

6.B

7.证明:连接 OE.

$\therefore EG$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线,

$\therefore OE \perp EG$.

$\therefore BF \perp GE, \therefore OE \parallel AB$.

$\therefore \angle A = \angle OEC$.

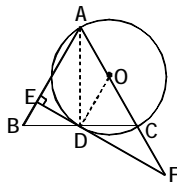
$\therefore OE = OC, \therefore \angle OEC = \angle C$.

$\therefore \angle A = \angle C$.

$\therefore \angle ABG = \angle A + \angle C$,

$\therefore \angle ABG = 2\angle C$.

8.证明:如图,连接 OD,AD.



$\therefore AC$ 是直径,

$\therefore AD \perp BC$.

又 \therefore 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = AC$,

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAD, \angle B = \angle ACB$,

$BD = CD$.

$\therefore AO = OC$,

$\therefore OD \parallel AB$.

又 $\therefore DE \perp AB$,

$\therefore DE \perp OD$.

$\therefore OD$ 为 $\odot O$ 的半径,

$\therefore DE$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线.

9.A

10.A

11.A

12. 70°

24.5 三角形的内切圆

1.C

2.C

3.C

3 版

基础巩固

一、选择题

1~4.ABDC

5~8.BBAB

二、填空题

9.2

10.6

11. 219°

12. $\sqrt{2}$

13. $24 + 6\sqrt{5}$

14. $5 < r \leq 12$ 或 $r = \frac{60}{13}$

15.(0,11)

三、解答题

16.证明:如图,连接 OD.

$\therefore OA = OD$,

$\therefore \angle A = \angle ADO$.

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

$\therefore \angle CBD + \angle CDB = 90^\circ$.

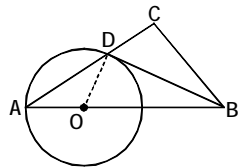
又 $\therefore \angle CBD = \angle A$,

$\therefore \angle ADO + \angle CDB = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ODB = 180^\circ - (\angle ADO + \angle CDB) =$

90° .

$\therefore BD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线.



(第 16 题图)

17.解:(1)四边形 IECF 是正方形.

理由如下:

$\therefore \odot I$ 是 $Rt \triangle ABC$ 的内切圆,即

AC, BC 都是 $\odot I$ 的切线,

$\therefore \angle IEC = \angle IFC = 90^\circ$.

又 $\angle C = 90^\circ$,

\therefore 四边形 IECF 是矩形.

$\therefore IE = IF$,

\therefore 四边形 IECF 是正方形.

(2)在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ, AC = 8$,

$BC = 6$,

$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10$.

由切线长定理,可知 $AE = AD, BD =$

$BF, CE = CF$.

设半径 IE 的长为 x,则 $CE = CF = x$.

$\therefore AE = AD = 8 - x, BD = BF = 6 - x$.

$\therefore (8 - x) + (6 - x) = 10$.

解得 $x = 2$.

$\therefore IE$ 的长为 2.

18. 解:(1)证明:过点 A 作直径

AF,连接 DF.

$\therefore AF$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,

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

$\therefore \angle AFD + \angle FAD = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle AFD, \angle ABD = \angle DAE$,

$\therefore \angle AFD = \angle DAE$.

$\therefore \angle DAE + \angle DAF = 90^\circ$,

即 $\angle OAE = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore OA \perp AE$.

\therefore 点 A 是半径 OA 的外端,

\therefore 直线 l 与 $\odot O$ 相切.

(2)过点 A 作 $AG \perp BD$,垂足为 G.

$\therefore \angle AGB = \angle AGD = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ABD = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle AFD = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore AF = 2AD = 2\sqrt{7} = BC$.

$\therefore \angle ABD = 30^\circ, AB = 4$,

$\therefore AG = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2, BG = 2\sqrt{3}$.

$\therefore DG = \sqrt{AD^2 - AG^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{7})^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{3}$.

$\therefore BD = BG + DG = 3\sqrt{3}$.

