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

目录

知识点	流理
策圖	各一: 向外构造等腰(大角减半)
策	各二: 向内构造等腰(小角加倍或大角减半)
策區	各三:沿直角边翻折半角(小角加倍)
策略	各四: 邻二倍角的处理
【 ½	至典例题讲解】
[-	一题多解1】围绕2倍角条件,解法围绕"翻""延"倍""分"
[-	一题多解 2】常规法与倍半角处理对比
策略	各五: 绝配角模型
<u></u>	向外构造等腰三角形(大角减半)
202	3·深圳南山区联考二模
	3·山西·统考中考真题
顯興 呂	向内构造等腰(小角加倍或大角减半)
期间8	沿直角边翻折半角 (小角加倍)
صحعها	пелешита (Упана)
202	23·深圳宝安区二模
	23·深圳中学联考二模
650)(S)	A7 — /÷ <i>1</i> 2, 44 kl, 700
	邻二倍角的处理
風型亞	绝配角
顯理分	坐标系中的二倍角问题
٥٥٥٥٥	
宿泊	壬·中考
盐块	成·中考
河區	有·中考
202	
	3·内蒙古赤峰·统考中考真题
江。	:3·内蒙占亦峰·

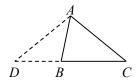
::	യാഹ Ħ	拉拉拉斯
	2023 15	910X(1.7.1.1.1.1.1.7.7.2.
	2023.湖	胡北黄冈·统考中考真题
	2022 P	引象日刊和佰付"现为十万兵赵
	2022.	内蒙古呼和浩特·统考中考真题
	1.13V 1	1 が 小 夕 別 「 分 兵 烃
	内崇古	;鄂尔多斯·统考中考真题

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

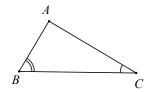


辅助线作法: 延长 CB 到 D, 使 BD=BA, 连接 AD

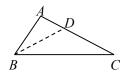
结论: AD=AC, △BDA∽△ADC

策略二:向内构造等腰(小角加倍或大角减半)

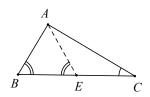
已知条件:如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC=2\angle B$



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)

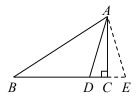


总结: 策略一和策略二都是当2倍角和1倍角共边时对应的构造方法, 下面我们再来看看不在同一个三角

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, $\angle B=2\angle CAD$

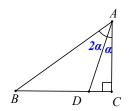


辅助线作法:沿AC翻折 $\triangle ACD$ 得到 $\triangle ACE$

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, $\angle BAD=2\angle CAD$

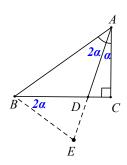


辅助线作法:

法一: 向外构造等腰 (导角得相似)

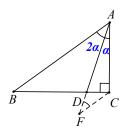
延长 AD 到 E, 使 AE=AB, 连接 BE

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】

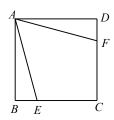
例题 1 如图,在正方形 ABCD 中,AB=1,点 E、F 分别在边 BC 和 CD 上,AE=AF, $\angle EAF=60^\circ$,则 CF 的长是()

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

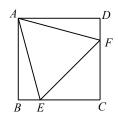
B.
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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

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



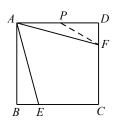
【简析】(1)方法一(常规解法):如图,连接 EF,易证△AEF 为等边三角形,



且 $\triangle ADF \cong \triangle ABE(HL)$,则 DF = BE,从而 CF = CE,即 $\triangle CEF$ 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 $1 + (1 - x)^2 = 2x^2$,

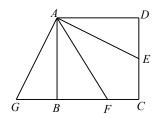
解得 $x = \sqrt{3} - 1(x = -\sqrt{3} - 1)$ 舍去), 故选 C;

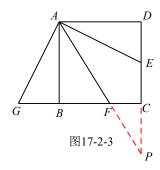
方法二(倍半角模型): 如图, 在边 AD 上取点 P, 使 AP=PF,



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

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° 得 \triangle *ABG*,则 *CF* 的长为_______.





【简析】(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 $CF = CG - FG = 6 - 2\sqrt{5}$;

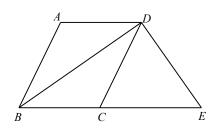
方法二(倍半角模型): 如图 17-2-3,延长 AF、DC 交于点 P, 易得 $\angle P = \angle BAF = \angle EAF$,则 PE = AE

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

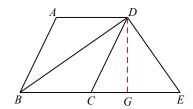
从而 $CF=6-\sqrt{5}$;

【反思】方法一的关键是通过导角得到等腰△AFG,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+平行线→等腰三角形"自然衍生出来的

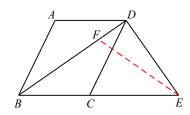
例题 3 如图,面积为 24 的 \square ABCD 中,对角线 BD 平分 \angle ABC,过点 D 作 DE \perp BD 交 BC 的延长线于点 E, DE=6,则 $\sin \angle$ DCE 的值为()



【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 $S \triangle BDE = 24$,故 BD = 8,BE = 10,所以 $DG = \frac{24}{5}$,CD = 5, $\sin \angle DCE = \frac{24}{5}$,选 A

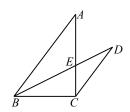


方法二(倍半角模型): 如图,在 BD 上取点 F,使 EF=BF,易证 $\angle DFE=2\angle EBF$, $\angle DCE=2\angle EBF$,故 $\angle DFE=\angle DCE$,要求 $\sin \angle DCE$ 的值,只需求 $\sin \angle DFE$;设 EF=BF=x,同上可得 BD=8,则 DF=8-x,在 $Rt\triangle DEF$ 中,由勾股定理可得 $36+(8-x)^2=x^2$,解得 $x=\frac{24}{5}$,从面 $\sin \angle DFE=\frac{DE}{EF}=\frac{24}{5}$,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°, AB=10, BC=6,CD // AB, \angle ABC 的平分线 BD 交 AC 于点 E,则 DE=

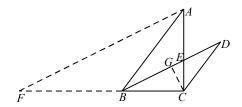


简析(1)方法一(常规解法): 由题得 $\angle CBD = \angle ABD = \angle D$, 则 CD = BC = 6; 又易得 $\triangle CDE \hookrightarrow \triangle ABE$, 则 $\frac{CE}{AE} = \frac{DE}{BE}$

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

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

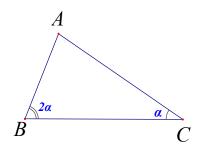
点
$$G$$
, 易得 $BG = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ $BC = \frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5}$; 同上可得 $CB = CD$, 故 $BD = 2BG = \frac{24\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 因此 $DE = BD - BE = \frac{9\sqrt{5}}{5}$;



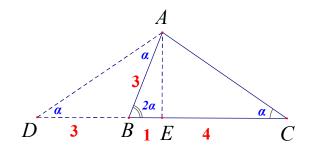
总结: 具体问题具体对待, 并非哪一种方法绝对简单, 需根据问题特征选取较为合适的方法.

【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.

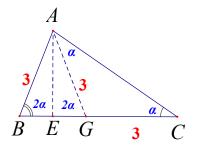


法1: 延长或翻折向外构造等腰(双等腰)

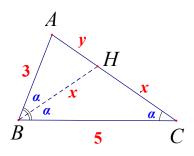


易知 $AE = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow AC = 2\sqrt{6}$

法 2: 翻折或取点向内构造等腰(双等腰)

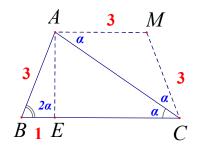


法 3: 作角平分线

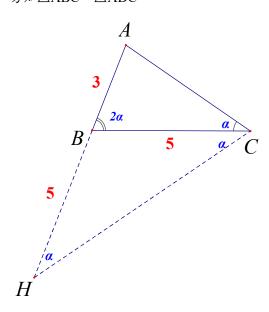


易知△ABH∽△ACB | $\frac{3}{x+y} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{x}{5}$

法 4: 翻折一边+平行线向外作等腰(补成等腰梯形)

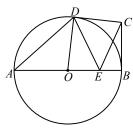


法 5: 向外延长作等腰 易知△ABC∽△ADC



【一题多解 2】常规法与倍半角处理对比

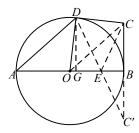
如图,AB 为 $\odot O$ 的直径,BC、CD 是 $\odot O$ 的切线,切点分别为点 B、D,点 E 为线段 OB 上的一个动点,连接 OD、CE、DE,已知 AB=2 $\sqrt{5}$,BC=2,当 CE+DE 的值最小时,则 $\frac{CE}{DE}$ 的值为(



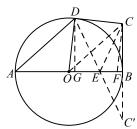
B. $\frac{2}{3}$

C. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ D. $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

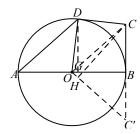
简析(1)方法一(常规解法):如图,作点 C 关于 AB 的对称点 C,连接 CD,交 AB 于点 E,连接 CE,此时 CE+DE 取得最小值,且 $\frac{CE}{DE} = \frac{C'E}{DE}$; 再作 $DG \bot AB$ 于点 G, 连接 $OC \lor BD$, 易证△ $OBC \cong \triangle ODC$, 则 ∠BOC = $\angle DOC = \angle A$, 故 $\sin \angle A = \sin \angle BOC = \frac{2}{3}$, $\cos \angle A = \cos \angle BOC = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$, 从而 BD = AB $\sin \angle A = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}$; 又易证 $\angle BDG = \angle A$, 故 DG = BD'cos $\angle BDG = BD$ 'cos $\angle A = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} = \frac{20}{9}$; 由 $\triangle C'BE \hookrightarrow \triangle DGE$, 可得 $\frac{C'E}{DF} = \frac{C'B}{DG}$ $=\frac{9}{10}$, 因此 $\frac{CE}{DE}=10$, 选 A;



方法二(倍半角模型): 如图 17-4-3, 同上作相关辅助线, 易得 $\angle DOG = 2 \angle BOC$; 在 OB 上取点 F, 使 OF=CF,则 $\angle BFC=2\angle BOC=\angle DOG$;设OF=CF=x,则 $BF=\sqrt{5}-x$,在 $Rt\triangle BCF$ 中,由勾股定理得 $4+(\sqrt{5}$ $(-x)^2 = x^2$,解得 $x = 9\sqrt{5}$,故 $\sin \angle DOG = \sin \angle BFC = 4\sqrt{5}$,从而 DG = OD $\sin \angle DOG = 20$,下略;



方法三(面积法): 如图 17-4-4, 同上作相关辅助线(为说理方便,省去部分线段),则 $\angle DOG = 2\angle BOC = \angle DOG = 2$ COC'; 再作 $CH \perp OC'$ 于点 H', 易得 $CH = \underbrace{CC' \cdot OB}_{OC'} = \underbrace{4\sqrt{5}}_{3}$, 故 $\sin \angle DOG = \sin \angle COC' = \underbrace{4\sqrt{5}}_{9}$, 下略.



