

三、解答题(一)

16. 解: $\because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEB$, $\therefore \angle ABC$ 的对应角为 $\angle DEB$, $\angle C$ 的对应角为 $\angle DBE$, $\angle A$ 的对应角为 $\angle D$; AB 的对应边为 DE , BC 的对应边为 EB , AC 的对应边为 DB .

17. 证明: $\because \angle CAD = \angle EAB$,
 $\therefore \angle CAD - \angle BAD = \angle EAB - \angle BAD$,
 即 $\angle CAB = \angle EAD$.

在 $\triangle CAB$ 和 $\triangle EAD$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle C = \angle E, \\ AC = AE, \\ \angle CAB = \angle EAD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle CAB \cong \triangle EAD$ (ASA).

$\therefore AB = AD$.

18. 解: 这种做法合理. 理由如下:

在 $\triangle BDE$ 和 $\triangle CFG$ 中, $\begin{cases} BD = CF, \\ BE = CG, \\ DE = FG, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle BDE \cong \triangle CFG$ (SSS).

$\therefore \angle B = \angle C$.

四、解答题(二)

19. 解: (1) $\because \angle ABE = 162^\circ$, $\angle DBC = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ABD + \angle CBE = 162^\circ - 30^\circ = 132^\circ$.

$\because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DBE$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle DBE$.

$\therefore \angle ABC - \angle DBC = \angle DBE - \angle DBC$, 即 $\angle ABD = \angle CBE$.

$\therefore \angle CBE = 132^\circ \div 2 = 66^\circ$.

(2) $\because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DBE$,

$\therefore DE = AC = AD + DC = 5$, $BE = BC = 4$.

$\therefore \triangle CDP$ 与 $\triangle BEP$ 的周长和 $= DC + DP + PC + BP + PE + BE = DC + DE + BC + BE = 2.5 + 5 + 4 + 4 = 15.5$.

20. (1) 证明: 在 $\triangle AOB$ 和 $\triangle COD$ 中,

$\begin{cases} OA = OC, \\ \angle AOB = \angle COD, \\ OB = OD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle AOB \cong \triangle COD$ (SAS).

(2) 解: 由 (1) 知, $\triangle AOB \cong \triangle COD$,

$\therefore CD = AB = 8$.

在 $\triangle BCD$ 中, $BC - CD < BD < BC + CD$.

$\therefore BC = 10$, $OB = OD$,

$\therefore 2 < 2OB < 18$, $\therefore 1 < OB < 9$.

21. (1) 证明: $\because DE \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle BDE = \angle ABC$.

在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle BDE$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle C = \angle E, \\ \angle ABC = \angle BDE, \\ AB = BD, \end{cases}$

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

(2) 解: $\because \angle A = 80^\circ$, $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle BDE$,

$\therefore \angle DBE = \angle A = 80^\circ$.

$\because \angle ABE = 120^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ABE - \angle DBE = 120^\circ - 80^\circ = 40^\circ$.

$\because DE \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle EDB = \angle ABC = 40^\circ$.

五、解答题(三)

22. (1) 证明: ① $\because AD \perp MN$, $BE \perp MN$,

$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle CEB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DAC + \angle DCA = 90^\circ$.

$\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DCA + \angle ECB = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle ECB$.

在 $\triangle ADC$ 和 $\triangle CEB$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle ADC = \angle CEB, \\ \angle DAC = \angle ECB, \\ AC = CB, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle CEB$ (AAS).

② $\because \triangle ADC \cong \triangle CEB$, $\therefore AD = CE$, $CD = BE$.

$\therefore DE = CD + CE = AD + BE$.

(2) 解: 当直线 MN 与斜边 AB 相交时, (1) 中的结论

② 不成立, $DE = AD - BE$. 理由如下:

$\because AD \perp MN$, $BE \perp MN$,

$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle CEB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DAC + \angle DCA = 90^\circ$.

$\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DCA + \angle ECB = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle ECB$.

