初中数学二级结论汇总

一、公式及其变式

1.
$$(x+a)(x+b) = x^2 + (a+b)x + ab$$

2.
$$a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab = (a-b)^2 + 2ab = \frac{(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2}{2}$$

$$ab = \frac{(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2}{4} = \frac{(a+b)^2 - (a^2 + b^2)}{2} = -\frac{(a-b)^2 - (a^2 + b^2)}{2}$$

3、和的立方公式:
$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

差的立方公式:
$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

4、立方和公式:
$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

变式:
$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)[(a+b)^2 - 3ab]$$

5、立方差公式:
$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

变式:
$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)[(a - b)^2 + 3ab]$$

注意区别:
$$(a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ac$$

$$(a+b)^{2} + (b+c)^{2} + (a+c)^{2} = 2a^{2} + 2b^{2} + 2c^{2} + 2ab + 2bc + 2ac$$

6.
$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = (a+b+c)(a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-bc-ac)$$

$$= (a+b+c) \cdot \frac{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (a-c)^2}{2}$$

二、数学计算中的常用结论

1.
$$1+2+3+\cdots+n=\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$2, 2+4+6+\cdots+2n=n(n+1)$$

$$3 \cdot 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + (2n-1) = n^2$$

4.
$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

5.
$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + \dots + n^3 = (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n)^2 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

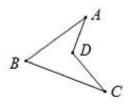
6.
$$1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 + 4 \times 5 + \dots + n(n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$$

$$7, \frac{k}{n(n+k)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+k}$$

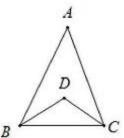
$$8, \frac{a+b}{ab} = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}$$

三、常见几何基本图形及结论:

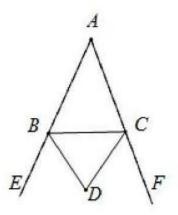
1,
$$\angle ADC = \angle A + \angle B + \angle C$$



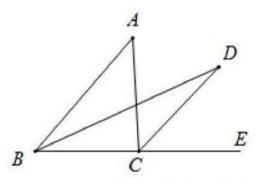
2、BD,CD分别平分 $\angle ABC$, $\angle ACB$,则 $\angle BDC = 90^{\circ} + \frac{1}{2} \angle A$



3、BD,CD分别平分,则 $\angle BDC = 90^{\circ} - \frac{1}{2} \angle A$

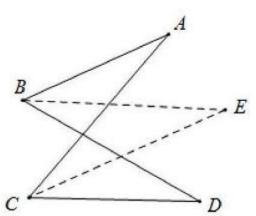


4、BD,CD分别平分 $\angle ABC$, $\angle ACE$,则 $\angle BDC = \frac{1}{2} \angle A$



注: 2、3、4为内心和旁心的性质之一

5、BE,CE 分别平分 $\angle ABD$ 和 $\angle ACD$,则 $\angle E = \frac{1}{2} (\angle A + \angle D)$

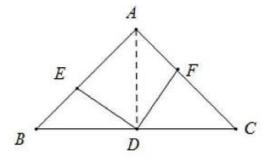


6、在 $Rt\Delta ABC$ 中,AB=AC,D为斜边BC的中点, $\angle EDF=90^{\circ}$

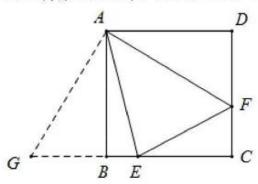
则: ① BE = AF, AE = CF

$$2DE = DF$$

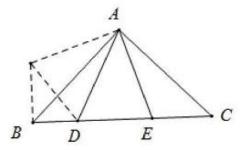
③
$$S$$
四边形AEDF = $\frac{1}{2}S_{\Delta ABC}$



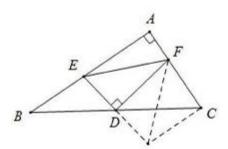
7、正方形 ABCD 中, $\angle EAF = 45^{\circ}$,则 BE + DF = EF



