

初三第一学期期末学业水平调研

数 学

参考答案

一、选择题

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
答案	C	B	A	D	B	B	D	C

二、填空题

9. >

10. 2019

12. $(3, \frac{3}{2})$

13. 0.90

14. $\triangle CBE, \triangle BDA$

15. 2

16. $\sqrt{2}-1$

三、解答题

17. 解: 原方程可化为 $x^2 - 2x = 3$.

$$\therefore x^2 - 2x + 1 = 3 + 1.$$

$$\therefore (x-1)^2 = 4.$$

$$\therefore x-1=2 \text{ 或 } x-1=-2.$$

$$\therefore x_1=3, x_2=-1.$$

18. 证明: $\because \angle EAC = \angle DAB,$

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

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAE.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AC}{AE},$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE.$$

19. 解: (1) 由题意得, 两地路程为 $80 \times 6 = 480(\text{km}),$

$$\therefore \text{汽车的速度 } v \text{ 与时间 } t \text{ 的函数关系为 } v = \frac{480}{t}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } v = \frac{480}{t}, \text{ 得 } t = \frac{480}{v}.$$

又由题知: $t \leq 5,$

$$\therefore \frac{480}{v} \leq 5.$$

$$\because v > 0,$$

$$\therefore 480 \leq 5v.$$

$$\therefore v \geq 96.$$

答: 返程时的平均速度不能低于 96 km/h.

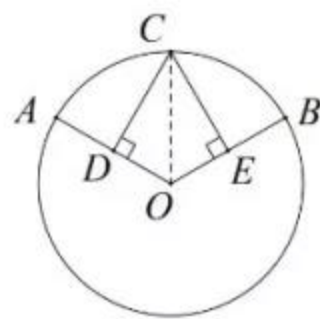
20. (1) 证明: 连接 OC .

$$\because AC = BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOC = \angle BOC.$$

$$\because CD \perp OA, CE \perp OB,$$

$$\therefore CD = CE.$$



(2) 解: $\because \angle AOB = 120^\circ, \angle AOC = \angle BOC,$

$$\therefore \angle AOC = 60^\circ.$$

$$\because \angle CDO = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle OCD = 30^\circ.$$

$$\because OC = OA = 2,$$

$$\therefore OD = \frac{1}{2}OC = 1.$$

$$\therefore CD = \sqrt{OC^2 - OD^2} = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle CDO} = \frac{1}{2}OD \cdot CD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

同理可得 $S_{\triangle CEO} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$

$$\therefore S_{\text{四边形}CDOE} = S_{\triangle CDO} + S_{\triangle CEO} = \sqrt{3}.$$

21. (1) 证明:

$$\Delta = (-m)^2 - 4(m-1) = (m-2)^2.$$

$$\because (m-2)^2 \geq 0,$$

\therefore 方程总有两个实数根.

(2) 解: 依题意,

$$x = \frac{m \pm \sqrt{(m-2)^2}}{2} = \frac{m \pm (m-2)}{2}.$$

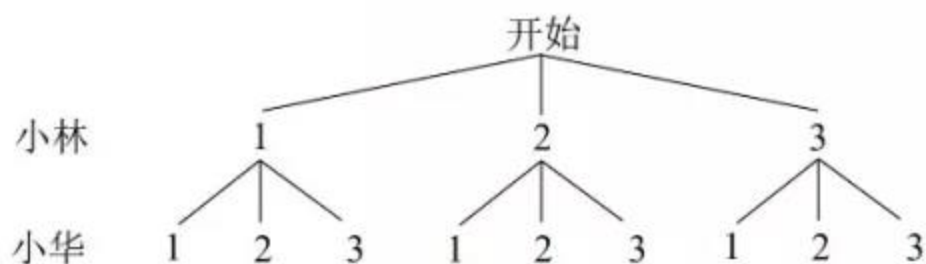
$$\therefore x_1 = m-1, x_2 = 1.$$

\because 方程有一个根为负数

$$\therefore m-1 < 0.$$

$$\therefore m < 1.$$

22. 解: 方法一: (1) 由题意画出树状图



所有可能情况如下：

(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3) .

