

江西省 2024 年初中学业水平考试
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数学试题参考答案

一、选择题(本大题共 6 小题,每小题 3 分,共 18 分.每小题只有一个正确选项)

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

二、填空题(本大题共 6 小题,每小题 3 分,共 18 分)

7. 1 8. $a(a+2)$ 9. (3,4) 10. a^{100} 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12. $2-\sqrt{3}$ 或 2 或 $2+\sqrt{3}$

三、解答题(本大题共 5 小题,每小题 6 分,共 30 分)

13. 解:(1) 原式 = 1 + 5

$$= 6;$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = \frac{x-8}{x-8}$$

$$= 1.$$

14. 解:(1) 如图 1,

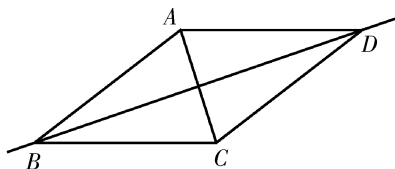


图 1

答:直线 BD 即为所求.

(2) 方法一:

如图 2,

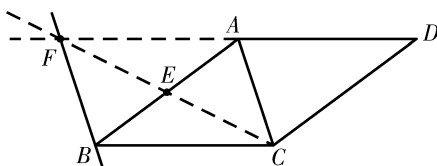


图 2

答:直线 BF 即为所求.

方法二:

如图 3,

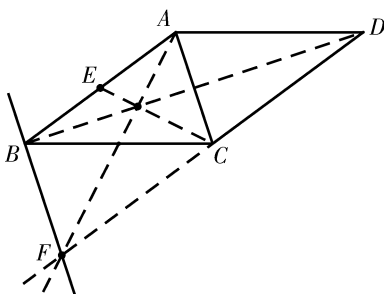


图 3

答:直线 BF 即为所求.

15. 解: (1) $\frac{1}{3}$;

(2) 解法一:

根据题意, 列表如下:

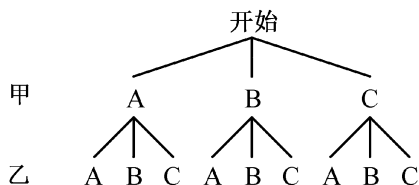
乙 \ 甲	A	B	C
A	(A, A)	(B, A)	(C, A)
B	(A, B)	(B, B)	(C, B)
C	(A, C)	(B, C)	(C, C)

总共有 9 种结果, 每种结果出现的可能性相同, 而甲、乙分到同一个班的结果有 3 种: (A, A), (B, B), (C, C),

$$\text{所以 } P(\text{甲、乙分到同一个班}) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

解法二:

根据题意, 画树状图如下:



总共有 9 种结果, 每种结果出现的可能性相同, 而甲、乙分到同一个班的结果有 3 种: (A, A), (B, B), (C, C),

$$\text{所以 } P(\text{甲、乙分到同一个班}) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

16. 解: (1) $B(2, 2)$;

(2) $\because$ 双曲线 $y = \frac{k}{x}$ 经过点 $B(2, 2)$,

$$\therefore 2 = \frac{k}{2}.$$

解得 $k = 4$.

$$\therefore \text{双曲线的解析式为 } y = \frac{4}{x}.$$

$$\because AC \perp x \text{ 轴}, A(4, 0),$$

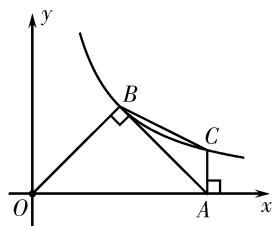
$\therefore$ 点 C 的横坐标为 4.

$$\text{将 } x = 4 \text{ 代入 } y = \frac{4}{x}, \text{ 得 } y = \frac{4}{4} = 1.$$

$\therefore$ 点 C 的坐标为 (4, 1).

设 BC 所在直线的解析式为 $y = ax + b$, 则

$$\begin{cases} 2a + b = 2, \\ 4a + b = 1. \end{cases}$$



$\therefore BC$ 所在直线的解析式为 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$.

