

$M\left(m, -\frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{3}{2}m + 2\right) (-4 < m < 0)$, 则 $N\left(m, \frac{1}{2}m + 2\right)$, $Q\left(-m^2 - 3m, -\frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{3}{2}m + 2\right)$,
 $\therefore MN = -\frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{3}{2}m + 2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}m + 2\right) = -\frac{1}{2}m^2 - 2m$, $MQ = -m^2 - 3m - m = -m^2 - 4m$, $\therefore MN + MQ = -\frac{1}{2}m^2 - 2m + (-m^2 - 4m) = -\frac{3}{2}m^2 - 6m = -\frac{3}{2}(m^2 + 4m) = -\frac{3}{2}(m+2)^2 + 6$. $\therefore -\frac{3}{2} < 0$, \therefore 当 $m = -2$ 时, $MN + MQ$ 的值最大, 最大值为 6.

(3) 由题意可设 $E\left(t, -\frac{1}{2}t^2 - \frac{3}{2}t + 2\right)$, $D(s, 0)$. \therefore 平面内以点 A, D, C, E 为顶点的四边形是平行四边形, $A(-4, 0)$, $C(0, 2)$, \therefore 当 AC 为对角线时, 由平行四边形的性质可得

$$\begin{cases} t+s=-4+0, \\ -\frac{1}{2}t^2-\frac{3}{2}t+2+0=0+2, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} t=-3, \\ s=-1 \end{cases} \text{或} \begin{cases} t=0, \\ s=-4 \end{cases} \text{(舍去), 此时点 } E \text{ 的坐标为 } (-3, 2).$$

思路分析

(3) 分三种情况讨论: 当 AC 为对角线时; 当 AC 为边, 四边形 $ADEC$ 为平行四边形时; 当 AC 为边, 四边形 $AEDC$ 为平行四边形时. 分别利用平行四边形的性质求解即可.

当 AC 为边, 四边形 $ADEC$ 为平行四边形时, 由平行四边形的性质可得

$$\begin{cases} t+(-4)=s+0, \\ -\frac{1}{2}t^2-\frac{3}{2}t+2+0=0+2, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} t=-3, \\ s=-7 \end{cases} \text{或} \begin{cases} t=0, \\ s=-4 \end{cases} \text{(舍去), 此时点 } E \text{ 的坐标为 } (-3, 2).$$

当 AC 为边, 四边形 $AEDC$ 为平行四边形时, 由平行四边形的性质可得

$$\begin{cases} t+0=-4+s, \\ -\frac{1}{2}t^2-\frac{3}{2}t+2+2=0+0, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} t=\frac{-3+\sqrt{41}}{2}, \\ s=\frac{5+\sqrt{41}}{2} \end{cases} \text{或} \begin{cases} t=\frac{-3-\sqrt{41}}{2}, \\ s=\frac{5-\sqrt{41}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} t=\frac{-3-\sqrt{41}}{2}, \\ s=\frac{5-\sqrt{41}}{2}, \end{cases} \text{此时点 } E \text{ 的坐标为}$$

$\left(\frac{-3+\sqrt{41}}{2}, -2\right)$ 或 $\left(\frac{-3-\sqrt{41}}{2}, -2\right)$. 综上所述, 点 E 的坐标为 $(-3, 2)$ 或 $\left(\frac{-3+\sqrt{41}}{2}, -2\right)$ 或 $\left(\frac{-3-\sqrt{41}}{2}, -2\right)$.

第三章 圆

1 圆

刷基础

- C** 【解析】确定一个圆需要两个条件: 圆心和半径. 故选 C.
- B** 【解析】四个顶点可在同一个圆上的四边形, 一定有一点到它的四个顶点的距离都相等, 因而 A、C、D 都是错误的. \therefore 矩形对角线相等且互相平分, \therefore 四个顶点到对角线交点的距离相等, \therefore 矩形四个顶点一定可在同一个圆上. 故选 B.
- C** 【解析】直径是最长的弦, ①正确; 直径是弦, 但弦不一定是直径, ②错误; 半径相等的两个半圆是等弧, ③正确; 长度相等的两条弧不一定是等弧, ④错误; 半径相等的两个圆是等圆, ⑤正确. 故选 C.
- B** 【解析】题图中的弦有 AB, CE, BC . 故选 B.
- A** 【解析】 $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的弦, $\odot O$ 的半径为 6 cm, $\therefore \odot O$ 的直径为 12 cm, $\therefore 0 \text{ cm} < AB \leq 12 \text{ cm}$, \therefore 弦 AB 的长不可能为 13 cm. 故选 A.
- A** 【解析】 $\because OA = OB, \angle OAB = 25^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OBA = \angle OAB = 25^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOB = 180^\circ - \angle OAB -$

刷有所得

同一圆中的半径始终相等, 所以由圆的半径作为两边的三角形必为等腰三角形.

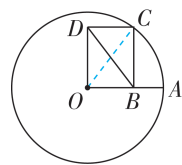
归纳总结

记点到圆心的距离为 d , 圆的半径为 r , $d > r$ 说明点在圆外, $d = r$ 说明点在圆上, $d < r$ 说明点在圆内.

$\angle OBA = 130^\circ$. $\because OA = OC, \angle OCA = 40^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OAC = \angle OCA = 40^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOC = 180^\circ - \angle OAC - \angle OCA = 100^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BOC = \angle AOB - \angle AOC = 130^\circ - 100^\circ = 30^\circ$, 故选 A.

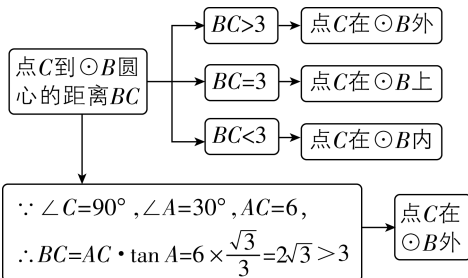
7. 4 【解析】如图, 连接 OC .

\because 四边形 $OBCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle OBC = 90^\circ, OB = CD = 6$, $\therefore OC = OA = \sqrt{BC^2 + OB^2} = 10$, $\therefore AB = OA - OB = 4$, 故答案为 4.



8. 【解】 $\because CD = OA, OA = OD, \therefore CD = OD$, $\therefore \angle DOC = \angle C = 23^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EDO = \angle C + \angle DOC = 23^\circ + 23^\circ = 46^\circ$. $\because OD = OE, \therefore \angle OED = \angle ODE = 46^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EOB = \angle C + \angle OEC = 23^\circ + 46^\circ = 69^\circ$.

9. C 【解析】



10. **D** 【解析】 $\because \odot B$ 的半径为 4, 点 A 在 $\odot B$ 内, $\therefore AB < 4$. \because 点 A 表示实数 6, 点 B 表示实数 b , $\therefore |b-6| < 4$, $\therefore 2 < b < 10$, 故选 D.

11. 6 或 10 【解析】设 $\odot O$ 的直径为 d . 当点 P 在 $\odot O$ 外时, $d = 8 - 2 = 6$, 即 $\odot O$ 的直径为 6; 当点 P 在 $\odot O$ 内时, $d = 8 + 2 = 10$, 即 $\odot O$ 的直径为 10. 故答案为 6 或 10.

2 圆的对称性

刷基础

1. **C** 【解析】圆绕它的圆心旋转任意角度都会与原来的圆重合, 故 C 选项不正确. 故选 C.

2. **B** 【解析】由圆心角的定义可知, 只有 B 选项中的角是圆心角. 故选 B.

3. **B** 【解析】连接 AC, BD, OC, OD , 如图. $\because \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BD} = \widehat{CD}$, $\therefore AC = CD = BD$, $\angle AOC = \angle COD = \angle BOD$. $\because \angle AOC + \angle BOD + \angle COD = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOC = \angle COD = \angle BOD = 60^\circ$. $\because OC = OD$, $\therefore \triangle COD$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore OC = CD = 3$, $\therefore AB = 2OC = 6$. 故选 B.

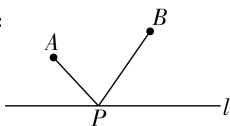
4. **A** 【解析】 $\because D, C$ 是 \widehat{BE} 的三等分点, $\therefore \widehat{BC} = \widehat{CD} = \widehat{DE}$, $\therefore \angle BOC = \angle COD = \angle DOE = 34^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOE = 180^\circ - \angle BOC - \angle COD - \angle DOE = 180^\circ - 34^\circ - 34^\circ - 34^\circ = 78^\circ$. 故选 A.

5. 在同圆或等圆中, 相等的圆心角所对的弧相等 【解析】这种四等分圆周的方法的原理为在同圆或等圆中, 相等的圆心角所对的弧相等, 故答案为在同圆或等圆中, 相等的圆心角所对的弧相等.

6. $\sqrt{2}$

模型分析 | “将军饮马”模型

①提取模型:



②分析模型: A, B 为直线 l 同侧的两个定点, P 为动点. 现要在直线 l 上确定一点 P , 使 $PA + PB$ 的值最小

③确定模型: “将军饮马”模型

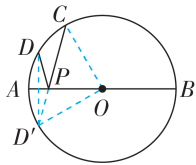
④确定辅助线作法: 作出点 A (或点 B) 关于直线 l 的对称点 A' (或 B'), 连接 BA' (或 AB') 交直线 l 于点 P

⑤确定最值: $A'B$ (或 AB') 的值即为 $PA + PB$ 的最小值

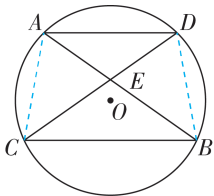
关键点拨

分点 P 在圆内、圆外两种情况讨论: ①当点 P 在圆内时, 直径 = 最小距离 + 最大距离; ②当点 P 在圆外时, 直径 = 最大距离 - 最小距离.

【解析】如图, 作点 D 关于 AB 的对称点 D' , 连接 CD' 交 AB 于点 P , 连接 OD', OC , 则 $PD = PD'$, 此时 $PC + PD$ 的值最小, 为 CD' 的长. \because 点 C 是半圆上的一个三等分点, 点 D 是 \widehat{AC} 的中点, $\therefore \angle AOC = 180^\circ \div 3 = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOD' = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle COD' = \angle AOC + \angle AOD' = 90^\circ$. $\because OC = OD' = 1$, $\therefore CD' = \sqrt{2}$, 即 $PC + PD$ 的最小值是 $\sqrt{2}$.



7. 【证明】如图, 连接 AC, DB . $\because AB = CD$, $\therefore \widehat{AB} = \widehat{CD}$, $\therefore \widehat{BD} = \widehat{AC}$, $\therefore BD = AC$. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DCB$ 中, $\because AB = DC, AC = DB, CB = BC$, $\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle DCB$, $\therefore EB = EC$. $\because AB = DC$, $\therefore EA = ED$, $\therefore \angle EAD = \angle EDA$. $\therefore \angle CEB = \angle AED$, $\therefore \angle ECB + \angle EBC = \angle EAD + \angle EDA$, 即 $2 \angle ABC = 2 \angle BAD$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle BAD$, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$.

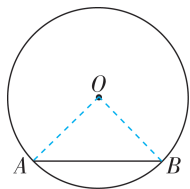


刷易错

易错警示

在同一个圆中, 一条弦所对的弧有两条, 在弦的两侧.

8. **D** 【解析】如图, $\odot O$ 是半径为 1 的圆, AB 是长度等于 $\sqrt{2}$ 的弦, 连接 OA, OB . \because 在 $\odot O$ 中, $AB = \sqrt{2}, OA = OB = 1$, $\therefore AB^2 = OA^2 + OB^2$, $\therefore \triangle AOB$ 为直角三角形, 且 $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$, 即长度等于 $\sqrt{2}$ 的弦所对的弧有两条: 一条弧所对圆心角为 90° , 另一条弧所对圆心角为 270° . 综上, 长度等于 $\sqrt{2}$ 的弦所对的弧的度数为 90° 或 270° . 故选 D.



9. **C** 【解析】连接 BC . $\because \widehat{AC} = 2\widehat{AB}$, $\therefore \widehat{AB} = \widehat{BC}$, $\therefore AB = BC$. $\because AB + BC > AC$, $\therefore 2AB > AC$. 故选 C.

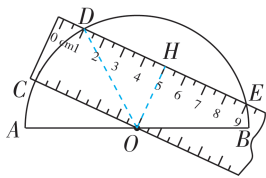
* 3 垂径定理

刷基础

1. **D** 【解析】利用垂径定理易得 A 选项与 C 选项正确; 由 $\widehat{AE} = \widehat{BE}$, 得 $\angle AOE = \angle EOB$, 所以 $\angle AOB = 2\angle AOE$, 所以 B 选项正确; 根据题意得不到 $OD = DE$, 所以 D 选项错误. 故选 D.

2. **A** 【解析】连接 OD , 过点 O 作 $OH \perp DE$, 垂足为 H , 如图, $\therefore DH = \frac{1}{2} DE = 4$ cm. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DHO$

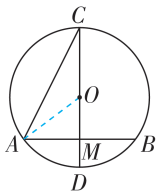
中, $\because OD = OC = 5 \text{ cm}$, $\therefore OH = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3(\text{cm})$, \therefore 直尺的宽度为 3 cm . 故选 A.



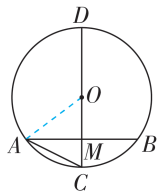
3. (6,0) 【解析】如图,过点 P 作 $PC \perp AB$ 于点 C . \therefore 以点 P 为圆心的圆与 x 轴交于 A, B 两点, $\therefore AC = BC$. \therefore 点 P 的坐标为 $(4, 2)$, 点 A 的坐标为 $(2, 0)$, \therefore 点 C 的坐标为 $(4, 0)$, $\therefore AC = 2$, $\therefore BC = 2$, $\therefore OB = 6$, \therefore 点 B 的坐标为 $(6, 0)$. 故答案为 $(6, 0)$.

4. $2\sqrt{5}$ 或 $4\sqrt{5}$ 【解析】 $\because AB \perp CD, \therefore AM = BM = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$. 连接 OA , 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle OAM$ 中,

$OA=5, \therefore OM=\sqrt{OA^2-AM^2}=\sqrt{5^2-4^2}=3$. 分两种情况讨论: ①如图(1), $CM=OC+OM=5+3=8$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACM$ 中, $AC=\sqrt{AM^2+CM^2}=\sqrt{4^2+8^2}=4\sqrt{5}$. ②如图(2), $CM=OC-OM=5-3=2$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACM$ 中, $AC=\sqrt{AM^2+CM^2}=\sqrt{4^2+2^2}=2\sqrt{5}$. 综上所述, AC 的长为 $2\sqrt{5}$ 或 $4\sqrt{5}$.



图(1)



图(2)

5. B 【解析】 $\because AD = CD = 8, \therefore OB \perp AC$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AOD$ 中, $OA = \sqrt{AD^2 + OD^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10$, $\therefore OB = 10, \therefore BD = 10 - 6 = 4$. 故选 B.

6. $\frac{10}{3}$ 【解析】连接 OC . $\because CD=4$, M 是 $\odot O$ 的弦 CD 的中点, $\therefore CM = \frac{1}{2}CD = 2$, $EM \perp CD$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle COM$ 中, 设 $OC=r$, 则 $OM=EM-OE=6-r$, 由勾股定理, 得 $CM^2 + OM^2 = OC^2$, 即 $2^2 + (6-r)^2 = r^2$, 解得 $r = \frac{10}{3}$.

7. 100 或 700

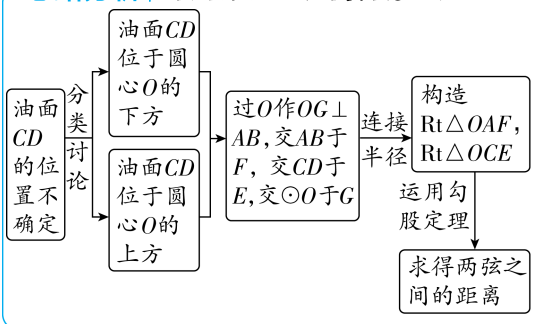
思路分析

连接 OA , 由 $AB \perp CD$, 根据垂径定理得到 $AM = 4$, 再根据勾股定理计算出 $OM = 3$, 然后分类讨论: 当如图 (1) 时, $CM = 8$; 当如图 (2) 时, $CM = 2$. 再利用勾股定理分别计算即可得出答案.

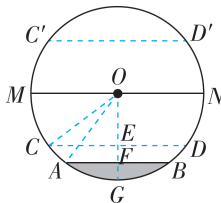
关键点拨

掌握垂径定理和勾股定理是解题的关键.

思路分析 | 与弦有关的分类讨论问题



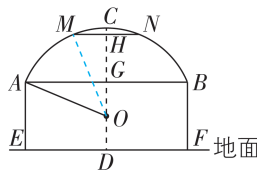
【解析】如图,过点 O 作 $OG \perp AB$ 交 AB 于 F , 交 $\odot O$ 于 G , 连接 OA ,
 $\therefore AF = \frac{1}{2}AB = 300$ 毫米.



∵ 直径 $MN = 1\ 000$ 毫米, ∴ $OA = OG = 500$ 毫米. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OAF$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $OF = \sqrt{OA^2 - AF^2} = \sqrt{500^2 - 300^2} = 400$ (毫米). 油面宽变为 800 毫米, 存在两种情况: ① 当油面 CD 在圆心 O 的下方时, 连接 OC , 令 OG 与 CD 交于 E . ∵ $OE \perp CD$, ∴ $CE = \frac{1}{2} CD = 400$ 毫米, ∴ $OE = \sqrt{OC^2 - CE^2} = \sqrt{500^2 - 400^2} = 300$ (毫米), ∴ $EF = OF - OE = 400 - 300 = 100$ (毫米). ② 当油面 CD (即图中 $C'D'$) 在圆心 O 的上方时, 同理可得油面上升的高度为 $400 + 300 = 700$ (毫米). 综上所述, 如果再注入一些油后, 油面宽变为 800 毫米, 此时油面上升了 100 毫米或 700 毫米.

关键点拨 8. 【解】(1) 如图, 设 AB

【解】(1) 如图, 设 AB 与 CD 交于点 G . 设 $\odot O$ 的半径 OA 的长为 r m, 则 $OC=r$ m. 由题可知 $OC \perp AB$, $AB \parallel$



$EF, AB = 12 \text{ m}, \therefore DG = AE, AG = \frac{1}{2}AB = 6 \text{ m}.$
 $\therefore AE = 5 \text{ m}, \therefore DG = 5 \text{ m}. \therefore CD = 9 \text{ m}, \therefore CG =$
 $CD - DG = 9 - 5 = 4(\text{m}), \therefore OG = OC - CG = (r - 4) \text{ m}.$
 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AOG$ 中, 由勾股定理, 得 $AG^2 + OG^2 =$
 OA^2 , 即 $6^2 + (r - 4)^2 = r^2$, 解得 $r = 6.5, \therefore \odot O$ 的
 半径 OA 的长是 $6.5 \text{ m}.$

(2) 如图, 设 MN 与 CD 交于点 H , 连接 OM . 由题可知 $OC \perp MN$, $HD = 8.5 \text{ m}$, $\therefore MN = 2MH$, $GH = HD - DG = 8.5 - 5 = 3.5 (\text{m})$. $\therefore OG = 6.5 - 4 = 2.5 (\text{m})$, $\therefore OH = OG + GH = 2.5 + 3.5 = 6 (\text{m})$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OHM$ 中, 由勾股定理, 得 $MH = \sqrt{OM^2 - OH^2} = \sqrt{6.5^2 - 6^2} = 2.5 (\text{m})$, $\therefore MN = 2MH = 2 \times 2.5 = 5 (\text{m})$, $\therefore M, N$ 之间的水平距离是 5 m .

4 圆周角和圆心角的关系

课时 1 圆周角定理及其推论 1

刷基础

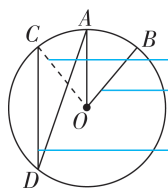
1. **A** 【解析】根据圆周角的定义可知,选项 A 中的角是圆周角. 故选 A.

2. **C** 【解析】 $\angle 1$ 和 $\angle 2$ 是 \widehat{BC} 所对的圆周角, $\angle 3$ 和 $\angle 4$ 是 \widehat{AD} 所对的圆周角, $\angle 5$ 不是圆周角. 故选 C.

3. **C**

识图解题 | 思路分析

构造→转化→倍分



构造圆心角

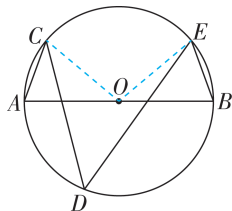
$\angle AOC = \angle AOB$

$\angle ADC = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC$

【解析】连接 CO . \because 在 $\odot O$ 中, $\widehat{AB} = \widehat{AC}$, $\therefore \angle AOC = \angle AOB$. $\because \angle AOB = 40^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOC = 40^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADC = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC = 20^\circ$, 故选 C.

