

2022 年安徽省初中 学业水平考试 数学预测卷(二)

快速对答案

1. C 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. D
9. C 10. C 11. $3 - 2\sqrt{3}$ 12. 30 13. 1 14. (1) 1
(2) $\frac{m}{3m-1}$ 15. $-12 \leq x < 6$ 16. (1) 见解析 (2)
见解析 17. (1) $6 \times 6 = 36$ (2) $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 8$
 $8 \times 15 = 120$ (3) $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6) \times (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5) = 21 \times 15 = 315$ (4) $\frac{1}{4}(k+1)^2(k+2)^2$ 18.
每枚黄金重 $\frac{143}{4}$ 两, 每枚白银重 $\frac{117}{4}$ 两 19. 57.5 cm
20. (1) 见解析 (2) $3\sqrt{10}$ 21. (1) 50 9
(2) 86.4° (3) 1 740 (4) $\frac{2}{3}$ 22. (1) $H = \frac{10}{3}$ m
(2) ① 不能投中 理由见解析 ② $\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{10}$ m
(3) 见解析 23. (1) 60° (2) 见解析 (3) 5

全解全析

1. C 【解析】由数轴可知 $3 < a < 4$, $\therefore \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{a} < \frac{1}{3}$,
只有 C 点符合.
2. C 【解析】 $(-xy^3)^4 = x^4y^{12}$.
3. C 【解析】107 710 603 万元 = 1 077 106 030 000
元 $\approx 1.08 \times 10^{12}$ 元.
4. A 【解析】由三视图可知, 甲、乙两个几何体的主视图
图完全一致.
5. B 【解析】由条形统计图可知众数是 7, 中位数为
 $\frac{7+7}{2} = 7$.
6. C 【解析】 $\because \angle FDG = 54^\circ, \angle EDF = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ - 54^\circ = 36^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle ACB = \angle CAD +$
 $\angle ADB, \angle ACB = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle DAC = 45^\circ - 36^\circ = 9^\circ$.
7. B 【解析】 $\because a > 2\sqrt{5}, b < 2\sqrt{2}$, 且 a, b 均为正整
数, 当 $a+b$ 取最小值时, 即 a, b 取最小值, $\therefore a =$
 $5, b = 1, \therefore x = \sqrt{6}$. $\because 2 < \sqrt{6} < 3, \therefore$ B 选项符合
题意.
8. D 【解析】根据题意可列方程为 $17.8(1+x)^2 =$
 27.0 . 故选 D.
9. C 【解析】如图, 记这四点分别为 B, C, A, D . 联立

$$y = x + 2, y = \frac{k}{x}, \text{得 } x + 2 =$$

$$\frac{k}{x}, \therefore x^2 + 2x - k = 0, \therefore x_1 =$$

$$-1 + \sqrt{1+k} \text{ (舍去)}, x_2 =$$

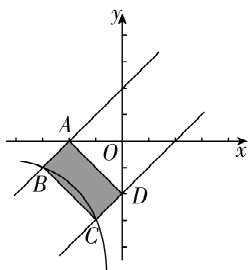
$$-1 - \sqrt{1+k}, \therefore \text{点 } B \text{ 的横}$$

坐标为 $-1 - \sqrt{1+k}$. \therefore 易得 $A(-2, 0), D(0, -2)$, $AB \parallel CD$, 且两直线与 x 轴所成的角为 45° , \therefore

易证 $DA \perp AB, AB = CD$, \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore AD \cdot AB = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} |-2 - (-1 - \sqrt{1+k})| =$$

$$4, \therefore \sqrt{1+k} = 2, \therefore k = 3.$$



10. C 【解析】由题意, 易得 $DC = 1, BD = AD = 2$. 如

图(1), A', E 都与 B 重合, $AE = AB = 2\sqrt{3}$; 如

图(2), $DE \perp AB$, $\therefore AD = DB$, $\therefore E$ 为 AB 中点,

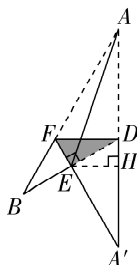
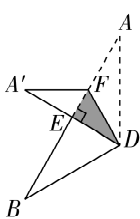
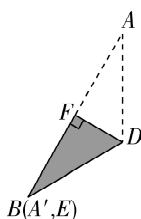
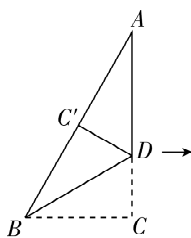
$$\therefore AE = \sqrt{3}; \text{如图(3), } FE \perp BD, \text{则 } \angle FED = \angle FEB =$$

$$90^\circ, \therefore \angle AFD = \angle DFA' = \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - \angle BFA') = 60^\circ,$$

