

$$\therefore \angle G = 180^\circ - \angle CAG - \angle ACG = 180^\circ - (45^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\alpha) - \alpha - (90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\alpha) = 45^\circ.$$

第 11 期

2 版

14.1.1 同底数幂的乘法

- 1.A
2.(1)(a-b)⁵; (2)a^{2m+3}.
3.2

14.1.2 幂的乘方

- 1.A
2.(1)x³⁸; (2)2a¹².
3.72

14.1.3 积的乘方

- 1.A 2.1
3.解: (1)原式=16x⁸-x⁸=15x⁸.
(2)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) $\frac{1}{3}a^3b^4c$; (2)-40x⁴; (3)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.DCD 4~6.BAC
二、填空题
7.a¹¹ 8.x²
9.13 10.72
11.90 12.4

- 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+a³b²
=2a²b³-a³b²-4a²b³+a³b²
=-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: (1)①3, 5; ②±2.
(2)∴ (4, 5) =a, (4, 6) =b, (4, 30) =c,
∴ 4^a=5, 4^b=6, 4^c=30.

$$\therefore 5 \times 6 = 30,$$

$$\therefore 4^a \cdot 4^b = 4^c.$$

$$\therefore 4^{a+b} = 4^c.$$

$$\therefore a+b=c.$$

四、

18.解: (1) 设乙长方形的长为 x,

则 2(m+4+m+2)=2(x+m+1).

解得 x=m+5.

$$S_1 = (m+4)(m+2) = m^2 + 6m + 8,$$

$$S_2 = (m+5)(m+1) = m^2 + 6m + 5,$$

$$\therefore S_1 - S_2$$

$$= m^2 + 6m + 8 - (m^2 + 6m + 5)$$

$$= m^2 + 6m + 8 - m^2 - 6m - 5$$

$$= 3.$$

(2) 设正方形的边长为 a.

$$\therefore 2(m+4+m+2) = 4a,$$

$$\therefore a = m + 3.$$

$$\therefore S_3 = (m+3)^2 = m^2 + 6m + 9.$$

$$\therefore S_1 + S_2 = \frac{3}{2} S_3,$$

$$\therefore m^2 + 6m + 8 + m^2 + 6m + 5 = \frac{3}{2}(m^2 + 6m + 9).$$

$$\therefore m^2 + 6m = 1.$$

$$\therefore S_3 = m^2 + 6m + 9$$

$$= 1 + 9$$

$$= 10.$$

第 12 期

2 版

14.1.4 整式的乘法(二)

第 4 课时

1.D

2. $\frac{9}{16}$

3.解: (1)原式=y⁹÷y⁶=y³.

(2)原式=a⁶÷a⁶-a⁶=a⁶.

4.C

5.解: (1)原式=48x⁵y²÷8xy=6x⁴y.

(2)原式=-3a⁶b⁷c· $\frac{1}{2}a$ = $-\frac{3}{2}a^7b^7c$.

6.解: (1)原式=15x²y÷5xy-10xy÷5xy

$$= 3x - 2y.$$

(2)原式=b²-2ab+4a²-2ab

$$= b^2 - 4ab + 4a^2.$$

7.D

14.2.1 平方差公式

1.B

2.解: (1)原式=4x²-25.

(2)原式=a²-1-a²+2a=2a-1.

3.B

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×

$$200+2^2=39204.$$

3.D

第 2 课时

1.C

2.解: (1)原式=[(x-2y)+1]²

$$= (x-2y)^2 + 2(x-2y) + 1$$

$$= x^2 - 4xy + 4y^2 + 2x - 4y + 1.$$

(2)原式=[2x+(y+z)][2x-(y+z)]

$$= (2x)^2 - (y+z)^2$$

$$= 4x^2 - (y^2 + 2yz + z^2)$$

$$= 4x^2 - y^2 - 2yz - z^2.$$

3 版

一、选择题

1~3.CDC 4~6.CCD

二、填空题

7.a² 8.-3

9.-1 10.7 或 -5

11.3

12.(a-b)²=(a+b)²-4ab. 2

三、

13.解: (1)原式=9x⁴y²÷(-9x⁴y)

