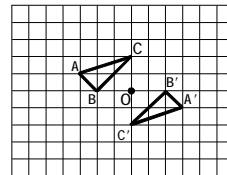
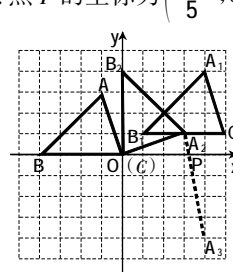


(第 23 题图)



(第 14 题图)



(第 20 题图)

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

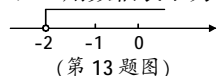
7.30 8.4cm 9.3

10. $3\sqrt{2}$ 11. $-1 \leq m \leq \frac{5}{2}$

12. $\sqrt{3}$ 或 $2\sqrt{3}$ 或 2

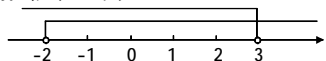
三、

13. 解: (1) 去分母, 得 $-3x-3 < 4x+11$. 移项、合并同类项, 得 $-7x < 14$. 两边都除以 -7 , 得 $x > -2$. 用数轴表示为:



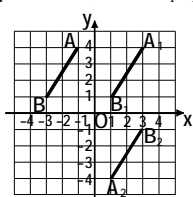
(第 13 题图)

(2) 解不等式①, 得 $x < 3$. 解不等式②, 得 $x > -2$, 则不等式组的解集为 $-2 < x < 3$. 用数轴表示为:



(第 13 题图)

14. 解: (1) 如图, 线段 A_1B_1 即为所求.



(第 14 题图)

(2) 如图, 线段 A_2B_2 即为所求.

15. 解: $\because DE$ 垂直平分 AB , $\therefore AE=BE$.

$\therefore \angle EAB = \angle B$.

又 $\because \angle CAE = \angle B + 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle CAE = \angle B + 30^\circ = 90^\circ - 2\angle B$.

$\therefore \angle B = 20^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle AEB = 180^\circ - 2\angle B = 140^\circ$.

16. 略.

17. 证明: $\because CE$ 平分 $\angle ACB$,

$\therefore \angle ACE = \angle BCE$.

$\because CF$ 平分 $\angle ACG$,

$\therefore \angle ACF = \angle GCF$.

$\therefore EF \parallel BC$,

$\therefore \angle GCF = \angle F$, $\angle BCE = \angle CEF$.

$\therefore \angle DCE = \angle CED$, $\angle F = \angle DCF$.

$\therefore CD = ED$, $CD = DF$.

$\therefore DE = DF$.

四、

18. 解: (1) $\begin{cases} x+3y=4-a \\ x-y=3a \end{cases}$ ① ②

①+②, 得 $2x+2y=2a+4$.

所以 $x+y=a+2$.

因为 x 与 y 的值互为相反数,

所以 $x+y=0$, 即 $a+2=0$.

解得 $a=-2$.

(2) 解方程组 $\begin{cases} x+3y=4-a \\ x-y=3a \end{cases}$

解得 $\begin{cases} x=3-2y \\ a=1-y \end{cases}$.

因为 $-3 \leq a \leq 1$, $x \leq 1$,

所以 $\begin{cases} 3-2y \leq 1, \\ 1-y \geq -3, \\ 1-y \leq 1. \end{cases}$

解得 $1 \leq y \leq 4$.

19. (1) $\triangle COD$ 是等边三角形.

(2) $OA = \sqrt{34}$.

20. 解: (1) 设购买门票 x 张. 根据题意, 得 $\begin{cases} 50 \times 0.8x < 3 \times 50 + 50 \times 0.7(x-3), \\ x \geq 5. \end{cases}$

不等式的解集是 $5 \leq x < 9$.

又 $\because x$ 只能为整数, $\therefore x=5, 6, 7, 8$.

答: 购买门票张数为 5, 6, 7, 8 张时, 选用第二种优惠办法.

(2) 第一种办法门票费: $50 \times 3 + 35(10-3) = 395$ (元);

第二种办法门票费: $50 \times 0.8 \times 10 = 400$ (元).

显然, 第一种办法门票费较少, 因而选择第一种办法.

五、

21. 解: (1) 作 $AG \perp BC$ 于点 G , 延长 FE 交 AG 于点 H , 图略.

$\because AB=AC$, $\therefore \angle BAG = 30^\circ$.

\therefore 线段 EB 绕点 E 顺时针旋转 60° 得到线段 EF .

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

$\therefore \angle BEF = \angle B$.

$\therefore EF \parallel BC$.

$\therefore AG \perp BC$,

$\therefore AG \perp FH$.

