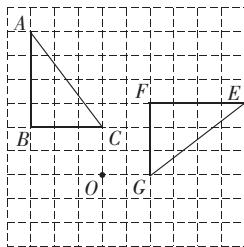


$\therefore \triangle AED$ 的周长 $= AE + AD + DE = CD + AD + DE = 7 + 6 = 13$ 8 分

17. 解:(1) $\triangle EFG$ 如图所示. 4 分



(2) $\frac{2}{5}$ 8 分

18. 解:如图,过点 C 作 $CD \perp AB$,垂足为 D.

由题意得 $\angle MCA = \angle A = 65^\circ$, $\angle NCB = \angle B = 45^\circ$, $CD = 150$ (米),

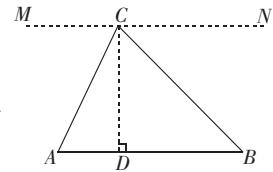
在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACD$ 中, $AD = \frac{CD}{\tan 65^\circ} = \frac{150}{2.14} \approx 70.1$ (米). 3 分

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BCD$ 中, $\angle CBD = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore BD = CD = 150$ (米), 5 分

$\therefore AB = AD + BD = 70.1 + 150 = 220.1$ (米). 7 分

答:桥 AB 的长度约为 220.1 米. 8 分



19. 解:(1) 存在. 1 分

假设一次函数 $y = x + b$ 与反比例函数 $y = -\frac{3}{x}$ 存在“等差”函数,

则 $a = 1, c = 3, a + c = 2b$, 解得 $b = 2$, 4 分

\therefore 存在“等差”函数, 其表达式为 $y = x^2 + 2x + 3$ 5 分

(2) 根据题意知 $a = 5, 5 + c = 2b$,

$\therefore c = 2b - 5$, 6 分

则“等差”函数的表达式为 $y = 5x^2 + bx + 2b - 5$,

反比例函数的表达式为 $y = -\frac{2b-5}{x}$,

根据题意, 将 $x = 1$ 代入 $\begin{cases} y = 5x^2 + bx + 2b - 5 \\ y = -\frac{2b-5}{x} \end{cases}$, 8 分

得 $5 + b + 2b - 5 = -2b + 5$, 解得 $b = 1, c = -3$,

故反比例函数的表达式为 $y = \frac{3}{x}$ 10 分

20. 解:(1) 如图, 作 $BH \perp AD$ 于点 H.

\because 四边形 ABCD 是平行四边形,

$\therefore AD = BC = 4, AB = CD, AD \parallel BC$,

$\therefore \angle A + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$.

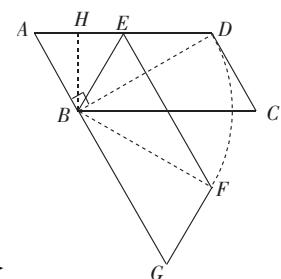
$\therefore \angle ABC = 120^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle A = 60^\circ$. $\therefore \angle AHB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore BH = AB \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$ 5 分

(2) 如图, 连接 BD, BF.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABH$ 中, $\because \angle ABH = 30^\circ, AB = 2$,



$$\therefore AH = \frac{1}{2}AB = 1, DH = AD - AH = 3,$$

$$\therefore BD = BF = \sqrt{3^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = 2\sqrt{3}. \quad \dots \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because BA = BE, \angle A = 60^\circ,$$

$\therefore \triangle ABE$ 是等边三角形,

$$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle DBF = 60^\circ, \quad \dots \quad 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } D \text{ 经过的路径长} = \frac{60 \cdot \pi \cdot 2\sqrt{3}}{180} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi. \quad \dots \quad 10 \text{ 分}$$

21. (1) 证明: $\because AB = BC$,

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle ACB.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle BAD + \angle CAD, \angle ACB = \angle CBE + \angle E, \angle E = \angle DAC,$$

$$\therefore \angle CBE = \angle BAD. \quad \dots \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,

$$\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle ABD + \angle CBE = \angle ABD + \angle DAB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore AB \perp BE,$$

$\therefore BE$ 为 $\odot O$ 的切线. $\quad \dots \quad 5 \text{ 分}$

(2) 解: 如图, 连接 BF .

$\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,

$$\therefore \angle AFB = 90^\circ.$$

又 $\because AB = BC$,

$$\therefore AF = CF.$$

$$\therefore CE = CF,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{2}{3}. \quad \dots \quad 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle E = \angle CAD, \angle ABE = \angle ADC = 90^\circ,$$

$\therefore \triangle ADC \sim \triangle EBA$,

$$\therefore \frac{DC}{AB} = \frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{2}{3}. \quad \dots \quad 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore BD = 1, AB = BC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB - 1}{AB} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\therefore AB = 3,$$

$$\therefore \odot O \text{ 的半径为 } \frac{3}{2}. \quad \dots \quad 12 \text{ 分}$$

22. 解: (1) \because 抛物线 $y = ax^2 - 2ax - 3$,

\therefore 与 y 轴交于点 $C(0, -3)$, 对称轴为直线 $x = 1$,

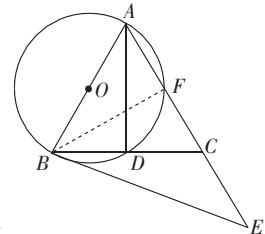
$$\therefore OC = 3.$$

\because 抛物线与 x 轴交于点 A, B , 且 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为 6,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}AB \times 3 = 6, \text{ 则 } AB = 4, \quad \dots \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } A(-1, 0), B(3, 0).$$

