

1—5 题 BCBDB 6—10 题 CABCD

11. (2, -3) 12. 3 13. 6 14. $x < -1$ 或 $x > 2$ 15. 1 或 7 16. ①②④

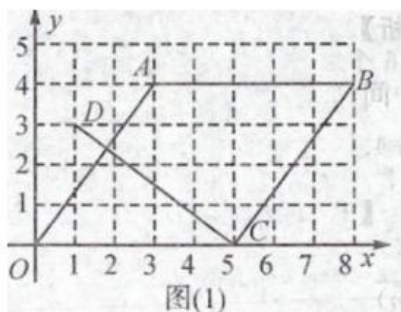
17. (1) $x_1 = 2 + \sqrt{5}$, $x_2 = 2 - \sqrt{5}$ (2) $x > -4$

18. 由题意得 $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle 2$,

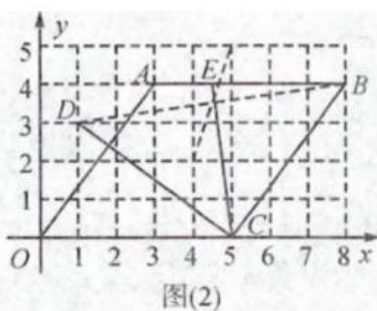
$\therefore \angle 3 = \angle 1 + \angle ABC$, $\therefore \angle 3 = \angle 1 + \angle 2$.

19. (1) $y = (x-1)^2 - 4$ (或 $y = x^2 - 2x - 3$) (2) $-4 \leq x < 5$

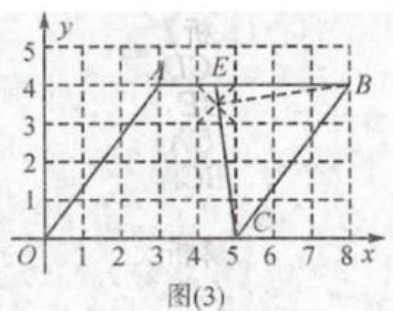
20. (1) (2) 答案不唯一



图(1)

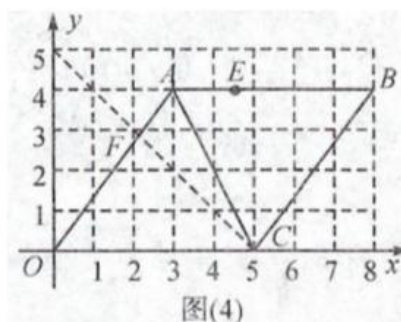


图(2)

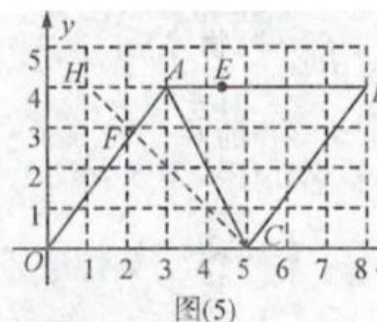


图(3)

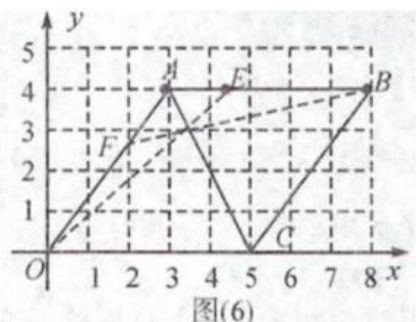
(3) 答案不唯一



图(4)



图(5)



图(6)

21. (1) 如图, 过 O 作 $OM \perp EF$ 于点 M, $ON \perp CD$ 于点 N,

$$\therefore FM = \frac{1}{2} EF, DN = \frac{1}{2} CD,$$

$\because PB$ 平分 $\angle DPF$, $\therefore OM = ON$,

又 $\because OF = OD$, $\therefore \triangle OMF \cong \triangle OND$ (HL),

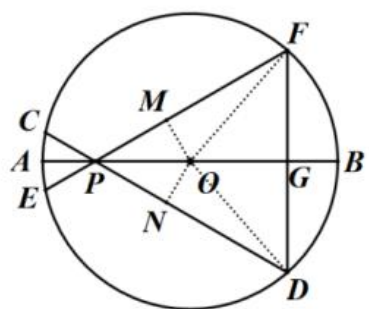
$\therefore FM = DN$, $\therefore CD = EF$

(2) $\because \triangle OMF \cong \triangle OND$, $\therefore \angle OFP = \angle ODP$,

