

∴ $a=1, b=3$ 时, 剩余草坪的面积是 260 平方米.

23.解:(1) $x=2$.

(2)1,3.(答案不唯一)

(3)根据题意,得 $4k+b=0$.

∴ $b=-4k$.

解关于 y 的方程 $k(3y+2)-(-4k)=0$,

$3ky+6k=0$.

∴ $k \neq 0$, ∴ $3y+6=0$.

解得 $y=-2$.

五、解答题(三)

24.解:(1)∴ $(2x-a)(3x+b)$

$=6x^2+2bx-3ax-ab$

$=6x^2+(2b-3a)x-ab$

$=6x^2-5x-6$,

∴ $2b-3a=-5$ ①

∴ $(2x+a)(x+b)$

$=2x^2+2bx+ax+ab$

$=2x^2+(2b+a)x+ab$

$=2x^2+7x+6$,

∴ $2b+a=7$ ②

由①和②组成方程组: $\begin{cases} 2b-3a=-5, \\ 2b+a=7. \end{cases}$

解得 $\begin{cases} a=3, \\ b=2. \end{cases}$

(2) $(2x+3)(3x+2)=6x^2+13x+6$.

25.解:(1)2;3.

(2)(5,14).

理由:设(5,2)= x , (5,7)= y ,

则 $5^x=2, 5^y=7$.

∴ $5^{x+y}=5^x \cdot 5^y=14$. ∴(5,14)= $x+y$.

∴(5,2)+(5,7)=(5,14).

(3)证明:设(2ⁿ,3ⁿ)= x ,

则(2ⁿ)^x=3ⁿ,即(2^x)ⁿ=3ⁿ.

∴2^x=3,即(2,3)= x .

∴(2ⁿ,3ⁿ)=(2,3)对于任意自然数 n 都成立.

第 12 期

2 版

14.1.4 整式的乘法(二)

第 4 课时

1.D

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

3.解:(1)原式= $y^2 \div y^6 = y^{-4}$.

(2)原式= $a^6 + a^6 - a^6 = a^6$.

4.C

5.解:(1)原式= $48x^5y^2 \div 8xy = 6x^4y$.

(2)原式= $-3a^6b^7c \cdot \frac{1}{2}a = -\frac{3}{2}a^7b^7c$.

6.解:(1)原式= $15x^2y \div 5xy - 10xy^2 \div 5xy$

$=3x-2y$.

(2)原式= $b^2-2ab+4a^2-2ab$

$=b^2-4ab+4a^2$.

7.解:∴ $3^2 \cdot 9^{2a+1} \div 27^{a+1} = 81$,

∴ $3^2 \cdot 3^{4a+2} \div 3^{3a+3} = 3^4$.

∴ $3^{4a+4} \div 3^{3a+3} = 3^4$,即 $3^{a+1} = 3^4$.

∴ $a+1=4$.

解得 $a=3$.

14.2.1 平方差公式

1.B

2.解:(1)原式= $4x^2-25$.

(2)原式= $a^2-1-a^2+2a=2a-1$.

3.(a+2)(a-2)= a^2-4

14.2.2 完全平方公式

第 1 课时

1.B

2.解:(1)原式= $4m^2-12mn+9n^2$.

(2)原式= $16x^2+16xy+4y^2$.

(3)原式=(200-2)²= $40000-2 \times 2 \times$

$200+2^2=39204$.

3.D

第 2 课时

1.C

2.解:(1)原式= $[(x-2y)+1]^2$

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

$=x^2-4xy+4y^2+2x-4y+1$.

(2)原式= $[2x+(y+z)][2x-(y+z)]$

$=(2x)^2-(y+z)^2$

$=4x^2-(y^2+2yz+z^2)$

$=4x^2-y^2-2yz-z^2$.

3~4 版

一、选择题

1~5.CBDAD

6~10.ADDDC

二、填空题

11. m^2

12. $4b-3a$

13.-1

14.2

15.1

16. $b+\frac{\pi}{8}a$

17.20

三、解答题(一)

18.解:(1)原式= $4x^2+4x+1-4(x^2-1)=$

$4x^2+4x+1-4x^2+4=4x+5$.