$$= [9 \div (-9)] \times (x^4 \div x^4) \times (y^2 \div y)$$

$$= -y.$$

(2)原式=3a²b²÷ab+2a²b÷ab

$$= 3ab + 2a.$$

14.解: (1)原式=x²-y²-(x²-2xy+y²)

$$= x^2 - y^2 - x^2 + 2xy - y^2$$

$$= 2xy - 2y^2.$$

(2)原式=(x²-1)(x²+1)(x⁴+1)

$$= (x^4 - 1)(x^4 + 1)$$

$$= x^8 - 1.$$

15.解: 原式=(x²y²-4-2x²y²+4)÷xy

$$= -x^2y^2 \div xy$$

$$= -xy.$$

当 x=1, y=- $\frac{1}{2}$ 时,

$$\text{原式} = -1 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

16.解: (1)A.

(2)∴ x²-y²=16, x+y=8, 即(x+y)(x-y)=16,

$$\therefore x-y=16 \div 8=2.$$

(3)2022²-2021×2023

$$= 2022^2 - (2022-1) \times (2022+1)$$

$$= 2022^2 - 2022^2 + 1$$

$$= 1.$$

17.解: (1)方法一: 图②中, 阴影部分

是边长为 m-n 的正方形, 因此面积为

$$(m-n)^2;$$

方法二: 阴影部分可以看作大正方形

的面积减去 4 个长为 m、宽为 n 的长

方形的面积, 即(m+n)²-4mn.

(2)由(1)得, (m-n)²=(m+n)²-4mn.

(3)由(2)可知(x-y)²=(x+y)²-4xy.

$$\therefore x+y=-4, xy=3.75,$$

$$\therefore (x-y)^2 = (x+y)^2 - 4xy = 1.$$

$$\therefore x-y = \pm 1.$$

四、

18.解: (1) 设 9-x=a, x-4=b, 则

$$(9-x)(x-4) = ab = 4, a+b = (9-x) + (x-4) = 5.$$

$$\therefore (9-x)^2 + (x-4)^2 = a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab = 5^2 - 2 \times 4 = 17.$$

(2)∴ 正方形 ABCD 的边长为 x,

$$\therefore DE = x - 2, DF = x - 4.$$

设 x-2=a, x-4=b,

$$\text{则 } S_{\text{长方形 EMFD}} = ab = 63, a-b = (x-2) - (x-4) = 2.$$

$$\therefore (a+b)^2 = (a-b)^2 + 4ab = 256,$$

$$\text{即 } a+b = 16.$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = DE^2 - DF^2 = (x-2)^2 - (x-4)^2 = a^2 - b^2 =$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = 32.$$

∴ 阴影部分的面积是 32.

数学 江西

第 9 期

2~3 版

一、选择题

1~3.CCC 4~6.ACC

二、填空题

7.52°

8.5

9.(-3, 1) 10.1

11.68°

12.40° 或 100° 或 140°

三、

13.解: ∴ AB=BD,

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BDA.$$

$$\therefore \angle B = 50^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BDA = 65^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle BDA = \angle DAC + \angle C, \angle C = 36^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle BDA - \angle C = 65^\circ - 36^\circ = 29^\circ.$$

14.解: ∴ ∠ACB=90°, ∠B=30°,

$$\therefore \angle A = 90^\circ - \angle B = 60^\circ, AB = 2AC.$$

$$\therefore CD \perp AB,$$

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

$$\therefore \angle ACD = 90^\circ - \angle A = 30^\circ.$$

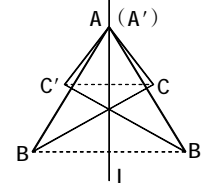
$$\therefore AC = 2AD.$$

$$\therefore AD = 2,$$

$$\therefore AC = 4.$$

$$\therefore AB = 2AC = 8.$$

15.解: 如图所示.