4. **D** 【解析】连接 OC . $\because \angle ABC = 19^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOC = 2\angle ABC = 38^\circ$. \because 半径 OA, OB 互相垂直, $\therefore \angle AOB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BOC = 90^\circ - 38^\circ = 52^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC = 26^\circ$, 故选 D.

5. **D** 【解析】如图, 连接 OC, OE , $\therefore OA = OC = OB = OE$. $\because \angle A = \angle B = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACO = \angle BEO = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOC = \angle BOE = 180^\circ - 70^\circ - 70^\circ = 40^\circ$, $\therefore \angle COE = 180^\circ - \angle AOC - \angle BOE = 180^\circ - 40^\circ - 40^\circ = 100^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CDE = \frac{1}{2} \angle COE = 50^\circ$. 故选 D.



6. 【解】 $\because \angle A = 22.5^\circ$, $\therefore \angle COB = 2\angle A = 45^\circ$.

$\because AB \perp CD$, $\therefore CM = MD$, $\angle OMC = 90^\circ$.

在 $Rt \triangle OCM$ 中, $CM = OC \cdot \sin \angle COB = 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore MD = 2\sqrt{2}$.

7. $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】在 $Rt \triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = 1, AB = 2$,

$\therefore \tan \angle ABC = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$. $\because \angle AED = \angle ABC$,

$\therefore \tan \angle AED = \tan \angle ABC = \frac{1}{2}$.

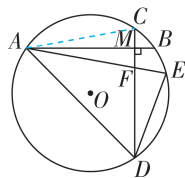
易错警示

本题容易因考虑不周而漏解. 一条直径所对的圆周角有无数个, 每个角都相等. 一条非直径的弦所对的圆周角也有无数个, 这些圆周角有锐角和钝角两类, 同一类型的圆周角相等, 不同类型的两个圆周角互补.

8. (1) 【证明】 $\because AB = CD$, $\therefore \widehat{AB} = \widehat{CD}$, 即 $\widehat{AC} + \widehat{BC} = \widehat{BC} + \widehat{BD}$, $\therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BD}$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle D$, $\therefore AM = DM$.

(2) 【解】 $\angle E$ 与 $\angle DFE$ 相等. 理由如下:

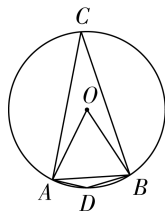
如图, 连接 AC . $\because \widehat{BE} = \widehat{BC}$, $\therefore \angle CAB = \angle EAB$. $\because AB \perp CD$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle AMC \cong \triangle AMF$, $\therefore \angle ACF = \angle AFC$. $\because \angle ACF = \angle E$, $\angle AFC = \angle DFE$, $\therefore \angle DFE = \angle E$.



刷易错

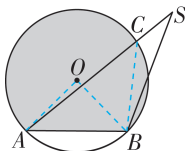
9. 【解】青青的答案不正确, 正确的答案为 30° 或 150° .

如图, \because 弦 AB 的长等于半径, 即 $OA = AB = OB$, $\therefore \triangle ABO$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle AOB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle C = 30^\circ$. 又 \because 劣弧 AB 所对的圆心角为 60° , \therefore 优弧 ACB 所对的圆心角为 300° , $\therefore \angle ADB = 150^\circ$, \therefore 弦 AB 所对的圆周角为 30° 或 150° .



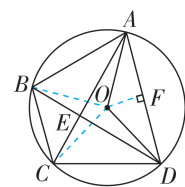
刷提升

1. **D** 【解析】如图, 连接 OA, OB, BC . $\because AO = BO$, $AB = \sqrt{2} AO$, $\therefore \triangle AOB$ 为等腰直角三角形, 且 $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle ACB$ 与 $\angle AOB$ 所对的弧都为 \widehat{AB} , $\therefore \angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = 45^\circ$.



$\because \angle ACB$ 为 $\triangle SCB$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle ACB > \angle ASB$, 即 $\angle ASB < 45^\circ$. 故选 D.

2. **C** 【解析】如图, 连接 OB, OC . $\because BC \parallel AD$, $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle ADB$. 又 $\because \angle DBC = \angle CAD$, $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle BDA$. $\because DB \perp AC$, $\therefore \angle AED = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle BDA = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOB = 2\angle ADB = 90^\circ$, $\angle COD = 2\angle CAD = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle AOD = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BOC = 360^\circ - 90^\circ - 90^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$. $\because OB = OC$, $\therefore \triangle OBC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore BC = OB$. $\because OA = OD$, $\angle AOD = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OAD = \angle ODA = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAO = \angle CAD - \angle OAD = 45^\circ - 30^\circ = 15^\circ$. 过 O 点作 $OF \perp AD$ 于点 F , 则 $OF = \frac{1}{2} OA$.

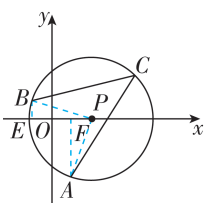


由勾股定理得 $AF = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} OA$, $\therefore AD = 2AF =$

$\sqrt{3} OA = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore OA = 1$, $\therefore BC = 1$. 故选 C.

3. (2, 0) 【解析】如图, 连接 PB, PA , 过 B 作

$BE \perp x$ 轴于 E , 过 A 作 $AF \perp x$ 轴于 F . $\because A(m, -3)$, $B(-1, n)$, $\therefore OE = 1, AF = 3$. $\because \angle ACB = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle APB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BPE + \angle APF = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle BPE + \angle EBP = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle APF = \angle EBP$. $\because \angle BEP = \angle AFP = 90^\circ$, $PB = PA$, $\therefore \triangle BPE \cong \triangle PAF$ (AAS), $\therefore PE = AF = 3$. 设 $P(a, 0)$, $\therefore a + 1 = 3$, $\therefore a = 2$, $\therefore P(2, 0)$, 故答案为 $(2, 0)$.

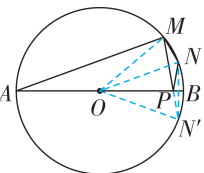


关键点拨

作辅助线构造全等三角形, 先根据同弧所对的圆心角是圆周角的 2 倍得 $\angle APB = 90^\circ$, 再证明 $\triangle BPE \cong \triangle PAF$, 根据 $PE = AF = 3$, 列式可得结论.

4. 18° 【解析】连接 OC . $\because \angle ABC = \angle DBC$, $\therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{CD}$. $\because \widehat{CD} = \frac{1}{3}\widehat{BD}$, $\therefore \widehat{AC} = \frac{1}{4}\widehat{BC}$, $\therefore \widehat{AC} = \frac{1}{5}\widehat{ACB}$, $\therefore \angle AOC = \frac{1}{5} \times 180^\circ = 36^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \frac{1}{2}\angle AOC = 18^\circ$. 故答案为 18° .

5. $\underline{5}$ 【解析】如图, 作点 N 关于 AB 的对称点 N' , 连接 OM, ON, ON' , MN' , 则 MN' 与 AB 的交点即为 $PM + PN$ 最小时 P 点的位置, $PM + PN$ 的最小值为 MN' 的长. $\because \angle MAB = 20^\circ$, $\therefore \angle MOB = 2\angle MAB = 2 \times 20^\circ = 40^\circ$. $\because N$ 是 \widehat{MB} 的中点, $\therefore \angle BON = \frac{1}{2}\angle MOB = \frac{1}{2} \times 40^\circ = 20^\circ$. 由对称性得 $\angle N'OB = \angle BON = 20^\circ$, $\therefore \angle MON' = \angle MOB + \angle N'OB = 40^\circ + 20^\circ = 60^\circ$. 又 $\because OM = ON'$, $\therefore \triangle MON'$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore MN' = OM = OB = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$, $\therefore \triangle PMN$ 周长的最小值为 $1 + 4 = 5$, 故答案为 5.

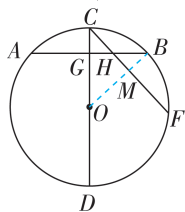


技巧点拨

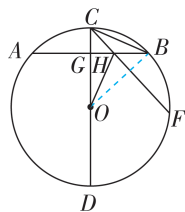
当题目条件出现圆上一点和直径时, 往往连接圆上的点与直径的端点, 构造直角三角形求解.

6. (1) 【解】如图(1), 连接 OB . $\because CD$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径, 弦 $AB \perp CD$ 于点 G , $\therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BC}$, $AG = BG = \frac{1}{2}AB$. $\because B$ 为 \widehat{CF} 的中点, $\therefore \widehat{BC} = \widehat{BF}$, $OB \perp CF$, $\therefore \widehat{AC} + \widehat{BC} = \widehat{BC} + \widehat{BF}$, 即 $\widehat{AB} = \widehat{CF}$, $\therefore AB = CF = 8$, $\therefore AG = BG = \frac{1}{2}AB = 4$.

(2) 【证明】如图(2), 连接 OB . 由(1)得 $\widehat{AC} = \widehat{BF}$, $\therefore \angle CBH = \angle BCH$, $\therefore HB = HC$. 在 $\triangle OCH$ 和 $\triangle OBH$ 中, $\because OC = OB, HC = HB, OH = OH$, $\therefore \triangle OCH \cong \triangle OBH$ (SSS), $\therefore \angle COH = \angle BOH$. $\because OC = OB$, $\therefore OH \perp BC$.



图(1)



图(2)

7. (1) 【证明】在 PC 上截取 $PD = PA$, 连接 AD . $\because PC$ 平分 $\angle APB$, 且 $\angle APB = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle APC = \angle BPC = 60^\circ$. $\because PA = PD$, $\therefore \triangle APD$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore DA = PA$. $\because \angle ABC = \angle APC = 60^\circ$, $\angle BAC = \angle BPC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore AB = AC$, $\angle CAB = \angle DAP = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle BAP$, $\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle ABP$, $\therefore PB = CD$. $\therefore PD + CD = PC$, $\therefore PA + PB = PC$.

(2) 【解】当点 P 位于劣弧 AB 的中点时, $\triangle APB$ 的面积最大. 由(1)可知 $AC = BC$, 当 P 为劣弧 AB 的中点时, $PA = PB$, $\therefore PC \perp AB$, $\therefore PC$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径. 设 PC 与 AB 交于点 E . 连接 OA , 易得 $\angle OAE = 30^\circ$. 又 $\because \odot O$ 的半径为 1, $\therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}, AE = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{3}, PE = \frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore \triangle APB$ 的最大面积为 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$.

课时 2 圆周角定理的推论 2、3



刷基础

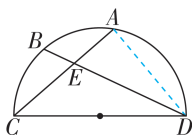
1. \underline{D} 【解析】 $\because \angle C = 20^\circ, \angle BPC = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle BPC - \angle C = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BDC = 50^\circ$. $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle ADB - \angle BDC = 40^\circ$, 故选 D.

2. \underline{D} 【解析】连接 BC . $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, 弦 $CD \perp AB$ 于点 H , $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ, CH = DH = \frac{1}{2}CD = 2\sqrt{3}$. $\because \angle A = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AC = 2CH = 4\sqrt{3}$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle A = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AB = \frac{AC}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 8$. 故选 D.

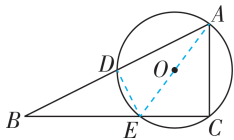
3. $\underline{5}$ 【解析】连接 AB . $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AB$ 为圆形镜子的直径. $\because CA = 8 \text{ cm}, CB = 6 \text{ cm}$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{CA^2 + CB^2} = 10 \text{ cm}$, \therefore 该圆形镜子的半径为 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5 (\text{cm})$.

4. 40° 【解析】如图, 连接 AD . $\because CD$ 是圆的直径, $\therefore \angle DAC = 90^\circ$. $\because B$ 是 \widehat{AC} 的中点, $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle EDA = 25^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADC = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACD = 90^\circ - \angle ADC = 40^\circ$. 故答案为 40° .



5. $8\sqrt{5}$ 【解析】连接 AE, DE , 如图. $\because \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AE$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $AE = 2 \times 5 = 10$, $\therefore \angle ADE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore DE \perp AB$. $\because AC = 8$, $\therefore CE =$

$\sqrt{AE^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} = 6$. $\therefore AD = BD$, $\therefore BE = AE = 10$, $\therefore BC = BE + CE = 16$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 16^2} = 8\sqrt{5}$. 故答案为 $8\sqrt{5}$.



6. 【解】(1) $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle B = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ - \angle B = 40^\circ$. $\because OD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle AOD = \angle B = 50^\circ$. $\because OA = OD$, $\therefore \angle OAD = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle AOD) = \frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ - 50^\circ) = 65^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle OAD - \angle BAC = 65^\circ - 40^\circ = 25^\circ$.

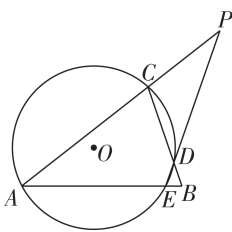
(2) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\because AB = 10, AC = 8$, $\therefore BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = 6$. $\because OA = OB, OE \parallel BC$, $\therefore OE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $\therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3$. 又 $\because OD =$

$\frac{1}{2}AB = 5$, $\therefore DE = OD - OE = 5 - 3 = 2$.

7. D 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 内接于 $\odot O$, $\therefore \angle B + \angle D = 180^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle D - \angle B = 40^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOC = 2\angle B = 140^\circ$. 故选 D.

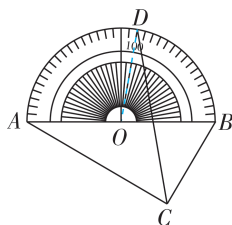
8. (1) 【证明】 $\because AB = AC$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle C$. \because 四边形 $AEDC$ 为 $\odot O$ 的内接四边形, $\therefore \angle AED + \angle C = 180^\circ$. $\because \angle BED + \angle AED = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BED = \angle C$, $\therefore \angle BED = \angle ABC$, $\therefore DB = DE$.

(2) 【解】如图. $\because \angle BDE = \angle CDP$, $\therefore 180^\circ - \angle BDE = 180^\circ - \angle CDP$, $\therefore \angle DBE + \angle BED = \angle DCP + \angle P$. $\because \angle BED = \angle DBE$, $\angle DCP = 180^\circ - \angle ACB = 180^\circ - \angle ABC$, $\angle P = 33^\circ$, $\therefore 2\angle DBE = 180^\circ - \angle ABC + 33^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC = 71^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = 180^\circ - 71^\circ - 71^\circ = 38^\circ$, 故答案为 38° .



刷提升

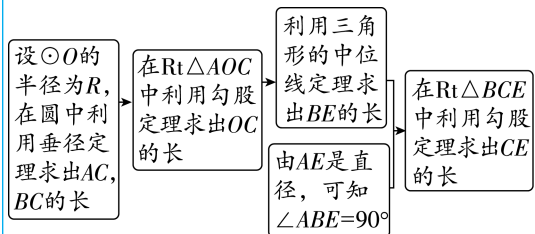
1. B 【解析】设 AB 的中点为 O , 连接 OD , 如图所示. \because 以量角器的直径 AB 为斜边画直角三角形 ABC , $\therefore A, C, B, D$ 四点共圆. \because 量角器上点 D 对应的读数是 100° , $\therefore \angle BOD = 180^\circ - 100^\circ = 80^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCD = \frac{1}{2}\angle BOD = 40^\circ$, 故选 B.



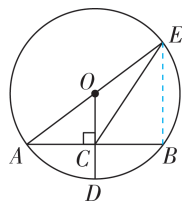
刷有所得 2. D

“见直径, 构造直径所对的圆周角”是常用且重要的添加辅助线的方法.

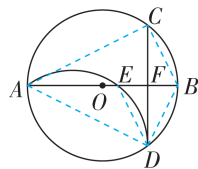
思路分析 | 圆与勾股定理的综合



【解析】如图, 连接 BE . 设 $\odot O$ 的半径为 R . $\because OD \perp AB$, $\therefore AC = BC = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AOC$ 中, $OA = R, OC = R - 2$, \therefore 由勾股定理得 $(R - 2)^2 + 4^2 = R^2$, 解得 $R = 5$, $\therefore OC = 5 - 2 = 3$. $\because AO = OE$, $\therefore OC$ 为 $\triangle ABE$ 的中位线, $\therefore BE = 2OC = 6$. $\because AE$ 为直径, $\therefore \angle ABE = 90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCE$ 中, $CE = \sqrt{BC^2 + BE^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2} = 2\sqrt{13}$. 故选 D.

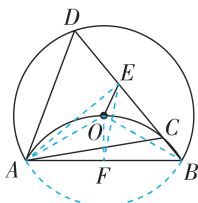


3. C 【解析】如图, 连接 BC, BD, DE, AC, AD , 设 CD 交 AB 于点 F . $\because OA = 5, EO = 1$, $\therefore OB = 5, AB = 10$, $\therefore BE = OB - OE = 4$. 由旋转



得 $\widehat{AC} = \widehat{AD}$, $\therefore AC = AD$. $\because AB$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ADB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ACB \cong \text{Rt} \triangle ADB$ (HL), $\therefore BC = BD$, $\therefore AB \perp CD, CF = DF$, $\therefore \angle CFB = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle DAE = \angle BAD$, $\therefore \widehat{DE} = \widehat{BD}$, $\therefore DE = DB$, $\therefore BF = \frac{1}{2}BE = 2$. $\because \angle ACB = \angle CFB = 90^\circ, \angle ABC = \angle CBF$, $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle CBF$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{BC}{BF}$, 即 $\frac{10}{BC} = \frac{BC}{2}$, $\therefore BC^2 = BD^2 = 20$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BDF$ 中, $DF = \sqrt{BD^2 - BF^2} = \sqrt{20 - 4} = 4$, $\therefore CD = 2DF = 8$. 故选 C.

4. $\sqrt{3} - 1$ 【解析】如图, 连接 OA, OB , 作 $OF \perp AB$ 于 F , 连接 AE, EF . $\because \widehat{AB}$ 沿着弦 AB 折叠, 正好经过圆心 O , $\therefore OF = \frac{1}{2}OA = \frac{1}{2}OB$, $\therefore \cos \angle AOF = \cos \angle BOF = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \angle AOF = \angle BOF = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOB = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB = 120^\circ, \angle D = \frac{1}{2}\angle AOB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACD = 180^\circ - \angle ACB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ACD$ 是等边三角形. \therefore 点 E 是 CD 的中



点, $\therefore AE \perp BD$. 又 $\because OF \perp AB$, $\therefore F$ 是 AB 的中点, $\therefore EF$ 是 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABE$ 斜边上的中线, $\therefore AF = EF = BF$, 即点 E 在以 F 为圆心, AB 长为直径的圆上, \therefore 当 E, O, F 在同一直线上时, OE 长度最小, 此时 $AB \perp EF$. $\because \odot O$ 的半径是 2, 即 $OA = 2, OF = 1, \therefore AF = \sqrt{3}, \therefore OE = EF - OF = AF - OF = \sqrt{3} - 1$. 故答案为 $\sqrt{3} - 1$.

5.7.5 【解析】如图, 延长 DE 交 $\odot O$ 于点 F , 连接 CF . $\because DE \perp CD, \therefore \angle D = 90^\circ, \therefore CF$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径.

\because 点 C 为 \widehat{AB} 的中点, $\therefore AB \perp CF, \therefore CE = EF$.

$\because \frac{DE}{CD} = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore$ 设 $DE = 3m$,

则 $CD = 4m, CE = EF = 5m, \therefore DF = DE + EF = 8m$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DCF$ 中, $CF = 2 \times 5 = 10, CF^2 = CD^2 + DF^2$, 即 $10^2 = 16m^2 + 64m^2, \therefore m = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}, \therefore CD =$

$2\sqrt{5}, DE = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{5}, \therefore S_{\triangle CDE} = \frac{1}{2}CD \cdot DE = \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{5} \times \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{5} = 7.5$. 故答案为 7.5.

6. 【解】(1) $\because AB$ 为半圆 O 的直径, $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BDC = 90^\circ$. 又 $\because DE$ 平分 $\angle BDC$, $\therefore \angle EDB = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle ADB + \angle BDE = 90^\circ + 45^\circ = 135^\circ$. 又 \because 四边形 $ABED$ 是半圆 O 的内接四边形, $\therefore \angle ABE = 180^\circ - \angle ADE = 180^\circ - 135^\circ = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle ABE$ 的度数为 45° .

