

参考答案

第十一章课堂提升

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B
7. 30° 8. 60° 9. 29 10. 16 11. 40°
12. 10° 或 60°
13. 解: 设 $\angle 1 = x$, 则 $\angle C = 2x$, $\angle 2 = \frac{3}{2}x$.
 $\because AD \perp BC, \therefore \angle ADB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle C + \angle 1 = 90^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle 1 = 30^\circ, \angle 2 = 45^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle B = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$.
14. 解: \because 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABE$ 中, $\angle AEB = 90^\circ, \angle B = 30^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle A = 90^\circ - \angle B = 60^\circ$.
 \because 在 $\triangle ADC$ 中, $\angle A = 60^\circ, \angle ADC = 80^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle C = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 80^\circ = 40^\circ$.
15. 解: (1) $\because AD$ 是 BC 边上的中线,
 $\therefore BD = CD$.
 $\because \triangle ABD$ 的周长比 $\triangle ADC$ 的周长多 1,
 $\therefore AB - AC = 1$.
 $\because AB + AC = 11$, 解得 $AB = 6, AC = 5$.
(2) 由 (1) 得 $1 < BC < 11$.
16. 解: $\because AD$ 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线, $\angle BAC = 70^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle DAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = 35^\circ$.
 $\because CE$ 是 $\triangle ADC$ 的边 AD 上的高,
 $\therefore \angle AEC = 90^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle ACE = 90^\circ - \angle CAE = 55^\circ$.
 $\because \angle ECD = 20^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ACE + \angle ECD = 75^\circ$.
17. 解: (1) $\because AE \perp DE$,
 $\therefore \angle E = 90^\circ$.
 $\because \angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D + \angle E = (5 - 2) \times 180^\circ = 540^\circ$,
 $\angle A = 120^\circ, \angle C = 60^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle D + \angle B = 540^\circ - 90^\circ - 120^\circ - 60^\circ = 270^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle D - \angle B = 30^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle D = 150^\circ$.
(2) $AB \parallel CD$. 理由如下:
由 (1) 可得 $\angle B = 120^\circ$, 又 $\angle C = 60^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$.
 $\therefore AB \parallel CD$.
18. 解: 设 $\angle C = 2x$, 则 $\angle ADB = 3x$.
 $\because BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC, \angle ABC = 72^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD = 36^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle DBC + \angle C$,

- $\therefore 3x = 36^\circ + 2x$.
 $\therefore x = 36^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle C = 72^\circ, \angle ADB = 108^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 72^\circ - 72^\circ = 36^\circ$.
 $\therefore AE \perp BE$,
 $\therefore \angle E = 90^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle E + \angle DAE$,
 $\therefore \angle DAE = 108^\circ - 90^\circ = 18^\circ$.
19. 解: (1) $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ, AD$ 是边 BC 上的高,
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AC = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot AD$.
 $\therefore AD = \frac{AB \cdot AC}{BC} = \frac{3 \times 4}{5} = \frac{12}{5} (\text{cm})$.
(2) $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \times AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = 6 (\text{cm}^2)$.
 $\because AE$ 是边 BC 上的中线, $\therefore BE = EC$.
 $\therefore S_{\triangle ABE} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle ABC} = 3 (\text{cm}^2)$.
20. (1) 解: $\because \angle B + \angle C + \angle E + \angle CDE + \angle BAE = (5 - 2) \times 180^\circ = 540^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle EAB = 540^\circ - 270^\circ - 90^\circ - \alpha = 180^\circ - \alpha$.
(2) 证明: $\because \angle B + \angle C + \angle E + \angle CDE + \angle BAE = 540^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle CDE + \angle BAE = 540^\circ - 270^\circ - 90^\circ = 180^\circ$.
 $\because AF$ 平分 $\angle EAB, DG$ 平分 $\angle CDE$,
 $\therefore \angle EAF = \frac{1}{2} \angle EAB, \angle EDG = \frac{1}{2} \angle CDE$.
 $\therefore \angle EAF + \angle EDG = \frac{1}{2} (\angle EAB + \angle CDE) = 90^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle EDG + \angle EGD = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle EAF = \angle EGD$.
 $\therefore AF \parallel DG$.
(3) 30°
21. (1) 证明: $\because CE$ 平分 $\angle BCD$,
 $\therefore \angle BCD = 2 \angle BCE$.
 $\because \angle BCD = 2 \angle E$,
 $\therefore \angle BCE = \angle E$.
 $\therefore BC \parallel DE$.
(2) 解: $\because BC \parallel DE, \therefore \angle ADB = \angle DBC$.
 $\because \angle DBC = \angle CBF + \angle DBF$,
 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle CBF + \angle DBF$.
 $\because \angle BFC = \angle ADB$,
 $\therefore \angle BFC = \angle CBF + \angle DBF$.
 $\therefore \angle BFC$ 是 $\triangle BFD$ 的外角,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \angle BFC &= \angle DBF + \angle BDC. \\ \therefore \angle DBF + \angle BDC &= \angle CBF + \angle DBF. \\ \therefore \angle BDC &= \angle CBF = 40^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

22. 解: 探究一: $\angle FDC + \angle ECD = 180^\circ + \angle A$
 探究二: $\because DP, CP$ 分别平分 $\angle ADC$ 和 $\angle ACD$,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \angle PDC &= \frac{1}{2} \angle ADC, \angle PCD = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACD. \\ \therefore \angle P &= 180^\circ - \angle PDC - \angle PCD = 180^\circ - \\ &\frac{1}{2} \angle ADC - \frac{1}{2} \angle ACD = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (\angle ADC \\ &+ \angle ACD) = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - \angle A) = 90^\circ \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \angle A. \end{aligned}$$

探究三: $\because DP, CP$ 分别平分 $\angle ADC$ 和 $\angle BCD$,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \angle PDC &= \frac{1}{2} \angle ADC, \angle PCD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BCD. \\ \therefore \angle P &= 180^\circ - \angle PDC - \angle PCD = 180^\circ - \\ &\frac{1}{2} \angle ADC - \frac{1}{2} \angle BCD = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (\angle ADC \\ &+ \angle BCD) = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (360^\circ - \angle A - \angle B) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\angle A + \angle B). \end{aligned}$$

23. 解: (1) ① 45

② $\angle PHE$ 是一个定值, $\angle PHE = 45^\circ$.

理由如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \because AB \perp CD, \therefore \angle POQ &= 90^\circ. \\ \therefore \angle PQO + \angle QPO &= 90^\circ. \\ \therefore \angle QPO = 90^\circ - \angle PQO, \angle AQP &= 180^\circ - \\ &\angle PQO. \\ \therefore EQ \text{ 平分 } \angle AQP, PH \text{ 平分 } \angle QPO, \\ \therefore \angle EQP &= \frac{1}{2} \angle AQP = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \angle PQO, \\ \angle HPQ &= \frac{1}{2} \angle QPO = 45^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \angle PQO. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \angle H = \angle EQP - \angle HPQ = 45^\circ.$$

(2) $\angle PFE' + \angle QGE' = 90^\circ$. 理由如下:

连接 EE' .

$$\begin{aligned} \because AB \perp CD, \therefore \angle POQ &= 90^\circ. \\ \therefore \angle PQO + \angle QPO &= 90^\circ. \\ \therefore \angle CPQ + \angle QPO &= 180^\circ, \angle PQA + \\ &\angle PQO = 180^\circ, \\ \therefore 180^\circ - \angle CPQ + 180^\circ - \angle PQA &= 90^\circ. \\ \therefore \angle CPQ + \angle PQA &= 270^\circ. \\ \therefore QE, PE \text{ 分别平分 } \angle PQA, \angle CPQ, \\ \therefore \angle EPQ &= \frac{1}{2} \angle CPQ, \angle EQP = \frac{1}{2} \angle PQA. \\ \therefore \angle EPQ + \angle EQP &= \frac{1}{2} \angle CPQ + \frac{1}{2} \angle PQA \\ &= 135^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \angle PEQ = 180^\circ - \angle EPQ - \angle EQP = 45^\circ.$$

由折叠的性质可知 $\angle GE'F = \angle PEQ = 45^\circ$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \angle FEG + \angle FE'G + \angle EFE' + \angle EGE' &= \\ 360^\circ, \\ \therefore \angle EFE' + \angle EGE' &= 270^\circ. \\ \therefore \angle PFE' + \angle QGE' &= 360^\circ - \angle EFE' - \\ &\angle EGE' = 90^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

第十二章课堂提升

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. D
 7. 4 8. 55 9. $a + b - c$ 10. 4.5 cm

11. $90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \angle A$

12. (4, 6), (-2, -2) 或 (4, -2)

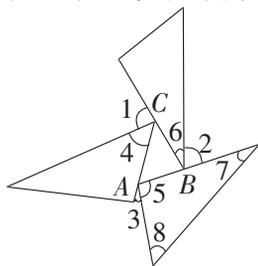
13. 证明: $\because AB \parallel DE, \therefore \angle B = \angle E$.

在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DEF$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle B = \angle E, \\ BC = EF, \\ \angle 1 = \angle 2, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ (ASA).

14. 解: \because 图中是三个全等的三角形,



$$\therefore \angle 4 = \angle 8, \angle 6 = \angle 7.$$

又: \because 三角形 ABC 的外角和 $= \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 4 + \angle 5 + \angle 6 = 360^\circ$,

$$\angle 5 + \angle 7 + \angle 8 = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle 4 + \angle 5 + \angle 6 = 180^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 360^\circ - 180^\circ = 180^\circ.$$

15. 证明: 连接 AC .

$$\text{在 } \triangle ADC \text{ 和 } \triangle ABC \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AB = AD, \\ BC = DC, \\ AC = AC, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle ABC$ (SSS).

$$\therefore \angle ECA = \angle FCA.$$

\because 点 E, F 分别是 DC, BC 的中点,

$$\therefore 2CE = DC, 2CF = BC.$$

$$\therefore DC = BC, \therefore CE = CF.$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle AEC \text{ 和 } \triangle AFC \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} CE = CF, \\ \angle ECA = \angle FCA, \\ AC = AC, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AEC \cong \triangle AFC$ (SAS).

$$\therefore AE = AF.$$

16. 证明: (1) $\because DE \perp AB, DF \perp AC$,

$$\therefore \angle E = \angle DFC = 90^\circ.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DBE$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle DCF$ 中,

$$BD = CD, BE = CF,$$

∴ Rt△DBE ≅ Rt△DCF (HL).

(2) ∴ Rt△DBE ≅ Rt△DCF, ∴ DE = DF.

∴ DE ⊥ AB 于点 E, DF ⊥ AC 于点 F,

∴ AD 平分 ∠BAC.

17. 答案不唯一, 如:

已知: AD = BC, AC = BD.

求证: ∠D = ∠C (或 CE = DE 或 ∠DAB = ∠CBA).

证明: 在 △ABD 和 △BAC 中,

∴ AD = BC, AC = BD, AB = BA,

∴ △ABD ≅ △BAC (SSS).

∴ ∠D = ∠C.

18. 解: (1) 垂直. 理由如下:

∴ CD // AB, ∴ ∠ABC + ∠BCD = 180°.

又 ∴ ∠ABC, ∠BCD 的平分线交于点 E,

∴ ∠ABE = ∠EBC, ∠DCE = ∠ECB.

$$\therefore \angle EBC + \angle ECB = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC + \frac{1}{2} \angle BCD$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\angle ABC + \angle BCD) = 90^\circ.$$

∴ ∠CEB = 90°. ∴ BE 与 CF 互相垂直.

(2) 由 (1) 知 ∠CEB = 90°,

∴ ∠FEB = 90°.

在 △FBE 和 △CBE 中, $\begin{cases} \angle CBE = \angle FBE, \\ BE = BE, \\ \angle BEC = \angle BEF, \end{cases}$

∴ △FBE ≅ △CBE (ASA).

∴ BF = BC, EF = EC.

