

厦门大学附属科技中学

2024 年高中创新班招生考试数学答案

一. 填空题 (本大题共 12 小题, 每小题 6 分, 共 72 分)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2. 3 | 3. $x < -2$ 或 $x > 1$ |
| 4. 125° | 5. 重 | 6. 1999 或 2017 |
| 7. $a < -\frac{1}{2}$ | 8. $-1 \leq a < 2$ 或 $a = 3$ | 9. 6 |
| 10. $\frac{\sqrt{34}}{2}$ | 11. ①②④ | 12. $\frac{\sqrt{5}\pi}{2}$ |

三. 解答题 (本大题有 2 小题, 共 28 分)

(1) 45°2 分

(2) 解: $PE \perp DG$, $PE = DG$,4 分

理由如下:

$$\because \angle EDC = \angle ACB = 45^\circ, GF \perp DC$$

$\therefore \triangle EDF$ 和 $\triangle GFC$ 是等腰直角三角形

$$\therefore DF = EF, GF = CF$$

$$\because \angle CFE = \angle GFD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle GFD \cong \triangle CFE (SAS)$$

$$\therefore \angle ECF = \angle DGF$$

$$\because \angle CEF = \angle PEG$$

$$\therefore \angle GHE = \angle EFC = 90^\circ, \text{ 即 } PE \perp DG. \text{6 分}$$

$$\because \triangle GFD \cong \triangle CFE$$

$$\therefore DG = CE$$

$\because E$ 是 PC 的中点

$$\therefore PE = CE$$

$$\therefore PE = DG. \text{8 分}$$

(3) 解: 连接 PG

设 $AP = x$, 则 $BP = 10 - x$,

$$\therefore DE = \frac{10-x}{2}, \quad DF = EF = \frac{\sqrt{2}(10-x)}{4} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because BC = 10\sqrt{2},$$

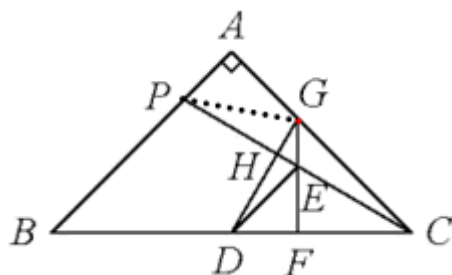
$$\therefore CF = CD - DF = 5\sqrt{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}(10-x)}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(10+x)}{4} \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore CG = \sqrt{2}CF = \frac{10+x}{2}$$

$$\therefore AG = 10 - CG = 10 - \frac{10+x}{2} = \frac{10-x}{2} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle APG} = \frac{1}{2}AP \cdot AG = \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \frac{10-x}{2} = \frac{10x-x^2}{4} = \frac{-(x-5)^2+25}{4} \dots\dots\dots 13 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{所以当 } x=5 \text{ 时, } S_{\triangle APG} \text{ 有最大值 } \frac{25}{4}. \dots\dots\dots 14 \text{ 分}$$



14. (1) 解: 取 $y = -2x + 3$ 上两点 $(0, 3)$, $(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$ 两点关于 y 轴对称点为 $(3, 0)$, $(-\frac{3}{2}, 0)$

$$\text{设 } y = kx + b, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} 3k + b = 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2}k + b = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k = 2 \\ b = 3 \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } y = 2x + 3, \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \textcircled{1} \because C_1: y = ax^2 + 2ax + a - 1 = a(x+1)^2 - 1$$

$$\therefore C_1 \text{ 顶点为 } P(1, -1), \therefore \text{点 } P \text{ 关于 } (1, 0) \text{ 的对称点为 } P'(3, 1), \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \text{函数 } C_1 \text{ 关于 } (1, 0) \text{ 的对称函数 } C_2: y = -a(x-3)^2 + 1 = -ax^2 + 6ax - 9a + 1 \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 设 } A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$$

$$\because A, B \text{ 为直线 } y = x - 3 \text{ 与 } C_2 \text{ 的交点,}$$

$$\therefore \text{联立} \begin{cases} y = -a(x-3)^2 + 1 \\ y = x - 3 \end{cases}, \text{得 } ax^2 + (-6a+1)x + 9a - 4 = 0.$$

$$\text{根据韦达定理得 } x_1 + x_2 = \frac{6a-1}{a}, \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{9a-4}{a} \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{所以 } AB = \sqrt{2} |x_1 - x_2| = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1 x_2} \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{6a-1}{a}\right)^2 - 4 \cdot \left(\frac{9a-4}{a}\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4a+1}{a^2}} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} + 4\frac{1}{a} + 4 - 4} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{a} + 2\right)^2 - 4} \dots\dots\dots 13 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because 0 < a < \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{1}{a} > 2, \therefore \left(\frac{1}{a} + 2\right)^2 > 16,$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{a} + 2\right)^2 - 4} > 2\sqrt{6} \dots\dots\dots 14 \text{ 分}$$