# 专题 1-5 正方形基本型(母题溯源)

01 / 题型•解读 /

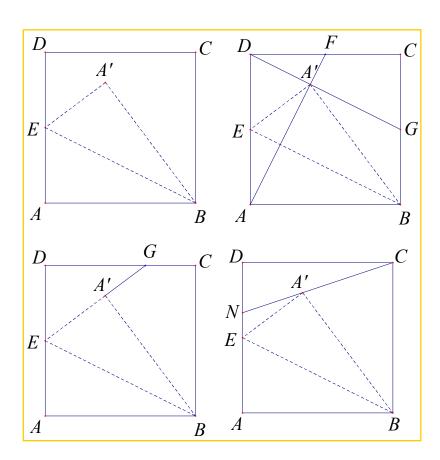
模型解读	1
【模型一】中点土折叠	2
【模型二】双中点(十字架模型拓展)	4
【模型三】对角线模型	🍱
【模型四】半角模型	11
题型一 中点 ± 折叠模型	
题型二 双中点模型 (十字架拓展)	
2023·东营·中考真题	19
2203·绥化·中考真题	
题型三 对角线模型	27
2023·攀枝花·中考真题	34
2023·四川宜宾·统考中考真题	35
题型四 半角模型 (七个性质)	37
2023·重庆·中考真题	
2023·眉山·中考真题	38
2022 达州·中考真题	

# 模型解读

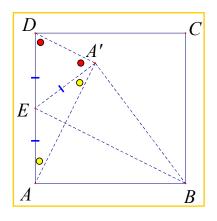
# 【模型一】中点+折叠

性质一:  $AA' \perp A'D$ ; 性质二: F, G 为中点; 性质三:  $A'G \perp CG$ ;性质四:  $\angle EBG = 45^{\circ}$ ;

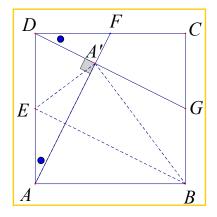
性质五: DG = 2CG; 性质六:  $tan \angle DCN = \frac{1}{3}$ 



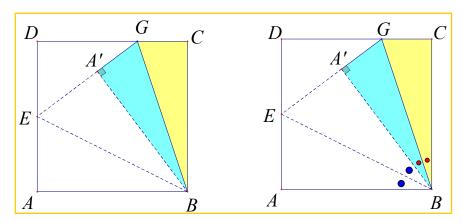
性质一证明:  $\mathit{AA}' \perp \mathit{A}'\mathit{D}$ 



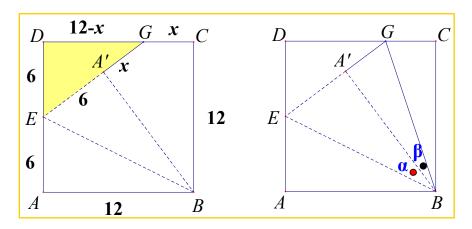
性质二证明: G 是 BC 中点



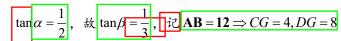
性质三,四证明: HL 全等



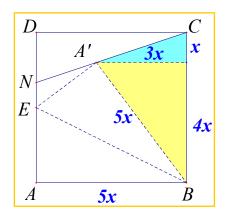
性质五证明: 勾股, 或"12345"模型



【12345 模型说明】易知 $\alpha + \beta = 45^{\circ}$ 

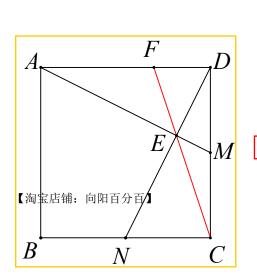


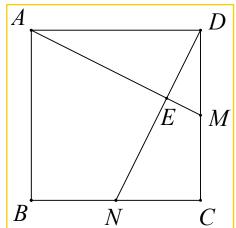
#### 性质六证明: 12345 模型



## 【模型二】双中点(十字架模型拓展)

(1)知 2 推 1: ①M 中点; ②N 是中点; ③AM L DN





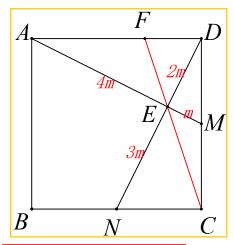
(2)已知: M 是中点, N 是中点, 连接 CE 并延长, 交 AD 于 F

- ①  $\vec{x}$  EM : ED : EN : AE =
- ② 证明: EC 平分∠NEM

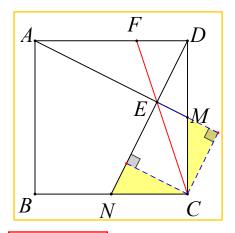


## 【解析】

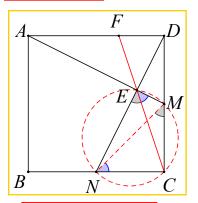
① ED:EN:AE=1:2:3:4



证明:法一:角平分线逆定理

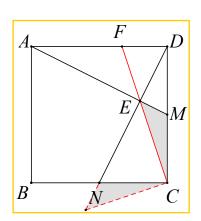


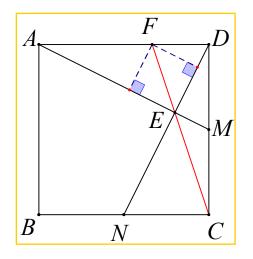
法三: 四点共圆



② 法一:角平分线定理

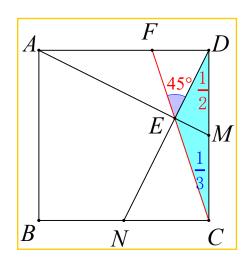
法二:旋转相似(手拉手模型)





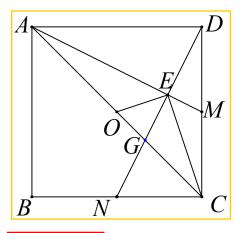
F在角平分线上,过F作角两边垂线 → DF S ADDEF = DE = 1 → AF = S ADDEF = AF = 2 (角平分线定理2)

法二: 12345 模型(正切和角公式)

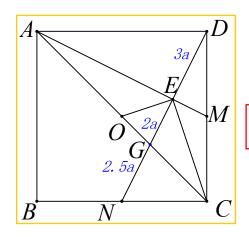


$$\angle DEF = 45^{\circ}$$
,  $\angle EDC = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \tan \angle DCF = \frac{1}{3}$ 

(3)已知:M,N 是中点,O 是中心,连接 OE,①求 DE:EG:GN ②证∠OEC=90°



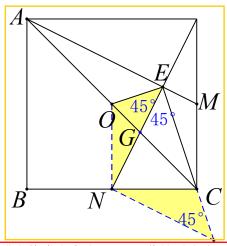
【解析】第一问



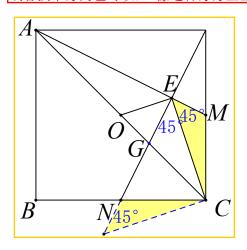
 $\frac{DE}{NE} = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{NG}{DG} = \frac{1}{2}$  ro 12345模型

【解析】第二问

法一:由(2)可知∠NEC=45°,故构造手拉手模型可得△黄≌△黄(SAS),从而可得∠NEO=45°,得证

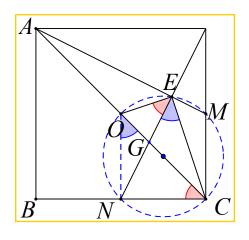


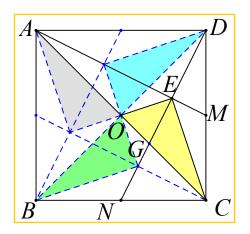
或者换个方向也可以, 像这种方方正正的图形也可以试试建系



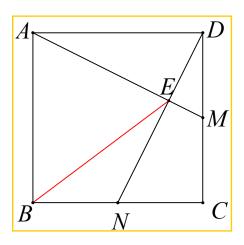
法二: 四点共圆

法三: 补成玄图 易知∠OEG=45°

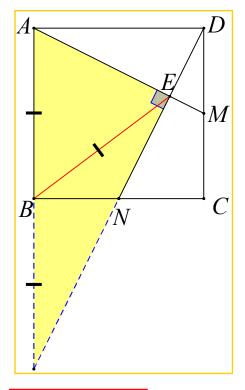




(4) 己知: M, N 是中点,连接 BE, 证 BE=CD

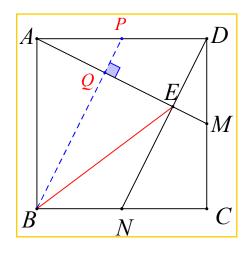


【解析】法一 斜边上的中线等于斜边一般

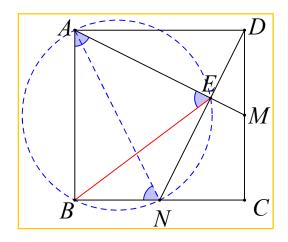


【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】

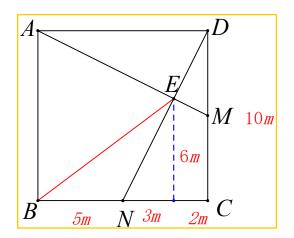
## 法二:过 AD 的中点 P 作 AE 垂线,交 AM 于 Q,可得 Q 是 AE 中点,则 BQ 垂直平分 AE,故 AB=BE



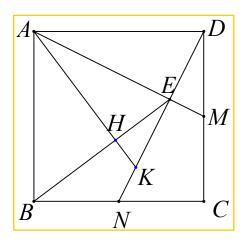
法三:对角互补得四点共圆,导角得等腰



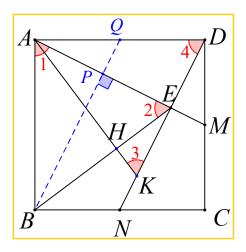
法四: 勾股定理,由(2)可知 DE: NE=2:3,设值求值即可



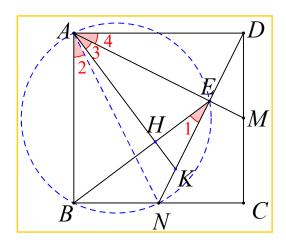
(5) 已知: M, N 是中点,连接 BE, AH L BE 于 H, 交 DN 于 K, 证 AK=CD



【解析】法一:构造玄图导等腰



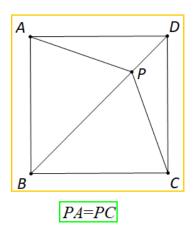
法二:四点共圆

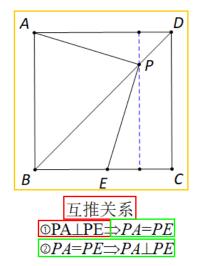


∠1=∠2=∠3=∠4

法三: 建系求坐标(略)

