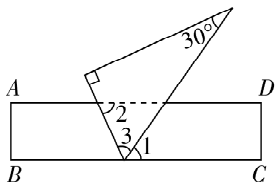


## 模块四 | 三角形

### ▼ 考点 14 角、相交线与平行线

1. B 【解析】 $\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle BEF + \angle DFE = 180^\circ$ .  
 $\because \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 110^\circ, \therefore \angle GEF + \angle GFE = 180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ$ .

2. A 【解析】如图.  $\because \angle 3 = 60^\circ, \angle 1 = 55^\circ, \therefore \angle 1 + \angle 3 = 115^\circ$ .  $\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle 1 + \angle 3 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle 2 = 180^\circ - (\angle 1 + \angle 3) = 180^\circ - 115^\circ = 65^\circ$ .



3. A 【解析】 $\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle GEB = \angle 1 = 42^\circ$ .  $\because EF$  为  $\angle GEB$  的平分线,  $\therefore \angle FEB = \frac{1}{2} \angle GEB = 21^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle 2 = 180^\circ - \angle FEB = 159^\circ$ .

4. 假 【解析】 $\because 64$  的平方根为  $\pm 8, \therefore$  命题“64 的平方根为 8”是假命题.

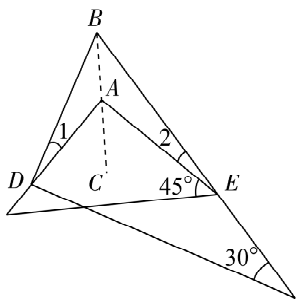
5. 1 -1 0 (答案不唯一) 【解析】当  $a = 1, b = -1, c = 0$  时,  $1 > -1$ , 而  $1 \times 0 = 0 \times (-1), \therefore$  命题“若  $a > b$ , 则  $ac > bc$ ”是假命题 (答案不唯一).



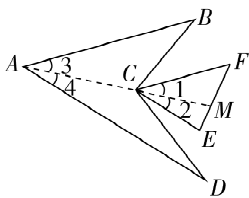
## ▼ 考点 15 三角形及其性质

1. C 【解析】设第三根小棒的长度为  $x$  cm. 由题意, 得  $7 - 4 < x < 7 + 4$ , 解得  $3 < x < 11$ . 故可选长度为 5 cm 的小棒.

2. B 【解析】如图, 连接  $BA$  并延长到  $C$ .  $\because \angle DAC$  是  $\triangle ABD$  的外角,  $\angle EAC$  是  $\triangle ABE$  的外角,  $\therefore \angle DAC = \angle 1 + \angle ABD$ ,  $\angle EAC = \angle 2 + \angle ABE$ ,  $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle DBE$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$ .



(第2题图)



(第3题图)

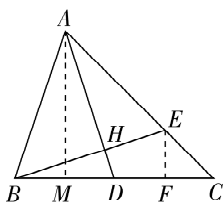
3. B 【解析】如图, 连接  $AC$  并延长交  $EF$  于点  $M$ .  $\because AB \parallel CF$ ,  $\therefore \angle 3 = \angle 1$ .  $\because AD \parallel CE$ ,  $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 4$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle 3 + \angle 4 = \angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle FCE$ .  $\because \angle FCE = 180^\circ - \angle E - \angle F = 180^\circ - 80^\circ - 50^\circ = 50^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle FCE = 50^\circ$ .

4.  $40^\circ$  【解析】 $\because \angle ADC$  是三角形  $ABD$  的外角,  $\angle AED$  是  $\triangle EC$  的一个外角,  $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle BAD + \angle B = \angle ADE + \angle EDC$ ,  $\angle AED = \angle EDC + \angle C$ .  $\because \angle CDE = 20^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle B + \angle BAD = \angle ADE + 20^\circ$ ,  $\angle AED = \angle C + 20^\circ$ .  $\because AB = AC$ ,  $D, E$  分别在  $BC$ ,  $AC$  上,  $AD = AE$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle C$ ,  $\angle ADE = \angle AED = \angle C + 20^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle C + \angle BAD = \angle C + 20^\circ + 20^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAD = 40^\circ$ .



## ▼ 考点 16 等腰三角形与直角三角形

1. A 【解析】如图,过点  $A$  作  $AM \perp BD$  于点  $M$ ,过点  $E$  作  $EF \perp BC$  于点  $F$ .  $\because AB = AD$ ,  $AM \perp BC$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle BAM = \angle DAM$ ,  $BM = DM$ .



$\because BH \perp AD$ ,  $\therefore \angle HBD + \angle HDB = 90^\circ$ . 又  $\because \angle HDB + \angle MAD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle HBD = \angle MAD$ ,  $\therefore \angle HBD = \angle BAM = \angle MAD$ .  $\because \angle C = 45^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle MAC = \angle FEC = 45^\circ$ .  $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle C + \angle EBC = 45^\circ + \angle EBC$ ,  $\angle BAC = \angle MAC + \angle BAM = 45^\circ + \angle BAM$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle BAC$ ,  $\therefore AB = BE$ . 在  $\triangle ABM$

和  $\triangle BEF$  中,  $\begin{cases} \angle AMB = \angle EFB, \\ \angle BAM = \angle EBF, \\ AB = BE, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle ABM \cong \triangle BEF$

(AAS),  $\therefore EF = BM = 1$ ,  $\therefore CE = \sqrt{2}EF = \sqrt{2}$ .

2. 35 【解析】 $\because EB = EC$ ,  $\angle BEC = 40^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle ECB = \frac{180^\circ - \angle BEC}{2} = \frac{180^\circ - 40^\circ}{2} = 70^\circ$ .

$\because \angle AEB = 70^\circ$ ,  $\angle BEC = 40^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEC = \angle AEB + \angle BEC = 70^\circ + 40^\circ = 110^\circ$ .  $\because EA = EC$ ,  $\therefore \angle ECA = \angle A = \frac{180^\circ - \angle AEC}{2} = \frac{180^\circ - 110^\circ}{2} = 35^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ECB - \angle ECA = 70^\circ - 35^\circ = 35^\circ$ .

3. C 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle C$ ,

$AB = BC$ . 在  $\triangle ABD$  与  $\triangle BCE$  中,  $\begin{cases} AB = BC, \\ \angle ABD = \angle C, \\ BD = CE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle BCE$  (SAS),  $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CBE$ .

$\because \angle ABE + \angle EBC = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABE + \angle BAD = 60^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle APE = \angle ABE + \angle BAD = 60^\circ$ .

4. 75 【解析】 $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $CE = AC$ ,  $\therefore \angle CAE = \angle AEC = 45^\circ$ .  $\because \angle BAE = 15^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle CAB = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = 30^\circ$ .  $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $O$  为  $AB$  的中点,  $\therefore CO = BO = AO = \frac{1}{2}AB$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AOC$  是等边三角形,  $\angle OCB = \angle B =$

$30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AC = OC = CE$ ,  $\therefore \angle COE = \angle CEO = \frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ - 30^\circ) = 75^\circ$ .

5. (1) 【证明】 $\because AB = AC$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle C$ .

$\because FE \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle F + \angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle BDE + \angle B = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle F = \angle BDE$ .

$\because \angle BDE = \angle FDA$ ,  $\therefore \angle F = \angle FDA$ ,



$\therefore AF = AD, \therefore \triangle ADF$  是等腰三角形.

(2) 【解】 $\because DE \perp BC, \therefore \angle DEB = 90^\circ$ .

$\because \angle B = 60^\circ, BD = 4, \therefore BE = \frac{1}{2}BD = 2$ .

$\because AB = AC, \therefore \triangle ABC$  是等边三角形,

$\therefore BC = AB = AD + BD = 6, \therefore EC = BC - BE = 4$ .

6. C 【解析】 $\because a : b = 3 : 4, b = 8, \therefore a = 6. \because$  在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$ .

7. C 【解析】 $\because AB = 8, BC = 10, AC = 6, \therefore 6^2 + 8^2 = 10^2, \therefore \triangle ABC$  是直角三角形,  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ , 则由面积公式知  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot AC = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot AD, \therefore AD = 4.8$ .

8. (1) 正方形 (2)  $\frac{24}{7}$  【解析】(1)  $\because \triangle BDF$  是直角三角形,  $\therefore FD \perp BC, \angle CDF = \angle DFE = 90^\circ$ . 又  $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ , 由折叠可得  $\angle DFE = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CDF = \angle DFE = \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore$  四边形  $DCEF$  是矩形. 由折叠的性质可得  $CD = DF, \therefore$  四边形  $DCEF$  是正方形. 故答案为正方形.

(2) 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ACB$  中, 由勾股定理得  $BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8$ . 设  $CD = x$ , 则  $DF = x, BD = 8 - x. \because \angle B = \angle B, \angle BDF = \angle BCA = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle BDF \sim \triangle BCA, \therefore \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{DF}{AC}$ , 即  $\frac{8-x}{8} = \frac{x}{6}$ , 解得  $x = \frac{24}{7}, \therefore CD = \frac{24}{7}$ . 故答案为  $\frac{24}{7}$ .

