

线上期中诊断答案填写

一、选择

1. B 2. A 3. C
4. B 5. D 6. C

二、填空

7. 2 8. $\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 3$ 9. $x=2$
10. $k > -1$ 11. $-\frac{3}{4}$ 12. $\frac{3}{5}$
13. 300 14. $\frac{3}{2} \vec{a}$ 15. 45
16. 10 17. $\sqrt{3}$ 18. $1 < PC < \frac{7}{2}$

三、解答

19. $(-2021)^0 + \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}-1) + (-\frac{1}{3})^2 + |1-\sqrt{2}|$.

解: 原式 $= 1 + 2 - \sqrt{2} + 9 + \sqrt{2} - 1$
 $= 11$

20. $\frac{x}{x+3} - \frac{b}{x^2+4x+3} = 2$.

解: $x(x+1) - b = 2(x+1)(x+3)$,
 $x^2+x-b = 2(x^2+4x+3)$.

$x^2+x-b = 2x^2+8x+6$

$x^2+7x+12=0 \cdot \angle (x+3)(x+4)=0$.

解得 $x_1 = -3, x_2 = -4$.

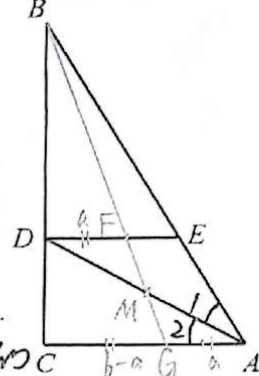
经检验, $x_1 = -3$ 是原方程的增根, 应舍去.

\therefore 原方程的解是 $x_2 = -4$.

21、(本题满分10分,其中第(1)小题5分,第(2)小题5分)

解: $\because AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC$ 且 $\angle BAC = 60^\circ$ $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2 = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = 30^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$.
 在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中,
 $\because \angle BAC = 60^\circ$.
 $\therefore \tan \angle BAC = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$.
 即 $\frac{BC}{AC} = \sqrt{3}$. 又 $\angle AC = 6$.
 $\therefore BC = 6\sqrt{3}$.
 在 $Rt\triangle CAD$ 中,
 $\because \angle 2 = 30^\circ$.
 $\therefore \tan \angle 2 = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.
 即 $\frac{DC}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.
 $\therefore DC = 2\sqrt{3}$.
 $\therefore BD = BC - DC = 4\sqrt{3}$.
 $\therefore \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{6\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{3}$.
 $\because DE \parallel CA$
 $\therefore \frac{DE}{CA} = \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{2}{3}$.
 $\because CA = 6$
 $\therefore DE = 4$.

$$\begin{aligned} 3a &= 12 - 2a \\ 5a &= 12 \\ a &= \frac{12}{5} \end{aligned}$$



(第21题图)

22、(本题满分10分,其中第(1)小题4分,第(2)小题6分)

解: (1) 由题意得: $45 + (260 - 240) \times 0.75 = 60$ (吨)

答: 此时月销售量为60吨.

(2) 设售价应定为 x 元.

$$[260 - x] \times 0.75 + 45(x - 100) = 9000.$$

解这个方程得 $x_1 = 200, x_2 = 220$.

\because 要尽可能扩大销售量

$\therefore 1260 - x$ 应尽可能大.

$\therefore x$ 应尽可能小

$\therefore x_2 = 220$ 不符合题意舍去.

即 $x = 200$.

答: 售价应定为每吨200元.

(2) $\because M$ 是 AD 的中点.
 $\therefore AM = DM$.
 $\because DE \parallel AC$.
 $\therefore \frac{DF}{AG} = \frac{DM}{AM}$.
 $\therefore DF = AG$.
 $\because \angle AC = 6$.
 $\therefore CG = 6 - a$.
 $\because DF \parallel AC$.
 $\therefore \frac{DF}{CG} = \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{2}{3}$.
 $\therefore \frac{a}{6-a} = \frac{2}{3}$.
 解得 $a = \frac{12}{5}$.
 $\therefore DF = \frac{12}{5}$. 又 $DE = 4$.
 $\therefore EF = DE - DF = 4 - \frac{12}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$.
 $\therefore \frac{EF}{DF} = \frac{\frac{8}{5}}{\frac{12}{5}} = \frac{2}{3}$.
 $\therefore \frac{EF}{DF}$ 的值为 $\frac{2}{3}$.

