

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° $5.33^\circ, 72^\circ$

5.1.2 垂线

第 1 课时

1.C

2.C

3.C

4.略

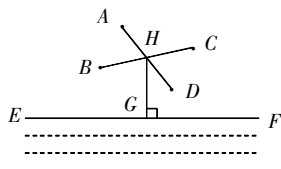
第 2 课时

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 版

一、选择题

1~6. DDAACB

二、填空题

7. 垂线段最短

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

9. $\angle ECD, \angle ECF$

10. ①③

11. 30°

12. 125° 或 55°

三、解答题

13. 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;

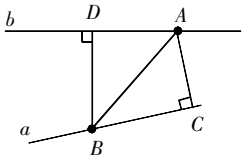
$\angle 3$ 和 $\angle 4, \angle 1$ 与 $\angle 5$ 是同旁内角.

14. 解: 如图所示:

(1)沿 AB 走最近, 两点之间, 线段最短;

(2)沿 AC 走最近, 垂线段最短;

(3)沿 BD 走最近, 垂线段最短.



(第 14 题图)

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

16. 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 $ON \perp CD$.

17. 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 $\angle DOF = 40^\circ$.

因为沿射线 OH 折叠, OF 与 OD 重合,

所以 OH 平分 $\angle DOF$.

所以 $\angle DOH = \angle FOH = 20^\circ$.

因为 $\angle GOD = \angle BOF = 50^\circ, \angle MOG = 15^\circ$,

所以当 OM 在 $\angle AOG$ 内部时, $\angle MOH = 85^\circ$;

当 OM 在 $\angle GOD$ 内部时, $\angle MOH = 55^\circ$.

第 26 期

2 版

5.2.1 平行线

1.C

2.C

3. 图略

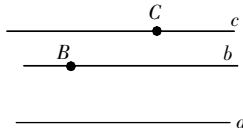
4.B

5.B

6. 解: (1) 如图, 过直线 a 外的点 B 画直线 a 的平行线, 有且只有一条直线.

(2) 过点 C 画直线 a 的平行线, 它与过点 B 的平行线平行. 理由如下:

如图, 因为 $b \parallel a, c \parallel a$, 所以 $c \parallel b$.

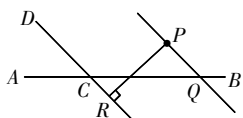


(第 6 题图)

(2) 三角形 ABC 的面积为 $3 \times 2 -$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 3 = \frac{5}{2}.$$

21. 解: (1) 如图, PQ 即为所求.



(第 21 题图)

(2) 如图, PR 即为所求.

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

理由: $\because PQ \parallel CD$,

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

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

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

22. 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.

23. 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) $\because AB \parallel CD$,

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

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

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

$\therefore AB \parallel CD$,

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

24. 解: (1) $AA' \parallel CC'$.

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

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

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

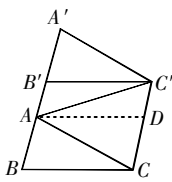
$\therefore \angle ACC' + \angle CAC' + \angle AC'C = 180^\circ$,

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

(3) 结论: $\angle CAC' = x + y$.

证明: 如图, 过点 A 作 $AD \parallel BC$,

交 CC' 于点 D .



(第 24 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 $\angle CAC' = x + y$.

25. 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 ,

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

$\because m \parallel n$,

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

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

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

$\therefore AB \perp BC$.

(3) $AB \parallel CD$. 理由如下:

$\because m \parallel n$,

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

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

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

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

$\therefore AB \parallel CD$.

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

$\because AB \parallel CD, PE \parallel AB$,

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

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

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

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

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

提示: 如图③, 过点 P 作 $PE \parallel AB$.

$\because AB \parallel CD, PE \parallel AB$,

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

$\therefore \angle DPE = \angle CDP = \beta, \angle APE +$

$\angle PAB = 180^\circ$.

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

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

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

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

【联系拓展】

如图④, 设 PD 交 AN 于点 O .

$\because AP \perp PD$,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$= 45^\circ$.

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

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

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

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

$= 45^\circ$.

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

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

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

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

4.内错角相等,两直线平行

5. $\angle CAB, \angle CAB, CD$ 6.解:结论: $AB \parallel CD$.理由: $\because HG \perp MN$, $\therefore \angle HGE = 90^\circ$. $\therefore \angle EHG = 27^\circ$, $\therefore \angle HEG = 63^\circ$. $\therefore \angle AEG = 180^\circ - \angle HEG = 117^\circ$.又 $\because \angle CFN = 117^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CFN = \angle AEF$. $\therefore AB \parallel CD$.

