



## 2018 ~ 2019 学年第一学期九年级阶段性测评 数学试题参考答案及评分标准

### 一、选择题(本大题含 10 个小题,每小题 3 分,共 30 分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	C	B	D	A	C	D	A	B	D

### 二、填空题(本大题含 5 个小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

11.  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = -3$     12.  $\frac{2}{9}$     13.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$     14.  $\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$     15.  $2\sqrt{3}$

### 三、解答题(本大题含 8 个题,共 60 分)

#### 16. 解下列方程(每小题 4 分,共 8 分)

(1)  $x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0$ ;

解:这里  $a = 1, b = -6, c = 3$ ,

$\therefore b^2 - 4ac = (-6)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 3 = 24 > 0$ , ..... 1 分

$\therefore x = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{24}}{2 \times 1} = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{6}$ . ..... 3 分

$\therefore x_1 = 3 + \sqrt{6}, x_2 = 3 - \sqrt{6}$ . ..... 4 分

(2)  $3x(x - 2) = 2(x - 2)$

解:原方程可变形为:  $3x(x - 2) - 2(x - 2) = 0$ ,

$(3x - 2)(x - 2) = 0$ . ..... 2 分

$\therefore 3x - 2 = 0$  或  $x - 2 = 0$ . ..... 3 分

$\therefore x_1 = \frac{2}{3}, x_2 = 2$ . ..... 4 分

#### 17. (本题 6 分)

证明:  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,

$\therefore AC = BD, OB = \frac{1}{2}BD, OC = \frac{1}{2}AC$ . ..... 2 分

$\therefore OB = OC$ . ..... 3 分

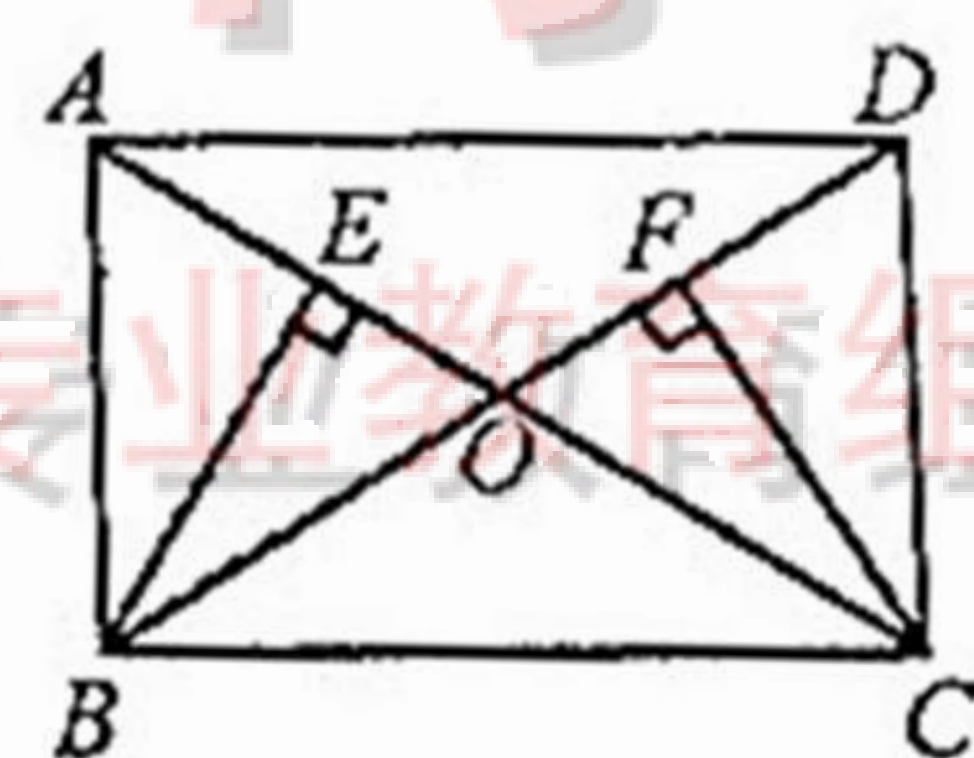
$\because BE \perp AC, CF \perp BD$ ,

$\therefore \angle BEO = \angle CFO = 90^\circ$ . ..... 4 分

$\because \angle BOE = \angle COF$ ,

$\therefore \triangle BOE \cong \triangle COF$ . ..... 5 分

$\therefore BE = CF$ . ..... 6 分



#### 18. (本题 6 分)

解:甲乙两人抽取照片所有可能出现的结果如下:(树状图同样得分)