$\therefore BC$ 是直径, $\therefore \angle BDC = 90^\circ \therefore CD =$

$\sqrt{BC^2 - BD^2} = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{7})^2 - (3\sqrt{3})^2} = 1$.

数学
沪科

中考版答案页第 4 期

2021-2022 学年

学习周报

4

第 13 期

2 版

24.1 旋转

第 1 课时

1.A,顺时针,90(或填“逆时针 270”)

2.D

3.A

4.(1)点 B;(2) 90° ;(3)相等.

5.B

6.A

7.略

8.A

第 2 课时

1.D

2.C

3.解:(1)图略,连接 AO,并延长至点 A',使得 $OA' = OA$,得 A 点关于点 O 的对称点 A'.

(2)同样画出点 B、C、D 关于点 O 的对称点 B'、C'、D'.

(3)顺次连接 A'B'、B'C'、C'D'、D'A',则四边形 A'B'C'D' 就是所求的四边形.

4.C

5.7

6.C

7.C

8. $-2 < m < \frac{1}{3}$

9.解:根据图形可知 $A(-2, 2)$, $B(-3, 0)$, $C(-1, -1)$,各点关于原点对称的点的坐标分别是 $A_1(2, -2)$, $B_1(3, 0)$, $C_1(1, 1)$.图略.

3 版

一、选择题

1~4.CCCD

5~8.ACCD

二、填空题

9.(3, -2)

10.85

11. $\sqrt{2}$

12. $3\sqrt{2}$

13. $2\sqrt{3}$

14. 58°

15.(0, $2\sqrt{3}$) 或 (0, $-2\sqrt{3}$)

三、解答题

16.解:(1)证明: \therefore 将 $\triangle BOC$ 绕点 B 逆时针旋转 60° 得到 $\triangle BDA$,

$\therefore OB = BD, \angle OBD = 60^\circ$.

$\therefore \triangle BOD$ 是等边三角形.

(2)设 $\angle ADB = \angle BOC = \alpha$.

$\therefore \angle ADO = \alpha - 60^\circ, \angle AOD = 360^\circ - \alpha - 100^\circ - 60^\circ = 200^\circ - \alpha$.

$\therefore AD = AO, \therefore \angle AOD = \angle ADO$,

即 $200^\circ - \alpha = \alpha - 60^\circ$.

解得 $\alpha = 130^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle BOC = 130^\circ$.

17.解:画图略.

(1)(0, 2);

(2)(-3, -3);

(3)22.

18.解:(1) $\therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \angle BAC = 30^\circ$,

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

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 α 得到 $\triangle AED$,点 E 恰好在 AC 上,

$\therefore CA = AD, \angle EAD = \angle BAC = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle ADC = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = 75^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle EDA = \angle ACB = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle ADC - \angle EDA = 15^\circ$.

(2)证明: \therefore 点 F 是边 AC 的中点,

$\therefore BF = AF = \frac{1}{2}AC$.

$\therefore \angle BAC = 30^\circ, \therefore BC = \frac{1}{2}AC$.

$\therefore \angle FBA = \angle BAC = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 60° 得到 $\triangle AED$,

$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle CAD = 60^\circ, CB = DE$,

$\angle DEA = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore DE = BF$.

延长 BF 交 AE 于点 G,

则 $\angle BGE = \angle GBA + \angle BAG = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BGE = \angle DEA$.

$\therefore BF \parallel ED$.

\therefore 四边形 BFDE 是平行四边形.

第 14 期

2 版

24.2 圆的基本性质(1)

第 1 课时

1.一周,2

2.2, \widehat{CD} , \widehat{AB} , 5, \widehat{AC} , \widehat{AD} , \widehat{CD} , \widehat{BD} ,

\widehat{BC}

3.C

4.A

5.解: $\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ, AB = 5, BC = 4$,

$\therefore AC = 3, BA = 5, DA = 2.5$.

