

2023 年河北省初中学业水平考试

数学试卷

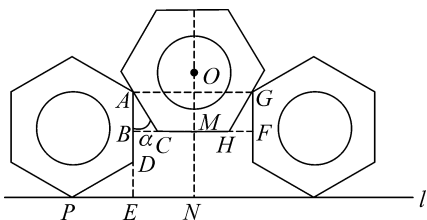
1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. A
10. D 11. B 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. C

16. A 【解析】令 $y = -x^2 + m^2x = 0$, 解得 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = m^2$.
令 $y = x^2 - m^2 = 0$, 解得 $x_1 = -m, x_2 = m$. \therefore 这四个交点中每相邻两点间的距离都相等, 不妨假设 $m > 0$, 则 $m^2 = 2m$, 解得 $m = 2$. \therefore 抛物线 $y = x^2 - m^2$ 的对称轴为 y 轴, 抛物线 $y = -x^2 + m^2x$ 的对称轴为直线 $x = \frac{m^2}{2}$, \therefore 这两个函数图象对称轴之间的距离为 $\frac{m^2}{2} = 2$. 故选 A.

17. 4 (答案不唯一) 18. $\frac{5}{2}$ -2

19. (1) 30

(2) $2\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如答图, 取中间正六边形的中心为 O , $AG \parallel BF, AB \parallel GF, BF \perp AD$, 则四边形 $ABFG$ 为矩形, $\therefore AB = GF$. $\because \angle BAC = \angle FGH, \angle ABC = \angle GFH = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle GFH$ (SAS), $\therefore BC = FH$. 在 $Rt\triangle PDE$ 中, $PD = 2, \angle DPE = 30^\circ, \therefore PE = \sqrt{3}$, 则 $AG = BF = 2PE = 2\sqrt{3}, OM = PE = \sqrt{3}$. $\therefore BC = \frac{1}{2}(BF - CH) = \sqrt{3} - 1, \therefore AB = \frac{BC}{\tan \angle BAC} = 3 - \sqrt{3}, \therefore BD = 2 - AB = \sqrt{3} - 1. \therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}DP = 1, \therefore BE = BD + DE = \sqrt{3}, \therefore ON = OM + BE = 2\sqrt{3}$.



第 19 题答图

20. 解: (1) $4 \times 3 + 2 \times 1 + 4 \times (-2) = 6$ (分).

答: 珍珍第一局的得分为 6 分.

(2) 由题意可得 $3k + 3 \times 1 + (10 - k - 3) \times (-2) = 6 + 13$, 解得 $k = 6$.

21. 解: (1) $S_1 = (a + 2)(a + 1) = a^2 + 3a + 2, S_2 = (5a + 1) \times 1 = 5a + 1$.

当 $a = 2$ 时, $S_1 + S_2 = 4 + 6 + 2 + 10 + 1 = 23$.

(2) $S_1 > S_2$. 理由如下:

$\therefore S_1 - S_2 = a^2 + 3a + 2 - 5a - 1 = a^2 - 2a + 1 = (a - 1)^2, a > 1,$

$\therefore S_1 - S_2 > 0, \therefore S_1 > S_2$.

22. 解: (1) 由条形统计图可知, 第 10 个数据是 3, 第 11 个数据是 4,

\therefore 中位数为 $\frac{3+4}{2} = 3.5$.

平均数为 $\frac{1+2 \times 3+3 \times 6+4 \times 5+5 \times 5}{20} = 3.5$ (分),

\therefore 客户所评分数的中位数或平均数都不低于 3.5 分,

\therefore 该部门不需要整改.

(2) 设监督人员抽取的问卷所评分数为 x 分, 则

$\frac{3.5 \times 20 + x}{20 + 1} > 3.55,$

解得 $x > 4.55$.

\therefore 满意度从低到高为 1 分, 2 分, 3 分, 4 分, 5 分, 共 5 档,

\therefore 监督人员抽取的问卷所评分数为 5 分.

$\because 4 < 5, \therefore$ 加入这个数据, 客户所评分数按从小到大排列后, 第 11 个数据不变是 4 分, 即中位数是 4 分,

\therefore 与 (1) 相比, 中位数发生了变化, 由 3.5 分变成 4 分.

23. 解: (1) \therefore 抛物线 $C_1: y = a(x - 3)^2 + 2$,

$\therefore C_1$ 的最高点坐标为 (3, 2).

\therefore 点 $A(6, 1)$ 在抛物线 $C_1: y = a(x - 3)^2 + 2$ 上,

$\therefore 1 = a(6 - 3)^2 + 2$, 解得 $a = -\frac{1}{9}$,

\therefore 抛物线 $C_1: y = -\frac{1}{9}(x - 3)^2 + 2$,

当 $x = 0$ 时, $c = 1$.

(2) \therefore 嘉嘉在 x 轴上方 1 m 的高度上, 且到点 A 水平距离不超过 1 m 的范围内可以接到沙包,

\therefore 此时点 A 的坐标在 (5, 1) 到 (7, 1) 范围内.

当沙包轨迹经过点 (5, 1) 时, $1 = -\frac{1}{8} \times 25 + \frac{n}{8} \times 5 + 1 + 1$,

解得 $n = \frac{17}{5}$.

