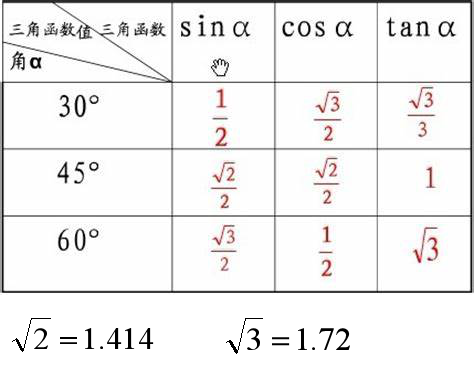
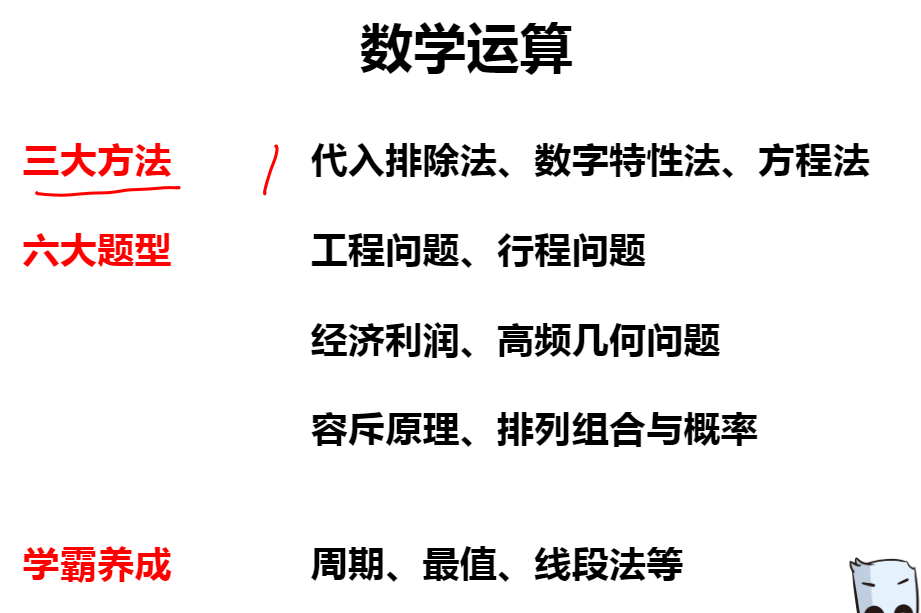
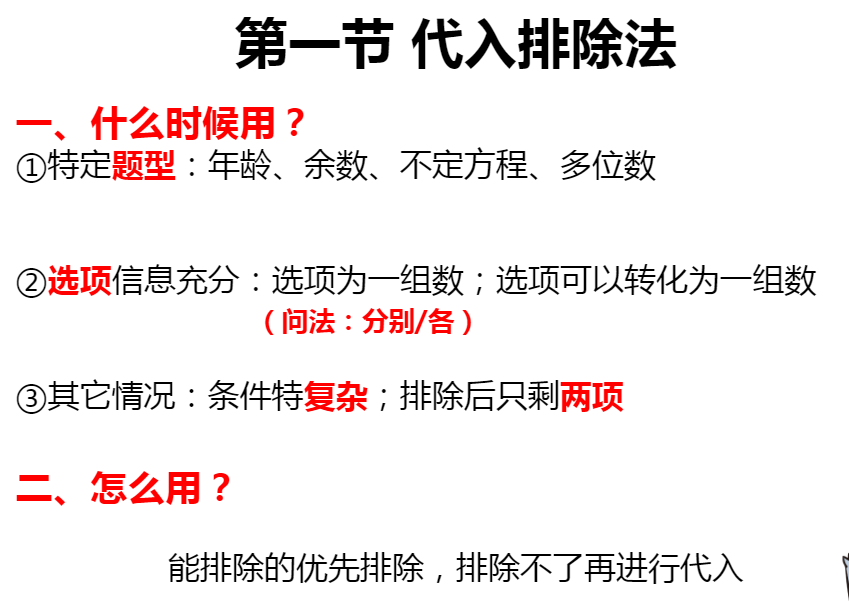
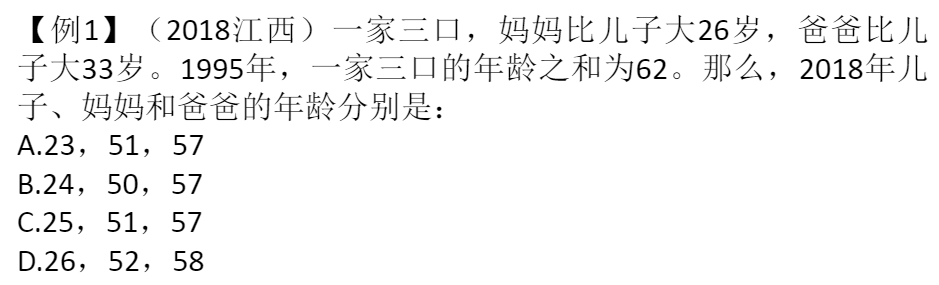
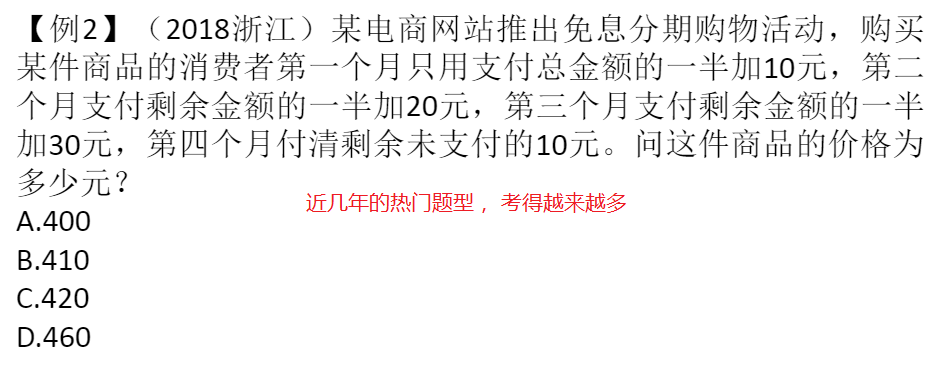
**数量关系**

