# 专题1-6 二倍角的解题策略:倍半角模型与绝配角

导语:见到 2 倍角的条件,首先想到"导",将图形中的角度都推导出来,挖掘出隐藏边的信息,再观察角度的位置,结合其他条件,这里做题的经验,总结了六个字:翻、延、倍、分、导、造

题型•归纳

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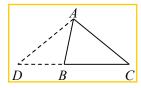
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知识点•梳理

#### 知识点梳理

策略一:向外构造等腰(大角减半)

已知条件:如图,在△ABC中,∠ABC=2∠ACB

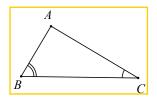


辅助线作法:延长 CB 到 D, 使 BD=BA, 连接 AD

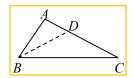
结论: AD=AC, △BDA∽△ADC

策略二:向内构造等腰(小角加倍或大角减半)

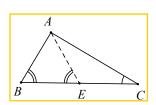
已知条件:如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC=2\angle B$ 



辅助线作法:法一:作 $\angle ABC$ 的平分线交AC于点D,结论: $\angle DBC = \angle C$ , DB = DC



法二:在BC上取一点E,使AE=CE,则 $\angle AEB=2\angle C=\angle B$ (作AC中垂线得到点E)

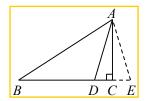


总结: 策略一和策略二都是当2倍角和1倍角共边时对应的构造方法。下面我们再来看看不在同一个三角

#### 形中时该如何处理

策略三: 沿直角边翻折半角(小角加倍)

已知条件:如图,在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB=90^{\circ}$ ,点D为边BC上一点,连接AD, $\angle B=2\angle CAD$ 

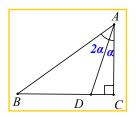


辅助线作法:沿AC 翻折△ACD 得到△ACE

结论: AD=AE, ∠DAE=∠B, BA=BE, △ADE∽△BAE

策略四:邻二倍角的处理

已知条件:如图,在Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C=90^{\circ}$ ,点D为边BC上一点, $\angle BAD=2\angle CAD$ 

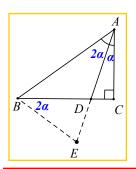


辅助线作法:

法一: 向外构造等腰(导角得相似)

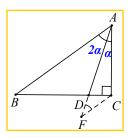
延长 AD 到 E, 使 AE=AB, 连接 BE

结论: BD=BE, ∠DBE=∠BAD, △BDE∽△ABE



法二:作平行线,把二倍角转到同一个三角形中

延长 AD 到 F, 使 CE//AB, 则  $\angle F = \angle BAD$ 



#### 【经典例题讲解】

**例题** 1 如图,在正方形 ABCD 中,AB=1,点  $E \setminus F$  分别在边 BC 和 CD 上,AE=AF, $\angle EAF=60^{\circ}$  ,则 CF

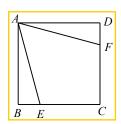
的长是()

A. 
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{4}$$

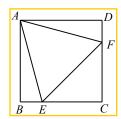
B. 
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

c. 
$$\sqrt{3}-1$$

D. 
$$\frac{2}{3}$$



【简析】(1)方法一(常规解法):如图,连接 EF,易证△AEF 为等边三角形,

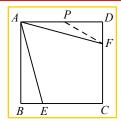


且△ADF≌△ABE(HL),则 DF=BE,从而 CF=CE,即△CEF 为等腰直角三角形;设 CF=x,

则 DF=1-x,  $AF=EF=\sqrt{2}x$ , 在  $Rt\triangle ADF$  中,由勾股定理可得  $1+(1-x)^2=2x^2$ ,

解得 
$$x = \sqrt{3} - 1(x = -\sqrt{3} - 1)$$
 舍去),故选  $C$ :

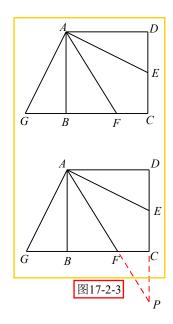
方法二(倍半角模型):如图,在边<mark>AD</mark>上取点**P**,使 AP=PF,



同上可得 $\triangle ADF \cong \triangle ABE(HL)$ ,则 $\angle DAF = \angle BAE = 15^{\circ}$  ,从而 $\angle DPF = 30^{\circ}$  ;设DF = x,则 $PD = \sqrt{3} x$ ,AP = PF = 2x 故 $AD = (2 + \sqrt{3})x = 1$ ,解得 $x = 2 - \sqrt{3}$  ,  $CF = \sqrt{3} - 1$  选 C

=PF = 2x,  $to AD = (2 + \sqrt{3})x = 1$ , to AD =

**例题** 2 如图,正方形 ABCD 的边长为 4,点 E 是 CD 的中点,AF 平分  $\angle BAE$  ,交 BC 于点 F ,将 $\triangle ADE$  绕点 A 顺时针旋转  $90^\circ$  得 $\triangle ABG$ ,则 CF 的长为



【简析 1(1) 方法一(常规解法): 由题可得  $\angle AFG = \angle DAF = \angle DAE + \angle EAF = \angle BAG + \angle BAF = \angle FAG$  即  $\angle AFG$ 

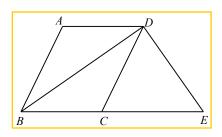
 $= \angle FAG$ ,故  $FG = AG = AE = 2\sqrt{5}$ ,从而  $CF = CG - FG = 6 - 2\sqrt{5}$ ;

方法二(倍半角模型): 如图 17-2-3, 延长 AF, DC 交于点 P, 易得  $\angle P = \angle BAF = \angle EAF$ , 则 PE = AE

 $=2\sqrt{5}$  , 故  $CP=2\sqrt{5}-2$  ,  $DP=2\sqrt{5}+2$  : 又易证△PCF∽△PDA,故  $\frac{CF}{DA}=\frac{CP}{DP}$  , 即  $\frac{CF}{4}=\frac{2\sqrt{5}-2}{2\sqrt{5}+2}$ 

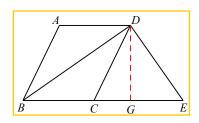
从而 $CF=6-\sqrt{5}$ ;

【反思】方法一的关键是通过导角得到等腰<u>△AFG</u>,方法二由"倍角∠AED"造"半角∠P",并且这里的构造是通过"角平分线十平行线→等腰三角形"自然衍生出来的



【简析】方法一(常规解法): 如图,作  $DG \perp BE$  于点 G, 由题易得  $\angle CBD = \angle ABD = \angle CDB$ ,则 BC = CD;进一步由  $DE \perp BD$ ,可得  $\angle CDE = \angle E$ ,则 CD = CE = BC,从而  $S \square ABCD = 2S \triangle BCD = S \triangle BDE$  即  $S \triangle BDE = 24$ .

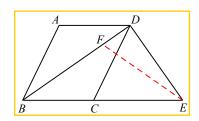
越 BD=8,BE=10,所以  $DG=\frac{24}{5}$ ,CD=5, $\sin \angle DCE=\frac{24}{5}$ ,选 A



方法二(倍半角模型): 如图,在 BD 上取点 F,使 EF=BF,易证  $\angle DFE=2\angle EBF$ ,  $\angle DCE=2\angle EBF$ ,故  $\angle DFE=\angle DCE$ ,要求  $\sin \angle DCE$  的值,只需求  $\sin \angle DFE$ ,设 EF=BF=x,同上可得 BD=8,则 DF=8-x,在

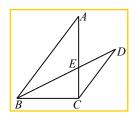
Rt $\triangle DEF$ 中,由勾股定理可得  $36 + (8-x)^2 = x^3$ ,解得  $x = \frac{24}{5}$ ,从面  $\sin \angle DFE = \frac{DE}{EF} = \frac{24}{5}$ ,即  $\sin \angle DCE$ 

 $=\frac{24}{5}$ ,选A.



【反思】方法一通过作高是线构造  $Rt \triangle CDG$ ,结合面积法求解,方法二由"半角 $\angle CBD$ "造"倍角 $\angle DFE$ ",结合勾股定理列方程求。

**例题** 4 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$  中, $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$  ,AB = 10,BC = 6,CD // AB, $\angle ABC$  的平分线 BD 交 AC 于点 E,则 DE =



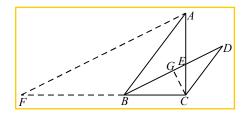
**简析**(1)方法一(常规解法): 由题得 $\angle CBD = \angle ABD = \angle D$ , 则CD = BC = 6; 又易得 $\triangle CDE \hookrightarrow \triangle ABE$ , 则 $AE = \frac{DE}{BE}$ 

 $=\frac{CD}{AB}=\frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$   $CE=\frac{3}{8}$  AC=3,  $\frac{1}{8}$  BE=3  $\sqrt{5}$ ,  $DE=\frac{3}{5}$   $BE=\frac{9\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ;

方法二(倍半角模型): 如图, 延长 CB 至点 F, 使 BF=AB=10, 连接 AF, 由题可得 AC=8, CF=16, 则 tan

 $\angle F = \frac{1}{2}$ ; 又易得 $\angle CBE = \angle F$ , 故  $\tan \angle CBE = \frac{1}{2}$ , 即  $\frac{CE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,从而 CE = 3,  $BE = 3\sqrt{5}$ ; 再作  $CG \perp BD$  于

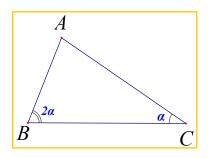
点 G, 易得  $BG = 2 BC = \frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ; 同上可得 CB = CD, 故  $BD = 2BG = \frac{24\sqrt{5}}{5}$ , 因此  $DE = BD - BE = \frac{9\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 



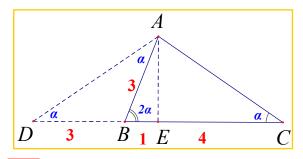
总结: 具体问题具体对待, 并非哪一种方法绝对简单, 需根据问题特征选取较为合适的方法.

【一题多解1】围绕2倍角条件,解法围绕"翻""延"倍""分"

如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC = 2 \angle ACB$ ,AB = 3,BC = 5,求线段 AC 的长.

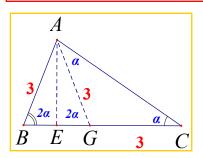


法 1: 延长或翻折向外构造等腰(双等腰)

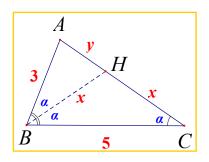


易知  $AE = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow AC = 2\sqrt{6}$ 

法 2: 翻折或取点向内构造等腰(双等腰)

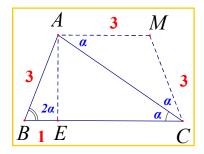


法 3: 作角平分线



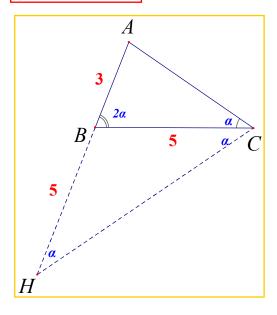
易知△ABH∽△ACB | 
$$\frac{3}{x+y} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{x}{5}$$

#### 法 4: 翻折一边+平行线向外作等腰(补成等腰梯形)



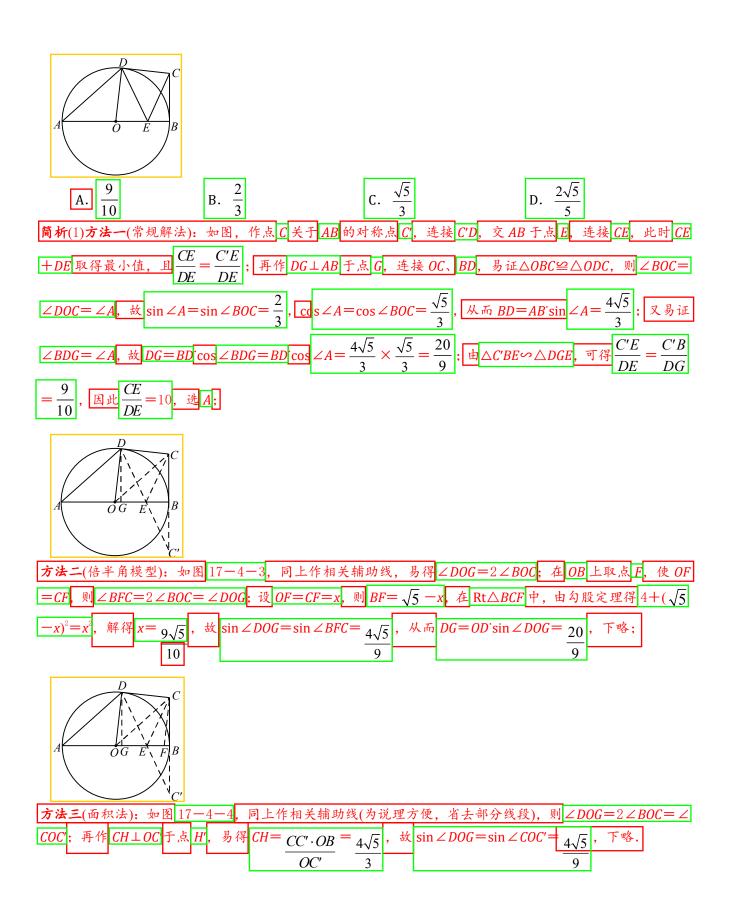
#### 法 5: 向外延长作等腰

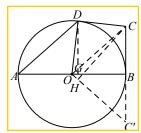
#### 易知△ABC∽△ADC



#### 【一题多解 2】常规法与倍半角处理对比

如图,AB 为 $\odot O$  的直径,BC、CD 是 $\odot O$  的切线,切点分别为点 B、D,点 E 为线段 OB 上的一个动点,连接 OD、CE、DE,已知 AB =  $2\sqrt{5}$  ,BC = 2 ,当 CE + DE 的值最小时,则 CE DE 的值为(





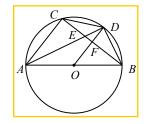
**反思:** 本题结构相当于已知"半角∠BOC"求"倍角∠DOG", 方法一通过作高法,构造直角三角形求解;方法二构造"倍半角模型",结合勾股定理列方程求解:方法三依然基于导角分析,借助对称性,结合面积法求解,以上提供的三种方法都是"倍半角"处理的常见方法。

如图,AB 为 $\bigcirc O$  的直径,D 是弧BC 的中点,BC 与 AD、OD 分别交于点 E、F.