甲 \ 乙	A	B	C	D
A		(A, B)	(A, C)	(A, D)
B	(B, A)		(B, C)	(B, D)
C	(C, A)	(C, B)		(C, D)
D	(D, A)	(D, B)	(D, C)	

..... 2 分

由列表可知共有 12 种结果,每种结果出现的可能性相同. .... 4 分







两人中恰好有一人介绍“晋祠园林”的结果有6种, ..... 6分  
 所以两人中恰好有一人介绍“晋祠园林”的概率是  $\frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

19. (本题6分)

解:  $\because$  矩形  $ABFE \sim$  矩形  $DEFC$ , 且相似比为  $1:2$ ,

$\therefore \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AE}{DC} = \frac{1}{2}$  ..... 1分

$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $AB = 4$ ,

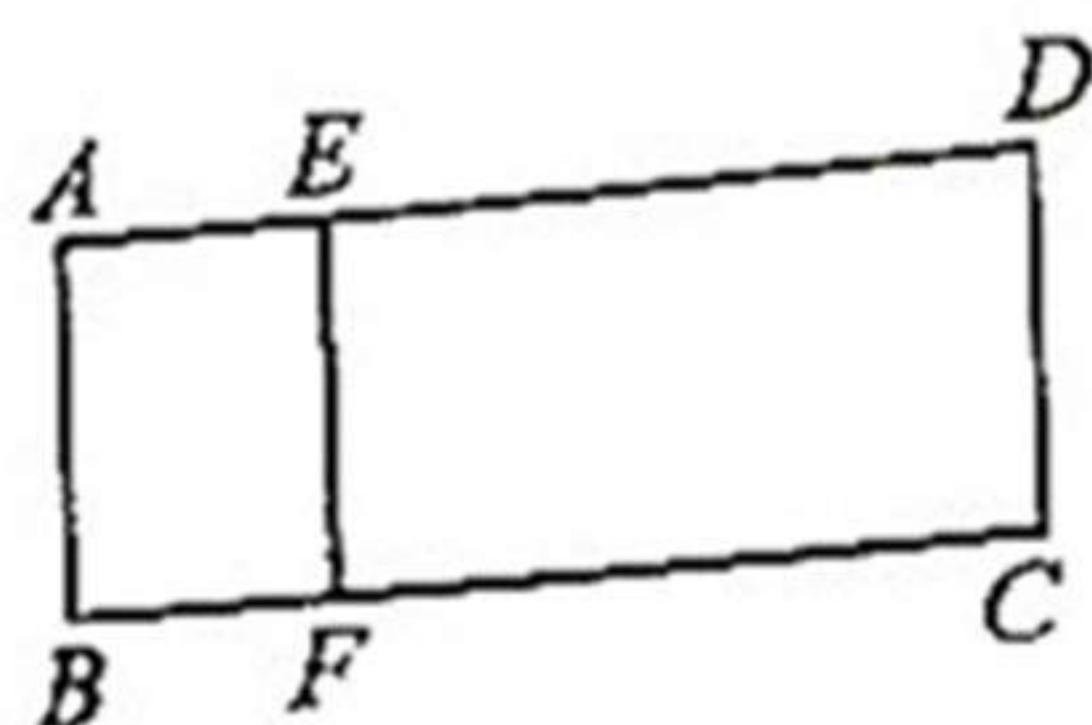
$\therefore AB = CD = 4$  ..... 2分

$\therefore \frac{4}{DE} = \frac{AE}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$  ..... 3分

$\therefore DE = 8, AE = 2$  ..... 5分

$\therefore$  点  $E$  在  $AD$  上, ..... 6分

$\therefore AD = AE + DE = 10$ .



