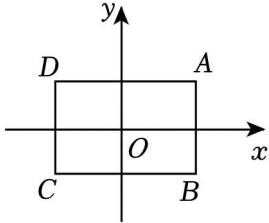


# 进一数学初三数学每日一练(2.24)

## 参考答案与解析

1. 若点  $P(x, y)$  满足  $x + y = k$ , 则称点  $P$  具有性质  $H(K)$ . 例如点  $Q(3, 4)$  具有性质  $H(7)$ . 如图, 在长方形  $ABCD$  中点  $A(3, 2)$ , 点  $C(-3, -2)$ ,  $AB \perp x$  轴,  $CB \perp y$  轴. 长方形  $ABCD$  边上存在两点  $M, N$  均具有性质  $H(-2)$ , 则线段  $MN$  长为 ( )



A. 3

B.  $2\sqrt{3}$

C.  $3\sqrt{2}$

D.  $2\sqrt{13}$

【解析】解: 由题意可得  $x + y = -2$ ,

$$\therefore y = -x - 2,$$

则点  $M, N$  为直线  $y = -x - 2$  与长方形  $ABCD$  边的交点, 如图所示,

$$\therefore x_M = -3, y_N = -2,$$

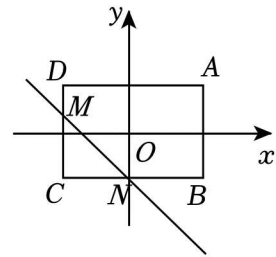
代入  $y = -x - 2$  得,  $y_M = 1, x_N = 0$ ,

$$\therefore M(-3, 1), N(0, -2),$$

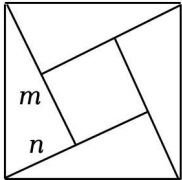
$$\therefore CM = 3, CN = 3,$$

$$\therefore MN = \sqrt{CM^2 + CN^2} = 3\sqrt{2};$$

故选: C.



2. “赵爽弦图”巧妙利用面积关系证明了勾股定理. 如图所示的“赵爽弦图”是由四个全等直角三角形和中间的小正方形拼成的一个大正方形. 设直角三角形的两条直角边长分别为  $m, n (m > n)$ . 若小正方形面积为 5,  $(m + n)^2 = 21$ , 则大正方形面积为 ( )



A. 12

B. 13

C. 14

D. 15

【解析】解: 由题意可知, 中间小正方形的边长为  $m - n$ ,

$$\therefore (m - n)^2 = 5, \text{ 即 } m^2 + n^2 - 2mn = 5 \text{ ①},$$

$$\therefore (m + n)^2 = 21,$$

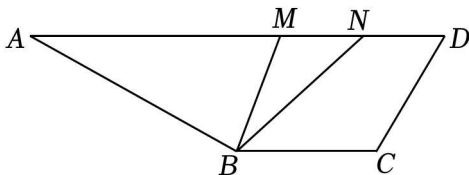
$$\therefore m^2 + n^2 + 2mn = 21 \text{ ②},$$

$$\text{①} + \text{②} \text{ 得 } 2(m^2 + n^2) = 26,$$

$$\therefore \text{大正方形的面积为: } m^2 + n^2 = 13,$$

故选: B.

3. 如图, 在四边形  $ABCD$  中,  $AD \parallel BC$ ,  $\angle DAB = 30^\circ$ ,  $\angle ADC = 60^\circ$ ,  $BC = CD = 2$ , 若线段  $MN$  在边  $AD$  上运动, 且  $MN = 1$ , 则  $BM^2 + 2BN^2$  的最小值是 ( )



A.  $\frac{13}{2}$

B.  $\frac{29}{3}$

C.  $\frac{39}{4}$

D. 10

【解析】解:过  $B$  作  $BF \perp AD$  于  $F$ , 过  $C$  作  $CE \perp AD$  于  $E$ ,

$$\because \angle D = 60^\circ, CD = 2,$$

$$\therefore CE = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}CD = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\because AD \parallel BC,$$

$$\therefore BF = CE = \sqrt{3},$$

要使  $BM^2 + 2BN^2$  的值最小, 则  $BM$  和  $BN$  越小越好,

$\therefore MN$  显然在点  $B$  的上方 (中间位置时),

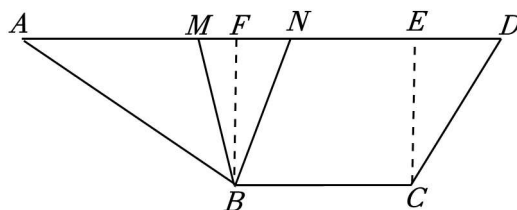
设  $MF = x$ ,  $FN = 1 - x$ ,

$$\therefore BM^2 + 2BN^2 = BF^2 + FM^2 + 2(BF^2 + FN^2)$$

$$= x^2 + 3 + 2[(1-x)^2 + 3] = 3x^2 - 4x + 11 = 3\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{29}{3},$$

$\therefore$  当  $x = \frac{2}{3}$  时,  $BM^2 + 2BN^2$  的最小值是  $\frac{29}{3}$ .

