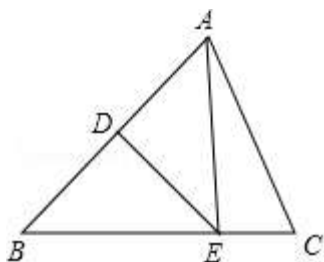


# 2024年初二数学期中考试复习冲刺练习(1)

## 参考答案与及解析

1. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB$ 的垂直平分线交 $AB$ 于点 $D$ ,交 $BC$ 于点 $E$ ,若 $BC=7$ , $AC=6$ ,则 $\triangle ACE$ 的周长为 ( )



- A. 8                      B. 11                      C. 13                      D. 15

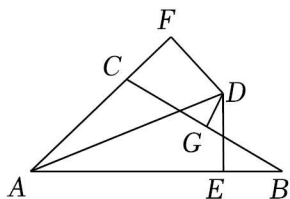
【解析】解:  $\because DE$  垂直平分  $AB$ ,

$$\therefore AE = BE,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \triangle ACE \text{ 的周长} &= AC + CE + AE \\ &= AC + CE + BE \\ &= AC + BC \\ &= 7 + 6 = 13.\end{aligned}$$

故选: C.

2. 如图,  $\angle BAC$  的平分线与  $BC$  的垂直平分线相交于点  $D$ ,  $DE \perp AB$ ,  $DF \perp AC$ , 垂足分别为  $E$ 、 $F$ ,  $AB = 18\text{cm}$ ,  $AC = 8\text{cm}$ , 则  $BE$  的长为 \_\_\_\_\_  $5\text{cm}$  \_\_\_\_\_.



【解析】解: 连接  $CD$ 、 $BD$ , 如图所示:

$$\because AD \text{ 是 } \angle BAC \text{ 的平分线, } DE \perp AB, DF \perp AC,$$

$$\therefore DF = DE, \angle F = \angle DEB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle DAF \text{ 和 } Rt\triangle DAE \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} DF = DE \\ AD = AD \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore Rt\triangle DAF \cong Rt\triangle DAE (HL),$$

$$\therefore AF = AE,$$

$$\because DG \text{ 是 } BC \text{ 的垂直平分线,}$$

$$\therefore CD = BD,$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle CDF \text{ 和 } Rt\triangle BDE \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} CD = BD \\ DF = DE \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore Rt\triangle CDF \cong Rt\triangle BDE (HL),$$

$$\therefore CF = BE,$$

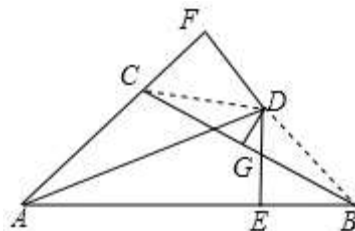
$$\therefore AB = AE + BE = AF + BE = AC + CF + BE = AC + 2BE,$$

$$\because AB = 18, AC = 8,$$

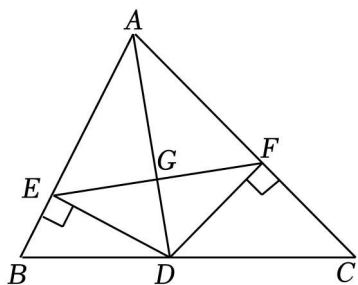
$$\therefore 18 = 8 + 2BE,$$

$$\therefore BE = 5(\text{cm}),$$

故答案为:  $5\text{cm}$ .



3. 如图,  $AD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的角平分线,  $DE \perp AB$ ,  $DF \perp AC$ , 垂足分别是  $E, F$ , 连接  $EF$ ,  $EF$  与  $AD$  相交于点  $G$ .
- (1) 求证:  $AD$  是  $EF$  的垂直平分线;
- (2) 若  $\triangle ABC$  的面积为 8,  $AB = 3$ ,  $DF = 2$ , 求  $AC$  的长.



【解析】(1) 证明:  $\because AD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的角平分线,  $DE \perp AB$ ,  $DF \perp AC$ ,

$$\therefore DE = DF, \angle AED = \angle AFD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle AED \text{ 和 } Rt\triangle AFD \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} DE = DF \\ AD = AD \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore Rt\triangle AED \cong Rt\triangle AFD (HL),$$

$$\therefore AE = AF,$$

又  $\because AD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的角平分线,

$\therefore AD$  是  $EF$  的垂直平分线;

$$(2) \text{ 解: } \because S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle ACD} = S_{\triangle ABC},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot DE + \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot DF = 8,$$

$$\because DE = DF = 2, AB = 3,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times 2 = 8, \text{ 解得: } AC = 5,$$

即  $AC$  的长为 5.

