

上的汉字能组成词语的结果有 4 种, \therefore 两次抽取的卡片上的汉字能组成词语的概率为 $\frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$.

9. (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ (2) 方案 2 【解析】将电子元件 R_1 正常工作记为 M, 不正常工作记为 M' , 将电子元件 R_2 正常工作记为 N, 不正常工作记为 N' .

(1) 方案 1 中, 从 A 到 B 的电路的情况列表如下:

$R_1 \backslash R_2$	N	N'
M	(M, N)	(M, N')
M'	(M' , N)	(M' , N')

共有 4 种等可能的结果, 其中电路为通路状态的结果有 (M, N), 共 1 种,

\therefore 方案 1 中电路为通路状态的概率为 $\frac{1}{4}$. 故答案为 $\frac{1}{4}$.

(2) 方案 2 中, 从 A 到 B 的电路的情况列表如下:

$R_1 \backslash R_2$	N	N'
M	(M, N)	(M, N')
M'	(M' , N)	(M' , N')

共有 4 种等可能的结果, 其中电路为通路状态的结果有 (M, N), (M, N'), (M' , N), 共 3 种,

\therefore 方案 2 中电路为通路状态的概率为 $\frac{3}{4}$.

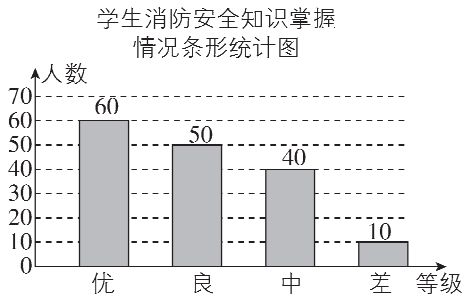
$\therefore \frac{1}{4} < \frac{3}{4}$, \therefore 两个方案中更稳定可靠的电路是方案 2. 故答案为方案 2.

10. 【解】(1) 接受测评的学生共有 $40 \div 25\% = 160$ (人).

扇形统计图中“优”部分所对应扇形的圆心角为 $360^\circ \times \frac{60}{160} = 135^\circ$. 故答案为 160, 135° .

等级为“良”的人数为 $160 - (60 + 40 + 10) = 50$ (人).

补全条形统计图如下:



- (2) 估计该校学生对消防安全知识的掌握情况达到“良”及

“良”以上等级的人数为 $3\,200 \times \frac{50+60}{160} = 2\,200$ (人).

- (3) 画树状图如下:



共有 6 种等可能的结果, 其中抽到的恰好是 1 个男生与 1 个女生的结果有 4 种,

\therefore 抽到的恰好是 1 个男生与 1 个女生的概率是 $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$.

第二部分

题型突破

题型一 逻辑推理问题

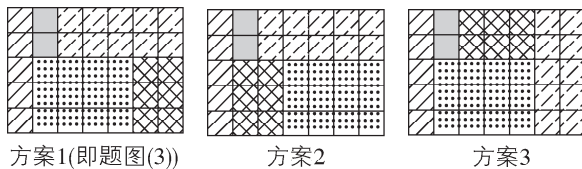
刷题型

1. C 【解析】假设甲去, 则乙也去, 由“选出两个人参加”得出丙、丁不去, 这与“如果丙不去, 那么乙也不去”矛盾, 所以甲不去. 假设丙不去, 则乙也不去, 只有丁去, 这与“选出两个人参加”矛盾, 所以丙去, 则丁不去, 乙去, 故最后去参加活动的两个人是丙、乙. 故选 C.
2. B 【解析】 $125 + 126 + 135 - (240 - 17) - 57 - 73 + 31 = 386 - 223 - 130 + 31 = 33 + 31 = 64$ (人), 则同时订阅 B, C 期刊的有 64 人. 故选 B.
3. 807 【解析】 \therefore 三个人说出的数中, 3 和 4 都有重复, 且位置相同, \therefore 他们猜对的数字不可能是 3 和 4, 可以排除这两个数字, \therefore 小光猜对的数字是 8. \therefore 8 在百位上, \therefore 小明猜对了个位上的 7, 小亮猜对了十位上的 0, \therefore 这个三位数密码是 807, 故答案为 807.

4. 甲 12 【解析】假设甲正确, 则小雅书包里书的数量为 12 本或小于 6 本, 且书的数量大于 7, 所以小雅书包里有 12 本书. 甲正确, 乙、丙、丁错误, 符合“只有一个人说得正确”的条件; 假设乙正确, 则甲错误, 故书包里书的数量大于 12, 与乙相矛盾, 故排除; 假设丙正确, 则甲错误, 故书包里书的数量大于 12, 与丙相矛盾, 故排除; 假设丁正确, 则甲、乙、丙均错误, 与丁相矛盾, 故排除. 综上, 甲说得正确, 小雅书包里有 12 本书. 故答案为甲, 12.

5. 27 【解析】由题意得 $\begin{cases} y+4=-2+x, \\ y-3=4-2, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} x=11, \\ y=5, \end{cases} \therefore 2x+y = 22+5=27$. 故答案为 27.

6. (2) ① (3) ④ 【解析】根据题意, 可有以下几种方案:



(2)在各种方案中,有一个矩形的位置是固定的,这个矩形是①.

(3)有一个矩形在每种方案中的位置都不一样,这个矩形是④.

故答案为(2)①,(3)④.

题型二 新定义问题

刷题型

1. D 【解析】 $\because a=2x-3(x^2-2)=2x-3x^2+6, b=3x^2-2(x+1)=3x^2-2x-2, \therefore a+b=4. \therefore$ 若 $a+b=m$, 则称 a 与 b 是关于 m 的“平衡数”, $\therefore a$ 与 b 是关于 4 的“平衡数”, 故选 D.

2. (1) -1 (2) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{4}$ 【解析】(1) 由运算“ \ast ”的定义知

$$3 \ast 6 = \frac{\sqrt{3+6}}{3-6} = -1, \text{ 故答案为 } -1.$$

$$(2) (2-\sqrt{3}) \ast (7 \ast 5) = (2-\sqrt{3}) \ast \frac{\sqrt{7+5}}{7-5} = (2-\sqrt{3}) \ast$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{12}}{2} = (2-\sqrt{3}) \ast \sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{3}}}{2-\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2-2\sqrt{3}} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} \times (2+2\sqrt{3})}{(2-2\sqrt{3})(2+2\sqrt{3})} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{6}}{4-12} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{6}}{-8} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{4}, \text{ 故答案为}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{4}.$$

3. C 【解析】当 $3 > x+2$, 即 $x < 1$ 时, $\therefore 3 \oplus (x+2) > 0, \therefore 3(x+2) + (x+2) > 0, \therefore 3x+6+x+2 > 0, \therefore x > -2, \therefore -2 < x < 1$;

当 $3 < x+2$, 即 $x > 1$ 时, $\therefore 3 \oplus (x+2) > 0, \therefore 3(x+2) - (x+2) > 0, \therefore 2x+4 > 0, \therefore x > -2, \therefore x > 1$. 综上所述, $-2 < x < 1$ 或 $x > 1$. 故选 C.