8、在 $Rt\Delta ABC$ 中,AB=AC, $\angle BAC=90^{\circ}$, $\angle DAE=45^{\circ}$.则 $BD^2+CE^2=DE^2$

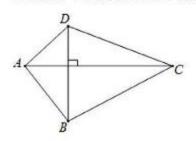


9、在 $Rt\Delta ABC$ 中, $\angle A=90^\circ$,D为斜边BC的中点,且 $\angle EDF=90^\circ$,则 $BE^2+CF^2=EF^2$

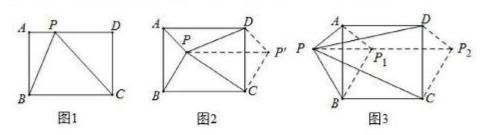


10、四边形 ABCD 中, $AC \perp BD$,则 $AB^2 + CD^2 = AD^2 + BC^2$

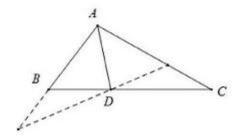
(特别地, 当四边形 ABCD 为圆内接四边形时有 $AB^2 + CD^2 = AD^2 + BC^2 = 4R^2$)



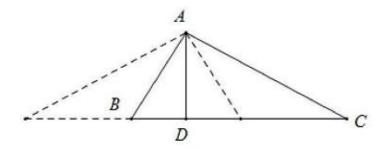
11、矩形 ABCD 及任意一点 P ,都有 $PA^2 + PC^2 = PB^2 + PD^2$



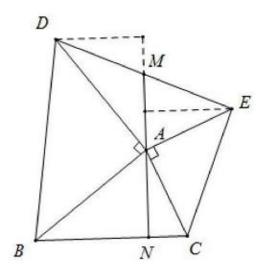
12、 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle B = 2\angle C$, AD 平分 $\angle BAC$,则 AB + BD = AC (截长、补短)



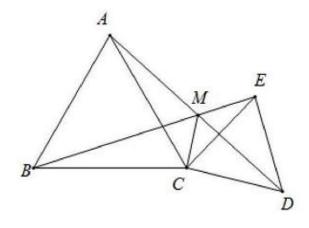
13、 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle B = 2\angle C$, $AD \perp BC$,则: AB + BD = CD



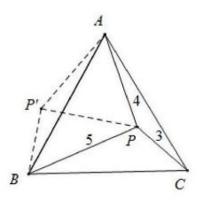
14、 ΔDAB , ΔEAC 都是等腰直角三角形,① $MN \perp BC$,则M 为DE 的中点. ②M 为DE 的中点,则 $MN \perp BC$.



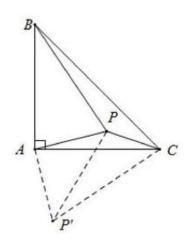
15、 $\triangle ABC$, $\triangle CDE$ 为正三角形,则①AD = BE; ②CM 平分 $\angle BMD$



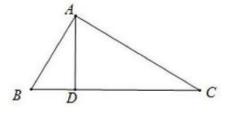
16、 $\mathbb{E} \triangle ABC \oplus$, PC = 3, PA = 4, PB = 5, $\mathbb{M} \angle APC = 150^{\circ}$.



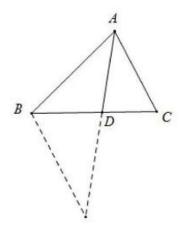
17、 $Rt\Delta ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC=90^{\circ}, AB=AC$,若PC, PA, PB分别为 1, 2, 3,则 $\angle APC=135^{\circ}$



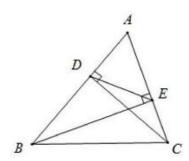
18、射影定理: ① $AD^2=BD\cdot CD$,② $AB^2=BD\cdot BC$,③ $AC^2=CD\cdot BC$ 等积原理: $AB\cdot AC=BC\cdot AD$



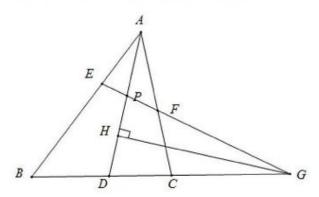
19、三角形角平分线定理: AD 平分 $\angle BAC$,则有 $\frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{AB}{AC}$.



