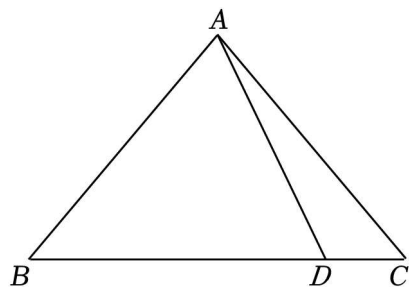


高数见林初三数学每日一练(2.28)

参考答案与解析

1. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, D 是 BC 上一点, $AB=AC=BD$. 若 $\angle B=50^\circ$,则 $\angle CAD$ 的度数为 ()

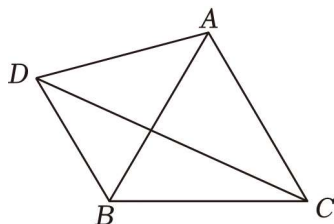


- A. 10° B. 15° C. 20° D. 25°

【解析】解: $\because AB=AC=BD$,
 $\therefore \angle B=\angle C=50^\circ, \angle ADB=\angle BAD$,
 又 $\because 2\angle ADB=180^\circ-\angle C=130^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle ADB=65^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle CAD=65^\circ-50^\circ=15^\circ$.

故选: B.

2. 如图,在正三角形 ABC 中, $AC=2, CD=3, BD \parallel AC$,则 $\triangle ABD$ 的面积是 ()



- A. $\frac{3\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{2}$ B. $\frac{3\sqrt{2}+3}{2}$ C. $\frac{3\sqrt{2}+3}{3}$ D. $\frac{3\sqrt{2}-3}{3}$

【解析】解: 作 $BM \perp AC$ 于 $M, AN \perp BD$ 于 $N, DH \perp CB$ 交 CB 延长线于 H ,
 $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,
 $\therefore \angle ACB=60^\circ, BC=AC=2$,
 $\because BD \parallel AC$,
 $\therefore \angle DBH=\angle ACB=60^\circ$,

设 $BD=x$,

$$\therefore BH=\frac{1}{2}BD=\frac{1}{2}x, DH=\sqrt{3}BH=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x,$$

$$\therefore CH=2+\frac{1}{2}x,$$

$$\because CH^2+DH^2=CD^2,$$

$$\therefore \left(2+\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2+\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right)^2=3^2,$$

$$\therefore x=\sqrt{6}-1,$$

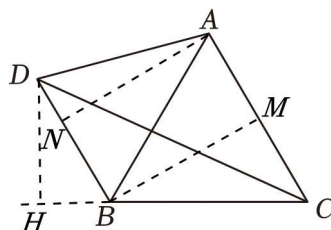
$$\therefore BD=\sqrt{6}-1,$$

$\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $MB \perp AC$,

$$\therefore BM=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}AC=\sqrt{3},$$

$\because BD \parallel AC, AN \perp BD, BM \perp AC$,

$$\therefore AN=BM=\sqrt{3},$$



$$\therefore \triangle ABD \text{ 的面积} = \frac{1}{2} BD \cdot AN = \frac{3\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

故选: A.

3. 以直角三角形的各边为边分别向外作正方形 (如图1), 再把较小的两个正方形按图2的方式放置在最大正方形内. 若知道图中阴影部分的面积, 则一定能求出 ()

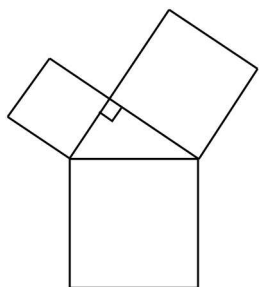


图1

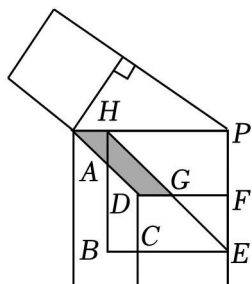


图2

- A. 四边形 $ABCD$ 的面积
B. 四边形 $DCEG$ 的面积
C. 四边形 $HGFP$ 的面积
D. $\triangle GEF$ 的面积

【解析】解: 如图1, 设大正方形的面积为 c , 中正方形的面积为 b , 小正方形的面积为 a ,

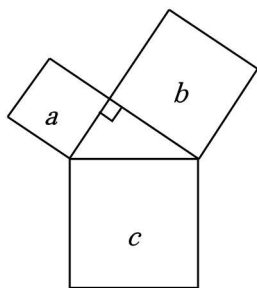


图1

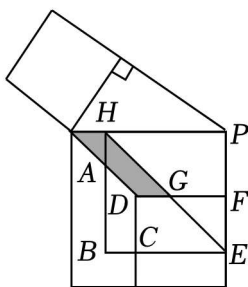


图2

如图2, 四边形 $ABCD$ 的面积为 S_1 , 四边形 $DCEG$ 的面积为 S_2 , $\triangle GEF$ 的面积为 S_3 , 四边形 $HGFP$ 的面积为 S_4 .