20. (本题9分)

解: (1) 设这两年“早黑宝”种植面积的平均增长率为  $x$ . ..... 1分

由题意得  $100(1+x)^2 = 225$ . ..... 2分

解, 得  $x_1 = 0.5 = 50\%$ ,  $x_2 = -2.5$  (不符合题意, 舍去). ..... 4分

答: 这两年“早黑宝”种植面积的平均增长率为  $50\%$ . ..... 5分

(2) 设售价应降低  $y$  元, ..... 6分

由题意, 得  $(20 - y - 12)(200 + 50y) = 1800$ . ..... 7分

整理, 得  $y^2 - 4y + 4 = 0$ . ..... 8分

解, 得  $y_1 = y_2 = 2$ . ..... 9分

答: 售价应降低  $2$  元.

21. (本题6分)

解: 设菱形  $DEFB$  的边长为  $x$ , 则  $BD = BF = x$ .

$\because AB = 8, BC = 12$ ,

$\therefore AD = AB - BD = 8 - x$ ,

$CF = BC - BF = 12 - x$ .

$\because$  四边形  $DEFB$  是菱形,

$\therefore DE \parallel BF, EF \parallel BD$ ,

即  $DE \parallel BC, EF \parallel AB$ ,

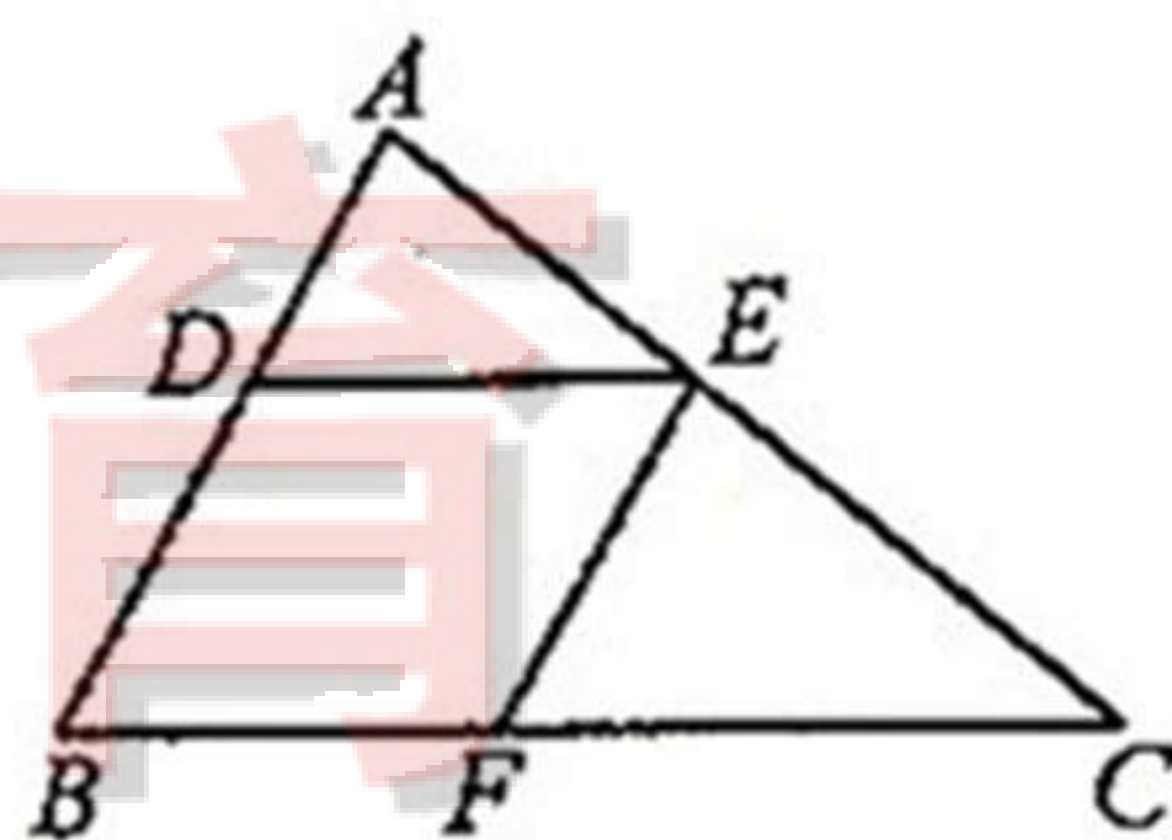
$\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AE}{CE}, \frac{AE}{CE} = \frac{BF}{CF}$ ,

$\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{BF}{CF}$ , 即  $\frac{8-x}{x} = \frac{x}{12-x}$ ,

解, 得  $x = \frac{24}{5}$ ,

经检验,  $x = \frac{24}{5}$  是所列方程的解,

$\therefore$  菱形  $DEFB$  的边长为  $\frac{24}{5}$ .



