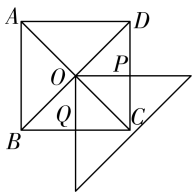
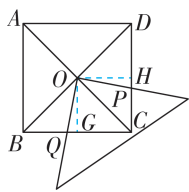


14. 操作发现:【解】(1) \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle BOC = 90^\circ$. 当一条直角边与对角线重合时, 重叠部分的面积为
- $$S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{1}{4} S_{\text{正方形} ABCD} = \frac{1}{4} \times 4 \times 4 = 4.$$
- 当一条直角边与正方形的一边垂直时, 设两条直角边分别交正方形两边于 Q, P 两点, 如图(1),
- $\therefore \angle OPC = \angle POQ = \angle PCQ = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $POQC$ 是矩形.
- \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle ACD = 45^\circ$,
- $\therefore \angle POC = \angle PCO = 45^\circ$, $\therefore OP = PC$,
- \therefore 四边形 $OPCQ$ 是正方形. 易得 $OP = \frac{1}{2} AD = 2$,
- \therefore 四边形 $OPCQ$ 的面积是 4. 故答案为 4, 4.



图(1)



图(2)

- (2) 如图(2), 设两条直角边分别交正方形两边于 Q, P 两点, 过点 O 作 $OG \perp CB$ 于点 $G, OH \perp DC$ 于点 H .
- $\because O$ 是正方形 $ABCD$ 的中心, \therefore 易得 $OG = OH$.
- $\therefore \angle OGC = \angle OHC = \angle HCG = 90^\circ$,
- \therefore 四边形 $OGCH$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle GOH = \angle QOP = 90^\circ$,
- $\therefore \angle QOG = \angle POH$.
- $\because OG = OH$, \therefore 四边形 $OGCH$ 是正方形.
- $\therefore \angle OGQ = \angle OHP = 90^\circ$,
- $\therefore \triangle OGQ \cong \triangle OHP$ (ASA), $\therefore S_{\triangle OGQ} = S_{\triangle OHP}$,
- $\therefore S_{\text{四边形} OQCP} = S_{\text{正方形} OGCH} = \frac{1}{4} S_{\text{正方形} ABCD}$,
- $\therefore S_1 = \frac{1}{4} S$. 故答案为 $S_1 = \frac{1}{4} S$.

类比探究:

【证明】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$\therefore AC \perp BD, OB = OC = OD = OA, \angle OBC = \angle OCD = 45^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle FOE = \angle BOC, \therefore \angle EOB = \angle FOC$,

$\therefore \triangle EOB \cong \triangle FOC$ (ASA),

$\therefore BE = CF, \therefore BE + DF = CF + DF = CD$.

$\because CD = \sqrt{2} OC, \therefore BE + DF = \sqrt{2} OC$.

拓展延伸:

【解】过点 O 作 $OG \perp AB$ 于点 $G, OH \perp BC$ 于点 H , 如图(3).

同(2)可知四边形 $OGBH$ 是正方形,

$\therefore BG = BH = OG = OH$.

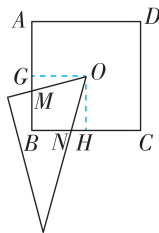
$\therefore BM = BN, \therefore GM = NH$.

$\therefore \angle OGM = \angle OHN = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle OGM \cong \triangle OHN$ (SAS),

$\therefore S_{\triangle OGM} = S_{\triangle OHN}, \angle GOM = \angle NOH$.

$\because \angle MON = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle GOM = \frac{1}{2} \times (90^\circ - 60^\circ) = 15^\circ$.



图(3)

由(1)可知 $OG = 2, S_{\text{正方形} OGBH} = 4$, 且 $\tan \angle GOM = \tan 15^\circ = \frac{GM}{OG} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore GM = 2 \times (2 - \sqrt{3}) = 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore S_{\triangle OGM} = \frac{1}{2} OG \cdot GM = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times (4 - 2\sqrt{3}) = 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$, \therefore 重叠部分的面积为

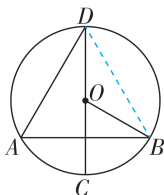
$$S_{\text{四边形} OMBN} = S_{\text{正方形} OGBH} - 2S_{\triangle OGM} = 4 - 2 \times (4 - 2\sqrt{3}) = 4\sqrt{3} - 4.$$

第六章 圆

A 2025 真题诊断练

刷诊断

1. B 【解析】 $\because \angle AOB = 100^\circ, \therefore \angle C = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2} \times 100^\circ = 50^\circ$. 故选 B.
2. C 【解析】如图, 连接 BD . $\because CD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, AB 是弦, $AB \perp CD, \therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BC}$, $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle BDC = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle BOC = 2\angle BDC = 60^\circ$. 故选 C.



☆ 关键点拨

垂径定理

垂直于弦的直径平分弦, 并且平分弦所对的两条弧.

3. C 【解析】连接 OA, OB , 如图所示.

$\because PA$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore \angle OAP = 90^\circ$.

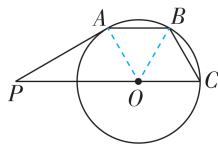
$\because \angle P = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle AOP = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$.

$\because AB \parallel PC, \therefore \angle OAB = \angle AOP = 60^\circ$.

$\because OA = OB, \therefore \triangle AOB$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle AOB = 60^\circ$.

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

$\because OC = OB, \therefore \triangle COB$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle BCP = 60^\circ$. 故选 C.



4. B 【解析】设该圆锥的底面圆的半径为 r cm, 则 $2\pi r =$

$$\frac{90\pi \times 40}{180}, \therefore r = 10, \text{故选 B.}$$

5. B 【解析】 $\because AB = AC, \angle ACB = 70^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB = 70^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 70^\circ \times 2 = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle BDC = \angle BAC = 40^\circ. \because BD$
 为 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle BCD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CBD = 90^\circ - 40^\circ = 50^\circ$, 故
 选 B.

6. 5 【解析】 \because 点 P 在 $\odot O$ 上, \therefore 点 P 到圆心 O 的距离等于半
 径, 为 5 cm, 故答案为 5.

7. 43 【解析】 $\because \angle DOB = \angle FOB = 23.5^\circ, \therefore \angle DOF = \angle DOB +$
 $\angle FOB = 47^\circ. \because GD \parallel HF, \therefore \angle OFH = 180^\circ - \angle DOF = 180^\circ -$
 $47^\circ = 133^\circ. \because FI$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore OF \perp FI, \therefore \angle OFI = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle IFH = 133^\circ - 90^\circ = 43^\circ$, 故答案为 43.

8. 40π 【解析】 \because 最高点离水面平台 MN 的距离为 128 m, 圆
 心 O 到 MN 的距离为 68 m, $\therefore \odot O$ 的半径为 $128 - 68 =$
 60 (m). \because 摩天轮匀速旋转一圈用时 30 min, 该轿厢从点 A
 出发, 10 min 后到达点 $B, \therefore \angle AOB = \frac{10}{30} \times 360^\circ = 120^\circ, \therefore$ 该轿
 厢所经过的路径长度为 $\frac{120\pi \times 60}{180} = 40\pi$ (m). 故答案为 40π .

9. $\frac{16}{3}\pi - 8\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图, 连接 OB, OF , 过点 A 作 $AM \perp OB$ 于
 点 $M. \because$ 正六边形 $ABCDEF$ 中, 易得 $\angle BOF = 120^\circ = \angle GOH,$
 $OB = OF = AB = AF = 4, \angle ABO = \angle EFO = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BOG =$
 $\angle FOH$, 四边形 $OBAF$ 为菱形. 在 $\triangle OGB$ 与 $\triangle OHF$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle GBO = \angle HFO, \\ OB = OF, \\ \angle GOB = \angle HOF, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle OGB \cong \triangle OHF \text{ (ASA)}, \therefore S_{\triangle OGB} = S_{\triangle OHF},$$

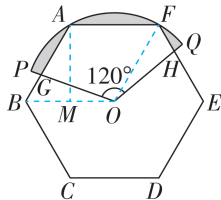
$$\therefore S_{\text{菱形}OBAF} = S_{\text{五边形}OGAFH}. \because \angle ABO =$$

$$60^\circ, \therefore AM = AB \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{菱形}OBAF} = S_{\text{五边形}OGAFH} = 2\sqrt{3} \times 4 = 8\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{扇形}OPQ} = \frac{120}{360} \pi \times 4^2 = \frac{16}{3} \pi, \therefore S_{\text{阴影}} =$$

$$S_{\text{扇形}OPQ} - S_{\text{五边形}OGAFH} = \frac{16}{3} \pi - 8\sqrt{3}. \text{故答案为 } \frac{16}{3} \pi - 8\sqrt{3}.$$



10. 3 $\frac{13}{4}\sqrt{13}$ 【解析】 $\because AB \perp CD, AG = 12, GF = 5, \therefore CG = GF =$

5, $\therefore CF = 2CG = 10, AC = \sqrt{AG^2 + CG^2} = \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = 13. \because$ 四
 边形 $ACDE$ 是菱形, $\therefore CD = AC = AE = 13, \therefore GD = CD - GC =$
 $13 - 5 = 8, DF = CD - CF = 13 - 10 = 3, \therefore AD = \sqrt{AG^2 + GD^2} =$
 $\sqrt{12^2 + 8^2} = 4\sqrt{13}.$ 如图, 连接 $BC, BH. \because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,

$$\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \angle AHB = 90^\circ, \therefore \cos \angle CAB = \frac{AG}{AC} = \frac{AC}{AB}, \text{即 } \frac{12}{13} =$$

$$\frac{13}{AB}, \therefore AB = \frac{169}{12}, \therefore \cos \angle DAB = \frac{AG}{AD} = \frac{AH}{AB}, \text{即 } \frac{12}{4\sqrt{13}} = \frac{AH}{\frac{169}{12}},$$

$$\therefore AH = \frac{13}{4}\sqrt{13}. \text{过 } H \text{ 作 } HI \perp AE \text{ 于 } I. \because \text{四边形 } ACDE \text{ 是菱}$$

$$\text{形}, \therefore CD \parallel AE, \therefore \angle DAE = \angle GDA,$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle DAE = \sin \angle GDA, \cos \angle DAE =$$

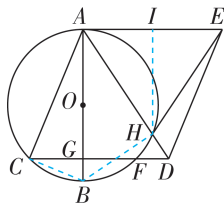
$$\cos \angle GDA, \therefore \frac{IH}{AH} = \frac{AG}{AD}, \frac{AI}{AH} = \frac{GD}{AD},$$

$$\therefore \frac{IH}{\frac{13}{4}\sqrt{13}} = \frac{12}{4\sqrt{13}}, \frac{AI}{\frac{13}{4}\sqrt{13}} = \frac{8}{4\sqrt{13}},$$

$$\therefore IH = \frac{39}{4}, AI = \frac{13}{2}, \therefore IE = AE - AI = 13 - \frac{13}{2} = \frac{13}{2}, \therefore EH =$$

$$\sqrt{EI^2 + IH^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{13}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{39}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{13}{4}\sqrt{13}, \text{故答案为 } 3,$$

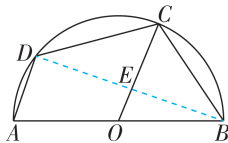
$$\frac{13}{4}\sqrt{13}.$$



11. (1) 【证明】 $\because \angle DAB + 2\angle ABC = 180^\circ, \angle AOC = 2\angle ABC,$

$$\therefore \angle DAB + \angle AOC = 180^\circ, \therefore AD \parallel OC.$$

(2) 【解】如图, 连接 BD 交 OC 于点 E .



由题意知, $\angle ADB = 90^\circ, O$ 是 AB 的中点.

$$\therefore OC \parallel AD, \therefore OC \perp BD,$$

$$\text{且 } OE \text{ 是 } \triangle ABD \text{ 的中位线}, \therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}AD = 1.$$

设半圆的半径为 r , 则 $CE = r - 1$.

$$\text{由勾股定理知, } OB^2 - OE^2 = BE^2 = BC^2 - CE^2, \text{即 } r^2 - 1^2 =$$

$$(2\sqrt{3})^2 - (r - 1)^2, \text{解得 } r_1 = 3, r_2 = -2 \text{ (舍去)}, \therefore AB = 2r = 6.$$

12. (1) 【证明】 $\because AD \perp OB, \therefore \angle DAC + \angle ACO = 90^\circ.$

$$\because AC \text{ 是 } \angle BAD \text{ 的平分线}, \therefore \angle DAC = \angle BAC.$$

$$\because OA = OC, \therefore \angle OAC = \angle OCA,$$

$$\therefore \angle OAB = \angle OAC + \angle BAC = 90^\circ, \text{即 } OA \perp AB.$$

$$\because OA \text{ 为 } \odot O \text{ 的半径}, \therefore AB \text{ 为 } \odot O \text{ 的切线.}$$

(2) 【解】由 (1) 得 $\angle OAB = 90^\circ. \because \angle AOB = 45^\circ, OA = 2,$

$$\therefore AB = OA = 2, \therefore OB = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore OC = OA = 2, \therefore BC = OB - OC = 2\sqrt{2} - 2.$$

B 考点突破练

考点 28 圆的基本性质

刷基础

1. C 【解析】由题意可得 $\widehat{AD} = \widehat{BD}, \therefore \angle AOD = \angle BOD =$

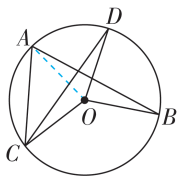
$$\frac{1}{2} \angle AOB. \because \angle AOB = 100^\circ, \therefore \angle AOD = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = 50^\circ, \text{故}$$

选 C.

