

# 2025-2026 学年八年级数学上学期期中模拟卷

## 强化卷·参考答案

一、选择题：(本大题共 6 题，每题 4 分，共 24 分.下列各题四个选项中，有且只有一个选项是正确的，选择正确项的代号并填涂在答题卡的相应位置上.)

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| D | C | B | D | C | A |

二、填空题：(本大题共 12 题，每题 4 分，共 48 分.)

7. ④⑤/⑤④

8.  $\sqrt{2a-b}$

9.  $\sqrt{3}-1/-1+\sqrt{3}$

10.  $-2-\sqrt{3}$

11.  $x_1 = x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

12.  $x < 6 + 3\sqrt{3} / x < 3\sqrt{3} + 6$

13. 13

14. 2033

15.  $2-\sqrt{3}$

16. 7.696

17. 4

18. 45

三、解答题：(本大题共 11 题，共 78 分.解答应写出文字说明，证明过程或演算步骤.)

19. (1) 原式 =  $\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} + \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}$

=  $2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$

=  $3\sqrt{3}$ ;

(2) 原式 =  $5\sqrt{21} \div 2\sqrt{7} \div \sqrt{3}$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{3} \div \sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2};$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \sqrt[3]{-0.027} - \sqrt[3]{0.064} + \frac{2}{3} \times \sqrt{0.09}$$

$$= -0.3 - 0.4 + \frac{2}{3} \times 0.3$$

$$= -0.3 - 0.4 + 0.2$$

$$= -0.5;$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = 3 + 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{9+7}$$

$$= 3 + 2\sqrt{3} - 4$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3} - 1.$$

$$20. (1) \text{ 解: } 4\sqrt{xy^2} \times \sqrt{\frac{x}{y^3}} \div 10\sqrt{\frac{y}{x^2}}$$

$$= (4 \times 1 \div 10) \cdot \sqrt{xy^2 \times \frac{x}{y^3} \div \frac{y}{x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{\frac{x^4}{y^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2x^2}{5y};$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } \frac{xy - \sqrt{xy}}{\sqrt{xy} - 1} \div \frac{\sqrt{y} - 2\sqrt{x}}{4x - 4\sqrt{xy} + y}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{xy}(\sqrt{xy} - 1)}{\sqrt{xy} - 1} \div \frac{\sqrt{y} - 2\sqrt{x}}{(2\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{xy} \times \frac{(2\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})^2}{\sqrt{y} - 2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \sqrt{xy} \times (\sqrt{y} - 2\sqrt{x})$$

$$= y\sqrt{x} - 2x\sqrt{y}.$$

$$21. \text{ 解: 原式} = (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})[\sqrt{6} - (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})]$$

$$= 6 - (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})^2$$

$$= 6 - 8 + 2\sqrt{15}$$

$$= -2 + 2\sqrt{15}.$$

$$22. (1) \text{ 解: } 4(x-1)^2 - 36 = 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 = 9,$$

$$x-1 = \pm 3,$$

$$x-1 = 3 \text{ 或 } x-1 = -3,$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 4, x_2 = -2.$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0,$$

$$x^2 - 4x = 3,$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 7,$$

$$(x-2)^2 = 7,$$

$$x-2 = \pm\sqrt{7},$$

$$x-2 = \sqrt{7} \text{ 或 } x-2 = -\sqrt{7},$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 2 + \sqrt{7}, x_2 = 2 - \sqrt{7}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 解: } 2x^2 + 1 = 3x,$$

$$2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0,$$

$$a = 2, b = -3, c = 1,$$

$$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 1 = 1 > 0,$$

方程有两个不相等的实数根,

$$x = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{1}}{2 \times 2} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4},$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(4) \text{ 解: } 3x(x-2) = 10 - 5x,$$

$$3x(x-2) + 5x - 10 = 0,$$

$$3x(x-2) + 5(x-2) = 0,$$

$$(3x+5)(x-2) = 0,$$

$$3x+5=0, x-2=0,$$

$$\therefore x_1 = -\frac{5}{3}, x_2 = 2.$$

23. (1) 解: 由题意知  $2x-14$  和  $x+2$  互为相反数,

$$\therefore 2x-14+x+2=0,$$

解得:  $x=4$ ,

$\therefore y+1$  的立方根为  $-3$ ,

$$\therefore y+1 = (-3)^3,$$

解得:  $y = -28$ ;

