

2022 年新疆初中学业水平考试数学试卷

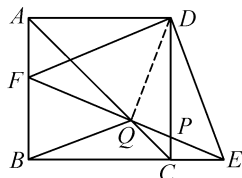
一、单项选择题

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

二、填空题

10. $x \geq 3$ 11. 2 12. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13. $\frac{2}{3}\pi$ 14. 32

15. $\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如答图, 连接 DQ . \because 将 $\triangle DCE$ 绕点 D 顺时针旋转 90° 与 $\triangle DAF$ 恰好完全重合, $\therefore DE = DF, \angle FDE = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DFE = \angle DEF = 45^\circ. \because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle DAC = 45^\circ = \angle BAC, \therefore \angle DAC = \angle DFQ = 45^\circ, \therefore$ 点 $A, \text{点 } F, \text{点 } Q, \text{点 } D$ 四点共圆, $\therefore \angle BAQ = \angle FDQ = 45^\circ, \angle DAF = \angle DQF = 90^\circ, \angle AFD = \angle AQD, \therefore DF = \sqrt{2}DQ. \because AD = AB, \angle BAC = \angle DAC = 45^\circ, AQ = AQ, \therefore \triangle ABQ \cong \triangle ADQ (\text{SAS}), \therefore BQ = DQ, \angle AQB = \angle AQD. \because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle AFD = \angle FDC, \therefore \angle FDC = \angle AQB. \text{又} \because \angle BAC = \angle DFP = 45^\circ, \therefore \triangle BAQ \sim \triangle PFD, \therefore \frac{AQ}{DF} = \frac{BQ}{DP}, \therefore AQ \cdot DP = 3\sqrt{2} = BQ \cdot DF, \therefore 3\sqrt{2} = BQ \cdot \sqrt{2}BQ, \therefore BQ = \sqrt{3}.$



第 15 题答图

三、解答题

16. 解: 原式 $= 4 + \sqrt{3} - 5 + 1 = \sqrt{3}.$

17. 解: 原式 $= \left[\frac{(a-3)(a+3)}{(a-1)^2} \cdot \frac{a-1}{a-3} - \frac{1}{a-1} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{a+2}$
 $= \left(\frac{a+3}{a-1} - \frac{1}{a-1} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{a+2}$
 $= \frac{a+2}{a-1} \cdot \frac{1}{a+2}$
 $= \frac{1}{a-1}.$

当 $a=2$ 时, 原式 $= \frac{1}{2-1} = 1.$

18. 证明: (1) $\because F$ 是 AB 的中点, $\therefore AF = BF.$

在 $\triangle ADF$ 和 $\triangle BEF$ 中, $\begin{cases} AF = BF, \\ \angle AFD = \angle BFE, \\ DF = EF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ADF \cong \triangle BEF (\text{SAS}).$

(2) \because 点 D, F 分别为边 AC, AB 的中点,

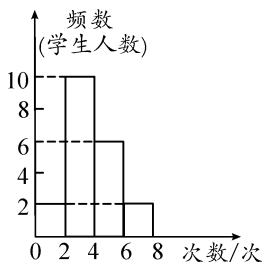
$\therefore DF \parallel BC, DF = \frac{1}{2}BC,$

$\because EF = DF, \therefore EF = \frac{1}{2}DE, \therefore DF + EF = DE = BC,$

\therefore 四边形 $BCDE$ 是平行四边形.

19. 解: (1) C

(3) ①补全频数分布直方图如答图. ②3



第 19 题答图

③ $400 \times \frac{8}{20} = 160 (\text{人}).$

答: 估计该校七年级学生每周参加家庭劳动的次数达到平均水平及以上的学生有 160 人.

④ 根据以上数据可知, 七年级一周参加家庭劳动的次数偏少, 故学校应该加强学生的劳动教育. (答案不唯一)

20. 解: (1) 60

(2) 由 (1) 可知, $y_{\text{甲}}$ 与 x 之间的函数解析式为 $y_{\text{甲}} = 60x$ ($0 < x \leq 5$).

设 $y_{\text{乙}}$ 与 x 之间的函数解析式为 $y_{\text{乙}} = kx + b$, 根据题意得

$$\begin{cases} k + b = 0, \\ 4k + b = 300, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k = 100, \\ b = -100, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore y_{\text{乙}} = 100x - 100$ ($1 \leq x \leq 4$).

(3) 根据题意, 得 $60x = 100x - 100$, 解得 $x = 2.5$,

$60 \times 2.5 = 150 (\text{km}),$

\therefore 点 C 的坐标为 $(2.5, 150),$

故点 C 的实际意义是甲车出发 2.5 小时后被乙车追上, 此时两车行驶了 150 km.

