

(3) $\triangle GEF$ 面积的最大值为 6, 此时

$CD=3$. 如图(2), $\therefore BC=6, AC=10$,

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 - BC^2} = 8.$$

由(1)知, 四边形 $BDEG$ 是矩形,

设 $GE=x$,

$$\therefore BD=x, DE \parallel AB,$$

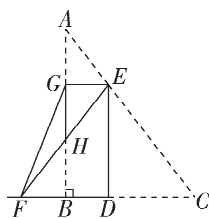
$$\therefore CD=6-x, \triangle CDE \sim \triangle CBA, \therefore \frac{CD}{DE} = \frac{CB}{BA},$$

$$\therefore \frac{6-x}{DE} = \frac{6}{8}, \therefore DE = \frac{4}{3}(6-x),$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle GEF} = \frac{1}{2}x \times \frac{4}{3}(6-x) = -\frac{2}{3}(x-3)^2 + 6,$$

\therefore 当 $x=3$ 时, $S_{\triangle GEF}$ 有最大值, 最大值为 6,

此时 $CD=6-3=3$.



图(2)

15. 【解】(1) $\because \angle ACB=90^\circ, \therefore \angle A+\angle B=90^\circ$.

$$\because CD \perp AB, \therefore \angle ADC=90^\circ, \therefore \angle A+\angle ACD=90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle B=\angle ACD.$$

$$\because \angle A=\angle A, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ACD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AC}{AD}, \therefore AC^2 = AD \cdot AB. \text{ 故答案为 } \angle ACD, \frac{AC}{AD}.$$

(2) $\triangle AEB$ 是直角三角形. 理由如下:

$$\because \angle ACE=\angle AFC, \angle CAE=\angle FAC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACF \sim \triangle AEC, \therefore \frac{AC}{AF} = \frac{AE}{AC},$$

$$\therefore AC^2 = AF \cdot AE. \text{ 由(1)得 } AC^2 = AD \cdot AB,$$

$$\therefore AF \cdot AE = AD \cdot AB, \therefore \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AE}.$$

$$\because \angle FAD = \angle BAE, \therefore \triangle AFD \sim \triangle ABE,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADF = \angle AEB = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle AEB \text{ 是直角三角形.}$$

$$(3) \because \angle CEB = \angle CBD, \angle ECB = \angle BCD,$$

$$\therefore \triangle CEB \sim \triangle CBD, \therefore \frac{CE}{CB} = \frac{CB}{CD},$$

$$\therefore CD \cdot CE = CB^2 = (2\sqrt{6})^2 = 24.$$

如图, 以点 A 为圆心, 2 为半径作 $\odot A$, 则 C, D 都在 $\odot A$ 上,

延长 CA 到 E_0 , 使 $CE_0=6$, 交 $\odot A$ 于 D_0 , 连接 E_0E, D_0D ,

则 $CD_0=4. \therefore CD_0$ 为 $\odot A$ 的直径,

$$\therefore \angle CDD_0 = 90^\circ. \therefore CD_0 \cdot CE_0 = 24 =$$

$$CD \cdot CE,$$

$$\therefore \frac{CD_0}{CE} = \frac{CD}{CE_0}, \therefore \angle ECE_0 = \angle D_0CD,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ECE_0 \sim \triangle D_0CD, \therefore \angle CDD_0 =$$

$$\angle CE_0E = 90^\circ,$$

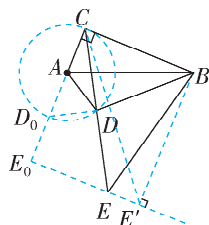
\therefore 点 E 在过点 E_0 且与 CE_0 垂直的直线上运动. 过点 B 作 $BE' \perp E_0E$, 交 E_0E 的延长线于点 E' , 连接 CE' . \therefore 垂线段最短, \therefore 当点 E 在点 E' 处时, BE 最短, 即线段 BE 长度的最小值为 BE' 的长.

$$\because \angle CE_0E' = \angle E_0CB = \angle BE'E_0 = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \text{四边形 } CE_0E'B \text{ 是矩形}, \therefore BE' = CE_0 = 6, \angle CBE' = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{在 Rt } \triangle CBE' \text{ 中, 根据勾股定理得 } CE' = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{6})^2 + 6^2} = 2\sqrt{15},$$

即当线段 BE 的长度取得最小值时, 线段 CE 的长为 $2\sqrt{15}$.



第五章 四边形

A 湖南真题诊断练

刷诊断

1. C 【解析】在四边形 $ABCD$ 中, 对角线 AC 与 BD 互相垂直平分, $\therefore AB=AD, CB=CD, BA=BC, \therefore BC=CD=DA=AB, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形. $\therefore AB=3, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 的周长为 $3 \times 4=12$. 故选 C.

易错警示

菱形判定的易错点

判定条件	结论	原因
对角线互相垂直且平分的四边形	是菱形	垂直+平分同时满足, 符合菱形的判定定理
仅对角线互相垂直的四边形	不一定是菱形	缺少平分条件, 可能只是一般四边形
对角线互相垂直的平行四边形	是菱形	符合菱形的判定定理

2. C 【解析】如图, 过 D 作

$DH \perp BC$ 交 BC 的延长线于

$H. \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形,

$AB=6, \therefore AB \parallel CD, AB=CD=AD=6, AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle DCH = \angle B =$

$$30^\circ, \angle ADF = \angle DEH, \therefore DH = \frac{1}{2} CD = 3. \because AF \perp DE,$$

$$\therefore \angle AFD = \angle EHD = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle DEH, \therefore \frac{AD}{DE} = \frac{AF}{DH},$$

$$\therefore \frac{6}{x} = \frac{y}{3}, \therefore y = \frac{18}{x}, \text{ 故选 C.}$$

3. 205 【解析】 \because 五边形 $ABCDE$ 的内角和为 $180^\circ \times (5-2) = 540^\circ, \therefore \angle A + \angle E = 540^\circ - \angle B - \angle C - \angle D = 540^\circ - 120^\circ - 110^\circ - 105^\circ = 205^\circ$, 故答案为 205.

刷有所得

多边形的知识总结

内角和	n 边形的内角和为 $(n-2) \cdot 180^\circ (n \geq 3)$
外角和	n 边形的外角和为 $360^\circ (n \geq 3)$
对角线	当 $n > 3$ 时, n 边形有 $\frac{n(n-3)}{2}$ 条对角线

4. 45 【解析】 \because 八边形 $ABCDEFGH$ 是正八边形, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle BCD = \frac{180^\circ \times (8-2)}{8} = 135^\circ$, $AB = BC = CD$, $\therefore \angle BCA = \angle BAC = \frac{180^\circ - \angle ABC}{2} = 22.5^\circ$, 同理可得 $\angle CBD = 22.5^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AMB = \angle CBD + \angle BCA = 45^\circ$, 故答案为 45.

5. 【解】(1) 选择①.

证明: $\because \angle B = \angle AED$, $\therefore DE \parallel CB$.

$\because AB \parallel CD$,

\therefore 四边形 $BCDE$ 为平行四边形.

选择②.

证明: $\because AE = BE, AE = CD$, $\therefore CD = BE$.

$\because AB \parallel CD$,

\therefore 四边形 $BCDE$ 为平行四边形.

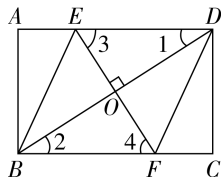
(选择其中一组进行证明即可)

(2) 由(1)得 $DE = BC = 10$.

$\because AD \perp AB, AD = 8$,

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADE$ 中, $AE = \sqrt{DE^2 - AD^2} = 6$.

6. 【证明】(1) 如图所示.



\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2, \angle 3 = \angle 4$.

$\because O$ 是 BD 的中点, $\therefore BO = DO$.

在 $\triangle BOF$ 与 $\triangle DOE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle 2 = \angle 1, \\ \angle 4 = \angle 3, \therefore \triangle BOF \cong \triangle DOE (\text{AAS}). \\ BO = DO, \end{cases}$$

(2) $\because \triangle BOF \cong \triangle DOE$, $\therefore ED = BF$.

又 $\because ED \parallel BF$, \therefore 四边形 $EBFD$ 是平行四边形.

$\because EF \perp BD$, \therefore 平行四边形 $EBFD$ 是菱形.

7. (1) 【证明】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$,

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$\therefore AC = BD$.

(2) 【解】如图, 过点 O 作 $OH \perp BC$ 于点 H , 则 $\angle OHE = \angle OHC = 90^\circ$.

$\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ, AB = 6, BC = 8$,

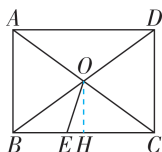
$\therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$,

$\therefore OC = OA = \frac{1}{2}AC = 5$.

$\because \angle CEO = \angle COE$,

$\therefore CE = OC = 5$.

$\because OC = OA = \frac{1}{2}AC, OB = OD = \frac{1}{2}BD$, 且 $AC = BD$,



$\therefore OC = OB$,

$\therefore HC = HB = \frac{1}{2}BC = 4$,

$\therefore EH = CE - HC = 5 - 4 = 1$.

$\therefore \frac{OH}{HC} = \frac{AB}{BC} = \tan \angle ACB$,

$\therefore OH = \frac{AB}{BC} \cdot HC = \frac{6}{8} \times 4 = 3$,

$\therefore \tan \angle CEO = \frac{OH}{EH} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$,

$\therefore CE$ 的长为 5, $\tan \angle CEO$ 的值为 3.

8. (1) 【证明】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AB \parallel CD$ 且 $AB = CD$.

$\because BE = DF$, $\therefore AB - BE = CD - DF$, $\therefore AE = CF$.

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

(2) 【解】过点 E 作 $EH \perp CD$ 于点 H , 如图.

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $BC = 12$, E

$\therefore CD = BC = 12, \angle B = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$. 又

$\because \angle EHC = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $EBCH$ 是矩形,

$\therefore EB = HC = 5, EH = BC = 12$.

$\because DF = BE = 5$, $\therefore HF = CD - DF - CH = 12 - 5 - 5 = 2$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle EHF$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $EF = \sqrt{EH^2 + FH^2} = \sqrt{12^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{148} = 2\sqrt{37}$.

9. (1) 【解】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AB \parallel CD, \angle A = \angle C$.

\because 直线 $l \perp CD$, 即 $BE \perp CD$, $\therefore \angle BEC = \angle BED = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CBE + \angle C = 90^\circ$.

由题意得, $\angle ABF = \angle CBE$, $\therefore \angle A + \angle ABF = \angle C + \angle CBE = 90^\circ$, 故答案为 90.

【证明】(2) 由(1)知, $\angle BEC = \angle BED = 90^\circ, AB \parallel DC$, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle BEC = 90^\circ$.

由题意得, $\triangle BEC \cong \triangle BE_1C_1$, $\therefore BE = BE_1, EC = E_1C_1, \angle BEC = \angle BE_1C_1 = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle BEE_1$ 是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore \angle BEE_1 = \angle BE_1E = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CEN = 180^\circ - \angle BEE_1 - \angle BEC = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ = 45^\circ$.

\because 直线 $CN \perp CD$, 即 $\angle ECN = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ECN$ 为等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore \angle CNE = \angle CEN = 45^\circ$, $\therefore CE = CN$, $\therefore CN = C_1E_1$.

$\because \angle BE_1C_1 = 90^\circ$, 点 E_1 在线段 AB 上, $\therefore AB \perp C_1E_1$.

$\because AB \parallel CD, CN \perp CD$, $\therefore C_1E_1 \parallel CN$, $\therefore \angle C_1E_1M = \angle CNM$.

$\because \angle C_1ME_1 = \angle CMN, CN = C_1E_1$, $\therefore \triangle CNM \cong \triangle C_1E_1M$ (AAS).