在 $\triangle ADC$ 和 $\triangle CEB$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle ADC = \angle CEB, \\ \angle DAC = \angle ECB, \\ AC = CB, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle CEB$ (AAS).

$\therefore AD = CE$, $CD = BE$, $\therefore DE = CE - CD = AD - BE$.

23. 解: (1) $\triangle ACP \cong \triangle BPQ$, $PC \perp PQ$. 理由如下:

当 $t = 1$ 时, $AP = BQ = 1$, $BP = AC = 3$.

在 $\triangle ACP$ 和 $\triangle BPQ$ 中, $\begin{cases} AP = BQ, \\ \angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ, \\ AC = BP, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ACP \cong \triangle BPQ$ (SAS).

$\therefore \angle ACP = \angle BPQ$.

$\therefore \angle APC + \angle BPQ = \angle APC + \angle ACP = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle CPQ = 90^\circ$, 即 $PC \perp PQ$.

(2) 存在. ① 若 $\triangle ACP \cong \triangle BPQ$,

则 $AC = BP$, $AP = BQ$, 即 $\begin{cases} 3 = 4 - t, \\ t = xt, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ t = 1. \end{cases}$

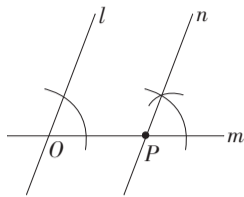
② 若 $\triangle ACP \cong \triangle BQP$,
 则 $AC = BQ$, $AP = BP$, 即 $\begin{cases} 3 = xt, \\ t = 4 - t. \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{2}, \\ t = 2. \end{cases}$

综上, 存在 $\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ t = 1 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{2}, \\ t = 2 \end{cases}$, 使得 $\triangle ACP$ 与 $\triangle BPQ$ 全等.

21 版
14.2 三角形全等的判定(二)
第 4 课时

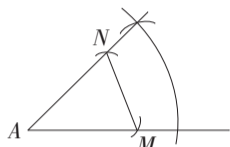
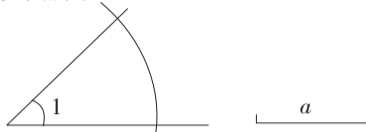
1.B

2.C

3. 解: 如图, 直线 n 即为所求作.

(第 3 题图)

4. 解: 如图所示.



(第 4 题图)

第 5 课时

1.D

2.D

3. 证明: $\because DE \perp AB$, $DF \perp AC$,

$\therefore \angle DEB = \angle DFC = 90^\circ$.

\because 点 D 是 BC 的中点, $\therefore BD = CD$.

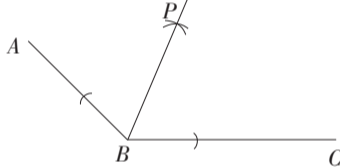
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BDE$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDF$ 中, $\begin{cases} BD = CD, \\ \angle DEB = \angle DFC, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle BDE \cong \text{Rt} \triangle CDF$ (HL).

$\therefore \angle B = \angle C$.

14.3 角的平分线
第 1 课时

1.C

2. 解: 如图, BP 即为所求作的 $\angle ABC$ 的平分线.

(第 2 题图)

3.B

4.C

第 2 课时

1.38°

2. 证明: $\because DE \perp AB$, $DF \perp AC$,

$\therefore \angle E = \angle F = 90^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BDE$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDF$ 中, $\begin{cases} BD = CD, \\ \angle DEB = \angle DFC, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle BDE \cong \text{Rt} \triangle CDF$ (HL).

$\therefore DE = DF$. $\therefore AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC$.

22~23 版

一、选择题

1~5.CDBDB

6~10.CDCBB

二、填空题

11.70°

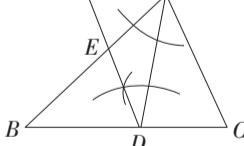
12.200

13.35°

15.5 或 10

三、解答题(一)

16. 解: 如图.



(第 16 题图)

17. 证明: $\because CE \perp AB$, $DF \perp AB$,

$\therefore \angle CEA = \angle DFB = 90^\circ$.