4. 在等腰  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AC$  为腰,  $O$  为  $BC$  中点,  $OD \parallel AC$  交  $AB$  于点  $D$ ,  $\angle C = 30^\circ$ , 则  $\angle ADO$  的度数是  $60^\circ$  或  $105^\circ$ .

【解析】解: 如图, 当  $AB = AC$  时,

$\because O$  为  $BC$  的中点,

$\therefore AO \perp BC$ ,

$\because OD \parallel AC$ ,  $\angle C = 30^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle DOB = \angle C = \angle B = \angle BOD = 30^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle AOD = \angle B + \angle DOB = 60^\circ$ ;

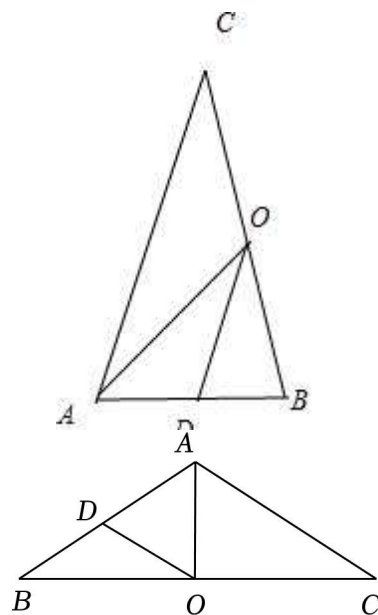
如图, 当  $AC = BC$  时,

$\because O$  是  $BC$  的中点,  $OD \parallel AC$ ,

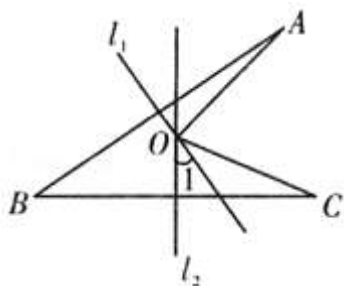
$\therefore D$  为  $AB$  的中点,  $\angle DOB = \angle C = 30^\circ$ ,

$$\angle B = \angle A = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle C) = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = 75^\circ,$$

$$\angle ADO = \angle B + \angle DOB = 30^\circ + 75^\circ = 105^\circ$$



5. 如图, 线段  $AB$ 、 $BC$  的垂直平分线  $l_1$ 、 $l_2$  相交于点  $O$ , 若  $\angle 1 = 39^\circ$ , 则  $\angle AOC =$  78 °.



【解析】解: 解法一: 连接  $BO$ , 并延长  $BO$  到  $P$ ,

$\because$  线段  $AB$ 、 $BC$  的垂直平分线  $l_1$ 、 $l_2$  相交于点  $O$ ,

$\therefore AO = OB = OC$ ,  $\angle BDO = \angle BEO = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle DOE + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle DOE + \angle 1 = 180^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle 1 = 39^\circ$ ,

$\therefore OA = OB = OC$ ,

$\therefore \angle A = \angle ABO$ ,  $\angle OBC = \angle C$ ,

$\therefore \angle AOP = \angle A + \angle ABO$ ,  $\angle COP = \angle C + \angle OBC$ ,

$\therefore \angle AOC = \angle AOP + \angle COP = \angle A + \angle ABC + \angle C = 2 \times 39^\circ = 78^\circ$ ;

