

精练部分

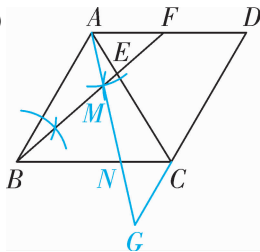
第一章 特殊平行四边形

1 菱形的性质与判定

第1课时:1. B 2. C 3. D 4. $\frac{24}{5}$ 5. $90^\circ - \frac{3}{2}\alpha$

6. $(-3, \sqrt{3})$

7. (1)



(答案图)

(2) ① $\triangle ADC$ ② AC ③ $\angle ACG$ ④ $\angle ABF = \angle CAG$

8. B 9. C 10. 105°

11. 证明:如答案图,延长 DE

至点 M ,使得 $ME = BE$,连接 MB .

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形,

$\therefore AB = AD = CD =$

$BC, \angle A = \angle BCD = 60^\circ,$

$\therefore \triangle ABD, \triangle BCD$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle CBD = \angle ABD = 60^\circ, AB = BD = BC.$

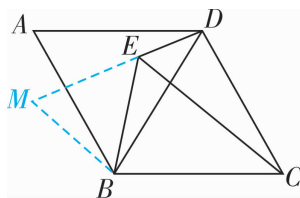
$\therefore \angle BED = 2\angle A = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle BEM = 60^\circ.$

又 $\because ME = BE, \therefore \triangle BEM$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore BM = BE, \angle MBE = \angle DBC = 60^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle MBD = \angle EBC, \therefore \triangle MBD \cong \triangle EBC (SAS),$

$\therefore MD = EC, \therefore CE = ME + DE = BE + DE.$



(答案图)

12. 10

13. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形,

$\therefore AB = BC = CD = AD, \angle B = \angle ADC = 60^\circ,$

$\therefore \triangle ACD$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 都是等边三角形,

$\therefore BC = CA, \angle B = \angle ACN = 60^\circ.$

又 $\because BM = CN, \therefore \triangle BCM \cong \triangle CAN (SAS).$

(2) 解: $\because \triangle BCM \cong \triangle CAN,$

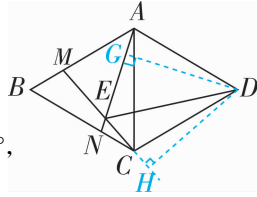
$\therefore \angle BCM = \angle CAN,$

$\therefore \angle AEM = \angle ACE + \angle EAC$

$= \angle ACE + \angle BCM = \angle ACB = 60^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle AEC = 120^\circ.$

如答案图,过点 D 作 $DG \perp AN$



(答案图)

于点 $G, DH \perp MC$,交 MC 的延长线于点 H ,

$\therefore \angle DGE = \angle H = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle GEH + \angle GDH = 180^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle GDH = \angle ADC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ADG = \angle CDH.$

又 $\because DA = DC, \angle DGA = \angle H,$

$\therefore \triangle DGA \cong \triangle DHC (AAS), \therefore DG = DH.$

又 $\because DG \perp AN, DH \perp MC, \therefore \angle DEG = \angle DEH,$

$\therefore \angle AED = \frac{1}{2} \angle AEC = 60^\circ.$

(3) 证明:由(2)可知, $DG = DH, \angle GED = 60^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle EDG = 30^\circ, \therefore DE = 2EG.$

在 $Rt\triangle DEG$ 和 $Rt\triangle DEH$ 中,

$\therefore DG = DH, DE = DE,$

$\therefore Rt\triangle DEG \cong Rt\triangle DEH (HL), \therefore EG = EH.$

$\therefore \triangle DGA \cong \triangle DHC, \therefore AG = CH,$

$\therefore AE + CE = EG + AG + EH - CH = 2EG = DE,$

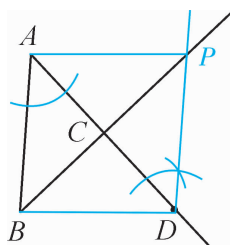
即 $AE + CE = DE.$

第2课时:1. D 2. D 3. A 4. A

5. $AB = AD$ (答案不唯一)

6. 菱形

7. (1) 解:如图,点 P 即为所求作.



(答案图)

(2) 证明:在 $\triangle ACB$ 和 $\triangle DCP$ 中,

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle PDC, AC = DC, \angle ACB = \angle DCP,$

$\therefore \triangle ACB \cong \triangle DCP (ASA), AB \parallel DP,$

$\therefore AB = DP. \therefore$ 四边形 $ABDP$ 是平行四边形.

$\therefore AD \perp PB, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABDP$ 是菱形.

8. C 9. 3 10. 1

11. (1) 证明: $\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle ADO = \angle CBO.$

$\therefore \angle AOD = \angle COB, OA = OC,$

$\therefore \triangle ADO \cong \triangle CBO (AAS),$

$\therefore OD = OB, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形.

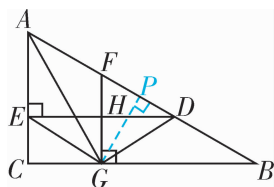
$\therefore AB = BC, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形.

(2) 解:与线段 CE 相等的线段有: $AE, DE, AG, CF.$

12. $\frac{10}{3}$

13. (1) 证明: $\because AF = FG, \therefore \angle FAG = \angle FGA$.
 $\because AG$ 平分 $\angle CAB, \therefore \angle CAG = \angle FAG$,
 $\therefore \angle CAG = \angle FGA, \therefore AC \parallel FG$.
 $\because DE \perp AC, \therefore FG \perp DE$.
 $\because FG \perp BC, \therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore AC \perp BC$,
 $\therefore \angle C = \angle DHG = 90^\circ, \angle CGE = \angle GED$.
 \because 点 F 是 AD 的中点, $FG \parallel AE$,
 \therefore 点 H 是 ED 的中点, $\therefore FG$ 是线段 ED 的垂直平分线.
 $\therefore GE = GD, \angle GDE = \angle GED$.
 $\therefore \angle CGE = \angle GDE. \therefore \triangle ECG \cong \triangle GHD$ (AAS).

- (2) 证明: 如答案图, 过点 G 作 $GP \perp AB$ 于点 P .
 $\because AG$ 平分 $\angle CAB, \angle C = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore GC = GP, \angle CAG = \angle PAG$.
 $\therefore \triangle CAG \cong \triangle PAG$ (AAS), $\therefore AC = AP$.
由(1), 得 $EG = DG, \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ECG \cong \text{Rt} \triangle DPG$ (HL).
 $\therefore EC = PD. \therefore AD = AP + PD = AC + EC$.



(答案图)

- (3) 解: 四边形 $AEGF$ 是菱形. 理由如下:
 $\because \angle B = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle ADE = 30^\circ$,
 $\therefore AE = \frac{1}{2}AD, \therefore AE = AF = FG$.
由(1), 得 $AE \parallel FG, \therefore$ 四边形 $AEGF$ 是平行四边形.
又 $\because AE = AF, \therefore$ 四边形 $AEGF$ 是菱形.

第3课时: 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. $2\sqrt{5}$ 5. $4\sqrt{3}$ 24 $\sqrt{3}$

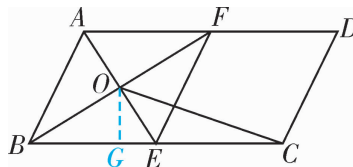
6. $8\sqrt{3}$ cm

7. (1) 证明: $\because AE \parallel BF$,
 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle DBC, \angle DAC = \angle BCA$.
 $\because AC$ 平分 $\angle BAD, BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC$,
 $\therefore \angle DAC = \angle BAC, \angle ABD = \angle DBC$.
 $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle ACB, \angle ABD = \angle ADB$.
 $\therefore AB = BC, AB = AD. \therefore AD = BC$.
 $\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形.
又 $\because AD = AB, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形.
(2) 解: 由(1)可知, 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形,
 $\therefore OA = OC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 3, OB = OD = \frac{1}{2}BD = 4, AC \perp BD$.
 $\therefore \angle BOC = 90^\circ. \therefore BC = \sqrt{OB^2 + OC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$.
 $\because AH \perp BC, \therefore S_{\text{菱形}ABCD} = BC \cdot AH = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BD$,
即 $5AH = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8$, 解得 $AH = \frac{24}{5}$.

8. C 9. 10° 或 80° 10. $8\sqrt{2}$

11. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,
 $\therefore BC \parallel AD, BC = AD$.
 \because 点 E, F 分别是 BC, AD 的中点,
 $\therefore BE = \frac{1}{2}BC, AF = \frac{1}{2}AD, \therefore BE = AF$, 且 $BE \parallel AF$,
 \therefore 四边形 $ABEF$ 是平行四边形.
 $\because BC = 2AB$, 即 $AB = \frac{1}{2}BC, \therefore AB = BE$,
 \therefore 四边形 $ABEF$ 是菱形.

- (2) 解: 如图, 过点 O 作 $OG \perp BC$ 于点 G ,
 \because 四边形 $ABEF$ 是菱形, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$,
 $\therefore BE = CE = AB = AE = 4, \angle OBE = 30^\circ, \angle BOE = 90^\circ$.
 $\therefore OE = 2, \angle OEB = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle EOG = 30^\circ$,
 $\therefore GE = \frac{1}{2}OE = 1, OG = \sqrt{OE^2 - GE^2} = \sqrt{3}$,
 $\therefore GC = GE + CE = 5$,
 $\therefore OC = \sqrt{OG^2 + GC^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 5^2} = 2\sqrt{7}$.



(答案图)

12. C

13. (1) 解: $\because AB = AC, \angle BAC = 60^\circ$,
 $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore AB = AC = BC = 4$,
 \therefore 平行四边形 $ABCD$ 为菱形,
 $\therefore AC \perp BD, BD = 2OB, OA = \frac{1}{2}AC = 2$,
 $\therefore OB = \sqrt{AB^2 - OA^2} = 2\sqrt{3}, \therefore BD = 4\sqrt{3}$.

- (2) 证明: 如图2, 过点 A 作 $AH \perp BD$ 于点 H ,
 $\because \angle BAC = \angle EAF = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BAE = \angle CAF$.
 $\because \angle BAO = \angle CFB = 90^\circ, \angle AOB = \angle COF$,
 $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle ACF$.
 $\because AB = AC, \therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle ACF$ (ASA),
 $\therefore AE = AF, \therefore \angle AEF = \angle AFE$.
 $\because AH \perp BD, \angle EAF = 90^\circ, \therefore AH = EH = FH$.
 \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 为平行四边形,
 $\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = S_{\triangle CDB}, \therefore AH = CF, \therefore EH = CF$.
易证 $\triangle AOH \cong \triangle COF, \therefore OF = OH$,
 $\therefore OE = EH + OH = CF + OF$.

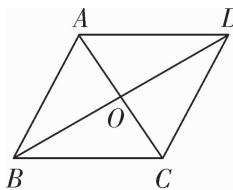


图1

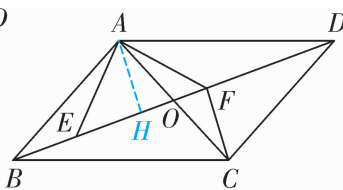


图2

(答案图)

2 矩形的性质与判定

第1课时:1. C 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. 35 6. $90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\alpha$

7. 证明:(1) \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore AB = DC, \angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because E \text{ 是 } BC \text{ 的中点}, \therefore BE = CE,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCE (\text{SAS}).$$

(2) $\because \triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCE, \therefore AE = DE, \therefore \angle EAD = \angle EDA.$

8. C 9. 2 10. (1) $8\sqrt{3} + 8$ (2) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

11. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AB \parallel CD,$

$$\therefore \angle OAE = \angle OCF, \angle OEA = \angle OFC.$$

$$\text{又} \because AE = CF,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AEO \cong \triangle CFO (\text{ASA}), \therefore OE = OF.$$

(2) 解: 如图, 连接 BO . $\because OE = OF, BE = BF,$

$$\therefore BO \perp EF, \text{即 } \angle BOF = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because \angle BEF = 2\angle BAC, \angle BEF = \angle BAC + \angle EOA,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle EOA, \therefore AE = OE.$$

$$\because AE = CF, OE = OF, \therefore OF = CF.$$

$$\text{又} \because BF = BF, \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle BOF \cong \text{Rt} \triangle BCF (\text{HL}).$$

$$\therefore BO = BC.$$

由(1), 知点 O 是 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 的斜边 AC 的中点,

$$\text{则 } AC = 2BO = 2BC = 4\sqrt{3}. \therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 - BC^2} = 6.$$

12. (1) 4. 8 (2) 120°

13. (1) 解: $\because AP \perp CP$ 且 $AP = CP,$

$$\therefore \triangle APC \text{ 为等腰直角三角形.}$$

$$\because AP = \sqrt{5}, \therefore AC = \sqrt{10}.$$

$$\because AB = \frac{1}{3}BC, \therefore \text{设 } AB = x, \text{则 } BC = 3x,$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle ABC \text{ 中}, x^2 + (3x)^2 = 10,$$

$$\text{解得 } x = 1 (\text{负值已舍去}), \text{即 } AB = 1, BC = 3.$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{矩形}ABCD} = AB \cdot BC = 3.$$

(2) 证明: 如答案图, 延长 AP, CD 交于点 Q .

$$\because \angle 1 + \angle CND = \angle 2 + \angle ANP = 90^\circ,$$

$$\text{且 } \angle CND = \angle ANP, \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2.$$

$$\because \angle 3 + \angle 5 = \angle 4 + \angle 5 = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 3 = \angle 4.$$

在 $\triangle APM$ 和 $\triangle CPD$ 中,

$$\because \angle 1 = \angle 2, AP = CP, \angle 3 = \angle 4,$$

$$\therefore \triangle APM \cong \triangle CPD (\text{ASA}), \therefore PM = PD.$$

$$\text{又} \because CD = PM, \therefore CD = PD, \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 4 = \angle 3.$$

$$\because \angle 1 + \angle Q = \angle 3 + \angle 6 = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle Q = \angle 6, \therefore DQ = DP = CD, \therefore \text{点 } D \text{ 为 } CQ \text{ 的中点.}$$

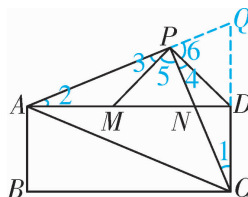
$$\text{又} \because AD \perp CQ, \therefore AC = AQ = AP + PQ.$$

在 $\triangle APN$ 和 $\triangle CPQ$ 中,

$$\because \angle 1 = \angle 2, AP = CP, \angle APN = \angle CPQ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle APN \cong \triangle CPQ (\text{ASA}),$$

$$\therefore PN = PQ, \therefore AC = AP + PQ = AP + PN.$$



(答案图)

专题一 [强化] 直角三角形斜边上的中线等于斜边的一半

1. B 2. B 3. $\sqrt{5}$

4. (1) 证明: $\because BE, CF$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的两条高,

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

$$\because P \text{ 是 } BC \text{ 边的中点}, \therefore FP = \frac{1}{2}BC = EP.$$

$$\therefore \triangle PEF \text{ 是等腰三角形.}$$

(2) 解: $\because \angle A = 80^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ - \angle A = 100^\circ.$$

$$\text{由(1), 得 } FP = BP = EP = CP,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle BFP, \angle ACB = \angle CEP.$$

$$\therefore \angle BFP + \angle CEP = \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 100^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle FPB + \angle EPC = 360^\circ - (\angle ABC + \angle ACB + \angle BFP + \angle CEP) = 160^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle EPF = 180^\circ - (\angle FPB + \angle EPC) = 20^\circ.$$

5. C 6. 2 7. $3\sqrt{3}$

8. 证明: 如图, 取 CD 中点 F , 连接 AF, EF .

$$\because \angle CAB = 90^\circ, \text{点 } F \text{ 为 } CD \text{ 中点},$$

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

$$\therefore \angle FCA = \angle FAC,$$

$$\therefore \angle AFD = \angle FAC + \angle FCA = 2\angle FCA.$$

$$\because DE \perp BC, \text{点 } F \text{ 为 } CD \text{ 中点},$$

$$\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2}CD = CF,$$

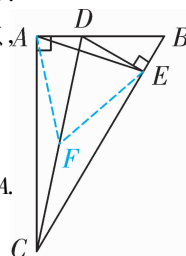
$$\therefore \angle FCE = \angle FEC,$$

$$\therefore \angle EFD = \angle FEC + \angle FCE = 2\angle FCE,$$

$$\therefore \angle AFE = \angle AFD + \angle EFD = 2(\angle FCA + \angle FCE) = 2\angle ACB = 60^\circ.$$

$$\text{又} \because AF = EF = \frac{1}{2}CD, \therefore \triangle AEF \text{ 为等边三角形,}$$

$$\therefore AE = AF = \frac{1}{2}CD, \therefore CD = 2AE.$$



(答案图)

9. 6

10. 解: 如图, 延长 PF 交 AB 的延长线于点 G .

$$\because \text{四边形 } ABCD \text{ 是菱形,}$$

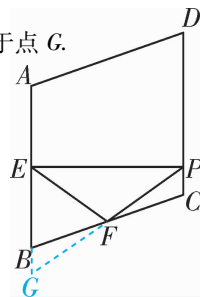
$$\therefore AB = BC, AB \parallel CD,$$

$$\therefore \angle FBG = \angle FCP.$$

$$\because \text{点 } F \text{ 是 } BC \text{ 的中点,}$$

$$\therefore BF = CF.$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle BFG = \angle CFP,$$



(答案图)

$\therefore \triangle BGF \cong \triangle CPF (\text{ASA}), \therefore GF = PF.$
 $\because EP \perp CD, AB \parallel CD, \therefore EP \perp AB,$
 $\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2}PG = GF, \therefore \angle GEF = \angle G = \angle FPC.$
 $\because \angle A = 110^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = 70^\circ.$
 $\because AB = BC, \text{点 } E, F \text{ 分别为 } AB, BC \text{ 的中点},$
 $\therefore BE = BF, \therefore \angle BEF = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle ABC) = 55^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle FPC = 55^\circ.$

11. 解: (1) ① $\triangle BDF$ 是直角三角形, 理由如下:

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle ABD = 30^\circ.$
 $\because \triangle BGF$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle GBF = 60^\circ.$
 $\therefore \angle DBF = \angle DBC + \angle GBF = 90^\circ.$
 $\therefore \triangle BDF$ 是直角三角形.

② 如图 1, 过点 A 作 $AH \perp BD$ 于点 H ,

$\because \angle ABH = 30^\circ, \therefore AH = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5,$

$\therefore BH = \sqrt{AB^2 - AH^2} = 5\sqrt{3}.$

$\because AB = AD, AH \perp BD, \therefore BD = 2BH = 10\sqrt{3}.$

$\because \triangle BGF$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore BF = BG = 4.$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle DBF$ 中, $DF = \sqrt{BD^2 + BF^2} = 2\sqrt{79}.$

\because 点 P 是 DF 的中点,

$\therefore PB = \frac{1}{2}DF = \sqrt{79}.$

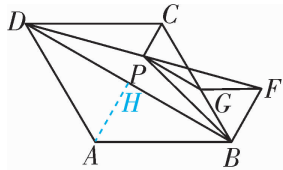


图 1

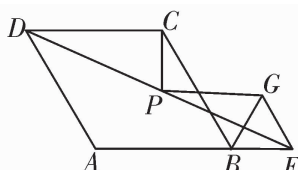


图 2

(答案图)

(2) $PG = \sqrt{3}PC.$

第 2 课时: 1. D 2. D 3. B 4. 16 5. ①⑤ ②③④

6. $(-4, 0)$

7. (1) 证明: 选择①.

$\because AD \parallel BC, AB \parallel CD,$

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形.

$\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形.

选择②.

$\because AD \parallel BC, AD = BC,$

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形.

$\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形.

(2) 解: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ.$

$\because AB = 3, AC = 5, \therefore BC = \sqrt{AC^2 - AB^2} = 4,$

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 的面积 $= AB \cdot BC = 3 \times 4 = 12.$

8. D 9. 4 10. $8\sqrt{3}$

11. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore AD \parallel BC, AD = BC.$

$\therefore \angle EBC = \angle ADF.$

由题意, 得 $BE = DF,$

$\therefore \triangle BEC \cong \triangle DFA (\text{SAS}).$

$\therefore CE = AF.$ 同理可得 $AE = CF.$

\therefore 四边形 $AECF$ 为平行四边形.

(证法二: 用 $OA = OC, OE = OF$ 也可判定四边形 $AECF$ 为平行四边形.)

(2) 解: 当 $t = 2$ 或 $t = 10$ 时, 以点 A, E, C, F 为顶点的四边形为矩形. 理由如下:

由矩形的性质, 知 $OE = OF = OA = OC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 4.$

此时 $BE = DF = OB - OE = \frac{1}{2}(BD - AC) = \frac{1}{2} \times (12 -$

$8) = 2$ 或 $BE = DF = OB + OE = \frac{1}{2}(BD + AC) = \frac{1}{2} \times$

$(12 + 8) = 10.$

$\therefore t = 2$ 或 $t = 10$ 时, 以点 A, E, C, F 为顶点的四边形为矩形.

12. $\frac{3}{2}$ 或 $\frac{5}{3}$ 或 15

13. 解: (1) 四边形 $ADEF$ 是平行四边形. 理由如下:

$\because \triangle ABD, \triangle EBC$ 都是等边三角形,

$\therefore AD = BD = AB, BC = BE = EC,$

$\angle DBA = \angle EBC = 60^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle DBE + \angle EBA = \angle ABC + \angle EBA.$

$\therefore \angle DBE = \angle ABC.$

$\therefore \triangle DBE \cong \triangle ABC (\text{SAS}). \therefore DE = AC.$

又 $\because \triangle ACF$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore AC = AF. \therefore DE = AF.$

同理, 可证 $AD = EF.$

\therefore 四边形 $ADEF$ 是平行四边形.

(2) \because 四边形 $ADEF$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle FAD = 90^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle BAC = 360^\circ - \angle FAD - \angle DAB - \angle FAC = 360^\circ - 90^\circ - 60^\circ - 60^\circ = 150^\circ.$

\therefore 当 $\angle BAC = 150^\circ$ 时, 四边形 $ADEF$ 是矩形.

(3) 当 $\angle BAC = 60^\circ$ 时, 以 A, D, E, F 为顶点的四边形不存在.

第 3 课时: 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. 1 5. 10 6. 30

7. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

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

$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle CFE, \angle ABE = \angle FCE.$

$\because E$ 为 BC 的中点, $\therefore EB = EC.$

$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle FCE (\text{AAS}). \therefore AB = CF.$

$\because AB \parallel CF, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABFC$ 是平行四边形.

$\because AD = BC, AD = AF, \therefore BC = AF.$

\therefore 四边形 $ABFC$ 是矩形.

13. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,
 $\therefore AB = BC, \angle ABP = \angle CBP = 45^\circ$.
 在 $\triangle ABP$ 和 $\triangle CBP$ 中,
 $\because AB = CB, \angle ABP = \angle CBP, PB = PB$,
 $\therefore \triangle ABP \cong \triangle CBP (SAS) \therefore PA = PC$.
 又 $\because PA = PE, \therefore PC = PE$.
- (2) 解: 由(1)知 $\triangle ABP \cong \triangle CBP, \therefore \angle BAP = \angle BCP$.
 又 $\because \angle BAD = \angle BCD = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle DAP = \angle DCP, \angle EDF = 90^\circ$.
 $\because PA = PE, \therefore \angle DAP = \angle E, \therefore \angle DCP = \angle E$.
 $\therefore \angle PFC = \angle DFE, \therefore \angle CPE = \angle EDF = 90^\circ$.
- (3) 解: $AP = CE$. 理由如下:
 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\angle ABC = 120^\circ$,
 $\therefore AB = BC, \angle ABP = \angle CBP = 60^\circ$,
 $\angle ADC = \angle ABC = 120^\circ$,
 同(1)(2)可推出 $PA = PC, \angle DAP = \angle DCP$.
 $\because PA = PE, \therefore \angle DAP = \angle AEP, \therefore \angle DCP = \angle AEP$.
 $\therefore \angle PFC = \angle DFE$,
 $\therefore \angle CPF = \angle EDF = 180^\circ - \angle ADC = 60^\circ$.
 又 $\because PC = PA = PE, \therefore \triangle EPC$ 是等边三角形.
 $\therefore PC = CE, \therefore AP = CE$.

第2课时: 1. A 2. C 3. B

4. 有一组邻边相等的矩形是正方形

5. $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ (答案不唯一)

6. 互相垂直 相等 互相垂直且相等

7. 解: 四边形 $EFGH$ 是正方形. 理由如下:

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形,
 $\therefore AC \perp BD, OB = OC, \angle OBE = \angle OCH = 45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BOC = \angle BOH + \angle COH = 90^\circ$.
 $\because EG \perp FH$,
 $\therefore \angle BOE + \angle BOH = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BOE = \angle COH$.
 $\therefore \triangle BOE \cong \triangle COH (ASA) \therefore OE = OH$.
 同理可证, $OE = OF = OG$.
 \therefore 四边形 $EFGH$ 为平行四边形,
 $EO + GO = FO + HO$, 即 $EG = FH$.
 \therefore 四边形 $EFGH$ 为矩形.
 又 $\because EG \perp FH, \therefore$ 四边形 $EFGH$ 为正方形.

