

参考答案及解析

专项一 选择题

体验1 C

体验2 C

体验3 D

体验4 $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2}$

体验5 D

体验6 B

体验7 B

体验8 A

体验9 B

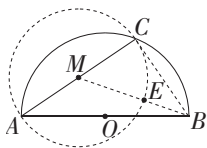
集训一

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

集训二

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

6. A 【解析】如图,点E的轨迹是以AC为直径的圆弧,当B,E,M三点共线时,BE取到最小值.连接BC,根据勾股定理求出BM,再减去EM即可得.



集训三

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

集训四

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

专项二 填空题

体验1 $a \leq -1$

体验2 4

体验3 96

体验4 32

体验5 16

体验6 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

体验7 $4 - \pi$

体验8 21

体验9 -11

【解析】把 $t^2 + 97t + 17 = 0$ 变形为 $17 \cdot (\frac{1}{t})^2 + 97 \cdot$

$$\frac{1}{t} + 1 = 0,$$

实数 s 和 $\frac{1}{t}$ 可看作方程 $17x^2 + 97x + 1 = 0$ 的两根,

$$\therefore s + \frac{1}{t} = -\frac{97}{17}, s \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{17}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{2st + 7s + 2}{t} = 2s + 7 \cdot \frac{s}{t} + \frac{2}{t} = 2(s + \frac{1}{t}) + 7 \cdot \frac{s}{t} \\ = 2 \times (-\frac{97}{17}) + 7 \times \frac{1}{17} = -11.$$

体验10 (4,2), (3,-2) 或 (-4,-6)

【解析】直线 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$ 分别与 x 轴、 y 轴交于点

A, B,

$\therefore$ 点A的坐标为(4,0), 点B的坐标为(0,2).

分三种情况:

①点M在原点, 易知点N的坐标为(4,2).

②如图1, 点M在 x 轴上,

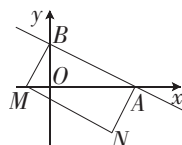


图1

在矩形BMNA中, $OB \perp MA$, $\therefore \triangle BOM \sim \triangle AOB$.

$$\therefore \frac{BO}{AO} = \frac{MO}{BO}. \therefore MO = \frac{BO^2}{AO} = 1.$$

$\therefore$ 点M的坐标为(-1,0).

将点M向右平移4个单位, 向下平移2个单位得到点N, $\therefore$ 点N的坐标为(3,-2).

③如图2, 点M在 y 轴上.

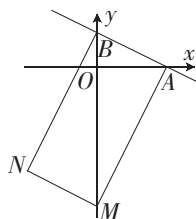


图2

在矩形 $BNMA$ 中, $OA \perp MB$, $\therefore \triangle MOA \sim \triangle AOB$.

$$\therefore \frac{BO}{AO} = \frac{AO}{MO} \therefore MO = \frac{AO^2}{BO} = 8.$$

$\therefore$ 点 M 的坐标为 $(0, -8)$. 将点 M 向左平移 4 个单位, 向上平移 2 个单位得到点 N ,

$\therefore$ 点 N 的坐标为 $(-4, -6)$.

综上, 点 N 的坐标为 $(4, 2)$, $(3, -2)$ 或 $(-4, -6)$.

体验 11 (1) $40^\circ, 100^\circ$ 或 140°

$$(2) \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}, 24 - 12\sqrt{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{5}$$

【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $AD \perp BC$,

$$\therefore \angle DAC = 30^\circ, \angle C = 60^\circ, CD = BD = \frac{1}{2}BC = 2.$$

$$\therefore AD = 2\sqrt{3}.$$

由 $\triangle ADE$ 是等腰三角形, 可分三种情况进行讨论:

①当 $AE = DE$ 时, 如图 1,

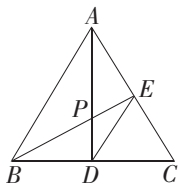


图 1

则 $\angle EAD = \angle EDA = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EDC = 60^\circ$.

$\therefore \triangle EDC$ 为等边三角形. $\therefore CE = CD = 2$. $\therefore E$ 为 AC 的中点. $\therefore BE \perp AC$.

$$\therefore \angle DAC = 30^\circ, \therefore AP = \frac{AE}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

②当 $AD = AE = 2\sqrt{3}$ 时, 如图 2,

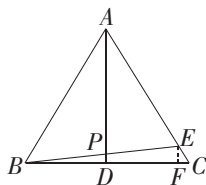


图 2

则 $EC = AC - AE = 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$.

过点 E 作 $EF \perp BC$ 于点 F .

$$\because \angle C = 60^\circ, \therefore CF = \frac{1}{2}EC = 2 - \sqrt{3}, EF = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}EC =$$

$$2\sqrt{3} - 3. \therefore BF = BC - CF = 2 + \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle EBF = \frac{EF}{BF} = \frac{PD}{BD}, \therefore \frac{2\sqrt{3} - 3}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{PD}{2}.$$

$$\therefore PD = 14\sqrt{3} - 24.$$

$$\therefore AP = AD - PD = 2\sqrt{3} - (14\sqrt{3} - 24) = 24 - 12\sqrt{3}.$$

③当 $AD = DE = 2\sqrt{3}$ 时, 如图 3,

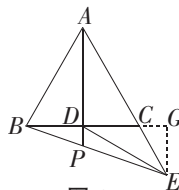


图 3

则 $\angle DAE = \angle DEA = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADE = 120^\circ$. $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle ADE - \angle ADC = 30^\circ$.

过点 E 作 $EG \perp BC$, 交 BC 的延长线于点 G ,

$$\text{则 } EG = \frac{1}{2}DE = \sqrt{3}, DG = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ED = 3,$$

$$\therefore BG = BD + DG = 5.$$

$$\because \tan \angle EBG = \frac{EG}{BG} = \frac{PD}{BD}, \therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5} = \frac{PD}{2}. \therefore PD = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}.$$

$$\therefore AP = AD + PD = 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5} = \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{5}.$$

综上, 当 $\triangle ADE$ 是等腰三角形时, AP 的长为 $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 24

$$- 12\sqrt{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{5}.$$

体验 12 (1) $2\sqrt{5}$, $2\sqrt{2}$ 或 2

【解析】 $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$\therefore AB = CD = 2$, $AD = BC = 4$, $\angle A = \angle ABC = \angle BCD = \angle D = 90^\circ$. 分情况讨论:

①当 $\angle PBC = 90^\circ$ 时, 点 P 与点 A 重合,

由勾股定理得 $CP = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$.

②当 $\angle BPC = 90^\circ$ 时,

由勾股定理得 $BP^2 = AB^2 + AP^2 = 2^2 + AP^2$, $CP^2 = CD^2 + DP^2 = 2^2 + (4 - AP)^2$, $BC^2 = BP^2 + CP^2 = 4^2$,

$$\therefore 2^2 + AP^2 + 2^2 + (4 - AP)^2 = 16.$$

$$\therefore AP = 2, DP = 2.$$

$$\therefore CP = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

③当 $\angle BCP = 90^\circ$ 时, 点 P 与点 D 重合, $CP = CD = 2$.

综上所述, 若 $\triangle PBC$ 为直角三角形, 则 CP 的长为 $2\sqrt{5}$, $2\sqrt{2}$ 或 2 .

(2) 6 , $3 + 2\sqrt{2}$ 或 $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$

【解析】 将矩形 $ABCD$ 沿过点 A 的直线折叠, 使点 B 落在点 E 处,

可知点 E 落在以点 A 为圆心, AB 长为半径的圆上, 如图 1, 延长 BA 交 $\odot A$ 的另一侧于点 E , 此时 $\triangle ADE$

是直角三角形,点 E 到直线 BC 的距离为 BE 的长度,即 $BE = 2AB = 6$.

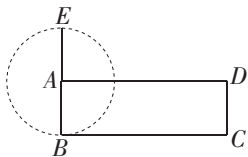


图 1

当过点 D 的直线与圆相切于点 E 时, $\triangle ADE$ 是直角三角形,分两种情况:

①如图 2,过点 E 作 $EH \perp BC$,交 BC 于点 H ,交 AD 于点 G .

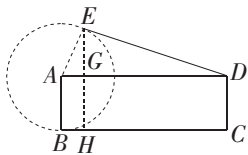


图 2

$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore EG \perp AD$.

$\therefore$ 四边形 $ABHG$ 是矩形. $\therefore GH = AB = 3$.

$\because AE = AB = 3, AE \perp DE, AD = 9, \therefore$ 由勾股定理可得 $DE = \sqrt{9^2 - 3^2} = 6\sqrt{2}$.

$\therefore S_{\triangle AED} = \frac{1}{2}AE \cdot DE = \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot EG, \therefore EG = 2\sqrt{2}$.

$\therefore$ 点 E 到直线 BC 的距离 $EH = EG + GH = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$.

②如图 3,过点 E 作 $EN \perp BC$,交 BC 于点 N ,延长 NE 交 AD 于点 M .

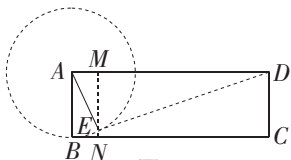


图 3

$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$\therefore NM \perp AD, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABNM$ 是矩形.

$\therefore MN = AB = 3$.

$\because AE = AB = 3, AE \perp DE, AD = 9,$

由勾股定理可得 $DE = \sqrt{9^2 - 3^2} = 6\sqrt{2}$.

$\therefore S_{\triangle AED} = \frac{1}{2}AE \cdot DE = \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot EM, \therefore EM = 2\sqrt{2}$.

$\therefore$ 点 E 到直线 BC 的距离 $EN = MN - EM = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$.

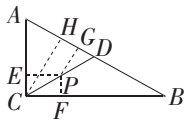
综上所述,点 E 到直线 BC 的距离是 $6, 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$ 或 $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$.

集训一

1. $a(a-b)$ 2. 1.47×10^{10} 3. 7 4. 156 5. 108°

6. $\frac{5}{2}, \frac{10}{3}$ 或 $\frac{35}{12}$

【解析】如图,过点 P 分别作 $\triangle ABC$ 三边的垂线段,垂足分别为 E, F, G .



$\because AC^2 + BC^2 = 6^2 + 8^2 = 10^2, AB^2 = 10^2,$

$\therefore AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2, \therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ.$

$\because$ 点 D 为 AB 的中点, $AB = 10,$

$\therefore CD = AD = BD = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5.$

①当 $PE = 2$ 时, $\because \angle PEC = \angle BCA = 90^\circ, \angle PCE = \angle BAC, \therefore \triangle PCE \sim \triangle BAC. \therefore \frac{PE}{BC} = \frac{CP}{AB},$

即 $\frac{2}{8} = \frac{CP}{10}, \therefore CP = \frac{5}{2}.$

②当 $PF = 2$ 时,

$\because \angle PFC = \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \angle PCF = \angle ABC,$

$\therefore \triangle PCF \sim \triangle ABC. \therefore \frac{PF}{AC} = \frac{CP}{AB},$

即 $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{CP}{10}, \therefore CP = \frac{10}{3}.$

③当 $PG = 2$ 时,过点 C 作 $CH \perp AB$ 于点 H ,则 $CH = \frac{AC \cdot BC}{AB} = \frac{24}{5}.$

$\because PG \perp AB, CH \perp AB, \therefore \triangle PGD \sim \triangle CHD.$

$\therefore \frac{PG}{CH} = \frac{PD}{CD},$

即 $\frac{2}{\frac{24}{5}} = \frac{PD}{5}, \therefore PD = \frac{25}{12}.$

$\therefore PC = CD - PD = 5 - \frac{25}{12} = \frac{35}{12}.$

综上所述, $PC = \frac{5}{2}, \frac{10}{3}$ 或 $\frac{35}{12}.$

集训二

1. $x \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 2. -4 3. $x(x-12) = 864$ 4. $2\sqrt{17}$

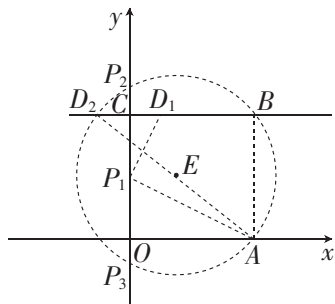
5. 3

6. $(0, 2), (0, 2 + 2\sqrt{2})$ 或 $(0, 2 - 2\sqrt{2})$

【解析】 $\because B, C$ 两点的坐标分别为 $(4, 4), (0, 4),$
 $\therefore BC \parallel x$ 轴.

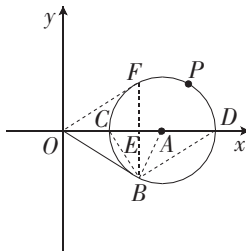
$\because$ 点 D 在直线 BC 上, $CD = 1,$

如图.



集训三

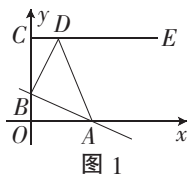
- 连接 AB , 过点 B 作 $BE \perp x$ 轴于点 E , 延长 BE 交 $\odot A$ 于点 F , 连接 OF, BC, BD , 如图.



集训四

- ≡(120)≡—

6. $\frac{4}{3}, \frac{8}{3}$ 或 2 【解析】①当 $\angle ABD = 90^\circ$ 时, 如图 1, 则 $\angle DBC + \angle ABO = 90^\circ$.



$\because \angle BAO + \angle ABO = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle BAO$.

由直线 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + b$ 交线段 OC 于点 B , 交 x 轴于点 A , 可知 $OB = b, OA = 2b$.

$\because$ 点 $C(0, 4)$,

$\therefore OC = 4$.

$\therefore BC = 4 - b$.

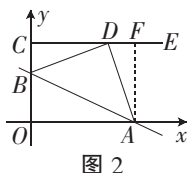
在 $\triangle DBC$ 和 $\triangle BAO$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle DCB = \angle AOB, \\ \angle DBC = \angle BAO, \\ BD = AB, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle DBC \cong \triangle BAO$ (AAS). $\therefore BC = OA$,

即 $4 - b = 2b$. $\therefore b = \frac{4}{3}$.

②当 $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$ 时, 如图 2,



作 $AF \perp CE$ 于点 F ,

同理可证得 $\triangle BDC \cong \triangle DAF$,

$\therefore CD = AF = 4, BC = DF$.

$\because OB = b, OA = 2b$,

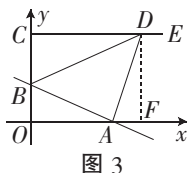
$\therefore BC = DF = 2b - 4$.

$\because BC = 4 - b$,

$\therefore 2b - 4 = 4 - b$.

$\therefore b = \frac{8}{3}$.

③当 $\angle DAB = 90^\circ$ 时, 如图 3,



作 $DF \perp OA$ 于点 F .

同理可证得 $\triangle AOB \cong \triangle DFA$,

$\therefore OA = DF$. $\therefore 2b = 4$. $\therefore b = 2$.

综上, b 的值为 $\frac{4}{3}, \frac{8}{3}$ 或 2.

专项三 解答题

1 创新画图表

体验 1 解: (1) 如图 1, 线段 CF 即为所求.

(2) 如图 2, EF 即为所求.

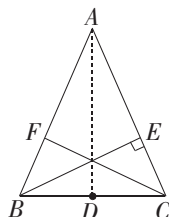


图 1

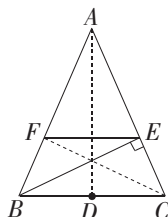


图 2

体验 2 解: (1) 如图 1, 矩形 $DCMN$ 即为所求.

(2) 如图 2, 矩形 $BCET$ 或矩形 $ADET$ 即为所求.

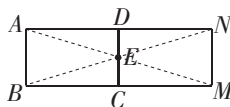


图 1

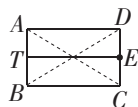


图 2

体验 3 解: (1) 如图 1, 直线 l 即为所求.

(2) 如图 2, 直线 AG 即为所求.

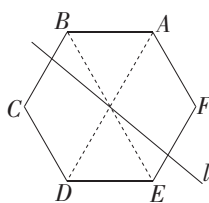


图 1

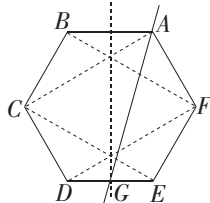


图 2

体验 4 解: (1) 如图 1, 点 F 即为所求.

(2) 如图 2, 五边形 $AHCBG$ 即为所求.

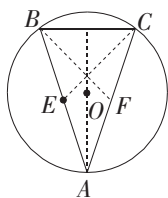


图 1

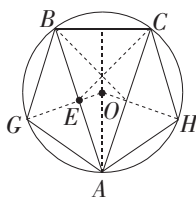


图 2

体验 5 解: (1) 如图 1, 线段 BD 即为所求.

(2) 如图 2, 线段 OF 即为所求.

(3) 如图 3, 直线 AE 即为所求.

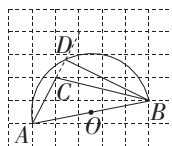


图 1

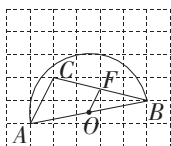


图 2

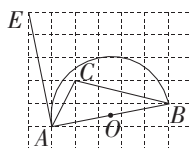


图 3

体验 6 解:(1)如图 1,点 D 即为所求.

(2)如图 2,直线 l 即为所求.

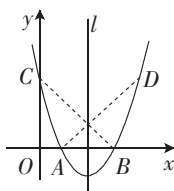


图 1

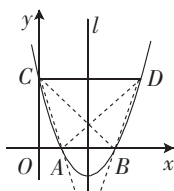


图 2

针对训练

1. 解:(1)如图 1, DM 即为所求.

(2)如图 2, AN 即为所求.

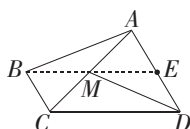


图 1

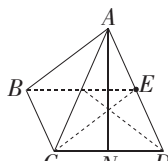


图 2

2. 解:(1)如图 1,点 Q 即为所求.

