

2024 学年度第二学期初三质量调研（一）参考答案

一、选择题（本大题共 6 题，每题 4 分，共 24 分）

1. B; 2. C; 3. D; 4. D; 5. D; 6. C.

二、填空题（本大题共 12 题，每题 4 分，共 48 分）

7. $2\sqrt{2a}$; 8. $(3x-2)(3x+2)$; 9. $x=4$; 10. 两不等实数根; 11. $1.21a$; 12. $y=-2x+3$; 13. 18; 14. 192; 15. 答案不唯一; 16. $\frac{3}{2}\vec{b}-\frac{1}{2}\vec{a}$; 17. $2\sqrt{5}-2$; 18. $4 \leq BE \leq 6$.

三、解答题（本大题共 7 题，共 78 分）

19. 解：原式 $= \frac{a^2-2a}{a-1} \times \frac{a-1}{(a-2)^2}$ (6 分)

$$= \frac{a}{a-2} . \quad \text{..... (2 分)}$$

$$\text{将 } a = \sqrt{3} \text{ 代入: } \frac{a}{a-2} = -3 - 2\sqrt{3} \quad \text{..... (2 分)}$$

20. 解：由①得： $x < 2$ (4 分)

$$\text{由②得: } x \geq -\frac{9}{4} \quad \text{..... (4 分)}$$

$$\therefore \text{原不等式组的解集是 } -\frac{9}{4} \leq x < 2 \quad \text{..... (2 分)}$$

21. 解：(1) $\because \text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中， $\angle ACB=90^\circ$ CD 是中线，

$$\therefore CD=BD=AD, \therefore \angle BCD=\angle CBD. \quad \text{..... (1 分)}$$

$$\text{可得 } \angle CBE=\angle A. \quad \text{..... (1 分)}$$

$$\therefore \tan A = \tan \angle CBE = \frac{3}{4} \quad \text{..... (1 分)}$$

$$\because \text{Rt}\triangle ABC \text{ 中, } AC=8, \tan A = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\therefore BC=6, AB=10, \quad \text{..... (1 分)}$$

$$\therefore CE = \frac{9}{2}. \quad \text{..... (1 分)}$$

$$(2) \text{由 (1) 可得: } AE = \frac{7}{2}. \quad \text{..... (1 分)}$$

过点 E 作 $EF \perp AB$ ，垂足为点 E .

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle AEF \text{ 中, } \angle AFE=90^\circ, AE=\frac{7}{2}, \tan A = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\therefore EF = \frac{21}{10}, AF = \frac{14}{5}. \quad \text{..... (2 分)}$$

$$\therefore BF = \frac{36}{5}, \quad \text{..... (1 分)}$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle EBA = \frac{7}{24} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

22. 解: (1) 画图正确 $\dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$

$$\text{半径长是 } \frac{60}{13} \text{ m} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 延长 ED 与 FG 交于点 H , 作 $\angle H$ 的平分线交 EF 于点 O . $\dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$

$$\text{半径长是 } (36\sqrt{2} - 18\sqrt{5}) \text{ m} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

23. 证明: (1) $\because$ 矩形 $ABCD$,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle D = 90^\circ, AB = CD, AD = BC, \quad \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle DAF.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle ADF \quad \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{DF}{BE} = \frac{AD}{AB} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{DF}{BE} = \frac{BC}{CD} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore DF \cdot CD = BE \cdot BC \quad \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

(2) $\because EF \parallel HG$.

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{AH} = \frac{AF}{AG} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because AB \parallel DH, AD \parallel BG,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{AH} = \frac{BE}{BC}, \frac{AF}{AG} = \frac{DF}{DC} \quad \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{DF}{DC} = \frac{BE}{BC} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{DF}{BE} = \frac{DC}{BC}.$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{DF}{BE} = \frac{BC}{CD},$$

$$\therefore BC = CD, \quad \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$\therefore$ 矩形 $ABCD$, $BC = CD$.

$\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形. $\dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$

24. 解: (1) 对称轴是直线 $x=1$. $\dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$

$\therefore$ 点 A 与点 B 关于对称轴对称, 点 $A (-1, 0)$, 点 $B (3, 0)$. $\dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$

(2) 由题意, 可知点 C 坐标为 $(0, -3a)$.

$\therefore$ 点 E 坐标为 $(2, -3a)$. $\dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$

$\because AE$ 平分 $\angle BAC$, $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle CAE$.

又 $CE \parallel x$ 轴, $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle AEC$,

$$\therefore AC = CE. \quad \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

又点 $A (-1, 0)$, 点 C 坐标为 $(0, -3a)$, 点 $E (2, -3a)$,

$$\therefore 2 = \sqrt{1 + 9a^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

解得 $a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ (负舍) (1 分)

(2) 会.

由抛物线的解析式可得: 点 $D(1, -4a)$.