8. D 9. 2 10. $\sqrt{2}$

11. (1) 解: $\because BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC$,
 $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD$.
 $\because AB = CB, BD = BD$,
 $\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD (SAS)$.
 $\therefore \angle CDB = \angle ADB = 35^\circ$.
 $\because PN \perp CD, \therefore \angle PND = 90^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle DPN = 90^\circ - \angle CDB = 55^\circ$.

(2) 证明: $\because PM \perp AD, PN \perp CD$,

$\therefore \angle PMD = \angle PND = 90^\circ$.
 $\because \angle ADC = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $MPND$ 是矩形.
 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle CDB, PM \perp AD, PN \perp CD$,
 $\therefore PM = PN. \therefore$ 四边形 $MPND$ 是正方形.

12. B

13. (1) 解: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $BC = 5$,
 $\therefore AB = BC = 5, \angle DAB = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$,
 $\angle QAE = \frac{1}{2} \angle DAB = 45^\circ$.
 $\because AE = BC = AB = 5, AF \perp BE$,
 $\therefore \angle EAM = \angle BAM$.
 又 $\because AM = AM, \therefore \triangle EAM \cong \triangle BAM (SAS)$.
 $\therefore \angle AEM = \angle ABM = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle AEQ = 90^\circ$.
 $\therefore \triangle AEQ$ 是等腰直角三角形.
 $\therefore AQ = \sqrt{2}AE = 5\sqrt{2}$.
 $\therefore S_{\triangle AQM} = \frac{1}{2}AQ \cdot AB = \frac{1}{2} \times 5\sqrt{2} \times 5 = \frac{25\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

(2) 证明: 如图2, 在 AF 上截取 $FG = FM$, 连接 BG ,

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,
 $\therefore AB = AD, \angle DAB = \angle ABC = \angle ADC = \angle ADP = 90^\circ$,
 $\angle CAB = \angle ACB = 45^\circ$.
 $\because AP \perp AM, \therefore \angle PAM = \angle DAB = 90^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle PAM - \angle DAM = \angle DAB - \angle DAM$,
 即 $\angle PAD = \angle MAB$.
 $\therefore \triangle PAD \cong \triangle MAB (ASA) \therefore AP = AM$.
 $\because AB = AE, AF \perp BE$,
 $\therefore \angle BAG = \angle EAG = \frac{1}{2} \angle CAB = 22.5^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle BMG = \angle EAG + \angle ACB = 22.5^\circ + 45^\circ = 67.5^\circ$.
 $\because FG = FM, BF \perp GM$,
 $\therefore BG = BM, \angle EBC = \frac{1}{2} \angle GBM$.
 $\therefore \angle BGM = \angle BMG = 67.5^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle ABG = \angle BGM - \angle BAG = 45^\circ = \angle BCE$.
 $\therefore \angle GBM = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle EBC = \frac{1}{2} \angle GBM = 22.5^\circ = \angle BAG$.
 $\because AB = BC, \therefore \triangle ABG \cong \triangle BCE (ASA)$.
 $\therefore AG = BE$.
 $\because AM - GM = AG, \therefore AP - 2FM = BE$.

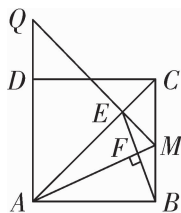


图1

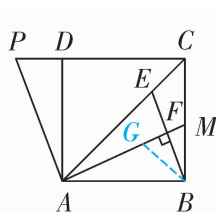


图2

(答案图)

专题二 [强化]《特殊平行四边形》中的有关计算

1. C 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. D 9. D
10. $\sqrt{17}$ 11. $\frac{17}{2}$ 12. C 13. 1:3 14. 36.96

专题三 [提升]《特殊平行四边形》中的图形变换

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 5. $(90 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha)$ 6. ①②③④
7. $\frac{15}{4}$ 8. $2\sqrt{3}$ 9. 60 10. 6 11. $3\sqrt{5}$ 12. 2
13. 解:(1)在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABD$ 中, $AB=5, AD=\frac{20}{3}$,

$$\therefore BD = \sqrt{AB^2 + AD^2} = \frac{25}{3}.$$

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

$$\therefore AE = \frac{AB \cdot AD}{BD} = \frac{5 \times \frac{20}{3}}{\frac{25}{3}} = 4,$$

$$\therefore BE = \sqrt{AB^2 - AE^2} = 3.$$

(2)①当点 F' 落在 AB 上时,如答案图 1.

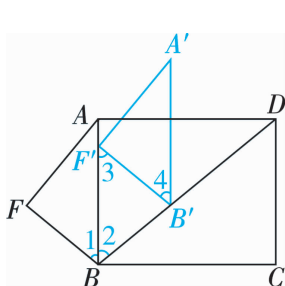
由对称性质可知, $\angle 1 = \angle 2$.

由平移性质可知,

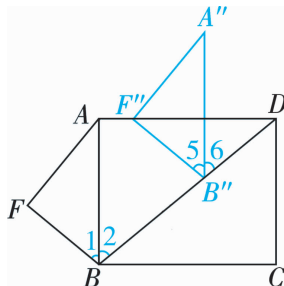
$$AB \parallel A'B', BF = B'F' = BE = 3, \angle 4 = \angle 1.$$

$$\therefore \angle 3 = \angle 4, \therefore \angle 3 = \angle 2,$$

$$\therefore BB' = B'F' = 3, \text{即 } m = 3.$$



(答案图 1)



(答案图 2)

②当点 F'' 落在 AD 上时,如答案图 2.

$$\because AB \parallel A''B'', AB \perp AD,$$

$$\therefore \angle 6 = \angle 2, A''B'' \perp AD.$$

$$\because \angle 1 = \angle 2, \angle 5 = \angle 1,$$

$$\therefore \angle 5 = \angle 6, \therefore B''D = B''F'' = 3,$$

$$\therefore BB'' = BD - B''D = \frac{16}{3}, \text{即 } m = \frac{16}{3}.$$

\therefore 综上所述,当点 F 平移到线段 AB 上时, $m = 3$,

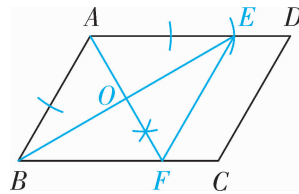
当点 F 平移到线段 AD 上时, $m = \frac{16}{3}$.

专题四 [提升]《特殊平行四边形》中的最值问题

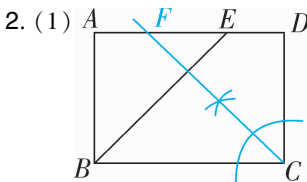
1. 5 2. $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 3. $2\sqrt{5}$ 4. $4\sqrt{2} + 4$ 5. $\sqrt{10}$ 6. $8\sqrt{2}$
7. $2\sqrt{2}$ 8. $\sqrt{2}$ 9. $\frac{80}{3}$ $\frac{20}{3}$

专题五 [强化]《特殊平行四边形》中的尺规作图

1. $BO = EO$ $\angle AOE = \angle FOB$ $AE = BF$ $AE = AB$



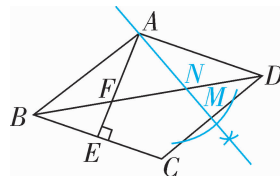
(答案图)



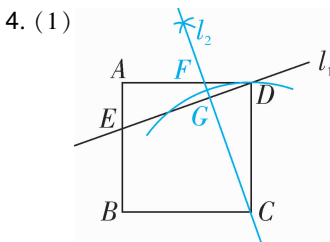
(答案图)

(2)① CD ② $\angle DCF$ ③ $\angle BAE = \angle CDF = 90^\circ$ ④该平行四边形为矩形

3.① AD ② $\angle BAE = \angle DAM$ ③ $\triangle ADN$ ④这两个交点到此顶点的距离相等

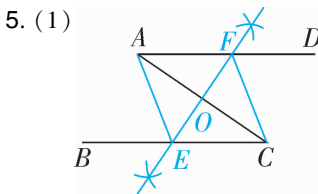


(答案图)



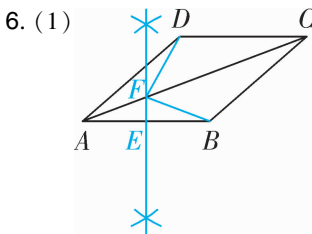
(答案图)

(2)① $\angle ADE$ ② $\angle ADE + \angle DFG = 90^\circ$ ③ $AD = DC$
④互相垂直,那么这两条线段相等



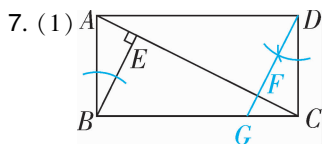
(答案图)

(2)① $\angle FAO = \angle ECO$ ② $AO = CO$ ③ $AF = CE$ ④菱形



(答案图)

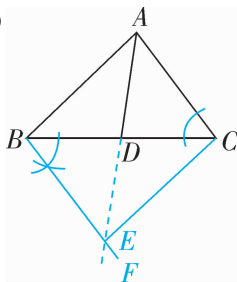
(2) ① $FD = FB$ ② $FA = FB$ ③ FD ④ 到线段两端点距离相等的点, 在这条线段的垂直平分线上



(答案图)

(2) ① $AB \parallel CD$ ② $\angle ABE = \angle CDF$ ③ $\angle AEB = \angle CFD$
④ $\angle AEB = 90^\circ$

8. (1)



(答案图)

(2) ① $\triangle EDB$ ② BE ③ BE ④ 一组邻边相等的平行四边形是菱形

专题六 [提升] 四边形中常见的几何基本图形

【模型解读】1. 等腰直角 2. = = = 3. =

【专题集训】1. A

2. 解: (1) 由旋转可知, $AE = AM$, $BE = DM$, $\angle EAM = 90^\circ$,
 $\angle ABE = \angle D = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore E, B, C$ 三点共线.
 $\therefore \angle MAN = 45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle EAN = \angle EAM - \angle MAN = 45^\circ = \angle MAN$.

在 $\triangle EAN$ 和 $\triangle MAN$ 中, $\begin{cases} AE = AM, \\ \angle EAN = \angle MAN, \\ AN = AN, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle EAN \cong \triangle MAN$ (SAS), $\therefore EN = MN$.

$\therefore EN = BE + BN$, $\therefore MN = DM + BN$.

(2) $MN = BN - DM$. 证明如下:

如答案图, 在 BC 上截取 $BE = MD$, 连接 AE .

$\therefore AB = AD$, $\angle B = \angle ADM$,

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

$\therefore AE = AM$, $\angle BAE = \angle MAD$.

$\therefore \angle EAM = \angle MAD + \angle EAD = \angle BAE + \angle EAD = 90^\circ$.

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

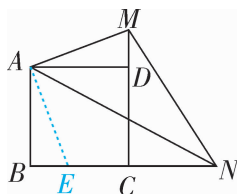
$\therefore \angle EAN = \angle EAM - \angle MAN = 45^\circ = \angle MAN$.

在 $\triangle EAN$ 和 $\triangle MAN$ 中, $\begin{cases} AE = AM, \\ \angle EAN = \angle MAN, \\ AN = AN, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle EAN \cong \triangle MAN$ (SAS), $\therefore EN = MN$.

$\therefore EN = BN - BE$, $\therefore MN = BN - DM$.

3. (1) 证明: \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,



(答案图)

$\therefore AB = BC$, $\angle ABP = \angle BCQ = 90^\circ$,

又 $\because BP = CQ$, $\therefore \triangle ABP \cong \triangle BCQ$ (SAS),

$\therefore \angle PAB = \angle QBC$.

$\therefore \angle QBC + \angle ABQ = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PAB + \angle ABQ = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AEB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AP \perp BQ$.

(2) 解: $DE = AD$, 理由如下:

如答案图, 延长 BQ , AD 交于点 F .

$\because P$ 为 BC 的中点, $BP = CQ$,

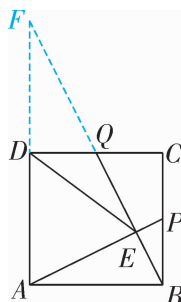
$BC = DC$, $\therefore CQ = DQ$.

又 $\because \angle FQD = \angle BQC$, $\angle FDQ = \angle C$,

$\therefore \triangle FDQ \cong \triangle BCQ$ (ASA),

$\therefore FD = BC$, $\therefore FD = AD$.

由(1)得, $\angle FEA = 90^\circ$, $\therefore DE = FD = AD$.



(答案图)

(3) 解: 由(1)得, $AP \perp BQ$, $\therefore \angle ANE + \angle NAE = 90^\circ$.

$\because AM \perp DE$, $\therefore \angle NAE + \angle AEH = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ANE = \angle AEH$.

$\because DE = DA$, $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle AEH$.

$\because AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle APB = \angle DAE$.

$\because \triangle PAB \cong \triangle QBC$, $\therefore \angle CQB = \angle APB$.

$\therefore \angle QNM = \angle ANE$, $\therefore \angle CQB = \angle QNM$, $\therefore QM = MN$.

$\because CD \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle ABQ = \angle CQB$,

$\therefore \angle ABQ = \angle ANE$, $\therefore AN = AB = 2$.

设 $QM = MN = x$,

则 $DM = DQ + QM = 1 + x$, $AM = AN + MN = 2 + x$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADM$ 中, 由勾股定理, 得 $2^2 + (x+1)^2 = (x+2)^2$,

解得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore QM = \frac{1}{2}$.

4. (1) 证明: \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $AB = BC$, $AB \parallel CD$,

过点 B 作 $BF \parallel MN$ 交 CD 于点 F , 如答案图 1 所示.

\therefore 四边形 $MBFN$ 为平行四边形,

$\therefore MN = BF$, $BF \perp AE$, $\therefore \angle ABF + \angle BAE = 90^\circ$.

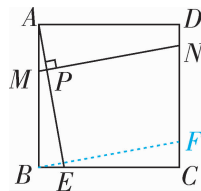
$\therefore \angle ABF + \angle CBF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle CBF$.

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

$\begin{cases} \angle BAE = \angle CBF, \\ AB = BC, \\ \angle ABE = \angle BCF = 90^\circ, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle BCF$ (ASA),

$\therefore AE = BF$, $\therefore AE = MN$.



(答案图 1)

(2) 解: 连接 AQ , 过点 Q 作 $HI \parallel AB$, 分别交 AD , BC 于点 H , I , 如答案图 2 所示.

易得四边形 $ABIH$ 为矩形,

$\therefore HI \perp AD$, $HI \perp BC$, $HI = AB = AD$.

$\because BD$ 是正方形 $ABCD$ 的对角线, $\therefore \angle BDA = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle DHQ$ 是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore HD = HQ$, $\therefore AH = QI$.

$\therefore MN$ 是 AE 的垂直平分线,

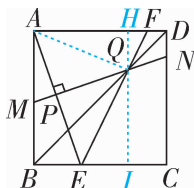
$\therefore AQ = QE$.

$$\begin{cases} AQ = QE, \\ AH = QI, \end{cases}$$
$$\therefore \angle AQH = \angle QEI, \therefore \angle AQH + \angle EQI = 90^\circ,$$
$$\therefore \angle EAQ = \angle AEQ = 45^\circ, \text{即 } \angle AEF = 45^\circ.$$
$$\therefore AG = EG = \frac{1}{2}AE = \frac{\sqrt{157}}{2}.$$

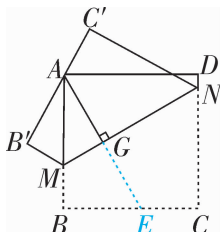
又 $\because BE' = BE$, \therefore 四边形 $BE'FE$ 是正方形.

$$\therefore \angle ADG + \angle DAG = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADG = \angle BAE.$$
$$\therefore BE = FE', \therefore AG = FE'.$$
$$\therefore FE' = \frac{1}{2}CE', \therefore CF = FE'.$$


(答案图)



(答案图 2)



(答案图 3)

$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{DG^2 + GE^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5.$$

$\therefore \angle ACE = 90^\circ$, 即 $AP \perp CE$.

$$\therefore CE - PC = AP - PC = AC = \sqrt{2} CD.$$
$$\therefore DE = DP = \sqrt{17}.$$

如答案图,连接 BD , 交 AC 于

点 O , 易知 $DO = \frac{1}{2}AC = 1$,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle PDE} = \frac{1}{2}DE \cdot DP = \frac{1}{2} \times$$

$$(\sqrt{17})^2 = \frac{17}{2},$$

$$S_{\triangle PDC} = \frac{1}{2}PC \cdot DO = \frac{1}{2} \times 3$$

$$\times 1 = \frac{3}{2},$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{四边形}DCPE} = S_{\triangle PDE} + S_{\triangle PDC} = \frac{17}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 10.$$

专题七 [提升]《特殊平行四边形》中的计算与证明

1. (1) 解: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AD = AB$.

$\because \angle A = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABD$ 是等边三角形.

$\therefore AD = DB$, $\angle A = \angle FDB = 60^\circ$.

$\therefore AE = DF$,

$\therefore \triangle DAE \cong \triangle BDF$ (SAS).

$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle DBF$.

$\therefore \angle EGB = \angle GDB + \angle GBD = \angle GDB + \angle ADE = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BGD = 180^\circ - \angle EGB = 120^\circ$

(2) 证明: 如答案图, 延长 GE

到点 M , 使得 $GM = GB$,

连接 BM, BD, CG .

$\because \angle MGB = 60^\circ$,

$GM = GB$,

$\therefore \triangle GMB$ 是等边三角形.

$\therefore \angle MBG = \angle DBC = 60^\circ$, $MB = GB$.

$\therefore \angle MBD = \angle GBC$.

由 (1) 知 $BD = AD = BC$,

$\therefore \triangle MBD \cong \triangle GBC$ (SAS).

$\therefore DM = CG$, $\angle M = \angle CGB = 60^\circ$.

$\therefore CH \perp BG$,

$\therefore \angle GCH = 30^\circ$. $\therefore CG = 2GH$.

$\therefore CG = DM = DG + GM = DG + BG$,

$\therefore 2GH = DG + BG$.

2. (1) 解: 如答案图 1, 过点 F 作 $FH \perp AD$ 的延长线于点 H , 则 $\angle H = 90^\circ$.

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形,

$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle B = 120^\circ$, $AB = CD = AD = 3$,

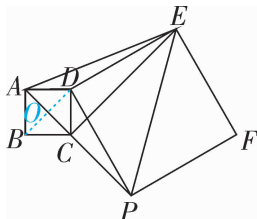
$\therefore \angle FDH = 60^\circ$, $\angle DFH = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore CF = CE = 1$, $\therefore DF = CD - CF = 2$,

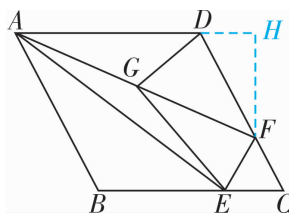
$\therefore DH = \frac{1}{2}DF = 1$, $FH = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore AH = AD + DH = 4$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AFH$ 中,

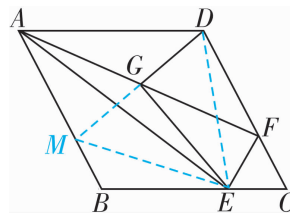
$$AF = \sqrt{AH^2 + FH^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{19}.$$



(答案图)



(答案图 1)



(答案图 2)

(2) 证明: 如答案图 2, 延长 DG 交 AB 于点 M , 连接 ED, EM .

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\angle B = 120^\circ$,

$\therefore BC = CD$, $AB \parallel CD$, $\angle C = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle MAG = \angle DFG$.

$\because G$ 是 AF 的中点, $\therefore AG = FG$.

又 $\because \angle AGM = \angle FGD$,

$\therefore \triangle AMG \cong \triangle FDG$ (ASA),

$\therefore AM = FD$, $MG = DG$, $\therefore BM = CF$.

$\because CE = CF$, $\angle C = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore BE = FD$, $\triangle CEF$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore EF = CF$, $\angle CFE = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore BM = EF$, $\angle EFD = 120^\circ = \angle B$,

$\therefore \triangle BEM \cong \triangle FDE$ (SAS),

$\therefore EM = ED$, $\therefore \triangle EMD$ 为等腰三角形.

$\because MG = DG$, $\therefore EG \perp DG$.

3. (1) 解: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$\therefore AD = BC$, $\angle ADC = \angle B = 90^\circ$.

$\because BF = DE = 1$,

$\therefore AD = BC = \sqrt{CF^2 - BF^2} = \sqrt{7}$.

设 $CD = x$, 则 $CE = AC = x + 1$,

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADC$ 中, 有 $AD^2 + CD^2 = AC^2$,

即 $(\sqrt{7})^2 + x^2 = (x + 1)^2$, 解得 $x = 3$.

$\therefore CD = 3$.

(2) 证明: 连接 CG , 延长 BG 交 CD 的延长线于点 M .

$\because AB \parallel CD$, $\therefore \angle ABG = \angle M$, $\angle GAB = \angle GEM$.

\because 点 G 为 AE 的中点,

$\therefore AG = EG$, $\therefore \triangle ABG \cong \triangle EMG$ (AAS),

$\therefore GM = GB$, $AB = EM = CD$.

$\because \angle BCM = 90^\circ$, $\therefore CG = MG$, $\therefore \angle M = \angle MCG$.

又 $\because CA = CE$, 且点 G 是 AE 的中点,

$\therefore \angle MCG = \angle ACG$.

又 $\because \angle BHC = \angle M + \angle MCG + \angle ACG$,

$\angle BHC + \angle ABG = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle M = \angle MCG = \angle ACG = \angle ABG = 15^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACD = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}AC$,

$\therefore AD^2 + CD^2 = AC^2$, 即 $\frac{3}{4}AC^2 = CD^2$, $\therefore CD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}AC$.

$\because BF = ED$, $\therefore AF + CE = AF + CD + DE = 2CD$,

$\therefore AF + CE = 2CD = \sqrt{3}AC$.

4. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore OA = OC, AB \parallel CD. \therefore \angle BAC = \angle DCA.$$

$$\because OE \perp AC, OA = OC, \therefore AE = CE,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle ACE, \therefore \angle DCA = \angle ACE,$$

$$\therefore AC \text{ 平分 } \angle DCE.$$

(2) 解: 设 $AE = CE = x$, 则 $BE = 4 - x$,

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BEC$ 中, 由勾股定理, 得 $BE^2 + BC^2 = CE^2$,

$$\therefore (4 - x)^2 + 3^2 = x^2, \text{ 解得 } x = \frac{25}{8}.$$

$$\therefore BE = 4 - \frac{25}{8} = \frac{7}{8}. \therefore \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{7}{24}.$$

(3) 证明: 如答案图, 延长 CE 至点 P , 使 $FP = CF$, 连接 OP, AP ,

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore BC \parallel AD, BC = AD, OA =$$

$$OB = OD.$$

$\because F$ 是 OB 的中点, $\therefore OF = BF$.

$\because \angle PFO = \angle CFB, \therefore \triangle PFO \cong \triangle CFB (\text{SAS}).$

$$\therefore OP = BC = AD, \angle OPF = \angle FCB.$$

$\therefore OP \parallel BC \parallel AD. \therefore$ 四边形 $APOD$ 是平行四边形.

$$\therefore AP = OD = OA.$$

$\because AP \parallel BD, \therefore \angle PAE = \angle ABD.$

$\because OA = OB, \therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA = \angle PAB.$

$\because AE = AE, \therefore \triangle APE \cong \triangle AOE (\text{SAS}). \therefore PE = OE.$

$$\because CF = PF = PE + EF, \therefore CF = EF + OE.$$

5. (1) 解: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$$\therefore AB = BC, \angle ABC = 90^\circ.$$

\because 点 E 为 AM 的中点, $BE = \sqrt{10}$,

$$\therefore AM = 2BE = 2\sqrt{10}.$$

设 $BM = x$, 则 $CM = 2x, AB = BC = 3x$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABM$ 中, 由勾股定理, 得

$$AM^2 = MB^2 + AB^2, \text{ 即 } 40 = x^2 + 9x^2,$$

$$\text{解得 } x = 2. \therefore AB = 6.$$

(2) 证明: 如答案图, 过点 A 作 $AH \perp AF$, 交 FD 的延长线于点 H , 过点 D 作 $DP \perp AF$ 于点 P .

$\because DF$ 平分 $\angle CDE$,

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2.$$

$\because DA = DE, DP \perp AF$,

$$\therefore \angle 3 = \angle 4.$$

$$\because \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 4 = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DFP = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ.$$

又 $\because AH \perp AF, \therefore \angle H = 45^\circ = \angle DFP$,

$$\therefore AH = AF, HF = \sqrt{2}AF.$$

$$\because \angle BAF + \angle DAF = 90^\circ, \angle DAH + \angle DAF = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAF = \angle DAH.$$

又 $\because AB = AD, \therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle ADH (\text{SAS}),$

$$\therefore BF = DH.$$

$$\therefore HF = DH + DF = BF + DF, \therefore BF + DF = \sqrt{2}AF.$$

6. (1) 解: 如图 1, 取 CF 的中点 H , 连接 GH .

