

师大附中博才实验中学 2019-2020 学年九年级（上）第二次月考

数学试卷(参考答案)

一、选择题

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答案	B	C	C	A	B	A	D	C	A	C	C	C

二、填空题

13、 $(4, -2)$ 14、 2020 15、 15°

16、 $3\sqrt{2}$ 17、 $(-1, -2)$ 18、 3

三、解答题

19. 解：原式 $= -1 + 3 - 1 - 2$
 $= -1.$

20. 解：当 $a = \sqrt{2} + 1$ 时，原式 $= \frac{3a + 3 + a - 3}{(a - 1)(a + 1)} \times \frac{a + 1}{a}$
 $= \frac{4a}{(a - 1)(a + 1)} \times \frac{a + 1}{a}$
 $= \frac{4}{a - 1}$
 $= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $= 2\sqrt{2}$

21. 解：（1）如图 $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所求.

（2）如图 $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 即为所求.

（3）以 O, A, B 为顶点的三角形是等腰直角三角形. 理由如下:

$$\because OB = \sqrt{1^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{17}, \quad OA_1 = \sqrt{1^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{17}, \quad BA_1 = \sqrt{3^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{34},$$

$$\therefore OB = OA_1, \quad OB^2 + OA_1^2 = AA_1^2,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAA_1 = 90^\circ,$$

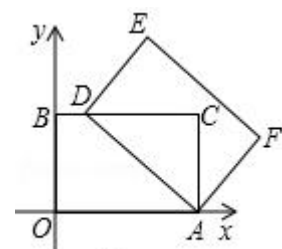
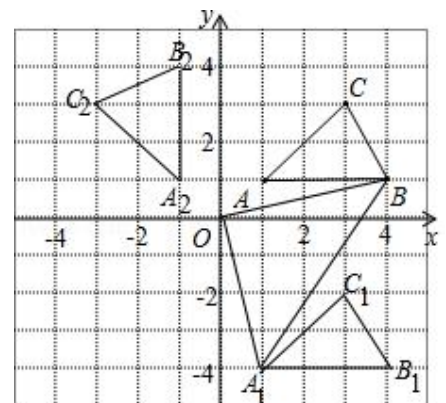
$\therefore \triangle BAA_1$ 是等腰直角三角形.

22. 解：（I）如图①中，

$$\because A(5, 0), \quad B(0, 3),$$

$$\therefore OA = 5, \quad OB = 3,$$

\therefore 四边形 $AOBC$ 是矩形，



图①

$\therefore AC = OB = 3, OA = BC = 5, \angle OBC = \angle C = 90^\circ,$

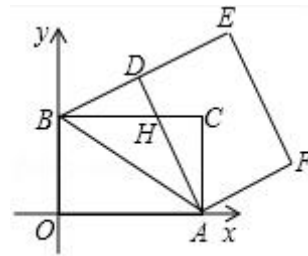
\because 矩形 $ADEF$ 是由矩形 $AOBC$ 旋转得到,

$\therefore AD = AO = 5,$

在 $Rt\triangle ADC$ 中, $CD = \sqrt{AD^2 - AC^2} = 4,$

$\therefore BD = BC - CD = 1,$

$\therefore D(1, 3).$



图②

(II) ①如图②中, 由四边形 $ADEF$ 是矩形, 得到 $\angle ADE = 90^\circ,$

\therefore 点 D 在线段 BE 上,

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

由 (I) 可知, $AD = AO,$ 又 $AB = AB, \angle AOB = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore Rt\triangle ADB \cong Rt\triangle AOB(HL).$

②如图②中, 由 $\triangle ADB \cong \triangle AOB,$ 得到 $\angle BAD = \angle BAO,$

又在矩形 $AOBC$ 中, $OA \parallel BC,$

$\therefore \angle CBA = \angle OAB,$

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CBA,$

$\therefore BH = AH,$ 设 $AH = BH = m,$

则 $HC = BC - BH = 5 - m,$

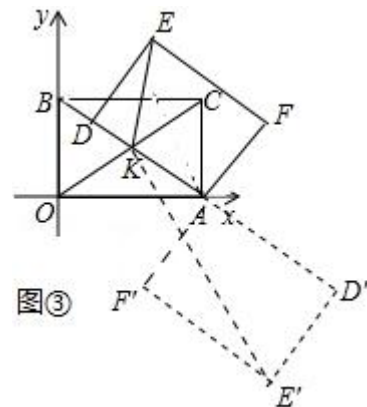
在 $Rt\triangle AHC$ 中, $\therefore AH^2 = HC^2 + AC^2,$