$\therefore E$ 为 BD 中点. 过 E 作 AA' 的垂线段 EH , \therefore 易得

$$DH = \frac{1}{2}, EH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore AE = \sqrt{\left(2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{7}, \therefore AE \text{ 的长可以为 } \sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{7}.$$



图(1)

图(2)

图(3)

$$\mathbf{11.} 3 - 2\sqrt{3} \quad \text{【解析】原式} = 1 \times (\sqrt{3} + 3) - 3\sqrt{3} =$$

$$3 - 2\sqrt{3}.$$

12. 30 【解析】如图, 连接 OB , 过

点 B 作 $\odot O$ 切线, 在 $\odot O$ 上任

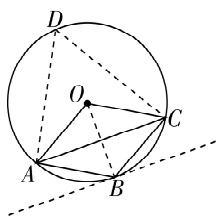
取一点 D , 连接 AD, CD .

$$\therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{AC}, \therefore \angle D = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle AOC, \quad \angle D + \angle ABC = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{2} \angle AOC = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle AOC = \angle ABC = 120^\circ. \text{ 当}$$

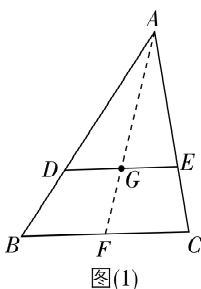
$\triangle ABC$ 面积最大时, B 到 AC 的距离最大, 即过 B



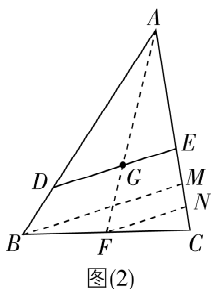
点的切线与 AC 平行, $\therefore OB \perp AC$, $\therefore \angle AOB = \angle COB = 60^\circ$. $\because \widehat{BC} = \widehat{BC}$, $\therefore \angle CAB = \frac{1}{2} \angle COB = 30^\circ$.

13.1 【解析】由 $x^2 - xy - 2y^2 = 0$ 得 $(x - 2y)(x + y) = 0$, $\therefore x = 2y$ 或 $x = -y$. $\because xy < 0$, $\therefore x = -y$, $\frac{x}{y} = -1$, $x + y = 0$, \therefore 原式 $= 2022(x + y) - \frac{x}{y} = 0 - (-1) = 1$.

14. (1) 1 (2) $\frac{m}{3m-1}$ 【解析】(1) 如图(1), 连接 AG , 并延长交 BC 于 F . $\because G$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 重心, $\therefore AF$ 是 BC 边上的中线, $\therefore \frac{AG}{AF} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{AD}{AB}$. $\because \angle DAG = \angle BAF$, $\therefore \triangle ADG \sim \triangle ABF$, $\therefore \frac{DG}{BF} = \frac{AG}{AF}$, $\angle ADG = \angle ABC$, $\therefore DE \parallel BC$, $\therefore \triangle AGE \sim \triangle AFC$, $\therefore \frac{GE}{CF} = \frac{AG}{AF} = \frac{DG}{BF}$. $\because BF = CF$, $\therefore GE = DG$, $\therefore \frac{DG}{GE} = 1$.



图(1)



图(2)

(2) 如图(2), 连接 AG , 并延长交 BC 于 F , 则 $BF = FC$, 作 $BM \parallel DE$, $FN \parallel DE$, 分别交 AC 于点 M, N , 则 $FN \parallel BM$, $MN = CN$, $\frac{AE}{AM} = \frac{AD}{AB} = m$, $\frac{AE}{AN} = \frac{AG}{AF} = \frac{2}{3}$, $\therefore NC = AN - AM = \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{m}\right)AE$, $\frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AN + NC} = \frac{AE}{\frac{3}{2}AE + \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{m}\right)AE} = \frac{m}{3m-1}$.

