

答案及解析

选填题组

▼ 选填题组 (一)

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

9. D 【解析】∵ 点 B 的坐标为 $(3, 0)$, 把三角形 OAB 沿 x 轴向右平移 2 个单位长度得到三角形 CDE ,
 $\therefore BE = 2, BC = 3 - 2 = 1$.

∵ 阴影部分是三角形, 且与三角形 DBE 等高, 三角形 DBE 的面积为 3,

\therefore 阴影部分的面积为 $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$. 故选 D.

10. B 【解析】∵ $B(4, 0), C(5, \sqrt{3})$,

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{(5-4)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = 2.$$

∵ 四边形 $AOBC$ 为平行四边形,

$$\therefore OA = BC = 2.$$

由作法得 MN 垂直平分 OA ,

$$\therefore OE = 1, \angle OEF = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because \angle AOB = 60^\circ, \therefore OF = 2OE = 2,$$

$\therefore F$ 点坐标为 $(2, 0)$. 故选 B.

11. -1 12. $y = -x + 1$ (答案不唯一) 13. $\frac{1}{2}$

14. $\frac{2}{3}\pi$ 【解析】∵ $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 内接于 $\odot O$, BC 是直径,

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ. \because \angle ABC = 30^\circ, AC = 2,$$

$$\therefore BC = 2AC. \because CD = CA, \therefore BC = 2CD,$$

$$\therefore CD = CO.$$

连接 OD , 则 $CO = DO = CD = AC$,

$\therefore \triangle COD$ 是等边三角形,

$$\therefore \angle COD = \angle CDO = 60^\circ.$$

∵ P 是线段 BC 上的动点, \therefore 当 A, P, D 共线时, $PA + PD$ 的值最小, 如图,

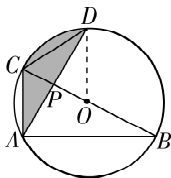
$$\text{此时 } \angle CAD = \angle CDA = \frac{1}{2} \angle COD = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADO = 30^\circ.$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle APC \text{ 和 } \triangle DPO \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle CAP = \angle PDO, \\ \angle APC = \angle DPO, \\ AC = OD, \end{cases}$$

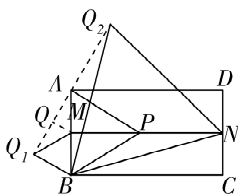
$$\therefore \triangle APC \cong \triangle DPO \text{ (AAS)},$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{扇形}COD} = \frac{60\pi \times 2^2}{360} = \frac{2}{3}\pi. \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{2}{3}\pi.$$



15. $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】如图,由题意可知,当点 P 与点 M 重合时,以 BP 为边所作的等边三角形为 $\triangle BMQ_1$; 当 BP 等于 BA 时,所作的等边三角形为 $\triangle BPA$; 当点 P 运动到点 N 时,以 BP 为边所作的等边三角形为 $\triangle BNQ_2$.

∴ 点 P 在线段 MN 上运动时, 以 BP 为边的等边三角形 BPQ 的顶点 Q 的轨迹是线段 Q_1Q_2 . 当 $MQ \perp Q_1Q_2$ 时, QM 的值最小.



∵ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $AB = 2$, $AD = 2\sqrt{3}$, M 是 AB 边的中点,

$\therefore AM = BM = 1$. $\therefore \triangle BMQ_1$ 是等边三角形,

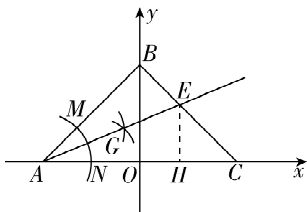
$$\therefore MQ_1 = AM = BM = 1, \angle BMQ_1 = 60^\circ,$$
$$\therefore \angle Q_1MA = 120^\circ,$$
$$\therefore \angle MQ_1Q = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle Q_1MA) = 30^\circ.$$

又 $\because MQ \perp Q_1Q_2, \therefore MQ = \frac{1}{2}$. 故答案为 $\frac{1}{2}$.



▼ 选填题组 (二)

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

9. C 【解析】如图,过点 E 作 $EH \perp AC$ 于点 H .由题意知, AE 是 $\angle CAB$ 的平分线, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$,则 $EH = EB$. 又 $\because AE = AE$, $\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ABE \cong \text{Rt} \triangle AHE$ (HL), $\therefore AB = AH$. $\because \triangle ABC$ 为等腰直角三角形, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle EHC$ 为等腰直角三角形, $\therefore EH = HC$. $\because A(-2,0), B(0,2)$, $\therefore OA = OB = OC = 2$, $\therefore AB = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore AH = 2\sqrt{2}$. $\therefore OH = OC - CH = 2 - CH$, $AH = AC - CH = 4 - CH$, $\therefore 4 - CH = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore CH = 4 - 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore OH = 2 - CH = 2 - (4 - 2\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$. \therefore 点 E 的坐标为 $(2\sqrt{2} - 2, 4 - 2\sqrt{2})$. 故选 C.10. D 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC, \triangle ADE$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore \angle B = \angle ADE = \angle C = 60^\circ$. $\because \angle ADC = \angle ADE + \angle CDE = \angle B + \angle BAD$, $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle BAD$, $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle DCF$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{BD}{CF}$.设 $AB = BC = a$. $\because BD = x, CF = y$, $\therefore \frac{a}{a-x} = \frac{x}{y}$, 即 $y = \frac{x}{a}(a-x) = -\frac{1}{a}x^2 + x$. \therefore 当 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ 时, y 取得最大值, 为 $\frac{a}{4}$, $\therefore \frac{a}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$, 则 $a = 6$, \therefore 等边三角形 ABC 的面积为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2 = 9\sqrt{3}$. 故选 D.11. $x \geq 7$



12. $y_2 < y_3 < y_1$

13. $x(x-12) = 864$

14. 7 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 和四边形 $ACED$ 都是平行四边形,

$$\therefore AD = BC = CE, AB \parallel CD, AC \parallel DE, AC = DE,$$

$$\therefore \triangle BCP \sim \triangle BEM, \triangle ABP \sim \triangle CQP \sim \triangle DQM,$$

$$\therefore CP:EM = BC:BE = 1:2.$$

\because 点 M 为 DE 的中点,

$$\therefore CP:DM = 1:2,$$

$$\therefore CP:AC = CP:DE = 1:4, \text{ 则 } CP:AP = 1:3.$$

$$\because S_{\triangle ABC} = 6, \therefore S_{\triangle ABP} = \frac{3}{4}S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{9}{2},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle PCQ} = \frac{1}{9}S_{\triangle ABP} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\because CP:DM = 1:2,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle DQM} = 4S_{\triangle PCQ} = 2,$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\triangle ABP} + S_{\triangle PCQ} + S_{\triangle DQM} = 7. \text{ 故答案为 } 7.$$

15. $\frac{5}{2}$ 或 1 【解析】分两种情况讨论: 如图 1, 当

$\angle DPF = 90^\circ$ 时, 过点 O 作 $OH \perp AD$ 于 H .

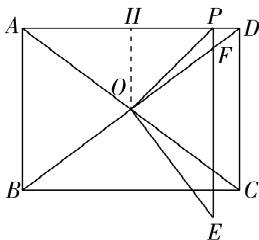


图 1

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore BO = OD, \angle BAD = 90^\circ = \angle OHD, AD = BC = 8,$$

$$\therefore OH \parallel AB,$$

$$\therefore \triangle DHO \sim \triangle DAB,$$

$$\therefore \frac{OH}{AB} = \frac{HD}{AD} = \frac{OD}{BD} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore OH = \frac{1}{2}AB = 3, HD = \frac{1}{2}AD = 4.$$

由对称性可知 $\angle APO = \angle EPO = 45^\circ$.

