



平谷区 2019—2020 学年度第一学期期末质量监控试卷  
初二数学答案及评分参考 2020.1

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	D	C	B	B	C	A	D

二、填空（本题共 16 分，每小题 2 分）

9.  $x \neq 2$ ;      10. 1;      11. 2.5 (2.1-2.9 之间均给分);      12.  $\pi - 3$ ;  
13.  $AC=CD$  (或  $\angle A = \angle D$  或  $\angle B = \angle E$ );  
14.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;      15. 三;      16.  $\sqrt{2}$ ;  $\sqrt{n^2+1}$

三、解答题（本题共 50 分，每小题 5 分）

17.  $\sqrt{18} + \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} - 3)$

$= 3\sqrt{2} + 2 - 3\sqrt{2} \dots\dots\dots 3$  (一个结果 1 分)

$= 2 \dots\dots\dots 5$

18. 解:  $\sqrt{12} - 2019^0 + |2 - \sqrt{3}| + \sqrt[3]{-8}$

$= 2\sqrt{3} - 1 + 2 - \sqrt{3} - 2 \dots\dots\dots 4$  (一个结果 1 分)

$= \sqrt{3} - 1 \dots\dots\dots 5$

19. (1) 我们猜想  $\triangle DOP$  是等腰三角形;  $\dots\dots\dots 1$

(2) 补全下面证明过程:

$\because OC$  平分  $\angle AOB$

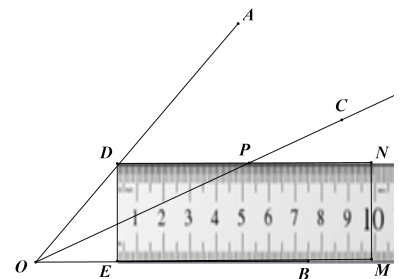
$\therefore \angle AOC = \angle BOC \dots\dots\dots 2$

$\because DN \parallel EM$

$\therefore \angle DPO = \angle BOC \dots\dots\dots 3$

$\therefore \angle AOC = \angle DPO \dots\dots\dots 4$

$\therefore DO = DP \dots\dots\dots 5$





20. 解  $\frac{6}{a^2-9} + \frac{1}{a+3}$ .

$$= \frac{6}{(a+3)(a-3)} + \frac{a-3}{(a+3)(a-3)} \dots\dots\dots 2$$

$$= \frac{6+a-3}{(a+3)(a-3)} \dots\dots\dots 3$$

$$= \frac{a+3}{(a+3)(a-3)} \dots\dots\dots 4$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-3} \dots\dots\dots 5$$

21. 计算:  $(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{5} - 1)^2$ .

解:  $= 3 - 2 + 5 - 2\sqrt{5} + 1 \dots\dots\dots 4$  (每个公式计算正确2分)

$$= 7 - 2\sqrt{5} \dots\dots\dots 5$$

22. 解分式方程:  $\frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x-1} = 0$ .

解:  $2(x-1) - 3x = 0 \dots\dots\dots 2$

$$2x - 2 - 3x = 0 \dots\dots\dots 3$$

解  $x = -2 \dots\dots\dots 4$

经检验:  $x = -2$  是原方程的解  $\dots\dots\dots 5$

$\therefore$  原方程的解是  $x = -2$ .

23. 证明:  $\because AB \parallel DE$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle D \dots\dots\dots 1$$

$\because EF \parallel BC$

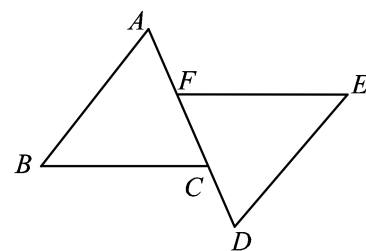
$$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle DFE \dots\dots\dots 2$$

在  $\triangle ABC$  和  $\triangle DEF$  中

$$\begin{cases} \angle ACB = \angle DFE \\ \angle A = \angle D \\ AB = DE \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 3$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$  (AAS)  $\dots\dots\dots 4$