2. D 【解析】如图, 连接 OA . $\because AB = CD$,

$$\therefore \widehat{AB} = \widehat{CD}, \therefore \widehat{AB} - \widehat{AD} = \widehat{CD} - \widehat{AD}, \therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BD}, \therefore \angle AOC = \angle BOD = 84^\circ. \because OA = OC, \\ \therefore \angle ACO = \angle CAO = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle AOC) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ - 84^\circ) = 48^\circ, \text{ 故选 D.}$$



3. B 【解析】 $\because OE \perp AB, \therefore AE = EB = \frac{1}{2}AB = 4, \therefore OA =$

$$\sqrt{AE^2 + OE^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{2}. \text{ 故选 B.}$$

4. D 【解析】 $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\widehat{AC} = \widehat{AD}, \therefore AB$ 垂直平分 CD ,

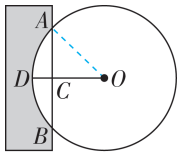
$$\therefore \text{由勾股定理得 } DE = \sqrt{OD^2 - OE^2} = \sqrt{OD^2 - (OD - AE)^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - (5 - 2)^2} = 4(\text{cm}), \therefore CD = 2DE = 8 \text{ cm, 故选 D.}$$

5. 26 【解析】连接 OA , 如图. $\because OD \perp AB$, 垂

足为 $C, \therefore AC = BC = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5$ 寸. 设圆的

半径为 x 寸, 则 $OC = (x - 1)$ 寸. 在

$\text{Rt}\triangle OAC$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $5^2 + (x - 1)^2 = x^2$, 解得 $x = 13, \therefore$ 圆材的直径长为 $2 \times 13 = 26$ (寸). 故答案为 26.



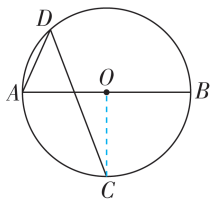
6. C 【解析】 \because 点 B, C 分别在量角器 $180, 90$ 的刻度上,

$$\therefore \angle BOC = 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2}\angle BOC = 45^\circ. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

7. B 【解析】如图, 连接 OC . $\because \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BC}, \therefore \angle AOC = \angle BOC$.

$\because AB$ 为直径, $\therefore \angle AOC + \angle BOC = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle AOC = 90^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle D = \frac{1}{2}\angle AOC = 45^\circ. \text{ 故选 B.}$$



8. 90 【解析】 $\because AB$ 是圆的直径, $\therefore AB$ 所对的弧是半圆, 所对

圆心角的度数为 $180^\circ. \therefore \angle 1, \angle 2, \angle 3, \angle 4$ 所对的弧所对的

$$\text{圆心角的和等于弧 } AB \text{ 所对的圆心角, } \therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 4 =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 180^\circ = 90^\circ, \text{ 故答案为 90.}$$

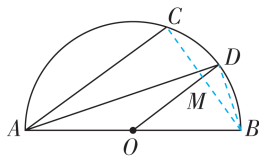
9. (1) 【证明】 \because 点 D 是 \widehat{BC} 的中点, $\therefore \widehat{CD} = \widehat{BD},$

$$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle BAD, \text{ 则 } \angle CAB = 2\angle BAD.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle BOD = 2\angle BAD,$$

$$\therefore \angle CAB = \angle BOD, \therefore AC \parallel OD.$$

(2) 【解】连接 BC , 交 OD 于点 M , 连接 BD , 如图.



$\because AB$ 是半圆 O 的直径, $AB = 10,$

$$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ADB = 90^\circ, OB = 5,$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle ABC \text{ 中, } BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} = 6.$$

\because 点 D 是 \widehat{BC} 的中点, $\therefore OD$ 垂直平分 $BC, \therefore BM = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3,$

$$\therefore \text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle OBM \text{ 中, } OM = \sqrt{OB^2 - BM^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4, \therefore DM = 5 - 4 = 1.$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle DBM \text{ 中, } BD^2 = BM^2 + DM^2 = 3^2 + 1^2 = 10, \therefore \text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle ABD \text{ 中, } AD = \sqrt{AB^2 - BD^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 10} = 3\sqrt{10}.$$

10. B 【解析】如图, 连接 AC . $\because AB$

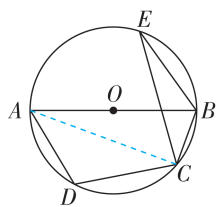
是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ.$

$$\because \angle BEC = 20^\circ, \therefore \angle CAB =$$

$$\angle BEC = 20^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ -$$

$$\angle BAC = 70^\circ. \therefore \text{四边形 } ABCD \text{ 是}$$

$$\odot O \text{ 的内接四边形, } \therefore \angle ADC = 180^\circ - \angle ABC = 110^\circ, \text{ 故选 B.}$$



11. A 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的内接四边形, $\therefore \angle D +$

$$\angle B = 180^\circ. \because \angle B = \alpha, \therefore \angle D = 180^\circ - \alpha. \text{ 在 } \triangle ACD \text{ 中,}$$

$$\angle CAD + \angle D + \angle ACD = 180^\circ, \angle CAD = \alpha - \beta, \therefore \alpha - \beta + 180^\circ - \alpha +$$

$$\angle ACD = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle ACD = \beta. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

12. 125° 【解析】连接 OA, OB , 如图所示. $\because \angle ADE = 110^\circ,$

$$\angle ADE + \angle ADO = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle ADO =$$

$$70^\circ. \because OA = OD, \therefore \angle OAD =$$

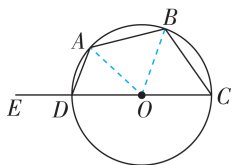
$$\angle ODA = 70^\circ, \therefore \angle AOD = 40^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOC = 140^\circ. \because \widehat{AB} = \widehat{BC},$$

$$\therefore \angle AOB = \angle BOC = 70^\circ. \because OB = OC, \therefore \angle OCB = \angle OBC =$$

$$55^\circ. \because \text{四边形 } ABCD \text{ 为圆内接四边形, } \therefore \angle DAB + \angle OCB =$$

$$180^\circ, \therefore \angle DAB = 125^\circ, \text{ 故答案为 } 125^\circ.$$



13. (1) 【解】 $\because CD$ 为直径, $\therefore \angle CAD = 90^\circ. \because \angle AFE = \angle ADC =$

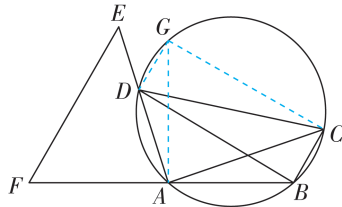
$$60^\circ, \therefore \angle ACD = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle ACD = 30^\circ.$$

(2) 【证明】① \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是圆内接四边形, $\therefore \angle ABC +$

$$\angle ADC = 180^\circ. \because \angle AFE = \angle ADC, \therefore \angle ABC + \angle AFE = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore EF \parallel BC.$$

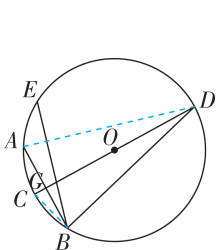
② 如图, 过点 D 作 $DG \parallel BC$ 交圆于点 G , 连接 AG, CG .



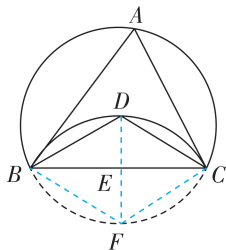
$\because DG \parallel BC, \therefore \angle GDC = \angle DCB, \therefore \widehat{BD} = \widehat{CG}, \therefore BD = CG. \therefore$ 四边形 $ACGD$ 是圆内接四边形, $\therefore \angle GDA + \angle ACG = 180^\circ$.
 $\text{又} \because \angle GDE + \angle GDA = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle GDE = \angle ACG. \therefore EF \parallel BC,$
 $DG \parallel BC, \therefore EF \parallel DG, \therefore \angle DEF = \angle GDE, \therefore \angle DEF = \angle ACG.$
 $\therefore \angle AFE = \angle ADC, \angle ADC = \angle ACG, \therefore \angle AFE = \angle ACG.$
 $\therefore AE = AC, \therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle ACG (AAS), \therefore EF = CG, \therefore EF = BD.$

刷提升

1. C 【解析】如图, 连接 AD, BC . \because 直径 $CD \perp AB, \therefore \angle CDB = \angle ADC = 15^\circ = \angle ABC. \therefore A$ 为弧 CE 的中点, $\therefore \angle EBA = \angle ABC = 15^\circ, \therefore$ 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DGB$ 中, $\angle EBD = 180^\circ - \angle DGB - \angle CDB - \angle ABE = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 15^\circ - 15^\circ = 60^\circ$, 故选 C.



(第1题图)

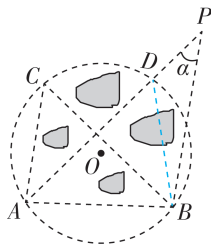


(第2题图)

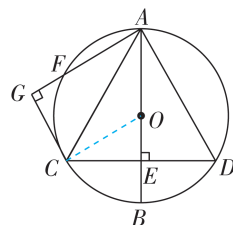
2. A 【解析】如图, 过点 D 作 $DF \perp BC$ 于点 E , 交圆于点 F , 连接 BF, CF . 由翻折的性质得 $DE = FE, \therefore BC$ 是线段 DF 的垂直平分线, $\therefore BD = BF, CD = CF$. 在 $\triangle BCD$ 和 $\triangle BCF$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} BD = BF, \\ CD = CF, \\ BC = BC, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle BCD \cong \triangle BCF (SSS), \therefore \angle BDC = \angle BFC. \therefore$$
 四边形 $ABFC$ 是圆内接四边形, $\therefore \angle A + \angle BFC = 180^\circ. \therefore \angle A = 65^\circ, \therefore \angle BFC = 180^\circ - \angle A = 115^\circ, \therefore \angle BDC = \angle BFC = 115^\circ$. 故选 A.

3. 40 (答案不唯一) 【解析】如图, 设 $\odot O$ 与 AP 相交于点 D , 连接 BD .
 $\therefore \angle ADB$ 是 $\triangle DBP$ 的一个外角,
 $\therefore \angle ADB > \alpha. \therefore \angle ADB = \angle ACB = 55^\circ, \therefore \alpha < 55^\circ, \therefore \alpha$ 的大小可能为 40° , 故答案为 40 (答案不唯一).



4. $\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图, 连接 OC . 由题可得 $CE = DE, \widehat{CB} = \widehat{DB}, \angle AEC = 90^\circ, \therefore AB$ 是 CD 的垂直平分线, $\angle CAE = \angle DAE, \therefore AC = AD. \therefore$ 点 E 是 OB 的中点,
 $\therefore OE = \frac{1}{2} OB = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1, \therefore CE = \sqrt{OC^2 - OE^2} = \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3}.$ 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle COE$ 中, $\cos \angle COE = \frac{OE}{OC} = \frac{1}{2},$



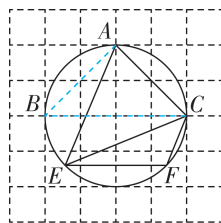
$\therefore \angle COE = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle CAE = \frac{1}{2} \angle COE = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle CAD = 2 \angle CAE = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ACD$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle D = 60^\circ. \therefore CG \perp AF, \therefore \angle G = 90^\circ.$ 由条件可知 $\widehat{CF} = \frac{1}{2} \widehat{AC}, \therefore \angle CAG = \frac{1}{2} \angle D = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle CAG = \angle CAE.$ 又 $\because \angle G = \angle AEC = 90^\circ, AC = AC, \therefore \triangle AGC \cong \triangle AEC (AAS), \therefore CG = CE = \sqrt{3}.$ 故答案为 $\sqrt{3}.$

5. (1) 【证明】 \because 点 O, D 分别是 AB, BC 的中点, $\therefore OD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $\therefore AC \parallel OD, \therefore \angle CAE = \angle ADO. \therefore \angle CAE = \angle CBE, \therefore \angle ADO = \angle CBE.$

(2) 【解】 $\because OB = OC$, 点 D 为 BC 的中点, $\therefore OD$ 是 $\angle BOC$ 的平分线. $\because \angle BOC = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle COD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC = 60^\circ. \therefore OC = \frac{1}{2} AB = 2, \therefore OD = OC \cdot \cos \angle COD = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1, CD = OC \cdot \sin \angle COD = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore AC = 2OD = 2. \therefore AB$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ.$ 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 中, 由勾股定理, 得 $AD = \sqrt{AC^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{7}. \therefore AC \parallel OD, \therefore$ 易得 $\triangle ACG \sim \triangle DOG, \therefore \frac{AG}{DG} = \frac{AC}{DO},$ 即 $\frac{AG}{DG} = \frac{2}{1} = 2.$ 又 $\because AD = AG + DG = \sqrt{7}, \therefore AG = \frac{2}{3} AD = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{3}.$

刷素养

6. C 【解析】如图, 连接 AB, BC . 设每个小正方形的边长为 1.
 $\therefore AB = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}, AC = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}, \therefore AB = AC, AB^2 + AC^2 = (2\sqrt{2})^2 + (2\sqrt{2})^2 = 16. \therefore BC^2 = 4^2 = 16, \therefore AB^2 + AC^2 = BC^2, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形, 且 $\angle BAC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle AEC = \angle ABC = 45^\circ. \therefore$ 四边形 $AEFC$ 内接于圆, $\therefore \angle EAC = 180^\circ - \angle EFC = 180^\circ - 112^\circ = 68^\circ, \therefore \angle ACE = 180^\circ - \angle AEC - \angle EAC = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 68^\circ = 67^\circ.$ 故选 C.

