

第9期 2-3版

一、选择题

1~3.ADC 4~6.BCC

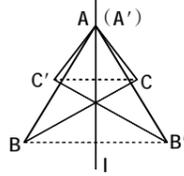
二、填空题

7.52° 8.5 9.240° 10.3 11.45° 12.40°或100°或140°

三、

13.解:(1)原式=AB=BD, ∠BAD=∠BDA, ∠B=50°, ∠BAD=∠BDA=65°, ∠BDA=∠DAC+∠C, ∠C=36°, ∠DAC=∠BDA-∠C=65°-36°=29°. 14.解:∵△ABC是等边三角形, ∴∠A=∠B=60°, ∴DE∥AB, ∴∠EDC=∠B=60°, ∠DEC=∠A=60°.

∴△EDC是等边三角形. ∴DE=CD=3cm. ∴EF⊥DE, ∴∠DEF=90°. ∴∠F=90°-∠EDC=30°. ∴DF=2DE=6(cm). 15.解:如图所示.



(第15题图)

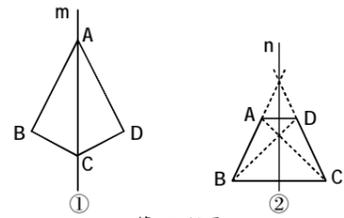
16.证明:∵点B与点D关于直线l对称,

∴∠AEB=∠AED=90°, BE=DE. 在△ABE和△ADE中, BE=DE, ∠AEB=∠AED, AE=AE, ∴△ABE≌△ADE(SAS). ∴AB=AD, AB=AC, ∴AC=AD. ∴∠ACD=∠ADC. 17.解:(1)∵AB边的垂直平分线分别交AB, BC于点D, E, ∴BE=AE. ∴∠BAE=∠B=30°. 又∵∠BAC=80°, ∴∠CAE=∠BAC-∠BAE=80°-30°=50°. (2)由(1)知AE=BE, ∴AE+CE+AC=BE+CE+AC=BC+AC=12cm. ∴△AEC的周长为12cm.

四、

18.解:(1)如图①, 直线m即为所求.

(2)如图②, 直线n即为所求.



(第18题图)

19.证明:(1)∵AD=CD, ∴∠DAC=∠DCA. ∴AB∥CD, ∴∠DCA=∠CAB. ∴∠DAC=∠CAB. ∴AC是∠EAB的角平分线. ∴CE⊥AE, CB⊥AB, ∴CE=CB. (2)由(1)知, CE=CB. ∴CE⊥AE, CB⊥AB, ∴∠CEA=∠CBA=90°. 在Rt△CEA和Rt△CBA中, CE=CB, AC=AC, ∴Rt△CEA≌Rt△CBA(HL). ∴AE=AB. ∴点A、点C在线段BE的垂直平分线上.

∴AC垂直平分BE.

20.解:(1)证明:∵△ABC是等边三角形,

∴∠B=∠C=60°. ∴DE∥BC, ∴∠ADE=∠B=60°, ∠AED=∠C=60°.

∴△ADE是等边三角形.

(2)AE+CE=BE. 理由:∵△ABC是等边三角形, ∴AB=AC, ∠BAC=60°. ∴△ADE是等边三角形, ∴AE=DE, ∠DAE=60°. ∴∠BAD+∠DAC=60°, ∠CAE+∠DAC=60°, ∴∠BAD=∠CAE.

在△BAD和△CAE中, AB=AC, ∠BAD=∠CAE, AD=AE, ∴△BAD≌△CAE(SAS). ∴BD=CE. ∴BE=BD+DE=AE+CE.

五、

21.解:(1)点O到△ABC的三个顶点A, B, C的距离的关系是OA=OB=OC.

(2)△OMN是等腰直角三角形. 证明:∵△ABC中, AB=AC, ∠BAC=90°, O为BC的中点,

∴OA=OB=OC, AO平分∠BAC,

AO⊥BC. ∴∠AOB=90°, ∠B=∠C=45°, ∠BAO=∠CAO=45°.

∴∠CAO=∠B. 在△AON和△BOM中,

AN=BM, ∠CAO=∠B, OA=OB,

∴△AON≌△BOM(SAS).