5.3.1 平行线的性质

1.A 2.A 3.D

4.解:(1) $\because AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle CBE$. $\therefore \angle C = \angle A, \therefore \angle C = \angle CBE$. $\therefore CD \parallel AB, \therefore \angle E = \angle CDE$.(2) $\because \angle 1 = 75^\circ, \therefore \angle BFE = \angle 1 = 75^\circ$. $\therefore \angle E = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CBE = 180^\circ - \angle BFE - \angle E = 75^\circ$. $\therefore AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle A = \angle CBE = 75^\circ$.

3 版

一、选择题

1~6.DAACDB

二、填空题

7.平行

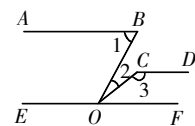
8. $\angle C = \angle D$ (答案不唯一)9. 65° 10. 124° 11. 60°

12.63

三、解答题

13.解: $\because \angle 1 = \angle 2$, $\therefore AB \parallel CD$. $\therefore \angle 3 + \angle 4 = 180^\circ$, $\therefore CD \parallel EF$. $\therefore AB \parallel EF$.14.解: $\because OH \perp AB$, $\therefore \angle AOH = 90^\circ$. $\therefore AB \parallel CD, \angle 2 = 50^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOF = \angle 2 = 50^\circ$. $\therefore \angle 1 = 180^\circ - \angle AOH - \angle AOF = 40^\circ$.15.解:(1) $AB \parallel CD$.理由: $\because \angle A = \angle AGE, \angle D = \angle DGC$, $\angle AGE = \angle DGC$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle D$. $\therefore AB \parallel CD$.(2) $\angle BEC + \angle B = 180^\circ$ 成立.理由: $\because \angle 1 = \angle BHG, \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 2 + \angle BHG = 180^\circ$. $\therefore BF \parallel CE$. $\therefore \angle BEC + \angle B = 180^\circ$.16.解:(1) $AC \parallel DG$.(2) $BE \parallel CF$.理由:由(1),知 $AC \parallel DG$. $\therefore \angle ABF = \angle BFG$. $\because BE, FC$ 分别平分 $\angle ABF, \angle BFG$, $\therefore \angle EBF = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABF, \angle CFB = \frac{1}{2} \angle BFG$. $\therefore \angle EBF = \angle CFB$. $\therefore BE \parallel CF$.(3) $\because AC \parallel DG, \angle C = 35^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CFG = \angle C = 35^\circ$. $\because BE \parallel CF$, $\therefore \angle BEG = \angle CFG = 35^\circ$. $\therefore \angle BED = 180^\circ - \angle BEG = 145^\circ$.

17.解:(1)如图,



(第 17 题图)

 $\therefore AB \parallel EF$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2 + \angle COF$.又 $\because \angle 1 = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 2 + \angle COF = 60^\circ$. $\because CD \parallel EF$, $\therefore \angle 3 + \angle COF = 180^\circ$.又 $\because \angle 3 = 140^\circ$, $\therefore \angle COF = 180^\circ - 140^\circ = 40^\circ$. $\therefore \angle 2 = 60^\circ - \angle COF = 60^\circ - 40^\circ = 20^\circ$.

(2)C.

(3) 120° .

第 27 期

2 版

5.3.2 命题、定理、证明

1.C

2.①④

3.解:(1)如果两个角是同一个角的补角,那么这两个角相等.

(2)如果两个角是对顶角,那么这两个角相等.

4.解:(1)等角的余角相等,正确,是真命题;

(2)平行线的同旁内角的平分线互相垂直,正确,是真命题;

(3)和为 180° 的两个角叫做邻补角,错误,是假命题.反例:如在不同书本上的两个和为 180° 的角.

5.A

6.解:(1)上述问题有三种正确命题,分别是:命题 1:①② \Rightarrow ③;命题 2:①③ \Rightarrow ②;命题 3:②③ \Rightarrow ①.(2)选择命题 2:①③ \Rightarrow ②.证明: $\because CE \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle ACE = \angle A, \angle DCE = \angle B$. $\because CE$ 平分 $\angle ACD$, $\therefore \angle ACE = \angle DCE$. $\therefore \angle A = \angle B$.