$$\because S_4 + S_{\text{阴影}} = \frac{1}{2}(c-a), S_3 + S_4 = \frac{1}{2}b,$$

$$\because c = a + b,$$

$$\therefore b = c - a,$$

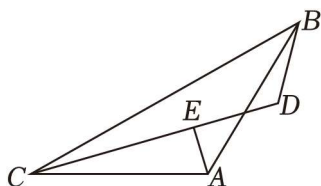
$$\therefore S_4 + S_{\text{阴影}} = S_3 + S_4,$$

$$\therefore S_3 = S_{\text{阴影}},$$

\therefore 知道图中阴影部分的面积, 则一定能求出 S_3 ,

故选: D.

4. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = AC$, $\angle BAC = 120^\circ$, $\triangle BDC$ 中, $BD = 2$, $CD = 6$, $\angle BDC = 120^\circ$, 过 A 作 $AE \perp CD$, 垂足为 E , 则 AE 的长为 $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$.



【解析】解: 由题意, 如图, 过 B 分别作 $BH \perp CD$, $BG \perp AD$, 垂足分别为 H 、 G .

$$\because \angle BAC = \angle BDC = 120^\circ,$$

$$\therefore A、D、B、C \text{ 四点共圆.}$$

$$\therefore \angle BAG = \angle BCH, \angle ABC = \angle ADC.$$

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

又 $\angle BDC = 120^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle ADB = 150^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle BDG = 180^\circ - \angle ADB = 30^\circ.$$

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

$$\therefore BG = \frac{1}{2}BD = 1, DG = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}BD = \sqrt{3}.$$

在 $Rt\triangle BHD$ 中, $\angle BHD = 90^\circ$, $\angle BDH = 180^\circ - \angle BDC = 60^\circ$,

$$\therefore DH = \frac{1}{2}BD = 1, BH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}BD = \sqrt{3}.$$

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

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{BH^2 + CH^2} = 2\sqrt{13}.$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle BCH = \frac{BH}{BC} = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{26}.$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle BAG = \sin \angle BCH = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{26}.$$

在 $Rt\triangle BGA$ 中, $AB = \frac{BG}{\sin \angle BAG} = \frac{2\sqrt{39}}{3}$.

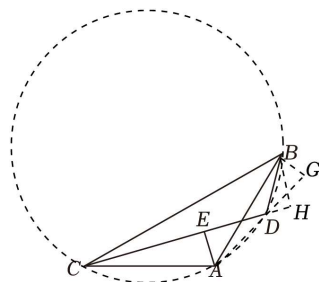
$$\therefore AG = \sqrt{AB^2 - BG^2} = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$\therefore AD = AG - DG = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

在 $Rt\triangle AED$ 中, $\angle AED = 90^\circ$, $\angle ADC = \angle ABC = 30^\circ$,

$$\therefore AE = \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

故答案为： $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$.



5. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $AC = BC$, 以 AC 为边在 $\triangle ABC$ 下方作 $\triangle ADC$, 连接 BD , 已知 $AD = 2$, $DC = 5$, 则 BD 的最大值为 $2 + 5\sqrt{2}$.

【解析】解:如图,以 CD 为直角边,点 C 为直角顶点作等腰直角三角形 CDE ,连接 AE ,

$$\therefore CD = CE = 5, \angle DCE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{2} CD = 5\sqrt{2},$$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $AC = BC$,

$$\therefore \angle BCD = 90^\circ + \angle ACD = \angle ACE,$$

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

$$\therefore BD = AE,$$

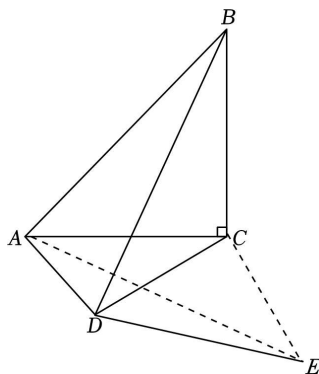
$$\therefore AE \leq AD + DE,$$

$$\therefore BD \leq AD + DE,$$

$$\therefore BD \leq 2 + 5\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore BD \text{ 的最大值为 } 2 + 5\sqrt{2},$$

故答案为: $2+5\sqrt{2}$.



