

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,

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

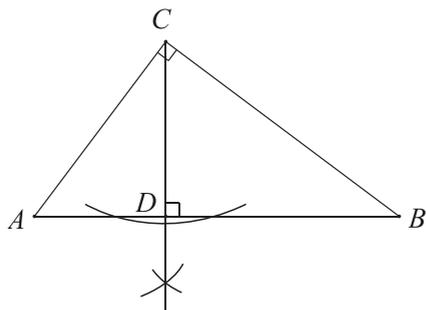
$\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle ABC \cong \text{Rt}\triangle DEF.$ 6分

$\therefore AB = DE.$ 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:

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

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

$\therefore CD = \frac{24}{5}.$ 7分

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

22. (10分)

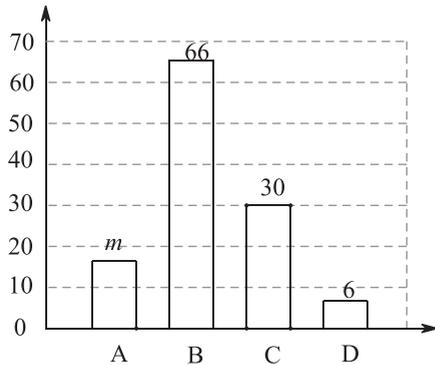
解:

(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

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

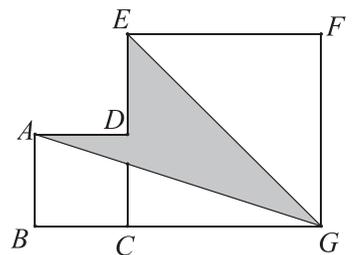
$$= \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{1}{2}xy$$

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

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

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

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



解法二:

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. (12分)

解:

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

$\therefore \angle DEC = \angle ABC = 90^\circ.$ 1分

$\because CA$ 平分 $\angle BCD,$

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2.$ 2分

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

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

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC.$ 3分

$\therefore CB = CE.$ 4分

(2) 如图2, $\because CB = CE,$

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

$\because CA = CD,$

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

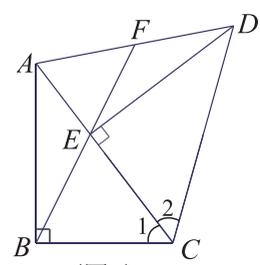
$\because \angle 1 = \angle 2,$

$\therefore \angle CBE = \angle CAD.$ 8分

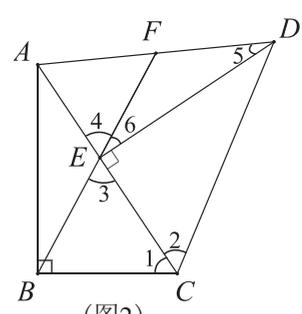
(3) 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = 2, BC = 1.5,$

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

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



(图1)



(图2)

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

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

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

由(2), 得: $\angle CBE = \angle CAD,$

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

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

$\therefore EF = AF.$ 10 分

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

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

$\therefore EF = DF.$ 11 分

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

25. (14 分)

解:

(1) ① $\therefore \angle DCE = \angle ACB = 90^\circ,$

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

即 $\angle ACD = \angle BCE.$ 2 分

又 $\because CA = CB, CD = CE,$

$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE.$ 4 分

② 解法一:

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

$\therefore AD = BE, \angle DAC = \angle B.$ 5 分

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

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

$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle DAC + \angle CAB = 90^\circ.$ 6 分

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

$\therefore AD = BE = 3.$ 7 分

在 $Rt\triangle DAE$ 中,

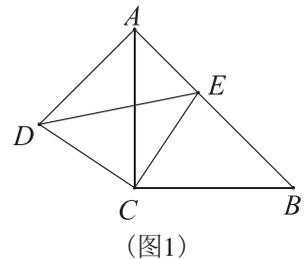
$DE = \sqrt{AD^2 + AE^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{13}.$ 8 分

解法二:

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

$\therefore AD = BE, \angle ADC = \angle BEC.$ 5 分

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



在四边形 $ADCE$ 中,

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

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

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

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

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 . $\because CA = CE,$

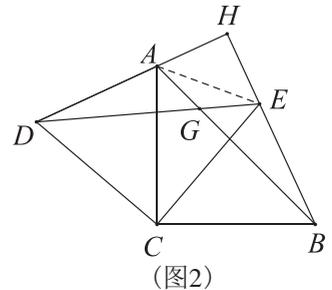
$$\therefore \angle CAE = \angle CEA. \quad \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

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

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

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

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



解法二:

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{又 } \angle H = \angle H.$$

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

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