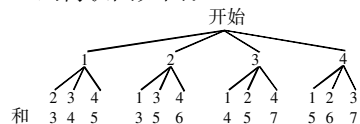


(3)此规则不合理.理由如下:
画树状图如图:



共有 12 种等可能的结果,和为奇数的结果有 8 种,和为偶数的结果有 4 种.

\therefore 选甲乙的概率为 $\frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$, 选丙丁

的概率为 $\frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$.

$\therefore \frac{2}{3} > \frac{1}{3}$, \therefore 此规则不合理.

第 36 期

1~2 版

阶段性达标测试(三)

一、选择题

1~5.BBDAC 6~10.ACABD

二、填空题

11.甲 12.6 13. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14. $20\sqrt{3}$

15. $\sqrt{2}$ 16. $\frac{25}{4}$ 17.4

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: \therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle OAB$ 中, $AB=2.5$, $BO=0.7$,

根据勾股定理,得 $OA = \sqrt{AB^2 - OB^2} =$

2.4.

同理,在 $\text{Rt}\triangle OCD$ 中,

$\therefore CD=2.5$, $OC=2.4-0.4=2$,

$\therefore OD = \sqrt{CD^2 - OC^2} = 1.5$.

$\therefore BD = OD - OB = 1.5 - 0.7 = 0.8(\text{m})$.

答:梯子的底端 B 在水平方向上滑动了 0.8m.

20.解:(1) $\frac{1}{3}$.

(2)画树状图为:



共有 9 种等可能的结果,其中两次抽出的卡片上数字都为正数的有 4 种结果.

所以两次抽出的卡片上数字都为正数的概率为 $\frac{4}{9}$.

四、解答题(二)

21.解:(1)连接 BD .

$\therefore \angle ACD = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle ACD = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,

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

$\therefore \angle DAB = 90^\circ - \angle B = 60^\circ$.

(2) $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$, $\angle B = 30^\circ$, $AB=4$,

$\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2} AB = 2$.

$\therefore \angle DAB = 60^\circ$, $DE \perp AB$, 且 AB 是直径,

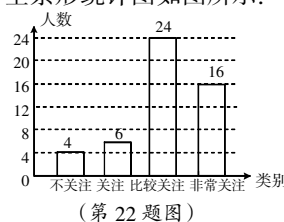
$\therefore EF = DE = AD \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$.

$\therefore DF = 2DE = 2\sqrt{3}$.

22.解:(1)50.

(2) $50 \times 32\% = 16(\text{人})$.

补全条形统计图如图所示.



(3)43.2°.

(4) $900 \times \frac{6+24+16}{50} = 828(\text{人})$.

答:估计该校“关注”“比较关注”及“非常关注”航天科技的人数共有 828 人.

23.解:(1)过点 C 作 $CP \perp AE$ 于点 P , 过点 B 作 $BQ \perp CP$ 于点 Q .

$\therefore \angle ABC = 143^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle CBQ = 53^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BCQ$ 中, $CQ = BC \cdot \sin 53^\circ \approx 70 \times 0.8 = 56$.

$\therefore CD \parallel l$,

$\therefore DE = CP = CQ + PQ = 56 + 50 = 106(\text{cm})$.

(2)手臂端点 D 能碰到点 M .

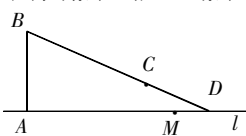
理由:如图,由题意得,当 B, C, D 三点共线时,手臂端点 D 能碰到最远距离.

$BD = 60 + 70 = 130$, $AB = 50$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABD$ 中, $AB^2 + AD^2 = BD^2$,

$\therefore AD = 120 > 110$.

\therefore 手臂端点 D 能碰到点 M .



(第 23 题图)

五、解答题(三)

24.解:(1)证明:如图,连接 OP , 延长 BO 与圆交于点 C , 则 $OP = OB = OC$.

$\therefore AP$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 P ,

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

$\therefore \angle PAO + \angle AOP = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore MO \perp CN$,

$\therefore \angle AOP + \angle POC = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle PAO = \angle POC$.

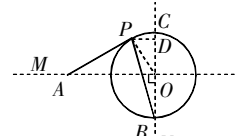
$\therefore OP = OB$,

$\therefore \angle OPB = \angle PBO$.

$\therefore \angle POC = \angle OPB + \angle PBO = 2\angle PBO$.

$\therefore \angle PAO = 2\angle PBO$.

(2)如图,过点 P 作 $PD \perp OC$ 于点 D .



(第 24 题图)

则有 $AO = \sqrt{AP^2 + OP^2} = \frac{25}{3}$.

由(1)可知 $\angle POC = \angle PAO$.

$\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle POD \sim \text{Rt}\triangle OAP$.

$\therefore \frac{PD}{PO} = \frac{PO}{OA} = \frac{OD}{AP}$,

即 $\frac{PD}{5} = \frac{5}{\frac{25}{3}} = \frac{OD}{\frac{20}{3}}$.

解得 $PD = 3$, $OD = 4$.

$\therefore BD = OD + OB = 9$.

$\therefore BP = \sqrt{PD^2 + BD^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 9^2} = 3\sqrt{10}$.

$\therefore BP$ 的长为 $3\sqrt{10}$.

25.解:(1)证明: $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle B$, $\angle C = \angle C$,

$\therefore \triangle CAD \sim \triangle CBA$.

$\therefore \frac{CA}{CB} = \frac{CD}{CA}$.

$\therefore CA^2 = CD \cdot CB$.

(2) \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore AD = BC$, $\angle B = \angle D$.

$\therefore \angle CQP = \angle D$,

$\therefore \angle CQP = \angle B$.