解法二: 连接  $OB$ ,

$\because$  线段  $AB$ 、 $BC$  的垂直平分线  $l_1$ 、 $l_2$  相交于点  $O$ ,

$\therefore AO = OB = OC$ ,

$\therefore \angle AOD = \angle BOD$ ,  $\angle BOE = \angle COE$ ,

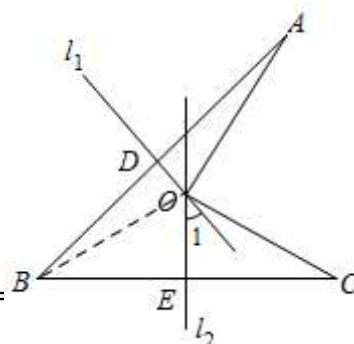
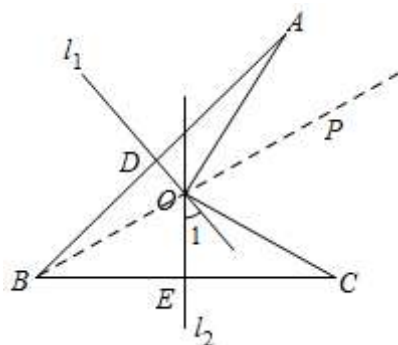
$\therefore \angle DOE + \angle 1 = 180^\circ$ ,  $\angle 1 = 39^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle DOE = 141^\circ$ , 即  $\angle BOD + \angle BOE = 141^\circ$ ,

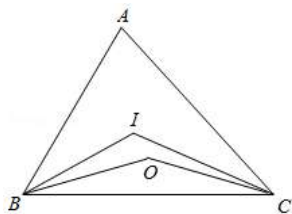
$\therefore \angle AOD + \angle COE = 141^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle AOC = 360^\circ - (\angle BOD + \angle BOE) - (\angle AOD + \angle COE) =$

故答案为:  $78^\circ$ .



6. 如图, 已知  $\triangle ABC$  的三条内角平分线相交于点  $I$ , 三边的垂直平分线相交于点  $O$ . 若  $\angle BOC = 148^\circ$ , 则  $\angle BIC =$  ( )



A.  $120^\circ$

B.  $125^\circ$

C.  $127^\circ$

D.  $132^\circ$

【解析】解: 连接  $OA$ ,

$\therefore \angle BOC = 148^\circ$ ,

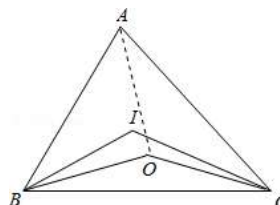
$\therefore \angle OBC + \angle OCB = 180^\circ - \angle BOC = 32^\circ$ ,

$\therefore O$  是三边的垂直平分线的交点,

$\therefore OA = OB = OC$ ,

$\therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA$ ,  $\angle OAC = \angle OCA$ ,

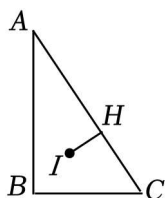
$\therefore \angle OBA + \angle OCA = (180^\circ - 32^\circ) \div 2 = 74^\circ$ ,



$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB &= 74^\circ + 32^\circ = 106^\circ, \\ \therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 的三条内角平分线相交于点 } I, \\ \therefore \angle IBC &= \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC, \angle ICB = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB, \\ \therefore \angle BIC &= 180^\circ - \angle IBC - \angle ICB = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(\angle ABC + \angle ACB) = 127^\circ,\end{aligned}$$

故选: C.

7. 如图,  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ , 点  $I$  为  $\triangle ABC$  各内角平分线的交点, 过  $I$  作  $AC$  的垂线, 垂足为  $H$ , 若  $BC = 3$ ,  $AB = 4$ ,  $AC = 5$ , 那么  $IH$  的值为 1.



【解析】解: 连接  $IA$ 、 $IB$ 、 $IC$ , 过  $I$  作  $IM \perp AB$  于  $M$ ,  $IN \perp BC$  于  $N$ ,

$\therefore$  点  $I$  为  $\triangle ABC$  各内角平分线的交点,  $IM \perp AB$ ,  $IN \perp BC$ ,  $IH \perp AC$ ,

$\therefore IH = IM = IN$ ,

$\therefore BC = 3$ ,  $AB = 4$ ,  $AC = 5$ ,  $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot BC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 = 6,$$

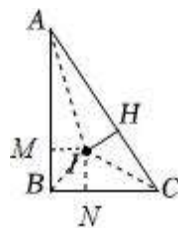
$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle AIB} + S_{\triangle BIC} + S_{\triangle AIC},$$

$$\therefore 6 = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot IM + \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot IN + \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot IH,$$

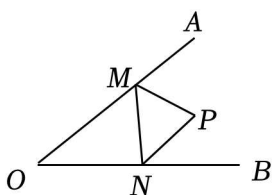
$$\therefore 6 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \cdot IH + \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \cdot IH + \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \cdot IH,$$

$$\therefore IH = 1,$$

故答案为: 1.