(2) 由 (1) 可得：标号之和分别为 2,3,4,3,4,5,4,5,6.

$$P_{\text{(和为奇数)}} = \frac{4}{9},$$

$$P_{\text{(和为偶数)}} = \frac{5}{9}.$$

因为 $\frac{4}{9} \neq \frac{5}{9}$ ，所以不公平.

方法二：(1) 由题意列表

小林 \ 小华	1	2	3
1	(1,1)	(2,1)	(3,1)
2	(1,2)	(2,2)	(3,2)
3	(1,3)	(2,3)	(3,3)

所有可能情况如下：

(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3) .

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23. 解：(1) 如图，

$$\because \angle ABC = \angle AEF = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle 2 + \angle BAE = \angle 2 + \angle 1 = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle 1.$$

$$\because CD \perp BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ECF = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle ECF,$$

可知 $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle ECF$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{EC} = \frac{BE}{CF}.$$

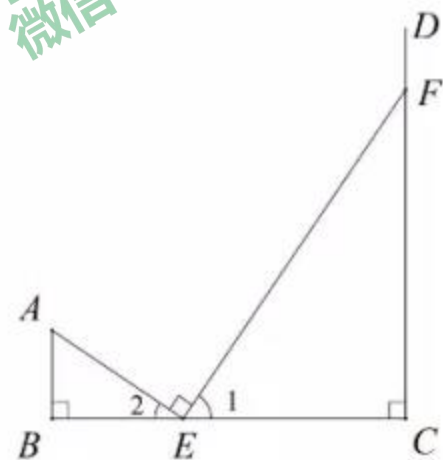
$$\because AB = 2, BC = 8, BE = 3,$$

$$\therefore EC = 5.$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{CF}.$$

$$\therefore CF = \frac{15}{2}.$$

(2) 设 BE 为 x ，则 $EC = 8 - x$.



$$\because (1) \text{ 可得 } \frac{AB}{EC} = \frac{BE}{CF},$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{8-x} = \frac{x}{CF}.$$

$$\therefore 2CF = x(8-x).$$

$$\therefore CF = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x = -\frac{1}{2}(x-4)^2 + 8.$$

\therefore 当 $BE=4$ 时, CF 的最大值为 8.

24. 解: (1) 依题意, 设点 $A(x, y), B(x, 0), C(0, y) (x > 0, y > 0)$.

$$\therefore AB = y, AC = x.$$

$$\because AB = AC,$$

$$\therefore x = y.$$

$$\because \text{点 } A \text{ 在直线 } y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} \text{ 上,}$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } A \text{ 的坐标为 } A(3, 3).$$

$$\because \text{点 } A \text{ 在函数 } y = \frac{k}{x} (k \neq 0) \text{ 的图象上,}$$

$$\therefore k = 9.$$

$$(2) -1 < k < 9 \text{ 且 } k \neq 0.$$

25. (1) 证明: 如图, 连接 OC .

\because 直线 MC 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 C ,

$$\therefore \angle OCM = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because AD \perp DM,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADM = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle OCM = \angle ADM.$$

$$\therefore OC \parallel AD.$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle ACO.$$

$$\because OA = OC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACO = \angle CAO.$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle CAB.$$

$\therefore AC$ 是 $\angle DAB$ 的平分线.

(2) 解: 如图, 连接 BC , 连接 BE 交 OC 于点 F .

