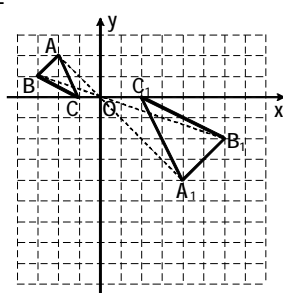


$$(2) \text{原式} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} + 3 = \frac{7}{2}.$$

16.证明:(1) $\triangle FDB \sim \triangle ABC$.
理由如下:
 $\because AD=AB, \therefore \angle ABD=\angle ADB$.
 $\because ED$ 垂直平分 $BC, \therefore EB=EC$.
 $\therefore \angle EBC=\angle ECB, \therefore \triangle FDB \sim \triangle ABC$.
(2) $\because \triangle FDB \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{FD}{AB} = \frac{DB}{BC}$.
 $\because ED$ 垂直平分 $BC, \therefore \frac{DB}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$.
 $\therefore \frac{FD}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore DF=AF=2$.

四、
17.解:(1) $\because BA=BD, \therefore \angle D=\angle BAD$.
 $\therefore \angle ABC=\angle D+\angle BAD=30^\circ, \therefore \angle ADB=15^\circ$.
(2) 设 $AC=a$, 则 $BC=\sqrt{3}a, AB=BD=2a$.

$\therefore \angle DAC=90^\circ-\angle D=75^\circ$,
 $\therefore \tan 75^\circ = \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{2a+\sqrt{3}a}{a} = 2+\sqrt{3}$.
18.解:如图所示: $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所求,
 $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 的面积为 $4 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 = 6$.



(第 18 题图)

五、
19.解:(1) \because 点 A 在一次函数图象上,
 $\therefore a+2+4=6, \therefore$ 点 A 坐标为 $(-2, 6)$.
又点 A 在反比例函数图象上,
 $\therefore k=-2 \times 6 = -12$.

\therefore 反比例函数表达式为 $y = -\frac{12}{x}$.

联立两函数表达式, 得 $\begin{cases} y = -x+4, \\ y = -\frac{12}{x} \end{cases}$.

解得 $\begin{cases} x = -2, \\ y = 6, \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} x = 6, \\ y = -2. \end{cases}$
 \therefore 点 C 坐标为 $(6, -2)$.
(2) 根据图象可知, 当 $x < -2$ 或 $0 < x < 6$ 时, 一次函数的值大于反比例函数的值.
(3) 设直线 AC 与 x 轴的交点为 B .
由直线 AB 的表达式为 $y = -x+4$ 可知,
 $B(4, 0)$.

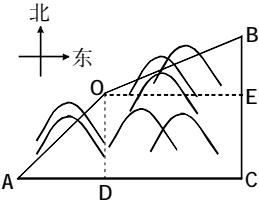
$$\therefore S_{\triangle AOC} = S_{\triangle AOB} + S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 6 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2 = 12 + 4 = 16.$$

20.解:(1) 根据题意, 知抛物线 $y = ax^2 + x + c$ 经过点 $(1.5, 3.3)$ 和 $(4, 3.05)$.
 $\therefore \begin{cases} a \times 1.5^2 + 1.5 + c = 3.3, \\ a \times 4^2 + 4 + c = 3.05. \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a = -0.2, \\ c = 2.25. \end{cases}$
 $\therefore y = -0.2x^2 + x + 2.25 = -0.2(x-2.5)^2 + 3.5$.
 \therefore 当球运行的水平距离为 2.5m 时,

达到最大高度为 3.5m.
(2) $\because x=0$ 时, $y=2.25$.
 $\therefore 2.25-0.25-1.8=0.2m$.
 \therefore 球出手时, 他跳离地面 0.2m.