23、(本题满分12分,其中第(1)小题6分,第(2)小题6分)

证明: (1) $\because E$ 是 BC 的中点.

$$\therefore BC = 2EC.$$

$$\because BC = 2AD.$$

$$\therefore 2AD = 2EC.$$

$$\therefore AD = EC.$$

$$\therefore AD \parallel EC$$

\therefore 四边形 $ADEC$ 是平行四边形.

(2) $\because E$ 是 BC 的中点. $\therefore G$ 是 AE 的中点.

$$\therefore BC = 2BE.$$

$$\because BC = 2AD.$$

$$\therefore 2AD = 2BE.$$

$$\therefore AD = BE.$$

$$\therefore AD \parallel BE$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{BE} = \frac{AG}{EG}.$$

$$\therefore AG = EG.$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$$

在 $Rt\triangle ABE$ 中, $\angle ABE = 90^\circ$ 又 $\angle ADE \parallel CD$.

$\therefore G$ 是 AE 的中点

$$\therefore BG = \frac{1}{2} AE, EG = \frac{1}{2} AE.$$

$$\therefore BG = EG.$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$$

\therefore 四边形 $ADEC$ 是平行四边形

$$\therefore AE \parallel CD.$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$$

$\because E, F$ 分别是 BC, CD 的中点.

$$\therefore EF \parallel BD.$$

又 $\angle ADE \parallel CD$.

\therefore 四边形 $EFDG$ 是平行四边形.

$$\therefore AD \parallel BE$$

$$\therefore \frac{DG}{BG} = \frac{AD}{BE}.$$

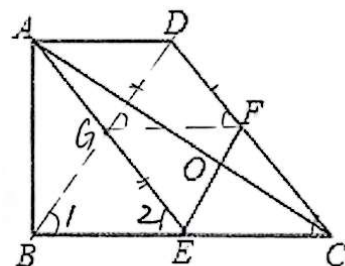
$$\therefore AD = BE.$$

$$\therefore DG = BG.$$

$$\therefore BG = EG.$$

$$\therefore DG = EG.$$

$$\therefore DG = EG.$$



又 \because 四边形 $EFDG$ 是平行四边形.
 \therefore 四边形 $EFDG$ 是菱形.

$$\begin{aligned} -9-3b+3 &= 0 \\ -3b-b &= 6 \\ b &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

24、(本题满分 12 分，其中每小题各 4 分)

解：(1) 把 $A(-3, 0)$, $C(0, 3)$ 代入 $y = -x^2 + bx + c$,
得 $\begin{cases} -9-3b+c=0 \\ c=3 \end{cases}$

解得 $b = -2$.

$$\therefore y = -x^2 - 2x + 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -(x^2 + 2x) + 3 = -(x^2 + 2x + 1 - 1) + 3 \\ &= -(x+1)^2 - 1 + 3 = -(x+1)^2 + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore D(-1, 4)$.

(2) $\because A(-3, 0)$, $D(-1, 4)$, $C(0, 3)$.

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 3^2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$DC = \sqrt{(-1-0)^2 + (4-3)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$AD = \sqrt{(-3+1)^2 + (0-4)^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore AC^2 + DC^2 = 20$$

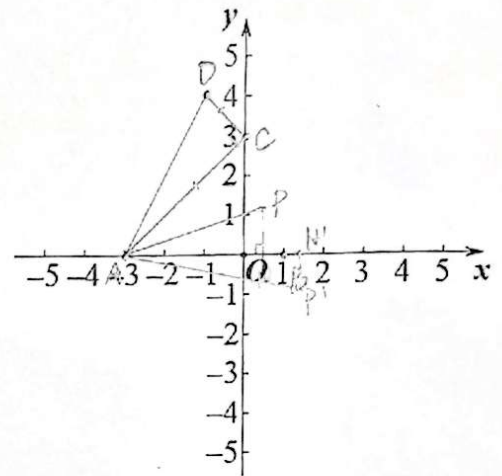
$$AD^2 = 20$$

$$\therefore AC^2 + DC^2 = AD^2$$

$\therefore \triangle ACD$ 是 $Rt\triangle$ 且 $\angle ACD = 90^\circ$.

