

和平区 2023—2024 学年度第二学期九年级第一次质量调查

数学学科试卷参考答案

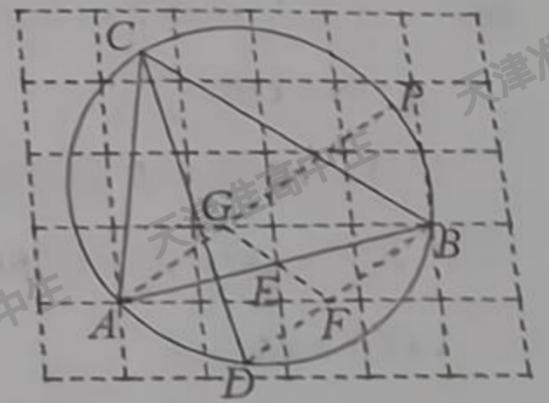
一、选择题 (本大题共 12 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 36 分)

- (1) C (2) A (3) B (4) D (5) A (6) D
 (7) A (8) C (9) D (10) B (11) C (12) B

二、填空题 (本大题共 6 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 18 分)

- (13) $\frac{1}{3}$ (14) $>$ (15) $\frac{1}{4}$ (16) $-4 < k < 2$ (17) (I) 135° ; (II) $\sqrt{5}-1$

(18) (I) $\sqrt{17}$; (II) 连接 BD 与网格线相交于点 F , 取 AB 与网格线的交点 E , 连接 FE 并延长与网格线相交于点 G , 连接 AG 并延长与圆相交于点 P , 则点 P 即为所求.



三、解答题 (本大题共 7 小题, 共 66 分)

19. (本小题 8 分)

解: (I) $\because x^2 + 2x + c = 0$ 有两个不相等的实数根,

$$\therefore \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 2^2 - 4c > 0.$$

$$\therefore c < 1.$$

(II) $\because c = -8$,

$$\therefore x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0.$$

因式分解, 得 $(x-2)(x+4) = 0$.

于是得 $x-2=0, x+4=0$,

$$x_1 = 2, x_2 = -4.$$

III) -3.

20. (本小题 8 分)

解: (I) 由抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx - 1$ 经过 $(2, 3)$, $(1, 0)$ 两个点,

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} 4a + 2b - 1 = 3, \\ a + b - 1 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \begin{cases} a = 1, \\ b = 0. \end{cases}$$

\therefore 抛物线的解析式为 $y = x^2 - 1$.

(II) $(0, -1)$;

(III) $y = (x - 1)^2 - 3$.

21. (本小题 10 分)

解: (I) 连接 OD 与 AB 相交于点 H .

\because 四边形 $ADBC$ 是圆内接四边形, $\angle ADB = 114^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACB = 180^\circ - \angle ADB = 66^\circ$.

$\because MD$ 为 $\odot O$ 的切线,

$\therefore OD \perp DM$.

$\therefore \angle ODM = 90^\circ$.

$\because MD \parallel AB$,

$\therefore \angle OHA = \angle ODM = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore OD \perp AB$.

$\therefore \widehat{AD} = \widehat{BD}$.

$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle BCD = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB = 33^\circ$.

(II) 解: 过点 B 作 $BN \perp CD$.

$\therefore \angle CNB = \angle BND = 90^\circ$.

$\because AB \parallel MD$,

$\therefore \angle MDO = \angle DOB = 90^\circ$.

