专题 1-1 一网打尽全等三角形模型 (10 个模型)

导语: 熟悉模型, 补全结构

条件不足另外凑,凑不出来挠挠头,下次考试再来秀

01

题型•解读

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02 / 满分•技巧

模型梳理

模型1 倍长中线模型

(一) 基本模型

B C E	已知:在△ABC中,AD是BC边上的中线,延 长AD到点E,使ED=AD,连接BE.
	结论 1: △ACD≌△EBD.
B D F C	已知:在△ABC中,点D是BC边的中点,点
	E是AB边上一点,连接ED,延长ED到点F,
	使 DF=DE,连接 CF.
	结论 2:△BDE≌△CDF.
A	已知:在△ABC中,点D是BC边的中点,作
$B \stackrel{E}{\smile} D C$	$CE \perp AD \neq E, BF \perp AD \neq F,$
	结论 3:易证:△CDE≌△BDF(SAS)

(二) 结论推导

结论 1: △ACD≌△EBD.

证明: :: AD 是 BC 边上的中线, :: CD=BD.

∵∠ADC=∠EDB, AD=ED, ∴△ACD≌△EBD.

结论 2: △BDE≌△CDF.

证明: : 点 D 是 BC 边的中点, : BD=CD.

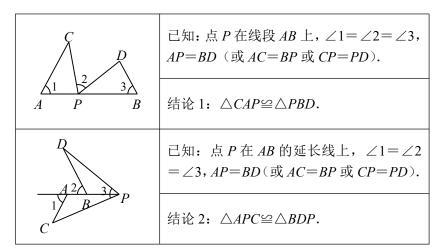
∵∠BDE=∠CDF, DE=DF, ∴△BDE≌△CDF.

(三) 解题技巧

遇到中点或中线,则考虑使用"倍长中线模型",即延长中线,使所延长部分与中线相等,然后连接相应的顶点,构造出全等三角形.

模型 2 一线三等角模型

(一) 基本模型



(二) 结论推导

结论 1: △CAP≌△PBD.

证明: \therefore \angle 1+ \angle C+ \angle APC=180°, \angle 2+ \angle BPD+ \angle APC=180°, \angle 1= \angle 2, \therefore \angle C= \angle BPD.

∵∠1=∠3, AP=BD (或 AC=BP 或 CP=PD), ∴△CAP≌△PBD.

结论 2: △APC≌△BDP.

证明: \therefore $\angle 1 = \angle C + \angle APC$, $\angle 2 = \angle BPD + \angle D$, $\angle 3 = \angle BPD + \angle APC$, $\angle 1 = \angle 2 = \angle 3$,

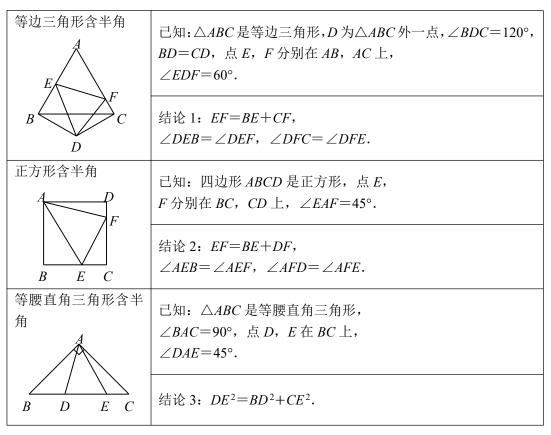
∴∠ $C = \angle BPD$, ∠ $APC = \angle D$. ∵AP = BD ($\oint AC = BP \oint CP = PD$), ∴ $\triangle APC \cong \triangle BDP$.

(三) 解题技巧

在一条线段上出现三个相等的角,且有一组边相等时,则考虑使用一线三等角全等模型.找准三个等角,再根据平角性质、三角形内角和进行等角代换,判定三角形全等,然后利用全等三角形的性质解题.一线三等角模型常以等腰三角形、等边三角形、四边形(正方形或矩形)为背景,在几何综合题中考查.

模型3半角模型

(一) 基本模型



(二) 结论推导

结论 1: EF=BE+CF, ∠DEB=∠DEF, ∠DFC=∠DFE.

证明: 延长 AC 到点 G, 使 CG=BE, 连接 DG.

∵△ABC 是等边三角形, ∴∠ABC=∠ACB=60°.

 $\therefore \angle BDC = 120^{\circ}, BD = CD, \therefore \angle DBC = \angle DCB = 30^{\circ},$

 $\therefore \angle DBE = \angle DCF = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle DBE = \angle DCG = 90^{\circ},$

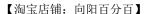
 \therefore △BDE≌ △CDG, \therefore DE=DG, ∠DEB=∠G, ∠BDE=∠CDG.

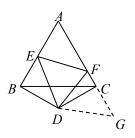
 $\therefore \angle EDF = 60^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle BDE + \angle CDF = 60^{\circ},$

∴ $\angle CDG + \angle CDF = 60^{\circ}$, $\mathbb{P} \angle GDF = 60^{\circ}$.

 $\therefore DF = DF, \therefore \triangle DEF \cong \triangle DGF,$

 $\therefore EF = FG$, $\angle DEF = \angle G$, $\angle DFC = \angle DFE$.





 $\therefore \angle DEB = \angle DEF$.

:FG=CG+CF, :EF=BE+CF.

结论 2: EF=BE+DF, ∠AEB=∠AEF, ∠AFD=∠AFE.

证明: 延长 CB 到点 G, 使 BG=DF, 连接 AG.

∵正方形 ABCD, ∴∠ABG=∠D=90°, AB=AD,

 $\therefore \triangle ABG \cong \triangle ADF$, $\therefore AG = AF$, $\angle G = \angle AFD$, $\angle BAG = \angle DAF$.

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

∴ $\angle BAE + \angle BAG = 45^{\circ}$, $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \angle EAG = 45^{\circ}$.

AE = AE, $AEF \cong \triangle AEG$,

 $\therefore EF = EG$, $\angle AEB = \angle AEF$, $\angle AFE = \angle G$.

 $\therefore \angle AFD = \angle AFE$.

:EG=BE+BG, :EF=BE+DF.

结论 3: $DE^2 = BD^2 + CE^2$.

证明: 将 $\triangle ABD$ 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 90° 到 $\triangle ACF$, 连接 EF.

∵△ABC 是等腰直角三角形, ∠BAC=90°,

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

 $\therefore \angle ECF = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore EF^2 = CF^2 + CE^2 = BD^2 + CE^2,$

 $\therefore \angle DAE = 45^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle BAD + \angle CAE = 45^{\circ},$

∴ $\angle CAF + \angle CAE = 45^{\circ}$, $\mathbb{P} \angle FAE = 45^{\circ}$.

AE = AE, $AEF \cong \triangle AED$,

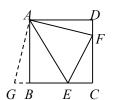
 $\therefore EF = DE, \quad \therefore DE^2 = BD^2 + CE^2.$

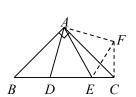
(三)解题技巧

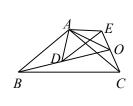
对于半角模型,一般情况下都需要做辅助线(延长或旋转),构造全等,通过等量代换得到相关的结论.

模型 4 手拉手模型

(一) 基本模型







已知: 在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ 中, AB=AC, AD=AE, $\angle BAC=\angle DAE$, 连接 BD, CE 相交于 O, 连接 OA.

结论 1: $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE$, BD = CE,

结论 2: ∠BOC=∠BAC,

结论 3: *OA* 平分∠*BOE*.

(二) 结论推导

结论 1: △ABD≌△ACE, BD=CE.

证明: ∵∠BAC=∠DAE, ∴∠BAD=∠CAE.

AB = AC, AD = AE, $ABD \cong \triangle ACE$,

 $\therefore BD = CE$.

结论 2: $\angle BOC = \angle BAC$.

证明:设OB与AC相交于点F.



 $\therefore \angle AFB = \angle OFC, \quad \therefore \angle BOC = \angle BAC.$

结论3: OA 平分∠BOE.

证明:过点A分别做BD, CE的垂线,垂足为G, H.

 $\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE, \quad \therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = S_{\triangle ACE},$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}BD \cdot AG = \frac{1}{2}CE \cdot AH .$$

:BD=CE, :AG=AH,

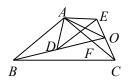
∴OA 平分 ∠BOE.

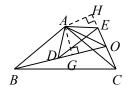
(三)解题技巧

如果题目中出现两个等腰三角形,可以考虑连接对应的顶点,用旋转全等模型;如果只出现一个等腰三角形,可以用旋转的方法构造旋转全等.

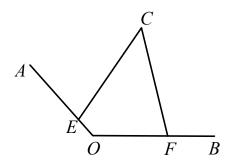
模型 5 对角互补+邻边相等模型

模型解读: 通过做垂线或者利用旋转构造全等三角形解决问题。

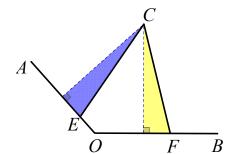




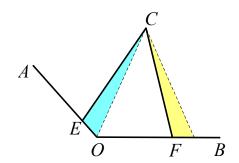
如图, $\angle EOF + \angle ECF = 180^{\circ}$,CE = CF



作垂线

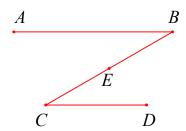


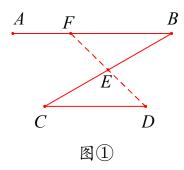
旋转

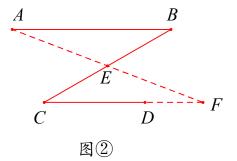


模型 6 平行线夹中点模型

如图, AB//CD, 点 $E \neq BC$ 的中点.







【模型分析】

如图①, 延长 DE 交 AB 于点 F, 易证: $\triangle DCE \cong \triangle FBE$ (AAS) 。

如图②,延长 AE 交 CD 延长线于点 F,易证: $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle FCE$ (AAS)

口诀:有中点,有平行,轻轻延长就能行

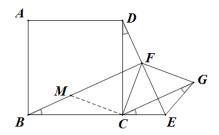
模型7 截长补短模型

【模型解读】截长补短的方法适用于求证线段的和差倍分关系。截长:指在长线段中截取一段等于已知线段:补短:指将短线段延长,延长部分等于已知线段。该类题目中常出现等服三角形、角平分线等关键词句,可以采用截长补短法构造全等三角形来完成证明过程,截长补短法(往往需证 2 次全等)。

①截长: 在较长的线段上截取另外两条较短的线段。

如图所示,在BF上截取BM=DF,易证△BMC≌△DFC (SAS),则MC=FC=FG,∠BCM=∠DCF,可得△MCF为等腰直角三角形,又可证∠CFE=45°,∠CFG=90°,

∠CFG=∠MCF, FG//CM, 可得四边形 CGFM 为平行四边形,则 CG=MF,于是 BF=BM+MF=DF+CG.



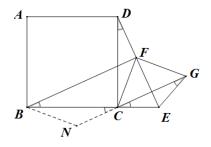
②补短: 选取两条较短线段中的一条进行延长, 使得较短的两条线段共线并寻求解题突破。

如图所示, 延长 GC 至 N, 使 CN=DF, 易证△CDF≌△BCN (SAS),

可得 CF=FG=BN, ∠DFC=∠BNC=135°,

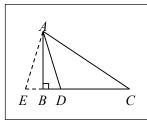
又知∠FGC=45°,可证BN//FG,于是四边形BFGN为平行四边形,得BF=NG,

所以 BF=NG=NC+CG=DF+CG.



模型 8 绝配角模型

(一) 基本模型



已知:在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC$ =90°,点D为边BC上一点, $\angle C$ =2 $\angle BAD$,延长DB到点E,使BE=BD,连接AE.

结论: AC=EC.

(二) 结论推导

结论: AC=EC.

证明: ∵∠ABC=90°, BE=BD, ∴AE=AD,

 $\therefore \angle E = \angle ADE, \ \angle BAE = \angle BAD, \ \therefore \angle EAD = 2 \angle BAD.$

 $\therefore \angle C = 2 \angle BAD$, $\therefore \angle EAD = \angle C$,

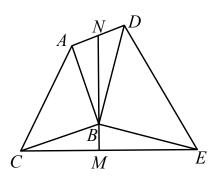
 $\therefore \angle CAE = \angle ADE = \angle E, \quad \therefore AC = EC.$

(三)解题技巧

如果题目中出现二倍角,可以考虑用绝配角模型,构造等腰三角形,绝配角十等腰三角形十全等三角形一般同时出现,然后用勾股定理或相似求解.构造等腰三角形是这类绝配角问题的重要方法.

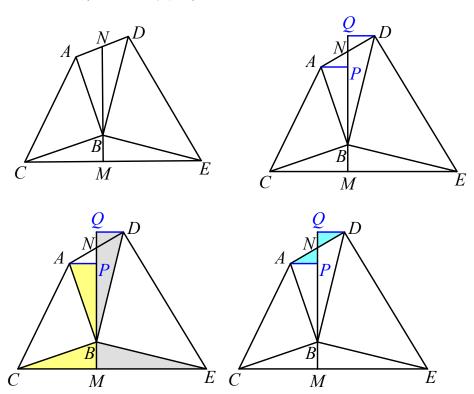
模型9 婆罗摩笈模型

如图, $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DBE$ 是等腰直角三角形, 连接 AD, CE, M, N 分别在 AD, CE 上, 且 MN 经过点 B



【性质 1: 垂直得中点】若 $MN \perp CE$,则①点 N 是 AD 的中点,② $S_{\Delta CBE} = S_{\Delta ABD}$,③ CE = 2BN.

【证明】如图, (知垂直得中点, 一线三垂直)



过A作APLMN, 垂足为P, 过D作DQLMN交MN的延长线于Q,

易证: △ABP≌△BCM,AP=BM,△DQB≌△BME,DQ=BM

 \therefore AP=DQ

易证: △APN≌△DQN

∴AN=DN

②如图,由①知, $S_{\Delta CBM} = S_{\Delta BAP}$, $S_{\Delta EBM} = S_{\Delta BDQ}$, $S_{\Delta APN} = S_{\Delta DQN}$

 $\therefore S_{\Delta ABD} = S_{\Delta ABN} + S_{\Delta DBN} = S_{\Delta BAP} + S_{\Delta APN} + S_{\Delta BDQ} - S_{\Delta DQN}$

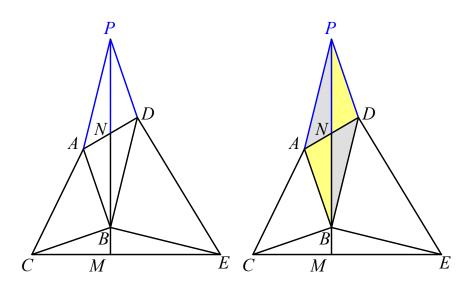
=S $_{\Delta BAP}$ +S $_{\Delta BDQ}$ =S $_{\Delta CBM}$ +S $_{\Delta EBM}$ =S $_{\Delta CBE}$,即S $_{\Delta CBE}$ =S $_{\Delta ABD}$,得证.

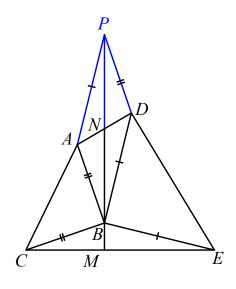
③如图, 由①得, PN=QN,

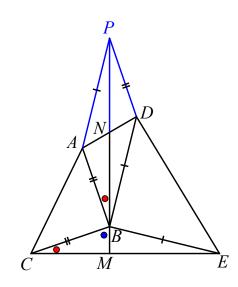
∴CE=CM+EM=BP+BQ=BN-NP+BN+QN=2BN, 得证.

【性质 2: 中点得垂直】若点 N 是 AD 的中点,则①MN \bot CE.

【证明】如图, (知中点得垂直, 倍长中线)







证明: 延长 BN 至点 P, 使 BN=PN, 连结 PN,

易证: △PAD≌BDA

∴BC=PD, BE=PA

:PA//BD, ∴∠PAB+∠ABD=180°,

 \mathbb{X} : $\angle ABC = \angle DBE = 90^{\circ}$: $\angle CBE + \angle ABD = 180^{\circ}$, $\therefore \angle CBE = \angle PAB$,

易证: △CBE≌△PAB,

 $\therefore \angle BCM = \angle ABN$,

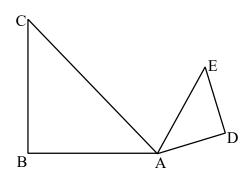
- \therefore \angle ABN+ \angle CBM=90° \therefore \angle BCM+ \angle CBM=90°
- ∴∠BMC=90°

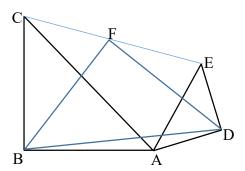
模型 10 脚蹬脚模型 (海盗埋宝藏)

模型成立条件: 等腰三角形顶角互补

已知: $\triangle ABC$ 、 $\triangle ADE$ 为等腰直角三角形, $\angle B=\angle D=90^\circ$,AB=CB,AD=ED,点 F 为 CE 的中点,

则△BFD 是等腰直角三角形.





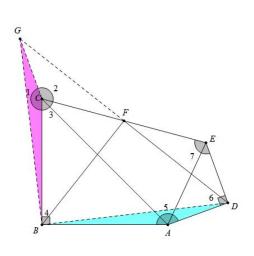
【证明】法一: 倍长中线

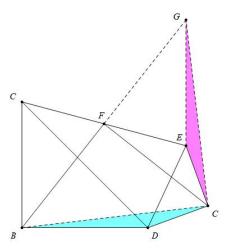
延长 DF 至点 G, 使得 FG=FD, 易证△DEF≌△GCF (SAS);

所以 CG=ED=AD, ∠2=∠7;

 $X \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 360^{\circ}$,

∠3+∠4+∠5+∠6+∠7=540° (五边形内角和),





【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】

 $\angle 4 = \angle 6 = 90^{\circ}$;

所以∠3+∠5+∠7=∠1+∠2+∠3,

所以∠1=∠5;

则△BCG≌△BAD (SAS),

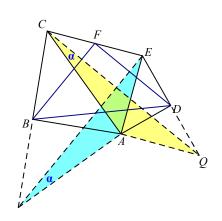
所以∠DBG=90°, BG=BD;

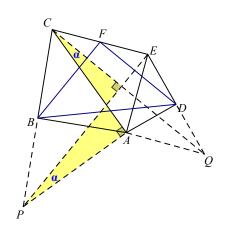
所以 BF= $\frac{1}{2}$ DG=DF,BF \perp DF。

法二: 构造手拉手模型

将△ABC 沿 AB 对称,将△ADE 沿 AD 对称

连接 PE, CQ, 易知△ACQ≌△APE, 进而得出 PE=CQ 且 PE⊥CQ, 而 BE 是△CPE 的中位线, CD 是△CQE 的中位线, 故 BF=DF, 且 BF⊥FD



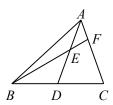


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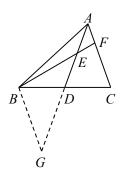
核心•题型

風型一 倍长中线模型

1. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,AD 是 BC 边上的中线,点 E 是 AD 上一点,BE=AC,BE 的延长线交 AC 于点 F,求证: AF=EF.



证明: 延长 AD 到点 G, 使 DG=AD, 连接 BG.



∵AD 是 BC 边上的中线, ∴CD=BD.

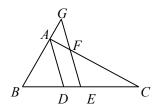
 $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle GDB$, $\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle GDB$,

 $\therefore AC = BG, \ \angle DAC = \angle G,$

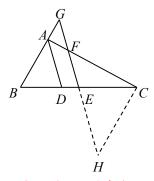
BE=AC, BE=BG, $C=\angle BED$.

 $\therefore \angle AEF = \angle BED$, $\therefore \angle DAC = \angle AEF$,

2. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,AD 平分 $\angle BAC$,点 E 是 BC 的中点,过点 E 作 EF // AD,交 AC 于点 F,交 BA 的 延长线于点 G,求证: BG=CF.



证明:延长 GE 到点 H, 使 EH=EG, 连接 CH.



∵点E是BC的中点, ∴BE=CE.

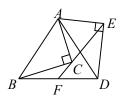
∵∠BEG=∠CEH, ∴△BEG≌△CEH,

∴BG=CH, \angle G= \angle H.

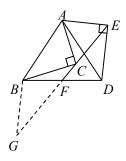
:EF/AD, $:\angle G = \angle BAD$, $\angle CFE = \angle DAC$.

∵AD 平分∠BAC, ∠BAD=∠DAC,

- $\therefore \angle H = \angle CFE$, $\therefore CF = CH$, $\therefore BG = CF$.
- 3. 如图, $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE$, $\angle ACB = \angle AED = 90^{\circ}$, 连接 EC 并延长, 交 BD 于点 F, 求证: F 为 BD 的中点.



证明:过点B作BG//DE,交EF的延长线于点G.



则 $\angle G = \angle DEF$, $\angle GBF = \angle EDF$.

∵△ABC≌△ADE, ∴AC=AE, BC=DE,

 $\therefore \angle ACE = \angle AEC.$

 $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle AED = 90^{\circ}, \therefore \angle BCF = \angle DEF,$

 $\therefore \angle G = \angle BCF$, $\therefore BG = BC$, $\therefore BG = DE$,

∴∆BGF≌△DEF, ∴BF=DF,

即F为BD的中点.

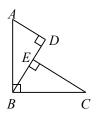
考点分析: 全等三角形的判定与性质, 平行线的判定与性质, 等腰三角形的判定与性质.

思路点拨: 过点 B 作 BG // DE,交 EF 的延长线于点 G. 先根据△ABC≌△ADE,得 AC=AE,BC=DE,再证 BG=BC,最后证△BGF≌△DEF 即可.

風図 二 一线三等角模型

基础篇

1. 如图, $\angle ABC = 90^{\circ}$, AB = BC, $AD \perp BD$ 于点 D, $CE \perp BD$ 于点 E, 求证: CE = BD.



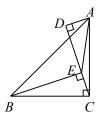
证明: ∵∠ABC=90°, ∴∠ABD+∠EBC=90°.

