

2024 学年第二学期九年级数学练习参考答案及评分建议

一、选择题（本大题共 6 题，每题 4 分，满分 24 分）

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

二、填空题（本大题共 12 题，每题 4 分，满分 48 分）

7. x^3 ; 8. -1; 9. $(x+\sqrt{3})(x-\sqrt{3})$; 10. 2;
 11. 1.5447×10^{10} ; 12. $m \leq \frac{1}{4}$; 13. $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$; 14. $\frac{72}{25}$;
 15. 12; 16. 9; 17. $2\sqrt{3}-1 < r \leq 4$; 18. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

19. (本题满分 10 分)

$$\text{解: 原式} = \frac{(m-1)^2}{m(m+3)} \div \frac{m+3-4}{m+3} \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{(m-1)^2}{m(m+3)} \cdot \frac{m+3}{m-1} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{m-1}{m} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$m = 2 \sin 60^\circ + \tan 45^\circ = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \sqrt{3} + 1 \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{把 } m = \sqrt{3} + 1 \text{ 代入原式, } \frac{m-1}{m} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}+1} = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2} \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$20. \text{解: 由①得 } 12 + 4x > 3 - 2x \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$4x + 2x > 3 - 12 \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$6x > -9, \text{ 解得 } x > -\frac{3}{2} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{由②得 } 2x - 3(x-2) \geq 6 \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$2x - 3x + 6 \geq 6 \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{解得 } x \leq 0 \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \text{ 原不等式组的解集为 } -\frac{3}{2} < x \leq 0 \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

不等式组的解集正确地在数轴上表示 (略) . $\dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$

$\therefore$ 此不等式组的整数解为 -1, 0. $\dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$

21. 解: (1) $\because$ 点 C 是弧 AB 的中点, OC 是半径, $\therefore OC \perp AB$. $\dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$

$\therefore \angle ODA = 90^\circ$. $\dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$

$\because$ 点 D 是 OC 的中点, $\therefore OD = \frac{1}{2} OC$. $\because OC = OA$, $\therefore OD = \frac{1}{2} OA$. $\dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$

$$\therefore \text{在 Rt}\triangle AOD \text{ 中}, \cos \angle AOD = \frac{OD}{OA} = \frac{1}{2}, \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \angle AOD = 60^\circ. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \therefore \text{在 Rt}\triangle AOD \text{ 中}, \angle AOD = 60^\circ, OA = \frac{1}{2}AE = 4, \therefore AD = AO \cdot \sin \angle AOD = 2\sqrt{3}. (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } C \text{ 是弧 } AB \text{ 的中点, } OC \text{ 是半径, } \therefore DB = AD = 2\sqrt{3}. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore OC = OE, \therefore \angle C = \angle E. \therefore \angle AOD = \angle C + \angle E, \therefore 2\angle C = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle C = 30^\circ. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle CDF \text{ 中}, CD = \frac{1}{2}OC = \frac{1}{2}OA = 2, \therefore DF = CD \cdot \tan C = 2 \cdot \tan 30^\circ = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore FB = DB - DF = 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$22. (1) \text{ 解: } 2024 \text{ 年购进新书总支出: } 16000(1+50\%) = 24000 \text{ 元} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$2022 \text{ 年购进社会科学类图书支出: } 12000 \times 10\% = 1200 \text{ 元} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$2024 \text{ 年购进社会科学类图书支出: } 24000 \times 15\% = 3600 \text{ 元} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$2024 \text{ 年与 } 2022 \text{ 年相比, 社会科学类图书支出的增长率: } \frac{3600-1200}{1200} \times 100\% = 200\% \dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } 2024 \text{ 年购进自然科学类图书支出: } 24000 \times 25\% = 6000 \text{ 元}$$

$$\text{设 } 2024 \text{ 年购进自然科学类图书 } x \text{ 册, 那么 } 2025 \text{ 年计划购进此类图书为 } (x+80) \text{ 册. } (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{由题意得 } \frac{6000}{x} - \frac{6000(1+20\%)}{x+80} = 20. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{整理得, } x^2 + 140x - 24000 = 0. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{解得 } x_1 = 100, x_2 = -240. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{经检验, } x_1 = 100, x_2 = -240 \text{ 是原方程的根, 但 } x_2 = -240 \text{ 不符题意, 应舍去.} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore x+80=180. \text{答: } 2025 \text{ 年计划购入自然科学类图书 } 180 \text{ 册.} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$23. (1) \text{ 证明: } \therefore \text{四边形 } ABCD \text{ 是平行四边形, } \therefore AB \parallel CD, AB = CD \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \angle A + \angle ADC = 180^\circ. \text{又} \therefore \angle BFC + \angle DFC = 180^\circ, \angle A = \angle BFC, \therefore \angle ADC = \angle DFC. \dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{又} \therefore \angle DCF = \angle ECD, \therefore \triangle DCF \sim \triangle ECD. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{DC}{EC} = \frac{CF}{CD}. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore CD^2 = CE \cdot CF. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore AB^2 = CE \cdot CF. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \therefore \text{四边形 } ABCD \text{ 是平行四边形, } \therefore AD \parallel BC, \therefore \frac{EF}{EC} = \frac{DF}{DB}. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore EC = DB, \therefore EF = DF, \therefore \angle FED = \angle FDE. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \triangle DCF \sim \triangle ECD, \therefore \angle CDF = \angle CED, \therefore \angle FDE = \angle CDF. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle CDB, \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle FDE, \therefore AB = AD. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \text{四边形 } ABCD \text{ 是平行四边形, } \therefore \text{四边形 } ABCD \text{ 是菱形.} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

