

二水区初三数学期末试卷答案

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

11. 60° 12. 2 13. 5 14. 2 15. $k < 1$
16. $30\sqrt{3}$ 17. n

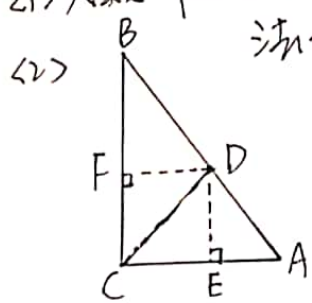
三、解答题 (一)

18. 原式 $= (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 - 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$

19. $2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$
 $a=2, b=-4, c=1$
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 8 = 8 > 0$
 $x = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$
 $x_1 = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}, x_2 = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2}$

20. 甲: $\begin{matrix} & -2 & & & \\ & / & | & \backslash & \\ & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} & -1 & & & \\ & / & | & \backslash & \\ & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} & 0 & & & \\ & / & | & \backslash & \\ & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} & 1 & & & \\ & / & | & \backslash & \\ & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} & 2 & & & \\ & / & | & \backslash & \\ & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$
乙: $\rightarrow -2 -1 0 1 2$
共 25 种可能. 其中和为 1 共有 4 种. $\therefore P(\text{和为} 1) = \frac{4}{25}$

21. (1) 尺规作图略.



已知 $AC=15$, 面积为 150
 $\therefore BC=20$

法一: 作 $DE \perp AC$, $DF \perp BC$.
 $\because CD$ 是 $\angle ACB$ 角平分线
 $\therefore DF = DE$, $\angle DFC = \angle DEC = 90^\circ$
而 $\angle C = 90^\circ$
 \therefore 四边形 $CDEF$ 为正方形.
设 DF 为 x .

则由 $DF \parallel AC$ 得到
 $\angle BFD = \angle C$, $\angle BDF = \angle A$
 $\therefore \triangle BDF \sim \triangle BAC$
 $\therefore \frac{DF}{AC} = \frac{BF}{BC}$

即 $\frac{x}{15} = \frac{20-x}{20}$
得 $x = \frac{60}{7}$
 \therefore 距离为 $\frac{60}{7}$

法二: $S_{\triangle BCD} + S_{\triangle ACD} = 150$
即 $\frac{BC \cdot DF}{2} + \frac{DE \cdot AC}{2} = 150$
 $\frac{20 \cdot DF}{2} + \frac{15 \cdot DF}{2} = 150$
 $DF = \frac{60}{7}$



22. <1> $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$

<2> $k=3$, 图略.

23. <1> 把 -2, 和 3 分别代入 $y = -\frac{6}{x}$ 中, 得:

$(-2, 3)$ 和 $(3, -2)$

把 $(-2, 3), (3, -2)$ 代入 $y = kx + b$ 中.

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

$$\therefore y = -x + 1$$

<2> 当 $k = \frac{2}{3}$, 则 $y = \frac{2}{3}x + b$, 联立得:

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{2}{3}x + b \\ y = -\frac{6}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{整理得: } 2x^2 + 3bx + 18 = 0$$

只有一个交点, 即 $\Delta = 0$

$$\text{则 } \Delta = 9b^2 - 144 = 0$$

$$\text{得 } b = \pm 4.$$

24. <1> \because 矩形 ABCD, $EH \perp CG$

$$\therefore \angle BCD = 90^\circ = \angle CEH = \angle B$$

$$\text{而 } \angle BEC + \angle BCE = 90^\circ, \angle BCE + \angle ECH = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BEC = \angle ECH$$

$$\text{又 } \because BC = 4, \tan \angle BEC = 2$$

$$\therefore BE = 2,$$

$$\text{易得 } CE = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle ECH = \frac{EH}{CE} = 2$$

$$\therefore EH = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore CH = \sqrt{EH^2 + CE^2} = \sqrt{(4\sqrt{3})^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2} = 2\sqrt{13}$$

<2> 证明: \because 矩形 ABCD, $EH \perp CG$

$$\therefore \angle CEH = \angle HDG.$$

$$\text{而 } \angle GFE = \angle DFH$$

$$\therefore \triangle GFE \sim \triangle HFD$$

$$\therefore \frac{DF}{EF} = \frac{FH}{FG}$$

$$\therefore DF \cdot FG = EF \cdot FH$$



<3> 由 <2> $\triangle GFE \sim \triangle HFD$ 得 $\angle EGF = \angle FHD$

$$\therefore \sin \angle EGF = \sin \angle FHD$$

$$\text{BP } \frac{CD}{CG} = \frac{CE}{CH}$$

$$\text{而 } \angle ECD = \angle DCE$$

$$\therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle CGH$$

$$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle CGH$$

25. <1> 当 $k=1$ 时, $y=x-3$, $y=-\frac{2}{x}$

由 $PM \perp x$ 轴, $PN \perp y$ 轴.

易得 $\triangle PBN \sim \triangle ABO$.

$$\therefore \frac{PN}{AO} = \frac{BN}{BO}$$

$$\text{BP } \frac{PN}{3} = \frac{3-PM}{3} \quad ①$$

而矩形面积为2 $\therefore PM \cdot PN = 2$. ②

\therefore 由①②得 PN 为1或2

$\therefore P(1, -2)$ 或 $(2, -1)$

<2> $\because k=1 \therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA = 45^\circ$, $y = -\frac{2}{x}$, $y = x-3$

$$\therefore \angle BOC + \angle OCB = 135^\circ$$

$$\text{而 } \angle BOx = 135^\circ$$

$\therefore E$ 点不可能在 A 点右侧.

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} y = x-3 \\ y = -\frac{2}{x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ y_1 = -2 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x_2 = 2 \\ y_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

BP $C(1, -2)$, $D(2, -1)$

当 E 在 A 点左侧时.

① $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle BOC$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{AB}{BO}$$

$$\text{而 } AB = 3\sqrt{2}, BC = \sqrt{2}, BO = 3, OC = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{BP } \frac{AE}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{3} \Rightarrow AE = 2$$

$\therefore E(1, 0)$

② $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle BCO$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AE}{OB}$$

$$\text{BP } \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{AE}{3} \Rightarrow AE = 9 \therefore E(-6, 0)$$

综上所述 $E(1, 0)$ 或 $E(-6, 0)$



25. (3) 当 $y = kx - (2k+1)$ 和 $y = -\frac{1+k}{x}$ 时.

$$\text{联立} \begin{cases} y = kx - (2k+1) \\ y = -\frac{1+k}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } kx^2 - (2k+1)x + k+1 = 0$$

$$[kx - (k+1)](x-1) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{k+1}{k}$$

① 当 5 为等腰三角形一腰时,

$$\frac{k+1}{k} = 5 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{4}$$

② 当 5 为等腰三角形底边时.

$$x_1 = x_2 = 1.$$

$$\text{而 } 1+1 < 5.$$

\therefore 舍去

因此, 综上所述, $k = \frac{1}{4}$

