专题 1-5 正方形基本型 (母题溯源)1

01 / 题型•解读 / 2

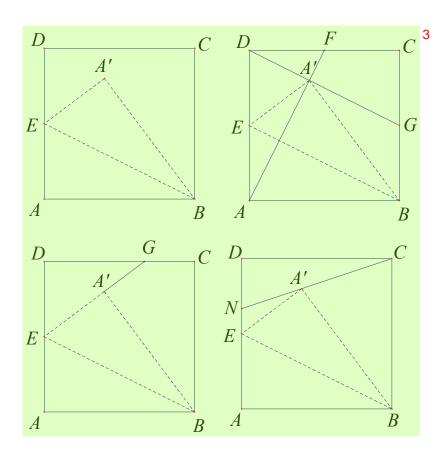
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模型解读 1

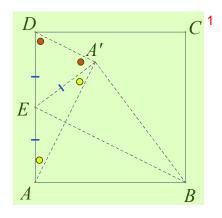
【模型一】中点+折叠

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: $\angle EBG = 45^{\circ}$;

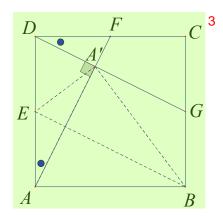
性质五: DG = 2CG; 性质六: $tan \angle DCN = \frac{1}{3}$



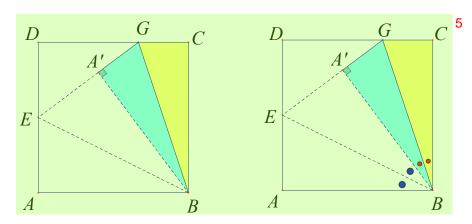
性质一证明: $AA^{'} \perp A^{'}D$ 4



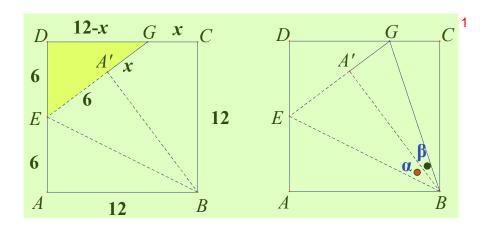
性质二证明: G是BC中点2



性质三,四证明: HL 全等 4

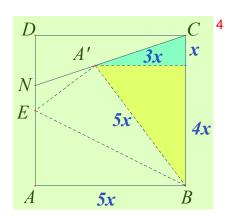


性质五证明: 勾股,或"12345"模型 6



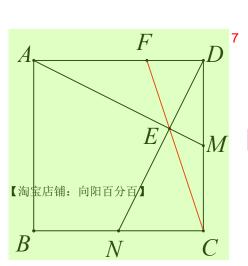
【12345 模型说明】 易知 $\alpha + \beta = 45^{\circ}$, $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$,故 $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$,记 $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{12} \Rightarrow CG = 4, DG = 8$

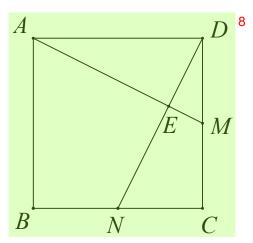
性质六证明: 12345 模型 3



【模型二】双中点 (十字架模型拓展)5

(1)知 2 推 1: ①M 中点; ②N 是中点; ③AM L DN 6





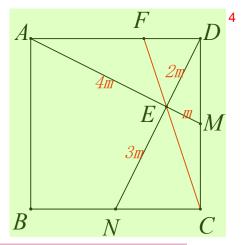
(2)已知: M 是中点, N 是中点, 连接 CE 并延长, 交 AD 于 F 9

① 求 EM: ED: EN: AE = _____

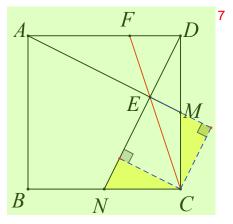
- ② 证明: EC 平分∠NEM
- ③ 求 $\frac{DF}{AF}$

【解析】2

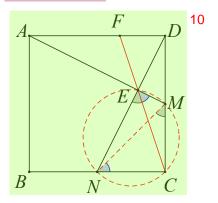
① ED:EN:AE=1:2:3:4 3



证明: 法一: 角平分线逆定理 5

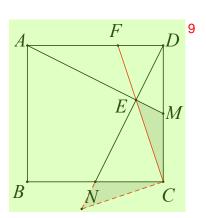


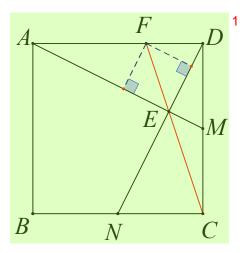
法三: 四点共圆 6



② 法一: 角平分线定理 11

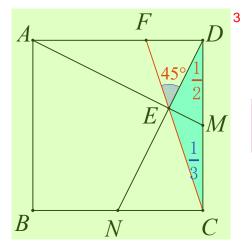
法二: 旋转相似 (手拉手模型) 8





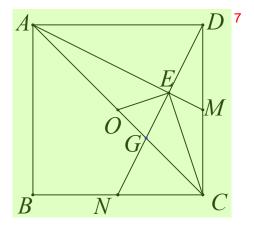
F在角平分线上,过F作角两边垂线 $\therefore \frac{DF}{AF} = \frac{S_{\triangle DEF}}{S_{\triangle AEF}} = \frac{DE}{AE} = \frac{1}{2}$ (角平分线定理2)

