

武昌区八年级上学期期中考试答案 (第 1 页)

1-5: DCBCA

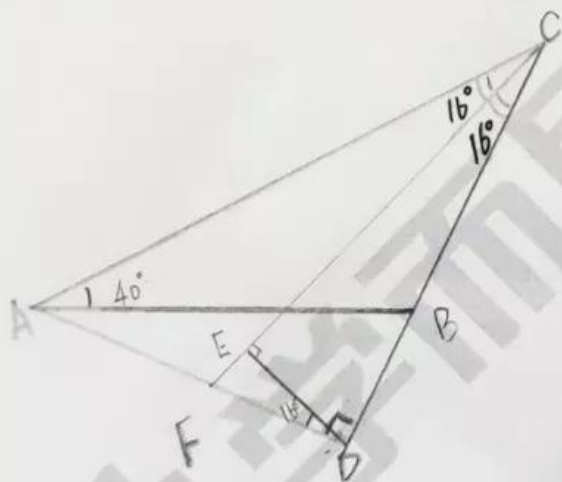
6-10: B.A.D.B.C

11-16:  $(3, -5)$ ;  $90^\circ$ ;  $2.2$ ;  $90$ ;  $20$ ;  $6$ .

17. (1)  $(2y^2)^3 - (y^3)^2$   
 $= 8y^6 - y^6$   
 $= 7y^6$

(2)  $(x-2)(x+3)$   
 $= x^2 + 3x - 2x - 6$   
 $= x^2 + x - 6$

18.



解:  $\because AD \perp BC$   
 $\therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ$   
 $\because DE \perp CF$   
 $\therefore \angle CED = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle ECD + \angle CDE = 90^\circ$   
 $\angle EDF + \angle CDE = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle ECD = \angle EDF = 16^\circ$   
 又  $\because CF$  平分  $\angle ACB$   
 $\therefore \angle ACB = 2\angle ECD = 32^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle CBA = 180^\circ - \angle CAB - \angle ACB$   
 $= 180^\circ - 40^\circ - 32^\circ$   
 $= 108^\circ$

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武昌区 八年级 上学期 期中考试答案 (第 2 页)

19. 证明: 在  $\triangle ABE$  和  $\triangle ACD$  中

$$\begin{cases} AB=AC \\ \angle A = \angle A \\ AE=AD \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle ACD$  (SAS)

$\therefore BE=CD$

20. 证明:  $\because AD$  平分  $\angle BAC$ .  $\therefore \angle EAD = \angle FAD$

$\because DE \perp AB, DF \perp AC \quad \therefore \angle AED = 90^\circ, \angle AFD = 90^\circ$

~~$\therefore \angle AED = \angle AFD$~~   $\therefore \angle AED = \angle AFD$

在  $\triangle AED$  和  $\triangle AFD$  中

$$\begin{cases} \angle AED = \angle AFD \\ \angle EAD = \angle FAD \\ AD = AD \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AED \cong \triangle AFD$  (AAS)

$\therefore AE = AF$

在  $\triangle AEG$  和  $\triangle AFG$  中

$$\begin{cases} AE = AF \\ \angle EAG = \angle FAG \\ AG = AG \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AEG \cong \triangle AFG$  (SAS)

