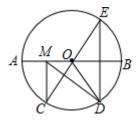
圆 40 压轴真题 23 放松典型题

Paper Id: [200009]

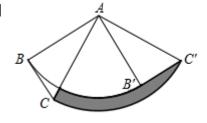
题号	_	1	11	四	总分
得分					

- 一、选择题(本大题共 36 小题, 共 108.0 分。在每小题列出的选项中,选出符合题目的一项)
- 如图, 在 \odot O中, AB是 \odot O的直径, AB = 10, $\widehat{AC} = \widehat{CD} = \widehat{DB}$, 点E是 点D关于AB的对称点,M是AB上的一动点,下列结论: ① $\angle BOE = 60^{\circ};$ ② $\angle CED = \frac{1}{2} \angle DOB$; ③ $DM \perp CE$; ④CM + DM的最小值是10, 上述

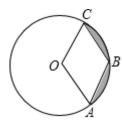


结论中正确的个数是()

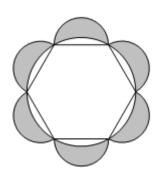
- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- 2. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,已知 $\angle ABC = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle BAC = 30^{\circ}$,BC = 1.如图 所示,将 \triangle ABC 绕点 A按 逆时针方向旋转90°后得到 \triangle AB'C'. 则图中阴影部分面积为()



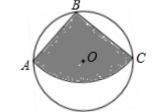
- A. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ B. $\frac{\pi \sqrt{3}}{2}$ C. $\frac{\pi \sqrt{3}}{4}$ D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi$
- 3. 如图,已知⊙0的半径是2,点A、B、C在⊙0上,若四边形OABC为菱 形,则图中阴影部分面积为()



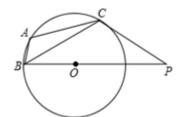
- A. $\frac{2}{3}\pi 2\sqrt{3}$
- B. $\frac{2}{3}\pi \sqrt{3}$
- C. $\frac{4}{3}\pi 2\sqrt{3}$
- D. $\frac{4}{3}\pi \sqrt{3}$
- 如图,圆内接正六边形的边长为4,以其各边为直径作半圆,则图 中阴影部分的面积为()



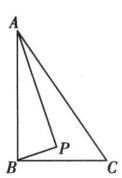
- A. $24\sqrt{3} 4\pi$
- B. $12\sqrt{3} + 4\pi$
- C. $24\sqrt{3} + 8\pi$
- D. $24\sqrt{3} + 4\pi$
- 5. 如图,从一块直径为2m的圆形铁皮上剪出一个圆心角为90°的扇形,则此扇形的面积为()



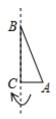
- A. $\frac{\pi}{2}m^2$
- B. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi m^2$
- C. πm^2
- D. $2\pi m^2$
- 6. 如图, \triangle ABC 是① O 的内接三角形, $\angle A = 119^\circ$,过点C 的圆的切线交BO 的延长线于点P,则 $\angle P$ 的度数为()



- A. 32°
- B. 31°
- C. 29°
- D. 61°
- 7. 如图, $Rt \triangle ABC$ 中, $AB \perp BC$,AB = 6,BC = 4.P是 $\triangle ABC$ 内部的一个动点,且满足 $\angle PAB = \angle PBC$.则线段CP长的最小值为()

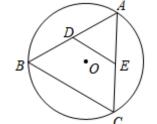


- A. $\frac{3}{2}$
- B. 2
- C. $\frac{8\sqrt{13}}{13}$
- D. $\frac{12\sqrt{13}}{13}$
- 8. 如图,在 $Rt \triangle ABC$ 中,AC = 5cm,BC = 12cm, $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$,把 $Rt \triangle ABC$ 所在的直线旋转一周得到一个几何体,则这个几何体的侧面积为()

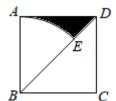


- A. $60\pi cm^2$
- B. $65\pi cm^2$

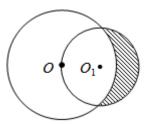
- C. $120\pi cm^2$
- D. $130\pi cm^2$
- 9. 如图,点D、E分别是 \odot O的内接正三角形ABC的AB、AC边上的中点,若 \odot O的半径为2,则DE的长等于()



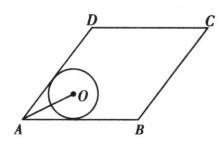
- A. $\sqrt{3}$
- B. $\sqrt{2}$
- C. 1
- D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- 10. 如图,在边长为4的正方形ABCD中,以点B为圆心,AB为半径画弧,交对角线BD于点E,则图中阴影部分的面积是(结果保留 π)()



- A. 8π
- B. $16 2\pi$
- C. $8 2\pi$
- D. $8 \frac{1}{2}\pi$
- 11. 如图,一个半径为1的 \bigcirc 0_1 经过一个半径为 $\sqrt{2}$ 的 \bigcirc 0的圆心,则图中 阴影部分的面积为()

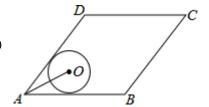


- A. 1
- B. $\frac{1}{2}$
- C. $\sqrt{2}$
- D. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
- 12. 如图,菱形ABCD的边AB = 20,面积为320, $\angle BAD < 90^\circ$, \odot O与边AB,AD都相切,AO = 10,则 \odot O的半径长等于()



- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. $2\sqrt{5}$
- D. $3\sqrt{2}$

13. 如图,菱形ABCD的边AB = 20,面积为320, $\angle BAD < 90^\circ$, $\bigcirc 0$ 与边AB,AD都相切,AO = 10,则 $\bigcirc 0$ 的半径长等于()



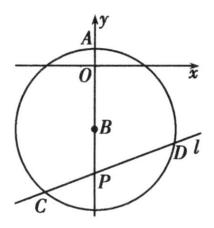
A. 5

B. 6

C. $2\sqrt{5}$

D. $3\sqrt{2}$

14. 如图,圆心在y轴的负半轴上,半径为5的 \odot B与y轴的正半轴交于点A(0,1),过点P(0, -7)的 直线l与 \odot B相交于C、D两点,则弦CD的长的所有可能整数值有()



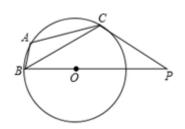
A. 1个

B. 2个

C. 3个

D. 4个

15. 如图, \triangle ABC 是① O 的内接三角形, $\angle A=119^\circ$,过点C 的圆的切线交BO 于点P,则 $\angle P$ 的度数为()



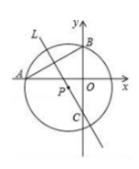
A. 32°

B. 31°

C. 29°

D. 61°

16. 如图,坐标平面上,A、B两点分别为圆P与x轴、y轴的交点,有一直 线L通过P点且与AB垂直,C点为L与y轴的交点.若A、B、C的坐标分 别为(a,0),(0,4),(0,-5),其中a < 0,则a的值为何?()

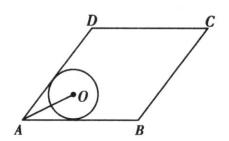


- A. $-2\sqrt{14}$
- B. $-2\sqrt{5}$
- C. -8
- D. -7
- 17. 如图, $Rt \triangle ABC$ 中, $AB \perp BC$,AB = 6,BC = 4,P是 $\triangle ABC$ 内部的一个动点,且满足 $\angle PAB = \angle PBC$,则线段CP长的最小值为()

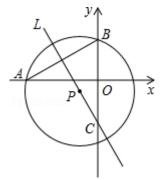




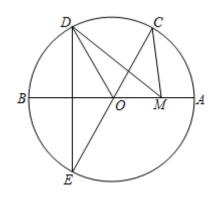
- C. $\frac{8\sqrt{13}}{13}$
- D. 2
- 18. 如图,菱形ABCD的边AB = 20,面积为320, $\angle BAD < 90^\circ$, \odot O与边AB,AD都相切,AO = 10,则 \odot O的半径长等于()



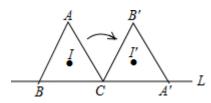
- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. $2\sqrt{5}$
- D. $3\sqrt{2}$
- 19. 如图,在平面直角坐标中,A,B两点分别为圆P与x轴、y轴的交点,有一直线L通过P点且与AB垂直,C点为L与y轴的交点.若A、B、C的坐标分别为(a,0),(0,4),(0,-5),其中a<0,则a的值为()



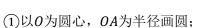
- A. $-2\sqrt{14}$
- B. $-2\sqrt{5}$
- C. -8
- D. -7
- 20. 如图,AB、CE是圆O的直径,且AB = 4, $\overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{CA}$,点M是AB上一动点,下列结论: ① $\angle CED = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOD$;② $DM \perp CE$;③CM + DM的最小值为4;④设OM为x,则 $S_{\triangle OMC} = \sqrt{3}x$,上述结论中,正确的个数是()



- A. 1个
- B. 2个
- C. 3个
- D. 4个
- 21. 如图,有一三角形ABC的顶点B、C皆在直线L上,且其内心为I.今固定C点,将此三角形依顺 时针方向旋转,使得新三角形A'B'C的顶点A'落在L上,且其内心为I'.若 $\angle A < \angle B < \angle C$,则下 列叙述何者正确? #JY()



- A. *IC*和*I'A'*平行, *II'*和*L*平行
- B. *IC*和*I'A'*平行, *II'*和*L*不平行
- C. IC和I'A'不平行,II'和L平行 D. IC和I'A'不平行,II'和L不平行
- 22. 如图,等腰 $\triangle AOB$ 中,顶角 $\triangle AOB$ = 40°,用尺规按①到④的 步骤操作:

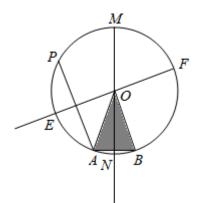


- ②在⊙ *0*上任取一点*P*(不与点*A*, *B*重合), 连接*AP*;
- (3)作AB的垂直平分线与 \bigcirc O交于M, N;
- (**4**)作*AP*的垂直平分线与⊙ *O*交于*E*, *F*.

结论 I: 顺次连接M, E, N, F四点必能得到矩形;

结论 II: O O 上只有唯一的点P,使得 $S_{\overline{gRFOM}} = S_{\overline{gRAOB}}$.

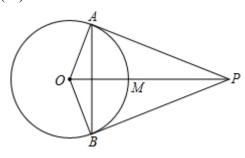
对于结论 Ⅰ 和 Ⅱ, 下列判断正确的是()



- A. I 和 \blacksquare 都对 B. I 和 \blacksquare 都不对 C. I 不对 \blacksquare 对 D. I 对 \blacksquare 不对

- 23. 以下四个命题: ①用换元法解分式方程 $-\frac{x^2+1}{x} + \frac{2x}{x^2+1} = 1$ 时,如果设 $\frac{x^2+1}{x} = y$,那么可以将原方程化为关于y的整式方程 $y^2 + y 2 = 0$; ②如果半径为r的圆的内接正五边形的边长为a,那么 $a = 2rcos54^\circ$; ③有一个圆锥,与底面圆直径是 $\sqrt{3}$ 且体积为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{2}$ 的圆柱等高,如果这个圆锥的侧面展开图是半圆,那么它的母线长为 $\frac{4}{3}$; ④二次函数 $y = ax^2 2ax + 1$,自变量的两个值 x_1 , x_2 对应的函数值分别为 y_1 、 y_2 ,若 $|x_1 1| > |x_2 1|$,则 $a(y_1 y_2) > 0$.其中正确的命题的个数为()
 - A. 1个
- B. 2个
- C. 3个
- D. 4个
- 24. 如图,已知PA,PB是 \odot O的两条切线,A,B为切点,线段OP交 \odot O于点M.给出下列四种说法:
 - $\widehat{(1)}PA = PB;$
 - $(2)OP \perp AB;$
 - ③四边形OAPB有外接圆;
 - ④M是△AOP外接圆的圆心.

其中正确说法的个数是()

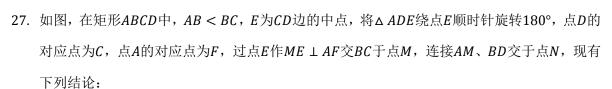


- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- 25. 如图表示 $A \setminus B \setminus C \setminus D$ 四点在O上的位置,其中 $\widehat{AD} = 180^{\circ}$,且 $\widehat{AB} = \widehat{BD}$, $\widehat{BC} = \widehat{CD}$.若阿超在 \widehat{AB} 上取一点P,在 \widehat{BD} 上取一点Q,使得 $\angle APQ = 130^{\circ}$,则下列叙述何者正确?()



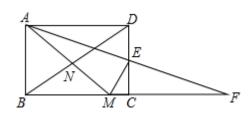
- A. Q点在 \widehat{BC} 上,且 $\widehat{BQ} > \widehat{QC}$
- B. Q点在 \widehat{BC} 上,且 \widehat{BQ} < \widehat{QC}
- C. Q点在 \widehat{CD} 上,且 $\widehat{CQ} > \widehat{QD}$
- D. Q点在 \widehat{CD} 上,且 \widehat{CQ} < \widehat{QD}

- 26. 如图, 在 \bigcirc 0中, AB是直径, CD是弦, $AB \perp CD$, 垂足为点E, 连接CO,
 - AD, $\angle BAD = 20^{\circ}$.下列说法正确的是()
 - A. AD = 20B
 - B. CE = EO
 - C. $\angle OCE = 40^{\circ}$
 - D. $\angle BOC = 2 \angle BAD$

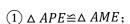


- $\widehat{(1)}AM = AD + MC;$
- ②AM = DE + BM;
- $\widehat{(3)}DE^2 = AD \cdot CM;$
- ④点N为△ ABM的外心.

其中正确的个数为()

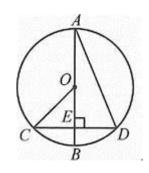


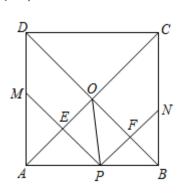
- A. 1个
- B. 2个
- C. 3个
- D. 4个
- 28. 如图,在正方形ABCD中,点P是AB上一动点(不与A、B重合),对角线AC、BD相交于点O,过点P分别作AC、BD的垂线,分别交AC、BD于点E、F,交AD、BC于点M、N.下列结论:



- (2)PM + PN = AC;
- $3PE^2 + PF^2 = PO^2;$
- \bigcirc \triangle *POF* \sim \triangle *BNF*;
- (5)点O在M、N两点的连线上.

其中正确的是()





- A. (1)(2)(3)(4)
- B. 1235 C. 12345
- D. (3)(4)(5)

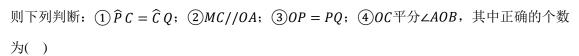
29. 己知∠AOB,作图.

步骤1:在OB上任取一点M,以点M为圆心,MO长为半径画

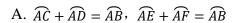
半圆,分别交OA、OB于点P、Q;

步骤2: 过点M作PQ的垂线交 \hat{P} O于点C;

步骤3: 画射线OC.



