

名校调研系列卷·九年级第三次月考试卷 数学(市命题)

参考答案

一、1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. D

二、9. 6 10. $\frac{2}{3}$ 11. 有两个不相等的实数根 12. 12 13. 30° 14. 2

三、15. 解: $\sqrt{24} \div \sqrt{3} + (\sqrt{2} - 1)^2 = 2\sqrt{2} + 2 - 2\sqrt{2} + 1 = 3$.

16. 解: $2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0, x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{1}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4}, x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_2 = 1$.

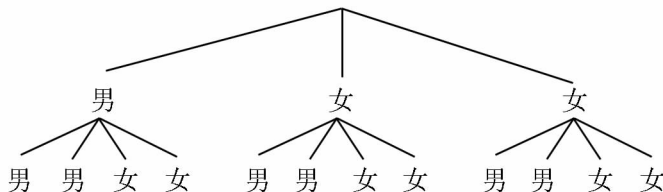
17. 解: 设剪成的较短的这段为 x cm, 较长的这段就为 $(40 - x)$ cm. 由题意, 得 $(\frac{x}{4})^2 +$

$(\frac{40 - x}{4})^2 = 58$, 解得 $x_1 = 12, x_2 = 28$, 当 $x = 12$ 时, 较长的为 $40 - 12 = 28$ (cm),

当 $x = 28$ 时, 较长的为 $40 - 28 = 12 < 28$ (舍去).

答: 李明应该把铁丝剪成 12 cm 和 28 cm 的两段.

18. 解: 画树状图如图.

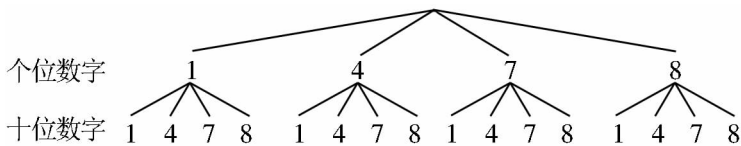


参加颁奖大会刚好是一男生一女生的概率是 $\frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$.

19. 解: 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADB$ 中, $\therefore \tan A = \frac{BD}{AD}, \therefore BD = AD \cdot \tan A = 6 \times \frac{4}{3} = 8$, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CDB$

中, $\therefore \sin C = \frac{BD}{CD}, \therefore \sin C = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$.

20. 解: (1) 画树状图如图.



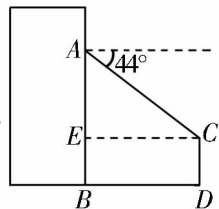
共有 16 种等可能的结果数, 它们是: 11, 41, 71, 81, 14, 44, 74, 84, 17, 47, 77, 87, 18, 48, 78, 88.

(2) 算术平方根大于 4 且小于 7 的结果数为 6, 所以算术平方根大于 4 且小于 7 的概率为 $\frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8}$.

21. 解: 如图, 作 $CE \perp AB$ 于点 E , 则四边形 $EBDC$ 为矩形, $\therefore CE = BD$

$= 12$ 米, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AEC$ 中, $\tan \angle ACE = \frac{AE}{EC}$, 则 $AE = EC \cdot \tan \angle ACE = 12 \times 0.97 = 11.64, \therefore CD = BE = AB - AE = 8.36 \approx 8.4$ (米).

答: 路灯 CD 的高度约为 8.4 米.



21 题图

$$22. \text{解:} \because \angle BDF = \angle C = \angle BED, \angle B = \angle B, \therefore \triangle BDF \sim \triangle BED, \therefore \frac{DF}{DE} = \frac{BF}{BD}, \therefore \frac{BF}{BD} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore \frac{DF}{DE} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore D、E \text{ 分别是 } AB、BC \text{ 的中点}, \therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}AC, \therefore \frac{DF}{\frac{1}{2}AC} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore$$

$$\frac{DF}{AC} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$23. \text{解: 探究:} \because \text{四边形 } ABCD \text{ 是矩形}, \therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore BE \perp AC, \therefore \angle AEB = \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BAE = \angle BAC, \therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle ACB, \therefore \frac{AE}{BE} = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}. \text{同理 } \frac{BE}{CE} = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{AE}{CE} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\text{应用: } \frac{OF}{AF} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$24. \text{解: (1) 过 } C \text{ 作 } CF \perp AB \text{ 交 } AB \text{ 于点 } F. \because AC = BC = 10\text{cm}, \therefore BF = \frac{1}{2}AB = 6,$$

$$\text{由勾股定理, 得 } CF = 8, \therefore \sin B = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}, \cos B = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$(2) \text{点 } Q \text{ 到 } BC \text{ 边的距离是: } \textcircled{1} \text{ 当 } 0 < t < 5 \text{ 时}, \frac{12}{5}t \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{48}{25}t, \textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } 5 \leq t < 10 \text{ 时}, (24 - \frac{12}{5}t) \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{96}{5} - \frac{48}{25}t.$$

$$(3) \text{当 } 0 < t < 5 \text{ 时}, y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (10 - t) \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot [12 + (12 - \frac{12}{5}t)] = \frac{24}{25}t^2 - \frac{96}{5}t + 96;$$

$$\text{当 } 5 \leq t < 10 \text{ 时}, y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (10 - t) \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot [12 + (\frac{12}{5}t - 12)] = -\frac{24}{25}t^2 + \frac{48}{5}t.$$

$$(4) \textcircled{1} \text{ 当 } 0 < t < 5 \text{ 时}, (10 - t) \cdot \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \times 12 = \frac{12}{5}t, t = 4.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } 5 \leq t < 10 \text{ 时}, (10 - t) \cdot \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 24 - \frac{12}{5}t, t = \frac{20}{3}.$$