 $AD \perp BD$, $CE \perp BD$, $ADB = \angle BEC = 90^{\circ}$,

 $\therefore \angle A + \angle ABD = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle A = \angle EBC.$

 $\therefore AB = BC, \therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle BCE, \therefore CE = BD.$

2. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°,AC=BC, $AD\bot CD$ 于点 D, $BE\bot CD$ 于点 E,若 BE=6,DE=4,则 $\triangle ACE$ 的面积为______.



【答案】2

【解析】: $AD \perp CD$, $BE \perp CD$, $\therefore \angle D = \angle BEC = 90^{\circ}$,

 $\therefore \angle EBC + \angle ECB = 90^{\circ}$.

 $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle DCA + \angle ECB = 90^{\circ}$

 $\therefore \angle DCA = \angle EBC$.

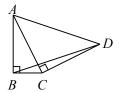
AC=BC, AC=BC,

 $\therefore AD = CE, CD = BE = 6.$

 $\therefore DE=4, \therefore AD=CE=2,$

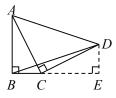
 $\therefore S_{\triangle ACE} = \frac{1}{2} CE \cdot AD = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 = 2.$

3. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC$ =90°,BC=1,AC= $\sqrt{5}$,以 AC 为直角边向外作等腰 Rt $\triangle ACD$,连接 BD,则 BD 的长为 .



【答案】 $\sqrt{10}$

【解析】过点 D 作 DE⊥BC 于点 E.



 \therefore \angle ABC=90°, BC=1, AC= $\sqrt{5}$,

 \therefore AB= $\sqrt{AC^2 - BC^2}$ =2, \angle BAC+ \angle ACB=90°,

 \therefore \angle ACD=90°, \therefore \angle ECD+ \angle ACB=90°,

∴∠BAC=∠ECD.

 \therefore \angle ABC= \angle E=90°, AC=CD,

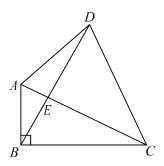
 $\therefore \triangle ABC = \triangle CED$, $\therefore DE = BC = 1$, CE = AB = 2,

∴BE=3, ∴BD= $\sqrt{BE^2 + DE^2} = \sqrt{10}$.

考点分析:等腰直角三角形的性质、全等三角形的判定与性质、勾股定理.

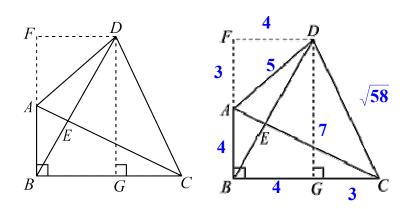
思路点拨: 过点 D 作 DE \bot BC 于点 E, 先证 \triangle ABC \cong \triangle CED, 再在 Rt \triangle BDE 中用 勾股定理求解.

4. 如图,在Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC$ =90°,过点 B 作 $BE \perp AC$,延长 BE 到点 D,使得 BD=AC,连接 AD, CD,若 AB=4, AD=5,则 CD 的长为

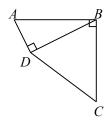


【答案】√58

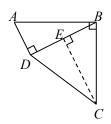
【详解】解:过D点分别作 $DG \perp BC$ 于点G, $DF \perp AB$ 交BA 的延长线于点F, 勾股即可



5. 如图,已知 AB=BC, $AB\perp BC$, $AD\perp BD$,BD=2AD,求证:CD=AB.



证明: 过点 C 作 $CE \perp BD$ 于点 E.



 $AB \perp BC$, $ABC = 90^{\circ}$,

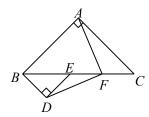
 $\therefore \angle ABD + \angle CBE = 90^{\circ}.$

 $AD \perp BD$, $CE \perp BD$, $ADB = \angle BEC = 90^{\circ}$,

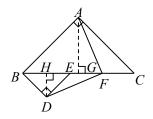
- $\therefore \angle ABD + \angle BAD = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle BAD = \angle CBE.$
- AB=BC, $ABD \cong \triangle BCE$, AD=BE.
- BD=2AD, BD=2BE, BE=DE,
- $\therefore BC = CD, \quad \therefore CD = AB.$

提高篇

6. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle BDE$ 都是等腰直角三角形, $\angle BAC = \angle BDE = 90^{\circ}$, 点 E 在 BC 上, 点 F 是 CE 的中点, 连接 AF, DF, 求证: AF = DF 且 $AF \perp DF$.



【解析】证明:过点A作AG_BC于点G,过点D作DH_BC于点H.



 $:: \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle BDE$ 都是等腰直角三角形, $:: AG = \frac{1}{2}BC$, $BH = \frac{1}{2}BE$.

∴点 F 是 CE 的中点, ∴ $CF = \frac{1}{2}$ CE,

 $\therefore FH = BC - BH - CF = BC - \frac{1}{2}BE - \frac{1}{2}CE = \frac{1}{2}BC,$

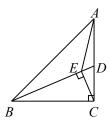
 $\therefore AG = FH$, $\therefore FG = FH - GH = AG - GH = BG - GH = BH = DH$.

- $\therefore \angle AGF = \angle FHD = 90^{\circ}, \therefore \triangle AFG \cong \triangle FDH,$
- $\therefore AF = DF, \ \angle AFG = \angle FDH.$
- $\therefore \angle DFH + \angle FDH = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle DFH + \angle AFG = 90^{\circ},$
- $\therefore \angle AFD = 90^{\circ}, \therefore AF \perp DF.$

考点分析: 等腰直角三角形的性质、全等三角形的判定与性质.

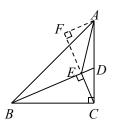
思路点拨: 过点 A 作 $AG \perp BC$ 于点 G, 过点 D 作 $DH \perp BC$ 于点 H. 先根据等腰直角三角形的性质推导等线段, 再证 $\triangle AFG \cong \triangle FDH$, 即可得到结论.

7. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°,AC=BC,D 为 AC 上一点, $CE \bot BD$ 于点 E,连接 AE,若 CE=4,则 $\triangle ACE$ 的面积为 .



【答案】8

【解析】过点 A 作 AF L CE, 交 CE 的延长线于点 F.



∵CE⊥BD, AF⊥CE, ∴∠BEC=∠CFA=90°,

 \therefore ∠EBC+∠BCE=90°.

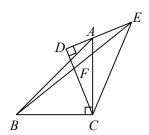
 $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle FCA + \angle BCE = 90^{\circ},$

 $\therefore \angle FCA = \angle EBC$.

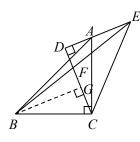
∵AC=BC, ∴△CAF≌△BCE,

 $\therefore AF = CE = 4$, $\therefore S\triangle ACE = \frac{1}{2}CE \cdot AF = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 = 8$.

8. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle CDE$ 都是等腰直角三角形, $\angle ACB = \angle CDE = 90^{\circ}$,点 A 在边 DE 上,连接 BE 交 CD 于点 F,求证: AE = 2DF.



【答案】证明: 过点 B 作 $BG \perp CD$ 于点 G. 则 $\angle BGC = \angle CDA = 90^{\circ}$,



 $\therefore \angle GBC + \angle GCB = 90^{\circ}.$

 $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle DCA + \angle GCB = 90^{\circ},$

 $\therefore \angle DCA = \angle GBC$.

AC=BC, AC=BC, AC=BCG,

 $\therefore AD = CG, CD = BG.$

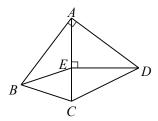
:CD=DE, :AE=DG, BG=DE.

 $\therefore \angle BFG = \angle EFD$, $\angle BGF = \angle EDF = 90^{\circ}$,

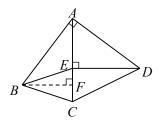
 $\therefore \triangle BFG \cong \triangle EFD, \therefore FG = DF,$

 $\therefore AE = DG = 2DF$.

9. 如图,把两个腰长相等的等腰三角形拼接在一起,AB=AC=AD, $\angle BAD=90^\circ$,过点 D 作 $DE\perp AC$ 于 点 E,若 BE=BC,DE=8,求 AE 的长.



解: 过点 B 作 $BF \perp AC$ 于点 F.



 $\therefore \angle BAD = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle BAF + \angle DAE = 90^{\circ}.$

 $\therefore \angle AFB = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle BAF + \angle ABF = 90^{\circ},$

 $\therefore \angle ABF = \angle DAE$.

 $\therefore \angle AFB = \angle DEA = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle DAE,$

AF = DE = 8.

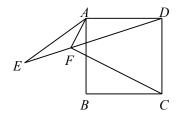
BE=BC, $BF\perp AC$, EF=CF.

设 EF=CF=x, 则 AE=8-x, AD=AC=8+x.

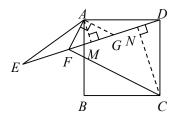
在 Rt $\triangle AED$ 中, $8^2 + (8-x)^2 = (8+x)^2$,

解得 x=2, :: AE=8-x=6.

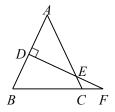
- 10. 如图, E 为正方形 ABCD 外一点, 连接 AE, DE, AE=AB, AF 平分 $\angle BAE$ 交 DE 于点 F, 连接 CF.
 - (1) 求∠*AFD* 的度数;
 - (2) 求证: *AF*⊥*CF*.



【答案】解: (1) 过点 A 作 $AG \perp AF$ 交 DE 于点 G.



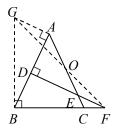
- ∵正方形 ABCD, ∴AB=AD, ∠BAD=90°,
- $\therefore \angle FAG = \angle BAD$, $\therefore \angle FAB = \angle GAD$.
- $\therefore \angle FAE = \angle GAD$.
- AE = AB, AE = AD, $AE = \angle ADG$.
- $\therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle ADG, \therefore AF = AG,$
- $\therefore \angle AFD = \angle AGF = 45^{\circ}.$
- (2) 分别过点 A, C 作 DE 的垂线, 垂足为 M, N.
- $\mathbb{N} \angle AMD = \angle DNC = 90^{\circ}, \therefore \angle ADM + \angle DAM = 90^{\circ}.$
- ∵正方形 ABCD, ∴AD=DC, ∠ADC=90°,
- $\therefore \angle ADM + \angle CDN = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle DAM = \angle CDN,$
- $\therefore \triangle ADM \cong \triangle DCN$, $\therefore AM = DN$, DM = CN.
- $\therefore \angle AMF = 90^{\circ}, \ \angle AFD = 45^{\circ}, \ \therefore AM = FM,$
- $\therefore DN = FM, \therefore DM = FN, \therefore CN = FN,$
- $\therefore \angle CFN = 45^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle AFC = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore AF \perp CF.$
- 11. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,AB=AC,点 D 在 AB 上, $DE\perp AB$,交 AC 于点 E,交 BC 的延长线于点 F,若 DF = AC,AB=m,AE=n,求 AD+DE 的值(用含 m,n 的式子表示).



解: 过点 A 作 AG \perp AB, 过点 B 作 BG \perp BC, AG 与 BG 交于点 G,

连接 GF 与 AC 交于点 O,则 ∠GAB=∠BDF=90°.

 $\therefore \angle GBA + \angle AGB = \angle GBA + \angle DBF = 90^{\circ},$



- $\therefore \angle AGB = \angle DBF$.
- ∵AB=AC=DF, ∴△AGB≌△DBF,

 $\therefore \angle AGB = \angle ABC$, AG = DB, $\therefore \angle BGF = \angle BFG = 45^{\circ}$.

设 $\angle BAC = 2x$,则 $\angle ABC = \angle ACB = 90^{\circ} - x$, $\angle GAO = 90^{\circ} + 2x$,

 $\therefore \angle AGB = \angle ABC = 90^{\circ} - x, \therefore \angle AGO = 45^{\circ} - x,$

 $\therefore \angle AOG = 45^{\circ} - x, \therefore \angle AGO = \angle AOG,$

 \therefore AG=AO, \therefore DB=AO.

 $AG \perp AB$, $DF \perp AB$, AG //DF, $\angle AGO = \angle EFO$.

 \therefore \angle AOG= \angle EOF, \therefore \angle EFO= \angle EOF, EF=EO,

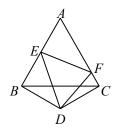
 \therefore AD+DE=AB-DB-DF-EF=m-AO-m-OE

=2m-AE=2m-n.

風型呂 半角模型

例题

例 1 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 是边长为 1 的等边三角形,D 为 $\triangle ABC$ 外一点,BD=CD, $\angle BDC=120^{\circ}$,点 E, F 分别在 AB,AC 上,且 $\angle EDF=60^{\circ}$,则 $\triangle AEF$ 的周长为



考点分析: 等边三角形的性质、全等三角形的判定与性质.

思路点拨: 由半角模型可知 EF=BE+CF,则 $\triangle AEF$ 的周长=AE+AF+EF=AE+AF+BE+CF=AB+AC =2AB=2.

【解析】由半角模型可知 EF=BE+CF,则 $\triangle AEF$ 的周长=AE+AF+EF=AE+AF+BE+CF=AB+AC=2AB=2.

例 2 如图,在正方形 ABCD 中,点 E, F 分别在 BC, CD 上, $\angle EAF$ = 45°, $\triangle CEF$ 的周长为 2,则正方形 ABCD 的边长为_____.



B E C

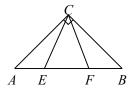
【答案】 1

【解析】由半角模型可知 EF=BE+DF,则 $\triangle CEF$ 的周长=CE+CF+EF=CE+CF+BE+DF=BC+CD=2BC=2,即正方形 ABCD 的边长为 1.

思路点拨: 由半角模型可知 EF = BE + DF, 则 $\triangle CEF$ 的周长 = CE + CF + EF = CE + CF + BE + DF = BC

+CD=2BC=2, BC=1, 即正方形 ABCD 的边长为 1.

例 3 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°,AC=BC,点 E,F 在 AB 上, $\angle ECF$ =45°,AE=2,EF=3,则 BF 的长为



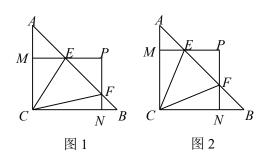
【答案】 $\sqrt{5}$

【解析】由半角模型可知 $EF^2 = AE^2 + BF^2$,则 $BF = \sqrt{EF^2 - AE^2} = \sqrt{3^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$.

思路点拨: 由半角模型可知 $EF^2 = AE^2 + BF^2$, 则 $BF = \sqrt{EF^2 - AE^2} = \sqrt{5}$.

2022 • 山东日照真题

- **例 4** 如图 1, $\triangle ABC$ 是等腰直角三角形,AC=BC=4, $\angle ACB=90^\circ$,M,N 分别是边 AC,BC 上的点,以 CM,CN 为邻边作矩形 PMCN,交 AB 于点 E,F.设 CM=a,CN=b,且 ab=8.
 - (1) 判断由线段 AE, EF, BF 组成的三角形的形状, 并说明理由;
 - (2) ①如图 2, 当 a=b 时,求 $\angle ECF$ 的度数;
 - ②当 $a \neq b$ 时,①中的结论是否成立?并说明理由.



思路点拨: (1) 由条件可得 S 矩形 PMCN = S \triangle ABC, 则 S \triangle PEF = S \triangle AEM + S \triangle BFN, $EF^2 = AE^2 + BF^2$, 由线段 AE, EF, BF 组成的三角形是直角三角形; (2) ①过点 C 作 CH \bot EF 于点 H. 当 a=b 时,可得 CM = CN=CH, \triangle CEM \cong \triangle CEH, \triangle CFN \cong \triangle CFH, 则 \angle ECM= \angle ECH, \angle FCN= \angle FCH, \angle ECF= \angle ECH+ \angle FCH= $\frac{1}{2}$ \angle ACB=45°; ②将 \triangle ACE 绕点 C 顺时针旋转 90°得到 \triangle BCG,连接 FG. 可证 \triangle CEF \cong \triangle CGF,则①中的结论成立。

【解析】(1) 由线段 AE, EF, BF 组成的三角形是直角三角形, 理由如下:

 $:S\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 = 8$, S 矩形 PMCN = ab = 8,

∴S△ABC=S 矩形 PMCN, ∴S△PEF =S△AEM + S△BFN,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{4}EF^2 = \frac{1}{4}AE^2 + \frac{1}{4}BF^2, \quad \therefore EF^2 = AE^2 + BF^2,$$

∴由线段 AE, EF, BF 组成的三角形是直角三角形.

(2) ①当 a=b 时, $a^2 = 8$, ∴CM=CN=a= $2\sqrt{2}$.

如图 1, 过点 C作 CH⊥EF 于点 H.

 \therefore AC=BC=4, \therefore CH= $2\sqrt{2}$, \therefore CM=CN=CH,

∴ △CEM≌ △CEH, △CFN≌ △CFH,

∴∠ECM=∠ECH, ∠ECN=∠FCH,

 \therefore \angle ECF= \angle ECH+ \angle FCH= $\frac{1}{2}$ \angle ACB=45°.

②当 a≠b 时, ①中的结论仍然成立, 理由如下:

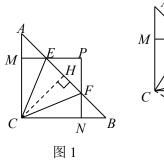
如图 2,将 \triangle ACE 绕点 C 顺时针旋转 90°得到 \triangle BCG,连接 FG.

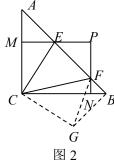
 $\mathbb{N} \angle FBG = 90^{\circ}$, $\therefore FG^2 = BG^2 + BF^2 = AE^2 + BF^2$.

 $: EF^2 = AE^2 + BF^2, : EF = FG.$

∵CE=CG, CF=CF, ∴△CEF≌△CGF,

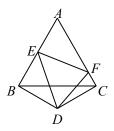
 $\therefore \angle ECF = \angle GCF = \frac{1}{2} \angle ECG = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB = 45^{\circ}.$





基础

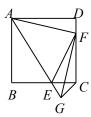
1. 如图,D 为等边 $\triangle ABC$ 外一点,BD=CD, $\angle BDC=120^\circ$,点 E,F 分别在 AB,AC 上,且 $\angle EDF=60^\circ$,若 BE=1, $\triangle AEF$ 的周长为 4,则 AE 的长为______.



【答案】1

【解析】由半角模型可知 EF = BE + CF,则 $\triangle AEF$ 的周长= AE + AF + EF = AE + AF + BE + CF = AB + AC = 2AB = 4, $\therefore AB = 2$. $\therefore BE = 1$, $\therefore AE = 1$.

- 2. 如图,在正方形 ABCD 中, E, F 分别是 BC, DC 上的点,且 EF = BE + DF.
 - (1) 求证: ∠EAF=45°;
 - (2) 作 \angle EFC 的平分线 FG 交 AE 的延长线于 G, 连接 CG. 探究 BC, CF 与 CG 的数量关系, 并证明.



【解析】解: (1) 延长 CB 到点 P, 使 BP=DF, 连接 AP.

∵正方形 ABCD, ∴∠ABP=∠D=90°, AB=AD,

 $\therefore \triangle ABP \cong \triangle ADF$, $\therefore AP = AF$, $\angle BAP = \angle DAF$.

 $\therefore \angle PAF = \angle BAD = 90^{\circ}.$

:: EF = BE + DF, EP = BE + BP, :: EF = EP.

AE = AE, $AEF \cong \triangle AEP$,

 $\therefore \angle EAF = \angle EAP = 45^{\circ}.$

(2) 过点 G 作 $GH \perp DC$ 于点 H.

 $\therefore \triangle ABP \cong \triangle ADF, \therefore \angle P = \angle AFD.$

 $\therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle AEP$, $\angle AEF = \angle P$, $\therefore \angle AEF = \angle AFD$.

∵FG 平分∠EFC, ∴∠EFG=∠GFH,

 $\therefore \angle AFE + \angle EFG = \angle AFD + \angle GFH = 90.$

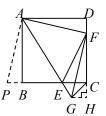
 $\therefore \angle EAF = 45^{\circ}, \therefore AF = FG, \therefore \triangle ADF \cong \triangle FHG,$

 $\therefore AD = FH, DF = GH.$

AD = DC, FH = DC,

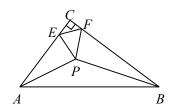
 $\therefore CH = DF, CH = GH = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}CG,$

 $\therefore FH - CF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}CG \;, \; \therefore BC - CF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}CG \;.$



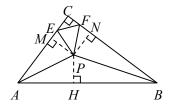
提高

3. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C$ =90°,AC=6,BC=8,AB=10,两锐角的角平分线交于点 P,点 E,F 分别在边 AC,BC 上,且 $\angle EPF$ =45°,则 $\triangle CEF$ 的周长为_____.



【答案】 4

【解析】过点P作AC, BC, AB的垂线, 垂足为M, N, H.



∵两锐角的角平分线交于点 P, ∴PM=PH=PN,

∴四边形 PMCN 是正方形, ∴CM=CN=PM=PN.

 \therefore ∠EPF=45°, \therefore EF=EM+FN.

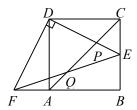
 $\mathbf{S\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot PM + \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot PN + \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot PH = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BC,$

 \therefore PM(AC+BC+AB) = $AC \cdot BC$,

∴ $PM(6+8+10)=6\times8$, ∴PM=2, CM=CN=2,

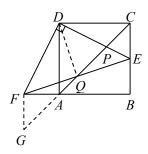
∴ △CEF 的周长=CE+CF+EF=CE+CF+EM+FN=CM+CN=2+2=4.

4. 如图,正方形 ABCD 的边长是 4,点 E 是 BC 的中点,连接 DE, DF $\bot DE$ 交 BA 的延长线于点 F,连接 EF, AC, DE, EF 分别与 AC 交于点 P, Q,则 PQ=



【答案】 $\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3}$

【解答】连接 DQ, 过点 F 作 FG \perp FB, 交 CA 的延长线于点 G.



∵正方形 ABCD, ∴DA=DC, ∠DAF=∠DCE=∠ADC=∠B=90°, ∠QCE=45°,

∴FG//BC, ∴∠G=∠QCE=45°, ∴AF=FG.