17. 解: (1) 方法一:

$\because AB$ 是半圆 O 的直径,

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

$\because \angle ABC = 60^\circ$,

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

$\because \angle D = 60^\circ$,

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

$\therefore BD \perp OB$.

$\because$ 点 B 是半径 OB 的外端点,

$\therefore BD$ 是半圆 O 的切线.

方法二:

$\because AB$ 是半圆 O 的直径,

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

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

$\because \angle D = \angle ABC$,

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

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

$\therefore BD \perp OB$.

$\because$ 点 B 是半径 OB 的外端点,

$\therefore BD$ 是半圆 O 的切线.

(2) 连接 OC .

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中,

$\because \angle ABC = 60^\circ$,

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

$\because BC = 3$,

$\therefore AB = 2BC = 6$.

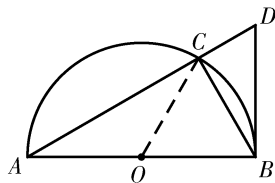
$\therefore OA = OC = 3$.

$\therefore \angle ACO = \angle BAD = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle AOC = 120^\circ$.

$\therefore \widehat{AC}$ 的长 $= \frac{120 \times \pi \times 3}{180} = 2\pi$.

因此, $\widehat{AC}$ 的长为 2π .



四、解答题(本大题共3小题,每小题8分,共24分)

18. 解:(1) 方法一:

设该书架上有数学书 x 本,则有语文书 $(90 - x)$ 本.

依题意,得 $0.8x + 1.2(90 - x) = 84$.

解得 $x = 60$.

$$90 - 60 = 30.$$

答:该书架上有数学书 60 本,语文书 30 本.

方法二:

设该书架上有数学书 m 本,语文书 n 本.

依题意,得
$$\begin{cases} m + n = 90, \\ 0.8m + 1.2n = 84. \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} m = 60, \\ n = 30. \end{cases}$$

答:该书架上有数学书 60 本,语文书 30 本.

(2) 设在书架上还可以摆数学书 y 本.

依题意,得 $0.8y + 1.2 \times 10 \leq 84$.

解得 $y \leq 90$.

答:数学书最多还可以摆 90 本.

19. 解:(1) $\because AD \parallel EF, AM \parallel DN$,

$\therefore$ 四边形 $AMND$ 是平行四边形.

$\therefore AD = MN$.

$\because ME = FN = 20.0 \text{ m}, EF = 40.0 \text{ m}$,

$\therefore MN = ME + EF + FN = 80.0 \text{ m}$.

$\therefore AD = 80.0 \text{ m}$.

即“大碗”的口径为 80.0 m.

(2) 作 $BG \perp AM$ 于点 G , 则 $\angle AGB = \angle BGM = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore$ 四边形 $BEFC$ 是矩形,

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

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

$\because AM \perp MN$,

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

$\therefore$ 四边形 $GMEB$ 是矩形.

$\therefore GB = ME = 20.0 \text{ m}, GM = BE = 2.4 \text{ m}$.

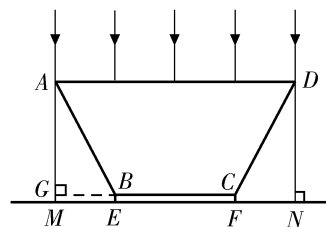
$\therefore \angle ABE = 152^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ABG = \angle ABE - \angle GBE = 152^\circ - 90^\circ = 62^\circ$.

$\therefore AG = GB \cdot \tan \angle ABG = 20 \cdot \tan 62^\circ \approx 37.6 (\text{m})$.

$\therefore AM = AG + GM = 37.6 + 2.4 = 40.0 (\text{m})$.

即“大碗”的高度约为 40.0 m.



20. 解:(1) $\triangle BDE$ 是等腰三角形.

理由如下:

$\because BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC$,

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle DBC$.

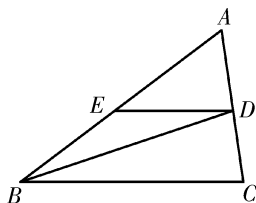
$\because DE \parallel BC$,

$\therefore \angle EDB = \angle DBC$.

