

三、解答题(一)

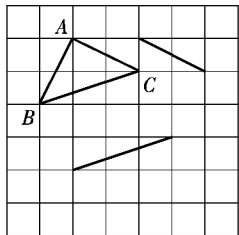
16.解:(1)当 $\angle 1=\angle 2=30^\circ$ 时,满足 $\angle 1=\angle 2$,但 $\angle 1$ 和 $\angle 2$ 不是直角,故原命题是假命题.

(2)当 $a=2, b=-2$ 时,满足 $a+b=0$,但 $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$,故原命题是假命题.

(3)当 $\angle 1=45^\circ, \angle 2=30^\circ$ 时, $\angle 1 > \angle 2$,但 $\angle 1$ 不是钝角,故原命题是假命题.

注:答案不唯一,正确即可.

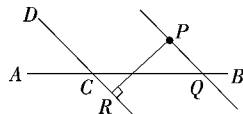
17.解:(1)如图,三角形 ABC 为所作;



(第17题图)

(2)三角形 ABC 的面积为 $3 \times 2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 3 = \frac{5}{2}$.

18.解:(1)如图, PQ 即为所求.



(第18题图)

(2)如图, PR 即为所求.

(3) $\angle PQC=60^\circ$.

理由: $\because PQ \parallel CD$,

$\therefore \angle DCB + \angle PQC = 180^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DCB = 120^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle PQC = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$.

四、解答题(二)

19.解:依次填 90° ;垂线的定义;同位角相等,两直线平行; EF ;内错角相等,两直线平行; EF ;平行于同一直线的两条直线平行;两直线平行,同位角相等.

20.解:(1)证明: $\because AE \perp BC, FG \perp BC$,

$\therefore AE \parallel GF$.

$\therefore \angle 2 = \angle A$.

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

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle A$.

$\therefore AB \parallel CD$.

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

$\therefore \angle D + \angle CBD + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle D = \angle 3 + 60^\circ, \angle CBD = 70^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle 3 = 25^\circ$.

$\therefore AB \parallel CD$,

$\therefore \angle C = \angle 3 = 25^\circ$.

21.解:(1) $AA' \parallel CC'$.

(2)证明:根据平移的特征,可知 $\angle A' = \angle BAC, A'C' \parallel AC, AA' \parallel CC'$.

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle ACC'$.

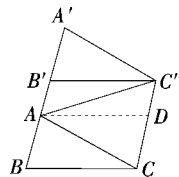
$\therefore \angle A' = \angle ACC'$.

$\therefore \angle ACC' + \angle CAC' + \angle AC'C = 180^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle A' + \angle CAC' + \angle AC'C = 180^\circ$.

(3)结论: $\angle CAC' = x + y$.

证明:如图,过点 A 作 $AD \parallel BC$,交 CC' 于点 D .



(第21题图)

根据平移的特征,可知 $B'C' \parallel BC$.

$\therefore B'C' \parallel AD \parallel BC$.

$\therefore \angle AC'B' = \angle C'AD, \angle ACB = \angle CAD$.

$\therefore \angle CAC' = \angle C'AD + \angle CAD = \angle AC'B'$

$+ \angle ACB = x + y$,

即 $\angle CAC' = x + y$.

五、解答题(三)

22.解:(1)证明: $\because EF$ 是镜面 AB 的垂线,

$\therefore \angle AFE = \angle BFE = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \theta_1 = \theta_2$,

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

(2) $AB \perp BC$.理由如下:

\because 入射光线 m 经过两次反射后得到反射光线 n ,

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2, \angle 3 = \angle 4$.

$\therefore m \parallel n$,

$\therefore (180^\circ - \angle 1 - \angle 2) + (180^\circ - \angle 3 - \angle 4) = 180^\circ$.

$\therefore 180^\circ - 2\angle 2 + 180^\circ - 2\angle 3 = 180^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore AB \perp BC$.

(3) $AB \parallel CD$.理由如下:

$\because m \parallel n$,

$\therefore \angle 5 = \angle 6$.

$\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 5 = 2\angle 2 + \angle 5 = 180^\circ$,

$\angle 3 + \angle 4 + \angle 6 = 2\angle 3 + \angle 6 = 180^\circ$,

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

$\therefore AB \parallel CD$.

23.解:【类比应用】(1)如图②,过点 P 作 $PE \parallel AB$.

$\therefore AB \parallel CD, PE \parallel AB$,

$\therefore AB \parallel PE \parallel CD$.

