

数学参考答案

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

10. A 提示:当点E与点B重合时, $EF+EC=8$.

即 $BF+BC=8$, 又 $\because BF=\frac{1}{2}CF$, $\therefore BF=2, BC=$

6. 连接AF交BD于点E, 过点E作 $EK \perp BC$ 于点K, 连接EC, 此时 $EF+EC=AF$ 为最小值,

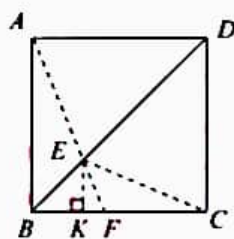
$AF = \sqrt{AB^2 + BF^2} = 2\sqrt{10}$. 易知 $EK \parallel AB$,

$\therefore \triangle FEK \sim \triangle FAB$, $\therefore \frac{EK}{AB} = \frac{KF}{BF}$, $\because \angle EBK =$

45° , 设 $EK=BK=x$, $\therefore \frac{x}{6} = \frac{2-x}{2}$, 解得 $x =$

$\frac{3}{2}$, \therefore 函数图象的最低点的坐标

为 $(\frac{3}{2}, 2\sqrt{10})$.



11. $x > -1$ 12. -7 13. 5

14. (1) 2 (2) $\frac{6}{5}$ 或 $\frac{12\sqrt{85}}{85}$ 提示: (1) 由 $2S_{\triangle AMB} =$

$3S_{\triangle AMC}$ 可知 $\frac{BO}{CO} = \frac{3}{2}$, $\because AB=4, AC=3$, $\therefore BC =$

$\sqrt{AB^2 + AC^2} = 5$, $\therefore CO=2$. (2) ①当 $l \parallel AB$ 时,

如图1, 设 l 与 AC 交于点M, 则CM即为点C到直线 l 的距离, 此时 $\frac{CM}{CA} = \frac{CO}{CB} = \frac{2}{5}$, $\therefore CM = \frac{6}{5}$;

②当 l 与 AB 相交时, l 必经过AB的中点P, 如图2, 过点P作 $PQ \perp BC$, 垂足为点Q, 过点C作

$CR \perp PR$, 垂足为点R, $\therefore BP = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2$, 易证

$\triangle BPQ \sim \triangle BCA$, $\therefore \frac{BQ}{BA} = \frac{PQ}{CA} = \frac{BP}{BC} = \frac{2}{5}$,

$\therefore BQ = \frac{8}{5}, PQ = \frac{6}{5}$, $\therefore OQ = BO - BQ = \frac{7}{5}$,

$\therefore PO = \sqrt{PQ^2 + OQ^2} = \frac{\sqrt{85}}{5}$, 易证 $\triangle PQO \sim$

$\triangle CRO$, $\therefore \frac{CR}{CO} = \frac{PQ}{PO}$, 即 $\frac{CR}{2} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{85}}$, 解得 $CR =$

$\frac{12\sqrt{85}}{85}$. 综上所述, 点C到直线 l 的距离为 $\frac{6}{5}$

或 $\frac{12\sqrt{85}}{85}$.

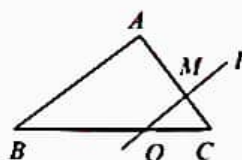


图1

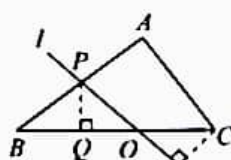


图2

15. 解: 原式 $= \sqrt{3} - 1 + 9 - 2\sqrt{3}$ 6分

$= 8 - \sqrt{3}$ 8分

16. 解: 设原计划每组 x 人, 则实际分组时每组

$1.5x$ 人. 1分

由题意, 得 $\frac{210}{x} - \frac{210}{1.5x} = 7$ 3分

解得 $x=10$ 5分

经检验, $x=10$ 是原分式方程的解, 且符合题意.

$\therefore 10 \times 1.5 = 15$ 7分

答: 实际分组时每组的人数为 15. 8分

17. 解: 过点C作 $CD \perp AB$ 于点D, 易得 $\angle CAD = 60^\circ$, $\angle BCD = 40^\circ$.

在 $Rt\triangle ACD$ 中, $CD = AC \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 60\sqrt{3} \times$

$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 90$ 3分

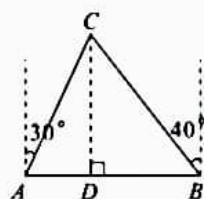
在 $Rt\triangle BCD$ 中,



$$BC = \frac{CD}{\cos 40^\circ} = \frac{90}{\cos 40^\circ}, \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{BC}{50} = \frac{90}{50 \cos 40^\circ} \approx 2.3 (\text{小时}).$$

答:从 B 到达 C 大约需要 2.3 小时. 8 分



18. 解:(1) $\because AB$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径,

$$\therefore \angle ADB = \angle ADE = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because CD = BD, \therefore \angle EAD = \angle BAD, \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle E = \angle ABE, \therefore \triangle ABE \text{ 为等腰三角形},$$

$$\therefore DE = BD, \therefore CD = DE. \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 连接 BC.

$$\because AB \text{ 为 } \odot O \text{ 的直径}, \therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $BC =$

$$\sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8.$$

由(1)知 $AB = AE, BD = DE,$

$$\therefore CE = AE - AC = 10 - 6 = 4, \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCE$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $BE =$

$$\sqrt{BC^2 + CE^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{5},$$

$$\therefore BD = \frac{1}{2} BE = 2\sqrt{5}. \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

19. 解:(1) $1\ 000x + 10y + 505, \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

(2) 由题意, 得 \overline{xy} 的兄弟数为 \overline{yx} .