$\therefore BC = EF \dots\dots\dots 5$



24. 解: 原式  $= \left(\frac{a+1}{a+1} - \frac{1}{a+1}\right) \div \frac{a^3}{a^2+2a+1} \dots\dots\dots 1$



$$= \frac{a+1-1}{a+1} \div \frac{a^3}{a^2+2a+1}$$

$$= \frac{a}{a+1} \div \frac{a^3}{a^2+2a+1} \dots\dots\dots 2$$

$$= \frac{a}{a+1} \cdot \frac{(a+1)^2}{a^3} \dots\dots\dots 3$$

$$= \frac{a+1}{a^2} \dots\dots\dots 4$$

$$a^2 - a - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore a^2 = a + 1$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{a+1}{a+1} = 1 \dots\dots\dots 5$$

25. 证明：方法一：连接 AC  $\dots\dots\dots 1$

$AB \perp BC, AD \perp CD$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle D = 90^\circ \dots\dots\dots 2$$

在  $Rt\triangle ABC$  和  $Rt\triangle ADC$  中

$$\begin{cases} AC = AC \\ BC = DC \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore Rt\triangle ABC \cong Rt\triangle ADC \text{ (HL)} \dots\dots\dots 4$$

$$\therefore AB = AD \dots\dots\dots 5$$

方法二：连接 BD  $\dots\dots\dots 1$

$BC = CD$

$$\therefore \angle CBD = \angle CDB \dots\dots\dots 2$$

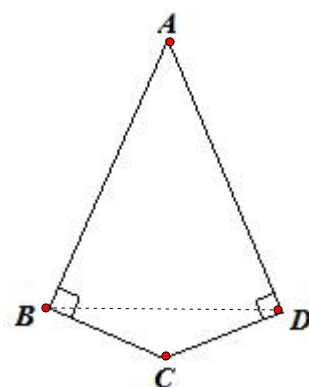
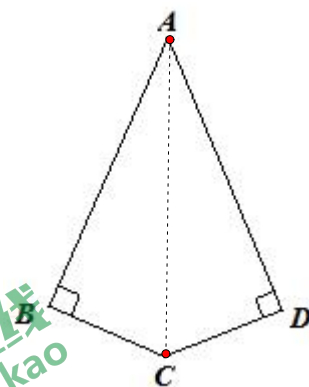
$AB \perp BC, AD \perp CD$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ADC = 90^\circ \dots\dots\dots 3$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC - \angle CBD = \angle ADC - \angle CDB$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ADB \dots\dots\dots 4$$

$$\therefore AB = AD \dots\dots\dots 5$$



26. 解：设普通快车的平均行驶速度为  $x$  千米/时，  
则高铁列车的平均行驶速度为  $3x$  千米/时.  $\dots\dots\dots 1$

由题意，得  $\frac{180}{x} = \frac{180}{3x} + 1$  .  $\dots\dots\dots 2$

解得  $x = 120$  .  $\dots\dots\dots 3$



经检验,  $x = 120$  是原方程的解, 且符合题意. ....4

$\therefore 3x = 360$  .....5

答: 高铁列车的平均行驶速度为 360 千米/时.

四. 解答题 (本题共 18 分, 其中第 27 题 5 分, 28 题 6 分, 29 题 7 分)

27. (1) 依题意补全图形.....

1

(2) 证明:  $\because CE \perp AB, BD \perp AC$

$\therefore \angle BEC = \angle BDC = 90^\circ$  .....2

$\therefore \angle ABD + \angle EFB = 90^\circ$

$\angle ACE + \angle CFD = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle EFB = \angle CFD$

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ACE$ ..... 3

(3)  $\because \angle BEC = 90^\circ, \angle ABC = 45^\circ$

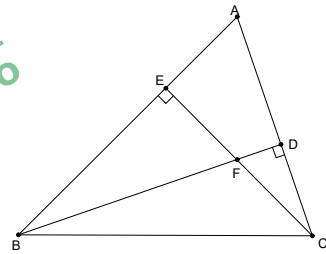
$\therefore BE = EC$  .....4

在  $\triangle BEF$  和  $\triangle AEC$  中

$$\begin{cases} \angle BEC = \angle AEC \\ BE = EC \\ \angle ABD = \angle ACE \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle BEF \cong \triangle AEC (ASA)$ .....5

$\therefore EF = AE$



28. (1)  $3\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{7} - (2\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{7})$ .....