(3) $\because \angle A + \angle ABF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore BF \perp AD$. $\therefore AB = 2AD = 2\sqrt{7}AF$,

\therefore 设 $AF = a$, 则 $AD = BC = BC_1 = \sqrt{7}a, AB = 2\sqrt{7}a$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABF$ 中, $\sin \angle ABF = \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{7}a} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{14}$, $BF = \sqrt{AB^2 - AF^2} =$

$$\sqrt{(2\sqrt{7}a)^2 - a^2} = 3\sqrt{3}a.$$

如图所示,过点 F 作 $FH \perp AB$

于点 H ,过点 D 作 $DK \perp AB$ 于

点 K ,

$$\therefore FH \parallel DK, \sin \angle HBF =$$

$$\sin \angle ABF = \frac{FH}{BF} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{14}, \text{即 } \frac{FH}{3\sqrt{3}a} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{14}, \text{解得 } FH = \frac{3\sqrt{21}a}{14}.$$

$$\therefore \angle A + \angle ABF = 90^\circ = \angle A + \angle AFH, \therefore \angle AFH = \angle ABF,$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle AFH = \sin \angle ABF = \frac{AH}{AF} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{14}, \text{即 } \frac{AH}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{14}, \text{解得 } AH = \frac{\sqrt{7}a}{14}.$$

$$\therefore FH \parallel DK, \therefore \frac{AF}{AD} = \frac{FH}{DK} = \frac{AH}{AK}, \text{即 } \frac{a}{\sqrt{7}a} = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{21}a}{14}}{DK} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{7}a}{14}}{AK}, \text{解得 } DK =$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}a}{2}, AK = \frac{a}{2}.$$

$$\therefore DK \perp AB, \angle AGD = 60^\circ, \therefore \tan \angle AGD = \tan 60^\circ = \frac{DK}{KG} = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore KG = \frac{DK}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{3}a}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3a}{2},$$

$$\therefore AG = AK + KG = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{3a}{2} = 2a.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{AD} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{7}a} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}, \frac{AG}{AB} = \frac{2a}{2\sqrt{7}a} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}, \therefore \frac{AF}{AD} = \frac{AG}{AB}.$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle AFG \sim \triangle ADB,$$

$$\therefore \angle AFG = \angle ADB, \therefore FG \parallel BD.$$

考点突破练

考点 25 多边形与平行四边形

刷基础

1. C 【解析】设这个多边形的边数为 n . 根据题意得, $\frac{1}{4}(n -$

$$2) \cdot 180^\circ = 360^\circ, \text{解得 } n = 10, \text{故选 C}.$$

2. 18° 【解析】 \because 五边形 $ABCDE$ 是正五边形, $\therefore \angle CDF = \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 72^\circ$. $\because CF \perp ED, \therefore \angle CFD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DCF = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 72^\circ = 18^\circ$, 故答案为 18° .

3. 540 【解析】从某个多边形的一个顶点出发的对角线共有 2 条, 则这 2 条对角线将多边形分割为 3 个三角形, 所以该多边形的内角和是 $3 \times 180^\circ = 540^\circ$, 故答案为 540.

4. 12° 【解析】 \because 正五边形的每个内角的度数为 $\frac{1}{5} \times (5 - 2) \times$

$$180^\circ = 108^\circ, \text{正六边形的每个内角的度数为 } \frac{1}{6} \times (6 - 2) \times$$

$$180^\circ = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle AOB = 360^\circ - 108^\circ - 120^\circ \times 2 = 12^\circ, \text{故答案为 } 12^\circ.$$

5. C 【解析】A 选项, 添加 $AB = BC$ 无法证明四边形 $ABCD$ 为平行四边形, 不符合题意; B 选项, 添加 $OA = OB$ 无法证明四边形 $ABCD$ 为平行四边形, 不符合题意; C 选项, 因为 $AD \parallel BC, AD = BC$, 所以四边形 $ABCD$ 为平行四边形, 符合题意; D 选项, 添加 $AC \perp BD$ 无法证明四边形 $ABCD$ 为平行四边形, 不符合题意. 故选 C.

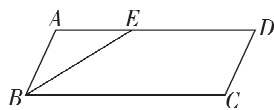
6. D 【解析】 \because 点 D, E, F 分别是 $\triangle ABC$ 的边 AB, BC, CA 的中点, $\therefore DE \parallel AC, DE = \frac{1}{2}AC, EF \parallel AB, EF = \frac{1}{2}AB, DF \parallel BC, DF = \frac{1}{2}BC$, \therefore 四边形 $ADEF$ 、四边形 $BDFE$ 、四边形 $DECF$ 都为平行四边形, 故①正确; \therefore 题图中的四个小三角形为全等三角形, 即形状和大小完全一样, 故②正确; \because 四边形 $ADEF$ 为平行四边形, \therefore 四边形 $ADEF$ 的周长为 $2AD + 2AF = AB + AC$, 故③正确; \because 点 D, F 分别是边 AB, CA 的中点, $\therefore AB = 2AD, AC = 2AF, \therefore AD \cdot AC = AD \cdot (2AF) = 2AD \cdot AF = AB \cdot AF$, 故④正确. 综上所述, 正确的是①②③④. 故选 D.

7. (1) 【证明】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore OA = OC, OB = OD$. $\because E, F$ 分别是 OA, OC 的中点, $\therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}OA, OF = \frac{1}{2}OC$, $\therefore OE = OF$, \therefore 四边形 $DEBF$ 是平行四边形.

(2) 【解】 \because 点 E 是 OA 的中点, $\therefore S_{\triangle AOD} = 2S_{\triangle DOE}, S_{\triangle AOB} = 2S_{\triangle BOE}$, 同理得 $S_{\triangle COD} = 2S_{\triangle DOF}, S_{\triangle BOC} = 2S_{\triangle BOF}$. $\therefore S_{\square DEBF} = S_{\triangle DOE} + S_{\triangle BOE} + S_{\triangle DOF} + S_{\triangle BOF}, S_{\square ABCD} = S_{\triangle AOD} + S_{\triangle AOB} + S_{\triangle COD} + S_{\triangle BOC}$, $\therefore S_{\square ABCD} = 2S_{\square DEBF} = 2 \times 2 = 4$.

刷易错

8. D 【解析】如图所示, \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AD = BC, AB = CD, AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle AEB =$



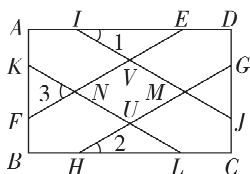
$\angle CBE$. $\because BE$ 是 $\angle ABC$ 的平分线, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle CBE$, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle AEB, \therefore AB = AE$. 若 $AE = 4, DE = 5$, 则 $\square ABCD$ 的周长为 $2 \times (4 + 9) = 26$; 若 $AE = 5, DE = 4$, 则 $\square ABCD$ 的周长为 $2 \times (5 + 9) = 28$. 故 $\square ABCD$ 的周长为 26 或 28.

易错警示

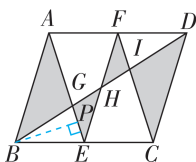
解决几何问题时, 如果题目中未明确给出图形, 要考虑所有可能发生的情况, 画出图形求解.

刷提升

1. D 【解析】如图, \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle D = \angle C = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle 1 = \angle 2 = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle HGC = \angle IJD = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle GMJ = 60^\circ$. $\because IJ \parallel KL, EF \parallel GH$, \therefore 四边形 $NUMV$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore \angle VNU = \angle VMU = \angle GMJ = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 3 = \angle VNU = 60^\circ$. 故选 D.



2. 10 【解析】如图, 过点 B 作 $BP \perp AE$ 于点 P . \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为平行四边形, $\therefore AD = BC, AD \parallel BC$. $\because E, F$ 分别是 BC, AD 的中点, $\therefore AF = FD = BE = EC$, \therefore 四边形 $ABEF$, 四边形 $EFDC$ 为平行四边形, $\therefore AB = EF = CD, AB \parallel EF \parallel CD$. $\because AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle DAG = \angle BEG$. 又 $\because \angle AGD = \angle EGB$,



$$\therefore \triangle AGD \sim \triangle EGB, \therefore \frac{AG}{EG} = \frac{AD}{EB} = 2, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABG}}{S_{\triangle EGB}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}AG \cdot BP}{\frac{1}{2}EG \cdot BP} = \frac{AG}{EG} = 2,$$

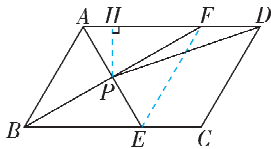
$$2. \because \triangle ABE \text{ 的面积为 } 6, \therefore S_{\triangle ABG} = 6 \times \frac{2}{3} = 4. \because AB \parallel EF,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAG = \angle GEH. \because \angle AGB = \angle EGH, \therefore \triangle AGB \sim \triangle EGH,$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABG}}{S_{\triangle GEH}} = \left(\frac{AG}{EG}\right)^2 = 2^2 = 4. \therefore S_{\triangle ABG} = 4, \therefore S_{\triangle GEH} = 1. \text{ 同理可得}$$

$$S_{\triangle CDF} = 4, S_{\triangle FHI} = 1, \therefore S_{\text{阴影部分}} = 4 + 4 + 1 + 1 = 10. \text{ 故答案为 } 10.$$

3. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}$ 【解析】如图, 连接 EF , 作



$PH \perp AD$ 于 H . \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$,

$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle AEB$. $\because AE$ 是 $\angle BAD$ 的平分线, $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle BAE$, $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle AEB$, $\therefore AB = BE$. 同理得 $AB = AF$, $\therefore AF = BE$. 又 $\because AD \parallel BC$, \therefore 四边形 $ABEF$ 是平行四边形. $\because AB = BE$, \therefore 四边形 $ABEF$ 是菱形. $\because \angle ABC = 60^\circ, AB = 4$, $\therefore AB = AF = 4$,

$$\angle ABF = \angle AFB = 30^\circ, AP \perp BF, \therefore AP = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2, \therefore PH = \sqrt{3},$$

$$AH = 1, \therefore DH = 5, \therefore \tan \angle ADP = \frac{PH}{DH} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}. \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}.$$

刷素养

4. 【解】(1) \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore AD = BC, AD \parallel BC. \because F \text{ 为 } AD \text{ 的中点}, \therefore AF = \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{1}{2}BC.$$

$$\because AF \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle CEB, \therefore \frac{AE}{CE} = \frac{AF}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}. \because CE = 2,$$

$$\therefore AE = 1. \because BC = 2AF = 2\sqrt{5}, \therefore BE = \sqrt{BC^2 - CE^2} = 4, \therefore AB = \sqrt{AE^2 + BE^2} = \sqrt{17}. \text{ 故答案为 } 1, \sqrt{17}.$$

(2) $AF = \sqrt{2}CD$. 理由如下: 根据题意可知, 在“垂中平行四边

形” $ABCD$ 中, $AF \perp BD$, 且 F 为 BC 的中点, $\therefore AD = BC = 2BF$,

$$\angle AEB = 90^\circ. \because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle AED \sim \triangle FEB, \therefore \frac{AE}{EF} = \frac{AD}{BF} =$$

$$\frac{DE}{EB} = 2.$$

设 $BE = a$, 则 $DE = 2a$. $\because AB = BD$, $\therefore AB = BD = BE + ED = a + 2a =$

$$3a, \therefore AE = \sqrt{AB^2 - BE^2} = \sqrt{(3a)^2 - a^2} = 2\sqrt{2}a, \therefore EF = \sqrt{2}a,$$

$$\therefore AF = AE + EF = 2\sqrt{2}a + \sqrt{2}a = 3\sqrt{2}a.$$

$$\because AB = CD, \therefore \frac{AF}{CD} = \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}a}{3a} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore AF = \sqrt{2}CD.$$

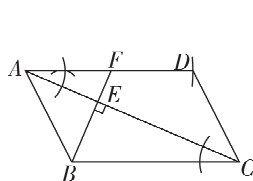
(3) ① 第一种情况:

如图(1), 过点 A 作 BC 的平行线 AD , 使 $AD = BC$, 连接 CD , 则四边形 $ABCD$ 为平行四边形. 延长 BE 交 AD 于点 F . $\because BC \parallel$

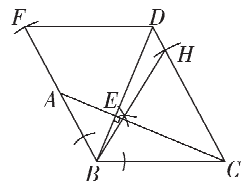
$$AD, \therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle CEB, \therefore \frac{AF}{BC} = \frac{AE}{CE}. \because AD = BC, CE = 2AE,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{BC} = \frac{AE}{CE} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } AF = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2}AD, \therefore F \text{ 为 } AD \text{ 的中点},$$

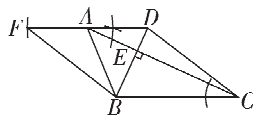
\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 即为所求作的“垂中平行四边形”, 点 E 为“垂中点”.



图(1)



图(2)



图(3)

第二种情况:

如图(2), 作 $\angle ABC$ 的平分线, 在 $\angle ABC$ 的平分线上取点 H , 使 $CH = CB$, 延长 CH 交 BE 的延长线于点 D , 在射线 BA 上截取 $AF = AB$, 连接 DF , 故 A 为 BF 的中点, 易得四边形 $BCDF$ 是“垂中平行四边形”, 点 E 为“垂中点”.

第三种情况:

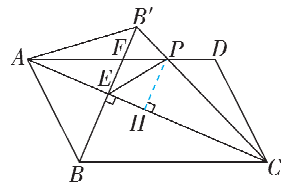
如图(3), 过点 A 作 $AD \parallel BC$, 交 BE 的延长线于点 D , 连接 CD , 在 DA 延长线上取点 F , 使 $AF = AD$, 连接 BF , 则 A 为 DF 的中点, 易得四边形 $BCDF$ 是“垂中平行四边形”, 点 E 为“垂中点”.

