

武昌区八年级下学期期末考试答案 (第 1 页)

一. 选择题: 1~5: BADCA. 6~10: DCCBB.

[10] 考点: 等边三角形性质 + 旋转全等对应边夹角相等.

解析: $\because \angle PED = \angle B + \angle BDE = 60^\circ$
 $PD = DE$
 $\therefore \triangle PDE$ 是等边三角形.
 $\therefore \triangle PDE \cong \triangle ADQ$
 $\therefore \triangle EDA \cong \triangle PDQ$ (SAS).
 $\therefore \angle EAD = \angle PQD$.

$\therefore \angle APF = \angle ADQ = 60^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle PAF = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle AFP = 30^\circ$
 $\therefore PF = 2PA$
 $= 2(AB - PE - BE)$
 $= 2(AB - DE - BE)$
 $= 6\sqrt{2} - 4a$.

二. 填空题: 11. $x \neq 2020$; 12. 6; 13. 49; 14. 33; 15. $\frac{4}{3}$; 16. $\frac{a-b}{2}$.

[15] 考点: 延长相交型角平分线构造 + 二倍角 + 角平分线定理.

解析: 延长 CE 交 AB 于 K 点.
 $\therefore AB = \frac{32}{3}$
 $\therefore \triangle AEC \cong \triangle AEK$ (ASA) $\therefore KB = \frac{8}{3}$
 $\therefore AK = AC = 8$ $\therefore \angle CKA = \frac{180^\circ - \angle BAC}{2} = 2\angle B$
 $\therefore AD$ 平分 $\angle CAB$ $\therefore \angle B = \angle KCB$
 $\therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{CD}{DB}$ $\therefore KC = KB = \frac{8}{3}$
 $\therefore BC = \frac{7}{4}BD$ $\therefore CE = \frac{1}{2}KC = \frac{4}{3}$
 $\therefore \frac{CD}{BD} = \frac{3}{4}$.

[16] 考点: 截长型角平分线构造 + 二倍角.

解析: 延长 EB 至 K, 使 EK = EA.
 $\therefore EA = EK = EB + BK = EB + BC$
 $\therefore \triangle CEK \cong \triangle CEA$ (SAS).
 $\therefore \angle K = \angle A = 40^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle CBA = 80^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle KCB = 40^\circ = \angle K$
 $\therefore BC = BK$.

$\therefore EF = BF - BE = \frac{1}{2}BC$
 在 CA 上截 CT = CB, 连 DT.
 $\therefore \triangle CDB \cong \triangle CDT$ (SAS)
 $\therefore \angle CTD = \angle B = 80^\circ$
 $DT = DB = b$
 $\therefore \angle A = 40^\circ$

$\therefore \angle TDA = 40^\circ = \angle A$
 $\therefore TA = TD = b$
 $\therefore CT = CA - TA = a - b$
 $\therefore CB = a - b$
 $\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2}CB = \frac{a-b}{2}$.

老师: 邵繁 瞿靖

微信扫码
看更多期末试卷



武昌区 八年级 下 期末考试答案 (第 2 页)

17. (1) 原式 = $x^2 - x + 3x - 3$
 $= x^2 + 2x - 3$

(2) 原式 = $2y(x^2 + 2xy + y^2)$
 $= 2y(x + y)^2$

18. (1) $7x = 5(x - 2)$

$\therefore x = -5$

检验: 当 $x = -5$ 时.

$x(x - 2) \neq 0$

\therefore 原分式方程的解为 $x = -5$.

(2) $2x = 3x + 2(2x + 2)$

$\therefore x = -\frac{4}{5}$

检验: 当 $x = -\frac{4}{5}$ 时, $2(x + 1) \neq 0$

\therefore 原分式方程的解为 $x = -\frac{4}{5}$.

19. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle EFD$ 中

$$\begin{cases} AB = EF \\ \angle A = \angle E \\ AC = ED \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle EFD (SAS)$

$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle EDF$

$\therefore AC \parallel DE$.