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$$\therefore AB = CD = BC = 3, \angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because BE = DF = 1, \therefore CE = 2, CF = 4.$$

$\because G$ 为 EF 的中点, H 为 CF 的中点,

$$\therefore GH = \frac{1}{2}CE = 1, FH = 2, GH \parallel CE,$$

$$\therefore DH = 1, \angle GHD = 90^\circ, \therefore DG = \sqrt{2}.$$

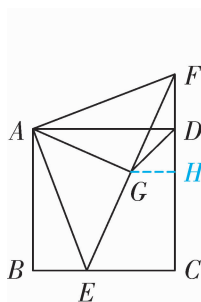


图1

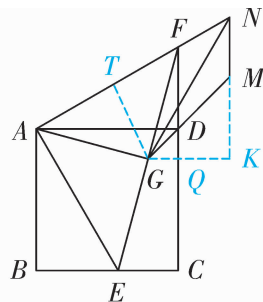


图2

(答案图)

(2) 证明: 如图 2, 过点 G 作 $GK \perp MN$, 交 NM 的延长线于点 K , 交 CF 于点 Q , 过点 G 作 $GT \perp AF$ 于点 T .

设 $BE = a$, 则 $AE = 2a, AB = \sqrt{3}a$,

$$\therefore CE = (\sqrt{3} - 1)a.$$

$$\because DF = BE, \therefore CF = (\sqrt{3} + 1)a.$$

$\because \angle ABE = \angle ADF = 90^\circ, AB = AD, \therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle ADF,$

$$\therefore AE = AF, \angle BAE = \angle DAF = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle EAF = 90^\circ,$$

$\therefore \triangle AFE$ 是等腰直角三角形.

$\because G$ 是 EF 的中点, $\therefore AG = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a.$

$\because MN \parallel FD, GK \perp MN, \therefore GQ \perp CF,$

$$\therefore GQ = \frac{1}{2}CE = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}a, DQ = CD - \frac{1}{2}CF = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}a,$$

$$\therefore GQ = DQ, \therefore \angle DGQ = 45^\circ, \therefore GK = MK.$$

$$\because GM = GA = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, \therefore GK = MK = a.$$

易得 $GT = AT = a = GK = MK,$

$$\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle NGK \cong \text{Rt}\triangle NGT (\text{HL}),$$

$$\therefore TN = NK = MN + MK, \angle ANG = \frac{1}{2} \angle ANK.$$

$$\because \angle DAF = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle AFD = 60^\circ.$$

$$\because MN \parallel FD, \therefore \angle ANK = \angle AFD = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ANG = 30^\circ, \therefore TN = \sqrt{3}TG, NG = 2TG = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}TN,$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3}NG = 2TN = AN - AT + MN + MK = MN + AN,$$

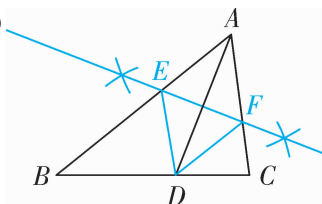
$$\text{即 } MN + NA = \sqrt{3}NG.$$

《特殊平行四边形》章末考点复习与小结

【知识网络】相等 垂直 相等 垂直 相等 直角 相等 一半 直角 相等 直角 直角 相等 相等且互相垂直平分 相等 垂直 直角 相等

【考点突破】1. D 2. C 3. $\sqrt{10}$

4. (1)

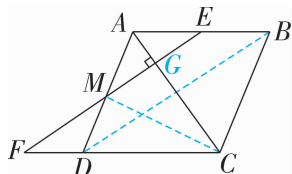


(答案图)

(2) ① $AE = DE$ ② $\angle FAD = \angle FDA$ ③ $\angle EAD = \angle FAD$
④ $AE = AF$

5. (1) 证明: 如答案图, 连接 BD ,

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形,
 $\therefore AC \perp BD, AD = AB, \therefore \angle ADB = \angle ABD$.
 $\because ME \perp AC, \therefore ME \parallel BD$,
 $\therefore \angle AME = \angle ADB, \angle AEM = \angle ABD$,
 $\therefore \angle AME = \angle AEM, \therefore AM = AE$.



(答案图)

(2) ① 解: $\because AM = AE, AD = AB, E$ 是 AB 的中点,
 $\therefore MD = MA$.

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AB \parallel CD$,
 $\therefore \angle F = \angle AEM, \angle FDM = \angle EAM$,
 $\therefore \triangle MDF \cong \triangle MAE (AAS), \therefore DF = AE$.

$\because AB = 2AE, DF = 2, \therefore AB = 4$,

\therefore 菱形 $ABCD$ 的周长为 16.

② 解: 如答案图, 连接 CM , 记 EF 与 AC 的交点为点 G ,

$\because AM = AE, \triangle MAE \cong \triangle MDF$,

$\therefore DF = DM, MF = ME$,

$\therefore \angle DMF = \angle F, \therefore \angle ADC = 2\angle F$.

$\because \angle ADC = 2\angle MCF, \therefore \angle MCF = \angle F$,

$\therefore MF = MC = ME, \angle EMC = 2\angle F = \angle MDC$.

$\because ME \perp AC, AM = AE$,

$\therefore \angle MGC = 90^\circ, ME = 2MG$,

$\therefore MC = 2MG, \therefore \angle GCM = 30^\circ, \angle GMC = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ADC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle MCD = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle DMC = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle DMC$ 为直角三角形.

$\because DF = 2, \therefore DM = 2, CD = 4$.

$\therefore CM = \sqrt{CD^2 - DM^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$.

$\therefore ME = 2\sqrt{3}$.

6. D 7. B 8. $2 + \sqrt{13}$

9. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形,

$\therefore AC \perp BD, OC = \frac{1}{2}AC$.

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

$\because DE \parallel AC, DE = \frac{1}{2}AC, \therefore DE = OC, DE \parallel OC$.

\therefore 四边形 $OCED$ 是平行四边形.

又 $\because \angle DOC = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $OCED$ 是矩形.

(2) 解: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形,

$\therefore DO = OB = \frac{1}{2}BD = 3$.

由(1), 得四边形 $OCED$ 为矩形,

$\therefore CE = OD = 3, \angle OCE = 90^\circ$.

在 $Rt\triangle ACE$ 中, 由勾股定理, 得

$AE = \sqrt{AC^2 + CE^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{73}$.

10. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ, CD \parallel AB, \therefore \angle CEB = \angle FBA$.

$\because AF \perp BE, \therefore \angle AFB = 90^\circ = \angle C$.

在 $\triangle BCE$ 和 $\triangle AFB$ 中,

$\therefore \angle C = \angle AFB, CE = FB, \angle CEB = \angle FBA$,

$\therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle AFB (ASA), \therefore BC = AF$.

(2) 解: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$\therefore \angle D = 90^\circ, AD = BC$.

$\because BC = AF, \therefore AD = AF$.

$\because AF \perp BE, \therefore \angle AFE = 90^\circ = \angle D$.

$\because AE = AE, \therefore Rt\triangle ADE \cong Rt\triangle AFE (HL)$,

$\therefore \angle AED = \angle AEF$.

$\because \angle AEB = 2\angle CEB, \therefore \angle AED = \angle AEB = 2\angle CEB$.

$\because \angle AED + \angle AEB + \angle CEB = 180^\circ$,

$\therefore 5\angle CEB = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle CEB = 36^\circ, \therefore \angle AEB = 72^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle EAF = 90^\circ - 72^\circ = 18^\circ$.

11. D 12. D 13. B 14. ①③

15. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形,

$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle DAE = 45^\circ, AB = AD$.

又 $\because AE = AE, \therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle ADE (SAS)$.

$\therefore BE = DE$.

(2) ① 证明: 如答案图, 作 $EM \perp$

BC 于点 $M, EN \perp CD$ 于点 N ,

得矩形 $EMCN$,

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

$\because E$ 是正方形 $ABCD$ 对角线

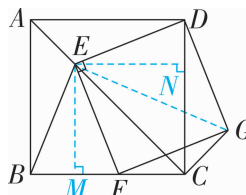
上的点,

$\therefore EM = EN$.

$\because \angle DEF = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DEN = \angle MEF = 90^\circ - \angle FEN$.

$\because \angle DNE = \angle FME = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle DEN \cong \triangle FEM (ASA), \therefore EF = DE$.



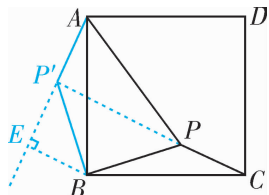
(答案图)

\therefore 四边形 $DEFG$ 是矩形,
 \therefore 矩形 $DEFG$ 是正方形.
 ②解:如答案图,连接 EG ,
 \therefore 四边形 $DEFG$ 和四边形 $ABCD$ 都是正方形,
 $\therefore DE = DG, AD = DC, \angle ADC = \angle EDG = 90^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle CDG = \angle ADE$.
 $\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CDG$ (SAS).
 $\therefore AE = CG, \angle DAE = \angle DCG = 45^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle ACD = 45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle ACG = 90^\circ, \therefore CE \perp CG$.
 $\therefore CE + CG = CE + AE = AC = \sqrt{2}AB = 9\sqrt{2}$.
 $\therefore CG = 3\sqrt{2}, \therefore CE = 6\sqrt{2}$.
 $\therefore EG = \sqrt{CE^2 + CG^2} = \sqrt{72 + 18} = 3\sqrt{10}$.
 $\therefore DE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}EG = 3\sqrt{5}$.
 \therefore 正方形 $DEFG$ 的边长为 $3\sqrt{5}$.

专题八 [易错]《特殊平行四边形》中的常见错误

1. 20 cm 或 22 cm 2. 0.5 cm 或 5.5 cm 3. B 4. ①③④
 5. C 6. B 7. (1,3) 或 (4,3) 或 (2.5,3) 8. C 9. B
 10. $3\sqrt{3}$ 11. $7 + \sqrt{73}$ 12. A 13. $\frac{1}{3}$
 14. (1) 150° $\sqrt{7}$

(2)解:如答案图,将 $\triangle BPC$ 绕点 B 逆时针旋转 90° , 得到 $\triangle BP'A$, 连接 PP' . 则 $\triangle BPC \cong \triangle BP'A$.



(答案图)

$\therefore AP' = PC = 1, BP' = BP = \sqrt{2}$.
 $\therefore PP' = \sqrt{P'B^2 + PB^2} = 2, \angle BP'P = 45^\circ$.
 在 $\triangle AP'P$ 中, $AP' = 1, PP' = 2, AP = \sqrt{5}$.
 $\therefore AP'^2 + PP'^2 = AP^2$,
 $\therefore \triangle AP'P$ 是直角三角形, 即 $\angle AP'P = 90^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle BPC = \angle AP'B = \angle AP'P + \angle BP'P = 135^\circ$.
 过点 B 作 $BE \perp AP'$, 交 AP' 的延长线于点 E , 则 $\angle EP'B = 45^\circ$, $\triangle BEP'$ 是等腰直角三角形.
 $\therefore EP' = BE = 1, \therefore AE = EP' + AP' = 2$.
 $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AE^2 + BE^2} = \sqrt{5}$.
 $\therefore \angle BPC = 135^\circ$, 正方形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 $\sqrt{5}$.

第二章 一元二次方程

1 认识一元二次方程

第1课时: 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. 1

5. $x^2 - 3x - 8 = 0$ 1 $-3x$ -8 6. 8

7. (1)解:根据题意,得 $2y^2 = 2$,

化为一般形式为 $y^2 - 1 = 0$.

(2)解:设较短的直角边长为 x , 则另一条直角边长为 $(x + 1)$, 斜边长为 $(x + 2)$.

由勾股定理可列出方程 $x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$.

整理,得 $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$.

(3)解:设原来正方形的边长为 x cm,

则余下的矩形的宽为 $(x - 2)$ cm.

由题意可列出方程 $x(x - 2) = 48$.

整理,得 $x^2 - 2x - 48 = 0$.

(4)解:设需要剪去的小正方形的边长为 x cm,

则盒子的底面长方形的长为 $(19 - 2x)$ cm, 宽为 $(15 - 2x)$ cm.

根据题意,得 $(19 - 2x)(15 - 2x) = 165$,

化为一般形式为 $x^2 - 17x + 30 = 0$.

8. D 9. (1) $\pm\sqrt{2}$ (2) 1 10. (1) -1 (2) 1

11. 解:方程 $ax^2 + bx(x - 1) = cx^2$ 可化为

$(a + b - c)x^2 - bx = 0$.

$\therefore a, b, c$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的三条边, $\therefore a + b - c > 0$.

$\therefore (a + b - c)x^2 - bx = 0$ 一定是一元二次方程.

$\therefore ax^2 + bx(x - 1) = cx^2$ 一定是关于 x 的一元二次方程.

12. B

13. 解:原方程可化为 $ax^2 - (2a - b)x + a - b + c = 0$.

\therefore 该一元二次方程的一般形式为 $2x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a = 2, \\ 2a - b = 3, \\ a - b + c = -1, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} a = 2, \\ b = 1, \\ c = -2, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{2+1}{-2} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

第2课时: 1. A 2. C 3. A 4. 2 025 5. 3

6. (1) 4 (2) -4 (3) 2 027

7. 0 -4 -7 -9 -10 -10 -9 -7 -4 0

1 $-\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $-\frac{11}{4}$ -3 $-\frac{11}{4}$ -2 $-\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{13}{4}$

解:方程 $2x^2 - 5x - 7 = 0$ 的解为 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = \frac{7}{2}$.

方程 $x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0$ 的解 x_1 在 -1 和 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 之间,

x_2 在 $\frac{5}{2}$ 和 3 之间.

8. B 9. 1 和 -1 10. 1

11. 解:(1) $(10 - 2x)(6 - 2x) = 32$.

化成一般形式为 $x^2 - 8x + 7 = 0$.

(2)根据题意,得 $\begin{cases} 10 - 2x > 0, \\ 6 - 2x > 0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $0 < x < 3$.
 $\begin{cases} x > 0. \end{cases}$

(3) 0 -5 -8 (4) 相框的边缘宽是 1 cm.

12. -2.5 或 0.5

13. 解: $\because a$ 是 $x^2 - 2.025x + 1 = 0$ 的一个根,
 $\therefore a^2 - 2.025a + 1 = 0$,
 $\therefore a^2 - 2.024a = a - 1, a^2 + 1 = 2.025a$,
原式 $= a - 1 + \frac{1}{a}$
 $= \frac{a^2 + 1}{a} - 1$
 $= \frac{2.025a}{a} - 1$
 $= 2.024$.

2 用配方法求解一元二次方程

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. (1) 16 4 (2) $\frac{9}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2}$

5. (1) $-\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{19}{4}$ (2) 4 6. ± 3

7. (1) 解: $x_1 = \frac{7}{2}, x_2 = -\frac{7}{2}$.

(2) 解: $x_1 = 3, x_2 = -2$.

(3) 解: $x_1 = -4 + 2\sqrt{5}, x_2 = -4 - 2\sqrt{5}$.

(4) 解: $x_1 = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}, x_2 = 2 - 2\sqrt{3}$.

(5) 解: $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -1$.

(6) 解: $y_1 = -2, y_2 = 3$.

8. C 9. -1 10. $m > 4$

11. 解: $\because a^2 + b^2 - 2a - 8b + 17 = (a^2 - 2a + 1) + (b^2 - 8b + 16) = (a - 1)^2 + (b - 4)^2 = 0$,
 $\therefore a = 1, b = 4$.
 $\because a, b, c$ 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的三边,
 $\therefore 4 - 1 < c < 4 + 1, \therefore 3 < c < 5$.
 $\because a, b, c$ 都是正整数, $\therefore c = 4$,
 $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的周长 $= 1 + 4 + 4 = 9$.

12. B

13. 解: (1) 等式右边 $= \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - 2ab + b^2 + b^2 - 2bc + c^2 + a^2 - 2ac + c^2) = \frac{1}{2}(2a^2 + 2b^2 + 2c^2 - 2ab - 2bc - 2ac)$
 $= a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ac =$ 等式左边, 则 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ac = \frac{1}{2}[(a - b)^2 + (b - c)^2 + (a - c)^2]$.

(2) 3

(3) $\because a - b = \frac{3}{5}, b - c = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore a - c = \frac{6}{5}$.

$\because a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1, a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ac = \frac{1}{2}[(a - b)^2 + (b - c)^2 + (a - c)^2]$,

$\therefore 1 - (ab + bc + ac) = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{9}{25} + \frac{9}{25} + \frac{36}{25} \right)$,

则 $ab + bc + ac = 1 - \frac{27}{25} = -\frac{2}{25}$.

3 用公式法求解一元二次方程

第 1 课时: 1. D 2. A 3. A 4. 8 $x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, x_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

5. (1) $a \geq -\frac{1}{4}$ (2) 0 (3) $-\frac{1}{4}$

6. 解: (1) $\because \Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 1 = 1 > 0$,

\therefore 原方程有两个不相等的实数根.

(2) $\because \Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \times 5 \times 1 = -16 < 0$,

\therefore 原方程没有实数根.

7. (1) 解: $x_1 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{2}, x_2 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$.

(2) 解: $x_1 = x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

(3) 解: $x_1 = 5, x_2 = 1$.

(4) 解: 此方程无解.

(5) 解: $x_1 = \frac{1}{4}, x_2 = -\frac{5}{2}$.

8. C 9. A 10. -1

11. 解: (1) \because 原方程有两个不相等的实数根,

$\therefore \Delta > 0$,

$\therefore \Delta = (-2k)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (k^2 - k + 1) = 4k^2 - 4k^2 + 4k - 4 = 4k - 4 > 0$,

解得 $k > 1$.

(2) $\because 1 < k < 5, k$ 是整数,

$\therefore k$ 的值为 2, 3, 4,

当 $k = 2$ 时, 方程为 $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$,

解得 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3$.

当 $k = 3$ 或 4 时, 此时方程的解不为整数, 故不合题意.

综上所述, k 的值为 2.

12. A

13. 解: (1) $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore a = b = c > 0$.

$\because (a + c)x^2 - 2bx + a - c = 0$,

$\therefore 2ax^2 - 2ax + a - a = 0$,

即 $x^2 - x = 0$,

解得 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$.

(2) 该一元二次方程有两个不相等的实数根. 理由如下:

$\because \triangle ABC$ 是以 c 为斜边的直角三角形,

$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = c^2, b \neq 0$,

$\therefore a^2 - c^2 = -b^2$.

$\because (a + c)x^2 - 2bx + a - c = 0$,

$\therefore \Delta = (-2b)^2 - 4(a + c)(a - c)$

$= 4b^2 - 4(a^2 - c^2)$

$= 4b^2 + 4b^2$

$= 8b^2 > 0$,

\therefore 该一元二次方程有两个不相等的实数根.

第2课时:1. D 2. C 3. B 4. $(30-x)(40-2x)=1\ 008$

5. 2 6. 12

7. 解:设温室的宽为 x m, 则长为 $2x$ m,

蔬菜种植区域的长为 $(2x-3-1)$ m, 宽为 $(x-2)$ m.

根据题意, 得 $(2x-3-1)(x-2)=288$.

整理, 得 $(x-2)^2=144$.

解得 $x_1=14, x_2=-10$ (不合题意, 舍去).

则 $2x=28$.

答: 当温室的长为 28 m、宽为 14 m 时, 矩形蔬菜种植区域的面积是 288 m^2 .

8. B 9. 2 10. 2 或 4

11. 解: (1) 设矩形 $ABCD$ 的边 AB 的长为 x m,

则边 BC 的长为 $70-2x+2=(72-2x)$ m.

根据题意, 得 $x(72-2x)=640$,

化简, 得 $x^2-36x+320=0$, 解得 $x_1=16, x_2=20$,

当 $x=16$ 时, $72-2x=40$; 当 $x=20$ 时, $72-2x=32$.

答: 当羊圈的长为 40 m, 宽为 16 m 或长为 32 m, 宽为 20 m 时, 能围成一个面积为 640 m^2 的羊圈.

(2) 不能, 理由如下:

由题意, 得 $x(72-2x)=650$,

化简, 得 $x^2-36x+325=0$.

$\therefore \Delta=(-36)^2-4\times 325=-4<0$,

\therefore 该方程没有实数根.

\therefore 羊圈的面积不能达到 650 m^2 .

12. D

13. 解: (1) 小强的结果不对. 理由如下:

设小路的宽为 x m,

由题意, 得 $(32-2x)(24-2x)=\frac{1}{2}\times 32\times 24$,

解得 $x_1=24, x_2=4$.

\therefore 道路的宽度必须小于 24 m, $\therefore x=24$, 舍去.

\therefore 道路的宽为 4 m.

(2) 由题意, 得 $3x^2=\frac{1}{2}\times 32\times 24$, 解得 $x=\pm 8\sqrt{2}$.

$\therefore x>0, \therefore x$ 的值为 $8\sqrt{2}$.

(3) 答案不唯一. 例如:

取上边长的中点作为三角形的顶点,

下边长的两个端点作为三角形的另外

两个顶点, 此三角形的面积等于矩形面积的一半.



(答案图)

4 用因式分解法求解一元二次方程

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. $(x-4)(x-5)$ 6. -3

7. (1) 解: 因式分解, 得 $x(x-1)=0$.

解得 $x_1=0, x_2=1$.

(2) 解: 原方程可化为 $[(x+2)+3x][(x+2)-3x]=0$,

即 $(4x+2)(-2x+2)=0$.

解得 $x_1=-\frac{1}{2}, x_2=1$.

(3) 解: 因式分解, 得 $(x-2)(x-1)=0$,

$\therefore x-2=0$ 或 $x-1=0$,

$\therefore x_1=2, x_2=1$.

(4) 解: 移项, 得 $(2x-1)^2-2(2x-1)=0$,

因式分解, 得 $(2x-1)(2x-3)=0$,

$\therefore 2x-1=0$ 或 $2x-3=0$,

$\therefore x_1=\frac{1}{2}, x_2=\frac{3}{2}$.

8. A 9. (1) 4 或 -1 (2) 0 或 4 10. 6 或 $2\sqrt{5}$

11. (1) 解: $x_1=-0.1, x_2=-1.9$.

(2) 解: $x_1=\frac{3}{2}, x_2=1$.

(3) 解: $x_1=x_2=\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

(4) 解: $x_1=1+\sqrt{6}, x_2=1-\sqrt{6}$.

(5) 解: $x_1=\frac{4}{3}, x_2=\frac{16}{7}$.

12. 2 026

13. (1) 证明: $\because \Delta=[-(2k+1)]^2-4(k^2+k)=1>0$,

\therefore 无论 k 取何值, 方程都有两个不相等的实数根.

(2) 解: $\because x^2-(2k+1)x+k^2+k=0$,

即 $(x-k)[x-(k+1)]=0$,

解得 $x=k$ 或 $x=k+1$.

\therefore 一元二次方程 $x^2-(2k+1)x+k^2+k=0$ 的两根为 $k, k+1$,

$\therefore \frac{x_1}{x_2}=\frac{k+1}{k}=1+\frac{1}{k}$ 或 $\frac{x_1}{x_2}=\frac{k}{k+1}=1-\frac{1}{k+1}$,

如果 $1+\frac{1}{k}$ 为整数, 则 k 为 1 的约数,

$\therefore k=\pm 1$;

如果 $1-\frac{1}{k+1}$ 为整数, 则 $k+1$ 为 1 的约数,

$\therefore k+1=\pm 1$, 则 k 为 0 或 -2.

\therefore 整数 k 的所有可能的值为 $\pm 1, 0$ 或 -2.

专题九 [巩固]一元二次方程的解法

1. (1) 解: $x_1=3+\sqrt{10}, x_2=3-\sqrt{10}$.

(2) 解: $y_1=-1, y_2=-\frac{1}{2}$.

(3) 解: $x_1=\frac{1+\sqrt{6}}{2}, x_2=\frac{1-\sqrt{6}}{2}$.

(4) 解: $x_1=-2, x_2=4$.

2. (1) 解: 原方程无实数解.

(2) 解: $y_1=\sqrt{3}+1, y_2=\sqrt{3}-1$.

(3) 解: $x_1=\frac{\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{3}}{2}, x_2=\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

(4) 解: $x_1=2+\sqrt{3}, x_2=2-\sqrt{3}$.

3. (1) 解: $x_1=\frac{1}{2}, x_2=\frac{5}{4}$.

(2) 解: $z_1 = 8, z_2 = -3$.

(3) 解: $x_1 = x_2 = -3$.

(4) 解: $x_1 = \frac{1}{10}, x_2 = -\frac{19}{2}$.

4. (1) 解: $y_1 = 1, y_2 = 3$.

(2) 解: $x_1 = -5, x_2 = 7$.

(3) 解: $x_1 = -5 + 5\sqrt{6}, x_2 = -5 - 5\sqrt{6}$.

(4) 解: $y_1 = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}, y_2 = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5}$.

(5) 解: $x_1 = x_2 = 2$.

(6) 解: $x_1 = 4, x_2 = 2$.

5. 解: (1) 设 $\frac{1}{x} = a$, 则 $a^2 - 5a + 6 = 0$,

解得 $a_1 = 2, a_2 = 3$.

$\therefore \frac{1}{x} = 2$ 或 $\frac{1}{x} = 3$, 解得 $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$.

经检验, $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$ 是原分式方程的解.

(2) 设 $x^2 - 2 = a$, 则 $a^2 - 2a - 8 = 0$,

解得 $a_1 = 4, a_2 = -2$.

当 $a = 4$ 时, 即 $x^2 - 2 = 4$,

解得 $x_1 = \sqrt{6}, x_2 = -\sqrt{6}$;

当 $a = -2$ 时, 即 $x^2 - 2 = -2$, 解得 $x_3 = x_4 = 0$.