..... 1

$$= 3\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{7} - 2\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{7}$$

$= \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{7}$ .....

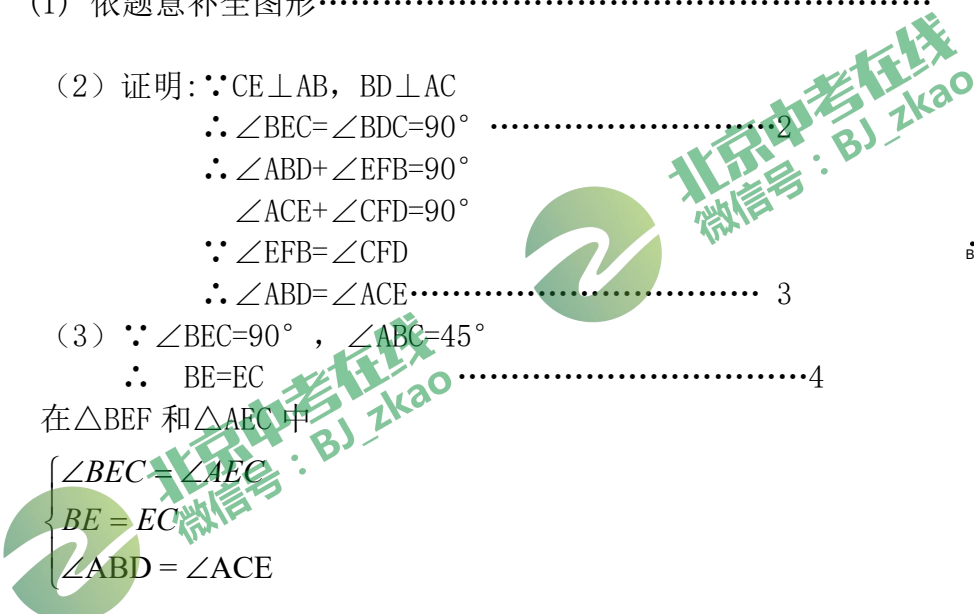
.....2

$$\sqrt{6} < \sqrt{7}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{7} < 0$$

$\therefore 3\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{7} < 2\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{7}$ .....

..... 3





(2)

$$\frac{n+1}{n} - \frac{n+2}{n+1} \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\dots\dots\dots 1$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)^2}{n(n+1)} - \frac{n(n+2)}{n(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1 - n^2 - 2n}{n(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \dots\dots\dots$$

\dots\dots\dots 2

$n > 0$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n(n+1)} > 0$$

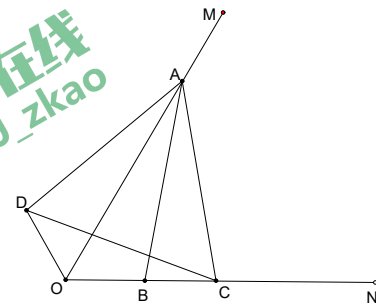
$$\therefore \frac{n+1}{n} > \frac{n+2}{n+1} \dots\dots\dots$$

3

29. 解:

解: (1) 依题意补全图 \dots\dots\dots 1

(2)  $60^\circ$  \dots\dots\dots 2



证明: 方法一:

作  $AH \perp BC$  于  $H$

$\because AB=AC$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC \dots\dots\dots 3$$

