 15\sqrt{11}}{43}$



$\because CD'$ 是 $\angle K'CB$ 的平分线

$$\therefore \frac{CK'}{CB} = \frac{K'D'}{D'B} \quad \therefore \frac{D'K}{D'B} = \frac{18}{25} \quad \therefore \frac{D'K'}{K'B} = \frac{18}{43} \quad \therefore AK' = \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{11}, K'B = 4 + \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{11}$$

$$\therefore D'K' = \frac{18}{43} \left(4 + \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{11} \right) \quad AD' = K'D' - AK' = \frac{72 - 15\sqrt{11}}{43}$$

综上: $AD = \frac{72 \pm 15\sqrt{11}}{43}$