

高新区2022—2023学年度第一学期期末教学质量检测

数 学(人教版)

参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题(每小题3分,共30分)

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

二、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

11. $\frac{2}{7}$

12. 4

13. $x(10 + 1 - 2x) = 15$ [或 $x(11 - 2x) = 15$]

14. $\frac{2}{3}$

15. $2 + 3\sqrt{2}$

三、解答题(共75分)

16. (本题共2个小题,每小题5分,共10分)

解:(1) 二次项系数化为1,得 $x^2 - 6x - \frac{3}{2} = 0$ 1分

配方,得 $x^2 - 6x + 3^2 - 3^2 - \frac{3}{2} = 0$ 2分

即 $(x - 3)^2 = \frac{21}{2}$ 3分

开平方,得 $x - 3 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{42}}{2}$ 4分

即 $x_1 = 3 + \frac{\sqrt{42}}{2}$, $x_2 = 3 - \frac{\sqrt{42}}{2}$ 5分

$$(2) \text{原式} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} - 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} 7\text{分}$$

$$= \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} - 3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} 8\text{分}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{3} - 4. 10\text{分}$$

17. (本题7分)

解:(1) \because 高 $DE = 6$ 米,迎水坡斜面 DC 的坡度 $i = 1:3$, $DE \perp BC$,

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{EC} = \frac{1}{3}, \angle DEC = 90^\circ. 1\text{分}$$

$$\therefore CE = 3DE = 18 \text{ 米}. 2\text{分}$$

在 $Rt\triangle DEC$ 中,由勾股定理,得 $DC = \sqrt{DE^2 + EC^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 18^2} = 6\sqrt{10}$.

$$\therefore \text{迎水坡 } CD \text{ 的长为 } 6\sqrt{10} \text{ 米}. 3\text{分}$$

19. (本题9分)

解:(1) $\frac{1}{3}$ 3分

(2) 方法一:根据题意,列表如下:

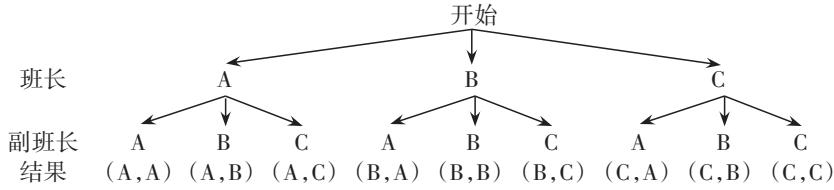
副班长 班长	A	B	C
A	(A,A)	(A,B)	(A,C)
B	(B,A)	(B,B)	(B,C)
C	(C,A)	(C,B)	(C,C)

..... 6分

由表格可知,共有9种等可能的结果,其中,班长和副班长抽到同一张卡片的结果有3种,
..... 8分

$\therefore P(\text{两人恰好抽到同一部影片}) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$ 9分

方法二:根据题意,画树状图如下:



..... 6分

由树状图可知,共有9种等可能的结果,其中,班长和副班长抽到同一张卡片的结果有3种,
..... 8分

$\therefore P(\text{两人恰好抽到同一部影片}) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$ 9分

20. (本题8分)

解:如答图,过点A作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点H. 1分

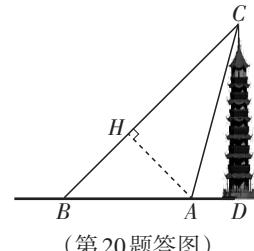
$\therefore \angle AHC = \angle AHB = 90^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt } \triangle ABH$ 中, $\angle CBD = 45^\circ$, $AB = 40$,

$\because \sin \angle CBD = \frac{AH}{AB}$, 2分

$\therefore AH = AB \sin \angle CBD = 40 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 20\sqrt{2}$ 3分

$\because \tan \angle CBD = \frac{AH}{BH}$,



$\therefore BH = \frac{AH}{\tan \angle CBD} = \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{1} = 20\sqrt{2}$ 4分

$\because \angle CAD = 75^\circ$, $\angle CBD = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle CAD - \angle CBD = 30^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt } \triangle ACH$ 中, $\tan \angle ACB = \frac{AH}{CH}$,

$\therefore CH = \frac{AH}{\tan 30^\circ} = 20\sqrt{6}$ 5分

$\therefore BC = BH + HC = 20\sqrt{2} + 20\sqrt{6}$ 6分

在 $\text{Rt } \triangle BCD$ 中, $\angle CDB = 90^\circ$,

$\because \sin \angle CBD = \frac{CD}{CB}$,

$\therefore CD = CB \sin \angle CBD = (20\sqrt{2} + 20\sqrt{6}) \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 20 + 20\sqrt{3}$ 7分

\therefore 古塔CD的高度是 $(20 + 20\sqrt{3})$ 米. 8分

21. (本题9分)

解:(1) 设这两年新品种山竹种植面积的年平均增长率为 x 1分

根据题意,得 $80(1+x)^2 = 125$ 2分

解得 $x_1 = \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$, $x_2 = -\frac{9}{4}$ (不合题意,舍去) 3分

答:这两年新品种山竹种植面积的年平均增长率是25%. 4分

(2) 设:这种山竹的售价应定为 y 元/千克. 5分

根据题意,得 $(y-8)[400-20(y-10)] = 2240$ 7分

解得 $y_1 = 16$, $y_2 = 22$ 8分

\because 该山竹的售价不能超过17元/千克,

$\therefore y = 16$.

答:这种山竹的售价应定为16元/千克. 9分

22. (本题12分)

解:(1) 依据1:ASA(或两角和夹边相等的两三角形全等) 1分

依据2:两角相等的两三角形相似 2分

(2) \because 矩形ABCD的对角线AC,BD相交于点O,

$\therefore BD = 2OD$ 3分

$$\therefore \frac{OL}{BF} = \frac{DO}{DB} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore BF = 2OL$.

