

青山区 八年级 上学期 期末考试答案 (第 1 页)

一、选择题

DACC B DCABD

二、填空题

1 ;  $4.6 \times 10^{-6}$  ; -5 ;  $\frac{19}{3}$  ;  $50^\circ$  或  $130^\circ$  ;  $30^\circ$

三、解答题

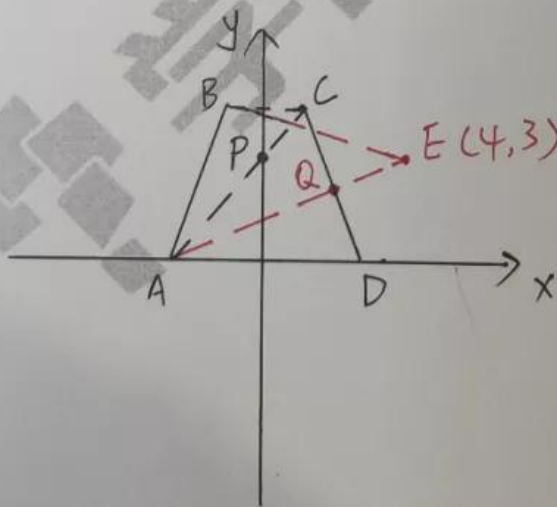
17. (1)  $-8ab+2b^3$  (2)  $3x-2y$

18. (1)  $(4+b)(4-b)$  (2)  $3a(x-y)^2$

19. 解: 原式 =  $\frac{x-1}{x+2} \cdot \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x-2}{x-1}$

把  $x=5$  代入, 上式 =  $\frac{5-2}{5-1} = \frac{3}{4}$

20. (1)



老师: 赵铭, 周帆

微信扫码  
看更多期末试卷



青山区 八年级上学期 期末考试答案 (第 2 页)

21. 证明: (1)  $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle DCA + \angle ECB = 90^\circ$   
 $\because \angle DAC + \angle DCA = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle DAC = \angle ECB$   
 在  $\triangle DAC$  和  $\triangle ECB$  中  

$$\begin{cases} \angle DCA = \angle BEC = 90^\circ \\ \angle DAC = \angle ECB \\ AC = BC \end{cases}$$
  
 $\therefore \triangle DAC \cong \triangle ECB$  (AAS)  
 $\therefore AD = CE, CD = BE$   
 $\therefore BE + AD = CD + CE = DE$

(2) 连接  $CO$ ,  $\triangle ODE$  为等腰  $RT\triangle$ , 理由如下:  
 $\because O$  为  $AB$  中点  
 $\therefore AO = BO = CO$   
 在  $\triangle DAO$  和  $\triangle ECO$  中  

$$\begin{cases} AO = CO \\ \angle DAO = \angle ECO = \angle DAC + 45^\circ \\ AD = CE \end{cases}$$
  
 $\therefore \triangle DAO \cong \triangle ECO$  (SSS)  
 $\therefore \angle DOA = \angle EOC, OD = OE$   
 $\therefore \angle AOC = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle DOE = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore \triangle ODE$  为等腰  $RT\triangle$

22. 解: (1) 设第一次进价  $x$  元.  

$$\frac{5000}{x} = \frac{6000}{x+2}$$
  
 解之得:  $x = 10$   
 经检验,  $x = 10$  为分式方程解  
 答: 第一次进价 10 元.

$$500 \times \frac{3}{5} \times (15 - 12) + 500 \times \frac{2}{5} (a - 12) = 900$$

解之得:  $a = 12$

答: 至少需售 12 元.

(2) 设剩下每个售价  $a$  元利润为 900 元.

总件数:  $\frac{6000}{12} = 500$  (个)

由题意:

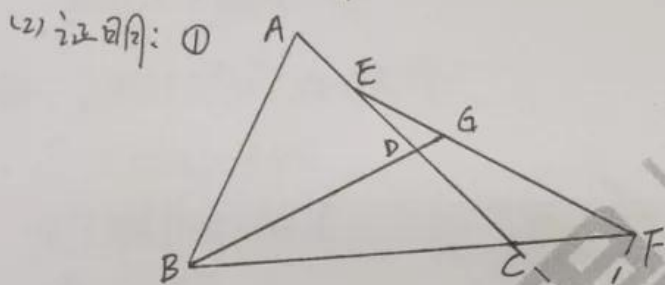
老师: 赵铭、周帆

微信扫码  
看更多期末试卷



青山区 八年级 上学期 期末考试答案 (第 3 页)

23. 证明: 在等边 $\triangle ABC$ 中  
 $\angle BCD = 60^\circ$   
 $\therefore AD = CD$   
 $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle DBA = 30^\circ$   
 $\therefore CD = CF$   
 $\therefore \angle F = \angle CDF = 30^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle F = \angle DBC$   
 $\therefore BD = DF$



(2) 证明: ① 延长AC使 $CK = AE$ , 连FK  
 $\therefore AE = CD, CF = CD, AE = CK$   
 $\therefore CF = CK$   
 $\therefore \angle FCK = \angle ACB = 60^\circ$   
 $\therefore \triangle CFK$  为等边三角形  
 $\therefore AC = BC$   
 $\therefore EK = BC$   
 在等边 $\triangle CFK$ 中  
 $\angle K = 60^\circ = \angle ACB$   
 $FK = CK = CD$

