

答案解析三模

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

11. 1.41178×10^9 . 12. 3. 13. 10. 14. 40° 或 100° . 15. 90. 16. $\sqrt{13}$.

三、解答题

17.

$$\text{解: (1) 原式} = -\frac{1}{4} + (9\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}) \div \sqrt{6} - 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{2};$$

(2) 两边都乘以 $x - 2$, 得: $x - 3 + x - 2 = -3$,

解得: $x = 1$,

检验: $x = 1$ 时, $x - 2 = -1 \neq 0$,

所以分式方程的解为 $x = 1$.

18.

证明: \because 四边形 ABCD 是平行四边形,

$\therefore AD = CB$, $AD \parallel BC$,

$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle CBF$,

$\because AE \perp BD$, $CF \perp BD$,

$\therefore \angle AED = \angle CFB = 90^\circ$,

在 $\triangle ADE$ 和 $\triangle CBF$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} \angle ADE = \angle CBF \\ \angle AED = \angle CFB \\ AD = CB \end{cases},$$

$\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CBF$ (AAS).

19. 【答案】60 144

【解析】解: (1) 本次调查的学生人数为 $12 \div 20\% = 60$ (名),

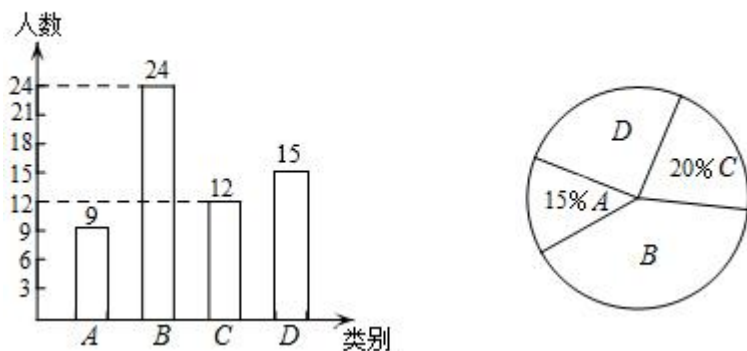
则扇形统计图中 B 所对应的扇形的圆心角为 $360^\circ \times \frac{24}{60} = 144^\circ$.

故答案为: 60, 144° .

(2) A 类别人数为 $60 \times 15\% = 9$ (人), 则 D 类别人数为 $60 - (9 + 24 + 12) = 15$ (人),

补全条形图如下:

学生选修数学实践活动课条形统计图 学生选修数学实践活动课扇形统计图



(3)画树状图为:



共有 12 种等可能的结果数，其中所抽取的两人恰好是 1 名女生和 1 名男生的结果数为 8，

所以所抽取的两人恰好是 1 名女生和 1 名男生的概率为 $\frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$.

20.

解：延长 HF 交 CD 于点 N，延长 FH 交 AB 于点 M，如右图所示，

由题意可得，MB=HG=FE=ND=1.6m，HF=GE=8m，MF=BE，HN=GD，MN=BD=24m，

设 AM=xm，则 CN=xm，

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle AFM \text{ 中，} MF = \frac{AM}{\tan 45^\circ} = \frac{x}{1} = x,$$

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle CNH \text{ 中，} HN = \frac{CN}{\tan 30^\circ} = \frac{x}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = \sqrt{3}x,$$

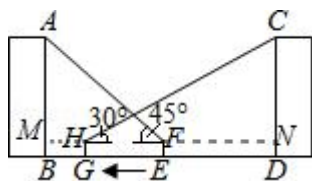
$$\therefore HF = MF + HN - MN = x + \sqrt{3}x - 24,$$

$$\text{即 } 8 = x + \sqrt{3}x - 24,$$

解得， $x \approx 11.7$ ，

$$\therefore AB = 11.7 + 1.6 = 13.3\text{m},$$

答：教学楼 AB 的高度 AB 长 13.3m.



21.【答案】解：(1)当 $x = 180$ 时， $y = -3x + 900 = -3 \times 180 + 900 = 360$ ，
 $360 \times (165 - 120) = 16200$ ，即政府这个月为他承担的总差价为16200元。

(2)依题意得，

$$w = (x - 120)(-3x + 900) = -3(x - 210)^2 + 24300$$

$$\because a = -3 < 0,$$

\therefore 当 $x = 210$ 时， w 有最大值24300.

即当销售单价定为210元时，每月可获得最大利润24300元.

$$(3) \text{由题意得：} -3(x - 210)^2 + 24300 = 19500,$$

$$\text{解得：} x_1 = 250, x_2 = 170.$$

$$\because a = -2 < 0, \text{抛物线开口向下，}$$

\therefore 当 $170 \leq x \leq 250$ 时， $w \geq 19500$.

设政府每个月为他承担的总差价为 p 元，

$$\therefore p = (165 - 120) \times (-3x + 900) = -135x + 40500.$$

$$\because k = -135 < 0.$$

$\therefore p$ 随 x 的增大而减小，

\therefore 当 $x = 250$ 时， p 有最小值=6750.

即销售单价定为250元时，政府每个月为他承担的总差价最少为6750元.