又 ∴ CD // AB, ∴ ∠DCE = ∠AFE.

在 △DCE 和 △AFE 中, $\begin{cases} \angle DCE = \angle AFE, \\ CE = FE, \\ \angle DEC = \angle AEF, \end{cases}$

∴ △DCE ≅ △AFE (ASA). ∴ DC = AF.

∴ CD = 3, AB = 4,

∴ BC = BF = AF + AB = CD + AB = 3 + 4 = 7.

19. (1) 证明: ∴ AD // BE,

∴ ∠A = ∠B.

在 △ACD 和 △BEC 中,

AD = BC, ∠A = ∠B, AC = BE,

∴ △ACD ≅ △BEC (SAS).

(2) 解: CF ⊥ DE. 理由是:

∴ △ACD ≅ △BEC, ∴ DC = CE.

∴ CF 平分 ∠DCE, ∴ ∠DCF = ∠ECF.

又 ∴ CF = CF, ∴ △DCF ≅ △ECF (SAS),

∴ ∠DFC = ∠EFC = 90°, 即 CF ⊥ DE.

20. (1) 略

(2) 解: ∴ △ADE ≅ △ADF,

∴ DE = DF = 4.

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle ADC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot DE + \frac{1}{2} AC$$

$$\cdot DF = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times (AB + AC).$$

$$\therefore AB + AC = 8, \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = 16.$$

21. (1) 证明: ∴ ∠AOB = ∠COD,

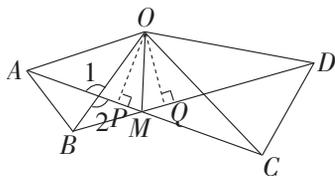
∴ ∠AOB + ∠BOC = ∠COD + ∠BOC,

即 ∠AOC = ∠BOD.

∴ OA = OB, OC = OD,

∴ △AOC ≅ △BOD. ∴ AC = BD.

(2) 解: 如图, 由 (1) 可得 ∠OAM = ∠OBM.



∴ ∠1 = ∠2,

∴ ∠AMB = ∠AOB = 36°.

(3) 证明: 如图, 过点 O 分别作 OP ⊥ AC, OQ ⊥ BD, 垂足分别为 P, Q.

∴ △AOC ≅ △BOD,

∴ S_{△OAC} = S_{△OBD}.

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} OP \cdot AC = \frac{1}{2} OQ \cdot BD.$$

∴ AC = BD, ∴ OP = OQ.

∴ 点 O 在 ∠AMD 的平分线上.

∴ ∠AMO = ∠DMO.

22. (1) 证明: ∴ AD ⊥ MN, BE ⊥ MN,

∴ ∠ADC = ∠ACB = ∠CEB = 90°.

∴ ∠CAD + ∠ACD = 90°, ∠BCE + ∠ACD = 90°. ∴ ∠CAD = ∠BCE.

∴ 在 △ADC 和 △CEB 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle ADC = \angle CEB, \\ \angle CAD = \angle BCE, \\ AC = BC, \end{cases}$$

∴ △ADC ≅ △CEB (AAS).

∴ CE = AD, CD = BE.

∴ DE = CE + CD = AD + BE.

(2) 证明: ∴ AD ⊥ MN, BE ⊥ MN,

∴ ∠ADC = ∠CEB = ∠ACB = 90°,

∴ ∠CAD = ∠BCE.

∴ 在 △ADC 和 △CEB 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle ADC = \angle CEB, \\ \angle CAD = \angle BCE, \\ AC = BC, \end{cases}$$

∴ △ADC ≅ △CEB (AAS).

∴ CE = AD, CD = BE.

∴ DE = CE - CD = AD - BE.

(3) 解: DE = BE - AD.

23. (1) 10 - 2t

(2) 证明: ∴ 当 t = $\frac{5}{2}$ 时,

$$PC = 10 - 2 \times \frac{5}{2} = 5, BP = \frac{5}{2} \times 2 = 5, \text{ 即}$$

$$BP = CP.$$

∴ 在 $\triangle ABP$ 和 $\triangle DCP$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} AB = DC, \\ \angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ, \\ BP = CP, \end{cases}$$

∴ $\triangle ABP \cong \triangle DCP$ (SAS).

(3) 解: ① 当 $BP = CQ, AB = PC = 6$ 时,

∴ $\angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ$, ∴ $\triangle ABP \cong \triangle PCQ$.

∴ $BP = 10 - 6 = 4$, 即 $2t = 4$.

解得 $t = 2$.

∴ $CQ = BP = 4$.

∴ $2v = 4$, 解得 $v = 2$.

② 当 $BA = CQ, PB = PC$ 时,

∴ $\angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ$,

∴ $\triangle ABP \cong \triangle QCP$.

∴ $BP = PC = \frac{1}{2}BC = 5$, 即 $2t = 5$.

解得 $t = 2.5$.

∴ $CQ = AB = 6$.

∴ $2.5v = 6$, 解得 $v = 2.4$.

综上所述, 当 $v = 2.4$ 或 2 时, $\triangle ABP$ 与 $\triangle PQC$ 全等.

阶段提升(一)

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A
7. 50° 8. $(-2, 0)$ 9. 3 10. 7 11. 57°
12. 5 或 10

13. 解: ∵ $\triangle OAD \cong \triangle OBC$,

∴ $\angle C = \angle D, \angle OBC = \angle OAD$.

∴ $\angle O = 65^\circ$,

∴ $\angle OBC = 180^\circ - \angle O - \angle C = 115^\circ - \angle C$.

在四边形 $AOBE$ 中, $\angle O + \angle OBC + \angle BEA + \angle OAD = 360^\circ$,

∴ $65^\circ + 115^\circ - \angle C + 135^\circ + 115^\circ - \angle C = 360^\circ$, 解得 $\angle C = 35^\circ$.

14. 解: 这种做法合理.

理由: 在 $\triangle BDE$ 和 $\triangle CFG$ 中,

∴ $BE = CG, BD = CF, DE = FG$,

∴ $\triangle BDE \cong \triangle CFG$ (SSS).

∴ $\angle B = \angle C$.

15. 解: (1) ∵ $\triangle ADF \cong \triangle BCE$,

∴ $\angle E = \angle F = 22^\circ$.

由三角形外角的性质可得 $\angle 1 = \angle B + \angle E = 40^\circ + 22^\circ = 62^\circ$.

(2) ∵ $\triangle ADF \cong \triangle BCE$,

∴ $AD = BC = 2$ cm.

∴ $AC = AD + CD = 3$ cm.

16. 解: (1) ∵ 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$,

$\angle A = 40^\circ$,

∴ $\angle ABC = 90^\circ - \angle A = 50^\circ$.

∴ $\angle CBD = 130^\circ$.

∴ BE 是 $\angle CBD$ 的平分线,

∴ $\angle CBE = \frac{1}{2} \angle CBD = 65^\circ$.

(2) ∵ $\angle ACB = 90^\circ, \angle CBE = 65^\circ$,

∴ $\angle CEB = 90^\circ - 65^\circ = 25^\circ$.

∴ $DF \parallel BE, \therefore \angle F = \angle CEB = 25^\circ$.

17. 证明: (1) ∵ $BE \perp CD$,

∴ $\angle BEC = \angle DEA = 90^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BEC$ 与 $\text{Rt} \triangle DEA$ 中,

$\begin{cases} BE = DE, \\ BC = DA, \end{cases}$

∴ $\triangle BEC \cong \triangle DEA$ (HL).

(2) 由(1)知 $\triangle BEC \cong \triangle DEA$,

∴ $\angle B = \angle D$.

∴ $\angle D + \angle DAE = 90^\circ, \angle DAE = \angle BAF$,

∴ $\angle BAF + \angle B = 90^\circ. \therefore DF \perp BC$.

18. 解: (1) ∵ $AB \parallel CD$,

∴ $\angle ABC + \angle BCD = 180^\circ$.

∴ $\angle ABC = 180^\circ - \angle BCD = 180^\circ - 130^\circ = 50^\circ$.

∴ BE 平分 $\angle ABC$,

∴ $\angle ABE = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 50^\circ = 25^\circ$.

(2) ∵ $AB \parallel CD$, 由(1)知 $\angle ABE = 25^\circ$,

∴ $\angle F = \angle ABE = 25^\circ$.

∴ $\angle ADC = \angle F + \angle DEF$,

∴ $\angle DEF = 48^\circ - 25^\circ = 23^\circ$.

19. (1) 解: ∵ $\angle ABC = 40^\circ, BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC$,

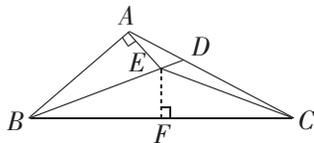
∴ $\angle EBC = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC = 20^\circ$.

∴ $\angle ECB = \angle EBC = 20^\circ$.

∴ $\angle DEC$ 是 $\triangle EBC$ 的一个外角,

∴ $\angle DEC = \angle ECB + \angle EBC = 40^\circ$.

(2) 证明: 过点 E 作 $EF \perp BC$ 于点 F .



∴ BD 平分 $\angle ABC, EA \perp AB$,

∴ $EA = EF$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AEB$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle FEB$ 中,

$\begin{cases} EA = EF, \\ EB = EB, \end{cases}$

∴ $\text{Rt} \triangle AEB \cong \text{Rt} \triangle FEB$ (HL).

∴ $AB = FB$.

∴ $\angle EBC = \angle ECB, EF \perp BC, EF = EF$,

∴ $\triangle BEF \cong \triangle CEF$ (AAS). ∴ $BF = FC$.

∴ $BC = 2FB$.

∴ $BC = 2AB$.

20. 证明: (1) ∵ AC 平分 $\angle BAD, CE \perp AB, CF$

$\perp AD$,

∴ $CE = CF, \angle F = \angle CEB = 90^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCE$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle DCF$ 中, $\begin{cases} BC = DC, \\ CE = CF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle BCE \cong \text{Rt} \triangle DCF (\text{HL}).$

(2) $\because CE \perp AB, CF \perp AD,$

$\therefore \angle F = \angle CEA = 90^\circ.$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle FAC$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle EAC$ 中, $\begin{cases} AC = AC, \\ CE = CF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle FAC \cong \text{Rt} \triangle EAC,$

$\therefore AF = AE.$

$\because \triangle BCE \cong \triangle DCF, \therefore BE = DF.$

$\therefore AB + AD = (AE + BE) + (AF - DF) = AE + BE + AE - DF = 2AE.$

21. 证明: (1) $\because AB \parallel CD,$

$\therefore \angle BAD + \angle ADC = 180^\circ.$

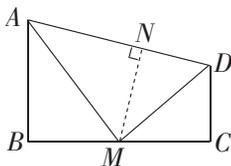
$\because AM$ 平分 $\angle BAD, DM$ 平分 $\angle ADC,$

$\therefore 2\angle MAD + 2\angle ADM = 180^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle MAD + \angle ADM = 90^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle AMD = 90^\circ,$ 即 $AM \perp DM.$

(2) 如图, 过点 M 作 $MN \perp AD$ 交 AD 于点 $N.$



$\because \angle B = 90^\circ, AB \parallel CD,$

$\therefore BM \perp AB, CM \perp CD.$

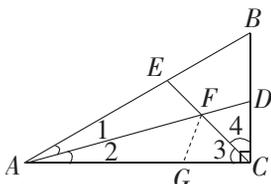
$\because AM$ 平分 $\angle BAD, DM$ 平分 $\angle ADC,$

$\therefore BM = MN, MN = CM.$

$\therefore BM = CM,$ 即点 M 为 BC 的中点.