\therefore 原方程的根是 $x_1 = \sqrt{6}, x_2 = -\sqrt{6}, x_3 = x_4 = 0$.

(3) 设 $|x - 1| = m$, 则 $m^2 - m - 6 = 0$,

解得 $m = 3$ 或 $m = -2$ (不合题意, 舍去),

$\therefore |x - 1| = 3, \therefore x - 1 = \pm 3$,

解得 $x_1 = -2, x_2 = 4$.

\therefore 原方程的根是 $x_1 = -2, x_2 = 4$.

*5 一元二次方程的根与系数的关系

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. D

5. (1) -3 (2) 2 024 6. $m > \frac{1}{2}$

7. 解: 由题意知 $x_1 + x_2 = -6, x_1 x_2 = 3$.

(1) $\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} = -2$.

(2) $\frac{x_2}{x_1} + \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{x_2^2 + x_1^2}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{(x_2 + x_1)^2 - 2x_1 x_2}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{36 - 6}{3} = 10$.

(3) $\left(x_1 + \frac{1}{x_2}\right)\left(x_2 + \frac{1}{x_1}\right) = x_1 x_2 + 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} = 3 + 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{3} = 5\frac{1}{3}$.

8. A 9. 0 10. (1) 14 (2) 2 027 (3) 2

11. (1) 证明: $\because \Delta = [-(m+2)]^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (m-1) = m^2 + 4m + 4 - 4m + 4 = m^2 + 8 > 0$,

\therefore 无论 m 取何值, 方程都有两个不相等的实数根.

(2) 解: 由根与系数的关系, 得

$x_1 + x_2 = m + 2, x_1 x_2 = m - 1$.

$\therefore x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_1 x_2 = 9$, 即 $(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 3x_1 x_2 = 9$,

$\therefore (m+2)^2 - 3(m-1) = 9$,

整理, 得 $m^2 + m - 2 = 0$,

$\therefore (m+2)(m-1) = 0$,

解得 $m_1 = -2, m_2 = 1$,

$\therefore m$ 的值为 -2 或 1 .

12. C

13. 解: (1) 由题意知, m, n 是方程 $x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0$ 的两个实数根,

$\therefore m + n = 2, mn = -4$.

$\therefore \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} = \frac{m+n}{mn} = \frac{2}{-4} = -\frac{1}{2}$.

(2) 令 $x + y = s, xy = t$.

$\therefore xy + x + y = 13, x^2 y + xy^2 = xy(x + y) = 42$,

$\therefore s + t = 13, st = 42$.

由韦达定理的逆定理, 知 s, t 是方程 $q^2 - 13q + 42 = 0$ 的两个实数根, 进而解得 $q^2 - 13q + 42 = 0$ 的两个实数根是 $6, 7$,

$\therefore \begin{cases} s=6, \\ t=7 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} s=7, \\ t=6 \end{cases}$, 即 $\begin{cases} x+y=6, \\ xy=7 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} x+y=7, \\ xy=6 \end{cases}$.

当 $\begin{cases} x+y=6, \\ xy=7 \end{cases}$ 时, $x^2 + y^2 = (x+y)^2 - 2xy = 22$;

当 $\begin{cases} x+y=7, \\ xy=6 \end{cases}$ 时, $x^2 + y^2 = (x+y)^2 - 2xy = 37$.

综上所述, $x^2 + y^2 = 22$ 或 37 .

6 应用一元二次方程

第1课时: 1. D 2. B 3. D 4. 1 5. 12 6. 36

7. 解: 设两人继续前行 x s 时相距 85 m.

根据题意, 得 $(4x)^2 + (50 + 3x)^2 = 85^2$.

整理, 得 $x^2 + 12x - 189 = 0$.

解得 $x_1 = 9, x_2 = -21$ (不合题意, 舍去).

当 $x = 9$ 时, $4x = 36, 50 + 3x = 77$.

所以, 当两人相距 85 m 时, 甲在点 O 以东 36 m 处,

乙在点 O 以北 77 m 处.

8. C 9. $(5 + 5\sqrt{2})$ 10. 9 或 12

11. 解: (1) 设经过 x s, $\triangle PBQ$ 的面积等于 8 cm^2 .

根据题意, 得 $\frac{1}{2}(6-x) \cdot 2x = 8$.

解得 $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 4$.

经检验, x_1, x_2 均符合题意.

故经过 2 s 或 4 s, $\triangle PBQ$ 的面积等于 8 cm^2 .

(2) 不能. 理由如下:

设经过 y s, 线段 PQ 将 $\triangle ABC$ 分成面积相等的两部分, 根据题意, 得

$\frac{1}{2}(6-y) \cdot 2y = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8$,

即 $y^2 - 6y + 12 = 0$.

$$\therefore \Delta = 36 - 4 \times 12 = -12 < 0,$$

\therefore 此方程无实数根.

\therefore 线段 PQ 不能将 $\triangle ABC$ 分成面积相等的两部分.

12. A

13. 解: (1) 由题意, 知 $BQ = 16 - t$, 则

$$S_{\triangle BPQ} = \frac{1}{2} BQ \cdot CD = \frac{1}{2} \times (16 - t) \times 12 = 96 - 6t,$$

$$\text{即 } S = -6t + 96 (0 \leq t < 16).$$

(2) ① 当 $PB = PQ$ 时,

如答案图, 作 $PM \perp BC$ 于点 M ,

则 $BM = QM$,

$$\text{即 } 16 - 2t = 2t - t. \text{ 解得 } t = \frac{16}{3};$$

② 当 $BP = BQ$ 时,

$$\text{由 } PB^2 = BM^2 + PM^2 = (16 - 2t)^2 + 12^2, BQ^2 = (16 - t)^2,$$

$$\text{得 } (16 - 2t)^2 + 12^2 = (16 - t)^2.$$

$$\text{整理, 得 } 3t^2 - 32t + 144 = 0.$$

$$\therefore \Delta = (-32)^2 - 4 \times 3 \times 144 = -704 < 0,$$

\therefore 方程无实数解;

③ 当 $PQ = BQ$ 时,

$$\text{由 } PQ^2 = PM^2 + QM^2 = 12^2 + t^2, BQ^2 = (16 - t)^2,$$

$$\text{得 } 12^2 + t^2 = (16 - t)^2,$$

$$\text{即 } 32t = 112, \text{ 解得 } t = \frac{7}{2}.$$

综上所述, 当 t 为 $\frac{16}{3}$ 或 $\frac{7}{2}$ 时, 以 B, P, Q 三点为顶点的

三角形是等腰三角形.

第2课时: 1. D 2. D 3. C 4. $4(1+x)^2 = 4 \cdot 3$ 5. 3

$$6. x(x-1) = 342$$

7. 解: (1) 设 y 与 x 的函数关系式为 $y = kx + b (k \neq 0)$,

将 $(40, 160), (120, 0)$ 代入 $y = kx + b$,

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} 40k + b = 160, \\ 120k + b = 0. \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k = -2, \\ b = 240. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y \text{ 与 } x \text{ 的函数关系式为 } y = -2x + 240 (40 \leq x \leq 120).$$

(2) 依题意, 得 $(x-30)(-2x+240) = 3\,600$,

$$\text{整理, 得 } x^2 - 150x + 5\,400 = 0.$$

$$\text{解得 } x_1 = 60, x_2 = 90.$$

$$\text{当 } x = 60 \text{ 时, } y = -2 \times 60 + 240 = 120,$$

成本为 $30 \times 120 = 3\,600 > 2\,500$, 不符合题意, 舍去;

$$\text{当 } x = 90 \text{ 时, } y = -2 \times 90 + 240 = 60,$$

成本为 $30 \times 60 = 1\,800 < 2\,500$, 符合题意.

答: 销售单价应定为 90 元/千克.

8. B 9. B 10. 28 或 32

11. 解: (1) 设每支笔的进价是 x 元, 则每个圆规的进价是 $(10-x)$ 元,

$$\text{由题意, 得 } \frac{1\,600}{x} = \frac{1\,200}{10-x} \times 2, \text{ 解得 } x = 4.$$

经检验, $x = 4$ 是原方程的解, 且符合题意,

$$\therefore 10 - x = 10 - 4 = 6.$$

答: 每支笔的进价是 4 元, 每个圆规的进价是 6 元.

(2) 设每个圆规的售价为 m 元, 由题意, 得

$$(m-6) \left(30 + \frac{12-m}{0.5} \times 5 \right) + 50 \times (8-4) = 400,$$

$$\text{整理, 得 } m^2 - 21m + 110 = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } m_1 = 10, m_2 = 11.$$

\therefore 降价率不超过 10%,

$$\therefore \frac{12-m}{12} \leq 10\%, \therefore m \geq 10.8, \therefore m = 11.$$

答: 每个圆规的售价为 11 元.

12. 五

13. 解: (1) 设 2022 年 S 省农业科技综合服务平台计划购

买 A 款大疆农业无人机 x 架, B 款大疆农业无人机

y 架,

$$\text{根据题意, 得 } \begin{cases} x + y = 25, \\ 2x + (2 - 0.2)y = 47, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x = 10, \\ y = 15. \end{cases}$$

答: 2022 年 S 省农业科技综合服务平台计划购买 A 款大疆农业无人机 10 架, B 款大疆农业无人机 15 架.

(2) 根据题意, 得 $2 \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \times (10 + m) + \left(2 - 0.2 + \frac{m}{10} \right) \times 15$

$$\times \left(1 - \frac{m}{5} \right) = 55.8,$$

$$\text{整理, 得 } m^2 + 3m - 4 = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } m_1 = 1, m_2 = -4 (\text{不合题意, 舍去}).$$

答: m 的值为 1.

《一元二次方程》章末考点复习与小结

【知识网络】整式 完全平方 $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$$a = 0 \quad b = 0 \quad \text{不相等} \quad \text{相等} \quad \text{无} \quad -\frac{b}{a} \quad \frac{c}{a}$$

【考点突破】1. A 2. -1 3. -1, $\frac{5}{3}$ 4. D

$$5. (1) \text{ 解: } x_1 = 1, x_2 = -5.$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } x_1 = 2, x_2 = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 解: } x_1 = -32, x_2 = -\frac{8}{9}.$$

$$(4) \text{ 解: } x_1 = 3, x_2 = 9.$$

6. A 7. B 8. 2 9. 4 10. C 11. 10% 12. 2

13. 解: (1) 设 AD 的长为 x m,

$$\text{则 } AB = (27 - 3x) \text{ m},$$

$$\text{根据题意, 得 } x(27 - 3x) = 54,$$

$$\text{整理, 得 } x^2 - 9x + 18 = 0.$$

$$\text{解得 } x_1 = 3, x_2 = 6.$$

\therefore 墙的最大可用长度为 12 m,

$$\therefore 0 < 27 - 3x \leq 12.$$

$$\therefore 5 \leq x < 9.$$

$$\therefore x = 6, \text{ 即 } AD \text{ 的长为 } 6 \text{ m}.$$

(2)不能围成面积为 90 m^2 的花圃.理由如下:

假设存在符合条件的长方形,设 AD 的长为 $y \text{ m}$,

于是有 $(27-3y) \cdot y = 90$,

整理,得 $y^2 - 9y + 30 = 0$.

$\therefore \Delta = (-9)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 30 = -39 < 0$,

\therefore 该方程无实数根.

\therefore 不能围成面积为 90 m^2 的花圃.

14. 解:(1)设小华每分钟跑 x 米,则小明每分钟跑 $1.5x$ 米.

根据题意,得 $\frac{2\ 160}{x} - \frac{2\ 160}{1.5x} = 6$,解得 $x = 120$,

经检验, $x = 120$ 是原方程的解,且符合题意.

$\therefore 1.5x = 1.5 \times 120 = 180$.

答:小明每分钟跑 180 米.

(2)设在从 A 地到 C 地整个跑步过程中,小明共用 y 分钟,根据题意,得

$$10 \times 30 + \left(\frac{y-30}{2} + 10 \right) (y-30) = 1\ 050,$$

整理,得 $y^2 - 40y - 1\ 200 = 0$,

解得 $y_1 = 60, y_2 = -20$ (不合题意,舍去).

答:小明共用 60 分钟.

15. 解:(1)设该品牌头盔销售量的月增长率为 a ,

根据题意,得 $500(1+a)^2 = 720$,

解得 $a_1 = 0.2 = 20\%, a_2 = -2.2$ (不合题意,舍去).

答:该品牌头盔销售量的月增长率为 20% .

(2)①根据题意,得 $y = 500 - 10(x-50)$,

$\therefore y = -10x + 1\ 000$.

②根据题意,得 $(x-40)(-10x+1\ 000) = 8\ 000$,

整理,得 $x^2 - 140x + 4\ 800 = 0$,

解得 $x_1 = 60, x_2 = 80$.

\therefore 要尽可能让顾客得到实惠, $\therefore x = 60$.

答:该品牌头盔的实际售价应定为 60 元.

专题十 [易错]《一元二次方程》中的常见错误

1. D 2. 1 3. $a > -\frac{1}{3}$ 且 $a \neq 0$

4. 4 5. A 6. 16 7. 6 8. D

9. (1) $p = 1$

(2) 解: $\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{x_2 + x_1}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{p}{1} = p$.

由题意,得 $x_1^2 - px_1 + 1 = 0, x_1 \neq 0$,

$\therefore x_1 - p + \frac{1}{x_1} = 0$, 即 $x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} = p$.

(3) $\therefore x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 2p + 1$,

$\therefore (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2 = 2p + 1$, 即 $p^2 - 2 = 2p + 1$,

解得 $p_1 = 3, p_2 = -1$,

当 $p = 3$ 时, $\Delta = p^2 - 4 = 5 > 0$;

当 $p = -1$ 时, $\Delta = p^2 - 4 = -3 < 0$, 不合题意,舍去,

$\therefore p = 3$.

10. D 11. 512 人患有流感.

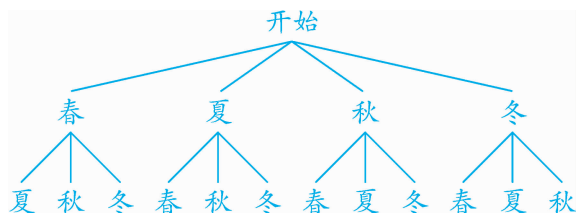
第三章 概率的进一步认识

1 用树状图或表格求概率

第 1 课时: 1. C 2. B 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4. $\frac{1}{10}$ 5. $\frac{1}{6}$ 6. $\frac{1}{2}$

7. (1) $\frac{1}{4}$

(2) 解:画树状图如下:



(答案图)

共有 12 种等可能的结果,其中抽取的书签恰好 1 张为“春”、1 张为“秋”的结果有 2 种,

$$\therefore P(\text{抽取的书签恰好 1 张为“春”、1 张为“秋”}) = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

8. B 9. B 10. $\frac{5}{9}$

11. 解:(1) (a, b) 对应的表格如下:

$a \backslash b$	1	2	3
1	(1,1)	(1,2)	(1,3)
2	(2,1)	(2,2)	(2,3)
3	(3,1)	(3,2)	(3,3)
4	(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)

(2) \therefore 一元二次方程有实数根,

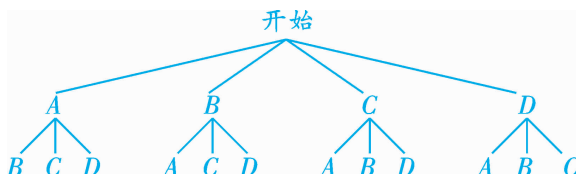
$$\therefore \Delta = a^2 - 8b \geq 0.$$

从(1)中的表格可以看出,共有 12 种等可能的结果,而使方程 $x^2 - ax + 2b = 0$ 有实数根的结果有 3 种,即 $(3,1), (4,1), (4,2)$.

$$\therefore P(x^2 - ax + 2b = 0 \text{ 有实数根}) = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

12. B

13. 解:(1)画树状图如下:



共有 12 种等可能的结果.

(2)由题意知,卡片 B, C, D 上的正整数是勾股数,则抽到两张卡片上的数都是勾股数的结果有 6 种,所以 P

$$(\text{抽到两张卡片上的数都是勾股数}) = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

第 2 课时: 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. 小兰 6. 对乙有利

7. 解:列表如下:

转盘 A \ 转盘 B	红 ₁	红 ₂	黄	蓝 ₁
红 ₃	(红 ₃ , 红 ₁)	(红 ₃ , 红 ₂)	(红 ₃ , 黄)	(红 ₃ , 蓝 ₁)
蓝 ₂	(蓝 ₂ , 红 ₁)	(蓝 ₂ , 红 ₂)	(蓝 ₂ , 黄)	(蓝 ₂ , 蓝 ₁)

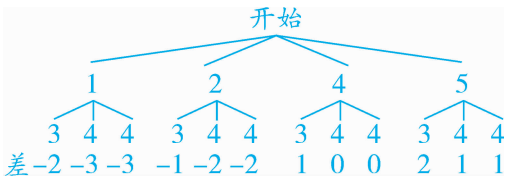
由上表可知,共有 8 种等可能的结果,其中能配成紫色的结果有 3 种,

$$\therefore P(\text{配成紫色}) = \frac{3}{8}.$$

8. 6 9. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10. $\frac{1}{3}$

11. 解:(1) $\frac{1}{4}$.

(2) 根据题意画树状图如下:



共有 12 种等可能的情况,其中差为负数的有 6 种情况,差为正数的有 4 种情况,

$$\text{则 } P(\text{小春胜}) = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}, P(\text{小明胜}) = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}, \therefore \text{这个游戏对双方不公平.}$$

可将规则改为:若差为负数,则小春胜;若差为非负数,则小明胜.

12. A

13. 解:(1) 由题意可知,随机转一次转盘,共有 4 种等可能的结果,其中跳回到圈 A 的结果只有 1 种,

$$\therefore \text{跳回到圈 A 的概率 } P_1 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

(2) 列表如下:

第一次 \ 第二次	1	2	3	4
1	(1, 1)	(2, 1)	(3, 1)	(4, 1)
2	(1, 2)	(2, 2)	(3, 2)	(4, 2)
3	(1, 3)	(2, 3)	(3, 3)	(4, 3)
4	(1, 4)	(2, 4)	(3, 4)	(4, 4)

由表格可知,共有 16 种等可能的结果,最后跳回到圈 A 的有 (1, 3), (2, 2), (3, 1), (4, 4) 4 种情况,

$$\therefore \text{最后跳回到圈 A 的概率 } P_2 = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

\therefore 她与嘉嘉跳回到圈 A 的可能性一样.

专题十一 [提升] 用树状图或表格求概率

1. D 2. $\frac{5}{9}$ 3. $\frac{2}{9}$ 4. $\frac{1}{9}$ 5. C 6. B 7. $\frac{1}{3}$ 8. $\frac{1}{6}$

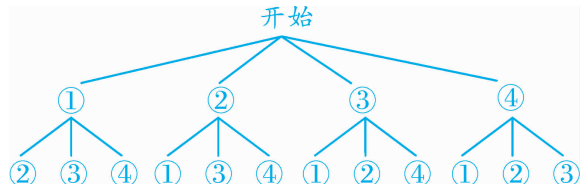
9. $\frac{2}{3}$ 10. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11. $\frac{1}{3}$ 12. $\frac{1}{3}$

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

解:(1) ①或②能判定四边形 ABCD 是平行四边形,故能判定四边形 ABCD 是平行四边形的概率为 $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\text{故答案为 } \frac{1}{2}.$$

(2) 画树状图如下:



由树状图可知,从中任选两个作为已知条件共有 12 种等可能的结果,能判定四边形 ABCD 是矩形的有 ①③, ②③, ③①, ③② 共 4 种,能判定四边形 ABCD 是菱形的有 ①④, ②④, ④①, ④② 共 4 种,

$$\therefore \text{能判定四边形 ABCD 是矩形的概率为 } \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{能判定}$$

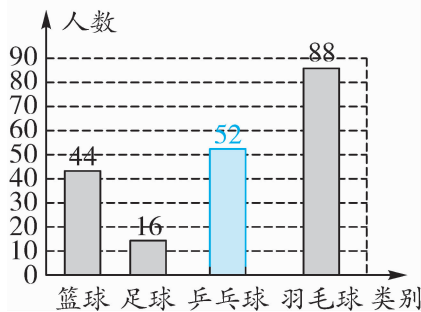
$$\text{四边形 ABCD 是菱形的概率为 } \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3},$$

\therefore 能判定四边形 ABCD 是矩形和是菱形的概率相等.

专题十二 [提升] 概率与统计综合题

1. (1) 200 补全条形统计图如图所示.

喜爱四项球类运动人数条形统计图

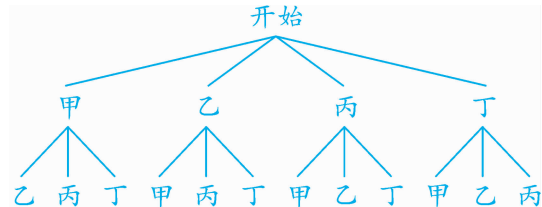


(答案图)

$$(2) 1200 \times \frac{52}{200} = 312 (\text{名}).$$

答:估计喜欢乒乓球运动的学生有 312 名.

(3) 画树状图如下:



(答案图)

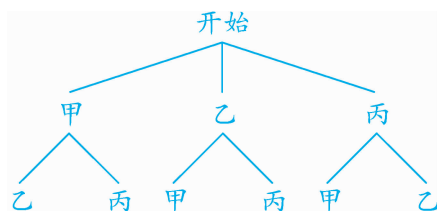
由树状图可知,共有 12 种等可能的结果,恰好选中甲、乙两名同学的结果有 2 种,

$$\therefore P(\text{恰好选中甲、乙两名同学}) = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

2. (1) 800 40 5 (2) 126

(3) 用甲、乙、丙分别表示马拉松、半程马拉松和欢乐跑三个项目的冠军.

画树状图如下:



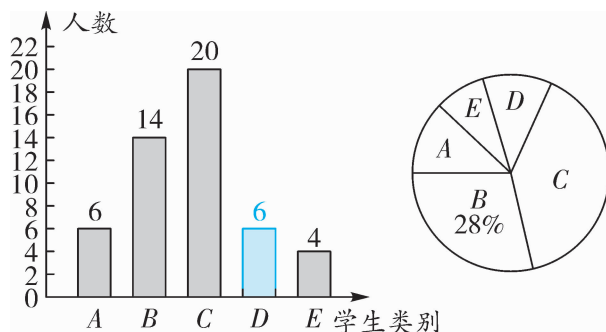
(答案图)

由树状图可知,共有 6 种等可能的结果,恰好抽到马拉松和欢乐跑冠军的结果有 2 种,

$$\therefore P(\text{恰好抽到马拉松和欢乐跑冠军}) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

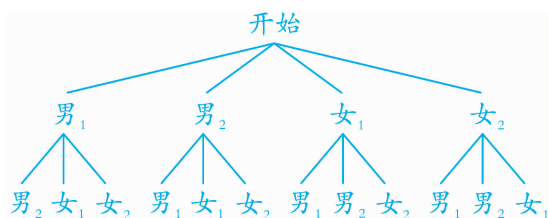
3. (1) 50 144°

(2) 补全条形统计图如图所示.



(答案图)

(3) 画树状图如下:



(答案图)

由树状图可知,共有 12 种等可能的结果,其中恰好抽到 2 名男生的结果有 2 种,

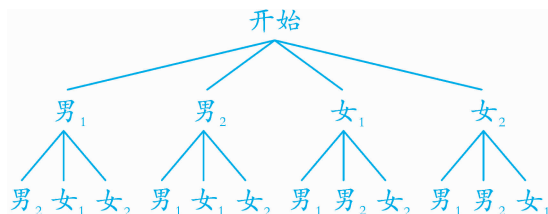
$$\therefore P(\text{恰好抽到 2 名男生}) = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

4. (1) 84 84.5 40

(2) 九年级更高. 理由如下:

因为九年级成绩的中位数 84.5 高于八年级成绩的中位数 84, 所以九年级的学生对人工智能的关注与了解程度更高. (答案不唯一)

(3) 画树状图如下:



(答案图)

由树状图可知,共有 12 种等可能的结果,其中恰好是 1 名男同学与 1 名女同学的结果有 8 种,

$$\therefore P(\text{恰好是 1 名男同学与 1 名女同学}) = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

2 用频率估计概率

1. D 2. C 3. C 4. 19 5. 6 0.4 6. 3

7. (1) 0.6 (2) 0.6 0.4

(3) \therefore 摸到白球的概率是 0.6, 摸到黑球的概率是 0.4, \therefore 估计口袋中白球有 $20 \times 0.6 = 12$ (个), 黑球有 $20 \times 0.4 = 8$ (个).

8. B 9. 3π 10. (1) 0.92 (2) $\frac{22}{23}$

11. (1) \therefore 两个都是盖面朝上的试验次数为 2, 试验总次数为 $2 + 10 + 28 = 40$,

$$\therefore \text{赢得游戏的试验概率为 } \frac{2}{40} = \frac{1}{20}.$$

(2) \therefore 小明若玩 40 次游戏, 可能赢得的钱数为 $5 \times \left(\frac{1}{20} \times 40\right)$ 元, 需要付出的钱数为 40 元,

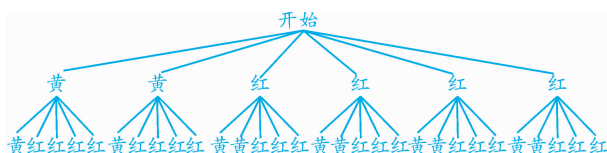
$$\therefore 5 \times \left(\frac{1}{20} \times 40\right) - 40 = -30,$$

\therefore 小明赔了, 赔了 30 元.