(2)原式= $4a^2-4ab+b^2-(4a^2-2ab)=$

$4a^2-4ab+b^2-4a^2+2ab=b^2-2ab$.

19.解:原式= $(x^2y^2-4-2x^2y^2+4) \div xy$

$=-x^2y^2 \div xy$

$=-xy$.

当 $x=1, y=-\frac{1}{2}$ 时,

原式= $-1 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$.

20.解:(1)①.

(2)正确的解答过程为: $A=(x+2)^2+x(1-x)-9=x^2+4x+4+x-x^2-9=5x-5$.

四、解答题(二)

21.解:(1)∴ $(a^x)^y=a^{xy}, (a^x)^2 \div a^x=a^x$,

∴ $a^{xy}=a^6, a^{2x} \div a^x=a^{2x-x}=a^3$.

∴ $xy=6, 2x-y=3$.

(2) $4x^2+y^2=(2x-y)^2+4xy=3^2+4 \times 6=9+24=33$.

22.解:(1)48,48,48.

(2)证明:设四个数围起来的中间的数为 x ,则四个数从小到大依次为 $x-7, x-1, x+1, x+7$.

则 $(x-1) \cdot (x+1) - (x-7) \cdot (x+7)$

$=(x^2-1)-(x^2-49)$

$=x^2-1-x^2+49$

$=48$.

23.解:(1)∴ $S=\frac{(BC+AD) \cdot BE}{2}$,

∴ $S=\frac{(4x+y+5x+2y) \cdot (x+2y)}{2} = \frac{9}{2}x^2 +$

$\frac{21}{2}xy+3y^2$.

答:这块空地的面积为 $\left(\frac{9}{2}x^2+\frac{21}{2}xy+3y^2\right)$ 平方米.

3 y^2 平方米.

(2)∴长方形广场的面积为 $(6x^2+12xy+9x)$ 平方米,宽为 $3x$ 米,

∴长方形广场的长为 $(6x^2+12xy+9x) \div 3x=2x+4y+3$.

∴ $5x+2y-(2x+4y+3)=3x-2y-3$.

答:长方形广场的长比梯形的下底小 $(3x-2y-3)$ 米.

五、解答题(三)

24.解:(1) x^n-1 .

(2) $1+5+5^2+5^3+5^4+5^5+\cdots+5^{2018}+5^{2019}+5^{2020}$

$=\frac{1}{4} \times (5-1) \cdot (1+5+5^2+5^3+5^4+5^5+\cdots+5^{2018}+5^{2019}+5^{2020})$

$=\frac{1}{4} \times (5^{2021}-1)$

$=\frac{5^{2021}-1}{4}$.

25.解:(1) $(a+b)^2=(a-b)^2+4ab$.

(2)4 或-4.

(3)∴ $(2019-m)^2+(m-2020)^2=7$,

又 $(2019-m+m-2020)^2=(2019-m)^2+(m-2020)^2+2(2019-m)(m-2020)$,

∴ $1=7+2(2019-m)(m-2020)$.

∴ $(2019-m)(m-2020)=-3$.

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第 9 期

2~3 版

一、选择题

1~5.ADCDA

6~10.BCBCC

二、填空题

11.52°

12.5

13.②

14. $-\frac{1}{2}$

15.240°

16.3

17.40°或 100°或 140°

三、解答题(一)

18.证明:∴ $CD \parallel AB, \angle ACD=60^\circ$,

∴ $\angle A=\angle ACD=60^\circ$.

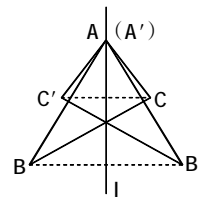
∴ $\angle B=60^\circ$,

∴ $\angle ACB=180^\circ-\angle A-\angle B=60^\circ$.

∴ $\angle A=\angle B=\angle ACB$.

∴ $\triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形.