(2) 如图, 连接 OE . \because 点 E

为 \widehat{BD} 的中点, $\therefore DE = BE, \therefore OE \perp BD$. 又 $\because AD \perp BD$,

$\therefore OE \parallel AD, \therefore \frac{OB}{OA} = \frac{BE}{CE}$,

$\therefore BE = CE = \sqrt{3}, \therefore BC = 2\sqrt{3}, DE = BE = \sqrt{3}$.

$\because \angle ABE = 180^\circ - \angle ADE = \angle CDE, \angle C = \angle C$,

$\therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle CBA, \therefore \frac{CD}{CB} = \frac{DE}{BA}, \therefore \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{BA},$

$\therefore AB = 3, \therefore OB = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore$ 半圆 O 的半径为 $\frac{3}{2}$.

刷素养

7. (1) 【解】 $\because BE$ 平分 $\angle ABC, CE$ 平分 $\angle ACD$,

$\therefore \angle E = \angle ECD - \angle EBD = \frac{1}{2}(\angle ACD - \angle ABC) =$

$\frac{1}{2}\angle A = \frac{1}{2}\alpha$.

(2) 【证明】如图, 延长 BC 到点 T .

\because 四边形 $FBCD$ 内接于 $\odot O$,

关键点拨

延长 DE 交 $\odot O$ 于点 F , 连接 CF . 设 $DE = 3m$, 则 $CD = 4m, CE = EF = 5m$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DCF$ 中, $CF = 10$, 利用勾股定理计算即可求解.

思路分析

(2) 延长 BC 到点 T , 根据圆内接四边形的性质得到 $\angle FDC + \angle FBC = 180^\circ$, 进而得到 $\angle FDE = \angle FBC$, 再由角平分线的性质以及圆周角定理的推论得到 $\angle ABF = \angle FBC$, 根据圆周角定理的推论得到 $\angle ACD = \angle BFD$, 进而得到 $\angle ACD = \angle DCT$, 根据遥望角的定义即可证明结论.

$\therefore \angle FDC + \angle FBC = 180^\circ$.

又 $\because \angle FDE + \angle FDC = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle FDE = \angle FBC$.

$\therefore DF$ 平分 $\angle ADE$,

$\therefore \angle ADF = \angle FDE$.

$\therefore \angle ADF = \angle ABF$,

$\therefore \angle ABF = \angle FBC$,

$\therefore BE$ 是 $\angle ABC$ 的平分线.

$\because \widehat{AD} = \widehat{BD}, \therefore \angle ACD =$

$\angle BFD. \because \angle BFD + \angle BCD = 180^\circ, \angle DCT +$

$\angle BCD = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle DCT = \angle BFD, \therefore \angle ACD =$

$\angle DCT, \therefore CE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的外角平分线,

$\therefore \angle BEC$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 中 $\angle BAC$ 的遥望角.

5 确定圆的条件



刷基础

1. D 【解析】经过一个定点, 以定长为半径, 可以作无数个圆, 原说法错误, 故 A 不符合题意; 经过两个定点, 以定长为半径, 圆心在两个定点所连线段的垂直平分线上, 即能作 1 个或 2 个圆, 原说法错误, 故 B 不符合题意; 经过不在同一条直线上的三个定点, 只能作一个圆, 原说法错误, 故 C 不符合题意; 经过三角形的三个顶点, 只能作一个圆, 原说法正确, 故 D 符合题意. 故选 D.

2. A 【解析】甲: 如图 (1), 连接 BC . 由作图可知 $AB = AC, CE$ 垂直平分线段 $AB, \therefore AC = 2AE, \therefore \angle ACE = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle A = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle ABC = 60^\circ$. 由作图可知 OB 垂直平分线段 $AC, \therefore BO$ 平分 $\angle ABC, \therefore \angle OBE =$

$30^\circ, \therefore OB = \frac{EB}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}r}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = r$, 故甲的方法正

确. 乙: 如图 (2). 由作图可知 $AB = AC, CE$ 垂直平分线段 $AB, \therefore AC = 2AE, \therefore \angle ACE = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle CAE = 60^\circ$. 由作图可知 AO 平分 $\angle CAB,$

$\therefore \angle OAE = 30^\circ, \therefore OA = \frac{AE}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}r}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = r$, 故乙

的方法正确. 故选 A.

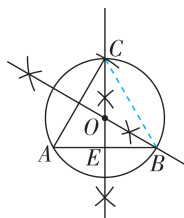


图 (1)

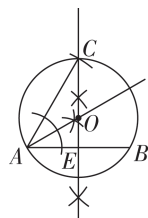


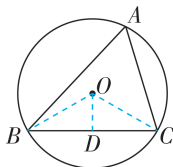
图 (2)

3. 10 【解析】在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, D 是 AB 的中点, $CD = 5$, $\therefore AB = 2CD = 10$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的外接圆的直径为 10.

刷有所得

4. (2,1) 【解析】连接 AB, BC , 分别作线段 AB, BC 的垂直平分线, 其交点即为圆心, 坐标为 (2,1).

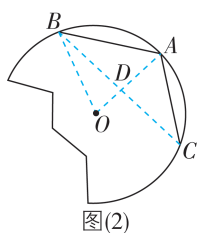
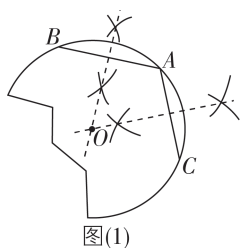
5. $6\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图, 连接 OB, OC , 作 $OD \perp BC$ 于 D , $\therefore OB = OC = 6$, $\therefore \angle OBD = \angle OCD$. 由垂径定理得 $BD = CD = \frac{1}{2}BC$,



$\angle ODB = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle BAC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BOC = 2\angle BAC = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OBD = \angle OCD = \frac{180^\circ - \angle BOC}{2} = 30^\circ$, $\therefore OD = \frac{1}{2}OB = 3$.

$\because \angle ODB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore BD = \sqrt{OB^2 - OD^2} = 3\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore BC = 6\sqrt{3}$. 故答案为 $6\sqrt{3}$.

6. 【解】(1) 如图(1)所示, 分别作弦 AB 和 AC 的垂直平分线交于点 O , 点 O 即为所求的圆心.

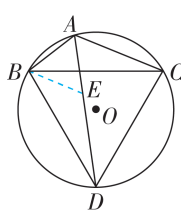


(2) 在图(1)的基础上连接 BC, AO, OB, AO 和 BC 交于点 D , 如图(2)所示. $\because BC = 16$ cm, $AB = AC, AO$ 为半径, $\therefore AO \perp BC$, $\therefore CD = BD = 8$ cm, $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$. $\because AB = 10$ cm, $\therefore AD = \sqrt{AB^2 - BD^2} = 6$ cm. 设该轮子所在圆的半径为 R cm, 则 $OD = (R - 6)$ cm. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BOD$ 中, $OB^2 = OD^2 + BD^2$, 即 $R^2 = 8^2 + (R - 6)^2$, 解得 $R = \frac{25}{3}$. 故该轮子所在圆的半径为 $\frac{25}{3}$ cm.

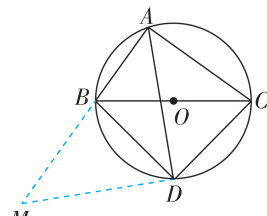
7. 【解】(1) 如图(1), 在线段 AD 上截取 $AE = AB$, 连接 BE . $\because \angle BAC = 120^\circ$, AD 平分 $\angle BAC$, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAD = 60^\circ$.

$\because \widehat{CD} = \widehat{CD}$, $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle DAC = 60^\circ$. 同理, $\angle DCB = \angle DAB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle DBC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore BC = CD = DB$. $\because AB = AE$, $\angle BAE = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABE$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AB = BE = AE$, $\angle ABE = \angle DBC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DBE = \angle ABC$, $\therefore \triangle BED \cong \triangle BAC$, $\therefore DE = AC$, $\therefore AD = AE + DE = AB + AC$. 故答案为 $AB + AC = AD$.

锐角三角形的外心在三角形内部; 直角三角形的外心是斜边的中点; 钝角三角形的外心在三角形的外部.



图(1)



图(2)

(2) $AB + AC = \sqrt{2}AD$. 证明如下:

如图(2), 延长 AB 到点 M , 使 $BM = AC$, 连接 DM . \because 四边形 $ABDC$ 内接于 $\odot O$, \therefore 易证 $\angle MBD = \angle ACD$. $\because \angle BAD = \angle CAD = 45^\circ$, $\therefore BD = CD$, $\therefore \triangle MBD \cong \triangle ACD$ (SAS), $\therefore MD = AD$, $\therefore \angle M = \angle BAD = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADM = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AM = \sqrt{2}AD$, 即 $AB + BM = \sqrt{2}AD$, $\therefore AB + AC = \sqrt{2}AD$.

6 直线和圆的位置关系

课时1 直线和圆的位置关系及切线的性质



刷基础

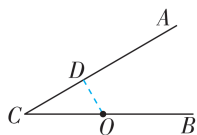
1. C 【解析】 \because 圆心 (3,4) 到 x 轴的距离是 4, 到 y 轴的距离是 3, $4 = 4, 3 < 4$, \therefore 以点 (3,4) 为圆心, 4 为半径的圆与 x 轴相切, 与 y 轴相交, 故选 C.

思路分析

根据直线与圆的位置关系, 分析每个圆的圆心到直线的距离, 找出符合条件的圆.

2. C 【解析】 $\because \odot O_1, \odot O_2, \odot O_3, \odot O_4$ 是四个半径为 5 的等圆, 由题图可知, $\odot O_1$ 与直线 l 相切, $\odot O_2$ 的圆心在直线 l 上, $\odot O_3$ 与直线 l 相交, $\odot O_4$ 与直线 l 相离, \therefore 圆心到直线 l 的距离为 4 的可以是 $\odot O_3$, 故选 C.

3. 2 【解析】如图, 过点 O 作 $OD \perp AC$ 于点 D , $\therefore \angle CDO = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle ACB = 30^\circ$, $OC = 6$, $\therefore OD = \frac{1}{2}OC = 3 < 4$,

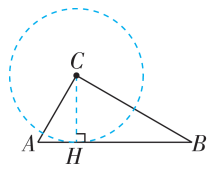


\therefore 以 4 为半径的 $\odot O$ 与直线 CA 的公共点的个数为 2. 故答案为 2.

4. (1) $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (2) $r = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 或 $3 < r \leq 3\sqrt{3}$ (3) $0 < r < \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 或 $r > 3\sqrt{3}$

【解析】(1) 作 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 如图

所示, 过点 C 作 $CH \perp AB$ 于 H . 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = 6$, $AC = 3$, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{6^2 - 3^2} = 3\sqrt{3}$. $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BC = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot CH$, $\therefore CH = \frac{AC \cdot BC}{AB} = \frac{3 \times 3\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$, \therefore 以点 C

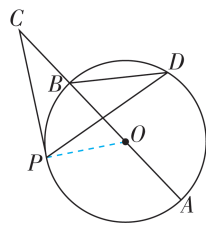


为圆心作 $\odot C$, 当半径 $r = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 时, 直线 AB 与 $\odot C$ 相切. 故答案为 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

(2) 观察图形可知, 当 $\odot C$ 与线段 AB 只有一个公共点时, 半径 r 的取值范围为 $r = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 或 $3 < r \leq 3\sqrt{3}$,
故答案为 $r = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 或 $3 < r \leq 3\sqrt{3}$.

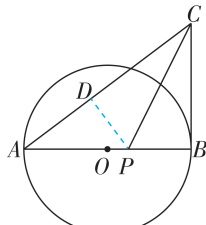
(3) 观察图形可知, 当 $\odot C$ 与线段 AB 没有公共点时, 半径 r 的取值范围为 $0 < r < \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 或 $r > 3\sqrt{3}$,
故答案为 $0 < r < \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 或 $r > 3\sqrt{3}$.

5. A 【解析】连接 OP , 如图. $\because CP$ 为 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore OP \perp PC$, $\therefore \angle OPC = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle POC = 2\angle BDP = 2 \times 29^\circ = 58^\circ$, $\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ - 58^\circ = 32^\circ$. 故选 A.



6. A 【解析】 $\because CD$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 D , $\therefore CD \perp OD$. $\because BC \perp BD$, $\therefore \angle ODC = \angle CBD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ODB + \angle BDC = 90^\circ$, $\angle BCD + \angle BDC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ODB = \angle BCD = 25^\circ$. $\because OD = OB$, $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ODB = 25^\circ$, 故选 A.

7. $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】过点 P 作 $PD \perp AC$ 于点 D , 如图所示. $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, BC 切 $\odot O$ 于点 B , $\therefore AB \perp BC$, $\therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ$.



$\because AC = 5, BC = 3, \therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 - BC^2} = 4$, $\therefore AO = BO = 2$. $\because CP$ 平分 $\angle ACB, PD \perp AC$, $\therefore PD = PB$. $\because PC = PC, \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle CPD \cong \text{Rt} \triangle CPB$ (HL), $\therefore CD = BC = 3, \therefore AD = 5 - 3 = 2$. 设 $PD = PB = x$, 则 $AP = 4 - x$. 根据勾股定理得 $AP^2 = DP^2 + AD^2, \therefore (4 - x)^2 = x^2 + 2^2$, 解得 $x = \frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore OP = OB - BP = 2 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$. 故答案为 $\frac{1}{2}$.

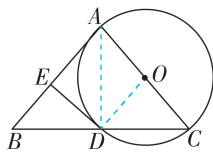
8. (1) 【证明】如图, 连接 AD . $\because AC$ 为直径, $\therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ$, 即 $AD \perp BC$. \because 点 D 是 BC 的中点, $\therefore AD$ 垂直平分 BC , $\therefore AB = AC$.

易错警示
容易把直线上的点到圆心的距离当成圆心到直线的距离而导致错解.

归纳总结
看见切点, 连接切点和圆心, 即可得到切线与所连半径垂直.

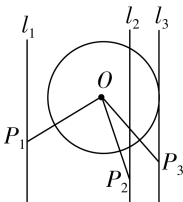
(2) 【解】如图, 连接 OD .

$\because DE$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore \angle ODE = 90^\circ$.
 $\because O, D$ 分别是 AC, BC 的中点, $\therefore OD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $\therefore OD \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle AED = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle B + \angle BDE = 90^\circ$.
 $\because \angle BDE + \angle ADE = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle B = \angle ADE$.
 $\because \tan \angle ADE = \frac{AE}{DE} = \tan B = \frac{DE}{BE} = 2$, $\therefore DE = 2BE = 2, \therefore AE = 2DE = 4$, $\therefore AC = AB = AE + BE = 5, \therefore \odot O$ 的半径为 $\frac{5}{2}$.



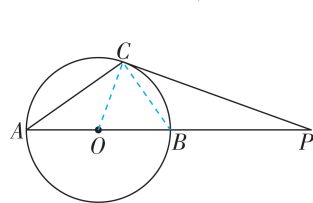
刷易错

9. 相离或相切或相交
【解析】根据题意画图如右图. 直线 l 与 $\odot O$ 的位置关系有三种情况: 相离或相切或相交.

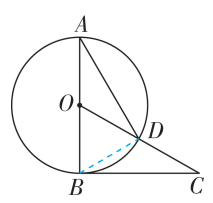


刷提升

1. A 【解析】连接 BC, OC , 如图. $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle A = 35^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ - 35^\circ = 55^\circ$. $\because OB = OC, \therefore \angle OCB = \angle ABC = 55^\circ, \therefore \angle COB = 180^\circ - 55^\circ - 55^\circ = 70^\circ$. $\because CP$ 为 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore \angle OCP = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle P = 90^\circ - 70^\circ = 20^\circ$, 故选 A.



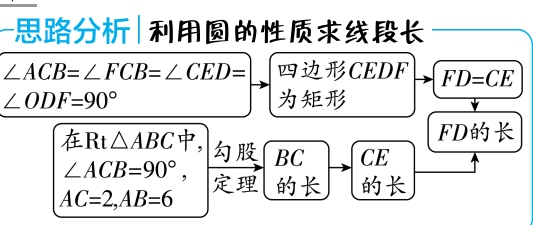
(第1题图)



(第2题图)

2. 1 【解析】如图, 连接 BD . $\because \angle A = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle BOD = 2\angle A = 60^\circ$. 又 $\because OB = OD, \therefore \triangle BOD$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle OBD = 60^\circ, OA = OB = BD$, $\therefore AB = 2BD$. $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $AD = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ, \therefore AD = \sqrt{AB^2 - BD^2} = \sqrt{(2BD)^2 - BD^2} = \sqrt{3}BD = \sqrt{3}, \therefore BD = 1$. $\because BC$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 $B, \therefore BC \perp OB, \therefore \angle OBC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DBC = 90^\circ - \angle OBD = 30^\circ, \angle C = 90^\circ - \angle BOD = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle DBC = \angle C, \therefore CD = BD = 1$, 故答案为 1.

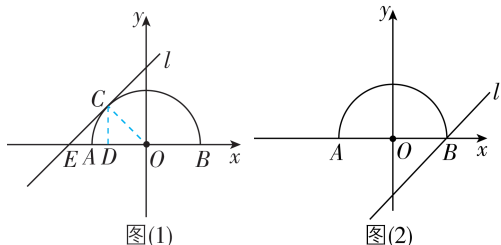
3. $2\sqrt{2}$



【解析】 $\because AB$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FCB = 90^\circ$. $\because DF$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore OD \perp DF$. 又 $\because OD \perp BC$, $\angle FCB = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $FCED$ 为矩形, $\therefore FD = EC$. 在 $Rt \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $AC = 2$, $AB = 6$, 则 $BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$. $\because OD \perp BC$, $\therefore EC = \frac{1}{2}BC = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore FD = 2\sqrt{2}$. 故答案为 $2\sqrt{2}$.

4. 10 米 【解析】如图, 过点 B 作 $BP \perp OC$ 交 OC 于点 P , 以 BP 的中点 M 为圆心, $\frac{1}{2}BP$ 长为半径画圆, 连接 AP, AM . $\because BP \perp OC$, $\therefore \angle OPB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OBP = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle OPB$ 为等腰直角三角形, 且 $OP = BP$. $\because A$ 为 OB 的中点, $\therefore AP \perp OB$, $\therefore \angle PAB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle APB = 90^\circ - \angle OBP = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$. \therefore 点 M 为 BP 的中点, $\therefore AM = PM = BM = \frac{1}{2}BP$, \therefore 点 A 在 $\odot M$ 上. $\because \odot M$ 与射线 OC 相切, $\angle APB = 45^\circ$, \therefore 可知此时球员在射线 OC 上的 P 点射门时的张角最大, 且最大张角为 45° , $\therefore OP^2 + BP^2 = OB^2$, $\therefore OP = 10$ 米, 故答案为 10 米.

5. $t = \sqrt{2}$ 或 $-1 \leq t < 1$ 【解析】若直线 l 与半圆只有一个交点, 分两种情况讨论: ① 直线 l 和半圆相切于点 C 时, 过点 C 作 $CD \perp AB$ 于点 D , 连接 OC , 则 $OC \perp$ 直线 l , 令直线 l 与 x 轴交于 E , 如图 (1). 由题意易得 $\angle CEO = 45^\circ$, $OC = 1$, $\therefore \angle COD = 45^\circ$. 又 $\because CD \perp AB$, $\therefore CD = OD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\therefore C(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$. 把点 C 的坐标代入直线表达式, 得 $t = y - x = \sqrt{2}$. ② 从直线 l 过点 A 开始到直线过点 B 结束 (不包括直线 l 过点 A), 如图 (2). 由题意得 $OA = OB = 1$, $\therefore A(-1, 0), B(1, 0)$. 当直线 l 过点 A 时, 把点 $A(-1, 0)$ 代入直线表达式, 得 $t = y - x = 1$; 当直线 l 过点 B 时, 把点 $B(1, 0)$ 代入直线表达式, 得 $t = y - x = -1$, $\therefore -1 \leq t < 1$. 综上所述, 当 $t = \sqrt{2}$ 或 $-1 \leq t < 1$ 时, 直线 l 和半圆只有一个交点. 故答案为 $t = \sqrt{2}$ 或 $-1 \leq t < 1$.



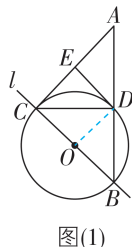
刷有所得

图形中的动态问题可以通过画出运动到不同位置时对应的图形来直观展示整个运动情况, 进而明确符合题意的位置并求解.

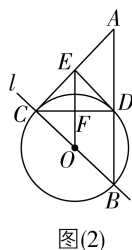
关键点拨

本题给出的是半圆, 所以还存在直线从过点 A (不包括直线过点 A) 到过点 B 的过程中与圆只有一个交点这种情况, 若给出的是整个圆, 那么就只存在直线和圆相切这一种情况.

