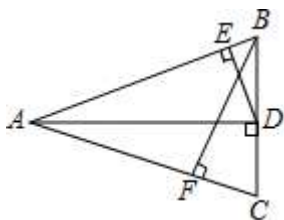


# 2024 年初二数学期中考试复习冲刺练习 (3)

## 参考答案与解析

1. 如图, 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB = AC = 10\text{cm}$ ,  $AD \perp BC$  于点  $D$ ,  $DE \perp AB$  于点  $E$ ,  $BF \perp AC$  于点  $F$ ,  $DE = 3\text{cm}$ , 则  $AF =$  8  $\text{cm}$ .



【解析】解:  $\because \triangle ABC$  中,  $AB = AC$ ,  $AD \perp BC$ ,

$\therefore AD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中线,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = 2S_{\triangle ABD} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot DE = AB \cdot DE = 3AB,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BF,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BF = 3AB,$$

$$\therefore AC = AB,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} BF = 3,$$

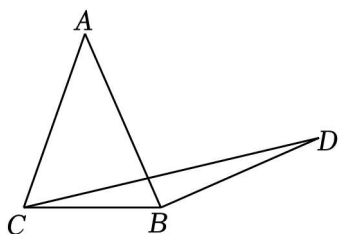
$$\therefore BF = 6\text{cm},$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle ABF \text{ 中, } AF = \sqrt{AB^2 - BF^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8\text{cm},$$

故答案为 8.

2. 如图,  $AC = AB = BD$ ,  $AB \perp BD$ ,  $BC = 8$ , 则  $\triangle BCD$  的面积为

( )



A. 8

B. 12

C. 14

D. 16

【解析】解: 由题意, 作  $AE \perp BC$ ,  $DF \perp BC$ , 如图:

$$\therefore AC = AB = BD,$$

$\therefore AE$  是等腰三角形  $ABC$  的中线,

$$\therefore BE = \frac{1}{2} BC = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4,$$

$$\therefore AE \perp BC, DF \perp BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEB = \angle BFD = 90^\circ,$$

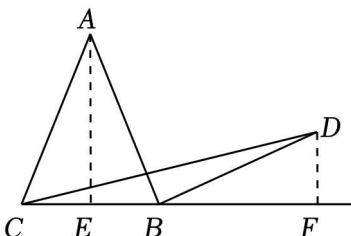
$$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle DBF,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle BDF (AAS),$$

$$\therefore DF = BE = 4,$$

$$\therefore \triangle BCD \text{ 的面积为: } \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 4 = 16;$$

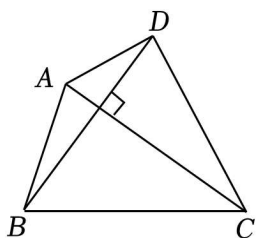
故选: D.



3. 如图,在四边形  $ABCD$  中,  $AC=BC=BD$ ,  $AC \perp BD$ , 若  $AB=\sqrt{5}$ .

(1) 求证:  $\angle ACB=2\angle ABD$ ;

(2) 求  $\triangle ABD$  的面积.



【解析】(1) 证明:如图1,过  $C$  作  $CF \perp AB$  交  $AB$  于点  $F$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} &\because AC \perp BD, CF \perp AB, \\ &\therefore \angle ACF + \angle FAC = 90^\circ, \angle ABD + \angle BAC = 90^\circ, \\ &\therefore \angle ACF = \angle ABD, \\ &\because AC = BC, CF \perp AB, \\ &\therefore \angle ACF = \angle BCF, \\ &\therefore \angle ACB = 2\angle ABD; \end{aligned}$$

(2) 解:如图2,过  $D$  作  $DE \perp AB$  交  $BA$  的延长线于点  $E$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} &\because AC = BC, CF \perp AB, \\ &\therefore AF = BF = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

由(1)知:  $\angle ACF = \angle ABD$ ,  $\angle ACF = \angle BCF$ ,

$$\therefore \angle EBD = \angle BCF,$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle BDE \text{ 和 } \triangle CBF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle DEB = \angle BFC = 90^\circ \\ \angle EBD = \angle BCF \\ BC = BD \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore \triangle BDE \cong \triangle CBF (AAS)$$

$$\therefore BF = ED = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times DE = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{5}{4}.$$

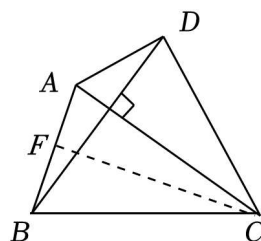


图1

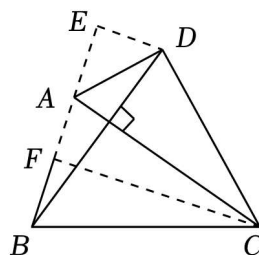
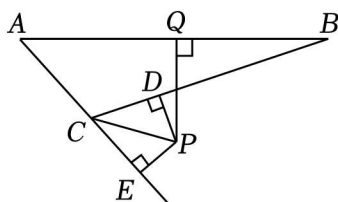


图2

4. 如图,在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB$  边的垂直平分线  $PQ$  与  $\triangle ABC$  的外角平分线交于点  $P$ , 过点  $P$  作  $PD \perp BC$  于点  $D$ ,  $PE \perp AC$  于点  $E$ . 若  $BC=8$ ,  $AC=4$ . 则  $CE$  的长度是 2.



