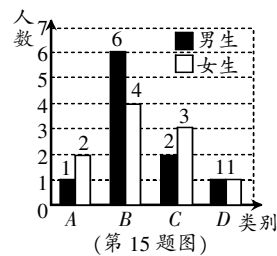


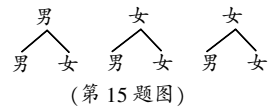
(2)由树状图得:共有 12 个等可能的结果,摸出的两张卡片中的词语能组成“团结奋斗”的结果有 2 个,
 \therefore 摸出的两张卡片中的词语能组成“团结奋斗”的概率是 $\frac{2}{12}=\frac{1}{6}$.

15.解:(1)本次调查的学生数=(6+4) \div 50%=20(名).

(2) C 类学生数 =20 \times 25%=5(名),则 C 类女生数=5-2=3(名); D 类学生数=20-3-10-5=2(名),则 D 类男生有 1 名.补全条形统计图:



(3)画树状图得:



共有 6 种等可能的结果,其中恰好是一位男同学和一位女同学的结果有 3 种, \therefore 所选同学中恰好是一位男同学和一位女同学的概率为 $\frac{1}{2}$.

第 36 期

1~2 版

阶段性达标测试(三)

一、选择题

1~5.ABBCC 6~10.CCBBB

二、填空题

11.5 12. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13. $3\sqrt{5}$

14.3 15. $\frac{2}{3}$ 16. 78°

17.13 π -36

三、解答题(一)

18.解:原式= $2\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+\sqrt{2}\times\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}-3-1=\sqrt{3}-3$.

19.解:(1) $\because CD\perp AB$,
 $\therefore \angle CDB=\angle CDA=90^\circ$.
 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BDC$ 中, $CD^2+BD^2=BC^2$,
 即 $CD^2+9=15^2$.
 解得 $CD=12$.
 (2)在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADC$ 中, $AD^2+CD^2=AC^2$,
 $\therefore AD^2+12^2=20^2$.
 解得 $AD=16$.
 $\therefore AB=AD+BD=16+9=25$.
 $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC}=\frac{1}{2}AB\cdot CD=\frac{1}{2}\times 25\times 12=150$.

20.解:(1)证明: $\because AB=12,AE=14, BD=6,BC=24$,

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{BA}=\frac{6}{12}=\frac{1}{2}, \frac{BA}{BC}=\frac{12}{24}=\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{BA}=\frac{BA}{BC}.$$

又 $\because \angle B=\angle B$,

$\therefore \triangle ABD\sim\triangle CBA$.

(2) $\because \triangle ABD\sim\triangle CBA$,

$\therefore \angle BAD=\angle C$.

$\therefore \angle BAE=\angle DAC$,

$\therefore \angle BAD=\angle CAE$.

$\therefore \angle C=\angle CAE$.

$\therefore CE=AE=14$.

$\therefore DE=BC-BD-CE=24-6-14=4$.

四、解答题(二)

21.解:(1)16,22.

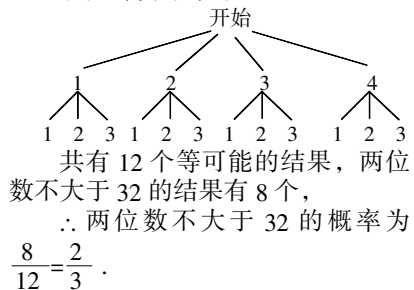
(2)2,2.

(3)该校学生在一周内借阅图书“4 次及以上”的人数有 $3000\times\frac{8}{50}=480$ (人).

22.解:(1) \because 在 7 张卡片中共有两张卡片写有数字 1,

\therefore 从中任意抽取一张卡片从中任意抽取一张卡片,卡片上写有数字 1 的概率为 $\frac{2}{7}$.

(2)画树状图如图:



共有 12 个等可能的结果,两位数字不大于 32 的结果有 8 个,
 \therefore 两位数不大于 32 的概率为 $\frac{8}{12}=\frac{2}{3}$.

23.解:(1)证明:连接 OD .

$\because AC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,

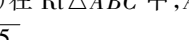
$\therefore \angle ABC=90^\circ$.

$\because BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC$, $\therefore \angle ABD=45^\circ$.

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

$\because DE\parallel AC$, $\therefore \angle ODE=\angle AOD=90^\circ$.

$\therefore DE$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线.