(第 15 题图)

16.解: (1)∴ AB∥CD,

$$\therefore \angle ACD + \angle CAB = 180^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle CAB = 50^\circ.$$

$$\therefore AD \text{ 平分 } \angle CAB,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAB = \frac{1}{2} \angle CAB = 25^\circ.$$

(2) 证明: ∴ ∠CAD=∠D,

$$\therefore CA = CD.$$

$$\therefore CE \perp AD,$$

$$\therefore AE = DE.$$

17.解: (1)∴ AB 边的垂直平分线分

别交 AB, BC 于点 D, E,

$$\therefore BE = AE. \therefore \angle BAE = \angle B = 30^\circ.$$

又 ∴ ∠BAC=80°,

$$\therefore \angle CAE = \angle BAC - \angle BAE = 80^\circ - 30^\circ = 50^\circ.$$

(2) 由(1)知 AE=BE,

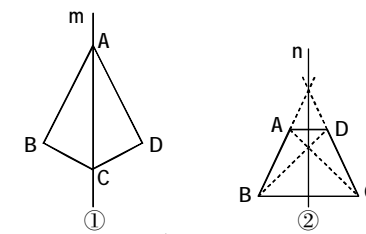
$$\therefore AE + CE + AC = BE + CE + AC = BC + AC = 12 \text{ cm}.$$

∴ △AEC 的周长为 12cm.

四、

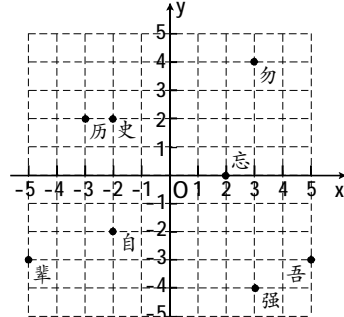
18.解: (1) 如图①, 直线 m 即为所求.

(2) 如图②, 直线 n 即为所求.



(第 18 题图)

19.解: (1) 如图所示.



(第 19 题图)

(2) y.

(3) 如图所示.

20.解: (1) 3tcm; (10-2t)cm.

(2) 当点 P 在 AB 边上运动时,

∴ △ABC 是等边三角形,

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle C = \angle B = 60^\circ.$$

当 PQ∥AC 时, ∠BQP=∠C=60°,

$$\angle BPQ = \angle A = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle BQP \text{ 是等边三角形}.$$

$$\therefore BQ = BP,$$

一、选择题

1~3.CBB 4~6.CDA

二、填空题

7.50 8.5

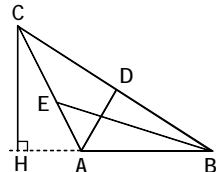
9. $\frac{8}{3}$ 10. $2a+3b$

11. 125°

12. 130° 或 50° 或 40°

三、

13. 解: (1) 如图所示.



(第 13 题图)

(2) 根据题意, 得 $\begin{cases} 3a-b=9, \\ 4+3b=-5. \end{cases}$

解得 $a=2, b=-3$.

14. 解: 连接 MA.

$\therefore MN$ 垂直平分 AB.

$\therefore MA=MB=12, \angle B=\angle MAB$.

$\therefore \angle AMC=\angle B+\angle MAB=2\angle B=2\times 15^\circ=$

30° .

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

$\therefore AC=\frac{1}{2}AM=6(\text{cm})$.

15. 证明: $\therefore \angle OBD=\angle ODB$,

$\therefore OB=OD$.

在 $\triangle ABO$ 和 $\triangle CDO$ 中,

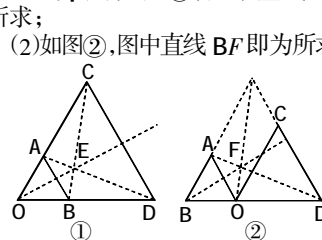
$\begin{cases} OA=OC, \\ \angle AOB=\angle COD, \\ OB=OD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABO \cong \triangle CDO(\text{SAS})$.

$\therefore AB=CD$.

