

昆山提招模拟题（七）答案

一、选择题

1、B 2、D 3、A 4、B 5、B 6、C

二、填空：

7、5 8、 45° 9、5 10、8 11、14 12、12度

三、解答题

13 (1) 略……………4分

(2) 1.5……………4分

(3) $\sqrt{17}$ ……………4分

14、【解答】解：(1) 根据折叠可知：

$$AB=AF=5,$$

$$\because AD=13, DF=12,$$

$$12^2+5^2=13^2,$$

$$\text{即 } FD^2+AF^2=AD^2,$$

根据勾股定理的逆定理，得

 $\triangle ADF$ 是直角三角形. ……………5分(2) 设 $BE=x$,则 $EF=x$,

$$\because \text{根据折叠可知: } \angle AFE = \angle B = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AFD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DFE = 180^\circ,$$

 \therefore D、F、E 三点在同一条直线上，

$$\therefore DE = 12+x,$$

$$CE = 13 - x, DC = AB = 5,$$

在 $Rt\triangle DCE$ 中，根据勾股定理，得

$$DE^2 = DC^2 + EC^2, \text{ 即 } (12+x)^2 = 5^2 + (13-x)^2, \text{ 解得 } x=1.$$

答：BE 的长为 1……………5分

15 (1) ……………5分 (2) ……………5分

16、(1) 略……………5分

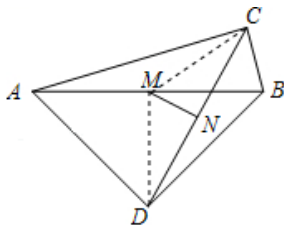
(2) 50° ……………5分16、(1) 连接 MC 、 MD ,

$\because \angle ACB = \angle ADB = 90^\circ$, M 、 N 分别是 AB 、 CD 的中点,

$\therefore CM = \frac{1}{2}AB$, $DM = \frac{1}{2}AB$, $\therefore MC = MD$, 在 $\triangle CDM$ 中, $\because MC = MD$, N 是 CD 的中点, $\therefore MN$ 垂直 CD ;5 分

(2) $\because AB = 50$, $\therefore DM = CM = 25$, $\because CD = 48$, MN 垂直 CD , N 是 CD 的中点,

$\therefore CN = 24$, 在 $Rt\triangle CMN$ 中, 根据勾股定理有 $MN = 7$5 分



17、【解答】解：(1) ① $\because BO$ 平分 $\angle ABC$,

$\therefore \angle EBO = \angle OBC$, $\because EF \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle EOB = \angle OBC$,

$\therefore \angle EOB = \angle EBO$, $\therefore OE = BE$;4 分

② $\triangle AEF$ 的周长 $= AE + AF + EF = AE + AF + EB + FC = AB + AC = 25 - 9 = 16$;4 分

(2) 解：延长 BA , 作 $PN \perp BD$ 于 N , $PF \perp BA$ 于 F , $PM \perp AC$ 于 M ,

$\because CP$ 平分 $\angle ACD$, $\therefore \angle ACP = \angle PCD$, $PM = PN$,

$\because BP$ 平分 $\angle ABC$, $\therefore \angle ABP = \angle PBC$, $PF = PN$,

$\therefore PF = PM$, $\therefore \angle FAP = \angle PAC$, $\therefore \angle FAC = 2\angle PAC$,

$\because \angle FAC + \angle BAC = 180^\circ$, $\therefore 2\angle PAC + \angle BAC = 180^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle PAC = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle BAC) = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 80^\circ) = 50^\circ$ 4 分

18、【解答】(1) 解： $\because AB = AC$,

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB$. $\because \angle ABD = \angle ACD$, $\therefore \angle ABC - \angle ABD = \angle ACB - \angle ACD$,

$\therefore \angle DBC = \angle DCB$, $\therefore BD = CD$.

在 $\triangle ABD$ 与 $\triangle ACD$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} AB = AC \\ \angle ABD = \angle ACD \\ BD = CD \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$ (SAS),

$\therefore \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2}\angle BAC = \angle CAD = \frac{1}{2}\angle BAC = 40^\circ$ 4 分

(2) 证明： $\because \angle ADE$ 是 $\triangle ABD$ 的外角,

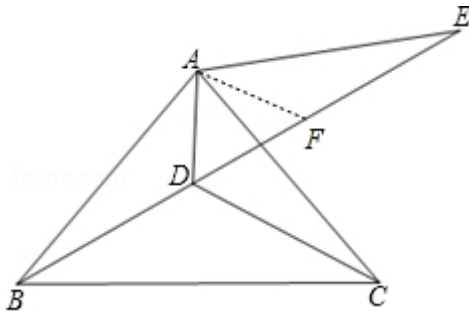
$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle BAD + \angle ABD = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC = 80^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle DCB = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle EDC = \angle DBC + \angle DCB = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle EDC$, $\therefore DE$ 平分 $\angle ADC$4 分

(3) 结论: $DE = AD + BD$. 在 DE 上取点 F , 使 $DF = DA$, 连接 AF .



$\therefore AB = AE$,

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle E$,

$\therefore DA = DF$, $\angle ADE = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle ADF$ 为等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle ADF = \angle AFD = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ADB = \angle AFE = 120^\circ$.

在 $\triangle ABD$ 与 $\triangle AEF$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle ABE = \angle E \\ \angle ADB = \angle AFE \\ AB = AE \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle AEF$ (AAS).

