

崇明区 2023 学年第二学期教学质量调研测试卷

九年级数学参考答案

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

7. $-\sqrt{2}$; 8. $x(x-8)$; 9. -1 ; 10. $x=1$; 11. $k > \frac{4}{3}$; 12. $\frac{3}{7}$;
13. $\sqrt{3}$; 14. 2800; 15. $\frac{5}{2}\vec{a} + \vec{b}$; 16. $\frac{1}{9}$; 17. $\frac{2}{9}$; 18. $y = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{7}{4}$.

三、解答题

19. 解: 原式 $= 3\sqrt{2} - 3 + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 2 - \sqrt{3}$
 $= 3\sqrt{2} + 1$

20. 解: 由②得: $(x-3y)(x+2y)=0$

所以 $x-3y=0$ 或 $x+2y=0$

原方程组可化为: $\begin{cases} x-2y=4 \\ x-3y=0 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} x-2y=4 \\ x+2y=0 \end{cases}$

所以原方程组的解为: $\begin{cases} x_1=12 \\ y_1=4 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x_2=2 \\ y_2=-1 \end{cases}$

21. 解: (1) $\because$ 正比例函数 $y = \frac{3}{4}x$ 的图像与反比例函数 $y = \frac{k}{x}$ ($k \neq 0, x > 0$) 的图像相交于点 $A(a, 3)$

$\therefore$ 把 $A(a, 3)$ 代入 $y = \frac{3}{4}x$, 得: $3 = \frac{3}{4}a$, 解得: $a = 4$,

把 $A(4, 3)$ 代入 $y = \frac{k}{x}$, 得: $3 = \frac{k}{4}$, 解得: $k = 12$,

$\therefore$ 反比例函数的解析式为 $y = \frac{12}{x}$.

(2) 过点 A 作 $AH \perp x$ 轴, 垂足为点 H , 则 $H(4, 0)$, $OH = 4$, $AH = 3$,

$\because BD \perp x$ 轴

$\therefore AH \parallel BD$,

$$\therefore \frac{OH}{OD} = \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{AH}{BD},$$

$$\because OA = 2AB, \therefore \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{OD} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{BD}, \text{ 解得: } OD = 6, BD = \frac{9}{2},$$

$$\therefore B(6, \frac{9}{2}),$$

设 $C(6, y_c)$, 把 $C(6, y_c)$ 代入 $y = \frac{12}{x}$, 得 $C(6, 2)$,

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{(4-6)^2 + (3-\frac{9}{2})^2} = \frac{5}{2}, \quad BC = \frac{9}{2} - 2 = \frac{5}{2},$$

$\therefore AB = BC$, 即 $\triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形.

22. 解: (1) 答: 当挖掘机在 A 处时, 能挖到距 A 水平正前方 6 米远的土石.

过点 B 作 $BD \perp AC$, 垂足为点 D , 则 $\angle ADB = \angle BDC = 90^\circ$,

由题意得: $AB = 4.8$ 米, $\angle DAB = 25^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 110^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle ABD = 65^\circ, \quad \angle CBD = 45^\circ,$$

在 $Rt\triangle ABD$ 中, $BD = AB \cdot \sin \angle DAB \approx 4.8 \times 0.4 = 1.92$ 米,

$$AD = AB \cdot \cos \angle DAB \approx 4.8 \times 0.9 = 4.32 \text{ 米},$$

在 $Rt\triangle CBD$ 中, $CD = BD \cdot \tan \angle CBD = BD = 1.92$ 米,

$$\therefore AC = CD + AD = 1.92 + 4.32 = 6.24 \text{ 米} > 6 \text{ 米},$$

$\therefore$ 当挖掘机在 A 处时, 能挖到距 A 水平正前方 6 米远的土石.

(2) 设工程队原计划每天挖 x 米.

$$\text{根据题意可列方程: } \frac{1200}{x} - \frac{1200}{x+20} = 3,$$

$$\text{解得: } x_1 = 80, \quad x_2 = -100$$

经检验 $x_2 = -100$ 不符合题意, 舍去, $\therefore x = 80$.

答: 工程队原计划每天挖 80 米.

23. 证明: (1) 过点 O 作 $OM \perp AD$, $ON \perp AB$, 垂足为分别为点 M 、 N .

$$\because AC \text{ 平分 } \angle DAB,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAC, \quad OM = ON,$$

$\because OM、ON$ 是弦心距, $\therefore AD = AB$,

$\because AB \parallel CD$, $\therefore \angle DCA = \angle BAC$,

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle DCA$, $\therefore AD = CD$,

$\therefore AB = CD$,

$\because AB \parallel CD$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$\because AD = AB$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形.

