

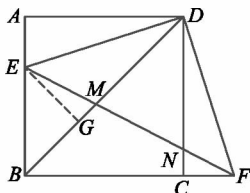
2021 年新疆初中学业水平考试

数学试卷

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

10. 7.959×10^5 11. $x > 2$ 12. 360 13. $>$ 14. 80

15. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 【解析】如答图,过点 E 作 $EG \perp BD$ 于点 G. 设 $AE = 2x$, 则 $DN = 5x$. 由旋转的性质得 $CF = AE = 2x$, $\angle DCF = \angle A = 90^\circ$. \because 四边形 ABCD 是正方形, $\therefore \angle DCB = 90^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$, $\angle ABD = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DCB + \angle DCF = 180^\circ$, $\angle DCB = \angle ABC$, \therefore 点 B, C, F 三点共线. $\because \angle DCB = \angle ABC$, $\angle NFC = \angle EFB$, $\therefore \triangle FNC \sim \triangle FEB$, $\therefore \frac{NC}{EB} = \frac{CF}{BF}$, $\therefore \frac{1-5x}{1-2x} = \frac{2x}{1+2x}$, 解得 $x_1 = -1$ (舍去), $x_2 = \frac{1}{6}$, $\therefore AE = 2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore ED = \sqrt{AE^2 + AD^2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$, $EB = AB - AE = \frac{2}{3}$. 在 Rt $\triangle EBG$ 中, $EG = BE \cdot \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$, $\therefore \sin \angle EDM = \frac{EG}{ED} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$.



第 15 题答图

16. 解: 原式 $= 1 + 3 - 3 - 1 = 0$.

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

当 $x = 3$ 时, 原式 $= \frac{2}{3+2} = \frac{2}{5}$.

18. 证明: (1) \because 四边形 ABCD 是矩形,
 $\therefore AB = CD$, $\angle ABC = \angle DCB = 90^\circ$, $AD = BC$, $AD \parallel BC$,
 $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle DCF = 90^\circ$.
在 $\triangle ABE$ 和 $\triangle DCF$ 中, $\begin{cases} AB = DC, \\ \angle ABE = \angle DCF, \\ BE = CF, \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCF$ (SAS).
(2) $\because BE = CF$,
 $\therefore BE + EC = CF + EC$, $\therefore BC = EF = AD$.

又 $\because AD \parallel BC$, \therefore 四边形 AEFB 是平行四边形.

19. 解: (1) 50

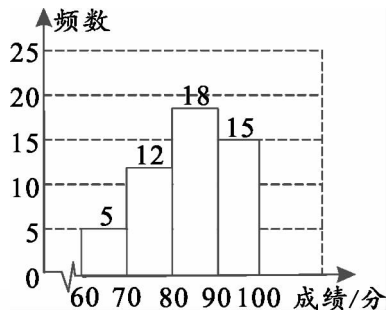
(2) D 组学生有 $50 - 5 - 12 - 18 = 15$ (人).

补全频数分布直方图如答图所示.

(3) C

(4) $2\,000 \times \frac{15}{50} = 600$ (人).

答: 估算全校成绩达到优秀的有 600 人.



第 19 题答图

20. 解: 在 Rt $\triangle BCD$ 中, $BC = DC \cdot \tan 30^\circ = 15 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \approx 8.65$,

在 Rt $\triangle ACD$ 中, $AC = DC \cdot \tan 37^\circ \approx 15 \times 0.75 = 11.25$,

$\therefore AB = AC - BC = 11.25 - 8.65 = 2.6$ (m).

答: 广告牌 AB 的高度约 2.6 m.

21. 解: (1) 将 $A(2, 3)$ 代入 $y = \frac{k_2}{x}$ 得 $3 = \frac{k_2}{2}$, 解得 $k_2 = 6$,

\therefore 反比例函数的解析式为 $y = \frac{6}{x}$.

把 $B(a, -1)$ 代入 $y = \frac{6}{x}$ 得 $-1 = \frac{6}{a}$, 解得 $a = -6$,

\therefore 点 B 的坐标为 $(-6, -1)$.

