

参考答案（数学）

一. 单选题

题号	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
答案	A	C	D	C	B	D	A	B	A	B	C	D

二. 填空题

13. 130° 14. -1 (不唯一) 15. $x \geq 5$

16. $x(x+2)(x-2)$ 17. 4 18. ①③④

三. 解答题

19. (6分) $(-1)^{2022} + |-2| - \sqrt{9}$

原式 = $1 + 2 - 3$ ----- (3)

= $3 - 3$

= 0 ----- (6)

20. (6分) 解: 方程两边同乘以 $x(x-1)$, ----- (2)

得 $x = 2(x-1)$,

解得 $x = 2$, ----- (4)

检验, 当 $x = 2$ 时, $x(x-1) \neq 0$, ----- (5)

所以, $x = 2$ 是原分式方程的解----- (6).

21. (8分) 证明: $\because AD = BE$,

$\therefore AD - BD = BE - BD$,)

即 $AB = DE$.----- (2)

$\because AC \parallel EH$,

$\therefore \angle A = \angle E$, ----- (4)

在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle EDH$ 中

$$\begin{cases} \angle C = \angle H \\ \angle A = \angle E \\ AB = DE \end{cases},$$

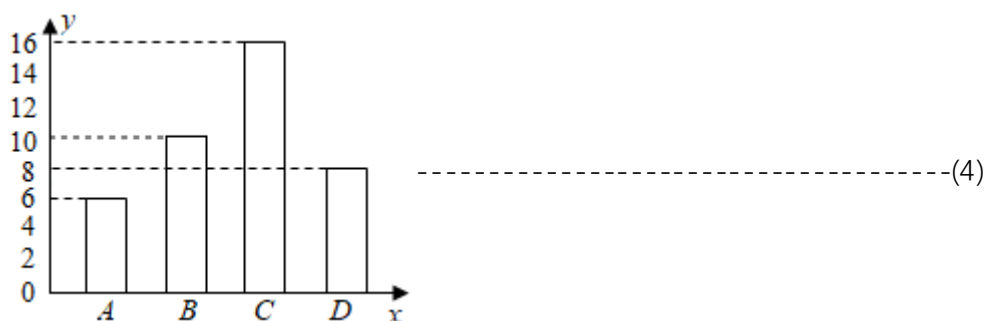
$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDH (AAS)$, ----- (6)

$\therefore BC = DH$.----- (8)

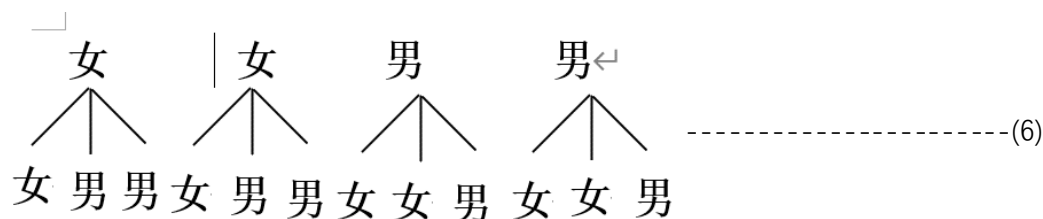
22. (8分) (1) 40 -----(1)

(2) 扇形统计图中“D”等级的扇形的圆心角的度数为: $360^\circ \times \frac{8}{40} = 72^\circ$, -----(3)

补全条形统计图如下:



(3) 画树状图得:



\therefore 共有 12 种等可能的情况, 其中恰好 2 个女生的有 2 种情况, ----- (7)

$\therefore P(\text{恰好抽到 2 个女生}) = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$. ----- (8)

23. (8分) (1)

设 A 种防疫物品每件 x 元, B 种防疫物品每件 y 元, ----- (1)

依题意, 得: $\begin{cases} 60x + 45y = 1140 \\ 40x + 50y = 840 \end{cases}$, ----- (2)

解得: $\begin{cases} x = 16 \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$. ----- (3)

答: A 种防疫物品每件 16 元, B 种防疫物品每件 4 元. ----- (4)

(2)

设购买 A 种防疫物品 m 件, 则购买 B 种防疫物品 $(600 - m)$ 件, ----- (5)

依题意, 得: $16m + 4(600 - m) \leq 6500$, ----- (6)

解得: $m \leq 341\frac{2}{3}$, ----- (7)

又 $\because m$ 为正整数, $\therefore m$ 的最大值为 341. ----- (8)

∴A 种防疫物品最多购买 341 件.

24. (10 分) 解: 如图, 过点 C 作 $CD \perp AB$, 垂足为 D , 设 $CD = x$.