【解析】解:连接  $PA$ 、 $PB$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} &\because CP \text{ 是 } \angle BCE \text{ 的平分线, } PD \perp BC, PE \perp AC, \\ &\therefore PD = PE, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle CDP \text{ 和 } Rt\triangle CEP \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} PD = PE \\ PC = PC \end{cases},$$

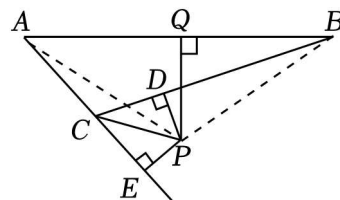
$$\therefore Rt\triangle CDP \cong Rt\triangle CEP (HL),$$

$$\therefore CD = CE,$$

$$\because PQ \text{ 是线段 } AB \text{ 的垂直平分线,}$$

$$\therefore PA = PB,$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle AEP \text{ 和 } Rt\triangle BDP \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} PE = PD \\ PA = PB \end{cases},$$



$$\therefore Rt\triangle AEP \cong Rt\triangle BDP(HL),$$

$$\therefore AE = BD,$$

$$\therefore CE = AE - AC = BD - AC = (BC - CD) - AC = BC - CE - AC,$$

$$\text{整理得: } 2CE = BC - AC = 8 - 4 = 4,$$

$$\therefore CE = 2,$$

故答案为: 2.

5. 如图, 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB = AC$ ,  $E$  在线段  $AC$  上,  $D$  在  $AB$  的延长线, 连  $DE$  交  $BC$  于  $F$ , 过点  $E$  作  $EG \perp BC$  于  $G$ .

(1) 若  $\angle A = 50^\circ$ ,  $\angle D = 30^\circ$ , 求  $\angle GEF$  的度数;

(2) 若  $BD = CE$ , 求证:  $FG = BF + CG$ .

【解析】(1) 解:  $\because \angle A = 50^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore \angle C = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle A) = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 50^\circ) = 65^\circ,$$

$$\because EG \perp BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle CEG = 90^\circ - \angle C = 90^\circ - 65^\circ = 25^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle A = 50^\circ, \angle D = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CEF = \angle A + \angle D = 50^\circ + 30^\circ = 80^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle GEF = \angle CEF - \angle CEG = 80^\circ - 25^\circ = 55^\circ;$$

(2) 证明: 过点  $E$  作  $EH \parallel AB$  交  $BC$  于  $H$ ,

$$\text{则 } \angle ABC = \angle EHC, \angle D = \angle FEH,$$

$$\because AB = AC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle C,$$

$$\therefore \angle EHC = \angle C,$$

$$\therefore EC = EH,$$

$$\because BD = CE,$$

$$\therefore BD = EH,$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle BDF \text{ 和 } \triangle HEF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle D = \angle FEH \\ \angle EFH = \angle DFB \\ BD = EH \end{cases}$$

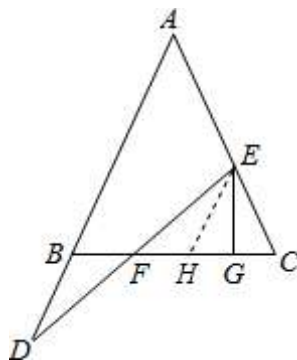
$$\therefore \triangle BDF \cong \triangle HEF(AAS),$$

$$\therefore BF = FH,$$

$$\text{又 } \because EC = EH, EG \perp BC,$$

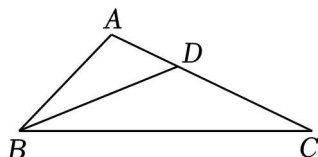
$$\therefore CG = HG,$$

$$\therefore FG = FH + HG = BF + CG.$$



6. 如图, 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $BD$  平分  $\angle ABC$ ,  $\angle A = 2\angle ADB$ ,  $AB = 6$ ,  $CD = 7$ , 则  $BC$  的长为

( )