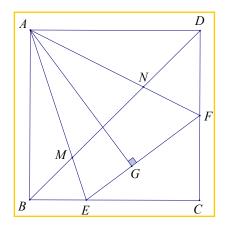
# 【模型三】对角线模型





## 【模型四】半角模型

如图,已知 ABCD 为正方形,∠FAE=45°,对角线 BD 交 AE 于 M,交 AF 与 N, AG⊥EF

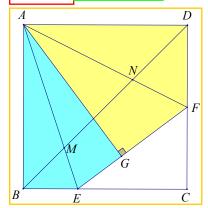


5个条件知1推4

- ① ∠EAF=45°
- $\bigcirc BE + DF = EF$
- 3  $AG \perp EF$ , AG=AB
- ④ AE 平分∠BEF
- ⑤ AF 平分∠DFE

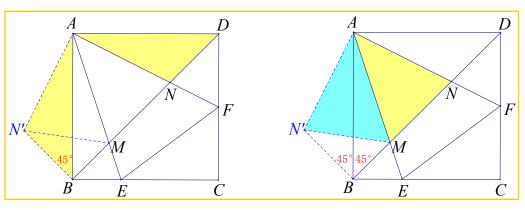
【性质二】  $BM^2 + ND^2 = MN^2$  (勾股证)
【性质三】 ∠MGN=90°
【性质四】 ① $AM^2 = MN \cdot MD$ ; ② $AN^2 = NM \cdot NB$ ; ③ $S_{ABCD} = BN \cdot DM$  (2组子母, 1共享型相似)
【性质五】 △ANE, △AMF, 是 2 个隐藏的等腰直角三角形 (反 8 字相似或四点共圆)
【性质六】 △AMN ∽ △AFE, 且相似比为  $\sqrt{2}$  (用全等导角)
【性质七】  $\frac{ND}{EC} = \frac{BM}{FC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  (旋转相似)

【性质一】DF+BE=EF

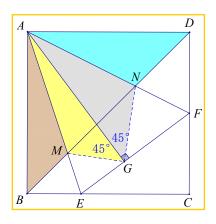


易证<mark>△ABE≌△AGE</mark>,易证△AGF≌△ADF

【性质二】 <u>BM<sup>2</sup>+ND<sup>2</sup>=MN<sup>2</sup></u> 简证,如图



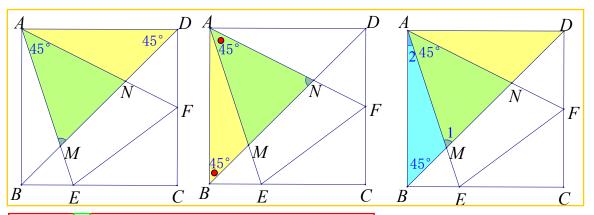
【性质三】∠MGN=90° 简证,如图:两组全等



【性质四】①AM<sup>2</sup> = MN • MD; ②AN<sup>2</sup> = NM • NB; ③S<sub>ABCD</sub> = BN·DM (2 组子母, 1 共享型相似) 简证③,如图

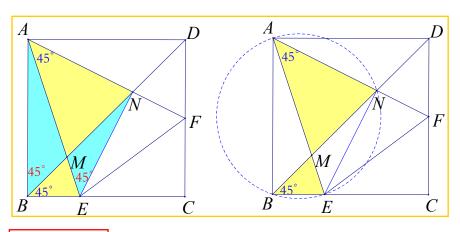
S<sub>ABCD</sub> = BN·DM (共享型相似)

 $\angle 1 = 45^{\circ} + \angle 2 = \angle BAN \Rightarrow \triangle BAN \hookrightarrow \triangle DMA \Rightarrow BN \cdot DM = AB \cdot AD$ 



【性质五】△ANE, △AMF, 是2个隐藏的等腰直角三角形

简证,以△ANE 为例,△AMF 方法相同



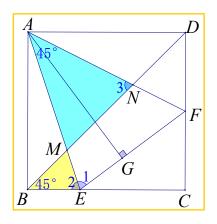
法一: 两次相似 $\triangle$ AMN∽ $\triangle$ BME $\Rightarrow \frac{AM}{BM} = \frac{NM}{EM} \mid \triangle$ BMA∽ $\triangle$ EMN \ ∠ABM=∠NEM=45

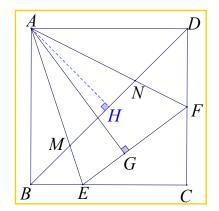
法二:ABEN 四点共圆,对角互补∠ABE+∠ANE=180°或∠ABN=∠AEN

# 【性质六】△AMN∽△AFE,且相似比为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

先证相似,易知∠1=∠2=∠3,故相似成立

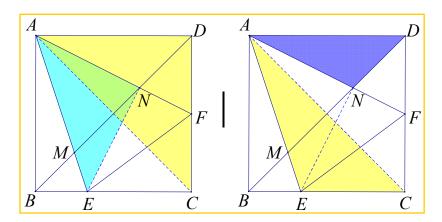
相似比为: 
$$\frac{AH}{AG} = \frac{AH}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

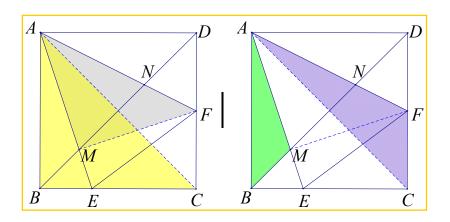




【性质七】 
$$\frac{ND}{EC} = \frac{BM}{FC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\bigcirc \frac{ND}{EC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



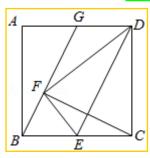


# 03 / 核心•题型 /

# 题型一 中点<mark>+</mark>折叠模型

1. 如图,在边长 4 的正方形 ABCD 中, E 是边 BC 的中点,将  $\Delta CDE$  沿直线 DE 折叠后,点 C 落在点 F 处, 再将其打开、展平,得折痕 DE . 连接 CF 、 BF 、 EF ,延长 BF 交 AD 于点 G . 则下列结论: ① BG = DE ;

② 
$$CF \perp BG$$
; ③  $\sin \angle DFG = \frac{1}{2}$  ④  $S_{\Delta DFG} = \frac{12}{5}$  ,其中正确的有(



A. 1个

B. 2个

C. 3个

D. 4个

【解答】解: ::四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

 $AB = BC = AD = CD = 4, \quad \angle ABC = \angle BCD = 90^{\circ},$ 

·· E 是边 BC 的中点,

BE = CE = 2,

:将 ΔCDE 沿直线 DE 折叠得到 ΔDFE,

 $\therefore DF = CD = 4$ , EF = CE = 2,  $\angle DFE = \angle DCE = 90^{\circ}$ ,  $\angle DEF = \angle DEC$ 

 $\therefore EF = EB$ ,

 $\therefore \angle EBF = \angle BFE$ 

$$\therefore \angle EBF = \angle BFE = \frac{1}{2}(180^{\circ} - \angle BEF), \quad \angle CED = \angle FED = \frac{1}{2}(180^{\circ} - \angle BEF),$$

 $\angle GBE = \angle DEC$ ,

BG/DE,

: BE / /DG,

:四边形 BEDG 是平行四边形,

: BG = DE,故①正确;

EF = CE

 $\angle EFC = \angle ECF$ ,

$$\therefore \angle FBE + \angle BCF = \angle BFE + \angle CFE = \frac{1}{2} \times 180^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

 $\angle BFC = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $...CF \perp BG$ ,故②正确;

 $\therefore \angle ABG + \angle CBG = \angle BFE + \angle DFG = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $\therefore \angle ABG = \angle DFG$ ,

 $\therefore AB = 4$ , DG = BE = 2,

AG = 2,

 $BG = 2\sqrt{5},$ 

$$\therefore \sin \angle DFG = \sin \angle ABG = \frac{AG}{BG} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \quad$$
 故3错误:

过G作 $GH \perp DF$ 于H,

$$\therefore \tan \angle GFH = \tan \angle ABG = \frac{1}{2}$$

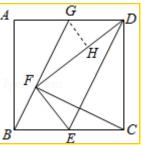
 $DH = \sqrt{DG^2 - x^2},$ 

:. 
$$DF = FH + DH = 2x + \sqrt{DG^2 - x^2} = 4$$

解得: x=1.2, x=2 (舍去),

: GH = 1.2

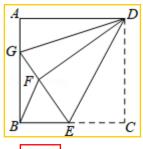
$$S_{\Delta DFG} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1.2 = \frac{12}{5}$$
,故④正确;



2. 如图,正方形 ABCD 中, AB=12,点 E 在边 BC 上, BE=EC,将  $\Delta DCE$  沿 DE 对折至  $\Delta DFE$ ,延长 EF

交边 AB 于点 G , 连接 DG , BF , 给出以下结论: ①  $\Delta DAG \cong \Delta DFG$  ; ② BG = 2AG ; ③ BF / / DE ; ④

 $S_{\Delta BEF} = \frac{72}{5}$ . 其中所有正确结论的个数是()



A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

【解答】解:如图,由折叠可知,DF = DC = DA, $\angle DFE = \angle C = 90^{\circ}$ ,

 $\angle DFG = \angle A = 90^{\circ}$ 

在 RtΔADG 和 RtΔFDG 中,

$$\begin{cases} AD = DF \\ DG = DG \end{cases}$$

... RtΔADG ≅ RtΔFDG(HL),故①正确;

: 正方形边长是 12,

BE = EC = EF = 6

由勾股定理得:  $EG^2 = BE^2 + BG^2$ 

解得: x=4

$$\therefore AG = GF = 4$$
 ,  $BG = 8$  ,  $BG = 2AG$  故②正确,

: EF = EC = EB,

 $\angle EFB = \angle EBF$ ,

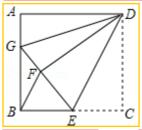
$$\angle DEC = \angle DEF$$
,  $\angle CEF = \angle EFB + \angle EBF$ 

 $\angle DEC = \angle EBF$ ,

:. BF / /DE , 故3正确;

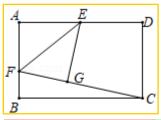
$$S_{\Delta GBE} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 = 24$$
,  $S_{\Delta BEF} = \frac{EF}{EG} \cdot S_{\Delta GBE} = \frac{6}{10} \times 24 = \frac{72}{5}$ ,故④正确.