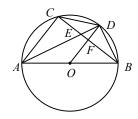
反思: 本题结构相当于已知"半角 $\angle BOC$ "求"倍角 $\angle DOG$ ",方法一通过作高法,构造直角三角形求解;方法二构造"倍半角模型",结合勾股定理列方程求解;方法三依然基于导角分析,借助对称性,结合面积法求解,以上提供的三种方法都是"倍半角"处理的常见方法。

如图, AB 为 $\odot 0$ 的直径, D 是弧 BC 的中点, BC 与 AD、OD 分别交于点 E、F.

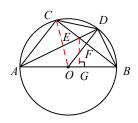
(1) 求证: DO//AC;

(2) 求证: *DE*·*DA*=*DC*²

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



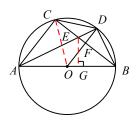
简析(1)如图, 连接 OC, 易证 $DO \perp BC$ 且 $AC \perp BC$, 故 DO //AC;



(2)由题可得 $\angle BCD = \angle CAD$,故 $\triangle DCE \hookrightarrow \triangle DAC$,进一步可证 $DE \cdot DA = DC^2$;

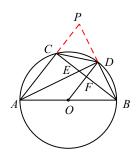
(3)方法一(母子型相似): 由 $\tan \angle CAD = \frac{1}{2}$,可得 $\frac{CE}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$; 又 $\triangle DCE \hookrightarrow \triangle DAC$,故 $\frac{DE}{DC} = \frac{DC}{DA} = \frac{1}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$; 设 $DE = \frac{1}{2}$,则 DC = 2k,DA = 4k,AE = 3k; 又易证 $\frac{FE}{CE} = \frac{DE}{AE}$,故 $\frac{FE}{CE} = \frac{1}{3}$; 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 $\sin \angle CDA = \frac{3}{5}$;

方法二(角平分线之双垂法): 如,作 $EG \perp AB$ 于点 G, 易证△ $AEC \cong \triangle AEG$; 由 $\tan \angle CAD = \frac{1}{2}$,



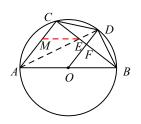
可设 CE=1, AC=2, 则 EG=1, AG=2; 又易得△BEG△<math>BAC, $\frac{BC}{BG}=\frac{BA}{BE}=\frac{AC}{EG}=2$,; 再设 BG=x, 则 BC=2x, BA=BG+AG=x+2, BE=BC-CE=2x-1, 从而有 x+2=2(2x-1), 解得 $x=\frac{4}{3}$, 所以 $AB=\frac{10}{3}$, $\sin \angle B = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{3}{5}$, 即 $\sin \angle CDA = \frac{3}{5}$;

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,



則 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,由匀股定理可得 $1+(2-x)^2=x^2$,解得 $x=\frac{5}{4}$,从而 $CM=\frac{3}{4}$,故 $\cos\angle CME=\frac{CM}{ME}=\frac{3}{5}$,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	组合 2	组合 3	组合 4	组合 5
m	2α	$90 + 2\alpha$	$90-2\alpha$	$60 + 2\alpha$	$60-2\alpha$
n	90-α	$45-\alpha$	$45+\alpha$	60 -α	60 -α

【解 决】

思路(一): 根据三角形内角和是 180°, 构造等腰三角形。

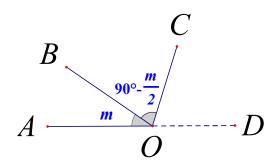
思路(二): 根据平角是 180°, m和 2个n构成一个平角(有两条边在同一直线上)

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

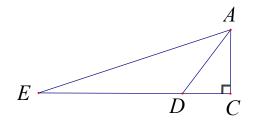
(一) 共顶共边 翻折

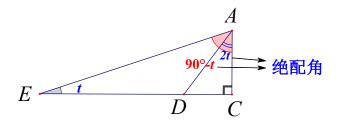
当两个角满足两个角满足m+2n=180°时,且共顶点共一边,这样的两个角是什么样的呢?



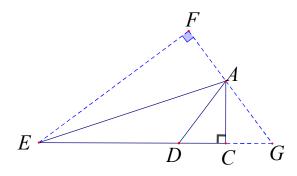
发现 OD 为 ZAOB 邻补角的平分线,此时处理问题一般用翻折,把 OB 沿 OD 翻折.

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

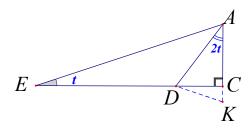


解:将 \triangle AEC 关于 AE 作轴对称图形,将 \triangle ADC 关于 AC 作轴对称图形,如图, \triangle EFG 为直角三角形设 DC=x, DE=3x,则 EF=4x,CG=x \Rightarrow EG=5x \Rightarrow FG=3x

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

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 $\angle A$ 为顶点的等腰 $\triangle ADK(AD=AK)$.

导角易得∠CDK=∠AEC, △ECA~ADCK

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

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

(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.

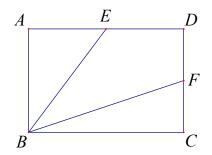
(2)若 $m, n = 90^{\circ} + \frac{m}{2}$ 分别为同一个三角形的内角和外角,则另一内角为 $90^{\circ} - \frac{m}{2}$,此时三角形为等腰三角形

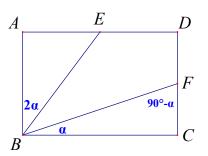
(3)若 $m, n = 90^{\circ} - \frac{m}{2}$ 分别为同一个三角形的内角和外角,此时可以以 m 为顶角作等腰三角形,此时会构成另一个相似的等腰三角形。

(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.

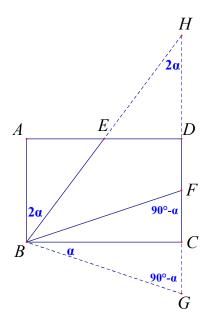
总结:"半角的余角,等腰形来找"

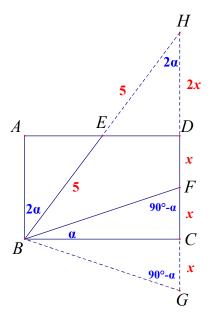
例题 2: 如图在矩形 ABCD 中,点 E,F 分别为 AD,CD 的中点,连接 BE,BF,且 $\angle ABE = 2 \angle FBC$,若 BE = 5,则 BF 的长度为 ______.





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, $BF = 3\sqrt{5}$.

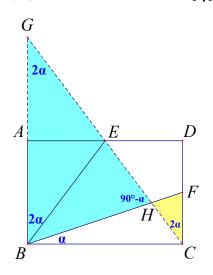


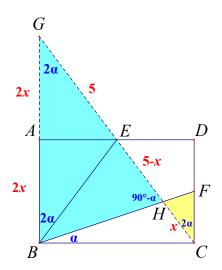


解法二:

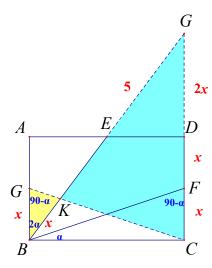
连接并延长交 BA 的延长导角,得出 $\triangle FHC$ 为等腰三角形,平行不改变形状, $\triangle GBH$ 为等腰三角形。根据腰

等得出 10-x=4x, 可求 $BF=3\sqrt{5}$



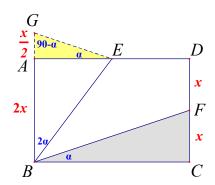


解法三:取 AB 中点 G,连接 CG,延长 BE 交 CD 的延长线于点 H,得到 $\triangle BCF \cong \triangle CBG$,导角得出 $\triangle BGK$ 为等腰平行不改变形状, $\triangle HKC$ 也为等腰。根据腰等得出 10-x=4x,可求 BF



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 α ,构等腰 \triangle GBE, \triangle BCF~ \triangle EAG | $\frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{GA}{CF}$.根据腰等得出 $\frac{5}{2}x = 5$,可求 BF



资料整理【淘宝店铺:向阳百分百】

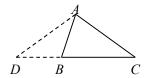
重点题型 • 归类精练

圈型 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 CB 到 D,使 BD=AB=c,连接 AD.



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

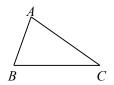
 $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle C, \quad \therefore \angle D = \angle C,$

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

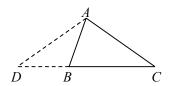
$$\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{CD}{AD}, \ \ \therefore \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+c}{b},$$

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

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 CB 到 D, 使 DB=AB=3, 连接 AD.



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

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

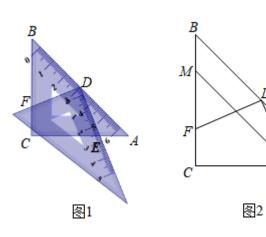
∴ $AD = AC = 2\sqrt{6}$, $\triangle BDA \hookrightarrow \triangle ADC$,

 $\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{CD}{AD}, \quad \therefore \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} = \frac{CD}{2\sqrt{6}},$

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

2023·深圳南山区联考二模

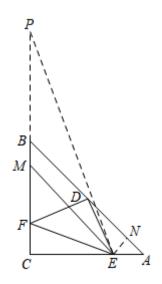
3. 一副三角板按如图 1 放置,图 2 为简图,D 为 AB 中点,E、F 分别是一个三角板与另一个三角板直角边 AC、BC 的交点,已知 AE=2,CE=5,连接 DE,M 为 BC 上一点,且满足 \angle CME=2 \angle ADE,EM= .



