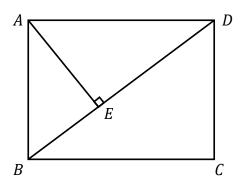
## 抱佛脚第七次直播数学练习题解析

(条件充分性判断)图中四边形ABCD是矩形, $AE \perp BD$ ,已知 $\triangle AEB$ 的面积等于 4, 1. 则矩形ABCD的面积为40.



- (1) BE = 2.
- (2) DE = 8.

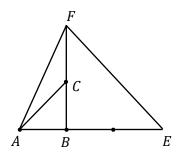
## 【答案】D

【解析】由条件(1)出发,可知 $\left\{egin{array}{l} rac{1}{2}BE\cdot AE=4 \\ AE^2=DE\cdot EB \end{array}
ight.$ ,将BE=2代入,解得DE=8.

因此,矩形ABCD的面积为 $2S_{\triangle ABD}=2\times\frac{1}{2}\times(DE+BE)AE=2\times\frac{1}{2}\times(2+8)\times4=40.$ 条件(2),  $DE = 8\pi BE = 2$ 等价, 故也充分

【知识点】射影定理:在直角三角形中,斜边上的高是两直角边在斜边射影的比例中 项.

【2014.01.03】如图,已知AE = 3AB,BF = 2BC.若 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积是2,则 $\triangle AEF$ 的面 2. 积为().



A.14

B.12

C.10

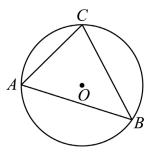
D.8

E.6

## 【答案】B

【解析】 $\triangle$  ABF,  $\triangle$  ABC底边在BF上, 共用顶点A, 面积比等于底边长比, 即  $S_{\triangle ABF}: S_{\triangle ABC} = BF: BC = 2: 1. \triangle AEF$ ,  $\triangle ABF$  底边在AE 上,共用顶点F,面积比等于 底边长比,即 $S_{\triangle ABF}$ :  $S_{\triangle AEF}=AB$ : AE=1: 3=2: 6.故 $S_{\triangle AEF}=3\times S_{\triangle ABF}=3\times 2\times S_{\triangle ABC}=12$ .

3. 如图, $\triangle$  *ABC* 是圆O的内接三角形.若 $\triangle$  *ABC* = 45°,AC =  $2\sqrt{2}$ ,则圆O的面积为 (



A.  $\sqrt{2}\pi$ 

 $B.3\pi$ 

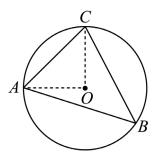
 $C.2\sqrt{2}\pi$ 

 $D.4\pi$ 

 $E.8\pi$ 

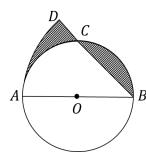
【答案】D

【解析】如图所示,连接OA,OC.



由题意知 $\angle ABC=45^\circ$ ,由于同一条弧所对圆心角是其圆周角的 2 倍,故 $\angle AOC=90^\circ$ ,OA=OC=r, $\triangle$  AOC为等腰直角三角形,三边之比为1: 1:  $\sqrt{2}$ .  $AC=2\sqrt{2}$ ,故 $AO=CO=r=\frac{AC}{\sqrt{2}}=2$ ,圆O的面积 $S=\pi r^2=4\pi$ .

4. 如图所示: AB = 10是圆O的直径,C是弧AB的中点,ABD是以AB为半径的扇形,则图中阴影部分的面积是( ).



 $A.25\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+1\right)$ 

 $B.25\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-1\right)$ 

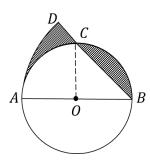
 $C.25\left(1+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 

$$D.25\left(1-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

E.以上都不对

【答案】B

【解析】思路一:



如图所示:连接OC.

AB是圆O的直径,C是弧AB的中点 $\Longrightarrow S_{{f g}{\cal H}AOC}=S_{{f g}{\cal H}BOC}=rac{1}{4}S_{{f g}{\cal G}}=rac{1}{4} imes\pi imes5^2=rac{25\pi}{4};$ 

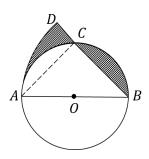
$$\angle ABC = 45^{\circ}, \ S_{\mathrm{Rt}\triangle BOC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 5 = \frac{25}{2}, \ S_{\widehat{\mathrm{ph}}\widehat{\mathrm{H}}ABD} = \frac{45^{\circ}}{360^{\circ}} \times \pi \times 10^{2} = \frac{25\pi}{2}.$$

则
$$S_{$$
阴影 $ACD} = S_{$ 扇形 $ABD} - S_{$ 扇形 $AOC} - S_{\mathrm{Rt}\triangle BOC} = \frac{25\pi}{2} - \frac{25\pi}{4} - \frac{25}{2} = \frac{25\pi - 50}{4}.$ 

$$S_{\exists \mathbb{R} \ BC} = S_{\overline{\text{lg}} \mathbb{R} BOC} - S_{\text{Rt} \triangle BOC} = \frac{25\pi}{4} - \frac{25}{2} = \frac{25\pi - 50}{4}.$$

则有
$$S_{\rm 阴影} = S_{\rm 阴影 ACD} + S_{\rm 弓形 BC} = \frac{25\pi - 50}{4} + \frac{25\pi - 50}{4} = \frac{25\pi - 50}{2} = 25\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right).$$

思路二:割补法.



如图所示:连接AC,因为C是弧AB的中点,所以 $S_{弓 \mathcal{R} BC} = S_{\sub{R} BC}$ 则有 $S_{\mathclap{Ql}}$ 则

$$S_{eta ext{形}ABD} - S_{ ext{Rt} riangle ABC}$$
, $S_{eta ext{Rt} riangle ABD} = rac{45^{\circ}}{360^{\circ}} imes \pi imes 10^{2} = rac{25}{2} \pi$ , $S_{ ext{Rt} riangle ABC} = rac{1}{2} imes 10 imes 5 = 25$ ,则 有 $S_{eta ext{N}} = 25 \left(rac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)$ .