

2021 – 2022 学年度下学期学业水平质量调研试题

八年级数学参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

13. $x \geq \frac{3}{2}$ 14. 30 15. 10cm 16. $\sqrt{5}$

三、解答题(本大题共 6 小题,共 56 分) 解答要写出必要的文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤.

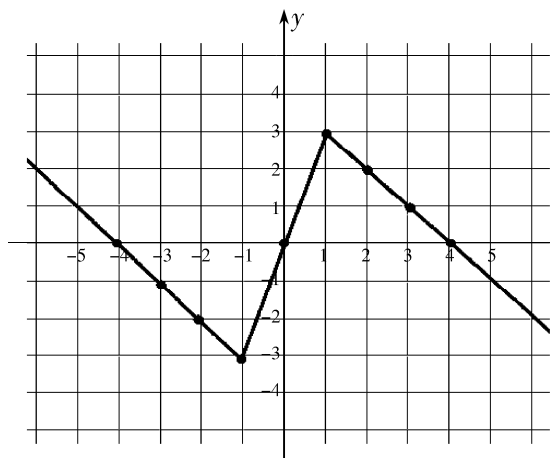
17. (8 分) 解: $y^2 = (7 - 4\sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{3})^2 + (2 - \sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{3}) + 2 - 2\sqrt{3}$
 $= (7 - 4\sqrt{3})(7 + 4\sqrt{3}) + (2 - \sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{3}) + 2 - 2\sqrt{3}$
 $= 1 + 1 + 2 - 2\sqrt{3}$
 $= 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$ 6 分
 $\because y > 0$
 $\therefore y = \sqrt{3} - 1$ 8 分

18. (8 分) 解:(1) 由折线统计图知,甲的数据为 40、45、54、46、40,
 乙的数据为 43、38、49、42、48,
 所以甲桃园样本的平均数为 $\frac{40 + 45 + 54 + 46 + 40}{5} = 45(\text{kg})$,
 乙桃园样本的平均数为 $\frac{43 + 38 + 49 + 42 + 48}{5} = 44(\text{kg})$; 3 分
 (2) 甲、乙两块桃园桃子的总产量为 $200 \times 99\% \times (45 + 44) = 17622(\text{kg})$; 5 分
 (3) 甲桃园样本的方差为
 $\frac{1}{5} \times [(40 - 45)^2 + (45 - 45)^2 + (54 - 45)^2 + (46 - 45)^2 + (40 - 45)^2] = 26.4$,
 乙桃园样本的方差为
 $\frac{1}{5} \times [(43 - 44)^2 + (38 - 44)^2 + (49 - 44)^2 + (42 - 44)^2 + (48 - 44)^2] = 16.4$,
 所以乙桃园的桃子产量比较稳定 8 分
 19. (9 分) 解:(1) 列表如下:

x	\cdots	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	\cdots
y	\cdots	0	-1	-2	-3	0	3	2	1	0	\cdots

..... 2 分

函数图象如图所示：



..... 4 分

(2) $\because (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ 是函数图象上的点, $x_1 + x_2 = 0$,

$\therefore x_1$ 和 x_2 互为相反数,

当 $-1 < x_1 < 1$ 时, $-1 < x_2 < 1$,

$\therefore y_1 = 3x_1, y_2 = 3x_2$,

$\therefore y_1 + y_2 = 3x_1 + 3x_2 = 3(x_1 + x_2) = 0$;

当 $x_1 \leq -1$ 时, $x_2 \geq 1$,

则 $y_1 + y_2 = (-x_1 - 4) + (-x_2 + 4) = -(x_1 + x_2) = 0$

同理: 当 $x_1 \geq 1$ 时, $x_2 \leq -1$,

$y_1 + y_2 = 0$,

综上所述: $y_1 + y_2 = 0$ 9 分

20. (9 分) (1) 证明: $\because \angle ACB = \angle ECD = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACB - \angle ACD = \angle ECD - \angle ACD$,

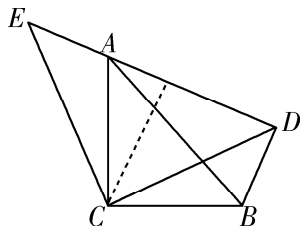
即 $\angle BCD = \angle ACE$,

在 $\triangle ACE$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} CA = CB \\ \angle ACE = \angle BCD, \\ CE = CD \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle BCD (SAS)$; 4 分

