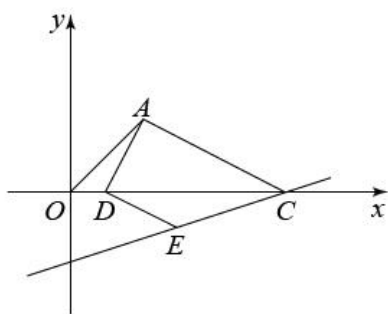


24. 如图, 平面直角坐标系中, 点  $A(4,4)$ ,  $D(2,0)$ ,  $AC = 4\sqrt{5}$ ,  $AD \perp DE$ ,  $AD = DE$ .

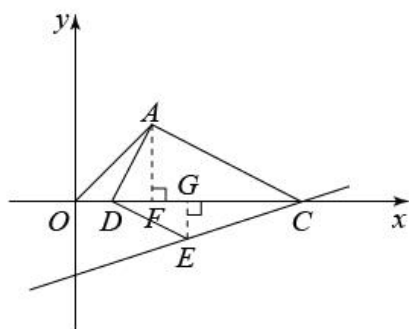


(1) 求直线  $CE$  解析式; (2) 点  $M$  在直线  $CE$  上,  $S_{\triangle ADM} = 5$ , 直接写出点  $M$  的坐标  
— \_\_\_\_\_;

(3)  $F$  是平面内一点, 若  $\triangle OAF$  与  $\triangle OAD$  全等, 则点  $F$  坐标为\_\_\_\_\_.

【答案】(1)  $y = \frac{1}{3}x - 4$ ; (2)  $(3, -3)$ ,  $(-3, -5)$ ; (3)  $(0, 2)$ ,  $(2, 4)$ ,  $(4, 2)$

【小问 1 详解】解: 如图所示, 过点  $A$  作  $AF \perp x$  轴于点  $F$ , 过点  $E$  作  $EG \perp x$  轴于点  $G$ ,



$\because AD \perp DE$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle AFD = \angle DGE = 90^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle ADF = 90^\circ - \angle GDE = \angle DEG$ , 又  $\because AD = DE$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle ADF \cong \triangle DEG$  (AAS),  $\therefore AF = DG, DF = GE$ ,

$\because$  点  $A(4,4)$ ,  $D(2,0)$ ,  $\therefore AF = 4, DF = 2$ ,

$\therefore \triangle AOF$  是等腰直角三角形, 则  $\angle AOD = 45^\circ$ ,

则  $EG = 2, OG = OD + DG = 2 + 4 = 6$ ,  $\therefore E(6, -2)$ ,  $\because AC = 4\sqrt{5}$ ,

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ADC$  中,  $FC = \sqrt{AC^2 - AF^2} = \sqrt{(4\sqrt{5})^2 - 4^2} = 8$ ,

$\therefore OC = OD + DF + FC = 2 + 2 + 8 = 12$ ,  $\therefore C(12, 0)$ ,

设直线  $CE$  解析式为  $y = kx + b$ , 则  $\begin{cases} 12k + b = 0 \\ 6k + b = -2 \end{cases}$ , 解得:  $\begin{cases} k = \frac{1}{3} \\ b = -4 \end{cases}$ ,  $\therefore$  直线  $CE$  的解析式为:

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x - 4;$$

【小问 2 详解】

解:  $\because$  点  $A(4,4)$ ,  $D(2,0)$  设直线  $AD$  的解析式为  $y = ax + c$ ,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 4a + c = 4 \\ 2a + c = 0 \end{cases}, \text{解得: } \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ c = -4 \end{cases}, \therefore \text{直线 } AD \text{ 的解析式为 } y = 2x - 4,$$