22. 解: (1) $FE = FD.$ 理由如下:

如图, 在 AC 上截取 $AG = AE,$ 连接 $FG.$



$\because AD$ 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线,

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2.$

在 $\triangle AEF$ 与 $\triangle AGF$ 中, $\begin{cases} AG = AE, \\ \angle 1 = \angle 2 \\ AF = AF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle AGF (\text{SAS}).$

$\therefore \angle AFE = \angle AFG, FE = FG.$

$\because \angle B = 60^\circ, AD, CE$ 分别是 $\angle BAC, \angle BCA$ 的平分线,

$\therefore 2\angle 2 + 2\angle 3 + \angle B = 180^\circ, \angle 3 = \angle 4.$

$\therefore \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 60^\circ.$

又 $\because \angle AFE$ 为 $\triangle AFC$ 的外角,

$\therefore \angle AFE = \angle CFD = \angle AFG = \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 60^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle CFG = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle GFC = \angle DFC.$

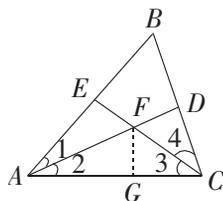
在 $\triangle CFG$ 与 $\triangle CFD$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle GFC = \angle DFC, \\ FC = FC, \\ \angle 3 = \angle 4, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle CFG \cong \triangle CFD (\text{ASA}).$

$\therefore FG = FD. \therefore FE = FD.$

(2) 结论 $FE = FD$ 仍然成立.

证明: 如图, 在 CA 上截取 $AG = AE,$ 连接 $FG.$



$\because \angle B = 60^\circ, AD, CE$ 分别平分 $\angle BAC, \angle BCA,$

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2, \angle 3 = \angle 4, \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 4 = 120^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 60^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle AFC = 120^\circ, \angle AFE = \angle CFD = 60^\circ.$

在 $\triangle AEF$ 和 $\triangle AGF$ 中, $\because AE = AG, \angle 1 = \angle 2, AF = AF,$

$\therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle AGF (\text{SAS}).$

$\therefore FE = FG, \angle AFE = \angle AFG = 60^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle CFG = 120^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle CFD = \angle CFG = 60^\circ.$

在 $\triangle CFG$ 和 $\triangle CFD$ 中,

$\because \angle CFG = \angle CFD = 60^\circ, CF = CF, \angle 3 = \angle 4,$

$\therefore \triangle CFG \cong \triangle CFD (\text{ASA}).$

$\therefore FG = FD.$

$\therefore FE = FD.$

23. 解: (1) $\because \angle A + \angle B + \angle E + \angle EDC + \angle BCD = 180^\circ \times (5 - 2) = 540^\circ,$

而 DP, CP 分别平分 $\angle EDC, \angle BCD,$

$\therefore \angle PDC + \angle PCD = \frac{540^\circ - 300^\circ}{2} = 120^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle P = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ.$

(2) ① $\because \angle ABC + (180^\circ - \angle DCE) = 360^\circ - (\alpha + \beta) = 2\angle PBC + (180^\circ - 2\angle PCE) = 180^\circ - 2(\angle PCE - \angle PBC) = 180^\circ - 2\angle P,$

$\therefore 2\angle P = \alpha + \beta - 180^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle P = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) - 90^\circ.$

② $90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)$

(3) 正五边形的内角 $\angle ABC = \frac{180^\circ \times (5 - 2)}{5} = 108^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2, \therefore \angle 1 = \frac{180^\circ - 108^\circ}{2} = 36^\circ.$

正六边形的内角 $\angle ABE = \angle E = \frac{180^\circ \times (6-2)}{6} = 120^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ADE + \angle E + \angle ABE + \angle 1 = 360^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle ADE = 360^\circ - 120^\circ - 120^\circ - 36^\circ = 84^\circ$.

第十三章课堂提升

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. A

7. 3 8. 60° 9. 4 10. 3 cm 11. 4

12. $15^\circ, 45^\circ$ 或 75°

13. 解: $\therefore \angle C + \angle ABC + \angle A = 180^\circ$, $\angle C = \angle ABC = 2\angle A$,

$\therefore 5\angle A = 180^\circ$. $\therefore \angle A = 36^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle C = \angle ABC = 2\angle A = 72^\circ$.

又 $\therefore BD$ 是 AC 边上的高,

$\therefore \angle DBC = 90^\circ - \angle C = 18^\circ$.

14. 证明: 连接 BD .

$\therefore AB = AD$, $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ADB$.

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ADC$, $\therefore \angle CBD = \angle CDB$.

$\therefore BC = DC$.

15. 解: 连接 OA, OB .

$\therefore \angle BAC = 65^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 115^\circ$.

\therefore 点 O 是 AB, AC 的垂直平分线的交点,

$\therefore OA = OB, OA = OC$.

$\therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA, \angle OCA = \angle OAC, OB = OC$.

$\therefore \angle OBA + \angle OCA = 65^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle OBC + \angle OCB = 115^\circ - 65^\circ = 50^\circ$.

$\therefore OB = OC$, $\therefore \angle BCO = \angle OCB = 25^\circ$.

16. 解: $\therefore AD \parallel BC$,

$\therefore \angle DEF = \angle EFG = 55^\circ$.

由折叠的对称性可知 $\angle GEF = \angle DEF = 55^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle GED = 110^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle 1 = 180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ$.

$\therefore AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle GED = 110^\circ$.

17. 解: (1) \therefore 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = AC, \angle A = 40^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle C = 70^\circ$.

$\therefore AB$ 的垂直平分线 MN 交 AC 于点 D ,

$\therefore AD = BD$.

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle A = 40^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DBC = \angle ABC - \angle ABD = 30^\circ$.

(2) $\therefore AE = 6$, $\therefore AC = AB = 2AE = 12$.

$\therefore \triangle CBD$ 的周长为 20,

$\therefore BC = 20 - (CD + BD) = 20 - (CD + AD) = 20 - 12 = 8$.

18. 解: (1) $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 3 = 7.5$.

(2) 图略, $A_1(-1, -5), B_1(-1, 0)$,

$C_1(-4, -3)$.

(3) 图略, $A_2(1, 5), B_2(1, 0), C_2(4, 3)$.

19. 证明: 连接 DE, DF .

在 $\triangle BDE$ 与 $\triangle CFD$ 中, $\begin{cases} BD = CF, \\ \angle B = \angle C, \\ BE = CD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle BDE \cong \triangle CFD$ (SAS).

$\therefore DE = DF$.

\therefore 点 G 为 EF 的中点, $\therefore DG \perp EF$.

$\therefore DG$ 垂直平分 EF .

20. 证明: (1) $\therefore AB = AC, \angle BAC = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle BCA = 45^\circ$.

$\therefore EC \perp BC$, $\therefore \angle ACE = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle B = \angle ACE$.

在 $\triangle ABD$ 和 $\triangle ACE$ 中, $\begin{cases} AB = AC, \\ \angle B = \angle ACE, \\ BD = EC, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE$ (SAS).

(2) 由 (1) 知, $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE$, $\therefore AD = AE$.

在等腰 $\triangle ADE$ 中, $\therefore DF = FE$, $\therefore AF \perp DE$.

21. 解: (1) $\therefore ME$ 垂直平分 AB , $\therefore MA = MB$.

$\therefore NF$ 垂直平分 AC , $\therefore NA = NC$.

$\therefore C_{\triangle AMN} = AM + MN + AN = BM + MN + NC = BC = 10$ (cm).

(2) $\therefore AB = AC, \angle BAC = 100^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 40^\circ$.

$\therefore MA = MB$, $\therefore \angle MAB = \angle B = 40^\circ$.

$\therefore NA = NC$, $\therefore \angle NAC = \angle C = 40^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle MAN = \angle BAC - \angle MAB - \angle NAC = 20^\circ$.

(3) 能.

$\therefore MA = MB$, $\therefore \angle MAB = \angle B$.

$\therefore NA = NC$, $\therefore \angle NAC = \angle C$.

$\therefore \angle MAN = \angle BAC - \angle MAB - \angle NAC$

$= \angle BAC - (\angle B + \angle C)$

$= \angle BAC - (180^\circ - \angle BAC)$

$= 100^\circ - 80^\circ = 20^\circ$.

22. 解: (1) 等边三角形

一个内角为 60° 的等腰三角形是等边三角形

(2) 相等.

证明: \therefore 由 (1) 知, $\triangle ADC$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore DC = AC, \angle DCA = 60^\circ$.

又 $\therefore \triangle BCE$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore CB = CE, \angle BCE = 60^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DCA + \angle ACB = \angle ECB + \angle ACB$, 即 $\angle DCB = \angle ACE$.

$\therefore \triangle BDC \cong \triangle EAC$ (SAS).

$\therefore BD = EA$.

23. (1) 证明: $\therefore AB = AC, \angle A = 36^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB = \frac{180^\circ - \angle A}{2} = 72^\circ$.

又 $\therefore BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC, CE$ 平分 $\angle ACB$,

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD = \angle BCE = \angle DCE =$

36°.

∴ AD = BD, BE = CE.

∴ △ABD, △BCE 都是等腰三角形.

∴ ∠CED = ∠CBD + ∠BCE = 72°,

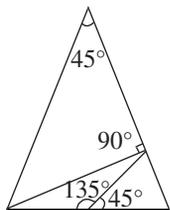
∠CDE = ∠ABD + ∠A = 72°,

∴ ∠CED = ∠CDE. ∴ CE = CD.

∴ △CDE 是等腰三角形.

∴ BD, CE 是△ABC 的“三腰线”.

(2)解:如图所示.



(3)解:∵ AD = BD, DE = CE,

∴ ∠A = ∠ABD = 30°, ∠C = ∠CDE.

∴ BD, DE 是△ABC 的“三腰线”,

∴ △BDE 是等腰三角形.

设 ∠C = ∠CDE = x°.

①当 BD = BE 时, 则 ∠BDE = ∠BED = 2∠C = 2x°.

由外角得 ∠BDC = ∠A + ∠ABD = 2∠A, 即 x + 2x = 60. 解得 x = 20.

②当 BD = DE 时, 则 ∠DBE = ∠BED = 2∠C = 2x°.

在△ABC 中, ∠A + ∠ABC + ∠C = 180°, 即 30 + 2x + 30 + x = 180. 解得 x = 40.

③当 BE = DE 时,

则 ∠BED = 2∠C = 2x°, 则 ∠BDE = $\frac{180^\circ - 2x^\circ}{2} = (90 - x)^\circ$.

由外角得 ∠BDC = ∠A + ∠ABD = 2∠A, 即 x + 90 - x = 60. 此方程无解.

综上所述, x = 20 或 40.

故 ∠C 的度数为 20° 或 40°.

期中阶段提升

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. C

7. 60 8. $\sqrt{3}$ 9. 10 10. 2:3:4 11. m + n

12. 180°, 360° 或 540°

13. (1)证明:由题意知, △ACB 是等腰直角三角形, 且 ∠ACB = ∠DCE = 90°, 则 ∠B = 45°.

∴ CF 平分 ∠DCE,

∴ ∠DCF = ∠ECF = 45°.

∴ ∠B = ∠ECF.

∴ CF // AB.

(2)解:由三角板知, ∠E = 60°, 由(1)知, ∠ECF = 45°, 则 ∠DFC = ∠ECF + ∠E,

∴ ∠DFC = 45° + 60° = 105°.

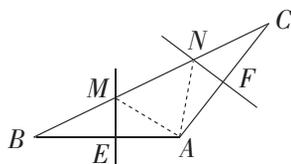
14. 解:连接 BE, 设 BC 与 DE 相交于点 O.

∴ ∠DOC = ∠EOB,

∴ ∠C + ∠D = ∠OBE + ∠OEB.

∴ ∠A + ∠ABC + ∠C + ∠D + ∠DEF + ∠F = ∠A + ∠ABE + ∠BEF + ∠F = 360°.

15. 解:连接 AM, AN.



∵ AB = AC, ∠BAC = 120°, 则 ∠B = ∠C = 30°.

∴ EM 垂直平分 AB, ∴ BM = AM.

∴ ∠MAB = ∠B = 30°. ∴ ∠AMB = 120°.

