

河南省 2018 届九年级第四次大联考 数学试卷参考答案

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. C

11. 14 12. 80°

13. 300 提示: 设 $AB = x$ m, 由题意可得 $DC \parallel AF$, 则 $\triangle EDC \sim \triangle EAF$,

$$\text{故 } \frac{x}{40} = \frac{30-AD}{30}, \text{ 解得 } AD = \frac{120-3x}{4},$$

$$\text{故 } S = AD \cdot AB = \frac{120-3x}{4} \cdot x = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + 30x,$$

当 $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = 20$ 时, S 有最大值为 300.

14. $\frac{56}{5}$ 提示: $A_1B_1 = 6 - \frac{1}{6}, A_2B_2 = \frac{6}{2} - \frac{2}{6}, A_3B_3 = \frac{6}{3} - \frac{3}{6}, \dots, A_5B_5 = \frac{6}{6} - \frac{6}{6},$

$$\therefore A_1B_1 + A_2B_2 + \dots + A_5B_5 = 6 - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{6}{2} - \frac{2}{6} + \frac{6}{3} - \frac{3}{6} + \frac{6}{4} - \frac{4}{6} + \frac{6}{5} - \frac{5}{6} + \frac{6}{6} - \frac{6}{6} = \frac{56}{5}.$$

15. 2 或 -2

16. (1) 解: 移项, 得 $x^2 - 2x = 4,$

配方, 得 $(x-1)^2 = 5,$

$$\therefore x = 1 \pm \sqrt{5},$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 1 + \sqrt{5}, x_2 = 1 - \sqrt{5}. \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 解: $\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}. \therefore BD = AE,$

$$\therefore \frac{5}{BD} = \frac{BD}{2}, \therefore BD^2 = 10.$$

$\because BD > 0, \therefore BD = \sqrt{10}.$ 经检验, $BD = \sqrt{10}$ 符合题意. $\dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$

17. 解: (1) $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DAC,$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle B = 36^\circ, \angle BAC = \angle D = 117^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BAC + \angle DAC = 153^\circ. \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

(2) $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DAC,$

$$\therefore \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{AC}{BC}.$$

又 $\because AC = 4, BC = 6,$

$$\therefore CD = \frac{4 \times 4}{6} = \frac{8}{3}. \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

18. 解: (1) -8. $\dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$

(2) \because 点 A 的横坐标是 1, $\therefore y = 2, \therefore$ 点 A(1, 2). $\dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$

$\because AB \parallel x$ 轴, \therefore 点 B 的纵坐标为 2,

$$\therefore 2 = -\frac{8}{x}, \text{ 解得 } x = -4, \therefore \text{点 } B(-4, 2), \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore AB = 1 + 4 = 5, OA = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}, OB = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5},$$

$\therefore OA^2 + OB^2 = AB^2, \therefore \angle AOB = 90^\circ$ 9分

19. 解: (1) 根据题意列表如下,

乙 \ 甲	红 3	红 4	黑 5
红 3	红 3、红 3	红 4、红 3	黑 5、红 3
红 4	红 3、红 4	红 4、红 4	黑 5、红 4
黑 5	红 3、黑 5	红 4、黑 5	黑 5、黑 5

则所有取牌的可能性共有 9 种. (画树状图正确同样得分) 4分

(2) \therefore 两次抽得相同花色的情况有 5 种,

$\therefore A$ 方案: $P_{(\text{甲胜})} = \frac{5}{9}$, 5分

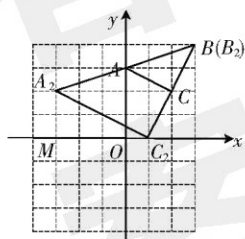
\therefore 两次抽得的数字之和为奇数的情况有 4 种,

$\therefore B$ 方案: $P_{(\text{甲胜})} = \frac{4}{9}$, 8分

$\therefore \frac{5}{9} > \frac{4}{9}, \therefore$ 甲选择 A 方案获胜的概率更高. 9分

20. 解: (1) (2, -2). 2分

(2)



如图, $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 为所求作的图形; 4分

点 C_2 的坐标为 (1, 0). 6分

(3) 10. 9分

21. 解: (1) 设每次降价的百分率为 x .

由题意得 $50 \times 2(1-x)^2 - 50 = 14$, 3分

解得 $x_1 = 0.2 = 20\%, x_2 = 1.8$ (不合题意, 舍去).

答: 每次降价的百分率为 20%. 5分

(2) 前 10 件的单件利润为 50 元,

“出厂价”的单件利润为 $50 \times 2(1 - 20\%) - 50 = 30$ 元,

“亏本价”的单件利润为 14 元,

\therefore 在这次销售活动中商店共获得利润 $50 \times 10 + 30 \times 40 + 14 \times (100 - 10 - 40) = 2400$ 元.