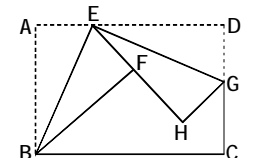
六、
21.解: 过点 O 作 $OD \perp AC$ 于点 $D, OE \perp BC$ 于点 E .
设 $BE=x$ 公里, 则 $OD=CE=400-x$ (公里).
 $\therefore CD=OE=BE \cdot \tan \angle OBE = x \cdot \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}x$, $AD = \frac{OD}{\tan \angle OAD} = \frac{400-x}{\tan 45^\circ} = 400-x$.
 $\therefore AD+CD=AC=540$,
 $\therefore \sqrt{3}x + 400 - x = 540$.
 $\therefore x = 70\sqrt{3} + 70$.
 $\therefore BE = 70\sqrt{3} + 70, OE = 70\sqrt{3} + 210$,
 $AD = OD = 330 - 70\sqrt{3}$.

$\therefore AO = \sqrt{2} AD = 330\sqrt{2} - 70\sqrt{6}$.
 $OB = \sqrt{BE^2 + OE^2} = 140\sqrt{3} + 140$.
 $\therefore AO + OB = 330\sqrt{2} - 70\sqrt{6} + 140\sqrt{3} + 140 \approx 672$ (公里).
 $AC + CB = 540 + 400 = 940$,
 $940 - 672 = 268$.
答: 隧道打通后与打通前相比, 从 A 地到 B 地的路程将约缩短 268 公里.



(第 21 题图)

七、
22.解:(1) 如图①中, 由折叠可知 $\angle AEB = \angle FEB, \angle DEG = \angle HEG$.
 $\therefore \angle AEB + \angle FEB + \angle DEG + \angle HEG = 180^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle AEB + \angle DEG = 90^\circ$.
 \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,
 $\therefore \angle A = \angle D = \angle AEB + \angle ABE = 90^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle DEG$.
 $\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle DEG$.



(第 22 题图①)

(2) ① 设 $AE=x$.
 $\because \triangle ABE \sim \triangle DEG$,
 $\therefore \frac{AE}{DG} = \frac{AB}{DE} \therefore \frac{x}{DG} = \frac{3}{5-x}$.
 $\therefore DG = \frac{5x-x^2}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \left(x - \frac{5}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{25}{12}$.
 $\therefore -\frac{1}{3} < 0, 0 < x < 5$,
 $\therefore x = \frac{5}{2}$ 时, DG 有最大值, 最大值为 $\frac{25}{12}$.

② 如图②中, 连接 DH .
由折叠可知 $\angle AEB = \angle FEB, AE = EF$,
 $AB = BF = 3, \angle BFE = \angle A = 90^\circ$.
 $\therefore AD \parallel BC$,
 $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle EBC$.
 $\therefore \angle FEB = \angle EBC$.
 $\therefore CE = CB = 5$.
 \therefore 点 C 在直线 EF 上,
 $\therefore \angle BFC = 90^\circ, CF = 5 - EF = 5 - AE$.

$$\therefore CF = \sqrt{BC^2 - BF^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4.$$

$$\therefore AE = EF = 5 - 4 = 1.$$

由(2)中①, 知:

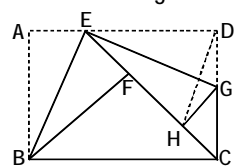
$$\therefore DG = \frac{5 \times 1 - 1^2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$\therefore EG = \sqrt{DE^2 + DG^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^2} = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{10}.$$

由折叠可知 EG 垂直平分线段 DH ,

$$\therefore DH = 2 \times \frac{DE \cdot DG}{EG} = 2 \times \frac{4 \times \frac{4}{3}}{\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{10}} = \frac{4}{5} \sqrt{10}.$$

\therefore 线段 DH 的长为 $\frac{4}{5} \sqrt{10}$.