∴ ∠AMN = 60°,

同理 CN = AN, ∠ANM = 60°.

∴ ∠AMN = ∠MAN = ∠ANM = 60°.

∴ △ANM 是等边三角形.

∴ AM = MN = AN. ∴ BM = MN = CN.

16. 解:(1)如图 1, 直线 m 即为所求;

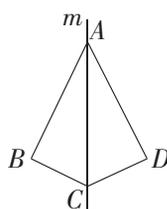


图 1

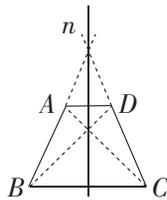


图 2

(2)如图 2, 直线 n 即为所求.

17. 解:根据题意, 设 AD = CD = x, AB = AC = 2x, BC = y.

当 AB + AD = 12 时,

$$\begin{cases} 2x + x = 12, \\ x + y = 6, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} x = 4, \\ y = 2. \end{cases}$$

当 AB + AD = 6 时,

$$\begin{cases} 2x + x = 6, \\ x + y = 12, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} x = 2, \\ y = 10. \end{cases}$$

此时 4 + 4 < 10, 不合题意, 舍去.

∴ 这个三角形的腰长是 8, 底边长是 2.

18. (1)证明:∵ AB = AC, ∴ ∠B = ∠C.

在△BDE 和△CEF 中, $\begin{cases} BD = CE, \\ \angle B = \angle C, \\ BE = CF, \end{cases}$

∴ △BDE ≅ △CEF (SAS).

∴ DE = EF. ∴ △DEF 是等腰三角形.

(2)解:∵ △BDE ≅ △CEF,

∴ ∠BDE = ∠CEF.

∴ ∠BED + ∠CEF = ∠BED + ∠BDE.

∴ ∠B + ∠BED + ∠BDE = 180°,

∠DEF + ∠BED + ∠CEF = 180°,

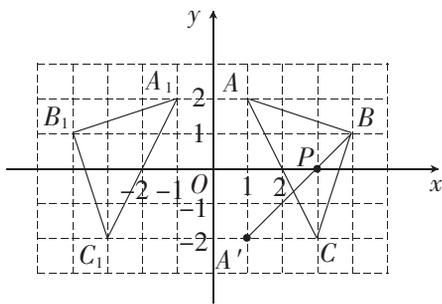
∴ ∠B = ∠DEF.

$$\because \angle A = 50^\circ, AB = AC,$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 50^\circ) = 65^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle DEF = 65^\circ.$$

19. 解:(1) $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 如图所示, $A_1(-1, 2)$, $B_1(-4, 1)$.



(2) 如图, 点 P 即为所求, $P(3, 0)$.

20. 解: $\because \angle ACB = \angle ADE = 90^\circ, AB = AE, \angle 1 = \angle 2,$

$$\therefore \triangle ACB \cong \triangle ADE (\text{AAS}).$$

$$\therefore AC = AD, BC = DE.$$

$$\because S_{\triangle ABF} = 14, AD = 4, \therefore AC = 4.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}BF \cdot AC = 14. \therefore BF = 7.$$

$$\because CF = \frac{5}{4}, \therefore BC = 7 - \frac{5}{4} = \frac{23}{4}. \therefore DE = \frac{23}{4}.$$

$$\because \angle ACF = \angle ADF = 90^\circ, AC = AD, AF = AF,$$

$$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ACF \cong \text{Rt} \triangle ADF (\text{HL}).$$

$$\therefore CF = DF.$$

$$\therefore EF = DE - DF = \frac{23}{4} - \frac{5}{4} = \frac{18}{4} = \frac{9}{2}.$$

21. 解:(1) $\because AE$ 是角平分线,

$$\therefore \angle BAE = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - \angle B - \angle C).$$

$\because \angle AEC$ 是 $\triangle ABE$ 的一个外角,

$$\therefore \angle AEC = \angle BAE + \angle B = \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - \angle B$$

$$- \angle C) + \angle B = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle B - \frac{1}{2} \angle C.$$

$\because FD \perp BC,$

$$\therefore \angle EFD = 90^\circ - (90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle B - \frac{1}{2} \angle C)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\angle C - \angle B).$$

(2) 仍然成立.

理由: 由(1)知 $\angle DEF = \angle AEC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle B$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \angle C,$$

$$\therefore \angle EFD = 90^\circ - \angle DEF = \frac{1}{2} (\angle C - \angle B).$$

22. (1) 证明: 在等边 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = BC = AC,$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB = \angle A = 60^\circ.$$

\therefore 点 E 为 AB 的中点, $\therefore AE = EB = BD.$

$$\therefore \angle ECB = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB = 30^\circ,$$

$$\angle EDB = \angle DEB = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC = 30^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle EDB = \angle ECB.$$

$$\therefore EC = ED.$$

(2) 证明: $\because EF \parallel BC,$

$$\therefore \angle AEF = \angle ABC = 60^\circ, \angle AFE = \angle ACB = 60^\circ.$$

$\therefore \triangle AEF$ 为等边三角形.

(3) 解: $EC = ED.$

理由: $\because \angle AFE = \angle ABC = 60^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle EFC = \angle DBE = 120^\circ.$$

$$\because AB = AC, AE = AF,$$

$$\therefore AB - AE = AC - AF, \text{即 } BE = FC.$$

$$\because AE = EF, AE = BD,$$

$$\therefore BD = EF.$$

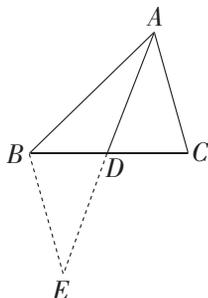
$$\text{在 } \triangle DBE \text{ 和 } \triangle EFC \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} BD = EF, \\ \angle DBE = \angle EFC, \\ BE = FC, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle DBE \cong \triangle EFC (\text{SAS}).$$

$$\therefore ED = EC.$$

23. 【问题情境】100

【探索应用】解: 延长 AD 到点 E 使 $DE = AD,$ 再连接 $BE,$ 如图所示.



$$\because AD = DE, CD = BD, \angle ADC = \angle BDE,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle EDB (\text{SAS}).$$

$$\therefore AC = BE = 3.$$

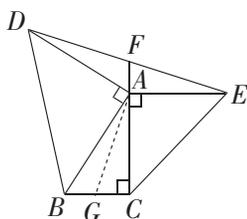
$$\because \text{在 } \triangle ABE \text{ 中, } AB - BE < AE < AB + BE,$$

$$\therefore 2 < 2AD < 8.$$

$$\therefore 1 < AD < 4.$$

故填 $1 < AD < 4.$

【拓展提升】证明: 如图, 在 BC 上截取 $BG = AF,$ 连接 $AG.$



$$\because \angle BAD = \angle CAE = \angle ACB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC + \angle ABC = \angle BAC + \angle DAF = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle CBA = \angle DAF.$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABG \text{ 和 } \triangle ADF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AB = AD, \\ \angle CBA = \angle DAF, \\ BG = AF, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABG \cong \triangle ADF (\text{SAS}).$$

$$\therefore DF = AG, \angle DFA = \angle BGA.$$

$$\therefore \angle EFA = \angle CGA.$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \angle EFA = \angle CGA, \\ \angle GCA = \angle EAF, \\ AC = AE, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACG \cong \triangle EAF (\text{AAS}).$$

$$\therefore EF = AG.$$

$$\therefore DF = EF.$$

第十四章课堂提升

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. B

7. 2 8. $2(m-n)$ 9. 500 s 10. -29

11. 5 或 -3 12. 5, 2 或 1

13. 解: (1) 原式 $= 2x^6 - x^6 = x^6$;

$$(2) \text{原式} = (6x^4 - 8x^3) \div 4x^2 = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 2x.$$

14. 解: (1) 原式 $= 2022^2 - (2022 + 1) \times (2022 - 1) = 2022^2 - 2022^2 + 1 = 1$;

$$(2) \text{原式} = 36 \times 10^4 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 10^5 = (36 \times \frac{1}{3}) \times (10^4 \times 10^5) = 12 \times 10^9 = 1.2 \times 10^{10}.$$

15. 解: (1) $\therefore (x+y)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = 7$,

$$(x-y)^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 3,$$

$$\therefore (x+y)^2 + (x-y)^2 = 2x^2 + 2y^2 = 10.$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 5.$$

$$(2) \therefore (x+y)^2 - (x-y)^2 = 4xy = 4,$$

$$\therefore xy = 1.$$

$$\therefore (x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2 = 5^2 = 25,$$

$$\therefore x^4 + y^4 = 25 - 2(xy)^2 = 25 - 2 = 23.$$

16. 解: (1) $(m+n)^2 - 4(m+n) + 4 = [(m+n) - 2]^2 = (m+n-2)^2$;

$$(2) a^2(x-y) + 9b^2(y-x)$$

$$= (x-y)(a^2 - 9b^2)$$

$$= (x-y)(a+3b)(a-3b).$$

17. 解: 原式 $= (3a^2b - 6ab - a^2b^2 + 6ab - 9 + 9) \div (-2ab)$

$$= (3a^2b - a^2b^2) \div (-2ab)$$

$$= -\frac{3a}{2} + \frac{ab}{2}.$$

$$\text{当 } a = -\frac{2}{3}, b = 2 \text{ 时, 原式} = -\frac{3}{2} \times (-\frac{2}{3})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \times (-\frac{2}{3}) \times 2 = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

18. 解: (1) $\therefore 2 \div 8^x \cdot 16^x = 2 \div (2^3)^x \times (2^4)^x$

$$= 2 \div 2^{3x} \times 2^{4x} = 2^{1-3x+4x},$$

$$\therefore 2^{1-3x+4x} = 2^5.$$

$$\therefore 1 - 3x + 4x = 5, \text{解得 } x = 4.$$

$$(2) \therefore 2^{x^2} + 2^{x+1} = 24,$$

$$\therefore 2^x(2^2 + 2) = 24.$$

$$\therefore 2^x = 4 = 2^2. \therefore x = 2.$$

19. 解: (1) 由题可知

$$2(x-a)(x+b) = 2x^2 + 2bx - 2ax - 2ab = 2x^2 + (2b-2a)x - 2ab = 2x^2 + 6x - 36.$$

$$\therefore 2b - 2a = 6.$$

$$(x+a)(x+b) = x^2 + bx + ax + ab = x^2 +$$

$$(a+b)x + ab = x^2 + 9x + 18,$$

$$\therefore a + b = 9.$$

$$\text{解方程组 } \begin{cases} 2b - 2a = 6, \\ a + b = 9, \end{cases} \text{得 } \begin{cases} a = 3, \\ b = 6. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) 2(x+3)(x+6)$$

$$= 2x^2 + 12x + 6x + 36$$

$$= 2x^2 + 18x + 36.$$

20. 解: (1) $m^3 - mn^2 - m^2n + n^3$

$$= m^2(m-n) - n^2(m-n)$$

$$= (m^2 - n^2)(m-n)$$

$$= (m-n)(m+n)(m-n)$$

$$= (m-n)^2(m+n).$$

(2) $\triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形. 理由如下:

$$a^2 - ab + c^2 = 2ac - bc,$$

$$\therefore a^2 - ab + c^2 - 2ac + bc = 0.$$

$$\therefore a^2 - 2ac + c^2 - ab + bc = 0.$$

$$\therefore (a-c)^2 - b(a-c) = 0.$$

$$\therefore (a-c)(a-c-b) = 0.$$

$\therefore a, b, c$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的三边长,

$$\therefore a - c - b < 0.$$

$$\therefore a - c = 0. \therefore a = c.$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形.