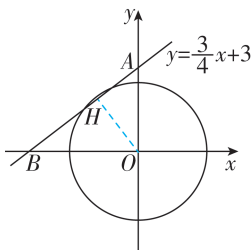


考点 29 与圆有关的位置关系

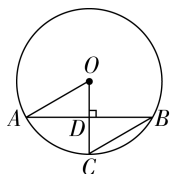
刷基础

1. B 【解析】 \because 直线 l 与圆 O 相交, \therefore 直线 l 与圆 O 有两个公共点. \because 点 P 在直线 l 上, 且 P 点到 O 点的距离等于圆 O 的半径, \therefore 点 P 为直线 l 与圆 O 的交点, \therefore 点 P 的个数为 2. 故选 B.

2. C 【解析】如图,直线 $y = \frac{3}{4}x + 3$ 分别与 x 轴、 y 轴交于点 B , A , 过 O 作 $OH \perp AB$ 于 H . 当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = 3$, $\therefore OA = 3$. 当 $y = 0$ 时, $\frac{3}{4}x + 3 = 0$, $\therefore x = -4$, $\therefore OB = 4$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{OA^2 + OB^2} = 5$.
 $\therefore \triangle AOB$ 的面积为 $\frac{1}{2}AB \cdot OH = \frac{1}{2}OB \cdot OA$, $\therefore 5 \times OH = 3 \times 4$,
 $\therefore OH = 2.4$, $\therefore O$ 到直线 l 的距离 $d = 2.4$. $\therefore \odot O$ 的半径 $r = 2.5$, $\therefore d < r$, \therefore 直线 l 与 $\odot O$ 的位置关系是相交. 故选 C.

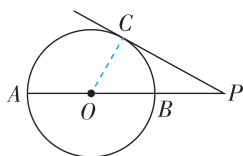


(第2题图)

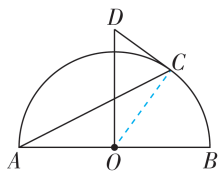


(第3题图)

3. C 【解析】如图,令 OC 与 AB 的交点为 D . $\because OC$ 为半径, AB 为弦, 且 $OC \perp AB$, $\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2\sqrt{3}$. $\because \angle ABC = 30^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle AOC = 2\angle ABC = 60^\circ$. 在 $\triangle ADO$ 中, $\sin \angle AOD = \frac{AD}{OA}$,
 $\therefore OA = \frac{AD}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 4$, 即 $\odot O$ 的半径为 4. $\because OP = 5 > 4$,
 \therefore 点 P 在 $\odot O$ 外, 故选 C.
4. B 【解析】如图, 连接 OC . $\because PC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore OC \perp PC$.
 $\because \angle P = 30^\circ$, $OC = 2$, $\therefore OP = 2OC = 4$. 由勾股定理得 $PC = \sqrt{OP^2 - OC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$, 故选 B.



(第4题图)



(第5题图)

5. C 【解析】如图, 连接 OC . $\because \angle CAB = 27^\circ$, $\therefore \angle COB = 2\angle CAB = 54^\circ$. $\because CD$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 C , $\therefore CD \perp OC$. 又
 $\because OD \perp AB$, $\therefore \angle OCD = \angle BOD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle D + \angle COD = 90^\circ$,
 $\angle COB + \angle COD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle D = \angle COB = 54^\circ$, 故选 C.
6. 70° 【解析】 $\because PA, PB$ 是圆 O 的切线, A, B 为切点, $\therefore PA = PB$, $PA \perp AC$, $\therefore \angle PAC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PBA = \angle PAB = 90^\circ - \angle BAC = 90^\circ - 35^\circ = 55^\circ$, $\therefore \angle P = 180^\circ - \angle PBA - \angle PAB = 180^\circ - 55^\circ - 55^\circ = 70^\circ$, 故答案为 70° .

7. (1) 【证明】连接 OD , 如图.

\because 直线 l 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 D ,
 $\therefore OD \perp CE$.

$\therefore AE \perp CE$,
 $\therefore OD \parallel AE$,
 $\therefore \angle ODA = \angle EAD$.
 $\because OA = OD$,
 $\therefore \angle ODA = \angle OAD$,
 $\therefore \angle OAD = \angle EAD$, $\therefore AD$ 平分 $\angle CAE$.

(2) 【解】如图, 设 $\odot O$ 的半径为 r , 则 $OB = OD = r$.

在 $Rt\triangle OCD$ 中, $\because OD = r, CD = 3, OC = r + 1$, $\therefore r^2 + 3^2 = (r + 1)^2$,
 解得 $r = 4$, 即 $\odot O$ 的半径为 4.

8. (1) 【解】 $\because \angle BAE = \angle CAD$, $\therefore \angle BAE + \angle BAD = \angle CAD + \angle BAD$, 即 $\angle EAD = \angle BAC$. 又 $\because \angle ADE = \angle ACB, AD = AC$,
 $\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle ACB$ (ASA), $\therefore AE = AB$. $\because AB = 8$, $\therefore AE = 8$.
- (2) 【证明】如图, 连接 BO 并延长交 $\odot O$ 于点 F , 连接 AF .
 $\because BF$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,
 $\therefore \angle BAF = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle AFB + \angle ABF = 90^\circ$.

$\because \angle AFB = \angle ACB$,
 $\therefore \angle ACB + \angle ABF = 90^\circ$.

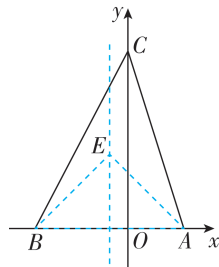
在 $\triangle ADC$ 中, $AD = AC$,
 $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ADC$,
 $\therefore 2\angle ACB + \angle CAD = 180^\circ$.

由(1)知 $AE = AB$,
 $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle ABE$,
 $\therefore 2\angle ABE + \angle BAE = 180^\circ$.

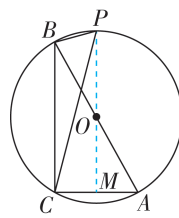
$\because \angle BAE = \angle CAD$, $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ABE$.

$\because \angle ACB + \angle ABF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABE + \angle ABF = 90^\circ$, 即 $\angle OBE = 90^\circ$. $\because OB$ 为半径, $\therefore EB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线.

9. A 【解析】如图, 以 AB 为斜边在 x 轴上方作等腰直角 $\triangle ABE$. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 的外接圆中, $\because \angle ACB = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \widehat{AB}$ 所对的圆心角为 90° . \because 圆心在弦 AB 的垂直平分线上, 且 $EA = EB$, $\angle AEB = 90^\circ$, \therefore 点 E 即为 $\triangle ABC$ 外接圆的圆心, $\therefore AE, BE$ 为 $\triangle ABC$ 外接圆的半径. $\because A(3, 0), B(-5, 0)$, $\therefore AB = 8$.
 $\therefore AE^2 + BE^2 = AB^2$, $\therefore AE = 4\sqrt{2}$, 故选 A.



(第9题图)



(第10题图)

10. C 【解析】如图, 过 O 作 $OM \perp AC$ 于 M , 延长 MO 交 $\odot O$ 于 P , 此时点 P 到 AC 的距离最大, 且点 P 到 AC 距离的最大值

为 PM 的长. $\because OM \perp AC, \angle A = \angle BPC = 60^\circ, \odot O$ 的半径为 6, $\therefore OP = OA = 6, \therefore OM = OA \cdot \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}OA = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 6 = 3\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore PM = OP + OM = 6 + 3\sqrt{3}$, \therefore 点 P 到 AC 距离的最大值是 $6 + 3\sqrt{3}$. 故选 C.

- 11. A** 【解析】如图, 连接 OA, OB, OC , 过点 O 分别作 AB, AC, BC 的垂线, 垂足为点 E, G, F , 则 $OE = OF = OG = R$, $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle AOB} + S_{\triangle BOC} + S_{\triangle AOC} = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \cdot R + \frac{1}{2} \times BC \cdot R + \frac{1}{2} \times AC \cdot R = \frac{1}{2}R(AB + AC + BC)$. $\because AB + AC = \frac{5}{3}BC, \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}R \left(\frac{5}{3}BC + BC \right) = \frac{1}{2}R \cdot \frac{8}{3}BC$. $\because AD$ 的长为 $h, \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot h$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2}R \cdot \frac{8}{3}BC = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot h, \therefore h = \frac{8}{3}R, \therefore \frac{R}{h} = \frac{R}{\frac{8}{3}R} = \frac{3}{8}$, 故选 A.

- 12. D** 【解析】如图, 连接 OA, OB, OC , 作 $OE \perp AC$ 于点 $E, OD \perp BC$ 于点 $D, OF \perp AB$ 于点 F . 易证四边形 $OECD$ 是正方形. 设 $OE = OD = OF = r$, 则 $EC = CD = r, \therefore AE = AF = b - r, BD = BF = a - r. \therefore AF + BF = AB, \therefore b - r + a - r = c, \therefore r = \frac{a+b-c}{2}, \therefore d = a + b - c$, 故选项 A 正确. $\because S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle AOC} + S_{\triangle BOC} + S_{\triangle AOB}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2}ab = \frac{1}{2}ar + \frac{1}{2}br + \frac{1}{2}cr, \therefore ab = r(a + b + c), \therefore r = \frac{ab}{a + b + c}$, $\therefore d = \frac{2ab}{a + b + c}$, 故选项 B 正确. $\because d = a + b - c, \therefore d^2 = (a + b - c)^2 = (a + b)^2 - 2c(a + b) + c^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - 2ac - 2bc + c^2. \because a^2 + b^2 = c^2, \therefore d^2 = 2c^2 + 2ab - 2ac - 2bc = 2(c^2 + ab - ac - bc) = 2[(c^2 - ac) + b(a - c)] = 2(c - a)(c - b), \therefore d = \sqrt{2(c - a)(c - b)}$, 故选项 C 正确. 排除法可知选项 D 错误. 故选 D.

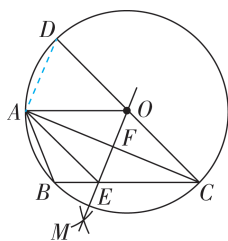
☆ 刷有所得

三角形内切圆半径公式

$r = \frac{2S}{a + b + c}$ (任意三角形), $r = \frac{a + b - c}{2}$ (直角三角形), 其中 r 为三角形内切圆半径, S 为三角形面积, a, b, c 为三角形三边长, c 为最长边.

- 13. C** 【解析】如图, 连接 AD , 设 OE 交 AC 于点 $F. \because OA = OC, \therefore \angle OAC = \angle OCA. \because AO \parallel BC, \therefore \angle OAF = \angle ACE, \therefore \angle OCA = \angle ACE, \therefore \widehat{AB} = \widehat{AD}$, 故 A 不符合题意. 由题知 OE 垂直平分 $AC, \therefore \angle OFC = \angle EFC = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle OCF = \angle ECF, CF = CF,$

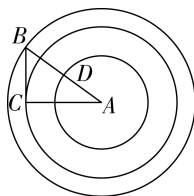
$\therefore \triangle EFC \cong \triangle OFC$ (ASA), $\therefore OC = CE = OA. \because AO \parallel EC, \therefore$ 四边形 $AOCE$ 为菱形, 故 D 不符合题意. $\because \widehat{AB} = \widehat{AD}, \therefore AB = AD. \because$ 四边形 $AOCE$ 为菱形, $\therefore AE = OC = OD, AE \parallel CD, \therefore$ 四边形 $AEOD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AD = OE, \therefore AB = OE$, 故 B 不符合题意. $\because AE \parallel CD, \therefore \angle AOD = \angle OAE = \angle OAF + \angle EAF. \because \angle BAC = \angle BAE + \angle EAF, \angle OAF$ 与 $\angle BAE$ 不一定相等, $\therefore \angle AOD$ 与 $\angle BAC$ 不一定相等, 故 C 符合题意. 故选 C.



- 14. 26** 【解析】 $\because \odot O$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的内切圆, 且 $AF = 6, CF = 5, \therefore AD = AF = 6, CE = CF = 5, BE = BD. \because AD = 3BD, \therefore BE = BD = \frac{1}{3}AD = 2, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $AC + BC + AB = AF + CF + CE + BE + BD + AD = 26$.