(第 23 题图)

(2)在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=4\sqrt{5}$,
 $BC=2\sqrt{5}$,
 $\therefore AC=\sqrt{AB^2+BC^2}=10$.
 $\therefore OD=5$.
 过点 C 作 $CG\perp DE$,垂足为 G ,则四边形 $ODGC$ 为正方形.

$\therefore DG=CG=OD=5$.

$\therefore DE\parallel AC$,

$\therefore \angle CEG=\angle ACB$.

$\therefore \tan\angle CEG=\tan\angle ACB$.

$$\therefore \frac{CG}{GE}=\frac{AB}{BC},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{5}{GE}=\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}}.$$

解得 $GE=2.5$.

$$\therefore DE=DG+GE=\frac{15}{2}.$$

五、解答题(三)

24.解:作 $DH\perp AB$ 于点 H .

则有 $\angle ADH=37^\circ$, $\angle AFH=45^\circ$,

$DF=EG=6.43$ 米, $DE=FG=HB$.

设王林同学的身高为 x 米,则 $HB=x$ 米.

$\therefore AH=(21-x)$ 米.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AFH$ 中, $\because \angle AFH=45^\circ$,

$\therefore HF=AH=(21-x)$ 米.

$\therefore DH=21-x+6.43=(27.43-x)$ 米.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADH$ 中,

$$\tan 37^\circ=\frac{AH}{DH}=\frac{21-x}{27.43-x}\approx 0.75,$$

解得 $x=1.71\approx 1.7$.

答:王林同学的身高约为 1.7 米.

25.解:(1) $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore AB=BC=AC=6$, $\angle B=\angle C=60^\circ$.

$\therefore AE=4$,

$\therefore BE=2$.

则 $BE=BD$.

$\therefore \triangle BDE$ 是等边三角形.

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

又 $\because \angle EDF=60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle EDB=\angle B=60^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle CDF=180^\circ-\angle EDF-\angle BDE=60^\circ$.

则 $\angle CDF=\angle C=60^\circ$.

$\therefore \triangle CDF$ 是等边三角形.

$\therefore CF=CD=BC-BD=6-2=4$.

故填 4.

(2)证明: $\because \angle EDF=60^\circ$,

$\angle B=60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle CDF+\angle BDE=120^\circ$, $\angle BED+\angle BDE=120^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle BED=\angle CDF$.

又 $\angle B=\angle C=60^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle EBD\sim\triangle DCF$.

(3)存在,如图,过 D 作 $DM\perp BE$,
 $DG\perp EF$, $DN\perp CF$,垂足分别是 M 、 G 、 N .

$\therefore ED$ 平分 $\angle BEF$,且 FD 平分 $\angle CFE$.

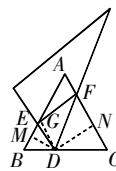
$\therefore DM=DG=DN$.

又 $\angle B=\angle C=60^\circ$, $\angle BMD=\angle CND=90^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle BDM\cong\triangle CDN$ (AAS).

$\therefore BD=CD$,即点 D 是 BC 的中点.

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{BC}=\frac{1}{2}.$$



(第 25 题图)

数学广东

第 33 期

1 版

专项训练(十)

一、选择题

1.A 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.B 6.B

二、填空题

7. $2\sqrt{5}$ 8. $\sqrt{17}$ 9. 45°

10.4.8 11.19 12.20

三、

13.解: $\because AB=AC$, AD 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的角平分线,

$\therefore AD\perp BC$, $BD=CD$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABD$ 中, $\angle ADB=90^\circ$, $AB=13$, $AD=12$,

根据勾股定理,得 $BD=\sqrt{AB^2-AD^2}=\sqrt{13^2-12^2}=5$ (cm).

$\therefore BC=10$ cm.

14.解:(1)5,20.

(2) $\triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形.

证明: $BC=BD+CD=5$.

15.解: $\because \angle A$ 为直角, $AD=12$, $AB=16$,

根据勾股定理,得 $BD=\sqrt{AB^2-AD^2}=\sqrt{16^2-12^2}=20$.

$\therefore BD^2+CD^2=20^2+15^2=625=BC^2$,

$\therefore \triangle BDC$ 是直角三角形,且 $\angle CDB$ 为直角.

