

2022-2023-1初二作业练习（一）

数学答案

一、选择题

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答案	B	D	C	A	C	C	D	D	D	B	A	C

二、填空题

13. $(-2, -3)$ 14. 100° 15. $2b - 2c$ 16. 75° 17. 3 或 $\frac{9}{2}$ 18. 144.

三、解答题（本大题共有8小题，共66分，请在答题卡指定区域内作答，解答时应写出必要的文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤）

19. 解：（1）原式 $= -1 + \sqrt{3} + 3 + 2 - \sqrt{3}$
 $= 4$;

$$(2) x = \pm \frac{3}{2}.$$

20. 解：（1） $\because AD$ 是 BC 边上的中线， $\therefore BD = CD$,

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \text{ 的周长} - \triangle ADC \text{ 的周长} = (AB + AD + BD) - (AC + AD + CD) = AB - AC = 1,$$

$$\text{即 } AB - AC = 2 \text{ ①, 又 } AB + AC = 11 \text{ ②,}$$

$$\text{①} + \text{②} \text{ 得. } 2AB = 12, \text{ 解得 } AB = 6,$$

$$\text{②} - \text{①} \text{ 得, } 2AC = 10, \text{ 解得 } AC = 5,$$

$$\therefore AB \text{ 和 } AC \text{ 的长分别为: } AB = 6, AC = 5; =$$

$$(2) \because AB = 6, AC = 5,$$

$$\therefore 1 < BC < 11.$$

21. 解：（1）如图，根据题意，①若 12 是腰长加腰长的一半，则腰长为： $12 \times \frac{2}{3} = 8$,

底边长为： $6 - 8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ ，此时三角形的三边长为 8、8、2，能组成三角形；

②若 6 是腰长加腰长的一半，则腰长为： $6 \times \frac{2}{3} = 4$ ，底边长为： $12 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$ ，此时，

三角形的三边长为 4、4、10 不能组成三角形.

故该等腰三角形的腰长和底边长分别为 8，2.

(2) 分两种情况讨论:

①若 $\angle A < 90^\circ$, 如图 1 所示: $\because BD \perp AC$,

$$\therefore \angle A + \angle ABD = 90^\circ ,$$

$$\because \angle ABD = 50^\circ ,$$

$$\therefore \angle A = 90^\circ - 50^\circ = 40^\circ ,$$

$$\because AB = AC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle C = \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - 40^\circ) = 70^\circ ;$$

②若 $\angle A > 90^\circ$, 如图所示:

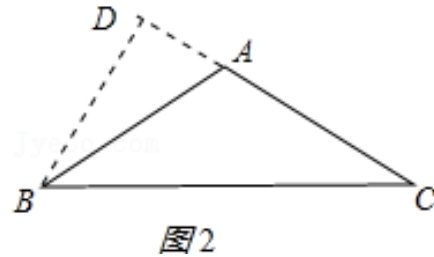
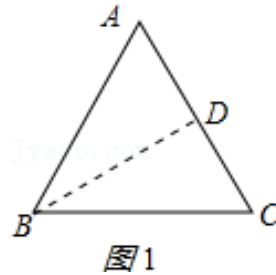
$$\text{同①可得: } \angle DAB = 90^\circ - 50^\circ = 40^\circ ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 40^\circ = 140^\circ ,$$

$$\because AB = AC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle C = \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - 140^\circ) = 20^\circ ;$$

综上所述: 等腰三角形底角的度数为 70° 或 20°



22. 解: (1) 如图所示:

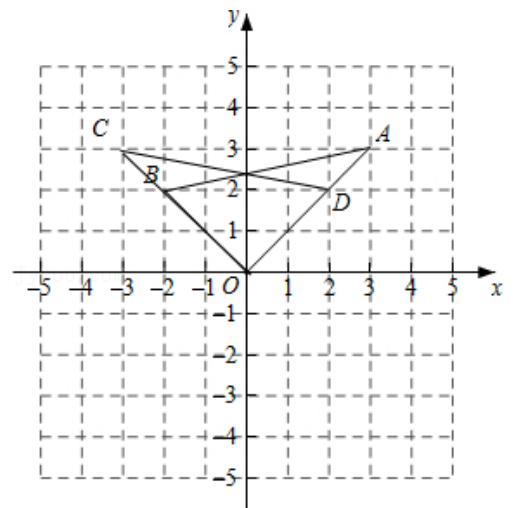
点 C 的坐标为 $(-3, 3)$, 点 D 的坐标为 $(2, 2)$;

故答案为: $(-3, 3)$; $(2, 2)$;

(2) $\triangle COD$ 的面积为 6;

(3) $\because S_{\triangle AOB} = 2S_{\triangle BOE}$, $\therefore S_{\triangle BOE} = 3$,

\therefore 点 E 坐标为 $(-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2})$ 或 $(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$.