② 若按照①中第一种情况作

图, 如图(4),

由题意可知, $\angle ACB = \angle ACP$.

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,



图(4)

$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle PAC, \therefore \angle PAC = \angle PCA, \therefore \triangle PAC$ 是等腰三角形. 过 P 作 $PH \perp AC$ 于 H , 则 $AH = HC$.

$\therefore BE = 5, CE = 2AE = 12, \therefore B'E = BE = 5, AE = 6,$

$\therefore AH = HC = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{1}{2}(AE + CE) = \frac{1}{2}(6 + 12) = 9, \therefore EH = AH -$

$AE = 9 - 6 = 3. \therefore PH \perp AC, B'E \perp AC, \therefore PH \parallel B'E, \therefore \triangle CPH \sim$

$\triangle CB'E, \therefore \frac{PH}{B'E} = \frac{CH}{CE},$ 即 $PH = \frac{CH \cdot B'E}{CE} = \frac{9 \times 5}{12} = \frac{15}{4}, \therefore PE =$

$$\sqrt{EH^2 + PH^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + \left(\frac{15}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{41}}{4}.$$

若按照①中第二种情况作图, 如图(5),

延长 CA, DF 交于点 G ,

易得 $\triangle PGC$ 是等腰三角形,

连接 $PA. \therefore GF \parallel BC,$

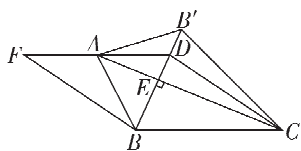
$\therefore \triangle GAF \sim \triangle CAB, \therefore \frac{AF}{AB} =$

$\frac{AG}{AC} = 1, \therefore AG = AC, \therefore PA \perp AC.$ 又 $\therefore B'E \perp AC, \therefore B'E \parallel PA,$

$\therefore \triangle CPA \sim \triangle CB'E, \therefore \frac{B'E}{PA} = \frac{CE}{AC},$ 即 $PA = \frac{B'E \cdot AC}{CE} = \frac{5 \times 18}{12} =$

$$\frac{15}{2}, \therefore PE = \sqrt{PA^2 + AE^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{15}{2}\right)^2 + 6^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{41}}{2}.$$

若按照①中第三种情况作图, 如图(6), 则射线 CB' 与 $\square BCDF$ 没有交点, 不存在 PE (不符合题意).



图(6)

综上所述, $PE = \frac{3\sqrt{41}}{4}$ 或 $\frac{3\sqrt{41}}{2}$.

考点 26 菱形

刷基础

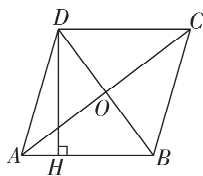
1. B 【解析】 \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD = \frac{1}{2}\angle ABC. \therefore \angle ABD = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = 80^\circ, \therefore \angle ADC = \angle ABC = 80^\circ,$ 故选 B.

2. A 【解析】如图, 设对角线 AC, BD 相交于点 $O. \therefore AC = 8, DB = 6, \therefore AO =$

$$\frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4, BO = \frac{1}{2}BD = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 =$$

3, \therefore 由勾股定理得 $AB = \sqrt{AO^2 + BO^2} =$

$$\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5. \therefore DH \perp AB, \therefore S_{\text{菱形}ABCD} = AB \cdot DH = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BD,$$



即 $5DH = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6,$ 解得 $DH = \frac{24}{5}.$ 故选 A.

3. D 【解析】A 选项, 添加 $AB = BC$ 后, 根据“一组邻边相等的平行四边形是菱形”可证明 $\square ABCD$ 是菱形; B 选项, 添加 $AC \perp BD$ 后, 根据“对角线互相垂直的平行四边形是菱形”可证明 $\square ABCD$ 是菱形; C 选项, 添加 $\angle ABD = \angle CBD$ 后, 可推得 $AB = AD,$ 根据“一组邻边相等的平行四边形是菱形”可证明 $\square ABCD$ 是菱形; D 选项, 添加 $AC = BD$ 后, 可证明 $\square ABCD$ 是矩形, 不能证明它是菱形. 故选 D.

4. 四条边都相等的四边形是菱形 【解析】 \therefore 分别以点 A, B 为圆心, 大于 $\frac{1}{2}AB$ 的定长 a 为半径画弧, 两弧相交于 $C, D,$ $\therefore AD = AC = BD = BC = a, \therefore$ 四边形 $ADBC$ 是菱形. 故答案为四条边都相等的四边形是菱形.

5. 16 【解析】如图, 过点 D 作

$DN \perp AB, DE \perp CB,$ 连接 $AC,$

$BD,$ 易知 AC 与 BD 交于点 $O.$

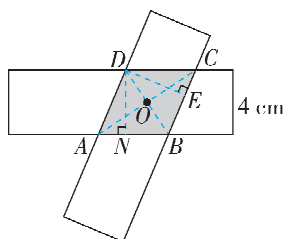
由题意知 $AD \parallel BC, AB \parallel CD,$

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边

形. \therefore 两张矩形纸片等宽, $\therefore DN = DE. \therefore$ 在平行四边形 $ABCD$

中, $S_{\triangle ADB} = S_{\triangle CDB}, \therefore \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot DN = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot DE, \therefore AB = BC, \therefore$ 平

行四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形. 在旋转过程中, 菱形 $ABCD$ 的高不变, 底变化, 当两张纸片垂直, 即 $DA \perp AB$ 时, 底边 AB 最短, 长度为 $4 \text{ cm}, \therefore$ 此时菱形 $ABCD$ 的面积为 $4 \times 4 = 16 (\text{cm}^2).$ 故答案为 16.



6. (1) 【证明】 \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AB = CD, AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle BAE = \angle DCF.$ 在 $\triangle ABE$ 和 $\triangle CDF$ 中, $\begin{cases} AB = CD, \\ \angle BAE = \angle DCF, \therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CDF (\text{SAS}). \\ AE = CF, \end{cases}$

(2) 【解】四边形 $BEDF$ 是菱形. 理由如下: \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore OA = OC, OB = OD, AC \perp BD. \therefore AE = CF, OE = OA - AE, OF = OC - CF, \therefore OE = OF. \therefore$ 在四边形 $BEDF$ 中, $OB = OD, OE = OF, EF \perp BD,$ 即四边形 $BEDF$ 的对角线互相垂直平分, \therefore 四边形 $BEDF$ 是菱形.

7. (1) 【证明】 $\therefore D, E$ 分别是 BC, AD 的中点, $\therefore BD = DC, AE = DE. \therefore AF \parallel BC, \therefore \angle AFE = \angle DCE. \therefore \angle AEF = \angle DEC, \therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle DEC (\text{AAS}), \therefore AF = DC, \therefore AF = BD.$ 又 $\therefore AF \parallel BD, \therefore$ 四边形 $ADBF$ 是平行四边形. \therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ, D$ 是 BC 的中点, $\therefore AD = BD = CD = \frac{1}{2}BC, \therefore$ 四边形 $ADBF$ 是菱形.

(2)【解】连接 DF 交 AB 于点 H , 如图.

\therefore 四边形 $ADBF$ 是菱形,

$\therefore DF \perp AB, AD = BD = BF =$

$AF. \therefore AF \parallel DC, AF = DC,$

\therefore 四边形 $AFDC$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AC = DF. \therefore \tan \angle ABC = 2,$

$\therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = 2, \therefore \frac{DF}{AB} = 2$, 即 $DF = 2AB. \therefore$ 菱形 $ADBF$ 的面积为 40,

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}DF \cdot AB = AB^2 = 40,$

$\therefore AB = 2\sqrt{10}, \therefore DF = 2AB = 4\sqrt{10},$

$BH = \frac{1}{2}AB = \sqrt{10}, \therefore DH = \frac{1}{2}DF = 2\sqrt{10},$

$\therefore BD = \sqrt{BH^2 + DH^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{10})^2 + (2\sqrt{10})^2} = 5\sqrt{2}, \therefore$ 菱形 $ADBF$ 的周长是 $4BD = 20\sqrt{2}$.

刷易错

8. 13 120 【解析】如图, 四边形 $ABCD$

为菱形, 对角线 AC, BD 交于点 G ,

$\therefore AC \perp BD$, 且 $AG = GC, BG = GD. \therefore$ 菱形的周长为 52, \therefore 菱形的边长 $AD =$

$\frac{52}{4} = 13$. 令 $AC = 10$, 则 $AG = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{1}{2} \times$

$10 = 5, \therefore$ 由勾股定理得 $GD = \sqrt{AD^2 - AG^2} = \sqrt{13^2 - 5^2} = 12,$

$\therefore BD = 2GD = 2 \times 12 = 24, \therefore$ 菱形的面积为 $\frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BD = \frac{1}{2} \times$

$10 \times 24 = 120$. 故答案为 13, 120.

易错警示

菱形的面积公式

菱形的面积等于两条对角线长乘积的一半, 计算时不要漏乘 $\frac{1}{2}$.

刷提升

1. C 【解析】 \therefore 在菱形 $ABCD$ 中, 点 F 是 BD 与 AC 的交点,

$AB = 10, BD = 16, \therefore BF \perp AF, BF = \frac{1}{2}BD = \frac{1}{2} \times 16 = 8, AF = CF,$

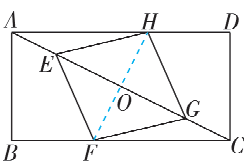
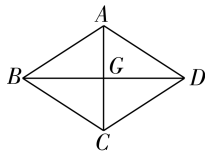
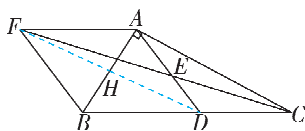
$\therefore AF = \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} = 6, \therefore AC = 2AF = 12. \therefore AE \perp BC, \therefore \triangle ACE$ 是直角三角形, $\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2}AC = 6$, 故选 C.

2. B 【解析】连接 FH 交 AC 于 O , 如图. \therefore 四边形 $EFGH$ 是菱形,

$\therefore FH \perp AC, OF = OH, \therefore \angle AOH =$

$90^\circ. \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle D = 90^\circ, AD \parallel BC, BC = AD = 8, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle CAD$. 在



$\triangle AOH$ 与 $\triangle COF$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle CAD = \angle ACB, \\ \angle AOH = \angle COF, \therefore \triangle AOH \cong \triangle COF (AAS), \therefore AO = CO. \end{cases}$ 在 $Rt \triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = 4, BC = 8,$
 $\therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 8^2} = 4\sqrt{5}, \therefore AO = \frac{1}{2}AC = 2\sqrt{5}.$
 $\therefore \angle HAO = \angle CAD, \angle AOH = \angle D = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle AOH \sim \triangle ADC,$
 $\therefore \frac{AH}{AC} = \frac{AO}{AD},$ 即 $\frac{AH}{4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{8},$ 解得 $AH = 5, \therefore DH = AD - AH = 8 - 5 = 3,$ 故选 B.

3. A 【解析】设 $CD = a. \therefore$ 四边形 $CDEF$ 为菱形, $\therefore CD = DE = EF = FC = a, DE \parallel CB. \therefore \triangle OBC$ 和 $\triangle OBA$ 为直角三角形, 且 $\angle OBC = \angle A = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle OED = \angle OBC = 90^\circ.$ 在 $Rt \triangle ODE$ 中, $\angle BOC = 30^\circ, \therefore OD = 2DE = 2a, \therefore$ 由勾股定理得 $OE = \sqrt{OD^2 - DE^2} = \sqrt{3}a, \therefore OC = OD + CD = 2a + a = 3a.$ 在 $Rt \triangle OBC$ 中, $\angle BOC = 30^\circ, OC = 3a, \therefore BC = \frac{3}{2}a, \therefore$ 由勾股定理得 $OB = \sqrt{OC^2 - BC^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}a, \therefore EB = OB - OE = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}a - \sqrt{3}a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a.$
 $\therefore EH \perp AB, \angle A = 90^\circ, \therefore EH \parallel OA, \therefore \triangle BEH \sim \triangle BOA, \therefore \frac{EH}{OA} = \frac{EB}{OB} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a}{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}a} = \frac{1}{3}.$ 故选 A.

4. 20° 【解析】如图, 过点 D 作 $DE \parallel PQ$, 则 $DE \parallel PQ \parallel MN,$
 $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle NAD = 130^\circ. \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle ABC = 150^\circ, \therefore \angle EDC = \angle ADC - \angle ADE = 20^\circ. \therefore DE \parallel PQ,$
 $\therefore \angle DCQ = \angle EDC = 20^\circ,$ 故答案为 20° .