又 $\because OH \perp AD$,

$$\therefore \angle OPH = \angle HOP = 45^\circ, \therefore OH = HP = 3,$$

$$\therefore PD = HD - HP = 1.$$

如图 2, 当 $\angle PFD = 90^\circ$ 时,

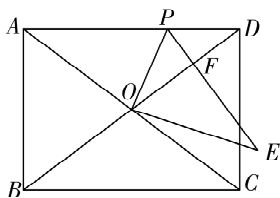


图 2

$$\because AB=6, BC=8,$$

$$\therefore BD=AC=\sqrt{36+64}=10.$$

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore OA=OC=OB=OD=5,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAO=\angle ODA.$$

由对称性可知 $AO=EO=5, \angle PEO=\angle DAO=\angle ADO$.

又 $\because \angle OFE=\angle BAD=90^\circ$,

$$\therefore \triangle OFE \sim \triangle BAD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{OF}{AB}=\frac{OE}{BD}, \text{ 即 } \frac{OF}{6}=\frac{5}{10},$$

$$\therefore OF=3, \therefore DF=2.$$

$$\because \angle PFD=\angle BAD, \angle PDF=\angle ADB,$$

$$\therefore \triangle PFD \sim \triangle BAD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{PD}{BD}=\frac{DF}{AD}, \text{ 即 } \frac{PD}{10}=\frac{2}{8},$$

$$\therefore PD=\frac{5}{2}.$$

综上所述, PD 的长为 $\frac{5}{2}$ 或 1. 故答案为 $\frac{5}{2}$ 或 1.



▼ 选填题组 (三)

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

9. C 【解析】由作图过程可知, AE 垂直平分 CD ,
 $\therefore CE = DE$.

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ, AB = 4, AC = 3,$$

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{AB^2 + AC^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot AE = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot AC,$$

$$\therefore AE = \frac{12}{5},$$

$$\therefore CE = \sqrt{AC^2 - AE^2} = \sqrt{3^2 - \left(\frac{12}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{9}{5},$$

$$\therefore BD = BC - 2CE = 5 - \frac{18}{5} = \frac{7}{5},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = \frac{1}{2}BD \cdot AE = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{5} \times \frac{12}{5} = \frac{42}{25}. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

10. C 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$$\therefore AB = BC = CD = 10, \angle C = \angle ABF = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because \text{点 } F \text{ 是 } BC \text{ 的中点, } CD \text{ 与 } y \text{ 轴交于点 } E, C(5, 10),$$

$$\therefore CE = BF = 5,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle BCE (\text{SAS}),$$

$$\therefore \angle BAF = \angle CBE.$$

$$\because \angle BAF + \angle BFA = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FBG + \angle BFG = 90^\circ,$$

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

$$\therefore BE \perp AF.$$

$$\therefore AF = \sqrt{AB^2 + BF^2} = \sqrt{10^2 + 5^2} = 5\sqrt{5},$$

$$\therefore BG = \frac{AB \cdot BF}{AF} = 2\sqrt{5}.$$

过 G 作 $GH \perp AB$ 于 H ,

$$\therefore \angle BHG = \angle AGB = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because \angle HBG = \angle ABG,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABG \sim \triangle GBH,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BG}{AB} = \frac{BH}{BG},$$

$$\therefore BG^2 = BH \cdot AB,$$

$$\therefore BH = \frac{(2\sqrt{5})^2}{10} = 2,$$

$$\therefore OH = OB - BH = 3, HG = \sqrt{BG^2 - BH^2} = 4,$$

$\therefore G(3,4)$.

\therefore 将正方形 $ABCD$ 绕点 O 顺时针旋转, 每次旋转 90° ,

\therefore 第 1 次旋转后对应的 G 点的坐标为 $(4, -3)$, 第 2 次旋转后对应的 G 点的坐标为 $(-3, -4)$, 第 3 次旋转后对应的 G 点的坐标为 $(-4, 3)$, 第 4 次旋转后对应的 G 点的坐标为 $(3, 4)$.

$\therefore 2\ 021 = 4 \times 505 + 1$, 每旋转 4 次为一个循环,

\therefore 第 2 021 次旋转结束时, 点 G 的坐标与第 1 次旋转后所对应的坐标相同, 即 $(4, -3)$. 故选 C.

11. $-2 - 2\sqrt{2}$ 12. 1 13. $\frac{1}{4}$

14. 30° 或 60° 【解析】①当 A' 落在线段 BC 的上方时, 易知点 A' 在 AB 上, 如图 1.

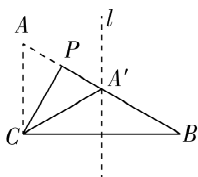


图 1

$\therefore l$ 是 BC 的垂直平分线, $\therefore A'C = A'B$,

$\therefore \angle A'CB = \angle B = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACA' = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$,

\therefore 由折叠得 $\angle ACP = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACA' = 30^\circ$.

②当 A' 落在线段 BC 的下方时, 易知点 P 在 BC 的垂直平分线上, 如图 2.

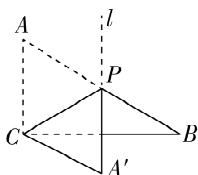


图 2

$\therefore l$ 是 BC 的垂直平分线, $\therefore PC = PB$,

$\therefore \angle PCB = \angle B = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACP = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$.

综上, $\angle ACP$ 的度数是 30° 或 60° . 故答案为 30° 或 60° .

15. $\frac{1}{3}\pi$ 【解析】 \therefore 菱形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle A = 30^\circ$, $AB = 2$,

$\therefore BC = AB = 2$, $\angle BCD = \angle A = 30^\circ$.

\therefore 点 C 关于 BM 的对称点为 N ,

$$\therefore \angle BNM = \angle BCM = 30^\circ.$$

$$\because MN \perp CD,$$

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

由题意易知 BM 所在直线平分 $\angle NMC$, \therefore 由三角形外角的性质易得 $\angle NBM = 15^\circ$, 则 $\angle NBC = 30^\circ$,

$$\therefore \text{劣弧 } NC \text{ 的长为 } \frac{30\pi \times 2}{180} = \frac{1}{3}\pi. \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{1}{3}\pi.$$

▼ 选填题组 (四)

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

9. C 【解析】①当点 N 在 CP 上时,

$\because P$ 为 BC 的中点, $BC = 4$ cm,

$\therefore CP = 2$ cm.

$\because PN = 3x \leq CP, \therefore 0 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3}$.

又 $\because MD = 2x$,

$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}MD \cdot DC = 4x \left(0 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3} \right)$.

②当点 N 在 CD 上时, $2 < 3x < 6$, 解得 $\frac{2}{3} < x < 2$.

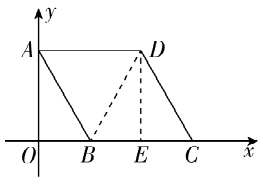
$\because DN = DC - (3x - 2) = 6 - 3x, MD = 2x$,

$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}MD \cdot DN = \frac{1}{2} \times 2x(6 - 3x) = -3x^2 + 6x \left(\frac{2}{3} < x < 2 \right)$.

当 $x = 2$ 时, M 到达点 A , N 到达点 D , M, N 两点停止运动, 此时 $y = 0$.

综上所述, 能大致刻画 y 与 x 的函数关系的图象是选项 C. 故选 C.

10. C 【解析】如图, 连接 DB , 过点 D 作 $DE \perp BC$ 于点 E .



$\because D$ 在 AB 的垂直平分线上,

$\therefore DA = DB$.

\because 在菱形 $ABCD$ 中, $AB = AD = BC = CD$,

$\therefore \triangle ABD$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle DAB = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BAO = 30^\circ$.

$\because OA = 3$,

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AOB$ 中,

$OB = \sqrt{3}, AB = 2\sqrt{3} = BC$.

$\because DE \perp BC, \therefore$ 易得 $BE = \frac{1}{2}BC = \sqrt{3}, DE = 3$,

\therefore 点 D 的坐标为 $(2\sqrt{3}, 3)$.