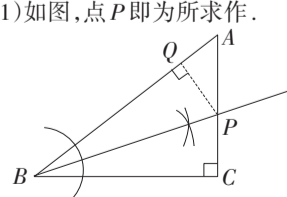
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACE$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle BDF$ 中,

$\begin{cases} AC = BD, \\ \angle CEA = \angle DFB, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ACE \cong \text{Rt} \triangle BDF$ (HL).

$\therefore \angle A = \angle B$. $\therefore AC \parallel BD$.

18. 解: (1) 如图, 点 P 即为所求作.



(第 18 题图)

(2) 如图, 作 $PQ \perp AB$ 于点 Q .

由作图, 可知 BP 是 $\angle ABC$ 的平分线, $\therefore PQ = CP = 1$.

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABP} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot PQ = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 1 = \frac{3}{2}$.

四、解答题(二)

19. 解: C 是路段 AB 的中点.

理由: \because 两人从路段 AB 上一点 C 同时出发, 以相同的速度分别沿两条直线行走, 并同时到达 D, E 两地,

$\therefore DC = EC$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADC$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle BEC$ 中,

$\begin{cases} DC = EC, \\ DA = EB, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ADC \cong \text{Rt} \triangle BEC$ (HL).

$\therefore AC = BC$.

$\therefore C$ 是路段 AB 的中点.

20. 解: $\because AD$ 为 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线, $DE \perp AB$, $DF \perp AC$,

$\therefore DE = DF$.

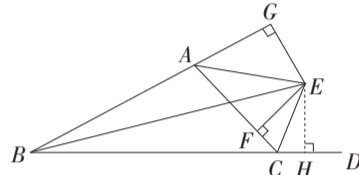
$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle ACD} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot DE + \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot DF$,

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} (AB + AC) \cdot DE$, 即 $\frac{1}{2} \times (15 + 13) \times DE = 84$.

解得 $DE = 6$.

$\therefore DE$ 的长为 6 cm.

21. 证明: (1) 如图, 过点 E 作 $EH \perp BD$ 于点 H .



(第 21 题图)

$\because BE$ 平分 $\angle ABC$, $EG \perp BA$, $EH \perp BD$,

$\therefore EG = EH$.

$\because CE$ 平分 $\angle ACD$, $EF \perp AC$, $EH \perp CD$,

$\therefore EF = EH$. $\therefore EG = EF$.

(2) 解: $\because EG \perp BA$, $EF \perp AC$, $\therefore \angle AGE = \angle AFE = 90^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AEG$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle AEF$ 中,

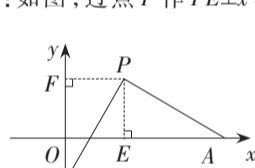
$\begin{cases} AE = AE, \\ EG = EF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle AEG \cong \text{Rt} \triangle AEF$ (HL).

$\therefore \angle AEG = \angle AEF$.

五、解答题(三)

22. (1) 证明: 如图, 过点 P 作 $PE \perp x$ 轴于点 E , 作 $PF \perp y$ 轴于点 F .



(第 22 题图)

$\because P(2, 2)$, $\therefore PE = PF = 2$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle APE$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle BPF$ 中,

$\begin{cases} PA = PB, \\ PE = PF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle APE \cong \text{Rt} \triangle BPF$ (HL).

$\therefore \angle APE = \angle BPF$.

$\therefore \angle APB = \angle APE + \angle BPE = \angle BPF + \angle BPE = \angle EPF = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore PA \perp PB$.

(2) 解: 由题意, 得四边形 $OEFP$ 是正方形,

$\therefore OE = OF = 2$.

$\because A(8, 0)$, $\therefore OA = 8$. $\therefore AE = OA - OE = 8 - 2 = 6$.

$\because \text{Rt} \triangle APE \cong \text{Rt} \triangle BPF$, $\therefore BF = AE = 6$.

$\therefore OB = BF - OF = 6 - 2 = 4$. \therefore 点 B 的坐标为 $(0, -4)$.

