

一. 选择题

A B C D A A / B C C D D B

二. 填空题

(13) $\frac{3}{8}$ (14) 1 (答案不唯一, 大于0即可) (15) 4 (16) 2.5 (17) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (18) $6\sqrt{2}$

三. 解答题

19. 解: $(x-2)(x+1)=1$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 1$$

$$x^2 - x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 12 = 13$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{2}, x_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{13}}{2}$$

20. (1) 解: 在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$

$$\tan A = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore a = 6$$

$$(2) c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$$

$$\therefore a = 6, c = 10$$

(2) 解: 在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$

$$\tan A = \frac{a}{b} = 2$$

$$\therefore a = 2b$$

$$\text{设 } b = x, \text{ 则 } a = 2x$$

$$\therefore c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + (2x)^2} = \sqrt{5}x = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore x = 2$$

$$\therefore b = 2$$

$$\therefore \sin B = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\therefore b = 2, \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

(21) 解: 过 A 作 $AE \perp x$ 轴于 E.

$$\because DC \perp OC, AE \perp OC$$

$$\therefore DC \parallel AE$$

$$\therefore \triangle OAE \sim \triangle ODC$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{DC} = \frac{OA}{OD} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\because DC = 4$$

$$\therefore AE = 2$$

$$\text{同理: } OE = 3$$

$$\therefore A(3, 2)$$

设反比例函数为 $y = \frac{k}{x}$ 过 A

$$\therefore 2 = \frac{k}{3}$$

$$\therefore k = 6$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{6}{x}$$

(2) 当 $x = 6$ 时, $y = 1$

$$\therefore B(6, 1)$$

设过 A, B 的解析式为 $y = kx + b$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = 6k + b \\ 2 = 3k + b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} k = -\frac{1}{3} \\ b = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 3$$

22. 解: 连接OC.

$\because PC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线

$\therefore OC \perp PC$

$\because \angle P = 42^\circ$

$\therefore \angle COP = 48^\circ$

$\because D$ 是 AB 的中点,

$\therefore \angle AOD = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle COD = 48^\circ + 90^\circ = 138^\circ$

$\therefore \angle ODC = \frac{180^\circ - 138^\circ}{2} = \frac{42^\circ}{2} = 21^\circ$

23. 解: 连接OC.

$\because PC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线

$\therefore OC \perp PC$

$\because \angle P = 42^\circ$

$\therefore \angle COP = 48^\circ$

$\therefore \angle COB = 180^\circ - \angle COP = 132^\circ$

$\therefore \angle CDB = \frac{1}{2} \angle COB = 66^\circ$

$\because DB = DC$

$\therefore \angle PBD = \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - \angle CDB) = \frac{1}{2} \times 114^\circ$

$\therefore \angle PBD = 57^\circ$

23. 解: 作 $CD \perp AB$ 于 D

$\therefore \angle CDA = \angle CDB = 90^\circ$

设 $AD = x$, 则 $BD = 63 - x$

在 $Rt\triangle ACD$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $\angle A = 45^\circ$

$\tan A = \frac{CD}{AD} = 1$

$\therefore CD = x$

$\sin A = \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\therefore AC = \sqrt{2}x$

在 $Rt\triangle BCD$ 中, $\angle BDC = 90^\circ$

$\tan B = \frac{CD}{BD} = \tan 37^\circ$

$\therefore CD = BD \cdot \tan 37^\circ$

$\therefore x = \frac{3}{4}x(63 - x)$

$\therefore x = 27$

$\therefore CD = AD = x = 27$

$AC = \sqrt{2}x = 27\sqrt{2} \approx 38.2(m)$

$BC = \frac{CD}{\sin 37^\circ} \approx \frac{27}{0.6} = 45 \approx 45.0(m)$

答: AC 长约 $38.2m$, BC 长约 $45.0m$

24. (1) 正方形ABCO边长为6

\therefore 对角线BO长为 $6\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore OB' = OB = 6\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore OC = 6$

$\therefore B'C = 6\sqrt{2} - 6$

$\therefore \angle CB'D = 45^\circ, \angle DCB' = 90^\circ$

$\therefore CD = B'C = 6\sqrt{2} - 6$

$\therefore D(6 - 6\sqrt{2}, 6)$

(2) 过B'作B'H⊥x轴, A'N⊥x轴

作A'M⊥B'H于M, 交y轴于P

$\therefore \angle NA'M = \angle OA'B' = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle NA'O = \angle MA'B'$

在 $\triangle NA'O$ 与 $\triangle MA'B'$ 中

$$\begin{cases} \angle A'NO = \angle B'MA' \\ OA' = A'B' \\ \angle NA'O = \angle MA'B' \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle NA'O \cong \triangle MA'B'$

$\therefore ON = B'M, A'N = A'M$

在Rt $\triangle ONA'$ 中, $\angle A'ON = 60^\circ, A'O = 6$

$\therefore ON = 3, A'N = 3\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore A'P = NO = 3$

$\therefore PM = 3\sqrt{3} - 3$

$B'H = B'M + MH = 3 + 3\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore B'(3\sqrt{3} - 3, 3\sqrt{3} + 3)$

点C的轨迹为以O为圆心, 半径为6的圆

$\therefore C(x, y)$ 满足 $x^2 + y^2 = 36$

$\therefore B(-6, 6)$

$\therefore P(m, n)$ 可表示为 $(\frac{x-6}{2}, \frac{y+6}{2})$

$\therefore m = \frac{x-6}{2}, n = \frac{y+6}{2}$

$\therefore x = 2m + 6, y = 2n - 6$

$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 36$

$\therefore (2m+6)^2 + (2n-6)^2 = 36$

$(m+3)^2 + (n-3)^2 = 9$

$\therefore (m, n)$ 在以 $(-3, 3)$ 为圆心, 半径为3的圆上

$\therefore P$ 点运动轨迹为正方形OABC的内切圆

设此圆的圆心为Q.

则 $AQ = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 6\sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore AP$ 的最小值为 $3\sqrt{2} - 3$.

AP 的最大值为 $3\sqrt{2} + 3$

$\therefore 3\sqrt{2} - 3 \leq AP \leq 3\sqrt{2} + 3$

25. 解: (1, p(4, -6))

$$\therefore -6 = 16a - 8a - 2$$

$$-4 = 8a$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - 2$$

$$(1) -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-2a}{2a} = 1$$

\therefore 开口向上.

\therefore 当 $x = 1$ 时有最小值.

当 $x = 5$ 时, 有最大值

$$\therefore M(5, \frac{11}{2})$$

代入 $y = ax^2 - 2ax - 2$, 得,

$$\frac{11}{2} = 25a - 10a - 2$$

$$\frac{15}{2} = 15a$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x - 2$$

$$\text{当 } x = 1 \text{ 时, } y = \frac{1}{2} - 1 - 2 = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\therefore N(1, -\frac{5}{2})$$

$$\therefore M(5, \frac{11}{2}), N(1, -\frac{5}{2})$$

西, 当 $a < 0$ 时, 对称轴为 $x = 1$.

则关于 $x = 1$ 时的对称点解为 -1

\therefore 当 $t > -1$ 且 $t+1 \leq 3$ 时.

即 $-1 \leq t \leq 2$ 时, 有 $y_1 \geq y_2$