9. 【解】(1) 如图, 作  $PC \perp AB$  于  $C$ , 则  $\angle PCA = \angle PCB = 90^\circ$ .

由题意得  $PA = 120$  海里,  $\angle A = 30^\circ, \angle BPC = 45^\circ$ ,

$\therefore PC = \frac{1}{2}PA = 60$  海里,  $\triangle BCP$  是

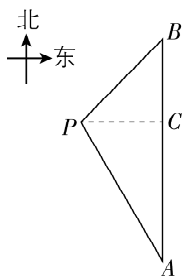
等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore BC = PC = 60$  海里,  $PB = \sqrt{PC^2 + BC^2} = 60\sqrt{2}$  海里.

答: 收到求救讯息时事故渔船  $P$  与救助船  $B$  之间的距离为  $60\sqrt{2}$  海里.

(2)  $\because PA = 120$  海里,  $PB = 60\sqrt{2}$  海里, 救助船  $A, B$  分别以  $40$  海里/时、 $30$  海里/时的速度同时出发,

$\therefore$  救助船  $A$  所用的时间为  $\frac{120}{40} = 3$  (时),





救助船  $B$  所用的时间为  $\frac{60\sqrt{2}}{30} = 2\sqrt{2}$  (时).

$\because 3 > 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\therefore$  救助船  $B$  先到达.



## ▼ 考点 17 全等三角形

1. **D** 【解析】 $\because AB = AD, AC = AE, BC = DE,$   
 $\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE$  (SSS). A, B, C 选项都不符合  
 题意.

2. **B** 【解析】 $\because BE = CF, \therefore BE + EF = CF + EF,$   
 $\therefore BF = CE.$  选项 A, 在  $\triangle ABF$  和  $\triangle DCE$  中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle B = \angle C, \\ \angle A = \angle D, \therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle DCE \text{ (AAS)}, \text{ 故本选项不} \\ BF = CE, \end{cases}$$

符合题意; 选项 B, 根据  $AF = DE, \angle B = \angle C$  和  $BF =$   
 $CE$  不能推出  $\triangle ABF \cong \triangle DCE$ , 故本选项符合题意;

选项 C,  $\because$  在  $\triangle ABF$  和  $\triangle DCE$  中, 
$$\begin{cases} AB = DC, \\ \angle B = \angle C, \\ BF = CE, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle DCE$  (SAS), 故本选项不符合题意; 选

项 D,  $\because$  在  $\triangle ABF$  和  $\triangle DCE$  中, 
$$\begin{cases} \angle B = \angle C, \\ BF = CE, \\ \angle AFB = \angle DEC, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle DCE$  (ASA), 故本选项不符合题意.

3. **B** 【解析】 $\because AC = DB, \therefore AD = CB. \because AE \parallel BF,$   
 $\therefore \angle A = \angle B.$  选项 A, 添加  $AE = BF$ , 根据 SAS 即可  
 证明  $\triangle AED \cong \triangle BFC$ , 不符合题意; 选项 B, 添加  
 $ED = CF$ , 不能证明  $\triangle AED \cong \triangle BFC$ , 符合题意; 选项  
 C, 添加  $\angle E = \angle F$ , 根据 AAS 即可证明  $\triangle AED \cong$   
 $\triangle BFC$ , 不符合题意; 选项 D, 添加  $ED \parallel CF$ , 得出  
 $\angle EDC = \angle FCD$ , 根据 ASA 即可证明  $\triangle AED \cong$   
 $\triangle BFC$ , 不符合题意.

4. **D** 【解析】在  $\text{Rt} \triangle OMP$  和  $\text{Rt} \triangle ONP$  中,

$$\begin{cases} OM = ON, \\ OP = OP, \end{cases} \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle OMP \cong \text{Rt} \triangle ONP \text{ (HL)},$$

$\therefore \angle MOP = \angle NOP, \therefore OP$  是  $\angle AOB$  的平分线.

5. **C** 【解析】如图, 延长  $BE$  交  $AC$  于

$H. \because AE$  平分  $\angle BAC, \angle AEB = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle HAE = \angle BAE, \angle AEH =$

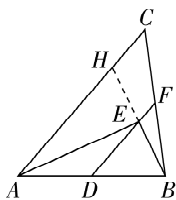
$\angle AEB = 90^\circ.$  在  $\triangle HAE$  和  $\triangle BAE$  中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle HAE = \angle BAE, \\ AE = AE, \\ \angle AEH = \angle AEB, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle HAE \cong \triangle BAE$$

(ASA),  $\therefore AH = AB = 6, HE = BE. \because HE = BE, AD =$

$DB, \therefore DF \parallel AC.$  又  $\because HE = BE, \therefore HC = 2EF = 2,$

$\therefore AC = AH + HC = 8.$





6. SAS 【解析】 $\because AB \perp CF, AB \parallel DE, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle DEF = 90^\circ$ .  $\because CE = FB, \therefore CB = EF$ . 又 $\because AB = DE$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$  (SAS).

7. 【证明】 $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ, CE \perp AE, BD \perp AE$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABD + \angle BAD = 90^\circ, \angle BAD + \angle DAC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle ADB = \angle AEC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle DAC$ .

在  $\triangle ABD$  和  $\triangle CAE$  中, 
$$\begin{cases} \angle ABD = \angle EAC, \\ \angle BDA = \angle E, \\ AB = AC, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CAE$  (AAS),  $\therefore BD = AE, AD = EC$ .

$\because AE = AD + DE, \therefore BD = EC + ED$ .



## ▼ 考点 18 相似三角形

1. **A** 【解析】 $\because$  点  $C$  是线段  $AB$  的黄金分割点, 且  $AC < BC$ ,  $\therefore BC = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}AB = 2(\sqrt{5}-1)$ , 则  $AC = 4 - 2(\sqrt{5}-1) = 6 - 2\sqrt{5}$ . 故选 A.
2. **C** 【解析】 $\because AB \parallel CD \parallel EF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AC}{CE} = \frac{BD}{DF}$ ,  $\frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{BD}{BF}$ ,  $\therefore AC \cdot DF = BD \cdot CE$ ,  $AC \cdot BF = BD \cdot AE$ . 故选 C.
3.  $\frac{8}{5}$  【解析】 $\because \frac{a-b}{b} = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\therefore 5(a-b) = 3b$ ,  $\therefore 5a = 8b$ ,  $\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{8}{5}$ .
4. **B** 【解析】 $\because S_{\triangle ADC} : S_{\triangle BDC} = 5 : 4$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle BCD} : S_{\triangle ABC} = 4 : 9$ .  $\because \angle A = \angle BCD$ ,  $\angle ABC = \angle CBD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle CBD$ ,  $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle BCD}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{CD}{AC}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{4}{AC} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\therefore AC = 6$ .
5. **A** 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC$ ,  $AD = BC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle CBF$ .  $\because AE : AD = 2 : 3$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{AF}{CF} = \frac{EF}{BF} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle BCF} = \frac{3}{2}S_1$ ,  $\therefore S_{\square ABCD} = 2\left(S_1 + \frac{3}{2}S_1\right) = 5S_1$ ,  $S_{\triangle AEF} = \frac{2}{3}S_1$ ,  $\therefore S_2 = \frac{1}{2}S_{\square ABCD} - S_{\triangle AEF} = \frac{11}{6}S_1$ ,  $\therefore S_1 : S_2 = 6 : 11$ .
6.  $\frac{1}{9}$  【解析】 $\because AD \perp BC$  于  $D$ ,  $CE \perp AB$  于  $E$ ,  $\therefore \angle CEB = \angle ADB = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle B = \angle B$ ,  $\therefore \triangle CBE \sim \triangle ABD$ ,  $\therefore \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{BD}{AB}$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BDE \sim \triangle BAC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DE}{AC} = \frac{BD}{AB}$ ,  $\angle BED = \angle ACB = \angle B$ ,  $\therefore BD = DE$ .  $\because AB = AC = 3$ ,  $BC = 2$ ,  $AD \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAD$ ,  $BD = CD = 1$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DE}{AC} = \frac{1}{3}$ .  $\because \triangle CBE \sim \triangle ABD$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BCE$ ,  $\therefore \angle BCE = \angle CAD$ .  $\because \angle BEC = 90^\circ$ ,  $BD = CD$ ,  $\therefore DE = CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle DCE = \angle CED$ ,  $\therefore \angle CED = \angle CAP$ .  $\because \angle EPD = \angle CPA$ ,  $\therefore \triangle PED \sim \triangle PAC$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle PDE} : S_{\triangle PAC} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}$ .
7. 【解】(1)  $\triangle ADQ \sim \triangle EPD$ . 证明如下:  
 $\because PE \perp DQ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DEP = \angle A = 90^\circ$ .  
 $\because \angle ADC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADQ + \angle EDP = 90^\circ$ .  
 $\because \angle EDP + \angle DPE = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADQ = \angle DPE$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle ADQ \sim \triangle EPD$ .
- (2)  $\because AB = 4$ , 点  $Q$  为  $AB$  的中点,  $\therefore AQ = BQ = 2$ ,





$$\therefore DQ = \sqrt{AD^2 + AQ^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}.$$

$$\therefore \angle PEQ = \angle A = 90^\circ,$$

$\therefore$  若以点  $P, E, Q$  为顶点的  $\triangle PEQ$  与  $\triangle ADQ$  相似, 有两种情况:

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 当 } \triangle ADQ \sim \triangle EPQ \text{ 时, } \frac{AD}{AQ} = \frac{PE}{EQ} = 2.$$

$$\text{设 } EQ = x, \text{ 则 } EP = 2x, \text{ 则 } DE = 2\sqrt{5} - x.$$

$$\text{由 (1) 知 } \triangle ADQ \sim \triangle EPD, \therefore \frac{EP}{AD} = \frac{DE}{AQ},$$

$$\therefore \frac{2x}{4} = \frac{2\sqrt{5} - x}{2}, \therefore x = \sqrt{5}, \therefore DP = \sqrt{DE^2 + EP^2} = 5;$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } \triangle ADQ \sim \triangle EQP \text{ 时, } \frac{AD}{AQ} = \frac{EQ}{EP} = 2.$$

$$\text{设 } EP = a, \text{ 则 } EQ = 2a, \text{ 同理可得 } \frac{2\sqrt{5} - 2a}{a} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{4}{5}\sqrt{5},$$

$$DP = \sqrt{DE^2 + EP^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5}\sqrt{5}\right)^2} = 2.$$

综上,  $DP$  的长为 5 或 2.

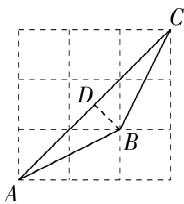


## ▼ 考点 19 解直角三角形及其应用

1. B 【解析】原式  $= 5 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ .

2. C 【解析】 $\because \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \tan C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore \angle A = 30^\circ, \angle C = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle B = 120^\circ$ .

3. B 【解析】过点  $B$  作  $BD \perp AC$  于点  $D$ , 如图. 根据图可知  $AC = 3\sqrt{2}, AB = BC = \sqrt{5}, \therefore D$  是  $AC$  的中点,  $\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore BD = \sqrt{AB^2 - AD^2} =$



$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore \sin \angle BAC = \frac{DB}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ .

4. 8 【解析】 $\because$  在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle C = 90^\circ, \cos B = \frac{3}{5},$

$AB = 10, \therefore BC = AB \cos B = 6, AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = 8.$

5.  $\frac{1}{2}$  【解析】作  $AH \perp x$  轴于  $H. \because A(2, 1), \therefore H(2, 0), AH = 1, OH = 2, \therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{AH}{OH} = \frac{1}{2}.$

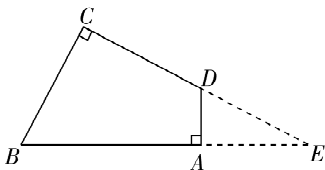
6. 【解】(1) 延长  $CD, BA$  相交于点  $E$ , 如图(1).

$\because DC \perp BC$  于点  $C, \therefore \angle BCE = 90^\circ.$

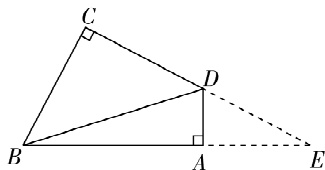
$\because \tan B = \frac{4}{3}, \tan B = \frac{CE}{BC}, \therefore \frac{CE}{BC} = \frac{4}{3}.$

设  $CE = 4k$ , 则  $BC = 3k, \therefore BE = \sqrt{CE^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{(4k)^2 + (3k)^2} = 5k,$

$\therefore \cos B = \frac{BC}{BE} = \frac{3}{5}, \sin B = \frac{CE}{BE} = \frac{4}{5}.$



图(1)



图(2)

(2) 如图(2).  $\because DA \perp BA$  于点  $A, \therefore \angle DAE = 90^\circ, \angle E + \angle ADE = 90^\circ.$

$\because DC \perp BC$  于点  $C,$

$\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ, \angle E + \angle CBE = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle CBE, \therefore \cos \angle ADE = \cos \angle CBE = \frac{3}{5}.$

$\because \cos \angle ADE = \frac{AD}{DE}, \therefore \frac{AD}{DE} = \frac{3}{5}.$

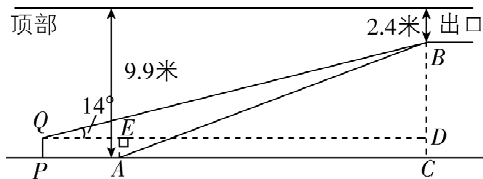
$\because AD = 3, \therefore DE = 5, \therefore CE = CD + DE = 7 + 5 = 12.$



$$\therefore \tan \angle CBE = \frac{4}{3} \frac{CE}{BC}, \therefore BC = 9,$$

$$\therefore BD = \sqrt{BC^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{9^2 + 7^2} = \sqrt{130}.$$

7. 【解】如图，作  $BC \perp PA$  交  $PA$  的延长线于点  $C$ ，作  $QD \parallel PC$  交  $BC$  于点  $D$ ，过点  $A$  作  $AE \perp QD$  于点  $E$ 。



由题意可得  $BC = 9.9 - 2.4 = 7.5$  (米)， $QP = DC = 1.5$  米， $\angle BQD = 14^\circ$ ，则  $BD = BC - DC = 7.5 - 1.5 = 6$  (米)。

$$\therefore \tan \angle BQD = \frac{BD}{QD}, \therefore \tan 14^\circ = \frac{6}{6 + ED}, \text{ 即 } 0.25 = \frac{6}{6 + ED}, \text{ 解得 } ED = 18, \therefore AC = ED = 18 \text{ 米}.$$

$\therefore BC = 7.5$  米， $\therefore \tan \angle BAC = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{7.5}{18} = \frac{5}{12}$ ，即电梯  $AB$  的坡度是  $5:12$ 。

$\therefore BC = 7.5$  米， $AC = 18$  米， $\angle BCA = 90^\circ$ ， $\therefore AB = \sqrt{7.5^2 + 18^2} = 19.5$  (米)，

即电梯  $AB$  的坡度是  $5:12$ ，长度是  $19.5$  米。

8. 【解】如图，延长  $AB$  交直线  $DC$  于点  $F$ ，过点  $E$  作  $EH \perp AF$ ，垂足为点  $H$ 。 $\therefore$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle BCF$  中，

$$\frac{BF}{CF} = i = 1 : \sqrt{3}, \therefore \text{ 设 } BF = k, \text{ 则 } CF = \sqrt{3}k, BC = 2k.$$

$$\therefore BC = 12 \text{ 米}, \therefore k = 6 \text{ 米}, \therefore BF = 6, CF = 6\sqrt{3} \text{ 米}.$$

$$\therefore DF = DC + CF, \therefore DF = (40 + 6\sqrt{3}) \text{ 米}.$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle AEH \text{ 中}, \tan \angle AEH = \frac{AH}{EH},$$

$$\therefore AH = (40 + 6\sqrt{3}) \times \tan 37^\circ \approx 37.785 \text{ 米}.$$

$$\therefore BH = BF - FH, \therefore BH = 6 - 1.5 = 4.5 \text{ 米}.$$

$$\therefore AB = AH - HB, \therefore AB = 37.785 - 4.5 \approx 33.3 \text{ (米)}.$$

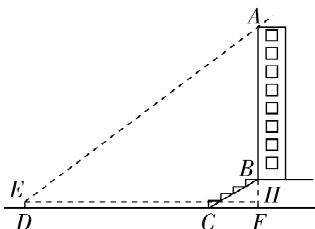
答：大楼  $AB$  的高度约为  $33.3$  米。

9. 【解】 $\therefore AB$  垂直于桥面， $\therefore \angle AMC = \angle BMC = 90^\circ$ 。

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle AMC$  中， $CM = 60$  米， $\angle ACM = 30^\circ$ ，

$$\tan \angle ACM = \frac{AM}{CM}, \therefore AM = CM \cdot \tan \angle ACM = 60 \times$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ (米)}.$$





在  $\text{Rt} \triangle BMC$  中,  $CM = 60$  米,  $\angle BCM = 14^\circ$ ,

$$\tan \angle BCM = \frac{BM}{CM},$$

$$\therefore MB = CM \cdot \tan \angle BCM \approx 60 \times 0.25 = 15 (\text{米}),$$

$$\therefore AB = AM + MB = 20\sqrt{3} + 15 \approx 50 (\text{米}).$$

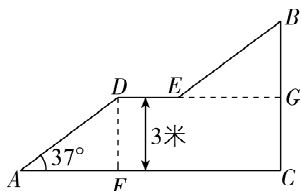
答:大桥主架在水面以上部分  $AB$  的高度约为 50 米.

