

②如图(2),当 $\triangle ACE \sim \triangle DBE$ 时, $\angle BDE = \angle CAE$ .过 $B$ 作

$BH \perp DC$ 于 $H$ , $\therefore \angle BHD = 90^\circ$ , $BH=t$ , $DH=-t^2+t$ ,

$$\therefore \tan \angle BDE = \frac{BH}{DH} = \tan \angle CAE = \frac{OB}{OA}, \therefore \frac{t}{-t^2+t} = \frac{6}{3} = 2,$$

$$\therefore -2t^2+2t=t, \text{解得 } t=0 \text{ (舍去) 或 } t=\frac{1}{2}, \therefore D\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{25}{4}\right).$$

综上所述,点 $D$ 的坐标为 $(1,6)$ 或 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{25}{4}\right)$ .

(3)如图(3), $\therefore$ 四边形 $EGFD$ 为菱形,

$$\therefore DE \parallel FG, DE=FG, ED=EG.$$

设点 $D(m, -m^2+m+6)$ ,  $F(n, -n^2+n+6)$ , 则 $E(m, -2m+6)$ ,

$$G(n, -2n+6),$$

$$\therefore DE = -m^2+3m, FG = -n^2+3n, \therefore -m^2+3m = -n^2+3n, \text{即 } (m-n)(m+n-3)=0.$$

$$\therefore m-n \neq 0, \therefore m+n-3=0, \text{即 } m+n=3.$$

$$\therefore A(3,0), B(0,6), \therefore AO=3, BO=6,$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AO^2+BO^2} = 3\sqrt{5}.$$

过点 $G$ 作 $GK \perp DC$ 于 $K$ , $\therefore GK \parallel AC$ , $\therefore \angle EGK = \angle BAC$ ,

$$\therefore \cos \angle EGK = \frac{KG}{EG} = \cos \angle BAC = \frac{OA}{AB}, \text{即 } \frac{|n-m|}{EG} = \frac{3}{3\sqrt{5}},$$

$$\therefore EG = \sqrt{5}|n-m| = \sqrt{5}|3-2m|.$$

$$\therefore DE = EG, \therefore -m^2+3m = \sqrt{5}|3-2m|,$$

$$\therefore m^2 - (3+2\sqrt{5})m + 3\sqrt{5} = 0 \text{ 或 } m^2 - (3-2\sqrt{5})m - 3\sqrt{5} = 0, \text{解得}$$

$$m = \frac{3+2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ (不合题意,舍去) 或 } m = \frac{3+2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ 或}$$

$$m = \frac{3-2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ 或 } m = \frac{3-2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ (不合题意,舍去),}$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{3+2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ 或 } m = \frac{3-2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{29}}{2}, \therefore \text{点 } D \text{ 的横坐标为}$$

$$\frac{3+2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{3-2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{29}}{2}.$$

## 第四章 三角形

### A 2025 真题诊断练

#### 刷诊断

1. A 【解析】依据的数学原理是垂线段最短,故选 A.

2. D 【解析】由题可知, $\alpha = 90^\circ + 60^\circ = 150^\circ$ ,故选 D.

3. D 【解析】由作图可知 $\angle AEG = \angle FEG$ . $\therefore \angle AEF = 80^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore \angle AEG = \angle FEG = \frac{1}{2} \angle AEF = 40^\circ. \therefore AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle EGF =$$

$$\angle AEG = 40^\circ, \text{故选 D.}$$

4. B 【解析】A 选项, $1+2=3$ ,不能构成三角形,故本选项不符合题意;B 选项, $2+3>4$ ,能构成三角形,故本选项符合题意;C 选项, $3+5=8$ ,不能构成三角形,故本选项不符合题意;D 选项, $5+4<10$ ,不能构成三角形,故本选项不符合题意. 故选 B.

5. A 【解析】 $\tan 45^\circ - \sqrt{2} \cos 45^\circ = 1 - \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$ ,故选 A.

6. C 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACB$ 中, $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ , $D$ 为 $AB$ 中点, $\therefore CD = \frac{1}{2}AB = AD = BD$ , $\therefore \angle A = \angle ACD = 20^\circ$ , $\angle B = \angle BCD = 90^\circ - 20^\circ = 70^\circ$ . $\therefore DE \perp AC$ , $\therefore \angle AED = \angle CED = 90^\circ$ , $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle CDE = 90^\circ - 20^\circ = 70^\circ$ . $\therefore \angle A = 20^\circ$ , $\therefore \angle A$ 的余角为 $70^\circ$ , $\therefore$ 题图中与 $\angle A$ 互余的角是 $\angle B$ , $\angle DCB$ , $\angle CDE$ , $\angle ADE$ ,共有4个. 故选 C.

7. C 【解析】 $\therefore$ 点 $A, A'$ 的坐标分别为 $(2,0), (3,0)$ , $\therefore OA=2$ , $OA'=3$ . $\therefore$ 五边形 $ABCDE, A'B'C'D'E'$ 是以坐标原点 $O$ 为位

似中心的位似图形, $\therefore OA:OA' = DE:D'E' = 2:3$ . $\therefore DE=3$ ,

$$\therefore D'E' = \frac{9}{2}, \text{故选 C.}$$

8. B 【解析】 $\therefore$ 题图中四周网格线构成的四边形是矩形, $AC$ 是

其对角线, $DE$ 所在的直线是其对称轴, $\therefore \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$ . $\therefore DE \parallel$

$BC$ , $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$ , $\therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AC}$ ,即 $\frac{DE}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ , $\therefore DE=1$ . 故选 B.

9. B 【解析】 $\therefore \angle A = 120^\circ, AB=AC$ , $\therefore \angle C = 30^\circ$ , $\therefore$ 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DEC$

中, $CD = \frac{DE}{\tan 30^\circ} = 3$ . $\therefore D$ 为 $AC$ 中点, $\therefore AC=6$ . 故选 B.

10. (答案不唯一)-3 1 【解析】当 $a=-3, b=1$ 时, $a^2>4b^2$ ,但是 $a<2b$ ,故答案为-3,1(答案不唯一).

11. 11,60,61 【解析】第①组勾股数为 $2 \times 1+1=3, 2 \times 1^2+2 \times 1=4, 2 \times 1^2+2 \times 1+1=5$ ;

第②组勾股数为 $2 \times 2+1=5, 2 \times 2^2+2 \times 2=12, 2 \times 2^2+2 \times 2+1=13$ ;

第③组勾股数为 $2 \times 3+1=7, 2 \times 3^2+2 \times 3=24, 2 \times 3^2+2 \times 3+1=25$ ;

第④组勾股数为 $2 \times 4+1=9, 2 \times 4^2+2 \times 4=40, 2 \times 4^2+2 \times 4+1=41$ ;

所以第⑤组勾股数为 $2 \times 5+1=11, 2 \times 5^2+2 \times 5=60, 2 \times 5^2+2 \times 5+1=61$ .

故答案为11,60,61.

12. 4  $\frac{2\sqrt{17}}{3}$  【解析】如图,作  $AH \perp BC, DG \perp BC, DF \perp AH$ , 垂

足分别为  $H, G, F$ , 则四边形  $DFHG$  为

矩形,  $\therefore DG = FH, DF = HG, DF \parallel HG,$

$DG \parallel AH. \because \angle DBC = 45^\circ, \therefore \triangle BDG$  为

等腰直角三角形,  $\therefore BG = DG. \because AB =$

$AC, \therefore BH = CH, \angle ABC = \angle ACB.$

$\because DF \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle ACH,$

$\therefore \frac{DF}{CH} = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AD+CD} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore$  设  $DF =$

$3x, CH = 5x$ , 则  $HG = DF = 3x, BH = CH = 5x, \therefore DG = BG = BH +$

$HG = 8x, CG = CH - HG = 2x, \therefore BD = 8\sqrt{2}x$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle CGD$  中,

$\tan \angle ACB = \frac{DG}{CG} = \frac{8x}{2x} = 4$ , 由勾股定理, 得  $(2x)^2 + (8x)^2 = 2^2$ , 解

得  $x = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{17}$  (负值已舍去),  $\therefore BD = 8\sqrt{2}x = \frac{8\sqrt{34}}{17}, BC = 2CH =$

$10x = \frac{10\sqrt{17}}{17}. \because \angle CED = \angle ABD, \angle ACB = \angle E + \angle CDE,$

$\angle ABC = \angle ABD + \angle CBD, \angle ABC = \angle ACB, \therefore \angle CDE =$

$\angle CBD = 45^\circ$ . 又  $\because \angle E = \angle E, \therefore \triangle DEC \sim \triangle BED, \therefore \frac{DE}{BE} =$

$\frac{CE}{DE} = \frac{CD}{DB} = \frac{2}{8\sqrt{34}} = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{8}, \therefore DE = \frac{8}{\sqrt{34}} CE, DE^2 = BE \cdot CE =$

$(BC+CE) \cdot CE, \therefore \left(\frac{8}{\sqrt{34}}CE\right)^2 = \left(\frac{10\sqrt{17}}{17} + CE\right) \cdot CE$ , 解

得  $CE = 0$  (舍去) 或  $CE = \frac{2\sqrt{17}}{3}$ . 故答案为  $4, \frac{2\sqrt{17}}{3}$ .

13. 【证明】在  $\triangle AOC$  和  $\triangle BOD$  中,  $\begin{cases} \angle COA = \angle DOB, \\ \angle C = \angle D, \\ AC = BD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle AOC \cong \triangle BOD$  (AAS).

14. (1) 【解】 $\because \triangle ABC$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle ACB = 60^\circ$ .

$\because D$  是  $AB$  的中点,  $\therefore \angle DCB = \angle DCA = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB = 30^\circ$ .

$\because CE \perp BC, \therefore \angle BCE = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle DCE = \angle BCE - \angle DCB = 60^\circ$ .

(2) 【证明】 $\because \triangle ABC$  是等边三角形,  $D$  是  $AB$  的中点,

$\therefore AB = BC, \angle ABC = 60^\circ, CD \perp AB$ ,

$\therefore \angle BDC = 90^\circ$ .

由平移得  $CD \parallel EF, \therefore \angle BAE = \angle BDC = 90^\circ$ .

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABE$  和  $\text{Rt} \triangle CBE$  中,

$\therefore \begin{cases} AB = CB, \\ BE = BE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ABE \cong \text{Rt} \triangle CBE$  (HL),

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle EBC = 30^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BEC = 90^\circ - \angle EBC = 60^\circ$ .

又  $\because \angle DCE = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle CEG$  是等边三角形.

15. 【解】(1) 如图所示, 过点  $A$  作  $AE \perp CD$  于  $E$ , 过点  $B$  作  $BF \perp$

$CD$  于  $F, \therefore \angle AED = \angle BFC = 90^\circ$ .

由题意得,  $\angle DAE = 30^\circ, \therefore$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ADE$  中,  $AE = AD \cdot$

$\cos \angle DAE = 20 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 10\sqrt{3}$  (千米),

$DE = AD \cdot \sin \angle DAE = 20 \times \frac{1}{2} = 10$  (千米).

$\because$  甲无人机位于  $A$  的正东方向 10 千米的  $B$  处,  $D$  位于  $C$  的

正西方向上,  $\therefore AB \parallel CD, \therefore AE \perp AB, BF \perp AB$ ,

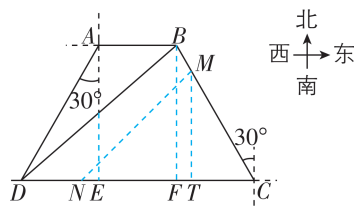
$\therefore$  四边形  $AEFB$  是矩形,

$\therefore EF = AB = 10$  千米,  $BF = AE = 10\sqrt{3}$  千米,

$\therefore DF = DE + EF = 20$  千米,  $\therefore BD = \sqrt{DF^2 + BF^2} =$

$\sqrt{20^2 + (10\sqrt{3})^2} = 10\sqrt{7} \approx 10 \times 2.65 = 26.5$  (千米).

答:  $BD$  的长度约为 26.5 千米.



(2) 如图所示, 设甲无人机飞到  $M$ , 乙无人机飞到  $N$  时, 两

无人机相距 20 千米, 连接  $MN$ , 过点  $M$  作  $MT \perp CD$  于  $T$ ,

$\therefore MN = 20$  千米.

由题意得,  $\angle BCF = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$ ,

$\therefore$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle FBC$  中,  $BC = \frac{BF}{\sin \angle BCF} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 20$  (千米),

$CF = \frac{BF}{\tan \angle BCF} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 10$  (千米),

$\therefore CD = DF + CF = 30$  千米.

由题意可设  $BM = x$  千米, 则  $DN = 2x$  千米,  $CM = (20 - x)$  千米.

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle CMT$  中,  $CT = CM \cdot \cos \angle MCT = (20 - x) \times \frac{1}{2} =$

$\left(10 - \frac{1}{2}x\right)$  千米,

$MT = CM \cdot \sin \angle MCT = (20 - x) \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \left(10\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right)$  千米,

$\therefore TN = CD - DN - CT = 30 - 2x - \left(10 - \frac{1}{2}x\right) = \left(20 - \frac{3}{2}x\right)$  千米.

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle MNT$  中, 由勾股定理得  $MN^2 = MT^2 + NT^2$ ,

$\therefore 20^2 = \left(10\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right)^2 + \left(20 - \frac{3}{2}x\right)^2$ ,

$$\therefore x = 15 - 5\sqrt{5} \text{ 或 } x = 15 + 5\sqrt{5} \text{ (舍去)},$$

$$\therefore BM = 15 - 5\sqrt{5} \approx 15 - 5 \times 2.24 = 3.8 \text{ (千米)}.$$

答:甲无人机飞离B处约3.8千米时,两无人机可以开始相互接收到信号.

16. 【解】(1)  $\because$  等腰直角三角形  $ABC$  中,  $\angle A = 90^\circ, BC = 4$ ,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ, \therefore AB = AC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BC = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$\because$  点  $D$  和点  $N$  分别是  $AC$  和  $BC$  的中点,

$$\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}AC = \sqrt{2}, BN = \frac{1}{2}BC = 2.$$

$$\therefore AD = aBN, \therefore a = \frac{AD}{BN} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$(2) \because a = \sqrt{2}, AD = aBN,$$

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{2}BN.$$

设  $BN = x$ , 则  $AD = \sqrt{2}x, CN = BC - BN = 4 - x$ ,

$$\therefore CD = AC - AD = 2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}x.$$

$\because M$  是  $AB$  的中点,

$$\therefore AM = BM = \sqrt{2}.$$

当以点  $C, D, N$  为顶点的三角形与  $\triangle BMN$  相似时, 分两种情况:

$$\textcircled{1} \triangle CDN \sim \triangle BMN, \text{ 则 } \frac{CD}{BM} = \frac{CN}{BN},$$

$$\therefore \frac{2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4 - x}{x},$$

此方程无解, 不符合题意.

$$\textcircled{2} \triangle CND \sim \triangle BMN, \text{ 则 } \frac{CN}{BM} = \frac{CD}{BN},$$

$$\therefore \frac{4 - x}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}x}{x},$$

解得  $x = 3 + \sqrt{5}$  (不符合题意, 舍去) 或  $x = 3 - \sqrt{5}$ ,

$$\therefore BN = 3 - \sqrt{5}.$$

综上,  $BN = 3 - \sqrt{5}$ .

$$(3) \because a = \sqrt{2}, AD = aBN,$$

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{2}BN.$$

如图, 作  $DE \parallel BC, AE \perp DE$  于点  $E$ , 连接  $BE$ ,

则  $\angle ADE = \angle C = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle DAE = 45^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \triangle AED$  为等腰直角三角形,

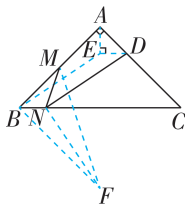
$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{2}DE = \sqrt{2}AE,$$

$$\therefore AE = DE = BN, \angle BAE = 45^\circ.$$

又  $\because DE \parallel BN$ ,

$\therefore$  四边形  $EDNB$  为平行四边形,  $\therefore BE = DN$ .

将  $AB$  绕点  $B$  顺时针旋转  $90^\circ$  得到  $BF$ , 连接  $NF, MF$ ,



则  $BF = AB = 2\sqrt{2}, \angle ABF = 90^\circ$ .

$$\because \angle ABC = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle NBF = 45^\circ = \angle BAE.$$

$$\text{又} \because AB = BF, AE = BN,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AEB \cong \triangle BNF,$$

$$\therefore BE = NF, \therefore DN = NF,$$

$$\therefore MN + ND = MN + NF \geq MF,$$

$\therefore$  当点  $N$  在线段  $MF$  上时,  $MN + ND$  的值最小, 为  $MF$  的长.

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle MBF \text{ 中, } BM = \frac{1}{2}AB = \sqrt{2}, BF = 2\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore MF = \sqrt{BM^2 + BF^2} = \sqrt{10},$$

$\therefore MN + ND$  的最小值为  $\sqrt{10}$ .

## B 考点突破练

### 考点 17 线段、角、相交线与平行线 (含命题)

#### 刷基础

1. C 【解析】用 2 个钉子钉木条, 则木条被固定在墙上, 其运用到的数学原理是两点确定一条直线, 故选 C.

2. A 【解析】 $\because \angle A = 80^\circ, \therefore \angle A$  的补角为  $180^\circ - 80^\circ = 100^\circ$ . 故选 A.

3. C 【解析】 $\because AD \parallel BC, \angle A = 110^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ - \angle A = 180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ, \angle D = \angle DBC. \because BD$  平分  $\angle ABC, \therefore \angle DBC = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 70^\circ = 35^\circ, \therefore \angle D = 35^\circ$ , 故选 C.

4. A 【解析】 $\because OD$  平分  $\angle AOC, \therefore \angle AOC = 2 \angle 1 = 2 \times 52^\circ = 104^\circ, \therefore \angle 2 = 180^\circ - \angle AOC = 180^\circ - 104^\circ = 76^\circ$ . 故选 A.

