



答案及解析

第一部分 | 压轴题猜押

▼ 第九题 平面直角坐标系中的规律探究

1. $(-1, 11)$ 【解析】由题图可知 $A_5(5, 1)$, 将点 A_5 向左平移 6 个单位, 再向上平移 6 个单位, 可得 $A_6(-1, 7)$, 将点 A_6 向左平移 7 个单位, 再向下平移 7 个单位, 可得 $A_7(-8, 0)$, 将点 A_7 向右平移 8 个单位, 再向下平移 8 个单位, 可得 $A_8(0, -8)$, 将点 A_8 向右平移 9 个单位, 再向上平移 9 个单位, 可得 $A_9(9, 1)$, 将点 A_9 向左平移 10 个单位, 再向上平移 10 个单位, 可得 $A_{10}(-1, 11)$, 故答案为 $(-1, 11)$.

2. D 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形, $A(1, -1)$, $D(3, -1)$, \therefore 中心坐标为 $(2, -2)$. \because 先沿 y 轴翻折, 再向下平移 1 个单位为一次变换, \therefore 第 1 次变换后, 中心坐标为 $(-2, -3)$, \therefore 第 2 次变换后, 中心坐标为 $(2, -4)$, \therefore 第 n 次变换后, 中心坐标为 $((-1)^n \times 2, -n-2)$, \therefore 当 $n=2\ 022$ 时, 中心坐标为 $(2, -2\ 024)$, 故选 D.

3. C 【解析】 $\because \triangle OA_1B_1$ 是边长为 2 的等边三角形, $\therefore A_1$ 的坐标为 $(1, \sqrt{3})$, B_1 的坐标为 $(2, 0)$. $\because \triangle B_2A_2B_1$ 与 $\triangle OA_1B_1$ 关于点 B_1 成中心对称, \therefore 点 A_2 与点 A_1 关于点 B_1 成中心对称. $\because 2 \times 2 - 1 = 3, 2 \times 0 - \sqrt{3} = -\sqrt{3}$, \therefore 点 A_2 的坐标是 $(3, -\sqrt{3})$. $\because \triangle B_2A_3B_3$ 与 $\triangle B_2A_2B_1$ 关于点 B_2 成中心对称, \therefore 点 A_3 与点 A_2 关于点 B_2 成中心对称. $\because 2 \times 4 - 3 = 5, 2 \times 0 - (-\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{3}$, \therefore 点 A_3 的坐标是 $(5, \sqrt{3})$. $\because \triangle B_3A_4B_4$ 与 $\triangle B_3A_3B_2$ 关于点 B_3 成中心对称, \therefore 点 A_4 与点 A_3 关于点 B_3 成中心对称. $\because 2 \times 6 - 5 = 7, 2 \times 0 - \sqrt{3} = -\sqrt{3}$, \therefore 点 A_4 的坐标是 $(7, -\sqrt{3})$, \dots . $\because 1 = 2 \times 1 - 1, 3 = 2 \times 2 - 1, 5 = 2 \times 3 - 1, 7 = 2 \times 4 - 1, \dots$, $\therefore A_n$ 的横坐标是 $2n-1$, A_{2n+1} 的横坐标是 $2(2n+1)-1 = 4n+1$. \because 当 n 为奇数时, A_n 的纵坐标是 $\sqrt{3}$, 当 n 为偶数时, A_n 的纵坐标是 $-\sqrt{3}$, \therefore 顶点 A_{2n+1} 的纵坐



标是 $\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore \triangle B_{2n}A_{2n+1}B_{2n+1}$ (n 是正整数) 的顶点 A_{2n+1} 的坐标是 $(4n+1, \sqrt{3})$. 故选 C.

4. B 【解析】如图, 过点 C 作 $CE \perp x$

轴于点 E , 连接 OC . $\because OA = OB = 2$,

$\therefore \angle ABO = \angle BAO = 45^\circ$. $\therefore \angle ABC =$

90° , $\therefore \angle CBE = 45^\circ$. $\therefore BC = 3\sqrt{2}$,

$\therefore CE = BE = 3$, $\therefore OE = OB + BE = 5$, $\therefore C(5, 3)$. \therefore 矩

形 $ABCD$ 绕点 O 顺时针旋转, 每次旋转 90° , 则第

1 次旋转后, 点 C 的坐标为 $(3, -5)$; 第 2 次旋转

后, 点 C 的坐标为 $(-5, -3)$; 第 3 次旋转后, 点 C

的坐标为 $(-3, 5)$; 第 4 次旋转后, 点 C 的坐标为

$(5, 3)$; \cdots 发现规律: 每旋转 4 次为一个循环.

$\therefore 2\,022 \div 4 = 505 \cdots 2$, \therefore 第 2 022 次旋转后, 点 C

的坐标为 $(-5, -3)$. 故选 B.

5. D 【解析】在菱形 $OABC$ 中, $A(4, 0)$, $\angle OAB =$

120° , $\therefore OA = 4$, $OD \perp AC$, $\angle OAD = \frac{1}{2} \angle OAB = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle DOA = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2} OA = 2$, $\therefore OD = \sqrt{3} AD =$

$2\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore D$ 点的横坐标为 $OD \cdot \cos \angle DOA = 2\sqrt{3} \times$

$\cos 30^\circ = 3$, D 点的纵坐标为 $OD \cdot \sin \angle DOA = 2\sqrt{3} \times$

$\sin 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore D(3, \sqrt{3})$. \therefore 菱形 $OABC$ 绕点 O 逆

时针方向旋转, 每次旋转 60° , \therefore 在平面直角坐标系

中转一周需转 $360^\circ \div 60^\circ = 6$ (次), 每转一周, D 点回

到初始位置一次, \therefore 若旋转 n 次后, 点 D 的坐标是

$(3, \sqrt{3})$, 则 n 是 6 的倍数, 而 2 022 是 6 的倍数, 故

选 D.

6. D 【解析】由题意得 $C_2(2-\sqrt{2}, 2+\sqrt{2})$, $C_3(2, 4)$,

$C_4(2+\sqrt{2}, 2+\sqrt{2})$, $C_5(4, 2)$, $C_6(2+\sqrt{2}, 2-\sqrt{2})$,

$C_7(2, 0)$, $C_8(2-\sqrt{2}, 2-\sqrt{2})$, $C_9(0, 2)$, \cdots , 发现旋转

8 次为一循环. $\therefore 2\,022 \div 8 = 252 \cdots 6$, $\therefore C_{2\,022}$ 的坐

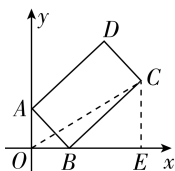
标与 C_6 的坐标相同, $\therefore C_{2\,022}$ 的坐标为 $(2+\sqrt{2}, 2-$

$\sqrt{2})$, 故选 D.

7. A 【解析】 $\because A$ 点坐标为 $(1, 0)$, $\therefore OA = 1$, \therefore 第一

次旋转后, 点 A_1 在第一象限, $OA_1 = 2$; 第二次旋转

后, 点 A_2 在第二象限, $OA_2 = 2^2$; 第三次旋转后, 点





A_3 在 x 轴负半轴, $OA_3 = 2^3$; 第四次旋转后, 点 A_4 在第三象限, $OA_4 = 2^4$; 第五次旋转后, 点 A_5 在第四象限, $OA_5 = 2^5$; 第六次旋转后, 点 A_6 在 x 轴正半轴, $OA_6 = 2^6$; 如此循环, 每旋转 6 次为一个循环.
 $\because 2\,022 \div 6 = 337$, \therefore 循环了 337 次, 点 $A_{2\,022}$ 在 x 轴正半轴上, 且 $OA_{2\,022} = 2^{2\,022}$, $\therefore A_{2\,022}(2^{2\,022}, 0)$. 故选 A.