10. 【解】如图,过点  $D, E$  分

别作  $DF \perp AC, EG \perp BC$ ,

垂足分别为点  $F, G$ .

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ADF$  中,  $\angle A = 37^\circ, DF = 3$  米,



$$\therefore \tan \angle A = \frac{DF}{AF}, \text{ 即 } \tan 37^\circ = \frac{3}{AF},$$

$$\therefore AF = \frac{3}{\tan 37^\circ} \approx \frac{3}{0.75} = 4 (\text{米}).$$

$$\because AD \parallel BE, \therefore \angle BEG = \angle A = 37^\circ.$$

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle BEG$  中,  $\angle BEG = 37^\circ, BG = BC - CG = 6.6 - 3 = 3.6$  (米),

$$\therefore \tan \angle BEG = \frac{BG}{EG}, \text{ 即 } \tan 37^\circ = \frac{3.6}{EG},$$

$$\therefore EG = \frac{3.6}{\tan 37^\circ} \approx \frac{3.6}{0.75} = 4.8 (\text{米}),$$

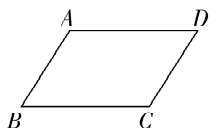
$$\therefore DE = AC - EG - AF = 11 - 4.8 - 4 = 2.2 (\text{米}).$$

答:歇台  $DE$  的长为 2.2 米.

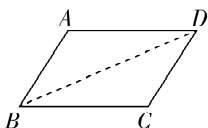
# 模块五 | 多边形与平行四边形

## ▼ 考点 20 平行四边形与多边形

- 1. B** 【解析】① $\because AB = CD, AD = BC, \therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形, 故①能判断四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形; ② $\because AB = CD, AD \parallel BC, \therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是等腰梯形或平行四边形, 故②不能判断四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形; ③如图(1),  $\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ, \angle A + \angle D = 180^\circ. \because \angle A = \angle C, \therefore \angle B = \angle D, \therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形, 故③能判断四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形; ④如图(2), 连接  $BD$ . 在  $\triangle ABD$  和  $\triangle CDB$  中,  $AB = CD, BD = DB, \angle A = \angle C$ , 不能判定  $\triangle ABD$  和  $\triangle CDB$  全等,  $\therefore$  不能判定  $AD = BC, \therefore$  不能判断四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形. 故选 B.



图(1)



图(2)

- 2. D** 【解析】A 选项,  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC, AB \parallel CD, \therefore DE \parallel BC, \angle ABD = \angle CDB. \because \angle ABD = \angle DCE, \therefore \angle DCE = \angle CDB, \therefore BD \parallel CE, \therefore$  四边形  $BCED$  为平行四边形, 故 A 不符合题意; B 选项,  $\because AE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle DEC + \angle BCE = \angle EDB + \angle DBC = 180^\circ. \because \angle AEC = \angle CBD, \therefore \angle BDE = \angle BCE, \therefore$  四边形  $BCED$  为平行四边形, 故 B 不符合题意; C 选项,  $\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle DEF = \angle CBF$ . 在  $\triangle DEF$  与  $\triangle CBF$  中, 
$$\begin{cases} \angle DEF = \angle CBF, \\ \angle DFE = \angle CFB, \\ EF = BF, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle DEF \cong \triangle CBF (ASA), \therefore DF = CF. \because EF = BF, \therefore$$
 四边形  $BCED$  为平行四边形, 故 C 不符合题意; D 选项,  $\because AE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle AEB = \angle CBF. \because \angle AEB = \angle BCD, \therefore \angle CBF = \angle BCD, \therefore CF = BF$ , 同理,  $EF = DF, \therefore$  不能判定四边形  $BCED$  为平行四边形, 故 D 符合题意. 故选 D.

- 3. (1) 【证明】** $\because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE, AB = AC, \therefore AB = AC = AD = AE, \angle BAC = \angle DAE, \therefore \angle BAC + \angle CAD = \angle DAE + \angle CAD,$



即  $\angle BAD = \angle CAE$ .

在  $\triangle BAD$  和  $\triangle CAE$  中, 
$$\begin{cases} AD = AE, \\ \angle BAD = \angle CAE, \\ AB = AC, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAE$  (SAS),  $\therefore BD = CE$ .

(2)【解】 $\because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE$ ,  $\angle BAC = 30^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAE = 30^\circ$ .

$\therefore$  四边形  $ABFE$  是平行四边形,

$\therefore AB \parallel CE$ ,  $AB = EF$ .

由(1)知  $AB = AC = AE$ .

$\because AB = 2$ ,  $\therefore AB = AC = AE = EF = 2$ .

过  $A$  作  $AH \perp CE$  于  $H$ .

$\because AB \parallel CE$ ,  $\angle BAC = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACH = \angle BAC = 30^\circ$ ,

$\therefore$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ACH$  中,  $AH = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ,

$\therefore CH = \sqrt{AC^2 - AH^2} = \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$ .

$\because AC = AE$ ,  $AH \perp CE$ ,  $\therefore CE = 2CH = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,

$\therefore CF = CE - EF = 2\sqrt{3} - 2$ .

4.【证明】(1) 在  $\square ABCD$  中,  $\because AB \parallel CD$ ,

$\therefore \angle GAE = \angle HCF$ .

$\because AF = CE$ ,  $\therefore AF - EF = CE - EF$ , 即  $AE = CF$ .

在  $\triangle AGE$  与  $\triangle CHF$  中, 
$$\begin{cases} AG = CH, \\ \angle GAE = \angle HCF, \\ AE = CF, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AGE \cong \triangle CHF$ ,  $\therefore GE = HF$ ,  $\angle AEG = \angle CFH$ ,

$\therefore \angle GEO = \angle HFO$ ,  $\therefore EG \parallel FH$ .

(2) 连接  $GF$ ,  $EH$ .

由(1)证得  $GE = HF$ ,  $EG \parallel FH$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $GFHE$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore GH$ ,  $EF$  互相平分.

5. (1)【证明】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,

$\therefore OB = OD$ .

在  $\triangle BOE$  和  $\triangle DOF$  中, 
$$\begin{cases} OE = OF, \\ \angle BOE = \angle DOF, \\ BO = DO, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle BOE \cong \triangle DOF$  (SAS).

(2)【解】四边形  $EBFD$  是矩形. 理由:

由(1)知  $OB = OD$ ,  $OE = OF$ ,

$\therefore$  四边形  $EBFD$  是平行四边形.

又 $\because BD = EF$ ,  $\therefore$  平行四边形  $EBFD$  是矩形.



## ▼ 考点 21 矩形、菱形与正方形

1. (1)【证明】 $\because AE$  平分  $\angle BAD$ ,  $\angle BAD = 90^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle BAE = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABE$  是等腰直角三角形,  
 $\therefore AB = BE$ ,  $\angle AEB = 45^\circ$ .  
 $\because AB = CD$ ,  $\therefore BE = CD$ .  
 $\because \angle CEF = \angle AEB = 45^\circ$ ,  $\angle ECF = 90^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle CEF$  是等腰直角三角形.  
 $\because$  点  $G$  为  $EF$  的中点,  $\therefore CG = EG$ ,  $\angle ECG = 45^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle BEG = \angle DCG = 135^\circ$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle DCG \text{ 和 } \triangle BEG \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} CD = BE, \\ \angle DCG = \angle BEG, \\ CG = EG, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle DCG \cong \triangle BEG (\text{SAS}).$$

- (2)【解】 $\because \triangle DCG \cong \triangle BEG$ ,  $\therefore \angle DGC = \angle BGE$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle BGD = \angle EGC = 90^\circ$ .  
 $\because DG = BG$ ,  $\therefore \angle BDG = 45^\circ$ .

2. (1)【证明】 $\because BE, CF$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中线,  
 $\therefore EF$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中位线,  $\therefore EF \parallel BC$  且  $EF = \frac{1}{2}BC$ .  
 $\because H, I$  分别是  $BG, CG$  的中点,  
 $\therefore HI$  是  $\triangle BCG$  的中位线,  
 $\therefore HI \parallel BC$  且  $HI = \frac{1}{2}BC$ ,  $\therefore EF \parallel HI$ ,  $EF = HI$ ,  
 $\therefore$  四边形  $EFHI$  是平行四边形.

(2)【解】当  $AD$  与  $BC$  满足  $AD \perp BC$  时, 四边形  $EFHI$  是矩形. 理由如下:

同(1)得  $FH$  是  $\triangle ABG$  的中位线,

$$\therefore FH \parallel AG, FH = \frac{1}{2}AG, \therefore FH \parallel AD.$$

$$\because EF \parallel BC, AD \perp BC, \therefore EF \perp FH, \therefore \angle EFH = 90^\circ.$$

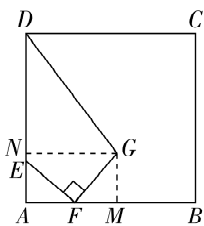
$\therefore$  四边形  $EFHI$  是平行四边形,

$\therefore$  四边形  $EFHI$  是矩形.