23. 解：证明：（1） $\because \angle BAD = \angle CAE = 90^\circ$ ，

$$\therefore \angle BAD - \angle CAD = \angle CAE - \angle CAD,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAE,$$

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

$$\begin{cases} AB=AD \\ \angle BAC=\angle DAE, \\ AC=AE \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE \text{ (SAS)};$$

$$(2) \because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ADE},$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{四边形}ABCD} = S_{\triangle ABC} + S_{\triangle ACD} = S_{\triangle ADE} + S_{\triangle ACD} = S_{\triangle ACE},$$

$$\because AC = AE = 10,$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{四边形}ABCD} = S_{\triangle ACE} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 = 50;$$

$$(3) \because \angle CAE = 90^\circ, AC = AE,$$

$$\therefore \angle E = 45^\circ,$$

$$\because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE,$$

$$\therefore \angle BCA = \angle E = 45^\circ,$$

$$\because AF \perp BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle CAF = \angle FCA = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FAE = 135^\circ.$$

24. 解：解：（1）35；105；小；

（2）当 $DC=2$ 时， $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle DCE$ ，理由如下：

$$\because \angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BAD, \angle ADC = \angle ADE + \angle CDE, \angle B = \angle ADE = 40^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CDE,$$

在 $\triangle ABD$ 和 $\triangle DCE$ 中，

$$\begin{cases} \angle BAD = \angle CDE \\ AB = DC = 2 \\ \angle B = \angle C \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle DCE \text{ (ASA)};$$

（3）若 $AD=DE$ 时，

$$\because AD=DE, \angle ADE=40^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DEA=\angle DAE=70^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle DEA=\angle C+\angle EDC,$$

$$\therefore \angle EDC=30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BDA=180^\circ - \angle ADE - \angle EDC=180^\circ - 40^\circ - 30^\circ =110^\circ,$$

若 $AE=DE$ 时,

$$\because AE=DE, \angle ADE=40^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADE=\angle DAE=40^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AED=180^\circ - 40^\circ - 40^\circ =100^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle DEA=\angle C+\angle EDC,$$

$$\therefore \angle EDC=100^\circ - 40^\circ =60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BDA=180^\circ - \angle ADE - \angle EDC=180^\circ - 40^\circ - 60^\circ =80^\circ,$$

综上所述：当 $\angle BDA=80^\circ$ 或 110° 时， $\triangle ADE$ 的形状可以是等腰三角形.

25. (1) 证明：如图 1，

$$\because AB=AC, \angle BAC=90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC=\angle ACB=45^\circ,$$

$$\because BD \text{ 平分 } \angle BAC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD=\angle DBC=\frac{1}{2}\angle ABC=22.5^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADB=90^\circ - \angle ABD=67.5^\circ,$$

$$\because AF \perp BD,$$

$$\therefore \angle AFD=90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FAD=90^\circ - \angle ADB=22.5^\circ,$$

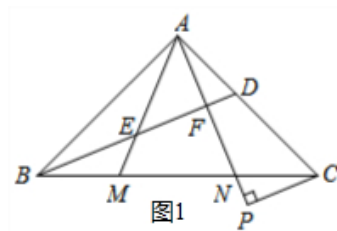
$$\because \angle MAN=45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EAD=\angle FAD+\angle MAN=67.5^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EAD=\angle ADB,$$

$$\therefore AE=DE,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADE \text{ 是等腰三角形};$$



(2) 解：如图 2，作 $DH \perp BC$ 于 H ，

$\because BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC$ ， $\angle CAB = 90^\circ$ ，

$\therefore DH = AD = 3$ ，

$\because \angle ACB = 45^\circ$ ，

$\therefore CD = \sqrt{2} DH = 3\sqrt{2}$ ，

$\therefore AC = AD + CD = 3 + 3\sqrt{2}$ ，

$\therefore AB = AC = 3 + 3\sqrt{2}$ ；

(3) 解：如图 3， $AM = 2PC$ ，理由如下：

由 (1) 知： $\angle EAD = 67.5^\circ$ ， $\angle FAD = \angle ABD = \angle CBD = 22.5^\circ$ ，

