

# 2022-2023 学年上学期教学质量检测

## 八年级数学参考答案及评分意见 (华师大版 A 卷)

一、选择题：共 10 小题，每小题 4 分，满分 40 分。

题 号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答 案	A	D	B	C	B	D	C	A	D	C

二、填空题：本题共 6 小题，每小题 4 分，共 24 分。

11.  $4x^2 - 4x$       12. 18      13. 3      14. 4      15.  $\sqrt{10} + 1$       16. 55

三、解答题：本题共 9 小题，共 86 分。

17. (8 分)

解：原式 =  $4x^2 + 3x^2$  ..... 6 分  
 $= 7x^2$ . ..... 8 分

18. (8 分)

解：根据题意，得

$\begin{cases} 2a + 3 = 9, \\ 3 - 2b = 25. \end{cases}$  ..... 4 分

解得  $\begin{cases} a = 3, \\ b = -11. \end{cases}$  ..... 6 分

$\therefore ab = 3 \times (-11) = -33$ . ..... 8 分

19. (8 分)

解：原式 =  $[(3x^2 + 7xy + 4y^2) - (x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2)] \div 2x$  ..... 2 分

$= (2x^2 + 3xy) \div 2x$  ..... 4 分

$= x + \frac{3}{2}y$ . ..... 6 分

当  $x = 7$ ,  $y = 2$  时，

原式 =  $7 + \frac{3}{2} \times 2 = 10$ . ..... 8 分

20. (8 分)

证明： $\because AB \parallel DE$ ,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle E = \angle B = 90^\circ$ . ..... 2 分

$\because BF = EC$ ,  $\therefore BF + FC = EC + FC$ ,

即  $BC = EF$ . ..... 4 分

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$  和  $\text{Rt}\triangle DEF$  中,

$$\begin{cases} AC = DF, \\ BC = EF. \end{cases}$$

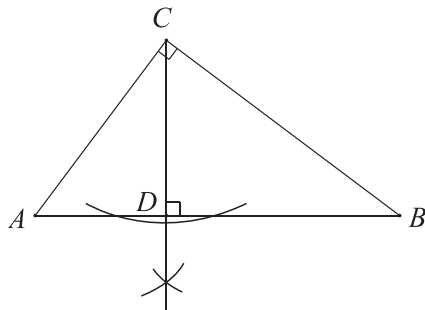
$\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle ABC \cong \text{Rt}\triangle DEF$ . ..... 6 分

$\therefore AB = DE$ . ..... 8 分

21. (8 分)

解:

(1) 如图所示, ..... 3 分



$\therefore CD$  就是所求作的. .... 4 分

(2) 在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ACB$  中,  $BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8$ . .... 5 分

解法一:

设  $AD = x$ , 则  $BD = 10 - x$ .

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ADC$  中,  $CD^2 = AC^2 - AD^2 = 36 - x^2$ ,

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle BDC$  中,  $CD^2 = BC^2 - BD^2 = 64 - (10 - x)^2$ ,

$\therefore 36 - x^2 = 64 - (10 - x)^2$ . .... 7 分

解得  $x = \frac{18}{5}$ .

$\therefore AD = \frac{18}{5}$ . .... 8 分

解法二:

$$\because S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BC = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot CD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \cdot CD. \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore CD = \frac{24}{5}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle ADC \text{ 中, } AD = \sqrt{AC^2 - CD^2} = \sqrt{6^2 - \left(\frac{24}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{18}{5}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

22. (10 分)

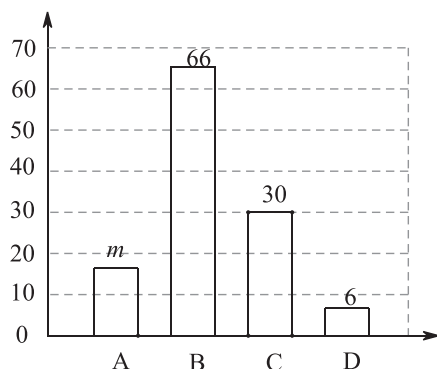
解:

(1) 本次调查的学生人数为  $66 \div 55\% = 120$ , ..... 2 分

$m = 120 \times 15\% = 18$ . ..... 4 分

(2)  $120 - 18 - 66 - 6 = 30$ (人). ..... 6 分

调查结果条形统计图(如图所示),



..... 8 分

(3) 扇形统计图中 D 研学点对应的圆心角度数为  $\frac{6}{120} \times 360^\circ = 18^\circ$ . ..... 10 分

23. (10 分)

解:

(1)  $\because x + y = 10$ ,

$\therefore (x + y)^2 = 100$ , ..... 1 分

$\therefore x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 100$ . ..... 2 分

$\because x^2 + y^2 = 56$ ,

$\therefore xy = \frac{100 - 56}{2} = 22$ . ..... 4 分

(2) 解法一:

阴影部分的面积  $S = S_{\text{正方形 } ABCD} + S_{\triangle ECG} - S_{\triangle ABG}$  ..... 5 分

$$= x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}x(x + y) \quad \dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

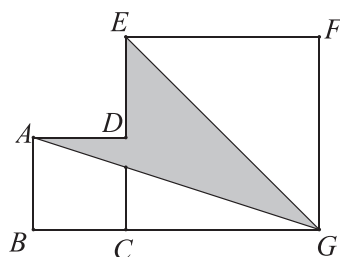
$$= \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{1}{2}xy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[(x + y)^2 - 2xy] - \frac{1}{2}xy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x + y)^2 - \frac{3}{2}xy. \quad \dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because x + y = 8, xy = 14,$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} \times 8^2 - \frac{3}{2} \times 14 = 11. \quad \dots 10 \text{ 分}$$



