

2020-2021 年初三年级期末数学考试参考答案

(答案仅供参考, 最终答案以官方发布为准)

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

11. $x_1 = 0$ 或 $x_2 = 2$

12. 60

13. 2

14. 75

15. $\frac{9}{2}$

16. $5 - \sqrt{5}$

17. ①②③

三、解答题

18.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: 原式} &= \frac{1}{2} + 3\sqrt{3} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 3\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

19.

解: 分组情况如下图:

甲	乙
AB	CD
AC	BD
AD	BC
BC	AD
BD	AC
CD	AB

如图已知, A 、 B 、 C 、 D 分组共 6 种情况, A 、 B 同时分在甲组的情况有 1 种

$$\therefore P_{(A, B \text{ 同时分在甲组})} = \frac{1}{6}$$

20.

解：设月平均增长率为 x ，

$$150(1+x)^2 = 384$$

解得 $x_1 = 0.6$ 或 $x_2 = -2.6$ 舍去

答：2 月份到 4 月份的月平均增长率为 60%。

21.

解：（1）由题意得，

$$2(m+3) = m$$

$$m = -6$$

（2）设反比例函数解析式为 $y = \frac{k}{x}$

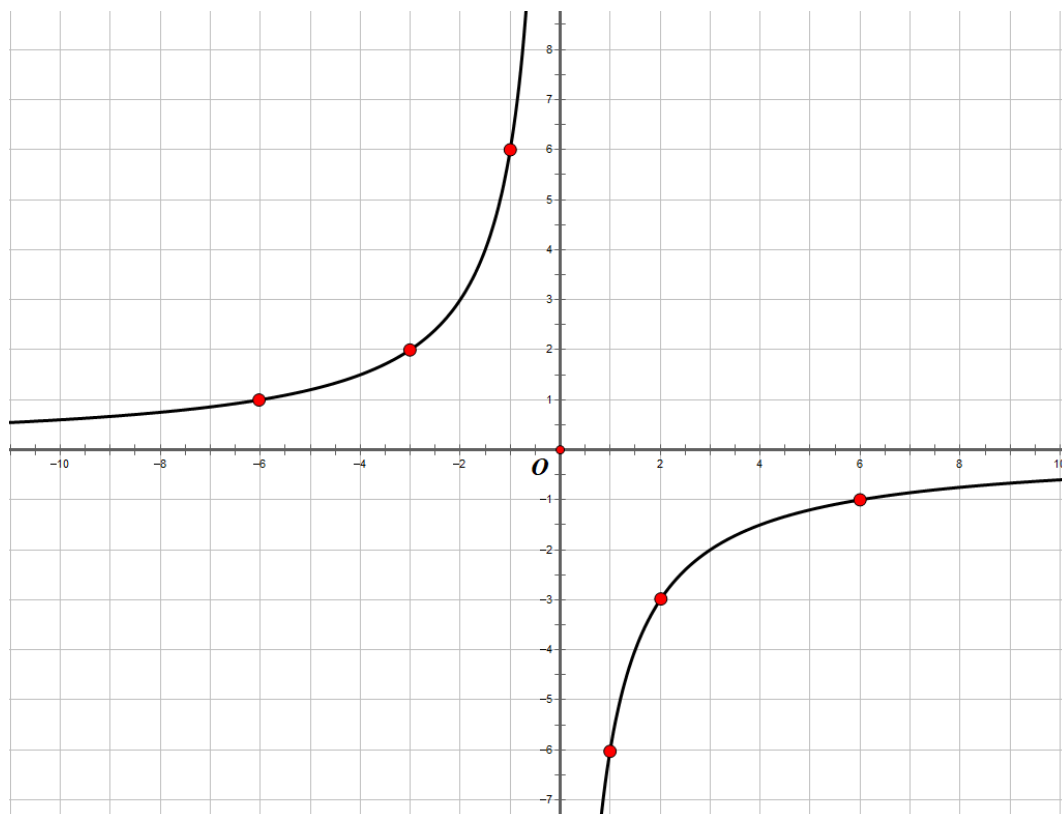
由（1）知， $A(-3, 2)$

把 $A(-3, 2)$ 代入 $y = \frac{k}{x}$ 中，

解得 $k = -6$

\therefore 反比例函数解析式为 $y = -\frac{6}{x}$

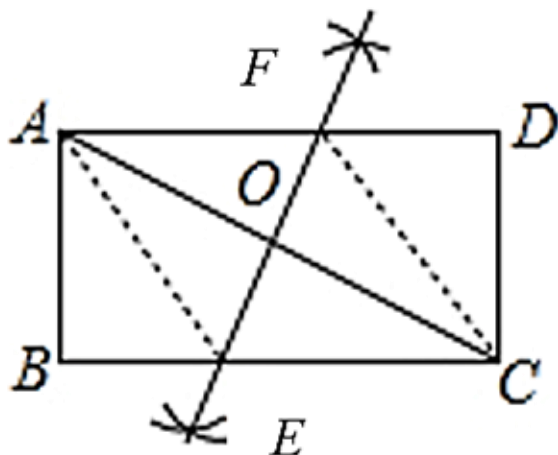
图像如下图所示：



22.

解:

(1) 如图所示



(2) 设 AF 长为 x , 则 $DF = 8 - x$, $CF = AF = x$

$$\because CF^2 = CD^2 + DF^2$$

$$\text{得 } x^2 = 36 + 64 - 16x + x^2$$

$$\text{得 } x = \frac{25}{4}$$

$$\because AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = 10$$

$$\therefore AO = CO = \frac{1}{2}AC = 5$$

$$\because FO^2 = CF^2 - CO^2$$

$$\therefore FO = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$\because EF = 2FO$$

$$\therefore EF = \frac{15}{2}$$

23.