 \therefore DF \perp DE, $\therefore \angle$ FDE=90°, $\therefore \angle$ ADF= \angle CDE,

∴ △ADF≌ △CDE, ∴AF=CE, DF=DE,

∴FG=CE, ∴ △FQG≌△EQC,

 \therefore QE=QF, QG=QC, \therefore \angle QDE=45°,

 \therefore AQ 2+CP 2=PQ 2.

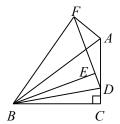
∵正方形 ABCD 的边长是 4, 点 E 是 BC 的中点,

 \therefore AC= $4\sqrt{2}$, AF=CE=2, \therefore AG= $2\sqrt{2}$,

 \therefore CG= $6\sqrt{2}$, \therefore QG=QC= $3\sqrt{2}$, \therefore AQ= $\sqrt{2}$,

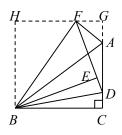
∴
$$(\sqrt{2})^2 + (3\sqrt{2} - PQ)^2 = PQ^2$$
, 解得 $PQ = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3}$.

5. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, $\angle C$ =90°,AC=6,BC=8,D 为边 AC 上一点,将 $\triangle BCD$ 沿 BD 翻折得到 $\triangle BED$,延长 DE 到点 F,使 $\angle DBF$ =45°,若 $S_{\triangle ADF}$ = $\frac{1}{4}S_{\triangle BEF}$,则 CD^2 + EF^2 的值是______.

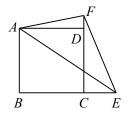


【答案】33

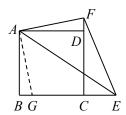
【解析】将四边形 AFBC 补成矩形 GHBC, 使点 F在 GH上.



- $\therefore \angle DBF = 45^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle HBF + \angle DBC = \angle EBF + \angle DBE.$
- $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle DBE, \therefore \angle HBF = \angle EBF.$
- $\therefore \angle H = \angle BEF = 90^{\circ}, BF = BF, \therefore \triangle BHF \cong \triangle BEF,$
- ∴BH=BE=BC=8, ∴HF=EF, 四边形 GHBC 是正方形,
- $\therefore DF = DE + EF = CD + HF$.
- 设 CD=a, HF=b, 则 DF=a+b, DG=8-a, FG=8-b,
- 在 Rt $\triangle DFG$ 中, $(8-a)^2+(8-b)^2=(a+b)^2$,
- 整理得 64-8a-8b=ab.
- $:: S_{\triangle ADF} = \frac{1}{4} S_{\triangle BEF}, :: S_{\triangle BHF} = S_{\triangle BEF} = 4 S_{\triangle ADF},$
- ..8b = 4(6-a)(8-b),
- 整理得 8a+8b-48=ab.
- 由①②解得 a+b=7, ab=8,
- $\therefore CD^2 + EF^2 = a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 2ab = 7^2 2 \times 8 = 33.$
- 6. 如图,在正方形 ABCD 中,点 E, F 分别在 BC, CD 的延长线上,且 $\angle EAF = 45^{\circ}$.
 - (1) 探究 EF, BE, DF 之间的数量关系, 并证明;
 - (2) 若 CE=5, DF=2, 求正方形 ABCD 的边长.



【解析】(1) 证明: 在 BC 上截取 BG=DF, 连接 AG.



∵正方形 ABCD, ∴AB=AD, ∠ABG=∠ADF=90°,

∴ △ABG≌ △ADF, ∴ AG=AF, ∠BAG=∠DAF.

 $\therefore \angle BAD = 90^{\circ}, \therefore \angle BAG + \angle DAG = 90^{\circ},$

 \therefore \angle DAF+ \angle DAG=90°, \therefore \angle GAF=90°.

 \therefore \angle EAF=45°, \therefore \angle EAG= \angle EAF=45°,

AE = AE, $AEG \cong \triangle AEF$,

 \therefore EF=EG=BE-BG=BE-DF.

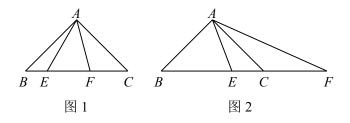
(2) 设正方形 ABCD 的边长为 x.

则 CF=x+2,EF=BE-DF=BC+CE-DF=x+5-2=x+3.

在 Rt \triangle CEF 中, 52+(x+2)2=(x+3)2,

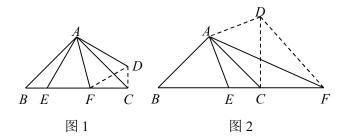
解得 x=10, 即 ABCD 的边长为 10.

- 7. (1)**问题背景:** 如图 1,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =90°,AB=AC,点 E、F 在线段 BC 上, $\angle EAF$ =45°,用等式表示线段 BE,EF 与 CF 的数量关系,并证明;
- (2) **拓展应用:** 如图 2,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$,AB = AC,点 E 在线段 BC 上,点 F 在 BC 的延长线上, $\angle EAF = 45^{\circ}$,若 EC = 1,CF = 2,求 BE 的长.

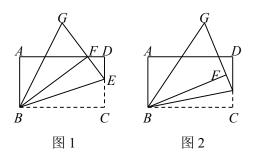


【答案】(1) $BE^2+CF^2=EF^2$.

证明:如图 1,将 $\triangle ABE$ 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 90°到 $\triangle ACD$,连接 DF.



- $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}, AB = AC, \therefore \angle B = \angle ACB = 45^{\circ},$
- $\therefore \angle ACD = \angle B = 45^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle DCF = 90^{\circ},$
- $\therefore CD^2 + CF^2 = DF^2, \quad \therefore BE^2 + CF^2 = DF^2.$
- $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}, \angle EAF = 45^{\circ}, \therefore \angle BAE + \angle CAF = 45^{\circ},$
- \therefore $\angle CAD + \angle CAF = 45^{\circ}$, $\therefore \angle EAF = \angle DAF = 45^{\circ}$.
- AE = AD, AF = AF, $AEF \cong \triangle ADF$,
- $\therefore DF = EF, \quad \therefore BE^2 + CF^2 = EF^2.$
- (2) 如图 2, 将 $\triangle ABE$ 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 90°到 $\triangle ACD$, 连接 DF.
- 则 $\angle ACD = \angle B = 45^{\circ}$, $\angle DAE = 90^{\circ}$.
- $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}, AB = AC, \therefore \angle B = \angle ACB = 45^{\circ},$
- $\therefore \angle ACD = \angle B = 45^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle BCD = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle DCF = 90^{\circ}.$
- $\therefore \angle EAF = 45^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle EAF = \angle DAF,$
- AE = AD, AF = AF, $AEF \cong \triangle ADF$,
- $\therefore DF = EF = EC + CF = 1 + 2 = 3$
- ∴ BE = CD = $\sqrt{DF^2 CF^2}$ = $\sqrt{3^2 2^2}$ = $\sqrt{5}$.
- 8. 在矩形 ABCD 中,AB=3,BC=5,点 E 是 CD 边上一点,将 $\triangle BCE$ 沿 BE 折叠得到 $\triangle BFE$, $\angle ABF$ 的平分线与 EF 的延长线交于点 G.
 - (1) 如图 1, 当点 F 落在 AD 边上时, 求 DF 的长;
 - (2) 如图 2,若 $\frac{EF}{FG} = \frac{3}{10}$,求CE的长;
 - (3) 当点 E 从点 C 运动到点 D 时,直接写出点 G 运动的路径长.

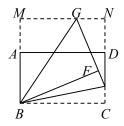


解: (1) 由题意, AD=BF=BC=5,

$$AF = \sqrt{BF^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4$$

 $\therefore DF = AD - AF = 5 - 4 = 1.$

(2) 过点 G 作 BC 的平行线 MN, 分别与 BA, CD 的延长线交于点 M, N.



则 $\angle BMG = \angle BFG = 90^{\circ}$.

 $\therefore \angle MBG = \angle FBG, BG = BG,$

 $\therefore \triangle BMG \cong \triangle BFG$, $\therefore MG = FG$, BM = BF = BC,

∴四边形 BCNM 为正方形.

由 $EF = \frac{3}{10}$, 可设 EF = 3x, 则 CE = 3x, MG = FG = 10x,

GE=13x, GN=5-10x, EN=5-3x.

在 Rt \triangle GEN 中, $(5-10x)^2+(5-3x)^2=(13x)^2$,

解得
$$x=-\frac{5}{2}$$
 (含去) 或 $x=\frac{1}{3}$,

 $\therefore CE = 3x = 1.$

(3) 点G运动的路径长为 $\frac{15}{4}$.

提示: 当点E与点C重合时,EF=CE=0,EN=5,

GE = FG = MG = 5 - GN.

在 Rt \triangle GEN 中, $5^2 + GN^2 = (5 - GN)^2$,

解得 GN=0.

当点E与点D重合时,EF=CE=CD=3,EN=2,

FG=MG=5-GN, GE=EF+FG=8-GN.

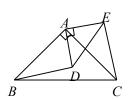
在 Rt \triangle GEN 中, $2^2 + GN^2 = (8 - GN)^2$,

解得 GN = 15/4 , 点 G 运动的路径长为 15/4 .

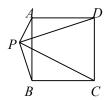
题型四 手拉手模型

例题

例1 在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ 中,AB=AC,AD=AE, $\angle BAC=\angle DAE=90^\circ$,探究且 BD 与 CE 的数量关系和位置关系,并证明.

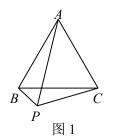


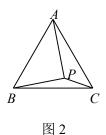
例 2 如图, P 为正方形 ABCD 外一点, $\angle APD = 45^{\circ}$, 求证: $\angle BPC = 45^{\circ}$.



例 3 已知△ABC 为等边三角形.

- (1) 如图 1, *P* 为△*ABC* 外一点, ∠*BPC*=120°, 连接 *PA*, *PB*, *PC*, 求证: *PA*=*PB*+*PC*;
- (2) 如图 2,P 为 $\triangle ABC$ 内一点,PB > PC, $\angle BPC = 150^{\circ}$,若 PA = 4, $\triangle PBC$ 的面积为 $\sqrt{3}$,求 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积.

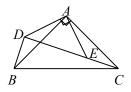




思路点拨: (1) 将 $\triangle ABP$ 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 60° 到 $\triangle ACQ$; (2) 将 $\triangle ABP$ 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 60° 到 $\triangle ACQ$, 连接 PQ, 证 $\triangle ACQ$ 和 $\triangle PCQ$ 都是直角三角形, $\triangle PCQ$ 的面积为 $\triangle PBC$ 的面积的两倍, $\triangle ABC$ 的面积= $\triangle APQ$ 的面积+ $\triangle PCQ$ 的面积+ $\triangle PBC$ 的面积.

基础篇

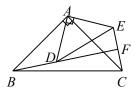
1. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ 都是等腰直角三角形, $\angle BAC = \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$,D,E,C 三点在一条直线上,BD = 1, $BC = \sqrt{10}$,求 DE 的长.



【答案】解: ∵∠BAC=∠DAE, ∴∠BAD=∠CAE.

- AB = AC, AD = AE, $ABD \cong \triangle ACE$,
- $\therefore BD = CE = 1, \ \angle ABD = \angle ACE,$
- $\therefore \angle BDC = \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore DC = \sqrt{BC^2 BD^2} = 3,$
- ∴DE = DC CE = 3 1 = 2.
- 2. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ 都是等腰直角三角形, $\angle BAC = \angle DAE = 90^{\circ}$,点 D 在 $\triangle ABC$ 内,BD 的延长线【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】

与 CE 交于点 F, 若点 F 为 CE 的中点, AD=3, $BD=2\sqrt{2}$,求 DF 的长.



【答案】解: ∵∠BAC=∠DAE, ∴∠BAD=∠CAE.

∵AB=AC, AD=AE, ∴△ABD≌△ACE,

 \therefore CE=BD= $2\sqrt{2}$, \angle ABD= \angle ACE,

 $\therefore \angle BFC = \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}.$

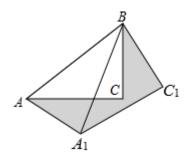
∴点 F 为 CE 的中点, ∴EF= $\sqrt{2}$.

 $\therefore \angle DAE = 90^{\circ}, AD = 3, \therefore DE = 3\sqrt{2}.$

 $\therefore DF = \sqrt{DE^2 - EF^2} = 4$

3. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, AB=8,将 $\triangle ABC$ 绕点 B 按逆时针方向旋转 30° 后得到 $VA_{1}BC_{1}$,则阴影部分面积

为_____



【答案】16

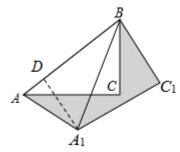
【详解】解: :: $\triangle ABC$ 中, AB=8, 将 $\triangle ABC$ 绕点 B 按逆时针方向旋转 30° 后得到 $\triangle A_{1}BC_{1}$,

 $\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle A_1BC_1$,

 $A_1B=AB=8$,

∴ △A₁BA 是等腰三角形, ∠A₁BA=30°,

过点 A_1 作 A_1 D $\perp AB$ 于点D



$$\therefore A_1 D = \frac{1}{2} A_1 B = 4$$

$$\therefore S_{\Delta A_1 BA} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 4 = 16,$$

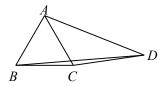
又:
$$S_{\text{阿影}} = S_{{\scriptscriptstyle \triangle}A_{1}BA} + S_{{\scriptscriptstyle \triangle}A_{1}BC_{1}} - S_{{\scriptscriptstyle \triangle}ABC}$$
 ,

 $S_{\triangle A_1BC_1}=S_{\triangle ABC}$,

 $\therefore S_{\text{PB}} = S_{\Delta A_1 B A} = 16.$

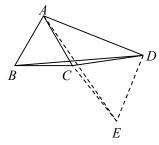
提高篇

4. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, D 为 $\triangle ABC$ 外一点, $\angle ADC = 30^{\circ}$, AD = 3, CD = 2, 则 BD 的长为



【答案】 $\sqrt{13}$

【解析】将 $\triangle BCD$ 绕点 C 顺时针旋转 60° 到 $\triangle ACE$, 连接 DE.



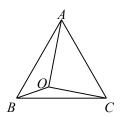
则 BD=AE, $\triangle CDE$ 为等边三角形, DE=CD=2, $\therefore \angle ADE=\angle ADC+\angle CDE=30^{\circ}+60^{\circ}=90^{\circ}$,

∴BD=AE= $\sqrt{AD^2 + DE^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{13}$

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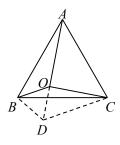
5. 如图,点 O 是等边三角形 ABC 内一点,OA=2,OB=1, $OC=\sqrt{3}$,则 $\triangle AOB$ 与 $\triangle BOC$ 的面积之和为

A. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ B. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ C. $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$ D. $\sqrt{3}$



【答案】C

【解析】将 $\triangle AOB$ 绕点 B 顺时针旋转 60° 得到 $\triangle CDB$, 连接 OD.



则 CD=OA=2, $\triangle BOD$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore OD=OB=1$.

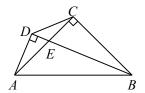
 $\because OC = \sqrt{3}, \quad \therefore OC^2 + OD^2 = CD^2,$

$$\therefore \angle DOC = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore S_{\triangle COD} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad S_{\triangle BOD} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 1^{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle AOB} + S_{\triangle BOC} = S_{\triangle CDB} + S_{\triangle BOC} = S_{\triangle BOD} + S_{\triangle COD} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

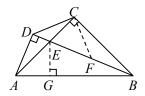
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6. 如图,在四边形 ABCD 中,对角线 AC, BD 相交于点 E, AC=BC=6, $\angle ACB=\angle ADB=90^\circ$,若 BE=2AD,则 $\triangle ABE$ 的面积是



【答案】36-18√2

【解析】过点 C 作 CF ⊥ CD, 交 BE 于点 F.



则△ACD≌△BCF, ∴AD=BF, CD=CF,

 \therefore \angle CDF= \angle CFD= 45° .

BE=2AD, BE=2BF, BF=EF,

 \therefore CF=BF, $\therefore \angle$ BCF= \angle CBF=22.5°,

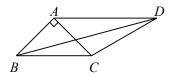
 \therefore \angle ABF = \angle CBF = 22.5°.

过点 E 作 EG L AB 于点 G.

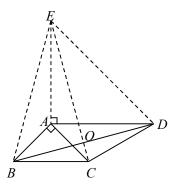
 \therefore EG=EC, \therefore AE= $\sqrt{2}EG=\sqrt{2}EC$,

$$\therefore S\triangle ABE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+1} S\triangle ABC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+1} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6 = 36-18\sqrt{2}.$$

7. 如图,在四边形 ABCD 中,AD//BC,AB=AC, $AB\perp AC$,若 $\angle ABD=30^{\circ}$,求 $\angle ACD$ 的度数.



解: 将 $\triangle ABD$ 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 90°得到 $\triangle ACE$, 连接 BE, CE, DE, CE 交 BD 于点 O.



AB=AC, $AB\perp AC$, $AB\perp AC$, $ABC=ACB=45^{\circ}$.

 $\therefore AD//BC$, $\therefore \angle BAD = 135^{\circ}$, $\therefore \angle CAE = 135^{\circ}$,

 $\therefore \angle BAE = 135^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle BAD = \angle BAE.$

AB = AB, AD = AE, $ABD \cong \triangle ABE$,

 $\therefore BD = BE, \ \angle ABE = \angle ABD = 30^{\circ},$

 $\therefore \angle DBE = 60^{\circ}$, $\therefore \triangle BDE$ 是等边三角形.

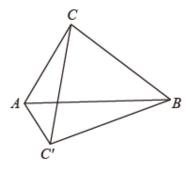
 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle AEC, \quad \therefore \angle EOD = \angle EAD = 90^{\circ},$

 $\therefore OB = OD$, $\therefore BC = CD$, $\therefore \angle BDC = \angle DBC$.

 $\therefore \angle ABC = 45^{\circ}, \ \angle ABD = 30^{\circ}, \ \therefore \angle DBC = 15^{\circ}$

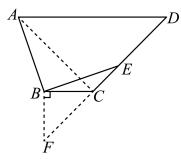
 $\therefore \angle BDC = 15^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle BCD = 150^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle ACD = 105^{\circ}.$

8. 如图, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle CAB=60^\circ$, AB=10, AC=6, 将线段 BC 绕着点 B 逆时针旋转 60° 得到 AC', CC', 则 $\triangle ABC'$ 的面积为_____.



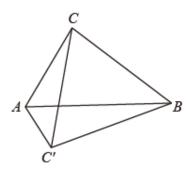
【答案】 2√2

【详解】过B点作 $BF \perp BC$ 交DC延长线于点F,连接AC,如图,



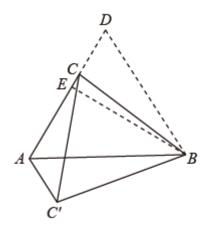
根据旋转有: $\angle ABE = 90^{\circ}$, AB = AE,

- $\angle D = 45^{\circ}$, AD // BC,
- $\angle BCF = 45^{\circ}$,
- $BF \perp BC$,
- $\angle CBF = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle BCF = \angle BFC = 45^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore BF = BC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}CF, \quad \text{Pr } CF = 2\sqrt{2},$
- $\angle ABE = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle CBF = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle EBF$,
- $\mathbf{X} : AB = AE$,
- $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EBF$,
- $\therefore \angle BCA = \angle BFE = 45^{\circ}, \quad AC = FE,$
- $\therefore \angle ACF = \angle BCA + \angle BCF = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\angle D = 45^{\circ}$.
- ∴ △ACD 为等腰直角三角形,
- AC = CD,
- $\therefore EF = CD$,
- EC + CF = CE + ED,
- $\therefore CF = DE = 2\sqrt{2}$
- 9. 如图, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle CAB$ = 60°, AB = 10, AC = 6, 将线段 BC 绕着点 B 逆时针旋转 60°得到 AC', CC', 则 $\triangle ABC'$ 的面积为



【答案】10√3

【详解】延长 $AC \subseteq D$, 使得AD = BD, 连接BD, 如图



- $\angle CAB = 60^{\circ}$
- ∴ △ABD 为等边三角形
- ∵BC绕着点B逆时针旋转60°得到BC'
- ∴ △BCC'为等边三角形
- BC = BC', $\angle CBC' = 60^{\circ}$
- $\angle DBA \angle ABC = \angle CBC' \angle ABC$
- $PP \angle DBC = \angle ABC'$
- 在△DBC和△ABC'中

$$\begin{cases}
DB = DB \\
\angle DBC = \angle ABC' \\
BC = BC'
\end{cases}$$

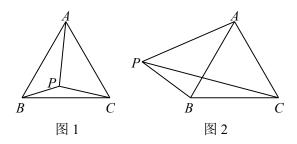
- ∴ △DBC≌△ABC' (SAS)
- $\therefore S_{\triangle DBC} = S_{\triangle ABC}$
- 过点B作BE LAD于点E
- $\angle DBE = 90^{\circ} \angle D = 30^{\circ}$

$$DE = \frac{1}{2}BD = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5$$

∴
$$BE = \sqrt{BD^2 - DE^2} = 5\sqrt{3}$$
, $DC = AD - AC = 10 - 6 = 4$

$$\therefore S_{\Delta DBC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot DC \cdot BE = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 5\sqrt{3} = 10\sqrt{3}$$

- $S_{\Delta ABC'} = 10\sqrt{3}$
- 10. 已知△ABC 是等边三角形, PA=5, PB=3.
 - (1) 如图 1, 点 P 是 $\triangle ABC$ 内一点, 且 PC=4, 求 $\angle BPC$ 的度数;
 - (2) 如图 2, 点 P 是 $\triangle ABC$ 外一点,且 $\angle APB = 60^{\circ}$,求 PC 的长.



【解答】(1) 如图 1,将 $\triangle BPC$ 绕点 C顺时针旋转 60° 到 $\triangle AQC$,连接 PQ.