5. B 【解析】 $\because MN \parallel OA, \angle MNB = 50^\circ, \therefore \angle AOB = \angle MNB = 50^\circ$ . 由题意可知,  $OM$  平分  $\angle AOB, \therefore \angle AOM = \angle MOB = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = 25^\circ$ , 故选 B.

6. D 【解析】当  $a = -2\ 025$  时,  $|-2\ 025| = 2\ 025$ , 即此时不满足  $|a| = a, \therefore$  能说明命题“对于任何一个实数  $a$ , 都有  $|a| = a$  成立”是假命题的一个反例可以是  $a = -2\ 025$ , 故选 D.

#### 刷易错

7.  $70^\circ$  或  $86^\circ$  【解析】 $\because \angle \alpha$  与  $\angle \beta$  的两边分别平行,  $\therefore$  ①  $\angle \alpha = \angle \beta, \therefore (2x + 10)^\circ = (3x - 20)^\circ$ , 解得  $x = 30, \therefore \angle \alpha = (2 \times 30 + 10)^\circ = 70^\circ$ ; ②  $\angle \alpha + \angle \beta = 180^\circ, \therefore (2x + 10)^\circ + (3x - 20)^\circ = 180^\circ$ , 解得  $x = 38, \therefore \angle \alpha = (2 \times 38 + 10)^\circ = 86^\circ$ . 综上所述,  $\angle \alpha$  的度数为  $70^\circ$  或  $86^\circ$ . 故答案为  $70^\circ$  或  $86^\circ$ .

#### 易错警示

两边分别平行的两个角相等或互补, 注意要分两种情况考虑, 不要漏解.

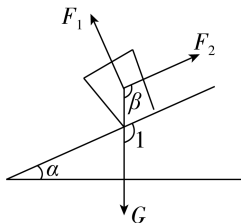
6,不能组成三角形;C选项, $2+5<8$ ,不能组成三角形;D选项, $2+5>6$ ,能组成三角形. 故选D.

### ☆ 关键点拨

#### 三角形的三边关系

两边之和大于第三边,两边之差小于第三边.

3. C 【解析】如图.  $\because$  重力  $G$  的方向竖直向下,  $\therefore$  重力  $G$  与水平方向的夹角为  $90^\circ$ .  $\because$  摩擦力  $F_2$  的方向与斜面平行,  $\alpha = 24^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \beta = \angle 1 = \alpha + 90^\circ = 114^\circ$ , 故选C.

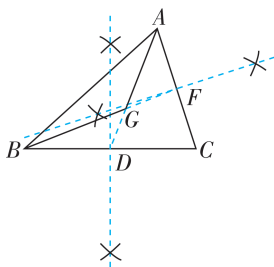


4. C 【解析】 $\because$  在  $\triangle ACD$  中,  $\angle DAC = 30^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 70^\circ$ ,  $\angle ADC = r^\circ$ , 且  $\angle DAC + \angle C + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore 30^\circ + 70^\circ + r^\circ = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore r = 80$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADC = r^\circ = 80^\circ$ .  $\because \angle ADC$  是  $\triangle ABD$  的外角,  $\angle B = q^\circ$ ,  $\angle BAD = p^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BAD = p^\circ + q^\circ$ ,  $\therefore p^\circ + q^\circ = 80^\circ$ ,  $\therefore p + q = 80$ ,  $\therefore p + q + r = 80 + 80 = 160$ . 故选C.

5. B 【解析】由作图可得  $BD \perp AC$ ,  $\therefore$  线段  $BD$  一定是  $\triangle ABC$  的高线. 故选B.

6. B 【解析】 $\because S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AD = 12$ ,  $AD = 4$ ,  $\therefore BC = 6$ .  $\because AE$  是中线,  $\therefore BE = \frac{1}{2} BC = 3$ , 故选B.

7. 【解】(1) 如图所示, 点  $G$  即为所求作.



作法: ①作  $BC$  的垂直平分线交  $BC$  于点  $D$ ;  
②作  $AC$  的垂直平分线交  $AC$  于点  $F$ ;  
③连接  $AD, BF$  相交于点  $G$ , 点  $G$  即为所求.

(2)  $\because G$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的重心,  $\therefore AG = \frac{2}{3} AD$ ,  $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABG}}{S_{\triangle ABD}} = \frac{2}{3}$ .

$\therefore \triangle ABG$  的面积等于  $5 \text{ cm}^2$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = 7.5 \text{ cm}^2$ .

又  $\because D$  是  $BC$  的中点,  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = 2S_{\triangle ABD} = 15 \text{ cm}^2$ , 故答案为15.

### 刷 易错

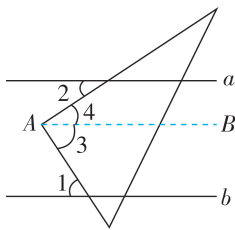
8.  $30^\circ$  或  $50^\circ$  【解析】①当  $\angle B > \angle C$  时, 如图(1).  $\because AD \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle B = 40^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAD = 50^\circ$ .  $\because \angle DAE = 5^\circ$ ,

### 刷 提升

1. B 【解析】 $\because$  这两地之间的最短距离为  $8 \text{ km}$ ,  $\therefore$  其他路线都应大于  $8 \text{ km}$ .  $\because$  路线  $n$  的长度为  $3+3+2=8(\text{km})$ ,  $\therefore$  路线  $n$  所标的数据错误. 故选B.

2. A 【解析】 $\because AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle A = \angle 1 = 30^\circ$ .  $\because \angle 2 = \angle A + \angle 3 = 70^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle 3 = 40^\circ$ . 故选A.

3. C 【解析】如图, 过点  $A$  作  $AB \parallel b$ , 则  $\angle 3 = \angle 1 = 57^\circ$ .  $\because \angle 3 + \angle 4 = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle 4 = 90^\circ - \angle 3 = 33^\circ$ .  $\because AB \parallel b$ , 直线  $a \parallel b$ ,  $\therefore AB \parallel a$ ,  $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 4 = 33^\circ$ , 故选C.



### ☆ 关键点拨

#### 平行线中辅助线的作法

见到拐点作平行线, 利用平行线的性质得到角度之间的关系.

4. D 【解析】由题可得, 这个真命题为同一平面内, 如果两条平行线中的一条直线垂直于第三条直线, 那么另一条直线也垂直于这条直线, 故选D.

5.  $a=2, b=-2$  (答案不唯一) 【解析】当  $a=2, b=-2$  时,  $2^2 = (-2)^2$ , 满足  $a^2 = b^2$ , 不满足  $a=b$ ,  $\therefore$  命题“若  $a^2 = b^2$ , 则  $a=b$ ”是假命题, 故答案为  $a=2, b=-2$  (答案不唯一).

### 刷 素养

6. 【解】(1)  $\because AD \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle OPD = 180^\circ$ .

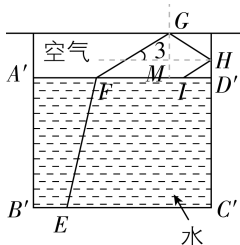
$\because \angle 1 = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle OPD = 120^\circ$ .

$\because \angle OPQ = 140^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle OPQ - \angle OPD = 20^\circ$ .

(2)  $HI \parallel FG$ . 理由如下:

如图, 过点  $G$  作  $GM \perp$  镜面,  $HM \parallel A'D'$ ,  $GM$  与  $HM$  相交于点  $M$ . 由题意得,  $\angle FGM = \angle HGM$ ,  $\angle GHM = \angle MHI$ . 易得  $GM \perp HM$ ,  $\therefore \angle 3 + \angle FGM = \angle GHM + \angle HGM = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle 3 = \angle GHM$ ,  $\therefore \angle 3 = \angle MHI$ ,  $\therefore HI \parallel FG$ .



## 考点 18 三角形基本性质

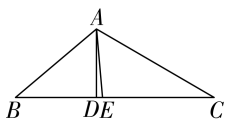
### 刷 基础

1. A 【解析】 $\because l_1 \parallel l_2$ ,  $\angle 1 = 50^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle 1 = 50^\circ$ .  $\because AB \perp CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle BDC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle 2 = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 50^\circ = 40^\circ$ , 故选A.

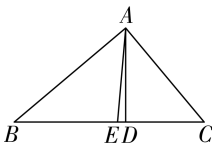
2. D 【解析】A选项,  $2+3=5$ , 不能组成三角形; B选项,  $3+3=$



$AE$  平分  $\angle BAC$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle CAE = 50^\circ + 5^\circ = 55^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAC = 110^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle C = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 40^\circ - 110^\circ = 30^\circ$ .



图(1)



图(2)

②当  $\angle B < \angle C$  时, 如图(2).  $\because AD \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle B = 40^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAD = 50^\circ$ .  $\because \angle DAE = 5^\circ$ ,  $AE$  平分  $\angle BAC$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle EAC = 50^\circ - 5^\circ = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle C = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 40^\circ - 90^\circ = 50^\circ$ . 综上所述,  $\angle C = 30^\circ$  或  $50^\circ$ . 故答案为  $30^\circ$  或  $50^\circ$ .

### 易错警示

图形形状不确定时需分情况画图, 分别计算, 避免漏解.

### 刷提升

1. B 【解析】由题意得,  $\angle EDF = 30^\circ$ ,  $\angle ABC = 45^\circ$ .  $\because DF \parallel AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle AED = \angle FDE = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle EDB = \angle ABC - \angle AED = 45^\circ - 30^\circ = 15^\circ$ , 故选 B.

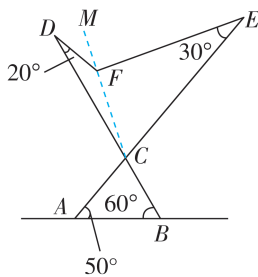
2. A 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$  的周长为 16,  $\therefore AB + AC + BC = 16$ .  $\because AD$  是  $BC$  边上的中线,  $\therefore BD = CD = 3$ ,  $\therefore BC = 6$ ,  $\therefore AC = 16 - AB - BC = 16 - 6 - 6 = 4$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABD$  与  $\triangle ACD$  的周长之差为  $AB + BD + AD - (AC + CD + AD) = AB - AC = 6 - 4 = 2$ , 故选 A.

3. A 【解析】 $\because BD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的边  $AC$  上的中线,  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 16 = 8$ .  $\because AE$  是  $\triangle ABD$  的边  $BD$  上的中线,  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABE} = S_{\triangle ADE} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle ABD} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ .  $\because BF$  是  $\triangle ABE$  的边  $AE$  上的中线,  $\therefore S_{\triangle BEF} = S_{\triangle ABF} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle ABE} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ . 由题意可知  $ED, CF$  均为  $\triangle ACE$  的中线,  $\therefore S_{\triangle CEF} = S_{\triangle ACF} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle ACE} = S_{\triangle ADE} = 4$ ,  $\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\triangle BEF} + S_{\triangle CEF} = 2 + 4 = 6$ . 故选 A.

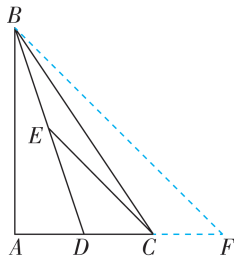
4.  $100^\circ$  【解析】 $\because \angle BCD = 30^\circ$ ,  $\angle ACB = 80^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACD = 50^\circ$ .  $\because CD$  是边  $AB$  上的高,  $\therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DAC = 40^\circ$ .  $\because AE$  是  $\angle CAB$  的平分线,  $\therefore \angle CAE = \frac{1}{2} \angle DAC = 20^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle CAE + \angle ACB = 20^\circ + 80^\circ = 100^\circ$ , 故答案为  $100^\circ$ .

5. 减少 10 【解析】连接  $CF$ , 并延长至点  $M$ , 如图所示. 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle CAB = 50^\circ$ ,  $\angle CBA = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACB = 180^\circ - \angle CAB - \angle CBA = 180^\circ - 50^\circ - 60^\circ = 70^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DCE = \angle ACB = 70^\circ$ .  $\because \angle DFM = \angle DCF + \angle D$ ,  $\angle EFM = \angle ECF + \angle E$ ,  $\therefore \angle EFD = \angle DCF + \angle ECF + \angle D + \angle E = \angle DCE + \angle D + \angle E$ , 即  $110^\circ = 70^\circ + \angle D + 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle D = 10^\circ$ ,  $\therefore 20^\circ - 10^\circ = 10^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  题图

中  $\angle D$  应减少 10 度. 故答案为减少, 10.



6.  $4\sqrt{2}$  【解析】如图, 延长  $DC$  至  $F$ , 使  $CF = DC$ , 连接  $BF$ .  $\because DE = EB, DC = CF$ ,  $\therefore CE$  是  $\triangle DBF$  的中位线,  $\therefore BF = 2CE = 2 \times 4 = 8$ .  $\because DC = CF, AD = DC$ ,  $\therefore AF = 3CD$ .  $\because AB = 3CD$ ,  $\therefore AF = AB$ .  $\because \angle A = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AB = AF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} BF = 4\sqrt{2}$ , 故答案为  $4\sqrt{2}$ .



### 刷素养

7.  $\frac{1}{3^n} m$  【解析】设  $\angle E_1 AD = \alpha$ ,  $\angle E_1 BD = \beta$ , 则  $\angle CAB = 3\alpha$ ,  $\angle CBD = 3\beta$ .  $\because \angle E_1 BD, \angle CBD$  分别是  $\triangle ABE_1, \triangle ABC$  的外角,  $\therefore \angle E_1 BD = \angle E_1 AD + \angle E_1$ ,  $\angle CBD = \angle CAB + \angle C$ , 即  $\beta = \alpha + \angle E_1$ ,  $3\beta = 3\alpha + \angle C$ ,  $\therefore \angle E_1 = \frac{1}{3} \angle C$ . 同理可求,  $\angle E_2 = \frac{1}{3} \angle E_1$ ,  $\therefore \angle E_2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \angle C$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $\therefore \angle E_n = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \angle C$ , 即  $\angle E_n = \frac{1}{3^n} m^\circ$ , 故答案为  $\frac{1}{3^n} m$ .

## 考点 19 等腰(边)三角形

### 刷基础

1. B 【解析】 $\because$  点  $D$  在  $BC$  上,  $\therefore \angle ADB + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$ .  $\because \angle ADB = \angle ADC$ ,  $\therefore 2\angle ADC = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AD \perp BC$ , 故 A 不符合题意.  $\because AB = AC$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle C$ .  $\because \angle B = \angle C$  与点  $D$  所在的位置没有关系,  $\therefore$  由  $\angle B = \angle C$  不能说明  $AD \perp BC$ , 故 B 符合题意.  $\because AB = AC, BD = CD$ ,  $\therefore AD \perp BC$ , 故 C 不符合题意.  $\because AB = AC, AD$  平分  $\angle BAC$ ,  $\therefore AD \perp BC$ , 故 D 不符合题意. 故选 B.

2. C 【解析】 $\because AB = BC$ ,  $\angle A = 20^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle A = 20^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle CBD = \angle A + \angle ACB = 40^\circ$ .  $\because BC = CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle CDB = \angle CBD = 40^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DCF = \angle A + \angle CDA = 20^\circ + 40^\circ = 60^\circ$ .  $\because CD = DF$ ,  $\therefore \angle CFD = \angle DCF = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle EDF = \angle A + \angle AFD = 20^\circ + 60^\circ =$

$80^\circ$ .  $\because DF=EF, \therefore \angle FED=\angle EDF=80^\circ, \therefore \angle GFE=\angle A+\angle AEF=20^\circ+80^\circ=100^\circ$ . 故选 C.

3. C 【解析】 $\because \angle DAC=\angle ADC, AC=3, \therefore DC=AC=3. \because \angle ADC$  是  $\triangle ABD$  的外角,  $\therefore \angle ADC=\angle B+\angle DAB$ . 又  $\because \angle ADC=2\angle B, \therefore 2\angle B=\angle B+\angle DAB, \therefore \angle B=\angle DAB, \therefore BD=AD=2, \therefore BC=BD+CD=2+3=5$ . 故选 C.

4. 100 【解析】因为等腰三角形的一个底角为  $40^\circ$ , 所以其顶角为  $180^\circ-40^\circ\times 2=100^\circ$ . 故答案为 100.

5. 5 【解析】 $\because \triangle BCE$  的周长为 8,  $\therefore BE+EC+BC=8. \because AB$  的垂直平分线  $DE$  交  $AB$  于点  $D$ , 交  $AC$  于点  $E, \therefore AE=BE, \therefore AE+EC+BC=8$ , 即  $AC+BC=8$ . 又  $\because AC-BC=2, \therefore AC=5, BC=3. \therefore AB=AC, \therefore AB=5$ . 故答案为 5.

6. C 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore AD\parallel BC, \therefore \angle AEB=\angle EBC. \because \triangle EBC$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle EBC=60^\circ, \therefore \angle AEB=60^\circ$ , 故选 C.

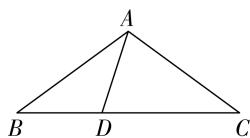
7. D 【解析】 $\because$  三角形  $ABC$  是等边三角形,  $AD\perp BC, \therefore \angle ABC=60^\circ, BD=CD, \therefore BE=CE, \therefore \angle EBD=\angle ECD=20^\circ, \therefore \angle ABE=\angle ABC-\angle EBD=40^\circ$ . 故选 D.

8. 3 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$  为等边三角形,  $BD$  为  $\triangle ABC$  的高,  $\therefore AD=CD, AC=BC. \because CE=CD=1, \therefore AC=2CD=2, \therefore BC=2, \therefore BE=BC+CE=2+1=3$ . 故答案为 3.

## 刷易错

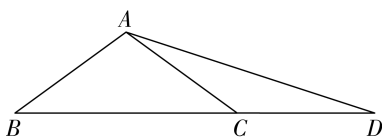
9.  $72^\circ$  或  $18^\circ$  【解析】在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB=AC, \therefore \angle ABC=\angle ACB. \because \angle ABC+\angle ACB+\angle BAC=180^\circ, \angle BAC=3\angle ABC, \therefore 5\angle ABC=180^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC=\angle ACB=36^\circ. \because$  点  $D$  在直线  $BC$  上,  $\therefore$  有以下两种情况:

①当点  $D$  在线段  $BC$  上时, 如图(1).  $\because CA=CD, \angle ACB=36^\circ, \therefore \angle ADC=\frac{1}{2}(180^\circ-\angle ACB)=72^\circ$ .



