

2022 年安徽省初中 学业水平考试 数学预测卷(六)

快速对答案

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. D
9. D 10. A 11. $\frac{3}{2}$ 12. $\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{6}$ 13. $(x-1)(x+1-2y)$ 14. $4\sqrt{3}$ 15. $\frac{3}{7}$ 16. (1) 见解析 (2) 见解析 (3) $\frac{1}{3}$ 17. (1) $181 = 10^2 + 9^2$ (2) $2n^2 - 2n + 1$ (3) $4n^2$ 18. (1) $-3 < x < 0$ 或 $x > 2$ (2) 5
19. 1. 13 倍 20. (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) 证明见解析 21. (1) 12

(2) 作图见解析. 第二次测试比第一次测试低分人数减少, 高分人数增多, 显示学生适应了作业减量, 学习效果趋好(答案不唯一, 合理即可) (3) 160

22. (1) $y = -x^2 - x + 2, y = x + 2$ (2) $(-1, 2)$
(3) $\sqrt{10}$ 23. (1) 证明见解析 (2) 证明见解析

(3) $\sqrt{5} - 2$

全解全析

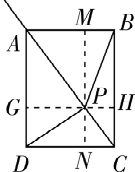
1. C 【解析】 $-\frac{1}{2\ 022}$ 的绝对值是 $\frac{1}{2\ 022}$, 故选 C.
2. B 【解析】原式 $= -a^3 \cdot 4a^2 = -4a^5$, 故选 B.
3. B 【解析】81.9 万 $= 819\ 000 = 8.19 \times 10^5$. 故选 B.
4. D 【解析】左视图即从正左方看, 根据剖面及轮廓线可知 D 选项正确. 故选 D.
5. A 【解析】记前进一步为 1, 后退一步为 -1, 三次移动可记为 $(1, 1, 1), (1, 1, -1), (1, -1, 1), (1, -1, -1), (-1, 1, 1), (-1, 1, -1), (-1, -1, 1), (-1, -1, -1)$, 共有 8 种等可能结果, 每组 3 个数和为 1 或 -1 的有 6 种, $\therefore P(\text{距离是 } 1) = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$. 故选 A.
6. C 【解析】根据题意, 列方程为 $1\ 000(1+x)^2 = 1\ 000(1-10\%)(1+25\%)$. 故选 C.
7. B 【解析】 \because 有一边靠墙, $\therefore y + 2x = 20, \therefore y = 20 - 2x. \because 2 \leq y \leq 10, \therefore 2 \leq 20 - 2x \leq 10$, 解得 $5 \leq x \leq 9$.
8. D 【解析】由 $ax^2 + bx + c = -2x$ 得 $ax^2 + (b+2)x + c = 0. \because a(x-1)(x-3) = 0$, 展开得 $ax^2 - 4ax +$

$3a=0, \therefore b+2=-4a, c=3a, \therefore$ 方程 $ax^2 + (-4a-2)x + 9a = 0$ 有两个相等的实数根, $\therefore \Delta = (-4a-2)^2 - 4a \cdot 9a = 0$, 即 $5a^2 - 4a - 1 = 0$, 解得 $a_1 = -\frac{1}{5}, a_2 = 1$.

9. D 【解析】A 选项, 对角线互相垂直的平行四边形是菱形, 是假命题, 不符合题意; B 选项, 对角线的平方和等于四边平方和是平行四边形的结论, 非矩形独有, 是假命题, 不符合题意; C 选项, 对角线相等的菱形是正方形, 是假命题, 不符合题意; D 选项是真命题, 符合题意.

10. A 【解析】如图, 过点 P 作

CD 的垂线, 分别交 AB, CD 于点 M, N , 过点 P 作 BC 的垂线, 分别交 AD, BC 于点 G, H . 易证得 $BP^2 + DP^2 = AP^2 + CP^2$. $\because CP = x, \therefore y =$



$x^2 + AP^2$. \because 矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $AB = \frac{3}{5}, AD = \frac{4}{5}$,

$$\angle ADC = 90^\circ, \therefore AC = \sqrt{\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} = 1,$$

\therefore 当 $x=0$ 时, $y=1$; 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $y = x^2 + (1-x)^2 = 2x^2 - 2x + 1 = 2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}$; 当 $x=1$

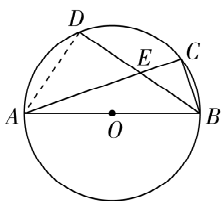
时, $y=1$; 当 $1 < x \leq 2$ 时, 同理可得 $y = x^2 + (x-1)^2 = 2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}$. 综上, 可知对应图象

为 A.

11. $\frac{3}{2}$ 【解析】原式 $= 3\sqrt{2} \div 2\sqrt{2} = \frac{3}{2}$.

