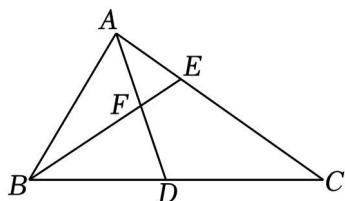


初二数学每日三题 (9.15)

参考答案与解析

1. 如图, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 已知点 D 为 BC 的中点, 点 E 在 AC 边上, 且 $EC = 2AE$, AD 、 BE 相交于点 F , 若 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为 24, 则四边形 $CDFE$ 的面积是 ()



- A. 8 B. 9 C. 10 D. 11

【解析】解: 如图, 取 BE 的中点 K , 连接 DK , CF ,

\because 点 D 是 BC 的中点, $EC = 2AE$,

$\therefore KD \parallel AC$, $KD = \frac{1}{2}EC = AE$,

$\therefore \angle KDF = \angle EAF$, $\angle DKF = \angle AEF$,

$\therefore \triangle KDF \cong \triangle EAF$ (ASA),

$\therefore DF = AF$,

$\because \triangle ABC$ 的面积为 24,

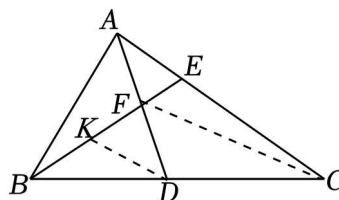
$\therefore S_{\triangle AFC} + S_{\triangle DFC} = 12$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle AFC} = S_{\triangle DFC} = 6$,

$\because S_{\triangle AEF} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle AFC} = 2$,

\therefore 四边形 $CDFE$ 的面积 $= S_{\triangle ADC} - S_{\triangle AEF} = 12 - 2 = 10$,

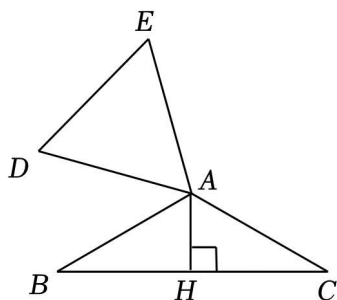
故选: C.



2. 若 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ 均为等腰三角形, 且 $AB = AC = AD = AE$, 当 $\angle ABC$ 和 $\angle ADE$ 互余时, 称 $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle ADE$ 互为“底余等腰三角形”, $\triangle ABC$ 的边 BC 上的高 AH 叫做 $\triangle ADE$ 的“余高”. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle ADE$ 互为“底余等腰三角形”.

(1) 若连接 BD , CE , 判断 $\triangle ABD$ 与 $\triangle ACE$ 是否互为“底余等腰三角形”: 是 (填“是”或“否”);

(2) 当 $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ 时, 若 $\triangle ADE$ 的“余高” $AH = 3$, 则 $DE =$ 6 .



【解析】解: (1) 如图 1, 连接 BD 、 CE ,

$\because AB = AC = AD = AE$,

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB$, $\angle ADE = \angle AED$, $\angle ADB = \angle ABD$, $\angle AEC = \angle ACE$,

$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB + \angle ADE + \angle AED = 2(\angle ABC + \angle ADE)$,

$\angle ADB + \angle ABD + \angle AEC + \angle ACE = 2(\angle ADB + \angle AEC)$,

$\because \angle ABC + \angle ADE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore 2(\angle ABC + \angle ADE) = 180^\circ$,

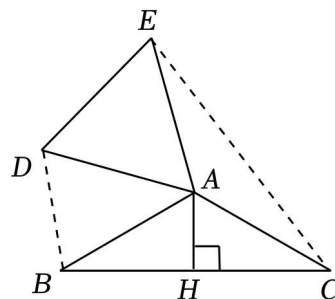
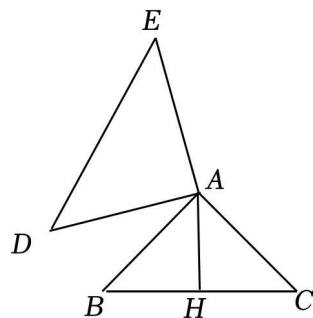
\therefore 由四边形 $BDEC$ 内角和可得 $\angle ABC + \angle ACB + \angle ADE + \angle AED + \angle ADB + \angle ABD + \angle AEC + \angle ACE = 360^\circ$,

$\therefore 2(\angle ABC + \angle ADE) + 2(\angle ADB + \angle AEC) = 360^\circ$,
 $\therefore 2(\angle ADB + \angle AEC) = 180^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle ADB + \angle AEC = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \triangle ABD$ 与 $\triangle ACE$ 互为“底余等腰三角形”,
 故答案为:是.

(2) 如图:

$\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ, AB = AC = AD = AE$,
 $\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle B + \angle D = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle D = 45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle D = \angle E = \angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle ABC (AAS)$,
 $\therefore DE = BC$,
 $\because AB = AC, AH \perp BC$,
 $\therefore BH = CH, \angle HAB = \angle HAC = 45^\circ$,
 $\therefore AH = BH = CH = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3$,
 $\therefore DE = BC = 6$,

故答案为:6.