法二: 12345 模型 (正切和角公式) 2

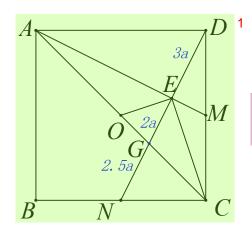


 $\angle DEF=45^{\circ}$, $\angle EDC=\frac{1}{2}\Rightarrow \tan \angle DCF=\frac{1}{3}^{5}$

(3) 己知: M, N 是中点, O 是中心, 连接 OE, ①求 DE:EG:GN;②证∠OEC=90° 6



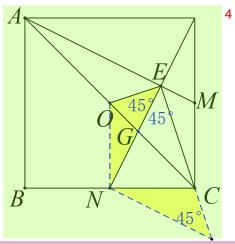
【解析】第一问8



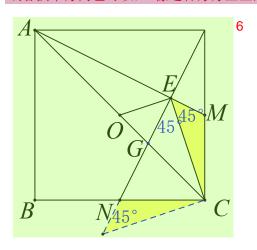
$$\frac{DE}{NE} = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{NG}{DG} = \frac{1}{2}$$
 ro 12345模型

【解析】第二问

法一:由(2)可知∠NEC=45°,故构造手拉手模型可得△黄≌△黄(SAS),从而可得∠NEO=45°,得证 3

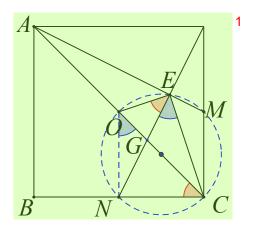


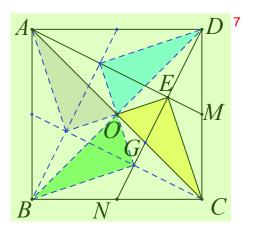
或者换个方向也可以, 像这种方方正正的图形也可以试试建系 5



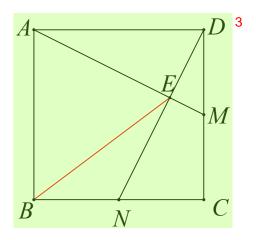
法二: 四点共圆 7

法三: 补成玄图 易知 / OEG=45°

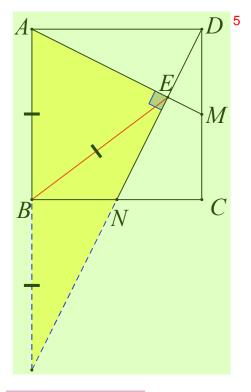




(4) 己知: M, N 是中点,连接 BE, 证 BE=CD 2

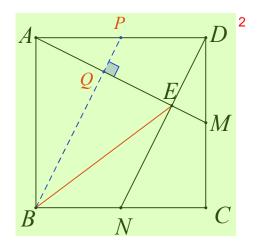


【解析】法一 斜边上的中线等于斜边一般 4

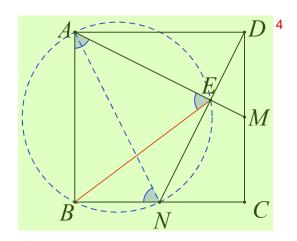


【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】6

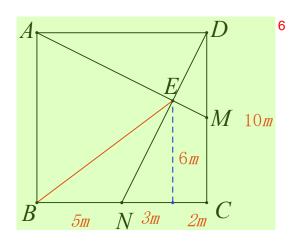
法二: 过 AD 的中点 P 作 AE 垂线,交 AM 于 Q, 可得 Q 是 AE 中点,则 BQ 垂直平分 AE, 故 AB=BE 1



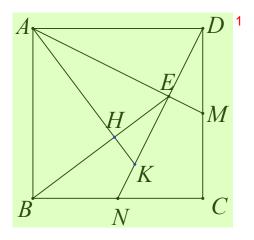
法三:对角互补得四点共圆,导角得等腰3



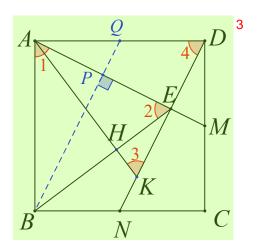
法四: 勾股定理,由(2)可知 DE: NE=2:3,设值求值即可 5



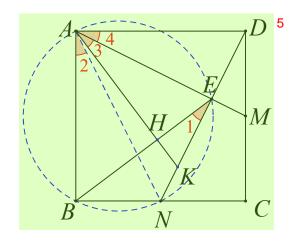
(5) 已知: M, N 是中点,连接 BE, AH L BE 于 H, 交 DN 于 K, 证 AK=CD 7



【解析】法一: 构造玄图导等腰 2



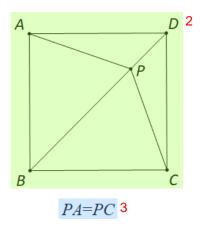
法二:四点共圆4

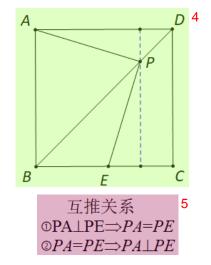


 $\angle 1 = \angle 2 = \angle 3 = \angle 4$

法三: 建系求坐标 (略)6

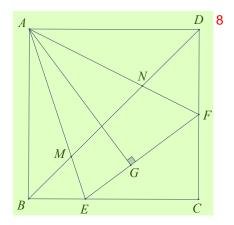
【模型三】对角线模型1





【模型四】半角模型6

如图,已知 ABCD 为正方形,∠FAE=45°,对角线 BD 交 AE 于 M,交 AF 与 N, AG LEF 7



5个条件知1推49

- ∠EAF=45°
- 10
- 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)1

【性质二】 $BM^2+ND^2=MN^2$ (勾股证)²

【性质三】∠MGN=90°3

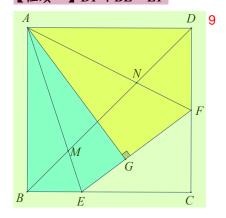
【性质四】 $(1)AM^2 = MN \cdot MD$; $(2)AN^2 = NM \cdot NB$; $(3)S_{ABCD} = BN \cdot DM$ (2) 组子母, 1 共享型相似) 4