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle ACD \text{ 中, } \sin \angle A = \frac{CD}{AC}, \quad AC = \frac{CD}{\sin 30^\circ} = 2x, \quad \text{----- (1)}$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle BCD \text{ 中, } \sin \angle B = \frac{CD}{BC}, \quad BC = \frac{CD}{\sin 45^\circ} = \sqrt{2}x, \quad \text{----- (2)}$$

$$\therefore AC + BC = 2x + \sqrt{2}x = 68, \quad \text{----- (4)}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{68}{2 + \sqrt{2}} \approx \frac{68}{2 + 1.4} = 20, \quad \text{----- (5)}$$

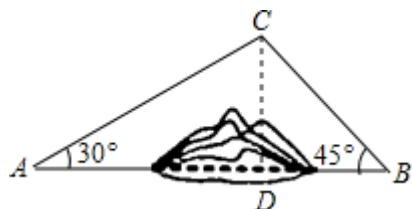
$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle ACD \text{ 中, } \tan \angle A = \frac{CD}{AD}, \quad AD = \frac{CD}{\tan 30^\circ} = 20\sqrt{3}, \quad \text{----- (6)}$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle BCD \text{ 中, } \tan \angle B = \frac{CD}{BD}, \quad BD = \frac{CD}{\tan 45^\circ} = 20, \quad \text{----- (7)}$$

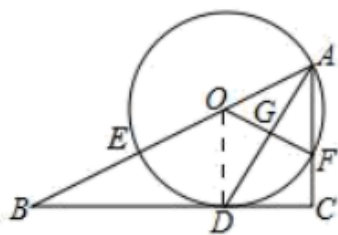
$$AB = 20\sqrt{3} + 20 \approx 54, \quad \text{----- (8)}$$

$$AC + BC - AB = 68 - 54 = 14.0 \text{ (km)}. \quad \text{----- (9)}$$

答: 隧道开通后, 汽车从 A 地到 B 地比原来少走 14.0 千米. ----- (10)



25. 解：(1) 如图所示，连接 OD ，则 $OA = OD$ ，



$$\therefore \angle ODA = \angle OAD,$$

$\because AD$ 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线,

$$\therefore \angle OAD = \angle CAD,$$

$$\therefore \angle ODA = \angle CAD,$$

$$\therefore OD \parallel AC, \text{-----} (1)$$

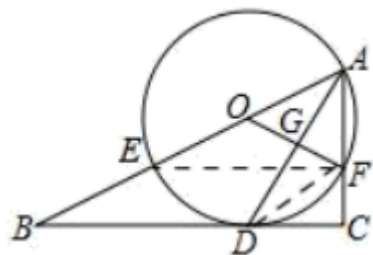
$$\therefore \angle ODB = \angle C = 90^\circ, \text{ 即 } OD \perp BC \text{-----} (2)$$

$$\because OD \perp BC \text{ 且 } OD \text{ 为 } \odot O \text{ 的半径-----} (3)$$

$\therefore BC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线;

(2) 如图所示,

连接 OD , DF , EF ,



$\because AE$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,

$$\therefore \angle AFE = 90^\circ = \angle C,$$

$$\therefore EF \parallel BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle AEF,$$

$$\because \angle AEF = \angle ADF,$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle ADF, \text{-----} (4)$$

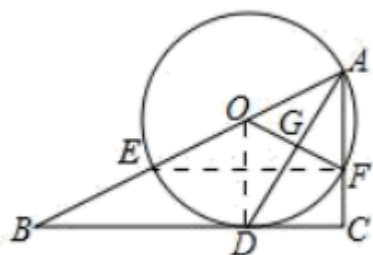
由 (1) 知, $\angle BAD = \angle DAF$,

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ADF, \text{-----} (5)$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AD}{AF},$$

$$\therefore AD^2 = AB \cdot AF; \text{-----} (6)$$

(3) 如图所示,



连接 OD , 由 (1) 知, $OD \perp BC$,

$$\therefore \angle BOD = 90^\circ,$$

设 $\odot O$ 的半径为 R , 则 $OA = OD = OE = R$,

$$\because BE = 8,$$

$$\therefore OB = BE + OE = 8 + R,$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BDO$ 中,

$$\because \tan B = \frac{5}{12}, \text{ 设 } AC = 5k, BC = 12k$$

$$\text{则 } AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 13k$$

$$\therefore \sin B = \frac{5}{13}, \text{ -----(7)}$$

$$\therefore \sin B = \frac{OD}{OB} = \frac{R}{8+R} = \frac{5}{13},$$

$$\therefore R = 5,$$

$$\therefore AE = 2OE = 10, AB = BE + 2OE = 18, \text{ -----(8)}$$

连接 EF , 由 (2) 知, $\angle AEF = \angle B$, $\angle AFE = \angle C = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore \sin \angle AEF = \sin B = \frac{5}{13},$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle AFE \text{ 中, } \sin \angle AEF = \frac{AF}{AE} = \frac{AF}{15} = \frac{5}{13},$$

$$\therefore AF = \frac{50}{13} \text{ -----(9)}$$

$$\text{由 (2) 知, } AD^2 = AB \cdot AF = 18 \times \frac{50}{13} = \frac{900}{13},$$