12. D

13. (1) 24 (2) 3

(3) 画树状图如下:



共有 30 种等可能的结果, 其中两次摸到球的颜色相同的结果有 14 种,

$$\text{则 } P(\text{两次摸到球的颜色相同}) = \frac{14}{30} = \frac{7}{15}.$$

《概率的进一步认识》章末考点复习与小结

【考点突破】1. D 2. C 3. $\frac{9}{25}$ 4. $\frac{1}{4}$

5. 解: (1) 该班总人数为 $15 \div 30\% = 50$ (人),

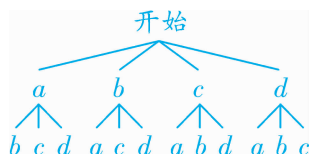
\therefore 参加 C 类活动有

$$50 \times (1 - 30\% - 28\% - 22\%) = 10 \text{ (人)}.$$

答: 参加 C 类活动有 10 人.

(2) 把 2 名女生分别记为 a, b (其中 a 为王丽), 2 名男生分别记为 c, d .

画树状图如下：

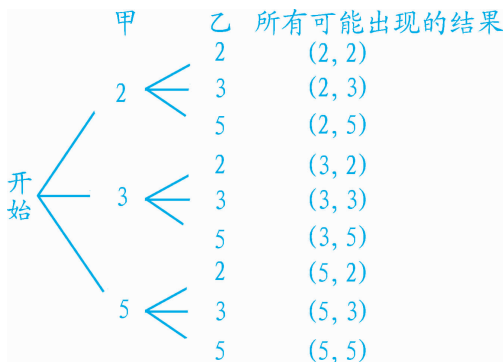


共有 12 种等可能的结果,其中刚好抽中王丽和 1 名男生的结果有 4 种,

\therefore 刚好抽中王丽和 1 名男生的概率为 $\frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$.

6. C

7. 解:(1)画树状图如下:



从树状图可以看出,共有 9 种等可能的结果,其中两人抽取相同数字的结果有 3 种,

$\therefore P(\text{两人抽取相同数字}) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$.

(2)不公平. 解释如下:

从树状图可以看出,两人抽取的数字和为 2 的整数倍的结果有 5 种,为 5 的整数倍的结果有 3 种,

$\therefore P(\text{甲获胜}) = \frac{5}{9}, P(\text{乙获胜}) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$.

$\therefore P(\text{甲获胜}) \neq P(\text{乙获胜})$,

\therefore 这个游戏不公平.

8. A

9. (1)295 0.745 (2)0.6 0.6

(3)根据题意,可得“手工作品”区域的扇形的圆心角至少还要增加:

$360^\circ \times 0.5 - 360^\circ \times (1 - 0.6) = 36^\circ$.

10. 解:(1) $\because C$ 等级频数为 15,占 60%,

$\therefore m = 15 \div 60\% = 25$.

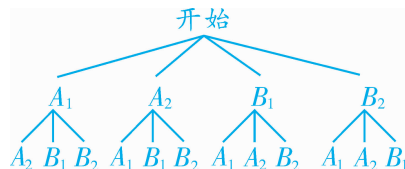
$\therefore b = 25 - 15 - 2 - 6 = 2$.

(2) B 等级所在扇形的圆心角的度数为

$\frac{2}{25} \times 360^\circ = 28.8^\circ$.

(3)评估成绩不少于 80 分的连锁店中,有两家等级为 A,有两家等级为 B.

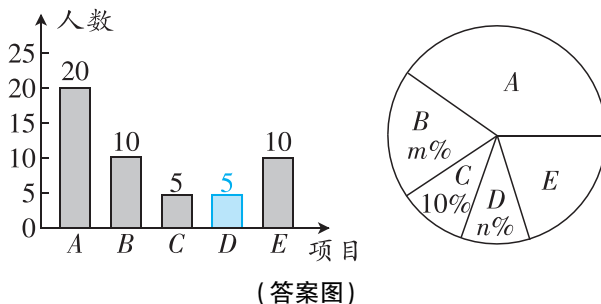
画树状图如下:



由树状图可知,共有 12 种等可能的结果,其中至少有一家 is A 等级的情况有 10 种,

$\therefore P(\text{至少有一家 is A 等级}) = \frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$.

11. (1)50 补全条形统计图如图所示.

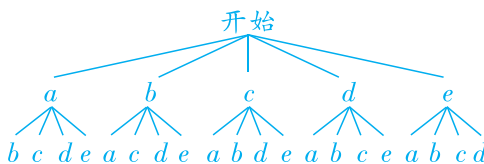


(答案图)

(2)20 10 144

(3)把小鹏和小兵分别记为 a, b ,其他 3 位同学分别记为 c, d, e .

画树状图如下:



共有 20 种等可能的结果,其中恰好是小鹏和小兵参加比赛的结果有 2 种,

\therefore 恰好是小鹏和小兵参加比赛的概率为 $\frac{2}{20} = \frac{1}{10}$.

专题十三 [易错]《概率的进一步认识》中的常见错误

1. A 2. $\frac{4}{9}$

3. (1)2 (2)列表如下:

	红 1	红 2	白	黑
红 1	——	(红 2, 红 1)	(白, 红 1)	(黑, 红 1)
红 2	(红 1, 红 2)	——	(白, 红 2)	(黑, 红 2)
白	(红 1, 白)	(红 2, 白)	——	(黑, 白)
黑	(红 1, 黑)	(红 2, 黑)	(白, 黑)	——

由表格可知,共有 12 种等可能的结果,其中摸出的球是一个红球和一个白球的结果有 4 种,

$\therefore P(\text{摸出的球是一个红球和一个白球}) = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$.

4. C 5. $\frac{2}{9}$ 6. B 7. C 8. $\frac{17}{25}$

第四章 图形的相似

1 成比例线段

第 1 课时:1. B 2. C 3. D 4. 6 5. 5. 25

6. $2\sqrt{5}$ (答案不唯一)

7. (1) 解: 设 $x=k$, 则 $y=2k(k \neq 0)$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{x}{x+y} = \frac{k}{k+2k} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } \because \frac{a-2b}{b} = 2, \therefore a=4b, \therefore \frac{a+b}{a} = \frac{4b+b}{4b} = \frac{5}{4}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 解: } \because x:y=2:5, x:z=\frac{1}{4}:\frac{1}{3}=3:4,$$

$$\therefore x:y=6:15, x:z=6:8,$$

$$\therefore x:y:z=6:15:8.$$

8. A 9. ①②③④ 10. $\frac{4}{7}$

$$11. \text{ 解: } \because \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD}, \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BC-CD}{CD}.$$

$$\because AB=6, AC=4, BC=5,$$

$$\therefore \frac{6}{4} = \frac{5-CD}{CD}, \text{ 解得 } CD=2,$$

$$\therefore BD=BC-CD=5-2=3.$$

12. 8 或 20

13. 解: (1) $\because AE=6, EC=4,$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{设 } AD=3x, DB=2x.$$

$$\text{由 } AD+DB=AB, \text{ 得 } 5x=12,$$

$$\text{解得 } x=2.4, \therefore AD=7.2.$$

(2) 成立. 理由如下:

$$\text{由 (1) 可得, } DB=4.8, \text{ 则 } \frac{DB}{AB} = \frac{4.8}{12} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

$$\because AC=AE+EC=10,$$

$$\therefore \frac{EC}{AC} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5},$$

$$\therefore \frac{DB}{AB} = \frac{EC}{AC}.$$

第 2 课时: 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. $-\frac{10}{9}$ 5. (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ (2) $\frac{19}{13}$

$$6. (1) \frac{5}{2} \quad (2) \frac{1}{3}$$

$$7. \text{ 解: } (1) \because \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{4}, \therefore \frac{y}{z} = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\therefore \frac{y+z}{z} = \frac{y}{z} + 1 = \frac{7}{4}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{4} = k(k \neq 0),$$

$$\text{则 } x=2k, y=3k, z=4k.$$

$$\because x+y+z=54,$$

$$\therefore 2k+3k+4k=54, \text{ 解得 } k=6,$$

$$\therefore x=12, y=18, z=24.$$

8. A 9. 四

10. 解: $\triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形. 理由如下:

$$\because a, b, c \text{ 是 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的三条边,}$$

$$\therefore a+b+c \neq 0.$$

$$\therefore \frac{a-b}{b} = \frac{b-c}{c} = \frac{c-a}{a},$$

$$\therefore \frac{a-b}{b} = \frac{b-c}{c} = \frac{c-a}{a} = \frac{a-b+b-c+c-a}{a+b+c} = 0,$$

$$\therefore a-b=0, b-c=0, c-a=0,$$

$$\therefore a=b=c,$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形.

11. (1) 解: 设 $AD=x$ cm,

$$\text{则 } BD=AB-AD=(12-x) \text{ cm.}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AE}{EC},$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{12-x} = \frac{6}{4}, \text{ 解得 } x=7.2,$$

经检验, $x=7.2$ 是原分式方程的解,

$$\therefore AD=7.2 \text{ cm.}$$

$$(2) \text{ 证明: } \because \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AE}{EC},$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD+BD}{BD} = \frac{AE+EC}{EC},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{AC}{EC}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{EC}{AC}.$$

12. 5

13. 解: (1) $\because b+d=0, \therefore d=-b,$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{c}{-b},$$

$$\therefore a=-c, \text{ 即 } a+c=0.$$

(2) ① 当 $a+b+c \neq 0$ 时,

$$\frac{b+c}{a} = \frac{a+c}{b} = \frac{a+b}{c} = t = \frac{2(a+b+c)}{a+b+c} = 2,$$

$$\therefore t^2 - t - 2 = 2^2 - 2 - 2 = 0;$$

② 当 $a+b+c=0$ 时,

$$b+c=-a, a+c=-b, a+b=-c,$$

$$\therefore \frac{-a}{a} = \frac{-b}{b} = \frac{-c}{c} = t = -1.$$

$$\therefore t^2 - t - 2 = (-1)^2 - (-1) - 2 = 0.$$

综上所述, $t^2 - t - 2$ 的值为 0.

2 平行线分线段成比例

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. 2 5. 1.2 6. $\frac{16}{5}$

7. 解: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore AB \parallel CD, AD \parallel BC,$$

$$\therefore EF \parallel AB \parallel CD,$$

$$FG \parallel DE \parallel BC,$$

\therefore 四边形 $DEFG$ 是平行四边形,

$$\frac{DE}{DA} = \frac{DF}{DB}, \frac{DF}{DB} = \frac{DG}{DC},$$

$$\therefore DG = EF = 4, \frac{DE}{DA} = \frac{DG}{DC}$$

$$\therefore DE:DA = 2:5,$$

$$\therefore DC = 4 \times \frac{5}{2} = 10,$$

$$\therefore CG = DC - DG = 6.$$

8. B 9. $\frac{5}{3}$ 10. 4

11. 证明: $\because AC \parallel BD, EF \parallel BD,$

$$\therefore AC \parallel EF,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{BF}{AB}. \text{ ①}$$

$$\text{又} \because EF \parallel BD, \therefore \frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{AF}{AB}. \text{ ②}$$

$$\text{①} + \text{②}, \text{得} \frac{BE}{BC} + \frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{BF}{AB} + \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{AB}{AB} = 1,$$

$$\text{即} \frac{AE}{AD} + \frac{BE}{BC} = 1.$$

12. (1) $\frac{8}{3}$ (2) $2\sqrt{5}$

13. 解: 如答案图, 连接 EC , 过点 D 作 $DH \perp EC$ 于点 H .

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BCD = 90^\circ, AD = BC = 4, AB = CD = 5.$$

$$\because AE = 3, \therefore DE = \sqrt{AD^2 + AE^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5,$$

$$\therefore DE = DC.$$

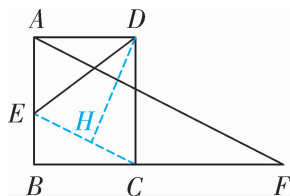
$$\because DH \perp EC, \therefore \angle CDH = \angle EDH = \frac{1}{2} \angle EDC.$$

$$\because \angle F = \frac{1}{2} \angle EDC, \therefore \angle CDH = \angle F.$$

$$\because \angle BCE + \angle DCH = 90^\circ, \angle DCH + \angle CDH = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BCE = \angle CDH, \therefore \angle BCE = \angle F, \therefore EC \parallel AF,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BE}{AE} = \frac{CB}{CF}, \therefore \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{CF}, \therefore CF = 6.$$



(答案图)

3 相似多边形

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. $\frac{16}{3}$

6. (1) 101° (2) $\sqrt{2}:2$ (3) $3\sqrt{2}$

7. 解: 由题意, 得 $A'B' = 20 + 2y, A'D' = 30 + 2x.$

\because 矩形 $A'B'C'D' \sim$ 矩形 $ABCD,$

$$\therefore A'B':A'D' = AB:AD,$$

$$\text{即} (20 + 2y):(30 + 2x) = 20:30, \therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

8. B 9. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 10. 1:3

11. 解: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

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

$$\therefore \angle FAE = \angle AEB.$$

$\because EF \parallel AB, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABEF$ 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore EF = AB = 6.$$

$\because AE$ 平分 $\angle BAD,$

$$\therefore \angle FAE = \angle BAE,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle AEB, \therefore AB = BE = 6.$$

\because 四边形 $ABCD \sim$ 四边形 $CEFD,$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{CE} = \frac{BC}{EF}, \text{即} \frac{6}{BC-6} = \frac{BC}{6},$$

解得 $BC = 3 + 3\sqrt{5}$ (负值已舍去),

$$\therefore BC = 3 + 3\sqrt{5}.$$

12. C

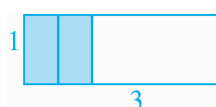
13. 解: (1) \because 矩形 $ABEF \sim$ 矩形

$$ADCB, AD = 3, AB = 1,$$

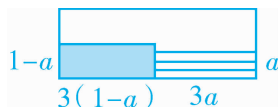
$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AF}{AB}, \text{即} \frac{1}{3} = \frac{AF}{1},$$

$$\text{解得} AF = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore AF:AD = \frac{1}{3}:3 = \frac{1}{9}.$$

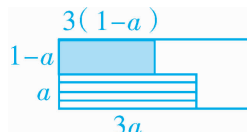
(2) 两个小长方形的放置情况有如下几种:



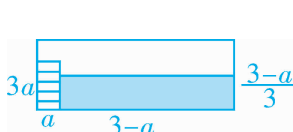
(答案图 1)



(答案图 2)



(答案图 3)



(答案图 4)

①两个小长方形都“竖放”, 如答案图 1, 此时周长和的最大值为 $(1 + \frac{1}{3}) \times 2 \times 2 = \frac{16}{3};$

②两个小长方形都“横放”, 如答案图 2 及答案图 3, 此时周长和的最大值为 $2(a + 3a) + 2[1 - a + 3(1 - a)] = 8;$

③两个小长方形一个“横放”, 一个“竖放”, 如答案图 4, 此时周长和为

$$2(a + 3a) + 2\left(3 - a + \frac{3 - a}{3}\right) = 8 + \frac{16a}{3}.$$

$$\therefore 0 < 3a \leq 1, \text{即} 0 < a \leq \frac{1}{3},$$

\therefore 当 $a = \frac{1}{3}$ 时, 两个小长方形的周长和最大, 最大值为 $\frac{88}{9}.$

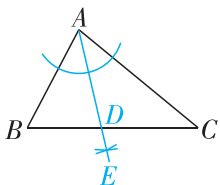
$$\therefore \frac{88}{9} > 8 > \frac{16}{3},$$

\therefore 这两个小长方形的周长和的最大值为 $\frac{88}{9}.$

4 探索三角形相似的条件

第1课时:1. A 2. D 3. B 4. $\frac{5}{2}$ 5. 7

6. (1)



(答案图)

(2) 证明: $\because AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC$, $\therefore \angle BAC = 2\angle BAD$.

$\because \angle BAC = 2\angle C$, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle C$.

又 $\because \angle ABD = \angle CBA$, $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle CBA$.

7. 证明: $\because AB = AD$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle ADB$.

又 $\because \angle DEC = \angle B$, $\therefore \angle DEC = \angle ADB$,

$\therefore 180^\circ - \angle DEC = 180^\circ - \angle ADB$,

即 $\angle AED = \angle ADC$.

又 $\because \angle DAE = \angle CAD$, $\therefore \triangle AED \sim \triangle ADC$.

8. B 9. C 10. (1) $\frac{9}{4}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$

11. (1) 解: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

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

$\because \triangle BCE$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle BCE = \angle BEC = 60^\circ$, $BC = CE$,

$\therefore \angle DCE = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$, $CD = CE$,

$\therefore \angle CED = \angle CDE = \frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ - 30^\circ) = 75^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BED = \angle BEC + \angle CED = 60^\circ + 75^\circ = 135^\circ$.

(2) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$\therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ$, $\angle ABD = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABF = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle DBF = 90^\circ + 45^\circ = 135^\circ$.

$\because \angle BED = 135^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BED = \angle DBF$.

又 $\because \angle BDE = \angle BDF$, $\therefore \triangle BDE \sim \triangle FDB$.

12. $\frac{k^2}{2-k^2}$

13. 解: (1) $\because AB = AC = 5$, $BC = 6$, $BE = 3$,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle C$, $AE \perp BC$, $EC = 3$, $\therefore AE = 4$.

$\because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$, $\therefore \angle AEF = \angle B$.

又 $\because \angle AEF + \angle CEM = \angle AEC = \angle B + \angle BAE$,

$\therefore \angle CEM = \angle BAE$, $\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle ECM$,

$\therefore \angle EMC = \angle AEB = 90^\circ$, $\frac{AB}{EC} = \frac{BE}{CM}$,

即 $\frac{5}{3} = \frac{3}{CM}$, 解得 $CM = \frac{9}{5}$,

$\therefore AM = AC - CM = \frac{16}{5}$, $EM = \sqrt{EC^2 - CM^2} = \frac{12}{5}$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle AEM} = \frac{1}{2} AM \cdot EM = \frac{96}{25}$.

(2) 重叠部分能构成等腰三角形, BE 的长为 1 或 $\frac{11}{6}$.

$\because \angle AEF = \angle B = \angle C$, 且 $\angle AME > \angle C$,

$\therefore \angle AME > \angle AEF$, $\therefore AE \neq AM$.

当 $AE = EM$ 时, $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle ECM$,

$\therefore EC = AB = 5$,

$\therefore BE = BC - EC = 6 - 5 = 1$;

当 $AM = EM$ 时, $\angle MAE = \angle MEA$,

$\therefore \angle MAE + \angle BAE = \angle MEA + \angle CEM$,

即 $\angle CAB = \angle CEA$.

又 $\because \angle ECA = \angle ACB$, $\therefore \triangle CAE \sim \triangle CBA$,

$\therefore \frac{EC}{AC} = \frac{AC}{BC}$, 即 $\frac{EC}{5} = \frac{5}{6}$, 解得 $EC = \frac{25}{6}$,

$\therefore BE = BC - EC = \frac{11}{6}$.

综上所述, BE 的长为 1 或 $\frac{11}{6}$.

第2课时:1. C 2. C 3. B 4. $\angle B = \angle E$ (答案不唯一)

5. 3 6. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

7. 证明: 记 BD 与 CE 交于点 O .

$\because BD, CE$ 分别是 AC, AB 边上的高,

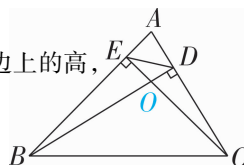
$\therefore \angle ADB = \angle AEC = 90^\circ$.

$\because \angle A = \angle A$,

$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE$.

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

又 $\because \angle A = \angle A$, $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$.



(答案图)

8. B 9. $\frac{12}{5}$ s 或 $\frac{6}{7}$ s 10. $\frac{25}{8}$ 或 $\frac{20}{7}$

11. 证明: (1) $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 135^\circ$.

$\because \triangle DEF$ 是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore \angle 3 = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 4 = 135^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 4$.

又 $\because \angle B = \angle C$, $\therefore \triangle BEM \sim \triangle CNE$.

(2) 同(1)可得 $\triangle BEM \sim \triangle CNE$, $\therefore \frac{BE}{CN} = \frac{EM}{NE}$.

$\because BE = EC$, $\therefore \frac{EC}{CN} = \frac{EM}{NE}$, $\therefore \frac{EC}{EM} = \frac{CN}{NE}$.

又 $\because \angle ECN = \angle MEN = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ECN \sim \triangle MEN$.

12. (0,3) 或 $(\frac{7}{4}, 0)$ 或 (4,0)

13. (1) 证明: ① $\because AE^2 = OE \cdot BE$, $\therefore \frac{OE}{AE} = \frac{AE}{BE}$.

又 $\because \angle AEO = \angle BEA$,

$\therefore \triangle AEO \sim \triangle BEA$, $\therefore \angle EAO = \angle ABE$.

② $\because AB = AD$, $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ADB$.

$\because \angle ABD = \angle ABE + \angle CBE$,

$\angle ADB = \angle EAD + \angle C$,

由①知, $\angle EAO = \angle ABE$,

$\therefore \angle CBE = \angle C$, $\therefore BE = EC$.

(2)解:如答案图,过点A作

$AF \perp BD$ 于点F,交BE于点G,连接GD.

$\because AB = AD, AF \perp BD,$

$\therefore BF = FD$,即AF为BD

的垂直平分线,

$\therefore GB = GD, \therefore \angle GBC = \angle GDB.$

由(1)②知, $\angle CBE = \angle C, \therefore \angle GDB = \angle C,$

$\therefore GD \parallel EC, \therefore \triangle BGD \sim \triangle BEC, \therefore \frac{GD}{EC} = \frac{BD}{BC}.$

$\because BD:CD = 4:3, EC = 8,$

$\therefore \frac{GD}{EC} = \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{4}{7}, \therefore GD = \frac{32}{7}.$

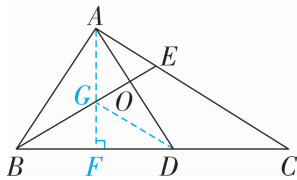
$\because BD:CD = 4:3, BF = FD, \therefore FD:DC = 2:3,$

$\therefore \frac{FD}{FC} = \frac{2}{5}.$

$\because GD \parallel EC, \therefore \triangle FGD \sim \triangle FAC,$

$\therefore \frac{GD}{AC} = \frac{FD}{FC}, \text{即} \frac{\frac{32}{7}}{AC} = \frac{2}{5}, \therefore AC = \frac{80}{7},$

$\therefore AE = AC - EC = \frac{80}{7} - 8 = \frac{24}{7}.$



(答案图)

第3课时:1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C5. $\sqrt{2}$ 6. 不一定

7. 解:(1) $\angle BAE$ 与 $\angle CAD$ 相等.理由如下:

$\because \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{BC}{ED} = \frac{AC}{AD}, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle AED,$

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle EAD, \therefore \angle BAE = \angle CAD.$

(2) $\triangle ABE$ 与 $\triangle ACD$ 相似.理由如下:

$\because \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{AC}{AD}, \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AD}.$

又 $\because \angle BAE = \angle CAD, \therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle ACD.$

8. D 9. ①④ 10. 3或2.4

11. (1)证明: $\because AB = AC, AD \perp BC,$

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB, BD = CD,$

$\therefore AD$ 垂直平分 $BC, \therefore BP = CP,$

$\therefore \angle PBC = \angle PCB, \therefore \angle ABP = \angle ACP.$

$\because AB \parallel CF, \therefore \angle ABP = \angle F, \therefore \angle F = \angle ACP.$

又 $\because \angle EPC = \angle CPF, \therefore \triangle PCE \sim \triangle PFC,$

$\therefore \frac{PC}{PF} = \frac{PE}{PC}, \therefore \frac{PC}{PE} = \frac{PF}{PC}.$

$\because PB = PC, \therefore \frac{PB}{PE} = \frac{PF}{PB}.$

(2)解:成立.理由如下:

同(1)可证 $PB = PC, \angle ABP = \angle ACP.$

$\because CF \parallel AB, \therefore \angle CFE = \angle ABP,$

$\therefore \angle ACP = \angle CFE, \therefore \angle ECP = \angle CFP.$

又 $\because \angle CPF = \angle EPC, \therefore \triangle CPF \sim \triangle EPC, \therefore \frac{PC}{PE} = \frac{PF}{PC}.$

$\because PB = PC, \therefore \frac{PB}{PE} = \frac{PF}{PB}.$

12. C

13. (1) $\frac{3}{2}$

(2)解:①如图3,过点A作 $AF \parallel BC$,交BP的延长线于点F,

$\therefore \triangle AFE \sim \triangle CBE, \therefore \frac{AF}{BC} = \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{3}{2}.$

设 $AF = 3x$,则 $BC = 2x.$

$\because \frac{DB}{BC} = \frac{4}{3}, \therefore BD = \frac{8}{3}x.$

$\because AF \parallel BD, \therefore \triangle AFP \sim \triangle DBP, \therefore \frac{AP}{PD} = \frac{AF}{BD} = \frac{9}{8}.$

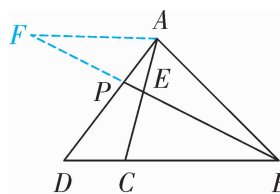


图3

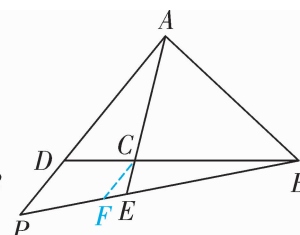


图4

(答案图)

②如图4,过点C作 $CF \parallel AP$ 交PB于点F,

$\therefore \triangle BDP \sim \triangle BCF, \therefore \frac{DB}{BC} = \frac{PD}{CF} = \frac{4}{3}.$

设 $CF = 3x$,则 $PD = 4x.$

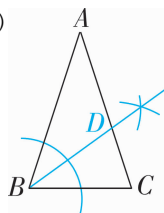
$\because CF \parallel AP, \therefore \triangle EAP \sim \triangle ECF,$

$\therefore \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{AP}{CF} = \frac{7}{2}, \therefore AP = \frac{21}{2}x, \therefore \frac{AP}{DP} = \frac{\frac{21}{2}x}{4x} = \frac{21}{8}.$

第4课时:1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. $(2\sqrt{5} - 2)$

6. $\frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$

7. (1)



(答案图)

(2)证明:在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = AC, \angle A = 36^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB = 72^\circ.$

$\because BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC,$

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD = 36^\circ = \angle A,$

$\therefore AD = BD, \angle BDC = 72^\circ = \angle ACB,$

$\therefore BD = BC, \therefore AD = BD = BC.$

$\because \angle BCD = \angle ACB, \angle CBD = \angle CAB,$

$\therefore \triangle BCD \sim \triangle ACB,$

$\therefore \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{DC}{BC}, \therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{CD}{AD},$

\therefore 点D为线段AC的黄金分割点.