综上可知正确的结论的是 4 个



3. 如图,矩形 ABCD 中,  $AB=3\sqrt{6}$  , BC=12 , E 为 AD 中点, F 为 AB 上一点,将  $\Delta AEF$  沿 EF 折叠后,

点 $_{a}$ 恰好落到 $_{c}$  上的点 $_{c}$  处,则折痕 $_{c}$  的长是 $_{c}$  2 $_{c}$  15 $_{c}$  .



【解答】解:如图,连接EC,

:: 四边形 *ABCD* 为矩形,

$$A = \angle D = 90^{\circ}$$
,  $BC = AD = 12$ ,  $DC = AB = 3\sqrt{6}$ 

·· E 为 AD 中点,

$$\therefore AE = DE = \frac{1}{2}AD = 6$$

由翻折知,  $\Delta AEF \cong \Delta GEF$ ,

$$\therefore AE = GE = 6$$
,  $\angle AEF = \angle GEF$ ,  $\angle EGF = \angle EAF = 90^{\circ} = \angle D$ .

 $\therefore GE = DE$ ,

∴ EC 平分 ∠DCG,

 $\angle DCE = \angle GCE$ 

$$\angle GEC = 90^{\circ} - \angle GCE$$
,  $\angle DEC = 90^{\circ} - \angle DCE$ 

 $\angle GEC = \angle DEC$ 

$$\therefore \angle FEC = \angle FEG + \angle GEC = \frac{1}{2} \times 180^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

 $\angle FEC = \angle D = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $\mathbf{X} : \angle DCE = \angle GCE$ ,

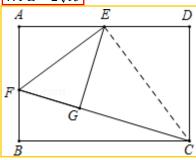
 $\Delta FEC \sim \Delta EDC$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{FE}{DE} = \frac{EC}{DC}$$

$$EC = \sqrt{DE^2 + DC^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + (3\sqrt{6})^2} = 3\sqrt{10},$$

$$\therefore \frac{FE}{6} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{3\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\therefore FE = 2\sqrt{15}$$

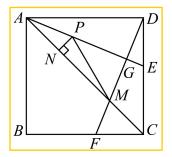


### 题型二 双中点模型 (十字架拓展)

#### 2023.东营.中考真题

1. 如图,正方形 ABCD 的边长为 4,点 E , F 分别在边 DC , BC 上,且 BF = CE , AE 平分  $\angle CAD$  ,连接 DF ,分别交 AE , AC 于点 G , M , P 是线段 AG 上的一个动点,过点 P 作  $PN \perp AC$  垂足为 N ,连接 PM , 有下列四个结论: ① AE 垂直平分 DM ;② PM + PN 的最小值为  $3\sqrt{2}$  ;③  $CF^2 = GE \cdot AE$  ;④  $S_{AADM} = 6\sqrt{2}$  . 其

中正确的是()



A. 12

В. 234

C. 134

D. 13

【答案】D

【详解】解: :: ABCD 为正方形,

BC = CD = AD,  $\angle ADE = \angle DCF = 90^{\circ}$ 

: BF = CE

 $\therefore DE = FC$ 

∴*∆ADE≌∆DCF* (SAS)

 $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle FDC$ 

 $\therefore \angle ADE = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $\therefore \angle ADG + \angle FDC = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $\therefore \angle ADG + \angle DAE = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $\angle AGD = \angle AGM = 90^{\circ}$ 

∵ AE 平分 ∠CAD,

 $\therefore \angle DAG = \angle MAG$ 

AG = AG,

 $\therefore \triangle ADG \cong \triangle AMG(ASA)$ 

DG = GM

 $\therefore \angle AGD = \angle AGM = 90^{\circ}$ ,

.: AE 垂直平分 DM,

故①正确.

由①可知,∠ADE=∠DGE=90°,∠DAE=∠GDE,

 $:\triangle ADE \sim \triangle DGE$ ,

 $\frac{DE}{GE} = \frac{AE}{DE}$ 

 $DE^2 = GE \cdot AE,$ 

由①可知DE = CF $\therefore CF^2 = GE \cdot AE$ 故③正确. : ABCD 为正方形, 且边长为 4, AB = BC = AD = 4∴  $\stackrel{\cdot}{\triangle}$  Rt $\triangle ABC$   $\stackrel{\cdot}{\vdash}$ ,  $AC = \sqrt{2}AB = 4\sqrt{2}$ . 由①可知, △ADG≌△AMG(ASA), AM = AD = 4 $\therefore CM = AC - AM = 4\sqrt{2} - 4$ 由图可知,  $\triangle DMC$  和  $\triangle ADM$  等高, 设高为 A,  $\therefore S_{\Delta ADM} = S_{\Delta ADC} - S_{\Delta DMC}$  $\therefore \frac{4 \times h}{4} = \frac{4 \times 4}{4} - \frac{\left(4\sqrt{2} - 4\right) \cdot h}{4}$  $h = 2\sqrt{2}$  $\therefore S_{\Delta ADM} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AM \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2}.$ 故 ④ 不正确. 由①可知, △ADG≌△AMG(ASA) DG = GM:M 关于线段 AG 的对称点为 D ,过点 D 作  $DN' \perp AC$  ,交 AC 于 N' ,交 AE 于 P' , : PM + PN 最小即为 DN', 如图所示, 由4可知 $\triangle ADM$ 的高 $h=2\sqrt{2}$ 即为图中的DN', :  $DN' = 2\sqrt{2}$ . 故②不正确. 综上所述,正确的是①③ 2. 如图,正方形 ABCD 中,点 E 、 F 、 G 分别为边 AB 、 BC 、 AD 上的中点,连接 AF 、 DE 交于点 M , 连接 GM 、 CG , CG 与 DE 交于点 N ,则结论 ①  $GM \perp CM$  ; ② CD = DM ; ③ 四边形 AGCF 是平行四边

)个.

形;  $\textcircled{4} \angle CMD = \angle AGM$  中, 正确的有(

E AВ MG C. 3 D. 4 A. 1 B. 2 【答案】B 【解答】解: AG / FC 且 AG = FC, ∴四边形 AGCF 为平行四边形,故<mark>③</mark>正确;  $\angle GAF = \angle FCG = \angle DGC$ ,  $\angle AMN = \angle GND$  $\triangle \Delta ADE$  和  $\Delta BAF$  中, AE = BF $\therefore \{ \angle DAE = \angle ABF \}$ AD = AB $\therefore \Delta ADE \cong \Delta BAF(SAS)$  $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle BAF$ ,  $: \angle ADE + \angle AEM = 90^{\circ}$ :. ∠*EAM* + ∠*AEM* = 90°  $\angle AME = 90^{\circ}$  $\angle GND = 90^{\circ}$  $\therefore \angle DE \perp AF$ ,  $DE \perp CG$ . ·: G 点为 AD 中点, ::GN 为  $\triangle ADM$  的中位线, 即 CG 为 DM 的垂直平分线, : GM = GD , CD = CM ,故②错误; 在  $\Delta GDC$  和  $\Delta GMC$  中, DG = MG $:: \{CD = CM\}$ CG = CG $\Delta GDC \cong \Delta GMC(SSS)$ ,  $\angle CDG = \angle CMG = 90^{\circ}$  $\angle MGC = \angle DGC$ ,  $: GM \perp CM$  , 故 ① 正确;  $: \angle CDG = \angle CMG = 90^{\circ}$  $\Box G$ 、D、C、M 四点共圆,  $A : \angle AGM = \angle DCM$ ,  $\therefore CD = CM$ ,  $\angle CMD = \angle CDM$ , 在 RtΔAMD 中,  $\angle AMD = 90^{\circ}$ ,

DM < AD,

DM < CD

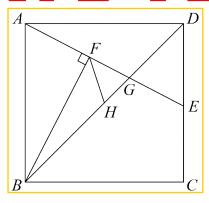
 $\angle DMC \neq \angle DCM$ ,

. ∠*CMD ≠ ∠AGM* ,故<mark>④</mark>错误.

#### 2203.绥化.中考真题

3. 如图,在正方形 ABCD中,点E 为边CD 的中点,连接AE,过点B 作  $BF \perp AE$  于点F ,连接BD 交AE 于

点G,FH 平分 $\angle BFG$  交BD 于点H. 则下列结论中,正确的个数为( )



① 
$$AB^2 = BF \cdot AE$$
; ②  $S_{\triangle BGF} : S_{\triangle BAF} = 2:3$ ; ③  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} AB = a$   $\stackrel{\text{pt}}{=} D^2 - BD \cdot HD = a^2$ 

A. 0 个

B. 1个

C. 2个

D. 3个

【答案】D

【详解】:'四边形 ABCD是正方形,

 $\angle BAD = \angle ADE = 90^{\circ}, \quad AB = AD$ 

 $BF \perp AE$ 

 $\angle ABF = 90^{\circ} - \angle BAF = \angle DAE$ 

 $\therefore \cos \angle ABF = \cos \angle EAD$ 

 $AB^2 = BF \cdot AE$ ,故①正确;

设正方形的边长为<mark>a</mark>,

::点E为边CD的中点,

$$DE = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\triangle \tan \angle ABF = \tan \angle EAD = \frac{1}{2}$$

在 Rt 
$$\triangle ABE$$
 中,  $AB = \sqrt{AF^2 + BF^2} = \sqrt{5}AF = a$ 

$$\therefore AF = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}a$$

在 Rt 
$$\triangle ADE$$
 中,  $AE = \sqrt{AD^2 + DE^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}a}{2}$ 

$$EF = AE - AF = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}a - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}a = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}a$$

- **∵** AB // DE
- $\therefore \triangle GAB \hookrightarrow \triangle GED$

$$\therefore \frac{AG}{GE} = \frac{AB}{DE} = 2$$

$$\therefore GE = \frac{1}{3}AE = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}a$$

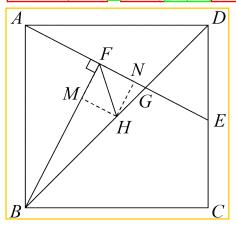
: 
$$FG = AE - AF - GE = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}a - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}a - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}a = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15}a$$

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{FG} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}a}{\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15}a} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$AB = a$$

$$BD^2 = AB^2 + AD^2 = 2a^2$$

如图所示,过点H分别作BF,AE的垂线,垂足分别为M,N,



$$\mathcal{I} : BF \perp AE$$

$$HM = HN$$

#### ∴四边形 FMHN 是正方形,

$$FN = HM = HN$$

: 
$$BF = 2AF = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}a, FG = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15}a$$

$$\frac{MH}{RM} = \frac{FG}{RF} = \frac{1}{3}$$

设
$$MH = b$$
,则 $BF = BM + FM = BM + MH = 3b + b = 4b$ 

在 Rt 
$$\triangle BMH$$
 中,  $BH = \sqrt{BM^2 + MH^2} = \sqrt{10}b$ ,

$$BF = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}a$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}a = 4b$$