19.解:如图所示.



(第 19 题图)

20.解:∴ $MN \parallel BC$,

∴ $\angle MEB=\angle CBE, \angle NEC=\angle BCE$.

∴ $\angle ABC$ 和 $\angle ACB$ 的平分线交于

点 E,

∴ $\angle MBE=\angle EBC, \angle NCE=\angle BCE$.

∴ $\angle MEB=\angle MBE, \angle NEC=\angle NCE$.

∴ $ME=MB, NE=NC$.

∴ $MN=ME+NE=BM+CN=5$.

故线段 MN 的长为 5.

四、解答题(二)

21.解:(1)由题意可得 $AB=AD$,

∴ $\angle ADB=\angle B=50^\circ$.

∴ $DE \perp AD$,

∴ $\angle ADE=90^\circ$.

∴ $\angle EDC=180^\circ-\angle ADB-\angle ADE=180^\circ-50^\circ-90^\circ=40^\circ$.

∴ $\angle C=28^\circ$,

∴ $\angle AED=\angle EDC+\angle C=40^\circ+28^\circ=$

68° .

(2)证明:∴ $AB=AD$,点 F 是 BD 的中点,

∴ $AF \perp BD, \angle BAF=\angle DAF$.

∴ $\angle DAF+\angle ADB=90^\circ$.

∴ $DE \perp AD$,

∴ $\angle ADE=90^\circ$.

∴ $\angle ADF+\angle EDC=90^\circ$.

∴ $\angle DAF=\angle EDC$.

∴ $\angle BAF=\angle EDC$.

22.解:(1)∴ AB 边的垂直平分线分别交 AB, BC 于点 D, E ,

∴ $BE=AE$. ∴ $\angle BAE=\angle B=30^\circ$.

又 $\angle BAC=80^\circ$,

∴ $\angle CAE=\angle BAC-\angle BAE=80^\circ-30^\circ=50^\circ$.

(2)由(1)知 $AE=BE$,

∴ $AE+CE+AC=BE+CE+AC=BC+AC=12\text{cm}$.

∴ $\triangle AEC$ 的周长为 12cm.

23.解:(1)∴ $AB=AC, AD \perp BC$ 于点 D,

∴ $\angle BAD=\angle CAD, \angle ADC=90^\circ$.

又 $\angle C=42^\circ$,

∴ $\angle BAD=\angle CAD=90^\circ-42^\circ=48^\circ$.

(2)证明:∴ $AB=AC, AD \perp BC$ 于点 D,

∴ $\angle BAD=\angle CAD$.

∴ $EF \parallel AC$, ∴ $\angle F=\angle CAD$.

∴ $\angle BAD=\angle F$. ∴ $AE=FE$.

五、解答题(三)

24.解:(1)点 O 到 $\triangle ABC$ 的三个顶点 A, B, C 的距离的关系是 $OA=OB=OC$.

(2) $\triangle OMN$ 是等腰直角三角形.

证明:∴ $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=AC, \angle BAC=90^\circ, O$ 为 BC 的中点,

∴ $OA=OB=OC, AO$ 平分 $\angle BAC$,

$AO \perp BC$.

∴ $\angle AOB=90^\circ, \angle B=\angle C=45^\circ, \angle BAO=\angle CAO=45^\circ$.

∴ $\angle CAO=\angle B$.

在 $\triangle AON$ 和 $\triangle BOM$ 中,

$\begin{cases} AN=BM, \\ \angle CAO=\angle B, \\ OA=OB, \end{cases}$

∴ $\triangle AON \cong \triangle BOM(SAS)$.

∴ $OM=ON, \angle AON=\angle BOM$.

∴ $\angle BOM+\angle AOM=\angle AOB=90^\circ$,

∴ $\angle AON+\angle AOM=90^\circ$,

即 $\angle MON=90^\circ$.

∴ $\triangle OMN$ 是等腰直角三角形.

25.解:探究:证明:如图①,在线段 BA 上取点 H ,使 $BH=BE$,连接 EH .

