

2025-2026 学年八年级数学下学期 3 月学情自测

提升卷 · 参考答案

一、选择题：本题共 6 小题，每小题 2 分，共 12 分。在每小题给出的四个选项中，只有一项是符合题目要求的。

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

二、填空题：本题共 12 小题，每小题 3 分，共 36 分。

7. $m > \frac{3}{2}$; 8. $2\sqrt{13}$; 9. $(0, \sqrt{13})$; 10. 1260° ; 11. 35 度; 12. 24; 13. 3;

14. 8; 15. $\frac{7}{4}$; 16. 1; 17. $(-506, 507)$; 18. ①②③④

三、解答题（本题共 7 小题，共 52 分。解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤。）

19. (6 分)

【详解】(1) $\because$ 四边形 ABCD 是平行四边形，AC 与 BD 相交于点 O，

$\therefore BD=2OD$, $AB=CD$, $AD=BC$.

$\because BD=2AB$,

$\therefore OD=AB=CD$. (2 分)

$\because$ 点 E 是 OC 的中点，

$\therefore DE \perp OC$ (3 分)

(2) $\because DE \perp OC$ ，点 G 是 AD 的中点，

$\therefore EG = \frac{1}{2} AD$; (4 分)

$\because$ 点 E、F 分别是 OC、OB 的中点.

$\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2} BC$.

$\because AD=BC$,

$\therefore EG=EF$. (6 分)

20. (6 分)

【详解】(1) 证明: $\because ABCD$ 是平行四边形，

$\therefore AO=OC$, $BO=OD$,

$$\therefore BE = DF,$$

$$\therefore BO - EO = OD - OF,$$

$$\therefore EO = OF,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $AECF$ 是平行四边形, (4 分)

又 $\because AB = AD$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形

$$\therefore AC \perp EF,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $AECF$ 是菱形. (6 分)

21. (6 分)

【详解】解: 由折叠知, $BC = BE = 10$, $EF = CF$,

$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 为长方形,

$$\therefore AD = BC = 10, \quad \angle A = \angle D = \angle C = 90^\circ,$$

在 $Rt\triangle ABE$ 中, 由勾股定理得: $AE = \sqrt{BE^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} = 6$, (2 分)

$$\therefore ED = AD - AE = 10 - 6 = 4,$$

设 $CF = x$, 则 $EF = x$,

$$\therefore DF = DC - CF = 8 - x,$$

在 $Rt\triangle DEF$ 中, 由勾股定理得: $DE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2$,

$$\therefore 4^2 + (8 - x)^2 = x^2, \quad \text{解得 } x = 5, \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore CF = 5,$$

在 $Rt\triangle BCF$ 中, 由勾股定理得: $BF = \sqrt{BC^2 + CF^2} = \sqrt{10^2 + 5^2} = 5\sqrt{5}$; (6 分)

22. (8 分)

【详解】(1) 证明: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore AB \parallel CD, \quad AB = CD, \quad AD = BC,$$

$$\because BE = AB,$$

$$\therefore BE = CD,$$

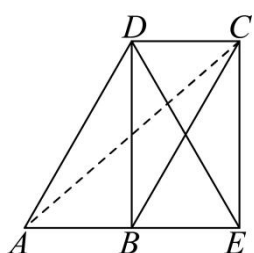
$\therefore$ 四边形 $BECD$ 是平行四边形, (2 分)

$$\therefore AD = BC, \quad AD = DE,$$

$$\therefore BC = DE,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $BECD$ 是矩形; (4 分)

(2) 解: 如图, 连接 AC ,



由 (1) 得, $BE = CD$, $BE = AB$,

$$\therefore CD = 3,$$

$$\therefore AB = BE = 3,$$

$$\therefore AE = 6,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $BECD$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle BEC = 90^\circ, \quad BD = CE,$$

$$\therefore BD = \sqrt{AD^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{6^2 - 3^2} = 3\sqrt{3}, \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore CE = 3\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{AE^2 + CE^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + (3\sqrt{3})^2} = 3\sqrt{7}. \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

23. (8 分)

【详解】(1) 证明: $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,

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

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

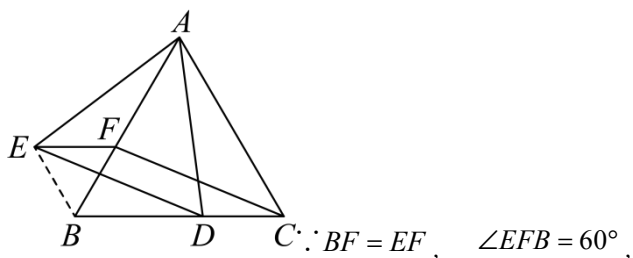
$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle EFB,$$

$$\therefore EF \parallel DC,$$

$$\therefore DC = EF,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $EFCD$ 是平行四边形; (4 分)