4. B 【解析】由 $\begin{cases} 3x \otimes (-5) < m-7, \\ x \otimes (2x-2) < 2, \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} 3x-2 \times (-5) < m-7, \\ x-2 \times (2x-2) < 2, \end{cases}$ 解得

$$\begin{cases} x < \frac{m-17}{3}, \\ x > \frac{2}{3}. \end{cases} \therefore \text{关于 } x \text{ 的不等式组有且只有一个整数解, } \therefore 1 <$$

$$\frac{m-17}{3} \leq 2, \text{ 解得 } 20 < m \leq 23, \text{ 故选 B.}$$

5. A 【解析】 $\because x \star 3 = m, \therefore x^2 - 3x = m$, 即 $x^2 - 3x - m = 0. \therefore x^2 - 3x - m = 0$ 有两个实数根, $\therefore \Delta = 9 + 4m \geq 0$, 解得 $m \geq -\frac{9}{4}$. 故选 A.

6. A 【解析】 $\because (a+2)x^2 + (b-4)x + 8 = 0, \therefore (a+2)(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 2(a+2)x - (a+2) + (b-4)x + 8 = 0$, 即 $(a+2)(x-1)^2 + (2a+b)x + 6 - a = 0. \therefore 2(x-1)^2 + 1 = 0$ 与 $(a+2)x^2 + (b-4)x + 8 = 0$ 是“同族二次方程”, $\therefore 2(x-1)^2 + 1 = 0$ 与 $(a+2)(x-1)^2 + (2a+b)x + 6 - a = 0$ 是“同族二次方程”, $\therefore 2a+b=0, 6-a=1$, 解得 $a=5, b=-10$, 则 $-ax^2 + bx + 2019 = -5x^2 - 10x + 2019 = -5(x^2 + 2x + 1) + 5 +$

$2019 = -5(x+1)^2 + 2024 \leq 2024$, 当 $x = -1$ 时, $-ax^2 + bx + 2019$ 取得最大值 2024, 故选 A.

7. C 【解析】根据题意得, 一次函数 $y = 2x + 4$ 的“相垂函数”是

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{4}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}x - 1. \text{ 当 } x = 0 \text{ 时, } y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 1 = -1, \therefore \text{一次函}$$

$$\text{数 } y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 1 \text{ 的图象与 } y \text{ 轴交于点 } (0, -1); \text{ 当 } y = 0 \text{ 时, } 0 =$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x - 1, \text{ 解得 } x = -2, \therefore \text{一次函数 } y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 1 \text{ 的图象与 } x \text{ 轴}$$

交于点 $(-2, 0)$. 故选 C.

8. A 【解析】由题意得 $\begin{cases} a+b=-3, \\ a+1=b, \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a=-2, \\ b=-1. \end{cases} \therefore t$ 是关于 x 的方

$$\text{程 } x^2 + bx + a - b = 0 \text{ 的根, } \therefore t \text{ 是方程 } x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \text{ 的根, } \therefore t^2 - t -$$

$$1 = 0, \therefore t^2 = t + 1, \therefore t^3 = t \cdot t^2 = t(t+1) = t^2 + t = t + 1 + t = 2t + 1,$$

$$\therefore t^3 - 2t^2 - 1 = 2t + 1 - 2(t + 1) - 1 = -2. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

9. D 【解析】当 $3x-1 \geq -x+5$, 即 $x \geq \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $y = \max\{3x-1, -x+5\} = 3x-1, \therefore 3 > 0, \therefore y$ 随 x 的增大而增大, $\therefore x = \frac{3}{2}$ 时, y 有最

$$\text{小值, 最小值为 } 3 \times \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{7}{2}; \text{ 当 } 3x-1 < -x+5, \text{ 即 } x < \frac{3}{2} \text{ 时,}$$

$$y = \max\{3x-1, -x+5\} = -x+5, \therefore -1 < 0, \therefore y \text{ 随 } x \text{ 的增大而减}$$

$$\text{小, } \therefore x < \frac{3}{2} \text{ 时, } y > -\frac{3}{2} + 5 = \frac{7}{2}. \text{ 综上所述, 该函数的最小值为}$$

$$\frac{7}{2}. \text{ 故选 D.}$$

10. (1) 【解】设 $x_1 < x_2$, 则 $y_1 - y_2 = (2x_1 + 4) - (2x_2 + 4) = 2(x_1 - x_2)$. 因为 $x_1 < x_2$, 所以 $x_1 - x_2 < 0$, 所以 $y_1 - y_2 = 2(x_1 - x_2) < 0$, 所以 $y_1 < y_2$, 因此该函数是“增函数”. 故答案是增.

(2) 【证明】设 $x_1 < x_2 < 0$, 则 $y_1 - y_2 = -5x_1^2 - (-5x_2^2) = 5(x_2^2 - x_1^2) = 5(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 + x_1)$. 因为 $x_1 < x_2 < 0$, 所以 $x_2 - x_1 > 0, x_2 + x_1 < 0$, 所以 $y_1 - y_2 = 5(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 + x_1) < 0$, 所以 $y_1 < y_2$, 因此该函数在自变量 $x < 0$ 时是“增函数”.

(3) 【解】由题意可知, “增函数”的函数值随着自变量的增大而增大, “减函数”的函数值随着自变量的增大而减小.

当 $k = 0$ 时, $y = kx^2 - 4x + 5 = -4x + 5$, 在自变量 $x > -1$ 时是“减函数”, 符合题意; 当 $k \neq 0$ 时, \therefore 函数 $y = kx^2 - 4x + 5$ 在自变量

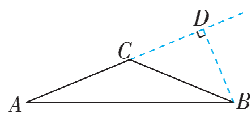
$$x > -1 \text{ 时是“减函数”, } \therefore k < 0 \text{ 且 } -\frac{4}{2k} = \frac{2}{k} \leq -1, \text{ 解得 } -2 \leq k <$$

0. 综上所述, 常数 k 的取值范围是 $-2 \leq k \leq 0$. 故答案为 $-2 \leq k \leq 0$.

11. $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ 【解析】如图, 过点 B 作

$BD \perp AC$, 交 AC 的延长线于点 D .

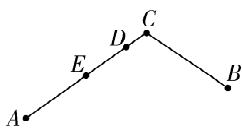
$$\therefore \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore \text{设 } BC = \sqrt{2}a, AC =$$



$2a$. $\because \angle A, \angle ABC$ 互为半余角, $\therefore \angle DCB = \angle A + \angle ABC = 45^\circ$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CDB$ 中, $BD = BC \cdot \sin 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}a \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = a$, $CD = BC \cdot \cos 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}a \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = a$. $\because AC = 2a$, $\therefore AD = AC + CD = 2a + a = 3a$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{a^2 + (3a)^2} = \sqrt{10}a$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABD$ 中, $\cos A = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{3a}{\sqrt{10}a} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$, 故答案为 $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$.

