

2025-2026 学年八年级数学上学期第三次月考模拟卷

(参考答案)

第一部分 (选择题 共 18 分)

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)

序号	1	2	3	4	5	6
选项	B	C	B	A	A	A

第二部分 (非选择题 共 82 分)

二、填空题 (本大题共 12 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 24 分)

7. -17 8. 2 9. $\sqrt{17}-4$ 10. $>$
11. $x \leq -2 - \sqrt{3}/x \leq -\sqrt{3} - 2$ 12. 2.58×10^{-6} 13. 17.03 14. 126
15. 20° 16. 130° 或 50° 17. 16 18. 1 或 3

三、解答题 (本大题共 10 小题, 满分 58 分. 解答应写出文字说明, 证明过程或演算步骤)

19. (本题 5 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & -3\sqrt{7} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{7} - \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{7} \\ & = \left(-3 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}\right)\sqrt{7} \\ & = -\frac{13}{4}\sqrt{7} \end{aligned}$$

故答案为: $-\frac{13}{4}\sqrt{7}$ 5 分

20. (本题 5 分) 解: 由题意可得 $ab^2 \geq 0$, $a^3b \geq 0$, $\frac{b}{a} \geq 0$,

$$\therefore a > 0, \quad b > 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore & \frac{2}{b}\sqrt{ab^2} \times \left(-\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{a^3b}\right) \div 3\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \\ & = \left[\frac{2}{b} \times \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \div 3\right] \sqrt{ab^2 \times a^3b \div \frac{b}{a}} \\ & = -\frac{1}{b}\sqrt{a^5b^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{b}\sqrt{a \cdot a^4 b^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{b} \cdot a^2 b \sqrt{a}$$

$$= -a^2 \sqrt{a}.$$

故答案为: $-a^2 \sqrt{a}$ 5 分

21. (本题 5 分) 解: 移项得 $2x^2 - 5x = 4$,

一次项系数化为 1 得: $x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x = 2$,

配方得: $x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x + \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = 2 + \frac{25}{16}$, 即 $\left(x - \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{57}{16}$,

开方得: $x - \frac{5}{4} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{57}}{4}$,

解得: $x_1 = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{57}}{4}$, $x_2 = \frac{5}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{57}}{4}$.

故答案为: $x_1 = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{57}}{4}$, $x_2 = \frac{5}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{57}}{4}$ 5 分

22. (本题 5 分) 解: 方程整理得: $x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$,

则 $a = 1$, $b = -3$, $c = -1$,

$\therefore \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 9 + 4 = 13 > 0$,

$\therefore x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$,

解得: $x_1 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{13}}{2}$, $x_2 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{13}}{2}$.

故答案为: $x_1 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{13}}{2}$, $x_2 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{13}}{2}$ 5 分

23. (本题 5 分) 解: $\because x - \frac{1}{2} \geq 0$, $\frac{1}{2} - x \geq 0$,

$\therefore x = \frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} + 8 = 8$,

$\therefore \frac{x - 4y}{\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{y}} - \frac{x + y + 2\sqrt{xy}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} \div \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}\right)$

$= \frac{(\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{y})(\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{y})}{\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} \div \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{y}}$

$= \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{y}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + 2\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \times \sqrt{8} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 4\sqrt{2} - 2 \\
&= \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2.
\end{aligned}$$

故答案为: $\frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2$ 6 分

24. (本题 5 分) (1) 证明: $\Delta = [-(m+2)]^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (m-1) = m^2 + 8$,

$\therefore$ 无论 m 取何值, $m^2 + 8 > 0$, 恒成立,

$\therefore$ 无论 m 取何值, 方程都有两个不相等的实数根.

故答案为: 无论 m 取何值, 方程都有两个不相等的实数根2 分

(2) 解: $\because x_1, x_2$ 是方程 $x^2 - (m+2)x + m-1 = 0$ 的两个实数根,

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = m+2, \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 = m-1,$$

$$\therefore x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_1 x_2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 3x_1 x_2 = (m+2)^2 - 3(m-1) = 13,$$

解得: $m_1 = 2$ 或 $m_2 = -3$.