$\therefore \angle BAM = \angle BAC - \angle EAD = 90^\circ - 67.5^\circ = 22.5^\circ$ ，

$\therefore \angle AMN = \angle BAM + \angle ABC = 67.5^\circ$ ，

$\angle ANM = \angle FAD + \angle ACB = 67.5^\circ$ ，

$\therefore \angle AMN = \angle ANM$ ，

$\therefore AM = AN$ ，

$\because \angle AFB = \angle NFB = 90^\circ$ ， $BF = BF$ ，

$\therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle NBF$ (ASA)，

$\therefore AN = 2AF = 2FN$ ，

$\because AB = AC$ ， $\angle CAP = \angle ABF = 22.5^\circ$ ， $\angle P = \angle AFB = 90^\circ$ ，

$\therefore \triangle ACP \cong \triangle BAF$ (AAS)，

$\therefore CP = AF$ ，

$\therefore AM = 2CP$ ；

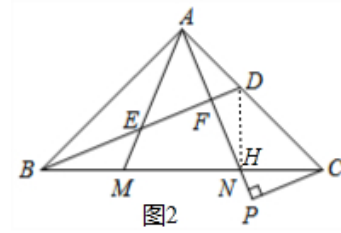


图2

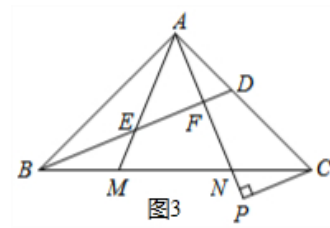


图3

26. 解：(1) $\because (a - 1)^2 + |2b - 2| = 0$ ，

$\therefore a - 1 = 0$ ， $2b - 2 = 0$ ，

$\therefore a = 1$ ， $b = 1$ ，

$\therefore A(1, 0)$ 、 $B(0, 1)$ ，

$\therefore OA = 1$ ， $OB = 1$ ，

$\therefore \triangle AOB$ 的面积 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ；

(2) 如图 2，证明：将 $\triangle AOC$ 绕点 O 逆时针旋转 90° 得到 $\triangle OBF$ ，

$$\because \angle OAC = \angle OBF = \angle OBA = 45^\circ, \angle DBA = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DBF = 180^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle DOC = 45^\circ, \angle AOB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BOD + \angle AOC = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FOD = \angle BOF + \angle BOD = \angle BOD + \angle AOC = 45^\circ,$$

在 $\triangle ODF$ 与 $\triangle ODC$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} OF = OC \\ \angle FOD = \angle COD, \\ OD = OD \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ODF \cong \triangle ODC \text{ (SAS)},$$

$$\therefore DC = DF, DF = BD + BF,$$

故 $CD = BD + AC$;

(3) 解: BQ 是定值, 作 $EF \perp OA$ 于 F , 在 FE 上截取 $PF = FD$,

$$\because \angle BAO = \angle PDF = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle PAB = \angle PDE, \angle PED = 135^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BPA + \angle EPF = 90^\circ, \angle EPF + \angle PED = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BPA = \angle PED,$$

在 $\triangle PBA$ 与 $\triangle EPD$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle PAB = \angle EDP \\ \angle BPA = \angle PED, \\ PB = PE \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle PBA \cong \triangle EPD \text{ (AAS)},$$

$$\therefore AP = ED,$$

$$\therefore FD + ED = PF + AP,$$

即: $FE = FA$,

$$\therefore \angle FEA = \angle FAE = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle QAO = \angle EAF = \angle OQA = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore OA = OQ = 1,$$

$$\therefore BQ = 2.$$

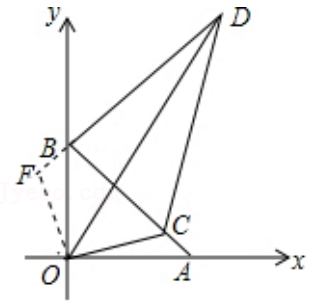


图2

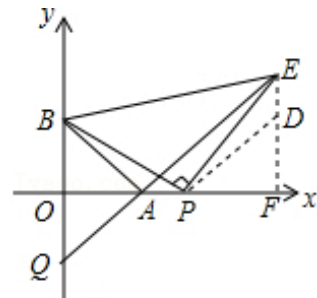


图3