

$\because OB \parallel MN, \therefore \angle OCM = \angle COB = 90^\circ$.

$\because CG \perp AB, \therefore \angle FGB = 90^\circ$,

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle FGB$ 中, 由 $\angle ABO = 30^\circ$, 得 $\angle BFG = 90^\circ - \angle ABO = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle CFO = \angle BFG = 60^\circ$.

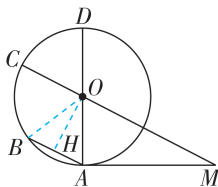
在 $\text{Rt}\triangle COF$ 中, $\tan \angle CFO = \frac{OC}{OF}, OC = OA = 3$,

$\therefore OF = \frac{OC}{\tan \angle CFO} = \frac{3}{\tan 60^\circ} = \sqrt{3}$.

13. (1) 【证明】连接 OB , 如图.

\because 点 C 为弧 BD 的中点, $\therefore \angle BOC = \angle COD$.

$\because \angle OAB = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOD, \therefore \angle COD = \angle OAB, \therefore AB \parallel CM$.



(2) 【解】过点 O 作 $OH \perp AB$ 于点 H , 如图.

$\because OA = OB, \therefore BH = AH = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 = 10$ (m). $\because AM$ 是切线, $\therefore OA \perp AM, \therefore \angle OAM = 90^\circ. \therefore AB \parallel CM, \therefore \angle OAH = \angle AOM$,

$\therefore \tan \angle OAH = \tan \angle AOM = \frac{AM}{AO} = 2, \therefore \frac{OH}{AH} = 2, \therefore OH = 20$ m, $\therefore OA = \sqrt{AH^2 + OH^2} = \sqrt{10^2 + 20^2} = 10\sqrt{5}$ (m),

$\therefore AM = 2OA = 20\sqrt{5}$ m,

$\therefore OM = \sqrt{OA^2 + AM^2} = \sqrt{(10\sqrt{5})^2 + (20\sqrt{5})^2} = 50$ (m),

$\therefore CM = OC + OM = (10\sqrt{5} + 50)$ m.

14. (1) 【证明】如图(1), 连接 OE , 过点 O 作 $OG \perp AB$ 于点 G .

$\because \odot O$ 与 AD 相切于点 $E, \therefore OE \perp AD$.

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, AC 是正方形的对角线,

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAC = 45^\circ$.

$\because AO = AO, \therefore \triangle AGO \cong \triangle AEO$,

$\therefore OE = OG$.

$\because OE$ 为 $\odot O$ 的半径, $\therefore OG$ 为 $\odot O$ 的半径.

$\because OG \perp AB, \therefore AB$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切.

【解】(2) 如图(1), 易得四边形 $AEOG$ 是正方形.

设 $AE = OE = OC = OF = R$.

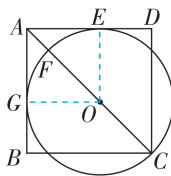
在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AEO$ 中, $\therefore AE^2 + EO^2 = AO^2, \therefore AO = \sqrt{2}R$.

\because 正方形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 $\sqrt{2} + 1$,

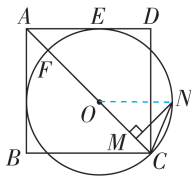
\therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADC$ 中, $AC = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} + 1)$.

$\because OA + OC = AC, \therefore \sqrt{2}R + R = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} + 1)$,

$\therefore R = \sqrt{2}, \therefore \odot O$ 的半径为 $\sqrt{2}$.



图(1)



图(2)

(3) 如图(2), 连接 ON , 设 $CM = k$.

$\because CM : FM = 1 : 4, \therefore CF = 5k, \therefore OC = ON = 2.5k$,

$\therefore OM = OC - CM = 1.5k$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle OMN$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $MN = 2k$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CMN$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $CN = \sqrt{5}k$.

又由(2)得 $FC = 5k = 2\sqrt{2}, \therefore k = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}, \therefore CN = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}$.

第七章 图形变换

A 2025 真题诊断练

刷诊断

1. C 【解析】从左边看有两层, 底层是两个正方形, 上层的左边有一个正方形. 故选 C.

2. B 【解析】

选项	解析	选项正误
A	是轴对称图形, 但不是中心对称图形	×
B	是轴对称图形, 也是中心对称图形	✓
C	是轴对称图形, 但不是中心对称图形	×
D	是轴对称图形, 但不是中心对称图形	×

☆ 刷有所得

轴对称图形的特征是一个图形沿一条直线折叠, 直线两旁的部分能完全重合;

中心对称图形的特征是一个图形绕某一点旋转 180° 后, 能与原图形完全重合.

3. C 【解析】由正方体表面展开图的第一行可知“中”与“梦”相对, 由第二行可知“我”与“梦”相对, 故剩下的两个字“的”与“国”相对, 故选 C.

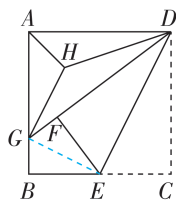
☆ 关键点拨

正方体表面展开图中, 一线不过四, 相间必相对, 相连必相邻, 田凹要弃之.

4. D 【解析】由作图过程可知, $\angle CBN = \angle BAC. \therefore CD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$

的角平分线, $\therefore \angle ACD = \angle BCD$. $\therefore \angle CAD + \angle ACD + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$, $\angle CBM + \angle BCM + \angle BMC = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle BMC$, $\therefore \angle BDM = \angle BMD$, $\therefore BM = BD$, 故 D 选项一定正确. 故选 D.

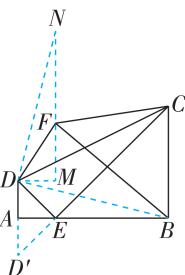
5. A 【解析】如图, 连接 GE . \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是边长为 2 的正方形, $\therefore \angle B = \angle C = \angle BAD = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$, $AB = BC = CD = DA = 2$. \because 点 E 是 BC 边的中点, $\therefore BE = CE = 1$. \therefore 将 $\triangle DCE$ 沿直线 DE 翻折得 $\triangle DFE$, $\therefore \angle EFD = \angle C = 90^\circ$, $CE = FE = BE = 1$, $DC = DF = 2$, $\therefore \angle GFE = \angle GBE = 90^\circ$. $\therefore GE = GE$, $\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle EFG \cong \text{Rt} \triangle EBG$ (HL), $\therefore GF = GB$. 设 $GB = GF = x$, 则 $AG = 2 - x$, $DG = 2 + x$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AGD$ 中, 根据勾股定理可得 $AG^2 + AD^2 = DG^2$, 即 $(2 - x)^2 + 2^2 = (2 + x)^2$, 解得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore DG = \frac{5}{2}$, $AG = \frac{3}{2}$. $\therefore \angle ADG$ 和 $\angle DAG$ 的平分线 DH, AH 相交于点 H , \therefore 点 H 到 AD, AG, GD



的距离相等, $\therefore S_{\triangle GDH} = \frac{GD}{GD + AG + AD} \cdot S_{\triangle ADG} = \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{\frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times$

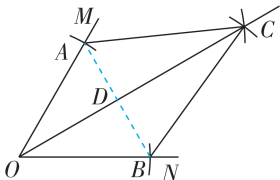
$\frac{3}{2} \times 2 = \frac{5}{8}$, 故选 A.

6. A 【解析】如图所示, 连接 BD , 将 DA 绕点 D 逆时针旋转 90° 得到 DM , 将 DB 绕点 D 逆时针旋转 90° 得到 DN , 连接 MN , 则易得点 F 在 MN 上运动. 当点 E 和点 A 重合时, $EC - ED$ 有最大值. $\because EC = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$, $ED = 1$, $\therefore EC - ED$ 的最大值为 $5 - 1 = 4$, 故 A 选项错误. 当点 F 和点 M 重合时, FB 有最小值, 此时 $FB = \sqrt{(4 - 1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10}$, 故 B 选项正确. 作点 D 关于 AB 的对称点 D' , 连接 $D'E, CD'$, 则 $DE = D'E$, \therefore 当 C, E, D' 三点共线时, $EC + ED$ 的值最小, 即为 CD' 的长, $\therefore EC + ED$ 的最小值为 $\sqrt{(3 + 1)^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$, 故 C 选项正确. 当点 F 和点 M 或点 N 重合时, FC 有最大值, 此时 $FC = \sqrt{(4 - 1)^2 + (3 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{13}$, 故 D 选项正确. 故选 A.



7. 24 【解析】由题可知 $DF = AC$, $AD = CF = 2$, \therefore 四边形 $ABFD$ 的周长为 $AB + BF + DF + AD = AB + BC + CF + AC + AD = \triangle ABC$ 的周长 $+ AD + CF = 20 + 2 + 2 = 24$. 故答案为 24.

8. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 【解析】如图, 连接 AB , 交 OC 于点 D .



由题意得 $OA = OB = 2$, $AC = BC = \sqrt{6}$, $\therefore OC$ 垂直平分 AB , $\therefore OC \perp AB$, $BD = \frac{1}{2}AB$. $\because \angle MON = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle AOB$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AB = OA = 2$, $\therefore BD = 1$, $\therefore CD = \sqrt{BC^2 - BD^2} = \sqrt{5}$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCD$ 中, $\tan \angle BCO = \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 故答案为 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

9. 82.5° 或 52.5° 或 37.5° 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle B = \angle BAD = 90^\circ$. 由折叠得 $\angle PAB' = \angle PAB = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAB'$.

如图 (1), $\angle BAB' = 15^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PAB = \frac{1}{2} \times 15^\circ = 7.5^\circ$, $\therefore \angle APB = 90^\circ - \angle PAB = 82.5^\circ$.

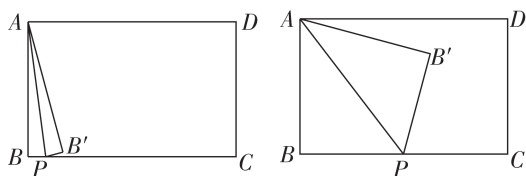


图 (1)

图 (2)

如图 (2), $\angle DAB' = 15^\circ$, 且点 B' 与点 B 在直线 AD 同侧, $\therefore \angle BAB' = \angle BAD - \angle DAB' = 75^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PAB = \frac{1}{2} \times 75^\circ = 37.5^\circ$, $\therefore \angle APB = 90^\circ - \angle PAB = 52.5^\circ$.

如图 (3), $\angle DAB' = 15^\circ$, 且点 B' 与点 B 在直线 AD 异侧, $\therefore \angle BAB' = \angle BAD + \angle DAB' = 105^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PAB = \frac{1}{2} \times 105^\circ = 52.5^\circ$, $\therefore \angle APB = 90^\circ - \angle PAB = 37.5^\circ$.