图(1)

②当点  $D$  在  $BC$  的延长线上时, 如图(2).



图(2)

$\because CA=CD, \therefore \angle ADC=\angle CAD. \because \angle ACB$  是  $\triangle ACD$  的外角,  $\therefore \angle ACB=\angle ADC+\angle CAD=2\angle ADC=36^\circ, \therefore \angle ADC=18^\circ$ .

综上所述,  $\angle ADC$  的度数为  $72^\circ$  或  $18^\circ$ . 故答案为  $72^\circ$  或  $18^\circ$ .

## 易错警示

点的位置不确定时, 等腰三角形形状未知, 需画图分类讨论, 避免漏解.

## 刷提升

1. B 【解析】 $\because AB=AC, AD$  平分  $\angle BAC, \therefore$  点  $D$  是  $BC$  的中点.  $\because$  点  $E$  是边  $AC$  的中点,  $\therefore DE$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中位线,  $\therefore DE=\frac{1}{2}AB. \because DE=2, \therefore AB=2DE=4$ , 故选 B.

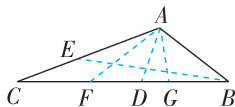
## 关键点拨

### 中位线的应用

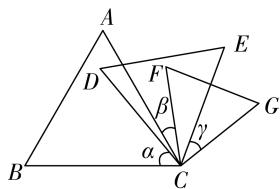
由三角形两边的中点得到中位线, 再根据中位线与第三边的数量关系求解.

2. A 【解析】由作图可知,  $BD$  是  $EF$  的垂直平分线,  $\therefore BG\perp AC. \because \triangle ABC$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle ABC=60^\circ, BG$  平分  $\angle ABC, \therefore \angle ABG=\frac{1}{2}\angle ABC=30^\circ$ , 故选项 A 正确.  $\because \angle ABG=30^\circ, \therefore \cos \angle ABG=\frac{BG}{AB}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore 2BG=\sqrt{3}AB$ , 故选项 C 错误. 对于选项 B、D, 不能证明一定成立, 不符合题意. 故选 A.

3. B 【解析】如图所示, 当  $AB=AF=3, BA=BD=3, AB=AE=3, BG=AG$  时, 都能得到符合题意的等腰三角形. 故选 B.



4. B 【解析】如图.  $\because \triangle ABC, \triangle DEC, \triangle FGC$  都是等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle ACB=\angle DCE=\angle FCG=60^\circ, \therefore \alpha=\angle ACB-\angle ACD=60^\circ-\angle ACD, \beta=\angle DCE-\angle ACD-\angle ECF=60^\circ-\angle ACD-\angle ECF, \gamma=\angle FCG-\angle ECF=60^\circ-\angle ECF, \therefore \alpha-\beta+\gamma=60^\circ-\angle ACD-(60^\circ-\angle ACD-\angle ECF)+60^\circ-\angle ECF=60^\circ$ . 故选 B.

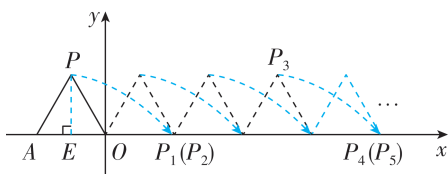


5. 10 【解析】 $\because \angle B=50^\circ, \angle C=30^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC=180^\circ-50^\circ-30^\circ=100^\circ$ . 根据题意得,  $AF$  平分  $\angle BAC, \therefore \angle BAF=\frac{1}{2}\angle BAC=50^\circ. \because AD$  为高,  $\therefore \angle BDA=90^\circ, \therefore \angle BAD=180^\circ-50^\circ-90^\circ=40^\circ, \therefore \angle DAF=\angle BAF-\angle BAD=50^\circ-40^\circ=10^\circ$ , 故答案为 10.

6. 【证明】 $\because AD\parallel BC, \therefore \angle EAD=\angle B. \because \angle B=\angle D, \therefore \angle D=\angle EAD, \therefore BE\parallel CD. \because \angle E=60^\circ, \therefore \angle ECD=\angle E=60^\circ$ . 又  $\because CE$  平分  $\angle BCD, \therefore \angle BCE=\angle ECD=60^\circ, \therefore \angle B=60^\circ, \therefore \angle E=\angle B=\angle BCE=60^\circ, \therefore \triangle BCE$  为等边三角形.

## 刷素养

7. 2 008 【解析】如图所示, 过点  $P$  作  $x$  轴的垂线, 垂足为  $E$ .



$\therefore \triangle OAP$  是边长为 1 的正三角形,  $\therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}$ . 观察图形结合翻转的方法可以得出  $P_1, P_2$  的横坐标为 1,  $P_3$  的横坐标为 2.5,  $P_4, P_5$  的横坐标为 4,  $P_6$  的横坐标为 5.5,  $\dots$ , 以此类推下去, 每 3 次翻转为一个循环, 每个循环内点  $P$  的横坐标依次增加 1.5,  $0, 1.5$ .  $\therefore 2\ 008 \div 3 = 669 \dots 1$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $P_{2\ 008}$  的横坐标为  $-\frac{1}{2} + (1.5 + 0 + 1.5) \times 669 + 1.5 = 2\ 008$ , 故答案为 2 008.

## 考点 20 直角三角形

### 刷基础

1. C 【解析】由题意得,  $AB = 6 - 1 = 5$  (cm).  $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $D$  为边  $AB$  的中点,  $\therefore CD = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2.5$  cm, 故选 C.

2. B 【解析】 $\because \angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle B = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle CAB = 60^\circ$ . 由作图可知,  $AD$  平分  $\angle BAC$ ,  $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle DAB = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore CD = \frac{1}{2}AD$ ,

$$\angle B = \angle BAD, \therefore AD = BD, \therefore CD = \frac{1}{2}BD, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ACD}}{S_{\triangle ABD}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}CD \cdot AC}{\frac{1}{2}BD \cdot AC} = \frac{CD}{BD} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$\therefore \triangle ACD$  的面积为 8,  $\therefore \triangle ABD$  的面积为  $2 \times 8 = 16$ . 故选 B.

3.  $70^\circ$  【解析】 $\because BE \perp AF$  于点  $E$ ,  $CD \perp AF$  交  $AF$  的延长线于点  $D$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle ADC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAE = 90^\circ - \angle ABE = 90^\circ - 20^\circ = 70^\circ$ .  $\because \angle CAB = \angle CAD + \angle BAE = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle CAD = 90^\circ - 70^\circ = 20^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACD = 90^\circ - 20^\circ = 70^\circ$ . 故答案为  $70^\circ$ .

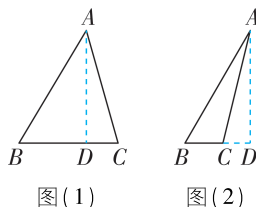
4. B 【解析】由题意可知, 中间小正方形的边长为  $m - n$ ,  $\therefore (m - n)^2 = 5$ , 即  $m^2 + n^2 - 2mn = 5$ . ①  $\because (m + n)^2 = 21$ ,  $\therefore m^2 + n^2 + 2mn = 21$ . ② ① + ②, 得  $2(m^2 + n^2) = 26$ ,  $\therefore$  利用勾股定理易得大正方形面积为  $m^2 + n^2 = 13$ . 故选 B.

5. D 【解析】A 选项,  $\because \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$ ,  $\angle A + \angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle C = 180^\circ - (\angle A + \angle B) = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  是直角三角形, 不符合题意. B 选项,  $\because a : b : c = 5 : 12 : 13$ ,  $\therefore$  设  $a = 5x$ ,  $b = 12x$ ,  $c = 13x$ ,  $\therefore a^2 + b^2 = (5x)^2 + (12x)^2 = (13x)^2 = c^2$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  是直角三角形, 不符合题意. C 选项,  $\because a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  是直角三角形, 不符合题意. D 选项,  $\because \angle A : \angle B : \angle C = 3 : 4 : 5$ ,  $\therefore$  设  $\angle A = 3k$ ,  $\angle B = 4k$ ,  $\angle C = 5k$ .  $\because \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore 3k + 4k + 5k = 180^\circ$ , 解得  $k = 15^\circ$ ,  $\therefore 5k = 75^\circ \neq 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  不是直角三角形, 符合题意. 故选 D.

6. 2.4 【解析】 $\because$  长为 3 m 的梯子靠在墙上, 梯子的底端离墙脚线的距离为 1.8 m,  $\therefore h = \sqrt{3^2 - 1.8^2} = 2.4$  (m), 故答案为 2.4.

### 刷易错

7. 7 或 5 【解析】 $\because AD$  为  $BC$  边上的高,  $\therefore AD \perp BC$ . 在  $Rt\triangle ABD$  中,  $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$ ,  $AD = 6\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore BD = 6$ . 如图 (1), 当点  $D$  在  $BC$  上时,  $BC = BD + CD = 6 + 1 = 7$ . 如图 (2), 当点  $D$  在  $BC$  的延长线上时,  $BC = BD - CD = 6 - 1 = 5$ . 故答案为 7 或 5.

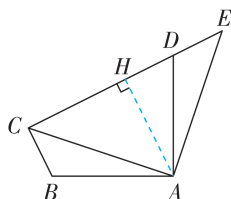


### 易错警示

点  $D$  的位置不确定, 需画图分类讨论, 避免漏解.

### 刷提升

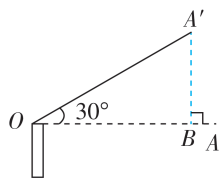
1. A 【解析】由旋转得  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE$ ,  $\angle CAE = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AC = AE$ ,  $DE = BC = 1$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ACE$  是等腰直角三角形.  $\because$  点  $D$  在线段  $CE$  上,  $CD = 3$ ,  $\therefore CE = CD + DE = 3 + 1 = 4$ . 过点  $A$  作  $AH \perp CE$  于点  $H$ , 如图,  $\therefore AH = CH = HE = \frac{1}{2}CE = 2$ ,  $\therefore HD =$



$HE - DE = 2 - 1 = 1$ ,  $\therefore AD = \sqrt{AH^2 + HD^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$ , 故选 A.

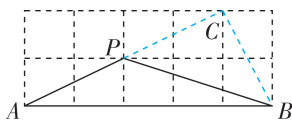
2. C 【解析】根据题意可知  $AB = AD$ ,  $BC \parallel EF$ ,  $CE \perp EF$ ,  $BF \perp EF$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $CE = BF = 8$  cm. 设  $AB = AD = x$  cm, 则  $AC = AD + DE - CE = x + 6 - 8 = (x - 2)$  cm. 在  $Rt\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2$ , 即  $x^2 = (x - 2)^2 + 10^2$ , 解得  $x = 26$ . 故选 C.

3.  $\frac{3}{2}$  【解析】过点  $A'$  作  $A'B \perp AO$  于点  $B$ , 如图所示.  $\because \angle A'BO = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle A'OA = 30^\circ$ ,  $A'O = AO = 3$  米,  $\therefore A'B = \frac{1}{2}A'O = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 = \frac{3}{2}$  (米), 故答案为  $\frac{3}{2}$ .



4.  $45^\circ$  【解析】如图, 延长  $AP$ , 交网格线于点  $C$ , 连接  $BC$ . 设小正方形的边长均为 1. 在  $\triangle PCB$  中,  $PC^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 = 5$ ,  $BC^2 = 1^2 +$

$2^2=5, PB^2=1^2+3^2=10, \therefore PC^2+BC^2=PB^2, PC=BC, \therefore \triangle PCB$  为等腰直角三角形, 且  $\angle PCB=90^\circ, \therefore \angle BPC=45^\circ, \therefore \angle PAB+\angle PBA=\angle BPC=45^\circ$ . 故答案为  $45^\circ$ .



5.  $\frac{7}{8}$  【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore CD=AB=4, \angle C=90^\circ$ .  $\because M$  是  $BC$  的中点,  $\therefore CM=\frac{1}{2}BC=\frac{1}{2}\times 6=3$ . 由折叠的性质得  $MF=DF$ . 设  $FC=x$ , 则  $MF=FD=4-x$ .  $\therefore MF^2=MC^2+FC^2, \therefore (4-x)^2=3^2+x^2, \therefore x=\frac{7}{8}, \therefore FC=\frac{7}{8}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{7}{8}$ .

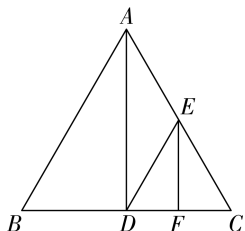
## 刷素养

6. 【解】(1) 观察题表中的等式可知,  $(4^2-1)^2+8^2=(4^2+1)^2$ , 故答案为  $4^2+1$ .  
(2) 用含  $n$  ( $n$  为正整数, 且  $n>1$ ) 的等式表示题中的规律:  $(n^2-1)^2+(2n)^2=(n^2+1)^2$ , 故答案为  $(n^2-1)^2+(2n)^2$ .  
(3) 由(2)可知  $(n^2-1)^2+(2n)^2=(n^2+1)^2$  ( $n$  为正整数, 且  $n>1$ ), 故存在以  $n^2-1, 2n$  为直角边长,  $n^2+1$  为斜边长的直角三角形,  $\therefore$  当有一个直角边长为 14 的直角三角形, 且它的三边长为勾股数时,  $2n=14$ , 解得  $n=7$ ,  $\therefore$  该直角三角形的另一条直角边长是  $7^2-1=48$ ,  $\therefore$  这个直角三角形的面积为  $\frac{1}{2}\times 14\times 48=336$ .

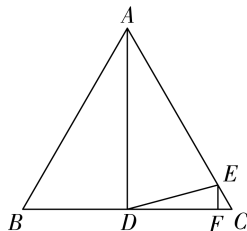
## 重难专题 11 特殊三角形的分类讨论

## 刷难关

1.  $\sqrt{3}$  或  $2\sqrt{3}+3$  或  $2\sqrt{3}-3$  【解析】 $\because \angle BAC=60^\circ, AB=BC=4, \therefore \triangle ABC$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore AB=AC=4, \angle C=60^\circ$ . 又  $\because AD\perp BC, \therefore \angle DAC=30^\circ, CD=BD=\frac{1}{2}BC=2, \therefore AD=\sqrt{AC^2-DC^2}=2\sqrt{3}$ .  $\because \triangle ADE$  是等腰三角形, 点  $E$  是直线  $AC$  上的动点,  $\therefore$  分三种情况进行讨论:  
①当  $AE=DE$  时, 点  $E$  在线段  $AC$  上, 如图(1), 则  $\angle EAD=\angle EDA=30^\circ, \therefore \angle EDC=60^\circ=\angle C, \therefore \triangle EDC$  为等边三角形,  $\therefore CE=CD=2$ .  
 $\because EF\perp BC, \therefore$  在  $\text{Rt}\triangle EFC$  中,  $EF=CE\cdot \sin C=\sqrt{3}$ .



图(1)



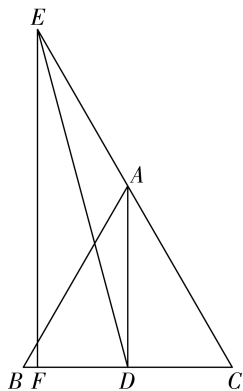
图(2)

- ②当  $AD=AE=2\sqrt{3}$ , 点  $E$  在线段  $AC$  上时, 如图(2), 则  $EC=AC-AE=4-2\sqrt{3}$ .

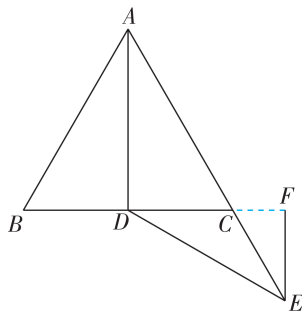
$\because EF\perp BC, \therefore$  在  $\text{Rt}\triangle EFC$  中,  $EF=CE\cdot \sin C=(4-2\sqrt{3})\times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}=2\sqrt{3}-3$ .

当  $AD=AE=2\sqrt{3}$ , 点  $E$  在射线  $CA$  上时, 如图(3), 则  $CE=AC+AE=4+2\sqrt{3}$ .

$\because EF\perp BC, \therefore$  在  $\text{Rt}\triangle EFC$  中,  $EF=CE\cdot \sin C=(4+2\sqrt{3})\times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}=2\sqrt{3}+3$ .



图(3)



图(4)

- ③当  $AD=DE=2\sqrt{3}$  时, 点  $E$  在射线  $AC$  上, 如图(4), 则  $\angle DAE=\angle DEA=30^\circ, \therefore \angle ADE=120^\circ, \therefore \angle CDE=\angle ADE-\angle ADC=30^\circ$ .

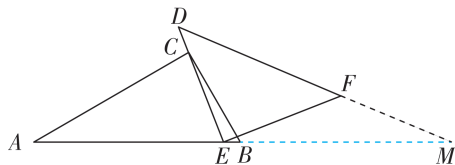
$\because EF\perp BC, \therefore$  在  $\text{Rt}\triangle DFE$  中,  $EF=\frac{1}{2}DE=\sqrt{3}$ .

综上, 当  $\triangle ADE$  是等腰三角形时,  $EF$  的长为  $\sqrt{3}$  或  $2\sqrt{3}+3$  或  $2\sqrt{3}-3$ . 故答案为  $\sqrt{3}$  或  $2\sqrt{3}+3$  或  $2\sqrt{3}-3$ .

2.  $15^\circ$  或  $82.5^\circ$  【解析】根据题意可知  $\angle DFE=45^\circ, \angle DEF=90^\circ, \angle A=30^\circ$ .

①当  $EM=FM$  时,  $\angle MEF=\angle DFE=45^\circ, \therefore \angle CEB=90^\circ-45^\circ=45^\circ. \therefore \angle A+\angle ACE=\angle CEB, \therefore \angle ACE=45^\circ-30^\circ=15^\circ$ .