22. (本题7分)

(1) 证明:  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形,

$\therefore AB = BC = CD = DA, \angle A = \angle C, \angle B = \angle D$ . ..... 1分

$\therefore BE = BF = DH = DG$ ,

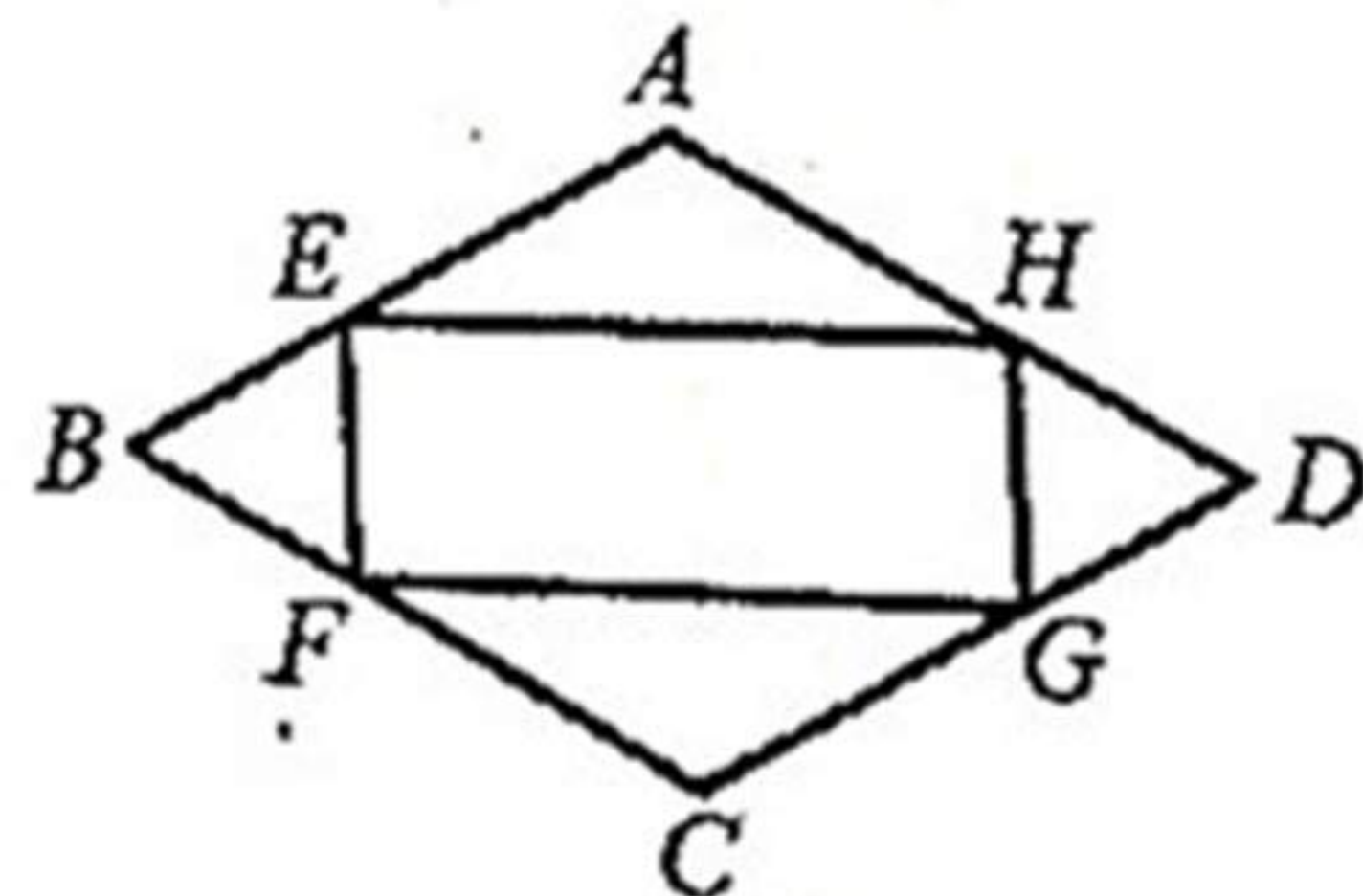
$\therefore AB - BE = AD - DH = CB - BF = CD - DG$ ,

即  $AE = AH = CF = CG$ .