答: 在这次销售活动中商店共获得 2400 元利润. 10分

22. 解: (1) 如答图 2, 延长 NM 交 AB 于点 $H, \therefore \angle AHM = 90^\circ, \angle HAM = 2\angle BAP = 30^\circ,$

$\therefore HM = \frac{1}{2} AM = \frac{1}{2} AB. \because AB = 4, \therefore HM = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2, \therefore MN = HN - HM = AD - HM = 8 - 2 = 6.$

..... 3分

(2)①如答图 3, 设 MC 与 AD 交于点 H , 则有 $\angle ACB = \angle ACM = \angle CAH$,
 $\therefore HA = HC$, 在 $Rt\triangle CHD$ 中, $CH^2 = DH^2 + CD^2$, 即 $(8 - DH)^2 = DH^2 + 4^2$,
 解得 $DH = 3, \therefore CH = 5$,

$\therefore MN \perp DC, AD \perp DC, \therefore MN \parallel DH, \therefore \triangle CDH \sim \triangle CNM$,

$\therefore \frac{DH}{MN} = \frac{CH}{CM}, \therefore BC = MC = 8, \therefore \frac{3}{MN} = \frac{5}{8}$, 解得 $MN = \frac{24}{5}$ 5 分

②如答图 4, 过 M 作 $EF \perp BC, MN \perp CD$,

$\therefore \angle AMP = 90^\circ, \angle AME + \angle PMF = \angle MPF + \angle PMF = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AME = \angle MPF$, 则 $\triangle PMF \sim \triangle MAE$,

又 $\because PC = 3PB, \therefore PB = \frac{1}{4}BC = 2$.

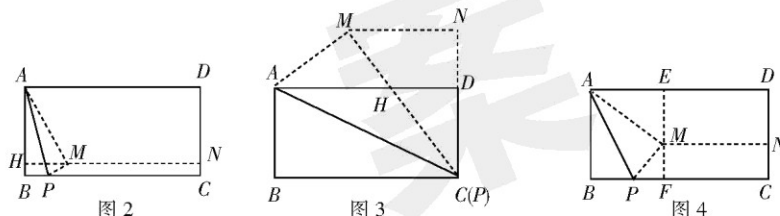
$\therefore BP = PM, AM = AB = 4, \therefore \frac{AM}{PM} = \frac{4}{2} = 2, \therefore \frac{AM}{PM} = \frac{AE}{FM} = \frac{ME}{PF} = 2$, 7 分

设 $PF = a, MF = b, \therefore AE = BF = 2 + a, ME = 4 - b$,

$\therefore \frac{2+a}{b} = 2, \frac{4-b}{a} = 2$, 即 $\begin{cases} 2+a=2b, \\ 4-b=2a, \end{cases}$

解得 $\begin{cases} a = \frac{6}{5}, \\ b = \frac{8}{5}, \end{cases}$ 9 分

$\therefore MN = FC = 8 - \frac{6}{5} - 2 = \frac{24}{5}$ 10 分



23. 解: (1) 把 $A(m, 2)$ 代入 $y = \frac{3}{x} (x > 0)$ 得 $2m = 3$, 解得 $m = \frac{3}{2}$ 2 分

(2) $\because \triangle OEF$ 为直角三角形, 点 A 是 $\triangle EOF$ 的外心,

\therefore 点 $A(\frac{3}{2}, 2)$ 为 EF 的中点,

$\therefore E$ 点的坐标为 $(3, 0), F$ 点的坐标为 $(0, 4)$, 4 分

设直线 l 的解析式为 $y = kx + b$,

把 $E(3, 0), F(0, 4)$ 代入得 $\begin{cases} 3k + b = 0, \\ b = 4, \end{cases}$

解得 $\begin{cases} k = -\frac{4}{3}, \\ b = 4, \end{cases} \therefore$ 直线 l 的解析式为 $y = -\frac{4}{3}x + 4$ 6 分

(3) 存在. 7 分

依题意可知 $OB = t$, 点 C 在双曲线上, 则 $BC = \frac{3}{t}$,

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{t} \cdot |2-t|, S_{\triangle ABF} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |4-t| \cdot \frac{3}{2},$$

①当 $t \leq 2$ 时, 如答图 1, $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{t} \cdot (2-t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (4-t) \cdot \frac{3}{2},$

解得 $t_1 = 3 + \sqrt{5}$ (舍去), $t_2 = 3 - \sqrt{5}$; 8分

②当 $2 < t \leq 4$ 时, 如答图 2, $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{t} \cdot (t-2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (4-t) \cdot \frac{3}{2},$

解得 $t_1 = 1 + \sqrt{5}, t_2 = 1 - \sqrt{5}$ (舍去); 10分

③当 $t > 4$ 时, 如答图 3, $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{t} \cdot (t-2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (t-4) \cdot \frac{3}{2},$

解得 $t_1 = 3 + \sqrt{5}, t_2 = 3 - \sqrt{5}$ (舍去).

综上所述, 存在动点 B 使得 $S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABF},$

此时 t 的值分别为 $3 + \sqrt{5}, 3 - \sqrt{5}$ 和 $1 + \sqrt{5}.$ 11分

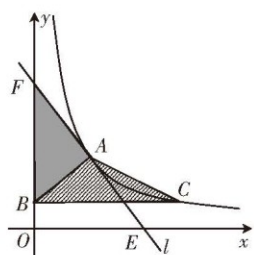


图 1

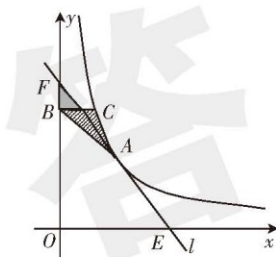


图 2

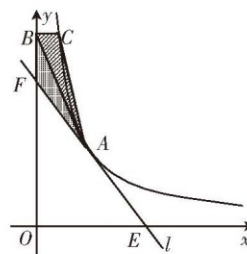


图 3