【答案】 $\frac{29}{4}$

【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 \perp AD 于 N,求出 EN 和 DN 的长度,由于 \angle CME=2 \angle ADE,延长 MB 至 P,是 MP=ME,可以证明 $_\Delta$ DNE \sim_Δ PCE,MP=x,在 Rt $_\Delta$ 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,



- $\therefore \angle END = \angle ENA = 90^{\circ},$
- $\therefore \angle NEA = \angle A = 45^{\circ}$,
- \therefore NE= NA.

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

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

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 $\angle MPE = \angle MEP = x$,

$$\therefore \angle EMC = \angle MPE + \angle MEP = 2x$$

$$\therefore \angle EMC = 2\angle ADE$$
,

$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle MPE = x,$$

$$\angle DNE = \angle PCE = 90^{\circ}$$
,

$$\triangle DNE \sim \triangle PCE$$
,

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

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

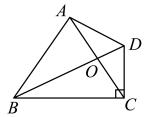
设
$$MP = ME = x$$
, 则 $CM = \frac{25}{2} - x$,

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

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

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______.

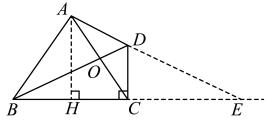


【答案】
$$\frac{\sqrt{97}}{3}$$

【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 $\frac{2\sqrt{97}}{\frac{3}{4D}} = \frac{6}{3}$, 求出结果即可.

【详解】解:过点A作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点H,延长AD,BC交于点E,如图所示:



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$DB = DE$$
,

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

$$DC \perp BE$$

$$\therefore CE = BC = 6$$
.

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

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

$$\therefore$$
 CD // AH,

$$\triangle ECD \sim \triangle EHA$$
,

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

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

解得:
$$CD = \frac{8}{3}$$
,

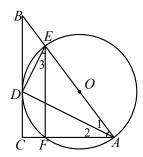
$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{CE^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{97}}{3},$$

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

$$\frac{2\sqrt{97}}{\frac{3}{4D}} = \frac{6}{3}$$

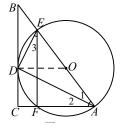
解得:
$$AD = \frac{\sqrt{97}}{3}$$

- 5. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°,AC=6,BC=8,AD 平分 $\angle BAC$,AD 交 BC 于点 D,ED $\bot AD$ 交 AB 于点 E, $\triangle ADE$ 的外接圆 $\bigcirc O$ 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∠3 的正切值.

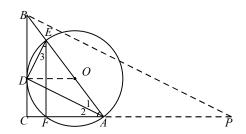


简析(1)如图,连接 OD,由题易得 $\angle 2=\angle 1=\angle ODA$,则 OD//AC,故 $\angle ODB=\angle C=90^{\circ}$,即 $OD\perp BC$,所以 BC 是 \odot O 的切线;

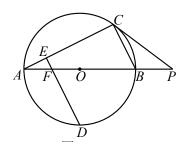
(2)方法一(常规解法): 由 OD//AC, 可得△BOD △BAC, 则 $\frac{OD}{AC} = \frac{OB}{AB}$, 即 $\frac{r}{6} = \frac{10-r}{10}$, 解得 $r = \frac{15}{4}$; 又 可 $\frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{OD}{AC}$, 故 $\frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{5}{8}$, 从而 $\frac{CD}{BC} = \frac{3}{8}$, 即 $CD = \frac{3}{8}BC = 3$, 所以 $tan \angle 3 = tan \angle 2 = \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$;



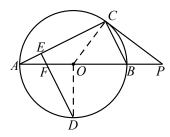
方法二(倍半角模型): 如图 17-8-3, 延长 CA 至点 P, 使 AP=AB=10, 易证 $\angle 3 = \angle 2 = \angle 1 = \angle P$, 故 $\tan \angle 3 = \tan \angle P = \frac{BC}{PC} = \frac{1}{2}$; 又由 $\tan \angle 2 = \frac{1}{2}$, 可得 CD=3, 故 BD=5, 从而易得 $r = OD = \frac{3}{4}$ BD= $\frac{15}{4}$.



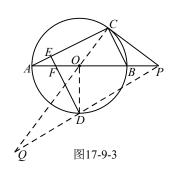
- 6. 如图, AB 为 $\odot O$ 的直径, 点 P 在 AB 的延长线上, 点 C 在 $\odot O$ 上, 且 $PC^2 = PB \cdot PA$.
- (1) 求证: PC 是⊙O 的切线;
- (2) 已知 PC=20, PB=10, 点 D 是弧 AB 的中点, $DE \perp AC$, 垂足为 E, DE 交 AB 于点 F, 求 EF 的长.



简析(1)如图,连接 OC,由 $PC2=PB^{\circ}PA$,可得 $\frac{PC}{PA}=\frac{PB}{PC}$,又 $\angle P=\angle P$,故 $\triangle PCB \hookrightarrow \triangle PAC$,从而 $\angle PCB=\angle A=\angle ACO$,进一步可证 $\angle OCP=\angle ACB=90^{\circ}$,即 $OC \bot CP$,所以 PC 是 $\odot O$ 的切线; (2)方法一(常规解法):连接 OD,易证 $OD \bot AB$;由 $PC2=PB^{\circ}PA$,可得 PA=40,AB=30;又由 $\triangle PCB \hookrightarrow \triangle PAC$,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 $EF=AF\sin \angle A=\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$;



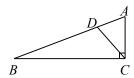
方法二(倍半角模型): 同上可得 AB=30,则 OC=15,OP=25,即 OC: CP: OP=3: 4: 5; 如图 17-9-3,延长 CO 至点 Q,使 OQ=OP,易得 $\tan \angle D=\tan \angle A=\tan \angle Q=\frac{1}{2}$,下略.



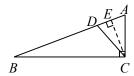
反思: 这是一个确定性问题,其结构相当于已知"倍角 $\angle POC$ "求"半角 $\angle A$ ",方法一利用"母子型相思似"求解,方法二构造"倍半角模型"求解,相对而言,前者更简单,后者更通用

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°,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 $CE \perp AB$ 于点 E.



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

 $\therefore \angle ACD = 2 \angle B, \quad \therefore \angle ACD = 2 \angle ACE,$

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

AC=DC, AE=DE.

设 AE=DE=a,则 AD=2a, BD=6a, BE=7a.

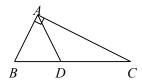
 $\therefore \angle ACE = \angle B$, $\angle AEC = \angle CEB = 90^{\circ}$,

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

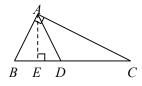
 $\therefore \frac{a}{CE} = \frac{CE}{7a}, \quad \therefore CE = \sqrt{7a}, \quad \therefore BC = \sqrt{BE^2 + CE^2} = 2\sqrt{14a},$

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

8. 如图,在Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =90°,点 D 为边 BC 上一点, $\angle BAD$ =2 $\angle C$,BD=2,CD=3,求 AD 的长.



解: 过点 A 作 $AE \perp BC$ 于点 E.



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

 $\therefore \angle BAD = 2 \angle C, \quad \therefore \angle BAD = 2 \angle BAE,$

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

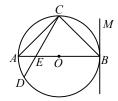
 $\therefore AB = AD, \quad \therefore BE = DE = \frac{1}{2}BD = 1, \quad \therefore CE = 4.$

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

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \circ \triangle CAE, \quad \therefore \frac{AE}{BE} = \frac{CE}{AE},$$

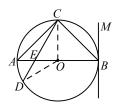
$$\therefore \frac{AE}{1} = \frac{4}{AE}, \quad \therefore AE = 2, \quad \therefore AD = \sqrt{DE^2 + AE^2} = \sqrt{5}.$$

- 9. 如图,BM 是以 AB 为直径的⊙O 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*²=*OE*·*DC*;
- (3)求 $tan \angle ACD$ 的值.

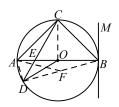


简析(1)由题易得 $\angle ABC = 45^{\circ}$,从而易证 $\triangle ACB$ 是等腰直角三角形;

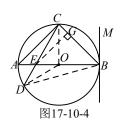
(2)如图, 连接 $OC \setminus OD$, 易证 $\angle DOE = \angle D = \angle OCD$, 故 $\triangle DOE \hookrightarrow \triangle DCO$, 从而易得 $OD^2 = DE'DC$, 即 $OA^2 = OE'DC$;



(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 $\tan \angle ACD = 2 - \sqrt{3}$;

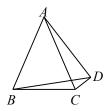


方法二(解三角形): 同上可得 $\angle ACD = 15^\circ$,则 $\angle BCE = 75^\circ$, $\angle BEC = 60^\circ$;如图 17 - 10 - 4 ,作 $EG \perp BC$ 于点 G ,可设 OE = 1 ,则 $OB = OC = \sqrt{3}$, $BC = \sqrt{6}$, $BE = \sqrt{3} + 1$,从而 $BG = EG = \frac{BE}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{2}$,CG = BC $-BG = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{2}$,故 $\tan \angle ACD = \tan \angle CEG = \frac{CG}{EG} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$.

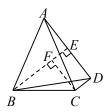


反思: (2)主要通过换边,结合相似证乘积式;(3)通过导角得到 15° ,方法一借助"倍半角模型",由特殊角 30° 求"特殊半角" 15° .方法二的本质是解 $\triangle BCE$.显然前者更为简便

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, $\angle ABE=2\angle DBE$,

 $\therefore \angle ABD = 2 \angle DBE$.

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

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

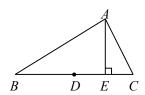
∴四边形 *CDEF* 是矩形, $AD = \sqrt{AC^2 - CD^2} = \sqrt{15}$,

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

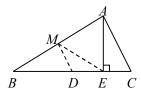
$$\therefore BE = \sqrt{BD^2 - DE^2} = \frac{7}{2}, \quad \therefore BF = BE - EF = \frac{5}{2},$$

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

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,

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

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

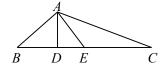
∴AE 是 *BC* 边上的高, *∴∠AEB*=90°,

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

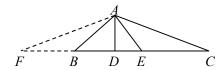
 $\therefore \angle BDM = 2 \angle MED$, $\therefore \angle DME = \angle MED$,

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

12. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC=2\angle C$, $AD\perp BC$ 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 $\angle F = \angle BAF$, $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle F$.

∵AE 是中线, ∴BE=EC, ∴BD+DE=EC.