解得: 
$$b = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}a$$

$$\therefore BH = \sqrt{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10} a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a$$

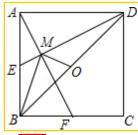
$$\therefore BD^2 - BD \cdot HD = 2a^2 - \sqrt{2}a \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a = a^2$$
, 故④正确

4. 如图,已知E,F分别为正方形 ABCD 的边 AB,BC 的中点,AF 与 DE 交于点M,O 为 BD 的中点,

#### 则下列结论:

① 
$$\angle AME = 90^\circ$$
; ②  $\angle BAF = \angle EDB$ ; ③  $\angle BMO = 90^\circ$ ; ④  $MD = 2AM = 4EM$ ; ⑤  $AM = \frac{2}{3}MF$  . 其中正确

#### 结论的是(



A. <u>134</u>

B. 245

C. 1345

D. 135

【解答】解:在正方形 ABCD中,AB = BC = AD,  $\angle ABC = \angle BAD = 90^{\circ}$ ,

···E、F分别为边AB, BC的中点,

$$\therefore AE = BF = \frac{1}{2}BC$$

# 在 ΔABF 和 ΔDAE 中

$$\int AE = BF$$

$$\left\{ \angle ABC = \angle BAD \right\}$$

$$AB = AD$$

## $. \Delta ABF \cong \Delta DAE(SAS)$

$$A : \angle BAF = \angle ADE$$
,

$$\therefore \angle BAF + \angle DAF = \angle BAD = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \angle ADE + \angle DAF = \angle BAD = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\angle AMD = 180^{\circ} - (\angle ADE + \angle DAF) = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

#### ·· DE 是 ΔABD 的中线,

$$: \angle ADE \neq \angle EDB$$
,

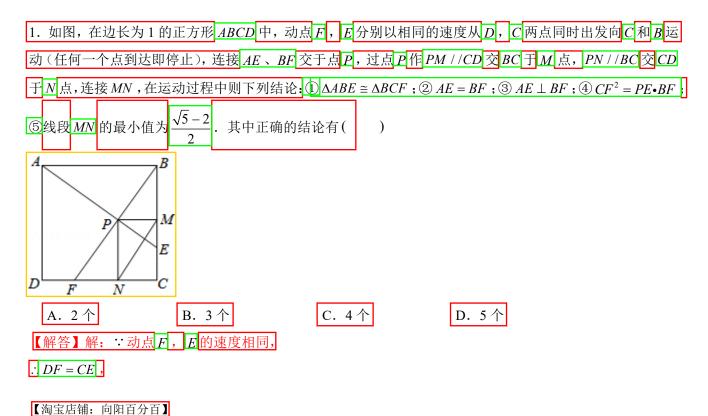
$$\therefore \angle BAD = 90^{\circ}$$
,  $AM \perp DE$ ,

$$\Delta AED \sim \Delta MAD \sim \Delta MEA$$
,

```
∴ ΔBMO 是直角三角形, ∠BMO=90°, 故<mark>③</mark>正确;
综上所述,正确的结论有(1)(3)(4)(5)共4个
E \mid K
5. 如图,在正方形 ABCD中,E \setminus F 分别在CD \setminus AD 边上,且CE = DF,连接 BE \setminus CF 相交于 G 点.则下
列结论: ① BE = CF ; ② S_{ABCG} = S_{Mith EDFGE} ; ③ CG^2 = BG \cdot GE ; ④ 当 E 为 CD 中点时, 连接 DG , 则 \angle FGD = 45^{\circ} ,
正确的结论是
                         . (填序号)
【答案】①②③④
【分析】①由"SAS"可证 △BCE ≌△CDF ,可得 BE = CF ;
②由全等三角形的性质可得S_{\Delta BCQ} = S_{\Delta CDF},由面积和差关系可得S_{\Delta BCG} = S_{\text{mid} EDFGE};
                                 \frac{CG}{BG} = \frac{GE}{GC}
                                             可得结论:
③通过证明 △BCG∽△CEG.
④通过证明点 D, 点 E, 点 G, 点 F 四点共圆, 可证 \angle DEF = \angle DGF = 45^{\circ}.
【详解】解: :"四边形 ABCD是正方形,
BC = CD, \angle BCD = \angle CDF = 90^{\circ},
\triangle ABCE和\triangle CDF中,
\int BC = CD
 \angle BCD = \angle CDF = 90^{\circ}
 CE = DF
∴ △BCE≌△CDF (SAS)
∴ BE = CF , 故 ① 正确 ,
∴ △BCE ≌△CDF ,
S_{\triangle}BCE = S_{\triangle}CDF
S_{\Delta BCG} = S_{\text{DDD} \pi DFGE};故②正确,
∆BCE ≌△CDF
\angle DCF = \angle EBC
\angle DCF + \angle BCG = 90^{\circ}
```

```
\angle EBC + \angle BCG = 90^{\circ}
 \angle BGC = \angle EGC = 90^{\circ}
∴ △BCG∽△CEG
  CG \_ GE
  BG - GC
∴ CG<sup>2</sup> = BG⋅GE ; 故<mark>③</mark>正确;
如图,连接EF,
∵点E是CD中点,
DE = CE,
CE = DF,
DF = CE = DE
. ∠DFE = ∠DEF = 45°
\angle ADC = \angle EGF = 90^{\circ}
\therefore点D,点E,点G,点F四点共圆,
∴ <u>∠DEF = ∠DGF = 45°</u>, 故<mark>④</mark>正确;
综上所述:正确的有1234
```

# 题型三 对角线模型



 $\nabla : CD = BC$ ,

$$: CF = BE,$$

在 ΔABE 和 ΔBCF 中,

$$\begin{cases} AB = BC \\ \angle ABE = \angle BCF = 90^{\circ} \\ BE = CF \end{cases}$$

...  $\Delta ABE \cong \Delta BCF(SAS)$ ,故①正确;

 $\angle BAE = \angle CBF$  , AE = BF , 故②正确;

 $\therefore \angle BAE + \angle BEA = 90^{\circ},$ 

 $\therefore \angle CBF + \angle BEA = 90^{\circ}$ 

: ∠*APB* = 90° ,故③正确;

在 ΔBPE 和 ΔBCF 中,

 $\therefore \angle BPE = \angle BCF$ ,  $\angle PBE = \angle CBF$ 

 $\Delta BPE \sim \Delta BCF$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{PE}{CF} = \frac{BE}{BF},$$

 $\therefore CF \bullet BE = PE \bullet BF,$ 

:: CF = BE,

 $: CF^2 = PE \cdot BF, 故 4$ 正确;

∵点P在运动中保持 $\angle APB = 90^{\circ}$ ,

:点P的路径是一段以AB为直径的弧。

如图,设AB的中点为G,连接CG交弧于点P,此时CP的长度最小,

在 Rt ABCG 中, 
$$CG = \sqrt{BC^2 + BG^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

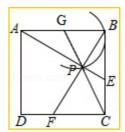
$$\therefore PG = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore MN = CP = CG - PG = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2},$$

即线段MN的最小值为 $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ ,故⑤错误;

综上可知正确的有4个,

故选: <u>C</u>.

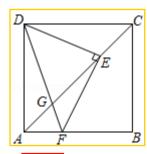


2. 如图,正方形 ABCD 中,AB=3,点 E是对角线 AC上的一点,连接 DE,过点 E作  $EF\perp DE$ ,交 AB

于点F,连接DF交AC于点G,下列结论:

① DE = EF ; ②  $\angle ADF = \angle AEF$  ; ③  $DG^2 = GE \cdot GC$  ; ④若 AF = 1 ,则  $EG = \frac{5}{4}\sqrt{2}$  ,其中结论正确的个数是

#### 



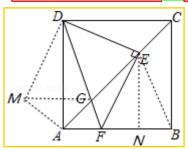
A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

#### 【解答】解:如图,连接BE,



:: 四边形 ABCD 为正方形,

 $\therefore CB = CD$ ,  $\angle BCE = \angle DCE = 45^{\circ}$ 

#### 在 ΔBEC 和 ΔDEC 中,

$$\begin{cases} DC = BC \\ \angle DCE = \angle BCE \end{cases},$$

$$CE = CE$$

 $\therefore \Delta DCE \cong \Delta BCE(SAS),$ 

 $\therefore DE = BE , \quad \angle CDE = \angle CBE ,$ 

 $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle ABE$ ,

 $\therefore \angle DAB = 90^{\circ}$ ,  $\angle DEF = 90^{\circ}$ ,

 $\therefore \angle ADE + \angle AFE = 180^{\circ},$ 

 $\therefore \angle AFE + \angle EFB = 180^{\circ}$ 

 $\angle ADE = \angle EFB$ ,

 $\angle ABE = \angle EFB$ ,

EF = BE,

: *DE = EF* , 故①正确;

 $: \angle DEF = 90^{\circ}, DE = EF$ 

:. ∠*EDF* = ∠*DFE* = 45°

 $\therefore \angle DAC = 45^{\circ}$ ,  $\angle AGD = \angle EGF$ ,

<u>: ∠ADF = ∠AEF</u>,故<mark>②</mark>正确;

 $\therefore$   $\angle GDE = \angle DCG = 45^{\circ}$ ,  $\angle DGE = \angle CGD$ 

 $: \Delta DGE \hookrightarrow \Delta CGD$ ,

 $\frac{DG}{EG} = \frac{CG}{DG}$ 

即  $DG^2 = GE \cdot CG$ ,故③正确;

如图,过点E作 $EN \perp AB$ 于点N,

 $\therefore AF = 1$ , AB = 3,

BF = 2,  $AC = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = 3\sqrt{2}$ ,

 $\therefore BE = EF$ ,

 $\therefore FN = BN = 1$ .

 $\therefore AN = 2$ ,

 $AE = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,

 $\therefore CE = AC - AE = \sqrt{2},$ 

将 $\Delta DEC$  绕点 $\underline{A}$ 逆时针旋转 $90^{\circ}$ 得到 $\Delta DMA$ ,连接 $\underline{MG}$ ,

易证  $\Delta DMG \cong \Delta DEG(SAS)$  ,  $\Delta AMG$  是直角三角形,

MG = GE

:  $MG^2 = EG^2 = AM^2 + AG^2 = CE^2 + AG^2$ 

设EG = x,则 $AG = 2\sqrt{2} - x$ ,

 $\therefore (\sqrt{2})^2 + (2\sqrt{2} - x)^2 = x^2$ 

解得:  $x = \frac{5}{4}\sqrt{2}$ , 即  $EG = \frac{5}{4}\sqrt{2}$ , 故④正确.