5. 150 【解析】如图, 连接 $OA, OD,$

过点 D 作 $DM \perp x$ 轴于点 M , 设 BD

与 y 轴交于点 F, CD 与 x 轴交于点 $N. \therefore O$ 是 BC 的中点, 四边形

$ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore S_{\triangle AOD} =$

$\frac{1}{2}S_{\text{菱形}ABCD} = S_{\triangle BCD} = 200. \therefore BD \parallel x$

轴, O 为 BC 的中点, $\therefore \triangle CON \sim \triangle CBD, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle OCN}}{S_{\triangle BCD}} = \left(\frac{CO}{BC}\right)^2 =$

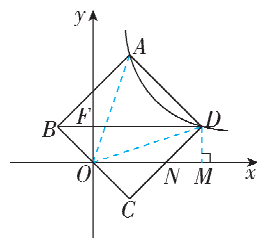
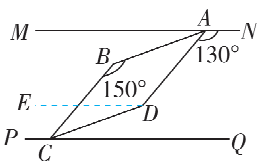
$\frac{1}{4}, \therefore S_{\triangle OCN} = \frac{1}{4}S_{\triangle BCD} = 50, \therefore S_{\text{四边形}BOND} = 200 - 50 = 150. \therefore$ 四

边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore CB = CD, \therefore \angle OBF = \angle BDN. \therefore BD \parallel$

$MN, \therefore \angle BDN = \angle DNM, \therefore \angle OBF = \angle DNM. \therefore BD \parallel MN, FO$

和 DM 均垂直于 x 轴, $\therefore OF = DM, \angle BFO = \angle DMN = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \triangle FBO \cong \triangle MND (AAS), \therefore S_{\text{四边形}BOND} = S_{\text{矩形}FOMD} = 150.$



$\therefore S_{\text{矩形}FOMD} = |k|$, 且由图象可知 $k > 0$, $\therefore k = 150$.

刷素养

6. 【解】(1) \because 点 A, B 的坐标分别为 $(8, 0), (8, 6)$, $\therefore AB = CO = 6, AO = 8$, $\therefore AC = \sqrt{AO^2 + CO^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10$. \because 点 M 以每秒 1 个单位长度的速度运动, 运动的时间为 t 秒, $\therefore OM = t$, $\therefore AM = AO - OM = 8 - t$, $\therefore P$ 点的横坐标为 t . $\because MP \perp OA$, $\therefore CO \parallel PM$, $\therefore \triangle APM \sim \triangle ACO$, $\therefore \frac{PM}{CO} = \frac{AM}{AO} = \frac{AP}{AC}$, 即 $\frac{PM}{6} = \frac{8-t}{8} = \frac{AP}{10}$, 解得 $PM = 6 - \frac{3t}{4}, AP = 10 - \frac{5t}{4}$, \therefore 点 P 的坐标为 $(t, 6 - \frac{3t}{4})$, $\therefore PC = AC - AP = 10 - (10 - \frac{5t}{4}) = \frac{5t}{4}$. 故答案为 $(t, 6 - \frac{3t}{4}), \frac{5t}{4}$.

(2) 由(1)可知点 P 的坐标为 $(t, 6 - \frac{3t}{4})$.

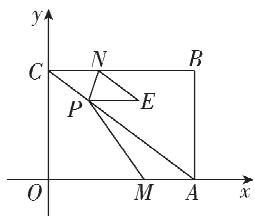
由题意可知, $BN = t$, $\therefore CN = 8 - t$, \therefore 点 N 的坐标为 $(8 - t, 6)$. 当 $\triangle CNP \sim \triangle CBA$ 时, $\angle CNP = \angle CBA = 90^\circ$, $\therefore PN \parallel BA$, \therefore 点 P 和点 N 的横坐标相等, $\therefore 8 - t = t$, 解得 $t = 4$ (舍去).

当 $\triangle CPN \sim \triangle CBA$ 时, $\frac{CP}{BC} = \frac{CN}{AC}$, 即 $\frac{\frac{5t}{4}}{6} = \frac{8-t}{10}$, 解得 $t = \frac{128}{41}$.

综上, 当 $t = \frac{128}{41}$ 时, 以 C, P, N 为顶点的三角形与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似.

(3) 存在, $t = \frac{32}{9}$ 或 $\frac{8}{3}$.

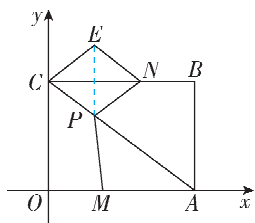
如图(1)所示, 当四边形 $CPEN$ 是菱形时,



图(1)

$CP = CN$. $\because CP = \frac{5t}{4}, CN = 8 - t$, $\therefore \frac{5t}{4} = 8 - t$, 解得 $t = \frac{32}{9}$;

如图(2)所示, 当四边形 $CPNE$ 是菱形时, 连接 PE ,



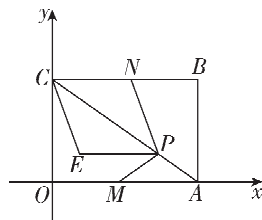
图(2)

根据菱形的性质可得, PE 垂直平分 CN ,

$\therefore N$ 点的横坐标是 P 点横坐标的 2 倍,

$\therefore 8 - t = 2t$, 解得 $t = \frac{8}{3}$;

如图(3)所示, 当四边形 $CEPN$ 是菱形时,



图(3)

$CN = PN$, $\therefore 8 - t = \sqrt{(8-t-t)^2 + (6-6+\frac{3t}{4})^2}$, 整理得 $57t^2 - 256t = 0$, 解得 $t_1 = 0$ (舍去), $t_2 = \frac{256}{57} > 4$ (舍去). 综上所述, $t = \frac{32}{9}$ 或 $\frac{8}{3}$.

考点 27 矩形、正方形

刷基础

1. B 【解析】 \because 矩形 $ABCD$ 中, 对角线 AC 与 BD 相交于 O 点, $\therefore OB = OC$, $\therefore \angle OBC = \angle OCB$. $\because \angle AOB$ 是 $\triangle OBC$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle AOB = \angle OBC + \angle OCB = 54^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2} \times 54^\circ = 27^\circ$. 故选 B.

2. C 【解析】 \because 对角线相等的平行四边形是矩形, \therefore 要判断这块木板是否为矩形, 可以测量对角线是否相等. 故选 C.

3. 9 【解析】 $\because \angle AED = 90^\circ$, F 是 AD 边的中点, $EF = 6$ cm, $\therefore AD = 2EF = 12$ cm. $\because \angle EAD = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AE = AD \cdot \cos 30^\circ = 12 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 6\sqrt{3}$ (cm). 又 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$, $\angle B = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BEA = \angle EAD = 30^\circ$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABE$ 中, $BE = AE \cdot \cos \angle BEA = 6\sqrt{3} \times \cos 30^\circ = 6\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 9$ (cm), 故答案为 9.

4. (1) 【证明】选择① $AF = EF$.

证明: \because 四边形 $ADBE$ 的对角线 AB, ED 相交于点 F , 且 $AF = BF, EF = DF$, \therefore 四边形 $ADBE$ 是平行四边形.

$\therefore AF = EF, \therefore AF = BF = EF = DF$,

$\therefore AB = ED, \therefore$ 四边形 $ADBE$ 为矩形.

选择② $AB = AC$.

证明: \because 四边形 $ADBE$ 的对角线 AB, ED 相交于点 F , 且 $AF = BF, EF = DF$,

\therefore 四边形 $ADBE$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AE \parallel BD$.

又 $\because AC \parallel ED, \therefore$ 四边形 $ACDE$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AC = DE$. 又

$\because AB = AC, \therefore AB = ED, \therefore$ 四边形 $ADBE$ 为矩形. (选择其中一个条件进行证明即可)

(2) 【解】 \because 四边形 $ADBE$ 是矩形,

$\therefore \angle EBD = 90^\circ, BD = AE = 5$. 又 $\because AC \parallel ED, \therefore \angle EDB = \angle C$,

$$\therefore \tan \angle BDE = \tan C = \frac{12}{5}.$$

$$\therefore \text{在 Rt} \triangle EDB \text{ 中, } BE = BD \cdot \tan \angle BDE = 5 \times \frac{12}{5} = 12,$$

$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{BE^2 + BD^2} = \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = 13, \therefore DF = \frac{1}{2} DE = \frac{1}{2} \times$$

$$13 = \frac{13}{2}.$$

5. (1) 【证明】 $\because AE \parallel BD, BE \parallel AC, \therefore$ 四边形 $AEBO$ 是平行四边形. \because 在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, AC, BD 相交于点 O ,

$\therefore AC = BD, OA = \frac{1}{2} AC, OB = \frac{1}{2} BD, \therefore OA = OB, \therefore$ 平行四边形 $AEBO$ 是菱形.

(2) 【解】如图, 连接 OE , 交 AB 于点 H .

\because 四边形 $AEBO$ 是菱形,

$$\therefore AB \perp OE, BH = \frac{1}{2} AB = 1,$$

$$OE = 2OH.$$

$$\because OB = 3, \therefore OH = \sqrt{OB^2 - BH^2} = \sqrt{3^2 - 1^2} = 2\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore OE = 2OH = 4\sqrt{2}, \therefore \text{菱形 } AEBO \text{ 的面积为 } \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot OE = \frac{1}{2} \times$$

$$2 \times 4\sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2}.$$

6. $3\sqrt{2}$ 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore OC = OD, \angle COD = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle COD$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore CD = \sqrt{OD^2 + OC^2} = \sqrt{2} OD. \because CD = 6, \therefore OD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} CD = 3\sqrt{2}$. 故答案为 $3\sqrt{2}$.

7. $(4, 2\sqrt{3})$ 【解析】 $\because A(-2, 0), \therefore OA = 2. \because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC, AB \parallel CD$, 故由题意得 $AD' \parallel BC', AB \parallel C'D'$. $\because \angle ABC' = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle BAD' = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle OD'A = 30^\circ, \therefore AO = \frac{1}{2} AD' = 2, \therefore AD' = 4, \therefore OD' = \sqrt{AD'^2 - OA^2} = 2\sqrt{3}. \because C'D' = AD' = 4, C'D' \parallel AB, \therefore$ 点 C' 的坐标为 $(4, 2\sqrt{3})$, 故答案为 $(4, 2\sqrt{3})$.

8. $2\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图所示, 设 BE 与 AC 交于点 P' , 连接 $BD, P'D$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, \therefore 点 B 与点 D 关于 AC 对称, $\therefore P'D = P'B, \therefore P'D + P'E = P'B + P'E = BE$, 即点 P 是 AC 与 BE 的交点时, $PD + PE$ 的值最小, 即为 BE 的长度. \because 正方形 $ABCD$ 的面积为 12, $\therefore AB = 2\sqrt{3}. \because \triangle ABE$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore BE = AB = 2\sqrt{3}$, 故答案为 $2\sqrt{3}$.

9. (1) 【解】在正方形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle BCD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle BCD = \frac{1}{2} \times 90^\circ = 45^\circ$, 故答案为 45.

(2) 【证明】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$$\therefore AB = AD, \angle EAB = \angle EAD.$$

在 $\triangle ABE$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} EA = EA, \\ \angle EAB = \angle EAD, \therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle ADE (\text{SAS}). \\ AB = AD, \end{cases}$$

(3) 【解】 $\because \triangle ABE \cong \triangle ADE, \therefore \angle AED = \angle AEB.$

$\because \angle AEB = \angle EBC + \angle BCE = 20^\circ + 45^\circ = 65^\circ, \therefore \angle AED = 65^\circ$, 故答案为 65.

10. (1) 【证明】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $AB = BC, \therefore$ 平行四边形 $ABCD$ 为菱形. 又 $\because AB \perp BC, \therefore$ 菱形 $ABCD$ 为正方形.

(2) 【解】连接 AC , 如图所示.

$\because CF \perp AE$ 于点 F , 点 F 为 AE 的中点, $\therefore CF$ 为线段 AE 的垂直平分线, $\therefore AC = CE = 8\sqrt{2}, AF =$

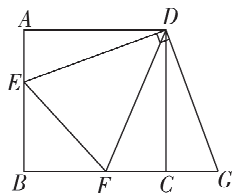
$$EF, \therefore S_{\triangle AFC} = S_{\triangle EFC} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle AEC}. \because \text{四边形 } ABCD \text{ 为正方形,}$$

$\therefore AD = BC, \angle ADC = 90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $AD^2 + CD^2 = AC^2$,

$$\therefore AD^2 = \frac{1}{2} AC^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times (8\sqrt{2})^2 = 64, \therefore AD = 8 \text{ (负值已舍去)},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle EFC} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle AEC} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} CE \cdot AD = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 8\sqrt{2} \times 8 = 16\sqrt{2}.$$

11. 【解】(1) 如图所示.