【性质五】△ANE, △AMF, 是2个隐藏的等腰直角三角形(反8字相似或四点共圆)5

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

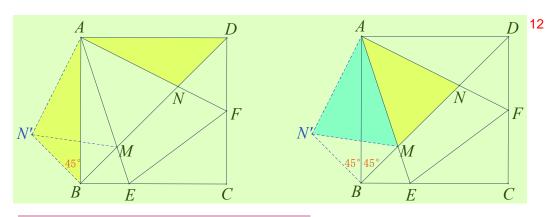
【性质七】 $\frac{ND}{EC} = \frac{BM}{FC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (旋转相似)

【性质一】DF+BE=EF 8

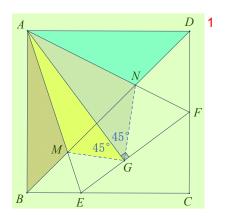


易证△ABE≌△AGE,易证△AGF≌△ADF 10

【性质二】 BM²+ND²=MN² 简证,如图 11



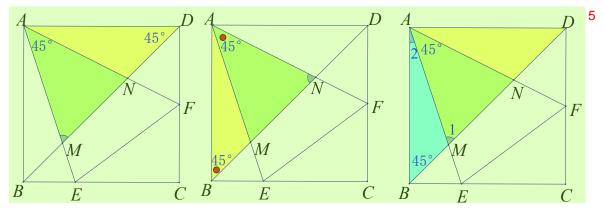
【性质三】∠MGN=90°简证,如图:两组全等13



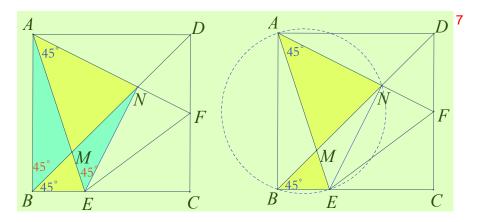
【性质四】 ① $AM^2 = MN \cdot MD$; ② $AN^2 = NM \cdot NB$; ③ $S_{ABCD} = BN \cdot DM$ (2 组子母,1 共享型相似) 2 简证③,如图

SABCD = BN·DM (共享型相似) 3

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



【性质五】 \triangle ANE, \triangle AMF,是 2 个隐藏的等腰直角三角形 6 简证,以 \triangle ANE 为例, \triangle AMF 方法相同



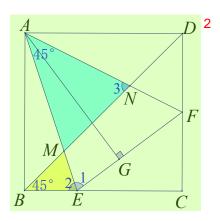
法一: 两次相似 \triangle AMN \hookrightarrow \triangle BME $\Rightarrow \frac{AM}{BM} = \frac{NM}{EM} \mid \triangle$ BMA \hookrightarrow \triangle EMN $\mid \angle$ ABM= \angle NEM=45°

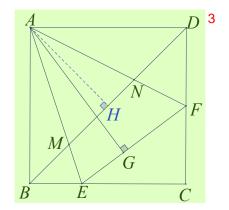
法二: ABEN 四点共圆,对角互补∠ABE+∠ANE=180°或∠ABN=∠AEN 9

【性质六】 \triangle AMN \sim \triangle AFE, 且相似比为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 1

先证相似, 易知∠1=∠2=∠3, 故相似成立

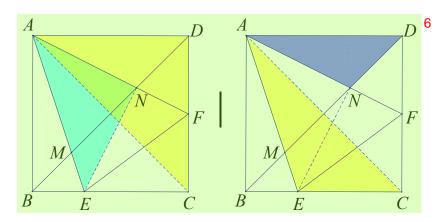
相似比为:
$$\frac{AH}{AG} = \frac{AH}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

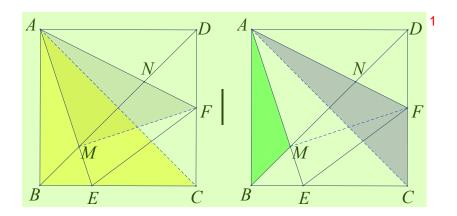




【性质七】
$$\frac{ND}{EC} = \frac{BM}{FC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

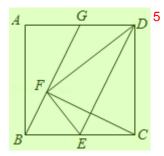




03 / 核心•题型 / 2

题型一 中点+折叠模型 3

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,4 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6

【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,

 $\therefore AG = 2$,

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

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

过G作 $GH \perp DF \oplus H$,

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

∴ $\bigcirc GH = x$, $\bigcirc H = 2x$,

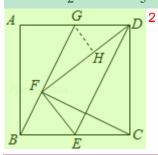
 $\therefore DH = \sqrt{DG^2 - x^2}$,

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

解得: x=1.2, x=2 (舍去),

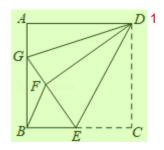
 $\therefore GH = 1.2$,

 $\therefore S_{\Delta DFG} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1.2 = \frac{12}{5}$, 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 3 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. 42

【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: $EG^2 = BE^2 + BG^2$,

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

解得: x=4

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

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

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

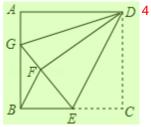
$$\therefore \angle DEC = \angle DEF$$
, $\angle CEF = \angle EFB + \angle EBF$,