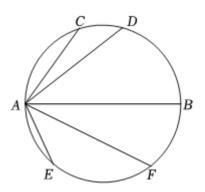
- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- 30. 有一直径为AB的圆,且圆上有C、D、E、F四点,其位置如 图所示. 若AC = 6, AD = 8, AE = 5, AF = 9, AB = 10, 则下列弧长关系何者正确?()



B.
$$\widehat{AC} + \widehat{AD} = \widehat{AB}$$
, $\widehat{AE} + \widehat{AF} \neq \widehat{AB}$

C.
$$\widehat{AC} + \widehat{AD} \neq \widehat{AB}$$
, $\widehat{AE} + \widehat{AF} = \widehat{AB}$

D.
$$\widehat{AC} + \widehat{AD} \neq \widehat{AB}$$
, $\widehat{AE} + \widehat{AF} \neq \widehat{AB}$



- 31. 如图,在正方形ABCD中,点E是边BC的中点,连接AE、DE, 分别交BD、AC于点P、Q,过点P作 $PF \perp AE$ 交CB的延长线于 F,下列结论:
 - $(1) \angle AED + \angle EAC + \angle EDB = 90^{\circ},$

$$(2)AP = FP$$
,

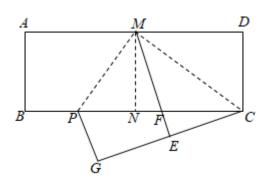
$$3AE = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}AO,$$

- (4) 若四边形OPEQ的面积为4,则该正方形ABCD的面积为36,
- $(5)CE \cdot EF = EQ \cdot DE.$

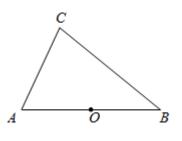
其中正确的结论有()

- A. 5个
- B. 4个 C. 3个
- D. 2个

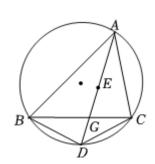
32. 如图, 在矩形ABCD中, $AD = 2\sqrt{2}AB$.将矩形ABCD对折, 得到折痕MN; 沿着CM折叠, 点D的 对应点为E, ME与BC的交点为F: 再沿着MP折叠, 使得AM与EM重合, 折痕为MP, 此时点 B的对应点为G.下列结论: ① Δ CMP是直角三角形; ② 点 $C \setminus E \setminus G$ 不在同一条直线上; ③ PC = $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}MP$; $4BP = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AB$; 5点F是 Δ CMP外接圆的圆心,其中正确的个数为()



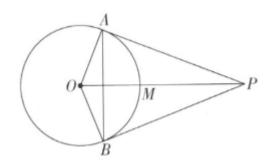
- A. 2个
- B. 3个
- C. 4个
- D. 5个
- 33. 如图, 锐角三角形ABC中, O点为AB中点.甲、乙两人想在AC上 找一点P, 使得 $\triangle ABP$ 的外心为O, 其作法分别如下: (甲)作过B且与AC垂直的直线,交AC于P点,则P即为所求. (乙)以0为圆心,0A长为半径画弧,交AC于P点,则P即为所求. 对于甲、乙两人的做法,下列判断何者正确?()



- A. 两人皆正确
- B. 两人皆错误 C. 甲正确, 乙错误 D. 甲错误, 乙正确
- 34. 如图,点E是 \triangle ABC的内心,AE的延长线和 \triangle ABC的外接圆相交于点 D,与BC相交于点G,则下列结论: ① $\angle BAD = \angle CAD$; ② $\overline{A} \angle BAC = \overline{A} \angle BAC$ 60°, 则 $\angle BEC = 120$ °; ③若点G为BC的中点,则 $\angle BGD = 90$ °; (4)BD = DE.其中一定正确的个数是()



- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- 35. 如图,已知PA,PB是⊙ O的两条切线,A,B为切点,线段OP交⊙ O于点M.给出下列四种说 法:
 - $(1)PA = PB; (2)OP \perp AB; (3)四边形OAPB有外接圆; (4)M是 <math>\triangle AOP$ 外接圆的圆心. 其中正确说法的个数是()



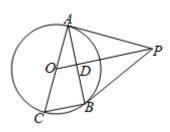
A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

36. 如图,PA、PB是① O的切线,切点为A、B.AC是② O的直径,OP与AB交于点D,连接BC.下列结论:① $\angle APB = 2\angle BAC$ ②OP//BC③若 $\tan C = 3$,则OP = 5BC④ $AC^2 = 4OD \cdot OP$,其中正确结论的个数为()



A. 4 个

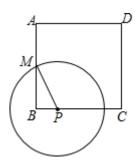
B. 3个

C. 2个

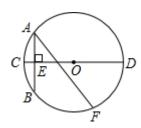
D. 1个

二、填空题(本大题共12小题,共36.0分)

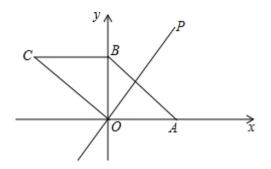
37. 如图,正方形ABCD的边长为8,M是AB的中点,P是BC边上的动点,连结PM,以点P为圆心,PM长为半径作 \bigcirc P。当 \bigcirc P与正方形ABCD的 边相切时,BP的长为_____。



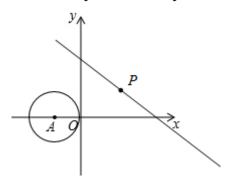
38. 如图,CD为 \odot O的直径,弦 $AB \perp CD$,垂足为E, $\widehat{AB} = \widehat{BF}$,CE = 1,AB = 6,则弦AF的长度为_____.



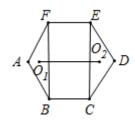
39. 如图,在平面直角坐标系xOy中, ${}^{\Box}ABCO$ 的顶点A,B的坐标分别是A(3,0),B(0,2).动点P在 直线 $y=\frac{3}{2}x$ 上运动,以点P为圆心,PB长为半径的 \bigcirc P随点P运动,当 \bigcirc P与 ${}^{\Box}ABCO$ 的边相切时,P点的坐标为______.



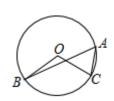
40. 如图,在直角坐标系中, \bigcirc A的圆心A的坐标为(-1,0),半径为1,点P为直线 $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 3$ 上的动点,过点P作 \bigcirc A的切线,切点为Q,则切线长PQ的最小值是_____.



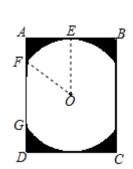
41. 如图,正六边形ABCDEF的边长是 $6+4\sqrt{3}$,点 O_1 , O_2 分别是 \triangle ABF, \triangle CDE的内心,则 $O_1O_2=$ _____.



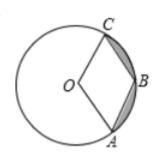
42. 如图,点A,B,C在 \bigcirc O上, $\angle A$ = 60°, $\angle C$ = 70°,OB = 9,则 \widehat{AB} 的长为

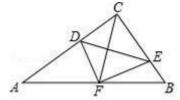


43. 某景区修建一栋复古建筑,其窗户设计如图所示. 圆0的圆心与矩形 ABCD对角线的交点重合,且圆与矩形上下两边相切(E为上切点),与左 F 右两边相交(F,G为其中两个交点),图中阴影部分为不透光区域,其余部分为透光区域. 已知圆的半径为1m,根据设计要求,若∠EOF = 45°, G 则此窗户的透光率(透光区域与矩形窗面的面积的比值)为_____. □

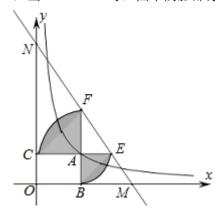


44. 如图,已知 \odot O的半径是2,点A、B、C在 \odot O上,若四边形OABC为 菱形,则图中阴影部分面积为______.

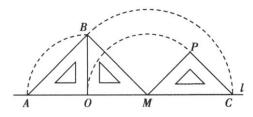




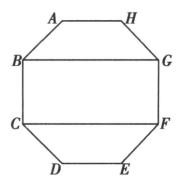
46. 如图,已知动点A在函数 $y=\frac{4}{x}(x>0)$ 的图象上, $AB\perp x$ 轴于点B, $AC\perp y$ 轴于点C,延长CA交以A为圆心AB长为半径的圆弧于点E,延长BA交以A为圆心AC长为半径的圆弧于点F,直线EF分别交X轴、Y轴于点M、N,当NF=4EM时,图中阴影部分的面积等于______.



47. 如图,把腰长为8的等腰直角三角板OAB的一直角边OA放在直线l上,按顺时针方向在l上转动两次,使得它的斜边转到l上,则直角边OA两次转动所扫过的面积为_____.

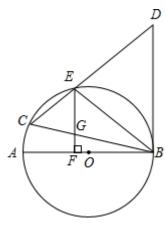


48. 如图,在正八边形ABCDEFGH中,四边形BCFG的面积为 $20cm^2$,则正八边形的面积为 $___cm^2$.

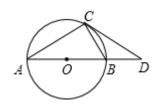


三、计算题(本大题共2小题,共12.0分)

- 49. 如图,在 \odot O中,AB是直径,BC是弦,BC = BD,连接CD交 \odot O于点E, $\angle BCD = \angle DBE$. (1)求证: BD是 \odot O的切线.
 - (2)过点E作 $EF \perp AB$ 于F,交BC于G,已知 $DE = 2\sqrt{10}$,EG = 3,求BG的长.



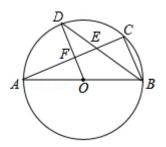
- 50. 如图,AB是 \odot O的直径,CD与 \odot O相切于点C,与AB的延长线交于D.
 - (1)求证: △ ADC ~ △ CDB;



四、解答题(本大题共13小题,共104.0分。解答应写出文字说明,证明过程或演算步骤)

51. (本小题8.0分)

如图,AB是 \odot O的直径,点C、D是 \odot O上的点,且OD//BC,AC分别与BD、OD相交于点E、F.



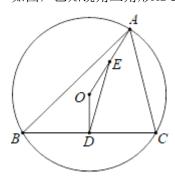
(1)求证:点D为 \widehat{AC} 的中点;

(2)若CB = 6, AB = 10, 求DF的长;

(3)若⊙ 0的半径为5,∠DOA = 80°,点P是线段AB上任意一点,试求出PC + PD的最小值.

52. (本小题8.0分)

如图,已知锐角三角形ABC内接于圆O, $OD \perp BC$ 于点D,连接OA.



(1)若 $\angle BAC = 60^{\circ}$,

①求证: $OD = \frac{1}{2}OA$.

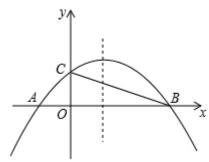
(2)当OA = 1时,求 $\triangle ABC$ 面积的最大值.

(2)点E在线段OA上,OE = OD,连接DE,设 $\angle ABC = m \angle OED$, $\angle ACB = n \angle OED$ (m,n是正数),若 $\angle ABC < \angle ACB$,求证: m-n+2=0.

53. (本小题8.0分)

如图,已知点A(-1,0),B(3,0),C(0,1)在抛物线 $y=ax^2+bx+c$ 上.

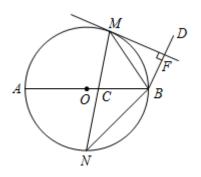
- (1)求抛物线解析式;
- (2)在直线BC上方的抛物线上求一点P,使 ΔPBC 面积为1;
- (3)在x轴下方且在抛物线对称轴上,是否存在一点Q,使 $\angle BQC = \angle BAC$? 若存在,求出Q点 坐标;若不存在,说明理由.



54. (本小题8.0分)

如图,M,N是以AB为直径的 \odot O上的点,且 $\widehat{AN}=\widehat{BN}$,弦MN交AB于点C,BM平分 $\angle ABD$, $MF \perp BD$ 于点F.

- (1)求证: *MF*是⊙ *O*的切线;
- (2)若CN = 3, BN = 4, 求CM的长.

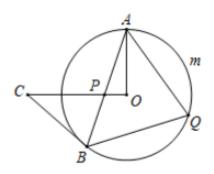


55. (本小题8.0分)

如图, AB是 \odot O的弦, 过点O作 $OC \perp OA$, OC交AB于P, CP = BC.

- (1)求证: BC是⊙ O的切线;
- (2)已知 $\angle BAO = 25^{\circ}$,点Q是 \widehat{AmB} 上的一点.
- ①求∠AQB的度数;

②若OA = 18,求 \overline{AmB} 的长.



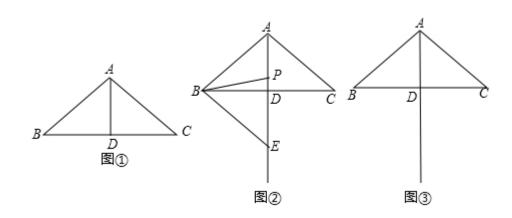
56. (本小题8.0分)

如图①,在 \triangle ABC中,AB = AC = 3, \triangle BAC = 100°,D是BC的中点.

小明对图①进行了如下探究:在线段AD上任取一点P,连接PB.将线段PB绕点P按逆时针方向旋转 80° ,点B的对应点是点E,连接BE,得到 Δ BPE.小明发现,随着点P在线段AD上位置的变化,点E的位置也在变化,点E可能在直线AD的左侧,也可能在直线AD上,还可能在直线AD的右侧。

请你帮助小明继续探究,并解答下列问题:

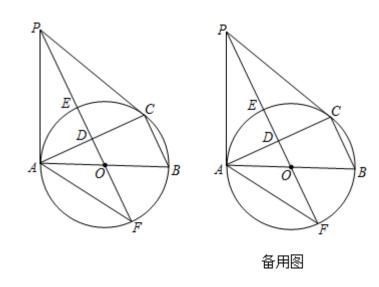
- (1)当点E在直线AD上时,如图②所示.
- \bigcirc $\triangle BEP = ___\circ;$
- (2)连接CE, 直线CE与直线AB的位置关系是_____.
- (2)请在图③中画出 \triangle BPE,使点E在直线AD的右侧,连接CE.试判断直线CE与直线AB的位置关系,并说明理由.
- (3)当点P在线段AD上运动时,求AE的最小值.



57. (本小题8.0分)

如图, \odot O是 \triangle ABC的外接圆,AB是直径,D是AC中点,直线OD与 \odot O相交于E,F两点,P是 \odot O外一点,P在直线OD上,连接PA,PC,AF,且满足 $\angle PCA = \angle ABC$.

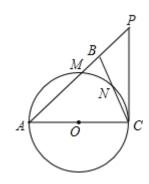
- (1)求证: PA是⊙ O的切线;
- (2)证明: $EF^2 = 40D \cdot OP$;
- (3)若BC = 8, $\tan \angle AFP = \frac{2}{3}$,求DE的长.



58. (本小题8.0分)

如图,在 \triangle ABC中. \angle ABC = \angle ACB,以AC 为直径的 \odot O 分别交AB、BC 于点M、N,点P 在AB 的延长线上,且 \angle BCP = $\frac{1}{2}$ \angle BAC .

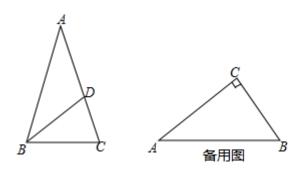
- (1)求证: CP是⊙ O的切线;
- (2)若 $BC = 3\sqrt{2}$, $\cos \angle BCP = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{6}$,求点B到AC的距离.



59. (本小题8.0分)

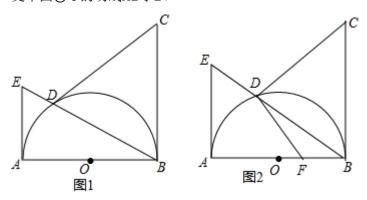
我们知道,三角形的内心是三条角平分线的交点,过三角形内心的一条直线与两边相交,两 交点之间的线段把这个三角形分成两个图形. 若有一个图形与原三角形相似,则把这条线段 叫做这个三角形的"内似线".

- (1)等边三角形"内似线"的条数为____;
- (2)如图, \triangle ABC中,AB = AC,点D在AC上,且BD = BC = AD,求证: BD是 \triangle ABC的"内似线";
- (3)在 $Rt \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$,AC = 4,BC = 3, $E \setminus F$ 分别在边 $AC \setminus BC$ 上,且EF是 $\triangle ABC$ 的 "内似线",求EF的长.



60. (本小题8.0分)

已知AB为 \odot O的直径, $BC \perp AB$ 于B,且BC = AB,D为半圆 \odot O上的一点,连接BD并延长交半圆 \odot O的切线AE于E.



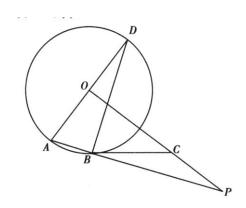
- (1)如图1, 若CD = CB, 求证: CD是 \odot O的切线;
- (2)如图2, 若F点在OB上,且 $CD \perp DF$,求 $\frac{AE}{AF}$ 的值.

61. (本小题8.0分)

如图,AD是 \odot O的直径,AB为 \odot O的弦, $OP \perp AD$,OP与AB的延长线交于点P,过B点的切线交OP于点C.

(1)求证: $\angle CBP = \angle ADB$;

(2)若OA = 2, AB = 1, 求线段BP的长.

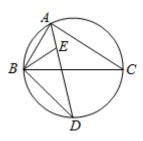


62. (本小题8.0分)

如图, $\angle BAC$ 的平分线交 $\triangle ABC$ 的外接圆于点D, $\angle ABC$ 的平分线交AD于点E.

(1)求证: DE = DB;

(2)若 $\angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$, BD = 4, 求 $\triangle ABC$ 外接圆的半径.

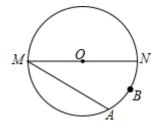


63. (本小题8.0分)

如图,MN是 \odot O的直径,MN=4,点A在 \odot O上, $\angle AMN=30^{\circ}$,B为 \widehat{AN} 的中点,P是直径MN上一动点.

(1)利用尺规作图,确定当PA + PB最小时P点的位置(不写作法,但要保留作图痕迹).

(2)求PA + PB的最小值.



答案和解析

1.【答案】C

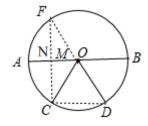
【解析】解: $:: \widehat{AC} = \widehat{CD} = \widehat{DB}$, 点E是点D关于AB的对称点,

$$\therefore \widehat{BD} = \widehat{BE},$$

$$\therefore \angle DOB = \angle BOE = \angle COD = \frac{1}{3} \times 180^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}, \ \therefore \ 1$$
正确;

$$\angle CED = \frac{1}{2} \angle COD = \frac{1}{2} \times 60^{\circ} = 30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2} \angle DOB$$
, \therefore ②正确;

- :: BE的度数是60°,
- :: AE的度数是120°,
- ∴只有当M和A重合时,∠MDE = 60°,
- $\therefore \angle CED = 30^{\circ}$,
- ::只有M和A重合时, $DM \perp CE$,:: ③错误;



做C关于AB的对称点F,连接CF,交AB于N,连接DF交AB于M,此时CM+DM的值最短,等于DF长,

连接CD,

$$: \widehat{AC} = \widehat{CD} = \widehat{DB} = \widehat{AF}$$
, 并且弧的度数都是60°,

$$\therefore \angle D = \frac{1}{2} \times 120^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}, \ \angle CFD = \frac{1}{2} \times 60^{\circ} = 30^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle FCD = 180^{\circ} - 60^{\circ} - 30^{\circ} = 90^{\circ},$$

:: DF是⊙ O的直径,

即DF = AB = 10,

:: CM + DM的最小值是10, :: (4)正确;

故选: C.