$\therefore BD = EF$, $\therefore DE = DF + EF$, $\therefore DE = AD + BD$4 分

19、【解答】解:【引例】结论: $AE = CD$, $AE \perp CD$.

理由: 如图 1 中, 延长 AE 交 CD 于 F .

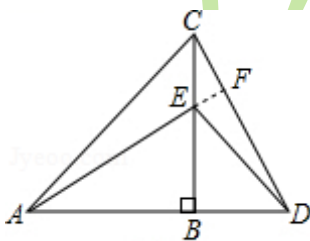


图1

\therefore 在 $\triangle ABE$ 和 $\triangle CBD$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} AB = CB \\ \angle ABC = \angle EBD, \\ EB = DB \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CBD$ (ASA),
 $\therefore AE = CD, \angle AEB = \angle CDB, \therefore \angle AEB + \angle EAB = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle CDB + \angle EAB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle AFD = 90^\circ, \therefore AE \perp CD.$

故答案为 $AE = CD, AE \perp CD.$ 4 分

【模型建立】如图 2 中, 设 AE 交 BC 于点 O .

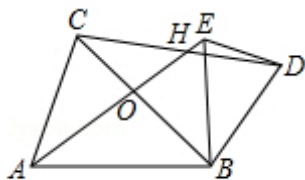


图2

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle EBD, \therefore \angle ABE = \angle CBD,$
 $\therefore AB = CB, EB = DB, \therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CBD$ (SAS),
 $\therefore \angle EAB = \angle DCB, \therefore \angle OAB + \angle AOB + \angle ABO = 180^\circ, \angle OCH + \angle COH + \angle OHC = 180^\circ, \angle AOB = \angle COH, \therefore \angle OHC = \angle OBA,$ 即 $\angle AHC = \alpha.$ 4 分

【拓展应用】如图 3 中, 作 $DE \perp DA,$ 截取 $DE = DA,$ 连接 $AE, BE.$ 则 $\angle ADE = 90^\circ,$ $\angle DAE = 45^\circ,$

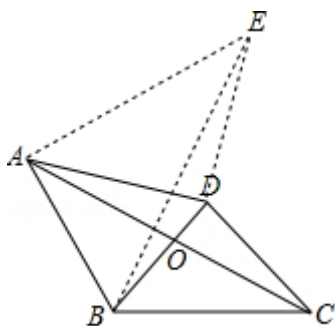


图3

$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle BDC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADC = \angle EDB,$
 $\therefore DE = DA, DB = DC,$
 $\therefore \triangle EDB \cong \triangle ADC$ (SAS), $\therefore EB = AC, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle EAD = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle EAB = \angle EAD + \angle BAD = 90^\circ,$ 在 $Rt\triangle EAB$ 中, $AE^2 + AB^2 = BE^2,$

在 $Rt\triangle ADE$ 中, $AD^2 + DE^2 = AE^2, \therefore AD = 4, AB = 3, \therefore AE^2 = 32, BE^2 = 41,$

$\therefore AC^2 = BE^2 = 41.$ 4 分

20、解：(1) 如图 1 所示： \therefore 由轴对称的性质得： $AE = AC, BM = EM, AM \perp BE, \angle AME = \angle BMA = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EAP = \angle PAB = 29^\circ, \therefore \angle EAC = 90^\circ + 2 \times 29^\circ = 148^\circ,$

$\because \triangle ABC$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore AB=AC$, $\therefore AE=AC$, $\therefore \angle ACF = \angle AEC = \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - 148^\circ) = 16^\circ$;4分

(2) 由轴对称的性质得: $\angle EAP = \angle PAB$, AP 是 EB 的垂直平分线,

$\therefore EF=FB$, $AE=AB$, $\therefore \angle AEM = \angle ABM$, $\angle FEM = \angle FBM$,

$\therefore \angle AEF = \angle ABF$, $\because \angle AEF = \angle ACE$, $\therefore \angle AEF = \angle ABF = \angle ACE$,

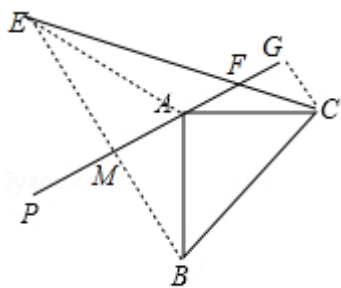
$\because \angle AEC + \angle ACE + \angle EAC = 180^\circ$, $\angle EAB + \angle AEB + \angle ABE = 180^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AEC + \angle ACE + \angle BAC + \angle BAE = \angle EAB + \angle AEF + \angle FEB + \angle ABF + \angle FBE$,

$\therefore \angle BAC = 2\angle FEB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FEB = 45^\circ$, 即 $\angle BEC = 45^\circ$;4分

(3) 解: $EF^2 + CF^2 = 2AB^2$, 理由如下:

如图 2 所示: 作 $CG \perp AP$ 于 G ,



(图2)

则 $\angle AGC = \angle BMA = 90^\circ$, $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle GAC = \angle MBA$,

在 $\triangle ACG$ 和 $\triangle BAM$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle GAC = \angle MBA \\ \angle CGA = \angle BMA, \therefore \triangle ACG \cong \triangle BAM (AAS), \\ AC = BA \end{cases}$$

$\therefore CG = AM$, $\because \angle BEC = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CFG = \angle EFM = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle EFM$ 和 $\triangle CFG$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore EF^2 = 2EM^2$, $CF^2 = 2CG^2$,

$\therefore AB^2 = AM^2 + BM^2$, $\therefore EF^2 + CF^2 = 2AB^2$4分