$\therefore \triangle BEF \cong \triangle DHG, \triangle AEH \cong \triangle CFG$ .

$\therefore EF = HG, EH = FG$ .

$\therefore$  四边形  $EFGH$  是平行四边形.







$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC$ .

$\therefore \angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ$ .

$\because AE = AH, BE = BF$ ,

$\therefore \angle AEH = \angle AHE = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle A)$ ,

$\angle BEF = \angle BFE = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle B)$ ,

$\therefore \angle AEH + \angle BEF = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle A) + \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle B)$

$= \frac{1}{2}[360^\circ - (\angle A + \angle B)] = 90^\circ$ .

$\therefore \angle FEH = 180^\circ - (\angle AEH + \angle BEF) = 90^\circ$ .

5 分

$\therefore$  四边形  $EFGH$  是矩形.

法二: 证明:  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形,

$\therefore AB = BC = CD = DA, \angle A = \angle C, \angle B = \angle D$ .

$\because BE = BF = DH = DG$ ,

$\therefore AB - BE = AD - DH = CF - BF = CD - DG$ ,

即  $AE = AH = CF = CG$ .

2 分

$\therefore \angle AEH = \angle AHE = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle A)$ ,

$\angle BEF = \angle BFE = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle B)$ .

$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC$ .

3 分

$\therefore \angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ$ .

$\therefore \angle AEH + \angle BEF = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle A) + \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle B)$

$= \frac{1}{2}[360^\circ - (\angle A + \angle B)] = 90^\circ$ .

$\therefore \angle FEH = 180^\circ - (\angle AEH + \angle BEF) = 90^\circ$ .

4 分

同理可得  $\angle FEH = \angle EFG = 90^\circ$ .

$\therefore$  四边形  $EFGH$  是矩形.

5 分

(2) A 题:  $9\sqrt{3}$ ;

7 分

B 题: 2 或 4.

7 分

23. (本题 12 分)

(1) 证明:  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,

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

由折叠可知,  $BE = B'E, \angle CB'E = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$ .

1 分

在  $Rt\triangle BCE$  和  $Rt\triangle B'CE$  中,  $\because$  点  $G$  是  $CE$  的中点,

$\therefore BG = \frac{1}{2}CE, B'G = \frac{1}{2}CE, \therefore BG = B'G$ .

2 分

在  $Rt\triangle BCE$  中,  $\because \angle BCE = 30^\circ$ ,

$\therefore BE = \frac{1}{2}CE$ ,

3 分

$\therefore BE = BG = B'G = B'E, \therefore$  四边形  $BEB'G$  是菱形.