联结 AP 、 DE , $\because S_{\triangle AFD} = S_{\triangle PFE}$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle ADE} = S_{\triangle PDE}$.

又 DE 是公共边, 可证得: $AP \parallel DE$, (1 分)

$\therefore \angle DEA = \angle PAE$, $\therefore \angle DEC = \angle PAB$

$\because$ 点 $D(1, -4a)$, 点 E 坐标为 $(2, -3a)$,

过点 D 作 $DH \perp CE$.

$\therefore \tan \angle DEC = a$,

$\therefore \tan \angle PAB = a$.

设点 P 坐标为 $(m, am^2 - 2am - 3a)$, 过 P 作 $PM \perp x$ 轴.

$\therefore \frac{PM}{MA} = \frac{am^2 - 2am - 3a}{m + 1} = a$,

解得: $m = 4$.

$\therefore$ 点 P 坐标为 $(4, 5a)$ (1 分)

$\therefore$ 直线 PD 的解析式为: $y = 3ax - 7a$, (1 分)

$\therefore$ 直线 PD 一定经过的定点坐标是 $(\frac{7}{3}, 0)$ (1 分)

25.(1) 联结 DO .

$\because$ 点 F 是弧 BD 的中点, $\therefore$ 弧 $DF =$ 弧 BF , $\therefore \angle DOF = \angle BOF$ (1 分)

当点 G 与点 O 重合时, $\angle BOF = \angle COE$,

由对称性可得: $\angle COE = \angle DOC$,

$\therefore \angle DOC = \angle DOF = \angle BOF = 60^\circ$ (1 分)

又 $AB = 10$, $\therefore OD = OA = 5$, 在 $Rt\triangle CDO$ 中, $\angle DOC = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore OC = \frac{5}{2}$, (1 分)

$\therefore AC = \frac{5}{2}$ (1 分)

(2) 联结 DF 、 DG 、 OF .

当半径 $OD \perp EF$ 时. 可知弧 $ED =$ 弧 DF ,

$\therefore$ 弦 $DE =$ 弦 DF .

$\because$ 弦 $DE \perp AB$, 可知弧 $AD =$ 弧 AE ,

$\therefore$ 弧 $DF =$ 弧 $BF = 2$ 弧 AD .

可求得: $\angle AOD = 36^\circ$ (1 分)

$\because OD \perp EF$, $DE \perp AB$, $\angle FGO = \angle CGE$,

可知: $\angle DEG = \angle AOD = 36^\circ$

$\because$ 弦 $DE =$ 弦 DF , $DG = EG$,

$\therefore \angle DEG = \angle EDG = \angle DFE = 36^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FDG = \angle FGD = 72^\circ$,

可证得: $\triangle DEG \sim \triangle DEF$, (1 分)

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{EF} = \frac{EG}{DE}$$

又 $\angle FDG = \angle FGD = 72^\circ$, $\therefore DF = FG = DE$, (1 分)

$$\therefore \frac{FG}{EF} = \frac{EG}{FG} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \text{ (1 分)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{EF} = \frac{FG}{EF} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}. \text{ (1 分)}$$

(3) 联结 AD 、 OF .

$\because$ 弧 DF = 弧 BF , $\therefore \angle DOF = \angle BOF$,

$\because OD = OA$, $\therefore \angle OAD = \angle ODA$.

$\because \angle DOF + \angle BOF + \angle AOD = 180^\circ$, $\angle OAD + \angle ODA + \angle AOD = 180^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle OAD = \angle BOF$ (1 分)

过点 F 作 $FH \perp AB$, 垂足为点 H .

可得: $\triangle ACD \sim \triangle OHF$,

$$\therefore \frac{CD}{FH} = \frac{AD}{OF}.$$

$\because AC = x$, $\therefore OC = |5 - x|$,

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ODC$ 中, $OD = 5$, $OC = |5 - x|$,

$$\therefore CD = \sqrt{5^2 - (5 - x)^2} = \sqrt{10x - x^2}.$$

$$\therefore CE = \sqrt{10x - x^2}. \text{ (1 分)}$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACD$ 中, $CD = \sqrt{10x - x^2}$, $AC = x$,

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{10x}.$$

又 $\frac{CD}{FH} = \frac{AD}{OF}$, $AD = \sqrt{10x}$, $CD = \sqrt{10x - x^2}$, $OF = 5$,

$$\therefore FH = \frac{5\sqrt{10x - x^2}}{\sqrt{10x}}. \text{ (1 分)}$$

$\because FH \perp AB$, $DE \perp AB$,

$$\therefore y = \frac{EG}{GF} = \frac{CE}{FH} = \frac{\sqrt{10x - x^2}}{\frac{5\sqrt{10x - x^2}}{\sqrt{10x}}} = \frac{\sqrt{10x}}{5} \quad (0 < x < 10). \text{ (2 分)}$$