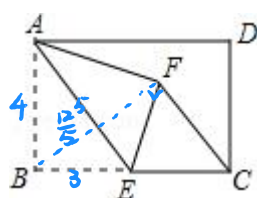


2022 春季数学压轴每日一练 (二十二)

2020 昆山市二模

1. 如图, 在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $AB=4$, $BC=6$, 点 E 为 BC 的中点, 将 $\triangle ABE$ 沿 AE 折叠, 使点 B 落在矩形内点 F 处, 连接 CF , 则 CF 的长为 (D)



折叠+中点 \rightarrow 直角
 $BF = \frac{24}{5}$, $BC = 6$
 $FC = \frac{18}{5}$

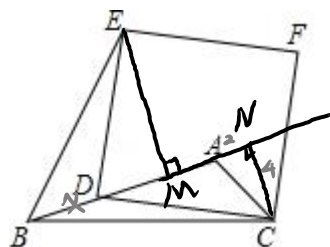
A. $\frac{9}{5}$

B. $\frac{12}{5}$

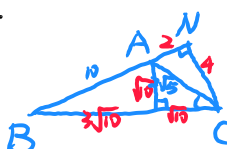
C. $\frac{16}{5}$

D. $\frac{18}{5}$

2. 如图, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=10$, $AC=2\sqrt{5}$, $\angle ACB=45^\circ$, D 为 AB 边上一动点 (不与点 B 重合), 以 CD 为边长作正方形 $CDEF$, 连接 BE , 则 $\triangle BDE$ 的面积的最大值等于 18.



$\triangle EDM \cong \triangle DCN$
 $EM = DN$, $DM = NC$



$4\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5} = 10 \times NC$
 $NC = 4$
 $AN = 2$

$BN = 12$
 设 $BD = x$, 则 $DN = EM = (12-x)$
 $S_{\triangle BDE} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot (12-x)$
 $= -\frac{1}{2}(x-6)^2 + 18$

26. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 内接于 $\odot O$, AB 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, 过点 A 的切线交 BC 的延长线于点 D , E 是 $\odot O$ 上一点, 点 C , E 分别位于直径 AB 异侧, 连接 AE , BE , CE , 且 $\angle ADB = \angle DBE$.

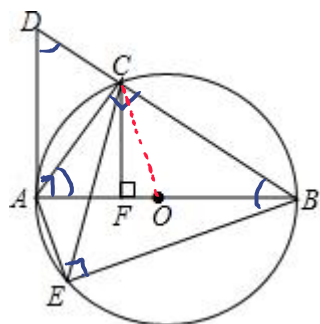
(1) 求证: $CE = CB$;

双重: $\angle D = \angle CAB = \angle CBE$
 $\widehat{CE} = \widehat{CB} \leftarrow CE = CB$

(2) 求证: $\angle BAE = 2\angle ABC$;

$\triangle BAE \sim \triangle COF$

(3) 过点 C 作 $CF \perp AB$, 垂足为点 F , 若 $\frac{S_{\triangle BCF}}{S_{\triangle ABE}} = \frac{9}{8}$, 求 $\frac{AF}{BF}$ 的值.



(2) 连结 OC .
 $\because BC = CE$
 $\therefore \widehat{CB} = \widehat{CE}$
 $\therefore OC \perp BE$
 $\therefore AB$ 是直径
 $\therefore \angle AEB = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore AE \perp BC$
 $\therefore OC \parallel AE$
 $\therefore \angle EAB = \angle AOC$
 $\therefore \angle OCB = \angle OBC$
 $\therefore \angle AOC = \angle ABC + \angle OCB$
 $\therefore \angle AOC = 2\angle ABC$
 $\therefore \angle BAE = 2\angle ABC$