$\therefore \angle AGE = \angle AGF$

又  $\because \angle AGE + \angle AGF = 180^\circ$

$\therefore \angle AGE = \angle AGF = 90^\circ$

即  $AD \perp EF$

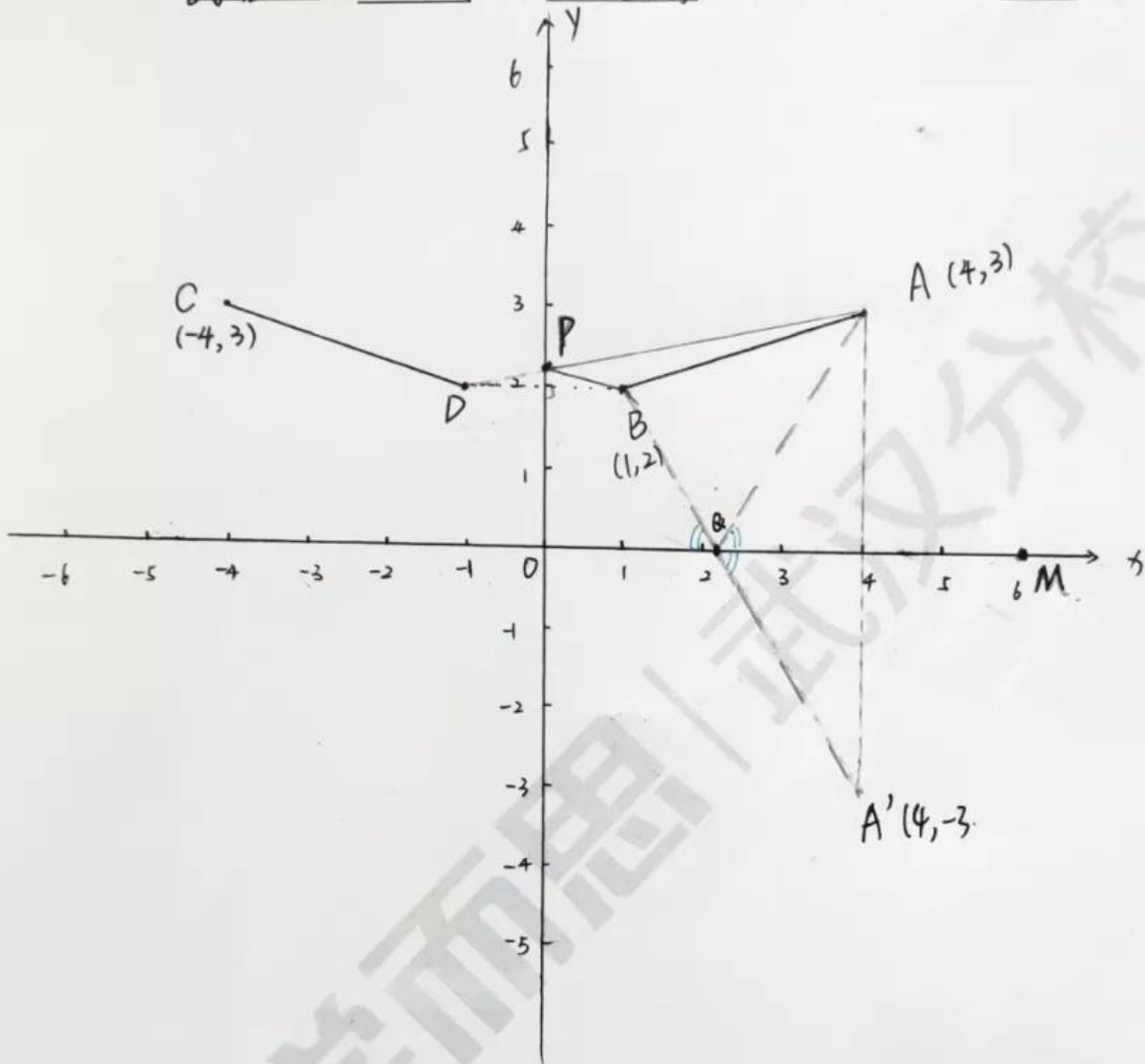
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武昌区 八年级 上学期 期中考试答案 (第 3 页)

21.



- (1)  $C(-4, 3)$ .
- (2) 连接  $AD$  交  $y$  轴于点  $P$ .
- (3) 作  $A(4, 3)$  关于  $x$  轴的对称点  $A'(4, -3)$ .  
连接  $A'B$  交  $x$  轴于点  $Q$ .

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武昌区 1 \ 年级 上学期 期中考试答案 (第 4 页)

22. (1)  $\because FA \perp AB$   
 $\therefore \angle FAB = 90^\circ$   
 $\because AE$  平分  $\angle FAB$   
 $\therefore \angle FAE = \angle BAE$   
 在  $\triangle ABE$  和  $\triangle AFE$  中  

$$\begin{cases} AB = AF \\ \angle BAE = \angle FAE \\ AE = AE \end{cases}$$
  
 $\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle AFE (SAS)$

(2) 由(1)知  $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle AFE (SAS)$   
 $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle AFE$   
 又  $\because \angle EBA = \angle ABC$   
 $\therefore \angle AFE = \angle ABC$   
 由“8”字  $FABD$  知  
 $\angle AFE + \angle FAB = \angle ABC + \angle FDB$   
 $\therefore \angle FAB = \angle FDB = 90^\circ$   
 即  $FD \perp BC$

(3) 过  $A$  作  $AK \perp DF$  于  $K$   
 在  $\triangle AKF$  和  $\triangle ACB$  中  

$$\begin{cases} \angle C = \angle AKF \\ \angle CBA = \angle KFA \\ BA = FA \end{cases}$$
  
 $\therefore \triangle AKF \cong \triangle ACB (AAS)$   
 $\therefore AK = AC, FK = BC = 8$   
 $\because AK \parallel CD$   
 $\therefore DK = AC$   
 $\therefore AK = DK$   
 $\therefore KD \parallel AC$   
 $\therefore AK = CD$   
 $\therefore DK = CD$   
 $\therefore C_{\triangle BED}$   
 $= BD + BE + ED$   
 $= BD + FE + ED$   
 $= BD + FD$   
 $= BD + FK + DK$   
 $= BD + 8 + CD$   
 $= BC + 8$   
 $= 8 + 8$   
 $= 16$

