

D 的解集为 $m-4 < x < \frac{5m+13}{3}$, $\therefore C$ 的“解集中点值”为 $\frac{m-3+3m+5}{2} = 2m+1$. \therefore 不等式组 D 对于不等式组 C “中点包含”, $\therefore m-4 < 2m+1 < \frac{5m+13}{3}$, 解得 $-5 < m < 10$. 又 $\because m > -4$, $\therefore -4 < m < 10$.

(3) 解不等式组 E , 得 $2n < x < 2m$, 解不等式组

F , 得 $\frac{3n+m}{2} < x < 5+n$, 其中 $\frac{3n+m}{2} < 5+n$, 即 $m+n < 10$, \therefore 不等式组 E 的“解集中点值”为 $n+m$. \therefore 不等式组 F 对于不等式组 E “中点包含”, $\therefore \frac{3n+m}{2} < n+m < 5+n$, 解得 $n < m < 5$.

\therefore 所有符合要求的整数 m 之和为 9, \therefore 整数 m 可取 2, 3, 4 或 -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, $\therefore 1 \leq n < 2$ 或 $-2 \leq n < -1$.

第十一章 三角形的证明及其应用

1 三角形内角和定理

课时 1 三角形内角和定理

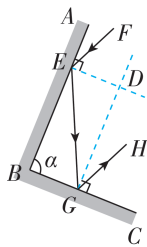
刷基础

1. B 【解析】在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle A - \angle B = \angle B - \angle C$, $\therefore 2\angle B = \angle A + \angle C$. 又 $\because \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$, 即 $2\angle B + \angle B = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B = 60^\circ$. 故选 B.

2. B 【解析】设 $\angle A = x^\circ$. $\because \angle A = \frac{1}{2} \angle B = \frac{1}{3} \angle C$, $\therefore \angle B = 2x^\circ$, $\angle C = 3x^\circ$. 由 $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$, 得 $x + 2x + 3x = 180$, 所以 $x = 30$, 故 $\angle C = 30^\circ \times 3 = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形. 故选 B.

3. B 【解析】 $\because \angle BAC + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$, $\angle B + \angle C = 110^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - (\angle B + \angle C) = 180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ$. $\because AM$ 平分 $\angle BAC$, $\therefore \angle BAM = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = 35^\circ$. $\because MN \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle AMN = \angle BAM = 35^\circ$.

4. B 【解析】分别过点 E, G 作 $ED \perp AB, DG \perp BC$, ED 与 DG 相交于点 D , 如图所示. \because 反射角等于入射角, $\therefore \angle GED = \frac{1}{2} \angle GEF$, $\angle EGD = \frac{1}{2} \angle EGH$. $\because EF \parallel GH$, $\therefore \angle GEF + \angle EGH = 180^\circ$, 即 $2\angle GED + 2\angle EGD = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle GED + \angle EGD = 90^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle BEG + \angle GED = 90^\circ$, $\angle BGE + \angle EGD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BEG + \angle BGE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \alpha = 180^\circ - (\angle BEG + \angle BGE) = 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$, 故选 B.



解题的关键是根据角与角之间的关系列出方程.

思路分析

(2) 先求出 $\angle AFE$ 的度数, 再利用三角形内角和定理求出 $\angle AEF$ 的度数即可得出结论.

5. 48 【解析】 $\because DE \parallel BC$, $\angle EDC = 29^\circ$, $\angle B = 74^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EDC = \angle BCD = 29^\circ$, $\angle ADE = \angle B = 74^\circ$. $\because CD$ 平分 $\angle ACB$, $\therefore \angle ACB = 2\angle BCD = 58^\circ$. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 58^\circ$, $\angle B = 74^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = 180^\circ - \angle ACB - \angle B = 180^\circ - 58^\circ - 74^\circ = 48^\circ$, 故答案为 48.

6. 40° 【解析】 $\because \angle AEA' = 180^\circ - \angle A'EC = 180^\circ - 70^\circ = 110^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A'ED = \angle AED = \frac{1}{2} \angle AEA' = 55^\circ$. $\because \angle DA'E = \angle A = 55^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A'DE = \angle ADE = 180^\circ - \angle A'ED - \angle DA'E = 180^\circ - 55^\circ - 55^\circ = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A'DB = 180^\circ - 70^\circ - 70^\circ = 40^\circ$. 故答案为 40° .

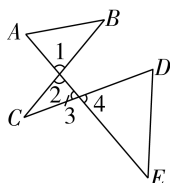
7. ①② 【解析】①由 $EF \parallel AB$, 可得 $\angle ECA = \angle A$, $\angle FCB = \angle B$. 由 $\angle ECA + \angle ACB + \angle FCB = 180^\circ$, 得 $\angle A + \angle ACB + \angle B = 180^\circ$, 故①能证明“三角形内角和是 180° ”; ②由 $FD \parallel AC$, 得 $\angle EDF = \angle AED$, $\angle A = \angle FDB$. 由 $ED \parallel CB$, 得 $\angle EDA = \angle B$, $\angle C = \angle AED$, 所以 $\angle C = \angle EDF$. 由 $\angle ADE + \angle EDF + \angle FDB = 180^\circ$, 得 $\angle B + \angle C + \angle A = 180^\circ$, 故②能证明“三角形内角和是 180° ”; ③由 $CD \perp AB$ 于 D , 得 $\angle ADC = \angle CDB = 90^\circ$, 无法证得三角形内角和是 180° , 故③不能证明“三角形内角和是 180° ”. 故答案为①②.

8. (1) 【解】 $\because CA$ 平分 $\angle BCD$, $\angle BCD = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCA = \frac{1}{2} \angle BCD = 25^\circ$. $\because \angle A = 25^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle BCA = 130^\circ$. $\because \angle ABD = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle ABC - \angle ABD = 130^\circ - 70^\circ = 60^\circ$. $\because \angle BCD = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle D = 180^\circ - \angle DBC - \angle BCD = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 50^\circ = 70^\circ$.

(2)【证明】 $\because \angle AFE + \angle BCD = 180^\circ$, $\angle BCD = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AFE = 130^\circ$. $\because \angle A = 25^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AEF = 180^\circ - \angle AFE - \angle A = 180^\circ - 130^\circ - 25^\circ = 25^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle AEF$.

刷提升

1. B 【解析】如图所示. $\because \angle A = 60^\circ$, $\angle B = 40^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2 = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle B = 80^\circ$. $\because \angle C = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 3 = \angle 4 = 180^\circ - \angle 2 - \angle C = 180^\circ - 80^\circ - 30^\circ = 70^\circ$. $\because \angle 4 + \angle D + \angle E = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle D + \angle E = 180^\circ - 70^\circ = 110^\circ$. 故选 B.



2. D 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 90^\circ$. $\because CF$ 平分 $\angle ACB$, BF 平分 $\angle ABC$, $\therefore \angle ECB = \angle ACE = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB$, $\angle ABD = \angle CBD = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC$, $\therefore \angle BCE + \angle CBD = \frac{1}{2} (\angle ACB + \angle ABC) = 45^\circ$, \therefore 在 $\triangle FBC$ 中, $\angle BFC = 180^\circ - (\angle BCE + \angle CBD) = 135^\circ$. 设 $\angle BCE = \angle ACE = \alpha$, 则 $\angle ABD = \angle CBD = 45^\circ - \alpha$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ABD + \angle CBD = 90^\circ - 2\alpha$. $\because AE \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle BCE = \angle AEC = \angle ACE$, 故选项 A 正确, 不符合题意. $\because AE \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle EAB = \angle ABC = 90^\circ - 2\alpha$. $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EAC = \angle EAB + \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 2\alpha$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $\angle ADB = 180^\circ - (\angle BAC + \angle ABD) = 180^\circ - (90^\circ + 45^\circ - \alpha) = 45^\circ + \alpha$, $\therefore \angle EAC - \angle ADB = 180^\circ - 2\alpha - (45^\circ + \alpha) = 135^\circ - 3\alpha$. 又 $\because \frac{3}{2} \angle ABC = \frac{3}{2} \times (90^\circ - 2\alpha) = 135^\circ - 3\alpha$, $\therefore \angle EAC - \angle ADB = \frac{3}{2} \angle ABC$, 故选项 B 正确, 不符合题意. $\because \angle EAC + \angle ECB = 180^\circ - 2\alpha + \alpha = 180^\circ - \alpha$, $\angle BFC + \angle ABD = 135^\circ + 45^\circ - \alpha = 180^\circ - \alpha$, $\therefore \angle EAC + \angle ECB = \angle BFC + \angle ABD$, 故选项 C 正确, 不符合题意. $\because \angle EAC = 180^\circ - 2\alpha$, $\angle BFC = 135^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EAC = \angle BFC$ 不一定成立, 故选项 D 不正确, 符合题意. 故选 D.

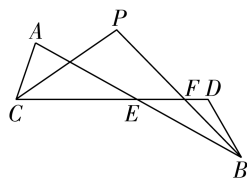
思路分析

分两种情况进行解答, 即点 M 在线段 AB 上和在线段 AB 的延长线上, 根据“ $\triangle BMN$ 中有两个角相等”再分情况进行讨论即可得出结论.

3. D 【解析】 $\because AB \perp OM$, $\therefore \angle BAO = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle MON = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABO = 30^\circ$, 故 ① 正确. $\because \angle BAO = 90^\circ = 3 \times 30^\circ = 3 \angle ABO$, $\therefore \triangle AOB$ 是“灵动三角形”, 故 ② 正确. $\because \angle BAC = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OAC = 90^\circ - 70^\circ = 20^\circ$. $\because \angle AOC = 60^\circ = 3 \times 20^\circ = 3 \angle OAC$, $\therefore \triangle AOC$ 是“灵动三角形”, 故

③ 正确. $\because \triangle ABC$ 为“灵动三角形”, $\angle ABO = 30^\circ$, $0^\circ < \angle OAC < 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCA = 3 \angle ABC$ 或 $\angle BCA = 3 \angle BAC$ 或 $\angle ABC = 3 \angle BAC$. 当 $\angle BCA = 3 \angle ABC$ 时, $\angle BCA = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OAC = 30^\circ$; 当 $\angle BCA = 3 \angle BAC$ 时, 根据题意, 得 $4 \angle BAC = 180^\circ - \angle ABC = 150^\circ$, 解得 $\angle BAC = 37.5^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OAC = 52.5^\circ$; 当 $\angle ABC = 3 \angle BAC$ 时, $\angle BAC = 10^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OAC = 80^\circ$, 故 ④ 正确. 故选 D.

4. 100 【解析】如图, 令 AB, PB 分别与 CD 交于点 E, F . 由题意设 $\angle ACP = \angle PCD = x$, $\angle ABP = \angle PBD = y$. 在 $\triangle ACE$ 中, $\angle AEC = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle ACE = 180^\circ - 80^\circ - 2x = 100^\circ - 2x$, 在 $\triangle DBE$ 中, $\angle DEB = 180^\circ - \angle D - \angle DBE = 180^\circ - 120^\circ - 2y = 60^\circ - 2y$. 又 $\because \angle AEC = \angle DEB$, $\therefore 100^\circ - 2x = 60^\circ - 2y$, 故 $x = 20^\circ + y$. 在 $\triangle DBF$ 中, $\angle DFB = 180^\circ - \angle D - \angle DBF = 180^\circ - 120^\circ - y = 60^\circ - y$, 在 $\triangle PCF$ 中, $\angle PFC = \angle DFB = 60^\circ - y$, $\therefore \angle P = 180^\circ - \angle PCE - \angle PFC = 180^\circ - x - (60^\circ - y) = 120^\circ - x + y$, 将 $x = 20^\circ + y$ 代入可得 $\angle P = 120^\circ - 20^\circ = 100^\circ$. 故答案为 100.



5. 25° 或 50° 或 65° 或 80° 【解析】当点 M 在线段 AB 上时, 如图 (1). $\because MN \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle AMN = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BMN = 180^\circ - 50^\circ = 130^\circ$. $\because \triangle BMN$ 中有两个角相等, $\therefore \angle MBN = \angle BNM$, $\therefore \angle MNB = \frac{180^\circ - 130^\circ}{2} = 25^\circ$. 当点 M 在 AB 的延长线上时, 如图 (2). $\because MN \parallel BC$, $\angle ABC = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BMN = \angle ABC = 50^\circ$. ① 当 $\angle BMN = \angle BNM$ 时, $\angle BNM = 50^\circ$; ② 当 $\angle BMN = \angle MBN$ 时, $\angle MNB = 180^\circ - 50^\circ - 50^\circ = 80^\circ$; ③ 当 $\angle MBN = \angle MNB$ 时, $\angle MNB = \frac{180^\circ - 50^\circ}{2} = 65^\circ$. 综上所述, $\angle MNB$ 的度数为 25° 或 50° 或 65° 或 80° . 故答案为 25° 或 50° 或 65° 或 80° .

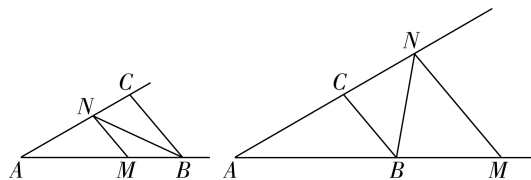


图 (1)

图 (2)

思路分析

根据新定义, 结合三角形的内角和定理以及角的和差关系, 逐一判断即可.

刷素养

6. 【解】(1) 在 $\triangle ODC$ 中, $\angle AOB + \angle CDO +$

$\angle OCD = 180^\circ$, $\angle AOB = 60^\circ$, $\angle CDO = 75^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle OCD = 45^\circ$. $\therefore \angle OCD + \angle ACD = 180^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle ACD = 135^\circ$. $\therefore \angle ACE = \frac{1}{3} \angle ACD$,
 $\therefore \angle ECD = \frac{2}{3} \angle ACD = 90^\circ$. $\therefore \angle ECD + \angle FCD =$
 180° , $\therefore \angle FCD = 90^\circ$. $\therefore \angle FDO = \frac{1}{3} \angle CDO$,
 $\therefore \angle CDF = \frac{2}{3} \angle CDO = 50^\circ$. $\therefore \angle F + \angle FCD +$
 $\angle CDF = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle F = 40^\circ$.
 (2) 设 $\angle CDO = x$. \therefore 在 $\triangle ODC$ 中, $\angle AOB +$
 $\angle CDO + \angle OCD = 180^\circ$, $\angle AOB = 75^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle OCD = 105^\circ - x$. $\therefore \angle OCD + \angle ACD = 180^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle ACD = 75^\circ + x$. $\therefore \angle ACE = \frac{1}{3} \angle ACD$,
 $\therefore \angle ECD = \frac{2}{3} \angle ACD = \frac{2}{3} (75^\circ + x) = 50^\circ + \frac{2}{3}x$.
 $\therefore \angle ECD + \angle FCD = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FCD = 130^\circ -$
 $\frac{2}{3}x$. $\therefore \angle FDO = \frac{1}{3} \angle CDO$, $\therefore \angle CDF =$
 $\frac{2}{3} \angle CDO = \frac{2}{3}x$. $\therefore \angle F + \angle FCD + \angle CDF =$
 180° , $\therefore \angle F = 50^\circ$. 故答案为 50° .
 (3) 不会发生变化. 设 $\angle AOB = m$, $\angle CDO = y$.
 在 $\triangle ODC$ 中, $\angle AOB + \angle CDO + \angle OCD = 180^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle OCD = 180^\circ - m - y$. $\therefore \angle OCD + \angle ACD =$
 180° , $\therefore \angle ACD = m + y$. $\therefore \angle ACE = \frac{1}{3} \angle ACD$,
 $\therefore \angle ECD = \frac{2}{3} \angle ACD = \frac{2}{3} (m + y)$. $\therefore \angle ECD +$
 $\angle FCD = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FCD = 180^\circ - \frac{2}{3} (m + y)$.
 $\therefore \angle FDO = \frac{1}{3} \angle CDO$, $\therefore \angle CDF = \frac{2}{3}y$. $\therefore \angle F +$
 $\angle FCD + \angle CDF = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle F = \frac{2}{3}m$, $\therefore \angle F =$
 $\frac{2}{3} \angle AOB$.

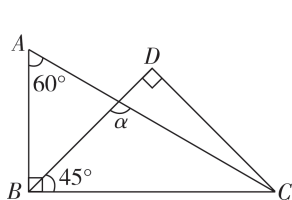
关键点拨

利用三角形外角的性质进行角之间的转换是解题的关键.

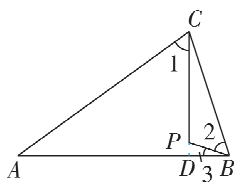
关键点拨

本题解题的关键是掌握三角形的一个外角等于和它不相邻的两个内角的和. 在找角之间的关系时, 通常添加辅助线, 使之与三角形的内角或外角产生联系.

45° , $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ABC - \angle CBD = 45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle \alpha = \angle A + \angle ABD = 60^\circ + 45^\circ = 105^\circ$. 故答
 案为 105° .



(第3题图)



(第5题图)

4. 55° 【解析】设 AC 与 BD 交于点 F , EC 与 BD
 交于点 O . $\therefore \angle OFC$ 是 $\triangle ABF$ 的外角, $\therefore \angle A +$
 $\angle B = \angle OFC$. $\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 125^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OFC +$
 $\angle C = 125^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FOC = 55^\circ$. $\therefore \angle FOC$ 是 $\triangle DEO$
 的外角, $\therefore \angle D + \angle E = \angle FOC = 55^\circ$.

5. 108° 【解析】如图, 延长 CP 交 AB 于 D .
 $\therefore \angle A = 36^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ -$
 $36^\circ) = 72^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 3 + \angle 2 = 72^\circ$. $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$,
 $\therefore \angle 3 + \angle 1 = 72^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BPC = \angle CDB + \angle 3 =$
 $\angle A + \angle 1 + \angle 3 = 108^\circ$, 故答案为 108° .

6. 【解】(1) $\therefore \angle A = 30^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCD =$
 $\angle A + \angle ABC = 100^\circ$. $\therefore CE$ 是 $\angle BCD$ 的平分线,
 $\therefore \angle BCE = \frac{1}{2} \angle BCD = 50^\circ$.

(2) $\therefore \angle BCE = 50^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BEC =$
 $\angle ABC - \angle BCE = 20^\circ$. $\therefore DF \parallel CE$, $\therefore \angle F =$
 $\angle BEC = 20^\circ$.

7. A 【解析】 $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 1 + \angle ABD$, $\angle 3 = \angle 2 +$
 $\angle CBD$, $\angle ABD > 0^\circ$, $\angle CBD > 0^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 1 < \angle 2 <$
 $\angle 3$. 故选 A.

8. C 【解析】由三角形外角的性质可得
 $\angle ACB = \angle 1 + \angle ADC = \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3$, 故
 $\angle ACB > \angle 2 + \angle 3$, 无法得到 $\angle ACB > \angle ACD$. 故
 选 C.

9. 【解】(1) $\therefore \angle ACE = 150^\circ$, $\angle BAC = 100^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle B = \angle ACE - \angle BAC = 150^\circ - 100^\circ = 50^\circ$.
 (2) $\therefore CD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的外角平分线, $\therefore \angle ACD =$
 $\angle ECD$. $\therefore \angle BAC$ 是 $\triangle ACD$ 的外角, $\therefore \angle BAC >$
 $\angle ACD$, $\therefore \angle BAC > \angle ECD$. $\therefore \angle ECD$ 是 $\triangle BCD$
 的外角, $\therefore \angle ECD > \angle B$, $\therefore \angle BAC > \angle B$.



刷提升

1. B 【解析】因为 $\angle OAB$ 的平分线交 $\triangle OAB$ 外
 角 $\angle OBD$ 的平分线于点 C , 所以 $\angle OAB =$
 $2\angle BAC$, $\angle OBD = 2\angle CBD$. 因为 $\angle OBD =$
 $\angle OAB + \angle AOB$, $\angle CBD = \angle BAC + \angle C$, 所以
 $\angle AOB = 2\angle C$. 因为 $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$, 所以 $\angle C =$

课时2 三角形内角和定理的推论



刷基础

1. D 【解析】 $\therefore \angle 2$ 是 $\triangle ABD$ 的外角, $\therefore \angle 2 =$
 $\angle 1 + \angle B = 45^\circ + 65^\circ = 110^\circ$. 故选 D.

2. C 【解析】 $\therefore DE \parallel BC$, $\angle D = 59^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DBC =$
 $\angle D = 59^\circ$. $\therefore \angle C = 24^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle DBC - \angle C =$
 35° . 故选 C.

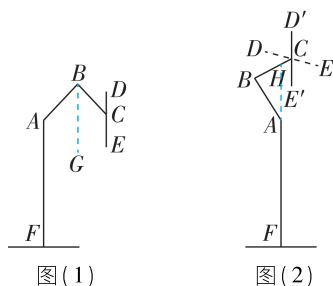
3. 105° 【解析】如图, $\therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ$, $\angle CBD =$

45°. 故选 B.

2. D 【解析】若 $\angle APO$ 是钝角, 则 $0^\circ < \angle APN < 90^\circ$. $\therefore \angle APN > \angle O = 30^\circ$, $\therefore 30^\circ < \angle APN < 90^\circ$.
若 $\angle A$ 是钝角, 则 $90^\circ < \angle A < 150^\circ$. $\therefore \angle O = 30^\circ$, $\angle APN = \angle O + \angle A$, $\therefore 120^\circ < \angle APN < 180^\circ$,
 $\therefore 30^\circ < \angle APN < 90^\circ$ 或 $120^\circ < \angle APN < 180^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle APN$ 的度数可以是 150° . 故选 D.

3. 135° 【解析】如图, $\because FB = FC$, $\angle BFC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle FBC$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore \angle FBC = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = \angle AEF + \angle CEF + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = \angle ABF + \angle FBC = 90^\circ + 45^\circ = 135^\circ$, 故答案为 135° .

4. 43° 75° 【解析】如图(1), 过点 B 作 $BG \parallel AF$, $\therefore \angle A + \angle ABG = 180^\circ$. $\because AF \parallel DE$, $\therefore DE \parallel BG$, $\therefore \angle CBG + \angle BCE = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A + \angle ABG + \angle CBG + \angle BCE = 360^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A + \angle ABC + \angle BCE = 360^\circ$. $\therefore \angle A = \angle BCE$, $\angle ABC = 86^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle BCE = 137^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCD = 180^\circ - \angle BCE = 43^\circ$. 如图(2), 延长 FA 交 BC 于点 H. $\because \angle BAF$ 是 $\triangle ABH$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle AHB = \angle BAF - \angle B = 148^\circ - 86^\circ = 62^\circ$. $\because AF \parallel D'E'$, $\therefore \angle AHB = \angle BCE' = 62^\circ$. $\therefore \angle BCE = 137^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DCD' = \angle ECE' = \angle BCE - \angle BCE' = 137^\circ - 62^\circ = 75^\circ$. 故答案为 $43^\circ, 75^\circ$.



