

八年级数学试题答案

一. 选择题 (36 分)

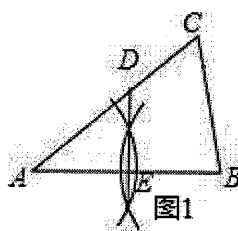
1-5CCDAA 6-10DBDBC 11-12AC

二. 填空题 (24 分)

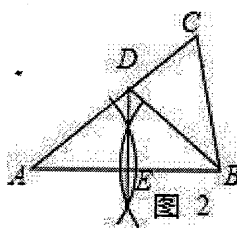
(13)、15, (14)、0, (15)、2, 3, (16)、50 或 65 (17)、 $BC=EF$ (答案不唯一 $AD=BE$ 或 $AB=DE$ 等) (18)、12 (19)、(0, -5) (20)、95

三. 解答题 (60 分)

21. 解: (1) 如图 1 所示:



(2) 连接 BD, 如图 2 所示:



$$\because \angle C = 60^\circ, \angle A = 40^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CBA = 80^\circ,$$

$\because DE$ 是 AB 的垂直平分线,

$$\therefore AD = BD$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle DBA = 40^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DBA = \frac{1}{2} \angle CBA,$$

$\therefore BD$ 平分 $\angle CBA$.

22. 解: $BC = ED$.

理由: $\because \angle 1 = \angle 2$,

$$\therefore \angle 1 + \angle BAD = \angle 2 + \angle BAD,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle EAD.$$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle AED$ 中,

$$\angle C = \angle D, AC = AD, \angle BAC = \angle EAD,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle AED (\text{ASA}).$$

$$\therefore BC = ED.$$

23. (1) 证明: $\because AD \parallel EC, ED \parallel BC$

$$\therefore \angle EAD = \angle BEC, \angle AED = \angle EBC$$

又 $\because E$ 为 AB 的中点

$$\therefore AE = EB,$$

在 $\triangle AED$ 和 $\triangle EBC$ 中

$$\angle EAD = \angle BEC, AE = EB, \angle AED = \angle EBC$$

$$\therefore \triangle AED \cong \triangle EBC (\text{ASA})$$

(2) $\triangle CDE, \triangle ACE, \triangle ACD$

24. 证明: $\because DE \perp AB, DF \perp AC,$

$\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle BDE$ 和 $\text{Rt}\triangle CDF$ 是直角三角形.

$$\begin{cases} BD = DC \\ BE = CF \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle BDE \cong \text{Rt}\triangle CDF (\text{HL}),$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle C,$$

$$\therefore AB = AC (\text{等角对等边})$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形.

25. (1) 略; (2) $A' (3, 6), B' (1, 2), C' (0, 4)$, 四边形 $AB B' A'$ 的面积: 16.

26. (1) $\because \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DEC$ 都是等边三角形

$$\therefore AC = BC, DC = DE, \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 60^\circ$$

而 B, C, E 在同一直线上

$$\therefore \angle ACD = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle ACB + \angle ACD = \angle DCE + \angle ACD = 120^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BCD = \angle ACE = 120^\circ$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle BCD (\text{SAS})$$

$$\therefore AE=BD$$

(2) 由 (1) 得 $\triangle ACE \cong \triangle BCD$, $\therefore \angle CBD = \angle CAE$

而 $\angle ACE = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CBD + \angle CEA = \angle CAE + \angle CEA = 60^\circ$

即 $\angle DHE = \angle CBD + \angle CEA = 60^\circ$

(3) 由 (1) 得 $\triangle ACE \cong \triangle BCD$, $\therefore \angle FDC = \angle GEC$

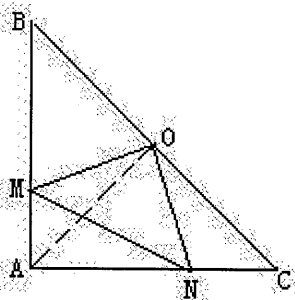
而 $\angle FCD = \angle GCE = 60^\circ$, $CD = CE$

$\therefore \triangle DCF \cong \triangle ECG$ (ASA)

$$\therefore CF = CG$$

27. 解: (1) $\because \angle A = 90^\circ$, $\angle B = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle C = 45^\circ$, 从而 $AB = AC$; 由等式 $|x-a| + |x-y| = 0 = 0$ ($a > 0$), 知 $x = y = a$, $AM = CN = a$, $\therefore BM = AB - AM = AC - CN = AN$.

(2) $\triangle OMN$ 是等腰直角三角形。证明如下:

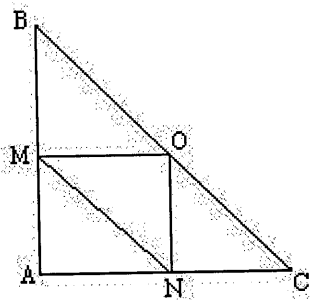


连 AO , $\because AB = AC$, O 为 BC 中点, $\therefore \angle BAO = \angle CAO = 90^\circ \div 2 = 45^\circ$ 且 $AO \perp BC$;

$\because \angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ$, $\therefore AO = BO = CO$; 又 $BM = AN$, $\therefore \triangle BMO \cong \triangle ANO$ (SAS),

$\therefore OM = ON$, $\angle BOM = \angle AON$, $\therefore \angle MON = \angle AON + \angle MOA = \angle BOM + \angle MOA = 90^\circ$, 即 $MO \perp NO$, 故 $\triangle OMN$ 是等腰直角三角形。

(3) 当 $OM \parallel AC$ 时, 知 $\angle BOM = \angle A = 90^\circ$, 由于 $\angle B = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle BMO$ 是等腰直角三角形, 从而 $\angle BOM = 45^\circ$;



$\because \angle MON = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CON = 45^\circ$, 又 $\angle C = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ONC = 90^\circ$, $\because OM = ON$, $OB = OC$, \therefore 且 $\triangle BMO$ 和 $\triangle CNO$ 是全等的等腰直角三角形 (HL), $\therefore BM = MO = NO = NC = a$, 由 (1) 知 $AN = BM = a$, $\therefore AC = AB = 2a$,

$\therefore \triangle OMN$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 面积的比 $= \frac{1}{2}a^2 : \frac{1}{2}(2a)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, 故结论成立。