解: (1) $\because E$ 为 AD 中点

$$\therefore AE = \frac{1}{2}AD$$

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形

$$\therefore AD = CB, AD \parallel BC$$

$$\therefore AE = \frac{1}{2}CB$$

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC$$

$$\therefore \triangle AEO \sim \triangle CBO$$

$$\therefore \frac{AO}{CO} = \frac{AE}{CB} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \text{ 证明: } \because AD = CD$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACD \text{ 为等腰三角形}$$

$$\because \angle D = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACD \text{ 为等边三角形}$$

$$\therefore AC = DC, \angle DAC = 60^\circ$$

$$\because AB \parallel DC$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD + \angle D = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = 120^\circ$$

$$\because \angle FAC = \angle BAD - \angle DAC$$

$$\therefore \angle FAC = 60^\circ = \angle D$$

$$\because AB = BF + AF = 6$$

$$\text{又} \because BF + DE = 6$$

$$\therefore AF = DE$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACF \cong \triangle DCE (SAS)$$

$$\therefore CF = CE, \angle ACF = \angle DCE$$

$$\because CF = CE$$

$$\therefore \triangle CEF \text{ 是等腰三角形}$$

$$\because \angle DCE + \angle ACE = \angle ACD = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle ACF + \angle ACE = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{即 } \angle ECF = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \triangle CEF \text{ 是等边三角形}$$

24.

$$\text{解: } (1) \because y = \frac{k}{x} \text{ 过点 } A(1, m), B(2, 1)$$

$$\therefore k = xy = 1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$(2) \text{ 过点 } A \text{ 作 } AC \text{ 垂直于 } PB \text{ 的延长线交于点 } C$$

由 (1) 可知 $y = \frac{2}{x}$ 过点 $A(1, m)$

$$\therefore m = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$\therefore A(1, 2)$$

$$\therefore C(1, 1)$$

$$\because AC = 1, CP = 6 - 1 = 5$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle P = \frac{AC}{CP} = \frac{1}{5}$$

(3) 过点 P 作 PM 垂直于 x 轴于点 M

$$\because S_{\triangle PCD} = S_{\text{梯形} PMOD} - S_{\triangle OCD} - S_{\triangle PCM}$$

$$\text{又} \because S_{\text{梯形} PMOD} = \frac{1}{2} MO (DO + PM) = \frac{1}{2} \times 6(1 + a) = 3 + 3a$$

$$S_{\triangle OCD} = \frac{1}{2} CO \cdot DO = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot a = \frac{1}{2} a^2$$

$$S_{\triangle PCM} = \frac{1}{2} CM \cdot PM = \frac{1}{2} (6 - a) \times 1 = 3 - \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle PCD} = (3 + 3a) - \left(\frac{1}{2} a^2 \right) - \left(3 - \frac{a}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} a^2 + \frac{7}{2} a$$

$$\text{又} \because S_{\triangle PCD} = 3$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2} a^2 + \frac{7}{2} a = 3$$

解得 $a = 1$ 或 $a = 6$

25.

解: 条件① $AF \perp EG$, 结论是③ $AF = EG$

命题: 若 $AF \perp EG$, 则 $AF = EG$

证明如下: 过点 G 作 $GK \perp AB$ 于点 B

$\because ABCD$ 是正方形

$$\therefore AD = AB$$

$$\because KG \perp AB$$

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

$$\because AF \perp EG$$

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

$$\therefore \angle BAF + \angle AEH = 90^\circ$$

$$\because \angle EGK + \angle AEH = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BAF = \angle EGK$$

在 $\triangle ABF$ 和 $\triangle GKE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle BAF = \angle HGK \\ AB = KG \\ \angle ABF = \angle GKE \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle GKE \text{ (ASA)}$$

$$\therefore AF = EG$$

(反之条件为③推①亦可)

(2) ① $\therefore EG$ 垂直平分 AF

$$\therefore EG \perp AF, AH = FH$$

$$\therefore AB = 3, BF = n$$

$$\therefore AF = \sqrt{AB^2 + BF^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + n^2} = \sqrt{9 + n^2}$$

$$AH = \frac{1}{2} AF = \frac{\sqrt{9 + n^2}}{2}$$

在 $\triangle ABF$ 和 $\triangle AHE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle BAF = \angle HAE \\ \angle AHE = \angle ABF \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABF \sim \triangle AHE$$

$$\therefore \frac{AH}{AB} = \frac{EH}{BF}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\frac{\sqrt{9 + n^2}}{2}}{3} = \frac{EH}{n}$$

$$\therefore EH = \frac{n\sqrt{9 + n^2}}{6}$$

$$\therefore HG = EG - EH = AF - EH = \sqrt{9 + n^2} - \frac{n\sqrt{9 + n^2}}{6}$$

$$\therefore EH : HG = \frac{n}{6 - n}$$

②过点 H 作 HP 平行于 BC 交于点 P

\therefore 四边形 $CPHF$ 是菱形

$$\therefore FH = FC$$

$$\therefore FC = BC - BF = 3 - n$$

$$\text{由 (2) 可知 } \therefore FH = \frac{1}{2} AF = \frac{\sqrt{9 + n^2}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{9 + n^2}}{2} = 3 - n$$

$$\text{解得 } n_1 = 4 - \sqrt{7}; \quad n_2 = 4 + \sqrt{7} \text{ (舍去)}$$

$$\text{综上 } n = 4 - \sqrt{7}$$