5. 【解】(1) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle C = 180^\circ - 35^\circ - 85^\circ = 60^\circ$. 因为 AD 平分 $\angle BAC$, 所以 $\angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2} \times 60^\circ = 30^\circ$,
所以 $\angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BAD = 35^\circ + 30^\circ = 65^\circ$. 因为 $PE \perp AD$, 所以 $\angle DPE = 90^\circ$, 所以 $\angle E = 90^\circ - \angle PDE = 90^\circ - 65^\circ = 25^\circ$.

(2) $\angle E = \frac{1}{2}(\angle ACB - \angle B)$.
证明: 设 $\angle B = n$, $\angle ACB = m$. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle ACB = 180^\circ - n - m$. 因为 AD 平分 $\angle BAC$, 所以 $\angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC =$

思路分析

(1) ① 连接 PC, 利用三角形外角性质证明 $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle ACB + \angle DPE$ 即可. ② 利用 ① 中结论解决问题.

$\frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - n - m)$, 所以 $\angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BAD = n + \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - n - m) = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}n - \frac{1}{2}m$. 因为 $PE \perp AD$, 所以 $\angle DPE = 90^\circ$. 所以 $\angle E = 90^\circ - \angle PDE = 90^\circ - (90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}n - \frac{1}{2}m) = \frac{1}{2}(m - n)$,
即 $\angle E = \frac{1}{2}(\angle ACB - \angle B)$.

刷素养

6. 【解】(1) ① 连接 PC. $\because \angle 1 = \angle DCP + \angle DPC$, $\angle 2 = \angle ECP + \angle CPE$, $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle DCP + \angle DPC + \angle ECP + \angle CPE = \angle ACB + \angle \alpha$.
 $\because \angle ACB = 70^\circ$, $\angle \alpha = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 60^\circ + 70^\circ = 130^\circ$. 故答案为 130° .

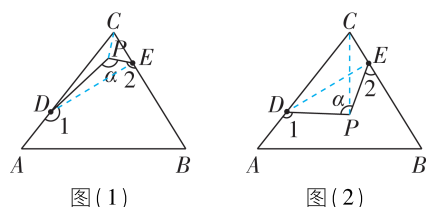
② 由 ① 可知 $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle ACB + \angle \alpha = 70^\circ + \angle \alpha$.
故答案为 $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 70^\circ + \angle \alpha$.

(2) $\angle 1 - \angle 2 = 70^\circ + \angle \alpha$.

理由: $\because \angle 1 = \angle C + \angle CFD$, $\angle CFD = \angle 2 + \angle \alpha$,
 $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle C + \angle 2 + \angle \alpha$, $\therefore \angle 1 - \angle 2 = 70^\circ + \angle \alpha$.

(3) 连接 DE. 当 P 在 $\triangle CDE$ 内部时, 如图(1), 连接 PC.

$\because \angle 1 = \angle DCP + \angle DPC$, $\angle 2 = \angle ECP + \angle CPE$,
 $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle DCP + \angle DPC + \angle ECP + \angle CPE = \angle ACB + 360^\circ - \angle \alpha$, $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 430^\circ - \angle \alpha$.



当 P 在四边形 ABED 内部时, 如图(2), 连接 PC, 同理可得 $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle \alpha + 70^\circ$.

大招专题 3 三角形中的倒角模型

刷难关

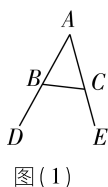
大招解读 A 字型

【结论 1】如图(1), $\angle DBC + \angle ECB = 180^\circ + \angle A$.

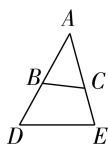
证明: $\because \angle DBC = \angle A + \angle ACB$,
 $\angle ECB = \angle A + \angle ABC$,
 $\therefore \angle DBC + \angle ECB = \angle A + \angle ACB + \angle A + \angle ABC = \angle A + 180^\circ$.

【结论 2】如图(2), $\angle ABC + \angle ACB = \angle D + \angle E$.

证明: $\because \angle A + \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$,
 $\angle A + \angle D + \angle E = 180^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB = \angle D + \angle E$.



图(1)



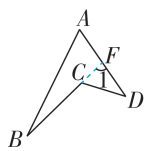
图(2)

1. **D** 【解析】 $\because \angle A = 65^\circ, \therefore \angle ADE + \angle AED = 180^\circ - 65^\circ = 115^\circ, \therefore \angle BDE + \angle CED = 360^\circ - 115^\circ = 245^\circ$, 故选 D.

2. **B** 【解析】 $\because \angle 1 = 70^\circ, \angle 2 = 140^\circ, \therefore \angle B + \angle C = 360^\circ - \angle 1 - \angle 2 = 360^\circ - 70^\circ - 140^\circ = 150^\circ, \therefore \angle A = 180^\circ - (\angle B + \angle C) = 180^\circ - 150^\circ = 30^\circ$. 故选 B.

大招解读 | 飞镖型 (或燕尾型)

结论: 如图, $\angle BCD = \angle A + \angle B + \angle D$.



证明: 延长 BC 交 AD 于点 F.

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle A + \angle B,$$

$$\angle BCD = \angle 1 + \angle D,$$

$$\therefore \angle BCD = \angle A + \angle B + \angle D.$$

3. **B** 【解析】如图,

延长 PC 交 BD 于

E, 延长 AC 交 BD

于 F. $\because \angle ABD,$

$\angle ACD$ 的平分线交

于点 P, $\therefore \angle 1 =$

$\angle 2, \angle 3 = \angle 4$. 由三角形的内角和定理得,

$\angle A + \angle 1 = \angle P + \angle 3$. ① 在 $\triangle PBE$ 中, $\angle 5 =$

$\angle 2 + \angle P$, 在 $\triangle DCE$ 中, $\angle 5 = \angle 4 - \angle D$,

$\therefore \angle 2 + \angle P = \angle 4 - \angle D$. ② ① - ② 得 $\angle A -$

$$\angle P = \angle P + \angle D, \therefore \angle P = \frac{1}{2}(\angle A - \angle D).$$

$$\because \angle A = 55^\circ, \angle D = 15^\circ, \therefore \angle P = \frac{1}{2}(55^\circ -$$

$15^\circ) = 20^\circ$. 故选 B.

4. 【解】(1) $\angle BDC = \angle BAC + \angle B + \angle C$. 理由: 如图, 连接 AD 并延长至点 F.

根据外角的性质, 可得 $\angle BDF =$

$$\angle BAD + \angle B, \angle CDF = \angle C +$$

$$\angle CAD. \text{ 又 } \because \angle BDC = \angle BDF +$$

$$\angle CDF, \angle BAC = \angle BAD + \angle CAD, \therefore \angle BDC =$$

$$\angle BAC + \angle B + \angle C.$$

(2) ① 由 (1) 可得 $\angle D = \angle ABD + \angle ACD + \angle A$.

又 $\because \angle A = 40^\circ, \angle D = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ABD + \angle ACD =$

$90^\circ - 40^\circ = 50^\circ$, 故答案为 50.

② 由 (1) 可得 $\angle P = \angle A + \angle ABP + \angle ACP, \angle D =$

$$\angle A + \angle ABD + \angle ACD, \therefore \angle ABP + \angle ACP = \angle P -$$

$$\angle A = 130^\circ - 40^\circ = 90^\circ.$$

又 $\because BD$ 平分 $\angle ABP, CD$ 平分 $\angle ACP,$

$$\therefore \angle ABD + \angle ACD = \frac{1}{2}(\angle ABP + \angle ACP) = 45^\circ,$$

$\therefore \angle D = 45^\circ + 40^\circ = 85^\circ$. 故答案为 85° .

关键点拨

根据等角的余角相等即可求解.

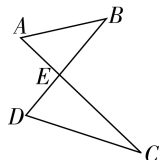
思路分析

设 $\angle PAB = \angle OAP = x, \angle ECP = \angle PCB = y$, 则 $\angle BAO = 2x, \angle BCE = 2y$. 利用 8 字型模型得出 $\angle B + \angle BAO = \angle D + \angle OCD, \angle P + \angle PAG = \angle D + \angle GCD$, 然后构建方程组即可解决问题.

思路分析

根据角平分线的定义和三角形的内角和定理可得规律, 进而得到 $\angle D_4$ 的度数.

大招解读 | 8 字型



结论: 如图, $\angle A + \angle B = \angle C + \angle D$.

证明: $\because \angle BEC$ 是 $\triangle ABE$ 的外角, $\therefore \angle BEC = \angle A + \angle B$.

$\because \angle BEC$ 是 $\triangle CDE$ 的外角,

$$\therefore \angle BEC = \angle C + \angle D,$$

$$\therefore \angle A + \angle B = \angle C + \angle D.$$

5. **D** 【解析】由对顶角相等得 $\angle CED = \angle AEB$.

$$\because \angle A = \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CED + \angle 1 = 90^\circ,$$

$$\angle AEB + \angle 2 = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2 = 27^\circ. \text{ 故选 D.}$$

6. **B** 【解析】如图, 设 PC 交 AD

于 G, $\angle PAB = \angle OAP = x,$

$\angle ECP = \angle PCB = y$, 则 $\angle BAO =$

$$2x, \angle BCE = 2y. \because \angle AOB =$$

$$\angle COD, \angle AGP = \angle CGD,$$

$$\therefore \angle B + \angle BAO = \angle D + \angle OCD, \angle P + \angle PAG =$$

$$\angle D + \angle GCD, \therefore \begin{cases} \angle B + 2x = \angle D + 180^\circ - 2y, & \text{①} \\ \angle P + x = \angle D + 180^\circ - y, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{①} - 2 \times \text{②}, \text{ 可得 } \angle B - 2\angle P = -\angle D - 180^\circ, \text{ 则}$$

$$2\angle P - \angle B - \angle D = 180^\circ. \text{ 故选 B.}$$

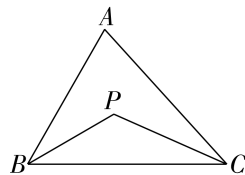
大招解读 | 双内角平分线模型

如图, BP, CP 分别

是 $\angle ABC, \angle ACB$ 的

平分线, 则 $\angle P =$

$$90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A.$$



7. **60°** 【解析】 $\because \angle A = 52^\circ, \angle ABC$ 与 $\angle ACB$ 的

平分线交于点 $D_1, \therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 128^\circ,$

$$\angle CBD_1 = \frac{1}{2}\angle ABC, \angle BCD_1 = \frac{1}{2}\angle ACB,$$

$$\therefore \angle CBD_1 + \angle BCD_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\angle ABC + \angle ACB) =$$

$$64^\circ, \text{ 即 } \angle ABD_1 + \angle ACD_1 = 64^\circ, \therefore \angle D_1 = 116^\circ.$$

$\therefore \angle ABD_1$ 与 $\angle ACD_1$ 的平分线交于点 $D_2,$

$$\therefore \angle D_2BD_1 + \angle D_2CD_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\angle ABD_1 + \angle ACD_1) =$$

$$32^\circ, \therefore \angle CBD_2 + \angle BCD_2 = \angle D_1BD_2 + \angle D_1BC +$$

$$\angle D_2CD_1 + \angle D_1CB = 96^\circ, \therefore \angle D_2 = 84^\circ. \text{ 同理可}$$

得 $\angle D_3 = 68^\circ, \angle D_4 = 60^\circ$. 故答案为 60° .

8. 【解】(1) $\because \angle A = 54^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB =$

$$180^\circ - \angle A = 180^\circ - 54^\circ = 126^\circ. \text{ 又 } \because BD \text{ 平分}$$

$$\angle ABC, CE \text{ 平分 } \angle ACB, \therefore \angle CFD = \angle FBC +$$

$$\angle FCB = \frac{1}{2}(\angle ABC + \angle ACB) = 63^\circ.$$

(2) $\because \triangle ABC$ 的角平分线 BD, CE 相交于点

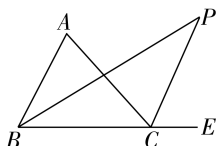
$$F, \therefore \angle CBF = \frac{1}{2}\angle ABC, \angle BCF = \frac{1}{2}\angle ACB,$$

$\therefore \angle BFC = 180^\circ - \angle CBF - \angle BCF = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\angle ABC - \frac{1}{2}\angle ACB = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(\angle ABC + \angle ACB)$. $\because \angle A + \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ - \angle A$, $\therefore \angle BFC = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle A) = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A$, 即 $2\angle BFC = \angle A + 180^\circ$.

关键点拨

大招解读 | 内外角平分线模型

如图, BP, CP 分别是 $\angle ABC, \angle ACE$ 的平分线, 则 $\angle P = \frac{1}{2}\angle A$.

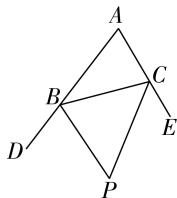


(2) 解题的关键是利用三角形内角和定理将 $\angle BFC$ 和 $\angle A$ 联系起来.

9. $\frac{1}{2^{2022}}\alpha$ 【解析】 $\because \angle ACD = 180^\circ - \angle ACB$, $\angle ABC$ 的平分线与 $\triangle ACB$ 的外角 ($\angle ACD$) 的平分线交于点 A_1 , $\therefore \angle A_1 = 180^\circ - (\angle A_1BC + \angle ACB + \angle A_1CA) = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\angle ABC - \angle ACB - \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle ACB) = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle A) = \frac{1}{2}\angle A$. 同理可得 $\angle A_2 = \frac{1}{2}\angle A_1 = \frac{1}{2^2}\angle A$, $\angle A_3 = \frac{1}{2}\angle A_2 = \frac{1}{2^3}\angle A$, \dots , $\therefore \angle A_{2022} = \frac{1}{2^{2022}}\angle A$. $\because \angle A = \alpha$, $\therefore \angle A_{2022} = \frac{1}{2^{2022}}\alpha$. 故答案为 $\frac{1}{2^{2022}}\alpha$.

大招解读 | 双外角平分线模型

如图, BP, CP 分别是 $\angle CBD, \angle BCE$ 的平分线, 则 $\angle P = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\angle A$.



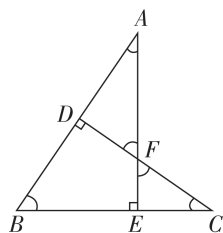
10. 【解】(1) 因为 BP, CP 分别平分 $\angle ABC$ 与 $\angle ACB$, 所以 $\angle PBC = \frac{1}{2}\angle ABC$, $\angle PCB = \frac{1}{2}\angle ACB$. 因为 $\angle BPC = 180^\circ - (\angle PBC + \angle PCB)$, 所以 $\angle BPC = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(\angle ABC + \angle ACB)$, 所以 $\angle BPC = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ -$

$\angle A) = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A$. 因为 $\angle BPC = \alpha$, 所以 $\angle A = 2\alpha - 180^\circ$. 故答案为 $2\alpha - 180^\circ$.

(2) $\angle BPC + \angle Q = 180^\circ$. 理由: 因为 BQ, CQ 分别平分 $\angle MBC, \angle NCB$, 所以 $\angle QBC = \frac{1}{2}\angle CBM$, $\angle BCQ = \frac{1}{2}\angle BCN$, 所以 $\angle QBC + \angle QCB = \frac{1}{2}(\angle CBM + \angle BCN)$, 所以 $\angle QBC + \angle QCB = \frac{1}{2}(\angle A + \angle ACB + \angle A + \angle ABC) = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ + \angle A)$, 所以 $\angle QBC + \angle QCB = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A$, 所以 $\angle Q = 180^\circ - (90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A) = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\angle A$. 由(1)知 $\angle BPC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A$, 所以 $\angle BPC + \angle Q = 180^\circ$.

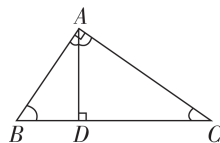
大招解读 | 双垂直模型

一般型:



结论: ① $\angle A = \angle C$; ② $\angle B = \angle AFD = \angle CFE$; ③ $AB \cdot CD = AE \cdot BC$

子母型 (射影定理模型):



结论: ① $\angle B = \angle CAD$; ② $\angle C = \angle BAD$; ③ $AB \cdot AC = AD \cdot BC$

关键点拨

(2) 利用等面积法求出 CF 的长是解题关键.

11. 【解】(1) $\because CF \perp AB$, $\therefore \angle CFB = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle B = 46^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCF = 44^\circ$. $\because AD \perp BC$, $\therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AEC = \angle ADC + \angle BCF = 90^\circ + 44^\circ = 134^\circ$.

(2) $\because CF \perp AB, AD \perp BC$, $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot$

$AD = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot CF$. $\because AB = 8, BC = 10, AD = 6$,

$\therefore CF = \frac{AD \cdot BC}{AB} = \frac{6 \times 10}{8} = \frac{15}{2}$.

12. 【解】(1) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ, \angle B = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = 60^\circ$. $\because CD \perp AB$, $\therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACD = 90^\circ - \angle A = 30^\circ$. 故答案为 30.

(2) $\because BE \perp CP$, $\therefore \angle BEC = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle CBE = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCE = 90^\circ - \angle CBE = 20^\circ$. $\because \angle MCN = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACD = 90^\circ - \angle BCE = 70^\circ$. $\therefore AD \perp$

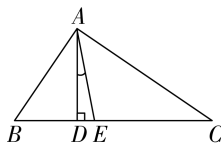
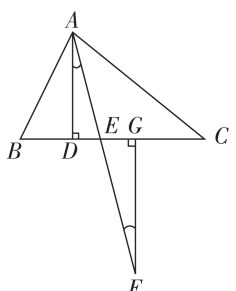
$CP, \therefore \angle CAD = 90^\circ - \angle ACD = 20^\circ$.

(3) $\because \angle ADP$ 是 $\triangle ACD$ 的外角, $\therefore \angle ADP = \angle ACD + \angle CAD = 60^\circ$, 同理, $\angle BEP = \angle BCE + \angle CBE = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle CAD + \angle CBE + \angle ACB = \angle CAD + \angle CBE + \angle ACD + \angle BCE = (\angle CAD + \angle ACD) + (\angle CBE + \angle BCE) = 120^\circ$. 故答案为 120.

思路分析

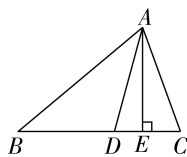
(3) 利用三角形外角的性质得出相关结论, 再进行计算即可.

大招解读 | 高分线模型

| | |
|--|---|
|  |  |
| <p>条件: AD 是高, AE 是角平分线.</p> <p>结论: $\angle DAE = \frac{ \angle B - \angle C }{2}$</p> | <p>条件: AD 是高, AE 是角平分线, F 是 AE 延长线上一点, 过 F 作 $FG \perp BC$.</p> <p>结论: $\angle F = \angle DAE = \frac{ \angle B - \angle C }{2}$</p> |

13. 【解】 $\because AD$ 是 BC 边上的高, $\angle B = 50^\circ, \therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BAD = 90^\circ - 50^\circ = 40^\circ. \therefore \angle EAD = 15^\circ, \therefore \angle BAE = \angle BAD - \angle EAD = 40^\circ - 15^\circ = 25^\circ. \therefore AE$ 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线, $\therefore \angle BAC = 2\angle BAE = 50^\circ$. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ, \angle B = 50^\circ, \angle BAC = 50^\circ, \therefore \angle C = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 50^\circ - 50^\circ = 80^\circ$.

14. 【解】 (1) ① 如图, AE 即为所求. \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle B = 40^\circ, \angle C = 70^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 40^\circ - 70^\circ = 70^\circ. \therefore AD$



是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线, $\therefore \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2}\angle BAC = 35^\circ. \therefore \angle ADC$ 是 $\triangle ABD$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BAD = 40^\circ + 35^\circ = 75^\circ. \therefore$ 用三角尺作 BC 边上的高 AE , 垂足为点 $E, \therefore \angle DAE = 90^\circ - 75^\circ = 15^\circ$.

② $\angle DFE = 15^\circ. \therefore \angle ADC$ 是 $\triangle ABD$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BAD = 40^\circ + 35^\circ = 75^\circ. \therefore FE \perp BC, \therefore \angle DFE = 90^\circ - \angle ADC = 15^\circ$.

(2) 不会发生变化. 理由如下:

$\therefore \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2}\angle BAC = 35^\circ, \angle B = 40^\circ, \angle ADC$ 是 $\triangle ABD$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BAD = 40^\circ + 35^\circ = 75^\circ. \therefore FE \perp BC, \therefore \angle DFE = 90^\circ - \angle ADC = 15^\circ, \therefore \angle DFE$ 的度数不会发生变化.

(3) 如题图 (4) 所示, \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC = \alpha, \angle ACB = \beta, \therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - \alpha - \beta. \therefore AD$ 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线, $\therefore \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2}\angle BAC = 90^\circ - \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}. \therefore \angle ADC$ 是 $\triangle ABD$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle ABC + \angle BAD = \alpha + 90^\circ - \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = 90^\circ + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}. \therefore FE \perp AD, \therefore \angle DEF = 90^\circ - \angle ADC = 90^\circ - \left(90^\circ + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right) = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}$.

如题图 (5) 所示, \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC = \alpha, \angle ACB = \beta, \therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - \alpha - \beta. \therefore AD$ 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线, $\therefore \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2}\angle BAC = 90^\circ - \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}, \therefore \angle ADB = 180^\circ - \angle ABC - \angle BAD = 180^\circ - \alpha - \left(90^\circ - \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right) = 90^\circ - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}. \therefore FE \perp AD, \therefore \angle DEF = 90^\circ - \angle ADB = 90^\circ - \left(90^\circ - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right) = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$. 综上所述, $\angle DEF = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}$ 或 $\angle DEF = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$.

2 全等三角形



刷基础

刷有所得

全等三角形的判定定理有 SAS, ASA, AAS, SSS.

1. B 【解析】 由三角形的边角关系易知甲和 $\triangle ABC$ 不全等; 利用 SAS 可判定乙和 $\triangle ABC$ 全等; 利用 AAS 可判定丙和 $\triangle ABC$ 全等. 故选 B.

2. ①②③ 【解析】 $\because BE \perp AD, CF \perp AD, \therefore \angle AEB = \angle CFD = 90^\circ$.

$$\textcircled{1} \because \begin{cases} \angle B = \angle C, \\ \angle AEB = \angle CFD, \\ AB = DC, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCF (\text{AAS})$$

$$\textcircled{2} \because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle A = \angle D. \therefore \begin{cases} \angle A = \angle D, \\ \angle AEB = \angle CFD, \\ AB = DC, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCF (\text{AAS})$$

$\because AB=DC, BE=CF, \angle AEB=\angle CFD=90^\circ,$

③ $\therefore \sqrt{AB^2-BE^2}=\sqrt{CD^2-CF^2}$, 即 $AE=DF$,
则可用“SSS”判定 $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCF$

④ 无法判定 $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCF$

3. B 【解析】 $\because CF \parallel AB, \therefore \angle A = \angle FCE,$
 $\angle ADE = \angle F$. 在 $\triangle ADE$ 和 $\triangle CFE$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} \angle A = \angle FCE, \\ \angle ADE = \angle F, \therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CFE \text{ (AAS)}, \\ DE = FE, \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore AD = CF = 4. \because AB = 6, \therefore DB = AB - AD = 6 - 4 = 2$. 故选 B.

