

2025-2026 学年八年级上学期期末模拟卷 01

参考答案

一、选择题 (本大题共 6 小题, 每小题 3 分, 满分 18 分。在每个小题给出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求的)

1	2	3	4	5	6
A	C	C	B	B	B

二、填空题 (本大题共 12 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 24 分)

7. 4.56×10^{-4} 8. 1.0545 9. $x < 2 - \sqrt{5}$ 10. $(10 + 5\sqrt{2})$ 11. 6 12. $m \leq \frac{1}{3}$
13. < 14. 3 15. 4 16. 120° 17. $-1 < x_3 < -\frac{1}{2}$ 18. $2\sqrt{3}$ 或 $2\sqrt{6}$

三、解答题 (本大题共 8 小题, 58 分。解答应写出文字说明, 证明过程或演算步骤)

19. (3 分)

【详解】解: (1) 原式 = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{x^4}}{2\sqrt{x^3}} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{x^4}}{4}$

$$= \frac{1}{6\sqrt{x^4}} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{x^4}}{4} \cdots \cdots (1 \text{ 分})$$
$$= \frac{3}{24} \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分})$$
$$= \frac{1}{8}; \cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分})$$

20. (6 分)

【详解】(1) 解: $2(x^2 - 8x + 16) = x^2 - 16,$

$$2x^2 - 16x + 32 = x^2 - 16,$$
$$x^2 - 16x + 48 = 0,$$
$$(x - 12)(x - 4) = 0,$$
$$x - 12 = 0 \text{ 或 } x - 4 = 0,$$
$$x_1 = 12, \quad x_2 = 4. \cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } \frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{16}{x^2-4} - \frac{x+2}{2-x} = 0,$$

$$\frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{16}{x^2-4} + \frac{x+2}{x-2} = 0,$$

$$2(x-2) - 16 + (x+2)^2 = 0,$$

$$2x - 4 - 16 + x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0,$$

$$x^2 + 6x - 16 = 0,$$

$$(x+8)(x-2) = 0,$$

$$x+8=0 \text{ 或 } x-2=0,$$

$$x_1 = -8, \quad x_2 = 2,$$

$\therefore x=2$ 是方程的增根,

$\therefore x=2$ 舍去,

$\therefore x=-8$. $\cdots\cdots$ (6 分)

21. (6 分)

$$\text{【详解】 解: } \left(\frac{x+2\sqrt{xy}+y}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}} \right) \div \frac{x-y+1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y})^2}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}} \right] \div \frac{x-y+1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}} \right) \div \frac{x-y+1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x-y}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}} \right) \div \frac{x-y+1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{x-y+1}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x-y+1}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}}$$

$$= \frac{x+\sqrt{xy}}{x-y}; \quad \cdots\cdots (4 \text{ 分})$$

当 $x=2-\sqrt{3}$, $y=2+\sqrt{3}$ 时,

$$\text{原式} = \frac{2-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{(2-\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{3})}}{2-\sqrt{3} - (2+\sqrt{3})} = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}+1}{2-\sqrt{3}-2-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{-2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}. \dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

22. (7 分)

【详解】(1) 解: $\because AD \perp BC$,

$$\therefore \angle ADB = \angle CDF = 90^\circ,$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABD$ 和 $\text{Rt}\triangle CFD$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} AB = CF \\ BD = FD \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle ABD \cong \text{Rt}\triangle CFD (\text{HL})$$

$$\therefore AD = CD = 10,$$

$$\text{又} \because BD = DF = 4,$$

$$\therefore BC = BD + CD = DF + CD = 14.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot AD = \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 10 = 70; \dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 解: $AB \perp CE$. 理由:

$$\because AD \perp BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle CDF = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD + \angle B = 90^\circ,$$

$$\because \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CFD,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle DCF,$$

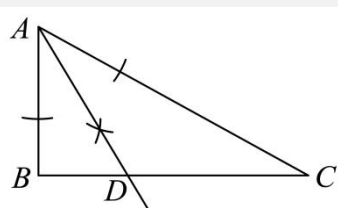
$$\therefore \angle FCD + \angle B = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle BEC = 180^\circ - (\angle FCD + \angle B) = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore AB \perp CE. \dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

23. (7 分)

【详解】(1) 解: 点 D 如图所示:



$\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$

(2) 解: $\because \angle ACB = 30^\circ, \angle B = 90^\circ.$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ,$$