12. 16 或 8 【解析】①如图(1), 当点

D 在线段 AC 上时, 易知 D 在 C, E 之间. \because 点 D 是折线 $A-C-B$ 的“折中点”, $\therefore AD = DC + CB$. \because 点 E 为线段 AC 的中点,



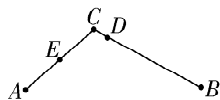
图(1)

$$\therefore AE = EC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 6, \therefore AC = 12,$$

$$\therefore AD = AC - DC = 10, \therefore DC + BC = 10,$$

$$\therefore BC = 8.$$

②如图(2), 当点 D 在线段 BC 上时,



图(2)

\because 点 D 是折线 $A-C-B$ 的“折中点”, $\therefore BD = DC + CA$. \because 点 E 为线段 AC 的中点,

$$\therefore AE = EC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 6, \therefore AC = 12,$$

$$\therefore AC + DC = 14, \therefore BD = 14,$$

$$\therefore BC = BD + DC = 16. \text{ 综上所述, } BC \text{ 的长为 } 16 \text{ 或 } 8.$$

故答案为 16 或 8.

13. (1) 15° 或 75° (2) 30° 或 150°

【解析】(1) 如图(1),

$$\angle AOB = 45^\circ, \angle BOC = 30^\circ,$$

$$\text{则 } \angle AOC = 45^\circ - 30^\circ = 15^\circ;$$

如图(2),

$$\angle AOB = 45^\circ, \angle BOC = 30^\circ,$$

$$\text{则 } \angle AOC = 45^\circ + 30^\circ = 75^\circ. \text{ 故答案为 } 15^\circ$$

或 75° .

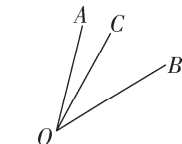
(2) 设 OM, ON 分别是 $\angle AOB, \angle BOC$ 的平分线.

如图(3),

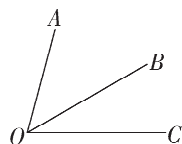
$\because OM, ON$ 分别是 $\angle AOB, \angle BOC$ 的平分线,

$$\therefore \angle BOM = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB, \angle BON =$$

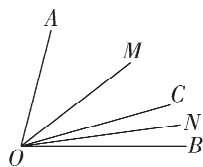
$$\frac{1}{2} \angle BOC,$$



图(1)



图(2)



图(3)

$$\therefore \angle MON = \angle BOM - \angle BON = \frac{1}{2} (\angle AOB - \angle BOC) = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC.$$

$$\because \angle AOC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle MON = 30^\circ.$$

如图(4),

$\because OM, ON$ 分别是 $\angle AOB, \angle BOC$ 的平分线,

$$\therefore \angle BOM = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB,$$

$$\angle BON = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC,$$

$$\therefore \angle MON = \angle BOM + \angle BON = \frac{1}{2} (\angle AOB + \angle BOC) = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC.$$

$$\because \angle AOC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle MON = 30^\circ.$$

如图(5),

$\because OM, ON$ 分别是 $\angle AOB, \angle BOC$ 的平分线,

$$\therefore \angle BOM = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB,$$

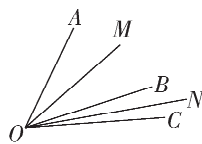
$$\angle BON = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC,$$

$$\therefore \angle MON = \angle BOM + \angle BON = \frac{1}{2} (\angle AOB + \angle BOC).$$

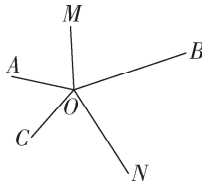
$$\because \angle AOB + \angle BOC = 360^\circ - \angle AOC = 360^\circ - 60^\circ = 300^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle MON = \frac{1}{2} \times 300^\circ = 150^\circ.$$

故答案为 30° 或 150° .



图(4)



图(5)

14. ①②④ 【解析】 $\because AB = BC, \angle ABC = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, \therefore 结论①正确, $\angle BAC = \angle BCA = 60^\circ. \because AD = CD,$

$$\angle ADC = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle DAC = \angle DCA = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle DAB = 30^\circ + 60^\circ = 90^\circ = \angle DCB. \text{ 在 } \triangle ABD \text{ 和 } \triangle CBD \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AD = CD, \\ BD = BD, \\ AB = CB, \end{cases}$$

$$\triangle CBD (\text{SSS}), \therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 60^\circ = 30^\circ,$$

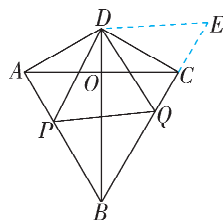
$$\angle ADB = \angle CDB = \frac{1}{2} \angle ADC = \frac{1}{2} \times 120^\circ = 60^\circ, \therefore AD = \frac{1}{2} BD,$$

$$\therefore \text{结论②正确. } \because \angle DOA = 180^\circ - \angle DAC - \angle ADB = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 60^\circ = 90^\circ, \therefore BD \perp AC.$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{四边形}ABCD} = S_{\triangle ACD} + S_{\triangle ACB} = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot$$

$$OD + \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot OB = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BD, \therefore \text{结}$$

论③错误. 如图所示, 延长 BC 到 E ,



使 $CE=AP$, 连接 DE . $\because \angle DAB = \angle DCB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DAB =$

$$\angle DCE = 90^\circ. \text{ 在 } \triangle DAP \text{ 和 } \triangle DCE \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} DA=DC, \\ \angle DAP=\angle DCE, \\ AP=CE, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle DAP \cong \triangle DCE$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle ADP = \angle CDE$, $DP = DE$.

$\because \angle ADC = 120^\circ$, $\angle PDQ = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADP + \angle CDQ = \angle ADC - \angle PDQ = 120^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EDQ = \angle CDE + \angle CDQ = \angle ADP + \angle CDQ = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PDQ = \angle EDQ$. 在 $\triangle PDQ$ 和

$$\triangle EDQ \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} DP=DE, \\ \angle PDQ=\angle EDQ, \\ DQ=DQ, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle PDQ \cong \triangle EDQ \text{ (SAS),}$$

$\therefore PQ = EQ = CE + CQ = AP + CQ$, \therefore 结论④正确. 故答案为①

②④.

15. (1) 【解】① \because 平行四边形、菱形的对角相等, 但不一定互补, \therefore 平行四边形、菱形不一定是“求同存异四边形”; \because 矩形的邻边不一定相等, \therefore 矩形不一定是“求同存异四边形”; \because 正方形有一组邻边相等, 并且对角互补, \therefore 正方形一定是“求同存异四边形”. 故选 D.

② \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为“求同存异四边形”, $\therefore \angle B + \angle D = 180^\circ$. $\because \angle B = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle D = 130^\circ$. 故答案为 130° .

(2) 【证明】 $\because BD$ 垂直平分 AC , $\therefore AB = CB$, $AD = CD$, $AE = CE$, $\angle BEA = \angle AED = 90^\circ$. 在 $\triangle ABD$ 和 $\triangle CBD$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} AB=CB, \\ BD=BD, \\ DA=DC, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD \text{ (SSS)}, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle BCD.$$

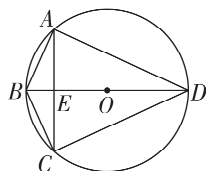
$\because \frac{AE}{DE} = \frac{BE}{CE}$, $\therefore \frac{AE}{DE} = \frac{BE}{AE}$, $\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle DAE$, $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle ADE$, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BAE + \angle EAD = \angle ADE + \angle EAD = 180^\circ - \angle AED = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAD + \angle BCD = 180^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是“求同存异四边形”.