则 $\triangle PQC$ 是等边三角形, AQ=PB=3,

 $\therefore \angle PQC = 60^{\circ}, PQ = PC = 4.$

 $\therefore PA=5$, $\therefore AQ^2+PQ^2=PA^2$, $\therefore \angle AQP=90^\circ$,

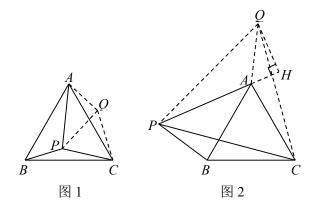
 $\therefore \angle BPC = \angle AQC = \angle AQP + \angle PQC = 90^{\circ} + 60^{\circ} = 150^{\circ}.$

(2) 如图 2, 将 $\triangle BPC$ 绕点 C 顺时针旋转 60° 到 $\triangle AQC$, 连接 PQ.

则 $\triangle PQC$ 是等边三角形, AQ=PB=3,

 $\angle PAQ = 360^{\circ} - \angle PAC - \angle QAC = 360^{\circ} - \angle PAC - \angle PBC$

 $= \angle APB + \angle ACB = 60^{\circ} + 60^{\circ} = 120^{\circ}.$

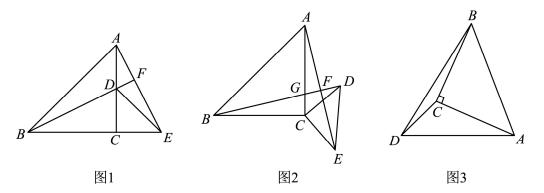


过点 Q 作 $QH \perp PA$ 变 PA 的延长线于点 H.

$$\mathbb{N} \angle QAH = 60^{\circ}, \quad AH = \frac{1}{2}AQ = \frac{3}{2}, \quad QH = \sqrt{3}AH = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

∴
$$PH = \frac{13}{2}$$
, $PC = QC = \sqrt{PH^2 + QH^2} = 7$.

11. \triangle ABC 和 \triangle DEC 是等腰直角三角形, \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 90°, AC = BC, CD = CE.



- (1) 【观察猜想】当 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DEC$ 按如图 1 所示的位置摆放,连接 BD、AE, 延长 BD 交 AE 于点 F,猜想 线段 BD 和 AE 有怎样的数量关系和位置关系.
- (2)【探究证明】如图 2,将 ΔDCE 绕着点 C 顺时针旋转一定角度 $\alpha(0^{\circ} < \alpha < 90^{\circ})$,线段 BD 和线段 AE 的数量关系和位置关系是否仍然成立?如果成立,请证明:如果不成立,请说明理由.
- (3)【拓展应用】如图 3,在 $\triangle ACD$ 中, $\angle ADC$ =45°, $CD = \sqrt{2}$,AD = 4 ,将 AC 绕着点 C 逆时针旋转 90° 至 BC ,连接 BD ,求 BD 的长 .

【答案】(1)BD = AE , $BD \perp AE$; (2)成立, 理由见解析; (3) $2\sqrt{5}$

【详解】(1) BD = AE , $BD \perp AE$, 证明如下:

 $\triangle BCD$ 和 $\triangle ACE$ 中,

 $Q \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 90^{\circ}$, AC = BC, CD = CE,

 $\therefore \triangle BCD \cong \triangle ACE$,

 $\therefore BD = AE, \angle CBD = \angle CAE,$

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

 $\therefore \angle CBD + \angle BDC = 90^{\circ}$

 $\therefore \angle BDC = \angle ADF$.

 $\therefore \angle CAE + \angle ADF = 90^{\circ}$,

 $\therefore BD \perp AE$;

(2) 成立, 理由如下:

- $\angle ACB = \angle DEC$.
- $\angle ACB + \angle ACD = \angle DCE + \angle ACD$, $\Box P \angle BCD = \angle ACE$,

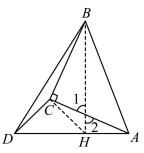
 $\triangle BCD$ 和 $\triangle ACE$ 中,

- AC = BC, $\angle BCD = \angle ACE$, CD = CE,
- $\triangle BCD \cong \triangle ACE$,
- BD = AE, $\angle CBD = \angle CAE$,
- $\angle BGC = \angle AGF$,
- $\angle CBD + \angle BGC = \angle CAE + \angle AGF$,
- $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\angle CBD + \angle BGC = 90^{\circ}$.
- $\angle CAE + \angle AGF = 90^{\circ}$,

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

 $\therefore BD \perp AE$:

(3) 如图, 过点 C 作 $CH \perp CD$, 垂足为 C, 交 AD 于点 H,



由旋转性质可得: $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$, AC = BC,

 $: CH \perp CD$,

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

 $\therefore \angle ADC + \angle CHD = 90^{\circ}, \quad \bot \angle ADC = 45^{\circ},$

 $\angle CHD = 45^{\circ}$.

 \therefore $\angle CHD = \angle ADC$,

 $\therefore CD = CH = \sqrt{2}$,

在 RtVDCH 中: $DH = \sqrt{CD^2 + CH^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = 2$,

 $\angle ACB = \angle DCH = 90^{\circ}$,

 \therefore $\angle ACB + \angle ACH = \angle DCH + \angle ACH$, \Box $\angle ACD = \angle BCH$,

在△ACD和VBCH中.

AC = BC, $\angle ACD = \angle BCH$, CD = CH,

 $\triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCH$,

 $\therefore BH = AD = 4$, $\angle CBH = \angle DAC$,

 $\angle CBH + \angle 1 = \angle DAC + \angle 2$

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

 $\angle CBH + \angle 1 = 90^{\circ}$,

 $\therefore \angle DAC + \angle 2 = 90^{\circ}$,

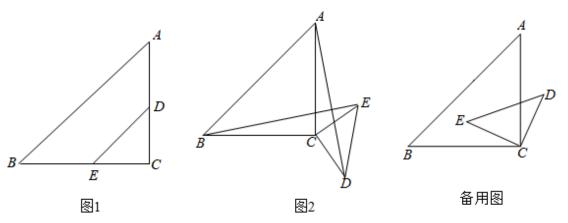
 $\angle BHA = 90^{\circ}$

 $\therefore BH \perp AD$,

∴ △BHD 是直角三角形,

在 $Rt \triangle BDH$ 中, $BD = \sqrt{BH^2 + DH^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$.

12. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DCE$ 都是等腰直角三角形, $\angle ACB = \angle DCE = 90^{\circ}$.



- (1) 猜想: 如图 1, 点 E 在 BC 上, 点 D 在 AC 上, 线段 BE 与 AD 的数量关系是 , 位置关系是 ;
- (2) 探究: 把 $_{\Delta}CDE$ 绕点 C 旋转到如图 2 的位置,连接 AD, BE, (1) 中的结论还成立吗?说明理由;
- (3)拓展: 把 $\triangle CDE$ 绕点 C在平面内自由旋转,若 AC=BC=26, DE=20, 当 A , E , D三点在同一直线上时,则 AE 的长是

【答案】(1) BE = AD, $BE \perp AD$; (2) 成立, 理由见解析; (3) 34 或 14

【详解】解:(1) ∵△ABC 和△DCE 都是等腰直角三角形,∠ACB=∠DCE=90°,

∴BC=AC, EC=DC,

∴BC-EC=AC-DC,

 \therefore BE=AD,

∵点 E 在 BC 上, 点 D 在 AC 上, 且∠ACB=90°,

∴BE⊥AD,

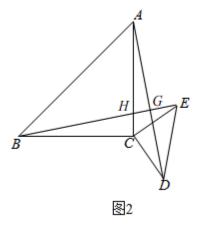
故答案为 BE=AD, BE⊥AD;

(2)(1)中结论仍然成立,理由:

由旋转知,∠BCE=∠ACD,

- ∵BC=AC, EC=DC,
- ∴ △BCE≌ △ACD (SAS),
- ∴BE=AD, ∠CBE=∠CAD,

如图 2, BE与AC的交点记作点 H, BE与AD的交点记作点 G,



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

 \therefore \angle CBE+ \angle BHC=90°,

 \therefore \angle CAD+ \angle BHC=90°,

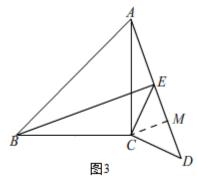
∵∠BHC=∠AHG,

 \therefore \angle CAD+ \angle AHG=90°,

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

∴BE \bot AD;

(3) ①当点 E 在线段 AD 上时,如图 3,过点 C 作 CM ⊥ AD 于 M,



∵△CDE 时等腰直角三角形,且 DE=20,

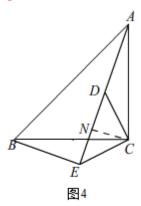
 \therefore EM=CM= $\frac{1}{2}$ DE=10,

在 Rt△AMC 中, AC=26,

根据勾股定理得, $AM = \sqrt{AC^2 - CM^2} = \sqrt{26^2 - 10^2} = 24$,

∴ AE=AM-EM=24-10=14;

②当点 D 在线段 AD 的延长线上时,如图 4,过点 C 作 CN L AD 于 N,



∵△CDE 时等腰直角三角形,且 DE=20,

 $\therefore EN=CN=\frac{1}{2}DE=10,$

在 Rt△ANC 中, AC=26,

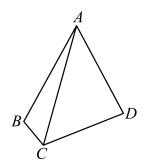
根据勾股定理得 $AN = \sqrt{AC^2 - CN^2} = \sqrt{26^2 - 10^2} = 24$,

∴ AE=AN+EN=24+10=34;

综上, AE 的长为 14 或 34

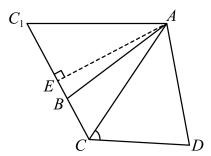
题型區 对角互补+邻边相等模型

1. 如图,在四边形 ABCD中, $\angle B+\angle D=180^\circ$, AB=AD, AC=2, $\angle BAD=60^\circ$,则四边形 ABCD的面积等于______.



【答案】√3

【详解】解: $\angle BAD = 60^{\circ}$, AB = AD, 将 $\triangle ACD$ 绕点A逆时针旋转 60° , 得 $\triangle ABC_1$, 如图所示,



 $\angle ABC_1 = \angle D$, $AC = AC_1$,

 $\angle CAC_1 = 60^{\circ}$,

 $\therefore \angle ABC + \angle D = 180^{\circ}$, $\bigcirc \angle ABC + \angle ABC_1 = 180^{\circ}$,

∴点 C_1 在CB的延长线上,且 $AC_1 = AC$, $\angle CAC_1 = 60^{\circ}$,

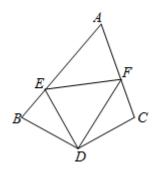
∴ $\triangle ACC_1$ 是等边三角形, 过点 A 作 $AE \perp BC_1$ 于 E, AC = 2,

 $\therefore CC_1 = 2$, $AE = \sqrt{3}$,

 $:: S_{\triangle ACC_1} = \frac{1}{2}CC_1 \cdot AE = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} ,$

Arr S நூத்தாக $_{ABCD} = S_{\triangle ACC_1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} AC^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 2^2 = \sqrt{3}$

2. 如图,在四边形 ABDC 中, $\angle B+\angle C=180^\circ$,DB=DC, $\angle BDC=120^\circ$,以 D 为顶点作一个 60° 角,角的两边分别交 AB、AC 于 E、F 两点,连接 EF,探索线段 BE、CF、EF 之间的数量关系,并加以证明.



【解答】如图,结论: EF=EB+FC,

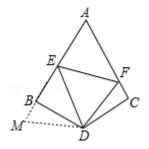
理由如下:延长AB到M,使BM=CF,

 \therefore \angle ABD+ \angle C=180°, \cancel{X} \angle ABD+ \angle MBD=180°,

 $\therefore \angle MBD = \angle C$,

在 \triangle BDM 和 \triangle CDF 中,

$$\begin{cases} BD = CD \\ \angle MBD = \angle C \\ BM = CF \end{cases}$$



,

∴△BDM≌△CDF (SAS),

∴DM=DF, ∠BDM=∠CDF,

 \therefore \angle EDM= \angle EDB+ \angle BDM= \angle EDB+ \angle CDF= \angle CDB - \angle EDF= 120° - 60° = 60° = \angle EDF,

在 \triangle DEM 和 \triangle DEF 中,

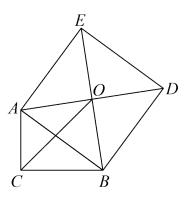
$$\begin{cases} DE = DE \\ \angle EDM = \angle EDF , \\ MM = DF \end{cases}$$

∴△DEM≌△DEF (SAS),

∴EF = EM,

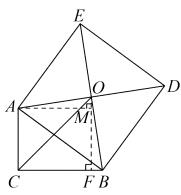
 \therefore EF=EM=BE+BM=EB+CF

3. 如图,已知 $Rt \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$,以斜边 AB 为边向外作正方形 ABDE,且正方形的对角线交于点O,连接 OC . 已知 AC = 5, $OC = 6\sqrt{2}$,则另一直角边 BC的长为_______.



【答案】7

【详解】解:如图,过点O作 $OF \perp BC \vdash F$,过点A作 $AM \perp OF \vdash M$,



:: 四边形 ABDE 为正方形,

$$\therefore \angle AOB = 90^{\circ}, OA = OB,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOM + \angle BOF = 90^{\circ}$$
,

$$\pm :: \angle AMO = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \angle AOM + \angle OAM = 90^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore \angle BOF = \angle OAM$$
,

$$\triangle AOM$$
 和 $\triangle BOF$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle AMO = \angle OFB = 90^{\circ} \\ \angle OAM = \angle BOF \\ OA = OB \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle AOM \cong \triangle OBF(AAS)$,

$$\therefore AM = OF$$
, $OM = FB$,

$$\angle ACB = \angle AMF = \angle CFM = 90^{\circ}$$
,

:四边形 ACFM 为矩形,

$$\therefore AM = CF$$
, $AC = MF = 5$,

$$\therefore OF = CF$$
,

∴ $\triangle OCF$ 为等腰直角三角形,

$$:: OC = 6\sqrt{2}$$
,

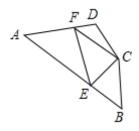
$$\therefore CF^2 + OF^2 = OC^2,$$

解得:
$$CF = OF = 6$$
,

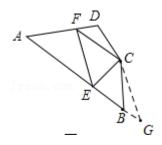
:.
$$FB = OM = OF - FM = 6 - 5 = 1$$
,

BC = CF + BF = 6 + 1 = 7

4. 如图,在四边形 ABCD 中, $\angle ECF = \alpha$ (0° $< \alpha < 90$ °), $\angle B + \angle D = 180$,CB = CD,且 BE + DF = EF,则 $\angle BCD =$ _____ (用含 α 的代数式表示).



【解答】如图,延长AB至点G,使BG=DF,连接CG,



可得 $\triangle CBG$ $≌ \triangle CDF$,

 $\therefore CG = CF, \angle BCG = \angle DCF,$

若 BE+DF=EF,

则 EG=EF,

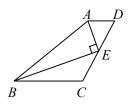
 $\therefore \triangle ECF \cong \triangle ECG \ (SSS),$

 $\therefore \angle ECG = \angle ECF$,

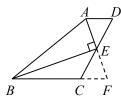
 $\therefore \angle BCD = 2 \angle ECF = 2\alpha$

题图穴 平行线夹中点模型

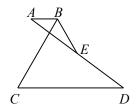
1. 如图,在四边形 ABCD中,AD//BC,点 $E \in CD$ 的中点, $AE \perp BE$,求证:AB = AD + BC.



证明: 延长 AE 交 BC 的延长线于点 F.

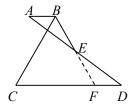


- AD/BC, A
- ∵点 E E CD 的中点, ∴DE=CE,
- $\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle FCE, \therefore AD = CF, AE = EF.$
- $AE \perp BE$, AB = BF = BC + CF = AD + BC.
- 2. 如图, AB // CD, $\angle BCD = 60^{\circ}$, 点 E 为 AD 的中点, 若 AB = 2, BC = 6, CD = 8, 则 BE 的长为 .



【答案】3

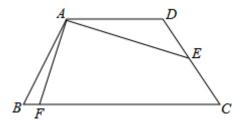
【解析】延长 BE 交 CD 于点 F.



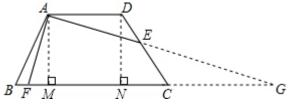
- AB/CD, $ABE = \angle DFE$.
- ∵点 E 为 AD 的中点, ∴AE=DE,
- $\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle DFE, \therefore BE = EF, DF = AB = 2.$
- :CD=8, :CD=6.
- *∵BC*=6, ∠*BCD*=60°, ∴△*BCF* 是等边三角形,
- $\therefore BF = BC = 6, \therefore BE = 3.$

深圳中考

- 3. 如图,已知四边形 ABCD 为等腰梯形,AD//BC,AB=CD, $AD=\sqrt{2}$,E 为 CD 中点,连接 AE,且 $AE=2\sqrt{3}$, $\angle DAE=30^\circ$,作 $AE\perp AF$ 交 BC 于 F,则 BF=(
- A. 1 B. $3-\sqrt{3}$ C. $\sqrt{5}-1$ D. $4-2\sqrt{2}$



【解答】解:如图,延长AE 交BC 的延长线于G,



- ∵E 为 CD 中点,
- $\therefore CE = DE$.
- AD //BC,
- $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle G = 30^{\circ}$,
- 在 $\triangle ADE$ 和 $\triangle GCE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle DAE = \angle G \\ \angle AED = \angle GEC \\ CE = DE \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle GCE(AAS),$

$$\therefore CG = AD = \sqrt{2}, AE = EG = 2\sqrt{3}$$

∴
$$AG = AE + EG = 2 \sqrt{3} + 2 \sqrt{3} = 4 \sqrt{3}$$
,

 $AE \perp AF$,

$$\therefore AF = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}AG = 4 \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = 4,$$

$$GF = AG \div \cos 30^{\circ} = 4 \sqrt{3} \div \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 8$$
,

过点A作 $AM \perp BC$ 于M, 过点D作 $DN \perp BC$ 于N,

则
$$MN=AD=\sqrt{2}$$
,

- ::四边形 ABCD 为等腰梯形,
- $\therefore BM = CN$,

$$\therefore MG = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}AG = 4 \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 6,$$

∴
$$cN=MG-MN-CG=6-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}=6-2\sqrt{2},$$

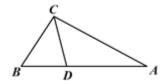
- $AF \perp AE$, $AM \perp BC$,
- $\therefore \angle FAM = \angle G = 30^{\circ}$,

∴
$$FM = \frac{1}{2}AF = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$
,

:.BF=BM-MF=6-2
$$\sqrt{2}$$
-2=4-2 $\sqrt{2}$.

题图记 截长补短模型

1. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle B=2$ $\angle A$, $\angle ACB$ 的平分线 CD 交 AB 于点 D, 已知 AC=16, BC=9, 则 BD 的长为



【答案】7

【详解】解:如图,在CA上截取CN = CB,连接DN,

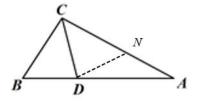
:: CD平分∠ACB,

 $\therefore \angle BCD = \angle NCD$,

: CD = CD,

 $\therefore \triangle \ CBD \cong \triangle \ CND(SAS),$

 $\therefore BD = ND, \angle B = \angle CND, CB = CN,$



: BC = 9, AC = 16,

 $\therefore CN = 9, AN = AC - CN = 7,$

 $\therefore \angle CND = \angle NDA + \angle A$,

 $\therefore \angle B = \angle NDA + \angle A$,

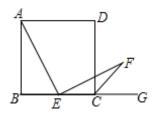
 $\therefore \angle B = 2 \angle A$

 $\therefore \angle A = \angle NDA$,

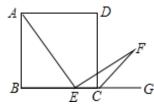
 $\therefore ND = NA, \therefore BD = AN = 7.$

2. 如图,正方形 ABCD中, $E \in BC$ 的中点, $EF \perp AE$ 交 $\angle DCE$ 外角的平分线于 F .

(1) 求证: AE = EF;



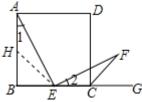
(2) 如图,当E是BC上任意一点,而其它条件不变,AE = EF是否仍然成立?若成立,请证明,若不成立,请说明理由.



【分析】(1) 取 AB 的中点 H,连接 EH,根据已知及正方形的性质利用 ASA 判定 $\triangle AHE \cong \triangle ECF$,从而得到 AE = EF; (2) 成立,在 AB 上取 BH = BE,连接 EH,根据已知及正方形的性质利用 ASA 判定 $\triangle AHE \cong \triangle ECF$,从而得到 AE = EF.

【详解】

(1) 证明: 取 AB 的中点 H, 连接 EH, 如图;



·· ABCD 是正方形,

 $AE \perp EF$;

$$\therefore \angle 1 + \angle AEB = 90^{\circ}$$
,

$$\angle 2 + \angle AEB = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$$
,

$$:: BH = BE$$

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

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

$$\therefore \angle AHE = \angle ECF = 135^{\circ}$$
,

在 △ AHE 和 △ ECF 中

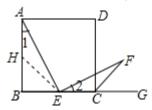
$$\begin{cases} \angle 1 = \angle 2 \\ AH = EC \\ \angle AHE = \angle ECF \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle AHE \cong \triangle ECF$,

$$\therefore AE = EF$$
;

(2) 解:成立.

在AB上取BH=BE,连接EH,如图,



:: ABCD 为正方形,

$$AB = BC$$
,

 $\therefore AH = EC$, $\angle BHE = \angle BEH = 45^{\circ}$,

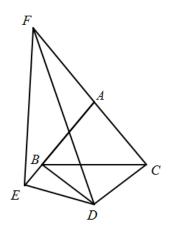
 $\checkmark : \angle FCG = 45^{\circ}$,

 \therefore $\angle AHE = \angle ECF = 135^{\circ}$,

在 △AHE 和 △ECF 中

$$\begin{cases} \angle 1 = \angle 2 \\ AH = EC \\ \angle AHE = \angle ECF \end{cases}$$

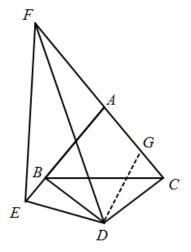
- $\triangle AHE \cong \triangle ECF$,
- $\therefore AE = EF$.
- 3. 如图, \triangle *ABC*和 \triangle *BDC*是等腰三角形,且*AB* = *AC*,*BD* = *CD*, \angle *BAC* = 80°, \angle *BDC* = 100°,以*D*为顶点作一个 50°角,角的两边分别交边*AB*,*AC*于点*E、F*,连接*EF*,点*E、F*分别在*AB、CA* 延长线上,则*BE、EF、FC*之间存在什么样的关系?并说明理由.