$\because 360^\circ \div 45^\circ = 8$ (秒), $70 \div 8 = 8 \cdots 6, 45^\circ \times 6 = 270^\circ$,

\therefore 第 70 秒时点 D 在第四象限, 此时点 D 对应的坐标为 $(3, -2\sqrt{3})$. 故选 C.

11. $x \leq 3$ 且 $x \neq 0$ 12. $=$ 13. $<$

14. $\sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}$ 【解析】如图, 作点 A 关于 OC 的对称点 A' .

$\therefore OC \perp AB, AB$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径,

\therefore 点 A' 与点 B 重合. 连接 $A'D$ 交 OC 于点 P , 连接 OD, AD , 此时 $PA + PD$ 最小, 最小值为 BD 的长.

$\therefore \widehat{AD} = 2\widehat{CD}, \angle AOC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle AOD = 60^\circ$.

$\therefore OA = OD, \therefore \triangle AOD$ 为等边三角形.

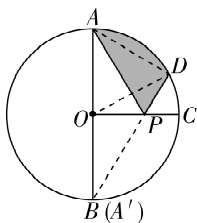
$\therefore AB = 2, \therefore AD = AO = \frac{1}{2}AB = 1$.

$\therefore AB$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABD$ 中,

$BD = \sqrt{AB^2 - AD^2} = \sqrt{4 - 1} = \sqrt{3}. \therefore$ 阴影部分周长的

的最小值为 $\sqrt{3} + \frac{60\pi \times 1}{180} = \sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}$.



15. $\frac{7}{8}$ 或 $\frac{4}{3}$ 【解析】设 $BE = x$, 则 $EC = 4 - x$.

由翻折得 $EC' = EC = 4 - x$. 当 $AE = EC'$ 时, $AE = 4 - x$.

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle B = 90^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABE$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $3^2 + x^2 = (4 - x)^2$,

解得 $x = \frac{7}{8}$.

当 $AE = AC'$ 时, 过点 A 作 $AH \perp EC'$ 于 H .

$\therefore EF \perp AE, \therefore \angle AEF = \angle AEC' + \angle FEC' = 90^\circ$,

$\angle BEA + \angle FEC = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \triangle ECF$ 沿 EF 翻折得 $\triangle EC'F$,

$\therefore \angle FEC' = \angle FEC, \therefore \angle AEB = \angle AEH$.

$\therefore \angle B = \angle AHE = 90^\circ, AE = AE$,

$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle AHE (\text{AAS}), \therefore BE = HE = x$.

$\therefore AE = AC', \therefore EC' = 2EH$,

即 $4 - x = 2x$, 解得 $x = \frac{4}{3}$.



综上所述, $BE = \frac{7}{8}$ 或 $\frac{4}{3}$. 故答案为 $\frac{7}{8}$ 或 $\frac{4}{3}$.



▼ 选填题组 (五)

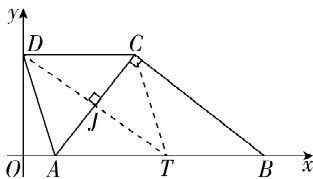
1. B 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. C

9. B 【解析】由题图 2 可知, $AB = a$ cm, $BC = 4$ cm, 当点 P 运动到点 B 时, $\triangle APC$ 的面积为 6 cm²,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot BC = 6, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot 4 = 6, \text{ 解得 } a = 3. \text{ 即}$$

AB 的长为 3 cm. 故选 B.

10. A 【解析】如图, 过点 D 作 $DT \perp AC$ 交 AC 于 J , 交 AB 于 T , 连接 CT .



$$\because AD = DC = 5, DJ \perp AC,$$

$$\therefore AJ = JC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 3,$$

$$\therefore DJ = \sqrt{AD^2 - AJ^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4.$$

$$\because CD \parallel AT,$$

$$\therefore \angle DCJ = \angle TAJ.$$

$$\because \angle DJC = \angle TJA,$$

$$\therefore \triangle DCJ \cong \triangle TAJ (\text{ASA}),$$

$$\therefore AT = CD = 5, JT = DJ = 4.$$

$$\because \angle AJT = \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore JT \parallel BC.$$

$$\because AJ = JC, \therefore AT = TB = 5, \therefore AB = 10.$$

$$\text{设 } OA = x. \because OD^2 = AD^2 - OA^2 = DT^2 - OT^2,$$

$$\therefore 5^2 - x^2 = 8^2 - (x + 5)^2, \text{ 解得 } x = 1.4.$$

$$\therefore OB = OA + AB = 1.4 + 10 = 11.4.$$

\therefore 将四边形 $ABCD$ 向左平移 m 个单位后, 点 B 恰好和原点 O 重合,

$$\therefore m = OB = 11.4. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

11. 7 12. $-1 \leq x < 2$ 13. $<$

$$14. \frac{1}{2}\pi \quad \text{【解析】在 } \triangle ABD \text{ 与 } \triangle CBD \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AB = CB, \\ AD = CD, \\ BD = BD, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD (\text{SSS}),$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD = 30^\circ, \angle ADB = \angle CDB,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = 60^\circ. \because AB = BC, \therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 为等边三角形,}$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle ACB = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BCD = \angle ACB + \angle ACD =$$

$$90^\circ. \because AD = CD, \angle ADB = \angle CDB,$$



$\therefore BD \perp AC$, 且 $AO = CO$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BCD$ 中, $\because \angle CBD = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore BD = 2CD = 2$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle COD$ 中, $\because \angle ACD = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore OD = \frac{1}{2}CD = \frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore OB = BD - OD = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$,

$\therefore \widehat{EF}$ 的长为 $\frac{60\pi \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{180} = \frac{1}{2}\pi$. 故答案为 $\frac{1}{2}\pi$.

15. $\sqrt{2}$ 或 $2\sqrt{2}$ 【解析】当 $CE \perp AB$ 时, 如图 1,

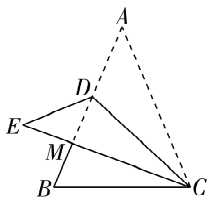


图 1

设 $CE \perp AB$ 于 M , 则 $\angle AMC = \angle BMC = 90^\circ$. \because 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AMC$ 中, $\angle A = 45^\circ$,

\therefore 由折叠得 $\angle ACD = \angle DCE = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle A - \angle AMC) = 22.5^\circ$.

$\because \triangle ABC$ 为等腰三角形, 且 $\angle A$ 为顶角,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle ACB = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle A) = 67.5^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BCM = 22.5^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BCM = \angle DCM$.

在 $\triangle BCM$ 和 $\triangle DCM$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle BMC = \angle DMC = 90^\circ, \\ CM = CM, \\ \angle BCM = \angle DCM, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle BCM \cong \triangle DCM$ (ASA),

$\therefore BM = DM$.

由折叠得 $\angle E = \angle A = 45^\circ$, $AD = DE$,

$\therefore \triangle MDE$ 是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore DM = EM$.

设 $DM = x$, 则 $BM = x$, $DE = \sqrt{2}x$, $\therefore AD = \sqrt{2}x$.

$\because AB = 2\sqrt{2} + 2$,

$\therefore 2x + \sqrt{2}x = 2\sqrt{2} + 2$,

解得 $x = \sqrt{2}$,



$$\therefore BD = 2x = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

当 $CE \perp AC$ 时, 如图 2,

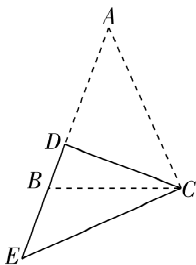


图 2

则 $\angle ACE = 90^\circ$,

\therefore 由折叠得 $\angle ACD = \angle DCE = 45^\circ$.

