专题 1-5 正方形基本型 (母题溯源)

01

题型•解读

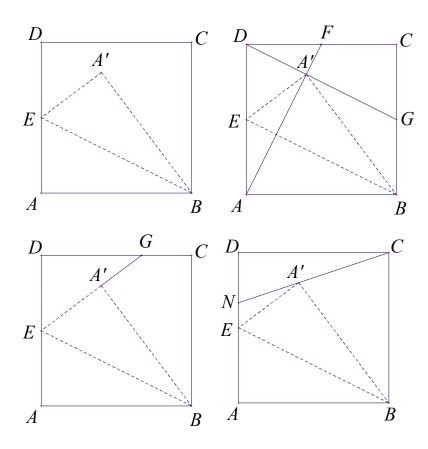
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模型解读

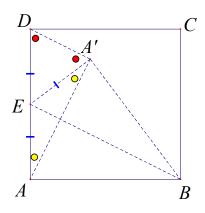
【模型一】中点+折叠

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

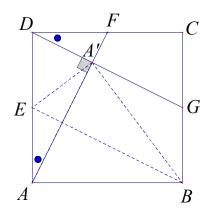
性质五: DG = 2CG; 性质六: $tan \angle DCN = \frac{1}{3}$



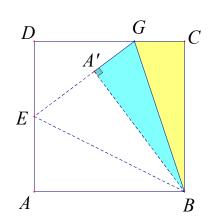
性质一证明: $AA^{'} \perp A^{'}D$

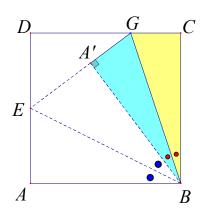


性质二证明:G是BC中点

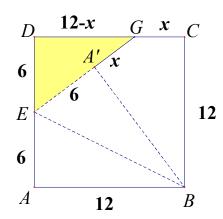


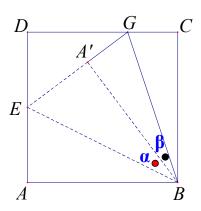
性质三, 四证明: HL 全等





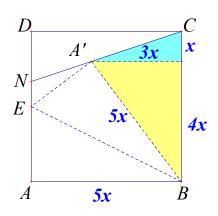
性质五证明: 勾股,或"12345"模型





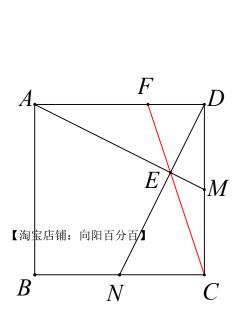
【12345 模型说明】 易知
$$\alpha+\beta=45^{\circ}$$
, $\tan\alpha=\frac{1}{2}$,故 $\tan\beta=\frac{1}{3}$,记 $\mathbf{AB}=\mathbf{12}\Rightarrow CG=4, DG=8$

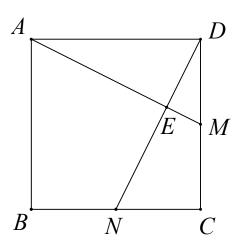
性质六证明: 12345 模型



【模型二】双中点(十字架模型拓展)

(1)知 2 推 1: ①M 中点; ②N 是中点; ③AM L DN





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

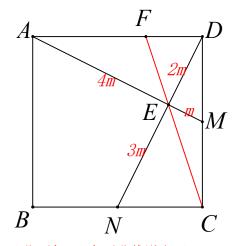
① $\vec{x} EM : ED : EN : AE = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

② 证明: EC 平分∠NEM

③ 求
$$\frac{DF}{AF}$$

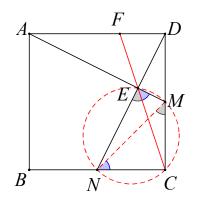
【解析】

① ED:EN:AE=1:2:3:4



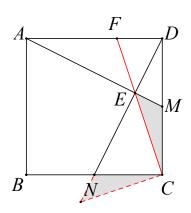
证明: 法一: 角平分线逆定理

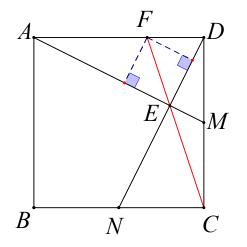
法三: 四点共圆



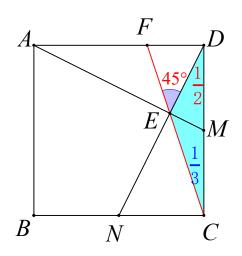
② 法一: 角平分线定理

法二: 旋转相似(手拉手模型)



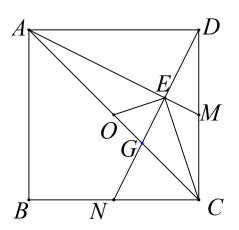


法二: 12345 模型 (正切和角公式)

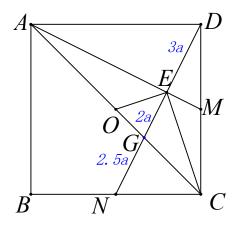


 $\angle DEF=45^{\circ}$, $\angle EDC=\frac{1}{2}\Rightarrow \tan \angle DCF=\frac{1}{3}$

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



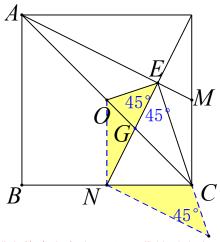
【解析】第一问



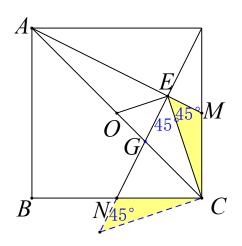
$$\frac{DE}{NE} = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{NG}{DG} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ro } 12345$$
模型

【解析】第二问

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

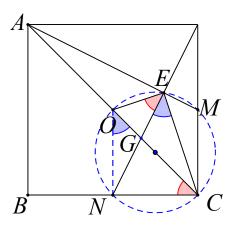


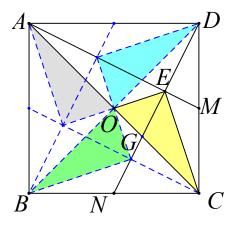
或者换个方向也可以, 像这种方方正正的图形也可以试试建系



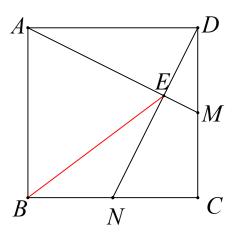
法二: 四点共圆

法三: 补成玄图 易知 ∠OEG=45°

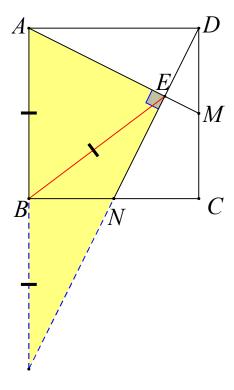




(4) 己知: M, N 是中点,连接 BE, 证 BE=CD

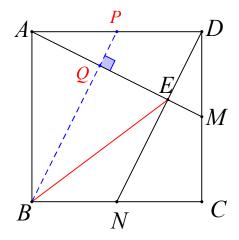


【解析】法一 斜边上的中线等于斜边一般

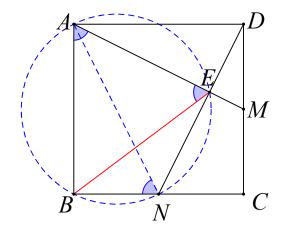


【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】

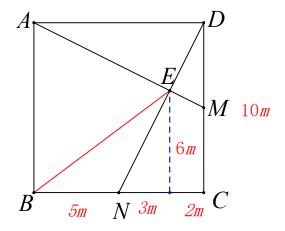
法二: 过 AD 的中点 P 作 AE 垂线,交 AM 于 Q,可得 Q 是 AE 中点,则 BQ 垂直平分 AE,故 AB=BE



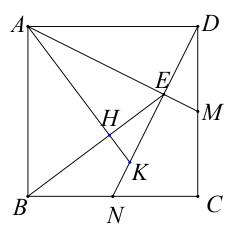
法三: 对角互补得四点共圆, 导角得等腰



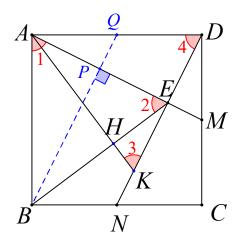
法四: 勾股定理,由(2)可知 DE: NE=2:3,设值求值即可



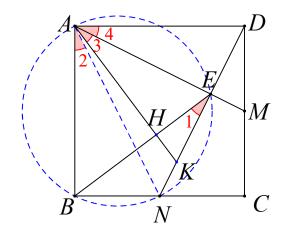
(5) 已知: M, N是中点,连接 BE, AH LBE 于 H, 交 DN 于 K, 证 AK=CD