6. (1) 【证明】连接 OD , 如图 (1). $\because ED$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 D , $\therefore \angle ODE = 90^\circ$, 即 $\angle ODC + \angle EDC = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OCD + \angle ECD = 90^\circ$. $\because OD = OC$, $\therefore \angle OCD = \angle ODC$, $\therefore \angle ECD = \angle EDC$, $\therefore CE = DE$. $\because BC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle BDC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADC = 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ECD + \angle A = 90^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle EDC + \angle ADE = 90^\circ$, $\angle ECD = \angle EDC$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle ADE$, $\therefore AE = DE$, $\therefore CE = AE$.



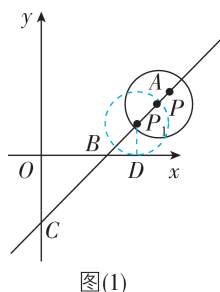
(2) 【解】如图 (2), $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $AB = 10$, $BC = 6$, $\therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8$. $\because \angle ADC = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\angle CAD = \angle BAC$, $\therefore \triangle ACD \sim \triangle ABC$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AC}{AB}$, 即 $\frac{AD}{8} = \frac{8}{10}$, $\therefore AD = \frac{32}{5}$. $\because BO = OC$, $AE = CE$,



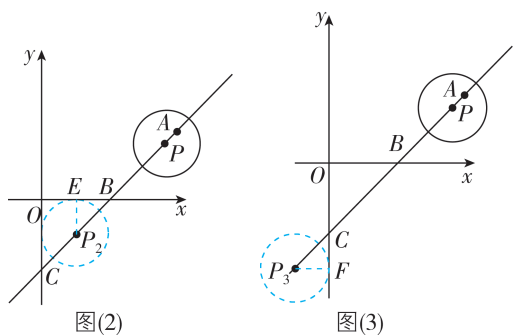
$\therefore OE \parallel AB$, $\therefore \triangle CEF \sim \triangle CAD$, $\therefore \frac{EF}{AD} = \frac{CE}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{32}{5} = \frac{16}{5}$.

刷素养

7. 2 或 6 或 10 【解析】 \because 直线 $y = x - 4$ 与 x 轴、 y 轴分别交于点 B, C , 点 $A(8, m)$ 在直线 $y = x - 4$ 上, $\therefore A(8, 4), B(4, 0), C(0, -4)$, $\therefore AB = 4\sqrt{2}, AC = 8\sqrt{2}, OB = OC = 4$, $\therefore \tan \angle OBC = \frac{OC}{OB} = 1$, $\therefore \angle OBC = 45^\circ$. ① 当 $\odot P_1$ 只与 x 轴相切时, 如图 (1). 设 $\odot P_1$ 与 x 轴的切点为 D , 连接 P_1D . \because 点 D 是切点, $\odot P_1$ 的半径是 2, $\therefore P_1D \perp x$ 轴, $P_1D = 2$. $\because \angle P_1BD = \angle OBC = 45^\circ$, $\therefore BD = P_1D = 2$, $P_1B = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore AP_1 = AB -$



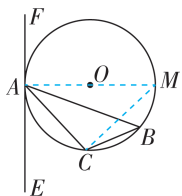
$P_1B = 2\sqrt{2}$. \therefore 点 P 的速度为每秒 $\sqrt{2}$ 个单位长度, $\therefore t = 2$. ② 当 $\odot P_2$ 与 x 轴、 y 轴均相切时, 如图 (2). 设 $\odot P_2$ 与 x 轴的切点为 E , 连接 P_2E . 同理可得 $BP_2 = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore AP_2 = AB + P_2B = 6\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore t = 6$. ③ 当 $\odot P_3$ 只与 y 轴相切时, 如图 (3). 设 $\odot P_3$ 与 y 轴的切点为 F , 连接 P_3F . 同理可得 $P_3C = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore AP_3 = AC + P_3C = 10\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore t = 10$. 综上所述, 当 $t = 2$ 或 6 或 10 时, $\odot P$ 与坐标轴相切.



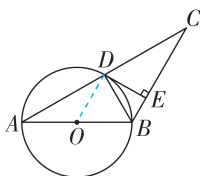
课时2 切线的判定与三角形的内切圆

刷基础

- D** 【解析】 $\because OD \perp a$, 根据圆的切线的判定可知, 以 OD 为半径的圆与直线 a 相切. 故选 D.
- D** 【解析】若 $\angle A = 50^\circ$, $\angle C = 40^\circ$, 则 $\angle B = 90^\circ$, 此时 BC 是 $\odot A$ 的切线, 选项 A 不符合题意; 若 $\angle B - \angle C = \angle A$, 即 $\angle B = \angle A + \angle C$. 又 $\because \angle B + \angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B = 90^\circ$, 此时 BC 是 $\odot A$ 的切线, 选项 B 不符合题意; 若 $AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2$, 则 $\triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形, 且 $\angle B = 90^\circ$, 此时 BC 是 $\odot A$ 的切线, 选项 C 不符合题意; 选项 D 不能判定 BC 是 $\odot A$ 的切线, 符合题意. 故选 D.
- C** 【解析】当弦 AB 过点 O 时, $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B + \angle CAB = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle EAC = \angle B$, $\therefore \angle EAC + \angle CAB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EAB = 90^\circ$, 即 $EF \perp AB$. $\because OA$ 是半径, $\therefore EF$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线. 当弦 AB 不过点 O 时, 如图, 作直径 AM , 连接 CM , 则 $\angle B = \angle M$ (在同圆或等圆中, 同弧所对的圆周角相等). $\because \angle EAC = \angle B$, $\therefore \angle EAC = \angle M$. $\because AM$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ACM = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAM + \angle M = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EAC + \angle CAM = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EAM = 90^\circ$, $\therefore EF \perp AM$. $\because OA$ 是半径, $\therefore EF$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线. 故甲、乙都对. 故选 C.



- (1) 【证明】如图, 连接 OD , 则 $OD = OB$, $\therefore \angle ODB = \angle ABD$. $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore BD \perp AC$. $\because D$ 是 AC 的中点, $\therefore AD = CD$, $\therefore BD$ 垂直平分 AC , $\therefore AB = CB$, $\therefore \angle CBD = \angle ABD$, $\therefore \angle ODB = \angle CBD$, $\therefore OD \parallel BC$. $\because DE \perp BC$ 于点 E , $\therefore \angle ODE = \angle CED = 90^\circ$. $\because OD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的半径, $\therefore DE$ 是 $\odot O$ 的

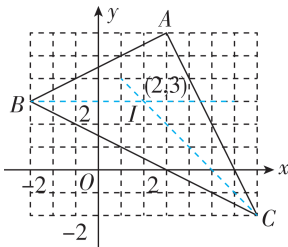


关键点拨

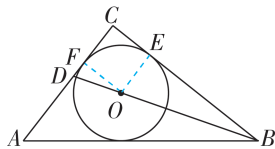
掌握三角形内心与外心的定义是解题的关键.

切线.

- 【解】 $\because \angle ADB = 90^\circ$, $OA = 2$, $\angle A = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AB = 2OA = 4$, $\therefore BD = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2$, $\therefore AD = CD = \sqrt{AB^2 - BD^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore AC = 2AD = 2 \times 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore AC$ 的长为 $4\sqrt{3}$.
- D** 【解析】 \because 三角形内心是三角形三条角平分线的交点, \therefore 四个选项中只有 D 选项符合题意. 故选 D.
- (2,3) 【解析】根据点 A, B, C 的坐标建立平面直角坐标系, 如图, $\angle ABC, \angle ACB$ 的平分线交于点 I , 点 I 即为 $\triangle ABC$ 的内心, 所以 $\triangle ABC$ 内心 I 的坐标为 (2,3). 故答案为 (2,3).



- A** 【解析】 \because 点 O 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的外心, $\angle BOC = 140^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB + \angle ABC = 180^\circ - \angle A = 110^\circ$. \because 点 I 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的内心, $\therefore \angle IBC + \angle ICB = \frac{1}{2}(\angle ABC + \angle ACB) = 55^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BIC = 180^\circ - (\angle IBC + \angle ICB) = 125^\circ$, 故选 A.
- $\frac{4}{5}$ 【解析】设 $\odot O$ 的半径为 r , AC 切 $\odot O$ 于点 F , BC 切 $\odot O$ 于点 E . 如图, 连接 OE, OF , 则 $OE \perp BC, OF \perp AC$. $\because \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore CD \perp BC$, $\therefore OE \parallel CD$, $\therefore \triangle BCD \sim \triangle BEO$, $\therefore \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{EO}{CD}$. $\because OE = OF, \angle C = \angle OEC = \angle OFC = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $OECF$ 为正方形, $\therefore OE = EC = r$, $\therefore \frac{4-r}{4} = \frac{r}{1}$, 解得 $r = \frac{4}{5}$. 故答案为 $\frac{4}{5}$.

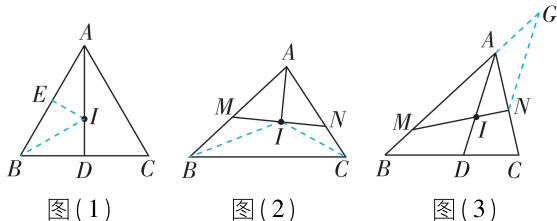


关键点拨

证出 $DC = BD$ 是解题的关键.

刷提升

- B** 【解析】 $\because BD$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切, $\therefore OB \perp BD$, $\therefore \angle OBC + \angle CBD = 90^\circ$. $\because OA \perp OD$, $\therefore \angle OAC + \angle ACO = 90^\circ$. $\because OA = OB$, $\therefore \angle OAC = \angle OBC$, $\therefore \angle CBD = \angle ACO$. $\because \angle BCD = \angle ACO$, $\therefore \angle BCD = \angle CBD$, $\therefore BD = CD$, $\therefore OD = OC + CD = 1 + BD$. $\therefore OD^2 = OB^2 + BD^2$, $OB = OA = 3$, $\therefore (1 + BD)^2 = 3^2 + BD^2$, $\therefore BD = 4$. 故选 B.



关键点拨

熟练掌握切线长定理并正确作出辅助线是解题的关键。

4. 219 【解析】连接 AB . $\because PA, PB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore PA = PB$. $\because \angle P = 102^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PAB = \angle PBA = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 102^\circ) = 39^\circ$. $\because \angle DAB + \angle C = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PAD + \angle C = \angle PAB + \angle DAB + \angle C = 39^\circ + 180^\circ = 219^\circ$.

5. 6 【解析】 $\because PA, PB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, 切点分别为 A, B , $\therefore PA = PB$. 又 $\because CD$ 切 $\odot O$ 于点 E , $\therefore CA = CE, DE = DB$. $\because \triangle PCD$ 的周长为 12, $\therefore PC + CD + PD = PC + CE + DE + PD = PC + CA + DB + PD = PA + PB = 12$, $\therefore 2PA = 12$, $\therefore PA = 6$. 故答案为 6.

6. (1) 【证明】过 O 作 $OH \perp AC$ 于 H , 则 $\angle OHA = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOH + \angle OAC = 90^\circ$. $\because PA$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore \angle OAP = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OAC + \angle PAC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOH = \angle PAC$. $\because OA = OC$, $\therefore \angle AOC = 2\angle AOH$, $\therefore \angle AOC = 2\angle PAC$.

(2) 【解】延长 AC 交 PB 于 E . $\because PA, PB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore OB \perp PB, PA = PB$. $\because AC \parallel OB$, $\therefore AC \perp PB$, \therefore 四边形 $OBEH$ 是矩形, $\therefore OH = BE, HE = OB = 5$. $\because OH \perp AC, OA = OC$, $\therefore AH = CH = \frac{1}{2}AC = 3$, $\therefore OH = \sqrt{OC^2 - CH^2} = 4$, $\therefore BE = OH = 4$. $\therefore AE = AH + HE = 8, PA^2 = AE^2 + PE^2$, $\therefore PA^2 = 8^2 + (PA - 4)^2$, $\therefore PA = 10$.

7. 48 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的外切四边形, 四边形 $ABCD$ 各边分别切 $\odot O$ 于点 E, F, G, H , $\therefore AE = AH, BE = BF, CF = CG, DH = DG$, $\therefore AD + BC = AB + CD = 24$, \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 的周长为 $AD + BC + AB + CD = 24 + 24 = 48$. 故答案为 48.

8. 【解】设圆外切四边形顺次相连的三边长的比是 $3:4:5$ 的三边长分别为 $3x, 4x, 5x (x > 0)$. 因为该四边形的周长为 48, 圆外切四边形的对边之和相等, 所以一组对边的和是 $48 \div 2 = 24$, 所以 $3x + 5x = 24$, 解得 $x = 3$, 所以该四边形顺次相连的三边长分别是 $3 \times 3 = 9, 4 \times 3 = 12, 5 \times 3 = 15$, 三边的总长是 $9 + 12 + 15 = 36$, 所以第四条边的长是 $48 - 36 = 12$. 综上, 四边形各边的长分别是 9, 12, 15, 12.

大招专题 5 圆中常见的辅助线



刷难关

大招解读 | 作直径构造直角三角形

看到圆周角, 想到连接弦, 若弦是直径即可证圆周角是直角. 反之, 若圆周角是直角可得弦是直径.

②【解】如图(3), 过点 N 作 $NG \parallel AD$ 交 MA 的延长线于 G . $\because I$ 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的内心, $\angle BAC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAI = \angle CAI = 30^\circ$.

$\because NG \parallel AD$, $\therefore \angle ANG = \angle CAI = 30^\circ$, $\angle AGN = \angle BAI = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ANG = \angle AGN$, $\therefore AN = AG$, 易得 $NG = \sqrt{3}AN$.

$\because AI \parallel NG$, $\therefore \triangle AMI \sim \triangle GMN$, $\therefore \frac{AM}{MG} = \frac{AI}{NG}$,

$\therefore \frac{AM}{AM + AN} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}AN}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{AM} + \frac{1}{AN} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$.

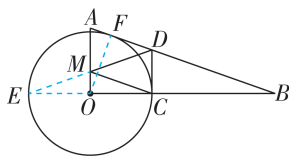
* 7 切线长定理

刷基础

1. B 【解析】 $\because AC, AP$ 分别切 $\odot O$ 于点 C, P , 且 $AC = 6$, $\therefore AP = AC = 6$. 又 $\because AB = 10$, $\therefore BP = AB - AP = 4$. $\because BP, BD$ 分别切 $\odot O$ 于点 P, D , $\therefore BD = BP = 4$. 故选 B.

2. C 【解析】由切线长定理可知, $PA = PB = 8$ cm, $FA = FE, GB = GE$, $\therefore \triangle PFG$ 的周长是 $PF + PG + GF = PF + PG + EF + EG = PF + PG + FA + GB = PA + PB = 8 + 8 = 16$ (cm). 故选 C.

3. A 【解析】如图, 延长 CO 交 $\odot O$ 于点 E , 连接 ED , 交 AO 于点 M , 则



► 关键点拨
正确找到点 M 的位置是解题的关键。

$MC = ME$, 此时 $MC + MD$ 的值最小. $\because CD$ 长为定值, $\therefore MC + MD$ 的值最小时, $\triangle MCD$ 周长最小. 设 AB 与 $\odot O$ 相切于 F , 连接 OF , 则 $\angle OFB = 90^\circ$. $\because OC = 1$, $\therefore OF = OC = 1$, $\therefore BF = \sqrt{OB^2 - OF^2} = \sqrt{3^2 - 1^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$. $\because CD \perp OB, OC$ 为 $\odot O$ 的半径, $\therefore CD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore DF = CD$. $\because \angle DCB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore CD^2 + CB^2 = BD^2$, $\therefore CD^2 + (3 - 1)^2 = (2\sqrt{2} - CD)^2$, 解得 $CD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

$\therefore DE = \sqrt{CD^2 + CE^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + (1 + 1)^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\therefore \triangle MCD$ 周长最小值为 $DC + MD + MC =$

$DC + MD + ME = DC + DE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$, 故选 A.

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

思路分析 | 作直径构造直角三角形

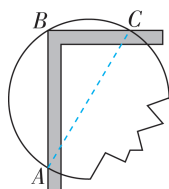
$\angle ABC$ 为直角 $\rightarrow AC$ 为直径

连接 $AC \rightarrow$ (勾股定理) 求 AC 的长

半径为 $\frac{1}{2}AC$

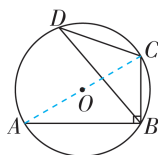
【解析】连接 AC , 如图.

$\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ$, 且 $\angle ABC$ 是圆周角, $\therefore AC$ 是圆形镜面的直径. 由勾股定理得 $AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = 13$ (cm), \therefore 圆形镜面的半径为 $\frac{13}{2}$ cm.



2. A 【解析】如图, 连接 AC , 则

$\angle CAB = \angle BDC = 30^\circ$. $\because AB \perp BC$, $\therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AC$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径. $\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ$, $\angle CAB = 30^\circ$, $BC = 4$, $\therefore AC = 2BC = 8$, $\therefore \odot O$ 的半径为 $\frac{8}{2} = 4$. 故选 A.



思路分析

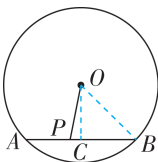
连接 AC , 根据直角所对的弦为直径, 以及同弧所对的圆周角相等, 得到 AC 为直径, $\angle CAB = 30^\circ$, 进而求出 AC 的长即可求得半径.

大招解读 | 遇弦作弦心距

看到弦 (不是直径) 及过弦的端点的半径, 想到作弦心距, 构造出直角三角形, 然后利用勾股定理解决求线段长问题.

3. D 【解析】如图, 过点 O 作 $OC \perp AB$ 于点 C ,

连接 OB , 则 $OB = 7$. $\because PA = 4$, $PB = 6$, $\therefore AB = PA + PB = 10$. $\because OC \perp AB$, $\therefore AC = BC = 5$, $\therefore PC = PB - BC = 1$. 在 $Rt\triangle OBC$ 中, 根据勾股定理得 $OC^2 = OB^2 - BC^2 = 7^2 - 5^2 = 24$. 在 $Rt\triangle OPC$ 中, 根据勾股定理得 $OP = \sqrt{OC^2 + PC^2} = \sqrt{24 + 1} = 5$, 故选 D.



思路分析

过点 O 作 $OD \perp BC$, 垂足为 D , 延长 OD 交 \widehat{BC} 于点 E , 根据垂径定理可得

$$CD = BD = \frac{3}{2},$$

再根据折叠的性质可得 $OD = DE = \frac{1}{2}OE$, 从而可得 $OD = \frac{1}{2}OB$,

然后在 $Rt\triangle ODB$ 中, 利用勾股定理进行计算, 即可解答.

4. $2\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】过点 O 作

$OD \perp BC$, 垂足为 D , 延长

OD 交 \widehat{BC} 于点 E , 如图, 则

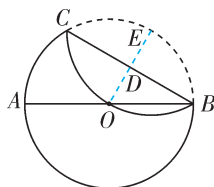
$$CD = BD = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{3}{2}.$$

由折叠得 $OD = DE = \frac{1}{2}OE$. $\because OE = OB$, $\therefore OD =$

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

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle ODB \text{ 中, } OD^2 + DB^2 = OB^2, \therefore \left(\frac{1}{2}OB\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = OB^2, \text{ 解得 } OB = \sqrt{3},$$

$\therefore AB = 2OB = 2\sqrt{3}$, 故答案为 $2\sqrt{3}$.



大招解读 | 连半径, 证垂直, 得切线

证切线, 想到证 90° 角, 连半径, 构造等腰三角形, 利用等腰三角形的性质和圆的性质进行角度转换求解.

5. (1) 【证明】如图, 连接

$$OD. \because OB = OD, \therefore \angle ODB =$$

$$\angle OBD. \because PD = PE,$$

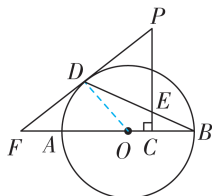
$$\therefore \angle PDE = \angle PED. \because PC \perp$$

$$AB, \therefore \angle OBD + \angle BEC =$$

$$90^\circ. \because \angle BEC = \angle PED, \therefore \angle PDE = \angle BEC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ODP = \angle ODB + \angle PDE = 90^\circ, \therefore OD \perp PD.$$

$$\because OD \text{ 为半径}, \therefore PD \text{ 是 } \odot O \text{ 的切线.}$$



$$(2) 【解】\because \cos \angle PFC = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore \frac{FC}{PF} = \frac{DF}{OF} = \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$\because DF = 4, \therefore OF = 5. \because PE = \frac{7}{2}, \therefore PD = PE =$$

$$\frac{7}{2}, \therefore PF = DF + PD = \frac{15}{2}, \therefore \frac{FC}{\frac{15}{2}} = \frac{4}{5}, \text{ 解得 } FC =$$

$$6, \therefore OC = FC - OF = 6 - 5 = 1.$$

大招解读 | 遇切线, 连半径, 得垂直

见切点 (内切圆), 想到连接圆心和切点, 得到垂直关系.

