

东城区 2016—2017 学年度第一学期期末教学统一检测

初三数学参考答案

2017.1

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

题号	11	12	13	14	15	16
答案	$y = -\frac{1}{x}$ (答案不唯一)	6	-6	38	$\sqrt{3}$	(1, 1); (-1, -1)

三、解答题

17.

【解析】 $x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times (-1)}}{2 \times 2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{6}}{4} = 1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

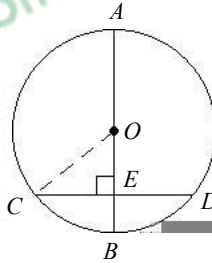
故 $x_1 = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$, $x_2 = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

18.

【解析】 ∵ AD 是中线, $BC = 8$
 ∴ $BD = CD = 4$
 ∵ $\angle B = \angle DAC$, $\angle C = \angle C$
 ∴ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DAC$
 ∴ $\frac{AC}{DC} = \frac{BC}{AC}$
 ∴ $AC = \sqrt{BC \cdot DC} = 4\sqrt{2}$

19.

【解析】 如图连接 OC, 设 $BE = a$, 则 $DE = 4 - a$
 由已知条件可得 $OC = 4$, $CE = 3$,
 在 $Rt\triangle OCE$ 中, 由勾股定理可得 $3^2 + (4-a)^2 = 4^2$
 解得 $a_1 = 4 - \sqrt{7}$, $a_2 = 4 + \sqrt{7}$ (舍去)
 ∴ BE 的长为 $4 - \sqrt{7}$.



20.

【解析】(1) 由 $OB = 4$, $AB = 3$, 可得 $A(4, 3)$

$\because C$ 为 AO 的中点 $\therefore C(2, \frac{3}{2})$

$\because C$ 在反比例函数图像上

$\therefore \frac{3}{2} = \frac{k_1}{2}$ 故 $k_1 = 3$

\therefore 反比例函数 $y_1 = \frac{3}{x} (x > 0)$

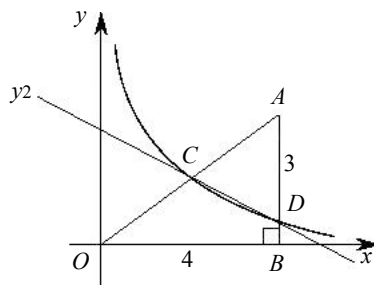
(2) 令 $x = 4$, 得 $y_1 = \frac{3}{4}$, 故 $D(4, \frac{3}{4})$

$\because C(2, \frac{3}{2})$, $D(4, \frac{3}{4})$ 在一次函数图像上

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} = 2k_2 + b \\ \frac{3}{4} = 4k_2 + b \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} k_2 = -\frac{3}{8} \\ b = \frac{9}{4} \end{cases}$$

\therefore 一次函数解析式为 $y_2 = -\frac{3}{8}x + \frac{9}{4}$

$2 < x < 4$ 时, $y_2 > y_1$.



21.

【解析】设原正方形空地长为 x , 则有 x

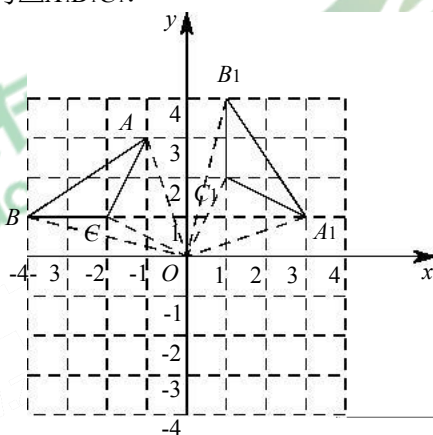
$$(x-2)(x-1) = 20$$

解之得 $x_1 = 6$, $x_2 = -3$ (舍去)

故原正方形空地的边长为 $6m$.

22.

【解析】(1) 如图所示即为 $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$.



(2) 如图.

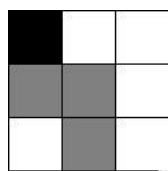


图1

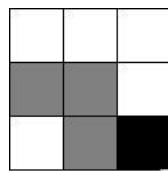
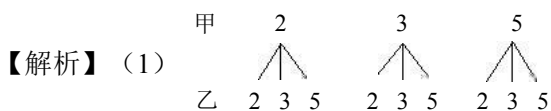


图2

23.



$$P = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(2) 不公平

由 (1) 和为 2 的倍数的概率 $P = \frac{9}{9} = 1$

和为 5 的倍数的概率 $P = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$

即甲获胜的概率大于乙获胜概率
故该游戏不公平.

