

20. 解: (1) 当 $m=-1$ 时, 原方程可化为 $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$1分
 得 $(x-3)(x+1) = 0$,
 即 $x_1 = 3, x_2 = -1$3分

(2) 由题意, 原方程有两个实数根,
 得 $\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4(2m-1) \geq 0$4分
 得 $8 - 8m \geq 0$.
 即 $m \leq 1$5分

21. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为平行四边形,
 $\therefore AD \parallel BC$.
 $\therefore \angle B + \angle BAD = 180^\circ$.
 $\because \angle B = 60^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BAD = 120^\circ$1分
 $\because AE$ 为 $\angle BAD$ 的平分线,
 $\therefore \angle FAB = 60^\circ$.
 $\therefore \triangle ABF$ 是等边三角形.2分

(2) 解: 过点 F 做 $FG \perp CD$ 于 G .
 $\because AB \parallel CD$,
 $\therefore \angle FCD = \angle B = 60^\circ$.
 $\because FG \perp CD$,
 $\therefore \angle FGC = 90^\circ$.
 $\because \angle FCD = 60^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle GFC = 30^\circ$.
 $\because CF = 2$,
 $\therefore CG = 1, FG = \sqrt{3}$4分
 $\because \angle CDF = 45^\circ, \angle FGD = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore DG = FG = \sqrt{3}$.
 $\therefore CD = \sqrt{3} + 1$5分



22. 解: (1) B1分
 (2) 1021, 153分

(3) $\frac{404+103+83}{1614+338+148} \times 4.2 = \frac{590}{2100} \times 4.2 \approx 1.2.$

答: 支援湖北省的全体医务人员中, “90后”大约有 1.2 万人.5分

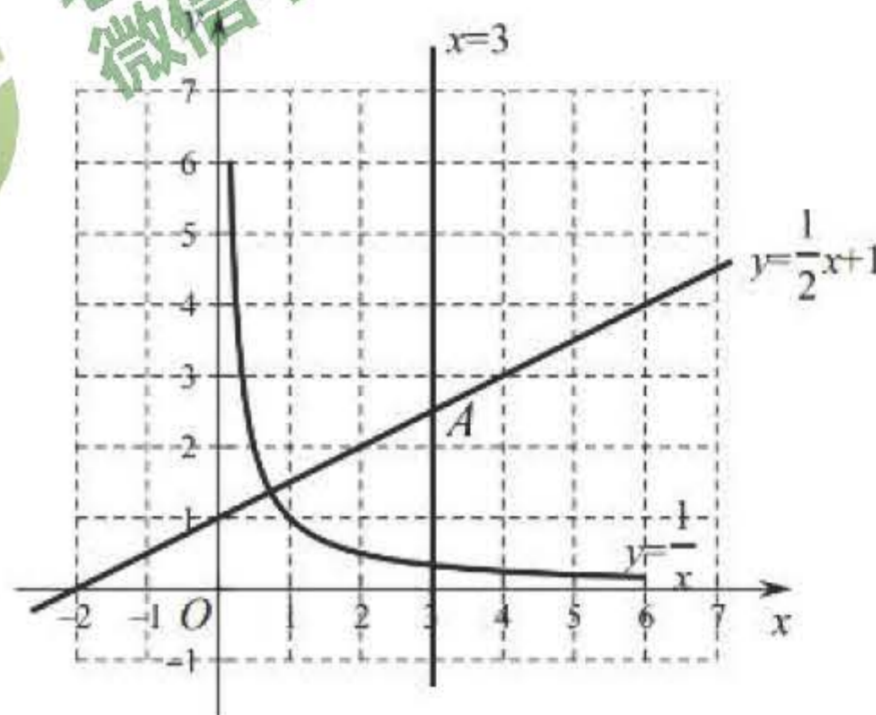
23. 解: (1) 依题意, $\begin{cases} x=3, \\ y=\frac{1}{2}x+1. \end{cases}$ 1分

$\therefore \begin{cases} x=3, \\ y=\frac{5}{2}. \end{cases}$

\therefore 点 A 的坐标为 $(3, \frac{5}{2})$2分

(2) ①当 $k=1$ 时, 结合函数图象,
 可得区域 W 内整点的个数为 1.4分

② $1 \leq k < 2$ 或 $16 \leq k \leq 20$6分



24. (1) 证明: 如图, 连接 OE.