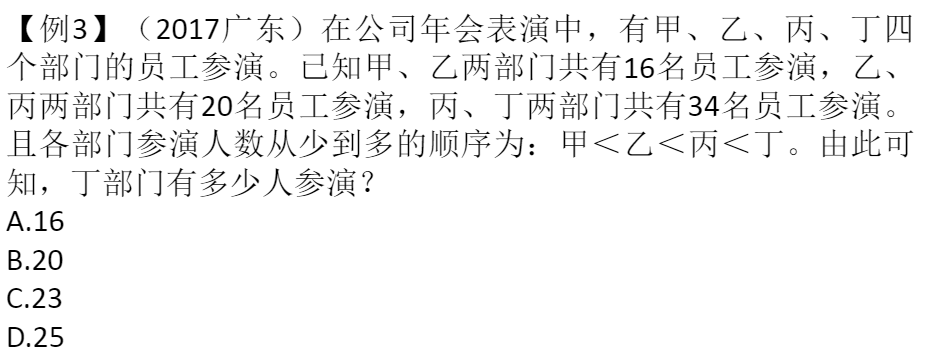


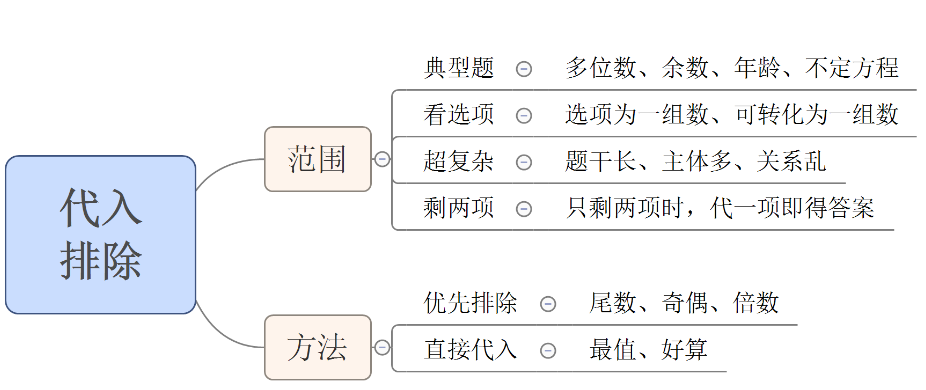




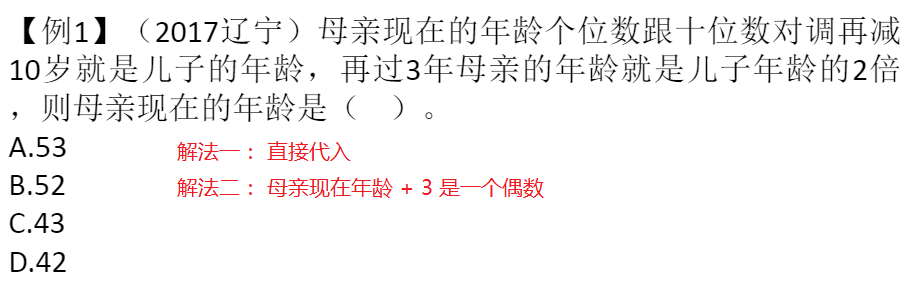


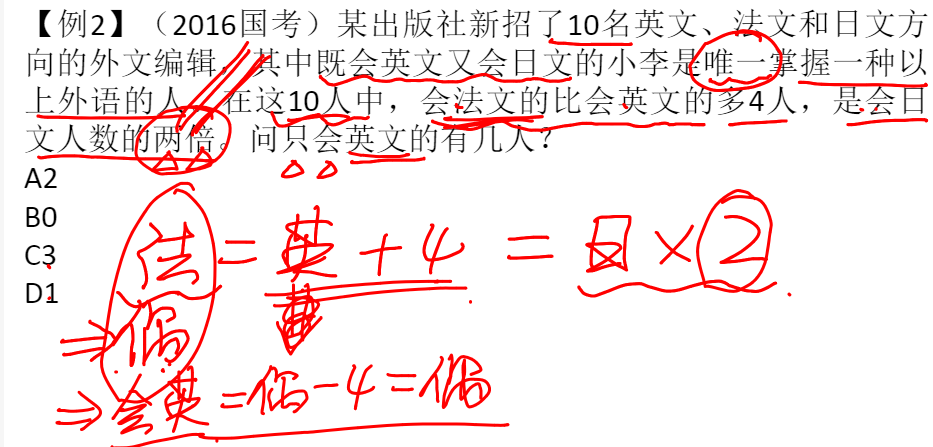


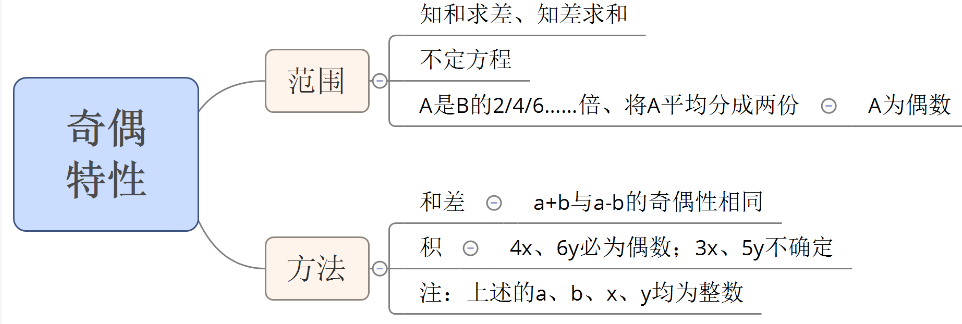


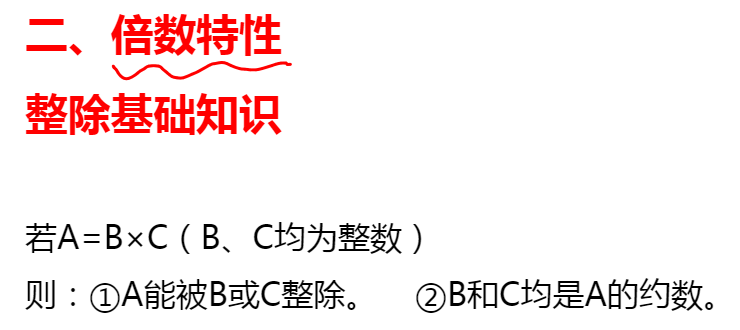






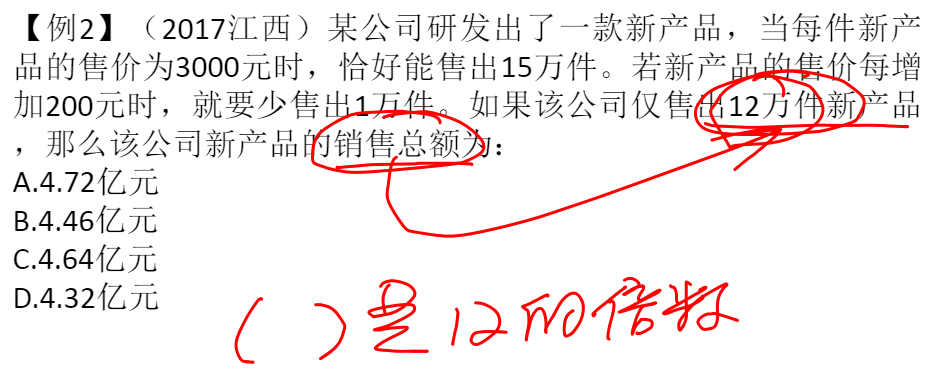


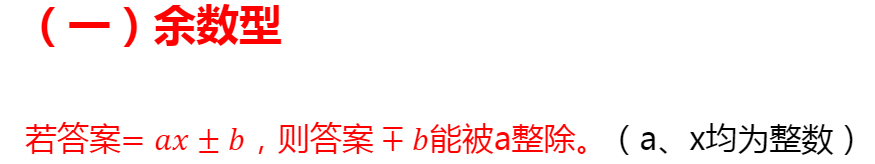


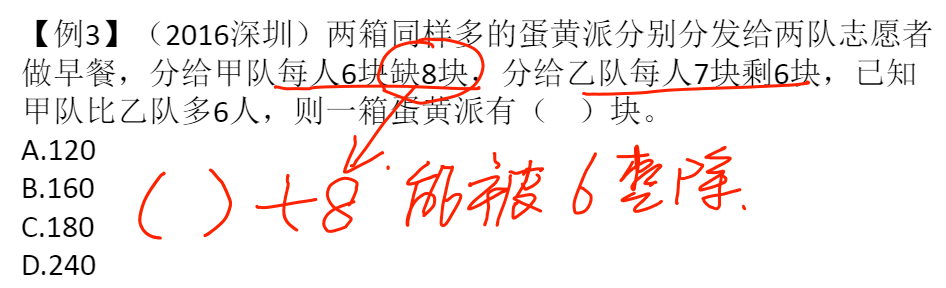




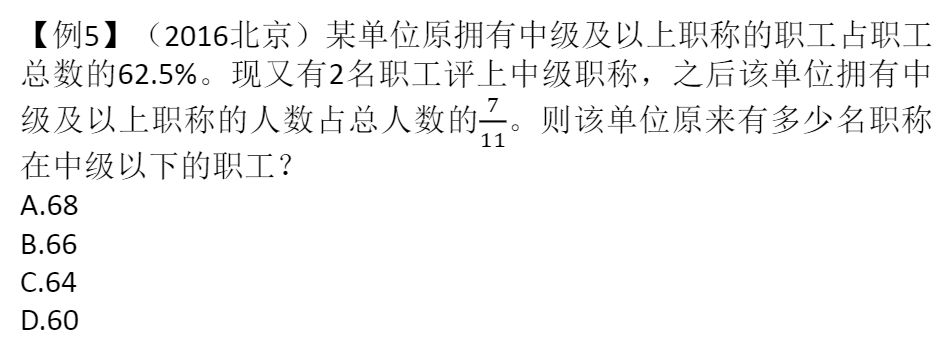
解析：字母有26种， 那么结果一定是26的倍数





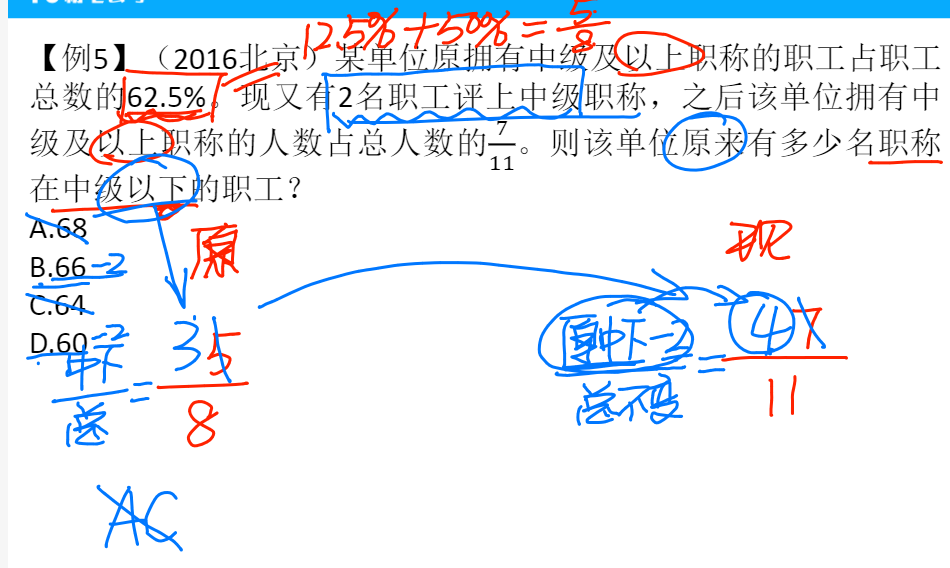