【解析】法一: 构造玄图导等腰

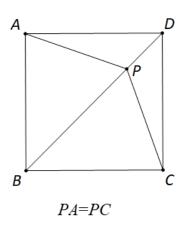


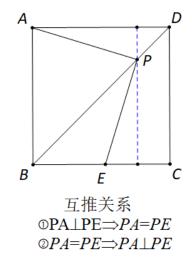
法二:四点共圆



法三: 建系求坐标(略)

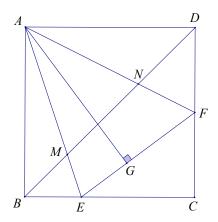
【模型三】对角线模型





【模型四】半角模型

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



5个条件知1推4

- ∠EAF=45°
- ② BE + DF = EF
- ③ $AG \perp EF$, AG=AB
- ④ AE 平分∠BEF
- ⑤ AF 平分∠DFE

【性质一】5个条件知1推4(全等)

【性质二】 $BM^2+ND^2=MN^2$ (勾股证)

【性质三】∠MGN=90°

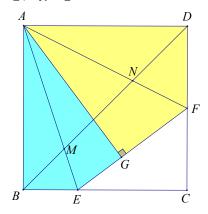
【性质四】 $①AM^2 = MN \cdot MD$; $②AN^2 = NM \cdot NB$; $③S_{ABCD} = BN \cdot DM$ (2 组子母, 1 共享型相似)

【性质五】 \triangle ANE, \triangle AMF,是 2 个隐藏的等腰直角三角形(反 8 字相似或四点共圆)

【性质六】 $\triangle AMN \hookrightarrow \triangle AFE$,且相似比为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (用全等导角)

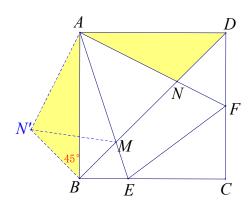
【性质七】 $\frac{ND}{EC} = \frac{BM}{FC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (旋转相似)

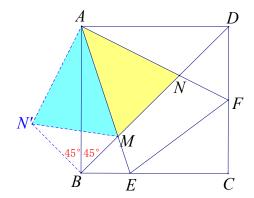
【性质一】DF+BE=EF



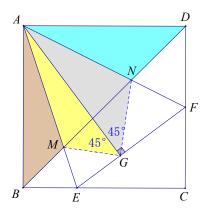
易证△ABE≌△AGE,易证△AGF≌△ADF

【性质二】 $BM^2+ND^2=MN^2$ 简证,如图





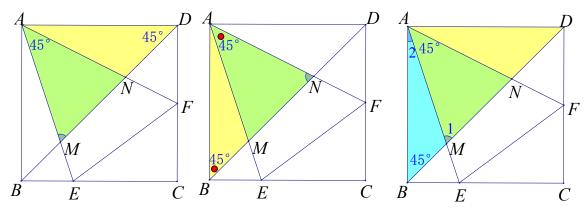
【性质三】∠MGN=90°简证,如图:两组全等



【性质四】 ① $AM^2 = MN \cdot MD$; ② $AN^2 = NM \cdot NB$; ③ $S_{ABCD} = BN \cdot DM$ (2 组子母,1 共享型相似)简证③,如图

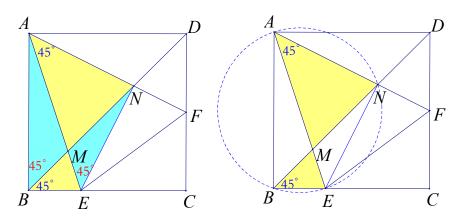
 $S_{ABCD} = BN \cdot DM$ (共享型相似)

 $\angle 1=45^{\circ}+\angle 2=\angle BAN\Rightarrow\triangle BAN$ $\triangle DMA\RightarrowBN\bullet DM=AB\bullet AD$



【性质五】△ANE, △AMF, 是2个隐藏的等腰直角三角形

简证,以△ANE 为例,△AMF 方法相同



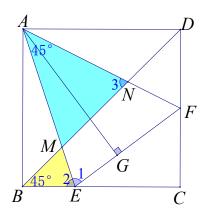
法一: 两次相似 \triangle AMN \backsim \triangle BME $\Rightarrow \frac{AM}{BM} = \frac{NM}{EM} \mid \triangle$ BMA \backsim \triangle EMN $\mid \angle$ ABM= \angle NEM=45°

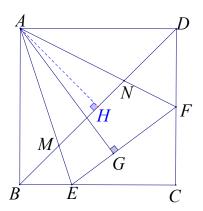
法二: ABEN 四点共圆,对角互补∠ABE+∠ANE=180°或∠ABN=∠AEN

【性质六】 \triangle AMN \sim \triangle AFE,且相似比为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

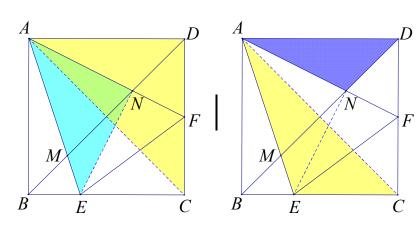
先证相似, 易知∠1=∠2=∠3, 故相似成立

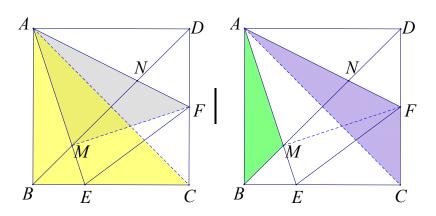
相似比为: $\frac{AH}{AG} = \frac{AH}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$





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



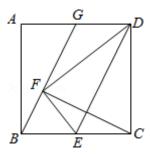


核心•题型

题型一 中点+折叠模型

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

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



A. 1个

B. 2 个 C. 3 个 D. 4 个

【解答】解: :四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

- $\therefore AB = BC = AD = CD = 4$, $\angle ABC = \angle BCD = 90^{\circ}$,
- :: E 是边 BC 的中点,
- $\therefore BE = CE = 2$,
- ∵将 ΔCDE 沿直线 DE 折叠得到 ΔDFE,
- $\therefore DF = CD = 4$, EF = CE = 2, $\angle DFE = \angle DCE = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle DEF = \angle DEC$,
- $\therefore EF = EB$,
- $\therefore \angle EBF = \angle BFE$,
- $\therefore \angle EBF = \angle BFE = \frac{1}{2}(180^{\circ} \angle BEF), \quad \angle CED = \angle FED = \frac{1}{2}(180^{\circ} \angle BEF),$
- $\therefore \angle GBE = \angle DEC$,
- $\therefore BG / /DE$,

: BE / /DG,

:.四边形 BEDG 是平行四边形,

 $\therefore BG = DE$, 故①正确;

:: EF = CE,

 $\therefore \angle EFC = \angle ECF$,

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

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

 $\therefore CF \perp BG$, 故②正确;

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

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

AB = 4, DG = BE = 2,

AG = 2

 $\therefore BG = 2\sqrt{5} ,$

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

过G作 $GH \perp DF \oplus H$,

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

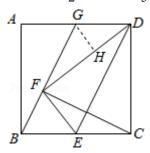
$$\therefore DH = \sqrt{DG^2 - x^2} ,$$

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

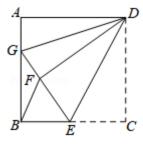
解得: x=1.2, x=2 (舍去),

 $\therefore GH = 1.2$,

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



2. 如图,正方形 ABCD 中, AB=12 ,点 E 在边 BC 上, BE=EC ,将 ΔDCE 沿 DE 对折至 ΔDFE ,延长 EF 交边 AB 于点 G ,连接 DG , BF ,给出以下结论:① $\Delta DAG\cong \Delta DFG$;② BG=2AG ;③ BF//DE ;④ $S_{\Delta BEF}=\frac{72}{5}$. 其中所有正确结论的个数是(



A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

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

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

在 RtΔADG 和 RtΔFDG 中,

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

∴ RtΔADG ≅ RtΔFDG(HL), 故①正确;

:正方形边长是 12,

$$\therefore BE = EC = EF = 6$$
,

设
$$AG = FG = x$$
, 则 $EG = x + 6$, $BG = 12 - x$,

由勾股定理得: $EG^2 = BE^2 + BG^2$,

$$\mathbb{H}: (x+6)^2 = 6^2 + (12-x)^2,$$

解得: x=4

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

$$:: EF = EC = EB$$
,

$$\therefore \angle EFB = \angle EBF$$
,

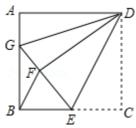
$$\therefore \angle DEC = \angle DEF$$
, $\angle CEF = \angle EFB + \angle EBF$,

$$\therefore \angle DEC = \angle EBF$$
,

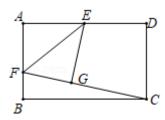
:. BF / /DE , 故③正确;

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

综上可知正确的结论的是4个



3. 如图,矩形 ABCD中, $AB = 3\sqrt{6}$, BC = 12 , E 为 AD 中点, F 为 AB 上一点,将 ΔAEF 沿 EF 折叠后,点 A 恰好落到 CF 上的点 G 处,则折痕 EF 的长是___2 $\sqrt{15}$ __.