(2) 解: 过点 C 作 $CF \perp AD$ 于点 F ,



(第 20 题图)

$$\begin{aligned} \because AE = 1, AD = 2, \\ \therefore DE = AE + AD = 3, \\ \because CE^2 + CD^2 = DE^2, CE = CD, \\ \therefore 2CE^2 = 2CD^2 = 9, \\ \therefore CE^2 = CD^2 = \frac{9}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ECD} = \frac{1}{2}CE^2 = \frac{9}{4},$$

$$\because S_{\triangle ECD} = \frac{1}{2}DE \cdot CF = \frac{3}{2}CF,$$

$$\therefore CF = \frac{3}{2},$$

$$\because CE = CD, CF \perp AD,$$

$$\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2}DE = \frac{3}{2},$$

$$\therefore AF = EF - AE = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{AF^2 + CF^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

21. (11 分) 解:(1) 解方程组 $\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 14 \\ 4x - 5y = 6 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$,

$$\because OC > BC,$$

$$\therefore CO = 4, BC = 2,$$

$$\therefore B(-2, 4),$$

$$\because \triangle ODE \cong \triangle OCB,$$

$$\therefore OD = OC, DE = BC,$$

$$\therefore D(4, 0), E(4, 2),$$

设直线 BD 的解析式为 $y = kx + b$,

将点 B 与 D 代入可得 $\begin{cases} -2k + b = 4 \\ 4k + b = 0 \end{cases},$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} k = -\frac{2}{3} \\ b = \frac{8}{3} \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore BD \text{ 的解析式为 } y = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{8}{3}; \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 令 $x = 0$ 时, $y = \frac{8}{3}$,

$\therefore F(0, \frac{8}{3})$,

设直线 OE 的解析式为 $y = k_1x$,

将点 E 代入可得 $k_1 = \frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}x$,

联立 $\frac{1}{2}x = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{8}{3}$,

解得 $x = \frac{16}{7}$,

$\therefore H(\frac{16}{7}, \frac{8}{7})$,

$\therefore \triangle OFH$ 的面积 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{16}{7} = \frac{64}{21}$; 11 分

22. (11 分) (1) 证明: 过点 P 作 $PG \perp BC$ 于 G , 过点 P 作 $PH \perp DC$ 于 H , 如图 1.

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$PG \perp BC, PH \perp DC$,

$\therefore \angle GPC = \angle ACB = \angle ACD = \angle HPC = 45^\circ$.

$\therefore PG = PH, \angle GPH = \angle PGB = \angle PHE = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore PE \perp PB$, 即 $\angle BPE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BPG = 90^\circ - \angle GPE = \angle EPH$.

在 $\triangle PGB$ 和 $\triangle PHE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle PGB = \angle PHE \\ PG = PH \\ \angle BPG = \angle EPH \end{cases},$$

$\therefore \triangle PGB \cong \triangle PHE(ASA)$,

$\therefore PB = PE$ 5 分

(2) 解: 连接 BD , 如图 2.

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$\therefore \angle BOP = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore PE \perp PB$, 即 $\angle BPE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle PBO = 90^\circ - \angle BPO = \angle EPF$.

$\therefore EF \perp PC$, 即 $\angle PFE = 90^\circ$,

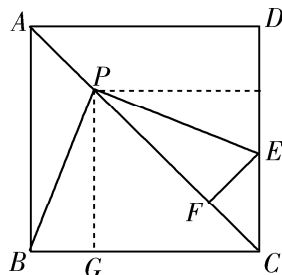


图1

(第 22(1) 题图)

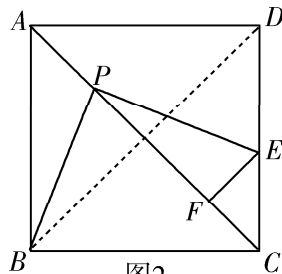


图2

(第 22(2) 题图)

$$\therefore \angle BOP = \angle PFE.$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle BOP \text{ 和 } \triangle PFE \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle PBO = \angle EPF \\ \angle BOP = \angle PFE, \\ PB = PE \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle BOP \cong \triangle PFE (\text{AAS}),$$

$$\therefore BO = PF.$$

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$$\therefore OB = OC, \angle BOC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{2}OB.$$

$$\because BC = 1,$$

$$\therefore OB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$\therefore PF = OB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

\therefore 点 P 在运动过程中, PF 的长度不变, 值为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 11 分