



第二部分 | 热点猜押

▼ 热点一 相似常考模型

1. 【解】 $\because DE \perp AB, \therefore \angle BED = 90^\circ$.

又 $\because \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BED = \angle C$.

又 $\because \angle B = \angle B, \therefore \triangle BED \sim \triangle BCA$,

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{AC}, \therefore DE = \frac{BD \cdot AC}{AB} = \frac{8 \times 7}{14} = 4.$$

2. 【解】(1) \because 四边形 $BFED$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore DE \parallel BF, \therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$,

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{4}. \because AB = 8, \therefore AD = 2.$$

(2) $\because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$,

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{DE}{BC}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{16}.$$

$\therefore \triangle ADE$ 的面积为 1, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的面积是 16.

\because 四边形 $BFED$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore EF \parallel AB, DE = BF, \therefore \triangle EFC \sim \triangle ABC$,

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle EFC}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{CF}{BC}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{16}, \therefore \triangle EFC \text{ 的面积为}$$

9, \therefore 平行四边形 $BFED$ 的面积为 $16 - 9 - 1 = 6$.

3. (1)【证明】 $\because \angle BCE = \angle ACD$,

$\therefore \angle BCE + \angle ACE = \angle ACD + \angle ACE$,

$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle DCE$.

又 $\because \angle A = \angle D, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC$.

$$(2) \text{【解】} \because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABC}}{S_{\triangle DEC}} = \left(\frac{CB}{CE}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9},$$

$$\therefore \frac{CB}{CE} = \frac{2}{3}. \text{ 又} \because BC = 6, \therefore CE = 9.$$

4. (1)【证明】 $\because BD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的角平分线,

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD$.

$\because AB = AE, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle E, \therefore \angle E = \angle CBD$.

$\therefore \angle EDA = \angle BDC, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle CDB$.

(2)【解】 $\because AE = AB, AB = 6, \therefore AE = 6$.

$$\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle CDB, \therefore \frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{DE}{BD}.$$

$$\therefore BD = 4, DE = 5, \therefore \frac{6}{BC} = \frac{5}{4}, \therefore BC = \frac{24}{5}.$$

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

$\therefore AD \parallel BC, AD = BC, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle ECF$.



$\therefore E$ 为 DC 中点, $\therefore DE = CE$.

$\therefore \angle AED = \angle CEF, \therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle FCE$ (ASA),

$\therefore AD = CF, \therefore BC = CF$.

(2)【解】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, E 为 DC 中点, $\therefore AB \parallel CD, AB = CD = 2EC$,

$\therefore \angle GEC = \angle ABG, \angle GCE = \angle GAB$,

$\therefore \triangle CEG \sim \triangle ABG, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABG}}{S_{\triangle CEG}} = \left(\frac{AB}{CE}\right)^2 = 4$.

$\therefore \triangle GEC$ 的面积为 2, $\therefore S_{\triangle ABG} = 4S_{\triangle CEG} = 8$.

$\therefore \triangle CEG \sim \triangle ABG, \therefore \frac{AG}{GC} = \frac{AB}{CE} = 2$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle BCG} = \frac{1}{2}S_{\triangle ABG} = 4, S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABG} + S_{\triangle BCG} = 12$,

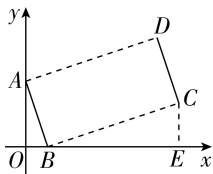
$\therefore S_{\text{平行四边形}ABCD} = 2S_{\triangle ABC} = 24$.

6. D 【解析】如图, 过点 C 作 $CE \perp x$ 轴于点 E .

$\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ABO + \angle CBE = 90^\circ. \because \angle CBE + \angle BCE = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ABO = \angle BCE. \because \angle AOB = \angle BEC =$

$90^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABO \sim \triangle BCE, \therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AO}{BE} = \frac{OB}{EC} = \frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore BE = 2OA = 6, EC = 2OB = 2, \therefore$ 点 C 是点 B 向右平移 6 个单位, 再向上平移 2 个单位得到的, \therefore 点 D 是点 A 向右平移 6 个单位, 再向上平移 2 个单位得到的. $\therefore A(0, 3), \therefore D(6, 5)$, 故选 D.



