

20. 1) 得分 $4 \times 3 + 2 \times 1 + (-2) \times 4 = 12 + 2 - 8 = 6$ (分)

2) 得分 $(W) = 3k + 3 + (10 - 3 - k) \times (-2) = 5k - 11$
 $W = 5k - 11 = 16 + 13 \Rightarrow k = 6$

21. 1) $S_1 = a^2 + 3a + 2$; $S_2 = 5a + 1$

当 $a = 20$ 时 $S_1 + S_2 = a^2 + 8a + 3 = 23$

2) $S_1 - S_2 = a^2 + 3a + 2 - 5a - 1 = a^2 - 2a + 1 = (a-1)^2 \geq 0$

故 $a \geq 1 \therefore S_1 - S_2 \geq 0$ (="取不到") $\therefore S_1 \geq S_2$

22. 1) $\bar{x} = (1 \times 1 + 3 \times 2 + 6 \times 3 + 5 \times 4 + 5 \times 5) \times \frac{1}{20} = 3.5$

中位数 $= \frac{3+4}{2} = 3.5$ 不需要整改

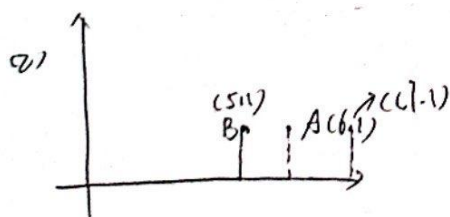
2) 设所评分数为 x 分

$\therefore \frac{70+x}{20+1} \geq 3.5 \Rightarrow x \geq 3.5$ 故 x 只能取 5

原来	3	4
现在	3	4	4

\therefore 会发生变化, 变化后为 4.

23. 1) 对于 $C_1: y = a(x-3)^2 + 2$ 将 $(6, 1)$ 代入得: $a = -\frac{1}{9} \therefore$ 当 $x = 3$ 时 $y_{\min} = 2 \therefore$ 最低点坐标为 $(3, 2)$
 令 $x = 0$ 时 $y = 1 \therefore c = 1$



$C_2: y = -\frac{1}{9}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + 2$

① 当 C_2 过 $B(5, 1)$ 时: $n_1 = \frac{17}{9} \therefore 3 < n_1 < 4$

② 当 C_2 过 $C(7, 1)$ 时: $n_2 = \frac{41}{9} \therefore 5 < n_2 < 6$

$\therefore n$ 可能取的整数值为 4, 5.

24.

(1) $d = 48 \div 2 = 24 = MC$ $\therefore OC = \sqrt{OM^2 - MC^2} = \sqrt{25^2 - 24^2} = 7 \text{ cm}$

(2) $\angle OBM = 30^\circ$, $OB = 25$ $\therefore OD = OB \cdot \sin 30^\circ = 25 \text{ cm} \times \frac{1}{2} = 12.5 \text{ cm}$

$\therefore \left| \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \right| : 12.5 = 7 = 5.5 \text{ cm}$

(3) $EF = OB \cdot \tan 30^\circ = 25 \cdot \tan 30^\circ = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\widehat{BQ} = \frac{1}{12} C_{\widehat{BQ}} = \frac{1}{12} \times 50 \times \pi = \frac{25}{6} \pi$

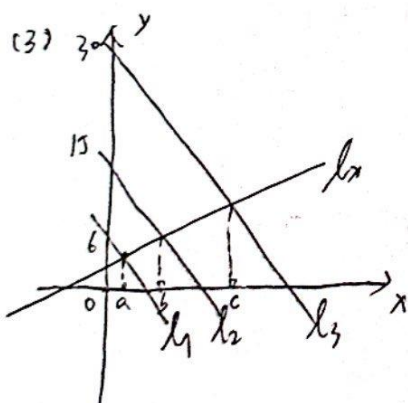
$EF = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{6} > \frac{25\pi}{6} \widehat{BQ} \quad (2\sqrt{3} > \pi) \quad \text{即 } EF > \widehat{BQ}$

25. (1) $M(4, 2)$, $N(2, 4)$ $\therefore l_1: y - 4 = \frac{4-2}{2-4}(x-2) \Rightarrow l_1: y = -x + 6$
 $l_2: y = -x + 15$

(2) 若甲式转动 m 次, 则乙式转动 $(10-m)$ 次

① $\therefore y = m + (10-m) \times 2 = -m + 20$
 $x = 2m + 10 - m = m + 10$

② $\therefore y = -m + 20$, $x = m + 10 \therefore y = -x + 30$, 如图略



设 $l_x: y = kx + b$

$\therefore l_x \cap l_1: \begin{cases} y = kx + b \\ y = -x + 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{6-b}{k} - 1 = a$

$l_x \cap l_2: \begin{cases} y = kx + b \\ y = -x + 15 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{15-b}{k} - 1 = b$