当沙包轨迹经过点 (7, 1) 时, $1 = -\frac{1}{8} \times 49 + \frac{n}{8} \times 7 + 1 + 1$,

解得 $n = \frac{41}{7}, \therefore \frac{17}{5} \leq n \leq \frac{41}{7}$,

\therefore 符合条件的 n 的整数值为 4 和 5.

24. 解: (1) 如答图, 连接 OM.

\therefore 点 O 为圆心, $OC \perp MN$ 于点 C, $MN = 48$ (cm),

$\therefore MC = \frac{1}{2}MN = 24$ (cm).

$\therefore AB = 50$ (cm), $\therefore OM = \frac{1}{2}AB = 25$ (cm).

在 $Rt\triangle OMC$ 中, $OC = \sqrt{OM^2 - MC^2} = 7$ (cm).

(2) $\therefore GH$ 与半圆的切点为 E, $\therefore OE \perp GH$.

$\therefore MN \parallel GH, \therefore OE \perp MN$ 于点 D.

$\therefore \angle ANM = 30^\circ, ON = 25$ (cm),

$\therefore OD = \frac{1}{2}ON = \frac{25}{2}$ (cm),

\therefore 操作后水面高度下降高度为 $\frac{25}{2} - 7 = \frac{11}{2}$ (cm).

(3) 由 (2) 知 $OE \perp MN$ 于点 D, $\angle ANM = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle DOB = 60^\circ$.

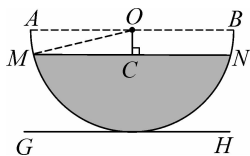
\therefore 半圆的中点为 Q, $\therefore \widehat{AQ} = \widehat{QB}$,

$$\therefore \angle QOB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle QOE = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore EF = OE \cdot \tan \angle QOE = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{3} (\text{cm}),$$

$$\widehat{EQ} \text{ 的长为 } \frac{30\pi \times 25}{180} = \frac{25\pi}{6} (\text{cm}).$$

$$\therefore \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{25}{6}\pi = \frac{25(2\sqrt{3}-\pi)}{6} > 0, \therefore l_{EF} > l_{EQ}.$$



第 24 题答图

25. 解: (1) 设 l_1 的解析式为 $y = kx + b$,

$$\text{由题意得 } \begin{cases} 4k + b = 2, \\ 2k + b = 4, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k = -1, \\ b = 6, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore l_1$ 的解析式为 $y = -x + 6$.

将 l_1 向上平移 9 个单位长度得到的直线 l_2 的解析式为 $y = -x + 15$.

(2) ① \because 点 P 按照甲方式移动了 m 次, 点 P 从原点 O 出发一共移动了 10 次,

\therefore 点 P 按照乙方式移动了 $(10-m)$ 次.

点 P 按照甲方式移动 m 次后得到的点的坐标为 $(2m, m)$, 点 $(2m, m)$ 按照乙方式移动 $(10-m)$ 次后得到的点的横坐标为 $2m + 10 - m = m + 10$, 纵坐标为 $m + 2(10-m) = 20 - m$,

$$\therefore x = m + 10, y = 20 - m.$$

② 由①可知 $x + y = m + 10 + 20 - m = 30$,

\therefore 直线 l_3 的解析式为 $y = -x + 30$.

画出 l_3 的图象如答图.

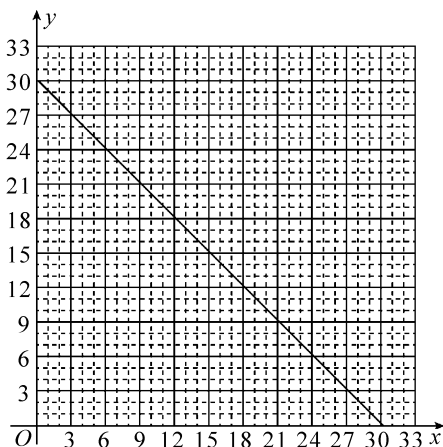
(3) \because 点 A, B, C , 横坐标依次为 a, b, c ,

$\therefore A, B, C$ 三点的坐标分别为 $(a, -a+6), (b, -b+15), (c, -c+30)$.

$\because A, B, C$ 三点共线, $\therefore k_{AB} = k_{BC}$,

$$\therefore \frac{(-b+15) - (-a+6)}{b-a} = \frac{(-c+30) - (-b+15)}{c-b},$$

整理得 a, b, c 之间的关系式为 $5a - 8b + 3c = 0$.



第 25 题答图

26. (1) 证明: 由旋转的性质得 $A'M = AM$.

$\because \angle A'MA$ 的平分线 MP 所在的直线交折线 $AB-BC$ 于点 P , $\therefore \angle A'MP = \angle AMP$.

又 $\because PM = PM$, $\therefore \triangle A'MP \cong \triangle AMP$ (SAS),

$\therefore A'P = AP$.