(1) $\therefore AC = r = 3, \therefore$ 点 C 在 $\odot A$ 上;

(2) $\therefore BA = 5 > 3, \therefore BA > r, \therefore$ 点 B 在 $\odot A$ 外;

(3) $\because DA=2.5 < 3, \therefore DA < r,$

\therefore 点 D 在 $\odot A$ 内.

第 2 课时

1-4.CCAC

5.2

6.14 或 2

第 3 课时

1.B

2.B

3.A

4.3

5.证明: $\because AB=CD,$

$\therefore \widehat{AB} = \widehat{CD}.$

$\therefore \widehat{AC} + \widehat{BC} = \widehat{AC} + \widehat{AD}.$

$\therefore \widehat{AD} = \widehat{BC}.$

$\therefore AD=BC.$

6.证明: 连接 $OE.$

$\because OA=OE,$

$\therefore \angle A = \angle OEA.$

$\therefore AE \parallel CD,$

$\therefore \angle BOD = \angle A, \angle DOE = \angle OEA.$

$\therefore \angle BOD = \angle DOE.$

$\therefore BD=DE.$

7.C

3 版

基础巩固

一、选择题

1-4.BADC

5-8.DBAC

二、填空题

9.5

10.120°

11.40

12.12

13.4

14.55°

15.12.5

三、解答题

16. 输水管的半径为 $\frac{17}{3}$ cm.

17. 解: 连接 $OC,$ 设半径为 $r,$ 则

$CD=4.$

$r^2=4^2+(r-2)^2,$

$r=5.$

$\therefore OD=5-2=3$ (cm).

18. 解: (1) $AD \perp BC.$

理由: 如图, 连接 $OB, OC,$

在 $\triangle BOE$ 与 $\triangle COE$ 中,

$\begin{cases} BE=CE, \\ OE=OE, \\ OB=OC. \end{cases}$

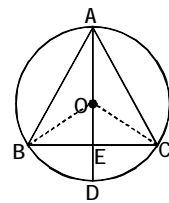
$\therefore \triangle BOE \cong \triangle COE$ (SSS)

$\therefore \angle BEO = \angle CEO = 90^\circ.$

$\therefore \triangle BOE \cong \triangle COE$ (SSS)

$\therefore \angle BEO = \angle CEO = 90^\circ.$

$\therefore AD \perp BC.$



(第 18 题图)

(2) 设半径 $OC=r,$

$\because BC=6, DE=2,$

$\therefore CE=3, OE=r-2.$

$\therefore CE^2 + OE^2 = OC^2,$

$\therefore 3^2 + (r-2)^2 = r^2.$

解得 $r = \frac{13}{4}.$

$\therefore AD = \frac{13}{2}.$

$\therefore AE = AD - DE,$

$\therefore AE = \frac{13}{2} - 2 = \frac{9}{2}.$

能力提升

19. 解: (1) 证明: 连接 $AC,$

$\therefore C$ 是 \widehat{BD} 的中点,

$\therefore \angle DBC = \angle BAC.$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ, CE \perp AB.$

$\therefore \angle BCE + \angle ECA = \angle BAC + \angle ECA = 90^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle BCE = \angle BAC.$

$\therefore \angle BCE = \angle DBC.$

$\therefore CF = BF.$

(2) 连接 OC 交 BD 于 $G,$

$\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $AB = 2OC = 10,$

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

$\therefore BD = \sqrt{AB^2 - AD^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8.$

$\because C$ 是 \widehat{BD} 的中点,

$\therefore OC \perp BD, DG = BG = \frac{1}{2} BD = 4.$

$\therefore OA = OB,$

$\therefore OG$ 是 $\triangle ABD$ 的中位线.