同理: $l_x \cap l_3: x = \frac{30-b}{k} - 1 = c$

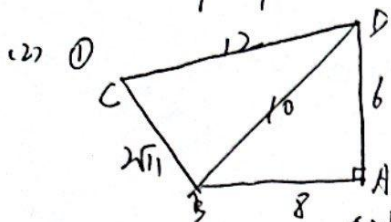
$\therefore \lambda \left(\frac{6-b}{k} - 1 \right) + \mu \left(\frac{15-b}{k} - 1 \right) = \gamma \left(\frac{30-b}{k} - 1 \right)$

$\therefore \begin{cases} \lambda + \mu = \gamma \\ 6\lambda + 15\mu = 30\gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow 8\lambda = 5\mu \quad \text{令 } \mu = -8, \lambda = 5$
 $\therefore \gamma = 3$

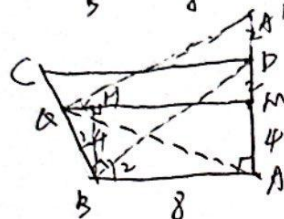
$\therefore 5a - 8b + 3c = 0$

26.

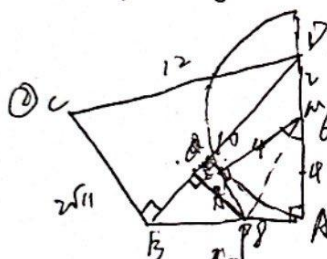
(1) 折叠: $A'M = AM$, $\angle A'MP = \angle AMP$
 $\because MP = MP \therefore \triangle A'MP \cong \triangle AMP$ (SAS)
 $\therefore A'P = AP$



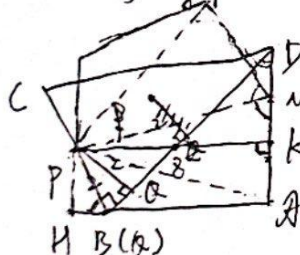
在 $\triangle BCD$ 中: $BD^2 + BC^2 = 100 + 44 = 144$; $CD^2 = 12^2 = 144$
 $\therefore BD^2 + BC^2 = CD^2 \therefore \triangle BCD$ 为 $\text{Rt}\triangle \Rightarrow \angle CBD = 90^\circ$



当 $\angle A'BP = 90^\circ$ 时: $\angle_1 + \angle HBD = 90^\circ$, $\angle HBD + \angle_2 = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \angle_1 = \angle_2$
 $\angle AMB = \angle DAB = 90^\circ \therefore \triangle AMB \sim \triangle DAB$
 $\therefore \frac{AM}{BA} = \frac{BP}{AB} = \frac{BD}{AD} \quad \text{即 } BD: \frac{1}{2}BD = 5$
 $\therefore x = AB + BD = 8 + 5 = 13$



1. 情况一: $PQ = 2$, $\triangle BAP \sim \triangle EAD$
 $\therefore \frac{PQ}{AB} = \frac{BP}{BD} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{8} = \frac{BP}{10} \Rightarrow BP = \frac{10}{5} = 2$
 $\therefore PA = 8 - 2 = 6 \therefore \tan \angle A'MP = \tan \angle AMP = \frac{7}{6}$



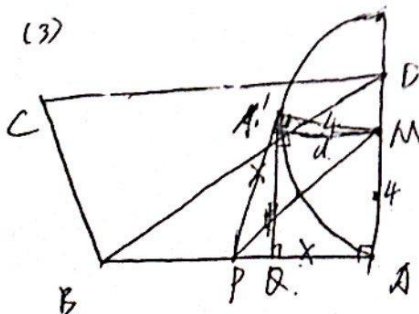
情况二: $PQ \perp BD$, $PQ \perp CD \therefore Q$ 为 BD 中点.

$\because PQ = 2$, $\triangle PBQ \sim \triangle DBA \Rightarrow HQ = \frac{2}{3}$, $PH = \frac{6}{5}$
 $\therefore AH = 8 + \frac{6}{5} = \frac{46}{5}$ $\therefore \triangle PHB \sim \triangle PHM$
 $\therefore \frac{PH}{PK} = \frac{PB}{PM} = \frac{HB}{MK} \Rightarrow MK =$

$\therefore \triangle PZB \sim \triangle DKZ \therefore$ 设 $DK = 3x$

则 $ZK = 4x$, $DZ = 5x \therefore \frac{PB}{DK} = \frac{BZ}{ZK} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3x} = \frac{BZ}{4x} \Rightarrow BZ = \frac{8}{3}$
 $\therefore DM = 6 - \frac{8}{3} - 2 = \frac{12}{3} \therefore \tan \angle A'MP = \tan \angle AMP = \frac{23}{8}$

由上述可知: $\tan \angle A'MP$ 可能为 $\frac{6}{7}$ 或 $\frac{23}{8}$



$\frac{d}{A'Q} = \frac{4}{x}$
 $d = x - PQ = x - \sqrt{x^2 - A'Q^2} \Rightarrow \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - A'Q^2}}{A'Q} = \frac{4}{x}$
 $\Rightarrow A'Q = \frac{8x^2}{x^2 + 16} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 8)$