根据 $\widehat{AC} = \widehat{CD} = \widehat{DB}$ 和点E是点D关于AB的对称点,求出 $\angle DOB = \angle COD = \angle BOE = 60°$,求出 $\angle CED$,即可判断①②;根据圆周角定理求出当M和A重合时 $\angle MDE = 60°$

即可判断③;求出M点的位置,根据圆周角定理得出此时DF是直径,即可求出DF长,即可判断④.本题考查了圆周角定理,轴对称—最短问题等知识点,能灵活运用圆周角定理求出各个角的度数和求出M的位置是解此题的关键.

2. 【答案】 B

【解析】

【分析】

本题主要考查了图形的旋转,扇形的面积公式,含30°角的直角三角形,熟练掌握扇形的面积公式是解决问题的关键。

根据含 30° 角的直角三角形得到AC=2BC=2,利用勾股定理得到 $AB=\sqrt{3}$,然后根据扇形的面积公式即可得到结论.

【解答】

解: $: \angle ABC = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle BAC = 30^{\circ}$, BC = 1,

AC = 2BC = 2,

由勾股定理得到 $AB = \sqrt{3}$,

将 $\triangle ABC$ 绕点A按逆时针方向旋转90°后得到 $\triangle AB'C'$,

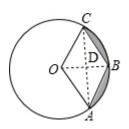
 $\therefore \angle CAC' = 90^{\circ}$

።阴影部分面积=
$$\frac{90 \cdot \pi \times 2^2}{360} - \frac{60 \cdot \pi \times (\sqrt{3})^2}{360} - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi - \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

故选: B.

3. 【答案】 C

【解析】解:连接OB和AC交于点D,如图所示:



:圆的半径为2,

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

又四边形OABC是菱形,

$$\therefore OB \perp AC, OD = \frac{1}{2}OB = 1,$$

在 $Rt \triangle COD$ 中利用勾股定理可知: $CD = \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$, $AC = 2CD = 2\sqrt{3}$,

$$\because \sin \angle COD = \frac{CD}{OC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\therefore \angle COD = 60^{\circ}, \ \angle AOC = 2\angle COD = 120^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore S_{\cancel{E}\mathcal{H}ABCO} = \frac{1}{2}OB \times AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$S_{\vec{B} \vec{E} AOC} = \frac{120 \cdot \pi \cdot 2^2}{360} = \frac{4\pi}{3},$$

则图中阴影部分面积为 $S_{\bar{g}\bar{K}ABCO} - S_{\bar{g}\bar{K}ABCO} = \frac{4}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3}$,

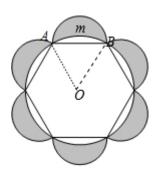
故选: C.

连接OB和AC交于点D,根据菱形及直角三角形的性质先求出AC的长及 $\angle AOC$ 的度数,然后求出菱形ABCO及扇形AOC的面积,则由 $S_{\overline{BRAOC}} - S_{\overline{\mathcal{E}RABCO}}$ 可得答案.

本题考查扇形面积的计算及菱形的性质,解题关键是熟练掌握菱形的面积= $\frac{1}{2}a \cdot b(a \cdot b)$ 、 $a \cdot b$ $b \cdot$

4. 【答案】*A*

【解析】解:设正六边形的中心为O,连接OA,OB.



由题意, OA = OB = AB = 4,

$$:: S_{\exists \mathcal{H}AmB} = S_{\widehat{B}\mathcal{H}OAB} - S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{60 \cdot \pi \cdot 4^2}{360} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 4^2 = \frac{8}{3}\pi - 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$: S_{\mathcal{B}} = 6 \cdot (S_{\mathcal{L}} - S_{\mathcal{L}} - S_{\mathcal{L}}) = 6 \cdot (\frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot 2^2 - \frac{8}{3}\pi + 4\sqrt{3}) = 24\sqrt{3} - 4\pi,$$

故选: A.

设正六边形的中心为O,连接OA,OB,首先求出弓形AmB的面积,再根据 $S_{\it H}=6\cdot (S_{\it +BB}-S_{\it GFAmB})$ 求解即可.

本题考查正多边形和圆,扇形的面积,弓形的面积等知识,解题的关键是理解题意,灵活运用所

学知识解决问题.

5.【答案】A

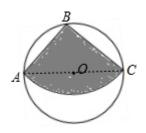
【解析】

【分析】

本题考查了圆周角定理和扇形的面积计算,能熟记扇形的面积公式是解此题的关键.连接AC,根据圆周角定理得出AC为圆的直径,解直角三角形求出AB,根据扇形面积公式求出即可.

【解答】

解:如图所示



连接AC,

:从一块直径为2m的圆形铁皮上剪出一个圆心角为 90° 的扇形,即 $\angle ABC = 90^{\circ}$,

:: AC为直径,即AC = 2m,AB = BC(扇形的半径相等),

 $AB^2 + BC^2 = 2^2$

 $\therefore AB = BC = \sqrt{2}m,$

::阴影部分的面积是 $\frac{90\pi \times (\sqrt{2})^2}{360} = \frac{1}{2}\pi m^2$,

故选 A.

6. 【答案】A

【解析】

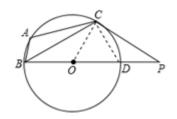
【分析】

本题考查了切线的性质、圆内接四边形的性质,等腰三角形的性质、直角三角形的性质;熟练掌握切线的性质是解题的关键.

连接OC、CD,由切线的性质得出 $\angle OCP = 90^\circ$,由圆内接四边形的性质得出 $\angle ODC = 180^\circ - \angle A = 61^\circ$,由等腰三角形的性质得出 $\angle OCD = \angle ODC = 61^\circ$,求出 $\angle DOC = 58^\circ$,由直角三角形的性质即可得出结果.

【解答】

解:如图所示:连接OC、CD,



- :: PC是⊙ O的切线,
- $: PC \perp OC$
- $\therefore \angle OCP = 90^{\circ}$
- $\therefore \angle A = 119^{\circ},$
- $\therefore \angle ODC = 180^{\circ} \angle A = 61^{\circ},$
- : OC = OD,
- $\therefore \angle OCD = \angle ODC = 61^{\circ},$
- $\therefore \angle DOC = 180^{\circ} 2 \times 61^{\circ} = 58^{\circ},$
- $\therefore \angle P = 90^{\circ} \angle DOC = 32^{\circ};$

故选: A.

7. 【答案】 B

【解析】

【分析】

本题考查点与圆位置关系、圆周角定理、最短问题等知识,解题关键是想到P在以AB为直径的圆上运动,由此将问题转化为O,P,C三点的共线问题是解题的关键...由 $\angle PAB = \angle PBC$, $\angle PBC + \angle ABP = 90^\circ$,可得 $\angle P = 90^\circ$,取AB的中点O,则 $OP = \frac{1}{2}AB = 3$ 为定值,所以O,P,C三点共线时CP的长最小.

【解答】

 $M: : \angle PAB = \angle PBC, \angle PBC + \angle ABP = 90^{\circ}, : \angle PAB + \angle ABP = 90^{\circ},$

∴ ∠P = 90°. 设AB的中点为O,则P在以AB为直径的圆上.

当点O, P, C三点共线时, 线段CP最短, $\because OB = \frac{1}{2}AB = 3$, BC = 4,

 $\therefore \textit{OC} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5, \ \ \textit{ZOP} = \frac{1}{2}\textit{AB} = 3, \ \ \text{::} 线段\textit{CP}长的最小值为5 - 3 = 2,$

故选 B.

8. 【答案】B

【解析】解: ::在 $Rt \triangle ABC$ 中,AC = 5cm,BC = 12cm, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$,

- ::由勾股定理得AB = 13cm,
- ::圆锥的底面周长= $10\pi cm$,
- :.旋转体的侧面积= $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\pi \times 13 = 65\pi cm^2$,

故选 B.

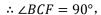
易利用勾股定理求得母线长,那么圆锥的侧面积=底面周长×母线长÷ 2.

本题利用了勾股定理,圆的周长公式和扇形面积公式求解.

9.【答案】A

【解析】解:连接BO并延长交 \bigcirc 0于F,连接CF,

则BF为 \odot O的直径,



∵Δ ABC是等边三角形,

$$\therefore \angle A = 60^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore \angle F = \angle A = 60^{\circ},$$

∵⊙ *0*的半径为2,

$$\therefore BF = 4,$$

$$\therefore BC = 2\sqrt{3},$$

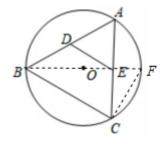
::点D、E分别是AB、AC边上的中点,

$$\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}BC = \sqrt{3},$$

故选: A.

连接BO并延长交 \odot O于F,连接CF,则BF为 \odot O的直径,得到 $\angle BCF$ = 90°,根据圆周角定理得到 $\angle F$ = $\angle A$ = 60°,解直角三角形得到BC = $2\sqrt{3}$,根据三角形的中位线的性质即可得到结论。本题考查了三角形的外接圆和外心,等边三角形的性质,直角三角形的性质,圆周角定理,三角

形的中位线的性质,正确的作出辅助线是解题的关键.



10.【答案】C

【解析】

【分析】

本题考查扇形的面积的计算,正方形的性质等知识,解题的关键是学会用分割法求阴影部分面积.

根据 $S_{ij} = S_{\Delta ABD} - S_{ign}$ 计算即可.

【解答】

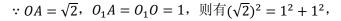
解:
$$S_{\text{FF}} = S_{\triangle ABD} - S_{\text{扇形ABE}} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 - \frac{45 \cdot \pi \cdot 4^2}{360} = 8 - 2\pi$$

故选: C.

11.【答案】A

【解析】解:如图, \odot 0的半径为 $\sqrt{2}$, \odot 0₁的半径为1,点0在 \odot 0₁上,

连接OA, OB, OO₁,



$$\therefore 0A^2 = O_1A^2 + O_1O^2,$$

:.Δ OO₁A为直角三角形,

$$∴ ∠AOO_1 = 45$$
°,同理可得∠ $BOO_1 = 45$ °,

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

:: AB为⊙ O_1 的直径.

$$\therefore S_{\textit{III} S \textit{Bish}} = S_{\textit{\#} \textit{BAB}} - S_{\textit{JTAB}} = S_{\textit{\#} \textit{BAB}} - (S_{\textit{BTOAB}} - S_{\Delta OAB}) = S_{\textit{\#} \textit{BAB}} - S_{\textit{BTOAB}} + S_{\Delta OAB} = S_{\textit{BTOAB}} + S_{\textit{BTOAB}} + S_{\textit{BTOAB}} + S_{\textit{BTOAB}} = S_{\textit{BTOAB}} + S_{\textit{BTOAB}} = S_{\textit{BTOAB}} + S_{\textit{BTOAB}} +$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\pi \times 1^2 - \frac{90\pi \times 2}{360} + \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = 1.$$

故选A.

连接
$$OA$$
, OB , OO_1 , 求出 $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$, 进而利用 $S_{\Pi S : B : AOB} = S_{\# B : AB} - S_{\# B : AB} = S_{\# B : AB} - (S_{B : B : AOB} - S_{B : AOB}$

$$S_{\Delta OAB}$$
) = $S_{\# \otimes AB} - S_{\otimes B \otimes CAB} + S_{\Delta OAB}$ 求出答案即可.

本题主要考查了相交两圆的性质以及扇形面积的计算,解题的关键是正确作出辅助线,此题有一定的难度.

12.【答案】C

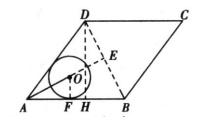
【解析】

【分析】

本题考查切线的性质、菱形的性质、勾股定理、相似三角形的判定和性质等知识,解题的关键是学会添加常用辅助线,构造直角三角形解决问题,属于中考常考题型. 如图作 $DH \perp AB + H$,连接BD,延长AO交BD + E.利用菱形的面积公式求出DH,再利用勾股定理求出AH,BD,由 $\Delta AOF \sim \Delta DBH$,可得DA: BD = OF: BH,即可解决问题.

【解答】

解:如图,作 $DH \perp AB \oplus H$,连结BD,延长 $AO \oplus BD \oplus E$.



:菱形ABCD的边AB = 20,面积为320,

 $\therefore AB \cdot DH = 320, \therefore DH = 16,$

在 $Rt \triangle ADH$ 中, $AH = \sqrt{AD^2 - DH^2} = 12$,

 $\therefore HB = AB - AH = 8,$

在 $Rt \triangle BDH$ 中, $BD = \sqrt{DH^2 + BH^2} = 8\sqrt{5}$,

设 \bigcirc 0与AB相切于F, 连结OF.

: AD = AB, AO平分 $\angle DAB, :: AE \perp BD,$

 $\therefore \angle OAF + \angle ABE = 90^{\circ}, \ \angle ABE + \angle BDH = 90^{\circ},$

 $\therefore \angle OAF = \angle BDH,$

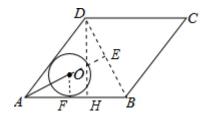
 $\therefore \angle AFO = \angle DHB = 90^{\circ},$

 $\therefore \frac{10}{8\sqrt{5}} = \frac{OF}{8}, \quad \therefore OF = 2\sqrt{5}.$

故选 C.

13.【答案】C

【解析】解:如图作 $DH \perp AB \rightarrow H$,连接BD,延长AO交 $BD \rightarrow E$.



:菱形ABCD的边AB = 20,面积为320,

 $\therefore AB \cdot DH = 320,$

 $\therefore DH = 16$

在 $Rt \triangle ADH$ 中, $AH = \sqrt{AD^2 - DH^2} = 12$,

 $\therefore HB = AB - AH = 8,$

在 $Rt \triangle BDH$ 中, $BD = \sqrt{DH^2 + BH^2} = 8\sqrt{5}$,

设⊙0与AB相切于F,连接OF.

: AD = AB, OA平分 $\angle DAB,$

 $\therefore AE \perp BD$,

 $\therefore \angle OAF + \angle ABE = 90^{\circ}, \ \angle ABE + \angle BDH = 90^{\circ},$

 $\therefore \angle OAF = \angle BDH$

 $\therefore \angle AFO = \angle DHB = 90^{\circ},$

 $\therefore \triangle AOF \sim \triangle DBH$,

 $\therefore \frac{OA}{BD} = \frac{OF}{BH},$

 $\therefore \frac{10}{8\sqrt{5}} = \frac{OF}{8},$

 $\therefore OF = 2\sqrt{5}.$

故选: C.

如图作 $DH \perp AB$ 于H,连接BD,延长AO交BD于E.利用菱形的面积公式求出DH,再利用勾股定理求出AH,BD,由 $\Delta AOF \sim \Delta DBH$,可得 $\frac{OA}{BD} = \frac{OF}{BH}$,即可解决问题.

本题考查切线的性质、菱形的性质、勾股定理、相似三角形的判定和性质等知识,解题的关键是学会添加常用辅助线,构造直角三角形解决问题,属于中考常考题型.

14.【答案】 C

【解析】

【分析】本题考查了垂径定理的知识,解答本题的关键是熟练掌握垂直弦的直径平分弦,本题需要讨论两个极值点,有一定难度,求出线段CD的最小值,及线段CD的最大值,从而可判断弦CD长的所有可能的整数值.

【解答】

解:由半径为5的 \bigcirc B与y轴的正半轴交于点A(0,1),可知OB=4,所以点B(0,-4).

因为P(0,-7),所以BP=3.

当弦 $CD \perp AB$ 时,弦CD最短,连结BC,

由勾股定理得 $CP = \sqrt{BC^2 - BP^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4$,

由垂径定理可知CD = 2CP = 8;

当弦CD是 \odot B的直径时,CD最长,此时CD=10,

所以8 \leq *CD* \leq 10,

所以CD的长的整数值为8、9、10, 共3个.

15.【答案】A

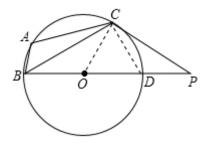
【解析】

【分析】

本题考查了切线的性质、等腰三角形的性质、直角三角形的性质、三角形内角和定理;熟练掌握切线的性质是解题的关键。连接OC、CD,由切线的性质得出 $\angle OCP = 90^{\circ}$,由圆内接四边形的性质得出 $\angle ODC = 180^{\circ} - \angle A = 61^{\circ}$,由等腰三角形的性质得出 $\angle OCD = \angle ODC = 61^{\circ}$,求出 $\angle DOC = 58^{\circ}$,由直角三角形的性质即可得出结果。

【解答】

解:如图所示:连接OC、CD,



:: PC是⊙ O的切线,

 $\therefore PC \perp OC$

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

$$\therefore \angle A = 119^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore \angle ODC = 180^{\circ} - \angle A = 61^{\circ},$$

$$: OC = OD$$
,

$$\therefore \angle OCD = \angle ODC = 61^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \angle DOC = 180^{\circ} - 2 \times 61^{\circ} = 58^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle P = 90^{\circ} - \angle DOC = 32^{\circ};$$

故选A.