12. $\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{6}$ 【解析】如图, 连接

AD . $\because \widehat{AD} = \widehat{CD}, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle DAE$. 又 $\because \angle ADE =$



$$\angle BDA, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle BDA, \therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{DE}{AD}, \therefore AD^2 =$$

$DE \cdot BD$. 设 $DE = x$. $\because E$ 是 BD 中点, $\therefore BD = 2x$,

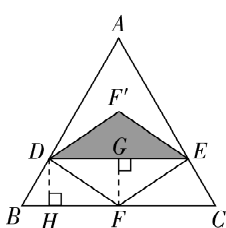
$\therefore AD^2 = x \cdot 2x = 2x^2$. $\because AB$ 是直径, $\therefore \angle D = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore AD^2 + BD^2 = AB^2$, 即 $2x^2 + 4x^2 = 4^2$, 解得 $x =$

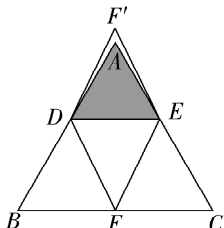
$$\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6} \text{ (负值已舍去)}, \therefore BD = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{6}.$$

13. $(x-1)(x+1-2y)$ 【解析】原式 $= (x^2-1) - 2y(x-1) = (x+1)(x-1) - 2y(x-1) = (x-1)(x+1-2y)$.

14. $4\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图, 设 $BD = x$. $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AB = AC = BC$, $\angle B = \angle A = 60^\circ$, $\triangle ABC$ 的高为 $4\sqrt{3}$. $\because DE \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle B = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ADE$ 是等边三角形, $AD = DE = 8 - x$. 如图(1), 作 $DH \perp BC$ 于 H , $FG \perp DE$ 于 G , $\therefore \angle DHF = \angle HDG = \angle DGF = 90^\circ$, 四边形 $DHFG$ 为矩形, $\therefore DH = FG = BD \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x$. 当 $0 < x \leq 4$ 时, 重叠部分面积 $S = \frac{1}{2}(8-x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(x-4)^2 + 4\sqrt{3}$, 当 $x = 4$ 时, $S_{\max} = 4\sqrt{3}$. 如图(2), 当 $4 \leq x < 8$ 时, 重叠部分面积 $S = \frac{1}{2}(8-x) \left(4\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(8-x)^2$, 当 $x = 4$ 时, $S_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 16 = 4\sqrt{3}$. 综上所述, $S_{\max} = 4\sqrt{3}$.



图(1)



图(2)

15. 【解】原式 $= \frac{-n^2}{(m+n)(m-n)} \cdot \frac{m+n}{n} = \frac{-n}{m-n}$. (4分)

当 $m = -2, n = \frac{3}{2}$ 时, (6分)

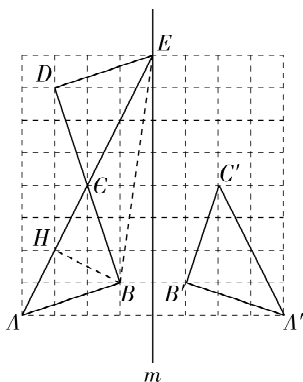
原式 $= \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{-2 - \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{7} = \frac{3}{7}$. (8分)

16. 【解】(1) 如图所示, $\triangle A'B'C'$ 即为所求作. (2分)

(2) 如图所示, $\triangle CDE$ 即为所求作. (4分)

(3) 如图, 作 $BH \perp AE$, $\therefore \tan \angle CEB = \frac{BH}{EH} = \frac{1}{3}$.

故答案为 $\frac{1}{3}$. (8分)



17. 【解】(1) $181 = 10^2 + 9^2$. (2分)

(2) $2n^2 - 2n + 1$. (4分)

(3) $b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \cdots + b_n = [(2^2 + 1^2) - (1^2 + 0^2)] + [(4^2 + 3^2) - (3^2 + 2^2)] + [(6^2 + 5^2) - (5^2 + 4^2)] + \cdots + \{[(2n)^2 + (2n-1)^2] - [(2n-1)^2 + (2n-2)^2]\} = 2^2 + (4^2 - 2^2) + (6^2 - 4^2) + \cdots + [(2n)^2 - (2n-2)^2] = (2n)^2 = 4n^2$. (8分)

18. 【解】(1) $-3 < x < 0$ 或 $x > 2$. (4分)

(2) 将 $(2, -6)$ 代入 $y = kx - 2$, 得 $2k - 2 = -6$,

$\therefore k = -2, \therefore y = -2x - 2, \therefore$ 将 $A(-3, m)$ 代入, 得 $-2 \times (-3) - 2 = m$,

$\therefore m = 4, n = 4 \times (-3) = -12, \therefore y = \frac{-12}{x}$.