把 $A(2, 3)$, $B(-6, -1)$ 分别代入 $y = k_1x + b$, 得

$$\begin{cases} 3 = 2k_1 + b, \\ -1 = -6k_1 + b, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \\ b = 2, \end{cases}$$

\therefore 一次函数的解析式为 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$.

(2) 把 $x = -2$ 代入 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$ 得 $y = (-2) \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 = 1$, \therefore 点 $P(-2, 1)$ 在一次函数 $y = k_1x + b$ 的图象上.

(3) 不等式 $k_1x + b \geq \frac{k_2}{x}$ 的解集为 $x \geq 2$ 或 $-6 \leq x < 0$.

22. (1) 证明: 如答图, 连接 OD.

$\because CD$ 平分 $\angle ACE$, $\therefore \angle OCD = \angle DCE$.

$\because OC = OD$,

$\therefore \angle OCD = \angle ODC$, $\therefore \angle DCE = \angle ODC$, $\therefore OD \parallel BC$.

$\because DE \perp BC$,

$\therefore DE \perp OD$, $\therefore DE$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线.

(2) 证明: 如答图, 连接 AB.

$\because AC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,

$\therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ$, 即 $\angle ABD + \angle DBC = 90^\circ$.

$\because \widehat{AD} = \widehat{AD}$, $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ACD$.

$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle ODC$.

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ODC, \therefore \angle ODC + \angle DBC = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ODC + \angle CDE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle DBC, \text{即 } \angle CDE = \angle DBE.$$

$$(3) \text{解: 在 Rt}\triangle CDE \text{ 中, } DE=6, \tan \angle CDE = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{6} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore CE=4,$$

$$\text{由(2)知 } \angle CDE = \angle DBE,$$

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle BDE \text{ 中, } DE=6, \tan \angle DBE = \frac{2}{3},$$

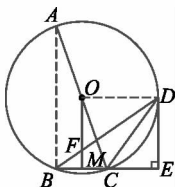
$$\therefore \frac{6}{BE} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore BE=9, \therefore BC=BE-CE=5.$$

$$\therefore M \text{ 为 } BC \text{ 的中点,}$$

$$\therefore OM \perp BC, BM = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{5}{2}.$$

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle BFM \text{ 中, } BM = \frac{5}{2}, \tan \angle DBE = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\therefore \frac{FM}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore FM = \frac{5}{3}, \therefore BF = \sqrt{BM^2 + FM^2} = \frac{5\sqrt{13}}{6}.$$



第 22 题答图

$$23. \text{解: (1) 由题意得抛物线的对称轴为直线 } x = -\frac{2a}{2a} = 1.$$

$$(2) \text{抛物线沿 } y \text{ 轴向下平移 } 3|a| \text{ 个单位, 可得 } y = ax^2 - 2ax + 3 - 3|a|.$$

$$\therefore \text{抛物线的顶点落在 } x \text{ 轴上,}$$

$$\therefore \Delta = (2a)^2 - 4a(3 - 3|a|) = 0, \text{解得 } a_1 = \frac{3}{4}, a_2 = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

$$(3) \text{当 } x=a \text{ 时, } y_1 = a^3 - 2a^2 + 3,$$

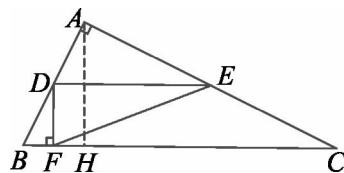
$$\text{当 } x=2 \text{ 时, } y_2 = 3, \text{若 } y_1 > y_2, \text{则 } a^3 - 2a^2 + 3 > 3, \text{解得 } a > 2.$$

