2024年广东省初中学业水平考试

数学试题参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题:本大题共10小题,每小题3分,共30分.

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	C	В	В	D	C	C	В	D	A	D

二、填空题: 本大题共6小题, 每小题3分, 共18分.

11.
$$(x-2)(x+2)$$
 12. $x \ge 2$ 13. $\frac{2}{13}$ 14. 120° 15. 2 或 0 16. $4 + 4\sqrt{3}$

12.
$$x \ge 2$$

$$13.\frac{2}{13}$$

16.
$$4 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

三、解答题(一): 本大题共 4 小题, 第 17、18 题各 4 分, 第 19、20 题各 6 分, 共 20 分.

17. **M**:
$$\mathbb{R}$$
 : \mathbb{R} = $\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2} - 1 + 4$

$$=\frac{7}{2}+\sqrt{2}$$
.

$$=\frac{7}{2}+\sqrt{2}.$$

18. \mathbb{M} : $(a-3)^2 \ge 0$, $|b+4| \ge 0$, $(a-3)^2 + |b+4| = 0$,

$$(a-3)^2 = 0, |b+4| = 0,$$

$$\therefore a = 3, b = -4,$$

$$\therefore (a+b)^{2024} = (-1)^{2024} = 1.$$

19. 解: 当
$$t = -\frac{10}{2 \times (-0.1)} = 50$$
(s)时, h 取得最大值,

此时的最大高度为:
$$h_{max} = -0.1 \times 50^2 + 10 \times 50 = 250$$
(m).

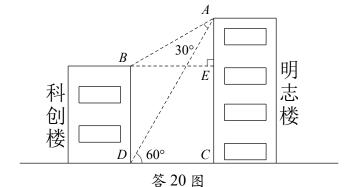
$$\therefore \angle ADC = 60^{\circ}, \ \angle ACD = 90^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = 30^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 60^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE = 30^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore BE//CD, EC//BD,$$



$$\therefore BE = CD = AC \cdot \tan \angle DAC = 8\sqrt{3} \text{(m)},$$

$$AE = BE \cdot \tan \angle ABE = 8(m),$$

$$\therefore BD = CE = AC - AE = 24 - 8 = 16(m).$$

四、解答题(二): 本大题共 3 小题, 第 21 小题 8 分, 第 22、23 小题各 10 分, 共 28 分.

21. 解: (1) 如答 21-1 图, 作 *OC*⊥*AB*, 垂足为点 *C*, 连接 *OA*.

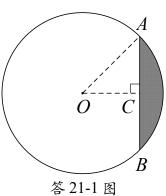
由题意得: OC = 300(m), $AB = 120 \times 5 = 600(m)$.

- $: OC \perp AB \mid OC$ 经过圆心 O,

在 $Rt\triangle OCA$ 中: $OC^2 + AC^2 = OA^2$,

$$\therefore OA = \sqrt{OC^2 + AC^2} = 300\sqrt{2} \text{(m)}.$$

即雷达的探测半径为 $300\sqrt{2}$ m.



-4 分
- (2) $:: OA^2 + OB^2 = AB^2$,

$$\therefore \angle AOB = 90^{\circ},$$

 $S_{\text{II}} = S_{\text{BR}} O_{AB} - S_{\land OAB} = 45000\pi - 90000 \text{(m}^2).$

∴灯笼的进价为10元/盏,对联的进价为5元/副.

即阴影部分的面积为 $45000\pi - 90000(\text{m}^2)$.



.....8分

22. 解: (1) 设灯笼的进价为x元/盏,对联的进价为y元/副.

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y = (20 \times 2 + 15 \times 2) - 40 \\ 3x + 5y = (20 \times 3 + 15 \times 5) - 80 \end{cases}$$

解得: $\begin{cases} x = 10 \\ y = 5 \end{cases}$



.....4分

.....6分

.....2 分

(2)
$$W = (a-10)[50-2(a-15)],$$

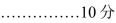
∴整理得: $W = -2a^2 + 100a - 800$.

 $\therefore -2 < 0$,

$$\therefore a_{$$
最大 $}=-\frac{100}{2\times(-2)}=25(\overline{\pi}).$

.....8分

- : W 随着 a 的增大而增大,
- ∴ $W_{\text{H}\pm}$ = (25 10) × [50 2 × (25 15)] = 450(元).
- : W 关于 a 的函数解析式为 $W = -2a^2 + 100a 800$,最大利润为 450 元.



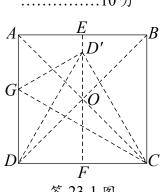
23. 解: (1) 15°.1分

证明: 如答 23-1 图, 连接 DD'.