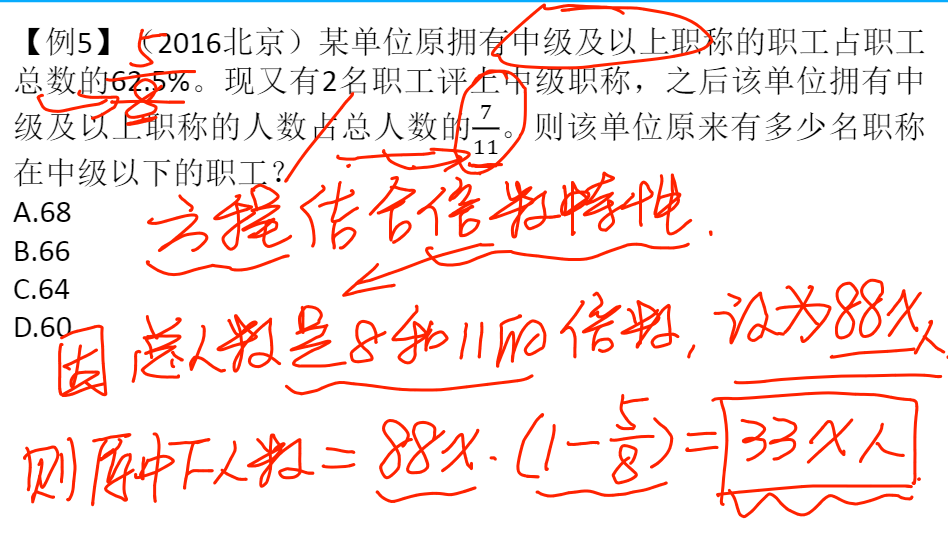


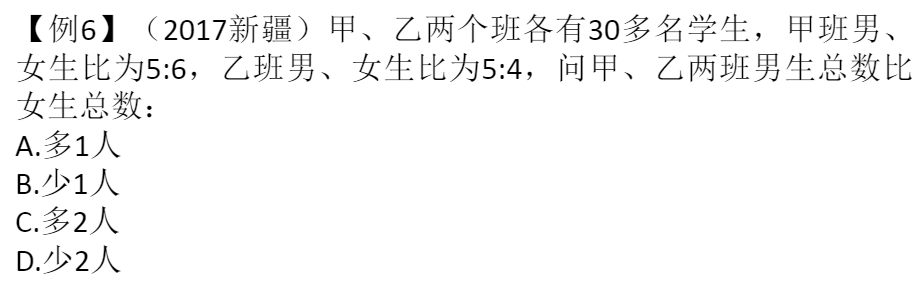


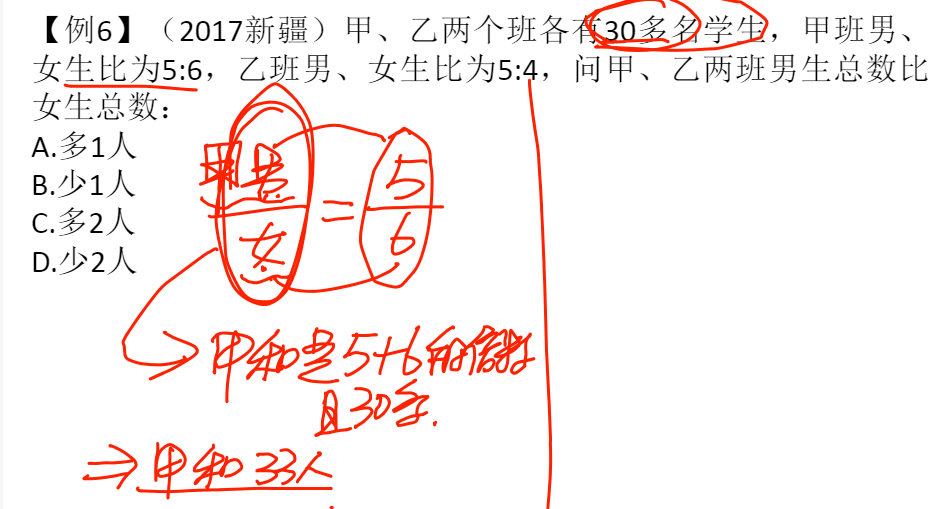
解析： 原中下/总人 = 3/8 说明 原中下人数是3的倍数，排除A 、C

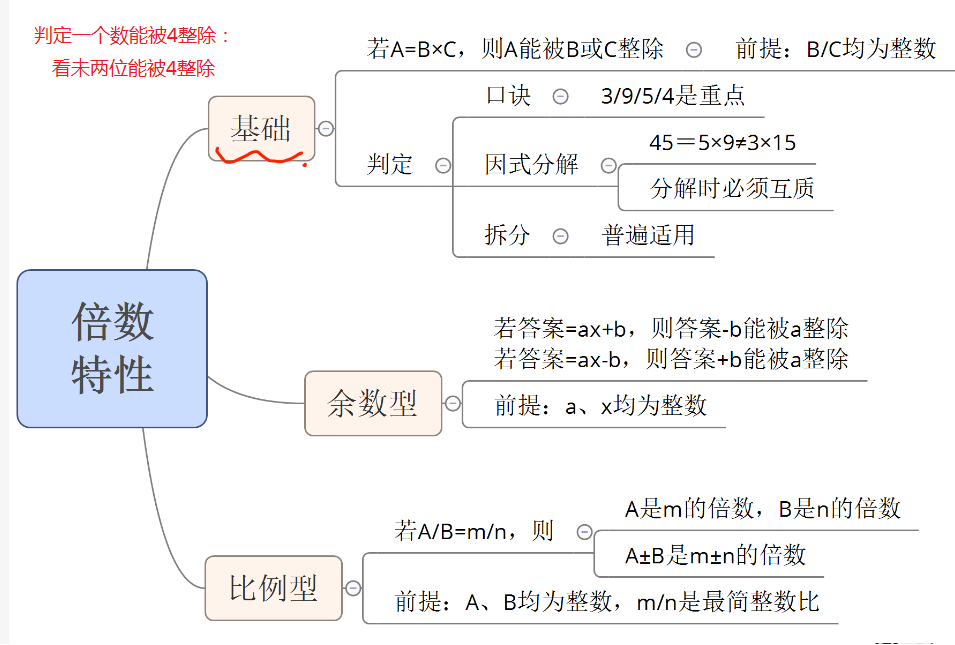
原中下 - 2 / 总人 = 4/11 说明 原中下-2 是4的倍数，选B

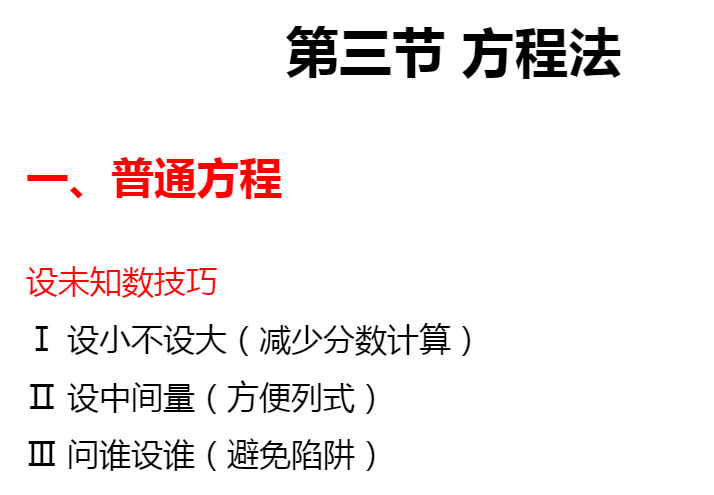


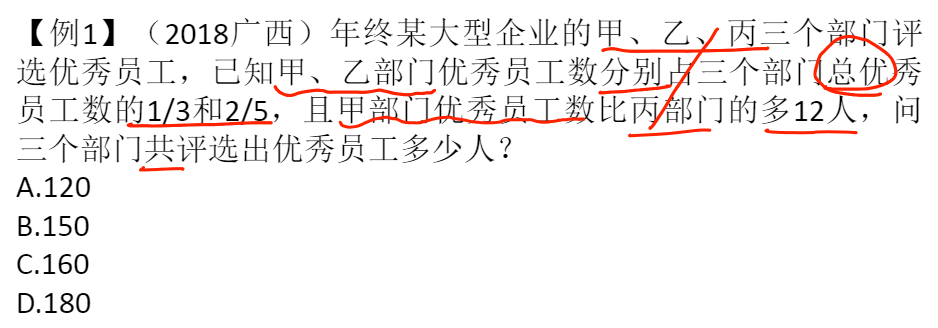










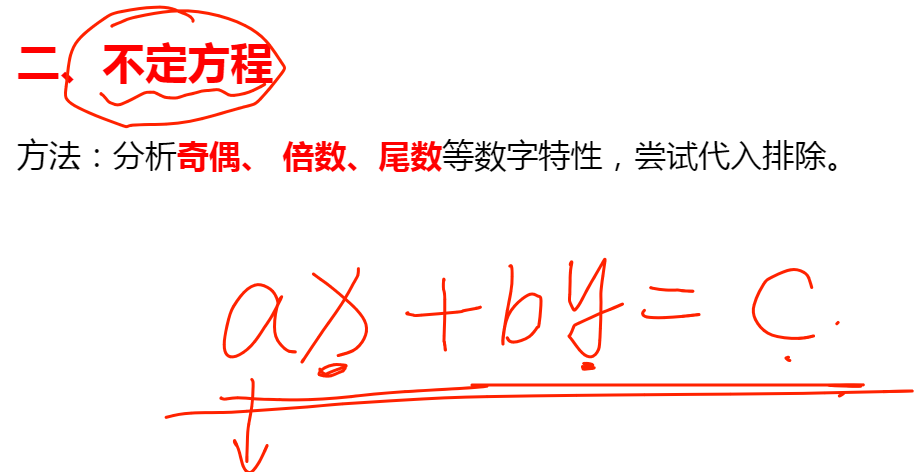


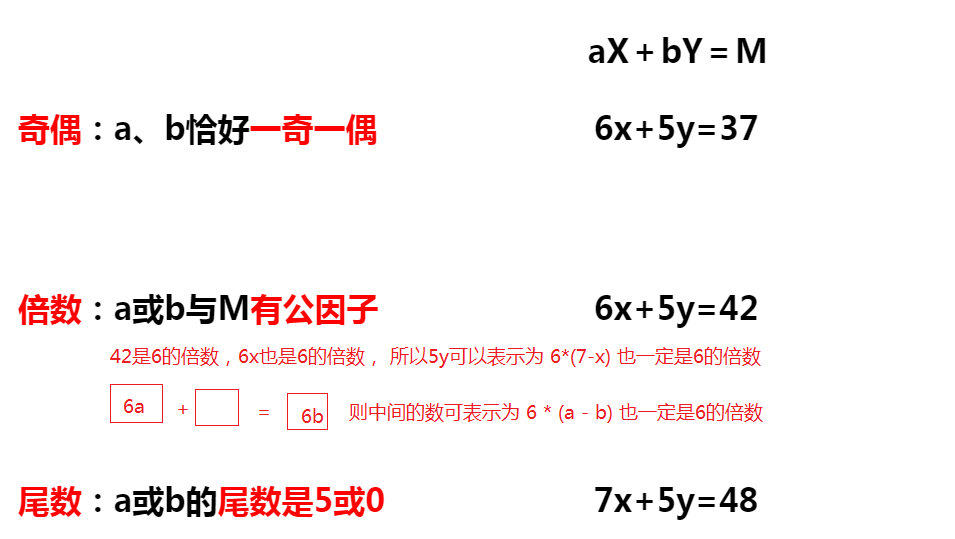
解析： 设总人数为3和5的倍数：15x， 则甲优秀人数为5x，已优秀人数为6x，