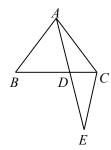
 $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle C, \quad \therefore \angle F = \angle C, \quad \therefore AF = AC.$

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

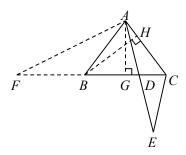
AB+BD=DE+BD+DE, AB=2DE=4,

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

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 *CB* 到 *F*,使 *BE*=*AB*,连接 *AF*,过点 *A* 作 *AG* \bot *BC* 于点 *G*,过点 *B* 作 *BH* \bot *AC* 于点 *H*. 则 \angle *F*= \angle *BAF*, \therefore \angle *ABC*=2 \angle *F*.



 $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle DEC$, $\therefore \angle F = \angle DEC$.

$$\therefore \angle ADF = \angle CDE, \quad \therefore \frac{AD}{DF} = \frac{CD}{DE},$$

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

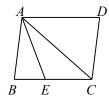
设 CD=a,则 BD=2a,DF=2a+5,

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

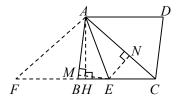
∴
$$BC=3a=6$$
, ∴ $BG=CG=3$, ∴ $AG=\sqrt{5^2-3^2}=4$,

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

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 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H, 过点 E 作 $EM \perp AB$ 于点 M, $EN \perp AC$ 于点 N.



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

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

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

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

∵AE 平分∠*BAC*, ∴*EM*=*EN*,

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

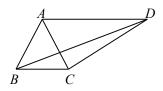
设 AB=2x, 则 BF=2x, AF=3x, CF=2x+5,

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

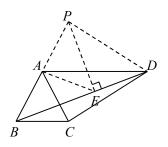
:.FH =
$$\frac{9}{2}$$
, :.BH = $\frac{1}{2}$, :.EH = $\frac{3}{2}$, $AH^2 = AB^2 - BH^2 = \frac{63}{4}$,

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

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, $ADB = \angle DBC$.

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

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

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

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

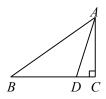
 $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle ABD = 2 \angle ADB$, $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle DAE$,

:.DE = AE = 4, :. $PE^2 = PD^2 - DE^2 = 28$,

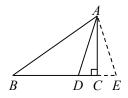
 $\therefore BE = \sqrt{PB^2 - PE^2} = 6, \quad \therefore BD = BE + DE = 10.$

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°,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.



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

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

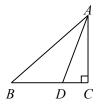
 $\therefore \angle B = 2 \angle CAD$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle DAE$,

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

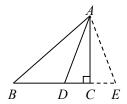
 $\therefore \frac{AE}{DE} = \frac{BE}{AE}, \quad \therefore AE^2 = BE \cdot DE = BE \cdot 2CD = 10,$

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

17. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle ACB=90°,点 D 为 BC 边上一点,BD=2CD, \angle B=2 \angle DAC,AB=4,求 AD 的长.



解: 延长 BC 到 E, 使 CE=CD, 连接 AE.



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

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

 $\therefore \angle B = 2 \angle DAC, \quad \therefore \angle B = \angle DAE,$

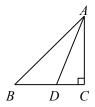
 $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle ADE = \angle E, \therefore BE = AB = 4.$

设 CE=CD=x, 则 BD=2x, BE=4x,

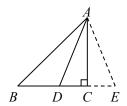
 $\therefore 4x = 4$, $\therefore x = 1$, $\therefore BC = 3$, $\therefore AC^2 = 4^2 - 3^2 = 7$,

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

18. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle ACB=90°,点 D 为边 BC 上一点, \angle B=2 \angle 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,

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

 $\therefore \angle B = 2 \angle DAC, \quad \therefore \angle B = \angle DAE,$

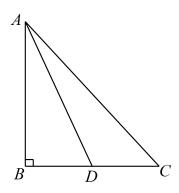
 $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle ADE = \angle E, \quad \therefore AB = BE, \quad \triangle ABE \circ \triangle DAE,$

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

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

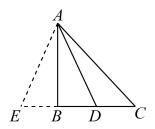
$$\therefore \frac{AE}{7} = \frac{4}{AE}, \quad \therefore AD = AE = 2\sqrt{7}.$$

2023 • 深圳宝安区二模



【答案】 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

【详解】解:延长CB至E,使BE=BD,连接AE,设BD=a,



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

 \therefore $\angle ABD = \angle ABE$,

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

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

 $\angle C = 2 \angle BAD$,

 $\angle C = \angle EAD$,

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

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

AC = CE = 3a,

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

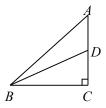
 $\triangle ECA \hookrightarrow \triangle EAD$,

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

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

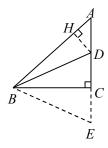
 $\therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{6}a}{3a} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$, 故答案为: $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$.

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



【答案】

解:延长 AC 到 E,使 CE=CD,连接 BE,过点 D 作 $DH \perp AB$ 于点 H.



 $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \therefore BD = BE,$

 $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle EBC, \ \angle BDC = \angle E,$

 $\therefore \angle DBE = 2 \angle DBC$.

 $\therefore \angle A = 2 \angle DBC, \quad \therefore \angle A = \angle DBE,$

 $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle BDE = \angle E, \quad \therefore AB = AE, \quad \triangle ABE \circ \triangle BDE,$

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

设 AD = CD = CE = a, 则 AB = AE = 3a, DE = 2a,

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

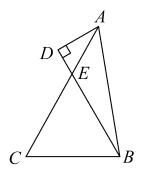
$$\because \sin A = \frac{DH}{AD} = \frac{BC}{AB}, \quad \therefore \frac{DH}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{5}a}{3a},$$

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

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

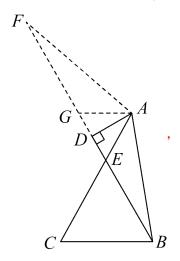
2023 • 深圳中学联考二模

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//BC交DF于G,



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

$$\therefore AF = AB, \ \angle F = \angle ABD$$

$$:: AG // BC$$
,

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

$$:: EB = EC$$
,

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

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

$$\therefore AE = EG,$$

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

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

$$\therefore FG = AG$$
,

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

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

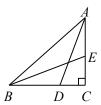
$$AG = FG = BF - BD = 2BD - BG = 2 \times 16 - 22 = 10$$

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

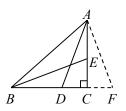
$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{AG^2 - DG^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8,$$

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

22. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°,BE 平分 $\angle ABC$,点 D 为 BC 边上一点,BD=2CD, $\angle ABC$ =2 $\angle DAC$,求 $\frac{AE}{FC}$ 的值.



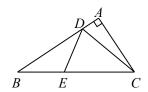
解: 延长 BC 到 F, 使 CF=CD, 连接 AF.



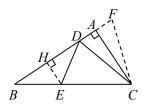
- $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore AD = AF,$
- $\therefore \angle ADF = \angle F$, $\angle DAC = \angle FAC$.
- $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle DAC, \quad \therefore \angle ABC = \angle DAF,$
- $\therefore \angle BAF = \angle ADF = \angle F, \quad \therefore AB = BF, \quad \triangle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

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

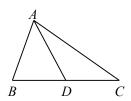
- 设 CF = CD = a, 则 BD = 2a, DF = 2a, BF = 4a,
- $\therefore \frac{AF}{4a} = \frac{2a}{AF}, \quad \therefore AF^2 = 8a^2, \quad \therefore AC = \sqrt{AF^2 CF^2} = \sqrt{7}a.$
- $:BE \oplus ABC$, $:= \angle EBC = \angle FAC$.
- $\therefore \angle BCE = \angle ACF = 90^{\circ}$, $\therefore \triangle BCE \hookrightarrow \triangle ACF$,
- $\therefore \frac{CE}{CF} = \frac{BC}{AC}, \quad \therefore \frac{CE}{a} = \frac{3a}{\sqrt{7}a}, \quad \therefore CE = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7}a,$
- $\therefore AE = \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{7}a, \quad \therefore \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{4}{3}$
- 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.



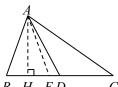
解: 延长 BA 到 F, 使 AF=AD, 连接 CF, 过点 E 作 $EH \perp AB$ 于点 H.



- $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$, $\therefore CD = CF$, $\therefore \angle F = \angle CDF$, $\angle ACD = \angle ACF$.
- $\therefore \angle B = 2 \angle ACD$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle DCF$, $\therefore \angle BCF = \angle CDF = \angle F$,
- $\therefore BF = BC$.
- 设 $\angle ACD = \alpha$,则 $\angle B = 2\alpha$, $\angle EDC = \angle ADC = 90^{\circ} \alpha$, $\angle BDE = 2\alpha$,
- $\therefore \angle B = \angle BDE$, $\therefore BE = DE$, $\therefore BH = DH$.
- 设 CE=2x, 则 BF=BC=2x+12, ∴ BH=DH=x+1, AH=x+6.
- $\therefore EH \perp AB$, $\angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$, $\therefore EH //AC$,
- $\therefore \frac{BH}{AH} = \frac{BE}{CE}, \quad \therefore \frac{x+1}{x+6} = \frac{12}{2x}, \quad \text{解得 } x = -4 \text{ (含去) } \vec{y} \text{ } x = 9,$
- ∴CE = 2x = 18.
- 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.

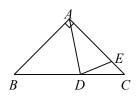


解: 过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H, 在 HC 上截取 HE = BH, 连接 AE.

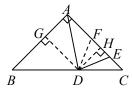


B H ED

- 则 AE=AB=6, $\therefore \angle AEB=\angle B=2\angle C$,
- $\therefore \angle EAC = \angle C, \quad \therefore CE = AE = 6.$
- 设 BH = EH = x, 则 BC = 2x + 6, BD = CD = x + 3,
- $\therefore DH = 3, \quad \therefore AH = \sqrt{AD^2 DH^2} = 4\sqrt{2},$
- $\therefore BH = \sqrt{AB^2 AH^2} = 2, \quad \therefore BC = 10, \quad CH = 8,$
- $\therefore AC = \sqrt{AH^2 + CH^2} = 4\sqrt{6}.$
- 25. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC中, \angle BAC=90°, 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, $\therefore \angle DFE=\angle AED=2\angle DAE$,

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

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

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

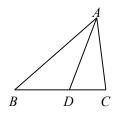
设 CH=DH=x, 则 FH=EH=x-7, DF=AF=25-x,

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,

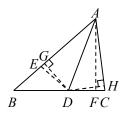
:.DE = DF = 25 - x = 13.

