

临西县 2020—2021 学年八年级第一次月考考试

数学答案（人教版）

1-6DCDDCA 7-12DDBBAB 13-16DCCA

17. $x \geq 3$ 18.3; 4 19. $\sqrt{26} + 3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{17}$; $\frac{11\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

20.解：(1) 根据题意，得 $m = (\sqrt{2} + 1) - 3 = \sqrt{2} - 2$3 分

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \because m = \sqrt{2} - 2, \\
 & \therefore |m + 1| + (\sqrt{2} - m)^0 \\
 & = |\sqrt{2} - 2 + 1| + 1 \\
 & = |\sqrt{2} - 1| + 1 \\
 & = \sqrt{2} - 1 + 1 = \sqrt{2} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}
 \end{aligned}$$

21.证明：(1) $\because \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ECD$ 都是等腰直角三角形，

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 90^\circ, \\
 & \therefore AC = BC, CE = CD, \angle ACB - \angle ACD = \angle DCE - \angle ACD. \\
 & \therefore \angle BCD = \angle ACE. \\
 & \therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle BCD (\text{SAS}). \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \because \triangle ACE \cong \triangle BCD, \therefore \angle EAC = \angle DBC. \\
 & \because \angle DBC + \angle DAC = 90^\circ, \\
 & \therefore \angle EAC + \angle BAC = \angle EAD = 90^\circ. \\
 & \therefore AD^2 + AE^2 = DE^2. \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}
 \end{aligned}$$

22.解：矩形的另一边长是： $(\sqrt{48} + \sqrt{72}) \div 2 - (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{12})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = (4\sqrt{3} + 6\sqrt{2}) \div 2 - (\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3}) \\
 & = 2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{3} \\
 & = 3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} \text{ (cm)} \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{矩形的面积是：} (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{12}) \times (3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}) = 3\sqrt{3} \times (3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}) = 9\sqrt{6} - 9 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$

答：矩形的另一边长是 $(3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}) \text{ cm}$ ，矩形的面积是 $(9\sqrt{6} - 9) \text{ cm}^2$9 分

23.解：(1) $(-\sqrt{3}) \times (-\sqrt{6}) + |\sqrt{2} - 1| + (5 - 2\pi)^0$;

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = 3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} - 1 + 1, \\
 & = 4\sqrt{2} \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & (3\sqrt{18} + \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{50} - 4\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}) \div \sqrt{32} \\
 & = (9\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2}) \div 4\sqrt{2} \\
 & = 8\sqrt{2} \div 4\sqrt{2} \\
 & = 2 \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}
 \end{aligned}$$

24.解：(1) 猜想： $\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{7^2} + \frac{1}{8^2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} = 1\frac{1}{56}$;3 分

(2) 归纳：根据你的观察，猜想，写出一个用 n (n 为正整数) 表示的等式：

$$\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^2}+\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}}=1+\frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{n+1}=\frac{n^2+n+1}{n^2+n}=1-\frac{1}{n(n+1)}; \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

(3) 应用: $\sqrt{\frac{82}{81}+\frac{1}{100}}=\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{81}+\frac{1}{100}}$
 $=\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{9^2}+\frac{1}{10^2}}$
 $=1+\frac{1}{9}-\frac{1}{10}=1\frac{1}{90} \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$

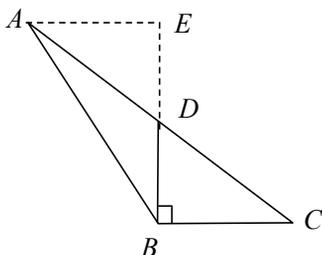
25. 解: (1) 因为 $DB \perp BC$, $BC=4$, $CD=5$,

所以在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BCD$ 中, 根据勾股定理得 $DB=3$. $\dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$

(2) 如图, 延长 BD 至 E , 使 $DE=DB$, 连接 AE .

因为 D 是 AC 边的中点, 所以 $AD=CD$.

在 $\triangle EDA$ 和 $\triangle BDC$ 中, $\begin{cases} AD=CD, \\ \angle ADE=\angle CDB, \\ DE=DB, \end{cases}$



所以 $\triangle EDA \cong \triangle BDC$ (SAS). 所以 $\angle DAE = \angle DCB$. $\dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$

所以 $AE \parallel BC$.

因为 $DB \perp BC$, 所以 $\triangle ABC$ 中 BC 边上的高的长等于 BE 的长.

易知 $BE=2BD=6$, 所以在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, BC 边上的高的长为 6. $\dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$

26. 解: (1) 由勾股定理, 得 $OA_2 = \sqrt{(\sqrt{1})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$,

$$OA_3 = \sqrt{3}, OA_4 = \sqrt{4}, \dots,$$

故 $OA_n = \sqrt{n}$, 所以 $OA_{10} = \sqrt{10}$; $\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

$$(2) \because S_1 = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}, S_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, S_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \dots, \therefore S_n = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}.$$

$$S_1^2 + S_2^2 + S_3^2 + \dots + S_{10}^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1+2+3+\dots+10}{4} = \frac{55}{4}. \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$