(3) 【解】 \because 圆内接四边形 $ABCD$ 是“求同存异四边形”, \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 必有一组邻边相等. ①当 $BA = BC$ 时, 结合圆的性质易知必有 $DA = DC$, 同样地, 当 $DA = DC$ 时, 必有 $BA = BC$, 如图(1), $\therefore AC \perp BD$.

$\because BD$ 为直径, $\therefore AE = CE = \frac{1}{2}AC =$

$\frac{1}{2}x$, $\angle BAD = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \frac{AC}{CE} = 2$.

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot AD = \frac{1}{2}BD \cdot AE,$$



图(1)

$$\therefore AB \cdot AD = BD \cdot AE = \frac{1}{2}x. \therefore AB + AD = \sqrt{(AB+AD)^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{AB^2 + 2AB \cdot AD + AD^2} = \sqrt{BD^2 + 2BD \cdot AE} = \sqrt{1+x}, \therefore y =$$

$$\frac{AC}{CE} + AB + DA = \sqrt{x+1} + 2 \quad (0 < x \leq 1).$$

②当 $BC = CD$ 时, 延长 AB 至点 F , 使得 $BF = AD$, 如图(2), 则

$\angle BAC = \angle CAD = \angle BDC = \angle CBD$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是圆内接四边形, \therefore 易得 $\angle CBF = \angle CDA$. 在 $\triangle CBF$ 和 $\triangle CDA$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} BC=CD, \\ \angle FBC=\angle ADC, \\ FB=AD, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle CBF \cong \triangle CDA \text{ (SAS),}$$

$\therefore \angle FCB = \angle ACD$, $FC = AC$. $\because BD$ 为直径,

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle CAD = \angle BDC =$

$\angle CBD = 45^\circ$, $\angle FCA = \angle FCB + \angle BCA = \angle ACD + \angle BCA =$

$\angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ACF$ 为等腰直角三角形, $\therefore AF = \sqrt{2}AC =$

$\sqrt{2}x$, $\therefore AB + AD = AB + BF = AF = \sqrt{2}x$. $\because \triangle BCD$ 为等腰直角三

角形, $\therefore BC = CD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle CDE = 45^\circ$,

$\angle DCE = \angle ACD$, $\therefore \triangle CAD \sim \triangle CDE$, $\therefore \frac{CA}{CD} = \frac{CD}{CE}$, $\therefore CE =$

$$\frac{CD^2}{CA} = \frac{1}{2x}, \therefore \frac{AC}{CE} = 2x^2, \therefore y = \frac{AC}{CE} + AB + DA = 2x^2 +$$

$$\sqrt{2}x \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x \leq 1 \right).$$

③当 $BA = AD$ 时, 如图(3),

$\because BD$ 为直径, $\therefore \angle BAD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AB =$

$$AD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore AB + AD = \sqrt{2}.$$

$\because BA = AD$, $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle ACD$.

$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle CAD$, $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACD$,

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{AD}{AC}, \therefore AE = \frac{AD^2}{AC} = \frac{1}{2x},$$

$$\therefore CE = AC - AE = x - \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{2x^2 - 1}{2x}, \therefore \frac{AC}{CE} = \frac{x}{\frac{2x^2 - 1}{2x}} = \frac{2x^2}{2x^2 - 1}, \therefore y =$$

$$\frac{AC}{CE} + AB + AD = \frac{2x^2}{2x^2 - 1} + \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x \leq 1 \right).$$

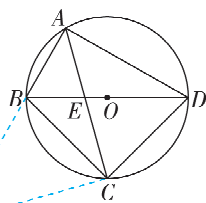
综上, $y = \sqrt{x+1} + 2 \quad (0 < x \leq 1)$ 或 $y = 2x^2 + \sqrt{2}x \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x \leq 1 \right)$ 或

$$y = \frac{2x^2}{2x^2 - 1} + \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x \leq 1 \right).$$

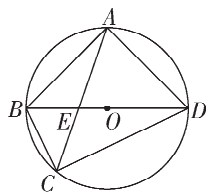
题型三 二次函数压轴题

刷题型

1. 【解】(1) 在 $y = -x - 3$ 中, 当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = -3$, 令 $y = 0$, 则 $x = -3$, \therefore 点 A 的坐标为 $(-3, 0)$, 点 B 的坐标为 $(0, -3)$. 当 $x = 1$ 时, $y = -4$, \therefore 点 C 的坐标为 $(1, -4)$. 把 $(0, -3)$ 和 $(1, -4)$ 代入



图(2)



图(3)

$y = ax^2 - 2x + c$ 得 $\begin{cases} c = -3, \\ a - 2 + c = -4, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a = 1, \\ c = -3, \end{cases}$ \therefore 抛物线的表达式为 $y = x^2 - 2x - 3$.

(2) 在 $y = x^2 - 2x - 3$ 中, 令 $y = 0$, 则 $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$, 解得 $x = -1$ 或 $x = 3$, \therefore 点 D 的坐标为 $(-1, 0)$, 点 E 的坐标为 $(3, 0)$,

$\therefore OA = OB = OE = 3, AD = 2$,

$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle AEB = 45^\circ$, 即 $\angle BAD = \angle OEF = 45^\circ$, $\therefore AB = BE = \sqrt{2}OB = 3\sqrt{2}$.

当 $\triangle EOF \sim \triangle ABD$ 时, $\frac{EF}{AD} = \frac{OE}{AB}$, 即 $\frac{EF}{2} = \frac{3}{3\sqrt{2}}$, 解得 $EF = \sqrt{2}$.

过点 F 作 $FG \perp x$ 轴于点 G , 则 $EG = FG = 1$,

$\therefore OG = 2$, \therefore 点 F 的坐标为 $(2, -1)$.

当 $\triangle EOF \sim \triangle ADB$ 时, $\frac{EF}{AB} = \frac{OE}{AD}$, 即 $\frac{EF}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{2}$,

解得 $EF = \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{2} > 3\sqrt{2}$, 不符合题意, 舍去.

综上, 点 F 的坐标为 $(2, -1)$.

(3) 是定点. 点 M 的坐标为 $(1, -3)$.

\therefore 点 C 的坐标为 $(1, -4)$, \therefore 设直线 CP 的表达式为 $y = m(x - 1) - 4$. 联立 $\begin{cases} y = m(x - 1) - 4, \\ y = x^2 - 2x - 3, \end{cases}$ 解得

$$\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = -4 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = m + 1, \\ y = m^2 - 4, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = -4 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = m + 1, \\ y = m^2 - 4, \end{cases}$$

\therefore 点 P 的坐标为 $(m + 1, m^2 - 4)$.

设直线 CQ 的表达式为 $y = n(x - 1) - 4$,

同理可得点 Q 的坐标为 $(n + 1, n^2 - 4)$.

如图, 分别过点 Q 作 $QH \perp x$ 轴, 过点 P 作 $PN \perp x$ 轴交过点 C 且与 x 轴平行的直线于点 H, N ,

则 $\angle QHC = \angle N = \angle PCQ = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle HQC + \angle QCH = \angle PCN + \angle QCH = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle HQC = \angle PCN$, $\therefore \triangle QHC \sim \triangle CNP$,

$$\therefore \frac{QH}{CN} = \frac{HC}{PN}, \text{ 即 } \frac{n^2 - 4 + 4}{m + 1 - 1} = \frac{1 - n - 1}{m^2 - 4 + 4},$$

解得 $mn = -1$ 或 $mn = 0$ (舍去).