∴ $\angle CBD=90^\circ, BC=BD$,

∴ $\angle ABE=90^\circ, \angle EDF=135^\circ$.

∴ $BH=BE$, ∴ $\angle BHE=45^\circ$.

∴ $\angle AHE=\angle EDF=135^\circ$.

∴ $BD=BC, BC=BA$, ∴ $BA=BD$.

∴ $AH=DE$.

∴ $AE \perp EF$, ∴ $\angle AEF=90^\circ$.

∴ $\angle FED+\angle AEB=90^\circ$.

∴ $\angle A+\angle AEB=90^\circ$, ∴ $\angle A=\angle FED$.

∴ $\triangle AHE \cong \triangle EDF(ASA)$. ∴ $AE=EF$.

应用:解:如图②,在线段 BA 上取点 H ,使 $BH=BE$,连接 EH .

∴ $\angle CBD=60^\circ, BC=BD$,

∴ $\triangle BCD$ 是等边三角形.

∴ $\angle BCD=\angle BDC=60^\circ$.

∴点 A, 点 C 关于线段 BD 对称,

∴ $AB=BC$.

∴ $BC=BD$, ∴ $AB=BD$.

又 $BH=BE$, ∴ $AH=DE$.

∴ $\angle BHE=\angle CDB=60^\circ$,

∴ $\angle AHE=\angle EDF=120^\circ$.

∴ $\angle AED=\angle AEF+\angle DEF=\angle ABD+\angle EAH, \angle AEF=\angle ABD=60^\circ$,

∴ $\angle DEF=\angle EAH$.

∴ $\triangle AHE \cong \triangle EDF(ASA$

三、解答题(一)

18.证明:∵BE=CF,

∴BE+EF=CF+EF,即BF=CE.

在△ABF和△DCE中,

$$\begin{cases} AB=DC, \\ \angle B=\angle C, \\ BF=CE, \end{cases}$$

∴△ABF≌△DCE(SAS).

∴AF=DE.

19.解:根据三角形的三边关系,得

$$11-2<BC<11+2,$$

即9<BC<13.

∴BC为奇数,

∴BC=11.

∴△ABC的周长为11+11+2=24.

20.解:∵AB∥CD,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle DCB, \angle DCE = \angle AEC,$$

$$\angle AED + \angle D = 180^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle B = 44^\circ, \therefore \angle DCB = 44^\circ.$$

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

$$\therefore \angle DCE = \angle DCB + \angle BCE = 44^\circ + 30^\circ = 74^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle AEC = \angle DCE = 74^\circ.$$

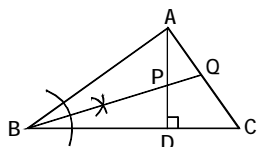
∴EC为∠AED的平分线,

$$\therefore \angle AED = 2\angle AEC = 2 \times 74^\circ = 148^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle D = 180^\circ - 148^\circ = 32^\circ.$$

四、解答题(二)

21.解:如图,BQ就是所求作的∠ABC的平分线,P,Q为两个交点.



(第21题图)

证明如下:∵AD⊥BC,

$$\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle BPD + \angle PBD = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AQP + \angle ABQ = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABQ = \angle PBD,$$

$$\therefore \angle BPD = \angle AQP.$$

$$\therefore \angle BPD = \angle APQ,$$

$$\therefore \angle APQ = \angle AQP.$$

$$\therefore AP=AQ.$$

22.解:(1)证明:∵∠ACD的平分线CE交AB于点F,

$$\therefore \angle ACF = \angle DCF.$$

$$\therefore AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle AFC = \angle DCF.$$

$$\therefore \angle ACF = \angle AFC. \therefore AC=AF.$$

$$(2) \therefore \angle FCD = 30^\circ, AB \parallel CD,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle CAF = 60^\circ, \angle AFC = 30^\circ.$$

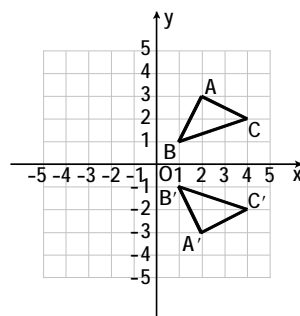
∴∠AFE的平分线交CA的延长线于点G,

$$\therefore \angle AFG = \angle GFE = \frac{1}{2} \angle AFE = \frac{1}{2} \times 150^\circ = 75^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle G = 180^\circ - \angle GAF - \angle AFG = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 75^\circ = 45^\circ.$$

$$23. \text{解:} (1) \frac{5}{2}.$$

(2)如图,△A'B'C'即为所求.