$\therefore \angle PCQ = \angle QCB$,

$\therefore \triangle PCQ \sim \triangle QCB$.

$\therefore \frac{CP}{CQ} = \frac{CQ}{CB}$.

$\therefore CQ^2 = CP \cdot CB$.

$\therefore CB = \frac{CQ^2}{CP} = \frac{6^2}{3} = 12$. $\therefore AD = 12$.

(3)延长 PQ, AD 相交于点 E .

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形,

$\therefore \angle ADB = \frac{1}{2} \angle ADC = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC$.

$\therefore \angle ABC = 2\angle PAQ$,

$\therefore \angle PAQ = \angle ADB$.

$\therefore PQ \parallel BD$, $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle E$.

$\therefore \angle PAQ = \angle E$.

$\therefore \angle APQ = \angle EPA$,

$\therefore \triangle APQ \sim \triangle EPA$.

$\therefore \frac{AP}{PE} = \frac{AQ}{AE} = \frac{PQ}{AP}$.

$\therefore AP^2 = PE \cdot PQ$.

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形,

$\therefore AD \parallel BC$.

$\therefore BD \parallel PQ$,

\therefore 四边形 $BDEP$ 是平行四边形.

$\therefore DE = BP = 1$, $PE = BD$.

$\therefore BD = 2PQ$,

$\therefore PE = 2PQ$.

$\therefore AP^2 = 2PQ^2$.

$\therefore AP = \sqrt{2} PQ$.

$\therefore \frac{AQ}{AE} = \frac{PQ}{\sqrt{2} PQ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

$\therefore AE = \sqrt{2} AQ = \sqrt{2} \times 3\sqrt{2} = 6$.

$\therefore AD = AE - DE = 6 - 1 = 5$.

\therefore 菱形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 5.

数学广东

中考版(人教)答案页第 9 期

第 33 期

1 版

专项训练(十)

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

7.100 8.150 9. $\frac{5}{2}$ 10. $5+5\sqrt{3}$

11.20 12. $2\sqrt{3}$ 或 $2\sqrt{7}$

三、解答题

13.解:(1) $\therefore \angle B = 90^\circ$, $\angle BAC = 30^\circ$, $BC=1$,

$\therefore AC = 2BC = 2$.

又 $CD=2$, $AD=2\sqrt{2}$,

$\therefore AC^2 + CD^2 = 8$, $AD^2 = 8$.

$\therefore AC^2 + CD^2 = AD^2$.

$\therefore \triangle ACD$ 是直角三角形, 且 $\angle ACD = 90^\circ$.

(2)在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\therefore AC=2$, $BC=1$,

$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{3}$.

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 的面积 $= \triangle ABC$

的面积 $+ \triangle ACD$ 的面积 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{3} +$

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

14.解:(1)证明:在 $\triangle ADB$ 和 $\triangle ADC$ 中,

$\begin{cases} AD=AD, \\ \angle ADB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ, \\ BD=CD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ADB \cong \triangle ADC(\text{SAS})$.

$\therefore \angle B = \angle ACB$.

(2)在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADB$ 中, $BD = \sqrt{AB^2 - AD^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3$,

$\therefore CD = BD = 3$, $AC = AB = CE = 5$.

$\therefore BE = 2BD + CE = 2 \times 3 + 5 = 11$, $DE =$

$CD + CE = 3 + 5 = 8$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADE$ 中, $AE = \sqrt{AD^2 + DE^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 8^2} = 4\sqrt{5}$.

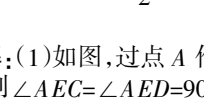
$\therefore \triangle ABE$ 的周长 $= AB + BE + AE = 5 +$

$11 + 4\sqrt{5} = 16 + 4\sqrt{5}$,

$\triangle ABE$ 的面积 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot BE \cdot AD = \frac{1}{2} \times$

$11 \times 4 = 22$.

15.解:(1)如图,过点 A 作 $AE \perp CD$ 于点 E , 则 $\angle AEC = \angle AED = 90^\circ$.



(第 15 题图)

$\therefore \angle ACD = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle CAE = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore CE = \frac{1}{2} AC = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{2}$.

根据勾股定理,得 $AE = \sqrt{AC^2 - CE^2} =$

$\frac{3}{4} \sqrt{6}$.

$\therefore DE = CD - CE = \frac{3}{4} (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}) -$

$\frac{3}{4} \sqrt{2} = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{6}$,

$\therefore AE = DE$.

$\therefore \triangle ADE$ 是等腰直角三角形.

$\therefore AD = \sqrt{AE^2 + DE^2} = \sqrt{2} AE = \sqrt{2} \times$

$\frac{3}{4} \sqrt{6} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}(\text{km})$.

答: A, D 两点之间的距离为 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{km}$.

(2)由(1), 得 $\triangle ADE$ 是等腰直角三角形.

$\therefore \angle ADE = 45^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle CDB = 135^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ADB = 135^\circ - 45^\circ = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AD^2 + BD^2}$

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

答:隧道 AB 的长度为 3km.

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: \therefore 四边形 $ABDE$ 为矩形,

$AB=3\text{cm}$, $BD=7\text{cm}$, $EC=1\text{cm}$,

$\therefore DC = DE - CE = BA - CE = 2\text{cm}$, $BD =$

$AE = 7\text{cm}$.

设 $DP = x\text{cm}$, 则 $BP = (7-x)\text{cm}$.

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

\therefore 存在两种情况.

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

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

解得 $x = \frac{14}{5}$.

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

$\frac{DP}{DC} = \frac{BP}{BP}$, 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 $\frac{14}{5} \text{cm}$ 或

1cm 或 6cm.

考场练兵 3

1.证明:(1) $\therefore AC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,

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

