

八年级(上)期中检测数学答案及评分标准

一、选择题:1.C;2.A;3.C;4.D;5.B;6.C;7.B;8.C;9.D;10.A.

二、填空题:11.85;12.130;13.10;14.2;15.70;16.4.

16.解析:如图,连结  $CE$ ,  $\because \triangle ABC, \triangle ADE$  都是等边三角形,

$\therefore AB=AC, AD=AE, \angle BAC=\angle DAE=\angle ABC=60^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAD=\angle CAE, \therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAE (SAS), \therefore \angle ABD=\angle ACE$ ,

$\because BF$  是  $AC$  边的中线,  $\therefore \angle ABD=\angle CBD=\angle ACE=30^\circ$ ,

$\therefore$  点  $E$  在射线  $CE$  上运动( $\angle ACE=30^\circ$ ),

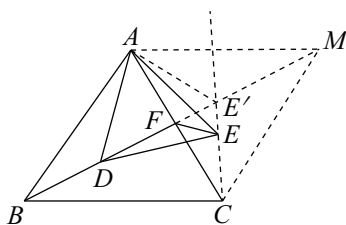
要使得  $AE+EF$  最小,就是在射线  $CE$  上找点  $E$ ,使得  $AE+EF$  最小,

作点  $A$  关于直线  $CE$  的对称点  $M$ ,连接  $FM$  交  $CE$  于  $E'$ ,此时  $AE'+FE'$  的值最小, $AE'+FE'=ME'+E'F=MF$ ,

$\therefore CA=CM, \angle ACM=2\angle ACE=60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ACM$  是等边三角形,

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle AMC, \therefore MF=BF=4$ ,

$\therefore AE+EF$  的最小值为 4.



(第 16 题)

三、解答题:

17.证明:  $\because CE \parallel DF, \therefore \angle ACE = \angle D, \dots\dots\dots 1$  分

在  $\triangle ACE$  和  $\triangle FDB$  中,

$$\begin{cases} AC=FD \\ \angle ACE = \angle D, \therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle FDB (SAS), \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分} \\ EC=BD \end{cases}$$

$\therefore AE=FB, \dots\dots\dots 6$  分

18.解:  $\because AB=AC, \therefore \angle B = \angle C, \dots\dots\dots 1$  分

设  $\angle B = \angle C = x, \because AD=BD, \therefore \angle B = \angle BAD = x, \dots\dots\dots 2$  分

$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BAD = 2x$ , ..... 4 分

$\because AC = DC, \therefore \angle ADC = \angle DAC = 2x$ , ..... 5 分

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle BAD + \angle DAC = x + 2x = 3x$ ,

在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\because \angle BAC + \angle B + \angle C = 3x + x + x = 180^\circ$ ,

$\therefore x = 36^\circ$ , ..... 7 分

$\therefore \angle BAC = 3x = 108^\circ$ . ..... 8 分

19.解:过  $C$  作  $CE \perp OA$  于  $E$ ,

$\because OB \perp OC, \therefore \angle BOC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BOD + \angle COE = 90^\circ$ , ..... 1 分

$\because CE \perp OA, BD \perp OA, \therefore \angle CEO = \angle ODB = 90^\circ$ , ..... 2 分

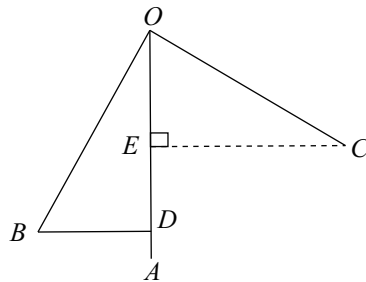
$\therefore \angle BOD + \angle B = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle COE = \angle B$ , ..... 3 分

在  $\triangle COE$  和  $\triangle OBD$  中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle COE = \angle B \\ \angle CEO = \angle ODB, \therefore \triangle COE \cong \triangle OBD (AAS), \\ OC = OB \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$\therefore CE = OD = 15\text{cm}$ ,

$\therefore$  摆球到  $OA$  的水平距离  $CE$  的长为  $15\text{cm}$ . ..... 8 分



(第 19 题)

20.解:(1)如图,  $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$  即为所画, ..... 3 分(画图 2 分,答 1 分)