20、 $CD \perp AB, BE \perp AC$, 则 $\Delta ADE \hookrightarrow \Delta ACB$



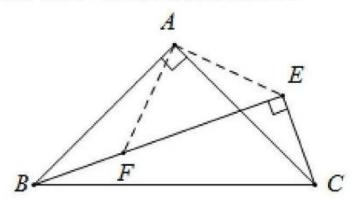
21、 ΔABC 中,AD 平分 $\angle BAC$,P 是 AD 上的动点,DP 的中垂线交 BC 延长线于点G ,直线GP 交 AB ,AC 于 E ,F ,则: ΔAEF \hookrightarrow ΔACB .



22、等腰直角三角形中的一种几何构造方式

在 $Rt\Delta ABC$ 中, $AB = AC, CE \perp BE$

构造: 连AE, 过A作AE的垂线交BE于F



四、直线及坐标系知识补充

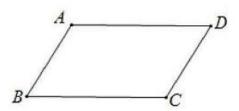
1、两点间的距离公式: $A(x_1, y_1) B(x_2, y_2)$, 则 $AB = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$

2、中点公式及推论:

$$A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$$
 线段 AB 中点 $C(x_0, y_0)$,则 $x_0 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, y_0 = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$

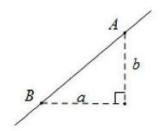
推论 1: $x_2 = 2x_0 - x_1$ $y_2 = 2y_0 - y_1$

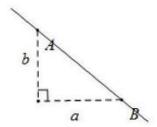
推论 2: 平行四边形顶点坐标计算: A=B+D-C, D=A+C-B



3、y=kx+b (斜截式方程)

①
$$k$$
 的几何意义: $|k| = \frac{b}{a}$





②斜率公式: $A(x_1, y_1) B(x_2, y_2)$, 则 $k_{AB} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2}$

③直线的点斜式方程

经过 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 且斜率为k的直线的方程为: $y-y_0 = k(x-x_0)$

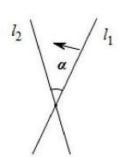
④直线位置与k的关系:

$$\begin{split} &l_1: y = k_1 x + b_1 \\ &l_2: y = k_2 x + b_2 \end{split} \qquad \text{II}: \begin{array}{l} &l_1 /\!/ \ l_2 \Leftrightarrow k_1 = k_2 (b_1 \neq b_2) \\ &l_1 \perp l_2 \Leftrightarrow k_1 \cdot k_2 = -1 \end{split}$$

⑤点到直线的距离公式

点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 到直线 Ax + By + C = 0 (直线的一般式方程)的距离 $d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$

⑥倒角公式: $\tan \alpha = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{1 + k_1 \cdot k_2}$



⑦弦长公式: 直线 y = kx + b 与曲线 C 交于 A, B 两点,则 $AB = \sqrt{1 + k^2} \cdot |x_1 - x_2|$ (配合韦达定理使用)

五、三角函数公式补充

1.
$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$
 $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$

2.
$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$
 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$

3.
$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$
 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

4.
$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$
 $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$

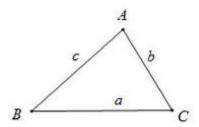
5、辅助角公式:
$$a\sin\alpha + b\cos\beta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\sin(\alpha + \beta)$$

六、余弦定理及推论:
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac\cos B$$

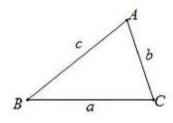
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$$

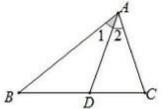
推论:
$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc}{a^2}$$



七、三角形的面积及推论

$$S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C = \frac{1}{2}bc\sin A = \frac{1}{2}ac\sin B$$

