

2022 年安徽省初中 学业水平考试 数学预测卷(三)

快速对答案

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

9. B 10. D 11. $-\frac{1}{2}$ 12. $2\sqrt{3}$ 13. $\frac{200}{3}$

14. (1) 67.5 (2) $10\sqrt{2} + 14$ 15. $x_1 = 2\sqrt{3} + 2, x_2 = -2\sqrt{3} + 2$ 16. (1) 见解析 (2) 见解析 (3) 相交

17. 175 18. (1) $\left(1 - \frac{1}{7}\right) \div \frac{12}{49} = \frac{7}{2}$ (2) $\left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \div \frac{2n}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{n+1}{2}$ 证明见解析 19. 10.6 米

20. (1) 证明见解析 (2) $\frac{4\sqrt{10}}{5}$ 21. (1) 92 96

93 (2) 图见解析 (3) 男生 见解析 (4) 96

22. (1) $a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = 4$ (2) (2, 0) (3) $\frac{25}{8}$ 23.

全解全析

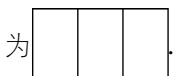
1. B 【解析】一个负数的绝对值为它的相反数, 故

$$\left| -\frac{1}{11} \right| = \frac{1}{11}. \text{ 故选 B.}$$

2. D 【解析】 $-x^6 \div (-x)^2 = -x^6 \div x^2 = -x^4$. 故选 D.

3. C 【解析】230 万 = 2 300 000 = 2.3×10^6 . 故选 C.

4. A 【解析】从上往下看, 该几何体的俯视图



5. D 【解析】 $\because mx + x > m + 1, \therefore x(m + 1) > m + 1$.

由题意可知该不等式的解集为 $x < 1, \therefore m + 1 < 0$,

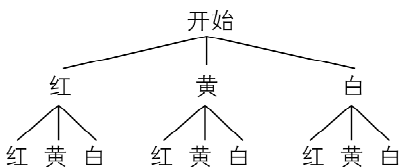
$\therefore m < -1$. 故选 D.

6. C 【解析】“两直线平行, 同位角相等”, 原命题是假命题, 故 A 选项不符合题意; “任意多边形外角和都为 360° ”, 原命题是假命题, 故 B 选项不符合题意; “三角形任一边上中线将三角形分成面积相等的两部分”是真命题, 故 C 选项符合题意; “当三点在同一条直线上时, 它们无法在同一个圆上”, 原命题是假命题, 故 D 选项不符合题意.

7. A 【解析】 $\because k > 0$, 且 $m < m + 2$, 若 $(m, y_1), (m + 2, y_2)$ 两点在同一象限, 则 $y_1 > y_2, \therefore$ 两点不可能在同一象限, $\therefore m < 0, m + 2 > 0, \therefore -2 < m < 0$,

$\therefore m$ 可能取 -1 . 故选 A.

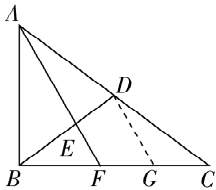
8. C 【解析】画树状图如下:



共有 9 种等可能结果, 其中两盏灯的灯光都是白色的有 1 种, \therefore 两盏灯的灯光都是白色的概率为 $\frac{1}{9}$. 故选 C.

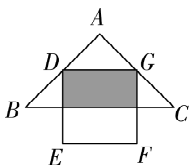
9. B 【解析】 $\because AB = 6, BC = 8, \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore AC = 10$. $\because D$ 为

AC 中点, $\therefore BD = 5$. $\because BE = 3, \therefore DE = 2$. 如图, 作 $DG \parallel AF$, 交 CF 于 G , 则 $FG = CG$. 又 $\because BE :$

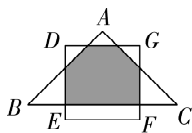


$DE = 3 : 2, \therefore BF : FG = 3 : 2$. 设 $BF = 3x$, 则 $FG = 2x, CG = 2x, \therefore 7x = 8, \therefore x = \frac{8}{7}, \therefore BF = \frac{24}{7}$. 故选 B.

10. D 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等腰直角三角形, $BC = 8, \therefore$ 易得 $\triangle ABC$ 斜边 BC 上的高为 4. 当 $0 < x \leq 2$ 时, 重叠部分为矩形, 如图(1)所示, 此时 $y = 4x$. 当 $x = 0$ 时, 重叠部分面积为 0, 满足 $y = 4x$, 即当 $0 \leq x \leq 2$ 时, $y = 4x$.