$\therefore m^2 = 3^2 + (5 - m)^2,$

$\therefore m = \frac{17}{5},$

$\therefore BH = \frac{17}{5},$

$\therefore H(\frac{17}{5}, 3).$



图③

(III) 如图③中, 当点 D 在线段 BK 上时, $\triangle DEK$ 的面积最小,

最小值 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot DE \cdot DK = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times (5 - \frac{\sqrt{34}}{2}) = \frac{30 - 3\sqrt{34}}{4},$

当点 D 在 BA 的延长线上时, $\triangle D'E'K$ 的面积最大,

最大面积 $= \frac{1}{2} \times D'E' \times KD' = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times (5 + \frac{\sqrt{34}}{2}) = \frac{30 + 3\sqrt{34}}{4}.$

综上所述, $\frac{30 - 3\sqrt{34}}{4} \leq S \leq \frac{30 + 3\sqrt{34}}{4}.$

23. 解: (1) 设 A 型桌椅的单价为 a 元, B 型桌椅的单价为 b 元,

根据题意知, $\begin{cases} 2a + b = 2000 \\ a + 3b = 3000 \end{cases},$ 解得, $\begin{cases} a = 600 \\ b = 800 \end{cases},$

即: A , B 两型桌椅的单价分别为 600 元, 800 元;

(2) 根据题意知, $y = 600x + 800(200 - x) + 200 \times 10 = -200x + 162000 (120 \leq x \leq 130)$,

(3) 由 (2) 知, $y = -200x + 162000 (120 \leq x \leq 130)$,

\therefore 当 $x = 130$ 时, 总费用最少,

即: 购买 A 型桌椅 130 套, 购买 B 型桌椅 70 套, 总费用最少, 最少费用为 136000 元.

24. 解: (1) \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为矩形, 四边形 $HEFG$ 为菱形,

$\therefore \angle D = \angle A = 90^\circ$, $HG = HE$, 又 $AH = DG = 2$,

$\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle AHE \cong \text{Rt}\triangle DGH (\text{HL})$,

$\therefore \angle DHG = \angle HEA$,

$\therefore \angle AHE + \angle HEA = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AHE + \angle DHG = 90^\circ$,

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

\therefore 四边形 $HEFG$ 为正方形;

(2) 过 F 作 $FM \perp DC$, 交 DC 延长线于 M , 连接 GE ,

$\because AB \parallel CD$,

$\therefore \angle AEG = \angle MGE$,

$\because HE \parallel GF$,

$\therefore \angle HEG = \angle FGE$,

$\therefore \angle AEH = \angle MGF$,

在 $\triangle AHE$ 和 $\triangle MFG$ 中, $\angle A = \angle M = 90^\circ$, $HE = FG$,

$\therefore \triangle AHE \cong \triangle MFG$,

$\therefore FM = HA = 2$,

即无论菱形 $EFHG$ 如何变化, 点 F 到直线 CD 的距离始终为定值 2,

因此 $S_{\triangle FCG} = \frac{1}{2} \times FM \times GC = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times (7 - 6) = 1$;

(3) 设 $DG = x$, 则由第 (2) 小题得, $S_{\triangle FCG} = 7 - x$,

在 $\triangle AHE$ 中, $AE \leq AB = 7$,

$\therefore HE^2 \leq 53$, 即 $x^2 + 16 \leq 53$,

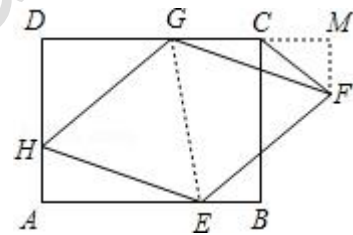
$\therefore x \leq \sqrt{37}$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle FCG}$ 的最小值为 $7 - \sqrt{37}$, 此时 $DG = \sqrt{37}$,

\therefore 当 $DG = \sqrt{37}$ 时, $\triangle FCG$ 的面积最小为 $(7 - \sqrt{37})$.