▼ 第十题 函数图象的分析与判断

1. D 【解析】 $\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ, AB = 2BC = 4, \therefore \tan A = \frac{1}{2}$. 由题意知 $AP = t, \therefore PQ = AP \cdot \tan A = \frac{1}{2}t$. 由折叠

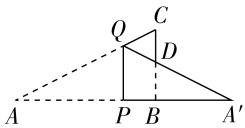
的性质可得 $A'P = AP, \angle APQ = \angle A'PQ = 90^\circ$, 当点 P 与 AB 中点重合时, 则有 $t = 2$, 当点 P 在 AB 中点的左侧, 即 $0 \leq t < 2$ 时, $\triangle A'PQ$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 重叠部分的面积

为 $S_{\triangle A'PQ} = \frac{1}{2}A'P \cdot PQ = \frac{1}{2}t \cdot \frac{1}{2}t = \frac{1}{4}t^2$; 当点 P 在

AB 中点的右侧, 即 $2 < t \leq 4$ 时, 如图. 由折叠性质可得 $A'P = AP = t, \angle APQ = \angle A'PQ = 90^\circ, \tan A =$

$\tan A' = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore BP = 4 - t,$

$PQ = \frac{1}{2}t, \therefore A'B = 2t - 4,$



$\therefore BD = A'B \cdot \tan A' = t - 2, \therefore \triangle A'PQ$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 重叠

部分的面积为 $S_{\text{梯形}PBDQ} = \frac{1}{2}(PQ + BD) \cdot PB =$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}t + t - 2 \right) (4 - t) = -\frac{3}{4}t^2 + 4t - 4$. 综上所述, 能反

映 $\triangle A'PQ$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 重叠部分的面积 S 与 t 之间函数关系的图象只有 D 选项, 故选 D.

2. A 【解析】由题图(2)知 $AB + AC = 26. \because AB = AC,$

$\therefore AB = 13. \because AD \perp BC, \therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$

中, $AD^2 + BD^2 = AB^2 = 169$. ① 由题图(2)知 $\triangle BDP$ 的

面积最大值为 30, $\therefore \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot BD = 30, \therefore AD \cdot BD =$

60, ② ① + 2 × ② 得, $AD^2 + BD^2 + 2AD \cdot BD = 169 + 2 \times$

$60 = 289, \therefore (AD + BD)^2 = 289, \therefore AD + BD = 17$ (负值

已舍去), $\therefore BD = 17 - AD$. ③ 将③代入②得, $AD(17 -$

$AD) = 60$, 解得 $AD = 5$ 或 $AD = 12. \because AD < BD, \therefore AD =$

5, 故选 A.

3. C 【解析】根据题图(2)知当点 P 与点 B 重合时,

$AP = AB = 3$; 当 $AP \perp BC$ 时, $AB + BP = 4.8, \therefore BP =$

1.8, \therefore 此时 $AP = \sqrt{AB^2 - BP^2} = \sqrt{3^2 - 1.8^2} = 2.4$; 当

点 P 到达点 C 时, 过点 A 作 $AE \perp BC$ 于 E , 由题

图(2)得 $AP = AC = 4, \therefore EC = \sqrt{AC^2 - AE^2} =$

$\sqrt{4^2 - (2.4)^2} = 3.2, \therefore BC = BE + EC = 1.8 + 3.2 = 5$. 故



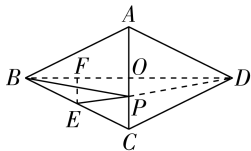
选 C.

- 4. B 【解析】**根据题图(2),可知当点 P 与点 A 重合时, $PD+PE=7$, 即 $AD+AE=7$; 当点 P 与点 E 重合时, $PD+PE=DE=5$. 设 $AD=m$, $AE=n$, 则
- $$\begin{cases} m+n=7, \\ m^2+n^2=25, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} m=4, \\ n=3 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} m=3, \\ n=4. \end{cases} \therefore AD > \frac{1}{2}AB,$$
- $\therefore AD=4$, $AB=6$, \therefore 矩形 $ABCD$ 的面积为 24, 故选 B.

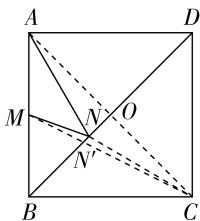
- 5. B 【解析】**根据题图得点 P 与点 C 重合时, $AP=AC=2$, $PB+PE=CB+CE=\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$. $\therefore E$ 是边 BC 的中点,

$\therefore CB=\sqrt{5}$, $CE=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$. 如图, 连接 BD 交 AC 于点 O ,

连接 DE , 交 AC 于一点, 即点 P . \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AC$ 是线段 BD 的垂直平分线, $\therefore PB=PD$, $\therefore PB+PE=PD+PE$, \therefore 当 E, P, D 三点共线时, $PD+PE$ 的值最小, 即 $PB+PE$ 的值最小. 过点 E 作 $EF \perp BD$ 于点 F . \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AC \perp BD$, $OA=OC=1$, $\therefore OB=OD=\sqrt{CB^2-OC^2}=2$. $\therefore EF \parallel AC$, $\therefore \triangle BEF \sim \triangle BCO$, $\therefore \frac{EF}{OC}=\frac{BF}{BO}$. $\therefore E$ 是 BC 的中点, $\therefore EF=\frac{1}{2}OC=\frac{1}{2}$, $OF=\frac{1}{2}OB=1$, $\therefore FD=3$, $\therefore DE=\sqrt{EF^2+FD^2}=\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+3^2}=\frac{\sqrt{37}}{2}$, \therefore 图象最低点的纵坐标是 $\frac{\sqrt{37}}{2}$. 故选 B.



- 6. A 【解析】**如图, 连接 AC 交 BD 于点 O , 连接 NC , 连接 MC 交 BD 于点 N' . \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore O$ 是 BD 的中点. \therefore 点 M 是 AB 的中点, $\therefore N'$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的重心, \therefore 易得 $N'D=\frac{2}{3}BD$. $\therefore A, C$ 关于 BD 对称, $\therefore NA=NC$, $\therefore AN+MN=NC+MN$, \therefore 当 M, N, C 共线时, y 的值最小, 即为 MC 的长, $\therefore MC=2\sqrt{5}$, 此时点





N 与点 N' 重合. 设正方形的边长为 m , 则 $BM = \frac{1}{2}m$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCM$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $MC^2 = BC^2 + MB^2$,

$\therefore 20 = m^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}m\right)^2$, 解得 $m = 4$ (负值已舍去),

$\therefore BD = 4\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore a = N'D = \frac{2}{3}BD = \frac{2}{3} \times 4\sqrt{2} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}$, 故

选 A.



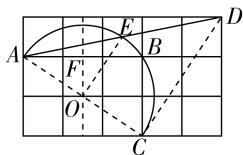
▼第十四题 弧长与阴影面积的计算

1. $\frac{4\pi}{3}$ 【解析】连接 OD . $\because \angle DOB = 2\angle DCB = 120^\circ$,

$OB = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2$, $\therefore \widehat{BD}$ 的长为 $\frac{120 \cdot \pi \cdot 2}{180} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$, 故答案
为 $\frac{4\pi}{3}$.