4. B 【解析】 $\because \angle BAE = \angle CAD, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAE$.
在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle AED$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} AB = AE, \\ \angle BAC = \angle EAD, \\ AC = AD, \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle AED \text{ (SAS)}, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle 1,$
 $\therefore \angle 3 = \angle ABC + \angle BAC = \angle 1 + \angle 2. \because \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 100^\circ, \therefore 2\angle 3 = 100^\circ, \therefore \angle 3 = 50^\circ$. 故选 B.

5. 90° 【解析】在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DCE$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} AB = DC, \\ \angle A = \angle CDE, \therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCE \text{ (SAS)}, \\ AC = DE, \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \angle DCE = \angle B = 110^\circ. \because \angle B = 110^\circ, \angle A = 50^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle A = 20^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle ACE = \angle DCE - \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, 故答案为 90° .

6. (1) 【证明】 $\because AC \perp BC, DC \perp EC, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB + \angle ACD = \angle DCE + \angle ACD$, 即 $\angle BCD = \angle ACE$. 在 $\triangle BCD$ 和 $\triangle ACE$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} BC = AC, \\ \angle BCD = \angle ACE, \therefore \triangle BCD \cong \triangle ACE \\ DC = EC, \end{cases}$$

(SAS), $\therefore AE = BD$.

(2) 【解】由(1)知 $\triangle BCD \cong \triangle ACE, \therefore \angle A = \angle B. \because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle B + \angle BOC = 90^\circ. \because \angle BOC = \angle AOF, \therefore \angle B + \angle AOF = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle A + \angle AOF = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle BFE$ 是 $\triangle AOF$ 的外角, $\therefore \angle BFE = \angle A + \angle AOF = 90^\circ$.

7. (1) 【证明】 $\because AD \perp BC, \therefore \angle BDF = \angle ADC = 90^\circ. \because BE \perp AC, \therefore \angle BEC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CAD + \angle ACD = \angle ACD + \angle DBF = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CAD =$

$\angle DBF$.

在 $\triangle ADC$ 和 $\triangle BDF$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} \angle ADC = \angle BDF, \\ \angle CAD = \angle FBD, \\ AC = BF, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle BDF \text{ (AAS)}.$

(2) 【解】 $\because DF = 2, AF = 3, \therefore AD = AF + DF = 3 + 2 = 5. \because \triangle ADC \cong \triangle BDF, \therefore BD = AD = 5, CD = DF = 2, \therefore BC = BD + DC = 5 + 2 = 7$.

刷易错

易错警示 **8. 【解】**他的思考过程不正确.

在判定三角形全等时,切勿用错判定定理,“SSA”无法判定三角形全等.

在 $\triangle ABE$ 和 $\triangle DCE$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} \angle AEB = \angle DEC, \\ \angle A = \angle D, \\ AB = DC, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCE \text{ (AAS)},$

$\therefore AE = DE, BE = CE, \therefore AC = BD$.

在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DCB$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} AC = BD, \\ AB = DC, \\ BC = CB, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB \text{ (SSS)}.$



刷提升

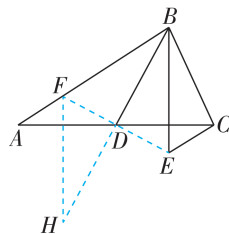
思路分析

结合垂直的定义证明 $\triangle ACB \cong \triangle FEC$, 再利用全等三角形的性质得到 CA 的长, 最后根据 $AE = CA - EC$ 求解即可.

1. C 【解析】 $\because CD \perp AB, \therefore \angle CDB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle B + \angle BCD = 90^\circ. \because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ECF + \angle BCD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle B = \angle ECF. \because EF \perp AC, \therefore \angle FEC = 90^\circ = \angle ACB$. 在 $\triangle ACB$ 和 $\triangle FEC$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} \angle ACB = \angle FEC, \\ BC = EC, \\ \angle B = \angle ECF, \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle ACB \cong \triangle FEC \text{ (ASA)}, \therefore CA = EF = 5 \text{ cm}. \because EC = BC = 2 \text{ cm}, \therefore AE = CA - EC = 5 - 2 = 3 \text{ (cm)},$ 故选 C.

2. B 【解析】连接 ED 并延长交 AB 于点 F , 在 BD 的延长线上取一点 H , 使 $DH = DB$, 连接 FH , 如图所示. \because 点 D 为 AC 的中点, $\therefore AD = CD. \because CE \parallel$



$AB, \therefore \angle A = \angle DCE$. 在 $\triangle ADF$ 和 $\triangle CDE$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} \angle A = \angle DCE, \\ AD = CD, \\ \angle ADF = \angle CDE, \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle ADF \cong \triangle CDE \text{ (ASA)},$

$\therefore AF = CE = 3, DF = DE$. 在 $\triangle DHF$ 和 $\triangle DBE$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} DF = DE, \\ \angle FDH = \angle EDB, \\ DH = DB, \end{cases}$$

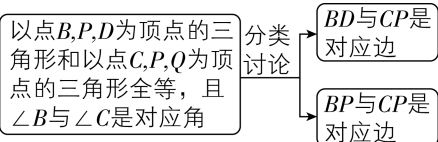
 $\therefore \triangle DHF \cong \triangle DBE \text{ (SAS)}, \therefore HF = BE = 7, \angle H = \angle DBE. \therefore BD$ 平

分 $\angle ABE$, $\therefore \angle DBE = \angle DBF$, $\therefore \angle H = \angle DBF$,
 $\therefore BF = HF = 7$, $\therefore AB = AF + BF = 3 + 7 = 10$. 故
 选 B.

3. 110 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABE \cong \triangle DBC$, $\angle DBC = 130^\circ$,
 $\angle E = 20^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle DBC = 130^\circ$, $\angle E =$
 $\angle C = 20^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABD + \angle DBE + \angle EBC +$
 $\angle DBE = 260^\circ$. $\therefore \angle ABD + \angle DBE + \angle EBC =$
 180° , $\therefore \angle DBE = 80^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EBC = \angle DBC -$
 $\angle DBE = 130^\circ - 80^\circ = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 1 = 180^\circ - \angle C -$
 $\angle EBC = 180^\circ - 20^\circ - 50^\circ = 110^\circ$. 故答案为 110.

4. 1 或 $\frac{4}{3}$

思路分析



【解析】由题意得 $BP = 3t$ 厘米, $CQ = at$ 厘米.
 $\because BC = 8$ 厘米, $\therefore PC = (8 - 3t)$ 厘米. 若 $\triangle BDP \cong$
 $\triangle CPQ$, 则 $BD = CP$, $BP = CQ$. $\because AB = 10$ 厘米,
 点 D 为 AB 的中点, $\therefore BD = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5$ 厘米,
 $\therefore 5 = 8 - 3t$, $3t = at$, 解得 $t = 1$, $a = 3$. 若 $\triangle BDP \cong$
 $\triangle CQP$, 则 $BP = CP$, $BD = CQ$, $\therefore 3t = 8 - 3t$, $5 =$
 at , 解得 $t = \frac{4}{3}$, $a = \frac{15}{4}$. 综上所述, $t = 1$ 或 $\frac{4}{3}$.

5. 【证明】(1) $\because \angle BCD = 45^\circ$, $\angle A = 135^\circ$, 点 H
 在 DC 的延长线上, $\therefore \angle BCH = 180^\circ - \angle BCD =$
 135° , $\therefore \angle BCH = \angle A$. 在 $\triangle BCH$ 和 $\triangle BAF$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} CB = AB, \\ \angle BCH = \angle A, \\ CH = AF, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle BCH \cong \triangle BAF (SAS).$$

 (2) 由 (1) 得 $\triangle BCH \cong \triangle BAF$, $\therefore BH = BF$,
 $\angle CBH = \angle ABF$, $\therefore \angle CBH + \angle CBF = \angle ABF +$
 $\angle CBF$, $\therefore \angle HBF = \angle CBA$. $\because CH = AF$, $\therefore EH =$
 $CE + CH = CE + AF$. 又 $\because EF = CE + AF$, $\therefore EH =$
 EF . 在 $\triangle BEH$ 和 $\triangle BEF$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} BH = BF, \\ EH = EF, \\ BE = BE, \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle BEH \cong \triangle BEF (SSS)$, $\therefore \angle EBH = \angle EBF =$
 $\frac{1}{2} \angle HBF$, $\therefore \angle EBF = \frac{1}{2} \angle CBA$.

刷素养

6. 【解】(1) ① $\because \angle BEC = \angle CFA = \alpha = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BCE + \angle CBE = 180^\circ - \angle BEC = 90^\circ$. 又

思路分析

(1) ① 由 $\angle BCA = 90^\circ$, $\angle BEC = \angle CFA = \alpha = 90^\circ$, 可得 $\angle CBE = \angle ACF$, 从而可证 $\triangle BCE \cong \triangle CAF$, 故可得 $BE = CF$.
 ② 若 $BE = CF$, 则
 可使得 $\triangle BCE \cong$
 $\triangle CAF$. 根据
 题意添加条件,
 再使得一对角
 相等, $\triangle BCE \cong$
 $\triangle CAF$ 便可得证.
 (2) 由已知条件
 可证 $\triangle BEC \cong$
 $\triangle CFA$, 故 $BE =$
 CF , $EC = FA$,
 从而可证 $EF =$
 $BE + AF$.

$\therefore \angle BCA = \angle BCE + \angle ACF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CBE =$
 $\angle ACF$. 在 $\triangle BCE$ 和 $\triangle CAF$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} \angle BEC = \angle CFA, \\ \angle CBE = \angle ACF, \\ BC = AC, \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle CAF (AAS)$, $\therefore BE = CF$. 故答案
 为 =.

② 添加 $\alpha + \angle BCA = 180^\circ$. 理由如下: $\because \angle BEC =$
 $\angle CFA = \alpha$, $\therefore \angle BEF = 180^\circ - \angle BEC = 180^\circ - \alpha$.
 又 $\because \angle BEF = \angle EBC + \angle BCE$, $\therefore \angle EBC +$
 $\angle BCE = 180^\circ - \alpha$. 又 $\because \alpha + \angle BCA = 180^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BCA = 180^\circ - \alpha$, $\therefore \angle BCA = \angle BCE +$
 $\angle ACF = 180^\circ - \alpha$, $\therefore \angle EBC = \angle FCA$. 在 $\triangle BCE$

和 $\triangle CAF$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} \angle CBE = \angle ACF, \\ \angle BEC = \angle CFA, \\ BC = CA, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle CAF (AAS)$, $\therefore BE = CF$.

(2) $EF = BE + AF$. 理由如下: $\because \angle BCA = \alpha$,
 $\therefore \angle BCE + \angle ACF = 180^\circ - \angle BCA = 180^\circ - \alpha$.
 又 $\because \angle BEC = \alpha$, $\therefore \angle EBC + \angle BCE = 180^\circ -$
 $\angle BEC = 180^\circ - \alpha$, $\therefore \angle EBC = \angle FCA$. 在 $\triangle BEC$

和 $\triangle CFA$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} \angle EBC = \angle FCA, \\ \angle BEC = \angle CFA, \\ BC = CA, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle BEC \cong \triangle CFA (AAS)$, $\therefore BE = CF$, $EC =$
 FA , $\therefore EF = EC + CF = FA + BE$, 即 $EF = BE + AF$.

重难专题 2 全等三角形的综合



刷难关

1. 【解】(1) 当 $t = 1$ 时, $\triangle ACP$ 与 $\triangle BPQ$ 全等, 此
 时线段 PC 和线段 PQ 的位置关系是 $PC \perp$
 PQ . 理由如下: \because 点 Q 的运动速度与点 P 的
 运动速度相等, 都是 3 cm/s , 且 $t = 1$, $\therefore AP =$
 3 cm , $BQ = 3 \text{ cm}$, $\therefore AP = BQ$. $\because AB = 10 \text{ cm}$,
 $\therefore BP = AB - AP = 7 \text{ cm}$. 又 $\because AC = 7 \text{ cm}$, $\therefore AC =$
 BP . $\because AC \perp AB$, $BD \perp AB$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ$. 在

$\triangle ACP$ 与 $\triangle BPQ$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} AP = BQ, \\ \angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ, \\ AC = BP, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ACP \cong \triangle BPQ (SAS)$, $\therefore \angle C = \angle BPQ$. 在
 $\text{Rt} \triangle APC$ 中, $\angle C + \angle APC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BPQ +$
 $\angle APC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CPQ = 180^\circ - (\angle BPQ +$
 $\angle APC) = 90^\circ$, $\therefore PC \perp PQ$.

(2) 依题意得 $AP = 3t \text{ cm}$, $BQ = xt \text{ cm}$. $\because AB =$
 10 cm , $\therefore BP = AB - AP = (10 - 3t) \text{ cm}$.

① $\because \angle CAB = \angle DBA$, \therefore 当 $AP = BQ$, $AC = BP$
 时, $\triangle ACP \cong \triangle BPQ$, 由 $AP = BQ$, 得 $3t = xt$, 解
 得 $x = 3$, 由 $AC = BP$, 得 $7 = 10 - 3t$, 解得 $t = 1$.

② $\because \angle CAB = \angle DBA$, \therefore 当 $AP = BP$, $AC = BQ$
 时, $\triangle ACP \cong \triangle BQP$, 由 $AP = BP$, 得 $3t = 10 - 3t$,

解得 $t = \frac{5}{3}$, 由 $AC = BQ$, 得 $7 = xt$, $\therefore \frac{5}{3}x = 7$, 解得 $x = \frac{21}{5}$.

综上所述, 当 $\triangle ACP$ 与 $\triangle BPQ$ 全等时, $x = 3$, $t = 1$ 或 $x = \frac{21}{5}$, $t = \frac{5}{3}$.

关键点拨
分类讨论是解决问题的难点, 也是易错点.

2.【解】(1) 由题意得 $BE = DG$, $\triangle AEF \cong \triangle AGF$, $\therefore EF = GF$, $\therefore EF = FG = DF + DG = FD + BE$. 故答案为 $EF = BE + FD$.

(2) $EF = BE + FD$ 仍然成立. 理由: 延长 FD 到点 G , 使 $DG = BE$, 连接 AG .

$\because \angle B + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$, $\angle ADG + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle ADG$. 在 $\triangle ABE$ 和 $\triangle ADG$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} AB = AD, \\ \angle B = \angle ADG, \\ BE = DG, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle ADG (\text{SAS}),$$

$\therefore AE = AG$, $\angle BAE = \angle DAG$.

又 $\because \angle EAF = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAD$, $\therefore \angle GAF = \angle FAD + \angle DAG = \angle FAD + \angle BAE = \angle BAD - \angle EAF = \angle BAD - \frac{1}{2} \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAD$, $\therefore \angle EAF =$

$\angle GAF$. 在 $\triangle AEF$ 和 $\triangle AGF$ 中, $\begin{cases} AE = AG, \\ \angle EAF = \angle GAF, \\ AF = AF, \end{cases}$

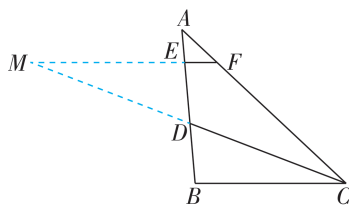
$\therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle AGF (\text{SAS})$, $\therefore EF = FG$.

又 $\because FG = DG + DF = BE + DF$, $\therefore EF = BE + FD$. **思路分析**

(3) 如图, 连接 EF , 过点 B 作 $BN \perp OD$ 于点 N . 由题意得 $\angle AOG = 30^\circ$, $\angle BOD = 90^\circ - 70^\circ = 20^\circ$, $OA = OB$, $\angle EOF = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOB = \angle AOG + \angle DOG + \angle BOD = 30^\circ + 90^\circ + 20^\circ = 140^\circ$, $\angle OBN = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EOF = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB$. \because 舰艇甲从 A 处向正东方向以 70 海里/时的速度航行 2 小时至 E 处, $\therefore AE \parallel OD$, $AE = 70 \times 2 = 140$ (海里), $\therefore \angle AGO = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = 90^\circ - \angle AOG = 60^\circ$. \because 舰艇乙从 B 处沿北偏东 50° 的方向以 90 海里/时的速度航行 2 小时至 F 处, $\therefore \angle NBD = 50^\circ$, $BF = 90 \times 2 = 180$ (海里), $\therefore \angle OBF = \angle OBN + \angle NBD = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A + \angle OBF = 60^\circ + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$, 则由 (2) 的结论可得 $EF = AE + BF = 140 + 180 = 320$ (海里), 故此时两舰艇之间的距离为 320 海里.

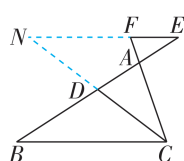
3.【解】(1) $BC + AE = CF$. 证明如下: 如图(1), 延长 CD , FE 交于点 M . $\because AB = BC$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle BCA$. $\because EF \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle AFE = \angle BCA$, $\therefore \angle AFE =$

$\angle A$, $\therefore AE = EF$. $\because CD$ 平分 $\angle BCA$, $\therefore \angle BCM = \angle ACM$. $\because EF \parallel BC$, 即 $FM \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle FMC = \angle BCM$, $\therefore \angle FMC = \angle ACM$, $\therefore FM = CF$. $\because \angle BCD = \angle FMC$, $\angle CDB = \angle MDE$, $BD = DE$, $\therefore \triangle BCD \cong \triangle EMD (\text{AAS})$, $\therefore BC = ME$. 又 $\because ME + EF = MF$, $\therefore BC + AE = CF$.

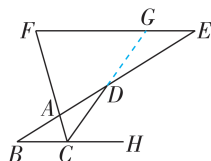


图(1)

(2) 如图(2), 延长 CD , EF 相交于点 N . $\because DE = 2EF = 6$, $BD = DE$, $\therefore BD = DE = 6$, $EF = 3$, $\therefore BE = BD + DE = 12$. $\because AB = BC$, $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle BCA$. $\because EF \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle AFE = \angle BCA$, $\angle E = \angle B$. 又 $\because \angle EAF = \angle BAC$, $\therefore \angle AFE = \angle EAF$, $\therefore AE = EF = 3$, $\therefore AB = BE - AE = 12 - 3 = 9$, $\therefore BC = AB = 9$. $\because CD$ 平分 $\angle ACB$, $\therefore \angle BCD = \angle FCN$. $\because EF \parallel BC$, 即 $EN \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle BCD = \angle N$, $\therefore \angle FCN = \angle N$, $\therefore CF = FN$. $\because \angle B = \angle E$, $BD = DE$, $\angle BDC = \angle EDN$, $\therefore \triangle BCD \cong \triangle END (\text{ASA})$, $\therefore EN = BC = 9$. 又 $\because EN = FN + EF = CF + 3$, $\therefore CF = 6$, 故答案为 6.



图(2)



图(3)

(3) $AE = CF + BC$. 证明如下: 如图(3), 延长 CD 与 EF 相交于点 G . $\because AB = BC$, $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle BCA$. $\because EF \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle AFE = \angle BCA$, $\angle E = \angle B$. 又 $\because \angle EAF = \angle BAC$, $\therefore \angle AFE = \angle EAF$, $\therefore AE = EF$. $\because CD$ 平分 $\angle ACH$, $\therefore \angle FCD = \angle HCD$. $\because EF \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle FGC = \angle GCH$, $\therefore \angle FGC = \angle FCG$, $\therefore CF = FG$. $\because \angle B = \angle E$, $BD = DE$, $\angle BDC = \angle EDG$, $\therefore \triangle BCD \cong \triangle EGD (\text{ASA})$, $\therefore BC = EG$. $\therefore EF = FG + GE$, $\therefore AE = CF + BC$.

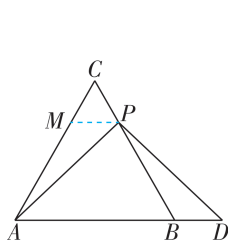
4.【解】(1) $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle CAB = \angle CBA = \angle C = 60^\circ$, $CA = CB = AB$. \because 点 P 是 BC 的中点, $\therefore CP = BP$, $\angle PAB = \angle PAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle CAB = 30^\circ$. $\because CP = BD$, $\therefore BP = BD$, $\therefore \angle BPD = \angle D$. $\because \angle CBA$ 是 $\triangle BPD$ 的外角, $\therefore \angle CBA = \angle BPD + \angle D = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BPD = \angle D = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PAB = \angle D = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AP = DP$. 故答案为 $AP = DP$.

(2) 仍然成立. 证明如下: 过点 P 作 $PM \parallel AB$ 交 AC 于点 M , 如图(1)所示, 则 $\angle CMP =$

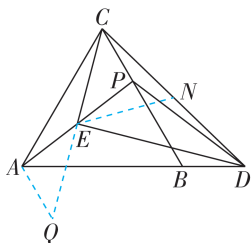
$\angle CAB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CMP = \angle C = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle CMP$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore CP = MP = CM$. $\because CP = BD$, $\therefore MP = BD$. $\because CA = CB$, $\therefore CA - CM = CB - CP$, 即 $AM = PB$. $\because \angle AMP + \angle CMP = 180^\circ$, $\angle PBD + \angle CBA = 180^\circ$, $\angle CMP = \angle CBA = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AMP = \angle PBD = 120^\circ$. 在 $\triangle AMP$ 和 $\triangle PBD$

中, $\begin{cases} AM=PB, \\ \angle AMP=\angle PBD, \\ MP=BD, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle AMP \cong \triangle PBD$

(SAS), $\therefore AP = DP$, \therefore (1) 中 AP 与 DP 的数量关系仍然成立.



图(1)



图(2)

(3) 延长 CE 到 Q , 使 $QE = CE$, 连接 AQ , 取 CD 的中点 N , 连接 EN , 如图(2)所示. \because 点 E 是 AP 的中点, $\therefore AE = PE$. 在 $\triangle AEQ$ 和 $\triangle PEC$ 中,

$\begin{cases} AE=PE, \\ \angle AEQ=\angle PEC, \\ QE=CE, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle AEQ \cong \triangle PEC$ (SAS),

$\therefore AQ = CP$, $\angle Q = \angle PCE$. $\because CP = BD$, $\angle ACE + \angle PCE = \angle ACB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACE + \angle Q = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAQ = 180^\circ - (\angle ACE + \angle Q) = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAQ = \angle CBD = 120^\circ$. 在 $\triangle CAQ$ 和

$\triangle CBD$ 中, $\begin{cases} CA=CB, \\ \angle CAQ=\angle CBD, \\ AQ=BD, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle CAQ \cong \triangle CBD$ (SAS), $\therefore CD = CQ$, $\angle ACQ = \angle BCD$.

