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初三第一学期期末学业水平调研

数学试卷答案及评分参考

2019. 01

一、选择题（本题共 16 分，每小题 2 分）

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
答案	A	C	C	A	B	B	C	A

二、填空题（本题共 16 分，每小题 2 分）

9. $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 3$

11. 2

13. (1,2)

15. M, N

10. π

12. $k > 0$

14. 答案不唯一，如： $y = \frac{-1}{x}$

16. $\sqrt{3}$

三、解答题（本题共 68 分，第 17~22 题，每小题 5 分；第 23~26 题，每小题 6 分；第 27~28 题，每小题 7 分）解答应写出文字说明、验算步骤或证明过程。

17. （本小题满分 5 分）

解：原式 = $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

18. （本小题满分 5 分）

证明： $\because \angle A = \angle C, \angle AOB = \angle COD,$
 $\therefore \triangle AOB \sim \triangle COD.$
 $\therefore \frac{AO}{CO} = \frac{AB}{CD}.$
 $\because AO = 4, CO = 2, CD = 3,$
 $\therefore AB = 6.$

19. （本小题满分 5 分）

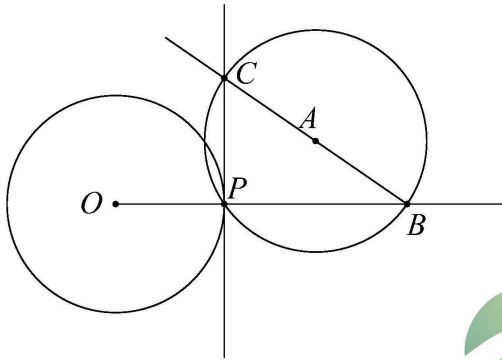
解：依题意，得 $mn^2 - 4n - 5 = 0.$
 $\therefore mn^2 - 4n = 5.$
 $\therefore mn^2 - 4n + m = 6,$
 $\therefore 5 + m = 6.$
 $\therefore m = 1.$

20. （本小题满分 5 分）

解：(1) B.
 (2) 0.50.

21. (本小题满分 5 分)

(1) 补全的图形如图所示:



(2) 直径所对的圆周角是直角;

经过半径的外端并且垂直于这条半径的直线是圆的切线.

22. (本小题满分 5 分)

解: 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle DPA$ 中,

$$\therefore \tan \angle DPA = \frac{AD}{PD},$$

$$\therefore AD = PD \cdot \tan \angle DPA.$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle DPB$ 中,

$$\therefore \tan \angle DPB = \frac{BD}{PD},$$

$$\therefore BD = PD \cdot \tan \angle DPB.$$

$$\therefore AB = BD - AD = PD \cdot (\tan \angle DPB - \tan \angle DPA).$$

$$\therefore AB = 5.6, \angle DPB = 53^\circ, \angle DPA = 18^\circ,$$

$$\therefore PD = 5.6.$$

答: 此时观光船到大桥 AC 段的距离 PD 的长为 5.6 千米.

23. (本小题满分 6 分)

解: (1) \because 直线 $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ 经过点 $A(2, a)$,

$$\therefore a = 1.$$

$$\therefore A(2, 1)$$

又 \because 双曲线 $y = \frac{k}{x}$ 经过点 A,

$$\therefore k = 2.$$

(2) ① 当 $m = 1$ 时, 点 P 的坐标为 (1, 2).

$$\therefore \text{直线 } PA \text{ 的解析式为 } y = -x + 3.$$

∵ 直线 PA 与 x 轴交于点 $B(b,0)$,

∴ $b=3$.

② $b=1$ 或 3 .

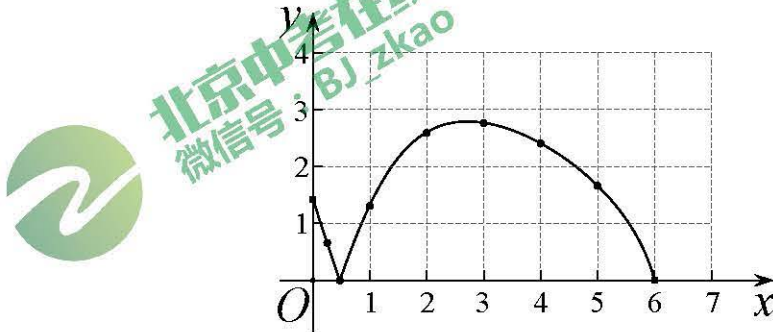
24. (本小题满分 6 分)

解: 本题答案不唯一, 如:

(1)

x/cm	0	0.25	0.47	1	2	3	4	5	6
y/cm	1.43	0.66	0	1.31	2.59	2.76	2.41	1.66	0

(2)



(3) 1.38 或 4.62.

说明: 允许 (1) 的数值误差范围 ± 0.05 ; (3) 的数值误差范围 ± 0.2

25. (本小题满分 6 分)

(1) 证明: 如图, 连接 OC ,

∵ $OE \perp AB$,

∴ $\angle EGF = 90^\circ$.

∵ PC 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 C ,

∴ $\angle OCP = 90^\circ$ 1 分

∴ $\angle E + \angle EFG = \angle OCF + \angle PCF = 90^\circ$.