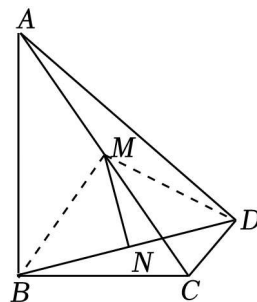
6. 如图, 已知 $\angle ABC = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$, $\angle DAB = 45^\circ$, M 、 N 分别是 AC 、 BD 中点, 若 $AC = 10$, 则 $MN = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

【解析】解:连接 BM, DM ,

$\because \angle ABC = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$, M 是 AC 的中点, $AC = 10$,

$$\therefore AM = BM = \frac{1}{2}AC = 5, AM = DM = \frac{1}{2}AC = 5,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\therefore \angle MAB = \angle MBA, \angle MAD = \angle MDA, \\
&\therefore \angle BMC = \angle MAB + \angle MBA, \angle DMC = \angle MAD + \angle MDA, \\
&\therefore \angle BMD = \angle BMC + \angle DMC \\
&= 2\angle BAM + 2\angle DAM \\
&= 2\angle BAD \\
&= 90^\circ, \\
&\therefore BM = DM = 5, \\
&\therefore BD = \sqrt{2}BM = 5\sqrt{2}, \\
&\therefore N \text{ 是 } BD \text{ 的中点}, \\
&\therefore MN = \frac{1}{2}BD = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}, \\
&\text{故答案为: } \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$



7. 如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = AC$, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, 把 $\angle B$ 折叠,使点 B 落在 AC 上的点 B' 处,折痕为 DE ,记 $\angle CDB' = \alpha$.
- (1) 当 $\frac{AB'}{B'C} = 1$ 时, $\tan \alpha = \underline{\frac{3}{4}}$;
- (2) 当 $\frac{AB'}{B'C} = 2$ 时, $\tan \alpha = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$;
- (3) 当 $\frac{AB'}{B'C} = 3$ 时, $\tan \alpha = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$;
- (4) 猜想:当 $\frac{AB'}{B'C} = n$ 时, $\tan \alpha = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, 并证明你的结论.

【解析】解: (1) $\because AB = AC$, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$,

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

\therefore 把 $\angle B$ 折叠,使点 B 落在 AC 上的点 B' 处,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle DB'E = 45^\circ, BE = B'E,$$

$$\therefore \angle AB'E + \angle DB'C = 135^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle B'DC + \angle DB'C = 135^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AB'E = \angle B'DC = \alpha,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB'}{B'C} = 1,$$

$$\therefore AB = AC = 2AB', \text{ 设 } AE = a, AB' = n,$$

$$\therefore BE = 2n - a,$$

$$\therefore B'E = 2n - a,$$

$$\therefore AE^2 + AB'^2 = EB'^2,$$

$$\therefore a^2 + n^2 = (2n - a)^2,$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{4}{3}a,$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = \tan \angle AB'E = \frac{AE}{AB'} = \frac{a}{\frac{4}{3}a} = \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 故答案为: } \frac{3}{4};$$

$$(2) \because \frac{AB'}{B'C} = 2,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB'}{AC} = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 同理设 } AE = a, AB' = 2n,$$

$$\therefore BE = B'E = 3n - a,$$

$$\therefore a^2 + (2n)^2 = (3n - a)^2,$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{6}{5}a,$$

$$\therefore AB' = \frac{12}{5}a,$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = \tan \angle AB'E = \frac{AE}{AB'} = \frac{a}{\frac{12}{5}a} = \frac{5}{12},$$

故答案为: $\frac{5}{12}$;

$$(3) \because \frac{AB'}{B'C} = 3,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB'}{AC} = \frac{3}{4},$$