【解答】解:如图,连接EC,

:四边形 ABCD 为矩形,

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

:: E 为 AD 中点,

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

由翻折知, $\Delta AEF \cong \Delta GEF$,

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

$$\therefore GE = DE$$
,

$$∴ EC + ∆ ∠DCG$$
,

$$\therefore \angle DCE = \angle GCE$$
,

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

$$\therefore \angle GEC = \angle DEC$$

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

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

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

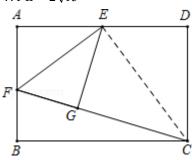
$$\therefore \Delta FEC \hookrightarrow \Delta EDC$$
,

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

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

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

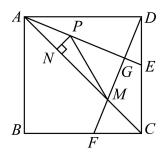
$$\therefore FE = 2\sqrt{15}$$



题型二 双中点模型 (十字架拓展)

2023.东营.中考真题

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



- A. 112
- B. 234
- C. 134
- D. (1)(3)

【答案】D

【详解】解: :: ABCD 为正方形,

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

:: BF = CE.

 $\therefore DE = FC$,

 $\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle DCF(SAS)$.

 $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle FDC$

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

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

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

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

 $:: AE \xrightarrow{\mathbf{P}} \angle CAD$,

 $\therefore \angle DAG = \angle MAG$.

AG = AG,

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

 $\therefore DG = GM$

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

:: AE 垂直平分 DM,

故①正确.

由①可知, $\angle ADE = \angle DGE = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle DAE = \angle GDE$,

 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle DGE$,

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

 $\therefore DE^2 = GE \cdot AE,$

由①可知DE = CF,

 $\therefore CF^2 = GE \cdot AE$.

故③正确.

:: ABCD 为正方形, 且边长为 4,

 $\therefore AB = BC = AD = 4$

 \therefore \triangle Rt $\triangle ABC + , AC = \sqrt{2}AB = 4\sqrt{2}$.

由①可知, △ADG≌△AMG(ASA),

AM = AD = 4,

 $\therefore CM = AC - AM = 4\sqrt{2} - 4.$

由图可知, $\triangle DMC$ 和 $\triangle ADM$ 等高, 设高为 h,

 $\therefore S_{\Delta ADM} = S_{\Delta ADC} - S_{\Delta DMC},$

$$\therefore \frac{4 \times h}{2} = \frac{4 \times 4}{2} - \frac{\left(4\sqrt{2} - 4\right) \cdot h}{2},$$

 $\therefore h = 2\sqrt{2}$.

$$\therefore S_{\Delta ADM} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AM \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2}.$$

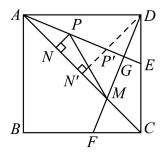
故4不正确.

由①可知, △ADG≌△AMG(ASA),

 $\therefore DG = GM$.

::M 关于线段 AG 的对称点为 D , 过点 D 作 $DN' \perp AC$, 交 $AC \vdash N'$, 交 $AE \vdash P'$,

 $\therefore PM + PN$ 最小即为 DN', 如图所示,



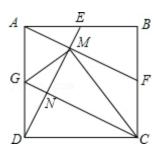
由④可知 $\triangle ADM$ 的高 $h=2\sqrt{2}$ 即为图中的 DN',

 $\therefore DN' = 2\sqrt{2}.$

故②不正确.

综上所述, 正确的是①③

2. 如图,正方形 ABCD 中,点 E 、 F 、 G 分别为边 AB 、 BC 、 AD 上的中点,连接 AF 、 DE 交于点 M ,连接 GM 、 CG , CG 与 DE 交于点 N ,则结论① $GM \perp CM$;② CD = DM ;③四边形 AGCF 是平行四边形;④ $\angle CMD = \angle AGM$ 中,正确的有()个.



A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

【答案】B

【解答】解: $:: AG / /FC \perp AG = FC$,

:四边形 AGCF 为平行四边形,故③正确;

 $\therefore \angle GAF = \angle FCG = \angle DGC$, $\angle AMN = \angle GND$

在 ΔADE 和 ΔBAF 中,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} AE = BF \\ \angle DAE = \angle ABF \\ AD = AB \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \Delta ADE \cong \Delta BAF(SAS),$

 $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle BAF$,

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

 $\therefore \angle EAM + \angle AEM = 90^{\circ}$

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

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

 $\therefore \angle DE \perp AF$, $DE \perp CG$.

:: G 点为 AD 中点,

∴GN 为 ΔADM 的中位线,

即CG为DM的垂直平分线,

 $\therefore GM = GD$, CD = CM, 故②错误;

 $\underline{\epsilon} \Delta GDC \, \overline{n} \, \Delta GMC \, \underline{+}$

$$\therefore \begin{cases}
DG = MG \\
CD = CM \\
CG = CG
\end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \Delta GDC \cong \Delta GMC(SSS),$

 $\therefore \angle CDG = \angle CMG = 90^{\circ}$,

 $\angle MGC = \angle DGC$,

 $\therefore GM \perp CM$, 故①正确;

 $\therefore \angle CDG = \angle CMG = 90^{\circ}$

 $::G \setminus D \setminus C \setminus M$ 四点共圆,

 $\therefore \angle AGM = \angle DCM$,

:: CD = CM,

 $\therefore \angle CMD = \angle CDM$,

 \pm RtΔAMD \pm , $\angle AMD = 90^{\circ}$,

 $\therefore DM < AD$,

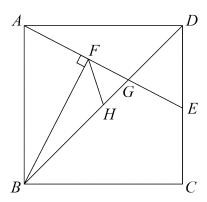
 $\therefore DM < CD$,

 $\therefore \angle DMC \neq \angle DCM$,

∴ ∠*CMD* ≠ ∠*AGM* , 故**④**错误.

2203.绥化.中考真题

3. 如图,在正方形 ABCD中,点 E 为边 CD 的中点,连接 AE ,过点 B 作 $BF \perp AE$ 于点 F ,连接 BD 交 AE 于点 G , FH 平分 $\angle BFG$ 交 BD 于点 H . 则下列结论中,正确的个数为(



① $AB^2 = BF \cdot AE$; ② $S_{\triangle BGF} : S_{\triangle BAF} = 2:3$; ③ $\stackrel{\text{\tiny \perp}}{=} AB = a \text{ } \text{\tiny $|\tau$}$, $BD^2 - BD \cdot HD = a^2$

A. 0 个

B. 1个

C. 2个

D. 3个

【答案】D

【详解】:'四边形 ABCD是正方形,

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

 $BF \perp AE$

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

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

$$\mathbb{P}\frac{BF}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AE}, \quad \mathbb{Z}AB = AD,$$

∴ $AB^2 = BF \cdot AE$, 故①正确;

设正方形的边长为a,

::点E为边CD的中点,

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

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

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

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

$$\not = \text{Rt} \triangle ADE + , \quad AE = \sqrt{AD^2 + DE^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}a}{2}$$

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

∵ AB // DE

 $\therefore \triangle GAB \hookrightarrow \triangle GED$

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

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

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

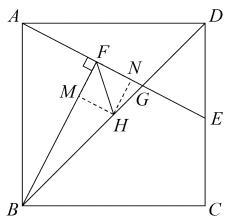
$$\therefore \frac{AF}{FG} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}a}{\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15}a} = \frac{3}{2}$$

 $:: S_{\triangle BGF}: S_{\triangle BAF} = 2:3$,故②正确;

$$AB = a$$

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

如图所示, 过点H分别作BF,AE的垂线, 垂足分别为M,N,



 $\mathbf{X} : BF \perp AE$,

∴四边形 FMHN 是矩形,

∵FH 是∠BFG 的角平分线.

$$\therefore HM = HN$$

∴四边形 FMHN 是正方形,

$$\therefore FN = HM = HN$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{MH}{BM} = \frac{FG}{BF} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

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

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

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

解得:
$$b = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}a$$

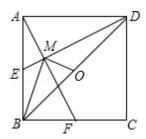
$$\therefore BH = \sqrt{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10} a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a,$$

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

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

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

结论的是(



A. 134

B. 245

C. 1345

D. 135

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

 $:: E \setminus F$ 分别为边 AB , BC 的中点,

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

在 ΔABF 和 ΔDAE 中,

$$\begin{cases} AE = BF \\ \angle ABC = \angle BAD \\ AB = AD \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle DAE(SAS)$

$$\therefore \angle BAF = \angle ADE$$
.

