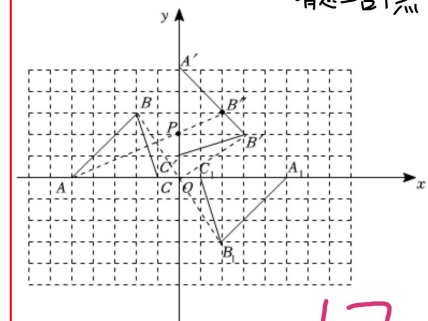


八年级(下)期中数学模拟试卷 202504 1-5 BAADA 6-10 CCDCA(9 连接 CM,FM,DM,BD,延长 DM 交 EF 于 H,连接 BH;10 延长 DA,CB 交于 M) 11.②①④⑤③ 12.5 13.0.3 14.3 15.24 16.2.5(作 $GH \perp AB$,作 $MN \parallel AB$) 18(1)0.5 (2)20 (3)10 19(1)50;36 (2)5 (3)500 (4)略

(1) 如图所示, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所求; **请忽略点**



(2) 如图所示, $\triangle A'B'C'$ 即为所求;
(3) 在第四象限中的 D' 坐标为 $(3, -2)$,
故答案为: $(3, -2)$;

【详解】证明: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore AB \parallel DC, AB = DC.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle DCF.$$

在 $\triangle AEB$ 和 $\triangle CFD$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} AB = CD \\ \angle BAE = \angle DCF \\ AE = CF \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle AEB \cong \triangle CFD (SAS)$$

$$\therefore BE = DF.$$

(1) 证明: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,
 $\therefore AD \parallel BC$,
 $\therefore \angle EDO = \angle FBO, \angle DEO = \angle BFO$,
 $\therefore EF$ 垂直平分 BD ,

$$\therefore EF \perp BD, BO = DO,$$

在 $\triangle BFO$ 和 $\triangle DEO$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle EDO = \angle FBO \\ \angle DEO = \angle BFO \\ OD = OB \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle BFO \cong \triangle DEO (AAS),$$

$$\therefore BF = DE,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $BEDF$ 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore EF \perp BD,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $BEDF$ 是菱形;

(2) 由 (1) 可得, $BF = BE = ED, \angle A = 90^\circ$,

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle ABE \text{ 中, } AB^2 + AE^2 = BE^2,$$

$$\therefore 4^2 + (8 - BE)^2 = BE^2,$$

$$\text{解得 } BE = 5,$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{菱形} BEDF} = BF \cdot AB = 5 \times 4 = 20.$$

证明: (1) $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC,$$

$$\therefore DE \parallel BF,$$

$$\therefore BE \parallel DF,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $BFDE$ 为平行四边形;

(2) 过 E 作 $EM \perp BC$ 于 M , 过 D 作 $DN \perp BC$ 于 N ,

$$\therefore \angle EMB = \angle DNF = 90^\circ, EM \perp DN,$$

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $EMND$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore EM = DN,$$

在 $Rt\triangle BEM$ 与 $Rt\triangle DFN$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} BE = DF \\ EM = DN \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore Rt\triangle BEM \cong Rt\triangle DFN (HL),$$

$$\therefore \angle EBM = \angle DFN,$$

$$\therefore BE \parallel DF,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $BFDE$ 是平行四边形.

(1) 证明: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形,
 $\therefore AB = BC = CD = DA, \angle A = \angle C, \angle B = \angle D$,
 $\angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ$,
 $\therefore AE = AH = CF = CG$,
 $\therefore BE = BF = DH = DG$,
 $\therefore \triangle AEH \cong \triangle CFG (SAS), \triangle BEF \cong \triangle DHG (SAS)$,
 $\therefore \angle AEH = \angle AHE, \angle BEF = \angle BFE$,
 $\therefore \angle A + \angle AEH + \angle AHE + \angle B + \angle BEF + \angle BFE = 360^\circ$

$$\therefore 2\angle AEH + 2\angle BEF = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEH + \angle BEF = 90^\circ,$$

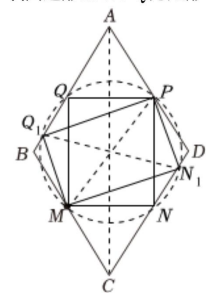
$$\therefore \angle HEF = 90^\circ,$$

$$\text{同理 } \angle EFG = \angle FGH = 90^\circ,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $EFGH$ 是矩形;

(2) 连接对角线 AC 和 BD 交于点 O , 以 O 为圆心, OM 为半径画圆分别交 CD, DA, AB 上使得点 $N(N_1), P, Q(Q_1)$, 则 $QP \parallel BD \parallel MN, QM \parallel AC \parallel PN$, 且 $AC \perp BD$,

$\therefore$ 四边形 $MNPQ$ 为矩形, 连接 Q_1N_1, MP ,



$\therefore Q_1N_1, MP$ 为直径,
 $\therefore \angle PQ_1M = \angle MN_1P = \angle Q_1MN_1 = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore$ 四边形 MN_1PQ_1 为矩形,
即四边形 $MNPQ$ 与 MN_1PQ_1 均为矩形.

