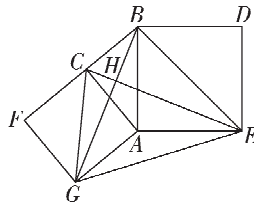
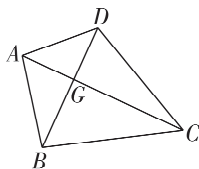


方形  $ACFG$  和正方形  $ABDE$ ,  $\therefore BA = EA, AG = AC, \angle EAB = \angle CAG = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle CAE = \angle GAB = 90^\circ + \angle BAC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle AGB$  (SAS),  $\therefore \angle AEC = \angle ABG$ ,  $\therefore \angle HEB + \angle HBE = \angle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



图(1)



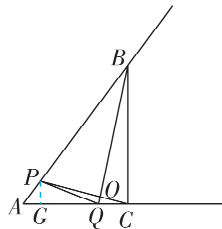
图(2)

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

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)  $2\pi$  (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  $2\pi$ .

(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,  $\therefore OC \perp EC, \therefore EC \parallel BD$ ,

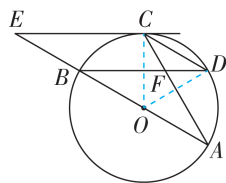
$\therefore \frac{CF}{AF} = \frac{EB}{AB}$ .

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

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  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



8. (1)【解】 $\because BC$  与  $\odot O$  相切于点  $C$ ,  $\therefore OC \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle OCB = 90^\circ$ .

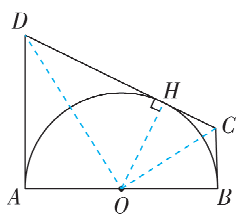
$\because \angle ACB = 120^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACO = \angle ACB - \angle OCB = 120^\circ - 90^\circ = 30^\circ$ .

(2)【证明】 $\because OA = OC$ ,  $\therefore \angle OAC = \angle ACO = 30^\circ$ .

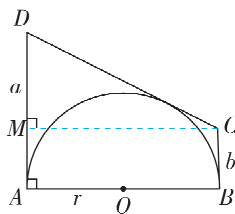
$\because \angle ACB = 120^\circ$ ,  $\angle A + \angle B + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = 30^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle A = \angle B$ ,  $\therefore AC = BC$ .

9. (1)【证明】如图(1), 连接  $OC, OD$ , 过点  $O$  作  $OH \perp CD$  于点  $H$ .  
 $\because AD, BC$  均为该半圆的切线,  $\therefore AD \perp AB, BC \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  为梯形. 设  $AD = s, BC = t, OH = d, OA = OB = r$ . 由于  $S_{\text{梯形}ABCD} = S_{\triangle AOD} + S_{\triangle COD} + S_{\triangle BOC}$ , 则有  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2r(s+t) = \frac{1}{2}sr + \frac{1}{2}(s+t)d + \frac{1}{2}tr$ , 化简得  $d = r$ , 即  $OH$  是该半圆的半径,  
 $\therefore CD$  与该半圆相切.



图(1)



图(2)

【解】(2)  $m = n$ .

理由如下: 如图(2), 过点  $C$  作  $CM \perp AD$  于点  $M$ , 易得  $CM = 2r, AM = BC = b$ .

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle CDM$  中, 由勾股定理可得  $CD^2 = DM^2 + CM^2$ .  $\because CD = AD + BC = a + b, DM = |a - b|, CM = 2r$ ,  $\therefore (a + b)^2 = (a - b)^2 + 4r^2$ ,

$\therefore r^2 = ab = 2$ , 代入  $m = \frac{2}{2+a} + \frac{2}{2+b}$  可得  $m = \frac{ab}{ab+a} + \frac{ab}{ab+b} = \frac{b}{1+b} + \frac{a}{1+a} = n$ .

(3)  $\because CD, AD, BC$  均为该半圆的切线,  $\therefore DA = DE, CB = CE$ .

由(1)可得  $AD \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore$  易得  $\triangle BCG \sim \triangle DAG$ ,  $\therefore \frac{CG}{GA} = \frac{CB}{AD} = \frac{CE}{ED}$ ,

$\therefore \frac{CG}{CA} = \frac{CE}{CD}$ .

$\because \angle ACD = \angle GCE$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ACD \sim \triangle GCE$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle GEC$ ,

$\therefore EG \parallel AD \parallel BC, FG \parallel AD \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore$  易得  $\triangle AFG \sim \triangle ABC$ ,

$\triangle BFG \sim \triangle BAD$ ,  $\therefore \frac{FG}{BC} = \frac{AF}{AB}, \frac{FG}{AD} = \frac{BF}{AB}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{FG}{BC} + \frac{FG}{AD} = \frac{AF}{AB} + \frac{BF}{AB} = \frac{AB}{AB} = 1$ ,

$\frac{AB}{AB} = 1$ ,

$\therefore \frac{1}{BC} + \frac{1}{AD} = \frac{1}{FG}$ .

同理可得  $\frac{1}{BC} + \frac{1}{AD} = \frac{1}{EG}$ ,  $\therefore FG = EG = x$ . 由(2)可知  $r^2 = AD \cdot BC = DE \cdot EC = 1$ ,  $\therefore \frac{1}{DE} + \frac{1}{CE} = \frac{1}{AD} + \frac{1}{BC} = \frac{1}{EG} = \frac{DE + CE}{DE \cdot CE} =$

$DC = \frac{1}{x}$ .

$\because AB$  为直径,  $\therefore \angle AEB = 90^\circ$ .  $\because EF \parallel AD$ ,  $\therefore EF \perp AB$ .

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABE$  中,  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABE} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AE \cdot BE = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot EF = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x \cdot 2r$ ,  $\therefore AE \cdot BE = 4x$ ,  $\therefore \frac{4}{AE \cdot BE} = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $\therefore y = \frac{4}{AE \cdot BE} + \frac{1}{FG} +$

$CD = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3}{x}$ .

## B 考点突破练

### 考点 28 圆的基本性质

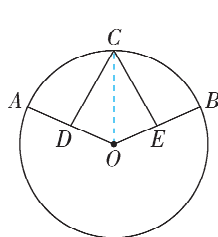
#### 刷基础

1. B 【解析】 $\because \angle AOC = 108^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BOC = 180^\circ - 108^\circ = 72^\circ$ .

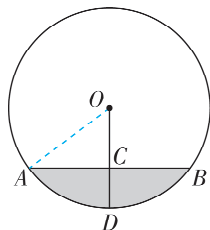
$\because CD = BD$ ,  $\therefore \angle BOD = \angle COD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC = 36^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AOD =$

$\angle AOC + \angle COD = 108^\circ + 36^\circ = 144^\circ$ . 故选 B.

2. 【证明】如图, 连接  $OC$ . 在  $\odot O$  中,  $\because \widehat{AC} = \widehat{CB}$ ,  $\therefore \angle AOC = \angle BOC$ .  $\because OA = OB, D, E$  分别是半径  $OA$  和  $OB$  的中点,  $\therefore OD = OE$ .  $\because OC = OC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle COD \cong \triangle COE$  (SAS),  $\therefore CD = CE$ .



(第2题图)



(第3题图)

3. A 【解析】连接  $OA$ , 如图所示.  $\because \odot O$  的直径为  $100 \text{ cm}$ ,  $\therefore OD = OA = 50 \text{ cm}$ . 由题意得  $OD \perp AB, AB = 80 \text{ cm}$ ,  $\therefore AC = BC = \frac{1}{2}AB = 40 \text{ cm}$ ,  $\therefore OC = \sqrt{OA^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{50^2 - 40^2} = 30 (\text{cm})$ ,  $\therefore$  积水的深度  $CD = OD - OC = 50 - 30 = 20 (\text{cm})$ , 故选 A.

4.  $47^\circ$  【解析】 $\because$  半径  $OB$  经过  $AC$  的中点  $D$ ,  $\therefore OB \perp AC$ .  $\because OC = OA$ ,  $\therefore \angle AOB = \angle BOC$ .  $\because \angle ACO = 43^\circ, OB \perp AC$ ,  $\therefore \angle AOB = \angle BOC = 90^\circ - 43^\circ = 47^\circ$ , 故答案为  $47^\circ$ .

5. 5 【解析】如图, 过  $O$  作  $OH \perp AB$  于

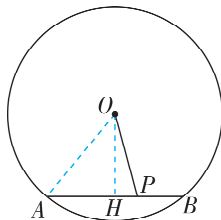
$H$ , 连接  $OA$ ,  $\therefore AH = \frac{1}{2}AB$ .  $\because PA = 4$ ,

$PB = 2$ ,  $\therefore AB = 4 + 2 = 6$ ,  $\therefore AH = 3$ ,

$\therefore PH = AP - AH = 4 - 3 = 1$ .  $\because OP =$

$\sqrt{17}$ ,  $\therefore OH = \sqrt{OP^2 - PH^2} = 4$ ,  $\therefore OA =$

$\sqrt{AH^2 + OH^2} = 5$ ,  $\therefore \odot O$  的半径是 5.

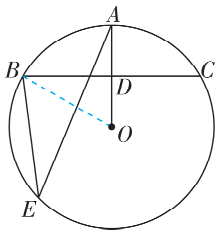


6. A 【解析】 $\because \angle AOB = 42^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = 21^\circ$ . 故选 A.

7. B 【解析】 $\because \angle AOC = 144^\circ, \therefore \angle ADC = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC = \frac{1}{2} \times 144^\circ = 72^\circ$ . 故选 B.

8. B 【解析】 $\because \angle ACB = 55^\circ, \therefore \angle AOB = 2 \angle ACB = 110^\circ. \because OB = OA, \therefore \angle ABO = \angle BAO = \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - \angle AOB) = 35^\circ$ , 故选 B.

9. A 【解析】连接  $BO$ , 如图.  $\because \odot O$  的半径  $OA$  与弦  $BC$  互相垂直平分,

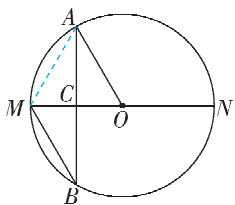


$\therefore OD = AD = \frac{1}{2} OA. \because OB = OA, \therefore OD =$

$\frac{1}{2} OB$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle BDO$  中,  $\cos \angle BOD =$

$\frac{OD}{OB} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \angle BOD = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle AEB = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = 30^\circ$ , 故选 A.

10. D 【解析】如图, 连接  $AM. \because OA \parallel BM, AB \perp MN, MN$  是直径,



$\therefore \angle OAB = \angle ABM, \widehat{AM} = \widehat{BM},$

$\therefore \angle MAB = \angle MBA = \angle OAC,$

$\therefore \angle AMO = \angle AOM, \therefore AM = AO =$

$MO, \therefore \triangle AMO$  为等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle AOM = 60^\circ$ . 故选 D.

11. (1) 【证明】 $\because AB$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,  $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BAD + \angle ABD = 90^\circ. \because \angle E = \angle CBD = \angle BAD, \therefore \angle CBD + \angle ABD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore AB \perp BC. \because AB$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,  $\therefore CB$  为  $\odot O$  的切线.