又 $\because \angle A = \angle E = 45^\circ$,

$AD = DE$, $\angle ADC = \angle EDC = 90^\circ$, 则 A, B, D, E 四点共线, 且 $\triangle ADC$, $\triangle DEC$, $\triangle ACE$ 都是等腰直角三角形.

$$\because AB = AC = 2\sqrt{2} + 2, \therefore AD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AC = 2 + \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore BD = AB - AD = (2\sqrt{2} + 2) - (2 + \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2}.$$

综上, BD 的长为 $\sqrt{2}$ 或 $2\sqrt{2}$. 故答案为 $\sqrt{2}$ 或 $2\sqrt{2}$.



▼ 选填题组 (六)

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

9. C 【解析】如图所示,过点 B, D 分别作直线 $y = 2x + 1$ 的平行线,分别交 AD, BC 于点 E, F .

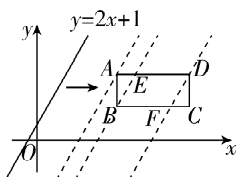
由图象和题意可得 $AE = 4 - 3 = 1, CF = 8 - 7 = 1,$

$BE = DF = \sqrt{5}, BF = DE = 7 - 4 = 3,$

则 $AB = \sqrt{BE^2 - AE^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2 - 1^2} = 2,$

$\therefore BC = BF + CF = 3 + 1 = 4,$

\therefore 矩形 $ABCD$ 的面积为 $AB \cdot BC = 2 \times 4 = 8$. 故选 C.



10. A 【解析】由作法得 OE 平分 $\angle AOC$,

则 $\angle AOF = \angle COF$.

\because 四边形 $AOCD$ 为平行四边形,

$\therefore AD \parallel OC, \therefore \angle AFO = \angle COF,$

$\therefore \angle AOF = \angle AFO, \therefore OA = AF.$

设 AF 交 y 轴于 H , 如图. $\because F(2, 3),$

$\therefore HF = 2, OH = 3$. 设 $A(t, 3),$

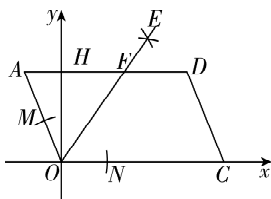
$\therefore AH = -t, AO = AF = -t + 2.$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle OAH$ 中, $AH^2 + OH^2 = OA^2,$

即 $(-t)^2 + 3^2 = (-t + 2)^2,$

解得 $t = -\frac{5}{4},$

$\therefore A\left(-\frac{5}{4}, 3\right)$. 故选 A.

11. 2 12. $x < 3$ 13. 6

14. $2\sqrt{3} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$ 【解析】如图,连接 PB, PC , 作 $PF \perp BC$

于 F .

\because 由题意得 $PB = PC = BC = 2,$

$\therefore \triangle PBC$ 为等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle PBC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle PBA = 30^\circ,$

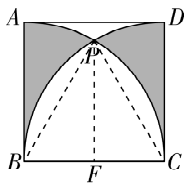
$$\therefore BF = PB \cdot \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}PB = 1,$$

$$PF = PB \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = [S_{\text{扇形}ABP} - (S_{\text{扇形}BPC} - S_{\triangle BPC})] \times 2 =$$

$$\left[\frac{30\pi \times 2^2}{360} - \left(\frac{60\pi \times 2^2}{360} - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \sqrt{3} \right) \right] \times 2 = 2\sqrt{3} -$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3}. \text{ 故答案为 } 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$



15. $2\sqrt{13}$ 【解析】如图,作 $QM \perp EF$ 于点 M ,作 $PN \perp EF$ 于点 N ,作 $QH \perp PN$ 交 PN 的延长线于点 H ,则易知 PN 为 $\triangle GDF$ 的中位线, QM 为 $\triangle ECF$ 的中位线.

\because 正方形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 12, $BE = 8$, $EF \parallel BC$, 点 P, Q 分别为 DG, CE 的中点,

$$\therefore DF = 4, CF = 8, EF = 12,$$

$$\therefore MQ = \frac{1}{2}CF = 4, PN = \frac{1}{2}DF = 2, MF = \frac{1}{2}EF = 6.$$

$$\because AB \parallel CD,$$

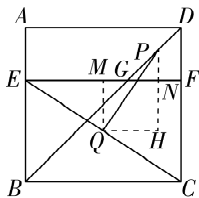
$$\therefore \triangle EGB \sim \triangle FGD, \therefore \frac{EG}{FG} = \frac{BE}{DF},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{12 - FG}{FG} = \frac{8}{4}, \text{ 解得 } FG = 4,$$

$$\therefore FN = 2, \therefore MN = 6 - 2 = 4,$$

$$\therefore QH = 4. \because PH = PN + NH = PN + QM = 6,$$

$$\therefore PQ = \sqrt{PH^2 + QH^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{13}. \text{ 故答案为 } 2\sqrt{13}.$$





▼ 选填题组 (七)

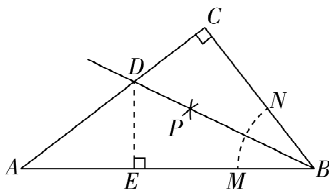
1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. D

9. A 【解析】由作法得 BD 平分 $\angle ABC$.过 D 点作 $DE \perp AB$ 于 E , 如图. $\because \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore DE = DC$.在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中,

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

$$\because S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle BCD} = S_{\triangle ABC},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times DE \times 10 + \frac{1}{2} \times CD \times 6 = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8,$$

即 $5CD + 3CD = 24$, $\therefore CD = 3$. 故选 A.10. D 【解析】设 $\triangle B_n A_n A_{n+1}$ 的边长为 a_n . \because 点 B_1, B_2, B_3, \dots 是直线 $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x (x \geq 0)$ 上的点, \therefore 易得 $\angle A_n O B_n = 30^\circ$. 又 $\because \triangle B_n A_n A_{n+1}$ 为等边三角形,

$$\therefore \angle B_n A_n A_{n+1} = \angle A_n B_n A_{n+1} = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle O B_n A_n = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle O B_n A_{n+1} = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore B_n B_{n+1} = O B_n = \sqrt{3} a_n. \because \text{点 } A_1 \text{ 的坐标为 } (1, 0),$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1 + 1 = 2, a_3 = 1 + a_1 + a_2 = 4, a_4 = 1 +$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 8, \dots, \therefore a_n = 2^{n-1},$$

$$\therefore B_{2\ 019} B_{2\ 020} = \sqrt{3} a_{2\ 019} = \sqrt{3} \times 2^{2\ 018} = 2^{2\ 018} \sqrt{3}. \text{ 故选 D.}$$

11. 4 12. $a < 6$ 13. $\frac{1}{6}$ 14. $(2\pi - 2\sqrt{3})$ 【解析】过 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于 D , 如图.

$$\because AB = AC = BC = 2 \text{ 厘米}, \angle BAC = \angle ABC = \angle ACB = 60^\circ,$$

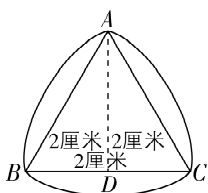
$$\therefore BD = CD = 1 \text{ 厘米}, \therefore AD = \sqrt{3} BD = \sqrt{3} \text{ 厘米},$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 的面积为 } \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot AD = \sqrt{3} \text{ 平方厘米},$$

$$S_{\text{扇形}BAC} = \frac{60\pi \times 2^2}{360} = \frac{2}{3}\pi (\text{平方厘米}),$$

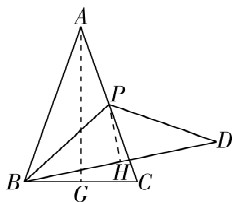
$$\therefore \text{该“莱洛三角形”的面积为 } 3 \times \frac{2}{3}\pi - 2 \times \sqrt{3} =$$

$$(2\pi - 2\sqrt{3}) \text{ 平方厘米. 故答案为 } (2\pi - 2\sqrt{3}).$$



15. $9\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】 \because 将线段 BP 绕点 P 逆时针旋转 120° , 得到线段 DP ,

$\therefore BP = PD$, $\angle BPD = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle BPD$ 是等腰三角形, $\angle PBD = 30^\circ$. 如图, 过点 P 作 $PH \perp BD$ 于点 H , 则 $BH = DH$.



$$\therefore \cos \angle PBD = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{BH}{BP} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\therefore BH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}BP, \therefore BD = \sqrt{3}BP,$$

\therefore 当 BP 的长最大时, BD 的长取最大值, 此时点 P 与点 A 重合, $BP = BA$.

