

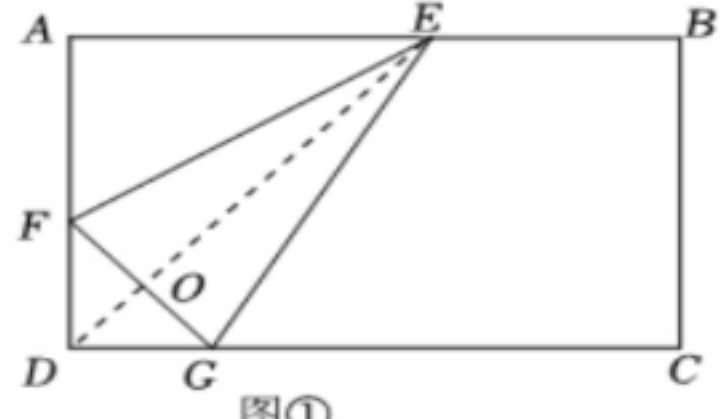
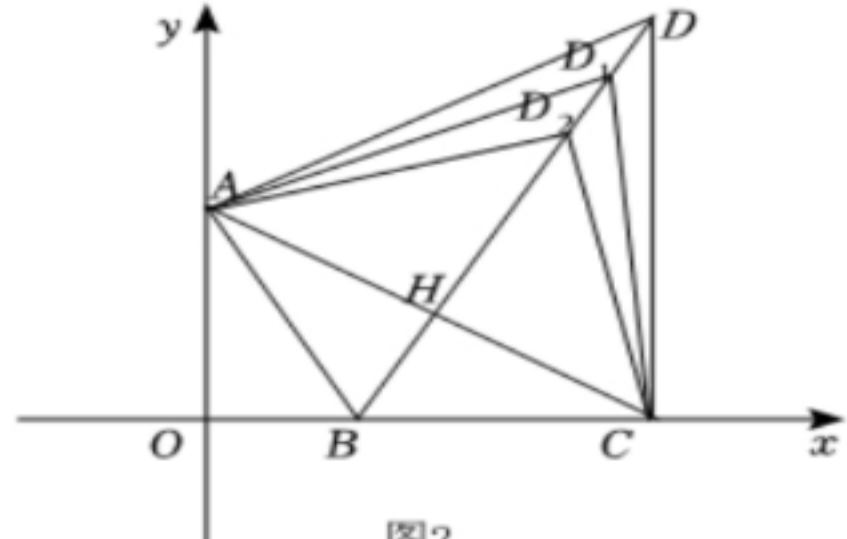
八年级数学周末作业(十) 20250419 1-8 BBBCCAAC 9.4 根号3 10.10 根号2xy 11.x≠1 12.AB=BC 13.6x³y 14.4 15.3 根号3
16.-2a 17.8 或 24 18.①③④(连接OD) 19(1)-3分之14 根号3 (2)-6 20.7

(1) 由题意可得,
 $\frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1};$
(2) $\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$
 $= \frac{n+1}{n(n+1)} - \frac{n}{n(n+1)}$
 $= \frac{n+1-n}{n(n+1)}$
 $= \frac{1}{n(n+1)},$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$ 正确;
(3) $-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x(x+1)} + \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} + \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+3)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(x+2022)(x+2023)}$
 $= -\frac{1}{x} + (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}) + (\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}) + (\frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+3}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{x+2022} - \frac{1}{x+2023})$
 $= -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+3} + \dots - \frac{1}{x+2022} + \frac{1}{x+2023}$
 $= -\frac{1}{x+2023}.$