(3) 解: $\because AE = OA - OE = OA - 2$, $BF = OB + OF = OB + 2$,
 $AE = BF$,

$\therefore OA - 2 = OB + 2$. $\therefore OA - OB = 4$.

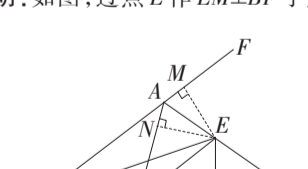
23. (1) 解: $\because \angle ACB = 110^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACD = 180^\circ - \angle ACB = 70^\circ$.

$\because EH \perp BD$, $\angle CEH = 55^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DCE = 90^\circ - \angle CEH = 35^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ACE = \angle ACD - \angle DCE = 35^\circ$.

(2) 证明: 如图, 过点 E 作 $EM \perp BF$ 于点 M , 作 $EN \perp AC$ 于点 N .



(第 23 题图)

$\because BE$ 平分 $\angle ABC$, $EM \perp BF$, $EN \perp BD$, $\therefore EM = EN$.

由 (1) 可知, $\angle ACE = \angle DCE$, $\therefore CE$ 平分 $\angle ACD$.

$\therefore EN = EH$. $\therefore EM = EN$.

\therefore 点 E 在 $\angle CAF$ 的内部, $\therefore AE$ 平分 $\angle CAF$.

(3) 解: 由 (2), 得 $EM = EH = EN$.

设 $EM = EH = EN = x$.

$\because S_{\triangle ACD} = 21$, $\therefore S_{\triangle ACE} + S_{\triangle DCE} = 21$. $\therefore \frac{1}{2} x (AC + CD) = 21$.

又 $AC + CD = 14$, $\therefore x = 3$.

$\therefore EM = 3$.

$\because AB = 8$, $\therefore S_{\triangle ABE} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot EM = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 3 = 12$.

2版
13.1 三角形的概念

1.C 2.A 3.D

4.解:

等腰三角形	腰	底边	顶角
$\triangle ABC$	AC和BC	AB	$\angle ACB$
$\triangle BCD$	CB和CD	BD	$\angle BCD$
$\triangle ACD$	CA和CD	AD	$\angle ACD$

13.2.1 三角形的边

1.D 2.A 3.D 4.D

5.解:若长为5的边是腰,则设底边长为 x .

根据题意,得 $2 \times 5 + x = 23$.

解得 $x = 13$.

$\because 5 + 5 < 13$,

\therefore 长度为5,5,13的三条线段不能组成三角形.

若长为5的边是底边,则设腰长为 y .

根据题意,得 $2y + 5 = 23$.解得 $y = 9$.

$\because 5 + 9 > 9$, \therefore 长度为5,9,9的三条线段能组成三角形.

答:其他两边长分别为9,9.

6.D 7.C

13.2.2 三角形的中线、角平分线、高

1.C 2.D 3.C 4.16

3~4版

一、选择题

1~5.CDBBD 6~10.BDCAD

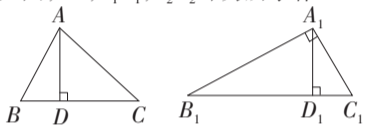
二、填空题

11.三角形具有稳定性

12.20 13.7 14.2 15.8

三、解答题(一)

16.解:如图, AD, A_1D_1, A_2D_2 即为所求作.



(第16题图)

17.解:(1)根据题意,得 $5 - 2 < AC < 5 + 2$,即 $3 < AC < 7$.

(2)因为AC的长为奇数,所以 $AC = 5$.

所以 $\triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $5 + 5 + 2 = 12$.

18.解:(1) $\triangle ABC; AB, AC, BC; A, B, C; \angle ABC, \angle BCA, \angle CAB$.

(2)3.

(3)图中一共有6个三角形,

$\triangle ABD, \triangle ABE, \triangle ABC, \triangle ADE, \triangle ADC, \triangle AEC$.

锐角三角形有2个,分别是 $\triangle ABE, \triangle ABC$.

直角三角形有3个,分别是 $\triangle ABD, \triangle ADE, \triangle ADC$.