16.【答案】A

【解析】

【分析】

本题考查的是垂径定理、坐标与图形的性质以及勾股定理,掌握垂径定理的推论是解题的关键.连接AC,根据线段垂直平分线的性质得到AC=BC,根据勾股定理求出OA,得到答案.

【解答】

解: 连接AC,

由题意得,BC = OB + OC = 9,

::直线L通过P点且与AB垂直,

::直线L是线段AB的垂直平分线,

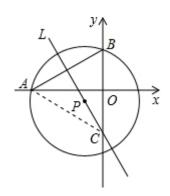
AC = BC = 9,

在 $Rt \triangle AOC$ 中, $AO = \sqrt{AC^2 - OC^2} = 2\sqrt{14}$,

: a < 0,

 $\therefore a = -2\sqrt{14},$

故选 A.



17.【答案】*D*

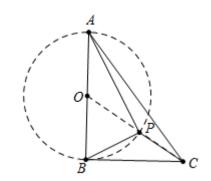
【解析】

【分析】

本题考查点与圆位置关系、圆周角定理、最短问题等知识,解题的关键是确定点P位置,学会求圆外一点到圆的最小、最大距离,属于中考常考题型。首先证明点P在以AB为直径的 \odot O上,连接OC与 \odot O交于点P,此时PC最小,利用勾股定理求出OC即可解决问题。

【解答】

解:如图所示:



- $\therefore \angle ABC = 90^{\circ}$
- $\therefore \angle ABP + \angle PBC = 90^{\circ},$
- $\therefore \angle PAB = \angle PBC$,
- $\therefore \angle PAB + \angle ABP = 90^{\circ},$
- $\therefore \angle APB = 90^{\circ}$,
- :点P在以AB为直径的⊙ O上,连接OC交⊙ O于点P,此时PC最小,

在 $Rt \triangle BCO$ 中,: $\angle OBC = 90^{\circ}$,BC = 4,OB = 3,

- $\therefore OC = \sqrt{BO^2 + BC^2} = 5,$
- PC = OC OP = 5 3 = 2.
- :: PC最小值为2.

故选 D.

18.【答案】C

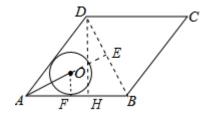
【解析】

【分析】

本题考查切线的性质、菱形的性质、勾股定理、相似三角形的判定和性质等知识,解题的关键是学会添加常用辅助线,构造直角三角形解决问题,属于中考常考题型,如图作 $DH \perp AB \mp H$,连接BD,延长AO交BD $\mp E$.利用菱形的面积公式求出DH,再利用勾股定理求出AH,BD,由 $\Delta AOF \sim \Delta DBH$,可得 $\frac{OA}{BD} = \frac{OF}{BH}$,即可解决问题.

【解答】

解:如图作 $DH \perp AB \oplus H$,连接BD,延长 $AO \oplus BD \oplus E$.



- :·菱形ABCD的边AB = 20,面积为320,
- $\therefore AB \cdot DH = 320,$
- $\therefore DH = 16,$

在 $Rt \triangle ADH$ 中, $AH = \sqrt{AD^2 - DH^2} = 12$,

 $\therefore HB = AB - AH = 8,$

在 $Rt \triangle BDH$ 中, $BD = \sqrt{DH^2 + BH^2} = 8\sqrt{5}$,

设⊙0与AB相切于F,连接OF.

- : AD = AB, OA平分 $\angle DAB,$
- $\therefore AE \perp BD$,
- $\therefore \angle OAF + \angle ABE = 90^{\circ}, \ \angle ABE + \angle BDH = 90^{\circ},$
- $\therefore \angle OAF = \angle BDH,$
- $\because \angle AFO = \angle DHB = 90^{\circ},$
- $\therefore \triangle AOF \sim \triangle DBH$,
- $\therefore \frac{OA}{BD} = \frac{OF}{BH},$
- $\therefore \frac{10}{8\sqrt{5}} = \frac{OF}{8},$
- $\therefore OF = 2\sqrt{5}.$

故选: C.

19.【答案】A

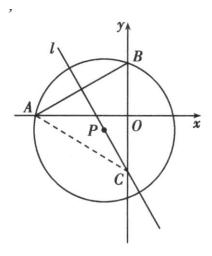
【解析】

【分析】

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【解答】

解:连接AC,如图.



::点B、C的坐标分别为(0,4), (0,-5),

 $\therefore BC = OB + OC = 9.$

:直线l通过P点且与AB垂直,

::直线l是线段AB的垂直平分线,

AC = BC = 9.

在 $Rt \triangle AOC$ 中, $AO = \sqrt{AC^2 - OC^2} = 2\sqrt{14}$,

: a < 0,

 $\therefore a = -2\sqrt{14}.$

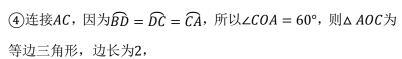
故选 A.

20. 【答案】B

【解析】解: ①因为 $\widehat{BD} = \widehat{DC}$,所以 $\angle COD = \angle BOD$,所以 $\angle CED = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOD$,正确;

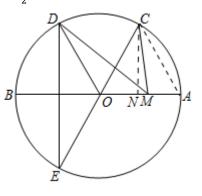
②M是直径AB上一动点,而CE确定,因此 $DM \perp CE$ 不一定成立,错误;

③因为 $DE \perp AB$,所以D和E关于AB对称,因此CM + DM的最小 B 值在M和O重合时取到,即CE的长,因为AB = 4,所以CE = AB = 4,(3)正确;



过C作 $CN \perp AO$ 于N,则 $CN = \sqrt{3}$,

在 $\triangle COM$ 中,以OM为底,OM边上的高为CN,



所以 $S_{\Delta COM} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x$,故④错误.

综上, 共2个正确,

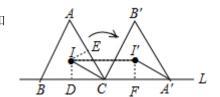
故选: B.

- ①因为 $\widehat{BD} = \widehat{DC}$,所以 $\angle COD = \angle BOD$,所以 $\angle CED = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOD$,可得结论.
- (2)M是直径AB上一动点,而CE确定,因此 $DM \perp CE$ 不一定成立,可得结论.
- (3)D由题意和E关于AB对称,因此CM + DM的最小值在M和O重合时取到,即CE的长.
- (4)过C作 $CN \perp AO$ 于N,则 $CN = \sqrt{3}$,利用三角形面积公式求解即可.

本题考查圆的对称性,圆周角定理,最小值问题,等边三角形,三角形面积等知识,解题的关键 是灵活运用所学知识解决问题,属于中考常考题型.

21.【答案】C

【解析】解:作 $ID \perp BA' \mp D$, $IE \perp AC \mp E$, $I'F \perp BA' \mp F$,如图所示:则ID//I'F,



- $: \Delta ABC$ 的内心为I, $\Delta A'B'C$ 的内心为I',
- $\therefore ID = IE = IF, \ \ \angle ICD \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB, \ \ \angle I'A'C = \frac{1}{2} \angle B'A'C,$
- ::四边形IDFI'是矩形,
- : II'//L,
- $\therefore \angle A < \angle B < \angle C$
- $\therefore \angle A' < \angle B' < \angle C,$
- $\therefore \angle ICD > \angle I'A'C,$
- :: IC和I'A'不平行,

故选: C.

作 $ID \perp BA' \mp D$, $IE \perp AC \mp E$, $I'F \perp BA' \mp F$,由内心的性质得出ID = IE = IF, $\angle ICD = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB$,

 $\angle I'A'C = \frac{1}{2} \angle B'A'C$,证出四边形IDFI'是矩形,得出II'//L,证出 $\angle ICD > \angle I'A'C$,得出IC和I'A'不平行,即可得出结论.

本题考查了三角形的内心、平行线的判定、旋转的性质, 熟练掌握三角形的内心性质和平行线的 判定是解题的关键.

22.【答案】D

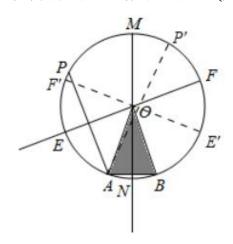
【解析】解:如图,连接EM,EN,MF.NF.

- : OM = ON, OE = OF,
- ::四边形MENF是平行四边形,
- : EF = MN,
- ::四边形MENF是矩形,故(I)正确,

观察图形可知当 $\angle MOF = \angle AOB$,

 $\therefore S_{\widehat{\mathit{BRFOM}}} = S_{\widehat{\mathit{BRAOB}}},$

观察图形可知,这样的点P不唯一(如下图所示),故(Ⅱ)错误



23.【答案】D

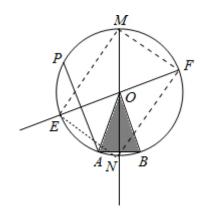
【解析】

【分析】

本题考查了命题与定理.考查了换元法解分式方程,弧长的计算,二次函数图象的性质,解直角三角形等知识,需要对相关知识有一个系统的掌握.

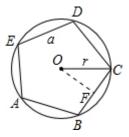
- ①利用换元法代入并化简;
- (2)作 $OF \perp BC$, 在 $Rt \triangle OCF$ 中, 利用三角函数求出a的长;
- ③这个圆锥母线长为R,利用圆锥的侧面展开图为一扇形,这个扇形的弧长等于圆锥底面的周长,扇形的半径等于圆锥的母线长和弧长公式得到 $2\pi \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{180 \cdot \pi \cdot R}{180}$,然后解关于R的方程即可;
- 4)根据二次函数图象的性质判断.

【解答】



解: ①设 $\frac{x^2+1}{x}=y$,那么可以将原方程化为关于y的整式方程 $y^2+y-2=0$,故正确;

②作 $OF \perp BC$.



$$\because \angle COF = 72^{\circ} \div 2 = 36^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore CF = r \cdot sin36^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore CB = 2rsin36 = 2rcos54^{\circ},$$

故正确;

③圆锥的高为h,底面半径为r,母线长为R,

根据题意得
$$2\pi \cdot r = \frac{180\pi \cdot R}{180}$$
,

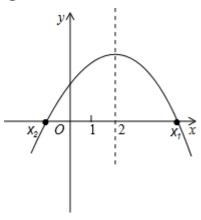
则R: r = 2: 1.

由
$$\pi \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 h = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{2}$$
得到 $h = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

所以
$$h^2 + r^2 = R^2$$
,即 $(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3})^2 + \frac{1}{4}R^2 = R^2$,则 $R = \frac{4}{3}$,

即它的母线长是 $\frac{4}{3}$,故正确;

④二次函数 $y = ax^2 - 2ax + 1$ 的对称轴是x = 1,若a < 0时,如图:



当
$$x_1 < x_2 < 1$$
时, $y_1 < y_2$

此时
$$|x_1 - 1| > |x_2 - 1|$$
, $y_1 < y_2$,

所以
$$a(y_1 - y_2) > 0$$
.

故正确.

综上所述,正确的命题的个数为4个.

故选 D.

24. 【答案】 C

【解析】解: : PA, PB是 \bigcirc O的两条切线, A, B为切点,

- $\therefore PA = PB$, 所以①正确;
- : OA = OB, PA = PB,
- :: OP垂直平分AB, 所以(2)正确;
- :: PA, PB是⊙ O的两条切线, A, B为切点,
- $\therefore OA \perp PA, OB \perp PB,$
- $\therefore \angle OAP = \angle OBP = 90^{\circ},$
- ::点A、B在以OP为直径的圆上,
- ::四边形OAPB有外接圆,所以③正确;
- 以只有当∠APO = 30°时,OP = 2OA,此时PM = OM,
- :: M不一定为Δ AOP外接圆的圆心, 所以(4)错误.

故选: C.

利用切线长定理对①进行判断;利用线段的垂直平分线定理的逆定理对②进行判断;利用切线的性质和圆周角定理可对③进行判断;由于只有当 $\angle APO=30^{\circ}$ 时,OP=2OA,此时PM=OM,则可对④进行判断.

本题考查了切线的性质:圆的切线垂直于经过切点的半径.若出现圆的切线,必连过切点的半径,构造定理图,得出垂直关系.也考查了切线长定理.

25.【答案】B

【解析】解: 连接AD, OB, OC,

$$\therefore \widehat{AD} = 180^{\circ}, \quad \widehat{BC} = \widehat{CD}, \quad \widehat{BC} = \widehat{CD},$$

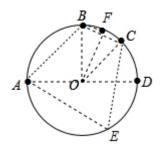
 $\therefore \angle BOC = \angle DOC = 45^{\circ}$,

在圆周上取一点E连接AE,CE,

$$\therefore \angle E = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC = 67.5^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = 122.5^{\circ} < 130^{\circ},$$

取BC的中点F, 连接OF,



则 $\angle AOF = 67.5^{\circ}$,

 $\therefore \angle ABF = 123.25^{\circ} < 130^{\circ}$

:: Q点在BC上,且BQ < QC,

故选: B.

连接AD,OB,OC,根据题意得到 $\angle BOC = \angle DOC = 45^\circ$,在圆周上取一点E连接AE,CE,由圆周角定理得到 $\angle E = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC = 67.5^\circ$,求得 $\angle ABC = 122.5^\circ < 130^\circ$,取 \widehat{BC} 的中点F,连接OF,得到 $\angle ABF = 123.25^\circ < 130^\circ$,于是得到结论.

本题考查了圆心角,弧,弦的关系,圆内接四边形的性质,圆周角定理,正确的理解题意是解题的关键.

26. 【答案】 D

【解析】

【分析】

本题考查了垂径定理:垂直于弦的直径平分这条弦,并且平分弦所对的两条弧.也考查了圆周角定理. 先根据垂径定理得到 $\widehat{BC} = \widehat{BD}$,CE = DE,再利用圆周角定理得到 $\angle BOC = 40^{\circ}$,则根据互余可计算出 $\angle OCE$ 的度数,于是可对各选项进行判断.

【解答】

解: :AB = 20B, 且AB > AD,

:: AD ≠ 2OB, 故 A 项错误;

 $:AB\perp CD$,

 $:: \widehat{BC} = \widehat{BD}, CE = DE, 故 B 项错误;$

 \therefore ∠BOC = 2∠BAD = 40°, 故 D 项正确;

∴ ∠OCE = 90° - 40° = 50°,故 C 项错误.

故选 D.

27.【答案】B

【解析】解: :E为CD边的中点,

DE = CE

 $X : \angle D = \angle ECF = 90^{\circ}, \angle AED = \angle FEC,$

 $\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle FCE$,

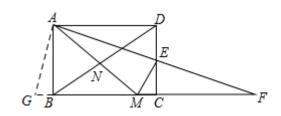
$$AD = CF, AE = FE,$$

又 $: ME \perp AF$,

:: ME垂直平分AF,

$$AM = MF = MC + CF$$
,

$$:: AM = MC + AD$$
, 故①正确;



如图,延长CB至G,使得 $\angle BAG = \angle DAE$,

由AM = MF, AD//BF, 可得 $\angle DAE = \angle F = \angle EAM$,

可设 $\angle BAG = \angle DAE = \angle EAM = \alpha$, $\angle BAM = \beta$, 则 $\angle AED = \angle EAB = \angle GAM = \alpha + \beta$,

由 $\angle BAG = \angle DAE$, $\angle ABG = \angle ADE = 90^{\circ}$, 可得 $\triangle ABG \sim \triangle ADE$,

$$\therefore \angle G = \angle AED = \alpha + \beta,$$

$$\therefore \angle G = \angle GAM$$
,

$$AM = GM = BG + BM$$

由
$$\triangle ABG \sim \triangle ADE$$
,可得 $\frac{BG}{DE} = \frac{AB}{AD}$,

 $\overline{m}AB < BC = AD$,

$$\therefore BG < DE$$
,

$$BG + BM < DE + BM$$

即AM < DE + BM,

$$:: AM = DE + BM$$
不成立,故②错误;

 $: ME \perp FF, EC \perp MF,$

$$\therefore EC^2 = CM \times CF,$$

$$\mathbb{Z}$$
: $EC = DE$, $AD = CF$,

$$\therefore DE^2 = AD \cdot CM$$
,故③正确;

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

:: AM 是△ ABM 的外接圆的直径,

$$: BM < AD$$
,

: N不是AM的中点,

::点N不是 Δ ABM的外心,故(4)错误.

综上所述,正确的结论有2个,

故选: B.

根据全等三角形的性质以及线段垂直平分线的性质,即可得出AM = MC + AD; 根据 $\triangle ABG \sim \triangle ADE$,且AB < BC,即可得出BG < DE,再根据AM = GM = BG + BM,即可得出AM = DE + BM不成立; 根据 $ME \perp FF$, $EC \perp MF$,运用射影定理即可得出 $EC^2 = CM \times CF$,据此可得 $DE^2 = AD \cdot CM$ 成立; 根据NT是AM的中点,可得点NT是 ΔABM 的外心。

本题主要考查了相似三角形的判定与性质,全等三角形的判定与性质,矩形的性质以及旋转的性质的综合应用,解决问题的关键是运用全等三角形的对应边相等以及相似三角形的对应边成比例进行推导,解题时注意:三角形外接圆的圆心是三角形三条边垂直平分线的交点,叫做三角形的外心,故外心到三角形三个顶点的距离相等.