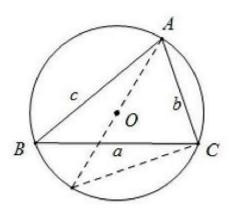




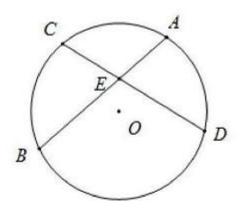
推论:
$$\frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{AB \cdot \sin \angle 1}{AC \cdot \sin \angle 2}$$

八、正弦定理

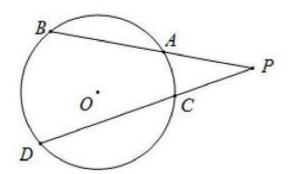
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$



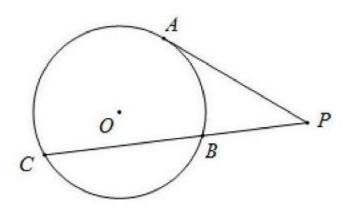
- 九、圆中的重要定理与结论
- 1、相交弦定理: $CE \cdot DE = AE \cdot BE$



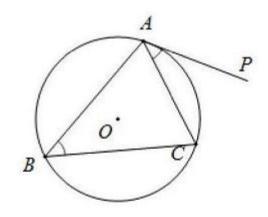
2、割线定理: $PA \cdot PB = PC \cdot PD$



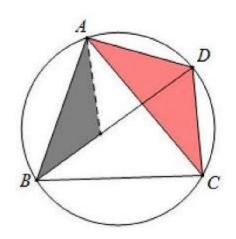
3、切割线定理: $PA^2 = PB \cdot PC$



4、弦切角定理 ∠PAC = ∠ABC



5、托勒密定理 $AB \cdot CD + AD \cdot BC = AC \cdot BD$

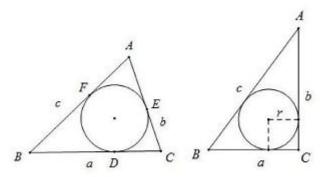


6、三角形内切圆的切线长公式

$$AE = AF = \frac{b+c-a}{2}$$

$$BD = BF = \frac{a+c-b}{2}$$

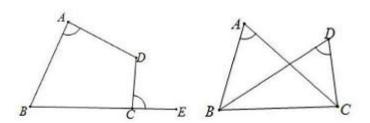
$$CD = CE = \frac{a+b-c}{2}$$



推论: 直角三角形内切圆的半径公式 $r = \frac{a+b-c}{2}$

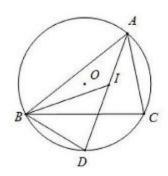
7、四点共圆的两种判定方式

① $\angle A = \angle DCE$ 或 $\angle A + \angle BCD = 180^{\circ}$,则 A, B, C, D 四点共圆.

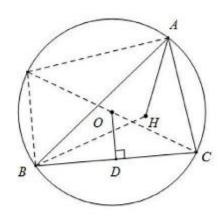


② $\angle A = \angle D$ (注意: 对的边都是 BC),则 A,B,C,D 四点共圆.

8、 $\triangle ABC$ 内接于 $\bigcirc O$, I 为 $\triangle ABC$ 内心, 则 BD = ID.

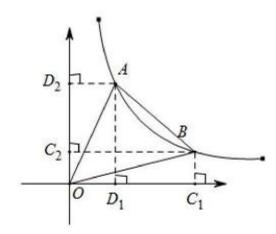


9、O与H分别是 ΔABC 的外心和内心, $CD \perp BC$,则OD//AH, $OD = \frac{1}{2}AH$

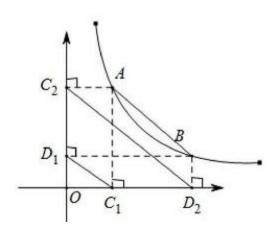


十、反比例函数的性质

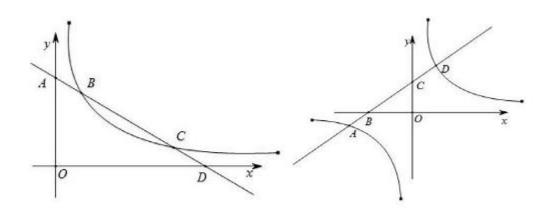
$$1 \, , \ \, S_{\Delta ACB} = S_{\vec{m}\vec{n}ABC_1D_1} = S_{\vec{m}\vec{n}ABC_2D_2}$$