由折叠得: CD = CD',

- :EF//AD, $AD \perp CD$,
- $\therefore EF \perp CD$,

又: $\triangle F \neq CD$ 中点,



答 23-1 图

$$\therefore DD' = CD' = CD,$$

.....3分

$$\therefore \angle CDD' = 60^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \angle GCD = \angle GCD'$$
,

$$\therefore \angle GCD = 30^{\circ},$$

$$\mathbb{Z}$$
: $\angle ACD = 45^{\circ}$,

$$\therefore \angle ACG = \angle ACD - \angle GCD = 15^{\circ}.$$

.....6分

(2) 由 (1) 得: △*CDD*′是等边三角形,

$$\therefore \angle D'CF = 60^{\circ}$$
.

 $\therefore CF = 5(cm),$

∵点
$$F$$
为 CD 中点, $AB = 10$ (cm),

.....8分

$$\therefore D'F = 5 \cdot \tan \angle D'CF = 5\sqrt{3}(\text{cm}),$$

:.
$$ED' = EF - D'F = 10 - 5\sqrt{3}$$
 (cm).

.....10分

五、解答题(三): 本大题共 2 小题, 每小题 12 分, 共 24 分.

24. 解: (1) 设抛物线的解析式为 $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$,

: 顶点坐标为(1, 4),

$$\therefore v = a(x-1)^2 + 4$$

代入
$$(0, 3)$$
得: $a + 4 = 3$,

$$\therefore a = -1$$
,

∴
$$y = -(x-1)^2 + 4$$
 (或 $y = -x^2 + 2x + 3$).

.....3 分

(2) 如答 24-2-1 图,记抛物线对称轴交 x 轴于点 K,作 $GP \perp BC$,垂足为点 P.

∵抛物线对称轴为直线 x = 1,

$$\therefore K(1, 0),$$

$$A(-1, 0), B(3, 0), C(1, 4),$$

$$\therefore BK = 2, CK = 4,$$

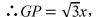
$$\therefore BC = 2\sqrt{5},$$

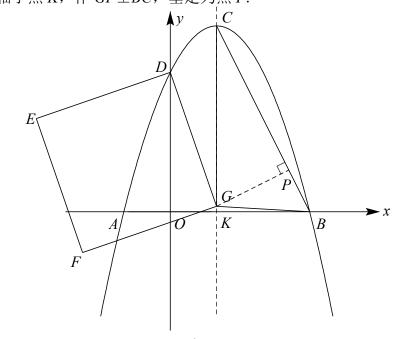
$$\bigcirc$$
 $\angle CBG = 60^{\circ}$,

$$\therefore \tan \angle CBG = \frac{GP}{RP} = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle BCK = \frac{BK}{CK} = \frac{GP}{CP} = \frac{1}{2},$$

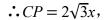
设
$$BP = x$$
,





答 24-2-1 图

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$$\therefore CG = \sqrt{15}x$$

$$\therefore BC = BP + CP = x + 2\sqrt{3}x = 2\sqrt{5},$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{1 + 2\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\therefore CG = \sqrt{15} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{1 + 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{60 - 10\sqrt{3}}{11},$$

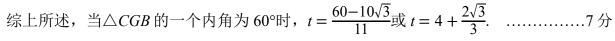
$$\therefore t = \frac{60 - 10\sqrt{3}}{11}.$$

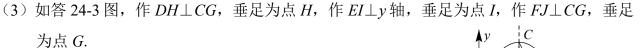
$$2 \angle CGB = 60^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore BK = 2, \ \angle CGB = 60^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore GK = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3},$$

$$\therefore t = 4 + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3},$$





由题意得: A(-1, 0), B(3, 0), C(1, 4), D(0, 3),

设 G(1, m),

$$\therefore$$
 $\angle IDE + \angle IED = 90^{\circ}, \ \angle IED + \angle HDG = 90^{\circ},$

$$\therefore \angle IDE = \angle HDG$$
,

在 $\triangle IDE$ 与 $\triangle HDG$ 中:

$$\begin{cases} \angle IED = \angle HDG \\ \angle EID = \angle DHG' \\ ED = DG \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle IDE \cong \triangle HDG(AAS),$



$$\therefore DI = DH = 1,$$

$$\therefore E(m-3, 2),$$

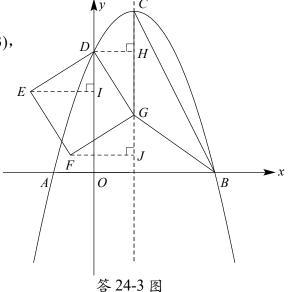
 \therefore 点 E在直线 y=2 上运动.

