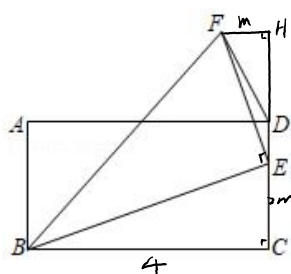


2022 春季数学压轴每日一练 (九)

2021 振华一模

10. 如图, 在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $BC=4$, $AB=2$, $\text{Rt}\triangle BEF$ 的顶点 E 在边 CD 上, 且 $\angle BEF=90^\circ$, $EF=\frac{1}{2}BE$,

$DF=\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{5}$, 则 $\tan\angle DEF$ 的值为 (A)



见直角作一线三垂直.

$\triangle FEH \sim \triangle EBC$

$$\frac{HE}{BC} = \frac{EF}{BE} = \frac{FH}{EC} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$HE=2$, $AB=DC=2 \rightarrow HD=EC$

设 $FH=m$, 则 $EC=2m$.

$HD=2m$, $DF=\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{5}$

$$\therefore m = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{即 } FH = \frac{3}{4}, HD = EC = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore \tan\angle DEF = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{8}$$

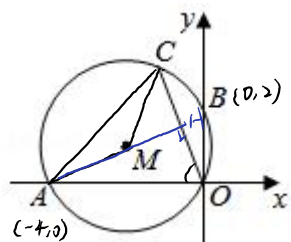
A. $\frac{3}{8}$

B. $\frac{9}{16}$

C. $\frac{3}{4}$

D. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

18. 如图, 在平面直角坐标系中, $\odot M$ 经过原点, 且与 x 轴交于点 $A(-4, 0)$, 与 y 轴交于点 $B(0, 2)$, 点 C 在第二象限 $\odot M$ 上, 且 $\angle AOC=60^\circ$, 则 $OC=2+\sqrt{3}$.



$M(-2, 1)$

$$r = AM = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{5}$$

$\triangle ACO$ 中

$$AC = \sqrt{5}, AO = 4$$

$$\angle AOC = 60^\circ$$

过 A 作 $AH \perp OC$.

$$\text{则 } OH = 2, AH = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore CH = \sqrt{3}$$

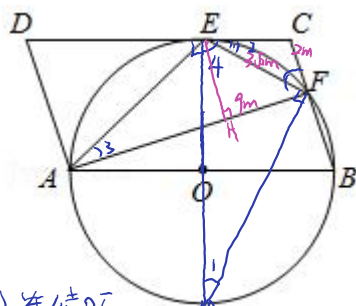
$$\therefore OC = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

27. 如图, 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, 以 AB 为直径的 $\odot O$ 与 CD 边相切于点 E , BC 交 $\odot O$ 于点 F ($AF > BF$), 连接 AE , EF .

(1) 求证: $\angle AFE = 45^\circ$;

(2) 求证: $EF^2 = AF \cdot CF$; 相似 $\triangle AEF \sim \triangle ECF$ 弦切角

(3) 若 $\odot O$ 的半径是 $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}$, 且 $\frac{CF}{AF} = \frac{2}{9}$, 求 AD 的长.



$\because EM$ 是直径

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

$$\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 4 = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 1$$

$$\text{又 } \angle 1 = \angle 3$$

$$\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 3$$

$$\therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle ECF$$

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{CF} = \frac{AF}{EF}$$

$$\therefore EF^2 = AF \cdot CF$$

$$(3) \therefore \frac{CF}{AF} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\therefore \text{设 } CF = 2m, AF = 9m$$

$$\therefore EF^2 = 18m^2$$

$$\therefore EF = 3\sqrt{2}m$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle AEF \text{ 中, } EF = 3\sqrt{2}m, AF = 9m$$

$$\angle AFE = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{过 } E \text{ 作 } EH \perp AF \text{ 于 } H$$

$$\text{则 } EH = FH = \frac{1}{2}EF = 3m$$

$$AH = AF - FH = 6m$$

$$\text{则 } AE = 3\sqrt{5}m$$

$$\text{又 } AO = OE = r = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

$$\angle AOE = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore AE = 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore m = 1$$

$$\therefore FB = 3$$

$$\therefore BC = 5$$

$$\therefore AD = BC = 5$$

(1) 连结 OE .
 $\because CD$ 是圆 O 的切线, $\therefore OE \perp CD$
 $\because \square ABCD, \therefore AB \parallel CD$
 $\therefore OE \perp AB$
 $\therefore \angle AOE = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle AFE = 45^\circ$
 (2) 延长 EO 交圆于 M , 连结 FM
 $\because AB$ 是直径
 $\therefore \angle AFB = 90^\circ = \angle AFC$
 $\therefore \angle AFE = 45^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle CFE = 45^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle CFE = \angle AFE$
 $\therefore OE \perp CD$
 $\therefore \angle 2 + \angle 4 = 90^\circ$