$\because CE = 2$, $\therefore QE = CE = 2$, $\therefore CQ = QE + CE = 4$, $\therefore CD = CQ = 4$. \because 点 N 是 CD 的中点, $\therefore CN =$

$DN = \frac{1}{2}CD = 2$, $\therefore CE = CN = DN = 2$. $\because \angle ACQ +$

$\angle ECP = \angle ACB = 60^\circ$, $\angle ACQ = \angle BCD$, $\therefore \angle BCD + \angle ECP = 60^\circ$, 即 $\angle ECN = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle CEN$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore EN = CE = CN = 2$, $\angle CEN = \angle CNE = 60^\circ$, $\therefore EN = DN = 2$,

$\therefore \angle NED = \angle NDE$. $\because \angle CNE$ 是 $\triangle NED$ 的外角, $\therefore \angle CNE = \angle NED + \angle NDE = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle NED = \angle NDE = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CED = \angle CEN + \angle NED = 60^\circ + 30^\circ = 90^\circ$. 在 $Rt\triangle CED$ 中, $CE =$

2 , $CD = 4$, 由勾股定理得 $DE = \sqrt{CD^2 - CE^2} =$

$\sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{12}$, $\therefore \triangle CDE$ 的面积为 $\frac{1}{2}CE \cdot$

$DE = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \sqrt{12} = \sqrt{12}$.

思路分析

(2) ①作 $PE \parallel$

BC 交 AB 于

E , 证明 $\triangle PEH \cong$

$\triangle QBH$, 则 $PE =$

BQ , 根据等腰

三角形的性质

及平行线的性

质得 $\angle PEA =$

$\angle CAB$, 得出

$PA = BQ$, 根据

线段的相等关

系列出关于 t

的方程, 解方

程即可;

②延长 CM 交

AB 于 F , 先由

点 C, M 的坐

标得出 $CF \perp$

AB , 根据坐标

求出 $AF =$

$CF = BF$, 推出

$\angle ACB = 90^\circ$,

结合 $CN \perp AQ$

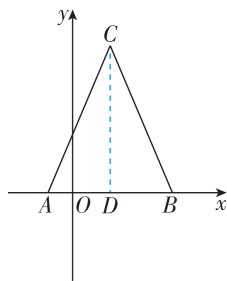
得出 $\angle BCN =$

$\angle CAM$, 证出

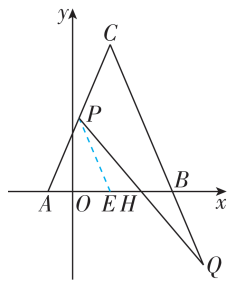
$\triangle BCN \cong \triangle CAM$

即可得出结论.

5. 【解】(1) 如图(1), 过点 C 作 $CD \perp AB$ 于 D . $\because (a+2)^2 + |b-8| = 0$, $\therefore a+2=0, b-8=0$, $\therefore a=-2, b=8$, $\therefore OA=2, OB=8$. \because 点 C 的坐标为 $(3, c)$, $\therefore OD=3$, $\therefore AD=BD=5$, $\therefore CD$ 为线段 AB 的垂直平分线, $\therefore AC=BC$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为等腰三角形.



图(1)



图(2)

(2) ①如图(2), 作 $PE \parallel BC$ 交 AB 于 E . $\because PE \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle EPH = \angle BQH$, $\angle PEA = \angle ABC$. 又 $\because PH = QH$, $\angle EHP = \angle BHQ$, $\therefore \triangle PEH \cong \triangle QBH$ (ASA), $\therefore PE = BQ$. 由(1)得 $AC = BC$, $\therefore \angle CAB = \angle ABC$, $\therefore \angle CAB = \angle PEA$, $\therefore PA = PE$, $\therefore PA = BQ$. 由题意得 $PA = t$, $CQ = 3t$, $AC = 13$, $\therefore t = 3t - 13$, 解得 $t = 6.5$.

② $AM = CN$. 证明: 如图(3),

延长 CM 交 AB 于 F .

$\because C(3, 5), M(3, m)$,

$\therefore CF = 5, CF \perp AB$,

$\therefore \angle AFC = \angle BFC = 90^\circ$.

又 $\because AB = 10$, $\therefore CF =$

$\frac{1}{2}AB$, $\therefore AF = CF = BF$,

$\therefore \angle CAF = \angle ACF = \frac{1}{2} \angle CFB = 45^\circ$, $\angle BCF =$

$\angle CBF = \frac{1}{2} \angle AFC = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$. $\because CN \perp$

AQ , $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CQA + \angle BCN = \angle CQA +$

$\angle CAM$, $\therefore \angle BCN = \angle CAM$. 在 $\triangle BCN$ 和

$\triangle CAM$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle BCN=\angle CAM, \\ CB=AC, \\ \angle NBC=\angle MCA=45^\circ, \end{cases}$

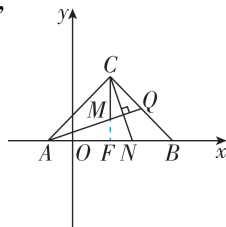
$\therefore \triangle BCN \cong \triangle CAM$ (ASA), $\therefore AM = CN$.

6. 【解】(1) $\because y = -x + 4$, \therefore 当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = 4$, 当 $y = 0$ 时, $x = 4$, $\therefore A(0, 4), B(4, 0)$. $\because D$ 为 AB 的中点, $\therefore D(2, 2)$. 把 $D(2, 2)$ 代入 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + b$, 得

$2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 + b$, 解得 $b = 1$, \therefore 直线 CD 的函数表达

式为 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$.

(2) $\because y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$, \therefore 当 $y = 0$ 时, $x = -2$, $\therefore C(-2,$



图(3)

0). $\therefore D(2,2), B(4,0), \therefore S_{\triangle CBD} = \frac{1}{2} \times (4+2) \times 2 = 6$. \therefore 点 E 为直线 CD 上一动点, $\triangle DBE$ 的面积为 6, \therefore 当点 E 与点 C 重合时, 满足题意, 此时 $E(-2,0)$; 当点 E 在点 D 上方时, 设 $E(a, \frac{1}{2}a+1)$. 由题意得 $S_{\triangle CBD} = S_{\triangle CBE} - S_{\triangle EBD} = \frac{1}{2} \times (4+2) \times (\frac{1}{2}a+1) - 6 = 6$, 解得 $a = 6$, $\therefore E(6,4)$.

综上可得, $E(-2,0)$ 或 $E(6,4)$.

(3) $F(0,2)$ 或 $F(0,-2)$ 或 $F(2,2)$ 或 $F(2,-2)$. 如图, 当 $\triangle CBF \cong \triangle CBD$ 时, $CF = CD$, $BF = BD$, \therefore 当点 F 与点 D 重合时, 满足题意, 此时 $F_1(2,2)$. 由对称的性质可知, 当点 F 与点 D 关于 x 轴对称时, 满足题意, 此时 $F_2(2,-2)$. 当 $\triangle BCF \cong \triangle CBD$ 时, $BF = CD$, $CF = BD$, $\angle FCB = \angle CBD$. 过点 D 作 $DG \perp x$ 轴于 G , 过点 F_3 作 $F_3H \perp x$ 轴于 H , 则 $\angle F_3HC = \angle DGB = 90^\circ$. $\therefore D(2,2), B(4,0), C(-2,0), \therefore DG = 2, OG = 2, OB = 4, \therefore BG = OB - OG = 2$. $\therefore \angle F_3CB = \angle CBD, CF_3 = BD, \therefore \triangle CHF_3 \cong \triangle BGD, \therefore CH = BG = 2, F_3H = DG = 2, \therefore$ 点 H 与原点重合, $\therefore F_3(0,2)$. 易知 F_3 关于 x 轴的对称点也符合题意, $\therefore F_4(0,-2)$.

综上可得, $F(0,2)$ 或 $F(0,-2)$ 或 $F(2,2)$ 或 $F(2,-2)$.

3 等腰三角形

课时 1 等腰三角形的性质与判定

刷基础

1. **A** 【解析】 $\because AB = AC, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB$. \therefore 以点 B 为圆心, BC 长为半径画弧, 交腰 AC 于点 $E, \therefore BE = BC, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle BEC, \therefore \angle BEC = \angle ABC = \angle ACB$. 又 $\because \angle BEC = \angle ABE + \angle BAC, \angle ABC = \angle ABE + \angle EBC, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle EBC$, 故选 A.

2. **D** 【解析】 $\because OC = CD = DE, \therefore \angle O = \angle ODC, \angle DCE = \angle DEC, \therefore \angle DCE = \angle O + \angle ODC = 2\angle ODC$. $\therefore \angle O + \angle OED = 3\angle ODC = \angle BDE = 69^\circ, \therefore \angle ODC = 23^\circ$. $\therefore \angle CDE + \angle ODC = 180^\circ - \angle BDE = 180^\circ - 69^\circ = 111^\circ, \therefore \angle CDE = 111^\circ - \angle ODC = 111^\circ - 23^\circ = 88^\circ$, 故选 D.

3. 36° 【解析】设在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = AC, \therefore \angle B = \angle C$. \therefore 顶角与一个底角度数的比值等于 $\frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore \angle A : \angle B : \angle C = 1 : 2 : 2$, 即 $5\angle A = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle A = 36^\circ$. 故答案为 36° .

4. **B** 【解析】 $\because AB = AC$, 且 $\angle A = 44^\circ, \therefore \angle C = \angle ABC = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 44^\circ) = 68^\circ$. $\therefore D$ 为 CE 的中点, $BD \perp CE, \therefore BE = BC, \therefore \angle EBD = \angle CBD$. $\therefore \angle C = 68^\circ, \angle BDC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CBD = 180^\circ - \angle C - \angle BDC = 180^\circ - 68^\circ - 90^\circ = 22^\circ, \therefore \angle EBD = \angle CBD = 22^\circ, \therefore \angle ABE = \angle ABC - \angle DBE - \angle CBD = 68^\circ - 22^\circ - 22^\circ = 24^\circ$, 故选 B.

5. **C** 【解析】在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = AC, \angle BAC = 100^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = (180^\circ - 100^\circ) \div 2 = 40^\circ$. $\therefore BE$ 平分 $\angle ABC, \therefore \angle CBE = \frac{1}{2}\angle ABC = 20^\circ$. $\therefore AD$ 是 BC 边上的中线, $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EFD = \angle CBE + \angle BDF = 90^\circ + 20^\circ = 110^\circ$. 故选 C.

6. **15** 【解析】 $\because AB = AC, AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC$ 交 BC 于点 $D, \therefore AD \perp BC, BC = 2CD = 6, \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot AD = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 5 = 15$, 故答案为 15.

7. 【解】 $\because AB = AC, D$ 为 BC 中点, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAD$. $\because \angle BAC = 50^\circ, \therefore \angle DAC = 25^\circ$. $\therefore DE \perp AC, \therefore \angle ADE = 90^\circ - 25^\circ = 65^\circ$.

思路分析

根据三角形内角和定理计算出所需角的度数, 再根据等角对等边可判断出等腰三角形的个数.

8. **6** 【解析】 $\because \angle B = \angle C = 36^\circ, \angle ADE = \angle AED = 72^\circ, \therefore AB = AC, AD = AE, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ 是等腰三角形. $\because \angle B = 36^\circ, \angle ADE = 72^\circ, \therefore \angle BAD = 36^\circ, \therefore AD = BD, \therefore \triangle ABD$ 是等腰三角形, 同理 $\triangle AEC$ 是等腰三角形. $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle AED = 72^\circ, \therefore \angle DAE = 36^\circ, \therefore \angle BAE = 36^\circ + 36^\circ = 72^\circ, \therefore \angle BAE = \angle BEA = 72^\circ, \therefore \triangle BAE$ 是等腰三角形, 同理 $\triangle CAD$ 是等腰三角形. 综上所述, 题图中的等腰三角形有 6 个. 故答案为 6.

9. (1) 【证明】 $\because \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ, \angle 1 + \angle BGH = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle 2 = \angle BGH, \therefore AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle GPH = \angle PGH$. $\because GP$ 平分 $\angle BGH, \therefore \angle PGH = \angle PGB, \therefore \angle GPH = \angle PGH, \therefore GH = PH, \therefore \triangle PGH$ 是等腰三角形.

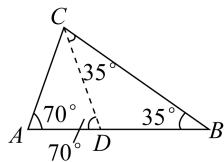
(2) 【解】 $\because \angle 1 = 116^\circ, \therefore \angle BGH = 180^\circ - 116^\circ = 64^\circ$. $\because GP$ 平分 $\angle BGH, \therefore \angle BGP = \frac{1}{2}\angle BGH = 32^\circ$. $\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle GPD = 180^\circ - \angle BGP = 180^\circ - 32^\circ = 148^\circ$.



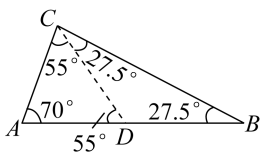
刷提升

1. **B** 【解析】A 选项, 如图 (1) 所示, $\triangle ACD$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 都是等腰三角形; B 选项, $\triangle ABC$ 不能

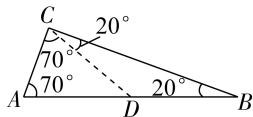
分成两个等腰三角形; C 选项, 如图(2)所示, $\triangle ACD$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 都是等腰三角形; D 选项, 如图(3)所示, $\triangle ACD$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 都是等腰三角形. 故选 B.



图(1)



图(2)

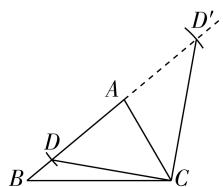


图(3)

2. **B** 【解析】由题意得 $BA = BD$, $CA = CE$.
 $\because CA = CE$, $\angle ACB = \beta$, $\therefore \angle AEC = \angle EAC = \frac{180^\circ - \beta}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\beta$, \therefore 在 $\triangle AED$ 中, $\angle ADE = 180^\circ - \angle EAD - \angle AED = 180^\circ - \alpha - \left(90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\beta\right) = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\beta - \alpha$. $\because BA = BD$, $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle BAD = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\beta - \alpha$, \therefore 在 $\triangle BAD$ 中, $\angle B = 180^\circ - 2\left(90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\beta - \alpha\right) = 2\alpha - \beta$. 故选 B.

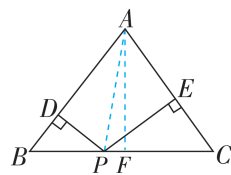
3. 10° 或 100° 【解析】依

题意作图, 如图所示. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC = 40^\circ$, $\angle BAC = 80^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB = 180^\circ - 40^\circ - 80^\circ = 60^\circ$. ① 由作图可知, $AC =$



AD , $\therefore \angle ACD = \angle ADC = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 80^\circ) = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCD = \angle ACB - \angle ACD = 60^\circ - 50^\circ = 10^\circ$. ② 由作图可知 $AC = AD'$, $\therefore \angle ACD' = \angle AD'C$. $\because \angle ACD' + \angle AD'C = 180^\circ - \angle D'AC = \angle BAC = 80^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AD'C = 40^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCD' = 180^\circ - \angle ABC - \angle AD'C = 180^\circ - 40^\circ - 40^\circ = 100^\circ$. 综上所述, $\angle BCD$ 的度数是 10° 或 100° . 故答案为 10° 或 100° .

4. $\frac{48}{5}$ 【解析】过 A 点作 $AF \perp BC$ 于 F, 连接 AP, 如图. $\because \triangle ABC$ 中, $AB =$



关键点拨

过 A 点作 $AF \perp BC$ 于 F, 连接 AP. 根据等腰三角形三线合一的性质和勾股定理可得 AF 的长, 由 $S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABP} + S_{\triangle ACP}$ 即可求出答案.

关键点拨

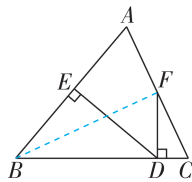
分两种情况画图, 由作图可得 $AC = AD$, 根据等腰三角形的性质和三角形内角和定理解答即可.

$AC = 10$, $BC = 12$, $\therefore BF = FC = \frac{1}{2}BC = 6$, \therefore 在 $\triangle ABF$ 中, $AF = \sqrt{AB^2 - BF^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8$.
 $\because S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABP} + S_{\triangle ACP}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 8 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times PD + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times PE$, $\therefore 48 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times (PD + PE)$, $\therefore PD + PE = \frac{48}{5}$. 故答案为 $\frac{48}{5}$.

5. (1) 【解】 $\because \angle AFD = 155^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DFC = 180^\circ - 155^\circ = 25^\circ$. $\because DF \perp BC$, $DE \perp AB$, $\therefore \angle FDC = \angle AED = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle C = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 25^\circ = 65^\circ$.
 $\because AB = BC$, $\therefore \angle C = \angle A = 65^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EDF = 360^\circ - 65^\circ - 155^\circ - 90^\circ = 50^\circ$.

(2) 【证明】如图, 连接 BF.

$\because AB = BC$, 且点 F 是 AC 的中点, $\therefore BF \perp AC$, $\angle ABF =$



$\angle CBF = \frac{1}{2}\angle ABC$, $\therefore \angle CFD +$

$\angle BFD = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle CBF + \angle BFD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CFD = \angle CBF$, $\therefore \angle CFD = \frac{1}{2}\angle ABC$.

6. 【解】(1) 有 5 个等腰三角形. EF 与 BE , CF 间的数量关系是 $EF = BE + CF$. 理由如下: $\because EF \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle EOB = \angle OBC$, $\angle FOC = \angle OCB$. 又 $\because \angle ABC$, $\angle ACB$ 的平分线交于 O 点, $\therefore \angle EBO = \angle OBC$, $\angle FCO = \angle OCB$, $\therefore \angle EOB = \angle OBE$, $\angle FCO = \angle FOC$, $\therefore OE = BE$, $OF = CF$, $\therefore \triangle OBE$ 与 $\triangle OCF$ 是等腰三角形, $EF = OE + OF = BE + CF$. 又 $\because AB = AC$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形, $\therefore \angle EOB = \angle OBE = \angle FCO = \angle FOC = \angle OBC = \angle OCB$, $\therefore OB = OC$, $\therefore \triangle OBC$ 是等腰三角形, $\triangle OBE \cong \triangle OCF$, $\therefore BE = CF$, $\therefore AE = AF$, $\therefore \triangle AEF$ 是等腰三角形.

(2) 有 2 个等腰三角形, 分别是等腰 $\triangle OBE$ 和等腰 $\triangle OCF$. 第(1)问中的 EF 与 BE , CF 的数量关系 $EF = BE + CF$ 仍成立.

(3) 还有 2 个等腰三角形, 分别为等腰 $\triangle EBO$, 等腰 $\triangle OCF$. $EF = BE - CF$. 理由如下: $\because EO \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle EOB = \angle OBC$, $\angle EOC = \angle OCD$. 又 $\because BO$, CO 分别是 $\angle ABC$ 与 $\angle ACD$ 的平分线, $\therefore \angle EBO = \angle OBC$, $\angle ACO =$

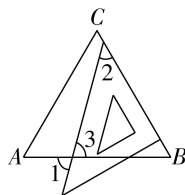
$\angle OCD$, $\therefore \angle EOB = \angle EBO$, $\angle FCO = \angle FOC$,
 $\therefore BE = OE$, $CF = FO$, $\therefore \triangle EBO$ 与 $\triangle OCF$ 是等腰三角形. 又 $\because EO = EF + FO$, $\therefore EF = EO - FO = BE - CF$.

课时2 等边三角形的判定与含 30° 角的直角三角形的性质

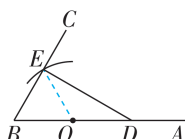
刷基础

1. C 【解析】有两个角是 60° 的三角形, 那么第三个角也是 60° , 故是等边三角形, 故 A 选项不符合题意; 有一个角是 60° 的等腰三角形是等边三角形, 故 B 选项不符合题意; 有两个角相等的等腰三角形, 不一定是等边三角形, 故 C 选项符合题意; 腰长和底边长相等的等腰三角形是等边三角形, 故 D 选项不符合题意. 故选 C.

2. D 【解析】如图. $\because \triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore \angle B = 60^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle 2 = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3 = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 60^\circ = 75^\circ$. 故选 D.



(第2题图)



(第3题图)

3. 5 【解析】连接 OE , 如图. 由题意可得 $OB = OE = OD$. $\because \angle ABC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle OBE$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore OB = BE$. $\because BD = 10$, $\therefore OB = OD = 5$, $\therefore BE = 5$. 故答案为 5.

4. (1) 【解】 $\because AD = CD$, $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle C$, $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle CAD + \angle C = 2\angle C$. $\because AB = AC$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle C$, $\therefore \angle ADB = 2\angle ABC$. $\because AB \perp ED$, $\therefore \angle BAD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADB + \angle ABC = 3\angle ABC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC = 30^\circ$.

(2) 【证明】 $\because AB \perp ED$, $AE = AD$, \therefore 易证 $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ABE$, $\therefore BE = BD$, $\therefore \triangle EBD$ 为等腰三角形, $\therefore BA$ 平分 $\angle EBD$, $\therefore \angle EBD = 2\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle EBD$ 为等边三角形.

5. B 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AB = BC = 4$, $\angle ACB = 60^\circ$. $\because BD \parallel AC$, $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle ACB = 60^\circ$. $\because BD \perp CD$, $\therefore \angle BDC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCD = 30^\circ$, $\therefore BD = \frac{1}{2}BC = 2$, 故选 B.

6. C 【解析】 $\because CD \perp AB$, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BDC = 90^\circ = \angle ACB$. $\because \angle A = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B = 90^\circ - \angle A =$

60° , $\therefore \angle BCD = 90^\circ - \angle B = 30^\circ$. $\therefore BD = 2$, $\therefore BC = 2BD = 4$, $\therefore AB = 2BC = 8$, $\therefore AD = AB - BD = 8 - 2 = 6$, 故选 C.

7. 【解】(1) $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle B = \angle ACB = 60^\circ$. $\because DE \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle EDC = \angle B = 60^\circ$. $\because EF \perp DE$, $\therefore \angle DEF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle DEF$ 是直角三角形. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DEF$ 中, $\angle F = 90^\circ - \angle EDC = 30^\circ$.

(2) $\because \angle EDC = 60^\circ$, $\angle ACB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DEC = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle DEC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore DE = CD = 2$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DEF$ 中, $\because \angle F = 30^\circ$, $\therefore DF = 2DE = 4$.