故选: <u>D</u>.

3. 如图,正方形 ABCD 中,点 E , F 分别为边 BC , CD 上的点,连接 AE , AF ,与对角线 BD 分别交于

点G,H,连接EH. 若 $\angle EAF = 45^{\circ}$ ,则下列判断错误的是( )

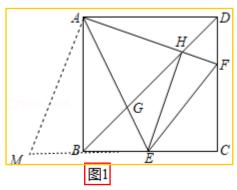
A. 
$$BE + DF = EF$$

$$B. \quad BG^2 + HD^2 = GH^2$$

$$C. E, F$$
 分别为边 $BC$  , $CD$  的中点

D. 
$$AH \perp EH$$

【解答】解:如图 1,将 $\Delta ADF$  绕点 A 顺时针旋转  $90^{\circ}$  得到  $\Delta ABM$  ,此时 AB 与 AD 重合,



由旋转可得: 
$$AB = AD$$
,  $BM = DF$ ,  $\angle DAF = \angle BAM$ ,  $\angle ABM = \angle D = 90^{\circ}$ ,  $AM = AF$ ,

 $\therefore \angle ABM + \angle ABE = 90^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$ 

 $\therefore$  点M ,B ,E 在同一条直线上。

 $\therefore \angle EAF = 45^{\circ}$ ,

$$\therefore \angle DAF + \angle BAE = \angle BAD - \angle EAE = 90^{\circ} - 45^{\circ} = 45^{\circ}.$$

 $\angle BAE = \angle DAF$ ,

 $\therefore \angle BAM + \angle BAE = 45^{\circ}$ 

 $\square$   $\angle MAE = \angle FAE$ .

在  $\triangle AME$  与  $\triangle AFE$  中,

$$\begin{cases} AM = AF \\ \angle MAE = \angle FAE \\ AE = AE \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \Delta AME \cong \Delta AFE(SAS)$ 

 $\therefore ME = EF$ ,

: EF = BE + DF , 故 A 选项不合题意,

如图 2,将 $\Delta ADH$ 绕点A顺时针旋转 $90^{\circ}$ 得到 $\Delta ABN$ ,此时AB与AD重合,

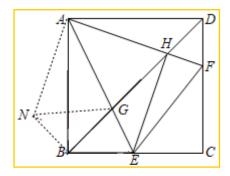


图2

 $\therefore \triangle ADH \cong \triangle ABN$ ,

AN = AH,  $\angle BAN = \angle DAH$ ,  $\angle ADH = \angle ABN = 45^{\circ}$ , DH = BN,

 $\therefore \angle NBG = 90^{\circ}$ ,

 $BN^2 + BG^2 = NG^2$ 

 $\therefore \angle EAF = 45^{\circ},$ 

 $\therefore \angle DAF + \angle BAE = 45^{\circ}$ 

 $\therefore \angle BAN + \angle BAE = 45^{\circ} = \angle NAE$ 

 $\therefore \angle NAE = \angle EAF$ ,

X : AN = AH, AG = AG,

 $\Delta ANG \cong \Delta AHG(SAS)$ 

 $\therefore GH = NG$ ,

 $\therefore BN^2 + BG^2 = NG^2 = GH^2,$ 

 $:DH^2 + BG^2 = GH^2$ ,故B选项不合题意;

 $\angle EAF = \angle DBC = 45^{\circ}$ 

 $\therefore$  点 A , 点 B , 点 E , 点 H 四点共圆,

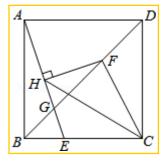
 $\therefore \angle AHE = \angle ABE = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $AH \perp HE$  ,故 D 选项不合题意,

故选: <u>C</u>.

4. 在正方形 ABCD 中,点 E 为 BC 边上一点且 CE = 2BE ,点 F 为对角线 BD 上一点且 BF = 2DF ,连接 AE

 $\overline{\mathcal{C}}_{BD}$  于点 $\overline{G}$ ,过点 $\overline{F}$  作 $\overline{FH \perp AE}$  于点 $\overline{H}$ ,连接 $\overline{CH}$ 、 $\overline{CF}$ ,若 $\overline{HG}=2cm$ ,则 $\underline{\Delta CHF}$  的面积是  $\underline{56}$   $\underline{cm^2}$ 



【解答】解:如图,过F作 $FI \perp BC$ 于I,连接FE,FA,

:. FI / /CD ,

 $\therefore CE = 2BE$ , BF = 2DF,

 $\therefore \boxed{\parallel} FE = FC = FA = \sqrt{5}a,$ 

: *H* 为 *AE* 的中点,

$$\therefore HE = \frac{1}{2}AE = \frac{\sqrt{10}a}{2}$$

::四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

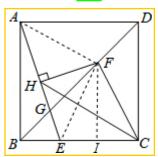
∴<u>BG</u>平分∠ABC,

$$\therefore \frac{EG}{AG} = \frac{BE}{AB} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore HG = \frac{1}{4}AE = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}a = 2,$$

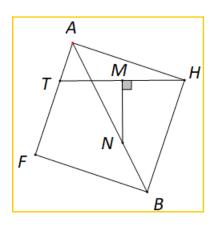
$$\therefore a = \frac{4}{5}\sqrt{10}$$

$$\therefore S_{\Delta CHF} = S_{\Delta HEF} + S_{\Delta CEF} - S_{\Delta CEH} = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}a)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2a \cdot 2a - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2a \cdot \frac{3}{2}a = \frac{7}{4}a^2 = \frac{56}{5},$$

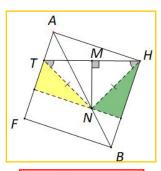


5.如图,正方形 AFBH,点 T 是边 AF 上一动点,M 是 HT 的中点,MN L HT 交 AB 于 N,当点 T 在 AF 上运动

时, $\frac{MN}{HT}$ 的值是否发生改变?若改变求出其变化范围:若不改变请求出其值并给出你的证明



【解析】易知 NT=HN, 证明 ∠TNH=90°即可

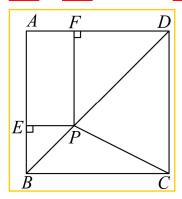


TN=HN⇒TN⊥HN

## 2023·攀枝花·中考真题

6. 如图,已知正方形 ABCD的边长为 3,点 P 是对角线 BD 上的一点,  $PF \perp AD$  于点 F ,  $PE \perp AB$  于点 E ,

连接<u>PC</u>,当<u>PE:PF=1:2</u>时,则<u>PC=</u>( )



A.  $\sqrt{3}$ 

B. 2

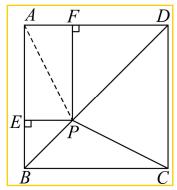
C.  $\sqrt{5}$ 

D.  $\frac{5}{2}$ 

【答案】C

【分析】先证四边形 AEPF 是矩形,可得 PE = AF ,  $\angle PFD = 90^{\circ}$  ,由等腰直角三角形的性质可得 PF = DF ,可求 AF , DF 的长,由勾股定理可求 AP 的长,由"SAS"可证  $\triangle ABP \cong \triangle CBP$  ,可得  $AP = PC = \sqrt{5}$  .

【详解】解:如图:



连接 AP,

:四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

AB = AD = 3,  $\angle ADB = 45^{\circ}$ ,

 $: PF \perp AD$ ,  $PE \perp AB$ ,  $\angle BAD = 90^{\circ}$ 

.. 四边形 AEPF 是矩形,

 $\therefore PE = AF$ ,  $\angle PFD = 90^{\circ}$ 

·.△PFD 是等腰直角三角形,

PF = DF

PE: PF = 1:2

AF:DF=1:2

 $\therefore AF = 1$ , DF = 2 = PF

 $\therefore AP = \sqrt{AF^2 + PF^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4} = \sqrt{5}$ 

 $\therefore AB = BC$ ,  $\angle ABD = \angle CBD = 45^{\circ}$ , BP = BP,

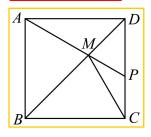
 $\therefore \triangle ABP \cong \triangle CBP(SAS)$ ,

 $...AP = PC = \sqrt{5}$ 

2023·四川宜宾·统考中考真题

7. 如图,边长为6的正方形 ABCD中 M 为对角线 BD 上的一点,连接 AM 并延长交 CD 于点 P. 若 PM = PC ,

则 AM 的长为(



A. 
$$3(\sqrt{3}-1)$$

B. 
$$3(3\sqrt{3}-2)$$

C. 
$$6(\sqrt{3}-1)$$

D. 
$$6(3\sqrt{3}-2)$$

【答案】C

【详解】解: : 四边形 ABCD 是边长为 6 的正方形,

 $AD = CD = 6, \angle ADC = 90^{\circ}, \angle ADM = \angle CDM = 45^{\circ}$ 

 $\triangle ADM \cong \triangle CDM(SAS)$ 

 $\angle DAM = \angle DCM$ 

PM = PC

 $\angle CMP = \angle DCM$ 

 $\therefore \angle APD = \angle CMP + \angle DCM = 2\angle DCM = 2\angle DAM$ 

 $\angle APD + \angle DAM = 180^{\circ} - \angle ADC = 90^{\circ}$ ,

 $\therefore \angle DAM = 30^{\circ}$ 

设PD = x,则AP = 2PD = 2x,PM = PC = CD - PD = 6 - x

 $\therefore AD = \sqrt{AP^2 - PD^2} = \sqrt{3}x = 6$ 

解得  $x = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,

 $\therefore PM = 6 - x = 6 - 2\sqrt{3}, \quad AP = 2x = 4\sqrt{3},$ 

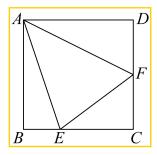
:.  $AM = AP - PM = 4\sqrt{3} - (6 - 2\sqrt{3}) = 6(\sqrt{3} - 1)$ 

## **题型四 半角模型 (七个性质)**

## 2023·重庆·中考真题

1. 如图, 在正方形 ABCD中, 点E,F 分别在BC,CD上, 连接AE,AF,EF, $\angle EAF$  = 45°. 若 $\angle BAE$  =  $\alpha$ ,

则 **∠FEC** 一定等于( )



A.  $2\alpha$ 

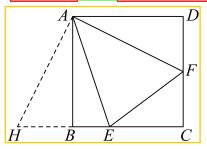
B.  $90^{\circ} - 2\alpha$ 

C.  $45^{\circ}-\alpha$ 

D. 90°-α

【答案】A

【详解】将 $\triangle ADF$  绕点 A 逆时针旋转  $90^{\circ}$ 至 $\triangle ABH$ ,



::四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

AB = AD,  $\angle ABC = \angle D = \angle BAD = \angle C = 90^{\circ}$ 

由旋转性质可知:  $\angle DAF = \angle BAH$ ,  $\angle D = \angle ABH = 90^{\circ}$ , AF = AH,

 $\angle ABH + \angle ABC = 180^{\circ}$ 

∴点*H*, *B*, *C* 三点共线,

 $\angle BAE = \alpha$ ,  $\angle EAF = 45^{\circ}$ ,  $\angle BAD = \angle HAF = 90^{\circ}$ .

