

## 2023 年春季学期八年级数学训练题（一）参考答案

### 一、选择题（每小题 3 分，共 30 分）

1. B; 2. C; 3. B; 4. C; 5. A; 6. D; 7. C; 8. B; 9. A; 10. D;

### 二、填空题（每小题 3 分，共 24 分）

11. 3; 12.  $\frac{25}{2}\pi$ ; 13.  $-\sqrt{10}$ ; 14.  $\pm 2$ ;

15. 4.55; 16. 14; 17. 7.5; 18.  $\frac{25}{4}$  或 10 或 16

### 三、解答题（共 66 分）

19. (1)  $-\frac{15}{4}$ ; (2)  $14\sqrt{3}$ ; (3)  $4+2\sqrt{6}$ ; (4) 1.

$$20. \text{解: 原式} = \left( \frac{3x+3}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x+1} \right) \div \frac{x(3x+1)}{x+1} = \frac{3x+1}{x+1} \times \frac{x+1}{x(3x+1)} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{当 } x = \sqrt{3} + 1 \text{ 时, 原式} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$$

21. 解: 连接 BD,

$$\because AB \perp AD, \quad AB = 2\text{cm}, \quad AD = \sqrt{5}\text{cm},$$

$$\therefore BD = \sqrt{AB^2 + AD^2} = 3\text{cm},$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \text{ 的面积为: } \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times AD = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad (\text{cm}^2).$$

$$\because BC = 4\text{cm}, \quad CD = 5\text{cm},$$

$$\therefore BD^2 + BC^2 = 25, \quad CD^2 = 25,$$

$$\therefore BD^2 + BC^2 = CD^2,$$

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

$$\therefore \triangle BDC \text{ 的面积为: } \frac{1}{2} \times BD \times BC = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = 6 \quad (\text{cm}^2),$$

$$\therefore \text{四边形 ABCD 的面积} = \triangle ABD \text{ 的面积} + \triangle BDC \text{ 的面积} = (6 + \sqrt{5})\text{cm}^2.$$

22. 解:  $\triangle ABC$  沿 BC 平移到  $\triangle DCE$  的位置,

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 平移的距离为: } BC=2;$$

$$\because BC=CD,$$

$$\therefore \angle CBD = \angle CDB,$$

$$\because \angle DCE = \angle CBD + \angle CDB = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CBD = \angle CDB = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BFC = 180^\circ - \angle CBD - \angle BCF = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 30^\circ = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore CF = \frac{1}{2} BC = 1,$$

$$\therefore BF = \sqrt{BC^2 - CF^2} = \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3}.$$

23. (1) 证明:  $\because \triangle ACB$  和  $\triangle ECD$  都是等腰直角三角形,  $CA=CB$ ,  $CE=CD$ ,

$$\therefore \angle ECD = \angle ACB = 90^\circ,$$

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

$$\text{即 } \angle ECA = \angle DCB,$$

在 $\triangle ECA$ 和 $\triangle DCB$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} EC = DC \\ \angle ECA = \angle DCB, \\ AC = BC \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ECA \cong \triangle DCB$  (SAS) ;

(2) 解:  $\because \triangle ECA \cong \triangle DCB$ ,

$\therefore \angle E = \angle BDC$ ,

$\because \angle E + \angle EDC = 90^\circ$ ,

即  $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$ ;

$\because \triangle ECA \cong \triangle DCB$ ,

$\therefore BD = AE = 1$ ,

$\because \angle ADB = 90^\circ$ ,  $AD = 2$ ,

$\therefore AB^2 = AD^2 + BD^2 = 5$ ,

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

$\therefore AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2 = 5$ ,

$\therefore AC = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$ .

24. (1) 解:  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})} = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$ ,

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})} = \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3},$$

故答案为:  $\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}$ ;

(2) 解:  $\sqrt{2023} - 1$

(3) 解:  $\because a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} = \sqrt{2} + 1$ ,

$\therefore a - 1 = \sqrt{2}$ ,

$\therefore (a - 1)^2 = 2$ ,

即  $a^2 - 2a + 1 = 2$ .

$\therefore a^2 - 2a = 1$ .

$\therefore 4a^2 - 8a + 1 = 4(a^2 - 2a) + 1$

$= 4 \times 1 + 1$

$= 5$ .

25. (1) 解:  $\because AC \perp CB$ ,  $AC = 15$ ,  $AB = 25$

$\therefore BC = 20$

$\because AE$  平分  $\angle CAB$

$\therefore \angle EAC = \angle EAD$

$\because AC \perp CB$ ,  $DE \perp AB$

$\therefore \angle EDA = \angle ECA = 90^\circ$

$\because AE = AE$

$\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle AED$

$$\therefore CE=DE, AC=AD=15$$

设  $CE=x$ , 则  $BE=20-x$ ,  $BD=25-15=10$

在  $Rt\triangle BED$  中

$$\therefore x^2 + 10^2 = (20-x)^2$$

$$\therefore x=7.5$$

$$\therefore CE=7.5$$

(2) 解: ①当  $AD=AC$  时,  $\triangle ACD$  为等腰三角形

$$\because AC=15 \therefore AD=AC=15$$

②当  $CD=AD$  时,  $\triangle ACD$  为等腰三角形

$$\because CD=AD$$

$$\therefore \angle DCA = \angle CAD$$

$$\because \angle CAB + \angle B = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle DCA + \angle BCD = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle BCD$$

$$\therefore BD=CD$$

$$\therefore CD=BD=DA=12.5$$

③当  $CD=AC$  时,  $\triangle ACD$  为等腰三角形

作  $CH \perp BA$  于点  $H$ ,

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{2} AB \times CH = \frac{1}{2} AC \times BC$$

$$\because AC=15, BC=20, AB=25$$

$$\therefore CH=12$$

在  $Rt\triangle ACH$  中, 易求  $AH=9$

$$\because CD=AC, CH \perp BA$$

$$\therefore AD=2AH=18$$

综上所述,  $AD=15$  或  $AD=12.5$  或  $AD=18$