28. 【答案】B

【解析】解::四边形ABCD是正方形

 $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAC = 45^{\circ}.$

∵在△APE和△AME中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle PAE = \angle MAE \\ AE = AE \\ \angle AEP = \angle AEM \end{cases},$$

∴ Δ APE ≅ Δ AME, 故①正确;

$$\therefore PE = EM = \frac{1}{2}PM,$$

同理,
$$FP = FN = \frac{1}{2}NP$$
.

::正方形ABCD中AC ⊥ BD,

 \mathbb{Z} : $PE \perp AC$, $PF \perp BD$,

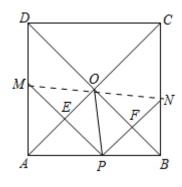
$$\therefore$$
 ∠PEO = ∠EOF = ∠PFO = 90°, 且△ APE中AE = PE

:四边形PEOF是矩形.

$$\therefore PF = OE$$
,

$$\therefore PE + PF = OA$$

$$\mathbb{X}$$
: $PE = EM = \frac{1}{2}PM$, $FP = FN = \frac{1}{2}NP$, $OA = \frac{1}{2}AC$,



- : PM + PN = AC, 故②正确;
- ::四边形PEOF是矩形,
- $\therefore PE = OF$

在直角 $\triangle OPF$ 中, $OF^2 + PF^2 = PO^2$,

- $\therefore PE^2 + PF^2 = PO^2$, 故③正确.
- "ΔBNF是等腰直角三角形,而ΔPOF不一定是,故④错误;
- :: OA垂直平分线段PM, OB垂直平分线段PN,
- : OM = OP, ON = OP,
- $\therefore OM = OP = ON$
- ::点O是 \triangle PMN的外接圆的圆心,
- $\therefore \angle MPN = 90^{\circ}$,
- :: *MN*是直径,
- :: M, O, N共线, 故(5)正确.

故选: B.

依据正方形的性质以及勾股定理、矩形的判定方法即可判断 $\triangle APM$ 和 $\triangle BPN$ 以及 $\triangle APE$ 、 $\triangle BPF$ 都是等腰直角三角形,四边形PEOF是矩形,从而作出判断.

本题考查正方形的性质、矩形的判定、勾股定理等知识,认识 \triangle *APM*和 \triangle *BPN*以及 \triangle *APE*、 \triangle *BPF*都是等腰直角三角形,四边形*PEOF*是矩形是关键.

29.【答案】C

【解析】解: :: OQ为直径,

- $\therefore \angle OPQ = 90^{\circ}, OA \perp PQ.$
- $: MC \perp PQ$,
- ∴ OA//MC, 结论(2)正确;
- 1 : OA//MC,
- $\therefore \angle PAO = \angle CMQ.$
- $\therefore \angle CMQ = 2\angle COQ$,
- $\therefore \angle COQ = \frac{1}{2} \angle POQ = \angle BOQ,$
- $\therefore \hat{P}C = \hat{C}Q$, OC平分 $\angle AOB$, 结论①④正确;

- *∵ ∠AOB*的度数未知, ∠*POQ*和∠*PQO*互余,
- *∴ ∠POQ*不一定等于∠*PQO*,
- :: OP不一定等于PQ, 结论(3)错误.

综上所述: 正确的结论有(1)(2)(4).

故选 C.

由OQ为直径可得出 $OA \perp PQ$,结合 $MC \perp PQ$ 可得出OA//MC,结论②正确;根据平行线的性质可得出 $\angle PAO = \angle CMQ$,结合圆周角定理可得出 $\angle COQ = \frac{1}{2} \angle POQ = \angle BOQ$,进而可得出 $\widehat{P}C = \widehat{C}Q$,OC平分 $\angle AOB$,结论①④正确;由 $\angle AOB$ 的度数未知,不能得出OP = PQ,即结论③错误.综上即可得出结论.

本题考查了作图中的复杂作图、角平分线的定义、圆周角定理以及平行线的判定及性质,根据作图的过程逐一分析四条结论的正误是解题的关键.

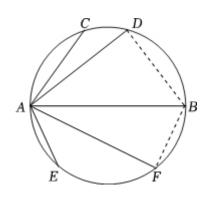
30.【答案】B

【解析】解:连接BD,BF,

- :: AB直径,AB = 10,AD = 8,
- $\therefore BD = 6$,
- : AC = 6,
- $\therefore AC = BD,$
- $\therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BD},$
- $\therefore \widehat{AC} + \widehat{AD} = \widehat{AB},$
- :: AB直径,AB = 10,AF = 9,
- $\therefore BF = \sqrt{19},$
- : AE = 5
- $\therefore \widehat{AE} \neq \widehat{BF}$
- $\therefore \widehat{AE} + \widehat{AF} \neq \widehat{AB},$
- :: B符合题意,

故选: B.

根据圆中弧、弦的关系,圆周角定理解答即可.



本题主要考查了圆中弧、弦的关系和圆周角定理,熟练掌握相关定理是解答本题的关键.

31.【答案】B

【解析】

【分析】

本题考查正方形的性质,全等三角形的判定和性质,相似三角形的判定和性质,三角形的中位线定理等知识,解题的关键是灵活运用所学知识解决问题,属于中考选择题中的压轴题.

- ①正确.证明 $\angle EOB = \angle EOC = 45^{\circ}$,再利用三角形的外角的性质即可解决问题.
- ②正确. 利用四点共圆证明 $\angle AFP = \angle ABP = 45$ °即可.
- ③正确. 设BE = EC = a,求出AE,OA即可解决问题.
- (4)错误,通过计算正方形ABCD的面积为48.
- (5)正确. 利用相似三角形的性质证明即可.

【解答】

解:如图,连接OE.

- ::四边形ABCD是正方形,
- $AC \perp BD$, OA = OC = OB = OD,
- $\therefore \angle BOC = 90^{\circ}$
- : BE = EC,
- $\therefore \angle EOB = \angle EOC = 45^{\circ}$
- $\therefore \angle EOB = \angle EDB + \angle OED$, $\angle EOC = \angle EAC + \angle AEO$,
- $\therefore \angle AED + \angle EAC + \angle EDB = \angle EAC + \angle AEO + \angle OED + \angle EDB = 90^{\circ}$,故①正确,

连接AF.

- $: PF \perp AE$,
- $\therefore \angle APF = \angle ABF = 90^{\circ},$
- *∴ A, P, B, F*四点共圆,
- $\therefore \angle AFP = \angle ABP = 45^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore \angle PAF = \angle PFA = 45^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore PA = PF$, 故②正确,

设BE = EC = a,则 $AE = \sqrt{5}a$, $OA = OC = OB = OD = \sqrt{2}a$,

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{AO} = \frac{\sqrt{5}a}{\sqrt{2}a} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$$
,即 $AE = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}AO$,故③正确,

根据对称性可知, △ OPE ≌ △ OQE,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle OEQ} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\angle D \triangle TOPEQ} = 2,$$

$$: OB = OD, BE = EC,$$

$$\therefore CD = 20E, OE//CD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{EQ}{DO} = \frac{OE}{CD} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \triangle OEQ \sim \triangle CDQ,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ODQ} = 4, \ S_{\triangle CDQ} = 8,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle CDO} = 12,$$

$$\therefore \angle EPF = \angle DCE = 90^{\circ}, \angle PEF = \angle DEC,$$

 $\therefore \triangle EPF \sim \triangle ECD$,

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{ED} = \frac{PE}{EC},$$

$$: EQ = PE$$
,

$$: CE \cdot EF = EQ \cdot DE$$
, 故(5)正确,

故选: B.

32.【答案】B

【解析】

【分析】

本题考查了三角形的外接圆与外心,折叠的性质,直角三角形的性质,矩形的性质,正确的识别 图形是解题的关键.

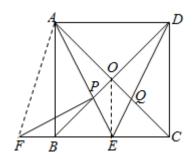
根据折叠的性质得到 $\angle DMC = \angle EMC$, $\angle AMP = \angle EMP$,于是得到 $\angle PME + \angle CME = \frac{1}{2} \times 180^\circ = 90^\circ$,求得 $\triangle CMP$ 是直角三角形,故①正确;

根据平角的定义得到点 $C \times E \times G$ 在同一条直线上,故②错误;

设AB=x,则 $AD=2\sqrt{2}x$,得到 $DM=\frac{1}{2}AD=\sqrt{2}x$,根据勾股定理得到 $CM=\sqrt{DM^2+CD^2}=\sqrt{3}x$,

易得到 $CP = \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{2}x} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}x$,得到 $PC = \sqrt{3}MP$,故③错误;

求得 $PB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AB$,故④正确,根据平行线等分线段定理得到CF = PF,求得点F是 Δ CMP外接圆的圆心,故⑤正确.



【解答】

解: ::沿着CM折叠,点D的对应点为E,

 $\therefore \angle DMC = \angle EMC,$

::再沿着MP折叠, 使得AM与EM重合, 折痕为MP,

 $\therefore \angle AMP = \angle EMP$,

 $\therefore \angle AMD = 180^{\circ}$,

 $\therefore \angle PME + \angle CME = \frac{1}{2} \times 180^{\circ} = 90^{\circ},$

::Δ CMP是直角三角形; 故①正确;

::沿着CM折叠,点D的对应点为E,

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

::再沿着MP折叠, 使得AM与EM重合, 折痕为MP,

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

 $\therefore \angle GEC = 180^{\circ}$,

::点C、E、G在同一条直线上,故②错误;

 $:: AD = 2\sqrt{2}AB,$

∴设AB = x, 则 $AD = 2\sqrt{2}x$,

::将矩形ABCD对折,得到折痕MN;

 $\therefore DM = \frac{1}{2}AD = \sqrt{2}x,$

 $\therefore CM = \sqrt{DM^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{3}x,$

 $\therefore \angle PMC = 90^{\circ}, MN \perp PC, \angle MCN = \angle PCM,$

 $\therefore \triangle CMN \sim \triangle CPM$,

 $\therefore CM^2 = CN \cdot CP,$

 $\therefore CP = \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{2}x} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}x,$

 $\therefore PN = CP - CN = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x,$

 $\therefore PM = \sqrt{MN^2 + PN^2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\chi,$

 $\therefore \frac{PC}{PM} = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}x}{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}x} = \sqrt{3},$

∴ $PC = \sqrt{3}MP$,故③错误;

$$: PC = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\chi,$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{PB} = \frac{x}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x},$$

$$\therefore PB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AB, \quad 故④正确,$$

$$: CD = CE, EG = AB, AB = CD,$$

$$: CE = EG$$
,

$$\therefore \angle CEM = \angle G = 90^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore FE//PG$$
,

$$\therefore CF = PF$$

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

$$\therefore CF = PF = MF,$$

::点F是 Δ CMP外接圆的圆心,故(5)正确;

故选: B.

33.【答案】A

【解析】解:由甲的作法可知, A APB数轴直角三角形,

$$: OA = OB,$$

∴点0是△ ABP的外心,故甲的作法正确.

由乙的作法可知, OA = OP = OB,

::点O是 Δ ABP的外心, 故乙的作法正确.

故选: A.

根据三角形外心的定义——判断即可.

本题考查作图-复杂作图,三角形的外心等知识,解题的关键是理解题意,灵活运用所学知识解决问题.

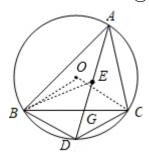
34.【答案】C

【解析】解: $: E \neq \Delta ABC$ 的内心,

- *∴ AD*平分∠*BAC*,
- ∴ ∠BAD = ∠CAD,故①正确;

如图,设 $\triangle ABC$ 的外心为O,

- $\therefore \angle BAC = 60^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore \angle BOC = 120^{\circ}$,
- :: ∠BEC ≠ 120°, 故②错误;



- $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAD$,
- $\therefore \widehat{BD} = \widehat{DC},$
- ::点G为BC的中点,
- $\therefore OD \perp BC$,
- ∴ ∠*BGD* = 90°, 故(3)正确;

如图,连接BE,

- ∴ BE平分∠ABC,
- $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle CBE$,
- $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle DAC = \angle BAD$,
- $\therefore \angle DBC + \angle EBC = \angle EBA + \angle EAB,$
- $\therefore \angle DBE = \angle DEB$,
- $\therefore DB = DE$,故④正确.
- ::一定正确的是①③④, 共3个.

故选: C.

利用三角形内心的性质得到 $\angle BAD = \angle CAD$,则可对①进行判断;直接利用三角形内心的性质对②进行判断;根据垂径定理则可对③进行判断;通过证明 $\angle DEB = \angle DBE$ 得到DB = DE,则可对④进行判断.

本题考查了三角形的内切圆与内心,圆周角定理,三角形的外接圆与外心,解决本题的关键是掌握三角形的内心与外心.

35.【答案】C

【解析】解: :: PA, PB是:: O的两条切线, A, B为切点,

 $\therefore PA = PB$, 故①正确;

: OA = OB, PA = PB,

:: OP垂直平分AB, 故 (2)正确;

*:: PA, PB*是⊙ *O* 的两条切线, *A, B*为切点,

 $\therefore OA \perp PA, OB \perp PB,$

 $\therefore \angle OAP = \angle OBP = 90^{\circ},$

::点A、B在以OP为直径的圆上,

::四边形OAPB有外接圆,故(3)正确;

::只有当∠APO = 30°时,点M到Δ APO各顶点的距离相等,

:: M不一定为Δ AOP外接圆的圆心,故 ④错误.

故选 C.

36.【答案】A

【解析】解:由切线长定理可知PA = PB,且 $\angle APO = \angle BPO$,OP垂直平分AB

而AC是 \bigcirc O的直径, $\therefore \angle ABC = 90^{\circ}$

∴ OP//BC 即结论②正确;

 $\overrightarrow{m} \angle OAD + \angle PAD = \angle APO + \angle PAD = 90^{\circ}$

$$\therefore \angle OAD = \angle APO = \angle BPO$$

 $\therefore \angle APB = 2\angle BAC$ 即结论①正确;

若tanC = 3,设BC = x,则AB = 3x, $AC = \sqrt{10}x$

$$\therefore OA = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}x$$

 $\overline{m}OP//BC$:: $\angle AOP = \angle C$

$$\therefore AP = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}x, \ OP = 5x$$

:: OP = 5BC 即结论(3)正确;

 $\forall :: \triangle OAD \sim \triangle OPA$

$$\therefore \frac{OA}{OP} = \frac{OD}{OA}$$

$$\therefore OA^2 = OD \cdot OP$$

 $\overline{m}AC = 2OA$

 $:AC^2 = 40D \cdot OP$ 即结论(4)正确.

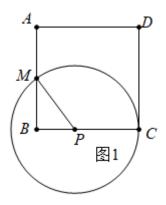
故选: A.

根据切线长定理可知PA = PB,且 $\angle APO = \angle BPO$,OP垂直平分AB,于是可得OP//BC, $\triangle PAO \sim \triangle ABC$,即可进一步推理出以上各选项.

本题考查的是切线长定理及相似三角形的性质定理的应用,结合题意对定理及性质内容的延伸与挖掘是解题的关键.

37.【答案】3或4√3

【解析】无效纠错解:如图1中,当 \bigcirc P与直线CD相切时,设PC = PM = x



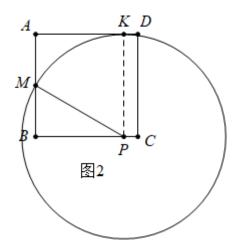
在 $Rt \triangle PBM$ 中, :: $PM^2 = BM^2 + PB^2$

$$\therefore x^2 = 4^2 + (8 - x)^2$$

$$\therefore x = 5$$

PC = 5, BP = BC - PC = 8 - 5 = 3

如图2中当 \bigcirc P与直线AD相切时,设切点为K,连接PK,则 $PK \perp AD$,四边形PKDC是矩形



$$\therefore PM = PK = CD = 2BM$$

$$\therefore PM = 2BM = 8$$

在 $Rt \triangle PBM$ 中, $PB = \sqrt{8^2 - 4^2} = 4\sqrt{3}$

综上所述,BP的长为3或 $4\sqrt{3}$ 。

分两种情形分别求解:如图1中,当 \bigcirc P与直线CD相切时;如图2中当 \bigcirc P与直线AD相切时,设切点为K,连接PK,则 $PK \perp AD$,四边形PKDC是矩形。

38.【答案】 48 5

【解析】

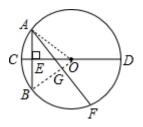
【分析】

本题考查了圆周角、弧、弦的关系:在同圆或等圆中,如果两个圆心角、两条弧、两条弦中有一组量相等,那么它们所对应的其余各组量都分别相等。也考查了垂径定理。

连接OA、OB,OB交AF 于G,如图,利用垂径定理得到AE = BE = 3,设①O的半径为r,则OE = r - 1,OA = r,根据勾股定理得到 $3^2 + (r - 1)^2 = r^2$,解得r = 5,再利用垂径定理得到 $OB \perp AF$,AG = FG,则 $AG^2 + OG^2 = 5^2$, $AG^2 + (5 - OG)^2 = 6^2$,然后解方程组求出AG,从而得到AF的长.