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

$= \frac{x-2}{x-1} \div \frac{4-x^2}{x-1}$

$= \frac{x-2}{x-1} \cdot \frac{x-1}{(2+x)(2-x)}$

$= \frac{-1}{x+2} = -\frac{1}{x+2}$

当 $x = -1$ 时, $-\frac{1}{-1+2} = -\frac{1}{1} = -1$

21. (1) 图略. A(-2, -1) B(-4, 2)
 C(-1, 4)

(2) $\frac{13}{2}$

(3) 取格点 D(-1, 1)

连接 DC, DA. 则 DC = DA

连接 BD. 即为所求

$[\triangle BDC \cong \triangle BDA (SSS)]$

22. (1) 设 B 型每小时运 x kg.

则 A 型每小时运 $1.5x$ kg.

$\frac{800}{x} - \frac{900}{1.5x} = 1$

$\therefore x = 200$

检验: 当 $x = 200$ 时, $1.5x \neq 0$.

\therefore 原分式方程的解为 $x = 200$.

$\therefore A: 1.5x = 300$ kg.

$\therefore A, B$ 型每小时各运 200 kg, 300 kg.

(2) 设增加 a 个 A 型机器人.

$\frac{8000 - 6 \times 200 \times 3}{6 \times 200 + 300x} \leq 5 - 3$

或 $6 \times 200 \times 3 + (6 \times 200 + 300x) \times (5 - 3) \geq 8000$

$\therefore x \geq \frac{10}{3}$

$\therefore x$ 为整数.

$\therefore x = 4$

\therefore 至少要增加 4 个 A 型机器人

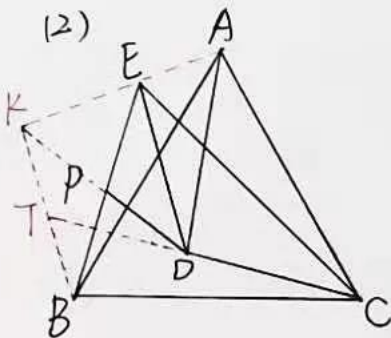
老师: 邵馨, 馨婧.

微信扫码
看更多期末试卷



武昌区 八年级 下 期末考试答案 (第 3 页)

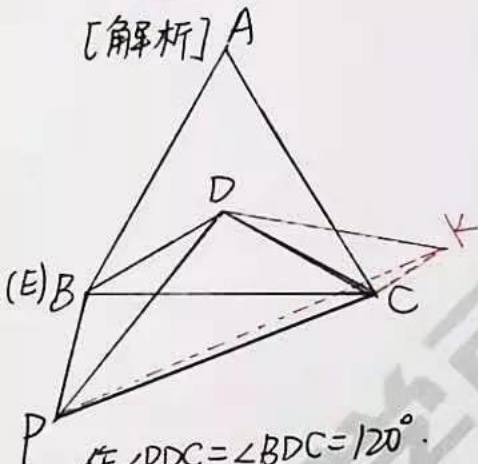
23. (1) $AD=2PD$;



成立.
证明: 延 DP 至 K, 使得 $PK=DP$. 连接 KB, KA .
延长 CD 交 BK 于 T .
 $\therefore P$ 为 BE 中点.
 $\therefore \triangle PDE \cong \triangle PKB (SAS)$
 $\therefore DE=KB \quad \because DE=DC \quad \therefore KB=DC$
 $\angle PDE = \angle K$
 $\therefore DE \parallel KB$

(2) 60°

[解析]



$\therefore \angle BTD = \angle EDT = 60^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle BAC = 60^\circ \quad \therefore \angle BAC + \angle ACT = \angle BTC + \angle TBA$
 $\therefore \angle TBA = \angle TCA$ ("8"字)
 \therefore 在 $\triangle BK$ 和 $\triangle ACD$ 中
 $\begin{cases} AB=AC \\ \angle ABK = \angle ACD \\ BK=CD \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \triangle ABK \cong \triangle ACD (SAS)$
 $\therefore AK=AD$
 $\angle KAB = \angle DAC$
 $\therefore \angle KAD = \angle KAB + \angle BAD$
 $\quad = \angle DAC + \angle BAC = 60^\circ$
 $\therefore \triangle ADK$ 为等边 \triangle
 $\therefore AD=DK = 2PD$.