8. A 【解析】用反证法证明命题“在直角三角形中, 至少有一个锐角不大于 45° ”时, 应先假设两个锐角都大于 45° . 故选 A.

9. 【证明】假设 $\angle B$, $\angle C$ 都不是锐角, 即 $\angle B$, $\angle C$ 为直角或钝角. $\because AB = AC$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle C$. 当 $\angle B$, $\angle C$ 都是直角, 即 $\angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ$ 时, $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C > 180^\circ$, 这与三角形内角和定理相矛盾; 当 $\angle B$, $\angle C$ 都是钝角, 即 $\angle B = \angle C > 90^\circ$ 时, $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C > 180^\circ$, 这与三角形内角和定理相矛盾. 综上所述, 假设不成立, $\therefore \angle B$, $\angle C$ 必为锐角.

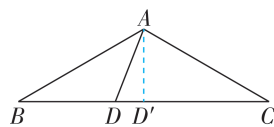
刷提升

思路分析

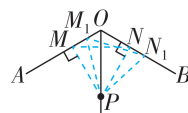
过点 A 作 $AD' \perp BC$ 于 D' , 根据等腰三角形等边对等角的性质求得 $\angle B = \angle C = 30^\circ$, 然后根据直角三角形中 30° 的角所对的直角边等于斜边的一半求得 $AD' = 6$, 再根据垂线段最短可知 AD 的最小值为 6, 即可解题.

1. A 【解析】如图, 过点 A 作 $AD' \perp BC$ 于 D' . $\because AB = AC$, $\angle BAC = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle C = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 120^\circ) = 30^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD'$ 中, $AB =$

12 , $\angle B = 30^\circ$, 则 $AD' = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6$. 根据垂线段最短可知, AD 的最小值为 6, \therefore AD 的长不可能是 5, 故选 A.



(第1题图)



(第2题图)

2. D 【解析】如图, 过点 P 作 $PM \perp OA$ 于 M, $PN \perp OB$ 于 N, 连接 MN. $\because OP$ 平分 $\angle AOB$, $PM \perp OA$ 于 M, $PN \perp OB$ 于 N, $\therefore PM = PN$, $\angle PMO = 90^\circ$, $\angle PNO = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle MPN = 360^\circ - \angle AOB - \angle PMO - \angle PNO = 60^\circ$, \therefore 此时 $\triangle PMN$ 是等边三角形. 当 M 沿 MO 方向移动, N 沿 NB 方向移动, 使得 $\angle MPM_1 = \angle NPN_1$ 时, 连接 M_1N_1 , $\therefore \angle M_1PN_1 = \angle M_1PN + \angle NPN_1 =$

$\angle M_1PN + \angle MPM_1 = \angle MPN = 60^\circ$. 在 $\triangle PMM_1$

和 $\triangle PNN_1$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle PMM_1 = \angle PNN_1 = 90^\circ, \\ PM = PN, \\ \angle MPM_1 = \angle NPN_1, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle PMM_1 \cong \triangle PNN_1$ (ASA), $\therefore PM_1 = PN_1$,
 $\therefore \triangle M_1PN_1$ 是等边三角形. 由此可得, 当 M 沿 MO 方向移动, N 沿 NB 方向移动时, 存在无数个满足条件的等边 $\triangle PMN$. 同理可得, 当 M 沿 MA 方向移动, N 沿 NO 方向移动时, 也存在无数个满足条件的等边 $\triangle PMN$. 综上, 满足条件的 $\triangle PMN$ 有无数个. 故选 D.

3. $1 < AC < 4$ 【解析】如图, 过点 B 作 $BC_1 \perp AN$, 垂足为 C_1 , $BC_2 \perp AM$, 交 AN 于点 C_2 . 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC_1$ 中, $AB = 2$, $\angle A = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC_1 = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AC_1 = \frac{1}{2}AB = 1$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC_2$ 中, $AB = 2$, $\angle A = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AC_2B = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AC_2 = 4$. 当点 C 在 C_1 和 C_2 之间时, $\triangle ABC$ 是锐角三角形, $\therefore AC$ 的取值范围是 $1 < AC < 4$. 故答案为 $1 < AC < 4$.

4. 4 cm 【解析】如图, 作点 P 关于 OA 的对称点 P' , 过点 P' 作 $P'E \perp OB$ 于点 E , 交 OA 于点 D , 则 $P'E = P'D + DE = PD + DE = 10$ cm, 过点 P 作 $PF \perp P'D$ 于 F . $\because PC = 8$ cm, \therefore 易知 $EF = PC = 8$ cm, $\therefore P'F = 10 - 8 = 2$ (cm). 由题意得 $\angle ADP = \angle ODE = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle ODE = \angle ADP' = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PDP' = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle PDP'$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore P'F = DF = 2$ cm, $\therefore PD = P'D = 4$ cm, 故答案为 4 cm.

5. 【解】(1) $AP \perp CD$. 理由: $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\angle CAD = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AB = 2AC$. $\because BD = AC$, $\therefore AD = AC$, $\therefore \triangle ADC$ 是等边三角形. $\because P$ 是 CD 的中点, $\therefore AP \perp CD$.
 (2) $\because DE \parallel AC$, $\therefore \angle CAP = \angle DEP$. $\because P$ 是 CD 的中点, $\therefore CP = DP$. 又 $\because \angle CPA = \angle DPE$, $\therefore \triangle CPA \cong \triangle DPE$ (AAS), $\therefore AP = EP = \frac{1}{2}AE$, $DE = AC$. $\because BD = AC$, $\therefore BD = DE$. 又 $\because DE \parallel AC$, $\therefore \angle BDE = \angle CAD = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle BDE$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore BD = BE$, $\angle EBD = 60^\circ$. $\because BD = AC$, $\therefore AC = BE$. 又 $\because AB = AB$, $\angle CAB = \angle ABE = 60^\circ$,

思路分析

当点 C 在射线 AN 上运动时, $\triangle ABC$ 的形状可能是钝角三角形、直角三角形或锐角三角形. 画出相应的图形, 根据三角形的变化, 构造含 30° 角的直角三角形, 即可得到 AC 的取值范围.

思路分析

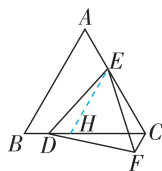
作点 P 关于 OA 的对称点 P' , 过点 P' 作 $P'E \perp OB$ 于点 E , 交 OA 于点 D , 得出 $P'E = P'D + DE = PD + DE = 10$ cm, 过点 P 作 $PF \perp P'D$ 于 F , 根据题意推出 $\triangle PDP'$ 为等边三角形即可求解.

$\therefore \triangle CBA \cong \triangle EAB$, $\therefore BC = AE = 2AP$.

刷素养

6. 【问题解决】【证明】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DEF$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AB = BC$, $\angle ABC = \angle EDF = 60^\circ$, $DE = DF$, $\therefore \angle ABC - \angle EBC = \angle EDF - \angle EBC$, 即 $\angle ABE = \angle CBF$. 在 $\triangle ABE$ 和 $\triangle CBF$ 中, $\begin{cases} AB = BC, \\ \angle ABE = \angle CBF, \\ DE = DF, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CBF$ (SAS), $\therefore AE = CF$.

【类比探究】(1) 【证明】如图(1), 在 CD 上截取 $CH = CE$, 连接 EH . $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,



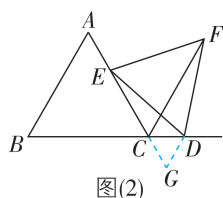
图(1)

$\therefore \angle ECH = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle CEH$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore EH = EC = CH$, $\angle CEH = 60^\circ$. $\because \triangle DEF$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore DE = FE$, $\angle DEF = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DEH + \angle HEF = \angle FEC + \angle HEF = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DEH = \angle FEC$.

在 $\triangle DEH$ 和 $\triangle FEC$ 中, $\begin{cases} DE = FE, \\ \angle DEH = \angle FEC, \\ EH = EC, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle DEH \cong \triangle FEC$ (SAS), $\therefore DH = CF$, $\therefore CD = CH + DH = CE + CF$, $\therefore CE + CF = CD$.

(2) 【解】线段 CE , CF 与 CD 之间的数量关系是 $FC = CD + CE$. $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle A = \angle B = 60^\circ$. 过点 D 作 $DG \parallel AB$, 交 AC 的延长线于点 G , 如图(2)所示. $\because GD \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle GDC = \angle B = 60^\circ$, $\angle DGC = \angle A = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle GCD$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore DG = CD = CG$, $\angle GDC = 60^\circ$. $\because \triangle EDF$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore ED = DF$, $\angle EDF = \angle GDC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EDG = \angle FDC$.



图(2)

在 $\triangle EGD$ 和 $\triangle FCD$ 中, $\begin{cases} ED = DF, \\ \angle EDG = \angle FDC, \\ DG = CD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle EGD \cong \triangle FCD$ (SAS), $\therefore EG = FC$, $\therefore FC = EG = CG + CE = CD + CE$.

4 直角三角形

课时 1 勾股定理及其逆定理



刷基础

1. C 【解析】 $\because a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是直角三角

形,故 A 不符合题意; $\because c^2+a^2=11+25=36=b^2$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形,故 B 不符合题意; $\because \angle A:\angle B:\angle C=3:4:5$, $\angle A+\angle B+\angle C=180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle C=180^\circ\times\frac{5}{12}=75^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 不是直角三角形,故 C 符合题意; $\because a^2-b^2=c^2$, $\therefore b^2+c^2=a^2$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形,故 D 不符合题意. 故选 C.

2. C 【解析】过点 C 作 $CD \perp AB$ 于 D.
 $\because \angle ACB=90^\circ$, $BC=6$, $AC=8$, $\therefore AB=\sqrt{AC^2+BC^2}=\sqrt{8^2+6^2}=10$. 由三角形面积公式可得 $\frac{1}{2}\times 6\times 8=\frac{1}{2}\times 10\times CD$, $\therefore CD=\frac{24}{5}$, 即点 C 到 AB 边的距离为 $\frac{24}{5}$. 故选 C.

3. A 【解析】由题图可得 $AB=7$, 由勾股定理得 $AC=\sqrt{3^2+4^2}=5$, 则 AB 与 AC 的长度和为 $7+5=12$. 故选 A.

4. $-\sqrt{13}-1$ 【解析】由题意得 $AC=\sqrt{AB^2+BC^2}=\sqrt{3^2+2^2}=\sqrt{13}$, 则 $AD=\sqrt{13}$. \because A 点表示的数为 -1 , 且 D 点在数轴的负半轴上, \therefore D 点表示的数为 $-\sqrt{13}-1$.

5. $\frac{9\pi}{4}$ 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形, $AB=3$,
 $\therefore AC^2+BC^2=AB^2=9$, \therefore 题图中阴影部分的面积为 $\frac{1}{2}\pi\left(\frac{1}{2}AC\right)^2+\frac{1}{2}\pi\left(\frac{1}{2}BC\right)^2+\frac{1}{2}\pi\left(\frac{1}{2}AB\right)^2=\frac{\pi}{8}(AC^2+BC^2+AB^2)=\frac{\pi}{8}\times 18=\frac{9\pi}{4}$, 故答案为 $\frac{9\pi}{4}$.

6. 【解】(1) 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle EDC$ 中, $\angle EDC=90^\circ$, $DC=6$ m, $CE=10$ m, $\therefore DE^2=EC^2-CD^2=10^2-6^2=64$, $\therefore ED=8$ m. 故 DE 的长为 8 m.
 (2) 连接 BE. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle EBD$ 中, $BD=14$ m, $ED=8$ m, 则 $BE^2=BD^2+ED^2=14^2+8^2=260$. $\because AB=16$ m, $AE=2$ m, $\therefore AB^2+AE^2=16^2+2^2=260$, $\therefore AB^2+AE^2=BE^2$, $\therefore \triangle ABE$ 是直角三角形, $\angle A=90^\circ$, $\therefore S_{\triangle ABE}=\frac{1}{2}AB\cdot AE=\frac{1}{2}\times 16\times 2=16(\text{m}^2)$. 又 $\because S_{\triangle BDE}=\frac{1}{2}BD\cdot DE=\frac{1}{2}\times 14\times 8=56(\text{m}^2)$, $\therefore S_{\text{四边形}ABDE}=S_{\triangle ABE}+S_{\triangle BDE}=72\text{ m}^2$.

刷有所得

两个命题中, 如果第一个命题的条件是第二个命题的结论, 而第一个命题的结论又是第二个命题的条件, 那么这两个命题叫作互逆命题. 其中一个命题称为另一个命题的逆命题.

关键点拨

过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于 D, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADP$ 与 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABD$ 中, 运用勾股定理可得到 $AP^2=AD^2+DP^2$, $AB^2=AD^2+BD^2$. 根据等腰三角形三线合一的性质以及线段之间的和差关系得到 $BP\cdot PC=BD^2-DP^2$ 是解题的关键.

7. D 【解析】若 $a>b$, 则 $a^2>b^2$ 的逆命题为若 $a^2>b^2$, 则 $a>b$, 是假命题, 故 A 不符合题意; 全等三角形的对应角相等的逆命题为对应角相等的三角形全等, 是假命题, 故 B 不符合题意; 如果两个数相等, 那么它们的绝对值相等的逆命题为绝对值相等的两个数相等, 是假命题, 故 C 不符合题意; 直角三角形的两个锐角互余的逆命题为两个锐角互余的三角形是直角三角形, 是真命题, 故 D 符合题意. 故选 D.

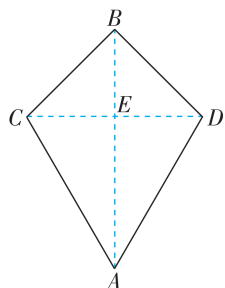
8. D 【解析】等边三角形的三个内角都等于 60° 的逆命题是三个内角都等于 60° 的三角形是等边三角形, 是真命题, 故其存在逆定理, 故 A 不符合题意; 在一个三角形中, 如果两边相等, 那么它们所对的角相等的逆命题是在一个三角形中, 如果两角相等, 那么它们所对的边相等, 是真命题, 故其存在逆定理, 故 B 不符合题意; 等腰三角形顶角的平分线垂直平分底边的逆命题是三角形一个内角的平分线垂直平分这个角的对边, 这个三角形是等腰三角形, 是真命题, 故其存在逆定理, 故 C 不符合题意; 对顶角相等的逆命题是相等的角是对顶角, 是假命题, 故其不存在逆定理, 故 D 符合题意. 故选 D.

9. 【解】(1) 两直线平行, 内错角相等 (答案不唯一).
 (2) 相等的角是对顶角 (答案不唯一).
 (3) 所有直角都相等 (答案不唯一).
 (4) 内错角不相等, 两直线平行 (答案不唯一).

刷提升

1. A 【解析】过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于点 D, 则 $\angle ADB=90^\circ$, $\therefore AP^2=AD^2+DP^2$, $AB^2=AD^2+BD^2$. $\because AB=AC$, $AD \perp BC$, $\therefore BD=CD$. $\because PC=CD+DP$, $\therefore PC=BD+DP$. $\because BP=BD-DP$, $\therefore BP\cdot PC=BD^2-DP^2$. $\because AP^2=AD^2+DP^2$, $\therefore AP^2+BP\cdot PC=AD^2+BD^2$. $\because AB^2=AD^2+BD^2$, $\therefore AP^2+BP\cdot PC=AB^2$. $\because AB=4$, $\therefore AP^2+BP\cdot PC=16$. 故选 A.

2. D 【解析】将题图 (2) 所示的几何体表面 (部分) 展开, 得到如图所示的图形. 连接 AB, CD. 由题意可知, $\triangle BCD$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\triangle ACD$ 是等边三

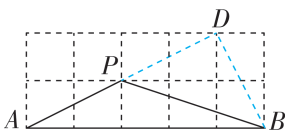


角形. 设 AB 交 CD 于点 E , 当蚂蚁沿着 $A \rightarrow E \rightarrow B$ 的路线爬行时, 距离最短. $\because AC = CD = AD, BC = BD, \therefore AB$ 垂直平分 CD . 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCD$ 中, $CD = \sqrt{BC^2 + BD^2} = 2 \text{ cm}, \therefore AC = CD = 2 \text{ cm}, \therefore DE = CE = \frac{1}{2} CD = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1 (\text{cm})$. 在

$\text{Rt} \triangle ACE$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $AE = \sqrt{AC^2 - CE^2} = \sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCE$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $BE = \sqrt{BC^2 - CE^2} = 1 \text{ cm}$. \therefore 从顶点 A 爬行到顶点 B 的最短距离为 $(\sqrt{3} + 1) \text{ cm}$.

3. $\frac{60}{13}$ 【解析】 $\because AB = 5, BC = 12, AC = 13, \therefore AB^2 + BC^2 = 169 = AC^2, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形. 当 $BP \perp AC$ 时, 线段 BP 最短. 由三角形面积公式得 $\frac{1}{2} AB \cdot BC = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BP$, 即 $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 12 = \frac{1}{2} \times 13BP$, 解得 $BP = \frac{60}{13}$.

4. 45 【解析】设每个小正方形的边长均为 1. 如图, 延长 AP 至格点 D , 连接 BD ,



则 $PD^2 = BD^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 = 5, PB^2 = 1^2 + 3^2 = 10, \therefore PD = BD, PD^2 + DB^2 = PB^2, \therefore \triangle PBD$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore \angle PDB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DPB = \angle PAB + \angle PBA = 45^\circ$. 故答案为 45.

5. $(0,0)$ 或 $(\frac{9}{4}, 0)$ 或 $(-3, 0)$ 【解析】 \because 点 P, A, B 在 x 轴上, $\therefore P, A, B$ 三点不能构成三角形, $\therefore \triangle PAC$ 和 $\triangle PBC$ 能为直角三角形. 设点 P 的坐标为 $(m, 0)$. 若 $\triangle PAC$ 为直角三角形, ①当 $\angle APC = 90^\circ$ 时, 易知点 P 在原点处, 坐标为 $(0, 0)$; ②当 $\angle ACP = 90^\circ$ 时, $AC^2 + PC^2 = AP^2, \therefore 4^2 + 3^2 + m^2 + 3^2 = (4+m)^2$, 解得 $m = \frac{9}{4}, \therefore$ 点 P 的坐标为 $(\frac{9}{4}, 0)$. 若 $\triangle PBC$ 为直角三角形, ①当 $\angle BPC = 90^\circ$ 时, 易知点 P 在原点处, 坐标为 $(0, 0)$; ②当 $\angle BCP = 90^\circ$ 时, 易知 $\triangle BCP$ 是等腰直角三角形. $\therefore CO \perp PB, \therefore PO = BO = 3, \therefore$ 点 P 的坐标为 $(-3, 0)$. 综上所述, 点 P 的坐标为 $(0, 0)$ 或 $(\frac{9}{4}, 0)$ 或 $(-3, 0)$.

6. 【解】(1) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = 6 \text{ cm}, AB = 10 \text{ cm}$, 根据勾股定理, 得 $BC = 8 \text{ cm}$. 由折叠知 $AD = BD, \therefore \triangle ACD$ 的周长为 $AC + CD + AD =$

$AC + CD + BD = AC + BC = 6 + 8 = 14 (\text{cm})$. 故答案为 14.

(2) 设 $\angle CAD = \alpha, \angle BAD = 4\alpha$, 则 $\angle B = \angle BAD = 4\alpha. \because \angle B + \angle BAD + \angle CAD + \angle C = 180^\circ$, 即 $4\alpha + 4\alpha + \alpha + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$, 解得 $\alpha = 10^\circ, \therefore \angle B = 40^\circ$. 故答案为 40° .

(3) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = 9 \text{ cm}, AB = 15 \text{ cm}$, 根据勾股定理, 得 $BC^2 = AB^2 - AC^2 = 15^2 - 9^2 = 144$, 则 $BC = 12 \text{ cm}$. 由折叠知 $AE = AC = 9 \text{ cm}, \angle DEA = \angle C = 90^\circ. \because AB = 15 \text{ cm}, \therefore BE = AB - AE = 6 \text{ cm}$. 设 $CD = x \text{ cm}$, 则 $BD = (12 - x) \text{ cm}, DE = CD = x \text{ cm}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BDE$ 中, 根据勾股定理, 得 $DE^2 + BE^2 = BD^2$, 即 $x^2 + 6^2 = (12 - x)^2$, 解得 $x = 4.5, \therefore CD = 4.5 \text{ cm}$.

刷素养

关键点拨

根据等腰直角三角形的性质, 利用点的变化规律即可得出答案.

7. $(-2^{1010}, 0)$ 【解析】 $\because \angle OAA_1 = 90^\circ, OA = AA_1 = 1$, 以 OA_1 为直角边作等腰直角三角形 OA_1A_2 , 再以 OA_2 为直角边作等腰直角三角形 $OA_2A_3, \dots, \therefore OA_1 = \sqrt{2}, OA_2 = (\sqrt{2})^2, OA_3 = (\sqrt{2})^3, \dots, OA_{2020} = (\sqrt{2})^{2020}. \because A_1, A_2, \dots$ 的位置每 8 个一循环, $2020 = 252 \times 8 + 4, \therefore$ 点 A_{2020} 在 x 轴负半轴上, $OA_{2020} = (\sqrt{2})^{2020} = 2^{1010}, \therefore$ 点 A_{2020} 的坐标为 $(-2^{1010}, 0)$.

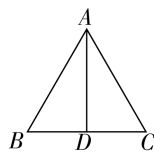
课时 2 直角三角形全等的判定(HL)

刷基础

1. C 【解析】 $\because CD \perp AD, CB \perp AB, \therefore \angle B = \angle D = 90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADC$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\begin{cases} AC = AC, \\ CD = CB, \end{cases} \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ADC \cong \text{Rt} \triangle ABC (\text{HL})$. 故选 C.

2. $AB = AC$ 【解析】添加条件:

$AB = AC$. 如图, $\because AD \perp BC, \therefore \angle ADB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADB$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADC$ 中,



$\begin{cases} AD = AD, \\ AB = AC, \end{cases} \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ADB \cong \text{Rt} \triangle ADC (\text{HL})$. 故答案

为 $AB = AC$.

3. 【解】 D, E 到路段 AB 的距离相等. 理由: \because 点 C 是路段 AB 的中点, $\therefore AC = CB. \because$ 两人从 C 同时出发, 以相同的速度分别沿两条直线行走, $\therefore DC = EC. \because DA \perp AB, EB \perp AB, \therefore \angle A =$

$\angle B = 90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCE$ 中,
 $\because \begin{cases} AC=CB, \\ CD=CE, \end{cases} \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ACD \cong \text{Rt} \triangle BCE \text{ (HL)},$
 $\therefore AD=BE, \therefore D, E$ 到路段 AB 的距离相等.

4. 【证明】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle CBD$ 中, $\begin{cases} BD=BD, \\ AB=BC, \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ABD \cong \text{Rt} \triangle CBD \text{ (HL)}, \therefore AD=CD. \therefore AE \perp EF, CF \perp EF, \therefore \angle E = \angle F = 90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADE$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDF$ 中, $\begin{cases} AD=CD, \\ AE=CF, \end{cases} \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ADE \cong \text{Rt} \triangle CDF \text{ (HL)}.$

5. D 【解析】A 选项, 利用 HL 可以判定两个直角三角形全等, 故此选项不符合题意; B 选项, 利用 AAS 可以判定两个直角三角形全等, 故此选项不符合题意; C 选项, 利用 SAS 可以判定两个直角三角形全等, 故此选项不符合题意; D 选项, 不能得到两个直角三角形全等, 故此选项符合题意. 故选 D.