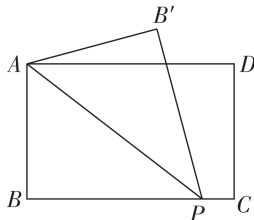
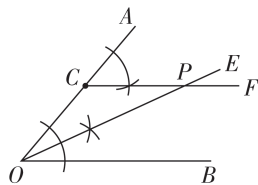


图 (3)

综上所述, $\angle APB$ 的度数是 82.5° 或 52.5° 或 37.5° , 故答案为 82.5° 或 52.5° 或 37.5° .

10. 【解】



如图, 点 P 即为所求. (作法不唯一)

11. (1) 【证明】 $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle ABC = 45^\circ$. \therefore 线段 AD 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 $180^\circ - 2 \times 45^\circ = 90^\circ$ 得到线段 AE , 点 D 与点 C 重合, $\therefore AE = AD = AC$, $\angle EAB = 90^\circ - \angle BAC = 45^\circ$,

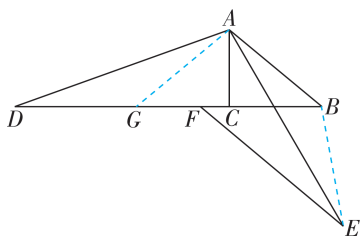
$\therefore \angle EAB = \angle ABC, \therefore BC \parallel AE$.

$\therefore EF \parallel AB, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABFE$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore BF = AE, \therefore BF = AC$.

(2) 【解】 $DF = 2BC$. 证明:

如图, 在 DB 上取一点 G , 连接 AG , 使得 $AG = AB$, 连接 BE ,



$\therefore \angle AGB = \angle ABC = \alpha, \therefore \angle BAG = 180^\circ - 2\alpha$.

\therefore 将线段 AD 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 $180^\circ - 2\alpha$ 得到线段 AE ,

$\therefore DA = EA, \angle DAE = \angle GAB = 180^\circ - 2\alpha$,

$\therefore \angle DAG = \angle EAB$,

$\therefore \triangle DAG \cong \triangle EAB$ (SAS), $\therefore DG = BE, \angle AGD = \angle ABE = 180^\circ - \angle AGC = 180^\circ - \alpha$.

又 $\therefore \angle ABC = \alpha$,

$\therefore \angle FBE = \angle ABE - \angle ABC = 180^\circ - \alpha - \alpha = 180^\circ - 2\alpha$.

$\therefore EF \parallel AB, \therefore \angle BFE = \angle ABF = \alpha$,

$\therefore \angle BEF = 180^\circ - \angle FBE - \angle BFE = \alpha$,

$\therefore BE = BF, \therefore DG = BF$.

$\therefore AG = AB, AC \perp BC, \therefore GC = BC$,

$\therefore DF = BD - BF = BD - DG = BG = BC + CG = 2BC$.

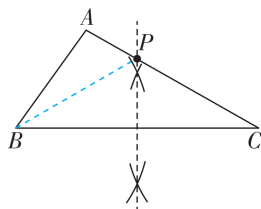
考点突破练

考点 31 尺规作图

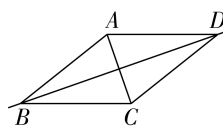
刷基础

1. D 【解析】题中第一个图是用尺规作角平分线的方法, OP 为 $\angle AOB$ 的平分线. 第二个图, 由作图可知, $OC = OD, OA = OB, \therefore AC = BD. \therefore \angle AOD = \angle BOC, \therefore \triangle AOD \cong \triangle BOC, \therefore \angle OAD = \angle OBC. \therefore AC = BD, \angle APC = \angle BPD, \therefore \triangle BPD \cong \triangle APC, \therefore AP = BP$. 又 $\therefore OA = OB, OP = OP, \therefore \triangle AOP \cong \triangle BOP, \therefore \angle AOP = \angle BOP, \therefore OP$ 为 $\angle AOB$ 的平分线. 第三个图, 由作图可知 $\angle ACP = \angle AOB, OC = CP, \therefore CP \parallel BO, \angle COP = \angle CPO, \therefore \angle CPO = \angle BOP, \therefore \angle COP = \angle BOP, \therefore OP$ 为 $\angle AOB$ 的平分线. 第四个图, 由作图可知 $OP \perp CD, OC = OD, \therefore OP$ 为 $\angle AOB$ 的平分线. 故选 D.

2. 【解】如图, 点 P 即为所求. (作图方法不唯一)

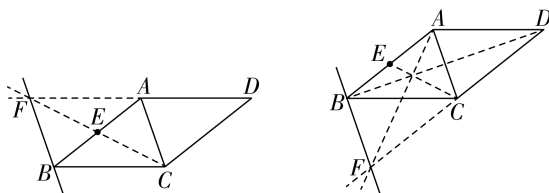


3. 【解】(1) 如图(1), 直线 BD 即为所求.



图(1)

(2) 如图(2), 直线 BF 即为所求.



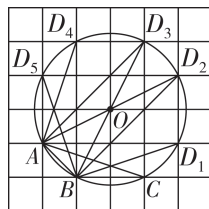
(方法1)

(方法2)

图(2)

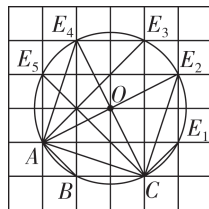
4. D 【解析】由作法得 BO 平分 $\angle ABC, \therefore \angle ABE = \angle CBE$, \therefore A 选项不符合题意. \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 为平行四边形, $\therefore AB = CD = 3, BC = AD, AB \parallel CD, AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle CBE = \angle AEB, \therefore \angle ABE = \angle AEB, \therefore AE = AB = 3, \therefore AD = AE + DE = 3 + 2 = 5, \therefore BC = 5, \therefore$ B 选项不符合题意. $\therefore AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle F = \angle ABE. \therefore \angle AEB = \angle DEF, \therefore \angle DEF = \angle F, \therefore DE = DF = 2, \therefore$ C 选项不符合题意. $\therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore \frac{BE}{EF} = \frac{CD}{DF} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore$ D 选项符合题意. 故选 D.

5. 【解】(1) 如图(1), $\angle AD_1B$ 即为所求 (答案不唯一, 用其余的格点 D_2, D_3, D_4, D_5 画出的 $\angle ADB$ 均符合题意).



图(1)

(2) 如图(2), $\angle AE_1C$ 即为所求 (答案不唯一, 用其余的格点 E_2, E_3, E_4, E_5 画出的 $\angle AEC$ 均符合题意).



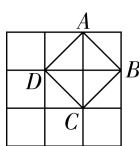
图(2)

刷提升

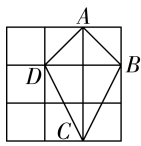
1. A 【解析】①根据作图的过程可知, AD 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线, 故①正确. ② $\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ, \angle B = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle CAB = 60^\circ. \therefore \angle CAD = \angle BAD, \therefore \angle CAD = \angle BAD = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ -$

$\angle CAD=60^\circ$, 故②正确. ③ $\because \angle DAB = \angle B = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AD=BD$, \therefore 点 D 在 AB 的垂直平分线上, 故③正确. ④ $\because \angle CAD=30^\circ$, $\therefore AD=2CD$. $\because BD=DA$, $\therefore DB=2CD$, 故④正确. 综上所述, 正确的结论是①②③④, 共 4 个. 故选 A.

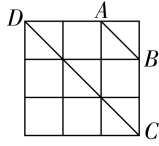
2. 【解】(1) 如图(1), 四边形 $ABCD$ 即为所求. (答案不唯一)



图(1)



图(2)

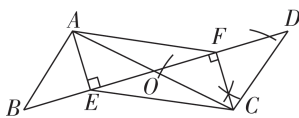


图(3)

(2) 如图(2), 四边形 $ABCD$ 即为所求. (答案不唯一)

(3) 如图(3), 四边形 $ABCD$ 即为所求. (答案不唯一)

3. 【解】(1) 如图, CF, AF, CE 即为所作.



(2) 四边形 $AECF$ 为平行四边形. 理由如下:

$\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle B = \angle D$.

$\because AE \perp BD, CF \perp BD, \therefore AE \parallel CF, \angle AEB = \angle CFD = 90^\circ$.

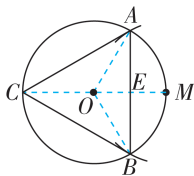
在 $\triangle ABE$ 和 $\triangle CDF$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle AEB = \angle CFD, \\ \angle B = \angle D, \\ AB = CD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CDF$ (AAS), $\therefore AE = CF$.

又 $\because AE \parallel CF, \therefore$ 四边形 $AECF$ 为平行四边形.

刷素养

4. 【解】(1) 如图, 点 A, B, C 即为所求.



(2) 如图, 设 CM 交 AB 于点 E , 连接 OA, OB . $\because \widehat{AB} = \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BC}$,

$\therefore AB = CB = AC, \angle AOB = 120^\circ$. $\because \widehat{AM} = \widehat{BM}, \therefore \angle AOM =$

$\angle BOM = 60^\circ$. $\because OA = OB, \therefore OE \perp AB, AE = EB = AO \cdot \sin 60^\circ =$

$2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$ (cm), $\therefore AB = 2\sqrt{3}$ cm, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $6\sqrt{3}$ cm.

故答案为 $6\sqrt{3}$.

考点 32 视图与投影

刷基础

1. A 【解析】从正面看, 可得选项 A 的图形, 故选 A.

2. D 【解析】由题意可知, $\angle A_1B_1C_1$ 不变, 影子是直角三角形, 影子越来越大. 故选 D.

3. C 【解析】

选项	主视图	俯视图	判断
A	矩形	圆	不合题意
B	矩形(中间有一条竖的虚线)	三角形	不合题意
C	圆	圆	符合题意
D	三角形	带对角线的矩形	不合题意

故选 C.

4. C 【解析】选项 C 中的几何体符合题意, 故选 C.

5. A 【解析】由题意得展开图是四棱锥的展开图, $\therefore A, B, C$ 处依次写上的字可以是吉、如、意或如、吉、意. 故选 A.

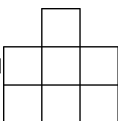
6. B 【解析】如图所示, 选择标有 1 或 2 的位置的空白小正方形, 能与阴影部分组成正方体的展开图, 所以能与阴影部分组成正方体的展开图的方法有 2 种. 故选 B.



刷提升

1. A 【解析】这个几何体的主视图与左视图相同, 俯视图与主视图和左视图均不相同. 故选 A.

2. D 【解析】观察图形可知, 该几何体的主视图有 3 列, 从左

到右正方形的个数分别为 2, 3, 2, 即 . 故选 D.

3. D 【解析】由平行投影可知 $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 是位似图形, $\therefore OB:BB_1 = 3:4, \therefore OB:OB_1 = 3:7, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 的相似比为 $3:7, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABC}}{S_{\triangle A_1B_1C_1}} = \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{49}, \therefore \triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 的面积是 $90 \times \frac{49}{9} = 490$ (cm²), 故选 D.