- 3.【证明】 $\because AE \parallel CD, AC \parallel ED$ ,  
 $\therefore$  四边形  $ACDE$  是平行四边形.  
 $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $D$  为  $AB$  的中点,  $\therefore CD = \frac{1}{2}AB = AD$ .  
 $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle B = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle CAB = 60^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle ACD$  为等边三角形,  $\therefore AC = CD$ ,  $\therefore$  平行四边形  $ACDE$  是菱形.



**4. A 【解析】**如图,过点  $G$  作  $GM \perp AB$  于  $M$ ,作  $GN \perp AD$  于  $N$ .  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore \angle A = 90^\circ$ .  $\because GM \perp AB, GN \perp AD, \therefore \angle FMG = \angle ANG = 90^\circ, \therefore$  四边形  $AMGN$  是矩形,  $\therefore MG = AN, AM = NG, \angle A = \angle FMG$ .  $\because$  线段  $EF$  绕点  $F$  顺时针旋转  $90^\circ$  得到线段  $FG, \therefore EF = FG, \angle EFG = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EFA + \angle GFM = 90^\circ. \because \angle GFM + \angle FGM = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EFA = \angle FGM$ . 在  $\triangle AEF$  和  $\triangle MFG$



中,  $\begin{cases} \angle A = \angle FMG, \\ \angle EFA = \angle FGM, \\ EF = FG, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle MFG \text{ (AAS)},$

$\therefore AE = MF, AF = MG. \because AE = 1, \therefore MF = 1$ . 设  $AF = x$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 4$ ), 则  $MG = x, AM = x + 1, AN = MG = x, \therefore NG = x + 1. \because AB = 4, \therefore DN = 4 - x, \therefore DG = \sqrt{DN^2 + NG^2} = \sqrt{(4-x)^2 + (x+1)^2} = \sqrt{2\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{25}{2}}, \therefore$  当  $x = \frac{3}{2}$  时,  $DG$  取最小值, 最小值为  $\sqrt{\frac{25}{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .



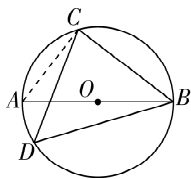
## 模块六 | 圆

### ▼ 考点 22 圆的基本性质

1. **B** 【解析】 $\because CD \perp AB$ ,  $CD$  是直径,  $\therefore AE = EB = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5$ . 故选 B.

2. **A** 【解析】由圆周角定理得  $\angle BAD = \angle BCD = 25^\circ$ .  
 $\because \angle ADC$  是  $\triangle ADE$  的外角,  $\angle E = 39^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle BAD + \angle E = 25^\circ + 39^\circ = 64^\circ$ .

3. **B** 【解析】如图, 连接  $AC$ .  $\because AB$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,  $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ .  
 $\because \angle ABC = 38^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ - \angle ABC = 52^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BDC = \angle BAC = 52^\circ$ .



4. **B** 【解析】连接  $AD$ .  $\because AB$  为  $\odot O$  的直径,  $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle ABD = 36^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle A = 90^\circ - \angle ABD = 54^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BCD = 180^\circ - \angle A = 126^\circ$ .

5. (1) 【证明】如图, 连接  $OB, OC$ .

$\because OA = OB = OC$ ,  $AO$  平分  $\angle BAC$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle OBA = \angle OCA = \angle BAO = \angle CAO$ .

在  $\triangle OAB$  和  $\triangle OAC$  中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle OAB = \angle OAC, \\ \angle OBA = \angle OCA, \\ AO = AO, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle OAB \cong \triangle OAC$  (AAS),  $\therefore AB = AC$ ,

$\therefore \triangle ABC$  是等腰三角形.

(2) 【解】如图, 延长  $AO$  交  $BC$  于点  $H$ .

$\because AH$  平分  $\angle BAC$ ,  $AB = AC$ ,  $\therefore AH \perp BC$ ,  $BH = CH$ .

设  $OH = b$ ,  $BH = CH = a$ .  $\because BH^2 + OH^2 = OB^2$ ,  $BH^2 + AH^2 = AB^2$ ,  $OA = 4$ ,  $AB = 6$ ,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = 16, \\ a^2 + (b + 4)^2 = 36, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} a = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{2}, \\ b = \frac{1}{2}, \end{cases}$$

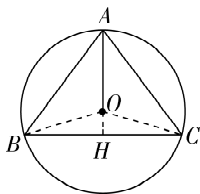
$\therefore BC = 2a = 3\sqrt{7}$ .

6. (1) 【证明】 $\because C, D, B, F$  四点共圆,

$\therefore \angle EFB = \angle CDB$ ,  $\angle BCD = \angle DFB$ .

$\because CD \perp OA$ ,  $\therefore CH = DH$ ,  $\therefore BC = BD$ ,

$\therefore \angle BCD = \angle CDB$ ,  $\therefore \angle EFB = \angle DFB$ ,  $\therefore FB$  平分  $\angle DFE$ .





(2)【解】 $\because$  在  $\triangle DFB$  和  $\triangle EFB$  中,

$$\begin{cases} DF = EF, \\ \angle DFB = \angle EFB, \\ FB = FB, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle DFB \cong \triangle EFB$  (SAS),  $\therefore BD = BE$ .

$\because BE = 8, \therefore BD = 8$ .

$\because AB$  为  $\odot O$  的直径,  $CD \perp AB$ ,

$\therefore \angle DHB = \angle ADB = 90^\circ$ .

$\because \angle DBH = \angle ABD, \therefore \triangle DHB \sim \triangle ADB, \therefore \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{BH}{BD}$ .

设  $AH = x$ .  $\because \odot O$  的半径为 5,  $BD = 8$ ,

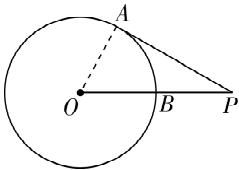
$\therefore AB = 10, BH = 10 - x$ ,

$\therefore \frac{8}{10} = \frac{10 - x}{8}$ , 解得  $x = \frac{18}{5}$ , 即  $AH$  的长是  $\frac{18}{5}$ .

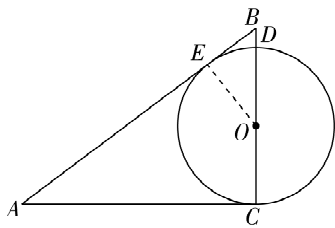


## ▼ 考点 23 与圆有关的位置关系

1. A 【解析】如图, 连接  $OA$ .  $\because PA$  为  $\odot O$  的切线,  $\therefore \angle OAP = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle P = 30^\circ$ ,  $OB = 3$ ,  $\therefore AO = 3$ ,  $\therefore OP = 6$ ,  $\therefore BP = 6 - 3 = 3$ .



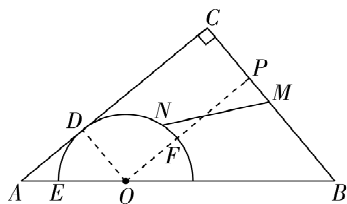
(第 1 题图)



(第 2 题图)

2. B 【解析】如图, 连接  $OE$ . 设  $OE = R$ . 由勾股定理得  $AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$ .  $\because AB$  与  $\odot O$  相切于  $E$ ,  $AC$  与  $\odot O$  相切于  $C$ ,  $\therefore AE = AC = 4$ .  $\because OE = OD = OC = R$ ,  $AB = 5$ ,  $BC = 3$ ,  $\therefore BE = 5 - 4 = 1$ ,  $BO = 3 - R$ . 由勾股定理得  $BE^2 + OE^2 = BO^2$ , 即  $1^2 + R^2 = (3 - R)^2$ , 解得  $R = \frac{4}{3}$ , 即  $OD = OC = \frac{4}{3}$ ,  $\therefore BD = BC - OC - OD = 3 - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

3. D 【解析】如图, 设半圆  $O$  交  $AB$  于点  $E$ , 半圆  $O$  与  $AC$  相切于点  $D$ , 连接  $OD$ , 过点  $O$  作  $OP \perp BC$ , 垂足为



$P$ , 交半圆  $O$  于  $F$ , 此时垂线段  $OP$  最短,  $MN$  的最小值即为  $PF$  的长.  $\because AC = 12$ ,  $BC = 9$ ,  $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{12^2 + 9^2} = 15$ .  $\because \angle OPB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore OP \parallel AC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle OBP \sim \triangle ABC$ .  $\because$  点  $O$  是  $AB$  的三等分点,  $\therefore OB = \frac{2}{3} \times 15 = 10$ ,  $\frac{OP}{AC} = \frac{OB}{AB} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\therefore OP = 8$ .  $\because$  半圆  $O$  与  $AC$  相切于点  $D$ ,  $\therefore OD \perp AC$ ,  $\therefore OD \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AOD \sim \triangle ABC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{OD}{BC} = \frac{OA}{AB} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\therefore OD = 3$ ,  $\therefore MN$  最小值为  $PF = OP - OF = 8 - 3 = 5$ . 如图, 当  $N$  与  $E$  重合,  $M$  与  $B$  重合时,  $MN$  的值最大,  $MN$  最大值为  $OB + OE = 10 + 3 = 13$ ,  $\therefore MN$  的最大值与最小值的差是  $13 - 5 = 8$ .