【解答】

解: 连接OA、OB, OB交AF于G, 如图,



 $:AB\perp CD$,

$$\therefore AE = BE = \frac{1}{2}AB = 3,$$

设 \odot 0的半径为r,则OE = r - 1,OA = r,

在 $Rt \triangle OAE$ 中, $3^2 + (r-1)^2 = r^2$,解得r = 5,

$$\therefore \widehat{AB} = \widehat{BF},$$

$$\therefore OB \perp AF, AG = FG,$$

在
$$Rt \triangle OAG$$
中, $AG^2 + OG^2 = 5^2$,①

在Rt
$$\triangle ABG$$
中, $AG^2 + (5 - OG)^2 = 6^2$,②

解由①②组成的方程组得到 $AG = \frac{24}{5}$,

$$\therefore AF = 2AG = \frac{48}{5}.$$

故答案为 $\frac{48}{5}$.

39. 【答案】(0,0)或 $(\frac{2}{3},1)$ 或 $(3-\sqrt{5},\frac{9-3\sqrt{5}}{2})$

【解析】解: :: C(-3,2),

::直线OC的解析式为 $y = -\frac{2}{3}x$,

::直线*OP*的解析式为 $y = \frac{3}{2}x$,

$$\because -\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = -1,$$

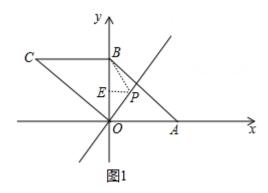
 $: OP \perp OC$

①当①P与BC相切时,::动点P在直线 $y = \frac{3}{2}x$ 上,

:: P = 0重合,此时圆心P到BC的距离为OB,

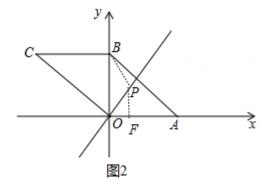
 $\therefore P(0,0).$

②如图1中,当① P与OC相切时,则OP=BP, \triangle OPB是等腰三角形,作 $PE\perp y$ 轴于E,则EB=EO, 易知P的纵坐标为1,可得 $P(\frac{2}{3},1)$.



③如图2中,当 \odot P与OA相切时,则点P到点B的距离与点P到x轴的距离相等,可得

$$\sqrt{x^2 + (\frac{3}{2}x - 2)^2} = \frac{3}{2}x,$$



解得 $x = 3 + \sqrt{5}$ 或 $3 - \sqrt{5}$,

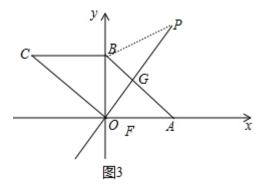
$$\therefore x = 3 + \sqrt{5} > 0A,$$

∴ O P不会与OA相切,

∴ $x = 3 + \sqrt{5}$ 不合题意,

$$\therefore P(3-\sqrt{5},\frac{9-3\sqrt{5}}{2}).$$

(4)如图3中,当 \bigcirc P与AB相切时,设线段AB与直线OP的交点为G,此时PB = PG,



 $: OP \perp AB$,

∴ ∠BGP = ∠PBG = 90° 不成立,

:此种情形,不存在P.

综上所述,满足条件的P的坐标为(0,0)或 $(\frac{2}{3},1)$ 或 $(3-\sqrt{5},\frac{9-3\sqrt{5}}{2})$.

设 $P(x,\frac{3}{2}x)$, \odot P的半径为r,由题意 $BC \perp y$ 轴,直线OP的解析式 $y=\frac{3}{2}x$,直线OC的解析式为 $y=-\frac{2}{3}x$,可知 $OP \perp OC$,分四种情形讨论即可.

本题考查切线的性质、一次函数的应用、勾股定理、等腰三角形的性质等知识,解题的关键是学会利用参数解决问题,学会用分类讨论的思想思考问题,属于中考填空题中的压轴题.

40.【答案】2√2

【解析】

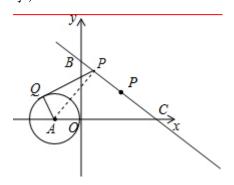
【分析】

本题主要考查切线的性质,掌握过切点的半径与切线垂直是解题的关键,用切线的性质来进行计算或论证,通过作辅助线连接圆心和切点,利用垂直性质构造直角三角形解决有关问题.

连接AP,PQ,当AP最小时,PQ最小,当AP 上直线 $y=-\frac{3}{4}x+3$ 时,PQ最小,根据全等三角形的性质得到AP=3,根据勾股定理即可得到结论.

【解答】

解: 如图,作AP \bot 直线 $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 3$,垂足为P,作 \bigcirc A的切线PQ,切点为Q,此时切线长PQ最小,



:: A的坐标为(-1,0),

设直线与x轴,y轴分别交于C, B,

B(0,3), C(4,0),

$$\therefore OB = 3, \ AC = 5,$$

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{OB^2 + OC^2} = 5,$$

$$AC = BC$$
,

在Δ APC与Δ BOC中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle APC = \angle BOC = 90^{\circ} \\ \angle ACB = \angle BCO \\ AC = BC \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore \triangle APC \cong \triangle BOC(AAS),$

$$\therefore AP = OB = 3,$$

$$\therefore PQ = \sqrt{3^2 - 1^2} = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

 $: PQ^2 = PA^2 - 1$,此时PA最小,所以此时切线长PQ也最小,最小值为2√2.

故答案: $2\sqrt{2}$.

41. 【答案】 $12 + 4\sqrt{3}$

【解析】解:过A作 $AM \perp BF$ 于M,连接 O_1F 、 O_1A 、 O_1B ,

$$\cdots$$
六边形 $ABCDEF$ 是正六边形, A

$$\therefore \angle A = \frac{(6-2)\times180^{\circ}}{6} = 120^{\circ}, \ AF = AB,$$

 $\therefore \angle AFB = \angle ABF = \frac{1}{2} \times (180^{\circ} - 120^{\circ}) = 30^{\circ},$

 $:: Δ AFB 边 BF 上 的高AM = \frac{1}{2}AF = \frac{1}{2} \times (6 + 4\sqrt{3}) = 3 + 2\sqrt{3}, FM = BM = \sqrt{3}AM = 3\sqrt{3} + 6$

$$\therefore BF = 3\sqrt{3} + 6 + 3\sqrt{3} + 6 = 12 + 6\sqrt{3},$$

设 $\triangle AFB$ 的内切圆的半径为r,

 $:: S_{\triangle AFB} = S_{\triangle AO_1F} + S_{\triangle AO_1B} + S_{\triangle BFO_1},$

解得: r = 3,

即 $O_1M=r=3$,

$$\therefore O_1 O_2 = 2 \times 3 + 6 + 4\sqrt{3} = 12 + 4\sqrt{3},$$

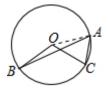
故答案为: $12 + 4\sqrt{3}$.

设 \triangle *AFB*的内切圆的半径为r,过A作 $AM \perp BF$ 于M,连接 O_1F 、 O_1A 、 O_1B ,解直角三角形求出AM、FM、BM,根据三角形的面积求出r,即可求出答案.

本题考查了正多边形和圆,解直角三角形,三角形面积公式,三角形的内接圆和内心等知识点,能求出 ΔABF 的内切圆的半径是解此题的关键。

42.【答案】8π

【解析】解: 连接OA,



: OA = OC

$$\therefore \angle OAC = \angle C = 70^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle OAB = \angle OAC - \angle BAC = 70^{\circ} - 60^{\circ} = 10^{\circ},$$

: OA = OB,

$$\therefore \angle OBA = \angle OAB = 10^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore \angle AOB = 180^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} = 160^{\circ},$$

则
$$\widehat{AB}$$
的长= $\frac{160\pi\times9}{180}$ = 8π ,

故答案为: 8π.

连接OA,根据等腰三角形的性质求出 $\angle OAC$,根据题意和三角形内角和定理求出 $\angle AOB$,代入弧长

公式计算,得到答案.

本题考查的是弧长的计算、圆周角定理,掌握弧长公式是解题的关键.

43.【答案】 (π+2)√2/8

【解析】解:设 \bigcirc 0与矩形ABCD的另一个交点为M,

连接OM、OG,则M、O、E共线,

由题意得: $\angle MOG = \angle EOF = 45^{\circ}$,

$$\therefore$$
 ∠ $FOG = 90^{\circ}$, $\triangle OF = OG = 1$,

$$\therefore S_{\underline{透明区域}} = \frac{180\pi \times 1^2}{360} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 1,$$

过0作 $ON \perp AD$ 于N,

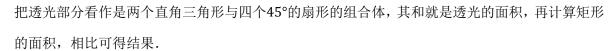
$$\therefore ON = \frac{1}{2}FG = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore AB = 2ON = 2 \times \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore S_{457\%} = 2 \times \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2},$$

$$\label{eq:sigma} \ \, \dot{\cdot} \, \frac{S_{\text{透光区域}}}{S_{\text{矩形}}} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\pi + 2)}{8}.$$

故答案为: $\frac{(\pi+2)\sqrt{2}}{8}$.



本题考查了矩形的性质、扇形的面积、直角三角形的面积,将透光部分化分为几个熟知图形的面积是关键.



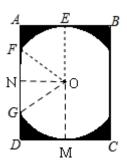
【解析】

【分析】

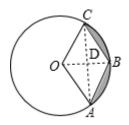
本题主要考查扇形面积的计算,菱形的性质,勾股定理,特殊角的三角函数值.

连接OB和AC交于点D,根据题干条件结合菱形的性质及勾股定理求出AC的长及 $\angle AOC$ 的度数,然后求出菱形ABCO及含阴影部分的扇形AOC的面积,则由 $S_{\bar{g}\mathcal{R}AOC}$ 一 $S_{\mathcal{\tilde{g}}\mathcal{R}ABCO}$ 可得答案.

【解答】



解:连接OB和AC交于点D,如图所示:



:圆的半径为2,

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

又四边形OABC是菱形,

$$\therefore OB \perp AC, \ OD = \frac{1}{2}OB = 1,$$

在Rt △ COD中利用勾股定理可知:

$$CD = \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3},$$

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

$$\because \sin \angle COD = \frac{CD}{QC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\therefore \angle COD = 60^{\circ}, \ \angle AOC = 2\angle COD = 120^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore S_{\cancel{\xi}\cancel{F}\!\!/ABCO} = \frac{1}{2}OB \times AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$S_{\overrightarrow{B}\overrightarrow{K}AOC} = \frac{120 \cdot \pi \times 4}{360} = \frac{4\pi}{3},$$

则图中阴影部分面积为 $S_{\bar{g}\bar{r}AOC} - S_{\bar{g}\bar{r}ABCO} = \frac{4\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$,

故答案为 $\frac{4\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$.

45.【答案】 ²⁵₈

【解析】解:由折叠可得, $\angle DCE = \angle DFE = 90^{\circ}$,

∴ D, C, E, F四点共圆,

$$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle CFE = \angle B,$$

又
$$: CE = FE$$
,

$$\therefore \angle CFE = \angle FCE,$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle FCE$$
,

$$\therefore CF = BF,$$

同理可得,CF = AF,

: AF = BF, 即F是AB的中点,

∴ $Rt \triangle ABC$ \oplus , $CF = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5$,

由D, C, E, F四点共圆, 可得 $\angle DFC = \angle DEC$,

由 $\angle CDE = \angle B$,可得 $\angle DEC = \angle A$,

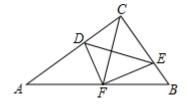
 $\therefore \angle DFC = \angle A$

 $\nabla : \angle DCF = \angle FCA$

 $\therefore \triangle CDF \sim \triangle CFA$,

$$\therefore CD = \frac{25}{8},$$

故答案为: $\frac{25}{8}$.



解:由对称性可知 $CF \perp DE$,

 \mathbb{Z} : $\angle DCE = 90^{\circ}$,

$$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle ECF = \angle B$$
,

$$\therefore CF = BF$$
,

同理可得CF = AF,

 $:: F \in AB$ 的中点,

$$\therefore CF = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5,$$

 Σ : $\angle DFC = \angle ACF = \angle A$, $\angle DCF = \angle FCA$,

 $\therefore \triangle CDF \sim \triangle CFA$,

∴
$$CF^2 = CD \times CA$$
, $\Box 5^2 = CD \times 8$,

$$\therefore CD = \frac{25}{8},$$

故答案为: $\frac{25}{8}$.

解法一: 根据D,C,E,F四点共圆,可得 $\angle CDE = \angle CFE = \angle B$,再根据CE = FE,可得 $\angle CFE = \angle FCE$,进而根据 $\angle B = \angle FCE$,得出CF = BF,同理可得CF = AF,由此可得F是AB的中点,求得CF = AF

 $\frac{1}{2}AB = 5$, 再判定 $\triangle CDF \sim \triangle CFA$, 得到 $CF^2 = CD \times CA$, 进而得出CD的长.

解法二: 由对称性可知 $CF \perp DE$, 可得 $\angle CDE = \angle ECF = \angle B$, 得出CF = BF, 同理可得CF = AF,

由此可得F是AB的中点,求得CF = 5,再判定 $\Delta CDF \sim \Delta CFA$,得到 $CF^2 = CD \times CA$,进而得出CD的长.

本题主要考查了折叠问题,四点共圆以及相似三角形的判定与性质的运用,解决问题的关键是根据四点共圆以及等量代换得到F是AB的中点.

46. 【答案】2.5π

【解析】解: 作 $DF \perp y$ 轴于点D, $EG \perp x$ 轴于G,

 $\therefore \triangle GEM \sim \triangle DNF$,

: NF = 4EM,

$$\therefore \frac{DF}{GM} = \frac{NF}{EM} = 4,$$

设GM = t,则DF = 4t,

$$\therefore A(4t,\frac{1}{t}),$$

 $\pm AC = AF, AE = AB,$

$$\therefore AF = 4t, \ AE = \frac{1}{t}, \ EG = \frac{1}{t},$$

 $:: \triangle AEF \sim \triangle GME$,

AF: EG = AE: GM

即4
$$t$$
: $\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t}$: t , 即4 $t^2 = \frac{1}{t^2}$,

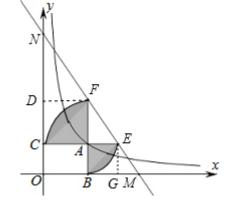
$$\therefore t^2 = \frac{1}{2},$$

图中阴影部分的面积= $\frac{90\pi\cdot(4t)^2}{360} + \frac{90\pi\cdot(\frac{1}{t})^2}{360} = 2\pi + \frac{1}{2}\pi = 2.5\pi$

故答案为: 2.5π.

作 $DF \perp y$ 轴于点D, $EG \perp x$ 轴于G,得到 Δ $GEM \sim \Delta$ DNF,于是得到 $\frac{DF}{GM} = \frac{NF}{EM} = 4$,设GM = t,则 DF = 4t,然后根据 Δ $AEF \sim \Delta$ GME,据此即可得到关于t的方程,求得t的值,进而求解.

本题考查了反比例函数 $y = \frac{k}{x}(k \neq 0)$ 系数k的几何意义,扇形的面积,也考查了相似三角形的判定与性质。



47.【答案】 40π

【解析】

【分析】本题考查了扇形面积的计算以及等腰直角三角形,利用数形结合结合扇形的面积公式求出直角边*OA*两次转动所扫过的面积是解题的关键.根据等腰直角三角形的性质可得出*OA*,*OB*,*AB*的长度,再利用扇形的面积公式即可求出直角边*OA*两次转动所扫过的面积,此题得解.

【解答】

解: $:: \Delta OAB$ 为腰长为8的等腰直角三角形, :: OA = OB = 8, $AB = 8\sqrt{2}$,

::直角边OA两次转动所扫过的面积= $\frac{1}{4}\pi\cdot OA^2+\frac{90+45}{360}\pi(AB^2-OB^2)=16\pi+24\pi=40\pi$.

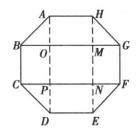
48.【答案】40

【解析】

【分析】此题主要考查了正八边形的性质以及勾股定理等知识,根据已知得出四边形ABGH面积是解题关键.根据正八边形的性质得出正八边形每个内角以及表示出四边形ABGH面积进而求出答案即可.

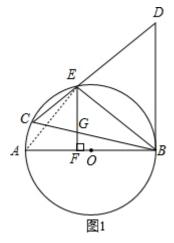
【解答】

解:连接AD,交BG、CF于点O、P,连接HE,交BG、CF于点M、N,则 Δ BOA, Δ CPD, Δ ENF, Δ HMG为全等的等腰直角三角形,四边形BCPO,四边形GFNM为全等的矩形.