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

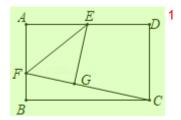
∴ BF / /DE, 故③正确;

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

综上可知正确的结论的是4个



3. 如图,矩形 ABCD 中, $AB = 3\sqrt{6}$, BC = 12 , E 为 AD 中点, F 为 AB 上一点,将 ΔAEF 沿 EF 折叠后,5 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, $\Delta AEF \cong \Delta GEF$,

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

2

 $\therefore GE = DE$,

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

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

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

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

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

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

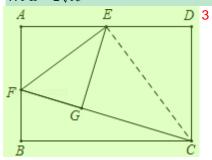
$$\therefore \Delta FEC \hookrightarrow \Delta EDC$$
,

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

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

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

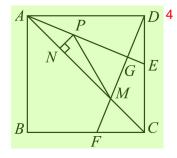
$$\therefore FE = 2\sqrt{15}$$



题型二 双中点模型 (十字架拓展) 1

2023.东营.中考真题 2

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 BF ,分别交 AE , AC 于点 BF , BF 。 BF , BF , BF 。 BF , BF 。 BF , BF 。 BF



A. (1)(2)

B. 234

C. (1)(3)(4)

D. ①3 5

【答案】D6

【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 平分 ∠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 **A** Rt $\triangle ABC \Rightarrow$, $AC = \sqrt{2}AB = 4\sqrt{2}$.

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,

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

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

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

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

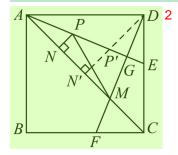
故4不正确.

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,



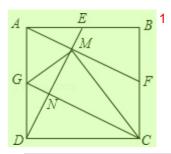
由④可知 $\triangle ADM$ 的高 $h=2\sqrt{2}$ 即为图中的 DN', 3

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

故②不正确.

综上所述, 正确的是①③

1



A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 42

【答案】 B3

【解答】解: $:: AG / /FC \perp L AG = FC$,

: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;

在 ΔGDC 和 ΔGMC 中,

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

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

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

 $\angle MGC = \angle DGC$,

 $:: GM \perp CM$, 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 , $\angle AMD = 90^{\circ}$,

 $\therefore DM < AD$,

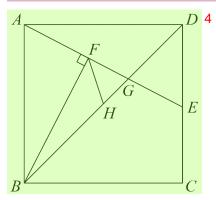
 $\therefore DM < CD$,

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

∴ ∠*CMD* ≠ ∠*AGM* , 故**④**错误.

2203.绥化.中考真题 2

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 3 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 $S_{\triangle BAF} : S_{\triangle BAF} = 2:3$; ③ $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} AB = a$ H, $BD^2 - BD \cdot HD = a^2$

A. 0 个

B. 1个

C. 2个

8

D. 3个6

【答案】D7

【详解】::四边形 ABCD是正方形,

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

 $BF \perp AE$

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

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

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

 $AB^2 = BF \cdot AE$, 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, $AB = \sqrt{AF^2 + BF^2} = \sqrt{5}AF = a$,

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

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

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

∵ AB // DE

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

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

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

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

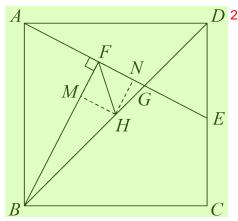
$$\therefore \frac{AF}{FG} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}a}{\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15}a} = \frac{3}{2}$$

 $...S_{\triangle BGF}: S_{\triangle BAF} = 2:3$,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,

 $\therefore FN = HM = HN$

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

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

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

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

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

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

解得:
$$b = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}a$$

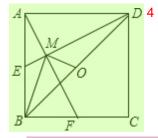
$$\therefore BH = \sqrt{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10} a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a,$$

$$\therefore BD^2 - BD \cdot HD = 2a^2 - \sqrt{2}a \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a = a^2, \quad$$
 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, 2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. (1)(3)(4)

B. 245

C. (1)3(4)5 D. (1)3(5)5

【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,

$$\therefore \angle ADE \neq \angle EDB$$
.

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

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

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

$$\therefore AM = 2EM$$
, $MD = 2AM$,

设正方形
$$ABCD$$
 的边长为 $2a$,则 $BF = a$,

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

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

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

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

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

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,

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

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

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,
$$BM = \sqrt{BN^2 + MN^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}a$$
,

过点
$$M$$
作 GH // AB ,过点 O 作 OK \bot GH 于 K

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

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

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

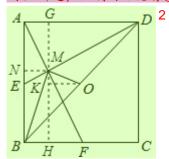
$$\therefore BM^2 + MO^2 = \left(\frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}a\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}a\right)^2 = 2a^2,$$

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

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

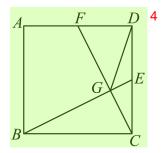
∴ ΔBMO 是直角三角形, ∠BMO = 90°, 故③正确; 1

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 3 列结论: ① BE = CF ;② $S_{\triangle BCG} = S_{\square \cup T, DFGE}$;③ $CG^2 = BG \cdot GE$;④ 当 E 为 CD 中点时,连接 DG ,则 $\angle FGD = 45^\circ$,

正确的结论是_____.(填序号)



【答案】①②③④5

【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 $S_{\Delta BCG} = S_{\text{DID} TDFGE}$;

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,7

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,

 $BCE \cong \triangle CDF$,

 $S_{\triangle}BCE = S_{\triangle}CDF$,

 $S_{\Delta BCG} = S_{\text{四边形 DFGE}};$ 故②正确,

 $\triangle BCE \cong \triangle CDF$,

 $\angle DCF = \angle EBC$.