24.

【解析】 (1) 由对称轴为直线 $x = -2 \times \frac{b}{a} = 1$, 得 $b = 2$

又抛物线过点 $B(-1, 0)$

$$\therefore -1 + 2 \times (-1) + c = 0, \text{ 得 } c = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{解析式为 } y = -x^2 + 2x + 3$$

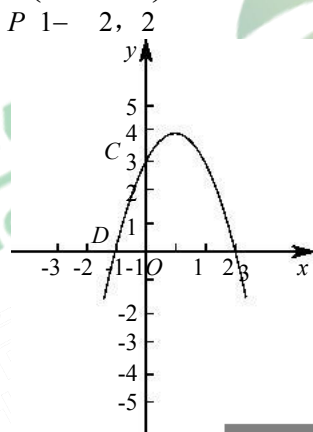
(2) 由题意 $C(0, 3)$ $D(0, 1)$

$\therefore \triangle PCD$ 是以 CD 为底的等腰三角形

$\therefore P$ 在 CD 的垂直平分线上, $y_P = 2$

$$\text{令 } y = 2, \text{ 即 } -x^2 + 2x + 3 = 2, \text{ 解得: } x_1 = 1 + \sqrt{2}, x_2 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

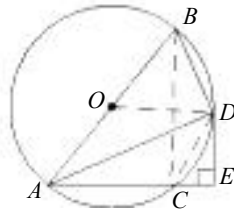
故 $P(1 + \sqrt{2}, 2)$ 或 $(1 - \sqrt{2}, 2)$.



25.

【解析】 (1) 连结 OD

$\because AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC$
 $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle EAD$
 $\because OA, OD$ 为半径
 $\therefore \angle OAD = \angle ODA = \angle DAE$
 $\therefore DE \perp AC$
 $\therefore \angle DAE + \angle ADE = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle ODA + \angle ADE = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore OD \perp DE$
 又 $\because OD$ 是半径
 $\therefore DE$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线
 (2) $\because AB$ 为直径
 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle E = 90^\circ$
 又 $\because \angle BAD = \angle DAE$
 $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ADE$
 $\therefore \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{BD}{DE} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad AD = 4\sqrt{5}$
 $\therefore AB = 10 \quad BD = 2\sqrt{5} \quad DE = 4 \quad AE = 8$
 连 BC, CD
 $\angle CBD = \angle CAD, \angle BCD = \angle BAD$
 $\therefore \angle DCB = \angle DBC$
 $\therefore BD = CD = 2\sqrt{5}$
 $\because DE = 4, \angle E = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore CE = 2$



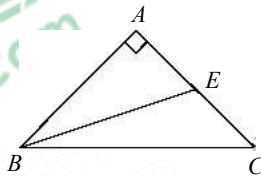
26.

【解析】(1) $\angle BAC = 90^\circ, AB = AC = 2\sqrt{2}$

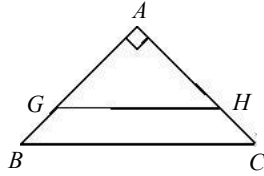
$\therefore BC = 4$
 $\therefore AD \perp BC$
 $\therefore BD = CD = 2$
 $\therefore AD = 2$

(2) 符合题意的图形如下所示:

E 为 AC 中点, $BE = \sqrt{10}$.



$GH \parallel BC, GH = 2\sqrt{2}$.



27.

【解析】(1) \because 抛物线与 y 轴交于 $C(0, -3)$

$$\therefore -3 = m - 4, m = 1$$

$$\therefore y = x^2 - 2x - 3$$

(2) 对称轴 $x = 1$

$$A(-1, 0) \quad B(3, 0) \quad C(0, -3)$$

作 C 关于 $x = 1$ 的对称点 C' , 连接 AC' ,

与 $x = 1$ 的交点即为 P

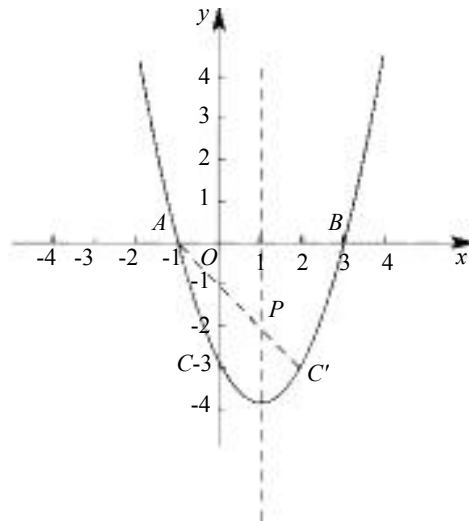
$$\therefore C'(2, -3)$$

过 AC 的直线解析式为: $y = -x - 1$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x = 1 \text{ 时, } y = -2$$