2020 年新疆初中学业水平考试

数学试卷

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

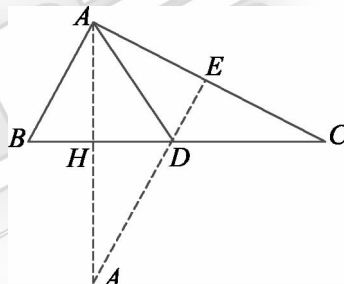
9. A 【解析】如答图, 过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H. $\because D$ 是 AB 的中点, $\therefore AD = BD$. $\because DE \parallel BC$, $\therefore AE = CE$, $\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}BC$. $\because DF \perp BC$, $\therefore DF \parallel AH$, $DF \perp DE$, $\therefore BF = HF$, $\therefore DF = \frac{1}{2}AH$. $\because \triangle DEF$ 的面积为 1, $\therefore \frac{1}{2}DE \cdot DF = 1$, $\therefore DE \cdot DF = 2$, $\therefore BC \cdot AH = 2DE \cdot 2DF = 4 \times 2 = 8$, $\therefore AB \cdot AC = 8$. $\because AB = CE$, $\therefore AB = AE = CE = \frac{1}{2}AC$, $\therefore AB \cdot 2AB = 8$, 解得 $AB = 2$, $\therefore AC = 4$, $\therefore BC = \sqrt{AB^2 + AC^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$. 故选 A.



第 9 题答图

$$10. 70 \quad 11. a(m+n)(m-n) \quad 12. 0.9 \quad 13. 3 \quad 14. \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

15. 6 【解析】如图所示, 作点 A 关于 BC 的对称点 A' , 连接 AA' , $A'D$, 过点 D 作 $DE \perp AC$ 于点 E. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $\angle B = 60^\circ$, $AB = 2$, $\therefore BH = 1$, $AH = \sqrt{3}$, $AA' = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\angle C = 30^\circ$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CDE$ 中, $DE = \frac{1}{2}CD$, 即 $2DE = CD$. $\because A$ 与 A' 关于 BC 对称, $\therefore AD = A'D$, $\therefore AD + DE = A'D + DE$, \therefore 当 A', D, E 在同一直线上时, $AD + DE$ 的最小值等于 $A'E$ 的长, 此时, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AA'E$ 中, $A'E = \sin 60^\circ \times AA' = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 2\sqrt{3} = 3$, $\therefore AD + DE$ 的最小值为 3, $\therefore 2AD + CD$ 的最小值为 6.



第 15 题答图

$$16. \text{解: 原式} = 1 + \sqrt{2} + 1 - 2 = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$17. \text{解: 原式} = x^2 - 4x + 4 - 4x^2 + 4x + 4x^2 - 1 = x^2 + 3.$$

$$\text{当 } x = -\sqrt{2} \text{ 时, 原式} = (-\sqrt{2})^2 + 3 = 5.$$

18. 证明: (1) \because 四边形 ABCD 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore AD = CB, AD \parallel CB,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle BCF.$$

$$\because DE \parallel BF,$$

$$\therefore \angle DEF = \angle BFE,$$

$$\therefore \angle AED = \angle CFB.$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ADE \text{ 和 } \triangle CBF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle DAE = \angle BCF, \\ \angle AED = \angle CFB, \\ AD = CB, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CBF (\text{AAS}),$$

$$\therefore AE = FC.$$

$$(2) \text{由(1)知 } \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CBF,$$

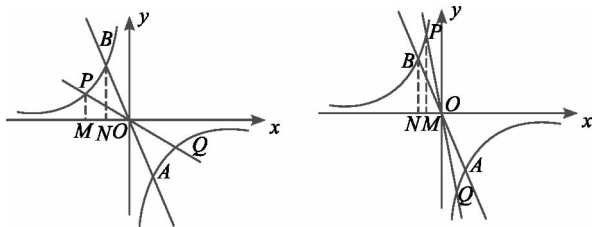
$$\text{则 } DE = BF,$$

$$\text{又 } \because DE \parallel BF,$$

$$\therefore \text{四边形 } EBFD \text{ 是平行四边形,}$$

$$\because BE = DE,$$

$$\therefore \text{四边形 } EBFD \text{ 为菱形.}$$



第 15 题答图

16. 解: 原式 $= 4 - 3 + 1 + 3$

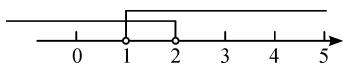
$= 5$.

17. 解: 解不等式①得 $x < 2$,

解不等式②得 $x > 1$,

\therefore 不等式组的解集为 $1 < x < 2$,

将解集在数轴上表示如答图.