4. A 【解析】由主视图和俯视图可知从左侧看到的图形下面是一个长方形, 上面中间是一个小正方形, 故选 A.

5. C 【解析】如图, 将圆锥侧面展开得到扇形 ABB' , C' 为 $\widehat{BB'}$ 的中点, 连接 AC', BC', D 为 AC' 的中点,

连接 BD . 设 $\angle BAB' = n^\circ. \therefore \frac{n\pi \times 6}{180} = 4\pi,$

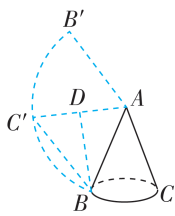
$\therefore n = 120$, 即 $\angle BAB' = 120^\circ. \therefore C'$ 为 $\widehat{BB'}$

的中点, $\therefore \angle BAC' = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle BAC'$ 是等

边三角形. $\because D$ 是 AC' 的中点, $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ, \therefore BD = AB \cdot$

$\sin \angle BAD = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{3}, \therefore$ 这只蚂蚁爬行的最短路程是 $3\sqrt{3}$.

故选 C.



∴ 点 A' 落在 AD 上, ∴ $AA' = AE = 2$, ∴ $AF = 1$, ∴ $DF = 3$. 综上, DF 的长为 $3 - \sqrt{3}$ 或 3. 故答案为 $3 - \sqrt{3}$ 或 3.

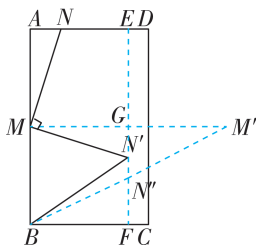
易错警示

注意画出不同情况示意图避免漏解.

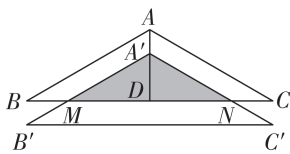
刷提升

1. B 【解析】A 选项, 该图形是中心对称图形, 不是轴对称图形, 不符合题意; B 选项, 该图形既是轴对称图形, 又是中心对称图形, 符合题意; C 选项, 该图形是轴对称图形, 不是中心对称图形, 不符合题意; D 选项, 该图形是轴对称图形, 不是中心对称图形, 不符合题意. 故选 B.

2. B 【解析】如图, 过点 N' 作 $EF \parallel AB$, 分别交 AD, BC 于 E, F , 过点 M 作 $MG \perp EF$ 于点 G . 在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $AB \parallel CD$, ∴ $AB \parallel EF \parallel CD$, ∴ 易知四边形 $AMGE$ 和 $BMGF$ 都是矩形, ∴ $\angle A = \angle MGN' = 90^\circ$. 由旋转的性质得 $\angle MNM' = 90^\circ$, $MN = MN'$, ∴ $\angle AMN = 90^\circ - \angle NMG = \angle GMN'$, ∴ $\triangle AMN \cong \triangle GMN'$ (AAS), ∴ $MG = AM$, ∴ 点 N' 在 EF 上运动. 作点 M 关于直线 EF 的对称点 M' , 连接 $M'B$ 交直线 EF 于点 N'' , 则 $BM + BN' + MN' \geq BM + BM'$, ∴ 当 N' 与 N'' 重合时, $\triangle MBN'$ 的周长取得最小值, 最小值为 $BM + BM'$. ∵ $BM = AM = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5$, ∴ $MM' = 2MG = 2AM = 10$, ∴ $BM + BM' = 5 + \sqrt{5^2 + 10^2} = 5 + 5\sqrt{5}$, 故选 B.

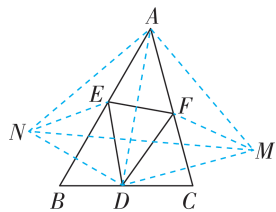


3. $4 + 2\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图. ∵ $\triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形, 且 AD 是底边的中线, ∴ $AD \perp BC$. 又 ∵ $AB = AC = 3$, $\angle BAC = 120^\circ$, ∴ $\angle B = \angle C = 30^\circ$, ∴ $AD = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{3}{2}$. ∴ $AA' = \frac{1}{3}AD$, ∴ $AA' = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$, ∴ $A'D = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 1$. 由平移可知, $A'M \parallel AB$, ∴ $\angle A'MD = \angle B = 30^\circ$, ∴ $A'M = 2A'D = 2$, $MD = \sqrt{3}A'D = \sqrt{3}$. 同理可得, $A'N = 2$, $DN = \sqrt{3}$, ∴ $\triangle A'MN$ 的周长为 $4 + 2\sqrt{3}$. 故答案为 $4 + 2\sqrt{3}$.



4. $2\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图, 作点 D 关于 AB, AC 的对称点 N, M , 连接 AM, AN, EN, FM, MN, AD , 则 $EN = ED, FD = FM$, ∴ $\triangle DEF$ 的

周长为 $DE + EF + FD = NE + EF + FM \geq MN$, ∴ 当 N, E, F, M 四点共线时, $\triangle DEF$ 的周长取得最小值. ∵ N, M 分别是 D 关于 AB, AC 的对称点, ∴ $\angle NAE = \angle EAD$, $\angle FAD = \angle FAM$, $AN = AD = AM$. 又 ∵ $\angle EAD + \angle FAD = 45^\circ$, ∴ $\angle NAM = \angle NAE + \angle EAD + \angle FAD + \angle FAM = 90^\circ$, ∴ $\triangle AMN$ 是等腰直角三角形, ∴ $MN = \sqrt{2}AN = \sqrt{2}AD$, ∴ 当 $AD \perp BC$ 时, AD 取得最小值, 即 $\triangle DEF$ 周长最小. 又 ∵ $\angle B = 60^\circ, AB = 2\sqrt{2}$, ∴ $AD_{\min} = AB \sin 60^\circ = 2\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{6}$, ∴ $\triangle DEF$ 的周长最小为 $\sqrt{2}AD = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{6} = 2\sqrt{3}$, 故答案为 $2\sqrt{3}$.



刷素养

5. (1) 【证明】由折叠性质可得 $\angle AGD = \angle AGH$, $\angle ADG = \angle AMG = 90^\circ$.

在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $AB \parallel CD$, ∴ $\angle AGD = \angle HAG$, ∴ $\angle AGH = \angle HAG$, ∴ $HA = HG$.

由题意可知, $AB \parallel EF \parallel DC, AE = DE$,

$$\therefore \frac{GM}{HM} = \frac{DE}{AE} = 1, \therefore GM = HM.$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle AMH \text{ 和 } \triangle AMG \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AM = AM, \\ \angle AMH = \angle AMG = 90^\circ, \\ HM = GM, \end{cases}$$

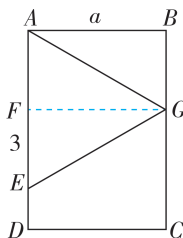
∴ $\triangle AMH \cong \triangle AMG$ (SAS), ∴ $AH = AG$.

又 ∵ $HA = HG$, ∴ $AH = AG = HG$, ∴ $\triangle AGH$ 是等边三角形.

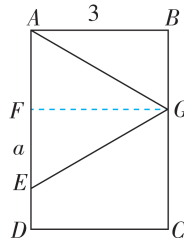
【解】(2) ①如图(1), $\triangle AGE$ 为等边三角形, 其一边位于边长为 3 的边上时, 过 G 作 $GF \perp AE$.

$$\text{当 } GF = a \text{ 时, } AE = 2AF = 2 \times \tan 30^\circ \times FG = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}a, \therefore \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}a \leq 3.$$

$$\text{又 } a > 0, \therefore 0 < a \leq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$



图(1)

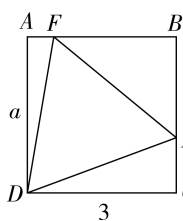


图(2)

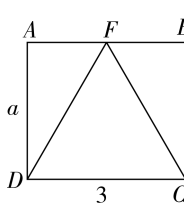
②如图(2), $\triangle AGE$ 为等边三角形, 其一边位于边长为 a 的边上时, 过 G 作 $GF \perp AE$.

$$\text{当 } FG = 3 \text{ 时, } AE = 2AF = 2\sqrt{3}, \therefore a \geq 2\sqrt{3}.$$

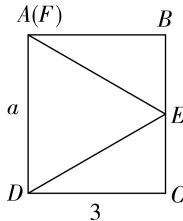
③如图(3), $\triangle DEF$ 为等边三角形, 各边位于矩形的内部.



图(3)



图(4)



图(5)

当 DE 与 CD 重合时,如图(4), $DE=DC=3$,

此时等边三角形的高为 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$,即 AD 的值最小, $\therefore a > \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

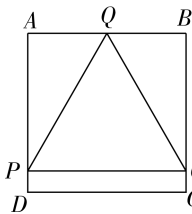
当 DF 与 AD 重合时,如图(5), $DF=AD=a$,

此时 $DE=2\sqrt{3}$, AD 的值最大, $\therefore a < 2\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} < a < 2\sqrt{3}$.

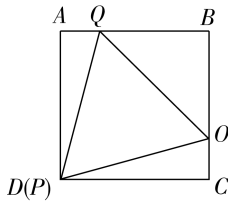
(3) $4\sqrt{3} \leq S \leq 32\sqrt{3}-48$.

当 P, O 分别在正方形的两对边上,且 $OP \parallel CD$ 时,如图(6),

此时 S 最小,易知 $S_{\min} = \frac{1}{2} \times OP \times 2\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$.



图(6)



图(7)

当 P 与 D 重合, O, Q 分别在正方形两邻边上时,如图(7),此时 S 最大.

易证 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADQ \cong \text{Rt} \triangle CDO$ (HL), $\therefore AQ=CO$.

设 $AQ=CO=x$,则 $BQ=BO=4-x$.

由勾股定理可得 $DQ^2=4^2+x^2$, $OQ^2=2(4-x)^2$.

$\therefore DQ=QO$, $\therefore 4^2+x^2=2(4-x)^2$,解得 $x=8-4\sqrt{3}$ (不合题意的已舍去),

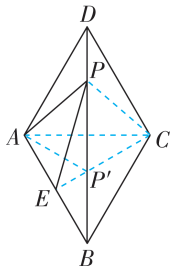
$\therefore OQ=4\sqrt{6}-4\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore S_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} OQ^2 = 32\sqrt{3}-48$.

综上, $4\sqrt{3} \leq S \leq 32\sqrt{3}-48$.

