

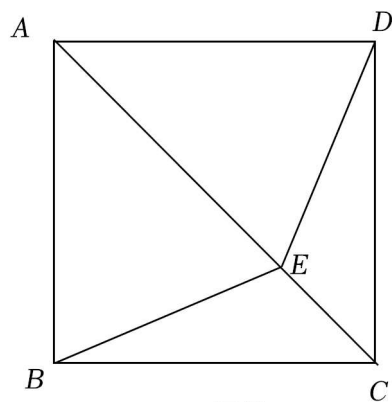
## 2026 春季初二数学每日一题打卡 008

如图①正方形  $ABCD$  中, 点  $E$  是对角线  $AC$  上任意一点, 连接  $DE$ ,  $BE$ .

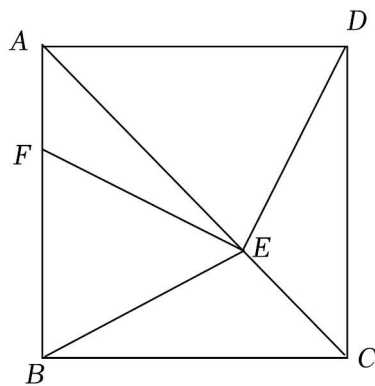
(1) 求证:  $DE = BE$ ;

(2) 当  $AE = AB$  时, 求  $\angle BED$  的度数;

(3) 如图②, 过点  $E$  作  $EF \perp DE$  交  $AB$  于点  $F$ , 当  $BE = BF$  时, 若  $AB = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$ . 求  $AF$  的长.



图①



图②

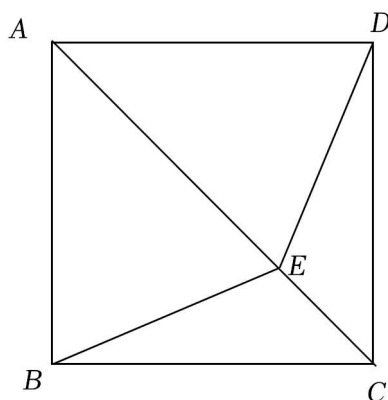
试题解析:

如图①正方形  $ABCD$  中, 点  $E$  是对角线  $AC$  上任意一点, 连接  $DE$ ,  $BE$ .

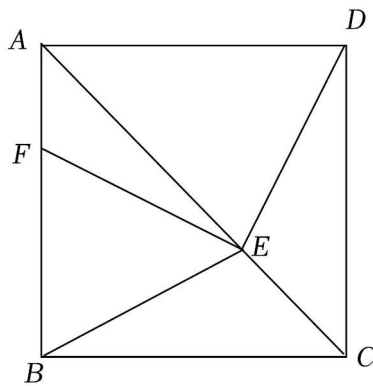
(1) 求证:  $DE = BE$ ;

(2) 当  $AE = AB$  时, 求  $\angle BED$  的度数;

(3) 如图②, 过点  $E$  作  $EF \perp DE$  交  $AB$  于点  $F$ , 当  $BE = BF$  时, 若  $AB = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$ . 求  $AF$  的长.



图①



图②

(1) 证明:  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore AD = AB$ ,  $\angle DAE = \angle BAE$ ,

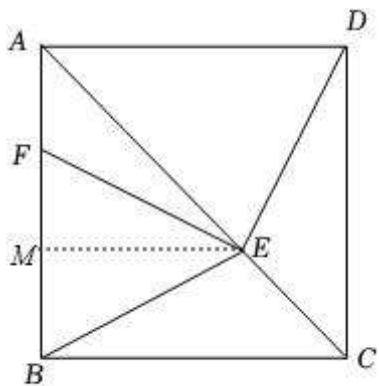
$\because AE = AE$ ,  $\therefore \triangle DAE \cong \triangle BAE(SAS)$ ,  $\therefore DE = BE$ ;

(2)  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAC = 45^\circ$ ,

由 (1) 知:  $\triangle DAE \cong \triangle BAE$ ,  $\therefore \angle AED = \angle AEB = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 45^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} \times 135^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BED = 2\angle AEB = 135^\circ$ ;

(3) 如图②, 过  $E$  作  $EM \perp BF$ ,



图②

$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore CD = CB$ ,  $\angle DCE = \angle BCE$ ,

$\because CE = CE$ ,  $\therefore \triangle DCE \cong \triangle BCE(SAS)$ ,  $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle CBE$ ,

$\because \angle ADC = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle ABE$ ,

$\because DE \perp EF$ ,  $\therefore \angle DEF = 90^\circ$ ,

在四边形  $ADEF$  中,  $\angle DAF = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADE + \angle AFE = 180^\circ$ ,

$\because \angle AFE + \angle BFE = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BFE = \angle EBF$ ,  $\therefore BE = EF$ ,

$\because BE = BF$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BEF$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle EBF = 60^\circ$ ,

设  $BM = x$ , 则  $MF = BM = x$ ,  $EM = \sqrt{3}x$ ,

$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore \angle BAE = \frac{1}{2}\angle BAD = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AM = EM = \sqrt{3}x$ ,

$\because AM + BM = AB = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\therefore x + \sqrt{3}x = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$ ,

解得,  $x = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\therefore BF = 2x = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\therefore AF = AB - BF = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$ .