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

$\because \angle BDE = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle DEB, \angle CEF = 180^\circ - \angle DEF - \angle DEB, \angle DEF = \angle B, \therefore \angle BDE = \angle CEF$,

$\therefore \triangle BDE \sim \triangle CEF$.

(2) $\because \triangle BDE \sim \triangle CEF, \therefore \frac{BE}{CF} = \frac{DE}{EF}$.

\because 点 E 是 BC 的中点, $\therefore BE = CE, \therefore \frac{CE}{CF} = \frac{DE}{EF}$.

$\because \angle DEF = \angle B = \angle C, \therefore \triangle DEF \sim \triangle ECF$,

$\therefore \angle DFE = \angle CFE, \therefore FE$ 平分 $\angle DFC$.

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

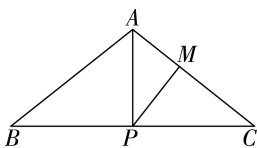
$\because \angle BAP + \angle B + \angle APB = 180^\circ = \angle APB + \angle APM + \angle CPM, \angle APM = \angle B, \therefore \angle BAP = \angle CPM$,

$\therefore \triangle ABP \sim \triangle PCM$.



(2)【解】 $\because \triangle ABP \sim \triangle PCM$, $\triangle PCM$ 为直角三角形, $\therefore \triangle ABP$ 为直角三角形.

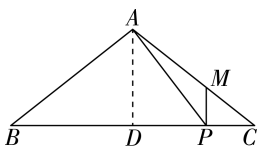
①当 $\angle APB = 90^\circ$ 时,如图(1)所示.



图(1)

$$\because AB=AC, \therefore BP=PC=\frac{1}{2}BC=4 \text{ cm};$$

②当 $\angle BAP = 90^\circ$ 时,过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于点 D,如图(2)所示.



图(2)

$$\because AB=AC, \therefore BD=\frac{1}{2}BC=4 \text{ cm}. \because \cos \angle ABP = \frac{BD}{AB} =$$

$$\frac{AB}{BP} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore \frac{5}{BP} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore BP = \frac{25}{4} \text{ cm}.$$

综上所述,当 $\triangle PCM$ 为直角三角形时,线段 PB 的长为 4 cm 或 $\frac{25}{4} \text{ cm}$.



▼ 热点二 二次函数与几何综合

1. 【解】(1) 将 $A(0, 3)$ 和 $B\left(\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{9}{4}\right)$ 代入 $y = -x^2 + bx + c$, 得

$$\begin{cases} c = 3, \\ -\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{2}b + c = -\frac{9}{4}, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} b = 2, \\ c = 3, \end{cases}$$

\therefore 该抛物线的解析式为 $y = -x^2 + 2x + 3$.

(2) 设直线 AB 的解析式为 $y = kx + n$. 把 $A(0, 3)$ 和

$$B\left(\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{9}{4}\right) \text{ 代入, 得 } \begin{cases} n = 3, \\ \frac{7}{2}k + n = -\frac{9}{4}, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k = -\frac{3}{2}, \\ n = 3, \end{cases}$$

\therefore 直线 AB 的解析式为 $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 3$.

当 $y = 0$ 时, $-\frac{3}{2}x + 3 = 0$, 解得 $x = 2$,

$\therefore C$ 点坐标为 $(2, 0)$.

$\because PD \perp x$ 轴, $PE \parallel x$ 轴, $\therefore \angle ACO = \angle DEP$, $\angle AOC = \angle DPE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle DPE \sim \triangle AOC$,

$$\therefore \frac{PD}{PE} = \frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore PE = \frac{2}{3}PD, \therefore PD + PE = \frac{5}{3}PD.$$

设点 P 的坐标为 $(a, -a^2 + 2a + 3)$, 则 D 点坐标为

$$\left(a, -\frac{3}{2}a + 3\right),$$

$$\therefore PD = (-a^2 + 2a + 3) - \left(-\frac{3}{2}a + 3\right) = -\left(a - \frac{7}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{49}{16},$$

$$\therefore PD + PE = -\frac{5}{3}\left(a - \frac{7}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{245}{48}.$$

$$\because -\frac{5}{3} < 0, \therefore \text{当 } a = \frac{7}{4} \text{ 时, } PD + PE \text{ 有最大值, 为 } \frac{245}{48}.$$