专题 18 利用轴对称求最值

刷难关

1. C 【解析】如图,连接 AC, PC, EC , EC 交 BD 于点 P' ,连接 $P'A$. \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore A, C$ 关于 BD 对称, \therefore 当点 P 与点 P' 重合时, $PA+PE$ 的值最小,最小值为 EC 的长. $\therefore CA$ 平分 $\angle DCB$, $\therefore \angle ACD = \angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle DCB = 60^\circ$. $\therefore CB=AB=CD=4$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AC=BC=4$. $\therefore E$ 是 AB 的中点,



$\therefore EC \perp AB, AE=EB=2$, $\therefore EC = \sqrt{4^2-2^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore PA+PE$ 的最小值为 $2\sqrt{3}$. 故选 C.

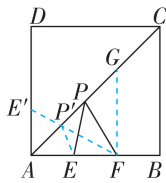
2. $\frac{2}{7}$ 【解析】如图,作点 E 关于直线 AC 的对称点 E' ,连接

FE' 交 AC 于点 P' ,连接 $P'E$, $\therefore P'E'=P'E$,

$\therefore PE+PF \geq E'F$,故当 $PE+PF$ 取得最小值

时,点 P 位于点 P' 处, \therefore 当 $PE+PF$ 取得最

小值时,只要求出 $\frac{AP'}{P'C}$ 的值即可. \therefore 正方形



$ABCD$ 是轴对称图形, \therefore 点 E 关于 AC 所在直线对称的对称

点 E' 在 AD 上,且 $AE'=AE$. 过点 F 作 $FG \perp AB$ 交 AC 于点 G ,

则 $\angle GFA=90^\circ$. \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle DAB = \angle B =$

90° , $\angle CAB = \angle ACB = 45^\circ$, $\therefore FG \parallel BC \parallel AD$, $\therefore \angle AGF = \angle ACB =$

45° , $\therefore GF=AF$. $\therefore E, F$ 是正方形 $ABCD$ 的边 AB 的三等分点,

$\therefore AE'=AE=EF=FB$, \therefore 易得 $GC = \frac{1}{3}AC$, $\frac{AE'}{GF} = \frac{AE}{AF} = \frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore AG = \frac{2}{3}AC$. $\therefore AE' \parallel FG$, $\therefore \triangle AE'P' \sim \triangle GFP'$, $\therefore \frac{AP'}{P'C} = \frac{AE'}{GF} =$

$\frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore AP' = \frac{1}{3}AG = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}AC = \frac{2}{9}AC$, $\therefore P'C = AC - AP' = AC -$

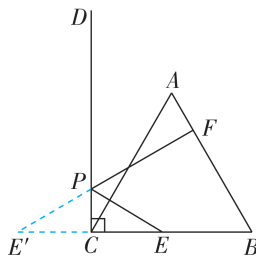
$\frac{2}{9}AC = \frac{7}{9}AC$, $\therefore \frac{AP'}{P'C} = \frac{\frac{2}{9}AC}{\frac{7}{9}AC} = \frac{2}{7}$,故答案为 $\frac{2}{7}$.

方法技巧

解决将军饮马问题的方法

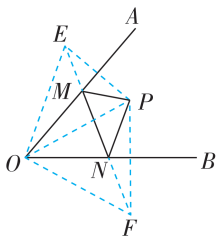
利用轴对称的性质,作出其中一个定点关于直线的对称点,连接对称点和另一个定点,找到取得最值时动点的位置,然后计算求值.

3. C 【解析】作点 E 关于射线 CD 的对称点 E' ,过 E' 作 $E'F \perp AB$ 于 F ,交射线 CD 于 P ,如图,则 $E'P=EP$, $\therefore EP+FP=E'P+FP=E'F$,此时 $EP+FP$ 的值最小. $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle B=60^\circ$. $\therefore E'F \perp AB, BF=5$, $\therefore E'F = \sqrt{3}BF = 5\sqrt{3}$,即 $PE+PF$ 的最小值为 $5\sqrt{3}$. 故选 C.



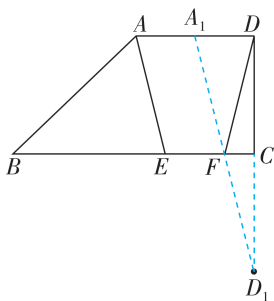
4. 80° 【解析】如图,连接 OP ,作点 P 关于 OA 的对称点 E ,连接 EO ,作点 P 关于 OB 的对称点 F ,连接 OF ,连接 EF 交 OA 于点 M ,交 OB 于点 N ,此时 $\triangle PMN$ 周长最小. 由轴对称的性质得, $\angle EOM = \angle MOP$, $\angle PON = \angle NOF$, $\angle OEM = \angle OPM$,

$\angle OPN = \angle OFN$, $OE = OP = OF$. $\therefore \angle EOF = \angle EOM + \angle MOP + \angle PON + \angle NOF$, $\angle AOB = \angle MOP + \angle PON$, $\therefore \angle EOF = 2\angle AOB$. 又 $\therefore \angle AOB = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EOF = 100^\circ$. 在 $\triangle EOF$ 中, $\angle OEM + \angle OFN + \angle EOF = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OEM + \angle OFN = 180^\circ - 100^\circ = 80^\circ$. $\therefore \angle MPO = \angle OEM$, $\angle OPN = \angle OFN$, $\therefore \angle MPN = \angle MPO + \angle OPN = 80^\circ$, 故答案为 80° .



5. $\sqrt{10}$ 【解析】在正方形 $ABCD$ 中, $AB = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore BD = 4$, $\therefore OD = 2$. 如图, 取 AD 的中点 P , 连接 CF, FP, MP, CP , CP 交 BD 于点 H . $\therefore M$ 为 AO 的中点, $\therefore MP \parallel OD$, $MP = \frac{1}{2}OD = 1$. $\therefore EF = 1$, $\therefore EF = MP$, \therefore 四边形 $MEFP$ 为平行四边形, $\therefore ME = PF$. \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore A, C$ 关于 BD 对称, $\therefore AF = CF$, $\therefore AF + ME = CF + FP \geq CP$, 即 F 与 H 重合时, $AF + ME$ 的值最小, 最小值为 PC 的长. $\therefore PD = \frac{1}{2}AD = \sqrt{2}$, $CD = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore PC = \sqrt{PD^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (2\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{10}$, $\therefore AF + ME$ 的最小值为 $\sqrt{10}$. 故答案为 $\sqrt{10}$.

6. $2\sqrt{17} + 6$ 【解析】如图, 取 AD 的中点 A_1 , 则 $A_1A = A_1D = \frac{1}{2}AD = 2 = EF$. 作 D 关于直线 BC 的对称点 D_1 , 连接 A_1D_1 交 BC 于点 F , 在点 F 左侧截取 $EF = AA_1$, $\therefore DF = FD_1$. 由题意可知 $AD \parallel BC$, \therefore 四边形 $AEFA_1$ 为平行四边形, $\therefore AE = A_1F$, \therefore 四边形 $AEFD$ 的周长为 $AE + EF + DF + AD = A_1F + 2 + DF + 4 = 6 + A_1F + D_1F = 6 + A_1D_1$. 由两点之间线段最短可知, 此时四边形 $AEFD$ 周长最小. 在 $\triangle A_1DD_1$ 中, $\angle ADC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore A_1D_1 = \sqrt{A_1D^2 + DD_1^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + (4+4)^2} = 2\sqrt{17}$, \therefore 四边形 $AEFD$ 周长的最小值为 $2\sqrt{17} + 6$, 故答案为 $2\sqrt{17} + 6$.



专题 19 图形折叠问题

刷难关

1. 【解】(1) 四边形 $BDB'E$ 为菱形.

理由如下:

由折叠的性质可得 $BD = B'D$, $\angle B'DE = \angle BDE$, $BE = B'E$.

$\therefore BC \parallel B'D$, $\therefore \angle B'DE = \angle DEB = \angle BDE$,

$\therefore BD = BE$, $\therefore BE = BD = B'E = B'D$,

\therefore 四边形 $BEB'D$ 为菱形.

(2) ① $DE \perp A'E$.

理由: 由 (1) 可得 $BD = B'D = B'E = BE$.

由折叠的性质可得 $AD = A'D$.

$\therefore AD = 2BD$, $\therefore A'D = 2BD = 2B'D$, $\therefore DB' = A'B' = B'E$,

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$, $\angle 3 = \angle 4$. $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 4 = 180^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DEA' = 90^\circ$, $\therefore DE \perp A'E$.

② 5 或 $\frac{165}{37}$.

$\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ$, $AB = 15$, $BC = 9$, $\therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = 12$.

延长 $A'F$ 交 AB 于点 H , 设 $AC, A'D$ 交点为 M .

当 $A'F = FG$ 时, 如图 (1).

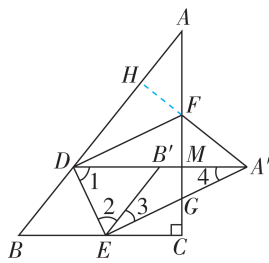


图 (1)

$\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ$, $A'D \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle AMD = \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AMA' = 90^\circ$.

由折叠的性质得 $AF = A'F$, $\angle A = \angle DA'F$.

$\therefore \angle AFH = \angle A'FG$, $\therefore \angle AHF = \angle AMA' = 90^\circ = \angle C$.

$\therefore \angle A = \angle A$, $\therefore \triangle AFH \sim \triangle ABC$, $\therefore \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{HF}{BC} = \frac{AH}{AC}$,

$\therefore HF : AH : AF = BC : AC : AB = 3 : 4 : 5$.

$\therefore \angle A = \angle DA'F$, $\angle AHF = \angle A'MF$, $AF = A'F$,

$\therefore \triangle AHF \cong \triangle A'MF$ (AAS), $\therefore HF = FM$, $AH = A'M$.

设 $HF = FM = 3x$, $AH = A'M = 4x$, $AF = A'F = 5x$, $\therefore AM = AF + FM = 8x$.

$\therefore A'D \parallel BC$, $\therefore \triangle AMD \sim \triangle ACB$, $\therefore \frac{AM}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AB}$, 即 $\frac{8x}{12} = \frac{AD}{15}$, $\therefore AD =$

$10x$, $\therefore BE = BD = AB - AD = 15 - 10x$, $\therefore CE = BC - BE = 9 - (15 - 10x) = 10x - 6$.

$\therefore FG = A'F = 5x$, $\therefore MG = FG - FM = 2x$, $\therefore CG = AC - AM - MG = 12 - 8x - 2x = 12 - 10x$.

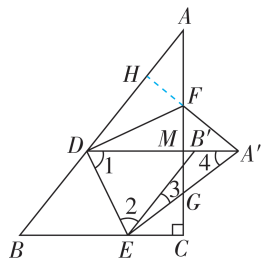
$\therefore A'D \parallel BC$, $\therefore \triangle A'MG \sim \triangle ECG$, $\therefore \frac{A'M}{CE} = \frac{MG}{CG}$, $\therefore \frac{4x}{10x - 6} =$

$\frac{2x}{12 - 10x}$, 解得 $x = 1$ 或 $x = 0$ (舍去), $\therefore A'F = 5x = 5$.

