

# 2021 学年第一学期九年级数学 参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题（每小题 4 分，共 40 分，在每小题给出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求）

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

二、填空题（每小题 5 分，共 30 分）

题号	11	12	13	14	15	16
答案	$120^\circ$	4	0.95	3	$y = (x-3)^2 - 2$	$\frac{125}{24}$

三、解答题（第 17、18、19 题各 8 分，第 20、21、22 题各 10 分，第 23 题 12 分，第 24 题 14 分，共 80 分）

注：1.阅卷时应按步计分，每步只设整分.

2.如有其它解法，只要正确，可参照评分标准，各步相应给分.

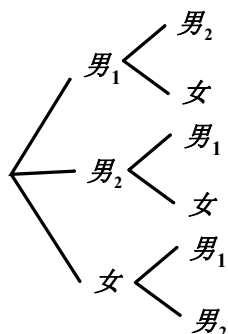
17. 解：原式  $= 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sqrt{3}$  -----6 分

$= \sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sqrt{3}$  -----7 分

$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  -----8 分

18. 解：（1）检验科 2 名男医生和 1 名女医生分别记为男<sub>1</sub>，男<sub>2</sub>，女.

选派两名医生的所有可能结果如下：



-----4 分

（2）选派的两名医生是一男一女的概率  $P = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$ . -----8 分

19. 解: (1)  $\because \angle AED = \angle C$ ,

$$\angle A = \angle A,$$

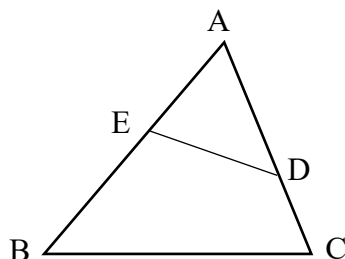
$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE.$$

(2)  $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$ .

$$\therefore \frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{AC}{AE},$$

$$\therefore \frac{BC}{6} = \frac{9}{5},$$

$$\therefore BC = \frac{54}{5}$$



(第 19 题)

-----4 分

-----8 分

20. 解: (1)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ;

-----3 分

(2) 如图 1,  $\triangle AB'C'$  就是所求作的三角形.

-----7 分

(3) 如图 2, 点  $D_1, D_2, D_3$  均符合条件.

-----10 分

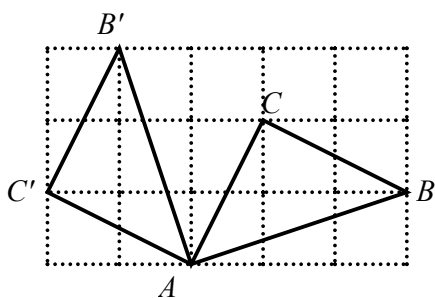


图 1

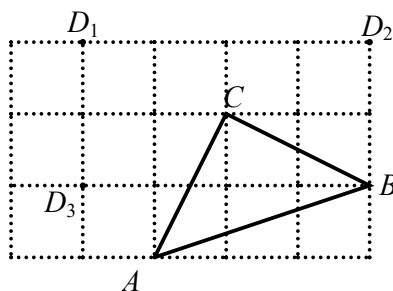


图 2

21. 解: (1) 如图, 由题意得  $AF \parallel BC$ ,

$$\therefore \angle FAB = \angle ABD = \alpha, \quad \angle FAC = \angle ACD = 37^\circ.$$

-----1 分

$$\because AD \perp BC,$$

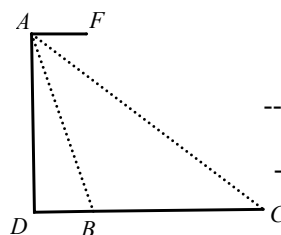
$$\therefore \tan \angle ABD = \frac{AD}{BD},$$

-----3 分

$$\therefore AD = BD \tan \alpha = 25 \times 3 = 75 \text{ (米)}.$$

-----5 分

答: 无人机的飞行高度  $AD$  为 75 米.



(2) 如图, 由 (1) 得  $\angle FAC = \angle ACD = 37^\circ$ .

$$\because AD \perp BC,$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle ACD = \frac{AD}{CD},$$

-----7 分

$$\therefore CD = \frac{AD}{\tan \angle ACD} = \frac{AD}{\tan 37^\circ} \approx \frac{75}{0.75} = 100 \text{ (米)},$$

-----9 分

$$\therefore BC = CD - BD = 100 - 25 = 75 \text{ (米)}.$$

-----10 分

答: 河流的宽度  $BC$  为 75 米.