2. 【解】(1) 将点 $A\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$, $B\left(3, \frac{7}{2}\right)$ 代入 $y = ax^2 +$

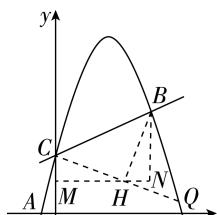
$$bx + 2, \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}a - \frac{1}{2}b + 2 = 0, \\ 9a + 3b + 2 = \frac{7}{2}, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} a = -1, \\ b = \frac{7}{2}, \end{cases}$$

\therefore 抛物线的解析式为 $y = -x^2 + \frac{7}{2}x + 2$.

(2) 存在, 点 Q 坐标为 $\left(\frac{23}{6}, \frac{13}{18}\right)$ 或 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{2}\right)$.

① 当 Q 在 BC 下方时, 如图

(1), 连接 CQ , 过 B 作 $BH \perp CQ$ 于 H , 过 H 作 $MH \perp y$ 轴交 y 轴





于 M , 过 B 作 $BN \perp MH$ 交 MH 延长线于 N , 则 $\angle BHC = \angle CMH = \angle HNB = 90^\circ$.

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

$\therefore \triangle BHC$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore CH = HB$,

$\therefore \angle CHM + \angle BHN = \angle HBN + \angle BHN = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle CHM = \angle HBN$, $\therefore \triangle CHM \cong \triangle HBN$ (AAS),

$\therefore CM = HN, MH = BN$.

当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = 2$, 则 C 点坐标为 $(0, 2)$.

设点 H 的坐标为 (m, n) , 则 $M(0, n), N(3, n)$.

$\therefore C(0, 2), B\left(3, \frac{7}{2}\right)$, $\therefore CM = 2 - n, HN = 3 - m, MH =$

$m, BN = \frac{7}{2} - n$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2 - n = 3 - m, \\ \frac{7}{2} - n = m, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} m = \frac{9}{4}, \\ n = \frac{5}{4}, \end{cases} \therefore H\left(\frac{9}{4}, \frac{5}{4}\right).$$

设直线 CH 的解析式为 $y = px + q$.

将 $C(0, 2), H\left(\frac{9}{4}, \frac{5}{4}\right)$ 分别代入得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{9}{4}p + q = \frac{5}{4}, \\ q = 2, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} p = -\frac{1}{3}, \\ q = 2, \end{cases}$$

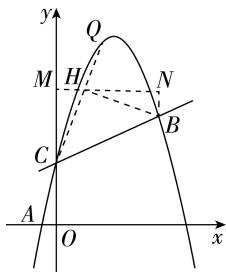
\therefore 直线 CH 的解析式为 $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2$.

$$\text{联立直线 } CH \text{ 与抛物线的解析式得 } \begin{cases} y = -x^2 + \frac{7}{2}x + 2, \\ y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{23}{6}, \\ y = \frac{13}{18}, \end{cases} \therefore Q\left(\frac{23}{6}, \frac{13}{18}\right).$$

② 当 Q 在 BC 上方时, 如图 (2), 连接 CQ , 过 B 作 $BH \perp CQ$ 于 H , 过 H 作 $MN \perp y$ 轴交 y 轴于 M , 过 B 作 $BN \perp MN$ 于 N .

同理得 $Q\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{2}\right)$.



图(2)

综上, 点 Q 的坐标为 $\left(\frac{23}{6}, \frac{13}{18}\right)$



或 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{2}\right)$.

3.【解】(1) \because 抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ 与 x 轴交于 $A(-2, 0)$, $B(6, 0)$ 两点,

\therefore 设抛物线的解析式为 $y = a(x+2)(x-6)$.