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABD}=\frac{1}{2}\times 16\times 12=96, S_{\triangle BDC}=\frac{1}{2}\times 20\times 15=150.$$

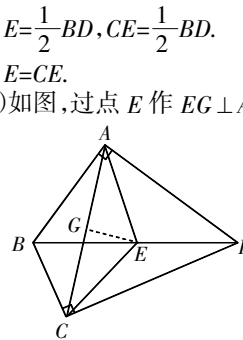
\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 的面积为 $96+150=246$.

16.解:(1)证明: $\because \angle BAD=\angle BCD=90^\circ$, E 为对角线 BD 的中点,

$\therefore AE=\frac{1}{2}BD$, $CE=\frac{1}{2}BD$.

$\therefore AE=CE$.

(2)如图,过点 E 作 $EG\perp AC$.



(第 16 题图)

由(1)知, $AE=CE=\frac{1}{2}BD$, $BD=10$,

$\therefore AE=CE=5$.

又 $\because EG\perp AC$, $\therefore AG=CG=\frac{1}{2}AC$.

又 $\because AC=8$, $\therefore AG=CG=4$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AGE$ 中, $AE=5$, $AG=4$, 则由勾股定理知

中考版(人教)答案页第 9 期

2020-2021 学年

学习周报

9

$$EG=\sqrt{AE^2-AG^2}=3.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ACE}=\frac{1}{2}AC\cdot EG=12.$$

2~3 版

相似·复习直通车

考场练兵 1 B

考场练兵 2

1.C

2.解: \because 四边形 $ABDE$ 为矩形,
 $AB=3$ cm, $BD=7$ cm, $EC=1$,

$\therefore DC=DE-CE=BA-CE=2$ cm, $BD=AE=7$ cm.

设 $DP=x$ cm, 则 $BP=(7-x)$ cm.

$\because \angle B=\angle D=90^\circ$,

\therefore 存在两种情况.

①当 $\triangle CDP\sim\triangle ABP$ 时,

$$\frac{DP}{DC}=\frac{BP}{BA}, \text{即 } \frac{x}{2}=\frac{7-x}{3}.$$

$$\therefore x=\frac{14}{5}.$$

②当 $\triangle PDC\sim\triangle ABP$ 时,

$$\frac{DP}{DC}=\frac{BA}{BP}, \text{即 } \frac{x}{2}=\frac{3}{7-x}.$$

整理,得 $x^2-7x+6=0$.

解得 $x_1=1$, $x_2=6$.

\therefore 当以 P, C, D 为顶点的三角形与 $\triangle ABP$ 相似时, PD 的长为 $\frac{14}{5}$ cm 或 1cm 或 6cm.

考场练兵 3

1.C

2.证明:(1) $\because AD\perp BC$,

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

$\because \angle BAC=90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC=\angle ADB$.

$\therefore \angle ABD=\angle CBA$,

$\therefore \triangle BAD\sim\triangle BCA$.

(2)由(1)知 $\angle BAE=\angle C$.

$\because OF\perp OB$, $\therefore \angle BOA+\angle COF=90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle BOA+\angle ABE=90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ABE=\angle COF$.

$\therefore \triangle ABE\sim\triangle COF$.

考场练兵 4

1.B

2.解:(1)证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形, $\therefore \angle A=\angle D=90^\circ$, $AB=BC=CD=AD$, $AD\parallel BC$.

$\therefore \angle BEF=90^\circ$, $\angle ABE+\angle AEB=\angle DEF+\angle AEB=90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ABE=\angle DEF$.

$\therefore \triangle ABE\sim\triangle DEF$.

(2) $\because AB=BC=CD=AD=4$, $CF=3FD$, $\therefore DF=1$, $CF=3$.

$\therefore \triangle ABE\sim\triangle DEF$,

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{DF}=\frac{AB}{DE}, \text{即 } \frac{4-DE}{1}=\frac{4}{DE}.$$

解得 $DE=2$.

$\because AD\parallel BC$, $\therefore \triangle EDF\sim\triangle GCF$.

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{CG}=\frac{DF}{CF}, \text{即 } \frac{2}{CG}=\frac{1}{3}.$$

$\therefore CG=6$.

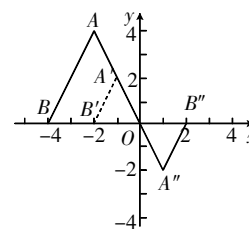
$\therefore BG=BC+CG=4+6=10$.