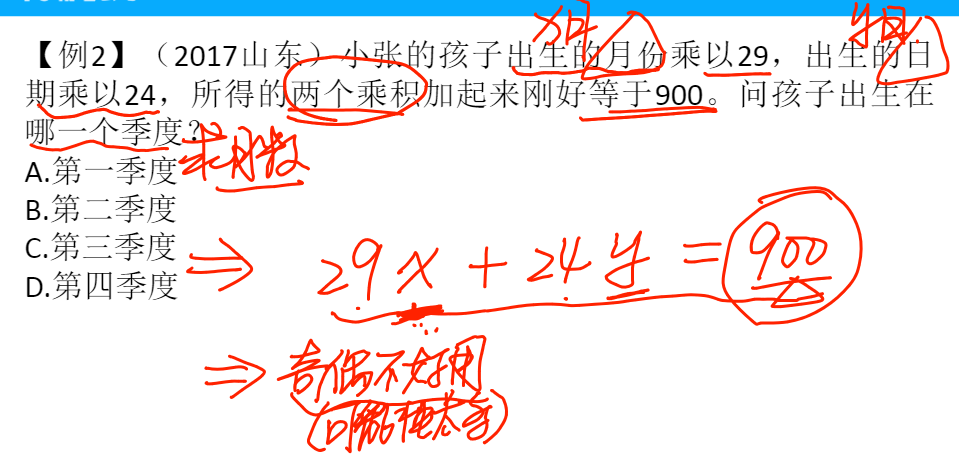
推出丙优秀人数为 15x - 5x - 6x = 4x

由 甲优秀人数 - 丙优秀人数 = 5x - 4x = 12， 得出x = 12

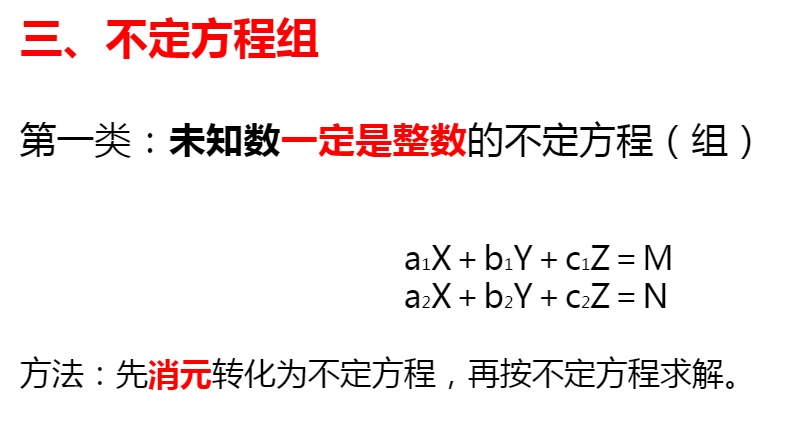
所以总人数 = 15 \* 12 = 180

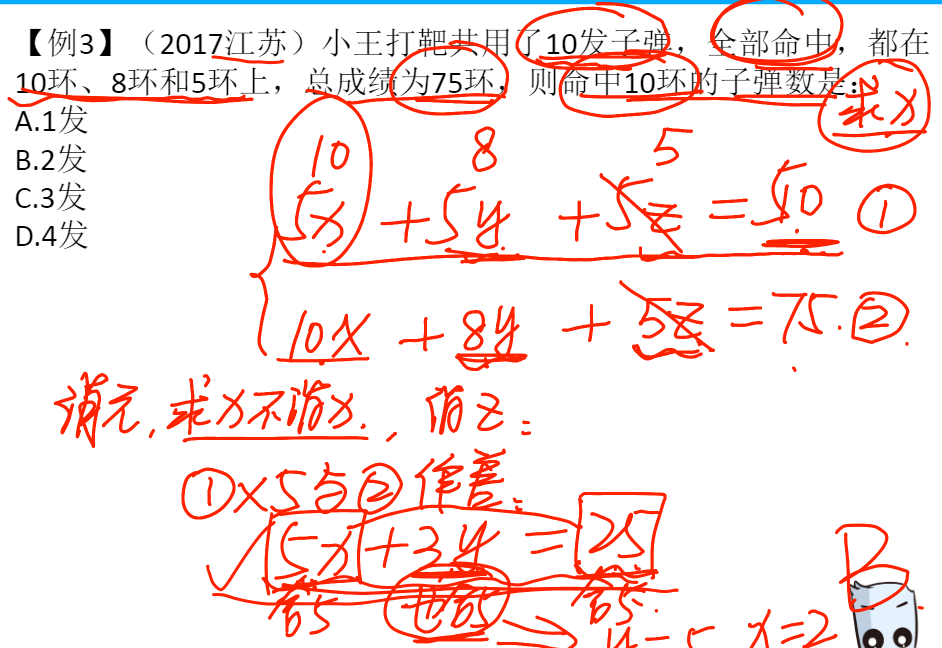


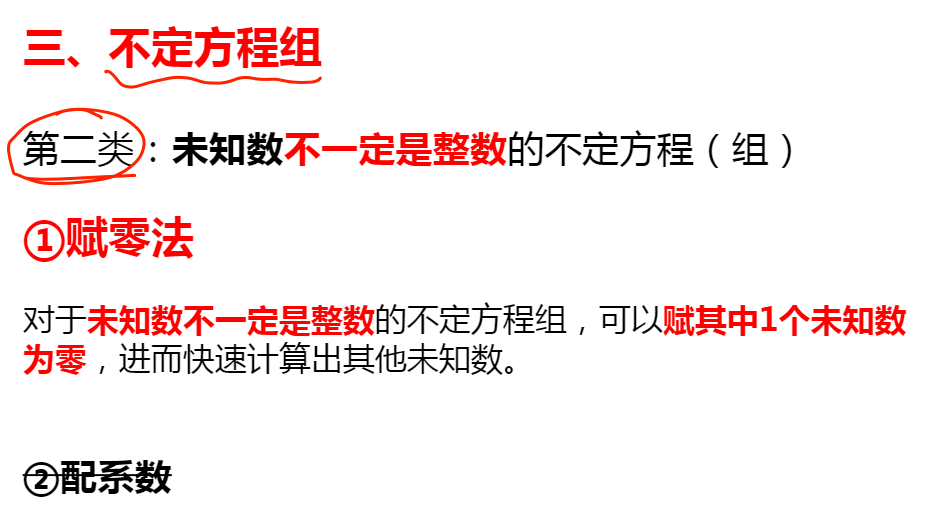


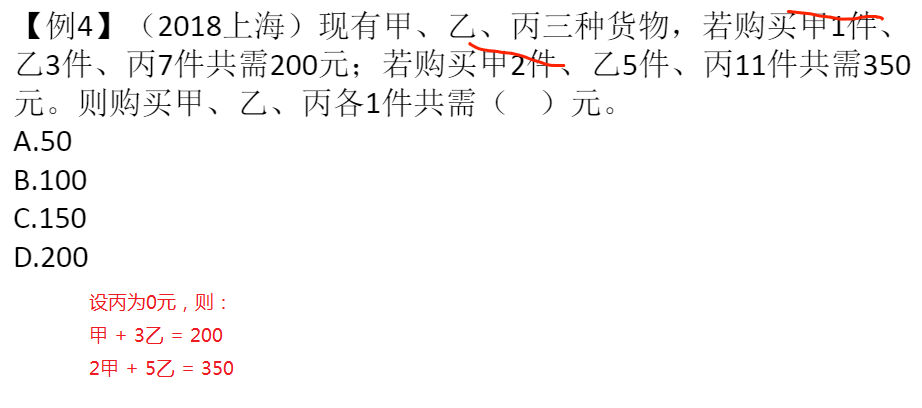


解析： 900 = 12 \* 5 \* 15， 是12的倍数，24y也是12的倍数， 所以29x也一定是12的倍数



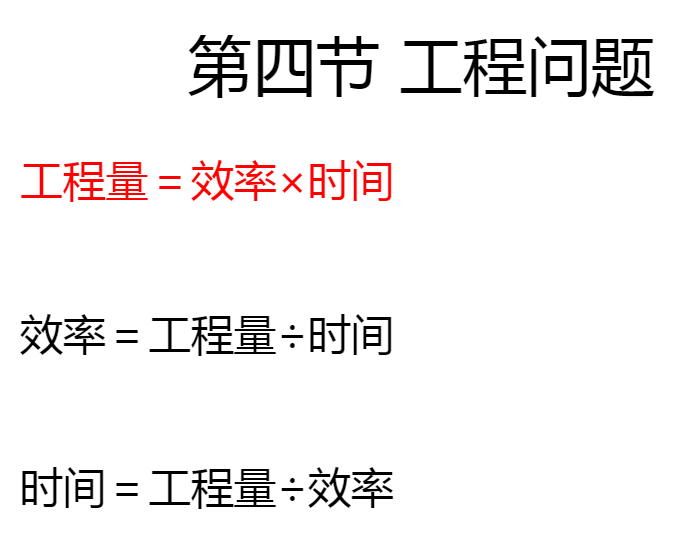




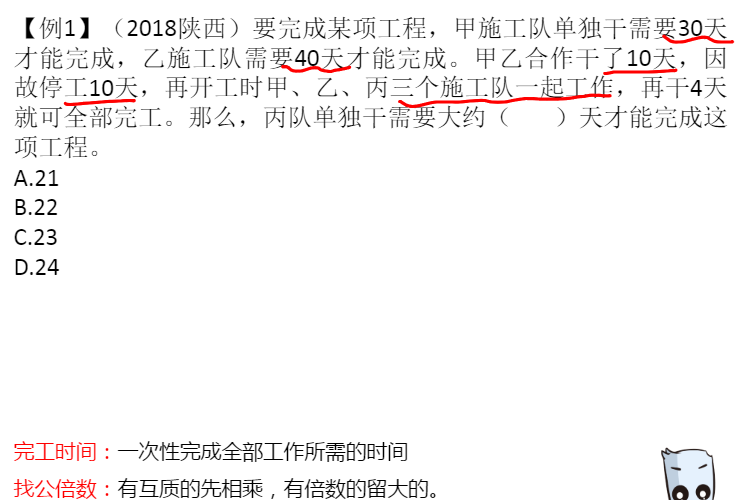


解析：由于甲乙丙不是整数，则会有无穷个解，则设其中一个解为0









解析： 已知时间量， 工程量和效率都是未知的，因此设定总工程量：

将总工程设为甲和乙的时间的公倍数120，从而求出甲效率为4，乙效率为3

再求出丙效率为11/2，最后求出丙的工作时间为21.8天



解析： 设工程量为10和6的最小公倍数30，列出方程 ：

甲 + 乙 = 5

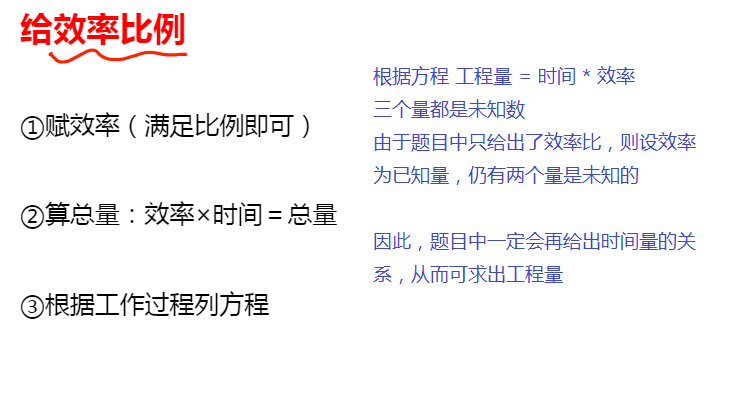
乙 + 丙 = 3

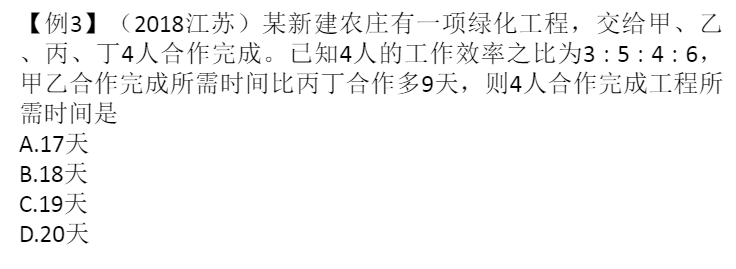
