专题1-6 二倍角的解题策略:倍半角模型与绝配角

导语:见到 2 倍角的条件,首先想到"导",将图形中的角度都推导出来,挖掘出隐藏边的信息,再观察角 1 度的位置,结合其他条件,这里做题的经验,总结了六个字:翻、延、倍、分、导、造

题型•归纳2

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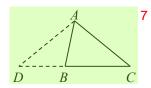
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知识点梳理4

策略一:向外构造等腰(大角减半)5

已知条件:如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC=2\angle ACB$ 6

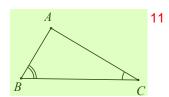


辅助线作法: 延长 CB 到 D, 使 BD=BA, 连接 AD 8

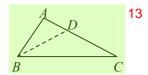
结论: AD=AC, △BDA∽△ADC

策略二:向内构造等腰(小角加倍或大角减半)9

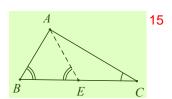
已知条件:如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC=2 \angle B$ 10



辅助线作法:法一:作 $\angle ABC$ 的平分线交AC于点D,结论: $\angle DBC = \angle C$, DB = DC 12



法二: 在 BC 上取一点 E, 使 AE=CE, 则 $\angle AEB=2\angle C=\angle B$ (作 AC 中垂线得到点 E) 14

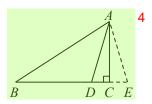


总结: 策略一和策略二都是当 2 倍角和 1 倍角共边时对应的构造方法,下面我们再来看看不在同一个三角 16

形中时该如何处理 1

策略三: 沿直角边翻折半角 (小角加倍)2

已知条件:如图,在Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB=90^{\circ}$,点D为边BC上一点,连接AD, $\angle B=2\angle CAD$ 3

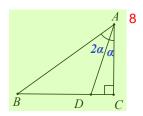


辅助线作法: 沿 AC 翻折 $\triangle ACD$ 得到 $\triangle ACE$

结论: AD=AE, ∠DAE=∠B, BA=BE, △ADE∽△BAE

策略四:邻二倍角的处理6

已知条件:如图,在Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C=90^{\circ}$,点D为边BC上一点, $\angle BAD=2\angle CAD$ 7

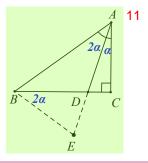


辅助线作法:9

法一: 向外构造等腰(导角得相似) 10

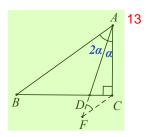
延长 AD 到 E, 使 AE=AB, 连接 BE

结论: BD=BE, ∠DBE=∠BAD, △BDE∽△ABE



法二: 作平行线, 把二倍角转到同一个三角形中 12

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



资料整理【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】

【经典例题讲解】1

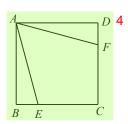
例题 1 如图,在正方形 ABCD 中,AB=1,点 $E \times F$ 分别在边 BC 和 CD 上,AE=AF, $\angle EAF=60^\circ$,则 CF^2 的长是()

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

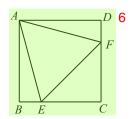
B.
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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

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



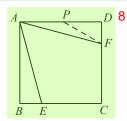
【简析】(1)方法一(常规解法):如图,连接 EF,易证△AEF 为等边三角形,5



且 $\triangle ADF \cong \triangle ABE(HL)$,则 DF = BE,从而 CF = CE,即 $\triangle CEF$ 为等腰直角三角形;设 CF = x,7 则 DF = 1 - x, $AF = EF = \sqrt{2} x$,在 $Rt \triangle ADF$ 中,由勾股定理可得 $1 + (1 - x)^2 = 2x^2$,

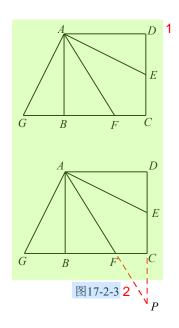
解得 $x = \sqrt{3} - 1(x = -\sqrt{3} - 1)$ 舍去), 故选 C;

方法二(倍半角模型): 如图, 在边 AD 上取点 P, 使 AP=PF,



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

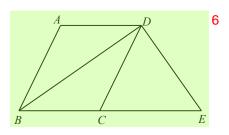
例题 2 如图,正方形 ABCD 的边长为 4,点 E 是 CD 的中点,AF 平分 $\angle BAE$,交 BC 于点 F,将 $\triangle ADE$ 绕点 A 10 顺时针旋转 90° 得 $\triangle ABG$,则 CF 的长为______.



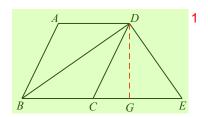
【简析】(1)方法一(常规解法): 由题可得 $\angle AFG = \angle DAF = \angle DAE + \angle EAF = \angle BAG + \angle BAF = \angle FAG$,即 $\angle AFG$ 3 $= \angle FAG$,故 $FG = AG = AE = 2\sqrt{5}$,从而 $CF = CG - FG = 6 - 2\sqrt{5}$; 方法二(倍半角模型): 如图 17-2-3,延长 AF、DC 交于点 P,易得 $\angle P = \angle BAF = \angle EAF$,则 PE = AE $= 2\sqrt{5}$,故 $CP = 2\sqrt{5} - 2$, $DP = 2\sqrt{5} + 2$: 又易证 $\triangle PCF \hookrightarrow \triangle PDA$,故 $\frac{CF}{DA} = \frac{CP}{DP}$,即 $\frac{CF}{4} = \frac{2\sqrt{5} - 2}{2\sqrt{5} + 2}$,从而 $CF = 6 - \sqrt{5}$;

【反思】方法一的关键是通过导角得到等腰△AFG,方法二由"倍角∠AED"造"半角∠P",并且这里的构 4 造是通过"角平分线十平行线→等腰三角形"自然衍生出来的

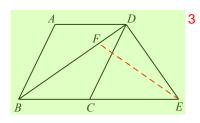
例题 3 如图,面积为 24 的 \square ABCD 中,对角线 BD 平分 \angle ABC,过点 D 作 DE \bot BD 交 BC 的延长线于点 E, 5 DE=6,则 sin \angle DCE 的值为()



【简析】方法一(常规解法): 如图,作 $DG \perp BE$ 于点 G,由题易得 $\angle CBD = \angle ABD = \angle CDB$,则 BC = CD;进 7 一步由 $DE \perp BD$,可得 $\angle CDE = \angle E$,则 CD = CE = BC,从而 $S \square ABCD = 2S \triangle BCD = S \triangle BDE$,即 $S \triangle BDE = 24$,故 BD = 8,BE = 10,所以 $DG = \frac{24}{5}$,CD = 5, $\sin \angle DCE = \frac{24}{5}$,选 A

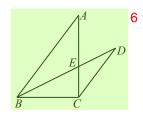


方法二(倍半角模型): 如图,在 BD 上取点 F,使 EF=BF,易证 $\angle DFE=2\angle EBF$, $\angle DCE=2\angle EBF$,故 $\angle 2DFE=\angle DCE$,要求 $\sin \angle DCE$ 的值,只需求 $\sin \angle DFE$; 设 EF=BF=x,同上可得 BD=8,则 DF=8-x,在 Rt $\triangle DEF$ 中,由勾股定理可得 $36+(8-x)^2=x^2$,解得 $x=\frac{24}{5}$,从面 $\sin \angle DFE=\frac{DE}{EF}=\frac{24}{5}$,即 $\sin \angle DCE$ $=\frac{24}{5}$,选 A.



【反思】方法一通过作高是线构造 $Rt \triangle CDG$,结合面积法求解,方法二由"半角 $\angle CBD$ "造"倍角 $\angle DFE$ ",4结合勾股定理列方程求.

例题 4 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle ACB=90° ,AB=10,BC=6,CD // AB, \angle ABC 的平分线 BD 交 AC 于点 E ,5则 DE=

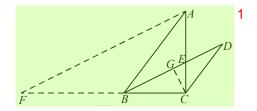


简析(1)方法一(常规解法): 由题得 $\angle CBD = \angle ABD = \angle D$, 则 CD = BC = 6; 又易得 $\triangle CDE \hookrightarrow \triangle ABE$, 则 $\frac{CE}{AE} = \frac{DE}{BE}$

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

方法二(倍半角模型): 如图,延长 CB 至点 F,使 BF=AB=10,连接 AF,由题可得 AC=8,CF=16,则 tan $\angle F=\frac{1}{2}$; 又易得 $\angle CBE=\angle F$,故 tan $\angle CBE=\frac{1}{2}$,即 $\frac{CE}{BC}=\frac{1}{2}$,从而 CE=3, $BE=3\sqrt{5}$; 再作 $CG\perp BD$ 于

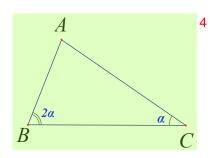
点
$$G$$
, 易得 $BG = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ $BC = \frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5}$; 同上可得 $CB = CD$, 故 $BD = 2BG = \frac{24\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 因此 $DE = BD - BE = \frac{9\sqrt{5}}{5}$;



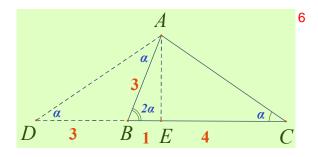
总结: 具体问题具体对待, 并非哪一种方法绝对简单, 需根据问题特征选取较为合适的方法.2

【一题多解1】围绕2倍角条件,解法围绕"翻""延"倍""分"3

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

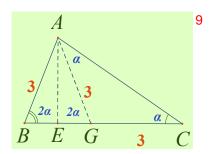


法1: 延长或翻折向外构造等腰(双等腰)5

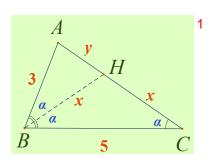


易知 $AE = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow AC = 2\sqrt{6}$ 7

法 2: 翻折或取点向内构造等腰(双等腰)8

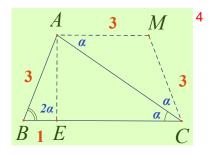


法 3: 作角平分线 10

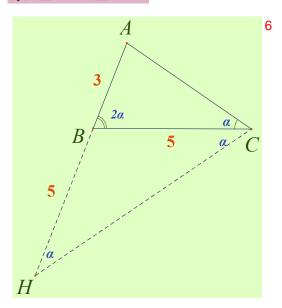


易知△ABH∽△ACB
$$\left| \frac{3}{x+y} \right| = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{x}{5}$$

法 4: 翻折一边+平行线向外作等腰(补成等腰梯形) 3

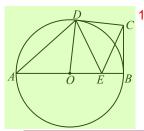


法5: 向外延长作等腰 5 易知△ABC∽△ADC



【一题多解 2】常规法与倍半角处理对比7

如图,AB 为 $\odot O$ 的直径,BC、CD 是 $\odot O$ 的切线,切点分别为点 B、D,点 E 为线段 OB 上的一个动点,连 8 接 OD、CE、DE,已知 AB= $2\sqrt{5}$,BC=2,当 CE+DE 的值最小时,则 $\frac{CE}{DE}$ 的值为(



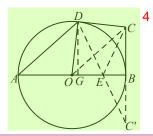
A.
$$\frac{9}{10}$$

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

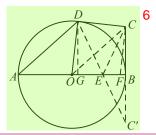
C.
$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

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

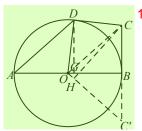
简析(1)方法一(常规解法): 如图,作点 C 关于 AB 的对称点 C',连接 C'D,交 AB 于点 E,连接 CE,此时 CE 3 + DE 取得最小值,且 $\frac{CE}{DE} = \frac{C'E}{DE}$; 再作 $DG \bot AB$ 于点 G,连接 OC、BD,易证 $\triangle OBC \cong \triangle ODC$,则 $\angle BOC = \angle DOC = \angle A$,故 $\sin \angle A = \sin \angle BOC = \frac{2}{3}$, $\cos \angle A = \cos \angle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



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



方法三(面积法): 如图 17-4-4,同上作相关辅助线(为说理方便,省去部分线段),则 $\angle DOG = 2\angle BOC = \angle 7$ COC'; 再作 $CH \perp OC'$ 于点 H',易得 $CH = \underbrace{CC' \cdot OB}_{OC'} = \underbrace{4\sqrt{5}}_{3}$,故 $\sin \angle DOG = \sin \angle COC' = \underbrace{4\sqrt{5}}_{9}$,下略.