 $\angle DAF = \angle BAH = 45^{\circ} - \alpha$ ,  $\angle EAF = \angle EAH = 45^{\circ}$ 

 $\angle AHB + \angle BAH = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $\angle AHB = 45^{\circ} + \alpha$ 

在 △AEF 和 △AEH 中

$$\begin{cases} AF = AH \\ \angle FAE = \angle HAE \end{cases}$$
$$AE = AE$$

∴ △AFE≌△AHE(SAS)

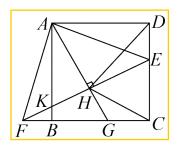
 $\angle AHE = \angle AFE = 45^{\circ} + \alpha$ 

 $\angle AHE = \angle AFD = \angle AFE = 45^{\circ} + \alpha$ 

```
\angle DFE = \angle AFD + \angle AFE = 90^{\circ} + 2\alpha,
\angle DFE = \angle FEC + \angle C = \angle FEC + 90^{\circ}
\angle FEC = 2\alpha
```

## 2023.眉山.中考真题

2. 如图,在正方形 ABCD中,点 E 是 CD 上一点,延长 CB 至点 F,使 BF = DE ,连结 AE , AF , EF 交 AB 于点 K , 过点 A 作  $AG \perp EF$  ,垂足为点 H ,交 CF 于点 G ,连结 HD HC . 下列四个结论: ① AH = HC ; ② HD = CD ;③  $\angle FAB = \angle DHE$  ;④  $AK \cdot HD = \sqrt{2}HE^2$  . 其中正确结论的个数为(



A. 1个

B. 2个

C. 3 个

D. 4个

【答案】C

【分析】根据正方形ABCD的性质可由SAS定理证 $\triangle ABF \cong \triangle ADE$ ,即可判定 $\triangle AEF$ 是等腰直角三角形,

进而可得  $HE = HF = AH = \frac{1}{2}EF$ ,由直角三角形斜边中线等于斜边一半可得  $HC = \frac{1}{2}EF$ ;由此即可判断①正

确;再根据 $\angle ADH + \angle EAD = \angle DHE + \angle AEH$ ,可判断3正确,进而证明 $\triangle AFK \sim \triangle HDE$ ,可得 $\frac{AF}{HD} = \frac{AK}{HE}$ 

结合  $AF = \sqrt{2}AH = \sqrt{2}HE$ ,即可得出结论 4 正确,由  $\angle AED$  随着 DE 长度变化而变化,不固定,可 判断 2

HD = CD 不一定成立.

【详解】解: ∵正方形 ABCD。

AB = AD,  $\angle ADC = \angle ABC = \angle BAD = \angle BCD = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $\angle ABF = \angle ADC = 90^{\circ}$ 

BF = DE

 $\triangle ABF \cong \triangle ADE (SAS)$ 

 $\angle BAF = \angle DAE$ , AF = AE

 $\angle FAE = \angle BAF + \angle BAE = \angle DAE + \angle BAE = \angle BAD = 90^{\circ},$ 

∴ △AEF 是等腰直角三角形, ∠AEF = ∠AFE = 45°

 $AH \perp EF$ 

$$\therefore HE = HF = AH = \frac{1}{2}EF$$

 $\angle DCB = 90^{\circ}$ 

$$CH = HE = \frac{1}{2}EF$$

∴ CH = AH , 故①正确;

```
\nearrow : AD = CD, HD = HD
\triangle AHD \cong \triangle CHD(SSS)
   \angle ADH = \angle CDH = \frac{1}{2} \angle ADC = 45^{\circ}
```

 $\angle ADH + \angle EAD = \angle DHE + \angle AEH$ ,  $\Box$ :  $45^{\circ} + \angle EAD = \angle DHE + 45^{\circ}$ 

 $\angle EAD = \angle DHE$ 

∴ ∠FAB = ∠DHE = ∠EAD, 故③正确,

 $\nearrow : \angle AFE = \angle ADH = 45^{\circ}$ 

 $\triangle AFK \sim \triangle HDE$ ,

$$\frac{AF}{HD} = \frac{AK}{HE}$$

 $\nearrow : AF = \sqrt{2}AH = \sqrt{2}HE$ 

•  $AK \cdot HD = \sqrt{2}HE^2$ ,故<mark>④</mark>正确,

**党 HD = CD** ,则 
$$\angle DHC = \angle DCH = \frac{180^{\circ} - 45^{\circ}}{2} = 67.5^{\circ}$$

又: CH = HE,

 $\angle HCE = \angle HEC = 67.5^{\circ}$ 

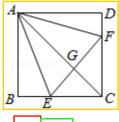
而点E是CD上一动点, $\angle AED$ 随着DE长度变化而变化,不固定,

 $\sim$   $\angle HEC = 180^{\circ} - \angle AED - 45^{\circ} = 135^{\circ} - \angle AED$ 

则故 **\_/HEC** = 67.5° 不一定成立,故 ② 错误;

综上,正确的有①③④共3个

3. 如图,在正方形 ABCD 中,点 E , F 分别在 BC , CD 上, AE = AF , AC 与 EF 相交于点 G . 下列结论: ① AC 垂直平分 EF; ② BE + DF = EF; ③ ACDAF = 15° 时, AAEF 为等边三角形; ④ ACAEF = 60° 时,  $\angle AEB = \angle AEF$ . 其中正确的结论是(



A. ①③

B. 24

C. (1)(3)(4)

D. 234

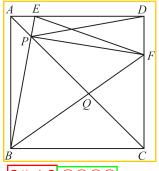
【解答】解::四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

AB = AD = BC = CD,  $\angle B = \angle D = 90^{\circ}$ ,  $\angle ACD = \angle ACB = 45^{\circ}$ 

AB = AD, AE = AF,

```
\therefore Rt\triangleABE \cong Rt\triangleADF(HL)
 BE = DF,
\therefore CE = CF,
\mathbf{Z}: \angle ACD = \angle ACB = 45^{\circ}
∴ AC 垂直平分 EF , 故①正确;
: CE = CF , \angle BCD = 90^{\circ} , AC 垂直平分 EF ,
EG = GF,
当 AE 平分 \angle BAC 时, BE = EG ,即 BE + DF = EF ,故②错误;
 : Rt\Delta ABE \cong Rt\Delta ADF
\angle DAF = \angle BAE = 15^{\circ}
\angle EAF = 60^{\circ}
\nabla : AE = AF,
\Delta AEF 是等边三角形, 故 3 正确;
\therefore AE = AF, \angle EAF = 60^{\circ}
<u>... ΔAEF</u> 是等边三角形,
\angle AEF = 60^{\circ},
\therefore \angle BAC = 45^{\circ}, \angle CAE = 30^{\circ}
\angle BAE = 15^{\circ}
: ∠AEB = 75° ≠ ∠AEF , 故4错误.
2022 达州·中考真题
```

4. 如图,在边长为 2 的正方形 ABCD 中,点 E, F 分别为 AD ,CD 边上的动点(不与端点重合),连接 BE ,BF ,分别交对角线 AC 于点 P , Q . 点 E, F 在运动过程中,始终保持  $\angle EBF = 45^\circ$  ,连接 EF ,PF ,PD . 以下结论: ① PB = PD ;②  $\angle EFD = 2\angle FBC$  ;③ PQ = PA + CQ ;④  $\triangle BPF$  为等腰直角三角形;⑤ 若过点 B 作  $BH \perp EF$  ,垂足为 H ,连接 DH ,则 DH 的最小值为  $2\sqrt{2}-2$  . 其中所有正确结论的序号是 \_\_\_\_\_.



【答案】①②④⑤

```
H
【详解】
如图 1,连接 BD,延长 DA 到 M 使 AM=CF,
·· 四边形 ABCD 是正方形,
AC 垂直平分 BD, BA = BC, \angle BCF = 90^{\circ} = \angle BAD = \angle ABC
\therefore PB = PD, \angle BCF = \angle BAM, \angle FBC = 90^{\circ} - \angle BFC, to 1 to 1 to 2
 :\triangle BCF \cong \triangle BAM(SAS),
 \therefore \angle CBF = \angle ABM, BF = BM, \angle M = \angle BFC
\angle EBF = 45^{\circ}
\therefore \angle ABE + \angle CBF = 45^{\circ}
 \therefore \angle ABE + \angle ABM = 45^{\circ}
\mathbb{P}^{\mathbb{Z}EBM} = \mathbb{Z}EBF
BE = BE,
\triangle EBF \cong \triangle EBM(SAS)
\angle M = \angle EFB, \angle MEB = \angle FEB
\angle EFB = \angle CFB.
 \therefore \angle EFD = 180^{\circ} - (\angle EFB + \angle CFB) = 180^{\circ} - 2\angle BFC
∴ ∠EFD=2∠FBC,故<mark>②</mark>正确;
                                D
如图 2, 作\angle CBN = \angle ABP, 交\underline{AC} 的延长线于\underline{K}, 在\underline{BK}上截取\underline{BN} = \underline{BP}, 连接\underline{CN},
 \therefore \triangle ABP \cong \triangle CBN
\therefore \angle BAP = \angle BCN = 45^{\circ}
\therefore \angle ACB = 45^{\circ}
\angle NCK = 90^{\circ}
\angle CNK \neq \angle K, \bowtie CN \neq CK,
.: PQ ≠ PA+CQ ,故<mark>③</mark>错误;
如图 1.
·· 四边形 ABCD 是正方形,
 【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】
```