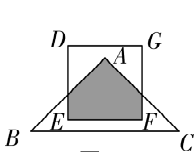
图(1)



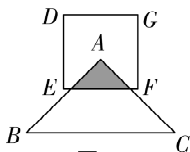
图(2)

当 $2 < x < 4$ 时, 重叠部分为六边形, 如图(2)所示. 此时 $y = 4x - 2 \times \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2 = -x^2 + 8x - 4 = -(x-4)^2 + 12$.

当 $4 \leq x < 6$ 时, 重叠部分为五边形, 如图(3)所示. 此时 $y = 4(6-x) + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 = 28 - 4x$.



图(3)



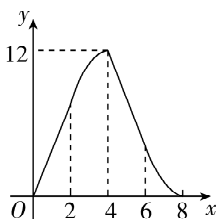
图(4)

当 $6 \leq x < 8$ 时, 重叠部分为三角形, 如图(4)所示. 此时 $y = (8-x)^2$.

当 $x = 8$ 时, 重叠部分面积为 0, 即 $y = 0$, 满足 $y = (8-x)^2$, 即当 $6 \leq x \leq 8$ 时, $y = (8-x)^2$.

$$\therefore y = \begin{cases} 4x (0 \leq x \leq 2), \\ -(x-4)^2 + 12 (2 < x < 4), \\ 28 - 4x (4 \leq x < 6), \\ (8-x)^2 (6 \leq x \leq 8). \end{cases}$$

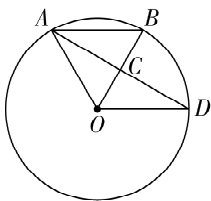
其函数图象大致如图所示.



故选 D.

11. $-\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】 $\sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{8}} = -\frac{1}{2}$.

12. $2\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】根据题意,作出图形如图. $\because AB = OA, OA = OB, \therefore AB = OB = OA, \therefore \angle OAB = 60^\circ$. $\because C$ 为 OB 中点, $\therefore AC \perp OB, \angle OAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle OAB = 30^\circ$.



$\because OA = 2, \therefore AC = \sqrt{3}$. $\because OA = OD, OC \perp AD, \therefore AC = CD = \sqrt{3}, \therefore AD = 2\sqrt{3}$.

13. $\frac{200}{3}$ 【解析】由图象可知, $A(40, 50), B(100, 150)$. 设 AB 解析式为 $y = kx + b (k \neq 0)$. 将点 A, B 的坐标代入可得 $\begin{cases} 40k + b = 50, \\ 100k + b = 150, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} k = \frac{5}{3}, \\ b = -\frac{50}{3}, \end{cases}$ $\therefore y = \frac{5}{3}x - \frac{50}{3}$. 令 $x = 60$, 可得 $y = \frac{5}{3} \times 60 - \frac{50}{3} = \frac{250}{3}$, 此时距离合肥约 $150 - \frac{250}{3} = \frac{200}{3}$ (千米).

14. (1) 67.5 (2) $10\sqrt{2} + 14$ 【解析】(1) $\because \angle ADC = 90^\circ, AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle DCB = 90^\circ$, 由折叠的性质可得 $\angle DCA = \angle ACB = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle ACE = \angle BCE = 22.5^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle AEC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EAG = \angle EAC = 67.5^\circ$. (2) 由 $AD \parallel BC$ 可得, $\angle DAC = \angle ACB = 45^\circ, \therefore DA = DC = CF, \therefore$ 易知四边形 $ADCF$ 为正方形. $\because CA = CB, CF = CG, \therefore BF = AG = 2. \because AC = \sqrt{2}AD, AD = CF = CG, \therefore 2 + AD = \sqrt{2}AD, \therefore AD =$

$2\sqrt{2} + 2, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 面积为 $\frac{1}{2} \times (2 + 2 + 2\sqrt{2} +$

$2\sqrt{2} + 2) \cdot (2\sqrt{2} + 2) = 10\sqrt{2} + 14.$

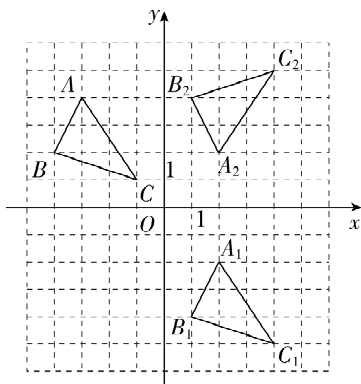
15. 【解】原方程整理为 $x^2 - 4x - 8 = 0.$

$$(x - 2)^2 - 12 = 0. x - 2 = \pm 2\sqrt{3}.$$

解得 $x_1 = 2\sqrt{3} + 2, x_2 = -2\sqrt{3} + 2.$ (8 分)

16. (1) 【解】如图所示, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所作. (3 分)

(2) 【解】如图所示, $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 即为所作. (6 分)