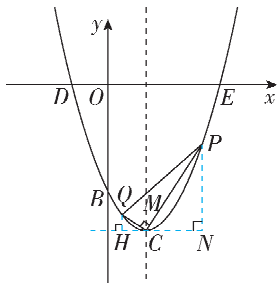
设直线 PQ 的表达式为 $y = kx + b$.

把点 P, Q 的坐标代入得

$$\begin{cases} (m + 1)k + b = m^2 - 4, \\ (n + 1)k + b = n^2 - 4, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} k = m + n, \\ b = -m - n - 3, \end{cases}$$

\therefore 直线 PQ 的表达式为 $y = (m + n)x - m - n - 3$, 当 $x = 1$ 时, $y = -3$,



$\therefore PQ$ 与对称轴的交点 M 是定点, 坐标为 $(1, -3)$.

2. (1) 【解】将二次函数 $y = -x^2 + 2x + c$ 化成顶点式为 $y = -(x - 1)^2 + c + 1$, \therefore 这个二次函数图象的对称轴为直线 $x = 1$, 顶点坐标为 $P(1, c + 1)$, \therefore 由对称性可知, $x = -2$ 时的函数值与 $x = 4$ 时的函数值相等, $x = 0$ 时的函数值与 $x = 2$ 时的函数值相等, $\therefore t = -5, n = 2$. 由题中表格可知, 当 $x = 1$ 时, $y = 4$, $\therefore c + 1 = 4$, $\therefore c = 3$. 故答案为 $-5, 2, 3$.

(2) 【证明】由 (1) 和题意可知, $y = -(x - 1)^2 + 4, P(1, 4)$, 当 $y = 0$ 时, $x = -1$ 或 $x = 3$, $\therefore A(-1, 0), B(3, 0)$,

$$\therefore PA = \sqrt{(1 + 1)^2 + (4 - 0)^2} = 2\sqrt{5}, PB = \sqrt{(1 - 3)^2 + (4 - 0)^2} = 2\sqrt{5}.$$

$$\text{连接 } PC. \because S_{\triangle PAB} = S_{\triangle PAC} + S_{\triangle PBC}, \therefore \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot y_P = \frac{1}{2}PA \cdot d_1 +$$

$$\frac{1}{2}PB \cdot d_2, \therefore \frac{1}{2} \times [3 - (-1)] \times 4 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{5} \times (d_1 + d_2), \therefore d =$$

$$d_1 + d_2 = \frac{16}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$\therefore d$ 为定值.

(3) 【解】由 (2) 得 $PA = PB = 2\sqrt{5}, AC = m + 1$,

$\therefore \angle PAB = \angle PBA$.

$\because CD \parallel PB, \therefore \angle DCA = \angle PBA$,

$\therefore \angle DCA = \angle PAB, \therefore AD = CD$.

如图, 过点 P 作 $PQ \perp x$ 轴于点 Q , 过点 D 作 $DG \perp x$ 轴于点 G ,

$$\therefore AG = CG = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{m + 1}{2}, AQ =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}AB = 2, PQ = 4, DG \parallel PQ,$$

$\therefore \triangle ADG \sim \triangle APQ$,

$$\therefore \frac{DG}{PQ} = \frac{AG}{AQ}, \text{ 即 } \frac{DG}{4} = \frac{\frac{m + 1}{2}}{2},$$

$\therefore DG = m + 1$,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle PCD} = S_{\triangle APC} - S_{\triangle ADC}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot PQ - \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot DG$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 4(m + 1) - \frac{1}{2}(m + 1)(m + 1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(m - 1)^2 + 2.$$

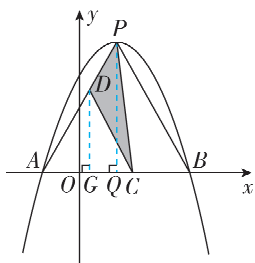
由二次函数的性质可知, 在 $-1 < m < 3$ 范围内, 当 $m = 1$ 时, $\triangle PCD$ 的面积最大, 最大值为 2,

$$\therefore \text{此时 } AG = \frac{m + 1}{2} = \frac{1 + 1}{2} = 1, DG = m + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2.$$

又 $\because A(-1, 0), \therefore OA = 1$,

$\therefore OA = AG$, 即点 G 与点 O 重合,

\therefore 此时点 D 的坐标为 $(0, 2)$. 综上, $\triangle PCD$ 面积的最大值为



2, 此时点 D 的坐标为 $(0, 2)$.

3. 【解】(1) 由题意得 $\begin{cases} 1-b+c=0, \\ 9+3b+c=0, \end{cases}$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} b=-2, \\ c=-3, \end{cases}$$

\therefore 抛物线的表达式为 $y=x^2-2x-3$.

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

设直线 BC 的表达式为 $y=kx+b'$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 3k+b'=0, \\ b'=-3, \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} k=1, \\ b'=-3, \end{cases}$$

\therefore 直线 BC 的表达式为 $y=x-3$.

设 $P(a, a^2-2a-3)$ ($0 < a < 3$). 如图, 过 P 作 $PG \parallel OC$ 交 BC 于 G , $\therefore G(a, a-3)$.

$\therefore OB=OC=3$,

$\therefore \angle OCB = \angle OBC = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle PGD = \angle OCB = 45^\circ$.

$\therefore GP = (a-3) - (a^2-2a-3) = -a^2+3a$,

$$\therefore PD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} GP = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (-a^2+3a) =$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(a - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{8},$$

\therefore 当 $a = \frac{3}{2}$ 时, PD 取得最大值, 为 $\frac{9\sqrt{2}}{8}$, 此时 $P\left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{15}{4}\right)$.

(3) 是定值. 设直线 KQ 的表达式为 $y=k_1x+b_1$, $K(m, m^2-2m-3)$, $Q(n, n^2-2n-3)$ ($m, n \neq -1$). \therefore 直线 KQ 经过点 $T(3, 2)$,

$\therefore 2 = 3k_1 + b_1$, $\therefore b_1 = 2 - 3k_1$,

\therefore 直线 KQ 的表达式为 $y = k_1x + 2 - 3k_1$.

$$\text{联立} \begin{cases} y = k_1x + 2 - 3k_1, \\ y = x^2 - 2x - 3, \end{cases}$$

得 $x^2 - (2+k_1)x + 3k_1 - 5 = 0$,

$\therefore m+n = 2+k_1$, $mn = 3k_1 - 5$.

设直线 AK 的表达式为 $y = k_2x + b_2$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -k_2 + b_2 = 0, \\ mk_2 + b_2 = m^2 - 2m - 3, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} k_2 = m-3, \\ b_2 = m-3, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore y = (m-3)x + (m-3)$,

$\therefore M(0, m-3)$, $\therefore OM = |m-3|$.

同理可得 $ON = |3-n|$,

$\therefore OM \cdot ON = |m-3| |3-n| = |3(m+n) - mn - 9| = |3(2+k_1) - (3k_1-5) - 9| = 2$,

$\therefore OM$ 与 ON 的积为定值, 定值为 2.