解法二:

$$\text{阴影部分的面积 } S = S_{\text{正方形 } ABCD} + S_{\text{正方形 } CEFG} - S_{\triangle ABG} - S_{\triangle EFG} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$= x^2 + y^2 - \frac{1}{2}x(x+y) - \frac{1}{2}y^2 \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{1}{2}xy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x+y)^2 - \frac{3}{2}xy. \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because x+y=8, xy=14,$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} \times 8^2 - \frac{3}{2} \times 14 = 11. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

24. (12 分)

解:

(1) 如图 1,  $\because DE \perp AC$ ,  $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore \angle DEC = \angle ABC = 90^\circ. \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$\because CA$  平分  $\angle BCD$ ,

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2. \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \angle ABC = \angle DEC, \\ \angle 1 = \angle 2, \\ CA = CD. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC. \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore CB = CE. \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 如图 2,  $\because CB = CE$ ,

$$\therefore \angle CBE = \angle 3 = \frac{180^\circ - \angle 1}{2}. \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$\because CA = CD$ ,

$$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle CDA = \frac{180^\circ - \angle 2}{2}. \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

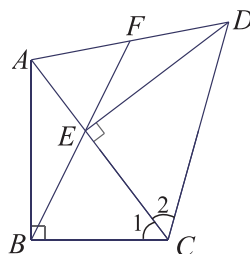
$$\because \angle 1 = \angle 2,$$

$$\therefore \angle CBE = \angle CAD. \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

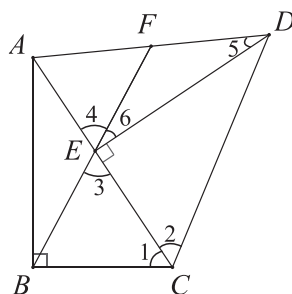
(3) 在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB = 2$ ,  $BC = 1.5$ ,

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 1.5^2} = 2.5.$$

由(1), 知:  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC$ ,



(图1)



(图2)

$$\therefore CE = CB = 1.5, DE = AB = 2.$$

$$\therefore AE = AC - CE = 1.$$

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle AED \text{ 中, } AD = \sqrt{AE^2 + DE^2} = \sqrt{1 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

由(2), 得:  $\angle CBE = \angle CAD$ ,

$$\because \angle CBE = \angle 3, \angle 3 = \angle 4,$$

$$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle 4.$$

$$\therefore EF = AF. \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle AED$  中,  $\angle CAD + \angle 5 = \angle 4 + \angle 6 = 90^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore \angle 5 = \angle 6.$$

$$\therefore EF = DF. \quad \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore AF = DF = \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

25. (14 分)

解:

$$(1) \textcircled{1} \because \angle DCE = \angle ACB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DCE - \angle ACE = \angle ACB - \angle ACE,$$

$$\text{即 } \angle ACD = \angle BCE. \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{又 } \because CA = CB, CD = CE,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE. \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$\textcircled{2}$  解法一:

$$\because \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE,$$

$$\therefore AD = BE, \angle DAC = \angle B. \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, CA = CB,$$

$$\therefore \angle CAB = \angle B = \angle DAC = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle DAC + \angle CAB = 90^\circ. \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because AB = 5, AE = 2,$$

$$\therefore AD = BE = 3. \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle DAE$  中,

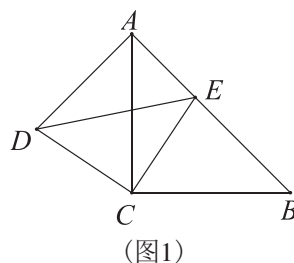
$$DE = \sqrt{AD^2 + AE^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{13}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

解法二:

$$\because \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE,$$

$$\therefore AD = BE, \angle ADC = \angle BEC. \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because \angle BEC + \angle AEC = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle ADC + \angle AEC = 180^\circ.$$



(图1)

在四边形  $ADCE$  中,

$$\angle DAE + \angle ADC + \angle DCE + \angle AEC = 360^\circ, \angle DCE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAE = 90^\circ. \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because AB = 5, AE = 2,$$

$$\therefore AD = BE = 3. \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle DAE$  中,

$$DE = \sqrt{AD^2 + AE^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{13}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \because \angle DCE = \angle ACB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DCE - \angle ACE = \angle ACB - \angle ACE, \text{ 即 } \angle ACD = \angle BCE.$$

$$\text{又 } \because CA = CB = CD = CE,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE. \quad \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle CDA = \angle CBE = \angle CEB. \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

解法一:

连接  $AE$ .  $\because CA = CE$ ,

$$\therefore \angle CAE = \angle CEA. \quad \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because \angle CAD + \angle CAE + \angle HAE = 180^\circ,$$

$$\angle CEB + \angle CEA + \angle HEA = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle HAE = \angle HEA. \quad \dots\dots\dots 13 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore HA = HE. \quad \dots\dots\dots 14 \text{ 分}$$

解法二:

$$\because \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 90^\circ, AC = BC = DC = EC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC, \angle CAB = \angle CED = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore AB = DE. \quad \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

$$\because \angle CAD + \angle CAB + \angle HAB = \angle CEB + \angle CED + \angle HED = 180^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle HAB = \angle HED. \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{又 } \angle H = \angle H.$$

$$\therefore \triangle HAB \cong \triangle HED. \quad \dots\dots\dots 13 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore HA = HE. \quad \dots\dots\dots 14 \text{ 分}$$