【答案】) EF=FC-BE.

【分析】在 CA 上截取 CG=BE,连接 DG, 由等腰三角形的性质, 可得 $\angle ABC = \angle ACB = 50^{\circ}$, $\angle DBC = \angle DCB = 40^{\circ}$, 进而证明 $\triangle BED \cong \triangle CGD(SAS)$ 得到DG = DE, 据此方法再证明 $\triangle EDF \cong \triangle GDF(SAS)$, 最后根据全等三角形的性质解题即可.

【详解】在CA上截取CG=BE,连接DG



::△ ABC是等腰三角形, ∠BAC = 80°

 $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB = 50^{\circ}$

 $\because \angle BDC = 100^{\circ}, BD = CD$

 $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle DCB = 40^{\circ}$

 $\therefore \angle EBD = \angle GCD = 90^{\circ}$

: CG = BE, BD = CD

在 \triangle BED和 \triangle CGD中,

:CG=BE, $\angle EBD = \angle GCD$, BD = CD

 $\therefore \triangle BED \cong \triangle CGD(SAS)$

 $\therefore DG = DE$

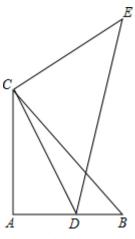
在 \triangle EDF和 \triangle GDF中,

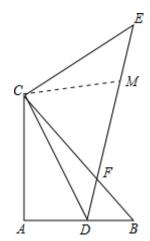
 $\because \mathsf{FD} \texttt{=} \mathsf{FD} \,, \ \ \angle GDF = \angle EDF \,, \ ED = GD$

 $\therefore \triangle EDF \cong \triangle GDF(SAS)$

 $\therefore EF = FG = FC - CG = FC - BE$

- 4. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 为等腰直角三角形, AB=AC, $\angle BAC=90^\circ$, 点 D 在线段 AB 上, 连接 CD, $\angle ADC=60^\circ$, AD=2, 过 C 作 $CE\perp CD$, 且 CE=CD, 连接 DE, 交 BC 于 F.
 - (1) 求 $\triangle CDE$ 的面积;
 - (2) 证明: *DF+CF=EF*.





- (1) 解: 在 Rt△ADC 中, ∵AD=2, ∠ADC=60°,
- $\therefore \angle ACD = 30^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore CD = CE = 2AD = 4$,
- $:EC\perp CD$,
- $\therefore \angle ECD = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore S\triangle ECD = \frac{1}{2} \cdot CD \cdot CE = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 = 8.$
- (2) 证明: 在 EF 上取一点 M, 使得 EM=DF,
- $:EC=CD, \angle E=\angle CDF=45^{\circ}$,
- ∴ △ECM≌ △DCF,
- ::CM=CF,
- \therefore \angle ADC=60°,

 $\angle FDB = 180^{\circ} - 60^{\circ} - 45^{\circ} = 75^{\circ}$,

 $\therefore \angle DFB = \angle CFM = 180^{\circ} - 75^{\circ} - 45^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$,

∴△CFM 是等边三角形,

 \therefore CF=MF,

 \therefore EF=EM+MF=DF+CF.

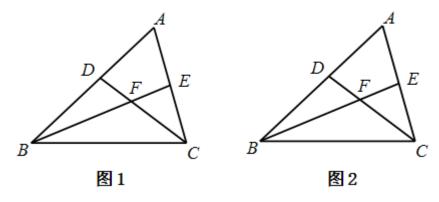
5. 在 \triangle ABC中,BE,CD 为 \triangle ABC的角平分线,BE,CD 交于点 F.

(1) 求证: ∠BFC = 90° +
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
∠A;

(2) 已知∠A = 60°.

①如图 1, 若BD = 4, BC = 6.5, 求 CE 的长;

②如图 2, 若BF = AC, 求 $\angle AEB$ 的大小.



【答案】(1) 证明见解析; (2) 2.5; (3) 100°.

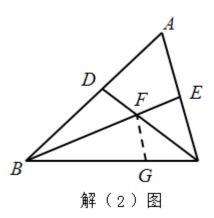
【详解】解:(1):BE、CD分别是∠ABC与∠ACB的角平分线,

$$\therefore \angle FBC + \angle FCB = \frac{1}{2}(180^{\circ} - \angle A) = 90^{\circ} - \frac{1}{2} \angle A,$$

$$\therefore \angle BFC = 180^{\circ} - (\angle FBC + \angle FCB) = 180^{\circ} - (90^{\circ} - \frac{1}{2} \angle A),$$

$$\therefore \angle BFC = 90^{\circ} + \frac{1}{2} \angle A,$$

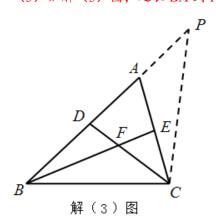
(2) 如解(2) 图, 在BC上取一点G使BG=BD,



由(1)得 $\angle BFC = 90^{\circ} + \frac{1}{2} \angle A$,

```
\therefore \angle BAC = 60^{\circ},
\therefore \angle BFC = 120^{\circ},
\therefore \angle BFD = \angle EFC = 180^{\circ} - \angle BFC = 60^{\circ},
在\triangle BFG与\triangle BFD中,
   BF = BF
 \angle FBG = \angle FBD ,
   BD = BG
\therefore \triangle BFG \cong \triangle BFD \text{ (SAS)}
\therefore \angle BFD = \angle BFG,
 \therefore \angle BFD = \angle BFG = 60^{\circ},
\therefore \angle CFG = 120^{\circ} - \angle BFG = 60^{\circ},
\therefore \angle CFG = \angle CFE = 60^{\circ}
在 \triangle FEC 与 \triangle FGC中,
(\angle CFE = \angle CFG
     CF = CF
\angle ECF = \angle GCF
\therefore \triangle FEC \cong \triangle FGC(ASA),
\therefore CE = CG,
:BC = BG + CG,
\therefore BC = BD + CE;
BD = 4, BC = 6.5,
\therefore CE = 2.5
```

(3) 如解(3) 图, 延长 BA 到 P, 使 AP=FC,



$$:: \angle BAC = 60^{\circ},$$
 $:: \angle PAC = 180^{\circ} - \angle BAC = 120^{\circ},$
在 $\triangle BFC = \triangle CAP +$,
$$\begin{cases} BF = AC \\ \angle BFC = \angle CAP = 120^{\circ}, \\ CF = PA \end{cases}$$
 $:: \triangle BFC \cong \triangle CAP \text{ (SAS)}$
 $:: \angle P = \angle BCF, BC = PC,$
 $:: \angle P = \angle ABC,$
又 $:: \angle P = \angle BCF = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB,$

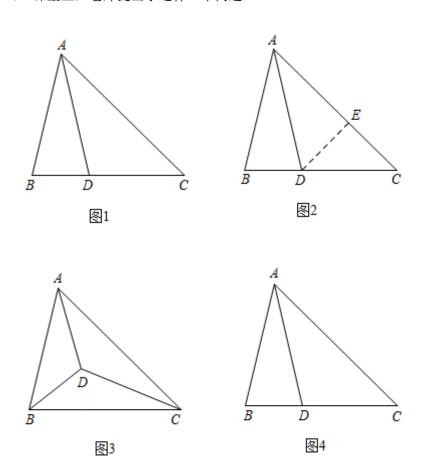
 $\therefore \angle ACB = 2 \angle ABC$,

∴ $3 \angle ABC + 60^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$,

 $\therefore \angle ABC = 40^{\circ}, \ \angle ACB = 80^{\circ},$

 $\therefore \angle ABE = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC = 20^{\circ}, \ \angle AEB = 180^{\circ} - (\angle ABE + \angle A) = 180^{\circ} - (20^{\circ} + 60^{\circ}) = 100^{\circ}$

6. 课堂上,老师提出了这样一个问题:



如图 1,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,AD 平分 $\angle BAC$ 交 BC 于点 D,且 AB+BD=AC,求证: $\angle ABC=2\angle ACB$,小明的方法是:如图 2,在 AC 上截取 AE,使 AE=AB,连接 DE,构造全等三角形来证明.

(1)小天提出,如果把小明的方法叫做"截长法",那么还可以用"补短法"通过延长线段 AB 构造全等三角形进行证明. 辅助线的画法是: 延长 AB 至 F,使 $BF = _____$,连接 DF 请补全小天提出的辅助线的画法,并在图 1 中画出相应的辅助线:

(2)小芸通过探究,将老师所给的问题做了进一步的拓展,给同学们提出了如下的问题:

如图 3, 点 D 在 $\triangle ABC$ 的内部, AD, BD, CD 分别平分 $\angle BAC$, $\angle ABC$, $\angle ACB$, 且 AB+BD=AC. 求证: $\angle ABC=2\angle ACB$. 请你解答小芸提出的这个问题(书写证明过程);

(3)小东将老师所给问题中的一个条件和结论进行交换,得到的命题如下:

如果在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC = 2\angle ACB$,点 D 在边 BC上, AB + BD = AC,那么 AD 平分 $\angle BAC$ 小东判断这个命题也是真命题,老师说小东的判断是正确的。请你利用图 4 对这个命题进行证明。

【分析】(1) 延长 $AB \subseteq F$, 使 BF=BD, 连接 DF, 根据三角形的外角性质得到 $\angle ABC=2\angle F$, 则可利用 SAS 证明 $\triangle ADF \cong \triangle ADC$, 根据全等三角形的性质可证明结论;

- (2) 在 AC 上截取 AE ,使 AE = AB ,连接 DE ,则可利用 SAS 证明 $\triangle ADB \cong \triangle ADE$,根据全等三角形的性质即可证明结论;
- (3) 延长 $AB \subseteq G$, 使 BG = BD, 连接 DG, 则可利用 SSS 证明 $\triangle ADG \cong \triangle ADC$,根据全等三角形的性质、角平分线的定义即可证明结论.

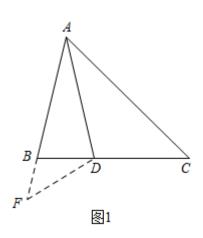
【解析】(1) 证明:(1) 如图 1, 延长 $AB \subseteq F$, 使 BF=BD, 连接 DF, 则 $\angle BDF = \angle F$,

- $\angle ABC = \angle BDF + \angle F = 2\angle F$
- ∵ AD 平分 ∠BAC
- $\angle BAD = \angle CAD$,
- AB + BD = AC, BF = BD
- AF = AC.
- $\triangle ADF$ 和 $\triangle ADC$ 中,

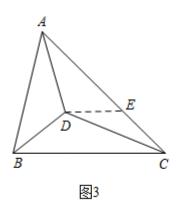
$$\begin{cases}
AF = AC \\
\angle BAD = \angle CAD, \\
AD = AD
\end{cases}$$

- $\triangle ADF \cong \triangle ADC(SAS)$,
- $\angle ACB = \angle F$,
- $\angle ABC = 2 \angle ACB$.

故答案为: BD.



(2) 证明: 如图 3, 在 AC 上截取 AE, 使 AE = AB, 连接 DE



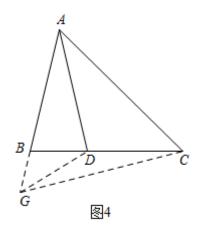
- ∵ AD, BD, CD 分别平分 ∠BAC, ∠ABC, ∠ACB,
- \therefore $\angle DAB = \angle DAE$, $\angle DBA = \angle DBC$, $\angle DCA = \angle DCB$,
- AB + BD = AC, AE = AB,
- $\therefore DB = CE$
- 在 △ ADB 和 V ADE 中,

$$\begin{cases}
AB = AE \\
\angle DAB = \angle DAE, \\
AD = AD
\end{cases}$$

- $\therefore \triangle ADB \cong \triangle ADE(SAS)$,
- $\therefore BD = DE, \ \angle ABD = \angle AED,$
- $\therefore DE = CE$.
- $\therefore \angle EDC = \angle ECD$,
- $\therefore \angle AED = 2 \angle ECD$,
- $\therefore \angle ABD = 2\angle ECD$,
- $\angle ABC = 2 \angle ACB$.
- (3) 证明: 如图 4: 延长 $AB \subseteq G$, 使 BG = BD, 连接 DG, 则 $\angle BDG = \angle AGD$,
- $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle BDG + \angle AGD = 2\angle AGD$,
- $\angle ABC = 2 \angle ACB$,
- $\therefore \angle AGD = \angle ACB$,
- AB + BD = AC, BG = BD,
- AG = AC
- $\angle AGC = \angle ACG$,
- $\angle DGC = \angle DCG$,
- $\therefore DG = DC$,
- $\triangle ADG$ 和 $\triangle ADC$ 中,

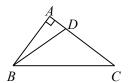
$$\begin{cases} AG = AC \\ DG = DC \\ AD = AD \end{cases}$$

- ∴ △ADG≌△ADC(SSS),
- ∴ ∠DAG = ∠DAC, 即 AD 平分 ∠BAC.

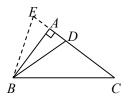


例题

【例 1】如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =90°,AB=3,AC=4,点 D 在边 AC 上, $\angle ABD$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ \angle C,求 AD 的长.



解: 延长 DA 到点 E, 使 AE=AD, 连接 BE.



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

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

 $\therefore \angle ABD = \frac{1}{2} \angle EBD.$

 $\therefore \angle ABD = \frac{1}{2} \angle C, \quad \therefore \angle EBD = \angle C,$

 $\therefore \angle EBC = \angle BDE, \quad \therefore \angle E = \angle EBC,$

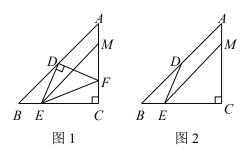
 $EC = BC = \sqrt{AB^2 + AC^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5,$

 $\therefore AD = AE = EC - AC = 5 - 4 = 1.$

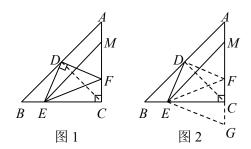
考点分析:线段垂直平分线的性质、等腰三角形的性质、勾股定理.

思路点拨: 延长 DA 到点 E, 使 AE=AD, 连接 BE, 证 $\angle E=\angle EBC$.

- 【例 2】如图 1,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°,AC=BC,点 D 为 AB 的中点,点 E 是 BC 上一点,连接 DE,过点 D 作 DF $\bot DE$,交 AC 于点 F.
 - (1) 求证: BE=CF;
 - (2) 如图 2, 点 M 为 AC 上一点, 且 $\angle EMC = 2 \angle BDE$, BE = 2, CE = 5, 求 EM 的长.



解: (1) 如图 1, 连接 CD.



- ∵∠ACB=90°, AC=BC, 点 D 为 AB 的中点,
- ∴BD=CD, \angle B= \angle DCF=45°, \angle BDC=90°.
- \therefore DF \perp DE, $\therefore \angle$ EDF $=90^{\circ}$, $\therefore \angle$ BDE $=\angle$ CDF,
- ∴ △BDE≌ △CDF, ∴BE=CF.
- (2) 如图 2, 在 AC 上取点 F, 使 CF=BE, 延长 AC 到点 G, 使 CG=CF, 连接 EF, EG.
- 则 EF = EG, $\therefore \angle G = \angle EFG$, $\angle CEF = \angle CEG$,
- $\therefore \angle FEG = 2 \angle CEF$.

连接 CD, DF.

- 则△BDE≌△CDF, ∴DE=DF, ∠BDE=∠CDF,
- $\therefore \angle DFE = \angle DEF = 45^{\circ}, \therefore \angle DFE = \angle DCE,$
- $\therefore \angle CDF = \angle CEF, \therefore \angle BDE = \angle CEF,$
- $\therefore \angle FEG = 2 \angle BDE$.
- $\therefore \angle EMC = 2 \angle BDE$, $\therefore \angle FEG = \angle EMC$,
- $\therefore \angle MEG = \angle EFG = \angle G, \therefore EM = MG.$
- 设 EM = MG = x, 则 MC = x 2.
- 在 Rt \triangle EMC 中, 52+(x-2)2=x2,

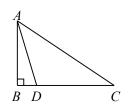
解得 $x = \frac{29}{4}$, 即 EM 的长为 $\frac{29}{4}$.

考点分析:线段垂直平分线的性质、等腰三角形的性质、勾股定理.

思路点拨: (1) 连接 CD, $\triangle BDE \cong \triangle CDF$; (2) 在 AC 上取点 F, 使 CF = BE, 延长 AC 到点 G, 使 CG = CF, 连接 EF, EG, 导角证 EM = MG, 在 $Rt \triangle EMC$ 中用匀股定理列方程求出 EM 的长.

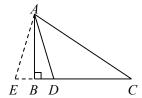
基础篇

1. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC$ =90°,点 D 是边 BC 上一点, $\angle BAD$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ $\angle C$,AC=6,BD=1,则 CD 的长为

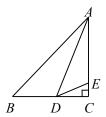


【答案】4

【解析】延长 CB 到点 E, 使 BE=BD, 连接 AE.

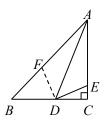


- $\therefore \angle ABC = 90^{\circ}, \therefore AE = AD,$
- $\therefore \angle E = \angle ADE, \ \angle BAE = \angle BAD,$
- $\therefore \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} \angle EAD.$
- $\therefore \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} \angle C, \quad \therefore \angle EAD = \angle C,$
- $\therefore \angle CAE = \angle ADE, \quad \therefore \angle E = \angle CAE,$
- $\therefore EC = AC = 6$, $\therefore CD = EC 2BD = 6 2 \times 1 = 4$.
- 2. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C$ =90°,点 D,E 分别为 BC,AC 上的点, $\angle B$ =2 $\angle CDE$, $\angle ADE$ =45°,AB=5,AE=3,则 BD 的长为_____.



【答案】2

【解析】在BA上截取BF=BD,连接DF.

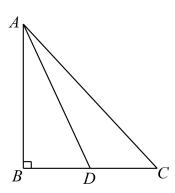


则 $\angle BFD = \angle BDF = 90^{\circ} - \frac{1}{2} \angle B = 90^{\circ} - \angle CDE = \angle CED$,

- $\therefore \angle AFD = \angle AED$, $\angle BDF + \angle CDE = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore \angle EDF = 90^{\circ}, \ \angle ADF = \angle ADE = 45^{\circ}.$
- ∵AD=AD, ∴△ADF≌△ADE,
- \therefore AF=AE=3, \therefore BD=BF=AB-AF=5-3=2.

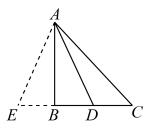
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3. 如图,在Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle B=90^\circ$,点D为BC中点, $\angle C=2\angle BAD$,则 $\frac{AD}{AC}$ 的值为______. (后续计算用到相似)



【答案】 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

【详解】解: 延长 $CB \subseteq E$, 使 BE = BD, 连接 AE, 设 BD = a,



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

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

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

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

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

 $\angle C = \angle EAD$,

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

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

AC = CE = 3a,

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

 $\triangle ECA \hookrightarrow \triangle EAD$,

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

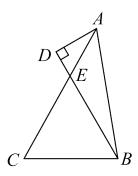
 $\therefore AD = \sqrt{6}a$, $\nearrow AC = 3a$,

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

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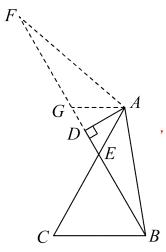
4. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,点 E 在边 AC上, EC = EB, $\angle C$ = $2\angle ABE$, AD \bot BE 交 BE 的延长线于点 D,若 AC = 22,

$$BD = 16$$
,则 $AB = ____$.



【答案】8√5

【详解】解:如图所示,延长BD至F使DF=BD,作AG//BC交DF于G,



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

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

$$:: AG // BC$$
,

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

$$:: EB = EC$$
,

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

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

$$\therefore AE = EG$$

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

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

$$\therefore FG = AG$$
,

$$AC = 22$$
, $BD = 16$,

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

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

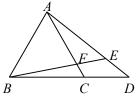
$$DG = DF - FG = 16 - 10 = 6$$

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

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

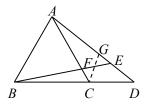
提高篇

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



【答案】3

【解析】在AD上截取DG=DC,连接CG.



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

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

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

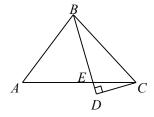
AE = AB = AC, $\angle AGC = \angle AFE$.

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

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

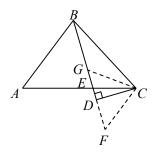
 $\therefore CD = DG = DE + EG = 2 + 1 = 3$

6. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,点 E 在边 AC 上,EB=EA, $\angle A=2\angle CBE$, $CD\perp BE$ 交 BE 的延长线于点 D,BD=8,AC=11,则 BC 的长为______.



【答案】 4√5

【解析】过点 C 作 CF // AB 交 BD 的延长线于点 F.



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

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

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

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

在 BD 上取点 G, 使 DG=DF, 连接 CG.

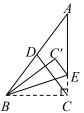
ℕ CF = CG, ∴ ∠CGF = ∠F = ∠ECF = ∠A = 2 ∠CBE,

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

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

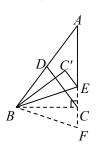
 $\therefore BC = \sqrt{BD^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{5}.$

7. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°,点 D为 AB 中点,点 E 在 AC 边上,AE=BC=2,将 $\triangle BCE$ 沿 BE 折 叠至 $\triangle BC'E$,当 $C'E/\!\!\!/\!\!\!/ CD$ 时,CE 的长为______.



【答案】 $\frac{2}{3}$

【解析】延长 AC 到点 F, 使 CF=CE, 连接 BF.



 $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \therefore BE = BF, \therefore \angle F = \angle BEF.$

∵点 D 为 AB 中点, ∴CD=AD, ∴∠A=∠ACD.