$\because$  点  $B$  与点  $D$  关于  $OM$  轴对称

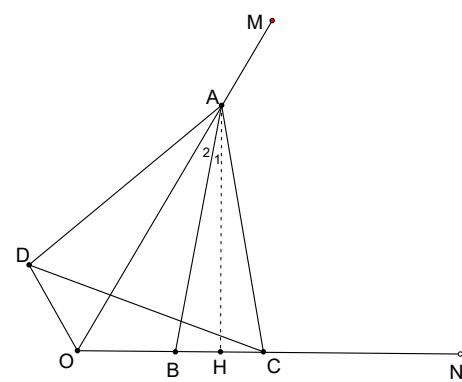
$$\therefore \angle 2 = \frac{1}{2} \angle DAB$$

$$\because \angle AOB = 60^\circ, \angle AHO = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle OAH = \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = 2(\angle 1 + \angle 2) = 60^\circ \dots\dots\dots 4$$

方法二:



设  $\angle OAB = \alpha^\circ$

- $\because$  点 B 与点 D 关于 OM 轴对称
- $\therefore \angle DAO = \angle OAB = \alpha^\circ \dots\dots\dots 3$
- $\because \angle AOB = 60^\circ$
- $\therefore \angle ABC = (\alpha + 60)^\circ$
- $\because AB = AC$
- $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ABC = (\alpha + 60)^\circ$
- $\therefore \angle BAC = 180 - 2(\alpha + 60) = (60 - 2\alpha)^\circ$
- $\therefore \angle DAC = \angle DAO + \angle OAB + \dots\dots\dots$

$\angle BAC = 60^\circ \dots\dots\dots 4$

**方法三:**

- $\because$  点 B 与点 D 关于 OM 轴对称
- $\therefore \angle ADO = \angle ABO \dots\dots\dots 3$
- $\angle DOA = \angle AOB = 60^\circ$
- $\because AB = AC$
- $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ABC$
- $\because \angle ABO + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$
- $\therefore \angle ADO + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$
- $\therefore$  四边形的内角和  $360^\circ$
- $\therefore \angle DAC + \angle DOC = 180^\circ$
- $\because \angle DOC = 120^\circ \dots\dots\dots 4$
- $\therefore \angle DAC = 60^\circ$

(3)  $AO = OD + OC \dots\dots\dots 5$

证明: **方法一:**

- 在 OA 上截取  $OE = OD$ , 连接 DE.  $\dots\dots\dots 6$
- $\because$  点 B 与点 D 关于 OM 轴对称
- $\therefore \angle DOA = \angle AOB = 60^\circ$
- $\therefore \triangle DOC$  是等边三角形由 (2) 可知,  $\angle DAC = 60^\circ$
- $\therefore AC = AB = AD$
- $\therefore \triangle ADC$  是等边三角形
- 在  $\triangle ADE$  和  $\triangle DCO$  中

$$\begin{cases} AD = DC \\ \angle ADE = \angle CDO \\ DE = DO \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle DCO (SAS)$