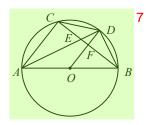
反思:本题结构相当于已知"半角 $\angle BOC$ "求"倍角 $\angle DOG$ ",方法一通过作高法,构造直角三角形求解;方 2 法二构造"倍半角模型",结合勾股定理列方程求解;方法三依然基于导角分析,借助对称性,结合面积法求解,以上提供的三种方法都是"倍半角"处理的常见方法。

如图, AB 为 $\odot O$ 的直径, D 是弧 BC 的中点, BC 与 AD、OD 分别交于点 E、F. 3

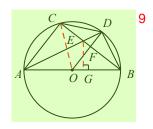
(1) 求证: DO//AC; 4

(2) 求证: *DE*·*DA*=*DC*² 5

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



简析(1)如图, 连接 OC, 易证 DO ⊥ BC 且 AC ⊥ BC, 故 DO // AC; 8



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

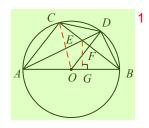
(3)方法一(母子型相似): 由 $\tan \angle CAD = \frac{1}{2}$,可得 $\frac{CE}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$; 又 $\triangle DCE \hookrightarrow \triangle DAC$,故 $\frac{DE}{DC} = \frac{DC}{DA} = \frac{1}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$; 设 DE

10

=k, 则 DC=2k, DA=4k, AE=3k; 又易证 $\frac{FE}{CE}=\frac{DE}{AE}$, 故 $\frac{FE}{CE}=\frac{1}{3}$; 由此再设 FE=m, 则 CE=3m, $CF=\frac{1}{3}$

4m, 从而 BC = 8m, AC = 6m, 因此 AB = 10m, $\sin \angle B = \frac{3}{5}$, 即 $\sin \angle CDA = \frac{3}{5}$;

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

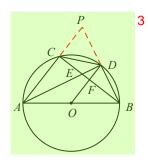


可设 CE=1, AC=2, 则 EG=1, AG=2; 又易得 $\triangle BEG \hookrightarrow \triangle BAC$, $\frac{BC}{BG} = \frac{BA}{BE} = \frac{AC}{EG} = 2$, ; 再设 BG=x, 则 $\frac{2}{BG} = \frac{BA}{BE} = \frac{AC}{EG} = \frac{1}{BG} = \frac{1$

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

$$\frac{10}{3}$$
, $\sin \angle B = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{3}{5}$, $\Re \sin \angle CDA = \frac{3}{5}$;

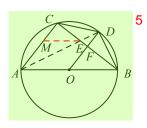
方法三(角平分线之对称策略):如图,连接BD并延长,交AC的延长线于点P,由题可设BD=PD=1,



则 AD=2, $AB=AP=\sqrt{5}$; 又 $\sin \angle PBC=\sin \angle PAD=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 故 PC=PB • $\sin \angle PBC=\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 从而 $AC=\frac{4}{5}$

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

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



由题可设 CE=1, AC=2, 再设 AM=ME=x, 则 CM=2-x, 在 $Rt\triangle CME$ 中, 由勾股定理可得 $1+(2-x)^2=x^2$, 6

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

反思:本题的结构为已知"半角 $\angle CAD$ "求"倍角 $\angle BAC$ ",从而转化为其余角 $\angle CDA$ 。以上提供的前三种方法都是借助相似或三角函数等进行计算,属常规思路,方法四基于导角分析,构造"倍半角模型",显得尤为简单、直接,直指问题本质。

策略五:绝配角模型7

【释义】当m, n 两个角满足m+2n=180°时,称其为一对绝配角,或者:半角的余角与它本身称为绝配8资料整理【淘宝店铺:向阳百分百】

角 1

【举例】常见的剧配角组合如下:2

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

【解决】4

思路(一): 根据三角形内角和是 180°, 构造等腰三角形。5

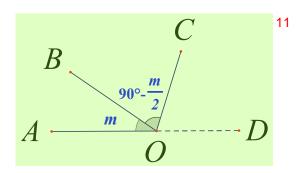
思路(二): 根据平角是 180°, m和2个n构成一个平角(有两条边在同一直线上) 6

用一句话概括为:有等腰找等腰,没等腰造等腰7

其中"等腰"指的是以m为顶角、以n为底角的等腰三角形,了解绝配角模型,可以给我们提供一些辅助 8 线思路

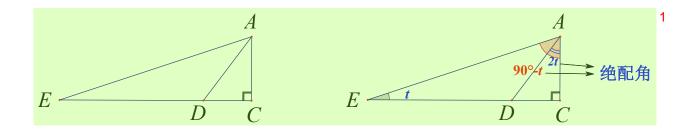
(一) 共顶共边 翻折 9

当两个角满足两个角满足 $m+2n=180^\circ$ 时,且共顶点共一边,这样的两个角是什么样的呢? 10

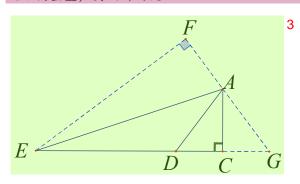


发现 OD 为 ZAOB 邻补角的平分线,此时处理问题一般用翻折,把 OB 沿 OD 翻折. 12

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



方法一:分析: $\angle EAC$ 与 $\angle DAC$ 是共点 A 的绝配角, 2 绝配角重叠. 要翻折两次.

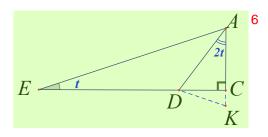


解: 将 \triangle AEC 关于 AE 作轴对称图形,将 \triangle ADC 关于 AC 作轴对称图形,如图, \triangle EFG 为直角三角形 4 设 DC=x , DE=3x ,则 EF=4x , CG=x ⇒ EG=5x ⇒ FG=3x

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

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

方法二:分析:由于 \angle CAD=2t,构造一个以 \angle A为顶点的等腰 \triangle ADK,然后出现 \triangle ECA \sim \triangle DCK 5



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

导角易得∠CDK=∠AEC, △ECA~ADCK

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

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

(二)共三角形 等腰 8

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

资料整理【淘宝店铺:向阳百分百】

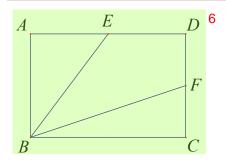
(2)若 $m, n = 90^{\circ} + \frac{m}{2}$ 分别为同一个三角形的内角和外角,则另一内角为 $90^{\circ} - \frac{m}{2}$,此时三角形为等腰三角 \mathbb{R} 形

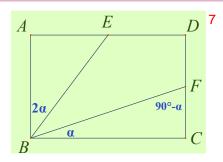
(3) 若 $m, n = 90^{\circ} - \frac{m}{2}$ 分别为同一个三角形的内角和外角,此时可以以 m 为顶角作等腰三角形,此时会构成 另一个相似的等腰三角形.

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

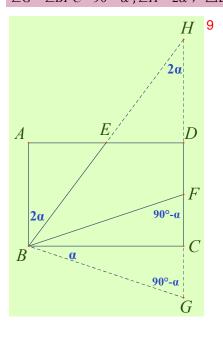
总结:"半角的余角,等腰形来找"4

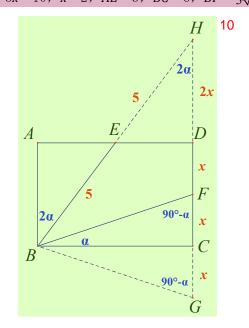
例题 2: 如图在矩形 ABCD 中,点 E, F 分别为 AD, CD 的中点,连接 BE, BF,且 $\angle ABE = 2 \angle FBC$,若 BE 5 = 5,则 BF 的长度为





解法一: 将 \triangle BFC 沿 CB 翻折, 交 DC 的延长线于点 G, 延长 CD 交 BE 的延长线于点 H, 8 \angle G= \angle BFC=90- α , \angle H=2 α , \triangle BHG 为等腰, 5x=10, x=2, AE=3, BC=6, BF=3 $\sqrt{5}$.

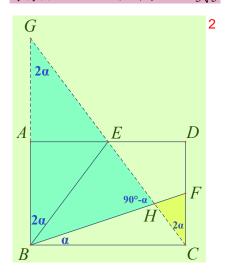


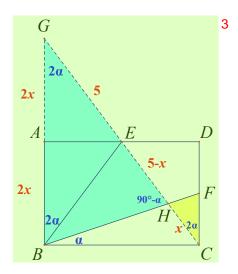


解法二: 11

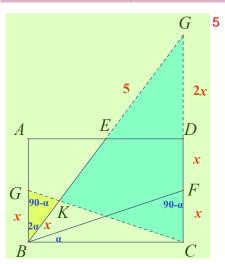
连接并延长交 BA 的延长导角,得出 $\triangle FHC$ 为等腰三角形,平行不改变形状, $\triangle GBH$ 为等腰三角形。根据腰

等得出 10-x=4x, 可求 $BF=3\sqrt{5}$ 1



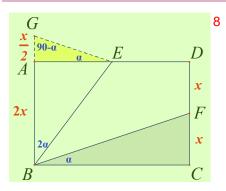


解法三:取 AB 中点 G,连接 CG,延长 BE 交 CD 的延长线于点 H,得到 $\triangle BCF \cong \triangle CBG$,导角得出 $\triangle BGK$ 为4等腰平行不改变形状, $\triangle HKC$ 也为等腰。根据腰等得出 10-x=4x,可求 BF



以上三种解法都是利用造全等,转移角,构等腰,得出边的等量关系来求解。 此题还可以构直接造等腰。用相似得出边的数量关系求解。请看解法四

解法四: 可以直接利用 \angle ABE=2 α ,构等腰 \triangle GBE, \triangle BCF~ \triangle EAG | $\frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{GA}{CF}$.根据腰等得出 $\frac{5}{2}x = 5$,可求 BF

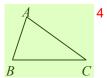


资料整理【淘宝店铺:向阳百分百】

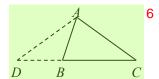
重点题型 • 归类精练 1

圆型□ 向外构造等腰三角形 (大角减半)²

1. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC=2\angle C$,BC=a,AC=b,AB=c,探究a,b,c满足的关系.3



解: 延长 CB 到 D, 使 BD=AB=c, 连接 AD.5



则 $\angle BAD = \angle D$, $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle D$. 7

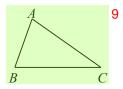
 $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle C, \quad \therefore \angle D = \angle C,$

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

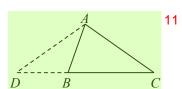
$$\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{CD}{AD}, \ \ \therefore \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+c}{b},$$

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

2. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC = 2 \angle C$,AB = 3, $AC = 2\sqrt{6}$,求 BC 的长. 8



解: 延长 CB 到 D, 使 DB=AB=3, 连接 AD. 10



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

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

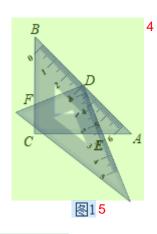
 $\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{CD}{AD}, \quad \therefore \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} = \frac{CD}{2\sqrt{6}},$

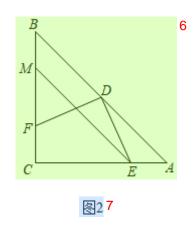
资料整理【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】13

$\therefore CD = 8, \therefore BC = 5.1$

2023·深圳南山区联考二模2

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

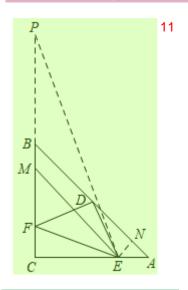




【答案】 $\frac{29}{4}$ 8

【分析】由 CE=5, AE=2,得 AC=7,利用勾股定理,得到 AD 的长度,过 E 作 EN \perp AD 于 N,求出 EN 9 和 DN 的长度,由于 \angle CME=2 \angle ADE,延长 MB 至 P,是 MP=ME,可以证明 $_\Delta$ DNE \sim_Δ PCE,MP=x,在 Rt_Δ MCE 中,利用勾股定理列出方程,即可求解.