$\because D(4, 3)$ 在抛物线上, $\therefore 3 = a(4+2) \times (4-6)$,

解得 $a = -\frac{1}{4}$, \therefore 抛物线的解析式为 $y = -\frac{1}{4}(x+2)(x-6) = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + x + 3$.

设直线 l 的解析式为 $y = kx + m (k \neq 0)$.

\because 直线 l 经过 $A(-2, 0)$, $D(4, 3)$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -2k + m = 0, \\ 4k + m = 3, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k = \frac{1}{2}, \\ m = 1, \end{cases}$$

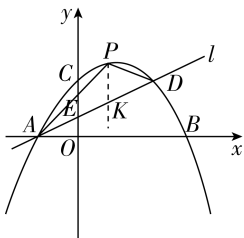
\therefore 直线 l 的解析式为 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$.

(2) 如图, 过点 P 作 $PK \parallel y$ 轴交 AD 于点 K .

设 $P\left(m, -\frac{1}{4}m^2 + m + 3\right)$, 则 $K\left(m, \frac{1}{2}m + 1\right)$.

$$\therefore S_{\triangle PAD} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x_D - x_A) \cdot PK = 3PK,$$

\therefore 当 PK 的值最大时, $\triangle PAD$ 的面积最大.



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore PK &= -\frac{1}{4}m^2 + m + 3 - \left(\frac{1}{2}m + 1\right) = -\frac{1}{4}m^2 + \frac{1}{2}m + 2 = \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}(m-1)^2 + \frac{9}{4}, -\frac{1}{4} < 0, \therefore \text{当 } m = 1 \text{ 时, } -\frac{1}{4}m^2 + m + 3 = \frac{15}{4}, \text{ 且 } PK \text{ 的值最大, 最大值为 } \frac{9}{4}, \text{ 此时 } \triangle PAD \text{ 的} \\ &\text{面积的最大值为 } \frac{27}{4}, P \text{ 点坐标为 } \left(1, \frac{15}{4}\right). \end{aligned}$$

4.【解】(1) \because 抛物线 $y = ax^2 + 2x + c$ 的对称轴是直线 $x = 1$, 与 x 轴交于点 $A, B(3, 0)$, $\therefore A(-1, 0)$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a - 2 + c = 0, \\ 9a + 6 + c = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} a = -1, \\ c = 3, \end{cases}$$

\therefore 抛物线的解析式为 $y = -x^2 + 2x + 3$.

(2) 存在. $\because y = -x^2 + 2x + 3$, $\therefore C(0, 3)$.

设直线 BC 的解析式为 $y=kx+3$.

将点 $B(3,0)$ 代入得 $0=3k+3$, 解得 $k=-1$,

\therefore 直线 BC 的解析式为 $y = -x + 3$.

设点 D 坐标为 $(t, -t^2 + 2t + 3)$, 则点 $N(t, -t + 3)$.

$$\because A(-1,0), C(0,3), \therefore AC^2 = 1^2 + 3^2 = 10,$$

$$AN^2 = (t+1)^2 + (-t+3)^2 = 2t^2 - 4t + 10,$$

$$CN^2 = t^2 + (3+t-3)^2 = 2t^2.$$

①当 $AC=AN$ 时, $AC^2=AN^2$, $\therefore 10=2t^2-4t+10$,

解得 $t_1=2, t_2=0$ (不合题意,舍去),

\therefore 点 N 的坐标为 $(2, 1)$;

②当 $AC=CN$ 时, $AC^2=CN^2$, $\therefore 10=2t^2$,

解得 $t_3 = \sqrt{5}, t_4 = -\sqrt{5}$ (不合题意, 舍去),

\therefore 点 N 的坐标为 $(\sqrt{5}, 3-\sqrt{5})$;

③当 $AN=CN$ 时, $AN^2=CN^2$,

$$\therefore 2t^2 - 4t + 10 = 2t^2, \text{解得 } t = \frac{5}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } N \text{ 的坐标为 } \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right).$$

综上,点 N 的坐标为 $(2,1)$ 或 $(\sqrt{5}, 3-\sqrt{5})$ 或 $(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$.