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

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

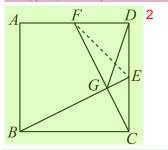
 $\angle BGC = \angle EGC = 90^{\circ}$.

 $\triangle BCG \hookrightarrow \triangle CEG$.

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

∴ $CG^2 = BG \cdot GE$; 故③正确;

如图,连接EF,



:点E是CD中点,

 $\therefore DE = CE$

 $: CE = \overline{DF}$,

 $\therefore DF = CE = DE$,

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

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

∴点D, 点E, 点G, 点F四点共圆,

∴ ∠DEF = ∠DGF = 45°, 故④正确;

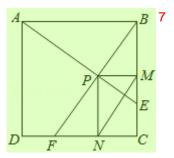
综上所述: 正确的有①②③④

题型三 对角线模型 ⁴

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 5 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()

3



A.2 个

B. 3个

C. 4个

D. 5个8

【解答】解: :: 动点F, E的速度相同,9

 $\therefore DF = CE$

 $\nabla : CD = BC$,

 $\therefore CF = BE$,

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;

∴
$$\angle BAE = \angle CBF$$
, $AE = BF$, to②正确;

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

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

在 ΔBPE 和 ΔBCF 中,

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

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

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

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

$$:: CF = BE$$
,

$$\therefore CF^2 = PE \cdot BF$$
, 故④正确;

$$∴$$
 点 P 在运动中保持 $\angle APB = 90°$,

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

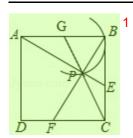
$$\therefore PG = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2},$$

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

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

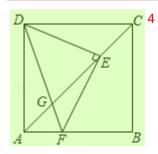
综上可知正确的有4个,

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 2 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 ³



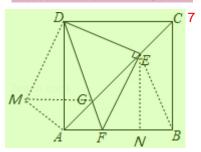
A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 45

【解答】解: 如图, 连接 BE,6



:: 四边形 ABCD 为正方形,

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

在 ΔBEC 和 ΔDEC 中,

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

$$CE = CE$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

 $\therefore EF = BE$,

 $\therefore DE = EF$, 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,

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

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

:: BE = EF,

 $\therefore FN = BN = 1$,

 $\therefore AN = 2$,

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

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

将 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,

$$\therefore MG = GE$$
,

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

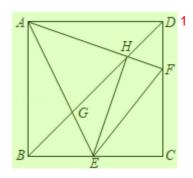
设EG = x,则 $AG = 2\sqrt{2} - x$,

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

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 2 点 G , H ,连接 EH . 若 $\angle EAF$ = 45° ,则下列判断错误的是(



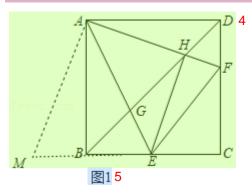
A.
$$BE + DF = EF$$

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

C. E , F 分别为边 BC , CD 的中点

D. $AH \perp EH$

【解答】解:如图 1,将 ΔADF 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 90° 得到 ΔABM ,此时 AB 与 AD 重合, 3



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.

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

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

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

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

 $\mathbb{P} \angle MAE = \angle FAE$.

在 ΔAME 与 ΔAFE 中,

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

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

 $\therefore ME = EF$

 $\therefore EF = BE + DF$, 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,

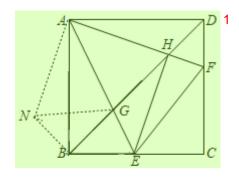


图22

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

 $\nabla :: AN = AH$, 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;

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

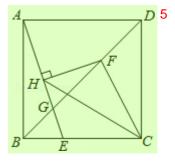
 \therefore 点A,点B,点E,点H四点共圆,

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

 $:: AH \perp HE$, 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 4 交 BD 于点 G ,过点 F 作 FH \bot AE 于点 H ,连接 CH 、 CF ,若 HG=2cm ,则 ΔCHF 的面积是 2cm .



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

:. FI / /CD,

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

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

:. *H* 为 *AE* 的中点,

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

::四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

∴ BG 平分 ∠ABC,

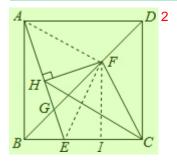
$$\therefore \frac{EG}{AG} = \frac{BE}{AB} = \frac{1}{3} ,$$

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

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

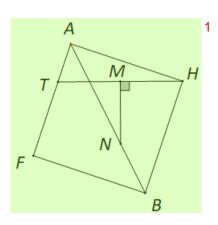
$$\therefore S_{\Delta CHF} = S_{\Delta HEF} + S_{\Delta CEF} - S_{\Delta CEH} = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}a)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2a \cdot 2a - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2a \cdot \frac{3}{2}a = \frac{7}{4}a^2 = \frac{56}{5},$$

故答案为: $\frac{56}{5}$.