$$(1, -2)$$

$$\therefore P(1, -2)$$



(3) ① 当直线过点 C 时, $b = -3$

② 当直线与抛物线相切时,

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 5x + b$$

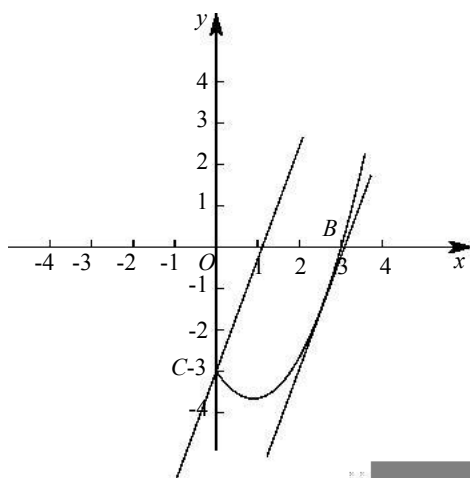
$$x^2 - 7x - 3 - b = 0$$

$$\Delta = 49 + 4(3 + b) = 0, b = -\frac{61}{4}$$

切点横坐标为 $\frac{7}{2} > 3$, 不在 G 内

③ 当直线过点 B 时, $15 + b = 0, b = -15$

综上所述: $\therefore -15 \leq b \leq -3$



28.

【解析】(1) $OE = OF$.

(2) 补全图形如图.

$OE = OF$ 仍然成立.

证明: 延长 EO 交 CF 于点 G .

$\because AE \perp BP, CF \perp BP,$

$\therefore AE \parallel CF.$

$\therefore \angle EAO = \angle GCO.$

又 \because 点 O 为 AC 的中点, $\therefore AO = CO.$

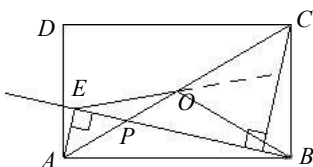
$\because \angle AOE = \angle COG, \therefore \triangle AOE \cong \triangle COG.$

$\therefore OE = OG.$

在 $Rt\triangle GEF$ 中, O 为斜边 EG 中点,

$\therefore OF = \frac{1}{2}EG = OE.$

2



(3) $CF = OE + AE$ 或 $CF = OE - AE$.

29.

【解析】(1) ① l_1 和 l_2 .

② 符合题意的直线如下图所示.

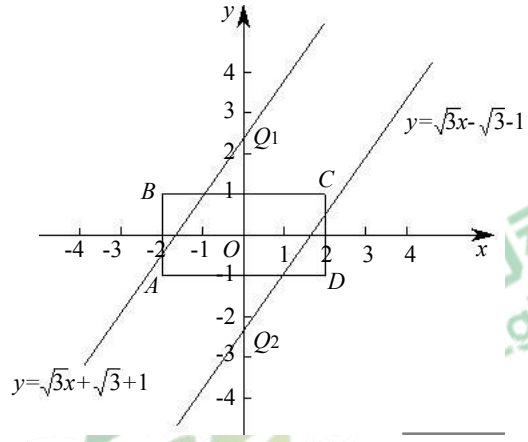
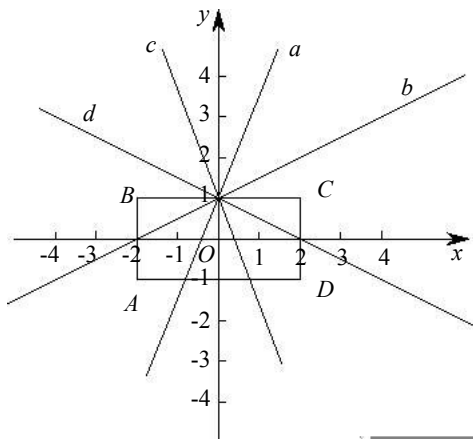
夹在直线 a 和 b 或 c 和 d 之间的 (含直线 a, b, c, d) 都是符合题意的.

③ 设符合题意的直线的解析式为 $y = \sqrt{3}x + b,$

由题意可知符合题意的临界直线分别经过点 $(-1, 1), (1, -1).$

分别代入可求出 $b_1 = 1 + \sqrt{3}, b_2 = -1 - \sqrt{3}.$

$\therefore -1 - \sqrt{3} \leq y_0 \leq 1 + \sqrt{3}.$



(2) $-3 - \sqrt{7} \leq x \leq -3 + \sqrt{7}$.