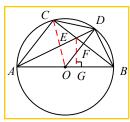
(1) 求证: **DO//AC**;

(2) 求证: *DE · DA* = *DC*<sup>2</sup>

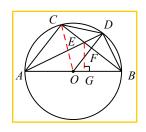
(3)若  $\tan \angle CAD = \frac{1}{2}$ ,求  $\sin \angle CDA$  的值。



简析(1)如图,连接 OC,易证 DO⊥BC 且 AC⊥BC,故 DO//AC;



[2]由题可得  $\angle BCD = \angle CAD$ ,故  $\triangle DCE \hookrightarrow \triangle DAC$ ,进一步可证  $DE \cdot DA = DC^2$ ;
[3]方法一(母子型相似):由  $\tan \angle CAD = \frac{1}{2}$  可得  $\frac{CE}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$ ;又  $\triangle DCE \hookrightarrow \triangle DAC$  过  $\frac{DE}{DC} = \frac{DC}{DA} = \frac{1}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$ ;设 DE = k 则 DC = 2k,DA = 4k,AE = 3k;又 易证  $\frac{FE}{CE} = \frac{DE}{AE}$ ,故  $\frac{FE}{CE} = \frac{1}{3}$ ;由此再设 FE = m,则 CE = 3m,CF = 4m,从而 BC = 8m,AC = 6m,因此 AB = 10m, $\sin \angle B = \frac{3}{5}$ ,即  $\sin \angle CDA = \frac{3}{5}$ ;  $f = \frac{1}{2}$ ; f =

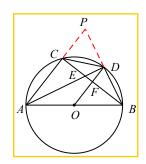


可设
$$CE=1$$
,  $AC=2$ , 则 $EG=1$ ,  $AG=2$ ; 又易得 $\triangle BEG \hookrightarrow \triangle BAC$ ,  $\frac{BC}{BG} = \frac{BA}{BE} = \frac{AC}{EG} = 2$  ; 再设 $BG=x$ , 则

$$BC = 2x$$
,  $BA = BG + AG = x + 2$ ,  $BE = BC - CE = 2x - 1$ , 从而有  $x + 2 = 2(2x - 1)$ , 解得  $x = \frac{4}{3}$ , 所以  $AB = BC + CE = 2x - 1$ 

$$\frac{10}{3}$$
,  $\sin \angle B = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\boxed{\text{RP}}$   $\sin \angle CDA = \frac{3}{5}$ 

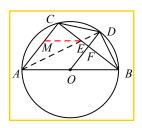
方法三(角平分线之对称策略):如图,连接BD并延长,交AC的延长线于点P,由题可设BD=PD=1,



则 
$$AD=2$$
,  $AB=AP=\sqrt{5}$ ; 又  $\sin \angle PBC=\sin \angle PAD=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,故  $PC=PB \cdot \sin \angle PBC=\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$  从 而  $AC=$ 

$$AP - CP = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$$
 因此  $\sin \angle B = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{3}{5}$  即  $\sin \angle CDA = \frac{3}{5}$ 

方法四(倍半角模型):如图 17-14-4,在 AC 上取点 M,使 AM=EM,则∠CME=2∠CAD=∠BAC。



由题可设 CE=1, AC=2, 再设 AM=ME=x, 则 CM=2-x, 在  $Rt\triangle CME$  中, 由勾股定理可得  $1+(2-x)^2=x^2$ ,

解得 
$$x = \frac{5}{4}$$
, 从而  $CM = \frac{3}{4}$ , 鼓  $\cos \angle CME = \frac{CM}{ME} = \frac{3}{5}$ , 即  $\cos \angle BAC = \frac{3}{5}$ , 所以  $\sin \angle B = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\sin \angle CDA = \frac{3}{5}$ 

反思:本题的结构为已知"半角 $\angle CAD$ "求"倍角 $\angle BAC$ ",从而转化为其余角 $\angle CDA$ 。以上提供的前三种方法

都是借助相似或三角函数等进行计算,属常规思路,方法四基于导角分析,构造"倍半角模型",显得尤为简单、直接,直指问题本质。

策略五:绝配角模型

【释义】当 m, n 两个角满足 m+2n=180° 时,称其为一对绝配角,或者:半角的余角与它本身称为绝配资料整理【淘宝店铺:向阳百分百】

#### 【举例】常见的剧配角组合如下:

绝配角	组合 1	<b>组合</b> 2	<b>组合</b> 3	<b>组合</b> 4	<b>组合</b> 5
m	2α	$90 + 2\alpha$	90-2 <b>α</b>	$60+2\alpha$	$60-2\alpha$
n	90-α	$45-\alpha$	$45+\alpha$	60 <b>-α</b>	60 <b>-α</b>

#### 【解 决】

思路(一):根据三角形内角和是180°,构造等腰三角形。

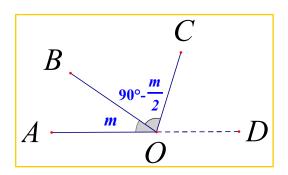
思路(二):根据平角是 180°, m 和 2 个 n 构成一个平角(有两条边在同一直线上)

用一句话概括为: 有等腰找等腰, 没等腰造等腰

其中"等腰"指的是以m为顶角、以n为底角的等腰三角形,了解绝配角模型,可以给我们提供一些辅助 线思路

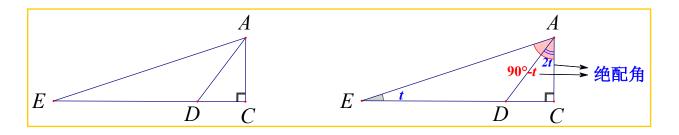
#### (一) 共顶共边 翻折

当两个角满足两个角满足 m+2n=180° 时,且共顶点共一边,这样的两个角是什么样的呢?



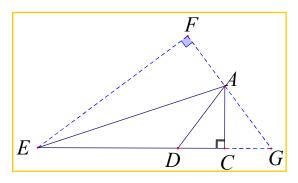
发现 OD 为 ZAOB 邻补角的平分线,此时处理问题一般用翻折,把 OB 沿 OD 翻折.

例题 1: 已知 Rt
$$\triangle ABC$$
 中 $\angle C=90^{\circ}$  , $DE=3DC$  , $2\angle E=\angle CAD$  ,求  $AE$  的值.



方法一:分析: $\angle EAC$ 与 $\angle$ DAC是共点A的绝配角,

绝配角重叠,要翻折两次.



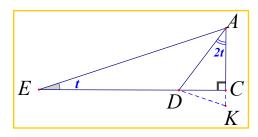
解:将 $\triangle$ AEC 关于 AE 作轴对称图形,将 $\triangle$ ADC 关于 AC 作轴对称图形,如图, $\triangle$ EFG 为直角三角形

设 DC = x, DE = 3x, 则 EF = 4x,  $CG = x \Rightarrow EG = 5x \Rightarrow FG = 3x$ 

$$\triangle GAC \sim \triangle GEF \Rightarrow AC = \frac{4}{3}x, AD = \frac{5}{3}x, \quad AE = \frac{4\sqrt{10}}{3}x$$

即可求出 
$$\frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{4\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

方法二:分析:由于 $\angle CAD=2t$ ,构造一个以 $\angle A$ 为顶点的等腰 $\triangle ADK$ ,然后出现 $\triangle ECA\sim \triangle DCK$ 



解:构造以∠A为顶点的等腰△ADK(AD=AK).

导角易得∠CDK=∠AEC,<mark>△</mark>ECA~ADCK

$$\frac{AC}{CK} = \frac{EC}{DC} = 4$$
,  $\frac{CK}{CK} = \frac{AC}{DC} = 4$ ,  $\frac{CK}{CK} = \frac{AC}{AC} = 4x$ ,  $\frac{AC}{AD} = 5x$ ,  $\frac{DC}{AD} = 3x$ ,  $\frac{ED}{AD} = 9x$ 

$$AE = 4\sqrt{10}x, \frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{4\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

(二)共三角形 | 等腰

(1)若  $m, n = 90^{\circ} - \frac{m}{2}$  为同一个三角形的内角,则此时三角形为等腰三角形.

(2)若
$$m, n = 90^{\circ} + \frac{m}{2}$$
分别为同一个三角形的内角和外角,则另一内角为 $90^{\circ} - \frac{m}{2}$ ,此时三角形为等腰三角形

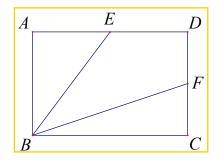
(3)若 $m, n = 90^{\circ} - \frac{m}{2}$  分别为同一个三角形的内角和外角,此时可以以m 为顶角作等腰三角形,此时会构成

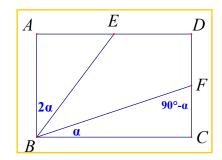
另一个相似的等腰三角形.

(4)若 
$$m, n = 90^{\circ} + \frac{m}{2}$$
 为同一个三角形的内角,与(3)的情况相同.

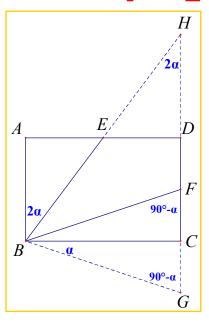
总结:"半角的余角,等腰形来找"

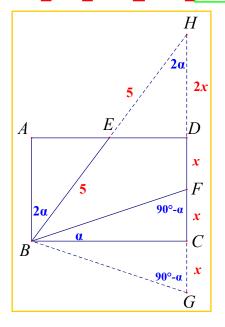
例题 2: 如图在矩形 ABCD 中,点 E, F 分别为 AD, CD 的中点,连接 BE, BF,且  $\angle ABE = 2 \angle FBC$ ,若 BE = 5,则 BF 的长度为





解法一:将 $\triangle$  BFC 沿 CB 翻折,交 DC 的延长线于点 G, 延长 CD 交 BE 的延长线于点 H,  $\angle G = \angle BFC = 90 - \alpha$ ,  $\angle H = 2\alpha$ ,  $\triangle BHG$  为等腰,5x = 10, x = 2, AE = 3, BC = 6,  $BF = 3\sqrt{5}$ .

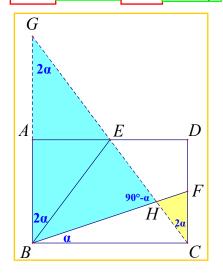


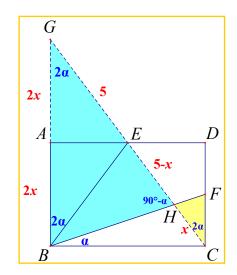


解法二:

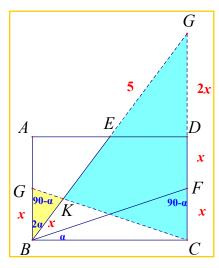
连接并延长交 BA 的延长导角,得出 $\triangle FHC$  为等腰三角形,平行不改变形状, $\triangle GBH$  为等腰三角形。根据腰

等得出 10-x=4x, 可求  $BF=3\sqrt{5}$ 





解法三: 取AB 中点 G, 连接 CG, 延长 BE 交 CD 的延长线于点 H, 得到  $\triangle BCF \cong \triangle CBG$ , 导角得出  $\triangle BGK$  为 等腰平行不改变形状, $\triangle HKC$  也为等腰。根据腰等得出 10-x=4x, 可求 BF

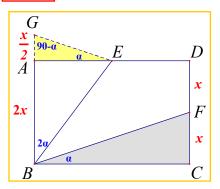


以上三种解法都是利用造全等,转移角,构等腰,得出边的等量关系来求解。

此题还可以构直接造等腰。用相似得出边的数量关系求解。请看解法四

解法四:可以直接利用  $\angle ABE=2$  a, 构等腰  $\triangle GBE$ ,  $\triangle BCF \sim \triangle EAG \mid \frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{GA}{CF}$  根据腰等得出  $\frac{5}{2}x=5$ 

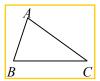
可求 BF



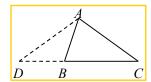
#### 重点题型•归类精练

# **國國一 向外构造等腰三角形 (大角减半)**

1. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC = 2 \angle C$ ,BC = a,AC = b,AB = c,探究 a,b,c 满足的关系.



**解:** 延长 <u>CB</u> 到 <u>D</u>, 使 <u>BD=AB=c</u>, 连接 AD.



则 $\angle BAD = \angle D$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle D$ .

 $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle C, \quad \therefore \angle D = \angle C,$ 

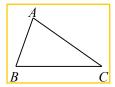
 $\triangle AD = AC = b$ ,  $\triangle BAD \hookrightarrow \triangle ACD$ 

 $\frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{CD}{AD},$ 

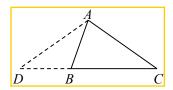
 $\therefore \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+c}{b},$ 

 $\therefore b^2 = c(a+c).$ 

2. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC = 2 \angle C$ ,AB = 3, $AC = 2\sqrt{6}$ ,求BC的长.



**解:**延长 <u>CB</u> 到 <u>D</u>,使 <u>DB=AB=3</u>,连接 AD.



则 $\angle D = \angle DAB$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle D$ .

 $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle C, \quad \therefore \angle C = \angle D = \angle DAB$ 

 $AD = AC = 2\sqrt{6}$ ,  $\triangle BDA \hookrightarrow \triangle ADC$ 

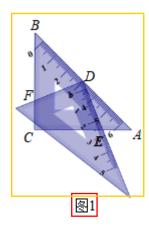
 $\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{CD}{AD},$ 

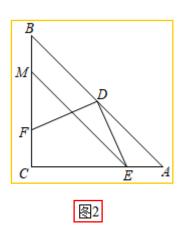
 $\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} = \frac{CD}{2\sqrt{6}}$ 

 $\therefore CD = 8, \therefore BC = 5.$ 

#### 2023·深圳南山区联考二模

3. 一副三角板按如图 1 放置,图 2 为简图,D 为 AB 中点,E、F 分别是一个三角板与另一个三角板直角边 AC、BC 的交点,已知 AE=2,CE=5,连接 DE,M 为 BC 上一点,且满足  $\angle CME$ =2  $\angle ADE$ ,EM=\_\_\_\_.

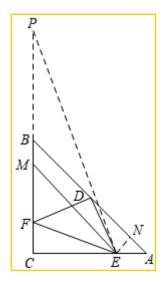




【答案】 29

【分析】由 CE=5。 AE=2。得 AC=7。利用勾股定理,得到 AD 的长度,过 E 作 EN ⊥ AD 于 N,求出 EN 和 DN 的长度,由于 ∠CME=2 ∠AI E,延长 MB 至 P,是 MP=ME。可以证明 △DNE ~△PCE MP=x。在 Rt△MCE 中,利用勾股定理列出方程,即可求解。

【详解】解:如图,过E作EN\_AD于N,



 $\angle END = \angle ENA = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $\angle NEA = \angle A = 45^{\circ}$ 

. NE= NA,

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

$$\therefore NE = NA = \frac{AE}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2},$$

同理,
$$AD = \frac{AC}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\therefore DN = AD - NA = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

延长 MB 至 P,使 MP=ME,连接 PE,

## ∴可设 ∠MPE = ∠MEP = x

- $\therefore \angle EMC = \angle MPE + \angle MEP = 2x,$
- $: \angle EMC = 2\angle ADE$
- $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle MPE = x$
- $\nearrow$   $\angle DNE = \angle PCE = 90^{\circ}$

 $.\Delta DNE \sim \Delta PCE$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{PE} = \frac{NE}{DN} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{5},$$

$$\therefore PC = \frac{25}{2}$$

设
$$MP = ME = x$$
,则 $CM = \frac{25}{2} - x$ ,

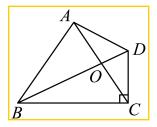
在  $Rt \triangle MCE$  中,  $ME^2 = CM^2 + CE^2$ ,

$$\left( \frac{25}{2} - x \right)^2 + 25 = x^2, \ \therefore \ x = \frac{29}{4},$$

#### 2023·山西·统考中考真题

4. 如图,在四边形ABCD中, $\angle BCD = 90^{\circ}$ ,对角线AC,BD相交于点O. 若

 $AB = AC = 5, BC = 6, \angle ADB = 2\angle CBD$ ,则AD的长为



【答案】  $\frac{\sqrt{97}}{3}$ 

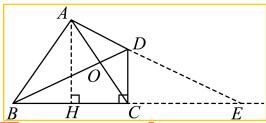
【思路点拨】过点A作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点H,延长AD,BC交于点E,根据等腰三角形性质得出

 $BH = HC = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3$  ,根据勾股定理求出  $AH = \sqrt{AC^2 - CH^2} = 4$  ,证明  $\angle CBD = \angle CED$  ,得出 DB = DE ,根

据等腰三角形性质得出CE = BC = 6,证明CD // AH,得出 $\frac{CD}{AH} = \frac{CE}{HE}$ ,求出 $CD = \frac{8}{3}$ ,根据勾股定理求出

$$DE = \sqrt{CE^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{97}}{3}$$
, 根据  $CD // AH$ , 得出  $\frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{CE}{CH}$ , 即  $\frac{2\sqrt{97}}{3} = \frac{6}{3}$ , 求出结果即可.

【详解】解:过点A作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点H,



$$\square$$
  $\angle AHC = \angle AHB = 90^{\circ}$ 

$$AB = AC = 5, BC = 6,$$

$$\therefore BH = HC = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3$$

$$AH = \sqrt{AC^2 - CH^2} = 4,$$

$$\angle ADB = \angle CBD + \angle CED$$
,  $\angle ADB = 2\angle CBD$ ,

$$\angle CBD = \angle CED$$
,

$$DB = DE$$

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

$$\therefore DC \perp BE$$

$$CE = BC = 6$$

$$\therefore EH = CE + CH = 9,$$

$$: DC \perp BE$$
,  $AH \perp BC$ ,

#### ∴ CD // AH ,

$$\frac{CD}{AH} = \frac{CE}{HE}$$

$$\boxed{P} \frac{CD}{4} = \frac{6}{9},$$

解得: 
$$CD = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$DE = \sqrt{CE^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{97}}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{CE}{CH} ,$$

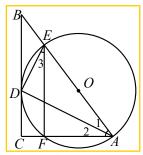
$$\frac{2\sqrt{97}}{3} = \frac{6}{3}$$

解得: 
$$AD = \frac{\sqrt{97}}{3}$$

5. 如图,在 Rt△ABC 中,∠ACB=90° ,AC=6,BC=8,AD 平分∠BAC,AD 交 BC 于点 D,ED⊥AD 交 AB 于点 E,△ADE 的外接圆⊙0交AC 于点 F,连接 EF.

(1) 求证: *BC* 是 ○ *O* 的切线;

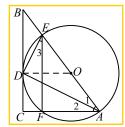
(2) 求  $\odot 0$  的半径 r 及  $\angle 3$  的正切值.