$\therefore \angle APE = \angle A = 50^\circ, \angle DPE + \angle D = 180^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DPE = 180^\circ - 150^\circ = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle APD = \angle APE + \angle DPE = 50^\circ + 30^\circ = 80^\circ$.

(2) $\alpha + \beta - \angle P = 180^\circ$.

提示:如图③,过点 P 作 $PE \parallel AB$.

$\therefore AB \parallel CD, PE \parallel AB$,

$\therefore AB \parallel PE \parallel CD$.

$\therefore \angle DPE = \angle CDP = \beta, \angle APE + \angle PAB = 180^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle APE = 180^\circ - \alpha, \angle DPE = \angle DPA + \angle APE = \angle DPA + 180^\circ - \alpha$.

$\therefore \beta = \angle DPA + 180^\circ - \alpha$.

$\therefore \alpha + \beta - \angle DPA = 180^\circ$.

【联系拓展】

如图④,设 PD 交 AN 于点 O .

$\therefore AP \perp PD$,

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

$\therefore \angle PAN + \frac{1}{2} \angle PAB = \angle P$,

$\therefore \angle PAN + \frac{1}{2} \angle PAB = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle POA + \angle PAN = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle POA = \frac{1}{2} \angle PAB$.

$\therefore \angle POA = \angle NOD$,

$\therefore \angle NOD = \frac{1}{2} \angle PAB$.

$\therefore DN$ 平分 $\angle PDC$,

$\therefore \angle ODN = \frac{1}{2} \angle PDC$.

$\therefore \angle N = 180^\circ - \angle NOD - \angle ODN$

$= 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (\angle PAB + \angle PDC)$.

由(2),得 $\angle PDC + \angle PAB - \angle P = 180^\circ$.

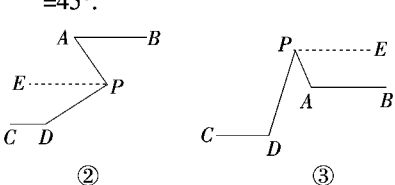
$\therefore \angle PDC + \angle PAB = 180^\circ + \angle P$.

$\therefore \angle N = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (\angle PAB + \angle PDC)$

$= 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ + \angle P)$

$= 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ + 90^\circ)$

$= 45^\circ$.



(第23题图)

第25期

2版

5.1.1 相交线

1.C

2.D

3. $\angle 3, 155^\circ, 25^\circ, 155^\circ$

4.110°

5.1.2 垂线

第1课时

1.C

2.C

3.C

4.略

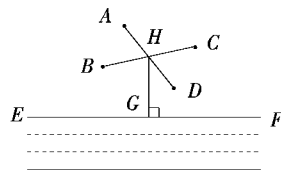
第2课时

1.D

2.C

3.C

4.解:(1)如图所示:



(第4题图)

因为两点之间线段最短,所以连接 AD, BC 交于点 H ,则 H 为蓄水池位置,它到四个村庄距离之和最小.

(2)过点 H 作 $HG \perp EF$,垂足为 G .根据“过直线外一点与直线上各点的连线中,垂线段最短”,可知 HG 即为最短水渠.

5.1.3 同位角、内错角、同旁内角

1.A

2.A

3.2, 2, 2

4.解:图①中, $\angle 1$ 和 $\angle 2$ 是直线 AB, CD 被直线 BD 所截形成的内错角, $\angle 3$ 和 $\angle 4$ 是直线 AD, CB 被直线 BD 所截形成的内错角.

图②中, $\angle 1$ 和 $\angle 2$ 是直线 AB, CD 被直线 BC 所截形成的同位角, $\angle 3$ 和 $\angle 4$ 是直线 AB, CB 被直线 AC 所截形成的同旁内角.

3-4版

一、选择题

1-5.DDBBB 6-10.ACDCB

二、填空题

11.垂线段最短

12. $\angle BOC, \angle AOF$ 和 $\angle BOE$

13.80°

14.①②③

15.37°

三、解答题(一)

16.解:因为直线 AC, BC 被直线 AB 所截,

所以 $\angle 1$ 和 $\angle 2, \angle 4$ 和 $\angle DBC$ 是同位角;

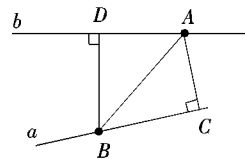
$\angle 1$ 和 $\angle 3, \angle 4$ 和 $\angle 5$ 是内错角; $\angle 3$ 和 $\angle 4, \angle 1$ 与 $\angle 5$ 是同旁内角.