21. 解: 如答图, 过点 A 作 $AE \perp BC$ 于点 E , 则 $AE = CD = 30.$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABE$ 中, $\angle BAE = 45^\circ, AE = 30,$

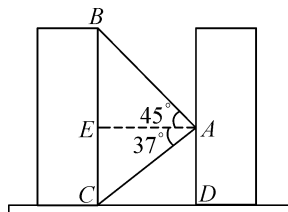
$\therefore BE = AE = 30.$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACE$ 中, $\angle CAE = 37^\circ, AE = 30,$

$\therefore CE = AE \cdot \tan 37^\circ \approx 22.5,$

$\therefore BC = BE + CE = 52.5 (\text{m}).$

答: 这栋楼的高度大约 52.5 m.



第 21 题答图

22. (1) 证明: 如答图, 连接 $OC.$

$\because AC=CD, \therefore \angle CAD=\angle ADC$.

$\because \angle ABC=\angle ADC, \therefore \angle ABC=\angle CAD$.

(2) 证明: $\because CE$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 $C, \therefore \angle OCE=90^\circ$.

\because 四边形 $ADBC$ 是圆内接四边形,

$\therefore \angle CAD+\angle DBC=180^\circ$.

$\because \angle DBC+\angle CBE=180^\circ, \therefore \angle CAD=\angle CBE$.

$\because \angle ABC=\angle CAD, \therefore \angle CBE=\angle ABC$.

$\because OB=OC, \therefore \angle OCB=\angle ABC, \therefore \angle OCB=\angle CBE$,

$\therefore OC \parallel BE, \therefore \angle E=180^\circ-\angle OCE=90^\circ, \therefore BE \perp CE$.

(3) 解: $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ACB=90^\circ$.

$\because AC=4, BC=3,$

$\therefore AB=\sqrt{AC^2+BC^2}=5,$

$\because \angle ACB=\angle E=90^\circ, \angle CAB=\angle CDB,$

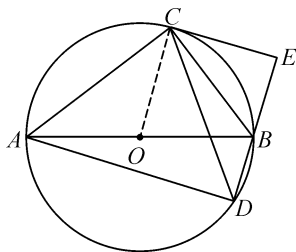
$\therefore \triangle ACB \sim \triangle DEC,$

$\therefore \frac{AC}{DE}=\frac{AB}{CD}, \therefore \frac{4}{DE}=\frac{5}{4}, \therefore DE=\frac{16}{5}.$

$\because \angle CBE=\angle ABC, \therefore \triangle ACB \sim \triangle CEB,$

$\therefore \frac{CB}{BE}=\frac{AB}{CB}, \therefore \frac{3}{BE}=\frac{5}{3}, \therefore BE=\frac{9}{5},$

$\therefore BD=DE-BE=\frac{16}{5}-\frac{9}{5}=\frac{7}{5}, \therefore DB$ 的长为 $\frac{7}{5}$.



第 22 题答图

23. 解: (1) 60

【解法提示】 $\because \angle ABC=30^\circ, AB=AC, AE \perp BC,$

$\therefore \angle BAE=60^\circ. \because$ 将 $\triangle ACD$ 沿 AD 折叠得到 $\triangle AED,$

$\therefore AC=AE, \therefore AB=AE, \therefore \angle AEB=60^\circ.$

(2) $\angle AEB=30^\circ+\angle CAD.$

证明如下: \because 将 $\triangle ACD$ 沿 AD 折叠得到 $\triangle AED,$

$\therefore AE=AC, \angle CAD=\angle EAD.$

$\because \angle ABC=30^\circ, AB=AC, \therefore \angle BAC=120^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle BAE=120^\circ-2\angle CAD.$

$\because AB=AE=AC,$

$\therefore \angle AEB=\frac{180^\circ-(120^\circ-2\angle CAD)}{2}=30^\circ+\angle CAD.$

(3) 如答图, 连接 $OA.$

$\because AB=AC,$ 点 O 是 BC 的中点,

$\therefore OA \perp BC.$

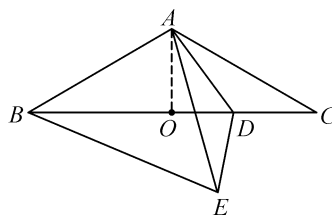
$\because \angle ACB=\angle ABC=30^\circ, AC=4, \therefore OA=2, OC=2\sqrt{3}.$

$\because OD^2=AD^2-AO^2, \therefore OD=\sqrt{y-4}.$

$\because S_{\triangle ADC}=\frac{1}{2} \times OC \times AO-\frac{1}{2} \times OD \times OA,$

$\therefore x=\frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{3} \times 2-\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{y-4} \times 2,$

$\therefore y=(2\sqrt{3}-x)^2+4.$



第 23 题答图