考场练兵 5 50

考场练兵 6

1.A

2.解:如图所示: $\triangle A'B'O$ 或 $\triangle A''B''O$ 即为所求.点 A 的对应点 A' 的坐标为 $(-1, 2)$, A'' 的坐标为 $(1, -2)$.



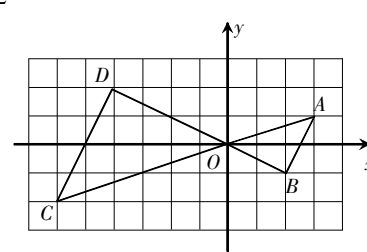
(第 2 题图)

考场练兵 7

解:(1)如图, $\triangle OCD$ 即为所求.

(2) $C(-6, -2)$, $D(-4, 2)$.

$$(3)S_{\triangle OCD}=24-\frac{1}{2}\times 4\times 2-\frac{1}{2}\times 6\times 2-\frac{1}{2}\times 2\times 4=10.$$



4 版

专项训练(十一)

一、选择题

1.C 2.D 3.A 4.C 5.A 6.D

二、填空题

7.120 8.1:4

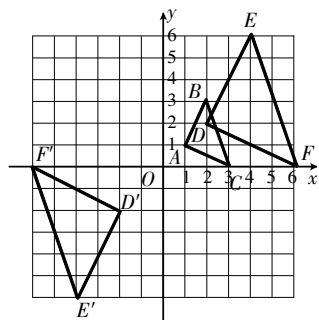
9.答案不唯一,如 $\angle D=\angle B$.

10.16 11. $\frac{4}{7}$ 12. $\frac{2}{9}m$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{AC}.$$

$$\therefore DE = \frac{BD \cdot AC}{AB} = \frac{8 \times 7}{14} = 4.$$

15.解:(1)如图, $\triangle DEF$ 和 $\triangle D'E'F'$ 为所作.



(第15题图)

(2) $(2a, 2b)$ 或 $(-2a, -2b)$.

16.证明:(1) $\therefore BF$ 、 CE 分别是 $\triangle ABC$ 的边 AC 、 AB 上的高,

$$\therefore BF \perp AC, CE \perp AB.$$

$$\therefore \angle AFB = \angle AEC = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle CAE = \angle BAF,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABF \sim \triangle ACE.$$

$$(2) \because \triangle ABF \sim \triangle ACE,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{AF}{AB}.$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle EAF = \angle CAB,$$

$$\therefore \triangle EAF \sim \triangle CAB.$$

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AC}, \textcircled{1}$$

$$\angle AEF = \angle ACB.$$

$$\therefore AN \text{ 是 } \angle BAC \text{ 的平分线,}$$

$$\therefore \angle EAM = \angle CAN.$$

$$\therefore \triangle EAM \sim \triangle CAN.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AM}{AN} = \frac{AE}{AC}. \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{由} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \text{ 可得: } \therefore \frac{EF}{BC} = \frac{AM}{AN}.$$

第34期

1版

锐角三角函数·复习直通车

考场练兵 1 D

考场练兵 2

$$1. \text{解: 原式} = 2 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 + \sqrt{3} \times$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$2. \text{解: 原式} = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \times$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 = \sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \sqrt{2}.$$

考场练兵 3

解:(1) $\therefore AD$ 是 BC 边上的高,

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

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中,

$$\therefore \sin B = \frac{4}{5} \therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{4}{5},$$

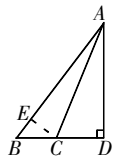
$$\text{又} \because AD = 12, \therefore AB = 15.$$

$$\therefore BD = \sqrt{AB^2 - AD^2} = 9.$$

又 $\because BC = 4, \therefore CD = BD - BC = 9 - 4 = 5$.

答: 线段 CD 的长为 5.

(2) 如图, 过点 C 作 $CE \perp AB$, 垂足为 E .