(2) $\because AB^2 = AC \cdot EC$, $AB = CD$,

$$\therefore \frac{EC}{CD} = \frac{CD}{AC},$$

$\because \angle DCE = \angle ACD$,

$\therefore \triangle DCE \sim \triangle ACD$,

$\therefore \angle EDC = \angle DAC$,

$\because AB \parallel CD$, $\therefore \angle EDC = \angle F$,

$\because \angle DAC = \angle BAC$, $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle F$,

$\therefore AE = EF$.

24. 解: (1) $\because$ 直线 $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x + 3$ 与 y 轴交于点 B , $\therefore B(0, 3)$,

$\because$ 抛物线 $C_1: y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 + bx + c$ 经过 $B(0, 3)$ 、 $C(1, 0)$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 0 = \frac{1}{3} + b + c \\ c = 3 \end{cases}, \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} b = -\frac{10}{3} \\ c = 3 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$ 抛物线的表达式为 $y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{10}{3}x + 3$,

$$\because y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{10}{3}x + 3 = \frac{1}{3}\left(x - \frac{5}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{16}{3}, \quad \therefore D\left(5, -\frac{16}{3}\right).$$

(2) $\because$ 把 $y = 0$ 代入 $y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{10}{3}x + 3$, 解得: $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = 9$,

$\therefore E(9, 0)$, 则 $OE = 9$,

过点 D 作 $DH \perp x$ 轴, 垂足为点 H ,

$$\therefore H(5, 0), \text{ 则 } EH = 4, \quad DH = \frac{16}{3},$$

$$\therefore \angle DHE = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DEH + \angle HDE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle PED = 90^\circ, \text{ 即 } \angle DEH + \angle PEO = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle HDE = \angle PEO,$$

$$\because \text{在 Rt} \triangle DEH \text{ 中, } \tan \angle HDE = \frac{EH}{DH} = \frac{4}{\frac{16}{3}} = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle PEO = \tan \angle HDE = \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 即在 Rt} \triangle PEO \text{ 中, } \frac{PO}{OE} = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\text{解得: } PO = \frac{27}{4}, \therefore P(0, \frac{27}{4}) \text{ (负值舍)}.$$

$$(3) \because \text{直线 } y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x + 3 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 轴交于点 } A, \therefore A(-3\sqrt{3}, 0), \text{ 即 } OA = 3\sqrt{3},$$

$$\because OB = 3, \therefore \tan \angle BAO = \frac{OB}{OA} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore \angle BAO = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \text{由翻折得: } AM = AQ, \angle MAQ = 2\angle BAO = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle AMQ \text{ 是等边三角形}$$

$$\text{设平移后的抛物线 } C_2 \text{ 的表达式为 } y = \frac{1}{3}(x-m)^2, \text{ 则 } M(m, 0)$$

$$\because \text{翻折后点 } M \text{ 的对应点 } Q \text{ 在抛物线 } C_2 \text{ 上, } \therefore \text{点 } M \text{ 在点 } A \text{ 的右侧,}$$

$$\therefore AM = m - (-3\sqrt{3}) = m + 3\sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{过点 } Q \text{ 作 } QN \perp x \text{ 轴, 垂足为点 } N, \text{ 则点 } N \text{ 为 } AM \text{ 的中点, } \therefore N(\frac{m-3\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0),$$

$$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle QAN \text{ 中, } QN = AQ \cdot \sin \angle QAN = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} AM = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (m+3\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}m+9}{2}$$

$$\therefore Q(\frac{m-3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}m+9}{2}),$$

$$\text{代入 } C_2: y = \frac{1}{3}(x-m)^2, \text{ 得: } \frac{\sqrt{3}m+9}{2} = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{m-3\sqrt{3}}{2} - m)^2,$$

$$\text{解得: } m = 3\sqrt{3}, (m = -3\sqrt{3} \text{ 舍}),$$

$$\therefore \text{平移后的抛物线 } C_2 \text{ 的表达式为 } y = \frac{1}{3}(x-3\sqrt{3})^2.$$

$$25. \text{ 解: (1) 在 Rt} \triangle ABC \text{ 中, } AC = 6, \sin B = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore AC = 10, BC = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \because DE \parallel AC, \therefore \frac{DE}{AC} = \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{BE}{BC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{DE}{6} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{BE}{8},$$

$$\text{解得: } DE = \frac{24}{5}, \quad BE = \frac{32}{5}, \text{ 则 } EC = \frac{8}{5},$$

$$\because \text{点 } Q \text{ 是 } DE \text{ 中点}, \therefore QE = \frac{1}{2} DE = \frac{12}{5},$$

$$\because QE \parallel AC, \therefore \frac{QE}{AC} = \frac{PE}{PC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{\frac{12}{5}}{6} = \frac{PC - \frac{8}{5}}{PC},$$

$$\text{解得: } PC = \frac{8}{3}.$$

②当 $\triangle ADQ$ 与 $\triangle ABP$ 相似时, $\angle BAP$ 是公共角, $\angle ADQ > \angle B$,