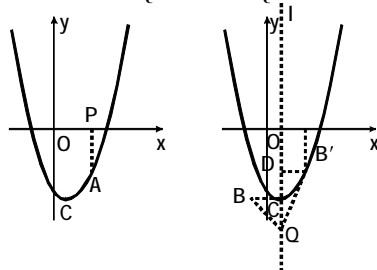
(第 22 题图②)

23.解:(1) $y_1 = 3x^2 - 6x - 1$ 的顶点为 $(1, -4)$,
因为抛物线 $C_1: y_1 = 3x^2 - 6x - 1$ 与 $C_2: y_2 = x^2 - mx + n$ 的顶点相同,
所以 $m=2, n=-3$.
所以 $y_2 = x^2 - 2x - 3$.
(2) 设 $A(a, a^2 - 2a - 3)$,
因为 A 在第四象限,
所以 $0 < a < 3$.
所以 $AP = -a^2 + 2a + 3, PO = a$.

$$\text{所以 } AP + OP = -a^2 + 3a + 3 = -\left(a - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{21}{4}.$$

因为 $0 < a < 3$,
所以 $AP + OP$ 的最大值为 $\frac{21}{4}$.
(3) 假设 C_2 的对称轴上存在点 Q ,
过点 B' 作 $B'D \perp l$ 于点 D ,
所以 $\angle B'DQ = 90^\circ$.

① 当点 Q 在顶点 C 的下方时,
因为 $B(-1, -4), C(1, -4)$, 抛物线的对称轴为 $x=1$,
所以 $BC \perp l, BC=2, \angle BCQ = 90^\circ$.
所以 $\triangle BCQ \cong \triangle QDB'$ (AAS).
所以 $B'D = CQ, QD = BC$.
设点 $Q(1, b)$,
所以 $B'D = CQ = -4 - b, QD = BC = 2$.
可知 $B'(-3 - b, 2 + b)$.
所以 $(-3 - b)^2 - 2(-3 - b) - 3 = 2 + b$.
所以 $b^2 + 7b + 10 = 0$.
所以 $b = -2$ 或 $b = -5$.
因为 $b < -4$, 所以 $Q(1, -5)$.
② 当点 Q 在顶点 C 的上方时, 同理可得 $Q(1, -2)$.
综上所述: $Q(1, -5)$ 或 $Q(1, -2)$.



(第 23 题图)

数学沪科

第 9 期 2 版

23.1.1 锐角的三角函数 第 1 课时

1.D 2.6 3.17
4.解: $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, CD$ 是 AB 边上的中线, $\therefore AD = CD, \therefore \angle A = \angle ACD$.
 $\therefore \tan \angle ACD = \tan A = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$.

第 2 课时

1.A 2.B 3.1: $\sqrt{3}$

第 3 课时

1.A 2.B

3.解:(1) $\because a=1, c=2, \therefore b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{3}$.
 $\therefore \sin B = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \cos B = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{1}{2}$,
 $\tan B = \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{3}$.

(2) $\because a=5, b=12, \therefore c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 13$.
 $\therefore \sin B = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{12}{13}, \cos B = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{5}{13}$,
 $\tan B = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{12}{5}$.

4.D

23.1.2 30°, 45°, 60° 角的三角函数值 第 1 课时

1.C 2.C

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

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

4. $\frac{1}{2}$

第 2 课时

1.A 2. $\frac{4}{3}$

3.(1) 1; (2) 等腰
4.0.573 6, 0.819 2

23.1.3 一般锐角的三角函数值 第 1 课时

1.解:(1) $\sin 47^\circ \approx 0.731 4$.
(2) $\cos 25^\circ 18' \approx 0.904 1$.
(3) $\tan 44^\circ 59' 59'' \approx 1.000 0$.
2.29°
3.(1) $72^\circ 24'$; (2) $30^\circ 36'$; (3) $10^\circ 42'$.

3 版

一、选择题

1~4. ADCB

二、填空题

9.30°

11. $\beta < \gamma < \alpha$

13. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

15. $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$

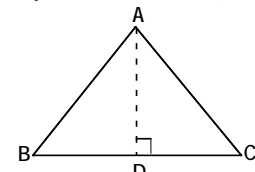
三、解答题

16.解:(1) $\sin 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \tan 60^\circ \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 2$.

中考版答案页第 3 期

$$(2) \sin 30^\circ - \cos^2 45^\circ + \frac{3}{4} \tan^2 30^\circ + \sin^2 60^\circ - \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

17.解: 如图, 作 $AD \perp BC$, 垂足为 D .