当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = -2x - 2 = -2, \therefore C(0, -2), OC = 2$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle AOB} = S_{\triangle AOC} + S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times [2 - (-3)] = 5$.

(8分)

19. 【解】由题意 $\angle BAC = 60^\circ - 15^\circ = 45^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 15^\circ + 38^\circ = 53^\circ$.

如图, 作 $CD \perp AB$ 于 D . 设 $CD = h$,

则 $\angle BDC = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$. (2分)

$\therefore \sin 53^\circ \approx \frac{4}{5}, \therefore BC = \frac{CD}{\sin 53^\circ} =$

$\frac{5}{4}h, \therefore BD = \sqrt{BC^2 - CD^2} = \frac{3}{4}h$.

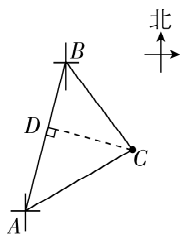
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADC$ 中, $\frac{CD}{AD} = \tan \angle DAC = \tan 45^\circ = 1$,

$\therefore AD = h, \therefore AB = BD + AD = \frac{7}{4}h$. (6分)

又 $\therefore AB = 70, \therefore h = 40, BC = \frac{5}{4} \times 40 = 50, AC =$

$\sqrt{DC^2 + AD^2} = \sqrt{40^2 + 40^2} = 40\sqrt{2}$.

\therefore 两艘舰船同时到达, 设两艘舰船速度分别为



$$v_A, v_B, \text{ 则 } \frac{v_A}{v_B} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{40\sqrt{2}}{50} = \frac{4}{5}\sqrt{2} \approx 1.13.$$

答: A 舰船速度应约为 B 舰船速度的 1.13 倍.

(10 分)

20. (1)【解】如图(1), 连接 AD, OD, OC .

$\because AB$ 是直径,

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

$$\because \widehat{AD} = \widehat{DC} = \widehat{CB},$$

$$\therefore \angle DBA = \angle DAC =$$

$$\angle BAC = \frac{1}{3} \times 90^\circ = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \text{在 Rt } \triangle ADE \text{ 中, } DE = \frac{1}{2}AE, \angle DEA = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ, AE = BE,$$

$$\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}BE, \therefore \frac{DE}{BE} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$\because DP, CP$ 是半圆 O 的切线,

$$\therefore \angle ODP = \angle OCP = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because OD = OB, \therefore \angle ODB = \angle OBD = 30^\circ,$$

$\therefore \angle PDB = \angle DEA = 60^\circ, \therefore DP \parallel CE$, 同理可证 $PC \parallel DE, \therefore$ 四边形 $DECP$ 是平行四边形.

又由切线长定理得 $PD = PC, \therefore$ 平行四边形

$$DECP \text{ 是菱形, } \therefore DP = DE, \therefore \frac{DP}{BE} = \frac{DE}{BE} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(5 分)

(2)【证明】如图(2), 连接 OE, OD, OC .

$$\because \widehat{AD} = \widehat{CB}, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle BAC, \therefore AE = BE.$$

$$\because OA = OB, \therefore OE \perp AB.$$

$\because PD, PC$ 是半圆 O 的切线,

$$\therefore \angle ODP = \angle OCP = 90^\circ, PD = PC.$$

$$\because OD = OC, \therefore \triangle POD \cong \triangle POC (\text{SAS}), \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

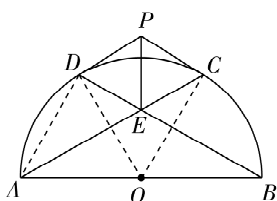
$$\therefore \angle POD = \angle POC.$$

$$\because \widehat{AD} = \widehat{CB}, \therefore \angle DOA = \angle COB, \therefore \angle DOA + \angle POD = \angle POC + \angle COB,$$

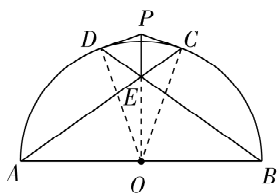
$$\therefore \angle POA = \angle POB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore PO \perp AB, \therefore E, P, O \text{ 共线, } \therefore PE \perp AB. \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

21. 【解】(1) 抽取学生人数为 $4 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 6 + 6 + 4 = 50$, $m = 50 - 1 - 4 - 6 - 7 - 12 - 8 = 12$, 故



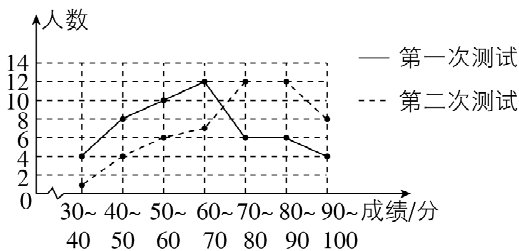
图(1)



图(2)

答案为 12. (3 分)

(2) 两次测试的数学成绩折线图如图所示. 第二次测试比第一次测试低分人数减少, 高分人数增多, 显示学生适应了作业减量, 学习效果趋好(答案不唯一, 合理即可). (8 分)



(3) 第一次: $800 \times \frac{6+4}{50} = 160$, 第二次: $800 \times \frac{12+8}{50} = 320$, $320 - 160 = 160$.