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

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

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

:: DE 是 ΔABD 的中线,

$$\therefore \angle ADE \neq \angle EDB$$
,

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

$$\therefore \Delta AED \hookrightarrow \Delta MAD \hookrightarrow \Delta MEA$$

$$\therefore \frac{AM}{FM} = \frac{MD}{AM} = \frac{AD}{AE} = 2,$$

$$AM = 2EM$$
, $MD = 2AM$,

设正方形
$$ABCD$$
 的边长为 $2a$,则 $BF = a$,

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

$$\therefore \angle BAF = \angle MAE$$
, $\angle ABC = \angle AME = 90^{\circ}$,

$$\therefore \Delta AME \hookrightarrow \Delta ABF$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{AM}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AF} ,$$

$$\operatorname{gp}\frac{AM}{2a} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{5}a},$$

解得
$$AM = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}a$$
,

:.
$$MF = AF - AM = \sqrt{5}a - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}a = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}a$$
,

$$\therefore AM = \frac{2}{3}MF, 故⑤正确;$$

如图, 过点M作 $MN \perp AB$ 于N,

$$N = \frac{MN}{BF} = \frac{AN}{AB} = \frac{AM}{AF},$$

$$\frac{\text{PP}}{a} \frac{MN}{a} = \frac{AN}{2a} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \frac{a}{\sqrt{5}a},$$

解得
$$MN = \frac{2}{5}a$$
 , $AN = \frac{4}{5}a$,

:.
$$NB = AB - AN = 2a - \frac{4}{5}a = \frac{6}{5}a$$
,

根据勾股定理,
$$BM = \sqrt{BN^2 + MN^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}a$$
,

$$N OK = a - \frac{2}{5}a = \frac{3}{5}a , \quad MK = \frac{6}{5}a - a = \frac{1}{5}a ,$$

$$\triangle$$
 RtΔMKO $\stackrel{\bullet}{\mathbf{r}}$, $MO = \sqrt{MK^2 + OK^2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} a$,

根据正方形的性质,
$$BO = 2a \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}a$$
 ,

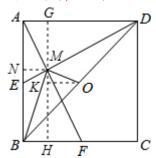
:
$$BM^2 + MO^2 = (\frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}a)^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}a)^2 = 2a^2$$
,

$$BO^2 = (\sqrt{2}a)^2 = 2a^2$$
,

$$\therefore BM^2 + MO^2 = BO^2,$$

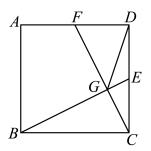
 $:: \Delta BMO$ 是直角三角形, $\angle BMO = 90^{\circ}$, 故③正确;

综上所述,正确的结论有①③④⑤共4个



5. 如图,在正方形 ABCD中,E、F 分别在 CD 、AD 边上,且 CE = DF ,连接 BE 、CF 相交于 G 点.则下列结论: ① BE = CF ;② $S_{\triangle BCG} = S_{\square jj \in DFGE}$;③ $CG^2 = BG \cdot GE$;④ 当 E 为 CD 中点时,连接 DG ,则 $\angle FGD = 45°$,

正确的结论是_____.(填序号)



【答案】①②③④

【分析】①由"SAS"可证 △BCE ≌△CDF, 可得 BE = CF;

②由全等三角形的性质可得 $S_{\Delta BCQ} = S_{\Delta CDF}$, 由面积和差关系可得 $S_{\Delta BCG} = S_{\text{mbh DFGE}}$;

③通过证明 $\triangle BCG \hookrightarrow \triangle CEG$, 可得 $\frac{CG}{BG} = \frac{GE}{GC}$, 可得结论;

④通过证明点 D, 点 E, 点 G, 点 F 四点共圆, 可证 $\angle DEF = \angle DGF = 45^{\circ}$.

【详解】解: ∵四边形 ABCD是正方形,

BC = CD, $\angle BCD = \angle CDF = 90^{\circ}$,

 $_{\Delta BCE}$ 和 $_{\Delta CDF}$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} BC = CD \\ \angle BCD = \angle CDF = 90^{\circ}, \\ CE = DF \end{cases}$$

- $\triangle BCE \cong \triangle CDF(SAS)$,
- ∴ BE = CF, 故①正确,
- $BCE \cong \triangle CDF$,
- $\therefore S_{\triangle}BCE = S_{\triangle}CDF$,
- ∴ $S_{\triangle BCG} = S_{\text{凹边形DFGE}}$; 故②正确,
- $BCE \cong_{\triangle}CDF$,
- $\angle DCF = \angle EBC$.
- $\angle DCF + \angle BCG = 90^{\circ}$,

 \therefore $\angle EBC + \angle BCG = 90^{\circ}$,

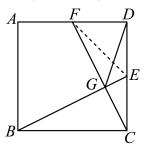
 $\angle BGC = \angle EGC = 90^{\circ}$.

 $\triangle BCG \hookrightarrow \triangle CEG$.

$$\therefore \frac{CG}{BG} = \frac{GE}{GC} ,$$

∴ $CG^2 = BG \cdot GE$; 故③正确;

如图,连接EF,



:点E是CD中点,

DE = CE.

: CE = DF,

 $\therefore DF = CE = DE$

 $\angle DFE = \angle DEF = 45^{\circ}$.

 $\angle ADC = \angle EGF = 90^{\circ}$,

∴点D, 点E, 点G, 点F四点共圆,

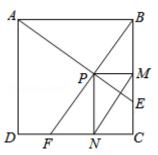
∴ ∠DEF = ∠DGF = 45°, 故④正确;

综上所述: 正确的有①②③④

题型三 对角线模型

1. 如图,在边长为 1 的正方形 ABCD 中,动点 F , E 分别以相同的速度从 D , C 两点同时出发向 C 和 B 运动(任何一个点到达即停止),连接 AE 、 BF 交于点 P ,过点 P 作 PM //CD 交 BC 于 M 点,PN //BC 交 CD 于 N 点,连接 MN ,在运动过程中则下列结论:① $\Delta ABE \cong \Delta BCF$;② AE = BF ;③ $AE \perp BF$;④ $CF^2 = PE \cdot BF$;

⑤线段 MN 的最小值为 $\frac{\sqrt{5}-2}{2}$. 其中正确的结论有()



A. 2个

B. 3 个

C. 4个

D. 5个

【解答】解: : 动点F, E的速度相同,

 $\therefore DF = CE$,

 $\nabla : CD = BC$,

 $\therefore CF = BE$,

在 ΔABE 和 ΔBCF 中,

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

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

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

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

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

∴ ∠*APB* = 90°, 故③正确;

在 ΔBPE 和 ΔBCF 中,

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

 $\therefore \Delta BPE \hookrightarrow \Delta BCF$,

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

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

:: CF = BE

∴ $CF^2 = PE \cdot BF$, 故④正确;

∴ 点 P 在运动中保持 ∠APB = 90°,

:: 点 P 的路径是一段以 AB 为直径的弧,

如图,设AB的中点为G,连接CG交弧于点P,此时CP的长度最小,

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

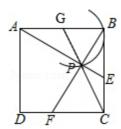
$$\therefore PG = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2},$$

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

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

综上可知正确的有4个,

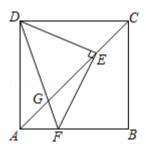
故选: C.