$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot AD = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot CE,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 12 = \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times CE.$$

$$\therefore CE = \frac{16}{5}.$$

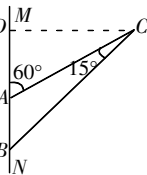
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AEC$ 中,

$$\sin \angle BAC = \frac{CE}{AC} = \frac{\frac{16}{5}}{\sqrt{5^2 + 12^2}} = \frac{16}{65}.$$

$$\text{答: } \sin \angle BAC \text{ 的值为 } \frac{16}{65}.$$

考场练兵 4

解: 如图, 过 C 作 $CD \perp MN$ 于 D , 则 $\angle CDB = 90^\circ$.



$$\therefore \angle CAD = 60^\circ, AC = 40 \text{ cm},$$

$$\therefore CD = AC \cdot \sin \angle CAD = 40 \times \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= 40 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ (cm)}.$$

$$\therefore \angle ACB = 15^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CBD = \angle CAD - \angle ACB = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{2} CD = 20\sqrt{6} \approx 49 \text{ (cm)}.$$

答: 支架 BC 的长约为 49 cm.

2版

专项训练(十二)

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

$$7. \frac{12}{5} \quad 8. \frac{1}{2} \quad 9. 75^\circ \quad 10. 14$$

11. 30 12. 3

三、解答题

$$13. \text{解: } \sin 30^\circ + 2 \cos 60^\circ \times \tan 60^\circ -$$

$$\sin^2 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 =$$

$$\sqrt{3}.$$

14. 解: 过点 A 作 $AD \perp l$. 设 $AD = x$ m.

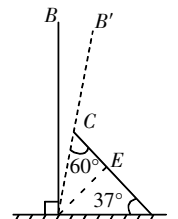
$$\therefore BD = \frac{AD}{\tan 30^\circ} = \sqrt{3} x.$$

$$\therefore \tan 60^\circ = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3} x - 24} = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore AD = x = 12\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore \text{气球 } A \text{ 离地面的高度为 } 12\sqrt{3} \text{ m}.$$

15. 解: 过点 A 作 $AE \perp CD$ 于点 E , 则 $\angle AEC = \angle AED = 90^\circ$.



(第15题图)

$$\therefore \text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle AED \text{ 中, } \angle ADC = 37^\circ,$$

$$\cos 37^\circ = \frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{DE}{5} \approx 0.8 \therefore DE = 4.$$

$$\therefore \sin 37^\circ = \frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{AE}{5} \approx 0.6 \therefore AE = 3.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AEC$ 中,

$$\therefore \angle CAE = 90^\circ - \angle ACE = 90^\circ - 60^\circ =$$

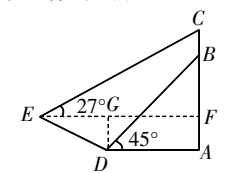
$$30^\circ, \therefore CE = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} AE = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore AC = 2CE = 2\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore AB = AC + CE + ED = 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + 4 = 3\sqrt{3} + 4 \approx 9.2 \text{ (米)}.$$

答: 这棵大树 AB 原来的高度约是 9.2 米.

16. 解: 作 $EF \perp AB$ 于 F , 作 $DG \perp EF$ 于 G , 如图所示.



(第16题图)

则 $GF = AD = 30 \text{ m}$, $AF = DG$, $\angle CEF =$

27° .

$$\therefore \text{山坡 } DE \text{ 的坡度 } i = 1:2.4,$$

$$\therefore EG = 2.4DG.$$

$$\therefore DE = 26 \text{ m}, DG^2 + EG^2 = DE^2,$$

$$\therefore AF = DG = 10 \text{ m}, EG = 24 \text{ m}.$$

$$\therefore EF = EG + GF = 54 \text{ (m)}.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CEF$ 中, $\tan \angle CEF = \frac{CF}{EF} =$

$$\tan 27^\circ \approx 0.51,$$

$$\therefore CF \approx 0.51 \times 54 = 27.54 \text{ (m)}.$$

$$\therefore AC = AF + CF = 10 + 27.54 = 37.54 \text{ (m)}.$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle ADB = 45^\circ, \angle A = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \text{ 是等腰直角三角形}.$$

$$\therefore AB = AD = 30 \text{ m}.$$

$$\therefore BC = AC - AB = 37.54 - 30 \approx 7.5 \text{ (m)}.$$

答: 广告牌 BC 的高度约为 7.5 m.

