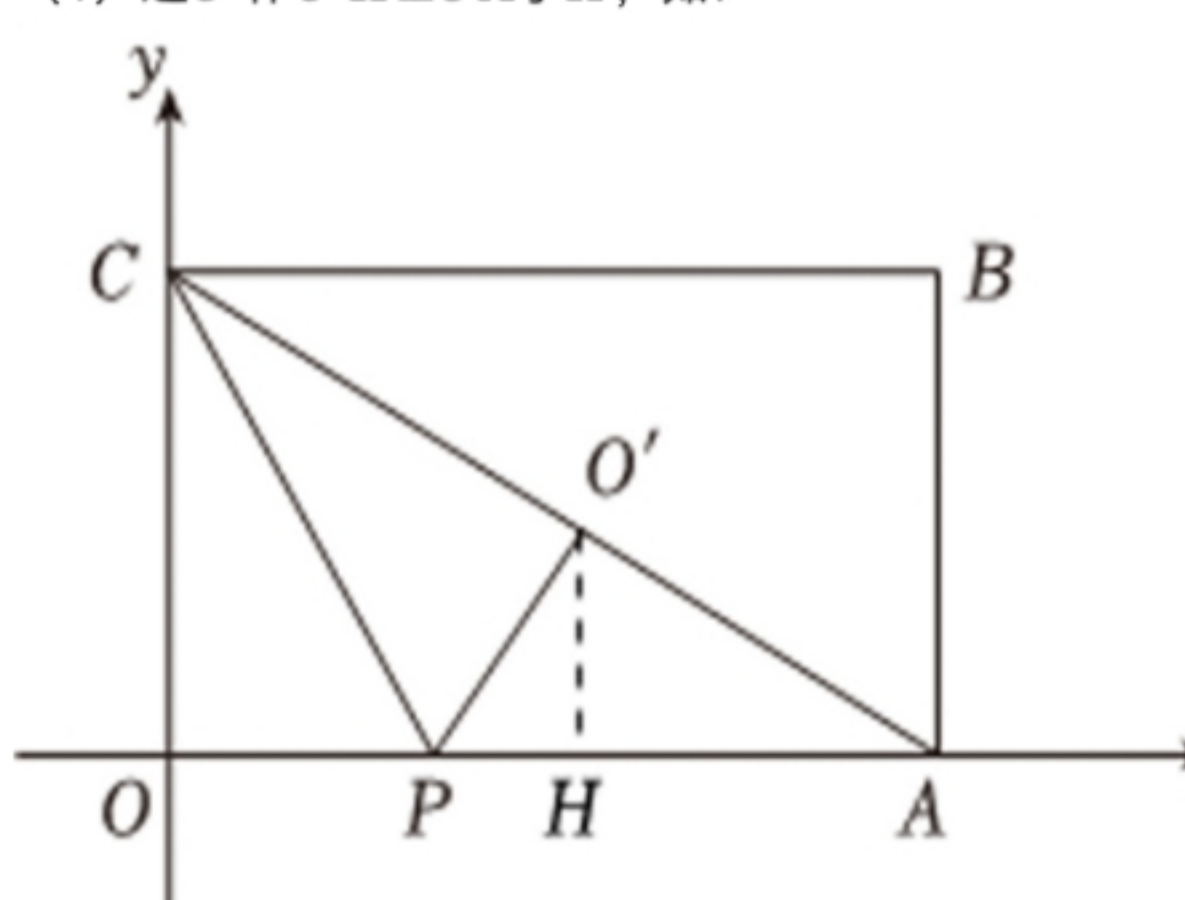


八年级数学周末作业(十六) 1-5 BCDDC 6-10 CAAAD 11-15 CCCBD 16-18 DAA 19.1 或 0 20. $x_1=2027, x_2=-2023$
 21.15 22. $x_1=3, x_2=-6$ 23.3 24.(1)3,2 (2) ± 2 (3)二分之三,二分之七 (4) $4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$ (5) $-2 \pm \sqrt{5}$ (6)五分之一,5 (7) ± 1 (8)2,3
 (9)1,2,-4 (10)-2,3 (11) $1 \pm 2\sqrt{6}$ (12) $2 \pm \sqrt{7}$ (13)-3 (14)1,-5

(1) 由题知,
 $(x^2 + 2x + 1)^2 = (x + 1)^4$.
 故答案为: $(x + 1)^4$.
 (2) 令 $y = x^2 - 4x$,
 则原式 = $y(y + 8) + 16$
 $= y^2 + 8y + 16$
 $= (y + 4)^2$
 $= (x^2 - 4x + 4)^2$
 $= (x - 2)^4$. 25
 (3) 令 $x^2 + y^2 = m$,
 则由 $(x^2 + y^2 + 1)(x^2 + y^2 - 1) = 63$ 得,
 $(m + 1)(m - 1) = 63$,
 解得 $m = \pm 8$,
 因为 $m = x^2 + y^2 \geq 0$,
 所以 $m = 8$,
 则 $x^2 + y^2 = 8$.