故答案为: $m_1 = 2$ 或 $m_2 = -3$ 5 分

25. (本题 6 分) 解: $\because$ 满足 $a^2 + b^2 = 10a + 8b - 41$,

$$\therefore a^2 - 10a + 25 + b^2 - 8b + 16 = 0,$$

$$\therefore (a-5)^2 + (b-4)^2 = 0,$$

$$\therefore (a-5)^2 \geq 0, \quad (b-4)^2 \geq 0,$$

$$\therefore a-5=0, \quad b-4=0,$$

$$\therefore a=5, \quad b=4;$$

$$\therefore 5-4 < c < 5+4,$$

$\therefore c$ 是最长边,

$$\therefore 5 < c < 9.$$

故答案为: $5 < c < 9$ 6 分

26. (本题 7 分) (1) 证明: 当 $\angle C = 30^\circ$ 时,

$$\therefore AB = AC,$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 30^\circ,$$

又 $\because \angle DAB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore BD = 2AD$ 且 $\angle ADB = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle ADB - \angle C = 30^\circ$,

$\because \angle C = 30^\circ$,

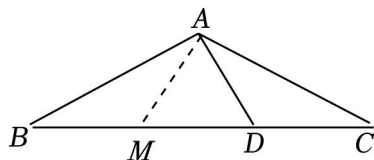
$\therefore AD = CD$,

$\therefore BD = 2CD$;

故答案为: $BD = 2CD$ 3 分

(2) 解: 当 $BD = 2CD$ 时, $\angle C = 30^\circ$, 理由如下:

取 BD 的中点 M , 连接 AM ,



$\because \angle DAB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore AM = BM = DM = \frac{1}{2}BD$,

$\because BD = 2CD$,

$\therefore AM = CD$,

$\therefore BM = CD$,

$\because AB = AC$,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle C$,

在 $\triangle ABM$ 与 $\triangle ACD$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} AB = AC \\ \angle B = \angle C \\ BM = CD \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABM \cong \triangle ACD$,

$\therefore AD = AM$,

$\therefore AD = AM = MD$,

$\therefore \angle ADM = 60^\circ$,

又 $\because \angle DAB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle B = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle C = 30^\circ$.

故答案为: $\angle C = 30^\circ$ 7 分

27. (本题 7 分)

(1) 证明: 如图, 设 AD 与 CE 相交于点 F ,

$$\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \quad AC = BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle B = 45^\circ,$$

$$\because CE \perp AD,$$

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

$$\because \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BCE,$$

$$\therefore \text{可设 } \angle BAD = \alpha, \quad \angle BCE = 2\alpha, \quad \text{则 } \angle CAF = 45^\circ - \alpha, \quad \angle ACF = 90^\circ - 2\alpha,$$

$$\because \angle CAF + \angle ACF = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore 45^\circ - \alpha + 90^\circ - 2\alpha = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 15^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CAF = 45^\circ - 15^\circ = 30^\circ,$$

$$\text{即 } \angle CAD = 30^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle ACD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore AD = 2CD;$$

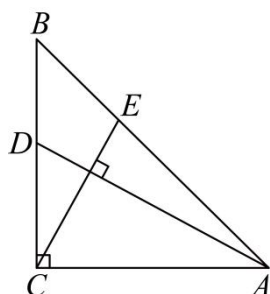


图1

.....4 分

(2) 解: 连接 EF ,

$$\because DE \perp AB,$$

$$\therefore \angle AED = \angle ACB = 90^\circ,$$

$\because$ 点 F 为 AD 的中点,

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

$$\therefore \angle AEF = \angle EAF, \quad \angle CAF = \angle ACF, \quad \angle ECF = \angle CEF,$$

$$\therefore \angle DFE = 2\angle EAF, \quad \angle DFC = 2\angle CAF,$$

$$\therefore \angle DFE + \angle DFC = 2\angle EAF + 2\angle CAF = 2(\angle EAF + \angle CAF) = 2\angle BAC = 90^\circ,$$

