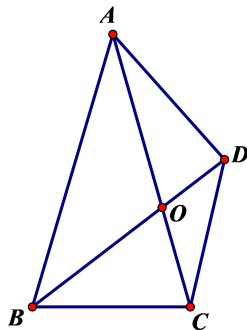


1. 如图, 在四边形 $ABCD$ 中, AC 与 BD 交于点 O , $AB=AC$, $AD=CD$, $\angle ACB=2\angle ACD$, $OA:OC=3:2$, 求 $\frac{OB}{OD}$ 的值



解: 设 $AB=5x$, $OA=3x$, $OC=2x$, $OD=y$, $OB=ky$, $BD=(k+1)y$

$\because \angle ADC=180^\circ-\angle ACD-\angle CAD=180^\circ-2\angle ACD$, $\angle ABC=\angle ACB=2\angle ACD$

$\therefore ABCD$ 四点共圆

$\therefore \angle OCD=\angle CAD=\angle CBD$

$\therefore \triangle BDC \sim \triangle CDO$

$\therefore \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{CD}{OD}, \frac{BC}{CO} = \frac{BD}{CD}$

$\therefore CD=\sqrt{k+1}y$, $BC=2\sqrt{k+1}x$

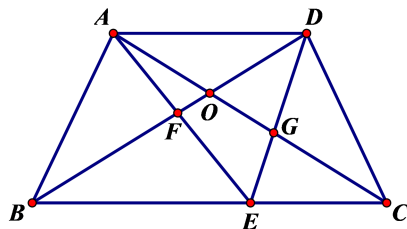
又 \because 由托勒密定理: $AB \cdot CD + AD \cdot BC = AC \cdot BD$, 且 $AB=AC$, $AD=CD$

$\therefore 5x \cdot \sqrt{k+1}y + 2\sqrt{k+1}x \cdot \sqrt{k+1}y = 5x \cdot (k+1)y$

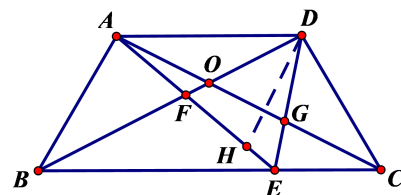
\therefore 解得: $k = \frac{16}{9}$

$\therefore \frac{OB}{OD} = \frac{16}{9}$

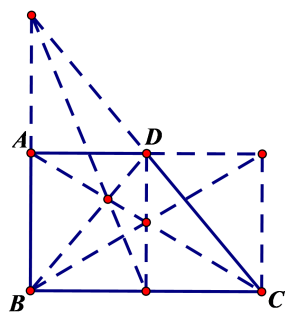
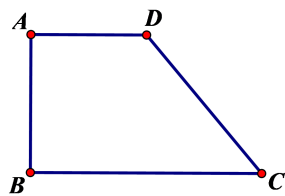
2. 如图, 在等腰梯形 $ABCD$ 中, $AD \parallel BC$, $AB=AD=CD$, E 是 BC 上一点, 且 $\angle ABE = \angle AED$, 连接 AC 、 BD 交于点 O , AC 交 DE 于点 G , BD 交 AE 于点 F , 求证: $\frac{AE}{AG} = \frac{DE}{DF}$



证: 在 AE 上取一点 H , 使得 $DF=DH$
 $\because AD \parallel BC$, $AD=CD=AB$
 $\therefore \angle BCA = \angle DBC = \angle ABD = \angle ACD = \angle ADB = \angle DAC$
 $\therefore \angle DOG = \angle OAD + \angle ODA = \angle ABD + \angle DBC = \angle ABC = \angle AED$
 $\therefore OFEG$ 四点共圆
 $\therefore \angle DFH + \angle AGE = 180^\circ$
 又 $\because DF=DH$
 $\therefore \angle DFH = \angle DHF$
 又 $\because \angle DHF + \angle DHE = 180^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle DHE = \angle AGE$
 又 $\because \angle DEH = \angle AEG$
 $\therefore \triangle DEH \sim \triangle AEG$
 $\therefore \frac{AE}{AG} = \frac{DE}{DH}$
 $\therefore \frac{AE}{AG} = \frac{DE}{DF}$