\because 抛物线过点 A ,



$$\therefore 0 = a + 2a - 3,$$

$$\therefore a = 1,$$

\therefore 抛物线的表达式为 $y = x^2 - 2x - 3$ 5 分

(2) 如图, 过点 D 作 $DE \perp x$ 轴交 BC 的延长线于点 E , 过点 N 作 $NF \parallel y$ 轴交线段 BC 于点 F , 则 $DE \parallel FN$.

$$\because B(3, 0), C(0, -3)$$

\therefore 直线 BC 的表达式为 $y = x - 3$ 6 分

$$\therefore D(-2, 0)$$

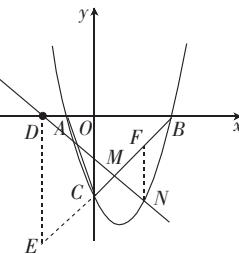
\therefore 点 E 的坐标为 $(-2, -5)$ 7 分

设 $N(m, m^2 - 2m - 3)$, 则 $F(m, m - 3)$.

$\because DE \parallel FN$,

$$\therefore \frac{MN}{DM} = \frac{FN}{DE} = \frac{m-3-m^2+2m+3}{5} = -\frac{1}{5}(m-\frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{9}{20}, \quad \text{..... 10 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{MN}{DM}$$
 的最大值为 $\frac{9}{20}$ 12 分



23. 解:(1) 如图 1, 过点 O 作 $OH \perp AB$ 于点 H ,

$$\text{则 } BH = \frac{1}{2}AB = 6\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore \angle BHO = \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \angle B = \angle B,$$

$\therefore \triangle BHO \sim \triangle BCA$,

$$\therefore \frac{BH}{BC} = \frac{OB}{AB},$$

$$\therefore \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{BC} = \frac{9}{12\sqrt{2}},$$

$$\therefore BC = 16.$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ, BC = 16, AB = 12\sqrt{2}$,

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = 4\sqrt{2}. \quad \text{..... 4 分}$$

(2) 如图 2, 连接 OP 交 AB 于点 H , 过点 P 作 $PE \perp BC$ 于点 E .

$\because P$ 是弧 AB 的中点,

$$\therefore OP \perp AB, AH = BH = \frac{1}{2}AB = 6\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle BHO \text{ 中}, OH = \sqrt{OB^2 - BH^2} = \sqrt{9^2 - (6\sqrt{2})^2} = 3.$$

在 $\triangle POE$ 与 $\triangle BOH$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle PEO = \angle BHO = 90^\circ \\ \angle POE = \angle BOH \\ OP = OB \end{cases}$,

$\therefore \triangle POE \cong \triangle BOH$ (AAS), 6 分

$$\therefore PE = HB = 6\sqrt{2}, OE = OH = 3,$$

$$\therefore BE = OB - OE = 6,$$

$$\therefore \angle PBC \text{ 的正切值为 } \frac{PE}{BE} = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{6} = \sqrt{2}. \quad \text{..... 8 分}$$

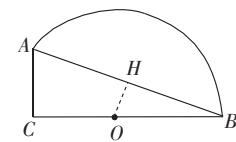


图 1

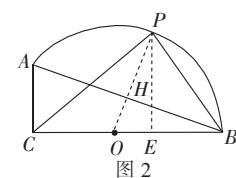


图 2

(3) 如图 3, 过点 A 作 $AE \perp BD$ 于点 E .

$\because BA$ 平分 $\angle PBC, AC \perp BC$,

$$\therefore AE = AC = 4\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\because \angle AED = \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \angle D = \angle D,$$

$\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle BDC$,

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{CD} = \frac{AE}{BC}.$$

设 $DE = x$,

$$\therefore \frac{x}{4\sqrt{2} + AD} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{16},$$

$$\therefore AD = \frac{4x - 8}{\sqrt{2}}. \quad \text{..... 10 分}$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACB$ 与 $\text{Rt}\triangle AEB$ 中, $\begin{cases} AC = AE, \\ AB = AB, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle ACB \cong \text{Rt}\triangle AEB (\text{HL})$,

$$\therefore BE = BC = 16.$$

$$\because CD^2 + BC^2 = BD^2,$$

$$\therefore (4\sqrt{2} + \frac{4x - 8}{\sqrt{2}})^2 + 16^2 = (16 + x)^2,$$

$$\text{解得 } x = 0 \text{ (舍去)} \text{ 或 } x = \frac{32}{7}, \quad \text{..... 12 分}$$

$$\therefore AD = \frac{36\sqrt{2}}{7}, BD = 16 + \frac{32}{7} = \frac{144}{7}.$$

过点 O 作 $OF \perp PB$ 交 PB 于点 F ,

则 $\triangle OBF \sim \triangle DBC$,

$$\therefore \frac{OB}{BD} = \frac{BF}{BC},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{9}{7}}{\frac{144}{7}} = \frac{BF}{16},$$

$$\therefore BF = 7,$$

$$\therefore PB = 2BF = 14,$$

$$\therefore PD = BD - BP = \frac{46}{7}. \quad \text{..... 14 分}$$

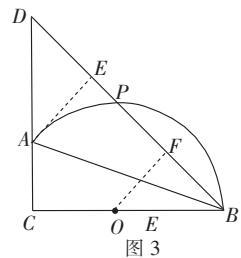


图 3