

八年数学 答案

一、1~4 BADB 5~8 ACDC

二、9. 6 10. $x+2$ 11. 4 12. 3 13. 72° 14. ② 15. 60° 16. 30°

三、17. 原式= $2x^6$

18. 原式= $8x^3$, 当 $x=-\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 原式= -1

四、19. 因为 BE 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的高, 所以 $\angle BEC = \angle BEA = 90^\circ$.

因为 $DF \parallel BE$, 所以 $\angle DFC = \angle BEC = 90^\circ$.

因为 $\angle C = 64^\circ$, 所以 $\angle FDC = 90^\circ - \angle C = 26^\circ$.

因为 $\angle ABC = 36^\circ$, $\angle C = 64^\circ$, 所以 $\angle BAC = 180^\circ - \angle ABC - \angle C = 80^\circ$.

因为 AD 平分 $\angle BAC$, 所以 $\angle DAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = 40^\circ$.

所以 $\angle AHB = \angle DAC + \angle AEB = 130^\circ$.

20. (1) 因为 C 是线段 AB 的中点, 所以 $AC = BC$.

因为 CD 平分 $\angle ACE$, CE 平分 $\angle BCD$,

所以 $\angle 1 = \angle 2$, $\angle 3 = \angle 2$. 所以 $\angle 1 = \angle 3$.

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

因为 $AC = BC$, $\angle 1 = \angle 3$, $CD = CE$, 所以 $\triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE$ (SAS).4 分

(2) 因为 $\triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE$, 所以 $\angle A = \angle B = 70^\circ$.

因为 $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$, $\angle 1 = \angle 2 = \angle 3$,

所以 $\angle 1 = \angle 2 = \angle 3 = 60^\circ$. 所以 $\angle E = 180^\circ - \angle 3 - \angle B = 50^\circ$8 分

五、21. 解: (1) 如图①, $\because AD \perp MN, BE \perp MN, \therefore AD \parallel BE. \therefore \angle DAB + \angle EBA = 180^\circ$,

即 $\angle DAM + \angle CAB + \angle EBN + \angle CBA = 180^\circ$.

$\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CAB + \angle CBA = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DAM + \angle EBN = 90^\circ$5 分

(2) $\angle DAM + \angle EBN = 90^\circ$.

证明: 如图②, 设 AD 与 BC 交于点 P .

$\because AD \perp MN, BE \perp MN, \therefore AD \parallel BE, \therefore \angle EBN = \angle DPN$.

$\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DAM + \angle CPA = 90^\circ$.

又 $\angle CPA = \angle DPN, \therefore \angle DAM + \angle EBN = 90^\circ$10 分

六、22. (1) $\triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形.

理由: $\because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle EDC$.

$\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle EDC = \angle ACB. \therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB, \therefore AB = AC$,

即 $\triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形.5 分

(2) $\because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC, \therefore BC = CD, \angle ACB = \angle DCE$.

在 $\triangle BCF$ 和 $\triangle DCH$ 中, $BC = DC, \angle BCF = \angle DCH, CH = CF$,

$\therefore \triangle BCF \cong \triangle DCH, \therefore \angle FBC = \angle HDC$.

又 $\angle BFC = \angle DFC$, 根据“8字型”可得 $\angle DKF = \angle ACB$10 分

七、23. 如图, 过点 D 作 $DN \perp CA$ 于点 N , 连接 DB, DC , 则 $DN = DF, DB = DC$.

$\because DF \perp AB, DN \perp AC, \therefore \angle DFB = \angle DNC = 90^\circ$.

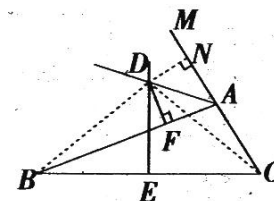
在 $Rt\triangle DBF$ 和 $Rt\triangle DCN$ 中,

$DB = DC, DF = DN, \therefore Rt\triangle DBF \cong Rt\triangle DCN$ (HL), $\therefore BF = CN$5 分

在 $Rt\triangle DFA$ 和 $Rt\triangle DNA$ 中, $AD = AD, DF = DN$,

$\therefore Rt\triangle DFA \cong Rt\triangle DNA$ (HL), $\therefore AF = AN$.

$\therefore BF = CN = AC + AN = AC + AF$10 分



八、24. (1) $\because \angle ADC = \angle ADE + \angle CDE, \angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BAD$,

又 $\angle B = \angle C = 50^\circ, \angle ADE = 50^\circ, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle CDE$.

在 $\triangle ABD$ 和 $\triangle DCE$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle BAD = \angle CDE, \\ AB = DC, \\ \angle B = \angle C, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle DCE$ (ASA).4 分

(2) $\triangle ADE$ 能成为等腰三角形. 分情况讨论:

① 当 $AD = DE$ 时,

$\because \angle ADE = 50^\circ, \therefore \angle DAE = \angle DEA = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle ADE) = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 50^\circ) = 65^\circ$.

$\because \angle DEA = \angle CDE + \angle C, \therefore \angle CDE = \angle DEA - \angle C = 65^\circ - 50^\circ = 15^\circ$;6 分

② 当 $DE = AE$ 时,

$\because \angle ADE = 50^\circ, \therefore \angle DAE = \angle ADE = 50^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DEC = \angle ADE + \angle DAE = 50^\circ + 50^\circ = 100^\circ$.

$\because \angle C = 50^\circ, \therefore \angle CDE = 180^\circ - \angle DEC - \angle C = 180^\circ - 100^\circ - 50^\circ = 30^\circ$;8 分

③ 当 $AD = AE$ 时,

$\because \angle ADE = 50^\circ, \therefore \angle AED = \angle ADE = 50^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle AED = \angle C + \angle CDE = 50^\circ + \angle CDE$,

$\therefore 50^\circ = 50^\circ + \angle CDE$, 解得 $\angle CDE = 0^\circ$ (不合题意, 舍去).

综上所述, 当 $\triangle ADE$ 为等腰三角形时, $\angle CDE$ 的度数为 15° 或 30°10 分