∴OM=ON, ∠AON=∠BOM. ∴∠BOM+∠AOM=∠AOB=90°, ∴∠AON+∠AOM=90°, 即∠MON=90°.

∴△OMN是等腰直角三角形.

22.解:探究:证明:如图①, 在线段BA上取点H, 使BH=BE, 连接EH.

∴∠CBD=90°, BC=BD, ∴∠ABE=90°, ∠EDF=135°. ∴BH=BE, ∴∠BHE=45°. ∴∠AHE=∠EDF=135°. ∴BD=BC, BC=BA, ∴BA=BD. ∴AH=DE.

∴AE⊥EF, ∴∠AEF=90°.

∴∠FED+∠AEB=90°. ∴∠A=∠FED.

∴△AHE≌△EDF(ASA). ∴AE=EF.

应用:解:如图②, 在线段BA上取点H, 使BH=BE, 连接EH.

∴∠CBD=60°, BC=BD. ∴△BCD是等边三角形. ∴∠BCD=∠BDC=60°. ∴点A, 点C关于线段BD对称, ∴AB=BC.

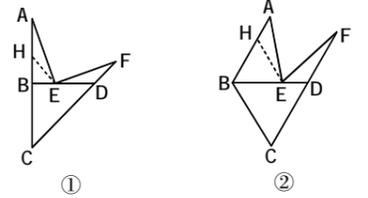
∴BC=BD, ∴AB=BD. 又BH=BE, ∴AH=DE.

∴∠BHE=∠CDB=60°, ∴∠AHE=∠EDF=120°.

∴∠AED=∠AEF+∠DEF=∠ABD+∠EAH, ∠AEF=∠ABD=60°, ∴∠DEF=∠EAH.

∴△AHE≌△EDF(ASA). ∴EH=DF=2.

∴BE=EH=2, BD=2+1=3.



(第22题图)

六、 23.解:(1)AF=BD. (2)结论仍然成立.

证明:∵△ABC和△DCF都是等边三角形,

3.2 14.1.2 幂的乘方

1.A 2.(1)x³⁶; (2)2a¹²; (3)a⁸.

3.72 14.1.3 积的乘方

1.A 2.1 3.解:(1)原式=-27x³.

(2)原式=16x⁸-x⁸=15x⁸. (3)原式=-8x⁶+9x⁶+x⁶=2x⁶.

4.64 14.1.4 整式的乘法(一) 第1课时

1.C 2.(1)6x⁷; (2)1/3 a³b⁴c; (3)-40x⁴; (4)2x⁴y⁶.

3.1, 2 第2课时

1.A 2.解:(1)原式=2a³b²-6a²b².

(2)原式=-8x³y³+2x²y²+8x³y³=2x²y².

3.C 第3课时

1.D 2.解:(1)原式=x²+2x+x+2=x²+3x+2.

(2)原式=x²-xy+xy-y²-2x+2y=x²-y²-2x+2y.

3.-12 3版

一、选择题

1~3.DCC 4~6.ABC

二、填空题

7.a¹¹ 8.8 9.2a²+5ab+2b² 10.72 11.12 12.M>N

三、

13.解:(1)原式=-a⁸·a⁶=-a¹⁴.

(2)原式=m⁸+m⁶-m⁸=m⁶.

14.解:(1)2(2x²-xy)+x(x-y)=4x²-2xy+x²-xy=5x²-3xy.

(2)ab(2ab²-a²b)-(2ab)²b+a²b²=2a²b³-a²b²-4a²b³+a²b²=-2a²b³.

15.解:原式=(2a-4)x²+(a-6)x+m-3.

∴化简后不含有x²项和常数项, ∴2a-4=0, m-3=0. 解得a=2, m=3.

16.解:(1)(6a+5b-a)(5b-a-a)=(5a+5b)(5b-2a)=-10a²+15ab+25b².

答:剩余草坪的面积是(-10a²+15ab+25b²)平方米.

(2)当a=1, b=3时, -10a²+15ab+25b²=-10×1²+15×1×3+25×3²=260.