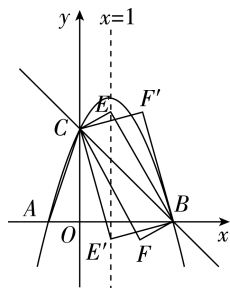
(3) 存在, 点 F 坐标为 $\left(2, \frac{3-\sqrt{17}}{2}\right)$ 或 $\left(2, \frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{2}\right)$

或 $(4,1)$ 或 $(-2,1)$.

设 $E(1, a), F(m, n)$.

$$\therefore B(3,0), C(0,3), \therefore BC = 3\sqrt{2}.$$

①当 BC 为对角线时,如图(1).



图(1)

$$\therefore BC^2 = CE^2 + BE^2,$$

$$\therefore (3\sqrt{2})^2 = 1^2 + (a-3)^2 + a^2 + (3-1)^2,$$

解得 $a = \frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{2}$ 或 $a = \frac{3-\sqrt{17}}{2}$,

$$\therefore \text{点 } E \text{ 坐标为 } \left(1, \frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{2}\right) \text{ 或 } \left(1, \frac{3-\sqrt{17}}{2}\right).$$
$$\therefore B(3,0), C(0,3),$$

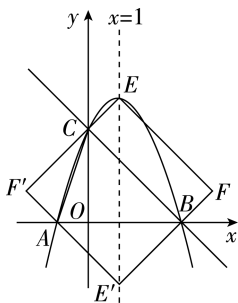


$$\therefore m+1=0+3, n+\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{2}=0+3 \text{ 或 } n+\frac{3-\sqrt{17}}{2}=0+3,$$

$$\therefore m=2, n=\frac{3-\sqrt{17}}{2} \text{ 或 } n=\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } F \text{ 的坐标为 } \left(2, \frac{3-\sqrt{17}}{2}\right) \text{ 或 } \left(2, \frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{2}\right).$$

②当 BC 为边时, 如图(2). $\because BE^2 = CE^2 + BC^2$ 或 $CE^2 = BE^2 + BC^2$, $\therefore a^2 + (3-1)^2 = 1^2 + (a-3)^2 + (3\sqrt{2})^2$ 或 $1^2 + (a-3)^2 = a^2 + (3-1)^2 + (3\sqrt{2})^2$, 解得 $a=4$ 或 $a=-2$, \therefore 点 E 坐标为 $(1, 4)$ 或 $(1, -2)$.



图(2)

$\because B(3, 0), C(0, 3), \therefore m+0=1+3, n+3=0+4$ 或 $m+3=1+0, n+0=3-2$, $\therefore m=4, n=1$ 或 $m=-2, n=1$, \therefore 点 F 的坐标为 $(4, 1)$ 或 $(-2, 1)$.

综上所述, 点 F 的坐标为 $\left(2, \frac{3-\sqrt{17}}{2}\right)$ 或 $\left(2, \frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{2}\right)$ 或 $(4, 1)$ 或 $(-2, 1)$.



▼ 热点三 几何图形动态探究题

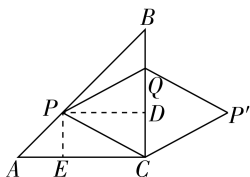
1. 【解】(1) $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, AC = BC = 4 \text{ cm}, \therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ (cm)}$. 由题意得 $AP = \sqrt{2}t \text{ cm}, BQ = t \text{ cm}$, 则 $BP = (4\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}t) \text{ cm}$.

$\because PQ \perp BC, \therefore \angle PQB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle PQB = \angle ACB$,

$\therefore PQ \parallel AC, \therefore \frac{BP}{BA} = \frac{BQ}{BC}, \therefore \frac{4\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}t}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{t}{4}$, 解得 $t = 2$,

$\therefore t$ 的值为 2.

(2) 过点 P 作 $PD \perp BC$ 于 $D, PE \perp AC$ 于 E , 如图.



$\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, AC = BC = 4 \text{ cm}$,

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为等腰直角三角形, 四边形 $PECD$ 为矩形, $\therefore \angle A = \angle B = 45^\circ$, 易得 $\triangle APE$ 和 $\triangle PBD$ 为等腰

直角三角形, $\therefore PE = AE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AP = t \text{ cm}, BD = PD$,

$\therefore CE = AC - AE = (4 - t) \text{ cm}$.