22. 解: (1) 如图 1, 连结  $CO$ ,

$$\because AC \parallel OD,$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle DOB, \angle ACO = \angle DOC,$$

$$\because OA = OC,$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle ACO,$$

$$\therefore \angle DOB = \angle DOC,$$

$$\therefore \widehat{CD} = \widehat{BD},$$

$\therefore$  点  $D$  是  $\widehat{BC}$  的中点.

(2) 如图 2,  $\because AC = OD = OC = OA$ ,

$\therefore \triangle AOC$  是等边三角形,

$$\therefore \angle AOC = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{扇形}AOC} = \frac{60\pi \times 6^2}{360} = 6\pi,$$

作  $CE \perp AB$  于  $E$ ,

$$\therefore \angle OCE = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}OC = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3,$$

$$\therefore CE = \sqrt{3}OE = 3\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle AOC} = \frac{1}{2}AO \cdot CE = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 3\sqrt{3} = 9\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{扇形}AOC} - S_{\triangle AOC} = 6\pi - 9\sqrt{3}.$$

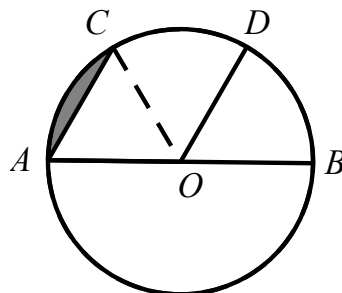


图 1

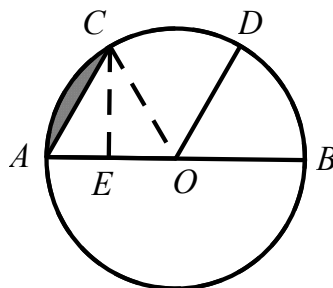


图 2

23. 解: (1) 令  $y=0$ , 得  $-\frac{4}{3}(x+1)^2 + \frac{16}{3} = 0$ ,

$$\text{解得: } x_1 = -3, x_2 = 1,$$

$$\therefore A(-3, 0),$$

$$\text{令 } x=0, y = -\frac{4}{3}(0+1)^2 + \frac{16}{3} = 4,$$

$$\therefore C(0, 4).$$

$$(2) \because y = -\frac{4}{3}(x+1)^2 + \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\therefore D(-1, \frac{16}{3}),$$

如图 1, 作  $DF \perp CE$  于  $F$ ,

$$\therefore CF = 1, DF = \frac{16}{3} - 4 = \frac{4}{3},$$

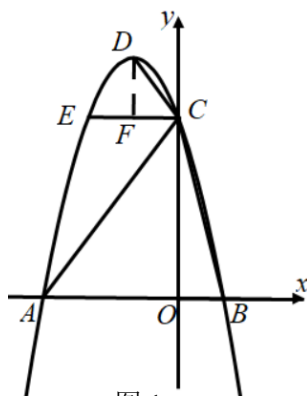


图 1

$$\because AO=3, OC=4, \\ \therefore \frac{CF}{AO} = \frac{DF}{OC} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \text{-----6 分}$$

$$\because \angle CFD = \angle AOC = 90^\circ, \\ \therefore \triangle CFD \sim \triangle AOC, \quad \text{-----7 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle DCE = \angle CAO. \quad \text{-----8 分}$$

(3) 如图 2, 连结 DE,

$$\because A(-3,0), B(1,0), C(0,4), D(-1, \frac{16}{3}),$$

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5, AB = 4,$$

$$DC = \sqrt{1^2 + (\frac{4}{3})^2} = \frac{5}{3},$$

$$\text{由抛物线对称性得: } DE = DC = \frac{5}{3}, CE = 2,$$

$$\therefore \angle ECD = \angle DEC,$$

$$\text{由 (2) 得 } \angle ECD = \angle CAO,$$

$$\therefore \angle DEC = \angle CAB,$$

$$\therefore \triangle DEP \text{ 和 } \triangle ABC \text{ 相似,}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 当 } \triangle DEP \sim \triangle CAB \text{ 时, 有 } \frac{DE}{AC} = \frac{EP}{AB}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{5}{3}}{5} = \frac{EP}{4}, \quad \text{-----9 分}$$

$$\therefore EP = \frac{4}{3}. \quad \text{-----10 分}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } \triangle DEP \sim \triangle BAC \text{ 时, 有 } \frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{EP}{AC}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{5}{3}}{4} = \frac{EP}{5}, \quad \text{-----11 分}$$

$$\therefore EP = \frac{25}{12}. \quad \text{-----12 分}$$

$$\text{综上所述, } EP = \frac{4}{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{25}{12}.$$

