

九年级(下)四月检测数学答案及评分标准

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

11. $\frac{10}{9}$;12.20;13. $\frac{2}{3}$; 14. $x(x+12)=864$;15. $\frac{\sqrt{65}}{2}$;16. $y=\frac{x+2}{x+1}(x>0)$.

三、解答题

17.解:原式= $\frac{1}{x+1}+\frac{x-3}{(x-3)^2}\times\frac{x-3}{x(x+1)}$ 6 分

= $\frac{x}{x(x+1)}+\frac{1}{x(x+1)}$ 8 分

= $\frac{1}{x}$ 9 分

18.解:(1)50,72°; 4 分

(2)18,36; 8 分

(3)(4) $900\times\frac{8}{50}=144$ (人), 11 分

答:估计全校七年级选择“足球”项目的学生约有 144 人. 12 分

19.证明:∵ 四边形 ABCD 为平行四边形,

∴ $AB\parallel CD, AB=CD$, 2 分

∴ $\angle ABD=\angle CDB$, 4 分

∵ $BF=DE$, ∴ $BF-EF=DE-EF$, 即 $BE=DF$, 6 分

∴ $\triangle ABE\cong\triangle CDF(SAS)$, 8 分

∴ $AE=CF$ 9 分

20.解:(1)设每个大地球仪 x 元,每个小地球仪 y 元, 1 分

根据题意可得 $\begin{cases} x+3y=136 \\ 2x+y=132 \end{cases}$ 3 分

解得 $\begin{cases} x=52 \\ y=28 \end{cases}$ 5 分

答:每个大地球仪 52 元,每个小地球仪 28 元; 6 分

(2)设小地球仪为 a 个,则大地球仪为 $(30-a)$ 个,根据题意可得:

$28a+52(30-a)\leq 960$, 7 分

解得 $a\geq 25$ 8 分

答:至少要购买 25 个小地球仪. 9 分

四、解答题

21.解:设 $DC=xm$,

在 $Rt\triangle ADC$ 中, $\tan\angle DAC=\frac{CD}{AC}$, 1 分

$$\because \angle A = 26.6^\circ, \therefore \tan 26.6^\circ = 0.50 = \frac{x}{AC}, \therefore AC = 2xm, \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle BDC \text{ 中}, \tan \angle DBC = \frac{DC}{CB}, \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

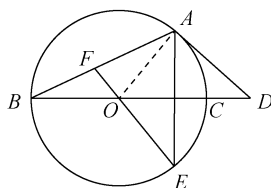
$$\because \angle DBC = 37^\circ, \therefore \tan 37^\circ = 0.75 = \frac{x}{CB}, \therefore BC = \frac{4}{3}xm, \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore AC - BC = 43.7, \text{ 即 } 2x - \frac{4}{3}x = 43.7, \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

解得 $x \approx 65.6$.

答: CD 的高度约为 65.6 米. $\dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$

22.(1)证明:连接 OA , 如图,



(第 22 题)

$$\because \angle AOC = 2\angle ABC, \angle ABC = 22.5^\circ, \therefore \angle AOC = 45^\circ. \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because AO = OB = AD, \therefore \angle AOD = \angle ADO = 45^\circ. \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle OAD = 90^\circ. \text{ 即 } OA \perp AD, \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because OA \text{ 是圆的半径}, \therefore DA \text{ 是 } \odot O \text{ 的切线}; \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } \because AE \perp BD, \therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{EC}. \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle EOC = \angle AOC = 45^\circ. \therefore \angle AOE = 90^\circ, \therefore AO \perp EF. \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because \odot O \text{ 的直径为 } 2, \therefore OA = OE = 1. \therefore AE = \sqrt{OA^2 + OE^2} = \sqrt{2}. \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore OB = OA, \therefore \angle OBA = \angle OAB = 22.5^\circ. \therefore \angle AFO = 90^\circ - \angle OAB = 67.5^\circ. \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because OA \perp OE, OA = OE, \therefore \angle OAE = \angle OEA = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle EAF = \angle OAE + \angle OAB = 67.5^\circ. \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle EAF = \angle EFA. \therefore EF = AE = \sqrt{2}. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$23. \text{ 解: } (1) \because OB = 2, AB = 3, \therefore \text{点 } A \text{ 的坐标是 } (2, 3), \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{把 } A(2, 3) \text{ 代入 } y = \frac{k}{x} \text{ 得: } 3 = \frac{k}{2}, \therefore k = 6; \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

(2) $AN = ME$. 理由如下

$$\because \text{点 } E \text{ 恰好是 } DC \text{ 的中点}, \therefore \text{点 } E \text{ 的纵坐标是 } \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{当 } y = \frac{3}{2} \text{ 时}, \frac{3}{2} = \frac{6}{x}, \text{ 解得: } x = 4, \therefore \text{点 } E \text{ 的坐标是 } (4, \frac{3}{2}). \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

设直线 AE 的解析式是 $y = kx + b (k \neq 0)$.