$\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,

$$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle AEB = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because AB = 10, AC = 4\sqrt{5},$$

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - (4\sqrt{5})^2} = 2\sqrt{5}.$$



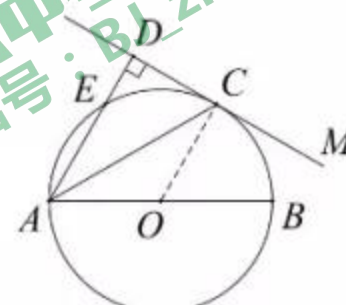
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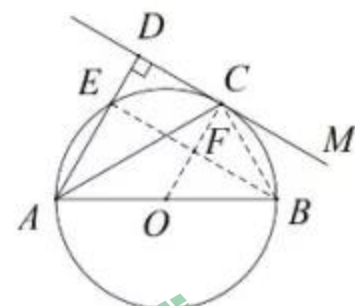


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$\because OC \parallel AD,$
 $\therefore \angle BFO = \angle AEB = 90^\circ.$
 $\therefore \angle CFB = 90^\circ, F$ 为线段 BE 中点.
 $\because \angle CBE = \angle EAC = \angle CAB, \angle CFB = \angle ACB,$
 $\therefore \triangle CFB \sim \triangle BCA.$
 $\therefore \frac{CF}{BC} = \frac{BC}{AB}.$
 $\therefore CF = 2.$
 $\because OC = \frac{1}{2} AB,$
 $\therefore OC = 5.$
 $\therefore OF = OC - CF = 3.$
 $\because O$ 为直径 AB 中点, F 为线段 BE 中点,
 $\therefore AE = 2OF = 6.$



26. 解: (1) ①1;
 ② $m > 2$ 或 $m < 0$;

(2) \because 抛物线 $G: y = ax^2 - 2ax + 4$ 的对称轴为 $x = 1$, 且对称轴与 x 轴交于点 M ,
 \therefore 点 M 的坐标为 $(1, 0)$.
 \because 点 M 与点 A 关于 y 轴对称,
 \therefore 点 A 的坐标为 $(-1, 0)$.
 \because 点 M 右移 3 个单位得到点 B ,
 \therefore 点 B 的坐标为 $(4, 0)$.

依题意, 抛物线 G 与线段 AB 恰有一个公共点,

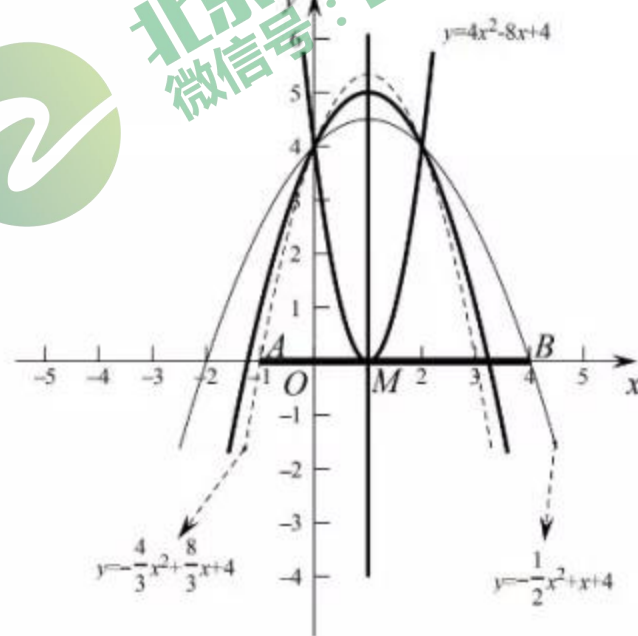
把点 $A(-1, 0)$ 代入 $y = ax^2 - 2ax + 4$ 可得 $a = -\frac{4}{3}$;

把点 $B(4, 0)$ 代入 $y = ax^2 - 2ax + 4$ 可得 $a = -\frac{1}{2}$;

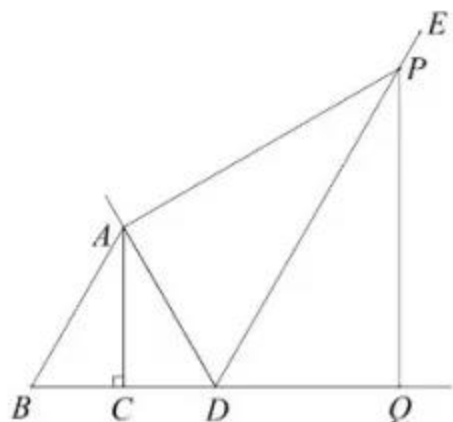
把点 $M(1, 0)$ 代入 $y = ax^2 - 2ax + 4$ 可得 $a = 4$.

