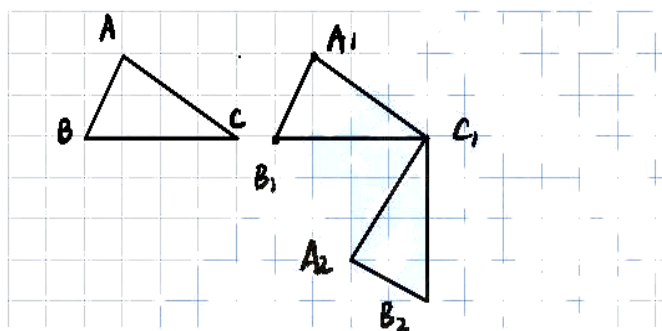


1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. C
 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. A
 11. 3 12. 1 13. $\sqrt{2}$ 14. (1) D (2) 2

15. $x > 4$

16. (1) 如右图所示
 (2) 如右图所示



17. 解: \because 四边形 AEFD 为矩形,

$$\angle ABC = 90^\circ, \angle BAD = 53^\circ \therefore \angle EBA = 53^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle EBA + \angle FBC = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle FBC + \angle BCF = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle EBA = \angle BCF = 53^\circ$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABE$ 中, $AB = 10\text{cm}$.

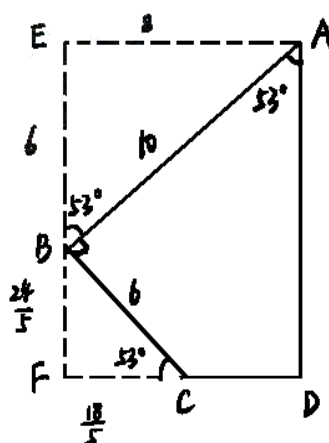
$$\sin 53^\circ = \frac{AE}{AB} \approx 0.8 \therefore AE = AB \cdot \sin 53^\circ = 8 (\text{cm})$$

$$\cos 53^\circ = \frac{BE}{AB} \approx 0.6 \therefore BE = AB \cdot \cos 53^\circ = 6 (\text{cm})$$

$$\text{同理可得 } BF = BC \cdot \sin 53^\circ = \frac{24}{5} (\text{cm}) \quad CF = BC \cdot \cos 53^\circ = \frac{18}{5} (\text{cm})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S_{\text{矩形} ABCD} &= S_{\text{矩形} AEFD} - S_{\triangle ABE} - S_{\triangle BCF} \\ &= 8 \times (6 + \frac{24}{5}) - \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{24}{5} \times \frac{18}{5} \\ &= 53.76 (\text{cm}^2) \end{aligned}$$

答: 零件的截面面积为 53.76 cm^2



18. (1) 2 (2) $2n+4$

(3) 解: 令 $2n+4=2021$ 则 $n=1008.5$

当 $n=1008$ 时, $2n+4=2020$

此时, 剩下一块等腰直角三角形地砖

\therefore 需要正方形地砖 1008 块.

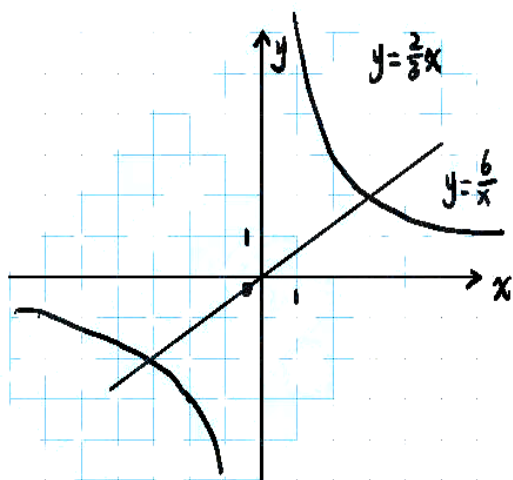
19. 解: (1) 将 $A(m, 2)$ 代入 $y = \frac{6}{x}$ 得

$2 = \frac{6}{m} \quad \therefore m=3 \quad \therefore A(3, 2)$

将 $A(3, 2)$ 代入 $y=kx$ 得

$2=3k \quad \therefore k=\frac{2}{3} \quad \therefore k, m$ 的值分别是 $\frac{2}{3}$ 和 3.

(2)



由图可知: x 的取值范围是

$-3 < x < 0$ 或 $x > 3$

20. (1) 解:

连接 OC.