②当  $EF=FM$  时, 如图,  $\therefore \angle FEM=\angle M, \angle MEF+\angle M=45^\circ, \therefore \angle MEF=22.5^\circ, \therefore \angle DEM=90^\circ+22.5^\circ=112.5^\circ. \therefore \angle A+\angle ACE=\angle DEM, \therefore \angle ACE=112.5^\circ-30^\circ=82.5^\circ$ .



③当  $EF=EM$  时, 易知此种情况不成立.

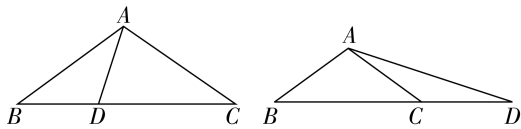
综上所述,  $\angle ACE$  的度数为  $15^\circ$  或  $82.5^\circ$ . 故答案为  $15^\circ$  或  $82.5^\circ$ .

3.  $72^\circ$ 或 $18^\circ$  【解析】在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=AC$ , $\therefore \angle ABC=\angle ACB$ .

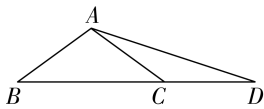
$\therefore \angle ABC+\angle ACB+\angle BAC=180^\circ$ ,  $\angle BAC=3\angle ABC$ ,  
 $\therefore 5\angle ABC=180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABC=\angle ACB=36^\circ$ .  $\therefore$ 点 $D$ 在直线 $BC$ 上, $\therefore$ 有以下两种情况:

①当点 $D$ 在线段 $BC$ 上时,如图(1),

$\therefore CA=CD$ ,  $\angle ACB=36^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADC=\frac{1}{2}(180^\circ-\angle ACB)=72^\circ$ ;



图(1)



图(2)

②当点 $D$ 在 $BC$ 的延长线上时,如图(2),

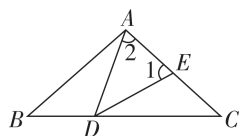
$\therefore CA=CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADC=\angle CAD$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACB$ 是 $\triangle ACD$ 的外角,  
 $\therefore \angle ACB=\angle ADC+\angle CAD=2\angle ADC=36^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADC=18^\circ$ .

综上, $\angle ADC$ 的度数为 $72^\circ$ 或 $18^\circ$ . 故答案为 $72^\circ$ 或 $18^\circ$ .

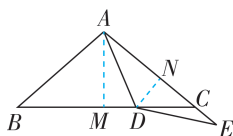
4. 2或1 【解析】分以下两种情况:

①当点 $D$ 是靠近点 $B$ 的三等分点时,点 $E$ 在线段 $AC$ 上,如图(1).  $\therefore BC=6$ ,  $\therefore BD=\frac{1}{3}BC=2$ ,  $CD=4$ .  $\therefore AB=AC=4$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle B=\angle C$ ,  $AB=AC=CD=4$ ,  $\therefore \angle CDA=\angle 2$ .  $\therefore DE=DA$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle 1=\angle 2$ ,  $\therefore \angle CDA=\angle 1$ .  $\therefore \angle CDA+\angle ADB=180^\circ$ ,  $\angle 1+\angle DEC=180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADB=\angle DEC$ . 在 $\triangle ADB$ 和 $\triangle DEC$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle B=\angle C, \\ \angle ADB=\angle DEC, \therefore \triangle ADB \cong \triangle DEC (AAS), \therefore BD=CE=2. \\ AB=CD, \end{cases}$$



图(1)



图(2)

②当点 $D$ 是靠近点 $C$ 的三等分点时,点 $E$ 在 $AC$ 的延长线上,过点 $A$ 作 $AM \perp BC$ 于点 $M$ ,过点 $D$ 作 $DN \perp AE$ 于点 $N$ ,如图(2),  $\therefore CD=\frac{1}{3}BC=2$ .  $\therefore AB=AC=4$ ,  $AM \perp BC$ ,  $BC=6$ ,

$\therefore CM=\frac{1}{2}BC=3$ . 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACM$ 中,  $\cos \angle ACB=\frac{CM}{AC}=\frac{3}{4}$ , 在

$\text{Rt}\triangle CDN$ 中,  $\cos \angle ACB=\frac{CN}{CD}=\frac{CN}{2}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{CN}{2}=\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\therefore CN=\frac{3}{2}$ ,

$\therefore AN=AC-CN=4-\frac{3}{2}=\frac{5}{2}$ .  $\therefore DE=DA$ ,  $DN \perp AC$ ,  $\therefore EN=AN=\frac{5}{2}$ ,

$\therefore CE=EN-CN=\frac{5}{2}-\frac{3}{2}=1$ .

综上, $CE$ 的长为2或1. 故答案为2或1.

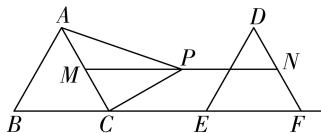
5. 4或8 【解析】由题可知,分两种情况:

①当 $\angle APC=90^\circ$ 时, $\therefore \angle APC=90^\circ$ ,  $M$ 为 $AC$ 的中点, $\therefore PM=$

$AM=CM=\frac{1}{2}AC=2$ .  $\therefore$ 点 $P$ 是线段 $MN$ 的中点, $\therefore MN=$

$2PM=4$ . 由平移的性质可知, $BE=MN=4$ .

②当 $\angle ACP=90^\circ$ 时,如图所示.



$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle ACB=60^\circ$ . 由题知 $MN \parallel BF$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle PMC=\angle ACB=60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle MPC=30^\circ$ .  $\therefore M$ 为 $AC$ 的中点,  
 $AC=4$ ,  $\therefore CM=2$ . 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle MCP$ 中,  $\angle MCP=90^\circ$ ,  $\angle MPC=30^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore PM=2CM=4$ .  $\therefore$ 点 $P$ 是线段 $MN$ 的中点, $\therefore MN=8$ . 由平移

的性质可知, $BE=MN=8$ .

综上, $BE=4$ 或 $8$ . 故答案为4或8.

6.  $90^\circ$ 或 $180^\circ$  【解析】由题意可知,点 $P$ 在以 $A$ 为圆心, $AB$ 长

为半径的圆上运动,如图,延长 $BA$ 与 $\odot A$ 交于 $P_3$ ,连接 $P_3C$ ,  
 连接 $CA$ 并延长交 $\odot A$ 于点 $P_1, P_2$ .  $\therefore P_3B=2AB=BC$ ,  $\angle B=$

$60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle P_3BC$ 为等边三角形,  $\therefore AC \perp P_3B$ .  $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$   
 是平行四边形,  $\therefore AB \parallel CD$ ,  $AB=CD$ ,  $\therefore CD \perp AC$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACD=$

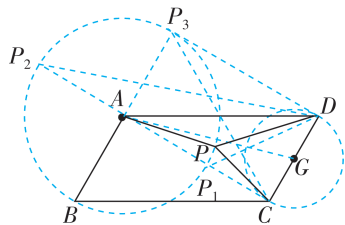
$90^\circ$ . 当点 $P$ 在直线 $AC$ 上时,  $\angle PCD=90^\circ$ , 当点 $P$ 位于 $P_1$ 的  
 位置时,连接 $P_1D$ ,  $\triangle P_1CD$ 是直角三角形,此时 $\alpha_1=90^\circ$ ; 当

点 $P$ 位于 $P_2$ 的位置时,连接 $P_2D$ ,  $\triangle P_2CD$ 是直角三角形,此时  
 $\alpha_2=270^\circ$  (不符合题意,舍去). 连接 $P_3D$ .  $\therefore AP_3 \parallel CD$ ,  
 $AP_3=AB=CD$ ,  $\therefore$ 四边形 $ACDP_3$ 为平行四边形,  $\therefore \angle P_3DC=$

$\angle P_3AC=90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$ 点 $P$ 运动到 $P_3$ 时符合题意,此时 $\alpha_3=180^\circ$ .  
 记 $CD$ 的中点为 $G$ ,以 $G$ 为圆心, $GC$ 长为半径作 $\odot G$ ,连接  
 $AG$ .  $\therefore \angle ACG=90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$ 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACG$ 中,  $AG=\sqrt{AC^2+CG^2}=$

$\sqrt{BC^2-AB^2+CG^2}=\sqrt{(2CD)^2-CD^2+\left(\frac{1}{2}CD\right)^2}=\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}CD>$

$\frac{3}{2}CD$ ,  $\therefore \odot A$ 与 $\odot G$ 相离,  $\therefore \angle DPC<90^\circ$ . 故答案为 $90^\circ$   
 或 $180^\circ$ .

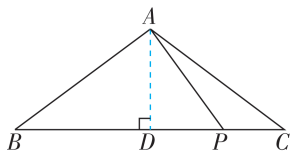


7.  $\frac{25}{4}$ 或 $\frac{11}{2}$  【解析】如图,过点 $A$ 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于点 $D$ .  $\therefore AB=$

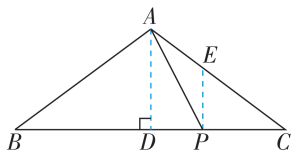
$AC=5$ ,  $BC=8$ ,  $\therefore BD=CD=4$ ,  $\angle B=\angle C$ ,  $\therefore AD=3$ .

如图(1), 当 $\angle APC-\angle C=90^\circ$ 时,  $\angle APC-\angle B=90^\circ$ , 则

$\angle BAP=90^\circ$ , 此时 $\cos B=\frac{AB}{BP}$ ,  $\therefore BP=\frac{AB}{\cos B}=\frac{5}{\frac{4}{5}}=\frac{25}{4}$ .



图(1)



图(2)

如图(2), 当  $\angle APC - \angle PAC = 90^\circ$  时, 作  $PE \parallel AD$  交  $AC$  于点  $E$ , 则  $\angle EPC = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle APC - \angle APE = \angle EPC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle PAE = \angle APE$ ,  $\therefore EA = EP$ . 设  $EA = EP = x$ , 则  $EC = 5 - x$ .  $\because PE \parallel AD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ADC \sim \triangle EPC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AD}{EP} = \frac{AC}{EC}$ , 即  $\frac{3}{x} = \frac{5}{5-x}$ ,  $\therefore x = \frac{15}{8}$ ,  $\therefore EP =$

$$\frac{15}{8}, \therefore PC = \frac{EP}{\tan C} = \frac{\frac{15}{8}}{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{5}{2}, \therefore BP = BC - PC = 8 - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{11}{2}.$$

由题易知不存在  $\angle PAC - \angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle PAC - \angle APC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle C - \angle CAP = 90^\circ$  及  $\angle C - \angle CPA = 90^\circ$  的情况. 故  $BP$  的长为

$$\frac{25}{4} \text{ 或 } \frac{11}{2}.$$

## 考点 21 全等三角形

### 刷基础

1. B 【解析】在  $\triangle AOB$  和  $\triangle COD$  中,  $\begin{cases} OA=OC, \\ \angle AOB=\angle COD, \\ OB=OD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle AOB \cong \triangle COD$  (SAS). 故选 B.

2. C 【解析】如图, 在  $\triangle ABC$  和  $\triangle DEA$

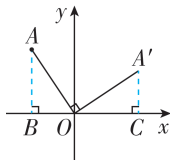
$$\text{中, } \begin{cases} AB=DE, \\ \angle ABC=\angle E=90^\circ, \\ BC=AE, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEA$  (SAS),  $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 4$ .  $\because \angle 3 + \angle 4 = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 3 =$

$90^\circ$ . 由图易得  $\angle 2 = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 135^\circ$ . 故选 C.

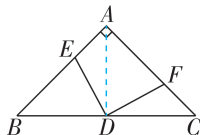
3. B 【解析】如图, 画出线段  $OA$  绕点  $O$  顺时针旋转  $90^\circ$  后得到的线段  $OA'$ , 分别过点  $A$  和点  $A'$  作  $x$  轴的垂线, 垂足分别为

$B, C$ .  $\because$  点  $A$  的坐标为  $(-4, 6)$ ,  $\therefore OB = 4$ ,  $AB = 6$ .  $\because$  将线段  $OA$  绕点  $O$  顺时针旋转  $90^\circ$  得到  $OA'$ ,  $\therefore OA = OA'$ ,  $\angle AOA' = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AOB = 90^\circ - \angle A'OC = \angle OA'C$ ,



$\therefore \triangle AOB \cong \triangle OA'C$  (AAS),  $\therefore A'C = OB = 4$ ,  $OC = AB = 6$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $A'$  的坐标为  $(6, 4)$ , 故选 B.

4. C 【解析】如图, 连接  $AD$ .  $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = AC = 6$ ,  $D$  为边  $BC$  的中点,  $\therefore AD = BD = CD$ ,  $\angle BAD = \angle C = 45^\circ$ ,



$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6 = 18$ . 在  $\triangle ADE$  和  $\triangle CDF$

$$\text{中, } \begin{cases} AD=CD, \\ \angle BAD=\angle C, \therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CDF \text{ (SAS)}, \therefore S_{\triangle ADE} = S_{\triangle CDF}, \\ AE=CF, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{四边形AEDF}} = S_{\triangle AED} + S_{\triangle ADF} = S_{\triangle CDF} + S_{\triangle ADF} = S_{\triangle ADC} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle ABC} = 9,$$

故选 C.

5.  $100^\circ$  【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDE$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle CED = 45^\circ$ .  $\because \angle D = 35^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DCE = 180^\circ - \angle CED - \angle D = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 35^\circ = 100^\circ$ , 故答案为  $100^\circ$ .

6. 【发现结论】【解】结论 1:  $\because BD$  是  $\angle ABC$  的平分线,  $BD$  的延长线交外角  $\angle CAM$  的平分线于点  $E$ ,  $\therefore \angle MAE = \angle CAE = \frac{1}{2} \angle MAC$ ,  $\angle ABE = \angle CBE = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle MAE - \angle ABE = \frac{1}{2} \angle MAC - \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC$ .

又  $\because \angle ACB = \angle MAC - \angle ABC$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEB = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB$ . 故答案为  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

结论 2:  $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ , 由结论 1 得,  $\angle AEB = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB$ ,

$$\therefore \angle AEB = \frac{1}{2} \times 90^\circ = 45^\circ.$$

$\because EG \perp AF$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEG = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle GEB = \angle AEG - \angle AEB = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle GEB$ .

$\because BD$  是  $\angle ABC$  的平分线,  $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle GBE$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle AEB \text{ 和 } \triangle GEB \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle ABE = \angle GBE, \\ BE = BE, \\ \angle AEB = \angle GEB, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AEB \cong \triangle GEB$  (ASA),  $\therefore AE = EG$ ,

故答案为相等 (或  $AE = EG$ ).

### 【应用结论】

(1) 【证明】 $\because EG \perp AF$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEH = \angle GEF = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AHE + \angle EAH = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACF = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle GFE + \angle EAH = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AHE = \angle GFE$ .

由结论 2 可知,  $AE = EG$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle AEH \text{ 和 } \triangle GEF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle AEH = \angle GEF, \\ \angle AHE = \angle GFE, \\ AE = GE, \end{cases}$$

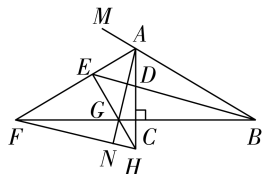
$\therefore \triangle AEH \cong \triangle GEF$  (AAS),  $\therefore AH = GF$ .

(2) 【解】补全图形如图所示.

证明:  $\because EG \perp AF$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEG = \angle FEH = 90^\circ$ .

$\because$  由结论 2 得  $AE = EG$ , 由 (1) 过程得  $\triangle AEH \cong \triangle GEF$ ,





$\therefore \angle EAG = \angle EGA = \frac{180^\circ - 90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ$ ,  $AG = \sqrt{AE^2 + EG^2} = \sqrt{2}AE$ ,  
 $EH = EF$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle NGH = \angle EGA = 45^\circ$ ,  $\angle EFH = \angle EHF = \frac{180^\circ - 90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle AFN = \angle FAN = 45^\circ$ ,  $\angle NGH = \angle NHG = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore FN = AN = NG + AG$ ,  $NH = NG$ ,  $\therefore FN = NH + \sqrt{2}AE$ .

### 刷提升

1. D 【解析】连接  $FC$ .  $\because \text{Rt} \triangle ABC \cong \text{Rt} \triangle CDE$ ,  $\therefore AB = CD = 1$ ,  $BC = DE = 2$ ,  $AC = CE$ ,  $\angle ACB = \angle CED$ ,  $\therefore BD = 3$ .  $\because \angle ABC = \angle CDE = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACB + \angle ECD = \angle DEC + \angle ECD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACE = 90^\circ$ . 又  $\because F$  是  $AE$  的中点,  $AC = CE$ ,  $\therefore \angle AFC = 90^\circ = \angle ABC$ ,  $CF = AF$ ,  $\therefore \angle FAB + \angle FCB = 360^\circ - 90^\circ - 90^\circ = 180^\circ = \angle FCD + \angle FCB$ ,  $\therefore \angle FAB = \angle FCD$ . 又  $\because AF = CF$ ,  $AB = CD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BAF \cong \triangle DCF$ ,  $\therefore BF = FD$ ,  $\angle AFB = \angle CFD$ ,  $\therefore \angle AFC = \angle BFD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle FBD = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore BF = BD \times \cos \angle FBD = 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 故选 D.

2. (1) 【解】延长  $AD$  至  $E$ , 使  $DE = AD$ , 连接  $BE$ , 如图 (1).  
 $\because AD$  是  $BC$  边上的中线,  $\therefore BD = CD$ .

在  $\triangle BDE$  和  $\triangle CDA$  中,  $\begin{cases} BD = CD, \\ \angle BDE = \angle CDA, \\ DE = AD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle BDE \cong \triangle CDA$  (SAS),  $\therefore BE = AC = 6$ .

在  $\triangle ABE$  中, 由三角形的三边关系得  $AB - BE < AE < AB + BE$ ,  
 $\therefore 10 - 6 < AE < 10 + 6$ , 即  $4 < AE < 16$ ,  $\therefore 2 < AD < 8$ ,  
 故答案为  $2 < AD < 8$ .

