

# 欧阳铭铭作业

## 2月19初三拓展班课后作业

欧阳铭铭,

铭铭同学这次课后作业题完成的非常出色, 牢牢掌握相似三角形的判定和性质, 矩形的性质, 解直角三角形, 四点共圆等知识。注意使用题干条件时, 需要写出一定的步骤, 以免失分。铭铭同学能够使用三种方法求解, 值得表扬!

本周预习

### 例题 6、【2018 松江区一模 18】

如图, 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $AC = BC = 4$ , 将  $\triangle ABC$  翻折, 使得点  $A$  落在边  $BC$  的中点  $A'$  处, 折痕分别交边  $AB$ 、 $AC$  于点  $D$ 、点  $E$ , 那么  $AD:AE$  的值为  $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}$ 。

作  $DE$  垂直平分  $AA'$ .

$$\because (\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}x)^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2 = x^2$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{5}{3}\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore AD = AE = \frac{x}{2} = \frac{5}{3}\sqrt{2}$$

$\because AC = 4, CA' = 2$

$$\therefore AA' = 2\sqrt{5}, AH = A'H = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore (4-y)^2 + 2^2 = y^2$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{5}{2}, EH = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$\because AA'$  为  $BC$  中线

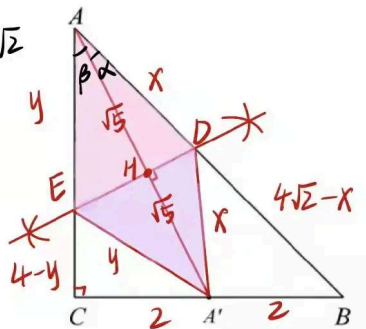
中线定理

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{4}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

设  $\sin \alpha = \frac{HD}{x}, \sin \beta = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{x}$

$$\therefore \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha = \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{2}HD}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{x}, HD = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}x$$



上周课后作业

如图, 在矩形  $ABCD$  中, 点  $F$  是边  $CD$  上的点, 将  $\triangle BCF$  沿着  $BF$  翻折, 点  $E$  恰好落在  $AD$  上, 如果  $\tan \angle ABE = \frac{3}{4}$ , 那么  $CE:BF =$  \_\_\_\_。

四点共圆  
托勒密

③  $\because \angle BEF = \angle BCF = 90^\circ$

$\therefore$  点  $B, E, C, F$  四点共圆.

$$\therefore BF \cdot CE = EF \cdot BC + CF \cdot BE$$

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{BF} = \frac{25a^2}{125a^2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

① 设  $AE = 3a, AB = CD = 4a, BE = BC = AD = 5a$

$$\therefore ED = 2a, DF = \frac{3}{2}a, CF = 4a - \frac{3}{2}a = \frac{5}{2}a$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{BF} = \frac{4}{5}$$

设=表三列式

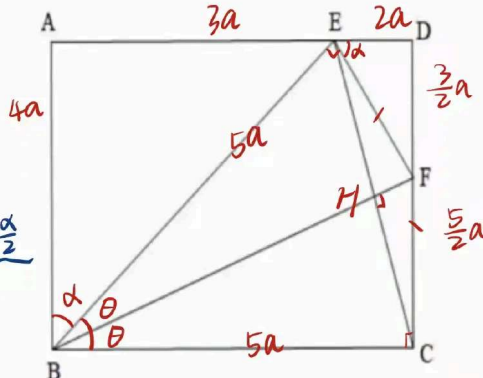
②  $\because \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, 2\theta = \alpha = 90^\circ$

$$\therefore \cos 2\theta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \tan 2\theta = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}, \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{EH}{5a}, EH = \sqrt{5}a$$

$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2}$



## 2月26初三拓展班课后作业

### 欧阳铭铭

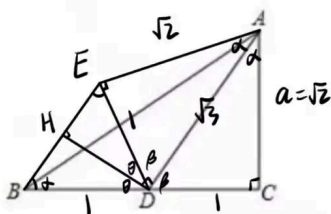
铭铭同学的这道课后作业题完成的非常出色，充分的掌握了四点共圆的知识点，能够挖掘出题目隐含的指向。同时学会设元，利用方程的手段求解问题，思维灵活，值得表扬。特别提出，在表达时，尽量减少指代字符，使用题干的表达方式。

#### 预习

##### 例题1、【2020·上海三模】

如图，已知在  $\triangle ABC$  中， $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ， $BC = 2$ ，点  $D$  是边  $BC$  的中点， $\angle ABC = \angle CAD$ ，将  $ACD$  沿直线  $AD$  翻折，点  $C$  落在点  $E$  处，连接  $BE$ ，那么线段  $BE$  的长为  $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$ 。