$\therefore \triangle POF \cong \triangle POD$, $\therefore PF = PD$,

又 $\because \angle DPF = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle PFD$ 是等边三角形,

$\because PB$ 平分 $\angle DPF$, $\therefore \angle FPO = 30^\circ$, $PG \perp DF$, $FG = DG$,



由 $PE:PF = 1:3$, 设 $PE = a$, $PF = 3a$, 则 $EF = 4a$, $ME = MF = 2a$, $\therefore PM = a$, $OM = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{3}$,

在 $Rt\triangle OMF$ 中 $(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{3})^2 + (2a)^2 = (\sqrt{13})^2$, 解得 $a = \sqrt{3}$,

$$\therefore DF = PF = 3a = 3\sqrt{3}, \therefore FG = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

在 $Rt\triangle OFG$ 中, $OG = \sqrt{OF^2 - FG^2} = \frac{5}{2}$.

22. (1) $p = -30x + 1500$;

(2) 设日销售利润 $w = p(x - 30) = (-30x + 1500)(x - 30)$

即 $w = -30x^2 + 2400x - 45000$,

$\because -30 < 0$, 开口向下, \therefore 当 $x = -\frac{2400}{2 \times (-30)} = 40$ 时, w 有最大值 3000 元,

\therefore 这批农产品的销售价格定为 40 元, 才能使日销售利润最大;

(3) 日获利 $w' = p(x - 30 - a) = (-30x + 1500)(x - 30 - a)$,

即 $w' = -30x^2 + (2400 + 30a)x - (1500a + 45000)$,

对称轴为 $x = -\frac{2400 + 30a}{2 \times (-30)} = 40 + \frac{1}{2}a > 40$,

① 若 $40 + \frac{1}{2}a \geq 45$, 即 $a \geq 10$, 则当 $x = 45$ 时, w' 有最大值,

即 $w' = 2250 - 150a < 2430$ (不合题意);

② 若 $40 + \frac{1}{2}a < 45$, $a < 10$, 则当 $x = 40 + \frac{1}{2}a$ 时, w' 有最大值,

将 $x = 40 + \frac{1}{2}a$ 代入, 可得 $w' = 30(\frac{1}{4}a^2 - 10a + 100)$,

$\therefore 30(\frac{1}{4}a^2 - 10a + 100) = 2430$, 解得 $a_1 = 2$, $a_2 = -38$ (舍去),

综上所述, a 的值为 2.

23. (1) 证 $\triangle BDE \cong \triangle ADC$ (SAS), 即可得证;

(2) 连接 BD, AE, DE, BD 与 AE 相交于点 O.

$\because CA = CB$, $CE = CD$, $\angle ACE = \angle BCD = 90^\circ + \angle ACD$,

$\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle BCD$, $\therefore \angle CAE = \angle CBD$,

$\therefore \angle AOB = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, 即 $AE \perp BD$.

$\because \triangle ABC$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore AB = \sqrt{2}AC = AD$,

$\therefore AE$ 垂直平分 BD, $\therefore BE = DE$,

$\because \angle DCE = 90^\circ$, $CD = CE$, $\therefore DE = \sqrt{2}CE$, $\therefore BE = \sqrt{2}CE$;

(3) $\sqrt{37} - 2$,

连接 CE, $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, E 是 AB 的中点,

$\therefore CE = AE$, $\angle CEA = 90^\circ$,

把 $\triangle AED$ 绕点 E 逆时针旋转 90° , 得到 $\triangle CEF$, 连接 DF,

则 $CF = AD = 4$, $DF = \sqrt{2}DE = 7$, $\angle ECF = \angle EAD$,

$\because \angle ECD + \angle EAD = 360^\circ - (\angle CEA + \angle ADC) = 240^\circ$,

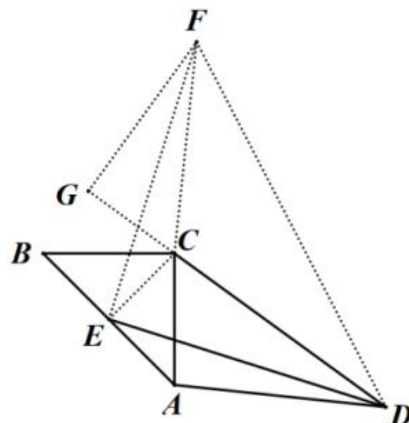
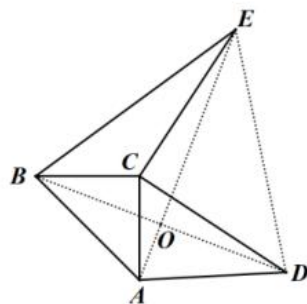
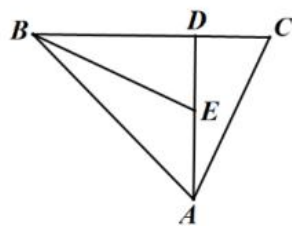
$\therefore \angle ECF + \angle ECD = 240^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FCD = 360^\circ - 240^\circ = 120^\circ$,