刷提升

- 1. C** 【解析】连接 OC . 由题可得 $\angle OCB = \angle OBC = 35^\circ, \therefore \angle BOC = 180^\circ - \angle OBC - \angle OCB = 110^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2}\angle BOC = 55^\circ$. 由内心性质可知 AI 平分 $\angle BAC, \therefore \angle CAI = \frac{1}{2}\angle BAC = 27.5^\circ$. 故选 C.
- 2. A** 【解析】 \because 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ, BC = 3, AC = 4, \therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5. \because D$ 为 AB 的中点, $\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{5}{2}$. 如图, 当 $\odot A$ 的半径 $r = AD = \frac{5}{2}$ 时, 点 D 在 $\odot A$ 上; 当 $\odot A$ 的半径 $r = AC = 4$ 时, 点 C 在 $\odot A$ 上, 点 D 在圆内; 当 $\odot A$ 的半径 $r = AB = 5$ 时, 点 B 在 $\odot A$ 上, 点 C, D 在圆内. 故当 $\odot A$ 的半径满足 $0 < r \leq \frac{5}{2}$ 时, B, C, D 中没有点在 $\odot A$ 内, $\frac{5}{2} < r \leq 4$ 时, 点 D 在 $\odot A$ 内; 当 $\odot A$ 的半径满足 $4 < r \leq 5$ 时, 点 C, D 在 $\odot A$ 内; 当 $\odot A$ 的半径满足 $r > 5$ 时, 点 B, C, D 都在 $\odot A$ 内, \therefore 若 B, C, D 三点中只有一点在 $\odot A$ 内, 则 $\odot A$ 的半径 r 的取值范围是 $\frac{5}{2} < r \leq 4$. 故选 A.



- 3. D** 【解析】如图, 连接 BE , 作 $DH \perp BC$ 于点 H , 则 $\angle BHD =$

$\angle CHD = 90^\circ$. $\therefore AD, CD$ 分别与扇形 BAF 相切于点 $A, E, AB = 15, BC = 17, \therefore AB = EB = 15, AD \perp AB, CD \perp EB, AD = ED, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle BEC = 90^\circ, \therefore CE = \sqrt{BC^2 - EB^2} = \sqrt{17^2 - 15^2} = 8. \therefore AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle ADH = \angle CHD = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle BAD = \angle ADH = \angle BHD = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABHD$ 是矩形, $\therefore BH = AD, DH = AB = 15, \therefore CH = BC - BH = 17 - AD. \therefore DH^2 + CH^2 = CD^2$, 且 $CD = CE + ED = 8 + AD, \therefore 15^2 + (17 - AD)^2 = (8 + AD)^2$, 解得 $AD = 9$, 故选 D.

4. D 【解析】如图, 连接 CO 并延长交 AB 于点 H , 交 EF 于点 L , 连接 $OA, OF. \therefore \odot O$ 是等边 $\triangle ABC$

的外接圆, $\odot O$ 的半径 $r = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$,

$\therefore \angle AOC = \frac{1}{3} \times 360^\circ = 120^\circ, OA = OC =$

$OF = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BC}, CH \perp AB,$

$\therefore \angle AOH = 180^\circ - \angle AOC = 60^\circ, \angle AHC = 90^\circ, \therefore \frac{AH}{OA} = \sin 60^\circ =$

$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{OH}{OA} = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore AH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} OA = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = 1, OH =$

$\frac{1}{2} OA = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore CH = OC + OH = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{3}. \therefore D, E$

分别为 AC, BC 的中点, $\therefore CD = AD, DE \parallel AB, \therefore \frac{CL}{HL} = \frac{CD}{AD} = 1,$

$\angle OLF = 180^\circ - \angle AHC = 90^\circ, \therefore CL = HL = \frac{1}{2} CH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore OL =$

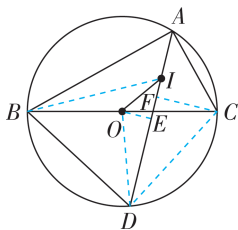
$HL - OH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}, \therefore FL = \sqrt{OF^2 - OL^2} =$

$\sqrt{\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}. \therefore CD = DA, CL = LH, \therefore DL =$

$\frac{1}{2} AH = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore DF = FL - DL = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$, 故选 D.

5. $(-2, 1)$ 或 $(-2-2\sqrt{2}, -1)$ 或 $(-2+2\sqrt{2}, -1)$ 【解析】 $\therefore \odot M$ 与 x 轴相切, $\therefore M$ 点到 x 轴的距离为 1. 当 $y = 1$ 时, $-0.25x^2 - x = 1$, 解得 $x_1 = x_2 = -2$, 此时 M 点的坐标为 $(-2, 1)$. 当 $y = -1$ 时, $-0.25x^2 - x = -1$, 解得 $x_1 = -2-2\sqrt{2}, x_2 = -2+2\sqrt{2}$, 此时 M 点的坐标为 $(-2-2\sqrt{2}, -1)$ 或 $(-2+2\sqrt{2}, -1)$. 综上所述, M 点的坐标为 $(-2, 1)$ 或 $(-2-2\sqrt{2}, -1)$ 或 $(-2+2\sqrt{2}, -1)$. 故答案为 $(-2, 1)$ 或 $(-2-2\sqrt{2}, -1)$ 或 $(-2+2\sqrt{2}, -1)$.

6. (1) 【证明】连接 BI , 如图. \therefore 点 I 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的内心, $\therefore BI$ 平分 $\angle ABC, AI$ 平分 $\angle BAC, \therefore \angle ABI = \angle CBI, \angle BAD = \angle CAD. \therefore \angle DBC = \angle CAD, \therefore \angle DBC = \angle BAD. \therefore \angle DIB = \angle BAD + \angle ABI, \angle DBI = \angle DBC + \angle CBI, \therefore \angle DIB = \angle DBI, \therefore BD = ID.$



(2) 【解】连接 CD, OD , 过点 O 作 $OE \perp AD$ 于点 E , 过点 C 作 $CF \perp AD$ 于点 F , 如图. $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ, AC = 6, AB = 8, \therefore BC = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10, BC$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径.

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = 45^\circ, \therefore AF = CF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} AC = 3\sqrt{2}.$

$\therefore \angle DBC = \angle CAD = 45^\circ, \angle BCD = \angle BAD = 45^\circ,$

$\therefore \triangle BCD$ 为等腰直角三角形, $\therefore BD = CD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} BC = 5\sqrt{2}.$

在 $Rt \triangle CDF$ 中, $\therefore CD = 5\sqrt{2}, CF = 3\sqrt{2}, \therefore DF = \sqrt{(5\sqrt{2})^2 - (3\sqrt{2})^2} = 4\sqrt{2}, \therefore AD = AF + DF = 3\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2} = 7\sqrt{2}.$

$\therefore OE \perp AD, \therefore DE = \frac{1}{2} AD = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2}. \therefore DI = DB = 5\sqrt{2}, \therefore EI = DI -$

$DE = 5\sqrt{2} - \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}.$ 在 $Rt \triangle DOE$ 中, $\therefore OD = 5, DE = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2},$

$\therefore OE = \sqrt{5^2 - \left(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore$ 在 $Rt \triangle IOE$ 中, $\tan \angle OID =$

$$\frac{OE}{EI} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

方法技巧

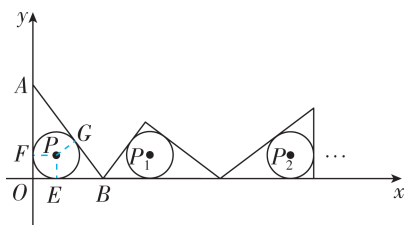
圆中常作的辅助线

在对圆的有关题目进行计算或证明时, 往往需要添加辅助线, 常见作法如下: 有切点, 连半径; 有关弦的计算, 常作表示弦心距的线段或连接半径; 有直径, 作直径所对的圆周角; 圆中有 45° 的圆周角时, 作同弧所对的 90° 的圆心角等.

刷素养

7. $(8, 101, 1)$ 【解析】 $\therefore A(0, 4), B(3, 0), \therefore OA = 4, OB = 3,$
 \therefore 在 $Rt \triangle AOB$ 中, $AB = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$. 根据直角三角形内切圆的半径公式可知, $r = \frac{3+4-5}{2} = 1$. 如图, 过点 P 作 $PE \perp OB$ 于 $E, PF \perp AO$ 于 $F, PG \perp AB$ 于 G , 易得四边形 $PEOF$ 为正方形, \therefore 点 P 的坐标为 $(1, 1)$. 根据切线长定理可知, $AF = AG = 4 - 1 = 3, OE = OF = 1, BE = BG = 3 - 1 = 2$. 易得第 1 次滚动后点 P_1 的横坐标为 $1+2+2=5$, 即点 P_1 的坐标为 $(5, 1)$. 同理可得, 点 P_2 的坐标为 $(11, 1)$, 点 P_3 的坐标为 $(13, 1)$. \therefore 每滚动三

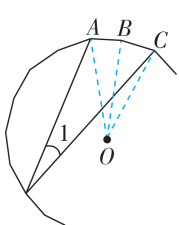
次为一个循环,且 $2\,025 \div 3 = 675$, \therefore 第 2 025 次滚动后点 $P_{2\,025}$ 的横坐标为 $675 \times (13-1) + 1 = 8\,101$, \therefore 点 $P_{2\,025}$ 的坐标为 $(8\,101, 1)$. 故答案为 $(8\,101, 1)$.



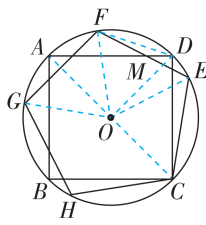
考点 30 与圆有关的计算

刷基础

1. B 【解析】如图, 设正 n 边形外接圆的圆心为 O , 连接 OA , OB , OC . 由圆周角定理得 $\angle AOC = 2\angle 1 = 40^\circ$. $\therefore AB = BC$, $\therefore \widehat{AB} = \widehat{BC}$, $\therefore \angle AOB = \angle BOC = 20^\circ$, $\therefore n = \frac{360^\circ}{20^\circ} = 18$, 故选 B.



(第 1 题图)



(第 2 题图)

2. B 【解析】如图, 连接 OG, OF, OD, OE, DF, AC , 则 AC 是正五边形 $CEFGH$ 和正方形 $ABCD$ 的对称轴, 且 $\angle AOD = \frac{360^\circ}{4} = 90^\circ$, $\angle FOG = \angle EOF = \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 72^\circ$. $\therefore AC$ 是正五边形 $CEFGH$

的对称轴, $\therefore \angle AOG = \angle AOF = \frac{1}{2} \angle FOG = 36^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DOF = 90^\circ - 36^\circ = 54^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DOE = 72^\circ - 54^\circ = 18^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AMF = \angle MFD + \angle MDF = \frac{1}{2} \angle DOE + \frac{1}{2} \angle AOF = \frac{1}{2} \times 18^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \times 36^\circ = 9^\circ + 18^\circ = 27^\circ$. 故选 B.

3. B 【解析】由弧长计算公式可得, 半径为 2 的 $\odot O$ 中, 120° 的圆心角所对的弧长为 $\frac{120\pi \times 2}{180} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$, 故选 B.

4. B 【解析】根据扇形的面积公式, 得 $S_{\text{扇形}} = \frac{1}{2}lr = \frac{1}{2} \times 6\pi \times 9 = 27\pi$. 故选 B.

5. D 【解析】 $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ, AB = AC, BC = 4, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB = 45^\circ, \therefore AB = AC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BC = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore S_{\text{阴影部分}} = S_{\text{扇形BCE}} + S_{\text{扇形DBC}} - 2S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{45\pi \times 4^2}{360} + \frac{45\pi \times 4^2}{360} - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} = 4\pi - 8$. 故选 D.

6. D 【解析】设圆锥底面的半径为 r , 则圆锥的底面周长为 $2\pi r$. \therefore 圆锥的侧面展开图是一个圆心角为 72° 的扇形, 且扇

形的半径 l 是 5, \therefore 扇形的弧长为 $\frac{72\pi \times 5}{180} = 2\pi$. \therefore 圆锥的底面周长与侧面展开图扇形的弧长相等, $\therefore 2\pi r = 2\pi, \therefore r = 1, \therefore$ 圆锥的高为 $\sqrt{5^2 - 1^2} = 2\sqrt{6}$, \therefore 该圆锥的体积为 $\frac{1}{3}\pi \times 1^2 \times 2\sqrt{6} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}\pi$, 故选 D.

☆ 关键点拨

圆锥的体积公式

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h (r \text{ 为底面半径, } h \text{ 为圆锥的高}).$$

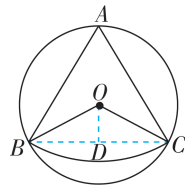
7. B 【解析】如图, 连接 BC , 作 $OD \perp BC$ 于点 D , 则 $BD = CD$. $\because \angle BOC = 120^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle A = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC = 60^\circ$. $\because AB = AC, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形. $\therefore OB = OC$,

$\therefore \angle OBD = 30^\circ, \therefore BD = OB \cdot \cos 30^\circ = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore AB = BC = 2BD =$

$3\sqrt{3}$. 设圆锥底面圆的半径为 r , 则 $2\pi r = \frac{60\pi \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}{180}$, 解得 $r =$

$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, \therefore 该圆锥的底面圆的半径为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. 故选 B.