(2) 【解】 $\because \angle F = \angle ADE = \angle ABE, AF \parallel BE, \therefore \angle BAF = \angle ABE = \angle F, \therefore AB = BF = 20,$

$\therefore$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$  中,  $BC = \sqrt{AC^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{25^2 - 20^2} = 15.$

12. (1) 【证明】如图, 延长  $DO$  交  $AB$

于  $F. \because$  点  $D$  为弦  $AB$  所对优弧的

中点,  $\therefore DF \perp AB. \because AC$  是  $\odot O$  的

直径,  $\therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore MB \parallel DF,$

$\therefore \angle M = \angle ODA. \because OA = OD,$

$\therefore \angle OAD = \angle ODA, \therefore \angle M = \angle OAD, \therefore AC = CM.$

(2) 【解】设  $\odot O$  的半径为  $R$ , 则  $AC = CM = 2R. \because BC = 3,$

$\therefore MB = MC + BC = 2R + 3. \because MB \parallel DF, OA = OC, \therefore AD = DM =$

$2\sqrt{5}, \therefore AM = 4\sqrt{5}. \text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle ABM \text{ 中, } AB^2 = AM^2 - BM^2 =$

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

$3^2, \therefore (4\sqrt{5})^2 - (2R + 3)^2 = (2R)^2 - 3^2, \text{解得 } R_1 = \frac{5}{2}, R_2 =$

$-4$  (舍去),  $\therefore AC = 5.$

13. C 【解析】 $\because \odot O$  是四边形  $ABCD$  的外接圆,  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是  $\odot O$  的内接四边形,  $\therefore \angle B + \angle D = 180^\circ. \because \angle B = 105^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle D = 180^\circ - 105^\circ = 75^\circ$ , 故选 C.

14. C 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  为  $\odot O$  的内接四边形,  $\angle BCD = 130^\circ, \therefore \angle A + \angle BCD = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle A = 50^\circ, \therefore$  由圆周角定理得,  $\angle BOD = 2 \angle A = 100^\circ$ , 故选 C.

## 刷易错

15.  $50^\circ$  或  $130^\circ$  【解析】分为两种情况: 如

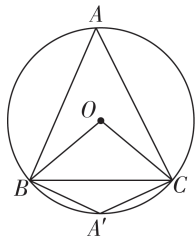
图, 当  $O$  在  $\triangle ABC$  内部时, 根据圆周角

定理得  $\angle A = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC = \frac{1}{2} \times 100^\circ =$

$50^\circ$ ; 当  $O$  在  $\triangle A'BC$  外部时,  $\because A, B, A',$

$C$  四点共圆,  $\therefore \angle A + \angle A' = 180^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle A' = 180^\circ - 50^\circ = 130^\circ$ . 故答案为  $50^\circ$  或  $130^\circ$ .



## 易错警示

关于圆心位置的分类讨论

对于没有给出图形的题目, 要分析多种情况, 例如本题要分圆心  $O$  在  $\triangle ABC$  内部和外部两种情况进行讨论.

## 刷提升

1. D 【解析】如图, 连接  $OA. \because AB \perp$

$CD$ , 且  $AB = 10$  寸,  $\therefore AE = BE = 5$  寸.

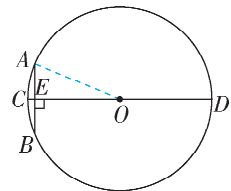
设  $\odot O$  的半径  $OA$  的长为  $x$  寸, 则

$OC = OD = x$  寸.  $\because CE = 1$  寸,

$\therefore OE = (x - 1)$  寸. 在直角三角形  $AOE$

中, 根据勾股定理得  $OA^2 - OE^2 = AE^2$ , 即  $x^2 - (x - 1)^2 = 5^2$ , 解得

$x = 13, \therefore CD = 26$  寸, 故选 D.



2. D 【解析】 $\because OA \perp OB, \therefore \angle O = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle C = \frac{1}{2} \angle O = 45^\circ.$

$\because \angle B + \angle C = \angle O + \angle A, \therefore \angle B = \angle O + \angle A - \angle C = 90^\circ + 20^\circ -$

$45^\circ = 65^\circ$ . 故选 D.

3. C 【解析】 $\because BE \parallel AD, \therefore \angle ADC = \angle BEC = 50^\circ. \because$  四边形  $ABCD$  内接于  $\odot O, \therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ - \angle ADC = 130^\circ$ . 故选 C.

4. C 【解析】 $\because AB = AD, \therefore \angle AOD = \angle AOB = 60^\circ. \because OD = OC,$

$\therefore \angle ODC = \angle OCD = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOD = 30^\circ. \because AC$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,

$\therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ. \text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle ACD \text{ 中, } \tan \angle ACD = \frac{AD}{CD}, \text{即 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{CD},$

$\therefore CD = 3$ , 故选 C.

## 刷素养

5. 【解】(1)  $\because \angle AOB = 100^\circ, \angle COD = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle AOC = 100^\circ -$

$40^\circ = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC = 30^\circ$ . 故答案为  $30^\circ$ .

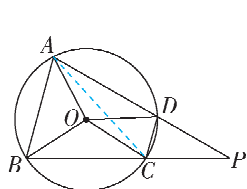
(2) ①  $\angle AOB - \angle COD$  是定值.

如图(1), 连接  $AC$ .

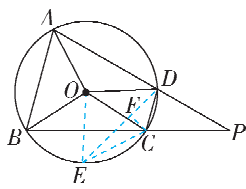
$\because \angle AOB = 2 \angle ACB, \angle COD = 2 \angle CAD, \therefore \angle AOB - \angle COD =$

$2(\angle ACB - \angle CAD) = 2 \angle P$ . 又  $\because \angle P = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle AOB -$

$\angle COD = 60^\circ$ .



图(1)



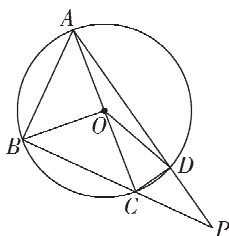
图(2)

②如图(2),取 $\odot O$ 上一点 $E$ ,连接 $OE$ ,使得 $\angle DOE = \angle AOB$ ,连接 $CE, DE$ .

$\because \angle DOE = \angle AOB, \angle AOB - \angle COD = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle DOE - \angle COD = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle COE = 60^\circ$ . 又 $\because OC = OE, \therefore \triangle OCE$ 为等边三角形,  
 $\therefore CE = OC$ . 作 $CF \perp DE$ 于点 $F$ .  $\because \angle COE = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle CDE = 30^\circ, \therefore CD = \sqrt{3}, DE = AB = 4, \therefore CF = CD \cdot \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, DF = CD \cdot \cos 30^\circ = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore EF = 4 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{2}, \therefore CE = OC = \sqrt{CF^2 + EF^2} = \sqrt{7}, \therefore \odot O$ 的半径为 $\sqrt{7}$ .

(3) $\because CD = \sqrt{3}$ 为定值, $\therefore \angle COD$ 的度数是定值, $\therefore \angle CAD = \frac{1}{2} \angle COD$ 的度数是定值.  $\because \angle P = 30^\circ, \therefore \triangle ACP$ 在运动过程中形状不变, $\therefore$ 当 $AC$ 为直径时, $S_{\triangle ACP}$ 最大,如图(3)所示,此时 $\angle ABC = \angle ADC = 90^\circ, \therefore AP = 2AB = 8, \therefore S_{\triangle ACP} = \frac{1}{2} AP \cdot$

$CD = 4\sqrt{3}$ ,即 $S_{\triangle ACP}$ 的最大值为 $4\sqrt{3}$ .



图(3)

## 考点29 与圆有关的位置关系

### 刷基础

1. D 【解析】 $\because$ 点 $A$ 是 $\odot O$ 外一点, $\therefore OA > 6, \therefore OA$ 的长可能为8. 故选D.

2. D 【解析】 $\because$ 在直角三角形 $ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ, \angle A = 30^\circ, AB = 4, \therefore BC = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2, \therefore AC = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$ .  $\because CD$ 是 $AB$ 边上的高, $\therefore \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot CD = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot AC, \therefore CD = \frac{AC \cdot BC}{AB} = \frac{2 \times 2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \sqrt{3}$ .  $\because CD = \sqrt{3} < 2, CB = 2, CA = 2\sqrt{3} > 2, \therefore$ 点 $A$ 在圆 $C$ 外,点 $D$ 在圆 $C$ 内,点 $B$ 在圆 $C$ 上,故D选项正确. 故选D.

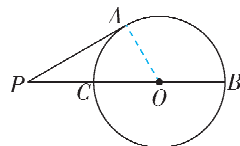
3. A 【解析】 $\because PA$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 $A, \therefore PA \perp OA, \therefore \angle OAP =$

$90^\circ. \because \angle P = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle AOP = 90^\circ - \angle P = 90^\circ - 40^\circ = 50^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOP = \frac{1}{2} \times 50^\circ = 25^\circ$ ,故选A.

4. C 【解析】A选项,由尺规作图可知 $MN$ 是线段 $OP$ 的垂直平分线,故本选项说法成立,不符合题意. B选项, $\because OP$ 是 $\odot C$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle OAP = \angle OBP = 90^\circ. \because OA, OB$ 为 $\odot O$ 的半径, $\therefore PA, PB$ 都是 $\odot O$ 的切线,故本选项说法成立,不符合题意. C选项, $AB$ 与 $OC$ 的大小不能确定,故本选项说法不一定成立,符合题意. D选项, $\because PA, PB$ 都是 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore \angle APO = \angle BPO$ ,故本选项说法成立,不符合题意. 故选C.

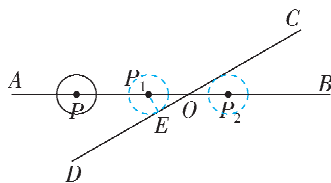
5.  $3\sqrt{3}$  【解析】如图,连接 $OA$ .  $\because PA$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore OA \perp PA, \therefore \angle OAP = 90^\circ. \because \angle P = 30^\circ, PA = 3, \therefore OP = \frac{PA}{\cos P} = \frac{3}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2\sqrt{3}, OA = PA \cdot$



$\tan P = 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore OB = OA = \sqrt{3}, \therefore PB = OP + OB = 3\sqrt{3}$ ,故答案为 $3\sqrt{3}$ .

6. 4或8 【解析】如图,当 $\odot P$ 移动到 $\odot P_1$ 位置时, $\odot P_1$ 与直线 $CD$ 相切于点 $E$ ,连接 $P_1E$ ,则 $P_1E \perp CD. \because \angle AOD = 30^\circ, \therefore OP_1 = 2P_1E = 2 \times 1 = 2$ (cm),  $\therefore PP_1 = 6 - 2 = 4$ (cm),  $\therefore$ 移动时间为 $4 \div 1 = 4$ (s).

当 $\odot P$ 移动到 $\odot P_2$ 位置时, $\odot P_2$ 与直线 $CD$ 相切. 同理可得 $OP_2 = 2$ cm,  $\therefore PP_2 = 6 + 2 = 8$ (cm),  $\therefore$ 移动时间为 $8 \div 1 = 8$ (s). 综上所述,4s或8s后 $\odot P$ 与直线 $CD$ 相切,故答案为4或8.