∴ 直线 AE 的解析式是 $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{2}$ 4 分

则 $AF \perp y$ 轴, $AF=2$, 点 F 的坐标是 $(0,3)$, $OF=3$.

当 $x=0$ 时, $y=-\frac{3}{4}\times 0+\frac{9}{2}=\frac{9}{2}$, \therefore 点 N 的坐标为 $(0, \frac{9}{2})$, 5 分

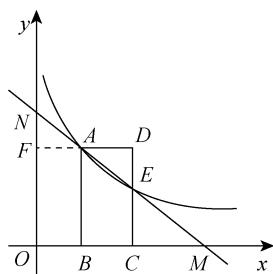
$$\therefore NF = \frac{9}{2} - 3 = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore AN = \sqrt{AF^2 + NF^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{5}{2}; \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

当 $y=0$ 时, $\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{2} = 0$, 解得: $x=6$ 7 分

\therefore 点 M 的坐标为 $(6, 0)$, $\therefore CM = 6 - 4 = 2$, 8 分

$$\therefore ME = \sqrt{CM^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 2^2} = \frac{5}{2}. \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$\therefore AN = ME$ 10 分



24.解:(1) $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2, \because AC = 3, BC = 4, \therefore AB = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5\text{cm}$
..... 1 分

$$\because CD \text{ 为 } Rt\triangle ACB \text{ 斜边 } AB \text{ 的中线}, \therefore CD = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{5}{2};$$

(2) 当 $0 < t < \frac{5}{2}$ 时, 如图 1, 设 PF 交 CD 于点 G , $\because PE \perp AC$, $\therefore PE \parallel BC$, $\therefore \triangle APE \sim \triangle ABC$,

$$\therefore \frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{PE}{BC}, \frac{t}{5} = \frac{PE}{4}, \therefore PE = \frac{4}{5}t, \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

∵ 矩形 $PECF$, ∴ $CF = PE = \frac{4}{5}t$, 4 分

又 $\because PG \parallel AC, \therefore \triangle DPG \sim \triangle DAC, \therefore \frac{DP}{DA} = \frac{PG}{AC}, \dots\dots\dots 5$ 分

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{5}{2}-t}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{PG}{3}, \therefore PG = 3 - \frac{6}{5}t, \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore S = S_{\triangle PCG} = \frac{1}{2} PG \cdot CF = \frac{1}{2} (3 - \frac{6}{5}t) \times \frac{4}{5}t = -\frac{12}{25}t^2 + \frac{6}{5}t; \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

当 $\frac{5}{2} < t < 5$ 时, 如图 2, 设 PE 交 CD 于点 G .

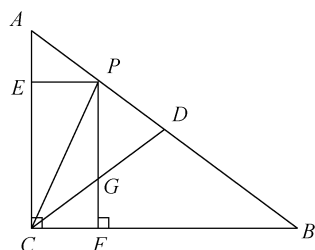


图1

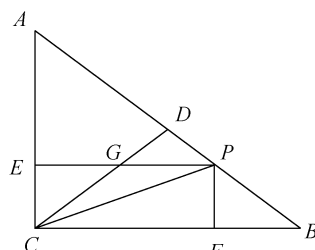


图2

$\because PF \perp BC, \therefore PF \parallel AC, \therefore \triangle BPF \sim \triangle BAC$.

$$\therefore \frac{BP}{BA} = \frac{DF}{AC}, \frac{5-t}{5} = \frac{PF}{3},$$

$$\therefore PF = 3 - \frac{3}{5}t, \therefore EC = PF = 3 - \frac{3}{5}t, \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because PG \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle DPG \sim \triangle DBC, \therefore \frac{PG}{BC} = \frac{DP}{DB}, \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{PG}{4} = \frac{t - \frac{5}{2}}{\frac{5}{2}}, \therefore PG = \frac{8}{5}t - 4, \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore S = S_{\triangle PCG} = \frac{1}{2} PG \cdot EC = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{8}{5}t - 4) \times (3 - \frac{3}{5}t) = -\frac{12}{25}t^2 + \frac{18}{5}t - 6. \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