**简析**(1)如图,连接 OD,由题易得  $\angle 2 = \angle 1 = \angle ODA$ ,则 OD //AC,故  $\angle ODB = \angle C = 90^{\circ}$  ,即  $OD \perp BC$ ,所 以 BC 是  $\odot$  0 的切线;

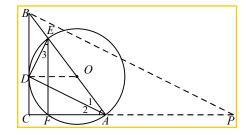
(2)方法一(常规解法): 由 OD //AC,可得 $\triangle BOD \hookrightarrow \triangle BAC$ ,则  $\frac{OD}{AC} = \frac{OB}{AB}$ ,  $\boxed{PD} = \frac{10-r}{6}$ ,解得  $r = \frac{15}{4}$  卫又

 $\boxed{9} \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{OD}{AC} \boxed{5} \boxed{\text{id}} \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{5}{8} \boxed{\text{id}} \frac{CD}{BC} = \frac{3}{8}, \boxed{\text{pp}} CD = \frac{3}{8}BC = 3, \text{ if is, } \tan \angle 3 = \tan \angle 2 = \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{1}{2} \boxed{\text{id}}$ 



**方法二**(倍半角模型): 如图 17-8-3, 延长 CA 至点 P, 使 AP=AB=10, 易证 ∠3=∠2=∠1=∠P, 故

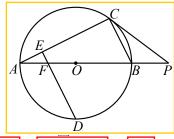
 $\tan \angle 3 = \tan \angle P = \frac{BC}{PC} = \frac{1}{2}$ ; 又由  $\tan \angle 2 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,可得 CD = 3,故 BD = 5,从而易得  $r = 0D = \frac{3}{4}$   $BD = \frac{15}{4}$ 



6. 如图,AB 为 $\odot O$  的直径,点 P 在 AB 的延长线上,点 C 在  $\odot O$  上,且  $PC^2 = PB \cdot PA$ .

(1) 求证: *PC* 是 ⊙ *O* 的切线;

(2)已知 PC=20, PB=10, 点 D 是弧 AB 的中点, $DE \perp AC$ , 垂足为 E, DE 交 AB 于点 F, 求 EF 的长.



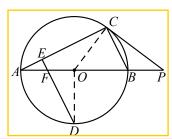
简析(1)如图,连接OC,由 $PC2=PB^{\circ}PA$ ,可得 $PC=PB^{\circ}PA$ ,可得 $PC=PB^{\circ}PA$ , $PC=PB^{\circ}PA$  ,PC=

 $A = \angle ACO$ , 进一步可证 $\angle OCP = \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$ , 即  $OC \perp CP$ , 所以 PC 是  $\odot O$  的切线;

(2)方法一(常规解法): 连接 OD, 易证 OD ⊥ AB; 由 PC2=PB PA, 可得 PA=40, AB=30; 又由△PCB∽△PAC,

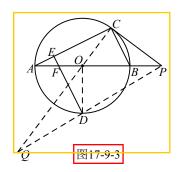
可得 
$$\frac{CB}{AC} = \frac{PB}{PC} = \frac{1}{2}$$
, 故  $\tan \angle D = \tan \angle A = \frac{1}{2}$ , 从而  $OF = \frac{1}{2}$   $OD = \frac{15}{2}$ ,  $AF = OA - OF = \frac{15}{2}$ , 进一步可得

 $EF = AF \sin \angle A = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$ ;



方法二(倍半角模型): 同上可得AB=30,则OC=15,OP=25,即OC:CP:OP=3:4:5;如图17-9-3,

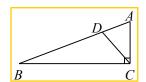
延长  $\overline{CO}$  至点  $\overline{Q}$ , 使  $\overline{OQ=OP}$ , 易得  $\tan \angle D=\tan \angle A=\tan \angle Q=\frac{1}{2}$ , 下略.



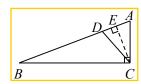
**反思:** 这是一个确定性问题,其结构相当于已知"倍角∠POC"求"半角∠A",方法一利用"母子型相思似"求解,方法二构造"倍半角模型"求解,相对而言,前者更简单,后者更通用

## 题型 一向内构造等腰 (小角加倍或大角减半)

7. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$  中, $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$ ,点 D 为边 AB 上一点, $\angle ACD = 2\angle B$ , $\frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,求  $\cos B$  的值.



#### **解:** 过点 C 作 CE L AB 于点 E.



$$\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$$
,  $\angle ACE = 90^{\circ} - \angle BCE = \angle B$ .

$$ACD = 2 \angle B$$
  $ACD = 2 \angle ACE$ 

$$\therefore \angle ACE = \angle DCE, \quad \therefore \angle A = \angle CDE,$$

$$AC = DC$$
,  $AE = DE$ .

设
$$AE = DE = a$$
,则 $AD = 2a$ , $BD = 6a$ , $BE = 7a$ .

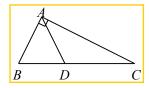
$$\angle ACE = \angle B$$
,  $\angle AEC = \angle CEB = 90^{\circ}$ 

$$\therefore \triangle CEA \hookrightarrow \triangle BEC, \quad \therefore \frac{AE}{CE} = \frac{CE}{BE},$$

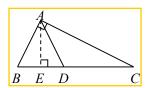
$$\therefore \frac{a}{CE} = \frac{CE}{7a}, \quad \therefore CE = \sqrt{7a}, \quad \therefore BC = \sqrt{BE^2 + CE^2} = 2\sqrt{14a},$$

$$\therefore \cos B = \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{7a}{2\sqrt{14}a} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4}.$$

## 8. 如图,在 Rt△ABC 中,∠BAC=90°,点 D 为边 BC 上一点,∠BAD=2∠C, BD=2, CD=3, 求 AD 的长.



## **解:** 过点 A 作 AE L BC 于点 E.



$$\angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$$
,  $\angle BAE = 90^{\circ} - \angle CAE = \angle C$ .

$$: ZBAD = 2 \angle C$$
,  $: ZBAD = 2 \angle BAE$ 

$$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle DAE, \quad \therefore \angle B = \angle ADE,$$

$$\therefore AB = AD \qquad \therefore BE = DE = \frac{1}{2} BD = 1, \quad \therefore CE = 4.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle C$$
,  $\angle AEB = \angle CEA = 90^{\circ}$ 

$$AE = \frac{CE}{AE}$$

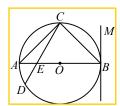
$$\therefore \frac{AE}{1} = \frac{4}{AE}, \quad \therefore AE = 2, \quad \therefore AD = \sqrt{DE^2 + AE^2} = \sqrt{5}.$$

9. 如图,BM 是以AB 为直径的○0 的切线,B 为切点,BC 平分∠ABM,弦 CD 交AB 于点E,DE=OE.

(1) 求证:  $\triangle ACB$  是等腰直角三角形;

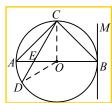
(2) 求证: *OA*<sup>2</sup>=*OE*·*DC*;

(3)求 tan $\angle ACD$ 的值.



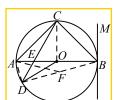
简析(1)由题易得 $\angle ABC = 45^{\circ}$ ,从而易证 $\triangle ACB$ 是等腰直角三角形;

(2)如图,连接 OC、OD, 易证 ∠DOE = ∠D = ∠OCD, 故△DOE ∽ △DCO, 从而易得 OD<sup>2</sup> = DE DC, 即 OA<sup>2</sup> = OE DC;



(3)方法一(倍半角模型): 如图,连接 AD、BD,设  $\angle ACD=x$ ,则  $\angle ABD=x$ , $\angle AOD=2x$ ,从而  $\angle CEO=4x$ ,  $\angle CAE=3x=45^{\circ}$  ,所以  $x=15^{\circ}$  ;在 BD 上取点 F,使 AF=BF,则  $\angle AFD=30^{\circ}$  ;由此可设 AD=k,则 DF

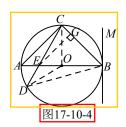
$$=\sqrt{3}$$
 k,  $AF=BF=2k$ , 从而  $BD=(2+\sqrt{3})k$ , 故  $\tan \angle ABD=\frac{AD}{BD}=2-\sqrt{3}$ , 即  $\tan \angle ACD=2-\sqrt{3}$ ;



方法二(解三角形): 同上可得∠ACD=15°, 则∠BCE=75°, ∠BEC=60°; 如图 17-10-4, 作 EG⊥BC

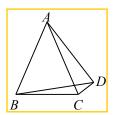
于点 
$$G$$
,可设  $OE=1$ ,则  $OB=OC=\sqrt{3}$ ,  $BC=\sqrt{6}$ ,  $BE=\sqrt{3}+1$ ,从而  $BG=EG=\frac{BE}{\sqrt{2}}=\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,  $CG=BC$ 

$$-BG = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$
, 数 tan  $\angle ACD = \tan \angle CEG = \frac{CG}{EG} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ 

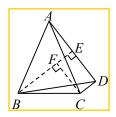


反思: (2)主要通过换边,结合相似证乘积式;(3)通过导角得到 15°,方法一借助"倍半角模型",由特殊角 30° 求"特殊半角 15°,方法二的本质是解△BCE,显然前者更为简便

10. 如图,在四边形 ABCD 中, $\angle ABD = 2 \angle BDC$ ,AB = AC = BD = 4,CD = 1,求BC 的长.



**解:** 过点 B 作  $BE \perp AD$  于点 E, 过点 C 作  $CF \perp BE$  于点 F.



AB = BD, AE = DE,  $\angle ABE = 2 \angle DBE$ 

 $\angle ABD = 2 \angle DBE$ .

 $\therefore \angle ABD = 2 \angle BDC, \quad \therefore \angle BDC = \angle DBE$ 

 $\therefore CD // BE, \therefore CD \perp AD,$ 

∴四边形 *CDEF* 是矩形, $AD = \sqrt{AC^2 - CD^2} = \sqrt{15}$ ,

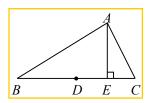
$$\therefore EF = CD = 1, \ AE = DE = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2},$$

$$\therefore BE = \sqrt{BD^2 - DE^2} = \frac{7}{2}, \quad \therefore BF = BE - EF = \frac{5}{2},$$

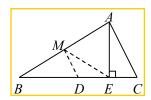
$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{BF^2 + CF^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

11. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C=2\angle B$ ,点D是BC的中点,AE是BC边上的高,若AE=4,CE=2,求DE的

长.



**解:**取 AB 的中点 M,连接 MD, ME.



∵点 D 是 BC 中点,∴MD 是 △ABC 的中位线,

 $\therefore MD//AC$ ,  $MD = \frac{1}{2}AC$   $\therefore \angle BDM = \angle C$ .

 $\Box \angle C = 2 \angle B$ ,  $\Box \angle BDM = 2 \angle B$ .

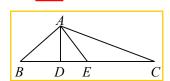
 $: AE \to BC$  边上的高, $: \angle AEB = 90^{\circ}$  ,

 $\therefore ME = \frac{1}{2} AB = MB, \quad \therefore \angle B = \angle MED,$ 

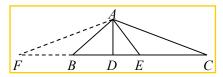
 $\angle BDM = 2 \angle MED$ ,  $\angle DME = \angle MED$ 

:.DE=DM= $\frac{1}{2}AC=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{AE^2+CE^2}=\sqrt{5}$ .

12. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$  中, $\angle ABC = 2 \angle C$ , $AD \bot BC$  于点D,AE 为BC 边上的中线,BD = 3,DE = 2,求AE 的长.



解: 延长 CB 到 F,使 BF=AB,连接 AF.



则 $\angle F = \angle BAF$ ,: $\angle ABC = 2 \angle F$ .

∵AE 是中线,:BE=EC, ∴BD+DE=EC.

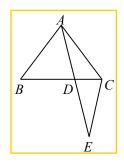
 $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle C, \quad \therefore \angle F = \angle C, \quad \therefore AF = AC.$ 

 $AD \perp BC$ , DF = DC, BF + BD = DE + EC

AB+BD=DE+BD+DE, AB=2DE=4,

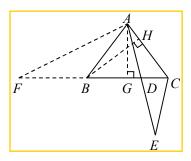
:. $AD^2 = AB^2 - BD^2 = 7$ , :. $AE = \sqrt{DE^2 + AD^2} = \sqrt{11}$ .

13. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$  中,AB=AC=5,点 D 为 BC 边上一点,BD=2DC,点 E 在 AD 的延长线上, $\angle ABC=2$   $\angle DEC$ , $AD \cdot DE=18$ ,求  $\sin \angle BAC$  的值.



**解:** 延长  $\overline{CB}$  到  $\overline{F}$ , 使  $\overline{BE} = AB$ , 连接  $\overline{AF}$ , 过点  $\overline{A}$  作  $\overline{AG} \perp BC$  于点  $\overline{G}$ , 过点  $\overline{B}$  作  $\overline{BH} \perp AC$  于点  $\overline{H}$ .

则 $\angle F = \angle BAF$ , $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle F$ .



 $ABC = 2 \angle DEC$   $AF = \angle DEC$ 

$$\angle ADF = \angle CDE$$
  $AD = \frac{CD}{DF}$ 

 $\therefore CD \cdot DF = AD \cdot DE = 18.$ 

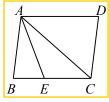
设CD=a,则BD=2a,DF=2a+5,

$$\therefore a(2a+5)=18$$
, 解得  $a=-\frac{9}{2}$  (舍去) 或  $a=2$ ,

$$\therefore BC = 3a = 6, \quad \therefore BG = CG = 3, \quad \therefore AG = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4,$$

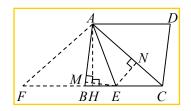
$$\therefore BH = \frac{4}{5}BC = \frac{24}{5}, \quad \therefore \sin \angle BAC = \frac{BH}{AB} = \frac{24}{25}.$$

14. 如图,在 $\Box ABCD$ 中, $\angle D=2\angle ACB$ ,AE平分 $\angle BAC$ 交BC于点E,若BE=2,CE=3,求AE的长.



解:延长 CB 到 F,使 BF=AB,连接 AF,过点 A作 AH \ BC 于点 H,

过点 E 作 EM LAB 于点 M, EN LAC 于点 N.



 $\mathbb{Q} \angle F = \angle BAF$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle F$ .

::四边形 ABCD 是平行四边形,:  $\angle ABC = \angle D$ .

 $\therefore \angle D = 2 \angle ACB$   $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle ACB$ 

 $AF = \angle ACB$ , AF = AC,  $\triangle ABF \hookrightarrow \triangle CAF$ ,  $AF = \frac{CF}{BF}$ 

∵AE 平分 ∠BAC, ∴EM=EN,

 $\therefore \frac{BE}{CE} = \frac{S_{\triangle ABE}}{S_{\triangle ACE}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}AB \cdot EM}{\frac{1}{2}AC \cdot EN} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \therefore \frac{AB}{AF} = \frac{2}{3}.$ 

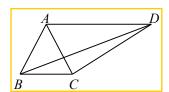
设AB=2x,则BF=2x,AF=3x,CF=2x+5

 $\therefore \frac{3x}{2x} = \frac{2x+5}{3x}$ , 解得 x=2, ∴ CF=9, AB=BF=4.

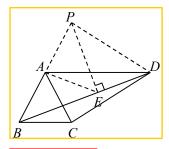
:.FH =  $\frac{9}{2}$ , :.BH =  $\frac{1}{2}$ , :.EH =  $\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $AH^2 = AB^2 - BH^2 = \frac{63}{4}$ ,

 $\therefore AE = \sqrt{AH^2 + EH^2} = 3\sqrt{2}$ 

15. 如图,在四边形 ABCD 中,AD//BC,AB=AC=4, $CD=2\sqrt{11}$ , $\angle ABD=2\angle DBC$ ,求 BD 的长.



**解:** 延长 BA 到 P, 使 PA = AB, 过点 P 作  $PE \perp BD$  于点 E, 连接 AE, PD.



AD //BC,  $ADB = \angle DBC$ .

 $\angle ABD = 2 \angle DBC$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABD = 2 \angle ADB$ .

 $\therefore AD //BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle PAD = \angle ABC$ ,  $\angle CAD = \angle ACB$ .

AB = AC, PA = AC,  $\angle ABC = \angle ACB$ ,  $\angle PAD = \angle CAD$ .

:AD=AD, :∴  $\triangle PAD \cong \triangle CAD$ ,  $:∴PD=CD=2\sqrt{11}$ .

$$\therefore$$
 PA=AB,  $\angle$  PEB=90°,  $\therefore$  AE= $\frac{1}{2}$  PB=AB=4,

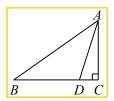
 $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle ABD = 2 \angle ADB$   $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle DAE$ 

$$\therefore DE = AE = 4, \quad \therefore PE^2 = PD^2 - DE^2 = 28$$

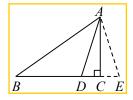
$$\therefore BE = \sqrt{PB^2 - PE^2} = 6, \quad \therefore BD = BE + DE = 10.$$

## 题型 2 沿直角边翻折半角 (小角加倍)

16. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$  中, $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$ ,点 D 为边 BC 上一点, $\angle B = 2 \angle CAD$ , $AB \cdot CD = 5$ ,求 AD 的长.



#### 解: 延长 BC 到 E,使 CE = CD,连接 AE.



 $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \therefore AD = AE$ 

 $\angle CAD = \angle CAE$ ,  $\angle ADC = \angle E$ .