(2)如图 2,点 Q 即为所求.

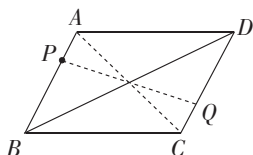


图 1

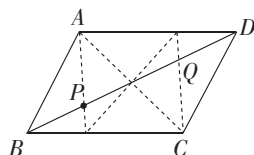


图 2

3. 解:(1)如图 1, PQ 即为所求.

(2)如图 2, BH 即为所求.

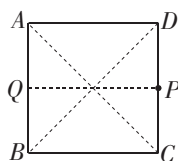


图 1

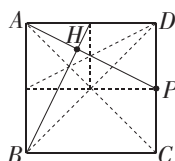


图 2

4. 解:(1)如图 1, AD 即为所求.

(2)如图 2,点 G 即为所求.

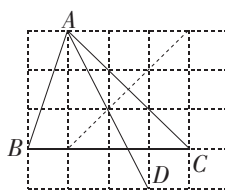


图 1

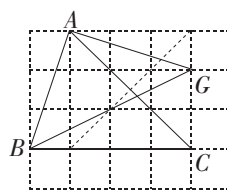


图 2

5. 解:(1)如图 1,直线 EP 即为所求.

(2)如图 2,四边形 $PBQA$ 即为所求.

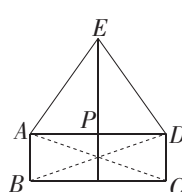


图 1

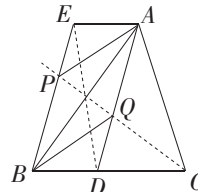


图 2

6. 解:(1)如图 1, $\angle CAD$ 即为所求.

(2)如图 2, $\triangle ACE$ 即为所求.

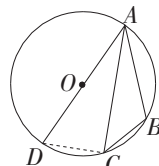


图 1

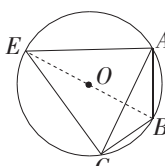


图 2

7. 解:(1)如图 1, $\triangle ABC$ 即为所求.

(2)如图 2,矩形 $ABCD$ 即为所求.

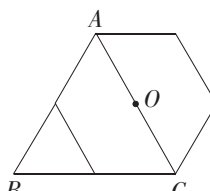


图 1

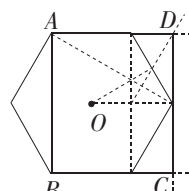


图 2

8. 解:(1)如图 1,平行四边形 $ABCD$ 即为所求.(答案不唯一)

(2)如图 2,平行四边形 $ABCD$ 即为所求.

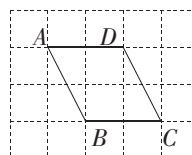


图 1

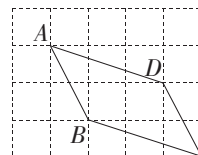


图 2

9. 解:(1)在图 1 中,直线 CD 即为所求.

(2)在图 2 中,线段 BE 即为所求.

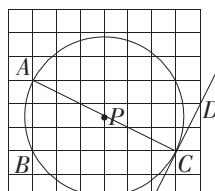


图 1

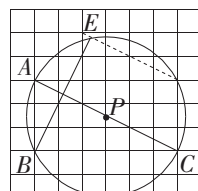


图 2

10. 解:(1)如图1, $\angle DBC$ 即为所求.

(2)如图2, $\angle FBE$ 即为所求.

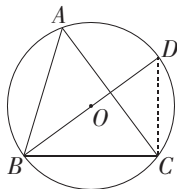


图 1

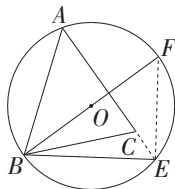


图 2

11. 解:(1)如图1, AF 即为所求.

(2)如图2, DH 即为所求.

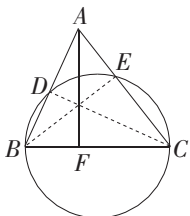


图 1

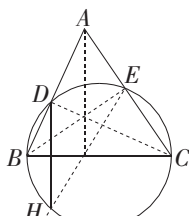


图 2

12. 解:(1)如图1, 直线 m 即为所求.

(2)如图2, 直线 n 即为所求.

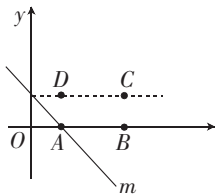


图 1

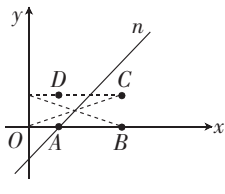


图 2

2 实物情景类

体验1 解:(1)如图,过点 B 作 $BE \perp OC$ 于点 E .

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABE$ 中, $\angle BAC = 53^\circ$, $AB = 3$ m,

$$\therefore BE = AB \cdot \sin \angle BAE = 3 \times \sin 53^\circ \approx 3 \times \frac{4}{5} =$$

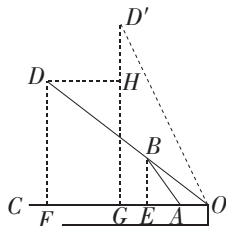
$$\frac{12}{5}(\text{m}).$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BOE$ 中, $\angle BOE = 37^\circ$, $BE \approx \frac{12}{5}$,

$$\therefore \sin \angle BOE = \frac{BE}{OB},$$

$$\therefore OB = \frac{BE}{\sin \angle BOE} \approx \frac{\frac{12}{5}}{\frac{3}{5}} = 4(\text{m}).$$

因此, OB 的长约为 4 m.



(2)如图,过点 D 作 $DF \perp OC$ 于点 F , 旋转后点 D 的对应点为 D' , 过点 D' 作 $D'G \perp OC$ 于点 G , 过点 D 作 $DH \perp D'G$ 于点 H .

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle FOD$ 中, $OD = OB + BD \approx 4 + 6 = 10(\text{m})$, $\angle DOF = 37^\circ$,

$$\therefore DF = OD \cdot \sin 37^\circ \approx 10 \times \frac{3}{5} = 6(\text{m}).$$

$$\therefore D'G = D'H + HG \approx 3 + 6 = 9(\text{m}).$$

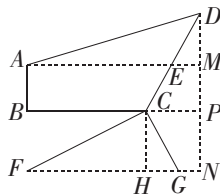
在 $\text{Rt}\triangle D'OG$ 中, $OD' \approx 10$ m, $D'G \approx 9$ m,

$$\therefore \sin \angle D'OG = \frac{D'G}{D'O} \approx \frac{9}{10}. \therefore \angle D'OG \approx 64^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle D'OD \approx 64^\circ - 37^\circ = 27^\circ.$$

因此, 云梯 OD 大约旋转了 27° .

体验2 解:(1)如图,过点 D 作 $DN \perp FG$ 于点 N , 交 AE 的延长线于点 M , 交 BC 的延长线于点 P , 过点 C 作 $CH \perp FG$ 于点 H .



在 $\text{Rt}\triangle DCP$ 中, $\because CD = 60$ cm, $\angle DCP = 60^\circ$,

$$\therefore DP = CD \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 30\sqrt{3}(\text{cm}).$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CHG$ 中, $\because CG = 30$ cm, $\angle CGF = 60^\circ$,

$$\therefore CH = CG \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 15\sqrt{3}(\text{cm}).$$

$\because AE \parallel BC \parallel FG$, $DN \perp FG$, $CH \perp FG$, $\angle B = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore$ 四边形 $CHNP$ 和四边形 $ABPM$ 都是矩形.

$$\therefore PN = CH = 15\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}.$$

$$\therefore DN = DP + PN = 45\sqrt{3} \approx 77.9(\text{cm}).$$

(2)在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADM$ 中,

$\because AD = 80$ cm, $\angle DAM = 15^\circ$,

$$\therefore AM = AD \cdot \cos 15^\circ \approx 77.6(\text{cm}).$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle DCP$ 中,

$\because CD = 60$ cm, $\angle DCP = 60^\circ$,

$$\therefore CP = CD \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 30(\text{cm}).$$

$$\therefore BC = BP - CP = AM - CP \approx 77.6 - 30 = 47.6(\text{cm}).$$

故 BC 的长度约为 47.6 cm.

体验3 解:(1) $\because$ 嘉琪在 A 处测得垂直站立于 B 处的爸爸头顶 C 的仰角为 14° ,

$$\therefore \angle CAB = 14^\circ, \angle CBA = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle C = 180^\circ - \angle CAB - \angle CBA = 76^\circ.$$

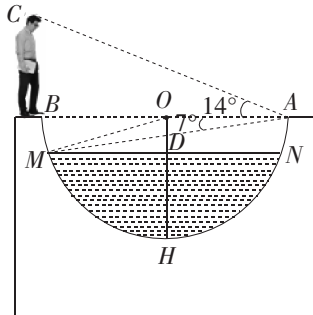
$$\therefore \tan C = \frac{AB}{BC}, BC = 1.7 \text{ m},$$

$$\therefore \tan 76^\circ = \frac{AB}{1.7}.$$

$$\therefore AB = 1.7 \times \tan 76^\circ \approx 6.8 \text{ (m)}.$$

答: $\angle C$ 为 76° , AB 的长约为 6.8 m .

(2) 线段 DH 如图所示, 连接 OM .



$$\because OA = OM, \angle BAM = 7^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle OMA = \angle OAM = 7^\circ.$$

$$\because AB \parallel MN, \therefore \angle AMD = \angle BAM = 7^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle OMD = 14^\circ. \therefore \angle MOD = 76^\circ.$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle MOD \text{ 中, } \tan \angle MOD = \frac{MD}{OD},$$

$$\therefore \tan 76^\circ = \frac{MD}{OD}, \therefore MD = 4OD.$$

设 $OD = x \text{ m}$, 则 $MD = 4x \text{ m}$.

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle MOD \text{ 中, } OM = OA = \frac{1}{2}AB = 3.4 \text{ m},$$

$$\therefore x^2 + (4x)^2 = 3.4^2.$$

$$\because x > 0, \therefore x = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{5} \approx 0.82.$$

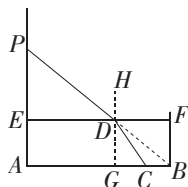
$$\therefore OD = 0.82 \text{ m}.$$

$$\therefore DH = OH - OD = OA - OD = 3.4 - 0.82 = 2.58 \approx 2.6 \text{ (m)}.$$

答: 最大水深约为 2.6 m .

针对训练

1. 解: (1) 如图, 过点 D 作 $DG \perp AB$, 垂足为 G .



由题意得四边形 $DGBF$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore DG = BF = 12 \text{ cm}, BG = DF = 16 \text{ cm}.$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle DGB \text{ 中, } \tan \angle BDG = \frac{BG}{DG} = \frac{16}{12} = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\therefore \angle BDG \approx 53^\circ. \therefore \angle PDH = \angle BDG \approx 53^\circ.$$

$\therefore$ 入射角 α 的度数约为 53° .

$$(2) \because BG = 16 \text{ cm}, BC = 7 \text{ cm},$$

$$\therefore CG = BG - BC = 9 \text{ (cm)}.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDG$ 中, $DG = 12 \text{ cm}$,

$$\therefore DC = \sqrt{CG^2 + DG^2} = \sqrt{9^2 + 12^2} = 15 \text{ (cm)}.$$

$$\therefore \sin \beta = \sin \angle GDC = \frac{CG}{CD} = \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$\text{由 (1) 得 } \angle PDH \approx 53^\circ, \therefore \sin \angle PDH = \sin \alpha \approx \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$\therefore \text{折射率 } n = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} \approx \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

$\therefore$ 光线从空气射入水中的折射率 n 约为 $\frac{4}{3}$.

2. 解: (1) 四边形 $BEHC$ 是平行四边形.

证明: $\because$ 四边形 $FECG$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore \angle F = 90^\circ, CG = EF, FG \parallel EC.$$

$$\therefore \angle CED = \angle EHF.$$

$$\because \text{四边形 } ABCD \text{ 是矩形}, \therefore \angle EDC = 90^\circ = \angle F.$$

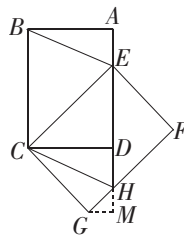
结合旋转易得 $CG = CD = EF$,

$$\therefore \triangle EDC \cong \triangle HFE \text{ (AAS)}. \therefore EH = EC.$$

由旋转得 $EC = BC$, $\therefore EH = BC$.

又 $\because EH \parallel BC$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $BEHC$ 为平行四边形.

(2) 如图, 延长 AH 交水平地面于点 M , 连接 GM .



$$\because \angle BCE = 48^\circ, BC = CE, \therefore \angle EBC = 66^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE = 90^\circ - \angle EBC = 24^\circ.$$

$$\therefore AE = AB \cdot \tan \angle ABE \approx 3 \times 0.45 = 1.35.$$

由 (1) 易知 $FH = ED$, $EH = BC = 4$. 又 $FG = AD$,

$$\therefore GH = AE \approx 1.35.$$

由平行线的性质易知 $\angle GHM = \angle CED = \angle BCE = 48^\circ$,

$$\therefore HM = GH \cdot \cos \angle GHM \approx 1.35 \times 0.67 \approx 0.90.$$

$$\therefore AM = AE + EH + HM \approx 1.35 + 4 + 0.90 \approx 6.3,$$

即点 A 到水平地面的距离约为 6.3 m .

3. 解: (1) 12

(2) 如答图 1, 过点 Q 作 $QB \perp l$ 于点 B , 过点 O 作 $OC \perp QB$ 于点 C .

$$\because OA \perp l, QB \perp l, OC \perp QB,$$

$$\therefore \angle OAB = \angle ABC = \angle OCB = 90^\circ.$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $OABC$ 为矩形.

$$\therefore CB = OA = 160 - \frac{153}{2} = 83.5(\text{m}).$$

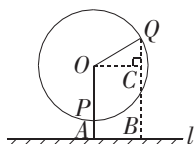
$$\text{又} \because \angle POQ = 120^\circ, \angle AOC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle QOC = 30^\circ.$$

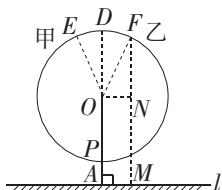
$$\therefore QC = \frac{1}{2}OQ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{153}{2} = 38.25(\text{m}).$$

$$\therefore QB = QC + CB = 38.25 + 83.5 \approx 121.8(\text{m}).$$

答:点Q距离地面约121.8 m.



答图 1



答图 2

(3) $\because$ 摩天轮一共有 60 个座舱且旋转一周为 360° ,

$$\therefore \text{每两个座舱相隔 } 360^\circ \div 60 = 6^\circ.$$

设甲乘坐的座舱为点E,乙乘坐的座舱为点F,

$\therefore$ 由题意得甲、乙两人的座舱形成的夹角 $\angle EOF = 8 \times 6^\circ = 48^\circ$.

$\because$ 甲、乙两人座舱到地面的距离相等,

$$\therefore \angle EOP = \angle FOP.$$

延长PO交 $\odot O$ 于点D,

$$\text{则 } \angle EOD = \angle FOD = \frac{1}{2} \angle EOF = 24^\circ.$$

如答图2,过点F作 $FM \perp l$,垂足为M,过点O作 $ON \perp FM$ 于点N,

易知四边形OAMN为矩形.

$$\therefore NM = OA = 83.5(\text{m}).$$

$$\because OD \parallel FM, \therefore \angle OFN = \angle FOD = 24^\circ.$$

$$\therefore FN = OF \cdot \cos 24^\circ \approx \frac{153}{2} \times 0.91 = 69.615(\text{m}).$$

$$\therefore FM = FN + NM \approx 69.615 + 83.5 \approx 153.1(\text{m}).$$

答:甲、乙乘坐的座舱距离地面的高度约为153.1 m.

3 概率统计类

体验1 解:(1)40 99 92

$$(2) 500 \times \frac{5}{10} + 400 \times 30\% = 370(\text{人}),$$

因此,估计两个年级分数低于90分的家长总人数为370.

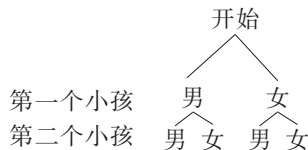
(3) 九年级家长对“青少年身心健康知识”了解得更好.理由如下:

在平均数和中位数相同的情况下,九年级测试成绩

的众数更高,且方差小于八年级的,所以九年级家长了解得更好.

体验2 解:(1)随机 $\frac{1}{2}$

(2)画树状图如下:



由树状图可知,共有4种等可能的结果,其中一男一女的结果有2种,

$$\therefore P(\text{两个小孩是“一男一女”}) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

针对训练

1. 解:(1)第二次测试8分人数为 $40 \times 35\% = 14$,
故7分人数为 $40 - 2 - 8 - 13 - 14 = 3$.

补全统计图略.

由已知得众数 $a = 8$,

$$\text{平均数 } b = \frac{1}{40} \times (2 \times 6 + 3 \times 7 + 14 \times 8 + 13 \times 9 + 8 \times 10) = 8.55,$$

$$\text{合格率 } c = \frac{40 - 2 - 3}{40} \times 100\% = 87.5\%.$$

$$(2) 1\,200 \times 87.5\% = 1\,050(\text{人}).$$

因此,估计专项安全教育活动后达到合格水平的学生人数大约为1 050.

(3) 专项安全教育活动的效果显著.理由如下:

专项安全教育活动后,学生测试成绩的平均数、中位数以及合格率均比开展专项安全教育活动前高得多,所以专项安全教育活动的效果显著.

2. 解:(1)③

(2)根据题意,列表如下:

	A	B	C	D
A	(A,A)	(A,B)	(A,C)	(A,D)
B	(B,A)	(B,B)	(B,C)	(B,D)
C	(C,A)	(C,B)	(C,C)	(C,D)
D	(D,A)	(D,B)	(D,C)	(D,D)

由表可知,共有16种等可能的情况,其中小明和小涵参观的项目都是瑞昌的非物质文化遗产的有4种,

$$\therefore P(\text{小明和小涵参观的项目都是瑞昌的非物质文化遗产}) = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

3. 解:(1)把 10 片芒果树叶的长宽比从小到大排列,排在中间的两个数分别为 3.7,3.8,

$$\text{故 } m = \frac{3.7 + 3.8}{2} = 3.75.$$

10 片荔枝树叶的长宽比中出现次数最多的是 2.0,故 $n = 2.0$.

故答案为:3.75,2.0.

(2) $\because 0.0424 < 0.0669$,

$\therefore$ 芒果树叶的形状差别小,故 A 同学说法不合理.

$\because$ 荔枝树叶的长宽比的平均数是 1.91,中位数是 1.95,众数是 2.0,

$\therefore$ B 同学说法合理.

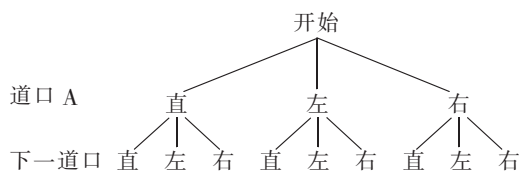
故答案为:②.

(3) $\because$ 一片长 11 cm、宽 5.6 cm 的树叶,长宽比接近 2,

$\therefore$ 这片树叶更可能来自荔枝树.

4. 解:(1) $\frac{1}{3}$.

(2)补全树状图如图.



结果朝向 西 南 北 南 东 西 北 西 东

由树状图可知,共有 9 种等可能的结果,其中嘉淇经过两个十字路口后向西参观的结果有 3 种,向南参观的结果有 2 种,向北参观的结果有 2 种,向东参观的结果有 2 种,

$$\therefore P(\text{向西}) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}, P(\text{向南}) = P(\text{向北}) =$$

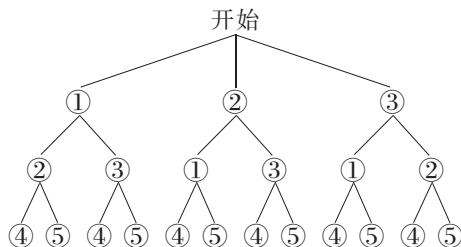
$$P(\text{向东}) = \frac{2}{9}.$$

$\therefore$ 向西参观的概率较大.

5. 解:(1)在① $\sqrt{2}$,② $\sqrt{8}$,③1 中,无理数有两个,
 $\therefore$ 从盒子 A 中任意抽出 1 支签,抽到无理数的概率是 $\frac{2}{3}$.

故答案为 $\frac{2}{3}$.

(2)画树状图如下:



由树状图可知,共有 12 种等可能的结果,其中抽到的 2 个实数进行相应的运算后结果是无理数的有①②⑤,①③④,①③⑤,②①⑤,②③④,②③⑤,③①④,③①⑤,③②④,③②⑤,共 10 种,
 $\therefore$ 抽到的 2 个实数进行相应的运算后结果是无理数的概率为 $\frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$.

4 圆的切线的判定与相关计算

体验 1 (1)证明:如图,连接 OC ,

$$\therefore OB = OC.$$

$$\therefore \angle OBC = \angle OCB.$$

$$\because BC \parallel OP,$$

$$\therefore \angle OBC = \angle OCB = \angle AOP = \angle COP.$$

$$\because OA = OC, OP = OP,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AOP \cong \triangle COP(\text{SAS}).$$

$$\therefore \angle OCP = \angle OAP = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore OC \perp PC. \therefore PC \text{ 是 } \odot O \text{ 的切线.}$$

(2)解: $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,

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

$$\because BC \parallel OP,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEO = \angle ACB = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle BAC = \frac{OE}{OA} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\therefore \text{设 } OE = x, \text{ 则 } AO = 3x, AE = \sqrt{AO^2 - OE^2} = 2\sqrt{2}x.$$

$$\therefore DE = OD - OE = 2x.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADE$ 中,由勾股定理得 $AE^2 + DE^2 = AD^2$,即 $(2\sqrt{2}x)^2 + (2x)^2 = (2\sqrt{3})^2$,

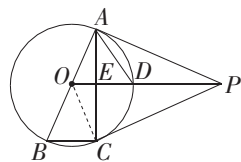
$$\text{解得 } x = 1 \text{ 或 } -1(\text{舍去}), \therefore AE = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\because PA \text{ 是 } \odot O \text{ 的切线}, \therefore \angle OAP = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ - \angle AOE = \angle APE.$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle BAC = \sin \angle APE = \frac{AE}{PA} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\therefore PA = 3AE = 6\sqrt{2}.$$



$\therefore r = 3, \therefore AE = 4.$

又 $\because AD = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5, \therefore DE = 1.$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ODE$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $OD = \sqrt{10}.$

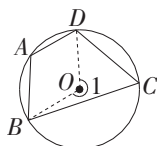
3. (1) 90 180

(2) 证明: (以图 2 为例证明, 图 3 证明过程略)

如答图 1, 连接 OB, OD . $\therefore \angle BOD = 2\angle C, \angle 1 = 2\angle A.$

$\therefore \angle BOD + \angle 1 = 360^\circ, \therefore 2\angle C + 2\angle A = 360^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ$, 即圆内接四边形的对角互补.



答图 1

(3) 证明: 如答图 2, 连接 OD, DE .

$\because OB = OD, \therefore \angle B = \angle ODB.$

$\because AB = AC, \therefore \angle B = \angle C. \therefore \angle ODB = \angle C.$

$\therefore OD \parallel AC.$

$\because$ 四边形 $ABDE$ 是圆内接四边形,

$\therefore \angle B + \angle AED = 180^\circ.$

$\because \angle DEC + \angle AED = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle B = \angle DEC.$

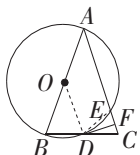
$\therefore \angle C = \angle DEC. \therefore DC = DE.$

$\because F$ 是线段 CE 的中点,

$\therefore DF \perp AC. \therefore DF \perp OD.$

$\because OD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的半径,

$\therefore DF$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线.



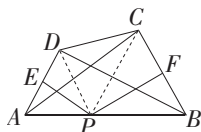
答图 2

5 几何探究题

体验 1 解: (1) 直角梯形或矩形或正方形 (答案不唯一)

(2) $AC = BD$. 理由如下:

连接 PD, PC , 如答图 1 所示.



答图 1

$\because PE$ 是 AD 的垂直平分线, PF 是 BC 的垂直平分线, $\therefore PA = PD, PC = PB.$

$\therefore \angle PAD = \angle PDA, \angle PBC = \angle PCB.$

$\therefore \angle DPB = 2\angle PAD, \angle APC = 2\angle PBC.$

$\therefore \angle PAD = \angle PBC,$

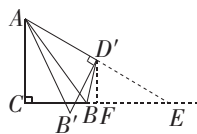
$\therefore \angle APC = \angle DPB.$

$\therefore \triangle APC \cong \triangle DPB (\text{SAS}).$

$\therefore AC = BD.$

(3) 分两种情况考虑:

① 当 $\angle AD'B = \angle D'BC$ 时, 延长 AD', CB 交于点 E , 如答图 2 所示.



答图 2

$\therefore \angle ED'B = \angle EBD'. \therefore EB = ED'.$

由已知易得 $AC = AD' = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = 4.$

设 $EB = ED' = x,$

由勾股定理得 $4^2 + (3+x)^2 = (4+x)^2$, 解得 $x = 4.5.$

过点 D' 作 $D'F \perp CE$ 于点 $F, \therefore D'F \parallel AC.$

$\therefore \triangle ED'F \sim \triangle EAC.$

$\therefore \frac{D'F}{AC} = \frac{ED'}{AE}$, 即 $\frac{D'F}{4} = \frac{4.5}{4+4.5}$, 解得 $D'F = \frac{36}{17}.$

$\therefore S_{\triangle ACE} = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot EC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times (3+4.5) = 15,$

$S_{\triangle BED'} = \frac{1}{2}BE \cdot D'F = \frac{1}{2} \times 4.5 \times \frac{36}{17} = \frac{81}{17}.$

$\therefore S_{\text{四边形}ACBD'} = S_{\triangle ACE} - S_{\triangle BED'} = 15 - \frac{81}{17} = \frac{174}{17}.$

② 当 $\angle D'BC = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ 时, 过点 D' 作 $D'E \perp AC$ 于点 E , 如答图 3 所示.

$\therefore$ 四边形 $ECBD'$ 是矩形.

$\therefore ED' = BC = 3.$

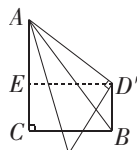
在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AED'$ 中, 根据勾股定理得 $AE =$

$\sqrt{4^2 - 3^2} = \sqrt{7},$

$\therefore S_{\triangle AED'} = \frac{1}{2}AE \cdot ED' = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{7} \times 3 =$

$\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{2}, S_{\text{矩形}ECBD'} = CE \cdot CB = (4 - \sqrt{7}) \times 3 = 12 - 3\sqrt{7}.$

$\therefore S_{\text{四边形}ACBD'} = S_{\triangle AED'} + S_{\text{矩形}ECBD'} = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{2} + 12 - 3\sqrt{7} =$

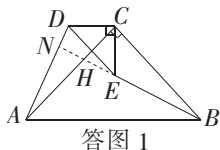


答图 3

$$12 - \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{2}.$$

综上所述, 四边形 $AD'BC$ 的面积为 $\frac{174}{17}$ 或 $(12 - \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{2})$.

体验2 解:(1) 如答图1, 延长 BE 交 AC 于点 H , 交 AD 于点 N .



当 $m = 1$ 时, $DC = CE$, $CB = CA$.

$$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle BCE.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE (\text{SAS}).$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle CBE.$$

$$\therefore \angle CAB + \angle ABE + \angle CBE = 90^\circ,$$

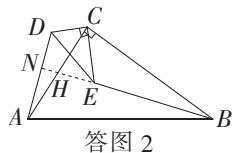
$$\therefore \angle CAB + \angle ABE + \angle DAC = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ANB = 90^\circ. \therefore AD \perp BE.$$

故答案为: $AD \perp BE$.

(2) (1) 中的结论仍成立. 证明如下:

如答图2, 延长 BE 交 AC 于点 H , 交 AD 于点 N .



$$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle BCE.$$

$$\text{又} \because \frac{DC}{CE} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{1}{m},$$

$$\therefore \triangle DCA \sim \triangle ECB.$$

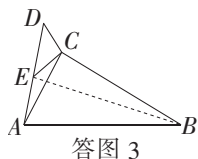
$$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle CBE.$$

$$\therefore \angle CAB + \angle ABE + \angle CBE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CAB + \angle ABE + \angle DAC = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ANB = 90^\circ. \therefore AD \perp BE.$$

(3) 如答图3, 当点 E 在线段 AD 上时, 连接 BE .



$$\therefore \triangle DCA \sim \triangle ECB,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BE}{AD} = \frac{BC}{AC} = m = \sqrt{3}.$$

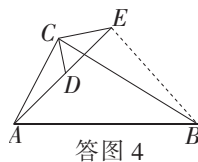
$$\therefore BE = \sqrt{3}AD = \sqrt{3}(4 + AE).$$

$$\therefore AD \perp BE, \therefore AB^2 = AE^2 + BE^2.$$

$$\therefore 112 = AE^2 + 3(4 + AE)^2.$$

$$\therefore AE = 2 \text{ 或 } AE = -8 (\text{舍去}). \therefore BE = 6\sqrt{3}.$$

如答图4, 当点 D 在线段 AE 上时, 连接 BE .

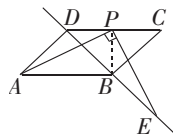


同理可得 $BE = 4\sqrt{3}$.

综上所述, BE 的长为 $6\sqrt{3}$ 或 $4\sqrt{3}$.

体验3 (1) 解: $PA = PE$.

证明如下: 如图, 连接 BP .



$\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AD = CB$, $AD \parallel CB$.

$$\therefore AD = BD, \therefore BD = BC.$$

$$\therefore \angle BDC = \angle C = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle DBC = \angle ADB = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \triangle BDC \text{ 是等腰直角三角形, } \angle ADP = 135^\circ.$$

$\therefore$ 点 P 为 CD 的中点,

$$\therefore DP = BP, \angle CPB = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle PBD = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ADP = \angle PBE = 135^\circ.$$

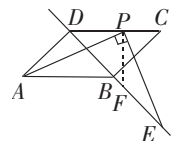
$$\therefore PA \perp PE, \therefore \angle APE = \angle DPB = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle APD = \angle BPE.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADP \cong \triangle EBP (\text{ASA}).$$

$$\therefore PA = PE.$$

(2) 证明: 如图, 过点 P 作 $PF \perp CD$ 交 DE 于点 F .



$$\therefore PF \perp CD, EP \perp AP,$$

$$\therefore \angle DPF = \angle APE = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle DPA = \angle FPE.$$

由(1)知, $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$, $\angle BDC = 45^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle PFD = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle PFD = \angle PDF.$$

$$\therefore PD = PF.$$

$$\therefore \angle PDA = \angle PFE = 135^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADP \cong \triangle EFP (\text{ASA}).$$

$$\therefore AD = EF.$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle FDP$ 中, $\angle PDF = 45^\circ$,

$$\therefore DF = \sqrt{2}DP.$$

$$\therefore DE = DF + EF,$$

$$\therefore DA + \sqrt{2}DP = DE.$$

(3) 解: BE 的长为 $\sqrt{2}$ 或 $7\sqrt{2}$.

体验 4 (1) ① 解: $\because S_1 = 9, S_2 = 16$,

$$\therefore b = 3, a = 4.$$

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

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2}ab = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = 6.$$

② 证明: 由题意得 $\angle FAN = \angle DBN = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle FAH + \angle NAB = 90^\circ$, 四边形 $ANBC$ 是矩形.

$$\therefore \angle ANB = 90^\circ, AN = a, NB = b.$$

$$\therefore FH \perp AB, \therefore \angle FAH + \angle AFN = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle AFN = \angle NAB. \therefore \triangle AFN \sim \triangle NAB.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{AN} = \frac{AN}{NB}, \text{即 } \frac{b+a}{a} = \frac{a}{b}. \therefore ab + b^2 = a^2.$$

$$\therefore 2S + S_1 = S_2. \therefore S_2 - S_1 = 2S.$$

$$(2) \text{解: } S_2 - S_1 = \frac{1}{4}S.$$

理由: $\because \triangle ABF$ 和 $\triangle CBE$ 都是等边三角形,

$$\therefore AB = FB, CB = EB, \angle ABF = \angle CBE = 60^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABF - \angle CBF = \angle CBE - \angle CBF.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle FBE.$$

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

$$\begin{cases} AB = FB, \\ \angle ABC = \angle FBE, \\ CB = EB, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle FBE (\text{SAS}).$$

$$\therefore AC = FE = b, \angle FEB = \angle ACB = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle FEC = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ.$$

$$\therefore EF \perp CF, CE = BC = a,$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle FEC = \frac{EF}{CE}, \text{即 } \cos 30^\circ = \frac{b}{a}.$$

$$\therefore b = a \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a. \therefore S = \frac{1}{2}ab = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2.$$

$\therefore \triangle ACD$ 和 $\triangle CBE$ 都是等边三角形,

$$\therefore S_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}b^2, S_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2.$$

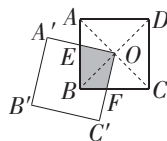
$$\therefore S_2 - S_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}b^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}a^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2.$$

$$\therefore S_2 - S_1 = \frac{1}{4}S.$$

体验 5 解: (1) 重叠部分的面积不变, 总是等于正方形 $ABCD$ 面积的 $\frac{1}{4}$.

证明: 如答图 1, 连接 AC, BD .



答图 1

$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 和四边形 $OA'B'C'$ 都是正方形,

$$\therefore OB = OC, \angle OBA = \angle OCB = 45^\circ, \angle BOC = \angle A'OC' = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle A'OB = \angle COC'.$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle OBE \text{ 与 } \triangle OCF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle OBE = \angle OCF, \\ OB = OC, \\ \angle BOE = \angle COF, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle OBE \cong \triangle OCF (\text{ASA}).$$

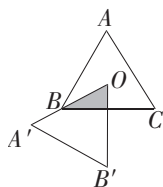
$\therefore$ 四边形 $OEBF$ 的面积等于三角形 BOC 的面积,

即重叠部分的面积不变, 总是等于正方形 $ABCD$ 面积的 $\frac{1}{4}$.

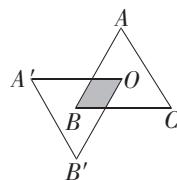
(2) 发生变化.

如答图 2, 当 $\alpha = 0^\circ$ 时, 重叠部分的形状为直角三角

$$\text{形, } S_{\text{重叠部分}} = \frac{1}{6}S_{\triangle ABC};$$



答图 2



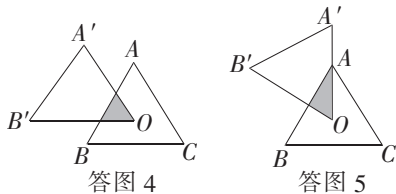
答图 3

如答图 3, 当 $\alpha = 30^\circ$ 时, 重叠部分的形状为菱形,

$$S_{\text{重叠部分}} = \frac{2}{9}S_{\triangle ABC};$$

如答图 4, 当 $\alpha = 90^\circ$ 时, 重叠部分的形状为等边三角

$$\text{形, } S_{\text{重叠部分}} = \frac{1}{9}S_{\triangle ABC};$$



如答图 5, 当 $\alpha = 120^\circ$ 时, 重叠部分的形状为直角三角形, $S_{\text{重叠部分}} = \frac{1}{6} S_{\triangle ABC}$.

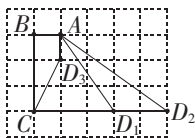
综上所述, 运动过程中两个三角形重叠部分的面积发生变化. 当 α 增大时, 重叠部分的面积先增大再减小, 后又增大. 面积最大为正三角形 ABC 面积的 $\frac{2}{9}$, 最小为正三角形 ABC 面积的 $\frac{1}{9}$.