6. (1) 【证明】如图, 连接

$$OE. \because OA = OE,$$

$$\therefore \angle OEA = \angle OAE.$$

$$\because PQ \text{ 切 } \odot O \text{ 于 } E,$$

$$\therefore OE \perp PQ. \because AC \perp$$

$$PQ, \therefore OE \parallel AC, \therefore \angle OEA = \angle EAC, \therefore \angle OAE =$$

$$\angle EAC, \therefore AE \text{ 平分 } \angle BAC.$$

(2) 【解】如图, 过点 O 作 $OM \perp AC$ 于 M , 则

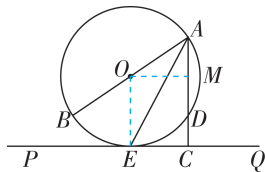
$$AM = MD = \frac{1}{2}AD. \because AD = EC = 2, \therefore AM = MD =$$

$$1. \text{ 又 } \because \angle OEC = \angle ACE = \angle OMC = 90^\circ, \therefore \text{ 四边}$$

$$\text{形 } OEMC \text{ 为矩形, } \therefore OM = EC = 2. \text{ 在 } Rt\triangle AOM$$

$$\text{中, } OA = \sqrt{OM^2 + AM^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}. \text{ 故 } \odot O \text{ 的}$$

$$\text{半径为 } \sqrt{5}.$$



7. C 【解析】如图所示, 连接 OC . \because 直线 MN 切 $\odot O$

$$\text{于 } C \text{ 点, } \therefore \angle OCN = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle OCB + \angle BCN = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because OB = OC, \therefore \angle OBC =$$

$$\angle OCB, \therefore \angle OBC + \angle BCN = 90^\circ. \because \angle ADC =$$

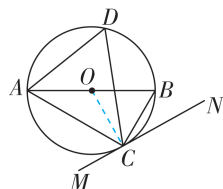
$$\angle ABC, \therefore \angle ADC + \angle BCN = 90^\circ. \because AB \text{ 为 } \odot O$$

$$\text{的直径, } \therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACM + \angle BCN =$$

$$90^\circ. \because \text{ 度数之和为 } 90^\circ \text{ 的两个角互为余角,}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 图中与 } \angle BCN \text{ 互余的角有 } \angle ADC, \angle ACM,$$

$$\angle OBC, \text{ 共 } 3 \text{ 个, 故选 C.}$$

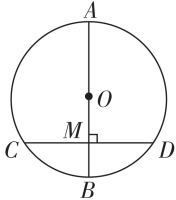


大招专题6 圆中的最值问题

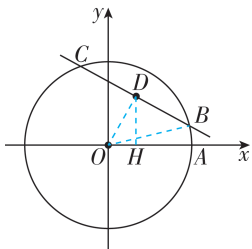
刷难关

大招解读 | 利用圆的性质求最值

如图,过圆内一定点 M 的所有弦中,直径 AB 最长,与直径垂直的弦 CD 最短.



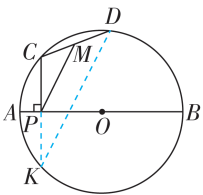
1. $4\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图所示,过点 D 作 $DH \perp x$ 轴于点 H ,连接 OD, OB , 则 $OH=2, DH=3$, \therefore 根据勾股定理得 $OD = \sqrt{OH^2 + DH^2} = \sqrt{13}$. \therefore 点 $A(5,0)$, $\therefore OA=5$, $\therefore OB=OA=5$. \therefore 过圆内定点 D 的所有弦中,与 OD 垂直的弦最短, \therefore 由垂径定理及勾股定理可得 BC 的最小值为 $2BD = 2\sqrt{OB^2 - OD^2} = 2 \times \sqrt{25 - 13} = 4\sqrt{3}$, 故答案为 $4\sqrt{3}$.



思路分析

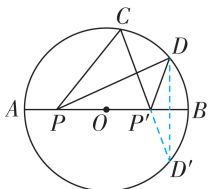
延长 CP 交 $\odot O$ 于点 K , 连接 DK , 根据垂径定理可得 $CP=PK$, 再根据三角形中位线定理可得 $PM = \frac{1}{2}KD$, 进而可得当 KD 的值最大时, PM 的值最大, 即当 KD 为直径时, PM 的值最大, 即可求解.

2. 4 【解析】如图, 延长 CP 交 $\odot O$ 于点 K , 连接 DK . $\because AB \perp CK$, $\therefore CP = PK$. $\because M$ 是 CD 的中点, $\therefore PM$ 是 $\triangle CKD$ 的中位线, $\therefore PM = \frac{1}{2}KD$, \therefore 当 KD 的值最大时, PM 的值最大, 即当 KD 为直径时, PM 的值最大. $\because \odot O$ 的直径 $AB=8$, $\therefore PM$ 的最大值为 $\frac{1}{2}KD = \frac{1}{2}AB = 4$, 故答案为 4.



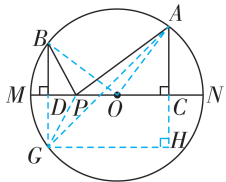
大招解读 | 利用将军饮马模型求最值

已知 C, D 为 $\odot O$ 上直径同侧两点, P 为直径 AB 上一动点, 求 $PC+PD$ 的最小值. 如图, 作点 D



关于 AB 的对称点 D' , 连接 CD' 交 AB 于点 P' , 则 $P'D = P'D'$, 故当点 P 与点 P' 重合时, $PC+PD$ 取得最小值, 最小值为 CD' 的长.

3. B 【解析】如图, 连接 OA, OB . $\because AC \perp MN$, $BD \perp MN$, $\therefore OB^2 = BD^2 + OD^2 = 36 + OD^2$, $OA^2 = AC^2 + OC^2 = 64 + OC^2$. $\because MN=20$, A, B 是 $\odot O$ 上的两点, $\therefore OA = OB = \frac{1}{2}MN = 10$, $\therefore 100 = 36 + OD^2$, $100 = 64 + OC^2$, $\therefore OD=8, OC=6$, $\therefore CD=$

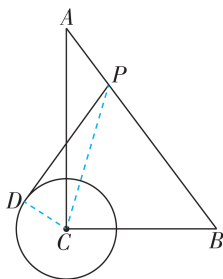


$OD+OC=14$. 延长 BD 与 $\odot O$ 相交于点 G , 连接 GP, AG . $\because MN$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径, $BD \perp MN$, $\therefore BD=GD=6$, $\therefore BP=GP$, $\therefore PA+PB=PA+GP$, \therefore 当点 P 在直线 AG 上时, $PA+PB$ 取最小值, 且最小值为 AG 的长. 过 G 作 $GH \perp AC$ 交 AC 的延长线于点 H . 又 $\because AC \perp MN, BD \perp MN$, \therefore 四边形 $CDGH$ 是矩形, $\therefore GH=CD=14, CH=DG=6$, $\therefore AH=AC+CH=14$, $\therefore AG = \sqrt{AH^2 + GH^2} = \sqrt{14^2 + 14^2} = 14\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore PA+PB$ 的最小值是 $14\sqrt{2}$, 故选 B.

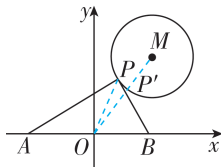
大招解读 | 利用圆外点到圆的距离求最值

- (1) 已知直线及圆上一动点求最值, 想到过圆心作直线的垂线.
(2) 已知圆外一定点及圆上一动点求最值, 想到连接定点与圆心.

4. $\frac{\sqrt{119}}{5}$ 【解析】连接 DC, PC , 如图. $\because PD$ 为 $\odot C$ 的一条切线, $\therefore PD \perp DC$, $\therefore PD = \sqrt{PC^2 - DC^2}$. $\because DC$ 为半径, 其长是定值, \therefore 当 PC 最小时, PD 取得最小值. 由垂线段最短可知, 当 $PC \perp AB$ 时, PC 最小. $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $AC=4, BC=3$, $\therefore AB=5$. $\therefore \frac{1}{2}PC \cdot AB = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BC$, $\therefore 5PC = 12$, $\therefore PC = \frac{12}{5}$, $\therefore PD = \sqrt{\left(\frac{12}{5}\right)^2 - 1^2} = \frac{\sqrt{119}}{5}$, \therefore 线段 PD 长的最小值为 $\frac{\sqrt{119}}{5}$, 故答案为 $\frac{\sqrt{119}}{5}$.



(第4题图)



(第5题图)

5. $(-3,0)$ 【解析】如图, 连接 OP , 连接 OM 交 $\odot M$ 于点 P' . \because 点 M 的坐标为 $(3,4)$, $\therefore OM = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$. $\because PA \perp PB$, $\therefore \angle APB = 90^\circ$. $\because AO=BO$, $\therefore AB=2PO$. 若要使 AB 最短, 则 PO 需取得最小值. 当点 P 位于 P' 位置时, OP 取得最小值. $\because OM=5, MP'=2$, $\therefore OP'=3$, $\therefore OA=3$, \therefore 点 A 的坐标为 $(-3,0)$, 故答案为 $(-3,0)$.

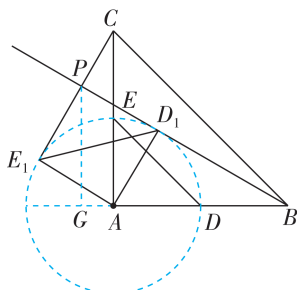
大招解读

利用直线与圆的特殊位置关系求最值

已知动点与定直线求最值,动点的轨迹是圆,想到利用直线与圆的位置关系,通常在相切时取得最值.

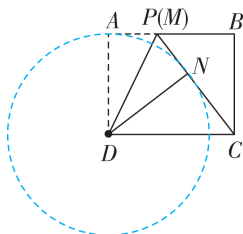
6. $1+\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】

由题意知 D_1, E_1 在以 A 为圆心, AD 为半径的圆上, 如图, 当 BD_1 所在直线与 $\odot A$ 相切时, 直线 BD_1 与 CE_1 的交点 P 到直线 AB 的距离最大, 过点 P 作 $PG \perp$ 直线 AB , 此时四边形 AD_1PE_1 是正方形, 则 $PD_1 = 2$, $BD_1 = \sqrt{AB^2 - AD_1^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$, 故 $\angle ABP = 30^\circ$, $PB = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}$, 故点 P 到 AB 所在直线的距离的最大值为 $PG = \frac{PB}{2} = 1 + \sqrt{3}$, 故答案为 $1 + \sqrt{3}$.



7. 10 $2\sqrt{5}$ 【解析】

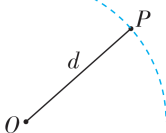
由题意可得 $\triangle CDP$ 的面积等于矩形 $ABCD$ 面积的一半, $\therefore \triangle CDP$ 的面积为 $\frac{1}{2}AB \cdot AD = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 5 = 10$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle APD$ 中, $PD = \sqrt{AD^2 + AP^2}$, \therefore 当 AP 的值最大时, PD 有最大值. 由题意可得点 N 在以 D 为圆心, 4 为半径的圆弧上运动, 当射线 CN 与圆 D 相切时, AP 的值最大, 此时 P, M 两点重合, C, N, M 三点共线, 如图. 由题意可得 $AD = ND = 4$, $\angle DNC = \angle B = \angle DCB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle NDC + \angle DCN = 90^\circ$, $\angle DCN + \angle MCB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle NDC = \angle MCB$. $\because AD = BC$, $\therefore DN = BC$, $\therefore \triangle NDC \cong \triangle BCM$, $\therefore CN = BM = \sqrt{CD^2 - DN^2} = 3$, $\therefore AP = AB - BP = 2$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle APD$ 中, $PD = \sqrt{AD^2 + AP^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$. 故答案为 $10, 2\sqrt{5}$.



大招解读 利用定点定长构造圆求最值

已知定点和定长,想到动点的轨迹是以定点为圆心,定长为半径的圆.

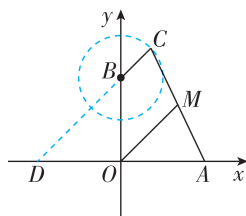
如图,动点 P 到定点 O 的距离为定值 d ,则点 P 的轨迹为以点 O 为圆心, d 为半径的圆.



8. C 【解析】

如图, \therefore 点 C 为坐标平面内一动

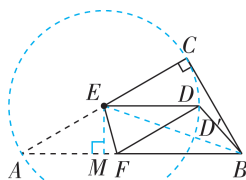
点, $BC = 2$, $\therefore C$ 在以 B 为圆心, 2 为半径的圆上运动. 取 $OD = OA = 4$, 连接 BD, CD . $\because AM = CM, OD = OA$, $\therefore OM$ 是 $\triangle ACD$ 的中位线,



$\therefore OM = \frac{1}{2}CD$, \therefore 当 CD 的值最大时, OM 的值最大. 当 C 在 DB 的延长线上时, CD 的值最大, 故此时 OM 的值最大. $\because OB = OD = 4$, $\angle BOD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore BD = 4\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore CD = 4\sqrt{2} + 2$, $\therefore OM = \frac{1}{2}CD = 2\sqrt{2} + 1$, 即 OM 的最大值为 $2\sqrt{2} + 1$. 故选 C.

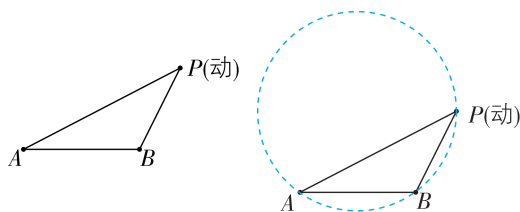
9. $8 + 2\sqrt{7} - 2\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\angle A = 30^\circ$, $BC = 4$, $\therefore AB = 8$, \therefore 由勾股定理得 $AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = 4\sqrt{3}$. \therefore 将 $\triangle AEF$ 沿 EF 对折得到 $\triangle DEF$, 点 E 是 AC 的中点, $\therefore AF = DF, AE = DE = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore \triangle BDF$ 的周长为 $BF + DF + BD = BF + AF + BD = AB + BD = 8 + BD$, \therefore 当 BD 的值最小时, $\triangle BDF$ 的周长最小. 如图, 以点 E 为圆心, AE 长为半径作圆, 连接 BE , 交圆 E 于点 D' , 此时, BD 的值最小, 为 BD' 的长. 过点 E 作 $EM \perp AB$ 于点 M , $\therefore EM = \frac{1}{2}AE = \sqrt{3}$, \therefore 由勾股定理得 $AM = \sqrt{AE^2 - EM^2} = 3$, $\therefore BM = AB - AM = 8 - 3 = 5$, \therefore 由勾股定理得 $BE = \sqrt{EM^2 + BM^2} = 2\sqrt{7}$, $\therefore BD' = BE - D'E = 2\sqrt{7} - 2\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore \triangle BDF$ 周长的最小值为 $8 + 2\sqrt{7} - 2\sqrt{3}$. 故答案为 $8 + 2\sqrt{7} - 2\sqrt{3}$.



大招解读 利用定弦定角构造圆求最值

已知定弦和弦所对的角为定值,想到动点的轨迹是以定直线为弦的圆.



固定线段 AB 所对同角 $\angle P$ 为定值, 则点 P 运动轨迹为过 A, B, P 三点的圆

原理: 弦 AB 所对的圆周角恒相等
备注: 点 P 在优弧、劣弧上运动皆可

关键点拨

根据题意可知, 点 C 在半径为 2 的 $\odot B$ 上运动, 通过画图可知, C 在 DB 的延长线上时, OM 的值最大, 即可求解.

10. C 【解析】 $\because \text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$, **思路分析**

$BC = 3, AC = 5, \therefore$ 由勾股定理, 得 $AB =$

$$\sqrt{AC^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} =$$

4. 如图, 取 AB 的中点

$O, \because \angle DBC = \angle BAD,$

$\angle DBC + \angle ABD = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle BAD + \angle ABD =$

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

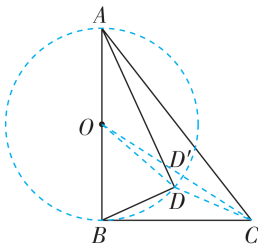
$\therefore D$ 点在以 O 为圆心, OA 为半径的圆上运动. 连接 OC 交圆于点 D' , 连接 OD, DC . 当

O, D, C 三点在同一直线上时, CD 最短, 此时

$OD = OD' = OA = 2$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OCB$ 中, 由勾股定

理, 得 $OC = \sqrt{BC^2 + OB^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{13}$, 故

CD 的最小值为 $OC - OD' = \sqrt{13} - 2$, 故选 C.



取 AB 的中点 O , 由 $\angle DBC = \angle BAD$ 及 $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$, 得出 $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$, 可得 D 点在以 O 为圆心, OA 为半径的圆上运动, 连接 OD, OC , 当 O, D, C 三点在同一直线上时, CD 最短.

11. $3\sqrt{5} - 3$ 【解析】取 AB 的中

点 O , 以 O 为圆心, AB 为直

径画半圆弧, 如图. 根据题意

可知, 点 G 在该半圆弧上运

动. 根据题意易得当 O, G, C

三点在同一条直线上时, CG 取得最小值. 连接

OC 交半圆弧于点 G', CG' 的长即为 CG 的

最小值. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是边长为 6 的正方

形, $\therefore AB = BC = 6, \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore OA = OB =$

$OG' = \frac{1}{2} AB = 3$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BOC$ 中, $OC =$

$\sqrt{OB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 6^2} = 3\sqrt{5}, \therefore CG$ 的最小值

为 $CG' = OC - OG' = 3\sqrt{5} - 3$. 故答案为 $3\sqrt{5} - 3$.

$\therefore CG$ 的最小值

为 $CG' = OC - OG' = 3\sqrt{5} - 3$. 故答案为 $3\sqrt{5} - 3$.

12. 7 【解析】取 AD 的中点

O , 如图所示. \because 四边形

$ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle BAD =$

$90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADP = \angle PAB,$

$\therefore \angle ADP + \angle PAD = \angle PAB +$

$\angle PAD = \angle BAD = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle APD = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 点 P 在以点 O 为圆心, AD

为直径的半圆弧上运动. 作点 M 关于直线

DC 的对称点 M' , 连接 OM' 交半圆弧于点

P' , 连接 $M'N, OP$, 则 $OP = OP' = \frac{1}{2} AD = 3,$

$M'N = MN, \therefore PN + MN = PN + M'N = PN + M'N +$

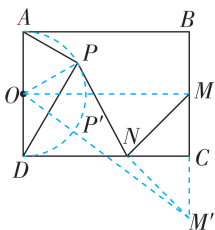
$OP - OP' \geq OM' - OP' = OM' - 3, \therefore PN + MN$ 的

最小值为 $OM' - 3$. 连接 OM, \because 四边形 $ABCD$

是矩形, 点 O 是 AD 的中点, 点 M 为 BC 的中

点, $\therefore OD = \frac{1}{2} AD = \frac{1}{2} BC = CM = 3, OD \parallel CM,$

$\angle ODC = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $OMCD$ 是矩形,

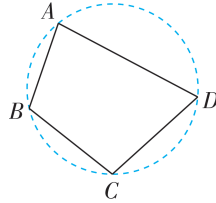
**关键点拨**

根据两点之间线段最短得出 $PE \leq OP + OE$, 进而推得当点 O 在线段 PE 上时 PE 的值最大是解题关键.

思路分析

由 A, E, D, F 四点共圆, 得到 $DE = DF$, 再证明 $\triangle CDE \sim \triangle CAF$, 得到 AF 与 AC 的比, 延长 CF 到 P , 使 $DP = DB$, 连接 PB , 得到 $\triangle BDP$ 为等边三角形, 再证明 $\triangle AFC \sim \triangle PFB$, 得到 PF 与 PB 的比, 即可求解.

$\therefore OM = DC = AB = 8. \therefore$ 点 M' 是点 M 关于直线 DC 的对称点, $\therefore M'M = 2MC = 6$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle M'OM$ 中, 由勾股定理, 得 $OM' = \sqrt{OM^2 + M'M^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10, \therefore PN + MN$ 的最小值为 $OM' - 3 = 10 - 3 = 7$. 故答案为 7.