$$(2) \text{ 解: } \because \sqrt{16} < \sqrt{17} < \sqrt{25},$$

$$\therefore 4 < \sqrt{17} < 5,$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{17} \text{ 的整数部分 } m = 4,$$

$$\therefore x-y+m = 4 - (-28) + 4 = 36,$$

$$\therefore x-y+m \text{ 的平方根为 } \pm\sqrt{36} = \pm 6.$$

24. 解:  $\because (\sqrt{2a}-1)^2 + |b-2| = 0$

$$\therefore \sqrt{2a}-1=0 \text{ 且 } b-2=0,$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{2a}=1, b=2,$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 2,$$

$$\frac{a\sqrt{b}-b\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}-b} + 1 \div \frac{\sqrt{ab}+\sqrt{b}}{a+\sqrt{a}}$$

$$= \frac{a\sqrt{b}-b\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}-b} + \frac{a+\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{ab}+\sqrt{b}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{b}(a-b)}{\sqrt{b}(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b})} + \frac{\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{a}+1)}{\sqrt{b}(\sqrt{a}+1)}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{a})^2 - (\sqrt{b})^2}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}} + \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$$

$$= \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{b}$$

当  $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 2$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \times 2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{2} + 1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

25. (1) 解: 由题意得, 正方形  $ABCD$  的面积为:  $5 \times 1 \times 1 = 5$ ,

$\therefore$  边长为:  $\sqrt{5}$ ,

$\because \sqrt{4} < \sqrt{5} < \sqrt{9}$ ,

$\therefore 2 < \sqrt{5} < 3$ ,

$\therefore AB$  的长在 2 和 3 之间;

(2) 解: 把图 1 中的正方形  $ABCD$  放到数轴上, 使得点  $A$  与  $-1$  重合, 则点  $D$  在数轴上表示的数为:  $-1 - \sqrt{5}$ ;

(3) 解: 设点  $D$  与数  $x$  对应的点重合,

由题意得:  $\frac{-1 - \sqrt{5} + x}{2} = 1$ ,

解得:  $x = 2 - (-1 - \sqrt{5}) = 3 + \sqrt{5}$ ,

$\therefore$  点  $D$  与数  $3 + \sqrt{5}$  对应的点重合.

26. (1) 解: 根据前 4 个式子可得:  $|\sqrt{35} - 6| = |\sqrt{35} - \sqrt{36}| = \sqrt{36} - \sqrt{35} = 6 - \sqrt{35}$ ,

这是第 35 个等式.

(2) 解: 由前 4 个等式可得第  $n$  个等式为  $|\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1}| = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$ .

(3) 解:  $\because \frac{\sqrt{24}-1}{4} - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{24}-1}{4} - \frac{4}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{24}-5}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{24}-\sqrt{25}}{4} < 0$ ,

$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{24}-1}{4} < 1$ .

27. (1) 解:  $\because 2\sqrt{3} - 3$  是  $a - 12\sqrt{3}$  的完美平方根,

$\therefore a - 12\sqrt{3} = (2\sqrt{3} - 3)^2 = 21 - 12\sqrt{3}$ ,

$\therefore a = 21$ ;

(2) 解: 设这个根式为  $x$ ,

则  $2 - 3\sqrt{2}$  是  $x$  的完美平方根,

$$\therefore x = (2 - 3\sqrt{2})^2 = 4 - 12\sqrt{2} + 18 = 22 - 12\sqrt{2},$$

$\therefore$  这个根式为  $22 - 12\sqrt{2}$ .

