

## 2020 年拱墅&下城区初三数学期末检测答案

### 一、选择题

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

### 二、填空题

11、 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{7}{4}$

12、0.95

13、 $20\pi$ ;  $252\pi$

14、3;  $\frac{45}{4}$

15、 $m - m\cos\alpha$

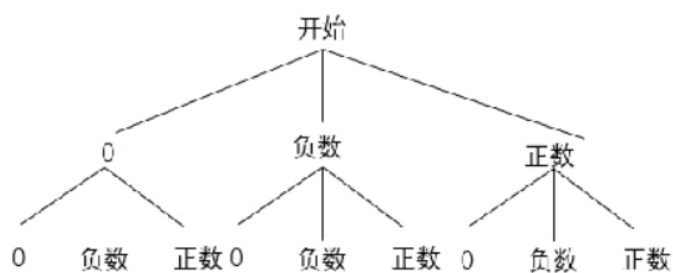
16、 $\frac{18}{7}$ ;  $\frac{6 + \sqrt{14}}{12}$

### 三、解答题

17、（本大题满分 6 分）

(1)  $\frac{1}{3}$

(2)  $\frac{5}{9}$



18、（本大题满分 8 分）

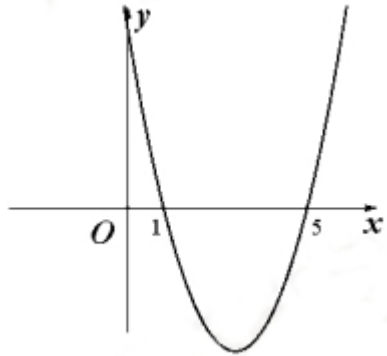
解：(1)  $AC = 4 \times \sin 60^\circ = 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}m$

(2) 0.6m

19、（本大题满分 8 分）

(1)  $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$

(2)



①  $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 4$

②  $x < 1$  或  $x > 5$

20、（本大题满分 10 分）

解：(1)

$\because AD = DC, \therefore AD = DC$

又  $\because OD$  为半径,  $\therefore OD \perp AC, \angle AEO = 90^\circ$

$\because AB$  为直径,  $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle AEO = \angle ACB \therefore OD \parallel BC$

(2) 设圆的半径为  $r$

$\because OD \perp AC, AC = 10$

$\therefore AE = EC = 5$

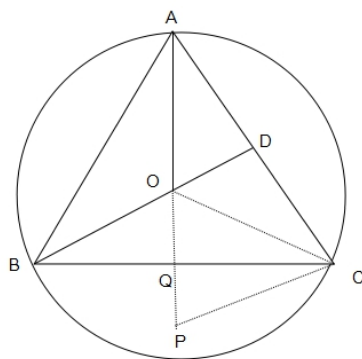
$\because DE = 4, \therefore EO = r - 4$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle AEO$  中,  $AE^2 + EO^2 = AO^2$

$\therefore OE = \frac{9}{8}$

$\because E, O$  是  $AC, AB$  的中点

$\therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}BC, \therefore BC = \frac{9}{4}$



(2) 延长  $AO$  交  $BC$  于点  $Q$ , 延长  $AQ$  至  $P$  使  $PQ = OQ$ , 连接  $CP, CO$

$\because AB = AC$  且  $AO$  平分  $\angle BAC$ ,  $\therefore AP \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle BQO = \angle CQP = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BQO \cong \triangle CQP$

$\therefore \angle OBQ = \angle PCQ, CP = BO = 5, S_{\triangle BOQ} = S_{\triangle CPQ}, \therefore BO \parallel CP$

$\because OA = OB, \therefore \angle OBA = \angle BAO = \angle DAO, \triangle ADO$  相似  $\triangle BDA$ ,

$\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{DO}{DA}$ , 解得  $OD = 4, \therefore BO \parallel CP, \therefore \triangle AOD$  相似  $\triangle APC, \therefore \frac{AO}{AP} = \frac{OD}{PC} = \frac{4}{5}$ ,

$\therefore S_1 = \frac{4}{5} S_{\triangle ACP}, S_2 = S_{\text{四边形} CDOP} = S_{\triangle ACP} - S_{\triangle AOD} = \frac{9}{25} S_{\triangle ACP}, \therefore \frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{20}{9}$ .

(3) 由 (2) 同理, 设  $CP = BO = AO = r, \therefore \frac{AO}{AP} = \frac{OD}{CP} = m, \therefore AP = \frac{r}{m}$

$\therefore PQ = \frac{1}{2} PO = \frac{1-m}{2m} r, \therefore \angle BAC = 2\angle BAO = \angle BAO + \angle ABO = \angle AOD = \angle P$

$\therefore \cos \angle BAC = \cos P = \frac{PQ}{CP} = \frac{1-m}{2m}$