

九年级数学参考答案

一、单项选择题（本大题共 12 小题，每小题 3 分，计 36 分）

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答案	A	C	D	A	D	C	C	C	B	D	B	A

二、填空题（本大题共 6 个题，每小题 3 分，共 18 分）

13. 2 14. 500 15. -1 16. -5 17. $\frac{20}{3}$ 18. -2^{1010}

三、解答题（本大题共 8 个题，共 66 分）

19. 解：(1) 原式 = $2\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} = 10 - \sqrt{5}$.

(2) 原式 = $(-\sqrt{3})^2 - \sqrt{(-4)^2} - \sqrt[3]{-8} - |1 - \sqrt{2}| + \sqrt{2}$
 $= 3 - 4 + 2 + 1 - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2$.

20. 解：(x-3)[(x-3)+2x]=0

(x-3)(3x-3)=0

x-3=0 或 3x-3=0

∴ $x_1=3, x_2=1$.

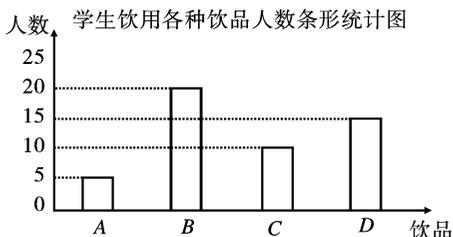
21. 证明：∵ $AD=3, AB=8, AE=4, AC=6, \therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$,

又∵ $\angle DAE = \angle CAB, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$.

22. 解：∵ $\tan C = \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{6}{CD} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore CD=4. \therefore BD=12-4=8$.

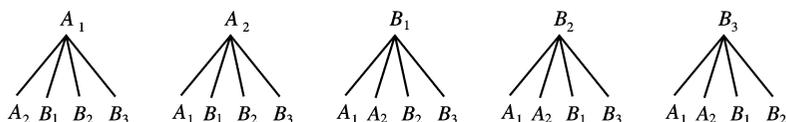
在 Rt△ABD 中， $AB = \sqrt{BD^2 + CD^2} = 10, \therefore \cos B = \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$.

23. 解：(1) 50；补全条形统计图如下：



(2) 72

(3) 设男生为 A_1, A_2 ，女生为 B_1, B_2, B_3 ，画树状图得：



∴ 恰好抽到一男一女的情况共有 12 种，分别是 $A_1B_1, A_1B_2, A_1B_3, A_2B_1, A_2B_2, A_2B_3, B_1A_1, B_1A_2, B_2A_1, B_2A_2, B_3A_1, B_3A_2$.

$$\therefore P_{(\text{恰好抽到一男一女})} = \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

24. 解：(1) $2 + x$

(2) 根据题意，得 $(2+x)(200-20x) = 700$.

整理，得 $x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$ ，解这个方程得 $x_1 = 3, x_2 = 5$.

答：售价应定为 13 元或 15 元.

25. 解：(1) 作 $PQ \perp AB$ 于 Q ,

根据已知， $\angle APQ = 30^\circ$,

$$\text{则 } PQ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}AP,$$

$$\therefore AP = 150,$$

$$\therefore PQ = 75\sqrt{3}.$$

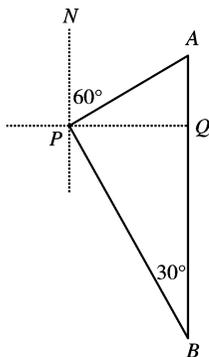
答：点 P 与 AB 距离是 $75\sqrt{3}$ 米.

(2) 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle APQ$ 中， $AQ = \frac{1}{2}PA = 75$,

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BPQ$ 中， $\therefore \angle B = 30^\circ$,

$$\therefore BQ = \sqrt{3}PQ = 225 \text{ 米},$$

$$\therefore \text{小亮从 } A \text{ 到 } B \text{ 所用的时间是 } \frac{AQ+BQ}{3} = \frac{75+225}{3} = 100 \text{ 秒}.$$



26. (1) 证明： $\because AB \parallel CD, \angle B = \angle APD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle BAP + \angle APB = 90^\circ, \angle APB + \angle CPD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAP = \angle CPD, \therefore \triangle ABP \sim \triangle PCD.$$

(2) 解： $\because \angle B = \angle C = \angle APD$,

$$\therefore \angle APB + \angle CPD = 180^\circ - \angle APD, \angle BAP = 180^\circ - \angle APB - \angle B,$$

$$\therefore \angle CPD = \angle BAP, \therefore \triangle ABP \sim \triangle PCD.$$

(3) 解：同理 (1) (2) 可得 $\triangle BDP \sim \triangle CPE, \therefore \frac{BD}{CP} = \frac{BP}{CE}$,

$$\therefore \text{点 } P \text{ 是 } BC \text{ 的中点, } BC = 8\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore BP = CP = 4\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore CE = 6, \therefore \frac{BD}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{6}, \therefore BD = \frac{16}{3},$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle A = 90^\circ, \therefore AC = BC = 8,$$

$$\therefore AD = AB - BD = 8 - \frac{16}{3} = \frac{8}{3}, \therefore AE = AC - CE = 2,$$

$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{AD^2 + AE^2} = \frac{10}{3}.$$