5.4 平移

第 1 课时

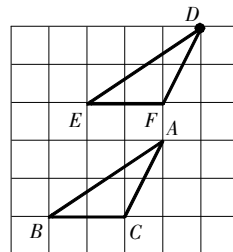
1~4.ADBB

5.30

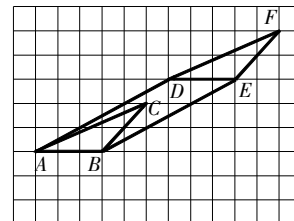
第 2 课时

1.5.5

2.C

3.解:平移后的三角形 DEF 如图所示.

(第 3 题图)

4.解:(1)如图,三角形 DEF 即为所求.

(第 4 题图)

(2) $AD \parallel BE, AD = BE, 9$.提示:由平移的性质可知, $AD \parallel BE, AD = BE$.线段 AB 扫过的部分所组成的封闭图形的面积 $= 3 \times 3 = 9$.

3 版

一、选择题

1~6.CDDCBD

二、填空题

7.两条直线被第三条直线所截,如果内错角相等,那么这两条直线平行

8.①②

9.-2(答案不唯一)

10.5,3

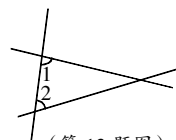
11. 6cm^2

12.2 或 6

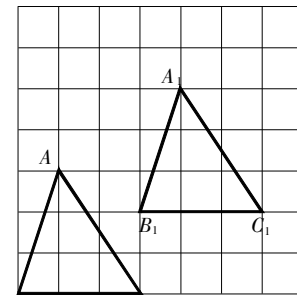
三、解答题

13.解:(1)假命题.反例为: 40° 与 60° 的和为 100° , 100° 的角是钝角.

(2)真命题.

(3)假命题.反例为:如图, $\angle 1 + \angle 2 < 180^\circ$.

(第 13 题图)

14.解:由图可知:长方形 $ABCD$ 中,去掉小路后,草坪正好可以拼成一个新的长方形,且它的长为 $100 - 2 = 98(\text{m})$,宽为 $50 - 1 = 49(\text{m})$.所以草坪的面积为 $98 \times 49 = 4802(\text{m}^2)$.所以小路面积为: $100 \times 50 - 4802 = 198(\text{m}^2)$.15.解:(1)如图,三角形 $A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所求.

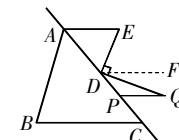
(第 15 题图)

(2)由平移的性质知 $A_1B_1 \parallel AB$.

故填平行.

(3)三角形 $A_1B_1C_1$ 的面积为

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 3 = \frac{9}{2}.$$

16.解:(1)证明: $\because DE \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle BAE + \angle E = 180^\circ$. $\therefore \angle B = \angle E$, $\therefore \angle BAE + \angle B = 180^\circ$. $\therefore AE \parallel BC$.(2)如图,过点 D 作 $DF \parallel AE$.

(第 16 题图)

 $\therefore \angle EDF = \angle E = 75^\circ$. $\because DE \perp DQ, \therefore \angle EDQ = 90^\circ$. $\therefore \angle FDQ = 90^\circ - \angle EDF = 15^\circ$. $\because PQ \parallel AE, \therefore DF \parallel PQ$. $\therefore \angle Q = \angle FDQ = 15^\circ$.17.解:【证明】: $AB \parallel CD$ (已知), $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle C$ (两直线平行,同位角相等). $\therefore \angle A = \angle C$ (已知), $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle A$ (等量代换). $\therefore BC \parallel AD$ (内错角相等,两直线平

行).

故答案为:两直线平行,同位角相等, $\angle A$,内错角相等,两直线平行.【延伸】将题设“ $AB \parallel CD$ ”与结论“ $BC \parallel AD$ ”调换后,为真命题,证明过程如下: $\therefore BC \parallel AD$, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle A$. $\therefore \angle A = \angle C$, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle C$. $\therefore AB \parallel CD$.

【拓展】根据题意可知,①②作为题设,③作为结论,为真命题;

①③作为题设,②作为结论,为真命题;

②③作为题设,①作为结论,为真命题.

故能组成 3 个真命题.

第 28 期

2~3 版

一、选择题

1~5.BDCAB

6~10.DCCBC

二、填空题

11.-

12.C,垂线段最短

13. 60°

14.12

15. 20° 16. 64°

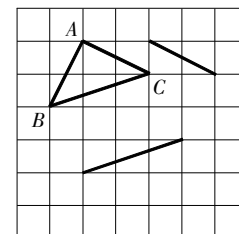
17.540

18. 23° 或 67°

三、解答题

19.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.

20.解:(1)如图,三角形 ABC 为所作;

(第 20 题图)