当 $A'F = A'G$ 时, 如图 (2), 同上可得 $HF : AH : AF = BC : AC : AB = 3 : 4 : 5$, $HF = FM$, $AH = A'M$, $AF = A'F$.

设 $HF = FM = 3y$, $AH = A'M = 4y$, $AF = A'F = 5y$,

$\therefore AM = AF + FM = 8y$.



图(2)

$$\because A'D \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle AMD \sim \triangle ACB, \therefore \frac{AM}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AB}, \text{即} \frac{8y}{12} = \frac{AD}{15},$$

$$\therefore AD = 10y, \therefore BE = BD = AB - AD = 15 - 10y,$$

$$\therefore CE = BC - BE = 10y - 6.$$

$$\because A'F = A'G, A'M \perp AC, \therefore GM = FM = 3y,$$

$$\therefore CG = AC - AF - FM - GM = 12 - 11y.$$

$$\because A'D \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle A'MG \sim \triangle ECG, \therefore \frac{A'M}{CE} = \frac{MG}{CG},$$

$$\therefore \frac{4y}{10y-6} = \frac{3y}{12-11y}, \text{解得 } y = \frac{33}{37} \text{ 或 } y = 0 \text{ (舍去)},$$

$$\therefore A'F = 5y = \frac{165}{37}, \therefore A'F \text{ 的长为 } 5 \text{ 或 } \frac{165}{37}.$$

2. (1) 【解】由折叠知 $\angle D = \angle A = \angle 60^\circ$, \therefore 若 $\triangle DBC$ 为直角三角形, 则 $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ 或 $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$. 当 $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ 时,

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB = 30^\circ, \therefore AB = \frac{1}{2}AC.$$

$$\text{又} \because AB + AC = 12, \therefore \frac{1}{2}AC + AC = 12, \therefore AC = 8, \text{即 } x \text{ 的值为 } 8.$$

$$\text{当} \angle ACB = 90^\circ \text{时}, \therefore \angle BAC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = 30^\circ, \therefore AB = 2AC.$$

$$\text{又} \because AB + AC = 12, \therefore 2AC + AC = 12, \therefore AC = 4, \text{即 } x \text{ 的值为 } 4.$$

综上, 当 x 的值为 4 或 8 时, $\triangle DBC$ 为直角三角形. 故答案为 4 或 8.

(2) 【解】①如图(1), 点 O 即为 $\triangle BCD$ 的外心.

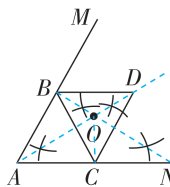
② $\because x = 6, \therefore AB = AC = 6. \therefore \angle BAC = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 是等边三角形. 如图(1). \therefore 点 O 是 $\triangle BCD$ 的外心, $\therefore BO, CO$ 分别是 $\angle DBC$ 和 $\angle DCB$ 的平分线, $OB = OC, \therefore \angle OBC = \angle OCB = 30^\circ. \therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB = \angle BAC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ABO = \angle ACO = 90^\circ.$

又 $\because OB = OC, \therefore AO$ 平分 $\angle BAC, \therefore \angle BAO = \angle CAO = 30^\circ,$

$$\therefore BO = CO = \frac{1}{2}AO, \therefore \cos \angle BAO = \frac{AB}{AO} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\text{又} \because AB = 6, \therefore AO = 4\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\text{在 Rt } \triangle ABO \text{ 中, 由勾股定理得 } BO = \sqrt{AO^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{(4\sqrt{3})^2 - 6^2} = 2\sqrt{3}, \therefore S_{\triangle ABO} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot BO = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 2\sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{3}, \text{同理可得 } S_{\triangle ACO} = 6\sqrt{3}, \therefore S_{\text{四边形}ABOC} = 2S_{\triangle ABO} = 2 \times 6\sqrt{3} = 12\sqrt{3}.$$

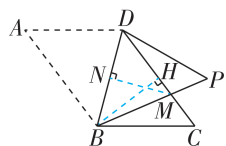


$$\therefore BD=BC=5, CD=6, \therefore DH=CH=\frac{1}{2}CD=3,$$

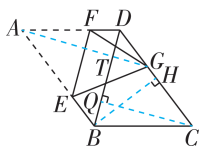
$$\therefore \cos \angle CDB = \frac{DH}{BD} = \frac{DN}{DM} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore DM = \frac{25}{6},$$

$$\therefore MN = \sqrt{DM^2 - DN^2} = \frac{10}{3},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BDM} = \frac{1}{2}BD \cdot MN = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times \frac{10}{3} = \frac{25}{3}.$$



图(1)



图(2)

(2)如图(2),过点C作 $CQ \perp BD$ 于点Q,连接AG交BD于点T,过点B作 $BH \perp CD$ 于点H.

由折叠的性质得 $AG \perp EF$.

$$\therefore EF \parallel BD, \therefore AG \perp BD, \therefore \angle ATD = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{同②可得 } DH=CH=\frac{1}{2}CD=3,$$

$$\therefore BH = \sqrt{BD^2 - DH^2} = 4,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2}CD \cdot BH = \frac{1}{2}BD \cdot CQ, \therefore CQ = \frac{24}{5},$$

$$\therefore BQ = \sqrt{BC^2 - CQ^2} = \frac{7}{5}, \therefore DQ = BD - BQ = 5 - \frac{7}{5} = \frac{18}{5}.$$

\therefore 四边形ABCD为平行四边形, $\therefore AD=BC, AD \parallel CB,$

$$\therefore \angle ADT = \angle CBQ.$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle ATD = \angle CQB = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle ADT \cong \triangle CBQ,$$

$$\therefore DT = BQ = \frac{7}{5}.$$

$$\therefore AG \perp BD, CQ \perp BD, \therefore GT \parallel CQ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle DGT \sim \triangle DCQ,$$

$$\therefore \frac{DG}{DC} = \frac{DT}{DQ}, \text{即 } \frac{DG}{6} = \frac{5}{18}, \text{解得 } DG = \frac{7}{3}.$$

4.【解】(1)同学们的发现正确.理由如下:

作 $EM \perp BC$ 于点M,如图.

由折叠知, $EF \perp BG, \therefore \angle BHF = 90^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle FBH + \angle BFH = 90^\circ.$$

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

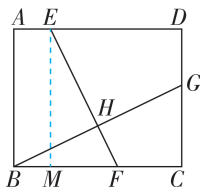
$$\therefore \angle MEF + \angle BFH = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FBH = \angle MEF.$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle EMF = \angle C = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle EMF \sim \triangle BCG, \therefore \frac{EF}{BG} = \frac{EM}{BC}.$$

\therefore 四边形ABCD是矩形, $EM \perp BC, \therefore$ 四边形ABME是矩形,



$$\therefore AB=EM, \therefore \frac{EF}{BG} = \frac{AB}{BC}.$$

(2)同学们的发现正确.理由如下:

$$\therefore CD \parallel FG, \therefore \frac{CD}{FG} = \frac{BD}{BG}, \angle CDF = \angle DFG.$$

由折叠知 $\angle CDF = \angle BDF, \therefore \angle DFG = \angle BDF,$

$$\therefore GD=GF, \therefore \frac{CD}{GD} = \frac{BD}{BG}.$$

由平行四边形及折叠的性质知, $AB=BG=CD, \therefore \frac{BG}{GD} = \frac{BD}{BG},$

\therefore 点G为BD的一个“黄金分割点”,即 $BG^2 = BD \cdot GD.$

方法技巧

折叠问题的解题方法

折叠的本质是轴对称变换,解决此类问题往往需要借助轴对称的性质、勾股定理、全等三角形的性质、相似三角形的性质或三角函数等知识.

专题20 图形旋转问题

刷难关

1. (1)【证明】设CD与BF相交于点Q.在 $\triangle ABE$ 和 $\triangle CBD$ 中,

$$\therefore AB=BC, \angle ABE = \angle CBD, BE=BD,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CBD (\text{SAS}),$$

$$\therefore AE=CD, \angle FAB = \angle BCD.$$

$\therefore F$ 是 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABE$ 斜边AE的中点,

$$\therefore AE=2BF, \therefore CD=2BF.$$

$$\therefore BF = \frac{1}{2}AE=AF, \therefore \angle FAB = \angle FBA,$$

$$\therefore \angle FBA = \angle BCD.$$

$$\therefore \angle FBA + \angle FBC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle FBC + \angle BCD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BQC = 90^\circ, \therefore BF \perp CD.$$

(2)①【解】延长BF到点G,使 $FG=BF$,连接AG,延长EB到点M,使 $BM=BE$,连接AM并延长交CD于点N,如图.

$$\therefore AF=EF, FG=BF, \angle AFG = \angle EFB,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AGF \cong \triangle EBF (\text{SAS}),$$

$$\therefore \angle FAG = \angle FEB, AG=BE,$$

$$\therefore AG \parallel BE, AG=BD,$$

$$\therefore \angle GAB + \angle ABE = 180^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle EBD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE + \angle DBC = 180^\circ,$$

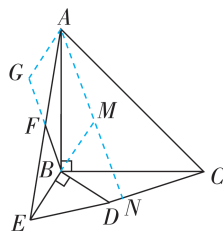
$$\therefore \angle GAB = \angle DBC.$$

$$\text{又} \because AB=BC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AGB \cong \triangle BDC (\text{SAS}),$$

$$\therefore \angle ABG = \angle BCD.$$

$\therefore F$ 是AE中点,B是EM中点,



$\therefore BF$ 是 $\triangle AEM$ 的中位线, $\therefore BF \parallel AN$,

$\therefore \angle ABG = \angle BAN = \angle BCD$,

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ANC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AN \perp CD$.

$\therefore BF \parallel AN$, $\therefore BF \perp CD$. 故答案为 $BF \perp CD$.

②【证明】由(2)①得 $\triangle AGB \cong \triangle BDC$ (SAS), $\therefore CD = BG$.

$\therefore BG = 2BF$, $\therefore CD = 2BF$.

2.【解】题图(2)的结论是 $BM^2 + NC^2 + BM \cdot NC = MN^2$.

题图(3)的结论是 $BM^2 + NC^2 - BM \cdot NC = MN^2$.

(选择其中一个证明即可) 选择题图(2):

$\therefore AB = AC$, $\angle BAC = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle C = 60^\circ$.

将 $\triangle ACN$ 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 60° 得到 $\triangle ABQ$, 连接 QM , 过点 Q 作 $QH \perp BC$ 交 CB 的延长线于 H , 如图(1),

则 $AN = AQ$, $CN = BQ$, $\angle CAN = \angle QAB$, $\angle ABQ = \angle C = 60^\circ$.

又 $\therefore \angle CAN + \angle BAM = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAM + \angle QAB = 30^\circ$, 即 $\angle QAM = \angle MAN$.