答: 增加的人数为 160. (12 分)

22. 【解】(1) 设 $y = a(x+2)(x-1) = ax^2 + ax - 2a$.

\because 抛物线过 $C(0, 2)$, \therefore 代入得 $-2a = 2$, 即 $a = -1$, $\therefore y = -x^2 - x + 2$.

设直线 AC 的解析式为 $y = kx + 2$, 将 $(-2, 0)$ 代入, 得 $-2k + 2 = 0$, $\therefore k = 1$, 即 $y = x + 2$. (4 分)

(2) 如图, 过 D 作 AC 平行线 l , 当 l 与抛物线相切时, 两直线距离最大, 则 D 到 AC 距离最大.

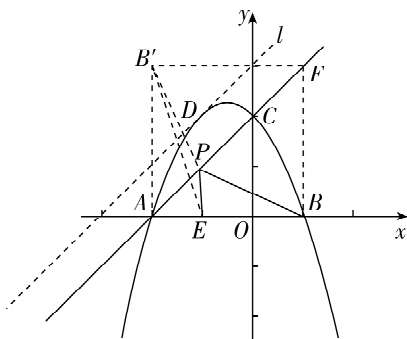
设 $l: y = x + b$, 与 $y = -x^2 - x + 2$ 联立, 得 $-x^2 - x + 2 = x + b$, $\therefore -x^2 - 2x + 2 - b = 0$ 有两个相等的实数根,

$\therefore \Delta = 4 + 4(2 - b) = 0$, $\therefore b = 3$,

$\therefore -x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$,

解得 $x_1 = x_2 = -1$, $\therefore y_1 = y_2 = 2$,

即此时 D 点坐标是 $(-1, 2)$. (8 分)



(3) $\because OA = OC = 2$, $\therefore \triangle AOC$ 是等腰直角三角形.

如图, 以 AB 为边向上作正方形 $ABFB'$, 则 F 在直线 AC 上, B, B' 关于 AC 对称, 连接 $B'P, B'E$.

$\therefore EP + BP = EP + B'P \geq EB' = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$,

\therefore 当且仅当 P 在 EB' 上时, $EP + BP$ 取得最小值为 $\sqrt{10}$. (12 分)

23. (1)【证明】 $\because DF$ 平分 $\angle BDE, \therefore \angle BDF = \angle EDF$.

$\because \angle ADE = \angle B, \therefore \angle ADE + \angle EDF = \angle B + \angle BDF$,
即 $\angle ADF = \angle AFD, \therefore AF = AD$. (4 分)

(2)【证明】 $\because \angle ADE = \angle B, \angle EAD = \angle DAB$,

$\therefore \triangle AED \sim \triangle ADB, \therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AD}, \therefore AD^2 = AE \cdot AB$.

又 $\because DE^2 = AE \cdot AB, \therefore DE = AD$.

$\because AB = AC, \therefore \angle B = \angle C = \angle ADE$,

$\therefore \angle BED + \angle EDB = 180^\circ - \angle B, \angle EDB + \angle ADC = 180^\circ - \angle EDA, \therefore \angle BED = \angle ADC$,

$\therefore \triangle BED \cong \triangle CDA (AAS), \therefore BE = CD$. (9 分)

(3)【解】 $\because DE \parallel AC, \angle B = \angle C = \angle ADE$,

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle ADE = \angle C = \angle B, \therefore AD = CD$.

由 (2) 知 $DE = AD, BE = CD$,

$\therefore AD = CD = DE = BE$.

设 $AD = x, AE = y. \because AD^2 = AE \cdot AB, \therefore x^2 = y(x + y)$,

$\therefore \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{y}{x} - 1 = 0, \therefore \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ (负值已舍去),

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

$\because \angle DAC = \angle B, \angle C = \angle C, \therefore \triangle CAD \sim \triangle CBA$,

$\therefore \frac{AC}{CB} = \frac{CD}{AC}, \therefore CB = \frac{(x+y)^2}{x}$.

$\because AE = y, \therefore \frac{AE}{CB} = \frac{xy}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{xy}{x^2 + 2xy + y^2} =$

$\frac{\frac{y}{x}}{\left(\frac{y}{x} + 1\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{5} - 2$. (14 分)