第 17 题答图

18. 解: (1) ① 5 3 ② 65 70

(2) $200 \times \frac{13}{20} = 130$ (人).

答: 估计该校九年级学生每天参加体育锻炼的时间达到平均水平及以上的学生人数为 130 人.

19. 证明: (1) $\because CF \parallel BD$,

$\therefore \angle ODE = \angle FCE$,

$\because E$ 是 CD 中点,

$\therefore CE = DE$.

在 $\triangle ODE$ 和 $\triangle FCE$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle ODE = \angle FCE, \\ DE = CE, \\ \angle DEO = \angle CEF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ODE \cong \triangle FCE$ (ASA).

(2) $\because \triangle ODE \cong \triangle FCE$,

$\therefore OD = FC$.

$\because CF \parallel BD$,

\therefore 四边形 $OCFD$ 是平行四边形.

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形,

$\therefore AC \perp BD$,

$\therefore \angle COD = 90^\circ$,

\therefore 四边形 $OCFD$ 是矩形.

20. 解: (1) 作 $PC \perp AB$ 于点 C , 如答图,

则 $\angle PCA = \angle PCB = 90^\circ$,

由题意得 $PA = 80$, $\angle APC = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle APC$ 是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore AC = PC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} PA = 40\sqrt{2}$.

答: 海轮从 A 处到 B 处的途中与灯塔 P

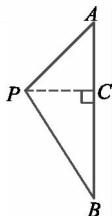
之间的最短距离为 $40\sqrt{2}$ 海里.

(2) 海轮以每小时 30 海里的速度从 A 处到 B 处, 海轮

不能在 5 小时内到达 B 处. 理由如下:

由题意得 $\angle BPC = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$.

$\because \angle PCB = 90^\circ$, $\angle B = 30^\circ$,



第 20 题答图

$\therefore BC = \sqrt{3} PC = 40\sqrt{6}$,

$\therefore AB = AC + BC = 40\sqrt{2} + 40\sqrt{6}$,

\therefore 海轮以每小时 30 海里的速度从 A 处到 B 处所用的

时间为 $\frac{40\sqrt{2} + 40\sqrt{6}}{30} = \frac{4\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{6}}{3} \approx \frac{4 \times 1.41 + 4 \times 2.45}{3} \approx$

5.15 (小时) > 5 小时,

\therefore 海轮以每小时 30 海里的速度从 A 处到 B 处, 海轮不能在 5 小时内到达 B 处.

21. 解: (1) 16

(2) 降价后销售的苹果千克数是 $(760 - 640) \div (16 - 4) = 10$,

设降价后销售金额 y (元) 与销售量 x (千克) 之间的函数解析式是 $y = kx + b$, 该函数图象过点 $(40, 640)$, $(50, 760)$,

$$\begin{cases} 40k + b = 640, \\ 50k + b = 760, \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} k = 12, \\ b = 160, \end{cases}$$

即降价后销售金额 y (元) 与销售量 x (千克) 之间的函数解析式是 $y = 12x + 160$ ($40 < x \leq 50$).

(3) $760 - 8 \times 50 = 360$ (元).

答: 该水果店这次销售苹果盈利了 360 元.

22. (1) 证明: 连接 OC , 如答图.

$\because CD$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 C ,

$\therefore OC \perp CD$.

$\because OB = OC$,

$\therefore \angle OBC = \angle OCB$.

$\because CE \perp AB$,

$\therefore \angle OBC + \angle BCE = 90^\circ$.

$\because \angle OCB + \angle BCD = \angle OCD = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BCE = \angle BCD$.

(2) 解: 连接 AC , 如答图.

$\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle OCB + \angle ACO = 90^\circ$.

$\because \angle BCD + \angle OCB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCD = \angle ACO$.

$\because OA = OC$, $\therefore \angle ACO = \angle CAO$,

$\therefore \angle BCD = \angle DAC$.

$\because \angle CDB = \angle ADC$,

$\therefore \triangle CBD \sim \triangle ACD$, $\therefore \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{CD}{BD}$.