2. 如图,正方形 ABCD 中, AB=3,点 E 是对角线 AC 上的一点,连接 DE ,过点 E 作 $EF \perp DE$,交 AB 于点 F ,连接 DF 交 AC 于点 G ,下列结论:

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

()



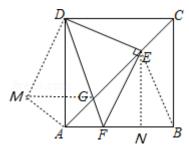
A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

【解答】解:如图,连接BE,



:: 四边形 ABCD 为正方形,

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

在 ΔBEC 和 ΔDEC 中,

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

$$CE = CE$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

 $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle EFB$,

 $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle EFB$,

 $\therefore EF = BE$,

∴ DE = EF, 故①正确;

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

 $\therefore \angle EDF = \angle DFE = 45^{\circ}$,

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

∴ $\angle ADF = \angle AEF$, 故②正确;

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

 $\therefore \Delta DGE \hookrightarrow \Delta CGD$,

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

即 $DG^2 = GE \cdot CG$,故③正确;

如图,过点E作 $EN \perp AB$ 于点N,

$$AF = 1$$
, $AB = 3$,

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

:: BE = EF,

 $\therefore FN = BN = 1$,

AN = 2

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

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

将 ΔDEC 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 90° 得到 ΔDMA , 连接 MG,

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

$$\therefore MG = GE$$

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

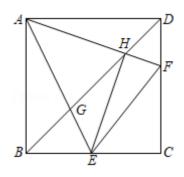
设
$$EG = x$$
,则 $AG = 2\sqrt{2} - x$,

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

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

故选: D.

3. 如图,正方形 ABCD 中,点 E , F 分别为边 BC , CD 上的点,连接 AE , AF ,与对角线 BD 分别交于点 G , H ,连接 EH . 若 $\angle EAF$ = 45° ,则下列判断错误的是()



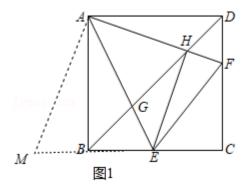
A.
$$BE + DF = EF$$

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

C. E , F 分别为边 BC , CD 的中点

D. $AH \perp EH$

【解答】解:如图 1,将 $\triangle ADF$ 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 90° 得到 $\triangle ABM$,此时 AB 与 AD 重合,



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

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

 \therefore 点M, B, E在同一条直线上.

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

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

 $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle DAF$,

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

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

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

 $\therefore \triangle AME \cong \triangle AFE(SAS)$,

 $\therefore ME = EF$,

 $\therefore EF = BE + DF$, 故 A 选项不合题意,

如图 2,将 $\triangle ADH$ 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 90° 得到 $\triangle ABN$,此时 AB 与 AD 重合,

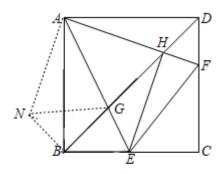


图2

 $\therefore \Delta ADH \cong \Delta ABN$,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

X :: AN = AH, AG = AG,

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

 $\therefore GH = NG$,

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

∴ $DH^2 + BG^2 = GH^2$, 故 B 选项不合题意;

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

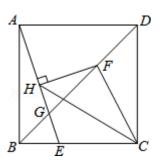
 \therefore 点A,点B,点E,点H四点共圆,

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

 $:: AH \perp HE$, 故 D 选项不合题意,

故选: C.

4. 在正方形 ABCD 中,点 E 为 BC 边上一点且 CE=2BE,点 F 为对角线 BD 上一点且 BF=2DF,连接 AE 交 BD 于点 G ,过点 F 作 $FH \perp AE$ 于点 H ,连接 CH 、 CF ,若 HG=2cm ,则 ΔCHF 的面积是 $\frac{56}{5}$ $-cm^2$.



【淘宝店铺:向阳百分百】

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

 $\therefore FI / /CD$,

:: CE = 2BE, BF = 2DF,

 $\therefore \text{ } \bigvee FE = FC = FA = \sqrt{5}a$

 $\therefore H$ 为 AE 的中点,

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

::四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

 $\therefore BG \stackrel{\mathbf{T}}{\rightarrow} \angle ABC$,

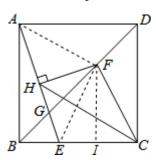
$$\therefore \frac{EG}{AG} = \frac{BE}{AB} = \frac{1}{3} ,$$

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

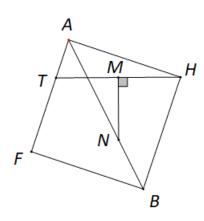
$$\therefore a = \frac{4}{5}\sqrt{10} ,$$

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

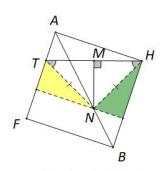
故答案为: $\frac{56}{5}$.



5.如图,正方形 AFBH,点 T 是边 AF 上一动点,M 是 HT 的中点,MN \bot HT 交 AB 于 N,当点 T 在 AF 上运动时, $\frac{MN}{HT}$ 的值是否发生改变?若改变求出其变化范围:若不改变请求出其值并给出你的证明



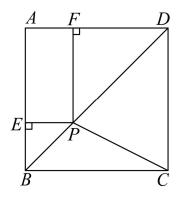
【解析】易知 NT=HN,证明 ZTNH=90°即可



TN=HN⇒TN⊥HN

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6. 如图,已知正方形 ABCD 的边长为 3,点 P 是对角线 BD 上的一点, $PF \perp AD$ 于点 F , $PE \perp AB$ 于点 E , 连接 PC, 当 PE: PF =1:2时,则 PC= ()



A. $\sqrt{3}$

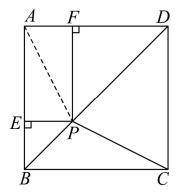
B. 2

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

【答案】C

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

【详解】解:如图:



连接 AP.

:四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

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

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

:四边形 AEPF 是矩形,

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

∴△PFD 是等腰直角三角形,

 $\therefore PF = DF$,

 $\therefore PE: PF = 1:2$

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

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

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

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

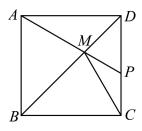
 $\therefore \triangle ABP \cong \triangle CBP(SAS)$.

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

2023·四川宜宾·统考中考真题

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

则 AM 的长为(



A. $3(\sqrt{3}-1)$ B. $3(3\sqrt{3}-2)$ C. $6(\sqrt{3}-1)$ D. $6(3\sqrt{3}-2)$

【答案】C

【详解】解: :四边形 ABCD 是边长为 6 的正方形,

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

在
$$\triangle ADM$$
和VCDM中,
$$\begin{cases} DM = DM \\ \angle ADM = \angle CDM = 45^{\circ}, \\ AD = CD \end{cases}$$

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

$$\therefore \angle DAM = \angle DCM$$
,

$$:: PM = PC$$
,

$$\therefore \angle CMP = \angle DCM$$
,

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

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

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

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

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

解得
$$x = 2\sqrt{3}$$
,

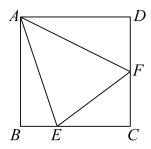
$$\therefore PM = 6 - x = 6 - 2\sqrt{3}, AP = 2x = 4\sqrt{3},$$

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

题型四 半角模型 (七个性质)

2023.重庆.中考真题

1. 如图, 在正方形 ABCD中, 点 E , F 分别在 BC , CD 上, 连接 AE , AF , EF , $\angle EAF$ = 45° . 若 $\angle BAE$ = α , 则 $\angle FEC$ 一定等于()



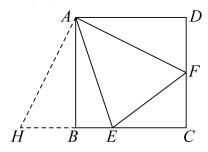
A. 2α

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

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

【答案】A

【详解】将ADF绕点A逆时针旋转90°至ABH,



::四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

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

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

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

∴点*H*, *B*, *C*三点共线,

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

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

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

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

在 AEF 和 AEH 中

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

 $\triangle AFE \cong \triangle AHE(SAS)$,

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

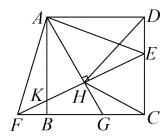
 \therefore $\angle AHE = \angle AFD = \angle AFE = 45^{\circ} + \alpha$,

 $\triangle DFE = \angle AFD + \angle AFE = 90^{\circ} + 2\alpha$,

 $\angle DFE = \angle FEC + \angle C = \angle FEC + 90^{\circ}$.

 $\angle FEC = 2\alpha$

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A. 1个

B. 2个

C. 3 个

D. 4个

【答案】C

【分析】根据正方形 ABCD 的性质可由 SAS 定理证 $\triangle ABF \cong \triangle ADE$,即可判定 $\triangle AEF$ 是等腰直角三角形,进而可得 $HE = HF = AH = \frac{1}{2}EF$,由直角三角形斜边中线等于斜边一半可得 $HC = \frac{1}{2}EF$;由此即可判断①正

确;再根据 $\angle ADH + \angle EAD = \angle DHE + \angle AEH$,可判断③正确,进而证明 $_{\Delta}AFK \sim_{\Delta}HDE$,可得 $\frac{AF}{HD} = \frac{AK}{HE}$,结合 $AF = \sqrt{2}AH = \sqrt{2}HE$,即可得出结论④正确,由 $\angle AED$ 随着 DE 长度变化而变化,不固定,可 判断② HD = CD 不一定成立.

【详解】解: :正方形 ABCD,

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

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

BF = DE.