6. 6 【解析】 $\because BD \perp AC, CE \perp AB, \therefore \angle ADB = \angle AEC = 90^\circ. \therefore AC = AB, \angle CAE = \angle BAD,$
 $\therefore \triangle AEC \cong \triangle ADB \text{ (AAS)}, \therefore CE = BD. \therefore AC = AB, \therefore \angle CBE = \angle BCD. \therefore \angle BEC = \angle CDB = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle CBD \text{ (AAS)}, \therefore BE = CD, \therefore AD = AE. \therefore AO = AO, \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle AOD \cong \text{Rt} \triangle AOE \text{ (HL)},$
 $\therefore \angle EAO = \angle DAO. \therefore \angle DOC = \angle EOB, \therefore \triangle COD \cong \triangle BOE \text{ (AAS)}, \therefore OB = OC. \therefore AB = AC, \angle EAO = \angle DAO, \therefore CF = BF, AF \perp BC,$
 $\therefore \triangle ACF \cong \triangle ABF \text{ (SSS)}, \triangle COF \cong \triangle BOF \text{ (SSS)}$. 综上所述, 共有 6 对全等的直角三角形. 故答案为 6.

7. (1) 【解】 $\because \angle C = \angle F = 90^\circ, AC = DF, AB = DE,$
 $\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ABC \cong \text{Rt} \triangle DEF \text{ (HL)}$. 故答案为 HL.

(2) 【证明】如图, 过 A 作 $AG \perp BC$, 交 BC 的延长线于点 G , 过 D 点作 $DH \perp EF$, 交 EF 的延长线于点 $H, \therefore \angle AGC = \angle DHF = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle ACB = \angle DFE, \therefore \angle ACG = \angle DFH$. 在 $\triangle ACG$ 和 $\triangle DFH$

中, $\begin{cases} \angle AGC = \angle DHF = 90^\circ, \\ \angle ACG = \angle DFH, \\ AC = DF, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle ACG \cong \triangle DFH \text{ (AAS)}, \therefore AG = DH.$

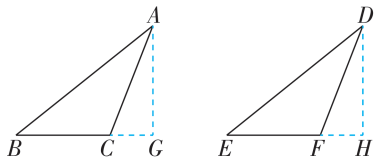
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABG$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle DEH$ 中, $\begin{cases} AB = DE, \\ AG = DH, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ABG \cong \text{Rt} \triangle DEH \text{ (HL)},$

$\therefore \angle ABG = \angle DEH.$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DEF$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle B = \angle E, \\ \angle ACB = \angle DFE, \\ AB = DE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF \text{ (AAS)}.$



5 线段的垂直平分线

课时 1 线段的垂直平分线的性质与判定



刷基础

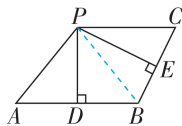
1. D 【解析】 $\because AB > AC, \therefore BC$ 边的垂直平分线一定不经过点 A . 故选 D.

关键点拨

连接 BP , 利用线段的垂直平分线的性质即可求解.

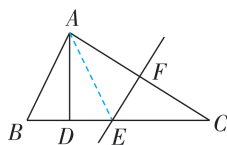
2. C 【解析】连接 BP , 如图.

$\because PD$ 垂直平分 $AB, \therefore BP = AP = 7$. 又 $\because PE$ 垂直平分 $BC, \therefore PC = BP = 7$. 故选 C.



3. (1) 【证明】如图, 连接 $AE.$

$\because AD \perp BC$, 且 D 为线段 BE 的中点, $\therefore AD$ 垂直平分 $BE, \therefore AB = AE. \therefore EF$ 垂直平分 $AC, \therefore AE = EC, \therefore AB = CE$.



(2) 【解】 $\because AE = EC, \angle C = 32^\circ, \therefore \angle CAE = \angle C = 32^\circ, \therefore \angle AEB = 64^\circ. \therefore AB = AE, \therefore \angle B = \angle AEB = 64^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle C = 84^\circ$.

4. A 【解析】 $\because BD + DC = BC, BD + AD = BC, \therefore DC = DA, \therefore$ 点 D 在 AC 的垂直平分线上. 故选 A.

5. 2 【解析】 $\because AB = AC, OB = OC, \therefore$ 线段 AO 所在的直线是线段 BC 的垂直平分线, $\therefore D$ 是 BC 的中点, $\therefore BD = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$, 故答案为 2.

6. 2 700 【解析】 $\because AB = AD, \therefore$ 点 A 在 BD 的垂直平分线上. $\because BC = CD, \therefore$ 点 C 在 BD 的垂直平分线上, $\therefore AC$ 垂直平分 $BD, \therefore AC \perp BD,$
 $\therefore S_{\text{四边形}ABCD} = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BD = \frac{1}{2} \times 90 \times 60 = 2\,700 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)},$ 故答案为 2 700.

7. 【证明】 $\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle CDE = \angle DCF$.

方法总结

判定两个直角三角形全等的一般方法有 SSS, AAS, SAS, HL. 做题时要根据条件灵活选择判定方法.

$\because DC$ 平分 $\angle EDF, \therefore \angle CDF = \angle CDE,$
 $\therefore \angle CDF = \angle DCF, \therefore DF = CF, \therefore$ 点 F 在线段 CD 的垂直平分线上.
 $\because AD = AC, \therefore$ 点 A 在线段 CD 的垂直平分线上, $\therefore AF$ 垂直平分 CD .

8. (1) 【解】 $BC = AD$. 理由如下: ▶ 关键点拨

$\because AC \perp BC, BD \perp AD$, 垂足分别为 C, D ,
 $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle BAD$ 是直角三角形.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 和 $\text{Rt}\triangle BAD$ 中, $\begin{cases} AC = BD, \\ AB = BA, \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle ABC \cong \text{Rt}\triangle BAD (\text{HL}), \therefore BC = AD$.

(2) 【证明】由 (1) 得 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC \cong \text{Rt}\triangle BAD$,
 $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle BAD, \therefore OA = OB, \therefore$ 点 O 在边 AB 的垂直平分线上.

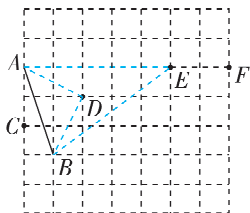
$\because E$ 是 AB 的中点, $\therefore AE = BE, \therefore E$ 在边 AB 的垂直平分线上, \therefore 线段 OE 所在直线是边 AB 的垂直平分线.

(1) 利用 HL 判定定理证明 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC \cong \text{Rt}\triangle BAD$, 即可得出结论.

刷提升

1. C 【解析】如图, 连接 AD, BD, AE, BE . 由勾 ▶ 关键点拨

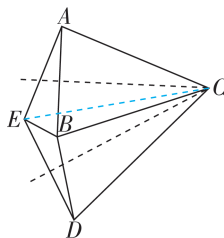
股定理得 $AD = BD = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}, BE = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5, \therefore AE = BE = 5, \therefore D$ 和 E 在线段 AB 的垂直平分线上, \therefore 到线段 AB 两个端点距离相等的点的轨迹是直线 DE . 故选 C.



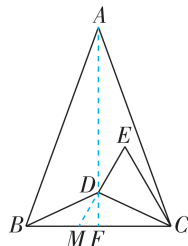
2. C 【解析】如图, 连接 CE . \because 线段 AB, DE 的垂直平分线交于点 $C, \therefore CA = CB, CE = CD,$
 $\therefore \angle CAB = \angle CBA, \angle CED = \angle CDE. \because \angle ABC = \angle EDC = 72^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle ECD = 36^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle ACE = \angle BCD$. 在 $\triangle ACE$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 中,
 $\begin{cases} CA = CB, \\ \angle ACE = \angle BCD, \therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle BCD (\text{SAS}), \\ CE = CD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \angle AEC = \angle BDC$. 设 $\angle AEC = \angle BDC = \alpha$, 则 $\angle BDE = 72^\circ - \alpha, \angle CEB = 92^\circ - \alpha, \therefore \angle BED =$

$\angle DEC - \angle CEB = 72^\circ - (92^\circ - \alpha) = \alpha - 20^\circ, \therefore$ 在 $\triangle BDE$ 中, $\angle EBD = 180^\circ - (72^\circ - \alpha) - (\alpha - 20^\circ) = 128^\circ$, 故选 C.



3. 6 【解析】如图, 延长 ED 交 BC 于点 M , 连接 AD 并延长, 交 BC 于点 $F. \because AB = AC, \therefore$ 点 A 在 BC 的垂直平分线上. \because 点 D 在 BC 的垂直平分线上, $\therefore AD$ 垂直平分 $BC, \therefore AF \perp BC, BF = CF. \because BC = 10, \therefore CF = 5. \because \angle ECB = \angle DEC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle EMC = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle EMC$ 是等边三角形, $\angle MDF = 30^\circ, \therefore EM = MC = CE, DM = 2MF. \because EM = DE + DM, MC = CF + MF, DE = 4, \therefore 4 + 2MF = 5 + MF, \therefore MF = 1, \therefore MC = 6, \therefore CE = 6$.



4. $(\frac{14}{5}, \frac{4}{5})$

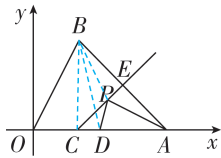
思路分析 | 将军饮马求最值

| | |
|------|--|
| 题目分析 | AD 为定值, $\triangle APD$ 的周长最小即为 $PA + PD$ 的值最小 |
| 提取模型 | 将军饮马: P 为动点, A, D 为定点 |
| 作辅助线 | B 为点 A 关于 EC 的对称点, 连接 BP |
| 结论 | $PA + PD = BP + PD, B, P, D$ 共线时, $BP + PD$ 的值最小 |

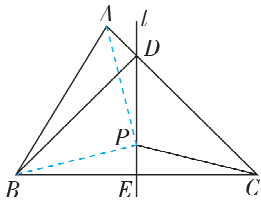
【解析】如图, 连接 $BC, PB, BD. \because OA = 6, B(2, 4), \therefore$ 易得直线 AB 的表达式为 $y = -x + 6$, 易知

$\angle BAO=45^\circ$. $\because CE$ 垂直平分线段 AB , $\therefore CB=CA$, $PA=PB$, $\therefore \angle CBA=\angle CAB=45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCA=90^\circ$, $\therefore OC=2$, $AC=BC=4$. $\because OD=DA=3$, $\therefore CD=OD-OC=1$. $\therefore \triangle PAD$ 的周长为 $PD+PA+AD=PD+PB+3$, $BP+PD\geq BD$, $\therefore B, P, D$ 共线时, $BP+PD$ 的值最小, 即 $\triangle APD$ 的周长最小. 易得直线 CE 的表达式为 $y=x-2$, 直线 BD 的表达式为 $y=-4x+12$, 联立得

$$\begin{cases} y=x-2, \\ y=-4x+12, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x=\frac{14}{5}, \\ y=\frac{4}{5}, \end{cases} \therefore \text{ 满足条件的点 } P \text{ 的坐标为 } \left(\frac{14}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right).$$
 故答案为 $\left(\frac{14}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$.



5. 【解】(1) \because 直线 l 垂直平分边 BC , $\therefore BD=CD$. $\therefore \triangle ABD$ 的周长为 19, $\therefore AB+BD+AD=19$. $\because AB=9$, $\therefore BD+AD=10$, $\therefore CD+AD=10$, $\therefore AC=10$. (2) $\because \angle ADB=90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BDC=90^\circ$. \because 直线 l 垂直平分边 BC , $\therefore BD=CD$, $\therefore \angle ACB=\angle DBC=45^\circ$. (3) 点 P 在边 AB 的垂直平分线上. 证明如下: 连接 PA, PB , 如图. \because 直线 l 垂直平分边 BC , 点 P 在直线 l 上, $\therefore PB=PC$. \because 点 P 在边 AC 的垂直平分线上, $\therefore PA=PC$, $\therefore PA=PB$, \therefore 点 P 在边 AB 的垂直平分线上.



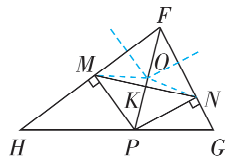
刷素养

关键点拨 6. (1) 【证明】 $\because ED$ 垂直平分 AC ,

此题是一个探究性试题, 利用第(1)问的结论解决第(2)问, 实际上很难直接把两个问题联系起来, 只有通过作辅助线才能把它们联系在一起, 所以正确作出辅助线是解题的关键.

$\therefore AD=CD$, $\therefore \angle A=\angle ACD$. $\because \angle ACB=90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A+\angle B=\angle ACD+\angle BCD=90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B=\angle BCD$, $\therefore BD=CD$, $\therefore DA=DB=DC$.

(2) 【解】 此时 FP 平分 $\angle HFG$. 理由如下: 如图, 作线段 MF 的垂直平分线交 FP 于点 O , 连接 OM . $\because PM\perp FH, PN\perp FG$, $\therefore \triangle MPF$ 和 $\triangle NPF$ 都是直角三角形. 由(1)中结论可知 $OF=OP=OM$.



作线段 FN 的垂直平分线必与 FP 交于点 O , 连接 ON , $\therefore OM=OP=OF=ON$. 又 $\because MN\perp FP$, $\therefore \angle OKM=\angle OKN=90^\circ$. $\because OK=OK$, $\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle OKM\cong\text{Rt}\triangle OKN(\text{HL})$, $\therefore MK=NK$, $\therefore \triangle FKM\cong\triangle FKN(\text{SAS})$, $\therefore \angle MFK=\angle NFK$, 即 FP 平分 $\angle HFG$.

课时2 运用垂直平分线解决问题

刷基础

1. B 【解析】 \because 线段垂直平分线上的点到线段两端的距离相等, \therefore 这个公园建的位置应是 $\triangle ABC$ 的三边垂直平分线的交点. 故选 B.

思路分析 2. 45° 【解析】 \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, AC 的垂直平分线 PD 与 BC 的垂直平分线 PE 交于点 P , $\therefore PA=PB=PC$, $\therefore \angle PCA=\angle PAD=45^\circ$, $\angle PAB=\angle PBA$, $\angle PCB=\angle PBC$. $\because \angle PCA+\angle PAD+\angle PAB+\angle PBA+\angle PCB+\angle PBC=180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PAB+\angle PBA+\angle PCB+\angle PBC=90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PBC+\angle PBA=45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC=45^\circ$. 故答案为 45° .

3. (1) 【解】 $\because DM, EN$ 分别垂直平分 AB, AC , $\therefore AM=BM, AN=CN$, $\therefore \angle B=\angle BAM, \angle C=\angle CAN$. $\because \angle B+\angle C+\angle BAC=180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B+\angle C=180^\circ-\angle BAC=180^\circ-120^\circ=60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAM+$

6 角平分线

课时 1 角平分线的性质与判定



刷基础

1. A 【解析】 $\because OP$ 平分 $\angle MON, PA \perp ON, \therefore$ 点 P 到 OM 的距离等于 PA 的长, 即点 P 到 OM 的距离为 4, $\therefore PQ \geq 4$. 故选 A.

关键点拨

过点 P 作 $PE \perp BC$ 于 E , 利用角平分线的性质得到 $PE = PA = PD$ 是解题关键.

2. C 【解析】如图, 过点 P 作 $PE \perp BC$ 于 E . $\because AB \parallel CD, AD \perp AB, \therefore PD \perp CD$. $\therefore BP$ 和 CP 分别平分 $\angle ABC$ 和 $\angle DCB, \therefore PA = PE, PD = PE, \therefore PE = PA = PD$. $\because PA + PD = AD = 8, \therefore PA = PD = 4, \therefore PE = 4$, 即点 P 到 BC 的距离是 4. 故选 C.

3. (1) 【证明】 $\because AC$ 平分 $\angle BAD, CE \perp AB, CD \perp AD, \therefore CD = CE$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CBE$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle CFD$ 中, $\begin{cases} CB = CF, \\ CE = CD, \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle CBE \cong \text{Rt} \triangle CFD (\text{HL}),$
 $\therefore BE = FD.$

(2) 【解】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 中, $\because AC = 10, AD = 8,$
 $\therefore CD = \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} = 6.$

$\because AC = AC, CD = CE, \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ACD \cong \text{Rt} \triangle ACE$
 $(\text{HL}), \therefore S_{\triangle ACD} = S_{\triangle ACE}.$

$\because \text{Rt} \triangle CBE \cong \text{Rt} \triangle CFD, \therefore S_{\triangle CBE} = S_{\triangle CFD},$
 $\therefore S_{\text{四边形} ABCF} = S_{\text{四边形} AECD} = 2S_{\triangle ACD} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 = 48.$

4. B 【解析】 $\because MA \perp OA$ 于点 $A, MB \perp OB$ 于点 $B,$
 $MA = MB, \therefore OM$ 平分 $\angle AOB, \therefore \angle AOM = \angle BOM.$

在 $\triangle OBM$ 和 $\triangle OAM$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle OBM = \angle OAM, \\ \angle BOM = \angle AOM, \\ OM = OM, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle OBM \cong \triangle OAM (\text{AAS}), \therefore \angle AMO = \angle BMO,$
 即 MO 平分 $\angle AMB. \because AM = BM, \therefore OM \perp AB.$
 $\because \angle MAB + \angle OAB = 90^\circ, \angle AOM + \angle OAB = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle AOM = \angle MAB. \because \angle MAB = 20^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle AOM = \angle MAB = 20^\circ$. 故选 B.

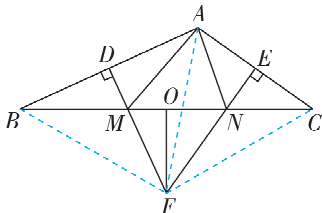
关键点拨

两把完全相同的长方形直尺宽度相等是隐含条件.

5. 80° 【解析】由题意, 得 OP 平分 $\angle AOB,$
 $\therefore \angle AOB = 2 \angle POB = 2 \times 40^\circ = 80^\circ$. 由长方形直尺可知 $CP \parallel OB, \therefore \angle ACP = \angle AOB = 80^\circ$. 故答案为 80° .

$\angle CAN = 60^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle BAM + \angle CAN + \angle MAN = \angle BAC, \therefore \angle MAN = \angle BAC - (\angle BAM + \angle CAN) = 120^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ$.

(2) 【证明】如图, 连接 AF, BF, CF .



$\because DM, EN$ 分别垂直平分 $AB, AC, \therefore AF = BF, AF = CF, \therefore BF = CF, \therefore$ 点 F 在线段 BC 的垂直平分线上.

又 \because 点 O 为 BC 的中点, $\therefore OF \perp BC$.

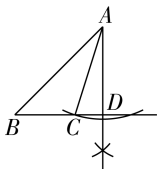
(3) 【解】 $\because DM, EN$ 分别垂直平分 $AB, AC,$
 $\therefore AF = BF, AF = CF, AM = BM, AN = CN.$

$\because \triangle AMN$ 的周长为 6 cm, $\therefore AM + AN + MN = 6$ cm. $\because \triangle FBC$ 的周长为 14 cm, $\therefore FB + FC + BC = 14$ cm.

$\because BC = BM + MN + CN = AM + MN + AN = 6$ cm,
 $AF = BF = CF, \therefore 2AF = 14 - BC = 8$ cm, $\therefore AF = 4$ cm.

4. C 【解析】由题图(2)可知, 甲作的是 $\angle DCE$ 的平分线. 因为 $CD = CE$, 所以根据等腰三角形三线合一的性质可得 $CF \perp l$, 故甲正确; 由题图(3)可知, 乙作的是 DE 的垂直平分线, 故乙也正确. 故选 C.

5. 【解】如图, 点 D 即为所求.

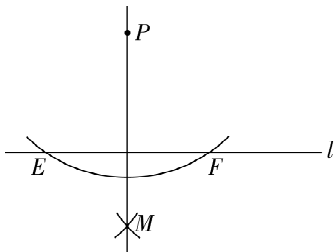


另解

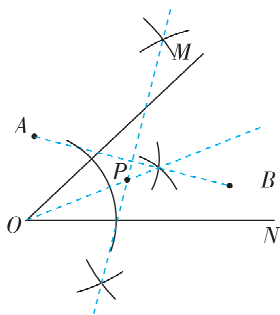
可以作 AB 的垂直平分线, 与 BC 延长线的交点即为点 D .

6. (1) 【证明】由作法得 $AP = AQ, BP = BQ, \therefore$ 点 A 在 PQ 的垂直平分线上, 点 B 在 PQ 的垂直平分线上, \therefore 直线 AB 垂直平分 PQ, \therefore 直线 PQ 就是直线 l 的垂线.

(2) 【解】如图, 直线 PM 即为所求.



6. 【解】救助站 P 的位置如图所示.

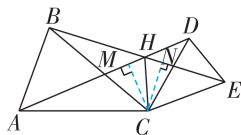


7. 【证明】(1) $\because \angle ACB = \angle DCE$,
 $\therefore \angle ACD = \angle BCE$.

在 $\triangle ACD$ 和 $\triangle BCE$ 中, $\begin{cases} CA = CB, \\ \angle ACD = \angle BCE, \\ CD = CE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE$ (SAS).

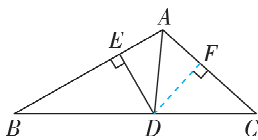
(2) 如图, 过点 C 作 $CM \perp AD$ 于 M , $CN \perp BE$ 于 N . $\because \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE$, $\therefore CM = CN$ (全等三角形的对应高相等), $\therefore HC$ 平分 $\angle AHE$.



课时2 运用角平分线解决问题

刷基础

1. A 【解析】如图, 过点 D 作 $DF \perp AC$ 于 F .
 $\because AD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的角平分线, $DE \perp AB$, $\therefore DE =$



$DF = 2$, $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle ADC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot DE +$

$\frac{1}{2} AC \cdot DF = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} AC \times 2 = 7$, 解得 $AC =$

3. 故选 A.

2. D 【解析】 $\because DF \perp BE$, $\therefore \angle DFB = 90^\circ$. 在

$\text{Rt} \triangle ADB$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle FDB$ 中, $\begin{cases} BD = BD, \\ AD = DF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ADB \cong \text{Rt} \triangle FDB$ (HL), $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle FBD$,

$\therefore BD$ 是 $\angle ABE$ 的平分线. $\therefore \angle DBF = 25^\circ$,

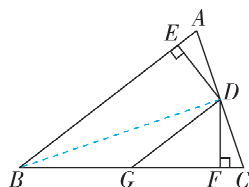
$\therefore \angle ABE = 2 \angle DBF = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AEB = 90^\circ -$

$\angle ABE = 90^\circ - 50^\circ = 40^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BEC = 180^\circ -$

$\angle AEB = 180^\circ - 40^\circ = 140^\circ$. 故选 D.

