

$DEFGHK$,如图(3),

$\therefore DE \parallel HG, HK \parallel EF, DE = EF = FG = HG = KH = DK$,

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

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC}, \frac{KH}{AC} = \frac{BK}{AB}$$

设 $DE = EF = FG = HG = KH = DK = x$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{x}{6} = \frac{AD}{3} = \frac{AE}{4}, \frac{x}{4} = \frac{BK}{3},$$

$$\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}x, AE = \frac{2}{3}x, BK = \frac{3}{4}x.$$

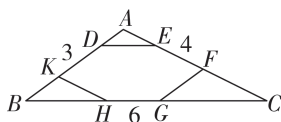
$\therefore AB = AD + DK + BK = 3$,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}x + x + \frac{3}{4}x = 3,$$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{4}{3},$$

$\therefore \triangle ADE$ 的各边长为 $AD = \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{2}{3}, AE = \frac{2}{3}x = \frac{8}{9}, DE = x =$

$\frac{4}{3}$. (答案不唯一)



图(3)

4. 【解】(1) $BD \perp DG$. 理由如下: 在正方形 $ABCD$ 和正方形 $AEFG$ 中, $AB = AD, AE = AG, \angle BAD = \angle EAG = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BAE = \angle DAG = 90^\circ - \angle DAE, \therefore \triangle BAE \cong \triangle DAG$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle ADG. \because \angle ABD + \angle ADB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADG + \angle ADB = 90^\circ$, 即 $\angle BDG = 90^\circ, \therefore BD \perp DG$.

(2) 如图(1), 连接 AC 交 BD 于点 O , 则 $\angle COD = 90^\circ$.

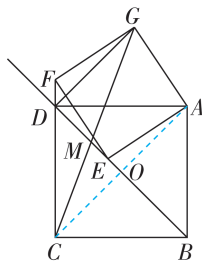
\therefore 正方形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 8, $\therefore AC = BD = \sqrt{2}AB = 8\sqrt{2}, \therefore OC = OD = 4\sqrt{2}, \therefore OM = OD - DM = 4\sqrt{2} - DM. \because \angle COM = \angle GDM =$

$90^\circ, \angle CMO = \angle GMD, \therefore \triangle CMO \sim \triangle GMD, \therefore \frac{DG}{OC} = \frac{DM}{OM}$, 即

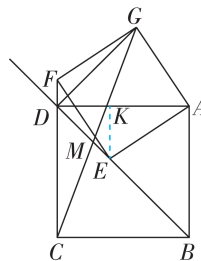
$$\frac{a}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{DM}{4\sqrt{2} - DM}, \text{ 解得 } DM = \frac{4\sqrt{2}a}{4\sqrt{2} + a}. \because \angle BDG = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle CMB = \tan \angle DMG = \frac{DG}{DM} = a \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{2} + a}{4\sqrt{2}a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}a + 8}{8}, \text{ 故答案}$$

$$\text{为 } \frac{\sqrt{2}a + 8}{8}.$$



图(1)



图(2)

(3) 当点 E 在线段 BD 上时, 如图(2), 过 E 作 $EK \perp AD$ 于点 K .

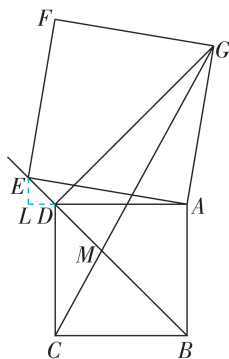
\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle ADE = 45^\circ, \therefore \triangle DEK$ 为等腰

直角三角形, $\therefore DK = EK = DE \cdot \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x, \therefore AK = AD - DK =$

$$8 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x. \text{ 在 Rt } \triangle AKE \text{ 中, } AE^2 = EK^2 + AK^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x\right)^2 +$$

$$\left(8 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x\right)^2 = x^2 - 8\sqrt{2}x + 64, \therefore S = AE^2 = x^2 - 8\sqrt{2}x + 64.$$

当点 E 在 BD 延长线上时, 如图(3), 过 E 作 $EL \perp AD$ 交 AD 延长线于点 L .



图(3)

同理可得 $EL = DL = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x, \therefore AL = AD + DL = 8 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x. \text{ 在 Rt } \triangle ALE$

$$\text{中, } AE^2 = EL^2 + AL^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x\right)^2 + \left(8 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x\right)^2 = x^2 + 8\sqrt{2}x + 64, \therefore S =$$

$AE^2 = x^2 + 8\sqrt{2}x + 64$. 综上, S 与 x 的函数表达式为 $S = x^2 - 8\sqrt{2}x + 64$ 或 $S = x^2 + 8\sqrt{2}x + 64$.

第三部分 中考新趋势

2025 年全国中考数学新考向推荐

刷趋势

1. A 【解析】从正面看题图可得, 上面是长方形, 下面是梯形, 故选 A.

2. A 【解析】依题意有 $\begin{cases} x+y=100, \\ 300x+\frac{500}{7}y=10\,000, \end{cases}$ 故选 A.

3. (1,1) (答案不唯一) 【解析】 $\because y = -x + 2$,

∴ 当 $x=1$ 时, $y=-1+2=1$,
∴ 点 B 的坐标可以为 $(1,1)$,
故答案为 $(1,1)$ (答案不唯一).