15. 【解】由 $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{3} < 1$ 得 $x < 6$, (2分)

由 $\frac{x}{3} \geq -4$ 得 $x \geq -12$, (4分)

\therefore 原不等式组解集为 $-12 \leq x < 6$. (8分)

16. 【解】(1) 如图所示, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所作. (4分)

(2) 如图所示, C_1B_2 , 点 P 即为所作. (8分)

$$\angle AOD = \angle ABC = 19.4^\circ, \therefore \angle AOB = 38.8^\circ.$$

$$\because AC = 16 \text{ cm}, \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore \text{在 Rt}\triangle ABC \text{ 中}, AB = \frac{16}{\sin 19.4^\circ}, \therefore BD = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{8}{\sin 19.4^\circ}. \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \text{在 Rt}\triangle OBD \text{ 中}, OB = \frac{BD}{\sin \angle BOD} = \frac{8}{\sin^2 19.4^\circ},$$

$$\therefore \widehat{AB} \text{ 的长度为 } \frac{38.8\pi}{180} \times \frac{8}{\sin^2 19.4^\circ} \approx \frac{38.8 \times 3}{180} \times \frac{8}{(0.3)^2} \approx 57.5 (\text{cm}). \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

20. (1)【证明】 $\because OE \perp AC, \therefore \widehat{AE} = \widehat{CE}, \therefore AE = CE.$

$\because AE = OA = OE, \therefore \triangle AOE$ 是等边三角形.

$\because AB$ 是直径, $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore OE \parallel BC,$

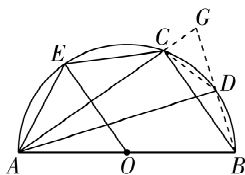
$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle AOE = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = 30^\circ,$

$\therefore BC = \frac{1}{2}AB, \therefore BC = OE, \therefore$ 四边形 $OBCE$ 为平行四边形.

$\because OB = OE, \therefore$ 四边形 $OBCE$ 为菱形. (4 分)

(2)【解】如图, 连接 BD, CD , 延长 AC 交 BD 的延长线于 G .

\because 四边形 $ABDC$ 内接于半圆 $O, \therefore \angle GCD = \angle ABG,$
 $\angle GDC = \angle BAG,$
 $\therefore \triangle GCD \sim \triangle GBA,$



$$\therefore \frac{CG}{GB} = \frac{GD}{GA}. \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$\because AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC, AB$ 为直径, $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle G = \angle ABG, \therefore AG = AB, \therefore DG = DB = \frac{1}{2}BG.$$

$$\text{又} \because \sin \angle AOE = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore \sin \angle ABC = \frac{4}{5}. \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because AB = 10, \therefore AC = 10 \sin \angle ABC = 8, \therefore CG = 10 - 8 = 2,$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{BG} = \frac{GD}{10}, \therefore GD = \sqrt{10}, \therefore AD =$$

$$\sqrt{10^2 - (\sqrt{10})^2} = 3\sqrt{10}. \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

21. 【解】(1) $25 \div 50\% = 50$ (人), $n = 50 - 25 - 4 - 12 = 9$. 故答案为 50, 9. (4 分)

$$(2) \frac{12}{50} \times 360^\circ = 86.4^\circ. \text{ 故答案为 } 86.4^\circ. \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$(3) 3\,000 \times \frac{25+4}{50} = 1\,740. \text{ 故答案为 } 1\,740.$$

(8 分)

(4) 列表如下.

	男 ₁	男 ₂	女 ₁	女 ₂
男 ₁		(男 ₁ , 男 ₂)	(男 ₁ , 女 ₁)	(男 ₁ , 女 ₂)
男 ₂	(男 ₂ , 男 ₁)		(男 ₂ , 女 ₁)	(男 ₂ , 女 ₂)
女 ₁	(女 ₁ , 男 ₁)	(女 ₁ , 男 ₂)		(女 ₁ , 女 ₂)
女 ₂	(女 ₂ , 男 ₁)	(女 ₂ , 男 ₂)	(女 ₂ , 女 ₁)	

共有 12 种等可能结果, 抽到 1 名男生和 1 名女生的结果有 8 种,

∴ 恰好抽到 1 名男生和 1 名女生的概率为 $\frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$. (12 分)

22. 【解】(1) ∵ 抛物线 $C_1: y = -\frac{4}{27}x^2 + \frac{8}{9}x + 2$,

即 $y = -\frac{4}{27}(x-3)^2 + \frac{10}{3}$, ∴ $H = \frac{10}{3}$ m. (4 分)

(2) ①不能投中. 理由:

∵ 当 $x = 6$ 时, $y = -\frac{4 \times 36}{27} + \frac{8 \times 6}{9} + 2 = 2$,

这说明篮球已按抛物线运动至篮筐中心点 B 的正下方 1 m 处, ∴ 此次投篮不能投中. (6 分)

②由 $C_1: y = -\frac{4}{27}(x-3)^2 + \frac{10}{3}$ 知, 点 P 的横坐标 $x_P = 3$.

