

2019 年新都区-诊参考答案 (详解)

一. 选择题

B C D B B      C A B C B

二. 填空题

11. 50 ( $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$ )

12. -1 ( $x_1 + x_2 = 1$ , 一个根为 2, 则另一个根为 -1)

13. -1 (∵ 当  $x > 0$  时,  $y$  随  $x$  的增大而增大,  $\therefore k < 0$   $\therefore \begin{cases} |m| = 1 \\ m < 0 \end{cases}$ )

14. 10 ( $\frac{5}{3} = \frac{DE}{6}$ )

三. 解答题

15. (1) 解原式  $= 1 - 1 - 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + 3\sqrt{3}$   
 $= 2\sqrt{3}$

(2) 解.  $x^2 - 3x = 2x$   
 $x^2 - 5x = 0$   
 $x(x - 5) = 0$   
 $\therefore x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 5$

16. 解. 原式  $= \frac{a+1}{a^2-2a} \div \frac{a+1}{a-2}$   
 $= \frac{a+1}{a(a-2)} \times \frac{a-2}{a+1}$   
 $= \frac{1}{a}$   
 当  $a = \frac{1}{2}$  时, 原式  $= 2$

17. 解. 由题意,  
 $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{BE}{DE} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$   
 $\frac{BE}{90} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$   
 $BE = 30\sqrt{3} \approx 52 \text{ (m)}$   
 $\therefore BC = BE + CE = 102 \text{ (m)}$   
 答: 塔高 102m

18. (1) 5 (50 - 2 - 3 - 22 - 18 = 5)

(2) 36 (18 ÷ 50 = 36%)

(3)  $\frac{3}{10}$

19. 解 (1). 由题设.

反比例函数  $y = \frac{6}{x}$

∴ A (2, 3)

∴ A, B 在一次函数图像上

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

∴  $\begin{cases} k = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$

∴ 一次函数解析式为  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$

(2) 由 (1) C (-4, 0)

$S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1 = 2$

(3)  $S_{\triangle ACP} = \frac{3}{2} S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{3}{2} \times 2 = 3$

设 P 点坐标为 (a, 0)

$S_{\triangle ACP} = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times CP = 3$

∴ CP = 2

∴ C (-4, 0)

∴ P (-6, 0) 或 P (-2, 0)

20. (1) 解.  $EF = DE$

理由如下.

$$\because \angle B = 90^\circ$$

$\therefore \square ABCD$  为矩形

$$\therefore BF = CE = 2$$

$$\therefore BE = DC = 6$$

$$\therefore \triangle BEF \cong \triangle CDE$$

$$\therefore EF = DE$$

(2) 延长  $BC$  至  $N$ , 使  $CN = CD$

$$\because AB \parallel CD, \angle B = 60^\circ$$

$\therefore \triangle DCN$  为等边三角形

$$\therefore CD = DN, \angle N = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle N = \angle B$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle FED = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle FEB + \angle BFE = \angle FEB + \angle DEC$$

$$\therefore \angle BFE = \angle DEC$$

$$\therefore \triangle BFE \sim \triangle CED$$

$$\therefore \frac{FE}{ED} = \frac{BE}{CD}$$

$$\because BD = CD$$

$$\therefore \frac{FE}{ED} = \frac{BE}{BD}$$

(3)  $CC'$  与  $BD$  交于点  $H$ .

易证  $\triangle CHD \sim \triangle CBD$

$$\therefore CH = \frac{24}{5}, DH = \frac{16}{5}$$

$$\because OD = 5$$

$$\therefore OH = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\therefore CC' = \frac{48}{5}$$

在  $Rt\triangle ACC'$  中,  $AC = 10, CC' = \frac{48}{5}$

$$\therefore AC' = \frac{14}{5}$$

$$\because \angle ACC' = 90^\circ, \angle CHD = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore AC' \parallel OD$$

$$\therefore \triangle AC'G \sim \triangle DOG$$

$$\therefore \frac{AC'}{OD} = \frac{AG}{GD}$$

$$\frac{\frac{14}{5}}{5} = \frac{AG}{GD}$$

$$\therefore GD = \frac{200}{39}$$

21. 考查根的定义及韦达定理

解:  $\because m, n$  是方程  $x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0$  的两根

$$\therefore m^2 - 2m - 4 = 0 \quad \therefore m^2 = 2m + 4$$

$$\text{又: } m + n = 2 \quad mn = -4$$

$$\therefore m^2 + mn + 2n = 2m + 4 + mn + 2n = 2(m+n) + mn + 4 = 4$$

22. 分式有意义, 则分母不为零

解析:  $x^2 - y^2 \neq 0 \quad x - y \neq 0$  则  $x - y \neq 0$  且  $x + y \neq 0$  即  $|x| \neq |y|$

$$\therefore P = \frac{4}{9}$$

23. 考查  $k$  的几何意义、 $k$  型相似.