由 (1) 的作图痕迹, 得出 AD 是 $\angle BAC$ 的角平分线,

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAD = \frac{1}{2} \times 60^\circ = 30^\circ = \angle ACB,$$

$$\therefore AD = CD = 4\text{cm},$$

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle ABD \text{ 中, } BD = \frac{1}{2}AD = 2\text{cm},$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AD^2 - BD^2} = 2\sqrt{3}(\text{cm}). \dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

24. (8 分)

【详解】(1) 解: 设与墙垂直的边 AD 的长为 $x\text{m}$, 则与墙平行的边 AB 的长为 $(170-2x)\text{m}$,

$$\text{由题意可得: } x(170-2x) = 1500,$$

$$\text{解得: } x_1 = 10, \quad x_2 = 75,$$

当 $x = 10$ 时, $170 - 2x = 170 - 2 \times 10 = 150 > 100$, 不符合题意;

当 $x = 75$ 时, $170 - 2x = 170 - 2 \times 75 = 20 < 100$, 符合题意;

$\therefore$ 与墙垂直的边 AD 的长为 75m ; $\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$

(2) 解: 不能, 理由如下:

设与墙垂直的边 AD 的长为 $y\text{m}$, 则与墙平行的边 AB 的长为 $(170-4y+3 \times 2)\text{m}$,

$$\text{由题意可得 } y(170-4y+3 \times 2) = 2000,$$

$$\text{整理可得: } y^2 - 44y + 500 = 0,$$

$$\therefore \Delta = (-44)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 500 = -64 < 0,$$

$\therefore$ 原方程没有实数根,

$\therefore$ 不能使长方形 $ABCD$ 面积扩大到 2000 平方米. $\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$

25. (10 分)

【详解】(1) 解: 由题意, 设 $a = x$, $b = \frac{9}{x}$,

$$\therefore \text{由 } a + b \geq 2\sqrt{ab}, \text{ 得 } x + \frac{9}{x} \geq 2\sqrt{x \cdot \frac{9}{x}} = 6,$$

$\therefore$ 当且仅当 $x = \frac{9}{x}$, 即 $x = 3$ (负值舍去) 时, 代数式取到最小值, 最小值为 6 .

故答案为: 6 ; 3 ; $\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$

(2) 解：由题意，设花圃的宽为 x 米，则长为 $\frac{108}{x}$ 米，

$$\therefore \text{所用的篱笆} = 3x + \frac{108}{x},$$

$$\text{又令 } a = 3x, \quad b = \frac{108}{x},$$

$$\therefore \text{由 } a + b \geq 2\sqrt{ab},$$

$$\therefore 3x + \frac{108}{x} \geq 2\sqrt{3x \cdot \frac{108}{x}} = 36.$$

$$\therefore \text{当且仅当 } 3x = \frac{108}{x}, \text{ 即 } x = 6 \text{ (负值舍去) 时, 代数式取到最小值, 最小值为 } 36,$$

答：所用的篱笆至少为 36 米. …… (6 分)

(3) 解：由题意，设 $S_{\triangle COB} = m$,

$\therefore \triangle COB$ 与 $\triangle COD$ 底边上的高相等， $\triangle AOB$ 与 $\triangle AOD$ 底边上的高相等，

$$\therefore \frac{OB}{OD} = \frac{S_{\triangle COB}}{S_{\triangle COD}} = \frac{S_{\triangle AOB}}{S_{\triangle AOD}},$$

$$\therefore \frac{m}{4} = \frac{9}{S_{\triangle AOD}}.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle AOD} = \frac{36}{m}.$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{四边形}ABCD} = 9 + 4 + m + \frac{36}{m} = 13 + m + \frac{36}{m}.$$

$$\text{又} \therefore m + \frac{36}{m} \geq 2\sqrt{m \times \frac{36}{m}} = 12,$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{四边形}ABCD} \geq 13 + 12 = 25,$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } m = \frac{36}{m} \text{ 时, 即 } m = 6 \text{ (负值舍去) 时取等号.}$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 面积的最小值为 25. …… (10 分)

26. (11 分)

【详解】(1) 解：两个等腰三角形的底联角等于这两个等腰三角形的顶角.