\because 四边形 $PECD$ 为矩形, $\therefore PD = EC = (4 - t) \text{ cm}$,

$\therefore BD = (4 - t) \text{ cm}, \therefore QD = BD - BQ = (4 - 2t) \text{ cm}$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle PCE$ 中, $PC^2 = PE^2 + CE^2 = t^2 + (4 - t)^2$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle PDQ$ 中, $PQ^2 = PD^2 + DQ^2 = (4 - t)^2 + (4 - 2t)^2$.

\because 四边形 $QPCP'$ 为菱形, $\therefore PQ = PC, \therefore t^2 + (4 - t)^2 = (4 - t)^2 + (4 - 2t)^2$, 解得 $t_1 = \frac{4}{3}, t_2 = 4$ (舍去), \therefore 当 t

的值为 $\frac{4}{3}$ 时, 四边形 $QPCP'$ 为菱形.

2. 【解】(1) 过点 B 作 $BF \perp AD$ 于点 F , 连接 EM , 如图

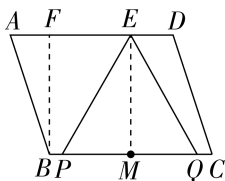
(1). $\because M$ 是 BC 的中点, $\triangle EPQ$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle PEQ = 60^\circ, EM \perp BC$.

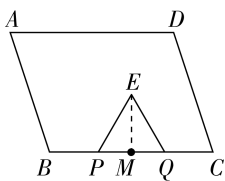
\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore BF = EM$.

$\because S_{\square ABCD} = BC \cdot BF = 24\sqrt{3}, \therefore EM = BF = 3\sqrt{3}$,

$\therefore PM = 3, \therefore t = \frac{3}{1} = 3$. 故答案为 3.



图(1)



图(2)



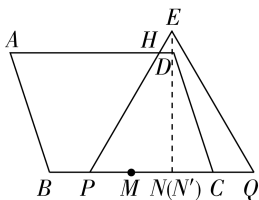
(2) 当 $PM=2$ 时, 有两种情况:

①如图(2), 连接 EM . 当点 P 由点 M 向点 B 运动时, $PM=QM=2, \therefore PQ=4$.

$\therefore \triangle EPQ$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore EM \perp PQ, \therefore EM=2\sqrt{3}$,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle EPQ} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}.$$

②如图(3), 过点 E 作 $EN \perp PQ$ 于点 N . 当点 P 由点 B 向点 M 运动时, 可知当 $t=6$ 时, $PM=2, MQ=6$, 则 $PQ=8$.



图(3)

$\therefore \triangle EPQ$ 为等边三角形, $EN \perp PQ, \therefore \angle EPN = 60^\circ$,
 $PN=NQ=4, \therefore MN=2, EN=4\sqrt{3}$.

$\therefore MC=4, \therefore NC=2$.

过 D 作 $DN' \perp BC$ 于 N' . 由(1)可知 $DN'=BF=3\sqrt{3}$.

$\therefore \angle A = \angle DCN', \therefore \tan \angle DCN' = \tan A = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore \frac{DN'}{CN'} =$

$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore CN'=2=CN, \therefore N'$ 与 N 重合, \therefore 点 D 在 EN

上, $\therefore ED=\sqrt{3}$.

又 \therefore 易得 $\triangle EPN \sim \triangle EHD, \therefore \frac{HD}{PN} = \frac{ED}{EN} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{4},$

$\therefore HD=1, \therefore S_{\text{四边形} PCDH} = \frac{1}{2} \times (6+1) \times 3\sqrt{3} = \frac{21}{2}\sqrt{3}.$

综上, $\triangle EPQ$ 与 $\square ABCD$ 重叠部分的面积为 $4\sqrt{3}$ 或 $\frac{21}{2}\sqrt{3}$.

3. 【解】(1) $EF=BF$. 证明如下: 如图(1), 分别延长 AD, BF 相交于点 P .