25. 解: (1) 在平行四边形、矩形、菱形、正方形中只有菱形、

正方形的对角线互相垂直,



故答案为: 菱形、正方形;

(2) ①如图 1, 连接 AC , BD

$\because AB = AD$, 且 $CB = CD$

$\therefore AC$ 是 BD 的垂直平分线,

$\therefore AC \perp BD$,

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是“十字形”;

②如图 2

$\because \angle ADB + \angle CBD = \angle ABD + \angle CDB$,

$\angle CBD = \angle CDB = \angle CAB$,

$\therefore \angle ADB + \angle CAD = \angle ABD + \angle CAB$,

$\therefore 180^\circ - \angle AED = 180^\circ - \angle AEB$,

$\therefore \angle AED = \angle AEB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore AC \perp BD$,

过点 O 作 $OM \perp AC$ 于 M , $ON \perp BD$ 于 N , 连接 OA , OD ,

$\therefore OA = OD = 1$, $OM^2 = OA^2 - AM^2$, $ON^2 = OD^2 - DN^2$,

$AM = \frac{1}{2}AC$, $DN = \frac{1}{2}BD$, 四边形 $OMEN$ 是矩形,

$\therefore ON = ME$, $OE^2 = OM^2 + ME^2$,

$\therefore OE^2 = OM^2 + ON^2 = 2 - \frac{1}{4}(AC^2 + BD^2)$

设 $AC = m$, 则 $BD = 3 - m$,

$\because \odot O$ 的半径为 1, $AC + BD = 3$,

$\therefore 1 \leq m \leq 2$,

$OE^2 = -\frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{3}{2}m - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}(m - \frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{7}{8}$,

$\therefore \frac{3}{4} \leq OE^2 \leq \frac{7}{8}$,

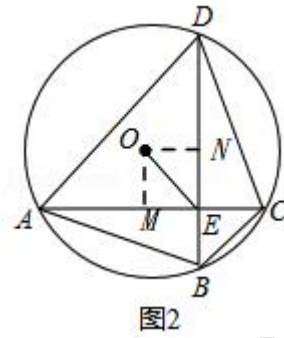
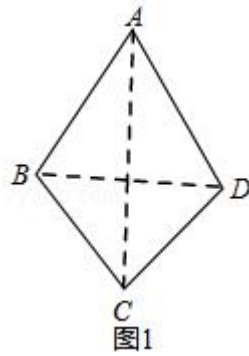
$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq OE \leq \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4}$.

26. 解: (1) 当 $x = 0$, 则 $y = -x + n = 0 + n = n$, $y = ax^2 + bx + 3 = 3$,

$\therefore OC = 3 = n$.

当 $y = 0$,

$\therefore -x + 3 = 0$, $x = 3 = OB$,



$\therefore B(3,0)$.

在 $\triangle AOC$ 中, $\tan \angle CAO = 3$,

$\therefore OA = 1$,

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

将 $A(-1,0)$, $B(3,0)$ 代入 $y = ax^2 + bx + 3$, 得 $\begin{cases} 9a + 3b + 3 = 0 \\ a - b + 3 = 0 \end{cases}$,

解得: $\begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$,

\therefore 抛物线的解析式: $y = -x^2 + 2x + 3$;

(2) 如图 1, 当点 P 在线段 CB 上时.

$\therefore P$ 点的横坐标为 t 且 PQ 垂直于 x 轴,

$\therefore P$ 点的坐标为 $(t, -t + 3)$,

Q 点的坐标为 $(t, -t^2 + 2t + 3)$.

$\therefore PQ = -t^2 + 2t + 3 - (-t + 3) = -t^2 + 3t$.