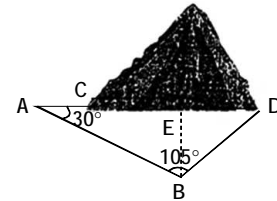
(第 17 题图)

$\therefore AB = AC = 5, AD \perp BC, BC = 6, \therefore BD = CD = 3, \therefore AD = 4, \therefore \sin B = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{4}{5}, \cos B = \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{3}{5}, \tan B = \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{4}{3}$.

18.解: 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\therefore \tan A = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{3}{4}, BC = 6, \therefore AC = 8, \therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10, \therefore \sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{3}{5}$.

19.解: 如图, 作 $BE \perp AD$ 于点 E .
 $\because \angle CAB = 30^\circ, AB = 4 \text{ km}, \therefore \angle ABE = 60^\circ, BE = 2 \text{ km}, \therefore \angle ABD = 105^\circ, \therefore \angle EBD = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle EDB = 45^\circ, \therefore DE = BE = 2 \text{ km}, \therefore BD = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ (km)}.$

$\therefore BD$ 的长是 $2\sqrt{2} \text{ km}$.



(第 19 题图)

第 10 期

2 版

24.4 解直角三角形 第 1 课时

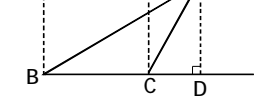
1.A 2.B 3.2, 60° 4.10
5.解:(1) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ, \angle A = 30^\circ, c = 6, \therefore \sin A = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore a = 3, \therefore b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = 3\sqrt{3}$.

又 $\because \angle A + \angle B = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle B = 60^\circ$.

(2) $\because a = 24, c = 24\sqrt{2},$
根据勾股定理, 得 $b^2 = c^2 - a^2, \therefore b = 24$.
 $\therefore a = b, \therefore \angle A = \angle B = 45^\circ$.

6.A

7.解: 如图, 过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于点 D .



(第 7 题图)

由题意, 知 $\angle MBA = 60^\circ, \angle NCA = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = 30^\circ, \angle ACD = 60^\circ$.

2021-2022 学年

学习周报

③

$\therefore \angle CAB = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle CAB$.
 \therefore 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = BC = 10$.
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CAD$ 中, $AD = AC \cdot \sin \angle ACD = 10 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 5\sqrt{3}, \therefore 5\sqrt{3} > 8, \therefore$ 渔船不变航线继续向东航行, 没有触礁的危险.

第 2 课时

1.D 2.262
3.解: 设大厦 AB 的高度为 x 米.
由题意, 得 $\angle ADB = 45^\circ, \angle ACB = 30^\circ$.
 $\therefore BD = x$ 米, $BC = \sqrt{3} AB = \sqrt{3} x$ (米).
 $\therefore CD = 80$ 米, $\therefore BC - BD = \sqrt{3} x - x = 80$.
解得 $x = \frac{80}{\sqrt{3} - 1} \approx 109.3$ (米).

答: 大厦的高度约为 109.3 米.

第 3 课时

1.26
2.解: $\because \angle AEB = 90^\circ, AB = 200$, 斜坡 AB 的坡度为 $1:\sqrt{3}, \therefore \tan \angle ABE = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore \angle ABE = 30^\circ, \therefore AE = \frac{1}{2} AB = 100$.
 $\therefore AC = 20, \therefore CE = 80, \therefore \angle CED = 90^\circ$, 斜坡 CD 的坡度为 $1:4, \therefore \frac{CE}{DE} = \frac{1}{4}$, 即 $\frac{80}{ED} = \frac{1}{4}$.

解得 $ED = 320$.
 $\therefore CD = \sqrt{80^2 + 320^2} = 80\sqrt{17}$ (米).
答: 斜坡 CD 的长是 $80\sqrt{17}$ 米.

3 版

一、选择题

1~4. BDBA 5~8. CBDD

二、填空题

9.4 10.30° 11.10

12. $20\sqrt{3} - 20$ 13. $50\sqrt{3}$

14. 1.02 15. 75 或 25

三、解答题

16.解:(1) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\because \angle B = 60^\circ, BC = 8, \therefore \tan B = \frac{AC}{BC} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore AC = 8\sqrt{3}$.