4. (1) 【证明】 $\because AB$  是  $\odot O$  的切线,  $\therefore OA \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAP + \angle OAC = 90^\circ$ .  $\because OC \perp OB$ ,  $\therefore \angle OPC + \angle OCA = 90^\circ$ .  $\because OA = OC$ ,  $\therefore \angle OAC = \angle OCA$ .



$\therefore \angle BPA = \angle OPC, \therefore \angle BAP = \angle BPA, \therefore BP = AB.$

(2) 【解】如图，作  $BD \perp AP$  于点  $D$ .

$\therefore \odot O$  的半径为 8,

$\therefore CO = OA = 8.$

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle OAB$  中,  $AB = \sqrt{OB^2 - OA^2} =$

$$\sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} = 6,$$

$\therefore BP = BA = 6, \therefore OP = OB - BP = 4.$

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle CPO$  中,  $OP = 4, CO = 8,$

$$\therefore CP = \sqrt{OC^2 + OP^2} = 4\sqrt{5}.$$

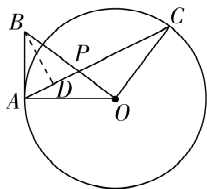
$\therefore BA = BP, BD \perp AP,$

$\therefore AD = PD, \angle BDP = 90^\circ = \angle COP.$

$\therefore \angle BPD = \angle CPO, \therefore \triangle BPD \sim \triangle CPO,$

$$\therefore \frac{BP}{CP} = \frac{PD}{PO}, \text{即 } \frac{6}{4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{PD}{4},$$

$$\text{解得 } PD = \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore AP = \frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$



5. (1) 【证明】过  $O$  作  $OE \perp BC$  于  $E$ ,

如图所示.

$\therefore \odot O$  与  $AC$  相切于点  $A$ ,

$\therefore OA \perp AC.$

$\therefore CO$  平分  $\angle ACB, OE \perp BC,$

$\therefore OE = OA, \therefore BC$  所在直线与  $\odot O$  相切.

(2) 【解】 $\therefore CD = 1, AD = 2, \therefore AC = CD + AD = 3.$

$\therefore AC, BC$  是  $\odot O$  的切线,  $\therefore EC = AC = 3.$

$$\text{在 } \triangle OEB \text{ 和 } \triangle OAD \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle OEB = \angle OAD = 90^\circ, \\ \angle B = \angle ODA, \\ OE = OA, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle OEB \cong \triangle OAD (\text{AAS}),$

$\therefore EB = AD = 2, OB = OD, \therefore BC = EC + EB = 5,$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{BC^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4.$$

设  $OA = x$ , 则  $OD = OB = 4 - x.$

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle AOD$  中, 由勾股定理得  $x^2 + 2^2 = (4 - x)^2,$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{3}{2}, \text{即 } \odot O \text{ 的半径为 } \frac{3}{2}.$$

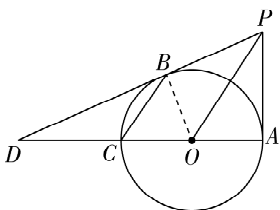
6. (1) 【证明】如图, 连接  $OB$ .

$\therefore BC \parallel OP, \therefore \angle BCO = \angle POA, \angle CBO = \angle POB.$

又  $\therefore OC = OB,$

$\therefore \angle BCO = \angle CBO,$

$\therefore \angle POB = \angle POA.$





$$\text{在 } \triangle POB \text{ 与 } \triangle POA \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} OB = OA, \\ \angle POB = \angle POA, \\ PO = PO, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle POB \cong \triangle POA (\text{SAS}), \therefore \angle PBO = \angle PAO = 90^\circ.$$

又 $\because OB$  是  $\odot O$  的半径,  $\therefore PB$  是  $\odot O$  的切线.

$$(2) \text{【解】} \because \triangle POB \cong \triangle POA, \therefore PB = PA.$$

$$\because BD = 2PA, \therefore BD = 2PB.$$

$$\because BC \parallel OP, \therefore \triangle DBC \sim \triangle DPO, \therefore \frac{BC}{PO} = \frac{BD}{PD} = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\therefore BC = \frac{2}{3}PO = \frac{2}{3} \times \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \frac{10}{3}.$$



## ▼ 考点 24 弧长、扇形面积的相关计算

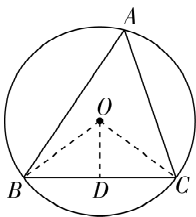
1. **B** 【解析】如图, 连接  $OB, OC$ , 过点  $O$  作  $OD \perp BC$  于点  $D$ .

$$\because \angle BAC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BOC = 120^\circ.$$

$$\because OD \perp BC, BC = 6, \therefore DB = DC = 3,$$

$$\angle BOD = 60^\circ, \therefore OB = \frac{BD}{\sin \angle BOD} =$$

$$2\sqrt{3}, \therefore \widehat{BC} \text{ 长为 } \frac{120 \times \pi \times 2\sqrt{3}}{180} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}\pi}{3}.$$



2. **C** 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是

平行四边形,  $\therefore AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle B +$

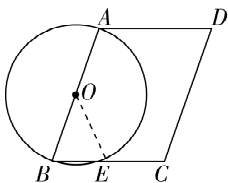
$$\angle C = 180^\circ. \because \angle C = 110^\circ, \therefore \angle B =$$

$$70^\circ. \because OB = OE, \therefore \angle B =$$

$$\angle OEB, \therefore \angle OEB = 70^\circ, \therefore \angle AOE = \angle B + \angle OEB =$$

$$70^\circ + 70^\circ = 140^\circ. \because AB = 2, AB \text{ 为 } \odot O \text{ 的直径},$$

$$\therefore OA = OB = OE = 1, \therefore \widehat{AE} \text{ 的长为 } \frac{140\pi \times 1}{180} = \frac{7\pi}{9}.$$



3. **A** 【解析】该圆锥的侧面展开图的弧长为  $2\pi \times 10 \div 2 = 10\pi$  (cm),  $\therefore$  该圆锥的底面圆半径为  $10\pi \div 2\pi = 5$  (cm).

4.  $\frac{8}{9}\pi$  【解析】如图, 连接  $OB, OC$ .

$$\because \angle BIC = 110^\circ, \therefore \angle IBC + \angle ICB =$$

$$180^\circ - \angle BIC = 70^\circ. \because BI, CI \text{ 分别为}$$

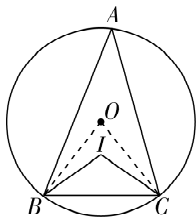
$\angle ABC, \angle ACB$  的平分线,

$$\therefore \angle IBC = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC, \angle ICB = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB, \therefore \angle ABC +$$

$$\angle ACB = 2 \times (\angle IBC + \angle ICB) = 140^\circ, \therefore \angle A =$$

$$180^\circ - (\angle ABC + \angle ACB) = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle BOC = 2\angle A = 80^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \text{劣弧 } \widehat{BC} \text{ 的长为 } \frac{80\pi \times 2}{180} = \frac{8}{9}\pi.$$



5.  $30^\circ$  【解析】如图, 连接  $AD$ .  $\because AB$

为  $\odot O$  的直径,  $\therefore AD \perp BC$ .  $\because AB =$

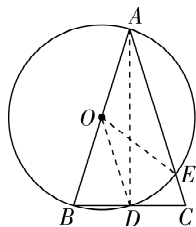
$AC = 2, \therefore \angle CAD = \angle BAD$ . 连接

$OE, OD$ , 设  $\angle DOE = n^\circ$ .  $\because$  劣弧  $DE$

$$\text{的长为 } \frac{\pi}{6}, \therefore \frac{n \cdot \pi \times 1}{180} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \therefore n =$$

$$30, \therefore \angle DOE = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle CAD = 15^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC =$$

$$2\angle CAD = 30^\circ.$$

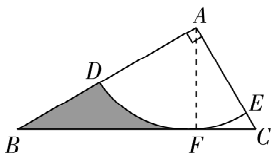


6.  $6\sqrt{3} - 2\pi$  【解析】如图, 连

接  $AF$ .  $\because$  以点  $A$  为圆心的弧与

$BC$  相切于点  $F, \therefore AF \perp BC$ , 即

$$\angle AFC = 90^\circ. \because \angle BAC = 90^\circ,$$





$BC = 2AC, \therefore \angle B = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle C = 60^\circ, \angle BAF = 60^\circ,$   
 $\therefore \angle CAF = 30^\circ, \therefore AC = 2CF. \because CF = 2, \therefore AC = 4,$   
 $\therefore BC = 2AC = 8, \therefore BF = BC - CF = 8 - 2 = 6.$  在  
 $\text{Rt}\triangle AFC$  中, 由勾股定理得  $AF = \sqrt{AC^2 - CF^2} =$   
 $\sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{3}, \therefore$  阴影部分的面积  $S = S_{\triangle AFB} -$

$$S_{\text{扇形}DAF} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{60\pi \times (2\sqrt{3})^2}{360} = 6\sqrt{3} - 2\pi. \text{ 故}$$

答案为  $6\sqrt{3} - 2\pi$ .