综上所述,
$$S = \begin{cases} -\frac{12}{25}t^2 + \frac{6}{5}t, & 0 < t < \frac{5}{2}, \\ -\frac{12}{25}t^2 + \frac{18}{5}t - 6, & \frac{5}{2} < t < 5. \end{cases}$$

25. (1) $\because \angle BDF = \angle CDE, \therefore \angle BDE + \angle EDF = \angle CDF + \angle EDF. \therefore \angle BDF = \angle CDF, \therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ, DE \perp AB$ 于 $E, \therefore \angle A + \angle B = 90^\circ, \angle B + \angle BDE = 90^\circ. \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

$\therefore \angle A = \angle BDE, \therefore \angle A = \angle CDF; \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

(2) 结论 $AE + DE = \sqrt{2}CE$.

证明: 过 C 作 $CM \perp CE$ 交 ED 延长线于 M , 如图 1.

$\because CF$ 平分 $\angle ACB, \therefore \angle ACF = \angle BCF$. 又 $\because \angle A = \angle CDF, CF = CF,$

$\therefore \triangle ACF \cong \triangle DCF (AAS), \therefore CA = CD, \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$

$\because \angle ACB = \angle ECM = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACE = \angle DCM, AC = AD, \angle BDE = \angle A = \angle CDM. \therefore \triangle CAE \cong \triangle CDM (ASA). \therefore AE = DM, CE = CM, \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$

$\therefore \triangle CME$ 为等腰直角三角形. $\therefore ME = \sqrt{2}CE, \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

$\because ME = MD + DE, \therefore ME = AE + DE, \therefore AE + DE = \sqrt{2}CE. \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

(3) 解: 过 C 作 $CH \perp AB$ 于 H , 过 F 作 $FM \perp AC$ 于 $M, FN \perp BC$ 于 N , 如图 2, $\because CF$ 平分

$\angle ACB, \therefore FM = FN.$

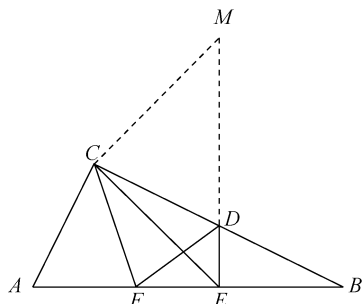


图1

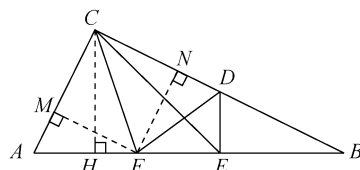


图2

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ACF}}{S_{\triangle BCF}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}AC \cdot FM}{\frac{1}{2}BC \cdot FN} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}AF \cdot CH}{\frac{1}{2}BF \cdot CH}, \therefore \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{AF}{BF} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore BC = 2AC. \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{设 } AC = a, \text{ 则 } BC = 2a, AB = \sqrt{5}a, CH = \frac{AC \cdot BC}{AB} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}a. \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because DE \parallel CH, \therefore \triangle BDE \sim \triangle BCH, \therefore \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{BE}{BH} = k, \therefore BE = kBH, HE = BH - BE = (1 - k)BH. \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because \triangle CHB \sim \triangle ACB, \therefore \frac{CH}{BH} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore BH = 2CH.$$

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle CHE \text{ 中}, CE^2 = CH^2 + HE^2 = CH^2 + [2(1 - k)CH]^2$$

$$\therefore CE = \sqrt{4k^2 - 8k + 5}CH = \sqrt{4k^2 - 8k + 5} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}a. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{AB} = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{4k^2 - 8k + 5}. \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