(2) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中,
 $\therefore \sin B = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,
 $\therefore \angle B = 45^\circ$.

17.解: 由题意, 得 $AE \parallel CD$.
 $\therefore \angle EAC = \angle ACD = 30^\circ, \angle EAB = \angle ABD = 60^\circ$.

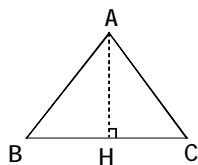
设 $AD = x$,
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 中, $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{AD}{CD}, CD = \sqrt{3} x$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $\tan 60^\circ = \frac{AD}{BD}, BD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} x$.

$\therefore CD - BD = BC, BC = 30$ 米,
 $\therefore \sqrt{3} x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} x = 30$.

解得 $x = 15\sqrt{3} \approx 25.98$ (米).

答: 无人机飞行高度 AD 约为 25.98 米.
18.解:(1) 如图, 过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H .



(第 18 题图)

$\therefore AB=AC, \therefore BH=HC$.
在 $Rt\triangle ABH$ 中,
 $BH=AB \cdot \cos B=50\cos 47^\circ \approx 50 \times 0.68 = 34(\text{cm})$.
 $\therefore BC=2BH=68(\text{cm})$.
(2) 在 $Rt\triangle ABH$ 中,
 $AH=AB \cdot \sin B=50 \times \sin 47^\circ \approx 50 \times 0.73 = 36.5(\text{cm})$.
 $\therefore 36.5 > 30$.
 \therefore 当车位锁上锁时, 这辆汽车不能进入该车位.

第 11 期 3~4 版

一、选择题
1~5. CAAAC 6~10. BBCDB

二、填空题

11. $\frac{5}{13}$ 12. 60°

13. $6\sqrt{2}$ 14. 没有超速

三、

15. 解: (1) 原式 $= \sqrt{3} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 1 = 2x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2}$.

(2) 原式 $= 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 4x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - 6x \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = 1 + 2 - 3 = 0$.

16. 解: 在 $Rt\triangle BDC$ 中,
 $\therefore \sin \angle BDC = \frac{BC}{BD}$,
 $\therefore BC = BD \cdot \sin \angle BDC = 10\sqrt{2} \times \sin 45^\circ =$

$10\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 10$.

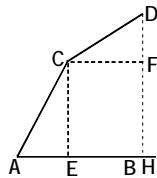
$\therefore CD = BC = 10$.
在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中,
 $\therefore \sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2}$,
 $\therefore \angle A = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore AC = AB \cdot \cos A = 20 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 10\sqrt{3}$.

$\therefore AD = AC - CD = 10\sqrt{3} - 10$.

四、

17. 解: 如图, 过点 D 作 $DH \perp AB$ 于 H, 过点 C 分别作 $CE \perp AB$ 于 E, $CF \perp DH$ 于 F.



(第 17 题图)

$\therefore \angle CEH = \angle CFH = \angle FHE = 90^\circ$,
 \therefore 四边形 CEHF 是矩形.
 $\therefore CE = FH$.
在 $Rt\triangle ACE$ 中,
 $\therefore CE = AC \cdot \sin 60^\circ \approx 34.6(\text{cm})$,
 $\therefore FH = CE = 34.6(\text{cm})$.
 $\therefore DH = 49.6\text{cm}$,
 $\therefore DF = DH - FH = 49.6 - 34.6 = 15(\text{cm})$.

在 $Rt\triangle CDF$ 中, $\sin \angle DCF = \frac{DF}{CD} = \frac{15}{30} = \frac{1}{2}$.

$\therefore \angle DCF = 30^\circ$,
 \therefore 此时台灯光线为最佳.

18. 解: 在 $Rt\triangle ABD$ 中, $\angle ABD = 45^\circ$,
 $AB = 10, \therefore AD = BD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} AB = 10 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 5\sqrt{2} \approx 7$.