 $\triangle ABF \cong \triangle ADE \text{ (SAS)}$

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

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

∴ △AEF 是等腰直角三角形, ∠AEF = ∠AFE = 45°,

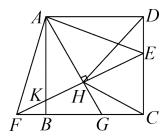
 $AH \perp EF$

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

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

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

∴ CH = AH, 故①正确;



 \nearrow : AD = CD, HD = HD,

 $\triangle AHD \cong \triangle CHD(SSS)$

$$\therefore \angle ADH = \angle CDH = \frac{1}{2} \angle ADC = 45^{\circ}$$
,

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

 $\angle EAD = \angle DHE$

∴ ∠FAB = ∠DHE = ∠EAD, 故③正确,

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

 $\triangle AFK \sim \triangle HDE$

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

 $AF = \sqrt{2}AH = \sqrt{2}HE$,

∴ $AK \cdot HD = \sqrt{2}HE^2$, 故④正确,

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

 $\mathbf{X} : \mathbf{C}\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{E}$,

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

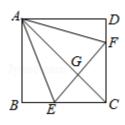
而点 $E \neq CD$ 上一动点, $\angle AED$ 随着DE 长度变化而变化, 不固定,

 $60 \times HEC = 180^{\circ} - \angle AED - 45^{\circ} = 135^{\circ} - \angle AED$.

则故 ∠HEC=67.5°不一定成立,故②错误;

综上,正确的有①③④共3个

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



A. (1)(3)

B. (2)(4)

C. (1)(3)(4) D. (2)(3)(4)

【解答】解::四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

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

AB = AD , AE = AF ,

```
\therefore Rt\triangleABE \cong Rt\triangleADF(HL),
```

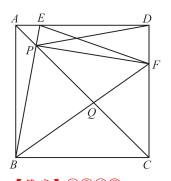
- $\therefore BE = DF$,
- $\therefore CE = CF$,
- $\nabla :: \angle ACD = \angle ACB = 45^{\circ}$,
- :: AC 垂直平分 EF, 故①正确;
- $\because CE = CF$, ∠BCD = 90° , AC 垂直平分 EF ,
- $\therefore EG = GF$,

当 AE 平分 $\angle BAC$ 时, BE = EG ,即 BE + DF = EF ,故②错误;

- \therefore Rt \triangle ABE \cong Rt \triangle ADF,
- $\therefore \angle DAF = \angle BAE = 15^{\circ}$
- $\therefore \angle EAF = 60^{\circ}$
- $\nabla : AE = AF$,
- ∴ ΔAEF 是等边三角形,故③正确;
- $\therefore AE = AF$, $\angle EAF = 60^{\circ}$,
- .: ΔAEF 是等边三角形,
- $\therefore \angle AEF = 60^{\circ}$
- $\therefore \angle BAC = 45^{\circ}$, $\angle CAE = 30^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore \angle BAE = 15^{\circ}$.
- ∴ ∠AEB = 75° ≠ ∠AEF , 故④错误.

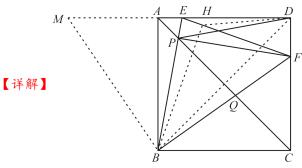
2022 达州·中考真题

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



【答案】①②④⑤

【分析】连接 BD,延长 DA 到 M,使 AM=CF,连接 BM,根据正方形的性质及线段垂直平分线的性质定理即可判断①正确;通过证明 $\Delta BCF \cong \Delta BAM(SAS)$, $\Delta EBF \cong \Delta EBM(SAS)$,可证明②正确;作 $\angle CBN = \angle ABP$,交 AC 的延长线于 K,在 BK 上截取 BN=BP,连接 CN,通过证明 $\Delta ABP \cong \Delta CBN$,可判断③错误;通过证明 $\Delta BQP \sim \Delta CQF$, $\Delta BCQ \sim \Delta PFQ$,利用相似三角形的性质即可证明④正确;当点 B、H、D 三点共线时,DH 的值最小,分别求解即可判断⑤正确。



如图 1, 连接 BD, 延长 DA 到 M, 使 AM=CF, 连接 BM,

·四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

∴ $AC \triangleq \underline{1} + \frac{1}{2} +$

∴ PB = PD, $\angle BCF = \angle BAM$, $\angle FBC = 90^{\circ} - \angle BFC$, 故①正确;

 $\therefore \triangle BCF \cong \triangle BAM(SAS)$,

 $\therefore \angle CBF = \angle ABM, BF = BM, \angle M = \angle BFC$

 $\therefore \angle EBF = 45^{\circ}$.

 $\therefore \angle ABE + \angle CBF = 45^{\circ}$.

 $\therefore \angle ABE + \angle ABM = 45^{\circ}$,

 $\mathbb{P} \angle EBM = \angle EBF$,

BE = BE.

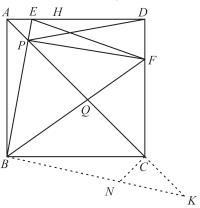
 $\therefore \triangle EBF \cong \triangle EBM(SAS)$,

 $\therefore \angle M = \angle EFB, \angle MEB = \angle FEB$

 $\therefore \angle EFB = \angle CFB$,

 $\therefore \angle EFD = 180^{\circ} - (\angle EFB + \angle CFB) = 180^{\circ} - 2\angle BFC$

∴ ∠EFD=2∠FBC, 故②正确;



如图 2, 作 $\angle CBN = \angle ABP$, 交 AC 的延长线于 K, 在 BK 上截取 BN=BP, 连接 CN,

 $\therefore \triangle ABP \cong \triangle CBN$,

 $\therefore \angle BAP = \angle BCN = 45^{\circ}$

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

 $\therefore \angle NCK = 90^{\circ}$.

 $\therefore \angle CNK \neq \angle K$, $\bowtie CN \neq CK$,

∴ PQ ≠ PA+CQ, 故③错误;

如图 1,

:四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

 $\therefore \angle EBF = \angle BCP = \angle FCP = 45^{\circ}$

 $\therefore \angle BQP = \angle CQF$.

 $\therefore \triangle BQP \sim \triangle CQF$,

$$\therefore \frac{BQ}{CO} = \frac{PQ}{FO},$$

 $\therefore \angle BQC = \angle PQF$.

 $\triangle BCQ \sim \triangle PFQ$.

 $\therefore \angle BCQ = \angle PFQ = 45^{\circ}$

 $\therefore \angle PBF = \angle PFB = 45^{\circ}$,

 $\therefore \angle BPF = 90^{\circ}$.

∴ △BPF 为等腰直角三角形, 故④正确;

如图 1, 当点 B、H、D 三点共线时, DH 的值最小,

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

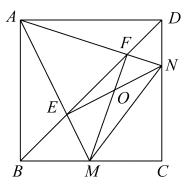
 $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle BHE = 90^{\circ}, BE = BE$

 $\therefore \triangle BAE \cong \triangle BHE(AAS)$,

 $\therefore BA = BH = 2$,

 $\therefore DH = BD - BH = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$, 故⑤正确

5. 如图,点M、N分别是正方形 ABCD的边 BC、CD 上的两个动点,在运动过程中保持 $\angle MAN = 45^{\circ}$, AM 、 AN分别与对角线 BD交于点E、F,连接 EN、FM 相交于点O,以下结论: ① MN = BM + DN; ② $BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2$; ③ $BC^2 = BF \cdot DE$; ④ $OM = \sqrt{2}OF$,一定成立的是



【答案】①②③

【分析】由旋转的性质可得AM'=AM, BM=DM', $\angle BAM = \angle DAM'$, $\angle MAM' = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle ABM = \angle ADM' = 90^{\circ}$, 由 SAS可证 $\triangle AMN \cong \triangle AM'$ N,可得MN=NM', 可得MN=BM+DN,故①正确; 由 SAS可证 $\triangle AEF \cong \triangle AE$ D¢,可得EF=D¢E,由勾股定理可得BE²+DF²=EF²; 故②正确; 通过证明 $\triangle DAE \hookrightarrow \triangle BFA$,可得 $\overline{AB} = \overline{AB}$,可证 $BC^2 = BF \cdot DE$,故③正确; 通过证明点A,点B,点M,点F四点共圆, $\angle ABM = \angle AFM = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle AMF = \angle ABF = 45^{\circ}$, $\angle BAM = \angle BFM$,可证 $MO = \sqrt{2}$ EO,由 $\angle BAM \neq \angle DAN$,可得OE \neq OF,故④错误,即可求解.