预习



$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } AC &= a \\ \therefore \tan \alpha &= \frac{1}{a} = \frac{a}{2} \\ \therefore a &= \sqrt{2} \\ \therefore AD &= \sqrt{3} \\ \therefore BD &= CD = ED = \frac{1}{2}BC = 1 \\ \therefore \angle EBD &= \angle BED \end{aligned}$$

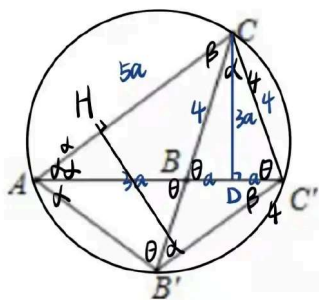
$$\begin{aligned} \because \theta + \beta &= 90^\circ \\ \therefore \sin \theta &= \cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \therefore HE &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \therefore BE &= 2HE = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

#### 上周课后作业

##### 例题8 [2015奉贤区一模18]

如图， $\triangle ABC$  中， $\angle ABC > 90^\circ$ ， $\tan \angle BAC = \frac{3}{4}$ ， $BC = 4$ ，将三角形绕着点  $A$  旋转，点

$C$  落在直线  $AB$  上的点  $C'$  处，点  $B$  落在点  $B'$  处。若  $C, B, B'$  恰好在一直线上，则  $AB$  的长为  $\frac{6}{5}\sqrt{10}$ 。



##### ① 四点共圆

$$\begin{aligned} \because \angle CAB &= \angle C'AB' = \alpha \\ \angle ACB &= \angle AC'B' = \beta \\ \therefore \triangle ABC &\sim \triangle B'BC' \\ \therefore \frac{AB}{BB'} &= \frac{BC}{BC'} \\ \because \angle ABB' &= \angle C'BC \\ \frac{AB}{BB'} &= \frac{BC}{BC'} \\ \therefore \triangle AB'B &\sim \triangle CC'B \\ \therefore \angle ABB' &= \angle CC'B = \theta \\ \therefore 2\alpha + \theta + \beta &= 180^\circ \\ \therefore \angle B'AC + \angle CC'B' &= 180^\circ \\ \therefore A, B', C', C &\text{ 四点共圆} \end{aligned}$$

作  $CD \perp AC'$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } CD &= 3a, AC = 5a, AD = 4a \\ AC' &= AC = 5a, \therefore C'D = a \\ \because AB &= AB' \therefore \angle ABB' = \angle B'BC = \theta \\ \therefore CB &= C'B, BD = C'D = a \\ \therefore (3a)^2 + a^2 &= 4^2 \\ \therefore a &= \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{10} \\ \therefore AB &= 3a = \frac{6}{5}\sqrt{10} \end{aligned}$$

## 2月2日第十三讲课后作业情况

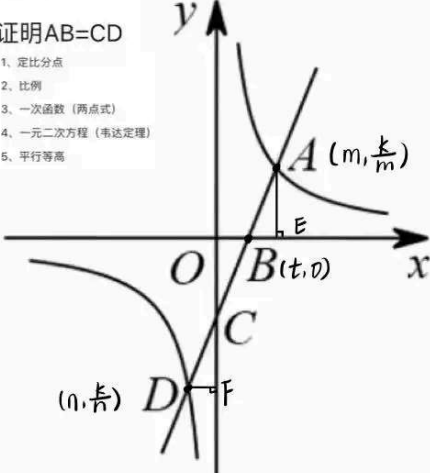
## 欧阳铭铭

本次课的内容主要是函数的综合复习与应用，铭铭课后作业完成的很好，解题思路很清晰，步骤也很到位，能够运用定比分点，比例，一次函数，韦达定理等方法来求解，做的很好，值得表扬。

作业：

证明 $AB=CD$

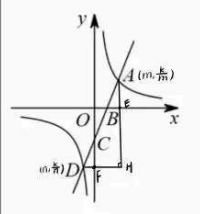
1. 定比分点
2. 比例
3. 一次函数（两点式）
4. 一元二次方程（韦达定理）
5. 平行等高



1. 定比分点

$$\therefore t = \frac{m \cdot (\frac{k}{m} - 0) + n \cdot (0 - \frac{k}{n})}{\frac{k}{m} + \frac{k}{n}} = m - n.$$
$$\therefore B(m-n, 0)$$
$$\therefore BE = m - (m-n) = n = |n|$$
$$DF = -n = |n|$$
$$\therefore BE = DF$$
$$\triangle AEB \cong \triangle CFD \text{ (ASA)}$$
$$\therefore AB = CD.$$