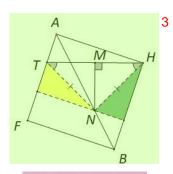


5.如图,正方形 AFBH,点 T 是边 AF 上一动点,M 是 HT 的中点,MN \bot HT 交 AB 于 N,当点 T 在 AF 上运动 ³

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



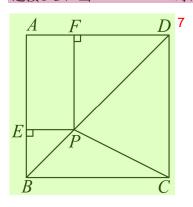
【解析】易知 NT=HN,证明∠TNH=90°即可 2



TN=HN⇒TN⊥HN 4

2023.攀枝花.中考真题5

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 ,6 连接 PC ,当 PE: PF=1:2 时,则 PC= ()



A. $\sqrt{3}$

B. 2

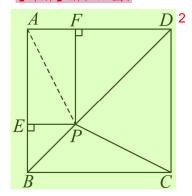
C. $\sqrt{5}$

D. $\frac{5}{2}$ 8

【答案】C9

【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 ,10 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:1



连接 AP,

3

: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,

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

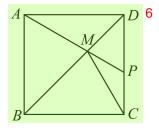
 $\therefore AB = BC$, $\angle ABD = \angle CBD = 45^{\circ}$, BP = BP,

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

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

2023·四川宜宾·统考中考真题 4

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 , 5 则 AM 的长为 ()



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

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

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

D. $6(3\sqrt{3}-2)^{7}$

【答案】C8

【详解】解: : 四边形 ABCD 是边长为 6 的正方形, 9

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

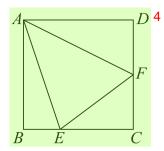
在 $\triangle ADM$ 和 $\lor CDM$ 中, $\begin{cases} DM = DM \\ \angle ADM = \angle CDM = 45^{\circ}, \\ AD = CD \end{cases}$ $\therefore \triangle ADM \cong \triangle CDM \text{ (SAS)},$ $\therefore \angle DAM = \angle DCM,$ $\because PM = PC,$ $\therefore \angle CMP = \angle DCM,$ $\therefore \angle APD = \angle CMP + \angle DCM = 2\angle DCM = 2\angle DAM,$ $\mathbf{Y} \because \angle APD + \angle DAM = 180^{\circ} - \angle ADC = 90^{\circ},$ $\therefore \angle DAM = 30^{\circ},$ $\mathbf{Y} PD = x, \quad \mathbf{M} AP = 2PD = 2x, \quad PM = PC = CD - PD = 6 - x,$ $\therefore AD = \sqrt{AP^2 - PD^2} = \sqrt{3}x = 6,$ 解得 $x = 2\sqrt{3},$ $\therefore PM = 6 - x = 6 - 2\sqrt{3}, \quad AP = 2x = 4\sqrt{3},$ $\therefore AM = AP - PM = 4\sqrt{3} - \left(6 - 2\sqrt{3}\right) = 6\left(\sqrt{3} - 1\right)$

1

题型四 半角模型 (七个性质)1

2023. 重庆. 中考真题 2

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 , 3 则 $\angle FEC$ 一定等于 ()



A. 2α

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

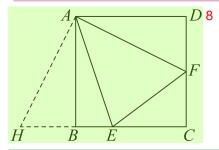
C. $45^{\circ}-\alpha$

D. $90^{\circ} - \alpha \, 5$

9

【答案】A6

【详解】将ADF绕点A逆时针旋转90°至ABH,7



::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,

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

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

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

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

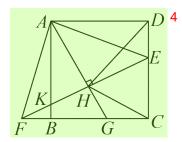
 \therefore $\angle AHE = \angle AFD = \angle AFE = 45^{\circ} + \alpha$,

 $\therefore \angle DFE = \angle AFD + \angle AFE = 90^{\circ} + 2\alpha$. 1

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

 $\angle FEC = 2\alpha$

2023. 眉山. 中考真题 2



A. 1个

B. 2个

C. 3个

D. 4个5

【答案】C6

【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,7 进而可得 $HE = HF = AH = \frac{1}{2}EF$,由直角三角形斜边中线等于斜边一半可得 $HC = \frac{1}{2}EF$;由此即可判断①正确;再根据 $\angle ADH + \angle EAD = \angle DHE + \angle AEH$,可判断③正确,进而证明 $\triangle AFK \sim \triangle HDE$,可得 $\frac{AF}{HD} = \frac{AK}{HE}$,结合 $AF = \sqrt{2}AH = \sqrt{2}HE$,即可得出结论④正确,由 $\angle AED$ 随着 DE 长度变化而变化,不固定,可 判断② HD = CD 不一定成立.

8

【详解】解: :正方形 ABCD,

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

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

BF = DE,

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

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

 \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°,

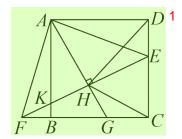
 $AH \perp EF$

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

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

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

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

 $\angle EAD = \angle DHE$,

∴ ∠FAB = ∠DHE = ∠EAD, 故③正确,

 \mathbf{X} : $\angle AFE = \angle ADH = 45^{\circ}$,

 $AFK \sim \triangle HDE$,

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

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

$$AK \cdot HD = \sqrt{2}HE^2$$
, 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 $\angle HCE = \angle HEC = 67.5^{\circ}$,

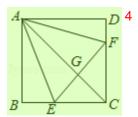
而点E是CD上一动点, $\angle AED$ 随着DE长度变化而变化,不固定,

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

则故 ZHEC=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: 3 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. 24

C. (1)(3)(4)

D. 2345

【解答】解::四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

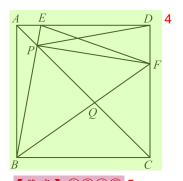
$$\therefore AB = AD = BC = CD$$
, $\angle B = \angle D = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle ACD = \angle ACB = 45^{\circ}$

AB = AD , AE = AF ,

```
1
\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;
:: CE = CF , ∠BCD = 90° , AC 垂直平分 EF ,
\therefore EG = GF,
当 AE 平分 ∠BAC 时, BE = EG ,即 BE + DF = EF ,故②错误;
:: Rt\Delta ABE \cong Rt\Delta 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.
```

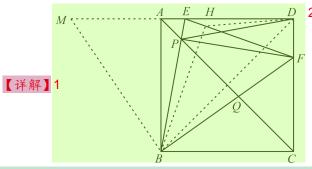
2022 达州·中考真题 2

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 , 3 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】①②④⑤5

【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 6 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 垂直平分 BD, BA = BC, $\angle BCF = 90^{\circ} = \angle BAD = \angle ABC$,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BE = BE.