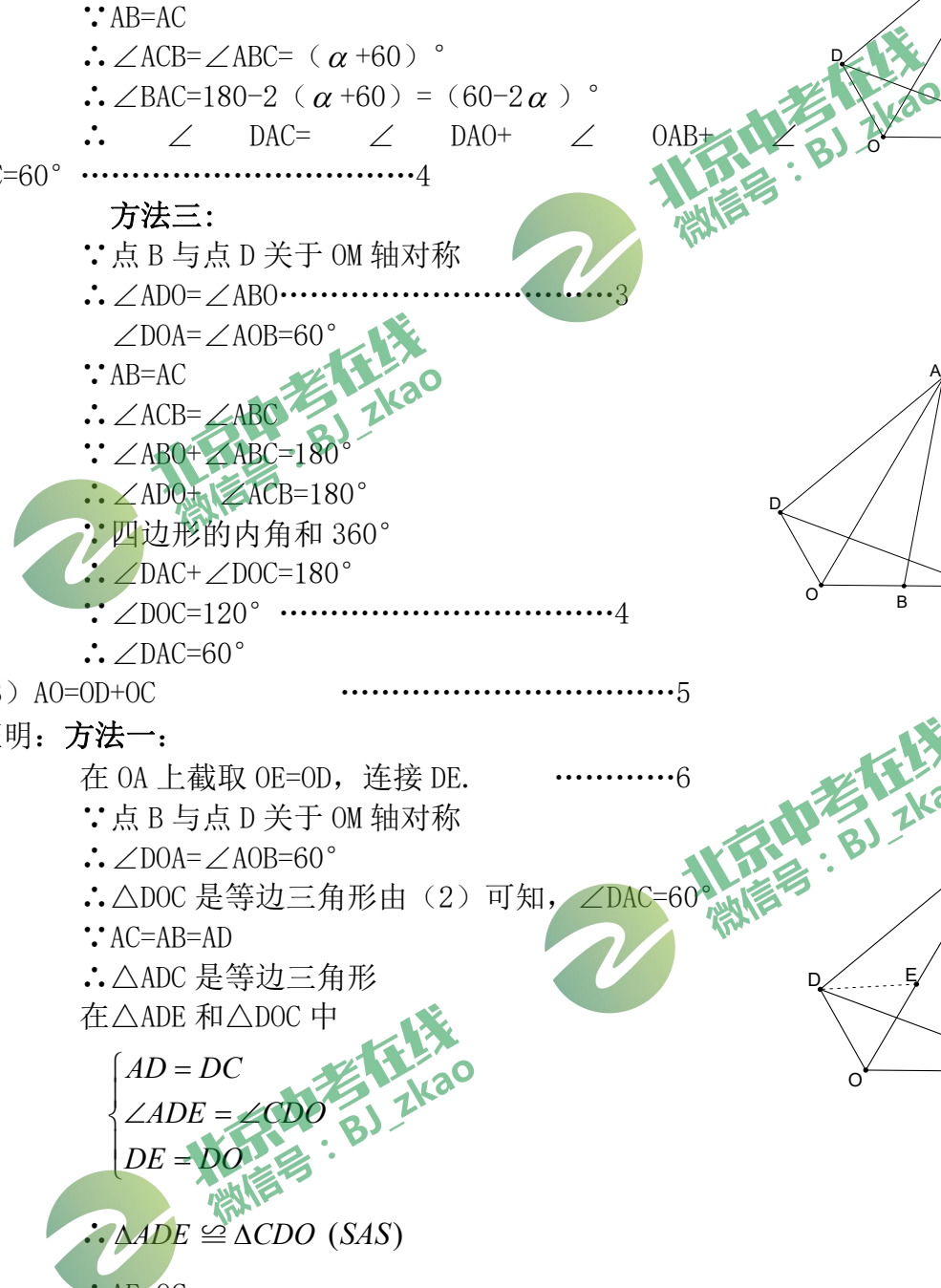
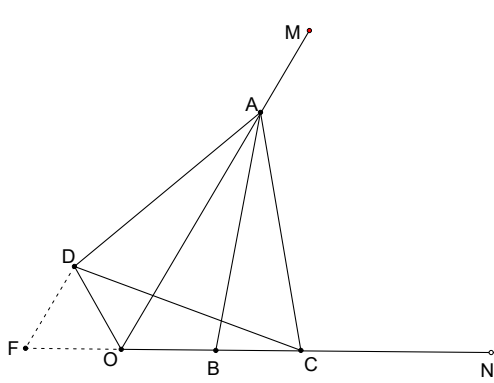
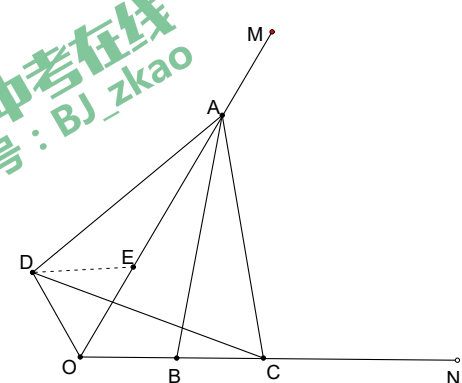
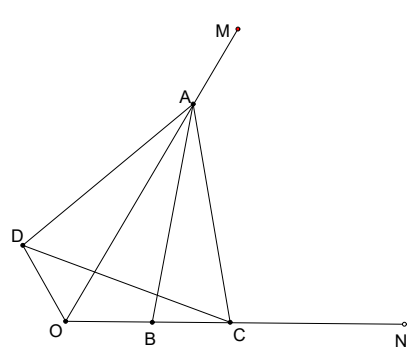
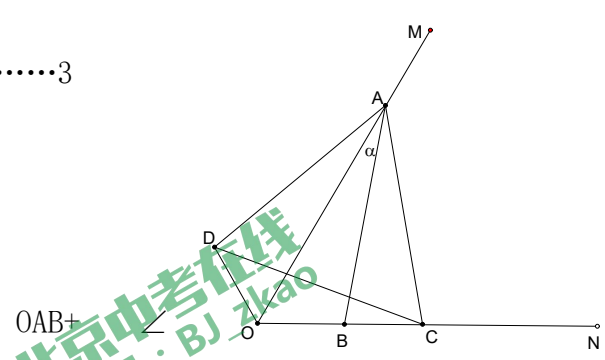
$\therefore AE = OC$