8. B 9. $\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$ 10. $\sqrt{5}-2$

11. 解: (1) 点 C 是线段 DE 的黄金分割点. 理由如下:

$\because D, E$ 分别是 AC, BC 的中点,

$$\therefore AC = 2DC, BC = 2CE,$$

$$\therefore AB = AC + BC = 2DC + 2CE = 2DE.$$

\because 点 C 是线段 AB 的黄金分割点,

$$\therefore \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{AC}{BC}, \therefore BC^2 = AB \cdot AC,$$

$$\therefore (2CE)^2 = (2DE) \cdot (2DC),$$

$$\therefore CE^2 = DE \cdot DC, \text{ 即 } \frac{CE}{DE} = \frac{DC}{CE},$$

\therefore 点 C 是线段 DE 的黄金分割点.

(2) 由(1)知, $DE = \frac{1}{2}AB = 50$ cm.

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{DE} = \frac{DE - DC}{DE} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}, \therefore \frac{DC}{DE} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2},$$

$$\therefore DC = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} DE = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \times 50 = (75 - 25\sqrt{5}) \text{ cm}.$$

12. D

13. 解: \because 点 D 是 AB 的一个黄金分割点, $AD > BD$,

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{BD}{AD}.$$

$$\because AC = BC, AD = AC, \therefore AD = BC, \therefore \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{BD}{BC}.$$

又 $\because \angle B = \angle B$,

$$\therefore \triangle DBC \sim \triangle CBA, \therefore \angle DCB = \angle A.$$

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

设 $\angle A = 2x$, 则 $\angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BCD = 4x$.

$$\text{又 } \because \angle ADC = \frac{180^\circ - \angle A}{2} = 90^\circ - x,$$

$$\therefore 90^\circ - x = 4x, \text{ 解得 } x = 18^\circ, \therefore \angle A = 36^\circ.$$

*5 相似三角形判定定理的证明

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D

5. $\angle A = \angle D$ (答案不唯一) 6. 1

7. 证明: $\because AD \perp BC, \therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ = \angle BAC$.

$$\therefore \angle CBA = \angle ABD, \therefore \triangle CBA \sim \triangle ABD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{AC}{AD}, \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{AD}.$$

$$\because E \text{ 是 } AC \text{ 的中点}, \therefore ED = EC = AE,$$

$$\therefore \angle C = \angle CDE.$$

$$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle BDF, \therefore \angle C = \angle BDF.$$

$$\therefore \angle C + \angle CAD = 90^\circ = \angle BAD + \angle CAD,$$

$$\therefore \angle C = \angle BAD, \therefore \angle BDF = \angle BAD.$$

$$\therefore \angle DFB = \angle AFD, \therefore \triangle FDB \sim \triangle FAD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{DF}{AF}, \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{DF}{AF}, \therefore AB \cdot AF = AC \cdot DF.$$

8. D 9. $\frac{3}{5}$ 10. $\frac{9}{4}$

11. (1) 证明: $\because AB = AC, \angle BAC = 120^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 30^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle AEB = \angle C + \angle CAE = 30^\circ + \angle CAE,$$

$$\angle DAC = \angle DAE + \angle CAE = 30^\circ + \angle CAE,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEB = \angle DAC.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle B = \angle C, \therefore \triangle BAE \sim \triangle CDA,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{DC} = \frac{BE}{CA} = \frac{BA}{AB}, \therefore AB^2 = DC \cdot BE.$$

(2) 解: 如答案图, 过点 A

作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H .

$$\because AB = AC = 6\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore BH = CH.$$

$$\therefore \angle B = 30^\circ,$$

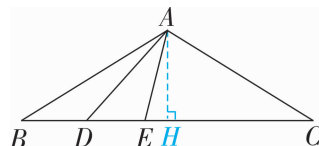
$$\therefore AH = \frac{1}{2}AB = 3\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore BH = \sqrt{3}AH = 9. \therefore BC = 2BH = 18.$$

$$\therefore BD = 4, \therefore CD = 14.$$

由(1)知, $AB^2 = DC \cdot BE$,

$$\therefore (6\sqrt{3})^2 = 14(4 + DE), \therefore DE = \frac{26}{7}.$$



(答案图)

12. A

13. (1) ①证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$$\therefore DA = DC, \angle ADC = \angle DAE = \angle BCD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle MDN, \angle DCF = 90^\circ = \angle DAE,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle CDF,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CDF (\text{ASA}), \therefore AE = CF.$$

②证明: $\because \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CDF, \therefore DE = DF$.

$$\therefore \angle MDN = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DEF = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle DAQ = \angle PEQ.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle AQD = \angle EQP, \therefore \triangle AQD \sim \triangle EQP,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AQ}{EQ} = \frac{DQ}{PQ}, \therefore \frac{AQ}{DQ} = \frac{EQ}{PQ}.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle AQE = \angle DQP, \therefore \triangle AQE \sim \triangle DQP,$$

$$\therefore \angle QDP = \angle QAE = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DPE = 90^\circ, \therefore DP \perp EF.$$

$$\therefore DE = DF, \therefore PE = PF, \therefore DP \text{ 垂直平分 } EF.$$

(2) 解: PQ 的长为 $\frac{17\sqrt{2}}{10}$ 或 $\frac{17\sqrt{2}}{6}$.

提示: 分点 E 在线段 AB 上和点 E 在 BA 的延长线上两种情况讨论.

6 利用相似三角形测高

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. 6.5 5. 18.2 6.3 7.8 8. A

9. C 10. 8.25

11. 解: 如图, 过点 E 作 $EG \perp BC$ 于点 G .

$$\therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{150}{240} = \frac{5}{8}, \therefore \frac{AC}{CE} = \frac{5}{3}.$$

$$\therefore AF \perp BC, EG \perp BC,$$

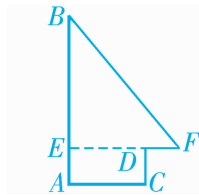
$\therefore AF \parallel EG, \therefore \triangle ACF \sim \triangle ECG,$
 $\therefore \frac{AF}{EG} = \frac{AC}{EC},$ 即 $\frac{AF}{66} = \frac{5}{3}, \therefore AF = 110 \text{ m},$
 \therefore 桥 AF 的长度为 $110 \text{ m}.$

12. 54

13. (1) 5 (2) 4. 2

(3) 如答案图,

过点 D 作 $DE \perp AB$ 于点 $E,$
 则 $CD = AE = 0.3 \text{ m}, DF = 0.3 \text{ m},$
 $DE = AC = 4.5 \text{ m},$
 $\therefore EF = 4.5 + 0.3 = 4.8 (\text{m}),$
 $\therefore \frac{BE}{EF} = \frac{1}{0.8},$ 即 $\frac{BE}{4.8} = \frac{1}{0.8},$
 $\therefore BE = 6 \text{ m},$
 $\therefore AB = BE + AE = 6 + 0.3 = 6.3 (\text{m}),$
 \therefore 丙树的高度为 $6.3 \text{ m}.$



(答案图)

7 相似三角形的性质

第1课时: 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. 4. 5 5. 4. 8

6. 24 cm, 80 cm

7. 解: 如答案图, 过点 A 作 $AG \perp BC$ 于点 $G,$ 并延长交 DE 于点 $F.$

$\therefore BC \parallel DE,$

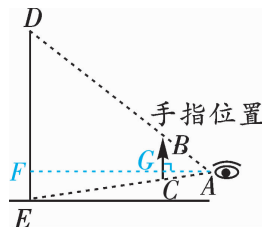
$\therefore AF \perp DE, \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC,$

$\therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AF}{AG},$

$\therefore AF = 200 \text{ m}, BC = 0.08 \text{ m}, AG = 0.4 \text{ m},$

$\therefore DE = \frac{AF \cdot BC}{AG} = 40 \text{ m},$

即敌方建筑物 DE 的高度为 $40 \text{ m}.$



(答案图)

8. C 9. $\sqrt{2}$ 10. 10

11. 解: 图1的加工方法符合要求. 理由如下:

设图1加工桌面长 $x \text{ m}.$

$\therefore DF \parallel BC, \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle AFD \sim \text{Rt} \triangle ACB,$

$\therefore \frac{AF}{AC} = \frac{DF}{BC},$ 即 $\frac{4-x}{4} = \frac{x}{3},$ 解得 $x = \frac{12}{7}.$

设图2加工桌面长 $y \text{ m}.$

如答案图, 过点 C 作 $CM \perp AB,$ 垂足为 M, CM 与 GF 交于点 $N.$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACB$ 中, $AC = 4 \text{ m}, BC = 3 \text{ m},$

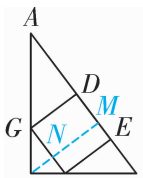
$\therefore AB = 5 \text{ m}, \therefore CM = \frac{AC \cdot BC}{AB} = 2.4 \text{ m}.$

$\therefore GF \parallel DE, \therefore \triangle CGF \sim \triangle CAB,$

$\therefore \frac{CN}{CM} = \frac{GF}{AB},$ 即 $\frac{2.4-y}{2.4} = \frac{y}{5},$ 解得 $y = \frac{60}{37}.$

$\therefore \frac{12}{7} = \frac{60}{35} > \frac{60}{37}, \therefore x^2 > y^2,$

\therefore 图1的加工方法符合要求.



(答案图)

12. $\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}$

13. (1) 证明: $\therefore AC$ 平分 $\angle DAB, \therefore \angle DAC = \angle BAC.$

在 $\triangle ADC$ 和 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\begin{cases} AC = AC, \\ \angle DAC = \angle BAC, \\ AD = AB, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle ABC (\text{SAS}), \therefore CD = CB.$

$\therefore CE \perp AB, EF = EB, \therefore CF = CB, \therefore CD = CF.$

(2) 解: $\therefore \triangle DGC \sim \triangle ADC,$

$\therefore \angle DGC = \angle ADC.$

$\therefore \angle ADC = 2 \angle HAG, \therefore \angle DGC = 2 \angle HAG.$

$\therefore \angle DGC = \angle HAG + \angle AHG,$

$\therefore \angle AHG = \angle HAG, \therefore AG = GH.$

$\therefore \angle CDG = \angle DAC = \angle FAG, \angle DGC = \angle AGF,$

$\therefore \triangle DGC \sim \triangle AGF, \therefore \triangle AGF \sim \triangle ADC,$

$\therefore \frac{FG}{AG} = \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore \frac{FG}{GH} = \frac{3}{5}.$

第2课时: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. $\frac{1}{9}$ 5. 40 6. $\frac{1}{4}$

7. 解: 由题意可知, $EH \parallel FG \parallel BC,$

$\therefore \triangle AEH \sim \triangle AFG, \triangle AEH \sim \triangle ABC.$

$\therefore AE = EF = BF,$

$\therefore \frac{AE}{AF} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{1}{3},$

$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle AEH}}{S_{\triangle AFG}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{S_{\triangle AEH}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9},$

$\therefore S_{\triangle AFG} = 4S_{\triangle AEH}, S_{\triangle ABC} = 9S_{\triangle AEH},$

设 $S_{\triangle AEH} = x,$ 则 $S_{\triangle AFG} = 4x, S_{\triangle ABC} = 9x,$

$\therefore S_{\text{阴}} = 4x - x = 12,$ 解得 $x = 4,$

$\therefore S_{\text{四边形BCGF}} = 9x - 4x = 20.$

8. B 9. $\frac{25}{49}$ 10. 1:3

11. 解: (1) \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore AD \parallel BC, AD = BC, OB = OD,$

$\therefore \triangle DMN \sim \triangle BCN, \therefore \frac{DM}{BC} = \frac{DN}{BN}.$

$\therefore DM = 2MA, \therefore DM = \frac{2}{3}AD = \frac{2}{3}BC,$

$\therefore \frac{DN}{BN} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore \frac{DN}{BD} = \frac{2}{5}, \therefore \frac{DN}{OD} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore \frac{ON}{OD} = \frac{1}{5}.$

$\therefore ON = 1, \therefore OD = 5, \therefore BD = 10.$

(2) 由(1)可得 $\triangle DMN \sim \triangle BCN, \frac{DM}{BC} = \frac{DN}{BN} = \frac{2}{3},$

$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle DMN}}{S_{\triangle BCN}} = \left(\frac{DM}{BC}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}.$

$\therefore S_{\triangle DMN} = 4, \therefore S_{\triangle BCN} = 9, \therefore S_{\triangle DCN} = 9 \times \frac{2}{3} = 6,$

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = S_{\triangle BCD} = S_{\triangle BCN} + S_{\triangle DCN} = 15,$

$\therefore S_{\text{四边形ABNM}} = S_{\triangle ABD} - S_{\triangle DMN} = 15 - 4 = 11.$

12. B

13. 解: (1) $\triangle ABC$ 为直角三角形. 理由如下:

$$\because x^2 - 3x + 2 = (x-1)(x-2) = 0,$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2.$$

$$\because OB > OA, \therefore OA = 1, OB = 2.$$

$$\because OC = 4, \therefore OB^2 = OA \cdot OC, \text{ 即 } \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{OB}{OC}.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle AOB = \angle BOC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AOB \sim \triangle BOC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABO = \angle BCO,$$

$$\text{则 } \angle ABC = \angle ABO + \angle OBC = \angle BCO + \angle OBC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 为直角三角形.}$$

(2) 如答案图 1, 过点 P 作 $PD \perp AC$ 于点 D .

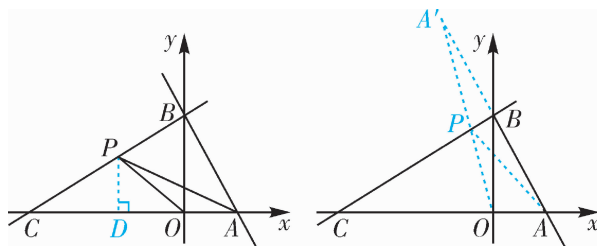
$$\because OB = 2, OC = 4, \therefore BC = 2\sqrt{5}.$$

$$\because PC = t, PD \parallel OB, \therefore \triangle CDP \sim \triangle COB,$$

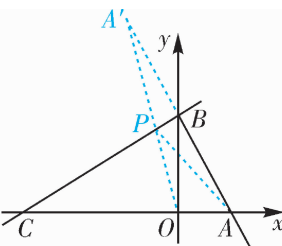
$$\therefore \frac{PD}{OB} = \frac{PC}{BC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{PD}{2} = \frac{t}{2\sqrt{5}},$$

$$\therefore PD = \frac{2t}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}t,$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2}OA \cdot PD = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}t = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}t.$$



(答案图 1)



(答案图 2)

(3) 易得直线 BC 的表达式为 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$.

如答案图 2, 延长 AB 至点 A' , 使 $BA' = AB$, 连接 $A'O$, 交 BC 于点 P , 连接 AP .

易得 $AP = A'P$, 则此时 $\triangle AOP$ 的周长最小.

易得 $A'(-1, 4)$,

\therefore 直线 OA' 的表达式为 $y = -4x$.

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} y = -4x, \\ y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x = -\frac{4}{9}, \\ y = \frac{16}{9}, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P\left(-\frac{4}{9}, \frac{16}{9}\right).$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2}OA \cdot y_P = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{16}{9} = \frac{8}{9}.$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}t = \frac{8}{9}, \text{ 解得 } t = \frac{16\sqrt{5}}{9},$$

$\therefore \triangle AOP$ 的周长最小时点 P 运动的时间为 $\frac{16\sqrt{5}}{9}$ s.

专题十四 [提升]相似三角形中的基本模型

1. C 2. $4\sqrt{5}$ $\frac{24}{5}$ 或 $\frac{64}{11}$

3. 证明: $\because EF \cdot DF = CF \cdot BF, \therefore \frac{EF}{BF} = \frac{CF}{DF}$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle F = \angle F,$$

$$\therefore \triangle EFC \sim \triangle BFD,$$

$$\therefore \angle CEF = \angle B.$$

$$\because \angle CEF = \angle AED, \therefore \angle B = \angle AED.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle CAB \sim \triangle DAE.$$

4. D 5. B 6. 6:4:5 7. ①③ 8. A 9. $3\sqrt{2}$

10. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$$\therefore AC \perp BD, \angle BAD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\angle ADB = \angle BDC = 45^\circ.$$

$$\because \angle FGE = \angle BGO = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle BGO = \angle BDE.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle GBO = \angle DBE, \therefore \triangle GBO \sim \triangle DBE,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BG}{BD} = \frac{BO}{BE}, \text{ 即 } BO \cdot BD = BG \cdot BE.$$

$$\because \angle ABO = \angle DBA, \angle BOA = \angle BAD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABO \sim \triangle DBA, \therefore \frac{BO}{AB} = \frac{AB}{BD}, \text{ 即 } BO \cdot BD = AB^2,$$

$$\therefore AB^2 = BG \cdot BE.$$

(2) 解: $AG \perp BE$, 理由如下:

$$\because AB^2 = BG \cdot BE, \therefore \frac{AB}{BE} = \frac{BG}{AB}.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle ABG = \angle EBA, \therefore \triangle ABG \sim \triangle EBA,$$

$$\therefore \angle BGA = \angle BAE = 90^\circ, \therefore AG \perp BE.$$

11. C 12. 10

13. (1) 是

(2) 解: 点 C 是四边形 $ABED$ 的边 DE 上的“相似点”. 理由如下:

$$\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACD + \angle ECB = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because AD \perp DE, BE \perp DE, \therefore \angle ADC = \angle BEC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD + \angle CAD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle ECB, \therefore \triangle ADC \sim \triangle CEB,$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } C \text{ 是四边形 } ABED \text{ 的边 } DE \text{ 上的“相似点”}.$$

(3) 证明: $\because DP$ 平分 $\angle ADC$,

$$\therefore \angle ADP = \angle PDC = \frac{1}{2} \angle ADC.$$

$$\because CP \text{ 平分 } \angle BCD, \therefore \angle BCP = \angle PCD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BCD.$$

$$\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle ADC + \angle BCD = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle PDC + \angle PCD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DPC = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because AB \perp AD, \therefore \angle A = \angle DPC = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ADP = \angle PDC, \therefore \triangle ADP \sim \triangle PDC.$$

$$\text{同理可得 } \triangle PDC \sim \triangle BPC,$$

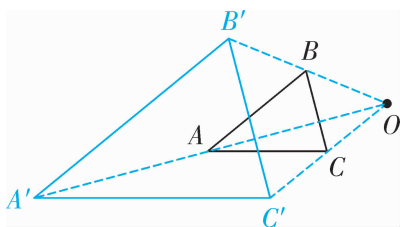
$$\therefore \triangle ADP \sim \triangle PDC \sim \triangle BPC,$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } P \text{ 是四边形 } ABCD \text{ 的边 } AB \text{ 上的一个“强相似点”}.$$

8 图形的位似

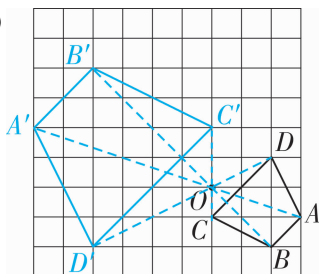
第1课时:1. D 2. B 3. A 4. 4 5. P

6. 解:如答案图, $\triangle A'B'C'$ 即为所作图. (答案不唯一)



(答案图)

7. (1)

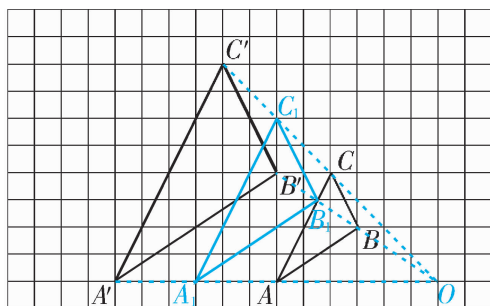


(答案图)

(2) $6\sqrt{2}$ 10

8. C 9. C 10. 9

11. (1) 如图, 点 O 即为所求作的位似中心.



(答案图)

(2) 相似比为 1:2.

(3) 如图, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所求作的图形.

12. 4 或 2

13. 解: (1) 如答案图, 正方形 $E'F'P'N'$ 即为所求作的图形.

(2) 设正方形 $E'F'P'N'$ 的边长为 x .

$\because \triangle ABC$ 为正三角形,

$$\therefore AE' = BF' = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x.$$

$\therefore E'F' + AE' + BF' = AB,$

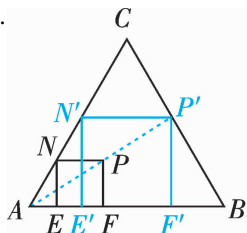
$$\therefore x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x = 3 + \sqrt{3},$$

解得 $x = 3\sqrt{3} - 3,$

\therefore 正方形 $E'F'P'N'$ 的边长为 $3\sqrt{3} - 3.$

(3) 设正方形 $DEMN$, 正方形 $EFPH$ 的边长分别为 m, n ($m \geq n$), 它们的面积和为 S , 则 $S = m^2 + n^2.$

$\therefore AD + DE + EF + BF = AB,$



(答案图)

$$\text{即 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}m + m + n + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}n = 3 + \sqrt{3},$$

化简得 $m + n = 3,$

$$\therefore S = m^2 + (3 - m)^2 = 2m^2 - 6m + 9$$

$$= 2\left(m - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{9}{2}.$$

由(2)可得 $0 < m \leq 3\sqrt{3} - 3.$

由 $m \geq n$, 得 $m \geq 3 - m,$

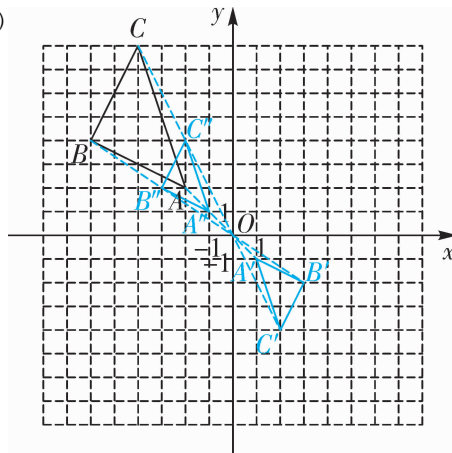
$$\therefore \frac{3}{2} \leq m \leq 3\sqrt{3} - 3.$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } m = \frac{3}{2} \text{ 时, } S_{\text{最小}} = \frac{9}{2};$$

$$\text{当 } m = 3\sqrt{3} - 3 \text{ 时, } S_{\text{最大}} = 99 - 54\sqrt{3}.$$

第2课时:1. A 2. D 3. B 4. 4 5. 9 6. 12

7. (1)



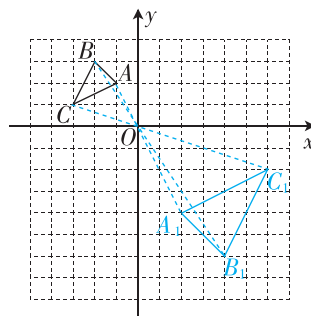
(答案图)

(2) 2:1

8. B 9. $(6 - 2a, -2b)$

10. $(4, 3)$ 或 $(-8, -3)$

11. 解: (1) 如答案图, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所求作.



(答案图)

$$(2) S_{\triangle A_1B_1C_1} = 4 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 \times 2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 6.$$

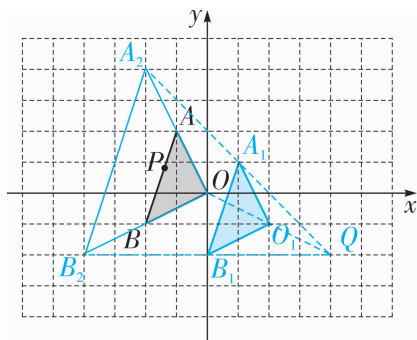
故答案为 6.