(2) \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle B = \angle DCF = \angle ADC = 90^\circ, AD = AB = BC = CD = 12, \therefore \angle DCG = 90^\circ.$$

由旋转的性质得 $\angle EDG = 90^\circ, DE = DG, \therefore \angle ADC = \angle EDG, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle CDG. \because AD = DC, DE = DG, \therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CDG, \therefore AE = CG = 4. \because \angle EDF = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle GDF = \angle EDG - \angle EDF = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle EDF = \angle GDF. \because DF = DF, DE = DG, \therefore \triangle EDF \cong \triangle GDF (\text{SAS}), \therefore EF = GF$. 设 $CF = x, \therefore BF = BC - CF = 12 - x. \because AE = CG = 4, \therefore BE = AB - AE = 8, GF = CF + CG = 4 + x, \therefore EF = GF = 4 + x$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle EBF$ 中, $BE^2 + BF^2 = EF^2, \therefore 8^2 + (12 - x)^2 = (4 + x)^2, \therefore x = 6, \therefore EF = 4 + x = 10$, 即 EF 的长为 10.

12. (1) 【证明】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形,

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle D = 90^\circ. \because \angle BEF = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ABE + \angle AEB =$$

$\angle AEB + \angle DEF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle DEF$, $\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle DEF$.

(2) 【解】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形,

$\therefore AB = AD = CD = BC = 6, AD \parallel BC$.

$\therefore CF = 3FD$, $\therefore DF = 1.5$. 设 $DE = x$, 则 $AE = 6 - x$.

$\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle DEF$, $\therefore \frac{DF}{AE} = \frac{DE}{AB}$, 即 $\frac{1.5}{6-x} = \frac{x}{6}$,

$\therefore x = 3$, $\therefore DE = 3$.

$\therefore AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle DEF = \angle G$. $\therefore \angle DFE = \angle CFG$,

$\therefore \triangle CGF \sim \triangle DEF$, $\therefore \frac{DE}{CG} = \frac{DF}{CF}$.

$\therefore CF = 3FD$, $\therefore \frac{3}{CG} = \frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore CG = 9$, $\therefore BG = BC + CG = 15$.

刷易错

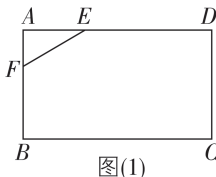
13. $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 或 4 或 $\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle A =$

$\angle B = \angle C = \angle D = 90^\circ$.

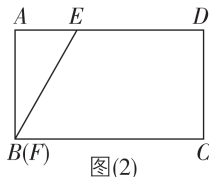
当 EF 与矩形 $ABCD$ 的边构成 30° 角时, 有以下几种情况:

①如图(1), 当 $\angle AEF = 30^\circ$ 时,

$\therefore \cos 30^\circ = \frac{AE}{EF}$, $\therefore EF = \frac{2}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$.



图(1)



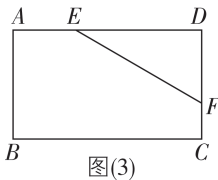
图(2)

②如图(2), 当 $\angle AFE = 30^\circ$ 时, $\therefore AB = 2\sqrt{3}, AE = 2$, \therefore 此时 F

与 B 重合, $\therefore EF = \sqrt{2^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2} = 4$.

③如图(3), 当 $\angle DEF = 30^\circ$ 时, $ED = 6 - 2 = 4$.

$\therefore \cos 30^\circ = \frac{DE}{EF}$, $\therefore EF = \frac{4}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}$.



图(3)

综上, EF 的长是 $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 或 4 或 $\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

故答案为 $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 或 4 或 $\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

易错警示

矩形相关的分类讨论

矩形 $ABCD$ 有 4 条边, EF 与矩形 $ABCD$ 的边构成的夹角需要分类讨论.

刷提升

1. D 【解析】如图, 设 MC 与 AD 的交点为 T , 延长 FN 交 AD 于 Q . \because 在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $AD = 2AB = 8$, $\therefore AD = BC = 8, AB = CD = 4, \angle A = \angle B = \angle BCD = \angle D = 90^\circ, AD \parallel BC$. 由折叠可得 $BF =$

$NF = 3, \angle MNF = \angle B = 90^\circ, MN =$

$AB = 4$, $\therefore \angle FNC = 90^\circ, CF = 5$,

$\therefore CN = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4$. 由折叠可

得 $\angle BFE = \angle QFE$. $\because AD \parallel BC$,

$\therefore \angle DEF = \angle BFE, \angle DTC =$

$\angle FCN$, $\therefore \angle QEF = \angle QFE$, $\therefore QE = QF$. $\because \angle MNF = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle TNQ = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \frac{NQ}{TQ} = \sin \angle NTQ = \sin \angle NCF = \frac{FN}{FC} = \frac{3}{5}$. 设

$NQ = 3x$, 则 $TQ = 5x$, $\therefore TN = \sqrt{QT^2 - NQ^2} = 4x$, $\therefore TC = 4x + 4$,

$\therefore \sin \angle DTC = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{CD}{CT} = \frac{4}{4x+4}$, 解得 $x = \frac{2}{3}$, $\therefore NQ = 3 \times \frac{2}{3} = 2$,

$TQ = 5 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{10}{3}$, $\therefore EQ = FQ = 3 + 2 = 5$. $\therefore \frac{CD}{DT} = \tan \angle CTD =$

$\tan \angle NCF = \frac{FN}{CN} = \frac{3}{4}$, $\therefore \frac{4}{DT} = \frac{3}{4}$, $\therefore DT = \frac{16}{3}$, $\therefore QD = TD - TQ =$

$\frac{16}{3} - \frac{10}{3} = 2$, $\therefore AE = AD - QE - DQ = 8 - 5 - 2 = 1$. 故选 D.

2. 5 【解析】在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, 内接三个大小相同的正方形,

$\therefore EH = FE = 2FG, \angle HEF = \angle EFG = 90^\circ$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩

形, $\therefore \angle A = \angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AEH + \angle BEF = \angle BFE +$

$\angle BEF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AEH = \angle BFE$. 在 $\triangle AEH$ 和 $\triangle BFE$ 中,

$\begin{cases} \angle A = \angle B, \\ \angle AEH = \angle BFE, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle AEH \cong \triangle BFE (AAS), \therefore BF = AE = 5 -$

$EH = FE$,

CF . $\therefore \angle CFG + \angle BFE = \angle BFE + \angle BEF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CFG =$

$\angle BEF$, $\therefore \triangle BEF \sim \triangle CFG$, $\therefore \frac{CF}{BE} = \frac{CG}{BF} = \frac{FG}{EF} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore BE = 2CF$,

$CG = \frac{1}{2}BF$, $\therefore 5 - CF + 2CF = AB = 6$ cm, $\therefore CF = 1$ cm, $\therefore BF = 5 -$

$CF = 4$ cm, $\therefore CG = \frac{1}{2}BF = 2$ cm, $\therefore FG = \sqrt{CF^2 + CG^2} = \sqrt{5}$ cm,

\therefore 每个小正方形的面积为 $FG^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2 = 5$ (cm²), 故答案为 5.

3. $y = \frac{18}{x}$ 【解析】 \because 四边形 $OABC$ 是矩形, $\therefore OC = AB = 3$. 设正

方形 $CDEF$ 的边长为 m , $\therefore CD = CF = EF = m$, $\therefore OF = OC + CF =$

$3 + m$. $\because BC = 2CD$, $\therefore BC = 2m$, $\therefore B(3, 2m), E(3 + m, m)$. 设反

比例函数的表达式为 $y = \frac{k}{x}$, $\therefore 3 \times 2m = (3 + m)m$, 解得 $m = 3$

或 $m = 0$ (不合题意, 舍去), $\therefore B(3, 6)$, $\therefore k = 3 \times 6 = 18$, \therefore 这个

反比例函数的表达式是 $y = \frac{18}{x}$, 故答案为 $y = \frac{18}{x}$.

4. $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$ 【解析】 $\because AF = 1, BF = 2$, $\therefore AB = 1 + 2 = 3$, \therefore 正方形

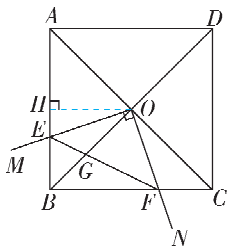
$ABCD$ 的边长为 3. 在 $Rt \triangle DAF$ 中, 由勾股定理, 得 $DF =$

$\sqrt{AD^2 + AF^2} = \sqrt{10}$. $\because DC = BC, \angle DCE = \angle CBF = 90^\circ, CE =$

BF , $\therefore \triangle DCE \cong \triangle CBF$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle BCF$. $\because \angle CDE + \angle CED = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCF + \angle CED = 90^\circ$, $\therefore DE \perp CF$. $\because N$ 是 DF 的中点, 即 MN 为 $\text{Rt} \triangle DFM$ 的斜边 DF 上的中线, $\therefore MN = \frac{1}{2}DF = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$. 故答案为 $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$.

5. $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】如图, 过点 O 作 $OH \perp$

AB 于 H . \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore OA = OB, AC \perp BD$, $\therefore \triangle OAB$ 是等腰直角三角形, \therefore 点 H 是 AB 中点, $\therefore AH = OH = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}$. \because 四边形



$ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore OB = OC, \angle OBE = \angle OCF = 45^\circ, \angle BOC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BOF + \angle COF = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle EOF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BOF + \angle BOE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BOE = \angle COF$. 在 $\triangle BOE$ 和 $\triangle COF$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle BOE = \angle COF, \\ OB = OC, \\ \angle OBE = \angle OCF, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle BOE \cong \triangle COF \text{ (ASA)}, \therefore OE = OF,$$

$S_{\triangle BOE} = S_{\triangle COF}$, $\therefore S_{\text{四边形} OEBF} = S_{\triangle BEF} + S_{\triangle OEF} = S_{\triangle BOE} + S_{\triangle BOF} = S_{\triangle COF} + S_{\triangle BOF} = S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{1}{4}S_{\text{正方形} ABCD}$. 当 $\triangle BEF$ 的面积最大时, $\triangle OEF$

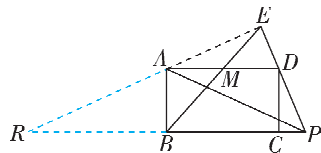
的面积最小. $\because S_{\triangle OEF} = \frac{1}{2}OE \cdot OF = \frac{1}{2}OE^2$, \therefore 当 OE 最小时, $S_{\triangle OEF}$ 有最小值. 由垂线段最短可知, 当点 E 与点 H 重合时, $\triangle OEF$ 的面积最小, 即 $\triangle BEF$ 的面积最大, 此时 $AE = AH = \frac{1}{2}$. 故答案为 $\frac{1}{2}$.

6. ①②③④ 【解析】 \because 将 $\triangle ABE$ 绕点 B 顺时针旋转 90° 得到 $\triangle CBF$, $\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CBF$, $\therefore BE = BF$, 故①正确. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形, $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle ACB = 45^\circ, \angle ABC = 90^\circ$. $\because AE$ 平分 $\angle CAB$, $\therefore \angle BAE = 22.5^\circ$. $\because \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CBF$, $\therefore \angle BCF = \angle BAE = 22.5^\circ, \angle F = \angle AEB = 90^\circ - 22.5^\circ = 67.5^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACF = \angle ACB + \angle BCF = 45^\circ + 22.5^\circ = 67.5^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACF = \angle F$, 故②正确. $\because \angle ACF = \angle F$, $\therefore AC = AF$. $\because AG$ 平分 $\angle CAB$, $\therefore AG \perp CF$, $CG = FG$. $\because \angle CBF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore BG = CG = \frac{1}{2}CF$, $\therefore \angle CBG = \angle BCG$. $\because \angle ABC = \angle DCB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABG = \angle DCG$. $\because AB = DC$, $\therefore \triangle ABG \cong \triangle DCG$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle AGB = \angle DGC$. $\because AG \perp CF$, $\therefore \angle AGB + \angle DGA = \angle DGC + \angle DGA = 90^\circ$, $\therefore BG \perp DG$, 故③正确. $\because \triangle ABG \cong \triangle DCG$, $\therefore \angle CDG = \angle BAG = \angle CAG$. $\because \angle DCH = \angle ACE = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle DCH \sim \triangle ACE$, $\therefore \frac{DH}{AE} = \frac{DC}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\therefore \frac{AE}{DH} = \sqrt{2}$, 故④正确. 综上, 正确的结论是①②③④, 故答案为①②③④.