\because 两位数 \overline{xy} 的兄弟数与原数的差为 63,

$$\therefore \overline{yx} - \overline{xy} = 63,$$

$$\therefore 10y + x - (10x + y) = 63, \therefore y - x = 7.$$

$\because x, y$ 均为 1~9 的自然数,

$$\therefore \overline{xy} \text{ 为 } 18 \text{ 或 } 29, \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

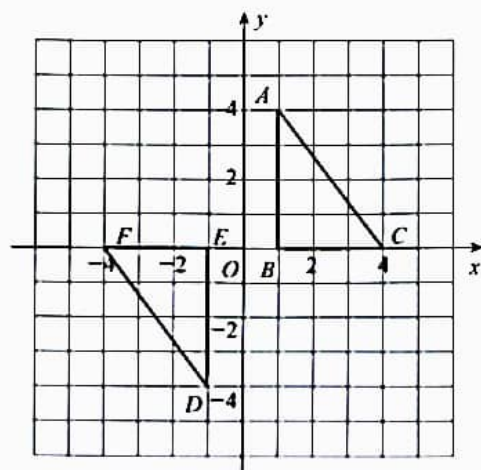
$$(3) \because \overline{abab} = 1\ 000a + 100b + 10a + b = 1\ 010a + 101b = 101(10a + b).$$

又 $\because a, b$ 为自然数,

$$\therefore 101(a + b) \text{ 能被 } 101 \text{ 整除},$$

即 \overline{abab} 一定能被 101 整除. 10 分

20. 解:(1) $\triangle DEF$ 如图所示.



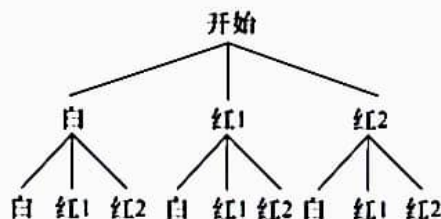
..... 3 分

(2) 平行且相等. 6 分

(3) 1. 10 分

21. 解:(1) 0.33; 2. 4 分

(2) 将 2 个红球分别记为红 1、红 2, 画树状图如下:



..... 8 分

由树状图可知, 共有 9 种等可能的结果, 其中恰好摸到 1 个白球、1 个红球的情况有 4 种, 则

$$P(1 \text{ 个白球、} 1 \text{ 个红球}) = \frac{4}{9}.$$

所以两次摸到的球恰好 1 个是白球、1 个是红

球的概率为 $\frac{4}{9}$ 12 分

22. 解:(1) $\because h = 2, \therefore$ 点 $B(2, y_2)$ 为抛物线的顶点,

\therefore 点 A 与点 C 关于对称轴对称,

$$\therefore AB = BC, \therefore \lambda = \frac{AB}{BC} = 1. \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分},$$

(2) $\because h = 1$, 且抛物线经过点 $A(1, y_1), B(2, y_2), C(3, y_3),$

$$\therefore y_1 = k, y_2 = a + k, y_3 = 4a + k,$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{a^2 + 1}, BC = \sqrt{9a^2 + 1}. \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$



$$\because \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore \frac{AB^2}{BC^2} = \frac{1}{5}, \text{即} \frac{a^2+1}{9a^2+1} = \frac{1}{5},$$

解得 $a = \pm 1$ 8 分

(3) 若 $\lambda > 1$, 则 h 的取值范围为 $h > 2$

..... 12 分

23. 解: (1) $\because DF \perp AC, \therefore \angle DEA = 90^\circ$.

$$\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DEA = \angle ABC.$$

$$\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle DAE = \angle ACB.$$

$$\because DA = AC, \therefore \triangle DAE \cong \triangle ACB,$$

$$\therefore DE = AB. \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 连接 AG 并延长交 CD 于点 M .

$$\because CG \parallel AB, \therefore \angle ACG = \angle CAB.$$

由(1)知 $\triangle DAE \cong \triangle ACB, \therefore \angle CAB = \angle ADE$.

$$\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle DFC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle ACG = \angle DFC.$$

$$\because AC = AD, \therefore \angle ADC = \angle ACD,$$

$$\therefore \angle GDC = \angle GCD, \therefore CG = DG. \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because AG = AG, \therefore \triangle ACG \cong \triangle ADG,$$

$$\therefore \angle CAG = \angle DAG, \therefore AM \perp CD,$$

$$\therefore \angle DMG = \angle AEG = \angle DEC = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle CDF = 90^\circ - \angle DGM = 90^\circ - \angle AGE = \angle GAC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle DCF \sim \triangle AGC, \therefore \frac{CF}{CG} = \frac{DF}{AC},$$

$$\therefore CF \cdot AC = DF \cdot CG,$$

$$\therefore CF \cdot CA = DF \cdot DG. \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

(3) 由(1)知 $\triangle DAE \cong \triangle ACB, \therefore AE = BC$.

设 $AE = BC = x, AD = AC = y$, 则 $CE = y - x$.

$$\because F \text{ 是 } BC \text{ 的中点}, \therefore CF = \frac{1}{2}x.$$

$$\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle FCE \sim \triangle DAE,$$

$$\therefore \frac{CF}{AD} = \frac{CE}{AE},$$

$$\therefore CF \cdot AE = AD \cdot CE, \text{即} \frac{1}{2}x^2 = y(y-x), \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{整理得} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - 2 = 0,$$

$$\text{解得} \frac{x}{y} = \sqrt{3} - 1 (\text{负值舍去}),$$

$$\text{即} \frac{BC}{AD} = \sqrt{3} - 1. \dots\dots\dots 14 \text{ 分}$$