7. 【解】(1)  $\because$  点  $D$  是  $AB$  的中点,  $PD$  经过圆心,

$\therefore PD \perp AB.$

$\because \angle A = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle POC = \angle AOD = 60^\circ, OA = 2OD.$

$\because OF = \frac{1}{2}OP. \because OA = OC, AD = BD, \therefore BC = 2OD,$

$\therefore OA = BC = 2, \therefore \odot O$  的半径为 2,

$\therefore$  劣弧  $PC$  的长为  $\frac{60\pi \times 2}{180} = \frac{2}{3}\pi.$

(2)  $\because PF \perp AC, \therefore \angle OPF = 30^\circ, \therefore OF = \frac{1}{2}OP,$

$\therefore OF = 1, \therefore PF = \sqrt{OP^2 - OF^2} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore S_{\text{阴影}} =$

$$S_{\text{扇形}OPC} - S_{\triangle OPF} = \frac{60\pi \times 2^2}{360} - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

8. (1) 【证明】 $\because OC = OA, \therefore \angle A = \angle ACO.$

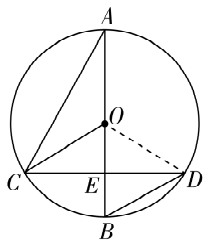
$\because \angle A = \angle CDB, \therefore \angle ACO = \angle CDB.$

(2) 【解】连接  $OD$ , 如图.

设  $\odot O$  的半径为  $r.$

$\because \odot O$  的直径  $AB$  垂直于弦  $CD,$   
 $CD = 6,$

$\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}CD = 3, AB \perp CD.$



在  $\text{Rt}\triangle OED$  中,  $OD^2 = OE^2 + DE^2,$

即  $r^2 = (r - \sqrt{3})^2 + 3^2,$  解得  $r = 2\sqrt{3}.$

$\because \sin \angle DOE = \frac{DE}{OD} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$

$\therefore \angle DOE = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle AOD = 120^\circ,$

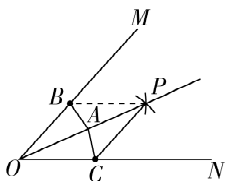
$\therefore$  劣弧  $AD$  的长为  $\frac{120\pi \times 2\sqrt{3}}{180} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi.$



# 模块七 | 图形的变化

## ▼ 考点 25 尺规作图

1. (1)【解】如图所示：

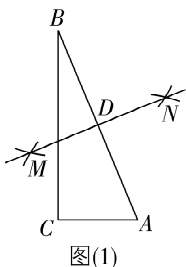


(2)【证明】由(1)知,  $OP$  是  $\angle MON$  的平分线,  
 $\therefore \angle POB = \angle POC$ ,

在  $\triangle ABO$  与  $\triangle ACO$  中, 
$$\begin{cases} OB = OC, \\ \angle AOB = \angle AOC, \\ OA = OA, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABO \cong \triangle ACO$  (SAS),  $\therefore AB = AC$ .

2.【解】(1) 如图所示, 点  $D$  即为所作.



图(1)

(2) 如图所示, 连接  $AE, CD$ .

$\because \angle C = 90^\circ, AC = CE$ ,

$\therefore \triangle ACE$  为等腰直角三角形,

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

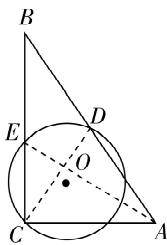
$\because$  点  $D$  为  $AB$  的中点,

$\therefore CD = BD = AD$ ,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle BCD$ .

$\because \angle ADC = \angle AEC = 45^\circ$ ,

$\therefore 2\angle B = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle B = 22.5^\circ$ .



图(2)





## ▼ 考点 26 视图与投影

1. **C** 【解析】从左面看,是一个长方形,中间是一条实线,实线上下两侧各有一条虚线. 故选 C.
2. **C** 【解析】选项 A、选项 B、选项 D 中的几何体的俯视图都是矩形,而选项 C 中几何体的俯视图是同心圆,其中中间的小圆是虚线.
3. **A** 【解析】A 选项,主视图和左视图都为矩形,所以 A 选项符合题意;B 选项,主视图和左视图都为等腰三角形,所以 B 选项不符合题意;C 选项,主视图和左视图都为圆,所以 C 选项不符合题意;D 选项,主视图为矩形,左视图为三角形,所以 D 选项不符合题意.
4. **B** 【解析】从左面看三棱柱得到的图形是一个矩形. 故选 B.



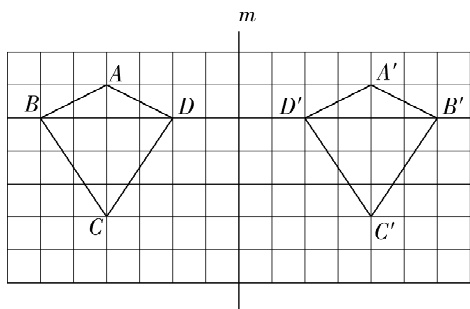
## ▼考点 27 图形的对称、平移、旋转与位似

1. **B** 【解析】A 选项既不是轴对称图形,也不是中心对称图形,故此选项不合题意;B 选项既是轴对称图形,也是中心对称图形,故此选项符合题意;C 选项是轴对称图形,不是中心对称图形,故此选项不合题意;D 选项既不是轴对称图形,也不是中心对称图形,故此选项不符合题意. 故选 B.

2. 18 【解析】连接  $MD$ .  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  
 $\therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ$ .  $\because AM = MC$ ,  $\therefore MD = \frac{1}{2}AC = AM$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle MAD = \angle ADM$ . 设  $\angle DAF = x^\circ$ , 则  $\angle DMC = \angle DAF + \angle ADM = 2x^\circ$ .  $\because MF = AB = CD = DF$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle MDF = \angle DMF = 2x^\circ$ .  $\because DE \perp FC$ ,  $\therefore \angle DAF + \angle ADE = 90^\circ$ . 又  $\because \angle EDC + \angle ADE = 90^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle EDC = \angle DAF = x^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle FDE = \angle EDC = x^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore x + 2x + x + x = 90$ ,  $\therefore x = 18$ , 即  $\angle DAF = 18^\circ$ .

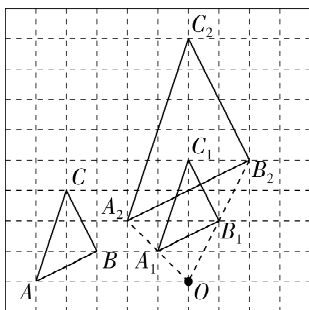
3. **C** 【解析】 $\because \angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $AC = 6$ ,  $BC = 8$ ,  $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{36 + 64} = 10$ .  $\because$  将  $\triangle ABC$  绕点  $A$  逆时针旋转得到  $\triangle AB'C'$ ,  $\therefore AC = AC' = 6$ ,  $BC = B'C' = 8$ ,  $\angle C = \angle AC'B' = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore BC' = 4$ ,  $\therefore B'B = \sqrt{C'B'^2 + BC'^2} = \sqrt{16 + 64} = 4\sqrt{5}$ ,  $\therefore \sin \angle BB'C' = \frac{BC'}{BB'} = \frac{4}{4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ .

4. 【解】(1) 如图所示, 四边形  $A'B'C'D'$  即为所作.



(2) 四边形  $ABCD$  的面积为  $S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 = 8$ .

5. 【解】(1) 如图,  $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$  为所作.





(2) 如图, ①连接  $OA_1$  并延长至点  $A_2$ , 使  $\frac{OA_2}{OA_1} = 2$ ;

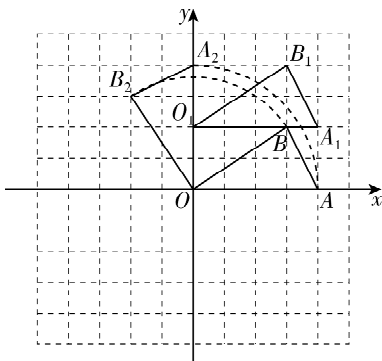
连接  $OB_1$  并延长至点  $B_2$ , 使  $\frac{OB_2}{OB_1} = 2$ ;

连接  $OC_1$  并延长至点  $C_2$ , 使  $\frac{OC_2}{OC_1} = 2$ ;

②顺次连接  $A_2B_2, B_2C_2, C_2A_2$ , 则  $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$  为所作.