\because Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, 点 D 为 BC 边中点,

$\therefore AD = BD$.

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle DBA$.

$\because OE = OA$,

$\therefore \angle OAE = \angle OEA$.

$\therefore \angle OEA = \angle DBA$.

$\therefore OE \parallel BD$2分

又 $\because EG \perp BC$,

$\therefore OE \perp EG$.

又 $\because OE$ 是半径,

$\therefore EG$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线.3分

(2) 解: 如图, 连接 DE, DF.
 $\because AD$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径,
 $\therefore \angle AED = \angle AFD = 90^\circ$4分

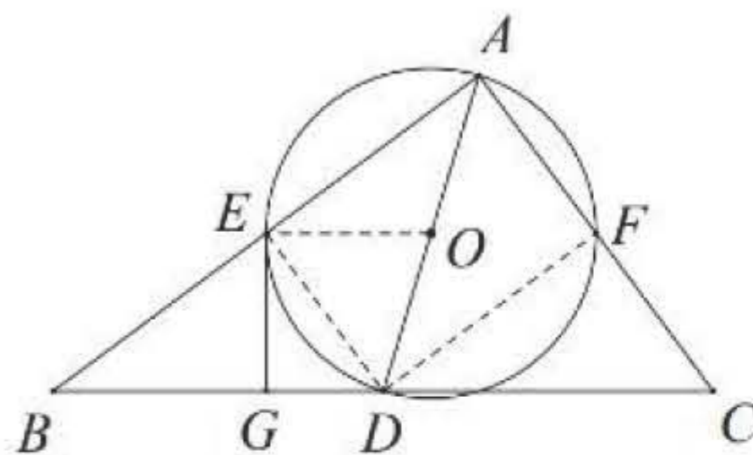
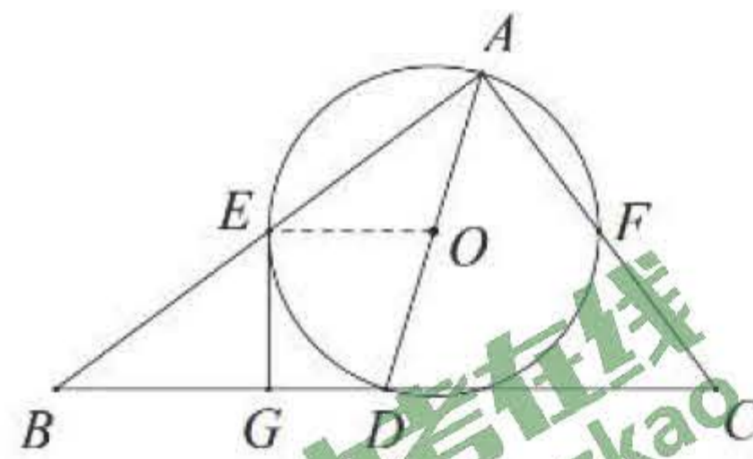
又 $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ$,

\therefore 四边形 AEDF 为矩形.

$\therefore DE = AF = 6$5分

又 $\because BD = AD = 10$,

\therefore 在 Rt $\triangle BDE$ 中, $BE = \sqrt{BD^2 - DE^2} = 8$6分



25. 解: (1) 10,1分
 3;2分
 (2) 0:2,3分
 2:0;4分
 (3) 9 或 10.6分

注: 第(3)问写对一个得1分, 含错误答案得0分.