8. 1 400 π 【解析】圆锥的侧面积是 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2\pi \times 20 \times 70 = 1\,400\pi (\text{cm}^2)$. 故答案为 $1\,400\pi$.

刷提升

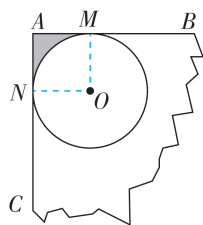
1. A 【解析】由折叠可得 $OC = BC = \frac{1}{2}OB = \frac{1}{2}OA$, $\angle ACO = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OAC = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle AOB = 60^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OAC$ 中, $\sin \angle AOC = \frac{AC}{OA}, \therefore \sin 60^\circ = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{OA} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore OA = 4, \therefore \widehat{AB}$ 的长为 $\frac{60\pi \times 4}{180} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$. 故选 A.

2. B 【解析】设圆锥的母线长为 l cm, 扇形的圆心角为 n° . \therefore 圆锥的底面圆周长为 8π cm, \therefore 圆锥的侧面展开图扇形的

$$\text{弧长为 } 8\pi \text{ cm. 由题意得 } \begin{cases} \frac{n\pi l}{180} = 8\pi, \\ \frac{\pi l^2 n}{360} = 72\pi, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} l = 18, \\ n = 80, \end{cases} \therefore \text{扇形的}$$

圆心角为 80° , 故选 B.

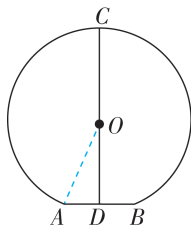
3. D 【解析】如图, 令 $\odot O$ 与 AB 及 AC 的切点分别为 M, N , 连接 OM, ON , 则 $OM \perp AB, ON \perp AC$. 又因为 $OM = ON$, $\angle A = 90^\circ$, 所以四边形 $OMAN$ 是正方形, 所以 $\angle MON = 90^\circ$. 因为 $\odot O$ 的半径



刷难

1. B 【解析】如图,连接 OA . $\because D$ 为 AB 的

中点, C 为拱门最高点, 线段 CD 经过拱门所在圆的圆心, $AB = 1$ m, $\therefore CD \perp AB$, $AD = BD = 0.5$ m. 设拱门所在圆的半径为 r m, $\therefore OA = OC = r$ m. $\because CD = 2.5$ m, $\therefore OD = (2.5 - r)$ m, $\therefore r^2 = 0.5^2 + (2.5 - r)^2$, 解得 $r = 1.3$, \therefore 拱门所在圆的半径为 1.3 m, 故选 B.

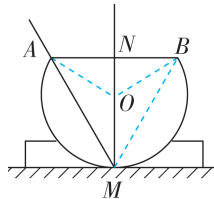


2. $\frac{3}{2}$ 【解析】 $\because \angle C = 60^\circ, BC = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore AB = BC \cdot \tan C = 2\sqrt{3} \times$

$\sqrt{3} = 6$, $\therefore OA = \frac{1}{2}AB = 3$. $\because \angle BOE = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOE = 180^\circ - \angle BOE = 120^\circ$. $\because M$ 是 \widehat{AE} 的中点, $\therefore OM \perp AE$, $\angle AOD = \frac{1}{2}\angle AOE = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OAD = 90^\circ - \angle AOD = 30^\circ$, $\therefore OD = \frac{1}{2}OA = \frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore MD = OM - OD = 3 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$. 故答案为 $\frac{3}{2}$.

3. 【解】(1) 如图, 设圆心为 O , 连接 OA, OB, BM .

\because 点 M 是 \widehat{AMB} 的中点, $\therefore \widehat{AM} = \widehat{BM}$, $\therefore AM = BM$. $\because AM = AB$, $\therefore AM = BM = AB$, $\therefore \triangle ABM$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle BAM = \angle AMB = 60^\circ$, $MN \perp AB$, AO 平分 $\angle MAB$, $\therefore \angle OAM = \angle OAN = 30^\circ$, $\therefore OA = OM = 2ON$,



$\therefore OA = OM = \frac{2}{3}MN = 25$ cm.

$\because ON \perp AB$, $\therefore AN = BN = OA \cdot \cos 30^\circ = 25 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (cm), $\therefore AB = 25\sqrt{3}$ cm. 故 $\angle BAM = 60^\circ, AB = 25\sqrt{3}$ cm.

(2) $\because \angle AOB = 2\angle AMB = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \widehat{AMB}$ 的长为 $\frac{240\pi \times 25}{180} = \frac{100\pi}{3}$ (cm).

(3) $\sqrt{25^2 - 24^2} = 7$ (cm), \therefore 当水面在点 O 的下方时, 鱼缸内水的深度为 $25 - 7 = 18$ (cm);

当水面在点 O 的上方时, 鱼缸内水的深度为 $25 + 7 = 32$ (cm). 综上所述, 水面的宽度为 48 cm, 鱼缸内水的深度为 32 cm 或 18 cm.

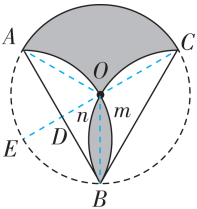
4. B 【解析】 $\because \angle D = 28^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BOC = 2\angle D = 56^\circ$. $\because OC \perp AB$,

\therefore 点 C 为 \widehat{AB} 的中点, $\therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BC}$, $\therefore \angle AOC = \angle BOC = 56^\circ$,

为 20 cm, 所以正方形 $AMON$ 的面积为 400 cm^2 , 扇形 OMN 的面积为 $\frac{90 \cdot \pi \cdot 20^2}{360} = 100\pi$ (cm^2), 所以阴影部分的面积为 $(400 - 100\pi)$ cm^2 . 故选 D.

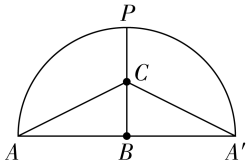
4. $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 【解析】如图, 作 $OE \perp AB$ 于点 D , 交 $\odot O$ 于点 E , 连接

AO, BO, CO . \because 弓形 AEB 折叠后为弓形 AOB 过圆心, $\therefore OD = \frac{1}{2}EO = \frac{1}{2}OA = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \angle OAD = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOD = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOB = 2\angle AOD = 120^\circ$. 同理 $\angle BOC = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOC = 120^\circ$. $\because OA = OB = OC = 1$, $\therefore \widehat{AO} = \widehat{OC} =$



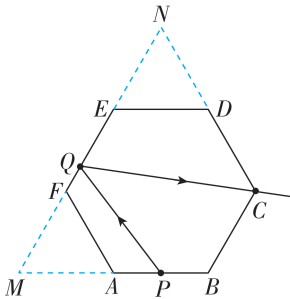
$\widehat{OmB} = \widehat{OnB}$, 将弓形 OnB 绕着点 O 顺时针旋转 120° 得弓形 OA , 弓形 OmB 绕着点 O 逆时针旋转 120° 得弓形 OC , \therefore 阴影部分的面积为 $S_{\text{扇形}AOC} = \frac{120\pi r^2}{360} = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 故答案为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$.

5. 【解】根据题意可得 $8 \times \pi = \frac{n \times \pi \times 8}{180}$, 解得 $n = 180$. 如图即为生日帽的侧面展开图, $PB \perp AA'$, $AC + A'C$ 的值即为彩带长度的最小值. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = \sqrt{8^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{5}$ (cm), 同理可得, $A'C = 4\sqrt{5}$ cm, 所以彩带长度的最小值为 $4\sqrt{5} + 4\sqrt{5} = 8\sqrt{5}$ (cm).



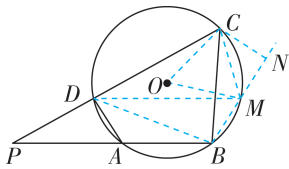
刷素养

6. $\frac{10}{7}$ 【解析】如图, 延长 EF, BA 交于点 M , 延长 FE, CD 交于点 N . 易得 $\triangle AMF$ 和 $\triangle DEN$ 均为边长为 2 的等边三角形, $\therefore CN = 4$. $\because \angle CQN = \angle PQM$, $\angle N = \angle M$, $\therefore \triangle PQM \sim \triangle CQN$, $\therefore \frac{QM}{MP} = \frac{QN}{CN}$. 设 $QE = x$, 则 $QF = 2 - x$, $QN = 2 + x$, $\therefore QM = 4 - x$. $\because P$ 是边 AB 的中点, $\therefore AP = 1$, $\therefore MP = 3$, $\therefore \frac{4 - x}{3} = \frac{2 + x}{4}$, 解得 $x = \frac{10}{7}$, 即 $EQ = \frac{10}{7}$.



$\therefore \angle AOB = 2 \times 56^\circ = 112^\circ$. $\because OA = OB$, $\therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA = \frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ - 112^\circ) = 34^\circ$. 故选 B.

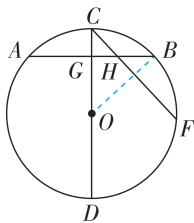
5.7 【解析】如图,过 D 作 $DM \parallel AB$ 交圆于 M ,连接 OC, OM, CM, BD, BM ,过 C 作 $CN \perp BM$ 交 BM 的延长线于 N , $\therefore \angle CDM = \angle P = 30^\circ$, $\angle BDM = \angle ABD$, $\therefore \widehat{AD} = \widehat{BM}$, $\therefore BM = AD = 2$. 由圆周角定理及其推论得到 $\angle CBM = \angle CDM = 30^\circ$, $\angle COM = 2 \angle CDM = 60^\circ$. $\therefore \angle CNB = 90^\circ$, $\angle CBN = 30^\circ$, $\therefore CN = \frac{1}{2} BC = \frac{1}{2} \times 5\sqrt{3} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $BN = \sqrt{3} CN = \frac{15}{2}$, $\therefore MN = BN - BM = \frac{11}{2}$, $\therefore CM = \sqrt{CN^2 + MN^2} = 7$. $\because \angle COM = 60^\circ$, $OC = OM$, $\therefore \triangle OCM$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore OM = CM = 7$, \therefore 圆的半径为 7. 故答案为 7.



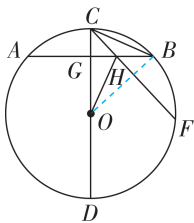
6. (1) 【解】如图(1),连接 OB , 设 $OB = OC = r$. $\because CD$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径, 弦 $AB \perp CD$ 于点 G , $\therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BC}$, $AG = BG = \frac{1}{2} AB$.

$\because B$ 为弧 CF 的中点, $\therefore \widehat{BC} = \widehat{BF}$, $OB \perp CF$, $\therefore \widehat{AC} + \widehat{BC} = \widehat{BC} + \widehat{BF}$, 即 $\widehat{AB} = \widehat{CF}$, $\therefore AB = CF = 8$, $\therefore AG = BG = \frac{1}{2} AB = 4$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OGB$ 中, $OB^2 = OG^2 + BG^2$, 即 $r^2 = (r-2)^2 + 4^2$, 解得 $r = 5$, 故 $\odot O$ 的半径长为 5.



图(1)



图(2)

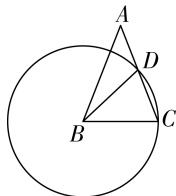
(2) 【证明】如图(2), 连接 OB . \because 由(1)可得 $\widehat{AC} = \widehat{BF}$, $\therefore \angle BCH = \angle CBA$, $\therefore HB = HC$. 又 $\because OC = OB$, $\therefore OH$ 垂直平分 BC , $\therefore OH \perp BC$.

7. $\sqrt{2} \leq BC \leq \sqrt{6}$ 且 $BC \neq 2$ 【解析】 \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = AC = 2$, 点 D 是 AC 的中点, $\therefore AD = CD = 1$.

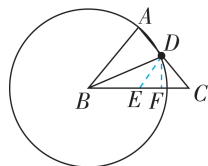
①若 AC 与 $\odot B$ 相切, 则 $BD \perp AC$. $\because D$ 是 AC 中点, \therefore 此时 $AB = BC = AC = 2$. $\because \odot B$ 与线段 AC 有两个交点, $\therefore BC \neq 2$.

②若 $\odot B$ 经过点 C , 如图(1), 则 $BD = BC$, $\therefore \angle BDC = \angle BCD$. $\because AB = AC$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle C = \angle BDC$, $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle BDC$,

$$\therefore \frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{AC}{BC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{BC}{1} = \frac{2}{BC}, \therefore BC = \sqrt{2}.$$



图(1)

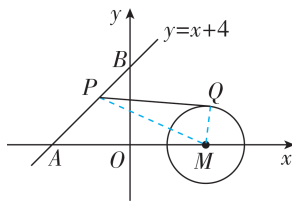


图(2)

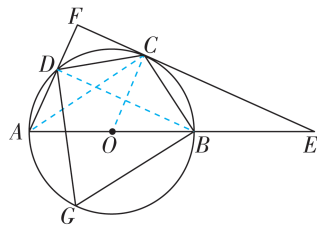
③若 $\odot B$ 经过点 A , 则 $BD = BA = 2$, 如图(2), 取 BC 中点 E , 连接 DE , 过 D 作 $DF \perp BC$ 于点 F . $\because D, E$ 分别是 AC, BC 的中点, $\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2} AB = 1$, $DE \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle DEC = \angle C$, $\therefore DE = DC$, 则 $EF = CF$. 设 $EF = CF = x$, 则 $CE = BE = 2x$, $\therefore BF = 3x$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DCF$ 中, $DF^2 = CD^2 - CF^2 = 1 - x^2$, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BDF$ 中, $DF^2 = BD^2 - BF^2 = 4 - 9x^2$, $\therefore 1 - x^2 = 4 - 9x^2$, 解得 $x = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$, $\therefore BC = 4x = \sqrt{6}$.