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{\frac{900}{13}} = \frac{30\sqrt{13}}{13} \text{ -----(10)}$$

26. (1)解：设抛物线解析式为 $y = a(x+1)(x-3)$, -----(1)

将点 $C(0, -3)$ 代入，得： $-3a = -3$,

解得 $a = 1$, -----(2)

\therefore 抛物线解析式为 $y = x^2 - 2x - 3$; -----(3)

(2)解：存在点 M 使四边形 $CMBE$ 面积最大，理由如下：

$\because y = x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x-1)^2 - 4$ 对称轴交 x 轴于点 E .

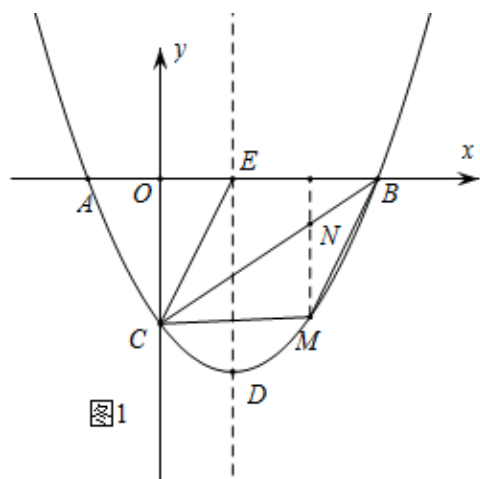
$\therefore E(1, 0)$,

设 BC 的直线解析式为 $y = kx + b$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 3k + b = 0 \\ b = -3 \end{cases}, \therefore \begin{cases} b = -3 \\ k = 1 \end{cases},$$

$\therefore y = x - 3$,

如图 1，过 M 点作 x 轴的垂线交直线 BC 于点 N ,



设 $M(m, m^2 - 2m - 3)$, 则 $N((m, m - 3))$

$\therefore MN = -m^2 + 3m$, -----(4)

$\because S_{\text{四边形} CMBE} = S_{\triangle BCE} + S_{\triangle BMC}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times (-m^2 + 3m)$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \left(m - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{51}{8}$$

\therefore 当 $m = \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $S_{\text{四边形} CMBE}$ 有最大值, -----(5)

$\therefore m = \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $y = -\frac{15}{4}$,

$\therefore M\left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{15}{4}\right)$; -----(6)

(3) $\because C(0, -3), E(1, 0)$,

$$\therefore OC = 3, OE = 1,$$

设 $P(t, t^2 - 2t - 3)$ ($t > 1$), $Q(t, 0)$ 则 $PQ = |t^2 - 2t - 3|$, $EQ = t - 1$,

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 若 } \triangle COE \sim \triangle PQE, \text{ 则 } \frac{OC}{OE} = \frac{QP}{QE}, \text{ 即 } 3 = \frac{|t^2 - 2t - 3|}{t - 1},$$

$$\therefore 3 = \frac{t^2 - 2t - 3}{t - 1} \text{ 或 } 3 = \frac{-t^2 + 2t + 3}{t - 1}$$

解得 $t = 5$ 或 $t = 0$ (舍) 或 $t = 2$ 或 $t = -3$ (舍),

$$\therefore P(5, 12) \text{ 或 } P(2, -3) \text{-----} (8)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 若 } \triangle COE \sim \triangle QEP, \text{ 则 } \frac{OC}{OE} = \frac{QE}{QP}, \text{ 即 } 3 = \frac{t - 1}{|t^2 - 2t - 3|}$$

$$\therefore 3 = \frac{t - 1}{t^2 - 2t - 3} \text{ 或 } 3 = \frac{t - 1}{-t^2 + 2t + 3}$$

$$\text{解得 } t = \frac{7 + \sqrt{145}}{6} \text{ 或 } t = \frac{7 - \sqrt{145}}{6} \text{ (舍) 或 } t = \frac{5 + \sqrt{145}}{6} \text{ 或 } t = \frac{5 - \sqrt{145}}{6} \text{ (舍)}$$

$$P\left(\frac{7 + \sqrt{145}}{6}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{145}}{18}\right) \text{ 或 } P\left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{145}}{6}, \frac{1 - \sqrt{145}}{18}\right) \text{-----} (10)$$

综上所述, 点 P 的坐标为 $P(5, 12)$ 或 $P(2, -3)$ 或 $P\left(\frac{7 + \sqrt{145}}{6}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{145}}{18}\right)$ 或 $P\left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{145}}{6}, \frac{1 - \sqrt{145}}{18}\right)$