2. $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{4}\pi$ 【解析】如图, 分别作线段 AB, BC 的垂直平

分线, 两线交于 O , \therefore 点 O 为
该圆弧所在圆的圆心, F 为
 AB 的中点, 连接 AC, OE, CD .



$\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AC$ 为 $\odot O$

直径, $\therefore AC$ 经过点 O . 由垂径定理得 $AF = \frac{1}{2}AB =$

$\frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore OA = \sqrt{AF^2 + OF^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 1^2} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$. 由勾

股定理易得 $AC^2 + CD^2 = AD^2$, 且 $AC = CD$, $\therefore \triangle ACD$

为等腰直角三角形, $\therefore \angle CAD = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AEO =$

$\angle CAD = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOE = 90^\circ$, \therefore 弧 AE 的长为

$$\frac{90\pi \times \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}}{180} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{4}\pi, \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{\sqrt{13}}{4}\pi.$$

3. $4\sqrt{3} + \frac{4}{3}\pi$ 【解析】如图, 连接 OF . $\because EF$

是 OB 的中垂线, $\therefore \angle OEF = 90^\circ$, $OE =$

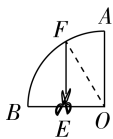
$\frac{1}{2}OB = \frac{1}{2}OF = 1$, $\therefore \angle EFO = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle EOF = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOF = 30^\circ$. 由勾股定理得 $EF =$

$\sqrt{3}$, 由折叠得右边部分经过两次展开并压平后所得

的图形的周长为 $4EF + 4l_{\widehat{AF}} = 4\sqrt{3} + 4 \times \frac{30\pi \times 2}{180} = 4\sqrt{3} +$

$\frac{4}{3}\pi$. 故答案为 $4\sqrt{3} + \frac{4}{3}\pi$.



4. 4π 【解析】如图, 连接 AD 并且延

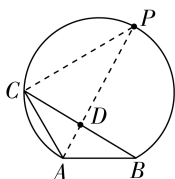
长交 \widehat{ACB} 于点 P , 连接 CP , 此时点

P 到点 D 的距离最大. 在 $\triangle ABC$

中, 点 D 为边 BC 的中点, $AB = AC =$

6 , $\angle ACB = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AP \perp BC$, $\angle CAB = 120^\circ$, AP 平分

$\angle CAB$, $\therefore AP$ 是 \widehat{ACB} 所在圆的直径, $\angle CAP = 60^\circ$,





$\therefore \angle ACP = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle APC = 30^\circ, \angle PCB = 60^\circ, \therefore AP = 2AC = 12, \widehat{BP}$ 所对的圆心角为 $2\angle PCB = 120^\circ, \therefore \widehat{BP}$ 的长为 $\frac{120 \times \pi \times 12}{360} = 4\pi$. 故答案为 4π .

5. $2 + \frac{2\pi}{3}$ 【解析】连接 AC . 由题意可知, A, P, C 三点

共线时阴影部分周长最小, 此时周长为 $AC + \widehat{AC}$ 的长. \therefore 在菱形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle D = 60^\circ, AB = 2, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle D = 60^\circ, BC = AB = 2, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AC = 2, \therefore \widehat{AC}$ 的长为 $\frac{60\pi \times 2}{180} = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \therefore$ 阴影部分周长的最小值为 $2 + \frac{2\pi}{3}$. 故答案为 $2 + \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

6. $\frac{1}{2}\pi$ 或 $\frac{5}{2}\pi$ 【解析】菱形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle A = 30^\circ, AB = 3, \therefore BC = AB = 3, \angle BCD = \angle A = 30^\circ. \therefore$ 点 C 关于 BM 的对称点为 $N, \therefore \angle BNM = \angle BCM = 30^\circ. \therefore MN \perp CD, \therefore \angle CMN = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle NBC = 30^\circ$ 或 $150^\circ, \therefore$ 劣弧 NC 的长为 $\frac{30\pi \times 3}{180} = \frac{1}{2}\pi$ 或 $\frac{150\pi \times 3}{180} = \frac{5}{2}\pi$, 故答案为 $\frac{1}{2}\pi$ 或 $\frac{5}{2}\pi$.

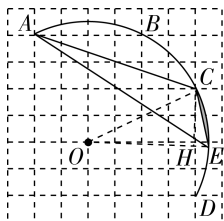
7. B 【解析】在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $CD = 2, \therefore CE = AB = CD = 2, \angle BCD = 90^\circ. \therefore E$ 为 AB 中点, $\therefore BE = 1, \therefore$ 在 $Rt \triangle CEB$ 中, $BE = \frac{1}{2}CE = 1, \therefore \angle ECB = 30^\circ, BC = \sqrt{CE^2 - BE^2} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore \angle ECD = 60^\circ, \therefore$ 题图中阴影部分的面积为 $2 \times \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{3} - \frac{60\pi \times 2^2}{360} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$, 故选 B.

8. D 【解析】设 $O'A'$ 与 \widehat{AB} 交于点 D . 连接 OO' . $\therefore O'C \parallel OA, \angle AOB = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle OCO' = 60^\circ. \therefore C$ 是 OB 的中点, $\therefore OC = CB = CO' = 1, \therefore \triangle OCO'$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle OO'C = \angle COO' = 60^\circ, \angle CBO' = \angle CO'B = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle OO'B = \angle A'O'B = 90^\circ, \therefore O, O', A'$ 三点共线, $BO' = \sqrt{3}, \therefore$ 阴影部分的面积为 $S_{\text{扇形}BOD} - S_{\triangle OBO'} = \frac{60\pi \times 2^2}{360} - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. 故选 D.



9. $\frac{5}{3}\pi - 5$ 【解析】如图, 易得格

点 O 为 \widehat{AD} 所在圆的圆心, 连接 OC, OE , 过点 C 作 $CH \perp OE$ 于点 H , 则 $OC = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$.



$\therefore \angle CAE = 15^\circ, \therefore \angle COE = 30^\circ, \therefore$ 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OCH$ 中,

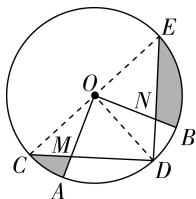
$CH = \frac{1}{2} OC = \sqrt{5}, \therefore$ 阴影部分的面积为 $S_{\text{扇形}OCE} -$

$$S_{\triangle OCE} = \frac{30 \times \pi \times (2\sqrt{5})^2}{360} - \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5} = \frac{5}{3}\pi - 5. \text{ 故答}$$

案为 $\frac{5}{3}\pi - 5$.

10. $\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】如图, 连接 OC ,

OD, OE . 设 OA 交 CD 于点 M , OB 交 DE 于点 N . $\because \angle CDE = 90^\circ, \therefore CE$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径. $\therefore OC =$



$OE, CD = DE, \therefore \angle COD = \angle DOE = 90^\circ. \because OD = OE,$

$\therefore \angle EDO = \angle DEO = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle ODC = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle ODC =$

$\angle DEO. \because OA \perp OB, \therefore \angle MON = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle MON - \angle DON = \angle DOE - \angle DON,$ 即 $\angle MOD = \angle NOE.$

$\because OD = OE, \therefore \triangle ODM \cong \triangle OEN (\text{ASA}), \therefore S_{\triangle ODM} =$

$S_{\triangle OEN}, \therefore S_{\text{扇形}AOD} - S_{\triangle ODM} = S_{\text{扇形}BOE} - S_{\triangle OEN},$ 即 $S_{\text{阴影}} =$

$S_{\text{弓形}CD}. \because CD = \sqrt{2}, \therefore OD = OC = 1, \therefore S_{\text{阴影}} =$

$$\frac{90 \cdot \pi \times 1^2}{360} - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}.$$



▼第十五题 图形折叠的计算

1. $\frac{11}{2}$ 或 7 【解析】 \because 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = 6, BC = 8$,

$\therefore AB = 10$. \because 点 D 是 AB 中点, $\therefore AD = BD = CD = 5$.