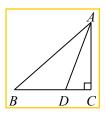
 $\therefore \angle B = 2 \angle CAD$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle DAE$ ,

 $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle ADE = \angle E, \quad \therefore \triangle ABE \hookrightarrow \triangle DAE, \quad BE = AB,$ 

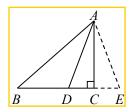
$$\therefore \frac{AE}{DE} = \frac{BE}{AE}, \quad \therefore AE^2 = BE \cdot DE = BE \cdot 2CD = 10,$$

$$AD = AE = \sqrt{10}$$

17. 如图,在 Rt△*ABC* 中, <u>∠*ACB*=90°</u>,点 <u>D</u> 为 <u>BC</u> 边上一点, <u>BD=2CD</u>, <u>∠*B*=2∠*DAC*, <u>AB=4</u>,求 <u>AD</u> 的长.</u>



**解:** 延长 <u>BC</u> 到 <u>E</u>, 使 <u>CE=CD</u>, 连接 <u>AE</u>.



 $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$ , AD = AE,

 $\triangle \angle ADE = \angle E \bigcirc \angle DAC = \angle EAC$ 

 $\therefore \angle B = 2 \angle DAC \dots \angle B = \angle DAE$ 

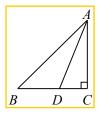
 $\therefore$   $\angle$ BAE= $\angle$ ADE= $\angle$ E,  $\therefore$ BE=AB=4

设 CE = CD = x,则 BD = 2x, BE = 4x

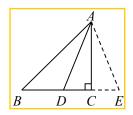
 $\therefore 4x=4$ ,  $\therefore x=1$ ,  $\therefore BC=3$ ,  $\therefore AC^2=4^2-3^2=7$ ,

 $AD = \sqrt{CD^2 + AC^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$ 

# 18. 如图,在 Rt△ABC 中, ∠ACB=90°, 点 D 为边 BC 上一点, ∠B=2∠DAC BD=3, DC=2, 求 AD 的 长.



#### 解:延长 BC 到点 E,使 CE=CD,连接 AE.



 $AC \perp BC$ , AD = AE,

 $|\therefore \angle ADE = \angle E$ ,  $|\angle DAC = \angle EAC|$ 

B=2/DAC, B=/DAE

 $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle ADE = \angle E$ ,  $\therefore AB = BE$ ,  $\triangle ABE \hookrightarrow \triangle DAE$ ,

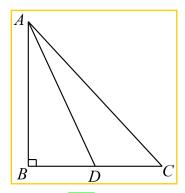
 $\therefore \frac{AE}{BE} = \frac{DE}{AE}$ 

BD=3, DC=2, DE=4, BE=7,

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{7} = \frac{4}{AE}, \quad \therefore AD = AE = 2\sqrt{7}$$

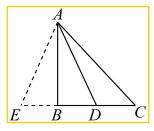
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19. 如图,在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle B=90^{\circ}$ ,点D为BC中点, $\angle C=2\angle BAD$ ,则AD的值为\_\_\_\_\_.



【答案】  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ 

【详解】解:延长CB至E,使BE=BD,连接AE,设BD=a,



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

 $\angle ABD = \angle ABE$ 

 $\therefore$  Rt $\triangle ABD \cong$  Rt $\triangle ABE$ (HL)

$$\therefore \angle E = \angle ADE$$
,  $AE = AD$ ,

 $\angle C = 2 \angle BAD$ ,

 $\angle C = \angle EAD$ ,

 $\angle D = \angle C + \angle DAC$ 

 $\therefore \angle E = \angle ADE = \angle EAC$ 

AC = CE = 3a

 $\angle E = \angle ADE = \angle EAC$ ,  $\angle C = \angle EAD$ ,

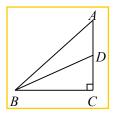
 $\triangle ECA \hookrightarrow \triangle EAD$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{CA}{AD} = \frac{AD}{ED} = \frac{3a}{AD} = \frac{AD}{2a},$$

 $AD = \sqrt{6}a$ , AC = 3a,

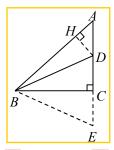
$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{6}a}{3a} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \quad$$
 故答案为:  $\boxed{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}}$ 

20. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$  中, $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$ ,点 D 为 AC 的中点,连接 BD, $\angle A = 2 \angle DBC$ ,求 tan  $\angle ABD$  的值.



#### 【答案】

使 CE = CD, 连接 BE, 过点 D 作  $DH \perp AB$  于点 H.



- $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore BD = BE,$
- $\angle DBC = \angle EBC$ ,  $\angle BDC = \angle E$ ,
- $A=2\angle DBC$ ,  $A=\angle DBE$
- $\therefore$   $\angle ABE = \angle BDE = \angle E$   $\therefore AB = AE$ ,  $\triangle ABE \hookrightarrow \triangle BDE$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BE} = \frac{BD}{DE}, \quad \therefore \frac{AE}{BD} = \frac{BD}{DE}.$$

 $\overline{BE} = \overline{DE}$ ,  $\overline{BD} = \overline{DE}$ 设 $\overline{AD = CD = CE = a}$ , 则 $\overline{AB = AE = 3a}$ ,  $\overline{DE = 2a}$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{3a}{BD} = \frac{BD}{2a}, \quad \therefore BD = \sqrt{6a}, \quad \therefore BC = \sqrt{5a}.$$

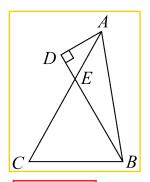
$$\because \sin A = \frac{DH}{AD} = \frac{BC}{AB}, \quad \therefore \frac{DH}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{5}a}{3a},$$

$$\therefore DH = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}a, AH = \frac{2}{3}a, BH = \frac{7}{3}a,$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle ABD = \frac{DH}{BH} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{7}.$$

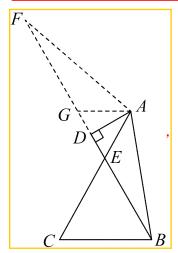
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21. 如图,在  $\triangle ABC$  中,点 E 在边 AC 上, EC = EB ,  $\angle C = 2 \angle ABE$  ,  $AD \perp BE$  交 BE 的延长线于点 D ,若 AC = 22,BD = 16,则AB =



## 【答案】8√5

【详解】解:如图所示,延长BD至F使DF = BD,作 $AG \parallel BC$  交DF 于G,



$$\therefore BD = DF , AD \perp BE ,$$

$$\therefore \overline{AF = AB} \quad \angle F = \angle ABD,$$

: *AG // BC* ,

$$\therefore \angle AGD = \angle EBC, \ \ \angle GAE = \angle C,$$

: EB = EC,

$$\angle EBC = \angle C$$
,

$$\therefore \angle C = \angle EBC = \angle AGD = \angle GAE,$$

 $\therefore AE = EG$ ,

$$\therefore \angle C = 2 \angle ABE$$
,

$$\therefore \angle AGD = 2\angle ABE = 2\angle F ,$$

 $\therefore FG = AG,$ 

$$\therefore AC = 22$$
,  $BD = 16$ ,

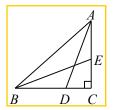
$$\therefore BG = BE + GE = CE + AE = AC = 22,$$

:. 
$$AG = FG = BF - BD = 2BD - BG = 2 \times 16 - 22 = 10$$
,

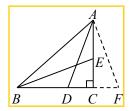
$$\therefore DG = DF - FG = 16 - 10 = 6,$$

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{AG^2 - DG^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8,$$

$$AB = \sqrt{AD^2 + BD^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 16^2} = 8\sqrt{5}$$



#### 解:延长 BC 到 F,使 CF=CD,连接 AF.



- $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \triangle AD = AF$
- $\therefore$   $\angle ADF = \angle F$ ,  $\angle DAC = \angle FAC$ .
- $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle DAC \bigcirc \angle ABC = \angle DAF$
- $\therefore \angle BAF = \angle ADF = \angle F, \quad \therefore AB = BF, \quad \triangle ABF \hookrightarrow \triangle DAF$

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{BF} = \frac{DF}{AF}$$

设CF=CD=a,则BD=2a,DF=2a,BF=4a

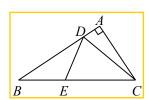
$$\therefore \frac{AF}{4a} = \frac{2a}{AF}, \quad \therefore AF^2 = 8a^2, \quad \therefore AC = \sqrt{AF^2 - CF^2} = \sqrt{7}a$$

∵BE 平分∠ABC,∴∠EBC=∠FAC.

 $\bot \angle BCE = \angle ACF = 90^{\circ}$ ,  $\bot \triangle BCE \hookrightarrow \triangle ACF$ .

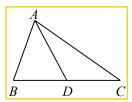
$$\therefore \frac{CE}{CF} = \frac{BC}{AC}, \quad \therefore \frac{CE}{a} = \frac{3a}{\sqrt{7}a}, \quad \therefore CE = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7}a$$

# 23. 如图,在 $\triangle$ Rt $\triangle$ ABC中, $\angle$ BAC=90°,D,E分别是边 AB,BC 上的点,DC 平分 $\angle$ ADE, $\angle$ B=2 $\angle$ ACD, 求 CE 的长.

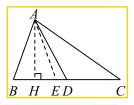


解:延长 BA 到  $\overline{F}$ ,使  $\overline{AF} = AD$ ,连接  $\overline{CF}$ ,过点  $\overline{E}$  作  $\overline{EH} \perp AB$  于点  $\overline{H}$ . 资料整理【淘宝店铺:向阳百分百】

24. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle B=2\angle C$ ,AD 是中线,AB=6, $AD=\sqrt{41}$ ,求BC,AC 的长.



**解:** 过点 A 作  $AH \perp BC$  于点 H,在 HC 上截取 HE = BH,连接 AE.



则 AE=AB=6,  $\therefore$   $\angle AEB=\angle B=2\angle C$ ,

 $\therefore \angle EAC = \angle C$ ,  $\therefore CE = AE = 6$ .

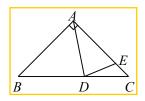
设BH = EH = x,则BC = 2x + 6,BD = CD = x + 3,

 $\therefore DH = 3, \quad \therefore AH = \sqrt{AD^2 - DH^2} = 4\sqrt{2},$ 

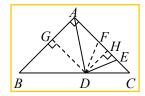
 $:BH = \sqrt{AB^2 - AH^2} = 2$ , :BC = 10, CH = 8,

 $AC = \sqrt{AH^2 + CH^2} = 4\sqrt{6}$ 

25. 如图,在  $Rt\triangle ABC$  中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,AB = AC,点 D,E 分别为边 BC,AC 上的点,连接 AD,DE, $\angle AED$   $=2\angle DAE$ ,CE = 7, $BD = 18\sqrt{2}$ ,求 DE 的长.



## **解:** 过点 D 作 $DG \perp AB$ 于点 G, $DH \perp AC$ 点 H,



在 AH 上截取 FH=EH, 连接 DF.

则 DE=DF .  $\angle DFE=\angle AED=2\angle DAE$ 

 $\angle DFE = \angle AED$ , AF = DF.

 $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}, \ AB = AC, \ \therefore \angle B = \angle C = 45^{\circ}$ 

$$AH = DG = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BD = 18, CH = DH.$$

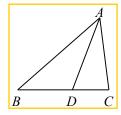
设CH=DH=x,则FH=EH=x-7,DF=AF=25-x,

在 Rt $\triangle DFH$  中,  $DH^2 + FH^2 = DF^2$ ,

 $(x^2+(x-7)^2=(25-x)^2$ ,解得 x=-48 (舍去) 或 x=12

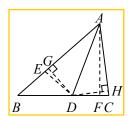
DE = DF = 25 - x = 13.

## 26. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 2 \angle B$ ,AD 平分 $\angle BAC$ ,BD = 3,CD = 2,求AD 的长.



解:在 AB 上截取 AE=AC,连接 DE,过点 A 作  $AF \perp BC$  于点 F

过点 D 作  $DG \perp AB$  于点 G,  $DH \perp AC$  于点 H.



 $\Box \angle DAE = \angle DAC$ , AD = AD,  $\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle ADC$ ,

 $\therefore DE = CD = 2, \angle AED = \angle C = 2 \angle B$ 

 $\angle EDB = \angle B$ ,  $\angle BE = DE = 2$ .

 $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle DAC, \quad \therefore DG = DH,$ 

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{S_{\triangle ABD}}{S_{\triangle ACD}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}AB \cdot DG}{\frac{1}{2}AC \cdot DH} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AC + 2}{AC} = \frac{3}{2},$$

AC=4, AB=6.

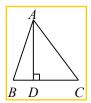
 $AF^2 = AB^2 - BF^2 = AC^2 - CF^2$ 

...
$$6^2 - BF^2 = 4^2 - (5 - BF)$$
, 解得  $BF = \frac{9}{2}$   
... $DF = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $AF^2 = 6^2 - BF^2 = \frac{63}{4}$ ,

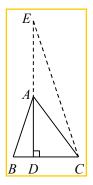
# **風型四 邻二倍角的处理**

:. $AD = \sqrt{DF^2 + AF^2} = 3\sqrt{2}$ 

27. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AD \perp BC$ 于点D, $\angle DAC = 2 \angle DAB$ ,BD = 4,DC = 9,求AD的长.



解: 延长 DA 到 E, 使 AE=AC, 连接 EC.



则 $\angle E = \angle ACE$ ,  $\therefore \angle DAC = 2 \angle E$ .

 $\therefore \angle DAC = 2 \angle DAB$   $\therefore \angle DAB = \angle E$ 

 $\therefore$   $\angle ADB = \angle EDC = 90^{\circ}$   $\therefore \triangle ABD \hookrightarrow \triangle ECD$ ,

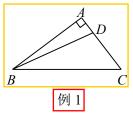
$$\frac{AD}{ED} = \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{4}{9}.$$

设AD=4m,则ED=9m,AC=AE=5m,

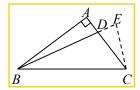
∴ $CD = \sqrt{AC^2 - AD^2} = 3m = 9$ , ∴m = 3

AD = 4m = 12

28. 如图,在 Rt△ABC 中, ∠A=90°,点 D 为边 AC 上一点, ∠DBC=2∠ABD, CD=3, BC=7, 求 BD 的 长.



### **解:** 延长 BD 到 E, 使 BE=BC, 连接 CE.



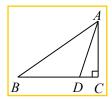
 $\angle CDE = \angle ADB = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$ 

 $\therefore$   $\angle CDE = \angle E = \angle BCE$ ,  $\therefore$  CE = CD = 3,  $\triangle CDE \hookrightarrow \triangle BCE$ ,

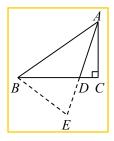
$$\therefore \frac{CE}{DE} = \frac{BE}{CE}, \quad \therefore \frac{3}{DE} = \frac{7}{3}, \quad \therefore DE = \frac{2}{7}$$

:.BD=BE-DE=
$$7 - \frac{9}{7} = \frac{40}{7}$$
.

29. 如图,在 Rt△ABC 中, ∠ACB=90° ,点 D 为 BC 边上一点, ∠BAD=2∠CAD, BD=10, DC=3,求 AD 的长.



**解:** 延长 AD 到 E, 使 AE=AB, 连接 BE.



设 $\angle CAD = \alpha$ ,则 $\angle BAD = 2\alpha$ , $\angle ABE = \angle E = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$ ,

 $\angle BDE = \angle ADC = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$ 

 $\therefore$   $\angle BDE = \angle E = \angle ABE$ ,  $\therefore$  BE = BD = 10,  $\triangle BDE \hookrightarrow \triangle ABE$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{BE}{DE} = \frac{AE}{BE}, \quad \therefore AE \cdot DE = BE^2 = 100,$$

 $DE(AD+DE) = 100, :: 2DE^2 + 2AD \cdot DE = 200.$ 

 $AC^2 = AB^2 - BC^2 = AD^2 - DC^2$ 

:  $(AD+DE)^2-13^2=AD^2-3^2$ 

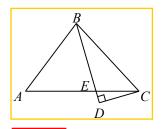
 $DE^2 + 2AD \cdot DE = 160$ ,  $DE^2 + 160 = 200$ ,

 $DE^2 = 40$ ,  $DE = 2\sqrt{10}$ ,  $2\sqrt{10}AE = 100$ 

 $AE = 5\sqrt{10}$ ,  $AD = 3\sqrt{10}$ .

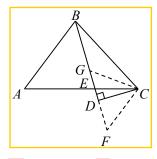
30. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,点E在边AC上,EB=EA, $\angle A=2\angle CBE$ , $CD\perp BE$  交 BE 的延长线于点D,

*BD*=8<mark>,*AC*=11</mark>,则 *BC* 的长为



【答案】4√5

【解析】过点C作 CF//AB 交 BD 的延长线于点F.