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.



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

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

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

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

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

 $\therefore AC=4, \therefore AB=6.$

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

∴6²-BF²=4²-(5-BF), 解得 BF=
$$\frac{9}{2}$$
,

:.DF =
$$\frac{3}{2}$$
, $AF^2 = 6^2 - BF^2 = \frac{63}{4}$,

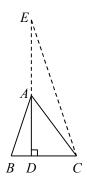
$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{DF^2 + AF^2} = 3\sqrt{2}.$$

题型四 邻二倍角的处理

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

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

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

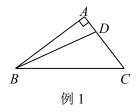
$$\therefore \frac{AD}{ED} = \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{4}{9}.$$

设AD=4m,则ED=9m,AC=AE=5m,

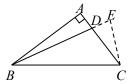
$$\therefore CD = \sqrt{AC^2 - AD^2} = 3m = 9, \quad \therefore m = 3,$$

 $\therefore AD = 4m = 12.$

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



解: 延长 BD 到 E, 使 BE=BC, 连接 CE.



设 $\angle ABD = \alpha$,则 $\angle DBC = 2\alpha$, $\angle BCE = \angle E = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$,

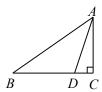
 $\angle CDE = \angle ADB = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$,

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

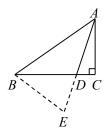
$$\therefore \frac{CE}{DE} = \frac{BE}{CE}, \quad \therefore \frac{3}{DE} = \frac{7}{3}, \quad \therefore DE = \frac{9}{7},$$

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

29. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle ACB=90° ,点 D 为 BC 边上一点, \angle BAD=2 \angle 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 $\angle BAD = 2\alpha$, $\angle ABE = \angle E = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$,

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

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

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

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

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

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

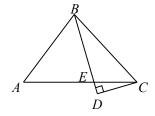
:. $DE^2 + 2AD \cdot DE = 160$, :. $DE^2 + 160 = 200$,

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

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

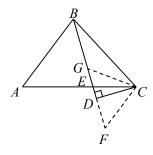
30. 如图, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 点 E 在边 AC 上, EB=EA, $\angle A=2\angle CBE$, $CD\perp BE$ 交 BE 的延长线于点 D,

BD=8, AC=11,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 $\angle ECF = \angle A$, $\angle F = \angle ABE$.

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

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

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

在 BD 上取点 G, 使 DG=DF, 连接 CG.

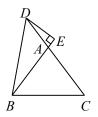
 \bigvee CF=CG, ∴ ∠CGF=∠F=∠ECF=∠A=2∠CBE,

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

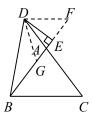
$$\therefore CD = \sqrt{CG^2 - DG^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4,$$

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

31. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,AB=AC,点 D在 CA 的延长线上, $\angle ABC=2\angle DBA$, $DE\perp BA$ 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.



则 $\angle F = \angle ABC = 2 \angle DBA$, $\angle ADF = \angle C$.

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

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

∴EG = EF = BF - BE = 11 - 8 = 3.

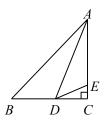
 $\therefore DE \perp BA$, $\therefore DF = DG$, $\therefore \angle DGE = \angle F = 2 \angle DBA$,

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

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

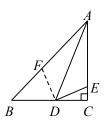
题型亞 绝配角

32. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle C=90°,点 D,E 分别为 BC,AC 上的点, \angle B=2 \angle CDE, \angle 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.



则 $\angle BFD = \angle BDF = 90^{\circ} - \frac{1}{2} \angle B = 90^{\circ} - \angle CDE = \angle CED$,

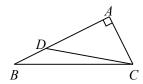
 $\therefore \angle AFD = \angle AED$, $\angle BDF + \angle CDE = 90^{\circ}$,

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

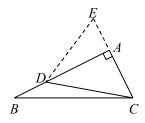
 $\therefore AD = AD$, $\therefore \triangle ADF \cong \triangle ADE$,

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

33. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle BAC=90°,点 D 为边 AB 上一点, \angle ACD=2 \angle 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.

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

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

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

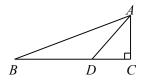
 $\angle ADC = 90^{\circ} - 2\alpha$, $\angle CDE = \angle E = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$,

 $\therefore CD = CE$.

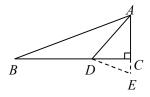
设 AE=2x, 则 AC=3x, CD=CE=5x,

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

34. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°,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 $\angle DAC = 2\alpha$, $\angle ADE = \angle E = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$,

$$\angle CDE = \alpha$$
, $\therefore \angle B = \angle CDE$.

$$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ECD = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \triangle ABC \circ \triangle EDC,$$

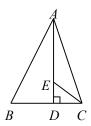
$$\therefore \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AC}{CE} = \frac{BC}{DC} = 3.$$

设
$$CE=a$$
,则 $AC=3a$, $AD=AE=4a=\sqrt{2}$,

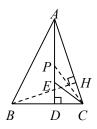
$$\therefore a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \quad \therefore AC = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}, \quad \therefore DC = \sqrt{AD^2 - AC^2} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4},$$

$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{DC^2 + CE^2} = 1, \quad \therefore AB = 3DE = 3.$$

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.



则 $\angle PAC = \angle ACP$.

设
$$\angle BAD = \alpha$$
,则 $\angle CED = 2\alpha$, $\angle DCE = 90^{\circ} - 2\alpha$,

$$\angle PAC = \angle ACP = 45^{\circ} - \alpha$$
, $\angle DPC = 90^{\circ} - 2\alpha$,

$$\therefore \angle DCE = \angle DPC.$$

$$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle PDC, \quad \therefore \triangle CDE \Leftrightarrow \triangle PDC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{CD}{DE} = \frac{PD}{CD}, \quad \therefore CD^2 = DE \cdot PD.$$

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 $x=\frac{7}{3}$,

$$\therefore CD^2 = 3(x+3) = 16, \quad \therefore CD = 4,$$

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{CD^2 + AD^2} = 4\sqrt{10}.$$

$$\therefore \angle BCH = \angle ACD$$
, $\angle BHC = \angle ADC = 90^{\circ}$,

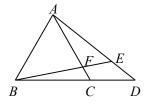
$$\therefore \triangle BCH \circ \triangle ACD, \quad \therefore \frac{BH}{CH} = \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{12}{4} = 3,$$

∴AH=BH=3CH=
$$\frac{3}{4}$$
AC= $3\sqrt{10}$,

∴ $AB^2 = 2AH^2 = 180$, ∴ $BD = \sqrt{AB^2 - AD^2} = 6$,

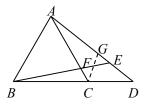
BC = BD + CD = 6 + 4 = 10.

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 F,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 $\angle DAC = 2x$, $\angle BAD = 60^{\circ} + 2x$,

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

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

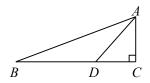
AE = AB = AC, $\angle AGC = \angle AFE$.

 $\therefore \angle CAG = \angle EAF, \quad \therefore \triangle ACG \cong \triangle AEF,$

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

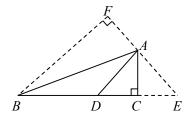
 $\therefore CD = DG = DE + EG = 2 + 1 = 3$

37. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°,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.



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

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

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

设 CD=a,则 BD=2a, BF=BC=3a, BE=4a,

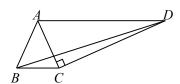
在△ABE中, 由面积法得 BE • AC=AE • BF,

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

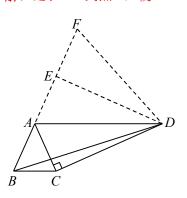
设 AC=3m, 则 AD=AE=4m, $CD=\sqrt{7}m$,

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

38. 如图,在四边形 ABCD 中,AD//BC, $AC\bot CD$,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, A

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

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

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

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

 $\therefore \angle ABD = 2 \angle ADC$, $\therefore \angle ABD = 2 \angle ADE = \angle ADF$,

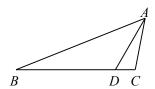
 $\therefore \angle BDF = \angle DAE = \angle F, \therefore BD = BF.$

设 AB=AC=x, 则 BE=2x, BD=BF=3x,

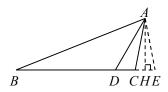
$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{BD^2 - BE^2} = \sqrt{5}x = 2\sqrt{5}, \quad \therefore x = 2,$$

$$\therefore AE = 2, \quad \therefore AD = \sqrt{AE^2 + AD^2} = 2\sqrt{6}.$$

39. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,点 D 为边 BC 上一点, $\angle ADC$ =60°, $\angle BAD$ =2 $\angle CAD$,BD=5,CD=1,求 AD 的长.



解: 延长 BC 到 E, 使 BE=BA, 连接 AE, 过点 A 作 $AH \perp CE$ 于点 H.



设 $\angle CAD = \alpha$,则 $\angle BAD = 2\alpha$, $\angle B = 60^{\circ} - 2\alpha$,

 $\angle BAE = \angle E = 60^{\circ} + \alpha$, $\angle CAE = 60^{\circ} - 2\alpha$,

 $\therefore \angle CAE = \angle B, \quad \therefore \angle ACE = \angle BAE = \angle E,$

AC=AE, $\triangle ACE \triangle \triangle BAE$,

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

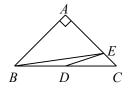
设 CH = EH = x,则 DH = x + 1, $AH = \sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3}$,CE = 2x,

BE = 2x + 6, $AE^2 = x^2 + (\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3})^2$,

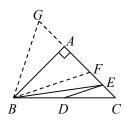
∴
$$x^2 + (\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3})^2 = 2x(2x+6)$$
, 解得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$,

∴AD = 2DH = 2x + 2 = 3.

40. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =90°,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.



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

::点 D 是 BC 的中点,∴DE 是△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 $\angle ABE = 2\alpha$, $\angle G = \angle AFB = \angle AED = 45^{\circ} + \alpha$,

 $\angle ABG = 45^{\circ} - \alpha$, $\angle EBG = 45^{\circ} + \alpha$,

 $\therefore \angle G = \angle EBG, \therefore BE = GE.$

设 EF = EC = x, 则 AG = AF = 3 - x, AB = AC = 3 + x,

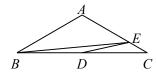
BE = GE = 6 - x.