∴a=1, b=3时, 剩余草坪的面积是260平方米.

17.解:∵(x+a)(x+6)=x²+(6+a)x+6a=x²+8x+12,

∴6+a=8, ∴a=2.

∴(x-a)(x+b)=x²+(b-a)x-ab=x²+x-6, ∴b-a=1.

∴b=3. ∴(x+a)(x+b)=(x+2)(x+3)=x²+5x+6.

18.解:(1)S₁=(m+1)(m+7)=m²+8m+7, S₂=(m+2)(m+4)=m²+6m+8.

∴S₁-S₂=(m²+8m+7)-(m²+6m+8)=2m-1.

∴m为正整数, ∴2m-1>0. ∴S₁>S₂.

(2)∴甲的周长为2(m+7+m+1)=4m+16.

∴正方形边长为(4m+16)÷4=m+4.

∴正方形面积S=(m+4)²=m²+8m+16.

19. ∴S-S₁=m²+8m+16-(m²+8m+7)=9. ∴这个常数是9.

第12期 2版

14.1.4 整式的乘法(二) 第4课时

1.D 2.9/16

3.解:(1)原式=y⁹÷y⁶=y³. (2)原式=a⁶+a⁶-a⁶=a⁶.

4.C 5.解:(1)原式=48x³y²÷8xy=6x²y.

(2)原式=-3a⁶b⁷c·1/2 a=-3/2 a⁷b⁷c.

6.解:(1)原式=15x²y÷5xy-10xy²÷5xy=3x-2y.

(2)原式=b²-2ab+4a²-2ab=b²-4ab+4a².

7.解:∵3²·9²ⁿ⁺¹÷27ⁿ⁺¹=81, ∴3²·3⁴ⁿ⁺²÷3³ⁿ⁺³=3⁴.

∴3⁴ⁿ⁺⁴÷3³ⁿ⁺³=3⁴, 即3ⁿ⁺¹=3⁴. ∴a+1=4. 解得a=3.

14.2.1 平方差公式 第1课时

1.B 2.解:(1)原式=4x²-25.

(2)原式=a²-1-a²+2a=2a-1.

3.(a+2)(a-2)=a²-4

14.2.2 完全平方公式 第1课时

1.B 2.解:(1)原式=4m²-12mn+9n².

(2)原式=16x²+16xy+4y².

(3)原式=(200-2)²=40000-2×2×200+2²=39204.

第2课时

1.C 2.解:(1)原式=[(x-2y)+1]²=(x-2y)²+2(x-2y)+1=x²-4xy+4y²+2x-4y+1.

(2)原式=[2x+(y+z)][2x-(y+z)]= (2x)²-(y+z)²=4x²-(y²+2yz+z²)=4x²-y²-2yz-z².

3版

一、选择题

1~3.BBC 4~6.DAB

二、填空题

7.a² 8.4b-3a 9.-1 10.3599.96

11.17/2 12.2600

三、

13.解:(1)原式=x²-y²-(x²-2xy+y²)=x²-y²-x²+2xy-y²=2xy-2y²;

(2)原式=(x+3z-2y)(x+3z+2y)=(x+3z)²-(2y)²=x²+6xz+9z²-4y².

14.解:(1)原式=(4x²-9y²)²=16x⁴-72x²y²+81y⁴;

(2)原式=(x²-1)(x²+1)(x⁴+1)=(x⁴-1)(x⁴+1)=x⁸-1.

15.解:原式=(x²y²-4-2x²y²+4)÷xy=-x²y²÷xy=-xy.

当x=1, y=-1/2时,

原式=-1×(-1/2)=1/2.

16.解:(1)48, 48, 48. (2)证明:设四个数围起来的中间的数为x, 则四个数从小到大依次为x-7, x-1, x+1, x+7.

则(x-1)(x+1)-(x-7)(x+7)=(x²-1)-(x²-49)=x²-1-x²+49=48.

17.解:(1)(a+b+c)²=a²+b²+c²+2ab+2bc+2ac.

(2)∵a=7x-5, b=-4x+2, c=-3x+4, 且a²+b²+c²=37, ∴2ab+2bc+2ac=(a+b+c)²-(a²+b²+c²)=(7x-5-4x+2-3x+4)²-37=1²-37=-36.