7. 【证明】(1) \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \triangle AFM \sim$

$\triangle CFB, \triangle EDM \sim \triangle ECB$, $\therefore \frac{MF}{BF} = \frac{AM}{BC}, \frac{EM}{EB} = \frac{MD}{BC}$. $\because AM = MD$, $\therefore \frac{MF}{BF} = \frac{EM}{EB}$.

(2) 延长 EA, PB 交于点 R , 如图.



\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \triangle EAM \sim \triangle ERB$, $\triangle EDM \sim \triangle EPB$, $\therefore \frac{AM}{BR} = \frac{EM}{EB}, \frac{EM}{EB} = \frac{DM}{BP}$, $\therefore \frac{AM}{BR} = \frac{DM}{BP}$. $\because AM = MD$, $\therefore BR = BP$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ$, 即 $AB \perp BC$, $\therefore AR = AP$, $\therefore \angle R = \angle APR$. $\because AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle EAD = \angle R, \angle PAD = \angle APR$, $\therefore \angle EAD = \angle PAD$.

刷素养

8. 【解】(1) $QD = PQ$. 理由如下:

由折叠的性质可知 GH 垂直平分 PD , $\therefore QD = PQ$.

(2) 由(1)知, QH 垂直平分 PD ,

$\therefore DH = PH, QD = QP$. $\because QH = QH$,

$\therefore \triangle QHP \cong \triangle QHD$ (SSS), $\therefore \angle QHP = \angle QHD, \angle QPH = \angle QDH$.

在正方形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle ACB = \angle ACD$.

$\because AC \perp PH$, \therefore 易得 AC 垂直平分 PH , $\therefore QP = QH$, $\therefore QD = QH$, $\angle QHP = \angle QPH$, $\therefore \angle QDH = \angle QHD$, $\therefore \angle QHD = \angle QHP = \angle QDH = \angle QPH$.

$\because AC$ 垂直平分 PH , $\therefore PC = CH$, $\therefore \angle PHC = \angle HPC = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PHD = 180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle QDH = \angle QPH = \angle QHD = \angle QHP = \frac{135^\circ}{2} = 67.5^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle DQC = 180^\circ - \angle ACD - \angle QDH = 67.5^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle DQC = \angle QDH$, $\therefore QC = CD$. \because 正方形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 8 cm, $\therefore QC = DC = 8$ cm.

(3) ①过点 N 作 $NR \perp BC$ 于点 R , 作 $NS \perp DC$ 于点 S , 如图(1),

$\therefore \angle NRC = \angle NSC = \angle NSD = 90^\circ$.

$\because \angle BCD = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle RNS = 360^\circ - 2 \times 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$.

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为菱形, AC 为菱形 $ABCD$ 的对角线, $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ACD$,

图(1)

$\therefore NR = NS$.

$\because MN = ND$, $\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle NRM \cong \text{Rt} \triangle NSD$ (HL), $\therefore \angle RNM = \angle SND$, $\therefore \angle MND = \angle SND + \angle SNM = \angle RNM + \angle SNM = \angle RNS = 120^\circ$.

②存在. 最小值为 $100\sqrt{3}$ m².

过点 N 作 $NT \perp MD$ 于点 T , 如图(2).

$$\therefore MN=ND,$$

$$\therefore MT=DT=\frac{1}{2}MD.$$

$$\therefore \angle MND=120^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle NDM = \angle NMD = 30^\circ, \therefore NT =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}MN.$$

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle MNT$ 中, $NT^2 + MT^2 = MN^2$, $\therefore NT^2 + \frac{1}{4}MD^2 = 4NT^2$, 整

$$\text{理得 } NT = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}MD,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle MND} = \frac{1}{2}MD \cdot NT = \frac{1}{2}MD \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}MD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}MD^2,$$

\therefore 当 MD 最小时, $\triangle MND$ 的面积最小, 即当 $MD \perp BC$ 时, $\triangle MND$ 的面积最小, 如图(3).

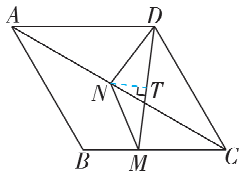
$$\therefore \angle BCD=60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle MDC=30^\circ. \therefore \text{菱形草坪 } ABCD$$

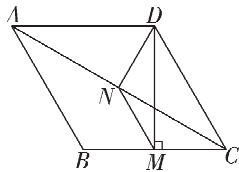
$$\text{的边长为 } 40 \text{ m}, \therefore MC = \frac{1}{2}DC =$$

$$20 \text{ m}, \therefore DM = \sqrt{DC^2 - MC^2} =$$

$$20\sqrt{3} \text{ m}, \therefore S_{\triangle MND} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}MD^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \times 1200 = 100\sqrt{3} (\text{m}^2).$$



图(2)



图(3)

专题 10 几何图形动态探究

刷难关

1. 【解】(1) 由题意可得 $AP=2t$ m, $CQ=t$ m.

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

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

$$\therefore \text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle ABC \text{ 中}, AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{10^2 + 24^2} = 26 (\text{m}),$$

$$\therefore CP = (26-2t) \text{ m}.$$

$$\therefore \angle PCQ = \angle ACB,$$

\therefore 当 $\angle PQC = \angle B$ 时, $\triangle QCP \sim \triangle CBA$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{PC}{AC} = \frac{CQ}{CB}, \text{ 即 } \frac{26-2t}{26} = \frac{t}{24}, \text{ 解得 } t = \frac{312}{37};$$

当 $\angle PQC = \angle BAC$ 时, $\triangle QCP \sim \triangle CAB$,

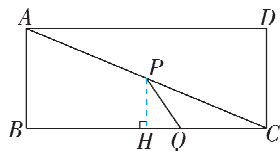
$$\text{则 } \frac{PC}{BC} = \frac{CQ}{CA}, \text{ 即 } \frac{26-2t}{24} = \frac{t}{26}, \text{ 解得 } t = \frac{169}{19}.$$

综上, 当 t 为 $\frac{312}{37}$ 或 $\frac{169}{19}$ 时, 以 P, Q, C 为顶点的三角形与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似.

(2) 四边形 $ABQP$ 与 $\triangle CPQ$ 的面积不能相等. 理由如下:

作 $PH \perp BC$ 于点 H , 如图,

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



$$\therefore PH \parallel AB,$$

$$\therefore \triangle CPH \sim \triangle CAB,$$

$$\therefore \frac{PH}{AB} = \frac{PC}{AC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{PH}{10} = \frac{26-2t}{26},$$

$$\therefore PH = \frac{130-10t}{13}.$$

假设四边形 $ABQP$ 与 $\triangle CPQ$ 的面积相等,

$$\text{则 } S_{\triangle ABC} - S_{\triangle CPQ} = S_{\triangle ABQP}, \text{ 即 } S_{\triangle ABC} = 2S_{\triangle CPQ},$$

$$\therefore 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot t \cdot \frac{130-10t}{13} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 24,$$

$$\text{整理得 } t^2 - 13t + 156 = 0.$$

$$\therefore \Delta = (-13)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 156 = -455 < 0,$$

\therefore 此方程无实数解,

\therefore 四边形 $ABQP$ 与 $\triangle CPQ$ 的面积不能相等.

2. 【解】(1) 如图(1)所示, 过点 D 作 $DE \perp BC$ 于 E .

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

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

\therefore 四边形 $ABED$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore AB = DE, AD = BE = 6,$$

$$\therefore CE = BC - BE = 3.$$

$$\therefore CD = 5,$$

$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{DC^2 - CE^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4,$$

$$\therefore AB = 4,$$

故答案为 4.

(2) 点 P 从 A 点运动到 D 点所需时间为 $6 \div 2 = 3$ (秒), 点 Q

从 C 点运动到 B 点所需时间为 $9 \div 1 = 9$ (秒), $\therefore 0 \leq t \leq 9$.

当 $0 \leq t < 3$ 时, $PD = 6 - 2t$,

当 $3 \leq t \leq 9$ 时, $PD = 2t - 6$.

$$\text{综上, } PD = \begin{cases} 6-2t (0 \leq t < 3), \\ 2t-6 (3 \leq t \leq 9). \end{cases}$$

(3) 若以 P, D, C, Q 为顶点的四边形为平行四边形,

则 $PD = QC$.

$$\text{由(2)得, } PD = \begin{cases} 6-2t (0 \leq t < 3), \\ 2t-6 (3 \leq t \leq 9), \end{cases}$$

根据题意得, $QC = t$,

\therefore 当 $6 - 2t = t$ 时, $t = 2$,

当 $2t - 6 = t$ 时, $t = 6$.

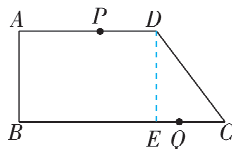
综上, 当以 P, D, C, Q 为顶点的四边形为平行四边形时, t 的值为 2 或 6.

(4) 当点 P 在线段 AD 上, 且 $BP = BE = 5$ 时,

$$AP = \sqrt{BP^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3,$$

$$\therefore 2t = 3,$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{3}{2}.$$



图(1)

当点 P 在线段 AD 上,且 $PE=BE=5$ 时,如图(2)所示,过点 P 作 $PM \perp BE$ 于 M ,

则 $PM=4$, 四边形 $ABMP$ 是矩形,

$\therefore BM=AP=2t, \therefore ME=5-2t$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle PME$ 中,根据勾股定理得,

$$PM^2 + ME^2 = PE^2,$$

$$\therefore 4^2 + (5-2t)^2 = 5^2,$$

解得 $t=1$ 或 $t=4$ (不符合题意,舍去).

当点 P 在线段 AD 的延长线上,且 $PE=BE=5$ 时,如图(3)所示,过点 E 作 $EN \perp AD$ 于 N ,

则 $NE=4$, 四边形 $ABEN$ 是矩形,

$\therefore BE=AN=5$,

$\therefore NP=2t-5$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ENP$ 中,根据勾股定理得,

$$NE^2 + NP^2 = EP^2,$$

$$\therefore 4^2 + (2t-5)^2 = 5^2,$$

解得 $t=4$ 或 $t=1$ (不符合题意,舍去).

综上,当 $\triangle PBE$ 是以 BE 为腰的等腰三角形时, t 的值为 $\frac{3}{2}$ 或

1 或 4.

3. (1)【证明】① \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$\therefore AB=DA, \angle ABP = \angle DAF = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAP + \angle DAG = 90^\circ$.

\because 将线段 AP 绕点 P 顺时针旋转 90° 得到线段 PE ,

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

$\therefore DF \parallel EP$,

$\therefore \angle AGD = \angle APE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle DAG + \angle ADF = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAP = \angle ADF$,

$\therefore \triangle ABP \cong \triangle DAF$ (ASA).

② $\because \triangle ABP \cong \triangle DAF$,

$\therefore AP=DF$.

\because 将线段 AP 绕点 P 顺时针旋转 90° 得到线段 PE ,

$\therefore AP=PE$,

$\therefore DF=PE$.

$\therefore DF \parallel EP$,

\therefore 四边形 $PEDF$ 是平行四边形.

(2)【证明】如图,过点 E 作 $EH \perp DC$ 于点 $H, EI \perp BM$ 于点 I .

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

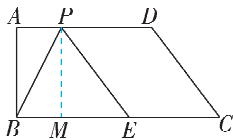
$\therefore \angle B = \angle BCD = 90^\circ, AB=BC$,

$\therefore \angle HCI = 180^\circ - \angle BCD = 90^\circ$.

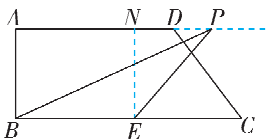
$\because EH \perp DC, EI \perp BM$,

$\therefore \angle EHC = \angle PIE = 90^\circ$,

\therefore 四边形 $CIEH$ 是矩形, $\angle B = \angle PIE, \angle EPI + \angle PEI = 90^\circ$.



图(2)



图(3)

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

$\therefore \angle APB + \angle EPI = 180^\circ - \angle APE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle APB = \angle PEI$.

$\therefore AP=PE$,

$\therefore \triangle ABP \cong \triangle PIE$ (AAS),

$\therefore AB=PI, BP=IE$,

$\therefore BC=PI$,

$\therefore BC-PC=PI-CP$,

即 $BP=CI$,

$\therefore IE=CI$,

\therefore 四边形 $CIEH$ 是正方形,

$\therefore \angle DCE = \angle MCE$,

\therefore 点 E 始终在 $\angle DCM$ 的平分线上.

(3)【解】过点 E 作 $EH \perp DC$ 于点 $H, EI \perp BM$ 于点 I .

$\because ED=EQ, EH \perp CD$,

$\therefore H$ 为 DQ 的中点,

$\therefore QH=DH$.

\because 正方形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 2,

$\therefore CD=BC=PI=2$.

$\therefore BP=x$,

$\therefore BP=IE=x, PC=BC-BP=2-x$.