21. 解: (1) $(a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc.$

$$(2) \therefore (a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc, a+b+c = 12, ab+bc+ac = 40,$$

$$\therefore 12^2 = 2 \times 40 + a^2 + b^2 + c^2.$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 64.$$

$$(3) \therefore (25a+4b)(2a+5b) = 50a^2 + 125ab + 8ab + 20b^2 = 50a^2 + 133ab + 20b^2,$$

$$\therefore x = 50, y = 20, z = 133.$$

$$\therefore x + y + z = 50 + 20 + 133 = 203.$$

22. 解: (1) 2 或 -1

(2) 多项式 M 能被 $x-a$ 整除

(3) 根据题意可知:

$$\text{当 } x-6=0, \text{即 } x=6 \text{ 时, } 2x^2 + kx - 18 = 0.$$

$$\text{则 } 2 \times 6^2 + 6k - 18 = 0.$$

$$\text{解得 } k = -9.$$

23. 解: (1) ① < ② \geq

(2) $M < N$. 理由: 设 $2021 = m$,

$$\text{则 } M - N = (m-1)(m+2) - m(m+1)$$

$$= m^2 + m - 2 - m^2 - m = -2 < 0,$$

$$\therefore M < N.$$

(3)小明的观点正确.理由如下:

$$\because (m^2 + 3m) - (m - 4) = (m + 1)^2 + 3 > 0,$$

\therefore 无论 m 取何值,点 Q 都在点 P 的上方,即小明的观点正确.

第十五章课堂提升

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. A

7. -2 8. 1.36×10^{-6}

9. $2x(x+3)(x-3)$ 10. $-\frac{1}{a+2}$

11. $\frac{32}{5}$ 12. -1 或 1

13. 解:(1)原式 = $\frac{12(\frac{5}{6}x+y)}{12(\frac{3}{2}x-\frac{7}{4}y)} = \frac{10x+12y}{18x-21y}$;

(2)原式 = $\frac{50(0.02x+0.7y)}{50(3x-0.5y)} = \frac{x+35y}{150x-25y}$.

14. 解:(1)原式 = $\frac{1}{4}x^{-4}y^6 \cdot (-x^3y^6) \div (x^{-6}y^2)$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}x^{-1}y^{12} \div (x^{-6}y^2) = -\frac{1}{4}x^5y^{10}.$$

(2)原式 = $\frac{5c^2}{6a^2b} \cdot \frac{4a^2}{c^2} \cdot \frac{3b}{c} = \frac{10}{c}$.

15. 解:原式 = $\frac{4x^2}{2x-3} - \frac{9}{2x-3} = \frac{4x^2-9}{2x-3}$
 $= \frac{(2x+3)(2x-3)}{2x-3} = 2x+3;$

(2)原式 = $\frac{2a-(a+2)}{(a+2)(a-2)}$
 $= \frac{a-2}{(a+2)(a-2)} = \frac{1}{a+2}.$

16. 解: $\frac{x+3}{2x-6} = \frac{x}{x-3} + 2.$

$$x+3 = 2x+2(2x-6).$$

$$x+3 = 2x+4x-12.$$

$$-5x = -15.$$

$$x = 3.$$

把 $x=3$ 代入最简公分母,得 $2x-6=0$,

$\therefore x=3$ 不是原方程的解,应舍去.

\therefore 原方程无解.

17. 解: $(\frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{3x}{x-1}) \div \frac{x}{x^2-1}$
 $= \frac{x(x-1) - 3x(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \cdot \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x}$

$$= x-1-3(x+1)$$

$$= x-1-3x-3$$

$$= -2x-4.$$

$\therefore x$ 是满足 $-1 \leq x \leq 2$ 的整数,且 $x \neq -1, 0, 1, \therefore x = 2.$

当 $x=2$ 时,原式 = $-2 \times 2 - 4 = -8.$

18. 解:(1) $\frac{x+3}{x+1} - \frac{x-1}{x-3}$

(2)小强说得有道理.理由如下:

$$\therefore \frac{x-1}{x-3} - \frac{x+3}{x+1} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-3)(x+1)} -$$

$$\frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-3)} = \frac{8}{(x+1)(x-3)},$$

当 x 是大于 3 的正整数时,

$$(x+1)(x-3) > 0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{8}{(x+1)(x-3)} > 0.$$

$$\therefore \frac{x-1}{x-3} > \frac{x+3}{x+1}.$$

故小强说得有道理.

19. 解:(1)由题意得

$$(\frac{1}{a-1} + \frac{2}{a^2-2a+1}) \div \frac{a+1}{a-1}$$

$$= \frac{a-1+2}{(a-1)^2} \cdot \frac{a-1}{a+1}$$

$$= \frac{a+1}{(a-1)^2} \cdot \frac{a-1}{a+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-1}.$$

$$\therefore a-1 \neq 0, a+1 \neq 0,$$

$$\therefore a \neq 1, a \neq -1.$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } a=10 \text{ 时,原式} = \frac{1}{10-1} = \frac{1}{9}.$$

(2)由题意得

$$\frac{2a}{a^2-1} \cdot \frac{a+1}{a-1} - \frac{2}{a^2-2a+1}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{(a+1)(a-1)} \cdot \frac{a+1}{a-1} - \frac{2}{(a-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{(a-1)^2} - \frac{2}{(a-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2(a-1)}{(a-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{a-1},$$

$$\therefore \text{被墨水遮住的式子是 } \frac{2}{a-1}.$$

20. 解: $\frac{x+1}{x-2} = \frac{mx}{x-2} - 3.$

去分母得 $x+1 = mx-3(x-2).$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{5}{4-m}.$$

(1) \therefore 方程的解为正整数,且 $x \neq 2$,

$$\therefore 4-m=5 \text{ 或 } 4-m=1 \text{ 且 } \frac{5}{4-m} \neq 2,$$

$$\text{解得 } m = -1 \text{ 或 } 3, \text{ 且 } m \neq \frac{3}{2}.$$

\therefore 整数 m 的值为 -1 或 3.

(2) \therefore 方程的解为正数,且 $x \neq 2$,

$$\therefore \frac{5}{4-m} > 0 \text{ 且 } \frac{5}{4-m} \neq 2.$$

解得 $m < 4$, 且 $m \neq \frac{3}{2}$.

$\therefore m$ 的取值范围为 $m < 4$ 且 $m \neq \frac{3}{2}$.

21. 解: (1) $\frac{1}{9 \times 11} - \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$ 互相抵消

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+4} + \frac{1}{x+4} - \frac{1}{x+6} + \cdots + \frac{1}{x+2022} - \frac{1}{x+2024} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+2024} \right) \\ &= \frac{1012}{x^2 + 2024x}. \end{aligned}$$

22. 解: (1) ①③④

$$(2) a - 1 - \frac{2}{a-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{原式} &= \frac{3x+6}{x+1} - \frac{x-1}{x} \cdot \frac{x(x+2)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\ &= \frac{3x+6}{x+1} - \frac{x+2}{x+1} = \frac{2x+4}{x+1} \\ &= \frac{2(x+1)+2}{x+1} = 2 + \frac{2}{x+1}. \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 当 $x+1 = \pm 1$ 或 $x+1 = \pm 2$ 时, 分式的值为整数,

此时 $x=0$ 或 -2 或 1 或 -3 .

又 \because 分式有意义时, $x \neq 0, 1, -1, -2$,

$\therefore x = -3$.

23. 解: (1) 设每袋年糕的进价为 x 元, 则每袋饺子的进价为 $(x+1)$ 元.

$$\text{根据题意得 } \frac{450}{x} = 75\% \times \frac{800}{x+1}.$$

解得 $x=3$.

经检验, $x=3$ 是所列方程的解, 且符合题意.

$$\therefore x+1 = 3+1 = 4.$$

答: 每袋年糕的进价为 3 元, 每袋饺子的进价为 4 元.

(2) 设打 y 折销售. 根据题意得

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \times \frac{450}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + 5 \times \frac{y}{10} \times \frac{450}{3} \times \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right) + 6 \\ \times \frac{800}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} + 6 \times \frac{y}{10} \times \frac{800}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} - 450 - 800 \\ \geq 530, \end{aligned}$$

解得 $y \geq 8$.

$\therefore y$ 的最小值为 8.

答: 老板最低可以打 8 折.

阶段提升(二)

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B

7. 6 8. 2 9. $2x-3$ 10. $c < b < a$

11. $m < 3$ 且 $m \neq -5$ 12. 4 或 16

$$13. \text{解: (1) 原式} = 4a^4b^2 \cdot 3ab^3 \div (-6a^3b)$$

$$= 12a^5b^5 \div (-6a^3b)$$

$$= -2a^2b^4;$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = [(x+2y)+z][(x+2y)-z]$$

$$= (x+2y)^2 - z^2$$

$$= x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 - z^2.$$

$$14. \text{解: (1) 原式} = a^2(x-y) - b^2(x-y)$$

$$= (x-y)(a^2 - b^2)$$

$$= (x-y)(a+b)(a-b);$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = 2\left[y^2 + 2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]$$

$$= 2\left(y + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2.$$

$$15. \text{解: (1) 原式} = \frac{2(x-y)}{(x+y)(x-y)} -$$

$$\frac{x+y}{(x+y)(x-y)}$$

$$= \frac{2x-2y-x-y}{(x+y)(x-y)} = \frac{x-3y}{(x+y)(x-y)}$$

$$= \frac{x-3y}{x^2-y^2};$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = \left(\frac{m+1}{m+1} - \frac{1}{m+1}\right) \div \frac{m^2}{m+1}$$

$$= \frac{m+1-1}{m+1} \cdot \frac{m+1}{m^2} = \frac{m}{m+1} \cdot \frac{m+1}{m^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m}.$$

$$16. \text{解: 去分母, 得 } (x+3)(x-2) = (x+3)(x-3) + 3 \times 2(x-3).$$

$$\text{去括号, 得 } x^2 + x - 6 = x^2 - 9 + 6x - 18.$$

$$\text{移项、合并, 得 } -5x = -21.$$

$$\text{系数化为 1, 得 } x = \frac{21}{5}.$$

检验: 把 $x = \frac{21}{5}$ 代入最简公分母, 得

$$2(x+3)(x-3) \neq 0,$$

$$\therefore \text{原方程的解为 } x = \frac{21}{5}.$$

$$17. \text{解: 原式} = \frac{(a+3)(a-3)}{(a+3)^2} \cdot \frac{a}{a-3} -$$

$$\frac{a-3}{(a+3)(a-3)}$$

$$= \frac{a}{a+3} - \frac{1}{a+3} = \frac{a-1}{a+3}$$

要使原分式有意义, 必须有 $a+3 \neq 0, a-3 \neq 0, a \neq 0$,

所以 a 不能为 $-3, 3, 0$.

所以 $a=1$ 或 2 .

$$\text{当 } a=1 \text{ 时, 原式} = \frac{1-1}{1+3} = 0;$$

$$\text{当 } a=2 \text{ 时, 原式} = \frac{2-1}{2+3} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$18. \text{解: (1) } (x^2 + px - \frac{1}{3})(x^2 - 3x + q)$$

$$=x^4+(p-3)x^3+(q-3p-\frac{1}{3})x^2+(1+pq)x-\frac{1}{3}q,$$

$$pq)x-\frac{1}{3}q,$$

∴ 积中不含 x 项与 x^3 项,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 1+pq=0, \\ p-3=0. \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} p=3, \\ q=-\frac{1}{3}. \end{cases}$$

(2) 由(1)得 $pq=-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} & (-2p^2q)^2 + (3pq)^3 + p^{2022}q^{2024} \\ &= (-2p \cdot pq)^2 + (3pq)^3 + (pq)^{2022}q^2 \\ &= (2 \times 3)^2 + (-3)^3 + (-1)^{2022}(-\frac{1}{3})^2 \\ &= 36 - 27 + \frac{1}{9} = 9\frac{1}{9}. \end{aligned}$$

19. 解:(1) $(a-c)^2 - b^2 = (a-c+b)(a-c-b)$.

∴ $\triangle ABC$ 的三边长分别是 a, b, c ,

∴ $a+b-c > 0, a-c-b < 0$.