如图(1), 当 $\angle FMD = 90^\circ$ 时, \because 由翻折得 $\angle F = \angle B$,

$\angle FMD = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle FDM \sim \triangle BAC$, $\therefore \frac{DF}{AB} =$

$\frac{DM}{AC}$, $\therefore \frac{5}{10} = \frac{DM}{6}$, $\therefore DM = 3$, $\therefore CM = CD - DM = 2$.

$\because CD = BD$, $\therefore \angle ECM = \angle B$. 又 $\because \angle CME = \angle ACB =$

90° , $\therefore \triangle CEM \sim \triangle BAC$, $\therefore \frac{CE}{AB} = \frac{CM}{BC}$, $\therefore \frac{CE}{10} = \frac{2}{8}$,

$\therefore CE = \frac{5}{2}$, $\therefore BE = \frac{11}{2}$; 当 $\angle FDM = 90^\circ$ 时, 如图(2).

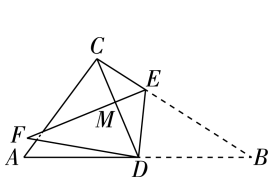
$\because \angle F = \angle B = \angle BCD$, $\angle FMD = \angle CME$, $\therefore \angle CEM =$

$\angle FDM = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FED = \angle BED = 45^\circ$. 作 $DH \perp BC$

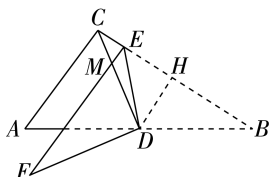
于 H , 则 $\triangle BDH \sim \triangle BAC$, $\therefore \frac{DB}{AB} = \frac{DH}{AC} = \frac{BH}{BC}$, $\therefore \frac{5}{10} =$

$\frac{DH}{6} = \frac{BH}{8}$, $\therefore DH = 3, BH = 4$, $\therefore EH = DH = 3$, $\therefore BE = 3 +$

$4 = 7$. 综上所述, $BE = \frac{11}{2}$ 或 7, 故答案为 $\frac{11}{2}$ 或 7.



图(1)



图(2)

2. $3\sqrt{3} - 3$ 或 $2\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC =$

90° , $\angle B = 30^\circ$, $AC = 3$, $\therefore AB = 3\sqrt{3}$, $\angle ACB = 60^\circ$. 分

两种情况: ①若 $\angle ADB' = 90^\circ$, 则 $AC \parallel B'D$, $\therefore \angle ACB' =$

$\angle DB'C = \angle B = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCB' = 30^\circ$. 由折叠可得

$\angle DCB' = \frac{1}{2} \angle BCB' = 15^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACD = \angle ADC = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore AC = AD = 3$, $\therefore BD = AB - AD =$

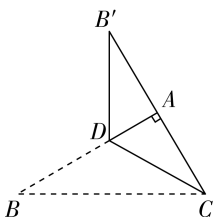
$3\sqrt{3} - 3$. ② 如图所示, 若

$\angle DAB' = 90^\circ$, 则 B', A, C 三点

共线, 由折叠可得 $\angle B' = \angle B =$

30° , $\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle AB'D$ 中, $AD =$

$\frac{1}{2} B'D = \frac{1}{2} BD$. 又 $\because AB = 3\sqrt{3}$,





$\therefore BD = \frac{2}{3}AB = 2\sqrt{3}$. 综上所述, BD 的长为 $3\sqrt{3}-3$ 或

$2\sqrt{3}$. 故答案为 $3\sqrt{3}-3$ 或 $2\sqrt{3}$.

3. 1 或 $\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 【解析】由题意易得 $\angle A = 30^\circ$, $\angle B =$

60° . ①当 $\angle APA_1 = 90^\circ$ 时, 由折叠的性质可知 $\angle A =$

$\angle A_1 = 30^\circ$, $CA = CA_1$, $\therefore \angle PDA_1 = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CDB =$

60° . $\because \angle B = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle CDB$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore BD =$

$BC = CD = 1$, $\therefore A_1D = A_1C - CD = \sqrt{3} - 1$, $\therefore A_1P =$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}A_1D = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(\sqrt{3}-1) = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore AP = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

②当 $\angle PDA_1 = 90^\circ$ 时, 由折叠的性质可知 $CA = CA_1$,

$$AP = A_1P. \because \angle B = 60^\circ, \angle CDB = 90^\circ, \therefore BD = \frac{1}{2}BC =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}, CD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore AD = \frac{3}{2}, A_1D = A_1C - CD = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}. \text{ 设 } AP = x, \text{ 则 } PD = \frac{3}{2} - x. \because PD^2 + A_1D^2 = PA_1^2,$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{3}{2} - x\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = x^2, \text{ 解得 } x = 1, \therefore AP = 1, \text{ 故 } AP$$

的长为 1 或 $\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2}$. 故答案为 1 或 $\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

4. $(4\sqrt{3}-4)$ 或 $\left(4-\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$ 【解析】 $\because M, N$ 分别是矩形

$ABCD$ 的对边 AD, BC 的中点, 把四边形 $ABPM$ 沿直

线 MP 折叠, 点 A, B 分别落在 A', B' 处, $\therefore A'M =$

$$AM = \frac{1}{2}AD = 4 \text{ 厘米}, CN = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2}AD = 4 \text{ 厘米}.$$

①当 $A'C = CN = 4$ 厘米时, $A'M = A'C = 4$ 厘米.

$\because CD = AB = MN = 4$ 厘米, \therefore 四边形 $MNCD$ 内不可能

存在点 A' 使 $A'M = A'C = 4$ 厘米, 故此情况不存在;

②当 $A'N = CN = MN = A'M = 4$ 厘米时, $\triangle A'MN$ 为等

边三角形, $\therefore \angle A'MA = 90^\circ + 60^\circ = 150^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A'MP =$

$\angle AMP = 75^\circ$. 连接 BM , 过 P 作 $PQ \perp BM$ 于点 Q ,

\therefore 易得 $\angle AMB = \angle PBM = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BMP = 75^\circ - 45^\circ =$

30° . $\because PQ \perp BM$, $\angle PBM = 45^\circ$, $\therefore BQ = QP$. 设 $BQ =$

$QP = a$ 厘米, 则 $QM = \sqrt{3}a$ 厘米. $\because BQ + QM = BM =$

$\sqrt{2}AB$, $\therefore a + \sqrt{3}a = 4\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore a = 2\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore BP =$

$\sqrt{2}a = (4\sqrt{3}-4)$ 厘米;

③当 $A'N = A'C$ 时, 连接 $A'D$, \therefore 点 A' 在 NC 的垂直平



分线上. \therefore 易知点 A' 在 MD 的垂直平分线上, $\therefore A'D = A'M = AM = DM$, $\therefore \triangle A'DM$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore \angle A'MD = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A'MN = 30^\circ$, $\angle AMA' = 180 - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A'MP = \frac{1}{2} \angle AMA' = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle NMP = 30^\circ$, $\therefore NP =$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} MN = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ 厘米}, \therefore BP = BN - NP = \left(4 - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \text{ 厘米}.$$

综上所述, BP 的长为 $(4\sqrt{3} - 4)$ 厘米或 $\left(4 - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$ 厘米. 故答案为 $(4\sqrt{3} - 4)$ 或 $\left(4 - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$.