22.【答案】解：(1) $\because AD \perp x$ 轴于点 D ，设 $A(a, 2)$ ，

$$\therefore AD = 2,$$

$$\because \angle CAD = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AFD = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore FD = AD = 2,$$

连接 AO ，

$$\because AD \parallel y\text{轴，}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle AOD} = S_{\triangle ADC} = 6,$$

$$\therefore OD = 6,$$

$$\therefore A(6, 2),$$

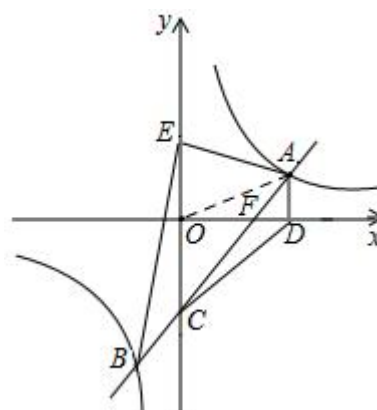
将 $A(6, 2)$ 代入 $y = \frac{m}{x}$ ，得 $m = 12$ ，

$$\therefore \text{反比例函数解析式为 } y = \frac{12}{x};$$

$$\because \angle OCF = \angle CAD = 45^\circ,$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle COF \text{ 中，} OC = OF = OD - FD = 6 - 2 = 4,$$

$$\therefore C(0, -4),$$



将点 $A(6,2)$, 点 $C(0,-4)$ 代入 $y=kx+b$, 可得

$$\begin{cases} b = -4 \\ 6k + b = 2 \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ b = -4 \end{cases},$$

\therefore 一次函数解析式为 $y = x - 4$;

(2)点 E 是点 C 关于 x 轴的对称点,

$$\therefore E(0,4),$$

$$\therefore CE = 8,$$

$$\text{解方程组} \begin{cases} y = \frac{12}{x} \\ y = x - 4 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ y = -6 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = 6 \\ y = 2 \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore B(-2, -6),$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABE} = S_{\triangle BCE} + S_{\triangle ACE} = \frac{1}{2}CE \times |B_x| + \frac{1}{2}CE \times |A_x| = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6 = 32.$$

23.【答案】(1)证明: $\because AE$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, 点 A 为切点,

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

$$\therefore \angle OAD + \angle DAE = 90^\circ,$$

$\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,

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

$$\therefore \angle B + \angle OAD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle DAE,$$

$$\because OB = OD,$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle ODB,$$

$$\therefore \angle ODB = \angle DAE,$$

$$\because \angle ODB = \angle CDE,$$

$$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle CAD;$$

(2)解: $\because \angle BAD + \angle DAE = 90^\circ$, $\angle AEB + \angle B = 90^\circ$, $\angle BAD = \angle B$, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle AED$,

$$\because \tan \angle BAD = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle AED = \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{AD}{DE} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\because \angle C = \angle C, \angle CDE = \angle CAD,$$

$$\therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle CAD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{CA}{CD} = \frac{CD}{CE} = \frac{AD}{DE},$$

$$\because CD = 6,$$

$$\therefore \frac{CA}{6} = \frac{6}{CE} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore CA = 6\sqrt{2}, CE = 3\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore AE = CA - CE = 3\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{3\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore AB = 6,$$

$$\therefore OB = \frac{1}{2}AB = 3,$$

$\therefore \odot O$ 的半径为 3.

24. 解: (1) 把 B (3, 0), C (0, 3) 代入 $y=x^2+bx+c$ 得 $\begin{cases} 9+3b+c=0 \\ c=3 \end{cases}$, 解得 $\begin{cases} b=-4 \\ c=3 \end{cases}$,

\therefore 抛物线的解析式为 $y=x^2-4x+3$;

(2) 易得 BC 的解析式为 $y=-x+3$,

\because 直线 $y=x-m$ 与直线 $y=x$ 平行,

\therefore 直线 $y=-x+3$ 与直线 $y=x-m$ 垂直,

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

$\therefore \triangle ECF$ 为等腰直角三角形,

作 $PH \perp y$ 轴于 H, $PG \parallel y$ 轴交 BC 于 G, 如图 1, $\triangle EPG$ 为等腰直角三角形, $PE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}PG$,

设 P (t, t^2-4t+3) ($1 < t < 3$), 则 G (t, $-t+3$),

$$\therefore PF = \sqrt{2}PH = \sqrt{2}t, PG = -t+3 - (t^2-4t+3) = -t^2+3t,$$

$$\therefore PE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}PG = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t^2 + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}t,$$

$$\therefore PE+EF = PE+PE+PF = 2PE+PF = -\sqrt{2}t^2+3\sqrt{2}t+\sqrt{2} = -\sqrt{2}t^2+4\sqrt{2} = -\sqrt{2}(t-2)^2+4\sqrt{2},$$

当 $t=2$ 时, $PE+EF$ 的最大值为 $4\sqrt{2}$;

(3) 如图 2, 抛物线的对称轴为直线 $x = -\frac{-4}{2} = 2$,

设 D (2, y), 则 $BC^2 = 3^2+3^2=18$, $DC^2 = 4+(y-3)^2$, $BD^2 = (3-2)^2+y^2=1+y^2$,

当 $\triangle BCD$ 是以 BC 为直角边, BD 为斜边的直角三角形时, $BC^2+DC^2=BD^2$, 即 $18+4+(y-3)^2=1+y^2$, 解得 $y=5$, 此时 D 点坐标为 (2, 5);

当 $\triangle BCD$ 是以 BC 为直角边, CD 为斜边的直角三角形时, $BC^2+DB^2=DC^2$, 即 $4+(y-3)^2=1+y^2+18$, 解得 $y=-1$, 此时 D 点坐标为 (2, -1);

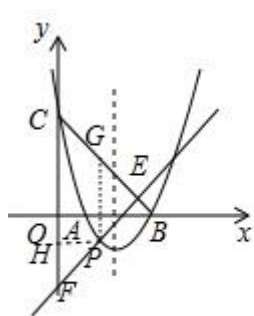


图1

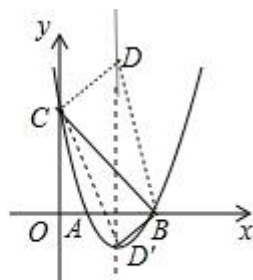


图2