令  $x = 0$ , 解得:  $y = -4$ ,

又直线  $CE$  的解析式为:  $y = \frac{1}{3}x - 4$ ; 令  $x = 0$ , 解得:  $y = -4$ ,

$\therefore AD, CE$  交  $y$  轴于同一点,

如图, 设  $AD, CE$  交  $y$  轴于点  $H$ ,

$\because A(4,4)$ ,  $H(0,-4)$ ,  $C(12,0)$ ,

$$\therefore AH = \sqrt{4^2 + 8^2} = 4\sqrt{5}, HC = 4\sqrt{10},$$

又  $\because AC = 4\sqrt{5}$ ,  $\therefore AH = AC$  且  $AH^2 + AC^2 = HC^2$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AHC$  是等腰直角三角形,

$$\therefore \angle AHC = 45^\circ, \because S_{\triangle ADM} = 5, AD = 2\sqrt{5}, \therefore AD \text{ 边上的高为 } \frac{2 \times 5}{2\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5},$$

过点  $M$  作  $MN \perp AD$  于点  $N$ , 则  $\triangle HMN$  是等腰直角三角形, 且  $HM = \sqrt{2}NM = \sqrt{10}$ ,

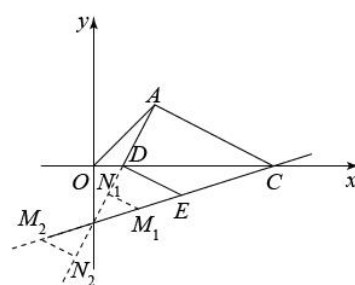
$$\text{设 } M\left(m, \frac{1}{3}m - 4\right), \therefore m^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}m\right)^2 = 10, \text{解得: } m_1 = 3, m_2 = -3,$$

当  $m = 3$  时  $\frac{1}{3}m - 4 = -3$ , 当  $m = -3$  时,  $\frac{1}{3}m - 4 = -5$ ,

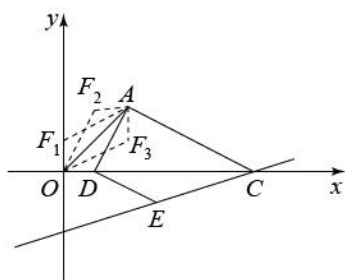
$\therefore M$  的坐标为:  $(3, -3)$ ,  $(-3, -5)$ , 故答案为:  $(3, -3)$ ,  $(-3, -5)$ .

【小问 3 详解】解: 由 (1) 可得  $\angle AOD = 45^\circ$ , 若  $\triangle OAF$  与  $\triangle OAD$  全等,

$\because OA$  是公共边,  $\therefore OD = OF = 2$  且  $\angle FOA = \angle DOA = 45^\circ$  或  $AF = OD = 2$  且  $\angle OAF = 45^\circ$ ,



如图所示,



$\therefore F$  的坐标为  $(0,2)$ ,  $(2,4)$ ,  $(4,2)$ ,

故答案为:  $(0,2)$ ,  $(2,4)$ ,  $(4,2)$ .

25.  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB=AC$ , 点  $D$  在线段  $BC$  上, 点  $F$  在射线  $AD$  上, 连接  $CF$ , 作  $BE \parallel CF$  交射线  $AD$  于  $E$ ,  $\angle CFA = \angle BAC = \alpha$ .

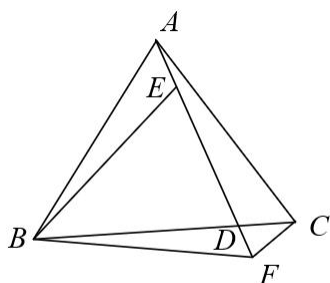


图1

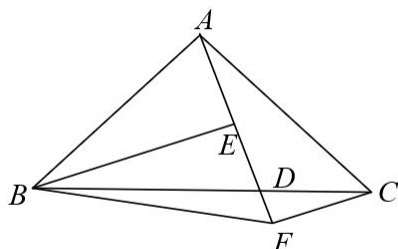


图2

(1) 如图 1, 当  $\alpha = 70^\circ$  时,  $\angle ABE = 15^\circ$  时, 求  $\angle BAE$  的大小;

(2) 当  $\alpha = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = AC = 8$  时,

①如图 2. 连长  $BF$ , 当  $BF = BA$ , 求  $CF$  的长;

②若  $AD = 5\sqrt{2}$ , 直接写出  $CF$  的长.

