

参考答案及评分细则

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

11. $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2020$; 12. $\frac{1}{3}$; 13. $x = -3$; 14. 5 ; 15. 30° 或 150° ;

16. 36 ; 17. $\frac{9}{2}$.

三、解答题

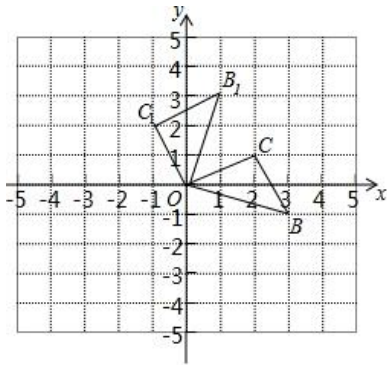
18. 解: $\because a=1, b=2\sqrt{5}, c=-1$,1 分

$\therefore \Delta = (2\sqrt{5})^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-1) = 24 > 0$,3 分

则 $x = \frac{-2\sqrt{5} \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{2} = -\sqrt{5} \pm \sqrt{6}$

即 $x_1 = -\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{6}, x_2 = -\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{6}$6 分

19. 解: 如图, $\triangle B_1OC_1$ 为所作, 点 B_1, C_1 的坐标分别为 $(1, 3), (-1, 2)$.



.....6 分

20. 解: 利用树状图表示为:



和 3 4 5 4 5 6 5 6 73 分

由树状图可知, 共有 9 种情况, 每种情况的可能性相等. 摸出的两个小球数字之和为 5 有 3 种情况.4 分

$\therefore P(\text{数字之和为 } 5) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$6 分

四、解答题

21. 解: (1) 设每次下降的百分率为 x . 根据题意, 得

$50(1-x)^2 = 40.5$ 1 分

解得: $x_1 = 0.1, x_2 = 1.9$ (不符合题意, 舍去).3 分

答：该商品连续两次下降的百分率为 10%.4 分

(2) 设降价 m 元，利润为 w 元. 根据题意，得

$$w = (50 - 30 - m) \left(48 + \frac{m}{2} \times 16\right) \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$= -8m^2 + 112m + 960$$

$$= -8(m - 7)^2 + 1352 \quad (0 < m < 20) \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

\therefore 当 $m = 7$ ，即售价为 43 元时，可获最大利润 1352 元.8 分

22. 证明：(1) $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径，

$$\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ, \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle A + \angle ABD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle A = \angle DEB, \quad \angle DEB = \angle DBC,$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle DBC, \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because \angle DBC + \angle ABD = 90^\circ,$$

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

$$\therefore AB \perp BC$$

$$\therefore BC \text{ 是 } \odot O \text{ 的切线} \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 连接 OD ,

$$\because BF = BC = 2, \text{ 且 } \angle ADB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CBD = \angle FBD,$$

$$\because OE \parallel BD,$$

$$\therefore \angle FBD = \angle OEB,$$

$$\because OE = OB,$$

$$\therefore \angle OEB = \angle OBE,$$

$$\therefore \angle CBD = \angle OEB = \angle OBE = \frac{1}{3} \angle ADB = \frac{1}{3} \times 90^\circ = 30^\circ, \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

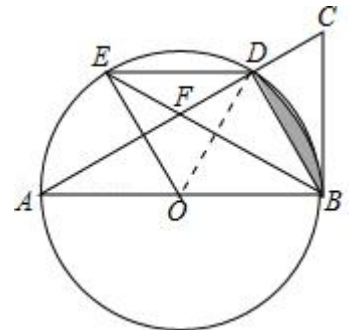
$$\therefore \angle C = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{3}BC = 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore \odot O \text{ 的半径为 } \sqrt{3}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

\therefore 阴影部分的面积 = 扇形 DOB 的面积 - 三角形 DOB 的面积 =

$$\frac{1}{6} \pi \times 3 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 3 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$