综上, 若 $\odot B$ 与线段 AC 有两个交点, 则 $\sqrt{2} \leq BC \leq \sqrt{6}$ 且 $BC \neq 2$. 故答案为 $\sqrt{2} \leq BC \leq \sqrt{6}$ 且 $BC \neq 2$.

8. $2\sqrt{7}$ 【解析】如图, 连接 MP, MQ . $\because PQ$ 是 $\odot M$ 的切线, $\therefore MQ \perp PQ$, $\therefore PQ = \sqrt{PM^2 - MQ^2} = \sqrt{PM^2 - 4}$, \therefore 当 PM 最小时, PQ 最小. 当 $MP \perp AB$ 时, MP 最小. 直线 $y = x + 4$ 与 x 轴的交点 A 的坐标为 $(-4, 0)$, 与 y 轴的交点 B 的坐标为 $(0, 4)$, $\therefore OA = OB = 4$, $\therefore \angle BAO = 45^\circ$, $AM = 8$, \therefore 当 $MP \perp AB$ 时, $MP = AM \cdot \sin \angle BAO = 8 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 4\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore PQ$ 的最小值为 $\sqrt{(4\sqrt{2})^2 - 4} = \sqrt{28} = 2\sqrt{7}$, 故答案为 $2\sqrt{7}$.



9. (1) 【证明】如图, 连接 OC, AC .



\because 点 C 是 \widehat{BD} 的中点, $\therefore \widehat{BC} = \widehat{CD}$, $\therefore \angle FAC = \angle CAE$. $\because OA = OC$, $\therefore \angle CAE = \angle ACO$, $\therefore \angle FAC = \angle ACO$, $\therefore OC \parallel AF$. $\because EF$ 切 $\odot O$ 于 C , $\therefore OC \perp EF$, $\therefore \angle OCE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle F = \angle OCE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore EF \perp AF$.

(2) 【解】如图, 连接 BD , 则 $\angle BGD = \angle BAD$. $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 直径, $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADB$ 中, $\cos \angle BAD = \cos \angle BGD = \frac{2}{5}$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{2}{5}$, $\therefore AB = \frac{5}{2}AD = 10$, $\therefore OC = OB = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5$. \because 点 C 是 \widehat{BD} 的中点, $\therefore \angle COE = \angle BAD$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle COE$ 中, $\cos \angle COE = \frac{OC}{OE} = \frac{2}{5}$, $\therefore OE = \frac{5}{2}OC = \frac{25}{2}$, $\therefore BE = OE - OB = \frac{25}{2} - 5 = \frac{15}{2}$.

10. (1) 【证明】如图, 连接 OC .

$\because CF \perp AB$ 于点 F , $\therefore \angle CFE = 90^\circ$.

$\because \angle COE = 2\angle A$, $\angle FCE = 2\angle A$,

$\therefore \angle COE = \angle FCE$.

又 $\because \angle E = \angle E$, $\therefore \triangle COE \sim \triangle FCE$,

$\therefore \angle OCE = \angle FCE = 90^\circ$, 即 $OC \perp CE$.

$\because OC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的半径, $\therefore CE$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线.

(2) 【解】 $\because AB$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$.

$\because BD \parallel CE$, $\therefore \angle BCE = \angle CBD$,

$\therefore \tan \angle CBD = \tan \angle BCE = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{CD}{BC}$.

$\because OA = OC$, $\therefore \angle OAC = \angle OCA$.

$\because \angle ACO + \angle OCB = \angle BCE + \angle OCB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACO = \angle BCE = \angle A$.

$\because \angle FCE = 2\angle A$, $\angle FCE = \angle BCE + \angle BCF$,

$\therefore \angle A = \angle BCE = \angle BCF$, $\therefore \angle CBD = \angle BCF$, $\therefore CG = BG$.

$\because \angle BCF + \angle ACF = \angle CBD + \angle BDC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BDC = \angle ACF$,

$\therefore CG = DG$, $\therefore CG = DG = BG = \frac{1}{2}BD$.

设 $CD = x$, 则 $BC = 2CD = 2x$, $\therefore BD = \sqrt{CD^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{5}x$.

$\because \tan A = \tan \angle BCE = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{BC}{AC}$, $\therefore AC = 2BC = 4x$, $\therefore AD = 3x$.

$\because BD \parallel CE$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{AB}{BE}$, $\therefore \frac{3x}{x} = \frac{AB}{1}$, $\therefore AB = 3$.

$\because BC^2 + AC^2 = AB^2$, $\therefore (2x)^2 + (4x)^2 = 3^2$, $\therefore x = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}$,

$\therefore BD = \sqrt{5}x = \frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore DG = \frac{1}{2}BD = \frac{3}{4}$.

☆ 关键点拨

证明切线的方法

已知切点, 连半径, 证垂直; 未知切点, 作垂直, 证半径.

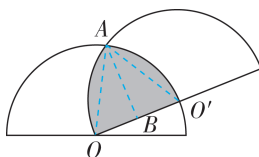
重难专题 16 与圆有关的不规则图形的面积计算

刷难关

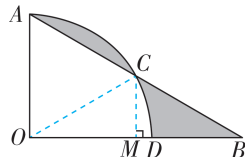
1. A 【解析】如图, 连接 OA, AO' , 过点 A 作 $AB \perp OO'$ 于点 B .

$\because OA = OO' = AO' = 2$, $\therefore \triangle AOO'$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle AOO' =$

60° , $OB = \frac{1}{2}OO' = 1$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore S_{\text{弓形}AO'} = S_{\text{扇形}AOO'} - S_{\triangle AOO'} = \frac{60\pi \times 2^2}{360} - 2 \times \sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{弓形}AO'} + S_{\text{扇形}AO'O} = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$. 故选 A.



(第1题图)



(第2题图)

2. A 【解析】如图, 连接 OC , 过点 C 作 $CM \perp OB$, 垂足为 M .

$\because \angle AOB = 90^\circ$, $\angle B = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OAB = 60^\circ$. 又 $\because OA = OC$,

$\therefore \triangle AOC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle AOC = 60^\circ$, $\angle COD = 30^\circ$, $OA =$

AC , $\therefore S_{\triangle AOC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$, $S_{\text{扇形}OAC} = \frac{60 \cdot \pi \cdot 4^2}{360} = \frac{8}{3}\pi$,

$\therefore S_{\text{弓形}AC} = \frac{8}{3}\pi - 4\sqrt{3}$. $\because OA = 4$, $\angle B = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AB = 2OA = 8$. 又

$\because AC = OA = 4$, $\therefore BC = 8 - 4 = 4$, $\therefore CM = \frac{1}{2}BC = 2$. $\because OB =$

$\sqrt{8^2 - 4^2} = 4\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore S_{\triangle OBC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{3} \times 2 = 4\sqrt{3}$, $S_{\text{扇形}OCD} =$

$\frac{30 \times \pi \times 4^2}{360} = \frac{4}{3}\pi$, $\therefore S_{\text{阴影}CDB} = 4\sqrt{3} - \frac{4}{3}\pi$, \therefore 阴影部分的面积为

$\frac{8}{3}\pi - 4\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{3} - \frac{4}{3}\pi = \frac{4}{3}\pi$. 故选 A.

3. $\frac{4\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】 $\because CD$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 E , $\therefore OE \perp CD$,

$\therefore \angle OEC = \angle OED = 90^\circ$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AB \parallel CD$.

$\because \angle ABE = 15^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BEC = 15^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OEB = \angle OEC - \angle BEC =$

75° . $\because OB = OE$, $\therefore \angle OBE = \angle OEB$, $\therefore \angle ABO = \angle OBE -$

$\angle ABE = 75^\circ - 15^\circ = 60^\circ$. 又 $\because OA = OB$, $\therefore \triangle OAB$ 是等边三角

形, $\therefore AB = OA = OB = 4$, $\angle AOB = 60^\circ$. $\because \angle OED = 90^\circ$, $AB \parallel DC$,

$\therefore \angle AFO = 90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AOF$ 中, 易知 $\angle AOF = \frac{1}{2}\angle AOB = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore AF = \frac{1}{2}OA = 2$, $\therefore OF = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{扇形}AOE} - S_{\triangle AOF} =$

$\frac{30 \times \pi \times 4^2}{360} - \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{3} \times 2 = \frac{4\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$, 故答案为 $\frac{4\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$.

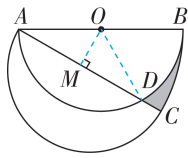
☆ 刷有所得

扇形面积计算公式: 设圆心角是 n° , 半径为 R 的扇形

面积为 S , 则 $S = \frac{n}{360}\pi R^2$ 或 $S = \frac{1}{2}lR$ (其中 l 为扇形的弧长).

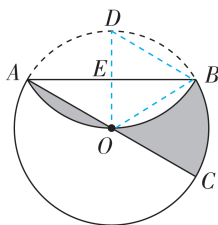
4. $\frac{1}{6}\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ 【解析】如图, 连接 OD , 过点 O 作 AD 的垂线, 垂

足为 M . $\because \angle BAC = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle BOD = 60^\circ. \because AB = 2, \therefore S_{\text{扇形}ABC} = \frac{30 \cdot \pi \cdot 2^2}{360} = \frac{1}{3}\pi, S_{\text{扇形}OBD} = \frac{60 \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2}{360} = \frac{1}{6}\pi. \because \angle BAC = 30^\circ, \angle AMO = 90^\circ, \therefore OM = \frac{1}{2}OA = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore AM = \sqrt{3}OM = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore AD = 2AM = \sqrt{3}, \therefore S_{\triangle AOD} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = \frac{1}{3}\pi - \frac{1}{6}\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{1}{6}\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.$ 故答案为 $\frac{1}{6}\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$.

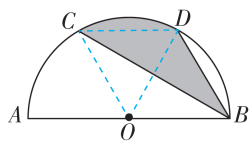


5. 10π 【解析】由旋转的性质可知 $AD = AB = 3, AE = AC = 7, \angle BAD = \angle CAE = 90^\circ, \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE, \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ADE}, \therefore$ 所求的面积为 $S_{\text{扇形}ACE} + S_{\triangle ABC} - (S_{\text{扇形}ABD} + S_{\triangle ADE}) = S_{\text{扇形}ACE} - S_{\text{扇形}ABD} = \frac{90\pi \cdot AC^2}{360} - \frac{90\pi \cdot AB^2}{360} = \frac{90\pi \times 7^2}{360} - \frac{90\pi \times 3^2}{360} = \frac{1}{4}\pi(7^2 - 3^2) = 10\pi.$ 故答案为 10π .

6. $\frac{8\pi}{3}$ 【解析】过点 O 作 $OD \perp AB$ 于点 E , 交 $\odot O$ 于点 D , 连接 BD, OB , 如图所示. $\because \odot O$ 的半径为 4, $\therefore OA = OB = OD = 4$. 由折叠的性质得 $BD = OB = 4, \therefore OD = OB = BD = 4, \therefore \triangle OBD$ 是等边三角形. $\because OD \perp AB, \angle BOD = \angle OBD = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle OBA = \frac{1}{2}\angle OBD = 30^\circ. \because OA = OB = 4, \therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA = 30^\circ, S_{\text{弓形}OA} = S_{\text{弓形}OB}, \therefore \angle BOC = \angle OAB + \angle OBA = 60^\circ, \therefore S_{\text{扇形}BOC} = \frac{60\pi \times 4^2}{360} = \frac{8\pi}{3}, \therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{扇形}BOC} = \frac{8\pi}{3}.$

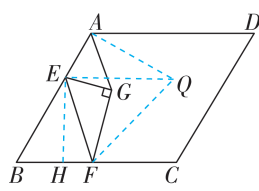


7. $\frac{8}{3}\pi$ 【解析】如图, 连接 OC, OD, CD . 由题意可得 $\angle AOC = \angle COD = \angle BOD = 60^\circ. \because OC = OD, \therefore \triangle COD$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle OCD = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle OCD = \angle AOC, \therefore CD \parallel AB, \therefore S_{\triangle COD} = S_{\triangle BCD}, \therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{扇形}COD} = \frac{60\pi \times 4^2}{360} = \frac{8}{3}\pi,$ 故答案为 $\frac{8}{3}\pi$.