 $C' E /\!\!/ CD$, $AEC' = \angle ACD$,

 $\therefore \angle A = \angle AEC' = 180^{\circ} - 2 \angle BEF = 180^{\circ} - 2 \angle F$,

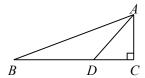
 $\therefore \angle ABF = \angle F, \therefore AB = AF.$

设 CE=CF=x, 则 AC=x+2, AB=AF=2x+2.

在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, 22+(x+2)2=(2x+2)2,

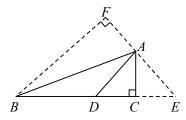
解得 x=-2 (舍去) 或 $x=\frac{2}{3}$, ∴CE 的长为 $\frac{2}{3}$.

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



【答案】3

解:延长BC到点E,使CE=CD,连接AE,过点B作AE的垂线,垂足为F.



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

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

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

设 CD=a, 则 BD=2a, BF=BC=3a, BE=4a,

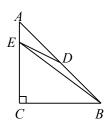
在△ABE中, 由面积法得BE·AC=AE·BF,

∴4a • AC=AE • 3a, ∴
$$\frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{3}{4}$$
.

设 AC=3m, 则 AD=AE=4m, CD= $\sqrt{7}m$,

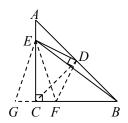
BC =
$$3\sqrt{7}m$$
, AB = $6\sqrt{2}m = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}AD = 3$.

9. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°,AC=BC=8,点 D 是 AB 的中点,点 E 是 AC 上一点, \angle EBC=2 $\angle ADE$,求 AE 的长.



【答案】2

【解析】解:过点 D 作 DF → DE,交 BC 于点 F,延长 BC 到点 G,使 CG=CF,连接 CD, EF, EG.



∵∠ACB=90°, AC=BC, 点 D 是 AB 的中点,

 \therefore AD=BD=CD, CD \perp AB, \angle DAE= \angle DCE= \angle DCF=45°,

 \therefore \angle ADE= \angle CDF, \therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CDF,

 \therefore AE=CF, DE=DF, \therefore \(\times DEF=\times DFE=45^\circ\),

 $\therefore \angle DCE = \angle DFE, \therefore \angle CEF = \angle CDF = \angle ADE.$

 $\therefore \angle EBC = 2 \angle ADE$, $\therefore \angle EBC = 2 \angle CEF$.

∴∠ACB=90°, CG=CF, ∴EG=EF,

 $\therefore \angle CEG = \angle CEF$, $\angle G = \angle EFG$, $\therefore \angle EBC = \angle GEF$,

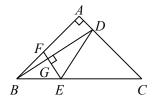
 $\therefore \angle BEG = \angle EFG = \angle G, \therefore BG = BE.$

设 AE=x,则 CG=CF=x, BE=BG=8+x, EC=8-x,

在 Rt \triangle EBC 中, 82+(8-x)2=(8+x)2,

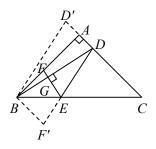
解得 x=2, 即 AE 的长为 2.

10. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =90°,AB=AC,点 D,E 分别在 AC,BC 上, $\angle BDE$ =2 $\angle ABD$,EF $\bot BD$ 于点 G,交 AB 于点 F,用等式表示线段 BF 与 AD 的数量关系,并证明.



【答案】BF=2AD

【解析】证明:延长 DA 到点 D',使 AD'=AD,连接 D'B.



 $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}, \therefore BD = BD',$

 $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ABD', \quad \therefore \angle D'BD = 2 \angle ABD.$

 $\therefore \angle BDE = 2 \angle ABD$, $\therefore \angle D'BD = \angle BDE$, $\therefore D'B // DE$.

过点 B 作 BF'//AC 交 DE 的延长线于点 F'.

则 $\angle F'BE = \angle C = \angle FBE$, 四边形D'BF'D为平行四边形,

∴BF'=D'D=2AD, $\angle F'=\angle D'=\angle BDD'$.

 $\therefore \angle FAD = \angle FGD = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle BDD' = \angle BFE,$

 $\therefore \angle F' = \angle BFE$.

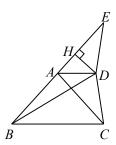
BE=BE, $ABEF' \cong \triangle BEF$,

 $\therefore BF'=BF, \therefore BF=2AD.$

11. 如图,在四边形 ABCD 中,AD//BC,AB=AC, $\angle ACD=2\angle ABD$,延长 BA 到点 E,使 AE=AB,连接【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】

DE, 过点 D 作 $DH \perp AE$ 于点 H.

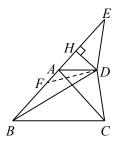
- (1) 求证: △*ADE*≌△*ADC*;
- (2) 用等式表示线段 AH与 CD 的数量关系,并证明;
- (3) 若 $AD = 2\sqrt{5}$, CD = 6, 求 AB 的长.



【解析】证明: (1) ∵AD//BC, ∴∠EAD=∠ABC, ∠CAD=∠ACB.

- AB = AC, AE = AC, $ABC = \angle ACB$,
- $\therefore \angle EAD = \angle CAD$.
- AD = AD, $ADE \cong \triangle ADC$.
- (2) CD = 2AH.

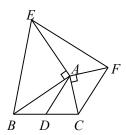
在 HB 上截取 HF=HE, 连接 DF.



则 DF = DE, $\therefore \angle E = \angle DFA$.

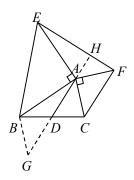
- $\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle ADC$, $\therefore \angle E = \angle ACD$, ED = CD,
- $\therefore \angle DFA = \angle ACD$.
- $\therefore \angle ACD = 2 \angle ABD$, $\therefore \angle DFA = 2 \angle ABD$,
- $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle BDF, \therefore BF = DF = DE = CD,$
- AF+BF=AH+HE=AH+AF+AH,
- $\therefore BF = 2AH, \therefore CD = 2AH.$
- (3) :: CD = 6, :: AH = 3, ED = 6,
- :. $DH^2 = AD^2 AH^2 = (2\sqrt{5})^2 3^2 = 11$,
- $\therefore EH^2 = ED^2 DH^2 = 6^2 11 = 25,$
- $\therefore EH=5, \ \therefore AB=AH+EH=3+5=8.$

1. 如图, $\triangle ABE$ 和 $\triangle ACF$ 都是等腰直角三角形, $\angle BAE = \angle CAF = 90^{\circ}$,连接 BC,EF,AD 是 BC 边上的中线,猜想 AD 与 EF 的数量关系与位置关系,并证明.



【答案】猜想: $AD = \frac{1}{2}EF$, $AD \perp EF$.

【解析】证明:延长 AD 到点 G,使 DG=AD,连接 BG.



∵AD 是 BC 边上的中线, ∴CD=BD.

∵∠ADC=∠GDB, ∴△ADC≌△GDB,

 \therefore AC=BG, \angle DAC= \angle G,

 \therefore AC//BG, \therefore ∠BAC+∠ABG=180°.

AC = AF, BG = AF.

 \therefore \angle BAE= \angle CAF=90°, \therefore \angle BAC+ \angle EAF=180°,

 $\therefore \angle ABG = \angle EAF$.

∵AB=AE, ∴△ABG≌△EAF,

 \therefore AG=EF, \angle G= \angle AFE,

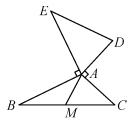
 $\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}AG = \frac{1}{2}EF, \angle DAC = \angle AFE.$

延长 DA 交 EF 于点 H.

 \therefore \angle CAF=90°, \therefore \angle DAC+ \angle HAF=90°,

 $\therefore \angle AFE + \angle HAF = 90^{\circ}, \therefore \angle AHF = 90^{\circ}, \therefore AD \perp EF.$

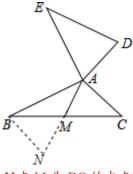
2. 如图, AB=AE, AB LAE, AD=AC, AD LAC, 点 M 为 BC 的中点,



求证: DE=2AM.

【答案】见解析.

【详解】延长 AM 至 N, 使 MN=AM, 连接 BN,



∵点 M 为 BC 的中点,

 \therefore CM=BM,

在AMC 和ANMB 中

$$\begin{cases} AM = MN \\ \angle AMC = \angle NMB \\ CM = BM \end{cases}$$

∴△AMC≌△NMB (SAS),

∴AC=BN, ∠C=∠NBM,

 $AB \perp AE$, $AD \perp AC$,

∴∠EAB=∠DAC=90°,

 \therefore ZEAD+ZBAC=180°,

 \therefore \angle ABN= \angle ABC+ \angle C=180 °- \angle BAC= \angle EAD,

在△EAD 和△ABN 中

$$AE = AB$$

$$\angle EAD = \angle ABN,$$

$$AD = BN$$

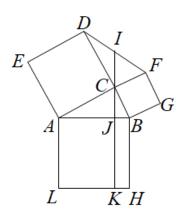
∴ △ABN≌ △EAD (SAS),

 \therefore DE=AN=2MN.

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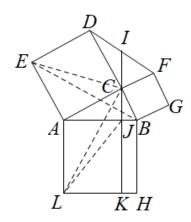
3. 如图,在Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°,AC > BC,分别以 $\triangle ABC$ 的三边为边向外作三个正方形 ABHL,ACDE, BCFG,连接 DF.过点 C作 AB的垂线 CJ,垂足为 J,分别交 DF, LH 于点 I, K. 若 CI = 5, CJ = 4,

则四边形 AJKL 的面积是_____.



【答案】80

【详解】连接 LC、EC、EB, LJ,



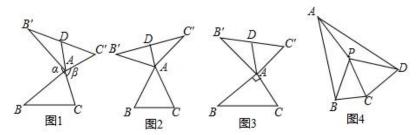
在正方形 ABHL, ACDE, BCFG中

 $\angle ALK = \angle LAB = \angle EAC = \angle ACD = \angle BCF = 90^{\circ}, \quad AL = AB, EA = AC, BC = CF, AC = CD, AE \parallel CD, \quad AB \parallel LH, S_{\text{IE}}$ $AB \parallel EACD = 2S_{\text{A}}$ $ACD = 2S_{\text{$

- $: CK \perp LH$,
- \therefore $\angle CKL = 90^{\circ}$, $CK \perp AB$
- $\angle CKL + \angle ALK = 180^{\circ}, \quad \angle CJA = \angle CJB = 90^{\circ}$
- \therefore CK // AL,
- $S_{\triangle CAL} = S_{\triangle JAL}$.
- $\angle JKL = \angle ALK = \angle JAL = 90^{\circ}$,
- ∴四边形 ALKJ 是矩形,
- $S_{$ 矩形 $ALKJ}=2S_{_{\triangle}ALJ}$.
- \therefore $\angle LAB = \angle EAC$,
- \therefore $\angle LAB + \angle BAC = \angle EAC + \angle BAC$,
- $\angle EAB = \angle CAL$,
- AL = AB, EA = AC,
- $\therefore \triangle CAL \cong \triangle EAB$,
- $S_{\triangle CAL} = S_{\triangle EAB}$.

- \therefore AE // CD,
- $S_{\Delta EAB} = S_{\Delta EAC}$.
- $... S_{\Delta JAL} = S_{\Delta CAL} = S_{\Delta BAE} = S_{\Delta EAC}$
- ∴ $S_{\text{矩}\mathcal{H}ALKJ} = 2S_{\Delta EAC} = S_{\text{፲}f\mathcal{H}ACDE} = AC^2$.
- \therefore $\angle DCA = \angle BCF = 90^{\circ}, \angle DCF = \angle BCD$.
- $\angle DCF = \angle BCD = 90^{\circ}$,
- BC = CF, AC = CD,
- $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCF$,
- \therefore $\angle CAB = \angle CDF, AB = DF$
- $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \angle CJB = 90^{\circ}$
- $\angle CAB + \angle ABC = 90^{\circ}, \angle JCB + \angle CBJ = 90^{\circ}$
- $\therefore \angle CAB = \angle JCB$,
- $\angle DCI = \angle JCB$,
- \therefore $\angle DCI = \angle IDC$,
- $\therefore ID = CI = 5$
- $\angle IDC + \angle DFC = 90^{\circ}, \angle DIC + \angle ICF = 90^{\circ},$
- $\angle ICF = \angle IFC$,
- $\therefore IF = CI = 5$.
- $\therefore DF = 10$,
- AB = 10.
- 设 AJ = x, BJ = 10-x,
- $\angle CAJ = \angle BCJ, \angle CJA = \angle CJB,$
- $\therefore \triangle ACJ \sim \triangle CBJ$,
- $\therefore \frac{CJ}{BJ} = \frac{AJ}{CJ},$
- $\therefore \frac{4}{10-x} = \frac{x}{4},$
- $x_1 = 2$, $x_2 = 8$,
- AC > BC,
- $\therefore AJ > BJ$,
- $\therefore x > 10 x$
- $\therefore x > 5$,
- $\therefore x = 8$.
- $AC^2 = CJ^2 + AJ^2 = 4^2 + 8^2 = 80$,
- $\therefore S_{\cancel{\mathbb{E}}\mathcal{H}ALKJ} = AC^2 = 80.$
- 4. 我们定义:如图 1,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,把 AB 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 α (0° $< \alpha < 180$ °)得到 AB',把 AC 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 β 得到 AC',连接 B'C',当 $\alpha+\beta=180$ °时,我们称 $\triangle AB$ 'C'是 $\triangle ABC$ 的"旋补三角形", $\triangle AB$ 'C 边

B'C上的中线 AD 叫做 $\triangle ABC$ 的"旋补中线".



- (1)[特例感知]在图 2,图 3 中, $\triangle AB'C'$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的"旋补三角形",AD 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的"旋补中线".
- ①如图 2,当 $\triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形,且 BC=6 时,则 AD 长为____.
- ②如图 3, 当 $\angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$, 且 BC = 7 时,则 AD 长为 .
- (2)[猜想论证]在图 1 中,当 $\triangle ABC$ 为任意三角形时,猜想 AD 与 BC 的数量关系,并给予证明.(如果你没有找到证明思路,可以考虑延长 AD 或延长 BA,…)
- (3)[拓展应用]如图 4,在四边形 ABCD 中, $\angle BCD=150^\circ$,AB=12,CD=6,以 CD 为边在四边形 ABCD 内部作等边 $\triangle PCD$,连接 AP,BP. 若 $\triangle PAD$ 是 $\triangle PBC$ 的"旋补三角形",请直接写出 $\triangle PBC$ 的"旋补中线"长及四边形 ABCD 的边 AD 长.

【答案】(1)①3; ②3.5

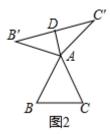
- $(2)AD = \frac{1}{2}BC$, 证明见解析
- (3) 旋补中线长为 $\sqrt{3}$, $AD = 2\sqrt{39}$

【分析】(1) ①首先证明 $_{\Delta}ADB'$ 是含有30°是直角三角形,可得 $_{\Delta}AD = \frac{1}{2}AB'$ 即可解决问题.

- ②首先证明 $\triangle BAC \cong \triangle B'AC'$,根据直角三角形斜边中线定理即可解决问题.
- (2)结论: $AD = \frac{1}{2}BC$. 如图 1 中,延长 AD 到 M,使得 AD = DM,连接 B'M,C'M,首先证明四边形 AC'MB'是平行四边形,再证明 $\Delta BAC \cong \Delta AB'M$,即可解决问题.
- (3) 如图 4 中, 过点 P 作 $PH \perp AB$ 于 H, 取 BC 的中点 J, 连接 PJ. 解直角三角形求出 BC, PJ, 利用(2)中结论解决问题即可.

(1)

解: ①如图 2 中,



- ∵ △ABC是等边三角形.
- AB = BC = AC = AB' = AC'
- DB' = DC'.
- $\therefore AD \perp B'C'$

 $\angle BAC = 60^{\circ}$, $\angle BAC + \angle B'AC' = 180^{\circ}$,

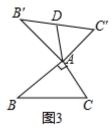
 $\angle B'AC' = 120^{\circ}$

 $\angle B' = \angle C' = 30^{\circ}$

 $\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}AB' = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3,$

故答案为: 3.

②如图 3 中,



 $\angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle BAC + \angle B'AC' = 180^{\circ}$,

 $\angle B'AC' = \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$,

AB = AB', AC = AC'

 $\triangle BAC \cong \triangle B'AC'(SAS)$,

BC = B'C'

B'D = DC',

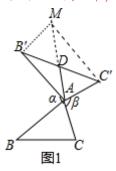
 $AD = \frac{1}{2}B'C' = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3.5$,

故答案为: 3.5.

(2)

结论: $AD = \frac{1}{2}BC$.

理由: 如图 1 中, 延长 AD 到 M, 使得 AD = DM, 连接 B'M, C'M



B'D = DC', AD = DM,

∴四边形 AC'MB' 是平行四边形,

AC' = B'M = AC

 $\therefore \angle BAC + \angle B'AC' = 180^{\circ}, \ \angle B'AC' + \angle AB'M = 180^{\circ},$

 $\angle BAC = \angle MB'A$.

AB = AB',

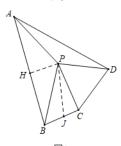
 $\triangle BAC \cong \triangle AB'M(SAS)$

BC = AM,

$$\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}BC.$$

(3)

如图 4 中,过点 P 作 $PH \perp AB$ 于 H,取 BC 的中点 J,连接 PJ.



∵△PCD 是等边三角形,

 $\therefore PC = CD = PD = 6, \ \angle PCD = \angle CPD = 60^{\circ}$

 $\therefore \angle BCD = 150^{\circ}$,

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

∵△PAD是△PBC的"旋补三角形",

 $\therefore \angle APB = 180^{\circ} - 60^{\circ} = 120^{\circ}, PA = PB$

 $:PH \perp AB$,

 $\therefore AH = HB = 6, \ \angle APH = \angle BPH = 60^{\circ},$

 $\therefore \sin 60^\circ = \frac{BH}{PB},$

 $\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{6}{PB},$

 $\therefore PB = 4\sqrt{3}$

 $\therefore BC = \sqrt{PB^2 - PC^2} = \sqrt{\left(4\sqrt{3}\right)^2 - 6^2} = 2\sqrt{3},$

∴ △PBC 的"旋补中线"长 = $\frac{1}{2}BC = \sqrt{3}$,

 $\therefore BJ = CJ = \sqrt{3}$,

 $\therefore PJ = \sqrt{PC^2 + CJ^2} = \sqrt{39},$

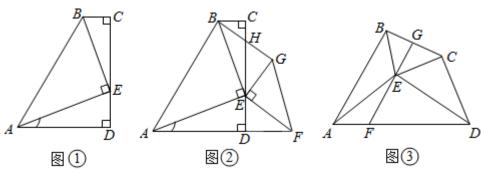
∵△PBC也是△PAD 的"旋补三角形",

 $\therefore AD = 2PJ = 2\sqrt{39} .$

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5. 【感知】(1)如图①, 在四边形 ABCD 中, \angle C= \angle D=90°, 点 E 在边 CD 上, \angle AEB=90°, 求证: $\frac{AE}{EB} = \frac{DE}{CB}$. 【探究】(2) 如图②, 在四边形 ABCD 中, \angle C= \angle ADC=90°, 点 E 在边 CD 上,点 F 在边 AD 的延长线上, \angle FEG= \angle AEB=90°, 且 $\frac{EF}{EG} = \frac{AE}{EB}$,连接 BG 交 CD 于点 H. 求证: BH=GH.

【拓展】(3) 如图③,点 E 在四边形 ABCD 内, \angle AEB+ \angle DEC=180°,且 $\frac{AE}{EB}$ = $\frac{DE}{EC}$,过 E 作 EF 交 AD 于 点 F,若 \angle EFA= \angle AEB,延长 FE 交 BC 于点 G.求证:BG=CG.



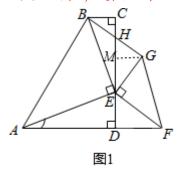
【答案】(1) 见解析 (2) 见解析 (3) 见解析

【详解】(1) :: ∠C=∠D=∠AEB=90°,

- \therefore \(\text{BEC+} \text{AED=} \text{AED+} \text{EAD=}90^\circ\),
- ∴∠BEC=∠EAD,
- ∴Rt \triangle AED \triangle Rt \triangle EBC,

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{EB} = \frac{DE}{CB} ;$$

(2) 如图 1, 过点 G 作 GM ⊥ CD 于点 M,



同(1)的理由可知: $\frac{EF}{EG} = \frac{DE}{GM}$,

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{EG} = \frac{AE}{EB} , \quad \frac{AE}{EB} = \frac{DE}{CB} ,$$

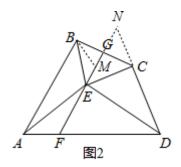
$$\therefore \frac{DE}{GM} = \frac{DE}{CB} ,$$

∴CB=GM,

在 \triangle BCH 和 \triangle GMH 中,

$$\begin{cases}
\angle CHB = \angle MHG \\
\angle C = \angle GMH = 90^{\circ}, \\
CB = GM
\end{cases}$$

- ∴△BCH≌△GMH (AAS),
- ∴BH=GH;
- (3) 证明: 如图 2, 在 EG 上取点 M, 使∠BME=∠AFE,



过点 C 作 CN // BM, 交 EG 的延长线于点 N, 则 // N= // BMG,

- ∴ ∠EAF+∠AFE+∠AEF=∠AEF+∠AEB+∠BEM=180°, ∠EFA=∠AEB,
- ∴∠EAF=∠BEM,
- $\triangle \triangle AEF \sim \triangle EBM$,

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{BE} = \frac{EF}{BM} ,$$

- \therefore \angle AEB+ \angle DEC=180°, \angle EFA+ \angle DFE=180°,
- 而 ∠EFA= ∠AEB,
- ∴∠CED=∠EFD,
- \therefore ZBMG+ZBME=180°,
- $\therefore \angle N = \angle EFD$,
- ∵∠EFD+∠EDF+∠FED=∠FED+∠DEC+∠CEN=180°,
- ∴∠EDF=∠CEN,
- $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle ECN$,

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{EC} = \frac{EF}{CN}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{X} : \frac{AE}{EB} = \frac{DE}{EC}$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{BM} = \frac{EF}{CN},$$

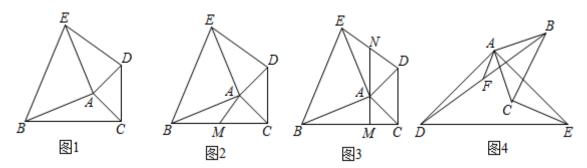
∴BM=CN,

在 \triangle BGM 和 \triangle CGN 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle BGM = \angle CGN \\ \angle BMG = \angle N \\ BM = CN \end{cases},$$

- $\triangle BGM \cong \triangle CGN \text{ (AAS)},$
- ∴BG=CG.
- 6. 如图 1, 2, 3, $\triangle ABC$ 中,分别以 AB, AC 为边作 $Rt\triangle ABE$ 和 $Rt\triangle ACD$, AB=AE, AC=AD, $\angle BAE=$ $\angle CAD=90^{\circ}$,则有下列结论:
- ①图 1 中 $S \triangle ABC = S \triangle ADE$;
- ②如图 2 中, 若 AM 是边 BC 上的中线,则 ED=2AM;
- ③如图 3 中,若 $AM \perp BC$,则 MA 的延长线平分 ED 于点 N.

