

## 一、选择题:

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
参考答案	B	D	B	D	C	A	A	B	B	D

11.  $\frac{2x}{x^2-1}$ ;

12. 1 或 2;

13. 17;

14. 3;

15. ①、③、④;

16. 47 或 25.

$$17. (1) \text{解: 原式} = 2a^6 + a^6 - 3a^6 \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$= 0 \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \text{解: 原式} = 3x(x^2 + 4x + 4) \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$= 3x(x+2)^2 \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$18. \text{证明: } \because AB=AC, \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle C, \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\because AE \parallel BC, \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\therefore \angle C = \angle EAC, \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\angle DAE = \angle B, \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle EAC, \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{即 AE 平分 } \angle CAD. \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$19. (1) \text{解: 原式} = \frac{x^2}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x-2} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x-2} \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$= x+2 \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \text{解: 去分母得: } x(x+2) - (x-1)(x+2) = 3 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{解之得: } x=1 \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{经检验: 当 } x=1 \text{ 时, } (x-1)(x+2)=0$$

$$\therefore x=1 \text{ 不是原方程的解, } \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \text{此方程无解. } \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 20. \text{解: 原式} &= \frac{(a-b)^2}{2(a-b)} + \frac{a-b}{ab} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分} \\
 &= \frac{a-b}{2} \cdot \frac{ab}{a-b} \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分} \\
 &= \frac{ab}{2} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\because a = \sqrt{5} + 1, b = \sqrt{5} - 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{(\sqrt{5}+1)(\sqrt{5}-1)}{2} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分} \\
 &= 2 \dots\dots\dots
 \end{aligned}$$

21. 解: 设李强单独清点这批图书需要  $x$  小时, 依题意有:

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{6}{5} = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

解得:  $x = 4$  ..... 7 分

经检验: 当  $x = 4$  时, 是此方程的解

$\therefore$  原方程的解为  $x = 4$ . ..... 10 分

22. (1) 作图 ..... 2 分

(2) 证明: 在  $BA$  的延长线上取一点  $G$ , 使  $AG = AC$ , 连  $EG$ .

$\because AF$  平分  $\angle CAD$ ,

$\therefore \angle CAF = \angle GAF$ ,

$\therefore \angle EAC = \angle EAG$ ,

在  $\triangle EAC$  与  $\triangle EAG$  中,

$$\begin{cases} EA = EA \\ \angle EAC = \angle EAG \\ AC = AG \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle EAC \cong \triangle EAG$ ,

$\therefore EC = EG$ ,

$\angle ECA = \angle EGA$ , ..... 4 分

$\because E$  是线段  $BC$  垂直平分线上一点,

$\therefore EB = EC$ ,

$\therefore EB = EG$ ,

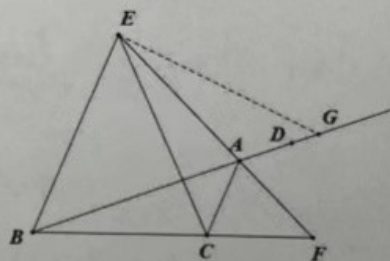
$\therefore \angle EBG = \angle EGB$ ,

$\therefore \angle EBG = \angle ECA$ ,

$\therefore \angle BEC = \angle BAC$ . ..... 6 分

(3)  $PB + PC > AB + AC$ , 理由如下: ..... 7 分

在  $BA$  的延长线上取一点  $G$ , 使  $AG = AC$ , 如图,



$\because AF$  平分  $\angle CAD$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle CAF = \angle GAF$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle PAC = \angle PAG$ ,  
 在  $\triangle PAC$  与  $\triangle PAG$  中,

$$\begin{cases} PA=PA \\ \angle PAC=\angle PAG \\ AC=AG \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle PAC \cong \triangle PAG$ ,

$\therefore PC=PG$ . .....8 分

$\because P$  为线段  $EF$  上异于  $A$  点的任意一点,

$\therefore PB+PG > BG$  .....9 分

$\because AB+AC=AB+AG=BG$ ,

$\therefore PB+PC > AB+AC$ . .....10 分

23. 问题呈现:  $(a+b)(a-b)=a^2-b^2$  .....2 分

问题解决:  $a^2+b^2=c^2$ , 理由如下:

由图知:  $\frac{1}{2}ab \cdot 4 + (a-b)^2 = c^2$

$$\therefore 2ab + a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = c^2$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = c^2. \text{ .....6 分}$$

拓展运用: ①④⑤ .....8 分

说明: 序号全对才得 2 分, 否则计 0 分

①如图, 显然:  $S_{\triangle ABD} = \frac{1}{2}S_{\text{正方形}ACED} = \frac{1}{2}b^2$ ,

$$S_{\triangle ABG} = \frac{1}{2}S_{\text{正方形}BCFG} = \frac{1}{2}a^2,$$

容易证明:  $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle AMC$ ,  $\triangle ABG \cong \triangle NBC$