A. 3

B. 13

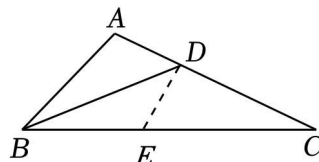
C. 12

D. 14

【解析】解: 在  $BC$  上截取  $BE = AB$ , 连接  $DE$ ,

$$\because BD \text{ 平分 } \angle ABC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle DBC,$$



在  $\triangle BAD$  和  $\triangle BED$  中,  $\begin{cases} BE=BA \\ \angle ABD=\angle DBC, \\ BD=BD \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle BED (SAS),$

$\therefore \angle A = \angle BED, \angle BDA = \angle BDE, AD = DE, \text{又 } \angle A = 2\angle BDA,$

$\therefore \angle BED = 2\angle BDA,$

而  $\angle ADE = \angle BDA + \angle BDE = 2\angle BDA,$

$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle BED,$

$\therefore \angle CED = \angle EDC,$

$\therefore CD = CE,$

$\therefore BC = BE + CE = AB + CD = 6 + 7 = 13.$

故选: B.

7. 如图, 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB = 12, AC = 9$ , 沿过点  $A$  的直线折叠这个三角形, 使点  $C$  落在  $AB$  边上的点  $E$  处, 折痕为  $AD$ , 若  $\angle ADE = \frac{1}{2}\angle C$ , 则  $BD$  的长是 3.

【解析】解: 由折叠的性质可得:  $\angle BAD = \angle CAD, AE = AC = 9, \angle C = \angle AED, \angle ADE = \angle ADC,$

$\therefore AB = 12,$

$\therefore BE = AB - AE = 3,$

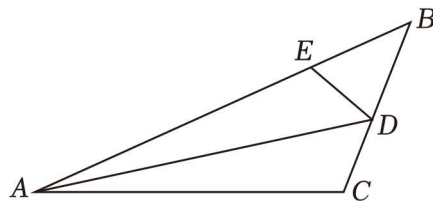
$\therefore \angle ADE = \frac{1}{2}\angle C, \text{即 } \angle C = 2\angle ADE,$

$\therefore \angle EDC = \angle AED,$

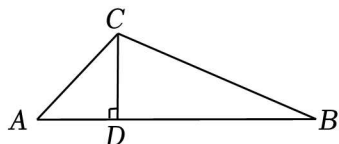
$\therefore \angle BDE = \angle BED,$

$\therefore BD = BE = 3,$

故答案为: 3.



8. 如图,  $CD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的高, 且  $BD = AC + AD$ , 若  $\angle B = 23^\circ$ , 则  $\angle A =$  46 °.



【解析】解: 如图所示, 在  $BD$  上取一点  $E$  使得  $AD = ED$ , 连接  $CE$ ,

$\therefore CD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的高,

$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle EDC = 90^\circ,$

在  $\triangle ACD$  和  $\triangle ECD$  中,  $\begin{cases} AD=ED \\ \angle ADC=\angle EDC, \\ CD=CD \end{cases}$

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

$\therefore AC = EC, \angle CED = \angle A,$

$\therefore BD = AC + AD,$

$\therefore BD = DE + CE = DE + BE,$

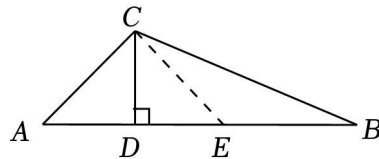
$\therefore CE = BE,$

$\therefore \angle ECB = \angle B = 23^\circ,$

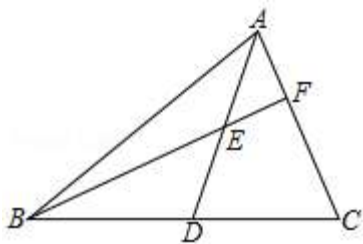
$\therefore \angle CED = \angle B + \angle ECB = 46^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle A = \angle CED = 46^\circ,$

故答案为:  $46^\circ$ .



9. 如图,  $AD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中线,  $E$  是  $AD$  上一点,  $BE$  交  $AC$  于  $F$ . 若  $BE = AC$ ,  $BF = 9$ ,  $CF = 6$ , 则  $AF$  的长度为  $\frac{3}{2}$ .



【解析】解: 如图, 延长  $AD$  到  $G$  使  $DG = AD$ , 连接  $BG$ ,

$\because AD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中线,

$\therefore CD = BD$ ,

在  $\triangle ACD$  与  $\triangle GBD$  中,  $\begin{cases} CD = BD \\ \angle ADC = \angle BDG \\ AD = DG \end{cases}$

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

$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle G$ ,  $AC = BG$ ,

$\because BE = AC$ ,

$\therefore BE = BG$ ,

$\therefore \angle G = \angle BEG$ ,

$\therefore \angle BEG = \angle AEF$ ,

$\therefore \angle AEF = \angle EAF$ .