23. 解: (1) $k_1 = -1, k_2 = 2, b = 3$3 分

(2) $0 < x < 1$ 或 $x > 2$ 5 分

(3) 设点 $P(x, -x+3)$, 且 $1 \leq x \leq 2$,6 分

$$\text{则 } S = \frac{1}{2} PD \cdot OD = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{3}{2} x = -\frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{9}{8} \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because -\frac{1}{2} < 0$$

\therefore 当 $x = \frac{3}{2}$ 时, S 有最大值, 最大值为 $\frac{9}{8}$8 分

五、解答题

24. 解: (1) $\because \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DEF$ 是两个等腰直角三角形,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle C = \angle DEF = 45^\circ, \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because \angle BEQ = \angle EQC + \angle C,$$

$$\text{即 } \angle BEP + \angle DEF = \angle EQC + \angle C,$$

$$\therefore \angle BEP + 45^\circ = \angle EQC + 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BEP = \angle EQC, \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because \angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle BPE \sim \triangle CEQ \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

(2) $\because \triangle BPE \sim \triangle CEQ,$

$$\therefore \frac{BP}{CE} = \frac{PE}{EQ},$$

$$\because CE = BE,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BP}{BE} = \frac{PE}{EQ}, \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because \angle B = \angle DEF = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle BPE \sim \triangle EPQ, \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle BEP = \angle EQP, \text{ 且 } \angle BEP = \angle CQE,$$

$$\therefore \angle CQE = \angle EQP,$$

$$\therefore QE \text{ 平分 } \angle CQP \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

(3) $\because \triangle BPE \sim \triangle CEQ,$

$$\therefore \frac{BP}{EC} = \frac{EB}{QC}, \text{ 且 } BP = 2, \quad CQ = 9,$$

$$\therefore BE = 3\sqrt{2} = EC, \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore BC = 6\sqrt{2}$$

$$\because AB = AC, \angle BAC = 90^\circ$$

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

$$\therefore AC = AB = 6, \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore AP = AB - BP = 4, AQ = QC - AC = 3, \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore PQ = \sqrt{AQ^2 + AP^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = 5. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$25. \text{解: (1) 设抛物线为 } y = a(x - 11)^2 - \frac{25}{12} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

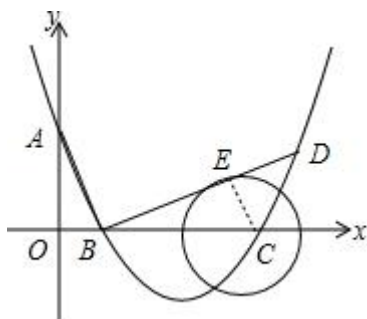
$$\because \text{抛物线经过点 } A(0, 8),$$

$$\therefore 8 = a(0 - 11)^2 - \frac{25}{12},$$

$$\text{解得 } a = \frac{1}{12}, \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \text{抛物线为 } y = \frac{1}{12}(x - 11)^2 - \frac{25}{12} \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } \odot C \text{ 与 } BD \text{ 相切于点 } E, \text{ 连接 } CE, \text{ 则 } \angle BEC = \angle AOB = 90^\circ \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$



$$\because y = \frac{1}{12}(x - 11)^2 - \frac{25}{12} = 0 \text{ 时, } x_1 = 16, x_2 = 6.$$

$$\therefore A(0, 8), B(6, 0), C(16, 0),$$

$$\therefore OA = 8, OB = 6, OC = 16, BC = 10;$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{OA^2 + OB^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10,$$

$$\therefore AB = BC. \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because AB \perp BD,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle EBC + 90^\circ = \angle OAB + 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EBC = \angle OAB,$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \angle OAB = \angle EBC \\ \angle AOB = \angle BEC, \\ AB = BC \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle OAB \cong \triangle EBC \text{ (AAS)},$$

$$\therefore OB = EC = 6. \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

设抛物线对称轴交 x 轴于 F .

$$\because x = 11,$$

$$\therefore F(11, 0),$$

$$\therefore CF = 16 - 11 = 5 < 6, \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \text{对称轴 } l \text{ 与 } \odot C \text{ 相交} \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$(3) P(30, 28) \text{ 或 } (46, 100) \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$