又 $\therefore AM = AM$, $\therefore \triangle AQM \cong \triangle ANM$ (SAS), $\therefore MN = QM$.

$\therefore \angle ABQ = 60^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$,

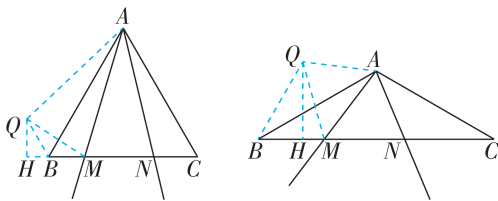
$\therefore \angle QBH = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BQH = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore BH = \frac{1}{2}BQ$, $QH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}BQ$, $\therefore HM = BM + BH = BM + \frac{1}{2}BQ$.

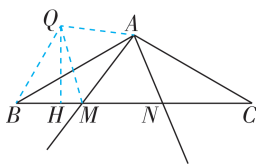
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle QHM$ 中, $QH^2 + HM^2 = QM^2$, 即 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}BQ\right)^2 + \left(BM + \frac{1}{2}BQ\right)^2 = QM^2$,

整理得 $BM^2 + BQ^2 + BM \cdot BQ = QM^2$,

$\therefore BM^2 + NC^2 + BM \cdot NC = MN^2$.



图(1)



图(2)

选择题图(3): $\therefore AB = AC$, $\angle BAC = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle C = 30^\circ$.

将 $\triangle ANC$ 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 120° 得到 $\triangle AQB$, 连接 QM , 过点 Q 作 $QH \perp BC$, 垂足为 H , 如图(2),

则 $AN = AQ$, $CN = BQ$, $\angle CAN = \angle QAB$, $\angle ABQ = \angle C = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle CAN + \angle BAM = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAM + \angle QAB = 60^\circ$, 即 $\angle QAM = \angle MAN$.

又 $\therefore AM = AM$, $\therefore \triangle AQM \cong \triangle ANM$ (SAS), $\therefore MN = QM$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BQH$ 中, $\therefore \angle QBH = \angle ABQ + \angle ABC = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BQH = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore BH = \frac{1}{2}BQ$, $QH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}BQ$, $\therefore HM = BM - BH = BM - \frac{1}{2}BQ$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle QHM$ 中, $QH^2 + HM^2 = QM^2$, 即 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}BQ\right)^2 +$

$\left(BM - \frac{1}{2}BQ\right)^2 = QM^2$,

整理得 $BM^2 + BQ^2 - BM \cdot BQ = QM^2$,

$\therefore BM^2 + NC^2 - BM \cdot NC = MN^2$.

3.【解】(1) \therefore 四边形 $OABC$ 是矩形, $B(4, 2)$, $\therefore OA \parallel BC$, $OA = 4$,

$AB = 2$, $\angle B = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle GOA + \angle OGB = 180^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle OGA + \angle OGB = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OGA = \angle GOA$, $\therefore AG = OA = 4$.

又 $\therefore \angle B = 90^\circ$, $AB = 2$, $\therefore \cos \angle BAG = \frac{AB}{AG} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \angle BAG = 60^\circ$.

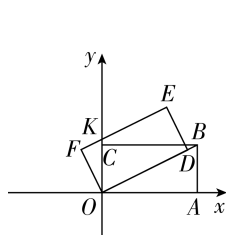
(2) 如图(1), $\therefore \angle FOB = \angle COA = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FOK = 90^\circ -$

$\angle BOK = \angle AOB$, $\therefore \tan \angle FOK = \frac{FK}{OF} = \tan \angle AOB = \frac{AB}{OA} = \frac{1}{2}$. \therefore 四

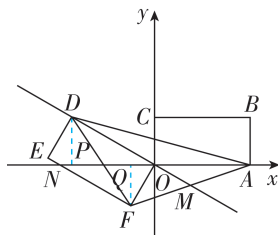
边形 $OABC$, $ODEF$ 是两个完全相同的矩形, $\therefore OF = AB = 2$,

$EF = OA = 4$, $\therefore \frac{FK}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$, 解得 $FK = 1$, $\therefore EK = EF - FK = 4 - 1 = 3$,

$\therefore \frac{FK}{EK} = \frac{1}{3}$.



图(1)



图(2)

(3) $\triangle ADF$ 的面积为 $8 + 2\sqrt{3}$ 或 $8 - 2\sqrt{3}$.

如图(2), 当直线 DO 经过点 M 时, \therefore 四边形 $OABC$, $ODEF$ 是

完全相同的两个矩形, $B(4, 2)$, $\therefore OA = BC = OD = EF = 4$, $OC =$

$AB = OF = ED = 2$, $\angle FOD = \angle OFE = 90^\circ$, $OM \parallel EF$. 设 EF 与 x

轴的交点为 N , 则 $\frac{AM}{MF} = \frac{AO}{ON}$. $\therefore AM = FM$, $\therefore AO = ON = 4$.

$\therefore \sin \angle FNO = \frac{OF}{ON} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \angle FNO = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FON = 60^\circ$.

$\therefore OM \parallel NF$, $\therefore \angle DON = \angle FNO = 30^\circ$. 过点 F 作 $FQ \perp AN$ 于点 Q , 过点 D 作 $DP \perp AN$ 于点 P , $\therefore FQ = OF \cdot \sin \angle FON =$

$2 \sin 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$, $DP = OD \cdot \sin \angle DON = 4 \sin 30^\circ = 2$, $\therefore S_{\triangle ADF} =$

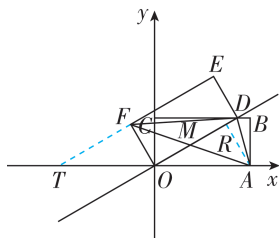
$S_{\triangle AOF} + S_{\triangle AOD} + S_{\triangle DOF} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2 = 8 + 2\sqrt{3}$.

如图(3), 当点 M 在线段 DO 上时, 延长 EF , 与 x 轴的交点为

T , 则 $OM \parallel TF$, $\therefore \frac{AM}{MF} = \frac{AO}{OT}$. $\therefore AM = FM$, $\therefore AO = OT = 4$, $\therefore OM =$

$\frac{1}{2}TF$. $\therefore \sin \angle FTO = \frac{OF}{OT} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \angle FTO = 30^\circ$. 过点 A 作 $AR \perp$

OD 于点 R .



图(3)

$$\because \frac{FO}{FT} = \tan \angle FTO = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore FT = 2\sqrt{3}, \therefore OM = \frac{1}{2} FT = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore DM = OD - OM = 4 - \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle FOM \text{ 和 } \triangle ARM \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle FOM = \angle ARM, \\ \angle FMO = \angle AMR, \\ FM = AM, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle FOM \cong \triangle ARM$$

$$(AAS), \therefore AR = FO = 2, \therefore S_{\triangle ADF} = S_{\triangle MDF} + S_{\triangle MDA} = \frac{1}{2} \times (4 - \sqrt{3}) \times (2 + 2) = 8 - 2\sqrt{3}.$$

综上所述, $\triangle ADF$ 的面积为 $8 + 2\sqrt{3}$ 或 $8 - 2\sqrt{3}$.

4. 【解】(1) \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle OAB = \angle DAC = 45^\circ$,

$$AD = \sqrt{2}OA, \therefore \text{旋转角为 } 45^\circ, k = \frac{AD}{OA} = \sqrt{2},$$

故答案为 $45^\circ, \sqrt{2}$.

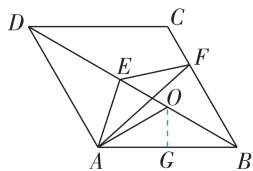
(2) 如题图(2), 根据题意得 $\triangle AEF \sim \triangle AOB$,

$$\therefore \angle EAF = \angle OAB, \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AO}, \therefore \angle FAB = \angle EAO, \frac{AF}{AE} = \frac{AB}{AO},$$

$$\therefore \triangle AFB \sim \triangle AEO, \therefore \frac{BF}{OE} = \frac{AB}{AO}.$$

$$\because \angle OAB = 45^\circ, \angle AOB = 90^\circ, \therefore \frac{AB}{AO} = \sqrt{2}, \therefore \frac{BF}{OE} = \frac{AB}{AO} = \sqrt{2}.$$

(3) $\frac{BF}{OE}$ 的值与 α 无关.



理由: 如图, 同(2)可证 $\triangle AFB \sim \triangle AEO$, $\therefore \frac{BF}{OE} = \frac{AB}{AO}$.

\because 菱形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABO = 30^\circ$.

$\because O$ 是 AB 的垂直平分线与 BD 的交点, $\therefore AO = BO$,

$\therefore \angle BAO = \angle ABO = 30^\circ$.

$$\text{过点 } O \text{ 作 } OG \perp AB \text{ 于点 } G, \therefore AB = 2BG, \cos \angle ABO = \frac{BG}{OB} = \frac{BG}{OA} =$$

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore \frac{AB}{OA} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore \frac{BF}{OE} = \frac{AB}{AO} = \sqrt{3},$$

$\therefore \frac{BF}{OE}$ 的值与 α 无关.

$$(4) \text{ 同(3)可证, } \angle BAO = \angle OBA = \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{BF}{OE} = \frac{AB}{OA} = 2\cos \frac{\beta}{2}, OA =$$

$$OB, \therefore BF = OE \cdot 2\cos \frac{\beta}{2}, BA = OB \cdot 2\cos \frac{\beta}{2}.$$

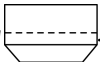
$$\therefore BE = OE + OB, \therefore BF + BA = OE \cdot 2\cos \frac{\beta}{2} + OB \cdot 2\cos \frac{\beta}{2} =$$

$$2(OE + OB) \cos \frac{\beta}{2} = 2BE \cos \frac{\beta}{2}, \text{ 即 } BF + BA = 2BE \cos \frac{\beta}{2}.$$

检测验收练

刷速度

1. B 【解析】A 选项, 该图形是轴对称图形, 不是中心对称图形, 不符合题意; B 选项, 该图形既是轴对称图形, 又是中心对称图形, 符合题意; C 选项, 该图形是轴对称图形, 不是中心对称图形, 不符合题意; D 选项, 该图形是中心对称图形, 不是轴对称图形, 不符合题意. 故选 B.

2. C 【解析】左视图为  故选 C.

易错警示

画三视图时的注意事项

能看到的线用实线表示, 不能看到的线用虚线表示.