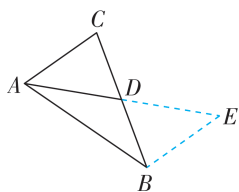


图 (1)

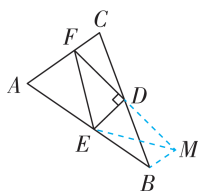


图 (2)

(2) 【证明】延长  $FD$  至点  $M$ , 使  $DM = DF$ , 连接  $BM$ ,  $EM$ , 如图 (2). 同 (1) 得  $\triangle BMD \cong \triangle CFD$  (SAS),  $\therefore BM = CF$ .  $\because DE \perp DF$ ,  $\therefore \angle EDM = \angle EDF = 90^\circ$ . 又  $\because DM = DF$ ,  $DE = DE$ ,  $\therefore \triangle EDM \cong \triangle EDF$  (SAS),  $\therefore EM = EF$ .

在  $\triangle BME$  中, 由三角形的三边关系得  $BE + BM > EM$ ,  $\therefore BE + CF > EF$ .

(3) 【解】 $BE + DF = EF$ . 证明如下: 延长  $AB$  至点  $N$ , 使  $BN = DF$ , 连接  $CN$ , 如图 (3).

$\because \angle ABC + \angle D = 180^\circ$ ,  $\angle NBC + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle NBC = \angle D$ .

在  $\triangle NBC$  和  $\triangle FDC$  中,  $\begin{cases} BN = DF, \\ \angle NBC = \angle D, \\ BC = DC, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle NBC \cong \triangle FDC$  (SAS),  $\therefore CN = CF$ ,  $\angle NCB = \angle FCD$ .

$\because \angle BCD = 140^\circ$ ,  $\angle ECF = 70^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BCE + \angle FCD = 70^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BCE + \angle NCB = \angle ECN = 70^\circ = \angle ECF$ .

在  $\triangle NCE$  和  $\triangle FCE$  中,  $\begin{cases} CN = CF, \\ \angle ECN = \angle ECF, \\ CE = CE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle NCE \cong \triangle FCE$  (SAS),  $\therefore EN = EF$ .

$\because BE + BN = EN$ ,  $\therefore BE + DF = EF$ .

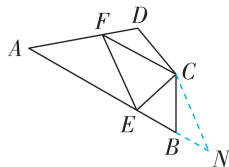


图 (3)

3. 【解】(1)  $CD = BD + CF$ . 证明如下: 如图 (1), 过点  $E$  作  $EG \perp CB$  交  $CB$  的延长线于  $G$ , 则  $\angle ACD = \angle EGD = 90^\circ$ .

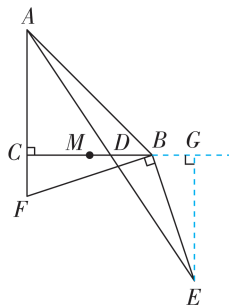


图 (1)

在  $\triangle ACD$  和  $\triangle EGD$  中,  $\begin{cases} \angle ACD = \angle EGD, \\ \angle ADC = \angle EDG, \\ AD = ED, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle EGD$  (AAS),  $\therefore CD = DG$ ,  $AC = EG$ .  $\because \triangle ABC$  是等腰三角形,  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AC = BC$ ,  $\therefore EG = BC$ .  $\because BF \perp BE$ ,  $\therefore \angle EBF = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle CBF + \angle EBG = 90^\circ$ .

又  $\because \angle BEG + \angle EBG = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BEG = \angle CBF$ .

在  $\triangle CBF$  和  $\triangle GEB$  中,  $\begin{cases} \angle FCB = \angle BGE = 90^\circ, \\ BC = EG, \\ \angle CBF = \angle GEB, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle CBF \cong \triangle GEB$  (ASA),  $\therefore CF = BG$ ,  $\therefore CD = DG = BD + BG = BD + CF$ .

(2) 题图 (2):  $DB = CD + CF$ ; 题图 (3):  $CF = BD + CD$ .



如图(2),作  $EG \perp CB$  于  $G$ , 则  $\angle ACD = \angle EGD = 90^\circ$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle ACD \text{ 和 } \triangle EGD \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle ACD = \angle EGD, \\ \angle ADC = \angle EDG, \\ AD = ED, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle EGD$  (AAS),  $\therefore CD = DG, AC = EG$ .  $\because AC = BC$ ,  
 $\therefore EG = BC$ .  $\because BF \perp BE$ ,  $\therefore \angle EBF = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle CBF + \angle EBG = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle BEG + \angle EBG = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BEG = \angle CBF$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle CBF \text{ 和 } \triangle GEB \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle FCB = \angle BGE = 90^\circ, \\ BC = EG, \\ \angle CBF = \angle GEB, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle CBF \cong \triangle GEB$  (ASA),  $\therefore CF = BG$ ,  $\therefore CD = DG = BD - BG = BD - CF$ , 即  $DB = CD + CF$ .

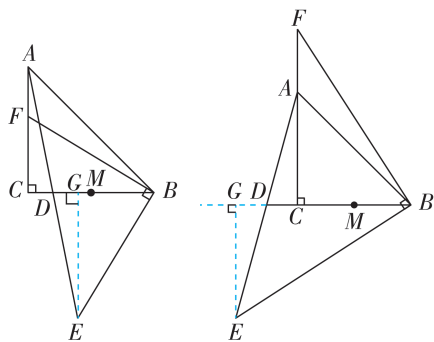
如图(3), 作  $EG \perp BC$  交  $BC$  的延长线于  $G$ , 则  $\angle ACD = \angle EGD = 90^\circ$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle ACD \text{ 和 } \triangle EGD \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle ACD = \angle EGD, \\ \angle ADC = \angle EDG, \\ AD = ED, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle EGD$  (AAS),  $\therefore CD = DG, AC = EG$ .  $\because AC = BC$ ,  
 $\therefore EG = BC$ .  $\because BF \perp BE$ ,  $\therefore \angle EBF = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle CBF + \angle EBG = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle BEG + \angle EBG = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BEG = \angle CBF$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle CBF \text{ 和 } \triangle GEB \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle FCB = \angle BGE = 90^\circ, \\ BC = EG, \\ \angle CBF = \angle GEB, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle CBF \cong \triangle GEB$  (ASA),  $\therefore CF = BG$ ,  $\therefore CF = BG = BD + DG = BD + CD$ .



图(2)

图(3)

故答案为  $AC = BM, AC \parallel BM$ .

(2) 如图(1), 延长  $AD$  到  $M$ , 使  $DM = AD$ , 连接  $BM$ .

由(1)可知,  $\triangle MDB \cong \triangle ADC$  (SAS),  
 $\therefore BM = AC = 8$ .

在  $\triangle ABM$  中,  $AB - BM < AM < AB + BM$ ,  
 $\therefore 12 - 8 < AM < 12 + 8$ ,

即  $4 < 2AD < 20$ ,  $\therefore 2 < AD < 10$ , 即  $BC$  边上的中线  $AD$  的取值范围为  $2 < AD < 10$ .

(3)  $EF = 2AD, EF \perp AD$ , 理由如下:

如图(2), 延长  $AD$  到  $M$ , 使得  $DM = AD$ , 连接  $BM$ .

由(1)可知  $BM = AC, AC \parallel BM$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle BAC + \angle ABM = 180^\circ$ .

$\because AC = AF, \therefore BM = AF$ .

$\because AE \perp AB, AF \perp AC$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle FAC = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAC + \angle EAF = 180^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle ABM = \angle EAF$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABM \text{ 和 } \triangle EAF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AB = EA, \\ \angle ABM = \angle EAF, \\ BM = AF, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABM \cong \triangle EAF$  (SAS),

$\therefore AM = EF, \angle BAM = \angle E$ .

$\because AD = DM, \therefore AM = 2AD, \therefore EF = 2AD$ .

$\because \angle EAM = \angle BAM + \angle BAE = \angle E + \angle APE$ ,

$\therefore \angle APE = \angle BAE = 90^\circ, \therefore EF \perp AD$ .

2. 【解】(1)  $AB = AC + CD$ . 理由如下:

$\because$  在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle C = 2\angle B, \angle C = 90^\circ, AD$  为  $\angle BAC$  的平分线,  $\therefore \angle B = 45^\circ, \angle EAD = \angle CAD$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle EAD \text{ 和 } \triangle CAD \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AE = AC, \\ \angle EAD = \angle CAD, \\ AD = AD, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle EAD \cong \triangle CAD$  (SAS),  $\therefore ED = CD, \angle AED = \angle C = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BED = 90^\circ$ .

又  $\because \angle B = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle EDB = \angle B = 45^\circ, \therefore ED = EB, \therefore EB = CD$ ,

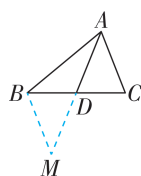
$\therefore AB = AE + EB = AC + CD$ .

(2)  $AB = AC + CD$ . 理由如下:

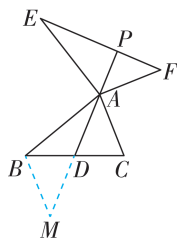
如图(1), 在  $AB$  上截取  $AF = AC$ , 连接  $FD$ .

$\because$  在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AD$  为  $\angle BAC$  的平分线,  $\therefore \angle FAD = \angle CAD$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle FAD \text{ 和 } \triangle CAD \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AF = AC, \\ \angle FAD = \angle CAD, \\ AD = AD, \end{cases}$$



图(1)



图(2)

## 专题12 全等三角形常考模型(方法)

### 刷难关

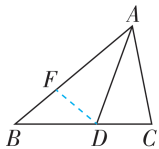
1. 【解】(1)  $\because AD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中线,  $\therefore BD = CD$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle ADC \text{ 和 } \triangle MDB \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} CD = BD, \\ \angle CDA = \angle BDM, \\ AD = MD, \end{cases}$$

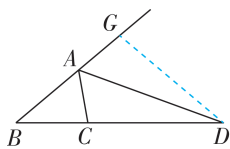
$\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle MDB$  (SAS),

$\therefore AC = BM, \angle CAD = \angle M, \therefore AC \parallel BM$ ,

$\therefore \triangle FAD \cong \triangle CAD$  (SAS),  $\therefore FD = CD, \angle AFD = \angle ACB$ .  
 $\therefore \angle AFD = \angle B + \angle FDB, \angle ACB = 2\angle B, \therefore \angle B + \angle FDB = \angle ACB = 2\angle B, \therefore \angle FDB = \angle B, \therefore FD = FB, \therefore FB = CD,$   
 $\therefore AB = AF + FB = AC + CD$ .



图(1)



图(2)

(3) 不成立, 新数量关系为  $CD = AB + AC$ .

如图(2), 在  $BA$  的延长线上取一点  $G$ , 使  $AG = AC$ , 连接  $DG$ .

$\therefore AD$  是  $\angle CAG$  的平分线,  $\therefore \angle GAD = \angle CAD$ .

在  $\triangle GAD$  和  $\triangle CAD$  中,  $\begin{cases} AG = AC, \\ \angle GAD = \angle CAD, \\ AD = AD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle GAD \cong \triangle CAD$  (SAS),  $\therefore GD = CD, \angle AGD = \angle ACD$ .

$\therefore \angle AGD = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle GDB, \angle ACD = 180^\circ - \angle ACB,$

$\therefore 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle GDB = 180^\circ - \angle ACB, \therefore \angle B + \angle GDB = \angle ACB$ .

$\therefore \angle ACB = 2\angle B, \therefore \angle B + \angle GDB = 2\angle B, \therefore \angle GDB = \angle B,$

$\therefore GD = GB = AB + AG = AB + AC, \therefore CD = AB + AC$ .

**3. A 【解析】** 如图, 过点  $F$  作  $FH \perp DC$  交  $DC$  延长线于点  $H$ ,

$\therefore \angle H = 90^\circ$ .  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore AB \parallel CD, \angle D = \angle ABC = 90^\circ,$

$AD = DC$ .  $\therefore$  把  $AE$  绕点  $E$  逆时针旋转

$90^\circ$ , 得到  $FE, \therefore AE = FE, \angle AEF =$

$90^\circ, \therefore \angle D = \angle AEF = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DAE + \angle AED = 90^\circ, \angle HEF +$

$\angle AED = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DAE = \angle HEF$ . 在  $\triangle ADE$  和  $\triangle EHF$

中,  $\begin{cases} \angle D = \angle H = 90^\circ, \\ \angle DAE = \angle HEF, \\ AE = EF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle EHF$  (AAS),  $\therefore AD = EH, DE = HF, \therefore EH = DC,$

$\therefore DE = CH = HF, \therefore \angle HCF = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle G = 45^\circ, \therefore \triangle CBG$  为等

腰直角三角形. 设  $CH = HF = DE = x$ , 正方形的边长为  $y$ , 则

$CE = y - x, CF = \sqrt{2}x, CG = \sqrt{2}y, \therefore FG = CG - CF = \sqrt{2}y - \sqrt{2}x =$

$\sqrt{2}(y - x), \therefore \frac{FG}{CE} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(y - x)}{y - x} = \sqrt{2}$ , 故选 A.

**4. ①②③④ 【解析】**  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  和  $\triangle CDE$  为等边三角形,  $\therefore AC =$

$BC, CD = CE = DE, \angle ACB = \angle DCE = \angle CDE = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB +$

$\angle BCD = \angle DCE + \angle BCD$ , 即  $\angle ACD = \angle BCE$ . 在  $\triangle ACD$  和

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

$\therefore \angle CDA = \angle CEB, \angle CAD = \angle CBE$ . 又  $\therefore \angle BPO = \angle APC$ ,

$\therefore \angle AOB = \angle ACB = 60^\circ$ , 故①正确.  $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 60^\circ,$

$\angle ACB + \angle BCD + \angle DCE = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle BCD = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle PCD =$

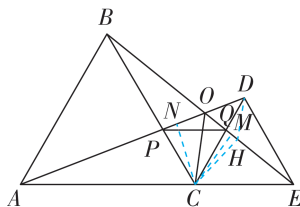
$\angle QCE$ .

在  $\triangle CDP$  和  $\triangle CEQ$  中,  $\begin{cases} \angle PDC = \angle QEC, \\ DC = EC, \\ \angle PCD = \angle QCE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle CDP \cong \triangle CEQ$  (ASA),  $\therefore CP = CQ$ . 又  $\therefore \angle PCQ = 60^\circ,$

$\therefore \triangle PCQ$  为等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle PQC = \angle DCE = 60^\circ, \therefore PQ \parallel AE,$

故②正确. 过  $C$  作  $CM \perp BE$  于  $M, CN \perp AD$  于  $N$ , 如图.



$\therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle ACD, \therefore S_{\triangle BCE} = S_{\triangle ACD}, BE = AD, \therefore \frac{1}{2} \times BE \times CM =$

$\frac{1}{2} \times AD \times CN, \therefore CM = CN$ . 又  $\therefore CM \perp BE, CN \perp AD, \therefore OC$  平分

$\angle AOE$ , 故③正确. 在  $OE$  上截取  $EH = OC$ , 连接  $DH$ , 如图.

$\therefore \angle CAO = \angle CBO, \angle CBO + \angle CEO = \angle ACB = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle CAO +$

$\angle CEO = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle AOE = 120^\circ. \therefore OC$  平分  $\angle AOE, \therefore \angle EOC =$

$60^\circ = \angle CDE$ . 又  $\therefore \angle CQO = \angle EQD, \therefore \angle OCD = \angle HED$ .

在  $\triangle OCD$  和  $\triangle HED$  中,  $\begin{cases} OC = EH, \\ \angle OCD = \angle HED, \\ CD = ED, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle OCD \cong \triangle HED$  (SAS),  $\therefore OD = HD. \therefore \angle DOH = 180^\circ -$

$\angle AOE = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle DHO$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore OH = OD. \therefore OE =$

$EH + OH, \therefore OE = OC + OD$ , 故④正确. 故答案为①②③④.

**5. 【解】** (1)  $\therefore$  在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB = AC, \angle BAC = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABC$  是等

边三角形,  $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle B = \angle BCA = 60^\circ$ .

由旋转得  $AD = AP, \angle DAP = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAP = 60^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle BAC - \angle DAC = \angle DAP - \angle DAC$ , 即  $\angle BAD = \angle CAP$ .

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

$\therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAP$  (SAS),  $\therefore \angle ACP = \angle B = 60^\circ, BD = CP,$

$\therefore AC = BC = BD + CD = PC + CD$ . 故答案为  $60^\circ, AC = CD + CP$ .

(2) 由旋转得  $\angle DAP = 90^\circ, AD = AP$ .

$\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ, AB = AC, \therefore \angle B = \angle ACB = 45^\circ$ .

同理 (1) 可得  $\triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAP, \therefore BD = CP, \angle ACP = \angle B = 45^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle DCP = 90^\circ, \therefore CP^2 + CD^2 = PD^2, \therefore BD^2 + CD^2 = PD^2$ .

$\therefore$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ADP$  中,  $PD^2 = AD^2 + AP^2 = 2AD^2,$

$\therefore BD^2 + CD^2 = 2AD^2$ .

6. B 【解析】由旋转得  $\angle FAD = 90^\circ$ ,  $AF = AD$ ,  $BF = DC$ ,  $\angle ABF = \angle C$ .  $\because \angle DAE = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle FAE = \angle FAD - \angle DAE = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle FAE = \angle DAE$ . 又  $\because AE = AE$ ,  $AF = AD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle FAE \cong \triangle DAE$  (SAS),  $\therefore EF = DE$ .  $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABC + \angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABF + \angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle FBE = 90^\circ$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle BFE$  中,  $BF^2 + BE^2 = EF^2$ ,  $\therefore CD^2 + BE^2 = DE^2$ .  $\therefore$  一定正确的是①②④, 故选 B.