3. 【证明】(1) 连接 BD , 如图

所示.
 $\because DE \perp AB$, $DF \perp BC$,
 $DE = DF$,



刷有所得

角平分线的判定方法一般有两种: 一是角平分线的定义, 即证明两个共顶点共一边的角相等, 得到角平分线; 二是角平分线的性质的逆定理, 即证明角内部从顶点发出的射线上一点到角的两边的距离相等, 得到角平分线.

$\therefore BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC$,

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle DBC$.

又 $\because DG \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle BDG$,

$\therefore \angle BDG = \angle DBG$, $\therefore DG = BG$.

(2) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle EBD$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle FBD$ 中,

$\begin{cases} DE = DF, \\ BD = BD, \end{cases} \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle EBD \cong \text{Rt} \triangle FBD$ (HL),

$\therefore BE = BF$.

$\therefore BF = BG + GF$, $DG = BG$,

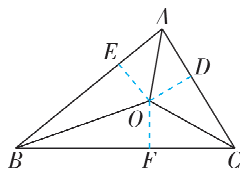
$\therefore BE = DG + GF$.

4. B 【解析】过点 O 作

$OE \perp AB$ 于点 E , $OF \perp$

BC 于点 F , $OD \perp AC$ 于

点 D , 如图所示. 由题意



可知 $OE = OF = OD$, $\therefore S_1 = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot OE$, $S_2 =$

$\frac{1}{2} AC \cdot OD$, $S_3 = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot OF$. $\because AB + AC > BC$,

$\therefore S_1 + S_2 > S_3$. 故选 B.

5. C 【解析】连接 OA , 过点

O 作 $OE \perp AB$ 于点 E ,

$OF \perp AC$ 于点 F , 如图所

示. $\because BO, CO$ 分别平分

$\angle ABC, \angle ACB$, $OD = 3$,

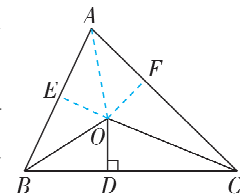
$\therefore OE = OD = OF = 3$. $\because \triangle ABC$ 的面积是 50,

$\therefore S_{\triangle OAB} + S_{\triangle OBC} + S_{\triangle OAC} = 50$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot OE +$

$\frac{1}{2} BC \cdot OD + \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot OF = 50$, $\therefore 3AB + 3BC +$

$3AC = 100$, $\therefore AB + BC + AC = \frac{100}{3}$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的周

长为 $\frac{100}{3}$. 故选 C.



6. 125 【解析】在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle B = 70^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ - 70^\circ = 110^\circ$. \because 点 D

在 $\triangle ABC$ 内部, 且到三边的距离相等, \therefore 点 D

在 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线上, 也在 $\angle ACB$ 的平分

线上, $\therefore AD, CD$ 分别是 $\angle BAC, \angle ACB$ 的平分

线, $\therefore \angle DAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC$, $\angle DCA = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB$,

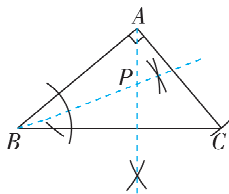
$\therefore \angle DAC + \angle DCA = \frac{1}{2} (\angle BAC + \angle ACB) = \frac{1}{2} \times$

$110^\circ = 55^\circ$. 在 $\triangle ADC$ 中, $\angle ADC = 180^\circ -$

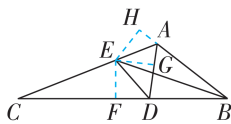
$(\angle DAC + \angle DCA) = 180^\circ - 55^\circ = 125^\circ$. 故答案

为 125.

7. 【解】如图,点 P 即为所求. (作法不唯一)



8. (1) 【证明】如图,过 E 作 $EH \perp AB$ 交 BA 的延长线于 H , $EF \perp BC$ 于 F , $EG \perp AD$ 于 G .



$\because AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC$, $\angle BAC = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAD = 60^\circ$.

$\because \angle CAH = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$, $\therefore AE$ 平分 $\angle HAD$, $\therefore EH = EG$.

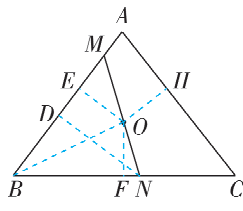
$\because BE$ 平分 $\angle ABC$, $EH \perp AB$, $EF \perp BC$, $\therefore EH = EF$, $\therefore EF = EG$, \therefore 点 E 到 DA , DC 的距离相等.

(2) 【解】由(1)知 DE 平分 $\angle ADC$, $\therefore \angle EDC = \frac{1}{2} \angle CDA$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \angle CDA = \angle DEB + \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC$, $\therefore \angle DEB = \frac{1}{2} (\angle CDA - \angle ABC) = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAD = 30^\circ$.

刷提升

1. B 【解析】 $\because AB \perp AC$, $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ$.

$\because \angle ABC = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ABC = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为等腰直角三角形. $\because AD$ 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的高, \therefore 易得 $AD = BD = CD$, $AB = \sqrt{2}BD$. 由作法得 BE 平分 $\angle ABD$, \therefore 点 E 到 AB 的距离等于点 E 到 BD 的距离, 即点 E 到 AB 的距离等于 1, $\therefore S_{\triangle ABE} : S_{\triangle BDE} = AE : DE = AB : DB = \sqrt{2} : 1$, $\therefore AE = \sqrt{2}DE = \sqrt{2}$, $\therefore AD = \sqrt{2} + 1$, $\therefore CD = \sqrt{2} + 1$. 故选 B.



2. $\frac{24}{11}$ 【解析】连接 OB , 过点 N 作 $ND \perp AB$ 于 D , 过点 O 作 $OE \perp AB$ 于 E , $OF \perp BC$ 于 F , $OH \perp AC$ 于 H , 如图所示. 设 $OE = x$. \because 点 O 为 $\triangle ABC$ 内角平分线的交点, $\therefore OE = OF = OH = x$. $\because BN = MN = 5$, $BM = 6$, $ND \perp AB$, $\therefore BD = MD = \frac{1}{2}BM =$

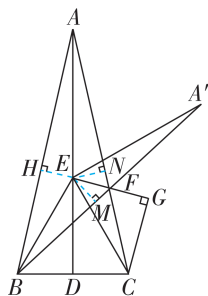
刷有所得
点到角两边的距离相等,说明这个点在这个角的平分线上.

思路分析
先证明 $\triangle ABC$ 为等腰直角三角形, 则 $AD = BD = CD$, $AB = \sqrt{2}BD$, 由作法得 BE 平分 $\angle ABD$, 所以点 E 到 AB 的距离等于 1, 则 $S_{\triangle ABE} : S_{\triangle BDE} = AE : DE = AB : DB = \sqrt{2} : 1$, 进一步计算即可得到 CD 的长.

3. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BND$ 中, $BN = 5$, $BD = 3$, $\therefore DN = \sqrt{BN^2 - BD^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4$, $\therefore S_{\triangle BMN} = \frac{1}{2}BM \cdot$

$ND = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 4 = 12$. 又 $\because S_{\triangle BMN} = S_{\triangle OBM} + S_{\triangle OBN} = \frac{1}{2}BM \cdot OE + \frac{1}{2}BN \cdot OF$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 6x + \frac{1}{2} \times 5x = 12$, 解得 $x = \frac{24}{11}$, $\therefore OH = \frac{24}{11}$, 即点 O 到 AC 的距离为 $\frac{24}{11}$. 故答案为 $\frac{24}{11}$.

3. $\sqrt{156}$ 【解析】过 E 分



别作 $EH \perp AB$ 于 H , $EM \perp A'B$ 于 M , $EN \perp AC$ 于 N , 如图. \because 在等腰 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = AC$, $AD \perp BC$, $\therefore BD = CD$, $\angle BAD = \angle CAD$, $\angle ABC = \angle ACB$. 又 $\because EH \perp AB$, $EN \perp AC$, $\therefore EH = EN$. 由折叠性质得 $\angle ABE = \angle A'BE$. 又 $\because EH \perp AB$, $EM \perp A'B$, $\therefore EH = EM$, 则 $EM = EN$, $\therefore \angle EFM = \angle ENF$. $\because BD = CD$, $AD \perp BC$, $\therefore AD$ 垂直平分 BC , 则 $BE = CE$. $\because BE = BC$, $\therefore \triangle BCE$ 是等边三角形, 则 $\angle EBC = \angle ECB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC - \angle EBC = \angle ACB - \angle ECB$, 则 $\angle ABE = \angle ACE = \angle A'BE$. $\therefore \angle AFB = \angle FBC + \angle FCB = \angle FBC + \angle ACE + \angle ECB = \angle FBC + \angle A'BE + \angle ECB = 60^\circ + 60^\circ = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EFM = \angle ENF = \angle CFG = 60^\circ$. $\because CG \perp EF$, $EN \perp AC$, $EM \perp A'B$, $\therefore \angle FEM = \angle FEN = \angle FCG = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$.

设 $EF = 2x$, 则 $FM = FN = \frac{1}{2}EF = x$. $\because BF = 14$, $EG = 9$, $\therefore BM = 14 - x$, $FG = 9 - 2x$, 则 $CF = 2FG = 18 - 4x$. $\because EM = EN$, $BE = CE$, $\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle BEM \cong \text{Rt} \triangle CEN$ (HL), 则 $BM = CN$, $\therefore 14 - x = 18 - 4x + x$, 解得 $x = 2$, $\therefore BM = 12$, $FM = 2$, $EF = 4$, $\therefore EM = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{12}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BME$ 中, $BE = \sqrt{BM^2 + EM^2} = \sqrt{12^2 + (\sqrt{12})^2} = \sqrt{156}$. 故答案为 $\sqrt{156}$.

4. 【解】(1) $\because CD$ 平分 $\angle ACB$, $\therefore \angle ACD = \angle BCD$.

在 $\triangle ACD$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 中, $\begin{cases} AC = BC, \\ \angle ACD = \angle BCD, \\ CD = CD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCD$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle CAO = \angle DBC$.

$\therefore \angle CAO = 50^\circ, \therefore \angle DBC = 50^\circ$, 故答案为 50.

(2) 过点 D 作 $DN \perp AC$ 于点 N , 如图(1). **思路分析**

$\because AD = DE, \therefore AN = EN, \therefore AE = AN + EN = 2EN$, (2) 过点 D 作 $DN \perp AC$ 于点 N . 根据 $AD = DE$ 推出 $AE = 2EN$, 再根据 $AC + CE = 10$

$\therefore AC = CE + AE = CE + 2EN, \therefore AC + CE = CE + 2EN + CE = 2(CE + EN) = 2CN = 10, \therefore CN = 5$.

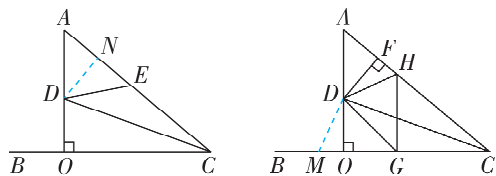
$\because CD$ 平分 $\angle ACB, AO \perp BC$ 于点 $O, DN \perp AC$ 于点 N ,

$\therefore \angle COD = \angle CND = 90^\circ, DO = DN$. 在 $Rt\triangle CDO$ 和 $Rt\triangle CDN$ 中, $\begin{cases} DO = DN, \\ CD = CD, \end{cases}$

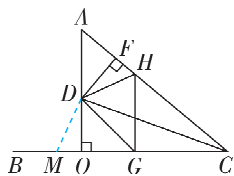
$\therefore Rt\triangle CDO \cong Rt\triangle CDN$ (HL), 得 $CN = 5$. 由角平分线性

$\therefore CO = CN = 5$. 进而依据 “HL” 判定 $Rt\triangle CDO \cong Rt\triangle CDN$, 即

可得 $CO = CN = 5$.



图(1)



图(2)

(3) $\angle ODG, \angle FDH, \angle GDH$ 这三个角之间的数量关系是 $\angle ODG + \angle FDH = \angle GDH$. 理由如下:

在 OB 上截取 $OM = FH$, 连接 DM , 如图(2).

$\therefore FH + OG = GH, \therefore OM + OG = GH$, 即 $GM = GH$.

$\because CD$ 平分 $\angle ACB, AO \perp BC$ 于点 $O, DF \perp AC$ 于点 F ,

$\therefore DO = DF, \angle DOM = \angle DFH = 90^\circ$.

在 $\triangle DOM$ 和 $\triangle DFH$ 中, $\begin{cases} OM = FH, \\ \angle DOM = \angle DFH, \\ DO = DF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle DOM \cong \triangle DFH$ (SAS),

$\therefore \angle ODM = \angle FDH, DM = DH$,

$\therefore \angle ODG + \angle FDH = \angle ODG + \angle ODM = \angle GDM$.

在 $\triangle GDM$ 和 $\triangle GDH$ 中, $\begin{cases} DM = DH, \\ GM = GH, \\ DG = DG, \end{cases}$

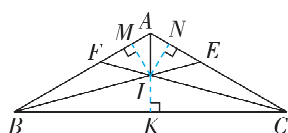
$\therefore \triangle GDM \cong \triangle GDH$ (SSS),

$\therefore \angle GDM = \angle GDH$,

$\therefore \angle ODG + \angle FDH = \angle GDH$.

刷素养

5. (1) 【证明】如图(1), 过点 I 作 AB, AC, BC 的垂线, 垂足分别为 M, N, K .



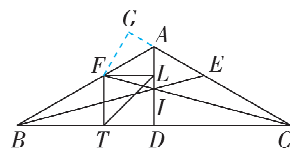
图(1)

思路分析

(2) 过点 F 作 AC 的垂线, 交 CA 的延长线于点 G , 可证得 $FG = FT$, 依据 “AAS” 判定 $\triangle FAG \cong \triangle FAL$, 得到 $FT = FG = FL$, 即可得出结论.

$\because BE, CF$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的角平分线, $\therefore IK = IN, IK = IM, \therefore IN = IM, \therefore$ 点 I 在 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线上.

【解】(2) 如图(2), 过点 F 作 AC 的垂线, 交 CA 的延长线于点 G .



图(2)

$\because CF$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的角平分线, $FT \perp BC, FG \perp CA, \therefore FT = FG$.

$\because \angle BAC = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle GAF = 180^\circ - \angle BAC = 60^\circ$.

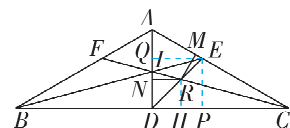
$\because AD$ 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线,

$\therefore \angle LAF = 60^\circ = \angle GAF. \therefore \angle FGA = \angle FLA = 90^\circ, AF = AF, \therefore \triangle GAF \cong \triangle LAF$ (AAS),

$\therefore FG = FL = FT, \therefore \angle FTL = \angle FLT$.

(3) 如图(3), 过点 R 作 $RH \perp BC$ 于点 H , 过点 E 作 $EP \perp BC$ 于点 $P, EQ \perp AD$ 于点 Q . 根据

(2) 可得 $EQ = EP, \therefore DE$ 是 $\angle ADC$ 的平分线.



图(3)

$\because RN \perp AD, RH \perp DC, \therefore RN = RH. \therefore CR$ 平分

$\angle ACB, RM \perp AC, RH \perp DC, \therefore RM = RH$,

$\therefore RM = RN$.

重难专题3 尺规作图

刷难关

1. C 【解析】 $\because AB = AC, \angle B = 54^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle B = 54^\circ$. 由作图可得, $CF \perp AB$ 于 F , $\therefore \angle BFC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BCF = 90^\circ - \angle B = 36^\circ$. $\therefore \angle ACF = \angle ACB - \angle BCF = 54^\circ - 36^\circ = 18^\circ$.

2. D 【解析】由作图可知, 直线 MN 为线段 BC 的垂直平分线, CP 平分 $\angle ACB, \therefore PB = PC, \angle ACP = \angle PCB, \therefore \angle PBC = \angle PCB = \angle ACP$. $\because \angle BAC = 100^\circ, \angle ABP = 8^\circ, \angle PBC + \angle PCB + \angle ACP = 180^\circ - \angle BAC - \angle ABP, \therefore 3\angle PBC = 180^\circ - 100^\circ - 8^\circ = 72^\circ, \therefore \angle PBC = 24^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB = 2\angle PCB = 2\angle PBC = 48^\circ$, 故选 D.

3. D 【解析】奇奇利用作一个角等于已知角的方法, 故奇奇的方法正确; 思思是通过作三角形的三条边对应相等, 得到两个全等的三角形, 由全等三角形对应角相等得到相等的角, 故思思的方法正确; 妙妙利用同角的余角相等得到相等的角, 故妙妙的方法正确; 想想利

用同角的补角相等得到相等的角,故想想的方法正确. 故选 D.

4. D 【解析】①已知底边长和腰长,对应的是题图(2);②已知底边长和一个底角,对应的是题图(1);③已知底边长和底边上的高,对应的是题图(3). 故选 D.

5. D 【解析】由题图(1)作图可知, OP 平分 $\angle AOB$, 符合题意. 由题图(2)作图可知, $OC = OD$, OP 垂直平分线段 CD , 所以 OP 平分 $\angle AOB$, 符合题意. 由题图(3)作图可知, $OC = OD$, $OB = OA$. $\therefore \angle AOD = \angle BOC$, $\therefore \triangle AOD \cong \triangle BOC$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle PAC = \angle PBD$. $\therefore OA = OB$, $OC = OD$, $\therefore AC = BD$. $\therefore \angle APC = \angle BPD$, $\therefore \triangle ACP \cong \triangle BDP$ (AAS), $\therefore PC = PD$. 又 $\therefore OP = OP$, $OC = OD$, $\therefore \triangle OPC \cong \triangle OPD$ (SSS), $\therefore \angle POC = \angle POD$, $\therefore OP$ 平分 $\angle AOB$, 符合题意. 由题图(4)作图可知, $OC = CP$, $\angle ACP = \angle AOB$, $\therefore PC \parallel OB$, $\angle CPO = \angle COP$, $\therefore \angle CPO = \angle POD$, $\therefore \angle POC = \angle POD$, $\therefore OP$ 平分 $\angle AOB$, 符合题意. 故选 D.

6. 11° 【解析】由题意知, PQ 是线段 AB 的垂直平分线, $\therefore AE = BE$, $\therefore \angle EAB = \angle EBA = \frac{1}{2} \angle 1 = 34^\circ$. $\therefore m \parallel n$, $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle EAB = 34^\circ$. $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore \angle ABC = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CBD = \angle ABC - \angle ABD = 45^\circ - 34^\circ = 11^\circ$. **思路分析**

7. (1) 【解】甲同学的作法: 在 $\triangle OMP$ 与 $\triangle ONP$

$$\text{中, } \begin{cases} OM = ON, \\ OP = OP, \\ MP = NP, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle OMP \cong \triangle ONP$ (SSS),

$\therefore \angle AOP = \angle BOP$.

乙同学的作法: $\therefore OM = ON$, $OP \perp MN$,

$\therefore \angle AOP = \angle BOP$ (等腰三角形三线合一). 故答案为① $MP = NP$; ② SSS; ③ 等腰三角形三线合一.

(2) 【证明】 $\therefore \angle AED = \angle AOB$,

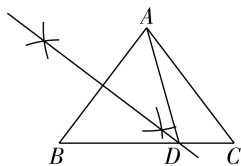
$\therefore DE \parallel OB$, $\therefore \angle EPO = \angle BOP$.

$\therefore EP = EO$,

$\therefore \angle EPO = \angle EOP$, $\therefore \angle BOP = \angle EOP$,

$\therefore OP$ 平分 $\angle AOB$.

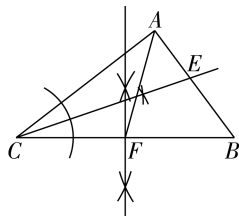
8. 【解】如图所示, 点 D 即为所求.



作线段 AB 的垂直平分线交 BC 于点 D , 则 $BD = AD$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle BAD$,

$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BAD = 2\angle B$.

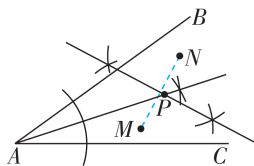
9. 【解】(1) 如图所示, CE 即为所求.



(2) 如图所示, AF 即为所求.

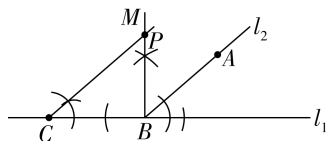
10. 【解】茶水供应站 P 的位置如图所示.

因为点 P 到两条道路的距离相等, 且使 $PM = PN$, 所以点 P 应是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线和 MN 的垂直平分线的交点.



因为点 P 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线和线段 MN 的垂直平分线的交点, 所以点 P 到 $\angle BAC$ 的两边 AB 和 AC 的距离相等, 点 P 到 M, N 的距离相等, 所以点 P 即为所求.

11. 【解】如图所示, 点 P 即为所求.



☆ 问题解决策略: 反思

刷提升

【解】(1) ①依据 1: 等腰三角形的两底角相等或等边对等角; 依据 2: 两角分别相等且其中一组等角的对边相等的两个三角形全等或角角边或 AAS. 故答案为等腰三角形的两底角相等 (或等边对等角); 两角分别相等且其中一组等角的对边相等的两个三角形全等 (或角角边或 AAS).

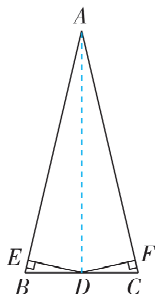
②如图(1), 连接 AD .

$\therefore AB = AC$, D 是 BC 的中点,

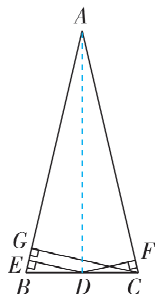
$\therefore AD$ 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线.

$\therefore DE \perp AB$, $DF \perp AC$,

$\therefore DE = DF$. (证法不唯一)



图(1)



图(2)

(2)如图(2),连接 AD . $\because AB=AC$, D 是 BC 的中点, $\therefore AD$ 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线.

$\because DE \perp AB$, $DF \perp AC$, $\therefore DE=DF$. $\because S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle ACD}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times CG = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times DE + \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times DF$, $\therefore CG=2DE$, 故答案为 $CG=2DE$.

(3)选择①. 证明: $\because DE, DF$ 分别为 $\triangle ABD$ 和 $\triangle ACD$ 的中线, $\therefore BE=\frac{1}{2}AB, CF=\frac{1}{2}AC$. $\because AB=AC$, $\therefore BE=CF$, $\angle B=\angle C$. 又 $\because D$ 是 BC 的中点, $\therefore BD=CD$.

在 $\triangle BDE$ 与 $\triangle CDF$ 中, $\begin{cases} BE=CF, \\ \angle B=\angle C, \\ BD=CD, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle BDE \cong \triangle CDF(\text{SAS}), \therefore DE=DF$.