- (1) 上述三个结论中请你选择一个感兴趣的结论进行证明,写出证明过程;
- (2) 能力拓展:将上述图形中的某一个直角三角形旋转到如图 4 所示的位置: $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle ADE$ 均为等腰直角三角形, $\angle BAC = \angle DAE = 90^\circ$,连接 BD,CE,若 F 为 BD 的中点,连接 AF,求证: 2AF = CE.



【答案】(1) ①证明见详解;②证明见详解;③证明见详解;(2)证明见详解.

【详解】(1) ①图 1 中 $S \triangle ABC = S \triangle ADE$;

证明: 取 DE 中点 F, 过 E 作 EG // AD, 交射线 AF 于 G,

- $: 点 F \to DE$ 中点,
- $\therefore EF = DF$,
- :EG//AD,
- $\therefore \angle GEF = \angle ADF$, $\angle GEA + \angle EAD = 180^{\circ}$,

 ΔADF 中,

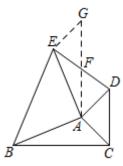
$$\begin{cases} \angle GFE = \angle AFD \\ \angle GEF = \angle ADF , \\ EF = DF \end{cases}$$

- $\therefore \triangle GEF \cong \triangle ADF \ (AAS),$
- $\therefore GE=AD$, $\angle G=\angle DAF$,
- $\therefore S_{\triangle}GEF=S_{\triangle}ADF$,
- $\therefore S \triangle EAD = S \triangle GEA$,
- $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle CAD = 90^{\circ}$,
- ∴ ∠BAC+∠EAD=360°-∠BAE-∠CAD=180°
- \therefore $\angle BAC+ \angle EAD = \angle GEA + \angle EAD = 180^{\circ}$
- $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle GEA$,
- $\therefore GE=AD=AC$,

在 $\triangle GEA$ 和 $\triangle CAB$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} GE = CA \\ \angle GEA = \angle CAB , \\ EA = AB \end{cases}$$

- $\therefore \triangle GEA \cong \triangle CAB \ (SAS),$
- $\therefore S_{\triangle}ABC = S_{\triangle GEA} = S_{\triangle}ADE;$



②如图 2 中, 若 AM 是边 BC 上的中线, 则 ED=2AM;

证明: 取 DE 中点 F, 过 E 作 EG // AD, 交射线 AF 于 G,

- $: 点 F \to DE$ 中点,
- $\therefore EF = DF$.
- :EG//AD,
- $\therefore \angle GEF = \angle ADF$, $\angle GEA + \angle EAD = 180^{\circ}$,
- 在 $\triangle GEF$ 和 $\triangle ADF$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle GFE = \angle AFD \\ \angle GEF = \angle ADF \end{cases},$$

$$EF = DF$$

- $\therefore \triangle GEF \cong \triangle ADF \ (AAS),$
- $\therefore GE = AD$, $GF = AF = \frac{1}{2}AG$
- $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle CAD = 90^{\circ},$
- $\therefore \angle BAC + \angle EAD = 360^{\circ} \angle BAE \angle CAD = 180^{\circ}$
- $\therefore \angle BAC + \angle EAD = \angle GEA + \angle EAD = 180^{\circ}$
- $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle GEA$,
- $\therefore GE = AD = AC$,

 $在 \triangle GEA$ 和 $\triangle CAB$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} GE = CA \\ \angle GEA = \angle CAB , \\ EA = AB \end{cases}$$

- $\therefore \triangle GEA \cong \triangle CAB$ (SAS),
- $\therefore \angle EAG = \angle ABC$, AC = AG,
- ∵AM 是边 BC 上的中线,

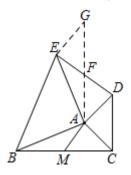
$$\therefore BM = CM = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2}AG = AF,$$

在 $\triangle EAF$ 和 $\triangle ABM$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} EA = AB \\ \angle EAF = \angle ABM \\ AF = BM \end{cases}$$

- $\therefore \triangle EAF \cong \triangle ABM \ (SAS),$
- $\therefore EF = AM$,
- ∴点 F 为 DE 中点,

 $\therefore DE=2EF=2AM$,



③如图 3 中, 若 $AM \perp BC$, 则 MA 的延长线平分 ED 于点 N.

证明: 过E作 $EP \perp MN$ 交MN 延长线于O, 过D作 $DO \perp MN$ 于O,

- *∴* ∠*BAE*=90°, ∠*DAC*=90°,
- $\therefore \angle BAM + \angle EAP = 90^{\circ}, \ \angle MAC + \angle DAO = 90^{\circ},$
- $AM \perp BC$,
- ∴ ∠*ABM*+∠*BAM*=90°, ∠*MCA*+∠*MAC*=90°
- $\therefore \angle ABM = \angle EAP$, $\angle MCA = \angle OAD$,
- $:EP \perp MN$,
- ∴ ∠*EPA*=90°

 ΔEAP 和 ΔABM 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle EPA = \angle AMB = 90^{\circ} \\ \angle EAP = \angle ABM \\ EA = AB \end{cases}$$

- $\therefore \triangle EAP \cong \triangle ABM \ (AAS),$
- $\therefore EP = AM$,
- $:DO \perp MN$,
- ∴ ∠*AOD*=90°,

在 $\triangle CAM$ 和 $\triangle ADO$ 中,

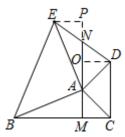
$$\begin{cases} \angle CMA = \angle AOD \\ \angle MCA = \angle OAD , \\ AC = DA \end{cases}$$

- $\therefore \triangle CAM \cong \triangle ADO \ (AAS)$
- $\therefore AM = DO$,
- \therefore EP=DO=AM,

在 $\triangle EPN$ 和 $\triangle DON$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle EPN = \angle DON = 90^{\circ} \\ \angle ENP = \angle DNO \\ EP = DO \end{cases}$$

- $\therefore \triangle EPN \cong \triangle DON \ (AAS),$
- $\therefore EN=DN$,
- :MA 的延长线平分 ED 于点 N.



(2) 延长 AF, 使 FQ=AF, 连接 DQ, 将 $\triangle ACE$ 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 90° , 得 $\triangle ARD$

- :点F为BD中点,
- $\therefore DF = BF$,

在 $\triangle DQF$ 和 $\triangle BAF$ 中,

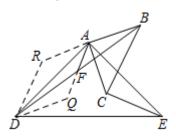
$$\begin{cases} QF = AF \\ \angle DFQ = \angle BFA \\ DF = BF \end{cases}$$

- $\therefore \triangle DQF \cong \triangle BAF \ (SAS),$
- $\therefore DQ = BA = AC, \angle FDQ = \angle FBA,$
- $\therefore DQ//BA$,
- ∵△ACE 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 90°得△ARD
- $\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle ARD$, $\angle RAC = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore AR = AC = AB = QD, RD = CE,$
- $\therefore \angle CAB = 90^{\circ}$,
- \therefore $\angle RAB = \angle RAC + \angle CAB = 90^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore R$ 、A、B 三点共线,
- $\therefore DQ //BA$,
- $\therefore \angle QDA = \angle RAD$,

在 $\triangle DQA$ 和 $\triangle ARD$ 中,

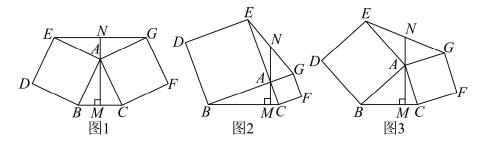
$$\begin{cases} DQ = AR \\ \angle QDA = \angle RAD \\ DA = AD \end{cases}$$

- $\therefore \triangle DQA \cong \triangle ARD \ (SAS),$
- $\therefore AQ = DR$,
- $\therefore 2AF = AG = DR = CE$,
- $\therefore 2AF = CE$.



7. 综合与实践

以 $\triangle ABC$ 的两边 AB 、 AC 为边,向外作正方形 ABDE 和正方形 ACFG ,连接 EG ,过点 A 作 $AM \perp BC$ 于 M ,延长 MA 交 EG 于点 N.



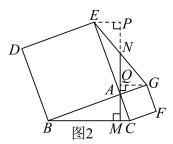
(1)如图①, 若 AB = AC, 证明: EN = GN;

(2)如图②, $\angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$,(1)中结论,是否成立,若成立,请证明;若不成立,写出你的结论,并说明理由;

(3)如图③, $\angle BAC \neq 90^{\circ}$,AB = 5, $AC = \sqrt{10}$,且AM = 3,则 $S_{\triangle AEG} =$

【详解】(1) :: AB = AC, $AM \perp BC$,

- $\angle BAM = \angle CAM$
- ∵以△ABC的两边AB、AC为边,向外作正方形ABDE和正方形ACFG,
- $\therefore AE = AB = AC = AG$, $\angle EAB = \angle GAC = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\angle EAN = \angle GAN$.
- EN = GN:
- (2) 过点 E 作 $EP \perp AN$ 交 AN 的延长线于 P, 过点 G 作 $GQ \perp AM$ 于 Q,



- ∵四边形 ABDE 是正方形,
- $AB = AE, \angle BAE = 90^{\circ}$
- $\angle EAP + \angle BAM = 180^{\circ} 90^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$,
- $AM \perp BC$,
- ∴ ? ABM ? BAM 90?,
- $\angle ABM = \angle EAP$.

在 △ABM 和 △EAP 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle ABM = \angle EAP \\ \angle AMB = \angle P \\ AB = AE \end{cases}$$

- $\triangle ABM \cong \triangle EAP(AAS)$,
- $\therefore EP = AM$;

同理可得GQ = AM,

$$\therefore EP = GQ$$
:

 $\triangle EPN$ 和 $\triangle GQN$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle P = \angle NQG \\ \angle ENP = \angle GNQ , \\ EP = GO \end{cases}$$

 $\triangle EPN \cong \triangle GQN(AAS)$,

$$EN = NG$$
:

即(1)中的结论成立;

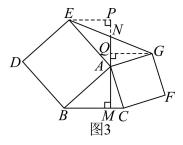
(3) $\angle Rt \triangle ABM + AB = 5$, AM = 3,

$$BM = \sqrt{AB^2 - AM^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4$$

在 Rt $\triangle ACM$ 中, $AC = \sqrt{10}$, AM = 3,

$$\therefore CM = \sqrt{AC^2 - AM^2} = \sqrt{10 - 3^2} = 1$$

过点E作 $EP \perp AN$ 交AN 的延长线于P, 过点G作 $GQ \perp AM$ 于Q,



:'四边形 ABDE 是正方形,

$$AB = AE, \angle BAE = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore$$
 $\angle EAP + \angle BAM = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$,

$$AM \perp BC$$

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

$$\therefore \angle ABM = \angle EAP$$
,

$$\begin{cases} \angle ABM = \angle EAP \\ \angle AMB = \angle P \\ AB = AE \end{cases}$$

 $\triangle ABM \cong \triangle EAP(AAS)$

$$\therefore EP = AM$$
 , $AP = BM = 4$,

同理可得
$$GQ = AM$$
,

$$\therefore EP = GQ$$
:

 $_{\triangle EPN}$ 和 $_{\triangle}GQN$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle P = \angle NQG \\ \angle ENP = \angle GNQ \\ EP = GQ \end{cases}$$

 $\triangle EPN \cong \triangle GQN (AAS)$

 $\therefore NP = NQ$,

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

 $\angle QAG + \angle CAM = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$

 $AM \perp BC$.

 $\therefore \angle ACM + \angle CAM = 90^{\circ}$

 $\angle ACM = \angle QAG$

 $\Delta QAG \rightarrow \Delta MCA$ 中.

$$\begin{cases} \angle QAG = \angle MCA \\ \angle AQG = \angle CMA, \\ AG = AC \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle QAG \cong \triangle MCA(AAS)$,

 $\therefore AQ = CM = 1$,

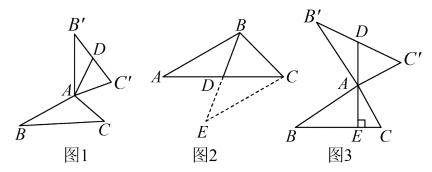
PQ = AP - AQ = 4 - 1 = 3

 $\therefore NP = NQ = \frac{3}{2},$

 $AN = AQ + NQ = 1 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$,

$$\therefore S_{\Delta AEG} = \frac{1}{2}AN \cdot EP + \frac{1}{2} \cdot AN \cdot GQ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{2} \times (3+3) = \frac{15}{2},$$

8. 我们定义:如图 1,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,把 AB 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 α (0° < α < 180°)得到 AB',把 AC 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 β 得到 AC',连接 B'C'. 当 α + β = 180° 时,我们称 $\triangle AB'C'$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的"旋补三角形", $\triangle AB'C'$ 边 B'C' 上的中线 AD 叫做 $\triangle ABC$ 的"旋补中线",点 A 叫做"旋补中心".



(1) 【探索一】如图 1, $\triangle AB'C'$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的"旋补三角形",AD 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的"旋补中线",探索 AD 与 BC 的数量关系.

在探索这个问题之前,请先阅读材料:

【材料】如图 2 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,若 AB=10 , BC=8 .求 AC 边上的中线 BD 的取值范围.是这样思考的:延长 BD 至 E ,使 DE=BD ,连结 CE .利用全等将边 AB 转化到 CE ,在 $\triangle BCE$ 中利用三角形三边关系即可求出中线 BD 的取值范围.中线 BD 的取值范围是____.

请仿照上面材料中的方法,猜想图 1 中 AD 与 BC 的数量关系,并给予证明.

(2)【探索二】如图 3,当 $\alpha=\beta=90^\circ$ 时, $\triangle AB'C'$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的"旋补三角形", $AE\perp BC$,垂足为点 E,AE 的反向延长线交 B'C'于点 D,探索 AD 是否是 $\triangle ABC$ 的"旋补中线",如果是,请给出证明,如果不是,请说明理由.

【答案】(1)1<BD<9; BC=2AD, 证明见解析; (2)AD是 $\triangle ABC$ 的"旋补中线", 证明见解析

【详解】(1) 解: 材料: 由题意得: AB = CE = 10, BC = 8, BE = 2BD,

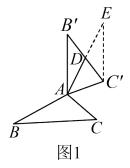
由三角形三边关系可得: CE - BC < BE < CE + BC, 即 2 < 2BD < 18,

 $\therefore 1 < BD < 9$

故答案为: 1<BD<9;

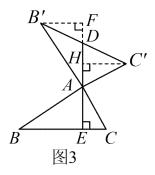
探索一: BC = 2AD;

证明:如图1,延长AD至点E使AD=DE,连接C'E,



- ∵ AD 是 △ABC 的"旋补中线",
- ∴ $AD \neq \triangle AB'C'$ 的中线, PB'D = CD,
- $\nearrow : \angle B'DA = \angle C'DE$
- $\therefore \triangle B'DA \cong \triangle C'DE(SAS)$,
- AB' = C'E, $\angle B'AD = \angle E$,
- AB' = AB,
- AB = C'E,
- ∵ AD 是 △ABC 的"旋补中线".
- $\angle BAC + \angle B'AC' = \angle BAC + \angle B'AD + \angle EAC = 180^{\circ}$
- $\angle AC'E + \angle E + \angle EAC = 180^{\circ}, \angle B'AD = \angle E$
- $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle AC'E$,
- AC = AC', $\angle BAC = \angle AC'E$, AB = C'E
- $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle C'EA(SAS)$,
- BC = AE = 2AD.
- (2) AD 是 △ABC 的"旋补中线";

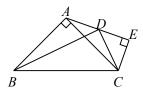
证明:如图,作 $C'H \perp AD \uparrow H$,作 $B'F \perp AD \bar{\chi} AD$ 延长线 $\uparrow F$,



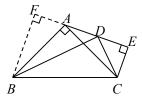
- $AE \perp BC$
- $\angle F = \angle BEA = 90^{\circ}$
- $\angle BAE + \angle B = 90^{\circ}$
- $\alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ}$, $\beta = 2CAC' = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\angle BAE + \angle B'AF = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\angle B = \angle B'AF$,
- $\mathbb{X} : BA = AB'$,
- $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle B'AF (AAS)$
- B'F = AE
- $\angle AEC = \angle C'HA = 90^{\circ}, \angle CAC' = 90^{\circ},$
- \therefore $\angle CAE + \angle C = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle CAE + \angle C'AH = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\angle C = \angle C'AH$,
- $\therefore CA = AC'$,
- $\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle C'AH(AAS)$,
- $\therefore AE = C'H$
- BF = CH,
- \therefore $\angle F = \angle C'HD = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle B'DF = \angle C'DH$,
- $\therefore \triangle B'DF \cong \triangle C'DH(AAS)$,
- B'D = C'D.
- ∴ AD 是 $\triangle AB'C'$ 的中线,
- ∴ AD 是 △ABC 的"旋补中线".

题型 中 脚蹬脚模型 (海盗埋宝藏)

1. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle CDE$ 都是等腰直角三角形, $\angle BAC = \angle DEC = 90^{\circ}$,A,D,E 三点在一条直线上,求证: $\angle BDC = 90^{\circ}$.



【解析】证明:过点B作 $BF \perp AE$ 交EA 的延长线于点F.



则 $\angle F = \angle AEC = 90^{\circ}$, $\therefore \angle ABF + \angle BAF = 90^{\circ}$.

 $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle BAF + \angle CAE = 90^{\circ},$

 $\therefore \angle ABF = \angle CAE$.

AB = AC, $ABF \cong \triangle CAE$,

 $\therefore AF = CE, BF = AE,$

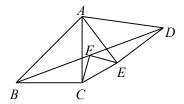
 $\therefore DE = CE, \quad \therefore AF = DE, \quad \therefore DF = AE,$

 $\therefore BF = DF, \quad \therefore \angle BDF = 45^{\circ}.$

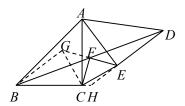
 $\therefore \angle DEC = 90^{\circ}, DE = CE, \therefore \angle CDE = 45^{\circ},$

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

2. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ 都是等腰直角三角形, $\angle ACB = \angle AED = 90^{\circ}$,连接 BD,点 F 为 BD 的中点,连接 CE,CF,EF,求证: $\triangle CEF$ 是等腰直角三角形.



【解析】证明:延长 EF 到点 G,使 FG=EF,连接 BG,CG,CE,设直线 BC 与 DE 相交于点 H.



则△BFG≌△DFE, ∴BG=DE=AE, ∠GBF=∠EDF,

 \therefore \angle GBC= \angle GBF+ \angle FBC= \angle EDF+ \angle FBC= 180° - \angle H= \angle EAC.

∵AC=BC, ∴△ACE≌△BCG,

∴CE=CG, ∠ACE=∠BCG,

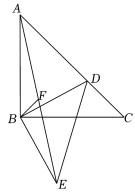
 $\therefore \angle ECG = \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$,

∴△CEG 是等腰直角三角形.

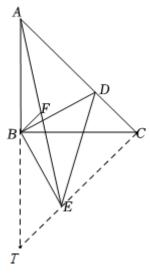
∵EF=FG, ∴CF=EF 且 CF⊥EF,

∴△CEF 是等腰直角三角形.

3. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC$ =90°,AB=BC,点 D 是线段 AC 上一点,连接 BD. 以 BD 直角边作等腰 直角 $\triangle BDE$, $\angle DBE$ =90°,连接 AE,点 F 为 AE 中点,若 AB=4,BF=1,则 AD 的长为 $_$ 4 $\sqrt{2}$ -2 $_$.



解: 连接 CE, 延长 AB、CE 交于 T,

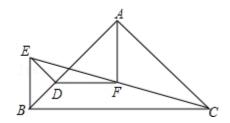


- $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle DBE$,
- $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBE$,
- AB=BC, DB=EB,
- $\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBE \ (SAS),$
- $\therefore \angle BCE = \angle BAD = 45^{\circ}, \ \angle ADB = \angle BEC,$
- BC = BT = AB,
- :点F是AE的中点,
- ∴BT 是 $\triangle AET$ 的中位线,
- $\therefore TE = 2BF = 2$,
- $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle BEC$,
- $\therefore \angle BDC = \angle BET$,
- $\therefore \angle T = \angle BCD, BT = BC,$
- $\therefore \triangle BDC \cong \triangle BET \ (AAS),$
- $\therefore CD = ET = 2$,
- $\therefore AD = AC CD = 4\sqrt{2} 2,$

故答案为: $4\sqrt{2} - 2$.

4. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle BDE$ 均为等腰直角三角形, $BA \perp AC$, $DE \perp BD$,点 D 在 AB 边上,连接 EC,取 EC 中点 F,求证:

(1) AF = DF; (2) $AF \perp DF$.