26. 解: (1) $x=1$;1分

(2) $\because y = x^2 - 2mx + m^2 + m = (x - m)^2 + m,$

\therefore 抛物线 $y = x^2 - 2mx + m^2 + m$ 的顶点 A 的坐标为 (m, m)2分

\because 若点 A 在第一象限, 且点 A 的坐标为 (m, m) ,
 过点 A 作 AM 垂直 x 轴于 M , 连接 OA .

$\because m > 0,$

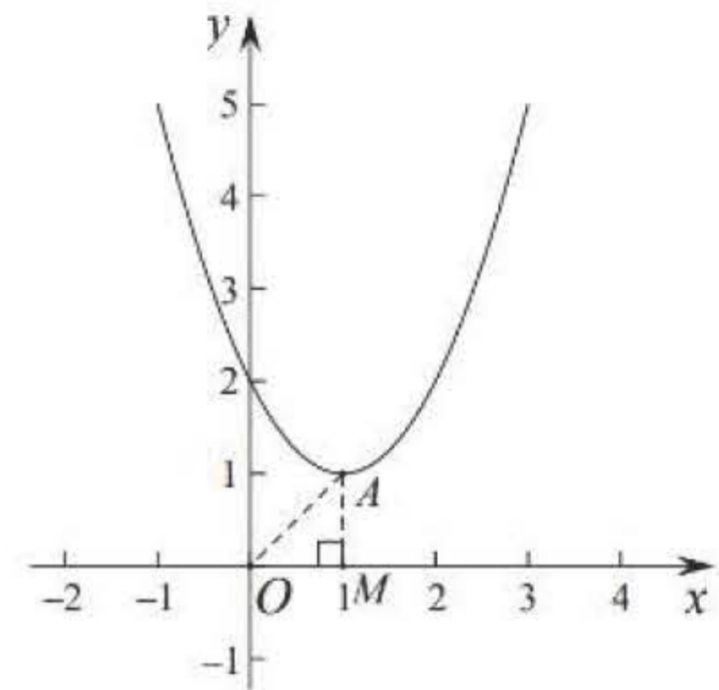
$\therefore OM = AM = m.$

$\therefore OA = \sqrt{2}m$3分

$\because OA = \sqrt{2}.$

$\therefore m = 1.$

\therefore 抛物线的解析式为 $y = x^2 - 2x + 2$4分



- (3) $m \leq 1$ 或 $m \geq 2$6分

27. 解: (1) 如图所示.1分

(2) 解:

$\because AB = AC,$

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2.$

\because 点 C, D 关于直线 OM 对称, A 在 OM 上,

$\therefore AC = AD, OC = OD$2分

$\because OA = OA,$

$\therefore \triangle ACO \cong \triangle ADO.$

$\therefore \angle 3 = \angle D, \angle 4 = \angle AOC.$

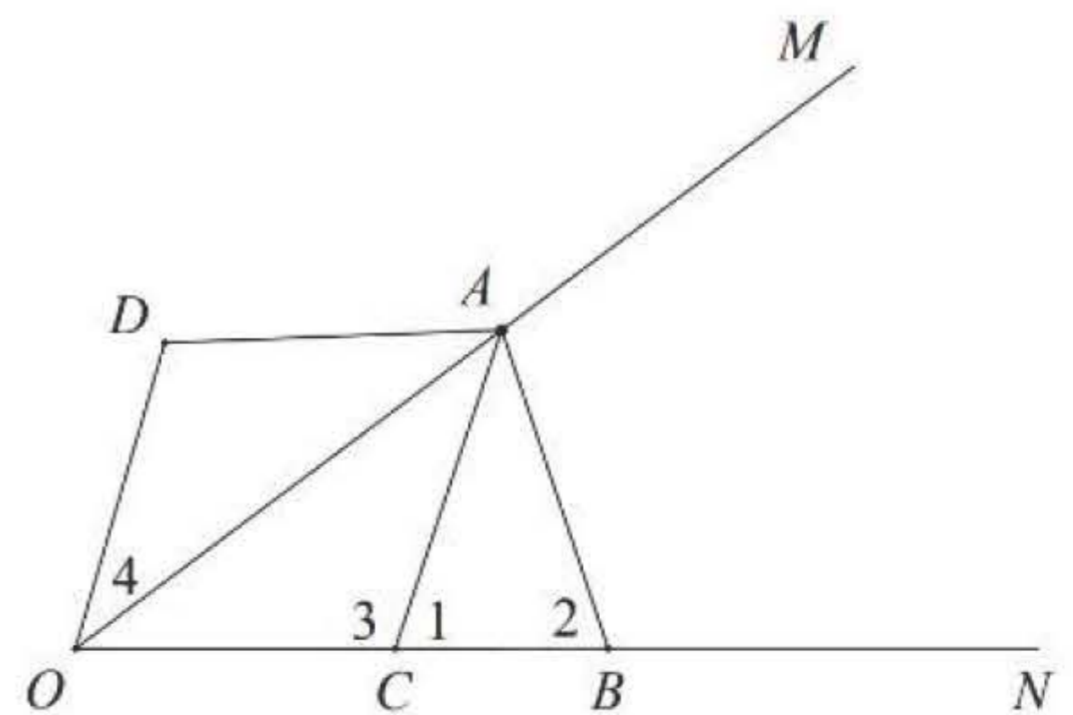
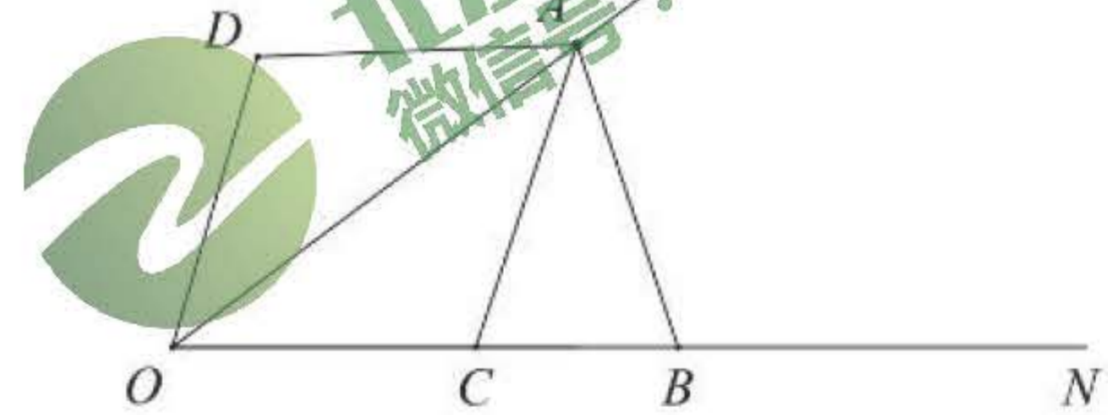
$\because \angle 1 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle 2 + \angle D = 180^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle BAD + \angle DOB = 180^\circ,$

$\because \angle AOC = \angle 4 = \alpha,$

$\therefore \angle BAD = 180^\circ - 2\alpha$3分



(3) $AB = \sqrt{10}$4分

证明如下:

过点 A 作 $AH \perp ON$ 于 H .

$$\because \tan \angle AOH = \tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\therefore \frac{AH}{OH} = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\because \text{Rt}\triangle AOH \text{ 中, } AO=5, AH^2 + OH^2 = AO^2,$$

$$\therefore AH=3, OH=4.$$

$$\because AB = \sqrt{10},$$

$$\therefore BH = \sqrt{AB^2 - AH^2} = 1.$$

$$\therefore OB = OH + BH = 5.$$

$$\therefore OA = OB.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAO = \angle ABO.$$

$$\because AB = AC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ABO.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAO = \angle ACB.$$

$$\because \angle 1 + \angle OAB = 180^\circ, \angle 2 + \angle ACB = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2.$$

$$\because AC = AB, AP = OC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle APB \cong \triangle COA.$$