大招解读 | 利用四点共圆求最值

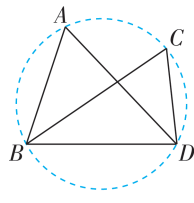
图(1)

对角互补型:

如图(1), 若 $\angle A + \angle C =$

180° 或 $\angle B + \angle D = 180^\circ$, 则

A, B, C, D 四点共圆



图(2)

同侧等角型:

如图(2), 若 $\angle A = \angle C$,

则 A, B, C, D 四点

共圆

13. D 【解析】如图, 连接

AC, BD 交于点 O , 连接

$PO, EO. \because \angle AED =$

$45^\circ, \angle ACD = 45^\circ, \therefore A,$

C, E, D 四点共圆, 易

知点 O 即为圆心. \therefore 正

方形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 6, $\therefore OE = OD = \frac{1}{2} BD =$

$3\sqrt{2}. \therefore P$ 为 AB 的中点, O 是 BD 的中点,

$\therefore OP = \frac{1}{2} AD = 3. \therefore PE \leq OP + OE = 3 + 3\sqrt{2},$

\therefore 当点 O 在线段 PE 上时, PE 最大, $PE =$

$OP + OE = 3 + 3\sqrt{2}$, 即线段 PE 的最大值为 $3 +$

$3\sqrt{2}$. 故选 D.

$3\sqrt{2}$. 故选 D.

$3\sqrt{2}$. 故选 D.

$3\sqrt{2}$. 故选 D.

$3\sqrt{2}$. 故选 D.

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$3\sqrt{2}$. 故选 D.

$3\sqrt{2}$. 故选 D.

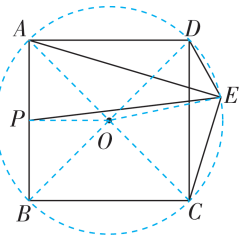
$3\sqrt{2}$. 故选 D.

$3\sqrt{2}$. 故选 D.

$3\sqrt{2}$. 故选 D.

$3\sqrt{2}$. 故选 D.

$3\sqrt{2}$. 故选 D.

14. C 【解析】 $\because \angle BAC =$

$60^\circ, \angle BDC = 120^\circ,$

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

$\therefore \angle FAE + \angle EDF =$

$180^\circ, \therefore A, E, D, F$ 四

点共圆. $\because AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC, \therefore \angle DAE =$

$\angle DAF, \therefore DE = DF = 6. \because \angle BDC = 120^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle BDF = \angle CDE = 60^\circ = \angle FAC. \because \angle DCE =$

$\angle ACF, \therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle CAF, \therefore AF : AC = DE :$

$CD = DF : CD = 3 : 5$. 如图, 延长 CF 到 P , 使

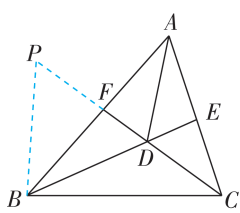
$DP = DB$, 连接 $PB. \because \angle PDB = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle BDP$

为等边三角形, $\therefore \angle P = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle AFC \sim \triangle PFB,$

$\therefore PF : PB = AF : AC = 3 : 5, \therefore$ 设 $PB = 5k$, 则

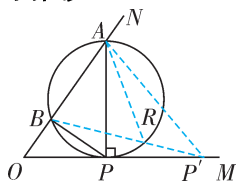
$PD = BD = 5k, PF = 3k, \therefore DF = 2k = 6, \therefore k = 3,$

$\therefore BD = 5k = 15$. 故选 C.



大招解读 | 利用米勒定理求最值

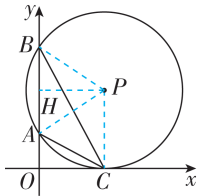
已知点 A, B 是 $\angle MON$ 的边 ON 上的两个定点, 点 P 是边 OM 上的一个动点, 则当且仅当 $\triangle ABP$ 的外接圆与边 OM 相切于点 P 时, $\angle APB$ 最大.



证明: 如图, 在边 OM 上任取一点 P' (不与 P 点重合), 连接 AP', BP' , BP' 与圆相交于点 R , 连接 AR , $\therefore \angle APB = \angle ARB > \angle AP'B$ (利用三角形外角性质), \therefore 当圆与 OM 相切时, $\angle APB$ 最大.

15. B 【解析】

过点 A, B 作 $\odot P$, 当 $\odot P$ 与 x 轴相切于点 C 时, $\angle ACB$ 最大, 连接 PA, PB, PC , 作 $PH \perp y$ 轴于 H , 如图. \therefore 点 A, B 的坐标分别是 $(0, 1), (0, 3)$, $\therefore OA = 1, AB = 3 - 1 = 2$. $\therefore PH \perp AB$, $\therefore AH = BH = 1$, $\therefore OH = 2$. $\therefore \odot P$ 与 x 轴相切于点 C , $\therefore PC \perp x$ 轴, \therefore 四边形 $PCOH$ 为矩形, $\therefore PC = OH = 2$, $\therefore PA = 2$. 在 $Rt\triangle PAH$ 中, $PH = \sqrt{PA^2 - AH^2} = \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore OC = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore C$ 点坐标为 $(\sqrt{3}, 0)$. 故选 B.



大招解读 | 利用阿氏圆求最值

模型: 如图(1), 已知点 P 是半径为 r 的 $\odot O$ 上一动点, 点 A, B 为 $\odot O$ 外两定点, 且 $r = k \cdot OB$ ($0 < k < 1$), 连接 PA, PB , 则当“ $PA + k \cdot PB$ ”的值最小时, P 点的位置如何确定?

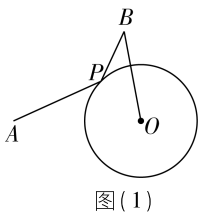
作法: ①如图(2), 将系数不为 1 的线段 (PB) 两端点分别与圆心相连, 即连接 OP ;

②计算出线段 OP 与 OB 的长度比 $\frac{OP}{OB} = k$;

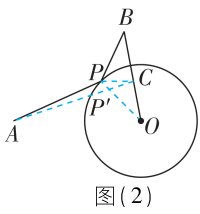
③在 OB 上取一点 C , 连接 PC , 使得 $\frac{OC}{OP} = \frac{OP}{OB} = k$,

即构造 $\triangle POC \sim \triangle BOP$, 则 $\frac{PC}{PB} = k$, 即 $PC = k \cdot PB$;

④将“ $PA + k \cdot PB$ ”的最小值转化为“ $PA + PC$ ”的最小值, 连接 AC , 与 $\odot O$ 交于点 P' , 利用“两点之间线段最短”转化为 AC 的长, 点 P' 即为所求. 巧记: 计算 $PA + k \cdot PB$ 的最小值时, 利用两边成比例且夹角相等构造子母型相似三角形.



图(1)



图(2)

16. $\sqrt{17}$ 【解析】

在 AC 上截取 $CQ = \frac{1}{3}CD = 1$, 连接 CP, PQ, BQ , 如图. $\therefore AC = 9, CP = 3$,

思路分析

在 AC 上截取

$$CQ = \frac{1}{3}CD = 1,$$

连接 CP, PQ, BQ , 构造 $\triangle ACP \sim \triangle PCQ$, 得 $PQ = \frac{1}{3}AP$,

将 $\frac{1}{3}PA + PB$

的最小值转换为 $PQ + PB$ 的最小值, 由两点之间线段最短得出当 P, B, Q 三点共线时 $PQ + PB$ 的值最小, 进而求解.

$$CQ = 1, \therefore \frac{CP}{AC} = \frac{CQ}{CP} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACP \sim \triangle PCQ, \therefore PQ =$$

$$\frac{1}{3}AP, \therefore \frac{1}{3}PA + PB = PQ +$$

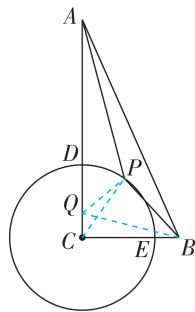
$$PB \geq BQ, \therefore \text{当 } B, P, Q \text{ 三}$$

点共线时, $\frac{1}{3}PA + PB$ 的值最

小, 为 BQ 的长. 在 $Rt\triangle BCQ$ 中, $BC = 4, CQ =$

$$1, \therefore QB = \sqrt{17}, \therefore \frac{1}{3}PA + PB \text{ 的最小值为}$$

$$\sqrt{17}. \text{ 故答案为 } \sqrt{17}.$$



8 圆内接正多边形



刷基础

1. B 【解析】A 选项, 正多边形是轴对称图形, 每条边的垂直平分线是它的对称轴, 说法正确, 故此选项不合题意; B 选项, 边数为奇数的正多边形不是中心对称图形, 原说法错误, 故本选项符合题意; C 选项, 正多边形每一个外角都等于正多边形的中心角, 说法正确, 故本选项不合题意; D 选项, 正多边形每一个内角都与正多边形的中心角互补, 说法正确, 故本选项不合题意. 故选 B.

2. C 【解析】由甲的作图步骤易得 $EF = AF = AB = BC = CD = DE$, \therefore 六边形 $ABCDEF$ 是正六边形, 即甲的作图步骤正确. 由乙的作图步骤可知 $OA = AB = BC = CD = ED = EF = AF$, \therefore 六边形 $ABCDEF$ 为正六边形, 即乙的作图步骤正确. 故选 C.

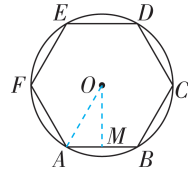
3. D 【解析】如图, 连接 OA , 过点 O 作 $OM \perp AB$, 则

$$\angle AOM = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{360^\circ}{6} = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore OM = OA \cdot \cos 30^\circ = 2 \times$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3} \text{ (cm)}, \therefore \text{正六边形}$$

$ABCDEF$ 的边心距是 $\sqrt{3}$ cm, 故选 D.

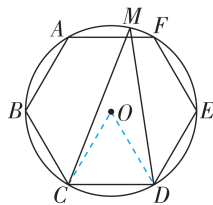


关键点拨

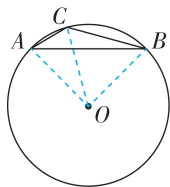
由正六边形的性质得出 $\angle COD = 60^\circ$, 由圆周角定理求出 $\angle CMD = 30^\circ$.

4. C 【解析】连接 OC, OD , 如图. \therefore 六边形 $ABCDEF$ 是正六边形, $\therefore \angle COD = \frac{360^\circ}{6} = 60^\circ$,

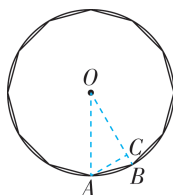
$$\therefore \angle CMD = \frac{1}{2} \angle COD = 30^\circ, \text{ 故选 C.}$$



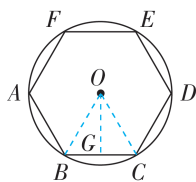
5. 12 【解析】如图, 连接 OA, OB, OC . 由题意, 得 $\angle AOB = \frac{360^\circ}{4} = 90^\circ$, $\angle BOC = \frac{360^\circ}{6} = 60^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle AOC = \angle AOB - \angle BOC = 30^\circ$, $\therefore n = \frac{360^\circ}{30^\circ} = 12$, 故答案为 12.



6. $\pi-3$ 【解析】 $\because \odot O$ 的半径为 1, $\therefore \odot O$ 的面积 $S = \pi$. 易得圆的内接正十二边形的中心角为 $\frac{360^\circ}{12} = 30^\circ$. 如图, 连接 OA, OB , 过 A 作 $AC \perp OB$, 则 $AC = \frac{1}{2}OA = \frac{1}{2}$, \therefore 圆的内接正十二边形的面积 $S_1 = 12 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$, $\therefore S - S_1 = \pi - 3$, 故答案为 $\pi-3$.

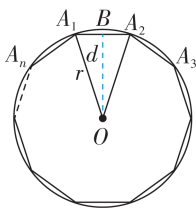


7. 【解】(1) 如图, 连接 OB, OC . \because 六边形 $ABCDEF$ 是正六边形, $\therefore \angle BOC = \frac{360^\circ}{6} = 60^\circ$. $\because OB = OC$,
 $\therefore \triangle OBC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore BC = OB = 4$ m,
 \therefore 正六边形 $ABCDEF$ 的周长为 $6 \times 4 = 24$ (m).
 (2) 如图, 过点 O 作 $OG \perp BC$ 于点 G .
 $\because \triangle OBC$ 是等边三角形, $OB = 4$ m,
 $\therefore \angle OBC = 60^\circ$,
 $\therefore OG = OB \cdot \sin \angle OBC = 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$ (m),
 $\therefore S_{\triangle OBC} = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot OG = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$ (m²),
 $\therefore S_{\text{正六边形}ABCDEF} = 6S_{\triangle OBC} = 6 \times 4\sqrt{3} = 24\sqrt{3}$ (m²).



刷提升

1. D 【解析】① $\because \alpha = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$,
 $\therefore \alpha$ 是 n 的反比例函数, 故
 ①正确. ②如图, 过点 O 作
 $OB \perp A_1A_2$ 于点 B . $\because OA_1 =$
 OA_2 , $\therefore \angle BOA_1 = \frac{1}{2} \angle A_1OA_2 =$



关键点拔

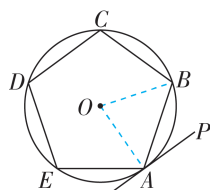
连接 OA, OB , 先求出 $\angle BOA = 72^\circ$, 再求出 $\angle OAB = 54^\circ$, 最后根据切线的性质求出 $\angle OAP = 90^\circ$, 进而求解.

关键点拔

求出圆的内接正十二边形的面积 S_1 是解题的关键.

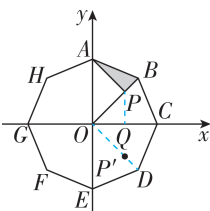
$\frac{1}{2}\alpha$, $\therefore d = r \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha$. $\because \alpha$ 为定值, 即 $\cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha$ 为定值, $\therefore d$ 是 r 的正比例函数, 故②正确.
 ③ $\because n$ 为定值, $\alpha = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$, $\therefore \alpha$ 为定值. $\therefore \frac{1}{2}A_1A_2 =$
 $BA_1 = r \cdot \sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha$, $\therefore S = \frac{1}{2}A_1A_2 \cdot d = r \cdot \sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha \cdot$
 $r \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha = \left(\sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha \right) \cdot r^2$, $\therefore S$ 为
 r 的二次函数, 故③正确. 故选 D.

2. B 【解析】如图, 连接 OA, OB . \because 多边形 $ABCDE$ 为 $\odot O$ 的内接正五边形,
 $\therefore \angle BOA = \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 72^\circ$.



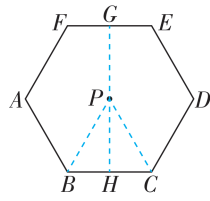
$\because OA = OB$, $\therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle AOB) = 54^\circ$. $\because PA$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 A ,
 $\therefore OA \perp AP$, $\therefore \angle OAP = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PAB = 90^\circ - \angle OAB = 36^\circ$, 故选 B.

3. B 【解析】 \because 八边形 $ABCDEFGH$ 是正八边形,
 $\therefore \angle AOB = 360^\circ \div 8 = 45^\circ$.
 $\because OA = 6$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle APO$ 中, $OP = OA \cdot \cos 45^\circ = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$. 如图, 过点 P 作



x 轴的垂线, 垂足为 Q , 易知 $\angle POQ = 45^\circ$, \therefore 在
 $\text{Rt} \triangle OPQ$ 中, $OQ = OP \cdot \cos 45^\circ = 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 3$,
 $\therefore PQ = OQ = 3$, \therefore 点 P 的坐标为 $(3, 3)$. \therefore 将
 $\triangle APB$ 绕点 O 顺时针旋转, 每次旋转 45° ,
 \therefore 每旋转 8 次回到初始位置. 连接 OD .
 $\because 106 \div 8 = 13 \cdots 2$, \therefore 第 106 次旋转结束时点
 P' 在 OD 上. 由旋转得 $OP' = OP$, $\angle P'OQ =$
 $\angle POQ = 45^\circ$, \therefore 易得点 P' 与点 P 关于 x 轴对
 称, $\therefore P'(3, -3)$, \therefore 第 106 次旋转结束时, 点
 P 的坐标为 $(3, -3)$, 故选 B.

4. $3\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图, 当点 P 是正六边形的中心时, 连接 PB, PC , 过点 P 作
 $PH \perp BC$ 于点 H , 延长 HP 交 EF 于点 G , 则点 P 到这个正六边形六条边的距离之和为 $6PH$ 的值.

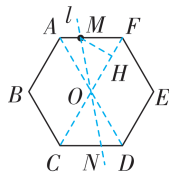


根据正六边形的性质可知 $\triangle BPC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle BPC = 60^\circ$. $\because PH \perp BC$, $\therefore \angle BPH = 30^\circ$, $BH = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2}$ cm, $\therefore PH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ cm,

$\therefore 6PH = 3\sqrt{3}$ cm, \therefore 点 P 到这个正六边形六条边的距离之和为 $3\sqrt{3}$ cm. 故答案为 $3\sqrt{3}$.

5. 4. $\sqrt{7}$ 【解析】如图, 连接 AD, CF 交于点 O , 则

O 为该正六边形的中心, 则直线 MO 即为符合条件的直线 l . 令直线 l 交 CD 于点 N , 过点 M 作 $MH \perp OF$ 于点 H . \because 六边形 $ABCDEF$ 是正六边形, $AB = 6$, 中心为 O , $\therefore AF = AB = 6$, $\angle AFO = \frac{1}{2}\angle AFE = \frac{1}{2} \times$



$\frac{(6-2) \times 180^\circ}{6} = 60^\circ$, $MO = ON$. 又 $\because OA = OF$, $\therefore \triangle OAF$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore OA = OF = AF = 6$. $\because AM = 2$, $\therefore MF = AF - AM = 6 - 2 = 4$. $\because MH \perp OF$, $\therefore \angle FMH = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$, $\therefore FH = \frac{1}{2}MF = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$, $\therefore MH = \sqrt{MF^2 - FH^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$, $OH = OF - FH = 6 - 2 = 4$, $\therefore OM = \sqrt{MH^2 + OH^2} = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{7}$, $\therefore NO = OM = 2\sqrt{7}$, $\therefore MN = NO + OM = 2\sqrt{7} + 2\sqrt{7} = 4\sqrt{7}$.

6. (1) 【证明】 \because 正六边形 $ABCDEF$ 内接于 $\odot O$, $\odot O$ 的半径为 4 cm, $\therefore AB = BC = CD = DE = EF = FA = 4$ cm, $\angle A = \angle ABC = \angle C = \angle D = \angle DEF = \angle F$. \because 点 P, Q 同时分别从 A, D 两点出发, 以 1 cm/s 的速度沿 AF, DC 向终点 F, C 运动, $\therefore AP = DQ = t$ cm, $PF = QC = (4 - t)$ cm.

在 $\triangle ABP$ 和 $\triangle DEQ$ 中, $\because \begin{cases} AB = DE, \\ \angle A = \angle D, \\ AP = DQ, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABP \cong \triangle DEQ$ (SAS), $\therefore BP = EQ$. 同理可证 $PE = QB$, \therefore 四边形 $PBQE$ 是平行四边形.

(2) ① 2 ② 0 或 4 【解析】①由对称性可知, 当 $PA = PF, QC = QD$ 时, 四边形 $PBQE$ 是菱形, 此时 $t = 2$. ②当 $t = 0$ 时, 点 P 在点 A 处, $\angle EPF = \angle PEF = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BPE = 120^\circ - 30^\circ = 90^\circ$, \therefore 此时四边形 $PBQE$ 是矩形. 当 $t = 4$ 时, 点 P 在点 F 处, 同理可得 $\angle BPE = 90^\circ$, 此时四边形 $PBQE$ 是矩形. 综上所述, 当 $t = 0$ 或 4 时, 四边形 $PBQE$ 是矩形.

刷素养

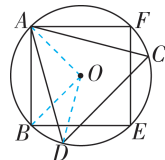
7. 十二 正 $n(n+1)$ 【解析】如图, 连接 OA, OB, OD . \because 正三角形 ADC 和正方形 $ABEF$ 内接于同一个圆 O , $\therefore \angle AOD = \frac{360^\circ}{3} = 120^\circ$, $\angle AOB = \frac{360^\circ}{4} = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BOD = \angle AOD -$

归纳总结

经过正六边形 $ABCDEF$ 中心的直线可以将正六边形的面积平分.

$$\angle AOB = 30^\circ. \therefore \frac{360^\circ}{30^\circ} = 12,$$

$\therefore BD$ 可以看做是正十二边形的边. 若正 n 边形和正 $(n+1)$ 边形内接于同一个圆 O , 同理可得 $\angle AOD = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$, $\angle AOB = \frac{360^\circ}{n+1}$, $\therefore \angle BOD = \angle AOD - \angle AOB = \frac{360^\circ}{n} - \frac{360^\circ}{n+1} = \frac{360^\circ}{n(n+1)}$, $\therefore \frac{360^\circ}{\angle BOD} =$



$n(n+1)$, $\therefore BD$ 可以看做是正 $n(n+1)$ 边形的边. 故答案为十二, 正 $n(n+1)$.