$\therefore$  在 $\triangle BCD$ 和 $\triangle EKF$ 中  
 $\begin{cases} BC = EK \\ \angle BCD = \angle K \\ CD = KF \end{cases}$   
 $\therefore \triangle BCD \cong \triangle EKF$  (SAS)  
 $\therefore \angle GEK = \angle DBC$   
 $\therefore \angle EGB = \angle BCD = 60^\circ$

②  $S_{\triangle BCG} = 2$

解: 易证 $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle CBD$   
 $\therefore \angle CBD = \angle ABE = 15^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle BEG = 180^\circ - \angle EBG - \angle EGB$   
 $= 90^\circ$

$\therefore EG = \frac{1}{2}BG = 2$

$\therefore EB = \sqrt{BG^2 - EG^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$

在等腰Rt $\triangle EBF$ 和 $\triangle GCF$ 中

$BF = \sqrt{BE^2 + EF^2} = 2\sqrt{6}$

$GF = EF - EG = 2\sqrt{3} - 2$

$GC = FC = \frac{GF}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$

$\therefore BC = BF - FC = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$

$\therefore S_{\triangle BCG} = \frac{1}{2}GC \cdot BC$

$= \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$

$= \frac{1}{2}(6 - 2)$

$= 2$

老师: 赵铭、周帆

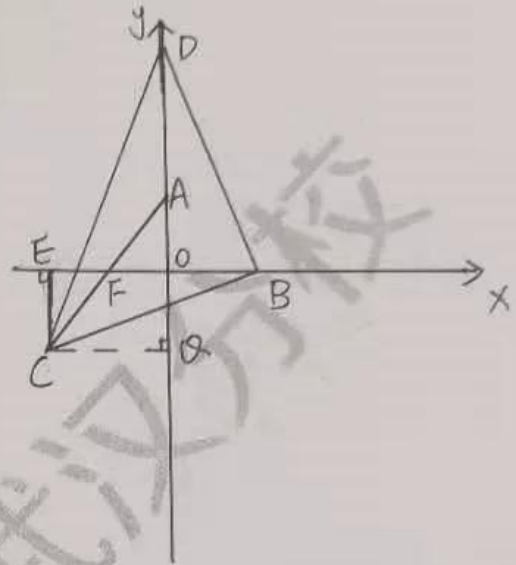
微信扫码  
看更多期末试卷





青山区 八年级上学期 期末考试答案 (第 4 页)

24. 解: 中  $\therefore a^2 - 10a + 25 + |b-5| = 0$   
 $\therefore (a-5)^2 + |b-5| = 0$   
 $\therefore a=5, b=5$   
 $\therefore A(0,5) B(5,0)$   
 $\therefore OA=OB$   
 $\therefore \angle AOB=90^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle ABO = \angle BAO = 45^\circ$



证明: ①  $\therefore \angle PBC = 90^\circ, \angle DOB = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle EBC = \angle BDO$

在等腰 Rt  $\triangle DBC$  中

$BC = BD$

在  $\triangle EBC$  和  $\triangle ODB$  中

$$\begin{cases} \angle EBC = \angle ODB \\ \angle CEB = \angle BOD \\ BC = DB \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle EBC \cong \triangle ODB$  (AAS)

② 如图,  $\therefore AD=4$

$\therefore D(0,9)$

$\therefore \triangle BEC \cong \triangle DOB$

$\therefore BE = OD = 9$

$CE = OB = 5$

$\therefore C(-4, -5)$

作  $CQ \perp y$  轴, 垂足为  $Q$ , 设  $OF = x$

$\therefore S_{\triangle AOC} = S_{\triangle AFO} + S_{\text{四边形 } FOQC}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 10 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times OF + \frac{1}{2} (OF+4) \times 5$

$\therefore 20 = \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}(x+4)$

解之得:  $x = 2$

$\therefore F(2, 0)$

老师: 赵铭, 周帆

微信扫码  
看更多期末试卷



青山区 八年级 八上 期末考试答案 (第 5 页)

10. [解析]

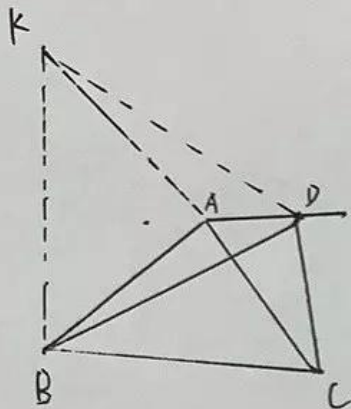
由题  $x + \frac{10}{x-1} = a + \frac{10}{a-1}$

$x-1 + \frac{10}{x-1} = a-1 + \frac{10}{a-1}$

由题意： $x-1 = a-1$  或  $x-1 = \frac{10}{a-1}$

解得  $x_1 = a$  或  $x_2 = \frac{a+9}{a-1}$

16. [解析]



$\because \angle BAC = 82^\circ, \angle DBC = 30^\circ$

$\because AB = AC, BD = BC$

可得  $\angle ABD = 11^\circ, \angle ACB = 49^\circ$

以 DB 为边构造等边三角形 BDK

连接 KA

则  $\angle ABK = 60^\circ - 11^\circ = 49^\circ = \angle ACB$

又  $\because AC = AB, BD = BC = BK$

$\therefore \triangle ACB \cong \triangle ABK (SAS)$

$\therefore AK = AB$

又  $BK = DB, VA = DA$

$\therefore \triangle DAK \cong \triangle DAB (SSS)$

$\therefore \angle APB = \frac{1}{2} \angle KDB = 30^\circ$

老师：周中凡，赵铭

微信扫码  
看更多期末试卷