$\therefore OA = OD + OC \dots\dots\dots 7$

**方法二:**

延长 CO 到 F, 使  $OF = OD$ , 连接 FD.  $\dots\dots\dots 6$

- $\because$  点 B 与点 D 关于 OM 轴对称



$\therefore \angle DOA = \angle AOB = 60^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle DOF = 60^\circ$   
 $\therefore \triangle DOF$  是等边三角形由 (2) 可知,  $\angle DAC = 60^\circ$   
 $\therefore AC = AB = AD$   
 $\therefore \triangle ADC$  是等边三角形  
 在  $\triangle ADO$  和  $\triangle DFC$  中

$$\begin{cases} AD = DC \\ \angle ADO = \angle CDF \\ DO = DF \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ADO \cong \triangle DFC$  (SAS)

$\therefore OA = FC$

$\therefore$

$OA = OD + OC$

.....7

证明: 方法三:

在  $ON$  上截取  $OP = OA$ , 连接  $AP$ .

.....6

$\therefore \angle AOP = 60^\circ$

$\therefore \triangle AOP$  是等边三角形

$\therefore \angle APO = \angle AOD = 60^\circ$ ,  $AP = AO$

$\therefore \angle OAP = \angle DAC = 60^\circ$

$\therefore \angle DAO = \angle PAC$

在  $\triangle ADO$  和  $\triangle APC$  中

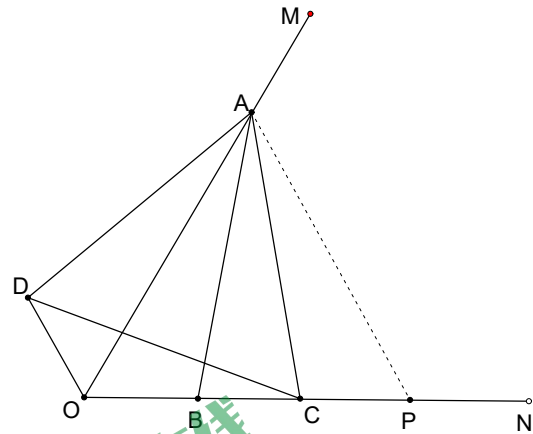
$$\begin{cases} \angle DAO = \angle PAC \\ AO = AP \\ \angle AOD = \angle APC \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ADO \cong \triangle APC$  (SAS)

$\therefore PC = DO$

$\therefore OA = OP = OD + OC$

.....7



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