5. 2 或 $2\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】①如图(1), 若 PA' 与 AO 交于点

F , 连接 $A'O$. $\because D$ 为 OA 的中点, $OA = 4$, $\therefore OD = AD = 2$. 由折叠性质可得 $A'D = AD = 2$. $\therefore \triangle DPA'$ 与 $\triangle ODP$ 的重叠部分的面积恰好为 $\triangle ODP$ 面积的一半,

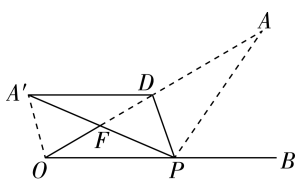
$$\therefore S_{\triangle DFP} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle ODP} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle ADP} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle A'DP}, \therefore DF = \frac{1}{2} OD =$$

OF , $PF = \frac{1}{2} A'P = A'F$, \therefore 四边形 $A'DPO$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore OP = A'D = 2$.

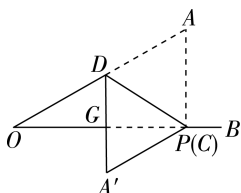
②如图(2), 过点 A 作 $AC \perp OB$ 于点 C , 若 DA' 与 OC 交于点 G , 同理可得 $GP = \frac{1}{2} OP = OG$, $DG = \frac{1}{2} DA' =$

$$1. \because OD = AD, \therefore DG = \frac{1}{2} AP = 1, \therefore AP = 2. \because \angle AOB =$$

30° , $OA = 4$, $\therefore AC = 2$, $OC = 2\sqrt{3}$, \therefore 点 P 与点 C 重合, $\therefore OP = OC = 2\sqrt{3}$. 故答案为 2 或 $2\sqrt{3}$.



图(1)



图(2)

6. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 或 $\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} =$

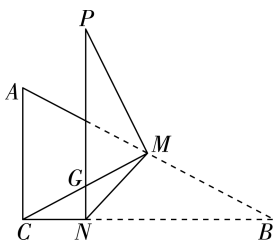
$$\sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}. \text{ 分以下两种情况进行讨论:}$$

①当点 P 在 BC 上方时, 如图(1). $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, M 为 AB 边的中点, $\therefore AM = CM = BM = \sqrt{5}$, $\therefore \angle BCM = \angle B$. 由折叠的性质可知 $\angle P = \angle B$, $PM = BM = \sqrt{5}$, $\therefore \angle BCM = \angle P$. $\because PN \parallel AC$, $\therefore \angle PNC = 90^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle CGN = \angle PGM$, $\therefore \angle PMG = \angle PNC = 90^\circ =$

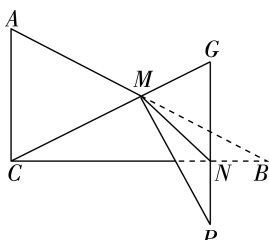


$\angle ACB, \therefore \triangle PGM \sim \triangle BAC, \therefore \frac{GM}{PM} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$, 解

得 $GM = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}, \therefore CG = CM - GM = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$.



图(1)



图(2)

②当点 P 在 BC 的下方时,如图(2).

同理可得 $\angle PMC = 90^\circ, \triangle PGM \sim \triangle BAC, \therefore \frac{GM}{PM} =$

$\frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$, 解得 $GM = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}, \therefore CG = CM + GM = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$.

综上, CG 的长为 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 或 $\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$, 故答案为 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 或 $\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$.

7. $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 或 $\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 【解析】由翻折的性质, 得 $AB = AB',$

$BE = B'E$. 易证四边形 $ABNM$ 为矩形, $\therefore MN = AB =$

3. ①当 $MB' = 2, B'N = 1$ 时, 设 $EN = x$, 得 $B'E =$

$\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$. 易得 $\triangle B'EN \sim \triangle AB'M$, 则 $\frac{EN}{B'M} = \frac{B'E}{AB'}$, 即

$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{3}$, 解得 $x^2 = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore BE = B'E = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5} + 1} =$

$\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$. ②当 $MB' = 1, B'N = 2$ 时, 设 $EN = x$, 得 $B'E =$

$\sqrt{x^2 + 2^2}$, 易得 $\triangle B'EN \sim \triangle AB'M$, 则 $\frac{EN}{B'M} = \frac{B'E}{AB'}$, 即

$\frac{x}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}}{3}$, 解得 $x^2 = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore BE = B'E = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + 4} =$

$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 故答案为 $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 或 $\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

8. 2 或 $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】如图(1), 当 E 点在 B 点左侧时, 由

折叠可知, $CD = C'D. \because AB = 5, BC = 6, AM = \frac{1}{3}AD,$

$BN = \frac{1}{3}BC, \therefore AM = 2, BN = 2, MN \perp AD, \therefore MD = 4$. 在

$\text{Rt}\triangle DMC'$ 中, $C'M = \sqrt{C'D^2 - MD^2} = \sqrt{25 - 16} = 3,$

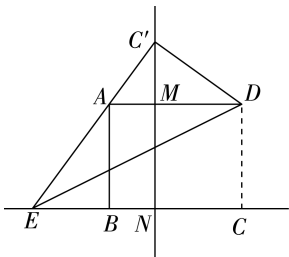
$\therefore C'N = 8, \tan \angle C'DM = \frac{3}{4}. \therefore \angle C'DM + \angle MC'D =$



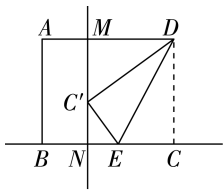
$$90^\circ, \angle MC'D + \angle EC'M = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle C'DM = \angle EC'M,$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{4} = \frac{EN}{C'N}, \therefore \frac{3}{4} = \frac{EN}{8}, \therefore EN = 6, \therefore CE = 10,$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle DEC = \frac{CD}{EC} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}.$$



图(1)



图(2)

如图(2), 当 E 点在 B, C 之间时, 由折叠可知, $CD = C'D = 5$. $\because MD = 4, \therefore C'M = 3, \therefore C'N = 2$. 设 $CE = x$,

则 $NE = 4 - x$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle NEC'$ 中, $C'E^2 = NE^2 + C'N^2$,

$$\therefore x^2 = (4 - x)^2 + 4, \text{ 解得 } x = \frac{5}{2}, \therefore EC = \frac{5}{2},$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle DEC = \frac{CD}{EC} = \frac{5}{\frac{5}{2}} = 2. \text{ 综上所述, } \tan \angle DEC \text{ 的}$$

值为 2 或 $\frac{1}{2}$, 故答案为 2 或 $\frac{1}{2}$.

9. $\frac{5}{7}\sqrt{21}$ 或 15 【解析】过 B' 作 $MN \parallel AB$ 分别交 AD ,

BC 于点 M, N , 过 E 作 $EH \parallel AD$ 交 MN 于 H . $\because AD \parallel BC, MN \parallel AB, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABNM$ 是平行四边形. 又 $\because \angle A = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABNM$ 是矩形. 同理可得四边形 $AEHM$ 是矩形.