8. 如图, 在  $\angle AOB$  的边  $OA$ 、 $OB$  上取点  $M$ 、 $N$ , 连接  $MN$ ,  $MP$  平分  $\angle AMN$ ,  $NP$  平分  $\angle MNB$ , 若  $MN = 1$ ,  $\triangle PMN$  的面积是 1,  $\triangle OMN$  的面积是 4, 则  $OM + ON$  的长是 5.



【解析】解: 过点  $P$  作  $PE \perp OB$ , 垂足为  $E$ , 过点  $P$  作  $PF \perp MN$ , 垂足为  $F$ , 过点  $P$  作  $PG \perp OA$ , 垂足为  $G$ , 连接  $OP$ ,

$\therefore P$  是  $\triangle MON$  外角平分线的交点,

$\therefore PF = PG = PE$ ,

$\therefore MN = 1$ ,  $\triangle PMN$  的面积是 1,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} MN \cdot PF = 1,$$

$\therefore PF = 2$ ,

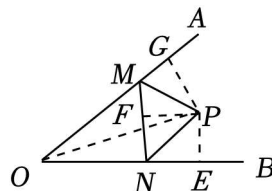
$\therefore PG = PE = 2$ ,

$\therefore \triangle OMN$  的面积是 4,

$\therefore \triangle OMP$  的面积 +  $\triangle ONP$  的面积 -  $\triangle PMN$  的面积 = 4,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} OM \cdot PG + \frac{1}{2} ON \cdot PE - 1 = 4,$$

$$\therefore OM + ON = 5.$$



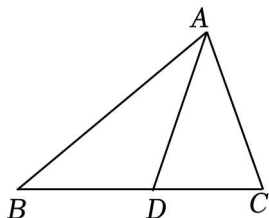
故答案为: 5.

9. 如图, 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AD$  是它的角平分线,  $AB=8$ ,  $AC=6$ ,  $BC=12$

(1) 求  $S_{\triangle ABD}:S_{\triangle ACD}$  的值;

(2) 求证:  $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD}$ ;

(3) 求  $BD$  的长.



【解析】(1) 解: 作  $DE \perp AB$  于点  $E$ ,  $DF \perp AC$  于点  $F$ ,

$\because AD$  平分  $\angle BAC$ ,  $AB=8$ ,  $AC=6$ ,

$\therefore DE=DF$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABD}}{S_{\triangle ACD}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}AB \cdot DE}{\frac{1}{2}AC \cdot DF} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3},$$

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABD}:S_{\triangle ACD}$  的值是  $\frac{4}{3}$ .

(2) 证明: 作  $AG \perp BC$  于点  $G$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABD}}{S_{\triangle ACD}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}BD \cdot AG}{\frac{1}{2}CD \cdot AG} = \frac{BD}{CD},$$

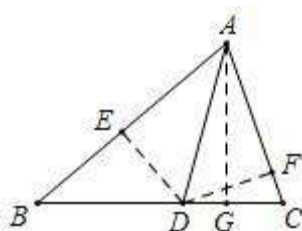
由 (1) 得  $\frac{S_{\triangle ABD}}{S_{\triangle ACD}} = \frac{AB}{AC}$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD}.$$

(3) 解:  $\because BC=12$ ,  $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{4}{3}$ ,

$$\therefore BD = \frac{4}{4+3}BC = \frac{4}{7} \times 12 = \frac{48}{7},$$

$\therefore BD$  的长是  $\frac{48}{7}$ .



10. 如图,  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle ACB=90^\circ$ ,  $BC=6$ ,  $AC=8$ ,  $AB=10$ ,  $\angle BCD=45^\circ$ , 则  $AD = \frac{40}{7}$ .

【解析】解: 如图, 过点  $D$  作  $DE \perp AC$  于点  $E$ , 作  $DF \perp BC$  于点  $F$ ,

$\because \angle ACB=90^\circ$ ,  $\angle BCD=45^\circ$ ,

$\therefore CD$  是  $\triangle ACB$  的平分线,

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

$\therefore DE=DF$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ACD}}{S_{\triangle BCD}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot AC \cdot DE}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot BC \cdot DF} = \frac{AD}{BD},$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3},$$

$\because AB=10$ ,

$$\therefore AD = \frac{40}{7},$$

故答案为:  $\frac{40}{7}$ .