【详解】解:如图,过E作EN_AD于N,10



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

12

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

∴NE=NA,

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

资料整理【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】

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

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

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

延长 MB 至 P, 使 MP=ME, 连接 PE,

- ∴可设 $\angle MPE = \angle MEP = x$,
- $\therefore \angle EMC = \angle MPE + \angle MEP = 2x$
- $\therefore \angle EMC = 2\angle ADE$,
- $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle MPE = x$,
- $\angle DNE = \angle PCE = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore \triangle DNE \sim \triangle PCE$

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

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

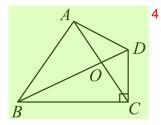
设
$$MP = ME = x$$
,则 $CM = \frac{25}{2} - x$,

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

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

2023·山西·统考中考真题2

4. 如图,在四边形 ABCD中, $\angle BCD = 90^{\circ}$,对角线 AC,BD 相交于点 O. 若 3 $AB = AC = 5, BC = 6, \angle ADB = 2 \angle CBD$,则 AD 的长为______.

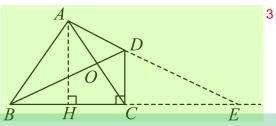


【答案】
$$\frac{\sqrt{97}}{3}$$
 5

【思路点拨】过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H, 延长 AD , BC 交于点 E ,根据等腰三角形性质得出 6 $BH = HC = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3$,根据勾股定理求出 $AH = \sqrt{AC^2 - CH^2} = 4$,证明 $\angle CBD = \angle CED$,得出 DB = DE ,根据等腰三角形性质得出 CE = BC = 6 ,证明 CD // AH ,得出 $\frac{CD}{AH} = \frac{CE}{HE}$,求出 $CD = \frac{8}{3}$,根据勾股定理求出

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

【详解】解:过点A作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点H,延长AD,BC交于点E,如图所示: 2



$$\mathbb{N} \angle AHC = \angle AHB = 90^{\circ}$$
,

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore DB = DE$$
,

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

$$\therefore DC \perp BE$$

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

$$EH = CE + CH = 9$$

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

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

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

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

解得:
$$CD = \frac{8}{3}$$
,

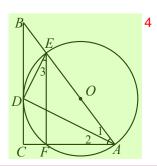
$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{CE^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{97}}{3},$$

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

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

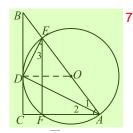
解得:
$$AD = \frac{\sqrt{97}}{3}$$

- 5. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°, AC=6, BC=8, AD 平分 $\angle BAC$, AD 交 BC 于点 D, $ED \bot AD$ 交 AB 1 于点 E, $\triangle ADE$ 的外接圆 $\odot O$ 交 AC 于点 F, 连接 EF.
- (1) 求证: BC 是⊙O 的切线; 2
- (2) 求 \odot 0 的半径 r 及 \angle 3 的正切值. 3

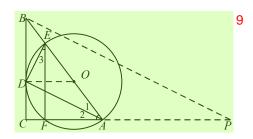


简析(1)如图,连接 OD,由题易得 $\angle 2=\angle 1=\angle ODA$,则 OD//AC,故 $\angle ODB=\angle C=90^\circ$,即 $OD\perp BC$,所 5以 BC 是 \odot 0的 切线;

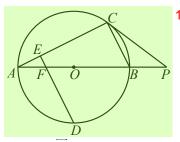
(2)**方法**一(常规解法): 由 $OD/\!\!/AC$, 可得△BOD △BAC, 则 $\frac{OD}{AC} = \frac{OB}{AB}$, 即 $\frac{r}{6} = \frac{10-r}{10}$, 解得 $r = \frac{15}{4}$; 又 $\frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{OD}{AC}$, 故 $\frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{5}{8}$, 从而 $\frac{CD}{BC} = \frac{3}{8}$, 即 $CD = \frac{3}{8}$ BC = 3, 所以 $\tan \angle 3 = \tan \angle 2 = \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$;



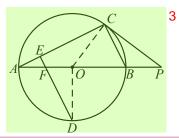
方法二(倍半角模型): 如图 17-8-3, 延长 CA 至点 P, 使 AP=AB=10, 易证 $\angle 3=\angle 2=\angle 1=\angle P$, 故 8 $\tan \angle 3=\tan \angle P=\frac{BC}{PC}=\frac{1}{2}$; 又由 $\tan \angle 2=\frac{1}{2}$, 可得 CD=3, 故 BD=5, 从而易得 $r=OD=\frac{3}{4}$ $BD=\frac{15}{4}$.



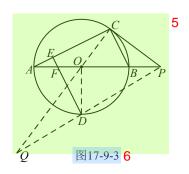
- 6. 如图, AB 为 $\odot 0$ 的直径, 点 P 在 AB 的延长线上, 点 C 在 $\odot 0$ 上, 且 $PC^2 = PB \cdot PA$. 10
- (1) 求证: PC 是⊙0 的切线; 11
- (2)已知 PC=20, PB=10, 点 D 是弧 AB 的中点, DE LAC, 垂足为 E, DE 交 AB 于点 F, 求 EF 的长. 12



简析(1)如图,连接 OC,由 $PC2=PB^{\circ}PA$,可得 $\frac{PC}{PA}=\frac{PB}{PC}$,又 $\angle P=\angle P$,故 $\triangle PCB \hookrightarrow \triangle PAC$,从而 $\angle PCB=\angle PAC$ $A=\angle ACO$,进一步可证 $\angle OCP=\angle ACB=90^{\circ}$,即 $OC \bot CP$,所以 PC 是 $\odot O$ 的切线; (2)方法一(常规解法): 连接 OD,易证 $OD \bot AB$;由 $PC2=PB^{\circ}PA$,可得 PA=40,AB=30;又由 $\triangle PCB \hookrightarrow \triangle PAC$,可得 $\frac{CB}{AC}=\frac{PB}{PC}=\frac{1}{2}$,故 $\tan \angle D=\tan \angle A=\frac{1}{2}$,从而 $OF=\frac{1}{2}$ $OD=\frac{15}{2}$, $AF=OA-OF=\frac{15}{2}$,进一步可得 $EF=AF\sin \angle A=\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$;



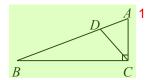
方法二(倍半角模型): 同上可得 AB=30,则 OC=15,OP=25,即 OC: CP: OP=3: 4: 5; 如图 17-9-3,4 延长 CO 至点 Q,使 OQ=OP,易得 $tan \angle D=tan \angle A=tan \angle Q=\frac{1}{2}$,下略.



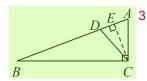
反思: 这是一个确定性问题,其结构相当于已知"倍角 $\angle POC$ "求"半角 $\angle A$ ",方法一利用"母子型相思似"求 7 解,方法二构造"倍半角模型"求解,相对而言,前者更简单,后者更通用

题型 二 向内构造等腰 (小角加倍或大角减半) 8

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



解: 过点 C 作 CE L AB 于点 E. 2



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

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

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

AC = DC, AE = DE.

设 AE=DE=a,则 AD=2a, BD=6a, BE=7a.

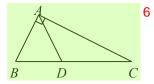
 $\therefore \angle ACE = \angle B, \ \angle AEC = \angle CEB = 90^{\circ},$

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

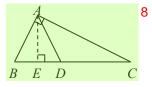
 $\therefore \frac{a}{CE} = \frac{CE}{7a}, \quad \therefore CE = \sqrt{7a}, \quad \therefore BC = \sqrt{BE^2 + CE^2} = 2\sqrt{14a},$

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

8. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =90°,点 D 为边 BC上一点, $\angle BAD$ =2 $\angle C$,BD=2,CD=3,求 AD 的长. 5



解: 过点 A 作 AE \(BC \) 于点 E. 7



 $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle BAE = 90^{\circ} - \angle CAE = \angle C.$ 9

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

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

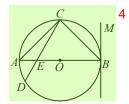
 $\therefore AB = AD$, $\therefore BE = DE = \frac{1}{2}BD = 1$, $\therefore CE = 4$.

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

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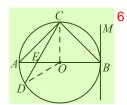
$$\therefore \triangle ABE \hookrightarrow \triangle CAE, \quad \therefore \frac{AE}{BE} = \frac{CE}{AE},$$
$$\therefore \frac{AE}{1} = \frac{4}{AE}, \quad \therefore AE = 2, \quad \therefore AD = \sqrt{DE^2 + AE^2} = \sqrt{5}.$$

- 9. 如图,BM 是以 AB 为直径的⊙O 的切线,B 为切点,BC 平分 $\angle ABM$,弦 CD 交 AB 于点 E,DE=OE. ²
- (1) 求证: △ACB 是等腰直角三角形; 3
- (2) 求证: *OA*²=*OE*·*DC*;
- (3) 求 tan ∠ACD 的值.

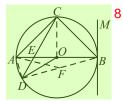


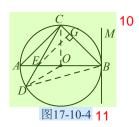
简析(1)由题易得 $\angle ABC = 45^{\circ}$,从而易证 $\triangle ACB$ 是等腰直角三角形;

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



(3)方法一(倍半角模型): 如图,连接 AD、BD,设 $\angle ACD = x$,则 $\angle ABD = x$, $\angle AOD = 2x$,从而 $\angle CEO = 4x$,7 $\angle CAE = 3x = 45^{\circ}$,所以 $x = 15^{\circ}$;在 BD 上取点 F,使 AF = BF,则 $\angle AFD = 30^{\circ}$;由此可设 AD = k,则 DF = $\sqrt{3}$ k,AF = BF = 2k,从而 $BD = (2 + \sqrt{3})k$,故 $\tan \angle ABD = \frac{AD}{BD} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$,即 $\tan \angle ACD = 2 - \sqrt{3}$;

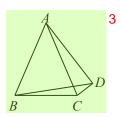




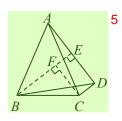
资料整理【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】

反思: (2)主要通过换边,结合相似证乘积式;(3)通过导角得到 15° ,方法一借助"倍半角模型",由特殊角 130° 求"特殊半角" 15° .方法二的本质是解 ΔBCE .显然前者更为简便

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



解: 过点 B 作 $BE \perp AD$ 于点 E, 过点 C 作 $CF \perp BE$ 于点 F. 4



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

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

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

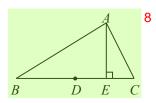
 $\therefore CD // BE, \therefore CD \perp AD,$

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

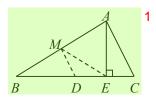
$$\therefore EF = CD = 1, \ AE = DE = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2},$$

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

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



解: 取 AB 的中点 M, 连接 MD, ME.9



::点 $D \in BC$ 中点,∴ $MD \in \triangle ABC$ 的中位线,²

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

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

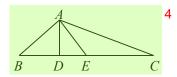
∴AE 是 *BC* 边上的高, *∴∠AEB*=90°,

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

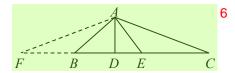
 $\therefore \angle BDM = 2 \angle MED$, $\therefore \angle DME = \angle MED$,

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

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



解: 延长 CB 到 F, 使 BF=AB, 连接 AF. 5



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

∵AE 是中线, ∴BE=EC, ∴BD+DE=EC.

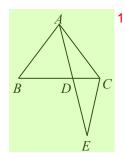
 $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle C, \quad \therefore \angle F = \angle C, \quad \therefore AF = AC.$

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

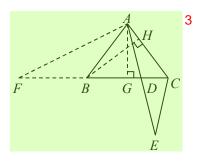
AB+BD=DE+BD+DE, AB=2DE=4,

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

13. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,AB=AC=5,点 D 为 BC 边上一点,BD=2DC,点 E 在 AD 的延长线上, $\angle ABC=2$ 8 $\angle DEC$, $AD \cdot DE=18$,求 $\sin \angle BAC$ 的值.



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



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

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

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

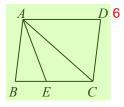
设 CD=a,则 BD=2a,DF=2a+5,

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

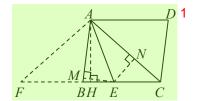
∴BC=3a=6, ∴BG=CG=3, ∴ $AG=\sqrt{5^2-3^2}=4$,

∴BH = $\frac{4}{5}BC = \frac{24}{5}$, ∴ sin ∠BAC = $\frac{BH}{AB} = \frac{24}{25}$.