2. 比例


$$\frac{BE}{DH} = \frac{AE}{AH} = \frac{\frac{k}{m}}{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{k}{n}}$$
$$= \frac{n}{n-m} = \frac{BE}{m-n}$$
$$\therefore BE = -n$$
$$\therefore BE = DF = -n$$
$$\therefore AB = CD.$$

3. 一次函数（两点式）

$$l_{AD}: \frac{y - \frac{k}{m}}{y - \frac{k}{n}} = \frac{x - m}{x - n}$$

把 $B(t, 0)$ 代入，得

$$\frac{-\frac{k}{m}}{-\frac{k}{n}} = \frac{t - m}{t - n}$$
$$\therefore BE = -n$$
$$\therefore t = m + n$$
$$\therefore BE = DF$$
$$\therefore B(m+n, 0)$$
$$\therefore AB = CD.$$

4. 韦达定理

设 $l_{AD}: y = k_1x + b$

$$\begin{cases} y = k_1x + b \\ y = \frac{k}{x} \end{cases} \therefore k_1x^2 + bx - k = 0$$
$$m+n = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{b}{k_1}$$
$$\therefore m = -\frac{b}{k_1} - n.$$

当 $y_B = 0$ 时， $x_B = -\frac{b}{k_1}$

$$\therefore OB = m+n$$
$$BE = -n = DF$$
$$\therefore AB = CD.$$

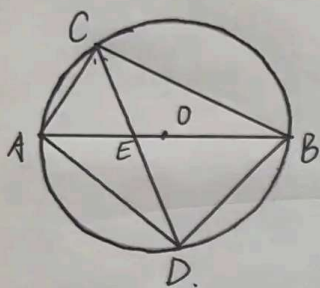
## 2.25初三课后作业情况

上课内容：圆与反比例题选讲2

## 欧阳铭铭

这次的上课内容是圆与反比例的相关题型。铭铭做的不错，答案正确。对于圆相关的题型，如果需要在圆内四个点间下手，可以考虑各种二级结论如相交弦定理，托勒密定理等；这次的预习作业比较简单，只需用到对应圆弧相同的圆周角相等就能求解。

## 预习



AB为直径,  $AB=10\text{cm}$ ,  $BC=8\text{cm}$ ,  $CD$ 平分 $\angle ACB$ .

(1) 求AC与BD的长.

(2) 求四边形ADBC的面积.

二次结论: 相交弦, 托勒密, 割线, 切割线, 圆幂, 弦切角.



(1)  $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} = 6\text{cm}.$$

$\because CD$ 平分 $\angle ACB$

$$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle DCB = 45^\circ$$

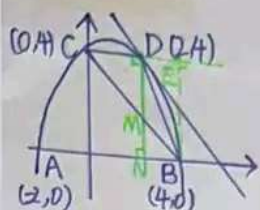
$$\angle ABD = \angle ACD = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore AD = BD = \frac{AB}{\sqrt{2}} = 5\sqrt{2}\text{cm}.$$

$$(2). S_{ADBC} = S_{\triangle ACB} + S_{\triangle ADB}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times BC + \frac{1}{2} \times AD \times BD$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 + \frac{1}{2} \times 5\sqrt{2} \times 5\sqrt{2} = 49.$$



$$y = -0.5x^2 + x + 4.$$

$$BC: y = -x + 4.$$

② 导数.

$$f(x)' = -x + 1 = -1$$

$$\therefore x = 2$$

$$\therefore D(2, 4)$$

$$S_{\triangle CDB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot CD \cdot BE$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 4$$

$$= 4.$$

③ 行列式.

以C为原点建系.

$$\text{设 } D(n, -0.5n^2 + n + 4)$$

$$C(0,0) \quad B(4,-4)$$

$$\therefore 2S_{\triangle CBD} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ n & -0.5n^2 + n + 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4(-0.5n^2 + n) + 4n$$

$$= -2n^2 + 4n + 4n$$

$$= -2n^2 + 8n$$

$$= -2(n^2 - 4n)$$

$$= -2(n^2 - 4n + 4) + 8$$

$$= -2(n-2)^2 + 8$$

$\therefore$  当  $n=2$  时,  $2S_{\triangle CBD}$  有最小值为 8.

$\therefore S_{\triangle CBD}$  最小值为 4.