则  $\angle ECF = \angle A$ ,  $\angle F = \angle ABE$ .

 $: EB = EA, : \angle A = \angle ABE,$ 

 $\therefore \angle ECF = \angle F, \therefore EF = EC,$ 

:.BF = AC = 11, :.DF = BF - BD = 11 - 8 = 3

在 BD 上取点 G, 使 DG = DF, 连接 CG.

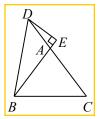
则 CF = CG,  $\therefore \angle CGF = \angle F = \angle ECF = \angle A = 2 \angle CBE$ .

 $\therefore \angle CBG = \angle BCG, \quad \therefore CG = BG = BD - DG = 5$ 

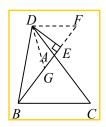
$$\therefore CD = \sqrt{CG^2 - DG^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4$$

 $\therefore BC = \sqrt{BD^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{5}.$ 

31. 如图,在△ABC中,AB=AC,点 D 在 CA 的延长线上,∠ABC=2∠DBA,DE L BA 交 BA 的延长线于点 E、若 BE=8,CD=11,求 BD 的长.



解:过点D作DF//BC交BE的延长线于点F,在EB上截取EG=EF,连接DG.



 $\mathbb{N} \angle F = \angle ABC = 2 \angle DBA, \ \angle ADF = \angle C.$ 

AB = AC,  $ABC = \angle C$ 

 $\therefore \angle F = \angle ADF$ ,  $\therefore AF = AD$ ,  $\therefore BF = CD = 11$ 

EG = EF = BF - BE = 11 - 8 = 3.

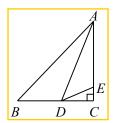
 $\therefore DE \perp BA$ ,  $\therefore DF = DG$ ,  $\therefore \angle DGE = \angle F = 2 \angle DBA$ ,

 $\angle BDG = \angle DBA$ , DG = BG = BE - EG = 5

:  $DE = \sqrt{DG^2 - EG^2} = 4$ , :  $BD = \sqrt{BE^2 + DE^2} = 4\sqrt{5}$ 

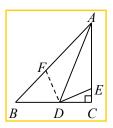
# 题型亞 绝配角

32. 如图,在 Rt△*ABC* 中, ∠*C*=90°,点 *D*, *E* 分别为 *BC*, *AC* 上的点, ∠*B*=2∠*CDE*, ∠*ADE*=45°, *AB* = 5, *AE*=3,则 *BD* 的长为



#### 【答案】2

【解析】在 BA 上截取 BF=BD, 连接 DF.



 $\boxed{\mathbb{P}} \angle BFD = \angle BDF = 90^{\circ} - \frac{1}{2} \angle B = 90^{\circ} - \angle CDE = \angle CED$ 

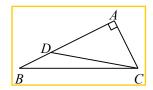
 $\angle AFD = \angle AED$ ,  $\angle BDF + \angle CDE = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $\angle EDF = 90^{\circ}, \angle ADF = \angle ADE = 45^{\circ}.$ 

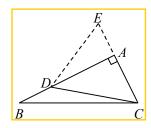
 $: AD = AD, : \triangle ADF \cong \triangle ADE,$ 

AF = AE = 3, BD = BF = AB - AF = 5 - 3 = 2.

33. 如图,在 Rt△*ABC*中, ∠*BAC*=90°,点 *D* 为边 *AB* 上一点, ∠*ACD*=2∠*B*,若 *BD*=2,*AD*=4,求 *CD* 的长.



解: 延长 CA 到点 E, 连接 DE, 使  $\angle ADE = \angle B$ .



AD=3, BD=1, AB=4.

 $\angle ADE = \angle B$ ,  $\angle DAE = \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $\therefore \triangle ADE \backsim \triangle ABC, \quad \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{2}{3}$ 

设 $\angle ADE = \angle B = \alpha$ ,则 $\angle ACD = 2\alpha$ ,

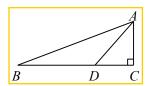
 $\angle ADC = 90^{\circ} - 2\alpha$ ,  $\angle CDE = \angle E = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$ ,

: CD = CE.

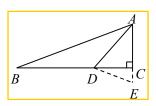
设AE=2x,则AC=3x,CD=CE=5x,

AD = 4x = 4,  $\therefore x = 1$ ,  $\therefore CD = 5x = 5$ .

34. 如图,在  $Rt \triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$ ,点 D 为边 BC 上一点, BD = 2CD,  $\angle DAC = 2 \angle B$ ,  $AD = \sqrt{2}$ ,求 AB 的长.



解: 延长 AC 到 E,使 AE = AD,连接 DE

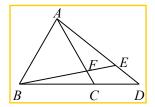


设 $\angle B = \alpha$ ,则 $\angle DAC = 2\alpha$ , $\angle ADE = \angle E = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$ 

```
\angle CDE = \alpha, \therefore \angle B = \angle CDE.
    \angle ACB = \angle ECD = 90^{\circ}, :: \triangle ABC \hookrightarrow \triangle EDC,
    AB = AC = BC = 3
              CE
设CE=a,则AC=3a,AD=AE=4a=\sqrt{2},
  \therefore a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \quad \therefore AC = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}, \quad \therefore DC = \sqrt{AD^2 - AC^2} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4},
 DE = \sqrt{DC^2 + CE^2} = 1, AB = 3DE = 3.
35. 如图,在\triangle ABC中,\angle BAC=45°,AD \perp BC 于点D,点E在线段AD上,\angle CED=2\angle BAD,若AE=9,
      DE=3,求BC的长.
解: 在 AD 上取点 P, 连接 PC, 使 PC = AP, 过点 B 作 BH \perp AC 于点 H.
     \angle BAD = \alpha,则 \angle CED = 2\alpha, \angle DCE = 90^{\circ} - 2\alpha,
 \angle PAC = \angle ACP = 45^{\circ} - \alpha, \angle DPC = 90^{\circ} - 2\alpha
     \angle DCE = \angle DPC.
\angle CDE = \angle PDC, \quad \therefore \triangle CDE \hookrightarrow \triangle PDC,
            =\frac{PD}{CD}, \cdot \cdot \cdot CD^2 = DE \cdot PD
   \frac{CD}{DE} = \frac{PD}{CD},
设PE=x,则PD=x+3,PC=AP=9-x,
CD^2 = (9-x)^2 - (x+3)^2
 (9-x)^2-(x+3)^2=3(x+3),解得 x=-
 :.CD^2 = 3(x+3) = 16, :.CD = 4,
  AC = \sqrt{CD^2 + AD^2} = 4\sqrt{10}
  \angle BCH = \angle ACD, \angle BHC = \angle ADC = 90^{\circ},
 \therefore \triangle BCH \hookrightarrow \triangle ACD, \therefore \frac{BH}{CV} = \frac{AD}{CV} = \frac{12}{3} = 3
 :.AH = BH = 3CH = \frac{3}{4}AC = 3\sqrt{10}
```

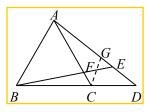
$$AB^2 = 2AH^2 = 180$$
  $BD = \sqrt{AB^2 - AD^2} = 6$ ,  $BC = BD + CD = 6 + 4 = 10$ .

36. 如图, $\triangle ABC$  是等边三角形,点 D 在 BC 的延长线上,点 E 在线段 AD 上, $\angle DAC = 2 \angle DBE$ ,BE 与 AC 交于点 E,若 CF = 1,DE = 2,则 CD 的长为



【答案】3

【解析】在AD上截取 DG=DC, 连接 CG.



设 $\angle DBE = x$  则 $\angle DAC = 2x$ ,  $\angle BAD = 60^{\circ} + 2x$ ,

 $\angle ABE = \angle AEB = 60^{\circ} - x$ ,  $\angle D = 60^{\circ} - 2x$ ,

 $\angle DGC = \angle EFC = 60^{\circ} + x$ 

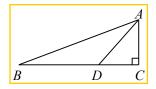
AE = AB = AC  $\angle AGC = \angle AFE$ .

 $: \angle CAG = \angle EAF, : \triangle ACG \cong \triangle AEF,$ 

 $\therefore AG = AF, \therefore EG = CF = 1$ 

: CD = DG = DE + EG = 2 + 1 = 3

37. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$  中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,点 D 为边 BC 上一点,BD = 2CD, $\angle DAC = 2\angle ABC$ ,若  $AD = \sqrt{2}$ ,求 AB 的长.



【答案】3

解:延长 BC 到点 E, 使 CE=CD, 连接 AE, 过点 B 作 AE 的垂线, 垂足为 F

$$B$$
 $D$ 
 $C$ 
 $E$ 

 $\therefore$   $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$ ,  $\therefore AE = AD$ ,  $\therefore \angle EAC = \angle DAC = 2 \angle ABC$ .

 $\angle FBE = \angle EAC = 90^{\circ} - \angle E, \quad \therefore \angle FBE = 2 \angle ABC$ 

 $\therefore \angle ABF = \angle ABC, \quad AF = AC, \quad BF = BC.$ 

设CD=a,则BD=2a,BF=BC=3a,BE=4a,

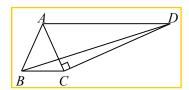
在△ABE中,由面积法得BE·AC=AE·BF

$$\therefore 4a \cdot AC = AE \cdot 3a, \quad \therefore \frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

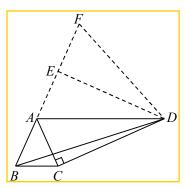
设AC=3m,则AD=AE=4m, $CD=\sqrt{7}m$ ,

$$BC = 3\sqrt{7}m$$
,  $AB = 6\sqrt{2}m = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}AD = 3$ 

38. 如图,在四边形 ABCD 中,AD//BC, $AC \perp CD$ ,AB=AC, $\angle ABD=2\angle ADC$ , $CD=2\sqrt{5}$ ,求AD 的长.



解:延长 BA 到点 E,使 AE=AC,延长 AE 到点 F,使 EF=AE,连接 DE,DF.



AD //BC, AD //BC,

AB = AC  $ABC = \angle ACB$   $ACB = \angle DAC$ .

 $\triangle AD = AD$ ,  $\triangle ADE \cong \triangle ADC$ 

 $DE = CD = 2\sqrt{5}, \quad \angle AED = \angle ACD = 90^{\circ} \quad \angle ADE = \angle ADC,$ 

AD = FD,  $\therefore \angle F = \angle DAE$ ,  $\angle ADE = \angle FDE$ ,

 $? \angle ABD = 2 \angle ADC, : \angle ABD = 2 \angle ADE = \angle ADF$ 

 $\therefore \angle BDF = \angle DAE = \angle F, \therefore BD = BF$ 

设AB=AC=x,则BE=2x,BD=BF=3x,

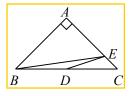
 $\therefore CH = EH, \ \frac{AE}{CE} = \frac{BE}{AE}, \ \therefore AE^2 = CE \cdot BE.$ 

设 CH = EH = x 则 DH = x + 1 ,  $AH = \sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3}$  , CE = 2x BE = 2x + 6 ,  $AE^2 = x^2 + (\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3})^2$  ,

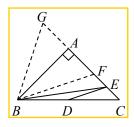
: $x^2 + (\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3})^2 = 2x(2x+6)$ ,  $\# = \frac{1}{2}$ 

AD = 2DH = 2x + 2 = 3.

40. 如图,在  $Rt \triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ , AB = AC,点 D 是 BC 的中点,点 E 是边 AC 上一点,连接 BE,DE,  $\angle ABE = 2 \angle EDC$ , AE = 3,求 DE 的长.

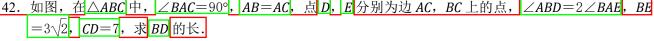


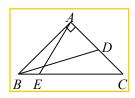
解:在EA上截取EF=EC,延长CA到G,使AG=AF,连接BF,BG.



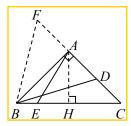
 $\angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$ , BF = BG,  $\angle G = \angle AFB$ .

```
::点 D 是 BC 的中点,:: DE 是 \triangle BCF 的中位线,:: DE // BF.
\therefore \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}, AB = AC, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle C = 45^{\circ}
设\angle EDC = \alpha,则\angle ABE = 2\alpha,\angle G = \angle AFB = \angle AED = 45^{\circ} + \alpha
\angle ABG = 45^{\circ} - \alpha, \angle EBG = 45^{\circ} + \alpha,
\therefore \angle G = \angle EBG, \quad : BE = GE.
设 EF=EC=x,则 AG=AF=3-x,AB=AC=3+x
BE = GE = 6 - x.
在 Rt\triangle ABE 中, (3+x)^2+3^2=(6-x)^2,
解得 x=1, AF=2, AB=4,
                                 :. DE = \frac{1}{1}BF = \sqrt{5}
 \cdot BF = \sqrt{AB^2 + AF^2} = 2\sqrt{5},
41. 如图,在△ABC 中,<mark>∠BAC=120°,AB=AC,点 D 是 BC</mark> 的中点,点 E 是边 AC 上一点,连接 BE,DE,
     \angle ABE = 2 \angle EDC, CE = 2\sqrt{6}, 求 AE 的长.
             D
解:延长 BA 到 F,使 BF=BE,连接 AD,EF,过点 E 作 EH丄AF 于点 H.
\angle BAC = 120^{\circ}, AB = AC, \angle EAF = 60^{\circ}, \angle ABC = \angle C = 30^{\circ}
::点D是BC的中点,:\angle BAD = \angle EAD = 60^{\circ},\angle ADC = 90^{\circ},
\therefore \angle EAD = \angle EAF.
设\angle EDC = \alpha,则\angle ABE = 2\alpha,\angle F = \angle BEF = 90^{\circ} - \alpha.
 \angle ADE = 90^{\circ} - \alpha, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle F.
 AE = AE, ADE \cong \triangle AFE, AD = AF.
设AE=2x, 则AH=x, EH=\sqrt{3}x, AB=AC=2x+2\sqrt{6},
BH = 3x + 2\sqrt{6}, AF = AD = x + \sqrt{6}, BE = BF = 3x + 3\sqrt{6}.
在 Rt\triangle BEH 中,BH^2 + EH^2 = BE^2,
: (3x+2\sqrt{6})^2+(\sqrt{3}x)^2=(3x+3\sqrt{6})^2
解得 x = \sqrt{6-4} (舍去) 或 x = \sqrt{6+4},
 AE = 2x = 2\sqrt{6+8}.
42. 如图,在\triangle ABC中,\angle BAC = 90^{\circ},AB = AC,点D,E分别为边 AC,BC 上的点,\angle ABD = 2 \angle BAE,BE
```





**解:** 延长 CA 到 E, 使 DF = BD, 连接 BF, 过点 A 作  $AH \perp BC$  于点 H.



 $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}, AB = AC, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle C = 45^{\circ}.$ 

设 $\angle BAE = \alpha$ ,则 $\angle AEH = 45^{\circ} + \alpha$   $\angle ABD = 2\alpha$ ,

 $\angle ADB = 90^{\circ} - 2\alpha$ ,  $\angle F = \angle DBF = 45^{\circ} + \alpha$ ,

 $AEH = \angle F$ .

 $\therefore$   $\angle AHE = \angle BAF = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \triangle AEH \hookrightarrow \triangle BFA,$ 

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{EH} = \frac{AB}{AH} = \sqrt{2}, \quad \therefore AF = \sqrt{2}EH.$$

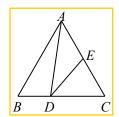
设  $EH = \sqrt{2x}$ ,则 AF = 2x,  $AH = BH = \sqrt{2x} + 3\sqrt{2}$ ,

AB = AC = 2x + 6, AD = 2x - 1, BD = DF = AD + AF = 4x - 1

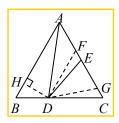
在 Rt $\triangle ABD$  中, $(2x+6)^2+(2x-1)^2=(4x-1)^2$ ,

解得 
$$x=-1$$
 或  $x=\frac{9}{2}$ , ...  $BD=4x-1=17$ 

43. 如图,在等边 $\triangle ABC$  中,点D,E分别为边BC,AC 上的点,连接AD,DE, $\angle ADB = 2 \angle CDE$ ,BD = 3,CE = 4,求CD 的长.