【详解】解: $将 \triangle ABM$ 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 90° , 得到 $\triangle ADM'$, 将 $\triangle ADF$ 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 90° , 得到 $\triangle ABD^{\circ}$,

$$D'$$
 B
 M
 C

$$\therefore A M' = AM$$
, $BM = D M'$, $\angle BAM = \angle DA M'$, $\angle MA M' = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle ABM = \angle AD M' = 90^{\circ}$,

$$\therefore \angle ADM' + \angle ADC = 180^{\circ}$$
.

$$\therefore \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}$$
.

$$\therefore \angle DAN + \angle MAB = 45^{\circ} = \angle DAN + \angle DAM' = \angle M'AN$$

$$\therefore \angle M'AN = \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}$$
,

$$\mathbf{X} :: AN = AN$$
, $AM = AM'$,

$$\therefore \triangle AMN \cong \triangle A M' N (SAS),$$

$$\therefore MN = N M'$$

$$\therefore M'N = M'D + DN = BM + DN$$
,

$$\therefore AF = A D^{\sharp}$$
, $DF = D^{\sharp}B$, $\angle ADF = \angle AB D^{\sharp} = 45^{\circ}$, $\angle DAF = \angle BA D^{\sharp}$,

$$\therefore \angle D^{\phi} BE = 90^{\circ}$$
,

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

$$\therefore \angle BAE + \angle DAF = 45^{\circ} = \angle BA \ D^{\phi} + \angle BAE = \angle D^{\phi} AE$$

$$\therefore \angle D^{\phi} AE = \angle EAF = 45^{\circ}$$

$$\mathbf{X} :: AE = AE$$
, $AF = AD^{\phi}$,

$$\therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle AE \ D^{\notin} \ (SAS),$$

$$\therefore EF = D'E$$
,

$$\therefore D'E^2 = BE^2 + D'B^2$$

$$\therefore BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2; 故②正确;$$

$$\therefore \angle BAF = \angle BAE + \angle EAF = \angle BAE + 45^{\circ}$$
, $\angle AEF = \angle BAE + \angle ABE = 45^{\circ} + \angle BAE$,

$$\therefore \angle BAF = \angle AEF$$
,

$$\mathbf{X} :: \angle ABF = \angle ADE = 45^{\circ}$$
.

$$\triangle DAE \hookrightarrow \triangle BFA$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{AD}{BE},$$

$$\mathbf{X} :: AB = AD = BC$$
,

$$\therefore BC^2 = DE \cdot BF$$
, 故③正确;

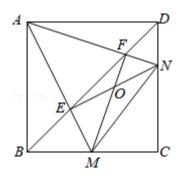
$$\therefore \angle FBM = \angle FAM = 45^{\circ}$$
,

 \therefore 点A,点B,点M,点F四点共圆,

 $\therefore \angle ABM = \angle AFM = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle AMF = \angle ABF = 45^{\circ}$, $\angle BAM = \angle BFM$,

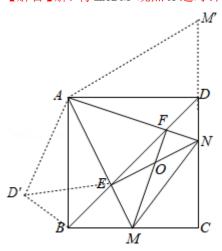
同理可求 $\angle AEN = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle DAN = \angle DEN$,

- $\therefore \angle EOM = 45^{\circ} = \angle EMO$,
- $\therefore EO = EM$.
- $\therefore MO = \sqrt{2} EO$
- $\therefore \angle BAM \neq \angle DAN$.
- $\therefore \angle BFM \neq \angle DEN$,
- $\therefore EO \neq FO$.
- $\therefore OM \neq \sqrt{2}FO$, 故④错误
- 6. 如图,点M、N分别是正方形 ABCD 的边 BC、CD 上的两个动点,在运动过程中保持 $\angle MAN = 45^{\circ}$,AM、 AN 分别与对角线 BD 交于点 E、F,连接 EN、FM 相交于点 O,以下结论:① MN = BM + DN;② $BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2$;③ $BC^2 = BF \cdot DE$;④ $OM = \sqrt{2}OF$,一定成立的是(



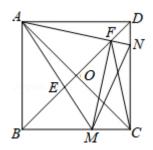
- A. 123
- B. (1)(2)(4)
- C. 234
- D. 1234

【解答】解: 将 $\triangle ABM$ 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 90° ,得到 $\triangle ADM'$,将 $\triangle ADF$ 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 90° ,得到 $\triangle ABD'$,



- $\therefore AM' = AM$, BM = DM', $\angle BAM = \angle DAM'$, $\angle MAM' = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle ABM = \angle ADM' = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore \angle ADM' + \angle ADC = 180^{\circ}$,
- :. 点 M' 在直线 CD 上,
- $\therefore \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}$
- $\therefore \angle DAN + \angle MAB = 45^{\circ} = \angle DAN + \angle DAM' = \angle M'AN$,
- $\therefore \angle M'AN = \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}$,
- $\nabla :: AN = AN$, AM = AM',

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



A. 1个

B. 2个

C. 3 个

D. 4个

【解答】解: $将 \triangle ABM$ 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 $90^{\circ} \cong \triangle ADM'$,

$$\therefore \angle M'AN = \angle DAN + \angle MAB = 45^{\circ}$$
, $AM' = AM$, $BM = DM'$,

$$\therefore \angle M'AN = \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}$$
, $AN = AN$,

$$\therefore \Delta AMN \cong \triangle AM'N'(SAS),$$

$$\therefore MN = NM'$$

$$\therefore M'N = M'D + DN = BM + DN,$$

∴
$$MN = BM + DN$$
; 故①正确;

$$\therefore \angle FDM' = 135^{\circ}$$
, $\angle M'AN = 45^{\circ}$,

$$\therefore \angle M' + \angle AFD = 180^{\circ}$$
,

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

$$\therefore \angle AFE = \angle M'$$
,

$$\therefore \angle AMB = \angle M'$$

$$\therefore \angle AMB = \angle AFE$$
,

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

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{BE} = \frac{EF}{EM} , \quad \Pr{\frac{AE}{EF}} = \frac{BE}{EM} ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEB = \angle MEF$$
,

$$\therefore \Delta AEB \hookrightarrow \Delta FEM$$
.

$$\therefore \angle EMF = \angle ABE = 45^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{AM} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} ; 故③正确;$$

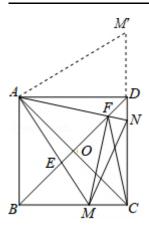
在 $\triangle ADF$ 与 $\triangle CDF$ 中 , $\begin{cases} AD = CD \\ \angle ADF = \angle CDF = 45^{\circ}, \\ DF = DF \end{cases}$

$$\therefore \triangle ADF \cong \triangle CDF(SAS)$$
.

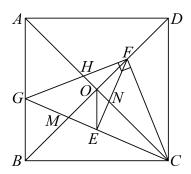
$$\therefore AF = CF$$
,

$$:: AF = MF$$
,

$$\therefore FM = FC$$



8. 如图,在正方形 ABCD中,对角线 AC , BD 相交于点 O , F 是线段 OD 上的动点(点 F 不与点 O , D 重合)连接 CF ,过点 F 作 FG \bot CF 分别交 AC , AB 于点 H , G ,连接 CG 交 BD 于点 M ,作 OE \parallel CD 交 CG 于点 E , EF 交 E 不分点 E 。 有下列结论:①当 E E 的 E 。 其中正确的是 (填序号).



【答案】①②③

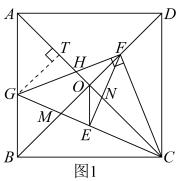
【分析】①正确. 利用面积法证明 $\frac{AG}{BG} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \sqrt{2}$ 即可;

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

③正确. 如图 2 中,过点 M 作 $MP \perp BC \mp P$, $MQ \perp AB \mp Q$,连接 AF . 想办法证明 CM = CF ,再利用相似三角形的性质,解决问题即可;

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

【详解】解:如图1中,过点G作 $GT \perp AC$ 于T.