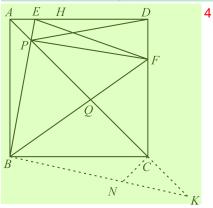
 $\triangle EBF \cong \triangle EBM(SAS)$,

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

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

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

∴ ∠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, 5

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

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

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

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

 $\therefore \angle CNK \neq \angle K$, $\mathbb{P} CN \neq CK$,

∴ PQ ≠ PA+CQ, 故③错误;

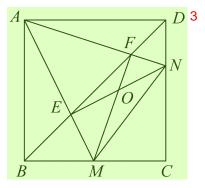
如图 1.

:四边形 ABCD 是正方形,

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

- $\therefore \angle BOP = \angle COF$.
- $\triangle BQP \sim \triangle CQF$.
- $\therefore \frac{BQ}{CO} = \frac{PQ}{FO},$
- $\therefore \angle BQC = \angle PQF$,
- $\triangle BCQ \sim \triangle PFQ$,
- $\therefore \angle BCQ = \angle PFQ = 45^{\circ}$.
- $\therefore \angle PBF = \angle PFB = 45^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore \angle BPF = 90^{\circ}$.
- ∴ △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,
- $\therefore BD = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$,
- $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle BHE = 90^{\circ}, BE = \overline{BE}$
- $\therefore \triangle BAE \cong \triangle BHE(AAS)$,
- $\therefore BA = BH = 2.$
- $\therefore DH = BD BH = 2\sqrt{2} 2$, 故⑤正确

1



【答案】①②③4

【分析】由旋转的性质可得AM'=AM, BM=DM', $\angle BAM = \angle DAM'$, $\angle MAM' = 90^{\circ}$, 5 $\angle ABM = \angle ADM' = 90^{\circ}$, 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,由匀股定理可得 $BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2$; 故②正确; 通过证明 $\triangle DAE \cong \triangle BFA$,可得 EF = BF 可证 EF = BF 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 EF = AD ,由 EF = AD ,可得 EF = AD ,由 EF = AD ,可证 EF = A

【详解】解: $4 \triangle ABM$ 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 $\triangle ABD^{\circ}$, 6

```
A
B
M'
M'
M'
M'
M'
```

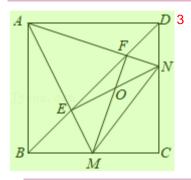
```
\therefore A M' = AM, BM = D M', \angle BAM = \angle DA M', \angle MA M' = 90^{\circ}, \angle ABM = \angle AD M' = 90^{\circ},
\therefore \angle ADM' + \angle ADC = 180^{\circ}
\therefore点M'在直线CD上,
\therefore \angle MAN = 45^{\circ},
\therefore \angle DAN + \angle MAB = 45^{\circ} = \angle DAN + \angle DAM' = \angle M'AN
\therefore \angle M'AN = \angle MAN = 45^{\circ}.
\mathbf{X} :: AN = AN, AM = AM',
\therefore \triangle AMN \cong \triangle A M' N \quad (SAS),
\therefore MN = N M',
\therefore M'N = M'D + DN = BM + DN,
\therefore MN = BM + DN; 故①正确;
:: 将△ADF 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 90°, 得到 △AB D¢,
\therefore AF = A D^{\xi}, DF = D^{\xi}B, \angle ADF = \angle AB D^{\xi} = 45^{\circ}, \angle DAF = \angle BA D^{\xi},
\therefore \angle D^{c}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),
EF = D'E
\therefore D'E^2 = BE^2 + D'B^2,
∴ BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2; 故②正确;
\therefore \angle BAF = \angle BAE + \angle EAF = \angle BAE + 45^{\circ}, \quad \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 \sim \triangle BFA,
\therefore \frac{DE}{} - AD
   AB = \overline{BF},
\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,
```

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

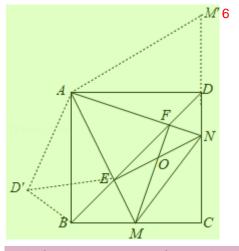
同理可求 ∠AEN = 90°, ∠DAN = ∠DEN,

- $\therefore \angle EOM = 45^{\circ} = \angle EMO$.
- $\therefore EO = EM$
- $\therefore MO = \sqrt{2} EO$
- $\therefore \angle BAM \neq \angle DAN$.
- $\therefore \angle BFM \neq \angle DEN$.
- $\therefore EO \neq FO$.
- $\therefore OM \neq \sqrt{2}FO$, 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 、2 AN 分别与对角线 BD 交于点 $E \setminus F$, 连接 $EN \setminus FM$ 相交于点 O, 以下结论: ① MN = BM + DN; ② $BE^2 + DF^2 = EF^2$; ③ $BC^2 = BF \cdot DE$; ④ $OM = \sqrt{2}OF$,一定成立的是(



- A. (1)(2)(3)
- B. (1)(2)(4)
- C. 234 D. 1234 4

【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 $\triangle ABD'$,5



- $\therefore AM' = AM$, BM = DM', $\angle BAM = \angle DAM'$, $\angle MAM' = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle ABM = \angle ADM' = 90^{\circ}$, 7
- $\therefore \angle ADM' + \angle ADC = 180^{\circ}$,
- :. 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),
                                                                                                                    1
\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,
\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{Z}:: \angle ABF = \angle ADE = 45^{\circ},
\therefore \Delta DAE \hookrightarrow \Delta BFA,
\therefore \frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{AD}{BF} ,
\nabla :: 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 2
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 \hookrightarrow \triangle BEM ; ③ \frac{AF}{AM} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} ; ④ \triangle FMC 是等腰三角形. 其中正确的有(
```

$$\begin{array}{c}
A \\
E \\
O
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
D \\
N \\
C
\end{array}$$

A. 1个

B. 2个

C. 3个

D. 4个2

```
【解答】解: 将 \Delta ABM 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 90^{\circ} 至 \Delta 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;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

∴ ΔAEF ∽ ΔBEM, 故②正确;

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

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

 $\therefore \triangle AEB \hookrightarrow \triangle FEM$.