14. 如图,在 $\Box ABCD$ 中, $\angle D=2\angle ACB$, AE 平分 $\angle BAC$ 交 BC 于点 E, 若 BE=2, CE=3, 求 AE 的长. 5



解: 延长 CB 到 F,使 BF=AB,连接 AF,过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H,7 过点 E 作 $EM \perp AB$ 于点 M, $EN \perp AC$ 于点 N.



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

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

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

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

∵AE 平分∠*BAC*, *∴EM*=*EN*,

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

设 AB=2x, 则 BF=2x, AF=3x, CF=2x+5,

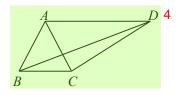
∴
$$\frac{3x}{2x} = \frac{2x+5}{3x}$$
, 解得 $x=2$, ∴ $CF=9$, $AB=BF=4$,

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

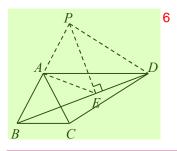
$$\therefore AE = \sqrt{AH^2 + EH^2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

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

2



解: 延长 BA 到 P,使 PA=AB,过点 P 作 $PE\perp BD$ 于点 E,连接 AE,PD. 5



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

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

AD //BC, ABC, ABC, ABC, ABC.

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

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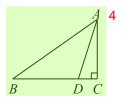
::AD=AD, $::\triangle PAD \cong \triangle CAD$, $::PD=CD=2\sqrt{11}$. ¹

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

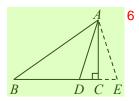
- $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle ABD = 2 \angle ADB$, $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle DAE$,
- :.DE = AE = 4, :. $PE^2 = PD^2 DE^2 = 28$,
- $\therefore BE = \sqrt{PB^2 PE^2} = 6, \quad \therefore BD = BE + DE = 10.$

题型呂 沿直角边翻折半角 (小角加倍) 2

16. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°,点 D 为边 BC 上一点, $\angle B$ =2 $\angle CAD$, $AB \cdot CD$ =5,求 AD 的长.3

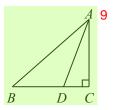


解: 延长 BC 到 E, 使 CE=CD, 连接 AE. 5

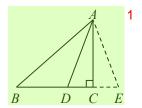


- $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore AD = AE,$
- $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle CAE$, $\angle ADC = \angle E$.
- $\therefore \angle B = 2 \angle CAD$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle DAE$,
- $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle ADE = \angle E, \quad \therefore \triangle ABE \hookrightarrow \triangle DAE, \quad BE = AB,$
- $\therefore \frac{AE}{DE} = \frac{BE}{AE}, \quad \therefore AE^2 = BE \cdot DE = BE \cdot 2CD = 10,$
- $\therefore AD = AE = \sqrt{10}$.

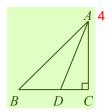
17. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle ACB=90°,点 D 为 BC 边上一点,BD=2CD, \angle B=2 \angle DAC,AB=4,求 AD 8 的长.



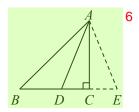
解: 延长 BC 到 E, 使 CE=CD, 连接 AE. 10



- $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore AD = AE,$
- $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle E, \ \angle DAC = \angle EAC.$
- $\therefore \angle B = 2 \angle DAC, \quad \therefore \angle B = \angle DAE,$
- $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle ADE = \angle E, \quad \therefore BE = AB = 4.$
- 设 CE = CD = x, 则 BD = 2x, BE = 4x,
- $\therefore 4x = 4$, $\therefore x = 1$, $\therefore BC = 3$, $\therefore AC^2 = 4^2 3^2 = 7$,
- $\therefore AD = \sqrt{CD^2 + AC^2} = 2\sqrt{2}.$
- 18. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle ACB=90°,点 D 为边 BC 上一点, \angle B=2 \angle DAC,BD=3,DC=2,求 AD 的 3 长.



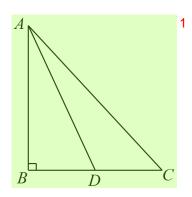
解: 延长 BC 到点 E, 使 CE=CD, 连接 AE.5



- $::AC\perp BC, ::AD=AE,$
- $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle E, \ \angle DAC = \angle EAC.$
- $\therefore \angle B = 2 \angle DAC, \quad \therefore \angle B = \angle DAE,$
- $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle ADE = \angle E, \quad \therefore AB = BE, \quad \triangle ABE \hookrightarrow \triangle DAE,$
- $\therefore \frac{AE}{BE} = \frac{DE}{AE}.$
- BD=3, DC=2, DE=4, BE=7,
- $\therefore \frac{AE}{7} = \frac{4}{AE}, \quad \therefore AD = AE = 2\sqrt{7}.$

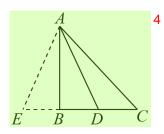
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19. 如图,在Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle B = 90^{\circ}$,点D为BC中点, $\angle C = 2\angle BAD$,则 $\frac{AD}{AC}$ 的值为______.



【答案】 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ ²

【详解】解:延长CB至E,使BE=BD,连接AE,设BD=a,3



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

5

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

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

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

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

$$\angle C = \angle EAD$$
,

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

$$\angle E = \angle ADE = \angle EAC$$
.

$$AC = CE = 3a$$
,

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

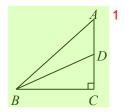
 $\triangle ECA \sim \triangle EAD$,

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

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{6}a, \quad \cancel{X}AC = 3a,$$

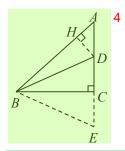
$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{6a}}{3a} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \text{ 故答案为: } \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}.$$

20. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°,点 D 为 AC 的中点,连接 BD, $\angle A$ =2 $\angle DBC$,求 $\tan \angle ABD$ 的值. 6



【答案】2

解:延长 AC 到 E,使 CE=CD,连接 BE,过点 D 作 $DH \perp AB$ 于点 H.3



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

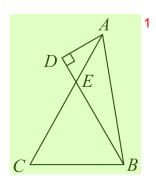
:.DH = $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}a$, AH = $\frac{2}{3}a$, BH = $\frac{7}{3}a$,

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

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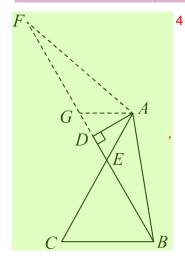
21. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,点 E 在边 AC 上, EC = EB , $\angle C$ = $2\angle ABE$, $AD \perp BE$ 交 BE 的延长线于点 D ,若 AC = 22 , BD = 16 ,则 AB = ______.

5



【答案】8√52

【详解】解:如图所示,延长BD至F使DF=BD,作 $AG \parallel BC$ 交DF于G,3



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

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

:: AG // BC,

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

:: EB = EC,

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

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

 $\therefore AE = EG$

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

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

 $\therefore FG = AG$,

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

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

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

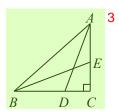
$$DG = DF - FG = 16 - 10 = 6$$
,

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

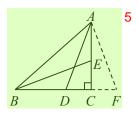
$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AD^2 + BD^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 16^2} = 8\sqrt{5}$$

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

6



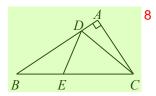
解: 延长 BC 到 F, 使 CF=CD, 连接 AF. 4



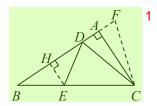
- $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore AD = AF,$
- $\therefore \angle ADF = \angle F$, $\angle DAC = \angle FAC$.
- $\therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle DAC, \quad \therefore \angle ABC = \angle DAF,$
- $\therefore \angle BAF = \angle ADF = \angle F, \quad \therefore AB = BF, \quad \triangle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

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

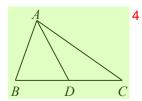
- 设 CF = CD = a, 则 BD = 2a, DF = 2a, BF = 4a,
- $\therefore \frac{AF}{4a} = \frac{2a}{AF}, \quad \therefore AF^2 = 8a^2, \quad \therefore AC = \sqrt{AF^2 CF^2} = \sqrt{7}a.$
- *∵BE* 平分∠*ABC*,∴∠*EBC*=∠*FA*C.
- $\therefore \angle BCE = \angle ACF = 90^{\circ}, \therefore \triangle BCE \hookrightarrow \triangle ACF,$
- $\therefore \frac{CE}{CF} = \frac{BC}{AC}, \quad \therefore \frac{CE}{a} = \frac{3a}{\sqrt{7}a}, \quad \therefore CE = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7}a,$
- $\therefore AE = \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{7}a, \quad \therefore \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{4}{3}$
- 23. 如图,在 \triangle Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle BAC=90°,D,E 分别是边 AB,BC 上的点,DC 平分 \angle ADE, \angle B=2 \angle ACD, 水 CE 的长.



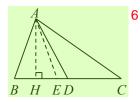
解: 延长 BA 到 F,使 AF = AD,连接 CF,过点 E 作 $EH \perp AB$ 于点 H. 9 资料整理【淘宝店铺:向阳百分百】10



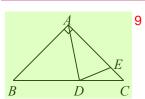
- $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$, $\therefore CD = CF$, $\therefore \angle F = \angle CDF$, $\angle ACD = \angle ACF$.
- $\therefore \angle B = 2 \angle ACD$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle DCF$, $\therefore \angle BCF = \angle CDF = \angle F$,
- $\therefore BF = BC.$
- 设 $\angle ACD = \alpha$,则 $\angle B = 2\alpha$, $\angle EDC = \angle ADC = 90^{\circ} \alpha$, $\angle BDE = 2\alpha$,
- $\therefore \angle B = \angle BDE$, $\therefore BE = DE$, $\therefore BH = DH$.
- 设 CE=2x,则 BF=BC=2x+12, $\therefore BH=DH=x+1$, AH=x+6.
- ∴EH \bot AB, \angle BAC=90°, ∴EH//AC,
- ∴ $\frac{BH}{AH} = \frac{BE}{CE}$, ∴ $\frac{x+1}{x+6} = \frac{12}{2x}$, 解得 x = -4 (舍去) 或 x = 9,
- $\therefore CE = 2x = 18.$
- 24. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle B=2\angle C$,AD 是中线,AB=6, $AD=\sqrt{41}$,求 BC,AC 的长.



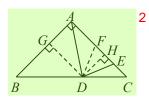
解: 过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H, 在 HC 上截取 HE = BH, 连接 AE. 5



- 则 AE=AB=6, $\therefore \angle AEB=\angle B=2\angle C$, 7
- $\therefore \angle EAC = \angle C, \quad \therefore CE = AE = 6.$
- 设 BH = EH = x, 则 BC = 2x + 6, BD = CD = x + 3,
- $\therefore DH = 3, \quad \therefore AH = \sqrt{AD^2 DH^2} = 4\sqrt{2},$
- ∴ $BH = \sqrt{AB^2 AH^2} = 2$, ∴ BC = 10, CH = 8,
- $\therefore AC = \sqrt{AH^2 + CH^2} = 4\sqrt{6}.$
- 25. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =90°,AB=AC,点 D,E 分别为边 BC,AC 上的点,连接 AD,DE, $\angle AED$ 8 = $2\angle DAE$,CE=7,BD=18 $\sqrt{2}$,求 DE 的长.



解: 过点 D 作 $DG \perp AB$ 于点 G, $DH \perp AC$ 点 H, 1



在 AH 上截取 FH=EH, 连接 DF.

则 DE=DF, $\therefore \angle DFE=\angle AED=2\angle DAE$,

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

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

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

设 CH=DH=x, 则 FH=EH=x-7, DF=AF=25-x,

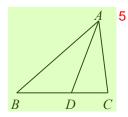
在 Rt \triangle *DFH* 中, *DH*²+*FH*²=*DF*²,

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

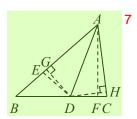
:.DE = DF = 25 - x = 13.

26. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C=2\angle B$, AD 平分 $\angle BAC$, BD=3, CD=2,求 AD 的长.4

3



解: 在 AB 上截取 AE = AC, 连接 DE, 过点 A 作 $AF \perp BC$ 于点 F, 6 过点 D 作 $DG \perp AB$ 于点 G, $DH \perp AC$ 于点 H.