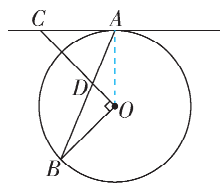
7. 【解】(1)直线 $AC$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切. 证明:

如图,连接 $OA$ .

$\because OC \perp OB, \therefore \angle B + \angle BDO = 90^\circ.$

$\because CA = CD, \therefore \angle CDA = \angle CAD.$

$\because \angle CDA = \angle BDO, \therefore \angle CAD = \angle BDO. \because OA = OB, \therefore \angle B = \angle OAB, \therefore \angle OAB + \angle CAD = 90^\circ$ ,即 $\angle CAO = 90^\circ. \because OA$ 为半径, $\therefore AC$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切.



(2)由(1)知 $\angle CAD = \angle BDO, \therefore \cos \angle CAD = \cos \angle BDO = \frac{5}{13},$

$\therefore \frac{OD}{BD} = \frac{5}{13}, \therefore$ 设 $OD = 5k, BD = 13k$ . 在 $Rt\triangle OBD$ 中, $OB^2 + OD^2 = BD^2, \therefore 12^2 + (5k)^2 = (13k)^2$ ,解得 $k_1 = 1, k_2 = -1$ (舍去),  $\therefore OD = 5$ . 设 $CA = x$ ,则 $CD = x, \therefore CO = 5 + x$ . 在 $Rt\triangle AOC$ 中,由勾股定理得 $AC^2 + OA^2 = OC^2$ ,即 $x^2 + 12^2 = (x + 5)^2$ ,解得





刷易错

15. 9.2 或 9.6 或 48 或 50 【解析】当两圆相外切时,  $1+2t+1=48-3t$  或  $1+2t+1=3t-48$ , 解得  $t=9.2$  或  $t=50$ ; 当两圆相内切时,  $1+2t-1=48-3t$  或  $1+2t-1=3t-48$ , 解得  $t=9.6$  或  $t=48$ . 故答案为 9.2 或 9.6 或 48 或 50.

☆ 易错警示

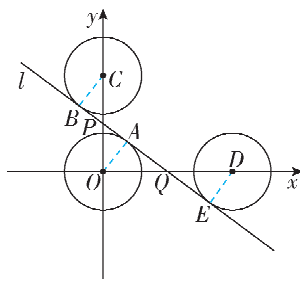
圆与圆的位置关系的分类讨论

当两圆相切时要考虑两圆相内切或相外切两种情况.

刷提升

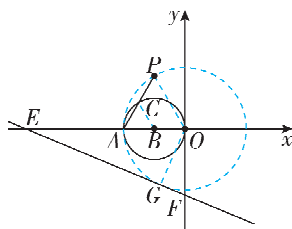
1. C 【解析】如图, 连接  $DB, DE$ .  
 $\because AD \perp AB, AB \parallel CD, \therefore AD \perp CD$ .  
 $\because AD \perp AB, AD$  是扇形  $ADF$  的半径,  
 $\therefore AB$  是扇形  $ADF$  的切线.  $\because BC$  是扇形  $ADF$  的切线, 切点为  $E, \therefore AB=BE=1, \angle ABD=\angle EBD, DE \perp BC, \therefore EC=BC-BE=3-1=2. \because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle ABD=\angle BDC, \therefore \angle EBD=\angle BDC, \therefore DC=BC=3$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle DEC$  中,  $DE=\sqrt{3^2-2^2}=\sqrt{5}, \therefore AD=DE=\sqrt{5}, \therefore$  阴影部分的面积为  $S_{\text{梯形}ABCD}-S_{\text{扇形}ADF}=\frac{1}{2}(1+3) \cdot \sqrt{5}-\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot (\sqrt{5})^2=2\sqrt{5}-\frac{5}{4} \pi$ .  
 故选 C.

2. (0,0) 或 (0,6) 或 (8,0) 【解析】过点  $O$  作  $OA \perp PQ$  于点  $A$ , 如图.  $\because P(0,3), Q(4,0), \therefore OP=3, OQ=4, \therefore PQ=\sqrt{OP^2+OQ^2}=5. \therefore S_{\triangle POQ}=\frac{1}{2}OP \cdot OQ=\frac{1}{2}PQ \cdot OA, \therefore OA=\frac{3 \times 4}{5}=\frac{12}{5}. \therefore \odot M$  的半径为  $\frac{12}{5}$ , 圆心  $M$  在坐标轴上,  $\therefore$  圆心  $M$  与点  $O$  重合时,  $\odot M$  与直线  $l$  相切, 此时  $M(0,0)$ . 在  $y$  轴上找一点  $C$ , 过点  $C$  作  $CB \perp PQ$ , 使  $CB=\frac{12}{5}$ , 则圆心  $M$  与点  $C$  重合时,  $\odot M$  与直线  $l$  相切.  $\because BC=OA=\frac{12}{5}, \angle CBP=\angle OAP=90^\circ, \angle BPC=\angle APO, \therefore \triangle BPC \cong \triangle APO, \therefore PC=OP=3, \therefore C(0,6), \therefore M(0,6)$ . 在  $x$  轴上找一点  $D$ , 过点  $D$  作  $DE \perp PQ$ , 使  $DE=\frac{12}{5}$ , 则圆心  $M$  与点  $D$  重合时,  $\odot M$  与直线  $l$  相切.  $\because DE=OA=\frac{12}{5}, \angle DEQ=\angle OAQ=90^\circ, \angle DQE=\angle OQA, \therefore \triangle DQE \cong \triangle OQA, \therefore DQ=OQ=4, \therefore D(8,0), \therefore M(8,0)$ . 综上,  $\odot M$  与直线  $l$  相切时, 点  $M$  的坐标为  $(0,0)$  或  $(0,6)$  或  $(8,0)$ . 故答案为  $(0,0)$  或  $(0,6)$  或  $(8,0)$ .

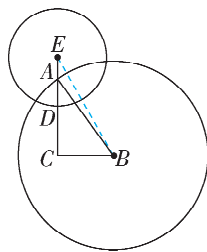


3.  $-\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$  【解析】如图, 连接

$BC, OP$ , 设直线  $y=-\frac{1}{3}x-1$  交  $x$  轴于点  $E$ , 交  $y$  轴于点  $F$ . 易得点  $E, F$  的坐标分别为  $(-3, 0), (0, -1)$ .  $\because A(a, 0), \therefore OA=-a. \because AC=CP, AB=OB, \therefore OP=2BC=-a, \therefore$  点  $P$  的运动轨迹是以  $O$  为圆心,  $-a$  为半径的圆. 当  $\odot O$  与直线  $y=-\frac{1}{3}x-1$  相切时, 点  $P$  组成的图形与直线  $y=-\frac{1}{3}x-1$  有且只有一个公共点. 设切点为  $G$ , 连接  $OG$ , 则  $OG \perp EF$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle EOF$  中,  $EF=\sqrt{1^2+3^2}=\sqrt{10}, S_{\triangle EOF}=\frac{1}{2} \cdot OE \cdot OF=\frac{1}{2} \cdot EF \cdot OG, \therefore OG=\frac{3 \times 1}{\sqrt{10}}=\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}, \therefore a=-\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ , 故答案为  $-\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ .



4.  $\sqrt{10} < r \leq 2\sqrt{10}$  【解析】由题意画出图形如图(1), 连接  $BE$ .



图(1)

$\because \odot B$  过点  $A$ , 且  $AB=7, \therefore \odot B$  的半径为 7.  $\because \odot E$  过点  $D$ ,  $\odot E$  的半径为  $r$ , 且  $CD=DE, \therefore CE=CD+DE=2r. \because AB=7, BC=3, \angle C=90^\circ, \therefore BE=\sqrt{BC^2+CE^2}=\sqrt{9+4r^2}, AC=\sqrt{AB^2-BC^2}=\sqrt{49-9}=2\sqrt{10}. \therefore$  点  $D$  在边  $AC$  上, 点  $E$  在  $CA$  延长线上,  $\therefore \begin{cases} CD \leq AC, \\ CE > AC, \end{cases}$  即  $\begin{cases} r \leq 2\sqrt{10}, \\ 2r > 2\sqrt{10}, \end{cases} \therefore \sqrt{10} < r \leq 2\sqrt{10}.$   
 $\because \odot B$  与  $\odot E$  有公共点,  $\therefore AB-DE \leq BE \leq AB+DE$ , 即  $\begin{cases} \sqrt{9+4r^2} \leq 7+r, ① \\ 7-r \leq \sqrt{9+4r^2}. ② \end{cases}$  不等式①可化为  $3r^2-14r-40 \leq 0$ . 解方程  $3r^2-14r-40=0$ , 得  $r=-2$  或  $r=\frac{20}{3}$ . 画出函数  $y=3r^2-14r-40$

的大致图象如图(2),

由函数图象可知,当  $y \leq 0$  时,  $-2 \leq r \leq \frac{20}{3}$ , 即不等式①的解集为  $-2 \leq r \leq \frac{20}{3}$ . 同理可得

不等式②的解集为  $r \geq 2$  或  $r \leq -\frac{20}{3}$ . 则不等式

组的解集为  $2 \leq r \leq \frac{20}{3}$ . 又  $\sqrt{10} < r \leq 2\sqrt{10}$ ,

$\therefore$  半径  $r$  的取值范围是  $\sqrt{10} < r \leq 2\sqrt{10}$ , 故

答案为  $\sqrt{10} < r \leq 2\sqrt{10}$ .

5. 【解】(1)  $AF$  与  $\odot O$  相切. 理由如下:

$\because \odot O$  是  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$  的外接圆,  $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AB$  是直径,  
 $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAD + \angle ABD = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle DAF = \angle ABD$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAD + \angle DAF = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAF = 90^\circ$ , 即  $AB \perp AF$ .  $\because AB$  是直径,  $\therefore AF$  与  $\odot O$  相切.

(2) 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABF$  中,  $BF = \sqrt{AF^2 + AB^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$ .

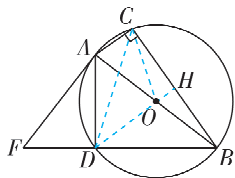
$$\because S_{\triangle ABF} = \frac{1}{2} AD \cdot BF = \frac{1}{2} AF \cdot AB,$$

$$\therefore AD = \frac{AF \cdot AB}{BF} = \frac{12}{5},$$

$$\therefore DB = \sqrt{AB^2 - AD^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - \left(\frac{12}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{16}{5},$$

$$\therefore DF = BF - DB = 5 - \frac{16}{5} = \frac{9}{5}.$$

如图, 连接  $CD$ ,  $OC$ , 作  $DH \perp BC$  于点  $H$ , 则  $\angle BHD = \angle ADF = 90^\circ$ .