(3) 相交 (8 分)

17. 【解】设医疗分队人数为 x , 则工兵分队人数为

$4x + 3$, 则可列方程为 $x + 4x + 3 = 218$, 解得 $x = 43$,

\therefore 工兵分队人数为 $43 \times 4 + 3 = 175.$

答: 工兵分队人数为 175. (8 分)

18. (1) 【解】 $\left(1 - \frac{1}{7}\right) \div \frac{12}{49} = \frac{7}{2}$ (2 分)

(2) 【解】 $\left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \div \frac{2n}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{n+1}{2}.$ (4 分)

证明如下: 左边 $= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \div \frac{2n}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot$

$\frac{(n+1)^2}{2n} = \frac{n+1}{2} =$ 右边, \therefore 等式成立. (8 分)

19. 【解】如图, 作 $CF \perp BF$ 于 F ,

$AE \perp CF$ 于 E , 则四边形

$AEFB$ 为矩形. 由题意可知,

$\angle CAE = 53^\circ, \angle CBF = 60^\circ,$

$AB = 2.44$ 米.

设 $AE = x$ 米, 则 $BF = x$ 米.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CAE$ 中, $\because \angle CAE = 53^\circ,$

$\therefore CE = \tan 53^\circ \cdot AE \approx 1.33x$ (米).

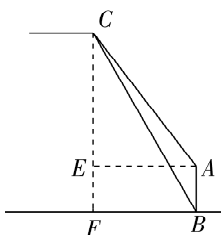
在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CBF$ 中, $\because BF = x$ 米, $\angle CBF = 60^\circ,$

$\therefore CF = \tan 60^\circ \cdot BF = \sqrt{3}x \approx 1.73x$ (米),

$\therefore 1.73x - 1.33x = 2.44,$ (5 分)

解得 $x = 6.1,$

$\therefore CF = 1.73 \times 6.1 \approx 10.6$ (米).



答:点 C 距离地面的高度约为 10.6 米. (10 分)

20. (1)【证明】连接 OB , 如图所示.

$\because AB$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切,

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

$\therefore \angle ABD + \angle CBO = 90^\circ$.

又 $\because OB = OC$,

$\therefore \angle OBC = \angle OCB$.

$\because CO \perp AO, \therefore \angle OCB + \angle CDO = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CDO$.

$\because \angle ADB = \angle CDO, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle ADB$,

$\therefore AB = AD$. (5 分)

(2)【解】如图,作 $AE \perp BC$, 垂足为 E .

$\because AB = AD, \therefore BE = DE. \because OB = 3, AB = 4, \therefore OA = 5$.

$\because AB = AD, \therefore OD = 1$.

$\because \angle ADE = \angle CDO, \angle AED = \angle COD$,

$\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle CDO, \therefore \frac{DE}{AE} = \frac{OD}{OC} = \frac{1}{3}$. (8 分)

设 $DE = x$, 则 $AE = 3x$. 由勾股定理得 $x^2 + 9x^2 =$

4^2 , 解得 $x = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}$ (负值已舍去), $\therefore BD = 2DE =$

$\frac{4\sqrt{10}}{5}$. (10 分)

21. 【解】(1) $a = \frac{1}{10} \times (92 + 91 + 89 + 90 + 91 + 91 +$

$88 + 89 + 99 + 100) = 92$.

由题意可知 $\blacktriangle = 92 \times 10 - (92 + 94 + 96 + 96 + 97 + 87 + 87 + 84 + 91) = 96$.

\because 女生成绩中 96 分出现 3 次, 出现次数最多,

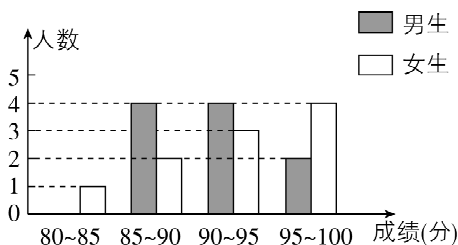
\therefore 女生成绩众数为 96 分, $\therefore b = 96$.

将女生成绩 (单位: 分) 按照从小到大排列的顺序为 84, 87, 87, 91, 92, 94, 96, 96, 96, 97, 第 5, 6 名女生的成绩分别为 92 分和 94 分,

\therefore 女生成绩中位数是 $\frac{92 + 94}{2} = 93$ (分), $\therefore c = 93$.

故答案为 92, 96, 93. (4 分)

(2) 补全条形统计图, 如图所示:



(6 分)

(3) \because 男生组成绩方差小于女生组成绩方差, \therefore 男生组成绩更稳定. 故答案为男生. (8 分)

女生组和男生组成绩平均数相等, 但女生组成绩的众数和中位数都高于男生组,

\therefore 女生组成绩更好. (10 分)

(4) 估计九年级达到优秀的人数为 $800 \times \frac{2+4}{50} = 96$.