26. 解: (1) ① 0; $\dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

$$\text{② 当 } m = 3 \text{ 时}, y = \begin{cases} -x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 3, & x \leq 3, \\ x^2 - 4x + 3, & x > 3. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } 2 \leq x \leq 3 \text{ 时}, y = -x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 3 = -(x - \frac{1}{4})^2 + \frac{49}{16}, \text{ 当 } x > \frac{1}{4} \text{ 时}, y \text{ 时随 } x \text{ 的增大而减小}, \therefore$$

$$\text{当 } x = 3 \text{ 时}, y \text{ 的最小值为 } -\frac{9}{2}, \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{当 } 3 < x \leq 4 \text{ 时}, y = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1, \text{ 当 } x > 2 \text{ 时}, y \text{ 随 } x \text{ 的增大而增大}, \therefore \text{无最小值}.$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } 2 \leq x \leq 4 \text{ 时}, \text{该函数的最小值为 } -\frac{9}{2}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 当点 } P \text{ 在 } x \text{ 轴上方时}, \text{如图 1}, \because \angle OPQ = 45^\circ, \therefore PQ = OQ, \therefore m > \frac{1}{4}, \therefore -m^2 + \frac{1}{2}m + m =$$

$$m, \therefore m = \frac{1}{2}; \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

当点 P 在 x 轴下方时,如图 2, $\because \angle OPQ = 45^\circ, PQ = OQ, m > \frac{1}{4}, \therefore m^2 - \frac{3}{2}m = m, \therefore m = \frac{5}{2}$;

..... 5 分

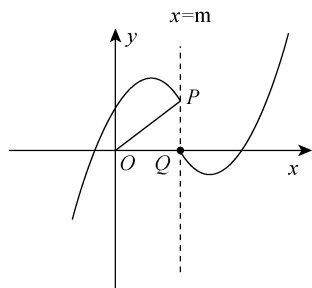


图1

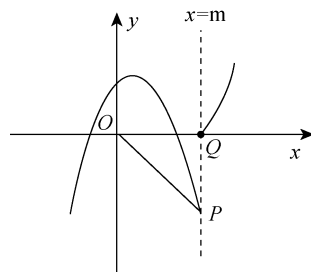


图2

综上,当 $\angle OPQ = 45^\circ$ 时, m 的值为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 或 $\frac{5}{2}$.

(3) 在 $y = x^2 - (m+1)x + m$ 中,当 $x = m$ 时, $y = 0$,当 $x = 1$ 时, $y = 0$,又 \because 当 $x > m$ 时, $y = x^2 - (m+1)x + m$, \therefore 图象 G 与 x 轴的交点为 $A(1, 0)$ 6 分

当 $m < -1$ 时,如图 3,过 C 作 $CD \perp y$ 轴于 D , $\because B(0, m), \therefore OB = -m, \therefore$ 点 C 在直线 $x = m$ 上, $\therefore CD = -m, \therefore OB = CD$, 7 分

又 $\because \angle CBD = \angle OAB, \angle CDB = \angle BOA, \therefore \triangle CDB \cong \triangle BOA (AAS), \therefore BD = OA = 1, \therefore OD = CQ = -m - 1$, 8 分

$\because y_P = -m^2 + \frac{3}{2}m = -m(m - \frac{3}{2}) < 0, \therefore PQ = m^2 - \frac{3}{2}m$.

$\therefore m^2 - \frac{3}{2}m = 2(-m - 1), m^2 + \frac{1}{2}m + 2 = 0$, 方程无解; 9 分

当 $-1 \leq m < 0$ 时,如图 4,过 C 作 $CD \perp y$ 轴于 D ,同理 $\triangle CDB \cong \triangle BOA, \therefore BD = OA = 1$.

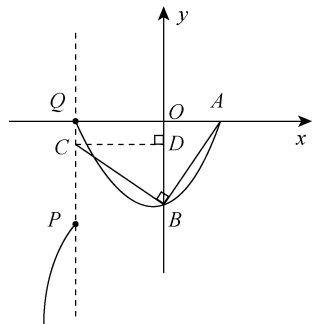


图3

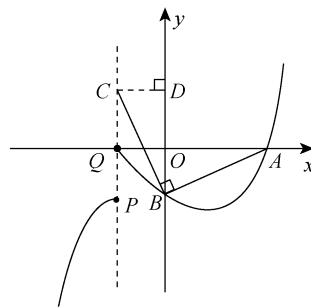


图4

$\because OB = -m, \therefore CQ = OD = 1 + m$, 10 分

$PQ = m^2 - \frac{3}{2}m, \therefore m^2 - \frac{3}{2}m = 2(1 + m)$, 11 分

$\therefore m^2 - \frac{7}{2}m - 2 = 0$, 解得 $m_1 = 4$ (舍), $m_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ 12 分

综上所述,当 $PQ = 2CQ$ 时, m 的值为 $-\frac{1}{2}$.