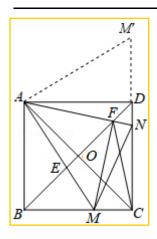
```
\angle EBF = \angle BCP = \angle FCP = 45^{\circ}
\therefore \angle BOP = \angle COF
 :.△BQP ~△CQF
  BQ - PQ
  CQ FQ
 \angle BQC = \angle PQF
 :.△BCQ ~△PFQ ,
 \angle BCQ = \angle PFQ = 45^{\circ}
\angle PBF = \angle PFB = 45^{\circ}
\angle BPF = 90^{\circ}
∴ △BPF 为等腰直角三角形, 故 ④正确;
如图 1, 当点 B、H、D 三点共线时, DH 的值最小,
 \therefore BD = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}
\angle BAE = \angle BHE = 90^{\circ}, BE = BE
 A \triangle BAE \cong \triangle BHE(AAS)
BA = BH = 2,
 ... DH = BD - BH = 2\sqrt{2} - 2,故<mark>⑤</mark>正确
5. 如图,点M、N分别是正方形ABCD的边BC、CD上的两个动点,在运动过程中保持\angle MAN = 45^{\circ},AM、
AN分别与对角线 BD 交于点 E \setminus F ,连接 EN \setminus FM 相交于点 O ,以下结论: ① MN = BM + DN ; ②
BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2; ③ BC^2 = BF \cdot DE; ④ OM = \sqrt{2}OF, 一定成立的是
\boldsymbol{A}
                             D
              M
 【答案】①②③
 【分析】由旋转的性质可得AM' = AM, BM = DM', \angle BAM = \angle DAM', \angle MAM' = 90^{\circ}
\angle ABM = \angle ADM' = 90^{\circ},由 SAS 可证 \triangle AMN \cong \triangle AM' N,可得 MN = NM',可得 MN = BM + DN,故①正
确;由SAS可证\triangle AEF \cong \triangle AE \ D^{\emptyset},可得EF = D^{\emptyset} E,由勾股定理可得BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2;故②正确;通过证
                          \frac{\partial D}{\partial B} = \frac{\partial D}{\partial B}, 可证 BC^2 = BF \cdot DE, 故 ③正确; 通过证明点A, 点B, 点 M,
明△DAE∽△BFA, 可得
                                                                                      可证MO = \sqrt{2} EO,
            \angle ABM = \angle AFM = 90^{\circ}, \angle AMF = \angle ABF = 45^{\circ}, \angle BAM = \angle BFM
\angle BAM \neq \angle DAN, 可得 OE \neq OF, 故 4 错误, 即可求解.
【详解】解:将_{\Delta}ABM 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 90^{\circ}, 得到 _{\Delta}ADM', 将_{\Delta}ADF 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 90^{\circ}, 得到 _{\Delta}ABD^{\circ},
```

```
M'
                                           D
                           M
\therefore A M' = AM, BM = D M', \angle BAM = \angle DA M', \angle MA M' = 90^{\circ}, \angle ABM = \angle AD M' = 90^{\circ},
 \therefore \angle ADM' + \angle ADC = 180^{\circ}
∴点M′在直线CD上,
\therefore \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}
ADAN + \angle MAB = 45^{\circ} = \angle DAN + \angle DAM' = \angle M'AN
 AN = \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}
\nearrow : AN = AN, AM = AM',
 :.△AMN≌△A M′N (SAS)
..MN = N M'
\therefore M'N = M'D + DN = BM + DN
: MN = BM + DN; 故①正确;
:: 将 △ADF 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 90°, 得到 △AB D¢
AF = AD^{\xi}, DF = D^{\xi}B, \angle ADF = \angle ABD^{\xi} = 45^{\circ}, \angle DAF = \angle BAD^{\xi}
\therefore \angle D^{\phi} BE = 90^{\circ}
 \therefore \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}
...\angle BAE + \angle DAF = 45^{\circ} = \angle BA \ D^{\phi} + \angle BAE = \angle D^{\phi} \ AE
 \therefore \angle D^{\xi} AE = \angle EAF = 45^{\circ}
\mathbf{X} : AE = AE, AF = AD^{\phi}
 ∴∆AEF≌∆AE D¢ (SAS)<mark>,</mark>
 EF = D'E
 D'E^2 = BE^2 + D'B^2
 \therefore BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2; 故②正确;
\therefore \angle BAF = \angle BAE + \angle EAF = \angle BAE + 45^{\circ}, \ \angle AEF = \angle BAE + \angle ABE = 45^{\circ} + \angle BAE
 \therefore \angle BAF = \angle AEF,
\mathbf{Z}: \angle ABF = \angle ADE = 45^{\circ}
 \triangle DAE \sim \triangle BFA,
   DE \quad AD
  AB - BF
\nearrow : AB = AD = BC
 : BC<sup>2</sup> = DE·BF ,故<mark>③</mark>正确;
\therefore \angle FBM = \angle FAM = 45^{\circ}
 【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】
```

```
\therefore点 A, 点 B, 点 M, 点 F 四点共圆,
\angle ABM = \angle AFM = 90^{\circ}, \angle AMF = \angle ABF = 45^{\circ}, \angle BAM = \angle BFM,
同理可求 \angle AEN = 90^{\circ}, \angle DAN = \angle DEN
\angle EOM = 45^{\circ} = \angle EMO
EO = EM
MO = \sqrt{2} EO
 : \angle BAM \neq \angle DAN
... \angle BFM \neq \angle DEN
EO \neq FO,
. OM ≠ √2FO ,故<mark>④</mark>错误
6. 如图,点M、N分别是正方形 ABCD 的边 BC、CD 上的两个动点,在运动过程中保持 ∠MAN = 45^{\circ}, AM、
   AN 分别与对角线 BD 交于点 E 、 F ,连接 EN 、 FM 相交于点 O ,以下结论: ① MN = BM + DN ; ②
   BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2; ③ BC^2 = BF \cdot DE; ④ OM = \sqrt{2}OF,一定成立的是(
             M
   A. 123
                          B. 124
                                                   C. 234
                                                                          D. 1234
 【解答】解: 将 \triangle ABM 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 90°, 得到 \triangle ADM', 将 \triangle ADF 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 90°, 得到 \triangle ABD',
 AM' = AM, BM = DM', \angle BAM = \angle DAM', \angle MAM' = 90^{\circ}, \angle ABM = \angle ADM' = 90^{\circ},
 \therefore \angle ADM' + \angle ADC = 180^{\circ}
:点M'在直线CD上,
\therefore \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}
\therefore \angle DAN + \angle MAB = 45^{\circ} = \angle DAN + \angle DAM' = \angle M'AN'
 \therefore \angle M'AN = \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}
\nabla : AN = AN, AM = AM',
【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】
```

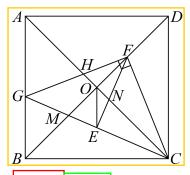
```
: \Delta AMN \cong \triangle AM'N(SAS),
MN = NM'
\therefore M'N = M'D + DN = BM + DN
\therefore MN = BM + DN; 故①正确;
∵将 ΔADF 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 90°,得到 ΔABD′,
\therefore AF = AD', DF = D'B, \angle ADF = \angle ABD' = 45^{\circ}, \angle DAF = \angle BAD'
\angle D'BE = 90^{\circ}
: \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}
\therefore \angle BAE + \angle DAF = 45^{\circ} = \angle BAD' + \angle BAE = \angle D'AE,
\angle D'AE = \angle EAF = 45^{\circ}
X : AE = AE, AF = AD',
 : \Delta AEF \cong \Delta AED'(SAS),
EF = D'E,
D'E^2 = BE^2 + D'B^2
... BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2; 故②正确;
\angle BAF = \angle BAE + \angle EAF = \angle BAE + 45^{\circ}, \angle AEF = \angle BAE + \angle ABE = 45^{\circ} + \angle BAE
\angle BAF = \angle AEF,
\mathbf{V} : \angle ABF = \angle ADE = 45^{\circ},
\Delta DAE \sim \Delta BFA,
X : AB = AD = BC
BC^2 = DE \cdot DF,故<mark>③</mark>正确;
\therefore \angle FBM = \angle FAM = 45^{\circ}
\therefore 点 A , 点 B , 点 M , 点 F 四点共圆,
 \angle ABM = \angle AFM = 90^{\circ}, \angle AMF = \angle ABF = 45^{\circ}, \angle BAM = \angle BFM,
同理可求 \angle AEN = 90^{\circ}, \angle DAN = \angle DEN,
\therefore \angle EOM = 45^{\circ} = \angle EMO
EO = EM,
 MO = \sqrt{2}EO
: \angle BAM \neq \angle DAN,
...∠BFM ≠ ∠DEN
EO \neq FO,
: OM \neq \sqrt{2FO},故4错误
7. 如图,正方形ABCD的对角线相交于点O,点M,N分别是边BC,CD上的动点(不与点B,C,D
重合), AM , AN 分别交 BD 于 E , F 两点, 且 \angle MAN = 45^{\circ} , 则下列结论: ① MN = BM + DN ; ②
\Delta AEF \hookrightarrow \Delta BEM ; ③ \frac{AF}{AM} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} ; ④ \Delta FMC 是等腰三角形. 其中正确的有(
```

```
A. 1个
                             B. 2个
                                                        C. 3个
                                                                                 D. 4个
 【解答】解: 将 \triangle ABM 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 90^{\circ} 至 \triangle ADM'.
AM' = AM + AM = 45^{\circ}, AM' = AM, BM = DM'
 \cdot \cdot \angle M'AN = \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}, \quad AN = AN
 \therefore \Delta AMN \cong \triangle AM'N'(SAS)
 MN = NM'
M'N = M'D + DN = BM + DN
... MN = BM + DN; 故①正确;
 \therefore \angle FDM' = 135^{\circ}, \angle M'AN = 45^{\circ}.
 \angle M' + \angle AFD = 180^{\circ}
\therefore \angle AFE + \angle AFD = 180^{\circ}
 \therefore \angle AFE = \angle M'
: \angle AMB = \angle M'
\angle AMB = \angle AFE,
\angle EAF = \angle EBM = 45^{\circ}
 :. ΔAEF∽ΔBEM ,故②正确;
   \frac{AE}{BE} = \frac{EF}{EM}
\therefore \angle AEB = \angle MEF,
 \Delta AEB \sim \Delta FEM,
 ... ∠EMF = ∠ABE = 45°
: ΔAFM 是等腰直角三角形,
                             AD = CD
                             \angle ADF = \angle CDF = 45^{\circ}
在 ΔADF 与 ΔCDF 中,
                             DF = DF
 : \Delta ADF \cong \Delta CDF(SAS)
 AF = CF
AF = MF,
FM = FC
 ... ΔFMC 是等腰三角形,故 ④正确;
```



8. 如图,在正方形 ABCD中,对角线 AC , BD 相交于点 O , F 是线段 OD 上的动点(点 F 不与点 O , D 重合)连接 CF ,过点 F 作  $FG \perp CF$  分别交 AC , AB 于点 H , G 连接 CG 交 BD 于点 M ,作  $OE \parallel CD$  交 CG 于点 E , EF 交 AC 于点 N , 有下列结论: ①当 BG = BM 时,  $AG = \sqrt{2}BG$  ;②  $CN^2 = BM^2 + DF^2$  ;③

 $\angle GFM = \angle GCH$  时, $CF^2 = CN \cdot BC$  ;  $4 \frac{OH}{OM} = \frac{OF}{OC}$  . 其中正确的是 (填序号).