\therefore 四边形 $CIEH$ 是正方形,

$\therefore CH=IE=x$,

$\therefore DH=CD-CH=2-x$,

$\therefore QH=DH=2-x$,

$\therefore CQ=CD-DH-QH=2x-2$.

$\because \angle BCD = \angle PIE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore QC \parallel EI$,

$\therefore \triangle PCQ \sim \triangle PIE$,

$$\therefore \frac{CQ}{IE} = \frac{PC}{PI},$$

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

解得 $x_1 = -1 + \sqrt{5}, x_2 = -1 - \sqrt{5}$ (舍去),

\therefore 当 x 的值为 $-1 + \sqrt{5}$ 时, $ED=EQ$.

4. (1)【解】① $\because a = \sqrt{5} - 1, b = 2$,

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2},$$

\therefore 该矩形是黄金矩形,故此说法正确,故答案为 \checkmark .

② \because 该矩形是黄金矩形,

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}.$$

$\therefore a = \sqrt{5} - 1$,

$\therefore b = 2$,

∴ 矩形的面积为 $2(\sqrt{5}-1) = 2\sqrt{5}-2$, 故此说法正确, 故答案为√.

③∵ 该矩形是黄金矩形,

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2},$$

$$\therefore b = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{5}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}a.$$

∴ 矩形的外接圆半径为 R ,

∴ 矩形的对角线长为 $2R$.

根据勾股定理得 $(2R)^2 = a^2 + b^2$,

$$\text{即 } 4R^2 = a^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}a\right)^2,$$

整理得 $R^2 = \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{8}a^2$, 故此说法正确, 故答案为√.

(2) ①【证明】∵ 在矩形 $ECDG$ 中, $EG \parallel CD$,

$$\therefore \angle HED = \angle EDC.$$

根据折叠可知 $\angle HDE = \angle EDC$,

$$\therefore \angle HED = \angle HDE,$$

$$\therefore HE = HD.$$

$$\text{②【解】} \because \text{矩形 } ECDG \text{ 中, } \frac{EC}{CD} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{设 } EC = CD = (\sqrt{5}-1)m, \text{ 则 } CD = EG = 2m.$$

$$\text{设 } HE = HD = n, \text{ 则 } GH = 2m - n.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle HGD$ 中, 由勾股定理, 可知 $GH^2 + GD^2 = HD^2$,

$$\therefore (2m-n)^2 + [(\sqrt{5}-1)m]^2 = n^2.$$

$$\therefore m \neq 0, n \neq 0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{m}{n} = \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{10}.$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle HGD \text{ 中, } \cos \angle GHD = \frac{GH}{HD} = \frac{2m-n}{n} = \frac{2m}{n} - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle EGD = \angle A = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore HG \parallel BA,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle GHD,$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle ABD = \cos \angle GHD = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

(3) 【解】∵ 四边形 $EFGH$ 为矩形, $AD \perp BC$,

$$\therefore EH \parallel BC, \angle FEH = \angle EFG = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AEH \sim \triangle ABC, AP \perp EH,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AP}{AD} = \frac{EH}{BC}.$$

$$\therefore \angle PEF = \angle EFD = \angle PDF = 90^\circ,$$

∴ 四边形 $EFD P$ 为矩形,

$$\therefore PD = EF.$$

∴ 矩形 $EFGH$ 是黄金矩形 ($EF < EH$),

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{EH} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{设 } EF = (\sqrt{5}-1)y, \text{ 则 } EH = 2y,$$

$$\therefore PD = EF = (\sqrt{5}-1)y,$$

$$\therefore AP = AD - PD = 2 - (\sqrt{5}-1)y,$$

$$\therefore \frac{2 - (\sqrt{5}-1)y}{2} = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{5}+1},$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4},$$

$$\therefore AP = 2 - (\sqrt{5}-1) \times \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4} = 1,$$

$$EH = 2y = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2},$$

$$\therefore PD = 2 - 1 = 1, \therefore EF = 1.$$

当 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 时, 如图(1)所示, 设 EH 分别与 AB, AC 交于点 J, K , EF 与 AB 交于点 M , HG 与 AC 交于点 N , 连接 MN 交 AD 于 Q , 则 $AP = 1-t, MF = 1-t, ME = t$.

根据题意可知 $JK \parallel MN$,

$$\therefore \triangle AJK \sim \triangle AMN, AQ \perp MN,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AP}{AQ} = \frac{JK}{MN},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1-t}{1} = \frac{JK}{\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}},$$

$$\text{解得 } JK = \frac{(\sqrt{5}+1)(1-t)}{2},$$

$$\therefore S = S_{\text{矩形}MFGN} + S_{\text{梯形}JMKN}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \times (1-t) + \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\frac{(\sqrt{5}+1)(1-t)}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \right] t$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}t^2 + \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}.$$

当 $1 < t \leq 2$ 时, 如图(2)所示, 设 FG 分别与 AB, AC 交于点 J, K , AD 与 FG 交于点 T ,

$$\text{则 } AT = 2-t.$$

根据题意可知 $JK \parallel BC$.

$$\therefore AD \perp BC,$$

$$\therefore AT \perp JK.$$

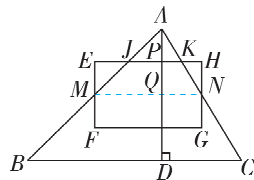
$$\therefore JK \parallel BC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AJK \sim \triangle ABC,$$

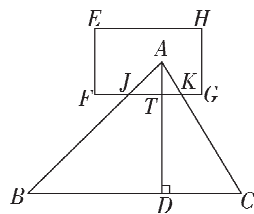
$$\therefore \frac{AT}{AD} = \frac{JK}{BC},$$

$$\therefore \frac{2-t}{2} = \frac{JK}{\sqrt{5}+1},$$

$$\therefore JK = \frac{(2-t)(\sqrt{5}+1)}{2},$$



图(1)



图(2)

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{(2-t)(\sqrt{5}+1)}{2} \times (2-t)$$

$$= \frac{(2-t)^2(\sqrt{5}+1)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{(4-4t+t^2)(\sqrt{5}+1)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4} t^2 - (\sqrt{5}+1)t + \sqrt{5}+1.$$

$$\text{综上所述, } S = \begin{cases} -\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4} t^2 + \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} (0 \leq t \leq 1), \\ \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4} t^2 - (\sqrt{5}+1)t + \sqrt{5}+1 (1 < t \leq 2). \end{cases}$$

检测验收练

刷速度

1. B 【解析】 $\because \angle CBE = 42^\circ, \angle DAB = \angle DCB = 42^\circ, \therefore \angle CBE = \angle DAB, \angle CBE = \angle DCB, \therefore AD \parallel BC, AB \parallel CD, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, 故嘉嘉对. 根据 $\angle CBE = 42^\circ, \angle ADC = 138^\circ$, 不能得出四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, 故淇淇不对. 故选 B.

2. C 【解析】 $\because AB \parallel CF \parallel DE, \therefore \angle B + \angle BCF = 180^\circ, \angle D + \angle DCF = 180^\circ. \because \angle B = \angle D = 140^\circ, \therefore \angle BCF = 40^\circ, \angle DCF = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle BCD = \angle BCF + \angle DCF = 40^\circ + 40^\circ = 80^\circ$, 故选 C.

3. C 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC, AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle EAF = \angle AEB. \because AE$ 平分 $\angle BAD, \therefore \angle BAE = \angle EAF = \angle AEB, \therefore AB = BE. \because EF \parallel AB, AF \parallel BE, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABEF$ 是平行四边形. $\because BA = BE, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABEF$ 是菱形, $\therefore AF = EF. \because EF \parallel AB \parallel CD, DF \parallel EC, \therefore$ 四边形 $CDFE$ 是平行四边形. 要使平行四边形 $CDFE$ 是菱形, 则 $DF = EF, \therefore AF = FD = CD, \therefore AD = 2CD$, 故选 C.

4. C 【解析】连接 AC , 如图.

\because 菱形 $ABCD$ 中, AC 与 BD 互相垂直平分, 点 O 是 BD 的中点,

$\therefore A, O, C$ 三点在同一直线上, $\therefore OA = OC$.

$\because OM = 2, AM \perp BC$,

$\therefore OA = OC = OM = 2, \therefore AC = 4$.

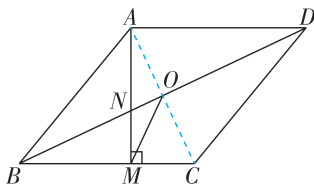
$\because BD = 8, \therefore OB = OD = \frac{1}{2}BD = 4$,

$\therefore BC = \sqrt{OB^2 + OC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}, \tan \angle OBC = \frac{OC}{OB} =$

$$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$\because \angle ACM + \angle MAC = 90^\circ, \angle ACM + \angle OBC = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle MAC = \angle OBC$,



$$\therefore \sin \angle MAC = \sin \angle OBC, \therefore \frac{CM}{AC} = \frac{OC}{BC} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\therefore MC = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore BM = BC - MC = 2\sqrt{5} - \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\therefore MN = BM \cdot \tan \angle OBC = \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}, \text{ 故选 C.}$$

5. D 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC, AD = BC$. 根据平行线间的距离相等可知点 B 和点 C 到 AD 的距离相等. $\because S_{\triangle ABE} = S_{\triangle DCE}, \therefore AE = DE, \therefore$ 点 E 是 AD 的中点, 故①

正确. $\because F$ 是边 BC 的中点, $\therefore BF = FC = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2}AD = AE$.

$\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle EAC = \angle FCH, \angle AEH = \angle CFH$, 四边形 $AEFB$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore \triangle AEH \cong \triangle CFH$ (ASA), $AB = EF, \therefore HA = HC, EH = FH = \frac{1}{2}EF, \therefore FH = \frac{1}{2}AB$, 故②③正确. $\because AD \parallel BC$,

$\therefore \triangle AEG \sim \triangle CBG, \therefore \frac{AG}{GC} = \frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore AG = \frac{1}{3}AC, CG = \frac{2}{3}AC$.

$\because HC = \frac{1}{2}AC, \therefore GH = GC - HC = \frac{1}{6}AC, \therefore AG : GH : HC = 2 :$

$1 : 3$, 故④正确. 综上所述, 正确的结论有 4 个. 故选 D.

6. 40° 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\angle ADC = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle B = \angle ADC = 40^\circ. \because AE = AB, \therefore \angle E = \angle B = 40^\circ$, 即 $\angle E$ 的度数为 40° . 故答案为 40° .

7. 50° 【解析】 \because 六边形 $ABCDEF$ 是正六边形, $\therefore \angle AFE = \angle BAF = \frac{(6-2) \times 180^\circ}{6} = 120^\circ. \because \angle EFG = 20^\circ, \therefore \angle AFG =$

$120^\circ - 20^\circ = 100^\circ. \because AH \parallel FG, \therefore \angle FAH = 180^\circ - 100^\circ = 80^\circ, \therefore \angle BAI = 120^\circ - 80^\circ = 40^\circ. \because BI \perp AH, \therefore \angle ABI = 90^\circ - 40^\circ = 50^\circ$, 故答案为 50° .

8. 16 【解析】如图, 连接 $AC, BD. \because$ 矩形 $ABCD$ 的对角线长为 $8 \text{ cm}, \therefore AC = BD = 8 \text{ cm}. \because E, F, G, H$ 分别是 AB, BC, CD, DA 的中点, $\therefore HG = EF =$

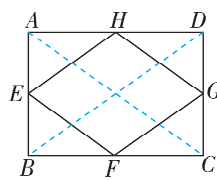
$$\frac{1}{2}AC = 4 \text{ cm}, EH = FG = \frac{1}{2}BD = 4 \text{ cm},$$

\therefore 四边形 $EFGH$ 的周长等于 $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 16 (\text{cm})$, 故答案为 16.