①如图(1), 若点 B' 在 AD 下方, 则 $B'M = 3$ cm,

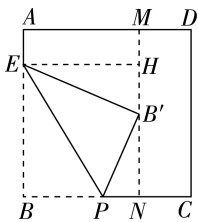
$B'N = 3$ cm. $\because MH = AE = 1$ cm,

$\therefore B'H = 2$ cm. 由折叠可得, $EB' =$

$EB = 5$ cm, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle EB'H$ 中, $EH =$

$$\sqrt{5^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{21} \text{ (cm)}, \therefore BN =$$

$$AM = EH = \sqrt{21} \text{ cm. 设 } BP = t \text{ cm,}$$



图(1)

$$\therefore PB' = t \text{ cm, } PN = (\sqrt{21} - t) \text{ cm. } \therefore \text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle PB'N \text{ 中,}$$

$$B'P^2 = PN^2 + B'N^2, \therefore t^2 = (\sqrt{21} - t)^2 + 3^2, \text{ 解得 } t =$$

$$\frac{5}{7}\sqrt{21}.$$

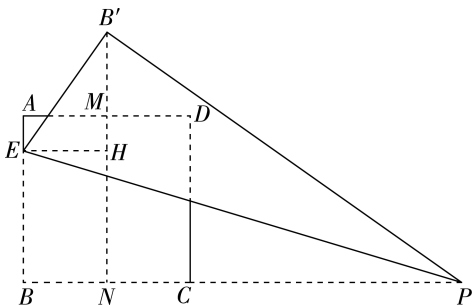
②如图(2), 若点 B' 在 AD 上方, 则 $B'M = 3$ cm,

$B'N = 9$ cm, 易得 $EH = 3$ cm. 设 $BP = t$ cm, $\therefore B'P =$

$$t \text{ cm, } PN = (t - 3) \text{ cm. } \therefore \text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle PB'N \text{ 中, } B'P^2 = PN^2 +$$



$B'N^2, \therefore t^2 = (t-3)^2 + 9^2$, 解得 $t = 15$. 综上所述, BP 的长为 $\frac{5}{7}\sqrt{21}$ 或 15.



图(2)

10. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 或 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ 【解析】①如图(1), 当 $AG = \frac{2}{3}AD$ 时, 过

点 E 作 $EM \perp GH$ 于点 M . $\because DE \parallel GH, AD \parallel BC, \therefore$ 四边形 $HEDG$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore \angle MED = 90^\circ, HE =$

$GD = \frac{1}{3}AD = 1$. 由折叠可知 $\angle FED = \angle CED. \because \angle MED =$

90° , 即 $\angle FEM + \angle FED = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CED + \angle HEM =$

$90^\circ, \therefore \angle HEM = \angle FEM. \because \angle EMF = \angle EMH = 90^\circ,$

$ME = ME, \therefore \triangle HEM \cong \triangle FEM (ASA), \therefore HM = MF,$

$EF = HE = 1, \therefore EF = EC = 1. \because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩

形, $\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ, DC = AB = \sqrt{2}$. $\text{Rt} \triangle EDC$ 中, $DE =$

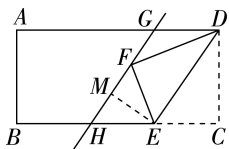
$\sqrt{DC^2 + EC^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore GH = DE = \sqrt{3}.$

$\because ME \perp HG, HG \parallel DE, \therefore S_{\triangle DEF} = \frac{1}{2}ME \times DE = S_{\triangle DEC} =$

$\frac{1}{2}DC \times EC, \therefore ME = \frac{DC \times EC}{DE} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times 1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}. \text{Rt} \triangle HME$

中, $HM = \sqrt{HE^2 - ME^2} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore FG =$

$HG - HF = HG - 2HM = \sqrt{3} - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$



图(1)

②如图(2), 当 $AG = \frac{1}{3}AD = 1$ 时, 过点 E 作 $EM \perp$

GH 于点 M , 同理可得 $HE = GD = AD - AG = 3 - 1 = 2,$

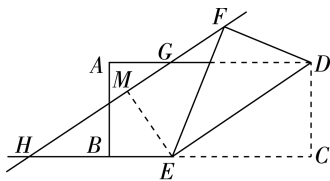
$EC = EF = HE = 2, \therefore DE = HG = \sqrt{2^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{6},$

$\therefore ME = \frac{DC \times EC}{DE} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times 2}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}. \text{Rt} \triangle HME$ 中, $HM =$



$$\sqrt{HE^2 - ME^2} = \sqrt{2^2 - \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}, \therefore FG = HF -$$

$$HG = 2HM - HG = \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{3} - \sqrt{6} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \text{故答案为 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}.$$



图(2)



▼ 第二十二题 二次函数的综合

1. 【解】(1) 根据题意设 y 关于 x 的函数解析式为 $y = a(x-3)^2 + 3$. 把 $(0, \frac{5}{3})$ 代入解析式得 $\frac{5}{3} = a(0-3)^2 + 3$, 解得 $a = -\frac{4}{27}$, $\therefore y$ 关于 x 的函数解析式为 $y = -\frac{4}{27}(x-3)^2 + 3$.

(2) 该女生在此项考试中得满分. 理由:

$$\text{令 } y=0, \text{ 则 } -\frac{4}{27}(x-3)^2 + 3 = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } x_1 = 7.5, x_2 = -1.5 (\text{舍去}).$$

$\therefore 7.5 > 6.70$, \therefore 该女生在此项考试中得满分.

2. 【解】(1) $\because OA = 4$, 且点 A 在 y 轴正半轴上,
 $\therefore A(0, 4)$.

(2) \because 抛物线最高点 B 的坐标为 $(4, 12)$,

\therefore 设抛物线的解析式为 $y = a(x-4)^2 + 12$.

$$\because A(0, 4), \therefore a(0-4)^2 + 12 = 4, \text{ 解得 } a = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{ 抛物线的解析式为 } y = -\frac{1}{2}(x-4)^2 + 12.$$

(3) \because 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDE$ 中, $\frac{CE}{DE} = \frac{3}{4}$, $CD = 2.5$, \therefore 易得

$CE = 1.5$, $DE = 2$, \therefore 点 D 的纵坐标为 -1.5 .

$$\text{令 } -\frac{1}{2}(x-4)^2 + 12 = -1.5, \text{ 解得 } x_1 = 4 + 3\sqrt{3} \approx 9.19,$$

$$x_2 = 4 - 3\sqrt{3} \approx -1.19 (\text{不合题意, 舍去}), \therefore D(9.19,$$

$$-1.5), \therefore OC = 9.19 - 2 = 7.19 \approx 7.2 (\text{米}), \therefore OC \text{ 的}$$

长约为 7.2 米.

3. 【解】(1) 设函数解析式为 $y = kx + b$ ($k \neq 0$). 由题意

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} 60k + b = 200, \\ 80k + b = 100, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k = -5, \\ b = 500, \end{cases} \therefore y = -5x + 500.$$

当 $y = 0$ 时, $-5x + 500 = 0$, 解得 $x = 100$, $\therefore y$ 与 x 之间的函数解析式为 $y = -5x + 500$ ($50 < x < 100$).

(2) 设月销售利润为 w 元, 则 $w = (x - 50)(-5x + 500) = -5x^2 + 750x - 25\,000 = -5(x - 75)^2 + 3\,125$.

$\because -5 < 0$, $50 < x < 100$, \therefore 当 $x = 75$ 时, w 有最大值, 为 $3\,125$, \therefore 当销售单价定为 75 元时, 该种油茶的月销售利润最大, 最大利润是 $3\,125$ 元.

4. 【解】(1) ① \because 二次函数 $y = a(x-2)^2 - 1$ ($a > 0$) 的图



象经过点 $(3, 1)$, $\therefore 1 = a - 1$, 解得 $a = 2$,

\therefore 二次函数的解析式为 $y = 2(x - 2)^2 - 1$.

② $\because y_1 = y_2$, $\therefore M, N$ 关于抛物线的对称轴对称.