【答案】①②③

【分析】 ① 正确. 利用面积法证明  $\frac{AG}{BG} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \sqrt{2}$  即可;

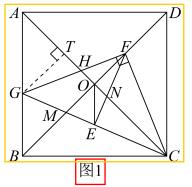
②正确. 如图 3 中,将  $\triangle CBM$  绕点 C顺时针旋转  $90^{\circ}$  得到  $\triangle CDW$  ,连接 FW . 则 CM = CW , BM = DW ,  $\angle MCW = 90^{\circ}$  ,  $\angle CBM = \angle CDW = 45^{\circ}$  ,证明 FM = FW ,利用勾股定理,即可解决问题;

③正确. 如图 2 中,过点 M 作  $MP \perp BC$  于 P ,  $MQ \perp AB$  于 Q ,连接 AF . 想办法证明 CM = CF ,再利用相

似三角形的性质,解决问题即可;

4 错误. 假设成立,推出  $\angle OFH = \angle OCM$  ,显然不符合条件.

【详解】解:如图1中,过点G作 $GT \perp AC$ 于T.



BG = BM

 $\therefore \angle BGM = \angle BMG$ 

 $\Box$ :  $\angle BGM = \angle GAC + \angle ACG$ ,  $\angle BMG = \angle MBC + \angle BCM$ .

·· 四边形 ABCD是正方形,

 $\therefore \angle GAC = \angle MBC = 45^{\circ}, \quad AC = \sqrt{2}BC,$ 

 $\therefore \angle ACG = \angle BCG$ ,

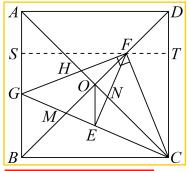
 $:: GB \perp CB$  ,  $GT \perp AC$  ,

 $\therefore GB = GT$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle BCG}}{S_{\triangle ACG}} = \frac{BG}{AG} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot BC \cdot GB}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot AC \cdot GT} = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

 $AG = \sqrt{2}BG$ ,故①正确,

过点 *F* 作 *ST // AD* , 如图所示:



∴四边形 ASTD 是矩形,

 $\angle BDC = 45^{\circ}$ 

DT = FT,

在正方形 ABCD中, AD = CD=ST,

ST - FT = CD - DT, SF = CT,

 $\angle SFG + \angle TFC = \angle TFC + \angle TCF = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $\angle SFG = \angle TCF$ 

 $\angle GSF = \angle FTC = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $\therefore \triangle SFG \cong \triangle TCF$ ,

FG = FC

 $\angle FCG = 45^{\circ}$ 

如图 3 中,将 $\triangle CBM$  绕点 C 顺时针旋转 90° 得到  $\triangle CDW$ ,连接 FW. 则 CM = CW, BM = DW,  $\angle MCW = 90°$ ,  $\angle CBM = \angle CDW = 45°$  】

```
A_{\mathsf{I}}
G
                 图3
\angle FCW = \angle MCW - \angle FCG = 90^{\circ} - 45^{\circ} = 45^{\circ}
 \angle FCG = \angle FCW = 45^{\circ}
CM = CW, CF = CF,
 . △CFM ≌ △CFW(SAS),
\therefore FM = FW,
\therefore \angle FDW = \angle FDC + \angle CDW = 45^{\circ} + 45^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}
 FW^2 = DF^2 + DW^2
 \therefore FM^2 = BM^2 + DF^2
:: BD \perp AC , FG \perp CF
 \angle COF = 90^{\circ}, \angle CFG = 90^{\circ}
\therefore \angle FCN + \angle OFC = 90^{\circ}, \quad \angle OFC + \angle GFM = 90^{\circ},
 \therefore \angle FCN = \angle GFM,
 ·: OE || CD , | AB || CD , | O 为 AC 的中点,
   \frac{CE}{GE} = \frac{OC}{OA} = 1, \quad \Box CE = GE,
 \therefore FE \perp CG
: FC = FG
 \angle EFC = \angle EFG = 45^{\circ}
 \therefore \angle NFC = \angle FGM = 45^{\circ}, \quad FG = CF
 .\triangle CFN \cong \triangle FGM(ASA),
\therefore CN = FM,
 L:CN^2 = BM^2 + DF^2,故②正确,
如图 2 中,过点 M 作 MP \perp BC 于 P , MQ \perp AB 于 Q ,连接 AF .
Q^{\square}
                  图2
\therefore \angle OFH + \angle FHO = 90^{\circ}, \angle FHO + \angle FCO = 90^{\circ},
 \angle OFH = \angle FCO,
 【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】
```

```
\therefore AB = CB, \angle ABF = \angle CBF, BF = BF,
 . ∆ABF≌∆CBF(SAS)
AF = CF, \angle BAF = \angle BCF,
\therefore \angle CFG = \angle CBG = 90^{\circ},
\therefore \angle BCF + \angle BGF = 180^{\circ}
\therefore \angle BGF + \angle AGF = 180^{\circ},
\angle AGF = \angle BCF = \angle GAF,
\therefore AF = FG,
\therefore FG = FC,
\therefore \angle FCG = \angle BCA = 45^{\circ},
\angle ACF = \angle BCG,
:: MQ//CB,
 A = \angle GMQ = \angle BCG = \angle ACF = \angle OFH
\cdot \cdot \angle MQG = \angle FOH = 90^{\circ}, FH = MG
∴∆FOH≌∆MQG(AAS),
 MQ = OF
\triangle BMP = \angle MBQ, MQ \perp AB, MP \perp BC,
\backslash MQ = MP
 MP = OF
 \therefore \angle CPM = \angle COF = 90^{\circ}, \quad \angle PCM = \angle OCF,
 :.△CPM≌△COF(AAS),
CM = CF,
:: OE // AG, OA = OC
\therefore EG = EC,
·. △FCG 是等腰直角三角形,
\angle GCF = 45^{\circ}
 \therefore \angle CFN = \angle CBM,
 : \angle FCN = \angle BCM,
 : \triangle BCM \hookrightarrow \triangle FCN,
   \frac{CM}{CN} = \frac{CB}{CF},
                  .: CF^2 = CB \cdot CN,故③正确,
 假设 \frac{OH}{OM} = \frac{OF}{OC} 成立,
\angle FOH = \angle COM,
 . \triangle FOH \hookrightarrow \triangle COM
| . | _{\angle OFH} = \angle OCM |,显然这个条件不成立,故④错误
9.(2023·广东深圳·校联考模拟预测)如图,等腰直角<u>△AMP</u>中,∠PAM = 90°,顶点 <u>M,P</u>在正方形 ABCD
的BC边及CD 边的延长线上动点. BD 交MP 于点F,连接AF 并延长,交CD 于 M,AM 交BD 于点E. 以
```

```
下结论: ① MN = MB + DN ② BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2 ③ BC^2 = EB \cdot DB ④ 若 tan \angle PMN = \frac{1}{2} ,则 \frac{BM}{CM} = 1 ,其中正确
的是
             . (填写正确的序号)
【答案】 ①②③④
【分析】由正方形及等腰直角三角形的性质,可证得△ABM \subseteq△ADP , \angleABD = \angleCBD = \angleAMF = 45° , 可
证得 BM = DP, 点 A、B、M、F 四点共圆, ∠MAN = ∠PAN = 45°, 由 SAS 可证 △AMN ≌△APN, 可得 MN = PN,
可得MN = BM + DN, 故①正确; 由 SAS 可证\triangle AEF \cong \triangle AED, 可得EF = D'E, 由勾股定理可得
                                                                          , 越③正确;由 MN=PN 可得
|BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2|; 故<mark>②</mark>正确; 通过证明 \triangle DAE \sim \triangle BFA, | 可得
\tan \angle PMN = \tan \angle MPC = \frac{1}{3} 设正方形的边长为 a,
【详解】解: ::四边形 ABCD 是正方形, \triangle AMP 是等腰直角三角形
\angle ABD = \angle CBD = \angle AMF = 45^{\circ}, AB = AD, AM = AP
:.△ABM ≌△ADP(HL),点<mark>A、B、M、F</mark>四点共圆,
BM = DP, \angle MAN = \angle FBM = 45^{\circ}
\angle PAM = 90^{\circ}
\therefore \angle PAN = \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}
X:AN=AN, AM=AP,
\therefore \triangle AMN \cong \triangle APN (SAS)
\therefore MN = PN
PN = PD + DN = BM + DN
: MN = BM + DN , 故①正确;
如图:将\triangle ADF绕点A顺时针旋转90^{\circ},得到\triangle ABD',连接D'E,
\triangle AF = AD', DF = D'B, \angle ADF = \angle ABD' = 45^{\circ}, \angle DAF = \angle BAD',
【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】
```

```
\therefore \angle D'BE = 90^{\circ}
\therefore \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}
 \therefore \angle BAE + \angle DAF = 45^{\circ} = \angle BAD' + \angle BAE = \angle D'AE,
 \angle D'AE = \angle EAF = 45^{\circ}
\mathbf{X} : AE = AE, AF = AD',
∴ \triangle AEF \cong \triangle AED'(SAS),
 EF = D'E,
 D'E^2 = BE^2 + D'B^2
... BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2; 故②正确;
 \angle BAF = \angle BAE + \angle EAF = \angle BAE + 45^{\circ}, \angle AEF = \angle BAE + \angle ABE = 45^{\circ} + \angle BAE,
\therefore \angle BAF = \angle AEF,
\mathbf{Z}: \angle ABF = \angle ADE = 45^{\circ},
 \triangle DAE \hookrightarrow \triangle BFA,
   \frac{DE}{} = \frac{AD}{}
  BA - BF
\mathbf{X} : AB = AD = BC,
BC^2 = DE \cdot BF, 故③正确;
MN = PN,
 \angle PMN = \angle MPC
\therefore \tan \angle PMN = \frac{1}{3}
\therefore \tan \angle PMN = \tan \angle MPC = \frac{MC}{-}
设正方形的边长为a,
   <u>MC</u> = -
              MC
                                MC
    \frac{MC}{PC} = \frac{MC}{a+BM} = \frac{MC}{a+a-MC}
解得MC = \frac{1}{2}a
 \therefore MB = MC
                  故④正确
```