$$\therefore \tan \angle DAC = \frac{DC}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(第 24 题图)



$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 2x - 3 &= 0 \\ (x+3)(x-1) &= 0 \\ x_1 &= -3, x_2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 令 $-x^2 - 2x + 3 = 0$, 解得 $x_1 = -3$, $x_2 = 1$.

$\therefore B(1, 0)$.

设 $P(a, -a^2 - 2a + 3)$. \nearrow 即 $PH = |-a^2 - 2a + 3|$.

过点 P 作 $PH \perp AB$ 于 H . $\because \angle PAB = \angle DAC$

由题意可知 $a > 0$. $\therefore \tan \angle PAB = \tan \angle DAC$.

① 当 $-a^2 - 2a + 3 > 0$ 时, $\therefore PH = a$.

在 $Rt\triangle ABP$ 中, $AN = a$.

$$\therefore \tan \angle PAH = \tan \angle DAC = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{PH}{AH} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 即 } \frac{-a^2 - 2a + 3}{a+3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{解得 } a_1 = \frac{2}{3}, a_2 = -3 \text{ (舍去)}$$

经检验, $a = \frac{2}{3}$ 是原方程的解.

\therefore 此时 $P(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{11}{9})$.

② 当 P 在 x 轴下方时,

$$\text{同 (1) 可得: } \frac{PH}{AH} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{a^2 + 2a - 3}{a+3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{解得 } a_1 = \frac{4}{3}, a_2 = -3 \text{ (舍去)}$$

经检验, $a = \frac{4}{3}$ 是原方程的解.

\therefore 此时 $P(\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{13}{9})$.

设平移后的抛物线为 $y' = -(x+1-m)^2 + 4$.
把 $x = \frac{2}{3}, y = \frac{11}{9}$ 代入,
得 $-(\frac{5}{3}-m)^2 + 4 = \frac{11}{9}$.

$$\text{解得 } m_1 = 0 \text{ (舍去)}, m_2 = \frac{10}{3} \text{ (第 24 题图)}$$

即平移距离为 $\frac{10}{3}$.

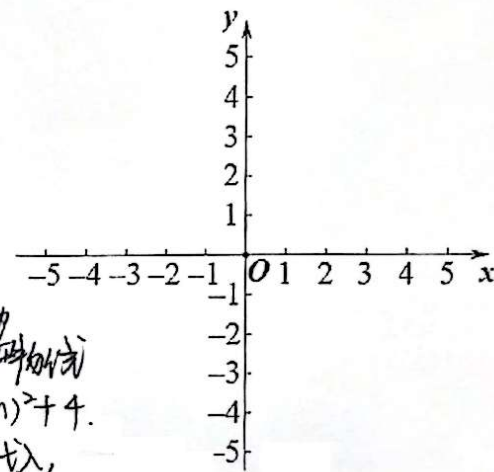
同 (1), 把 $x = \frac{4}{3}, y = -\frac{13}{9}$ 代入 $y' = -(x+1-m)^2 + 4$,

$$\text{得 } -(\frac{7}{3}-m)^2 + 4 = -\frac{13}{9}$$

$$\text{解得 } m_1 = 0 \text{ (舍去)}, m_2 = \frac{14}{3}$$

即平移距离为 $\frac{14}{3}$.

综上所述, 平移距离为 $\frac{14}{3}$ 或 $\frac{10}{3}$.