过点 F 作 $FG \perp CD$ 于点 G, 则 $\angle FCG = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore CG = \frac{1}{2}CF = 2$, $FG = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}CF = 2\sqrt{3}$,

\therefore 在 $Rt\triangle DFG$ 中, $DG = \sqrt{DF^2 - FG^2} = \sqrt{37}$,

$\therefore CD = DG - CG = \sqrt{37} - 2$.



过点 A 作 $AH \perp CD$ 于点 H, 则 $AH = \frac{1}{2}AD = 2$,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ACD} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot CD \cdot AH = \sqrt{37} - 2.$$

24. (1) 易知 $C(0,4)$, $\therefore OC=4$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot 4 = 10$, $\therefore AB=5$,

\therefore 抛物线的对称轴为 $x = -\frac{3}{2}$,

\therefore 由对称性知 $A(-4,0)$, $B(1,0)$.

把 $(1,0)$ 代入抛物线的解析式得 $a+3a+4=0$,

$\therefore a=-1$, \therefore 该抛物线的解析式为 $y = -x^2 - 3x + 4$;

(2) 设 BP 与 y 轴交于点 E, $\because PD \perp x$ 轴, $\therefore PD \parallel OC$,

$\therefore \angle BPD = \angle BEO$, $\because \angle BPD = 2\angle BCO$,

$\therefore \angle BEO = 2\angle BCO = \angle BCO + \angle EBC$,

$\therefore \angle BCO = \angle EBC$, $\therefore EB = EC$.

设 $OE = m$, 则 $CE = BE = 4 - m$,

\therefore 在 $Rt\triangle BOE$ 中, $m^2 + 1^2 = (4 - m)^2$, $\therefore m = \frac{15}{8}$, $\therefore E(0, \frac{15}{8})$,

\therefore 易求直线 BE 的解析式为 $y = -\frac{15}{8}x + \frac{15}{8}$,

$$\text{联立} \begin{cases} y = -\frac{15}{8}x + \frac{15}{8} \\ y = -x^2 - 3x + 4 \end{cases}, \text{消 } y \text{ 得, } x^2 + \frac{9}{8}x - \frac{17}{8} = 0,$$

$\therefore x_{BP} = -\frac{17}{8}$, $\because x_B = 1$, $\therefore x_P = -\frac{17}{8}$, 即 $x_D = -\frac{17}{8}$,

$\therefore AD = x_D - x_A = \frac{15}{8}$, $BD = x_B - x_D = \frac{25}{8}$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{3}{5}$.

(注: 延长 DP, BC 相交于点 F, 则易证 $PF = PB$, 直接法求点 P 的横坐标.)

(3) 不存在.

理由如下: 过点 P 作 $PM \parallel x$ 轴交直线 AC 于点 M.

$\because S_{\triangle PCQ} = S_{\triangle BCQ}$, $\therefore PQ = BQ$, $\therefore \triangle PMQ \cong \triangle BAQ$, $PM = AB = 5$.

设 $P(t, -t^2 - 3t + 4)$, 则 $y_M = y_P = -t^2 - 3t + 4$,

易求直线 AC 的解析式为 $y = x + 4$, $\therefore x_M = -t^2 - 3t$,

$\therefore PM = -t^2 - 3t - t = -t^2 - 4t$, $\therefore -t^2 - 4t = 5$, 即 $-t^2 - 4t - 5 = 0$,

$\therefore \Delta = 4^2 - 4 \times 5 = -4 < 0$, \therefore 此方程无实数根,

\therefore 符合条件的点 P 不存在.

(另解: 设 $P(t, -t^2 - 3t + 4)$, $\because PQ = BQ$, 且 $B(1,0)$,

$\therefore Q(\frac{t+1}{2}, \frac{-t^2-3t+4}{2})$, \because 点 Q 在直线 $y = x + 4$ 上,

$\therefore \frac{t+1}{2} + 4 = \frac{-t^2-3t+4}{2}$, 此方程无实数根.)

