

2020 - 2021 学年第一学期期中形成性测试

八年级数学参考答案

一、选择题:

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

二、填空题:

11. 6 12. 5 13. 20 14. 3 15. 8

三、解答题:

16. (1) 如图: 4 分

(2) 112. 8 分

17. 证明: $\because AB \parallel DE$,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle DEF$, 2 分

$\because BE = FC$,

$\therefore BE + EC = EC + CF$, 即 $BC = EF$, 4 分

在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DEF$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle A = \angle D \\ \angle B = \angle DEF, \\ BC = EF \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$, 8 分

$\therefore AC = DF$ 9 分

18. 证明: 过 D 作 $DM \perp AB$ 于 M , $DN \perp AC$ 于 N , 即 $\angle EMD = \angle FND = 90^\circ$

$\because \angle EAF + \angle EDF = 180^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle MED + \angle AFD = 360^\circ - 180^\circ = 180^\circ$,

$\because \angle AFD + \angle NFD = 180^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle MED = \angle NFD$ 2 分

$$\text{在 } \triangle EMD \text{ 和 } \triangle FND \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle MED = \angle DFN \\ \angle DME = \angle DNF \\ DM = DN \end{cases}$$

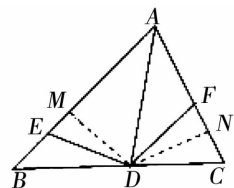
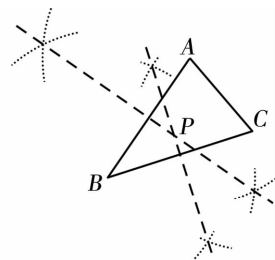
$\therefore \triangle EMD \cong \triangle FND (AAS)$,

$\therefore DM = DN$ 7 分

$\because DM \perp AB$, $DN \perp AC$,

$\therefore AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC$ 9 分

可用其他方法



19. (1) 证明: $\because AE$ 和 BD 相交于点 O , $\therefore \angle AOD = \angle BOE$.

在 $\triangle AOD$ 和 $\triangle BOE$ 中, $\angle A = \angle B$,

$$\therefore \angle BEO = \angle 2.$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle 1 = \angle 2,$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle BEO,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEC = \angle BED.$$

在 $\triangle AEC$ 和 $\triangle BED$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle A = \angle B \\ AE = BE, \\ \angle AEC = \angle BED \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle AEC \cong \triangle BED (\text{ASA}). \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \because \triangle AEC \cong \triangle BED \quad \therefore DE = CE \quad \therefore \angle EDC = \angle C$$

$$\because \angle 1 = 46^\circ \quad \therefore \angle EDC = \angle C = 67^\circ$$

$$\because \triangle AEC \cong \triangle BED \quad \therefore \angle BDE = \angle C = 67^\circ. \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

20. 解: (1) $\triangle AB_1C_1$, 即为所求; $\dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$

$$(2) 5; \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

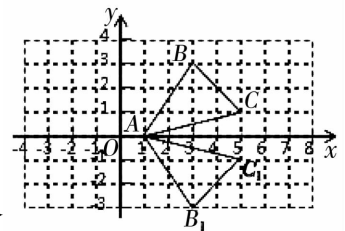
$$(3) \because S_{\triangle ABC} = 5, \quad S_{\triangle ABP} = S_{\triangle ABC} S_{\triangle ABP} = \frac{1}{2} |AP| \cdot |y_B|$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times |AP| \times 3 = 5$$

$$\therefore |AP| = \frac{10}{3}$$

又 \because 点 A 坐标为 $(1, 0)$

$$\therefore \text{点 } P \text{ 坐标为 } (\frac{13}{3}, 0) \text{ 或 } (-\frac{7}{3}, 0) \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$



21. 解: (1) $AD = BE$; $\dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

(2) ① $\triangle ACB$ 和 $\triangle DCE$ 均为等腰直角三角形,

$$\therefore AC = BC, \quad CD = CE, \quad \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 90^\circ, \quad \angle CDE = \angle CED = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACB - \angle DCB = \angle DCE - \angle DCB,$$

$$\text{即 } \angle ACD = \angle BCE,$$

在 $\triangle ACD$ 和 $\triangle BCE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} AC = BC \\ \angle ACD = \angle BCE, \\ CD = CE \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE (\text{SAS}),$$

$$\therefore BE = AD, \quad \angle BEC = \angle ADC,$$

$$\because \text{点 } A, \quad D, \quad E \text{ 在同一直线上},$$

$$\therefore \angle ADC = 180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BEC = 135^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEB = \angle BEC - \angle CED = 135^\circ - 45^\circ = 90^\circ \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\textcircled{2} AE = BE + 2CM. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

22. 解:(1) 当 $t=1$ 时, $AP=BQ=1$, $BP=AC=3$,
又 $\angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ$,

$$\text{在 } \triangle ACP \text{ 和 } \triangle BPQ \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AP=BQ \\ \angle A = \angle B \\ AC=BP \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ACP \cong \triangle BPQ (SAS)$ 4 分

(2) 若 $\triangle ACP \cong \triangle BPQ$,

则 $AC=BP$, $AP=BQ$,

$$\begin{cases} 3=4-t \\ t=xt \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} t=1 \\ x=1 \end{cases};$$

若 $\triangle ACP \cong \triangle BQP$,

则 $AC=BQ$, $AP=BP$,

$$\begin{cases} 3=xt \\ t=4-t \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} t=2 \\ x=\frac{3}{2} \end{cases};$$

故存在 $\begin{cases} t=1 \\ x=1 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} t=2 \\ x=\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$ 使得 $\triangle ACP$ 与 BPQ 全等. 10 分

第(2)题可用其他方法

23. 解:(1) $OA=OB$; $OA \perp OB$ 2 分

(2) 证明: 过点 A 作 $AQ \perp x$ 轴于点 Q , 过点 B 作 $BP \perp x$ 轴于点 P .

$$\therefore \angle AQO = \angle OPB = 90^\circ$$

又由坐标得 $AQ=OP=4$, $OQ=BP=2$,

$$\therefore \triangle AQP \cong \triangle OPB (SAS)$$

$$\therefore OA=OB, \quad \angle AOQ = \angle OBP$$

$$\therefore \angle BOP + \angle OBP = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BOP + \angle AOQ = 90^\circ$$

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

$$\therefore \angle OAC = \angle ABO = 45^\circ,$$

又 $\because BD \perp AC$, $OD \perp OC$

$$\therefore \angle DOC = \angle ABD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOB + \angle BOC = \angle DOC + \angle BOC,$$

$$\angle OBD = \angle ABD - \angle ABO = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ,$$

$$\text{则 } \angle AOC = \angle BOD, \quad \angle OAC = \angle OBD = 45^\circ,$$

在 $\triangle AOC$ 和 $\triangle BOD$ 中,

$$\therefore \angle OAC = \angle OBD, \quad OA=OB, \quad \angle AOC = \angle BOD,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AOC \cong \triangle BOD (ASA), \quad \therefore OC=OD \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

(3) $OM=1.5$ 11 分