3~4版

圆·复习直通车

考场练兵 1 C

考场练兵 2 30°

考场练兵 3 B

考场练兵 4 A

考场练兵 5 B

考场练兵 6

证明:(1) \therefore 四边形 $ACBE$ 是圆内接四边形, $\therefore \angle EAM = \angle EBC$.

$$\therefore AE \text{ 平分 } \angle BAM,$$

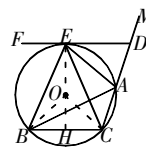
$$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle EAM.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle BCE,$$

$$\therefore \angle BCE = \angle EAM.$$

$$\therefore \angle BCE = \angle EBC \therefore BE = CE.$$

(2) 如图, 连接 EO 并延长交 BC 于 H , 连接 OB, OC .



$$\therefore OB = OC, EB = EC,$$

$$\therefore \text{直线 } EO \text{ 垂直平分 } BC.$$

$$\therefore EH \perp BC \therefore EH \perp EF.$$

$$\therefore OE \text{ 是 } \odot O \text{ 的半径,}$$

$$\therefore EF \text{ 为 } \odot O \text{ 的切线}.$$

考场练兵 7 D

第35期

1版

专项训练(十三)

一、选择题

1.C 2.C 3.B 4.B 5.B 6.B

二、填空题

$$7. \sqrt{34} \quad 8. 120^\circ \quad 9. 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$10. 20 \text{ cm} \quad 11. 9\sqrt{3} - 3\pi$$

12. 9

三、解答题

13. 解:(1) 证明: \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 内接于 $\odot O$,

$$\therefore \angle DCB + \angle BAD = 180^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = 105^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DCB = 180^\circ - 105^\circ = 75^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle DBC = 75^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DCB = \angle DBC = 75^\circ.$$

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

$$(2) \because \angle DCB = \angle DBC = 75^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BDC = 30^\circ.$$

由圆周角定理, 得 \widehat{BC} 的度数为 60° .

$$\text{故 } \widehat{BC} \text{ 的长为 } \frac{60\pi \times 3}{180} = \pi.$$

$$14. \text{解: (1) 证明: } \therefore OC = OB,$$

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

$$\therefore OC \parallel BD, \therefore \angle OCB = \angle CBD.$$

$$\therefore \angle OBC = \angle CBD \therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{CD}.$$

(2) 连接 AC .

$$\therefore CE = 2, EB = 6, \therefore BC = 8.$$

$$\therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{CD}, \therefore \angle CAD = \angle ABC.$$

$$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ACB,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACE \sim \triangle BCA.$$

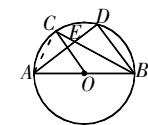
$$\therefore \frac{AC}{CE} = \frac{CB}{AC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{AC}{2} = \frac{8}{AC}.$$

$$\text{解得 } AC = 4.$$

$$\therefore AB \text{ 是直径, } \therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ.$$

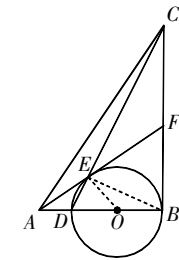
$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 4\sqrt{5}.$$

$$\therefore \odot O \text{ 的半径为 } 2\sqrt{5}.$$



(第14题图)

15. 解:(1) 证明: 如图, 连接 OE , BE .



(第15题图)

$\therefore BD$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径,

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

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

$$\therefore CF = FB,$$

$$\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2} CB = FB.$$

$$\therefore \angle FEB = \angle FBE.$$

$$\therefore OE = OB,$$

$$\therefore \angle OEB = \angle OBE.$$

$$\therefore \angle OBE + \angle FBE = \angle OBF = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle OEB + \angle FEB = \angle OEF = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore OE \text{ 是 } \odot O \text{ 的半径,}$$

$$\therefore AF \text{ 与 } \odot O \text{ 相切}.$$

$$(2) \because AB = 8, BC = 12,$$

$$\therefore EF = FB = \frac{1}{2} CB = 6.$$

$$\therefore AF = \sqrt{AB^2 + BF^2} = \sqrt{64 + 36} = 10.$$

$$\therefore AE = AF - EF = 10 - 6 = 4.$$

$$\therefore OE = OB,$$

$$\therefore OA = AB - OB = 8 - OE.$$

$$\therefore AE^2 + OE^2 = OA^2,$$

$$\therefore 4^2 + OE^2 = (8 - OE)^2.$$

$$\text{解得 } OE = 3.$$

$$\therefore \odot O \text{ 的半径为 } 3.$$

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解:(1) 8.

(2) 不一定.

(3) 样本中成绩不低于 75 分的:

$70 \leq x < 80$ 范围内有 8 人, $80 \leq x < 90$