钝角三角形有1个,是 $\triangle AEC$.

四、解答题(二)

19.解: $\because a, b, c$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的三边,且 $a = 4, b = 6$,

$\therefore b - a < c < a + b$,即 $2 < c < 10$.

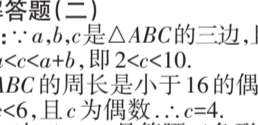
$\because \triangle ABC$ 的周长是小于16的偶数,

$\therefore 2 < c < 6$,且 c 为偶数. $\therefore c = 4$.

当 $c = 4$ 时, $\triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形.

20.解:(1)①④⑥.

(2)如图所示(答案不唯一):



(第20题图)

21.解:(1)由三角形三边关系,得 $AB - AC < BC < AC + AB$.

$\because AB = 8, AC = 1, \therefore 7 < BC < 9$.

$\because BC$ 是整数, $\therefore BC = 8$.

(2) $\because AD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中线, $\therefore BD = CD$.

$\because \triangle ACD$ 的周长为10, $\therefore AC + AD + CD = 10$.

$\because AC = 1, \therefore AD + CD = 9$.

$\therefore \triangle ABD$ 的周长 $= AB + BD + AD = AB + CD + AD = 8 + 9 = 17$.

五、解答题(三)

22.解:(1) $\because a = 2, b = 7$,

$\therefore 7 - 2 < c < 7 + 2$,即 $5 < c < 9$.

$\because c$ 为最长边且为整数, $\therefore c = 7$ 或8.

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $2 + 7 + 8 = 17$ 或 $2 + 7 + 7 = 16$.

(2)由三角形三边关系,得 $a - b < c < a + b$.

$\because 5 - 2 < c < 5 + 2$,即 $3 < c < 7$.

$\because \triangle ABC$ 的周长是偶数, $\therefore c = 5$.

(3) $\because \triangle ABC$ 的三边分别为 a, b, c ,

$\therefore a + b > c, b + a > c, \therefore a + b - c > 0, b - a - c < 0, a + b + c > 0$.

$\therefore |a + b - c| - |b - a - c| + |a + b + c| = a + b - c - b - a - c + a + b + c = a + 3b - c$.

23.解:(1) \because 这个三角形是等腰三角形,

\therefore 第三边为4 cm或8 cm.

$\because 4 + 4 = 8, \therefore$ 不能构成三角形.

\therefore 第三边只能是8 cm. $\therefore 8 + 8 + 4 = 20$ (cm).

\therefore 这个等腰三角形的周长是20 cm.

(2)设第三边长为 x cm,

则 $8 - 4 < x < 4 + 8$,即 $4 < x < 12$.

\therefore 三角形的周长为奇数, $\therefore x$ 一定为奇数.

$\therefore x$ 可以为5,7,9,11.

\therefore 这样的三角形有4种不同的情况.

(3) \because 三角形的周长为偶数, $\therefore x$ 一定为偶数.

$\therefore x$ 可以为6,8,10.

\therefore 三角形的周长是一个大于20的偶数,

$\therefore x = 10$.

\therefore 这样的三角形只有1种情况.

5版

13.3.1 三角形的内角

第1课时

1.A 2.B 3.D 4.C

5.解: $\because \angle A = 40^\circ, \angle ACB = 70^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ - 40^\circ - 70^\circ = 70^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle A = 40^\circ, \angle CDB = \angle CBD = 70^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BFD = 180^\circ - \angle CDB - \angle ABE = 180^\circ - 70^\circ - 40^\circ = 70^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle BFC = 180^\circ - \angle BFD = 180^\circ - 70^\circ = 110^\circ$.

第2课时

1.A 2.D 3.30°

4.解: $\because AD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的高, $\therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ$.

$\because \angle BAC = 58^\circ, \angle C = 72^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ - \angle BAC - \angle C = 180^\circ - 58^\circ - 72^\circ = 50^\circ$,

$\angle DAC = 90^\circ - \angle C = 90^\circ - 72^\circ = 18^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BAC - \angle DAC = 58^\circ - 18^\circ = 40^\circ$.