观察选项只有A满足上面两个等式

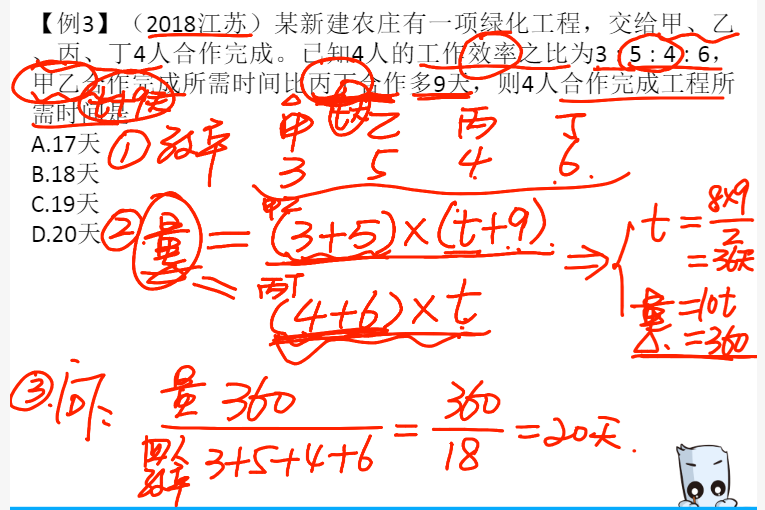
注：不需要再去求解丙了，也不用求解甲、乙

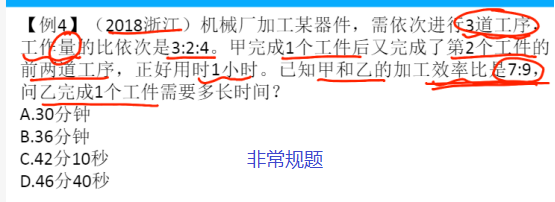
若设工程量为60，则 甲 + 乙 = 10， 乙 + 丙 = 6，

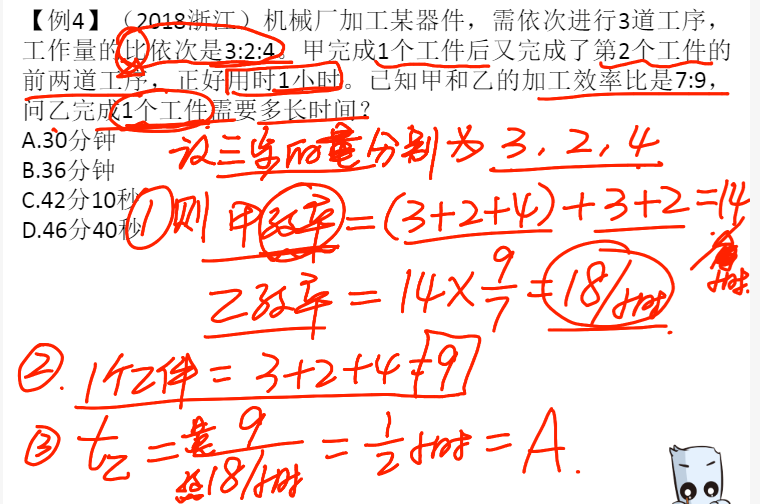
会发现没有一个选项满足条件，但A选项是一个倍数关系

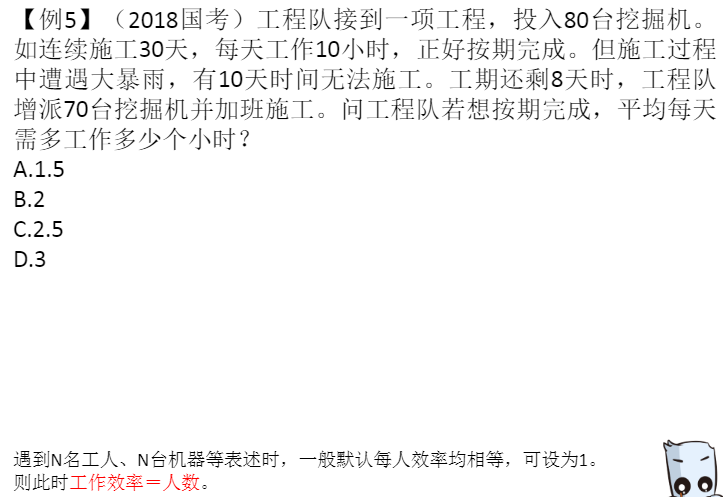


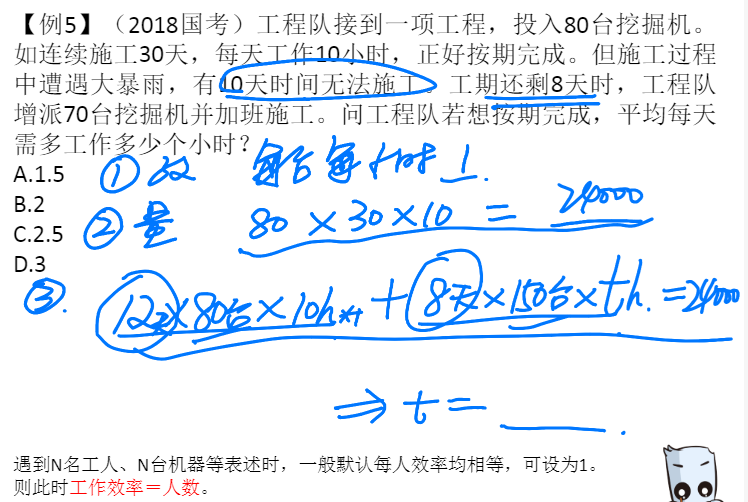


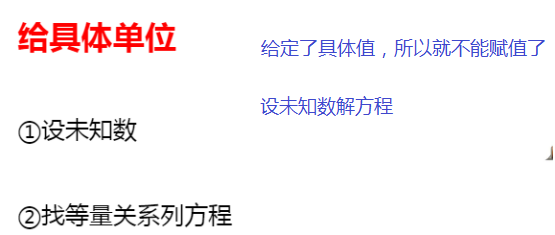


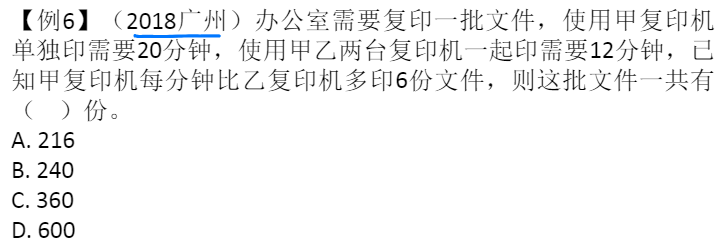


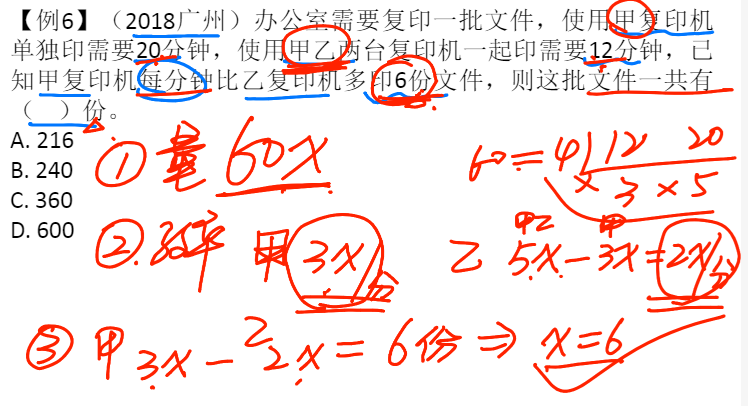


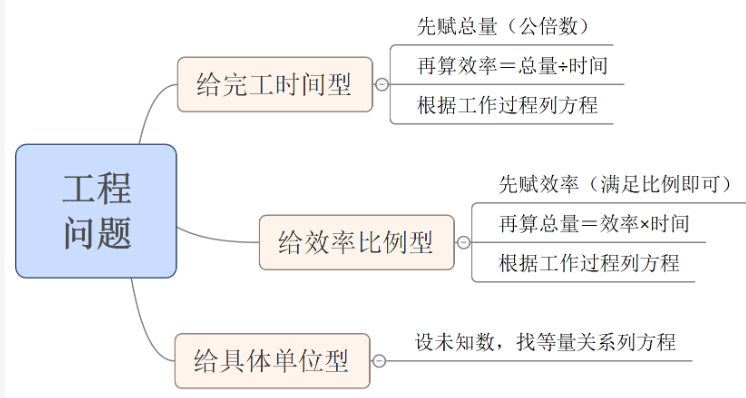


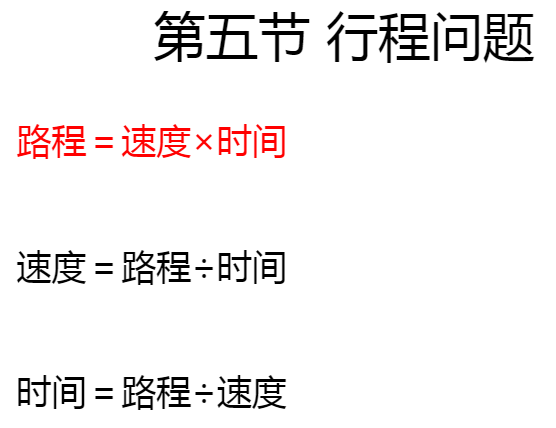


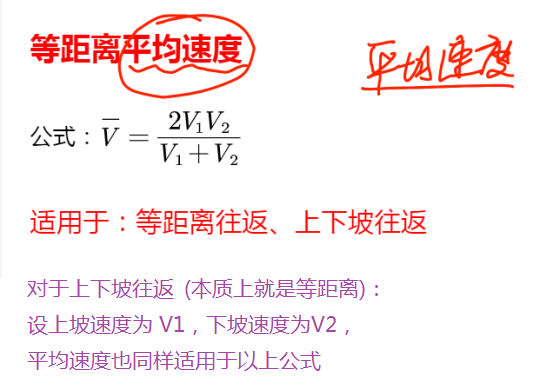


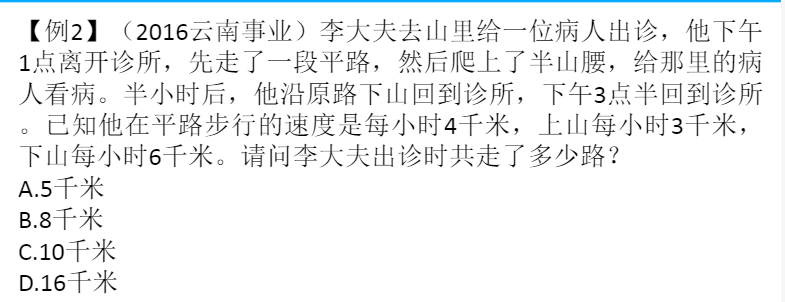








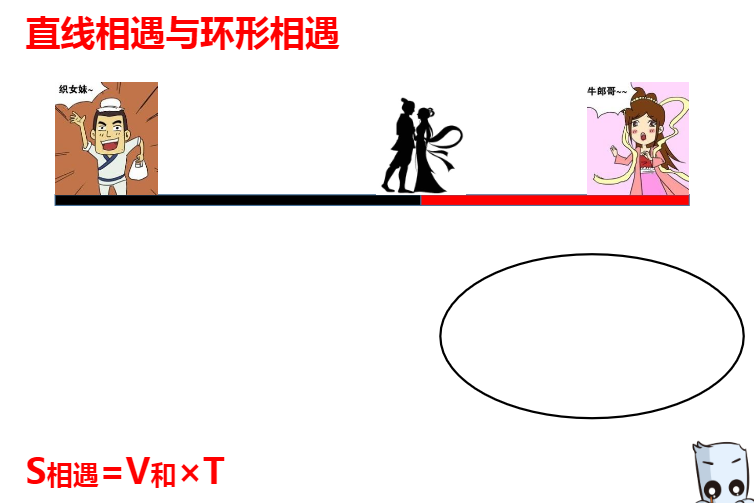




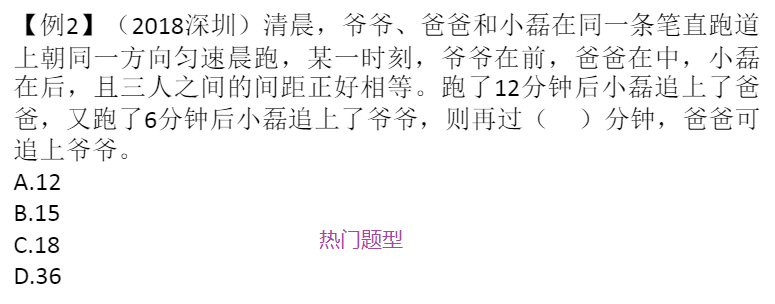
解析： 先求上下坡的平均速度V’ = 2 \* 3 \* 6 / (3 + 6) = 4