- \therefore $\angle DAE = \angle DAC$, AD = AD, $\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle ADC$, 8
- $\therefore DE = CD = 2, \angle AED = \angle C = 2 \angle B,$
- $\therefore \angle EDB = \angle B, \therefore BE = DE = 2.$
- $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle DAC, \quad \therefore DG = DH,$

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

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

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

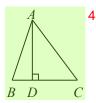
∴6²-BF²=4²-(5-BF), 解得 BF=
$$\frac{9}{2}$$
, 1

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

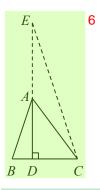
$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{DF^2 + AF^2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

题型四 邻二倍角的处理²

27. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AD \perp BC$ 于点 D, $\angle DAC = 2 \angle DAB$,BD = 4,DC = 9,求 AD 的长. 3



解: 延长 DA 到 E, 使 AE=AC, 连接 EC.5



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

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

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

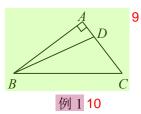
$$\therefore \frac{AD}{ED} = \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{4}{9}.$$

设AD=4m,则ED=9m,AC=AE=5m,

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

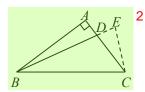
 $\therefore AD = 4m = 12.$

28. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle A=90°,点 D 为边 AC 上一点, \angle DBC=2 \angle ABD,CD=3,BC=7,求 BD 的8 长.



资料整理【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】

解: 延长 BD 到 E, 使 BE=BC, 连接 CE.1



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

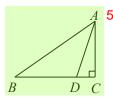
 $\angle CDE = \angle ADB = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$

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

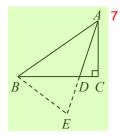
$$\therefore \frac{CE}{DE} = \frac{BE}{CE}, \quad \therefore \frac{3}{DE} = \frac{7}{3}, \quad \therefore DE = \frac{9}{7},$$

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

29. 如图,在Rt△ABC中,∠ACB=90°,点D为BC边上一点,∠BAD=2∠CAD,BD=10,DC=3,求 4 AD的长.



解: 延长 AD 到 E, 使 AE=AB, 连接 BE. 6



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

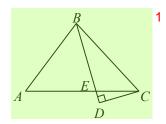
 $\therefore DE^2 + 2AD \cdot DE = 160, \quad \therefore DE^2 + 160 = 200,$

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

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

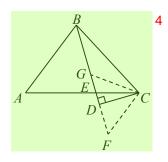
30. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,点 E 在边 AC 上,EB=EA, $\angle A=2\angle CBE$, $CD\perp BE$ 交 BE 的延长线于点 D,9

BD=8, AC=11, 则 BC 的长为



【答案】 4√5 2

【解析】过点 C 作 CF // AB 交 BD 的延长线于点 F. 3



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

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

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

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

在 BD 上取点 G, 使 DG=DF, 连接 CG.

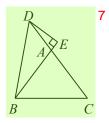
则 CF = CG, ∴ $\angle CGF = \angle F = \angle ECF = \angle A = 2 \angle CBE$,

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

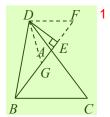
$$\therefore CD = \sqrt{CG^2 - DG^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4,$$

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

31. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,AB=AC,点 D 在 CA 的延长线上, $\angle ABC=2\angle DBA$, $DE\perp BA$ 交 BA 的延长线于点 6 E,若 BE=8,CD=11,求 BD 的长.



解: 过点 D 作 DF//BC 交 BE 的延长线于点 F, 在 EB 上截取 EG=EF, 连接 DG. 8



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

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

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

∴EG = EF = BF - BE = 11 - 8 = 3.

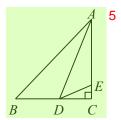
 $\therefore DE \perp BA$, $\therefore DF = DG$, $\therefore \angle DGE = \angle F = 2 \angle DBA$,

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

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

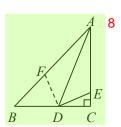
题型亞 **绝配角** 3

32. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle C=90°,点 D,E 分别为 BC,AC 上的点, \angle B=2 \angle CDE, \angle ADE=45°,AB 4=5,AE=3,则 BD 的长为 .



【答案】26

【解析】在BA上截取BF=BD,连接DF.7



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

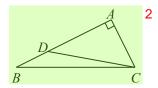
 $\therefore \angle AFD = \angle AED$, $\angle BDF + \angle CDE = 90^{\circ}$,

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

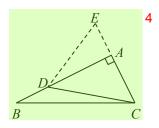
 $::AD=AD, ::\triangle ADF \cong \triangle ADE,$

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

33. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =90°,点 D 为边 AB 上一点, $\angle ACD$ =2 $\angle B$,若 BD=2,AD=4,求 CD 1 的长.



解:延长 CA 到点 E,连接 DE,使 $\angle ADE = \angle B$. 3



 $\therefore AD=3$, BD=1, $\therefore AB=4$.

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

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

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

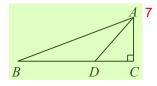
 $\angle ADC = 90^{\circ} - 2\alpha$, $\angle CDE = \angle E = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$,

 $\therefore CD = CE$.

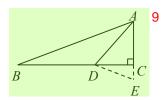
设 AE=2x, 则 AC=3x, CD=CE=5x,

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

34. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle ACB=90°,点 D 为边 BC 上一点,BD=2CD, \angle DAC=2 \angle B,AD= $\sqrt{2}$,求 AB 6 的长.



解: 延长 AC 到 E, 使 AE=AD, 连接 DE.8



设 $\angle B = \alpha$,则 $\angle DAC = 2\alpha$, $\angle ADE = \angle E = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$,10

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

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

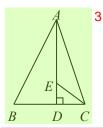
$$\therefore \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AC}{CE} = \frac{BC}{DC} = 3.$$

设 CE=a,则 AC=3a, $AD=AE=4a=\sqrt{2}$,

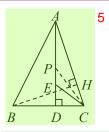
$$\therefore a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \quad \therefore AC = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}, \quad \therefore DC = \sqrt{AD^2 - AC^2} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4},$$

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

35. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =45°, $AD \bot BC$ 于点 D,点 E 在线段 AD 上, $\angle CED$ =2 $\angle BAD$,若 AE=9,2 DE=3,求 BC 的长.



解: 在 AD 上取点 P, 连接 PC, 使 PC=AP, 过点 B 作 $BH \perp AC$ 于点 H. 4



则
$$\angle PAC = \angle ACP$$
.

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

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

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

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

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

设 PE=x,则 PD=x+3, PC=AP=9-x,

$$CD^2 = (9-x)^2 - (x+3)^2$$

∴
$$(9-x)^2-(x+3)^2=3(x+3)$$
, 解得 $x=\frac{7}{3}$,

:.
$$CD^2 = 3(x+3) = 16$$
, :. $CD = 4$,

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

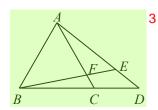
$$\therefore \angle BCH = \angle ACD$$
, $\angle BHC = \angle ADC = 90^{\circ}$,

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

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

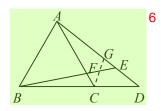
∴
$$AB^2 = 2AH^2 = 180$$
, ∴ $BD = \sqrt{AB^2 - AD^2} = 6$, 1
∴ $BC = BD + CD = 6 + 4 = 10$.

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



【答案】34

【解析】在AD上截取DG=DC,连接CG.5



设 $\angle DBE = x$,则 $\angle DAC = 2x$, $\angle BAD = 60^{\circ} + 2x$,7

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

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

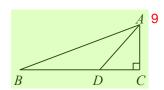
 $\therefore AE = AB = AC, \ \angle AGC = \angle AFE.$

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

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

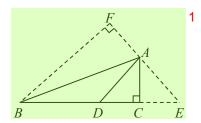
 $\therefore CD = DG = DE + EG = 2 + 1 = 3$

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



【答案】310

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. 11



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

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

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

设 CD=a, 则 BD=2a, BF=BC=3a, BE=4a,

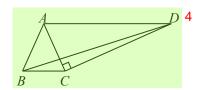
在△ABE中, 由面积法得 BE • AC=AE • BF,

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

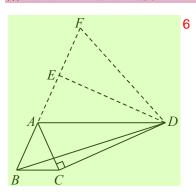
设 AC=3m, 则 AD=AE=4m, $CD=\sqrt{7}m$,

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

38. 如图,在四边形 ABCD 中,AD//BC, $AC\bot CD$,AB=AC, $\angle ABD=2\angle ADC$, $CD=2\sqrt{5}$,求 AD 的长. 3



解: 延长 BA 到点 E, 使 AE=AC, 延长 AE 到点 F, 使 EF=AE, 连接 DE, DF. 5



AD/BC, A

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

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

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

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

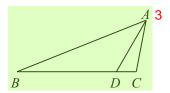
 $\therefore \angle ABD = 2 \angle ADC$, $\therefore \angle ABD = 2 \angle ADE = \angle ADF$,

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

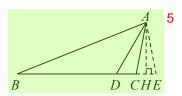
设AB=AC=x,则BE=2x,BD=BF=3x,

∴
$$DE = \sqrt{BD^2 - BE^2} = \sqrt{5}x = 2\sqrt{5}$$
, ∴ $x = 2$, 1
∴ $AE = 2$, ∴ $AD = \sqrt{AE^2 + AD^2} = 2\sqrt{6}$.

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



解: 延长 BC 到 E, 使 BE=BA, 连接 AE, 过点 A 作 $AH \perp CE$ 于点 H. 4



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

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

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

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

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

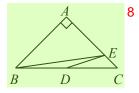
设 CH = EH = x,则 DH = x + 1, $AH = \sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3}$,CE = 2x,

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

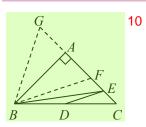
∴
$$x^2$$
 + $(\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3})^2$ = $2x(2x+6)$, 解得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$,

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

40. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle BAC=90°,AB=AC,点 D 是 BC 的中点,点 E 是边 AC 上一点,连接 BE,DE,7 \angle ABE=2 \angle EDC,AE=3,求 DE 的长.



解: 在 EA 上截取 EF=EC, 延长 CA 到 G, 使 AG=AF, 连接 BF, BG. 9



 $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}, \therefore BF = BG, \therefore \angle G = \angle AFB.11$

::点 D 是 BC 的中点,∴DE 是△BCF 的中位线,∴DE// BF. 1

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

设 $\angle EDC = \alpha$,则 $\angle ABE = 2\alpha$, $\angle G = \angle AFB = \angle AED = 45^{\circ} + \alpha$,

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

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

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

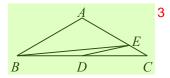
BE = GE = 6 - x.

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

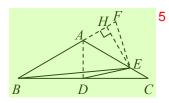
解得 x=1, :: AF=2, AB=4,

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

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



解: 延长 BA 到 F,使 BF=BE,连接 AD,EF,过点 E 作 $EH \perp AF$ 于点 H. 4



 $\therefore \angle BAC = 120^{\circ}$, AB = AC, $\therefore \angle EAF = 60^{\circ}$, $\angle ABC = \angle C = 30^{\circ}$. 6

::点 *D* 是 *BC* 的中点,∴∠*BAD*=∠*EAD*=60°,∠*ADC*=90°,

 $\therefore \angle EAD = \angle EAF$.

设 $\angle EDC = \alpha$,则 $\angle ABE = 2\alpha$, $\angle F = \angle BEF = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$,

 $\angle ADE = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$, $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle F$.

AE = AE, $ADE \cong \triangle AFE$, AD = AF.

设 AE=2x,则 AH=x, $EH=\sqrt{3}x$, $AB=AC=2x+2\sqrt{6}$,

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

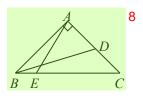
在 Rt \triangle *BEH* 中, $BH^2 + EH^2 = BE^2$,

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

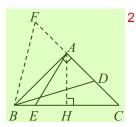
解得 $x = \sqrt{6-4}$ (舍去) 或 $x = \sqrt{6+4}$,

∴ $AE = 2x = 2\sqrt{6+8}$.

42. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =90°,AB=AC,点 D,E 分别为边 AC,BC 上的点, $\angle ABD$ =2 $\angle BAE$,BE⁷=3 $\sqrt{2}$,CD=7,求 BD 的长.