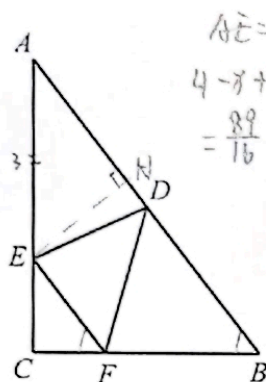
25. (本题满分 14 分, 其中第 (1) 小题 4 分, 第 (2) 小题 5 分, 第 (3) 小题 5 分)

已知: 如图, 在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB=90^\circ$, $BC=3$, $AC=4$, D 是边 AB 的中点, 点 E 为边 AC 上的一个动点 (与点 A 、 C 不重合), 过点 E 作 $EF \parallel AB$, 交边 BC 于点 F . 联结 DE 、 DF , 设 $CE=x$.

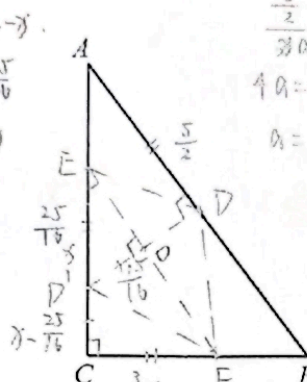
(1) 当 $CE=1$ 时, 求点 E 到直线 AB 的距离;

(2) 如果点 D 关于 EF 的对称点为 D' , 点 D' 恰好落在边 AC 上时, 求 x 的值;

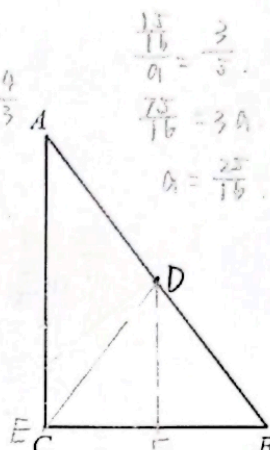
(3) 当 $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle DEF$ 相似时, 直接写出 x 的值.



(第 25 题图)



(备用图)



(备用图)

解: (1) 在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB=90^\circ$.

$\because BC=3, AC=4$.

$\therefore AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2$.

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

$\therefore \cos A = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{4}{5}$.

过点 E 作 $EH \perp AB$ 于 H .

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

$\because CE=1, AC=4$

$\therefore AE=3$.

$\therefore \cos A = \frac{4}{5}$

$\therefore \frac{AH}{AE} = \frac{4}{5}$.

即 $\frac{AH}{3} = \frac{4}{5}$.

解得 $AH = \frac{12}{5}$.

在 $Rt\triangle AHE$ 中,

$\therefore AH^2 + HE^2 = AE^2$

$\therefore HE = \sqrt{AE^2 - AH^2} = \frac{9}{5}$.

即点 E 到直线 AB 的距离为 $\frac{9}{5}$.

(应该用 $\sin A$).

(2) $\because D$ 是 AB 的中点

$\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{5}{2}$. 设 DD' 与 EF 交于点 O .

$\because D, D'$ 关于 EF 对称

$\therefore DO = \frac{1}{2}DD', DD' \perp EF$.

$\therefore \angle D'OE = 90^\circ$.

$\because EF \parallel AB$.

$\therefore \angle D'OE = \angle ADO = 90^\circ$.

在 $Rt\triangle ADO$ 中,

$\therefore \cos A = \frac{4}{5}$.

$\therefore \frac{AO}{AD} = \frac{4}{5}$. 即 $\frac{AO}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{4}{5}$.

$\therefore AO = \frac{25}{8}$.

$\therefore AD^2 = AO^2 + DO^2$.

$\therefore DO = \frac{15}{8}$.

$\therefore DO = \frac{15}{8}$. $\frac{DO}{DD'} = \frac{15}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$.

$\therefore DD' = \frac{15}{8}$.

$\therefore EF \parallel AB$

$\therefore \frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{DO}{DD'}$. 即 $DE = \frac{25}{16}$. ~~即 $AE = \frac{25}{16}$~~

$\because AC=4, CE=x$.

$\therefore AE=4-x$.

$\therefore 4-x = \frac{25}{16}$.

解得 $x = \frac{39}{16}$.

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初三数学试卷 -6-

$$x = 4 - \frac{25}{16} = \frac{64}{16} - \frac{25}{16} = \frac{39}{16}$$