

青竹湖湘一外国语学校 2018-2019 学年八年级（上）期中数学试卷答案

一、选择题

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答案	D	A	C	D	C	D	B	C	D	B	D	D

二、填空题

13. $x(x-1)^2$ 14. 90° 15. $(1, -1)$.

16. 70° 17. 12 18. $m \geq -1$ 且 $m \neq 1$

三、解答题

19. 解: 原式 = $2 - \sqrt{3} + 2 - 1 - 3$
 $= -\sqrt{3}.$

20. 解: 原式 = $\frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x + 2} \cdot \frac{(x + 2)^2}{(x + 2)(x - 2)}$
 $= \frac{(x - 2)^2}{x + 2} \cdot \frac{(x + 2)^2}{(x + 2)(x - 2)}$
 $= x - 2$
 当 $x = 3$ 时, 原式 = $3 - 2 = 1$

21. 解: (1) $\sqrt{3^2} = 3$; $\sqrt{(-5)^2} = 5$; (2) 当 $a \geq 0$ 时 $\sqrt{a^2} = a$; 当 $a < 0$ 时, $\sqrt{a^2} = -a$;
 (3) $\because 2 < x < 3$,
 $\therefore x - 2 > 0$ 、 $x - 3 < 0$,
 原式 = $(x - 2) - (x - 3)$
 $= 1.$

22. 解: (1) $\because \angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle DAC = \angle BAC - \angle BAD = 30^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle AED = \frac{180^\circ - 30^\circ}{2} = 75^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle AED - \angle C = 30^\circ$;
 (2) 设 $\angle CDE = x$, 则 $\angle AED = \angle CDE + \angle C = x + 45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle DAC = 180^\circ - 2\angle AED = 90^\circ - 2x$,
 $\therefore \angle BAD = 90^\circ - \angle DAC = 2x$,
 $\therefore \angle BAD = 2\angle CDE.$

23. 解: (1) 设第一次购书的单价为 x 元, 根据题意得: $\frac{1200}{x} + 10 = \frac{1500}{(1 + 20\%)x}$.
 解得: $x = 5$. 经检验, $x = 5$ 是原方程的解

答: 第一次购书的进价是 5 元;

(2) 第一次购书为 $1200 \div 5 = 240$ (本),
第二次购书为 $240 + 10 = 250$ (本),
第一次赚钱为 $240 \times (7 - 5) = 480$ (元),
第二次赚钱为 $200 \times (7 - 5 \times 1.2) + 50 \times (7 \times 0.4 - 5 \times 1.2) = 40$ (元),
所以两次共赚钱 $480 + 40 = 520$ (元),

答: 该老板两次售书总体上是赚钱了, 共赚了 520 元.

24. (1) 证明: $\because AB = AC, AD \perp BC,$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle DAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC,$$

$$\because \angle BAC = 120^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle DAC = \frac{1}{2} \times 120^\circ = 60^\circ,$$

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

$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle ADF = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore AE = \frac{1}{2} AD, AF = \frac{1}{2} AD,$$

$$\therefore AE + AF = \frac{1}{2} AD + \frac{1}{2} AD = AD;$$

(2) 解: 线段 AE, AF, AD 之间的数量关系为: $AE + AF = AD$, 理由如下:
连接 BD , 如图所示:

$$\because \angle BAD = 60^\circ, AB = AD,$$

$\therefore \triangle ABD$ 是等边三角形,

$$\therefore BD = AD, \angle ABD = \angle ADB = 60^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle DAC = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle DAC,$$

$$\because \angle EDB + \angle EDA = \angle EDA + \angle ADF = 60^\circ,$$

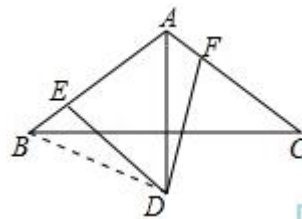
$$\therefore \angle EDB = \angle ADF, \text{ 在 } \triangle BDE \text{ 与 } \triangle ADF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle ABD = \angle DAC \\ AD = BD \\ \angle EDB = \angle ADF \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore \triangle BDE \cong \triangle ADF (ASA),$$

$$\therefore BE = AF,$$

$$\because AE + BE = AD,$$

$$\therefore AE + AF = AD.$$



四、综合题

25. 解: (1) 分式 $\frac{2}{x}$ 是真分式; $\frac{x-1}{x+2} = \frac{x+2-3}{x+2} = 1 - \frac{3}{x+2}$;

$$(2) \frac{x+5}{x-1} = \frac{x-1+6}{x-1} = 1 + \frac{6}{x-1},$$

$x-1=-6$, 解得 $x=-5$; $x-1=-3$, 解得 $x=-2$; $x-1=-2$, 解得 $x=-1$;
 $x-1=-1$, 解得 $x=0$; $x-1=1$, 解得 $x=2$; $x-1=2$, 解得 $x=3$;
 $x-1=3$, 解得 $x=4$; $x-1=6$, 解得 $x=7$.

故满足条件的整数 x 的值为 $-5, -2, -1, 0, 2, 3, 4, 7$;

$$(3) \frac{6x^2+6x+1}{x^2+x+2} = \frac{6x^2+6x+12-11}{x^2+x+2} = 6 - \frac{11}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{7}{4}},$$

故当 $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 分式 $\frac{6x^2+6x+1}{x^2+x+2}$ 的最小值为 $6 - \frac{11}{\frac{7}{4}} = -\frac{2}{7}$.