解: 延长 CA 到 F, 使 DF=BD, 连接 BF, 过点 A 作 AH L BC 于点 H. 1



- $\therefore \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}, AB = AC, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle C = 45^{\circ}.$
- 设 $\angle BAE = \alpha$,则 $\angle AEH = 45^{\circ} + \alpha$, $\angle ABD = 2\alpha$,

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

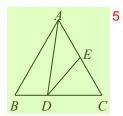
- $\therefore \angle AEH = \angle F$.
- \therefore $\angle AHE = \angle BAF = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \triangle AEH \hookrightarrow \triangle BFA,$
- $\therefore \frac{AF}{EH} = \frac{AB}{AH} = \sqrt{2}, \quad \therefore AF = \sqrt{2}EH.$
- 设 $EH = \sqrt{2}x$, 则 AF = 2x, $AH = BH = \sqrt{2}x + 3\sqrt{2}$,

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

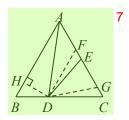
在 Rt $\triangle ABD$ 中, $(2x+6)^2+(2x-1)^2=(4x-1)^2$,

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

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



解: 在 AC 上截取 AF=BD, 在 CE 上截取 CG=EF, 连接 DF, DG, 过点 D 作 $DH \perp AB$ 于点 H. 6



- **∵**△*ABC* 是等边三角形, *∴AC=BC*, ∠*C*=60°, 8
- :: CF = CD, $:: \triangle CDF$ 是等边三角形,
- ∴DF = DC, $\angle DFE = \angle C$, ∴ $\triangle DEF \cong \triangle DGC$,
- $\therefore DE = DG$, $\angle EDF = \angle GDC$,
- $\therefore \angle DEG = \angle DGE, \ \angle GDF = \angle CDE.$
- 设 $\angle GDF = \angle CDE = \alpha$,则 $\angle ADB = 2\alpha$,
- $\angle DGE = \angle DEG = 120^{\circ} \alpha$, $\angle EDG = 2\alpha 60^{\circ}$,
- $\angle DAG = 2\alpha 60^{\circ}$, $\therefore \angle EDG = \angle DAG$,

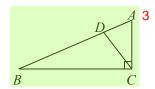
$$\therefore \angle ADG = \angle DEG = \angle DGE,$$

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

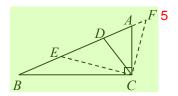
$$BH = \frac{1}{2}BD = \frac{3}{2}, DH = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore AH = \sqrt{AD^2 - DH^2} = \frac{13}{2},$$

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

44. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle ACB=90°,点 D 为 AB 边上一点,AD<BD, \angle ADC=2 \angle ACD,AB=8,CD=23,求 AD 的长.



解: 在 DB 上截取 DE=DC, 延长 BA 到 F, 使 DF=DC, 连接 CE, CF. 4



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

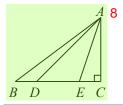
设 AD=x, 则 AE=x+3, BD=8-x, BF=11-x,

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

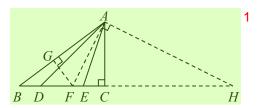
 $AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2$, $AC^2 + AC^2 = AB^2$,

解得 x=2 或 x=6 (舍去), 即 AD 的长为 2.

45. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB$ =90°,AC=6,BC=8,点 D,E 为边 BC 上两点(点 D 在点 E 左侧),且 7 BD=CE, $\angle DAE$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ $\angle BAC$,求 DE 的长.



解: 作 $\angle BAC$ 的角平分线 AF 交 BC 于点 F, 过点 F 作 $FG \perp AB$ 于点 G, 9



过点 A 作 $AH \perp AF$ 交 BC 的延长线于点 G.

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

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

设 FG = FC = x,则 BF = 8 - x.

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

::10x=6(8-x),解得x=3,:FC=3,

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

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

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

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

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

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

解得 x=30 (舍去) 或 x=2, :: DE=8-2x=4.

题型穴 坐标系中的二倍角问题 3

宿迁•中考4

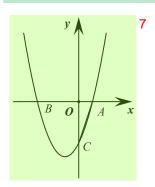
46. 如图, 抛物线 $y = x^2 + bx + c$ 交 x 轴于 A、B 两点, 其中点 A 坐标为(1, 0),与 y 轴交于点 C(0, -3)。5

(1) 求抛物线的函数表达式;

6

8

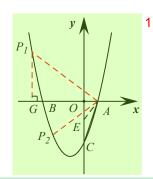
(2) 连接 AC, 点 P 在抛物线上,且满足 $\angle PAB=2\angle ACO$,求点 P 的坐标;



简析(1)抛物线的函数表达式为 $y = x^2 + 2x - 3$

(2)如图,在 OC 上取点 E,使 AE=CE,则 $\angle AEO=2$ $\angle ACO=\angle PAB$;设 OE=t,则 AE=3-t,在 $Rt\triangle AOE$

中,由勾股定理可得 $1+t^2=(3-t)^2$,解得 $t=\frac{4}{3}$,故 $\tan \angle AEO = \frac{OA}{OE} = \frac{3}{4}$,即 $\tan \angle PAB = \frac{3}{4}$;



①当点 P 在 x 轴上方时,作 $PG \perp x$ 轴于点 G,则 $\frac{PG}{AG} = \frac{3}{4}$; 设 PG = 3m > 0,则 AG = 4m,点 P 的坐标为 $(1-\frac{2}{3})$

4m, 3m), 将其代人抛物线的解析式, 可得 $3m = (1-4m)^2 + 2(1-4m) - 3$, 解得 $m = \frac{19}{16}(m=0$ 舍去),

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

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

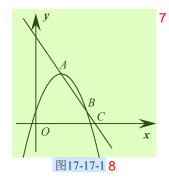
综上所述: 点 P 的坐标为 $\left(-\frac{15}{4}, \frac{57}{16}\right)$)或 $\left(\left(-\frac{9}{4}, -\frac{39}{16}\right)\right)$

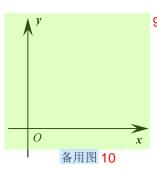
盐城•中考3

47. 如图,二次函数 $y = k(x-1)^2 + 2$ 的图像与一次函数 y = kx - k + 2 的图像交于 $A \times B$ 两点,点 B 在点 A 的 4 右侧,直线 AB 分别与 x 轴、y 轴交于 $C \times D$ 两点,其中 k < 0.

(1) 求 AB 两点的横坐标; 5

(2) 二次函数图像的对称轴与 x 轴交于点 E ,是否存在实数 k ,使得 $\angle ODC = 2 \angle BEC$? 若存在,求出 k 的值; 6 若不存在,说明理由。



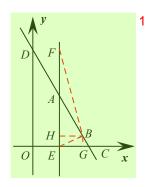


简析 11

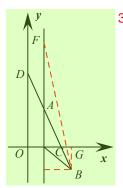
(1) 令 $k(x-1)^2+2=kx-k+2$,即 $(x-1)^2=x-1$,解得 x=1 或 2,即 A、B 两点的横坐标分别为 1、2; 12

(2)由前知A(1, 2), B(2, k+2); 13

①情形一: 当 k+2>0,即-2< k<0时,点 B 在x 轴上方,14



如图(已隐去抛物线)过点 B 分别向 x 轴、对称轴作垂线,垂足依次为 G、H,则 tan? BEC $\frac{BG}{EG}$ = k + 2;在 EA 的延长线上取点 F,使 AF = AB,连接 BF,则 $\angle BAH$ = $\angle BEC$; 易得 BH = 1, AH = -k,则 AF = AB = $\sqrt{k^2+1}$,从而 FH = $\sqrt{k^2+1}$ - k ,故 tan $\angle BFH$ = $\frac{BH}{FH}$ = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2+1}-k}$ = $\sqrt{k^2+1}+k$,所以有 $k+2=\sqrt{k^2+1}+k$,解得 $k=-\sqrt{3}(k=\sqrt{3}$ 舍去);②情形二:当 k+2<0,即 k<-2 时,点 B 在x 轴下方,



如图(已隐去抛物线),同上作相关辅助线,同理有 $\tan ?$ BEC $\frac{BG}{EG} = -k - 2$, $\tan ?$ BFH $\sqrt{k^2 + 1} + k$,从而 $-k - 2 = \sqrt{k^2 + 1} + k$,解得 $k = \frac{-4 - \sqrt{7}}{3}(k = \frac{-4 + \sqrt{7}}{3} > -2$,故舍去);

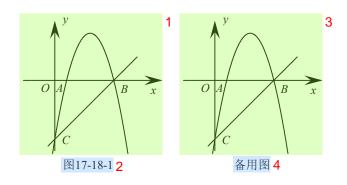
综上所述: k 的值为 $-\sqrt{3}$ 或 $\frac{-4-\sqrt{7}}{3}$.

反思: (2) 是一个等腰三角形存在性问题,可借助代数方法盲解盲算,这里并未展开; (3) 中存在"倍半 5角"关系,这里首先利用平行导角,将 \angle ODC 转化为 \angle BAH,借助 A、B 两点的坐标来刻画其正切值,然后构造其"半角" \angle BFH,最后列方程求解需。要特别提醒的是,这里根据点 B 的纵坐标的正负性,即点 B 与x 轴的位置关系分两类讨论,很容易漏解。另外,本题还有其他解法,请自行探究。

河南•中考6

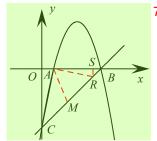
48. 如图,抛物线 $y=ax^2+6x+c$ 交 x 轴于 A、B 两点,交 y 轴于点 C。直线 y=x-5 经过点 B、C。7

- (1) 求抛物线的解析式; 8
- (2) 过点 A 的直线交直线 BC 于点 M,连接 AC,当直线 AM 与直线 BC 的夹角等于 $\angle ACB$ 的 2 倍时,请直 9 接写出点 M 的坐标。

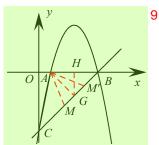


简析: (1) 抛物线的解析式为 $y = -x^2 + 6x - 55$

(2)如图,当 $\angle ACM = \angle CAM$ 时,有 $\angle AMB = 2\angle ACB$,此时点M 符合题意;再过点A 作AC 的垂线,交直线 6 BC 于点R,作 $RS \perp x$ 轴于点S,



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

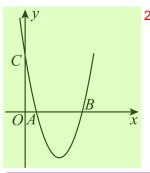


则 $\angle AM'$ $M = \angle AMM' = 2 \angle ACB$,故点 M' 是符合题意的另一个点;作 $GH \perp x$ 轴于点 H,易证 GH = AH = 10 BH = 2,则点 G 的坐标为(3, -2);因为点 G 为 MM 的中点,所以点 M 的坐标为 $\left(\frac{23}{6}, -\frac{7}{6}\right)$;因此,点 M 的 坐标为 $\left(\frac{13}{6}, -\frac{17}{6}\right)$)或 $\left(\left(\frac{23}{6}, -\frac{7}{6}\right)\right)$

反思:第(2)问看似"倍半角"问题,却采取了"垂直处理"策略,结合中点坐标公式加以解决。"成也模型, 败也模型",切勿形成思维定式,盲目套用模型。当然,这两个问题都还有其他的处理方式,可自行探索。 总结的话:数学中转化思想无处不在,所谓"倍半角"问题,其解题策略大体也是围绕着转化思想进行的, 或将"倍角"变为"半角",或将"半角"变为"倍角",最终转化为等角问题,当然变化手段可能不一, 比如作"倍角"的角平分线或者构造等腰三角形,再如将"半角"翻折等。总之,具体问题需要具体对待, 并无绝对的通法、简法,一切都要依据题目的条件以及结论去分析、构造,以至于解决。

2023·内蒙古赤峰·统考中考真题

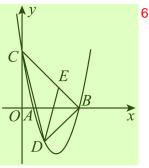
49. 如图,抛物线 $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$ 与 x 轴交于点 A, B, 与 y 轴交于点 C,点 D(2,m) 在抛物线上,点 E 在直 1 线 BC 上,若 $\angle DEB = 2\angle DCB$,则点 E 的坐标是