【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】

:: BG = BM,

 $\therefore \angle BGM = \angle BMG$,

 $\therefore \angle BGM = \angle GAC + \angle ACG$, $\angle BMG = \angle MBC + \angle BCM$,

·· 四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

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

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

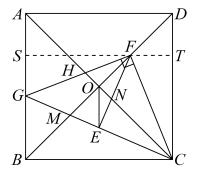
 $:: GB \perp CB$, $GT \perp AC$,

 $\therefore GB = GT,$

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

 $\therefore AG = \sqrt{2}BG$, 故①正确,

过点F作ST // AD, 如图所示:



∴四边形 ASTD 是矩形,

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

 $\therefore DT = FT$,

在正方形 ABCD中, AD = CD=ST,

$$\therefore ST - FT = CD - DT$$
, $P SF = CT$,

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

 $\angle SFG = \angle TCF$,

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

∴ △SFG≌△TCF,

 $\therefore FG = FC$,

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

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

图3

$$\therefore$$
 $\angle FCW = \angle MCW - \angle FCG = 90^{\circ} - 45^{\circ} = 45^{\circ}$,

$$\therefore \angle FCG = \angle FCW = 45^{\circ}$$
,

$$CM = CW$$
, $CF = CF$,

$$\therefore \triangle CFM \cong \triangle CFW(SAS)$$
,

$$\therefore FM = FW$$
,

$$\therefore \angle FDW = \angle FDC + \angle CDW = 45^{\circ} + 45^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore FW^2 = DF^2 + DW^2,$$

$$\therefore FM^2 = BM^2 + DF^2,$$

$$:: BD \perp AC$$
, $FG \perp CF$,

$$\therefore \angle COF = 90^{\circ}, \angle CFG = 90^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle FCN + \angle OFC = 90^{\circ}, \quad \angle OFC + \angle GFM = 90^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle FCN = \angle GFM$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{GE} = \frac{OC}{OA} = 1, \quad \Box CE = GE,$$

$$\therefore$$
 FE \perp CG,

$$FC = FG$$
,

$$\angle EFC = \angle EFG = 45^{\circ}$$
;

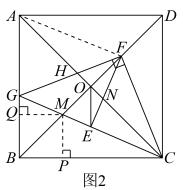
$$\therefore \angle NFC = \angle FGM = 45^{\circ}$$
, $FG = CF$,

$$\therefore \triangle CFN \cong \triangle FGM(ASA)$$
,

$$\therefore CN = FM$$
,

$$\therefore CN^2 = BM^2 + DF^2$$
, 故②正确,

如图 2 中,过点M作 $MP \perp BC \mp P$, $MQ \perp AB \mp Q$,连接AF.



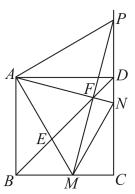
 $\therefore \angle OFH + \angle FHO = 90^{\circ}, \quad \angle FHO + \angle FCO = 90^{\circ},$

$$\therefore \angle OFH = \angle FCO$$
,

```
\therefore AB = CB, \angle ABF = \angle CBF, BF = BF,
∴∆ABF≌∆CBF(SAS),
\therefore AF = CF, \angle BAF = \angle BCF,
\therefore \angle CFG = \angle CBG = 90^{\circ}
\therefore \angle BCF + \angle BGF = 180^{\circ},
\therefore \angle BGF + \angle AGF = 180^{\circ}
\therefore \angle AGF = \angle BCF = \angle GAF,
\therefore AF = FG
\therefore FG = FC,
\therefore \angle FCG = \angle BCA = 45^{\circ},
\therefore \angle ACF = \angle BCG,
: MQ//CB,
\therefore \angle GMQ = \angle BCG = \angle ACF = \angle OFH,
\therefore \angle MQG = \angle FOH = 90^{\circ}, FH = MG
\therefore \triangle FOH \cong \triangle MQG(AAS),
\therefore MQ = OF,
\therefore \angle BMP = \angle MBQ, MQ \perp AB, MP \perp BC,
\backslash MQ = MP
\therefore MP = OF,
\therefore \angle CPM = \angle COF = 90^{\circ}, \angle PCM = \angle OCF,
\therefore \triangle CPM \cong \triangle COF(AAS),
\therefore CM = CF,
:: OE//AG, OA = OC,
\therefore EG = EC,
∵△FCG是等腰直角三角形,
\therefore \angle GCF = 45^{\circ},
\therefore \angle CFN = \angle CBM,
:: \angle FCN = \angle BCM,
\therefore \triangle BCM \hookrightarrow \triangle FCN.
\therefore \frac{CM}{CN} = \frac{CB}{CF}, \quad \mathbb{R} \supset CM \cdot CF = CN \cdot CB,
\therefore CF^2 = CB \cdot CN, 故③正确,
假设\frac{OH}{OM} = \frac{OF}{OC}成立,
\therefore \angle FOH = \angle COM,
\therefore \triangle FOH \hookrightarrow \triangle COM,
∴∠OFH = ∠OCM , 显然这个条件不成立, 故④错误
```

9. (2023·广东深圳·校联考模拟预测) 如图,等腰直角 $\triangle AMP$ 中, $\angle PAM$ = 90°,顶点 M,P 在正方形 ABCD 的 BC 边及 CD 边的延长线上动点。 BD 交 MP 于点 F,连接 AF 并延长,交 CD 于 N, AM 交 BD 于点 E. 以

下结论: ① MN = MB + DN ② $BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2$ ③ $BC^2 = EB \cdot DB$ ④若 $\tan \angle PMN = \frac{1}{3}$,则 $\frac{BM}{CM} = 1$,其中正确的是 . (填写正确的序号)



【答案】①②③④

【分析】由正方形及等腰直角三角形的性质,可证得 $\triangle ABM \cong \triangle ADP$, $\angle ABD = \angle CBD = \angle AMF = 45^\circ$,可证得BM = DP,点 $A \setminus B \setminus M \setminus F$ 四点共圆, $\angle MAN = \angle PAN = 45^\circ$,由 SAS 可证 $\triangle AMN \cong \triangle APN$,可得MN = PN,可得MN = BM + DN,故①正确;由 SAS 可证 $\triangle AEF \cong \triangle AED'$,可得EF = D'E,由勾股定理可得 $BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2$;故②正确;通过证明 $\triangle DAE \bowtie \triangle BFA$,可得 $BE = \frac{AD}{BA}$,故③正确;由BE = PN 可得 $BE = \frac{AD}{BA}$,故③正确;由BE = PN 可得 $BE = \frac{AD}{BA}$,故③正确;由BE = PN 可得

【详解】解: :四边形 ABCD 是正方形, △AMP 是等腰直角三角形,

 $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD = \angle AMF = 45^{\circ}$, AB = AD, AM = AP,

∴ △ABM ≌ △ADP(HL), 点 A、B、M、F 四点共圆,

 $\therefore BM = DP$, $\angle MAN = \angle FBM = 45^{\circ}$,

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

 $\therefore \angle PAN = \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}$,

 $\mathbf{X} :: AN = AN$, AM = AP,

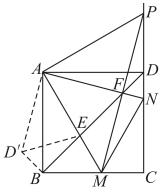
 $\therefore \triangle AMN \cong \triangle APN(SAS)$,

 $\therefore MN = PN$.

 $\therefore PN = PD + DN = BM + DN$

 $\therefore MN = BM + DN$, 故①正确;

如图: 将 $\triangle ADF$ 绕点A|顺时针旋转90°,得到 $\triangle ABD'$,连接D'E,



 $\therefore AF = AD'$, DF = D'B, $\angle ADF = \angle ABD' = 45^{\circ}$, $\angle DAF = \angle BAD'$,

$$\therefore \angle D'BE = 90^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}$$
.

$$\therefore \angle BAE + \angle DAF = 45^{\circ} = \angle BAD' + \angle BAE = \angle D'AE$$

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

$$\mathbf{X} :: AE = AE$$
, $AF = AD'$

$$\therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle AED'(SAS)$$

$$\therefore EF = D'E$$
.

$$:: D'E^2 = BE^2 + D'B^2$$

$$\therefore BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2$$
; 故②正确;

$$\therefore \angle BAF = \angle BAE + \angle EAF = \angle BAE + 45^{\circ}$$
, $\angle AEF = \angle BAE + \angle ABE = 45^{\circ} + \angle BAE$,

$$\therefore \angle BAF = \angle AEF$$
,

$$\mathbf{X} :: \angle ABF = \angle ADE = 45^{\circ}$$
,

$$\triangle DAE \hookrightarrow \triangle BFA$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{BA} = \frac{AD}{BF},$$

$$\mathbf{X} :: AB = AD = BC$$

∴
$$BC^2 = DE \cdot BF$$
, 故③正确;

$$:: MN = PN$$
,

$$\therefore \angle PMN = \angle MPC$$
,

$$\therefore \tan \angle PMN = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle PMN = \tan \angle MPC = \frac{MC}{PC} = \frac{1}{3},$$

设正方形的边长为 a,

$$\therefore \frac{MC}{PC} = \frac{MC}{a+BM} = \frac{MC}{a+a-MC} = \frac{1}{3},$$

解得
$$MC = \frac{1}{2}a$$
,

$$\therefore MB = MC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BM}{CM} = 1$$
,故④正确