4 分

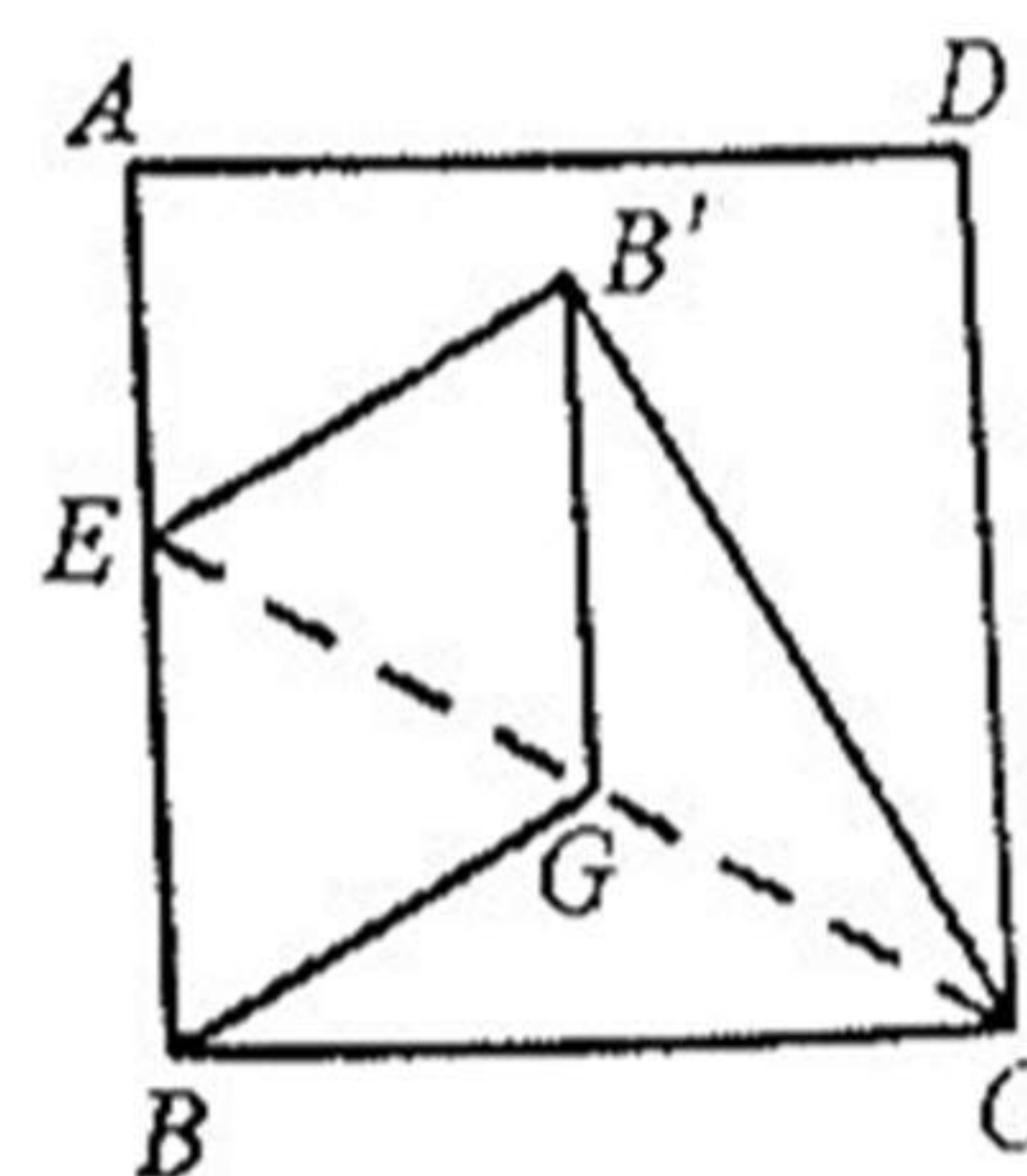


图1

(2) A 题: ①  $B'G = D'H, B'G \parallel D'H$ .







证明:由(1)得  $B'G = \frac{1}{2}CE$ .

$\therefore$  点  $G$  是  $CE$  的中点,  $\therefore CG = \frac{1}{2}CE$ ,

$\therefore B'G = CG, \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$ .

$\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle D = 90^\circ, AD = BC$ .

$\therefore BE = DF, \therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle ADF$ ,

$\therefore CE = AF, \angle 3 = \angle 4$ .

由折叠可知,  $\angle D = \angle AD'F = 90^\circ, \angle 2 = \angle 3, \angle 4 = \angle 5$ ,

$\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 5 = \angle 1$ .

在  $Rt\triangle AD'F$  中,  $\therefore H$  是  $AF$  的中点,  $\therefore D'H = AH = \frac{1}{2}AF$ ,

$\therefore B'G = D'H, \angle 5 = \angle 6$ ,

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 6$ .

$\therefore B'G \parallel D'H$ .

②  $8 - 4\sqrt{2}$ .

B题:①  $B'G = D'H, B'G \parallel D'H$ .

证明:由(1)得  $B'G = \frac{1}{2}CE$ .

$\therefore$  点  $G$  是  $CE$  的中点,  $\therefore CG = \frac{1}{2}CE$ ,

$\therefore B'G = CG, \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$ .

$\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle D = 90^\circ, AD = BC, AD \parallel BC$ .

$\therefore BE = DF, \therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle ADF$ ,

$\therefore CE = AF, \angle 3 = \angle 4$ .

由折叠可知,  $\angle D = \angle AD'F = 90^\circ, \angle 2 = \angle 3, \angle 4 = \angle 5$ ,

$\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 5 = \angle 1$ .