☆ 关键点拨

可以令 $x=1$,也可以令 x 为任意不为 0 的数,求出对应的 y 值.

4. $AC \perp BD$ (答案不唯一) 【解析】∵ 对角线互相垂直的平行四边形是菱形,

∴ 添加一个条件 $AC \perp BD$,使平行四边形 $ABCD$ 为菱形. 故答案为 $AC \perp BD$ (答案不唯一).

5. C 【解析】分析所给数据:

水的质量 x/g	4.5	9	18	36	45
氢气的质量 y/g	0.5	1	2	4	5
$\frac{y}{x}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$

由上表可知 $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{9}$, ∴ $y = \frac{1}{9}x$. 故选 C.

6. $\frac{1}{3}$ 【解析】从四件物品中任选两件共有 6 种组合: $(10\text{ g}, 20\text{ g})$, $(10\text{ g}, 30\text{ g})$, $(10\text{ g}, 40\text{ g})$, $(20\text{ g}, 30\text{ g})$, $(20\text{ g}, 40\text{ g})$, $(30\text{ g}, 40\text{ g})$, 其中符合平衡条件的共有 2 种: $(10\text{ g}, 40\text{ g})$, $(20\text{ g}, 30\text{ g})$, ∴ 天平恢复平衡的概率为 $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$.

7. 【解】(1) ∵ 太阳光线是平行光线, ∴ $\angle EFD = \angle ADC$.

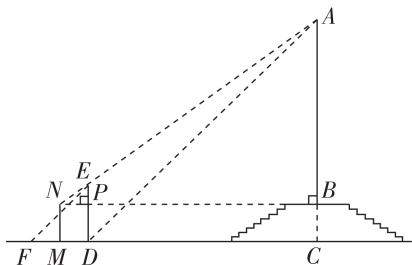
又 ∵ $\angle EDF = \angle ACD = 90^\circ$, ∴ $\triangle EFD \sim \triangle ADC$, ∴ $\frac{DF}{CD} = \frac{DE}{CA}$.

∴ $DF = DE$, ∴ $CD = CA$.

(2) 设 NB 与 DE 的交点为 P , 如图.

由题意得 $PN = DM = 1$, $DP = BC = MN = 1.2$, $BN = CM$, ∴ $PE = DE - DP = 2.1 - 1.2 = 0.9$.

设 $AB = x$, 则 $CD = CA = AB + BC = x + 1.2$, ∴ $BN = CM = CD + DM = x + 1.2 + 1 = x + 2.2$.



在 $\text{Rt} \triangle PNE$ 中, $\tan \angle PNE = \frac{PE}{PN} = \frac{0.9}{1} = 0.9$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BNA$ 中, $\tan \angle BNA = \frac{AB}{BN} = 0.9$, ∴ $AB = 0.9BN$,

∴ $x = 0.9(x + 2.2)$, 解得 $x = 19.8$.

答: 纪念碑 AB 的高度为 19.8 m .

(3) 小红的结果误差较大, 原因可能是平台底部点 C 不可直接到达, 间接测量时产生了较大的误差 (原因合理即可).

8. 【解】(1) ∵ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

∴ $\angle OAB = \angle DAC = 45^\circ$, $AD = \sqrt{2}OA$,

∴ 旋转角为 45° , $k = \frac{AD}{OA} = \sqrt{2}$,

故答案为 $45^\circ, \sqrt{2}$.

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

∴ $\angle EAF = \angle OAB$, $\frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AO}$,

∴ $\angle FAB = \angle EAO$, $\frac{AF}{AE} = \frac{AB}{AO}$,

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

∴ $\angle OAB = 45^\circ$, $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$,

∴ $\frac{AB}{AO} = \sqrt{2}$, ∴ $\frac{BF}{OE} = \frac{AB}{AO} = \sqrt{2}$.

(3) $\frac{BF}{OE}$ 的值与 α 无关.

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

∵ 菱形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, ∴ $\angle ABO = 30^\circ$.

∵ O 是 AB 的垂直平分线与 BD 的交点, ∴ $AO = BO$,

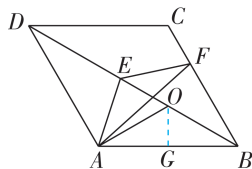
∴ $\angle BAO = \angle ABO = 30^\circ$.

过点 O 作 $OG \perp AB$ 于点 G ,

∴ $AB = 2BG$, $\cos \angle ABO = \frac{BG}{OB} = \frac{BG}{OA} = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

∴ $\frac{AB}{OA} = \sqrt{3}$, ∴ $\frac{BF}{OE} = \frac{AB}{AO} = \sqrt{3}$,

∴ $\frac{BF}{OE}$ 的值与 α 无关.



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

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

∴ $BE = OE + OB$,

∴ $BF + BA = OE \cdot 2\cos \frac{\beta}{2} + OB \cdot 2\cos \frac{\beta}{2} = 2(OE + OB) \cos \frac{\beta}{2} =$

$2BE \cos \frac{\beta}{2}$, 即 $BF + BA = 2BE \cos \frac{\beta}{2}$.