∴ab+bc+ac=-18.

18.解:(1)设9-x=a, x-4=b, 则(9-x)(x-4)=ab=4, a+b=(9-x)+(x-4)=5.

∴(9-x)²+(x-4)²=a²+b²=(a+b)²-2ab=5²-2×4=17.

(2)∵正方形ABCD的边长为x, ∴DE=x-2, DF=x-4. 设x-2=a, x-4=b, 则S_{正方形EMFD}=ab=63, a-b=(x-2)-(x-4)=2.

∴(a+b)²=(a-b)²+4ab=256, 即a+b=16.

∴(x-2)²-(x-4)²=a²-b²=(a+b)(a-b)=32. ∴阴影部分的面积是32.

③ $\because AC=BC, CD=CF, \angle ACB = \angle DCF=60^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle ACB + \angle ACD = \angle DCF + \angle ACD,$

即 $\angle BCD = \angle ACF.$

在 $\triangle BCD$ 和 $\triangle ACF$ 中,

$\begin{cases} BC=AC, \\ \angle BCD=\angle ACF, \\ CD=CF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle BCD \cong \triangle ACF(SAS).$

$\therefore AF=BD.$

(3) $AF+BF'=AB.$

证明:由(1)知, $\triangle BCD \cong \triangle ACF.$

$\therefore BD=AF.$

同理可证, $\triangle BCF' \cong \triangle ACD(SAS).$

$\therefore BF'=AD.$

$\therefore AF+BF'=BD+AD=AB.$

第 10 期

期中检测卷(一)

一、选择题

1-3.BBC 4-6.CBC

二、填空题

7.5 8.105°

9.12 10.-3

11. $\frac{a-b}{2}$ 12.50°或 20°

三、

13.解:(1)根据题意,得 $(n-2) \times 180^\circ = 3 \times 360^\circ.$

解得 $n=8.$

(2)证明: $\because BE=CF,$

$\therefore BE+EF=CF+EF,$ 即 $BF=CE.$

在 $\triangle ABF$ 和 $\triangle DCE$ 中,

$\begin{cases} AB=DC, \\ \angle B=\angle C, \\ BF=CE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle DCE(SAS).$

$\therefore AF=DE.$

14.解:根据三角形的三边关系,得

$11-2 < BC < 11+2,$

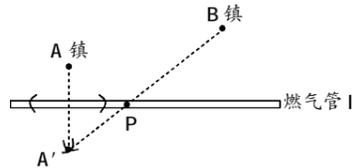
即 $9 < BC < 13.$

$\therefore BC$ 为奇数,

$\therefore BC=11.$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $11+11+2=24.$

15.解:如图所示.



(第 15 题图)

16.解: $\because AB \parallel CD,$

$\therefore \angle B = \angle DCB, \angle DCE = \angle AEC,$

$\angle AED + \angle D = 180^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle B = 44^\circ, \therefore \angle DCB = 44^\circ.$

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

$\therefore \angle DCE = \angle DCB + \angle BCE = 44^\circ + 30^\circ = 74^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle AEC = \angle DCE = 74^\circ.$

$\therefore EC$ 为 $\angle AED$ 的平分线,

$\therefore \angle AED = 2\angle AEC = 2 \times 74^\circ = 148^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle D = 180^\circ - 148^\circ = 32^\circ.$

17.解: $\because AF \parallel BC,$

$\therefore \angle AEB = \angle EAF.$

$\therefore AB=AE,$

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle AEB.$

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle EAF.$

$\because EF \perp AE, \therefore \angle AEF = 90^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle AEF.$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle EAF$ 中,

$\begin{cases} \angle BAC = \angle AEF, \\ AB=AE, \\ \angle ABC = \angle EAF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle EAF(ASA).$

$\therefore AC=EF.$

四、

18.解:(1)证明: $\because \angle ACD$ 的平分线

CE 交 AB 于点 $F,$

$\therefore \angle ACF = \angle DCF.$

$\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle AFC = \angle DCF.$

$\therefore \angle ACF = \angle AFC, \therefore AC=AF.$

(2) $\because \angle FCD = 30^\circ, AB \parallel CD,$

$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle CAF = 60^\circ, \angle AFC = 30^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle AFE$ 的平分线交 CA 的延长线