∴ $(a-c)^2 - b^2$ 的值为负.

(2) $a^2 + c^2 + 2b(b-a-c) = 0$,

∴ $a^2 + c^2 + 2b^2 - 2ab - 2bc = 0$,

即 $(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 = 0$.

又∵ $(a-b)^2 \geq 0, (b-c)^2 \geq 0$,

∴ $a-b=0, b-c=0$.

∴ $a=b=c, \triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形.

20. 解:(1) $Q = \frac{x^2}{x-1} - \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x-1} = \frac{1}{x-1}$.

∵ $x-1 \neq 0, \therefore Q \neq 0$.

∴ 式子 Q 的值不能为 0.

$$(2) P = \frac{(5-x)^2}{(5-x)^3} = \frac{1}{5-x},$$

当 $x=6$ 时, $P=-1$.

$$R = \left[\frac{x(x-3)}{(x-3)^2} + \frac{2}{3-x} \right] \cdot \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{x-2}$$

$$= \frac{x-2}{x-3} \cdot \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{x-2} = x+3.$$

当 $x=6$ 时, $R=6+3=9$.

∴ 当 $x=6$ 时, $P < R$.

21. 解:(1) 设 $AC=m, BC=CF=n$,

∴ $m+n=6, m^2+n^2=20$.

∴ $(m+n)^2=36$.

∴ $m^2+n^2+2mn=36. \therefore mn=8$.

$$\therefore S_{\triangle AFC} = \frac{1}{2}mn = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4.$$

(2) ∵ $(9-x)(x-6)=1$,

$(9-x)+(x-6)=3$,

∴ $[(9-x)+(x-6)]^2=9$,

$2(9-x)(x-6)=2$.

∴ $(9-x)^2+(x-6)^2=9-2=7$.

22. 解:(1) 设甲工程队单独完成这项工程需要 x 天. 依题意列方程

$$\frac{3}{x} + \frac{x}{x+6} = 1. \text{ 解得 } x=6.$$

经检验, $x=6$ 是原方程的解.

则乙: $6+6=12$ (天).

答: 甲、乙工程队单独完成这项工程分别需要 6 天、12 天.

(2) 设乙工程队施工 a 天, 则甲工程队需施工 $(1-\frac{a}{12}) \div \frac{1}{6} = (6-\frac{a}{2})$ 天.

依题意得

$$1. 2(6-\frac{a}{2}) + 0.5a \leq 6.8. \text{ 解得 } a \geq 4.$$

答: 乙工程队至少要施工 4 天.

23. 解:(1) $x_1=6, x_2=\frac{1}{6}$

$$(2) x_1=a, x_2=\frac{1}{a}$$

$$(3) y + \frac{y+2}{y+1} = \frac{10}{3}, y + \frac{y+1+1}{y+1} = \frac{10}{3},$$

$$(y+1) + \frac{1}{y+1} = 3 + \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{即 } y+1=3, \text{ 或 } y+1=\frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{解得 } y_1=2, y_2=-\frac{2}{3}.$$

$$(4) \text{ 令 } \frac{2x-1}{x+2} = m, \text{ 则方程 } \frac{2x-1}{x+2} + \frac{x+2}{2x-1} =$$

$$\frac{17}{4} \text{ 可化为 } m + \frac{1}{m} = 4 + \frac{1}{4}.$$

由(2)的规律可得 $m_1=4, m_2=\frac{1}{4}$,

$$\text{即 } \frac{2x-1}{x+2} = 4 \text{ 或 } \frac{2x-1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\text{解得 } x_1 = -\frac{9}{2}, x_2 = \frac{6}{7}.$$

检验: 当 $x = -\frac{9}{2}$ 或 $\frac{6}{7}$ 时, $x+2$ 和 $2x-1$ 均

不为 0, 所以, 原分式方程的解为 $x_1 =$

$$-\frac{9}{2}, x_2 = \frac{6}{7}.$$

专题提升(一)——几何部分

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. B

7. 5 8. 150 9. 116° 10. 208° 11. 10

12. 25° 或 65°

13. 解: ∵ $\angle BCD = 31^\circ, CD$ 平分 $\angle ACB$,

∴ $\angle ACD = \angle BCD = 31^\circ$,

$\angle ACB = 2\angle BCD = 62^\circ$.

∴ $\angle B = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle ACB = 50^\circ$,

$\angle ADC = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle ACD = 81^\circ$.

14. 解: 过点 E 作 $EF \perp BC$ 于点 F .

∵ CD 是 AB 边上的高线, BE 平分 $\angle ABC$,

$DE=3, \therefore EF=DE=3$.

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BCE} = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot EF = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 3 = 12.$$

15. 解: $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,
 $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB = 60^\circ, BA = BC$.
 $\because BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC$,
 $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle E = 30^\circ, BD \perp AC$.
 $\therefore \angle BDC = 90^\circ, \therefore BC = 2DC$.
 $\because \angle ACB = \angle E + \angle CDE$,
 $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle E = 30^\circ$.
 $\therefore CD = CE = 1, \therefore BC = 2CD = 2$.

16. 证明: $\because BD = CE$,
 $\therefore BD + CD = CE + CD. \therefore BC = DE$.
 $\because AB \parallel EF, \therefore \angle B = \angle E$.

在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle FED$ 中, $\begin{cases} AB = EF, \\ \angle B = \angle E, \\ BC = DE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle FED$ (SAS).

$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle EDF$.

$\therefore AC \parallel DF$.

17. 证明: (1) $\because AD \parallel BC$,
 $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle F, \angle ADE = \angle FCE$.
 \because 点 E 是 DC 的中点, $\therefore DE = CE$.

在 $\triangle ADE$ 和 $\triangle FCE$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle DAE = \angle F, \\ \angle ADE = \angle FCE, \\ DE = CE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle FCE, \therefore FC = AD$.

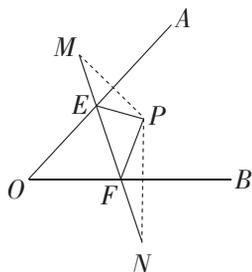
(2) $\because \triangle ADE \cong \triangle FCE$,

$\therefore AE = EF, FC = AD$.

又 $\because BE \perp AF, \therefore BE$ 是 AF 的中垂线.

$\therefore AB = BF = BC + CF = BC + AD$.

18. 解: (1) 如图所示.



(2) \because 点 P 与点 M 关于 AO 对称, 点 P 与点 N 关于 BO 对称,

$\therefore EP = EM, PF = FN$.

$\therefore MN = ME + EF + FN = PE + EF + PF = \triangle PEF$ 的周长.

$\therefore MN = 20$ cm.

19. (1) 证明: 过点 M 作 $MQ \parallel CN$.
 $\because \triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形, $MQ \parallel CN$,
 $\therefore \angle AMQ = \angle B = 60^\circ, \angle A = 60^\circ$.
 $\therefore \triangle AMQ$ 为等边三角形, 则 $MQ = AM = CN$.

又 $\because MQ \parallel CN, \therefore \angle QMP = \angle CNP$.

在 $\triangle MQP$ 与 $\triangle CNP$ 中,

$\begin{cases} \angle MPQ = \angle NPC, \\ \angle QMP = \angle CNP, \\ QM = CN, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle MQP \cong \triangle CNP. \therefore MP = NP$.

(2) 解: $\because \triangle AMQ$ 为等边三角形, 且 $MH \perp AC, \therefore AH = HQ$.

又由 (1) 得 $\triangle MQP \cong \triangle CNP$, 则 $PQ = PC$.

$\therefore PH = HQ + PQ = \frac{1}{2}(AQ + CQ) = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{1}{2}a$.

20. 解: (1) $150^\circ - 90^\circ$

(2) 不变化.

$\because \angle A = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 150^\circ$.

$\because \angle X = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle XBC + \angle XCB = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ABX + \angle ACX$

$= (\angle ABC - \angle XBC) + (\angle ACB - \angle XCB)$

$= (\angle ABC + \angle ACB) - (\angle XBC + \angle XCB)$

$= 150^\circ - 90^\circ = 60^\circ$.

21. (1) 证明: 连接 BD, DC .

$\because DG \perp BC$, 点 G 为 BC 的中点,

$\therefore BD = CD$.

$\because DE \perp AB, DF \perp AC$,

$\therefore \angle BED = \angle CFD = 90^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle DBE$ 和 $\text{Rt}\triangle DFC$ 中, $\begin{cases} DB = DC, \\ BE = CF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle DBE \cong \text{Rt}\triangle DCF$ (HL). $\therefore DE = DF$.

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle FAD$.

$\therefore AD$ 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线.

(2) 解: $\because DE = DF, \angle BAD = \angle FAD, AD = AD$,

$\therefore \triangle AED \cong \triangle AFD$.

$\therefore AE = AF$.

$\because AB = AE + BE, AC = AF - CF$,

$\therefore AB + AC = AE + AF$.

$\because AB = 8, AC = 6, \therefore 8 + 6 = 2AE$.

$\therefore AE = 7$.

22. 解: (1) $\because \angle B = 40^\circ, \angle ACB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAC = 50^\circ$.

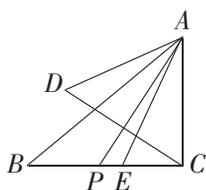
$\because P$ 与 E 重合, AE 平分 $\angle BAC$,

\therefore 点 D 在 AB 边上, $AE \perp CD$.

$\therefore \angle ACD = 65^\circ$.

$\therefore \alpha = \angle ACB - \angle ACD = 25^\circ$.

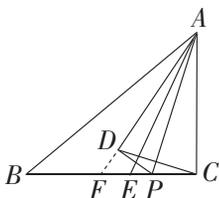
(2) ① 如图, 当点 P 在线段 BE 上时.



$\because \angle ADC = \angle ACD = 90^\circ - \alpha, \angle ADC + \angle BAD = \angle B + \angle BCD$,

$\therefore 90^\circ - \alpha + \beta = 40^\circ + \alpha, \therefore 2\alpha - \beta = 50^\circ$.

② 如图, 当点 P 在线段 CE 上时, 延长 AD 交 BC 于点 F .



$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle ACD = 90^\circ - \alpha$, $\angle ADC = \angle AFC + \alpha = \angle ABC + \angle BAD + \alpha = 40^\circ + \alpha + \beta$,

$\therefore 90^\circ - \alpha = 40^\circ + \alpha + \beta$, $\therefore 2\alpha + \beta = 50^\circ$.

综上所述,当点 P 在线段 BE 上时, $2\alpha - \beta = 50^\circ$; 当点 P 在线段 CE 上时, $2\alpha + \beta = 50^\circ$.

23. (1) ①证明: $\therefore A(1, 3)$,

$\therefore BC = AC = 3, B(4, 0)$.

$\therefore AE = EB$,

$\therefore CE \perp AB, \angle ECB = \angle EBC = 45^\circ$.

$\therefore CE = EB, \angle CEB = \angle OEF = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle OEC = \angle FEB$.

$\therefore OE = EF, EC = EB$,

$\therefore \triangle EOC \cong \triangle EFB$, 即 $\triangle PCE \cong \triangle FBE$.

②解: $\therefore \triangle PCE \cong \triangle FBE, \angle OCE = 135^\circ$,

$\therefore OC = BF = 1, \angle EBF = \angle OCE = 135^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle OBF = 90^\circ. \therefore BF \perp OB$.

$\therefore F(4, -1)$.

(2) 证明: 由(1)可知 $\angle CEB = \angle PEF = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle CEP = \angle BEF$. 又 $EP = EF, EC = EB$,

$\therefore \triangle ECP \cong \triangle EBF$.

$\therefore S_{\triangle ECP} = S_{\triangle EBF}$.

$\therefore AE = EB$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle AEF} = S_{\triangle EBF}$.

$\therefore S_{\triangle CPE} = S_{\triangle AEF}$.