$\therefore \angle EDB = \angle EBD$.

$\therefore EB = ED$.

$\therefore \triangle BDE$ 是等腰三角形.



(2) ① B;

② 方法一:

$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore AB \parallel CD, AB = CD, AD \parallel BC, AD = BC$.

$\therefore \angle AEB = \angle EBC, \angle BAF = \angle AFD$.

$\because BE$ 平分 $\angle ABC$,

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle EBC$.

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle AEB$.

$\therefore AB = AE$.

$\because AF \perp BE$,

$\therefore \angle BAF = \angle DAF$.

$\therefore \angle DAF = \angle AFD$.

$\therefore DF = AD = BC$.

$\because AB = 3, BC = 5$,

$\therefore CF = DF - CD = AD - AB = BC - AB = 5 - 3 = 2$.

方法二:

连接 BF, EF .

$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore AB \parallel CD, AB = CD, AD \parallel BC, AD = BC$.

$\therefore \angle AEB = \angle EBC, \angle EDF = \angle FCB$,

$\angle ABF + \angle CFB = 180^\circ$.

$\because BE$ 平分 $\angle ABC$,

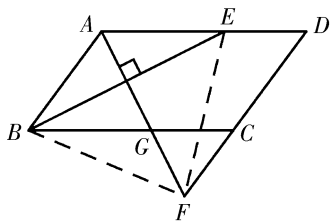
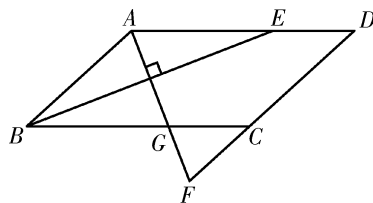
$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle EBC$.

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle AEB$.

$\therefore AB = AE$.

$\because AF \perp BE$,

$\therefore AF$ 垂直平分 BE .



$$\therefore EF = BF.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle AEF.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABF = \angle AEF.$$

$$\because \angle DEF + \angle AEF = 180^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle DEF + \angle ABF = 180^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle DEF = \angle CFB.$$

$$\therefore \triangle DEF \cong \triangle CFB.$$

$$\therefore DE = CF.$$

$$\because ED = AD - AE = BC - AB = 5 - 3 = 2.$$

$$\therefore CF = 2.$$

五、解答题(本大题共 2 小题,每小题 9 分,共 18 分)

21. 解:(1) $s = 22, t = 2, \alpha = 72^\circ$;

(2) ① $260 \times \frac{2}{10} = 52$ (人).

答:估计该校七年级男生偏胖的人数为 52 人.

② $260 \times \frac{2+1}{10} + 240 \times \frac{2}{10} = 126$ (人).

答:估计该校七年级学生 $BMI \geq 24$ 的人数为 126 人.

- (3) 建议一:偏胖青少年要加强体育锻炼,注意科学饮食;
建议二: BMI 正常的青少年应保持良好的生活习惯;
建议三:偏瘦青少年需要加强营养,增强体质.

22. 解:(1) ① $m = 3, n = 6$;

② 方法一:

把 $\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = \frac{7}{2} \end{cases}$ 和 $\begin{cases} x = 2, \\ y = 6 \end{cases}$ 分别代入 $y = ax^2 + bx$, 得

$$\begin{cases} a + b = \frac{7}{2}, \\ 4a + 2b = 6. \end{cases}$$

解得 $\begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2}, \\ b = 4. \end{cases}$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x.$$

将 $y = \frac{1}{4}x$ 代入 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x$, 得

$$\frac{1}{4}x = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x.$$

解得 $x_1 = 0$ (舍), $x_2 = \frac{15}{2}$.

将 $x = \frac{15}{2}$ 代入 $y = \frac{1}{4}x$, 得 $y = \frac{15}{8}$.

$\therefore$ 点 A 的坐标是 $(\frac{15}{2}, \frac{15}{8})$.