针对训练

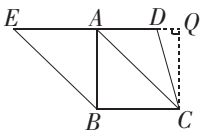
1. (1) 证明: $\because AD \parallel BC, \angle A = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ - \angle A = 90^\circ, \angle ADB = \angle CBD$.
 $\because$ 对角线 DB 平分 $\angle ADC$,
 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle CDB$.
 $\therefore \angle CBD = \angle CDB$.
 $\therefore CD = CB$.

$\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 为邻等四边形.

(2) 解: 如图, D_1, D_2, D_3 即为所求.



(3) 解: 如图, 过点 C 作 $CQ \perp AD$, 交 AD 的延长线于点 Q .



- $\because \angle DAB = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCQ$ 是矩形.
 $\therefore AQ = BC, AB = CQ, AD \parallel BC$.
 $\because BE \parallel AC$,
 $\therefore$ 四边形 $ACBE$ 为平行四边形.
 $\therefore BE = AC = 8, AE = BC$.
 设 $BC = AE = x$, 而 $DE = 10$,
 $\therefore AD = 10 - x, DQ = x - (10 - x) = 2x - 10$.
 由题意可得 $CD = CB = x$,
 由勾股定理可得 $x^2 - (2x - 10)^2 = 8^2 - x^2$,
 整理得 $x^2 - 20x + 82 = 0$.

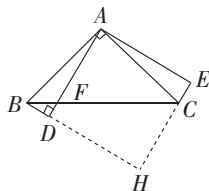
解得 $x_1 = 10 - 3\sqrt{2}, x_2 = 10 + 3\sqrt{2} > 8$ (不符合题意, 舍去).

$$\therefore CB = CD = 10 - 3\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore \text{四边形 } EBCD \text{ 的周长为 } 10 + 8 + 2(10 - 3\sqrt{2}) = 38 - 6\sqrt{2}.$$

2. 解: (1) $\because \angle EAC + \angle CAD = \angle EAD = 90^\circ, \angle BAD + \angle DAC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE$.
 $\because AB = AC, AD = AE, \therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAE$ (SAS).
 $\therefore \angle ACE = \angle ABD = 45^\circ, BD = CE$.
 $\therefore \angle BCE = \angle ACB + \angle ACE = 45^\circ + 45^\circ = 90^\circ$.
 $\therefore BD = CE$ 且 $BD \perp CE$.

(2) 如图, 延长 BD 和 EC , 相交于点 H .



易知 $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE$, 且四边形 $ADHE$ 为正方形.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACE$ 中,

$$AE = \sqrt{AC^2 - CE^2} = \sqrt{AB^2 - CE^2} = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{10})^2 - 2^2} = 6 = DH = EH = AD.$$

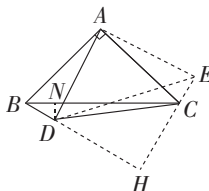
$$\text{则 } BH = BD + DH = 2 + 6 = 8, CH = HE - CE = 6 - 2 = 4.$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle BCH \text{ 中}, \tan \angle CBH = \frac{CH}{BH} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle BDF \text{ 中}, DF = BD \tan \angle CBH = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1.$$

$$\text{故 } AF = AD - DF = 6 - 1 = 5.$$

(3) 如图, 作 $\angle DAE = 90^\circ$, 使 $AE = AD$, 连接 CE , 延长 EC 和 BD , 相交于点 H , 连接 DE .



易知 $BD = CE$ 且 $BD \perp CE$, 即 $\angle H = 90^\circ$, 由作图知, $\triangle ADE$ 为等腰直角三角形.

$$\text{设 } CE = BD = x, \text{ 在 } \text{Rt} \triangle BHC \text{ 中}, \angle HBC = 30^\circ, BC = \sqrt{2}AB = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{6} = 2\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore CH = \frac{1}{2}BC = \sqrt{3}, BH = BC \cos 30^\circ = 3.$$

$$\therefore DH = BH - x = 3 - x, EH = CH + CE = x + \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore DE^2 = 2AD^2 = DH^2 + EH^2,$$

$$\text{即 } (3-x)^2 + (\sqrt{3}+x)^2 = 2 \times (4+\sqrt{3}),$$

解得 $x = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ (舍去) 或 1, 即 $BD = 1$.

过点 D 作 $DN \perp BC$ 于点 N .

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BND$ 中, $\angle CBD = 30^\circ, BD = 1$,

$$\text{则 } ND = \frac{1}{2}BD = \frac{1}{2}, BN = BD \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\therefore CN = CB - BN = 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\therefore CD = \sqrt{CN^2 + DN^2} = \sqrt{7}.$$

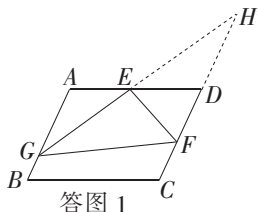
$$\therefore \sin \angle BCD = \frac{ND}{CD} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{14}.$$

3. 解: (1) 平行四边形

(2) ① $GF = AG + DF$

② ①中的结论仍然成立. 理由如下:

如答图 1, 延长 GE, FD 交于点 H .



$\because E$ 为 AD 的中点, $\therefore EA = ED$.

$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle A = \angle EDH$.

$$\text{在 } \triangle AEG \text{ 和 } \triangle DEH \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle A = \angle EDH, \\ EA = ED, \\ \angle AEG = \angle DEH, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AEG \cong \triangle DEH (\text{ASA}).$

$\therefore AG = HD, EG = EH$.

$\because \angle GEF = 90^\circ, \therefore EF$ 垂直平分 GH .

$\therefore GF = HF = DH + DF$, 即 $GF = AG + DF$.

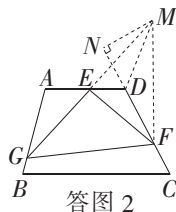
(3) 如答图 2, 延长 GE 至点 M , 使得 $EM = EG$, 连接 MD, MF , 过点 M 作 $MN \perp CD$, 交 CD 的延长线于点 N . $\because E$ 为 AD 的中点, $\therefore EA = ED$.

$$\text{在 } \triangle AEG \text{ 和 } \triangle DEM \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AE = DE, \\ \angle AEG = \angle DEM, \\ EG = EM, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AEG \cong \triangle DEM (\text{SAS}).$

$\therefore \angle EDM = \angle EAG = 105^\circ, MD = AG = 2\sqrt{2}$.

$\because \angle EDF = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle MDF = 135^\circ$.



答图 2

$\therefore \angle MDN = 45^\circ, \therefore \triangle MDN$ 为等腰直角三角形.

$$\therefore MN = DN = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}DM = 2.$$

$$\therefore NF = ND + FD = 2 + 2 = 4.$$

$$\therefore MF = \sqrt{NF^2 + MN^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}.$$

$\because GE = EM, \angle GEF = 90^\circ, \therefore EF$ 垂直平分 GM .

$$\therefore MF = GF. \therefore GF = 2\sqrt{5}.$$

4. 问题 1: (1) 证明: $\because AB = AC, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB$.

$\because \triangle BDE$ 由 $\triangle BAE$ 翻折得到,

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle BDE = 180^\circ - 2\angle ACB.$$

$$\because \angle EDC + \angle BDE = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle EDC = 2\angle ACB.$$

(2) 解: 如答图 1, 连接 AD , 交 BE 于点 F .

$\because \triangle BDE$ 由 $\triangle BAE$ 翻折得到, $\therefore AE = DE, AF = DF$, $\angle AFE = \angle AFB = 90^\circ$.

又 $\because$ 点 E 是 AC 的中点,

$$\therefore CD = 2EF = 3, AE = EC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 2.$$

$$\therefore EF = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle AEF \text{ 中, } AF = \sqrt{AE^2 - EF^2} = \sqrt{4 - \frac{9}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}.$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle ABF \text{ 中, } BF = \sqrt{AB^2 - AF^2} = \sqrt{16 - \frac{7}{4}} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{57}}{2}, \therefore BE = BF + EF = \frac{3 + \sqrt{57}}{2}.$$

问题 2: 解: 如答图 2, 连接 AD , 过点 B 作 $BM \perp AD$ 于点 M , 过点 C 作 $CG \perp BM$ 于点 G .

$\because AB = BD, BM \perp AD$,

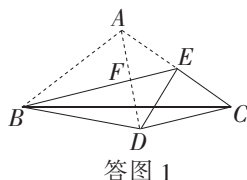
$$\therefore AM = DM, \angle ABM = \angle DBM =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\angle ABD.$$

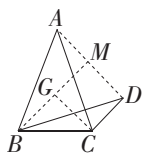
$$\because 2\angle BDC = \angle ABD, \therefore \angle BDC = \angle DBM.$$

$$\therefore BM \parallel CD. \therefore CD \perp AD.$$

又 $\because CG \perp BM, \therefore$ 四边形 $CGMD$ 是矩形. $\therefore CD = GM$.



答图 1



答图 2

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACD$ 中, $CD=1, AC=4$,

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{AC^2 - CD^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{15}.$$

$$\therefore AM = MD = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}, CG = MD = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle BDM \text{ 中, } BM &= \sqrt{BD^2 - DM^2} = \sqrt{16 - \frac{15}{4}} \\ &= \frac{7}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

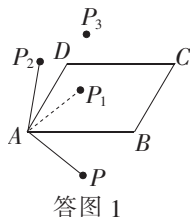
$$\therefore BG = BM - GM = BM - CD = \frac{7}{2} - 1 = \frac{5}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle BCG \text{ 中, } BC &= \sqrt{BG^2 + CG^2} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} + \frac{15}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{10}. \end{aligned}$$

5. 解: (1) 180° 8

(2) ① $\beta = 2\alpha$. 理由如下:

如答图 1, 连接 AP_1 .



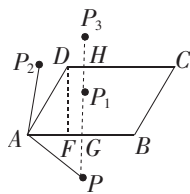
答图 1

由轴对称的性质可得: $\angle PAB = \angle BAP_1$, $\angle P_1AD = \angle DAP_2$,

$$\therefore \angle PAB + \angle DAP_2 = \angle BAP_1 + \angle DAP_1 = \angle BAD = \alpha.$$

$$\therefore \beta = 2\alpha.$$

②如答图 2, 连接 PP_3 , 分别交 AB, CD 于点 G, H , 过点 D 作 $DF \perp AB$ 于点 F .



答图 2

易证 P, P_1, P_3 在同一直线上, 四边形 $DFGH$ 为矩形.

$$\therefore GH = DF = AD \cdot \sin \angle BAD = m \cdot \sin \alpha.$$

由对称的性质得 $HP_3 = HP_1, PG = P_1G$.

$$\therefore HP_3 + PG = HP_1 + GP_1 = GH = m \cdot \sin \alpha.$$

$$\therefore PP_3 = 2GH = 2m \cdot \sin \alpha.$$

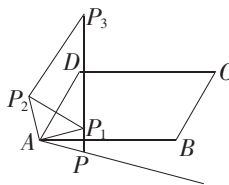
(3) $3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}$ 或 $2\sqrt{6}$ 【解析】分两种情况讨论:

①当 $P_2P_3 \parallel AD$ 时, 如答图 3.

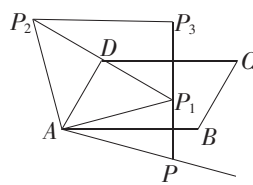
设 $AP = x$, 根据 $PP_1 + P_1P_3 = PP_3, P_1P_3 = 2P_1P_2$,

$$\text{可列方程 } 2x \sin 15^\circ + 2\sqrt{2}x = 2AD \sin 60^\circ = 6.$$

$$\text{求得 } x = 3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}.$$



答图 3



答图 4

②当 $P_2P_3 \parallel AB$ 时, 如答图 4.

设 $AP = x$, 根据 $PP_1 + P_1P_3 = PP_3, P_1P_3 = \frac{1}{2}P_1P_2$,

$$\text{可列方程 } 2x \sin 15^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x = 6.$$

$$\text{求得 } x = 2\sqrt{6}.$$

6 二次函数的综合探究

体验 1 解: (1) 将 $(2, 1)$ 代入 $y = x^2 - 2tx + 3$ 中, 得 $1 = 4 - 4t + 3$,

$$\text{解得 } t = \frac{3}{2}.$$

(2) 抛物线的对称轴为直线 $x = t$.

若 $0 < t \leq 3$, 当 $x = t$ 时, 函数取最小值,

$$\therefore t^2 - 2t^2 + 3 = -2,$$

$$\text{解得 } t = \pm\sqrt{5}.$$

$$\because t > 0,$$

$$\therefore t = \sqrt{5}.$$

若 $t > 3$, 当 $x = 3$ 时, 函数取最小值,

$$\therefore -2 = 9 - 6t + 3,$$

$$\text{解得 } t = \frac{7}{3} \text{ (不合题意, 舍去).}$$

综上所述, $t = \sqrt{5}$.

(3) $\because$ 点 $A(m-2, a), C(m, a)$ 关于对称轴对称,

$$\therefore \frac{m-2+m}{2} = t.$$

$\therefore m-1 = t$, 且点 A 在对称轴左侧, 点 C 在对称轴右侧.

$\because$ 抛物线与 y 轴的交点为 $(0, 3)$, 抛物线的对称轴为直线 $x = t$,

$\therefore$ 此交点关于对称轴的对称点为 $(2m-2, 3)$.

$$\therefore a < 3, b < 3 \text{ 且 } t > 0,$$

$$\therefore 4 < 2m-2, \text{ 解得 } m > 3.$$

当点 A, B 都在对称轴左边时,

$$\therefore a < b,$$

$$\therefore 4 < m-2, \text{ 解得 } m > 6.$$

$$\therefore m > 6.$$

当点 A, B 分别在对称轴两侧时,

$\because a < b, \therefore$ 点 B 到对称轴的距离大于点 A 到对称轴的距离.

$$\therefore 4 - (m - 1) > m - 1 - (m - 2),$$

解得 $m < 4$.

$$\therefore 3 < m < 4.$$

综上所述, m 的取值范围为 $3 < m < 4$ 或 $m > 6$.

体验 2 解: (1) 当 $m = 0$ 时, 抛物线为 $y = x^2 - x + 3$,

将 $x = 2$ 代入得 $y = 4 - 2 + 3 = 5$,

$\therefore$ 点 $(2, 4)$ 不在该抛物线上.

(2) 抛物线 $y = x^2 - (m + 1)x + 2m + 3$ 的顶点为 $(\frac{m+1}{2}, \frac{4(2m+3) - [(m+1)]^2}{4})$,

化简得 $(\frac{m+1}{2}, \frac{-m^2 + 6m + 11}{4})$.

顶点移动到最高处时, 即顶点的纵坐标最大,

$$\text{而 } \frac{-m^2 + 6m + 11}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}(m - 3)^2 + 5,$$

$\therefore$ 当 $m = 3$ 时, 纵坐标最大, 即顶点移动到了最高处, 此时顶点坐标为 $(2, 5)$.

(3) 设直线 EF 的解析式为 $y = kx + b$,

将 $(-1, -1), (3, 7)$ 代入, 得

$$\begin{cases} -1 = -k + b, \\ 7 = 3k + b. \end{cases} \text{解得 } \begin{cases} k = 2, \\ b = 1. \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$ 直线 EF 的解析式为 $y = 2x + 1$.

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} y = 2x + 1, \\ y = x^2 - (m + 1)x + 2m + 3, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 2, \\ y_1 = 5 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x_2 = m + 1, \\ y_2 = 2m + 3. \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$ 直线 $y = 2x + 1$ 与抛物线 $y = x^2 - (m + 1)x + 2m + 3$ 的交点为 $(2, 5)$ 和 $(m + 1, 2m + 3)$.

而 $(2, 5)$ 在线段 EF 上,

$\therefore$ 若该抛物线与线段 EF 只有一个交点, 则 $(m + 1, 2m + 3)$ 不在线段 EF 上, 或 $(2, 5)$ 与 $(m + 1, 2m + 3)$ 重合.

$\therefore m + 1 < -1$ 或 $m + 1 > 3$ 或 $m + 1 = 2$ (此时 $2m + 3 = 5$).

$\therefore$ 抛物线顶点的横坐标的取值范围为 $x_{\text{顶点}} = \frac{m+1}{2}$

$$< -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } x_{\text{顶点}} = \frac{m+1}{2} > \frac{3}{2} \text{ 或 } x_{\text{顶点}} = \frac{m+1}{2} = 1.$$

体验 3 解: (1) 设抛物线的函数表达式为 $y = ax(x$

$-10)(a \neq 0)$.

$\therefore$ 当 $t = 2$ 时, $BC = 4$,

$\therefore$ 点 C 的坐标为 $(2, -4)$.

将点 C 的坐标代入表达式, 得 $2a(2 - 10) = -4$,

$$\text{解得 } a = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$\therefore$ 抛物线的函数表达式为 $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x$.

(2) 由抛物线的对称性得 $AE = OB = t$,

$$\therefore AB = 10 - 2t.$$

$$\text{当 } x = t \text{ 时, } BC = -\frac{1}{4}t^2 + \frac{5}{2}t.$$

$\therefore$ 矩形 $ABCD$ 的周长为

$$2(AB + BC) = 2[(10 - 2t) + (-\frac{1}{4}t^2 + \frac{5}{2}t)]$$

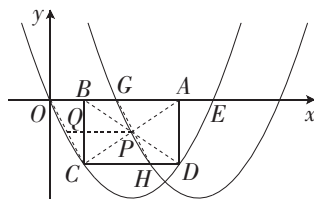
$$= -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + t + 20$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(t - 1)^2 + \frac{41}{2}.$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2} < 0,$$

$\therefore$ 当 $t = 1$ 时, 矩形 $ABCD$ 的周长有最大值, 最大值为 $\frac{41}{2}$.

