

例一 A

例二

(1) 证明: $\because \angle A = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$

$\therefore BC \parallel AD \therefore \angle CBE = \angle DFE$

又 $\because E$ 是 CD 中点

$\therefore CE = DE$

在 $\triangle BEC$ 和 $\triangle FED$ 中

$\begin{cases} \angle CBE = \angle DFE \\ \angle BEC = \angle FED \\ CE = DE \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle BEC \cong \triangle FED$

$\therefore BE = FE$

$\therefore \triangle BEC \cong \triangle FED$

$\therefore BE = FE$

\therefore 四边形 $BDFC$ 是平行四边形

(2) ① $BC = BD = 3$ 时

$$AB = \sqrt{BD^2 - AD^2} = \sqrt{3^2 - 1^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BDFC} = 3 \times 3\sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2}$$

② $BC = CD = 3$ 时, 过点 C 作 $CG \perp AF$ 于 G , $AGCB$ 是矩形

$$\therefore AG = BC = 3, DG = AG - AD = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$\therefore CG = \sqrt{CD^2 - DG^2} = \sqrt{3^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BDFC} = 3 \times \sqrt{5} = 3\sqrt{5}$$

③ $BD = CD$ 时

在等腰 $\triangle BCD$ 中, BC 边上的中线应垂直于 BC

$$\therefore BC = 2AD = 2, \angle C \neq \angle B = 3$$

\therefore 矛盾



例三、B

例四、C

练一练

1) 证明: $\triangle ABC$ 是等边 \triangle , D 是 BC 中点

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = 30^\circ$$

又: $\triangle AED$ 是等边 \triangle

$$\therefore \angle ADE = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle EPB = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore ED \parallel CF$$

$$\therefore \angle FCB = \angle EPB = 30^\circ$$

$$\angle ACF = \angle ACB - \angle FCB = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle ACF = \angle BAD = 30^\circ$$

在 $\triangle ABD$ 和 $\triangle CAF$ 中

$$\begin{cases} \angle BAD = \angle CAF \\ AB = CA \\ \angle FAC = \angle B \end{cases}$$

$$AB = CA$$

$$\angle FAC = \angle B$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CAF$$

$$\therefore AD = CF, \text{ 又 } AD = ED$$

$$\therefore ED = CF, \text{ 又 } ED \parallel CF$$

$$\therefore \text{四边形 } EDCF \text{ 是 } \square, \therefore EF = CD$$

$$12) S_{\triangle AEF} : S_{\triangle ABC} = 1 : 4$$

(3) 成立

$$\therefore CF \parallel DE$$

$$\therefore \angle BDE = \angle BCF$$

$$\angle CFA = \angle B + \angle BCF = 60^\circ + \angle BCF$$

$$\angle BDA = \angle ADF + \angle EDB = 60^\circ + \angle EPB$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CAF$$

$$\therefore AD = FC, \text{ 又 } AD = ED$$

$$\therefore ED = CF$$

$$\text{又 } ED \parallel CF$$

$$\therefore \text{四边形 } EDCF \text{ 是平行四边形}$$

$$\therefore EF = DC$$

例五、3次

练一练、(1) $\therefore ABQP$ 是平行四边形

$$\text{又 } BC = 5, \therefore BQ = 5 - t$$

$$\therefore OA = OC, AD \parallel BC$$

$$\therefore \angle PAO = \angle QCO$$

$$\text{又 } \angle AOP = \angle CQO$$

BLP

$$\therefore \triangle APO \cong \triangle CQO \therefore AP = CQ = t$$

$$\therefore AP \parallel BQ, \therefore \text{四边形 } ABQP \text{ 是平行四边形}$$

$$\text{即 } t = 5 - t, \therefore t = 2.5$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } t = 2.5 \text{ 时, 四边形 } ABQP \text{ 是平行四边形}$$



12) 过A作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点H, 过O作 $OG \perp BC$ 于点G

在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=3, BC=5$, 勾股定理得 $AC=4$

$$\therefore CO = \frac{1}{2}AC = 2$$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot AC = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot AH$$

$$\therefore 5AH = 3 \times 4 \quad AH = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\because AH \parallel OG, OA=OC \quad \therefore GH=CG$$

$$\therefore OG = \frac{1}{2}AH = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\therefore y = S_{\triangle OCD} + S_{\triangle OCQ} = \frac{1}{2}OC \cdot CD + \frac{1}{2}CQ \cdot OG$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times t \times \frac{6}{5} = \frac{3}{5}t + 3$$