解: 在 AC 上截取 AF = BD,在 CE 上截取 CG = EF,连接 DF, DG,过点 D 作  $DH \perp AB$  于点 H



 $: \triangle ABC$  是等边三角形,: AC = BC, $\angle C = 60^{\circ}$ ,

**∴***CF=CD*,**∴**△*CDF* 是等边三角形,

 $\therefore DF = DC$   $\angle DFE = \angle C$   $\therefore \triangle DEF \cong \triangle DGC$ ,

 $\angle DE = DG$ ,  $\angle EDF = \angle GDC$ 

 $\therefore \angle DEG = \angle DGE, \ \ \angle GDF = \angle CDE.$ 

设 $\angle GDF = \angle CDE = \alpha$ ,则 $\angle ADB = 2\alpha$ ,

 $\angle DGE = \angle DEG = 120^{\circ} - \alpha$ ,  $\angle EDG = 2\alpha - 60^{\circ}$ 

 $\angle DAG = 2\alpha - 60^{\circ}$ ,  $\therefore \angle EDG = \angle DAG$ ,

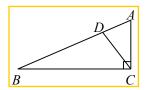
 $\angle ADG = \angle DEG = \angle DGE$ 

:AD = AG = AF + FG = BD + CE = 3 + 4 = 7

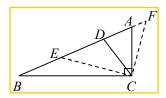
$$BH = \frac{1}{2}BD = \frac{3}{2}, DH = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, :AH = \sqrt{AD^2 - DH^2} = \frac{13}{2},$$

BC = AB = AH + BH = 8, CD = BC - BD = 5

44. 如图,在 Rt△ABC 中, ∠ACB=90°,点 D 为 AB 边上一点, AD < BD , ∠ADC=2∠ACD , AB=8 , CD= 3,求 AD 的长.



解:在 DB 上截取 DE=DC,延长 BA 到 F,使 DF=DC,连接 CE, CF.



 $\square$   $\angle DCE = \angle AEC$ ,  $\angle DCF = \angle F$ .

 $\mathcal{U} \angle ACD = \alpha$ ,则  $\angle BCD = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$ ,  $\angle ADC = 2\alpha$ 

 $\angle DCE = \angle AEC = \alpha$ ,  $\angle DCF = \angle F = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$ 

 $\angle ACD = \angle AEC$ ,  $\angle BCD = \angle F$ .

 $\angle CAD = \angle EAC \ \angle CBD = \angle FBC$ 

 $\triangle ACD \hookrightarrow \triangle AEC \ \triangle BCD \hookrightarrow \triangle BFC$ 

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{AE}{AC}, \quad \frac{BC}{BD} = \frac{BF}{BC},$$

 $AC^2 = AD \cdot AE, BC^2 = BD \cdot BF.$ 

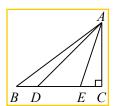
设AD = x,则AE = x + 3,BD = 8 - x,BF = 11 - x,

 $AC^2 = x(x+3)$ ,  $BC^2 = (8-x)(11-x)$ 

 $AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2$ ,  $AC(x+3) + (8-x)(11-x) = 8^2$ ,

解得x=2或x=6(舍去),即AD的长为 2.

45. 如图,在  $Rt \triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle ACB = 90$ °, AC = 6, BC = 8,点 D, E 为边 BC 上两点(点 D 在点 E 左侧),且 BD = CE,  $\angle DAE = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC$ ,求 DE 的长.



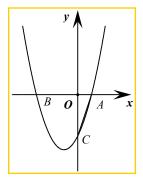
解:作 $\angle BAC$ 的角平分线AF交BC于点F,过点F作 $FG \perp AB$ 于点G,

# **> 坐标系中的二倍角问题**

宿迁•中考

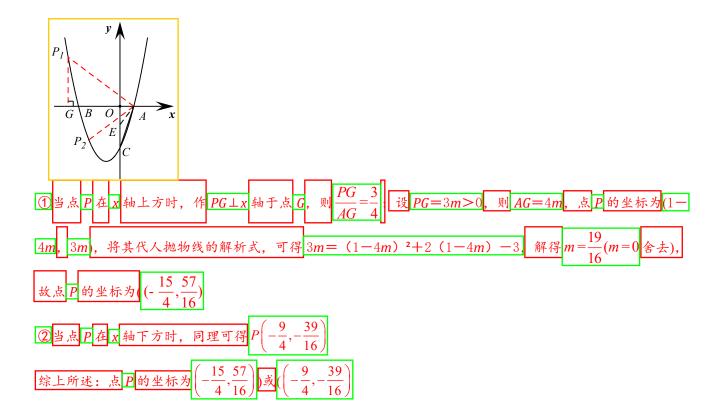
46. 如图,抛物线  $y = x^2 + bx + c$  交 x 轴于 A、B 两点,其中点 A 坐标为(1,0),与 y 轴交于点 C(0,-3)。
(1) 求抛物线的函数表达式:

(2)连接AC,点 P 在抛物线上,且满足 $\angle PAB = 2 \angle ACO$ ,求点 P 的坐标;



简析(1)抛物线的函数表达式为 $y=x^2+2x-3$ 

(2)如图,在 OC 上取点 E,使 AE = CE,则  $\angle AEO = 2 \angle ACO = \angle PAB$ ;设 OE = t,则 AE = 3 - t,在  $Rt \triangle AOE$  中,由勾股定理可得  $1+t^2=(3-t)^2$ ,解得  $t=\frac{4}{3}$ , <u>故 tan</u>  $\angle AEO = \frac{OA}{OE} = \frac{3}{4}$ ,即 tan  $\angle PAB = \frac{3}{4}$ ;

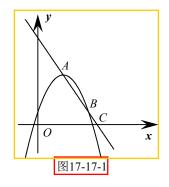


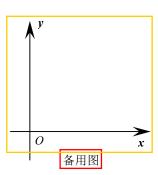
## 盐城•中考

47. 如图,二次函数  $y = k(x-1)^2 + 2$  的图像与一次函数 y = kx - k + 2 的图像交于 A、B 两点,点 B 在点 A 的 右侧,直线 AB 分别与 x 轴、y 轴交于 C、D 两点,其中 k < 0.

(1) 求 AB 两点的横坐标;

(2) 二次函数图像的对称轴与 $\mathbf{x}$ 轴交于点 $\mathbf{E}$ ,是否存在实数 $\mathbf{k}$ ,使得 $\angle ODC = 2 \angle BEC$ ? 若存在,求出 $\mathbf{k}$  的值: 若不存在,说明理由。



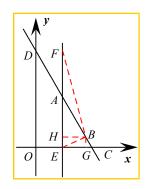


#### 简析

(1) 令  $k(x-1)^2 + 2 = kx - k + 2$  ,即  $(x-1)^2 = x - 1$  ,解得 x = 1 或 2,即 A 、B 两点的横坐标分别为 1、2;

(2)由前知A(1, 2), B(2, k+2);

① 情形一: 当 k+2>0,即 -2<k<0 时,点 B 在 x 轴上方,



如图(已隐去抛物线)过点B分别向x轴、对称轴作垂线,垂足依次为G、H,则 tan? BEC

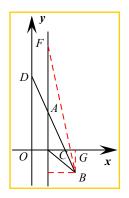
 $\frac{BG}{FG} = k + 2$ ; 在

EA 的延长线上取点 $\overline{F}$ ,使 $\overline{AF}=AB$ ,连接 $\overline{BF}$ ,则 $\angle BAH=2\angle BFH$ ,又 $\angle BAH=\angle ODC=2\angle BEC$ ,故 $\angle BFH$ 

=  $\angle$  BEC ,易得 BH=1 ,AH=-k ,则  $AF=AB=\sqrt{k^2+1}$  ,从而  $FH=\sqrt{k^2+1}-k$  ,故  $\tan$   $\angle$  BFH=

 $\frac{BH}{FH} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2 + 1} - k} = \sqrt{k^2 + 1} + k$ , 所以有  $k + 2 = \sqrt{k^2 + 1} + k$ , 解得  $k = -\sqrt{3}(k = \sqrt{3})$  舍去);

②<mark>情形二:当 k+2<0</mark>,即 k<-2 时,点 B 在 x 轴下方,



如图(已隐去抛物线),同上作相关辅助线,同理有 tan? BEC

 $\frac{BG}{EG}$ =-k-2, tan? BFH  $\sqrt{k^2+1}+k$  , 从而

$$k-2=\sqrt{k^2+1}+k$$
,解得 $k=\frac{-4-\sqrt{7}}{3}(k=\frac{-4+\sqrt{7}}{3})>-2$ ,故舍去);

综上所述: k 的值为 $-\sqrt{3}$  或 $\frac{-4-\sqrt{7}}{3}$ 

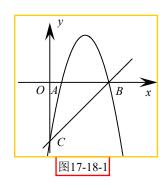
反思: (2) 是一个等腰三角形存在性问题,可借助代数方法盲解盲算,这里并未展开; (3) 中存在"倍半角"关系,这里首先利用平行导角,将 $\angle ODC$  转化为 $\angle BAH$ ,借助 A、B 两点的坐标来刻画其正切值,然后构造其"半角" $\angle BFH$ ,最后列方程求解需。要特别提醒的是,这里根据点 B 的纵坐标的正负性,即点 B 与x 轴的位置关系分两类讨论,很容易漏解。另外,本题还有其他解法,请自行探究。

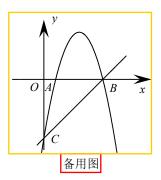
## 河南•中考

48. 如图,抛物线  $y=ax^2+6x+c$  交 x 轴于 A、B 两点,交 y 轴于点 C。直线 y=x-5 经过点 B、C。

(1) 求抛物线的解析式;

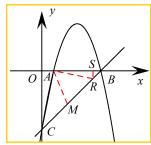
(2)过点 A 的直线交直线 BC 于点 M ,连接 AC ,当直线 AM 与直线 BC 的夹角等于 ∠ACB 的 2 倍时,请直接写出点 M 的坐标。





简析: (1)抛物线的解析式为  $y = -x^2 + 6x - 5$ 

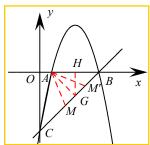
(2)如图,当 ∠ACM=∠CAM 时,有 ∠AMB=2∠ACB,此时点 M 符合题意;再过点 A 作 AC 的垂线,交直线 BC 于点 R, 作 RS⊥x 轴于点 S,



易证  $\tan \angle RAS = \tan \angle ACO = \frac{1}{5}$  即  $\frac{RS}{AS} = \frac{1}{5}$ ; 又 易证  $\frac{RS = BS}{AS}$ ,故  $\frac{BS}{AS} = \frac{1}{5}$ ,从而  $BS = \frac{1}{6}AB = \frac{2}{3}$ ,点 R 的坐

标为 $(\frac{13}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})$ ; 易证点 M 为 CR 的中点,所以点 M 的坐标  $(\frac{13}{6}, -\frac{17}{6})$ 

如图,作 AG⊥BC 于点 G,再作 AM 关于直线 AG 的对称线段 AM′



则 $\angle AM'$   $M=\angle AMM'=2\angle ACB$ ,故点 M' 是符合题意的另一个点;作  $GH\perp x$  轴于点 H,易证 GH=AH=

BH=2,则点 G 的坐标为(3, -2);因为点 G 为 MM 的中点,所以点 M 的坐标为  $\left(\frac{23}{6}, -\frac{7}{6}\right)$ ;因此,点 M 的

坐标为  $(\frac{13}{6}, -\frac{17}{6})$  | 或  $(\frac{23}{6}, -\frac{7}{6})$ 

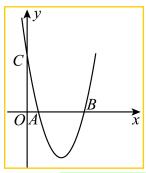
反思:第(2)问看似"倍半角"问题,却采取了"垂直处理"策略,结合中点坐标公式加以解决。"成也模型,败也模型",切勿形成思维定式,盲目套用模型。当然,这两个问题都还有其他的处理方式,可自行探索。总结的话:数学中转化思想无处不在,所谓"倍半角"问题,其解题策略大体也是围绕着转化思想进行的,或将"倍角"变为"半角",或将"半角"变为"倍角",最终转化为等角问题,当然变化手段可能不一,比如作"倍角"的角平分线或者构造等腰三角形,再如将"半角"翻折等。总之,具体问题需要具体对待,

并无绝对的通法、简法,一切都要依据题目的条件以及结论去分析、构造,以至于解决。

#### 2023·内蒙古赤峰·统考中考真题

49. 如图,抛物线  $y=x^2-6x+5$  与x 轴交于点 A,B,与 y 轴交于点 C,点 D(2,m) 在抛物线上,点 E 在直

线 BC 上,若  $\angle DEB = 2\angle DCB$  ,则点 E 的坐标是



[答案]  $(\frac{17}{5}, \frac{8}{5})$  和  $(\frac{33}{5}, -\frac{8}{5})$ 

【分析】先根据题意画出图形,先求出D点坐标,当E点在线段BC上时: $\angle DEB$ 是 $\Delta$ DCE 的外角, $\angle DEB = 2\angle DCB$ ,而 $\angle DEB = \angle DCE + \angle CDE$ ,所以此时 $\angle DCE = \angle CDE$ ,有CE = DE,可求出BC所在直线的解析式y = -x + 5,设E点。(a, -a + 5)坐标,再根据两点距离公式,CE = DE,得到关于a的方程,求解a的值,即可求出E点坐标;当E点在线段CB的延长线上时,根据题中条件,可以证明 $BC^2 + BD^2 = DC^2$ ,得到 $\angle DBC$ 为直角三角形,延长EB = E',取BE' = BE,此时, $\angle DE'E = \angle DEE' = 2\angle DCB$ ,从而证明E'是要找的点,应为CC = OB, $\Delta OCB$ 为等腰直角三角形,点E和E'关于B点对称,可以根据E点坐标求出E'点坐标。

【详解】解: 在 $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$ 中, 当x = 0时, y = 5, 则有C(0.5),

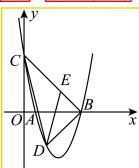
令 y=0 , 则有  $x^2-6x+5=0$  ,

解得:  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 6$ ,

A(1,0), B(5,0),

根据D点坐标,有 $m = 2^2 - 6 \times 2 + 5 = -3$ 

所以D点坐标(2,-3)



设BC所在直线解析式为y = kx + b, 其过点C(0,5)、B(5,0)

有 
$$\begin{cases} b = 5 \\ 5k + b = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 
$$\begin{cases} k = -1 \\ b = 5 \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore BC$  所在直线的解析式为: y = -x + 5

当E 点在线段BC上时,设E(a,-a+5)

 $\angle DEB = \angle DCE + \angle CDE$ 

丙  $\angle DEB = 2\angle DCB$ 

. ∠DCE = ∠CDE

CE = DE

因为: E(a,-a+5), C(0,5), D(2,-3)

有  $\sqrt{a^2 + (-a+5-5)^2} = \sqrt{(a-2)^2 + [-a+5-(-3)]^2}$ 

解得:  $a = \frac{17}{5}$ ,  $-a+5=\frac{8}{5}$ 

所以E点的坐标为:  $(\frac{17}{5}, \frac{8}{5})$ 

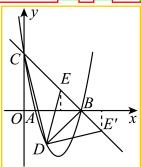
当E在CB的延长线上时,

在 
$$\triangle BDC$$
 中,  $BD^2 = (5-2)^2 + 3^2 = 18$ ,  $BC^2 = 5^2 + 5^2 = 50$ ,  $DC^2 = (5+3)^2 + 2^2 = 68$ 

 $BD^2 + BC^2 = DC^2$ 

 $\therefore BD \perp BC$ 

如图延长EB至E',取BE'=BE,



则有 $\triangle DEE'$ 为等腰三角形,DE = DE',

 $\therefore$   $\angle DEE' = \angle DE'E$ 

 $\mathcal{I}$ :  $\angle DEB = 2 \angle DCB$ 

 $\angle DE'E = 2\angle DCB$ 

则 E' 为符合题意的点,

COC = OB = 5

 $\therefore$   $\angle OBC = 45^{\circ}$ 

E'的横坐标:  $5+(5-\frac{17}{5})=\frac{33}{5}$  纵坐标为  $-\frac{8}{5}$ 

<u>综上</u><u>E</u>点的坐标为:  $(\frac{17}{5}, \frac{8}{5})$  <u>或</u>  $(\frac{33}{5}, -\frac{8}{5})$ 

故答案为:  $\left(\frac{17}{5}, \frac{8}{5}\right)$  或 $\left(\frac{33}{5}, -\frac{8}{5}\right)$ 