过点 A 作 $AG \perp BC$ 于点 G .

$$\because AB = AC, \therefore BG = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3. \because \cos \angle ABC = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\therefore \frac{BG}{AB} = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore AB = 9, \therefore BD \text{ 长的最大值为 } 9\sqrt{3}. \text{ 故}$$

答案为 $9\sqrt{3}$.



解答题组

▼ 第 16 - 18 题 解答题组 (一)

$$\begin{aligned}
 16. \text{【解】} & \left(\frac{2xy - y^2}{x + y} - x + y \right) \div \frac{x - 2y}{x^2 + 2xy + y^2} \\
 &= \frac{2xy - y^2 - (x - y)(x + y)}{x + y} \cdot \frac{(x + y)^2}{x - 2y} \\
 &= \frac{2xy - y^2 - x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \cdot \frac{(x + y)^2}{x - 2y} \\
 &= \frac{-x(x - 2y)}{x + y} \cdot \frac{(x + y)^2}{x - 2y} \\
 &= -x(x + y) \\
 &= -x^2 - xy.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\because y = -4, x + y \neq 0, x - 2y \neq 0,$$

$$\therefore x \neq 4 \text{ 且 } x \neq -8.$$

又 $\because 64$ 的平方根是 ± 8 , 64 的立方根是 4 ,

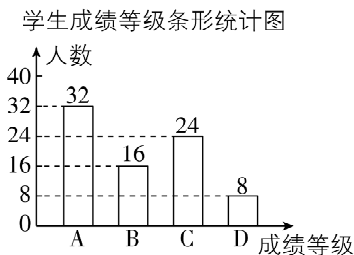
$$\therefore x = 8.$$

$$\text{原式} = -8^2 - 8 \times (-4) = -64 + 32 = -32.$$

17. 【解】(1) $32 \div 40\% = 80$ (名), 故答案为 80.

(2) B 等级的学生有 $80 \times 20\% = 16$ (名).

补全条形统计图如下:



(3) D 等级所对应的扇形圆心角的度数为

$$360^\circ \times \frac{8}{80} = 36^\circ. \text{ 故答案为 } 36.$$

$$(4) 2\,000 \times \frac{24}{80} = 600 \text{ (名)}.$$

答: 估计该校 2 000 名学生中有 600 名学生的成绩评定为 C 等级.

18. 【解】(1) 作 $DG \perp AC$ 于点 G , 易知四边形 $GBNM$ 为矩形.

由题意可得 $\angle CDG = 32^\circ$, $\angle ADG = 45^\circ$,



$$\therefore \angle ADG = \angle DAG = 45^\circ, \therefore GD = GA.$$

设 $CG = x$ 米, 则 $AG = BC - BA - CG = 57.8 - 1.6 - x = (56.2 - x)$ 米,

$$\therefore GD = (56.2 - x) \text{ 米}. \because \tan \angle CDG = \frac{CG}{GD},$$

$$\therefore \tan 32^\circ = \frac{x}{56.2 - x} \approx 0.625, \text{ 解得 } x \approx 21.62,$$

$$\therefore BG = BC - GC = 57.8 - 21.62 \approx 36.2 \text{ (米)}.$$

$$\therefore MN = BG = 36.2 \text{ 米}.$$

答: 旅游服务中心的高度约为 36.2 米.

(2) 出现误差的主要原因有系统误差和随机误差, 比如误读、误算、视差、刻度误差等. 避免或者减小误差可以通过多次测量, 求平均值.



▼ 第 16 - 18 题 解答题组 (二)

$$\begin{aligned}
 16. \text{【解】} (1) \text{ 原式} &= 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} - 1 - \sqrt{3} \\
 &= \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} - 1 - \sqrt{3} \\
 &= -1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 原式} &= \frac{2(x+y)}{x^2-y^2} - \frac{x(x-y)}{x^2-y^2} - \frac{2xy}{x^2-y^2} \\
 &= \frac{2(x+y) - x(x-y) - 2xy}{x^2-y^2} \\
 &= \frac{2(x+y) - x(x+y)}{x^2-y^2} \\
 &= \frac{(2-x)(x+y)}{(x+y)(x-y)} \\
 &= \frac{2-x}{x-y}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x = 1.12, y = 0.68 \text{ 时, 原式} = \frac{2-1.12}{1.12-0.68} = 2.$$

17. 【解】(1) 随机抽取的学生有 $8 \div 16\% = 50$ (名), 第 2 组学生有 $50 \times 24\% = 12$ (名), 因此 $a = 12$. 故答案为 12.

(2) “ $90 \leq x \leq 100$ ” 这组数据中出现次数最多的是 96,

所以“ $90 \leq x \leq 100$ ” 这组数据的众数是 96 分. 故答案为 96.

(3) 第 3 组的频数 $b = 50 - 8 - 12 - 10 = 20$, 随机抽取的这 n 名学生竞赛成绩的平均分是

$$\frac{1}{50} \times (65 \times 8 + 75 \times 12 + 88 \times 20 + 95 \times 10) = 82.6 \text{ (分)}. \text{ 故答案为 } 82.6.$$

$$(4) 1\,200 \times \frac{5}{50} = 120 \text{ (名)}.$$

答: 估计全校 1 200 名学生中获奖的人数为 120.

18. 【解】(1) 不能. 理由: $\because 1 \times 1.5 = 1.5, 2 \times 2.5 = 5, 1.5 \neq 5$,

\therefore 不能选用函数 $y = \frac{m}{x} (m > 0)$ 进行模拟.

(2) 选用函数 $y = ax^2 - 0.5x + c (a > 0)$ 最合理. 理由如下:

由 (1) 可知不能选用函数 $y = \frac{m}{x} (m > 0)$.



由 $(1, 1.5), (2, 2.5), (3, 4.5), (4, 7.5), (5, 11.5)$ 可知, x 每增大 1 个单位, y 的变化不均匀,

\therefore 不能选用函数 $y = kx + b (k > 0)$,

\therefore 只能选用函数 $y = ax^2 - 0.5x + c (a > 0)$ 模拟.

(3) 把 $(1, 1.5), (2, 2.5)$ 代入 $y = ax^2 - 0.5x + c$

$$(a > 0) \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} a - 0.5 + c = 1.5, \\ 4a - 1 + c = 2.5, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} a = 0.5, \\ c = 1.5, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = 0.5x^2 - 0.5x + 1.5.$$

$$\text{当 } x = 6 \text{ 时, } y = 0.5 \times 36 - 0.5 \times 6 + 1.5 = 16.5.$$

$$\therefore 16.5 > 16,$$

\therefore 甲农户 2021 年度的纯收入能满足购买该农机设备的资金需求.

▼第 16-18 题 解答题组 (三)

16. 【解】原式 $= 4x^2 - 12xy + 9y^2 - (4x^2 - y^2) + 5xy - 10y^2$
 $= 4x^2 - 12xy + 9y^2 - 4x^2 + y^2 + 5xy - 10y^2$
 $= -7xy.$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{5}} + |y + 3| = 0, \therefore x - \frac{1}{5} = 0, y + 3 = 0,$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{5}, y = -3,$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = -7 \times \frac{1}{5} \times (-3) = \frac{21}{5}.$$

17.【解】(1) 七年级 20 名学生的成绩出现次数最多的是 7 分, 因此众数是 7 分, 即 $a = 7$.