(3) (4, 4)

提示: 由(2)可知 $\triangle ECP \cong \triangle EBF$,

$\therefore PC = BF, \angle EBF = \angle ECB = 45^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle CBF = 90^\circ$, 即 $BF \perp CP$.

$\therefore S_{\triangle CPE} = S_{\triangle AEF}, S_{\triangle AEF} = 4S_{\triangle PBE}$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle CPE} = 4S_{\triangle PBE}. \therefore PC = 4PB$.

$\therefore BC = 3PB. \therefore PB = 1, PC = 4$.

$\therefore BF = PC = 4$.

\therefore 点 F 的坐标为 $(4, 4)$.

专题提升(二)——代数部分

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A

7. 扩大为原来的4倍 8. 4 9. $6x^3 - x^2 + 6x$

10. $\frac{17}{3}$ 11. 100 km/h 12. ± 3

13. 解: (1) 原式 $= 2abc^3(ab - 2b + 3a)$.

(2) 原式 $= \frac{b^2c}{a} \cdot \frac{ac}{b} \cdot \frac{a^2}{c^2} = a^2b$.

14. 解: (1) 原式 $= (2-1)(2+1)(2^2+1)(2^4+1)(2^8+1) = 2^{16} - 1$;

(2) 原式 $= (2x-y)^2 - 6(2x-y) + 9 = 4x^2 - 4xy + y^2 - 12x + 6y + 9$.

15. 解: (1) ①

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{原式} &= \frac{2}{x+1} \div \left(\frac{2}{x^2-1} + \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{x+1} \div \frac{x+1}{x^2-1} \\ &= \frac{2}{x+1} \div \frac{x+1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\ &= \frac{2}{x+1} \div \frac{1}{x-1} \\ &= \frac{2x-2}{x+1}. \end{aligned}$$

16. 解: 原式 $= (a^2 - 4ab + 4b^2 + a^2 - 4b^2 - 4a^2 + 2ab) \div 2a$
 $= (-2a^2 - 2ab) \div 2a$
 $= -a - b$.

$\therefore |a-2| + (b+1)^2 = 0$,

$\therefore a-2=0, b+1=0$.

$\therefore a=2, b=-1$.

当 $a=2, b=-1$ 时, 原式 $= -2 - (-1) = -1$.

17. 解: 设该商场第一次购进这批羽绒服的数量是 x 件, 则第二次购进这批羽绒服的数量是 $2x$ 件.

根据题意, 得 $\frac{7200}{x} - \frac{10800}{2x} = 10$.

解得 $x = 180$.

经检验, $x = 180$ 是所列方程的解.

答: 该商场第一次购进这批羽绒服的数量是 180 件.

18. 解: (1) $(a+b)(a+2b)$

(2) $a^2 + b^2 - \frac{1}{2}a^2 - \frac{1}{2}b(a+b)$

$= \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{2}b^2 - \frac{1}{2}ab$

$= \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2 - ab)$.

$\therefore a+b=8, ab=14$,

$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab = 64 - 28 = 36$.

\therefore 阴影部分的面积为 $\frac{1}{2} \times (36 - 14) = 11$.

19. 解: (1) $y - \frac{4}{y} = 0$

(2) 原方程可化为 $\frac{x-1}{x+2} - \frac{x+2}{x-1} = 0$.

设 $y = \frac{x-1}{x+2}$, 则原方程可化为 $y - \frac{1}{y} = 0$.

方程两边同时乘 y , 得 $y^2 - 1 = 0$, 解得 $y_1 = 1, y_2 = -1$.

经检验, $y_1 = 1, y_2 = -1$ 都是方程 $y - \frac{1}{y} = 0$ 的解.

当 $y=1$ 时, $\frac{x-1}{x+2}=1$, 该方程无解;

当 $y=-1$ 时, $\frac{x-1}{x+2}=-1$, 解得 $x=-\frac{1}{2}$.

经检验, $x=-\frac{1}{2}$ 是原分式方程的解.

所以原分式方程的解为 $x=-\frac{1}{2}$.

20. 解: (1) \because 窗户面积为 3 m^2 , 地板面积为

$$15 \text{ m}^2, \therefore \frac{\text{窗户面积}}{\text{地板面积}} = \frac{3}{15} = 0.2.$$

\because 窗户面积和地板面积同时增加 1 m^2 ,

$$\therefore \frac{\text{窗户面积}}{\text{地板面积}} = \frac{4}{16} = 0.25.$$

$\because 0.25 > 0.2$,

\therefore 窗户面积和地板面积同时增加 1 m^2 , 住宅的采光条件会更好.

(2) \because 窗户面积为 $x \text{ m}^2$, 地板面积为 $y \text{ m}^2$,

$$\therefore \frac{\text{窗户面积}}{\text{地板面积}} = \frac{x}{y}.$$

\because 窗户面积和地板面积同时增加 1 m^2 ,

$$\therefore \frac{\text{窗户面积}}{\text{地板面积}} = \frac{x+1}{y+1}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+1}{y+1} - \frac{x}{y} = \frac{y(x+1)}{y(y+1)} - \frac{x(y+1)}{y(y+1)} =$$

$$\frac{y(x+1) - x(y+1)}{y(y+1)} = \frac{xy + y - xy - x}{y(y+1)} =$$

$$\frac{y-x}{y(y+1)}.$$

$\because y > x > 0, \therefore y-x > 0, y(y+1) > 0.$

$$\therefore \frac{y-x}{y(y+1)} > 0. \therefore \frac{x+1}{y+1} > \frac{x}{y}.$$

\therefore 窗户面积和地板面积同时增加 1 m^2 , 住宅的采光条件会更好.

21. 解: (1) $18 = 18 \times 1 = 9 \times 2 = 6 \times 3$,

$$\therefore 18 - 1 > 9 - 2 > 6 - 3,$$

$\therefore 6 \times 3$ 是 18 的最优分解, 即 $F(18) = 6 - 3 = 3$.

故填 3.

(2) $\because x$ 为正整数, 且 $x^2 - x$ 不能分解为一个整式的平方, 又 $x^2 - x = x(x-1)$,

$\therefore x$ 与 $x-1$ 相差 1, 是最小的.

$\therefore x(x-1)$ 是 $x^2 - x$ 的最优分解.

$$\therefore F(x^2 - x) = 1.$$

(3) $\because F(x^2 - 15) = a - b = 0$,

$$\therefore a = b.$$

$$\therefore x^2 - 15 = ab = a^2.$$

$$\therefore (x+a)(x-a) = 15 \times 1 = 5 \times 3.$$

$\because x, a$ 均为正整数且 $x+a > x-a$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x+a=15, \\ x-a=1 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x+a=5, \\ x-a=3. \end{cases}$$

解得 $x=8$ 或 $x=4$.

22. 解: (1) $x + \frac{20}{x} = -9$

$$(2) x + \frac{n^2+n}{x} = -(2n+1)$$

$$(3) \text{将原方程变形为 } x+3 + \frac{n(n+1)}{x+3} =$$

$$-[n+(n+1)],$$

根据题意得 $x_1+3 = -n-1, x_2+3 = -n$.

$$\therefore x_1 = -n-4, x_2 = -n-3.$$

23. 解: (1) 设乙工程队单独施工完成此项工程需要 x 天, 则甲工程队单独施工完成此项工程需要 $2x$ 天. 由题意得

$$20 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x}\right) = 1.$$

解得 $x=30$.

经检验, $x=30$ 是原分式方程的解.

$$2x = 60.$$

答: 甲、乙工程队单独施工完成此项工程各需要 60 天、30 天.

$$(2) (20 - \frac{a}{3})$$

(3) 设甲工程队要单独施工 m 天, 则由甲、乙两工程队合作施工 $(20 - \frac{m}{3})$ 天完成剩下的工程. 由题意得

$$1 \cdot m + (1+2.5)(20 - \frac{m}{3}) \leq 64.$$

解得 $m \geq 36$.

答: 甲工程队至少要单独施工 36 天.

期末综合提升(一)

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. D

7. 5 8. $\frac{a^2b^2}{b-a}$ 9. ①②③④

$$10. 10\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+10}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} \quad 11. 10$$

12. $40^\circ, 100^\circ$ 或 110°

13. 解: 设这个多边形的边数是 n . 则

$$(n-2) \times 180^\circ \times \frac{1}{4} - 90^\circ = 360^\circ,$$

解得 $n=12$.

答: 这个多边形的边数是 12.

$$14. \text{解: (1) 原式} = -a(a^2 - ab + \frac{1}{4}b^2)$$

$$= -a\left(a - \frac{1}{2}b\right)^2.$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = -\frac{2m}{3n} \cdot \frac{9n^2}{p^2} \cdot \frac{p^2}{mn} = -6.$$

15. 解: (1) 画图略, $D(-2, 3), E(-3, 1), F(2, -2)$.

(2) 四边形 $ACFB$ 的面积为: $S = S_{\triangle ACF} +$

$$S_{\triangle ABF} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 4 + \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 1 = \frac{25}{2}.$$

16. 解: 原式 $= (x^2 - 4xy + 4y^2 + x^2 - 4y^2 - 4x^2 + 2xy) \div (-2x)$

$$= (-2x^2 - 2xy) \div (-2x)$$

$$= x + y.$$

$$\because x, y \text{ 满足 } |2x + 1| + y^2 - 2y + 1 = 0,$$

$$\therefore 2x + 1 = 0, y^2 - 2y + 1 = (y - 1)^2 = 0.$$

$$\text{解得 } x = -\frac{1}{2}, y = 1.$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

17. 解: 上面的证明过程不正确. 错在第一步.

证明: $\because AB = AC,$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABP = \angle ACP,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle ABP = \angle ACB + \angle ACP,$$

$$\text{即 } \angle PBC = \angle PCB.$$

$$\therefore PB = PC.$$

在 $\triangle PAB$ 和 $\triangle PAC$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} AB = AC, \\ \angle ABP = \angle ACP \text{ (或 } PA = PA), \\ PB = PC, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle PAB \cong \triangle PAC.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAP = \angle CAP.$$

18. 解: (1) $A = \left(\frac{2x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 2x + 1} \right) \cdot \frac{x + 1}{x}$

$$= \left[\frac{2x(x + 1)}{(x + 1)(x - 1)} - \frac{x(x - 1)}{(x - 1)^2} \right] \cdot \frac{x + 1}{x}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2x}{x - 1} - \frac{x}{x - 1} \right) \cdot \frac{x + 1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{x}{x - 1} \cdot \frac{x + 1}{x} = \frac{x + 1}{x - 1}.$$

将 $x = 3$ 代入, 得原式 $= \frac{3 + 1}{3 - 1} = 2.$

(2) A 的值不能等于 $-1.$

理由: 若 A 的值为 -1 , 即 $\frac{x + 1}{x - 1} = -1$, 解得

$x = 0$, 代入原式检验, 分母为 0 , 不合题意,

$\therefore A$ 的值不能为 $-1.$

19. 解: 设大型客车的速度为 x km/h, 则小型客车的速度为 $1.2x$ km/h.

根据题意得 $12 \text{ min} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ h}.$

$$\frac{72}{x} - \frac{72}{1.2x} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

解得 $x = 60.$

经检验, $x = 60$ 是原方程的解, 且符合题意.

答: 大型客车的速度是 60 km/h.