(3) 如图, 连接 AC, BD 相交于点 P , 连接 OC , 取 OC 的中点 Q , 连接 PQ .



$\therefore$ 直线 GH 平分矩形 $ABCD$ 的面积,

$\therefore$ 直线 GH 过点 P .

由平移的性质可知, 四边形 $OCHG$ 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore PQ = CH.$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$\therefore P$ 是 AC 的中点.

$$\therefore PQ = \frac{1}{2}OA.$$

当 $t = 2$ 时, 点 A 的坐标为 $(8, 0)$,

$$\therefore CH = PQ = \frac{1}{2}OA = 4.$$

$\therefore$ 抛物线平移的距离是 4.

体验 4 解: (1) $\because A_1$ 在直线 $y = -x - 1$ 上,

$\therefore A_1(0, -1). \therefore A_1B_1 = OA_1 = 1.$

$$\therefore B_1(1, -1).$$

$\therefore$ 点 A_2 的横坐标为 1, 且在直线 $y = -x - 1$ 上.

$$\therefore A_2(1, -2). \therefore A_2B_2 = A_2C_1 = 2.$$

$$\therefore B_2(3, -2).$$

故答案为: $(1, -1), (3, -2)$.

$$(2) \because A_1(0, -1), B_1(1, -1),$$

$\therefore$ 抛物线 L_1 的对称轴为直线 $x = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\text{将 } x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 代入 } y = -x - 1, \text{ 得 } y = -\frac{3}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{抛物线 } L_1 \text{ 的顶点为 } (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}).$$

$$\therefore A_2(1, -2), B_2(3, -2),$$

$\therefore$ 抛物线 L_2 的对称轴为直线 $x = 2$.

$\therefore$ 抛物线 L_2 的顶点为 $(2, -3)$.

设抛物线 L_2 的解析式为 $y = a(x-2)^2 - 3$.

$\therefore L_2$ 过点 $B_2(3, -2)$,

$$\therefore -2 = a \cdot (3-2)^2 - 3, \text{ 解得 } a = 1.$$

$\therefore$ 抛物线 L_2 的解析式为 $y = (x-2)^2 - 3$.

将 $x = 3$ 代入 $y = -x - 1$ 中, 得 $y = -4$,

$$\therefore A_3(3, -4).$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $A_3B_3C_3C_2$ 是正方形, $\therefore A_3B_3 = 4$.

$$\therefore B_3(7, -4).$$

$\therefore$ 抛物线 L_3 的对称轴为直线 $x = 5$.

把 $x = 5$ 代入 $y = -x - 1$, 得 $y = -6$,

$\therefore$ 抛物线 L_3 的顶点为 $(5, -6)$.

设抛物线 L_3 的解析式为 $y = a'(x-5)^2 - 6$,

$$\text{将点 } B_3(7, -4) \text{ 代入, 可得 } a' = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{抛物线 } L_3 \text{ 的解析式为 } y = \frac{1}{2}(x-5)^2 - 6.$$

$$\therefore \text{抛物线 } L_1 \text{ 的顶点为 } (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}),$$

抛物线 L_2 的顶点为 $(2, -3)$,

抛物线 L_3 的顶点为 $(5, -6)$,

.....

$\therefore$ 抛物线 L_n 的顶点坐标为 $(3 \times 2^{n-2} - 1, -3 \times 2^{n-2})$.

(3) k_1 与 k_2 的数量关系为 $k_1 = k_2$. 理由如下:

由(2)得 L_2 的解析式为 $y = (x-2)^2 - 3$,

当 $y = -1$ 时, $-1 = (x-2)^2 - 3$,

$$\text{解得 } x_1 = \sqrt{2} + 2, x_2 = -\sqrt{2} + 2.$$

$$\therefore 0 < A_1D_1 < 1,$$

$$\therefore A_1D_1 = 2 - \sqrt{2}, D_1B_1 = 1 - (2 - \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2} - 1.$$

$$\therefore A_1D_1 = \sqrt{2}D_1B_1, \text{ 即 } k_1 = \sqrt{2}.$$

由(2)得抛物线 L_3 的解析式为 $y = \frac{1}{2}(x-5)^2 - 6$,

$$\text{当 } y = -2 \text{ 时, } -2 = \frac{1}{2}(x-5)^2 - 6,$$

解得 $x = 5 - 2\sqrt{2}$ 或 $x = 5 + 2\sqrt{2}$ (舍去).

$$\therefore A_2D_2 = 5 - 2\sqrt{2} - 1 = 4 - 2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} - 1),$$

$$D_2B_2 = 2 - (4 - 2\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2} - 2 = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1).$$

$$\therefore A_2D_2 = \sqrt{2}D_2B_2, \text{ 即 } k_2 = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore k_1 = k_2.$$

体验 5 解:(1) 根据“关联抛物线”的定义得 C_2 的解析式为 $y = ax^2 + 4ax + 4a - 3$.

$$\because y = ax^2 + 4ax + 4a - 3 = a(x+2)^2 - 3,$$

$\therefore C_2$ 的顶点坐标为 $(-2, -3)$.

(2) ① 设点 P 的横坐标为 m .

$$\therefore M(m, 4am^2 + am + 4a - 3), N(m, am^2 + 4am + 4a - 3).$$

$$\therefore MN = |4am^2 + am + 4a - 3 - (am^2 + 4am + 4a - 3)| = |3am^2 - 3am|.$$

$$\therefore MN = 6a,$$

$$\therefore |3am^2 - 3am| = 6a.$$

解得 $m = -1$ 或 $m = 2$.

$\therefore$ 点 P 的坐标为 $(-1, 0)$ 或 $(2, 0)$.

② $\because C_2$ 的解析式为 $y = a(x+2)^2 - 3$,

$\therefore$ 当 $x = -2$ 时, $y = -3$.

$$\text{当 } x = a - 4 \text{ 时, } y = a(a - 4 + 2)^2 - 3 = a(a - 2)^2 - 3.$$

$$\text{当 } x = a - 2 \text{ 时, } y = a(a - 2 + 2)^2 - 3 = a^3 - 3.$$

根据题意可知, 需要分三种情况讨论.

当 $a - 4 \leq -2 < a - 2$ 时, $0 < a \leq 2$,

且当 $0 < a < 1$ 时, 函数的最大值为 $a(a - 2)^2 - 3$, 函数的最小值为 -3 ,

$$\therefore a(a - 2)^2 - 3 - (-3) = 2a, \text{ 解得 } a = 2 - \sqrt{2} \text{ 或 } a = 2 + \sqrt{2} \text{ (舍去)}.$$

当 $1 \leq a \leq 2$ 时, 函数的最大值为 $a^3 - 3$, 函数的最小值为 -3 ,

$$\therefore a^3 - 3 - (-3) = 2a, \text{ 解得 } a = \sqrt{2} \text{ 或 } a = -\sqrt{2} \text{ (舍去)}.$$

当 $-2 \leq a - 4 < a - 2$ 时, $a \geq 2$,

函数的最大值为 $a^3 - 3$, 函数的最小值为 $a(a - 2)^2$

-3,

$$\therefore a^3 - 3 - [a(a-2)^2 - 3] = 2a,$$

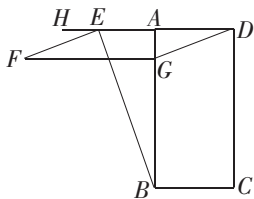
解得 $a = \frac{3}{2}$ (舍去).

当 $a-4 < a-2 \leq -2$ 时, $a \leq 0$, 不符合题意, 舍去.

综上所述, a 的值为 $2 - \sqrt{2}$ 或 $\sqrt{2}$.

体验 6 解: (1) $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$), $AD = 2$.

(2) 当点 E 在 DA 的延长线上时, 如图.



$\therefore BE \perp EF$,

$$\therefore \angle HEF + \angle AEB = 180^\circ - \angle BEF = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{又} \because AB \perp AE, \therefore \angle AEB + \angle ABE = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle HEF = \angle ABE.$$

$$\text{又} \because EF \parallel DG, \therefore \angle ADG = \angle HEF.$$

$$\therefore \angle ADG = \angle ABE.$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle DAG = \angle EAB,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADG \sim \triangle ABE.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{DG}{EB} = \frac{AG}{AE}.$$

$$\text{又} \because \frac{BE}{FE} = \frac{AB}{AD}, \therefore DG = EF.$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $DEFG$ 为平行四边形.

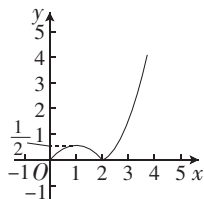
$$\therefore y = DE \cdot AG.$$

$$\therefore AE = DE - AD = x - 2,$$

$$\therefore AG = \frac{DA}{AB} \cdot AE = \frac{2}{4}(x-2) = \frac{1}{2}x - 1.$$

$$\therefore y = x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}x - 1\right) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x \quad (x \geq 2).$$

(3) ①画出 y 关于 x 的图象, 如图.



$\therefore$ 存在三个不同位置的点 E 时, $0 < y < \frac{1}{2}$.

$\therefore$ 点 E_1 和 E_2 在抛物线 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x$ 上.

$$\therefore DE_1 + DE_2 = 2.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \because 2DE_2 = DE_1 + DE_3, \therefore 2DE_2 = 2 - DE_2 + DE_3.$$

$$\therefore DE_3 = 3DE_2 - 2.$$

令 $DE_2 = a$, 则有 $-\frac{1}{2}a^2 + a = \frac{1}{2}(3a-2)^2 - (3a-2)$,

$$\text{整理得 } 5a^2 - 10a + 4 = 0,$$

解得 $a = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 或 $1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ (舍去).

$$\therefore y = \frac{2}{5}, \text{ 即四边形 } DGFE_3 \text{ 的面积为 } \frac{2}{5}.$$

针对训练

1. 解: (1) ① $y = x^2 - 2x + 1$.

② 当 $x < 1$ 时, y 随 x 的增大而减小. (答案不唯一)

(2) $\because x = 0$ 和 $x = 2$ 时的函数值都是 1,

$$\therefore \text{ 抛物线的对称轴为直线 } x = -\frac{b}{2a} = 1.$$

$\therefore (1, n)$ 是顶点, $(-1, m)$ 和 $(3, p)$ 关于对称轴对称.

若在 m, n, p 这三个实数中, 只有一个是正数, 则抛物线必须开口向下, 且 $m \leq 0$.

$$\therefore -\frac{b}{2a} = 1, \therefore b = -2a.$$

$$\therefore \text{ 二次函数为 } y = ax^2 - 2ax + 1.$$

$$\therefore m = a + 2a + 1 \leq 0. \therefore a \leq -\frac{1}{3}.$$

2. 解: (1) 将 $A(-1, 0), B(3, 0)$ 代入 $y = x^2 + bx + c$,

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} 1 - b + c = 0, \\ 9 + 3b + c = 0. \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} b = -2, \\ c = -3. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 该抛物线的解析式为 } y = x^2 - 2x - 3.$$

$$(2) \because \text{ 抛物线的解析式为 } y = x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x-1)^2 - 4,$$

$\therefore$ 抛物线的顶点 F 的坐标为 $(1, -4)$, 抛物线的对称轴为直线 $x = 1$.

$$\text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时, } y = 0^2 - 2 \times 0 - 3 = -3,$$

$$\therefore \text{ 点 } C \text{ 的坐标为 } (0, -3).$$

设直线 BC 的解析式为 $y = mx + n$ ($m \neq 0$).

将 $B(3, 0), C(0, -3)$ 代入 $y = mx + n$,

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} 3m + n = 0, \\ n = -3. \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} m = 1, \\ n = -3. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 直线 } BC \text{ 的解析式为 } y = x - 3.$$

$$\text{当 } x = 1 \text{ 时, } y = 1 - 3 = -2,$$

$$\therefore \text{ 点 } E \text{ 的坐标为 } (1, -2).$$

$$\therefore EF = |-2 - (-4)| = 2.$$

(3) $\because$ 点 A 的坐标为 $(-1, 0)$, 点 B 的坐标为 $(3, 0)$, $\therefore AB = |3 - (-1)| = 4$.

设点 P 的坐标为 $(t, t^2 - 2t - 3)$.

$\therefore S_{\triangle PAB} = 6$,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \cdot |t^2 - 2t - 3| = 6,$$

即 $t^2 - 2t - 3 = 3$ 或 $t^2 - 2t - 3 = -3$.

解得 $t_1 = 1 - \sqrt{7}, t_2 = 1 + \sqrt{7}, t_3 = 0, t_4 = 2$.

$\therefore$ 存在满足 $S_{\triangle PAB} = 6$ 的点 P , 点 P 的坐标为 $(1 - \sqrt{7}, 3), (1 + \sqrt{7}, 3), (0, -3)$ 或 $(2, -3)$.

3. 解: (1) ①②③

(2) ① $(0, 3), (1, 0)$

② 由①得 $y = nx^2 - (n+3)x + 3$ 与 x 轴的两个交点为 $(1, 0), (\frac{3}{n}, 0)$,

C_n 的纵坐标为 $\frac{4n \cdot 3 - (n+3)^2}{4n}$.

$\because n > 0$, 抛物线与 x 轴有两个交点,

$\therefore$ 点 C_n 到 x 轴的距离为 $\frac{(n+3)^2 - 12n}{4n}$.

当 $\frac{3}{n} > 1$ 时,

若 $\frac{3}{n} - 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{(n+3)^2 - 12n}{4n}$, 则 $\triangle A_n B_n C_n$ 是直角三角形.

$\therefore n_1 = 1, n_2 = 3$ (舍去).

当 $\frac{3}{n} < 1$ 时,

若 $1 - \frac{3}{n} = 2 \cdot \frac{(n+3)^2 - 12n}{4n}$, 则 $\triangle A_n B_n C_n$ 是直角三角形.

$\therefore n_3 = 5, n_4 = 3$ (舍去).

综上所述, $n = 1$ 或 5 .

③ $A_n A_{n+1}$ 和 $D_n D_{n+1}$ 相等. 理由如下:

当 $n \geq 4$ 时, 抛物线 y_n 与 x 轴的左交点为 $A_n(\frac{3}{n}, 0)$, 抛物线 y_{n+1} 与 x 轴的左交点为

$A_{n+1}(\frac{3}{n+1}, 0)$.

当 $nx^2 - (n+3)x + 3 = 3$ 时,

$x_1 = \frac{n+3}{n}, x_2 = 0$ (舍去).

$\therefore$ 点 D_n 的横坐标为 $\frac{n+3}{n}$.

同理可得点 D_{n+1} 的横坐标为 $\frac{n+4}{n+1}$.

$$\therefore A_n A_{n+1} = \frac{3}{n} - \frac{3}{n+1} = \frac{3}{n(n+1)}, D_n D_{n+1} = \frac{n+3}{n}$$

$$- \frac{n+4}{n+1} = \frac{3}{n(n+1)}.$$

$$\therefore A_n A_{n+1} = D_n D_{n+1}.$$

4. 解: (1) 对于 $y = x^2 - x - 2$, 当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = -2$,

$\therefore C(0, 2)$.

当 $y = 0$ 时, $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$, 即 $(x-2)(x+1) = 0$,

$\therefore x_1 = 2, x_2 = -1$.

$\therefore A(-1, 0), B(2, 0)$.

设图象 W 位于线段 AB 上方部分对应的函数解析式为 $y = a(x+1)(x-2)$.

把 $C(0, 2)$ 代入, 得 $-2a = 2$.

$\therefore a = -1$.

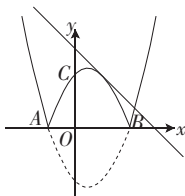
$$\therefore y = -(x+1)(x-2) = -x^2 + x + 2.$$

$\therefore$ 图象 W 位于线段 AB 上方部分对应的函数解析式为 $y = -x^2 + x + 2 (-1 \leq x \leq 2)$.

(2) 由图象得直线 $y = -x + b$ 与图象 W 有三个交点时, 存在两种情况:

① 当直线 $y = -x + b$ 过点 C 时, 直线与图象 W 有三个交点, 此时 $b = 2$.

② 当直线 $y = -x + b$ 与图象 W 位于线段 AB 上方部分对应的函数图象相切时, 如下图,



$$\text{令 } -x + b = -x^2 + x + 2.$$

$$\text{化简得 } x^2 - 2x + b - 2 = 0.$$

$$\therefore \Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (b-2) = 0.$$

$$\therefore b = 3.$$

综上所述, b 的值是 2 或 3.

(3) 存在. 点 P 的坐标为 $(1, 0), (\frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2}, 0)$

或 $(1+\sqrt{5}, 0)$.

5. 解: (1) 由题意可知, $a_2 = c_1, a_1 = c_2, b_1 = -b_2 \neq 0$,

$$\therefore m = 3, n = 2, k = -1.$$

因此, k 的值为 -1 , m 的值为 3 , n 的值为 2 .

(2) ① $\because$ 点 $P(r, t)$ 与点 $Q(s, t) (r \neq s)$ 始终在关于 x 的函数 $y_1 = x^2 + 2rx + s$ 的图象上运动,

$\therefore y_1$ 的对称轴为直线 $x = \frac{r+s}{2} = -\frac{2r}{2}$.

$\therefore s = -3r$.

$\therefore y_2 = sx^2 - 2rx + 1$,

$\therefore y_2$ 的对称轴为直线 $x = -\frac{-2r}{2s} = \frac{r}{s} = -\frac{1}{3}$.

因此,函数 y_2 的图象的对称轴为直线 $x = -\frac{1}{3}$.

② $y_2 = -3rx^2 - 2rx + 1 = -(3x^2 + 2x)r + 1$,

令 $3x^2 + 2x = 0$,

解得 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = -\frac{2}{3}$.

因此,函数 y_2 的图象过定点 $(0, 1), (-\frac{2}{3}, 1)$.