$\because \angle AFB = \angle CBD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AFD \sim \triangle DBH$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{FD}{BH} = \frac{AF}{BD}, \therefore \frac{\frac{9}{5}}{BH} = \frac{3}{\frac{16}{5}}, \text{解得 } BH = \frac{48}{25}.$$

$\because \angle AFB + \angle DAF = \angle DAB + \angle DAF = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle AFB = \angle DAB$ .  $\because \angle DAB = \angle BCD$ ,

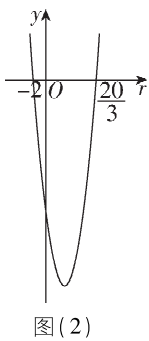
$\therefore \angle AFB = \angle BCD$ .  $\because \angle AFB = \angle CBD$ ,

$\therefore \angle BCD = \angle CBD$ ,  $\therefore DC = DB$ ,  $\therefore DH$  垂直平分  $BC$ .

$\because OC = OB$ ,  $\therefore O$  在  $BC$  的垂直平分线上,

$\therefore D, H, O$  三点共线,  $\therefore BC = 2BH = 2 \times \frac{48}{25} = \frac{96}{25}$ ,  $\therefore AC =$

$$\sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - \left(\frac{96}{25}\right)^2} = \frac{28}{25}, \text{即 } AC \text{ 的长为 } \frac{28}{25}.$$



图(2)

## 刷素养

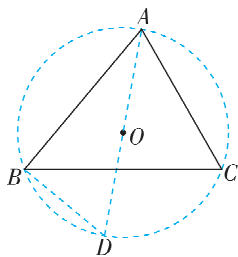
6. (1) 【证明】如图, 作  $\triangle ABC$  的外接圆  $\odot O$ , 作  $\odot O$  的直径  $AD$ ,

连接  $BD$ , 则  $AD = 2R$ .  $\because AD$  是直径,  $\therefore \angle ABD = 90^\circ$ .  $\therefore \angle D =$

$$\angle C, AB = c, \therefore \frac{AB}{AD} = \sin D = \sin C, \therefore \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R.$$

$$\text{同理可得 } \frac{a}{\sin \angle BAC} = 2R, \frac{b}{\sin \angle ABC} = 2R,$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{\sin \angle BAC} = \frac{b}{\sin \angle ABC} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R.$$



(2) 【解】 $\because \triangle ABC$  是等边三角形,

$\therefore AB = CA$ ,  $\angle BAE = \angle C = 60^\circ$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABE \text{ 和 } \triangle CAD \text{ 中}, \begin{cases} AB = CA, \\ \angle BAE = \angle C, \\ AE = CD, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CAD$  (SAS),

$\therefore BE = AD$ ,  $\angle ABE = \angle CAD$ ,  $\therefore \angle BGD = \angle BAD + \angle ABE =$

$\angle BAD + \angle CAD = \angle BAC = 60^\circ$ .  $\because BF \perp AD$  于点  $F$ ,  $GF = x$ ,

$GE = y$ ,

$\therefore \angle BFG = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle FBG = 90^\circ - \angle BGD = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore BG = 2GF =$

$2x$ ,  $\therefore AD = BE = BG + GE = 2x + y$ .

设  $\triangle ACD$  的外接圆的半径为  $r$ , 则  $\frac{AD}{\sin C} = 2r$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{2x+y}{\sin 60^\circ} = 2r, \therefore \frac{2x+y}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2r, \therefore r = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}y,$$

$\therefore \triangle ACD$  的外接圆半径为  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}y$ .

## 考点 30 与圆有关的计算

### 刷基础

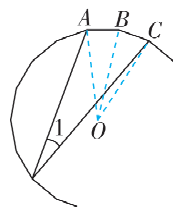
1. B 【解析】如图, 设正  $n$  边形的外心为  $O$ ,

连接  $OA$ ,  $OB$ ,  $OC$ . 由圆周角定理得

$\angle AOC = 2\angle 1 = 40^\circ$ .  $\because AB = BC$ ,  $\therefore$  易得

$\angle AOB = \angle BOC = 20^\circ$ , 则  $n = \frac{360^\circ}{20^\circ} = 18$ , 故

选 B.



2. 8 【解析】 $\because \angle ACB = 22.5^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AOB = 2\angle ACB = 45^\circ$ , 则  $n =$

$360^\circ \div 45^\circ = 8$ , 故答案为 8.

3. C 【解析】设此扇形的圆心角是  $n$  度. 根据题意得  $\frac{n\pi \times 1}{180} = \pi$ , 解得  $n = 180$ , 所以此扇形的圆心角的大小为 180 度. 故选 C.

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

5.  $\frac{5\pi}{4}$  【解析】 $\because$  每个小方格都是边长为 1 的正方形,  $\therefore OA = OB = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$ . 连接  $AB$ . 根据勾股定理得  $AB = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$ ,  $\therefore OA^2 + OB^2 = AB^2$ ,  $\therefore \angle AOB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore S_{\text{扇形} OAB} = \frac{90\pi \times (\sqrt{5})^2}{360} = \frac{90\pi \times 5}{360} = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ . 故答案为  $\frac{5\pi}{4}$ .

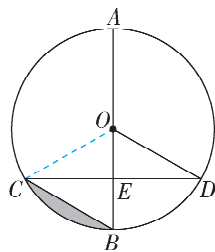
6.  $10\pi$  【解析】 $\because \odot O$  的半径为 15 厘米, 点  $M$  转动的度数为  $120^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $M$  移动的路程为  $\frac{120\pi \times 15}{180} = 10\pi$  (厘米), 即传送带上的物体向右移动的距离为  $10\pi$  厘米. 故答案为  $10\pi$ .

7. B 【解析】设这个圆锥的侧面展开图的圆心角为  $n^\circ$ . 根据题意得  $10\pi = \frac{n \cdot \pi \cdot 9}{180}$ , 解得  $n = 200$ ,  $\therefore$  这个圆锥的侧面展开图的圆心角度数为  $200^\circ$ . 故选 B.

8. 1 570 【解析】 $\because$  斗笠底部边沿的周长为  $40\pi$  cm,  $\therefore$  斗笠底部边沿的半径为  $40\pi \div 2\pi = 20$  (cm),  $\therefore$  圆锥的母线长为  $\sqrt{15^2 + 20^2} = 25$  (cm),  $\therefore$  这个斗笠的侧面积是  $\frac{1}{2} \times 40\pi \times 25 = 500\pi$  (cm<sup>2</sup>)  $\approx 1\,570$  (cm<sup>2</sup>). 故答案为 1 570.

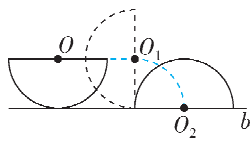
9.  $\frac{9\pi}{8}$  【解析】 $\because AB = 3$ , 将  $\triangle ABC$  绕点  $A$  逆时针旋转  $45^\circ$  得到  $\triangle AB'C'$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AB'C' \cong \triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle B'AB = 45^\circ$ ,  $AB' = AB = 3$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle AB'C'} = S_{\triangle ABC}$ ,  $\therefore$  题图中阴影部分的面积等于  $S_{\text{扇形} AB'B} = \frac{45\pi \times 3^2}{360} = \frac{9\pi}{8}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{9\pi}{8}$ .

10.  $\frac{2\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$  【解析】如图, 连接  $OC$ , 设  $\odot O$  的半径为  $r$ .  $\because CD \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle DEO = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle ODE = 30^\circ$ ,  $OE = OB - BE = r - 1$ ,  $\therefore \sin \angle ODE = \frac{OE}{OD}$ , 即  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{r-1}{r}$ , 解得  $r = 2$ . 又  $\because OC = OD$ ,  $\therefore \angle BOC = \angle BOD = 90^\circ - \angle ODE = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore S_{\text{扇形} BOC} = \frac{60}{360}\pi r^2 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ .  $\because OB = 2$ ,  $CE = DE = OD \cdot \cos \angle ODE = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{1}{2}OB \cdot CE = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{扇形} BOC} - S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$ . 故答案为  $\frac{2\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$ .



## 刷易错

11.  $5\pi$  【解析】如图, 圆心  $O$  先沿直线  $OO_1$  从  $O$  运动到  $O_1$ , 长度为圆的周长的  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 然后沿着弧  $O_1O_2$



旋转到  $O_2$ , 长度为圆的周长的  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 则圆心  $O$  运动路径的长度为  $\frac{1}{4} \times 2\pi \times 5 + \frac{1}{4} \times 2\pi \times 5 = 5\pi$ , 故答案为  $5\pi$ .

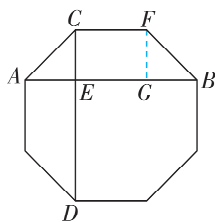
## 易错警示

### 圆心运动的轨迹

$O$  点到  $O_1$  的运动轨迹是一条线段而非圆弧, 而  $O_1$  到  $O_2$  的运动轨迹是一段圆弧.

## 刷提升

1. C 【解析】如图, 过点  $F$  作  $FG \perp AB$  于  $G$ . 由题意可知, 四边形  $CEGF$  是矩形,  $\triangle ACE$ ,  $\triangle BFG$  是等腰直角三角形,  $AC = CF = FB = EG = 4$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ACE$



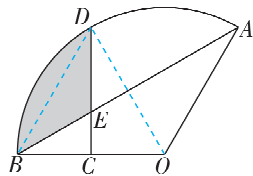
中,  $AE = CE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AC = 2\sqrt{2}$ . 同理可得

$BG = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\therefore AB = AE + EG + BG = 2\sqrt{2} + 4 + 2\sqrt{2} = (4\sqrt{2} + 4)$  cm, 故选 C.

2.  $(25\pi + 100)$  m 【解析】由题知,  $\widehat{PQ}$  的长为  $\frac{90 \cdot \pi \cdot 50}{180} = 25\pi$  (m), 所以收割机械绕该待收割区域外围一周, 所行驶的总长度为  $25\pi + 50 \times 2 = (25\pi + 100)$  m. 故答案为  $(25\pi + 100)$  m.

3.  $6\pi$  【解析】第一步的“黄金螺旋线”的总长度是  $\frac{1}{4} \times 2\pi \times 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$  (cm), 第二步的“黄金螺旋线”的总长度是  $2 \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$  (cm), 第三步的“黄金螺旋线”的总长度是  $\pi + \frac{1}{4} \times 2\pi \times 2 = 2\pi$  (cm), 第四步的“黄金螺旋线”的总长度是  $2\pi + \frac{1}{4} \times 2\pi \times 3 = \frac{7}{2}\pi$  (cm), 第五步的“黄金螺旋线”的总长度是  $\frac{7}{2}\pi + \frac{1}{4} \times 2\pi \times 5 = 6\pi$  (cm), 故答案为  $6\pi$ .

4.  $\frac{3\pi - 3\sqrt{3}}{2}$  【解析】连接  $OD$ ,  $BD$ , 如图.  $\because$  点  $D$  是  $\widehat{AB}$  的中点,



$\therefore \angle DOB = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = 60^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore S_{\text{扇形}DOB} = \frac{60 \times \pi \times 3^2}{360} = \frac{3\pi}{2}. \because OD=OB, \therefore \triangle DOB \text{ 是等边三角形.}$$

$$\because C \text{ 是 } OB \text{ 的中点}, \therefore DC \perp OB, OC=BC=\frac{1}{2}OB=\frac{3}{2}, \therefore DC=$$

$$\sqrt{OD^2-OC^2} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}, S_{\triangle DOC} = \frac{1}{2}OC \cdot DC = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3} =$$

$$\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{8}. \because \angle AOB = 120^\circ, OA=OB, \therefore \angle OBA = 30^\circ, \therefore EC = BC \cdot$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore S_{\triangle EBC} = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot EC = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} =$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}, \therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{扇形}DOB} - S_{\triangle DOC} - S_{\triangle EBC} = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{8} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{3\pi-3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\text{故答案为 } \frac{3\pi-3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

## 刷素养

5. 【解】(1) 连接  $AB$ , 如图(1).  $\because OA=$

$OB=R, \angle AOB=90^\circ, \therefore \triangle AOB$  是等

腰直角三角形,  $\therefore AB=\sqrt{2}OA=\sqrt{2}R$ .