将八年级 20 名学生的成绩从小到大排列,处在中间位置的两个数的平均数为 $\frac{7+8}{2}=7.5$ (分),因此中位数是 7.5 分,即 $b=7.5$.

抽取的八年级 20 名学生的优秀率为 $\frac{5+2+3}{20} \times 100\% = 50\%$, 即 $c = 50$.

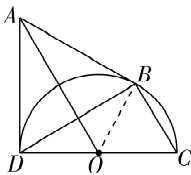
(2) 八年级. 理由: 八年级成绩的中位数、众数、优秀率均比七年级的高(答案合理即可).

$$(3) 600 \times 45\% + 600 \times 50\% = 570(\text{人}).$$

答:估计七、八年级参加此次比赛成绩优秀的学生共有 570 人.

18.【解】(1) 当 $BC \parallel AO$ 时, AB 是半圆 O 的切线.

理由如下:如图,连接 OB .



$\therefore AD$ 与半圆 O 相切于点 D ,

$$\therefore \angle ODA = 90^\circ.$$
$$\therefore OB = OC, \therefore \angle OBC = \angle OCB.$$

当 $BC \parallel AO$ 时, $\angle OBC = \angle BOA$, $\angle OCB = \angle DOA$,

$$\therefore \angle BOA = \angle DOA.$$
$$\text{在 } \triangle ABO \text{ 和 } \triangle ADO \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} OB = OD, \\ \angle BOA = \angle DOA, \\ OA = OA, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABO \cong \triangle ADO$ (SAS),

$\therefore \angle OBA = \angle ODA = 90^\circ, \therefore AB \perp OB.$

又 $\because OB$ 是半圆 O 的半径,

$\therefore AB$ 是半圆 O 的切线.

(2) 当 $\angle DAO = 45^\circ$ 时, 四边形 $AOCB$ 是平行四边形. 理由如下:

设 OA 交 BD 于点 E .

$\because \angle DAO = 45^\circ, \angle ADO = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle DOA = 45^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle DAO = \angle DOA,$

$\therefore AD = OD.$

$\because CD$ 是半圆 O 的直径,

$\therefore BD \perp BC.$

$\because BC \parallel AO,$

$\therefore BD \perp AO.$

又 $\because AD = OD,$

$\therefore AO = 2OE.$

$\because BC \parallel AO, OC = OD, \therefore BE = DE,$

$\therefore BC = 2OE, \therefore AO = BC.$

又 $\because BC \parallel AO,$

\therefore 四边形 $AOCB$ 是平行四边形. 故答案为 45.

▼ 第 19 - 21 题 解答题组 (四)

19. 【解】(1) \because 斜坡 CD 的坡度 $i = 1:1$,

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{DH}{CH} = 1, \therefore \alpha = 45^\circ.$$

即斜坡 CD 的坡角 α 为 45° .

(2) 此段大坝达到了安全要求. 理由如下:

由 (1) 可知, $CH = DH = 10$ 米, $\alpha = 45^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle PCH = \angle PCD + \alpha = 26^\circ + 45^\circ = 71^\circ.$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle PCH \text{ 中, } \tan \angle PCH = \frac{PH}{CH} = \frac{PD + 10}{10} \approx 2.90,$$

解得 $PD = 19.0$.

$$\therefore 19.0 > 18,$$

\therefore 此段大坝达到了安全要求.

20. 【解】(1) 设 A 种纪念品的单价为 a 元, B 种纪念品的单价为 b 元.

$$\text{由题意可得} \begin{cases} 4a + 5b = 125, \\ 6a + 2b = 116, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} a = 15, \\ b = 13. \end{cases}$$

答: A 种纪念品的单价为 15 元, B 种纪念品的单价为 13 元.

(2) 当购进 A 种纪念品 100 件, B 种纪念品 200 件时, 所需费用最低.

理由: 设购进 A 种纪念品 x 件, 则购进 B 种纪念品 $(300 - x)$ 件, 所需费用为 w 元.

由题意可得

$$w = (15 - 3)x + 13(300 - x) = -x + 3900.$$

$$\therefore -1 < 0,$$

$\therefore w$ 随 x 的增大而减小.

\therefore A 种纪念品的数量不超过 B 种纪念品的一半,

$$\therefore x \leq \frac{1}{2}(300 - x), \text{解得 } x \leq 100,$$

\therefore 当 $x = 100$ 时, w 取得最小值, 此时 $300 - x = 200$,

即当购进 A 种纪念品 100 件, B 种纪念品 200 件时, 所需费用最低.

21. 【解】(1) ① 抛物线 $y = -x^2 + bx + 5$ 的对称轴为直

$$\text{线 } x = -\frac{b}{2 \times (-1)} = \frac{b}{2} = 2,$$

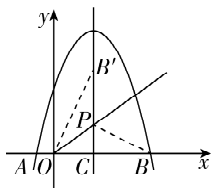
解得 $b = 4$,



∴ 抛物线的解析式为 $y = -x^2 + 4x + 5$.

②存在.

如图,若点 P 在 x 轴上方,点 B 关于 OP 的对称点 B' 在对称轴上,连接 OB', PB ,



则 $OB' = OB, PB' = PB$.

对于 $y = -x^2 + 4x + 5$, 令 $y = 0$,

则 $-x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$,

解得 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 5, \therefore A(-1, 0), B(5, 0)$,

$\therefore OB' = OB = 5, \therefore CB' = \sqrt{OB'^2 - OC^2} = \sqrt{25 - 4} = \sqrt{21}, \therefore B'(2, \sqrt{21})$.

设点 $P(2, m)$. 由 $PB' = PB$ 可得 $\sqrt{21} - m =$

$\sqrt{m^2 + (5 - 2)^2}$, 解得 $m = \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{7}$,

$\therefore P\left(2, \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{7}\right)$;

同理, 当点 P 在 x 轴下方时, $P\left(2, -\frac{2\sqrt{21}}{7}\right)$.

综上所述, 点 P 的坐标为 $\left(2, \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{7}\right)$ 或 $\left(2, -\frac{2\sqrt{21}}{7}\right)$.

(2) 抛物线 $y = -x^2 + bx + 5$ 的对称轴为直线

$x = -\frac{b}{2 \times (-1)} = \frac{b}{2}$, 当 $b \geq 4$ 时, $x = \frac{b}{2} \geq 2$.

∵ 抛物线开口向下, 在对称轴左边, y 随 x 的增大而增大, \therefore 当 $x = 2$ 时, y 有最大值, 即 $y = -4 + 2b + 5 = 2b + 1, \therefore 3 \leq 2b + 1 \leq 15$, 解得 $1 \leq b \leq 7$.

又 $\because b \geq 4, \therefore 4 \leq b \leq 7$.



▼ 第 19 - 21 题 解答题组 (五)

19. (1) 【解】 $\angle ABC = \angle EBC$. 理由如下:

如图 1, 连接 OC .

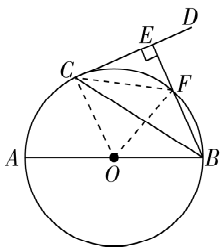


图 1

$\because CD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore OC \perp CD$.

又 $\because BE \perp CD, \therefore \angle BEC = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle CEB + \angle OCE = 180^\circ$,

$\therefore BE \parallel OC, \therefore \angle EBC = \angle OCB$.

$\because OC = OB$,

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle OCB, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle EBC$.

(2) ① $4\sqrt{2}$ ② 2 或 6 【解析】① \because 以 B, O, E, C 为顶点的四边形是正方形,

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

$\because OC = OB = 4, \therefore BC = 4\sqrt{2}$. 故答案为 $4\sqrt{2}$.

② 当点 F 在直径 AB 上方时, 连接 OF, CF , 如图 1 所示.

