

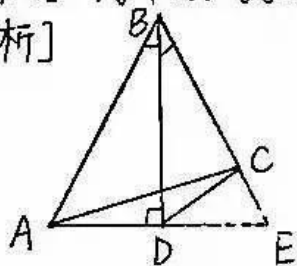
武昌路 8 年级数学 期中考试答案 (第 1 页)

一、选择题.

CBBCC ADBCC

10. [考点] 角平分线延长相交出等腰, 等腰 Δ 三线合一.

[解析]



延长AD, BC交于点E.

\because BD平分 $\angle ABC$, $BD \perp AD$.

$\therefore \Delta BDA \cong \Delta BDE$ (ASA)

$\therefore AD = DE$ 即D为AE中点.

$\therefore S_{\Delta ABD} = S_{\Delta EBD}$

$= S_{\Delta BCD} + S_{\Delta CDE}$

$= S_{\Delta BCD} + S_{\Delta ACD}$

$= 10 + 6$

$= 16$.

二、填空题:

11. x^7 , x^3 , $-8x^3y^6$

12. ± 8

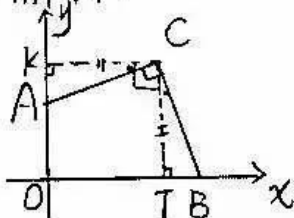
13. $n \cdot (n+2) + 1 = (n+1)^2$

14. 3 或 7

15. 6

16. 48°

15. 解析:



$\because C(3, 3)$

作 $CK \perp y$ 轴, $CT \perp x$ 轴

$\Delta OCK \cong \Delta OTB$ (ASA)

$\therefore OA + OB$

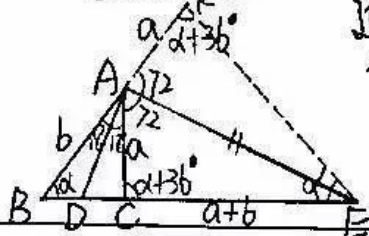
$= OA + OT + TB$

$= OA + OT + KA$

$= OK + OT$

$= 3 + 3 = 6$.

16. 解析:



延长BA至K.

使得 $AK = AC$, 连接KE.

$\therefore AE$ 平分 $\angle BAC$ 外角

$\therefore \Delta AEC \cong \Delta AEK$ (SAS)

$\therefore KE = CE = BK$

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设 $\angle B = \alpha$, $\angle K = \angle ACE = 36^\circ + \alpha$

$\angle KEB = \angle B = \alpha$

在 ΔKBE 中.

$\angle K + \angle B + \angle KEB = 180^\circ$

$(\alpha + 36^\circ) + \alpha + \alpha = 180^\circ$

$\therefore \alpha = 48^\circ$.

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武珞路 8 年级 数学 期中考试答案 (第 2 页)

17. (1) 解: 原式 = $x^2 - 3x - 10$

(2) 解: 原式 = $-3x(x^2 - 4)$
 $= -3x(x+2)(x-2)$

18. (1) 原式 = $[x^2 - 2xy + y^2 - (x^2 - y^2)] \div 2y$
 $= (2y^2 - 2xy) \div 2y$
 $= y - x$

将 $x=2, y=-3$ 代入.
 $y-x = -3-2 = -5.$

(2) $a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab$
 $= 4^2 - 2 \times 2$
 $= 12.$

19. 解: $AC=DF$ 且 $AC \parallel DF$

证明: $\because BE=CF$
 $\therefore BE+EC=CF+EC$
 即 $BC=EF$
 在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DEF$ 中
 $\begin{cases} AB=DE \\ \angle ABC=\angle DEF \\ BC=EF \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF (SAS)$
 $\therefore AC=DF$
 $\angle ACB=\angle DFE$
 $\therefore AC \parallel DF$
 综上所述: $AC=DF$ 且 $AC \parallel DF$

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20. 解: $\because AD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的高
 $\therefore AD \perp BC$
 $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle ADB = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle C = 70^\circ$
 在 $\triangle ADC$ 中.
 $\angle DAC = 180^\circ - \angle ADC - \angle C$
 $= 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 70^\circ$
 $= 20^\circ.$

$\because AE, BF$ 为角平分线
 且 $\angle BAC = 50^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle EAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC$
 $= 25^\circ.$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中.
 $\angle ABC = 180^\circ - \angle C - \angle BAC$
 $= 180^\circ - 70^\circ - 50^\circ$
 $= 60^\circ$

$\therefore \angle ABO = \angle EBO = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC$
 $= 30^\circ.$

在 $\triangle AOB$ 中.
 $\angle BOA = 180^\circ - \angle BAO - \angle ABO$
 $= 180^\circ - 25^\circ - 30^\circ = 125^\circ.$