7. 54 【解析】在  $CB$  的延长线上取一点  $P$ , 使  $BP = DF$ , 连接  $AP$ , 如图所示.  $\because \angle BAD = 2\alpha$ ,  $\angle C = 180^\circ - 2\alpha$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAD + \angle C = 180^\circ$ .  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  的内角和为  $360^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABC + \angle D = 180^\circ$ . 又  $\because \angle ABC + \angle ABP = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABP = \angle D$ . 在  $\triangle ABP$  和

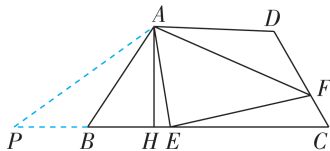
$$\triangle ADF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AB = AD, \\ \angle ABP = \angle D, \\ BP = DF, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle ABP \cong \triangle ADF (\text{SAS}), \therefore S_{\triangle ABP} = S_{\triangle ADF},$$

$\angle BAP = \angle DAF$ ,  $AP = AF$ .  $\because \angle BAE + \angle DAF + \angle EAF = \angle BAD = 2\alpha$ ,  $\angle EAF = \alpha$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAE + \angle DAF = \alpha$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAE + \angle BAP = \alpha$ , 即  $\angle EAP = \alpha$ ,  $\therefore \angle EAP = \angle EAF = \alpha$ . 在  $\triangle AEP$  和

$$\triangle AEF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AP = AF, \\ \angle EAP = \angle EAF, \\ AE = AE, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle AEP \cong \triangle AEF (\text{SAS}),$$

$\therefore S_{\triangle AEP} = S_{\triangle AEF}$ ,  $\therefore S_{\text{五边形} ABEFD} = S_{\triangle ABE} + S_{\triangle ADF} + S_{\triangle AEF} = S_{\triangle ABE} + S_{\triangle ABP} + S_{\triangle APE} = 2S_{\triangle APE}$ .  $\because BE + DF = 9$ ,  $\therefore EP = BE + BP = BE + DF = 9$ .  $\because AH \perp BC$ ,  $AH = 6$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle APE} = \frac{1}{2} EP \cdot AH = \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 6 = 27$ ,

$\therefore S_{\text{五边形} ABEFD} = 2S_{\triangle APE} = 2 \times 27 = 54$ . 故答案为 54.



## 考点 22 相似

### 刷基础

1.  $\frac{3}{5}$  【解析】 $\because$  随机取出一枚棋子, 它是黑棋的概率是  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{x}{x+y} = \frac{3}{8}, \therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{5}, \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{3}{5}.$$

2.  $\frac{1}{3}$  【解析】 $\because \frac{b}{a} = 2$ ,  $\therefore b = 2a$ ,  $\therefore \frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{a}{a+2a} = \frac{a}{3a} = \frac{1}{3}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

3.  $(28\sqrt{5} - 28)$  【解析】 $\because AB = 56 \text{ cm}$ ,  $\frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AP}{56} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore AP = (28\sqrt{5} - 28) \text{ cm}$ , 故答案为  $(28\sqrt{5} - 28)$ .

4.  $(25-x)^2 = 25x$  【解析】由题意可知, 点  $P$  是线段  $AB$  的黄金分割点, 且  $PB < PA$ ,  $PB = x$ , 则  $PA = 25 - x$ .  $\because \frac{BP}{AP} = \frac{AP}{AB}$ ,  $\therefore AP^2 = BP \cdot AB$ , 即  $(25-x)^2 = 25x$ , 故答案为  $(25-x)^2 = 25x$ .

5. C 【解析】 $\because$  在四边形  $ABCD$  中,  $AD \parallel BC$ ,  $EF \parallel AD$ ,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC \parallel EF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AE}{EB} = \frac{DF}{FC}$ , 即  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{FC}$ ,  $\therefore FC = 6$ , 故选 C.

6.  $\frac{3}{5}$  【解析】 $\because AB = 3$ ,  $BC = 2$ ,  $\therefore AC = AB + BC = 5$ .  $\because l_1 \parallel l_2 \parallel l_3$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DE}{DF} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{3}{5}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{3}{5}$ .

7. D 【解析】 $\because$  两个相似三角形的相似比是  $1:3$ ,  $\therefore$  这两个相似三角形的面积比是  $1:9$ . 故选 D.

### 刷有所得

#### 相似三角形的性质

相似三角形的面积比等于相似比的平方.

8. B 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle DEF$  相似, 且相似比为  $1:3$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle DEF$  的周长之比为  $1:3$ , 故选 B.

9. C 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $E$  为  $CD$  边的中点,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = CD = 2CE$ . 若  $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle ECP$ , 则  $\frac{AB}{EC} =$

$$\frac{BP}{CP}, \therefore BP = 2CP, \therefore BP:BC = BP:(BP+CP) = 2CP:(2CP+CP) = 2:3, \text{ 故 } \textcircled{3} \text{ 正确.}$$

$$\text{若 } \triangle ABP \sim \triangle PCE, \text{ 则 } \frac{AB}{CP} = \frac{BP}{CE},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} AB^2 = BP \cdot CP. \because \text{ 四边形 } ABCD \text{ 是正方形, } \therefore AB = BC =$$

$$BP + CP, \therefore \frac{1}{2} (BP + CP)^2 = BP \cdot CP, \therefore BP^2 + CP^2 = 0, \text{ 此种情况}$$

不成立.  $\therefore$  能推出  $\triangle ABP$  与  $\triangle ECP$  一定相似的只有  $\textcircled{3}$ , 共 1 个. 故选 C.

10.  $\frac{3}{2}$  【解析】由题意得  $AM \parallel BN$ ,  $\therefore \angle A = \angle CBN$ ,  $\angle M = \angle CNB$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ACM \sim \triangle BCN$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{MC}{CN} = \frac{MC}{MC-MN}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AC}{2} = \frac{7}{7-3}$ , 解得  $AC = \frac{7}{2}$ ,  $\therefore AB = AC - BC = \frac{7}{2} - 2 = \frac{3}{2}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{3}{2}$ .

11. C 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle A'B'C'$  是位似图形, 且  $\triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle A'B'C'$  的相似比为  $1:2$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle A'B'C'$  的周长比为  $1:2$ . 又  $\because \triangle ABC$  的周长是 2,  $\therefore \triangle A'B'C'$  的周长是 4, 故选 C.

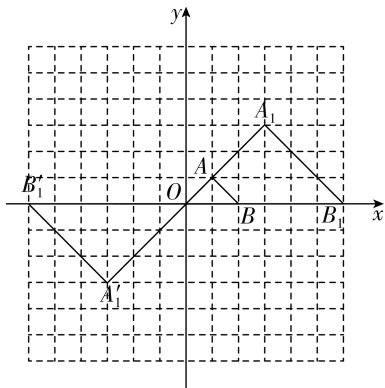
12. B 【解析】 $\because \triangle OA'B'$  与  $\triangle OAB$  位似, 相似比为  $2:1$ , 位似中心为原点  $O$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $A(2, 1)$  的对应点  $A'$  的坐标为  $(-2 \times 2, -2 \times$

1), 即  $(-4, -2)$ . 故选 B.

### 刷有所得

- ①位似图形必相似, 对应角相等, 对应边成比例;
- ②对应点连线过位似中心, 对应线段平行或在一条直线上, 且对应线段长度的比等于相似比;
- ③位似图形在位似中心的同侧或异侧, 可放大或缩小原图形.

**13. C** 【解析】如图, 根据题意可画出  $\triangle OA_1B_1$  与  $\triangle OA_1'B_1'$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $A_1$  的坐标是  $(3, 3)$  或  $(-3, -3)$ , 故 A 选项说法错误, 不符合题意.  $\because \triangle OA_1B_1$  与  $\triangle OAB$  的相似比为  $3:1$ ,  $\therefore \triangle OA_1B_1$  与  $\triangle OAB$  的周长之比为  $3:1$ , 故 B 选项说法错误, 不符合题意. 由图可得  $A_1B_1 = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = 3\sqrt{2}$ , 故 C 选项说法正确, 符合题意. 由图可得  $\triangle OA_1B_1$  可能在第一象限内, 也可能在第三象限内, 故 D 选项说法错误, 不符合题意. 故选 C.



### 刷易错

**14. 8.4 或 2 或 12** 【解析】设  $DP = x$ , 则  $BP = BD - x = 14 - x$ .  $\because AB \perp BD, CD \perp BD, \therefore \angle B = \angle D = 90^\circ$ . 当  $\frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{BP}{DP}$  时,  $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle CDP$ , 即  $\frac{6}{4} = \frac{14-x}{x}$ , 整理得  $5x - 28 = 0$ , 解得  $x = \frac{28}{5}$ , 经检验,  $x = \frac{28}{5}$  是原分式方程的解,  $\therefore BP = 14 - \frac{28}{5} = 8.4$ . 当  $\frac{AB}{DP} = \frac{BP}{DC}$  时,  $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle PDC$ , 即  $\frac{6}{x} = \frac{14-x}{4}$ , 整理得  $x^2 - 14x + 24 = 0$ , 解得  $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 12$ , 经检验,  $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 12$  是原分式方程的解,  $\therefore BP = 14 - 2 = 12$  或  $BP = 14 - 12 = 2$ . 综上, 当  $BP$  的长为 8.4 或 2 或 12 时, 以  $P, C, D$  为顶点的三角形与  $\triangle ABP$  相似. 故答案为 8.4 或 2 或 12.

### 易错警示

相似三角形的对应边成比例, 当对应边不确定时需分情况讨论.

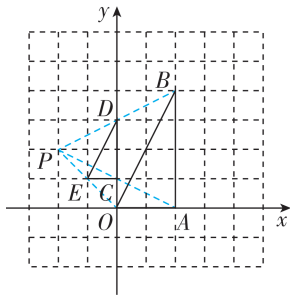
### 刷提升

**1. C** 【解析】 $\because a, b, c, d$  均为正实数,  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}, \therefore$  ①  $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{d}{c}$ , 正

确; ②  $ad = bc$ , 正确; ③  $\frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{d}, \therefore \frac{a+2c}{c} = \frac{b+2d}{d}$ , 正确; ④ 当  $a \geq$

$b$  时,  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a+c}{b+d} \geq \frac{c+b}{d+b}, \therefore$  原结论错误, 故选 C.

**2.  $(-2, 2)$**  【解析】如图, 连接  $AC, BD, OE$ , 并分别延长, 相交于点  $P$ , 则  $\triangle ABO$  与  $\triangle CDE$  是以点  $P$  为位似中心的位似图形,  $\therefore$  位似中心的坐标是  $(-2, 2)$ . 故答案为  $(-2, 2)$ .



**3. 3** 【解析】 $\because CD = CA, DE \parallel CB, \therefore AF = EF, \therefore CF$  是  $\triangle ADE$  的中位线,  $\therefore DE = 2CF = 2. \because DE = DC, \therefore AC = DE = 2. \because \angle CAB = \angle CFA, \angle ACF = \angle ACB, \therefore \triangle CAF \sim \triangle CBA, \therefore AC : BC = CF : AC, \therefore 2 : BC = 1 : 2, \therefore BC = 4, \therefore BF = BC - FC = 3$ . 故答案为 3.

**4.  $(\sqrt{5} - 1)$**  【解析】 $\because$  习字格为正方形,  $\therefore MN \parallel PQ, \angle N = 90^\circ$ . 又  $\because AB \parallel PN, \therefore$  四边形  $ANPB$  为矩形,  $\therefore AB = NP = 2$  cm.  $\therefore \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \therefore BC = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} AB = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \times 2 = (\sqrt{5}-1)$  cm. 故答案为  $(\sqrt{5}-1)$ .

**5. 【解】** $\because CF \parallel AD, \therefore \angle F = \angle APF, \angle FCE = \angle EAP$ .

$\because BE$  为  $AC$  边上的中线,  $\therefore CE = AE$ ,

$\therefore \triangle CEF \cong \triangle AEP$  (AAS),  $\therefore FC = AP$ .

$\because PD \parallel FC, \therefore \triangle BPD \sim \triangle BFC$ ,

$\therefore \frac{PD}{FC} = \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore \frac{AP}{PD} = \frac{3}{2}$ . 故答案为  $\frac{3}{2}$ .

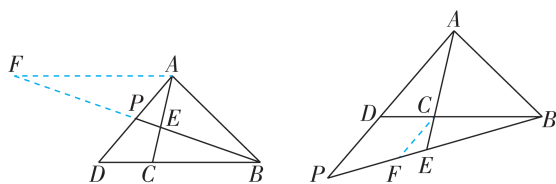
(1) 如图(1), 过  $A$  作  $AF \parallel BC$ , 交  $BP$  延长线于点  $F$ ,

$\therefore \triangle AFE \sim \triangle CBE, \therefore \frac{AF}{BC} = \frac{AE}{EC} \because \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore \frac{AF}{BC} = \frac{3}{2}$ ,

$\therefore$  设  $AF = 3x$ , 则  $BC = 2x$ .

$\because \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore BD = 3x, \therefore AF = BD = 3x$ ,

$\because AF \parallel BD, \therefore \triangle AFP \sim \triangle DBP, \therefore \frac{AP}{PD} = \frac{AF}{BD} = 1$ .



图(1)

图(2)

(2) 如图(2), 过  $C$  作  $CF \parallel AP$  交  $PB$  于  $F$ ,

$\therefore \triangle BCF \sim \triangle BDP, \therefore \frac{BC}{BD} = \frac{CF}{PD} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore$  设  $CF = 2y$ , 则  $PD = 3y$ .

$$\because CF \parallel AP, \therefore \triangle ECF \sim \triangle EAP, \therefore \frac{EC}{AE} = \frac{CF}{AP} = \frac{2}{7},$$

$$\therefore AP = 7y, \therefore \frac{AP}{PD} = \frac{7}{3}. \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{7}{3}.$$

### 重难专题 13 相似三角形常考模型

#### 刷难关

1. 【证明】 $\because D, E$  分别是  $AB, AC$  的中点,  $\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}AB, AE = \frac{1}{2}AC, \therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$ . 又  $\because \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$ .

2. D 【解析】A 选项,  $\because \angle ADE = \angle ABC, \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$ , 故该选项不符合题意. B 选项,  $\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$ , 故该选项不符合题意. C 选项,  $\because \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AB}, \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$ , 故该选项不符合题意. D 选项, 由  $AE \cdot AC = AD \cdot AB$ , 可得  $\frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AC}$ . 又  $\because \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$ , 故该选项符合题意. 故选 D.

3. 20 【解析】设小孔  $O$  到  $A'B'$  的距离为  $x$  cm.  $\because AB \parallel A'B', \therefore$  易得  $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle A'OB'$ .  $\therefore$  相似三角形对应高的比等于相似比,  $\therefore \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{30}{x}$ , 即  $\frac{36}{24} = \frac{30}{x}, \therefore x = 20$ ,  $\therefore$  小孔  $O$  到  $A'B'$  的距离为 20 cm, 故答案为 20.

4.  $\frac{10-3\sqrt{5}}{5}$  【解析】如图, 过点  $C$  作  $CH \perp AB$ , 垂足为  $H$ . 在

$$\text{Rt} \triangle ABC \text{ 中, } \sin B = \frac{AC}{BA} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore \text{ 设}$$

$$AC = 3k, \text{ 则 } AB = 5k, \therefore BC =$$

$$\sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = 4k. \because AB \cdot CH = AC \cdot$$

$$BC = 2S_{\triangle ABC}, \therefore CH = \frac{AC \cdot BC}{AB} = \frac{12}{5}k.$$

$$\because \frac{AF}{BF} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore BF = \frac{2}{5}AB = 2k. \text{ 在 } \text{Rt} \triangle HBC \text{ 中, } BH =$$

$$\sqrt{BC^2 - CH^2} = \frac{16}{5}k, \therefore HF = BH - BF = \frac{16}{5}k - 2k = \frac{6}{5}k. \text{ 在}$$

$$\text{Rt} \triangle HFC \text{ 中, } CF = \sqrt{CH^2 + HF^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{12}{5}k\right)^2 + \left(\frac{6}{5}k\right)^2} =$$

$$\frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5}k. \text{ 由旋转得, } \angle E = \angle B, CE = BC = 4k, \therefore EF = CE - CF =$$

$$\frac{20-6\sqrt{5}}{5}k. \because \angle GFE = \angle BFC, \therefore \triangle EFG \sim \triangle BFC, \therefore \frac{EG}{BC} = \frac{EF}{BF},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{EG}{BC} = \frac{\frac{20-6\sqrt{5}}{5}k}{2k} = \frac{10-3\sqrt{5}}{5}. \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{10-3\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

5. 【证明】 $\because AC = 4, AD = 2, BD = 6, \therefore AB = AD + BD = 2 + 6 = 8,$   
 $\therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}.$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ACD \sim \triangle ABC.$$

6. 【解】 $\because \triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ, CD \perp AB,$

$$\therefore \text{ 易得 } \triangle BCD \sim \triangle CAD, \therefore \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{CD}{AD},$$

$$\therefore CD^2 = AD \cdot BD.$$

$$\text{又 } \because BD = 2, AD = 8, \therefore CD^2 = 16, AB = BD + AD = 10,$$

$$\therefore CD = 4,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot CD = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 4 = 20.$$

7.  $\frac{5}{4}$  【解析】 $\because BD = \frac{2}{3}BC, \therefore$  设  $BD = 2a$ , 则  $BC = 3a, \therefore CD =$

$$BC - BD = a. \because \triangle ABC \text{ 为等边三角形, } \therefore \angle BAC = \angle B = \angle C =$$

$$60^\circ, AB = BC = AC = 3a. \text{ 根据折叠的性质可得 } AM = DM, AN =$$

$$DN, \angle MAN = \angle MDN = 60^\circ. \because \angle BDM + \angle MDN + \angle CDN =$$

$$180^\circ, \therefore \angle BDM + \angle CDN = 120^\circ. \because \angle BMD + \angle BDM + \angle MBD =$$

$$180^\circ, \therefore \angle BMD + \angle BDM = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle BMD = \angle CDN,$$

$$\therefore \triangle BMD \sim \triangle CDN, \therefore \frac{DM}{DN} = \frac{C_{\triangle BMD}}{C_{\triangle CDN}}, \text{ 即 } \frac{AM}{AN} = \frac{C_{\triangle BMD}}{C_{\triangle CDN}}. \therefore C_{\triangle BMD} =$$

$$BD + BM + DM = BD + BM + AM = BD + AB = 5a, C_{\triangle CDN} = CD + CN +$$

$$DN = CD + CN + AN = CD + AC = 4a, \therefore \frac{AM}{AN} = \frac{C_{\triangle BMD}}{C_{\triangle CDN}} = \frac{5a}{4a} = \frac{5}{4}. \text{ 故答}$$

$$\text{案为 } \frac{5}{4}.$$

8. C 【解析】 $\because$  正方形  $ABCD$  的边长为 4,  $E$  为  $AB$  中点,

$$\therefore AE = BE = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2, CB = 4, \angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ. \because CE \perp EF,$$

$$\therefore \angle CEF = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle AEF + \angle CEB = 90^\circ. \because \angle CEB + \angle BCE =$$

$$90^\circ, \therefore \angle AEF = \angle BCE. \text{ 又 } \because \angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle AFE \sim$$

$$\triangle BEC, \therefore \frac{AF}{BE} = \frac{AE}{BC}, \therefore \frac{AF}{2} = \frac{2}{4}, \therefore AF = 1. \text{ 由勾股定理得 } EF =$$

$$\sqrt{AF^2 + AE^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4} = \sqrt{5}, \text{ 同理可得 } CE = \sqrt{BE^2 + BC^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{4 + 16} = 2\sqrt{5}, \therefore S_{\triangle CEF} = \frac{1}{2}EF \cdot CE = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{5} \times 2\sqrt{5} = 5. \text{ 故}$$

选 C.