在 Rt $\triangle ABE$ 中, $(3+x)^2+3^2=(6-x)^2$,

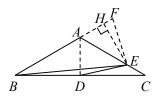
解得 x=1, :: AF=2, AB=4,

$$\therefore BF = \sqrt{AB^2 + AF^2} = 2\sqrt{5}, \quad \therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}BF = \sqrt{5}.$$

41. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =120°,AB=AC,点 D 是 BC 的中点,点 E 是边 AC 上一点,连接 BE,DE, $\angle ABE$ =2 $\angle EDC$,CE=2 $\sqrt{6}$,求 AE 的长.



解:延长 BA 到 F,使 BF=BE,连接 AD, EF,过点 E 作 $EH \perp AF$ 于点 H.



 $\therefore \angle BAC = 120^{\circ}$, AB = AC, $\therefore \angle EAF = 60^{\circ}$, $\angle ABC = \angle C = 30^{\circ}$.

∴点 $D \neq BC$ 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, $EH = \sqrt{3}x$, $AB = AC = 2x + 2\sqrt{6}$,

 $BH = 3x + 2\sqrt{6}$, $AF = AD = x + \sqrt{6}$, $BE = BF = 3x + 3\sqrt{6}$.

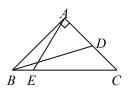
在 Rt \triangle *BEH* 中, $BH^2 + EH^2 = BE^2$,

 $\therefore (3x+2\sqrt{6})^2 + (\sqrt{3}x)^2 = (3x+3\sqrt{6})^2,$

解得 $x = \sqrt{6-4}$ (舍去) 或 $x = \sqrt{6+4}$,

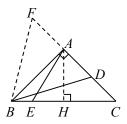
∴ $AE = 2x = 2\sqrt{6} + 8$.

42. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =90°,AB=AC,点 D,E 分别为边 AC,BC 上的点, $\angle ABD$ =2 $\angle BAE$,BE=3 $\sqrt{2}$,CD=7,求 BD 的长.



资料整理【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】

解: 延长 CA 到 F, 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 $\angle AEH = 45^{\circ} + \alpha$, $\angle ABD = 2\alpha$,

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

 $\therefore \angle AEH = \angle F$.

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

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

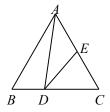
设 $EH = \sqrt{2}x$, 则 AF = 2x, $AH = BH = \sqrt{2}x + 3\sqrt{2}$,

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

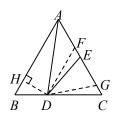
在 Rt $\triangle ABD$ 中, $(2x+6)^2+(2x-1)^2=(4x-1)^2$,

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.



∴ △*ABC* 是等边三角形, ∴ *AC*=*BC*, ∠*C*=60°,

 $\therefore CF = CD$, $\therefore \triangle CDF$ 是等边三角形,

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

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

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

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

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

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

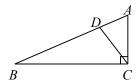
$$\therefore \angle ADG = \angle DEG = \angle DGE$$

$$\therefore AD = AG = AF + FG = BD + CE = 3 + 4 = 7.$$

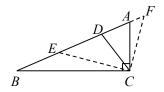
$$BH = \frac{1}{2}BD = \frac{3}{2}$$
, $DH = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $AH = \sqrt{AD^2 - DH^2} = \frac{13}{2}$,

$$\therefore BC = AB = AH + BH = 8, \therefore CD = BC - BD = 5.$$

44. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle ACB=90°,点 D 为 AB 边上一点,AD<BD, \angle ADC=2 \angle 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.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

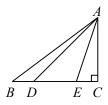
设 AD=x, 则 AE=x+3, BD=8-x, BF=11-x,

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

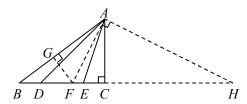
 $AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2$, $AC(x+3) + (8-x)(11-x) = 8^2$,

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,



过点 A 作 $AH \perp AF$ 交 BC 的延长线于点 G.

 $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \therefore FG = FC, \angle H = \angle CAF = 90^{\circ} - \angle AFC.$

$$AC=6$$
, $BC=8$, $AB=\sqrt{6^2+8^2}=10$.

设 FG=FC=x, 则 BF=8-x.

$$:S_{\triangle ABF} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot FG = \frac{1}{2}BF \cdot AC, :AB \cdot FG = BF \cdot AC,$$

::10x=6(8-x),解得x=3,:FC=3,

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{CH} = \tan H = \tan \angle CAF = \frac{FC}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \therefore CH = 2AC = 12.$$

设 BD = CE = x, 则 DE = 8 - 2x, DC = 8 - x, DH = 20 - x,

$$AD^2 = (8-x)^2 + 6^2$$
.

$$\therefore \angle DAE = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC$$
, $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle CAF = \angle H$.

$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle HDA, \quad \therefore \triangle ADE \hookrightarrow \triangle HDA, \quad \therefore \frac{AD}{DE} = \frac{DH}{AD},$$

$$\therefore AD^2 = DE \cdot DH, \quad \therefore (8-x)^2 + 6^2 = (8-2x)(20-x),$$

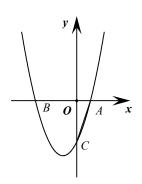
解得 x=30 (舍去) 或 x=2, ∴ DE=8-2x=4.

题图穴 坐标系中的二倍角问题

宿迁•中考

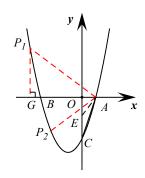
46. 如图, 抛物线 $y = x^2 + bx + c$ 交 x 轴于 $A \times B$ 两点, 其中点 $A \times 2$ 标为 (1, 0) ,与 y 轴交于点 C(0, -3) 。

- (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 $\angle AEO=2$ $\angle ACO=2$ $\angle PAB$;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 $t=\frac{4}{3}$,故 $tan \angle AEO=\frac{OA}{OE}=\frac{3}{4}$,即 $tan \angle PAB=\frac{3}{4}$;



①当点 P 在 x 轴上方时,作 PG $\bot x$ 轴于点 G,则 $\frac{PG}{AG} = \frac{3}{4}$; 设 PG = 3m > 0,则 AG = 4m,点 P 的坐标为(1—4m, 3m),将其代人抛物线的解析式,可得 $3m = (1-4m)^2 + 2(1-4m) - 3$,解得 $m = \frac{19}{16}(m = 0$ 舍去),

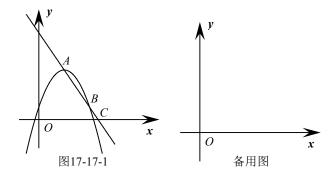
故点 P 的坐标为 $((-\frac{15}{4}, \frac{57}{16})$

②当点P在X轴下方时,同理可得 $P\left(-\frac{9}{4}, -\frac{39}{16}\right)$

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

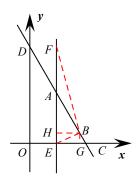
盐城•中考

- 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 $A \times B$ 两点,点 B 在点 A 的 右侧,直线 AB 分别与 x 轴、y 轴交于 $C \times D$ 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x轴交于点E,是否存在实数k,使得 $\angle ODC = 2 \angle BEC$?若存在,求出k的值;若不存在,说明理由。



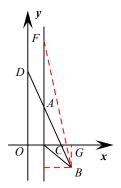
简析

- (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 $\frac{BG}{EG} = k + 2$;在 EA 的延长线上取点 F,使 AF = AB,连接 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 $k = -\sqrt{3}(k = \sqrt{3} \pm k)$;

②情形二: 当 k+2<0, 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);

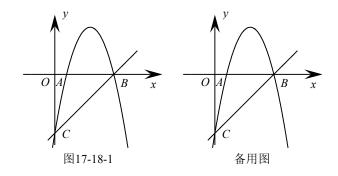
综上所述: k 的值为 $-\sqrt{3}$ 或 $\frac{-4-\sqrt{7}}{3}$.

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

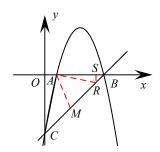
48. 如图, 抛物线 $y=ax^2+6x+c$ 交 x 轴于 A、B 两点, 交 y 轴于点 C。直线 y=x-5 经过点 B、C。

- (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 $\angle ACB$ 的 2 倍时,请直接写出点 M 的坐标。

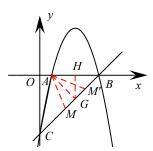


简析: (1) 抛物线的解析式为 $y = -x^2 + 6x - 5$

(2)如图,当 $\angle ACM = \angle CAM$ 时,有 $\angle AMB = 2\angle ACB$,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 $RS \perp x$ 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 RS = BS,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 $AG \perp BC$ 于点 G,再作 AM 关于直线 AG 的对称线段 AM',

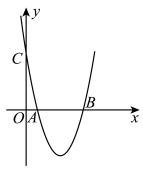


则 $\angle AM'$ $M = \angle AMM' = 2\angle ACB$,故点 M' 是符合题意的另一个点;作 $GH \perp x$ 轴于点 H,易证 GH = AH = BH = 2,则点 G 的坐标为(3, -2);因为点 G 为 MM 的中点,所以点 M 的坐标为 $\left(\frac{23}{6}, -\frac{7}{6}\right)$;因此,点 M 的坐标为 $\left(\frac{13}{6}, -\frac{17}{6}\right)$)或 $\left(\left(\frac{23}{6}, -\frac{7}{6}\right)\right)$

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 ΔDCE 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 $EB \subseteq E'$,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OC = OB, $\triangle OCB$ 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。

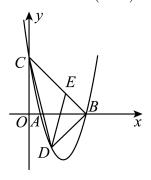
【详解】解: 在 $y=x^2-6x+5$ 中, 当x=0时, y=5, 则有C(0.5),

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

∴ 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)

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

$$\Delta DEB = 2 \angle DCB$$

$$\angle DCE = \angle CDE$$

$$\therefore CE = DE$$

因为: E(a,-a+5), C(0,5), D(2,-3)

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

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

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

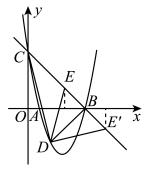
当 E 在 CB 的延长线上时,

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

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

$$BD \perp BC$$

如图延长 $EB \subseteq E'$, 取 BE' = BE,



则有 $\triangle DEE'$ 为等腰三角形, DE = DE',

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

$$\nearrow$$
 $\angle DEB = 2 \angle DCB$

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

则 E' 为符合题意的点,

$$COC = OB = 5$$

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

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

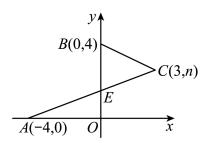
综上
$$E$$
 点的坐标为: $(\frac{17}{5}, \frac{8}{5})$ 或 $(\frac{33}{5}, -\frac{8}{5})$,

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

50. 如图,在平面直角坐标系中,点A、B的坐标分别为(-4,0)、(0,4),点C(3,n)在第一象限内,连接AC、

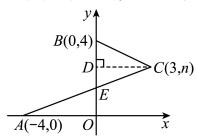
$$BC$$
. 已知 $\angle BCA = 2\angle CAO$, 则 $n =$ _____.