3. D 【解析】

选项	解析	选项正误
A	由作图方法可得 $\angle B = \angle DCB = 45^\circ$	✓
B、C	$\because \angle B = \angle DCB = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle BDC = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle DCB = 90^\circ, BD = DC$	✓
D	$\because \angle A > \angle ACB, \therefore BC > AB.$ $\because AD + DC = AD + BD = AB,$ $\therefore AD + DC < BC$	×

4. B 【解析】如图, 以 BC 为边在 BC 上方作等边三角形 BCF ,

连接 AF, DF . 由题可知, $BD = BE, \angle DBE =$

$60^\circ. \because \triangle BCF$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore BF = BC,$

$\angle FBC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle DBF = \angle EBC = 60^\circ -$

$\angle EBF, \therefore \triangle DBF \cong \triangle EBC (SAS), \therefore CE =$

DF . 当 $DF \perp AC$ 时, DF 的值最小, 即 CE 的

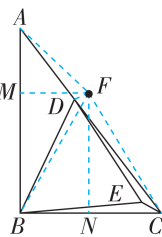
值最小. 过 F 作 $FM \perp AB$ 于 $M, FN \perp BC$ 于

N , 则四边形 $FMBN$ 是矩形. $\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ, BC = 5, \sin \angle ACB =$

$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore AB = \frac{20}{3}, AC = \frac{25}{3}. \because BC = 5, \therefore \text{易得等边三角形}$$

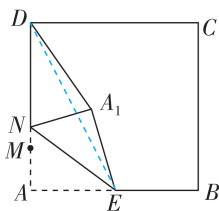
$$BCF \text{ 的高为 } \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}, FM = BN = \frac{5}{2}. \therefore S_{\text{四边形 } ABCF} = S_{\triangle ABF} + S_{\triangle BFC} =$$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} + S_{\triangle ACF}, \therefore \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{20}{3} \times \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{20}{3} \times 5 + \frac{1}{2} \times$$

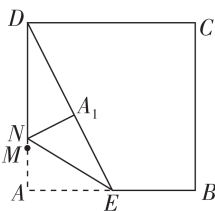


$\frac{25}{3} \times DF_{\min}$, $\therefore DF_{\min} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2$, $\therefore CE$ 的最小值为 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2$. 故选 B.

5. C 【解析】 \because 正方形纸片 $ABCD$ 的边长为 4, $AE=BE$, $\therefore AE=BE=\frac{1}{2}AB=2$. 由折叠的性质可知, $A_1E=AE=2$, \therefore 当点 N 在线段 MD 上运动时, 点 A_1 在以 E 为圆心, 半径为 2 的圆弧上运动, 故①正确. 连接 DE , 如图(1). 在正方形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle A=90^\circ$, $AD=4$, $AE=2$, \therefore 在 $Rt\triangle ADE$ 中, $DE=\sqrt{AD^2+AE^2}=2\sqrt{5}$. $\therefore DA_1+A_1E \geq DE$, $\therefore DA_1 \geq DE-A_1E=2\sqrt{5}-2$, $\therefore DA_1$ 的最小值为 $2\sqrt{5}-2$, 故③正确.



图(1)



图(2)

如图(2), DA_1 达到最小值时, 点 A_1 在线段 DE 上, 由折叠可得 $\angle NA_1E = \angle A = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DA_1N = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DA_1N = \angle A$.

$\therefore \angle A_1DN = \angle ADE$, $\therefore \triangle A_1DN \sim \triangle ADE$, $\therefore \frac{A_1D}{AD} = \frac{DN}{DE}$, 即

$$\frac{2\sqrt{5}-2}{4} = \frac{DN}{2\sqrt{5}}, \therefore DN = 5 - \sqrt{5}, \therefore MN = AD - DN - AM = 4 - (5 - \sqrt{5}) - 1 = \sqrt{5} - 2, \text{故④错误.}$$

连接 DE , A_1D , 过点 A_1 作 $A_1G \perp AD$ 于点 G , 作 $A_1P \perp AB$ 于点 P , 如图(3).

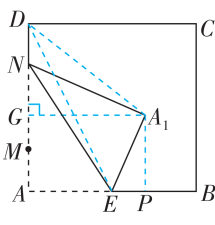
在 $\triangle A_1DE$ 中, $DE=2\sqrt{5}$, $A_1E=AE=2$, $\therefore A_1D$ 随着 $\angle DEA_1$ 的增大而增大.

$\therefore \angle DEA_1 = \angle NEA_1 - \angle NED = \angle NEA - \angle NED = \angle NEA - (\angle AED - \angle NEA) = 2\angle NEA - \angle AED$, \therefore 当 $\angle NEA$ 最大时, $\angle DEA_1$ 最大, 即 A_1D 取得最大值, 此时, 点 N 与点 D 重合.

$\therefore \angle A = \angle A_1GA = \angle A_1PA = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 AGA_1P 是矩形, $\therefore A_1G = AP = AE + EP$.

$\therefore \angle A_1EP = 180^\circ - \angle AEN - \angle A_1EN = 180^\circ - 2\angle AEN$, 当 A_1D 取得最大值时, $\angle AEN$ 也取得最大值, $\therefore \angle A_1EP$ 取得最小值,

\therefore 在 $Rt\triangle A_1EP$ 中, $EP = A_1E \cdot \cos \angle A_1EP$ 取得最大值, 即 $A_1G = AP = AE + EP$ 取得最大值, 即点 A_1 到 AD 的距离最大, 故②正确. 综上所述, 正确的共有 3 个. 故选 C.

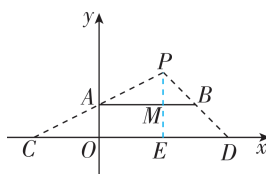


图(3)

6. 6 【解析】由作图可知 BP 平分 $\angle ABC$. $\because AD$ 是边 BC 上的高, $MN \perp AB$, $MN=2$, $\therefore MD=MN=2$. $\because AD=4MD$, $\therefore AD=8$, $\therefore AM=AD-MD=6$, 故答案为 6.

7. 6 【解析】过 P 作 $PE \perp x$ 轴于

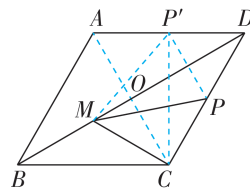
E , 交 AB 于 M , 如图. $\because P(2, 2)$, $A(0, 1)$, $B(3, 1)$, $\therefore PM=1$, $PE=2$, $AB=3$. $\because AB \parallel CD$, $\therefore \triangle PAB \sim$



$\triangle PCD$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{PM}{PE}$, $\therefore \frac{3}{CD} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore CD=6$, 故答案为 6.

8. $2\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图, 作点 P 关于 BD 的对称点 P' , 连接 CP' , MP' , 则 $MP=MP'$, $\therefore PM+CM=P'M+CM \geq CP'$, $\therefore PM+CM$ 的最小值即为 CP' 的长. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $AB=4$, P 为 CD 中点, \therefore 点 P' 落在 AD 边上, 且是 AD 的中点, $AD=DC=4$,

$\therefore DP' = \frac{1}{2}AD = 2$. 连接 AC 交 BD



于点 O . $\because BD=4\sqrt{3}$, 四边形 $ABCD$

为菱形, $\therefore AC \perp BD$, $BO=DO=2\sqrt{3}$, $\angle ADO = \angle CDO$,

$\therefore \cos \angle ADO = \frac{OD}{AD} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\therefore \angle ADO = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADC = 60^\circ$,

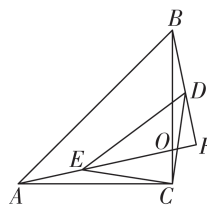
$\therefore \triangle ADC$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore CP' \perp AD$, $\therefore CP' = \sqrt{CD^2 - P'D^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore PM+CM$ 的最小值为 $2\sqrt{3}$. 故答案为 $2\sqrt{3}$.

9. 90 14 【解析】 $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\angle DCE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB - \angle ECB = \angle DCE - \angle ECB$, $\therefore \angle ACE = \angle BCD$. 在 $\triangle ACE$ 和

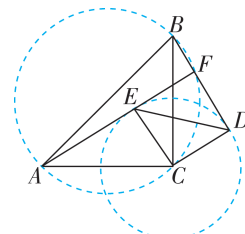
$$\triangle BCD \text{ 中}, \begin{cases} AC=BC, \\ \angle ACE=\angle BCD, \\ EC=DC, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle BCD (\text{SAS}),$$

$\therefore \angle CAE = \angle CBD$. 设 AF, BC 交于点 O , 如图(1). $\because \angle COA = \angle BOF$, $\therefore \angle F = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, \therefore 点 F 在以 AB 为直径的圆上运动. $\because AC=BC=10 \text{ cm}$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{10^2 + 10^2} = 10\sqrt{2} (\text{cm})$,

\therefore 易得点 C 到 AB 的距离为 $\frac{1}{2}AB = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ cm} > CE$, 即弦 AF 始终在直径 AB 的下方, 如图(2).



图(1)



图(2)

易知 D, E 两点在以 C 为圆心, 6 cm 长为半径的 $\odot C$ 上, \therefore 当 AE 与 $\odot C$ 相切于点 E 时, AF 取最大值, 此时 $\angle ECD = \angle CEF = \angle EFD = 90^\circ$, $CD=CE$, \therefore 四边形 $CDFE$ 为正方形, $\therefore EF=CE=6 \text{ cm}$, $\therefore AE = \sqrt{AC^2 - CE^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8 (\text{cm})$, $\therefore AF$ 的最大值为 $AE+EF=8+6=14 (\text{cm})$. 故答案为 90, 14.

10. $\frac{13}{6}$ $\frac{11\sqrt{5}}{15}$ 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AD=BC=4$,

$\angle A=90^\circ$. $\therefore E$ 为 AD 边的四等

分点, $\therefore DE=\frac{1}{4}\times 4=1$, $\therefore AE=$

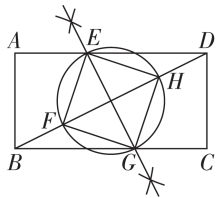
3. $\because AD\parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle AEB=\angle CBE$. 由折叠知, $\angle CBE=\angle FBE$, $\therefore \angle FBE=\angle BEF$, $\therefore BF=EF$. $\therefore AB^2+AF^2=BF^2$,

$\therefore 2^2+(3-EF)^2=EF^2$, $\therefore EF=\frac{13}{6}$, $\therefore C'F=4-\frac{13}{6}=\frac{11}{6}$. 由折叠

知, $C'D'=CD=2$, $\angle D'=\angle D=\angle C=\angle D'C'F=90^\circ$, $D'E=DE=1$, $\therefore EC'=\sqrt{D'E^2+C'D'^2}=\sqrt{5}$. 如图, 过 F 作 $FH\perp C'E$ 于 H , $\therefore \angle FHC'=\angle D'=90^\circ$. $\therefore \angle C'FH+\angle FC'H=\angle FC'H+\angle D'C'E=90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle C'FH=\angle D'C'E$, $\therefore \triangle C'FH\sim\triangle EC'D'$,

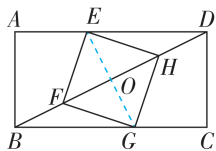
$\therefore \frac{C'F}{C'E}=\frac{FH}{C'D'}$, $\therefore \frac{\frac{11}{6}}{\sqrt{5}}=\frac{FH}{2}$, $\therefore FH=\frac{11\sqrt{5}}{15}$. 故答案为 $\frac{13}{6}, \frac{11\sqrt{5}}{15}$.