∵ $OE = OC$,

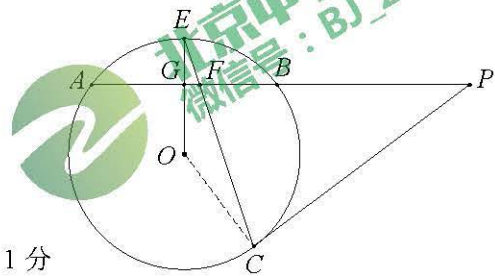
∴ $\angle E = \angle OCF$.

∴ $\angle EFG = \angle PCF$.

又 ∵ $\angle EFG = \angle PFC$,

∴ $\angle PCF = \angle PFC$.

∴ $PC = PF$.



(2) 方法一:

解: 如图, 过点 B 作 $BH \perp PC$ 于点 H .

∵ $OB \parallel PC$, $\angle OCP = 90^\circ$,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \angle BOC &= 90^\circ . \\ \therefore OB &= OC , \\ \therefore \angle OBC &= \angle OCB = 45^\circ . \\ \therefore \angle BCH &= \angle OBC = 45^\circ . \end{aligned}$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BHC$ 中, $BC = 3\sqrt{2}$,

可得 $BH = BC \cdot \sin 45^\circ = 3$, $CH = BC \cdot \cos 45^\circ = 3$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BHP$ 中, $\tan P = \frac{3}{4}$,

可得 $PH = \frac{BH}{\tan P} = 4$.

$\therefore BP = \sqrt{PH^2 + BH^2} = 5$.

$\therefore PC = PH + CH = 7$.

$\therefore PF = PC$.

$\therefore FB = PF - PB = PC - PB = 2$.

方法二:

解: 如图, 过点 C 作 $CH \perp AP$ 于点 H .

$\therefore OB \parallel PC$, $\angle OCP = 90^\circ$,

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

$\therefore OB = OC$,

$\therefore \angle OBC = \angle OCB = 45^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle OBC$ 中, $BC = 3\sqrt{2}$,

可得 $OB = BC \cdot \sin 45^\circ = 3$.

$\therefore OE = OB = 3$.

$\therefore \angle GBO = \angle P$, $\tan P = \frac{3}{4}$,

$\therefore \tan \angle GBO = \frac{3}{4}$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle GBO$ 中, $\tan \angle GBO = \frac{OG}{GB}$, $OB = 3$.

$\therefore OG = \frac{9}{5}$, $GB = \frac{12}{5}$.

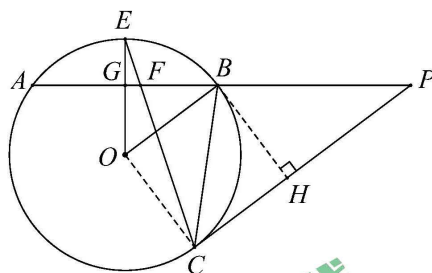
$\therefore EG = OE - OG = \frac{6}{5}$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CHP$ 中, $\tan P = \frac{CH}{PH}$, $CH^2 + PH^2 = PC^2$.

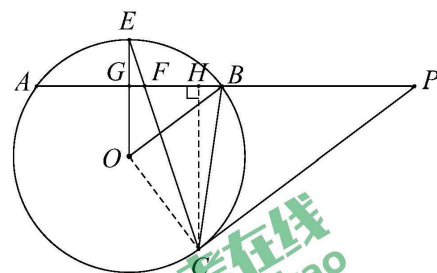
设 $CH = 3x$, 则 $PH = 4x$, $PC = 5x$.

$\therefore PC = PF$,

$\therefore FH = PF - PH = x$.



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$$\begin{aligned} \because \angle EFG = \angle CFH, \quad \angle EGF = \angle CHF = 90^\circ, \\ \therefore \triangle EGF \sim \triangle CHF \\ \therefore \frac{FG}{EG} = \frac{FH}{CH} = \frac{1}{3}. \\ \therefore FG = \frac{1}{3}EG = \frac{2}{5}. \\ \therefore FB = GB - FG = 2. \end{aligned}$$

方法三：

解：如图，过点C作CH⊥AP于点H，连接AC.

$$\begin{aligned} \because OB \parallel PC, \quad \angle OCP = 90^\circ, \\ \therefore \angle BOC = 90^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC = 45^\circ.$$

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle CHP \text{ 中, } \tan P = \frac{CH}{PH} = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\text{设 } CH = 3x, \text{ 则 } PH = 4x, \quad PC = 5x.$$