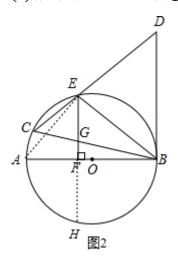
设正八边形的边长为acm,则 $OA = OB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}acm$, $AD = (\sqrt{2}a + a)cm$,所以 $S_{\mathcal{H}\mathcal{B}BCFG} = S_{\mathcal{H}\mathcal{B}ADEH} = a(\sqrt{2}a + a)cm^2$,即 $a^2 + \sqrt{2}a^2 = 20$,而 $(S_{\Delta AOB} + S_{\Delta CDP} + S_{\Delta EFN} + S_{\Delta HGM}) + S_{\mathcal{H}\mathcal{B}CPO} + S_{\mathcal{H}\mathcal{B}CFM} = a^2 + 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a \cdot a = (a^2 + \sqrt{2}a^2)cm^2$,故正八边形的面积为 $20 + 20 = 40(cm^2)$.

49.【答案】(1)证明:如图1,连接AE,则 $\angle A=\angle C$,



- *∵ AB*是直径,
- $\therefore \angle AEB = 90^{\circ},$
- $\therefore \angle A + \angle ABE = 90^{\circ},$
- $\because \angle C = \angle DBE,$
- \therefore ∠ $ABE + ∠<math>DBE = 90^{\circ}$, 即∠ $ABD = 90^{\circ}$,
- :: BD是⊙ O的切线

(2)解:如图2,延长EF交⊙0于H,



- $: EF \perp AB$, AB是直径,
- $\therefore \widehat{BE} = \widehat{BH},$
- $\therefore \angle ECB = \angle BEH,$
- $\because \angle EBC = \angle GBE,$
- $\therefore \triangle EBC \sim \triangle GBE$,
- $\therefore \frac{BE}{BG} = \frac{BC}{BE},$

$$:BC=BD$$
,

$$\therefore \angle D = \angle C$$
,

$$\therefore \angle C = \angle DBE$$
,

$$\therefore \angle D = \angle DBE$$
,

$$\therefore BE = DE = 2\sqrt{10},$$

$$\nabla \angle AFE = \angle ABD = 90^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore BD//EF$$
,

$$\therefore \angle D = \angle CEF,$$

$$\therefore \angle C = \angle CEF$$
,

$$\therefore CG = GE = 3,$$

$$\therefore BC = BG + CG = BG + 3,$$

$$\therefore \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{BG} = \frac{BG+3}{2\sqrt{10}},$$

$$∴ BG = -8(\$) \ni BG = 5,$$

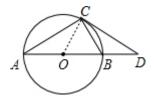
即BG的长为5.

【解析】(1)连接AE,由条件可得出 $\angle AEB = 90^\circ$,证明 $\angle C = \angle DBE$,得出 $\angle ABE + \angle DBE = 90^\circ$,即 $\angle ABD = 90^\circ$,结论得证;

(2)延长EF交 \odot O于H,证明 \triangle EBC \sim \triangle GBE,得出 $\frac{BE}{BG} = \frac{BC}{BE}$,求出BE长,求出CG = GE = 3,则BC = BG + 3,可得出 $\frac{2\sqrt{10}}{BG} = \frac{BG+3}{2\sqrt{10}}$,解出BG = 5.

本题考查了切线的判定定理、圆周角定理、垂径定理、相似三角形的判定与性质的综合应用,正确作出辅助线,用好圆的性质是解题的关键.

50.【答案】(1)证明:如图,连接CO,



*∵CD*与⊙ *O*相切于点*C*,

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

: AB是圆0的直径,

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

$$\therefore \angle ACO = \angle BCD$$
,

$$: OA = OC$$

$$\therefore \angle ACO = \angle CAD$$
,

$$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle BCD,$$

在Δ ADC和Δ CDB中,

$$\begin{cases}
\angle CAD = \angle BCD \\
\angle ADC = \angle CDB
\end{cases}$$

∴ \triangle ADC \sim \triangle CDB.

(2)解:设CD为x,

则
$$AB = \frac{3}{2}x$$
, $OC = OB = \frac{3}{4}x$,

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

$$\therefore OD = \sqrt{OC^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{(\frac{3}{4}x)^2 + x^2} = \frac{5}{4}x,$$

$$\therefore BD = OD - OB = \frac{5}{4}x - \frac{3}{4}x = \frac{1}{2}x,$$

由(1)知, △ ADC ∽ △ CDB,

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{CB} = \frac{CD}{BD},$$

$$\exists \frac{2}{CB} = \frac{x}{\frac{1}{2}x},$$

解得CB=1,

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{5},$$

∴⊙ 0半径是 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$.

【解析】此题主要考查了切线的性质,以及勾股定理,相似三角形的判定与性质,要熟练掌握.

(1)首先连接CO,根据CD与 \odot O相切于点C,可得: $\angle OCD = 90^\circ$,然后根据AB是圆O的直径,可得: $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$,据此判断出 $\angle CAD = \angle BCD$,即可推得 $\triangle ADC \sim \triangle CDB$.

(2)首先设CD为x,则 $AB=\frac{3}{2}x$, $OC=OB=\frac{3}{4}x$,用x表示出OD、BD;然后根据 \triangle ADC \sim \triangle CDB,可得: $\frac{AC}{CB}=\frac{CD}{BD}$,据此求出CB的值是多少,即可求出 \bigcirc O 半径是多少.

51. 【答案】(1) :: AB是⊙ O的直径,

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

$$: OD//BC$$
,

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

$$: OF \perp AC$$

$$\therefore \widehat{AD} = \widehat{CD},$$

即点D为 \widehat{AC} 的中点;

$$(2)$$
解: $:OF \perp AC$,

$$AF = CF$$
,

$$\overline{m}OA = OB$$
,

:: OF为△ ACB的中位线,

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

$$DF = OD - OF = 5 - 3 = 2$$
;

(3)解:作C点关于AB的对称点C',C'D交AB于P,连接OC,如图,

$$: PC = PC',$$

$$\therefore PD + PC = PD + PC' = DC',$$

:此时
$$PC + PD$$
的值最小,

$$:\widehat{AD}=\widehat{CD},$$

$$\therefore \angle COD = \angle AOD = 80^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle BOC = 20^{\circ}$$
,

::点C和点C'关于AB对称,

$$\therefore \angle C'OB = 20^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle DOC' = 120^{\circ},$$

作 $OH \perp DC'$ 于H,如图,

则
$$C'H = DH$$
,

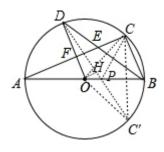
在
$$Rt \triangle OHD$$
中, $OH = \frac{1}{2}OD = \frac{5}{2}$,

$$\therefore DH = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\therefore DC' = 2DH = 5\sqrt{3},$$

$$:: PC + PD$$
的最小值为5√3.

【解析】本题考查了圆周角定理:在同圆或等圆中,同弧或等弧所对的圆周角相等,都等于这条弧所对的圆心角的一半.推论:半圆(或直径)所对的圆周角是直角,90°的圆周角所对的弦是直



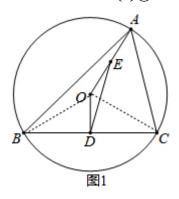
径. 也考查了垂径定理.

(1)利用圆周角定理得到 $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$,再证明 $OF \perp AC$,然后根据垂径定理得到点D为 \widehat{AC} 的中点;

(2)证明OF为 $\triangle ACB$ 的中位线得到 $OF = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3$,然后计算OD - OF即可;

(3)作C点关于AB的对称点C',C'D交AB于P,连接OC,如图,利用两点之间线段最短得到此时PC + PD的值最小,再计算出 $\angle DOC'$ = 120°,作 $OH \perp DC'$ 于H,如图,然后根据等腰三角形的性质和含30度的直角三角形三边的关系求出DH,从而得到PC + PD的最小值.

52.【答案】解: (1)①连接OB、OC,



则 $\angle BOD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC = \angle BAC = 60^{\circ}$,

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

$$\therefore OD = \frac{1}{2}OB = \frac{1}{2}OA;$$

(2): BC长度为定值,

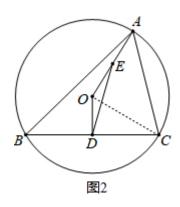
::求 \triangle ABC 面积的最大值,要求BC 边上的高最大,

当AD过点O时,AD最大,即: $AD = AO + OD = \frac{3}{2}$,

根据勾股定理求出 $BD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

 $\triangle ABC$ 面积的最大值= $\frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AD = \frac{1}{2} \times 2BD \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$;

(2)如图2,连接OC,



设: $\angle OED = x$,

则 $\angle ABC = mx$, $\angle ACB = nx$,

则 $\angle BAC = 180^{\circ} - \angle ABC - \angle ACB = 180^{\circ} - mx - nx = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC = \angle DOC$,

 $\because \angle AOC = 2 \angle ABC = 2mx,$

 $\therefore \angle AOD = \angle COD + \angle AOC = 180^{\circ} - mx - nx + 2mx = 180^{\circ} + mx - nx,$

: OE = OD,

 $\therefore \angle AOD = 180^{\circ} - 2x,$

即: $180^{\circ} + mx - nx = 180^{\circ} - 2x$,

化简得: m-n+2=0.

【解析】(1)①连接OB、OC,则 $\angle BOD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC = \angle BAC = 60^{\circ}$,即可求解;②BC长度为定值,

 $\triangle ABC$ 面积的最大值,要求BC边上的高最大,即可求解;

 $(2) \angle BAC = 180^{\circ} - \angle ABC - \angle ACB = 180^{\circ} - mx - nx = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC = \angle DOC, \ \overrightarrow{m} \angle AOD = \angle COD + (2) \angle BAC = (2) \angle BOC = (2) \angle BO$

 $\angle AOC = 180^{\circ} + mx - nx = 180^{\circ} - 2x$,即可求解.

本题考查圆周角顶点,含 30° 角直角三角形的性质、三角形内角和公式,其中 $(2) \angle AOD = \angle COD + \angle AOC$ 是本题容易忽视的地方.

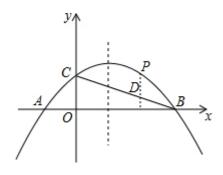
53. 【答案】解: (1)设抛物线的解析式为y = a(x+1)(x-3),

将C(0,1)代入得-3a=1,

解得: $a = -\frac{1}{2}$,

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

(2)过点P作 $PD \perp x$,交BC与点D.



设直线BC的解析式为y = kx + b,

则
$${3k+b=0 \atop b=1}$$
,

解得:
$$k = -\frac{1}{3}$$
,

::直线BC的解析式为 $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 1$.

设点
$$P(x, -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + 1)$$
,

则
$$D(x,-\frac{1}{3}x+1)$$

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

$$\therefore S_{\Delta PBC} = \frac{1}{2}OB \cdot DP$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^2 + x\right) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x.$$

 $\Sigma : S_{\Delta PBC} = 1$,

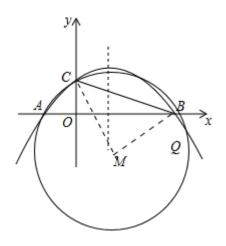
$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x = 1, \text{ \mathbb{R} \mathbb{R}}; \ x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0,$$

解得: x = 1或x = 2,

::点P的坐标为(1, $\frac{4}{3}$)或(2,1).

(3)存在.

如图:



: A(-1,0), C(0,1),

$$\therefore OC = OA = 1$$

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

 $\therefore \angle BQC = \angle BAC = 45^{\circ},$

::点Q为 Δ ABC</sub>外接圆与抛物线对称轴在x轴下方的交点.

设△ ABC 外接圆圆心为M,则∠CMB = 90°.

设 \bigcirc *M*的半径为x,则 $Rt \triangle CMB$ 中,

由勾股定理可知 $CM^2 + BM^2 = BC^2$,

即 $2x^2 = 10$,解得: $x = \sqrt{5}$ (负值已舍去),

: AC的垂直平分线的为直线y = -x,

AB的垂直平分线为直线x = 1,

::点M为直线y = -x与x = 1的交点,

即M(1,-1),

∴ *Q*的坐标为(1, $-1 - \sqrt{5}$).

【解析】本题主要考查的是二次函数的综合应用,解答本题主要应用了待定系数法求二次函数的解析式、三角形的外心的性质,求得点M的坐标以及⊙ M的半径的长度是解题的关键.

(1)设抛物线的解析式为y = a(x + 1)(x - 3),将C(0,1)代入求得a的值即可;

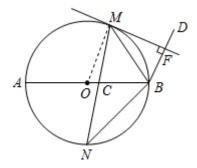
(2)过点P作 $PD \perp x$,交BC与点D,先求得直线BC的解析式为 $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 1$,设点 $P(x, -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + 1)$

1),则 $D(x, -\frac{1}{3}x + 1)$,然后可得到PD与x之间的关系式,接下来,依据 $\triangle PBC$ 的面积为1列方程求解即可:

(3)首先依据点A和点C的坐标可得到 $\angle BQC = \angle BAC = 45^\circ$,设 $\triangle ABC$ 外接圆圆心为M,则 $\angle CMB = 90^\circ$,设 $\bigcirc M$ 的半径为x,则 $Rt \triangle CMB$ 中,依据勾股定理可求得 $\bigcirc M$ 的半径,然后依据外心的性质

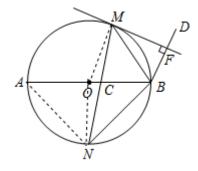
可得到点M为直线y=-x与x=1的交点,从而可求得点M的坐标,然后由点M的坐标以及 \odot M的 半径可得到点Q的坐标.

54. 【答案】证明: (1)连接OM,



- : OM = OB,
- $\therefore \angle OMB = \angle OBM$,
- *∵BM*平分∠*ABD*,
- $\therefore \angle OBM = \angle MBF,$
- $\therefore \angle OMB = \angle MBF,$
- $\therefore OM//BF$,
- $: MF \perp BD$,
- $∴ OM \bot MF$, $\square ∠OMF = 90^{\circ}$,
- :: MF是⊙ 0的切线;

(2)如图,连接AN, ON



$$:\widehat{AN}=\widehat{BN},$$

$$AN = BN = 4$$

- : AB是直径, $\widehat{AN} = \widehat{BN}$,
- $\therefore \angle ANB = 90^{\circ}, ON \perp AB$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AN^2 + BN^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore AO = BO = ON = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore OC = \sqrt{CN^2 - ON^2} = \sqrt{9 - 8} = 1$$

$$AC = 2\sqrt{2} + 1$$
, $BC = 2\sqrt{2} - 1$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle NMB, \ \angle ANC = \angle MBC$$

 $\therefore \triangle ACN \sim \triangle MCB$

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{CM} = \frac{CN}{BC}$$

$$\therefore AC \cdot BC = CM \cdot CN$$

$$\therefore 7 = 3 \cdot CM$$

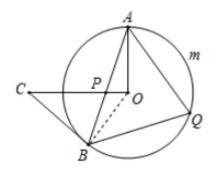
$$\therefore CM = \frac{7}{3}$$

【解析】本题考查了切线的性质,圆的有关知识,相似三角形的判定和性质,勾股定理等知识,求*OC*的长是本题的关键.

(1)根据等腰三角形的性质和角平分线的定义证得 $\angle OMB = \angle MBF$,得出OM//BF,即可证得 $OM \perp MF$,即可证得结论;

(2)由勾股定理可求AB的长,可得AO,BO,ON的长,由勾股定理可求CO的长,通过证明 \triangle ACN \sim \triangle MCB,可得 $\frac{AC}{CM} = \frac{CN}{BC}$,即可求CM的长.

55.【答案】解: (1)证明: 连接OB,



$$: OA = OB$$
,

$$\therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA,$$

$$: PC = CB,$$

$$\therefore \angle CPB = \angle PBC$$
,

$$\therefore \angle APO = \angle CPB$$
,

$$\therefore \angle APO = \angle CBP$$
,

$$: OC \perp OA$$
,

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

$$\therefore \angle OAP + \angle APO = 90^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle CBP + \angle ABO = 90^{\circ},$$

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

:: BC是⊙ O的切线;

$$(2) \widehat{1)} :: \angle BAO = 25^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle ABO = 25^{\circ}, \ \angle APO = 65^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle POB = \angle APO - \angle ABO = 40^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle AQB = \frac{1}{2}(\angle AOP + \angle POB) = \frac{1}{2} \times 130^{\circ} = 65^{\circ};$$

$$(2) :: OA = 18, \ \angle AQB = 65^{\circ},$$

 $\therefore \widehat{AmB}$ 对应的圆心角为360° - 130° = 230°,

$$\therefore \widehat{AmB}$$
的长= $\frac{230 \cdot \pi \times 18}{180} = 23\pi$.