(第23题图)

(3)点M在△A'B'C'内部的对应点M'的坐标为(x,-y).

五、解答题(三)

24.解:(1)∵△ABC和△CDE都是等边三角形,

$$\therefore AC=BC, DC=EC, \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 60^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ACB + \angle BCD = \angle DCE + \angle BCD,$$

$$\text{即} \angle ACD = \angle BCE.$$

在△ACD和△BCE中,

$$\begin{cases} AC=BC, \\ \angle ACD = \angle BCE, \\ DC=EC, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE (SAS).$$

$$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle CBE.$$

$$\text{又} \therefore \angle AMC = \angle BMP,$$

$$\therefore \angle APB = \angle ACB = 60^\circ.$$

(2)证明:在△ACM和△BCN中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle CAD = \angle CBE, \\ AC=BC, \\ \angle ACB = \angle BCD = 60^\circ, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACM \cong \triangle BCN (ASA).$$

$$\therefore CM=CN.$$

25.解:(1)证明:∵在△ABC中,∠ABC=90°,

$$\therefore \angle ACB + \angle BAC = 90^\circ.$$

又在△ABD中,∠ABD+∠ADB+∠BAD=180°,且∠ABD+∠ADB=∠ACB,

$$\therefore \angle ACB + \angle BAD = 180^\circ,$$

$$\text{即} \angle ACB + \angle BAC + \angle CAD = 180^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle CAD = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore AD \perp AC.$$

$$(2) \angle BAC = 2\angle ACD.$$

理由:∵∠ABC=90°,

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ - \angle ACB = 90^\circ - (\angle BCD - \angle ACD).$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ - \angle ACD.$$

$$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle BCD,$$

$$\therefore \angle BCD = 90^\circ - \angle ACD.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ - (90^\circ - \angle ACD - \angle ACD) = 2\angle ACD.$$

期中检测卷(二)

一、选择题

1-5.CBAAC

6-10.ADAAA

二、填空题

11.3

12.80°

13.3

14.4

15.答案不唯一,如∠DAB=∠EAC或∠EAD=60°等

16.40

17.22.5

三、解答题(一)

18.证明:∵∠AED=∠ABC,∠AED=∠ABE+∠EAB,∠ABC=∠ABE+∠DBC,

$$\therefore \angle EAB = \angle DBC.$$

$$\therefore AE=BE, \therefore \angle EAB = \angle ABE.$$

$$\therefore \angle DBC = \angle ABE. \therefore BD \text{ 平分 } \angle ABC.$$

19.解:在△ABC中,

$$\angle ABC = 180^\circ - (\angle BAC + \angle C) = 70^\circ.$$

$$\therefore BE \text{ 平分 } \angle ABC,$$

$$\therefore \angle FBD = 35^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \text{在 Rt} \triangle BFD \text{ 中, } \angle BFD = 90^\circ - \angle FBD = 55^\circ.$$

20.证明:∵∠ADC=∠1+∠B,

$$\therefore \angle ADE + \angle 2 = \angle 1 + \angle B.$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle B.$$

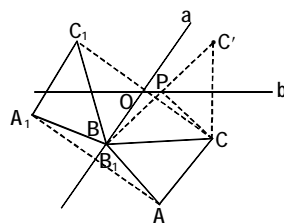
在△ABC和△ADE中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle B = \angle ADE, \\ \angle C = \angle E, \\ AC=AE, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE (AAS).$$

四、解答题(二)

21.解:(1)如图所示,△A₁B₁C₁即为所求.