(3) $\because AE \parallel OC$
 $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle COF$
 $\because CF \perp AB$, AB 是 $\odot O$ 的直径
 $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle CFO = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \triangle BAE \sim \triangle COF$
 $\therefore \frac{AE}{OF} = \frac{BE}{CF} = \frac{AB}{CO} = 2$
 $\therefore AE = 2OF$, $BE = 2CF$
 设半径为 r , $OF = x$, 则 $AE = 2x$.
 $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle BCF}}{S_{\triangle ABE}} = \frac{9}{8} \therefore \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times BF \times CF}{\frac{1}{2} \times BE \times AE} = \frac{9}{8}$
 $\therefore \frac{r+x}{4x} = \frac{8}{9} \therefore x = \frac{2}{7}r$
 $\therefore BF = r+x = \frac{9}{7}r$, $AF = AB - BF = \frac{5}{7}r$
 $\therefore \frac{AF}{BF} = \frac{5}{9}$

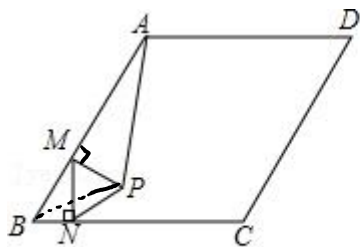
(1) $\because AD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线
 $\therefore \angle BAD = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle ADB + \angle ABD = 90^\circ$
 $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 直径
 $\therefore \angle AEB = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle AEC + \angle BEC = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle AEC = \angle ABD$, $\angle ADB = \angle DBE$
 $\therefore \angle BEC = \angle ADB = \angle DBE$
 $\therefore CE = CB$

27. 如图①, 在菱形 $ABCD$ 中, $AB = 10\text{cm}$, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, 边 BA 上一动点 M 从点 B 出发向点 A 匀速运动, 速度为 2cm/s , 过点 M 作 $MN \perp BC$, 垂足为 N , 以 MN 为边长作等边 $\triangle MNP$, 点 B, P 在直线 MN 的异侧, 连接 AP . 设点 M 的运动时间为 t (s).

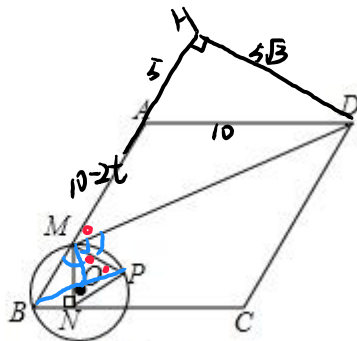
(1) 当 $t = 2$ (s) 时, $AP = \underline{4\sqrt{3}} \text{cm}$; (直接写出答案)

(2) 连接 BP , 若 $\triangle ABP$ 为等腰三角形, 求 t 的值;

(3) 如图②, 经过点 B, M, P 作 $\odot O$, 连接 MD , 当 MD 与 $\odot O$ 相切时, 则 t 的值等于 $\underline{\frac{15}{4}}$ (s). (直接写出答案)



图①



图②

(2) 连接 BP .

$$AB = 10, BM = 2t, MN = MP = \sqrt{3}t$$

$$\angle PMA = 90^\circ, AM = 10 - 2t$$

$$AP = \sqrt{(10 - 2t)^2 + 3t^2}$$

$$BP = \sqrt{4t^2 + 3t^2} = \sqrt{7}t$$

$$\textcircled{1} AP = BP.$$

$$\because \angle PMA = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore AM = BM$$

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

$$\text{解得 } t = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} AP = AB \text{ 即 } AP^2 = AB^2$$

$$\therefore (10 - 2t)^2 + 3t^2 = 100$$

$$\text{解得 } t_1 = 0, t_2 = \frac{10}{3} \text{ (均舍去)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} BP = AB.$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{7}t = 10$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{10\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

$$\text{综上: } t = \frac{5}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{10\sqrt{7}}{7} \text{ 时, } \triangle ABP \text{ 为等腰三角形}$$

相切. $\angle OMD = 90^\circ$

$$\angle BMP = \angle AMP = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle BMO = \angle PMD$$

$$\angle OMP = \angle OPM = \angle AMD$$

同角的余角相等.

$$\tan \angle OPM = \tan \angle AMD$$

$$\frac{BM}{MP} = \frac{2t}{\sqrt{3}t}$$

$$\frac{DH}{MH} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{5 + 10 - 2t}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{15 - 2t}$$

$$t = \frac{15}{4}$$