11. 【解】(1) 如图(1)所示, 正方形 $EFGH$ 即为所求.



图(1)

(2) 连接 EG 交 BD 于点 O , 如图(2)所示.



图(2)

\therefore 四边形 $EFGH$ 是正方形,

$\therefore OE=OF=OG=OH$, $EG\perp BD$.

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$\therefore AD\parallel BC$, $\angle A=90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADB=\angle DBC$.

又 $\because \angle DOE=\angle BOG$, $\therefore \triangle DOE\cong\triangle BOG$ (AAS)

$\therefore OB=OD$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABD$ 中, $BD=\sqrt{AB^2+AD^2}=\sqrt{2^2+4^2}=2\sqrt{5}$,

$\therefore OB=OD=\sqrt{5}$.

$\therefore \angle DOE=\angle A=90^\circ$, $\angle ODE=\angle ADB$,

$\therefore \triangle DOE\sim\triangle DAB$, $\therefore \frac{OE}{AB}=\frac{OD}{AD}$, 即 $\frac{OE}{2}=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$,

$\therefore OE=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle EOH$ 中, $EH=\sqrt{2}OE=\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$,

即正方形 $EFGH$ 的边长为 $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$.

12. 【解】(1) $BE=CG$, $BE\perp CG$. 理由如下: 由题意得, 点 C 和点 F 关于 BE 对称, $\therefore BE$ 垂直平分 CF , $\therefore BE\perp CG$.

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle BCD=\angle D=90^\circ$, $BC=CD$, $\therefore \angle DCG+\angle BCF=\angle CBE+\angle BCF=90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DCG=\angle CBE$, $\therefore \triangle BCE\cong\triangle CDG$ (ASA), $\therefore BE=CG$.

(2) 由(1)知, BE 垂直平分 CF , $\therefore BE\perp CF$, O 是 CF 的中点. $\because E$ 是 CD 的中点, $\therefore OE$ 是 $\triangle CFD$ 的中位线, $\therefore FD=2OE$, $FD\parallel OE$, $\therefore DF\perp CF$, $\therefore \angle DFO=90^\circ$. 由(1)知 $\angle CBE=\angle DCF$, $\therefore \tan\angle CBE=\tan\angle DCF$, $\therefore \frac{CE}{BC}=\frac{OE}{OC}=\frac{OC}{OB}$. $\therefore CE=\frac{1}{2}CD=\frac{1}{2}BC$, $\therefore OC=2OE$, $OB=2OC$, $\therefore FO=OC=2OE$, $\therefore FD=FO$, $\therefore \triangle FOD$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore OD=\sqrt{2}OF$.

$\therefore OB=2OC=2OF$, $\therefore \frac{BO}{DO}=\sqrt{2}$.

13. 【解】(1) $\because \angle ACB=\angle EDF=90^\circ$, 且 $AC=BC=DF=DE=2$,

$\therefore \angle A=\angle B=\angle DFE=45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AFH+\angle BFG=\angle BFG+\angle FGB=135^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AFH=\angle FGB$, $\therefore \triangle AFH\sim\triangle BGF$,

$\therefore \frac{AF}{BG}=\frac{AH}{BF}$, $\therefore AH\cdot BG=AF\cdot BF$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACB$ 中, $AC=BC=2$,

$\therefore AB=\sqrt{AC^2+BC^2}=2\sqrt{2}$.

$\because O$ 是 AB 的中点, 点 O 与点 F 重合,

$\therefore AF=BF=\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore xy=\sqrt{2}\times\sqrt{2}=2$, $\therefore y=\frac{2}{x}$,

$\therefore y$ 与 x 之间满足的函数关系式为 $y=\frac{2}{x}$ ($1<x<2$).

(2) $\triangle CGH$ 的周长为 2 cm, 理由如下:

$\because AC=BC=2$, $AH=x$, $BG=y$, $\therefore CH=2-x$, $CG=2-y$,

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle HCG$ 中, $GH=\sqrt{CH^2+CG^2}=\sqrt{(2-x)^2+(2-y)^2}=\sqrt{(x+y)^2-2xy-4(x+y)+8}$.

将(1)中 $xy=2$ 代入得 $GH=\sqrt{(x+y)^2-4(x+y)+4}=\sqrt{(x+y-2)^2}=|x+y-2|$.

$\because 1<x<2$, $y=\frac{2}{x}$, $\therefore 1<y<2$, $\therefore x+y>2$, $\therefore GH=x+y-2$,

$\therefore \triangle CHG$ 的周长为 $CH+CG+GH=2-x+2-y+x+y-2=2$ (cm).

(3) ①当 EF 与 AC 边相交时, 设交点为 H , 过点 F 作 $FN\perp AC$ 于点 N , 作 FH 的垂直平分线交 FN 于点 M , 连接 MH , 如

图(1). $\because \angle AFE = 60^\circ, \angle A = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle AHF = 75^\circ$.

由垂直平分线的性质得 $FM = MH$.

$\because \angle FNH = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle NFH = 15^\circ$.

$\therefore FM = MH$,

$\therefore \angle NFH = \angle MHF = 15^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle NMH = 30^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle MNH$ 中, 设 $NH = k$,

$\therefore MH = MF = 2k$,

$\therefore MN = \sqrt{3}k, \therefore FN = MF + MN = (2 + \sqrt{3})k$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle FNH$ 中, $\tan \angle FHN = \frac{FN}{NH} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$.

②当 EF 与 BC 边相交时, 设交点为 G , 过点 F 作 $FN \perp BC$ 于点 N , 作 FG 的垂直平分线交 BG 于点 M , 连接 FM , 如图(2).

$\because \angle AFE = 60^\circ, \angle B = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle FGB = \angle AFE - \angle B = 15^\circ$.

由垂直平分线的性质得 $GM = MF$,

$\therefore \angle FGB = \angle GFM = 15^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle FMB = 30^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle FNM$ 中, 设 $FN = k, \therefore GM = MF = 2k$,

由勾股定理得 $MN = \sqrt{3}k$,

$\therefore GN = GM + MN = (2 + \sqrt{3})k$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle FNG$ 中, $\tan \angle FGN = \frac{FN}{GN} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$.

综上所述, $\triangle DEF$ 纸片的斜边 EF 与 $\triangle ABC$ 纸片的直角边所夹锐角的正切值为 $2 + \sqrt{3}$ 或 $2 - \sqrt{3}$.

故答案为 $2 + \sqrt{3}$ 或 $2 - \sqrt{3}$.

图形与几何综合训练

刷综合

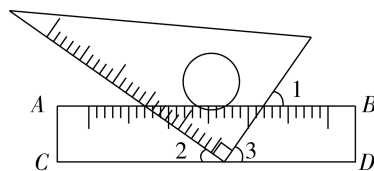
1. A 【解析】

选项	理由	结论
A	是轴对称图形, 但不是中心对称图形	符合题意
B	是轴对称图形, 也是中心对称图形	不符合题意
C	是轴对称图形, 也是中心对称图形	不符合题意
D	不是轴对称图形, 是中心对称图形	不符合题意

2. A 【解析】根据主视图和俯视图可知, 该几何体为 A 选项中的图形. 故选 A.

3. B 【解析】如图, $\because \angle 1 = 55^\circ, AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle 3 = \angle 1 = 55^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle 2 = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \angle 3 = 35^\circ$. 故选 B.



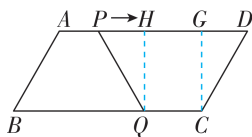
图(1)

4. B 【解析】 $\because \angle C = 90^\circ, \angle B = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ - \angle B = 90^\circ - 40^\circ = 50^\circ$. 由作图知 AP 平分 $\angle BAC, \therefore \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2} \times 50^\circ = 25^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BAD, \therefore \angle ADC = 40^\circ + 25^\circ = 65^\circ$. 故选 B.

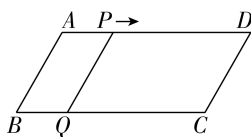
5. B 【解析】由已知可得, P 从 A 到 D 需要 12 s, Q 从 C 到 B (或从 B 到 C) 需要 4 s. 设 P, Q 的运动时间为 t s.

①当 $0 \leq t \leq 4$ 时, (i) 点 Q 在点 P 右侧时, 过 Q 作 $QH \perp AD$ 于 H , 过 C 作 $CG \perp AD$ 于 G , 如图(1). 易得四边形 $HQC G$ 为矩形, $AP = t$ cm, $CQ = 3t$ cm, $\therefore GH = 3t$ cm. $\because PD \parallel CQ, PQ = CD, \therefore$ 四边形 $CQPD$ 是等腰梯形, $\therefore \angle QPH = \angle D = \angle B = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle PQH = \angle GCD = 30^\circ. \therefore PQ = CD = AB = 6$ cm, $\therefore PH = \frac{1}{2} PQ = 3$ cm, $DG = \frac{1}{2} CD = 3$ cm. $\therefore AP + PH + GH + DG = AD = BC = 12$ cm, $\therefore t + 3 + 3t + 3 = 12$, 解得 $t = 1.5$.

(ii) 点 Q 在点 P 左侧时, 四边形 $CQPD$ 是平行四边形, 如图(2). 此时 $PD = CQ = 3t$ cm, $\therefore t + 3t = 12$, 解得 $t = 3, \therefore$ 运动时间为 1.5 s 或 3 s 时, $PQ = CD$.



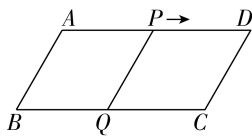
图(1)



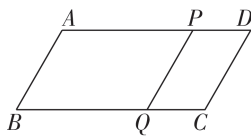
图(2)

②当 $4 < t \leq 8$ 时, (i) 点 Q 在点 P 左侧时, 四边形 $CQPD$ 是平行四边形, 如图(3). 此时 $BQ = 3(t - 4)$ cm, $AP = t$ cm. $\because AD = BC, PD = CQ, \therefore BQ = AP, \therefore 3(t - 4) = t$, 解得 $t = 6$.

(ii) 点 Q 在点 P 右侧时, 由①知, 此时四边形 $CQPD$ 是以 CD, PQ 为腰的等腰梯形, 这种情况在 $4 < t \leq 8$ 时不存在, \therefore 运动时间为 6 s 时, $PQ = CD$.



图(3)



图(4)

③当 $8 < t \leq 12$ 时, (i) 点 Q 在点 P 左侧时, 四边形 $CQPD$ 是平行四边形, 如图(4). 此时 $CQ = 3(t - 8)$ cm, $PD = (12 - t)$ cm,