理由：如图 1，

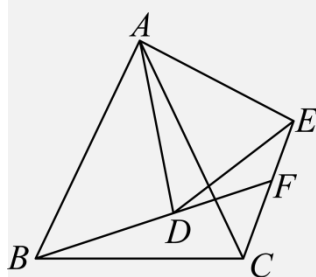


图1

$\because \angle BAC = \angle DAE$,
 $\therefore \angle BAC - \angle CAD = \angle DAE - \angle CAD$,
 $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE$,
 $\because AB = AC, AD = AE$,
 $\therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAE(\text{SAS})$,
 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle AEC$,
 $\therefore \angle ADF + \angle AEC = \angle ADF + \angle ADB = 180^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle DAE + \angle DFE = 180^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BFC + \angle DFE = 180^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BFC = \angle BAE = \angle BAC$; (4 分)

(2) 解: 当点 D 在 $\triangle ABC$ 的内部时, 如图 2 甲, 延长 BD 交 CE 于点 F ,

$\because AB = AC, AD = AE, \angle BAC = \angle DAE = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BFC = \angle DAE = 90^\circ$,
 $\because \angle DCE = 62^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BDC = \angle BFC + \angle DCE = 90^\circ + 62^\circ = 152^\circ$;

当点 D 在 $\triangle ABC$ 的外部时, 如图 2 乙, BD 交 CE 于点 F , 交 AC 于点 G ,

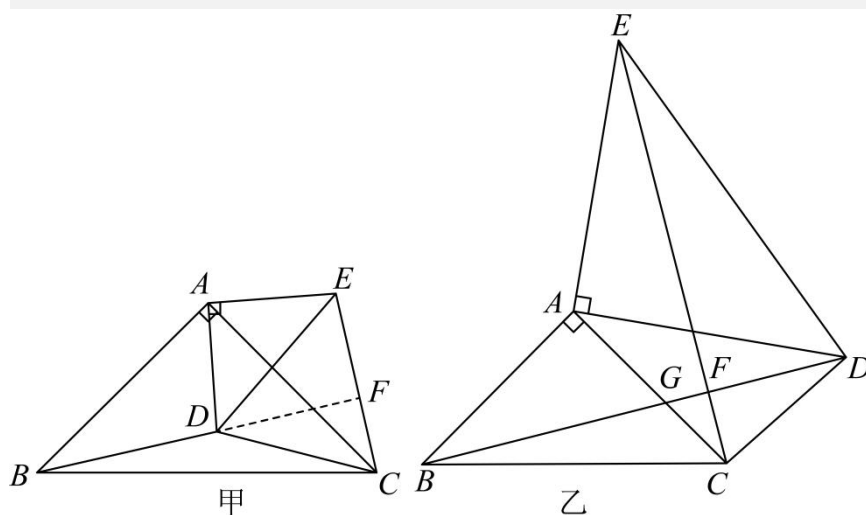


图2

$\because \angle BAC = \angle DAE = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE = 90^\circ + \angle CAD$,
 $\because AB = AC, AD = AE$,
 $\therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAE(\text{SAS})$,

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ACE,$$

$$\because \angle CGD = \angle AGB,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACE + \angle CGD = \angle ABD + \angle AGB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AFC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BDC = \angle BFC - \angle DCE = 90^\circ - 62^\circ = 28^\circ,$$

综上所述, $\angle BDC = 152^\circ$ 或 $\angle BDC = 28^\circ$; …… (8 分)

(3) 如图 3, 连接 AC 、 BD 交于点 F ,

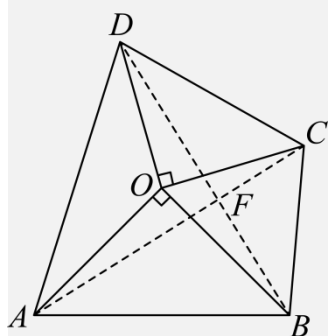


图3

$$\because OA = OB, OC = OD, \angle AOB = \angle COD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BFC = \angle COD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AFB = \angle AFD = \angle CFD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore AD^2 = FA^2 + FD^2, BC^2 = FB^2 + FC^2, AB^2 = FA^2 + FB^2, CD^2 = FC^2 + FD^2,$$

$$\therefore AD^2 + BC^2 = AB^2 + CD^2 = FA^2 + FB^2 + FC^2 + FD^2,$$

$$\because AB = 6, BC = 4, CD = 5,$$

$$\therefore AD^2 + 4^2 = 6^2 + 5^2,$$

$$\therefore AD = 3\sqrt{5},$$

$$\therefore AD \text{ 的长为 } 3\sqrt{5}. \text{ …… (11 分)}$$