同理设 $AE = a$, $AB' = 3n$,

$$\therefore BE = B'E = 4n - a,$$

$$\therefore a^2 + (3n)^2 = (4n - a)^2,$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{8}{7}a,$$

$$\therefore AB' = \frac{24}{7}a,$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = \tan \angle AB'E = \frac{AE}{AB'} = \frac{a}{\frac{24}{7}a} = \frac{7}{24}, \text{ 故答案为: } \frac{7}{24}.$$

$$(4) \frac{2n+1}{2n(n+1)};$$

理由如下:

当 $\frac{AB'}{B'C} = n$ 时, 则 $AB' = nB'C$,

设 $AB = AC = (n+1)x$, 则 $AB' = nx$,

设 $AE = a$, 则 $B'E = BE = [(n+1)x - a]$,

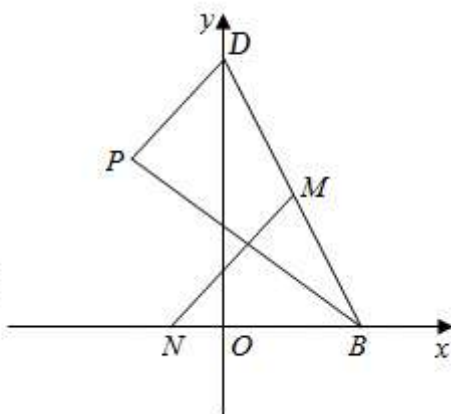
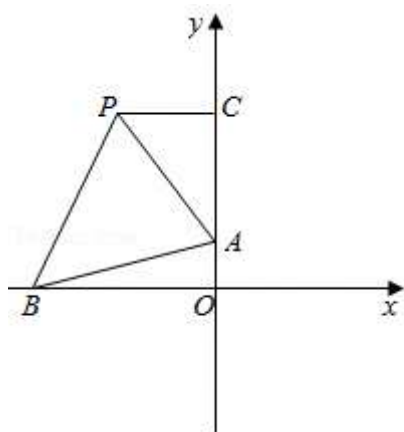
$$\therefore a^2 + (nx)^2 = [(n+1)x - a]^2,$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{2n+1}{2n+2}x,$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = \tan \angle AB'E = \frac{AE}{AB'} = \frac{2n+1}{2n(n+1)}.$$

故答案为: $\frac{2n+1}{2n(n+1)}.$

8. 如图, 在平面直角坐标系中, 点 P 的坐标为 (a, b) , 且 a, b 满足 $a^2 + 4a + 4 = \sqrt{b-4} + \sqrt{4-b}$, 点 B 为 x 轴上动点, 过点 P 作 $PC \perp y$ 轴于点 C .



(1) 求 O, P 两点间的距离;

(2) 如图1, 点 A 为 y 轴上一点, 连接 PA, PB, AB , 若 $B(-4, 0)$, 且 $\angle APB = 45^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle PAC$, 求点 A 的坐标;

(3) 如图2, 过点 P 作 $PD \perp PB$ 交 y 轴正半轴于点 D , 点 M 为 BD 的中点, 点 $N(-1, 0)$, 则 MN 的最小值为 $\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$ (请直接写出结果).

【解析】解: (1) 如图1, 连接 OP ,

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

$$\therefore (a+2)^2 = \sqrt{b-4} + \sqrt{4-b},$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} b-4 \geq 0 \\ 4-b \geq 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore b=4,$$

$$\therefore a=-2,$$

$$\therefore P(-2,4),$$

$$\therefore PC \perp OC,$$

$$\therefore PC=2, OC=4,$$

$$\therefore OP = \sqrt{PC^2 + OC^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5};$$

(2) 如图2, 过点B作 $BD \perp CP$ 交 CP 延长线于点D, 作 $BE \perp AP$ 于点E,

$$\therefore B(-4,0), C(0,4),$$

$$\therefore OB=OC=4,$$

$$\therefore \angle BOC = \angle OCD = \angle BDC = 90^\circ,$$

\therefore 四边形OBDC是正方形,

$$\therefore BD=OB=OC=4,$$

$$\therefore \angle APB = 45^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle PAC,$$

$$\therefore 2\angle APB = 90^\circ + \angle PAC,$$

$$\therefore \angle BPD + \angle APB = 90^\circ + \angle PAC,$$

$$\therefore \angle BPD = \angle APB, \text{即 } PB \text{ 平分 } \angle APD,$$

$$\therefore BD \perp PD, BE \perp PA,$$

$$\therefore BD=BE=4,$$

设 $OA=x$,

①当点A在x轴上方时, $AC=4-x$,

$$\therefore PA = \sqrt{PC^2 + AC^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + (4-x)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 - 8x + 20},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABP} = S_{\text{正方形OBDC}} - S_{\triangle BDP} - S_{\triangle APC} - S_{\triangle AOB},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{x^2 - 8x + 20} \times 4 = 4 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2(4-x) - \frac{1}{2} \times 4x,$$