24.解: (1) $\because$ 抛物线与 y 轴交于点 $A(0, 5) \therefore c=5$ (1 分)

$$\therefore y = x^2 + bx + 5 = (x + \frac{b}{2})^2 + 5 - \frac{b^2}{4}$$

$\therefore$ 顶点 $P(-\frac{b}{2}, 5 - \frac{b^2}{4})$ (1 分)

$\because$ 顶点 P 在直线 $l: y = \frac{1}{2}x$ 上 $\therefore 5 - \frac{b^2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\frac{b}{2})$ 解得 $b=-4$ (1 分)

$\therefore$ 抛物线表达式: $y = x^2 - 4x + 5$ 或 $y = (x-2)^2 + 1$ (1 分)

(2) 延长 DC 交 x 轴于点 E , 过点 P 作 $PH \perp x$ 轴于 H , 过点 C 作 x 轴平行线 l' ,

过点 D 作 $DI \perp l'$ 于 I

$\because$ 由平移可知 $l' \parallel DE \therefore \angle DEO = \angle POH$ 同理 $\angle DCI = \angle DEO$

$\therefore \angle DCI = \angle POH$

$\because CD = OP \angle DIC = \angle PHO = 90^\circ$

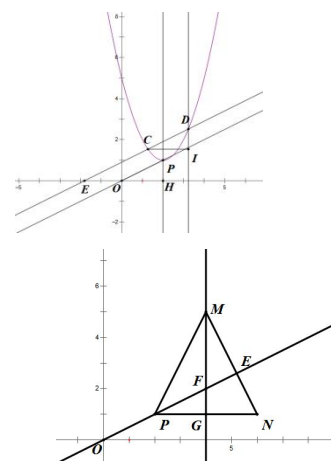
$\therefore \triangle DCI \cong \triangle POH$ (1 分)

$\therefore CI = OH = 2 \quad DI = PH = 1 \therefore$ 设 $C(m, (m-2)^2 + 1)$ (1 分)

$\therefore D(m+2, (m-2)^2 + 2)$ 代入 $y = (x-2)^2 + 1$

得 $m^2 + 1 = (m-2)^2 + 2$ 解得 $m = \frac{4}{5}$ (1 分)

$\therefore C(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{25}{16})$ (1 分)



(3) 设平移后的抛物线顶点 $N(m+2, 1)$ (1 分)

设 $l \perp MN$ 于 E , 作 $MG \perp PN$ 于 G , 交 PE 于点 F

由对称性可知 $MP = MN$ 所以 $PG = GN = \frac{m}{2} \angle MPN = \angle MNP$

易证 $\triangle MPG \sim \triangle PFG$ 得 $\frac{PG}{MG} = \frac{FG}{PG} = \frac{1}{2}$ (1 分)

所以 $MG = m$ 得 $M(2 + \frac{m}{2}, m+1)$ (1 分)

$M(2 + \frac{m}{2}, m+1)$ 代入 $y = (x-2)^2 + 1$

得 $m_1 = 4, m_2 = 0$ (舍去) (1 分)

25. (1) 解: $\because PD \parallel AC, PE \parallel AB$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{BP}{PC} \quad \frac{CE}{AE} = \frac{PC}{BP} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because P \text{ 是 } BC \text{ 中点} \quad \therefore BP=PC \quad \therefore AD=BD \quad CE=AE \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{PE}{AB} = \frac{DP}{AC} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \triangle PDE \sim \triangle ABC \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

其他方法同样给分

(2) $\because \triangle PDE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的镶嵌相似形 $\angle A = \angle PDE$

$$\therefore \triangle PDE \text{ 也是等腰三角形 } \angle B = \angle C = \angle DPE \quad \therefore \frac{AB}{DP} = \frac{BC}{PE} \quad \therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{DP}{PE} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \text{易得 } \triangle BDP \sim \triangle CEP \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{CP} = \frac{DP}{PE} \quad \therefore \frac{BD}{CP} = \frac{DP}{PE} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{BD}{CP} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because BP=2CP \quad \therefore \frac{CP}{BC} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{2}{3} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

(3) $\because \triangle PDE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的镶嵌相似形 $\angle A = \angle DPE = 90^\circ$

$$1^\circ \text{ 当 } \triangle PDE \sim \triangle ABC \text{ 时} \quad \text{有 } \frac{DP}{EP} = \frac{AB}{AC}$$

过点 P 作 $PH \perp AB$ 于 H , 作 $PI \perp AC$ 于 I $\dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$

$$\text{易得 } \angle DPE = \angle HPI = 90^\circ \quad \therefore \angle DPH = \angle EPI$$

$$\therefore \angle DHP = \angle EIP = 90^\circ \quad \therefore \triangle DHP \sim \triangle EIP \quad \therefore \frac{DP}{EP} = \frac{HP}{PI} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{DP}{EP} = \frac{AB}{AC} \quad \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{HP}{PI}$$

$$\therefore HP \parallel AC \quad \therefore \frac{HP}{AC} = \frac{BP}{BC} = \frac{2}{5} \quad \text{设 } HP=2k \quad AC=5k$$

$$\therefore IP \parallel AB \quad \therefore \frac{IP}{AB} = \frac{CP}{BC} = \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{设 } IP=3a \quad AB=5a$$

$$\therefore \frac{5a}{5k} = \frac{2k}{3a} \quad \text{得 } a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}k \quad \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{5a}{5k} = \frac{a}{k} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 中, } \angle A=90^\circ, BC=5 \quad \therefore AB=\sqrt{10} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$2^\circ \text{ 当 } \triangle PDE \sim \triangle ACB \text{ 时} \quad \text{不成立, 舍去} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$