$\because BE$ 是 $\angle ABC$ 的平分线,

$\therefore \angle ABF = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC = 25^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle AFB = 180^\circ - \angle ABF - \angle BAD = 180^\circ - 25^\circ - 40^\circ = 115^\circ$.

13.3.2 三角形的外角

1.C 2.C 3.D 4.72°

5.解:在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\because \angle A = 36^\circ, \angle B = 100^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACB = 180^\circ - 36^\circ - 100^\circ = 44^\circ$.

$\because CD$ 平分 $\angle ACB$,

$\therefore \angle BCD = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB = 22^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BCD = 100^\circ + 22^\circ = 122^\circ$.

6~7版

一、选择题

1~5.BCBAD 6~10.CBBCC

二、填空题

11.90° 12.54 13.80° 14.35° 15.149°

三、解答题(一)

16.解: $\because DE \parallel BC, \angle AED = 50^\circ, \therefore \angle C = \angle AED = 50^\circ$.

$\because \angle B = 70^\circ, \therefore \angle A = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle C = 60^\circ$.

17.解: $\because CD \parallel AB, \angle D = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle D = 30^\circ$.

$\because BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC, \therefore \angle ABC = 2 \angle ABD = 60^\circ$.

$\because \angle A = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 1 = 90^\circ - \angle ABC = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$.

18.解:由题意,知 $\angle DAC = 35^\circ, \angle DAB = 80^\circ, \angle CBE = 55^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAB - \angle DAC = 45^\circ$.

$\because AD \parallel BE, \therefore \angle DAB + \angle ABE = 180^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ABE = 100^\circ$.

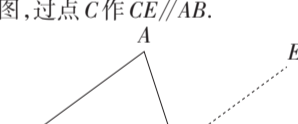
$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ABE - \angle CBE = 45^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ACB = 180^\circ - \angle BAC - \angle ABC = 90^\circ$.

四、解答题(二)

19.解:证法1:平角定义,三角形内角和定理.

证法2:如图,过点C作 $CE \parallel AB$.



(第19题图)

$\therefore \angle ACE = \angle A, \angle DCE = \angle B$.

$\therefore \angle ACE + \angle DCE = \angle A + \angle B$.

$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle ACE + \angle DCE$,

$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle A + \angle B$.

20.(1)解: $\triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形.理由如下:

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\because CD$ 是高, $\angle A = \angle DCB$,

$\therefore \angle CDA = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle A + \angle ACD = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DCB + \angle ACD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形.

(2)证明: $\because AE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的角平分线,

$\therefore \angle DAF = \angle CAE$.

$\because \angle FDA = 90^\circ, \angle ACE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle DAF + \angle AFD = 90^\circ, \angle CAE + \angle CEA = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle AFD = \angle CEA$.

$\therefore \angle AFD = \angle CFE$,

$\therefore \angle CFE = \angle CEA$,即 $\angle CFE = \angle CEF$.

21.(1)证明: $\because BD$ 是 $\angle ABC$ 的平分线, BE 是 $\angle ABF$

的平分线,

$\therefore \angle ABD = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC, \angle ABE = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABF$.

$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle ABF = 180^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ABD + \angle ABE = \frac{1}{2} (\angle ABC + \angle ABF) = 90^\circ$,

即 $\angle DBE = 90^\circ, \therefore BD \perp BE$.

(2)解:由(1)知 $\angle DBE = 90^\circ, \angle CBD = \angle DBA$.

$\therefore \angle E = 20^\circ, \therefore \angle BDE = 90^\circ - 20^\circ = 70^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle C + \angle CBD = \angle BDE = 70^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle BAG = \angle C, \therefore \angle DBA + \angle BAG = 70^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle AHB = 180^\circ - 70^\circ = 110^\circ$.

五、解答题(三)

22.解:(1) $\angle A + \angle B = \angle C + \angle D$.