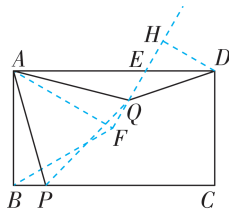


刷难关

1. C 【解析】如图, 过 E 作 $EQ \parallel BC$, 过 A 作 AB 的垂线交 EQ 于点 Q , 则 $\angle AEQ = \angle B = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle AQE = \angle EFG = 30^\circ. \therefore \angle EGF = \angle EAQ = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle AEQ \sim \triangle GEF, \therefore \frac{AE}{EG} = \frac{EQ}{EF}, \therefore \frac{AE}{EQ} = \frac{EG}{EF}. \therefore \angle AEG = \angle QEF = 60^\circ + \angle QEG, \therefore \triangle AEG \sim \triangle QEF, \therefore \frac{AG}{QF} = \frac{AE}{QE} = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore AG = \frac{1}{2}QF.$ 过 E 作 $EH \perp BC$ 于点 H , 则 $EH = BE \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 4\sqrt{3}. \therefore$ 点 F 是 BC 上的一点, $\therefore QF \perp BC$ 时 QF 最小, 此时 $QF = EH = 4\sqrt{3}, \therefore AG$ 的最小值为 $\frac{1}{2}QF = 2\sqrt{3}.$



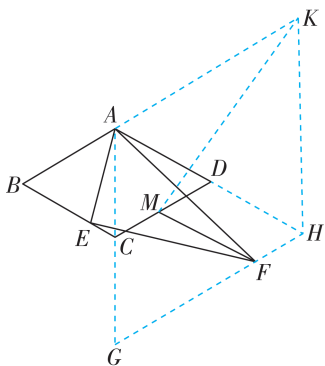
2. A 【解析】如图, 连接 PQ , 以 AB 为边向右作等边 $\triangle ABF$, 作射线 FQ 交 AD 于点 E , 过点 D 作 $DH \perp QE$ 于 $H. \because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle ABP = \angle BAD = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle BAF = \angle PAQ = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BAP = \angle FAQ.$ 在 $\triangle BAP$ 和 $\triangle FAQ$ 中, $\begin{cases} BA=FA, \\ \angle BAP=\angle FAQ, \\ PA=QA, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle BAP \cong \triangle FAQ (SAS), \therefore \angle ABP = \angle AFQ = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 点 Q 在射线 FE 上运动. $\because \angle FAE = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle AEF = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ. \therefore AB = AF = 5, AE = AF \div \cos 30^\circ = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3}. \therefore AD = BC = 5\sqrt{3}, \therefore DE = AD - AE = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}. \therefore DH \perp EF, \angle DEH =$



$\angle AEF = 60^\circ, \therefore DH = DE \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{5}{2},$ 根据垂线段最短可知, 当点 Q 与 H 重合时, DQ 的值最小, 最小值为 $\frac{5}{2},$ 故选 A.

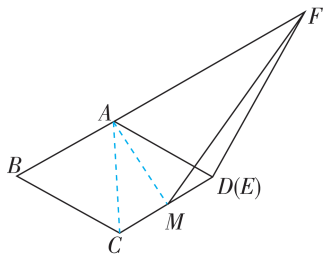
3. $\sqrt{19}$ 【解析】由题可知 $\triangle AEF$ 是含有 30° 角的直角三角形. 如图 (1), 连接 AC , 我们先探索点 F 的运动轨迹, 找几个特殊点. 当点 E 在 AB 上运动时, $\because \angle BAD = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = 60^\circ = \angle EAF,$ 此时点 F 就在直线 AC 上运动, 当 E 运动到点 B 时, F 运动到 AC 延长线上的点 G 处, 且 $AG = 2AB = 2AC$; 当 E 在 BC 上运动时, 我们取 E 运动到点 C 处, 此时 $\angle EAF = \angle CAD = 60^\circ, \therefore F$ 在 AD 延长线上的点 H 处, 并且满足 $AH = 2AC = 2AD = AG$; 当点 E 在 CD 上运动时, 我们取 E 运动到点 D 处, 此时 AD 和 AE 重合, $\angle BAD + \angle EAF = 180^\circ, \therefore$ 此时点 F 运动

到 BA 延长线上的点 K 处,且 $AK=2AD=AH$, \therefore 我们发现点 F 的运动轨迹是图(1)中的菱形 $AGHK$,连接 MK ,很明显 MK 的长是 MF 长度的最大值.



图(1)

如图(2),当点 E 运动到与点 D 重合时, MF 有最大值,连接 AC,AM .



图(2)

$\because \angle BAD = 120^\circ, \angle EAF = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BAD + \angle EAF = 180^\circ, \therefore$ 点 B, A, F 三点共线. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AB = AD = BC = CD = 2, \angle B = \angle ADC = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ACD$ 是等边三角形. \because 点 M 是 CD 的中点, $\therefore CM = MD = 1, \angle DAM = 30^\circ, \therefore AM = \sqrt{3} MD = \sqrt{3}, \angle MAF = 90^\circ. \therefore AF = 2AD = 4, \therefore MF = \sqrt{AM^2 + AF^2} = \sqrt{16 + 3} = \sqrt{19}$,故答案为 $\sqrt{19}$.

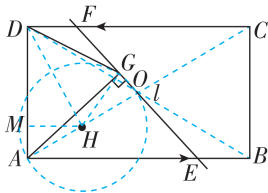
4. $2\sqrt{3}+2$ 【解析】如图,连接 AC ,与 EF 相交于 O ,取 AO 的中点 H ,连接 GH . \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AB \parallel CD, \angle ABC = 90^\circ. \because AB = 4\sqrt{3}, BC = 4, \therefore$ 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中,由勾股定理得 $AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = 8$. \therefore 动点 E, F 分别从点 A, C 同时出发,以每秒 1 个单位长度的速度沿 AB, CD 向终点 B, D 运动, $\therefore CF = AE. \because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle ACD = \angle CAB$. 在 $\triangle COF$ 和 $\triangle AOE$

$$\text{中}, \begin{cases} \angle COF = \angle AOE, \\ \angle OCF = \angle OAE, \\ CF = AE, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle COF \cong \triangle AOE (\text{AAS}), \therefore AO = CO =$$

4, $OF = OE$. 连接 BD ,则 O 是对角线 AC, BD 的交点. $\because AG \perp EF, \therefore GH = \frac{1}{2}AO, \therefore G$ 点在以 H 为圆心, AO 为直径的圆上运动.

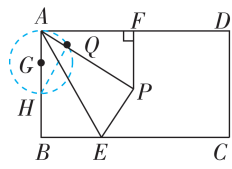
$\because AO = 4, \therefore AH = 2. \because \tan \angle CAB = \frac{CB}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore \angle CAB = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle DAC = 60^\circ$. 过点 H 作 $HM \perp AD$ 于 M 点,连接 DH ,则点 G

运动到 DH 的延长线与 $\odot H$ 的交点处时 DG 最大. $\because AH = 2, \therefore AM = 1, MH = \sqrt{3}, \therefore DM = 3, \therefore$ 易得 $DH = 2\sqrt{3}, \therefore DG$ 的最大值为 $2\sqrt{3}+2$,故答案为 $2\sqrt{3}+2$.



5. $\frac{4\pi}{3}$ 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle B = 90^\circ$.

\therefore 将 $\triangle ABE$ 沿直线 AE 翻折得到 $\triangle APE, \therefore AP = AB = 4$. 当点 P 在矩形内部时,作 $HQ \perp AP$,交 AB 于点 H ,如图(1),则 $\angle AQH = 90^\circ = \angle BAD, \therefore \angle AHQ = \angle PAF = 90^\circ - \angle HAQ. \because PF \perp AD, \therefore \angle PFA = 90^\circ =$



图(1)

$\angle AQH, \therefore \triangle AQH \sim \triangle PFA, \therefore \frac{AH}{AP} =$

$\frac{AQ}{PF}, \therefore AQ = \frac{1}{2}PF, \therefore \frac{AH}{AP} = \frac{AQ}{PF} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore AH = \frac{1}{2}AP = 2$. 取 AH 的中点 G, \therefore 点 Q 在以 AH 为直径的 $\odot G$ 上运动, \therefore 当点 E 从点 B 开始运动直至点 P 落在 AD 上时,点 Q 的运动轨迹为半圆

AH, \therefore 点 Q 的运动路径长为 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2\pi = \pi$. 当点 P 在矩形 $ABCD$

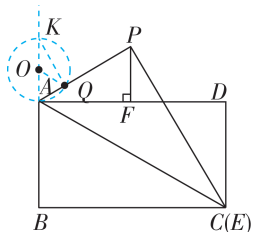
的外部时,作 $KQ \perp AP$,交 BA 的延长线于点 K ,如图(2),同法可得

$\triangle AKQ \sim \triangle PAF, AK = \frac{1}{2}AP = 2,$

$\angle AKQ = \angle PAF$. 取 AK 的中点 $O,$

\therefore 点 Q 在以 AK 为直径的 $\odot O$ 上

运动,连接 OQ ,当点 E 运动到点 C



图(2)

时, $\because AB = 4, BC = 4\sqrt{3}, \angle B = 90^\circ, \therefore \tan \angle BAC = \frac{BC}{AB} = \sqrt{3},$

$\therefore \angle BAC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle CAD = \angle BAD - \angle BAC = 30^\circ. \therefore$ 将 $\triangle ABE$

沿直线 AE 翻折得到 $\triangle APE, \therefore \angle PAC = \angle BAC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle PAF =$

$\angle PAC - \angle CAD = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle AKQ = \angle PAF = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle AOQ =$

$2\angle AKQ = 60^\circ, \therefore$ 点 Q 的运动轨迹为圆心角为 60° 的 $\widehat{AQ},$

\therefore 点 Q 的运动路径长为 $\frac{60\pi}{180} \times 1 = \frac{\pi}{3}. \therefore$ 点 Q 的运动路径总长

为 $\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$,故答案为 $\frac{4\pi}{3}$.

6. $2\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AB = BC = AC,$

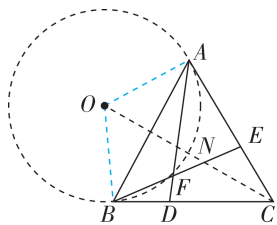
$\angle ABC = \angle BAC = \angle BCE = 60^\circ. \because BD = CE, \therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle BCE$

(SAS), $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CBE$. 又 $\because \angle AFE = \angle BAD + \angle ABE,$

$\therefore \angle AFE = \angle CBE + \angle ABE = \angle ABC, \therefore \angle AFE = 60^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle AFB = 120^\circ, \therefore$ 点 F 在以 O 为圆心, OA 长为半径的 \widehat{AB}

上运动,如图,连接 OC 交 $\odot O$ 于 N ,当点 F 与 N 重合时, CF 的值最小. 易知 $\angle AOB = 120^\circ$, $\triangle OAC \cong \triangle OBC$, $\therefore \angle ACO = \angle BCO$, $\angle AOC = \angle BOC$, $\therefore OC$ 垂直平分 AB , \therefore 易得 $ON = OA = 2\sqrt{3}$, $OC = 4\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore CF$ 的最小值为 $OC - ON = 4\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$. 故答案为 $2\sqrt{3}$.

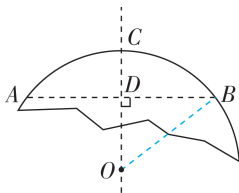


C 检测验收练

刷速度

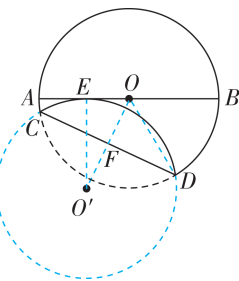
1. D 【解析】 $\because \angle E = 35^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOD = 2\angle E = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BOD = 180^\circ - 70^\circ = 110^\circ$. 故选 D.

2. C 【解析】设圆心为 O , 连接 OB , 如图所示. $\because CD$ 垂直平分 AB , $AB = 40$ cm, $\therefore BD = 20$ cm. $\because OC = OB$, $\therefore OD = OB - CD$. $\because \angle ODB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore OD^2 + BD^2 = OB^2$, $\therefore (OB - 10)^2 + 20^2 = OB^2$, 解得 $OB = 25$, 即圆形工件的半径为 25 cm, 故选 C.



3. C 【解析】如图, 设 $AE = x$, $CD = y$, 设弧 CED 的圆心为 O' , 连接 OO' 交 CD 于 F , 连接 $O'E$, OD .

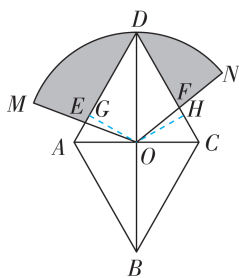
由折叠得 $OO' \perp CD$, $OF = O'F$, $\odot O'$ 的半径为 5, $\therefore CF = DF = \frac{1}{2}CD = \frac{y}{2}$, $\therefore OF = \sqrt{OD^2 - DF^2} = \sqrt{25 - \frac{y^2}{4}}$, $\therefore OO' = 2\sqrt{25 - \frac{y^2}{4}}$.



\because 弧 CD 与 AB 相切于点 E , $\therefore O'E \perp AB$, $\therefore OO'^2 = OE^2 + O'E^2$.