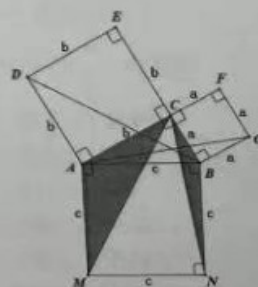
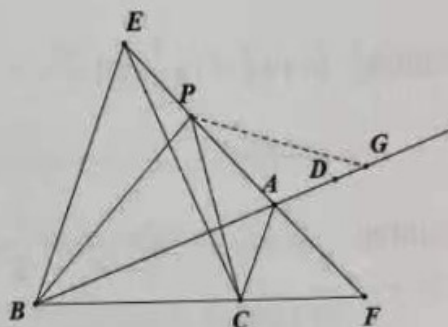
$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = S_{\triangle AMC}, S_{\triangle ABG} = S_{\triangle NBC},$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{五边形}AMNBC} = S_{\triangle ABC} + S_{\text{正方形}AMNB} = S_{\triangle AMC} + S_{\triangle MNC} + S_{\triangle NBC},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}ab + c^2 = \frac{1}{2}b^2 + \frac{1}{2}c \left( c + \frac{ab}{c} \right) + \frac{1}{2}a^2,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}ab + c^2 = \frac{1}{2}b^2 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 + \frac{1}{2}ab + \frac{1}{2}a^2,$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = c^2. \text{ .....10 分}$$





④由图知:  $(a+b)^2 = 4 \times \frac{1}{2}ab + c^2$ ,  
 $\therefore a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ . .....10分.

⑤由图知:  $\frac{1}{2}(a+b) \cdot (a+b) = \frac{1}{2}ab + \frac{1}{2}c^2 + \frac{1}{2}ab$ ,  
 $\therefore a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ . .....10分.

24. (1) ①  $AB + CD = AC$  .....2分

②证明: 连 OE, 如图,

$\because$  E 点是 B 点关于 y 轴的对称点,

$\therefore AB = AE, OB = OE, \angle AOB = \angle AOE, \angle BAO = \angle EAO$ ,

$\because B(a, b), D(-a, -b)$ ,

$\therefore OB = OD, \angle AOB + \angle COD = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore OE = OD$ ,

$\therefore \angle AOE + \angle COE = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle COE = \angle COD$ ,

在  $\triangle COE$  与  $\triangle COD$  中,

$$\begin{cases} OC = OC \\ \angle EOC = \angle DOC \\ OE = OD \end{cases}$$

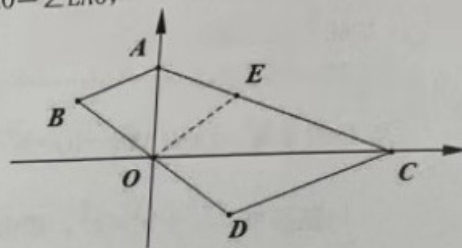
$\therefore \angle OCE = \angle OCD$ ,

$\therefore \angle OAC + \angle OCA = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore 2\angle OAE + 2\angle OCA = 180^\circ$ ,

即  $\angle BAC + \angle ACD = 180^\circ$ ,

$\therefore AB \parallel CD$ . .....5分.



(2) ①  $AB + \frac{1}{2}BD + CD = AC$ , 理由如下: .....6分,

在线段 CA 上取一点 F, 使  $CF = CD$ , 连  $OE = OF$ , 如图,

$\because$  E 点是 B 点关于 y 轴的对称点,

$\therefore \triangle AOB \cong \triangle AOE$ ,

$\therefore OB = OE, AB = AE, \angle AOB = \angle AOE$ ,

$\because OC$  平分  $\angle ACD$ ,

$\therefore \angle ACO = \angle DCO$ ,

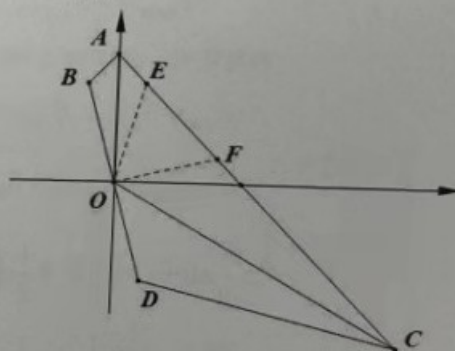
在  $\triangle OCF$  与  $\triangle OCD$  中,

$$\begin{cases} OC = OC \\ \angle DCO = \angle FCO \\ CD = CF \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle OCF \cong \triangle OCD$ ,

$\therefore OD = OF, \angle DOC = \angle FOC$ ,

$\therefore \angle AOC = 120^\circ$ ,



$$\therefore \angle AOB + \angle COD = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOE + \angle COF = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EOF = 60^\circ,$$

$$\because B(a, b), D(-a, -b),$$

$$\therefore OB = OD,$$

$$\therefore OE = OF,$$

$$\therefore \triangle EOF \text{ 为等边三角形.} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore EF = OE = OF,$$

$$\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2} BD,$$

$$\because AC = AE + EF + FC,$$

$$\therefore AC = AB + \frac{1}{2} BD + CD. \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分.}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{3}{4}. \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$