$$\text{解得: } x_1=4(\text{舍去}), x_2=\frac{4}{3},$$

$$\therefore A(0, \frac{4}{3});$$

②当点A在x轴下方时, $AC=4+x$,

$$\therefore PA = \sqrt{PC^2 + AC^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + (4+x)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + 8x + 20},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABP} = S_{\text{正方形OBDC}} - S_{\triangle BDP} - S_{\triangle APC} + S_{\triangle AOB},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{x^2 + 8x + 20} \times 4 = 4 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2(4+x) + \frac{1}{2} \times 4x,$$

$$\text{解得: } x_1=-4, x_2=-\frac{4}{3},$$

$$\therefore x > 0,$$

$$\therefore x_1=-4, x_2=-\frac{4}{3} \text{ 均不符合题意, 此时无解;}$$

综上所述, 点A的坐标为: $(0, \frac{4}{3})$;

(3) 如图3, 设 $M(x, y)$,

\therefore 点M是BD中点, 点B、D分别在x轴、y轴上,

$$\therefore B(2x, 0), D(0, 2y),$$

$$\therefore \angle DPB = 90^\circ, DM=BM,$$

$$\therefore MP = \frac{1}{2}BD,$$

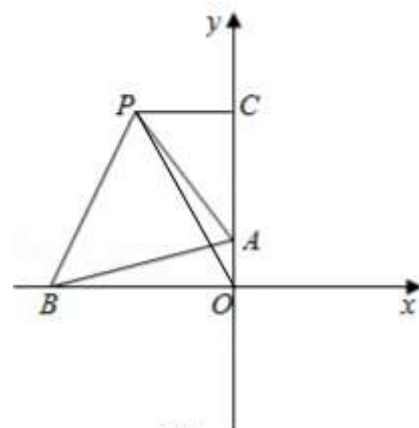


图1

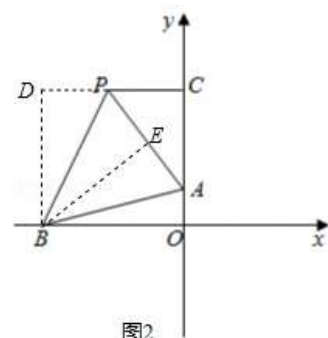


图2

$$\therefore \sqrt{(x+2)^2 + (y-4)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(2x)^2 + (2y)^2},$$

$$\text{化简, 得: } y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } M \text{ 的运动轨迹是直线 } y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2},$$

$$\therefore MN \text{ 的最小值即为点 } N(-1, 0) \text{ 到直线 } y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2} \text{ 的距离},$$

过点 N 作直线 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$ 的垂线, 垂足为 Q , 连接 MP , OM , OP ,

$$\therefore MP = OM = \frac{1}{2}BD,$$

\therefore 点 M 在线段 OP 的垂直平分线 GM 上,

$$\therefore G(-1, 2),$$

设直线交 y 轴于点 H , 交 x 轴于点 K , 则 $OK = 5$, $OH = \frac{5}{2}$, $NG = 2$, $NK = 4$,

$$\therefore GN \perp NK,$$

$$\therefore GK = \sqrt{GN^2 + NK^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5},$$

$$\therefore NQ \perp GK,$$

$$\therefore NQ \cdot GK = GN \cdot NK,$$

$$\text{即 } NQ \times 2\sqrt{5} = 2 \times 4,$$

$$\therefore NQ = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\therefore MN \text{ 的最小值为 } \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$\text{故答案为 } \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

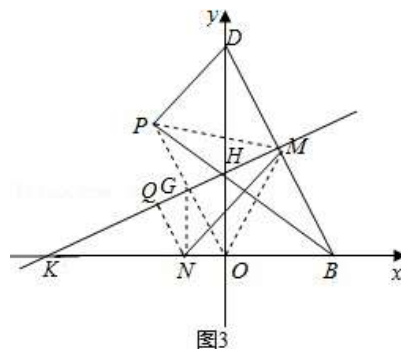


图3