\therefore 对称轴是直线 $x = 2$, $\therefore x_2 + x_1 = 4$. 又 $\because x_2 - x_1 = 3$,

$\therefore x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_2 = \frac{7}{2}$. 当 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $y_1 = 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\right)^2 - 1 =$

$\frac{7}{2}$, \therefore 当 $y_1 = y_2$ 时, 顶点到 MN 的距离为 $\frac{7}{2} + 1 = \frac{9}{2}$.

(2) 易知点 M, N 在对称轴直线 $x = 2$ 的异侧时, 二次函数的最小值为 -1 .

分以下两种情况进行讨论:

当 $y_1 \geq y_2$ 时, $x_1 < 2, x_2 = x_1 + 3 > 2, 2 - x_1 \geq x_2 - 2, \therefore -1 <$

$x_1 \leq \frac{1}{2}$. 此时 y 的最大值为 $y_1 = a(x_1 - 2)^2 - 1, \therefore y_1 -$

$(-1) = 1, \therefore a = \frac{1}{(x_1 - 2)^2}$. 又 $\because -1 < x_1 \leq \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{9}{4} \leq$

$(x_1 - 2)^2 < 9, \therefore \frac{1}{9} < \frac{1}{(x_1 - 2)^2} \leq \frac{4}{9}$, 即 $\frac{1}{9} < a \leq \frac{4}{9}$.

当 $y_1 < y_2$ 时, $x_1 < 2, x_2 = x_1 + 3 > 2, x_2 - 2 > 2 - x_1, \therefore \frac{1}{2} <$

$x_1 < 2$. 此时 y 的最大值为 $y_2 = a(x_2 - 2)^2 - 1 = a(x_1 +$

$1)^2 - 1, \therefore y_2 - (-1) = 1$, 易得 $a = \frac{1}{(x_1 + 1)^2}$.

又 $\because \frac{1}{2} < x_1 < 2, \therefore \frac{9}{4} < (x_1 + 1)^2 < 9, \therefore \frac{1}{9} < \frac{1}{(x_1 + 1)^2} <$

$\frac{4}{9}$, 即 $\frac{1}{9} < a < \frac{4}{9}$.

综上, a 的取值范围为 $\frac{1}{9} < a \leq \frac{4}{9}$.

5. 【解】(1) \because 已知二次函数 $y = x^2 + bx + m$ 图象的对称轴为直线 $x = 2, \therefore b = -4$.

(2) 如图(1). 由(1)知 $y = x^2 - 4x + m$. ①令 $y = 0$, 则

$x^2 - 4x + m = 0$, 解得 $x = 2 - \sqrt{4 - m}$ 或 $x = 2 + \sqrt{4 - m}$. $\because M$

在 N 的左侧, $\therefore M(2 - \sqrt{4 - m}, 0), N(2 + \sqrt{4 - m}, 0)$,

$\therefore MN = 2\sqrt{4 - m}$, MN 的中点坐标为 $(2, 0)$.

$\because \triangle MNP$ 为直角三角形, $P(0, m), \therefore$ 点 P 到 MN 中

点的距离等于 $\frac{1}{2}MN$, 即 $\sqrt{4 + m^2} = \sqrt{4 - m}$, 解得 $m = 0$

(舍去) 或 $m = -1$.

② $\because m = -1, \therefore y = x^2 - 4x - 1 (x \geq 0), M(2 - \sqrt{5}, 0),$

$N(2 + \sqrt{5}, 0)$. 令 $x^2 - 4x - 1 = -4$, 解得 $x = 1$ 或 $x = 3$,

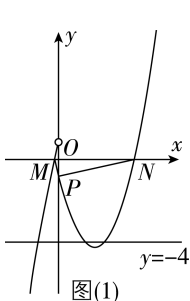


\therefore 抛物线 $y = x^2 - 4x - 1 (x \geq 0)$ 与直线 $y = -4$ 的交点为 $(1, -4), (3, -4)$. $\because y = x^2 - 4x - 1 (x < 0)$ 关于 x 轴对称的抛物线表达式为 $y = -x^2 + 4x + 1 (x < 0)$, 当 $-x^2 + 4x + 1 = -4$ 时, 解得 $x = 5$ (舍去) 或 $x = -1$, \therefore 抛物线 $y = -x^2 + 4x + 1 (x < 0)$ 与直线 $y = -4$ 的交点为 $(-1, -4)$, $\therefore -1 \leq x < 2 - \sqrt{5}$ 或 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 或 $3 \leq x < 2 + \sqrt{5}$ 时, $-4 \leq y < 0$.

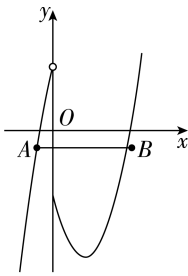
(3) $-4 \leq m < -1$ 或 $1 \leq m < 3$.

$y = x^2 - 4x + m (x < 0)$ 关于 x 轴对称的抛物线表达式为 $y = -x^2 + 4x - m (x < 0)$. 如图(2), 当 $y = -x^2 + 4x - m (x < 0)$ 的图象经过点 A 时, $-1 - 4 - m = -1$, 解得 $m = -4$, $\therefore y = x^2 - 4x - 4 (x \geq 0)$. 当 $x = 5$ 时, $y = 1$, $\therefore y = x^2 - 4x - 4 (x \geq 0)$ 的图象与线段 AB 有一个交点, $\therefore m = -4$ 时, 线段 AB 与图象 C 恰有两个公共点; 如图(3), 当 $y = x^2 - 4x + m (x \geq 0)$ 的图象经过点 $(0, -1)$ 时, $m = -1$, 此时图象 C 与线段 AB 有三个公共点, $\therefore -4 \leq m < -1$ 时, 线段 AB 与图象 C 恰有两个公共点; 如图(4), 当 $y = -x^2 + 4x - m$ 的图象经过点 $(0, -1)$ 时, $m = 1$, 此时图象 C 与线段 AB 有两个公共点; 如图(5), 当 $y = x^2 - 4x + m (x \geq 0)$ 的图象的顶点在线段 AB 上时, $m - 4 = -1$, 解得 $m = 3$, 此时图象 C 与线段 AB 有一个公共点, $\therefore 1 \leq m < 3$ 时, 线段 AB 与图象 C 恰有两个公共点.

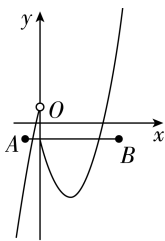
综上所述, $-4 \leq m < -1$ 或 $1 \leq m < 3$ 时, 线段 AB 与图象 C 恰有两个公共点.



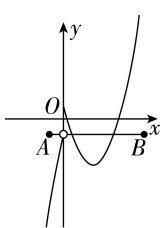
图(1)



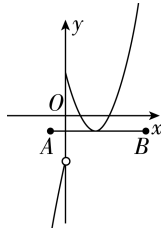
图(2)



图(3)



图(4)



图(5)



▼第二十三题 几何综合

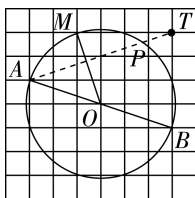
1. 【解】【操作探究】在网格中取格点 E , 构建两个直角三角形, 分别是 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle CDE$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\tan \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2}$, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDE$ 中, $\tan \angle DCE = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $\tan \angle BAC = \tan \angle DCE$, 所以 $\angle BAC = \angle DCE$.
 因为 $\angle ACP + \angle DCE = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$,
 所以 $\angle ACP + \angle BAC = 90^\circ$, 所以 $\angle APC = 90^\circ$,
 即 $AB \perp CD$. 故答案为 $\tan \angle DCE = \frac{1}{2}$.