$\because OM$ 平分 CD

OM 与圆 O 直径共线

$\therefore OM \perp CD$

$\therefore \angle OMC = 90^\circ$

$\therefore CD = 12$

$\therefore MC = 6$.

在 $Rt\triangle OMC$ 中.

$$OC = \sqrt{MC^2 + OM^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{6^2 + 3^2}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{5}$$

(2) 证明: 连接 AC .

延长 AF 交 BD 于 G .

$\because CE = EF$

$AE \perp FC$

$\therefore AF = AC$

又 $\because CE = EF$

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$

$\therefore \widehat{BC} = \widehat{BC}$

$\therefore \angle 2 = \angle D$

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle D$

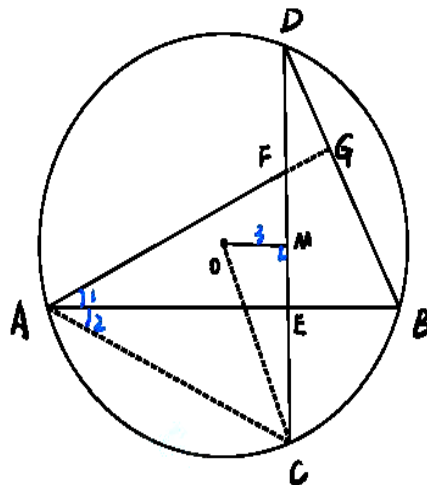
在 $Rt\triangle BED$ 中

$\angle D + \angle B = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle 1 + \angle B = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle AGB = 90^\circ$

$\therefore AF \perp BD$



21. 解: (1) $100 - (12 + 18 + 30 + 12 + 6) = 22$

$$\therefore x = 22$$

(2) $150 \sim 200$

(3) 设月用电量为 y .

$$\bar{y} = \frac{75 \times 12 + 125 \times 18 + 175 \times 30 + 225 \times 22 + 275 \times 12 + 325 \times 6}{100}$$

$$= \frac{900 + 2250 + 5250 + 4950 + 3300 + 1950}{100}$$

$$= 186 (\text{kW} \cdot \text{h})$$

答: 该市居民用户月用电量的平均数约为 $186 \text{ kW} \cdot \text{h}$.

22. 解: (1) 由题意得: $x = -\frac{-2}{2a} = 1$

$$\therefore a = 1$$

(2) \because 抛物线对称轴为直线 $x=1$, 且 $a=1 > 0$

\therefore 当 $x < 1$ 时, y 随 x 的增大而减小

当 $x > 1$ 时, y 随 x 的增大而增大.

\therefore 当 $-1 < x_1 < 0$ 时, y_1 随 x_1 的增大而减小

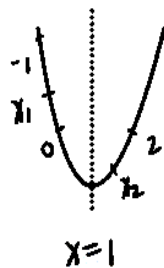
$\therefore x = -1$ 时, $y = 4$. $x = 0$ 时, $y = 1$

$$\therefore 1 < y_1 < 4$$

同理: $1 < x_2 < 2$ 时, y_2 随 x_2 的增大而增大

$\therefore x = 1$ 时, $y = 0$. $x = 2$ 时, $y = 1$

$$\therefore 0 < y_2 < 1 \quad \therefore y_1 > y_2$$



$$(3) \text{ 令 } x^2 - 2x + 1 = m$$

$$x^2 - 2x + (1-m) = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (1-m)$$

$$= 4m$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4m}}{2 \cdot 1} = 1 \pm \sqrt{m}$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \sqrt{m} + 1 \quad x_2 = -\sqrt{m} + 1$$

$$\therefore AB = \left| \sqrt{m} + 1 - (-\sqrt{m} + 1) \right|$$

$$= 2\sqrt{m}$$

$$\text{令 } 3(x-1)^2 = m$$

$$\therefore (x-1)^2 = \frac{m}{3}$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3m}}{3} + 1 \quad x_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3m}}{3} + 1$$

$$\therefore CD = |x_1 - x_2|$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3m}}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{2\sqrt{m}}{\frac{2\sqrt{3m}}{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$\therefore AB$ 与 CD 的比值为 $\sqrt{3}$

八、(本题满分 14 分)

23. 如图 1, 在四边形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle ABC = \angle BCD$, 点 E 在边 BC 上, 且 $AE \parallel CD$, $DE \parallel AB$, 作 $CF \parallel AD$ 交线段 AE 于点 F , 连接 BF .