在  $Rt\triangle AD'F$  中,  $\therefore H$  是  $AF$  的中点,

$\therefore D'H = AH = \frac{1}{2}AF$ ,

$\therefore B'G = D'H, \angle 5 = \angle 6$ ,

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 6$ .

$\therefore MN \parallel BC, \therefore MN \parallel BC \parallel AD$ ,

$\therefore \angle AD'M = \angle DAD' = 2\angle 4, \angle CB'N = \angle BCB' = 2\angle 3$ ,

$\therefore \angle AD'M = \angle CB'N$ ,

$\therefore \angle AD'M + \angle 6 = \angle CB'N + \angle 1$ ,

即  $\angle HD'M = \angle GB'N$ ,

$\therefore B'G \parallel D'H$ .

②  $4\sqrt{3} - 4$ .

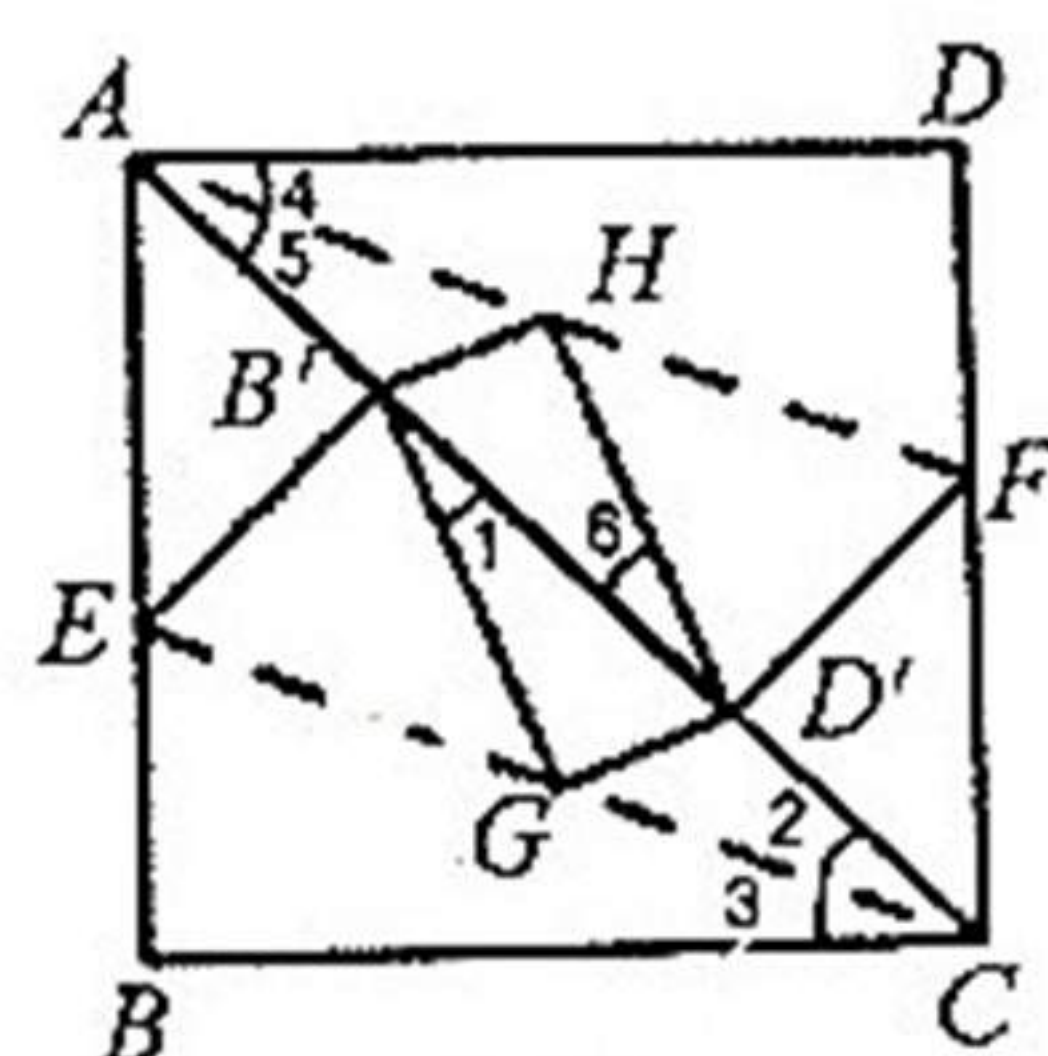


图2

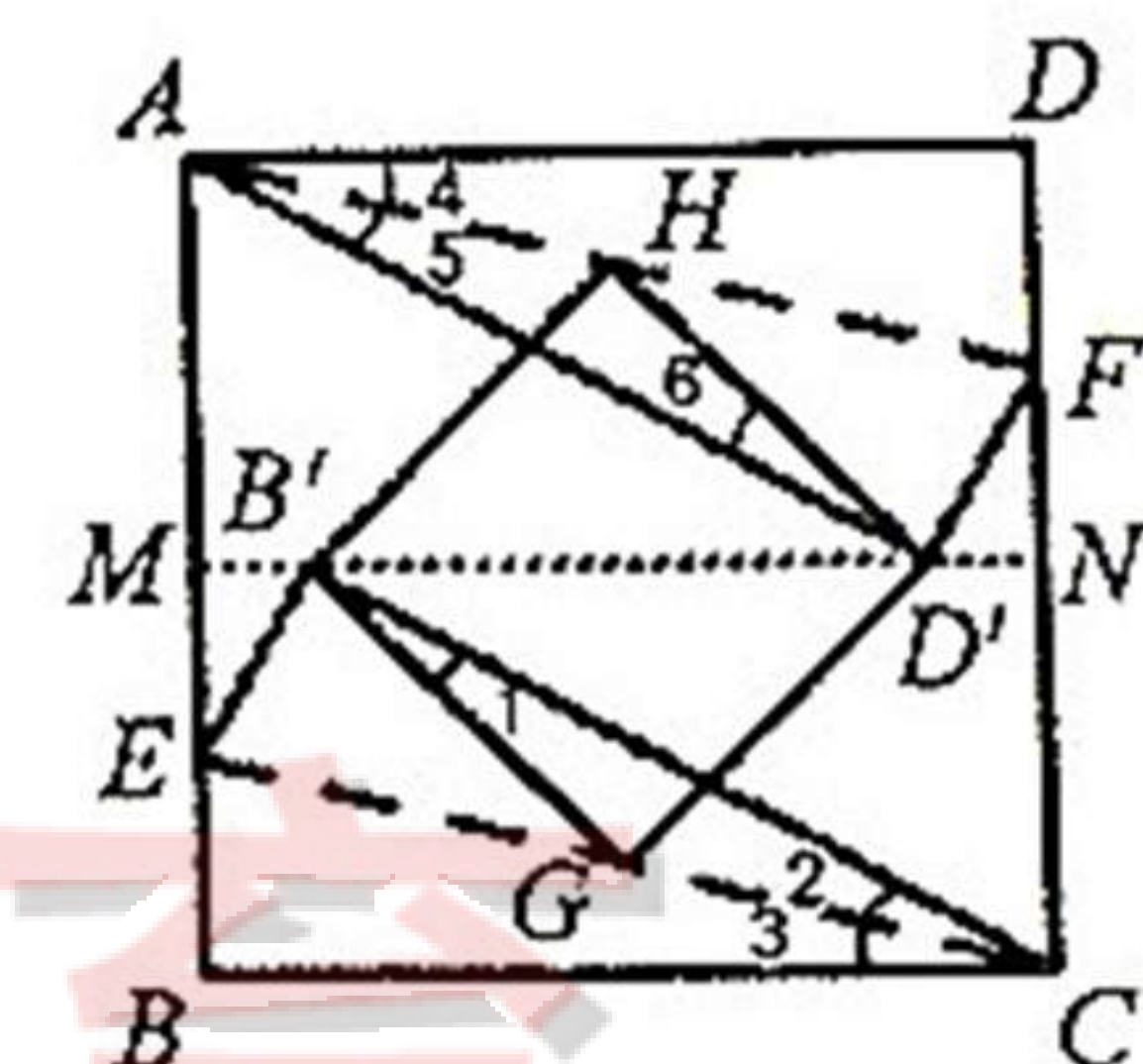


图3

评分说明:解答题的其他解法,参照上述标准评分.