① 铅垂配方.

$$\text{设 } D(m, -0.5m^2 + m + 4), M(m, -m + 4), 0 < m < 4.$$

$$S_{\triangle CDB} = S_{\triangle CDM} + S_{\triangle DMB}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot DM \cdot CD + \frac{1}{2} \cdot DM \cdot BN$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} DM (CD + BN)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} DM \cdot BC$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} DM \cdot 4$$

$$= 2DM.$$

$$DM = -0.5m^2 + m + 4 - (-m + 4)$$

$$= -0.5m^2 + m + 4 + m - 4$$

$$= -0.5m^2 + 2m$$

$$= -0.5(m^2 - 4m)$$

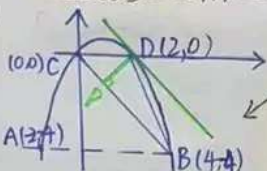
$$= -0.5(m^2 - 4m + 4) + 2$$

$$= -0.5(m-2)^2 + 2$$

$\therefore$  当  $m=2$  时,  $DM$  有最大值为 2.

$\therefore S_{\triangle CDB}$  有最大值,  $D(2, 4)$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle CDB} = 2DM = 2 \times 2 = 4.$$



$$y = -0.5x^2 + x + 4$$

$$BC: y = -x + 4$$

④ 点到直线距离.

作  $DP \perp BC$ ,  $BC = 4\sqrt{2}$

设  $D(a, -0.5a^2 + a + 4)$

$$DP = \frac{|a - 0.5a^2 + a + 4|}{\sqrt{1+1}}$$

$$= \frac{|2a - 0.5a^2|}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= |-0.5a^2 + 2a|$$

⑤ 平行用  $\Delta$ .

把  $CD$  看作是  $BC$  平移后与抛物线相切的直线.

$CD \parallel BC$ , 设  $CD: y = -x + b$ .

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -0.5x^2 + x \\ -x + b \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (-0.5x^2 + x) - (-x + b) = 0$$

$$= -0.5x^2 + 2x - b = 0$$

$$\therefore 4 - 2b = 0 \quad \therefore b = 2$$

$$\therefore CD: y = -x + 2$$

$$\therefore x = 2, D(2, 0)$$

$$S_{\triangle CDB} = 4.$$

$\therefore$  当  $a=2$  时,  $DP$  有最大值 2.

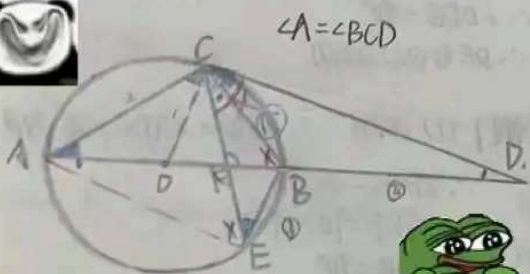
$$S_{\triangle CDB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot BC \cdot DP = 4.$$

$\therefore S_{\triangle CDB}$  最大值为 4.

欧阳铭铭







$$\angle A = \angle BCD$$

(1) 证明: CD是⊙O的切线.

$$\because \angle A = \angle ACO = \angle BCD$$

$$\angle ACO + \angle OCB = 90^\circ = \angle ACB \text{ (直径所对圆周角)}$$

$$\therefore \angle BCD + \angle OCB = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle OCD = 90^\circ$$

$\therefore$  CD为切线.



$$AC = CE$$

(2) ① 证明:  $BC^2 = BE \cdot BD$

$$\because \angle CAB = \angle ACO = \angle BCD = \angle CEB$$

$$\angle FCD = \angle BCD + \angle ECB$$

$$\angle AEC = \angle CAB + \angle BAE$$

$$\text{且 } \angle ECB = \angle BAE$$

$$\therefore \angle FCD = \angle AEC$$

$$\therefore CD \parallel AE$$

$$\therefore \angle D = \angle BAE$$

$$\therefore \triangle BCD \sim \triangle AFE$$

$$\therefore \frac{BC}{BD} = \frac{BE}{BC}$$

$$\therefore BC^2 = BE \cdot BD$$



阿瓦达晴大瓜

(2) ② 设  $BE = a$ ,  $BD = 3a$ ,  $BC = \sqrt{3}a$

$$\therefore \frac{BC}{BE} = \frac{CD}{CE} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$$

$$\therefore CE = AC = 2$$

$$\therefore CD = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle ACB \text{ 中, } 4 + 3a^2 = 4r^2, 3a^2 = 4r^2 - 4$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle OCD \text{ 中, } r^2 + 12 = (3a + r)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 6ar = 12 - 9a^2 \Rightarrow 6ar = 12 - 3 \cdot 3a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 6ar = 24 - 12r^2 (r > 0)$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{4 - 2r^2}{r}$$

$$\therefore 4 + 3a^2 = 4r^2 \Rightarrow 4 + 3\left(\frac{4 - 2r^2}{r}\right)^2 = 4r^2, r = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$



如图,  $AB = BC$ , 以  $AB$  为直径的  $\odot O$  交  $AC$  于点  $D$ , 过  $D$  作  $DE \perp BC$ , 垂足为  $E$ .