9 弧长及扇形的面积

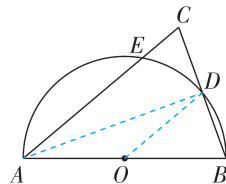


刷基础

1. B 【解析】题图中的管道中心线 \widehat{AB} 的长为 $\frac{120\pi \times 40}{180} = \frac{80\pi}{3}$ (m), 故选 B.

2. C 【解析】设滑轮旋转的角度为 n° . 根据题意得 $\frac{n\pi \times 10}{180} = 15\pi$, $\therefore n = 270$, \therefore 滑轮旋转的角度为 270° . 故选 C.

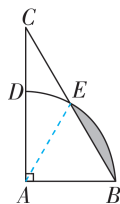
3. D 【解析】连接 AD, OD , 如图所示. $\because AB$ 为半圆的直径, $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$. $\because AB = AC$, $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle BAD$, $\therefore \widehat{ED} = \widehat{BD}$.



$\because \angle C = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle C = 70^\circ$. $\because OD = OB$, $\therefore \angle ODB = \angle ABC = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BOD = 180^\circ - 2 \times 70^\circ = 40^\circ$. $\because AB = 6$, $\therefore OB = 3$, $\therefore \widehat{BD}$ 的长为 $\frac{40\pi \times 3}{180} = \frac{2}{3}\pi$, $\therefore \widehat{DE}$ 的长为 $\frac{2}{3}\pi$, 故选 D.

4. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 【解析】 $\because \widehat{AB}$ 的长度为 $\frac{5}{6}\pi$ 米, $\angle COD = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \frac{60\pi \cdot OA}{180} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$, $\therefore OA = \frac{5}{2}$ 米. $\because AD = 1$ 米, $\therefore OD = \frac{5}{2} - 1 = \frac{3}{2}$ (米), $\therefore \widehat{CD}$ 的长度为 $60\pi \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{180} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (米), 故答案为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

5. $3 + \pi$ 【解析】如图, 连接 AE . 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $\angle C = 30^\circ$, $AB = 3$, $\therefore \angle ABC = 60^\circ$. $\because AB = AE$, $\therefore \triangle ABE$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle BAE = 60^\circ$, $BE = AB = 3$,



∴ 弧 BE 的长度为 $\frac{60\pi \times 3}{180} = \pi$, ∴ 图中阴影部分的周长是 $3 + \pi$. 故答案为 $3 + \pi$.

关键点拨

连接 AE , 可知 $\triangle ABE$ 为等边三角形, 利用弧长公式即可求解.

6. B 【解析】由题知, $S_{\text{扇形}OAD} = \frac{120 \cdot \pi \cdot 5^2}{360} = \frac{25}{3}\pi$, $S_{\text{扇形}OBC} = \frac{120 \cdot \pi \cdot 2^2}{360} = \frac{4}{3}\pi$, 所以 $S_{\text{阴影部分}} = S_{\text{扇形}OAD} - S_{\text{扇形}OBC} = \frac{25}{3}\pi - \frac{4}{3}\pi = 7\pi$. 故选 B.

关键点拨

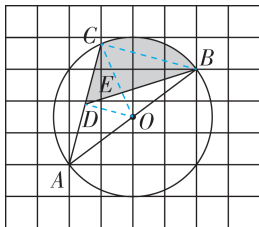
解题的关键是确定小羊 A 的最大活动区域为两个扇形.

7. $\frac{77}{12}\pi$ 【解析】大扇形的圆心角是 90° , 半径是 5 m , 所以面积为 $\frac{90\pi \times 25}{360} = \frac{25}{4}\pi (\text{m}^2)$; 小扇形的圆心角是 $180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$, 半径是 $5 - 4 = 1(\text{m})$, 所以面积为 $\frac{60\pi \times 1}{360} = \frac{\pi}{6} (\text{m}^2)$. 则小羊 A 在草地上的最大活动区域面积是 $\frac{25}{4}\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{77}{12}\pi (\text{m}^2)$. 故答案为 $\frac{77}{12}\pi$.

8. $\frac{4\pi}{9}$ 【解析】∵ $\angle BAC = 60^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 100^\circ$, ∴ $\angle ACB = 20^\circ$. 又∵ E 为 BC 的中点, ∴ $BE = EC = \frac{1}{2}BC = 2$. ∵ $BE = EF$, ∴ $EF = EC = 2$, ∴ $\angle EFC = \angle ACB = 20^\circ$, ∴ $\angle BEF = 40^\circ$, ∴ 扇形 BEF 的面积为 $\frac{40\pi \times 2^2}{360} = \frac{4\pi}{9}$.

刷提升

1. B 【解析】如图, 连接 OD, CB, CO . 由题意可得 $AB = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$. ∵ $\angle A = \alpha$, ∴ $\angle COB = 2\alpha$. ∵ 点 D 是 AC 的中点, ∴ $OD \perp AC, AD = CD$. ∵ AB 为直径, ∴ $BC \perp AC$, ∴ $OD \parallel BC$, ∴ $S_{\triangle DCB} = S_{\triangle OBC}$, ∴ $S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{扇形}OBC} = \pi \cdot \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 \times \frac{2\alpha}{360} = \frac{25\alpha\pi}{720}$, 故选 B.

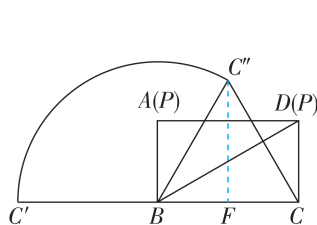


关键点拨

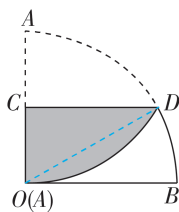
将不规则图形的面积转化为规则图形的面积是解题关键.

2. B 【解析】如图, 当 P 与 A 重合时, 点 C 关于 BP 的对称点为 C' , 当 P 与 D 重合时, 点 C 关于 BP 的对称点为 C'' , ∴ 点 P 从点 A 运动到点 D , 线段 CC_1 扫过的区域为扇形 $BC'C''$. 在 $\triangle BCD$ 中, ∵ $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $BC =$

$\sqrt{3}$, $CD = 1$, ∴ $\tan \angle DBC = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, ∴ $\angle DBC = 30^\circ$, ∴ $\angle CBC'' = 60^\circ$, ∴ $\angle C'BC'' = 120^\circ$. ∵ $BC = BC'' = BC' = \sqrt{3}$, ∴ $\triangle BCC''$ 为等边三角形, $S_{\text{扇形}BC'C''} = \frac{120 \times \pi \times (\sqrt{3})^2}{360} = \pi$. 过点 C'' 作 $C''F \perp BC$ 于 F . ∵ $\triangle BCC''$ 为等边三角形, ∴ $BF = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, ∴ $C''F = \tan 60^\circ \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$, ∴ $S_{\triangle BCC''} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$, ∴ 线段 CC_1 扫过的区域的面积为 $\pi + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$. 故选 B.



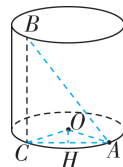
(第2题图)



(第3题图)

3. $\frac{50\pi}{3} - \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 【解析】如图, 连接 OD . 由题意得 $S_{\text{阴影部分}} = S_{\text{区域}ACD}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OCD$ 中, ∵ $OC = \frac{1}{2}OD = 5$, ∴ $\angle ODC = 30^\circ$, $CD = \sqrt{OD^2 - OC^2} = 5\sqrt{3}$, ∴ $\angle COD = 60^\circ$, ∴ 阴影部分的面积为 $\frac{60\pi \times 10^2}{360} - \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 5\sqrt{3} = \frac{50\pi}{3} - \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{2}$. 故答案为 $\frac{50\pi}{3} - \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

4. $40\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图, 连接 AB, OC, OA, AC , 作 $OH \perp AC$ 于 H . 设 $\angle AOC = n^\circ$. ∵ \widehat{AC} 的长为 $\frac{40\pi}{3}\text{ cm}$, ∴ $\frac{n\pi \cdot 20}{180} = \frac{40\pi}{3}$, ∴ $n = 120$. ∵ $OA = OC, OH \perp AC$, ∴ $\angle COH = \angle AOH = 60^\circ$, $CH = AH$, ∴ $AC = 2CH = 2 \cdot OC \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 2 \times 20 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 20\sqrt{3}(\text{cm})$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = \sqrt{BC^2 + AC^2} = \sqrt{60^2 + (20\sqrt{3})^2} = 40\sqrt{3}(\text{cm})$, ∴ 该飞虫从点 A 到达点 B 的最短路径长为 $40\sqrt{3}\text{ cm}$. 故答案为 $40\sqrt{3}$.



刷素养

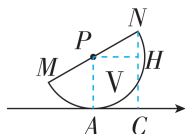
5. 【解】(1) ∵ $MN = 4$, ∴ 半圆 P 的半径为 2 . ∵ 半圆 P 与数轴相切于原点 O , ∴ 位置 I 中

的 MN 与数轴之间的距离为 2. \therefore 位置 II 中的 MN 垂直于数轴, \therefore 位置 II 中的半圆 P 与数轴的位置关系是相切. 故答案为 2, 相切.

(2) 位置 I 中 \widehat{ON} 的长与数轴上线段 ON 的长相等. $\therefore \widehat{ON}$ 的长为 $\frac{90\pi \cdot 2}{180} = \pi$, 位置 II 中 $NP=2$, \therefore 位置 III 中的圆心 P 在数轴上表示的数为 $\pi+2$.

(3) 由弧长公式可得, 点 N 所经过的路径长为 $\frac{90\pi \cdot 4}{180} = 2\pi$. $\therefore S_{\text{半圆}} = \frac{1}{2}\pi \times 2^2 = 2\pi$, $S_{\text{扇形}} = \frac{90\pi \cdot 4^2}{360} = 4\pi$, \therefore 该纸片所扫过的图形的面积为 $2\pi+4\pi=6\pi$.

(4) 如图, 作 NC 垂直数轴于点 C , 作 $PH \perp NC$ 于点 H , 连接 PA , 则四边形 $PHCA$ 为矩形. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle NPH$ 中, $PN=2$,



$NH=NC-HC=NC-PA=1$, $\therefore \sin \angle NPH = \frac{NH}{PN} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \angle NPH = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle MPA = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \widehat{MA}$ 的长为 $\frac{60\pi \cdot 2}{180} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $\therefore OA$ 的长为 $\pi+4+\frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{5}{3}\pi+4$.

大招专题 7 不规则图形面积的求法

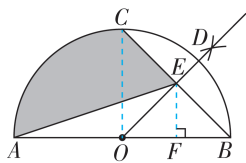
刷难关

大招解读 | 和差法

将不规则图形转化成若干个基本图形(有时需要添加辅助线), 然后将面积进行相加、相减求解.

1. D 【解析】根据题意知 $AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2 - 2^2} = 1$, 则 $BE = BF = AD = AC = 1$. 设 $\angle B = n^\circ$, $\angle A = m^\circ$. $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B + \angle A = 90^\circ$, 即 $n + m = 90$, $\therefore S_{\text{阴影部分}} = S_{\triangle ABC} - (S_{\text{扇形}EBF} + S_{\text{扇形}DAC}) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 - \left(\frac{n\pi \times 1^2}{360} + \frac{m\pi \times 1^2}{360} \right) = 1 - \frac{(n+m)\pi}{360} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$, 故选 D.

2. A 【解析】连接 OC , 如图. \therefore 点 C 是直径 AB 为 4 的半圆 O 的中点, $\therefore OC \perp AB$, 即



关键点拨

(2) 在解答此题时要注意位置 I 中 \widehat{ON} 的长与数轴上线段 ON 的长相等.

关键点拨

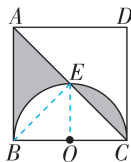
全等的两个三角形的面积相等.

$\angle COA = \angle COB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore BC = \sqrt{OC^2 + OB^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$. $\therefore OC = OB$, $\therefore \angle OCB = \angle OBC = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 90^\circ) = 45^\circ$. 由作图知 $OD \perp BC$, $\therefore \triangle OEC$, $\triangle BEO$ 均为等腰直角三角形, 且 $OE = CE = BE = \frac{1}{2}BC = \sqrt{2}$. 过点 E 作 $EF \perp AB$ 于点 F , 则 $\triangle EFB$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore EF = BF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \sqrt{2} = 1$, $\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{扇形}AOC} + S_{\triangle OEC} - S_{\triangle AOE} = \frac{90 \cdot \pi \cdot 2^2}{360} + \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 = \pi + 1 - 1 = \pi$. 故选 A.

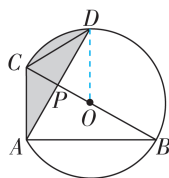
大招解读 | 等积转化法

适用情形: ① 图中某些空白部分可通过对称、旋转等使之和部分阴影面积相等, 进而将阴影部分转化为规则图形; ② 利用全等的三角形、同底等高的三角形面积相等转化.

3. A 【解析】如图, 设 AC 与半圆交于点 E , 半圆的圆心为 O , 连接 BE , OE . \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle OCE = 45^\circ$. $\therefore OE = OC$, $\therefore \angle OEC = \angle OCE = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EOC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore OE$ 垂直平分 BC , $\therefore BE = CE$, \therefore 弓形 BE 的面积 = 弓形 CE 的面积, $\therefore S_{\text{阴影部分}} = S_{\triangle ABE} = S_{\triangle ABC} - S_{\triangle BCE} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6 - \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 3 = 9$, 故选 A.



4. $\frac{2}{3}\pi$ 【解析】 $\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 内接于 \widehat{ABC} , $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore BC$ 是直径. 设 BC 的中点为 O . 如图, 连接 OD . $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 30^\circ$, $AC = 2$, $\therefore AC = \frac{1}{2}BC = CO = 2$. $\therefore CD = CA$,

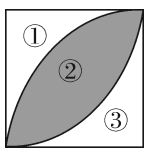


$\therefore CD = CO$. $\therefore CO = DO$, $\therefore AC = DO$, $\triangle COD$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle COD = \angle CDO = 60^\circ$. P 是线段 BC 上的动点, 当点 A, P, D 共线时, $PA + PD$ 的值最小, 此时 $\angle CAD = \angle CDA = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADO = 30^\circ$. 在 $\triangle APC$ 和 $\triangle DPO$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle CAP = \angle PDO, \\ \angle APC = \angle DPO, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle APC \cong \triangle DPO (AAS)$, $AC = OD$,

$\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{扇形}COD} = \frac{60\pi \times 2^2}{360} = \frac{2}{3}\pi$, 故答案为 $\frac{2}{3}\pi$.

大招解读 | 容斥原理法

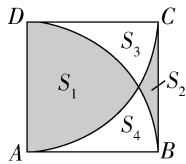
这类题阴影部分一般是由几个图形叠加而成,求解时把所求阴影部分的面积问题转化为可求面积的规则图形的重叠部分的面积问题,然后运用“容斥原理”解决.如图,求阴影部分的



面积: $S_{①} + S_{②} + S_{②} + S_{③} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\text{圆}}, S_{①} + S_{②} + S_{③} = S_{\text{正方形}}, S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{②} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\text{圆}} - S_{\text{正方形}}.$

5. B 【解析】由题意可得 $S_{\text{阴影}} = 2S_{\text{扇形}ABC} - S_{\text{正方形}ABCD} = 2 \times \frac{90\pi \cdot a^2}{360} - a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 - a^2$, 故选 B.

6. A 【解析】如图, $S_{\text{正方形}} = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$, ① 两个扇形的面积和为 $2S_{\text{扇形}} = 2S_1 + S_3 + S_4$, ② ②-①, 得 $S_1 - S_2 = 2S_{\text{扇形}} - S_{\text{正方形}} = \frac{90\pi \times 1^2 \times 2}{360} - 1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$.



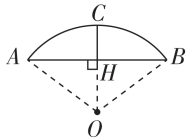
故选 A.

全章综合训练

刷中考

1. A 【解析】 $\because OC \perp AB, AB = 8, \therefore AD = \frac{1}{2} AB = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$. 又 $\because OA = OC = 5, \therefore$ 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OAD$ 中, $OD = \sqrt{OA^2 - AD^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3$, 故选 A.

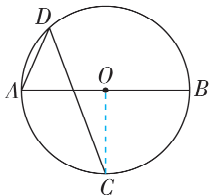
2. $\frac{4}{5}$ 【解析】如图, 作 $OH \perp AB$ 交 AB 于 H , 交圆弧于 C . 由题意得, $AB = 8, HC = 2$, 设 $OA = OC = x, \therefore OH = x - 2$. $\because OH \perp AB, OC$ 为半径, $\therefore AH = BH = \frac{1}{2} AB = 4$, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OAH$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $AH^2 + OH^2 = OA^2, \therefore 4^2 + (x - 2)^2 = x^2$, 解得 $x = 5, \therefore OA = 5, \therefore \cos \angle OAB = \frac{AH}{OA} = \frac{4}{5}$. 故答案为 $\frac{4}{5}$.



3. B 【解析】 $\because \angle AOB = 100^\circ, \therefore \angle C = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2} \times 100^\circ = 50^\circ$. 故选 B.

4. B 【解析】如图, 连接 OC .

$\because \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BC}, \therefore \angle AOC = \angle BOC$. $\because AB$ 为直径, $\therefore \angle AOC + \angle BOC = 180^\circ$,



思路分析

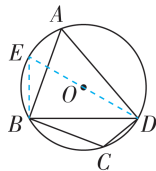
(1) 利用圆周角定理的推论得到 $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, 再根据三角形的内角和定理求出 $\angle CAB = 65^\circ$, 然后利用圆内接四边形的对角互补求解即可;

(2) 连接 AI , 先由三角形的内心性质得到 $\angle CAI = \angle BAI, \angle ACI = \angle BCI$, 然后得到 $\angle DAB = \angle DCB = \angle ACI, AD = BD$, 再利用等角代换得 $\angle DAI = \angle DIA$, 最后利用等角对等边可得结论;

(3) 过 I 分别作 $IQ \perp AB, IF \perp AC, IP \perp BC$, 垂足分别为 Q, F, P . 根据内切圆的性质和切线长定理得到 $AQ = AF, CF = CP, BQ = BP$, 再根据解直角三角形求得 $CF = 2 = CP$, 由勾股定理求得 $AB = 13$, 进而可求解.

$\therefore \angle AOC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle D = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC = 45^\circ$. 故选 B.

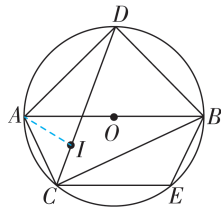
5. $6\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图, 作直径 DE , 连接 BE , 则 $\angle A = \angle E, \angle EBD = 90^\circ$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 内接于 $\odot O, \therefore \angle A + \angle BCD = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle BCD = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle A = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle E = 60^\circ$. $\because \odot O$ 的半径为 6, $\therefore DE = 12, \therefore BD = DE \cdot \sin E = 12 \times \sin 60^\circ = 12 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 6\sqrt{3}$. 故答案为 $6\sqrt{3}$.



6. 【解】(1) $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle ABC = 25^\circ, \therefore \angle CAB = 90^\circ - 25^\circ = 65^\circ$. \because 四边形 $ABEC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的内接四边形, $\therefore \angle CEB + \angle CAB = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle CEB = 180^\circ - \angle CAB = 115^\circ$.

(2) $DI = AD = BD$. 证明如下: 连接 AI , 如图(1).

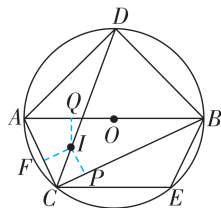
\because 点 I 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的内心, $\therefore \angle CAI = \angle BAI, \angle ACI = \angle BCI = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB = 45^\circ$,



图(1)

$\therefore \widehat{AD} = \widehat{BD}, \therefore \angle DAB = \angle DCB = \angle ACI, AD = BD$. $\therefore \angle DAI = \angle DAB + \angle BAI, \angle DIA = \angle ACI + \angle CAI, \therefore \angle DAI = \angle DIA, \therefore DI = AD = BD$.