方法二:

设 $y = a(x - 4)^2 + 8$,

将 $(2, 6)$ 代入, 得

$a(2 - 4)^2 + 8 = 6$,

解得 $a = -\frac{1}{2}$.

$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 4)^2 + 8$.

即 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x$.

将 $y = \frac{1}{4}x$ 代入 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x$, 得

$\frac{1}{4}x = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x$.

解得 $x_1 = 0$ (舍), $x_2 = \frac{15}{2}$.

将 $x = \frac{15}{2}$ 代入 $y = \frac{1}{4}x$, 得 $y = \frac{15}{8}$.

$\therefore$ 点 A 的坐标是 $(\frac{15}{2}, \frac{15}{8})$.

(2) ① 8; (填“ $\frac{v^2}{20}$ ”亦可)

② 方法一:

$\therefore y = -5t^2 + vt = -5\left(t - \frac{v}{10}\right)^2 + \frac{v^2}{20}$,

$\therefore \frac{v^2}{20} = 8$.

$\therefore v_1 = 4\sqrt{10}, v_2 = -4\sqrt{10}$.

$\therefore y = -5t^2 + vt = -5\left(t - \frac{v}{10}\right)^2 + \frac{v^2}{20}$ 的对称轴为 $t = \frac{v}{10}$,

$\therefore \frac{v}{10} > 0$.

$\therefore v > 0$.

$\therefore v = 4\sqrt{10}$. (答案写“ $4\sqrt{10}$ 米/秒”亦可)

方法二:

$\because y = -5t^2 + vt$ 的顶点纵坐标为 8,

$$\therefore \frac{4 \times (-5) \times 0 - v^2}{4 \times (-5)} = 8.$$

$$\therefore v_1 = 4\sqrt{10}, v_2 = -4\sqrt{10}.$$

当 $v = -4\sqrt{10}$ 时, $y = -5t^2 + vt = -5t^2 - 4\sqrt{10}t$,

$$\therefore t \geq 0,$$

$$\therefore y \leq 0.$$

$$\therefore v = -4\sqrt{10} \text{ 不成立.}$$

$$\therefore v = 4\sqrt{10}. \text{ (答案写“} 4\sqrt{10} \text{ 米/秒”亦可)}$$

六、解答题(本大题共 12 分)

23. 解:(1) $BE \perp AD, BE = AD$. (或填“垂直”,“相等”)

(2) $BE \perp AD, BE = mAD$;

如图 1,

$$\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \angle DCE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle BCE.$$

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{CD} = \frac{CB}{CA},$$

$$\therefore \triangle BCE \sim \triangle ACD.$$

$$\therefore \frac{BE}{AD} = \frac{CB}{CA} = m, \angle EBC = \angle DAC.$$

$$\therefore BE = mAD.$$

$$\because \angle BAC + \angle ABC = 90^\circ,$$

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

$$\text{即 } \angle ABE = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore BE \perp AD.$$

(3) ① 方法一:

如图 2,

由(1)知:当 $m = 1$ 时, $BE = AD = x, BE \perp AD$.

$$\therefore CB = CA = 6, CD = CE.$$

$$\because \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{CA^2 + CB^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 6^2} = 6\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore BD = AB - AD = 6\sqrt{2} - x.$$

$$\therefore DE^2 = BE^2 + BD^2 = x^2 + (6\sqrt{2} - x)^2 = 2x^2 - 12\sqrt{2}x + 72.$$

$\therefore$ 点 C 与点 F 关于 DE 对称,

$$\therefore CD = CE = EF = DF.$$

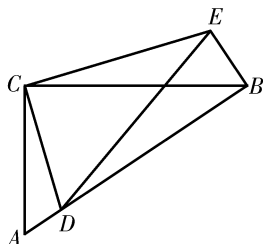


图 1

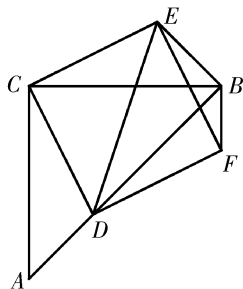


图 2

∴ 四边形 $CDFE$ 是正方形.