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle AHC \text{ 中, } \angle A = 45^\circ, \quad CH = 3x,$$

$$\therefore AH = CH = 3x, \quad AC = 3\sqrt{2}x.$$

$$\therefore PA = AH + PH = 7x.$$

$$\because \angle P = \angle P, \quad \angle PCB = \angle A = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle PCB \sim \triangle PAC.$$

$$\therefore \frac{PB}{PC} = \frac{PC}{PA} = \frac{BC}{AC}.$$

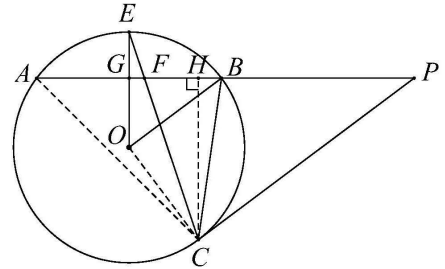
$$\because BC = 3\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{7}{5}, \quad PC = 7, \quad PB = 5.$$

$$\because PF = PC,$$

$$\therefore PF = 7.$$

$$\therefore FB = PF - PB = 2.$$



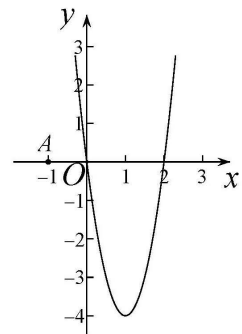
26. (本小题满分6分)

解：(1) ①当 $a=1$ 时, $y=4x^2-8x$.

当 $y=0$ 时, $4x^2-8x=0$,

解得 $x_1=0, \quad x_2=2$.

\therefore 抛物线G与x轴的交点坐标为(0,0), (2,0).



②当 $n=0$ 时, 抛物线 G 与线段 AN 有一个交点.

当 $n=2$ 时, 抛物线 G 与线段 AN 有两个交点.

结合图象可得 $0 \leq n < 2$.

(2) $n \leq -3$ 或 $n \geq 1$.

27. (本小题满分 7 分)

(1) ①证明: 连接 AD , 如图 1.

\because 点 C 与点 D 关于直线 l 对称,

$\therefore AC = AD$,

$\because AB = AC$,

$\therefore AB = AC = AD$.

\therefore 点 B, C, D 在以 A 为圆心, AB 为半径的圆上.

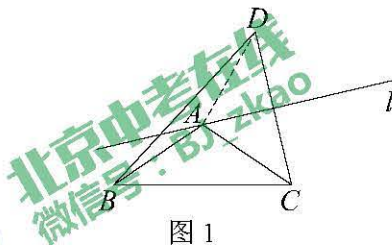


图 1

② $\frac{1}{2}\alpha$.

(2) 证法一:

证明: 连接 CE , 如图 2.

$\because \alpha = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BDC = \frac{1}{2}\alpha = 30^\circ$.

$\because DE \perp BD$,

$\therefore \angle CDE = 90^\circ - \angle BDC = 60^\circ$.

\because 点 C 与点 D 关于直线 l 对称,

$\therefore EC = ED$.

$\therefore \triangle CDE$ 是等边三角形.

$\therefore CD = CE$, $\angle DCE = 60^\circ$.

$\because AB = AC$, $\angle BAC = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形.

$\therefore CA = CB$, $\angle ACB = 60^\circ$.

$\because \angle ACE = \angle DCE + \angle ACD$, $\angle BCD = \angle ACB + \angle ACD$,

$\therefore \angle ACE = \angle BCD$.

$\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle BCD$.

$\therefore AE = BD$.

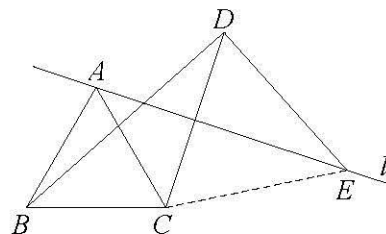


图 2

证法二:

证明: 连接 AD , CE , 如图 2.

\because 点 C 与点 D 关于直线 l 对称,

$\therefore AD = AC$, $AE \perp CD$.

$\therefore \angle DAE = \frac{1}{2}\angle DAC$.

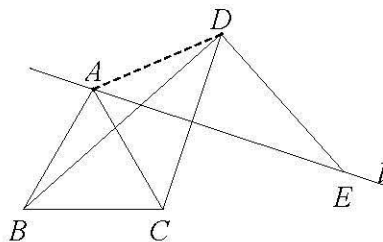


图 2

$\because \angle DBC = \frac{1}{2} \angle DAC,$
 $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle DAE.$
 $\because AE \perp CD, BD \perp DE,$
 $\therefore \angle BDC + \angle CDE = \angle DEA + \angle CDE = 90^\circ.$
 $\therefore \angle BDC = \angle DEA.$
 $\because AB = AC, \angle BAC = 60^\circ,$
 $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形.
 $\therefore CA = CB = AD.$
 $\therefore \triangle BCD \cong \triangle ADE$
 $\therefore AE = BD.$

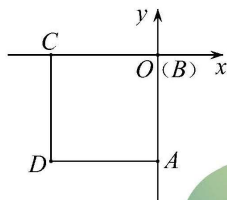
(3) $\frac{1}{3}.$

28. (本小题满分 7 分)

解: (1) 图 1 中点 C 的坐标为 $(-1, 3)$.

(2) 改变图 1 中的点 A 的位置, 其余条件不变, 则点 C 的纵坐标不变, 它的值为3.

(3) ①判断: 结论“点 C 落在 x 轴上, 则点 D 落在第一象限内.” 错误.
反例如图所示:



② $3 < t \leq 4 + \sqrt{2}.$