点  $A_1(1,4), B_1(5,4), C_1(4,1)$ ; ..... 6 分

(2)  $\because$  点  $P$  与点  $C$  关于  $y$  轴对称,  $C(4, -1)$ ,

$\therefore$  点  $P$  的坐标为  $(-4, -1)$ ,

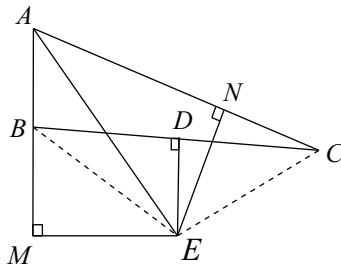
$\therefore a + 1 = -4, b - 2 = -1$ ,

$\therefore a = -5, b = 1$ . ..... 8 分

四、解答题:

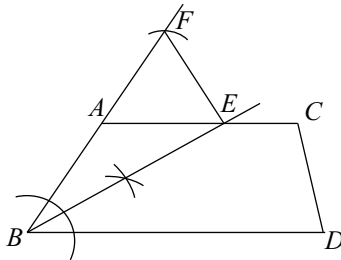
21.(1)证明:如图,连接  $BE, CE$ ,

$\because AE$  平分  $\angle BAC, EM \perp AB, EN \perp AC, \therefore EM = EN, \dots\dots\dots 1$  分  
 $\because DE$  垂直平分  $BC, \therefore BE = CE, \dots\dots\dots 2$  分  
 $\therefore Rt \triangle BEM \cong Rt \triangle CEN (HL), \dots\dots\dots 3$  分  
 $\therefore BM = CN; \dots\dots\dots 4$  分  
 (2) 解:  $\because EM \perp AB$  于  $M, EN \perp AC$  于  $N, \therefore \angle M = \angle ANE = 90^\circ, \dots\dots 5$  分  
 $\because AE = AE, EM = EN, \therefore Rt \triangle AME \cong Rt \triangle ANE (HL), \dots\dots\dots 6$  分  
 $\therefore AM = AN, \dots\dots\dots 7$  分  
 由(1)得,  $BM = CN$ , 设  $BM = CN = x, \because AB = 2, AC = 8,$   
 $\therefore x + 2 = 8 - x, \therefore x = 3, \therefore BM = 3. \dots\dots\dots 8$  分



(第 21 题)

22. 解: (1) ① 如图, 射线  $BE$  即为所求;  $\dots\dots\dots 2$  分  
 ② 如图, 线段  $AF, EF$  即为所求;  $\dots\dots\dots 4$  分



(第 22 题)

(2)  $\triangle BEF$  是直角三角形.  $\dots\dots\dots 5$  分  
 证明:  $\because BE$  平分  $\angle ABC, \therefore \angle ABE = \angle EBD, \because AC \parallel BD, \therefore \angle AEB = \angle EBD, \dots\dots\dots 6$  分  
 $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle AEB, \therefore AB = AE, \dots\dots\dots 7$  分  
 $\because AB = AF, \therefore AE = AF = AB, \therefore \angle AFE = \angle AEF, \angle ABE = \angle AEB, \dots$   
 $\dots\dots\dots 8$  分

$\because \angle ABE + \angle AFE + \angle BEF = 180^\circ, \therefore 2\angle AEF + 2\angle AEB = 180^\circ,$   
 $\therefore \angle AEF + \angle AEB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BEF = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle BEF$  是直角三角形.

..... 10 分

五、解答题:

23. 解: (1) 当  $t=3$  时, 点  $P$  走过的路程为:  $2 \times 3 = 6,$

$\because AB=4, \therefore$  点  $P$  运动到线段  $BC$  上,  $\therefore BP=6-4=2,$

故答案为 2; ..... 1 分

(2) ① 如图 1, 当点  $P$  在  $AB$  上时,  $\triangle CDP$  是等腰三角形,

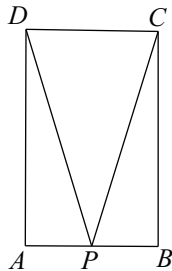


图 1

$\therefore PD=CP,$  在长方形  $ABCD$  中,  $AD=BC, \angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \triangle DAP \cong \triangle CBP (HL), \therefore AP=BP, \dots\dots\dots 2$  分