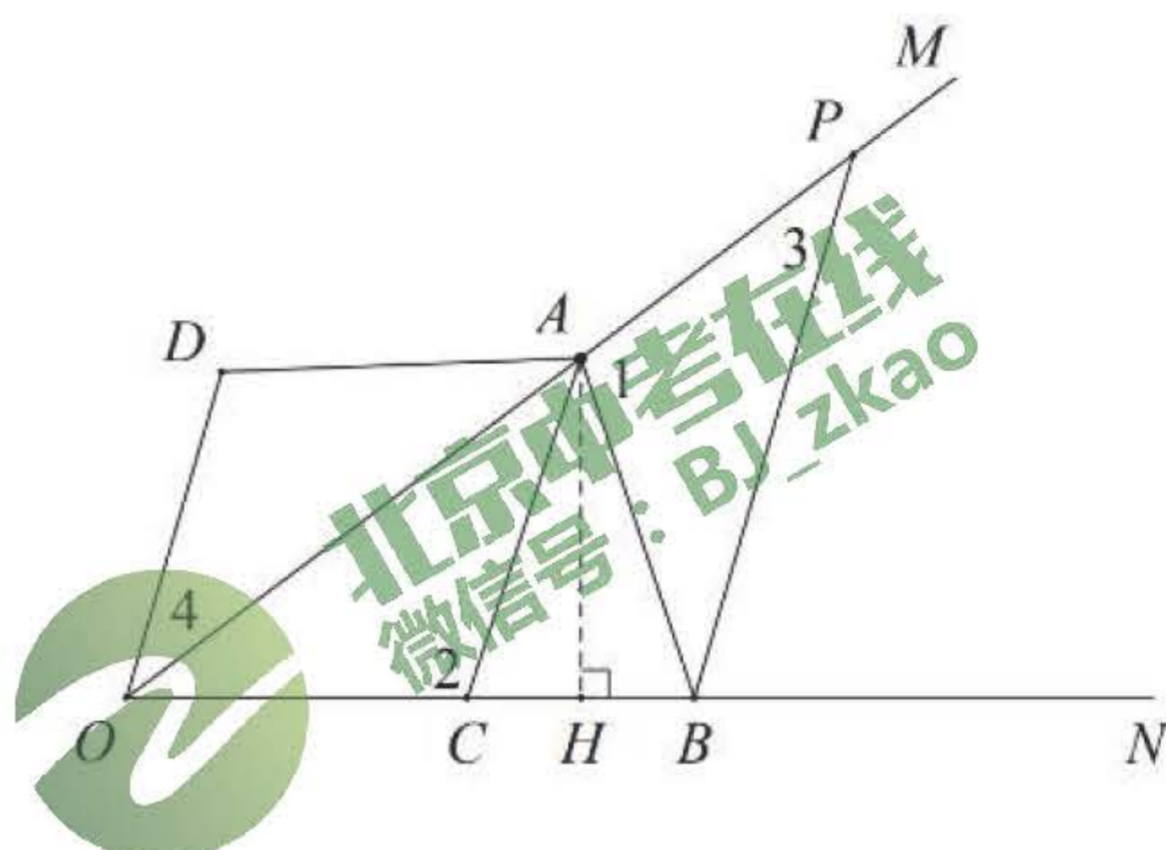
$$\therefore \angle 3 = \angle AOB.$$

\because 点 C, D 关于 OM 对称,

$$\therefore \angle AOB = \angle 4.$$

$$\therefore \angle 3 = \angle 4.$$

$$\therefore PB \parallel OD.$$



.....5分

.....分

.....7分

28. 解 (1) ① $\angle AP_2B, \angle AP_3B$2分

注: 答对一个得1分, 含有错误答案得0分.

② $\because \angle APB$ 是 AB 关于 $\odot O$ 的内直角.

