

2019-2020 学年淮城九年级第一次调研模拟试卷

数 学 试 题

参考答案

一、选择题：

1 . D ; 2 . B ; 3 . C ; 4 . B ; 5 . C ; 6 . A .

二、填空题：

7 . $7:5$ (或 $\frac{7}{5}$) ; 8 . $-a + \frac{1}{4}b$; 9 . $(0, 2)$; 10 . 减小 ; 11 . $2\sqrt{5} - 2$; 12 . 10 ;

13 . $4:9$ (或 $\frac{4}{9}$) ; 14 . 2 ; 15 . 2 ; 16 . $\angle B = \angle E$ (或 $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AC}{DF}$ 或 $\frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{AC}{DF}$) ;

17 . $\frac{10}{3}$; 18 . $\frac{24}{5}$ (或 4.8) .

三、解答题：

19 . 解：由这个函数的图像经过点 $A(1, 0)$ 、 $B(0, -5)$ 、 $C(2, 3)$ ，得

$$\begin{cases} a+b+c=0, \\ c=-5, \\ 4a+2b+c=3. \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} a=-1, \\ b=6, \\ c=-5. \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

所以，所求函数的解析式为 $y = -x^2 + 6x - 5$. $\dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$

$$y = -x^2 + 6x - 5 = -(x-3)^2 + 4 .$$

所以，这个函数图像的顶点坐标为 $(3, 4)$ ， $\dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$

对称轴为直线 $x = 3$. $\dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$

20 . 解：(1) $\frac{1}{3}a - b$. (4 分) (2) $\frac{5}{12}a + \frac{3}{4}b$. (4 分) 画图及结论正确 . (2

分)

21. 解:(1) $\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{3}$ (1分)

又 $\because BC = 6, \therefore DE = 2$ (1分)

$\because DF \parallel BC, CF \parallel AB, \therefore$ 四边形 $BCFD$ 是平行四边形. (1分)

$\therefore DF = BC = 6. \therefore EF = DF - DE = 4$ (2分)

(2) \because 四边形 $BCFD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore \angle B = \angle F$ (1分)

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ, BC = 6, AC = 8$,

利用勾股定理, 得 $AB = \sqrt{BC^2 + AC^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$ (1分)

$\therefore \sin B = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}. \therefore \sin \angle CFE = \frac{4}{5}$ (2分)

22. 解: 过点 D 作 $DH \perp AB$, 垂足为点 H .

由题意, 得 $HB = CD = 3, EC = 15, HD = BC, \angle ABC = \angle AHD = 90^\circ$,

$\angle ADH = 32^\circ$.

设 $AB = x$, 则 $AH = x - 3$ (1分)

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABE$ 中, 由 $\angle AEB = 45^\circ$, 得 $\tan \angle AEB = \tan 45^\circ = \frac{AB}{EB} = 1$. (2分)

$\therefore EB = AB = x. \therefore HD = BC = BE + EC = x + 15$ (2分)

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AHD$ 中, 由 $\angle AHD = 90^\circ$, 得 $\tan \angle ADH = \frac{AH}{HD}$.

即得 $\tan 32^\circ = \frac{x-3}{x+15}$ (2分)

解得 $x = \frac{15 \cdot \tan 32^\circ + 3}{1 - \tan 32^\circ} \approx 32.99 \approx 33$ (2分)

∴ 塔高 AB 约为 33 米 (1 分)

23 . 证明 : (1) ∵ $AB = AD$, $AE \perp BC$, ∴ $ED = BE = \frac{1}{2}BD$ (2 分)

∵ $EF^2 = \frac{1}{2}BD \cdot EC$, ∴ $EF^2 = ED \cdot EC$. 即得 $\frac{EF}{EC} = \frac{ED}{EF}$. (2 分)

又 ∵ $\angle FED = \angle CEF$, ∴ $\triangle EDF \sim \triangle EFC$ (2 分)

(2) ∵ $AB = AD$, ∴ $\angle B = \angle ADB$ (1 分)

又 ∵ $DF \parallel AB$, ∴ $\angle FDC = \angle B$.

∴ $\angle ADB = \angle FDC$.

∴ $\angle ADB + \angle ADF = \angle FDC + \angle ADF$, 即得 $\angle EDF = \angle ADC$. (2

分)

∵ $\triangle EDF \sim \triangle EFC$, ∴ $\angle EFD = \angle C$.

∴ $\triangle EDF \sim \triangle ADC$ (1 分)

∴ $\frac{S_{\triangle EDF}}{S_{\triangle ADC}} = \frac{ED^2}{AD^2} = \frac{1}{4}$.

∴ $\frac{ED}{AD} = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $ED = \frac{1}{2}AD$ (1 分)

又 ∵ $ED = BE = \frac{1}{2}BD$, ∴ $BD = AD$.

∴ $AB = BD$ (1 分)

24 . 解 : (1) ∵ 抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx$ 经过点 $A(5, 0)$ 、 $B(-3, 4)$,

∴ $\begin{cases} 25a + 5b = 0, \\ 9a - 3b = 4. \end{cases}$ (2 分)

解得 $\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{6}, \\ b = -\frac{5}{6}. \end{cases}$ (1 分)

∴ 所求抛物线的表达式为 $y = \frac{1}{6}x^2 - \frac{5}{6}x$ (1 分)

(2) 由 $y = \frac{1}{6}x^2 - \frac{5}{6}x$, 得抛物线的对称轴为直线 $x = \frac{5}{2}$.