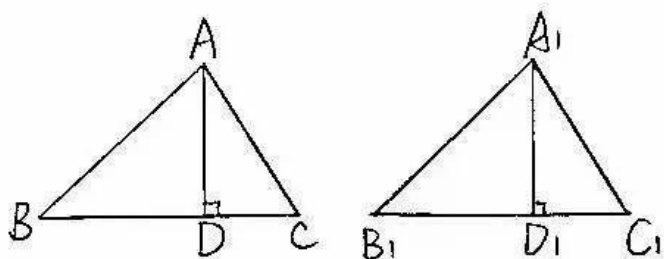
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综上所述:
 $\angle DAC = 20^\circ$
 $\angle BOA = 125^\circ.$

武汉路 8 年级 数学 期中考试答案 (第 3 页)

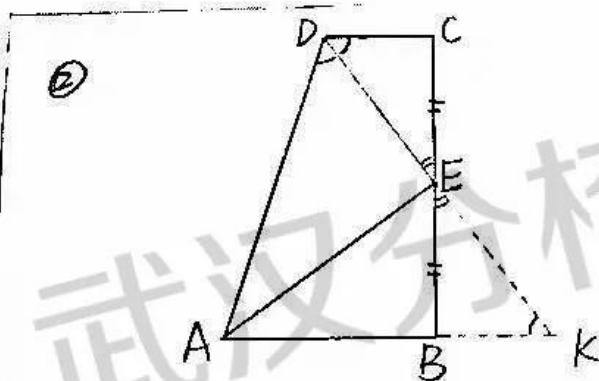
21.



已知: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle A_1B_1C_1$
 AD, A_1D_1 分别是 $\triangle ABC, \triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 的高.

求证: $AD = A_1D_1$.

证明: $\because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle A_1B_1C_1$
 $\therefore BC = B_1C_1$
 $S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle A_1B_1C_1}$
 $\because AD, A_1D_1$ 分别为 $\triangle ABC, \triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 的高
 $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot BC \cdot AD$
 $S_{\triangle A_1B_1C_1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot B_1C_1 \cdot A_1D_1$
 $\therefore AD = A_1D_1$.



② 延长 AB, DE 交于点 K .
 $\because AB \parallel CD$
 $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle K, \angle C = \angle KBE$
 $\because E$ 为 BC 中点
 $\therefore BE = CE$
 $\therefore \triangle CDE \cong \triangle BKE$ (AAS)
 $\therefore DE = KE \because \angle CDE = \angle K$
 $\therefore AD = AK$
 $\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle AKE$ (SSS)
 $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle KAE$
 即 AE 平分 $\angle BAD$.

(2) 同(1)②.
 延长 DE, AB 交于 $K, \triangle CDE \cong \triangle BKE$ (AAS)
 $CD = BK$

22. 解: (1) ① 设 $\angle DEC = \alpha$, 则 $\angle BAD = 2\alpha$.
 $\because AB \parallel CD$
 $\therefore \angle ADC = 180^\circ - \angle BAD$
 $= 180^\circ - 2\alpha$
 $\because DE$ 平分 $\angle ADC$
 $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle CDE = \frac{1}{2} \angle ADC$
 $= 90^\circ - \alpha$
 在 $\triangle DCE$ 中, $\angle C = 180^\circ - \angle CDE - \angle CED$
 $= 180^\circ - (90^\circ - \alpha) - \alpha$
 $= 90^\circ$
 $\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle B = 180^\circ - \angle C = 90^\circ$.

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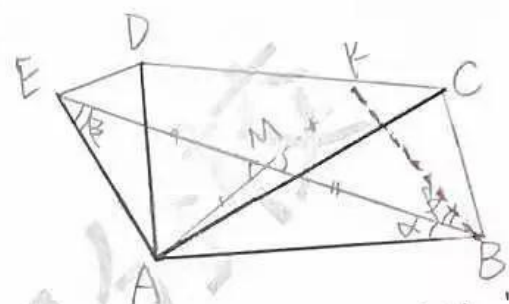
$\triangle DAE \cong \triangle KAE$
 $AD = AK = AB + BK$
 $= AB + CD$.

武昌路区 8 年级 数学 期中考试答案 (第 4 页)

23. [考点] "手拉手"模型; "手推手(婆罗摩笈多)"模型.

解: (1) $\because \angle BAC = \angle DAE$
 $\therefore \angle BAC + \angle CAD = \angle DAE + \angle CAD$
 $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE$
 在 $\triangle BAD$ 和 $\triangle CAE$ 中
 $\begin{cases} AB = AC \\ \angle BAD = \angle CAE \\ AD = AE \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAE (SAS)$
 $\therefore BD = CE$

(3)



延长 AM 至 K , 使得 $MK = AM$ 连接 KB .
 $\therefore M$ 为 BE 中点.
 $\therefore ME = MB$
 $\therefore \angle EMA = \angle BMK$
 $\therefore \triangle MEA \cong \triangle MBK (SAS)$
 $\therefore AE = KB$
 $\angle AEM = \angle KBM$
 $\therefore \angle DAC = \angle ABE + \angle AEB$
 $= \angle ABE + \angle KBM$
 $= \angle KBA$

(2) $90^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2}$

[解析]. 连接 AG .