20. (1) 证明: $\because CD \perp AB, BE \perp AC,$

$$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle AEB = 90^\circ.$$

在 $\triangle ACD$ 和 $\triangle ABE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle ADC = \angle AEB, \\ \angle CAD = \angle BAE, \\ AB = AC, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle ABE \text{ (AAS)}.$$

$$\therefore AD = AE.$$

(2) 猜想: $OA \perp BC.$

证明: 连接 $OA, BC.$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADO$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle AEO$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} OA = OA, \\ AD = AE, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ADO \cong \text{Rt} \triangle AEO \text{ (HL)}.$$

$$\therefore \angle DAO = \angle EAO.$$

$$\therefore AB = AC,$$

$$\therefore OA \perp BC.$$

21. 解: (1) $a^2 - ab + b^2$

$$(2) a^3 - b^3$$

$$(a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) = a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 - a^2b - ab^2 - b^3 = a^3 - b^3.$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = x^3 + y^3 - (x^3 - y^3)$$

$$= x^3 + y^3 - x^3 + y^3$$

$$= 2y^3.$$

22. 解: (1) $\because \angle BAC = 110^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle B + \angle C = 70^\circ.$$

$\because MP$ 和 NQ 分别垂直平分 AB 和 $AC,$

$$\therefore PA = PB, QA = QC.$$

$$\therefore \angle PAB = \angle B, \angle QAC = \angle C.$$

$$\therefore \angle PAB + \angle QAC = \angle B + \angle C = 70^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle PAQ = 40^\circ.$$

$$(2) \because \angle B = 30^\circ, MP = 2, \therefore BP = 4.$$

同理可得 $CQ = 4.$

$$\because BP = AP, AQ = QC, \angle B = \angle C = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle APQ = \angle AQP = 60^\circ.$$

$\therefore \triangle APQ$ 为等边三角形.

$$\therefore PQ = AP = AQ = 4.$$

$$\therefore BC = BP + PQ + CQ = 3BP = 12.$$

(3) 作法:

① 分别以线段两端点为圆心, a 的长为半径作弧, 交于一点, 得到等边三角形;

② 分别作两底角的平分线交于一点, 得到底角为 30° 的等腰三角形;

③ 分别作等腰三角形两腰的中垂线, 交底边于两点, 该两点即为线段 a 的三等分点.

(图略)

23. 证明: (1) $\because \triangle ABC, \triangle CDP$ 都是等边三角形,

$$\therefore CB = CA, CD = CP, \angle ACB = \angle DCP = 60^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ACB + \angle ACD = \angle DCP + \angle ACD, \text{即 } \angle BCD = \angle ACP.$$

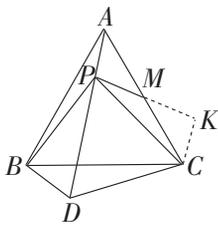
$$\text{在 } \triangle BCD \text{ 和 } \triangle ACP \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} CB = CA, \\ \angle BCD = \angle ACP, \\ CD = CP, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle BCD \cong \triangle ACP \text{ (SAS)}.$$

$$\therefore BD = AP.$$

(2) ① 如图, 延长 PM 到点 K , 使得 $MK =$

PM, 连接 CK.



$\therefore AP \perp PM$, 点 M 为 AC 的中点,
 $\therefore \angle APM = 90^\circ, AM = MC$.

在 $\triangle AMP$ 和 $\triangle CMK$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} MA = MC, \\ \angle AMP = \angle CMK, \\ MP = MK, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AMP \cong \triangle CMK$ (SAS).

$\therefore AP = CK, \angle APM = \angle K = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \triangle ABC, \triangle CDP$ 都是等边三角形,

$\therefore CB = CA, CD = CP, \angle ACB = \angle DCP = 60^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ACB - \angle BCP = \angle DCP - \angle BCP$, 即
 $\angle ACP = \angle BCD$.

在 $\triangle BCD$ 和 $\triangle ACP$ 中, $\begin{cases} CB = AC, \\ \angle BCD = \angle ACP, \\ CD = CP, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle BCD \cong \triangle ACP$ (SAS).

$\therefore BD = PA = CK$.

$\therefore PB = 2PM, \therefore PB = PK$.

在 $\triangle PDB$ 和 $\triangle PCK$ 中, $\begin{cases} PB = PK, \\ PD = PC, \\ DB = CK, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle PDB \cong \triangle PCK$ (SSS).

$\therefore \angle PBD = \angle K = 90^\circ. \therefore PB \perp BD$.

② $PC = 2PA$.

证明: $\therefore \triangle PDB \cong \triangle PCK$,

$\therefore \angle DPB = \angle CPK$.

设 $\angle DPB = \angle CPK = x$, 则 $\angle BDP = 90^\circ - x$.

$\therefore \angle APC = \angle CDB$,

$\therefore 90^\circ + x = 60^\circ + 90^\circ - x$.

$\therefore x = 30^\circ$, 即 $\angle DPB = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle PBD = 90^\circ, \therefore PD = 2BD$.

$\therefore PC = PD, BD = PA$,

$\therefore PC = 2PA$.

期末综合提升(二)

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B

7. 12 8. $-\frac{1}{2}$ 9. ± 1 10. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11. 5

12. 6, 10 或 16

13. 证明: $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle 1 + \angle DCE = \angle 2 + \angle BDE$, 且 $\angle 1 = \angle 2$,
 $\therefore \angle DCE = \angle BDE$.

在 $\triangle AEC$ 和 $\triangle BED$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle DCE = \angle BDE, \\ \angle A = \angle B, \\ AE = BE, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle BDE \cong \triangle ACE$ (AAS).

14. 解: (1) 原式 = $[x^2 - y^2 - (x^2 - 2xy + y^2)] \div 2y$
 $= (x^2 - y^2 - x^2 + 2xy - y^2) \div 2y$
 $= (2xy - 2y^2) \div 2y$
 $= x - y$.

(2) 原式 = $[(3x - 2) + (2x + 7)][(3x - 2) - (2x + 7)]$
 $= (5x + 5)(x - 9)$
 $= 5(x + 1)(x - 9)$.

15. 解: (1) 3, 5 或 7

(2) $\therefore AE \parallel BD, \angle BDE = 125^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AEC = 55^\circ$.

又 $\therefore \angle A = 55^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle C = 70^\circ$.

16. 解: (1) 垂直平分线 角平分线

(2) $\therefore DF$ 垂直平分线段 AB ,

$\therefore DA = DB$.

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle B = 40^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle B = 40^\circ, \angle C = 50^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle CAD = 50^\circ$.

$\therefore AE$ 平分 $\angle CAD$,

$\therefore \angle DAE = \frac{1}{2} \angle CAD = 25^\circ$.

17. 解: 原式 = $(\frac{3}{a+1} - \frac{a-1}{1}) \div$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(a+2)(a-2)}{(a+1)^2} \\ &= (\frac{3}{a+1} - \frac{a^2-1}{a+1}) \div \frac{(a+2)(a-2)}{(a+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{4-a^2}{a+1} \cdot \frac{(a+1)^2}{(a+2)(a-2)} \\ &= \frac{(a+2)(2-a)}{a+1} \cdot \frac{(a+1)^2}{(a+2)(a-2)} \\ &= -(a+1) \\ &= -a-1. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore a = (2023 - \pi)^0 - (-\frac{1}{2})^{-1}$

$= 1 + 2 = 3$,

\therefore 原式 = $-3 - 1 = -4$.

18. 解: (1) $S = (a + 3b + a)(2a + b) - 2a \cdot 3b$

$= 4a^2 + 8ab + 3b^2 - 6ab$

$= (4a^2 + 2ab + 3b^2) \text{ m}^2$.

答: 花坛的面积是 $(4a^2 + 2ab + 3b^2) \text{ m}^2$.

(2) 当 $a = 2, b = 1$ 时,

$4a^2 + 2ab + 3b^2$

$= 4 \times 2^2 + 2 \times 2 \times 1 + 3 \times 1^2$

$= 16 + 4 + 3$

$= 23(\text{m}^2)$

$$23 \times 500 = 11\,500 (\text{元})$$

答:建花坛的总工程费为 11 500 元.

19. 解:(1)①

$$\frac{x^2}{x+2} = \frac{x^2 - 4 + 4}{x+2} = \frac{(x+2)(x-2) + 4}{x+2} =$$

$$x-2 + \frac{4}{x+2}.$$

$$(2) \frac{2x-1}{x+1} = \frac{2(x+1)-3}{x+1} = 2 - \frac{3}{x+1}.$$

$\therefore \frac{2x-1}{x+1}$ 的值为整数,

$\therefore \frac{3}{x+1}$ 的值为整数.

$\therefore 3$ 是 $(x+1)$ 的倍数.

$\therefore x$ 的整数值为 $-4, -2, 0, 2$.

20. 证明:(1) $\because AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC, DE \perp AB, DC \perp AC,$

$\therefore DE = DC.$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CDF$ 和 $\text{Rt}\triangle EDB$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} DF = BD, \\ DC = DE, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle CDF \cong \text{Rt}\triangle EDB (\text{HL}).$

$\therefore CF = EB.$

(2)由(1)知 $CD = DE.$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADC$ 与 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} CD = DE, \\ AD = AD, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle ADC \cong \text{Rt}\triangle ADE (\text{HL}).$

$\therefore AC = AE.$

$$\therefore AB = AE + BE = AC + EB = AF + CF + EB = AF + 2EB.$$

21. 解:(1)①④

(2)① ab

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

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

$$\because p = a + b = 2, q = ab = -1,$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{2^2}{-1} - 2 = -4 - 2 = -6.$$

故答案为 -6 .

22. 证明:(1)在等腰直角 $\triangle ABC$ 中,

$$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle CBD = 15^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle ABD = 45^\circ - 15^\circ = 30^\circ.$$

$\therefore BD = AD.$

又 $\because AC = BC, \therefore \triangle BDC \cong \triangle ADC.$

$$\therefore \angle DCA = \angle DCB = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle BDM = \angle ABD + \angle BAD = 30^\circ + 30^\circ =$$

$$60^\circ, \angle EDC = \angle DAC + \angle DCA = 15^\circ + 45^\circ = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BDM = \angle EDC.$$

$\therefore DE$ 平分 $\angle BDC.$

(2)连接 $MC.$

$$\because DC = DM, \text{且} \angle MDC = 60^\circ,$$

$\therefore \triangle MDC$ 是等边三角形,即 $CM = CD.$

$$\text{又} \because \angle EMC = 180^\circ - \angle DMC = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ, \angle ADC = 180^\circ - \angle MDC = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EMC = \angle ADC.$$

又 $\because CE = CA,$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle CEM = 15^\circ.$$

$\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle EMC.$

$$\therefore ME = AD = DB.$$

23. 解:(1)设每套 B 型号“文房四宝”的标价为 x 元,则每套 A 型号“文房四宝”的标价为 $1.3x$ 元.

根据题意得

$$\frac{4\,300 - 3\,000}{1.3x} + \frac{3\,000}{x} = 40.$$

解得 $x = 100.$

经检验, $x = 100$ 是分式方程的解,且符合题意.

答:每套 B 型号“文房四宝”的标价为 100 元.

(2)由(1)得:每套 A 型号“文房四宝”的标价为 130 元,

\therefore 购买 A 型号的“文房四宝”共

$$\frac{4\,300 - 3\,000}{130} = 10 (\text{套}),$$

购买 B 型号的“文房四宝”共 $\frac{3\,000}{100} = 30$

(套).

打折后,购买 A 型号“文房四宝”需花费:

$$10 \times 130 \times 0.9 = 1\,170 (\text{元}).$$

打折后,购买 B 型号“文房四宝”需花费:

$$30 \times 100 \times 0.8 = 2\,400 (\text{元}).$$

\therefore 购买原定数量的 A, B 型号的“文房四宝”共需花费 $1\,170 + 2\,400 = 3\,570$ (元).

答:购买原定数量的 A, B 型号的“文房四宝”共需花费 3 570 元.

(3)由(2)得:打折后每套 A 型号“文房四宝”的售价为 $130 \times 0.9 = 117$ (元),

打折后每套 B 型号“文房四宝”的售价为 $100 \times 0.8 = 80$ (元).

设该校购买了 y 套 A 型号“文房四宝”,则购买了 $(100 - y)$ 套 B 型号“文房四宝”.

由题意得

$$(117 - 67)y + (80 - 50)(100 - y) \geq 3\,800.$$

解得 $y \geq 40.$

答:该校至少买了 40 套 A 型号“文房四宝”.