$\therefore OG = \frac{1}{2} AD = 3.$

$\therefore CG = OC - OG = 5 - 3 = 2.$

在 $Rt\triangle BCG$ 中, 由勾股定理得

$BC = \sqrt{CG^2 + BG^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}.$

第 15 期

2 版

24.2 圆的基本性质(2)

第 4 课时

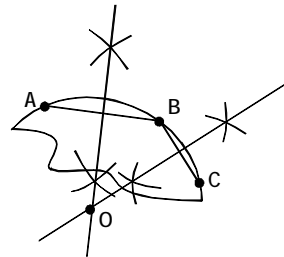
1.D

2.A

3. 解: 在弧上任取三点 $A, B, C,$ 连接

$AB, BC,$ 分别作 AB, BC 的垂直平分线,

它们交于点 O, OA 长就是所求的半径.



(第 3 题图)

4.C

5.1

6.D

7.C

8. 等角的余角不相等

9. 证明: 假设 $\angle A, \angle B, \angle C$ 都大于

$60^\circ,$ 则有 $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C > 180^\circ.$

这与三角形的内角和等于 180° 相矛盾, 因此假设不成立, 即 $\angle A, \angle B, \angle C$ 中至少有一个角不大于 $60^\circ.$

24.3 圆周角

第 1 课时

1-5.CABCA

第 2 课时

1.40°

2.110°

3.C

4.A

5. 证明: $\because A, D, C, B$ 是 $\odot O$ 上的四个点,

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

又 $\because \angle BCE + \angle BCD = 180^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle A = \angle BCE.$

$\because BC = BE,$

$\therefore \angle BCE = \angle E.$

$\therefore \angle A = \angle E.$

$\therefore AD = DE.$

$\therefore \triangle ADE$ 是等腰三角形.

3 版

基础巩固

一、选择题

1-4.BABC

5-8.CBBA

二、填空题

9.23

10.50°

11.5

12.35°

13.60°

14.64°

15. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

三、解答题

16. $\angle OAC = 40^\circ.$

17. 解: (1) 连接 $OB,$ 则 $OA = OB.$

$\therefore \angle OBA = \angle OAB = \alpha = 35^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle AOB = 180^\circ - 2\alpha = 110^\circ.$

$\therefore \beta = \angle C = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = 55^\circ.$

(2) α 与 β 之间的关系是 $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ.$

证明: 连接 $OB,$ 则 $OA = OB.$

$\therefore \angle OBA = \angle OAB = \alpha.$

$\therefore \angle AOB = 180^\circ - 2\alpha.$

$\therefore \beta = \angle C = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - 2\alpha) =$

$90^\circ - \alpha,$ 即 $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ.$

18. 证明: 在 MA 上截取 $ME = MC,$

连接 $BE.$

$\therefore BM \perp AC,$

$\therefore \angle BEC = \angle BCE.$

$\therefore AB = BD,$

$\therefore \angle ADB = \angle BAD.$

而 $\angle ADB = \angle BCE,$

$\therefore \angle BCE = \angle BAD.$

又 $\because \angle BCD + \angle BAD = 180^\circ, \angle BEA + \angle BCE = 180^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle BEA = \angle BCD.$

$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle BDC,$

$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle DBC.$

$\therefore AE = CD.$

$\therefore AM = AE + EM = DC + CM.$

能力提升

19. $\sqrt{34} + 2\sqrt{2}$

20. 解: (1) 证明: $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,

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

$\therefore \angle A + \angle ABC = 90^\circ.$

又 $\because CE \perp AB,$

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

$\therefore \angle ECB + \angle ABC = 90^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle A = \angle BCE.$

又 $\because C$ 是 \widehat{BD} 的中点,

$\therefore \angle A = \angle CBD.$

$\therefore \angle BCE = \angle CBD.$

$\therefore CF = BF.$

(2) $\because C$ 为 \widehat{BD} 的中点, $CD = 6,$

$\therefore BC = 6.$

在 $Rt\triangle ACB$ 中,

$AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2}$

$= \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10.$

$\therefore \odot O$ 的半径为 5.

$\therefore CE = \frac{AC \cdot CB}{AB} = \frac{8 \times 6}{10} = \frac{24}{5}.$

第 16 期

2 版

24.4 直线与圆的位置关系

1.B

2.C

3.B

4.D

5.C