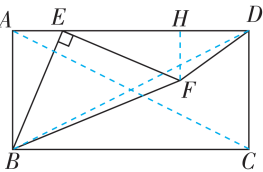
9. $\frac{24}{7}$ 【解析】 $\because DE \parallel BC, DF \parallel AC, \therefore$ 四边形 $CEDF$ 是平行四边形. $\because \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $CEDF$ 是矩形. $\because CE = DE, \therefore$ 四边形 $CEDF$ 是正方形. 设正方形 $CEDF$ 的边长为 x , 则 $CE = DE = DF = FC = x. \because BC = 8, \therefore BF = 8 - x. \because DF \parallel AC, \therefore \triangle CAB \sim$

$$\triangle FDB, \therefore \frac{DF}{AC} = \frac{BF}{BC}, \therefore AC = 6, BC = 8, \therefore \frac{x}{6} = \frac{8-x}{8}, \text{ 解得 } x = \frac{24}{7},$$

$$\therefore CF = \frac{24}{7}. \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{24}{7}.$$



10. $2\sqrt{5}$ 或 6 【解析】 $\because \triangle BEF$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore BE = EF$, $\angle BEF = 90^\circ$. 如图, 连接 AC , BD , 过点 F 作 $FH \perp AD$ 于 H , $\therefore \angle FHE = \angle BEF = 90^\circ = \angle BAE$, $\therefore \angle ABE + \angle AEB = 90^\circ = \angle AEB + \angle FEH$, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle FEH$. 又 $\because BE = EF$, $\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle HEF$ (AAS), $\therefore AB = EH = 6$, $AE = HF$. 设 $AE = HF = x$, $\therefore DH = 12 - 6 - x = 6 - x$. 当点 F 在 BD 上时, $\tan \angle ADB = \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{HF}{HD} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \frac{x}{6-x} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore x = 2$, $\therefore HF = 2$, $DH = 4$, $\therefore DF = \sqrt{HD^2 + HF^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$; 当点 F 在 AC 上时, $\tan \angle DAC = \frac{DC}{AD} = \frac{HF}{AH} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \frac{x}{6+x} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore x = 6$, $\therefore HF = 6$, 易知此时点 F 与点 C 重合, 点 H 与点 D 重合, $\therefore DF = 6$. 故答案为 $2\sqrt{5}$ 或 6.



11. (1) 【证明】 \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = AC$, D 是 BC 的中点, $\therefore AD \perp BC$, 即 $\angle ADC = \angle ADB = 90^\circ$. $\because CE \parallel AD$, $\therefore \angle ECD = \angle ADB = 90^\circ$. $\because AE \perp AD$, $\therefore \angle EAD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle ECD = \angle EAD = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $ADCE$ 是矩形.
- (2) 【解】 $\because D$ 是 BC 的中点, $BC = 4$, $\therefore BD = CD = \frac{1}{2}BC = 2$. 由 (1) 可知四边形 $ADCE$ 是矩形, $\therefore AE = CD = 2$, $\angle AEC = 90^\circ$. 在 $Rt \triangle AEC$ 中, $AE = 2$, $CE = 3$, 由勾股定理得 $AC = \sqrt{AE^2 + CE^2} = \sqrt{13}$. $\because EF \perp AC$, $\therefore S_{\triangle AEC} = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot EF = \frac{1}{2}AE \cdot CE$, $\therefore EF = \frac{AE \cdot CE}{AC} = \frac{2 \times 3}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{6\sqrt{13}}{13}$.

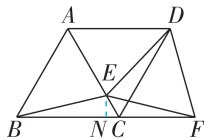
12. (1) 【证明】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore OC = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{1}{2}BD = OD$, $\therefore \angle OCD = \angle BDC$. $\because \angle CDM = \angle BDC = \angle DCM$, $\therefore \angle CDM = \angle BDC = \angle DCM = \angle OCD$, $\therefore OC \parallel DM$, $OD \parallel CM$, \therefore 四边形 $CMDO$ 是平行四边形. 又 $\because OC = OD$, \therefore 四边形 $CMDO$ 是菱形.
- (2) 【解】由 (1) 可知四边形 $CMDO$ 是菱形, $\therefore OC = OD = MD = 4$. $\because \angle CDM = \angle BDC$, $\angle ODM = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CDM = \angle BDC = 60^\circ$. $\because OC = OD$, $\therefore \triangle COD$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore CD = OC = OD = 4$. \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $BD = 2OD = 2 \times 4 = 8$,

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{BD^2 - CD^2} = \sqrt{8^2 - 4^2} = 4\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore \text{矩形 } ABCD \text{ 的面积为 } CD \cdot BC = 4 \times 4\sqrt{3} = 16\sqrt{3}.$$

13. (1) 【证明】设 CD 与 EF 相交于点 M . \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为菱形, $\therefore BC = DC$, $\angle BCE = \angle DCE$, $AB \parallel CD$. $\because \angle ABC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DCF = 60^\circ$. 在 $\triangle BCE$ 和 $\triangle DCE$ 中, $\begin{cases} BC = DC, \\ \angle BCE = \angle DCE, \\ CE = CE, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle DCE$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle CBE = \angle CDE$, $BE = DE$. $\because \angle DMF = \angle DEF + \angle CDE = \angle DCF + \angle CFE$, $\angle DEF = \angle DCF = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle CFE$, $\therefore \angle CBE = \angle CFE$, $\therefore BE = EF$.

- (2) 【解】过点 E 作 $EN \perp BC$ 于 N , 如图, 则 $\angle ENC = 90^\circ$. $\because BE = EF$,



- $\therefore BF = 2BN$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为菱形, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore BC = AB = 10$ cm, $\angle BCD = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB = \frac{1}{2}\angle BCD = 60^\circ$, 即 $\angle ECN = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AC = AB = 10$ cm.

$$\because CE = 2x \text{ cm}, \therefore EN = CE \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 2x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}x \text{ (cm)},$$

$$CN = CE \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} = x \text{ (cm)},$$

$$\therefore BN = BC - CN = (10 - x) \text{ cm}, \therefore BF = 2(10 - x) \text{ cm},$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}BF \cdot EN = \frac{1}{2} \times 2(10 - x) \times \sqrt{3}x = -\sqrt{3}x^2 + 10\sqrt{3}x.$$

$$\because 0 < 2x \leq 10, \therefore 0 < x \leq 5,$$

$$\therefore y = -\sqrt{3}x^2 + 10\sqrt{3}x \quad (0 < x \leq 5).$$

- (3) 【解】 $\because BE = DE$, $BE = EF$, $\therefore DE = EF$.

$$\because \angle DEF = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle DEF$$
 为等边三角形,

$$\therefore DE = DF = EF, \therefore BE = DF,$$

- \therefore 线段 DF 的长度最短, 即 BE 的长度最短, 当 $BE \perp AC$ 时, BE 最短.

$$\because \triangle ABC$$
 为等边三角形, $AC = 10$ cm,

$$BE \perp AC, \therefore CE = \frac{1}{2}AC = 5 \text{ cm}, \therefore x = \frac{5}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ 时, 线段 } DF \text{ 的长度最短.}$$

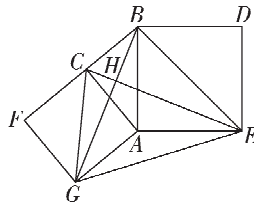
14. 【解】(1) ① $\because AB = AD$, \therefore 点 A 在 BD 的垂直平分线上. $\because BC = CD$, \therefore 点 C 在 BD 的垂直平分线上, $\therefore AC$ 垂直平分 BD , \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是“垂美四边形”, 故答案为是.

- ② 四边形 $BCGE$ 是“垂美四边形”. 理由如下:

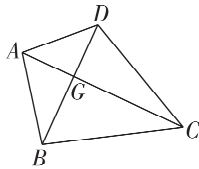
如图(1), 设 CE 与 BG 交于点 H .

\therefore 分别以 $Rt \triangle ACB$ 的直角边 AC 和斜边 AB 为边向外作正

方形 $ACFG$ 和正方形 $ABDE$, $\therefore BA = EA, AG = AC, \angle EAB = \angle CAG = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAE = \angle GAB = 90^\circ + \angle BAC$, $\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle AGB$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle AEC = \angle ABG$, $\therefore \angle HEB + \angle HBE = \angle HEB + \angle ABE + \angle ABG = \angle HEB + \angle ABE + \angle AEC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BHE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore CE \perp BG$, \therefore 四边形 $BCGE$ 是“垂美四边形”.



图(1)



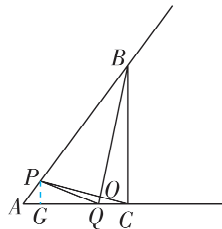
图(2)

(2) $DC^2 + AB^2 = AD^2 + BC^2$. 理由如下:

如图(2), 设 AC 与 BD 交于点 G .

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是“垂美四边形”, $\therefore AC \perp BD$, $\therefore DC^2 = GD^2 + CG^2, AD^2 = GD^2 + AG^2, AB^2 = BG^2 + AG^2, BC^2 = GC^2 + GB^2$. $\therefore DC^2 + AB^2 = GD^2 + CG^2 + BG^2 + AG^2, AD^2 + BC^2 = GD^2 + AG^2 + GC^2 + GB^2$, $\therefore DC^2 + AB^2 = AD^2 + BC^2$.

(3) t 的值是 $\frac{1}{9}$ 或 $\frac{9}{7}$. 如图(3), 作 $PG \perp AC$ 于点 G , 则 $\angle AGP = \angle CGP = 90^\circ$.



图(3)

$\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ, AC = 3, BC = 4$,

$\therefore BA = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 5$.

$\therefore \angle AGP = \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle APG \sim \triangle ABC$,

$\therefore \frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{AG}{AC} = \frac{PG}{BC}$, $\therefore \frac{AP}{5} = \frac{AG}{3} = \frac{PG}{4}$. $\therefore AP = 5t, AQ = 21t, \therefore AG =$

$\frac{3}{5}AP = \frac{3}{5} \times 5t = 3t, PG = \frac{4}{5}AP = \frac{4}{5} \times 5t = 4t, CQ = |3 - 21t|$,

$\therefore GQ = AQ - AG = 21t - 3t = 18t, BP = |5 - 5t|$, $\therefore PQ^2 = PG^2 +$

$GQ^2 = (4t)^2 + (18t)^2$. \therefore 以点 B, C, P, Q 为顶点的四边形是

“垂美四边形”, \therefore 结合题意可知, 只存在 $BQ \perp CP$ 这一情况.

由(2)得 $PQ^2 + BC^2 = PB^2 + CQ^2$, $\therefore (4t)^2 + (18t)^2 + 4^2 = (5 - 5t)^2 + (3 - 21t)^2$, 整理得 $63t^2 - 88t + 9 = 0$, 解得 $t = \frac{1}{9}$ 或 $t = \frac{9}{7}$,

$\therefore t$ 的值是 $\frac{1}{9}$ 或 $\frac{9}{7}$.

第六章 圆

A 湖南真题诊断练

刷诊断

1. C 【解析】根据题意, 得 $\angle A$ 和 $\angle BOC$ 分别是 \widehat{BC} 所对的圆周角和圆心角, $\therefore \angle A = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC$. $\therefore \angle A = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle BOC = 2\angle A = 2 \times 45^\circ = 90^\circ$. 故选 C.

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

3. C 【解析】 $\because \angle AOB = 40^\circ, \angle OCA = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = 20^\circ, \therefore \angle BCO = \angle OCA + \angle ACB = 30^\circ + 20^\circ = 50^\circ$. 故选 C.

4. C 【解析】由题意得, $\angle AOB = \angle AOC - \angle BOC = 25^\circ, \therefore$ 劣弧 AB 的长为 $\frac{25\pi \times R}{180} = \frac{5\pi}{36}R$ (千米). 故选 C.

5. 4π 【解析】扇形的面积为 $\frac{90\pi \times 4^2}{360} = 4\pi$. 故答案为 4π .

6. 6 【解析】 $\because AB = OA, OA = OB, \therefore AB = OA = OB, \therefore \triangle AOB$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle OAC = 60^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AOC$ 中, $\because AC = 3, \therefore OA =$

$\frac{AC}{\cos 60^\circ} = 6$, 故答案为 6.

7. (1) 2π (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】(1) 如图,

连接 OC, OD . \because 点 C 为 \widehat{BD} 的中点,

$\therefore \widehat{BC} = \widehat{CD}$. 又 $\because \angle A = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BOC = \angle COD = 2\angle A = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BOD = 120^\circ$. $\because AB = 6$,

$\therefore OB = \frac{1}{2}AB = 3, \therefore l_{\widehat{m}} = \frac{120}{180} \times \pi \times 3 = 2\pi$, 故答案为 2π .

(2) \because 点 C 为 \widehat{BD} 的中点, $\therefore \widehat{BC} = \widehat{CD}, \therefore OC \perp BD$.

$\because EC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, C 为切点, $\therefore OC \perp EC, \therefore EC \parallel BD$,

$\therefore \frac{CF}{AF} = \frac{EB}{AB}$.

$\therefore \frac{CF}{AF} = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore \frac{EB}{AB} = \frac{1}{3}$.

设 $EB = 2a$, 则 $AB = 6a, BO = CO = 3a, \therefore EO = EB + BO = 5a$,

$\therefore EC = \sqrt{EO^2 - CO^2} = \sqrt{(5a)^2 - (3a)^2} = 4a, AE = EB + AB = 2a + 6a = 8a$,

$\therefore \frac{CE}{AE} = \frac{4a}{8a} = \frac{1}{2}$. 故答案为 $\frac{1}{2}$.