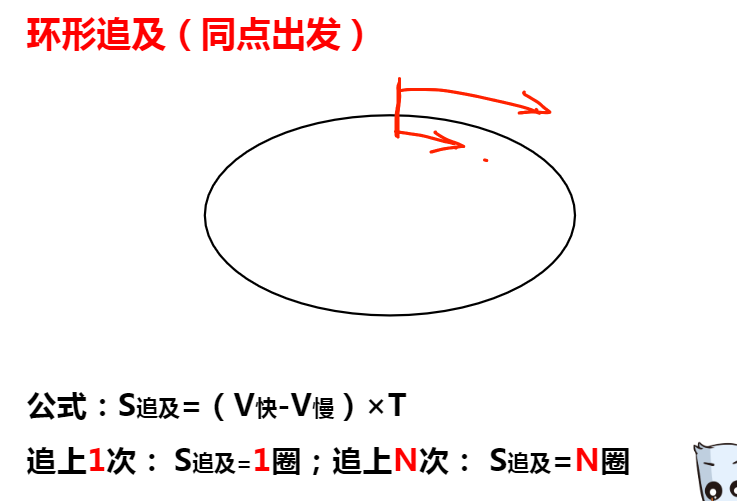
再求平路与V’的平均速度Vx，由于都是4，所以Vx为4

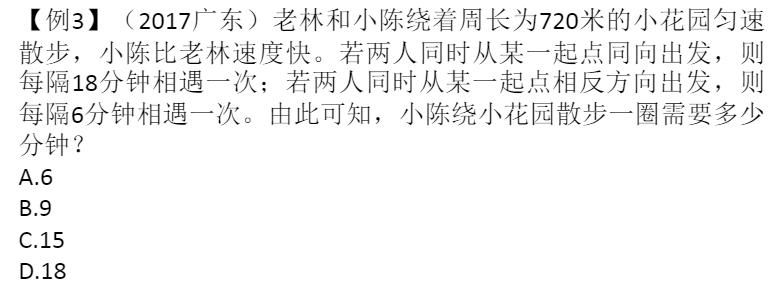
求路程 = Vx \* T = 4 \* 2 = 8

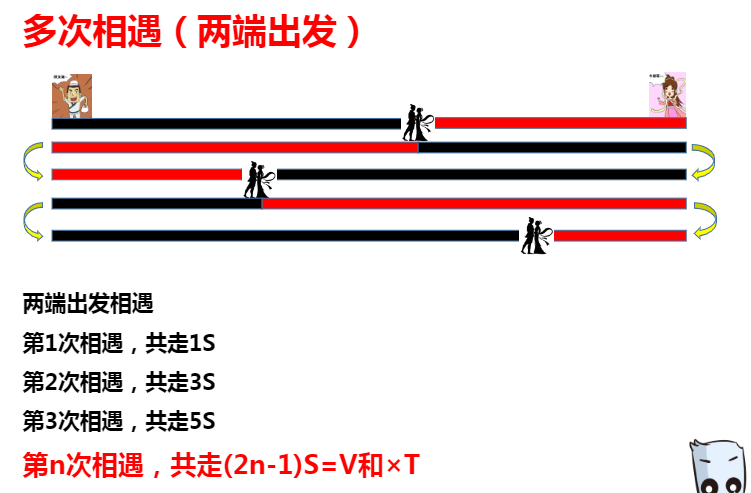


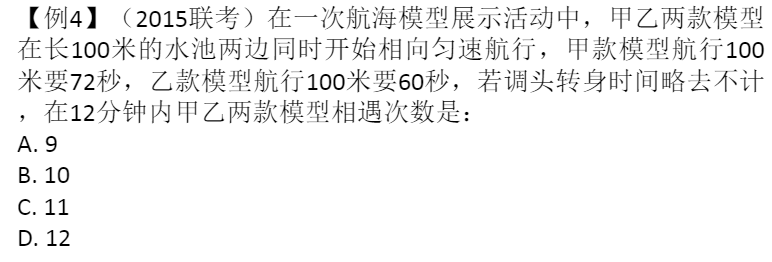


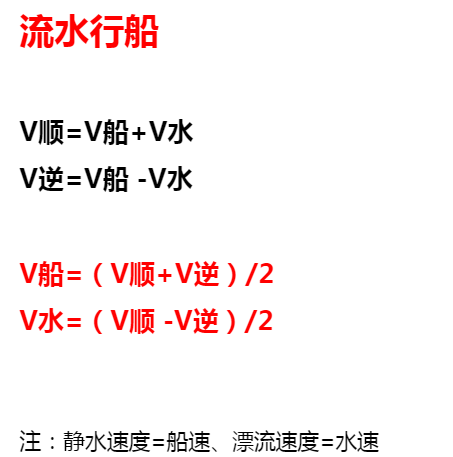


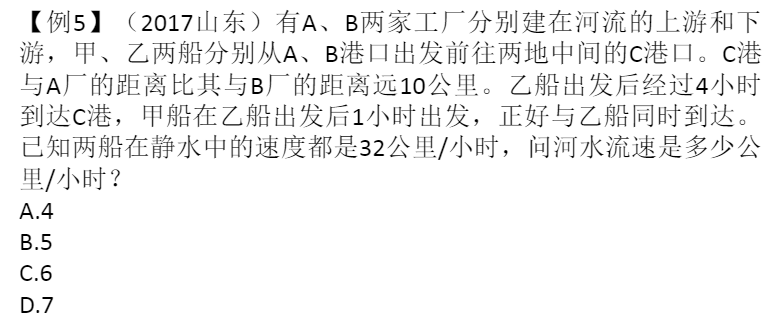


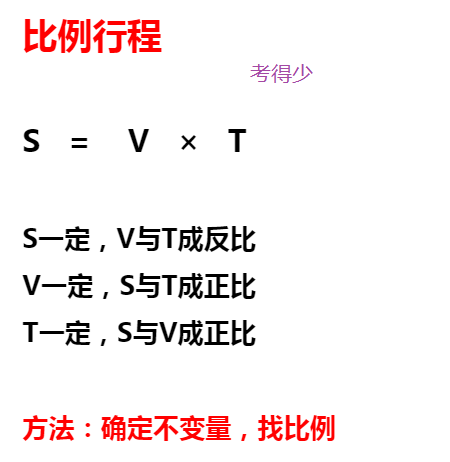


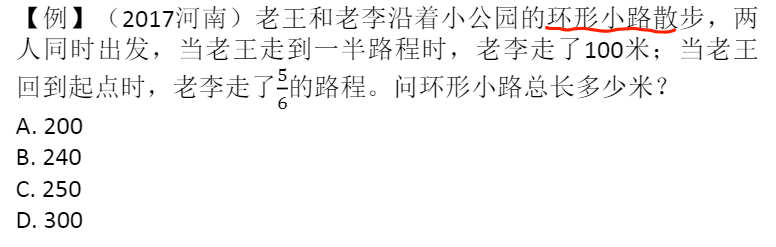




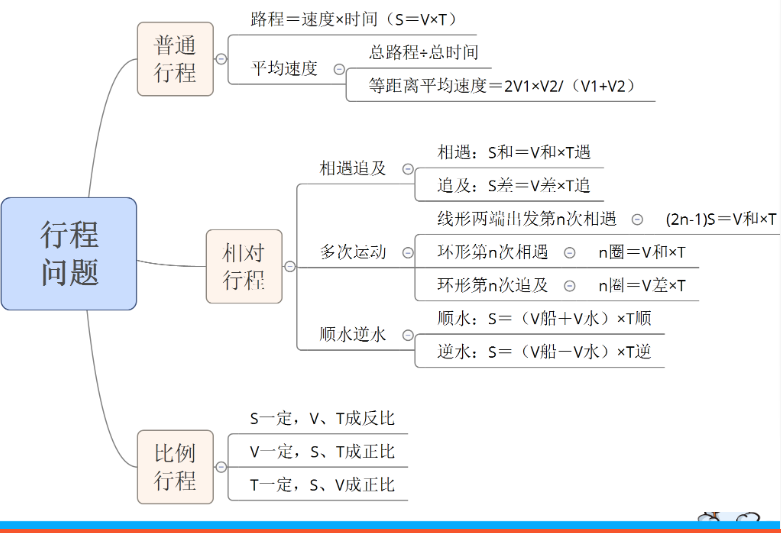


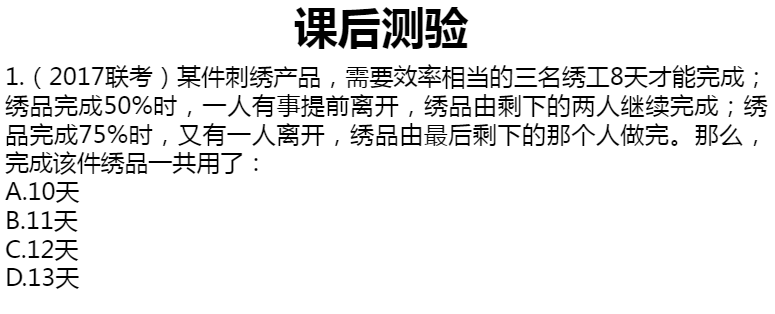




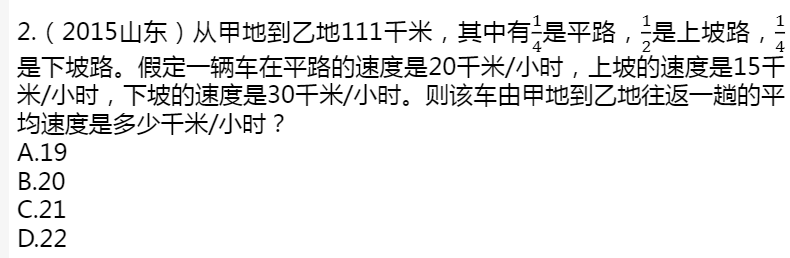


解析： 可设总长为 6s



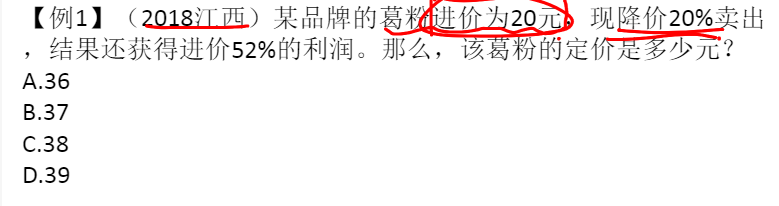


解析： 设每人每天的效率为1， 则总工程量为3 \* 8 = 24

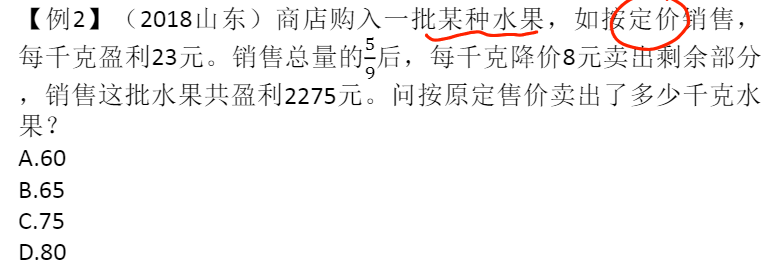


解析： 上下坡往返平均速度为： V = 2 \* V上 \* V下 / (V上+ V下) = 20

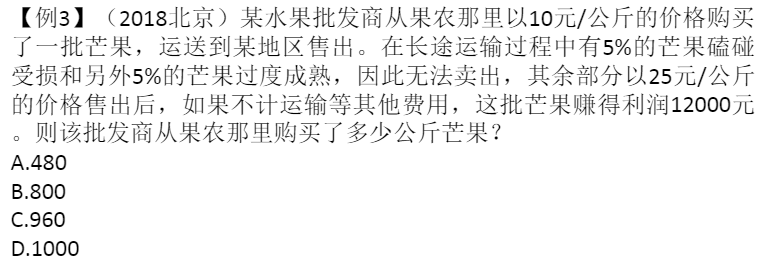




经济问题基本上都是考得比较简单的



解析：设总数量为9x

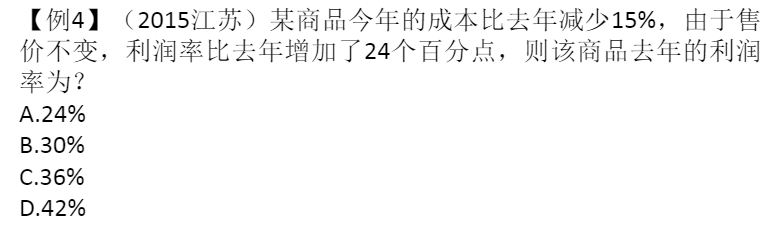


解析：设总数量为10x，

解法一： 12000 = 9x \* 15 - 10 \* x （总利润 = 获利 - 亏损）