如图 3, 当点 P 在射线 BN 上时.

$\therefore P$ 点的横坐标为 t 且 PQ 垂直于 x 轴,

$\therefore P$ 点的坐标为 $(t, -t + 3)$,

Q 点的坐标为 $(t, -t^2 + 2t + 3)$.

$\therefore PQ = -t + 3 - (-t^2 + 2t + 3) = t^2 - 3t$.

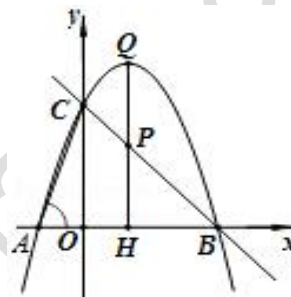
$\therefore BO = 3$,

$\therefore d = \begin{cases} -t^2 + 3t & (0 < t < 3) \\ t^2 - 3t & (t > 3) \end{cases}$

答: 当 $0 < t < 3$ 时, d 与 t 之间的函数关系式为: $d = -t^2 + 3t$,

当 $t > 3$ 时, d 与 t 之间的函数关系式为: $d = t^2 - 3t$;

(3) $\therefore d, e$ 是 $y^2 - (m+3)y + \frac{1}{4}(5m^2 - 2m + 13) = 0$ (m 为常数) 的两个实数根,



(如图 1)

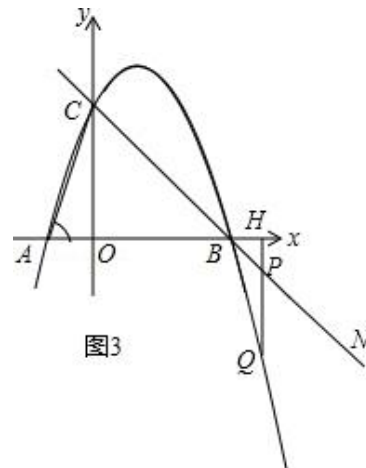


图3

$$\therefore \Delta \geq 0, \text{ 即 } \Delta = (m+3)^2 - 4 \times \frac{1}{4}(5m^2 - 2m + 13) \geq 0$$

$$\text{整理得: } \Delta = -4(m-1)^2 \geq 0.$$

$$\therefore -4(m-1)^2 \leq 0,$$

$$\therefore \Delta = 0,$$

$$\therefore -4(m-1)^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore m = 1,$$

$$\therefore y^2 - 4y + 4 = 0.$$

$\therefore PQ$ 与 PH 是 $y^2 - 4y + 4 = 0$ 的两个实数根,

$$\text{解得: } y_1 = y_2 = 2$$

$$\therefore PQ = PH = 2,$$

$$\therefore -t + 3 = 2,$$

$$\therefore t = 1,$$

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

$$\therefore y = -(x-1)^2 + 4,$$

\therefore 抛物线的顶点坐标是 $(1, 4)$.

\therefore 此时 Q 是抛物线的顶点,

延长 MP 至 L , 使 $LP = MP$, 连接 LQ 、 LH , 如图 2,

$$\therefore LP = MP, PQ = PH,$$

\therefore 四边形 $LQMH$ 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore LH \parallel QM,$$

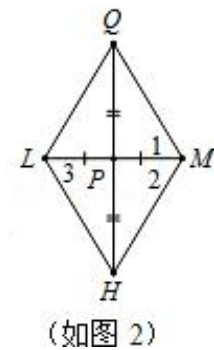
$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3.$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2,$$

$$\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 3,$$

$$\therefore LH = MH,$$

\therefore 平行四边形 $LQMH$ 是菱形,



$\therefore PM \perp QH$,

\therefore 点 M 的纵坐标与 P 点纵坐标相同, 都是 2,

\therefore 在 $y = -x^2 + 2x + 3$ 中, 当 $y = 2$ 时,

$\therefore x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$,

$\therefore x_1 = 1 + \sqrt{2}$, $x_2 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$.

综上所述: t 值为 1, M 点坐标为 $(1 + \sqrt{2}, 2)$ 或 $(1 - \sqrt{2}, 2)$.

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