选择②. 证明: $\because AB=AC$, D 是 BC 的中点, $\therefore \angle B=\angle C, BD=CD, AD \perp BC$, $\therefore \angle ADB=\angle ADC=90^\circ$. 又 $\because DE, DF$ 分别是 $\triangle ABD$ 和 $\triangle ACD$ 的角平分线, $\therefore \angle BDE=\angle CDF=45^\circ$.

在 $\triangle BDE$ 与 $\triangle CDF$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle B=\angle C, \\ BD=CD, \\ \angle BDE=\angle CDF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle BDE \cong \triangle CDF(\text{ASA}), \therefore DE=DF$. (选择一个结论证明即可)

全章综合训练

刷中考

1. **D** 【解析】由题意可得, $\alpha=90^\circ+60^\circ=150^\circ$, 故选 D.

2. **C** 【解析】 $\because \angle BAC=60^\circ, \angle B=50^\circ, \therefore \angle C=180^\circ-\angle BAC-\angle B=180^\circ-60^\circ-50^\circ=70^\circ$. $\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle 1=\angle C=70^\circ$, 故选 C.

3. (1)【证明】 $\because AB \parallel DE, \therefore \angle B=\angle E$. 在 $\triangle ABC$

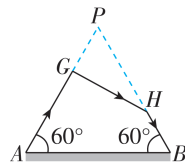
和 $\triangle DEF$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle B=\angle E, \\ \angle A=\angle D, \\ AC=DF, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$

(AAS).

(2)【解】由(1)可知 $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF, \therefore BC=EF, \therefore BF+CF=EC+CF, \therefore BF=EC$. $\because BF=4, FC=3, \therefore EC=4, \therefore BE=BF+FC+EC=4+3+4=11$.

4. **D** 【解析】在图丙中, 延长 AG, BH 交于点 P , 如图所示. 设 $AB=a$. 在图甲中, $\because \angle A=\angle B=60^\circ, \therefore \angle C=180^\circ-60^\circ-60^\circ=60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AC=BC=AB=a, \therefore$ 甲所行走

的路程 $l_{\text{甲}}=AC+BC=2a$. 在图乙中, $AE+BE=AB=a. \because \angle A=\angle AED=\angle FEB=\angle B=60^\circ, \therefore \angle D=\angle F=180^\circ-60^\circ-60^\circ=60^\circ, \therefore \triangle DAE$ 和 $\triangle FEB$ 都是等边三角形, $\therefore AD=DE=AE, EF=FB=EB, \therefore$ 乙所行走的路程 $l_{\text{乙}}=AD+DE+EF+FB=2(AE+BE)=2a$. 在图丙中, $\because \angle A=\angle B=60^\circ, \therefore \angle P=180^\circ-60^\circ-60^\circ=60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABP$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AP=PB=AB=a$, 根据三角形三边之间的关系得 $GH < PG+PH, \therefore AG+GH+HB < AG+PG+PH+HB=PA+PB=2a, \therefore$ 丙所行走的路程 $l_{\text{丙}}=AG+GH+HB < 2a, \therefore l_{\text{甲}}=l_{\text{乙}} > l_{\text{丙}}$, 故选 D.



丙

思路分析

设 AC 与 BD 相交于点 O , 先证明 $\angle BAE=\angle CAD$, 进而可依据“SAS”判定 $\triangle BAE$ 和 $\triangle CAD$ 全等, 得到 $\angle ABE=\angle ACD$, 再根据三角形内角和定理和对顶角相等推出 $\angle BAO=\angle CDO=56^\circ$, 最后根据 $AB=AC$ 即可得出 $\angle ABC$ 的度数.

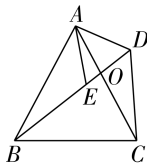
5. **C** 【解析】 $\because \angle EAD=\angle BAC, \therefore \angle EAD-\angle CAE=\angle BAC-\angle CAE$, 即 $\angle BAE=\angle CAD$. 在

$\triangle BAE$ 和 $\triangle CAD$ 中, $\begin{cases} AB=AC, \\ \angle BAE=\angle CAD, \\ AE=AD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle BAE \cong \triangle CAD(\text{SAS}), \therefore \angle ABE=\angle ACD$.

如图所示, 设 AC, BD 交于点

$O. \because \angle AOB+\angle ABO+\angle BAO=180^\circ, \angle COD+\angle DCO+\angle CDO=180^\circ, \angle AOB=\angle COD, \therefore \angle BAO=\angle CDO=56^\circ. \because AB=AC, \therefore \angle ABC=\angle ACB=\frac{180^\circ-\angle BAC}{2}=\frac{180^\circ-56^\circ}{2}=62^\circ$, 故选 C.



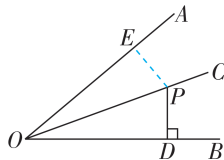
6. 1.2 【解析】 $\because E$ 是斜梁 AC 的中点, $AC=$

$4.8 \text{ m}, \therefore CE=\frac{1}{2}AC=2.4 \text{ m}. \because EF \perp BC,$

$\therefore \angle EFC=90^\circ. \because \angle C=30^\circ, \therefore EF=\frac{1}{2}CE=$

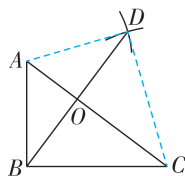
1.2 m , 故答案为 1.2.

7. **C** 【解析】如图, 过 P 作 $PE \perp AO$ 于 $E. \because OC$ 平分 $\angle AOB$, 点 P 在 OC 上, $PD \perp OB, \therefore PE=PD=2, \therefore$ 点 P 到 OA 的距离是 2. 故选 C.



8. 9.6 【解析】如图, 连接 AD, CD , 设 AC 与 BD 交于点 O . 由作图可知, $AD=AB, CD=CB, \therefore AC$ 垂直平分 BD , 即 $AC \perp BD, OB=OD$.

$\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ, AB = 6, BC = 8, \therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10. \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot OB = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot BC, \therefore OB = \frac{AB \cdot BC}{AC} = \frac{6 \times 8}{10} = 4.8, \therefore BD = 2OB = 9.6$, 故答案为 9.6.



刷章测

1. D 【解析】 $\because \angle B = 70^\circ, \angle C = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 70^\circ - 30^\circ = 80^\circ. \therefore AE$ 平分 $\angle BAC, \therefore \angle BAE = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = 40^\circ$, 故选 D.

2. C 【解析】A 选项, 三边确定, 符合全等三角形判定定理“SSS”, 能画出唯一确定的 $\triangle ABC$, 故不符合题意; B 选项, 已知两个角及其公共边, 符合全等三角形判定定理“ASA”, 能画出唯一确定的 $\triangle ABC$, 故不符合题意; C 选项, 已知两边及其中一边的对角, 属于“SSA”的情况, 不符合全等三角形判定定理, 故不能画出唯一确定的三角形, 故本选项符合题意; D 选项, 已知一个直角和一条直角边以及斜边, 符合全等三角形判定定理“HL”, 能画出唯一确定的 $\triangle ABC$, 故不符合题意. 故选 C.

3. B 【解析】等腰三角形的两个底角相等的逆命题是有两个角相等的三角形是等腰三角形, 逆命题为真命题, 故 A 不符合题意; 对顶角相等的逆命题是相等的两个角是对顶角, 逆命题是假命题, 故 B 符合题意; 有一个角等于 60° 的等腰三角形是等边三角形的逆命题是等边三角形有一个角等于 60° , 且三角形是等腰三角形, 逆命题是真命题, 故 C 不符合题意; 直角三角形两个锐角的和等于 90° 的逆命题是有两个角的和等于 90° 的三角形是直角三角形, 逆命题是真命题, 故 D 不符合题意. 故选 B.

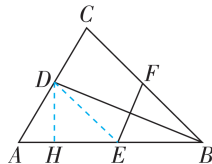
4. C 【解析】 $\because DE$ 是 AB 的垂直平分线, $\therefore EA = EB, AB = 2AD = 6. \therefore \triangle ACE$ 的周长为 8, $\therefore AC + CE + EA = 8, \therefore AC + CE + EB = AC + CB = 8, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $AC + CB + AB = 8 + 6 = 14$, 故选 C.

5. A 【解析】过 D 点作 $DH \perp AB$ 于 H , 连接 DE , 如图所示. $\because EF$ 垂直平分 $BD, \therefore EB = ED$,

思路分析

过 D 点作 $DH \perp AB$ 于 H , 连接 DE . 根据线段垂直平分线的性质得到 $EB = ED$, 则 $\angle EBD = \angle EDB$, 再证明 $DE \parallel BC$ 得到 $\angle DEA = \angle ABC = 45^\circ$, 接着计算出 AH, DH, HE 的长, 从而得到 AE 的长.

$\therefore \angle EBD = \angle EDB. \because BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC, \therefore \angle EBD = \angle CBD, \therefore \angle EDB = \angle CBD, \therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle DEA = \angle ABC = 45^\circ$. 在 $Rt \triangle ADH$ 中, $\because \angle A = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ADH = 30^\circ, \therefore AH = \frac{1}{2} AD = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1, \therefore$ 由勾股定理得 $DH = \sqrt{3}$. 在 $Rt \triangle DHE$ 中, $\because \angle HED = 45^\circ, \therefore HE = DH = \sqrt{3}, \therefore AE = AH + HE = 1 + \sqrt{3}$. 故选 A.



6. D 【解析】 $\because AD \perp BC, FG \perp AE, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle AMF = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DAE = 90^\circ - \angle AED, \angle F = 90^\circ - \angle MEF. \because \angle AED = \angle MEF, \therefore \angle DAE = \angle F$, 故①正确. $\because AE$ 平分 $\angle BAC, \therefore \angle EAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC, \therefore \angle DAE = 90^\circ - \angle AED = 90^\circ - (\angle ACE + \angle EAC) = 90^\circ - \left(\angle ACE + \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC \right) = \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - 2 \angle ACE - \angle BAC) = \frac{1}{2} (\angle ABD - \angle ACE)$, 即 $2 \angle DAE = \angle ABD - \angle ACE$, 故②正确. $\because AE$ 平分 $\angle BAC, \therefore \angle BAE = \angle CAE$, 点 E 到 AB 和 AC 的距离相等, $\therefore S_{\triangle AEB} : S_{\triangle AEC} = AB : CA$, 故③正确. $\because \angle F$ 为公共角, $\angle FDG = \angle FME = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle AGH = \angle MEF. \because \angle MEF = \angle CAE + \angle ACB, \therefore \angle AGH = \angle CAE + \angle ACB, \therefore \angle AGH = \angle BAE + \angle ACB$, 故④正确. 故选 D.

7. ③④①② 【解析】步骤正确的顺序是③假设三角形中没有一个内角小于或等于 60° , 即三个内角都大于 60° , ④则三角形的三个内角的和大于 180° , ①这与“三角形的内角和等于 180° ”这个定理矛盾, ②所以在一个三角形中, 至少有一个内角小于或等于 60° . 故答案为③④①②.

思路分析

根据三角形全等的判定定理解答即可. 注意分类讨论.

8. 12 或 2 或 $\frac{12}{7}$ 【解析】设 $AQ = 3x$ cm, $AB = 4x$ cm. 当 P 在 A 点的右侧时, AC 不可能等于 AQ , 要使三角形全等, 只能 $AC = AB$, 即 $\triangle AFC \cong \triangle BQA. \because AQ = AP, PC = 4$ cm, $\therefore 4x - 3x = 4, \therefore x = 4, \therefore AQ = 12$ cm. 当 P 在 A 点的左侧时, 当 $AC = AB$

时,同理可得 $3x+4x=4$, 解得 $x=\frac{4}{7}$, 则 AQ 长为 $\frac{12}{7}$ cm; 当 $AC=AQ$ 时, 易得 $AQ=2$ cm. 故答案为 12 或 2 或 $\frac{12}{7}$.

9. $\sqrt{8}-2$ 【解析】 $\because BD=AD, \therefore \angle B=\angle BAD, \therefore \angle ADE=\angle B+\angle BAD=2\angle B. \because AD=AE, \therefore \angle AED=\angle ADE=2\angle B. \because EF\perp AF, BA\perp AF, \therefore EF\parallel AB, \therefore \angle CEF=\angle B, \therefore \angle AEF=\angle AEC+\angle CEF=3\angle B=67.5^\circ, \therefore \angle B=22.5^\circ, \therefore \angle ADE=45^\circ, \therefore \angle AED=\angle ADE=45^\circ, \therefore \triangle ADE$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore DE=\sqrt{AD^2+AE^2}=\sqrt{8}. \because \angle BAC=90^\circ, \therefore \angle B+\angle ACD=\angle BAD+\angle DAC=90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACD=\angle DAC, \therefore DC=AD=2, \therefore CE=DE-CD=\sqrt{8}-2.$

故答案为 $\sqrt{8}-2$.

10. 22.5° 或 67.5° 或 45° 【解析】 $\because \angle A=30^\circ, AB=AC, \therefore \angle ACB=\angle ABC=75^\circ.$ 由折叠得

$\angle ACD=\angle A'CD=\alpha=\frac{1}{2}\angle ACA', \angle A=\angle DA'C=30^\circ.$ 分四种情况: ①当 $A'D=A'E$, 且 $A'C$ 在 BC 左侧时, 如图 (1), 则

$$\angle A'DE = \angle A'ED = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle A') = 75^\circ.$$

$\therefore \angle A'ED$ 是 $\triangle ACE$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle ACE = \angle A'ED -$

$$\angle A = 45^\circ, \therefore \alpha = \frac{1}{2}\angle ACE = 22.5^\circ.$$

②当 $A'D=A'E$, 且 $A'C$ 在 BC 右侧时, 如图 (2), 则 $\angle A'DE = \angle A'ED = \frac{1}{2}\angle CA'D = 15^\circ, \therefore \angle ACA' = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle A'EA = 135^\circ, \therefore \alpha = \frac{1}{2}\angle ACA' = 67.5^\circ.$

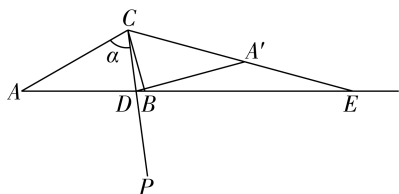


图 (2)

③当 $DA'=DE$ 时, $\therefore \angle A' = \angle DEA' = 30^\circ. \therefore \angle DEA'$ 是 $\triangle ACE$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle DEA' > 30^\circ, \therefore$ 此种情况不成立.

④当 $ED=EA'$ 时, 如图 (3), 则 $\angle EDA' =$

$$\angle A' = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle DEA' = 180^\circ - \angle EDA' - \angle A' = 120^\circ.$$

$\therefore \angle A'ED$ 是 $\triangle ACE$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle ACE =$

$$\angle A'ED - \angle A = 90^\circ, \therefore \alpha = \frac{1}{2}\angle ACE = 45^\circ.$$

综上所述, 当 α 的度数为 22.5° 或 67.5° 或 45° 时, $\triangle A'DE$ 是等腰三角形, 故答案为 22.5° 或 67.5° 或 45° .

11. (1) 【解】 $DE\parallel AC$, 证明: $\because AD$ 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线, $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle BAD.$

$\because EF$ 垂直平分 $AD, \therefore AE=DE, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle EDA, \therefore \angle CAD = \angle EDA, \therefore DE\parallel AC.$

(2) 【证明】 $\because EF$ 垂直平分 $AD, \therefore EA=ED, FA=FD.$

在 $\triangle AEF$ 和 $\triangle DEF$ 中, $\begin{cases} EA=ED, \\ EF=EF, \\ FA=FD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle DEF$ (SSS),

$\therefore \angle EAF = \angle EDF.$

$\therefore DE\parallel AC, \therefore \angle C = \angle EDF,$

$\therefore \angle C = \angle EAF.$

12. (1) 【证明】 $\because \triangle ABC, \triangle CDE$ 都是等边三角形, $\therefore AC=BC, CD=CE, \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB + \angle BCD = \angle DCE + \angle BCD, \therefore \angle ACD = \angle BCE.$ 在 $\triangle ACD$ 和 $\triangle BCE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} AC=BC, \\ \angle ACD=\angle BCE, \therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE, \therefore AD=BE. \\ CD=CE, \end{cases}$$

(2) 【解】 $\because \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE, \therefore \angle ADC = \angle BEC. \because \triangle DCE$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle CED = \angle CDE = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ADE + \angle BED = \angle ADC + \angle CDE + \angle BED = \angle ADC + 60^\circ + \angle BED = \angle CED + 60^\circ = 60^\circ + 60^\circ = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle DOE = 180^\circ - (\angle ADE + \angle BED) = 60^\circ,$ 即 $\angle DOE$ 的度数是 $60^\circ.$

(3) 【证明】 $\because \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE, \therefore \angle CAD = \angle CBE, AD=BE, AC=BC.$

又 \because 点 M, N 分别是线段 AD, BE 的中点, $\therefore AM = \frac{1}{2}AD, BN = \frac{1}{2}BE, \therefore AM=BN.$

在 $\triangle ACM$ 和 $\triangle BCN$ 中, $\begin{cases} AC=BC, \\ \angle CAM = \angle CBN, \\ AM=BN, \end{cases}$

思路分析

根据折叠的性质可得 $\angle ACD = \angle A'CD = \alpha = \frac{1}{2}\angle ACA', \angle A = \angle DA'C = 30^\circ,$ 然后分情况讨论, 再分别进行计算即可解答.

思路分析

(3) 根据全等三角形的性质和线段的中点, 易证 $\triangle ACM \cong \triangle BCN$, 从而得到 $CM=CN, \angle ACM = \angle BCN$, 再推出 $\angle MCN = 60^\circ$, 即可判断 $\triangle MNC$ 的形状.

$\therefore \triangle ACM \cong \triangle BCN$, $\therefore CM = CN$, $\angle ACM = \angle BCN$.
又 $\angle ACB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACM + \angle MCB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCN + \angle MCB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle MCN = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle MNC$ 是等边三角形.

13. 【解】 (1) $\because OC$ 平分 $\angle AOB$, $PM \perp OB$, $PN \perp OA$,
 $\therefore PM = PN$. $\because \angle PMO = \angle PNO = \angle MON = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle MPN = 360^\circ - 3 \times 90^\circ = 90^\circ$. $\therefore \angle MPN = \angle EPF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle MPF = \angle NPE$. 在 $\triangle PMF$ 和 $\triangle PNE$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} \angle PMF = \angle PNE, \\ PM = PN, \\ \angle MPF = \angle NPE, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle PMF \cong \triangle PNE (ASA),$$

 $\therefore PF = PE$. 故答案为 $PF = PE$.

(2) ①成立. 理由: $\because OC$ 平分 $\angle AOB$, $PM \perp OB$,
 $PN \perp OA$, $\therefore PM = PN$. $\therefore \angle MPN = \angle EPF$, $\therefore \angle MPF =$

$\angle PMF = \angle PNE$,
 $\angle NPE$. 在 $\triangle PMF$ 和 $\triangle PNE$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} \angle PMF = \angle PNE, \\ PM = PN, \\ \angle MPF = \angle NPE, \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle PMF \cong \triangle PNE (ASA)$, $\therefore PF = PE$.

② $OE - OF = OP$. 理由: 在 $\triangle OPM$ 和 $\triangle OPN$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} \angle PMO = \angle PNO, \\ \angle POM = \angle PON, \\ OP = OP, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle OPM \cong \triangle OPN (AAS),$$

$\therefore OM = ON$. 由①得 $\triangle PMF \cong \triangle PNE$, $\therefore FM = EN$,
 $\therefore OE - OF = EN + ON - (FM - OM) = 2OM$. 在

$\text{Rt} \triangle OPM$ 中, $\angle PMO = 90^\circ$, $\angle POM = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OPM = 30^\circ$, $\therefore OP = 2OM$, $\therefore OE - OF = OP$.

综合与实践

生活中的“一次模型”

刷实践

【解】问题一: 设新建 1 个地上充电桩需要 x 万元, 新建 1 个地下充电桩需要 y 万元.

由题意得,
$$\begin{cases} y = x + 0.1, \\ 2x + y = 0.7, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} x = 0.2, \\ y = 0.3, \end{cases}$$
 故该小区新建 1 个地上充电桩需要 0.2 万元, 新建 1 个地下充电桩需要 0.3 万元. 故答案为 0.2, 0.3.

问题二: 已知建造 m 个地下充电桩, 则建造地上充电桩 $(60 - m)$ 个, 则
$$\begin{cases} 0.2(60 - m) + 0.3m \leq 16.32, \\ m \geq 30, \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore 30 \leq m \leq 43.2$.

结合题意可知, m 的取值范围为 $30 \leq m \leq 43$, 且 m 为正整数.

问题三: 由题意知, 每个地上充电桩占地面积为 3 平方米, 每个地下充电桩占地面积为 1 平方米,
 \therefore 总占地面积 $s = 3(60 - m) + 1 \times m = 180 - 2m$.
 $\therefore -2 < 0$,
 \therefore 当 $m = 43$ 时, s 的最小值为 94, 对应方案为建造 43 个地下充电桩和 17 个地上充电桩.

七巧板

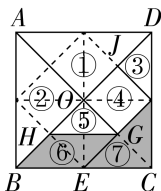
刷实践

【解】(1) \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AB = AD$, $\angle BAD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABD$ 是等腰直角三角形. 由题意得, 题图(2)中, $\triangle GOH \cong \triangle GEH \cong \triangle BHE \cong \triangle CGE$, $\therefore GH = BE = CE$, $\angle OHG = \angle OBC = 45^\circ$, $\therefore GH \parallel BC$, $HG = \frac{1}{2}BC$, 故答案为等腰直角三角形; $HG \parallel BC$, $HG = \frac{1}{2}BC$.

(2) 正确. 理由: 在 $\triangle ABO$ 和 $\triangle ADO$ 中,
$$\begin{cases} AB = AD, \\ \angle BAO = \angle DAO, \\ AO = AO, \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle ABO \cong \triangle ADO (SAS)$.

(3) 如图为将题图(3)中“一只飞舞的蝴蝶”还原成的正方形. \because 正方形 $ABCD$ 被分成 16 个全等的等腰直角三角形, 阴影部分所占的是其中的 4 个等腰直角三角形, $\therefore S_{\text{阴影部分}} = \frac{1}{4} S_{\text{正方形 } ABCD} = \frac{1}{4} \times 20^2 = 100 (\text{cm}^2)$, 故答案为 100.



中考新考向备训

刷考向

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

2. D 【解析】设每个直角三角形的较长直角边长为 a , 较短直角边长为 b , 斜边长为 c . \because 题图(1)中大正方形的面积是 24, $\therefore a^2 + b^2 = c^2 = 24$. \because 题图(1)中小正方形的面积是 4, $\therefore (a - b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab = 4$,