解: (1) 连接  $OD$ ,  $BD$  设  $\angle OAB$  为  $\alpha$

$$\therefore OA = OD$$

$$\therefore \angle OAD = \angle ODA = \alpha$$

$$\therefore \angle DOF = 2\alpha$$

$$\therefore \angle ODF = 90^\circ - 2\alpha$$

$$\text{又 } AB = AC$$

$$\therefore \angle C = \angle OAD = \alpha$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ - 2\alpha$$

$$\therefore \angle ODE = 90^\circ \therefore DE \text{ 是 } \odot O \text{ 切线}$$

(1) 求证:  $DE$  是  $\odot O$  的切线.

(2) 作  $DG \perp AB$  交  $\odot O$  于  $G$ , 垂足为  $F$ , 若  $\angle A = 30^\circ$ ,  $AB = 8$ , 求弦  $DG$  的长.

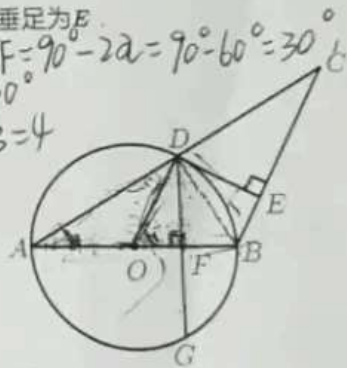
$$(2) \text{ 由题(1)得: } \angle ODF = 90^\circ - 2\alpha = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$$

$$\angle DOF = 2\alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore AO = BO = \frac{1}{2}AB = 4$$

$$\therefore DF = 2\sqrt{3}$$

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



如图，在 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $AB = BC$ ，以 $AB$ 为直径的 $\odot O$ 与 $AC$ 交于点 $D$ ，过 $D$ 作 $DF \perp BC$ ，交 $AB$ 的延长线于 $E$ ，垂足为 $F$ 。

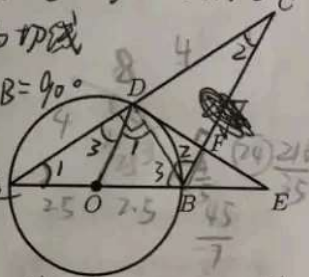
解：(1) 由题： $\angle 1 = \angle 2$ ， $\angle A = \angle D$ ， $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3$   $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 3$   $\therefore DO \parallel BC$   
 $\therefore \angle ODF = \angle DFB = 90^\circ$   $\therefore DE$  是  $\odot O$  的切线

(2)  $\because \angle 1 = \angle 2, \angle A = \angle D \therefore \angle 2 = \angle 3 \therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$

$\therefore BD = 4.3 \therefore \triangle DBF$  和  $\triangle ADB$  相似

$\therefore BF = \frac{9}{5}$  又  $\triangle BEF$  和  $\triangle OED$  相似

$\therefore BF : OD = BE : OE = \frac{9}{5} : \frac{5}{2} = \frac{18}{25}$



(1) 求证：直线 $DE$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线。  $\therefore BE = \frac{45}{7}$   $\therefore EF = \frac{216}{35}$   $\therefore \cos E = \frac{216}{35} : \frac{45}{7} = \frac{24}{25}$

(2) 当 $AB = 5$ ， $AC = 8$ 时，求 $\cos E$ 的值





$$y = (x-1)^2 + 2$$

$$(x-1)^2 \geq 0$$

$$x=1$$

顶点 (1, 3)

$$(1-m)^2 - 1 < 0$$

$$(1-m)^2 < 1$$

$$(1-m) < 1$$

$$1-m < 1$$

$$-m < 0$$

$$m > 0$$

$$1-m < 1$$

$$m > 2$$

$$m > 2$$

C (-2, -3)

$$4b+c=19$$

$$16-4b+c=3$$

$$\frac{b}{2a} = 3$$

$$b=6a$$

$$4-2b+c=3$$

$$2b+c=7$$

$$2b=12$$

$$b=6$$

$$c=-5$$



$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

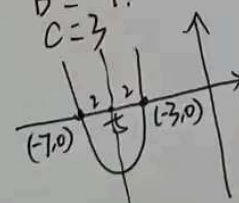
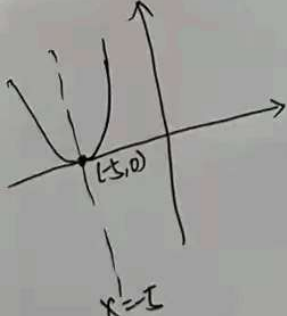
$$\begin{cases} 5 = a - b + c \\ 1 = a + b + c \\ 5 = 9a + 3b + c \end{cases}$$