(2) 解: 如图, 连接 BE ,



$$\therefore BF = EF, \quad \angle EFB = 60^\circ,$$

$\therefore \triangle EFB$ 是等边三角形,)

$$\therefore EB = EF, \quad \angle EBF = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore DC = EF,$$

$$\therefore EB = DC, \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,

$$\therefore \angle ACB = 60^\circ, \quad AB = AC,$$

$$\therefore \angle EBF = \angle ACB,$$

在 $\triangle AEB$ 和 $\triangle ADC$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} EB = DC \\ \angle EBA = \angle DCA \\ AB = AC \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore \triangle AEB \cong \triangle ADC (\text{SAS}),$$

$$\therefore AE = AD. \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

24. (8 分)

【详解】(1) 解: $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$$\therefore BC = AB = 4, \quad \angle A = \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \quad \angle CBD = \angle ADE = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore HF \parallel AB,$$

$$\therefore \angle DHF = \angle A = 90^\circ, \quad \angle BFH = 180^\circ - \angle ABC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DHF = \angle BFH = 90^\circ,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $ABFH$ 是矩形, $BE = \sqrt{2}BF = \sqrt{2}$, (1 分)

$\therefore AH = BF = 1$,

$\therefore DH = HE = AD - AH = 3$,

$\because G$ 为 DE 的中点,

$\therefore HG \perp DE$,

$\therefore HG = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}DH = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

故答案为: $\sqrt{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$; (3 分)

(2) 证明: 在正方形 $ABCD$ 和矩形 $ABFH$ 中,

$\therefore \angle DBC = 45^\circ$, $\angle BFE = \angle AHF = 90^\circ$, $AH = BF$,

$\therefore \angle FEB = 45^\circ = \angle BEF$,

$\therefore \angle FEG = 135^\circ$, $EF = BF = AH$,

$\because HG \perp DE$, $HG = \frac{1}{2}DE = EG$,

$\therefore \angle BGH = 90^\circ$, $\angle EHG = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AHG = \angle AHF + \angle EHG = 135^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AHG = \angle FEG$,

又 $\because AH = EF$, $HG = EG$,

$\therefore \triangle AHG \cong \triangle FEG$ (SAS), (6 分)

$\therefore \angle AGH = \angle FGE$, $AG = FG$,

$\therefore \angle AGF = \angle BGH = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore AG \perp FG$; (8 分)

25. (10 分)

【详解】(1) 解: $\because$ 点 A , B 的坐标分别是 $A(0, \sqrt{3})$ 和 $B(1, 0)$,

$\therefore OA = \sqrt{3}$, $OB = 1$.

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

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{OA^2 + OB^2} = 2,$$

$\therefore$ 以线段 AB 为边向右侧作菱形 $ABCD$,

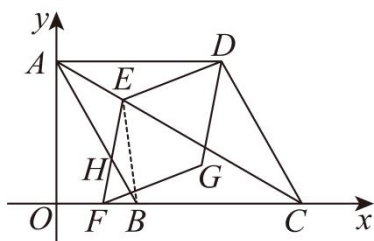
$$\therefore AD = AB = BC = 2, \quad AD \parallel BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle ACB = 30^\circ, \quad D(2, \sqrt{3}). \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ - (\angle BAC + \angle ACB) = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ.$$

故答案为: $(2, \sqrt{3}), 120$. (4 分)

(2) 证明: 连接 BE , 设 AB 交 EF 于点 H , 如图所示,



由 (1) 可知, 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\angle ABC = 120^\circ$, $AB = 2$, $\angle ABO = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\angle ABC = 120^\circ$,

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC, \quad AD = AB = BC = CD,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAB = \angle ABO = 60^\circ, \quad \angle BAC = \angle BCA = \frac{180^\circ - \angle ABC}{2} = \frac{180^\circ - 120^\circ}{2} = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle ACB = \angle BAC = 30^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle DEF = \angle ABC = 120^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DEF = \angle DEC + \angle FEC = \angle DAE + \angle ADE + \angle CAB + \angle AHE = 60^\circ + \angle ADE + \angle AHE,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADE + \angle AHE = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BHF + \angle ADE = 60^\circ.$$

在 $\triangle ABE$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} AD = AB \\ \angle DAC = \angle BAC = 30^\circ \\ AE = AE \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle ADE (SAS),$$

$$\therefore BE = DE, \quad \angle ADE = \angle ABE.$$

$$\therefore ED \parallel FG, \quad EF \parallel DG,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $EFGD$ 是平行四边形, $\angle DEF + \angle EFG = 180^\circ$. (6 分)

$$\therefore \angle DEF = 120^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EFG = 60^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle BHF + \angle HFB = \angle BHF + \angle EFG + \angle BFG = 120^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BHF + \angle BFG = 120^\circ - \angle EFG = 120^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BHF + \angle ADE = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BFG = \angle ADE,$$

$$\therefore \angle BFG = \angle ABE.$$

$$\therefore \angle EFG = \angle ABO = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BFG + \angle EFG = \angle ABE + \angle ABO,$$

$$\therefore \angle EFB = \angle EBF,$$

$$\therefore EF = EB,$$

$$\therefore EF = ED,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $EFGD$ 是菱形. (10 分)