(2) 解: ① $\because AB = 8, DA = 6, \angle A = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore BD = \sqrt{AB^2 + AD^2} = 10.$$

又 $\because BC = 2\sqrt{11}, CD = 12$,

$$\therefore BD^2 + BC^2 = 144, CD^2 = 144,$$

$$\therefore BD^2 + BC^2 = CD^2, \therefore \angle CBD = 90^\circ.$$

如答图①, 当 $n = 180$ 时, $\because PM$ 平分 $\angle A'MA$, $\angle PMA = 90^\circ$, $\therefore PM \parallel AB$,

$$\therefore \triangle DNM \sim \triangle DBA, \therefore \frac{DN}{DB} = \frac{DM}{DA} = \frac{MN}{AB}.$$

$\because DM = 2, DA = 6$,

$$\therefore \frac{DN}{10} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{MN}{8}, \text{ 解得 } DN = \frac{10}{3}, MN = \frac{8}{3},$$

$$\therefore BN = BD - DN = \frac{20}{3}.$$

$\because \angle PBN = \angle DMN = 90^\circ, \angle PNB = \angle DNM$,

$\therefore \triangle PBN \sim \triangle DMN$,

$$\therefore \frac{PB}{DM} = \frac{BN}{MN}, \text{ 即 } \frac{PB}{2} = \frac{20}{8}, \text{ 解得 } PB = 5,$$

$$\therefore x = AB + PB = 13.$$

② 如答图②, 当点 P 在 AB 上时, $PQ = 2, \angle A'MP = \angle AMP$,

$$\therefore AB = 8, DA = 6, \angle A = 90^\circ, \therefore BD = \sqrt{AB^2 + AD^2} = 10,$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle DBA = \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore BP = \frac{PQ}{\sin \angle DBA} = \frac{10}{3},$$

$$\therefore AP = AB - BP = \frac{14}{3},$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle A'MP = \tan \angle AMP = \frac{AP}{AM} = \frac{7}{6}.$$

如答图③, 当点 P 在 BC 上时, $PB = 2$, 过点 P 作 $PQ \perp AB$ 交 AB 的延长线于点 Q , 延长 MP 交 AB 的延长线于点 H .

$\because \angle PQB = \angle CBD = \angle DAB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle QPB = 90^\circ - \angle PBQ = \angle DBA$,

$$\therefore \triangle PQB \sim \triangle BAD, \therefore \frac{PQ}{BA} = \frac{QB}{AD} = \frac{PB}{BD}, \text{ 即 } \frac{PQ}{8} =$$

$$\frac{QB}{6} = \frac{2}{10},$$

$$\therefore PQ = \frac{8}{5}, BQ = \frac{6}{5},$$

$$\therefore AQ = AB + BQ = \frac{46}{5}.$$

$\because DA = 6, DM = 2$,

$$\therefore AM = DA - DM = 4.$$

$\because PQ \perp AB, DA \perp AB, \therefore PQ \parallel AD$,

$\therefore \triangle HPQ \sim \triangle HMA$,

$$\therefore \frac{HQ}{HA} = \frac{PQ}{MA} = \frac{HQ}{HQ+AQ} = \frac{HQ}{HQ+\frac{46}{5}} = \frac{8}{5},$$

$$\text{解得 } HQ = \frac{92}{15},$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle A'MP = \tan \angle AMP = \tan \angle QPH = \frac{HQ}{PQ} = \frac{23}{6}.$$

综上所述, $\tan \angle A'MP$ 的值为 $\frac{7}{6}$ 或 $\frac{23}{6}$.

(3)解: 当 $0 < x \leq 8$ 时, $AB=8$, \therefore 点 P 在 AB 上.

如答图④, 过点 A' 作 $A'E \perp AB$ 于点 E , 过点 M 作 $MF \perp A'E$ 于点 F , 则四边形 $AMFE$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore AE = FM, EF = AM = 4.$$

$$\because \triangle A'MP \cong \triangle AMP, \therefore \angle PA'M = \angle A = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle PA'E + \angle FA'M = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle A'MF + \angle FA'M = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle PA'E = \angle A'MF.$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle A'EP = \angle MFA' = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle A'PE \sim \triangle MA'F,$$

$$\therefore \frac{A'P}{MA'} = \frac{PE}{A'F} = \frac{A'E}{MF}.$$

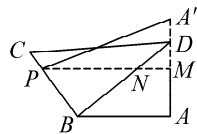
$$\text{设 } FM = AE = y, A'E = h, \text{ 则 } \frac{x}{4} = \frac{x-y}{h-4} = \frac{h}{y},$$

$$\text{解得 } y = \frac{4h}{x}.$$

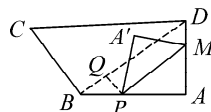
$$\because 4(x-y) = x(h-4),$$

$$\therefore 4\left(x - \frac{4h}{x}\right) = x(h-4), \text{ 整理得 } h = \frac{8x^2}{x^2+16},$$

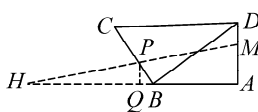
即点 A' 到直线 AB 的距离为 $\frac{8x^2}{x^2+16}$.



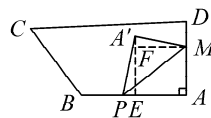
图①



图②



图③



图④

第 26 题答图