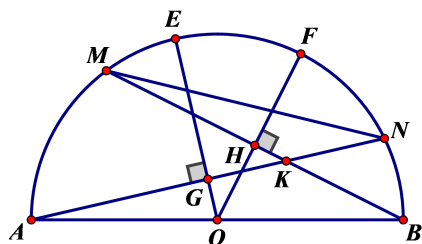
3. 如图， $\angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ$ ， $BC = 2AD$ ，用无刻度的直尺将 $ABCD$ 补全成一个矩形



4. 如图，在半圆中，O 是圆心，AB 是直径，E、F 是 \widehat{AB} 上的动点，连接 OE、OF， $\angle EOF$ 始终保持 α 不变，作 $AG \perp OE$ ，垂足为 G，延长 AG 交半圆于 N，作 $BH \perp OF$ ，垂足为 H，延长 BH 交半圆于 M，BM 与 AN 交于点 K，连接 MN(初中)

(1) 在 E、F 运动过程中，MN 的长度是否为定值？若是，探求 MN 与 AB 的数量关系 (用含 α 的三角函数表示)；若不是，请说明理由

(2) 若 $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}$ ，OA=4，求 $S_{\triangle MKN}$ 的最大值



解：(1) 是定值

$\because AN \perp OE, BM \perp OF$

$\therefore \widehat{BF} = \widehat{MF}, \widehat{AE} = \widehat{NE}$

又 $\because \widehat{AE} + \widehat{BF} + \widehat{EF} = \widehat{AB}$

$\therefore \widehat{MN} = \widehat{AN} + \widehat{BM} - \widehat{AB} = 2(\widehat{AE} + \widehat{BF}) - \widehat{AB}$

$= 2(\widehat{AB} - \widehat{EF}) - \widehat{AB}$

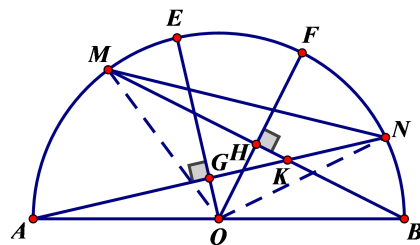
$= \widehat{AB} - 2\widehat{EF}$

$\therefore \angle MON = 2(180^\circ - \alpha) - 180^\circ$

$= 180^\circ - 2\alpha$

$\therefore \angle OMN = \angle ONM = \alpha$

$\therefore MN = 2R \cos \alpha = AB \cos \alpha$



(2) $\because \angle KMN = \angle KAB, \angle KNM = \angle KBA$

$\therefore \triangle KMN \sim \triangle KAB$

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle KMN}}{S_{\triangle KAB}} = \left(\frac{MN}{AB}\right)^2 = (\cos \alpha)^2 = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{2}{9}$$

又 \because 同 (1) 中推导可以得到: $\angle AKB = 180^\circ - \alpha$

$\therefore \angle AKB$ 为定值, K 点在定弧上运动, 当 K 到达弧顶时, 即 $OK \perp AB$ 时, $S_{\triangle KAB}$ 最大

$\therefore \angle AMK = \angle AOK = 90^\circ$

$\therefore AOKM$ 四点共圆

$\therefore BK \cdot BM = BO \cdot BA = 32$

$$\text{又 } \because \frac{MK}{BK} = \frac{MN}{AB} = \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\therefore BK \cdot BM = BK(BK + MK) = \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) BK^2 = 32$$

$$\therefore BK^2 = \frac{32}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}}$$

又 $\because \angle MKA = 180^\circ - \angle AKB = \alpha$

$$\therefore MA = AK \sin \alpha = BK \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} BK$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle KAB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot MA \cdot BK = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{6} BK^2 = \frac{48\sqrt{7} - 16\sqrt{14}}{7}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle MKN} = \frac{2}{9} S_{\triangle KAB} = \frac{96\sqrt{7} - 32\sqrt{14}}{63}, \text{ 当 } OK \perp AB \text{ 时取最大值}$$

(注: 初中没学过二倍角公式)

