

2022—2023 学年上学期九年级（大班）第二次月考

数学参考答案

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

9. $x \geq -3$

10. 2025

11. $(x - 5)^2 = 1$

12. 40

13. $y = 2x^2 - 3$

14. $\frac{1}{9} \leq a \leq 3$

三、解答题

15. $-1 - \sqrt{3}$

16. $x_1 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{29}}{2}, x_2 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{29}}{2}$

17. (1) $\frac{1}{2}$; (2) 略

18. (1) 60 .

(2) 设每件商品降价 x 元时，商场日盈利可达到 3072 元，
则商场每天多销售 $2x$ 件，

根据题意得： $(60 - x)(40 + 2x) = 3072$,

整理得： $(x - 20)^2 = 64$,

解得： $x_1 = 12, x_2 = 28$,

∵ 为了尽快减少库存，

∴ $x = 28$,

答：每件商品降价 28 元时，商场日盈利可达到 3072 元 .

19. 解：(1) 解：在 $Rt\triangle ABH$ 中，

$BH: AH = 1:3$,

∴ 设 $BH = a$, 则 $AH = 3a$,

∴ $AB = 2\sqrt{10}$,

由勾股定理得 $BH=2$,

答:点 B 距水平面 AE 的高度 BH 是 2 米;

(2) 解: 在 $Rt\triangle ABH$ 中, $BH=2$,

$\therefore AH=6$,

在 $Rt\triangle ADE$ 中, $\tan \angle DAE = \frac{DE}{AE}$,

即 $DE = \tan 60^\circ \cdot AE = 8\sqrt{3}$,

如图,过点 B 作 $BF \perp CE$,垂足为 F ,

$BF = AH + AE = 6 + 8 = 14$,

$DF = DE - EF = DE - BH = 8\sqrt{3} - 2$,

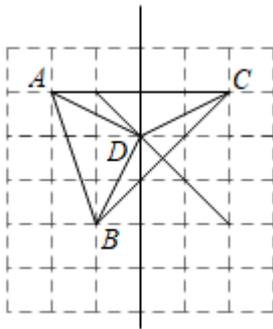
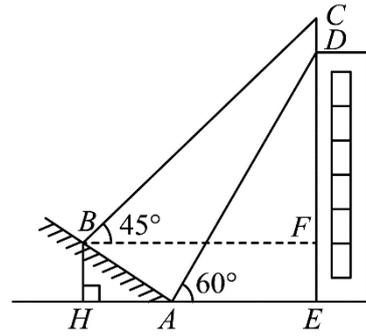
在 $Rt\triangle BCF$ 中, $\angle C = \angle CBF = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore CF = BF = 14$,

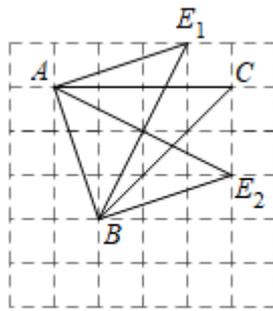
$\therefore CD = CF - DF = 14 - (8\sqrt{3} - 2) = 14 - 8\sqrt{3} + 2 \approx 2.1$

答:广告牌 CD 的高度约为 2.1 米.

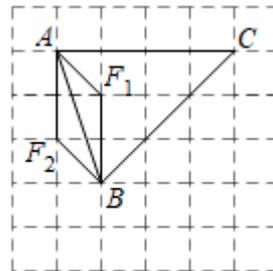
20.



图①



图②

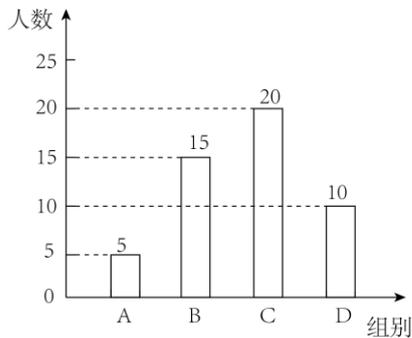


图③

21. (1) 50; 5; 10;

(2) 补全条形图如下:

学生最喜欢的太空实验人数条形统计图



(3) $800 \times \frac{10}{50} = 160$ (人) 答:

22. (1) 证明: 如图, 连接 OE .

$\because AB=AC,$

$\therefore \angle B=\angle ACB.$

在 $\odot O$ 中, $OC=OE,$

$\therefore \angle OEC=\angle ACB.$

$\therefore \angle B=\angle OEC.$

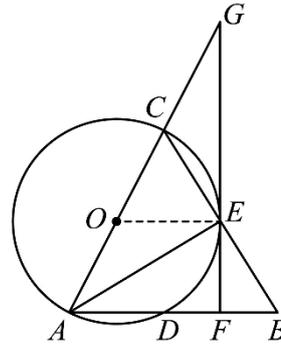
$\therefore OE \parallel AB.$

又 $AB \perp GF,$

$\therefore OE \perp GF.$

又 OE 是 $\odot O$ 的半径,

$\therefore FG$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切.