【拓展应用】(1) 如图(1), 点 P 即为所求.

作法: 取格点 T , 连接 AT 交 $\odot O$ 于点 P , 点 P 即为所求.

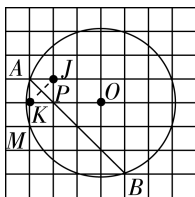
证明: 由作图可知, $OM \perp AP$.

$\because OM$ 是半径, $\therefore \widehat{PM} = \widehat{AM}$.



图(1)

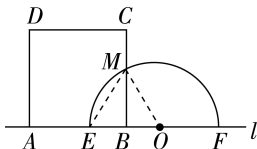
(2) 如图(2), 点 P 即为所求.



图(2)

作法: 取格点 J, K , 连接 JK 交 AB 于点 P , 点 P 即为所求. (作法不唯一)

2. 【解】(1) 如图(1), 设 BC 与半圆 O 交于点 M , 连接 EM, OM .



图(1)

当 $t = 2.5$ 时, $BE = 2.5$.

$\because EF = 10, \therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}EF = 5, \therefore OB = 2.5, \therefore EB = OB$.

在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore ME = MO$.

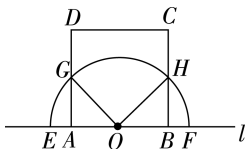
又 $\because MO = EO, \therefore ME = EO = MO, \therefore \triangle MOE$ 是等边三



角形, $\therefore \angle EOM = 60^\circ$, $\therefore l_{\widehat{ME}} = \frac{60\pi \times 5}{180} = \frac{5\pi}{3}$,

即半圆 O 在矩形 $ABCD$ 内的弧的长度为 $\frac{5\pi}{3}$.

(2) 如图(2).



图(2)

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

$\therefore \angle AOG + \angle BOH = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle AGO + \angle AOG = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AGO = \angle BOH$.

在 $\triangle AGO$ 和 $\triangle BOH$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} \angle GAO = \angle HBO, \\ \angle AGO = \angle BOH, \\ OG = OH, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AGO \cong \triangle BOH$ (AAS), $\therefore OB = AG = t - 5$.

$\therefore AB = 7$, $\therefore AE = t - 7$, $\therefore AO = 5 - (t - 7) = 12 - t$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AGO$ 中, $AG^2 + AO^2 = OG^2$, $\therefore (t - 5)^2 + (12 - t)^2 = 5^2$, 解得 $t_1 = 8$, $t_2 = 9$, 即 t 的值为 8 或 9.

3. 【解】(1) 过点 C 作 $CG \perp AB$ 于 G , 如图(1).

$\therefore EF \perp AB$, $\therefore \angle EFD = \angle CGD = 90^\circ$.

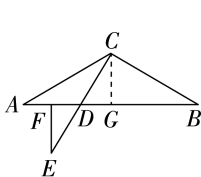
$\therefore \angle EDF = \angle CDG$, $DE = CD$,

$\therefore \triangle EDF \cong \triangle CDG$ (AAS), $\therefore EF = CG$.

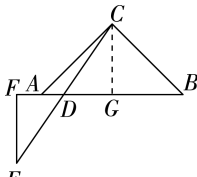
在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = BC$, $\angle ACB = 120^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle A = \angle B = \frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ - 120^\circ) = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore CG = \frac{1}{2}AC$, $\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2}AC$. 故答案为 $EF = \frac{1}{2}AC$.



图(1)



图(2)

(2) ① $AD + DF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AC$. 理由:

过点 C 作 $CG \perp AB$ 于 G , 如图(2).

与(1)同理, 可证 $\triangle EDF \cong \triangle CDG$,

$\therefore DF = DG$, $\therefore AD + DF = AD + DG = AG$,

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = BC$, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$,



$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore \angle CAG = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle ACG$ 是等腰直角三角形,

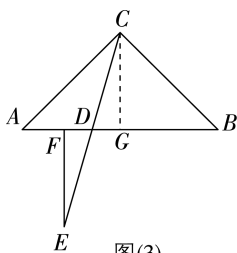
$$\therefore AG = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AC, \therefore AD + DF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AC.$$

② AC 的长为 $4\sqrt{2}$ 或 $2\sqrt{2}$.

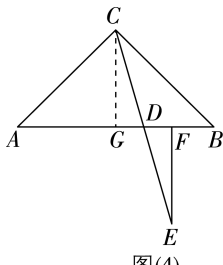
如图, 过点 C 作 $CG \perp AB$ 于 G . 当 D, F 在 G 点左侧时, 与 (1) 同理可证 $\triangle EDF \cong \triangle CDG$, $\therefore DF = DG = 1$.

$\therefore AD = 3$, $\therefore AG = DG + AD = 1 + 3 = 4$. 与 ① 同理, 可证

$\triangle ACG$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore AC = \sqrt{2}AG = 4\sqrt{2}$;



图(3)



图(4)

当点 D, F 在点 G 右侧时, 如图 (4),

$$\therefore AG = AD - DG = 3 - 1 = 2,$$

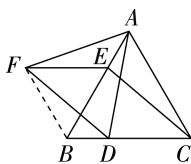
同理可证 $\triangle ACG$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore AC = \sqrt{2}AG = 2\sqrt{2}$. 综合上述, 线段 AC 的长为 $4\sqrt{2}$ 或 $2\sqrt{2}$.

4. 【解】(1) $\because \triangle ABC, \triangle ADF$ 都是等边三角形,

$$\therefore EF = AB = CD, \angle ADC = \angle FED, \therefore EF \parallel CD,$$

故答案为 $CD = EF, CD \parallel EF$.

(2) 结论成立. 理由: 如图 (1), 连接 BF .



图(1)

$\because \triangle ABC, \triangle ADF$ 都是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle FAD =$

$$\angle BAC, AF = AD, AB = AC, \therefore \angle FAB = \angle DAC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle FAB \cong \triangle DAC \text{ (SAS)},$$

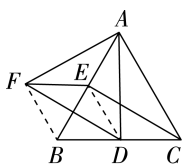
$$\therefore BF = CD, \angle ABF = \angle ACD = 60^\circ.$$

$$\therefore AE = BD, AB = BC, \therefore BE = CD = BF,$$

$\therefore \triangle EFB$ 是等边三角形,

$$\therefore EF = BF = CD, \angle FEB = \angle ABC = 60^\circ, \therefore EF \parallel CD.$$

(3) 当点 D 是 BC 的中点时, 四边形 $EFDC$ 的面积是 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积的一半. 此时四边形 $BDEF$ 是菱形. 理由: 如图 (2), 连接 BF . 由 (2) 可知, $\triangle BEF$ 是等边三角形, $BF = BE = EF = CD$.



图(2)

$$\because BD=CD, \therefore BE=\frac{1}{2}CB, EF=BD.$$

$$\therefore \triangle BEF \sim \triangle ABC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle BEF}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{BE}{CB}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$\because EF \parallel CD, EF = CD, \therefore$ 四边形 $EFDC$ 是平行四边

$$\text{形}, \therefore S_{\text{平行四边形}EFDC} = 2S_{\triangle EFB}, \therefore \frac{S_{\text{平行四边形}EFDC}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

连接 DE . $\because EF \parallel BD, EF = BD,$

\therefore 四边形 $BDEF$ 为平行四边形.

又 $\because BF = EF, \therefore$ 四边形 $BDEF$ 是菱形.