4. 【解】(1) \because 二次函数 $y = ax^2 + bx - \frac{7}{2}$ ($a > 0$) 的图象 L 过点

$$A\left(2, -\frac{7}{2}\right), L \text{ 的对称轴为直线 } x = c, \therefore \begin{cases} 4a + 2b - \frac{7}{2} = -\frac{7}{2}, \\ -\frac{b}{2a} = c, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore b = -2a$, $\therefore c = 1$.

(2) $\because L$ 与 x 轴的交点为 $B(x_1, 0)$, $C(x_2, 0)$ ($x_1 < x_2$), 抛物线 $L: y = ax^2 + bx - \frac{7}{2}$ ($a > 0$) 的对称轴为直线 $x = 1$, $\therefore \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = 1$.

又 $\because x_2 - x_1 = 4\sqrt{2}$,

$\therefore x_1 = 1 - 2\sqrt{2}$, $x_2 = 1 + 2\sqrt{2}$,

$\therefore B(1 - 2\sqrt{2}, 0)$, $C(1 + 2\sqrt{2}, 0)$,

$\therefore a \cdot (1 - 2\sqrt{2})^2 + b \cdot (1 - 2\sqrt{2}) - \frac{7}{2} = 0$, 且 $b = -2a$,

$$\therefore (1 - 2\sqrt{2})^2 a - 2(1 - 2\sqrt{2}) a - \frac{7}{2} = 0,$$

整理得, $7a = \frac{7}{2}$, 解得 $a = \frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore b = -2a = -2 \times \frac{1}{2} = -1$,

\therefore 抛物线 L 的表达式为 $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x - \frac{7}{2}$.

$\because y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x - \frac{7}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 - 4$, \therefore 抛物线 L 的顶点坐标为 $(1, -4)$.

\because 曲线 L_1 是与 L 关于 x 轴对称的抛物线, 则曲线 L_1 开口向下, 顶点坐标为 $(1, 4)$,

\therefore 曲线 L_1 的表达式为 $y_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + 4$.

(3) 如图所示, 连接 PN, MQ .

\because 四边形 $PQNM$ 是正方形,

$\therefore PQ = QN = NM = MP$.

\because 点 P, M 在抛物线 $L: y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x - \frac{7}{2}$

的图象上, 点 Q, N 在抛物线 L_1 :

$y_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + 4 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + \frac{7}{2}$ 的图象上,

\therefore 设 $P\left(p, \frac{1}{2}p^2 - p - \frac{7}{2}\right)$ ($p < 1$), $N\left(n, -\frac{1}{2}n^2 + n + \frac{7}{2}\right)$,

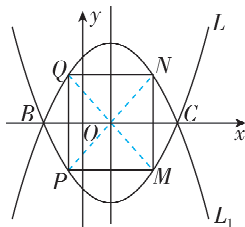
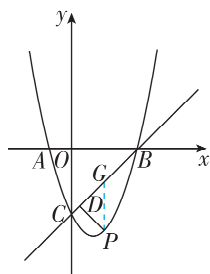
$\therefore Q\left(p, -\frac{1}{2}p^2 + p + \frac{7}{2}\right)$, $M\left(n, \frac{1}{2}n^2 - n - \frac{7}{2}\right)$,

$\therefore PQ = -\frac{1}{2}p^2 + p + \frac{7}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}p^2 - p - \frac{7}{2}\right) = -p^2 + 2p + 7$, $QN = n - p$.

由题意知点 Q, N 关于直线 $x = 1$ 对称,

$\therefore \frac{n+p}{2} = 1$, 则 $n = 2 - p$, $\therefore QN = 2 - 2p$,

$\therefore -p^2 + 2p + 7 = 2 - 2p$, 整理得, $p^2 - 4p - 5 = 0$,



解得 $p_1=5$ (不符合题意,舍去), $p_2=-1$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2}p^2 - p - \frac{7}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times$

$$(-1)^2 - (-1) - \frac{7}{2} = -2, QN = 2 - 2p = 2 - 2 \times (-1) = 4,$$

$\therefore P(-1, -2)$, 正方形 $PQNM$ 的边长为 4.

题型四 圆的综合题

刷题型

1. 【证明】(1) 连接 OC , 如图(1).

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle CBD,$$

$$\therefore \widehat{DC} = \widehat{CB}, \therefore OC \perp DB.$$

$$\therefore DB \parallel CE, \therefore OC \perp CE.$$

$$\therefore OC \text{ 是 } \odot O \text{ 的半径},$$

$$\therefore CE \text{ 是 } \odot O \text{ 的切线}.$$

$$(2) \because AB \text{ 为直径},$$

$$\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ. \therefore CF \perp AB,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle CFB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle BCF = 90^\circ = \angle ABC + \angle CAB,$$

$$\therefore \angle CAB = \angle BCF. \therefore \angle CAB = \angle CBD,$$

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

$$(3) \text{ 连接 } AD, \text{ 如图(2)}.$$

$$\therefore AB \text{ 为直径}, \therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \widehat{DC} = \widehat{DC}, \therefore \angle DAC = \angle CBD.$$

$$\therefore \angle CAB = \angle CBD,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle CAB.$$

$$\therefore \angle DBA = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle DAB =$$

$$90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle BAC = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DBC = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BCG = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CGB = 120^\circ = \angle CBE.$$

$$\therefore CE \parallel BD, \therefore \angle BCE = \angle CBG,$$

$$\therefore \triangle CGB \sim \triangle EBC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BC}{CE} = \frac{BG}{BC}, \text{ 即 } BC^2 = BG \cdot CE.$$

2. 【解】(1) 由阿基米德折弦定理可知, $CD = DB + BA$. $\because AB = 10$, $BC = 16$,

$$\therefore AB + BC = 26, \therefore DB + BA = \frac{1}{2}(AB + BC) = 13,$$

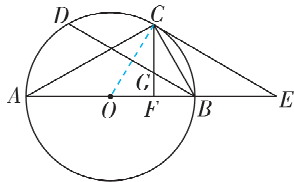
$$\therefore BD = 3.$$

(2) $AB + CD = BD$. 证明如下:

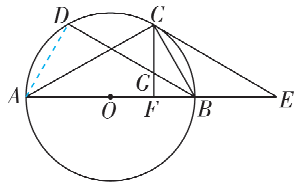
如图(1), 在 BC 上取 $BG = BA$, 连接 MA, MB, MC, MG .

$$\therefore \text{点 } M \text{ 是 } \widehat{AC} \text{ 中点},$$

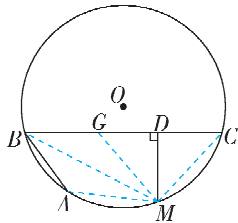
$$\therefore AM = CM, \widehat{AM} = \widehat{MC},$$



图(1)



图(2)



图(1)

$$\therefore \angle ABM = \angle CBM.$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABM \text{ 和 } \triangle GBM \text{ 中}, \begin{cases} BA = BG, \\ \angle ABM = \angle GBM, \\ BM = BM, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABM \cong \triangle GBM (\text{SAS}),$$

$$\therefore AM = GM, \therefore GM = CM.$$

$$\therefore DM \perp BC, \therefore CD = DG,$$

$$\therefore CD = BD - BG = BD - AB, \text{ 即 } AB + CD = BD.$$

$$(3) \because BC \text{ 是 } \odot O \text{ 的直径},$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ. \because \odot O \text{ 的半径为 } 10,$$

$$\therefore BC = 20. \because AB = 12, \therefore \text{由勾股定理得 } AC = \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 16,$$

$$\therefore AC + AB = 16 + 12 = 28.$$

①当点 D 在 AC 上方时, 如图(2), 过点 D 作 $DM \perp AC$ 于点 M , 连接 OD, CD .