$\because OE = OA - AE = 5 - x$, $\therefore (2\sqrt{25 - \frac{y^2}{4}})^2 = (5 - x)^2 + 5^2$, $\therefore (x - 5)^2 + y^2 = 75$, 当 $x = 5$ 时, y 的值最大, 最大值为 $5\sqrt{3}$, 当 $x = 10$ 时, y 的值最小, 最小值为 $5\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore 5\sqrt{2} \leq CD \leq 5\sqrt{3}$. 故选 C.

4. B 【解析】如图, 过点 O 分别作 AD , CD 的垂线, 垂足分别是 G , H . $\because OG \perp AD$, $OH \perp CD$, $\therefore \angle OGE = \angle OHF = 90^\circ$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, BD 是对角线, $AC \perp BD$, $\therefore DB$ 平分 $\angle ADC$, $\therefore OG = OH$. $\because AB \parallel CD$, $\angle BAD = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADC = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle GOH = 180^\circ - \angle ADC = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$. $\therefore \angle EOF = \angle EOG + \angle GOF = 120^\circ$, $\angle GOH = \angle GOF + \angle FOH = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EOG = \angle FOH$. 在 $\triangle OGE$



与 $\triangle OHF$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle OGE = \angle OHF, \\ OG = OH, \\ \angle EOG = \angle FOH, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle OGE \cong \triangle OHF (ASA)$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle OGE} = S_{\triangle OHF}$, $\therefore S_{\text{四边形} EOFD} = S_{\text{四边形} GOHD}$. $\because \angle ADC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADO = \frac{1}{2}\angle ADC = 30^\circ$. $\because AO = 1$, $\therefore OD = \frac{AO}{\tan \angle ADO} = \sqrt{3}$,

$\therefore OG = \frac{1}{2}OD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $DG = OD \cdot \cos \angle ADO = \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$,

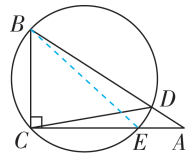
$\therefore S_{\triangle OGD} = \frac{1}{2}DG \cdot OG = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$, 同理, $S_{\triangle OHD} =$

$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$, $\therefore S_{\text{四边形} GOHD} = S_{\triangle OGD} + S_{\triangle OHD} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$.

$\therefore S_{\text{扇形} MON} = \frac{120}{360} \pi \times (\sqrt{3})^2 = \pi$, $\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{扇形} MON} - S_{\text{四边形} EOFD} =$

$S_{\text{扇形} MON} - S_{\text{四边形} GOHD} = \pi - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$. 故选 B.

5. 13° 【解析】如图, 连接 BE . 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCE$ 中, $CB = CE$, 则 $\angle CEB = \angle CBE = 45^\circ$. $\because \angle CEB$ 是 $\triangle ABE$ 的外角, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle CEB - \angle A = 45^\circ - 32^\circ = 13^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACD = \angle ABE = 13^\circ$, 故答案为 13° .



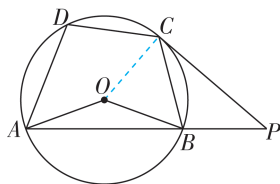
6. 105° 【解析】连接 OC , 如图所

示. $\because PC$ 为切线, 点 C 为切点, $\therefore OC \perp PC$, $\therefore \angle OCP = 90^\circ$.

$\because \angle BCP = 35^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OCB =$

$90^\circ - \angle BCP = 55^\circ$. $\because OC = OB$, $\therefore \angle OBC = \angle OCB = 55^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BOC = 180^\circ - \angle OCB - \angle OBC = 70^\circ$. $\therefore \angle AOB = 140^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AOC = 360^\circ - \angle AOB - \angle BOC = 150^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \frac{1}{2}\angle AOC = 75^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADC = 180^\circ - \angle ABC = 105^\circ$. 故答案为 105° .

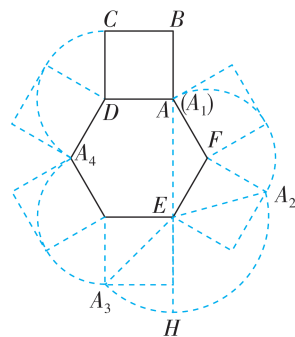


7. $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$ 【解析】边长为 1 的正方形 $ABCD$ 在正六边形外部做顺时针滚动, 如图, 点 A 的运动轨迹是图中弧线, 连接 AE 并延长交弧线于 H , 由图可得线段 AH 的长即为点 A 在滚动过程中到出发点的最大距离.

由勾股定理得 $EH = EA_2 = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$. 由题意得正六

边形的内角为 $\frac{180^\circ \times (6 - 2)}{6} =$

120° , 在 $\triangle AEF$ 中, $AF = EF = 1$, $\angle AFE = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FAE = \angle AEF = 30^\circ$, $AE = 2 \times AF \times \cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore AH = AE + EH = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$, \therefore 点 A 在滚动过程中到出发点的最大距离为 $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$. 故答案为 $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$.



8.8 【解析】延长 AC, BD 交于 E , 如图

所示. $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore BD \perp AD$, $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle ADE = 90^\circ$. $\because AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC$, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle DAE = \angle CBD$.

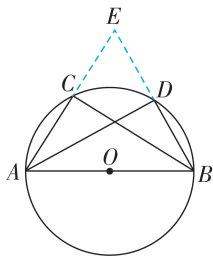
$\because AD = AD$, $\therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle EAD$ (ASA),

$\therefore BD = DE = 2\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore BE = 4\sqrt{5}$. $\because AB =$

$10, BD = 2\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore AD = 4\sqrt{5}$. $\because \angle DAB = \angle CBD$, $\angle ADB =$

$\angle BCE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle BEC$, $\therefore \frac{BE}{AB} = \frac{BC}{AD}$, $\therefore \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{10} = \frac{BC}{4\sqrt{5}}$,

$\therefore BC = 8$. 故答案为 8.



9. $\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】 \because 六边形 $ABCDEF$ 是正

六边形, $\therefore \angle BAF = \angle AFE = \angle E = \frac{(6-2) \times 180^\circ}{6} = 120^\circ$, $AB = AF = EF =$

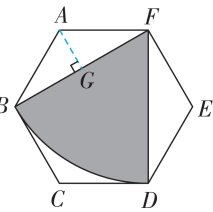
$DE = 6$, $\therefore \angle AFB = \angle ABF = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ -$

$120^\circ) = 30^\circ$, $\angle EFD = \angle EDF = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 120^\circ) = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BFD = 120^\circ - 2 \times 30^\circ = 60^\circ$. 如图, 过点 A 作 $AG \perp BF$ 于点

G , 则 $BF = 2FG = 2AF \cdot \cos 30^\circ = 2 \times 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 6\sqrt{3}$. 设圆锥的底

面半径为 r , 则 $2\pi r = \frac{60\pi}{180} \times 6\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore r = \sqrt{3}$. 故答案为 $\sqrt{3}$.



10. $\frac{7\sqrt{65}}{65}$ 【解析】如图, 设 $\triangle ADE$ 内

切圆圆心为 O , 连接 OG , 过 O 作 $OH \perp AB$ 于点 H , 过 O 作 $OK \perp AD$ 于点 K , 则四边形 $OKAH$ 为正方形, 根

据切线长定理可得 $DK = DG = \sqrt{5} + 1$, $EH = EG = \sqrt{5} - 1$. 设 $\odot O$ 的半径为 r , 则 $OK = OG = OH = r$, $\therefore AK = AH = r$, $\therefore AD = DK +$

$AK = \sqrt{5} + 1 + r$, $AE = \sqrt{5} - 1 + r$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADE$ 中, $DE = DG + EG =$

$2\sqrt{5}$, $AD^2 + AE^2 = DE^2$, 即 $(\sqrt{5} + 1 + r)^2 + (\sqrt{5} - 1 + r)^2 = (2\sqrt{5})^2$,

解得 $r = 3 - \sqrt{5}$ 或 $r = -3 - \sqrt{5}$ (舍去), $\therefore AD = 4$, $AE = 2$, $\therefore AB = 3AE = 6$. 由折叠知, $DF = AD = 4$, $EF = EA = 2$, $\angle EFD = 90^\circ$. 过

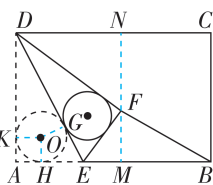
F 作 $MN \perp AB$ 于点 M , 交 CD 于点 N , 则 $\angle EMF = \angle DNF = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle DFN = \angle FEM = 90^\circ - \angle EFM$, $\therefore \triangle EFM \sim \triangle FDN$,

$\therefore \frac{EM}{FN} = \frac{FM}{DN} = \frac{EF}{DF} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore FN = 2EM$, $DN = 2FM$. 设 $EM = x$, 则 $FN = 2x$, $\therefore FM = 4 - 2x$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle EFM$ 中, $EM^2 + FM^2 = EF^2$, 即

$x^2 + (4 - 2x)^2 = 2^2$, 解得 $x = \frac{6}{5}$ 或 $x = 2$ (舍去), $\therefore EM = \frac{6}{5}$,

$FM = 4 - 2x = \frac{8}{5}$, $BM = AB - AE - EM = \frac{14}{5}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BFM$ 中, $BF =$

$\sqrt{BM^2 + FM^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{65}}{5}$, $\therefore \cos \angle ABF = \frac{BM}{BF} = \frac{7\sqrt{65}}{65}$. 故答案



为 $\frac{7\sqrt{65}}{65}$.

11. 【解】(1) 如图, 连接 OD .

在 $\odot O$ 中, $OC = OD$, $\angle OCP = 60^\circ$,

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

$\because OC = 2$, $\therefore \widehat{CD}$ 的长为 $\frac{60\pi \times 2}{180} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

(2) $\because OC \perp AB$, $\therefore \angle POF = \angle AOC = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AOD = \angle AOC - \angle COD = 30^\circ$.

$\because OA = OD$,

$\therefore \angle DAO = \angle ADO = \frac{180^\circ - \angle AOD}{2} = 75^\circ$, 即 $\angle DAB = 75^\circ$.

(3) 如图, 连接 OE .

$\because \angle AOC = 90^\circ$, $\angle OCP = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore PO = \sqrt{3} CO = 2\sqrt{3}$.

由题可知, PF 是 $\odot O$ 的切线,

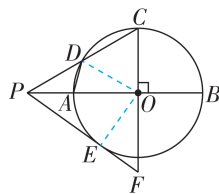
$\therefore \angle OEF = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle OFP + \angle FOE = 90^\circ$.

$\because \angle POE + \angle FOE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle OFP = \angle POE$,

$\therefore \cos \angle OFP = \cos \angle POE = \frac{OE}{PO} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.



☆ 刷有所得

连半径是解决圆相关问题的重要方法, 可利用半径相等构造等腰三角形; 结合垂径定理, 用半径、弦心距、半弦长构造直角三角形; 切线问题中, 半径与切线垂直构造直角.

12. 【解】(1) $\because AB$ 为 $\odot O$ 的弦, $\therefore OA = OB$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle ABO$.

$\because \triangle AOB$ 中, $\angle A + \angle ABO + \angle AOB = 180^\circ$, $\angle ABO = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AOB = 180^\circ - 2\angle ABO = 120^\circ$.

\because 直线 MN 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 C , CE 为 $\odot O$ 的直径,

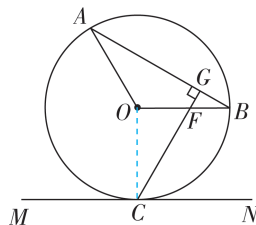
$\therefore CE \perp MN$, 即 $\angle ECM = 90^\circ$.

又 $\because AB \parallel MN$, $\therefore \angle CDB = \angle ECM = 90^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ODB$ 中, $\angle BOE = 90^\circ - \angle ABO = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BCE = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOE = 30^\circ$.

(2) 如图, 连接 OC .



\because 直线 MN 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 C , $\therefore \angle OCM = 90^\circ$.

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

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

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

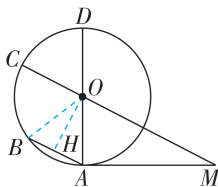
在 $\text{Rt}\triangle COF$ 中, $\tan \angle CFO = \frac{OC}{OF}, OC = OA = 3$,

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

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, $\therefore OA \perp AM, \therefore \angle OAM = 90^\circ. \because AB \parallel CM, \therefore \angle OAH = \angle AOM$,

$\therefore \tan \angle OAH = \tan \angle AOM = \frac{AM}{AO} = 2, \therefore \frac{OH}{AH} = 2, \therefore OH = 20$ 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 $AE = OE = OC = OF = R$.

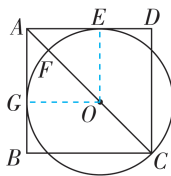
在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AEO$ 中, $\therefore AE^2 + EO^2 = AO^2, \therefore AO = \sqrt{2}R$.

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

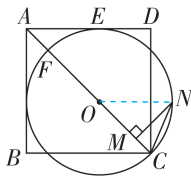
\therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADC$ 中, $AC = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} + 1)$.

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

$\therefore R = \sqrt{2}, \therefore \odot O$ 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, $\angle CBN = \angle BAC. \because CD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$