21

(1) 原式 = $\frac{\sqrt{7}+2}{(\sqrt{7}-2)(\sqrt{7}+2)} = \frac{\sqrt{7}+2}{3}.$
故答案为: $\frac{\sqrt{7}+2}{3};$
(2) $\because \frac{1}{\sqrt{2025}-\sqrt{2024}} = \sqrt{2025} + \sqrt{2024},$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2024}-\sqrt{2023}} = \sqrt{2024} + \sqrt{2023},$
 $\therefore \sqrt{2025} + \sqrt{2024} > \sqrt{2024} + \sqrt{2023},$
 $\therefore \sqrt{2025} - \sqrt{2024} < \sqrt{2024} - \sqrt{2023};$
故答案为: <;
(3) $\because \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}+1} + \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}-1} = -6\sqrt{2} + 4,$
 $\therefore (\sqrt{2}-1)a + (\sqrt{2}+1)b = -6\sqrt{2} + 4,$
 $\therefore (a+b)\sqrt{2} - a + b = -6\sqrt{2} + 4,$
 $\therefore a, b$ 是有理数,
 $\therefore a+b = -6, -a+b = 4.$
故答案为: -6;
(4) $\because \sqrt{12-x} - \sqrt{6-x} = 2,$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{12-x}-\sqrt{6-x}} = \frac{1}{2},$
 $\therefore \frac{\sqrt{12-x}+\sqrt{6-x}}{12-x-6+x} = \frac{1}{2},$
 $\therefore \sqrt{12-x} - \sqrt{6-x} = 3.$

23

(1) $\because$ 有一个内角是直角, 且对角线互相垂直的四边形称为“双直四边形”,
 $\therefore$ “双直四边形”的对角线可能相等, 故①不符合题意;
 $\therefore$ 正方形是“双直四边形”, “双直四边形”的面积等于对角线乘积的一半, 故②符合题意;
 $\therefore$ 中心对称的四边形是平行四边形, 且有一个内角是直角, 对角线互相垂直,
 $\therefore$ 这样的“双直四边形”是正方形, 故③选项符合题意;
故答案为: ②③;
(2) 证明: 连接ED, 交FG于点O,

图①
 $\because$ 四边形ABCD是正方形,
 $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle A = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore DF = DG,$
 $\therefore \angle DFG = \angle DGF = 45^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle AEF = 30^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle AFE = 90^\circ - \angle AEF = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle EFG = 180^\circ - \angle AFE - \angle DFG = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 60^\circ = 75^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle EGF = 75^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle EFG = \angle EGF,$
 $\therefore \angle EFD = \angle EGD, EF = EG,$
 $\therefore \triangle EFD \cong \triangle EGD (SAS),$
 $\therefore \angle FED = \angle GED,$
 $\therefore \angle EOD = \angle EOG,$
 $\therefore \angle EOD + \angle EOG = 180^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle FED = \angle GED = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore ED \perp FG,$
又 $\because \angle FDG = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore$ 四边形EFDG为“双直四边形”;
(3) 存在点D在第一象限, 使得四边形ABCD为“双直四边形”且面积最大,
如图, 设BD与AC交于点H,
 $\therefore$ D点在AC的垂直平分线BD上,

图2
 $\because$ 点A(0, 8), C(16, 0),
 $\therefore OA = 8, OC = 16,$
 $\because AB = BC, AB^2 = AO^2 + OB^2,$
 $\therefore BC^2 = 8^2 + (16 - BC)^2,$
 $\therefore BC = 10,$
 $\therefore OB = 16 - 10 = 6,$
 $\therefore$ 点B(6, 0);
 $\therefore$ 四边形ABCD为“双直四边形”,
 $\therefore AC \perp BD,$
 $\because AB = BC,$
 $\therefore AH = HC,$
即点H是AC的中点,
 $\because$ 点A(0, 8), C(16, 0),
 $\therefore$ 点H(8, 4),
设直线BH的解析式为 $y = kx + b,$
 $\therefore \begin{cases} 0 = 6k + b \\ 4 = 8k + b \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \begin{cases} k = 2 \\ b = -12 \end{cases}$
 $\therefore$ 直线BH的解析式为 $y = 2x - 12,$
当 $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$ 时, 点D的横坐标为16,
 $\therefore y = 2 \times 16 - 12 = 20,$
 $\therefore$ 点D(16, 20),
当 $\angle DAB = 90^\circ$ 时,
 $\because AB = BC, BH \perp AC,$
 $\therefore BD$ 是AC的垂直平分线,
 $\therefore AD = CD,$
又 $\because BD = BD,$
 $\therefore \triangle BDA \cong \triangle BDC (SSS),$
 $\therefore \angle DAB = \angle DCB = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore$ 点D(16, 20);
由图可知, 当D点横坐标为16时, 四边形ABCD为“双直四边形”且面积最大,
综上所述: 点D的坐标(16, 20).

收集整理: 八中答案网
<https://bazhong.wiki>