\because 以 B, O, F, C 为顶点的四边形是菱形,

$\therefore OC = CF = BF = OB = 4$,

$\therefore OC = CF = OF = 4$,

$\therefore \triangle OCF$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle OCF = 60^\circ$.

由 (1) 可知 $\angle CEB = \angle OCE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ECF = 30^\circ$,

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ECF$ 中, $EF = \frac{1}{2}CF = 2$,

$\therefore BE = BF + EF = 4 + 2 = 6$.

当点 F 在直径 AB 下方时, 如图 2 所示, 连接 AC , OF, OC .

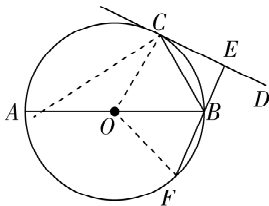


图 2



同理可得 $OC = OB = BC = 4$, $\therefore \triangle OCB$ 是等边三角形, $\angle OCB = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BCE = 30^\circ$,

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CBE$ 中, $BE = \frac{1}{2} CB = 2$. 故答案为 2 或 6.

20. 【解】(1) $\because OD = 4, \tan \angle DCO = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{OD}{CO}$,

$$\therefore \frac{4}{CO} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore OC = 6,$$

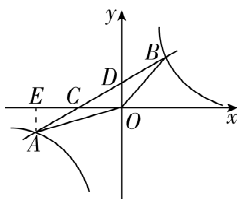
$$\therefore D(0, 4), C(-6, 0).$$

把 $D(0, 4), C(-6, 0)$ 代入 $y = kx + b$ 中, 得

$$\begin{cases} b = 4, \\ -6k + b = 0, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} k = \frac{2}{3}, \\ b = 4, \end{cases}$$

\therefore 一次函数的解析式为 $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 4$.

如图, 过 A 作 $AE \perp x$ 轴于 E .



\therefore 点 C, D 是线段 AB 的三等分点,

$$\therefore AC = CD = BD.$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle AEC \text{ 和 } \triangle DOC \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle AEC = \angle COD = 90^\circ, \\ \angle ECA = \angle OCD, \\ AC = CD, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle AEC \cong \triangle DOC (\text{AAS}),$$

$$\therefore EC = OC = 6, AE = OD = 4, \therefore A(-12, -4).$$

\therefore 反比例函数 $y = \frac{m}{x}$ 的图象过 A 点,

$$\therefore m = -12 \times (-4) = 48,$$

$$\therefore \text{反比例函数的解析式为 } y = \frac{48}{x}.$$

(2) 同(1)得 $B(6, 8)$.

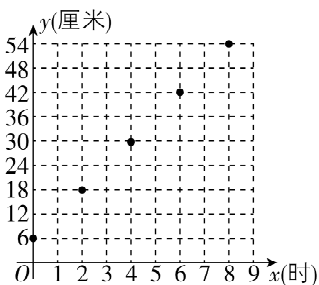
$$S_{\triangle AOB} = S_{\triangle BOC} + S_{\triangle ACO}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} OC \cdot |y_B| + \frac{1}{2} OC \cdot |y_A|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 + \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 4 = 36.$$



21. 【解】【探索发现】①如图所示：



②观察上述各点的分布规律,可知它们在同一条直线上.

设这条直线所对应的函数解析式为 $y = kx + b$. 将 $(0, 6)$, $(2, 18)$ 代入,得

$$\begin{cases} b = 6, \\ 2k + b = 18, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k = 6, \\ b = 6, \end{cases} \therefore y = 6x + 6.$$

【结论应用】应用上述发现的规律估算：

① $x = 12$ 时, $y = 6 \times 12 + 6 = 78$,

\therefore 供水时间达到 12 小时时,箭尺的读数为 78 厘米.

② $y = 90$ 时, $6x + 6 = 90$, 解得 $x = 14$,

\therefore 供水时间为 14 小时.

\therefore 本次实验记录的开始时间是上午 8:00,

$$8 + 14 = 22,$$

\therefore 当箭尺读数为 90 厘米时是 22 点钟.



▼ 第 19 - 21 题 解答题组 (六)

19. 【解】(1) 将 $B(4, 1)$ 代入 $y = \frac{k}{x}$, 得 $1 = \frac{k}{4}$,

$\therefore k = 4, \therefore$ 反比例函数的解析式为 $y = \frac{4}{x}$.

将 $B(4, 1)$ 代入 $y = mx + 5$, 得 $1 = 4m + 5$,

$\therefore m = -1, \therefore$ 一次函数的解析式为 $y = -x + 5$.

(2) 在 $y = \frac{4}{x}$ 中, 令 $x = 1$, 解得 $y = 4, \therefore A(1, 4)$,

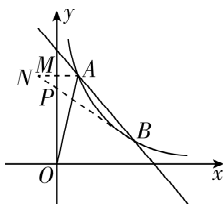
$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 4 = 2$.

(3) 如图, 作点 A 关于 y 轴的对称点 N , 则 $N(-1, 4)$, 连接 BN 交 y 轴于点 P , 点 P 即为所求.

设直线 BN 的解析式为 $y = ax + b$. 将 $(-1, 4), (4,$

$$1) \text{ 代入, 得 } \begin{cases} 4a + b = 1, \\ -a + b = 4, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} a = -\frac{3}{5}, \\ b = \frac{17}{5}, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore y = -\frac{3}{5}x + \frac{17}{5}, \therefore P(0, \frac{17}{5})$.



20. 【解】(1) 设每支 A 种型号的毛笔 x 元, 每支 B 种型号的毛笔 y 元.

$$\text{由题意得 } \begin{cases} 3x + y = 22, \\ 2x + 3y = 24, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x = 6, \\ y = 4. \end{cases}$$

答: 每支 A 种型号的毛笔 6 元, 每支 B 种型号的毛笔 4 元.

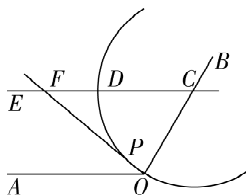
(2) 设购买 a 支 A 种型号的毛笔, 则购买 $(80 - a)$ 支 B 种型号的毛笔.

由题意得 $6a + 4(80 - a) \leq 420$,

解得 $a \leq 50$.

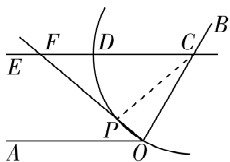
答: 最多可以购买 50 支 A 种型号的毛笔.

21. 【解】补充题图 2 如图所示:



已知：答案为 $PF = OC$ 。

证明：如图，连接 PC 。



$\because CE \parallel OA, \therefore \angle AOF = \angle PFC$ 。

$\because CP = OC, PF = OC$ ，

$\therefore CP = PF$ ，

$\therefore \angle PFC = \angle PCF$ 。

$\because \angle CPO$ 是 $\triangle FPC$ 的外角，

$\therefore \angle CPO = \angle PFC + \angle PCF = 2\angle AOF$ 。

$\because CP = OC$ ，

$\therefore \angle CPO = \angle COP$ ，

$\therefore \angle COP = 2\angle AOF$ 。

$\because \angle AOF + \angle COP = \angle AOB$ ，

$\therefore \angle AOF = \frac{1}{3}\angle AOB$ 。



▼ 第 22 - 23 题 解答题组 (七)

22. 【解】(1) $\because \angle A = 90^\circ, \angle B = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle C = 60^\circ,$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}.$$

$\because D, E$ 分别为 AB, AC 的中点, $\therefore AD = DB, AE = EC,$

$\therefore DE \parallel BC,$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore \frac{BD}{CE} = \frac{AD}{AE} = \sqrt{3}.$$

故答案为 $DE \parallel BC, \sqrt{3}.$

(2) 不变.