根据所画图象可知抛物线 G 与线段 AB 恰有一个

公共点时可得 $-\frac{4}{3} < a \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ 或 $a = 4$.



27. (1) 解: ①补全图形如下图所示.



② $PQ=2$.

(2) 作 $PF \perp BQ$ 于 F , $AH \perp PF$ 于 H .

$\because PA \perp AD$,

$\therefore \angle PAD=90^\circ$.

由题意可知 $\angle 1=45^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle 2=90^\circ - \angle 1=45^\circ = \angle 1$.

$\therefore PA=AD$.

$\because \angle ACB=90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACD=90^\circ$.

$\because AH \perp PF$, $PF \perp BQ$,

$\therefore \angle AHP = \angle AHF = \angle PFC = 90^\circ$.

\therefore 四边形 $ACFH$ 是矩形.

$\therefore \angle CAH = 90^\circ, AH = CF$.

$\because \angle CAH = \angle DAP = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle 3 + \angle DAH = \angle 4 + \angle DAH = 90^\circ$.

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

又 $\because \angle ACD = \angle AHP = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle AHP$.

$\therefore AH = AC = 1$.

$\therefore CF = AH = 1$.

$\because BD = \frac{4}{3}, BC = 1$, B, Q 关于点 D 对称,

$\therefore CD = BD - BC = \frac{1}{3}, DQ = BD = \frac{4}{3}$.

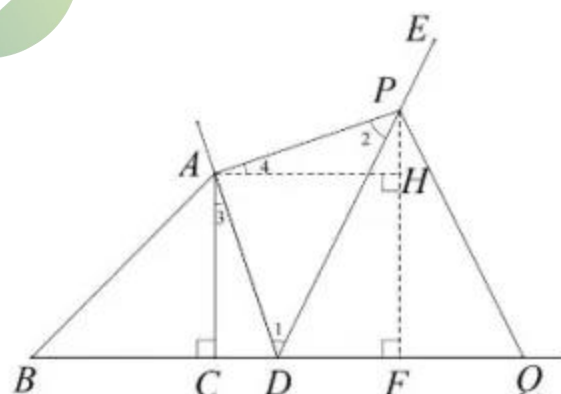
$\therefore DF = CF - CD = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2}DQ$.

$\therefore F$ 为 DQ 中点.

$\therefore PF$ 垂直平分 DQ .

$\therefore PQ=PD$.

(3) $BD = \frac{2t^2 + 2}{3t}$.



28. (1) 解: $P_1, 3$;

(2) 解: 直线 ON 与点 M 的 $\frac{1}{2}$ 倍相关圆的位置关系是相切.

证明: 设点 M 的坐标为 $(x, 0)$, 过 M 点作 $MP \perp ON$ 于点 P ,

\therefore 点 M 的 $\frac{1}{2}$ 倍相关圆半径为 $\frac{1}{2}x$.

$\therefore OM=x$.

$\because \angle MON=30^\circ, MP \perp ON$,

$\therefore MP = \frac{OM}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x$.

\therefore 点 M 的 $\frac{1}{2}$ 倍相关圆半径为 MP .

\therefore 直线 ON 与点 M 的 $\frac{1}{2}$ 倍相关圆相切.

(3) ① 点 C 的 3 倍相关圆的半径是 3;

② h 的最大值是 $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$.