解法二： 12000 = 25 \* 9x - 10 \* 10x （总利润 = 售价 - 成本）

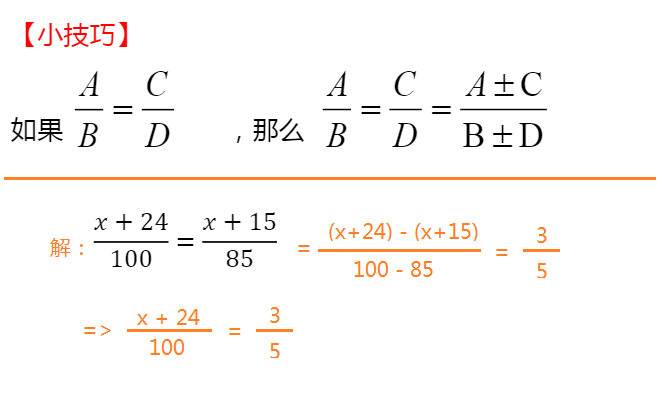
解法二明显比一要简单，也不易错

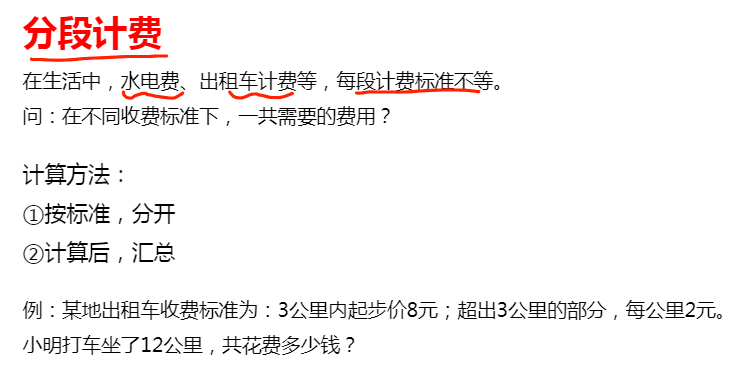


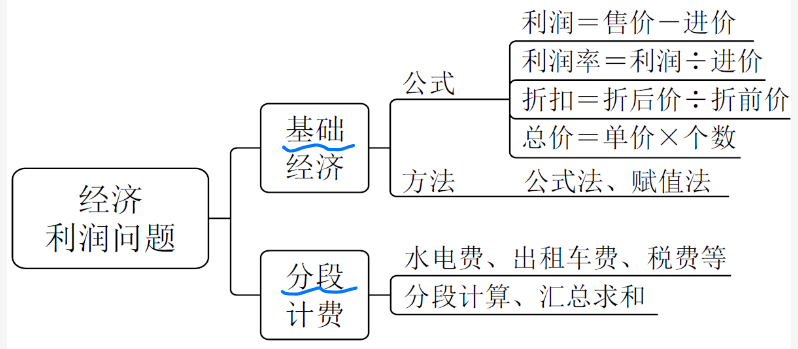
解析： 由于题目中始终未给出具体的成本，只有百分比数，因此可以用赋值法

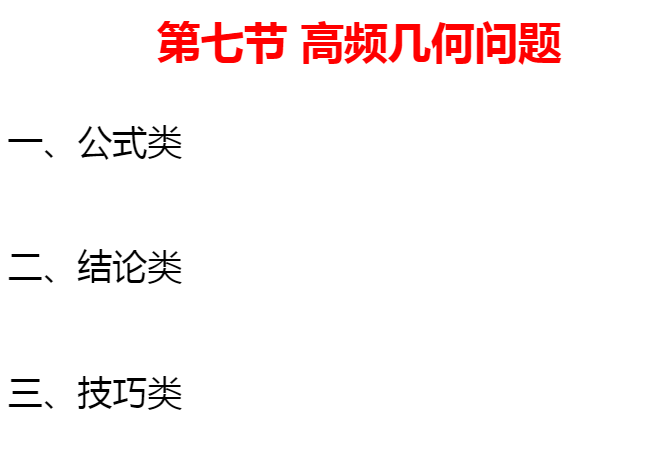
设去年成本为100元，今年为85元，售价为x

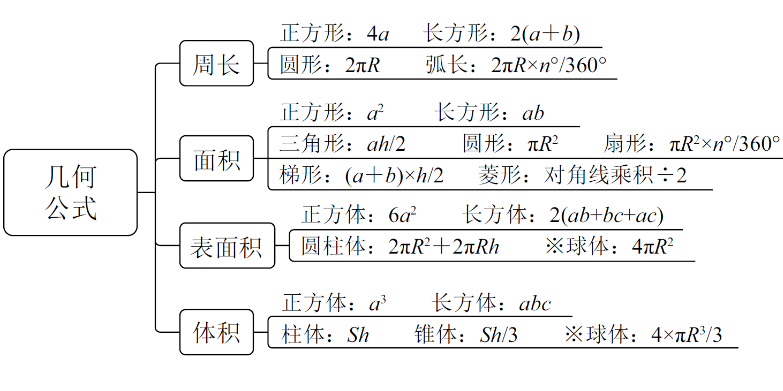
24% = (x - 85)/85 - (x - 100)/100

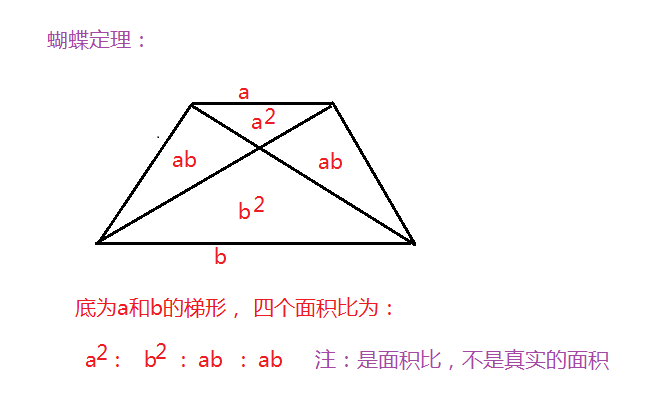


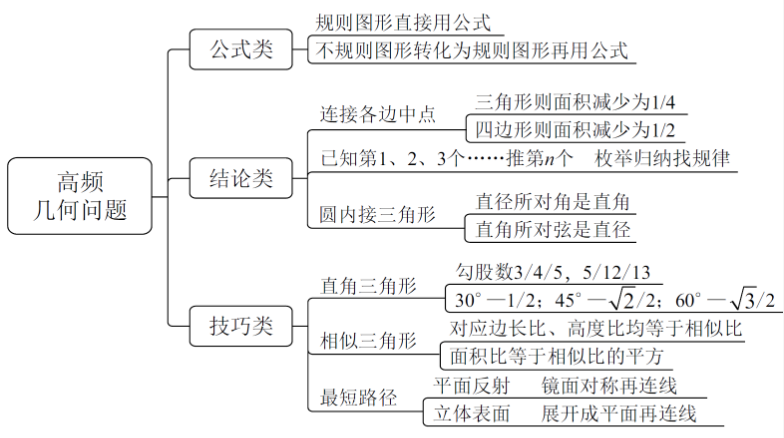


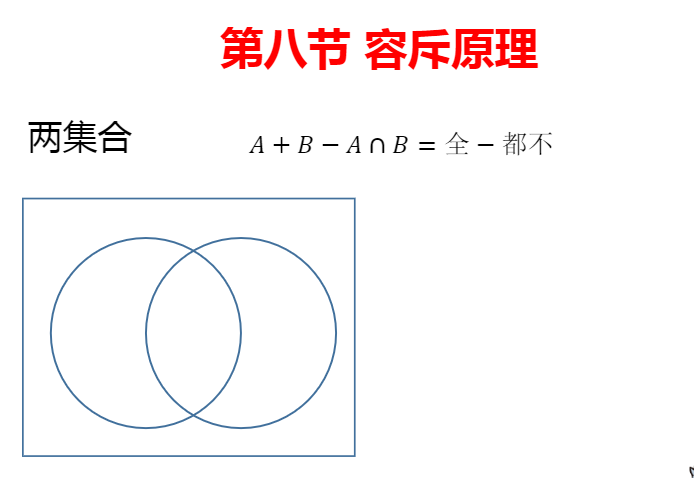


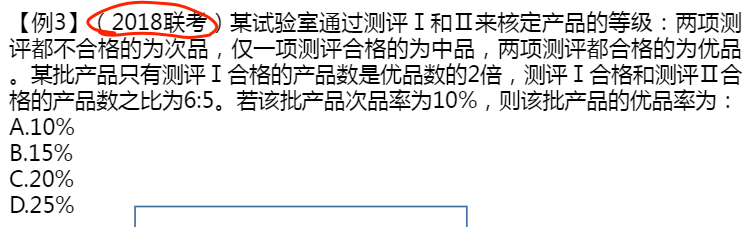






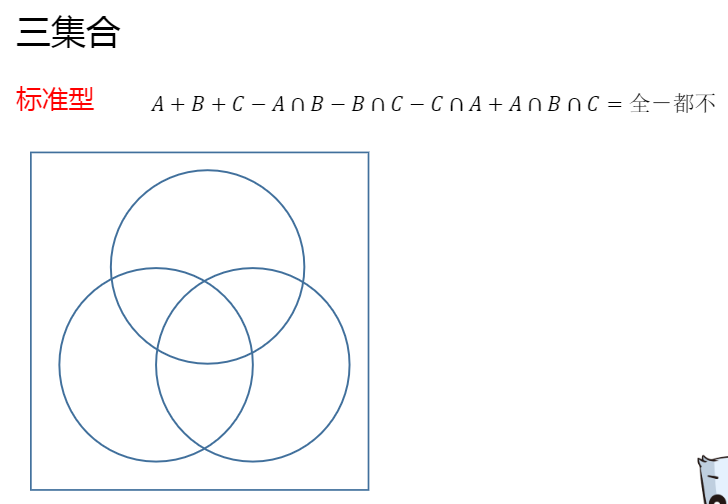


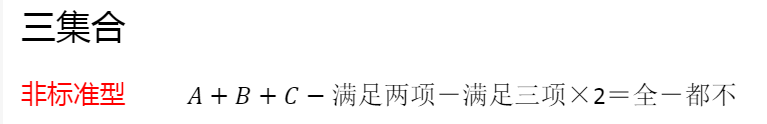


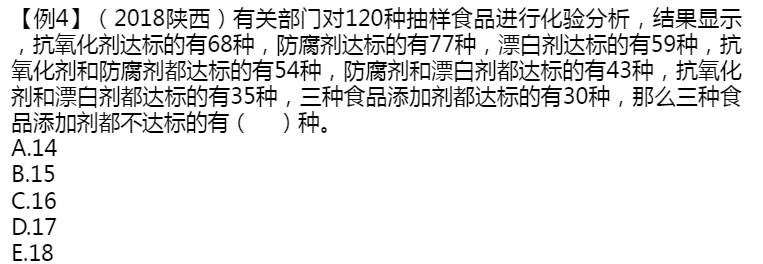


解析： 设优品为x，则只I合格为2x， I合格为3x，II合格为2.5x

根据容斥原理例出公式： 3x + 2.5x - x = 100% - 10%

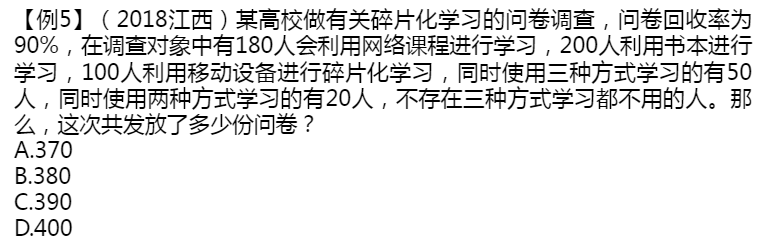






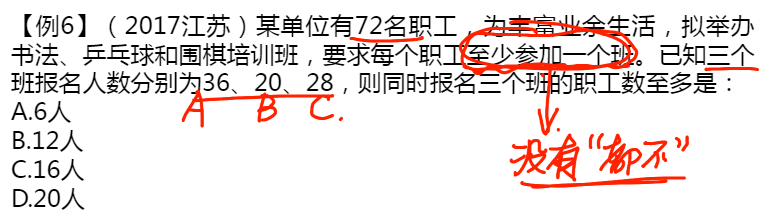
解析：直接用公式： 120 - x = 68 + 77 + 59 - 54 - 43 - 35 + 30