(第21题图)

(2)如图所示,点P即为所求.

22.解:(1)证明:∵∠BAD=∠CAE,

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$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAE.$$

在△ABC和△ADE中,

$$\begin{cases} AB=AD, \\ \angle BAC = \angle DAE, \\ AC=AE, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE (SAS).$$

$$\therefore \angle C = \angle E.$$

(2)由(1)知,△ABC≌△ADE,

$$\text{则} \angle ADE = \angle B.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = 20^\circ, AB=AD,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADB = \angle B = 80^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ADE = 80^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle CDF = 180^\circ - \angle ADB - \angle ADE = 20^\circ.$$

23.解:(1)这个n边形的内角和的度数为180°-15°=165°.

$$\therefore \text{多边形外角和为 } 360^\circ,$$

$$\therefore 15n = 360. \text{ 解得 } n = 24.$$

$$\therefore \text{这个 } n \text{ 边形的内角和是 } (24-2) \times 180^\circ = 3960^\circ.$$

$$(2) 5 \times 24 = 120 (\text{米}).$$

∴小亮走出的这个n边形的周长是120米.

五、解答题(三)

24.解:(1)证明:∵BE平分∠ABC,

$$\therefore \angle ABF = \angle CBF = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC.$$

$$\therefore AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle ABF = \angle E.$$

$$\therefore \angle CBF = \angle E. \therefore BC=CE.$$

$$\therefore \triangle BCE \text{ 是等腰三角形.}$$

$$\therefore F \text{ 为 } BE \text{ 的中点,}$$

$$\therefore CF \text{ 平分 } \angle BCD,$$

$$\text{即 } CG \text{ 平分 } \angle BCD.$$

$$(2) \therefore AB \parallel CD,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle BCD = 180^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = 52^\circ, \therefore \angle BCD = 128^\circ.$$

$$\therefore CG \text{ 平分 } \angle BCD,$$

$$\therefore \angle GCD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BCD = 64^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ADE = 110^\circ, \angle ADE = \angle CGD + \angle GCD,$$

$$\therefore \angle CGD = 110^\circ - 64^\circ = 46^\circ.$$

25.解:(1)∵∠B=40°,∠C=62°,∴∠BAC=180°-∠B-∠C=180°-40°-62°=78°.

$$\therefore AD \text{ 是 } \angle BAC \text{ 的平分线,}$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = 39^\circ.$$

在Rt△AEC中,∵∠EAC=90°-∠C=90°-62°=28°,

$$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle DAC - \angle EAC = 39^\circ - 28^\circ = 11^\circ.$$

(2)∵∠BAC=180°-∠B-∠C,AD是∠BAC的平分线,

$$\therefore \angle DAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (\angle B + \angle C).$$

$$\therefore AE \text{ 是 } BC \text{ 边上的高,}$$

$$\therefore \text{在 Rt} \triangle AEC \text{ 中, } \angle EAC = 90^\circ - \angle C.$$

$$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle DAC - \angle EAC = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (\angle B + \angle C) - (90^\circ - \angle C) = \frac{1}{2} (\angle C - \angle B).$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } \angle ACB = \alpha.$$

$$\therefore AE \perp BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle EAC = 90^\circ - \alpha, \angle BCF = 180^\circ - \alpha.$$

$$\therefore \angle CAE \text{ 和 } \angle BCF \text{ 的平分线交于点 } G,$$

$$\therefore \angle CAG = \frac{1}{2} \angle CAE = \frac{1}{2} (90^\circ - \alpha) = 45^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \alpha,$$

$$\angle BCG = \frac{1}{2} \angle BCF = \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - \alpha) = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \alpha.$$

$$\therefore \angle G = 180^\circ - \angle CAG - \angle ACG = 180^\circ - (45^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \alpha) - \alpha = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \alpha.$$

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$$\therefore \angle G = 180^\circ - \angle CAG - \angle ACG = 180^\circ - (45^\circ$$