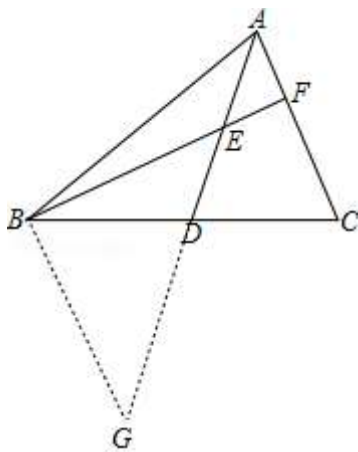
$\therefore EF = AF$ ,

$\therefore AF + CF = BF - AF$ ,

即  $AF + 6 = 9 - AF$ ,

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

故答案为:  $\frac{3}{2}$ .



10. 问题: 如图 1, 在  $Rt\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = AC$ ,  $D$  为  $BC$  边上一点 (不与点  $B, C$  重合), 将线段  $AD$  绕点  $A$  逆时针旋转  $90^\circ$  得到  $AE$ , 连接  $EC$ .

求证:  $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE$ ;

探索: 如图 2, 在  $Rt\triangle ABC$  和  $Rt\triangle ADE$  中,  $\angle BAC = \angle DAE = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = AC$ ,  $AD = AE$ , 将  $\triangle ADE$  绕点  $A$  旋转, 使点  $D$  落在  $BC$  边上, 试探索线段  $DE$ ,  $BD$ ,  $CD$  之间满足的数量关系, 并证明你的结论;

应用: 如图 3, 在四边形  $ABCD$  中,  $\angle ABC = \angle ACB = \angle ADC = 45^\circ$ , 若  $BD = 6$ ,  $CD = 2$ , 则  $AD = 4$ .

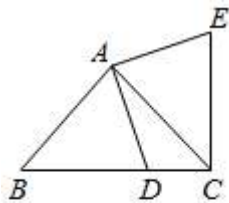


图 1

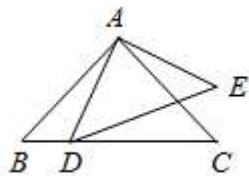


图 2

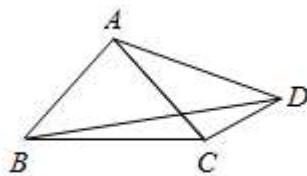


图 3

【解析】问题: 证明: 如图 1, 由旋转得  $\angle DAE = 90^\circ$ ,  $AD = AE$ ,

$\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE = 90^\circ - \angle CAD$ ,

在  $\triangle ABD$  和  $\triangle ACE$  中,  $\begin{cases} AB = AC \\ \angle BAD = \angle CAE \\ AD = AE \end{cases}$

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

探索:解:  $DE^2 = BD^2 + CD^2$ ,

证明:如图2,连接  $CE$ ,

$$\because AB = AC, \angle BAC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle ACB = 45^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle DAE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE = 90^\circ - \angle CAD,$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABD \text{ 和 } \triangle ACE \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AB = AC \\ \angle BAD = \angle CAE \\ AD = AE \end{cases}$$

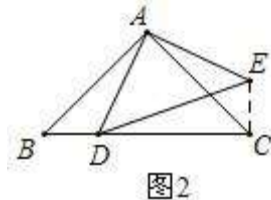
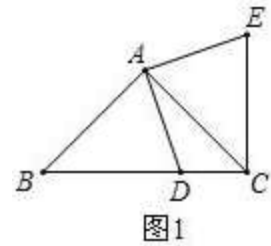
$$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE (SAS),$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle ACE = 45^\circ, BD = CE,$$

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

$$\therefore DE^2 = CE^2 + CD^2,$$

$$\therefore DE^2 = BD^2 + CD^2.$$



应用:解:如图3,将线段  $AD$  绕点  $A$  逆时针旋转  $90^\circ$  得到线段  $AE$ ,连接  $CE$ 、 $DE$ ,

由旋转得  $AD = AE$ ,  $\angle DAE = 90^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle AED = 45^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle ADC = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle ADC + \angle ADE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle ABC = \angle ACB = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore AB = AC, \angle BAC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE = 90^\circ + \angle CAD,$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABD \text{ 和 } \triangle ACE \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AB = AC \\ \angle BAD = \angle CAE \\ AD = AE \end{cases}$$

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

$$\therefore BD = CE = 6,$$

$$\because CD = 2,$$

$$\therefore DE^2 = CE^2 - CD^2 = 6^2 - 2^2 = 32,$$

$$\therefore AD^2 + AE^2 = DE^2 = 32,$$

$$\therefore 2AD^2 = 32,$$

$$\therefore AD = 4,$$

故答案为:4.

