

2022 年安徽省初中 学业水平考试 数学预测卷(一)

快速对答案

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

9. A 10. D 11. 1 12. $-2x\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$

13. 9 14. (1) $-8 \leq c \leq -3$ (2) $-\frac{2}{3} \leq a < -\frac{1}{8}$

15. $\sqrt{3} - \frac{13}{2}$ 16. (1) 见解析 (2) 见解析 (3) 见

解析 17. (1) $\frac{x}{6} + \frac{x}{7} = 13$ $x = 42$ (2) 见解析

18. 100 天 19. $\frac{14}{15}$ 米 20. (1) $4\sqrt{5}$ (2) $\frac{40\sqrt{17}}{17}$

21. (1) 50 补全条形统计图见解析 (2) 40 10

144 (3) $\frac{2}{5}$ 22. (1) 点 F 的坐标为 $\left(\frac{35}{8}, 0\right)$ 或

$\left(\frac{5}{2}, 0\right)$ (2) $S = \begin{cases} -\frac{39}{16}m^2 + \frac{15}{2}m, & 0 < m \leq \frac{5}{2}, \\ \frac{25}{16}(m-4)^2, & \frac{5}{2} \leq m \leq 4, \end{cases}$ S 的最

大值为 $\frac{75}{16}$ (3) $m \geq 40$ 23. (1) $DF \perp AE$ 且 $DF = AE$

理由见解析 (2) 证明见解析 (3) $\frac{40-8\sqrt{5}}{5}$

全解全析

1. D 【解析】 $\because -5 < -2 < -0.8 < 0 < 1, \therefore$ 比 -2 小的数是 -5 .

2. D 【解析】原式 $= -8x^3 \div 2x = -4x^2$, 故选 D.

3. B 【解析】31 874.8 亿用科学记数法精确到百亿位表示为 3.19×10^{12} .

4. C 【解析】由三视图得该几何体为三棱锥.

5. C 【解析】将数据按从小到大的顺序排序后, 得中位数为 7, 众数为 7, 经过计算可得平均数为 7, 方差为 $\frac{10}{7}$. 故选 C.

6. B 【解析】设购买笔记本 x 本, 铅笔 y 支. 根据题

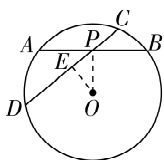
$$\text{意, 得} \begin{cases} 4x + 1.5y = 70, \\ x \geq \frac{1}{2}y, \\ 4x < 70, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } 10 \leq x < \frac{35}{2}. \because x, y \text{ 都}$$

是正整数, $\therefore x$ 最大为 16.

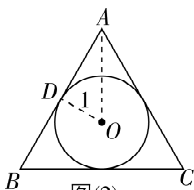
7. D 【解析】 $\because AD \perp BC, \therefore \angle ADB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$.
 $\because DF \parallel AB, \therefore \angle FDC = \angle B. \because BD = BE, \therefore \angle BDE = \angle BED = \frac{180^\circ - \angle B}{2}, \therefore \angle EDA = 90^\circ - \frac{180^\circ - \angle B}{2} = \frac{\angle B}{2}$.
 $\because DG$ 平分 $\angle ADF, \therefore \angle ADG = \frac{1}{2} (90^\circ - \angle FDC) = 45^\circ - \frac{\angle FDC}{2}, \therefore \angle EDG = \angle EDA + \angle ADG = \frac{\angle B}{2} + 45^\circ - \frac{\angle FDC}{2} = 45^\circ$.

8. D 【解析】A 选项中, 方程一般式为 $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0, \therefore \Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 1 = 0, \therefore$ 此方程有两个相等的实数根; B 选项中, 方程一般式为 $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0, \therefore \Delta = 2^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 1 = 0, \therefore$ 此方程有两个相等的实数根; C 选项中, 方程一般式为 $2x^2 - x - 1 = 0, \therefore \Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times (-1) = 9 > 0, \therefore$ 此方程有两个不相等的实数根; D 选项中, $\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \times 4 \times 1 = -12 < 0, \therefore$ 此方程无实数根. 故选 D.