【答案】 $\frac{14}{5}$

【分析】过点 C 作 CD \perp y 轴,交 y 轴于点 D,则 CD $/\!/$ AO,先证 $^{\Delta}$ CDE $^{\Delta}$ CDB(ASA),进而可得 DE $^{\Delta}$ DB $^{\Delta}$ 4 — n,再证 $^{\Delta}$ AOE $^{\Delta}$ 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,



- ∴∠DCE=∠CAO,
- \therefore ZBCA=2ZCAO,
- $\therefore \angle BCA = 2 \angle DCE$,
- ∴∠DCE=∠DCB,
- ∵CD⊥y轴,
- \therefore \angle CDE= \angle CDB= 90° ,
- 又∵CD=CD,
- ∴ △ CDE≌ △ CDB (ASA),
- ∴DE=DB,
- B (0, 4), C (3, n),
- \therefore CD=3, OD=n, OB=4,
- \therefore DE=DB=OB-OD=4-n,
- ∴OE=OD-DE
- =n-(4-n)
- =2n-4,
- A (-4, 0),
- ∴AO=4,
- ∵CD//AO,

 $\therefore \triangle AOE \Leftrightarrow \triangle CDE$,

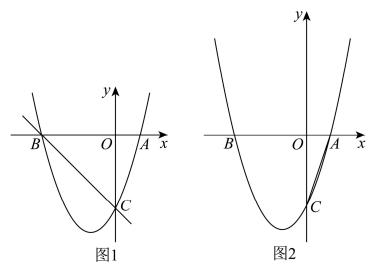
$$\therefore \frac{AO}{CD} = \frac{OE}{DE} \quad ,$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2n-4}{4-n} ,$$

解得:
$$n = \frac{14}{5}$$

内蒙古鄂尔多斯·统考中考真题

- 51. 如图 1, 抛物线 $y=x^2+bx+c$ 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 \angle PAB=2 \angle ACO,求点 P 的坐标.



【答案】(1) y=x²+2x-3; (2)
$$\left(-\frac{15}{4}, \frac{57}{16}\right)$$
, $\left(-\frac{9}{4}, -\frac{39}{16}\right)$

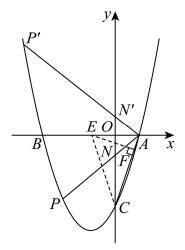
【分析】(1) 将点 A, 点 C 坐标代入解析式可求解;

(2)在 BO 上截取 OE=OA, 连接 CE, 过点 E 作 EF⊥AC, 由"SAS"可证 \triangle OCE \cong \triangle OCA, 可得 \angle ACO= \angle ECO, CE=AC= $\sqrt{10}$, 由面积法可求 EF 的长, 由勾股定理可求 CF 的长, 可求 tan \angle ECA=tan \angle PAB=

 $\frac{3}{4}$,分点 P 在 AB 上方和下方两种情况讨论,求出 AP 解析式,联立方程组可求点 P 坐标.

【详解】解: (1) ∵抛物线 y=x²+bx+c 交 x 轴于点 A (1, 0), 与 y 轴交于点 C (0, -3),

(2) 如图, 在BO上截取OE=OA, 连接CE, 过点E作EF⊥AC,



$$\therefore$$
OA=1, OC=3,

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

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

$$\therefore \angle ECA = 2 \angle ACO$$
,

$$\therefore \angle PAB = \angle ECA$$
,

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

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

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

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

如图 2, 当点 P在 AB 的下方时,设 AO 与 y 轴交于点 N,

$$\therefore$$
 ZPAB=ZECA,

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

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

∴点N(0,
$$\frac{3}{4}$$
),

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

联立方程组得:
$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{4} \\ y = x^2 + 2x - 3 \end{cases}$$

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: $y=-\frac{3}{4}x+\frac{3}{4}$,

联立方程组得:
$$\begin{cases} y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{3}{4} \\ y = x^2 + 2x - 3 \end{cases}$$

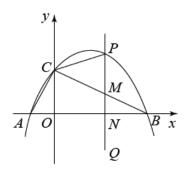
解得:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ y_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = -\frac{15}{4} \\ y_2 = \frac{57}{16} \end{cases}$$

∴点 P 坐标为:
$$(-\frac{15}{4}, \frac{57}{16})$$
,

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P的横坐标.

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

$$(2)2 \stackrel{3}{\cancel{5}} \frac{3}{2}$$

【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 $\angle PMC=2\angle OBC$; 若 $\angle CPM=2\angle OBC$, 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:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \times 16 + 4b + c = 0 \\ c = 2 \end{cases}, \quad \text{解得:} \quad \begin{cases} b = \frac{3}{2}, \\ c = 2 \end{cases}$$

∴ 抛物线的解析式为 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 2$,

$$\Rightarrow y=0$$
, $y=-\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{3}{2}x+2$,

解得: $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 4$,

∴点A(-1,0);

(2) 解: ∵点 B (4, 0), C (0, 2),

 \therefore OB=4, OC=2,

$$\therefore \tan \angle OBC = \frac{OC}{OB} = \frac{1}{2},$$

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:

$$\begin{cases} 4k + b_1 = 0 \\ b_1 = 2 \end{cases}, \quad \text{##: } \begin{cases} k = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b_1 = 2 \end{cases}$$

∴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 $M\left(a, -\frac{1}{2}a + 2\right)$, $CF=a$,

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

 $\angle PCM = 2 \angle OBC$, 过点 C 作 CF // x 轴交 PM 于点 F, 如图甲所示,

$$\therefore \angle FCM = \angle OBC, \quad \text{Pr} \tan \angle FCM = \tan \angle OBC = \frac{1}{2},$$

 $\therefore \angle PCF = \angle FCM$,

∵ PQ // y 轴,

 $\therefore CF \perp PQ$,

 $\therefore PM=2FM$,

$$\therefore FM = -\frac{1}{4}a^2 + a ,$$

$$\therefore \frac{-\frac{1}{4}a^2 + a}{a} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{m4: } \text{m4: } a = 2 \le 0 \text{ (a-b-$)},$$

∴点 P 的横坐标为 2;

若∠PMC=2∠OBC,

 $\therefore \angle PMC = \angle BMN$,

 $\therefore \angle BMN = 2 \angle OBC$,

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

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

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

 $\therefore \angle PMG = \angle BMN$,

 $\therefore \triangle PMG \hookrightarrow \triangle BMN$,

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

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

∵PG 平分∠CPM, 即∠MPG=∠CPG,

 $\therefore \angle PCM = \angle PMC$,

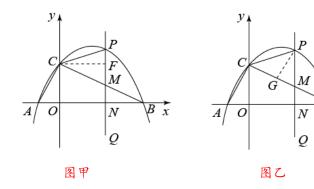
 $\therefore PC=PM.$

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

解得: $a = \frac{3}{2}$ 或 0 (含去),

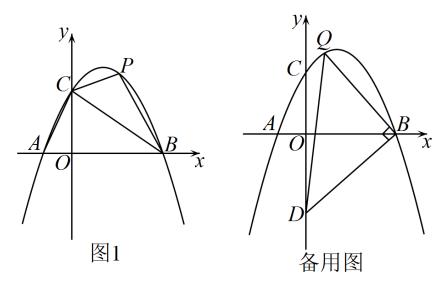
∴点P的横坐标为 $\frac{3}{2}$;

综上所述,点P的横坐标为2或 $\frac{3}{2}$.



2023·湖北黄冈·统考中考真题

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



- (1)直接写出结果; $b = ____$, $c = ____$,点 A 的坐标为____, $\tan \angle ABC = _____$;
- (2)如图 1, 当 $\angle PCB = 2 \angle OCA$ 时, 求点 P 的坐标;

【答案】(1)
$$\frac{3}{2}$$
, 2, (-1,0), $\frac{1}{2}$; (2)(2,3)

【分析】(1) 利用待定系数法求二次函数解析式即可求得 $b=\frac{3}{2}$ 、c=2,从而可得OB=4,OC=2,由y=0,可得 $-\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{3}{2}x+2=0$,求得A(-1,0),在 $Rt\triangle COB$ 中,根据正切的定义求值即可;

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

即 $\angle OCA = \angle ABC$,再由 $\angle PCB = 2\angle ABC$,可得 $\angle EPC = ABC$,证明 $\triangle PEC \sim \triangle BOC$,可得 $\frac{EP}{OB} = \frac{EC}{OC}$,设点

P 坐标为 $\left(t, -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t + 2\right)$, 可得 $\frac{t}{4} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t}{2}$, 再进行求解即可;

【详解】(1) 解: : 抛物线 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + bx + c$ 经过点 B(4,0), C(0,2),

$$\vdots \begin{cases}
-8+4b+c=0 \\
c=2
\end{cases}, 解得: \begin{cases}
b=\frac{3}{2}, \\
c=2
\end{cases}$$

- ∴ 抛物线解析式为: $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 2$,
- :: 抛物线 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + bx + c + 5x$ 轴交于 A、 B(4,0) 两点,
- ∴ y = 0 时, $-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 2 = 0$, 解得: $\chi_1 = -1$, $\chi_2 = 4$,
- A(-1,0),
- $\therefore OB = 4$, OC = 2,

在 $Rt \triangle COB$ 中, $tan \angle ABC = \frac{OC}{OB} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

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 $\tan \angle OCA = \tan \angle ABC$,

$$\therefore \angle OCA = \angle ABC$$
,

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

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

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

$$\angle EPC = ABC$$
.

