

八下数学周末作业（六） 1.24 2.4 3.40° 4.40° 5.(2,3) 6.5 7.1 8.5 9-13 ADACC

18(1)1.5 19 概念理解:D 性质探究①AC=BD ②AC⊥BD

(1) ∵ DE是△ABC的中位线,

$$\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}BC,$$

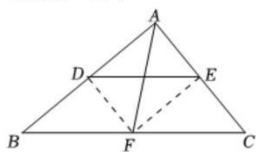
∵ AF是△ABC的中线, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore AF = \frac{1}{2}BC,$$

$$\therefore DE = AF;$$

故答案为: $\frac{1}{2}BC$;

$$\frac{1}{2}BC.$$



(2) 连接DF、EF,

∵ DE是△ABC的中位线, AF是△ABC的中线,

∴ DF、EF是△ABC的中位线,

∴ DF∥AC, EF∥AB,

∴ 四边形ADFE是平行四边形,

∵ $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$,

∴ 四边形ADFE是矩形,

∴ DE = AF.

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(1) 证明: ∵ 在□ABCD中,

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle DAE = \angle AEB.$$

∵ $\angle BAD$ 的平分线交BC于点E,

$$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle BAE.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle AEB. \therefore AB = BE.$$

同理 $AB = AF. \therefore AF = BE.$

∴ 四边形ABEF是平行四边形.

∵ $AB = BE. \therefore$ 四边形ABEF是菱形.

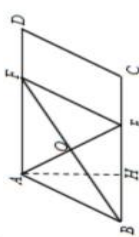
(2) 过点A作AH⊥BC于点H.

∵ 四边形ABEF是菱形, $AE = 6, BF = 8$,

$$\therefore AE \perp BF, OE = 3, OB = 4. \therefore BE = 5.$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{菱形}ABEF} = \frac{1}{2}AE \cdot BF = BE \cdot AH, \therefore AH = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 \div 5 = \frac{24}{5}.$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{▭}ABCD} = BC \cdot AH = (5 + \frac{5}{2}) \times \frac{24}{5} = 36.$$



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问题解决: (1) 证明: 如图2, 设四边形BCGE的边BC、CG、GE、BE的中点分别为M、N、R、L, 连接CE交AB于P, 连接BG交CE于K,

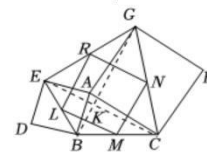


图2

∴ 四边形BCGE各边中点分别为M、N、R、L,

∴ MN、NR、RL、LM分别是△BCG、△CEG、△BGE、△CEB的中位线,

$$\therefore MN \parallel BG, MN = \frac{1}{2}BG, RL \parallel BG, RL = \frac{1}{2}BG$$

$$\therefore RN \parallel CE, RN = \frac{1}{2}CE, ML \parallel CE, ML = \frac{1}{2}CE$$

$$\therefore MN \parallel RL, MN = RL, RN \parallel CE \parallel ML, RN = ML$$

∴ 四边形MNRL是平行四边形,

∴ 四边形ABDE和四边形ACFG都是正方形,

$$\therefore AE = AB, AG = AC, \angle EAB = \angle GAC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EAC = \angle BAG,$$

$$\therefore \triangle EAC \cong \triangle BAG (SAS),$$

$$\therefore CE = BG, \angle AEC = \angle ABG,$$

$$\text{又} \because RL = \frac{1}{2}BG, RN = \frac{1}{2}CE,$$

$$\therefore RL = RN,$$

∴ 平行四边形MNRL是菱形,

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

$$\therefore \angle AEP + \angle APE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle AEC = \angle ABG, \angle APE = \angle BPK,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABG + \angle BPK = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BKP = 90^\circ, \text{即} CE \perp BG,$$

$$\text{又} \because MN \parallel BG, ML \parallel CE,$$

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

∴ 菱形MNRL是正方形, 即原四边形BCGE是“中方面形”,

故答案为: 是;

拓展应用: (3) $MN = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BD$; 理由如下:

如图3, 记AD、BC的中点分别为E、F, 连接BD、EM、EN、FN、FM,

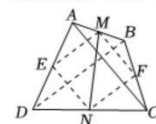


图3

∴ 四边形ABCD是“中方面形”, M、N分别是AB、CD的中点,

∴ 四边形ENFM是正方形,

$$\therefore FM = FN, \angle MFN = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore MN = \sqrt{FM^2 + FN^2} = \sqrt{2}FN,$$