【答案】
$$(\frac{17}{5}, \frac{8}{5})$$
和 $(\frac{33}{5}, -\frac{8}{5})$

【分析】先根据题意画出图形,先求出D点坐标,当E点在线段BC上时: $\angle DEB$ 是 ΔDCE 的外角,4 $\angle DEB = 2\angle DCB$,而 $\angle DEB = \angle DCE + \angle CDE$,所以此时 $\angle DCE = \angle CDE$,有CE = DE,可求出BC所在直线的解析式y = -x + 5,设E点。(a, -a + 5) 坐标,再根据两点距离公式,CE = DE,得到关于a的方程,求解a的值,即可求出E点坐标;当E点在线段CB的延长线上时,根据题中条件,可以证明 $BC^2 + BD^2 = DC^2$,得到 $\angle DBC$ 为直角三角形,延长 $EB \subseteq E'$,取BE' = BE,此时, $\angle DE'E = \angle DEE' = 2\angle DCB$,从而证明E'是要找的点,应为OC = OB, $\triangle OCB$ 为等腰直角三角形,点E和E'关于B点对称,可以根据E点坐标求出E'点坐标。

【详解】解: 在 $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$ 中,当 x = 0 时,y = 5,则有 C(0.5),5 令 y = 0,则有 $x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$,解得: $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 6$, ∴ A(1.0),B(5.0),根据 D 点坐标,有 $m = 2^2 - 6 \times 2 + 5 = -3$



所以D点坐标(2,-3)

设BC所在直线解析式为y=kx+b, 其过点C(0,5)、B(5,0)7 $\begin{cases}
b=5 \\
5k+b=0
\end{cases}$

当E点在线段BC上时,设E(a,-a+5)

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

$$\angle DCE = \angle CDE$$

$$\therefore CE = DE$$

因为:
$$E(a,-a+5)$$
, $C(0,5)$, $D(2,-3)$

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

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

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

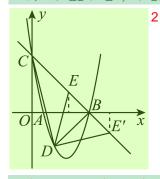
当 E 在 CB 的延长线上时,

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

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

$$BD \perp BC$$

如图延长 $EB \subseteq E'$, 取 BE' = BE,



则有 $\triangle DEE'$ 为等腰三角形,DE = DE',

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

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

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

则 E' 为符合题意的点,

$$COC = OB = 5$$

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

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

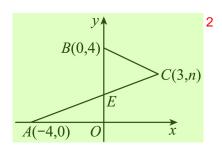
综上
$$E$$
 点的坐标为: $(\frac{17}{5}, \frac{8}{5})$ 或 $(\frac{33}{5}, -\frac{8}{5})$,

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

江苏苏州·统考中考真题

50. 如图,在平面直角坐标系中,点A、B的坐标分别为(-4,0)、(0,4),点C(3,n)在第一象限内,连接AC、1

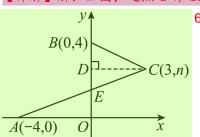
$$BC$$
. 已知 $\angle BCA = 2\angle CAO$,则 $n =$ _____.



【答案】
$$\frac{14}{5}$$
 3

【分析】过点 C 作 CD \perp y 轴,交 y 轴于点 D,则 CD $/\!/$ AO,先证 Δ CDE Δ CDB(ASA),进而可得 DE Δ CDB Δ CDE,进而可得 Δ = Δ DB Δ CDE,进而可得 Δ = Δ 由此计算即可求得答案.

【详解】解:如图,过点C作CD_y轴,交y轴于点D,则CD//AO,5



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

 $\therefore \triangle AOE \le \triangle CDE$, 1

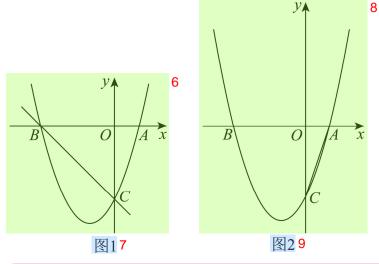
$$\therefore \frac{AO}{CD} = \frac{OE}{DE} \quad ,$$

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

解得:
$$n = \frac{14}{5}$$

内蒙古鄂尔多斯·统考中考真题2

- 51. 如图 1, 抛物线 y=x²+bx+c 交 x 轴于 A, B 两点, 其中点 A 的坐标为(1, 0), 与 y 轴交于点 C ((0, -3)).
- (1) 求抛物线的函数解析式; 4
- (2) 如图 2, 连接 AC, 点 P 在抛物线上,且满足∠PAB=2∠ACO,求点 P 的坐标. 5



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

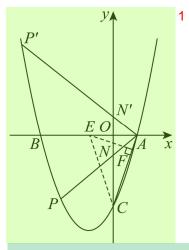
【分析】(1) 将点 A, 点 C 坐标代入解析式可求解; 11

(2) 在 BO 上截取 OE=OA, 连接 CE, 过点 E 作 EF \perp AC, 由"SAS"可证 \triangle OCE \triangleq \triangle OCA, 可得 \angle ACO=12 \angle ECO, CE=AC= $\sqrt{10}$, 由面积法可求 EF 的长, 由勾股定理可求 CF 的长, 可求 \tan \angle ECA= \tan \angle PAB= $\frac{3}{4}$, 分点 P 在 AB 上方和下方两种情况讨论, 求出 AP 解析式, 联立方程组可求点 P 坐标.

【详解】解: (1) ∵抛物线 y=x²+bx+c 交 x 轴于点 A (1, 0), 与 y 轴交于点 C (0, -3), 13

∴
$$\begin{cases} 0 = 1 + b + c \\ c = -3 \end{cases}$$
, 解得: $\begin{cases} b = 2 \\ c = -3 \end{cases}$, ∴ 抛物线解析式为: $y = x^2 + 2x - 3$;

(2) 如图, 在BO上截取OE=OA, 连接CE, 过点E作EF⊥AC,



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

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

$$::$$
OE=OA, \angle COE= \angle COA=90°, OC=OC,

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

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

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

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

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

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

如图 2, 当点 P 在 AB 的下方时,设 AO 与 y 轴交于点 N,

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

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

∴点N(0,
$$\frac{3}{4}$$
),

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

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

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

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

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

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

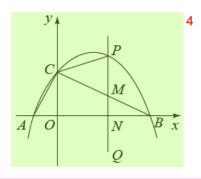
解得:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ y_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = -\frac{15}{4} \\ y_2 = \frac{57}{16} \end{cases}$$

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

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

2022.内蒙古呼和浩特·统考中考真题2

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



(1)求抛物线的解析式及点A的坐标;

(2)如图,点P是第一象限内抛物线上的动点,过点P作PQ//y轴,分别交BC、x轴于点M、N,当 $\triangle PMC$ 中有某个角的度数等于 $\angle OBC$ 度数的 2 倍时,请求出满足条件的点P的横坐标.

5

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

(2)2 <u>或</u> 3/2 7

【分析】(1) 利用待定系数法解答,即可求解;8

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

 $M\left(a,-\frac{1}{2}a+2\right)$, CF=a, 可得 $PM=-\frac{1}{2}a^2+2a$, 再分三种情况讨论: 若 $\angle PCM=2\angle OBC$, 过点 C 作 CF // x 轴交 PM 于点 F; 若 $\angle PMC=2\angle OBC$; 若 $\angle CPM=2\angle OBC$, 过点 P 作 PG 平分 $\angle CPM$, 则 $\angle MPG=\angle OBC$,

轴交 PM 于点 F; 若 $\angle PMC=2$ $\angle OBC$; 若 $\angle CPM=2$ $\angle OBC$, 过点 P 作 PG 平分 $\angle CPM$, 则 $\angle MPG=$ $\angle OBC$, 即可求解.

【详解】(1) 解: 把点 B(4,0) 和点 C(0,2) 代入, 得:

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

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

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

解得: $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 4$,

∴点A(-1,0);

(2) 解: ∵点 B (4, 0), C (0, 2),

 $\therefore OB=4$, OC=2,

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

设直线 BC 的解析式为 $y = kx + b_1(k \neq 0)$,

把点B(4, 0), C(0, 2) 代入得:

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

∴直线 BC 的解析式为 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$,

设点
$$P\left(a, -\frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{3}{2}a + 2\right)$$
,则 $M\left(a, -\frac{1}{2}a + 2\right)$, $CF=a$,

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

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

∴ ∠FCM=∠OBC,
$$\mathbb{P}$$
 tan ∠FCM = tan ∠OBC = $\frac{1}{2}$,

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

:: PQ // y 轴,

 $\therefore CF \perp PQ$,

 $\therefore PM=2FM$,

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

$$\therefore \frac{-\frac{1}{4}a^2 + a}{a} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{m} \ \text{q: m} \ \text{q: a=2 $\emptyset 0 ($s$+$)},$$

∴点P的横坐标为 2:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

∵PG 平分∠CPM, 即∠MPG=∠CPG,

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

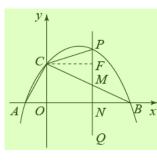
 $\therefore PC=PM.$

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

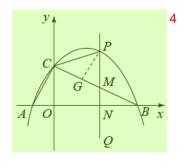
解得: $a = \frac{3}{2}$ 或 0 (含去),

∴点P的横坐标为 $\frac{3}{2}$;

综上所述, 点P的横坐标为2或 $\frac{3}{2}$.



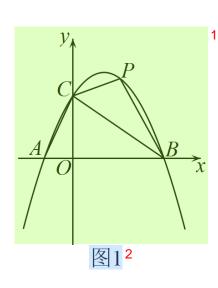
图甲3

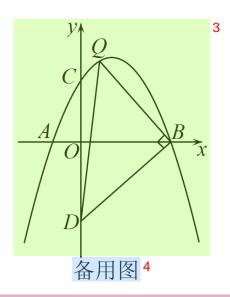


图乙5

2023·湖北黄冈·统考中考真题 6

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





(1)直接写出结果; $b = ____$, $c = ____$,点 A 的坐标为 $____$, $\tan \angle ABC = _____$; 5

(2)如图 1, 当 $\angle PCB = 2 \angle OCA$ 时, 求点 P 的坐标; 6

【答案】
$$(1)\frac{3}{2}$$
, 2, $(-1,0)$, $\frac{1}{2}$; $(2)(2,3)$ ⁷

【分析】(1) 利用待定系数法求二次函数解析式即可求得 $b=\frac{3}{2}$ 、c=2,从而可得OB=4,OC=2,由y=0,8 可得 $-\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{3}{2}x+2=0$,求得A(-1,0),在 $Rt\triangle COB$ 中,根据正切的定义求值即可;

(2) 过点 C 作 CD // x 轴, 交 BP 于点 D, 过点 P 作 PE // x 轴, 交 y 轴 于点 E, 由 $\tan \angle OCA$ = $\tan \angle ABC$ = $\frac{1}{2}$

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

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

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

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

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

: 抛物线 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + bx + c = 5x$ 轴交于 A、 B(4,0) 两点,

∴
$$y = 0$$
 时, $-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 2 = 0$, 解得: $\chi_1 = -1$, $\chi_2 = 4$,

A(-1,0),

$$OB = 4$$
, $OC = 2$,

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

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

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

$$AO = 1$$
, $OC = 2$, $OB = 4$,

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\angle EPC = ABC$$

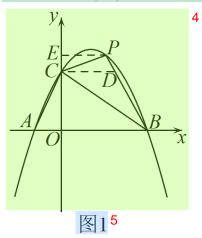
$$\nearrow :: \angle PEC = \angle BOC = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\triangle PEC \triangle BOC$$
,

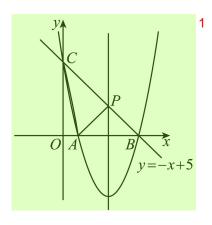
$$\therefore \frac{EP}{OB} = \frac{EC}{OC},$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{t}{4} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t}{2}, \quad \text{#} \ \# \ : \ t = 0 \ (\$), \ t = 2,$$



54. (2020·湖南张家界·中考真题)如图,抛物线 $y = ax^2 - 6x + c$ 交 x 轴于 A, B 两点,交 y 轴于点 C. 直线 6 y = -x + 5 经过点 B, C .



(1) 求抛物线的解析式; 2

(2) 在直线 BC 上是否存在点 M,使 AM 与直线 BC 的夹角等于 $\angle ACB$ 的 2 倍? 若存在,请求出点 M 的坐 3 标,若不存在,请说明理由.