9. A 【解析】A 选项, 当 CD, AB 都是直径时, 此结论不成立; B 选项, 如图(1), 连接 OP , 作 $OE \perp CD$ 于 E . 设 $\odot O$ 的半径为 r , 则 $AB = 2\sqrt{r^2 - OP^2}, CD = 2\sqrt{r^2 - OE^2}. \because OP > OE, \therefore CD \geq AB$, 当且仅当 CD, AB 都是直径时等号成立, 正确; C 选项, 由已知得圆的直径为该直角三角形的斜边, 半径为斜边上的中线, 设直角三角形斜边上的高为 h , $\therefore S_{\text{直角三角形}} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times h \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 1$, 当且仅当 $h = 1$ 时等号成立, 正确; D 选项, 如图(2), 连接 $OA, OD. \because$ 点 O 为 $\triangle ABC$ 内切圆 O 的圆心, \therefore 点 O 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的内心. $\because \triangle ABC$ 是正三角形, $\therefore \angle BAC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle DAD = 30^\circ. \because AB$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切, $\therefore OD \perp AB. \because OD = 1, \therefore AE = \sqrt{3}$, 同理 $BE = \sqrt{3}, \therefore AB = 2\sqrt{3}$, 即正三角形边长是 $2\sqrt{3}$, 正确.



图(1)



图(2)

10. D 【解析】当 $0 < x \leq 3$ 时, 点 F 在 AB 上, $S_{\triangle GFC} = S_{\text{四边形}ABCD} - S_{\triangle AGF} - S_{\triangle BFC} - S_{\triangle DGC}, \therefore y = 3 \times 2\sqrt{3} -$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(3-x) \cdot 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \\ & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(4 - \frac{x}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}x^2 + \frac{11\sqrt{3}}{8}x, \therefore \text{当 } x=3 \text{ 时, } y \text{ 有最} \\ & \text{大值, } y_{\text{最大值}} = 3\sqrt{3}. \text{ 当 } 3 < x \leq 3.5 \text{ 时, 点 } F \text{ 在 } BC \text{ 上,} \\ & FG = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}AB = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}, S_{\triangle CFG} = \frac{1}{2}CF \cdot FG, \therefore y = \\ & -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}x + \frac{21\sqrt{3}}{4}. \text{ 故选 D.} \end{aligned}$$

11.1 【解析】 $\frac{|a|}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2}}{a} = 1.$

12. $-2x\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 【解析】原式 $= -2x\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = -2x\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right).$

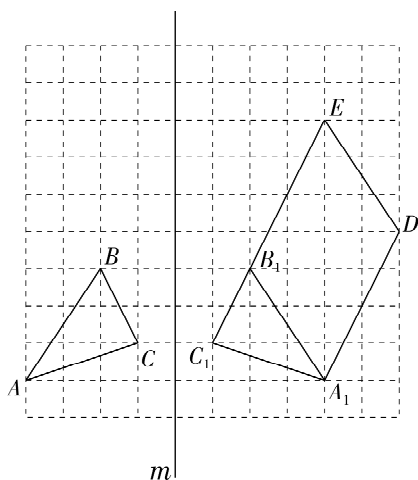
13.9 【解析】当 $y=0$ 时, $2x+3=0$, 解得 $x = -\frac{3}{2}$,
 $\therefore B\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 0\right).$ $\because BC = AC, \therefore x_A - x_C = x_C - x_B =$
 $0 - \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore x_A = \frac{3}{2}.$ 当 $x = \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $y = 2 \times$
 $\frac{3}{2} + 3 = 6, \therefore A\left(\frac{3}{2}, 6\right), \therefore k = \frac{3}{2} \times 6 = 9.$

14. 【解析】(1) 由题意, 二次函数 $y = ax^2 + bx + c, c = 1, b = -2a, \therefore y = ax^2 - 2ax + 1. \therefore a < -1$, 当 $x = 1$ 时, $y = -a + 1 > 2. \therefore$ 一次函数 $y = k(x-1) + 2$ 图像过定点 $(1, 2)$, 所以一次函数 $y = k(x-1) + 2$ 图像与抛物线有 2 个交点.

(2) 3 个整数值为 $x=0, 1, 2$, 所以当 $x=2$ 时, $y > 0$; 当 $x=3$ 时, $y \leq 0, \therefore 3a \leq -1, \therefore a \leq -\frac{1}{3}.$ 本题考查抛物线与直线图像关系. 注意定点及函数值大小比较.