故选: B.



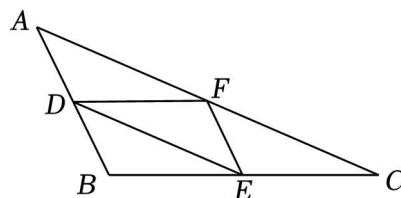
4. 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB = 4$ ,  $BC = 6$ ,  $AC = 8$ ,  $D, E, F$  分别是  $AB, BC, AC$  的中点, 则  $\triangle DEF$  的周长为 9.

【解析】解:  $\because AB = 4, BC = 6, AC = 8, D, E, F$  分别是  $AB, BC, AC$  的中点,

$$\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}AC = 4, EF = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2, DF = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3,$$

$$\therefore \triangle DEF \text{ 的周长} = DE + EF + DF = 4 + 2 + 3 = 9,$$

故答案为: 9.



5. 勾股数是指能成为直角三角形三条边长的三个正整数, 世界上第一次给出勾股数公式的是中国古代数学著作《九章算术》. 现有勾股数  $a, b, c$ , 其中  $a, b$  均小于  $c$ ,  $a = \frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $c = \frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $m$  是大于 1 的奇数, 则  $b =$   $m$  (用含  $m$  的式子表示).

【解析】解:  $\because a, b, c$  是勾股数, 其中  $a, b$  均小于  $c$ ,  $a = \frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $c = \frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$$\therefore b^2 = c^2 - a^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}m^4 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}m^2 - \left(\frac{1}{4}m^4 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}m^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}m^4 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{1}{4}m^4 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}m^2$$

$$= m^2,$$

$\because m$  是大于 1 的奇数,

$$\therefore b = m.$$

故答案为:  $m$ .

6. 如图,  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = AC = 3\sqrt{2}$ , 过点  $C$  作  $CD \perp BC$ , 延长  $CB$  到  $E$ , 使  $BE = \frac{1}{3}CD$ , 连接  $AE, ED$ . 若  $ED = 2AE$ , 则  $BE =$   $1 + \sqrt{7}$ . (结果保留根号)

【解析】解: 如图, 过  $E$  作  $EQ \perp CA$  于点  $Q$ ,

设  $BE = x$ ,  $AE = y$ ,

$$\because BE = \frac{1}{3}CD, ED = 2AE,$$

$$\therefore CD = 3x, DE = 2y,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because \angle BAC &= 90^\circ, AB = AC = 3\sqrt{2}, \\ \therefore BC &= \sqrt{2}AB = 6, CE = 6 + x, \triangle CQE \text{ 为等腰直角三角形}, \\ \therefore QE = CQ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}CE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(6+x) = 3\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x, \\ \therefore AQ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由勾股定理可得: } \begin{cases} (2y)^2 = (6+x)^2 + (3x)^2 \\ y^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x\right)^2 + \left(3\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x\right)^2 \end{cases}$$

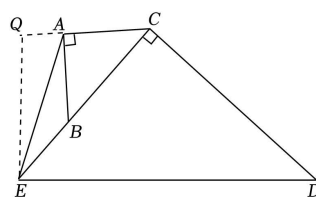
$$\text{整理得: } x^2 - 2x - 6 = 0,$$

$$\text{解得: } x = 1 \pm \sqrt{7},$$

经检验  $x = 1 - \sqrt{7}$  不符合题意;

$$\therefore BE = x = 1 + \sqrt{7};$$

故答案为:  $1 + \sqrt{7}$ .



7. 我们规定: 三角形任意两边的“极化值”等于第三边上的中线和这边一半的平方差. 如图1, 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AO$  是  $BC$  边上的中线,  $AB$  与  $AC$  的“极化值”就等于  $AO^2 - BO^2$  的值, 可记为  $AB\triangle AC = AO^2 - BO^2$ .