#### 江苏苏州·统考中考真题

资料整理【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】

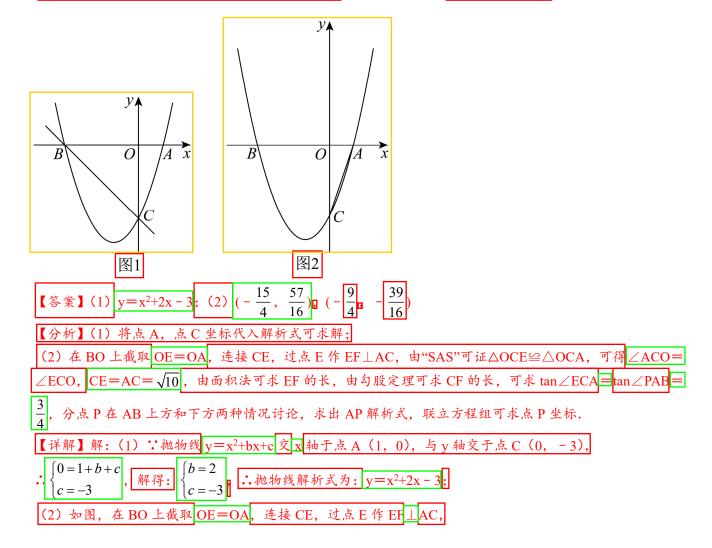
50. 如图, 在平面直角坐标系中, 点  $A \setminus B$  的坐标分别为 $(-4,0) \setminus (0,4)$ , 点 C(3,n) 在第一象限内, 连接  $AC \setminus B$ BC. 已知  $\angle BCA = 2\angle CAO$ , 则 n =B(0,4)> C(3,n)E $\overline{x}$ A(-4,0)【答案】 【分析】过点 C 作 CD⊥y 轴, 交 y 轴于点 D,则 CD // AO,先证 CDE S A CDB (ASA),进而可得 DE= DB=4-n, 再证 △AOE  $\backsim$  △CDE, 进而可得  $\frac{4}{3} = \frac{2n-4}{4-n}$ , 由此计算即可求得答案. 【详解】解:如图,过点 C 作  $CD \perp y$  轴,交 y 轴于点 D,则 CD //AO, *y* **↑** B(0,4)D C(3,n)EA(-4,0) O .∠DCE=∠CAO ∠BCA=2∠CAO, ∴∠BCA=2∠DCE, ∴ ∠DCE=∠DCB, ∵CD⊥y 轴,  $\therefore$   $\angle$ CDE= $\angle$ CDB= $90^{\circ}$ , 又∵CD=CD, . △ CDE≌ △ CDB (ASA), ∴DE=DB, B (0, 4), C (3, n), $\therefore$ CD=3, OD=n, OB=4, DE = DB = OB - OD = 4 - n∴OE=OD-DE =n-(4-n)=2n-4A (-4, 0), $\therefore$  AO=4, ∵CD//AO,

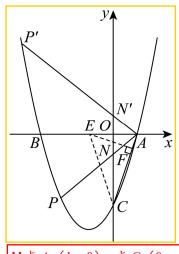
 $... \triangle AOE \hookrightarrow \triangle CDE,$   $... \frac{AO}{CD} = \frac{OE}{DE}$   $... \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2n-4}{4-n}$  m m m m m m m

#### 内蒙古鄂尔多斯·统考中考真题

51. 如图 1, 抛物线 y=x²+bx+c 交 x 轴于 A, B 两点, 其中点 A 的坐标为(1, 0), 与 y 轴交于点 C ((0, -3)).

- (1) 求抛物线的函数解析式;
- (2) 如图 2,连接 AC,点 P 在抛物线上,且满足∠PAB=2∠ACO,求点 P 的坐标.





$$.OA = 1, OC = 3,$$

: 
$$AC = \sqrt{OA^2 + OC^2} = \sqrt{1+9} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\therefore$$
  $\angle$ ACO= $\angle$ ECO, CE=AC= $\sqrt{10}$ ,

$$: S_{\triangle AEC} = \frac{1}{2} AE \times OC = \frac{1}{2} AC \times EF$$

$$\therefore \text{EF} = \frac{2 \times 3}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{CF} = \sqrt{CE^2 - EF^2} = \sqrt{10 - \frac{18}{5}} = \frac{4\sqrt{10}}{5},$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle ECA = \frac{EF}{CF} = \frac{3}{4},$$

如图 2, 当点 P 在 AB 的下方时,设 AO 与 y 轴交于点 N,

$$\therefore \tan \angle ECA = \tan \angle PAB = \frac{ON}{AO} = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\therefore ON = \frac{3}{4}$$

∴点N 
$$(0, \frac{3}{4}),$$

∴直线 AP 解析式为: 
$$y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{4}$$
,

解得: 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ y_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = -\frac{9}{4} \\ y_2 = -\frac{39}{16} \end{cases}$$

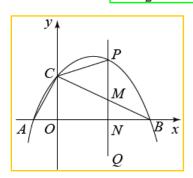
∴点 P 坐标为: 
$$(-\frac{9}{4}, -\frac{39}{16})$$

当点 P 在 AB 的上方时,同理可求直线 AP 解析式为:  $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{3}{4}$ 

综上所述: 点 P 的坐标为 
$$\left(-\frac{15}{4}, \frac{57}{16}\right)$$
,  $\left(-\frac{9}{4}, -\frac{39}{16}\right)$ 

#### 2022·内蒙古呼和浩特·统考中考真题

52. 如图,抛物线  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + bx + c$  经过点 B(4,0) 和点 C(0,2) ,与 x 轴的另一个交点为 A ,连接 AC 、 BC .



#### (1)求抛物线的解析式及点 A 的坐标;

(2)如图,点P是第一象限内抛物线上的动点,过点P作PQ // y轴,分别交BC、x轴于点M、N,当 $\triangle PMC$ 

中有某个角的度数等于 $\angle OBC$ 度数的 2 倍时,请求出满足条件的点 $\underline{P}$ 的横坐标.

【答案】 (1) 
$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 2$$
; A (-1, 0):

(2)2 或 3/2

【分析】(1) 利用待定系数法解答,即可求解;

(2) 先求出 
$$\tan \angle OBC = \frac{OC}{OB} = \frac{1}{2}$$
, 再求出直线  $BC$  的解析式,然后设点  $P\left(a, -\frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{3}{2}a + 2\right)$  则

```
M\left(a,-\frac{1}{2}a+2\right), CF=a, 可得 PM=-\frac{1}{2}a^2+2a, 再分三种情况讨论: 若\angle PCM=2\angle OBC, 过点 C 作 CF//x
轴交PM 于点F; 若∠PMC=2∠OBC; 若∠CPM=2∠OBC
                                                                  过点P作PG平分\angle CPM,则\angle MPG = \angle OBC,
即可求解.
【详解】(1) 解: 把点B(4,0)和点C(0,2)代入, 得:
  -\frac{1}{2} \times 16 + 4b + c = 0
 c = 2
                                  c = 2
∴ 抛物线的解析式为 y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 2,
                  \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 2
解得: x_1 = -1, x_2 = 4,
∴点A (-1, 0);
(2)解: ∵点<u>B</u> (4, 0), <u>C</u> (0, 2),
\therefore OB=4, OC=2,
设直线 BC 的解析式为 y = kx + b_1(k \neq 0)
把点B (4, 0), C (0, 2) 代入得:
                        \begin{cases} k = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}
\int 4k + b_1 = 0
               解得:
 b_1 = 2
∴直线 BC 的解析式为 y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2
设点 P\left(a, -\frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{3}{2}a + 2\right), 则 M\left(a, -\frac{1}{2}a + 2\right), CF=a.
                              \left(-\frac{1}{2}a+2\right) = -\frac{1}{2}a^2 + 2a
                      过点C作CF//x轴交PM于点F, 如图甲所示
                     \angle FCM = \tan \angle OBC = \frac{1}{2}
\angle FCM = \angle OBC
  \angle PCF = \angle FCM
∵ PQ // y 轴,
\therefore CF \perp PQ,
•PM=2FM
: FM = -\frac{1}{4}a^2 + a
                1,解得:解得: a=2 或 0 (舍去),
∴点P的横坐标为2;
```

若∠PMC=2∠OBC

 $\angle BMN=2 \angle OBC$ 

 $\angle OBC + \angle BMN = 90^{\circ}$ 

...
$$\angle OBC=30^{\circ}$$
, 与  $\tan \angle OBC=\frac{OC}{OB}=\frac{1}{2}$ 相矛盾,不合题意,舍去;

如图乙所示,过点P作PG平分 $\angle CPM$ ,则 $\angle MPG = \angle OBC$  $\angle CPM=2 \angle OBC$ 

 $\triangle PMG \hookrightarrow \triangle BMN$ ,

 $\therefore \angle PGM = \angle BNM = 90^{\circ}$ 

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

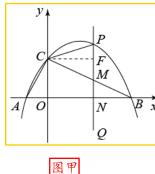
· PG 平分 ∠CPM,即 ∠MPG=∠CPG,

 $\therefore \angle PCM = \angle PMC$ 

PC=PM

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2}a^2 + 2a = \sqrt{a^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{3}{2}a + 2 - 2\right)^2}$$

综上所述,点P的横坐标为2或

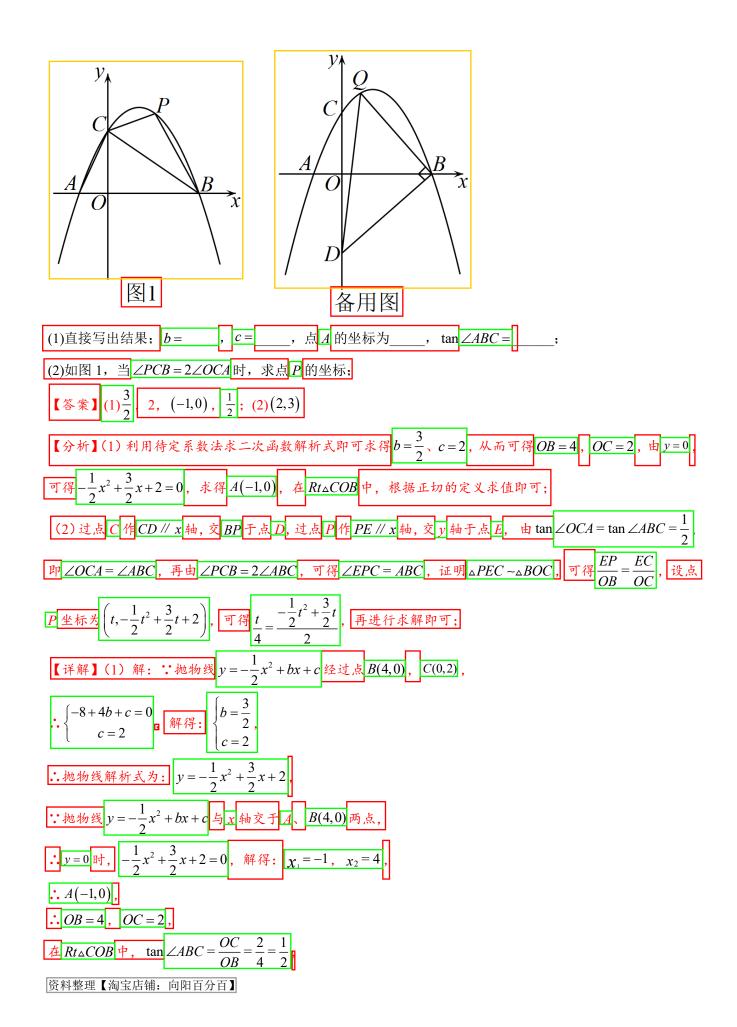


B x0 N Q 图乙

2023·湖北黄冈·统考中考真题

 $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + bx + c$  与x 轴交于A, B(4,0) 两点,与y 轴交于点C(0,2) ,点P 为第一象限抛物线 53. 己知抛物线 y=-

上的点,连接*CA,CB,PB,PC*.



故答案为:  $\frac{3}{2}$ , 2, (-1,0),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;

(2) 解: 过点C作CD//x轴,交BP于点D, 过点P作PE//x轴,交y轴于点E,

AO=1, OC=2, OB=4

$$\therefore \tan \angle OCA = \frac{AO}{CO} = \frac{1}{2},$$

由 (1) 可得,  $\tan \angle ABC = \frac{1}{2}$  即  $\tan \angle OCA = \tan \angle ABC$ 

 $\angle OCA = \angle ABC$ 

$$\therefore \angle PCB = 2\angle OCA$$

$$\angle PCB = 2 \angle ABC$$

: CD // x 轴, EP // x 轴,

$$\angle ACB = \angle DCB$$
,  $\angle EPC = \angle PCD$ 

 $\angle EPC = ABC$ 

$$\checkmark$$
:  $\angle PEC = \angle BOC = 90^{\circ}$ ,

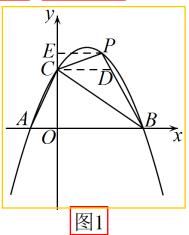
 $\therefore \triangle PEC \hookrightarrow \triangle BOC$ 

$$\therefore \frac{EP}{OB} = \frac{EC}{OC}$$

设点 P 坐标为  $\left(t, -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t + 2\right)$  **则** EP = t ,  $EC = -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t + 2 - 2 = -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t$ 

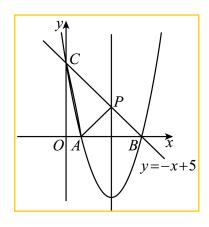
$$\frac{t}{4} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t}{2}$$
, 解得:  $t = 0$  (舍),  $t = 2$ 

∴点 P 坐标为(2,3).



54. (2020·湖南张家界·中考真题) 如图,抛物线  $y = ax^2 - 6x + c$  交 x 轴于  $A, \mathcal{B}$  两点,交 y 轴于点 C. 直线

y = -x + 5 经过点 B, C.



(1) 求抛物线的解析式;

(2) 在直线 BC 上是否存在点 M,使 AM 与直线 BC 的夹角等于  $\angle ACB$  的 2 倍? 若存在,请求出点 M 的坐

标; 若不存在,请说明理由.

【答案】(1)  $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$ ;

(2) 存在使 AM 与直线 BC 的夹角等于  $\angle ACB$  的 2 倍的点,且坐标为  $M_1$   $(\frac{13}{6}, \frac{17}{6})$ ,  $M_2$   $(\frac{23}{6}, \frac{7}{6})$ 

【分析】(1) 先根据直线 y = -x + 5 经过点 B, C ,即可确定 B、C 的坐标,然后用带定系数法解答即可;

[(2) 作  $AN \perp BC \neq N$ ,  $NH \perp x$  轴  $\neq H$ , 作 AC 的垂直平分线交  $BC \neq M$ 1,  $AC \neq E$ 2; 然后说明 $\triangle ANB$  为 等腰直角三角形,进而确定 N 的坐标;再求出 AC 的解析式,进而确定  $M_1E$  的解析式;然后联立直线 BC 和  $M_1E$  的解析式即可求得  $M_1$  的坐标;在直线 BC 上作点  $M_1$  关  $\neq N$  点的对称点  $M_2$  ,利用中点坐标公式即可确定点  $M_2$  的坐标

【详解】解: (1) : 直线 y = -x + 5 经过点 B, C

∴当 x=0 时, 可得 y=5, 即 C 的坐标为 (0,5)

当 y=0 时,可得 x=5,即 B 的坐标为(5,0)

$$\begin{cases} 5 = a \cdot 0^2 - 6 \times 0 + c \\ 0 = 5^2 a - 6 \times 5 + c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ c = 5 \end{cases}$$

∴该抛物线的解析式为 $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$ 

(2) 如图:作 AN⊥BC 于 N, NH⊥x 轴于 H, 作 AC 的垂直平分线交 BC 于 M1, AC 于 E,

 $M_1A=M_1C$ 

 $\therefore \angle ACM_1 = \angle CAM_1$ 

∴∠AM<sub>1</sub>B=2∠ACB

∵△ANB 为等腰直角三角形.

•• AH=BH=NH=2

∴N (3, 2)

设AC的函数解析式为 y=kx+b

C(0, 5), A(1, 0)

$$\begin{cases}
5 = k \cdot 0 + b \\
0 = k + b
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{## } | \text{## }$$

:.AC 的函数解析式为 y=-5x+5

设 
$$EM_1$$
的函数解析式为  $y=\frac{1}{5}x+n$ 

$$\therefore$$
点 E 的坐标为  $(\frac{1}{2},\frac{5}{2})$ 

∴ 
$$\frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} + n$$
 [ [ 解得:]  $n = \frac{12}{5}$ 

: EM<sub>1</sub>的函数解析式为  $y = \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{12}{5}$ 

$$y = -x + 5$$

$$y = \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{12}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$y = \frac{17}{6}$$

:M<sub>1</sub>的坐标为  $(\frac{13}{6}, \frac{17}{6})$ 

在直线 BC 上作点 M1 关于 N 点的对称点 M2

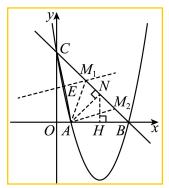
设 M<sub>2</sub>(a, -a+5)

则有: 
$$3 = \frac{13}{6} + a$$
   
 2 , 解得  $a = \frac{23}{6}$ 

$$\therefore$$
-a+5= $\frac{7}{6}$ 

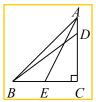
: M<sub>2</sub>的坐标为  $(\frac{23}{6}, \frac{7}{6})$ .

综上,存在使AM与直线BC的夹角等于 $\angle ACB$ 的 2 倍的点,且坐标为  $M_1$   $(\frac{13}{6},\frac{17}{6})$ , $M_2$   $(\frac{23}{6},\frac{7}{6})$ .