9. (1) 【证明】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  和四边形  $AEFG$  均为矩形,

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle EAG = 90^\circ, \text{ 即 } \angle BAE + \angle DAE = \angle DAG + \angle DAE =$$

$$90^\circ, \therefore \angle BAE = \angle DAG.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AE}{AG}, \therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle ADG, \therefore \angle ABE = \angle ADG.$$

(2) 【解】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  为矩形,

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC, \angle ABC = \angle ABE + \angle CBD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADB = \angle CBD.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle ADG,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADG + \angle ADB = \angle ABE + \angle CBD = 90^\circ, \text{ 即 } \angle EDG = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle ABD \text{ 中, } AB = \sqrt{3}, AD = \sqrt{15},$$

$$\therefore BD = \sqrt{AB^2 + AD^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{15})^2} = 3\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore BE = \frac{1}{3}BD = \sqrt{2}, \therefore DE = BD - BE = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{由(1)知, } \triangle ABE \sim \triangle ADG, \therefore \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{BE}{DG},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{15}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{DG}, \therefore DG = \sqrt{10}.$$

$$\text{在 Rt } \triangle DEG \text{ 中, } EG = \sqrt{DG^2 + DE^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{10})^2 + (2\sqrt{2})^2} = 3\sqrt{2}.$$

10. 【解】(1)  $\because \triangle ABC$  和  $\triangle ADE$  都是等边三角形,  
 $\therefore AB = AC, AD = AE, \angle DAB + \angle BAE = \angle BAE + \angle EAC = 60^\circ,$   
 $\therefore \angle DAB = \angle EAC.$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ADB \text{ 和 } \triangle AEC \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AD = AE, \\ \angle DAB = \angle EAC, \\ AB = AC, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADB \cong \triangle AEC (\text{SAS}),$$

$$\therefore BD = CE, \text{ 故答案为 } BD = CE.$$

$$(2) \because \triangle ABC \text{ 和 } \triangle ADE \text{ 都是等腰直角三角形, } \angle ABC = \angle ADE = 90^\circ, \therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \angle DAB + \angle BAE = \angle BAE + \angle EAC = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAB = \angle EAC, \therefore \triangle ADB \sim \triangle AEC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{BD}{CE} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore BD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}CE (\text{或 } CE = \sqrt{2}BD),$$

$$\text{故答案为 } BD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}CE (\text{或 } CE = \sqrt{2}BD).$$

$$(3) \textcircled{1} \because \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AD}{DE} = \frac{3}{4}, \angle ABC = \angle ADE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle BAC, \text{ 即 } \angle DAB + \angle BAE = \angle BAE + \angle EAC,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAB = \angle EAC.$$

$$\text{设 } AB = 3x, BC = 4x.$$

$$\text{在 Rt } \triangle ABC \text{ 中, } AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{(3x)^2 + (4x)^2} = 5x.$$

$$\text{同理, 在 Rt } \triangle ADE \text{ 中, 设 } AD = 3a, DE = 4a, \text{ 则 } AE = 5a,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{3a}{5a} = \frac{3}{5}, \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{3x}{5x} = \frac{3}{5}, \text{ 即 } \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle DAB = \angle EAC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle DAB \sim \triangle EAC, \therefore \frac{BD}{CE} = \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 由 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 得 } \triangle DAB \sim \triangle EAC, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle ACE.$$

$$\therefore \angle BGF = \angle AGC, \therefore \angle BFG = \angle GAC,$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle BFC = \sin \angle BAC.$$

$$\text{在 Rt } \triangle ABC \text{ 中, } \sin \angle BAC = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{4x}{5x} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore \sin \angle BFC = \frac{4}{5}.$$

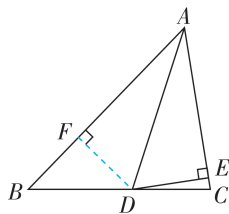
## 考点 23 锐角三角函数

### 刷基础

1. C 【解析】 $\because \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}, \therefore 2\sqrt{3} - \tan 60^\circ = 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$ , 故选 C.

2. 0 【解析】原式  $= 1 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 - 1 = 0$ , 故答案为 0.

3. B 【解析】作  $DF \perp AB$  于点  $F$ , 如图.  $\because AD$  平分  $\angle BAC, DE \perp AC, \therefore DF = DE = 1. \therefore \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore \angle B = 45^\circ, \therefore \triangle BDF$  是等腰直角三角形,  $\therefore BF = DF = 1. \therefore AB = 3, \therefore AF = 2$ . 在  $\text{Rt } \triangle ADF$  中, 由勾股定理得  $AD = \sqrt{AF^2 + DF^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$ , 故选 B.



4. C 【解析】 $\because \angle C = 90^\circ, AC = 4, \cos A = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore AB = \frac{AC}{\cos A} = 5,$   
 $\therefore BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = 3. \therefore \angle DBC = \angle A, \therefore \cos \angle DBC = \cos A = \frac{BC}{BD} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore BD = 3 \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{15}{4}$ , 故选 C.

### ☆刷有所得

#### 解直角三角形要用到的关系

$\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle C = 90^\circ, a, b, c$  分别是  $\angle A, \angle B, \angle C$  的对边. ①锐角之间的关系:  $\angle A + \angle B = 90^\circ$ ; ②三边之间的关系:  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ ; ③边角之间的关系:  $\sin A = \frac{\angle A \text{ 的对边}}{\text{斜边}} = \frac{a}{c}$ .

$$\frac{a}{c}, \cos A = \frac{\angle A \text{ 的邻边}}{\text{斜边}} = \frac{b}{c}, \tan A = \frac{\angle A \text{ 的对边}}{\angle A \text{ 的邻边}} = \frac{a}{b}.$$

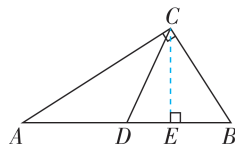
5.  $\frac{13}{3}$  【解析】在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $BC = 5, AC = 12, \angle ACB = 90^\circ,$   
 $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 13, \therefore \cos A = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{12}{13}$ . 由题意可知,  $BD = BC = 5, MN$  垂直平分  $AD, \therefore AD = AB - BD = 8, EF \perp AD, \therefore AF = \frac{1}{2}AD = 4$ . 在  $\text{Rt } \triangle AEF$  中,  $AE = \frac{AF}{\cos A} = \frac{4}{\frac{12}{13}} = \frac{13}{3}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{13}{3}$ .

6. 【解】(1)  $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \sin B = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}, \therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}$ . 设  $AB = \sqrt{5}a$ , 则  $AC = 2a, \therefore BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = a = \sqrt{5}, \therefore AB = \sqrt{5}a = 5$ .

(2) 如图, 过点  $C$  作  $CE \perp AB$  于点  $E$ .

$\because CD$  是  $\text{Rt } \triangle ACB$  中斜边  $AB$  上

的中线,  $\therefore AD = BD = CD = \frac{1}{2}AB =$



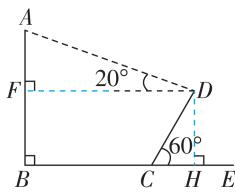
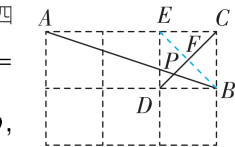
$$\frac{5}{2}. \text{ 设 } DE=b, \text{ 则 } BE=BD-DE=\frac{5}{2}-b. \therefore CE^2=CD^2-DE^2=BC^2-BE^2, \therefore \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2-b^2=(\sqrt{5})^2-\left(\frac{5}{2}-b\right)^2, \text{ 解得 } b=\frac{3}{2}, \text{ 即 } DE=\frac{3}{2}, \therefore CE=\sqrt{CD^2-DE^2}=2, \therefore \tan \angle CDB=\frac{CE}{DE}=\frac{2}{\frac{3}{2}}=\frac{4}{3}.$$

7. 【解】如图, 连接  $BE$  交  $DC$  于点  $F$ .  $\because$  四边形  $BCED$  是正方形,  $\therefore DF=CF=\frac{1}{2}CD, BF=\frac{1}{2}BE, CD=BE, BE \perp CD$ ,  $\therefore BF=CF$ . 根据题意得,  $AC \parallel BD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ACP \sim \triangle BDP$ ,  $\therefore DP:CP=BD:AC=1:3$ ,  $\therefore DP:DF=1:2$ ,  $\therefore DP=PF=\frac{1}{2}CF=\frac{1}{2}BF$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle PBF$  中,  $\tan \angle BPF=\frac{BF}{PF}=2. \therefore \angle APD=\angle BPF$ ,  $\therefore \tan \angle APD=2$ .

## 考点 24 锐角三角函数的实际应用

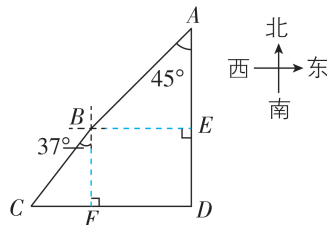
### 刷提升

1. 【解】过点  $A$  作  $AE \perp CD$ , 垂足为点  $E$ . 由题意可知, 四边形  $ABCE$  为矩形,  $\therefore CE=AB=13.20$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ACE$  中,  $\tan \angle CAE=\frac{CE}{AE}$ ,  $\therefore AE=\frac{13.20}{\tan 23.8^\circ} \approx \frac{13.20}{0.44}=30$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ADE$  中,  $\cos \angle DAE=\frac{AE}{AD}$ ,  $\therefore AD=\frac{30}{\cos 36.9^\circ} \approx \frac{30}{0.80}=37.5$ ,  $\therefore AD$  的长约为  $37.5$  m.
2.  $2\sqrt{2}$  【解析】 $\because$  沿一斜坡向上走  $12$  米, 高度上升  $4$  米,  $\therefore$  水平距离为  $\sqrt{12^2-4^2}=8\sqrt{2}$  (米),  $\therefore i=\frac{4}{8\sqrt{2}}=1:2\sqrt{2}$ , 故答案为  $2\sqrt{2}$ .
3. 【解】如图, 过点  $D$  作  $DF \perp AB$  于点  $F$ , 作  $DH \perp BE$  于点  $H$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle DCH$  中,  $DC=20$  m,  $\angle DCH=60^\circ$ ,  $\cos \angle DCH=\frac{CH}{CD}, \sin \angle DCH=\frac{DH}{CD}$ ,  $\therefore CH=CD \cdot \cos 60^\circ=10$  m,  $DH=CD \cdot \sin 60^\circ=10\sqrt{3} \approx 10 \times 1.73=17.3$  (m).  $\because \angle DFB=\angle B=\angle DHB=90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $DFBH$  为矩形,  $\therefore BH=FD, BF=DH=17.3$  m.  $\therefore BH=BC+CH=30+10=40$  (m),  $\therefore FD=40$  m. 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle AFD$  中,  $\tan \angle ADF=\frac{AF}{FD}$ ,  $\therefore AF=FD \cdot \tan 20^\circ \approx 40 \times 0.36=14.4$  (m),  $\therefore AB=AF+BF=14.4+17.3 \approx 32$  (m).



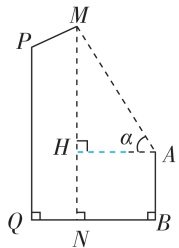
答: 该风力发电机塔杆  $AB$  的高度约为  $32$  m.

4. 【解】如图, 过点  $B$  分别作  $AD, CD$  的垂线, 垂足分别为  $E, F$ , 则四边形  $BEDF$  是矩形,  $\therefore BE=FD, BF=ED$ . 由题意得,  $\angle CBF=37^\circ, \angle BAE=45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle BCF$  中,  $CF=BC \cdot \sin 37^\circ \approx 400 \times 0.60=240$  (米),  $BF=BC \cdot \cos 37^\circ \approx 400 \times 0.80=320$  (米),  $\therefore AE=BE=FD=CD-CF=700-240=460$  (米),  $DE=BF=320$  米,  $\therefore AD=AE+DE=460+320=780$  (米).

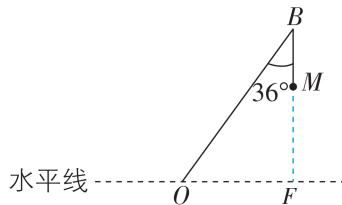


答: 入口  $A$  与景点  $D$  之间的距离约为  $780$  米.

5. 【解】如图, 过点  $A$  作  $AH \perp MN$  于点  $H$ , 则四边形  $ABNH$  是矩形,  $\therefore AH=BN=2$  m,  $HN=AB=1.6$  m. 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle AMH$  中,  $\tan \alpha=\frac{MH}{AH}, \alpha=58^\circ$ ,  $\therefore MH=AH \cdot \tan 58^\circ \approx 2 \times 1.60=3.2$  (m),  $\therefore MN=MH+HN=3.2+1.6=4.8$  (m). 答: 路灯顶部到地面的距离  $MN$  约为  $4.8$  m.



6. 【解】(1) 由题意得,  $BM \perp OM$ .  $\therefore \angle BOM=18.17^\circ, BM=3$  米,  $\therefore$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle BOM$  中,  $OB=\frac{BM}{\sin \angle BOM} \approx \frac{3}{0.31} \approx 10$  (米). 答: 直吊臂  $OB$  的长约为  $10$  米. (2) 如图, 延长  $BM$  与水平线交于点  $F$ ,



- 则  $\angle BFO=90^\circ$ . 由 (1) 知,  $OB=10$  米,  $\therefore BF=OB \times \cos \angle OBM \approx 10 \times 0.81=8.1$  (米),  $\therefore MF=BF-BM=8.1-3=5.1 \approx 5$  (米). 答: 货物  $M$  上升了约  $5$  米.

### 刷素养

7. 【解】“测角仪”方案:  $\because CD \perp BD, AB \perp BD, CF \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $CDBF$  是矩形,  $\therefore CF=BD=10$  m,  $BF=CD=1.6$  m.



$\therefore \angle ACF = 32.5^\circ, \therefore AF = CF \cdot \tan 32.5^\circ \approx 10 \times 0.64 =$

$6.4(\text{m}), \therefore AB = AF + BF = 6.4 + 1.6 = 8(\text{m}).$

答:树  $AB$  的高度约为  $8\text{ m}$ .

“平面镜”方案:  $\because CD \perp BD, AB \perp BD,$

$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle ABE = 90^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle CED = \angle AEB, \therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle ABE,$

$\therefore \frac{CD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BE}, \therefore \frac{1.6}{AB} = \frac{2}{10}, \therefore AB = 8\text{ m}.$

答:树  $AB$  的高度约为  $8\text{ m}$ .

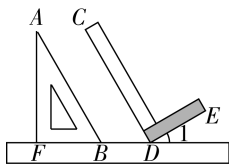
(从以上两种方案中任选一种作答即可)

## C 检测验收练

### 刷速度

1. B 【解析】由题意得,  $6-4 < \text{所找木条的长} < 6+4$ , 即  $2 < \text{所找木条的长} < 10$ , 故选 B.

2. A 【解析】如图, 由题知  $\angle ABF = 60^\circ, \therefore AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle CDB = \angle ABF = 60^\circ. \because CD \perp DE, \therefore \angle CDE = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 1 = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ = 30^\circ$ . 故选 A.



3. B 【解析】 $\because BD$  平分  $\angle ABC, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD. \because DE \parallel AB,$   
 $\therefore \angle EDB = \angle ABD, \therefore \angle EDB = \angle DBE, \therefore BE = DE. \because DE \parallel AB,$   
 $\therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle CAB, \therefore \frac{EC}{BC} = \frac{DE}{AB}, \text{即 } \frac{4-BE}{BC} = \frac{DE}{AB}, \therefore \frac{4-DE}{4} = \frac{DE}{2},$

解得  $DE = \frac{4}{3}$ , 故选 B.

4. A 【解析】 $\because BE \perp AD, AE = DE = 4, \therefore AB = DB, AD = 8,$   
 $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BDA. \because \angle BAD = 2\angle C, \therefore \angle BDA = 2\angle C.$   
 $\because \angle BDA = \angle C + \angle DAC, \therefore \angle C = \angle DAC, \therefore AD = CD = 8,$   
 $\therefore BD = BC - CD = 20 - 8 = 12, \therefore AB = 12$ , 故选 A.