去分母,得 $(x + 1)(x - 1) - x(x + 2) = a$, 解
 得 $x = -\frac{a+1}{2}$. $\therefore$ 原方程的解为正数,即 $x > 0$,
 $\therefore -\frac{a+1}{2} > 0$, 解得 $a < -1$. 又 $\because x + 2 \neq 0$, 即
 $x \neq -2, \therefore -\frac{a+1}{2} \neq -2$, 解得 $a \neq 3. \therefore a < -1$ 且
 $a \neq -3$. 26

(1) 过 O' 作 $O'H \perp OA$ 于 H , 如:

 $\therefore$ 四边形 $OABC$ 是矩形, $OA = 4, OC = 3$,
 $\therefore AC = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$,
 $\therefore$ 将矩形 $OABC$ 沿着 PC 对折, 点 O 的对应点为 O' ,
 $\therefore CO' = OC = 3, O'P = OP$,
 $\angle CO'P = \angle COP = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle AO'P = 90^\circ, O'A = AC - CO' = 5 - 3 = 2$,
 $\therefore O'P^2 + O'A^2 = AP^2$, 即 $OP^2 + 2^2 = (4 - OP)^2$,
 得 $OP = \frac{3}{2}$,
 $\therefore P(\frac{3}{2}, 0), O'P = \frac{3}{2}, AP = 4 - OP = \frac{5}{2}$,
 $\therefore 2S'_{\triangle APO} = AP \cdot O'H = O'A \cdot O'P$,
 $\therefore O'H = \frac{O'A \cdot O'P}{AP} = \frac{2 \times \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{6}{5}$,
 $\therefore PH = \sqrt{O'P^2 - O'H^2} = \sqrt{(\frac{3}{2})^2 - (\frac{6}{5})^2} = \frac{9}{10}$,
 $\therefore OH = OP + PH = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{9}{10} = \frac{12}{5}$,
 $\therefore O'(\frac{12}{5}, \frac{6}{5})$,
 设直线 PO' 所对应的函数表达式为 $y = kx + b$,
 $\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{12}{5}k + b = \frac{6}{5} \\ \frac{3}{2}k + b = 0 \end{cases}$,
 得 $\begin{cases} k = \frac{4}{3} \\ b = -2 \end{cases}$,
 $\therefore$ 直线 PO' 所对应的函数表达式为 $y = \frac{4}{3}x - 2$;
 (2) $\because BC \parallel OP$,
 $\therefore \angle BCP = \angle CPO$,
 $\therefore$ 将矩形 $OABC$ 沿着 PC 对折, 点 O 的对应点为 O' ,
 $\therefore \angle CPO' = \angle CPO$,
 $\therefore \angle BCP = \angle CPO'$,
 $\therefore BP = BC = 4$,
 $\therefore AP = \sqrt{BP^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - 3^2} = \sqrt{7}$,
 $\therefore OP = OA + AP = 4 + \sqrt{7}$,
 $\therefore P(4 + \sqrt{7}, 0)$,
 设直线 l 所对应的函数表达式为 $y = mx + n$, 把
 $P(4 + \sqrt{7}, 0), B(4, 3)$ 代入得:
 $\begin{cases} (4 + \sqrt{7})m + n = 0 \\ 4m + n = 3 \end{cases}$,
 得 $\begin{cases} m = -\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7} \\ n = \frac{21 + 12\sqrt{7}}{7} \end{cases}$, 27
 $\therefore$ 直线 l 所对应的函数表达式为
 $y = -\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7}x + \frac{21 + 12\sqrt{7}}{7}$.

(1) $\because$ 反比例函数 $y = \frac{k_2}{x}$ 过点 $M(2, 8)$,
 $\therefore k_2 = 2 \times 8 = 16$,
 $\therefore$ 反比例函数的解析式为 $y = \frac{16}{x}$,
 设 $N(m, \frac{16}{m})$,
 $\therefore M(2, 8)$,
 $\therefore S_{\triangle OMB} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 8 = 8$,
 $\therefore$ 四边形 $OANM$ 的面积为 38,
 $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABMN$ 的面积为 30,
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2}(8 + \frac{16}{m}) \cdot (m - 2) = 30$,
 解得 $m_1 = 8, m_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ (舍去),
 $\therefore N(8, 2)$,
 $\therefore$ 一次函数 $y = k_1x + b$ 的图象经过点 M, N ,
 $\therefore \begin{cases} 2k_1 + b = 8 \\ 8k_1 + b = 2 \end{cases}$, 解得 $\begin{cases} k_1 = -1 \\ b = 10 \end{cases}$,
 $\therefore$ 一次函数的解析式为 $y = -x + 10$;
 (2) 与直线 MN 平行, 且
 在第三象限与反比例函
 数 $y = \frac{16}{x}$ 有唯一公共
 点 P 时, $\triangle PMN$ 的面
 积最小,
 设与直线 MN 平行的直
 线的关系式为
 $y = -x + n$, 当与
 $y = \frac{16}{x}$ 在第三象限有
 唯一公共点时,
 有方程 $-x + n = \frac{16}{x} (x < 0)$ 唯一解,
 即 $x^2 - nx + 16 = 0$ 有两个相等的实数根,
 $\therefore n^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 16 = 0$,
 解得 $n = -8$ 或 $n = 8$ (舍去),
 $\therefore$ 与直线 MN 平行的直线的关系式为 $y = -x - 8$,
 $\therefore$ 方程 $-x - 8 = \frac{16}{x}$ 的解为 $x = -4$ 或 $x = 4$ (舍去),
 经检验, $x = -4$ 是原方程的解,
 当 $x = -4$ 时, $y = \frac{16}{-4} = -4$,
 $\therefore$ 点 $P(-4, -4)$,
 如图, 过点 P 作 AN 的垂线, 交 NA 的延长线于点 Q , 交 y
 轴于点 D , 延长 MB 交 PQ 于点 C , 由题意得,
 $PD = 4, DQ = 8, CD = 2, MC = 8 + 4 = 12$,
 $NQ = 2 + 4 = 6$,
 $\therefore S_{\triangle PMN} = S_{\triangle MPC} + S_{\text{梯形} MCQN} - S_{\triangle PNQ}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 12 + \frac{1}{2} (12 + 6) \times 6 - \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 6$
 $= 36 + 54 - 36$
 $= 54$,
 答: 点 $P(-4, -4)$, $\triangle PMN$ 面积的最小值为 54.