(2) $\because AP, CP$ 分别平分 $\angle BAD, \angle BCD$,

$\therefore \angle BAP = \angle DAP, \angle BCP = \angle DCP$.

由(1),得 $\angle BAP + \angle B = \angle BCP + \angle P, \angle DAP + \angle P =$

$\angle DCP + \angle D$.

$\therefore \angle B - \angle P = \angle BCP - \angle BAP, \angle P - \angle D = \angle DCP - \angle DAP$.

$\therefore \angle B - \angle P = \angle P - \angle D$,即 $2 \angle P = \angle B + \angle D$.

$\therefore \angle B = 36^\circ, \angle D = 14^\circ, \therefore \angle P = 25^\circ$.

(3) $2 \angle P = \angle B + \angle D$.

理由: $\because CP, AG$ 分别平分 $\angle BCE, \angle FAD$,

$\therefore \angle ECP = \angle PCB, \angle FAG = \angle GAD$.

$\therefore \angle PAB = \angle FAG, \therefore \angle GAD = \angle PAB$.

$\therefore \angle P + \angle PAB = \angle B + \angle PCB$,

$\therefore \angle P + \angle GAD = \angle B + \angle PCB$.

$\therefore \angle P + \angle PAD = \angle D + \angle PCD$,

$\therefore \angle P + (180^\circ - \angle GAD) = \angle D + (180^\circ - \angle ECP)$.

①+②,得 $2 \angle P = \angle B + \angle D$.

23.解:(1)70.

(2)在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\because \angle A = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ$.

$\because BP$ 是 $\angle ABC$ 的“邻AB三分线”, CP 是 $\angle ACB$ 的“邻

AC三分线”,

$\therefore \angle PBC = \frac{2}{3} \angle ABC, \angle PCB = \frac{2}{3} \angle ACB$.

$\therefore \angle PBC + \angle PCB = \frac{2}{3} (\angle ABC + \angle ACB) = \frac{2}{3} \times 135^\circ = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle BPC = 180^\circ - (\angle PBC + \angle PCB) = 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$.

(3) $\because \angle ACD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的外角,

$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle A + \angle ABC = m^\circ + n^\circ$.

有两种情况:

情况一:当 BP 是“邻BC三分线”时,

$\angle PBC = \frac{1}{3} \angle ABC = \frac{n^\circ}{3}, \angle PCD = \frac{1}{3} \angle ACD = \frac{m^\circ + n^\circ}{3}$.

根据三角形的外角性质,

得 $\angle BPC = \angle PCD - \angle PBC = \frac{m^\circ + n^\circ}{3} - \frac{n^\circ}{3} = \frac{m^\circ}{3}$.

情况二:当 BP 是“邻AB三分线”时,

$\angle PBC = \frac{2}{3} \angle ABC = \frac{2n^\circ}{3}, \angle PCD = \frac{1}{3} \angle ACD = \frac{m^\circ + n^\circ}{3}$.

根据三角形的外角性质,

得 $\angle BPC = \angle PCD - \angle PBC = \frac{m^\circ + n^\circ}{3} - \frac{2n^\circ}{3} = \frac{m^\circ - n^\circ}{3}$.

综上, $\angle BPC$ 的度数为 $\frac{m^\circ}{3}$ 或 $\frac{m^\circ - n^\circ}{3}$.

8版

14.1 全等三角形及其性质

1.解: $\because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DBE$,

$\therefore \angle B$ 的对应角是 $\angle B, \angle C$ 的对应角是 $\angle E, \angle BAC$ 的

对应角是 $\angle BDE; AB$ 的对应边是 DB, AC 的对应边是

DE, BC 的对应边是 BE .

2.C

3.20

14.2 三角形全等的判定(一)

第1课时

1.A

2.证明: $\because D$ 为 BC 的中点, $\therefore BD = CD$.

在 $\triangle ADB$ 和 $\triangle EDC$ 中,

$\begin{cases} BD = CD, \\ \angle ADB = \angle EDC, \\ AD = ED, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ADB \cong \triangle EDC$ (SAS).

第2课时

1.B