∵ N、F分别是DC、BC的中点,

$$\therefore FN = \frac{1}{2}BD,$$

$$\therefore MN = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BD;$$

(4) 如图4, 令BD与AC的交点为O, 连接OM、ON,

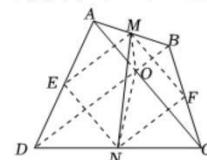


图4

当点O在MN上 (即M、O、N共线)时, OM + ON最小, 最小值为MN的长,

$$\therefore 2(OM + ON) \text{的最小值} = 2MN,$$

由性质探究知: $AC \perp BD$,

又∵ M、N分别是AB、CD的中点,

$$\therefore AB = 2OM, CD = 2ON,$$

$$\therefore 2(OM + ON) = AB + CD,$$

$$\therefore AB + CD \text{的最小值} = 2MN,$$

由拓展应用 (3) 知: $MN = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BD$,

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BD \times 2 = 4;$$

$$\therefore BD = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

故答案为: $2\sqrt{2}$.

(1) 如图1, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所求;

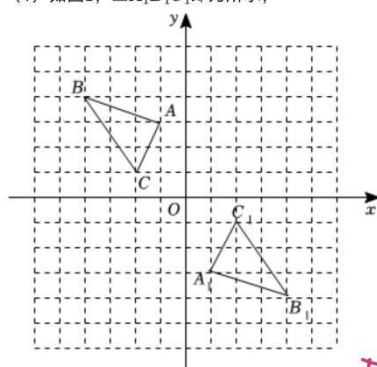


图1

(2) 如图2, $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 即为所求;

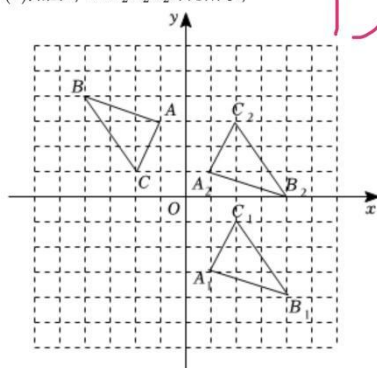


图2

(3) ∵ $A(-1, 3), A_2(1, 1)$,

∴ $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 关于某点成中心对称, 对称中心的坐标为 $(\frac{-1+1}{2}, \frac{1+3}{2})$ 即(0, 2).

故答案为: (0, 2).

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(2) 如图2中,

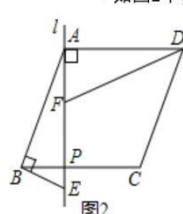


图2

∴ 四边形ABCD是菱形,

$$\therefore AB = AD,$$

$$\therefore BE \perp AB,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle DAF = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD + \angle AFD = 180^\circ, \text{即}$$

$$\angle BAP + \angle FAD + \angle AFD = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADF + \angle FAD + \angle AFD = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAP = \angle ADF,$$

$$\therefore \triangle DAF \cong \triangle ABE (ASA),$$

$$\therefore DF = AE = AF + EF = AF + 1, AF = BE,$$

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

$$\therefore AF^2 + AD^2 = DF^2,$$

$$\therefore AF^2 + (\frac{3}{2})^2 = (AF + 1)^2.$$

$$\therefore AF = \frac{5}{8},$$

$$\therefore BE = AF = \frac{5}{8}.$$

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(3) 如图3中, 过点P作PN⊥BA交BA的

延长线于N, PM⊥DA交DA的延长线于M, 设PN = x

$$, PM = y.$$

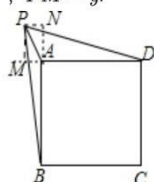


图3

$$\therefore \angle PMA = \angle MAN = \angle PNA = 90^\circ,$$

∴ 四边形PMAN是矩形,

$$\therefore PN = AM = x, PM = AN = y,$$

∴ 四边形ABCD是正方形,

$$\therefore AB = AD, \text{设} AB = AD = a,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle PAD} - S_{\triangle PAB} = m,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}ay - \frac{1}{2}ax = m,$$

$$\therefore ay - ax = 2m,$$

$$\therefore PB^2 - PD^2 = x^2 + (a + y)^2 - [y^2 + (a + x)^2] = 2ay$$

$$- 2ax = 2(ay - ax) = 4m$$

故答案为4m.

证明: ∵ 四边形ABCD是平行四边形,

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC, AD = BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle FDO = \angle EBO,$$

$$\therefore AF = CE,$$

$$\therefore DF = BE,$$

在△FDO和△EBO中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle FOD = \angle EOB \\ \angle FDO = \angle EBO, \\ DF = BE \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle FDO \cong \triangle EBO (AAS),$$

$$\therefore OF = OE, OD = OB,$$

∴ EF与BD互相平分.

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