$\therefore$ 只有一种情况, 即 $\angle AQD = \angle B$,

$$\because DE \parallel AC, \therefore \angle AQD = \angle PAC, \therefore \angle B = \angle PAC$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle PAC = \frac{PC}{AC} = \tan B = \frac{AC}{BC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{PC}{6} = \frac{6}{8},$$

$$\text{解得: } PC = \frac{9}{2},$$

$$\text{设 } AD = x, \text{ 由 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 可知: } \frac{DE}{AC} = \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{BE}{BC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{DE}{6} = \frac{10-x}{10} = \frac{BE}{8},$$

$$\text{则 } DE = \frac{3}{5}(10-x), \quad BE = \frac{4}{5}(10-x),$$

$$\therefore QE = \frac{1}{2} DE = \frac{3}{10}(10-x), \quad EC = 8 - BE = \frac{4}{5}x,$$

$$\because QE \parallel AC, \therefore \frac{QE}{AC} = \frac{PE}{PC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{\frac{3}{10}(10-x)}{6} = \frac{\frac{9}{2} - \frac{4}{5}x}{\frac{9}{2}},$$

$$\text{解得: } x = \frac{90}{23}, \text{ 即 } AD = \frac{90}{23}.$$

(2) 当 $\triangle ADQ$ 是以 AD 为腰的等腰三角形时,

1' 点 D 在边 AB 上,

$$\because \angle ADQ > 90^\circ, \therefore \text{只有一种情况: } AD = DQ$$

$$\therefore AD = DQ = \frac{1}{2} DE,$$

$$\because DE \parallel AC, \therefore \frac{DE}{AC} = \frac{BD}{AD}, \therefore \frac{2AD}{6} = \frac{10-AD}{10},$$

$$\text{解得: } AD = \frac{30}{13}, \text{ 此时 } EC = \frac{24}{13},$$

$$\therefore AD + EC = \frac{30}{13} + \frac{24}{13} = \frac{54}{13} < 6, \text{ 即 } AC > r_A + r_c, \therefore \odot A \text{ 与 } \odot C \text{ 外离.}$$

2' 点 D 在边 BA 延长线上,

由 $DE \parallel AC$ 得: $\angle ADQ = \angle BAC$, $\sin \angle ADQ = \frac{4}{5}$, 设 $AD = 5k$,

过点 A 作 $AH \perp DE$, 则四边形 $ACEH$ 为矩形, $AH = CE = 4k$, $AC = EH$.

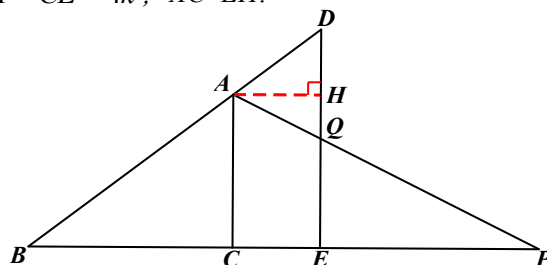
$$\textcircled{1} AD = DQ = 5k,$$

$$\therefore DH = 3k, \therefore DE = 2DQ = 10k, EH = 7k$$

$$\therefore AC = EH, \therefore 7k = 6, \text{ 解得: } k = \frac{6}{7},$$

$$\therefore AD = \frac{30}{7}, CE = AH = \frac{24}{7},$$

$$\therefore AD - CE = \frac{6}{7}, AD + CE = \frac{54}{7}, \therefore r_A - r_c < AC < r_A + r_c, \therefore \odot A \text{ 与 } \odot C \text{ 相交.}$$



$$\textcircled{2} AD = AQ = 5k,$$

$$\therefore AH \perp DQ, \therefore DH = QH = 3k,$$

$$\therefore DE = 2DQ = 12k, \therefore EH = 9k$$

$$\text{由 } AC = EH, \text{ 可得 } 9k = 6, \text{ 解得: } k = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\therefore AD = \frac{10}{3}, CE = AH = \frac{8}{3},$$

$$\therefore AD + CE = 6 = AC, \text{ 即 } AC = r_A + r_c, \therefore \odot A \text{ 与 } \odot C \text{ 外切.}$$