(3) $(-2a, -2b)$

12. $(-3, 0)$ 或 $(\frac{11}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$

13. 解: (1) 如图所示, $\triangle O_1A_1B_1$ 即为所求作.

点 $A_1(1, 1), P_1(m + 2, n - 1).$



(答案图)

(2) 如图所示, $\triangle OA_2B_2$ 即为所求作.

点 $A_2(-2, 4)$, $P_2(2m, 2n)$.

(3) 如图, $\triangle OA_1B_1$ 与 $\triangle OA_2B_2$ 是关于某一点 Q 为位似中心的位似图形, 点 $Q(4, -2)$.

《图形的相似》章末考点复习与小结

【知识网络】 $ad = bc$ $\frac{a}{b}$ 分别相等 成比例 分别相等

成比例 两角 成比例 夹角 三边 $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ 0.618

相似比 相似比的平方 【考点突破】1. C 2. 1 (2) $\frac{13}{6}$

(3) 3 3. $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}a$ 4. A 5. $\frac{1}{4}$ (2) 2 6. D 7. B 8. C

9. $\triangle CBA \sim \triangle ABD$ 10. (1) 24 (2) $(\frac{32}{5}, \frac{6}{5})$ 或 $(4, 3)$

11. 证明: $\because AD$ 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAD$.

$\because EF$ 是 AD 的垂直平分线,

$\therefore AE = DE$,

$\therefore \angle EAD = \angle EDA$.

$\therefore \angle EAC = \angle EAD - \angle CAD$,

$\angle B = \angle ADE - \angle BAD$,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle EAC$.

又 $\because \angle AEB = \angle CEA$,

$\therefore \triangle BAE \sim \triangle ACE$.

12. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore AB \parallel DC, AD \parallel BC$,

$\therefore \triangle GDF \sim \triangle ABF$,

$\triangle AFD \sim \triangle EFB$,

$\therefore \frac{DF}{BF} = \frac{FG}{AF}, \frac{AF}{EF} = \frac{DF}{BF}, \therefore \frac{FG}{AF} = \frac{AF}{EF}$,

$\therefore AF^2 = EF \cdot FG$.

(2) 解: 由(1)知, $AF^2 = EF \cdot FG = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{8}{3} = 4$,

$\therefore AF = 2$.

$\because \triangle EFB \sim \triangle AFD, \therefore \frac{BE}{AD} = \frac{EF}{AF} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$.

又 $\because AD = BC, \therefore \frac{BE}{EC} = \frac{3}{4-3} = 3$.

13. D 14. C

15. 解: 根据题意, 得 $\angle NAM = \angle BAC, \angle ANM = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle AMN \sim \text{Rt} \triangle ACB, \therefore \frac{MN}{BC} = \frac{AN}{AB}.$$

同理可得, $\text{Rt} \triangle MND \sim \text{Rt} \triangle FED$,

$$\therefore \frac{MN}{EF} = \frac{DN}{DE}.$$

$$\because BC = EF, \therefore \frac{AN}{AB} = \frac{DN}{DE}, \text{即} \frac{AN}{1} = \frac{15 + AN}{1.6},$$

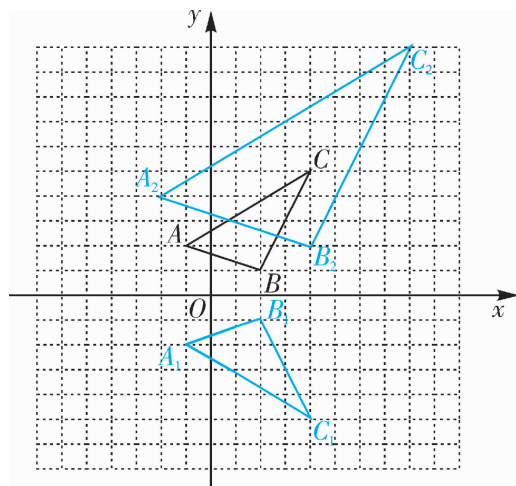
解得 $AN = 25$ m,

$$\therefore \frac{MN}{1.74} = \frac{25}{1}, \text{解得} MN = 43.5 \text{ m}.$$

答: 塔的高度 MN 为 43.5 m.

16. D 17. (1) 1:3 (2) $(1, 0)$ 或 $(-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{3}{2})$

18. 解: (1) 如图所示, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 就是所求作的三角形.



(答案图)

(2) 如图所示, $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 就是所求作的三角形.

$$(3) S_{\triangle ABC} = 4 \times 5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 3 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 5 = 7.$$

$\because \triangle A_2B_2C_2 \sim \triangle ABC$, 且相似比为 2,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle A_2B_2C_2} = 4S_{\triangle ABC} = 28.$$

19. C

20. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$\therefore AB = BC, \angle DAB = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$.

$\because \triangle PBC \sim \triangle PAM, \therefore \angle PBC = \angle PAM, \frac{PA}{PB} = \frac{AM}{BC}$,

$\because \angle PBC + \angle PBA = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle PAM + \angle PBA = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle APB = 90^\circ, \therefore AP \perp BN$.

$\because \angle ABP = \angle NBA, \angle APB = \angle NAB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle BAP \sim \triangle BNA, \therefore \frac{PA}{AN} = \frac{PB}{AB}$,

即 $\frac{PA}{PB} = \frac{AN}{AB}, \therefore \frac{AM}{BC} = \frac{AN}{AB}$.

又 $\because AB = BC, \therefore AM = AN$.

(2) 解: $AP \perp BN$ 和 $AM = AN$ 仍然成立.

提示: 证明同(1).

专题十五 [易错]《图形的相似》中的常见错误

1. C 2. 32 (2) $\frac{2}{3}$ cm 或 $\frac{3}{2}$ cm 或 6 cm 3. 1 或 -2

4. $(2\sqrt{5}-2)$ cm 或 $(6-2\sqrt{5})$ cm 5. $\frac{12}{5}$ 或 $\frac{5}{3}$

6. 55° 或 125° 7. $\frac{9}{10}$ 8. $\frac{25}{6}$ 或 $\frac{50}{13}$ 9. $\frac{12}{5}$ 10. ②④

11. 解: 如答案图, 过点 E 作 $EG \parallel BC$ 交 AB 于点 G , 交 CF 的延长线于点 H .

$$\because CE = 3AE, \therefore \frac{EG}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{AG}{AB} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

设 $EG = m$, 则 $BC = 4m$.

设 $BF = a$, 则 $AF = 2BF = 2a$,

$\therefore AB = AF + BF = 3a$,

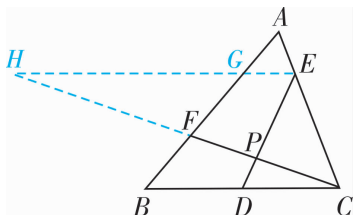
$$\therefore AG = \frac{3}{4}a, \therefore FG = AF - AG = \frac{5}{4}a.$$

$$\text{又} \because HG \parallel BC, \therefore \frac{HG}{BC} = \frac{FG}{BF}, \text{即} \frac{HG}{4m} = \frac{\frac{5}{4}a}{a},$$

$$\therefore HG = 5m, \therefore EH = HG + EG = 6m.$$

$$\because D \text{ 为 } BC \text{ 的中点}, \therefore CD = \frac{1}{2}BC = 2m.$$

$$\because EH \parallel CD, \therefore \frac{EP}{DP} = \frac{EH}{CD} = \frac{6m}{2m} = 3.$$



(答案图)

12. ①②③

13. 解: 如答案图, 根据题意, 设小明由点 F 到点 B 时的影子是从点 N 到点 C .

$$\text{由题意, 得} \frac{EF}{PQ} = \frac{FN}{QN}, \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QC}.$$

$$\because AB = EF, \therefore \frac{FN}{QN} = \frac{BC}{QC} = \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

设 $FN = k$, $BC = b$, 则 $QN = 3k$, $QC = 3b$,

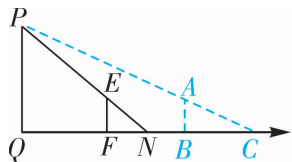
$$\therefore FB = 2(b-k), NC = 3(b-k).$$

设影子的速度为 y m/s. 由题意, 得

$$\frac{3(b-k)}{y} = \frac{2(b-k)}{0.8}, \text{解得 } y = 1.2.$$

经检验, $y = 1.2$ 是原方程的解, 且符合题意.

答: 他影子的顶端在地面上移动的速度为 1.2 m/s.



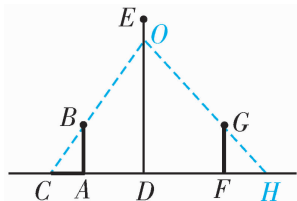
(答案图)

第五章 投影与视图

1 投影

第1课时: 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. $\frac{3}{4}$ 5. 短 6. 50

7. 解: (1) 如答案图, 点 O 为灯泡所在的位置, 线段 FH 为小亮在灯光下形成的影子.



(答案图)

$$(2) \text{ 由已知, 可得 } \frac{AB}{OD} = \frac{CA}{CD}, \text{ 即 } \frac{1.6}{OD} = \frac{1.4}{1.4 + 2.1},$$

解得 $OD = 4$ m.

答: 灯泡的高为 4 m.

8. D 9. 3 10. (3.6, 0)

11. 解: (1) 线段 CP 为王琳站在点 P 处在路灯 B 下的影子.

(2) 由题意, 得 $\text{Rt} \triangle CEP \sim \text{Rt} \triangle CBD$,

$$\therefore \frac{EP}{BD} = \frac{CP}{CD}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1.8}{9} = \frac{2}{2 + 6.5 + QD}.$$

解得 $QD = 1.5$.

\therefore 王琳站在点 Q 处在路灯 A 下的影长为 1.5 m.

(3) 由题意, 得 $\text{Rt} \triangle DFQ \sim \text{Rt} \triangle DAC$,

$$\therefore \frac{FQ}{AC} = \frac{QD}{CD}.$$

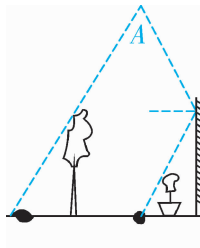
$$\therefore \frac{1.8}{AC} = \frac{1.5}{1.5 + 6.5 + 2}.$$

解得 $AC = 12$.

答: 路灯 A 的高度为 12 m.

12. 100

13. 解: 如答案图所示, 过树的顶端及其影子的顶端作一条直线, 再过花的顶端及其影子的顶端作一条直线, 与幕墙相交, 根据平面镜反射原理作出入射光线, 与第一条直线交于一点 A , 则点 A 就是路灯光源的位置.



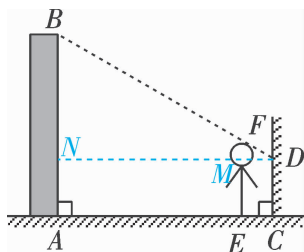
(答案图)

第2课时: 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. 西 5. 4.5 6. 4

7. 解: 如答案图, 过点 D 作 $DN \perp AB$, 垂足为点 N , 交 EF 于

点 M , 则四边形 $CDME, ACDN$ 是矩形,
 $\therefore AN = ME = CD = 1.2 \text{ m}, DN = AC = 30 \text{ m},$
 $DM = CE = 0.6 \text{ m},$
 $\therefore MF = EF - ME = 1.6 - 1.2 = 0.4 (\text{m}).$
 依题意, 知 $EF \parallel AB,$
 $\therefore \triangle DFM \sim \triangle DBN,$
 $\therefore \frac{DM}{DN} = \frac{MF}{NB},$ 即 $\frac{0.6}{30} = \frac{0.4}{NB},$
 解得 $NB = 20.$
 $\therefore AB = AN + NB = 1.2 + 20 = 21.2 (\text{m}).$

答: 楼高为 $21.2 \text{ m}.$



(答案图)

8. A 9. $(16 - 6\sqrt{2})$ 10. 11. 8

11. 解: 由于阳光是平行光线, 即 $AE \parallel BD,$

$$\therefore \angle AEC = \angle BDC.$$

又 $\because \angle C$ 是公共角,

$$\therefore \triangle AEC \sim \triangle BDC,$$

$$\text{则有 } \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{EC}{DC}.$$

又 $\because AC = AB + BC, DC = EC - ED, EC = 3.9 \text{ m},$
 $ED = 2.1 \text{ m}, BC = 1.2 \text{ m},$

$$\therefore \frac{AB + 1.2}{1.2} = \frac{3.9}{3.9 - 2.1}, \text{ 解得 } AB = 1.4.$$

\therefore 窗口的高度为 $1.4 \text{ m}.$

12. A

13. 解: 如答案图, 延长 OD 至点 $C,$

$$\because DO \perp BF, \therefore \angle DOE = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because OD = 0.8 \text{ m}, OE = 0.8 \text{ m}, \therefore \angle DEB = 45^\circ.$$

$$\because AB \perp BF, \therefore \angle BAE = 45^\circ. \therefore AB = BE.$$

设 $AB = BE = x \text{ m},$

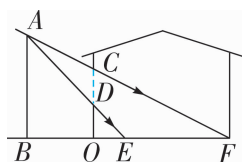
易得 $\triangle ABF \sim \triangle COF.$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BF} = \frac{CO}{OF}, \text{ 即 } \frac{x}{x + (3 - 0.8)} = \frac{1.2 + 0.8}{3}.$$

解得 $x = 4.4.$

经检验, $x = 4.4$ 是原方程的解.

答: 围墙 AB 的高度是 $4.4 \text{ m}.$

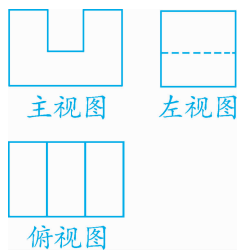


(答案图)

2 视图

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. 三棱柱 5. 6 6. 15

7. 解: 如答案图所示.



(答案图)

8. D 9. B 10. 6

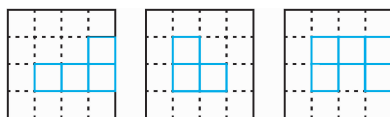
11. (1) 主 俯

(2) 解: 这个组合几何体的表面积为

$$2 \times (8 \times 5 + 8 \times 2 + 5 \times 2) + 4 \times \pi \times 6 = 207.36 (\text{cm}^2).$$

12. C

13. 解: (1) 答案如图所示.



(答案图)

(2) 该几何体的表面积为

$$2 \times 2 \times 6 \times 6 - 10 \times 2 \times 2 = 104 (\text{cm}^2).$$

(3) 2

《投影与视图》章末考点复习与小结

【考点突破】1. B 2. $\frac{14}{3}$ 3. $3\sqrt{6}$

4. 解: 如图, 由题意, 知

$$PQ = 6 \text{ m}, AM = BN = 9.6 \text{ m},$$

$$CP = DQ = 1.6 \text{ m},$$

$$AP = QB = \frac{1}{2}(AB - PQ).$$

$$\therefore \angle CAP = \angle NAB,$$

$$\angle APC = \angle ABN = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle APC \sim \triangle ABN. \therefore \frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{CP}{BN},$$

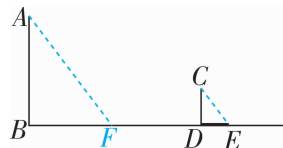
$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}(AB - 6)}{AB} = \frac{1.6}{9.6}.$$

解得 $AB = 9 \text{ m}.$

答: 舞台 AB 的宽是 $9 \text{ m}.$

5. A 6. B 7. $(\sqrt{3} + 6)$

8. 解: (1) 如答案图, 连接 CE , 过点 A 作 $AF \parallel CE$ 交 BD 于点 F , 则 BF 为所求.



(答案图)

(2) $\because AF \parallel CE, \therefore \angle AFB = \angle CED$.

$\therefore \angle ABF = \angle CDE = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABF \sim \triangle CDE$,

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{BF}{DE}, \text{ 即 } \frac{AB}{2} = \frac{1.6}{0.4},$$

$\therefore AB = 8 \text{ m}$.

答:旗杆 AB 的高为 8 m .

9. 解:连接 AB . $\because AC$ 平行于地面, $\therefore \angle ACB = 60^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中,

$\because AB = 1.8 \text{ m}, \angle CAB = 90^\circ$,

$\angle ABC = 90^\circ - \angle ACB = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore BC = 2AC$.

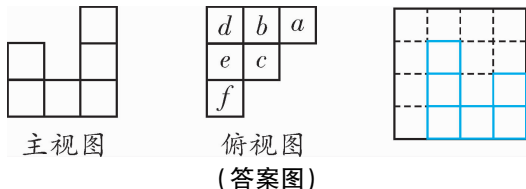
由勾股定理,得 $AC^2 + AB^2 = (2AC)^2$,

由于 $AC > 0, \therefore AC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}AB = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \times 1.8 = \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{3}(\text{m})$.

答:挡光板 AC 的宽度应为 $\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$.

10. A 11. B 12. C 13. B

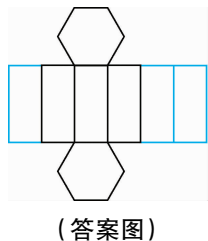
14. (1) 3 1 1 (2) 9 11 (3) 答案如图所示.



15. 24π

16. (1) 正六棱柱

(2) 补全表面展开图如答案图所示. (答案不唯一)



(3) 由图 1 中的数据可知,

六棱柱的高为 12 cm , 底面边长为 5 cm ,

\therefore 六棱柱的侧面积为 $6 \times 5 \times 12 = 360(\text{cm}^2)$.

底面面积为 $2 \times 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 5^2 = 75\sqrt{3}(\text{cm}^2)$,

即这个密封纸盒的表面积为 $(75\sqrt{3} + 360)\text{cm}^2$.

专题十六 [易错]《投影与视图》中的常见错误

1. A 2. D 3. $4\sqrt{3}$ 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. 4 8. 16 9. D

第六章 反比例函数

1 反比例函数

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. 3 5. (1) 0 (2) ± 2 6. $\sqrt{2}$

7. 解:(1) 当函数 $y = (5m-3)x^{2-n} + (m+n)$ 是一次函数时, $2-n=1$ 且 $5m-3 \neq 0$,

解得 $n=1$ 且 $m \neq \frac{3}{5}$.

(2) 当函数 $y = (5m-3)x^{2-n} + (m+n)$ 是正比例函数时,

$$\begin{cases} 2-n=1, \\ m+n=0, \\ 5m-3 \neq 0, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } n=1, m=-1.$$

(3) 当函数 $y = (5m-3)x^{2-n} + (m+n)$ 是反比例函数时,

$$\begin{cases} 2-n=-1, \\ m+n=0, \\ 5m-3 \neq 0, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } n=3, m=-3.$$

8. D 9. (1) $w = \frac{326}{x}$ 是 (2) 4 10. 0 2 或 -1

11. 解:(1) 设 y 关于 x 的函数表达式为 $y = \frac{k}{x-1}$,

把 $x=1.3, y=10$ 代入, 得 $10 = \frac{k}{1.3-1}$,

故 $k=0.3 \times 10=3$,

$\therefore y$ 关于 x 的函数表达式为 $y = \frac{3}{x-1}$.

(2) 当 $x=2$ 时, $y=3$.

12. A

13. 解: 设 $y_1 = \frac{k_1}{x}, y_2 = k_2x, \therefore y = \frac{k_1}{x} - k_2x$.

$$\text{由题意, 得 } \begin{cases} \frac{k_1}{-\frac{3}{2}} - \left(-\frac{3}{2}k_2\right) = 1, \\ k_1 - k_2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{整理, 得 } \begin{cases} 4k_1 - 9k_2 = -6, \\ k_1 - k_2 = 1. \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k_1 = 3, \\ k_2 = 2. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{3}{x} - 2x.$$

2 反比例函数的图象与性质

第 1 课时: 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. 一、三 6. -2

7. 解:(1) \because 点 B 的坐标为 $(-6, 0)$,

$AD=3, AB=8, E$ 为 CD 的中点,

\therefore 点 $A(-6, 8), E(-3, 4)$.

\therefore 反比例函数 $y = \frac{m}{x} (m \neq 0)$ 的图象经过点 E ,

$\therefore m = -3 \times 4 = -12$.

(2) 如图, 连接 AE .

由题意可知, $AD=3, DE=4, \angle D=90^\circ$,

$$\therefore AE = \sqrt{AD^2 + DE^2} = 5.$$

$\therefore AF - AE = 2$,

$\therefore AF = 5 + 2 = 7, BF = 8 - 7 = 1$.

设点 E 的坐标为 $(a, 4)$, 则点 F 的坐标为 $(a-3, 1)$.

$\therefore E, F$ 两点在函数 $y = \frac{m}{x} (m \neq 0)$ 的图象上,

$\therefore 4a = a-3$, 解得 $a = -1$.

$\therefore E(-1, 4), \therefore m = -1 \times 4 = -4$.

\therefore 反比例函数的表达式为 $y = -\frac{4}{x}$.

8. D 9. $y = \frac{6}{x}$ 10. $k_1 > k_2 > k_3$

11. 解: (1) $\because OC = 2OD, \therefore S_{\triangle AOC} = 2S_{\triangle AOD}$.

又 $\because S_{\triangle ACD} = 6, \therefore S_{\triangle AOC} = 4$,

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}OC \cdot AC = 4$, 即 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2m = 4$, 解得 $m = 4$,

$\therefore k = -2 \times 4 = -8$,

\therefore 反比例函数的解析式为 $y = -\frac{8}{x}$.

(2) \because 点 $A(-2, m), B(n, 2)$ 在 $y = -\frac{8}{x}$ 的图象上,

$\therefore A(-2, 4), B(-4, 2)$.

设直线 AB 的解析式为 $y = ax + b$, 则有

$$\begin{cases} -2a + b = 4, \\ -4a + b = 2, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} a = 1, \\ b = 6, \end{cases}$$

\therefore 直线 AB 的解析式为 $y = x + 6$.

$\because AC \parallel y$ 轴交 x 轴于点 $C, \therefore C(-2, 0)$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot |x_C - x_B| = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2 = 4$.

设直线 AB 上在第一象限的点 P 的坐标为 $(c, c+6)$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle PAC} = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot |x_P - x_C| = \frac{1}{2} \times 4(c+2) = 4 \times 2$,

$\therefore c = 2, \therefore$ 点 P 的坐标为 $(2, 8)$.

12. 2

13. 解: (1) 对于 $y = 2x$, 当 $x = 2$ 时, 有 $a = 2 \times 2 = 4$,

$\therefore A(2, 4)$.

把 $A(2, 4)$ 代入 $y = -x + m$, 得 $4 = -2 + m$,

$\therefore m = 6$.

把 $B(b, 0)$ 代入 $y = -x + 6$, 得 $0 = -b + 6$,

$\therefore b = 6$.

(2) 如答案图.

设直线 AC 的解析式为 $y = px + q (p \neq 0)$.

把 $A(2, 4)$ 代入, 得 $4 = 2p$

$+q, \therefore q = 4 - 2p$,

\therefore 直线 AC 的解析式为 $y = px + 4 - 2p (p \neq 0)$.

在 $y = px + 4 - 2p$ 中, 令 y

$= 0$, 得 $x = \frac{2p-4}{p}$,

$\therefore D\left(\frac{2p-4}{p}, 0\right), \therefore E\left(\frac{4-2p}{p}, 0\right)$.

$\because \triangle ABD$ 与 $\triangle ABE$ 相似,

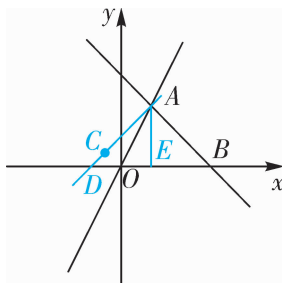
\therefore 点 E 只能在点 B 左侧,

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle DBA$,

即 $\triangle ABD$ 与 $\triangle ABE$ 相似, 只需 $\frac{BE}{AB} = \frac{AB}{BD}$ 即可,

$\therefore BE \cdot BD = AB^2$.

又 $\because A(2, 4), B(6, 0)$,



(答案图)

$\therefore BE = 6 - \frac{4-2p}{p} = \frac{8p-4}{p}, BD = 6 - \frac{2p-4}{p} = \frac{4p+4}{p}$,

$AB^2 = 32$,

$\therefore \frac{8p-4}{p} \times \frac{4p+4}{p} = 32$, 解得 $p = 1$.

经检验, $p = 1$ 是原方程的解, 且符合题意,

\therefore 直线 AC 的解析式为 $y = x + 2$.

\because 有且只有一点 C , 使得 $\triangle ABD$ 与 $\triangle ABE$ 相似,

\therefore 直线 AC 与反比例函数 $y = \frac{k}{x} (k < 0)$ 的图象只有一个交点,

$\therefore x + 2 = \frac{k}{x}$ 只有一个解, 即 $x^2 + 2x - k = 0$ 有两个相等

实数根,

$\therefore \Delta = 2^2 + 4k = 0$, 解得 $k = -1$,

$\therefore k$ 的值为 -1 .