.....8分

同理可证: $\triangle JGF \cong \triangle HDG$,

$$\therefore JF = HG = 3 - m$$

$$\therefore JG = HD = 1$$



K

G

答 24-2-2 图

0

: F(m-2, m-1), \therefore 点 F在直线 y=x+1 上运动.10分 当点 E 在抛物线上时: $-x^2 + 2x + 3 = 2$, 解得: $x_1 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$, $x_2 = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ (舍去). $\therefore m - 3 = 1 - \sqrt{2},$ $\therefore m = 4 - \sqrt{2}$ $\therefore t = 4 - m = 4 - (4 - \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2}.$ 当点 F 在抛物线上时: $-x^2 + 2x + 3 = x + 1$, 解得: $x_1 = -1$, $x_2 = 2$ (舍去). $\therefore m-2=-1$, $\therefore m = 1$, t = 4 - m = 4 - 1 = 3∴当 $\sqrt{2}$ ≤t≤3时,抛物线与线段 *EF* 有交点.12分 25. 解: (1) 15°.2 分 (2) 如答 25-2 图,连接 DE,取 BE 中点 G,连接 DG,作 $DH \perp BE$,垂足为 H,在 BC 上找 一点 I,连接 DI, $\angle DIC = 60^{\circ}$. $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle DIC = 60^{\circ},$ $\therefore \triangle DIC$ 是等边三角形, E $\therefore CD = DI.$ AE//BC $\therefore \angle EAD = \angle ACB = 60^{\circ}, \ \angle EAB = \angle ABC = 90^{\circ},$ 答 25-2 图 $\nabla : \angle EBD = 60^{\circ}$ $\therefore \angle EAD = \angle EBD = 60^{\circ},$ \therefore 点 E、A、B、D 四点共圆,3 分 $\therefore \angle EAB + \angle EDB = 180^{\circ}$ \mathbb{Z} : $\angle EAB = \angle ABC = 90^{\circ}$, $\therefore \angle EDB = 90^{\circ}$,4分 又: 点 $G \neq BE$ 中点, $\therefore EG = BG = DG$ $\nabla : \angle DBG = 60^{\circ}$

 $\therefore \triangle DBG$ 是等边三角形,

$$\therefore BD = BG,$$

 $\therefore \angle DCB = 60^{\circ}, \ \angle DBC = \angle ABE = 15^{\circ},$

$$\therefore \angle FDB = 75^{\circ}, \ \angle CDB = 105^{\circ},$$

$$\mathbb{Z}$$
: $\angle GDB = \angle CDI = 60^{\circ}$,

$$\therefore \angle FDG = 15^{\circ}, \ \angle BDI = 45^{\circ},$$

$$\mathbb{Z}$$
: $\angle DFG = 180^{\circ} - \angle FDB - \angle DBF = 45^{\circ}$,

$$\therefore \angle DBI = \angle FDG = 15^{\circ}, \ \angle DFG = \angle BDI = 45^{\circ},$$

 $\therefore \triangle FDG \hookrightarrow \triangle DBI,$

 $\therefore \angle FDH = \angle DFH = 45^{\circ},$

 $\therefore \triangle DFH$ 是等腰直角三角形,

$$\therefore DF = \sqrt{2}HF = \sqrt{2}DH,$$

$$\mathbb{Z}$$
: $\angle HDB = 30^{\circ}$,

$$\therefore DH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}DB,$$

$$\therefore DF = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}DB, \quad \text{III} \frac{GF}{DI} = \frac{DF}{DB} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2},$$

$$\therefore GF = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}DI,$$

$$\Sigma : GF = \sqrt{6}$$

 $\therefore DI = 2$,

(3) 如答 25-3 图, 延长 AE, 作 $CJ \perp AE$, 垂足为 J, 连接 $DE \setminus BJ$.

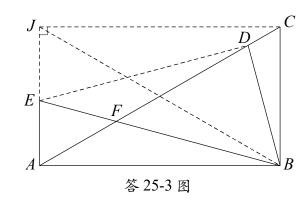
$$\therefore \angle EAF = \angle DBF = 60^{\circ}, \ \angle AFE = \angle DFB = 45^{\circ},$$

 $\therefore \triangle AFE \hookrightarrow \triangle BFD$,

$$\therefore \angle CBD + \angle DBJ = 60^{\circ}, \ \angle EBJ + \angle DBJ = 60^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle CBD = \angle EBJ$$

$$\mathbb{Z}$$
: $\angle BCD = \angle EJB = 60^{\circ}$,



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 $\therefore \triangle BDC \hookrightarrow \triangle BEJ$,

$$\mathbb{Z}: \angle DEB = 30^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{EJ}{CD} = \frac{BE}{BD} = 2,$$

$$∴ EJ = 2CD = 2,$$
10 分

设 BC = x, 则 AJ = x, $AB = \sqrt{3}x$, AE = x - 2,

$$AE = n = x - 2$$

$$\therefore x = n + 2$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{3}x = \sqrt{3}(n+2) = \sqrt{3}n + 2\sqrt{3}.$$

设
$$BD = y$$
, 则 $BE = 2y$,

在
$$Rt\triangle EAB$$
 中, $AE^2 + AB^2 = BE^2$,

整理得:
$$v^2 = n^2 + 3n + 3$$
,

$$\therefore S = \frac{S_{\triangle BDF}}{S_{\triangle AFE}} = \frac{BD^2}{AE^2} = \frac{y^2}{n^2} = \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n} + 1.$$
 12 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

(本卷所有题参考答案只提供一种解法,其他解法只要正确,请参照本答案相应给分.)