5. A 【解析】设  $\triangle ABC$  的边长为  $x$ , 则  $AB = BC = AC = x. \because BD =$

$4, \therefore CD = BC - BD = x - 4. \because \triangle ABC$  是

等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle BAD + \angle ADB = 120^\circ. \because \angle ADE =$

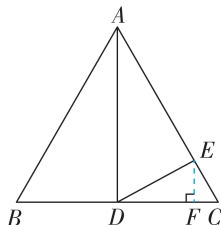
$60^\circ, \therefore \angle ADB + \angle CDE = 120^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CDE$ . 又  $\because \angle B = \angle C,$

$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle DCE, \therefore \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{BD}{CE}, \therefore \frac{x}{x-4} = \frac{4}{2}$ , 解得  $x = 8$ , 经检

验,  $x = 8$  是原方程的解,  $\therefore CD = 4$ . 如图, 过点  $E$  作  $EF \perp BC$  于点  $F$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle CEF$  中,  $EF = CE \cdot \sin C = 2 \sin 60^\circ = \sqrt{3},$

$\therefore S_{\triangle CDE} = \frac{1}{2} CD \cdot EF = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$ , 故选 A.



6. D 【解析】 $\because AB = AC, \therefore \angle B = \angle C$ . 在  $\triangle ABE$  和  $\triangle ACD$  中,

$$\begin{cases} AB=AC, \\ \angle B=\angle C, \therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle ACD (\text{SAS}), \therefore AD=AE. \because AB=AB, \\ BE=CD, \end{cases}$$

$\angle B = \angle B, AD = AE, \angle BAD \neq \angle BAE, \therefore \triangle ABD$  和  $\triangle ABE$  是一

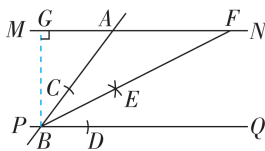
对“伪全等三角形”. 同理可得,  $\triangle ABD$  和  $\triangle ACD$  是一对“伪

全等三角形”,  $\triangle ACD$  和  $\triangle ACE$  是一对“伪全等三角形”,

$\triangle ABE$  和  $\triangle ACE$  是一对“伪全等三角形”,  $\therefore$  题图(2)中共有

4对“伪全等三角形”. 故选 D.

7. D 【解析】如图所示, 过点  $B$  作  $BG \perp MN$  于点  $G. \because MN$  与  $PQ$  之



间的距离为  $8, \therefore BG = 8,$   
 $\therefore \sin \angle MAB = \frac{BG}{AB} = \frac{8}{AB} = \frac{4}{5},$

$\therefore AB = 10$ . 由作图得  $BF$  平分  $\angle ABQ, \therefore \angle ABF = \angle QBF.$

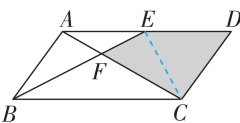
$\because MN \parallel PQ, \therefore \angle AFB = \angle QBF, \therefore \angle ABF = \angle AFB, \therefore AF = AB =$

$10$ , 故选 D.

8. 2 【解析】 $\sqrt{3} \tan 30^\circ + \sqrt{2} \sin 45^\circ = \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 + 1 = 2,$

故答案为 2.

9. 10 【解析】连接  $EC$ , 如图.  $\because$  四边



形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore AB =$

$CD, AD = BC, AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle AEB =$

$\angle CBE. \because BE$  平分  $\angle ABC, \therefore \angle ABE = \angle CBE, \therefore \angle ABE =$

$\angle AEB, \therefore AE = AB. \because BC = 2AB, \therefore AB = \frac{1}{2} BC = \frac{1}{2} AD, \therefore AE =$

$\frac{1}{2} AD = \frac{1}{2} BC. \because AD \parallel BC, \therefore$  易得  $\triangle AEF \sim \triangle CBF, \therefore \frac{AF}{CF} =$

$\frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore FC = 2AF. \because S_{\triangle AEF} = 2, \therefore S_{\triangle CEF} = 2S_{\triangle AEF} = 4,$

$\therefore S_{\triangle ACE} = S_{\triangle AEF} + S_{\triangle CEF} = 6. \because AE = \frac{1}{2} AD, \therefore S_{\triangle ACD} = 2S_{\triangle ACE} = 12,$

$\therefore S_{\text{四边形} CDEF} = S_{\triangle ACD} - S_{\triangle AEF} = 12 - 2 = 10$ , 故答案为 10.

10.  $\frac{10}{3}$  【解析】 $\because AE = \sqrt{5} AD, \therefore$  设  $AD = x$ , 则  $AE = \sqrt{5} x.$

$\because \triangle ADE$  沿  $DE$  翻折, 得到

$\triangle FDE, \therefore DF = AD = x, \angle ADE =$

$\angle FDE$ . 如图, 过  $E$  作  $EH \perp AC$  于

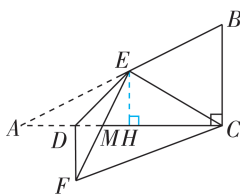
$H$ , 设  $EF$  与  $AC$  相交于  $M$ , 则

$\angle AHE = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ . 又  $\because \angle A =$

$\angle A, \therefore \triangle AHE \sim \triangle ACB, \therefore \frac{EH}{BC} = \frac{AH}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB}. \because CB = 5, CA = 10,$

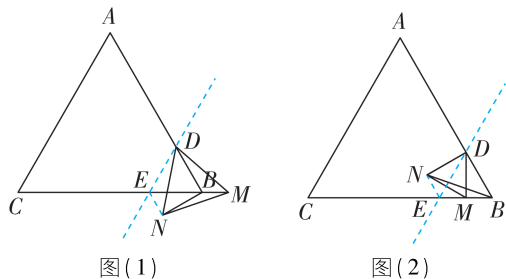
$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{10^2 + 5^2} = 5\sqrt{5}, \therefore \frac{EH}{5} = \frac{AH}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{5}x}{5\sqrt{5}},$

$\therefore EH = x = DF, AH = 2x$ , 则  $DH = AH - AD = x = EH, \therefore \triangle EHD$  是

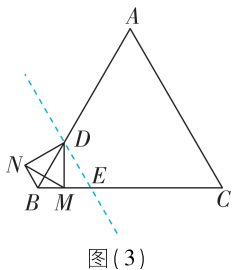


等腰直角三角形,  $\therefore \angle HDE = \angle HED = 45^\circ$ , 则  $\angle ADE = \angle EDF = 135^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle FDM = 135^\circ - 45^\circ = 90^\circ$ . 在  $\triangle FDM$  和  $\triangle EHM$  中,  $\begin{cases} \angle FDM = \angle EHM = 90^\circ, \\ \angle DMF = \angle HME, \\ DF = EH, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle FDM \cong \triangle EHM$   
(AAS),  $\therefore DM = MH = \frac{1}{2}x$ ,  $\therefore CM = AC - AD - DM = 10 - \frac{3}{2}x$ ,  
 $\therefore S_{\triangle CEF} = S_{\triangle CME} + S_{\triangle CMF} = \frac{1}{2}CM \cdot EH + \frac{1}{2}CM \cdot DF =$   
 $\frac{1}{2}\left(10 - \frac{3}{2}x\right) \cdot x \times 2 = \left(10 - \frac{3}{2}x\right) \cdot x$ ,  $S_{\triangle BEC} = S_{\triangle ABC} - S_{\triangle AEC} =$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \cdot x = 25 - 5x$ .  $\therefore \triangle CEF$  的面积是  $\triangle BEC$  面  
积的 2 倍,  $\therefore \left(10 - \frac{3}{2}x\right) \cdot x = 2(25 - 5x)$ , 则  $3x^2 - 40x + 100 =$   
0, 解得  $x_1 = \frac{10}{3}$ ,  $x_2 = 10$  (舍去), 即  $AD = \frac{10}{3}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{10}{3}$ .

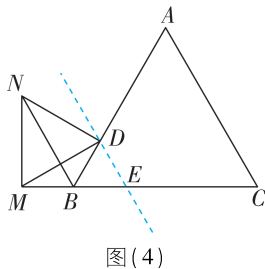
11. 6 或 8 或 9 【解析】过点  $D$  作  $DE \parallel AC$  交  $BC$  于点  $E$ . ①当  $\angle DBN = 90^\circ$  时, 如图 (1), 连接  $NE$ .  $\because \triangle BAC, \triangle DMN$  是等边三角形,  $DE \parallel AC$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle DEB = \angle MDN = \angle BDE = 60^\circ$ ,  $DM = DN$ ,  $\therefore \triangle DBE$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore BD = DE = BE = 2$ ,  $\angle NBE = \angle DBN - \angle DBE = 30^\circ$ ,  $\angle EDN + \angle NDB = \angle NDB + \angle MDB = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle EDN = \angle BDM$ ,  $\therefore \triangle DEN \cong \triangle DBM$  (SAS),  $\therefore \angle DEN = \angle DBM = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$ ,  $BM = NE$ ,  $\therefore \angle BEN = \angle DEN - \angle DEB = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BNE = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore NE = \frac{1}{2}BE = 1$ ,  $\therefore BM = 1$ ,  $\therefore MC = BC + BM = 7 + 1 = 8$ .



②当  $\angle BDN = 90^\circ$  时, 如图 (2), 连接  $NE$ .  
同理可得  $\triangle BDE$  为等边三角形,  $\triangle DEN \cong \triangle DBM$ ,  $\angle NDE = \angle BDN - \angle BDE = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle NED = \angle MBD = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DMB = \angle DNE = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore BM = BD \cos 60^\circ = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$ ,  $\therefore CM = BC - BM = 6$ .  
③当  $\angle BND = 90^\circ$  时, 如图 (3).



同理可证  $\triangle BDE$  是等边三角形,  $\triangle DBN \cong \triangle DEM$ ,  $\therefore DE = BD = 2$ ,  $\angle DEM = 60^\circ$ ,  $\angle DME = \angle DNB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DMB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore MB = DB \cos 60^\circ = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$ ,  $\therefore CM = BC - BM = 6$ .  
④当  $\angle BDN = 90^\circ$  时, 如图 (4).



同理可证  $\triangle BDE$  是等边三角形,  $\triangle DNB \cong \triangle DME$ ,  $\therefore DE = BD = BE = 2$ ,  $\angle DEM = 60^\circ$ ,  $\angle MDE = \angle NDB = 90^\circ$ ,  $CE = BC - BE = 5$ ,  $\therefore ME = \frac{DE}{\cos 60^\circ} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} = 4$ ,  $\therefore CM = ME + CE = 9$ .

综上所述,  $CM$  的长是 6 或 8 或 9. 故答案为 6 或 8 或 9.

12. (1) 【证明】在  $\triangle ABC$  和  $\triangle ADE$  中,  $\begin{cases} BC = DE, \\ \angle B = \angle D, \\ AB = AD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE$  (SAS).

(2) 【解】由 (1) 得  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE$ ,  $\therefore AC = AE$ ,  $\angle CAE = \angle BAC = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ACE$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle ACE = 60^\circ$ .

13. 【解】(1) 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle A = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABC = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore BC = AC = 20$  cm.  
(2) 由题可知  $ON = EC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 10$  cm,  $\therefore$  易得  $NB = ON = 10$  cm.  
又  $\because \angle DON = 32^\circ$ ,  $\therefore DN = ON \times \tan \angle DON = 10 \times \tan 32^\circ \approx 10 \times 0.62 = 6.2$  (cm),  $\therefore BD = BN - DN = 10 - 6.2 = 3.8$  (cm), 即  $B, D$  之间的距离约为 3.8 cm.

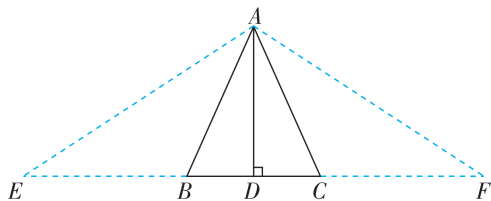
14. (1) 【证明】 $\because AD \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$ .

在  $\triangle ADB$  和  $\triangle ADC$  中,  $\begin{cases} AD = AD, \\ \angle ADB = \angle ADC, \\ BD = CD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ADB \cong \triangle ADC$  (SAS),  $\therefore \angle B = \angle C$ .

(2) 【解】小军的证明过程:

分别延长  $DB, DC$  至  $E, F$  两点, 使得  $BE = BA, CF = CA$ , 连接  $AE, AF$ , 如图所示.



$\therefore AB+BD=AC+CD, \therefore BE+BD=CF+CD$ , 即  $DE=DF$ .

$\therefore AD \perp BC, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle ADF = 90^\circ$ .

在  $\triangle ADE$  和  $\triangle ADF$  中,  $\begin{cases} AD=AD, \\ \angle ADE = \angle ADF, \\ DE=DF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle ADF$  (SAS),  $\therefore \angle E = \angle F$ .

$\therefore BE=BA, CF=CA, \therefore \angle E = \angle BAE, \angle F = \angle CAF$ .

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle E + \angle BAE, \angle ACB = \angle F + \angle CAF$ ,

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB$ .

小民的证明过程:

$\therefore AD \perp BC, \therefore \triangle ADB$  与  $\triangle ADC$  均为直角三角形.

根据勾股定理, 得  $AD^2 + BD^2 = AB^2, AD^2 + CD^2 = AC^2, \therefore AB^2 - BD^2 = AC^2 - CD^2, \therefore AB^2 + CD^2 = AC^2 + BD^2$ .

$\therefore AB+BD=AC+CD, \therefore AB-CD=AC-BD$ ,

$\therefore (AB-CD)^2 = (AC-BD)^2$ ,

$\therefore AB^2 - 2AB \cdot CD + CD^2 = AC^2 - 2AC \cdot BD + BD^2$ ,

$\therefore AB \cdot CD = AC \cdot BD, \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD}$ ,

$\therefore$  易得  $\triangle ADB \sim \triangle ADC, \therefore \angle B = \angle C$ .

15. 【解】(1) ①  $CE+CD=CA$ .

理由如下:  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  和  $\triangle ADE$  都是等边三角形,

$\therefore AB=AC=BC, AD=AE=DE, \angle BAC = \angle DAE = 60^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAC - \angle DAC = \angle DAE - \angle DAC$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE$ .

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

$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE$  (SAS),  $\therefore CE=BD$ .

$\therefore BD+CD=BC, \therefore CE+CD=CA$ .

②  $CA+CD=CE$ .

理由如下:  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  和  $\triangle ADE$  都是等边三角形,

$\therefore AB=AC=BC, AD=AE=DE, \angle BAC = \angle DAE = 60^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAC + \angle DAC = \angle DAE + \angle DAC, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE$ .

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

$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE$  (SAS),  $\therefore CE=BD$ .

$\therefore CB+CD=BD, \therefore CA+CD=CE$ .

(2)  $6-\sqrt{3}$  或  $6+2\sqrt{3}$ .

过  $E$  作  $EH \parallel AB$ , 则  $\triangle EHC$  为等边三角形.

① 当点  $D$  在  $H$  左侧时, 如图(1).

$\therefore ED=EF$ , 易知  $\angle DEH = \angle FEC, EH=EC$ ,

$\therefore \triangle EDH \cong \triangle EFC$  (SAS),  $\therefore \angle ECF = \angle EHD = 120^\circ$ ,

此时  $\triangle CEF$  不可能为直角三角形.

② 当点  $D$  在  $H$  右侧, 且在线段  $CH$  上时, 如图(2).

同理可得  $\triangle EDH \cong \triangle EFC$  (SAS),

$\therefore \angle FCE = \angle EHD = 60^\circ, \angle FEC = \angle DEH < \angle HEC = 60^\circ$ .

此时只有  $\angle EFC$  有可能为  $90^\circ$ .

当  $\angle EFC = 90^\circ$  时,  $\angle EDH = 90^\circ, \therefore ED \perp CH$ .

$\therefore CH=CE=2\sqrt{3}, \therefore CD=\frac{1}{2}CH=\sqrt{3}, \therefore BD=6-\sqrt{3}$ .

③ 当点  $D$  在  $H$  右侧, 且在  $HC$  延长线上时, 如图(3).

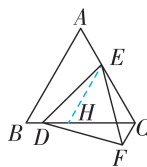
此时只有  $\angle CEF$  有可能为  $90^\circ$ .

当  $\angle CEF = 90^\circ$  时,  $\therefore \angle DEF = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle CED = 30^\circ$ .

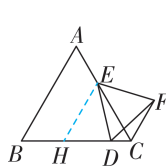
$\therefore \angle ECH = 60^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle EDC = \angle CED = 30^\circ, \therefore CD=CE=2\sqrt{3}$ ,

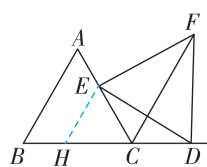
$\therefore BD=6+2\sqrt{3}$ .



图(1)



图(2)



图(3)

综上所述,  $BD$  的长为  $6-\sqrt{3}$  或  $6+2\sqrt{3}$ .

## 第五章 四边形

### A 2025 真题诊断练

#### 刷诊断

1. C 【解析】 $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  为平行四边形,  $\therefore AB=CD. \therefore E$

为  $AD$  的中点,  $O$  为  $AC$  的中点,  $\therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}CD, \therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}AB$ .

故选 C.

2. C 【解析】如图所示, 连接  $EG. \therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  为平行四边

形,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC, \angle A = \angle C, AD=BC. \therefore E, G$  分别为边  $AD, BC$  的

中点,  $\therefore DE=AE=BG=CG$ . 又  $\therefore AF=$

$CH, \therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle CGH$  (SAS),  $\therefore EF=$

$GH$ , 同理可证  $EH=GF, \therefore$  四边形

$EFGH$  为平行四边形.  $\therefore AE \parallel BG$ , 且  $AE=BG, \therefore$  四边形  $EABG$

为平行四边形,  $\therefore S_{\triangle EFG} = \frac{1}{2}S_{\square EFGH} = \frac{1}{2}S_{\square ABCE} = \frac{1}{4}S_{\square ABCD}$ ,

$\therefore S_{\square EFGH} = \frac{1}{2}S_{\square ABCD}$ , 故四边形  $EFGH$  的面积为定值, 故选 C.