【答案】(1) $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$; 4

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

【分析】(1) 先根据直线 y=-x+5 经过点 B,C 、即可确定 B、C 的坐标、然后用带定系数法解答即可: 6

(2)作 $AN \perp BC \vdash N$, $NH \perp x$ 轴于 H,作 AC 的垂直平分线交 $BC \vdash M1$, $AC \vdash E$;然后说明 $\triangle ANB$ 为 7 等腰直角三角形,进而确定 N 的坐标;再求出 AC 的解析式,进而确定 M_1E 的解析式;然后联立直线 BC 和 M_1E 的解析式即可求得 M_1 的坐标;在直线 BC 上作点 M_1 关于 N 点的对称点 M_2 ,利用中点坐标公式即可确定点 M_2 的坐标

【详解】解: (1) : 直线 y = -x + 5 经过点 B, C 8

∴当 x=0 时, 可得 y=5, 即 C 的坐标为 (0,5)

当 y=0 时, 可得 x=5, 即 B 的坐标为 (5,0)

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

∴该抛物线的解析式为 $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$

- (2) 如图: 作 AN ⊥ BC 于 N, NH ⊥ x 轴于 H, 作 AC 的垂直平分线交 BC 于 M1, AC 于 E, 9
- $:M_1A=M_1C$,
- $\therefore \angle ACM_1 = \angle CAM_1$
- $\therefore \angle AM_1B=2\angle ACB$
- ∵△ANB 为等腰直角三角形.
- ∴AH=BH=NH=2
- ∴N (3, 2)

设AC的函数解析式为 y=kx+b

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

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

::AC 的函数解析式为 y=-5x+5

设 EM_1 的函数解析式为 $y=\frac{1}{5}x+n$

- ∴点 E 的坐标为 $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2})$
- ∴ $\frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} + n$, 解得: $n = \frac{12}{5}$
- ∴EM₁ 的函数解析式为 $y = \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{12}{5}$

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

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

∴M₁的坐标为 $(\frac{13}{6}, \frac{17}{6});$

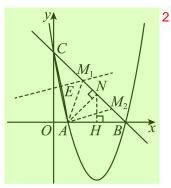
在直线 BC 上作点 M_1 关于 N 点的对称点 M_2 设 M_2 (a, -a+5)

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

∴-a+5=
$$\frac{7}{6}$$

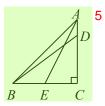
∴
$$M_2$$
的坐标为 ($\frac{23}{6}$, $\frac{7}{6}$).

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

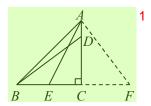


题型记 其它构造方式 3

55. 如图,在 Rt \triangle ABC 中, \angle ACB=90°,AC=BC,点 D,E 分别在边 AC,BC 上,且 \angle DBC=2 \angle BAE,AE 4=2,BD= $\sqrt{5}$,求 AB 的长.



解: 延长 *BC* 到 *F*, 使 *CF=CD*, 连接 *AF*. 6 资料整理【淘宝店铺: 向阳百分百】



 $\therefore \angle ACF = \angle BCD = 90^{\circ}, \ AC = BC, \ \therefore \triangle ACF \cong \triangle BCD, 2$

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

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

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

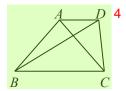
$$\therefore \angle AEF = \angle EAF$$
, $\therefore EF = AF = \sqrt{5}$.

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

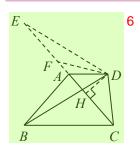
∴
$$2^2 - EC^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2 - (\sqrt{5} - EC)^2$$
, 解得 $EC = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$,

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

56. 如图, 在四边形 *ABCD* 中, *AD* // *BC*, *AB* = *AC*, ∠*ACD* = 2 ∠ *ABD*, *AD* = 19, *CD* = 25, 求 *AB* 的长. 3



解: 过点 D 作 $DH \perp AC$ 于点 H, 延长 CA 到 F, 使 FH = CH, 连接 DF, 5



延长 CF 到 E, 使 EF=DF, 连接 DE.

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

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

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

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

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

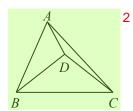
AD=AD, $ADE \cong \triangle ADB$, AE=AB=AC.

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

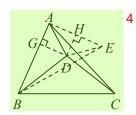
:.
$$AH = \frac{5}{2}$$
, :. $DH^2 = AD^2 - AH^2 = \frac{819}{4}$,

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

57. 如图, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, AB=4, AC=5, D为 $\triangle ABC$ 内一点, $\angle BDC=2\angle BAD$, BD=CD, 求 $\triangle ABD$ 的面积. 1



解:将 $\triangle CDA$ 绕点 D顺时针旋转到 $\triangle BDE$,连接 AE,过点 D作 $DG \perp AB$ 于点 G, $DH \perp AE$ 于点 H.3



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

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

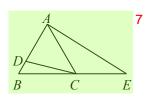
 $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle BAD + \angle DAH = \angle ADH + \angle DAH = 90^{\circ},$

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

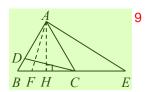
$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot DG = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{3}{2} = 3.$$

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

10



解:在 BC 上截取 BF=BD,连接 AF,过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H.8



∵△ABC 是等边三角形, ∴AB=BC.

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

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

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

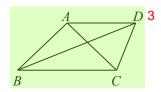
设 $\angle FAB = \angle DCB = \alpha$,则 $\angle CAE = 2\alpha$, $\angle CAF = 60^{\circ} - \alpha$,

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

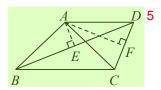
AE = EF.

设 CE=x,则 AE=EF=x+6,EH=x+4. 1 在 $Rt\triangle AHE$ 中, $AH^2+EH^2=AE^2$, ∴ $(4\sqrt{3})^2+(x+4)^2=(x+6)^2$,解得 x=7, ∴ CE 的长为 7.

59. 如图,在四边形 ABCD 中,AB=AD,BD 平分 $\angle ABC$, $\angle DAC=2\angle ADB$,若 CD=4,BD=10,求 $\triangle ACD^2$ 的面积.



解: 过点 A 作 $AE \perp BD$ 于点 E, $AF \perp CD$ 于点 F. 4



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

∵BD 平分∠ABC, ∴∠ABD=∠DBC,

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

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

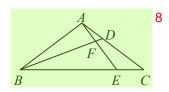
 $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ABC, \quad \therefore AC = AB = AD,$

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

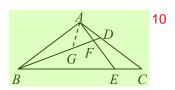
 $\therefore \angle AFD = \angle DEA = 90^{\circ}, \ AD = DA, \ \therefore \triangle ADF \cong \triangle DAE,$

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

60. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,AB=AC,点 D,E 分别是边 AC,BC 上的点,连接 AE 与 BD 交于点 F, $\angle BFE=\angle^{7}$ $BAC=2\angle AEB$,探究 AF,EF 与 BF 的数量关系,并证明.



解: 在 BD 上截取 BG=AE, 连接 AG. 9

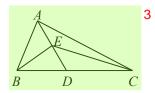


AB = AC, $ABE = \angle C$, 11

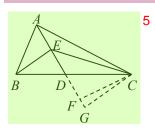
$$\therefore \angle BAC = 180^{\circ} - 2 \angle C$$

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

- $\therefore \angle ABE + \angle AEB = 90^{\circ}, \therefore \angle BAE = 90^{\circ}.$
- $\therefore \angle AFD = \angle BFE = \angle BAC, \quad \therefore \angle CAE = \angle ABG,$
- $\therefore \triangle ABG \cong \triangle CAE$, $\therefore \angle AGB = \angle AEC$, $\angle BAG = \angle C$,
- $\therefore \angle AGF = \angle AEB = 90^{\circ} \angle C, \ \angle GAF = 90^{\circ} \angle BAG = 90^{\circ} \angle C,$
- $\therefore \angle AGF = \angle GAF, \quad \therefore AF = GF = BF BG = BF AE = BF AF EF,$
- $\therefore BF = 2AF + EF$.
- 61. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,点 D 为边 BC 上一点, $\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{3}{4}$,点 E 为 AD 的中点,若 $\angle BAC = \angle BED = 2 \angle CED$, 2 求 $\frac{BE}{AD}$ 的值.



解: 过点 C 作 CG//BE 交 AD 的延长线于点 G, 在 AG 上取点 F, 连接 CF, 使 CF = CG. 4



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

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

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

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

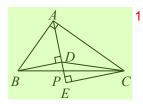
设 BE=3, AE=DE=a, 则 EF=CF=CG=4, DF=4-a, AF=a+4,

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

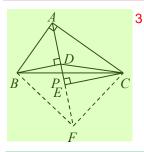
$$\therefore AF = a + 4 = 6, \quad \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BE}{AF} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

62. 如图,在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC$ =90°,点 P为 BC 边上一点,连接 AP,分别过点 B,C 作 AP 的垂线,C 年 ABC 4 要足为 D,E,若 $\angle ADC$ =2 $\angle ABC$, $\frac{BP}{PC}=\frac{3}{4}$,求 $\tan \angle ACB$ 的值.

6



解: 延长 AE 到 F, 使 DF=DC, 连接 BF, CF. 2



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

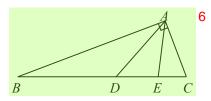
 $(a+b)b=3\times 4=12$, $b^2+ab=12$, $2ab=24-2b^2$.

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

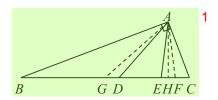
 $b^2 + 2ab = 16$, $b^2 + 24 - 2b^2 = 16$, $b = 2\sqrt{2}$,

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

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



解: 取 BC 中点 G, 过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H, 在 HC 上截取 FH = EH, 连接 AG, AF. 7



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

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

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

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

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

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

设 DF=AF=AE=GE=x, 则 AG=BG=CG=x+2,

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

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

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

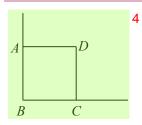
 $AH^2 = AG^2 - GH^2 = AE^2 - EH^2,$

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

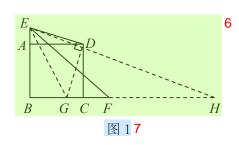
解得 x=4, :: AE=4, DE=2x-5=3

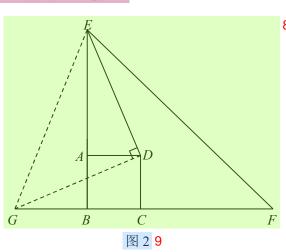
64. 如图,在正方形 ABCD 中,点 E, F 分别在 BA, BC 的延长线上,连接 DE, EF, $DE = \sqrt{7}$, EF = 5 , \angle 3 $BEF = 2 \angle DEF$,求 BF 的长.

2



解: 如图 1,图 2,过点 D作 DG ⊥ DE 交射线 CB 于点 G,连接 EG. 5





∵四边形 *ABCD* 是正方形, ∴*AD=CD*, ∠*DAE=*∠*DCG=*∠*ADC*=90°, 1

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

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

如图 1, 当 EF 在 $\angle BED$ 内部时, 延长 BF 到 H, 使 FH = EF, 连接 EH.

2

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

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

- $\therefore \angle FEG = \angle EHG$.
- $\therefore \angle EGF = \angle HGE, \quad \therefore \triangle EGF \circ \triangle HGE,$
- $\therefore \frac{EG}{GF} = \frac{GH}{EG}, \quad \therefore GF \cdot GH = EG^2, \quad \therefore GF(GF + 5) = 14,$

解得 GF = -7 (含去) 或 GF = 2.

- $:: BE^2 = EF^2 BF^2 = EG^2 BG^2,$
- $\therefore BF^2 BG^2 = EF^2 EG^2,$
- $\therefore BF^2 (BF GF)^2 = EF^2 EG^2,$
- $\therefore 2GF \cdot BF GF^2 = EF^2 EG^2,$
- :.4BF-2²=5²-14, ::BF= $\frac{15}{4}$.

②如图 2, 当 EF 在 $\angle BED$ 外部时

- $\therefore \angle BEF = 2 \angle DEF$, $\therefore \angle AED = \angle DEF$.
- $\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CDG, \quad \therefore \angle AED = \angle CGD,$
- $\therefore \angle DEF = \angle CGD$.
- $\therefore DE = DG, \quad \therefore \angle DEG = \angle DGE,$
- $\therefore \angle GEF = \angle EGF, \therefore GF = EF = 5.$

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

:.10BF-5²=5²-14, :.BF= $\frac{18}{5}$.