作 $\angle PDC = \angle BDC = 120^\circ$.
且 $PD=PK$

连接 KC, PK
则 $\triangle PDK$ 为等腰 \triangle .

$\Rightarrow \triangle DBP \cong \triangle DCK (SAS)$
 $\therefore PB=KC$

即 $PB+PC = CK+PC$ 为定值.

当 P, C, K 三点共线时, PK 最大, 即 PPD 最大.

\therefore 此时, $\angle BPC = \angle BPD + \angle DPC = \angle CKD + \angle DPC = 60^\circ$
 $\quad = 180^\circ - \angle PDC$

老师: 邵毅, 翟靖

微信扫码
看更多期末试卷



武昌区 八年级 下 期末考试答案 (第 4 页)

24. (1) 15°

(2) 过 C 作 $CG \perp DF$ 交 DF 延长线于 G. 连接 AE.

$\because AD$ 垂直平分 $BE \therefore AE = AB, \angle 1 = \angle 2.$

$\because AB = AC \therefore AE = AC \therefore \angle 3 = \angle 4$

$\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 4 = \angle BAC = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle BEC = \angle 1 + \angle 3 = 45^\circ.$

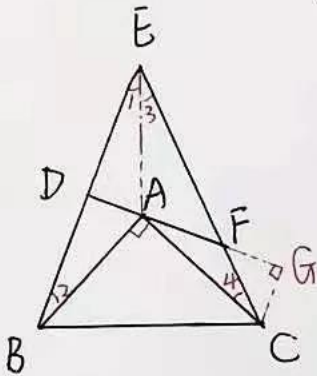
$\therefore \angle EDF = 90^\circ \therefore DF = DE = DB$

$\therefore \angle 2 = \angle CAG.$ 又 $\because AB = CA, \angle ADB = \angle CGA = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CAG. \therefore BD = AG.$

$\therefore \frac{AD}{AF} = \sqrt{3} \therefore \frac{DF}{AF} = \frac{BA + AF}{AF} = \frac{DA}{AF} + 1 = \sqrt{3} + 1$

$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABP}}{S_{\triangle AFC}} = \frac{S_{\triangle ACG}}{S_{\triangle AFC}} = \frac{AG}{AF} = \frac{BD}{AF} = \frac{DF}{AF} = \sqrt{3} + 1.$



(3)

以 AB 向下构造等边 $\triangle ABK$. 连接 DK

延长 AD, BK 交于点 T.

导角 $\Rightarrow \triangle ABE \cong \triangle KAT$ (AAS)

$\therefore AE = KT$

$\Rightarrow \triangle BDA \cong \triangle BDK$

$\therefore DA = DK$

$\therefore \angle BKD = 80^\circ$

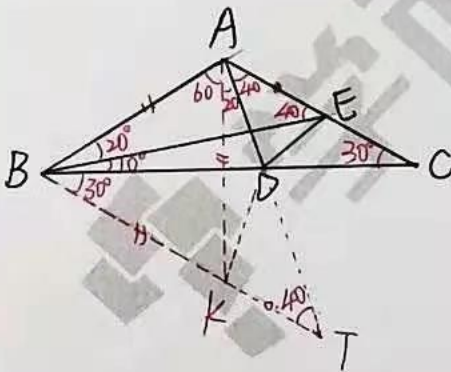
$\angle KDT = 40^\circ$

$\therefore KD = KT = AD$

$\therefore AD = KT = AE$

$\therefore \angle AED = \frac{180^\circ - \angle DAE}{2} = 70^\circ$

$\therefore \angle BDE = 70^\circ - 40^\circ = 30^\circ.$



老师: 邵繁, 瞿靖.

微信扫码
看更多期末试卷

