

1~5 B A C B D 6-10 A B D C D

11. ± 3 12. $x \geq -2$ 且 $x \neq 1$ 13. 100 14. -5 15. 1

16. $(0, \frac{3}{2})$ 17. $-4 < x < -\frac{3}{2}$ 18. $\frac{24}{5}$

19. 解: 1) 原式 = $\frac{3}{2} \cdot \sqrt{18} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 3\sqrt{2} = \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2}$

2) 原式 = $12 - 4\sqrt{3} + | -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} + 2\sqrt{3} |$

= $13 - \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}$

3) 原式 = $\frac{b(a+b)}{(a+b)(a-b)} + \frac{a(a-b)}{(a+b)(a-b)} + \frac{2ab}{(a+b)(a-b)}$

= $\frac{b(a+b) + a(a-b) + 2ab}{(a+b)(a-b)}$

= $\frac{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab}{(a+b)(a-b)}$

= $\frac{(a+b)^2}{(a+b)(a-b)}$

= $\frac{a+b}{a-b}$

4) 原式 = $\frac{a}{a+1} \cdot \frac{(a+1)^2}{a(a-1)} = \frac{a+1}{a-1}$

20. 解: 原式 = $\frac{2}{(x+2)(x-2)} \cdot \frac{(x-2)^2}{4x} \cdot \frac{2x}{x-2}$

= $\frac{1}{x+2}$

将 $x = -\sqrt{3}$ 代入, 得原式 = $\frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{4-3} = 2+\sqrt{3}$

21. 解: 左右同乘 $(x+1)(x-1)$, 得

$$x+1 + 2x(x-1) = 2(x+1)(x-1)$$

解得 $x=3$

检验: 将 $x=3$ 代入 $(x+1)(x-1) \neq 0$

$\therefore x=3$ 是原方程的解.

22. 解: $\because BD \perp AC, BD=8, BC=10$

$$\therefore CD=6$$

设 $AD=x$ 则 $AC=6+x=AB$

对于 $Rt \triangle ABD$, 有 $AD^2 + BD^2 = AB^2$

$$\therefore x^2 + 8^2 = (x+6)^2$$

解得 $x = \frac{7}{3}$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (6 + \frac{7}{3}) \cdot 8 = \frac{100}{3}$$

23. 解: (1) $x=0$ 时, $y = \frac{3}{2} \therefore OB = \frac{3}{2}$

(2) $OP = 3OA = 3$

$$S_{\triangle OAB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot OA \cdot OB = \frac{3}{4}$$

$\therefore P(3, 0)$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \cdot OA \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

设 BP 解析式为 $y = kx + b (k \neq 0)$

$$\therefore OA = 1$$

将 $P(3, 0) B(0, \frac{3}{2})$ 代入

$$\therefore A(-1, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 3k + b \\ \frac{3}{2} = b \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

将 $A(-1, 0)$ 代入 $y = (m+1)x + \frac{3}{2}$

$$0 = -(m+1) + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$$

24. 解: 设规定的工期为 x 天, 则甲的效率为 $\frac{1}{x}$, 乙的效率为 $\frac{1}{x+b}$.

$$3\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+b}\right) + (x-3) \cdot \frac{1}{x+b} = 1$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{2x+b}{x(x+b)} + \frac{x-3}{x+b} = 1$$

左右同乘 $x(x+b)$, 得

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

解得 $x=6$

检验是原方程的解.

答: 规定的工期天数为 6 天.

25. 解: 1) $60 \div 30\% = 200$ (人)

$$30 \div 200 = 15\% \quad 360^\circ \times 15\% = 54^\circ$$

2) $200 - 60 - 30 - 10 = 100$ (人) B 对应 100 人 图略.

3) $100 \div 200 = 50\%$

$$1200 \times (50\% + 30\%) = 960$$
 (人)

\therefore 估计有 960 名学生平均每天参加体育活动时间在 1 小时以上.

26. 1) 证明: $\because \angle DAE = \angle BAC = 90^\circ$

$$\therefore \angle DAE - \angle BAE = \angle BAC - \angle BAE$$

$$\text{即 } \angle DAB = \angle EAC$$

$$\begin{cases} AD = AE \\ \angle DAB = \angle EAC \\ AB = AC \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle DAB \cong \triangle AEC$ (SAS)

(2) 由(1)得 $\angle ACE = \angle ABD$

$$\therefore \angle ACE + \angle DCB + \angle ABC = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD + \angle ABC + \angle DCB = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{即 } \angle DBC + \angle DCB = 90^\circ$$

$\therefore \triangle BDC$ 为直角三角形, $\angle BDC = 90^\circ$

$$\therefore AD = 1$$

$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore DE = 2EC$$

$$\therefore EC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = BD$$

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{BD^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

27. 解: (1) 函数经过 $(0,0)$ $(2,200)$, 得 $y = 100x$

函数经过 $(2,200)$ $\left(\frac{9}{2}, 0\right)$, 得 $y = -80x + 360$

$$\therefore y = \begin{cases} 100x & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ -80x + 360 & 2 < x \leq \frac{9}{2} \end{cases}$$

(2) $x=3$ 时, $y = -80 \times 3 + 360 = 120$

\therefore 甲、乙图像交点为 $(3, 120)$

函数经过 $(0,0)$ $(3,120)$, 得 $y = 40x$

当 $y=200$ 时, $40x = 200$ $x=5$

$$\therefore y = 40x \quad (0 \leq x \leq 5)$$

(3) $100x + 40x = 200$ 得 $x = \frac{10}{7}$

$$-80x + 360 + 40x = 200 \quad \text{得 } x = 4$$

\therefore 相遇的时间为 $\frac{10}{7}$ 或 4 小时.

28. 解: (1) ① (3, 4)

② (6, t-6)

(2) 当 $0 < t \leq 6$ 时, 点 P 在 OA 上运动

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot OP \cdot 4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot t \cdot 4 = 2t$$

当 $6 < t \leq 10$ 时, 点 P 在 AB 上运动 $AP = t - 6$ $BP = 4 - (t - 6) = 10 - t$

$$\therefore S = S_{\text{梯形} OABD} - S_{\triangle OAP} - S_{\triangle PBD}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(3+6) \cdot 4 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot (10-t) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot (t-6)$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2}t + 21$$

当 $10 < t < 13$ 时, 点 P 在 BD 上运动 $DP = 13 - t$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot DP \cdot 4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (13-t) \cdot 4$$

$$= -2t + 26$$

综上所述,
$$S = \begin{cases} 2t & 0 < t \leq 6 \\ -\frac{3}{2}t + 21 & 6 < t \leq 10 \\ -2t + 26 & 10 < t < 13 \end{cases}$$

当 $S = 9$ 时

$$2t = 9 \quad t = 4.5 \quad \text{符合}$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}t + 21 = 9 \quad t = 8 \quad \text{符合}$$

$$-2t + 26 = 9 \quad t = 8.5 < 10 \quad \text{不符合, 舍}$$

(3) 4

综上所述, 当 $t = 4.5$ 或 8 时, $S_{\triangle POD} = 9$

$\therefore P(4.5, 0)$ 或 $(6, 2)$

补充过程: $\because PM = PB$

$$\therefore PM^2 = PB^2$$

$$OM^2 + OP^2 = AP^2 + AB^2$$

$$2^2 + t^2 = (6-t)^2 + 4^2$$

$$\text{解得 } t = 4$$