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}DE^2 = x^2 - 6\sqrt{2}x + 36.$$

$$\therefore y = (x - 3\sqrt{2})^2 + 18.$$

∴ 当 $x = 3\sqrt{2}$ 时, y 的最小值为 18.

方法二:

如图 3, 作 $DG \perp AC$ 于点 G ,

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

$$\therefore \text{在 Rt}\triangle ABC \text{ 和 Rt}\triangle CDE \text{ 中}, \frac{CE}{CD} = \frac{CB}{CA} = 1,$$

$$\therefore CD = CE, CB = CA.$$

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

$$\therefore DG = AG.$$

∴ 点 C 与点 F 关于 DE 对称,

∴ 四边形 $CDFE$ 是正方形.

$$\therefore AG = DG = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x.$$

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle CDG \text{ 中}, CD^2 = CG^2 + DG^2.$$

$$\therefore CD^2 = \left(6 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x\right)^2.$$

$$\therefore y = x^2 - 6\sqrt{2}x + 36.$$

$$\therefore y = (x - 3\sqrt{2})^2 + 18.$$

∴ 当 $x = 3\sqrt{2}$ 时, y 的最小值为 18.

方法三:

如图 4, 作 $CG \perp AB$ 交 AB 于点 G , 连接 CF .

$$\therefore \text{在 Rt}\triangle ABC \text{ 和 Rt}\triangle CDE \text{ 中}, \frac{CE}{CD} = \frac{CB}{CA} = 1,$$

$$\therefore CD = CE, CB = CA.$$

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

$$\therefore CG = AG.$$

∴ 点 C 与点 F 关于 DE 对称,

∴ 四边形 $CDFE$ 是正方形.

$$\therefore AC = 6,$$

$$\therefore CG = AG = 3\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore DG = 3\sqrt{2} - x \text{ 或 } DG = x - 3\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle CGD \text{ 中}, CD^2 = CG^2 + DG^2,$$

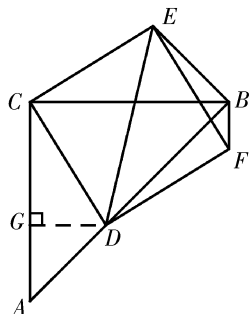


图 3

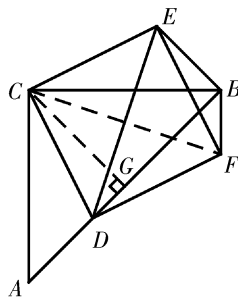


图 4

$$\therefore CD^2 = (3\sqrt{2} - x)^2 + (3\sqrt{2})^2.$$

$$\therefore y = x^2 - 6\sqrt{2}x + 36.$$

$$\therefore y = (x - 3\sqrt{2})^2 + 18.$$

$\therefore$ 当 $x = 3\sqrt{2}$ 时, y 的最小值为 18.

② $2\sqrt{2}$ 或 $4\sqrt{2}$.

方法一:

如图 5, 作 $CG \perp AB$ 于点 G , 连接 CF ,

则 $\triangle CBG$ 和 $\triangle CFD$ 都是等腰直角三角形,

$$\therefore \frac{CB}{CG} = \frac{CF}{CD} = \sqrt{2}, \angle BCG = \angle FCD = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FCB = \angle DCG.$$

$$\therefore \triangle CFB \sim \triangle CDG.$$

$$\therefore \frac{BF}{DG} = \frac{BC}{CG}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2} - x} = \frac{6}{3\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\therefore x = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

如图 6, 同理可得: $\frac{BF}{DG} = \frac{BC}{CG}.$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{x - 3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{6}{3\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\therefore x = 4\sqrt{2}.$$

即 $AD = 2\sqrt{2}$ 或 $4\sqrt{2}$.

方法二:

如图 7, 连接 CF 交 DE 于点 O , 连接 OB .