$\because$  点  $D$  是弦  $AC$  的中点, 点  $E$  是弦  $BC$  的中点,  $\therefore DE$  是  $\triangle ACB$  的中位

线,  $\therefore DE=\frac{1}{2}AB=\frac{\sqrt{2}R}{2}$ .

(2)  $\because \angle AOB=90^\circ, OA=R, \therefore l_1=$

$$\frac{90\pi \cdot R}{180} = \frac{\pi R}{2}.$$

连接  $OC$ , 如图(2).

$\because$  点  $D$  是弦  $AC$  的中点, 点  $E$  是弦  $BC$  的中点,  $\therefore OE \perp BC, OD \perp AC,$

$\therefore \angle OEC = \angle ODC = 90^\circ, \therefore O, E, C, D$

四点在以  $OC$  为直径的圆上, 该圆为  $\triangle ODE$  的外接圆,

$\therefore \triangle ODE$  的外心  $P$  为  $OC$  的中点,  $\therefore OP = \frac{1}{2}OC = \frac{R}{2}$ .

$\because \angle AOB=90^\circ, C$  为弧  $AB$  上的一个动点,  $\therefore \triangle ODE$  的外心  $P$

的运动轨迹为以  $O$  为圆心,  $\frac{R}{2}$  为半径的  $\frac{1}{4}$  圆周,  $\therefore \triangle ODE$  的

外心  $P$  所经过的路径的长度  $l_2 = \frac{1}{4} \times 2\pi \times \frac{R}{2} = \frac{1}{4}\pi R, \therefore l_2 : l_1$

的值为  $\frac{\pi R}{4} : \frac{\pi R}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

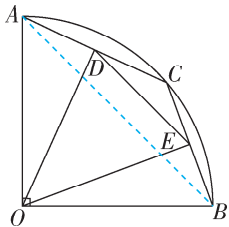
(3) ①  $\because AC=a, BC=b, \therefore DC=\frac{1}{2}a,$

$EC=\frac{1}{2}b. \because \angle AOB=90^\circ, \therefore$  劣弧  $AB$

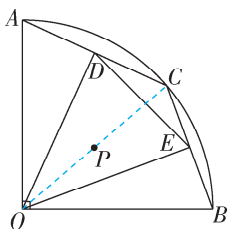
所对的圆周角为  $45^\circ, \therefore \angle DCE=$

$180^\circ-45^\circ=135^\circ$ . 过  $E$  作  $EH \perp AC,$

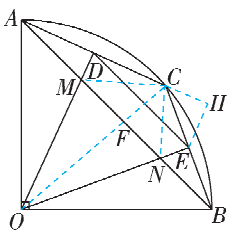
交  $AC$  的延长线于  $H$ , 如图(3),



图(1)



图(2)



图(3)

$$\therefore \angle ECH=45^\circ, \therefore EH=CH=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}CE=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}b=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}b, \therefore DH=$$

$$DC+CH=\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}b. \text{ 由(1)知 } DE=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R. \text{ 在 Rt } \triangle DEH \text{ 中, } DE^2=$$

$$EH^2+DH^2, \therefore \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}b\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}b\right)^2, \therefore a^2+b^2+$$

$$\sqrt{2}ab=2R^2.$$

②如图(3), 连接  $OC, CM, CN$ . 由等腰三角形的性质可知,

$OD, OE$  分别为  $AC, CB$  的垂直平分线,  $\therefore AM=CM, BN=CN,$

$\therefore \angle MAC=\angle MCA, \angle NCB=\angle NBC$ . 由①可知  $\angle DCE=135^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle CAB+\angle CBA=45^\circ, \therefore \angle MCO+\angle NCO=\angle MAC+\angle MCA+$

$\angle NCB+\angle NBC=90^\circ, \therefore \angle MCN=90^\circ, \therefore \text{Rt } \triangle CMN$  的外接圆

半径为  $r=\frac{1}{2}MN$ . 易证  $\triangle AOD \cong \triangle COD, \triangle BOE \cong \triangle COE,$

$$\therefore S_{\text{四边形}DOEC} = \frac{1}{2}S_{\text{四边形}AOBC}. \because S_{\text{四边形}AOBC} = S_{\triangle AOB} + S_{\triangle ABC}, S_{\triangle AOB} =$$

$$\frac{R^2}{2}, \therefore \text{当 } S_{\triangle ABC} \text{ 取最大值时, } S_{\text{四边形}AOBC} \text{ 最大, 此时 } S_{\text{四边形}DOEC} \text{ 有}$$

最大值. 设  $\triangle ABC$  的  $AB$  边上的高为  $h, \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot h =$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}Rh, \therefore \text{当 } h \text{ 取最大值时, } S_{\text{四边形}DOEC} \text{ 最大, 此时 } C \text{ 为弧 } AB \text{ 中}$$

点,  $\therefore OC \perp AB, AC=BC$ , 即  $a=b$ . 设  $OC$  与  $AB$  交于点  $F$ , 则

$$AF=FB=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R, \therefore OF=\frac{1}{2}AB=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R, \therefore FC=\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}R. \text{ 由①得}$$

$$a^2+b^2+\sqrt{2}ab=2R^2. \text{ 又 } \because a=b, \therefore 2a^2+\sqrt{2}a^2=2R^2, \therefore BC^2=a^2=$$

$$b^2=(2-\sqrt{2})R^2. \because BE=\frac{1}{2}BC, \therefore BE^2=\frac{1}{4}BC^2=\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}R^2.$$

$$\because \angle NEB=\angle BFC=90^\circ, \angle NBE=\angle CBF, \therefore \triangle BEN \sim \triangle BFC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BE}{BF} = \frac{BN}{BC}, \therefore BE \cdot BC = BN \cdot BF, \therefore 2BE^2 = BN \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R,$$

$$\therefore 2\left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}R^2\right) = BN \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R, \therefore BN=(\sqrt{2}-1)R, \therefore FN=\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}R,$$

$$\therefore \text{易得 } MN=(2-\sqrt{2})R. \because MN=2r, \therefore r=\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}R. \text{ 又 } \because a^2=$$

$$b^2=(2-\sqrt{2})R^2, \therefore \frac{r}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}R}{2(2-\sqrt{2})R^2} = \frac{1}{4R}.$$

## 专题 11 与圆有关的证明与计算

### 刷难关

1. A 【解析】设  $CD \perp AB$  于  $E, \therefore AE=BE=\frac{1}{2}AB=\frac{1}{2} \times 8=4,$

$\therefore$  在  $\text{Rt } \triangle OBE$  中,  $OE=\sqrt{OB^2-BE^2}=\sqrt{5^2-4^2}=3, \therefore CE=$

$OE+OC=3+5=8, \therefore$  在  $\text{Rt } \triangle ACE$  中,  $AC=\sqrt{AE^2+CE^2}=$

$\sqrt{4^2+8^2}=4\sqrt{5}$ . 故选 A.

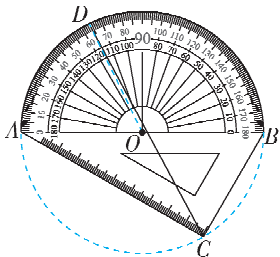
2. 13 【解析】 $\because D$  是  $\widehat{AB}$  的中点,  $\therefore \widehat{AD} = \widehat{BD}$ ,  $\therefore OD \perp AB$ ,  $AC = BC = \frac{1}{2}AB = 12$  cm. 设半径  $OA = r$  cm, 则  $OC = (r-8)$  cm. 在  $Rt\triangle AOC$  中, 由勾股定理得,  $OC^2 + AC^2 = OA^2$ , 即  $(r-8)^2 + 12^2 = r^2$ , 解得  $r = 13$ , 故答案为 13.

3. (1) 【证明】 $\because AB$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,  $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ .  $\because OD \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle OFA = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore OF \perp AC$ ,  $\therefore \widehat{AD} = \widehat{CD}$ , 即点  $D$  为  $\widehat{AC}$  的中点.

(2) 【解】 $\because AB = 10$ ,  $\therefore OD = 5$ .  $\because OF \perp AC$ ,  $\therefore AF = CF$ .  $\because OA = OB$ ,  $\therefore OF$  为  $\triangle ACB$  的中位线,  $\therefore OF = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3$ ,  $\therefore DF = OD - OF = 5 - 3 = 2$ .

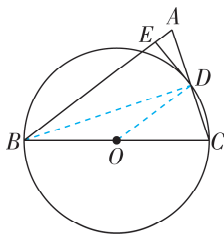
4. B 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  内接于  $\odot O$ ,  $\therefore \angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ$ .  $\because$  四边形  $OBCD$  是菱形,  $\therefore \angle BOD = \angle C$ . 由圆周角定理得,  $\angle A = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOD$ ,  $\therefore \angle BOD + \frac{1}{2} \angle BOD = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BOD = 120^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle A = 60^\circ$ , 故选 B.

5. A 【解析】 $\because$  直角三角板  $ABC$  的斜边  $AB$  与量角器的直径重合, 且  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $A, B, C, D$  在同一个圆上, 如图所示, 设圆心为点  $O$ , 连接  $OD$ .

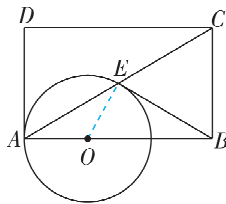


$\because \angle AOD = 64^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACD = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOD = 32^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BCD = \angle ACB - \angle ACD = 90^\circ - 32^\circ = 58^\circ$ . 故选 A.

6. C 【解析】如图, 连接  $BD, OD$ , 则  $OD = OB$ ,  $\therefore \angle ODB = \angle CBD$ .  $\because BC$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,  $\therefore \angle BDC = 90^\circ$ .  $\because D$  为  $AC$  的中点,  $\therefore BD$  垂直平分  $AC$ ,  $\therefore BA = BC$ ,  $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ODB$ ,  $\therefore AB \parallel OD$ .  $\because DE$  是  $\odot O$  的切线,  $\therefore DE \perp OD$ ,  $\therefore \angle AED = \angle ODE = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DEB = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle A = \angle BDE = 90^\circ - \angle ABD$ ,  $BE = 3DE$ ,  $\therefore \tan A = \tan \angle BDE = \frac{BE}{DE} = 3$ , 故选 C.



7. (1) 【证明】连接  $OE$ , 如图.