$\therefore \angle APB = 90^\circ$, 且点 P 在 $\odot O$ 的内部.

\therefore 满足条件的点 P 形成的图形为右图中的半圆 H .

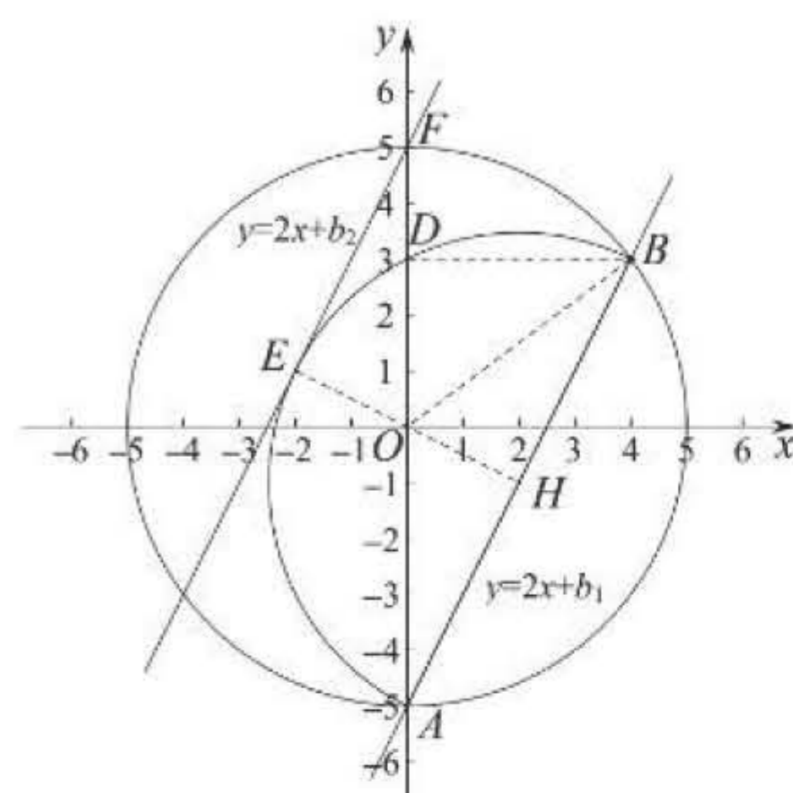
(点 A, B 均不能取到)

过点 B 做 $BD \perp y$ 轴于点 D .

$$\because A(0, -5), B(4, 3),$$

$$\therefore BD=4, AD=8,$$

并可求出直线 AB 的解析式为 $y = 2x - 5$.



∴ 当直线 $y=2x+b$ 过直径 AB 时, $b=-5$.

连接 OB , 作直线 OH 交半圆 H 于点 E , 过点 E 的直线 $EF \parallel AB$, 交 y 轴于点 F .

∵ $OA=OB$, $AH=BH$

∴ $EH \perp AB$,

∴ $EH \perp EF$.

∴ EF 是半圆 H 的切线.

∵ $\angle OAH = \angle OAH$, $\angle OHB = \angle BDA = 90^\circ$,

∴ $\triangle OAH \sim \triangle BAD$.

$$\therefore \frac{OH}{AH} = \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore OH = \frac{1}{2}AH = \frac{1}{2}EH.$$

∴ $HO = EO$.

∵ $\angle EOF = \angle AOH$, $\angle FEO = \angle AHO = 90^\circ$,

∴ $\triangle EOF \cong \triangle HOA$.

∴ $OF = OA = 5$.

∵ $EF \parallel AB$, 直线 AB 的解析式为 $y=2x-5$

∴ 直线 EF 的解析式为 $y=2x+5$, 此时 $b=5$

∴ b 的取值范围为 $-5 < b \leq 5$4 分

(2) n 取得最大值为 2.5 分

t 的取值范围为 $-\sqrt{5}-1 \leq t < 5$7 分

注: 本试卷各题中若有其他合理的解法请酌情给分.