由 (1) 知: $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE$
 $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ACE$ $BD = CE$
 $\therefore F, G$ 分别为 BD, CE 中点
 $\therefore BF = \frac{1}{2} BD$
 $CG = \frac{1}{2} CE = \frac{1}{2} BD$
 在 $\triangle ABF$ 和 $\triangle ACG$ 中
 $\begin{cases} AB = AC \\ \angle ABF = \angle ACG \\ BF = CG \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle ACG (SAS)$
 $\therefore AF = AG$
 $\therefore \angle BAF = \angle CAG$
 $\therefore \angle BAF - \angle CAF = \angle CAG - \angle CAF$
 $\therefore \angle FAG = \angle BAC = \alpha$
 $\therefore \angle GFA = \angle FGA = \frac{180^\circ - \alpha}{2}$
 $= 90^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2}$

在 $\triangle ADC$ 和 $\triangle BKA$ 中
 $\begin{cases} AD = BK \\ \angle DAC = \angle KBA \\ AC = BA \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle BKA (SAS)$
 $\therefore DC = KA = 2AM$

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 王若钊.

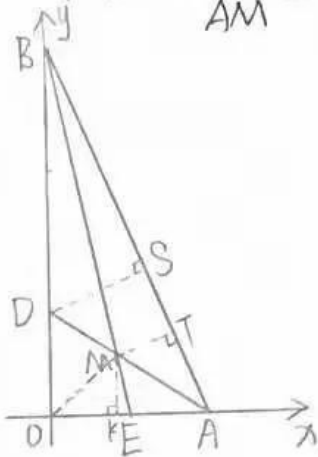
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武昌路 8 年级数学 期中考试答案 (第 5 页)

24. [考点]. 角平分线定理. 中线与面积关系. 夹半角.

解: (1) $(a-5)^2 + (b-12)^2 + |c-13| = 0$
 $\therefore a=5, b=12, c=13$

(2) $\frac{DM}{AM} = \frac{13}{18} \quad \frac{BM}{EM} = \frac{26}{5}$



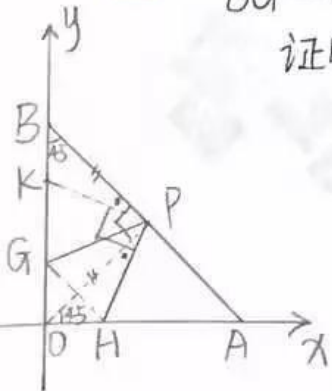
[解析]. 过 M 作 $MK \perp OA, MT \perp AB$. 过 D 作 $DS \perp AB$.
 $\therefore E$ 为 OA 中点. $\therefore DE = AE$
 $\because AD$ 平分 $\angle OAB$
 $\therefore MK = MT \quad DS = DO$
 $\therefore \frac{BM}{EM} = \frac{S_{\triangle BMA}}{S_{\triangle EMA}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot MT}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot AE \cdot MK} = \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{13}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{26}{5}$
 $\therefore \frac{BD}{DO} = \frac{S_{\triangle BDA}}{S_{\triangle DOA}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot DS}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot OA \cdot DO} = \frac{AB}{OA} = \frac{13}{5}$
 连接 OM . $S_{\triangle MOE} = S_{\triangle MAE}$.
 $\therefore S_{\triangle BOE} = S_{\triangle BAE}$ $\therefore S_{\triangle BMO} = S_{\triangle BMA}$.
 $\therefore \frac{DM}{AM} = \frac{S_{\triangle BDM}}{S_{\triangle BAM}} = \frac{S_{\triangle BDM}}{S_{\triangle BOM}} = \frac{BD}{BO} = \frac{13}{18}$

(3) ① H 在 O 右侧.

$BG = GH + OH$

证明: 连接 OP . 过 P 作 $PK \perp PH$ 交 y 轴于 K .

$\because OA = OB, \angle AOB = 90^\circ$
 P 为 AB 中点.
 $\therefore OP \perp AB, \angle OBA = \angle OAB = \angle BOP = \angle AOP = 45^\circ$.
 $\therefore OP = BP = AP, \angle PBK = \angle POH = 45^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow \triangle POH \cong \triangle PBK (ASA)$
 $\therefore PH = PK$
 $\therefore \angle GPH = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle GPK = 45^\circ$.
 $\therefore \triangle PKG \cong \triangle PHG (SAS)$
 $\therefore BG = BK + KG = OH + GH$



② H 在 O 左侧.

$GH = BG + OH$

连接 OP . 过 P 作 $PK \perp PH$
 $\triangle PBK \cong \triangle POH (ASA)$
 $\triangle PGK \cong \triangle PHG (SAS)$
 $\therefore GH = GK = BG + BK = BG + OH$



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综上: 当 H 在 O 右侧时. $BG = OH + GH$
 当 H 在 O 左侧时. $GH = BG + OH$