海淀区初三第一学期期中学业水平调研

数 学 参考答案

一、选择题 (本题共16分,每小题2分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
答案	A	D	С	A	D	В	С	D

- 二、填空题(本题共16分,每小题2分)
- 9. 是
- 10. 8
- 11. 0
- 12. 4
- 13. $200(1+x)^2 = 338$
- 14. 2
- 15. 120
- 16.1;3(每空1分)
- 三、解答题(本题共 68 分, 第 17~22 题, 每小题 5 分, 第 23~26 题, 每小题 6 分, 第 27~28 题, 每小题 7 分)
- 17. 方法一:

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = 16 + 9$$

$$\left(x-3\right)^2 = 25$$

$$x - 3 = \pm 5$$

$$x_1 = -2, x_2 = 8$$
.

方法二:

原方程化为
$$x^2 - 6x - 16 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-6)^2 - 4 \times (-16) = 100.$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{6 \pm 10}{2},$$

$$x_1 = -2, x_2 = 8$$
.

方法三:

$$x^2 - 6x - 16 = 0$$

$$(x-8)(x+2)=0$$

$$x - 8 = 0$$
 或 $x + 2 = 0$

$$x_1 = -2, x_2 = 8$$

18. 证明: 在△*ABE* 和△*BCD* 中,

$$\begin{cases} AB = BC, \\ \angle ABD = \angle BCD, \\ BE = CD, \end{cases}$$

- $\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle BCD$ (SAS).
- $\therefore AE = BD$.

19. 解: (1) :二次函数 $y = x^2 + bx + c$ 的图象过点 A(0,3), B(1,0),

$$\therefore \begin{cases} c = 3 \\ 1 + b + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

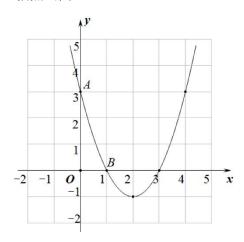
解得
$$\begin{cases} b = -4 \\ c = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = x^2 - 4x + 3$$
.

(2) 列表:

х	•••	0	1	2	3	4	•••
У	•••	3	0	-1	0	3	•••

描点画图:



20. 解: (1) :: 方程 $x^2 - 4x + m + 2 = 0$ 有两个不相等的实数根,

$$\therefore \Delta = 4^2 - 4(m+2) = 8 - 4m > 0,$$

$$\therefore m < 2$$
.

(2) **∵***m* 为正整数,且 *m* < 2,

$$\therefore m = 1$$
.

当
$$m=1$$
时,方程为 $x^2-4x+3=0$,

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3$$
.

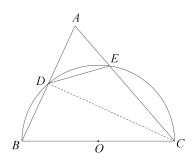
21. 证明: (1) 连接 CD, 如图.

$$\therefore \angle BDC = 90^{\circ}$$
.

$$\therefore CD \perp AB$$
.

$$\therefore CA = CB$$
,

$$\therefore$$
 点 D 为 AB 的中点.



(2) 方法一:

$$\therefore CA = CB$$
, $AD = BD$,

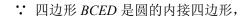
$$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle BCD$$

$$\therefore BD = DE$$
.

$$:AD=BD$$
,

$$\therefore AD = DE$$
.

方法二:



$$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle DEC = 180^{\circ}$$
.

$$\therefore$$
 $\angle AED + \angle DEC = 180^{\circ}$,

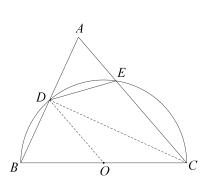
$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle AED$$
.

$$\therefore CA = CB$$
,

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle ABC$$
.

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle AED$$
.

$$\therefore AD = DE$$
.



- 22. \Re : (1) (20-x); $(-x^2+20x)$;
 - (2) 不可以,

理由如下:

方法一: 设矩形 ABCD 的面积是 S m^2 ,

则
$$S = -x^2 + 20x$$
.

- $\therefore 0 < x < 20$,
- ∴ 当 $x = -\frac{20}{2 \times (-1)} = 10$ 时,S 有最大值 100.
- ∵ 100<120,
 </p>
- ∴ 矩形 ABCD 的面积不可以是 120 m².