$\therefore \angle ACD = 15^\circ, \tan \angle ACD = \frac{AD}{CD}$,

$\therefore CD \approx \frac{AD}{0.27} \approx \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{0.27} \approx 26$.

$\therefore BC = CD - BD = 26 - 7 = 19$.

答: BC 的长度约为 19 米.

五、

19. 解: 没有触礁的危险.

理由如下: 如图, 作 $PC \perp AB$ 于点 C, 设 $PC = x$ 海里.

在 $Rt\triangle PBC$ 中, $\therefore \angle PBC = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle PBC$ 为等腰直角三角形.

$\therefore BC = PC = x$.

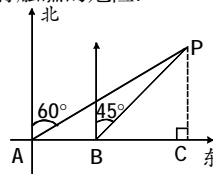
在 $Rt\triangle PAC$ 中, $\therefore \tan \angle PAC = \frac{PC}{AC}$,

$\therefore AC = \frac{PC}{\tan 30^\circ}$, 即 $8 + x = \frac{x}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}$

解得 $x = 4(\sqrt{3} + 1) \approx 10.92$,

即 $PC \approx 10.92$ 海里.

$\therefore 10.92 > 10, \therefore$ 海轮继续向正东方向航行, 没有触礁的危险.



(第 19 题图)

20. 解: 空调安装的高度足够.

理由如下: 如图, 延长 FG 交直线 AD 的反向延长线于点 H, 过 F 作 $FO \perp AD$ 于点 O.

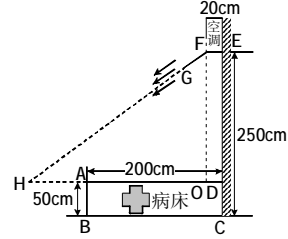
则 $FO = ED = 250 - 50 = 200(\text{cm})$, $AO = 200 - 20 = 180(\text{cm})$, $\angle HFO = 136^\circ - 90^\circ = 46^\circ$.

\therefore 在 $Rt\triangle FHO$ 中, $\tan 46^\circ = \frac{HO}{FO}$,

$\therefore HO = FO \times \tan 46^\circ \approx 200 \times 1.04 = 208 > 180$.

$\therefore HO > AO$.

\therefore 空调安装的高度足够.



(第 20 题图)

六、

21. 解: 如图, 作 $MF \perp PQ$ 于 F, $QE \perp$ 于 E, 则四边形 EMFQ 是矩形.

在 $Rt\triangle QEN$ 中, 设 $EN = x$, 则 $EQ = 2x$.

$\therefore QN^2 = EN^2 + QE^2, \therefore 20 = 5x^2$.

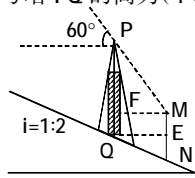
$\therefore x > 0, \therefore x = 2, \therefore EN = 2, EQ = MF = 4$.

$\therefore MN = 3, \therefore FQ = EM = 1$.

在 $Rt\triangle PFM$ 中, $PF = FM \cdot \tan 60^\circ = 4\sqrt{3}$,

$\therefore PQ = PF + FQ = 4\sqrt{3} + 1$.

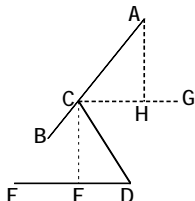
答: 信号塔 PQ 的高为 $(4\sqrt{3} + 1)$ 米.



(第 21 题图)

七、

22. 解: (1) 过点 C 作 $CG \parallel DE$, 过点 A 作 $AH \perp CG$ 于点 H, 过点 C 作 $CF \perp DE$ 于点 F, 则点 A 到直线 DE 的距离为 $AH + CF$.



(第 22(1)题图)

在 $Rt\triangle CDF$ 中, $\therefore \sin \angle CDE = \frac{CF}{CD}$,

$\therefore CF = CD \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 70 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 35\sqrt{3} \approx 59.5(\text{mm})$.

$\therefore \angle DCB = 70^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACD = 180^\circ - \angle DCB = 110^\circ$.

$\therefore CG \parallel DE$,

$\therefore \angle GCD = \angle CDE = 60^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ACH = \angle ACD - \angle DCG = 50^\circ$.