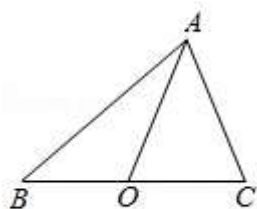


图1

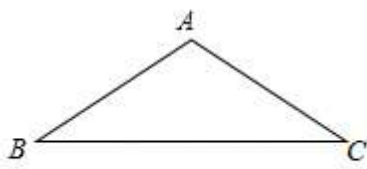


图2

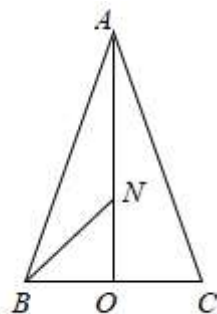


图3

(1) 在图1中, 若  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = 8$ ,  $AC = 6$ ,  $AO$  是  $BC$  边上的中线, 则  $AB\triangle AC = \underline{0}$ ,  $OC\triangle OA = \underline{\quad}$ ;

(2) 如图2, 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB = AC = 4$ ,  $\angle BAC = 120^\circ$ , 求  $AB\triangle AC$ 、 $BA\triangle BC$  的值;

(3) 如图3, 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB = AC$ ,  $AO$  是  $BC$  边上的中线, 点  $N$  在  $AO$  上, 且  $ON = \frac{1}{3}AO$ . 已知  $AB\triangle AC = 14$ ,  $BN\triangle BA = 10$ , 求  $\triangle ABC$  的面积.

【解析】解: ①  $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = 8$ ,  $AC = 6$ ,

$$\therefore BC = 10,$$

$\because$  点  $O$  是  $BC$  的中点,

$$\therefore OA = OB = OC = \frac{1}{2}BC = 5,$$

$$\therefore AB\triangle AC = AO^2 - BO^2 = 25 - 25 = 0,$$

② 如图1, 取  $AC$  的中点  $D$ , 连接  $OD$ ,

$$\therefore CD = \frac{1}{2}AC = 3,$$

$$\therefore OA = OC = 5,$$

$$\therefore OD \perp AC,$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle COD \text{ 中, } OD = \sqrt{OC^2 - CD^2} = 4,$$

$$\therefore OC\triangle OA = OD^2 - CD^2 = 16 - 9 = 7,$$

故答案为 0, 7;

(2) ① 如图2, 取  $BC$  的中点  $O$ , 连接  $AO$ ,

$$\because AB = AC,$$

$$\therefore AO \perp BC,$$

在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB = AC$ ,  $\angle BAC = 120^\circ$ ,

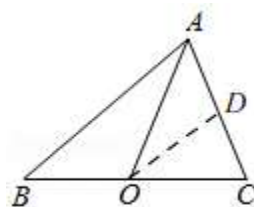


图1

$$\therefore \angle ABC = 30^\circ,$$

在  $Rt\triangle AOB$  中,  $AB = 4$ ,  $\angle ABC = 30^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore AO = 2, OB = 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore AB \triangle AC = AO^2 - BO^2 = 4 - 12 = -8,$$

②取  $AC$  的中点  $D$ , 连接  $BD$ ,

$$\therefore AD = CD = \frac{1}{2}AC = 2,$$

过点  $B$  作  $BE \perp AC$  交  $CA$  的延长线于  $E$ ,

在  $Rt\triangle ABE$  中,  $\angle BAE = 180^\circ - \angle BAC = 60^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore \angle ABE = 30^\circ,$$

$$\because AB = 4,$$

$$\therefore AE = 2, BE = 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore DE = AD + AE = 4,$$

在  $Rt\triangle BED$  中, 根据勾股定理得,  $BD = \sqrt{BE^2 + DE^2} = \sqrt{28} = 2\sqrt{7}$ ,

$$\therefore BA \triangle BC = BD^2 - CD^2 = 24;$$

(3) 如图 3,

设  $ON = x$ ,  $OB = OC = y$ ,

$$\therefore BC = 2y, OA = 3x,$$

$$\because AB \triangle AC = 14,$$

$$\therefore OA^2 - OB^2 = 14,$$

$$\therefore 9x^2 - y^2 = 14 \text{ ①},$$

取  $AN$  的中点  $F$ , 连接  $BF$ ,

$$\therefore AF = FN = \frac{1}{2}AN = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}OA = ON = x,$$

$$\therefore OF = ON + FN = 2x,$$

在  $Rt\triangle BOF$  中,  $BF^2 = OB^2 + OF^2 = y^2 + 4x^2$ ,

$$\because BN \triangle BA = 10,$$

$$\therefore BF^2 - FN^2 = 10,$$

$$\therefore y^2 + 4x^2 - x^2 = 10,$$

$$\therefore 3x^2 + y^2 = 10 \text{ ②}$$

联立①②得,  $\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2} \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} x = -\sqrt{2} \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$  (舍),

$$\therefore BC = 4, OA = 3\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}BC \times AO = 6\sqrt{2}.$$

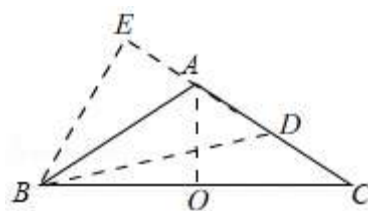


图2

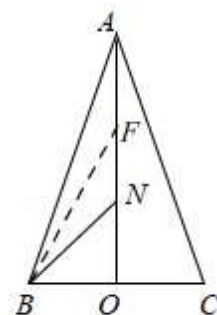


图3