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

∴ΔAFM 是等腰直角三角形,

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

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

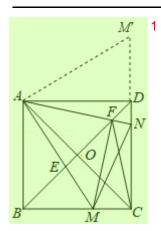
 $\therefore \triangle ADF \cong \triangle CDF(SAS)$.

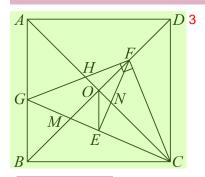
 $\therefore AF = CF$,

:: AF = MF,

 $\therefore FM = FC$,

∴ ΔFMC 是等腰三角形, 故 ④正确;





【答案】①②③4

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

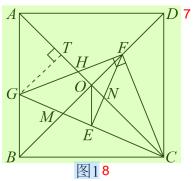
②正确. 如图 3 中,将 $\triangle CBM$ 绕点 C顺时针旋转 90° 得到 $\triangle CDW$,连接 FW . 则 CM = CW , BM = DW , $\triangle MCW = 90$ ° , $\triangle CBM = \triangle CDW = 45$ ° ,证明 FM = FW , 利用勾股定理,即可解决问题;

5

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 $GT \perp AC \equiv T$.6



:: 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,

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

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

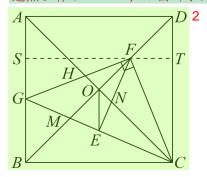
 $:: GB \perp CB$, $GT \perp AC$,

 $\therefore GB = GT ,$

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

 $\therefore AG = \sqrt{2}BG$, 故①正确,

过点F作ST // AD , 如图所示:



- :.四边形 ASTD 是矩形,
- $\angle BDC = 45^{\circ}$,
- DT = FT,

在正方形 ABCD中, AD = CD=ST,

- ST FT = CD DT, PSF = CT,
- $\angle SFG + \angle TFC = \angle TFC + \angle TCF = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\angle SFG = \angle TCF$,
- $\angle GSF = \angle FTC = 90^{\circ}$
- ∴ △SFG≌△TCF,
- $\therefore FG = FC$,
- $\therefore \angle FCG = 45^{\circ}$,

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, $\angle MCW = 90°$, $\angle CBM = \angle CDW = 45°$,

1

3

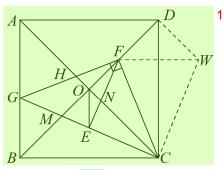


图32

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

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

$$\therefore CM = CW, CF = CF,$$

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

$$\therefore FM = FW$$
,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore$$
 FE \perp CG,

$$FC = FG$$
,

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

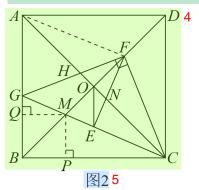
$$\therefore \angle NFC = \angle FGM = 45^{\circ}, \quad FG = CF$$

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

$$\therefore CN = FM$$
,

$$\therefore CN^2 = BM^2 + DF^2$$
, 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.



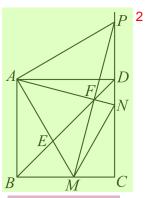
 $\therefore \angle OFH + \angle FHO = 90^{\circ}, \quad \angle FHO + \angle FCO = 90^{\circ}, 6$

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

```
\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,
∴ \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 \Box 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. $(2023 \cdot \Gamma 东深圳 \cdot 校联考模拟预测)$ 如图,等腰直角 $\triangle AMP$ 中, $\angle PAM = 90^{\circ}$,顶点 M, P 在正方形 ABCD 2 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 1 的是 . (填写正确的序号)



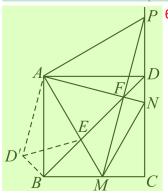
【答案】①②③④3

【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 4 证得 BM = DP,点 $A \backslash B \backslash M \backslash F$ 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 $\triangle DAE \hookrightarrow \triangle BFA$,可得 EF = DE ,故③正确;由 EF = DE ,由 EF = DE ,由 EF = DE ,由 EF = DE 。由 EF = DE ,由 E

【详解】解: : 四边形 ABCD 是正方形, AAMP 是等腰直角三角形,5

- $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD = \angle AMF = 45^{\circ}$, AB = AD, AM = AP,
- $: \triangle ABM \cong \triangle ADP(HL)$, 点 $A \setminus B \setminus M \setminus F$ 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,
- $\therefore \triangle AMN \cong \triangle APN(SAS)$,
- $\therefore MN = PN$.
- 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, $\angle ADF = \angle ABD' = 45^{\circ}$, $\angle DAF = \angle BAD'$, 7

```
\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.
\therefore D'E^2 = BE^2 + D'B^2
∴ 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},
\therefore \triangle DAE \hookrightarrow \triangle BFA,
\therefore \frac{DE}{BA} = \frac{AD}{BF},
\mathbf{X} :: AB = AD = BC,
\therefore 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
```