15. 【解】原式 $= 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - 5$ (2 分)
 $= \sqrt{3} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + 5\right)$ (4 分)
 $= \sqrt{3} - \frac{13}{2}.$ (8 分)

16. 【解】(1) 如图所示, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所作. (3 分)
 (2) 如图所示, $\square A_1B_1ED$ 即为所作 (答案不唯一). (8 分)



17. (1) $\frac{x}{6} + \frac{x}{7} = 13$ $x = 42$ (2 分)

【解】(2) $\frac{x}{n} + \frac{x}{n+1} = 2n + 1$, (4 分)

去分母得 $(n+1)x + nx = n(2n+1)(n+1)$,

$(2n+1)x = n(2n+1)(n+1)$, (6 分)

$\because 2n+1 \neq 0, \therefore$ 解得 $x = n(n+1)$. (8 分)

18. 【解】设甲队单独做需要 x 天能完成任务. (1 分)

根据题意, 得 $\frac{20}{x} + 30\left(\frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 1$, (4 分)

解得 $x = 100$, 经检验 $x = 100$ 是原方程的根且符合实际. (7 分)

答: 甲队单独做需要 100 天能完成任务. (8 分)

19. 【解】如图, 作 $CH \perp DE$,

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

$\because AM$ 与 \widehat{AB} 相切于 A ,

$\therefore \angle CAM = 90^\circ$. (2 分)

$\because \angle CFD = 90^\circ + \alpha$, 且

$\angle CFD$ 是 $\triangle FCH$ 外角,

$\therefore \angle CFD = \angle CHD +$

$\angle FCH, \therefore \angle FCH = \alpha$,

$\therefore \angle ACH = \angle ACB + \angle BCH = \angle FCH + \angle BCH =$

$\angle BCF = 90^\circ, \therefore AC \parallel DE, \therefore DE \perp AM$,

$\therefore D$ 与地面的距离为 $DF + FH + AC$ 的值. (6 分)

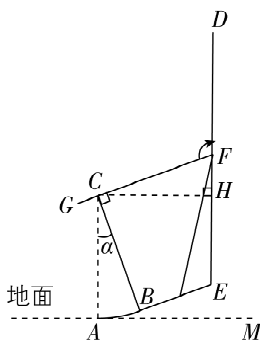
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CHF$ 中, $\frac{FH}{CF} = \sin \angle FCH = \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$.

又 $\because DF = CF = CA = 0.4$ 米,

$\therefore FH = 0.4 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{15}$ (米), (8 分)

\therefore 把手 D 与地面的距离为 $0.4 + \frac{2}{15} + 0.4 =$

$\frac{14}{15}$ (米). (9 分)



答:犁工作时,把手 D 与地面的距离为 $\frac{14}{15}$ 米.

(10 分)

20.【解】(1) 如图(1), 连接 OB .

$\because O$ 在 AD 上, $AD \perp BC$,

$\therefore BD = CD$.

$\because r = 5, AD = 8$,

$\therefore OB = 5, OD = 8 - 5 = 3$.

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BDO$ 中, $BD^2 + OD^2 = OB^2$,

$\therefore BD^2 = 5^2 - 3^2 = 16$,

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADB$ 中, $AB = \sqrt{BD^2 + AD^2} = \sqrt{16 + 8^2} = \sqrt{80} = 4\sqrt{5}$. (4 分)

(2) 如图(2), 作直径 AE , 连接 CE , 则 $\angle ACE = \angle ADB = 90^\circ$.

$\because \widehat{AC} = \widehat{AC}, \therefore \angle B = \angle E$,

$\therefore \triangle ADB \sim \triangle ACE$, (6 分)

$\therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AB}{AE}$,

$\therefore AC \cdot AB = AD \cdot AE = 80$.

$\because \tan \angle BAD = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{1}{4}$, (8 分)

$\therefore BD = 2, \therefore AB = \sqrt{2^2 + 8^2} = 2\sqrt{17}$,

$\therefore 2\sqrt{17} \cdot AC = 80$,

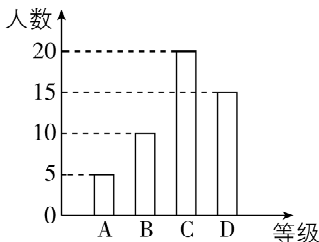
$\therefore AC = \frac{40\sqrt{17}}{17}$. (10 分)

21.【解】(1) 参加知识竞赛的学生共有 $15 \div 30\% = 50$ (人), 故答案为 50.