$$3 = 16 + 4b + c, 4b + c = -13$$

$$0 = 9 + 3b + c, 3b + c = -9$$

$$b = -4$$

$$c = 3$$



$$y = x^2 + 10x + 21$$

$$2b - 60 + 21 = 57$$

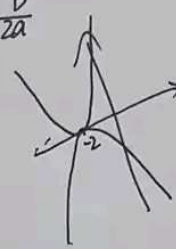
$$= 57 - 60 = -3$$

# 欧阳铭铭 de 草稿纸

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{2}{2} = -1$$

$$\frac{4ac+b^2}{4a} = \frac{4-4}{4} = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a}$$



$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x+1)^2$$

$$= (x+1)^2 - 6$$

$$(1, -6)$$



$$(x \pm 3)^2$$

$$= x^2 \pm 6x + 9$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + 2$$

$$= (x-1)^2 + 2$$

$$(1, 2)$$

$$-\frac{a}{a} = -1$$

$$-\frac{a}{a} = -1$$

$$-\frac{a}{a} = -1$$

$$-\frac{a}{a} = -1$$

$$-\frac{a}{a} = -1$$

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$$-\frac{a}{a} = -1$$

$$\frac{b}{2a} = -1$$

$$b = -2a$$

$$b+c = -1$$

$$3b+c = -1$$

$$2b = -8$$

$$b = -4$$

$$c = 3$$

$$c = 3$$

$$c = 3$$

$$c = 3$$

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$$b = -2a$$

$$b+c = -1$$

$$3b+c = -1$$

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$$c = 3$$

$$c = 3$$

$$c = 3$$

$$16-4b+c=3$$

$$c-4b=-19$$

$$\frac{b}{2} = -3$$

$$b = -6$$

$$c = 5$$

$$b+c=1$$

$$b+c=1$$

$$b+c=1$$

$$b+c=1$$

$$b+c=1$$

$$b+c=1$$

$$b+c=1$$

$$b+c=1$$

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$$b+c=1$$

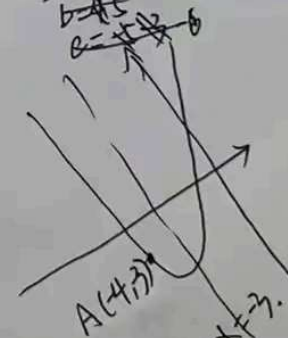
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$$b+c=1$$

$$b+c=1$$

$$b+c=1$$



$$16-4b+c=3$$

$$c-4b=-19$$

$$\frac{b}{2} = -3$$

$$b = -6$$

$$c = 5$$

$$b+c=1$$

$$b+c=1$$

$$b+c=1$$

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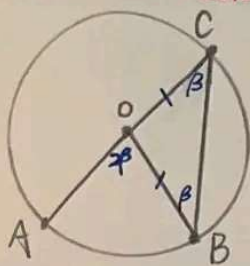
$$b+c=1$$

$$b+c=1$$

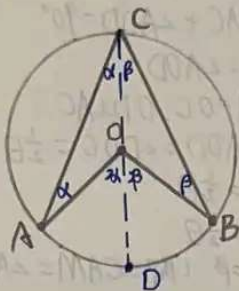


证明定理:

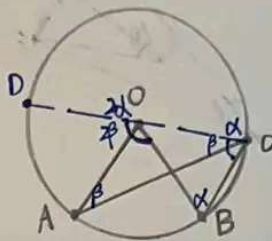
① 圆周角定理 (圆周角 =  $\frac{1}{2}$  圆心角)



$$\begin{aligned} \because OC &= OB \\ \therefore \angle ACB &= \angle OBC = \beta \\ \therefore \angle AOB &= 2\beta \\ \therefore \angle ACB &= \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB \end{aligned}$$