【答案】(1)  $55^\circ$

(2) ①  $\frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ; ②  $\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5}$ ,  $\frac{28\sqrt{2}}{5}$

【小问 1 详解】

解:  $\because BE \parallel CF$ ,  $\angle CFA = \angle BAC = \alpha = 70^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BED = 70^\circ$ ,

$\because \angle BED = \angle ABE + \angle BAE$ ,  $\angle ABE = 15^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAE = 70^\circ - 15^\circ = 55^\circ$ ;

【小问 2 详解】

①  $\because BF = BA$ ,  $AB = AC$ ,  $\therefore BF = AC$ ,

$\because BE \parallel CF$ ,  $\angle CFA = \angle BAC = \alpha = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore BE \perp AF$ ,  $AE = EF$ ,  $\angle ABE = \angle FBE$ ,

$\angle BEF = \angle AFC = 90^\circ$ ,

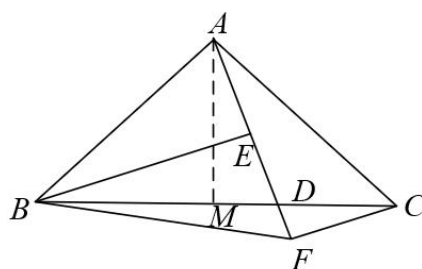
$\therefore \angle ABE + \angle BAE = 90^\circ = \angle BAE + \angle CAF$ ,

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle CAF$ ,  $\therefore \angle CAF = \angle FBE$ ,

$\therefore \triangle BEF \cong \triangle AFC$ ,  $\therefore EF = FC$ ,

$\therefore FC = EF = AE = \frac{1}{2} AF$ ,  $\because AB = AC = 8$ ,

$\therefore CF^2 + (2CF)^2 = 64$ , 解得:  $CF = \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5}$  (负根舍去);



②如图，过 A 作  $AM \perp BC$  于 M，当 D 在 M 的右边时，

$$\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ, AB = AC = 8,$$

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{8^2 + 8^2} = 8\sqrt{2}, AM = MC = BM = 4\sqrt{2},$$

$$\because AD = 5\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore DM = \sqrt{AD^2 - AM^2} = 3\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore BD = 4\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2} = 7\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore BE = \frac{\frac{1}{2}BD \cdot AM}{\frac{1}{2}AD} = \frac{28}{5}\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{BD^2 - BE^2} = \frac{21}{5}\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore AE = AD - DE = 5\sqrt{2} - \frac{21}{5}\sqrt{2} = \frac{4}{5}\sqrt{2},$$

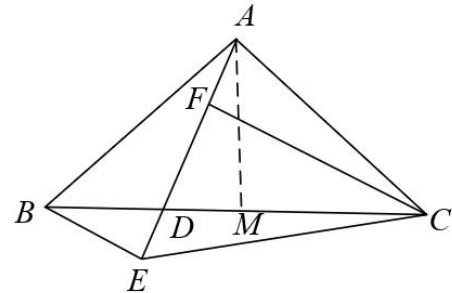
由 (1) 得：  $\angle ABE = \angle CAF$ ，

而  $\angle AEB = \angle AFC = 90^\circ$ ，  $AB = AC$ ，

$$\therefore \triangle BAE \cong \triangle ACF,$$

$$\therefore CF = AE = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5},$$

当 D 在 M 的左边时，如图，



同理可得：  $AM = 4\sqrt{2}$ ，  $DM = 3\sqrt{2}$ ，  $CD = 7\sqrt{2}$ ，

$$\therefore CF = \frac{\frac{1}{2}CD \cdot AM}{\frac{1}{2}AD} = \frac{28}{5}\sqrt{2};$$

综上：  $CF = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5}$  或  $CF = \frac{28}{5}\sqrt{2}$ 。