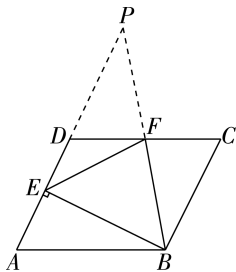
\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC,$

$\therefore \angle PDF = \angle C, \angle P = \angle FBC.$

$\therefore F$ 为 CD 的中点,

$\therefore DF=CF.$

在 $\triangle PDF$ 和 $\triangle BCF$ 中,



图(1)

$$\begin{cases} \angle P = \angle FBC, \\ \angle PDF = \angle C, \\ DF = CF, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle PDF \cong \triangle BCF, \therefore FP = FB$, 即 F 为 BP 的中点,

$$\therefore BF = \frac{1}{2}BP. \because BE \perp AD, \therefore \angle BEP = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2}BP, \therefore EF = BF.$$

(2) $AG=BG$. 证明如下:

∴ 将 $\square ABCD$ 沿着 BF 所在直线折叠, 点 C 的对应点为 C' ,

$$\therefore \angle CFB = \angle C'FB = \frac{1}{2} \angle CFC', FC' = FC.$$

$$\because F \text{ 为 } CD \text{ 的中点}, \therefore FC=FD=\frac{1}{2}CD,$$

$$\therefore FC' = FD, \therefore \angle FDC' = \angle FC'D.$$

$$\therefore \angle CFC' = \angle FDC' + \angle FC'D,$$

$$\therefore \angle FC'D = \frac{1}{2} \angle CFC',$$

$$\therefore \angle FC'D = \angle C'FB, \therefore DG \parallel FB.$$

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 为平行四边形,

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

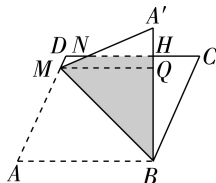
\therefore 四边形 $DGBF$ 为平行四边形,

$$\therefore BG = DF, \therefore BG = \frac{1}{2}AB, \therefore AG = BG.$$

(3) 阴影部分的面积为 $\frac{22}{3}$.

如图(2),过点 M 作 $MQ \perp A'B$ 于 Q .

\therefore 将 $\square ABCD$ 沿过点 B 的直线折叠, 点 A 的对应点为 A' , $\therefore A'B = AB$, $\angle A = \angle A'$, $\angle ABM = \angle MBH$.



图(2)

$\therefore \square ABCD$ 的面积为 20, 边长 $AB=5, A'B \perp CD$ 于点 $H, \therefore BH=20 \div 5=4,$

$$\therefore CH = \sqrt{BC^2 - BH^2} = 2, A'H = A'B - BH = 1.$$

$$\because A'B \perp CD \text{ 于点 } H, AB \parallel CD, \therefore A'B \perp AB,$$

$\therefore \angle MBH = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle MBQ$ 是等腰直角三角形,

$$\therefore MQ = BQ.$$



\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle C, \therefore \angle A' = \angle C.$$

$$\therefore \angle A'HN = \angle CHB, \therefore \triangle A'NH \sim \triangle CBH,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BH}{NH} = \frac{CH}{A'H}, \text{ 即 } \frac{4}{NH} = \frac{2}{1},$$

解得 $NH = 2$.

$$\therefore A'B \perp CD, MQ \perp A'B,$$

$$\therefore NH \parallel MQ, \therefore \triangle A'NH \sim \triangle A'MQ,$$

$$\therefore \frac{A'H}{A'Q} = \frac{NH}{MQ}, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{5-MQ} = \frac{2}{MQ}, \text{ 解得 } MQ = \frac{10}{3},$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\triangle A'MB} - S_{\triangle A'NH} = \frac{1}{2} A'B \cdot MQ - \frac{1}{2} A'H \cdot NH =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times \frac{10}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2 = \frac{22}{3}.$$

4. 【解】(I) 如图(1), 过点 O' 作 $O'H \perp OA$ 于点 H .

$$\therefore \text{在 Rt} \triangle POQ \text{ 中}, \angle OPQ = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle PQO = 60^\circ.$$

