

乌鲁木齐市第八中学 2022-2023 学年  
第一学期初二年级期末考试

# 数 学 答 案

选择题 CDAAB CADDD CD

填空题:

13. -4

14.  $4xy(x+y)(x-y)$

15.  $7 \times 10^{-7}$

16. 8

17. 6

18. 4.8

计算题

19. (1)  $\frac{x-1}{x-y} - \frac{1+y}{y-x} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$

(2)  $\left(\frac{2}{3}a^2b^2\right)^3 \div \left(\frac{1}{3}ab^2\right) \times \left(-\frac{3}{4}a^3\right) = \frac{8}{9}a^5b^4 \times \left(-\frac{3}{4}a^3\right) = -\frac{2}{3}a^8b^4$

(3) 解: 原式  $= x^2 - 25 - x^2 + 4x - 4 + x^2 - x + 2x - 2$   
 $= x^2 + 5x - 31.$

当  $x = 3$  时, 原式  $= 3^2 + 5 \times 3 - 31 = 9 + 15 - 31 = -7.$

(4)  $\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{x+1}{x^2-2x+1} \div \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{-2}{x^2-1}$ , 当  $a = \sqrt{2}$  时, 原式  $= \frac{-2}{(\sqrt{2})^2-1} = \frac{-2}{2-1} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2.$

20. 解:  $\because \angle B + \angle C + \angle BAC = 180^\circ$ ,  $\angle B = 75^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 45^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAC = 60^\circ$ ,

$\because AE$  平分  $\angle BAC$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle CAE = \frac{1}{2}\angle BAC = \frac{1}{2} \times 60^\circ = 30^\circ$ ,

$\because AD$  是  $BC$  上的高,

$\therefore \angle B + \angle BAD = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAD = 90^\circ - \angle B = 90^\circ - 75^\circ = 15^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle BAE - \angle BAD = 30^\circ - 15^\circ = 15^\circ$ ,

在  $\triangle AEC$  中,  $\angle AEC = 180^\circ - \angle C - \angle CAE = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 30^\circ = 105^\circ$ .

21.(1)解:  $\because AC \perp BC, BD \perp AD,$

$$\therefore \angle D = \angle C = 90^\circ,$$

在  $Rt \triangle ADB$  和  $Rt \triangle BCA$  中,

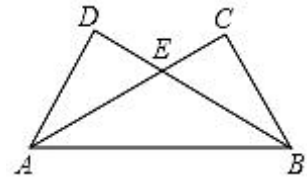
$$\begin{cases} BD = AC \\ AB = BA \end{cases}$$

$\therefore Rt \triangle ADB \cong Rt \triangle BCA (HL),$

$$\therefore AD = BC,$$

$$\because AD = 6,$$

$$\therefore BC = 6.$$



(2)证明:  $\because \triangle ADB \cong \triangle BCA,$

$$\therefore AD = BC,$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \angle D = \angle C = 90^\circ \\ \angle AED = \angle BEC, \\ AD = BC \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle BCE (AAS).$

22.(1)分别作点  $A, B, C$  关于直线  $MN$  对称的点  $A', B', C'$ , 连接  $A'B', B'C', A'C'$ , 如图 1 所示.

$$(2) S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 2 = 3.$$

(3)作点  $A$  关于直线  $MN$  对称的点  $A'$ , 连接  $A'C$  交  $MN$  于点  $P$ , 则  $PA + PC$  的值最小, 如图 2 所示.

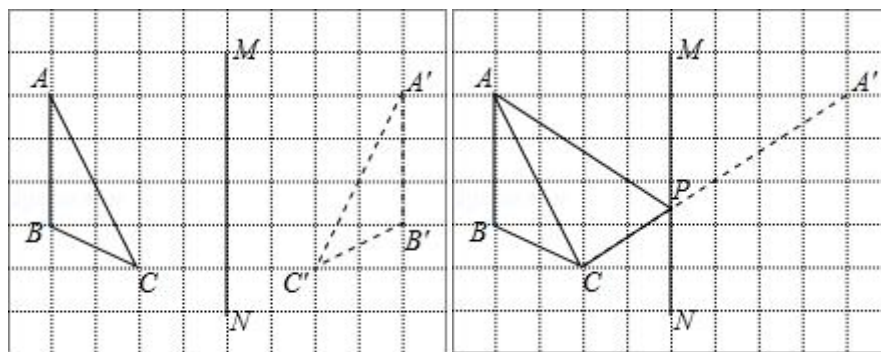


图1

图2

23. 解: (1)  $\because \triangle ABC$  为等边三角形, 且  $M$  是  $BC$  的中点,

$\therefore AM \perp BC$ , 即  $\angle QMB = 90^\circ$ .

$\because \triangle ABC$  为等边三角形, 且  $N$  是  $AC$  的中点,

$\therefore \angle ABC = 60^\circ$ ,  $BN$  平分  $\angle ABC$ .

$\therefore \angle QBM = 30^\circ$ .

$\therefore \angle BQM = 90^\circ - \angle QBM = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$ .

(2)  $\because \triangle ABC$  为等边三角形,

$\therefore AB = BC$ ,  $\angle C = \angle ABC = 60^\circ$ .

$\because BM = CN$ ,  $\angle C = \angle ABC$ ,  $AB = BC$

$\therefore \triangle ABM \cong \triangle BCN(SAS)$ .

$\therefore \angle BAM = \angle CBN$ ,

$\therefore \angle BQM = \angle BAM + \angle ABN = \angle CBN + \angle ABN = \angle ABC = 60^\circ$ .