

2021—2022 学年上学期期末教学质量测试题

八年级数学参考答案

一、选择题(每小题 3 分, 共计 30 分)

ACBDD CCBAB

二、填空题(每小题 3 分, 共计 15 分)

题号	11	12	13	14	15
答案	$x(y+1)^2$	1	40°	2 或 18	①②③④⑤

拓展: 第 13 题“三等分角”

三、解答题(共计 75 分)

16. (3×4=12 分) (1) 原式 = $3 + 3 + \sqrt{10} - 3 = 3 + \sqrt{10}$;

(2) 原式 = $m^9 - 8m^6 \cdot 2m^3 = -15m^9$;

(3) 原式 = $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 - x^2 + xy = -xy + y^2$;

(4) 原式 = $-4m^4 \div (-2m^3) + 2m^3n \div (-2m^3) = 2m - n$.

17. (8 分) 原式 = $\left[(2x+y) - (x+2y) \right]^2 - (x+y)(x-y) - 2y^2$

$$= (x-y)^2 - (x+y)(x-y) - 2y^2$$

$$= x^2 - 2xy + y^2 - x^2 + y^2 - 2y^2$$

$$= -2xy$$

..... (5 分)

∴ 当 $x = \sqrt{2} + 1$, $y = \sqrt{2} - 1$ 时,

$$\text{原式} = -2 \times (\sqrt{2} + 1)(\sqrt{2} - 1) = -2 \times \left[(\sqrt{2})^2 - 1^2 \right] = -2 \times (2 - 1) = -2 \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

18. (8 分) 解: 如图

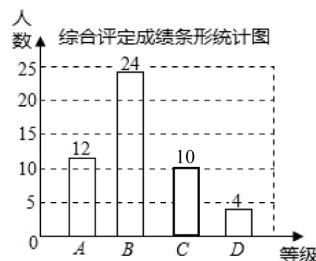


..... (5 分)

作图理由: 线段垂直平分线上的点到线段两端点的距离相等, 角平分线上的点到角两边的距离相等. (8 分)

19. (2+2+2+2=8 分) 解: (1) 50;

(2) 如图:



(3) 72;

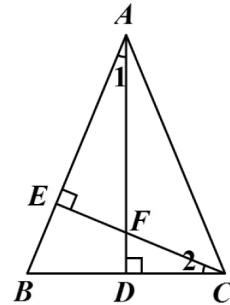
(4) 略. (合理即可)

20. (9分) 解: (1) 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, 由勾股定理知 $AC^2 = AD^2 + CD^2$
 $\because CD = 6 \text{ m}, AD = 8 \text{ m}$
 $\therefore AC = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10 (\text{m})$ (4分)

(2) $\because AC^2 + BC^2 = 10^2 + 24^2 = 676, AB^2 = 26^2 = 676$
 $\therefore AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2$
 $\therefore \triangle ACB$ 是直角三角形 (勾股定理的逆定理) (7分)

$\therefore S_{\text{阴影部分}} = S_{\triangle ACB} - S_{\triangle ACD} = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BC - \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot CD = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 24 - \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6 = 96 (\text{m}^2)$ (9分)

21. (9分) 证明: (1) $\because CE \perp AB$
 $\therefore \angle AEF = \angle CEB = 90^\circ$ 1分
 $\because AD \perp BC$
 $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle B = 90^\circ$
 $\because CE \perp AB$
 $\therefore \angle 2 + \angle B = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$ 1分
 $\because \text{在 } \triangle AEC \text{ 中, } \angle BAC = 45^\circ, CE \perp AB$
 $\therefore \angle ACE = 45^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle ACE$
 $\therefore AE = CE$ 2分 (4分)



在 $\triangle AEF$ 和 $\triangle CEB$ 中
 $\because \begin{cases} \angle 1 = \angle 2 \\ AE = CE \\ \angle AEF = \angle CEB \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle CEB$ (A.S.A.) (6分)

(2) $\because \triangle AEF \cong \triangle CEB$
 $\therefore AF = BC$
 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = AC, AD \perp BC$
 $\therefore BD = CD = \frac{1}{2}BC$
 $\therefore AF = 2CD$ (9分)

22. (2+2+2+2=10分) 解: (1) $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$;

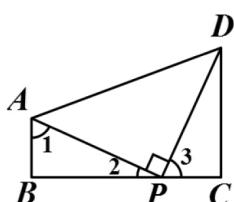
(2) $(a+b)^2 = (a-b)^2 + 4ab$;

(3) $(a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc$;

(4) 16;

(5) $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2$.

23. (10分) (1) 证明: $\because \angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3$ (2分)



在 $\triangle ABP$ 和 $\triangle PCD$ 中

$$\begin{aligned} & \angle B = \angle C \\ \because & \begin{cases} \angle 1 = \angle 3 \\ PA = DP \end{cases} \\ \therefore & \triangle ABP \cong \triangle PCD \text{ (A.A.S.)} \end{aligned} \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{ (4 分)}$$

$$\therefore AB = PC, BP = CD$$

$$\therefore AB + CD = PC + BP = BC \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{ (5 分)}$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: 猜想 } AB^2 + CD^2 = \frac{1}{2} AD^2 \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{ (6 分)}$$

证明过程如下:

在 $\triangle APD$ 中, $\angle APD = 90^\circ$, 由勾股定理得 $PA^2 + PD^2 = AD^2$

$$\because PA = PD$$

$$\therefore AD^2 = 2PA^2$$

$$\therefore PA^2 = \frac{1}{2} AD^2$$

在 $\triangle ABP$ 中, $\angle ABP = 90^\circ$, 由勾股定理得 $AB^2 + BP^2 = PA^2$

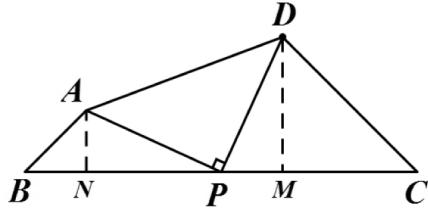
$$\because BP = CD$$

$$\therefore AB^2 + CD^2 = PA^2$$

$$\therefore AB^2 + CD^2 = \frac{1}{2} AD^2 \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{ (9 分)}$$

$$(3) AB^2 + CD^2 = AD^2 \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{ (11 分)}$$

提示 1: 作 $AN \perp BP$ 于点 N, $DM \perp PC$ 于点 M



提示 2:

