

一. 选择题:

1. B    2. D    3. D    4. A    5. B    6. C  
7. A    8. C    9. A    10. B    11. D    12. A

二. 填空题:

13.  $x > -3$     14.  $(-1, 5)$     15. 0    16.  $4\sqrt{3}$  米.

17.  $(0, -\frac{9}{4})$     18.  $2\sqrt{10}$

三. 解答题:

$$\begin{aligned} 19 \quad (1) \quad \sqrt{a} &= 3\sqrt{2} \div 2\sqrt{2} + (\sqrt{3})^2 - 1^2 \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + 3 - 1 \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + 2 = \frac{7}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

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(1) 众数: 90.    中位数:  $\frac{90+90}{2} = 90.$

(2) 甲:  $\frac{90 \times 4 + 89 \times 3 + 98 \times 1 + 90 \times 2}{10} = 90.5$  (分)

乙:  $\frac{85 \times 4 + 93 \times 3 + 96 \times 2 + 90 \times 1}{10} = 89.5$  (分)

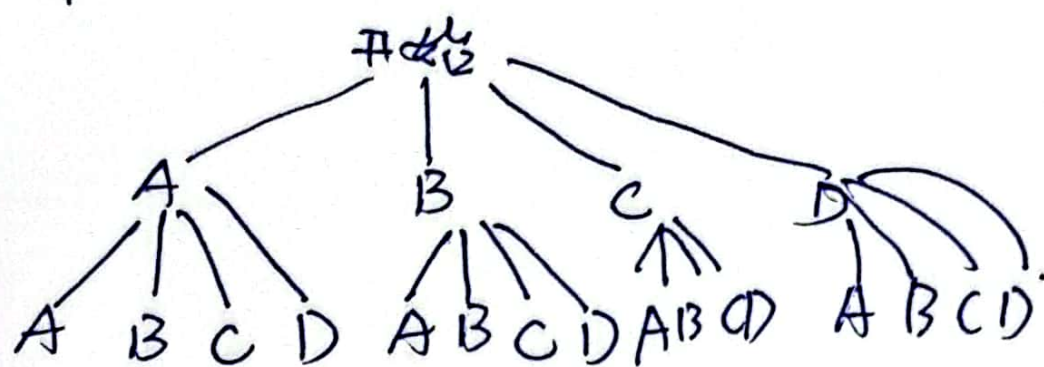
甲:  $90.5 > 89.5$  (分).

甲更好.



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 (1)  $P_1 = \frac{1}{4}$

(2)



- 共有16种: 满足条件4种

$$P_2 = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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(1) 证明:  $\because AB \parallel EC$

$$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle BEC$$

$\because F$  为  $AD$  中点.  $\therefore AF = DF$ .

$\therefore \angle AFB = \angle DFE$ .  $\therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle DEF$  (AAS)

$\therefore AB = DE$   $\therefore D$  为  $EC$  中点.

$\therefore AB = DC$ .  $AB \parallel EC$ .

$\therefore ABCD$  为平行四边形.

$\because D$  为  $EC$  中点  $\therefore AD$  为  $\triangle AEC$  中位线.

$\therefore DE = DC = AD$   $\therefore$  平行四边形  $ABCD$  为菱形.

(2)  $\because AD$  为  $\triangle AEC$  中位线.

$$\therefore S_{\triangle AEC} = 2 S_{\triangle ADE} = 2 S_{\triangle ADC}$$

$\therefore$  菱形  $ABCD$  为正方形  $AE = 6$

$$\therefore S_{\text{菱形 } ABCD} = 2 S_{\triangle ADC} = S_{\triangle AEC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 = 24.$$

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(1) 设一次函数为:  $y = kx + b$ .

$$\text{当 } x = 2 \quad y = 120, \quad x = 4 \quad y = 140$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2k + b = 120 \\ 4k + b = 140 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k = 10 \\ b = 100 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = 10x + 100$$

为3位整数.

$$(2) \therefore (60 - 40 - x)(10x + 100) = 2090$$

$$\therefore x^2 - 10x + 9 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = 9$$

$$x = 9$$





24.  
 (1) 当  $a=1$  时,  $y = -9x^2 - 6x + 1 = -(3x+1)^2 + 2 \Rightarrow y = -9(x+\frac{1}{3})^2 + 2$ .  
 $\therefore$  当  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$  时  $y_{\max} = 2$ .

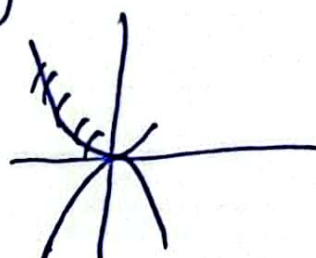
(2)  $y = -9x^2 - 6ax - a^2 + 2a$ .

当  $y=0$  时  $-9x^2 - 6ax - a^2 + 2a = 0$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 72a$ .

$\therefore$  二次函数与  $x$  轴有两个交点.

$\therefore \Delta = 72a = 0 \quad a = 0$

$\therefore y = -9x^2 \Rightarrow$   不满足条件.

2. 当抛物线过原点时.

过  $(0,0)$  代入  $-a^2 + 2a = 0 \quad a_1 = 0$  (舍)  $a = -2$ .

3. (3)  $y = -9(x+\frac{a}{3})^2 + 2a$ .

1)  $\frac{1}{3} < -\frac{a}{3} \quad a < -1$  时.

当  $x = \frac{1}{3}$  时  $y_{\max} = -9(\frac{a+1}{3})^2 + 2a = -3$

$\therefore -a^2 - 2a - 1 + 2a = -3 \quad \therefore a^2 = 2 \quad a = -\sqrt{2}$

2)  $-\frac{a}{3} < \frac{1}{3} \quad a > -1$  时.

当  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$  时  $y_{\max} = -9(\frac{a-1}{3})^2 + 2a = -3$

$-a^2 + 2a - 1 + 2a + 4 = 0$ .

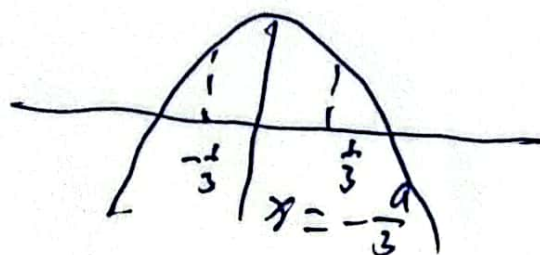
$a^2 - 4a - 3 = 0$

$a = 2 + \sqrt{6}$

3)  $-\frac{1}{3} \leq -\frac{a}{3} \leq \frac{1}{3}$  时,  $-1 \leq a \leq 1$

当  $x = -\frac{a}{3}$  时  $y_{\max} = 2a = -3$

$a = -\frac{3}{2}$  不成立.



综上所述

$a = -\sqrt{2}$  或  $a = 2 + \sqrt{6}$