(2) 设 $\odot O$ 的半径为 r , 则 $OE=r, AB=AC=2r.$

$\because BF=1, CG=2,$

$\therefore AF=2r-1, OG=r+2, AG=2r+2.$

$\because OE \parallel AB,$

$\therefore \triangle GOE \sim \triangle GAF.$

$\therefore \frac{OE}{AF} = \frac{OG}{AG}.$

$\therefore \frac{r}{2r-1} = \frac{r+2}{2r+2}.$

$\therefore r=2.$

即 $\odot O$ 的半径为 2.

23. (1) $AD=2CE, AD \perp CE$

(2) $AD=2DE, AD \perp CE,$

理由: \because 把 $\triangle BDE$ 绕点 B 顺时针旋转到图②的位置,

$\therefore \angle CBE = \angle ABD,$

$\because AB=2BC, BD=2BE.$

$\therefore \frac{BD}{BE} = \frac{AD}{CE} = 2,$

$$\therefore \triangle BCE \sim \triangle BAD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{CE} = \frac{BD}{BE} = 2, \quad \angle BEC = \angle BDA,$$

$$\therefore AD = 2CE,$$

延长 CE 交 AD 于 H ,

$$\therefore \angle CEB + \angle BEH = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BEH + \angle BDA = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DHE + \angle DBE = 180^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle DBE = 90^\circ,$$

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

$$\therefore CE \perp AD;$$

$$(3) \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{5}$$

24. (1) t, t .

(2) 如图 2 中,

在平行四边形 $CPMN$ 中, 有 $MN \parallel CP$, $MN = CP$,

$$\because NP = CP,$$

$$\therefore NP = NM,$$

由 (1) 可知, 四边形 $PDMN$ 为矩形,

\therefore 四边形 $PDMN$ 为正方形,

$$\therefore MD = MN = CP = PD = t, \quad \angle MDB = \angle MDP = 90^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle MDB = \angle A = 90^\circ, \quad \angle B = \angle B,$$

$$\therefore \triangle BMD \sim \triangle BCA,$$

$$\therefore \frac{MD}{DB} = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore BD = 2t,$$

$$\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ, \quad AC = 2\sqrt{5}, \quad AB = 4\sqrt{5},$$

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{AC^2 + AB^2} = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{5})^2 + (4\sqrt{5})^2} = 10,$$

$$\therefore CP + PD + BD = 10,$$

$$\therefore t + t + 2t = 10,$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{5}{2}, \quad \text{即 } CP = NP = \frac{5}{2},$$

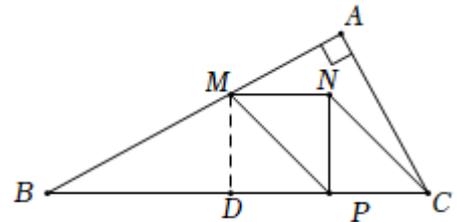


图 2

即在等腰Rt $\triangle CPN$ 中, $CN = \sqrt{PC^2 + NP^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$;

(3) 如图 3-1 中, 设 AC 的垂直平分线交 AC 于点 J , 交 BC 于点 K , 连接 CM , 当点 M 在 AC 的垂直平分线上时.

$\because AB \perp AC$, AC 的垂直平分线为 JK , $AB = 4\sqrt{5}$,

$AC = 2\sqrt{5}$,

$\therefore JK \perp AC$, $AJ = JC = \frac{1}{2}AC = \sqrt{5}$, 即 J 为 AC 中点,

$\therefore JK \parallel AB$,

$\therefore \angle JKC = \angle B$, $JK = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2\sqrt{5}$,

$\therefore \tan \angle JKC = \tan B = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$,

\therefore 根据 (2) 可知: $DM = DP = CP = t$,

$\therefore DK = \frac{MD}{\tan \angle JKC} = 2t$, $DC = DP + PC = 2t$,

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDM$ 中, $CM = \sqrt{MD^2 + DC^2} = \sqrt{5}t$,

同理有: $KM = \sqrt{5}t$, 即有: $MJ = JK - KM = 2\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5}t$,

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CMJ$ 中, 根据 $MC^2 = JC^2 + MJ^2$ 有 $(\sqrt{5}t)^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2 + (2\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5}t)^2$,

$\therefore t = \frac{5}{4}$;