(3) 由题意可知 $y_1 = ax^2 + bx + c$,

$y_2 = cx^2 - bx + a$,

$\therefore A(-\frac{b}{2a}, \frac{4ac-b^2}{4a}), B(\frac{b}{2c}, \frac{4ac-b^2}{4c})$,

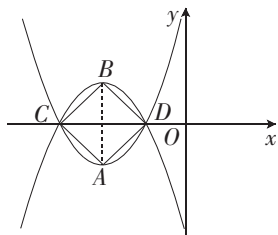
$CD = \frac{\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{|a|}, EF = \frac{\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{|c|}$.

$\therefore CD = EF$ 且 $b^2 - 4ac > 0, \therefore |a| = |c|$.

若 $a = -c$,

则 $y_1 = ax^2 + bx - a, y_2 = -ax^2 - bx + a$,

要使以 A, B, C, D 为顶点的四边形为正方形, 则 $\triangle CAD, \triangle CBD$ 为等腰直角三角形, 如图.



$\therefore CD = 2|y_A|, \therefore \frac{\sqrt{b^2+4a^2}}{|a|} = 2 \cdot \left| \frac{-4a^2-b^2}{4a} \right|$.

$\therefore 2\sqrt{b^2+4a^2} = b^2+4a^2, \therefore b^2+4a^2 = 4$.

$\therefore S_{\text{正方形}} = \frac{1}{2}CD^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b^2-4ac}{a^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b^2+4a^2}{a^2} = \frac{2}{a^2}$.

$\therefore b^2 = 4 - 4a^2 > 0, \therefore 0 < a^2 < 1, \therefore S_{\text{正方形}} > 2$.

若 $a = c$, 则 A, B 关于 y 轴对称, 以 A, B, C, D 为顶点的四边形不能构成正方形.

综上所述, 当 $a = -c$ 时, 以 A, B, C, D 为顶点的四边形能构成正方形, 此时 $S_{\text{正方形}} > 2$.

6. (1) ②④

(2) 证明: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 的内角和为 360° ,

且满足 $\angle ABC : \angle BAD : \angle ADC : \angle BCD = 6 : 7 : 4 : 7$,

$\therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \angle BAD = 105^\circ, \angle ADC = 60^\circ, \angle BCD = 105^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BCD$.

$\because BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD$.

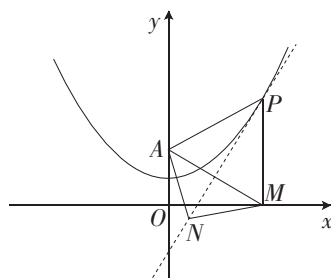
$\therefore BD = BD$,

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

$\therefore AB = BC, AD = CD$.

$\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是筝形.

(3) 解: 如图, 四边形 $APMN$ 是筝形, $AP = PM, AN = MN$.



设点 P 的坐标为 (x, y) .

$\therefore PM \perp x$ 轴,

$\therefore$ 点 M 的坐标为 $(x, 0)$.

$\therefore PA^2 = (x-0)^2 + (y-2)^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 4y + 4$,

$PM^2 = (x-x)^2 + (y-0)^2 = y^2$,

$\therefore y^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 4y + 4$.

$\therefore L: y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 1$.

设 $P_1(t, y_1), P_2(t+1, y_2), P_3(t+a, y_3)$,

则 $y_1 = \frac{1}{4}t^2 + 1, y_2 = \frac{1}{4}(t+1)^2 + 1$,

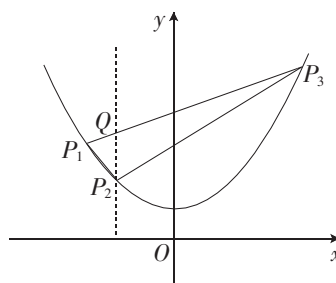
$y_3 = \frac{1}{4}(t+a)^2 + 1$,

$\therefore y_2 - y_1 = \frac{1}{4}(t+1)^2 + 1 - (\frac{1}{4}t^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}$,

$y_3 - y_1 = \frac{1}{4}(t+a)^2 + 1 - (\frac{1}{4}t^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{2}at + \frac{1}{4}a^2$.

如图, 过点 P_2 作 x 轴的垂线交直线 P_1P_3 于点 Q .

设直线 P_1P_3 的解析式为 $y = kx + b (k \neq 0)$,



$$\text{则} \begin{cases} tk + b = y_1, \\ (t+a)k + b = y_3, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} k = \frac{y_3 - y_1}{a}, \\ b = y_1 - \frac{t(y_3 - y_1)}{a}. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{直线 } P_1P_3 \text{ 的解析式为 } y = \frac{y_3 - y_1}{a}x + y_1 - \frac{t(y_3 - y_1)}{a}.$$

$$\text{令 } x = t+1, \text{ 得 } y = \frac{y_3 - y_1}{a} + y_1,$$

$$\therefore Q(t+1, \frac{y_3 - y_1}{a} + y_1).$$

$$\therefore P_2Q = \frac{y_3 - y_1}{a} + y_1 - y_2 = \frac{1}{4}a - \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\text{则 } S_{\triangle P_1P_2P_3} = \frac{1}{2}P_2Q \cdot (t+a-t) = \frac{1}{8}(a - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{32}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{8} > 0, \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{2} < \sqrt{2} \leq a \leq 4,$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } a=4 \text{ 时, } S_{\triangle P_1P_2P_3} \text{ 有最大值, 最大值为 } \frac{3}{2}.$$

对点提分训练

1~17 题对点提分训练

提分训练(一)

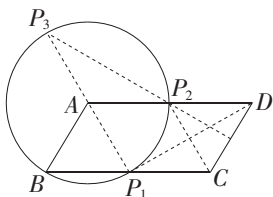
1. C 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. D

7. $a(x+3)(x-3)$ 8. 3.4×10^{-10} 9. 6

10. 2 024 11. 4

12. $60^\circ, 120^\circ$ 或 240°

【解析】满足条件的点 P 如图所示.



由图易得旋转角分别为 $60^\circ, 120^\circ$ 或 240° .

$$13. (1) \text{解: 原式} = \frac{1}{3} + 1 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + 1 + 1$$

$$= 3.$$

(2) 证明: $\because \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ECD$ 都是等腰直角三角形, $\angle ACB = \angle DCE = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore AC = BC, CE = CD,$$

$$\angle DCE - \angle ACD = \angle ACB - \angle ACD, \text{ 即 } \angle ACE = \angle BCD.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle BCD (\text{SAS}). \therefore AE = BD.$$

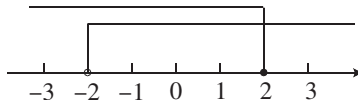
14. 解: 由①得 $x \leq 2$.

$$\text{由②得 } 2x + 6 > x + 4,$$

$$\therefore x > -2.$$

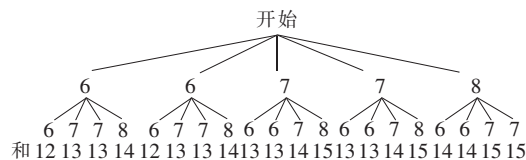
$\therefore$ 不等式组的解集为 $-2 < x \leq 2$.

在数轴上表示其解集如图.



15. 解: (1) $\frac{2}{5}$

(2) 画树状图如下:



由树状图可知, 共有 20 种等可能的结果, 其中所选两个纸箱里西瓜的质量之和为 15 kg 的结果有 4 种,

$\therefore$ 所选两个纸箱里西瓜的质量之和为 15 kg 的概率为 $\frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{5}$.

16. 解: (1) 如图 1, 点 P 即为所求.

(2) 如图 2, 弦 BD 即为所求.

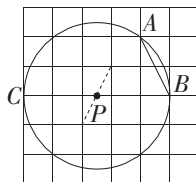


图 1

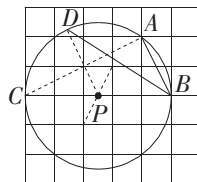
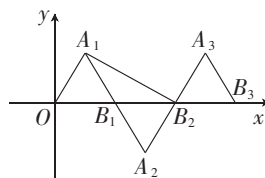


图 2

17. 解: (1) $B_1(2, 0), B_2(4, 0), B_3(6, 0)$.

(2) $\because \triangle OA_1B_1$ 与 $\triangle B_2A_2B_1$ 关于点 B_1 成中心对称, 且 $\triangle OA_1B_1$ 为等边三角形,



$$\therefore \angle A_1OB_2 = \angle A_1B_1O = 60^\circ, A_1B_1 = B_1B_2 = 2.$$

$$\therefore \angle A_1B_2O = \angle B_1A_1B_2 = 30^\circ, OB_2 = 4.$$

$$\therefore \angle OA_1B_2 = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore A_1B_2 = \sqrt{OB_2^2 - OA_1^2} = \sqrt{16 - 4} = 2\sqrt{3}.$$

提分训练(二)

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

7. $x \geq 1$ 且 $x \neq 2$ 8. 1.64×10^8 9. -3 10. 200

11. $\frac{2}{7}$

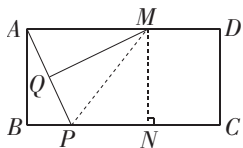
12. $4, 2\sqrt{5}$ 或 $4\sqrt{5}$

【解析】 $\because$ 当点 P 和点 B 重合时, Q 为 AB 的中点, $\angle MAQ = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle AMQ$ 为直角三角形.

$$\therefore AP = AB = 4.$$

当 $\angle AQM = 90^\circ$ 时, 连接 MP , 过点 M 作 $MN \perp BC$ 于点 N .



$\because$ 点 Q 是 AP 的中点,

$\therefore \triangle APM$ 是等腰三角形.

$$\therefore PM = AM = 5.$$

又 $\because MN = AB = 4$,

$$\therefore PN = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3.$$

$$\therefore BP = BN - PN = 5 - 3 = 2.$$

$$\therefore AP = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}.$$

当点 P 与点 C 重合时, $MP = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$,

$\therefore AM = PM$. $\therefore \triangle AMP$ 是等腰三角形.

又 $\because$ 点 Q 是 AP 的中点, $\therefore MQ \perp AC$.

$$\therefore \triangle AMQ$$
 是直角三角形. $\therefore AP = \sqrt{4^2 + 8^2} = 4\sqrt{5}.$

综上, AP 的长为 $4, 2\sqrt{5}$ 或 $4\sqrt{5}$.

13. (1) 解: 原式 $= 2 + \sqrt{5} - 2 - 9 + 3 - \sqrt{5} = -6$.

(2) 证明: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore \angle BAF = \angle AED$, 且 $\angle C + \angle D = 180^\circ$.

又 $\because \angle BFE + \angle BFA = 180^\circ$, $\angle BFE = \angle C$,

$\therefore \angle BFA = \angle D$. $\therefore \triangle ABF \sim \triangle EAD$.

14. 解: 任务一

(1) ①

(2) 一 左边 1 漏乘了 2

任务二:

解: 去分母, 得 $2 - x \geq 3x - 3$.

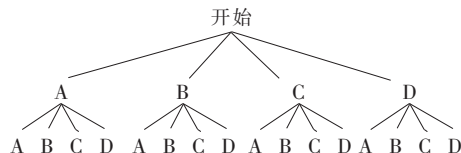
移项, 得 $-x - 3x \geq -3 - 2$.

合并同类项, 得 $-4x \geq -5$.

系数化为 1, 得 $x \leq \frac{5}{4}$.

15. 解: (1) $\frac{1}{4}$

(2) 画树状图如下:



共有 16 种等可能的结果, 其中小雨和莉莉两名同学抽到相同题目的结果有 4 种,

$\therefore$ 小雨和莉莉两名同学抽到相同题目的概率为

$$\frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

16. 解: (1) 如图 1, 点 P 即为所求.

(2) 如图 2, EF 即为所求.

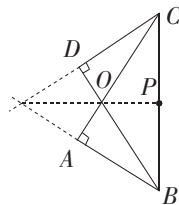


图 1

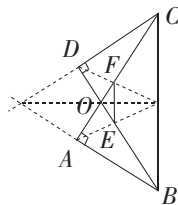


图 2

17. 解: 设调整前甲、乙两地该商品的销售单价分别为 x 元、 y 元, 根据题意得

$$\begin{cases} x + 10 = y, \\ x(1 + 10\%) + 1 = y - 5, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} x = 40, \\ y = 50. \end{cases}$$

答: 调整前甲、乙两地该商品的销售单价分别为 40 元、50 元.

提分训练(三)

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

7. 6 8. $(x + 2y)(x - 2y)$ 9. -4 10. 294 11. $\frac{7}{4}$

12. $6, 6\sqrt{3}$ 或 $6\sqrt{7}$

【解析】如图 1 所示, 当点 P 在 AB 上时.

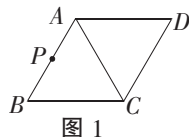


图 1

$$\because AB = 2AP, AB = 12, \therefore BP = \frac{1}{2}AB = 6.$$

如图 2 所示, 当点 P 在 AC 上时.

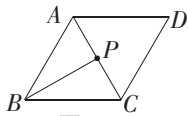


图 2

∵ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, ∴ $AB = BC$.
 ∵ $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, ∴ $\triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形.
 ∴ $AB = AC = BC = 12$.
 ∵ $AB = 2AP$, ∴ $AC = 2AP$. ∴ 点 P 是 AC 的中点.
 ∴ $AC \perp BP$, $AP = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{1}{2}AB = 6$.

$$\therefore BP = \sqrt{AB^2 - AP^2} = 6\sqrt{3}.$$

如图 3 所示, 当点 P 在 AD 上时, 作 $BE \perp DA$ 交 DA 的延长线于点 E .

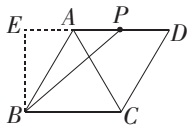


图 3

∵ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, ∴ $AD \parallel BC$.
 ∵ $BE \perp DA$, ∴ $EB \perp BC$. ∴ $\angle EBC = 90^\circ$.
 ∵ $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, ∴ $\angle ABE = 30^\circ$.
 ∴ $AE = \frac{1}{2}AB = 6$.
 ∴ $BE^2 = AB^2 - AE^2 = 108$.
 ∵ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, ∴ $AD = AB = 12$.
 ∵ $AB = 2AP$, ∴ $AD = 2AP$.
 ∴ $AP = \frac{1}{2}AD = 6$.
 ∴ $PE = AP + AE = 12$.
 ∴ $BP = \sqrt{BE^2 + PE^2} = 6\sqrt{7}$.

综上所述, BP 的长为 $6, 6\sqrt{3}$ 或 $6\sqrt{7}$.

13. (1) 解: 原式 $= x^2 + 6x + 9 - (x^2 - 9) = 6x + 18$.

(2) 证明: ∵ BD 平分 $\angle ABC$,
 ∴ $\angle ABD = \angle EBC$.

在 $\triangle ABD$ 和 $\triangle EBC$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle D = \angle C, \\ \angle ABD = \angle EBC, \\ AB = EB, \end{cases}$$

∴ $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle EBC$ (AAS).

∴ $AD = EC$.

14. 解: 原式 $= \frac{a^2 - 4a + 3 + 1}{a - 3} \cdot \frac{a - 3}{(a + 2)(a - 2)}$
 $= \frac{(a - 2)^2}{a - 3} \cdot \frac{a - 3}{(a + 2)(a - 2)} = \frac{a - 2}{a + 2}$.

当 $a = (-1)^{2023} + (\pi - 3)^0 + (\frac{1}{4})^{-1} = -1 + 1 + 4 = 4$ 时, 原式 $= \frac{4 - 2}{4 + 2} = \frac{1}{3}$.

15. 解: (1) 如图 1, 点 F 即为所求.

(2) 如图 2, $\angle BAG$ 即为所求.

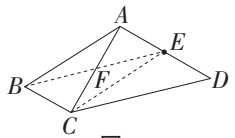


图 1

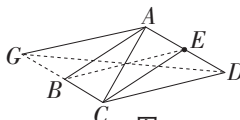
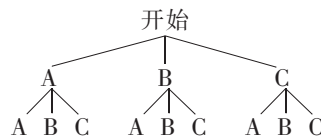


图 2

16. 解: (1) 随机

(2) 画树状图如下:



共有 9 种等可能的结果, 其中小明同学两次随机抽得的卡片都没有实验项目“C”的结果有 4 种,
 ∴ 小明同学两次随机抽得的卡片都没有实验项目“C”的概率为 $\frac{4}{9}$.

17. 解: (1) ③ 不能由 SSA 判定三角形全等

(2) 证明: ∵ $\angle ABC = \angle ADC$, BD 平分 $\angle ABC$ 与 $\angle ADC$,

$$\therefore \angle ADB = \angle CBD = \angle ABD = \angle CDB.$$

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC, AB \parallel DC.$$

∴ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形.

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ADB,$$

$$\therefore AB = AD.$$

∴ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形.

提分训练(四)

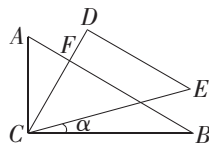
1. A 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. D

7. $7m + n$ 8. 8×10^2 9. $(x - 2)^2 + (x - 4)^2 = x^2$

10. 13 11. 54°

12. $15^\circ, 60^\circ$ 或 105°

【解析】① 当 $CD \perp AB$ 时, 如图.

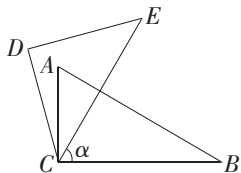


$$\therefore \angle CFB = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle B = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle FCB = 60^\circ.$$

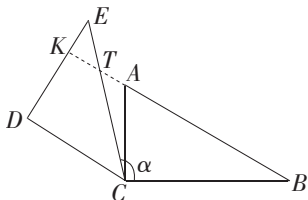
$$\therefore \alpha = \angle FCB - \angle DCE = 60^\circ - 45^\circ = 15^\circ.$$

② 当 $CE \perp AB$ 时, 如图.



$$\alpha = 90^\circ - \angle B = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ.$$

③当 $DE \perp AB$ 时,如图.



$$\because \angle EKT = 90^\circ, \angle E = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle KTE = \angle CTB = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 180^\circ - \angle CTB - \angle B = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 30^\circ = 105^\circ.$$

综上所述, α 为 $15^\circ, 60^\circ$ 或 105° .