在 $Rt\triangle AEH$ 中,

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

$\therefore EH = 3$, $AH = 3\sqrt{3}$.

$\therefore AF = \sqrt{AH^2 + FH^2} = \sqrt{(3\sqrt{3})^2 + 5^2} = 2\sqrt{13}$.

(2) 连接 FB , 图略.

$\therefore EB$ 绕点 E 顺时针旋转 60° 得到线段 EF ,

$\therefore \triangle EBF$ 是等边三角形.

$\therefore FB = EB$.

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

$\therefore \angle FBE + \angle EBA = \angle ABC + \angle EBA$,

即 $\angle FBA = \angle EBC$.

又 $\because AB = BC$,

$\therefore \triangle FBA \cong \triangle EBC$.

$\therefore AF = CE$.

22. 解: (1) 1.

(2) 因为 $2x-1=5$,

所以 $5 - \frac{1}{2} \leq 2x-1 < 5 + \frac{1}{2}$.

解得 $\frac{11}{4} \leq x < \frac{13}{4}$.

(3) ②③.

六、

23. 解: (1) $\angle DAC$ 的度数不会改变. 理由如下:

$\because EA = EC$, $\therefore \angle EAC = \angle C$.

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

$\therefore \angle B = 180^\circ - \angle BAE - \angle EAC - \angle C = 90^\circ - 2\angle C$.

$\therefore BA = BD$, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BDA$.

$\therefore \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2}[180^\circ - (90^\circ - 2\angle C)] = 45^\circ + \angle C$.

$\therefore \angle DAE = 90^\circ - \angle BAD = 90^\circ - (45^\circ + \angle C) = 45^\circ - \angle C$.

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle DAE + \angle EAC = 45^\circ$.

(2) 设 $\angle ABC = m^\circ$, 则 $\angle BAD = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - m^\circ) = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}m^\circ$, $\angle AEB = 180^\circ - n^\circ - m^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle BAE - \angle BAD = n^\circ - 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}m^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle EAC = \angle C$, $\angle AEB = \angle EAC + \angle C$,

$\therefore \angle CAE = \frac{1}{2}\angle AEB = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}n^\circ - \frac{1}{2}m^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle DAE + \angle CAE = n^\circ - 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}m^\circ + 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}n^\circ - \frac{1}{2}m^\circ = \frac{1}{2}n^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle DAE + \angle CAE = n^\circ - 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}m^\circ + 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}n^\circ - \frac{1}{2}m^\circ = \frac{1}{2}n^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle DAE + \angle CAE = n^\circ - 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}m^\circ + 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}n^\circ - \frac{1}{2}m^\circ = \frac{1}{2}n^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle DAE + \angle CAE = n^\circ - 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}m^\circ + 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}n^\circ - \frac{1}{2}m^\circ = \frac{1}{2}n^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle DAE + \angle CAE = n^\circ - 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}m^\circ + 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}n^\circ - \frac{1}{2}m^\circ = \frac{1}{2}n^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle DAE + \angle CAE = n^\circ - 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}m^\circ + 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}n^\circ - \frac{1}{2}m^\circ = \frac{1}{2}n^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle DAE + \angle CAE = n^\circ - 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}m^\circ + 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}n^\circ - \frac{1}{2}m^\circ = \frac{1}{2}n^\circ$.

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

7. $50\sqrt{3}$ 米 8. (3, 2)

9. $x \geq -1$ 10. 15

11. $2\sqrt{3}$

12. $a \geq 5$ 或 $a \leq 2$

三、

13. 解: (1) 不等式的解集为 $x \geq -1$.

(2) 不等式组的解集为 $\frac{7}{4} \leq x < \frac{5}{2}$.

14. (1) 平移. (2) B.

15. 解: 解方程组 $\begin{cases} x+y=m, \\ 5x+3y=31, \end{cases}$

得 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{31-3m}{2}, \\ y = \frac{5m-31}{2}. \end{cases}$

根据题意, 得 $\begin{cases} \frac{31-3m}{2} \geq 0, \\ \frac{5m-31}{2} \geq 0. \end{cases}$

解得 $\frac{31}{5} \leq m \leq \frac{31}{3}$.

$\therefore m$ 为整数,

$\therefore m$ 只能取 7, 8, 9, 10.

16. 解: 点 P 为线段 MN 的垂直平分线与 $\angle AOB$ 的平分线的交点, 则点 P 到点 M, N 的距离相等, 到 AO, BO 的距离也相等, 作图如下:



(第 16 题图)

17. 解: \because 等边 $\triangle ABC$ 沿直线 BC 向右平移得到等边 $\triangle DCE$,

数学
北师大

$\therefore BE = 2BC = 4$, $BC = CD$, $DE = AC = 2$, $\angle E = \angle ACB = \angle DCE = \angle ABC = 60^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle CDB = \angle DBE = \frac{1}{2}\angle DCE = 30^\circ$.