$\therefore AP = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2, \therefore t = \frac{2}{2} = 1; \dots\dots\dots 3$  分

② 如图 2, 当点  $P$  在  $BC$  上时,  $\triangle CDP$  是等腰三角形,

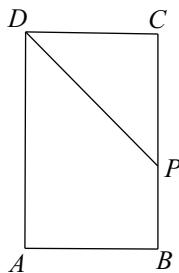


图 2

$\because \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore CD=CP=4, \therefore BP=CB-CD=2,$

$\therefore t = \frac{AB+BP}{2} = \frac{4+2}{2} = 3; \dots\dots\dots 4$  分

③ 如图 3, 当点  $P$  在  $AD$  上时,  $\triangle CDP$  是等腰三角形,

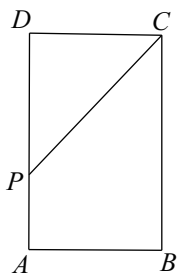


图 3

$\because \angle D = 90^\circ, \therefore DP = CD = 4,$

$$\therefore t = \frac{AB + CB + CD + DP}{2} = \frac{4 + 6 + 4 + 4}{2} = 9; \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

综上所述,  $t = 1$  或  $3$  或  $9$  时,  $\triangle CDP$  是等腰三角形;

(3) 根据题意, 如图 4, 连接  $CQ$ , 则  $AB = CD = 4, \angle DAB = \angle ABC = \angle BCD = \angle ADC = 90^\circ, DQ = 5, \therefore$  要使一个三角形与  $\triangle DCQ$  全等, 则另一条直角边必须等于  $DQ = 5, \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

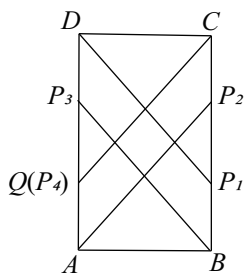


图 4

在图 4 中  $P_4$  下面那个点为  $Q$ , 标注上。

① 当点  $P$  运动到  $P_1$  时,  $CP_1 = DQ = 5$ , 此时  $\triangle DCQ \cong \triangle CDP_1,$

$\therefore$  点  $P$  的路程为:  $AB + BP_1 = 4 + 1 = 5, \therefore t = 5 \div 2 = 2.5; \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$

② 当点  $P$  运动到  $P_2$  时,  $BP_2 = DQ = 5$ , 此时  $\triangle CDQ \cong \triangle ABP_2,$

$\therefore$  点  $P$  的路程为:  $AB + BP_2 = 4 + 5 = 9, \therefore t = 9 \div 2 = 4.5; \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$

③ 当点  $P$  运动到  $P_3$  时,  $AP_3 = DQ = 5$ , 此时  $\triangle CDQ \cong \triangle ABP_3,$

$\therefore$  点  $P$  的路程为:  $AB + BC + CD + DP_3 = 4 + 6 + 4 + 1 = 15,$

$\therefore t = 15 \div 2 = 7.5; \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$

④ 当点  $P$  运动到  $P_4$  时, 即  $P$  与  $Q$  重合时,  $DP_4 = DQ = 5$ , 此时  $\triangle CDQ \cong \triangle CDP_4,$

∴点 P 的路程为:  $AB + BC + CD + DP_4 = 4 + 6 + 4 + 5 = 19$ ,

∴  $t = 19 \div 2 = 9.5$ . ..... 10 分

综上所述,时间的值可以是:  $t = 2.5, 4.5, 7.5$  或  $9.5$ ,

24.解:(1)①20; ..... 2 分

解析: ∵  $\angle BAC = \alpha = 120^\circ$ ,  $\angle DAE = \frac{1}{2}\alpha = 60^\circ$ ,  $\angle CAE = 20^\circ$ , ∴  $\angle BAD = 120^\circ - 60^\circ - 20^\circ = 40^\circ$ , ∵  $BF \perp AD$ , ∴  $\angle AFB = 90^\circ$ , ∴  $\angle ABF = 90^\circ - 40^\circ = 50^\circ$ , ∵  $AB = AC$ , ∴  $\angle ABC = \angle ACB$ , ∴  $\angle ABC = \frac{180^\circ - 120^\circ}{2} = 30^\circ$ , ∴  $\angle CBG = \angle ABF - \angle ABC = 50^\circ - 30^\circ = 20^\circ$ ,