13. (1) 解: 原式 $= 2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 1 = 1$.

(2) 证明: $\because DE \parallel AB, \therefore \angle EDC = \angle A$.

又 $\because \angle CBD = \angle A, \therefore \angle EDC = \angle CBD$.

$\because \angle E = \angle E, \therefore \triangle ECD \sim \triangle EDB$.

14. 解: (1) —

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

15. 解: (1) 如图 1, 弦 BC 即为所求.

(2) 如图 2, 矩形 $AEOM$ 即为所求.

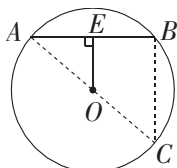


图 1

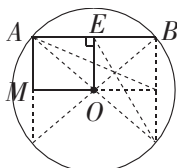


图 2

16. 解: (1) 4 3 1

(2) 在 $y_1 = -x + 4$ 中, 当 $x = 0$ 时, $y_1 = 4$,

当 $y_1 = 0$ 时, $x = 4$,

$\therefore$ 点 C 的坐标为 $(0, 4)$, 点 D 的坐标为 $(4, 0)$.

$$\therefore S_{\triangle AOB} = S_{\triangle COB} - S_{\triangle COA} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1 = 4.$$

17. 解: (1) 设乙商店租用服装每套 x 元, 则甲商店

租用服装每套 $(x + 10)$ 元.

$$\text{由题意可得 } \frac{500}{x+10} = \frac{400}{x}.$$

解得 $x = 40$.

经检验, $x = 40$ 是该分式方程的解, 并符合题意.

$$\therefore x + 10 = 50.$$

$\therefore$ 在甲、乙两个商店租用的服装每套各 50 元、40 元.

(2) 该参赛队伍准备租用 20 套服装时,

甲商店的费用为 $50 \times 20 \times 0.9 = 900$ (元).

乙商店的费用为 $40 \times 20 = 800$ (元).

$$\because 900 > 800,$$

$\therefore$ 在乙商店租用服装的费用较少.

18 ~ 20 题对点提分训练

提分训练 (一)

18. 解: (1) ①③②④

(2) D

(3) 由条形统计图估计八年级学生中选择趣味数学的人数为

$$\frac{8}{40} \times 1\,000 = 200 \text{ (人)}, 200 \div 40 = 5.$$

答: 至少应该开设 5 个趣味数学班.

19. 解: (1) 由题意可得 $4m$

$$= 2n,$$

$$\text{即 } n = 2m.$$

$$\because DC = 3,$$

$$\therefore n - m = 3.$$

$$\therefore m = 3, n = 6.$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } A(3, 4), \text{点 } B(6, 2).$$

$$\therefore k_2 = 3 \times 4 = 12.$$

$$\therefore \text{反比例函数的解析式为 } y_2 = \frac{12}{x}.$$

(2) $0 < x \leq 3$ 或 $x \geq 6$.

(3) 如图, 作点 B 关于 x 轴的对称点 $F(6, -2)$, 连接 AF 交 x 轴于点 P , 连接 BP , 此时 $\triangle ABP$ 的周长最小.

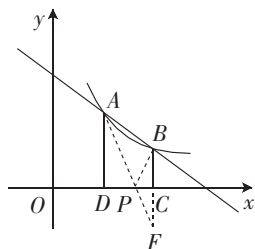
设直线 AF 的解析式为 $y = kx + a$,

$$\text{把 } (3, 4), (6, -2) \text{ 代入得 } \begin{cases} 3k + a = 4, \\ 6k + a = -2, \end{cases}$$

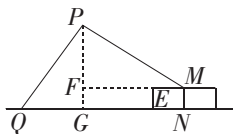
$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} k = -2, \\ a = 10. \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$ 直线 AF 的解析式为 $y = -2x + 10$.

当 $y = 0$ 时, $x = 5$, $\therefore$ 点 P 的坐标为 $(5, 0)$.



20. 解:(1)过点 P 作 $PG \perp QN$, 垂足为 G , 延长 ME 交 PG 于点 F .



由题意得: $MF \perp PG$, $MF = GN$, $FG = MN = 1$ m.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle PFM$ 中, $\angle PMF = 37^\circ$, $PM = 5$ m,

$$\therefore PF = PM \cdot \sin 37^\circ \approx 5 \times \frac{3}{5} = 3(\text{m}).$$

$$\therefore PG = PF + FG \approx 3 + 1 = 4(\text{m}).$$

$\therefore$ 点 P 到地面的高度约为 4 m.

(2)由题意得 $QN = 7$ m.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle PFM$ 中, $\angle PMF = 37^\circ$, $PF \approx 3$ m,

$$\therefore \angle MPF = 90^\circ - \angle PMF = 53^\circ, FM = \frac{PF}{\tan 37^\circ} \approx$$

$$\frac{3}{\frac{4}{3}} = 4(\text{m}).$$

$$\therefore FM = GN \approx 4 \text{ m}.$$

$$\therefore QG = QN - GN \approx 7 - 4 = 3(\text{m}).$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle PQG \text{ 中, } \tan \angle QPG = \frac{QG}{PG} \approx \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\therefore \angle QPG \approx 37^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle QPM = \angle QPG + \angle MPG \approx 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle QPM \text{ 的度数约为 } 90^\circ.$$

提分训练(二)

18. 解:(1)连接 CG, GC' .

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDG$ 中,

$$CG = \sqrt{DG^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{30^2 + 40^2} = 50(\text{cm}).$$

$$\therefore \angle CGC' = 40^\circ,$$

$\therefore$ 点 C 运动轨迹的长度 =

$$\frac{40\pi \times 50}{180} = \frac{100\pi}{9}(\text{cm}).$$

(2)过点 F' 作 $F'M \perp AB$ 于点 M , 交 GF 于点 N .

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle NMA = \angle AGN = 90^\circ,$$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $AMNG$ 是矩形.

$$\therefore MN = AG = AD + DG = 40 + 30 = 70(\text{cm}).$$

$$\therefore F'N = GF' \sin 40^\circ \approx 20 \times 0.64 = 12.8(\text{cm}),$$

$$\therefore F'M = F'N + MN \approx 12.8 + 70 = 82.8(\text{cm}).$$

$\therefore$ 点 F' 到地面 AB 的距离约为 82.8 cm.

19. 解:(1)设 A 型球拍每副 x 元, B 型球拍每副 y 元, 依题意得

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 4y = 248, \\ 5x + 2y = 264, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} x = 40, \\ y = 32. \end{cases}$$

答: A 型球拍每副 40 元, B 型球拍每副 32 元.

(2)设购买 B 型球拍 a 副, 总费用为 w 元.

依题意得 $30 - a \geq 2a$, 解得 $a \leq 10$.

$$w = 40(30 - a) + 32a = -8a + 1200.$$

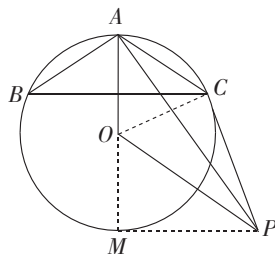
$\therefore -8 < 0, \therefore w$ 随 a 的增大而减小.

$$\therefore \text{当 } a = 10 \text{ 时, } w \text{ 最小, } w_{\text{最小}} = -8 \times 10 + 1200 = 1120(\text{元}),$$

此时 $30 - 10 = 20$ (副).

答: 费用最少的方案是购买 A 型球拍 20 副, B 型球拍 10 副, 所需费用为 1120 元.

20. (1)证明: 如图, 连接 OC .



$$\therefore OP \parallel AC,$$

$$\therefore \angle COP = \angle OCA.$$

$$\therefore OA = OC,$$

$$\therefore \angle OAC = \angle OCA = \angle COP.$$

$$\therefore OA \perp BC, \therefore \angle OAC + \angle ACB = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle COP + \angle ACB = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle OPC,$$

$$\therefore \angle COP + \angle OPC = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle OCP = 90^\circ, \text{即 } OC \perp CP.$$

$\therefore OC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的半径,

$\therefore PC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线.

(2)解: 如图, 延长 AO 交 $\odot O$ 于点 M , 连接 PM .

$$\therefore OP \parallel AC, \therefore \angle MOP = \angle OAC.$$

由(1)已证: $\angle OAC = \angle OCA = \angle COP$,

$$\therefore \angle MOP = \angle COP.$$

$$\text{又 } \because OM = OC, OP = OP,$$

$$\therefore \triangle OMP \cong \triangle OCP(\text{SAS}).$$

$$\therefore \angle OMP = \angle OCP = 90^\circ.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OMP$ 中, $\tan \angle MOP = \tan \angle COP =$

$$\tan \angle OCA = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{PM}{OM},$$

$$\text{设 } PM = 4x, OM = 3x,$$

$$\therefore OP = \sqrt{PM^2 + OM^2} = 5x = 10.$$

解得 $x = 2$.

$\therefore OA = OM = 3x = 6, PM = 4x = 8$.

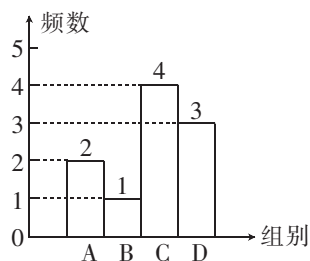
$\therefore AM = OA + OM = 12$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AMP$ 中, $AP = \sqrt{AM^2 + PM^2} = 4\sqrt{13}$.

提分训练(三)

18. 解:(1)将七年级 10 名学生的成绩从低到高排列后,处在中间位置的两个数的平均数为 $\frac{89+90}{2} = 89.5$,因此中位数是 89.5,即 $a = 89.5$;
八年级 10 名学生成绩出现次数最多的是 93,共出现 2 次,因此众数是 93,即 $b = 93$.
八年级 10 名学生成绩处在“C 组”的有 $10 - 2 - 3 - 1 = 4$ (人),补全频数分布直方图如下:

八年级抽取的学生竞赛成绩频数分布直方图



(2)八年级学生成绩较好.理由:八年级学生成绩的中位数、众数都比七年级的高,且八年级学生成绩的方差较小,比较稳定.

(3) $800 \times \frac{5}{10} + 1\,000 \times \frac{7}{10} = 1\,100$ (人).

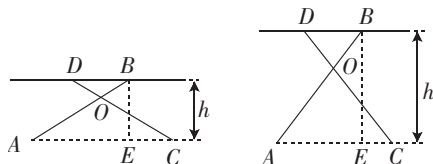
答:估计参加此次竞赛活动成绩优秀($x \geq 90$)的学生有 1 100 人.

19. 解:(1)如答图 1,过点 B 作 $BE \perp AC$ 于点 E .

$\because OA = OC, \angle AOC = 120^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle OAC = \angle OCA = \frac{180^\circ - 120^\circ}{2} = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore h = BE = AB \cdot \sin 30^\circ = 110 \times \frac{1}{2} = 55$ (cm).



答图 1

答图 2

(2)如答图 2,过点 B 作 $BE \perp AC$ 于点 E .

$\because OA = OC, \angle AOC = 74^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle OAC = \angle OCA = \frac{180^\circ - 74^\circ}{2} = 53^\circ$.

$\therefore AB = BE \div \sin 53^\circ \approx 120 \div 0.8 = 150$ (cm),

即该熨烫台支撑杆 AB 的长度约为 150 cm.

20. 解:(1) $4\sqrt{2} - 3$

(2)①相切.证明:如图,过点 O 作 $OQ \perp CD$ 于点 Q ,延长 QO 交 AB 于点 P ,则 $\angle CQP = 90^\circ$.

又 $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形,

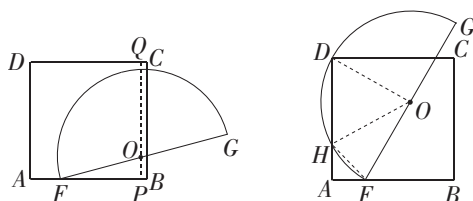
$\therefore \angle DCB = \angle ABC = \angle CQP = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore$ 四边形 $QPBC$ 为矩形. $\therefore \angle FPO = 90^\circ$.

$\because \cos \angle GFB = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, OF = 3, \therefore FP = 2\sqrt{2}. \therefore PO = 1$.

$\therefore QO = 3$,即 OQ 是半圆 O 的半径.

$\therefore DC$ 与半圆 O 相切.



②连接 OH, OD, HF .

$\because AH = AF = 1, \angle A = 90^\circ, AD = 4$,

$\therefore \angle AHF = 45^\circ, DH = 3. \therefore OH = OD = 3$,

$\therefore \triangle ODH$ 为等边三角形. $\therefore \angle DHO = 60^\circ$.

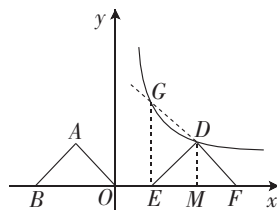
$\therefore \angle FHO = 75^\circ. \therefore \angle FOH = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore \widehat{HF}$ 的长为 $\frac{30\pi \cdot 3}{180} = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

提分训练(四)

18. 解:(1) $m = -2, D(4, 2)$.

(2)过点 D 作 $DM \perp EF$ 于点 M .



$\because \triangle DEF$ 是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore \angle DFM = 45^\circ$.

$\therefore DM = MF = 2$.

由 $D(4, 2)$ 得 $F(6, 0)$.

设直线 DF 的表达式为 $y = kx + b$,将 $F(6, 0)$ 和 $D(4, 2)$ 代入,得

$$\begin{cases} 2 = 4k + b, \\ 0 = 6k + b, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} k = -1, \\ b = 6. \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$ 直线 DF 的表达式为 $y = -x + 6$.

(3)延长 FD 交 $y = \frac{8}{x}$ 的图象于点 G ,连接 EG .

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} y = -x + 6, \\ y = \frac{8}{x}, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} x_1 = 4, \\ y_1 = 2, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = 2, \\ y_2 = 4. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore G(2, 4).$$

$$\therefore EF = 2MF = 4,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle EFG} = \frac{1}{2}EF \cdot y_G = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 = 8.$$

19. (1) 证明: 连接 OD .

$$\therefore AD \parallel OC,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAO = \angle COB,$$

$$\angle ADO = \angle COD.$$

$$\text{又} \because OA = OD,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAO = \angle ADO. \therefore \angle COD = \angle COB.$$

在 $\triangle COD$ 和 $\triangle COB$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} OC = OC, \\ \angle COD = \angle COB, \\ OD = OB, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle COD \cong \triangle COB (\text{SAS}).$$

$$\therefore \angle CDO = \angle CBO = 90^\circ.$$

$\therefore CD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线.

(2) 解: $\because \triangle COD \cong \triangle COB,$

$$\therefore CD = CB.$$

$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{2}BC, \therefore DE = \sqrt{2}CD.$$

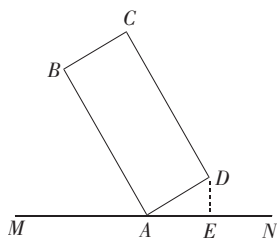
$$\therefore AD \parallel OC, \therefore \triangle EAD \sim \triangle EOC.$$

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{CE} = \frac{AE}{OE}.$$

$$\therefore \odot O \text{ 的半径为 } 2,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \frac{AE}{AE+2}, \text{ 解得 } AE = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

20. 解: (1) 如图, 过点 D 作 $DE \perp MN$, 垂足为 E .



由题意得 $\angle BAM = 60^\circ$, $\angle BAD = 90^\circ$,

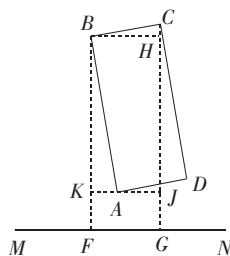
$$\therefore \angle DAE = 180^\circ - \angle BAM - \angle BAD = 30^\circ.$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADE$ 中, $AD = 0.5$,

$$\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}AD = 0.25.$$

$\therefore$ 此时点 D 离地面的高度为 0.25 m .

(2) 如图, 过点 B 作 $BF \perp MN$, 垂足为 F , 过点 C 作 $CG \perp MN$, 垂足为 G , 过点 B 作 $BH \perp CG$, 垂足为 H , 过点 A 作 $AK \perp BF$, 垂足为 K , 交 CG 于点 J .



则 $BK = HJ$, $JG = 0.3$, $\angle BHC = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$, $BH \parallel AK$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABK$ 中, $\angle BAK = 80^\circ$, $AB = 1.7$,

$$\therefore BK = AB \cdot \sin 80^\circ \approx 1.7 \times 0.98 = 1.666.$$

$$\therefore HJ = BK \approx 1.666.$$

$$\therefore BH \parallel AK,$$

$$\therefore \angle HBA = \angle BAK = 80^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle CBH = \angle ABC - \angle HBA = 10^\circ.$$

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

$$\therefore \angle BCH = 90^\circ - \angle CBH = 80^\circ.$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BCH$ 中, $BC = 0.5$,

$$\therefore CH = BC \cdot \cos 80^\circ \approx 0.5 \times 0.17 = 0.085.$$

$$\therefore CH + HJ + JG \approx 0.085 + 1.666 + 0.3 \approx 2.05.$$

$\therefore$ 最高点 C 与地面的距离约为 2.05 m .

$$2.05 - 2 = 0.05.$$

$\therefore$ 他要下蹲 5 cm 才刚好进门.

21 ~ 23 题对点提分训练

提分训练(一)

21. (1) ①等边三角形

②解: 如图, 连接 ON , OM .