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

在 $Rt\triangle BDE$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $BD = \sqrt{BE^2 - DE^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$.

四、

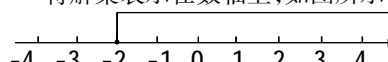
18. 解: (1) $(-2) \times \sqrt{3} = (-2)^2 \times \sqrt{3} - (-2) \times \sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$.

(2) $\therefore 3 \times m \geq -6$,

$\therefore 3^2 \cdot m - 3m - 3m \geq -6$.

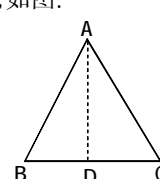
解得 $m \geq -2$.

将解集表示在数轴上, 如图所示:



(第 18 题图)

19. 解: (1) 证明: 过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于点 D , 如图.



(第 19 题图)

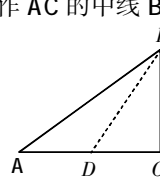
$\because AB = AC = 2\sqrt{5}$, $AD \perp BC$,

$\therefore BD = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$.

在 $Rt\triangle ABD$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $AD = \sqrt{AB^2 - BD^2} = 4 = BC$.

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是“美丽三角形”.

(2) ①作 AC 的中线 BD , 如图.



(第 19 题图)

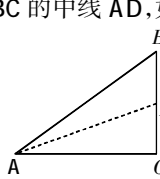
$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是“美丽三角形”,

$\therefore BD = AC = 4\sqrt{3}$.

$\therefore CD = \frac{1}{2}AC = 2\sqrt{3}$,

\therefore 在 $Rt\triangle BDC$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $BC = \sqrt{BD^2 - CD^2} = 6$.

②作 BC 的中线 AD , 如图.



(第 19 题图)

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是“美丽三角形”,

八年级答案页第 9 期

2021-2022 学年

即 $\begin{cases} 45t-35t > 2, \\ -45t+20-35t > 2. \end{cases}$

解得 $\frac{1}{5} < t < \frac{9}{40}$.

六、

23. 解: 阅读材料:

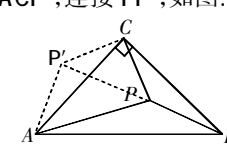
$PB=5$.

学以致用:

$\because \triangle ABC$ 是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $AC = BC$.

将 $\triangle BCP$ 绕点 C 顺时针旋转 90° 得到 $\triangle ACP'$, 连接 PP' , 如图.



(第 23 题图)

$\therefore \angle PCP' = 90^\circ$, $CP' = CP = 2\sqrt{2}$,

$AP' = BP$, $\angle AP'C = \angle BPC = 135^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle CPP' = \angle CP'P = 45^\circ$.

$\therefore \triangle CPP'$ 是等腰直角三角形.

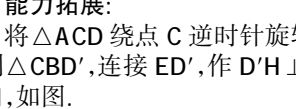
$\therefore PP' = \sqrt{CP'^2 + CP'^2} = 4$.

$\therefore \angle AP'P = \angle AP'C - \angle CP'P = 135^\circ - 45^\circ = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore BP = AP' = \sqrt{PA'^2 - PP'^2} = 3$.

能力拓展:

将 $\triangle ACD$ 绕点 C 逆时针旋转 120° 得到 $\triangle CBD'$, 连接 ED' , 作 $D'H \perp BE$ 于点 H , 如图.



(第 23 题图)

由旋转的性质, 知 $AD = BD' = 2$, $CD = CD'$, $\angle ACD = \angle BCD'$, $\angle A = \angle CBD'$.

$\therefore \angle ACB = 120^\circ$, $\angle DCE = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ECD' = \angle BCD' + \angle ECB = \angle ACD + \angle BCE = 60^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ECD = \angle ECD'$.

$\therefore EC = EC$,

$\therefore \triangle ECD \cong \triangle ECD'$.

$\therefore DE = DE'$.

$\therefore CA = CB$, $\angle ACB = 120^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle A = \angle CBA = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle EBD' = \angle ABC + \angle CBD' = 30^\circ + 30^\circ = 60^\circ$.

在 $Rt\triangle BHD'$ 中, $BD' = 2$, $\angle EBD' = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore BH = \frac{1}{2}BD' = 1$, $D'H = \sqrt{3}$, $EH = 3 - 1 = 2$,