(1) 求证: $\triangle ABF \cong \triangle EAD$;

(2) 如图 2, 若 $AB=9$, $CD=5$, $\angle ECF = \angle AED$, 求 BE 的长;

(3) 如图 3, 若 BF 的延长线经过 AD 的中点 M , 求 $\frac{BE}{EC}$ 的值.

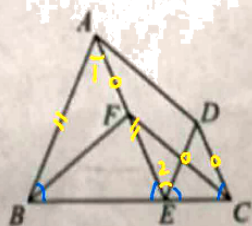


图 1

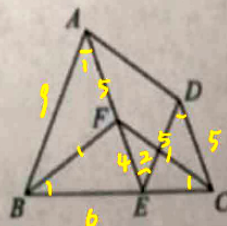
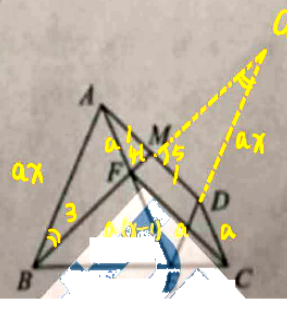


图 2

第 23 题图



23. (1) 证明:

$\because AE \parallel CD$

$\therefore \angle AEB = \angle DCE$

$\because DE \parallel AB$

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle DEC$

$\angle 1 = \angle 2$

$\because \angle ABC = \angle BCD$

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle AEB$

$\angle DCE = \angle DEC$

$\therefore AB = AE$

$DE = DC$

$\because AF \parallel CD$

$AD \parallel CF$

\therefore 四边形 $AFCD$ 是平行四边形 又 $\because \angle FCB = \angle 2$

$\therefore AF = CD$

$\therefore AF = DE$

在 $\triangle ABF$ 与 $\triangle EAD$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} AB = EA \\ \angle 1 = \angle 2 \\ AF = ED \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle EAD$ (SAS)

(2) 解:

$\because \triangle ABF \cong \triangle EAD$

$\therefore BF = AD$

在 $\square AFCD$ 中

$AD = CF$

$\therefore BF = CF$

$\therefore \angle FBC = \angle FCB$

$\angle 2 = \angle 1$

$\therefore \angle FBC = \angle 1$

在 $\triangle EBF$ 与 $\triangle EAB$ 中.

$$\begin{cases} \angle EBF = \angle 1 \\ \angle BEF = \angle AEB \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle EBF \sim \triangle EAB$$

$$\therefore \frac{EB}{EA} = \frac{EF}{EB}$$

$$\because AB = 9$$

$$\therefore AE = 9$$

$$\because CD = 5$$

$$\therefore AF = 5$$

$$\therefore EF = 4$$

$$\therefore \frac{EB}{9} = \frac{4}{EB}$$

$$\therefore BE = 6 \text{ 或 } -6 (\text{舍})$$

3) 解:

延长 BM , ED 交于点 G .

$\because \triangle ABE$ 与 $\triangle DCE$ 均为等腰三角形.

$$\angle ABC = \angle DCE$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle DCE$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{DC} = \frac{AE}{DE} = \frac{BE}{CE}$$

设 $CE = 1$, $BE = x$, $DC = DE = a$

则 $AB = AE = ax$.

$$AF = CD = a$$

$$\therefore EF = a(x-1)$$

$$\therefore AB \parallel DG$$

$$\therefore \angle 3 = \angle G$$

在 $\triangle MAB$ 与 $\triangle MDG$ 中

$$\begin{cases} \angle 3 = \angle G \\ \angle 4 = \angle 5 \\ MA = MD \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle MAB \cong \triangle MDG (\text{AAS})$$

$$\therefore DG = AB = ax.$$

$$\therefore EG = a(x+1)$$

$$\therefore AB \parallel EG$$

$$\therefore \triangle FAB \sim \triangle FEG$$

$$\therefore \frac{FA}{FE} = \frac{AB}{EG}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{a(x-1)} = \frac{ax}{a(x+1)}$$

$$\therefore x(x-1) = x+1$$

$$\therefore x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore (x-1)^2 = 2$$

$$\therefore x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 1 - \sqrt{2} (\text{舍}).$$

$$x_2 = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{BE}{EC} = 1 + \sqrt{2}.$$