解析: 过点  $B$  作  $BC \perp x$  轴于点  $C$ , 过点  $A$  作  $AD \perp x$  轴于点  $D$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{1}{2} \quad S_{\triangle AOD} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\because \angle AOB = 90^\circ \quad \therefore \triangle BOC \sim \triangle OAD$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle BOC}}{S_{\triangle AOD}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{1}{5} = \left(\frac{OB}{OA}\right)^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{OB}{OA} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \therefore \frac{OB}{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle A = \frac{OB}{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$$

24. 考查旋转全等

解:  $\because \triangle ABD, \triangle ACE, \triangle BCF$  为等边三角形

$$\therefore \text{易证: } \triangle DBF \cong \triangle BAC \quad (\text{SAS})$$

$$\triangle ECF \cong \triangle ACB \quad (\text{SAS})$$

$$\therefore \angle BDF = \angle BAC = \angle FEC = 90^\circ$$

$$S_{\triangle BCFD} = S_{\triangle DBF} + S_{\triangle BFC} + S_{\triangle EFC} = S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle ABC} + S_{\triangle ACE} + S_{\triangle AEF}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BCFD} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 13^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 12 + \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 12 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 5^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 12 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 12^2$$

$$= 30$$

25. 考查L型、旋转综合

解析: 由题有  $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle DAF$

$\therefore GO \perp HO$   $\therefore$  易得  $\triangle AGO \cong \triangle DHO$

$\therefore GO = HO$   $\therefore \triangle GHO$  为等腰直角三角形

$\therefore$  当  $GO$  最小时,  $GH$  取得最小

令  $AF = a$ ,  $AE = b$  则  $BE = a$ ,  $DF = b$

$\therefore a + b = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}ab = 2$

$\therefore AB^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 12$   $\therefore AB = 2\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore GO$  最小值为  $\sqrt{3}$  (此时  $GO \perp AD$ )

$\therefore GH$  最小值为  $\sqrt{6}$

26. 考查一元二次方程、分式方程的实际应用

解: (1) 设各通道的宽度为  $x$  米

$$(90 - 3x)(60 - 3x) = 4536$$

解得:  $x_1 = 2$ ,  $x_2 = 48$  (舍)

答: 各通道的宽度为 2 米

(2) 设该工程队原计划每天完成  $y$  平方米的绿化任务

$$\frac{4536 - 536}{y} - \frac{4536 - 536}{(1 + 25\%)y} = 2$$

解得:  $y = 400$

经检验,  $y = 400$  是原方程的解, 且符合题意

答: 该工程队原计划每天完成 400 平方米的绿化任务。

27. 证明: (1) 过点E作  $EM \perp AD$ ,  $EP \perp AB$ , 垂足为M, P

$$\therefore \triangle DEM \cong \triangle FEP \quad (\text{AAS})$$

$$\therefore DE = EF$$

$\therefore$  矩形DEFG是正方形

$$(2) \therefore GD = ED$$

$$\therefore \angle GDE = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle GDA = \angle EDC$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADG \cong \triangle CDE$$

$$\therefore AG = CE$$

$$\therefore AG + AE = AE + CE = AC = 4\sqrt{2}$$

(3) 过点N作  $NH \perp AD$  于点H

$$\text{设 } NH = a \quad \therefore AH = a$$

$$\therefore \triangle DHN \sim \triangle DAF$$

$$\therefore \frac{NH}{FA} = \frac{DH}{DA} \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{a}{2} = \frac{4-a}{4} \quad \therefore a = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore AN = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2} \quad DN = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{5} \quad FN = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{5}$$

$$\because \angle PFE = 45^\circ \quad \therefore \triangle ADN \sim \triangle FEN$$

$$\therefore \frac{NE}{ND} = \frac{FN}{AN} \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{NE}{\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{5}}{\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore NE = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2}$$



28. 解 (1)  $\therefore \sqrt{a+1} + (a+b+3)^2 = 0$

$\therefore a = -1 \quad b = -2$

$\therefore A(-1, 0) \quad B(0, -2)$

$\therefore E$  为  $AD$  中点  $\therefore D(1, k)$

又  $\because ABCD$  为平行四边形

$\therefore C(2, k-2)$

$\therefore 1 \times k = 2 \times (k-2) \quad \therefore k = 4$

(2) 设  $P$  为  $(m, \frac{4}{m}) \quad Q(0, n)$

①  $AB, PQ$  为对角线

$\therefore \begin{cases} -1 = m \\ -2 = \frac{4}{m} + n \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } \begin{cases} m = -1 \\ n = 2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore P(-1, -4)$

②  $AP, BQ$  为对角线

$\therefore \begin{cases} -1 + m = 0 \\ \frac{4}{m} = n - 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } \begin{cases} m = 1 \\ n = 6 \end{cases} \quad \therefore P(1, 4)$

③  $AQ, BP$  为对角线

$\therefore \begin{cases} -1 = m \\ n = \frac{4}{m} - 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } \begin{cases} m = -1 \\ n = -6 \end{cases} \quad \therefore P(-1, -4)$

综上:  $P(1, 4)$  或  $(-1, -4)$

(3) 连结  $AM$

$\therefore M$  为  $HT$  中点  $\therefore AM = MT = MH$

令  $\angle AHT = \alpha$  则  $\angle MAH = \alpha$

$\therefore \angle NAM = 45^\circ - \alpha \quad \angle ATH = 90^\circ - \alpha$

$\therefore \angle NMT + \angle MNA = \angle ATH + \angle TAN$

$\therefore \angle MNA = 90^\circ - \alpha + 45^\circ - 90^\circ = 45^\circ - \alpha$

$\therefore \angle MNA = \angle NAM \quad \therefore AM = MN$

$\therefore \frac{MN}{HT} = \frac{AM}{HT} = \frac{1}{2}$