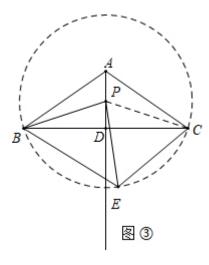
【解析】(1)连接OB,根据等腰三角形的性质得到 $\angle OAB = \angle OBA$, $\angle CPB = \angle PBC$,等量代换得到 $\angle APO = \angle CBP$,根据三角形的内角和得到 $\angle CBO = 90^\circ$,于是得到结论;

- (2)①根据等腰三角形和直角三角形的性质得到 $\angle ABO = 25^{\circ}$, $\angle APO = 65^{\circ}$,根据三角形外角的性质得到 $\angle POB = \angle APO \angle ABO = 40^{\circ}$,根据圆周角定理即可得到结论;
- ②根据弧长公式即可得到结论.

本题考查了切线的判定和性质,等腰三角形的性质,直角三角形的性质,弧长的计算,圆周角定理,熟练正确运用切线的判定和性质定理是解题的关键.

56. 【答案】解: (1)①50; ②CE//AB;

(2)如图③, \triangle BPE即为所画,以P为圆心,PB为半径作⊙ P.,则点B、E在⊙ P上,



:: AD垂直平分线段BC,

∴ PB = PC, 即点C在⊙ P上,

$$\therefore \angle BCE = \frac{1}{2} \angle BPE = 40^{\circ},$$

- $\therefore \angle ABC = 40^{\circ},$
- $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle BCE,$
- $\therefore AB//CE$.

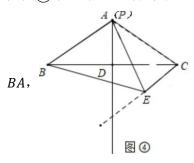
(3) ::点E在射线CE上运动,点P在线段AD上运动,

如图(3)中,连接AE,

 $\therefore \angle APE > \angle PAE$,

$$\therefore AE > PE$$

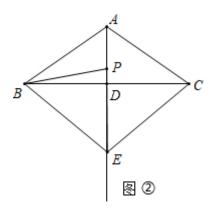
如图④中,当点P运动到与点A重合时,AE=PE,此时AE的值最小,此时PB=PE=AE=PC=



:: AE的最小值为AB = 3.

【解析】

解: (1)①如图②中,



由旋转知: $\angle BPE = 80^{\circ}$, PB = PE,

 $\therefore \angle PEB = \angle PBE = 50^{\circ},$

②结论: AB//EC.

理由: :: AB = AC, BD = DC,

 $\therefore AD \perp BC$,

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

 $\therefore \angle EBD = 90^{\circ} - 50^{\circ} = 40^{\circ},$

:: AE垂直平分线段BC,

 $\therefore EB = EC,$

 $\therefore \angle ECB = \angle EBC = 40^{\circ},$

AB = AC, $\angle BAC = 100^{\circ}$,

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

 $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ECB,$

 $\therefore CE//AB$.

故答案为①50; ②CE//AB;

(2)见答案;

(3)见答案.

【分析】

(1)①利用等腰三角形的性质即可解决问题;②证明 $\angle ABC = 40^{\circ}$, $\angle ECB = 40^{\circ}$,推出 $\angle ABC = \angle ECB$ 即可.

(2)如图③中,以P为圆心,PB为半径作⊙ P,利用圆周角定理证明 $\angle BCE = \frac{1}{2} \angle BPE = 40$ °即可解决问题.

(3)因为点E在射线CE上运动,点P在线段AD上运动,所以当点P运动到与点A重合时,AE的值最小,此时AE的最小值= AB=3.

本题属于几何变换综合题,考查了等腰三角形的性质,平行线的判定,圆周角定理等知识,解题的关键是熟练掌握基本知识,灵活运用所学知识解决问题,学会利用辅助圆解决问题,属于中考压轴题.

57. 【答案】解: (1)证明: : D是弦AC中点,

- $\therefore OD \perp AC$,
- :: PD是AC的中垂线,
- $\therefore PA = PC$,
- $\therefore \angle PAC = \angle PCA$.
- *:: AB*是⊙ *0*的直径,
- $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$,
- $\therefore \angle CAB + \angle CBA = 90^{\circ}.$

 $\nabla : \angle PCA = \angle ABC$,

- $\therefore \angle PCA + \angle CAB = 90^{\circ},$
- \therefore ∠CAB + ∠PAC = 90°, \square AB \perp PA,
- :: PA是⊙ O的切线;
- (2)证明: 由(1)知∠ODA = ∠OAP = 90°,
- $\therefore Rt \triangle AOD \neg Rt \triangle POA$,

$$\therefore \frac{AO}{PO} = \frac{DO}{AO},$$

$$\therefore OA^2 = OP \cdot OD.$$

$$\mathbf{Z}OA = \frac{1}{2}EF,$$

(3) :
$$\tan \angle AFP = \frac{2}{3}$$
,

在 $Rt \triangle ADF$ 中,设AD = 2a,则DF = 3a.

∵ O是AB中点, OD//BC,

$$\therefore OD = \frac{1}{2}BC = 4,$$

$$\therefore AO = OF = 3a - 4.$$

$$: OD^2 + AD^2 = AO^2$$
,即 $4^2 + (2a)^2 = (3a - 4)^2$,解得 $a = \frac{24}{5}$,

$$\therefore DE = OE - OD = 3a - 8 = \frac{32}{5}.$$

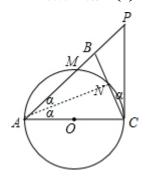
【解析】此题是圆的综合题,主要考查了切线的判定,相似三角形的判定和性质,勾股定理,判断出 $Rt \triangle AOD \neg Rt \triangle POA$ 是解本题的关键.

(1)先判断出PA = PC,得出 $\angle PAC = \angle PCA$,再判断出 $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$,得出 $\angle CAB + \angle CBA = 90^\circ$,再判断出 $\angle PCA + \angle CAB = 90^\circ$,得出 $\angle CAB + \angle PAC = 90^\circ$,即可得出结论;

(2)先判断出 $Rt \triangle AOD \neg Rt \triangle POA$,得出 $OA^2 = OP \cdot OD$,进而得出 $\frac{1}{4}EF^2 = OP \cdot OD$,即可得出结论:

(3)在 $Rt \triangle ADF$ 中,设AD = 2a,得出 $DF = 3a.0D = \frac{1}{2}BC = 4$,AO = OF = 3a - 4,最后用勾股定理得出 $OD^2 + AD^2 = AO^2$,即可得出结论.

58.【答案】解: (1)连接AN,则AN ⊥ BC,



 $:: \angle ABC = \angle ACB, :: \triangle ABC$ 为等腰三角形,

$$\therefore \angle BAN = CAN \angle = \alpha = \frac{1}{2}BAC = \angle BCP,$$

 $\angle NAC + \angle NCA = 90^{\circ}, \quad \Box \alpha + \angle ACB = 90^{\circ},$

:: CP是⊙ O的切线;

(2) :: △ *ABC* 为等腰三角形,

$$\therefore NC = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$\cos \angle BCP = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{6} = \cos \alpha$$
, $⋈ \tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

在 $\triangle ACN$ 中, $AN = \frac{BC}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}$,

同理 $AC = \frac{\sqrt{108}}{2}$

设:点B到AC的距离为h,

则 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}AN \times BC = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot h$,

 $\mathbb{H}: \ \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2} \times 3\sqrt{2} = \frac{\sqrt{108}}{2}h,$

解得: $h = \sqrt{15}$,

故点B到AC的距离为 $\sqrt{15}$.

【解析】(1)证明 \triangle ABC为等腰三角形,则 \triangle NAC + \triangle NCA = 90°,即 α + \triangle ACB = 90°,即可求解;

(2)在 $\triangle ACN$ 中, $AN = \frac{BC}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}$,同理 $AC = \frac{\sqrt{108}}{2}$,利用 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}AN \times BC = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot h$,即可求解.

本题考查的是切线定理的判断与运用,涉及到解直角三角形、三角形面积计算等,难度适中.

59.【答案】(1)3;

(2)证明: : AB = AC, BD = BC,

 $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle C = \angle BDC,$

 $\therefore \triangle BCD \sim \triangle ACB$,

: BD是△ABC的"內似线";

(3)设D是 \triangle ABC的内心,连接CD,

则CD平分∠ACB,

 $:: EF \neq \Delta ABC$ 的"内似线",

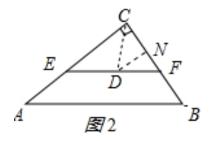
∴ △ CEF与 △ ABC相似;

分两种情况: ①当 $\frac{CE}{CF} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{4}{3}$ 时, EF//AB,

 $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}, \ AC = 4, \ BC = 3,$

 $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 5,$

作 $DN \perp BC$ 于N, 如图2所示:



则DN//AC, DN是 $Rt \triangle ABC$ 的内切圆半径,

$$\therefore DN = \frac{1}{2}(AC + BC - AB) = 1,$$

*∵CD*平分∠*ACB*,

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{DF} = \frac{CE}{CF} = \frac{4}{3},$$

: DN//AC,

$$\therefore \frac{DN}{CE} = \frac{DF}{EF} = \frac{3}{7}, \quad \mathbb{R} | \frac{1}{CE} = \frac{3}{7},$$

$$\therefore CE = \frac{7}{3},$$

$$: EF//AB$$
,

 $\therefore \triangle CEF \sim \triangle CAB$,

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{AB} = \frac{CE}{AC}, \quad \mathbb{R} | \frac{EF}{5} = \frac{\frac{7}{3}}{4},$$

解得: $EF = \frac{35}{12}$;

②当
$$\frac{CF}{CE} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{4}{3}$$
时,同理得: $EF = \frac{35}{12}$;

综上所述,EF的长为 $\frac{35}{12}$.

【解析】(1)解:等边三角形"内似线"的条数为3条;理由如下:

过等边三角形的内心分别作三边的平行线,如图1所示:



则 $\triangle AMN \sim \triangle ABC$, $\triangle CEF \sim \triangle CBA$, $\triangle BGH \sim \triangle BAC$,

:: MN、EF、GH是等边三角形ABC的内似线";

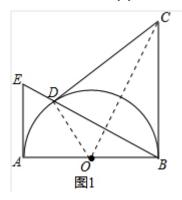
故答案为: 3;

(2)见答案;

(3)见答案.

本题是相似形综合题目,考查了相似三角形的判定与性质、三角形的内心、勾股定理、直角三角形的内切圆半径等知识;本题综合性强,有一定难度.

60.【答案】解: (1)连接DO, CO,



 $: BC \perp AB \mp B$,

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

在
$$\triangle$$
 CDO与 \triangle CBO中,
$$\begin{cases} CD = CB \\ OD = OB, \\ OC = OC \end{cases}$$

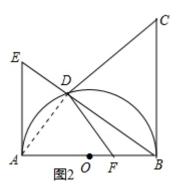
∴ \triangle CDO \cong \triangle CBO,

 $\therefore \angle CDO = \angle CBO = 90^{\circ},$

 $\therefore OD \perp CD,$

:: CD是⊙ O的切线;

(2)连接AD,



*∵ AB*是直径, *∴ ∠ADB* = 90°,

 $\therefore \angle ADF + \angle BDF = 90^{\circ}, \ \angle DAB + \angle DBA = 90^{\circ},$

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

$$\therefore \angle ADF = \angle BDC, \ \angle DAB = \angle CBD,$$

።在
$$\triangle$$
 ADF和 \triangle BDC中, $\{\angle ADF = \angle BDC, \angle DAB = \angle CBD, \}$

 $\therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle BDC$,

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AF}{BC},$$

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

$$\therefore \angle E = \angle DAB$$
,

።在Δ
$$ADE$$
和Δ BDA 中, $\begin{cases} \angle ADE = \angle BDA = 90^{\circ}, \\ \angle E = \angle DAB \end{cases}$

 $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle BDA$,

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AD}{BD},$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AF}{BC}, \quad \exists \Box \frac{AE}{AF} = \frac{AB}{BC},$$

$$: AB = BC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{AF} = 1.$$

【解析】本题考查了相似三角形的判定和性质,考查了全等三角形的判定和性质,本题中求证 Δ *ADF*、 Δ *BDC*和 Δ *ADE*、 Δ *BDA*是解题的关键.

- (1)连接DO, CO, 易证 Δ CDO ≌ Δ CBO, 即可解题;
- (2)连接AD,易证 $\triangle ADF$ $\sim \triangle BDC$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ $\sim \triangle BDA$,根据相似三角形对应边成比例的性质即可解题.

61.【答案】(1)证明:连接*OB*,则*OB* ⊥ *BC*,

$$\therefore \angle OBD + \angle DBC = 90^{\circ},$$

又AD为 \odot O的直径, :: $\angle DBA = 90^{\circ}$,

$$\therefore \angle DBP = \angle DBC + \angle CBP = 90^{\circ}, \quad \therefore \angle OBD = \angle CBP,$$

$$\nabla OD = OB$$
, $\therefore \angle OBD = \angle ODB$,

$$\therefore$$
 ∠ODB = ∠CBP, \square ∠ADB = ∠CBP.

(2)解: $在Rt \triangle ADB$ 和 $Rt \triangle APO$ 中, $\angle DAB = \angle PAO$,

$$\therefore Rt \triangle ADB \sim Rt \triangle APO, \quad \therefore \frac{AB}{AO} = \frac{AD}{AP},$$

 $\because AB=1,\ AO=2,\ \therefore AD=4,$

$$\therefore AP = \frac{AO \cdot AD}{AB} = 8,$$

$$\therefore BP = 7.$$

【解析】本题考查了切线的性质: 圆的切线垂直于经过切点的半径. 若出现圆的切线, 必连过切点的半径, 构造定理图, 得出垂直关系. 也考查了圆周角定理和相似三角形的判定与性质. (1)连接OB, 根据圆周角定理得到 $\angle ABD = 90^{\circ}$, 再根据切线的性质得到 $\angle OBC = 90^{\circ}$, 然后利用等量代换进行证明;

(2)证明 $\triangle AOP \sim \triangle ABD$, 然后利用相似比求BP的长.

62. 【答案】(1)证明: :: AD平分∠BAC, BE平分∠ABC,

 $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle CBE, \ \angle BAE = \angle CAD,$

$$\therefore \widehat{BD} = \widehat{CD},$$

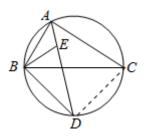
$$\therefore \angle DBC = \angle CAD = \angle BAE$$
.

$$\therefore \angle DBE = \angle CBE + \angle DBC, \ \angle DEB = \angle ABE + \angle BAE,$$

$$\therefore \angle DBE = \angle DEB$$
.

$$\therefore DE = DB$$
;

(2)解: 连接CD, 如图所示:



由(1)得: $\widehat{BD} = \widehat{CD}$,

$$\therefore CD = BD = 4.$$

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

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

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

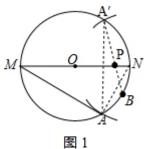
∴ \triangle ABC 外接圆的半径= $\frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$.

【解析】本题考查了三角形的外接圆的性质、圆周角定理、三角形的外角性质、勾股定理等知识: 熟练掌握圆周角定理是解决问题的关键.

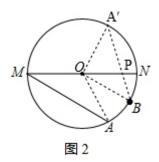
(1)由角平分线性质易得出 $\angle ABE = \angle CBE$, $\angle BAE = \angle CAD$,得出 $\widehat{BD} = \widehat{CD}$,由圆周角定理得出 $\angle DBC = \angle CAD$, 进而证出 $\angle DBC = \angle BAE$, 再由三角形的外角性质得出 $\angle DBE = \angle DEB$, 即可得 $\exists DE = DB$;

(2)由(1)得: $\widehat{BD} = \widehat{CD}$, 得出CD = BD = 4, 由圆周角定理得出BC是直径, $\angle BDC = 90^{\circ}$, 由勾股 定理求出 $BC = \sqrt{BD^2 + CD^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$, 即可得出 ΔABC 外接圆的半径.

63.【答案】解: (1)如图1所示, 点P即为所求;



(2)由(1)可知,PA + PB的最小值即为A'B的长,连接OA'、OB、OA,



:: A'点为点A关于直线MN的对称点,∠AMN = 30°,

$$\therefore \angle AON = \angle A'ON = 2\angle AMN = 2 \times 30^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$$

又: B为 \widehat{AN} 的中点,

$$\therefore \widehat{AB} = \widehat{BN},$$

$$\therefore \angle BON = \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2} \angle AON = \frac{1}{2} \times 60^{\circ} = 30^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore \angle A'OB = \angle A'ON + \angle BON = 60^{\circ} + 30^{\circ} = 90^{\circ},$$

又:MN=4,

$$\therefore OA' = OB = \frac{1}{2}MN = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2,$$

 $\therefore Rt \triangle A'OB$ 中, $A'B = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$,即PA + PB的最小值为 $2\sqrt{2}$.

【解析】(1)作点A关于MN的对称点A',连接A'B,与MN的交点即为点P;

(2)由(1)可知,PA + PB的最小值即为A'B的长,连接 $OA' \setminus OB \setminus OA$,先求 $\angle A'OB = \angle A'ON + \angle BON = 60° + 30° = 90°$,再根据勾股定理即可得出答案.

本题主要考查作图-复杂作图及轴对称的最短路线问题,熟练掌握轴对称的性质和圆周角定理、圆心角定理是解题的关键.