$\because CE = 2BE$,

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCE$ 中, $\tan \angle ABC = \frac{CE}{BE} = 2$,

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\tan \angle ABC = \frac{AC}{BC} = 2$,

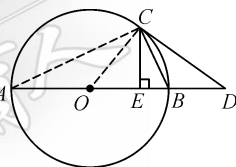
$\therefore 2 = \frac{10}{CD}$, $\therefore CD = 5$.

设 $\odot O$ 的半径为 r ,

$\therefore BD = AD - 2r = 10 - 2r$.

$\therefore \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{CD}{BD}$,

$\therefore BD = \frac{CD^2}{AD}$, 即 $10 - 2r = \frac{25}{10}$,



第 22 题答图

解得 $r = \frac{15}{4}$, $\therefore \odot O$ 的半径为 $\frac{15}{4}$.

23. 解: (1) 由 $A(-1, 0), B(4, 0)$ 可设抛物线的解析式为 $y = a(x+1)(x-4) = a(x^2 - 3x - 4)$,
将 $C(0, 4)$ 代入, 得 $-4a = 4$, 解得 $a = -1$,
 \therefore 抛物线的解析式为 $y = -x^2 + 3x + 4$, 顶点 D 的坐标为 $(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{25}{4})$.

(2) 抛物线向下平移 $\frac{15}{4}$ 个单位长度, 再向左平移 $h (h >$

$0)$ 个单位长度, 得到新抛物线的顶点 $D'(\frac{3}{2} - h, \frac{5}{2})$,

设直线 AC 的解析式为 $y = kx + m$, 将 $A(-1, 0), C(0, 4)$ 代入解析式, 解得 $k = 4, m = 4$,

直线 AC 的解析式为 $y = 4x + 4$.

将点 D' 坐标代入直线 AC 的解析式得 $\frac{5}{2} = 4(\frac{3}{2} - h) + 4$,

解得 $h = \frac{15}{8}$,

故 $0 < h < \frac{15}{8}$.

(3) 过点 P 作 y 轴的平行线分别交抛物线和 x 轴于点 Q, H .

$\because OB = OC = 4, \therefore \angle PBA = \angle OCB = 45^\circ = \angle QPC$.

由点 B, C 坐标可得直线 BC 的解析式为 $y = -x + 4$.

$\because A(-1, 0), B(4, 0), C(0, 4), \therefore AB = 5, BC = 4\sqrt{2}, AC = \sqrt{17}$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 4 = 10$.

设 $Q(m, -m^2 + 3m + 4), P(m, -m + 4)$,

$CP = \sqrt{2}m, PQ = -m^2 + 3m + 4 - (-m + 4) = -m^2 + 4m$,

由题意得 $\angle BAC > 45^\circ, \angle ACB > 45^\circ, \therefore$ 点 P 与点 B 是对应点. ① 当 $\triangle CPQ \sim \triangle CBA$ 时,

$\frac{PC}{BC} = \frac{PQ}{AB}$, 即 $\frac{\sqrt{2}m}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-m^2 + 4m}{5}$,

解得 $m_1 = \frac{11}{4}, m_2 = 0$ (舍去),

$\therefore PQ = \frac{55}{16}$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle PQC} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{55}{16} \times \frac{11}{4} = \frac{605}{128}$;

② 当 $\triangle CPQ \sim \triangle ABC$ 时,

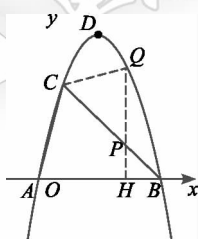
$\frac{PC}{AB} = \frac{PQ}{BC}$, 即 $\frac{\sqrt{2}m}{5} = \frac{-m^2 + 4m}{4\sqrt{2}}$,

解得 $m_3 = \frac{12}{5}, m_4 = 0$ (舍去),

$\therefore PQ = \frac{96}{25}$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle PQC} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{96}{25} \times \frac{12}{5} = \frac{576}{125}$.

综上所述, $\triangle PQC$ 的面积为 $\frac{605}{128}$ 或 $\frac{576}{125}$.



第 23 题答图