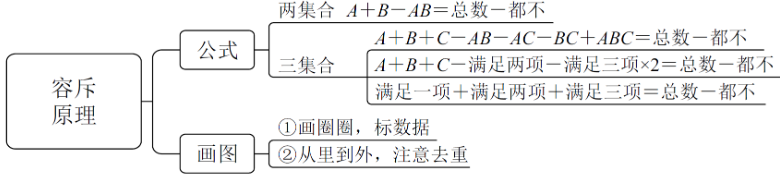
用尾数法，可以判定x的尾数是8

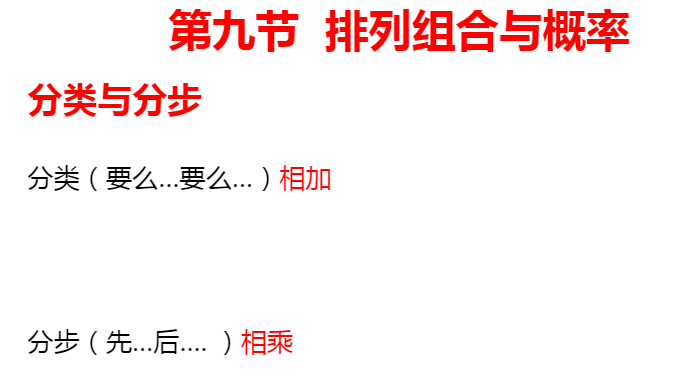


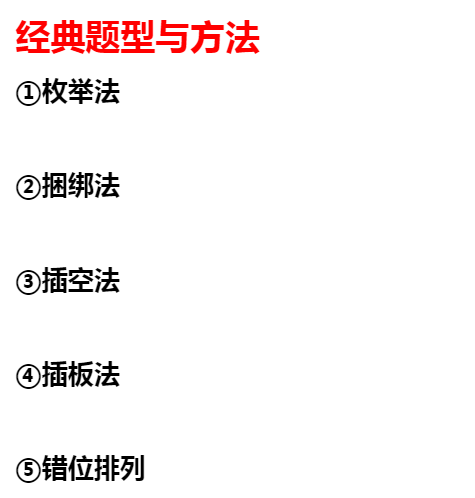
解析： 根据非标准公式：

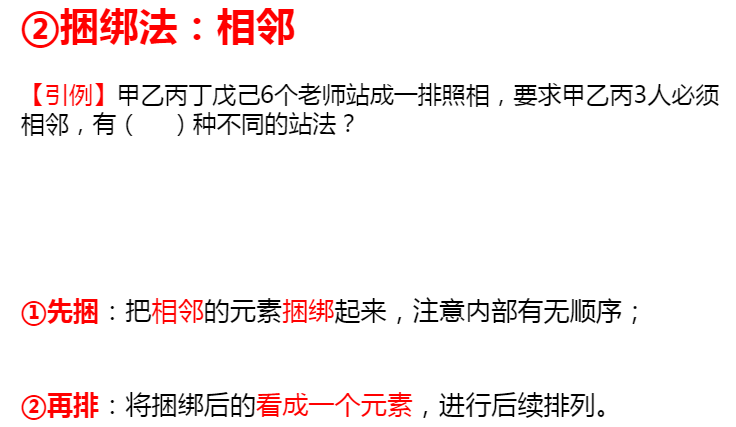
0.9x = 180 + 200 + 100 - 20 - 50 \* 2

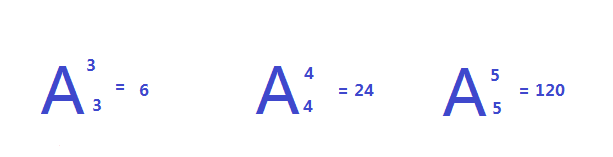


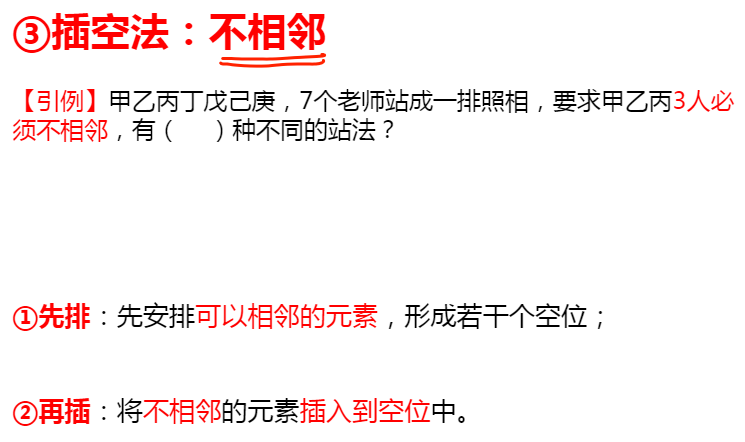


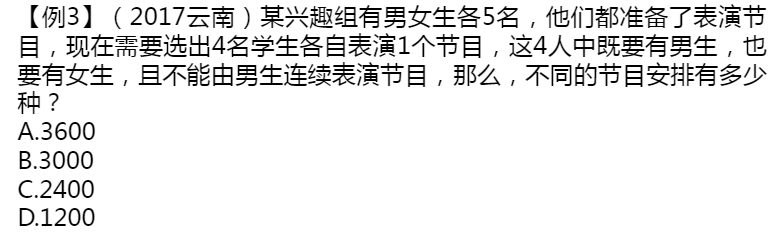


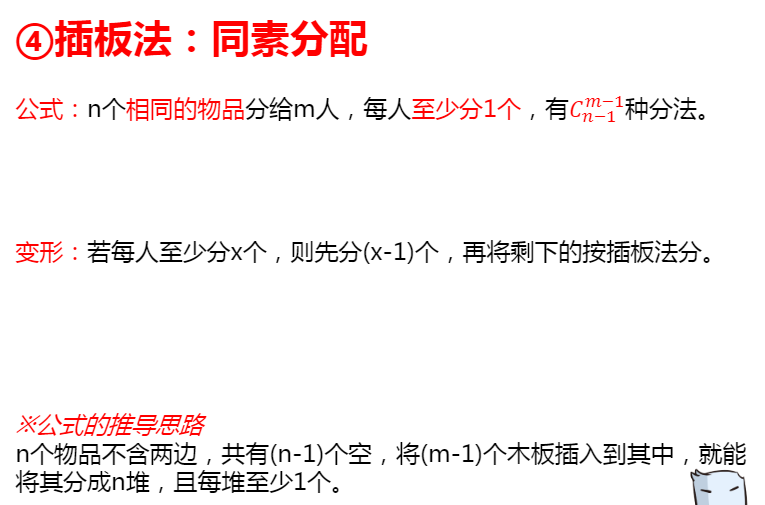


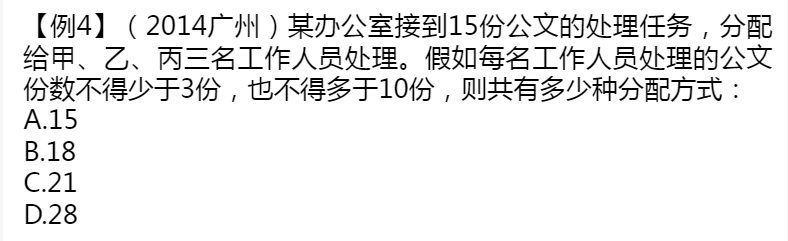




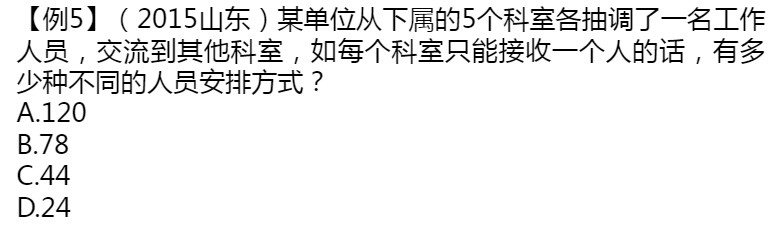


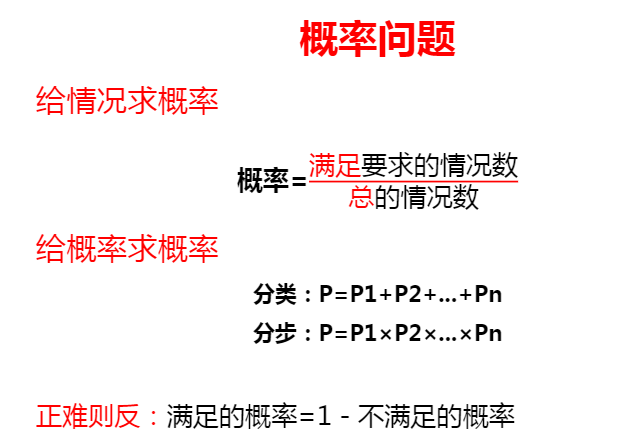


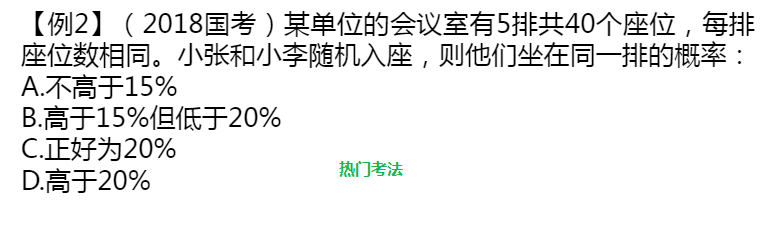


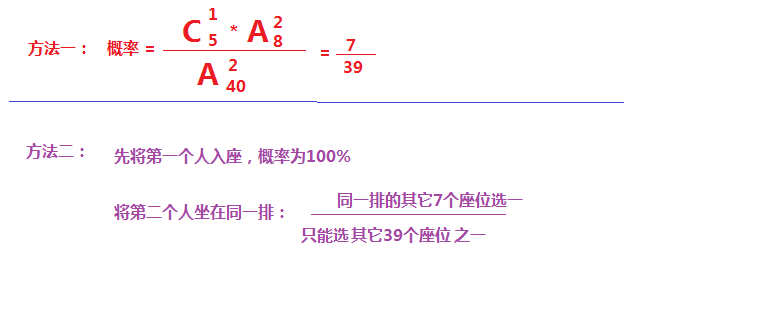


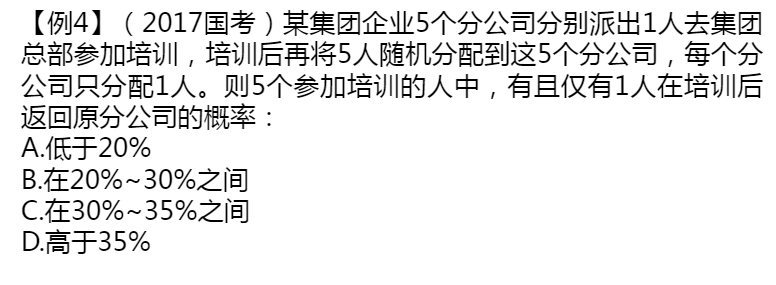




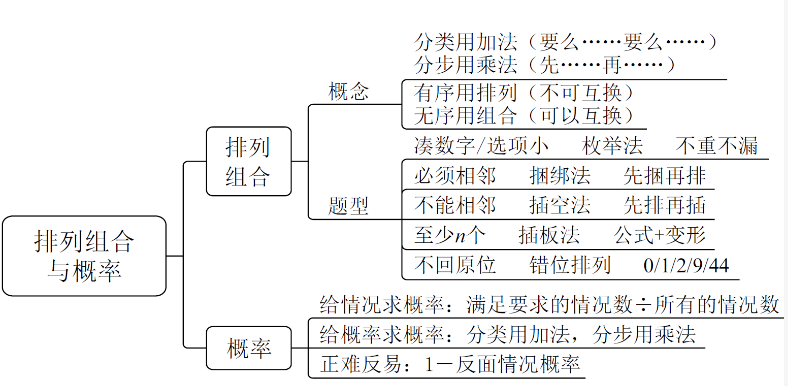


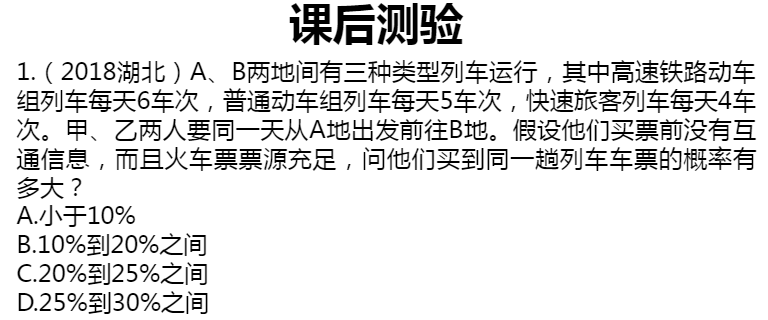




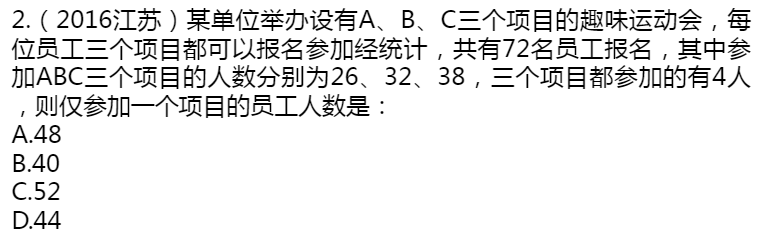


注：概率题一般都比较简单的





解析： P = 1/15，选A



答：C