由折叠的性质可知 $QO = QO' = 1$,

$$\angle PQO = \angle PQO' = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle O'QA = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore QH = QO' \cdot \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, O'H =$$

$$QO' \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\therefore OH = OQ + QH = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore O' \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right).$$

$$(II) \therefore A(3, 0), \therefore OA = 3.$$

$$\therefore OQ = t, \therefore AQ = 3 - t.$$

$$\text{由(1)同理得 } \angle EQA = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle QEA = 30^\circ, \therefore QE = 2QA = 6 - 2t.$$

$$\therefore O'Q = OQ = t, \therefore EO' = t - (6 - 2t) = 3t - 6 (2 < t < 3).$$

$$(III) \therefore OQ = t, \angle OPQ = 30^\circ, \therefore OP = \sqrt{3}t.$$

当 $0 < t \leq 2$ 时, $S_{\triangle QO'P}$ 即为折叠后重合部分的面积,

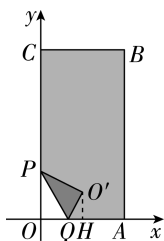
$$\therefore S_{\text{重合}} = S_{\triangle QO'P} = S_{\triangle QOP} = \frac{1}{2} QO \cdot OP = \frac{1}{2} t \cdot \sqrt{3} t =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t^2. \text{ 又 } \therefore 0 < t \leq 2, \therefore 0 < S_{\text{重合}} \leq 2\sqrt{3}, \therefore \text{当 } 0 < t \leq 2 \text{ 时,}$$

重合部分的面积不可能为 $3\sqrt{3}$.

当 $2 < t < 3$ 时, 折叠后重合部分为四边形 $QEFP$.

$$\text{由(2)可得 } O'E = 3t - 6, \therefore O'F = O'E \cdot \tan 30^\circ =$$



图(1)



$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(3t-6), \therefore S_{\text{重合}} = S_{\text{四边形}QEFP} = S_{\triangle QO'P} - S_{\triangle EO'F} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{2}(3t-6) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(3t-6) = -\sqrt{3}(t-3)^2 + 3\sqrt{3}.$$

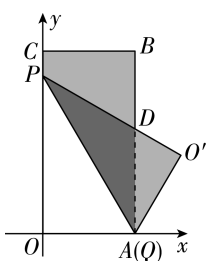
又 $\because 2 < t < 3, \therefore 2\sqrt{3} < S_{\text{重合}} < 3\sqrt{3}, \therefore$ 当 $2 < t < 3$ 时,重合部分的面积不可能为 $3\sqrt{3}$.

当 $t=3$ 时,点 Q 与点 A 重合,如图(2).

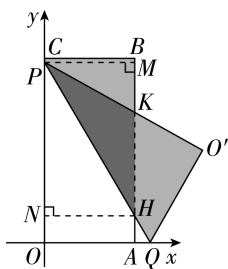
$$\because AO' = AO = 3, \text{易得 } \angle DAO' = 30^\circ, \therefore AD = \frac{AO'}{\cos 30^\circ} =$$

$$2\sqrt{3}, \therefore S_{\text{重合}} = S_{\triangle ADP} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{3} \times 3 = 3\sqrt{3}, \therefore \text{当 } t=3 \text{ 时,}$$

重合部分的面积为 $3\sqrt{3}$.



图(2)



图(3)

当 $3 < t < 2\sqrt{3}$ 时,如图(3),重合部分为 $\triangle HKP$,过 H 作 $HN \perp y$ 轴于 N ,过 P 作 $PM \perp AB$ 于 $M, \therefore HN = AO = 3$. 由折叠易得 $\angle NPH = \angle HPK = \angle KPM = 30^\circ$,

$$\therefore PN = MH = 3\sqrt{3}, KM = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore HK = MH - KM = 3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{重合}} = S_{\triangle HKP} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{3} \times 3 = 3\sqrt{3},$$

\therefore 当 $3 < t < 2\sqrt{3}$ 时,重合部分的面积始终为 $3\sqrt{3}$.

综上所述,当 $3 \leq t < 2\sqrt{3}$ 时,重合部分的面积均为

$3\sqrt{3}$. 故答案为 3 或 $\frac{10}{3}$ (答案不唯一).