28. (1) 解:  $\because a=3, b=5, c=6,$

$$\text{则: } p = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{3+5+6}{2} = 7,$$

$$\therefore S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{7 \times (7-3) \times (7-5) \times (7-6)}$$

$$= \sqrt{56}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{14};$$

$$(2) S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{a+b+c}{2} \cdot \frac{a+b-c}{2} \cdot \frac{a+c-b}{2} \cdot \frac{b+c-a}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(a+b)^2 - c^2}{4} \cdot \frac{c^2 - (a-b)^2}{4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2ab + a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{4} \cdot \frac{2ab - a^2 - b^2 + c^2}{4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{ab}{2} + \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{4}\right) \left(\frac{ab}{2} - \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{4}\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{ab}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{4}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \left[ a^2 b^2 - \left( \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2} \right)^2 \right]},$$

则三边长依次为  $\sqrt{5}$ 、 $\sqrt{6}$ 、 $\sqrt{7}$ , 代入  $S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \left[ a^2 b^2 - \left( \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2} \right)^2 \right]}$  可得:

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \left[ 5 \times 6 - \left( \frac{5+6-7}{2} \right)^2 \right]} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \times (30-4)} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{2}$$

$$(3) \because p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}, p=8, a=4,$$

$$\therefore b+c=12, \text{ 则 } c=12-b,$$

$$\therefore S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{8(8-4)(8-b)(8-c)} \\
&= 4\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{(8-b)(8-12+b)} \\
&= 4\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{(8-b)(b-4)} \\
&= 4\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{4-(b-6)^2},
\end{aligned}$$

∴ 当  $b=6$  时,  $S$  有最大值, 为  $S=8\sqrt{2}$ .

29. (1) 解: 因为  $0.\dot{8} \times 10 = 8.\dot{8}$ , 所以  $0.\dot{8} \times 10 - 0.\dot{8} = 8.\dot{8} - 0.\dot{8} = 8$ ,

又因为  $0.\dot{8} \times 10 - 0.\dot{8} = 9 \times 0.\dot{8}$ , 所以  $9 \times 0.\dot{8} = 8$ , 从而得  $0.\dot{8} = \frac{8}{9}$ ;

因为  $0.15\dot{4} \times 1000 = 154.\dot{4}$ ,  $0.15\dot{4} \times 100 = 15.\dot{4}$ , 所以  $0.15\dot{4} \times 1000 - 0.15\dot{4} \times 100 = 154.\dot{4} - 15.\dot{4} = 139$ ,

又因为  $0.15\dot{4} \times 1000 - 0.15\dot{4} \times 100 = 900 \times 0.15\dot{4}$ , 所以  $900 \times 0.15\dot{4} = 139$ , 从而得  $0.15\dot{4} = \frac{139}{900}$ ;

综上所述,  $0.\dot{8} = \frac{8}{9}$ ,  $0.15\dot{4} = \frac{139}{900}$ ;

(2) 解: 因为  $1.\dot{2} \times 10 = 12.\dot{2}$ , 所以  $1.\dot{2} \times 10 - 1.\dot{2} = 12.\dot{2} - 1.\dot{2} = 11$ ,

又因为  $1.\dot{2} \times 10 - 1.\dot{2} = 9 \times 1.\dot{2}$ , 所以  $9 \times 1.\dot{2} = 11$ , 从而得  $1.\dot{2} = \frac{11}{9}$ ;

同理可得  $1.2\dot{4} = \frac{112}{90} = \frac{56}{45}$ ,

所以  $1.\dot{2} \div 1.2\dot{4} = \frac{11}{9} \div \frac{56}{45} = \frac{11}{9} \times \frac{45}{56} = \frac{55}{56}$ ,

故答案为:  $\frac{55}{56}$

(3) 解: 因为  $0.\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{c} \times 1000 = abc.\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{c}$ , 所以  $0.\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{c} \times 1000 - 0.\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{c} = \overline{abc}$ ,

又因为  $0.\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{c} \times 1000 - 0.\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{c} = 999 \times 0.\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{c}$ , 所以  $999 \times 0.\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{c} = \overline{abc}$ ,

从而得  $0.\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{c} = \frac{\overline{abc}}{999}$ ,

因为  $999 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 37 = 27 \times 37$ ,

所以分母只能是 27 和 37,

又因为分子和分母的和是 58, 该分数是真分数,

所以分子小于分母, 可得分母为 37, 分子为  $58 - 37 = 21$ ,

所以  $0.\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{c} = \frac{21}{37} = \frac{567}{999}$ ,

所以这个三位数  $\overline{abc} = 567$ .