$\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,

$$\therefore \angle OAM = 60^\circ.$$

$\because$ 当点 P 与点 A 重合时, AB 即为 $\odot O$ 的直径,

$$\therefore OA = OM.$$

$\therefore \triangle AOM$ 是等边三角形.

$$\therefore \angle AOM = 60^\circ.$$

同理可得 $\angle BON = 60^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle MON = 60^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \widehat{MN} \text{ 的长度} = \frac{60 \times \pi \times \frac{6}{2}}{180} = \pi.$$

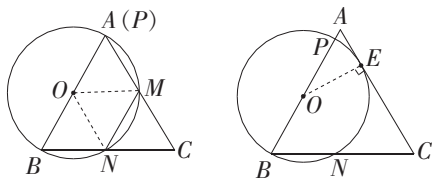


图 1

图 2

(2) 证明: 过点 O 作 $OE \perp AC$ 于点 E .

$\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle OAC = 60^\circ$.

$\because AB = 6, OB = 12\sqrt{3} - 18,$

$\therefore OA = 24 - 12\sqrt{3}.$

$\therefore \sin \angle OAC = \frac{OE}{AO},$

$\therefore OE = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}AO = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(24 - 12\sqrt{3}) = 12\sqrt{3} - 18.$

$\therefore OE = BO.$

$\therefore AC$ 与 $\odot O$ 相切.

22. (1) 证明: $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle BAD + \angle DAC = 90^\circ.$

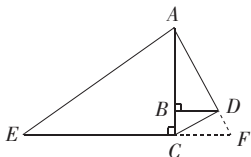
$\because AD \perp BC, \therefore \angle ADB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle C + \angle DAC = 90^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle C. \therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle CAD.$

$\therefore \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{BD}{AD},$ 即 $AD^2 = BD \cdot CD.$

(2) 解: 如图, 延长 AD , 交 EC 的延长线于点 F .



由(1)得 $\triangle AEC \sim \triangle FAC, \therefore \frac{AC}{FC} = \frac{CE}{AC}.$

$\therefore \frac{5}{CF} = \frac{3}{5}. \therefore CF = \frac{15}{4}.$

$\because BD \perp AC, CF \perp AC, \therefore BD \parallel CF.$

$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACF.$

$\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CF}. \therefore \frac{AB}{5} = \frac{3}{\frac{15}{4}}.$

$\therefore AB = 4.$

$\therefore BC = AC - AB = 1.$

$\therefore CD = \sqrt{BC^2 + BD^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}.$

故答案为 $\sqrt{10}.$

(3) 解: $\because \angle ADB = 150^\circ, \angle BDC = 60^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle ADC = 360^\circ - 150^\circ - 60^\circ = 150^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle BDA = 150^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle DAC + \angle ACD = 30^\circ.$

$\because \angle CAB = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle DAC + \angle BAD = 30^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle ACD.$

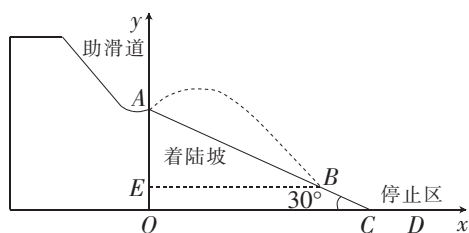
$\therefore \triangle ADC \sim \triangle BDA.$

$\therefore \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{AD}{BD}.$

$\therefore AD^2 = CD \cdot BD = 4 \times 10 = 40.$

$\therefore AD = 2\sqrt{10}.$

23. 解: (1) 作 $BE \perp y$ 轴于点 E .



$\because OA = 65 \text{ m},$ 着陆坡 AC 的坡角为 $30^\circ, AB = 100 \text{ m},$

$\therefore$ 点 A 的坐标为 $(0, 65), AE = 50 \text{ m}, BE = 50\sqrt{3} \text{ m}.$

$\therefore OE = OA - AE = 65 - 50 = 15(\text{m}).$

$\therefore$ 点 B 的坐标为 $(50\sqrt{3}, 15).$

$\because$ 点 A, B 在二次函数 $y = -\frac{1}{60}x^2 + bx + c$ 的图象上,

$\therefore \begin{cases} c = 65, \\ -\frac{1}{60} \times (50\sqrt{3})^2 + 50\sqrt{3}b + c = 15. \end{cases}$

解得 $\begin{cases} b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \\ c = 65, \end{cases}$

即 b 的值是 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, c$ 的值是 $65.$

(2) ① 设 x 关于 t 的函数解析式是 $x = kt + m.$

$\because$ 点 $(0, 0), (5, 50\sqrt{3})$ 在该函数图象上,

$\therefore \begin{cases} m = 0, \\ 5k + m = 50\sqrt{3}, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} k = 10\sqrt{3}, \\ m = 0. \end{cases}$

即 x 关于 t 的函数解析式是 $x = 10\sqrt{3}t.$

② 设直线 AB 的解析式为 $y = px + q.$

$\because$ 点 $A(0, 65),$ 点 $B(50\sqrt{3}, 15)$ 在该直线上,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} q=65, \\ 50\sqrt{3}p+q=15, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} p=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \\ q=65. \end{cases}$$

即直线 AB 的解析式为 $y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x + 65$.

$$\text{则 } h = \left(-\frac{1}{60}x^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + 65\right) - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x + 65\right) = -\frac{1}{60}x^2 + \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{6}x.$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x = -\frac{\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{6}}{2 \times (-\frac{1}{60})} = 25\sqrt{3} \text{ 时, } h \text{ 取得最大值,}$$

$$\text{此时 } h = \frac{125}{4}.$$

$$\therefore 25\sqrt{3} < 50\sqrt{3},$$

$\therefore$ 当 $x = 25\sqrt{3}$ 时, h 取得最大值, 符合题意.

将 $x = 25\sqrt{3}$ 代入 $x = 10\sqrt{3}t$, 得 $25\sqrt{3} = 10\sqrt{3}t$, 解得 $t = 2.5$.

$\therefore$ 当 t 为 2.5 s 时, 运动员离着陆坡的竖直距离

h 最大, 最大值是 $\frac{125}{4}$ m.

提分训练(二)

21. 解: (1) ① 1.5 1 或 3

② 如图.

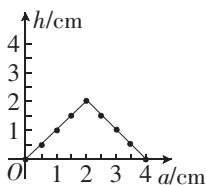


图 2-1

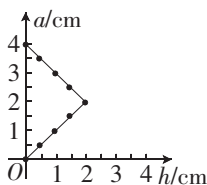


图 2-2

③ A

(2) ① 当 $0 \leq a \leq 2$ 时, $DE = AD = a$, $S_{\triangle ADE} = \frac{1}{2}AD$

$$\cdot DE = \frac{1}{2}a^2;$$

当 $2 < a \leq 4$ 时, $DE = BD = AB - AD = 4 - a$,

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2}BD \cdot DE = \frac{1}{2}(4-a)^2.$$

$$\therefore S = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}a^2 (0 \leq a \leq 2), \\ \frac{1}{2}(4-a)^2 (2 < a \leq 4). \end{cases}$$

$$\text{② } S = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 当 } 0 \leq a \leq 2 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{2}a^2 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 1, a_2 = -1 \text{ (舍去)}.$$

$$\text{当 } 2 < a \leq 4 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{2}(4-a)^2 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore a_3 = 3, a_4 = 5 \text{ (舍去)}.$$

综上所述, 当 $S = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $a = 1$ 或 3 .

22. 解: (1) $(6, \frac{5}{2})$ $x = 3$

(2) 由(1)知 $D(6, \frac{5}{2})$ 是抛物线上一点,

$$\therefore 36m + 6n + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{5}{2}, \text{ 得 } n = -6m.$$

$$(3) \text{ 当 } y = 0 \text{ 时, } mx^2 - 6mx + \frac{5}{2} = 0,$$

$$\therefore x_1 x_2 = \frac{5}{2m} = 5, \text{ 解得 } m = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x-3)^2 - 2.$$

$\therefore$ 顶点 $M(3, -2)$.

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + \frac{5}{2} = 0, \text{ 得 } x_1 = 1, x_2 = 5.$$

$\therefore B(5, 0)$.

设直线 BM 的解析式为 $y = kx + b$, 则

$$\begin{cases} 3k + b = -2, \\ 5k + b = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k = 1, \\ b = -5. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = x - 5.$$

设平移后的抛物线的顶点为 $(a, a-5)$,

$$\text{则 } y = \frac{1}{2}(x-a)^2 + a-5.$$

$\therefore$ 平移后的抛物线经过点 $(0, -\frac{7}{2})$,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(0-a)^2 + a-5 = -\frac{7}{2}, \text{ 解得 } a_1 = 1, a_2 = -3.$$

$\therefore$ 平移后的抛物线的解析式为

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 - 4 \text{ 或 } y = \frac{1}{2}(x+3)^2 - 8.$$

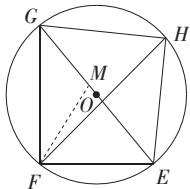
23. (1) 正方形、矩形

(2) 解: 由“完美四边形”的定义可知:

$$2 \times 2 + 2 \times \frac{5}{2} = 3BD,$$

$$\therefore BD = 3.$$

(3) ① 证明: 如图, 在 GE 上取一点 M , 使 $\angle GFM = \angle HFE$.



$\because \angle FGM = \angle FHE,$
 $\therefore \triangle FGM \sim \triangle FHE.$
 $\therefore \frac{FG}{FH} = \frac{GM}{HE}.$
 $\therefore FG \cdot HE = FH \cdot GM.$
 $\because \angle GFM = \angle HFE,$
 $\therefore \angle GFH = \angle MFE.$
 又 $\because \angle GHF = \angle MEF,$
 $\therefore \triangle GHF \sim \triangle MEF.$
 $\therefore \frac{GH}{ME} = \frac{HF}{FE}.$
 $\therefore GH \cdot FE = FH \cdot ME.$
 $\therefore GH \cdot FE + FG \cdot HE = FH \cdot ME + FH \cdot GM =$
 $FH \cdot (ME + GM) = FH \cdot GE.$
 $\therefore$ 四边形 $EFGH$ 为“完美四边形”.

②解:存在.

如图①, $\because GE$ 是直径,
 $\therefore \angle EFG = 90^\circ.$

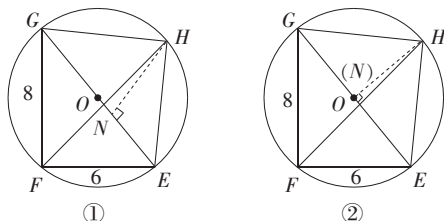
$\therefore GE = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10, \triangle GEF$ 的面积为 $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times$
 $8 = 24.$

$\therefore$ 要使四边形 $EFGH$ 的面积最大,则只需 $\triangle GEH$ 的面积最大.

作 $HN \perp GE$,垂足为 N ,

则 HN 的值最大时, $\triangle GEH$ 的面积就最大.

$\because$ 点 H 到直径 GE 的垂线段的长最大为半径,即垂足 N 在点 O 处时最大.



如图②,当点 O 与点 N 重合时, FH 即为所求.

$\because GE$ 是直径, $\therefore \angle GHE = 90^\circ.$

$\because HN$ 垂直平分 $GE, \therefore HG = HE.$

$\therefore GE^2 = GH^2 + HE^2,$

$\therefore HG = HE = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} = 5\sqrt{2}.$

$\therefore$ 四边形 $EFGH$ 是“完美四边形”,

$\therefore 10FH = 6 \times 5\sqrt{2} + 8 \times 5\sqrt{2}.$

$\therefore FH = 7\sqrt{2}.$

$\therefore$ 当 $FH = 7\sqrt{2}$ 时,四边形 $EFGH$ 的面积最大.

提分训练(三)

21. 解:(1)根据销售单价从低到高排列如表.

售价/(元/盆)	18	20	22	26	30
日销售量/盆	54	50	46	38	30

(2)观察表格可知日销售量是售价的一次函数.

设日销售量为 y , 售价为 $x, y = kx + b,$

把 $(18, 54), (20, 50)$ 代入, 得

$$\begin{cases} 18k + b = 54, \\ 20k + b = 50, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} k = -2, \\ b = 90, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore y = -2x + 90.$

(3)① $\because$ 每天获得 400 元的利润,

$\therefore (x - 15)(-2x + 90) = 400,$

解得 $x = 25$ 或 $x = 35.$

$\therefore$ 要想每天获得 400 元的利润, 售价应定为 25 元/盆或 35 元/盆.

②设每天获得的利润为 w 元,

根据题意得 $w = (x - 15)(-2x + 90) = -2x^2 +$
 $120x - 1350 = -2(x - 30)^2 + 450.$

$\because -2 < 0,$

$\therefore$ 当 $x = 30$ 时, w 取得最大值 450.

$\therefore$ 当售价定为 30 元/盆时, 每天能够获得最大利润 450 元.

22. 解:(1)①正方形

② $\because \angle B = \angle CEG = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore GE \parallel AB.$

$\therefore \frac{CG}{AG} = \frac{CE}{BE}, \text{即} \frac{AG}{BE} = \frac{CG}{CE}.$

$\because$ 四边形 $CEGF$ 是正方形,

$\therefore CE = GE.$

$\therefore$ 由勾股定理得 $CG = \sqrt{CE^2 + GE^2} = \sqrt{2}CE.$

$\therefore \frac{AG}{BE} = \frac{CG}{CE} = \frac{\sqrt{2}CE}{CE} = \sqrt{2}.$

故答案为: $\sqrt{2}.$

(2) $AG = \sqrt{2}BE.$ 理由如下:

如答图 1, 连接 $CG.$

由旋转可得 $\angle BCE = \angle ACG = \alpha.$

$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$\therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ, AB = BC$.
 $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为等腰直角三角形.

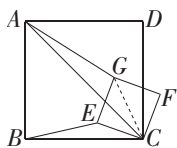
$$\therefore \frac{AC}{BC} = \sqrt{2}.$$

同理可得 $\frac{CG}{CE} = \sqrt{2}$.

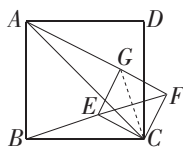
$$\therefore \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{CG}{CE} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$\therefore \triangle ACG \sim \triangle BCE$.

$$\therefore \frac{AG}{BE} = \frac{CG}{CE} = \sqrt{2}, \text{ 即 } AG = \sqrt{2}BE.$$



答图 1



答图 2

(3) $AG \perp GE$.

理由如下: 如答图 2, 连接 CG .

$\therefore \angle CEF = 45^\circ, B, E, F$ 三点共线,

$\therefore \angle BEC = 135^\circ$.

$\therefore \triangle ACG \sim \triangle BCE$,

$\therefore \angle AGC = \angle BEC = 135^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle AGF = \angle AGC + \angle CGF = 135^\circ + 45^\circ = 180^\circ$.

$\therefore$ 点 A, G, F 三点共线.

$\therefore \angle AGE = 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore AG \perp GE$.

23. 解: (1) $\therefore$ 抛物线过原点,

$\therefore c = 0$.

$\therefore$ “过零抛物线”的解析式为 $y = ax^2 + bx$.

① $\therefore$ 顶点为 $(1, 3)$,

$$\therefore -\frac{b}{2a} = 1, -\frac{b^2}{4a} = 3.$$

解得 $a = -3, b = 6$.

故答案为 $-3, 6$.

② $\therefore$ 顶点为 $(e, 3e)$,

$$\therefore -\frac{b}{2a} = e, -\frac{b^2}{4a} = 3e.$$

解得 $a = -\frac{3}{e}$.

故答案为 $a = -\frac{3}{e}$.

(2) 由顶点 $(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{b^2}{4a})$ 在直线 $y = kx$ 上,

$$\text{得 } -\frac{b^2}{4a} = k(-\frac{b}{2a}).$$

$\therefore b \neq 0$,

$\therefore b = 2k$.

(3) 由题意得 $A_n(n, 3n), B_n(n, 0)$.

$\therefore$ 四边形 $A_nOB_nC_n$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore A_nC_n \parallel OB_n, A_nC_n = OB_n = n$.

$\therefore C_n(2n, 3n)$.

$\therefore$ 过零抛物线的顶点 $A_n(n, 3n)$ 在直线 $y = 3x$ 上,

$\therefore$ 设抛物线的解析式是 $y = ax^2 + 6x$.

将顶点 $A_n(n, 3n)$ 代入上式, 得 $3n = an^2 + 6n$, 解

$$\text{得 } a = -\frac{3}{n}.$$

$\therefore$ 该抛物线的解析式为 $y = -\frac{3}{n}x^2 + 6x$.

$\therefore$ 点 $C_n(2n, 3n)$ 在另一条过零抛物线上,

$\therefore$ 设另一条过零抛物线为 $y = -\frac{3}{m}x^2 + 6x$.

将点 $C_n(2n, 3n)$ 代入上式, 得

$$-\frac{3}{m}(2n)^2 + 12n = 3n, \text{ 解得 } m = \frac{4}{3}n.$$

$\therefore m \leq 10, n \leq 10$, 且 m, n 为正整数,

$\therefore n = 3, m = 4$ 或 $n = 6, m = 8$.

$\therefore C_n(6, 9)$ 或 $C_n(12, 18)$.

提分训练(四)

21. 如(1)证明: 如图, 连接 OD .

$\therefore$ 点 D 恰好是 BC 的中点,

$\therefore BD = CD$.

$\therefore OA = OB$,

$\therefore OD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线.

$\therefore OD \parallel AC$.

$\therefore DF \perp AC$ 于点 F ,

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

$\therefore DF$ 经过 $\odot O$ 的半径 OD 的端点 D , 且 $DF \perp OD$,

$\therefore DF$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线.

(2) 解: 如图, 连接 OE , 则 $OE = OA$.

$\therefore \angle A = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle AOE$ 是等边三角形.

$\therefore \angle AOE = 60^\circ$.

$\therefore OA = OE = 4$,

$$\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = \frac{60 \cdot \pi \times 4^2}{360} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 4^2 = \frac{8}{3}\pi - 4\sqrt{3}.$$

$\therefore$ 阴影部分的面积为 $\frac{8}{3}\pi - 4\sqrt{3}$.

22. 解: (1) 旋转后的 $\triangle A'CM'$ 如答图 1 所示.