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

$$\therefore \angle BAD = 135^\circ, \therefore \angle BCD = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BOD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle COD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \widehat{CD} = \widehat{BD}, \text{ 即点 } D \text{ 是 } \widehat{BAC} \text{ 的中点},$$

$$\therefore CM = AM + AB, \therefore CM = \frac{1}{2}(AC +$$

$$AB) = 14,$$

$$\therefore AM = 2, \therefore AD = \sqrt{2}AM = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

②当点 D 在 AC 下方时, 如图(3), 过点 D 作 $DN \perp AC$ 于点 N .

$$\therefore \angle DAC = 45^\circ, \angle BAC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAD,$$

$$\therefore \widehat{BD} = \widehat{CD}, \text{ 即点 } D \text{ 是 } \widehat{BC} \text{ 的中点}.$$

$$\text{同(2)可得, } AN = CN + AB,$$

$$\therefore AN = \frac{1}{2}(AC + AB) = 14,$$

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{2}AN = 14\sqrt{2}.$$

综上所述, AD 的长为 $2\sqrt{2}$ 或 $14\sqrt{2}$.

3. (1) 【证明】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 内接于 $\odot O$, AB 为 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore OA = OC, \angle ACB = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle ACO, \angle ACO + \angle OCB = 90^\circ.$$

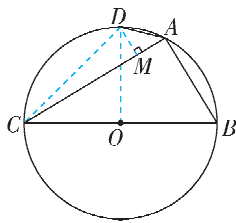
$$\therefore CD \text{ 是 } \odot O \text{ 的切线}, OC \text{ 为 } \odot O \text{ 的半径},$$

$$\therefore \angle OCD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle OCB + \angle BCD = 90^\circ,$$

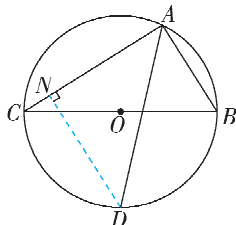
$$\therefore \angle ACO = \angle BCD, \therefore \angle BCD = \angle CAD.$$

【解】(2) $\because \angle D = \angle D$, 由(1)得 $\angle BCD = \angle CAD, \therefore \triangle BCD \sim$

$$\triangle CAD, \therefore \frac{BC}{CA} = \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{BD}{CD}.$$



图(2)



图(3)

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\cos \angle ABC = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$,

\therefore 设 $BC = \sqrt{5}k$, 则 $AB = 5k$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{(5k)^2 - (\sqrt{5}k)^2} = 2\sqrt{5}k$.

$\therefore CD = 10, \therefore AD = \frac{CD \cdot CA}{BC} = \frac{10 \cdot 2\sqrt{5}k}{\sqrt{5}k} = 20, BD = \frac{BC \cdot CD}{CA} =$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}k \cdot 10}{2\sqrt{5}k} = 5,$$

$\therefore AB = AD - BD = 15, \therefore OA = OB = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{15}{2}, \therefore \odot O$ 的半径为 $\frac{15}{2}$.

(3) ①如图, 过点 C 作 $CE \perp AB$

于点 E .

由图可知, $S_{\triangle ABC} + S_{\triangle BCD} = S_{\triangle ACD}$,

即 $S = S_1 + S_2$.

设 $\frac{S_1}{S_2} = a$. 由 $\sqrt{S_1} = \sqrt{S} - 3\sqrt{S_2}$ 得 $\sqrt{S_1} = \sqrt{S_1 + S_2} - 3\sqrt{S_2}$,

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{S_1}{S_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{S_1 + S_2}{S_2}} - 3,$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a+1} - 3. \therefore \frac{S_1}{S_2} = a > 0,$$

$$\therefore \text{两边平方, 整理得 } \sqrt{a+1} = \frac{5}{3},$$

$$\therefore a+1 = \frac{25}{9}, \text{ 解得 } a = \frac{16}{9}.$$

$$\therefore S_1 = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot CE, S_2 = \frac{1}{2}BD \cdot CE,$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{16}{9},$$

$$\therefore \text{设 } AB = 16x, BD = 9x, \text{ 则 } OB = OC = \frac{1}{2}AB = 8x.$$

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

$$\therefore \text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle OCD \text{ 中}, \sin D = \frac{OC}{OD} = \frac{OC}{OB+BD} = \frac{8x}{8x+9x} = \frac{8}{17}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \therefore CE \perp AB, FG \perp CD,$$

$$\therefore \angle CED = \angle CEO = 90^\circ, \angle FGD = \angle CGH = 90^\circ.$$

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

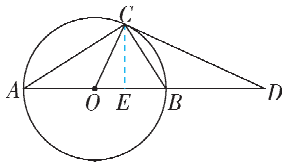
$$\therefore OC \parallel FG, \therefore \angle COE = \angle GFD.$$

$$\therefore \angle D = 90^\circ - \angle GFD, \angle OCE = 90^\circ - \angle COE,$$

$$\therefore \angle D = \angle OCE, \therefore \tan D = \tan \angle OCE.$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle CED \text{ 中}, \tan D = \frac{CE}{ED},$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle OCE \text{ 中}, \tan \angle OCE = \frac{OE}{EC},$$



$$\therefore \frac{CE}{ED} = \frac{OE}{EC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\text{设 } EC = a, \text{ 则 } OE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, ED = \sqrt{2}a.$$

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{EO} = x (x > 0), \therefore EF = xEO = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}ax.$$

$$\therefore \angle CGH = \angle CED = 90^\circ, \angle GCH = \angle ECD,$$

$$\therefore \triangle CGH \sim \triangle CED, \therefore \frac{CH}{CD} = \frac{CG}{CE},$$

$$\therefore CH \cdot CE = CD \cdot CG.$$

$$\therefore \angle DEC = \angle DGF, \angle D = \angle D,$$

$$\therefore \triangle DEC \sim \triangle DGF, \therefore \frac{DE}{DG} = \frac{DC}{DF},$$

$$\therefore DE \cdot DF = DG \cdot DC.$$

$$\therefore y = DG \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{DE \cdot DF} + \frac{1}{CH \cdot CE}}$$

$$= DG \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{DG \cdot DC} + \frac{1}{CD \cdot CG}} = DG \cdot \sqrt{\frac{CG+DG}{DG \cdot DC \cdot CG}}$$

$$= DG \cdot \sqrt{\frac{CD}{DG \cdot DC \cdot CG}}$$

$$= DG \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{DG \cdot CG}} = \sqrt{DG^2 \cdot \frac{1}{DG \cdot CG}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{DG}{CG}}.$$

$$\therefore OC \parallel FG, \therefore \frac{DG}{CG} = \frac{DF}{OF}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{DF}{OF} = \frac{DE+EF}{OE-EF} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}ax}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}ax} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}x}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x} = \frac{2+x}{1-x}, \therefore y = \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{1-x}}.$$

$$\therefore x > 0, \therefore 2+x > 0, \therefore 1-x > 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } x < 1, \therefore 0 < x < 1. \text{ 综上所述, } y = \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{1-x}} (0 < x < 1).$$

4. (1) 【解】①任何一个三角形都有三个“边切圆”, “边心”分别是三角形三个内角的平分线与对边的交点, 故此说法正确;

②“边心”一定在三角形内角的平分线上, 故原说法错误;

③三角形的一个“边切圆”的圆心在内角的平分线上, 三角形外接圆圆心在边上的只有直角三角形, 且外接圆圆心为斜边中点, \therefore 当三角形的一个“边切圆”的圆心与外接圆圆心重合时, 该三角形是等腰直角三角形, 故此说法正确. 故答案为 $\checkmark, \times, \checkmark$.