26. 解: (1) ① ∵ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, 且 $AB \perp x$ 轴, 点 A 的坐标 $(-4, 4)$, 点 C 的坐标为 $(-1, -2)$,
 ∴ 点 B 的坐标 $(-4, -2)$, 点 $D(-1, 4)$,

$$\therefore AD = 3 = BC, \quad AB = CD = 6,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BPQ} = \frac{1}{8} S_{\text{长方形}ABCD},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times BP \times BQ = \frac{1}{8} \times AB \times BC = \frac{9}{4}, \quad \text{且 } BP = 2BQ,$$

$$\therefore BQ = \frac{3}{2}, \quad BP = 3,$$

∴ 点 $P(-4, 1)$

② 如图, 若 $\angle MPQ = 90^\circ$, 过点 M 作 $MN \perp AB$ 于点 N ,

$$\therefore MN \perp AB, \quad \angle ABC = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$$

∴ 四边形 $BCMN$ 是矩形

$$\therefore MN = BC = 3, \quad BN = CM,$$

$$\therefore MN \perp AB, \quad \angle MPQ = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BPQ + \angle BQP = 90^\circ, \quad \angle NPM + \angle BPQ = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BQP = \angle MPN, \quad \text{且 } PQ = PM, \quad \angle ABC = \angle PNM = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle PMN \cong \triangle QPB (AAS)$$

$$\therefore PB = MN = 3, \quad BQ = PN,$$

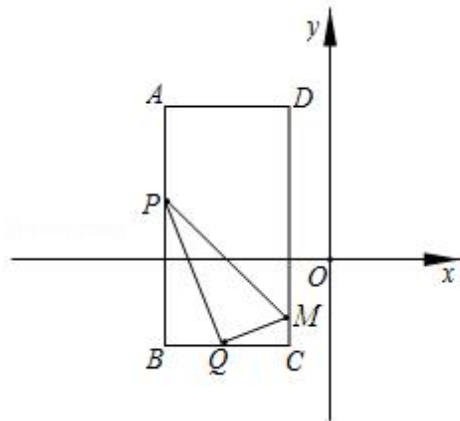
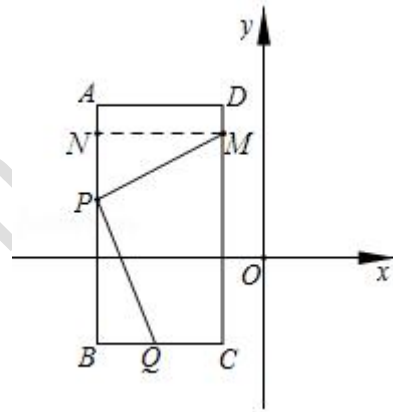
$$\therefore PB = 2BQ$$

$$\therefore BQ = \frac{3}{2} = PN$$

$$\therefore MC = BN = BP + PN = \frac{9}{2}$$

∴ 点 M 坐标 $(-1, \frac{5}{2})$

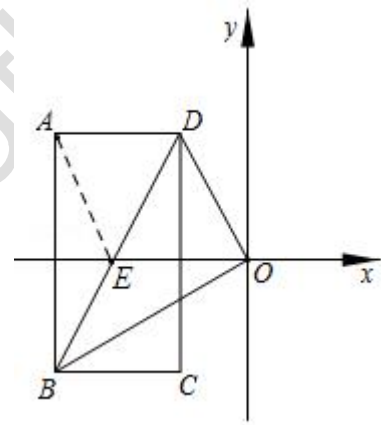
如图, 若 $\angle PQM = 90^\circ$,



$\because \angle PQM = 90^\circ, \angle ABC = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle PQB + \angle MQC = 90^\circ, \angle BPQ + \angle PQB = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle BPQ = \angle MQC,$ 且 $PQ = QM, \angle ABC = \angle BCD = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore \triangle BPQ \cong \triangle CQM (AAS)$
 $\therefore BQ = CM, QC = BP,$
 $\because BQ + QC = BQ + BP = BC = 3,$ 且 $BP = 2BQ,$
 $\therefore BQ = MC = 1,$
 \therefore 点 M 坐标 $(-1, -1)$

综上所述: 点 M 坐标为 $(-1, \frac{5}{2})$ 或 $(-1, -1)$

(2) 设 BD 与 x 轴的交点为 E , 连接 AE , $\because A, B$ 关于 x 轴对称,
 $\therefore AE = BE,$
 $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle BAE,$
 $\because \angle BAD = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle ABE + \angle ADB = 90^\circ, \angle BAE + \angle EAD = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle EAD,$
 $\therefore AE = DE = BE,$
 $\because AB \perp x$ 轴, $AB \perp BC,$
 $\therefore BC \parallel x$ 轴,
 $\therefore \angle EOB = \angle OBC,$
 $\because BO$ 平分 $\angle CBD,$
 $\therefore \angle DBO = \angle CBO,$
 $\therefore \angle DBO = \angle EOB,$
 $\therefore BE = EO = DE,$
 $\therefore \angle EDO = \angle EOD,$
 $\because \angle DBO + \angle EOB + \angle EDO + \angle EOD = 180^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle BOE + \angle DOE = 90^\circ,$
 即 $BO \perp DO.$



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