方法二: 若矩形 ABCD 的面积是 120 m^2 , 可得方程 $-x^2 + 20x = 120$,

- $\therefore \quad \Delta = b^2 4ac = -80 ,$
- $\Delta < 0$,
- : 这个方程无实数根.
- ∴ 矩形 ABCD 的面积不可以是 120 m².
- 23. 解: (1) : y = -x + m 的图象过点 A(1,3),
 - $\therefore 3 = -1 + m$.
 - $\therefore m = 4$.
 - $\therefore y = -x + 4$.

- ∴点 B 的坐标为(4,0).
- (2) 1 < x < 4.
- 24. 答: (1) 3;
 - (2) 0;
 - (3) 3.1 (写 3.0 或 3.2 均可给分).

25. (1) 方法一:

证明: 连接 BD,

$$\therefore \widehat{AD} = \widehat{CD}$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD$$
.

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle BDO$$

$$\therefore \angle CBD = \angle BDO$$

$$\therefore OD//BC$$
.

方法二:

证明: 连接 OC,

$$: D 为 \widehat{AC}$$
 的中点,

$$\therefore \widehat{AD} = \widehat{CD}$$

$$\therefore \angle AOD = \angle COD = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC.$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOD = \angle B$$
.

(2) 解: 方法一:

$$: DE \perp AB$$
, AB 是⊙ O 的直径,

$$\therefore \widehat{AD} = \widehat{AE}$$

$$\therefore \angle AOD = \angle AOE$$
.

$$\therefore \angle AOD = \angle B$$
, $\angle AOE = \angle BOF$,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle BOF$$
.

∵ *G* 为 *BC* 中点,

$$\therefore$$
 OF \perp BC.

$$\therefore \angle OGB = 90^{\circ}$$
.

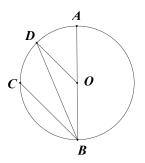
$$\therefore \angle B = \angle BOF = 45^{\circ}$$
.

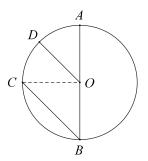
$$\therefore OG = BG$$
.

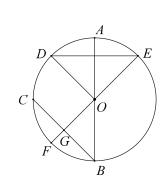
$$\therefore OB = 2$$
, $OG^2 + BG^2 = OB^2$,

$$\therefore BG = \sqrt{2}$$
.

$$\therefore BC = 2BG = 2\sqrt{2}$$
.

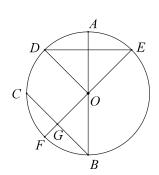






方法二:

- ∵ *G* 为 *BC* 中点,
- \therefore OF \perp BC.
- : OD // BC,
- $\therefore DO \perp EF$,
- ∴ △DOE 是等腰直角三角形, $\angle E = 45^{\circ}$
- $: DE \perp AB$,
- $\therefore \angle BOF = \angle EOA = 45^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore OG = BG$.
- $\therefore OB = 2$, $OG^2 + BG^2 = OB^2$,
- $\therefore BG = \sqrt{2}$.
- $\therefore BC = 2BG = 2\sqrt{2}$.



26. 解: (1) ::二次函数 $y = x^2 + bx + c$ 的图象与 x 轴交于点 A(4,0) 和 B(-1,0),

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 16 + 4b + c = 0 \\ 1 - b + c = 0 \end{cases},$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} b = -3 \\ c = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = x^2 - 3x - 4$$
.

(2) 依题意,点 C 的坐标为 (0, -4),

该二次函数图象的对称轴为 $x = -\frac{b}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$,

设点 C 向右平移 n 个单位后,所得到的点为 D,由于点 D 在抛物线上,

- ∴ C, D 两点关于二次函数的对称轴 $x = \frac{3}{2}$ 对称.
- ∴ 点 D 的坐标为 (3, -4).
- \therefore n = CD = 3.
- (3) 方法一:

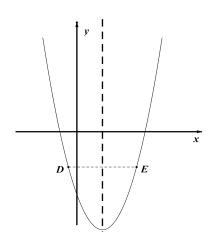
记 D, E 为函数图象上两点,且 $x_E-x_D=4$, 原问题等价为当 $y_E>y_D$ 时,求 x_D 的取值范围.