\therefore 点 $D(\frac{5}{2}, 0)$ (1 分)

过点 B 作 $BC \perp x$ 轴, 垂足为点 C .

由 $A(5, 0)$, $B(-3, 4)$, 得 $BC = 4$, $OC = 3$, $CD = 3 + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{11}{2}$. (1

分)

$\therefore \cot \angle BDO = \frac{CD}{CB} = \frac{11}{8}$ (2 分)

(3) 设点 $P(m, n)$.

过点 P 作 $PQ \perp x$ 轴, 垂足为点 Q . 则 $PQ = -n$, $OQ = m$, $AQ = 5 - m$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \cot \angle BAC = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$.

$\therefore \angle PAO = \angle BAO$, $\therefore \cot \angle PAO = \frac{AQ}{PQ} = \frac{5-m}{-n} = 2$.

即得 $m - 2n = 5$. ①..... (1 分)

由 $BC \perp x$ 轴, $PQ \perp x$ 轴, 得 $\angle BCO = \angle PQA = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore BC \parallel PQ$.

$\therefore \frac{BC}{PQ} = \frac{OC}{OQ}$, 即得 $\frac{4}{-n} = \frac{3}{m}$. $\therefore 4m = -3n$. ②..... (1

分)

由 ①、② 解得 $m = \frac{15}{11}$, $n = -\frac{20}{11}$ (1 分)

\therefore 点 P 的坐标为 $(\frac{15}{11}, -\frac{20}{11})$ (1 分)

25. 解: (1) 分别过点 A 、 D 作 $AM \perp BC$ 、 $DN \perp BC$, 垂足为点 M 、 N .

$\therefore AD \parallel BC$, $AB = CD$, $AD = 5$, $BC = 15$,

$$\therefore BM = \frac{1}{2}(BC - AD) = \frac{1}{2}(15 - 5) = 5 \text{ . } \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABM$ 中, $\angle AMB = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore \cos \angle ABM = \frac{BM}{AB} = \frac{5}{AB} = \frac{5}{13} \text{ .}$$

$$\therefore AB = 13 \text{ . } \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \because \frac{AG}{DG} = y, \therefore \frac{AG + DG}{DG} = y + 1 \text{ . 即得 } DG = \frac{5}{y + 1} \text{ . } \dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \angle AFD = \angle BEC, \angle ADF = \angle C \therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle BCE \text{ .}$$

$$\therefore \frac{FD}{EC} = \frac{AD}{BC} = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ . } \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{又} \because CE = x, FD = \frac{1}{3}x, AB = CD = 13 \text{ . 即得 } FC = \frac{1}{3}x + 13 \text{ .}$$

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC, \therefore \frac{FD}{FC} = \frac{DG}{BC} \therefore \frac{\frac{1}{3}x}{\frac{1}{3}x + 13} = \frac{\frac{5}{y + 1}}{15} \text{ . } \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{39 - 2x}{3x} \text{ .}$$

$$\therefore \text{所求函数的解析式为 } y = \frac{39 - 2x}{3x} \text{ , 函数定义域为 } 0 < x < \frac{39}{2} \text{ (2 分)}$$

$$(3) \text{ 在 } \text{Rt}\triangle ABM \text{ 中, 利用勾股定理, 得 } AM = \sqrt{AB^2 - BM^2} = 12 \text{ .}$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{梯形}ABCD} = \frac{1}{2}(AD + BC) \cdot AM = \frac{1}{2}(5 + 15) \times 12 = 120 \text{ .}$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\text{四边形}ABEF}}{S_{\text{四边形}ABCD}} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore S_{\text{四边形}ABEF} = 80 \text{ . } \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{设 } S_{\triangle ADF} = S \text{ . 由 } \triangle ADF \sim \triangle BCE, \frac{FD}{EC} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 得 } S_{\triangle BEC} = 9S \text{ .}$$

过点 E 作 $EH \perp BC$, 垂足为点 H .

由题意, 本题有两种情况:

$$(i) \text{ 如果点 } G \text{ 在边 } AD \text{ 上, 则 } S_{\text{四边形}ABCD} - S_{\text{四边形}ABEF} = 8S = 40 \text{ .}$$

$$\therefore S = 5 \text{ .}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BEC} = 9S = 45.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BEC} = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot EH = \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \cdot EH = 45.$$

$$\therefore EH = 6.$$

由 $DN \perp BC$, $EH \perp BC$, 易得 $EH \parallel DN$.

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{CD} = \frac{EH}{DN} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{又 } CD = AB = 13, \therefore CE = \frac{13}{2}. \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

(ii) 如果点 G 在边 DA 的延长线上, 则 $S_{\text{四边形 } ABCD} + S_{\text{四边形 } ABEF} + S_{\triangle ADF} = 9S$.

$$\therefore 8S = 200. \text{ 解得 } S = 25.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BEC} = 9S = 225.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BEC} = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot EH = \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \cdot EH = 225. \text{ 解得 } EH = 30.$$

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{CD} = \frac{EH}{DN} = \frac{30}{12} = \frac{5}{2}. \therefore CE = \frac{65}{2}. \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore CE = \frac{13}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{65}{2}.$$