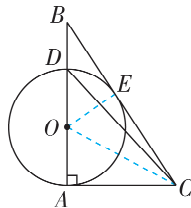
$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ$ .  $\because OA = OE, BE = BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle EAO = \angle AEO, \angle CEB = \angle ACB$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEO + \angle CEB = \angle ACB + \angle CAB = 180^\circ - \angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle OEB = 90^\circ$ .  $\because OE$  为  $\odot O$  的半径,  $\therefore BE$  是  $\odot O$  的切线.

(2) 【解】在  $Rt\triangle ABC$  中, 点  $E$  为  $AC$  的中点,  $\therefore BE = CE = AE = BC$ ,  $\therefore BC = \frac{1}{2}AC$ ,  $\therefore$  易得  $\angle BAC = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACB = 60^\circ$ ,  $\angle EBO = 30^\circ$ . 在  $Rt\triangle BOE$  中,  $OE = 1$ ,  $\therefore OB = 2OE = 2$ ,  $\therefore BE = \sqrt{OB^2 - OE^2} = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $AB = 1 + 2 = 3$ ,  $\therefore BC = BE = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore$  矩形  $ABCD$  的面积为  $AB \cdot BC = 3\sqrt{3}$ .

8. (1) 【证明】连接  $OE, OC$ , 如图所示.

$\because AD$  是  $\odot O$  的直径, 且  $\odot O$  恰好经过点  $E$ ,  $\therefore OA = OE$ . 在  $\triangle OAC$  和  $\triangle OEC$  中,

$$\begin{cases} OA = OE, \\ OC = OC, \\ CA = CE, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle OAC \cong \triangle OEC \text{ (SSS)},$$



$\therefore \angle OAC = \angle OEC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore OE \perp BC$ . 又  $\because OE$  是  $\odot O$  的半径,  $\therefore BC$  是  $\odot O$  的切线.

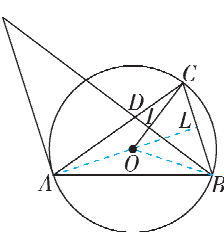
(2) 【解】设  $\odot O$  的半径为  $R$ ,  $\therefore OA = OD = OE = R, AD = 2R$ .  $\because BE = 2BD = 6$ ,  $\therefore BD = 3$ ,  $\therefore OB = OD + BD = R + 3$ . 由 (1) 可知  $OE \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BOE$  是直角三角形. 在  $Rt\triangle BOE$  中,  $BE = 6$ ,  $OB = R + 3, OE = R$ , 由勾股定理得  $OB^2 = BE^2 + OE^2$ ,  $\therefore (R + 3)^2 = 6^2 + R^2$ , 解得  $R = 4.5$ ,  $\therefore AD = 2R = 9$ ,  $\therefore AB = AD + BD = 9 + 3 = 12$ . 设  $CA = CE = a$ , 则  $BC = BE + CE = 6 + a$ . 在  $Rt\triangle ABC$  中, 由勾股定理得  $BC^2 = AC^2 + AB^2$ ,  $\therefore (6 + a)^2 = 12^2 + a^2$ , 解得  $a = 9$ ,  $\therefore AC =$

9. 在  $Rt\triangle ACD$  中,  $\tan \angle ACD = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{9}{9} = 1$ .

9. (1) 【证明】连接  $AO$  并延长交  $BC$  于点  $L$ , 连接  $OB$ , 如图.  $\because AB = AC$ ,

$OB = OC$ ,  $\therefore AL$  垂直平分  $BC$ .  $\because AE \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle OAE = \angle OLB = 90^\circ$ , 即  $OA \perp AE$ .  $\because OA$  是  $\odot O$  的半径,  $\therefore$  直线  $AE$  为  $\odot O$  的切线.

(2) 【解】设  $BD$  交  $OC$  于点  $I$ , 如图.  $\because AB = AC$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ABC$ .  $\because BD \perp OC$ ,  $\therefore \angle DIC = 90^\circ$ .  $\because OC = OA$ ,  $\therefore \angle OCA = \angle OAC$ ,  $\therefore \angle EDA = \angle BDC = 90^\circ - \angle OCA = 90^\circ - \angle OAC =$





$\angle EAD$ .  $\because \angle EAD = \angle BCD = \angle ABC, \therefore \angle BDC = \angle ABC$ .  
 $\because \angle BCD = \angle ACB, AB = AC = 5, BC = \sqrt{10}, \therefore \triangle BCD \sim \triangle ACB$ ,  
 $\therefore \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{DC}{BC}, \therefore DC = \frac{BC^2}{AC} = \frac{(\sqrt{10})^2}{5} = 2, \therefore DA = AC - DC = 5 - 2 = 3$ .  
 $\because \angle EAD = \angle ACB, \angle EDA = \angle EAD = \angle ABC, \therefore \triangle EAD \sim \triangle ACB$ ,  
 $\therefore \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{DA}{BC}, \therefore AE = \frac{DA \cdot AC}{BC} = \frac{3 \times 5}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}$ ,  $\therefore AE$  的长是  $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}$ .

10. (1) 【证明】连接  $OC$ , 如图.

$\because AD$  为  $\odot O$  的直径,  $\therefore \angle ACD = 90^\circ$ .

$\therefore \angle ACO + \angle OCD = 90^\circ$ .

$\because OA = OC, \therefore \angle DAC = \angle ACO$ .

$\because \angle BCD = \angle DAC, \therefore \angle BCD = \angle ACO$ .

$\therefore \angle BCD + \angle OCD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle OCB = 90^\circ$ , 即  $BC \perp OC$ .  $\because OC$  为  $\odot O$  的半径,  $\therefore BC$  为  $\odot O$  的切线.

(2) 【证明】 $\because$  点  $C$  是劣弧  $\widehat{ED}$  的中点,  $\therefore \widehat{EC} = \widehat{CD}$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle CAD. \because \angle FCD = \angle DCA, \therefore \triangle FCD \sim \triangle DCA$ ,  
 $\therefore \frac{CD}{CF} = \frac{CA}{CD}, \therefore CD^2 = CF \cdot AC$ .

(3) 【解】设  $OC$  与  $DE$  交于点  $H$ , 如图.  $\because$  点  $C$  是劣弧  $\widehat{ED}$  的中点,  $\therefore OC \perp DE, EH = DH$ . 由 (1) 知  $OC \perp BC, \therefore DE \parallel BC$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle B, \therefore \sin \angle ADE = \sin B = \frac{3}{5}$ .  $\because AD$  为  $\odot O$  的直径,  $\therefore \angle AED = 90^\circ, \therefore \sin \angle ADE = \frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{3}{5}$ .  $\therefore \odot O$  的半径  $OA = 5, \therefore AD = 10, \therefore AE = 6, \therefore DE = \sqrt{AD^2 - AE^2} = 8, \therefore EH = HD = 4, \therefore OH = \sqrt{OD^2 - DH^2} = 3, \therefore CH = OC - OH = 5 - 3 = 2, \therefore CD = \sqrt{CH^2 + DH^2} = 2\sqrt{5}, \therefore AC = \sqrt{AD^2 - CD^2} = 4\sqrt{5}$ . 由 (2) 知  $CD^2 = CF \cdot AC, \therefore CF = \frac{CD^2}{AC} = \frac{20}{4\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5}$ .

### 方法技巧

#### 圆中常作的辅助线

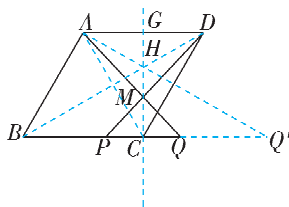
在对圆的有关题目进行计算或证明时, 往往需要添加辅助线, 常见作法如下: 有切点, 连半径; 有关弦的计算, 常作表示弦心距的线段或连接半径; 有直径, 作直径所对的圆周角; 圆中有  $45^\circ$  的圆周角时, 作同弧所对的  $90^\circ$  的圆心角等.

## 专题 12 主从联动问题

### 刷难关

1. B 【解析】如图, 过  $C$  作  $CG \perp BC$ , 交  $AD$  于点  $G$ , 作  $B$  关于  $C$  的对称点  $Q'$ , 连接  $AC, BD, AQ', BD$  和  $AQ'$  交于点  $H$ .  $\because$  四边

形  $ABCD$  是菱形,  $\angle ABC = 60^\circ, \therefore AD \parallel BC, AD = CD, \angle ADC = \angle ABC = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ACD$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore CG$  垂直平分  $AD$ .  
 $\because P, Q$  关于点  $C$  对称,  $\therefore M$  一定在直线  $CG$  上. 同理可得点  $H$  一定在直线  $CG$  上.  $\because P$  从点  $B$  运动到点  $C, \therefore$  可以得到点  $M$  的运动轨迹就是线段  $CH$ .  $\because AB = 1 = CD, \therefore CG = CD \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .  $\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle AHD \sim \triangle Q'HB, \therefore \frac{GH}{CH} = \frac{AD}{BQ'} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore CH = \frac{2}{3}CG = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ , 即点  $M$  的运动路径长为  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ . 故选 B.



2.  $2+3\sqrt{2}$  【解析】如图, 将线段  $BE$  绕点  $E$  顺时针旋转  $45^\circ$  得到线段  $TE$ , 连接  $GT$ .  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore AB = CD = 6, \angle B = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$ .

$\because \angle BET = \angle FEG = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle BEF = \angle TEG$ . 在  $\triangle EBF$  和  $\triangle ETG$

中,  $\begin{cases} EB = ET, \\ \angle BEF = \angle TEG, \\ EF = EG, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle EBF \cong \triangle ETG (SAS), \therefore \angle B = \angle ETG = 90^\circ$ .

$\therefore$  点  $G$  在射线  $TG$  上运动,  $\therefore$  当  $CG \perp TG$  时,  $CG$  的值最小. 如图, 连接  $DE$ , 过点  $C$  作  $CG' \perp TG$ , 交  $ED$  于  $J$ , 交  $TG$  的延长线于  $G'$ .  $\because BC = 8, BE = 2, CD = 6, \therefore CE = CD = 6, \therefore DE = 6\sqrt{2}, \angle CED = \angle BET = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle TEJ = \angle ETG' = \angle JG'T = 90^\circ, \therefore$  四边形  $ETG'J$  是矩形,  $\therefore DE \parallel G'T, G'J = TE = BE = 2, \therefore CJ \perp DE, \therefore JE = JD, \therefore CJ = \frac{1}{2}DE = 3\sqrt{2}, \therefore CG' = CJ + G'J = 2 + 3\sqrt{2}, \therefore CG$  的最小值为  $2 + 3\sqrt{2}$ , 故答案为  $2 + 3\sqrt{2}$ .

3.  $\frac{\sqrt{19}}{4}$  【解析】以  $C$  为原点, 建立如图所示的坐标系, 设  $AP = a$ , 则  $CP = 2 - a$ , 则  $P(0, 2 - a)$ .  $\because \angle B = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = 60^\circ$ .  
 $\because PD \perp AB, \therefore \angle PDA = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle APD = 30^\circ, \therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}AP = \frac{a}{2}$ . 过点  $D$  作  $DG \perp AC$ , 则  $\angle AGD = 90^\circ, \therefore AG = \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{a}{4}$ ,  
 $\therefore DG = \sqrt{3}AG = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a$ .  $\because DF \perp BC, DG \perp AC, \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore$  四边形  $DGCF$  为矩形,  $\therefore DG = CF, \therefore F\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4}, 0\right)$ .  $\because E$  为  $PF$  的中点,  $\therefore E\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}a, 1 - \frac{1}{2}a\right)$ .