(2) 【证明】如图(1), 过点 O 作 $OD \perp AB$ 于点 D .

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

$$\therefore OC \perp AC. \therefore OC \text{ 为半径,}$$

$$\therefore AC \text{ 与 } \odot O \text{ 相切.}$$

$$\therefore CQ = \frac{24}{5},$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. (1) 【解】如图, B, E, G 三点在同一条

直线上. 由旋转的性质可得 $AB = AG$,

$$\angle AFG = \angle AEB = 90^\circ, \angle BAE = \angle FAG,$$

\therefore 易得 AE 是 $\angle GAB$ 的平分线,

$$\therefore \angle GAE = \angle BAE = \angle FAG.$$

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形,

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

$$\therefore \angle BAE = \frac{1}{3} \angle FAB = 30^\circ.$$

(2) 【解】由题意可得 $AE + EG \geq AG$, \therefore 当 A, E, G 三点共线时,

$AE + EG$ 的值最小, 最小值为 $AG = AB = 4$,

$\therefore AE + EG$ 的最小值为 4.

(3) 【证明】设正方形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 $a, BE = x$.

$\because GH \perp AB$,

$$\therefore \angle AHG = \angle FAB = \angle AEB = \angle AFG = 90^\circ,$$

\therefore 四边形 $FAHG$ 为矩形,

$$\therefore GH = AF = AE, FG = AH = EB = x,$$

$$\therefore BH = a - x.$$

$$\therefore \angle EBH = \angle EBA, \angle EHB = \angle AEB = 90^\circ,$$

$\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle EBH$,

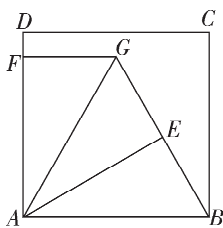
$$\therefore \frac{BE}{AB} = \frac{BH}{BE}, \text{ 即 } BE^2 = AB \cdot BH,$$

$$\therefore x^2 = a(a - x),$$

$$\text{解得 } x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}a, x_2 = \frac{-\sqrt{5}-1}{2}a.$$

$$\because a > 0, x > 0, \therefore x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}a,$$

$$\therefore \frac{EH}{GH} = \frac{EH}{AF} = \frac{EH}{AE} = \sin \angle EAH = \frac{BE}{AB} = \frac{x}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2},$$



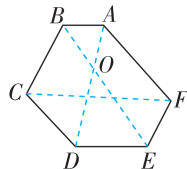
图(1)

$$\therefore \frac{GE}{EH} = \frac{GH-EH}{EH} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} - EH}{EH} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{EH}{GH} = \frac{GE}{EH},$$

$\therefore E$ 是线段 GH 的黄金分割点.

3. (1) 【解】如图(1), 连接 BE, CF, AD , BE 与 AD 交于点 O .



图(2)

①由 $AB \parallel DE$, 只能知道 $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle DOE$, 不能判断出 $AB = DE$, 同理不能判断出 $BC = EF, AF = CD$, 故平行六边形的三组主对边分别相等是错误的;

② $\because AB \parallel DE, \therefore \angle ABE = \angle BED$, 同理可得 $\angle CBE = \angle BEF, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle DEF$, 同理可得 $\angle BAF = \angle CDE, \angle BCD = \angle AFE$, 故平行六边形的三组主对角分别相等是正确的;

③由图(1)可知, 平行六边形的三条主对角线互相平分是错误的. 故答案为错误, 正确, 错误.

(2) 【证明】如图(2), 过点 Q 作 $QH \parallel PO$, 且 $QH = PO$, 连接 OH, HS ,

则四边形 $PQHO$ 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore PQ \parallel OH, PQ = OH.$$

在平行六边形 $OPQRST$ 中, $PO \parallel RS, PO = RS$,

$$\therefore QH \parallel RS, QH = RS,$$

\therefore 四边形 $QRSH$ 为平行四边形,

$$\therefore QR \parallel HS, QR = HS.$$

在平行六边形 $OPQRST$ 中, $PQ \parallel ST, QR \parallel OT$,

$$\therefore OH \parallel ST, HS \parallel OT,$$

\therefore 四边形 $HSTO$ 为平行四边形,

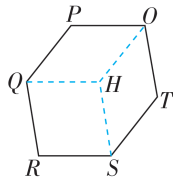
$$\therefore HS = OT, OH = ST,$$

$$\therefore QR = OT, PQ = ST.$$

$$\therefore OP = PQ = QR = RS,$$

$$\therefore PQ = QR = RS = ST = OT = PO,$$

\therefore 平行六边形 $OPQRST$ 是菱六边形.



图(3)

(3) 【解】设三角形纸片为 $\triangle ABC$, 剪裁后的纸片为菱六边形

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 $DE = EF = FG = HG = KH = DK = x,$

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

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

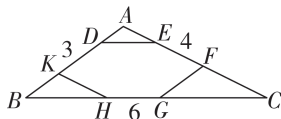
$\therefore AB = AD + DK + BK = 3,$

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

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{4}{3},$$

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

$$\frac{4}{3}. (\text{答案不唯一})$$



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 $\angle COD = 90^\circ$.

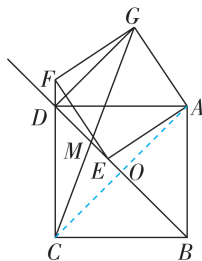
\because 正方形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 8, $\therefore AC = BD = \sqrt{2}AB = 8\sqrt{2}, \therefore OC = OD = 4\sqrt{2}, \therefore OM = OD - DM = 4\sqrt{2} - DM. \because \angle COM = \angle GDM =$

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

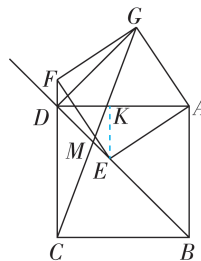
$$\frac{a}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{DM}{4\sqrt{2} - DM}, \text{ 解得 } DM = \frac{4\sqrt{2}a}{4\sqrt{2} + a}. \because \angle BDG = 90^\circ,$$

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

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



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 .

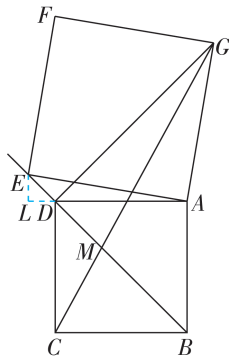
\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle ADE = 45^\circ, \therefore \triangle DEK$ 为等腰

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

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

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

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】 $\because y=-x+2,$