B 等级人数为 $50 \times 20\% = 10$,

补全条形统计图如图所示. (4 分)

“校园安全你我他” 知识竞赛
各等级人数条形统计图



(2) $m = \frac{20}{50} \times 100 = 40, n = \frac{5}{50} \times 100 = 10$, C 等级对应的圆心角为 $40\% \times 360^\circ = 144^\circ$. 故答案为 40, 10, 144. (8 分)

(3) A 等级共有 5 人, 分别记为 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 ,

A_5 , 设 A_1 表示小王, 列表如下:

	A_1	A_2	A_3	A_4	A_5
A_1		(A_1, A_2)	(A_1, A_3)	(A_1, A_4)	(A_1, A_5)
A_2	(A_2, A_1)		(A_2, A_3)	(A_2, A_4)	(A_2, A_5)
A_3	(A_3, A_1)	(A_3, A_2)		(A_3, A_4)	(A_3, A_5)
A_4	(A_4, A_1)	(A_4, A_2)	(A_4, A_3)		(A_4, A_5)
A_5	(A_5, A_1)	(A_5, A_2)	(A_5, A_3)	(A_5, A_4)	

共有 20 种等可能结果, 小王 (A_1) 被选中的结果有 8 种,

\therefore 小王被选中参加市区演讲比赛的概率为

$$\frac{8}{20} = \frac{2}{5}. \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

22. 【解】(1) 设射线 OB 所在直线解析式为 $y = kx$.

将 $(4, 3)$ 代入得 $k = \frac{3}{4}$, $\therefore y = \frac{3}{4}x$.

设直线 AC 解析式为 $y = k'x + b$,

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} 10k' + b = 0, \\ 4k' + b = 3, \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} k' = -\frac{1}{2}, \\ b = 5, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 5. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore D \left(m, \frac{3}{4}m \right), E \left(10 - \frac{3}{2}m, \frac{3}{4}m \right), DE =$$

$$\left| 10 - \frac{5}{2}m \right|, \text{取 } DE \text{ 中点 } P \left(5 - \frac{1}{4}m, \frac{3}{4}m \right),$$

$$\therefore F \left(5 - \frac{1}{4}m, \frac{3}{4}m - \frac{1}{2} \left| 10 - \frac{5}{2}m \right| \right).$$

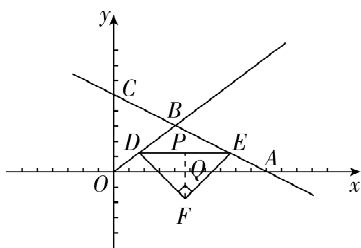
$$\text{由 } \frac{3}{4}m - \frac{1}{2} \left| 10 - \frac{5}{2}m \right| = 0 \text{ 得 } m_1 = \frac{5}{2}, m_2 = 10,$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } F \text{ 的坐标为 } \left(\frac{35}{8}, 0 \right) \text{ 或 } \left(\frac{5}{2}, 0 \right). \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 当 $0 < m < \frac{5}{2}$ 时, 如图(1), 连接 PF 与 x 轴交

于点 Q , 则 $Q \left(5 - \frac{1}{4}m, 0 \right), FQ = -\frac{3}{4}m + 5 -$

$$\frac{5}{4}m = 5 - 2m, PF = 5 - \frac{5}{4}m,$$



图(1)

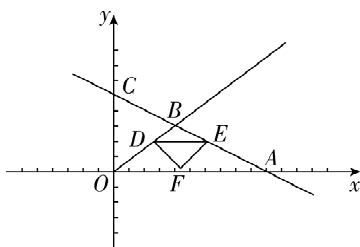
$$\therefore S = \left(5 - \frac{5}{4}m\right)^2 - (5 - 2m)^2 = -\frac{39}{16}m^2 + \frac{15}{2}m.$$

(6分)

$$\because -\frac{39}{16} < 0, \text{对称轴为直线 } m = \frac{20}{13},$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } m = \frac{20}{13} \text{ 时, } S_{\text{最大值}} = \frac{75}{13};$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{5}{2} \leq m \leq 4 \text{ 时, 如图(2), } S = \left(5 - \frac{5}{4}m\right)^2 = \frac{25}{16}(m - 4)^2, \text{对称轴为直线 } m = 4,$$



图(2)

$$\therefore \text{当 } m = \frac{5}{2} \text{ 时, } S_{\text{最大值}} = \frac{225}{64}.$$

$$\text{综上, } S = \begin{cases} -\frac{39}{16}m^2 + \frac{15}{2}m, & 0 < m < \frac{5}{2}, \\ \frac{25}{16}(m - 4)^2, & \frac{5}{2} \leq m \leq 4. \end{cases}$$

$$\because \frac{225}{64} > \frac{75}{13}, \therefore S \text{ 的最大值为 } \frac{75}{13}. \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