2. $AB // C_1D_1, AB // C_2D_2(AB // C_1D_1 // C_2D_2)$

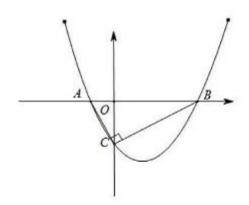


3、直线 y = kx + b 与双曲线 $y = \frac{m}{x}$ 及坐标轴顺次交于 A, B, C, D ,则 AB = CD .

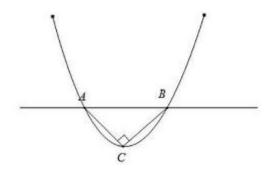


十一、二次函数知识补充 ($y = ax^2 + bx + c$)

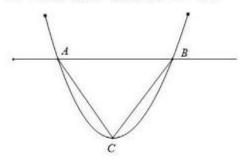
1、 $\triangle ABC$ 为直角三角形时, ac = -1, $AB = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|}$.



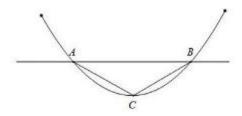
2、 $\triangle ABC$ 为直角三角形时, $\Delta = 4(b^2 - 4ac = 4)$



3、 $\triangle ABC$ 为正三角形时, $\Delta = 12$.

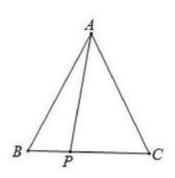


4、当 $\angle ACB = 120^{\circ}$ 时, $\Delta = \frac{4}{3}$.

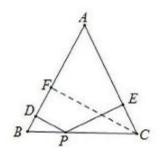


十二、定值模型

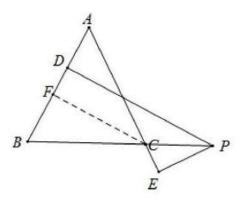
1、AB = AC, $P \in BC$ 上一动点,则 $AP^2 + BP \cdot PC = AB^2$.



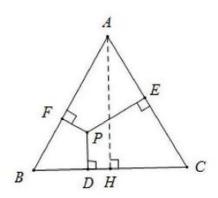
2、 $AB = AC, P \neq BC$ 上一动点,则 $PD \perp AB, PE \perp AC$,则PD + PE = CF.



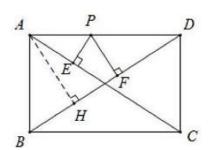
3、 $AB = AC, P \neq BC$ 延长线上一动点,则 $PD \perp AB, PE \perp AC$,则PD - PE = CF.



4、P 是正 $\triangle ABC$ 内任一点,有 $PD \perp BC$, $PE \perp AC$, $PF \perp AB$,则PD + PE + PF = AH .

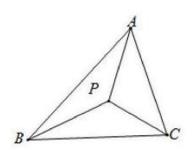


5、如图,矩形ABCD中P为AD上一动点, $PE \perp AC, PF \perp BD$,则PE + PF = AH



十三、三角形的两个重要最值点

1、 $PA^2 + PB^2 + PC^2$ 最小时,P 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的重心. (注:重心坐标是顶点坐标的平均数)



2、当PA+PB+PC最小时,P为 ΔABC 的<u>费马点</u>费马点的定义、位置:

- ①当三角形有一个内角不小于120°时,该钝角顶点就是三角形的费马点.
- ②当三角形每一个内角都小于120°时,费马点是三角形内到三边张角相等的点.

 $(\angle APB = \angle BPC = \angle APC = 120^{\circ})$