② $GH = GC$ . ..... 3 分

证明:如图 1,连结  $AH$ , ∵点 B 与点 H 关于直线 AD 对称,  $AF \perp BH$ , ∴  $BF = HF$ , ∴AD 是 BH 的垂直平分线,

∴  $AB = AH$ ,  $\angle BAF = \angle HAF$ , ..... 4 分

∵  $AB = AC$ , ∴  $AH = AC$ , 又 ∵  $\angle BAC = \alpha$ ,  $\angle DAE = \frac{1}{2}\alpha$ , ∴  $\angle BAF + \angle CAE = \frac{1}{2}\alpha$ ,  $\angle HAF + \angle HAG = \frac{1}{2}\alpha$ , ∴  $\angle CAE = \angle HAG$  ..... 5 分

又 ∵  $AG = AG$ , ∴  $\triangle AGH \cong \triangle AGC$  (SAS). ∴  $GH = GC$ ; ..... 6 分

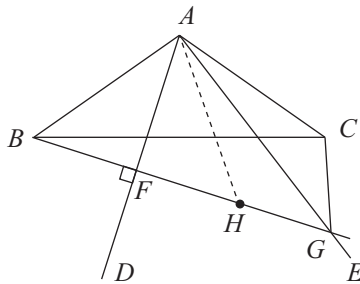


图1

(2)  $BG = 2BF - CG$ . ..... 7 分

证明:如图 2,在 BG 延长线上取点 H,使  $HF = BF$ .连结 AH.

∵  $AF \perp BH$ ,  $BF = HF$ , ∴  $AB = AH$ ,  $\angle BAF = \angle HAF$ . ..... 8 分

设  $\angle CAD = x$ ,  $\angle CAE = y$ , ∴  $\angle DAE = x + y$ , ∴  $\angle DAE = \frac{1}{2}\angle BAC$ .

∴  $\angle BAC = 2x + 2y$ , ∴  $\angle BAF = \angle BAC - \angle CAD = 2x + 2y - x = x + 2y$ .

$\therefore \angle HAF = \angle BAF = x + 2y$ ,  $\therefore \angle HAE = \angle DAE + \angle HAE$ ,  $\therefore x + 2y = x + y + \angle HAE$ ,  $\therefore \angle HAE = y$ , 即  $\angle HAE = \angle CAE$ . ..... 10 分  
 又  $\because AB = AC, AB = AH$ ,  $\therefore AC = AH$ , 又  $\because AG = AG$ .  
 $\therefore \triangle ACG \cong \triangle AHG (SAS)$ .  $\therefore CG = HG$ . ..... 11 分  
 $\because BG = BH - GH, BH = 2BF$ ,  $\therefore BG = 2BF - CG$ . ..... 12 分

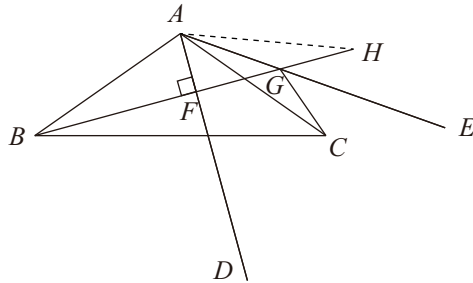


图2

六、解答题：

25.(1)证明：在 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\angle ACB = 90^\circ, \angle A = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle B = 30^\circ, \therefore \triangle CDE$ 是等边三角形，

$\therefore \angle CED = 60^\circ$ , ..... 1 分

$\because \angle CED = \angle B + \angle BDE, \therefore \angle BDE = 60^\circ - 30^\circ = 30^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BDE = \angle B, \therefore DE = BE$ . ..... 2 分

(2)如图1,以C为圆心,CA长为半径画弧交AB边于点M,连接CM,EM,则 $CM = CA, \therefore \angle A = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ACM$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle ACM = \angle AMC = 60^\circ$ , ..... 3 分

又 $\because \triangle CDE$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore CD = CE, \angle DCE = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ACM = \angle DCE$ ,

$\therefore \angle ACM - \angle DCM = \angle DCE - \angle DCM$ ,即 $\angle ACD = \angle MCE$ ,

$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle MCE (SAS), \therefore \angle CME = \angle A = 60^\circ$ . ..... 4 分