(3) 过 I 分别作 $IQ \perp AB, IF \perp AC, IP \perp BC$, 垂足分别为 Q, F, P , 如图(2).

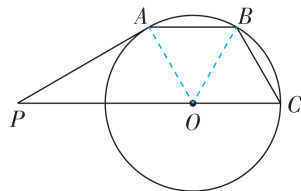


图(2)

\because 点 I 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的内心, 即为 $\triangle ABC$ 的内切圆的圆心, $\therefore Q, F, P$ 分别为该内切圆与 $\triangle ABC$ 三边的切点, $\therefore AQ = AF, CF = CP, BQ = BP$. $\because CI = 2\sqrt{2}, \angle IFC = 90^\circ, \angle ACI = 45^\circ, \therefore CF = CI \cdot \cos 45^\circ = 2, \therefore DI = AD = BD = \frac{13}{2}\sqrt{2}, \angle ADB =$

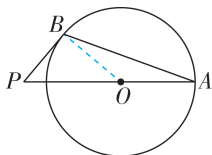
$90^\circ, \therefore AB = \sqrt{AD^2 + BD^2} = 13, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $AB + AC + BC = AB + AF + CF + CP + BP = AB + AQ + BQ + 2CF = 2AB + 2CF = 2 \times 13 + 2 \times 2 = 30$.

7. C 【解析】连接 OA, OB , 如图所示. $\because PA$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore \angle OAP = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle P = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle AOP = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ, \therefore AB \parallel PC, \therefore \angle OAB = \angle AOP = 60^\circ, \therefore OA = OB, \therefore \triangle AOB$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle AOB = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BOC =$



60° . $\because OC = OB$, $\therefore \triangle COB$ 是等边三角形,
 $\therefore \angle BCP = 60^\circ$. 故选 C.

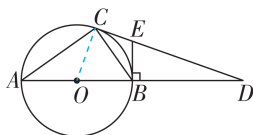
8. 20 【解析】如图, 连接 OB . $\because PB$ 为 $\odot O$ 切线,
 $\therefore \angle OBP = 90^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle P = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BOP = 40^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle A = 20^\circ$. 故答案为 20.



9. (1) 【解】 $\because BC$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 C , $\therefore OC \perp CB$, $\therefore \angle OCB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACO = \angle ACB - \angle OCB = 120^\circ - 90^\circ = 30^\circ$.

(2) 【证明】 $\because OA = OC$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle ACO = 30^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle B = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle ACB = 180^\circ - 120^\circ - 30^\circ = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle B$, $\therefore AC = BC$.

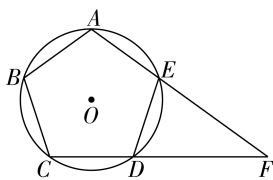
10. (1) 【证明】如图, 连接 OC . $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A + \angle ABC = 90^\circ$. $\because OB = OC$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle OCB$. $\because \angle BCD = \angle A$, $\therefore \angle BCD + \angle OCB = 90^\circ$, 即 $\angle OCD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore OC \perp CD$. $\because OC$ 为 $\odot O$ 的半径, $\therefore CD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线.



(2) 【解】 \because 点 B 是 AD 的中点, $\therefore BD = AB = 2OC$. $\because OB = OC$, $\therefore OD = OB + BD = 3OC$,
 $\therefore \frac{OC}{OD} = \frac{1}{3}$. $\because BE \perp AD$, $\therefore \angle DBE = 90^\circ$. 又
 $\because \angle OCD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \sin D = \frac{BE}{DE} = \frac{OC}{OD} = \frac{1}{3}$,
 $\therefore DE = 3BE = 9$, 在 $Rt \triangle DBE$ 中, $BD = \sqrt{DE^2 - BE^2} = \sqrt{9^2 - 3^2} = 6\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore OC = 3\sqrt{2}$, 即
 $\odot O$ 的半径为 $3\sqrt{2}$.

11. 36 或 108 【解析】

如图, 当角的顶点 B 在 $\odot O$ 上时, $\odot O$ 交 $\angle ABC$ 的两边, 截得 AB , BC .



$\because \angle ABC$ 恰好是正五边形的一个内角,
 $\therefore \angle ABC = \frac{(5-2) \times 180^\circ}{5} = 108^\circ$. 当角的顶点

F 在 $\odot O$ 外部时, $\odot O$ 交 $\angle AFC$ 的两边, 截得 AE , CD , 则 $\angle AED = \angle CDE = \frac{(5-2) \times 180^\circ}{5} =$

108° , $\therefore \angle FED = \angle FDE = 180^\circ - 108^\circ = 72^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle F = 180^\circ - 2 \times 72^\circ = 36^\circ$. 综上, 这个角的度数为 36° 或 108° . 故答案为 36 或 108.

12. C 【解析】由题意得 $\angle AOB = \angle AOC - \angle BOC = 25^\circ$, \therefore 点 A 和点 B 之间的劣弧长约

思路分析
 分角的顶点在圆上和圆外两种情况求解即可.

关键点拨

熟练掌握垂径定理和勾股定理是解题的关键.

为 $\frac{25\pi \times R}{180} = \frac{5}{36}\pi R$ (千米). 故选 C.

13. D 【解析】 $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $AB = AC$, $BC = 4$,
 $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB = 45^\circ$, $\therefore AB = AC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BC =$

$2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore S_{\text{阴影部分}} = S_{\text{扇形BCE}} + S_{\text{扇形DBC}} - 2S_{\triangle ABC} =$
 $\frac{45\pi \times 4^2}{360} + \frac{45\pi \times 4^2}{360} - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} = 4\pi - 8$.

故选 D.

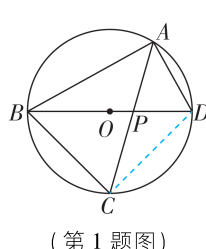
14. 40π 【解析】 \because 最高点离水面平台 MN 的距离为 128 m, 圆心 O 到 MN 的距离为 68 m,
 $\therefore \odot O$ 的半径为 $128 - 68 = 60$ (m). \because 摩天轮匀速旋转一圈用时 30 min, 该轿厢从点 A 出发, 10 min 后到达点 B , $\therefore \angle AOB = \frac{10}{30} \times 360^\circ =$

120° , \therefore 该轿厢所经过的路径长度为
 $\frac{120\pi \times 60}{180} = 40\pi$ (m). 故答案为 40π .

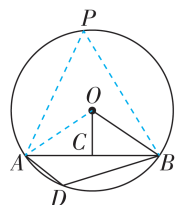


刷章测

1. A 【解析】连接 CD , 如图. $\because BD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle BCD = \angle BAD = 90^\circ$. \because 点 C 是 \widehat{BD} 的中点, $\therefore \widehat{BC} = \widehat{CD}$, $\therefore BC = CD$, $\therefore \angle CBD = 45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle CAD = 45^\circ$. $\because \angle CPD$ 是 $\triangle ADP$ 的外角,
 $\therefore \angle CPD = \angle CAD + \angle ADB = 45^\circ + 61^\circ = 106^\circ$. 故选 A.



(第 1 题图)

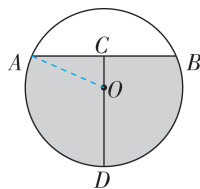


(第 2 题图)

2. B 【解析】作劣弧 \widehat{AB} 所对的圆周角 $\angle APB$, 连接 OA , 如图. \because 四边形 $ADBP$ 是 $\odot O$ 的内接四边形, $\therefore \angle P + \angle ADB = 180^\circ$. $\because \angle ADB = 124^\circ$, $\therefore \angle P = 56^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOB = 2\angle P = 112^\circ$.
 $\because C$ 为 AB 的中点, $OA = OB$, $\therefore OC$ 平分 $\angle AOB$, $\therefore \angle COB = \frac{1}{2}\angle AOB = 56^\circ$, 故选 B.

3. C 【解析】连接 OA , 如图.

由题意得 $OC \perp AB$, $\therefore AC = BC$, $\angle OCA = 90^\circ$. $\because CD = 7$ cm, $OA = OD = 5$ cm,
 $\therefore OC = CD - OD = 2$ cm,



$\therefore AC = \sqrt{5^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{21}$ (cm), $\therefore AB = 2AC = 2\sqrt{21}$ cm, \therefore 截面圆中弦 AB 的长为 $2\sqrt{21}$ cm. 故选 C.

4. B 【解析】连接 OA . $\because OA = OB, OA = OD$, $\therefore \angle OBA = \angle BAO, \angle ODA = \angle DAO$, $\therefore \angle OBA + \angle ODA = \angle BAO + \angle DAO = \angle BAD$. \because 四边形 $OBCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore \angle BCD = \angle BOD$. 由圆周角定理得, $\angle BOD = 2\angle BAD$, $\therefore \angle BCD = 2\angle BAD$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的内接四边形, $\therefore \angle BAD + \angle BCD = 180^\circ$, $\therefore 3\angle BAD = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAD = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OBA + \angle ODA = \angle BAD = 60^\circ$. 故选 B.

5. C 【解析】如图, 连接 OB, DB , 则 $OB = OD = 2$. $\because AD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ABD = 90^\circ, AD = 2OD = 4$. $\because BC$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切于点 B , $\therefore BC \perp OB$, $\therefore \angle OBC = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle C = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BOC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle BOD$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore BD = OD = 2$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AD^2 - BD^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$, 故选 C.

6. B 【解析】如图, 连接 OC, OD, PD, CQ . 设 $PC = x, OP = y, OF = a$. $\because PC \perp AB, QD \perp AB$, $\therefore \angle CPO = \angle OQD = 90^\circ$. $\because PC = OQ, OC = OD$, $\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle OPC \cong \text{Rt} \triangle DQO$, $\therefore OP = DQ = y$, $\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{四边形}PCQD} - S_{\triangle PFD} - S_{\triangle CFQ} = \frac{1}{2}(x+y)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(y-a)y - \frac{1}{2}(x+a)x = xy + \frac{1}{2}a(y-x)$. $\because PC \perp AB, QD \perp AB$, $\therefore PC \parallel DQ$, $\therefore \triangle PCF \sim \triangle QDF$, $\therefore \frac{PC}{DQ} = \frac{PF}{FQ}$, $\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{y-a}{a+x}$, $\therefore a = y-x$, $\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = xy + \frac{1}{2}(y-x)(y-x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{2}OC^2 = \frac{25}{2}$. 故在整个运动过程中, $\triangle CFP$ 与 $\triangle DFQ$ 的面积和一直不变. 故选 B.

7. 46° 【解析】连接 OC , 如图. $\because \angle CDB = \frac{1}{2}\angle COE, \angle CDB = 22^\circ$, $\therefore \angle COE = 44^\circ$. $\because CE$ 切 $\odot O$ 于点 C , $\therefore OC \perp CE$, $\therefore \angle OCE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle E = 90^\circ - \angle COE = 46^\circ$. 故答案为 46° .

8. $\frac{7}{18}\pi$ 【解析】由作图知 OP 平分 $\angle AOB$,

思路分析

连接 OB, DB . 由 AD 是 $\odot O$ 的直径得 $\angle ABD = 90^\circ$, $AD = 2OD = 4$, 由切线的性质得 $\angle OBC = 90^\circ$, 则 $\angle BOC = 60^\circ$, 所以 $\triangle BOD$ 是等边三角形, 则 $BD = OD = 2$, 所以 $AB = \sqrt{AD^2 - BD^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$.

关键点拨

本题的解题关键是学会添加常用辅助线, 构造全等三角形解决问题, 并学会用分割法求面积.

$\therefore \angle AOB = 2\angle BOP = 2 \times 35^\circ = 70^\circ$. \because 扇形的半径是 1, $\therefore \widehat{AB}$ 的长为 $\frac{70\pi \times 1}{180} = \frac{7}{18}\pi$. 故答案为 $\frac{7}{18}\pi$.

9. 45° 【解析】如图, 连接 OC, OD, OQ, OE . \because 六边形 $ABCDEF$ 是正六边形,

Q 是 \widehat{DE} 的中点, $\therefore \angle COD = \angle DOE = \frac{360^\circ}{6} = 60^\circ$,

$\angle DOQ = \angle EOQ = \frac{1}{2}\angle DOE = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle COQ =$

$\angle COD + \angle DOQ = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CPQ = \frac{1}{2}\angle COQ = 45^\circ$, 故答案为 45° .

10. 10.5 【解析】 \because 直线 $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 3$ 与 x 轴、 y 轴

分别交于 A, B 两点, $\therefore A$ 点的坐标为 $(4, 0)$, B 点的坐标为 $(0, -3)$, $\therefore OA = 4, OB = 3$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AOB$ 中, 由勾股定理得

$AB = \sqrt{AO^2 + BO^2} = 5$. 如图, 过点 C 作 $CM \perp$

AB 于 M , 连接 AC , 则 $S_{\triangle ACB} = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times CM =$

$\frac{1}{2} \times OA \times OC + \frac{1}{2} \times OA \times OB$, $\therefore 5 \times CM = 4 \times 1 + 3 \times$

4 , $\therefore CM = \frac{16}{5}$, \therefore 圆 C 上的点到直线 $y = \frac{3}{4}x -$

3 的最大距离是 $1 + \frac{16}{5} = \frac{21}{5}$, $\therefore \triangle PAB$ 面积的

最大值是 $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times \frac{21}{5} = 10.5$, 故答案为 10.5 .

11. $\frac{24}{5}$ 【解析】连接 OC , 如图. $\because CM$ 是 $\odot O$ 的

切线, $\therefore \angle OCM = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OCB + \angle MCB = 90^\circ$. $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACO + \angle BCO = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACO = \angle BCM$.

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

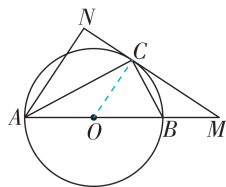
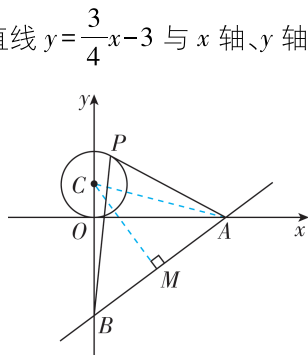
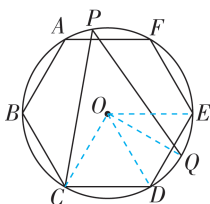
$\angle CAO$, $\therefore \angle CAO =$

$\angle BCM$. $\because \angle M = \angle M$,

$\therefore \triangle ACM \sim \triangle CBM$, $\therefore \frac{CM}{AM} = \frac{BM}{CM}$, $\therefore \frac{4}{AM} = \frac{2}{4}$,

$\therefore AM = 8$, $\therefore AB = AM - BM = 6$, $\therefore AO = OB =$

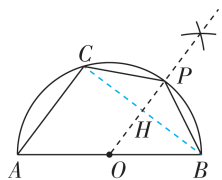
$OC = 3$. $\because AN \perp MN$, $\therefore OC \parallel AN$, $\therefore \triangle CMO \sim$



$\triangle NMA$, $\therefore \frac{OC}{AN} = \frac{OM}{AM}$, $\therefore \frac{3}{AN} = \frac{5}{8}$, $\therefore AN = \frac{24}{5}$, 故

答案为 $\frac{24}{5}$.

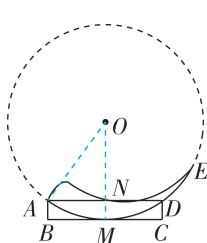
12. 【解】(1) 如图, 点 P 即为所求.



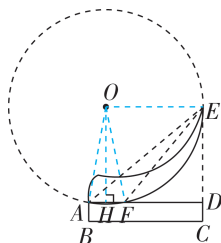
(2) 如图, 连接 BC 交 OP 于 H . $\because AB$ 是直径, $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8$. $\because OP \perp BC$, $\therefore CH = BH$. $\because OA = OB$, $\therefore OH$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $\therefore OH = \frac{1}{2}AC = 3$. $\because OP = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5$, $\therefore PH = OP - OH = 5 - 3 = 2$, \therefore 四边形 $ABPC$ 的面积为 $\frac{1}{2}AC \cdot$

$BC + \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot PH = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 + \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 2 = 32$.

13. 【解】(1) 如图(1), 连接 OM 交 AD 于点 N , 则 $OM \perp BC$, $\therefore OM \perp AD$, $MN = 0.3$ m, $\therefore AN = DN = 0.9$ m. 连接 OA , 设 $\odot O$ 的半径为 r m, 则 $ON = (r - 0.3)$ m. 由勾股定理, 得 $ON^2 + AN^2 = OA^2$, $\therefore (r - 0.3)^2 + 0.9^2 = r^2$, 解得 $r = 1.5$. 故 $\odot O$ 的半径为 1.5 m.



图(1)

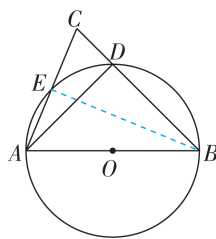


图(2)

(2) 如图(2), 连接 OE , 则 $OE \perp ED$, $OE = 1.5$ m. 过点 O 作 $OH \perp AD$ 于点 H . 又 $\because \angle EDH = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $OHDE$ 是矩形, $\therefore HD = OE = 1.5$ m, $\therefore AH = 1.8 - 1.5 = 0.3$ (m). 连接 OA, OF , 则 $OA = OF = 1.5$ m, $\therefore \angle AOH = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOF$. 又 $\because \angle AEF = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOF$, $\therefore \angle AEF = \angle AOH$, $\therefore \sin \angle AEF = \sin \angle AOH = \frac{AH}{OA} = \frac{0.3}{1.5} = \frac{1}{5}$.

14. 【解】(1) 如图(1), 连接 BE . $\because AB$ 为直径, $\therefore BE \perp AC, AD \perp BC$. \therefore 点 E 是 \widehat{AD} 的中点, $\therefore \widehat{AE} = \widehat{DE}$, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle CBE$. $\because \angle AEB = \angle BEC = 90^\circ$, $BE = BE$, $\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CBE$ (ASA), $\therefore AE = CE = 6.5$, $\therefore AC = 13$. $\because CD =$

5 , $\therefore AD = \sqrt{AC^2 - CD^2} = 12$.



图(1)

(2) 存在. $\because \angle BCM = 105^\circ, \angle BAN = 135^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB = 75^\circ, \angle CAB = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B = 180^\circ - \angle ACB - \angle CAB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DEF = 2 \angle B = 120^\circ$. 过 C 作 $CH \perp AB$ 于 H , 如图(2), $\therefore \angle CHB = \angle CHA = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCH = 90^\circ - \angle B = 30^\circ, \angle ACH = 90^\circ - \angle CAH = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore BH = \frac{1}{2}BC = 400$ m, $\therefore CH = \sqrt{BC^2 - BH^2} = 400\sqrt{3}$ m, $\therefore CH = AH = 400\sqrt{3}$ m, $\therefore AB = BH + AH = (400 + 400\sqrt{3})$ m. $\because ED \perp AB$, $\therefore \angle BDE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BFE = 360^\circ - 120^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$, $\therefore B, F, E, D$ 四点共圆.

如图(3), 设圆心为点 P , 半径为 r m, 连接 PD, PF, BE , 过点 P 作 $PS \perp DF$ 于点 S .

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

$\therefore BE$ 是 $\odot P$ 的直径.

$\therefore \angle FBD = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FPD = 120^\circ$.

又 $\because PF = PD$, $\therefore \angle PFD = \angle PDF = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore PS = \frac{1}{2}r$ m, $\therefore FS = \sqrt{FP^2 - PS^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r$ m,

$\therefore DF = 2FS = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r = \sqrt{3}r$ m. \therefore 要使 DF 的

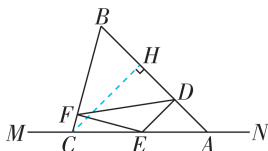
值最小, \therefore 要使 r 的值最小, 而 BE 是直径, $BE = 2r$ m,

\therefore 当 $BE \perp AC$ 时, BE 取得最小值, 此时 $\triangle ABE$ 是等腰直角三角形.

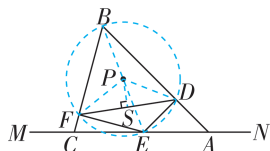
$\therefore AB = (400 + 400\sqrt{3})$ m, $\therefore BE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AB =$

$(200\sqrt{2} + 200\sqrt{6})$ m, $\therefore r = \frac{1}{2}BE = (100\sqrt{2} + 100\sqrt{6})$ m,

$\therefore DF = (100\sqrt{6} + 300\sqrt{2})$ m, 故玻璃桥 DF 长的最小值为 $(100\sqrt{6} + 300\sqrt{2})$ m.



图(2)



图(3)