第2课时: 1. C 2. D 3. D 4. $k > 1$ 5. 2 6. 12

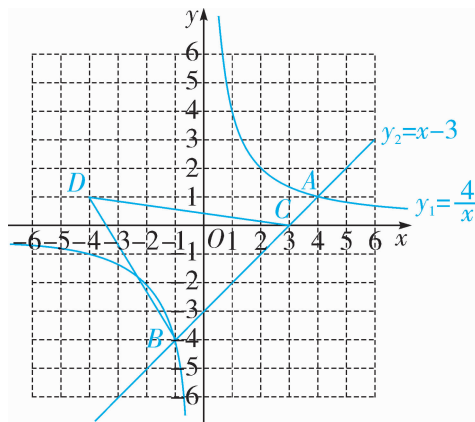
7. 解: (1) 由题意, 得 $k = 4 \times 1 = -1 \times m, \therefore k = 4, m = -4$.

\therefore 反比例函数的表达式为 $y_1 = \frac{4}{x}$,

点 B 的坐标为 $(-1, -4)$.

\therefore 一次函数的表达式为 $y_2 = x - 3$.

图象如图所示.



(答案图)

(2) 当 $y_1 \leq y_2$ 时, x 的取值范围为 $-1 \leq x < 0$ 或 $x \geq 4$.

(3) $\because A(4, 1), \therefore D(-4, 1), \therefore AD = 8$.

$\therefore S_{\triangle BCD} = S_{\triangle ABD} - S_{\triangle ACD} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times (1 + 4) - \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 1 = 16$.

8. C 9. -2 10. 3

11. 解: (1) $\because \triangle OAB$ 为等边三角形,

$\therefore AB = BO = AO = 4$,

$\angle ABO = \angle BOA = \angle OAB = 60^\circ$.

\because 点 C 是 AB 的中点,

$\therefore BC = AC = 2$.

如图, 过点 C 作 $CM \perp OB$ 于点 M .

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BCM$ 中, $\angle BCM = 30^\circ, BC = 2$,

$$\therefore BM=1, CM=\sqrt{3}, \therefore OM=3,$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } C \text{ 的坐标为 } (-3, \sqrt{3}).$$

$$\text{把 } C(-3, \sqrt{3}) \text{ 代入 } y = \frac{k}{x}, \text{ 得 } k = -3\sqrt{3}.$$

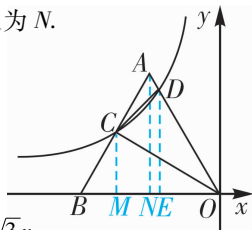
(2) 如图, 过点 A 作 $AN \perp OB$, 垂足为 N .

$$\therefore AN = 2CM = 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$ON = \frac{1}{2}OB = 2,$$

$$\therefore A(-2, 2\sqrt{3}).$$

$$\therefore \text{直线 } OA \text{ 的表达式为 } y = -\sqrt{3}x.$$



(答案图)

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} y = -\sqrt{3}x, \\ y = \frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{x}, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{3}, \\ y = -3 \end{cases} \text{ (舍去) 或 } \begin{cases} x = -\sqrt{3}, \\ y = 3, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore D(-\sqrt{3}, 3).$$

过点 D 作 $DE \perp OB$, 垂足为 E ,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle OCD} = S_{\text{梯形 } CMED} + S_{\triangle DOE} - S_{\triangle COM} = S_{\text{梯形 } CMED} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times (\sqrt{3} + 3) \times (3 - \sqrt{3}) = 3.$$

12. 2.

$$13. \text{解: (1)} \because OA = OB = \frac{1}{5}OC = 2,$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } A(-2, 0), B(0, 2), OC = 10.$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } C(0, 10).$$

$$\therefore \text{设直线 } AC \text{ 的表达式为 } y = mx + 10.$$

$$\text{代入 } A(-2, 0), \text{ 得 } -2m + 10 = 0, \text{ 解得 } m = 5.$$

$$\therefore \text{直线 } AC \text{ 的表达式为 } y = 5x + 10. \text{ ①}$$

$$\because \text{点 } D(3, 5) \text{ 在反比例函数 } y = \frac{k}{x} \text{ 的图象上,}$$

$$\therefore k = 3 \times 5 = 15.$$

$$\therefore \text{反比例函数的表达式为 } y = \frac{15}{x}. \text{ ②}$$

$$\text{联立 ①②, 解得 } \begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 15 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = -3, \\ y = -5. \end{cases}$$

$$\because \text{点 } E \text{ 在第一象限内, } \therefore E(1, 15).$$

(2) 如答案图 1, 过点 G 作 $GH \perp x$ 轴于点 H ,

$$\text{由 (1), 知 } A(-2, 0), B(0, 2),$$

$$\therefore \text{直线 } AB \text{ 的表达式为 } y = x + 2.$$

$$\because OA = OB, \therefore \angle OAB = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore GH = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AG. \therefore EG + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AG = EG + GH.$$

$$\therefore \text{当点 } G \text{ 在 } EH \text{ 上, 且 } EH \perp x \text{ 轴,}$$

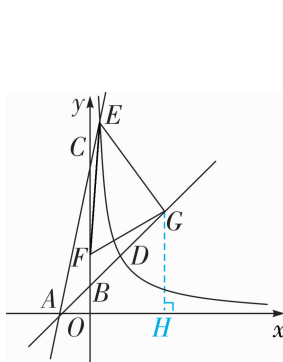
$$\text{即 } G(1, 3) \text{ 时, } EG + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AG \text{ 最小.}$$

如答案图 2, 作点 $G(1, 3)$ 关于 y 轴的对称点 $G'(-1, 3)$, 连接 FG' , 则 $FG' = FG$. 连接 EG' 交 y 轴于

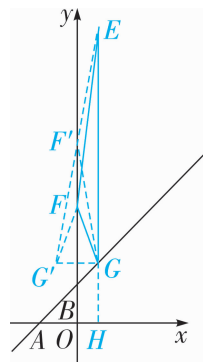
点 F' , 此时, $\triangle EFG$ 的周长最小, 其值为

$$EG + F'G + EF' = EG + EG' = (15 - 3) + \sqrt{(1+1)^2 + (15-3)^2} = 12 + 2\sqrt{37},$$

$$\text{即 } \triangle EFG \text{ 周长的最小值为 } 12 + 2\sqrt{37}.$$



(答案图 1)



(答案图 2)

3 反比例函数的应用

$$1. B \quad 2. D \quad 3. D \quad 4. C \quad 5. S = \frac{6}{h} \quad 6. 400$$

$$7. \text{解: (1) 设反比例函数的关系式为 } y = \frac{k}{x} (20 \leq x \leq 45),$$

$$\text{将 } C(20, 45) \text{ 代入解析式, 得 } k = 900,$$

$$\therefore \text{反比例函数的关系式为 } y = \frac{900}{x} (20 \leq x \leq 45),$$

$$\text{当 } x = 45 \text{ 时, } y = \frac{900}{45} = 20,$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } A \text{ 对应的指标值为 } 20.$$

$$(2) \text{当 } 0 \leq x < 10 \text{ 时, 易得直线 } AB \text{ 的解析式为 } y = \frac{5}{2}x + 20.$$

$$\text{当 } y \geq 36 \text{ 时, } \frac{5}{2}x + 20 \geq 36, \text{ 解得 } x \geq \frac{32}{5},$$

$$\frac{900}{x} \geq 36, \text{ 解得 } x \leq 25,$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } \frac{32}{5} \leq x \leq 25 \text{ 时, 注意力指标都不低于 } 36.$$

$$\because 25 - \frac{32}{5} = \frac{93}{5} > 17,$$

\therefore 张老师能经过适当的安排, 使学生在听这道题的讲解时, 注意力指标都不低于 36.

$$8. C \quad 9. 8 - \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad 10. 3 \quad \left(2 + \sqrt{10}, \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} - 1\right)$$

$$11. \text{解: (1) 将 } A(4, 0), B(0, 2) \text{ 代入 } y = kx + b,$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} 4k + b = 0, \\ b = 2, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k = -\frac{1}{2}, \\ b = 2, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{一次函数的表达式为 } y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2.$$

$$\text{将 } C(6, a) \text{ 代入, 得 } a = -\frac{1}{2} \times 6 + 2 = -1,$$

$$\therefore C(6, -1).$$

$$\text{将 } C(6, -1) \text{ 代入 } y = \frac{m}{x}, \text{ 得 } m = -6,$$

∴ 反比例函数的表达式为 $y = -\frac{6}{x}$.

(2) 联立 $\begin{cases} y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2, \\ y = -\frac{6}{x}, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -2, \\ y_1 = 3, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = 6, \\ y_2 = -1, \end{cases}$

∴ 由图象可知, 当 $x < -2$ 或 $0 < x < 6$ 时, $kx + b > \frac{m}{x}$.

(3) 如答案图, 过点 A 作 $AE \perp BC$ 交 y 轴于点 E ,

∴ $\angle BAO + \angle EAO = 90^\circ$.

又 $\angle EAO + \angle AEO = 90^\circ$, ∴ $\angle BAO = \angle AEO$.

又 $\angle AOB = \angle EOA = 90^\circ$,

∴ $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle EOA$, ∴ $\frac{OB}{OA} = \frac{OA}{OE}$.

易知 $OB = 2, OA = 4$, ∴ $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{OE}$,

∴ $OE = 8$, ∴ $E(0, -8)$.

设直线 AE 的表达式为 $y = px + q$,

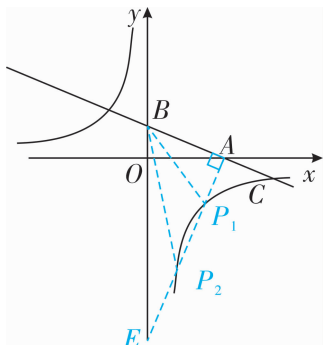
将 $A(4, 0), E(0, -8)$ 代入,

得 $\begin{cases} 4p + q = 0, \\ q = -8, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} p = 2, \\ q = -8, \end{cases}$

∴ 直线 AE 的表达式为 $y = 2x - 8$.

联立 $\begin{cases} y = 2x - 8, \\ y = -\frac{6}{x}, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 1, \\ y_1 = -6, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = 3, \\ y_2 = -2. \end{cases}$

综上所述, 存在点 P , 使 $\triangle ABP$ 是以点 A 为直角顶点的直角三角形, 点 P 的坐标为 $(1, -6)$ 或 $(3, -2)$.



(答案图)

12. ①②③④

13. 解: (1) 如答案图 1, 过点 C 作 $CE \perp x$ 轴于点 E ,

∴ $\angle CEO = 90^\circ$.

∵ $\angle COA = 45^\circ, OC = 2\sqrt{2}$,

∴ $\angle OCE = \angle COA = 45^\circ$,

∴ $OE = CE = 2$, ∴ $C(2, 2)$.

将 $C(2, 2)$ 代入 $y = \frac{k}{x}$ 中, 得 $k = 2 \times 2 = 4$,

∴ 反比例函数的解析式为 $y = \frac{4}{x} (x > 0)$.

(2) ∵ 四边形 $OABC$ 是平行四边形,

∴ $BC = OA = 4, BC \parallel OA, AB \parallel OC$.

∴ $A(4, 0), B(6, 2)$.

∴ 直线 AB 的解析式为 $y = x - 4$. 联立 $\begin{cases} y = \frac{4}{x}, \\ y = x - 4, \end{cases}$

解得 $\begin{cases} x = 2\sqrt{2} + 2, \\ y = 2\sqrt{2} - 2, \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} x = 2 - 2\sqrt{2}, \\ y = -2 - 2\sqrt{2}. \end{cases}$ (舍去)

∴ 点 D 的坐标为 $(2\sqrt{2} + 2, 2\sqrt{2} - 2)$.

(3) 存在.

设 $P(a, \frac{4}{a})$.

∴ $S_{\triangle COD} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\square OABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times$

$2 = 4$,

∴ $S_{\triangle POC} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle COD} = 2$.

如答案图 2, 过点 P 作 $PE \perp x$ 轴, 过点 C 作 $CF \perp x$ 轴, 连

接 OP , 易得 $S_{\triangle POC} = S_{\text{梯形} PEFC} = \frac{1}{2} EF \cdot (PE + CF) = 2$,

即 $\frac{1}{2} |a - 2| \cdot \left(\frac{4}{a} + 2\right) = 2$,

解得 $a_1 = \sqrt{5} + 1, a_2 = 1 - \sqrt{5}$ (舍去),

$a_3 = -1 + \sqrt{5}, a_4 = -1 - \sqrt{5}$ (舍去).

∴ $P_1(\sqrt{5} + 1, \sqrt{5} - 1), P_2(\sqrt{5} - 1, \sqrt{5} + 1)$.

综上, 点 P 的坐标为 $(\sqrt{5} + 1, \sqrt{5} - 1)$ 或 $(\sqrt{5} - 1, \sqrt{5} + 1)$.

专题十七 [提升] 反比例函数 k 相关的几何问题

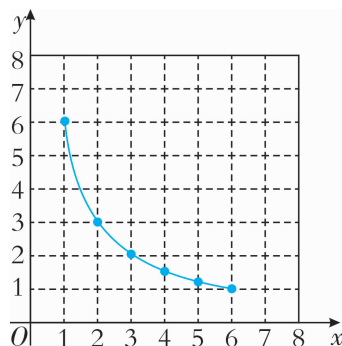
1. B 2. 5 3. $\frac{25}{16}$ 4. $\frac{3}{2}$ 5. C 6. -4 7. $\frac{8}{3}$ 8. -8

9. -4 10. B 11. 6 12. $-3\sqrt{3}$ 13. 4

专题十八 [提升] 动态几何与反比例函数

1. (1) $y = \frac{6}{x} (1 \leq x \leq 6)$

(2) $\frac{3}{2}$ 函数图象如答案图所示.

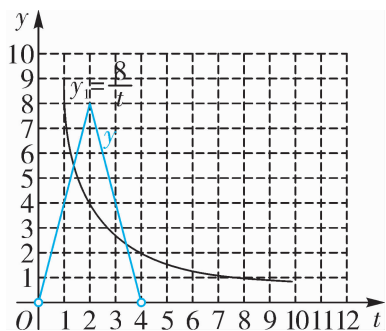


(答案图)

(3) 6 3

2. (1) $y = \begin{cases} 4t (0 < t \leq 2), \\ -4t + 16 (2 < t < 4). \end{cases}$

画出 y 的函数图象如答案图所示.



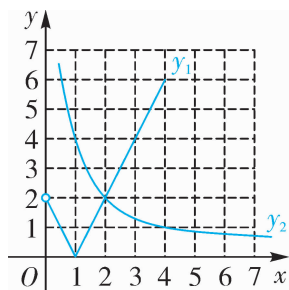
(答案图)

(2) 函数 y 的图象是轴对称图形, 对称轴为直线 $t=2$. (答案不唯一)

(3) $0 < t \leq 1.4$ 或 $3.4 \leq t < 4$

3. 解: (1) $y_1 = \begin{cases} -2x+2 & (0 < x \leq 1), \\ 2x-2 & (1 < x \leq 4). \end{cases}$

(2) 函数图象如答案图所示.



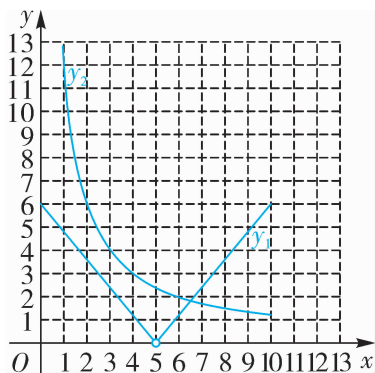
(答案图)

性质: 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, y_1 随 x 的增大而减小; 当 $1 < x < 4$ 时, y_1 随 x 的增大而增大. (答案不唯一)

(3) $0 < x \leq 2$.

4. 解: (1) $y_1 = \begin{cases} -\frac{6}{5}x+6 & (0 \leq x < 5), \\ \frac{6}{5}x-6 & (5 < x \leq 10). \end{cases} \quad y_2 = \frac{12}{x} \quad (0 < x \leq 10).$

(2) 函数图象如答案图所示.



(答案图)

性质: 当 $0 < x < 5$ 时, y_1 随 x 的增大而减小; 当 $5 < x < 10$ 时, y_1 随 x 的增大而增大. (答案不唯一)

(3) 当 $6.5 < x < 10$ 时, $y_1 > y_2$.

《反比例函数》章末考点复习与小结

【知识网络】 $y = \frac{k}{x}$ $y = kx^{-1}$ $xy = k$ 一、三 二、四 减

小 增大 直线 $y = \pm x$ 原点 $|k|$ 【考点突破】1. C

2. -2 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. $y_2 > y_1 > y_3$ 7. 一、二、四

8. $\frac{3}{2}$ 9. $9\sqrt{3}$ 10. $2\sqrt{5}-2$

11. 解: (1) 库存原料为 $2 \times 60 = 120$ (吨),

根据题意, 可知 y 与 x 之间的函数关系式为 $y = \frac{120}{x}$.

由于生产能力提高, 每小时消耗的原料大于原计划消耗的原料, \therefore 自变量的取值范围是 $x > 2$.

(2) 根据题意, 得 $y \geq 24$, 即 $\frac{120}{x} \geq 24$. 解得 $x \leq 5$.

\therefore 每小时消耗的原料应控制在 $2 < x \leq 5$ 的范围内.

12. 解: (1) 由题意, 知 $10(4n-2) = 30n$, 解得 $n = 2$.

设 $y = \frac{m}{x}$.

易知反比例函数图象过点 $(10, 6)$,

$\therefore m = 10 \times 6 = 60$.

\therefore 当 $10 \leq x \leq 30$ 时, y 与 x 之间的关系式为 $y = \frac{60}{x}$.

(2) 由(1)知, 当 $x = 30$ 时, $y = 2$, 且当温度达到 30°C 时, 温

度每上升 1°C , 电阻增加 $\frac{1}{5} \text{ k}\Omega$,

故当 $x > 30$ 时, y 与 x 之间的关系式为

$y = \frac{1}{5}(x-30) + 2 = \frac{1}{5}x - 4$.

对于 $y = \frac{60}{x}$, 当 $y = 5$ 时, $x = 12$;

对于 $y = \frac{1}{5}x - 4$, 当 $y = 5$ 时, $x = 45$.

\therefore 当温度 x 在 $12 \leq x \leq 45$ 的范围内时, 电阻不超过 $5 \text{ k}\Omega$.

13. B 14. C

15. 解: (1) 易得 $A(3, 4)$, $B(-2, -6)$.

把 $A(3, 4)$, $B(-2, -6)$ 代入 $y = kx + m$ ($k \neq 0$) 中,

得 $\begin{cases} 3k+m=4, \\ -2k+m=-6, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} k=2, \\ m=-2, \end{cases}$

\therefore 直线 l_1 的解析式为 $y = 2x - 2$.

(2) 在 $y = 2x - 2$ 中, 当 $y = 2x - 2 = 0$ 时, $x = 1$,

$\therefore C(1, 0)$, \therefore 点 M 的横坐标为 1, $MN = 1$.

如答案图 1, 过点 B 作 $BH \parallel MN$, 且 $BH = MN$, 连接 AH , MH .

\therefore 四边形 $BHMN$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore BN = MH$, $H(-1, -6)$,

$\therefore AM + MN + BN = AM + MH + 1$,

\therefore 当 A, M, H 三点共线时, $AM + MH$ 有最小值, 即此时 $AM + MN + BN$ 有最小值, 最小值为 $AH + 1$.

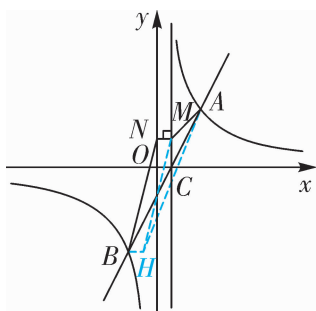
$\therefore A(3, 4)$, $H(-1, -6)$,

$\therefore AH = \sqrt{(-1-3)^2 + (-6-4)^2} = 2\sqrt{29}$,

$\therefore AM + MN + BN$ 的最小值为 $2\sqrt{29} + 1$.

直线 AH 的解析式为 $y = \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{7}{2}$.

在 $y = \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{7}{2}$ 中, 当 $x = 1$ 时, $y = -1$, $\therefore M(1, -1)$.



(答案图 1)

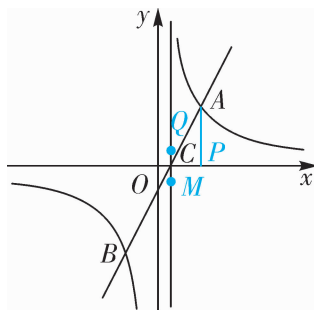
(3) 由(2)知, $M(1, -1)$, $\therefore Q(1, 1)$.

$\therefore C(1, 0)$, $\therefore CQ \parallel y$ 轴.

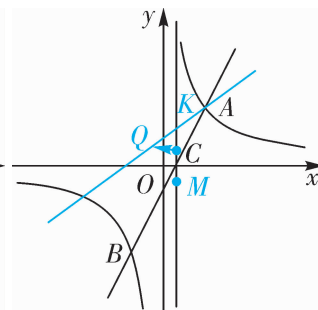
如答案图 2, 当点 P 在直线 l_1 右侧时,

$\therefore \angle PAC = \angle QCA$, $\therefore CQ \parallel AP$, $\therefore AP \parallel y$ 轴.

$\therefore A(3, 4)$, \therefore 点 P 的坐标为 $(3, 0)$;



(答案图 2)



(答案图 3)

如答案图 3, 当点 P 在直线 l_1 左侧时, 在直线 CQ 上且在点 Q 上方找一点 K , 使得 $AK = CK$, 则 $\angle KAC = \angle KCA$, 即 $\angle KAC = \angle QCA$.

设 $K(1, t)$,

则 $(1-3)^2 + (t-4)^2 = t^2$, 解得 $t = \frac{5}{2}$, $\therefore K(1, \frac{5}{2})$.

易得直线 AK 的解析式为 $y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{7}{4}$.

在 $y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{7}{4}$ 中, 当 $y = 0$ 时, $x = -\frac{7}{3}$;

当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = \frac{7}{4}$,

\therefore 直线 $y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{7}{4}$ 与 x 轴、 y 轴分别交于点

$(-\frac{7}{3}, 0), (0, \frac{7}{4})$.

$\therefore \angle PAC = \angle QCA$, $\therefore \angle PAC = \angle KAC$, 且点 P 在坐标轴上,

\therefore 点 P 的坐标为 $(-\frac{7}{3}, 0)$ 或 $(0, \frac{7}{4})$.

综上所述, 点 P 的坐标为 $(3, 0)$ 或 $(-\frac{7}{3}, 0)$ 或 $(0, \frac{7}{4})$.

专题十九 [易错]《反比例函数》中的常见错误

1. -1 2. 1 3. 2 4. B 5. D 6. -6 7. $y = \frac{3}{x}$ 8. B

9. ①②④

10. 解: (1) -4; $-\frac{1}{2}$.

(2) $\therefore A(-4, 2)$,

\therefore 根据双曲线与正比例函数图象的对称性, 得

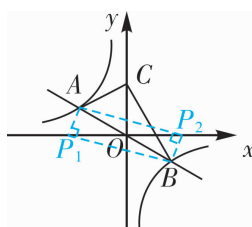
$B(4, -2)$,

$\therefore AB = \sqrt{(4+4)^2 + (-2-2)^2} = 4\sqrt{5}$.

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

$\therefore OC = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore C(0, 2\sqrt{5})$.

(3) 如答案图, $m < -2\sqrt{5}$ 或 $m > 2\sqrt{5}$.



(答案图)

11. 解: (1) 把 $A(-4, 0)$ 代入 $y = ax + 2$ 中, 得

$-4a + 2 = 0$, 解得 $a = \frac{1}{2}$,

\therefore 直线 AB 的解析式为 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$,

把 $y = 4$ 代入 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$ 中, 得 $\frac{1}{2}x + 2 = 4$,

解得 $x = 4$, \therefore 点 P 的坐标为 $(4, 4)$.

把 $P(4, 4)$ 代入 $y = \frac{k}{x}$ 中, 得 $k = 16$,

\therefore 双曲线的解析式为 $y = \frac{16}{x}$.

(2) 易得 $OA = 4, OB = 2, OC = 4$.

设 $Q(m, \frac{16}{m})$.

如答案图, 当 $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle CHQ$ 时,

则 $\frac{AO}{CH} = \frac{OB}{HQ}$, 即 $\frac{4}{m-4} = \frac{2}{\frac{16}{m}}$,

解得 $m = 8$ 或 $m = -4$ (舍去),

$\therefore Q(8, 2)$;

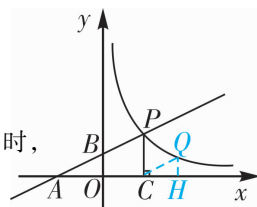
当 $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle QHC$ 时,

则 $\frac{AO}{QH} = \frac{OB}{HC}$, 即 $\frac{4}{\frac{16}{m}} = \frac{2}{m-4}$,

解得 $m = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}$ 或 $m = 2 - 2\sqrt{3}$ (舍去),

$\therefore Q(2 + 2\sqrt{3}, 4\sqrt{3} - 4)$.

综上所述, 点 Q 的坐标为 $(8, 2)$ 或 $(2 + 2\sqrt{3}, 4\sqrt{3} - 4)$.



(答案图)