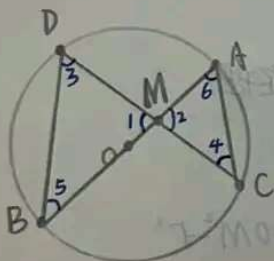


$$\begin{aligned} \because OC &= OA = OB \\ \therefore \angle ACO &= \angle CAO = \alpha \\ \angle OCB &= \angle OBC = \beta \\ \therefore \angle AOD &= 2\alpha \\ \angle DOB &= 2\beta \\ \therefore \angle AOB &= 2(\alpha + \beta) \\ \angle ACB &= \alpha + \beta \\ \therefore \angle ACB &= \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \because OC &= OA = OB \\ \therefore \angle DCB &= \angle OBC = \alpha \\ \angle OAC &= \angle OCA = \beta \\ \therefore \angle DOB &= 2\alpha \\ \angle DOA &= 2\beta \\ \therefore \angle AOB &= 2(\alpha - \beta) \\ \angle ACB &= \alpha - \beta \\ \therefore \angle ACB &= \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB \end{aligned}$$

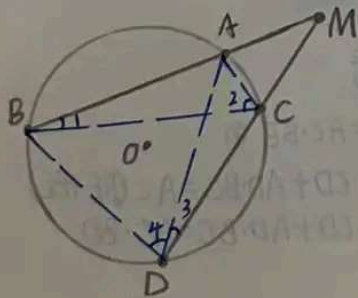
② 相交弦定理 (DM · CM = BM · AM)



$$\begin{aligned} \because \angle 1 &= \angle 2 \\ \angle 3 &= \angle 4 \\ \angle 5 &= \angle 4 \\ \therefore \triangle DMB &\sim \triangle AMC \\ \therefore \frac{DM}{BM} &= \frac{AM}{CM} \\ \therefore DM \cdot CM &= BM \cdot AM \end{aligned}$$

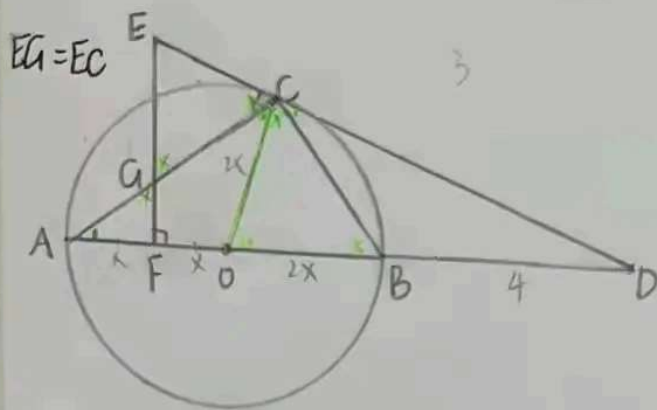


③ 割线定理 (AM · BM = CM · DM)



$$\begin{aligned} \because \angle MAC &= \angle 1 + \angle 2 \\ \therefore \angle 2 &= \angle 4 \\ \angle 1 &= \angle 3 \\ \therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 &= \angle 3 + \angle 4 \\ \therefore \angle BDM &= \angle MAC \\ \therefore \triangle AMC &\sim \triangle DMB \\ \therefore \frac{AM}{CM} &= \frac{DM}{BM} \\ \therefore AM \cdot BM &= CM \cdot DM \end{aligned}$$





(1) 求证: DE 是  $\odot O$  切线.

$\because AO = OC$   
 $\therefore \angle CAO = \angle ACO$   
 $\because EG = EC$   
 $\therefore \angle EGC = \angle ECG$   
 $\because \angle EGC = \angle AGF$   
 $\angle AGF + \angle CAO = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle ECG + \angle ACO = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore OC \perp ED$   
 $\therefore DE$  为切线

(2) F 为 OA 中点,  $BD = 4$ ,  $\sin \angle D = \frac{1}{3}$ , 求 EC 的长

设  $AF = OF = x$

$\therefore OB = AO = 2AF = 2x$

$CO = BO = 2x$

$\therefore OD = 4 + 2x$

$\because CO \perp ED$

$\therefore \sin \angle D = \frac{CO}{OD} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore \frac{2x}{4+2x} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore x = 1$

$\therefore OB = OC = 2$

$OD = 6$

$\therefore CD = \sqrt{OD^2 - CO^2} = \sqrt{6^2 - 2^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore \sin \angle D = \frac{CF}{ED} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore \frac{ED}{FD} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$

$\therefore FD = 7$

$\therefore ED = \frac{21\sqrt{2}}{4}$

$\therefore EC = ED - CD = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4}$



求F坐标.