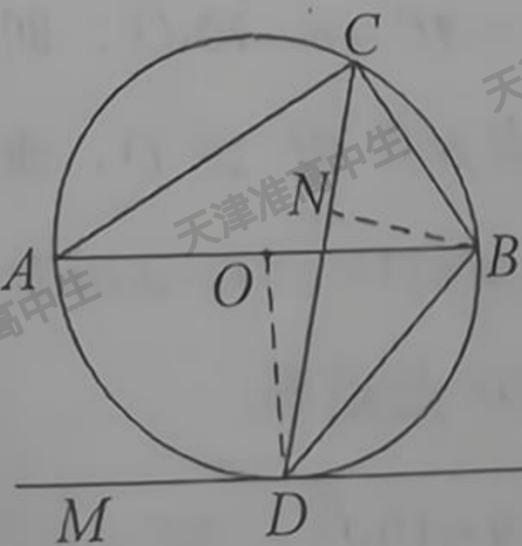
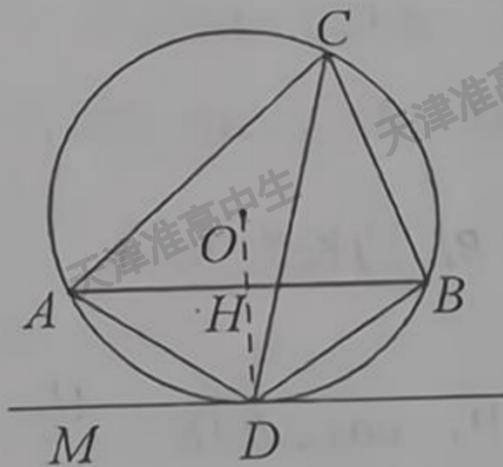
$\therefore \angle DCB = \frac{1}{2} \angle DOB = 45^\circ$.

$\because \angle A = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle CDB = \angle A = 30^\circ$.

$\because AB = 4$,

$\therefore OD = OB = 2$.



$$\therefore A'E = BE = \sqrt{2}, \angle AEB = 90^\circ.$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AEB$ 中,

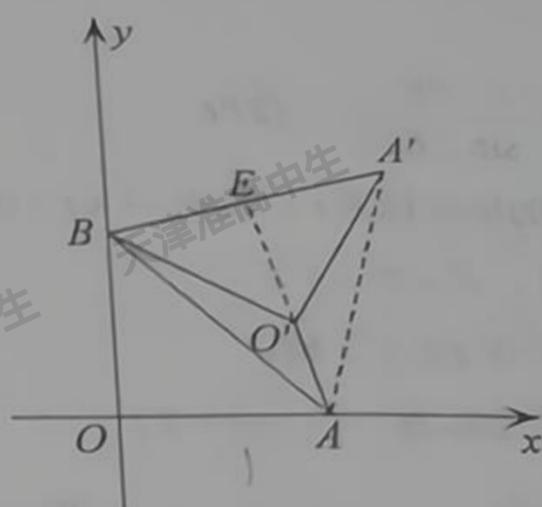
$$\therefore AE = \sqrt{AB^2 - BE^2} = \sqrt{6}.$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle A'O'B$ 中,

$$\therefore O'E = BE = A'E = \frac{1}{2}A'B = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore AO' = AE - O'E = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{(III)} \quad \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2} \leq A'P \leq \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}.$$



25. (本小题 10 分)

解: (I) \because 抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ 的顶点为 $P(-1, -4)$,

$$\therefore y = a(x+1)^2 - 4.$$

\because 抛物线与 x 轴相交于点 $A(1, 0)$,

可得 $0 = a(1+1)^2 - 4$, 解得 $a = 1$.

$$\therefore y = (x+1)^2 - 4 = x^2 + 2x - 3.$$

当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = -3$.

\therefore 点 C 的坐标为 $(0, -3)$.

当 $y = 0$ 时, $(x+1)^2 - 4 = 0$,

解得 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -3$.

\therefore 点 B 的坐标为 $(-3, 0)$.

(II) 设直线 BC 的解析式为 $y = kx - 3$, 把 $B(-3, 0)$ 代入,

$$\therefore -3k - 3 = 0, \text{ 解得 } k = -1.$$

\therefore 直线 BC 的解析式为 $y = -x - 3$.

$\because B(-3, 0), C(0, -3)$,

$$\therefore OB = OC = 3.$$

$$\therefore \angle OBC = \angle OCB = \frac{180^\circ - \angle BOC}{2} = 45^\circ.$$

$\because PF \perp y$ 轴, $AB \perp y$ 轴,

$\therefore AB \parallel PF$.

$\therefore \angle OBC = \angle BFP = 45^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle PEF$ 中, $\sin \angle EFP = \frac{PE}{EF}$,