24. 解: (1) 如图 1, 连结 BD,

$$\because DE \parallel BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle EDB = \angle CBD,$$

$$\therefore \widehat{BE} = \widehat{CD},$$

$$\therefore \text{点 B 是 } \widehat{ABD} \text{ 的中点,}$$

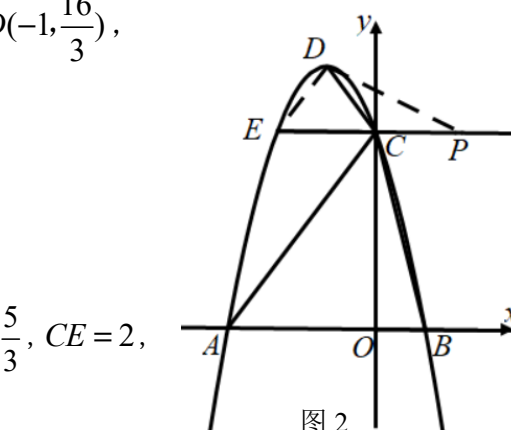


图 2

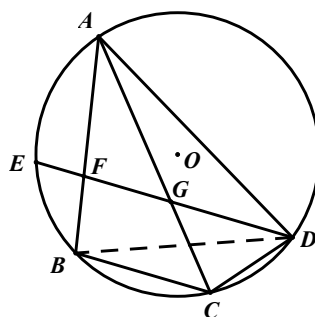


图 1

$$\therefore \widehat{AB} = \widehat{BD},$$

$$\therefore \widehat{AB} - \widehat{BE} = \widehat{BD} - \widehat{CD}, \quad \text{-----3 分}$$

$$\therefore \widehat{AE} = \widehat{BC}. \quad \text{-----4 分}$$

(2) 如图 2, 连结 AE,

$$\because \widehat{AE} = \widehat{BC},$$

$$\therefore AE = BC, \quad \text{-----5 分}$$

$$\because \angle E = \angle ACD, \quad \angle AFE = \angle BFD,$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle ACD = \angle BFD,$$

$$\therefore \angle E = \angle AFE, \quad \text{-----6 分}$$

$$\therefore AE = AF, \quad \text{-----7 分}$$

$$\therefore AF = BC. \quad \text{-----8 分}$$

(3) ①如图 2,  $\because DE \parallel BC$ ,

$$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle BFD = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACD = 180^\circ,$$

$$\because \text{四边形 } ABCD \text{ 内接于 } \odot O,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle ADC = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle ADC,$$

$$\therefore AC = AD = 6,$$

$$\because \widehat{BE} = \widehat{CD},$$

$$\therefore \angle BDE = \angle DAC,$$

$$\because \widehat{AE} = \widehat{BC},$$

$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle BDC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADE + \angle DAC = \angle BDC + \angle BDE,$$

$$\text{即 } \angle CGD = \angle CDG,$$

$$\therefore CD = CG = 2,$$

$$\therefore AG = AC - CG = 6 - 2 = 4, \quad \text{-----9 分}$$

$$\text{又} \because DE \parallel BC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AFG \sim \triangle ABC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{AG}{AC} = \frac{FG}{BC} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{设 } AF = 2x, \text{ 则 } BC = AE = 2x,$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{AG}{AC} \text{ 得 } \frac{2x}{AB} = \frac{4}{6},$$

$$\therefore AB = 3x$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{FG}{BC} = \frac{AG}{AC} \text{ 得 } \frac{FG}{2x} = \frac{4}{6},$$

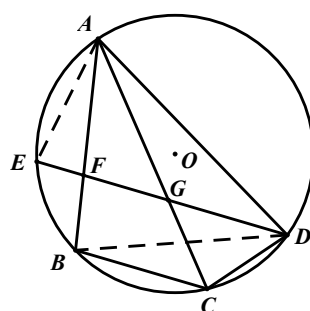


图 2

$$\therefore FG = \frac{4}{3}x,$$

又 $\because$ 点 D 是  $\widehat{ABD}$  的中点

$$\therefore BD = AB = 3x,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ACD,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle BFD,$$

$$\therefore DF = BD = 3x,$$

$$\therefore DG = DF - FG = 3x - \frac{4}{3}x = \frac{5}{3}x, \quad \text{-----10 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle E = \angle ACD, \quad \angle AGE = \angle DGC$$

$$\therefore \triangle AGE \sim \triangle DGC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{CD} = \frac{AG}{DG},$$

$$\therefore \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{4}{\frac{5}{3}x},$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{5},$$

$$\therefore BC = 2x = \frac{4\sqrt{15}}{5}. \quad \text{-----12 分}$$

$$(3) \text{ ② } 9. \quad \text{-----14 分}$$