

2022 年河北省初中毕业生升学 文化课考试数学预测卷(八)



快速对答案

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B

10. D 11. A 12. C 13. C 14. D 15. A 16. C

17. $-\sqrt{3}$ 18. (1) $(-5, 3)$ (2) $\triangle OMC, \triangle OMB$

19. 45 3:2 20. (1) -82 (2) -9.25

21. (1) $x^2 + 6x + 8$ (2) 0 或 24

22. (1) 10 (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ (3) 16

23. (1) 9 (2) 见解析 (3) $1 < m < \frac{7}{3}$

24. (1) $\frac{12}{5}$ (2) $\frac{96}{25}\sqrt{5}$ (3) $0 < x < 3$ 或 $x > 12$

25. (1) $y_1 = 2x (x \geq 0), y_2 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 (x \geq 0)$

(2) $w = \frac{1}{2}(m-2)^2 + 14$, w 的最大值为 32, 最小值为 14

(3) $6 \leq m \leq 8$



重点题目解析

20. 【解】(1) $19.25 \times (-2)^3 + (-9) \times (-8) = 19.25 \times (-8) + (-9) \times (-8) = (19.25 - 9) \times (-8) = 10.25 \times (-8) = -82$. (4 分)

(2) $19.25 \times (-2)^3 + a \times (-8) = -80$,

整理, 得 $19.25 \times (-8) + a \times (-8) = -80$,

方程左边逆用分配律, 得 $(19.25 + a) \times (-8) = -80$,

两边除以 -8 , 得 $19.25 + a = 10$,

两边减 19.25, 得 $a = -9.25$. (8 分)

21. 【解】(1) $P + Q = (x+2)(x-2) + 6(x+2) = x^2 - 4 + 6x + 12 = x^2 + 6x + 8$. (4 分)

(2) 由题可得 $x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0$, 解得 $x_1 = -2, x_2 = -4$.

$P - Q = (x+2)(x-2) - 6(x+2) = x^2 - 4 - 6x - 12 = x^2 - 6x - 16$.

当 $x = -2$ 时, 原式 $= (-2)^2 - 6 \times (-2) - 16 = 0$; (7 分)

当 $x = -4$ 时, 原式 $= (-4)^2 - 6 \times (-4) - 16 = 24$.

故代数式 $P - Q$ 的值为 0 或 24. (9 分)

22. 【解】(1) $m\% = 100\% - 17.5\% - 30\% - 27.5\% - 15\% = 10\%$,

$\therefore m = 10$, 故答案为 10. (3 分)

(2) 参加测试的同学一共有 $4 + 6 + 11 + 12 + 7 = 40$ (名), 其中成绩不少于 8 分的同学有 $11 + 12 + 7 = 30$ (名),

$\therefore P(\text{抽到成绩不少于 8 分的同学}) = \frac{30}{40} = \frac{3}{4}$. (6 分)

(3) 从统计图中得, 合并前全班同学成绩按从小到大的顺序排列, 第 20, 21 位均为 8 分, \therefore 中位数为 8 分, \therefore 当两名补考同学的成绩不大于 8 分时, 合并后全班成绩的中位数不会发生改变.

\therefore 这两名同学成绩和的最大值为 $8 + 8 = 16$. (9 分)

23. 【解】(1) 将 $y = 0$ 代入 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$, 得 $x = 6$, 将

$x = 0$ 代入 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$, 得 $y = 3$, 所以一次函数

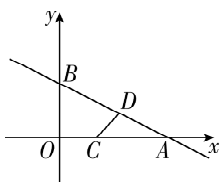
$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$ 的图象与 x 轴, y 轴的交点坐标分

别为 $(6, 0)$, $(0, 3)$, 所以 $OA = 6$, $OB = 3$,

所以 $S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 3 = 9$. (3 分)

(2) 是. 理由: 把点 $P(m+1, m-1)$ 的横坐标代入 $y = x - 2$, 得 $y = m+1 - 2 = m-1$, 所以点 P 在 $y = x - 2$ 的图象上. (6 分)

(3) 由(2)可知, 点 P 在直线 $y = x - 2$ 上, 且在 $\triangle ABO$ 的内部. 设直线 $y = x - 2$ 与 x 轴交于点 C , 与直线 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$



交于点 D , 所以点 P 在线段 CD 上, 且不与点 C , D 重合, 如图所示.