解: 解三角形

28. 如图1, 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $AB=1$, 点 E 是线段 BC 上一动点 (不与 B, C 重合), 点 F 是线段 BA 延长线上一动点, 连接 DE, EF, DF , EF 交 AD 于点 G . 设 $BE=x$, $AF=y$, 已知 y 与 x 之间的函数关系如图2所示.

(1) y 与 x 的函数表达式为 $y = -2x + 4$ ($0 < x < 2$); 边 BC 的长为 2;

(2) 求证: $DE \perp DF$;

(3) 是否存在 x 的值, 使得 $\triangle DEG$ 是等腰三角形? 如果存在, 求出 x 的值; 如果不存在, 说明理由.

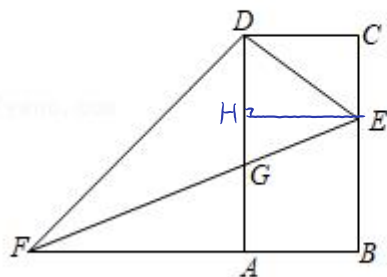


图 1

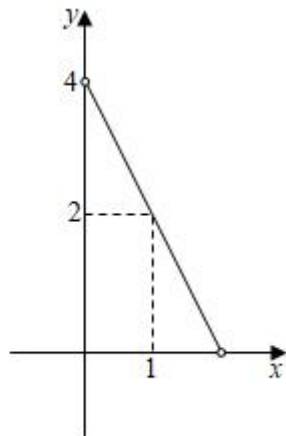


图 2

(2) 证明: $\because BE=x, BC=2$.

$$\therefore CE = 2-x$$

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{AF} = \frac{CD}{AD}$$

$$\because \angle C = \angle DAF = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle ADF$$

$$\therefore \angle ADF = \angle CDE$$

$$\text{又} \angle ADF + \angle EDG = \angle CDE + \angle EDG = 90^\circ$$

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

$$\therefore DE \perp DF$$

(3) 假设有 x 的值, 使得 $\triangle DEG$ 是等腰三角形.

① $DE = DG$, 则 $\angle DGE = \angle DEG$

$$\because AD \parallel BC$$

$$\therefore \angle DGE = \angle BEF = \angle DEG$$

在 $\triangle DEF$ 和 $\triangle BEF$ 中

$$\begin{cases} \angle DEF = \angle BEF \\ \angle EDF = \angle B \\ EF = EF \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle DEF \cong \triangle BEF (\text{AAS})$$

$$\therefore DE = BE = x$$

$$\text{而 } CE = 2-x, CD = 1$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle DCE$ 中,

$$1^2 + (2-x)^2 = x^2$$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{5}{4}$$

② $DG = GE$, 则 $\angle GDE = \angle GED$

$$\because \angle GDE + \angle GDF = 90^\circ, \angle GED + \angle GFE = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle GDF = \angle GFE$$

$$\therefore DG = FG = GE$$

$\therefore G$ 为 EF 的中点.

又 $AG \parallel BE$

$\therefore A$ 也为 BF 的中点.

$$\therefore AF = BA = 1$$

$$\therefore y = -2x + 4 = 1$$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

③ $DE = GE$, 则 $\angle EDG = \angle EGD$.

过点 E 作 $EH \perp DG$ 于点 H , 则

$$DH = GH = CE = 2-x, EH = CD = AB = 1.$$

$$AG = 2 - DG = 2 - 2(2-x) = 2x - 2.$$

$$AF = -2x + 4.$$

$$\because \angle EHG = \angle GAB = \angle GAF = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle HGE = \angle AGF$$

$$\therefore \triangle HGE \sim \triangle AGF$$

$$\therefore \frac{HG}{AG} = \frac{HE}{AF}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2-x}{2x-2} = \frac{1}{-2x+4}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{2-x}{2x-2} = \frac{1}{-2x+4}$$

$$\text{解得 } x_1 = \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}, x_2 = \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} > 2 (\text{舍})$$

$$\therefore \text{此时 } x = \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\text{综上 } x = \frac{5}{4} \text{ 或 } \frac{3}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ 时, } \triangle DEG \text{ 为等腰三角形.}$$