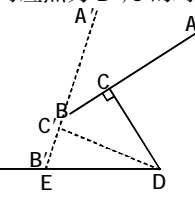
在 $Rt\triangle ACH$ 中,

$\therefore \sin \angle ACH = \frac{AH}{AC}$,

$\therefore AH = AC \cdot \sin \angle ACH = (115 - 35) \times \sin 50^\circ \approx 80 \times 0.8 = 64(\text{mm})$.

\therefore 点 A 到直线 DE 的距离为 $AH + CF = 59.5 + 64 = 123.5 \approx 124(\text{mm})$.

(2) 如图所示, 虚线部分为旋转后的位置, B 的对应点为 B' , C 的对应点为 C' ,



(第 22(2)题图)

则 $B'C' = BC = 35\text{mm}$, $DC' = DC = 70\text{mm}$.

在 $Rt\triangle B'C'D$ 中,

$\therefore \tan \angle B'DC' = \frac{B'C'}{DC'} = \frac{35}{70} = 0.5$,

$\tan 26.6^\circ \approx 0.5$,

$\therefore \angle B'DC' = 26.6^\circ$.

\therefore CD 旋转的角度为 $\angle CDC' = \angle CDE - \angle B'DC' = 60^\circ - 26.6^\circ = 33.4^\circ$.

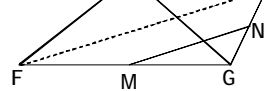
八、

23. 解: 性质探究: $\sqrt{3}:1$

理解运用:

(1) $\sqrt{3}$

(2) 如图, 连接 FH.



(第 23 题图)

数学 沪科

$\therefore EF = EG = EH$,
 $\therefore \angle EFG = \angle EGF, \angle EHG = \angle EGH$.
 $\therefore \angle EFG + \angle EHG = \angle EGF + \angle EGH = \angle FGH = 120^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle FEH + \angle EFG + \angle EHG + \angle FGH = 360^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle FEH = 360^\circ - 120^\circ - 120^\circ = 120^\circ$.

$\therefore EF = EH$,

$\therefore \triangle EFH$ 是顶角为 120° 的等腰三角形.

$\therefore FH = \sqrt{3} EF = 20\sqrt{3}$.

\therefore 点 M, N 分别是 FG, GH 的中点,

$\therefore MN = \frac{1}{2} FH = 10\sqrt{3}$.

类比拓展: $2\sin \alpha:1$

第 12 期

1、2 版

上册检测卷(一)

一、选择题

1~5. DDDAA

二、填空题

11. $-\frac{4}{3}$

12. 4

13. 300m

14. 5

三、

15. 解: $\therefore y$ 与 x^2 成反比例,

\therefore 设 $y = \frac{k}{x^2} (k \neq 0)$.

\therefore 当 $x = 2$ 时, $y = 4$.

$\therefore k = 16, \therefore y = \frac{16}{x^2}$.

\therefore 当 $x = 1.5$ 时, 有 $y = \frac{16}{1.5^2} = \frac{64}{9}$.

16. 解: 在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中,

$BC = \sqrt{AC^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8$.

$\therefore \tan D = \frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{2}{3}$.

四、

17. 证明: $\therefore E$ 是 $Rt\triangle ACD$ 斜边 AC 的中点,

$\therefore DE = AE, \therefore \angle A = \angle ADE$.

$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle BDF$,

$\therefore \angle A = \angle BDF$.

$\therefore \angle FDC = \angle BDF + \angle BDC, \angle FBD = \angle ACB + \angle A, \angle BDC = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle FDC = \angle FBD$.

$\therefore \angle F = \angle F$,

$\therefore \triangle FDC \sim \triangle FBD$.

$\therefore \frac{FD}{FB} = \frac{FC}{FD}$,

即 $FD^2 = FB \cdot FC$.

18. 解: 设 $FC = x$, 则 $B_1F = BF = 3 - x, B_1C = B_1D = \frac{1}{2} DC = 1$.