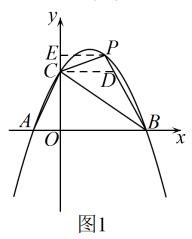
$$\angle PEC = \angle BOC = 90^{\circ}$$

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

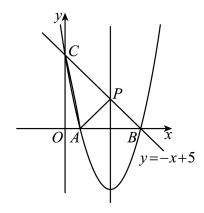
$$\therefore \frac{EP}{OB} = \frac{EC}{OC}$$
,

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: $t = 0$ (含), $t = 2$,



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, 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 $AN \perp BC \perp N$, $NH \perp x$ 轴于 H, 作 AC 的垂直平分线交 $BC \perp M1$, $AC \perp E$; 然后说明 ΔANB 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 关于 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)

$$\vdots \begin{cases}
5 = a \cdot 0^2 - 6 \times 0 + c \\
0 = 5^2 a - 6 \times 5 + c
\end{cases} \begin{cases}
a = 1 \\
c = 5
\end{cases}$$

- ∴ 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,
- $:M_1A=M_1C$,
- $\therefore \angle ACM_1 = \angle CAM_1$
- $\therefore \angle AM_1B=2\angle ACB$
- ∵△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)

$$\vdots \begin{cases}
5 = k \cdot 0 + b \\
0 = k + b
\end{cases}$$
 解得 b=5, k=-5

∴AC 的函数解析式为 v=-5x+5

设 EM₁ 的函数解析式为 $y=\frac{1}{5}x+n$

- ∴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: $n = \frac{12}{5}$
- ∴EM₁ 的函数解析式为 y= $\frac{1}{5}x+\frac{12}{5}$

$$\begin{cases}
y = -x + 5 \\
y = \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{12}{5}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x = \frac{13}{6} \\
y = \frac{17}{6}
\end{cases}$$

∴ M_1 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

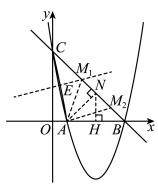
设 M₂ (a, -a+5)

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

∴-a+5=
$$\frac{7}{6}$$

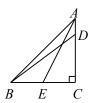
∴
$$M_2$$
的坐标为 ($\frac{23}{6}$, $\frac{7}{6}$).

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 $(\frac{23}{6},\frac{7}{6})$.

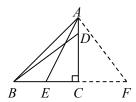


题型也 其它构造方式

55. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle ACB=90°,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.



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

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

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

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

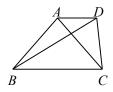
 $\therefore \angle AEF = \angle EAF, \therefore EF = AF = \sqrt{5}.$

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

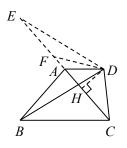
∴ $2^2 - EC^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2 - (\sqrt{5} - EC)^2$, 解得 $EC = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$,

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

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.

则 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, $ABC = \angle ACB$,

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

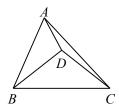
AD=AD, $ADE \cong \triangle ADB$, AE=AB=AC.

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

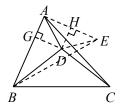
∴
$$AH = \frac{5}{2}$$
, ∴ $DH^2 = AD^2 - AH^2 = \frac{819}{4}$,

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

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.



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

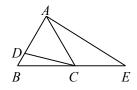
 $\therefore AH = EH$, $\angle ADE = 2 \angle ADH$, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle ADH$,

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

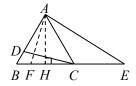
$$\therefore AE = \sqrt{BE^2 - AB^2} = 3, \quad \therefore DG = AH = EH = \frac{3}{2},$$

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

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.



∵△ABC 是等边三角形, ∴AB=BC.

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

 $\therefore \angle FAB = \angle DCB$,

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

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

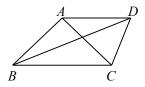
 $\angle EAF = 60^{\circ} + \alpha$, $\angle AFE = 60^{\circ} + \alpha$,

AE = EF.

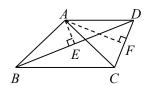
设 CE=x,则 AE=EF=x+6, EH=x+4.

在 Rt $\triangle AHE$ 中, $AH^2 + EH^2 = AE^2$,

- ∴ $(4\sqrt{3})^2 + (x+4)^2 = (x+6)^2$, 解得 x=7,
- ∴CE 的长为 7.
- 59. 如图,在四边形 ABCD 中,AB=AD,BD 平分 $\angle ABC$, $\angle DAC=2\angle ADB$,若 CD=4,BD=10,求 $\triangle ACD$ 的面积.



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



AB=AD, $ABD=\angle ADB$, $BE=DE=\frac{1}{2}BD=5$.

∵BD 平分∠ABC, ∴∠ABD=∠DBC,

 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle DBC, \quad \therefore AD // BC, \quad \therefore \angle DAC = \angle ACB.$

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

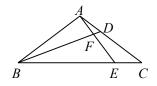
 $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ABC, \quad \therefore AC = AB = AD,$

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

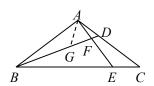
 $\therefore \angle AFD = \angle DEA = 90^{\circ}, \ AD = DA, \ \therefore \triangle ADF \cong \triangle DAE,$

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

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, $ABE = \angle C$,

 $\therefore \angle BAC = 180^{\circ} - 2 \angle C$

$$\therefore \angle AEB = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = 90^{\circ} - \angle C,$$

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

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

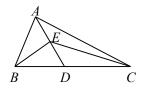
 $\therefore \triangle ABG \cong \triangle CAE$, $\therefore \angle AGB = \angle AEC$, $\angle BAG = \angle C$,

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

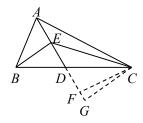
 $\therefore \angle AGF = \angle GAF$, $\therefore AF = GF = BF - BG = BF - AE = BF - AF - EF$,

 $\therefore BF = 2AF + EF$.

61. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,点 D 为边 BC 上一点, $\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{3}{4}$,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
$$\triangle BDE \hookrightarrow \triangle CDG$$
, $\therefore \frac{BE}{CG} = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{3}{4}$.

设 $\angle CED = \alpha$,则 $\angle CFG = \angle G = \angle BED = \angle BAC = 2\alpha$,

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

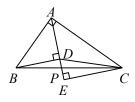
$$\therefore EF = CF = CG, \ \triangle ABE = \triangle CAF, \ \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AE}{CF} = \frac{BE}{AF}.$$

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

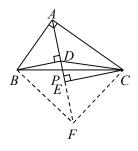
∴
$$\frac{a}{4} = \frac{3}{a+4}$$
, 解得 $a = -6$ (舍去) 或 $a = 2$,

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

62. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =90°,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 D,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 $\angle \mathit{EFC} = \angle \mathit{DCF}$, $\therefore \angle \mathit{ADC} = 2 \angle \mathit{EFC}$.

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

 $\therefore \angle FEC = \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \triangle EFC \hookrightarrow \triangle ABC,$

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

 $\therefore \angle BCF = \angle ACE, \quad \therefore \triangle BCF \circ \triangle ACE,$

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

 $\therefore \triangle DBF \hookrightarrow \triangle EFC, \quad \therefore \frac{BD}{EF} = \frac{DF}{CE}, \quad \therefore DF \cdot EF = BD \cdot CE.$

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

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

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

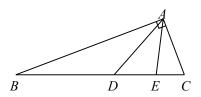
∴ $(a+b)b=3\times 4=12$, ∴ $b^2+ab=12$, ∴ $2ab=24-2b^2$.

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

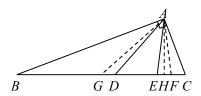
 $b^2 + 2ab = 16$, $b^2 + 24 - 2b^2 = 16$, $b = 2\sqrt{2}$,

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

63. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =90°,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.



则 AG=BG=CG, $\therefore \angle BAG=\angle B$.

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

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

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

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

 $\therefore DF = AF = AE = GE, \therefore EF = DG.$

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,

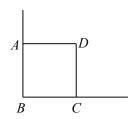
$$GH = x + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{5+x}{2}.$$

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

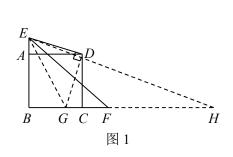
$$\therefore (x+2)^2 - (\frac{5+x}{2})^2 = x^2 - (\frac{5-x}{2})^2$$

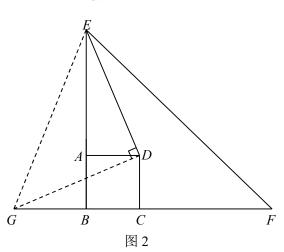
解得 x=4, $\therefore AE=4$, DE=2x-5=3

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°,

$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle CDG, \quad \therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CDG,$$

$$\therefore DE = DG = \sqrt{7}, \quad \therefore EG^2 = DE^2 + DG^2 = 14.$$

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 $\angle BEF = 2\alpha$, $\angle EFB = 90^{\circ} - 2\alpha$,

$$\angle FEG = 45^{\circ} - \alpha$$
, $\angle EHG = \angle FEH = 45^{\circ} - \alpha$,

$$\therefore \angle FEG = \angle EHG$$
.

$$\because \angle EGF = \angle HGE, \quad \therefore \triangle EGF \circ \triangle HGE,$$

$$\therefore \frac{EG}{GF} = \frac{GH}{EG}, \quad \therefore GF \cdot GH = EG^2, \quad \therefore GF(GF + 5) = 14,$$

解得 GF = -7 (含去) 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-2²=5²-14, ∴BF=
$$\frac{15}{4}$$
.

②如图 2, 当 EF 在 $\angle BED$ 外部时

$$\therefore \angle BEF = 2 \angle DEF, \quad \therefore \angle AED = \angle DEF.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CDG, \quad \therefore \angle AED = \angle CGD,$$

$$\therefore \angle DEF = \angle CGD$$
.

$$\therefore DE = DG$$
, $\therefore \angle DEG = \angle DGE$,

$$\therefore \angle GEF = \angle EGF, \therefore GF = EF = 5.$$

由①知,
$$2GF \cdot BF - GF^2 = EF^2 - EG^2$$
,

∴
$$10BF - 5^2 = 5^2 - 14$$
, ∴ $BF = \frac{18}{5}$.