16. 解: (1) 如图①, 图中直线 OE 即为所求;

(2) 如图②, 图中直线 BF 即为所求.



(第 16 题图)

17. 解: (1) 证明: $\therefore \angle CAF=\angle BAE$,

$\therefore \angle BAC=\angle EAF$.

\therefore 将线段 AC 绕 A 点旋转到 AF 的位置,

$\therefore AC=AF$.

在 $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle AEF$ 中,

$\begin{cases} AB=AE, \\ \angle BAC=\angle EAF, \\ AC=AF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle AEF(\text{SAS})$.

$\therefore EF=BC$.

(2) $\therefore AB=AE, \angle ABC=65^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAE=180^\circ-65^\circ \times 2=50^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle FAG=\angle BAE=50^\circ$.

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle AEF$,

$\therefore \angle F=\angle C=28^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle FGC=\angle FAG+\angle F=50^\circ+28^\circ=78^\circ$.

四、

18. 解: (1) \therefore 正六边形的每一个内

角 $=180^\circ-\frac{360^\circ}{6}=120^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAF=120^\circ$.

\therefore 正五边形的每一个内角 $=180^\circ-$

$\frac{360^\circ}{5}=108^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle GAJ=108^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle BAG=\angle BAF-\angle GAJ=120^\circ-108^\circ$

$=12^\circ$.

(2) 正五边形 AGHIJ 中, $GA=GH, \angle G=$

108° ,

$\therefore \angle GAK=\frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ-108^\circ)=36^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle BAK=\angle BAG+\angle GAK=48^\circ$.

由 (1) 可知 $\angle B=\angle C=120^\circ$.

在四边形 ABCK 中, $\angle AKC=360^\circ-$

$(120^\circ \times 2+48^\circ)=72^\circ$.

19. 证明: $\therefore AB=AC$, 点 D 是 BC 的中

点,

$\therefore AD \perp BC, AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC$.

$\therefore BF$ 平分 $\angle ABE, AC \perp BE$,

$\therefore \angle DFB=\angle DAB+\angle ABF=\frac{1}{2}(\angle BAE+$

$\angle ABE)=\frac{1}{2}(180^\circ-\angle AEB)=45^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DBF=90^\circ-\angle DFB=45^\circ$.

$\therefore DB=DF$.

$\therefore \triangle BDF$ 是等腰直角三角形.

20. 证明: 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB=180^\circ-$

$(\angle ABC+\angle BAC)=120^\circ$.

$\therefore \triangle ACD$ 由 $\triangle ACB$ 沿直线 AC 翻折

得到,

$\therefore AD=AB, \angle ACD=\angle ACB=120^\circ$,

$\angle DAC=\angle BAC=15^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAE=\angle DAC$,

$\therefore \angle CAE=2\angle DAC=30^\circ$.

在 $\triangle CAE$ 中, $\angle CEA=180^\circ-(\angle ACE+$

$\angle CAE)=30^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle CEA=\angle CAE$.

$\therefore CA=CE$.

$\therefore \angle BCE=360^\circ-(\angle ACB+\angle ACD)=$

120° ,

$\therefore \angle BCE=\angle BCA=120^\circ$.

又 $BC=BC$,

$\therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle BCA(\text{SAS})$.

$\therefore BE=AB$.

$\therefore BE=AD$.

五、

21. 解: 如图, 过点 E 作 $EH \perp CD$ 交

CD 的延长线于点 H, 则

$\angle C=\angle H=90^\circ, \angle B+\angle CAB=90^\circ$.

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

$\therefore \angle EAH+\angle CAB=90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle B=\angle EAH$.

又 $AB=AE$,

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle EAH(\text{AAS})$.

$\therefore BC=AH, EH=AC$.

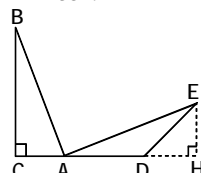
$\therefore BC=CD$,

$\therefore CD=AH$.

$\therefore DH=AC=EH$.

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

$\therefore \angle ADE=135^\circ$.



