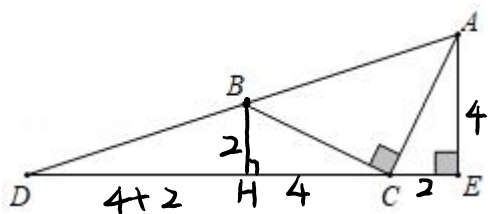


2022 春季数学压轴每日一练 (二十一)

2020 常熟吴江二模

10. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB=90^\circ$, $AC=BC$, 点 D 在 AB 的延长线上, 且 $BD=AB$, 连接 DC 并延长, 作 $AE \perp CD$ 于 E , 若 $AE=4$, 则 $\triangle BCD$ 的面积为 (B)



A. 8

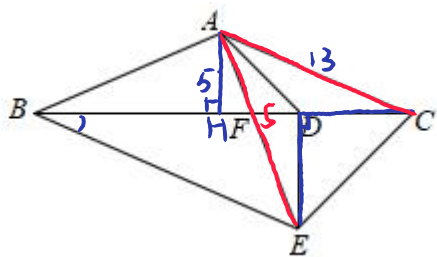
B. 10

C. $8\sqrt{2}$

D. 16

① B 是中点, 作垂直后平行 \rightarrow 中位线
② $AC=BC, \angle ACB=90^\circ \rightarrow$ 等腰直角 (K 型全等)
 $S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 2 = 10$

18. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=AC=13$, $BC=24$, 点 D 在 BC 上 ($BD > AD$), 将 $\triangle ACD$ 沿 AD 翻折, 得到 $\triangle AED$, AE 交 BC 于点 F . 当 $DE \perp BC$ 时, $\tan \angle CBE$ 的值为 $\frac{7}{17}$.



翻折 $\rightarrow AE=AC=13$
 $\rightarrow CD=DE$
核心求 CD
 $CD=12-5=7$
 $DE=7 / BD=24-7=17 \quad \tan \angle CBE = \frac{7}{17}$
 \rightarrow 原 $\angle ADC = \angle ADE = 135^\circ$
 \downarrow
 $\angle ADF = 45^\circ$

26. 如图, AB 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, AC 是弦, 点 E 在圆外, $OE \perp AC$ 于 D , BE 交 $\odot O$ 于点 F , 连接 BD , BC , CF , $\angle BFC = \angle AED$.

CF , $\angle BFC = \angle AED$.

① $\because OE \perp AC$

$\because OA$ 是半径

$\therefore AE$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线.

(1) 求证: AE 是 $\odot O$ 的切线;

$\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle BFC = \angle AED$

(2) 求证: $\triangle BOD \sim \triangle EOB$;

$\therefore \angle 2 + \angle AED = 90^\circ$

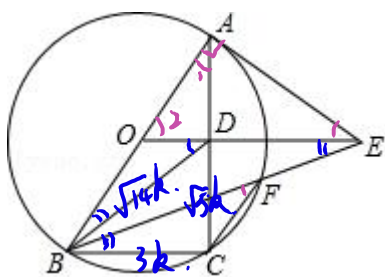
$\therefore \angle OAE = 90^\circ$

母子相似

(3) 设 $\triangle BOD$ 的面积为 S_1 , $\triangle BCF$ 的面积为 S_2 , 若 $\tan \angle ODB = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$, 求 $\frac{S_1}{S_2}$ 的值.

$\triangle ABD \sim \triangle FBC$

$\frac{2S_1}{S_2} = \left(\frac{BD}{BC}\right)^2 = \frac{14}{9}$



(2) $\because AD \perp OE$

$\therefore \angle OAE = \angle ODA = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle AED = \angle OAD$

$\therefore \triangle AOD \sim \triangle EDA$

$\therefore \frac{OA}{OE} = \frac{OD}{OA}$

$\therefore OA^2 = OD \times OE$

$\therefore OB = OA$

$\therefore OB^2 = OD \times OE$

$\therefore \frac{OB}{OD} = \frac{OE}{OB}$

$\therefore \angle BOD = \angle EOB$

$\therefore \triangle BOD \sim \triangle EOB$

(3) $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径

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

$\therefore OE \perp AC$ (点 D)

$\therefore OE \parallel BC$

$\therefore \angle ODB = \angle DBC$

\therefore 在 $Rt\triangle BCD$ 中,

$\tan \angle ODB = \tan \angle DBC = \frac{DC}{BC} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

设 $CD = \sqrt{5}k, BC = 3k$.

$\therefore BD = \sqrt{14}k$.

$\therefore \triangle BOD \sim \triangle EOB$

$\therefore \angle OBD = \angle OEB$

$\therefore OE \parallel BC$

$\therefore \angle OEB = \angle FBC$

$\therefore \angle OBD = \angle FBC$

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle BFC$

$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle FBC$.

$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABD}}{S_2} = \left(\frac{BD}{BC}\right)^2 = \frac{14}{9}$

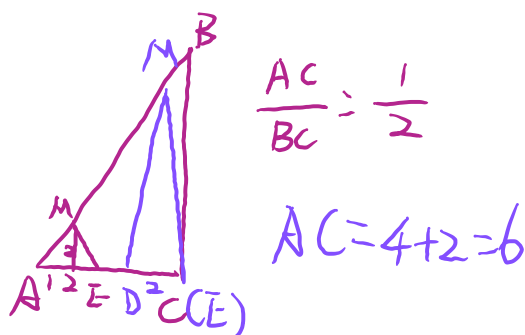
$\because O$ 是 AB 的中点

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = 2S_1$

$\therefore \frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{7}{9}$

(1) $AC = \underline{6} \text{ cm}$, $BC = \underline{12} \text{ cm}$;

(3) 是否存在 t 的值, 使得以 M, E, N 为顶点的三角形与 $\triangle MDE$ 相似? 如果存在, 求 t 的值; 如果不存在, 说明理由.


$$\begin{aligned} MN &= \frac{1}{2}BN = \frac{1}{2}(12 - 2t - 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(10 - 2t) \\ &= 5 - t \end{aligned}$$

$$M_H = 2t + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{1}{2}(2+5-t)(2t+2) \\ &= (7-t)(t+1) \\ &= -t^2 + 6t + 7 = -(t-3)^2 + 16 \\ 0 &\leq t \leq 4 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 当 $t=3$ 时 $y_{\max}=16$

(3) 假设存在这样的 t .

1. MN/AC

$$\therefore \angle MED = \angle ENN$$

①当 $\angle MNE = \angle EDM$ 时, $\triangle ENM \sim \triangle MDE$

$$\therefore \frac{MN}{ED} = \frac{EM}{ME} = 1$$

$$\therefore MN = ED$$

$$\therefore 5 - t = 2$$

$\therefore t=3$

③ 当 $\angle MEN \geq \angle DMF$ 时, $\triangle NEM \sim \triangle NDE$

此时, $NE = NM = 5 - t$

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

$$\therefore EC^2 + NC^2 = EN^2$$

$$\therefore (4-t)^2 + (2t+2)^2 = (5-t)^2$$

解得: $t = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$ (负值舍去)

線上: $t=3$ 或 $t = \frac{-5+3\sqrt{5}}{4}$