① 旋转全等几何.  
 绕点A旋转 $\triangle DAE \cong \triangle OBG$   
 $\angle 1 + \angle 3 = 45^\circ$ ,  $\angle 1 = \angle 2$   
 $\therefore \angle 2 + \angle 3 = \angle GOF = 45^\circ$   
 且  $OE = OG$ ,  $DE = BG = 1$   
 $\therefore \triangle EOF \cong \triangle FOG$  (SAS)  
 设  $BF = x$ ,  $CF = EF = 1 + x$ ,  $CF = 6 - x$   
 $\therefore 5^2 + (6 - x)^2 = (1 + x)^2$   
 $x = \frac{30}{7}$   
 $\therefore F(6, \frac{30}{7})$

②  $\tan \angle 1 = \frac{1}{6}$   
 $\tan(\angle 1 + \angle 3) = \tan 45^\circ = 1$   
 $= \frac{\tan \angle 1 + \tan \angle 3}{1 - \tan \angle 1 \tan \angle 3}$   
 $= \frac{\frac{1}{6} + \tan \angle 3}{1 - \frac{1}{6} \tan \angle 3} = 1$   
 $\therefore \tan \angle 3 = \frac{5}{7} = \frac{BF}{AB} = \frac{BF}{6}$   
 $\therefore BF = 6 \times \frac{5}{7} = \frac{30}{7}$   
 $\therefore F(6, \frac{30}{7})$

③ 向量  
 设  $F(6, a)$ ,  $BF = a$   
 $\therefore \vec{AF} = (6, 0)$ ,  $\vec{AE} = (1, 6)$   
 $\vec{AE} \cdot \vec{AF} = (1, 6) \cdot (6, 0) = 6 + 6a$   
 $AF = \sqrt{36 + a^2}$ ,  $AE = \sqrt{37}$   
 $\therefore \vec{AE} \cdot \vec{AF} = \sqrt{36 + a^2} \cdot \sqrt{37} \cdot \cos 45^\circ$   
 $= \sqrt{36 + a^2} \cdot \sqrt{37} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$   
 $\therefore a = \frac{30}{7}$   
 $\therefore F(6, \frac{30}{7})$

欧阳路路

④ 判别式法  
 以E为圆心, EH为半径作圆, 与直线  $OF: y = \frac{5}{7}x$  相切  
 $\angle EOH = 45^\circ$ ,  $\angle EHO = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle OEH = 45^\circ$ ,  $OH = EH = \frac{OE}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{37}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{74}}{2}$   
 $\begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + (y-6)^2 = (\frac{\sqrt{74}}{2})^2 \\ y = \frac{5}{7}x \end{cases}$   
 $\therefore k_1 = \frac{5}{7}, k_2 = -\frac{7}{5}$   
 $\therefore k > 0$   
 $\therefore k = \frac{5}{7}$   
 $\therefore y = \frac{5}{7}x$   
 把  $x = 6$  代入得  $y = \frac{30}{7}$   
 $\therefore F(6, \frac{30}{7})$



$\angle A = \angle BCD$

$AC = CE$

(1) 证明:  $BC^2 = BE \cdot BD$   
 $\therefore \angle CAB = \angle ACO = \angle BCD = \angle CEB$   
 $\angle FCD = \angle BCD + \angle ECB$   
 $\angle AEC = \angle CAB + \angle BAE$   
 且  $\angle ECB = \angle BAE$   
 $\therefore \angle FCD = \angle AEC$   
 $\therefore CD \parallel AE$   
 $\therefore \angle D = \angle BAE$   
 $\therefore \triangle BCD \sim \triangle AFE$   
 $\therefore \frac{BC}{BD} = \frac{BE}{BC}$   
 $\therefore BC^2 = BE \cdot BD$

(1) 证明: CD是圆O的切线.

$\therefore \angle A = \angle ACO = \angle BCD$   
 $\angle ACO + \angle OCB = 90^\circ = \angle ACB$  (直径所对圆周角)  
 $\therefore \angle BCD + \angle OCB = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle OCD = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore CD$ 为切线.

(2) ② 设  $BE = a$ ,  $BD = 3a$ ,  $BC = \sqrt{3}a$

$$\therefore \frac{BC}{BE} = \frac{CD}{CE} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$$

$$\therefore CE = AC = 2$$

$$\therefore CD = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle ACB \text{ 中, } 4 + 3a^2 = 4r^2, 3a^2 = 4r^2 - 4$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle OCD \text{ 中, } r^2 + 12 = (3a + r)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 6ar = 12 - 9a^2 \Rightarrow 6ar = 12 - 3 \cdot 3a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 6ar = 24 - 12r^2 (r > 0)$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{4 - 2r^2}{r}$$

$$\therefore 4 + 3a^2 = 4r^2 \Rightarrow 4 + 3(\frac{4 - 2r^2}{r})^2 = 4r^2, r = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