(第 21 题图)

22. 证明: (1) $\therefore AP=AP'$,

$\therefore \angle APP'=\angle AP'P$.

又 $\therefore \angle BPC=\angle APP'$,

$\therefore \angle BPC=\angle AP'P$.

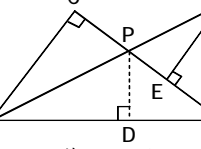
$\therefore \angle C=90^\circ, AP' \perp AB$,

$\therefore \angle CBP+\angle BPC=90^\circ, \angle ABP+\angle APP'=$

90° .

$\therefore \angle CBP=\angle ABP$.

(2) 如图, 过点 P 作 $PD \perp AB$ 于点 D.



(第 22 题图)

$\therefore \angle CBP=\angle ABP, PC \perp BC, PD \perp AB$,

$\therefore CP=DP$.

$\therefore P'E \perp AC$,

$\therefore \angle EAP'+\angle AP'E=90^\circ$.

又 $\therefore \angle PAD+\angle EAP'=90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle PAD=\angle AP'E$.

在 $\triangle APD$ 和 $\triangle P'AE$ 中,

$\begin{cases} \angle PAD=\angle AP'E, \\ \angle ADP=\angle P'EA=90^\circ, \\ AP=AP', \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle APD \cong \triangle P'AE(\text{AAS})$.

$\therefore AE=DP$.

$\therefore AE=CP$.

六、

23. 解: (1) ① 边角边或 SAS; ② $PB=$

$PA+PC$.

证明: (2) ① 如图, 过点 A 作 $AD \perp AP$

交射线 PH 于点 D.

当 $\alpha=45^\circ$ 时, $\angle APC=180^\circ-45^\circ=135^\circ$,

$\angle APD=45^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle APD$ 中, $\angle D=90^\circ-\angle APD=45^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle D=\angle APD, \therefore AD=AP$.

$\therefore AB=AC, \angle ABC=45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACB=45^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC=90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAC=\angle PAB$.

$\therefore \triangle DAC \cong \triangle PAB(\text{SAS})$.

$\therefore \angle APB=\angle D=45^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle BPC=\angle APC-\angle APB=90^\circ$.

② $\therefore \triangle APD$ 是等腰直角三角形,

$AH \perp PD$,

$\therefore \triangle ADH$ 是等腰直角三角形, $DH=$

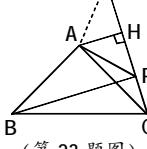
$AH=HP$.

$\therefore PD=2AH$.

由 ① 知 $\triangle DAC \cong \triangle PAB$,

$\therefore PB=DC=PC+PD=PC+2AH$,

即 $PB-PC=2AH$.



(第 23 题图)

数学
江西

八年级(人教)答案页第 3 期

(3) 线段 PB, PC, AH 之间的数量关系是 $PB+PC=2AH$.

期中综合能力提升(二)

一、选择题

1~3.BAB 4~6.CAB

二、填空题

7.10

8. 135°

9.3

10.4

11.40

12. 50° 或 40°

三、

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

且 $|a-1| \geq 0, (b-3)^2 \geq 0$,

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

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

$\therefore 2 < c < 4$.

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

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

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

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

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

14. 证明: $\therefore DE \parallel AB$,

$\therefore \angle EDC=\angle B$.

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

$\begin{cases} \angle EDC=\angle B, \\ CD=AB, \\ \angle DCE=\angle A, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle CDE \cong \triangle ABC(\text{ASA})$.

$\therefore DE=BC$.

15. 解: $\therefore BD$ 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.

$\therefore DE=4$.

16. 解: (1) 证明: $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 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 $\angle BDC=5\alpha$.

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

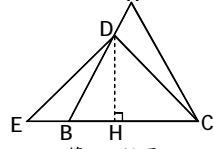
$\therefore 6\alpha+60^\circ-\alpha+60^\circ-\alpha=180^\circ$.

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

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

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

如图, 过点 D 作 $DH \perp CE$ 于 H.



(第 16 题图)