例六

1) 证明: 连接BD

$\because E, H$ 为 AB 和 DA 中点

$\therefore EH \parallel BD, EH = \frac{1}{2}BD$

$\because F, G$ 为 BC, CD 中点

$\therefore FG \parallel BD, FG = \frac{1}{2}BD$

$\therefore EH \parallel FG, EH = FG$

\therefore 中点四边形 $EFGH$ 是平行四边形

2) 证明 $EFGH$ 是正方形

12) 菱形

证明: 连接 AC, BD

$\therefore \angle APB = \angle CPD$

$\therefore \angle APB + \angle APD = \angle CPD + \angle APD$

即 $\angle APC = \angle BPD$

在 $\triangle APC$ 和 $\triangle BPD$ 中

$$\begin{cases} AP = BP \\ \angle APC = \angle BPD \\ PC = PD \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle APC \cong \triangle BPD$

且 $EF = \frac{1}{2}AC, FG = \frac{1}{2}BD$

\therefore 四边形 $EFGH$ 是菱形

练一练:

1) 证明: $\because D, G$ 是 AB, AC 中点

$\therefore DG \parallel BC, DG = \frac{1}{2}BC$

$\because E, F$ 是 CB, CL 中点

$\therefore EF \parallel BC, EF = \frac{1}{2}BC$

$\therefore DG = EF, DG \parallel EF$

\therefore 四边形 $DEFC$ 是平行四边形

2) $\angle OBC + \angle OCB = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle BOC = 90^\circ$

$\because M$ 是 EF 中点, $OM = 3$

$\therefore EF = 2OM = 6$

由 1) 知 $DEFG$ 为平行四边形

$\therefore DG = EF = 6$



智慧高峰

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Date

(1) 证明: $\because \angle B = 90^\circ, \angle A = 60^\circ$

$$\therefore \angle C = 30^\circ \quad AB = \frac{1}{2} AC = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$CD = 4t, AE = 2t$$

$$\because DF \perp BC, \angle C = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore DF = \frac{1}{2} CD = 2t$$

$$\therefore DF = AE, \because DF \parallel AE, DF = AE$$

\therefore 四边形 AEDF 是平行四边形.

(2) ① $\angle DEF = 90^\circ$ 时

$$\because AD \parallel EF \therefore DE \perp AC$$

$$\therefore AE = 2AD, \text{ 即 } 2t = 2 \times (60 - 4t)$$

$$t = 12$$

$$\textcircled{2} \angle EDF = 90^\circ \text{ 时, } D$$

$$\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle C = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore AD = 2AE, \therefore 60 - 4t = 2t \times 2, \quad t = \frac{15}{2}$$

综上所述, 当 $t = 12$ 或 $\frac{15}{2}$ 时, $\triangle DEF$ 为直角三角形.

智慧磨练

1. AE 长为 3

2. C

3. (1) 证明: $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \angle CAB = 30^\circ$

$$\therefore BC = \frac{1}{2} AB, \angle ABC = 60^\circ$$

$\therefore \triangle ABD$ 是等边三角形

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle BAD = 60^\circ, AB = AD$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle BAD, \therefore BC \parallel DA$$

\therefore 点 E 是线段 AB 中点

$$\therefore CE = \frac{1}{2} AB = BE = AE$$

$\because \angle ABC = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle BCE$ 是等边三角形

$$\therefore \angle BEC = 60^\circ = \angle ABD$$

$$\therefore BD \parallel CE, \text{ 且 } BC \parallel DA$$

\therefore 四边形 BCED 为平行四边形

(2) 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中

$$\because \angle BAC = 30^\circ, AB = 6$$

$$\therefore BC = AF = 3, AC = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore AB = AD = 6$$

$$\therefore \text{四边形 ADCE 面积} = \frac{(3+6) \times 3\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



扫描全能王 创建

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作 $EN \perp BD$ 于 N , $FM \perp BD$ 于 M , 连接 DF 4. (1) 证明: $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等腰 \triangle (2) $\because \angle C = 30^\circ$

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

由 (1) 知

$$\text{又} \because EG \parallel BC, DE \parallel AC$$

$$\angle ABC = \angle BFE = \angle BEF = \angle NBF = \angle C = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle AEG = \angle ABC = \angle C$$

 $\therefore \triangle BDE, \triangle BEF$ 是等腰 \triangle $\therefore \triangle DEG$ 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore BE = DE = BF$$

$$\therefore \angle DEG = \angle C$$

$$\therefore BN = \frac{1}{2}BD = \sqrt{3} \quad \therefore EN = \frac{BN}{\sqrt{3}} = 1$$

$$\text{又} \because BE = BF,$$

$$\therefore BF = BE = 2EN = 2$$

$$\therefore \angle BFE = \angle BEF = \angle AEG = \angle ABC$$

$$\therefore FM = \frac{1}{2}BF = 1, \quad BM = \sqrt{3}FM = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \angle F = \angle DEG \quad \therefore DF \parallel DE$$

$$DF = \sqrt{FM^2 + DM^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2} = 2\sqrt{7}$$

 \therefore 四边形 $BDEF$ 是平行四边形 $\therefore D, F$ 两点间距离为 $2\sqrt{7}$ 