$\therefore BF = 2OG$ 4分

(3) 如答图,过点D作DN \perp AC于点N.

$\therefore \angle AND = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAN = \angle DAC$,

$\therefore \triangle AND \sim \triangle ACD$ 6分

$$\therefore \frac{DN}{DC} = \frac{AD}{AC}, \text{即 } \frac{DN}{AD} = \frac{DC}{AC}$$

$\therefore \triangle DGO$ 的面积为 S_1 , $\triangle DBF$ 的面积为 S_2 , $\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$\therefore \frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} OG \cdot DN}{\frac{1}{2} BF \cdot AD} = \frac{OG \cdot DN}{BF \cdot AD} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

由(2)得 $BF = 2OG$,

$$\therefore \frac{DN}{AD} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{DC}{AC}, \text{即 } AC = \frac{3}{2} DC. \quad \text{7分}$$

在Rt $\triangle ACD$ 中, $\angle ADC = 90^\circ$, 由勾股定理, 得

$$AD = \sqrt{AC^2 - DC^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2} DC\right)^2 - DC^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} DC.$$

\therefore 四边形ABCD是矩形,

$\therefore AB = CD$.

$$\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} CD}{CD} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}. \quad \text{8分}$$

(4) $\because AE$ 平分 $\angle BAC$,

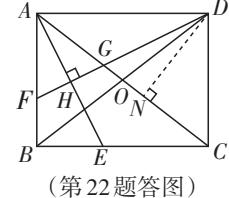
$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle EAC$.

$\therefore DE \perp AC$ 于点M, 四边形ABCD是矩形,

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle AME = \angle AMD = \angle DCE = 90^\circ$, $AD \parallel BC$, $AD = BC$, $AB = DC$.

$\therefore AE = AE$,

$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle AME$ 9分

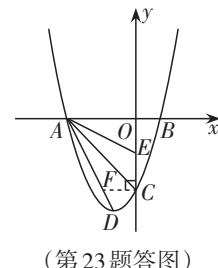


(第22题答图)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\therefore AB = AM, BE = EM. \\
&\therefore AM = DC. \\
&\because AD \parallel BC, \\
&\therefore \angle ADM = \angle DEC. \\
&\because \angle AMD = \angle DCE, \\
&\therefore \triangle ADM \cong \triangle DEC. && 10 \text{分} \\
&\therefore DM = EC. \\
&\because BE = 4, \\
&\therefore EM = BE = 4. \\
&\therefore BC = BE + EC = 4 + DM = AD. \\
&\because \angle ADM = \angle DEC, \angle AMD = \angle CME, \\
&\therefore \triangle ADM \sim \triangle CEM. \\
&\therefore \frac{AD}{CE} = \frac{DM}{EM}. \\
&\therefore \frac{4 + DM}{DM} = \frac{DM}{4}. && 11 \text{分} \\
&\text{解得 } DM_1 = 2 + 2\sqrt{5}, DM_2 = 2 - 2\sqrt{5} (\text{不合题意, 舍去}) \\
&\therefore AD = BC = 4 + DM = 6 + 2\sqrt{5}. \\
&\text{在 Rt}\triangle ADM \text{中, } \sin \angle DAC = \frac{DM}{AD} = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{5}}{6 + 2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{3 + \sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}. \\
&\text{即: } \sin \angle DAC \text{ 的值是 } \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}. && 12 \text{分} \\
&\text{评分说明: } \sin \angle DAC \text{ 的结果写成 } \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{3 + \sqrt{5}} \text{ 不扣分.}
\end{aligned}$$

23. (本题 12 分)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{解: (1) 把 } x = 0 \text{ 代入 } y = x^2 + 2x - 3 \text{ 中, 得 } y = -3. \\
&\therefore \text{点 } C \text{ 的坐标是 } (0, -3). && 1 \text{ 分} \\
&\text{把 } y = 0 \text{ 代入 } y = x^2 + 2x - 3 \text{ 中, 得 } x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0. \\
&\text{解得 } x_1 = -3, x_2 = 1. && 2 \text{ 分} \\
&\therefore \text{点 } A \text{ 的坐标是 } (-3, 0), \text{ 点 } B \text{ 的坐标是 } (1, 0). && 3 \text{ 分} \\
&\because y = x^2 + 2x - 3 = (x + 1)^2 - 4. \\
&\therefore \text{点 } D \text{ 的坐标是 } (-1, -4). && 4 \text{ 分} \\
&(2) \because C(0, -3), A(-3, 0), \\
&\therefore OA = OC = 3. \\
&\therefore \angle AOC = 90^\circ, \\
&\therefore \angle ACO = \angle OAC = 45^\circ. && 5 \text{ 分} \\
&\text{过点 } C \text{ 作 } CF \perp y \text{ 轴交直线 } AD \text{ 于点 } F. && 6 \text{ 分} \\
&\therefore CF \parallel x \text{ 轴,} \\
&\therefore \angle FCA = \angle OAC = 45^\circ. \\
&\therefore \angle ACO = \angle ACF. \\
&\text{设直线 } AD \text{ 的解析式为 } y = kx + m. \\
&\because A(-3, 0), D(-1, -4) \\
&\therefore \begin{cases} -3k + m = 0, \\ -k + m = -4 \end{cases} \\
&\text{解得 } \begin{cases} k = -2, \\ m = -6 \end{cases} \\
&\therefore \text{直线 } AD \text{ 的解析式为 } y = -2x - 6. && 7 \text{ 分}
\end{aligned}$$



(第 23 题答图)

