

1-8. ADC CB. ADB

9. -2

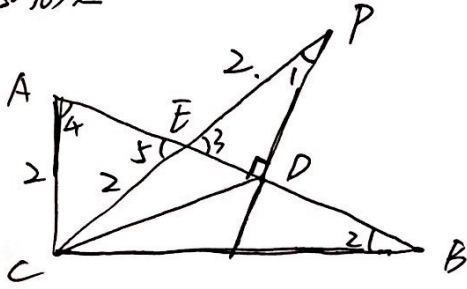
10. 乙

11. 11或13

12. $\frac{420}{x} = \frac{420}{(1+50\%)x} + 2$

13. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

14. $\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$



$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$
 $\therefore \angle 3 = \angle 5 = \angle 4$
 $\therefore CA = CE = 2$
 $\therefore PE = 2$
 $\therefore BD = PD = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$

15. 图略.

作法: 过点 C 作 AB 平行线
 作 AB 垂直平分线.
 两线交点即为点 P.

16. (1) $\frac{1}{1-a}$ (2) $-1 < x \leq 2$

17. (1)

| 第一次 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 第二次 | 偶 | 奇 | 偶 | 奇 |
| 1 | 偶 | 奇 | 偶 | 奇 |
| 2 | 奇 | 偶 | 奇 | 偶 |
| 3 | 偶 | 奇 | 偶 | 奇 |
| 4 | 奇 | 偶 | 奇 | 偶 |

(2) $P(\text{小明赢}) = \frac{8}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$

$P(\text{小刚赢}) = \frac{8}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$

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

\therefore 公平

家教



18. 1) $a=30$ $b=60$.

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(2). 图略.

(3). $2500 \times 20\% = 500$ (元)

19. 67.7 cm

20. 1) $y = \frac{-8}{x}$. $y = -x - 2$

(2). $S_{\triangle AOB} = 6$.

(3). $-4 < x < -2$

21. 1) $\triangle EAF \cong \triangle EDB$ (ASA)

$\therefore AF = DB$

又 $CD = BD$

$\therefore AF = DC$

(2). ~~AF // DC~~ $\triangle ABC$ 满足 $AB = AC$

~~证明如下: $\triangle AFD \cong \triangle EDC$~~

证明如下: $\because AB = AC$, D 为 BC 中点

$\therefore AD \perp CD$.

又 $AF \cong DC$

\therefore 四边形 $AFCO$ 为矩形, 且 $\angle AOC = 90^\circ$

\therefore 四边形 $ADCF$ 为矩形

22. 1) $y = -2x + 100$

(2). $z = -2x^2 + 136x - 1800$

(3). $\begin{cases} 18(-2x + 100) \leq 900. \\ x - 18 \leq 50\% \times 18 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 25 \leq x \leq 27.$

$\because -2 < 0$, 开口向下, 对称轴为 $x = 34$.

当 $25 \leq x \leq 27$ 时, 随 x 增大而增大.

\therefore 当 $x = 27$ 时 z 最大为 414.

答: 当单价为 27 元时, 利润最大, 为 414 万元

家教



扫描全能王 创建

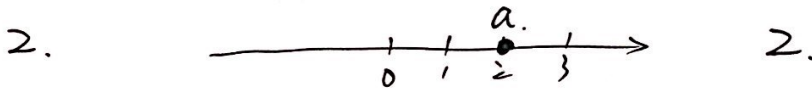
23. (1) a 这个数在数轴上对应的点到 2 和 5 两个点的距离之和.

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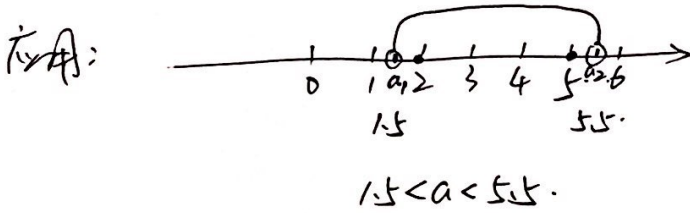
3.

(2) a 这个数在数轴上对应的点到 1, 2 和 3 三个点的距离之和



(3) $a=3$ 时 $|a-1|+|a-2|+|a-3|+|a-4|+|a-5|=6$.

(4) $a=1010$ 时, $|a-1|+|a-2|+|a-3|+\dots+|a-2019|=4038090$



24. (1) $\because PM \parallel AB, AB \parallel PN$

$\therefore PM$ 与 PN 共直线.

$\therefore MN \parallel AB$.

$\therefore AM = NB$. 即 $3-t = t$, 得 $t = \frac{3}{2}$

(2) 作 $PK \perp AD$ 于 K .

$\because PN \parallel AB$

$\therefore \triangle CPN \sim \triangle CAB$.

$\therefore \frac{PN}{AB} = \frac{CN}{CB}$, 即 $\frac{PN}{4} = \frac{3-t}{3}$, $PN = \frac{4}{3}(3-t)$.

$\therefore PK = 4 - \frac{4}{3}(3-t) = \frac{4}{3}t$

$\therefore S_{\triangle AMP} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3}t \times (3-t) = -\frac{2}{3}t^2 + 2t$.

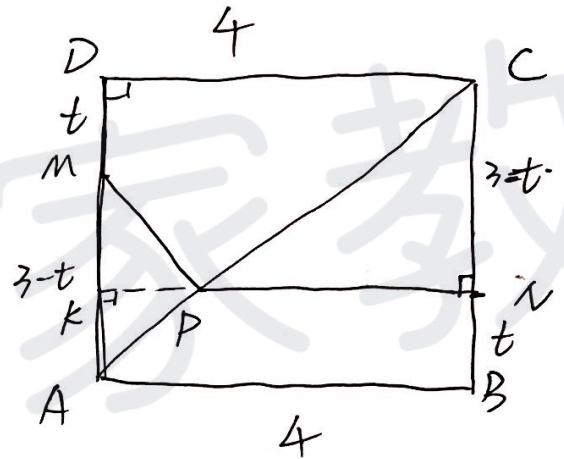
$S_{\triangle ADC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = 6$.

$\therefore S = 6 - (-\frac{2}{3}t^2 + 2t) = \frac{2}{3}t^2 - 2t + 6$

(3) $S=12=3 \times 8$. 则 $S = \frac{9}{2}$.

$\therefore \frac{2}{3}t^2 - 2t + 6 = \frac{9}{2}$

$\therefore t_1 = t_2 = \frac{3}{2}$



(4) $\textcircled{1}$ $AM = 3-t, AK = t$.
 $PK = \frac{4}{3}t, PA = \frac{5}{3}t$.

$\textcircled{1}$ $AP = AM, \frac{5}{3}t = 3-t, t = \frac{9}{8}$

$\textcircled{2}$ $PM = PA, t = \frac{1}{2}(3-t), t = 1$

$\textcircled{3}$ $MP = MA, \frac{\frac{1}{2}AP}{MA} = \frac{3}{5}$.

$\therefore \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{3}t}{3-t} = \frac{3}{5}$.

$\therefore t = \frac{54}{43}$.

综上: $t_1 = 1, t_2 = \frac{9}{8}, t_3 = \frac{54}{43}$