6. 【解】(1)  $\triangle A_1O_1B_1$  如图所示.

(2)  $\triangle A_2OB_2$  如图所示.



(3) 由题意得  $OA = 4$ , 由勾股定理得  $OB = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13}$ ,

$$S_{AB \text{ 边扫过的面积}} = S_{\text{扇形}AOA_2} - S_{\text{扇形}BOB_2} = \frac{90 \cdot \pi \cdot 4^2}{360} -$$

$$\frac{90 \cdot \pi \cdot (\sqrt{13})^2}{360} = 4\pi - \frac{13}{4}\pi = \frac{3}{4}\pi.$$

故答案为  $\frac{3}{4}\pi$ .

## 模块八 | 统计与概率

### ▼ 考点 28 统计

1. **C** 【解析】A 选项调查柳江流域水质情况, 适合抽样调查, 故本选项不合题意; B 选项了解全国中学生的心理健康状况, 适合抽样调查, 故本选项不合题意; C 选项了解全班学生的身高情况, 适合普查, 故本选项符合题意; D 选项调查春节联欢晚会收视率, 适合抽样调查, 故本选项不合题意. 故选 C.
2. **B** 【解析】A 选项总体是该校 4 000 名学生的体重, 说法正确, 故 A 不符合题意; B 选项个体是每一个学生的体重, 原说法错误, 故 B 符合题意; C 选项样本是抽取的 400 名学生的体重, 说法正确, 故 C 不符合题意; D 选项样本容量是 400, 说法正确, 故 D 不符合题意. 故选 B.
3. **C** 【解析】将这 5 个数据从小到大排列后处在第 3 位的数是 48, 因此中位数是 48. 故选 C.
4. **C** 【解析】7 个数中 36.5, 36.7 和 37.1 都出现了 2 次, 次数最多, 即众数为 36.5, 36.7 和 37.1, 故 A 选项不正确, 不符合题意; 将 7 个数按从小到大的顺序排列为 36.3, 36.5, 36.5, 36.7, 36.7, 37.1, 37.1, 则中位数为 36.7, 故 B 选项错误, 不符合题意;  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{7} \times (36.3 + 36.5 + 36.5 + 36.7 + 36.7 + 37.1 + 37.1) = 36.7$ ,  $s^2 = \frac{1}{7} [(36.3 - 36.7)^2 + 2 \times (36.5 - 36.7)^2 + 2 \times (36.7 - 36.7)^2 + 2 \times (37.1 - 36.7)^2] = 0.08$ , 故 C 选项正确, 符合题意, 故 D 选项错误, 不符合题意.
5. **B** 【解析】A 选项 1 日 ~ 10 日, 甲的步数逐天增加, 故 A 中结论正确, 不符合题意; B 选项 1 日 ~ 5 日, 乙的步数逐天减少, 6 日的步数比 5 日的步数多, 故 B 中结论错误, 符合题意; C 选项第 9 日, 甲、乙两人的步数正好相等, 故 C 中结论正确, 不符合题意; D 选项第 11 日, 甲的步数不一定比乙的步数多, 故 D 中结论正确, 不符合题意. 故选 B.
6. **D** 【解析】由条形图和扇形图可知喜欢蓝色的人数最少, 有 5 人, 占 10%,  $\therefore$  共有学生  $5 \div 10\% = 50$  (人),  $\therefore$  喜欢红色的有  $50 \times 28\% = 14$  (人),  $\therefore$  喜欢红色和喜欢蓝色的一共有  $14 + 5 = 19$  (人),  $\therefore$  喜

欢剩余两种颜色的共有  $50 - 19 = 31$  (人), 由条形图知喜欢其中一种颜色的有 16 人, 喜欢另一种的有 15 人. 由柱的高度从高到低排列可得, 第三条的人数为 14,  $\therefore$  “( )” 应填的颜色是红. 故选 D.

**7. C 【解析】**该校来自城镇的初一学生所对应的扇形的圆心角为  $360^\circ - 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 210^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  该校初一学生在这三类不同地区的分布情况为  $90 : 60 : 210 = 3 : 2 : 7$ , 故①正确, 不符合题意; 若已知该校来自牧区的初一学生为 140 人, 则初一学生总人数为  $140 \div \frac{60}{360} = 840$  (人), 故②错误, 符合题意;  $120 \times \frac{90}{360} = 30$  (人),  $120 \times \frac{60}{360} = 20$  (人),  $120 \times \frac{210}{360} = 70$  (人), 故③正确, 不符合题意. 故判断错误的有 1 个.

**8. D 【解析】** $\therefore$  抽取了 40 名学生进行了心理健康测试, 测试结果为“健康”的有 32 人,  $\therefore$  测试结果为“健康”的频率是  $\frac{32}{40} = \frac{4}{5}$ .

**9. B 【解析】**八年级 1 班 20 名同学的定点投篮比赛成绩按照从小到大的顺序排列如下: 3, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 所以这次比赛成绩的中位数是  $\frac{7+7}{2} = 7$ , 众数是 7.

**10. C 【解析】**由表格数据可知, 成绩为 91 分, 92 分的人数为  $50 - (12 + 10 + 8 + 6 + 5 + 3 + 2 + 1) = 3$ , 成绩为 100 分的人数最多, 因此成绩的众数是 100 分, 成绩从小到大排列后处在第 25, 26 位的两个数都是 98 分, 因此中位数是 98 分, 因此中位数和众数与被遮盖的数据无关.

## ▼ 考点 29 概率

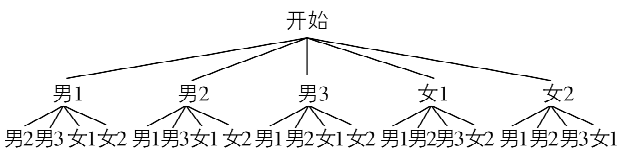
1. **A** 【解析】∵ 任意抛掷一次骰子共有 6 种等可能结果, 其中点数为偶数的只有 3 种, ∴ 点数为偶数的概率为  $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

2. **C** 【解析】用列表法表示如下:

第 1 球 \ 第 2 球	1	2	3	4	5
1		(2, 1)	(3, 1)	(4, 1)	(5, 1)
2	(1, 2)		(3, 2)	(4, 2)	(5, 2)
3	(1, 3)	(2, 3)		(4, 3)	(5, 3)
4	(1, 4)	(2, 4)	(3, 4)		(5, 4)
5	(1, 5)	(2, 5)	(3, 5)	(4, 5)	

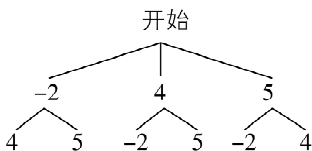
共有 20 种等可能出现的结果, 其中两球上的数字都是奇数的有 6 种, 所以从中随机一次摸出两个小球, 小球上的数字都是奇数的概率为  $\frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10}$ .

3. **C** 【解析】将三名男工人分别记为男 1, 男 2, 男 3, 两名女工人分别记为女 1, 女 2. 画树状图如下:



共有 20 种等可能的结果, 这两名工人恰好都是男工人的结果有 6 种, ∴ 这两名工人恰好都是男工人的概率为  $\frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10}$ .

4.  $\frac{1}{3}$  【解析】画树状图如下:



共有 6 种等可能的结果, 它们是  $(-2, 4), (-2, 5), (4, -2), (4, 5), (5, -2), (5, 4)$ , 其中点  $P$  在第四象限的结果数为 2, 即  $(4, -2), (5, -2)$ , 所以点  $P$  在第四象限的概率为  $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

5. 【解】(1)  $a = 35 + 15 = 50, b = 60 - 40 = 20, c = 150 - 105 = 45$ . 故答案为 50, 20, 45.

(2) 七年级教师的接种率为  $30 \div 40 \times 100\% = 75\%$ , 八年级教师的接种率为  $35 \div 50 \times 100\% = 70\%$ ,



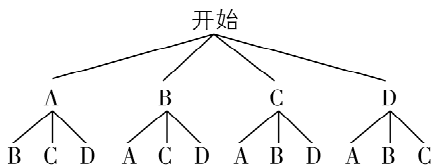
九年级教师的接种率为  $40 \div 60 \times 100\% \approx 67\%$ .

$\therefore 75\% > 70\% > 67\%$ ,  $\therefore$  统计的教师中接种率最高的是七年级教师. 故答案为七.

(3) 根据抽样结果估计未接种的教师约有  $8\,000 \times \frac{45}{150} = 2\,400$  (人). 故答案为 2 400.

(4) 把七年级的 1 名教师记为 A, 八年级的 1 名教师记为 B, 九年级的 2 名教师分别记为 C, D.

画树状图如下:



共有 12 种等可能的结果, 选中的两名教师恰好不在同一年级的结果有 10 种,  $\therefore$  选中的两名教师恰好不在同一年级的概率为  $\frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$ .