$\because \triangle CDE$ 是等腰直角三角形, 点 C 与点 F 关于 DE 对称,

$$\therefore CD = CE = FE = FD.$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $CDFE$ 是正方形.

$$\therefore OF = OC = OD.$$

$$\therefore \angle CBE = \angle CAD = 45^\circ, \angle CBA = 45^\circ,$$

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

$\therefore$ 点 O 是 DE 的中点,

$$\therefore OB = OD.$$

$$\therefore OB = OC = OD = OF.$$

$\therefore$ 点 B, C, D, F 在以 O 为圆心, 以 OB 为半径的圆上.

$$\therefore \angle CBF + \angle CDF = 180^\circ.$$

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

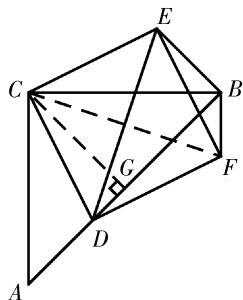


图 5

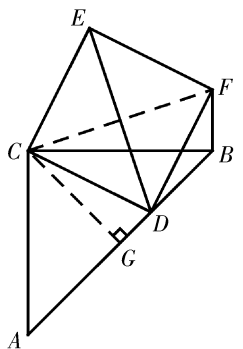


图 6

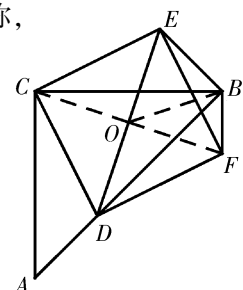


图 7

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

$$\because BC = AC = 6, BF = 2,$$

$$\therefore CF = \sqrt{BC^2 + BF^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{10}.$$

$$\therefore y = 2\sqrt{10} \times 2\sqrt{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = 20.$$

$$\therefore x^2 - 6\sqrt{2}x + 36 = 20.$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 2\sqrt{2}, x_2 = 4\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{即 } AD = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ 或 } 4\sqrt{2}.$$

方法三:

如图 8, 作 $CG \perp AB$ 于点 G , 连接 CF 交 DE 于点 O , 连接 OB .

$\because \triangle CDE$ 是等腰直角三角形, 点 C 与点 F 关于 DE 对称,

$$\therefore CD = CE = FE = FD.$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $CDFE$ 是正方形.

$$\therefore OF = OC = OD.$$

$$\because \angle CBE = \angle CAD = 45^\circ, \angle CBA = 45^\circ,$$

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

$\therefore$ 点 O 是 DE 的中点,

$$\therefore OB = OD.$$

$$\therefore OB = OC = OD = OF.$$

$\therefore$ 点 B, C, D, F 在以 O 为圆心, 以 OB 为半径的圆上.

$$\therefore \angle CBF + \angle CDF = 180^\circ.$$

$$\because \angle CDF = 90^\circ,$$

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

$$\because BC = AC = 6, BF = 2,$$

$$\therefore CF = \sqrt{BC^2 + BF^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{10}.$$

$$\therefore CD = 2\sqrt{5}.$$

$$\because AC = 6,$$

$$\therefore CG = AG = 3\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore DG^2 = (2\sqrt{5})^2 - (3\sqrt{2})^2 = 2.$$

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

$$\therefore AD = AG - DG = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

如图 9, 同理可得: $AD = AG + DG = 3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2}.$

即 $AD = 2\sqrt{2}$ 或 $4\sqrt{2}.$

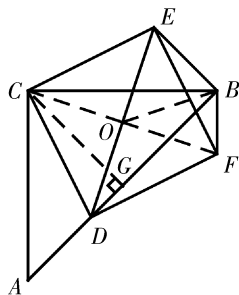


图 8

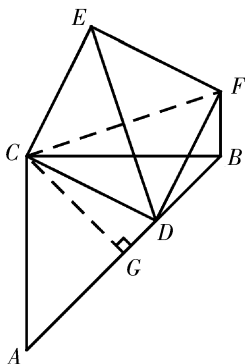


图 9