答: 估计九年级达到优秀的人数为 96. (12 分)

22. 【解】(1) \because 抛物线对称轴为直线 $x = \frac{5}{2}$,

$\therefore \frac{1+b}{2} = \frac{5}{2}, \therefore b = 4, \therefore B(4, 0)$. (2 分)

将 $C(0, -2)$ 代入 $y = a(x-1)(x-4)$, 得 $-2 = 4a$,

$\therefore a = -\frac{1}{2}$. (4 分)

(2) 设直线 BC 解析式为 $y = kx - 2$. 将 $B(4, 0)$ 代入, 得 $k = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$.

由(1)得抛物线解析式为 $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1)(x-4)$

$= -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x - 2$.

设 D 点坐标为 $(m, 0)$, 则 E 点坐标为 $(m, -\frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{5}{2}m - 2)$, F 点坐标为 $(m, \frac{1}{2}m - 2)$,

$\therefore EF = -\frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{5}{2}m - 2 - (\frac{1}{2}m - 2) = -\frac{1}{2}m^2 +$

$2m, ED = -\frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{5}{2}m - 2$. (6 分)

$\because DE = \frac{1}{2}EF$, 即 $EF = 2DE, \therefore -\frac{1}{2}m^2 + 2m =$

$2(-\frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{5}{2}m - 2)$, 解得 $m_1 = 2, m_2 = 4$ (舍去),

\therefore 此时 D 点坐标为 $(2, 0)$. (8 分)

(3) 设 D 点坐标为 $(t, 0)$.

由题可知 $DE = -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{5}{2}t - 2, BD = 4 - t, \therefore l =$

$BD + DE = -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{5}{2}t - 2 + 4 - t = -\frac{1}{2}t^2 +$

$\frac{3}{2}t + 2 = -\frac{1}{2}\left(t - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{25}{8}$.

$\because -\frac{1}{2} < 0, \therefore$ 当 $t = \frac{3}{2}$ 时, l 有最大值, 为 $\frac{25}{8}$.

(12 分)

23. (1) 【证明】 $\because E$ 为 AD 中点, $\therefore AE = ED$.

又 $\because \triangle CED$ 翻折后为 $\triangle CEF$,

$$\therefore ED = EF, \therefore AE = EF = ED,$$

$$\therefore \angle EAF = \angle EFA, \angle EDF = \angle EFD,$$

$$\therefore \text{由三角形内角和定理可得 } \angle AFD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore DF \perp AG. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

(2)【证明】 $\because \angle B = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 平行四边形 $ABCD$ 为矩形.

由(1)可知, $DF \perp AG$, 且 D, F 关于 CE 对称,

$$\therefore CE \perp DF, \therefore AG \parallel CE.$$

又 $\because AE \parallel CG, \therefore$ 四边形 $AECG$ 为平行四边形,

$$\therefore AE = CG.$$

$$\because E \text{ 为 } AD \text{ 中点}, AD = BC, \therefore AE = \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{1}{2}BC,$$

$$\therefore CG = \frac{1}{2}BC, \therefore CG = BG.$$

在 $\triangle ABG$ 和 $\triangle DCG$ 中, $AB = CD, \angle B = \angle DCG = 90^\circ, BG = CG,$

$$\therefore \triangle ABG \cong \triangle DCG (\text{SAS}),$$

$$\therefore AG = DG. \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

(3)【解】由(2)可知, $EM \parallel AG$, 且 E 为 AD 中点,

$\therefore H$ 为 DF 中点, M 为 DG 中点,

$$\therefore EM = \frac{1}{2}AG, EH = \frac{1}{2}AF, HM = \frac{1}{2}FG.$$

$$\because HM = 1, \therefore FG = 2.$$

$$\text{又} \because EM = 2FG, \therefore EM = 4, \therefore EH = 3,$$

$$\therefore AF = 6, AG = 8.$$

设 $AE = a$, 则 $AD = 2a, BG = a.$

$$\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle AGB = \angle DAF.$$

$$\because \angle B = \angle AFD = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABG \sim \triangle DFA,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BG}{AG} = \frac{AF}{AD}, \text{ 即 } \frac{a}{8} = \frac{6}{2a}, \text{ 解得 } a = 2\sqrt{6} \text{ (负值已舍去)},$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{8^2 - (2\sqrt{6})^2} = 2\sqrt{10}. \quad (14 \text{ 分})$$