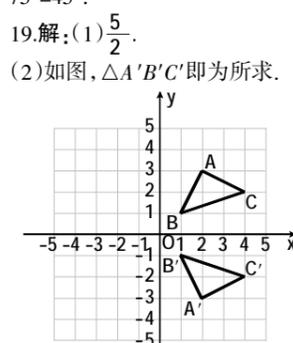
于点 $G,$

$\therefore \angle AFG = \angle GFE = \frac{1}{2} \angle AFE = \frac{1}{2} \times 150^\circ = 75^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle G = 180^\circ - \angle GAF - \angle AFG = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 75^\circ = 45^\circ.$

19.解:(1) $\frac{5}{2}.$

(2)如图, $\triangle A'B'C'$ 即为所求.



(第 19 题图)

(3)点 M 在 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 内部的对应点 M' 的坐标为 $(x, -y).$

20.解:(1) $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle C = 60^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle ABC + \angle BAD, \angle AEB =$

$\angle C + \angle EBC, \angle AEB = \angle CDA,$

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle EBC.$

$\therefore \angle BPD = \angle ABE + \angle BAD = \angle ABE +$

$\angle EBC = \angle ABC = 60^\circ.$

(2) $\because BQ \perp AD$ 于 $Q,$

$\therefore \angle BQP = 90^\circ.$

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

$\therefore \angle PBQ = 90^\circ - \angle BPD = 30^\circ.$

在 $Rt\triangle BPQ$ 中,

$\therefore PQ=3, \angle PBQ=30^\circ,$

$\therefore BP=2PQ=6.$

又 $\because PE=1,$

$\therefore BE=BP+PE=6+1=7.$

五、

21.解:(1) $\because \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle CDE$ 都是等

边三角形,

$\therefore AC=BC, DC=EC, \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 60^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle ACB + \angle BCD = \angle DCE + \angle BCD,$

即 $\angle ACD = \angle BCE.$

在 $\triangle ACD$ 和 $\triangle BCE$ 中,

$\begin{cases} AC=BC, \\ \angle ACD = \angle BCE, \\ DC=EC, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE(SAS).$

$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle CBE.$

又 $\because \angle AMC = \angle BMP,$

$\therefore \angle APB = \angle ACB = 60^\circ.$

(2)证明:在 $\triangle ACM$ 和 $\triangle BCN$ 中,

$\begin{cases} \angle CAD = \angle CBE, \\ AC=BC, \\ \angle ACB = \angle BCD = 60^\circ, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ACM \cong \triangle BCN(ASA).$

$\therefore CM=CN.$

22.解:(1)证明: \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,

$\angle ABC = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle ACB + \angle BAC = 90^\circ.$

又在 $\triangle ABD$ 中, $\angle ABD + \angle ADB +$

$\angle BAD = 180^\circ,$ 且 $\angle ABD + \angle ADB = \angle ACB,$

$\therefore \angle ACB + \angle BAD = 180^\circ,$

即 $\angle ACB + \angle BAC + \angle CAD = 180^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle CAD = 90^\circ.$

$\therefore AD \perp AC.$

(2) $\angle BAC = 2\angle ACD.$

理由: $\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ - \angle ACB = 90^\circ - (\angle BCD -$

$\angle ACD).$

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

$\therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ - \angle ACD.$

$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle BCD,$

$\therefore \angle BCD = 90^\circ - \angle ACD.$

$\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ - (90^\circ - \angle ACD - \angle ACD) =$

$2\angle ACD.$

六、

23.证明:(1) $\because DH=BD, AD \perp BC,$

$\therefore AB=AH, \angle ABH = \angle AHB.$

$\therefore \angle B = 2\angle C,$

$\therefore \angle AHB = 2\angle C.$

$\therefore \angle AHB = \angle C + \angle HAC,$

$\therefore \angle HAC = \angle C.$

$\therefore AH=HC.$

$\therefore AB=HC.$

$\therefore BC=HC+BH=AB+2BD.$

(2) $BE=2AD.$ 理由如下:延长 DA 至

$F,$ 使 $AF=AD,$ 连接 $BF.$

设 $\angle ABD = \angle BCE = x, \angle ABC = \angle DCE = y.$

$\therefore \angle AFD = \angle BAC = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore AB$ 垂直平分 $DF.$