将 $y = 0$ 代入 $y = x - 2$, 得 $x = 2$, 所以直线 $y = x - 2$ 与 x 轴的交点坐标为 $C(2, 0)$. 联立

$$\begin{cases} y = x - 2, \\ y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{10}{3}, \\ y = \frac{4}{3}, \end{cases} \text{ 所以直线 } y = x - 2$$

与直线 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$ 的交点坐标为 $D\left(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$,

所以 $2 < m+1 < \frac{10}{3}$, 所以 m 的取值范围是 $1 <$

$m < \frac{7}{3}$. (9 分)

24. 【解】(1) 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = 10$, $BC = 6$, 根据勾

股定理,得 $AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8$.

\therefore 点 O 为 AC 边的中点,

$$\therefore AO = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4.$$

$\therefore OD \perp AB, \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADO = \angle ACB$.

又 $\therefore \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle AOD \sim \triangle ABC$,

$$\therefore \frac{OD}{BC} = \frac{AO}{AB}, \therefore \frac{x}{6} = \frac{4}{10}, \therefore x = \frac{12}{5}. \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

(2) \therefore 点 O 与点 C 重合,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}OD \cdot AB = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BC,$$

$$\text{即 } 10x = 8 \times 6, \therefore x = \frac{24}{5}, \therefore OD = \frac{24}{5}.$$

如图(1),过点 D 作 $DH \perp AC$ 于 H ,

$$\therefore \angle DHO = \angle DHA = \angle ACB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore DH \parallel BC, \therefore \angle ODH = \angle BOD.$$

$$\therefore \angle ODB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DOH + \angle ODH = \angle BOD + \angle ABC,$$

$$\therefore \angle DOH = \angle ABC, \therefore \triangle DOH \sim \triangle ABC,$$

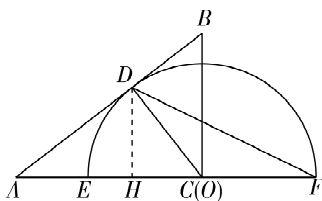
$$\therefore \frac{DH}{AC} = \frac{OH}{BC} = \frac{DO}{AB}, \therefore \frac{DH}{8} = \frac{OH}{6} = \frac{\frac{24}{5}}{10},$$

$$\therefore DH = \frac{96}{25}, OH = \frac{72}{25}.$$

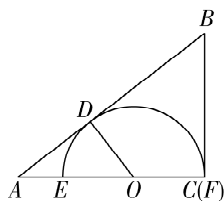
$$\therefore OF = OD = \frac{24}{5}, \therefore FH = OH + OF = \frac{192}{25},$$

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DFH$ 中,根据勾股定理,得 $DF =$

$$\sqrt{DH^2 + FH^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{96}{25}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{192}{25}\right)^2} = \frac{96}{25}\sqrt{5}. \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$



图(1)



图(2)

(3) $0 < x < 3$ 或 $x > 12$. (10 分)

当点 O 在边 AC 上,且半圆 O 与 AB, BC 都相切时,如图(2).

$$\therefore OC = OD = x, \therefore AO = AC - OC = 8 - x.$$

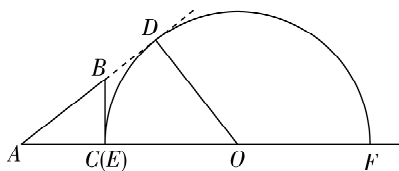
$$\therefore \angle ADO = \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \angle A = \angle A,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADO \sim \triangle ACB, \therefore \frac{AO}{AB} = \frac{OD}{BC},$$

$$\therefore \frac{8-x}{10} = \frac{x}{6}, \therefore x = 3, \therefore \text{当 } 0 < x < 3 \text{ 时,半圆 } O \text{ 与}$$

BC 无交点;

当点 O 在 AC 的延长线上,且半圆 O 与直线 AB , BC 都相切时,如图(3).



图(3)

$$\therefore OC = OD = x, \therefore AO = AC + OC = 8 + x.$$

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

$$\therefore \triangle ADO \sim \triangle ACB,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AO}{AB} = \frac{OD}{BC}, \therefore \frac{8+x}{10} = \frac{x}{6}, \therefore x = 12,$$

\therefore 当 $x > 12$ 时,半圆 O 与 BC 无交点. 即满足条件的 x 的取值范围为 $0 < x < 3$ 或 $x > 12$.

25. 【解】(1) 设 $y_1 = kx$ ($k \neq 0$), 由表格数据可知, 当 $x = 2$ 时, $y_1 = 4$,

$$\therefore 4 = k \cdot 2, \text{解得 } k = 2.$$

$\therefore y_1$ 关于投资成本 x 的函数关系式是 $y_1 = 2x$ ($x \geq 0$).

\because 设 $y_2 = ax^2$ ($a \neq 0$), 由表格数据可知, 当 $x = 2$ 时, $y_2 = 2$, $\therefore 2 = a \cdot 2^2$, 解得 $a = \frac{1}{2}$.