$\therefore x^2 + 1^2 = (3 - x)^2$ 解得 $x = \frac{4}{3}$.

$\therefore \angle DGB_1 + \angle DB_1G = 90^\circ, \angle DB_1G + \angle CB_1F = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle DGB_1 = \angle CB_1F$.

$\therefore \angle D = \angle C = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle FCB_1 \sim \triangle B_1DG$.

$\therefore \frac{C_{\triangle FCB_1}}{C_{\triangle B_1DG}} = \frac{FC}{B_1D} = \frac{4}{3}$.

五、

19. 解: 在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin \angle BAC = \frac{BC}{AB}$,

$\cos \angle BAC = \frac{AC}{AB}$,

中考版答案页第 3 期

2021-2022 学年



$\therefore BC = AB \cdot \sin \angle BAC = AB \cdot \sin 13^\circ \approx 50 \times 0.22 = 11(\text{米})$.
 $AC = AB \cdot \cos \angle BAC = AB \cdot \cos 13^\circ \approx 50 \times 0.97 = 48.5(\text{米})$.

在 $Rt\triangle ADC$ 中, $\tan \angle DAC = \frac{CD}{AC}$,

$\therefore CD = AC \cdot \tan \angle DAC = AC \cdot \tan 38^\circ \approx 48.5 \times 0.78 = 37.83(\text{米})$;

$\therefore BD = CD - BC \approx 37.83 - 11 = 26.83 \approx 27(\text{米})$.

答: 宝塔 BD 的高约为 27 米.

20. 解: (1) 把点 A $(-1, a)$ 代入 $y = x + 4$, 得 $a = 3$,

$\therefore A(-1, 3)$.

\therefore 反比例函数 $y = \frac{k}{x} (k \text{ 为常数且 } k \neq 0)$

的图象经过点 A,

$\therefore k = -1 \times 3 = -3$.

\therefore 反比例函数的表达式为 $y = -\frac{3}{x}$.

(2) 把 $B(b, 1)$ 代入反比例函数 $y = -\frac{3}{x}$,

解得 $b = -3$.

$\therefore B(-3, 1)$.

当 $y = x + 4 = 0$ 时, 得 $x = -4$.

\therefore 点 C $(-4, 0)$.

设点 P 的坐标为 $(x, 0)$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle AOB} = S_{\triangle AOC} - S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times x$

$1 = 6 - 2 = 4, S_{\triangle ACP} = \frac{3}{4} S_{\triangle AOB}$,

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times |x - (-4)| = \frac{3}{4} \times 4 = 3$.

解得 $x_1 = -6, x_2 = -2$.

\therefore 点 P $(-6, 0)$ 或 $(-2, 0)$.

六、

21. 解: (1) 设直线 AB 的函数表达式为 $y = kx + b$.

把 A $(120, 300)$ 和 B $(240, 100)$ 代入

$y = kx + b$, 得 $\begin{cases} 120k + b = 300, \\ 240k + b = 100. \end{cases}$

解得 $\begin{cases} k = -\frac{5}{3}, \\ b = 500. \end{cases}$

\therefore 直线 AB 的函数表达式为 $y = -\frac{5}{3}x + 500$.

(2) 设该树上的桃子销售额为 a 元,

由题意, 得

$a = wx = \left(-\frac{1}{100}y + 2\right)x = -\frac{1}{100}yx + 2x =$

$\frac{1}{100} \left(-\frac{5}{3}x + 500\right)x + 2x = -\frac{1}{60}x^2 + 7x = -\frac{1}{60}(x - 210)^2 + 735$.

$\therefore -\frac{1}{60} < 0$,

\therefore 当 $x = 210$ 时, 桃子的销售额最大,

最大值为 735 元.

七、

22. 解: 如图, 过点 B 作 $BH \perp AA_1$ 于点 H.

在 $Rt\triangle ABH$ 中, $AB = 500, \angle BAH = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore BH = \frac{1}{2} AB = \frac{1}{2} \times 500 = 250(\text{米})$.

$\therefore A_1B_1 = BH = 250(\text{米})$.