$\because \angle AMC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BME = 180^\circ - \angle AMC - \angle CME = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle CME = \angle BME, \therefore \angle BCM = \angle ACB - \angle ACM = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BCM = \angle ABC, \therefore MC = MB$ ,又 $\because ME = ME$ ,

$\therefore \triangle MCE \cong \triangle MBE (SAS)$ . ..... 5 分

$\therefore CE = BE$ ,又 $\because \triangle CDE$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore CE = DE, \therefore DE = BE$ . ..... 6 分

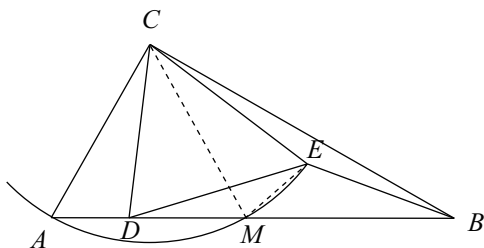


图 1

(3)如图 2,当点  $F$  在线段  $AC$  上时,以  $C$  为圆心, $CA$  长为半径画弧,交  $AB$  边于  $M$ ,连结  $ME, BE, CM$ ,则  $\triangle ACM$  为等边三角形, $\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle MCE$  (SAS). $\therefore \angle CME = \angle A = 60^\circ$ . $\therefore \angle EMB = 60^\circ = \angle CME$ .又  $\because CM = BM$ .

$\therefore \triangle CME \cong \triangle BME$  (SAS). $\therefore BE = CE$ ,  $\because CE = DE$ ,  $\therefore BE = DE$ ,

$\because EH \perp BD$ ,  $\therefore BD = 2BH$ ,  $\because BH = 3$ ,  $\therefore BD = 6$ . ..... 7 分

$\because EF \parallel AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle CFE = \angle A = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle CFE = \angle CMA$ .

$\because \angle ECF = \angle ECD + \angle ACD = 60^\circ + \angle ACD$ ,  $\angle CDM = \angle A + \angle ACD = 60^\circ + \angle ACD$ ,  $\therefore \angle ECF = \angle CDM$ . ..... 8 分

又  $\because \angle ECF = \angle CDM$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ECF \cong \triangle CDM$  (SAS). $\therefore DM = CF = 2$ . .....

..... 9 分

$\therefore BM = BD - DM = 6 - 2 = 4$ ,  $\because CM = AM$ ,  $CM = BM$ ,  $\therefore AM = BM$ . $\therefore AB = 2BM = 8$ ; ..... 10 分

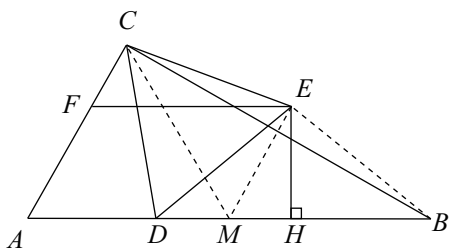


图 2

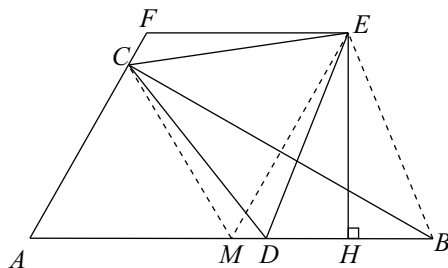


图 3

如图 3,当点  $F$  在  $AC$  延长线上时,同理可得  $BD = 2BH = 6$ .

$\because EF \parallel AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle F + \angle A = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle F = 120^\circ$ ,  $\because \angle AMC = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle CMD = 120^\circ$ . $\therefore \angle F = \angle CMD$ .  $\because \angle ACM = \angle DCE = 60^\circ$ . $\therefore \angle FCE + \angle MCD = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$ . $\therefore \angle MCD + \angle MDC = \angle AMC = 60^\circ$ . $\therefore \angle FCE = \angle MDC$ .

..... 11 分



又  $\because CD = CE, \therefore \triangle FCE \cong \triangle MDC (AAS). \therefore MD = FC = 2.$

$\therefore MB = BD + MD = 8.$ 同理  $AM = BM = 8. \therefore AB = 2AM = 16. \dots\dots\dots 12$ 分

综上所述,  $AB$  的长为 8 或 16.