

参考答案

2020—2021 学年淮阳一高上学期期中考试试卷

八年级数学(华师)

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. D

$$11. x = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$12. -3abc$$

$$13. \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$14. 12$$

$$15. 1:2$$

$$16. \text{解: (1) 原式} = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{8}} + \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{4} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}; \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = (2\ 020 - 1) \times (2\ 020 + 1) - 2\ 020^2 \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2\ 020^2 - 1^2 - 2\ 020^2 \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -1. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$17. \text{解: (1) 原式} = -b(4a^2 - 4ab + b^2) \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -b(2a - b)^2; \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = m^2 - 2m + 1 + 2m - 26 \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= m^2 - 25 \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= (m + 5)(m - 5). \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$18. \text{解: 原式} = x^2 + 2xy - 2xy - 2y^2 \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= x^2 - 2y^2. \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{当 } x = \sqrt{5}, y = -\sqrt{3} \text{ 时,}$$

$$\text{原式} = (\sqrt{5})^2 - 2 \times (-\sqrt{3})^2 \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 5 - 2 \times 3 \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -1. \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$19. \text{解: (1) } \because (x - y)^2 = (-3)^2, \therefore x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 9.$$

$$\text{又} \because xy = -2, \therefore (x + y)^2 = (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) + 4xy = 9 + 4 \times (-2) = 1; \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + 2xy = 9 - 4 = 5. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

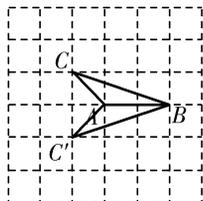
$$(2) \because (m+n-p)^2 = (-10)^2 = 100, \text{ 即 } [(m-p) + n]^2 = 100,$$

$$\therefore (m-p)^2 + 2n(m-p) + n^2 = 100, \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

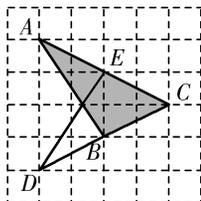
$$\therefore (m-p)^2 + n^2 = 100 - 2n(m-p) = 100 - 2 \times (-12) = 124. \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

20. 解: 答案不唯一, 每空 1 分, 每个图形 2 分, 共 9 分.

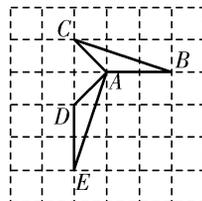
(1) ABC' (2) DEC (3) DEA



图①



图②



图③

21. 解: (1) 设魔方的棱长为 x , 则 $x^3 = 8$, 解得: $x = 2$. (1 分)

\therefore 这个魔方的棱长为 2; (2 分)

(2) 2 (4 分)

$\sqrt{2}$ (6 分)

(3) 由题意可知, $b = \sqrt{2} - 1$, (7 分)

$$\therefore b + 2 = \sqrt{2} + 1, \therefore b(b + 2) = (\sqrt{2} - 1)(\sqrt{2} + 1) = (\sqrt{2})^2 - 1^2 = 2 - 1 = 1.$$

$$[\text{或 } b(b + 2) = b^2 + 2b = (\sqrt{2} - 1)^2 + 2(\sqrt{2} - 1) = (\sqrt{2})^2 - 2\sqrt{2} + 1 + 2\sqrt{2} - 2 = 1.] \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

22. 解: (1) 1 (2 分)

(2) 设多项式 $x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x + k$ 的另一个因式为 $(x^2 + ax + b)$, (3 分)

$$\text{则 } x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x + k = (x + 1)(x^2 + ax + b) = x^3 + (a + 1)x^2 + (a + b)x + b, \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore a + 1 = 3, a + b = -3, k = b, \therefore a = 2, b = -5, \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore k = -5. \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

(3) 能. $x^4 + x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)$. (10 分)

23. (1) $1 < AD < 5$ (2 分)

(2) 如图, 延长 AE, DC 交于点 F .

$$\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle BAF = \angle F.$$

在 $\triangle ABE$ 和 $\triangle FCE$ 中,

$$\because CE = BE, \angle BAF = \angle F, \angle AEB = \angle FEC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle FCE (\text{AAS}), \therefore CF = AB.$$

$$\because AE \text{ 是 } \angle BAD \text{ 的平分线}, \therefore \angle BAF = \angle FAD,$$

$$\therefore \angle FAD = \angle F, \therefore AD = DF.$$

$$\because DC + CF = DF, \therefore DC + AB = AD. \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$(3) DF = 3. \quad (11 \text{ 分})$$