23. (1)  $\because \angle OAP = \angle PAM - \angle OAM = 150^\circ - \angle OAM$   
 $\angle OMA = 180^\circ - \angle AOM - \angle DAM$   
 $= 180^\circ - 30^\circ - \angle OAM$   
 $= 150^\circ - \angle OAM$   
 $\therefore \angle OAP = \angle OMA$

(3)  $OA = 2$ .  
 (OP 不为定值)

(2) 过  $P$  作  $\angle PKO = \angle PAK$  交  $DA$  于  $K$  点.  
 $\therefore PK = PA$ .  
 $\because PA = AM \therefore PK = AM$   
 由(1)知  $\angle OAP = \angle OMA$ .  
 $\therefore \angle PAK = \angle AMO$ .  
 $\therefore \angle PKO = \angle AMO$ .  
 在  $\triangle PKO$  和  $\triangle AMO$  中  

$$\begin{cases} \angle PKO = \angle AMO \\ \angle POK = \angle AOM \\ PK = AM \end{cases}$$
  
 $\therefore \triangle PKO \cong \triangle AMO (AAS)$   
 $\therefore OP = OA$ .

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$$24. (1) \because (x+m)(nx-2) = nx^2 + mnx - 2x - 2m$$

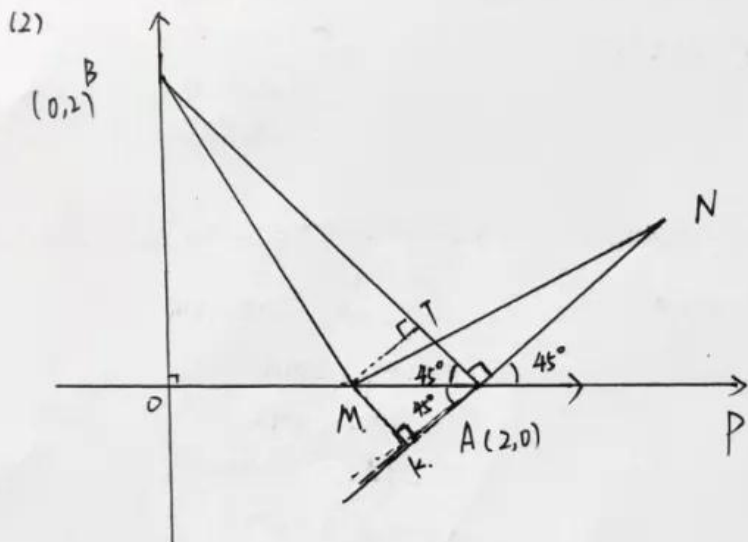
$$= nx^2 + (mn-2)x - 2m$$

且为的二次项与一次项系数均为2.

$$\therefore \begin{cases} n=2 \\ mn-2=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} n=2 \\ m=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore A(2,0), B(0,2)$$



过M作MK⊥AN延长线于K.

过M作MT⊥AB于T

$$\because OB=OA, \angle BOA=90^\circ$$

$\therefore \triangle OBA$ 为等腰Rt $\triangle$

$$\therefore \angle BAO=45^\circ$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle NAP=45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BAN=180^\circ - 45^\circ - 45^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle OAK=45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BAO = \angle KAO, MT \perp AB, MK \perp AN$$

$$\therefore MT=MK.$$

在Rt $\triangle BTM$ 和Rt $\triangle NKM$ 中

$$\begin{cases} BM=NM \\ MT=MK \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle BTM \cong \text{Rt}\triangle NKM (HL)$$

$$\therefore \angle MBT = \angle MNK.$$

$$(3) AN = \frac{1}{2}(AM - ON). \text{ 证明如下:}$$

在NM上截取NK=NO, 连OK.

$$\therefore AO=BO=MO$$

$$\therefore \angle OAM = \frac{180^\circ - \angle AOM}{2} = \frac{180^\circ - (90^\circ + 60^\circ)}{2} = 15^\circ$$

$$\therefore OF \perp AB$$

$$\therefore \angle FOA = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOA = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle ONK = \angle OAM + \angle FOA = 60^\circ$$

$\therefore \triangle ONK$ 为等边 $\triangle$ .

$$\therefore OK=ON, \angle OKN = \angle ONK = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle OKM = \angle ONA = 120^\circ$$

在 $\triangle OKM$ 和 $\triangle ONA$ 中

$$\begin{cases} \angle OKM = \angle ONA \\ \angle OKN = \angle ONA \\ OM=OA \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle OKM \cong \triangle ONA (ASA)$$

$$\therefore AN = MK$$

$$= \frac{AM - KN}{2}$$

$$= \frac{AM - ON}{2}.$$

由“8”字  $BMNA$  可知.

$$\therefore \angle MBT + \angle BMN = \angle MNK + \angle BAN.$$

$$\therefore \angle BMN = \angle BAN = 90^\circ$$

即  $BM \perp MN$