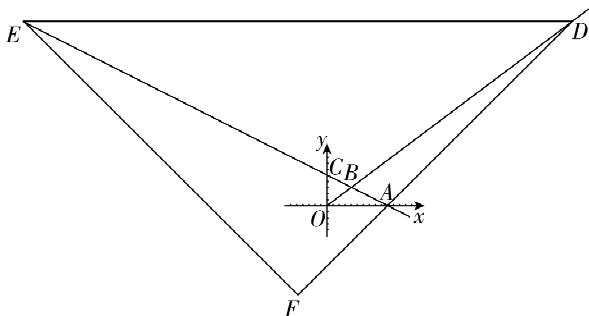
$$(3) m \geq 40. \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

如图(3), 当 S 最大时, $S = S_{\triangle OBA}$, DF 与 x 轴所成的角为 45° . 设 DF 所在直线解析式为 $y = x + b$.

将 $A(10, 0)$ 代入, 得 $b = -10$,

$$\therefore y = x - 10, \text{与 } y = \frac{3}{4}x \text{ 联立解得 } \begin{cases} x = 40, \\ y = 30, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } m \geq 40 \text{ 时, } S = S_{\triangle OBA}, \text{此时 } S \text{ 最大.}$$



图(3)

23. (1)【解】 $DF \perp AE$ 且 $DF = AE$. 理由:

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

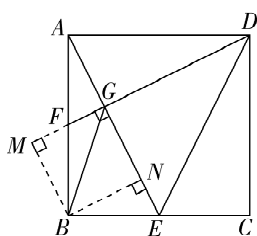
$\therefore AD = AB, \angle DAF = \angle B = 90^\circ$.

$\because AF = BE, \therefore \triangle DAF \cong \triangle ABE (SAS), \therefore DF = AE,$
 $\angle ADF = \angle BAE, \therefore \angle ADF + \angle DAG = \angle BAE +$
 $\angle DAG = \angle DAF = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle AGD = 90^\circ, \therefore DF \perp AE$.

(4 分)

(2)【证明】如图,作 $BM \perp$
 DG 交 DG 延长线于 M ,
 $BN \perp AE$ 于 N .



$\because DF \perp AE, GB$ 平分 $\angle FGE$,

$\therefore \angle MGB = \angle BGN = 45^\circ,$

$BM = BN, \angle BMG =$

$\angle BNG = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \triangle BMG, \triangle BNG$ 是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore GM = BM = BN = GN$.

$\because \angle AGD = \angle ANB = 90^\circ, AD = AB,$

$\angle DAG + \angle BAN = 90^\circ, \angle BAN + \angle ABN = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle DAG = \angle ABN, \therefore \triangle DGA \cong \triangle ANB (AAS),$

(7 分)

$\therefore AG = BN = GN$.

又 $\because \angle AGF = \angle ANB = 90^\circ, \therefore FG \parallel BN$.

$\because F$ 为 AB 中点, 易证 $\triangle AFG \cong \triangle BEN$,

$\therefore AF = BE = \frac{1}{2}AB$.

又 $\because AB = BC, \therefore BE = \frac{1}{2}BC$, 即 E 为 BC 中点.

(9 分)

(3)【解】延长 BG 交 AD 于 O .

$\because \angle BGE = \angle BEG,$

$\angle AGO = \angle BGE,$

$\therefore \angle AGO = \angle BEA$.

又 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$,

$\therefore \angle DAG = \angle BEA = \angle AGO$.

$\because \angle AGD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle AGO + \angle OGD = 90^\circ,$
 $\angle DAG + \angle ADG = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle OGD = \angle ODG, \therefore OG = OD = OA, \therefore O$ 为 AD
 中点. (12 分)

$\because AB = 4, \therefore BO = \sqrt{OA^2 + AB^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} =$
 $2\sqrt{5}, \therefore BG = OB - OG = 2\sqrt{5} - 2$.

$\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \frac{GE}{AE} = \frac{BG}{BO} = \frac{2\sqrt{5} - 2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{5},$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle DGE} = \frac{GE}{AE} \cdot S_{\triangle ADE} = \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 = \frac{40-8\sqrt{5}}{5}. \quad (14 \text{ 分})$$