如图 3-2 中, 当点 M 在 BC 的垂直平分线上时,

$DP + PC = \frac{1}{2}BC$,

即 $2t = 5$, 解得 $t = \frac{5}{2}$,

如图 3-3 中, 当点 M 在 AB 的垂直平分线 EF 上时,

根据四边形 $PDMN$ 为正方形可得 $DM = t$,

$\because AB \perp MF$, MF 平分 AB ,

$\therefore \angle MEB = \angle MDF = \angle MDB = 90^\circ$, $BE = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2\sqrt{5}$,

$\therefore EF = BE \times \tan \angle B = \sqrt{5}$, 即 $BF = \sqrt{BE^2 + EF^2} = 5$,

即 $FC = BC - BF = 5$

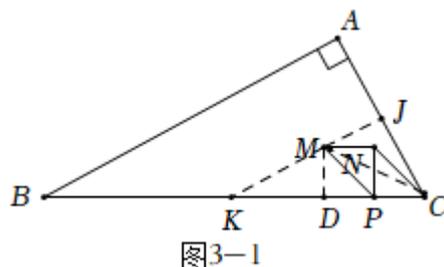


图 3-1

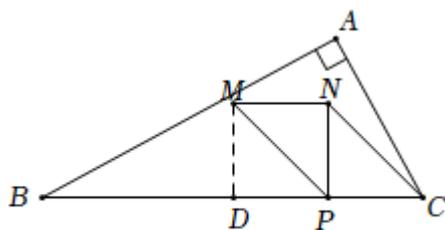


图 3-2

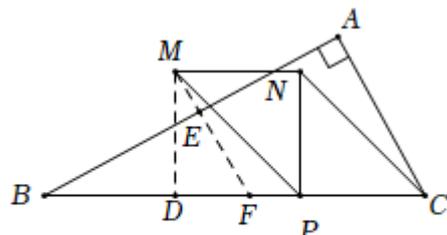


图 3-3

$$\begin{aligned} &\because \angle MEB = \angle MDF = \angle MDB = 90^\circ, \\ &\therefore \angle DFM + \angle DMF = 90^\circ, \quad \angle DFM + \angle B = 90^\circ, \\ &\therefore \angle DFM = \angle B, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } DF = MD \times \tan \angle B = \frac{1}{2}t,$$

$$\text{根据: } DF = DP + PC - FC = 2t - 5,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}t = 2t - 5,$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{10}{3},$$

综上所述, 满足条件的 t 的值为 $\frac{5}{4}$ 或 $\frac{5}{2}$ 或 $\frac{10}{3}$;

(4) 如图 4-1 中, 当 $B'Q \perp CB$ 时, P, N, Q, B' 共线.

$$\because QP \perp CB, \quad CQ = \sqrt{5}, \quad \tan \angle QCP = \frac{QP}{PC} = \frac{AB}{AC} = 2,$$

$$\therefore PC = 1, \quad PQ = 2,$$

$$\therefore t = 1;$$

如图 4-2 中, 当 $QB' \perp AB$ 时, 点 B' 在 CA 的延长线上.

根据对称的性质有: $B'P = BP$,

$$\because \tan \angle PCB' = \frac{PB'}{PC} = 2, \quad PC = t,$$

$$\therefore B'P = 2PC = 2t,$$

$$\therefore B'P = BP = 2t,$$

$$\because BP + PC = BC = 10,$$

$$\therefore 10 = 2t + t,$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{10}{3},$$

综上所述, 满足条件的 t 的值为 1 或 $\frac{10}{3}$.

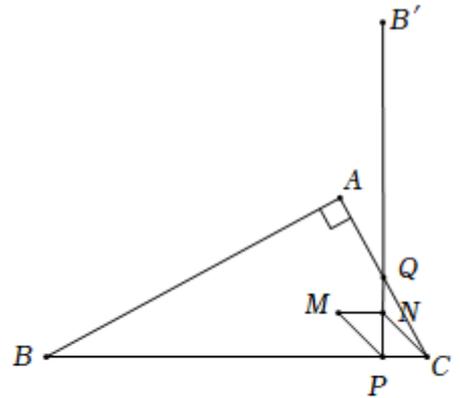


图 4-1

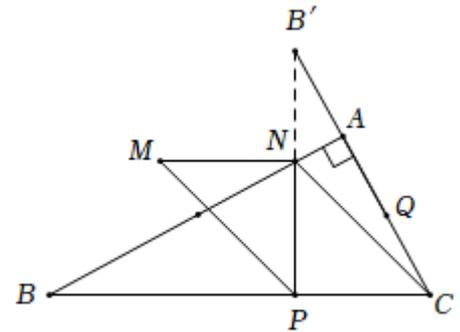


图 4-2