证明: (1) 连接 BF, 延长 DF 交 AC 于点 G,

 $\therefore \angle EBD = \angle ABC = 45^{\circ}$,

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

在 $RT\Delta EBC$ 中, F 为斜边中点,

 $\therefore BF = EF$,

 $\therefore \angle FBC = \angle FCB$,

 $\therefore \angle DFE = \angle DFB$,

 $\therefore \angle EFB = \angle FBC + \angle FCB$,

 $\therefore \angle DFE + \angle DFB = \angle FBC + \angle FCB$,

 $\therefore 2 \angle DFB = 2 \angle FBC$,

则 $\angle DFB = \angle FBC$,

 $\therefore DG//BC$,

∴ △BAC 为等腰直角三角形,且 DG//BC,AB=AC,

AD = AG, BD = CG,

BD = DE

 $\therefore DE = CG$,

 $\therefore \angle BDE = \angle CAB = 90^{\circ},$

 $\therefore DE//AC$,

 $\therefore \angle DEF = \angle GCF$,

在 $\triangle DEF$ 和 $\triangle GCF$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} EF = CF \\ \angle DEF = \angle GCF \\ DE = CG \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle DEF \cong \triangle GCF (SAS),$

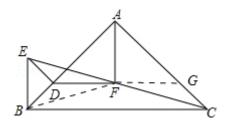
 $\therefore DF = FG$,

 $: \triangle DAG$ 为等腰直角三角形,

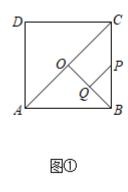
 $\therefore AF \perp DG$;

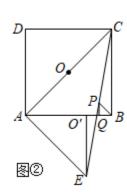
(2) :: F 为 DG 中点,

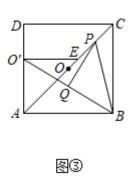
∴ AF = DF.



- 5. 如图,四边形 ABCD 是正方形,点 O 为对角线 AC 的中点.
- (2) 问题探究: 如图②, $\triangle AO'E$ 是将图①中的 $\triangle AOB$ 绕点 A 按顺时针方向旋转 45°得到的三角形,连接 CE,点 P,Q 分别为 CE,BO'的中点,连接 PQ,PB. 判断 $\triangle PQB$ 的形状,并证明你的结论;
- (3) 拓展延伸: 如图③, $\triangle AO'E$ 是将图①中的 $\triangle AOB$ 绕点 A 按逆时针方向旋转 45°得到的三角形, 连接 BO',点 P, Q 分别为 CE, BO'的中点,连接 PQ, PB. 若正方形 ABCD 的边长为 1,求 $\triangle PQB$ 的面积.







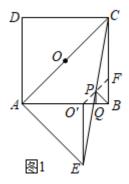
【答案】(1) $PQ = \frac{1}{2}BO$, $PQ \perp BO$; (2) $\triangle PQB$ 的形状是等腰直角三角形. 理由见解析; (3) $\frac{3}{16}$

【详解】解: (1) : 点 O 为对角线 AC 的中点,

- ∴ $BO\bot AC$, BO=CO,
- $:P \to BC$ 的中点, $Q \to BO$ 的中点,
- $\therefore PQ//OC, PQ = \frac{1}{2}OC,$
- $\therefore PQ \perp BO, PQ = \frac{1}{2}BO;$

故答案为: $PQ = \frac{1}{2}BO$, $PQ \perp BO$.

(2) $\triangle PQB$ 的形状是等腰直角三角形. 理由如下: 连接 O'P 并延长交 BC 于点 F,

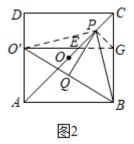


- :'四边形 ABCD 是正方形,
- $\therefore AB = BC, \angle ABC = 90^{\circ},$
- : 将 $\triangle AOB$ 绕点 A 按顺时针方向旋转 45° 得到 $\triangle AO'E$,
- ∴ $\triangle AO'E$ 是等腰直角三角形,O'E//BC,O'E=O'A,
- $\therefore \angle O'EP = \angle FCP$, $\angle PO'E = \angle PFC$,
- 又: $A P \in CE$ 的中点,
- $\therefore CP = EP$,

在ΔO'PE 和ΔFPC 中

$$\begin{cases} \angle O'EP = \angle FCP \\ \angle PO'E = \angle PFC , \\ PE = PC \end{cases}$$

- $\therefore \triangle O'PE \cong \triangle FPC \ (AAS),$
- $\therefore O'E = FC = O'A, O'P = FP,$
- AB O'A = CB FC,
- $\therefore BO' = BF$
- ∴△O'BF 为等腰直角三角形.
- $\therefore BP \perp O'F, O'P = BP,$
- ∴△BPO'也为等腰直角三角形.
- 又: 点Q为O'B的中点,
- ∴ $PQ\bot O'B$, 𝑢 PQ=BQ,
- ∴△PQB 的形状是等腰直角三角形;
- (3) 延长 O'E 交 BC 边于点 G, 连接 PG, O'P.



- :'四边形 ABCD 是正方形, AC 是对角线,
- $\therefore \angle ECG = 45^{\circ}$.

由旋转得,四边形 O'ABG 是矩形,

- $\therefore O'G = AB = BC, \angle EGC = 90^{\circ},$
- ∴△EGC 为等腰直角三角形.
- :点P是CE的中点,
- $\therefore PC = PG = PE, \angle CPG = 90^{\circ}, \angle EGP = 45^{\circ},$

在 $\triangle O'GP$ 和 $\triangle BCP$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} O'G = BC \\ \angle O'GP = \angle BCP , \\ PG = PC \end{cases}$$

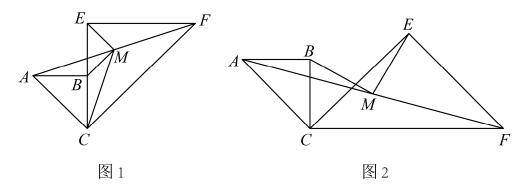
- $\therefore \triangle O'GP \cong \triangle BCP \ (SAS),$
- $\therefore \angle O'PG = \angle BPC, O'P = BP,$
- $\therefore \angle O'PG \angle GPB = \angle BPC \angle GPB = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore \angle O'PB = 90^{\circ}$,
- ∴ △ O'PB 为等腰直角三角形,
- :点Q是O'B的中点,
- $\therefore PQ = \frac{1}{2}O'B = BQ, PQ \perp O'B,$
- AB=1.
- $\therefore O'A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$

$$\therefore O'B = \sqrt{O'A^2 + AB^2} = \sqrt{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + 1^2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2},$$

$$\therefore BQ = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle}PQB = \frac{1}{2}BQ \cdot PQ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \times \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} = \frac{3}{16}.$$

6. 已知两个等腰 Rt△ABC, Rt△CEF 有公共顶点 C, ∠ABC = ∠CEF = 90°, 连接 AF, M 是 AF 的中点, 连接 MB、ME、CM.



- (1)如图 1, 当 C, B, E 三点共线时, 若 CE = 10, B 为 CE 中点, 求 CM 的长;
- (2)如图 1, 探索线段 BM 与 EM 的关系,并说明理由;
- (3)将图 $1 中 \triangle CEF$ 绕点 C 顺时针旋转 45° 至图 2 所示,(2)中的结论是否仍然成立,若成立,请证明;若不【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】

成立,请说明理由.

【答案】 $(1)\frac{5\sqrt{10}}{2}$; (2)BM = EM, 理由见解析; (3)成立, 证明见解析

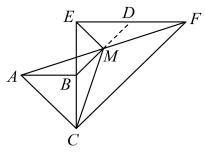
【详解】(1) 解: ∵△ABC,△CEF 是等腰直角三角形,

- AB = BC, CE = EF $\angle ACB = 45^{\circ}, \angle ECF = 45^{\circ}$
- $\angle ACF = 90^{\circ}$
- ∵ CE = 10, B 为 CE 中点,
- $\therefore CE = EF = 10$, AB = BC = 5,
- $AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = 5\sqrt{2}$, $CF = \sqrt{CE^2 + EF^2} = 10\sqrt{2}$,
- $\therefore AF = \sqrt{AC^2 + CF^2} = 5\sqrt{10},$
- $:M \in AF$ 的中点.

$$\therefore CM = \frac{1}{2}AF = \frac{5\sqrt{10}}{2};$$

(2) 解: BM = EM, 理由如下:

如图,延长BM交EF于点D,

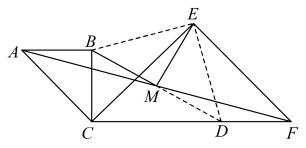


- $\angle ABC = \angle CEF = 90^{\circ}$
- $\therefore AB // EF$,
- $\therefore \angle BAM = \angle DFM$,
- $:M \in AF$ 的中点,
- AM = FM

在 △ ABM 和 △ FDM 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle BAM = \angle DFM \\ AM = FM \\ \angle AMB = \angle FMD \end{cases}$$

- $\triangle ABM \cong \triangle FDM (ASA)$,
- AB = DF, BM = DM,
- BE = CE BC, DE = EF DF
- $\therefore BM = DE$.
- ∴ △BDE 是等腰直角三角形,
- EM = BM;
- (3) 解:成立,证明如下:
- 如图,延长BM 交CF 于点D,连接BE,



根据题意得: ∠BCE = 45°,

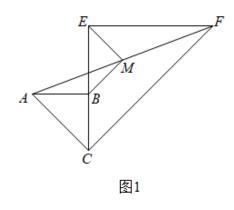
- ∵△ABC,△CEF 是等腰直角三角形,
- AB = BC, CE = EF, $\angle BAC = \angle ACB = 45^{\circ}, \angle ECF = 45^{\circ}$,
- $\angle ACF = 135^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore \angle BAC + \angle ACF = 180^{\circ}$,
- \therefore AB // CF
- $\therefore \angle BAM = \angle DFM$,
- :M 是 AF 的中点,
- \therefore AM = FM,
- 在 △ABM 和 △FDM 中,

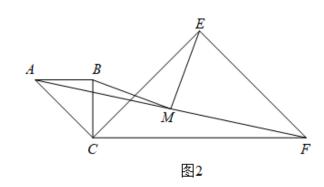
$$\begin{cases} \angle BAM = \angle DFM \\ AM = FM \\ \angle AMB = \angle FMD \end{cases}$$

- $\therefore \triangle ABM \cong \triangle FDM(ASA)$,
- AB = DF, BM = DM,
- AB = BC = DF.
- $\triangle BCE$ 和 $\triangle DFE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases}
BC = DF \\
\angle BCE = \angle DFE = 45^{\circ}, \\
CE = FE
\end{cases}$$

- $\triangle BCE \cong \triangle DFE(SAS)$,
- $BE = DE, \angle BEC = \angle DEF$
- $\angle BED = \angle BEC + \angle CED = \angle DEF + \angle CED = \angle CEF = 90^{\circ}$
- ∴ △BDE 是等腰直角三角形,
- BM = EM.
- 7. 已知两个等腰 $Rt_{\triangle}ABC$, $Rt_{\triangle}CEF$ 有公共顶点 C, $\angle ABC = \angle CEF = 90^{\circ}$, 连接 AF, M 是 AF 的中点,连接 MB, ME.





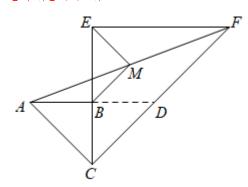
(1)如图 1, 当 CB 与 CE 在同一直线上时, 求证: MB // CF;

(2)如图 2, 当∠BCE = 45°时, 求证: BM = ME.

【分析】(1) 法一: 延长 AB 交 CF 于点 D ,易证 $\triangle CBD$ 为等腰直角三角形,得到 AB = BC = BD ,进而得到 BM 为 $\triangle ADF$ 的中位线,即可得证;法二: 延长 BM 交 EF 于 D ,证明 $\triangle ABM \cong \triangle FDM$ (ASA),进而推出 $\triangle BDE$ 是等腰直角三角形,得到 $\angle EBM = 45^{\circ}$,进而得到 $\angle EBM = \angle ECF$,即可得证;

(2) 法一: 延长 AB 交 CE 于点 D, 连接 DF, 易得 $BM = \frac{1}{2}DF$, $ME = \frac{1}{2}AG$, 证明 $\triangle ACG \cong \triangle DCF$ (SAS), 得到 DF = AG, 即可得证; 法二: 延长 BM 交 CF 于 D, 连接 BE 、 DE ,分别证明 $\triangle ABM \cong \triangle FDM$ (ASA), $\triangle BCE \cong \triangle DFE$ (SAS) 推出 $\triangle BDE$ 是等腰直角三角形,进而得证.

【详解】(1) 解: 法一:



如图:延长AB交CF于点D,

- ∵等腰Rt△ABC,Rt△CEF有公共顶点C, ∠ABC=∠CEF=90°,
- $\angle ECD = 45^{\circ}$, $\angle CBD = 90^{\circ}$, AB = BC
- $\angle BDC = 90^{\circ} 45^{\circ} = 45^{\circ} = \angle BCD$,
- AB = BC = BD,
- ∴点B为线段AD的中点,
- 又: 点M 为线段AF的中点,
- ∴ BM 为 △ADF 的中位线,
- ∴ BM // CF :

法二:

$$A \xrightarrow{E} D \xrightarrow{F}$$

$$M$$

$$C$$

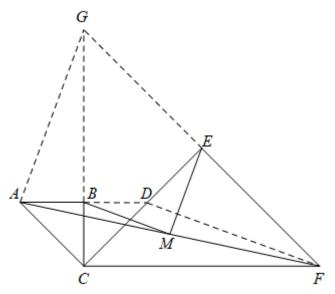
如图,延长BM交EF于D,

- $\angle ABC = \angle CEF = 90^{\circ}$,
- \therefore AB \perp CE, EF \perp CE,
- $\therefore AB // EF$,
- $\angle BAM = \angle DFM$,
- ∵ *M* 是 *AF* 的中点,
- AM = MF,

在 △ABM 和 △FDM 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle BAM = \angle DFM \\ AM = FM \\ \angle AMB = \angle FMD \end{cases}$$

- $\therefore \triangle ABM \cong \triangle FDM(ASA)$,
- AB = DF,
- BE = CE BC, DE = EF DF,
- BE = DE,
- ∴ △BDE 是等腰直角三角形,
- $\angle EBM = 45^{\circ}$
- ∵在等腰直角 $\triangle CEF$ 中, $\angle ECF = 45^{\circ}$,
- $\angle EBM = \angle ECF$,
- ∴ MB // CF ;.
- (2) 法一:



如图,延长AB交CE于点D,连接DF,则: $\angle CBD = 90^{\circ}$,

- $\angle BCE = 45^{\circ}$,
- $\angle BDC = 90^{\circ} 45^{\circ} = 45^{\circ} = \angle BCD$,
- BD = BC.
- ∵△ABC 为等腰直角三角形,
- AB = BC
- $\therefore AB = BC = BD$, AC = CD,
- ∴点B为AD中点,又点M为AF中点,

$$\therefore BM = \frac{1}{2}DF.$$

延长FE与CB交于点G,连接AG,

同法可得: CE = EF = EG, CF = CG,

∴点E为FG中点,又点M为AF中点,

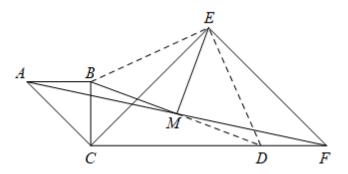
$$\therefore ME = \frac{1}{2}AG.$$

在 △ACG 与 △DCF 中,

$$\begin{cases}
AC = CD \\
\angle ACG = \angle DCF = 45^{\circ}, \\
CG = CF
\end{cases}$$

- $\triangle ACG \cong \triangle DCF(SAS)$,
- $\therefore DF = AG$,
- BM = ME.

法二:



如图,延长BM交CF于D,连接BE、DE,

- ∴ △ABC 为等腰直角三角形, △ECF 为等腰直角三角形,
- \therefore $\angle ACB = \angle BAC = 45^{\circ}$, $\angle ECF = 45^{\circ}$,
- $\angle BCE = 45^{\circ}$
- $\triangle \angle ACD = 45^{\circ} \times 2 + 45^{\circ} = 135^{\circ}$,
- $\angle BAC + \angle ACF = 45^{\circ} + 135^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$
- \therefore AB // CF,
- $\therefore \angle BAM = \angle DFM$,
- $: M \in AF$ 的中点,
- \therefore AM = FM.
- 在 △ ABM 和 △ FDM 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle BAM = \angle DFM \\ AM = FM \end{cases},$$
$$\angle AMB = \angle FMD$$

- $\therefore \triangle ABM \cong \triangle FDM(ASA)$,
- AB = DF, BM = DM
- AB = BC = DF,
- $\triangle BCE$ 和 $\triangle DFE$ 中,

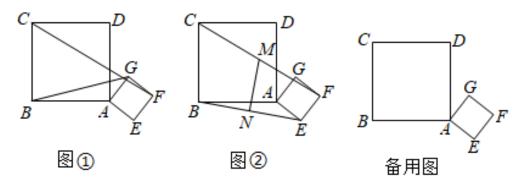
$$BC = DF$$

$$\angle BCE = \angle DFE = 45^{\circ},$$

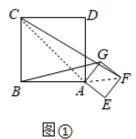
$$CE = FE$$

- $\triangle BCE \cong \triangle DFE(SAS)$
- BE = DE , $\angle BEC = \angle DEF$,
- $\angle BED = \angle BEC + \angle CED = \angle DEF + \angle CED = \angle CEF = 90^{\circ}$
- ∴ △BDE 是等腰直角三角形,
- $\nearrow : BM = DM$,
- $\therefore BM = ME = \frac{1}{2}BD,$
- BM = ME.
- 8. 已知正方形 ABCD 与正方形 AEFG, 正方形 AEFG 绕点 A 旋转一周.

- (1) 如图①, 连接 BG、CF, 求 $\frac{CF}{BG}$ 的值;
- (2) 当正方形 AEFG 旋转至图②位置时,连接 CF、BE,分别取 CF、BE 的中点 M、N,连接 MN、试探究: MN 与 BE 的关系,并说明理由;



解: (1) 如图①, 连接 AF, AC,



:'四边形 ABCD 和四边形 AEFG 都是正方形,

 $\therefore AC = \sqrt{2}AB$, $AF = \sqrt{2}AG$, $\angle CAB = \angle GAF = 45^{\circ}$, $\angle BAD = 90^{\circ}$,

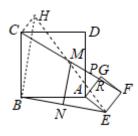
$$\therefore \angle CAF = \angle BAG, \quad \underbrace{AC}_{AB} = \underbrace{AF}_{AG},$$

 $\therefore \triangle CAF \hookrightarrow \triangle BAG$,

$$\frac{\therefore_{CF}}{BG} = \sqrt{2};$$

(2) BE=2MN, $MN \perp BE$,

理由如下:如图②,连接ME,过点C作CH//EF,交直线ME 于H,连接BH,设CF与AD交点为P,CF与AG交点为R,



图②

: CH // EF,

 $\therefore \angle FCH = \angle CFE$,

:点M是CF的中点,

 $\therefore CM = MF$,

Ջ :: ∠ CMH= ∠ FME,

 $\therefore \triangle CMH \cong \triangle FME \ (ASA),$

 $\therefore CH = EF, ME = HM,$

AE = CH

:CH//EF, AG//EF,

 \therefore CH//AG,

 $\therefore \angle HCF = \angle CRA$,

AD//BC,

 $\therefore \angle BCF = \angle APR$,

 $\therefore \angle BCH = \angle BCF + \angle HCF = \angle APR + \angle ARC$,

 \therefore $\angle DAG + \angle APR + \angle ARC = 180^{\circ}, \ \angle BAE + \angle DAG = 180^{\circ},$

 $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle BCH$,

 \mathfrak{Z} : BC=AB, CH=AE,

 $\therefore \triangle BCH \cong \triangle BAE \ (SAS),$

 $\therefore BH = BE, \angle CBH = \angle ABE,$

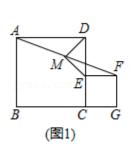
 $\therefore \angle HBE = \angle CBA = 90^{\circ},$

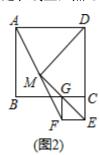
∵MH=ME, 点 N 是 BE 中点,

 $\therefore BH = 2MN, MN//BH,$

 $\therefore BE = 2MN, MN \perp BE;$

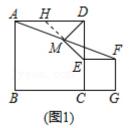
- 9. 已知正方形 ABCD 与正方形 CEFG, M 是 AF 的中点, 连接 DM, EM.
 - (1) 如图 1, 点 E 在 CD 上, 点 G 在 BC 的延长线上, 请判断 DM, EM 的数量关系与位置关系, 并直接写出结论:
 - (2) 如图 2, 点 E 在 DC 的延长线上,点 G 在 BC 上,(1) 中结论是否仍然成立?请证明你的结论.





【解答】解: (1) 结论: $DM \perp EM$, DM = EM.

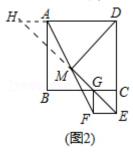
理由:如图1中,延长EM交AD于H.



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∵四边形 ABCD 是正方形,四边形 EFGC 是正方形,

- $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle DEF = 90^{\circ}$, AD = CD,
- $\therefore AD // EF$,
- $\therefore \angle MAH = \angle MFE$,
- AM = MF, $\angle AMH = \angle FME$,
- $\therefore \triangle AMH \cong \triangle FME \ (AAS),$
- $\therefore MH = ME, AH = EF = EC,$
- $\therefore DH = DE$,
- $\therefore \angle EDH = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore DM \perp EM, DM = ME;$
- (2) 如图 2 中, 结论不变. DM ⊥ EM, DM = EM.



理由:如图 2 中,延长 EM 交 DA 的延长线于 H.

- ∵四边形 ABCD 是正方形,四边形 EFGC 是正方形,
- $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle DEF = 90^{\circ}$, AD = CD,
- $\therefore AD // EF$,
- $\therefore \angle MAH = \angle MFE$,
- AM = MF, $\angle AMH = \angle FME$,
- $\therefore \triangle AMH \cong \triangle FME$,
- $\therefore MH = ME, AH = EF = EC,$
- $\therefore DH = DE$,
- $\therefore \angle EDH = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore DM \perp EM, DM = ME.$