$\therefore BF=BD.$

$\therefore \angle FBA = \angle DBA = x, \angle FBC = \angle FBA +$

$\angle ABC = x+y, \angle ACB = \angle DCE + \angle BCE = x+y.$

$\therefore \angle FBC = \angle ACB.$

$\therefore BF=CF.$

$\therefore BF=BD,$

$\therefore BD=CF.$

$\therefore \angle DEC = \angle EBC + x = \angle ABC = y = \angle DCE,$

$\therefore DE=DC.$

$\therefore BE+DE=CF+DF=CD+2AD.$

$\therefore BE=2AD.$

期中检测卷(二)

一、选择题

1-3.BBA 4-6.DAB

二、填空题

7.10 8.135°

9.3 10.4

11.40 12.50°或 40°

三、

13.解:(1) $\because |a-1| + (b-3)^2 = 0,$

且 $|a-1| \geq 0, (b-3)^2 \geq 0,$

$\therefore a-1=0, b-3=0.$

数学 江西

八年级(人教)答案页第 3 期

2021-2022 学年



$\therefore a=1, b=3.$

$\therefore 2 < c < 4.$

(2)证明: $\because \angle AED = \angle ABC, \angle AED =$

$\angle ABE + \angle EAB, \angle ABC = \angle ABE + \angle DBC,$

$\therefore \angle EAB = \angle DBC.$

$\therefore AE=BE, \therefore \angle EAB = \angle ABE.$

$\therefore \angle DBC = \angle ABE, \therefore BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC.$

14.解: $\because BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC$ 交 AC 于点

$D, DE \perp AB, DF \perp BC,$

$\therefore DE=DF.$

$\therefore AB=6, BC=8, S_{\triangle ABC}=28,$

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot DE + \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot$

$DF = \frac{1}{2} DE \cdot (AB+BC) = 28,$ 即 $\frac{1}{2} DE(6+8) =$

$28.$

$\therefore DE=4.$

15.证明: $\because \angle ADC = \angle 1 + \angle B,$

$\therefore \angle ADE + \angle 2 = \angle 1 + \angle B.$

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle B.$

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

$\begin{cases} \angle B = \angle ADE, \\ \angle C = \angle E, \\ AC=AE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE(AAS).$

16.解:(1)证明: $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角

形,

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB = 60^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle E + \angle EDB = \angle ABC = 60^\circ, \angle ACD +$

$\angle DCB = 60^\circ, \angle EDB = \angle ACD,$

$\therefore \angle E = \angle DCE.$

$\therefore DE=DC.$

$\therefore \triangle DEC$ 是等腰三角形.

(2)设 $\angle EDB = \alpha,$ 则 $\angle BDC = 5\alpha.$

$\therefore \angle E = \angle DCE = 60^\circ - \alpha.$

$\therefore 6\alpha + 60^\circ - \alpha + 60^\circ - \alpha = 180^\circ.$

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

$\therefore \angle E = \angle DCE = 45^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle EDC = 90^\circ.$

如图,过点 D 作 $DH \perp CE$ 于 $H.$

$\therefore \triangle DEC$ 是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore \angle EDH = \angle E = 45^\circ.$

$\therefore EH=HC=DH = \frac{1}{2} EC = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4.$

$\therefore \triangle EDC$ 的面积 $= \frac{1}{2} \times EC \cdot DH = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times$

$4 = 16.$

17.解:(1)如图所示, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为

所求.

$\therefore \angle DEC = \angle EBC + x = \angle ABC = y = \angle DCE,$

$\therefore DE=DC.$

$\therefore BE+DE=CF+DF=CD+2AD.$

$\therefore BE=2AD.$

期中检测卷(二)

一、选择题

1-3.BBA 4-6.DAB

二、填空题

7.10 8.135°