即 $\angle CFE = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle ECF = \angle CEF = \frac{180^\circ - 90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ.$$

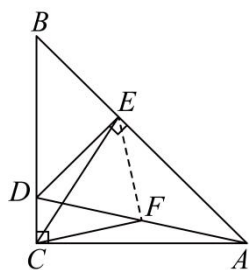


图2

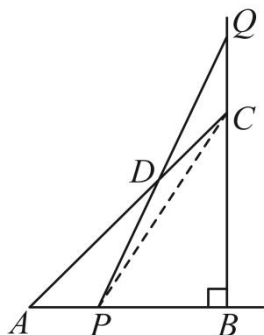
.....7 分

28. (本题 8 分)

(1) 解: 根据题意可得: $AP = CQ = t\text{cm}$,

当点 P 在边 AB 上时, $BP = AB - AP = (20 - t)\text{cm}$,

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2}CQ \cdot PB = \frac{1}{2}t(20 - t) = -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + 10t;$$



.....2 分

(2) 由 (1) 知, 当 $0 < t \leq 20$ 时, $S = -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + 10t$,

当 $t > 20$ 时, $BP = AP - AB = (t - 20)\text{cm}$,

$$\therefore \text{此时 } S = \frac{1}{2}CQ \cdot PB = \frac{1}{2}t(t - 20) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 - 10t,$$

$\because$ 等腰直角 ABC 的直角边 $AB = BC = 20\text{cm}$,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot BC = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 20 = 200\text{cm}^2,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle PCQ} = S_{\triangle ABC},$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } 0 < t \leq 20 \text{ 时, } -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + 10t = 200,$$

整理可得: $t^2 - 20t + 400 = 0$,

$$\Delta = (-20)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 400 = -1200 < 0,$$

$\therefore$ 方程无实数根;

$$\text{当 } t > 20 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{2}t^2 - 10t = 200,$$

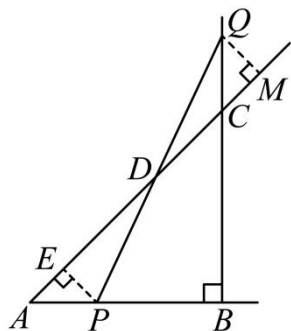
$$\text{解得: } t_1 = 10 + 10\sqrt{5}, \quad t_2 = 10 - 10\sqrt{5} \quad (\text{不合题意, 舍去});$$

综上所述, 当点 P 运动 $10 + 10\sqrt{5}$ 秒时, $S_{\triangle PCQ} = S_{\triangle ABC}$;

故答案为: 当点 P 运动 $10 + 10\sqrt{5}$ 秒时, $S_{\triangle PCQ} = S_{\triangle ABC}$ 5 分

(3) 线段 DE 的长度不会改变, 理由如下:

当点 P 在线段 AB 上时, 如图, 过 Q 作 $QM \perp AC$, 交直线 AC 于点 M ,



$$\because AB = BC, \quad \angle ABC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle ACB = \angle QCM = 45^\circ,$$

在 $\triangle AEP$ 和 $\triangle CMQ$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle A = \angle QCM \\ \angle AEP = \angle CMQ = 90^\circ, \\ AP = CQ \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle AEP \cong \triangle CMQ \text{ (AAS)},$$

$$\therefore AE = CM, \quad PE = QM,$$

$$\therefore AE + CE = CM + CE, \quad \text{即 } AC = EM = 20\sqrt{2} \text{ cm},$$

在 $\triangle PDE$ 和 $\triangle QDM$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle PDE = \angle QDM \\ \angle PED = \angle QMC, \\ PE = QM \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle PDE \cong \triangle QDM \text{ (AAS)},$$

$$\therefore DE = DM,$$

$$\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}EM = 10\sqrt{2}\text{cm},$$

当点 P 在线段 AB 的延长线上时，同理可得： $DE = 10\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$ ，

综上所述， DE 线段的长度不会改变， $DE = 10\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$ ．

故答案为： DE 线段的长度不会改变， $DE = 10\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$ 8 分