当点 D 与点 E 关于对称轴对称时,可知 $x_D = -\frac{1}{2}$,

结合函数图象可知, 当点 D 向左移动时, $y_E < y_D$, 不符题意;

当点 D 向右移动时,有 $y_E > y_D$,符合题意.

故
$$x_D > -\frac{1}{2}$$



方法二:

依题意,即当自变量取x+4时的函数值,大于自变量为x时的函数值.

结合函数图象,由于对称轴为 $x = \frac{3}{2}$,分为以下三种情况:

- ① 当 $x < x + 4 \le \frac{3}{2}$ 时,函数值y随x的增大而减小,与题意不符;
- ② 当 $x < \frac{3}{2} < x + 4$ 时,需使得 $\frac{3}{2} x < x + 4 \frac{3}{2}$,方可满足题意,联立解得 $-\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{3}{2}$;
- ③ $\frac{3}{2} \le x < x + 4$ 时,函数值 y 随 x 的增大而增大,符合题意,此时 $x \ge \frac{3}{2}$.

综上所述,自变量 x 的取值范围是 $x > -\frac{1}{2}$.

27. (1) 120°

(2) ①不发生改变,理由如下:

方法一: $: \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 60^{\circ}$$
.

$$\therefore DA = DE = DF$$

∴点A, E, F 在以D 为圆, DA 长为半径的圆上,

$$\therefore \angle EDF = 2\angle BAC = 120^{\circ}$$
.

方法二: : DA = DE = DF,

$$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle DEA$$
, $\angle DAF = \angle DFA$.

 $: \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle ABC = \angle ACB = 60^{\circ}$$
.

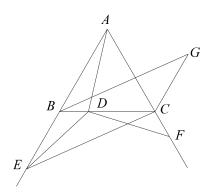
$$\therefore$$
 $\angle DCF = \angle EBD = 120^{\circ}$.

$$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle CDF + \angle DFA$$
, $\angle BAC = \angle BAD + \angle DAF$,

$$\therefore \angle CDF = \angle BAD = \angle DEA$$
.

$$\therefore$$
 $\angle EDF = 180^{\circ} - \angle BDE - \angle CDF = 180^{\circ} - \angle BDE - \angle DEA = \angle EBD = 120^{\circ}$.

②补全图形如下:



四边形 BECG 为平行四边形,证明如下:

$$\therefore$$
 $\angle BDE + \angle BED = 60^{\circ}$, $\angle BDE + \angle CDF = 60^{\circ}$,

$$\therefore \angle BED = \angle CDF$$
.

在 $\triangle CDF$ 和 $\triangle BED$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle DCF = \angle EBD, \\ \angle CDF = \angle DEA, \\ DF = ED, \end{cases}$$

∴ $\triangle CDF \cong \triangle BED$ (AAS).

$$\therefore CD = BE$$
.

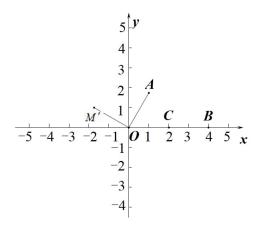
::点D和点G关于射线AC对称,

$$\therefore CD = CG$$
, $\angle DCG = 2\angle ACD = 120^{\circ} = \angle EBD$.

$$\therefore BE = CG$$
, $\perp BE // CG$.

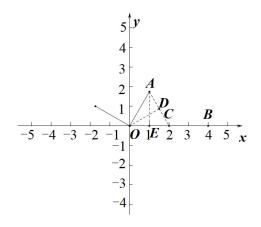
:.四边形 BECG 为平行四边形.

28. (1) ① 图形 M' 如图所示:



② 2;

③ 连接 AC,作 $OD \perp AC \mp D$,作 $AE \perp OC \mp E$,如图.



依题意, OD 的长度即为所求转后距.

$$\therefore A(1,\sqrt{3}), C(2,0),$$

$$\therefore AE = \sqrt{3}$$
, $OC = 2$, $CE = 1$.

在 Rt
$$\triangle AEC$$
中, $AC = \sqrt{AE^2 + CE^2} = 2$.

$$: S_{\Delta AOC} = \frac{1}{2} AE \cdot OC = \frac{1}{2} OD \cdot AC ,$$

$$\therefore OD = \frac{AE \cdot OC}{AC} = \sqrt{3} .$$

∴转后距为√3.

(2) m < -5 或 0 < m < 2.