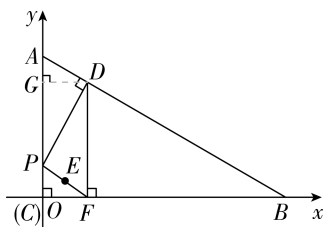
令  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}a, y = 1 - \frac{1}{2}a$ , 则  $y = 1 - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}x$ ,

$\therefore$  点  $E$  在直线  $y=1-\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}x$  上运动.

当点  $P$  与  $A$  重合时,  $a=0$ , 此时  $E(0,1)$ , 当点  $P$  与  $C$  重合时,

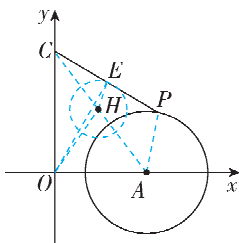
$a = 2$ , 此时  $E\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, 0\right)$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $E$  所经过的路径长为

$$\sqrt{1^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{19}}{4}, \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{\sqrt{19}}{4}.$$

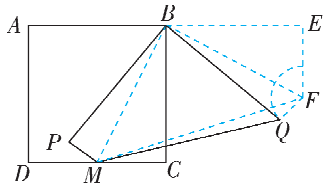


4. 1. 5 【解析】如图,连接  $AC, AP$ , 取  $AC$  的中点  $H$ , 连接  $EH, OH$ .  $\because CE = EP, CH = AH, \therefore EH = \frac{1}{2}PA = 1, \therefore$  点

$E$  的运动轨迹是以  $H$  为圆心, 1 为半径的圆.  $\because C(0, 4), A(3, 0)$ ,  
 $\therefore H(1.5, 2), \therefore OH = \sqrt{2^2 + 1.5^2} = 2.5, \therefore OE$  的最小值为  
 $OH - EH = 2.5 - 1 = 1.5$ , 故答案为 1.5.

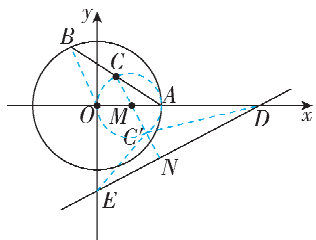


5.2  $\sqrt{10}-1$  【解析】连接  $BM$ , 将  $\triangle BCM$  绕  $B$  逆时针旋转  $90^\circ$  得到  $\triangle BEF$ , 连接  $MF, OF$ , 如图.



$\therefore \angle CBE = 90^\circ, \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC + \angle CBE = 180^\circ, \therefore A, B, E$  三点共线.  $\therefore \angle PBM = 90^\circ - \angle MBQ = \angle FBQ$ , 由旋转的性质得  $PB = QB, MB = FB, \therefore \triangle BPM \cong \triangle BQF$  (SAS),  $\therefore MP = QF = 1, \therefore Q$  的运动轨迹是以  $F$  为圆心, 1 为半径的弧.  $\therefore CD = BC = AB = 4, \therefore CM = \frac{1}{2}CD = 2, \therefore BM = \sqrt{BC^2 + CM^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$ .  
 $\therefore \angle MBF = 90^\circ, BM = BF, \therefore MF = \sqrt{2}BM = 2\sqrt{10}$ .  $\therefore MQ \geq MF - QF, \therefore MQ \geq 2\sqrt{10} - 1, \therefore MQ$  的最小值为  $2\sqrt{10} - 1$ . 故答案为  $2\sqrt{10} - 1$ .

**6.【解】**如图,连接  $OB$ ,取  $OA$  的中点  $M$ ,连接  $CM$ ,过点  $M$  作  $MN \perp DE$  于  $N$ .



$\therefore AC=CB, AM=OM, \therefore MC=\frac{1}{2}OB=1, \therefore$  点  $C$  的运动轨迹是

以  $M$  为圆心, 1 为半径的圆. 设  $\odot M$  交  $MN$  于  $C'$ , 连接  $C'D$ ,  
 $C'E$ .  $\therefore$  直线  $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 3$  与  $x$  轴、 $y$  轴分别交于点  $D, E$ ,  $\therefore$  易得  
 $D(4, 0), E(0, -3)$ ,  $\therefore OD = 4, OE = 3$ ,  $\therefore DM = 4 - 1 = 3, DE =$   
 $\sqrt{OE^2 + OD^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$ .  $\therefore \angle MDN = \angle ODE$ ,  $\angle MND =$   
 $\angle DOE = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle DNM \sim \triangle DOE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{MN}{OE} = \frac{DM}{DE}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{MN}{3} = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  
 $\therefore MN = \frac{9}{5}$ ,  $\therefore C'N = \frac{9}{5} - 1 = \frac{4}{5}$ . 当点  $C$  与点  $C'$  重合时,  
 $\triangle C'DE$  的面积最小, 最小值为  $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times \frac{4}{5} = 2$ .

## C 检测验收练

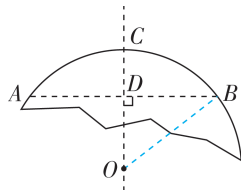
**刷速度**

**1. C** 【解析】 $\because \angle BOC = 2\angle A, \angle A = 66^\circ, \therefore \angle BOC = 132^\circ$ .

$\because OB=OC, \therefore \angle OCB = \frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ - 132^\circ) = 24^\circ. \because BD \parallel OC,$   
 $\therefore \angle CBD = \angle OCB = 24^\circ, \text{故选 C.}$

**2. C** 【解析】设圆心为  $O$ , 连接  $OB$ ,

如图所示.  $\because CD$  垂直平分  $AB, AB = 40 \text{ cm}, \therefore BD = 20 \text{ cm}.$   $\because OC = OB, \therefore OD = OB - CD.$   $\because \angle ODB = 90^\circ, \therefore OD^2 + BD^2 = OB^2, \therefore (OB - 10)^2 + 20^2 = OB^2,$  解得  $OB = 25$ , 即圆形工件



**3. D** 【解析】如图,作  $OE \perp AC$  于点  $E$ ,

$OD \perp BC$  于点  $D$ ,  $OF \perp AB$  于点  $F$ , 连接  $OA, OB, OC$ . 易证四边形  $OECD$  是正方形. 设  $OE = OD = OF = r$ , 则  $EC = CD = r$ ,  $\therefore AE = AF = b - r$ ,  $BD = BF = a - r$ .  $\therefore AF +$

$BF=AB, \therefore b-r+a-r=c, \therefore r=\frac{a+b-c}{2}, \therefore d=a+b-c$ ,故选项 A 正

确.  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle AOC} + S_{\triangle BOC} + S_{\triangle AOB}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{1}{2}ab = \frac{1}{2}ar + \frac{1}{2}br + \frac{1}{2}cr$ ,

$\therefore ab=r(a+b+c)$ ,  $\therefore r=\frac{ab}{a+b+c}$ , 即  $d=\frac{2ab}{a+b+c}$ , 故选项 B 正确.

$$\begin{aligned} \because d &= a+b-c, \therefore d^2 = (a+b-c)^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2c(a+b) + c^2 = a^2 + \\ &2ab + b^2 - 2ac - 2bc + c^2. \because a^2 + b^2 = c^2, \therefore d^2 = 2c^2 + 2ab - 2ac - 2bc = \\ &2(c^2 + ab - ac - bc) = 2[(c^2 - ac) + b(a - c)] = 2(c - a) \cdot (c - b), \\ \therefore d &= \sqrt{2(c-a)(c-b)}, \text{故选项 C 正确. 排除法可知选项 D 错} \\ &\text{误. 故选 D.} \end{aligned}$$

**4. B** 【解析】连接  $OD, BD$ , 作  $BE \perp DC$  于点  $E$ , 如图所示.  $\because AB$  为直径,  $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ .  $\because CD$  平分  $\angle ACB$ ,  $\therefore \angle BCD = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DOB = 2\angle BCD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\triangle BCE$  为等腰直角三角形.

$$\because \angle A = 30^\circ, AB = 4, \therefore BC = \frac{1}{2}AB =$$

$$2, \therefore CE = BE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BC = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\because \angle CDB = \angle A = 30^\circ, \therefore DE =$$

$$\frac{BE}{\tan 30^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = \sqrt{6}, \therefore S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2} \times$$

$$CD \times BE = \frac{1}{2} \times (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}) \times \sqrt{2} = 1 + \sqrt{3}. \therefore S_{\text{弓形}BD} = S_{\text{扇形}OBD} -$$

$$S_{\triangle OBD} = \frac{90\pi \times 2^2}{360} - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 = \pi - 2, \therefore \text{阴影部分的面积为 } S_{\triangle BCD} +$$

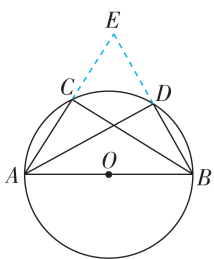
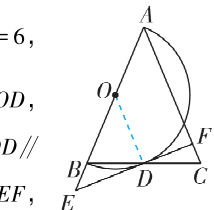
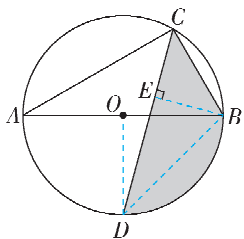
$$S_{\text{弓形}BD} = \sqrt{3} + \pi - 1. \text{ 故选 B.}$$

5. 90 【解析】 $\because AB$  是圆的直径,  $\therefore AB$  所对的弧是半圆, 所对圆心角的度数为  $180^\circ$ .  $\because \angle 1, \angle 2, \angle 3, \angle 4$  所对的弧所对的圆心角的和等于弧  $AB$  所对的圆心角,  $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 4 = \frac{1}{2} \times 180^\circ = 90^\circ$ , 故答案为 90.

6.  $68^\circ$  或  $112^\circ$  【解析】 $\because \angle BPC = 124^\circ, \therefore \angle PBC + \angle PCB = 180^\circ - 124^\circ = 56^\circ$ .  $\because BP$  平分  $\angle ABC, CP$  平分  $\angle ACB, \therefore \angle ABC = 2\angle PBC, \angle ACB = 2\angle PCB, \therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 2(\angle PBC + \angle PCB) = 112^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 112^\circ = 68^\circ$ . 当  $M$  在优弧  $\widehat{BC}$  上时,  $\angle BMC = \angle BAC = 68^\circ$ ; 当  $M$  在劣弧  $\widehat{BC}$  上时, 由圆内接四边形的性质得  $\angle BMC = 180^\circ - 68^\circ = 112^\circ$ . 故  $\angle BMC = 68^\circ$  或  $112^\circ$ . 故答案为  $68^\circ$  或  $112^\circ$ .