证明: (1) 如图, 连接 AC 交 BD 于点 O ,
在 $\square ABCD$ 中, $OA = OC$,
 $OB = OD$,
 $\therefore BE = DF$,
 $\therefore OB - BE = OD - DF$,
即 $OE = OF$,
 $\therefore$ 四边形 $AECF$ 是平行四边形 (对角线互相平分的四边形是平行四边形);

(2) 在 $\square ABCD$ 中, $\because AB = AD$,

$\therefore \square ABCD$ 是菱形,

$$\therefore AC \perp BD,$$

$$\therefore AC \perp EF,$$

$\therefore$ 平行四边形 $AECF$ 是菱形.

(3) 在 (2) 的条件下 $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore AB : BE : AO = 5 : 1 : 3,$$

$$\text{设 } AB = 5k, \text{ 则 } AO = 3k, BE = k,$$

$$\text{由勾股定理得 } BO = 4k,$$

$$\therefore EO = BO - BE = 3k,$$

$$\therefore AO = EO,$$

$$\therefore AO = EO = OF,$$

$$\therefore \angle OAE = \angle OEA = 45^\circ, \angle OAF = \angle OFA = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EAF = \angle OAE + \angle OAF = 90^\circ,$$

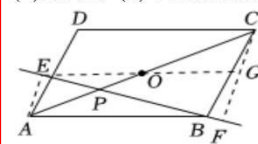
$\therefore$ 四边形 $AECF$ 是菱形.

$\therefore$ 四边形 $AECF$ 是正方形.

(1) $OE = OF$,
理由: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,
 $\therefore OA = OC$,
 $\therefore AE \perp BP, CF \perp BP$,
 $\therefore \angle AEO = \angle CFO = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle AOE = \angle COF$,
 $\therefore \triangle AOE \cong \triangle COF (AAS)$,
 $\therefore OE = OF$,

故答案为: $OE = OF$;

(2) 如图2, (1) 中的结论仍然成立, 理由是:



(图2)

延长 EO 交 CF 于 G ,

$$\therefore AE \perp BP, CF \perp BP,$$

$$\therefore AE \parallel CF,$$

$$\therefore \angle EAO = \angle OCG,$$

$$\therefore AO = OC, \angle AOE = \angle COG,$$

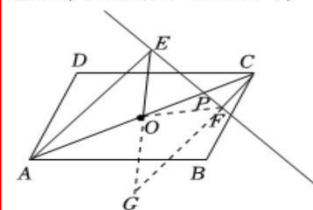
$$\therefore \triangle AOE \cong \triangle COG (ASA),$$

$$\therefore EO = OG,$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle EFG \text{ 中, } FO = \frac{1}{2}EG = OE;$$

(3) $FC = AE - \sqrt{2}OE$, 理由是:

如图3, 延长 EO, CF 交于 G ,



(图3)

同理得: $\triangle AOE \cong \triangle COG$,

$$\therefore OE = OG, AE = CG,$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle EGF \text{ 中, } OF = \frac{1}{2}EG = OE = OG,$$

$$\therefore \angle OEF = 45^\circ,$$

$\therefore \triangle EFG$ 是等腰直角三角形,

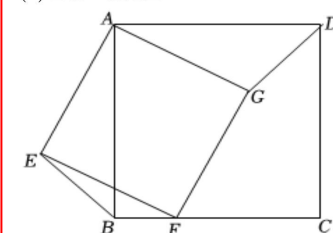
$\therefore \triangle GOF$ 是等边三角形,

$$\therefore FG = \sqrt{2}OG = \sqrt{2}OE,$$

$$\therefore FC = CG - FG = AE - FG = AE - \sqrt{2}OE,$$

$$\text{即 } FC = AE - \sqrt{2}OE.$$

(1) 证明: ① 如图:



$\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 和四边形 $AEGF$ 是正方形,

$$\therefore AE = AG, AB = AD, \angle EAG = \angle BAD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EAB = \angle GAD,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle ADG (SAS),$$

$$\therefore BE = DG;$$

② 连接 AF, AC , 如图:

$\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 和四边形 $AEGF$ 是正方形,

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{AF}{AG} = \sqrt{2},$$

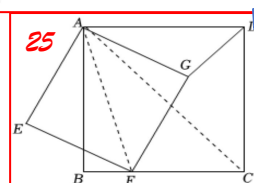
$$\angle DAC = \angle GAF = 45^\circ = \angle ACB,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC - \angle GAC = \angle GAF - \angle GAC, \text{ 即 } \angle DAG = \angle CAF,$$

$$\therefore \triangle DAG \sim \triangle CAF,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADG = \angle ACF,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADG = 45^\circ;$$



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