令 $y = -\frac{4}{27}x^2 + \frac{8}{9}x + 2 = 0$, 得 $x_Q = 3 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{10}$ (负值已舍去).

∴ 篮球的落地点 Q 与点 P 的距离为 $3 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{10} - 3 = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{10}$ (m). (8 分)

(3) 设抛物线 C_2 的解析式为: $y = ax^2 + bx + 2$ ($a < 0$).

根据题意应有 $\frac{8a - b^2}{4a} = \frac{10}{3}$, ①

且 C_2 过点 $B(6, 3)$, 即 $36a + 6b + 2 = 3$, ②

根据实际可知 C_2 的对称轴 $x = -\frac{b}{2a} < 6$, ③

联立①②③并解得 $\begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{12}, \\ b = \frac{2}{3}, \end{cases}$

∴ $C_2: y = -\frac{1}{12}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + 2$.

此时抛物线 C_2 的对称轴为直线 $x = 4$, 抛物线 C_1 的对称轴为直线 $x = 3$, ∴ 抛物线 C_1 与 C_2 的对称

轴相距 1 m.

(12 分)

23. 【解】(1) 如图(1), 延长 CD 至 F , 使 $DF = DB$, 连接 BF .

$$\because \angle CDB = 120^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FDB = 60^\circ,$$

$\therefore \triangle DBF$ 是等边三角

形, $\therefore BF = BD, \angle F = 60^\circ$.

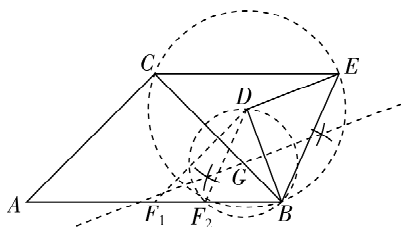
$$\because BC = AC, \angle CAB = 60^\circ,$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AB = BC, \angle ABC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBF$,

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBF (\text{SAS}), \therefore \angle ADB = \angle F = 60^\circ.$$

(4 分)

(2) 如图(2), F_1, F_2 即为所求.



图(2)

$$\because \angle BCE = 45^\circ, \angle BDE = 90^\circ, BD = DE,$$

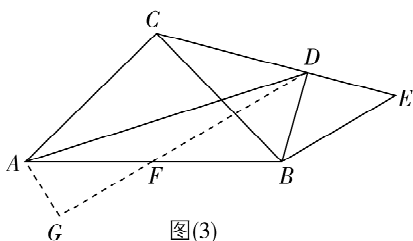
$$\therefore \angle BCE = \frac{1}{2} \angle BDE, \therefore B, C, E \text{ 在 } \odot D \text{ 上}.$$

①取 AB 的中点 F , 连接 DF_1 , 此时 $\triangle F_1BD \sim \triangle CBE$; ②作 BD 的垂直平分线交 BC 于 G , 以 G 为圆心, GB 长为半径作 $\odot G$, 交 AB 于 F_2 , 连接 DF_2 , 此时 $\triangle F_2BD \sim \triangle EBC$.

综上, F_1, F_2 都是满足要求的点.

(8 分)

(3) 如图(3), 取 AB 中点 F , 连接 DF , 作 $AG \perp DF$ 交 DF 延长线于 G , 则 $\angle G = 90^\circ$.



图(3)

$\because D$ 在 CE 上, $\triangle BDE$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\angle BDE = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CDB = 90^\circ, DB = DE$.

$$\because CE = 4, CB = AB = \sqrt{10}, \therefore BD^2 + CD^2 = BC^2,$$

$$\therefore BD^2 + (4 - BD)^2 = 10, \therefore BD = 1, CD = 3,$$

$$\tan \angle BCD = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\because F \text{ 是 } AB \text{ 中点}, \therefore \frac{BF}{BC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, AF = BF = \sqrt{5}.$$

$$\because \frac{BD}{BE} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \angle ABC = \angle DBE = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FBD = \angle CBE, \frac{BF}{BC} = \frac{BD}{BE}, \therefore \triangle FBD \sim \triangle CBE,$$

$$\therefore \frac{DF}{CE} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \angle DFB = \angle DCB, \therefore DF = 2\sqrt{2}, \angle AFG =$$

$$\angle DFB = \angle BCD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AG}{FG} = \tan \angle AFG = \tan \angle DCB = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\therefore AG^2 + FG^2 = AF^2, 10AG^2 = 5,$$

$$\therefore AG = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, FG = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore DG = \frac{7}{2}\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{\left(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} = 5. \quad (14 \text{ 分})$$