7.  $\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{4}$  【解析】如图, 连接  $OD$ .  $\because AB = AC = 6, \therefore OA = OD = 3, \angle ABC = \angle C. \because OB = OD, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle ODB, \therefore \angle ODB = \angle C, \therefore OD \parallel AF. \because EF$  是半圆  $O$  的切线,  $\therefore OD \perp EF, \therefore$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ODE$  中,  $OD^2 + DE^2 = OE^2, \therefore 3^2 + (\sqrt{7})^2 = OE^2, \therefore OE = 4, \therefore AE = 7. \because OD \parallel AF, \therefore \frac{OE}{AE} = \frac{DE}{EF}, \therefore \frac{4}{7} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{EF}, \therefore EF = \frac{7\sqrt{7}}{4}, \therefore DF = EF - DE = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{4}$ . 故答案为  $\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{4}$ .

8. 8 【解析】延长  $AC, BD$  交于  $E$ , 如图所示.  $\because AB$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,  $\therefore BD \perp AD, BC \perp AC, \therefore \angle ADB = \angle ADE = \angle BCE = 90^\circ. \because AD$  平分  $\angle BAC, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle DAE = \angle CBD. \because AD = AD, \therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle EAD$  (ASA),  $\therefore BD = DE = 2\sqrt{5}, \therefore BE = 4\sqrt{5}. \because AB = 10, BD = 2\sqrt{5}, \therefore AD = 4\sqrt{5}. \therefore \angle DAB = \angle CBD, \angle ADB = \angle BCE = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle BEC, \therefore \frac{BE}{AB} = \frac{BC}{AD},$



$$\therefore \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{10} = \frac{BC}{4\sqrt{5}}, \therefore BC = 8. \text{ 故答案为 } 8.$$

9.  $3\sqrt{2}$  【解析】如图, 作点  $D$  关于  $AB$  的对称点  $E$ , 连接  $CE$  交  $AB$  于点  $G$ , 连接  $OC, OD, OE, PE, \therefore PD = PE, AB \perp DE, \therefore PC + PD = PC + PE \geq CE$ . 当点  $P$  与点  $G$  重合时,  $PC + PD$  有最小值, 最小值为  $CE$  的长.  $\because \angle CAB = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle COB =$

$$2\angle CAB = 60^\circ. \because \widehat{CD} = \widehat{DB}, \therefore \angle COD = \angle DOB = \frac{1}{2}\angle COB =$$

$$30^\circ. \because AB \perp DE, \therefore \widehat{DB} = \widehat{BE}, \therefore \angle BOE = \angle DOB = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle COE = \angle COB + \angle BOE = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because OC = OE, \therefore \triangle COE \text{ 是等腰直角三角形. } \because AB = 6, \therefore OC = OE = 3, \therefore CE = \sqrt{OC^2 + OE^2} = 3\sqrt{2}, \therefore PC + PD \text{ 的最小值为 } 3\sqrt{2}, \text{ 故答案为 } 3\sqrt{2}.$$

10.  $4\ 047\pi$  【解析】由题意可知, 曲线  $DA_1B_1C_1D_1A_2B_2\cdots$  是由很多段  $90^\circ$  的圆心角所对的弧组成的,  $AD = AB = AA_1 = 1, BA_1 = BB_1 = BA + AA_1 = 1 + 1 = 2, CC_1 = CB + BB_1 = 1 + 2 = 3, DD_1 = DC + CC_1 = 1 + 3 = 4, AD_1 = AD + DD_1 = AA_2 = 5, \cdots$ , 以此类推, 发现后一段  $90^\circ$  的圆心角所对的弧的半径比相邻的前一段  $90^\circ$  的圆心角所对的弧的半径长 1,  $AD_{n-1} = AA_n = 4(n-1) + 1, \therefore BA_n = 4(n-1) + 2, \therefore BA_{2\ 024} = 4 \times (2\ 024 - 1) + 2 = 8\ 094, \therefore \widehat{A_{2\ 024}B_{2\ 024}}$  的长为  $\frac{90}{180} \times 8\ 094\pi = 4\ 047\pi$ , 故答案为  $4\ 047\pi$ .

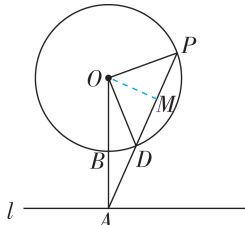
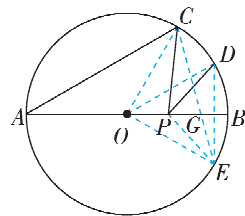
11. (1) 【证明】 $\because OA \perp l, \therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB + \angle ABC = 90^\circ. \because OP = OB, \angle OBP = \angle ABC, \therefore \angle OPB = \angle OBP = \angle ABC. \because AP = AC, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle APC, \therefore \angle OPB + \angle APC = \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle OPA = 90^\circ. \therefore OP$  是  $\odot O$  的半径,  $\therefore AP$  是  $\odot O$  的切线.

(2) 【解】如图, 过点  $O$  作  $OM \perp AP$ , 垂足为  $M$ , 则  $DM = PM = \frac{1}{2}PD. \because \angle POD = 90^\circ, OP = OD,$

$\therefore$  易证  $\triangle OMD$  是等腰直角三角形,  $\therefore OM = DM = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}OD.$

设  $\odot O$  的半径为  $r$ , 则  $OM = DM = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}r.$

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle AOM$  中,  $OA = \sqrt{10}, OM = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}r, AM = \sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}r,$



由勾股定理得  $OM^2 + AM^2 = OA^2$ ,

$$\text{即} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}r\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}r\right)^2 = (\sqrt{10})^2,$$

解得  $r=2$  (负值已舍去),  
 $\therefore \odot O$  的半径为 2.

12. (1) 【证明】 $\because CD$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,  $\therefore \angle CBD=90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle CBO + \angle OBD=90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle ABD = \angle CBO$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABD + \angle OBD=90^\circ$ , 即  $\angle ABO=90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore OB \perp AB$ . 又  $\because OB$  是  $\odot O$  的半径,  $\therefore AB$  是  $\odot O$  的切线.

(2) 【解】 $\because \odot O$  的半径为 1,  $\therefore OB=OC=OD=1$ . 由 (1) 可知  $\angle ABO=90^\circ$ .  $\because D$  为  $AO$  的中点,  $\therefore BD=OD=AD=1$ ,  $\therefore OB=OD=BD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BOD$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle BOD=60^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle BOC=180^\circ - \angle BOD=120^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore \text{劣弧 } \widehat{BC} \text{ 的长为 } \frac{120\pi \times 1}{180} = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

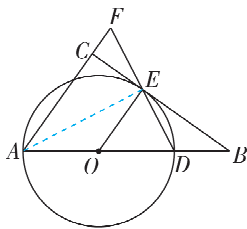
13. (1) 【证明】 $\because \odot O$  与  $BC$  相切于点  $E$ ,  $\therefore OE \perp BC$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle BEO=90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle ACB=90^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle BEO$ ,  $\therefore AC \parallel OE$ ,  $\therefore \angle F = \angle OED$ .  $\because OE=OD$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle OED = \angle ODE$ ,  $\therefore \angle F = \angle ODE$ .

(2) 【解】如图, 连接  $AE$ .

$\because AD$  是直径,  $\therefore \angle AED = 90^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle AEF = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle F = \angle ODE$ ,  
 $\therefore \tan F = \tan \angle ODE = 2$ ,  $AF=AD$ .  
 $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ECF = 90^\circ$ .

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle CEF$  中,  $\tan F = \frac{CE}{CF} = 2$ .

$\because CF=2$ ,  $\therefore CE=4$ ,  $\therefore$  由勾股定理得  $EF = \sqrt{CF^2 + CE^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle AEF$  中,  $\because \tan F = \frac{AE}{EF} = 2$ ,  $\therefore AE = 2EF = 4\sqrt{5}$ ,



$\therefore$  由勾股定理得  $AF = \sqrt{EF^2 + AE^2} = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{5})^2 + (4\sqrt{5})^2} = 10$ ,  
 $\therefore AD=AF=10$ ,  $\therefore \odot O$  的半径的长为 5.

14. (1) 【证明】如图 (1), 连接  $OE$ , 过点  $O$  作  $OG \perp AB$  于点  $G$ .  
 $\because \odot O$  与  $AD$  相切于点  $E$ ,  $\therefore OE \perp AD$ .  
 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $AC$  是正方形的对角线,  
 $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAC = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore OE=OG$ .  
 $\because OE$  为  $\odot O$  的半径,  
 $\therefore OG$  为  $\odot O$  的半径.  
 $\because OG \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore AB$  与  $\odot O$  相切.

【解】(2) 如图 (1), 易得四边形  $AEOG$  是正方形.

设  $AE=OE=OC=R$ .

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle AEO$  中,  $\because AE^2 + EO^2 = AO^2$ ,

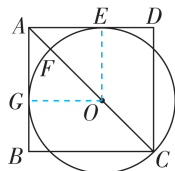
$$\therefore AO = \sqrt{2}R.$$

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

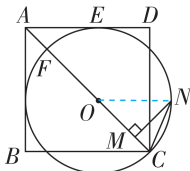
$\therefore$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ADC$  中,  $AC = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}+1)$ .

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

$\therefore R = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\therefore \odot O$  的半径为  $\sqrt{2}$ .



图(1)



图(2)

(3) 如图 (2), 连接  $ON$ , 设  $CM=k$ .

$\because CM:FM=1:4$ ,  $\therefore CF=5k$ ,  $\therefore OC=ON=2.5k$ ,  $\therefore OM=OC-CM=1.5k$ .

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle OMN$  中, 由勾股定理得  $MN=2k$ .

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle CMN$  中, 由勾股定理得  $CN=\sqrt{5}k$ .

又由 (2) 得  $FC=5k=2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\therefore k = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}$ ,  $\therefore CN = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}$ .


## 第七章 图形的变换

### A 湖南真题诊断练

#### 刷诊断

1. C 【解析】A 选项, 不是轴对称图形, 故此选项不符合题意;  
 B 选项, 不是轴对称图形, 故此选项不符合题意; C 选项, 是轴对称图形, 故此选项符合题意; D 选项, 不是轴对称图形, 故此选项不符合题意. 故选 C.

2. A 【解析】该纸杯的主视图是选项 A, 故选 A.

3. A 【解析】该几何体的左视图是  故选 A.

4. D 【解析】将点  $P(3,5)$  向上平移 2 个单位长度, 则其横坐

标不变, 纵坐标增加 2, 所以点  $P'$  的坐标为  $(3,7)$ . 故选 D.

5. D 【解析】由折叠的性质可得  $AE=AB=4$ ,  $DE=DB$ ,  $\therefore CE=AC-AE=6-4=2$ ,  $\therefore C_{\triangle CDE} = CE+CD+DE = CE+CD+DB = CE+CB=2+5=7$ . 故选 D.

6. 3 【解析】由作图方法可得,  $MN$  垂直平分  $AB$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $D$  为  $AB$  的中点. 又  $\because$  点  $E$  是  $AC$  的中点,  $\therefore DE$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中位线,  
 $\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ , 故答案为 3.

7. 【解】(1)  $\because AB=AC$ ,  $\angle B=72^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle B=72^\circ$ .

由作图可知,  $CD$  是  $\angle ACB$  的平分线,  $\therefore \angle BCD = \angle ACD = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB = 36^\circ$ .