$\therefore y_2$ 关于投资成本 x 的函数关系式是 $y_2 = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ ($x \geq 0$). (4分)

(2) \because 投资乙种饮料 m ($0 \leq m \leq 8$) 万元, \therefore 投资甲种饮料 $(8 - m)$ 万元.

$$\therefore w = 2(8 - m) + \frac{1}{2}m^2 = \frac{1}{2}m^2 - 2m + 16 = \frac{1}{2}(m - 2)^2 + 14.$$

$\because \frac{1}{2} > 0, 0 \leq m \leq 8, \therefore$ 当 $m = 2$ 时, w 取最小值, 最小值是 14.

$$\because \text{当 } m = 0 \text{ 时, } w = 16; \text{当 } m = 8 \text{ 时, } w = \frac{1}{2}(8 - 2)^2 + 14 = 32.$$

$\therefore w$ 的最大值是 32.

故 w 的最大值为 32, 最小值为 14. (8分)

(3) $6 \leq m \leq 8$. (10分)

$$\text{当 } w = 22 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{2}(m - 2)^2 + 14 = 22,$$

解得 $m_1 = -2$ (舍), $m_2 = 6$, 故 $6 \leq m \leq 8$.

26. 【解】(1) ①当 AP 最小时, $AP \perp BC$.

$$\because AB = BC = 10, \tan \angle ABC = \frac{4}{3}, BP = t,$$

$$\therefore AP = BP \cdot \tan \angle ABC = \frac{4}{3}t.$$

$$\therefore AP^2 + BP^2 = AB^2, \therefore \left(\frac{4}{3}t\right)^2 + t^2 = 10^2,$$

解得 $t = 6$ (负值已舍去), $\therefore AP = 8$,

$$\therefore PC = BC - t = 10 - 6 = 4.$$

$$\therefore M \text{ 为 } AP \text{ 的中点}, \therefore PM = \frac{1}{2}AP = 4,$$

$\therefore PM = PN = PC$, \therefore 此时点 N 与点 C 会重合.

故答案为 6, 会. (3 分)

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } t = 0 \text{ 时}, AP = 10, PM = PN = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5.$$

如图(1), 过点 A 作 $AE \perp BC$ 于点 E , 过点 N 作 $NF \perp BC$ 于点 F , 则由①知 $PE = 6$.

$$\therefore \angle AEP = \angle PFN = 90^\circ, \angle APF + \angle FPN = 90^\circ, \\ \angle APF + \angle PAE = 90^\circ,$$

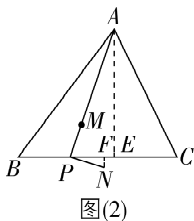
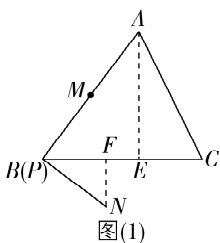
$$\therefore \angle PAE = \angle FPN.$$

$$\therefore \triangle APE \sim \triangle PNF,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AP}{PN} = \frac{PE}{NF}, \therefore \frac{10}{5} = \frac{6}{NF}, \therefore NF = 3.$$

\therefore 点 N 到 BC 的距离为 3.

故答案为 3. (6 分)



(2) ①当 $0 \leq t \leq 6$ 时, 如图(2),

过点 A 作 $AE \perp BC$ 于点 E , 过点 N 作 $NF \perp BC$ 于点 F .

$$\therefore \angle AEP = \angle PFN = 90^\circ, \angle APF + \angle FPN = 90^\circ, \\ \angle APF + \angle PAE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle PAE = \angle FPN.$$

$$\therefore \triangle APE \sim \triangle PNF, \therefore \frac{PF}{AE} = \frac{FN}{PE} = \frac{PN}{AP}.$$

$$\text{又} \therefore \frac{PM}{MA} = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore \frac{PF}{AE} = \frac{FN}{PE} = \frac{PN}{AP} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\therefore FN = \frac{1}{4}(6 - t) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{4}t;$$

$$\text{当 } 6 < t \leq 10 \text{ 时, 同理可得 } FN = \frac{1}{4}(t - 6) = \frac{1}{4}t - \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{综上, } FN = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{4}t & (0 \leq t \leq 6), \\ \frac{1}{4}t - \frac{3}{2} & (6 < t \leq 10). \end{cases} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

②当点 N 到 BC 的距离为 1 时,

当 $0 \leq t \leq 6$ 时, $\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{4}t = 1, \therefore t = 2$;

当 $6 < t \leq 10$ 时, $\frac{1}{4}t - \frac{3}{2} = 1, \therefore t = 10$.

故 t 的值为 2 或 10. (12 分)