3.【初步感知】

(1) 如图1, 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形, 点 D 为边 BC 上一动点 (点 D 不与点 B , 点 C 重合). 以 AD 为边向右侧作等边 $\triangle ADE$, 连接 CE . 求证: $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE$;

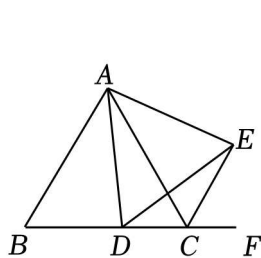


图1

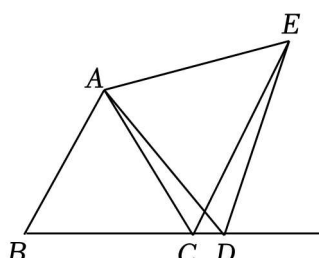


图2

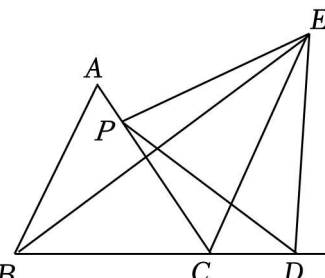


图3

【类比探究】

(2) 如图2, 若点 D 在边 BC 的延长线上, 随着动点 D 的运动位置不同, 线段 EC , AC , CD 之间的数量关系为 $EC = AC + CD$, 请证明你的结论.

【拓展应用】

(3) 如图3, 在等边 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = 5$, 点 P 是边 AC 上一定点且 $AP = 2$, 若点 D 为射线 BC 上动点, 以 DP 为边向右侧作等边 $\triangle DPE$, 连接 CE , BE . 请问: $PE + BE$ 是否有最小值? 若有, 请求出其最小值; 若没有, 请说明理由.

【解析】(1) 证明: $\because \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore AB = AC, AD = AE, \angle BAC = \angle DAE = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAE$,

$\therefore \angle BAC - \angle DAC = \angle DAE - \angle DAC$ 即 $\angle BAD = \angle CAE$

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

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

(2) 解: $EC = AC + CD$; 理由如下:

$\because \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore AB = AC, AD = AE, \angle BAC = \angle DAE = 60^\circ$.

$$\because \angle BAC = \angle DAE,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC + \angle DAC = \angle DAE + \angle DAC, \text{ 即 } \angle BAD = \angle CAE.$$

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

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

$$\therefore CE = BD,$$

$$\because AC = BC,$$

$$\therefore CE = BD = BC + CD = AC + CD;$$

(3) 解: $PE + BE$ 有最小值; 理由如下:

在等边 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = 5$, 点 P 是边 AC 上一定点且 $AP = 2$,

若点 D 为射线 BC 上动点, 以 DP 为边向右侧作等边 $\triangle DPE$,

如图, 在射线 BC 上截取 $PC = DM$, 连接 EM ,

$$\therefore PE = ED, \angle DPE = \angle ACB = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD = 180^\circ - \angle ACB = 120^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD + \angle DEP = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle PCE + \angle CEP + \angle EPC = 180^\circ, \angle ECD + \angle CDE + \angle CED = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ECD + \angle CDE + \angle CED + \angle PCE + \angle CEP + \angle EPC = 360^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle PCE + \angle ECD + \angle CEP + \angle CED - \angle ACD + \angle DEP = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EPC + \angle CDE = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EPC = \angle EDM,$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle EPC \text{ 和 } \triangle EDM \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} PE=ED \\ \angle EPC=\angle EDM, \\ PC=DM \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle EPC \cong \triangle EDM (SAS),$$

$$\therefore EC = EM, \angle PEC = \angle DEM,$$

$$\therefore \angle PEC + \angle CED = \angle DEP = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CEM = \angle DEM + \angle CED = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle CEM \text{ 是等边三角形,}$$

$$\therefore \angle ECM = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ECD = 60^\circ, \angle ACE = 180^\circ - \angle ECD - \angle ACB = 60^\circ,$$

即点 E 在 $\angle ACD$ 角平分线上运动,

在射线 CD 上截取 $CP' = CP$, 连接 EP' ,

$$\text{在 } \triangle CEP \text{ 和 } \triangle CEP' \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} PC=P'C \\ \angle PCE=\angle P'CE, \\ CE=CE \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle CEP \cong \triangle CEP' (SAS),$$

$$\therefore PE = P'E,$$

$$\therefore BE + PE = BE + P'E,$$

由三角形三边关系可得, $BE + P'E \geq BP'$,

即当点 E 与点 C 重合时, $BE + P'E = BP'$ 时, $BE + PE$ 有最小值 BP' ,

$$\because AP = 2, AC = BC = AB = 5,$$

$$\therefore PC = AC - AP = 3,$$

$$\therefore BE + PE = BE + P'E = BP' = BE + CP' = BC + CP = 5 + 3 = 8,$$

$$\therefore BE + PE \text{ 的最小值为 } 8.$$