17.解:如图所示:

(1)沿 AB 走,两点之间,线段最短;

(2)沿 AC 走,垂线段最短;

(3)沿 BD 走,垂线段最短.



(第17题图)

18.解:因为 $\angle 1$ 与 $\angle 2$ 是对顶角,所以 $\angle 1 = \angle 2 = 52^\circ$.

因为 $\angle 1 = \angle 3 + 12^\circ = 52^\circ$,

所以 $\angle 3 = 40^\circ$.

因为 $\angle 3$ 与 $\angle 4$ 是邻补角,

所以 $\angle 4 = 180^\circ - \angle 3 = 180^\circ - 40^\circ = 140^\circ$.

四、解答题(二)

19.解:因为 $OE \perp AB$,

所以 $\angle AOE = 90^\circ$.

因为 $\angle DOB = 2\angle COE, \angle DOB = \angle AOC$,

所以 $\angle AOC = 2\angle COE$.

所以 $\angle AOC = 90^\circ \times \frac{2}{3} = 60^\circ$.

所以 $\angle AOD = 180^\circ - \angle AOC = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$.

20.解:(1)2, 6.

(2)因为 $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ, \angle 1 = 150^\circ$,所以 $\angle 2 = 180^\circ - 150^\circ = 30^\circ$.

又因为 $\angle 2 + \angle 3 = 70^\circ$,

所以 $\angle 3 = 70^\circ - 30^\circ = 40^\circ$.

所以 $\angle 4 = 180^\circ - \angle 3 = 140^\circ$.

21.解:(1)因为 $OM \perp AB$,

所以 $\angle AOM = 90^\circ$.

所以 $\angle 1 + \angle AOC = 90^\circ$.

因为 $\angle 1 = 40^\circ$,

所以 $\angle AOC = 90^\circ - 40^\circ = 50^\circ$.

因为 $\angle BOD = \angle AOC$,

所以 $\angle BOD = 50^\circ$.

(2) $ON \perp CD$.理由:

由(1)知, $\angle 1 + \angle AOC = 90^\circ$.

因为 $\angle 1 = \angle 2$,

所以 $\angle 2 + \angle AOC = 90^\circ$,即 $\angle CON = 90^\circ$.

所以 $ON \perp CD$.

五、解答题(三)

22.解:(1)因为 $OE \perp CD$,

所以 $\angle COE = 90^\circ$.

因为 $\angle AOC = 36^\circ$,

所以 $\angle BOE = 180^\circ - \angle AOC - \angle COE =$

54° .

(2)因为 $\angle BOD : \angle BOC = 1 : 5, \angle BOD + \angle BOC = 180^\circ$,

所以 $\angle BOD = 180^\circ \times \frac{1}{1+5} = 30^\circ$.

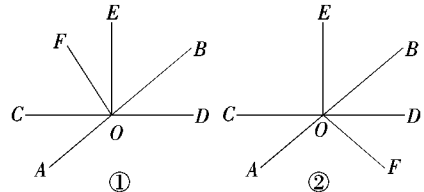
所以 $\angle AOC = 30^\circ$.

所以 $\angle AOE = \angle AOC + \angle COE = 30^\circ + 90^\circ = 120^\circ$.

(3)如图①, $\angle EOF = 30^\circ$;

如图②, $\angle EOF = 150^\circ$.

所以 $\angle EOF$ 的度数是 30° 或 150° .



(第22题图)

23.解:(1) $\angle AOE = \angle DOF$.

理由如下:

因为 $\angle AOD = 90^\circ, \angle DOE = \angle BOF = 40^\circ$,

所以 $\angle AOE = 50^\circ, \angle DOF = 50^\circ$.

所以 $\angle AOE = \angle DOF$.

(2)① $\angle BOG = \angle COF$.理由如下:

因为 $\angle BOD = 180^\circ - \angle AOD = 90^\circ$,

所以 $\angle BOF + \angle DOF = 90^\circ$.

因为 $\angle BOF$ 沿射线 OH 折叠得到 $\angle GOD$,

所以 $\angle BOF = \angle GOD$.

所以 $\angle GOD + \angle DOF = 90^\circ$,即 $\angle GOF = 90^\circ$.

因为 $\angle COB = \angle AOD = 90^\circ$,

所以 $\angle COB = \angle GOF$.

所以 $\angle COB + \angle BOF = \angle GOF + \angle BOF$.

所以 $\angle BOG = \angle COF$.

②因为 $\angle BOF = 50^\circ$,

所以 $\angle DOF = 40^\circ$.