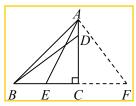


# **風型** 设 其它构造方式

55. 如图,在  $Rt \triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ , AC = BC,点 D, E 分别在边 AC, BC 上,且  $\angle DBC = 2 \angle BAE$ , AE = 2,  $BD = \sqrt{5}$ ,求 AB 的长.



**解:** 延长 BC 到 F,使 CF=CD,连接 AF.



 $ACF = \angle BCD = 90^{\circ}$ , AC = BC,  $ACF \cong \triangle BCD$ ,

 $\triangle AF = BD = \sqrt{5}$ ,  $\angle FAC = \angle DBC = 2 \angle BAE$ 

设 $\angle BAE = \alpha$ ,则 $\angle FAC = \angle DBC = 2\alpha$ ,

 $\angle AEF = 45^{\circ} + \alpha$ ,  $\angle EAC = 45^{\circ} - \alpha$ ,  $\angle EAF = 45^{\circ} + \alpha$ ,

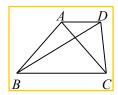
 $\angle AEF = \angle EAF$ ,  $\therefore EF = AF = \sqrt{5}$ .

 $AC^2 = AE^2 - EC^2 = AF^2 - CF^2$ 

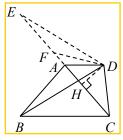
:.2<sup>2</sup>-EC<sup>2</sup>=
$$(\sqrt{5})^2$$
- $(\sqrt{5}$ -EC)<sup>2</sup>, 解得 EC= $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 

:.
$$AC^2 = 2^2 - EC^2 = \frac{16}{5}$$
, :. $AB = AC = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$ .

56. 如图,在四边形 *ABCD* 中,*AD∥BC*,*AB=AC*,∠*ACD=2∠ABD*,*AD=19*,*CD=25*,求*AB* 的长.



解: 过点 D 作  $DH \perp AC$  于点 H, 延长 CA 到 F, 使 FH = CH, 连接 DF,



延长 CF 到 E,使 EF=DF,连接 DE.

 $\square$  EF = DF = DC = 25,  $\angle E = \angle EDF$ ,

 $\therefore \angle DFH = \angle ACD = 2 \angle ABD$ ,  $\angle DFH = 2 \angle E$ ,  $\therefore \angle E = \angle ABD$ .

AD //BC,  $AC = \angle ACB$ .

AB = AC,  $ABC = \angle ACB$ 

 $\therefore \angle DAC = \angle ABC, \quad \therefore \angle DAE = \angle DAB.$ 

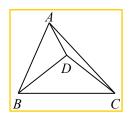
AD = AD,  $ADE \cong \triangle ADB$ , AE = AB = AC.

设 CH = FH = x, 则 EH = x + 25, CE = 2x + 25,  $AC = AE = x + \frac{25}{2}$ 

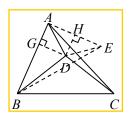
∴ $AH = \frac{5}{2}$ , ∴ $DH^2 = AD^2 - AH^2 = \frac{819}{4}$ ,

∴ $x = FH = \sqrt{DF^2 - DH^2} = \frac{41}{2}$ , ∴ $AB = AC = x + \frac{25}{2} = 33$ 

57. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$  中,AB=4,AC=5,D 为 $\triangle ABC$  内一点, $\angle BDC=2\angle BAD$ ,BD=CD,求 $\triangle ABD$  的面积.



**解:** 将 $\triangle$ CDA 绕点 D 顺时针旋转到 $\triangle$ BDE,连接 AE,过点 D 作  $DG \perp AB$  于点 G, $DH \perp AE$  于点 H.



 $\square$  BE=AC=5, AD=DE,  $\angle$ ADE= $\angle$ BDC= $2\angle$ BAD,

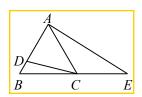
 $\therefore AH = EH, \ \angle ADE = 2 \angle ADH, \ \therefore \angle BAD = \angle ADH$ 

 $\triangle BAE = \angle BAD + \angle DAH = \angle ADH + \angle DAH = 90^{\circ}$ 

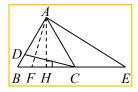
$$\therefore AE = \sqrt{BE^2 - AB^2} = 3, \quad \therefore DG = AH = EH = \frac{3}{2},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot DG = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{3}{2} = 3.$$

58. 如图,在等边 $\triangle ABC$ 中,点D在边AB上,点E在BC的延长线上, $\angle CAE = 2 \angle DCB$ ,BD = 2,AD = 6, 求CE的长.



解:在 BC 上截取 BF=BD,连接 AF,过点 A 作  $AH \perp BC$  于点 H.



 $: \triangle ABC$  是等边三角形,: AB = BC.

 $\therefore \angle ABF = \angle CBD, \quad \therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle CBD,$ 

FAR = /DCR

: BD=2, AD=6, : CF=6, AB=8,  $AH=4\sqrt{3}$ 

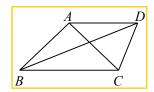
设 $\angle FAB = \angle DCB = \alpha$ ,则 $\angle CAE = 2\alpha$ , $\angle CAF = 60^{\circ} - \alpha$ ,

 $\angle EAF = 60^{\circ} + \alpha$ ,  $\angle AFE = 60^{\circ} + \alpha$ ,

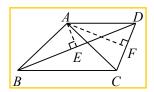
AE = EE

设 
$$CE=x$$
, 则  $AE=EF=x+6$ ,  $EH=x+4$ .  
在  $Rt\triangle AHE$  中,  $AH^2+EH^2=AE^2$ ,  
∴  $(4\sqrt{3})^2+(x+4)^2=(x+6)^4$ , 解得  $x=7$ ,  
∴  $CE$  的长为 7.

59. 如图,在四边形 *ABCD* 中,*AB=AD*,*BD* 平分 ∠*ABC*,∠*DAC*=2∠*ADB*,若 <u>CD</u>=4,<u>BD</u>=10,求△*ACD* 的面积.



解: 过点 A 作  $AE \perp BD$  于点 E,  $AF \perp CD$  于点 F.



∵BD 平分∠ABC, ∴∠ABD=∠DBC,

 $ADB = \angle DBC$  AD // BC  $\angle DAC = \angle ACB$ 

 $\therefore \angle DAC = 2 \angle ADB \quad \therefore \angle ACB = 2 \angle ADB = 2 \angle DBC$ 

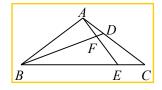
 $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ABC, \quad \therefore AC = AB = AD,$ 

 $\therefore$   $\angle CAF = \angle DAF$   $\therefore$   $\angle DAC = 2 \angle DAF$   $\therefore$   $\angle DAF = \angle ADB$ .

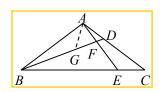
 $AD = \angle AFD = \angle DEA = 90^{\circ}, AD = DA, \triangle ADF \cong \triangle DAE,$ 

$$\therefore AF = DE = 5, \quad \therefore S_{\triangle ACD} = \frac{1}{2}CD \cdot AF = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 5 = 10.$$

60. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,AB=AC,点 D,E 分别是边 AC,BC 上的点,连接 AE 与 BD 交于点 F, $\angle BFE=\angle$   $BAC=2\angle AEB$ ,探究 AF,EF 与 BF 的数量关系,并证明.



解:在BD上截取BG=AE,连接AG.



AB = AC,  $ABE = \angle C$ ,

```
\triangle ZBAC = 180^{\circ} - 2 \angle C
```

 $\therefore \angle ABE + \angle AEB = 90^{\circ}, \quad \angle BAE = 90^{\circ}.$ 

 $\therefore$   $\angle AFD = \angle BFE = \angle BAC$ ,  $\therefore$   $\angle CAE = \angle ABG$ ,

 $\therefore \triangle ABG \cong \triangle CAE, \quad \therefore \angle AGB = \angle AEC, \quad \angle BAG = \angle C,$ 

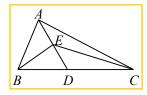
 $\angle AGF = \angle AEB = 90^{\circ} - \angle C$ ,  $\angle GAF = 90^{\circ} - \angle BAG = 90^{\circ} - \angle C$ ,

 $\therefore \angle AGF = \angle GAF$ ,  $\therefore AF = GF = BF - BG = BF - AE = BF - AF - EF$ 

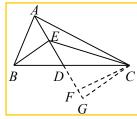
BF = 2AF + EF.

61. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$  中,点D 为边BC 上一点,DC = 3 点 E 为AD 的中点,若 $\angle BAC = \angle BED = 2 \angle CED$ ,

求 $\frac{BE}{AD}$ 的值.



**解:** 过点 C 作 CG//BE 交 AD 的延长线于点 G,在 AG 上取点 F,连接 CF 使 CF = CG.



则
$$\triangle BDE \sim \triangle CDG$$
,  $\therefore \frac{BE}{CG} = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{3}{4}$ .

$$\angle ECF = \angle CED$$
,  $\angle AEB = \angle CFA$ ,  $\angle BAE = \angle ACF = 2\alpha - \angle CAF$ 

$$\therefore EF = CF = CG, \triangle ABE \Leftrightarrow \triangle CAF, \cdot \cdot \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AE}{CF} = \frac{BE}{AF}$$

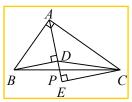
设 
$$BE=3$$
, $AE=DE=a$ ,则  $EF=CF=CG=4$ , $DF=4-a$ , $AF=a+4$ ,

$$\frac{a}{4} = \frac{3}{a+4}$$
, 解得  $a = -6$  (舍去) 或  $a = 2$ .

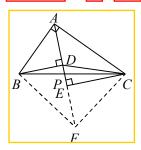
$$\therefore AF = a + 4 = 6, \quad \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BE}{AF} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

62. 如图,在  $Rt \triangle ABC$  中, $\angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$  ,点 P 为 BC 边上一点,连接 AP,分别过点 B,C 作 AP 的垂线,

垂足为
$$\overline{D}$$
,  $\overline{E}$ , 若 $\angle ADC = 2 \angle ABC$ ,  $\frac{BP}{PC} = \frac{3}{4}$ , 求  $\tan \angle ACB$  的值.



# 解: 延长 AE 到 F,使 DF=DC,连接 BF, CF.



则 $\angle \mathit{EFC} = \angle \mathit{DCF}$ , $\therefore \angle \mathit{ADC} = 2 \angle \mathit{EFC}$ .

 $\angle ADC = 2 \angle ABC$ ,  $\angle EFC = \angle ABC$ .

 $\therefore$   $\angle$  FEC =  $\angle$  BAC = 90°,  $\therefore$   $\triangle$  EFC  $\hookrightarrow$   $\triangle$  ABC,

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{AC} = \frac{CF}{BC}, \quad \angle ECF = \angle ACB$$

 $\angle BCF = \angle ACE$ ,  $\triangle BCF \hookrightarrow \triangle ACE$ ,

 $\angle CBF = \angle CAF$ ,  $\angle DFB = \angle ACB = \angle ECF$ 

$$\therefore \triangle DBF \circ \triangle EFC, \quad : \frac{BD}{FF} = \frac{DF}{CE}, \quad : DF \cdot EF = BD \cdot CE$$

 $\angle BDP = \angle CEP = 90^{\circ}, \ \angle BPD = \angle CPE,$ 

$$\triangle BDP \sim \triangle CEP$$
,  $\frac{BD}{CE} = \frac{BP}{PC} = \frac{3}{4}$ 

设 BD=3, CE=4, DE=a, EF=b, 则 DC=DF=a+b,

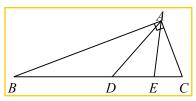
∴  $(a+b)b=3\times 4=12$ , ∴  $b^2+ab=12$ , ∴  $2ab=24-2b^2$ .

 $\therefore DC^2 = CE^2 + DE^2, \quad \therefore (a+b)^2 = 16 + a^2,$ 

 $\therefore b^2 + 2ab = 16, \quad \therefore b^2 + 24 - 2b^2 = 16, \quad \therefore b = 2\sqrt{2},$ 

 $\therefore \tan \angle ACB = \tan \angle ECF = \frac{EF}{CE} = \frac{b}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$ 

# 63. 如图,在 $Rt \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$ ,点 D, E 为边 BC 上两点(点 D 在点 E 左侧), $\angle BAD = \angle CAE$ , $\angle AED = 2 \angle ADE$ , BD = 7, CE = 2, 求 AE, DE 的长.



解: 取 BC 中点 G,过点 A 作  $AH \perp BC$  于点 H,在 HC 上截取 FH = EH,连接 AG,AF.

 $\mathbb{M} AG = BG = CG$ .  $\angle BAG = \angle B$ .

设
$$\angle BAD = \angle CAE = 3\alpha$$
,则 $\angle DAE = 90^{\circ} - 6\alpha$   $\angle ADE = 30^{\circ} + 2\alpha$ ,

 $\angle AED = 60^{\circ} + 4\alpha$ ,  $\angle BAG = \angle B = 30^{\circ} - \alpha$ ,  $\angle AGE = 60^{\circ} - 2\alpha$ ,

$$\angle GAE = 60^{\circ} - 2\alpha$$
  $\angle AFE = \angle AEF = 120^{\circ} - 4\alpha$ ,  $\angle DAF = 30^{\circ} + 2\alpha$ .

 $\therefore \angle AGE = \angle GAE$ ,  $\angle ADE = \angle DAF$ 

:DF=AF=AE=GE, :EF=DG.

设 
$$DF = AF = AE = GE = x$$
,则  $AG = BG = CG = x + 2$ ,

BC = 2x + 4, EF = DG = 7 - (x + 2) = 5 - x

$$EH = FH = \frac{1}{2}EF = \frac{5-x}{2}, DE = x - (5-x) = 2x - 5.$$

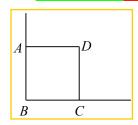
$$GH = x + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{5+x}{2}$$

 $AH^2 = AG^2 - GH^2 = AE^2 - EH^2$ 

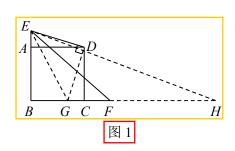
$$\therefore (x+2)^2 - (\frac{5+x}{2})^2 = x^2 - (\frac{5-x}{2})^2$$

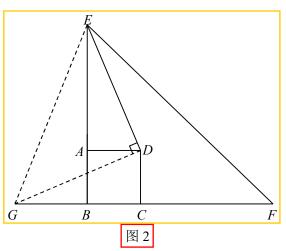
解得 x=4, : AE=4, DE=2x-5=3

64. 如图,在正方形 ABCD 中,点 E, F 分别在 BA, BC 的延长线上,连接 DE, EF,  $DE = \sqrt{7}$ , EF = 5,  $\angle$   $BEF = 2 \angle DEF$ ,求 BF 的长.



**解:** 如图 1,图 2,过点 D 作  $DG \perp DE$  交射线 CB 于点 G,连接 EG.





```
∵四边形 ABCD 是正方形,: AD=CD, ∠DAE=∠DCG=∠ADC=90°,
\therefore \angle ADE = \angle CDG, \quad \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CDG
 DE = DG = \sqrt{7}, EG^2 = DE^2 + DG^2 = 14.
如图 1,当 EF 在 \angle BED 内部时,延长 BF 到 H,使 FH = EF,连接 EH.
设\angle DEF = \alpha, 则\angle BEF = 2\alpha, \angle EFB = 90^{\circ} - 2\alpha.
\angle FEG = 45^{\circ} - \alpha, \angle EHG = \angle FEH = 45^{\circ} - \alpha,
\angle FEG = \angle EHG.
\angle EGF = \angle HGE, \triangle EGF \circ \triangle HGE,
 \therefore \frac{EG}{GF} = \frac{GH}{EG}, \quad \therefore GF \cdot GH = EG^2, \quad \therefore GF(GF + 5) = 14,
解得 GF = -7 (舍去) 或 GF = 2.
 BE^2 = EF^2 - BF^2 = EG^2 - BG^2
 \therefore BF^2 - BG^2 = EF^2 - EG^2
\therefore BF^2 - (BF - GF)^2 = EF^2 - EG^2
 \therefore 2GF \cdot BF - GF^2 = EF^2 - EG^2
∴4BF-2<sup>2</sup>=5<sup>2</sup>-14, ∴BF=\frac{15}{1}
②如图 2,当EF在\angle BED外部时
\angle BEF = 2 \angle DEF \angle AED = \angle DEF
\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CDG, \quad \therefore \angle AED = \angle CGD,
\angle DEF = \angle CGD.
\Box DE = DG, \Box \angle DEG = \angle DGE,
\therefore \angle GEF = \angle EGF, \therefore GF = EF = 5
\pm①知,2GF \cdot BF - GF^2 = EF^2 - EG^2
∴ 10BF - 5^2 = 5^2 - 14, ∴ BF = \frac{18}{18}
```