理由: 由旋转得 $\angle BAC = \angle DAE = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE.$

由 (1) 知 $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AE} = \sqrt{3},$

$$\therefore \triangle BAD \sim \triangle CAE, \therefore \frac{BD}{EC} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \sqrt{3}.$$

(3) $BE = 8.$

同 (2) 可得 $\triangle BAD \sim \triangle CAE,$

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ACE.$

$\because \angle APB = \angle CPF,$

$\therefore \angle BAP = \angle CFP = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore PF \perp EC.$

$\because F$ 为 EC 中点, $\therefore EF = CF, \therefore BF$ 垂直平分 $CE,$

$\therefore BE = BC.$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $BC = \frac{AB}{\cos 30^\circ} = 8, \therefore BE = 8.$

23. 【解】(1) 由题意得 $-\frac{b}{2a} = 1.$

把点 $A(2, 0), B\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 代入抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx +$

$$c, \text{得} \begin{cases} 4a + 2b + c = 0, \\ a + b + c = \frac{1}{2}, \\ -\frac{b}{2a} = 1, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2}, \\ b = 1, \\ c = 0, \end{cases}$$

\therefore 抛物线的解析式为 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x.$

(2) \because 点 Q 纵坐标的取值范围为 $-\frac{3}{2} \leq y_Q \leq \frac{1}{4},$



$$\therefore \text{令 } y = -\frac{3}{2}, \text{ 即 } -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x = -\frac{3}{2},$$

$$\text{解得 } x = -1 \text{ 或 } 3. \text{ 令 } y = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 即 } -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\text{解得 } x = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 或 } 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\therefore m < n, \text{ 抛物线顶点的纵坐标为 } \frac{1}{2},$$

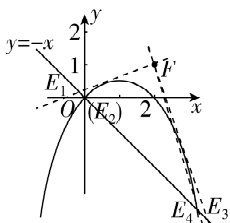
$$\therefore m = -1, n = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 或 } m = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, n = 3,$$

$$\therefore m + n = -1 + 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 或 } m + n = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 3 = 4 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\text{综上所述, } m + n = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 或 } 4 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$(3) \because \text{点 } E(p, -p),$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } E \text{ 在直线 } y = -x \text{ 上, 如图所示.}$$



$$\text{设直线 } EF \text{ 的解析式为 } y = kx + t (k \neq 0).$$

$$\text{把点 } F(2, 1) \text{ 代入, 得}$$

$$2k + t = 1, \text{ 化简得 } t = 1 - 2k,$$

$$\therefore \text{直线 } EF \text{ 的解析式为 } y = kx + 1 - 2k.$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x, \\ y = kx + 1 - 2k, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } x^2 + (2k - 2)x + 2 - 4k = 0.$$

$$\therefore \text{抛物线与线段 } EF \text{ 有一个交点,}$$

$$\therefore (2k - 2)^2 - 4(2 - 4k) = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } k_1 = -1 - \sqrt{2}, k_2 = -1 + \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{当 } k = -1 + \sqrt{2} \text{ 时, 直线 } EF \text{ 的解析式为 } y = (\sqrt{2} - 1)x + 3 - 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} y = (\sqrt{2} - 1)x + 3 - 2\sqrt{2}, \\ y = -x, \end{cases}$$



解得 $x_1 = \frac{4 - 3\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

当 $k = -1 - \sqrt{2}$ 时, 直线 EF 的解析式为 $y = (-\sqrt{2} - 1)x + 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$.

由 $\begin{cases} y = (-\sqrt{2} - 1)x + 3 + 2\sqrt{2}, \\ y = -x, \end{cases}$ 解得 $x_2 = \frac{3\sqrt{2} + 4}{2}$.

联立 $\begin{cases} y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x, \\ y = -x, \end{cases}$

解得 $x_3 = 0, x_4 = 4$.

\therefore 结合图象可知, $p = \frac{4 - 3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 或 $p = \frac{3\sqrt{2} + 4}{2}$ 或 $0 <$

$p < 4$.



▼ 第22-23题 解答题组(八)

22. (1) 【解】抛物线 $y = ax^2 + 2ax - 3$ 的对称轴为直线 $x = -1$.

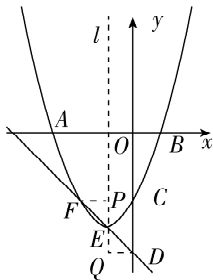
$\because AB = 4$, 点 A 在点 B 的左侧,

$\therefore A(-3, 0), B(1, 0)$.

将 $B(1, 0)$ 代入 $y = ax^2 + 2ax - 3$, 解得 $a = 1$,

$\therefore y = x^2 + 2x - 3$.

(2) 【证明】如图, 过 E 作直线 $l \perp x$ 轴, 过 F 作 $FP \perp l$ 于点 P , 过 D 作 $DQ \perp l$ 于点 Q .



$\because DE = EF$, \therefore 易证 $\triangle DEQ \cong \triangle FEP$, $\therefore DQ = FP$, $PE = EQ$.

设 $E(z, z^2 + 2z - 3)$, 则 $F(2z, 4z^2 + 4z - 3)$.

$\because D(0, b), PE = EQ$,

$\therefore b + (4z^2 + 4z - 3) = 2(z^2 + 2z - 3)$,

$\therefore b = -3 - 2z^2$.

$\because z \neq 0$, $\therefore b < -3$ 恒成立,

\therefore 对于 $D(0, b) (b < -3)$, 都存在过点 D 的直线交抛物线于 E, F 两点, 使得 $DE = EF$.

(3) 【解】原抛物线的顶点为 $(-1, -4)$, 则翻折后原顶点所对应的点为 $(-1, 2t + 4)$. 当 $x = -4$ 时, $y = 5$.

① 当 $2t + 4 < 5$, 即 $t < \frac{1}{2}$ 时,

此时 $m = 5, n = t$, $\therefore m - n = 5 - t \leq 6$,

$\therefore t \geq -1$, $\therefore -1 \leq t < \frac{1}{2}$;

② 当 $2t + 4 \geq 5$, 即 $t \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 时,

此时 $m = 2t + 4, n = t$, $\therefore m - n = t + 4 \leq 6$,

$\therefore t \leq 2$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 2$.



综上所述, t 的取值范围为 $-1 \leq t \leq 2$.

23. 【解】(1) $\because AB = AC, \angle BAC = 90^\circ, O$ 为 BC 边的中点,

$$\therefore OA = OC = OB, AO \perp BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOC = \angle EOF = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOE = \angle COF.$$

由旋转可得 $OA = OC = OE = OF$,

$$\therefore \triangle AOE \cong \triangle COF (\text{SAS}),$$

$$\therefore AE = CF. \text{ 故答案为 } AE = CF.$$

(2) 结论成立. 证明:

$$\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ, O \text{ 为 } BC \text{ 边的中点},$$

$$\therefore OA = OC = OB.$$

由旋转得 $\angle AOC = \angle EOF, OA = OE, OC = OF$,

$$\therefore \angle AOE = \angle COF, OE = OF,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AOE \cong \triangle COF (\text{SAS}),$$

$$\therefore AE = CF.$$

(3) 由旋转的性质可知 $OE = OA, OC = OF, \angle AOC =$

$$\angle EOF, \therefore \angle AOE = \angle COF, \frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{OE}{OF},$$

$$\therefore \triangle AOE \sim \triangle COF, \therefore \frac{AE}{CF} = \frac{OA}{OC}.$$

$$\because BC = 6, O \text{ 为 } BC \text{ 边的中点}, \therefore OC = 3.$$

$$\because CF = OA = 5, \therefore \frac{AE}{5} = \frac{5}{3}, \therefore AE = \frac{25}{3}.$$

$$\because OA = OD, \therefore OE = OA = OD = 5,$$

$$\therefore \text{易得 } \angle AED = 90^\circ, AD = 10,$$

$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{AD^2 - AE^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - \left(\frac{25}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{5\sqrt{11}}{3}.$$