

36 相似三角形旋转型

一、单选题

1. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC=90^\circ$, AD 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中线, $\angle ADC=45^\circ$, 把 $\triangle ADC$ 沿 AD 对折, 使点 C 落在 C' 的位置, $C'D$ 交 AB 于点 Q , 则 $\frac{BQ}{AQ}$ 的值为 ()

- A. $\sqrt{2}$ B. $\sqrt{3}$ C. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

【答案】 A

【详解】解: 如图, 过点 A 作 $AE \perp BC$, 垂足为 E ,

$\because \angle ADC=45^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle ADE$ 是等腰直角三角形, 即 $AE=DE=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AD$,

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中,

$\because \angle BAC=90^\circ$, AD 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中线,

$\therefore AD=CD=BD$,

由折叠得: $AC=AC'$, $\angle ADC=\angle ADC'=45^\circ$, $CD=C'D$,

$\therefore \angle CDC'=45^\circ+45^\circ=90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle DAC=\angle DCA=(180^\circ-45^\circ)\div 2=67.5^\circ=\angle C'AD$,

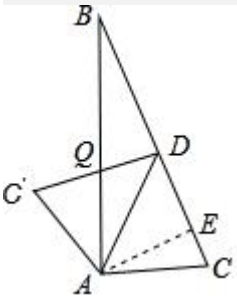
$\therefore \angle B=90^\circ-\angle C=\angle CAE=22.5^\circ$, $\angle BQD=90^\circ-\angle B=\angle C'QA=67.5^\circ$,

$\therefore AC'=AQ=AC$,

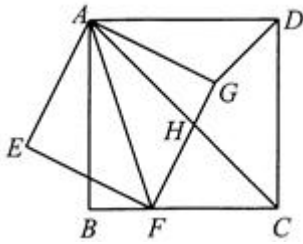
由 $\triangle AEC \sim \triangle BDQ$ 得: $\frac{BQ}{AC}=\frac{BD}{AE}$,

$\therefore \frac{BQ}{AQ}=\frac{BQ}{AC}=\frac{AD}{AE}=\frac{\sqrt{2}AE}{AE}=\sqrt{2}$.

故选: A.



2. 如图, 正方形 $ABCD$ 中, 点 F 是 BC 边上一点, 连接 AF , 以 AF 为对角线作正方形 $AEFG$, 边 FG 与正方形 $ABCD$ 的对角线 AC 相交于点 H , 连接 DG . 以下四个结论: ① $\angle EAB=\angle GAD$; ② $\triangle AFC \sim \triangle AGD$; ③ $2AE^2=AH \cdot AC$; ④ $DG \perp AC$. 其中正确的个数为 ()



A. 1个

B. 2个

C. 3个

D. 4个

【答案】D

【详解】解：①∵四边形 AEFH 和四边形 ABCD 均为正方形

$$\therefore \angle EAG = \angle BAD = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle EAB = 90^\circ - \angle BAG, \angle GAD = 90^\circ - \angle BAG$$

$$\therefore \angle EAB = \angle GAD$$

∴①正确

②∵四边形 AEFH 和四边形 ABCD 均为正方形

$$\therefore AD = DC, AG = FG$$

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{2} AD, AF = \sqrt{2} AG$$

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{AD} = \sqrt{2}, \frac{AF}{AG} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{即} \frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{AF}{AG}$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle DAG + \angle GAC = \angle FAC + \angle GAC$$

$$\therefore \angle DAG = \angle CAF$$

$$\therefore \triangle AFC \sim \triangle AGD$$

∴②正确

③∵四边形 AEFH 和四边形 ABCD 均为正方形，AF、AC 为对角线

$$\therefore \angle AFH = \angle ACF = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle FAH = \angle CAF$$

$$\therefore \triangle HAF \sim \triangle FAC$$

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{AH} = \frac{AC}{AF}$$

$$\text{即} AF^2 = AC \cdot AH$$

$$\text{又} \because AF = \sqrt{2} AE$$

$$\therefore 2AE^2 = AH \cdot AC$$

∴③正确

④由②知 $\triangle AFC \sim \triangle AGD$

又∵四边形 ABCD 为正方形，AC 为对角线

$$\therefore \angle ADG = \angle ACF = 45^\circ$$

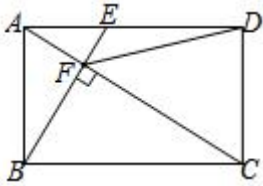
$\therefore DG$ 在正方形另外一条对角线上

$$\therefore DG \perp AC$$

\therefore ④正确

故选：D.

3. 如图，在矩形 $ABCD$ 中， E 是 AD 边的中点， $BE \perp AC$ 于点 F ，连接 DF ，给出下列四个结论：① $\triangle AEF \sim \triangle CAB$ ；② $CF = 2AF$ ；③ $DF = DC$ ；④ $S_{\triangle ABF} : S_{\text{四边形} CDEF} = 2 : 5$ ，其中正确的结论有（ ）



A. 1 个

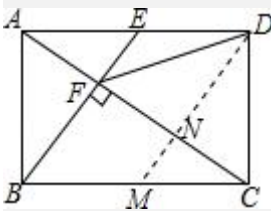
B. 2 个

C. 3 个

D. 4 个

【答案】D

【详解】如图，过 D 作 $DM \parallel BE$ 交 AC 于 N ，



\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形，

$\therefore AD \parallel BC$ ， $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ， $AD = BC$ ，

$\because BE \perp AC$ 于点 F ，

$\therefore \angle EAC = \angle ACB$ ， $\angle ABC = \angle AFE = 90^\circ$ ，

$\therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle CAB$ ，故①正确；

$\because AD \parallel BC$ ，

$\therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle CBF$ ， $\therefore \frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{AF}{CF}$ ，

$\because AE = \frac{1}{2} AD = \frac{1}{2} BC$ ，

$\therefore \frac{AF}{CF} = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $\therefore CF = 2AF$ ，故②正确，

$\because DE \parallel BM$ ， $BE \parallel DM$ ，

\therefore 四边形 $BMDE$ 是平行四边形，

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

$\therefore CN = NF$ ，

$\because BE \perp AC$ 于点 F ， $DM \parallel BE$ ，

$\therefore DN \perp CF$, $\therefore DF = DC$, 故③正确;

$\therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle CBF$,

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{BF} = \frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle AEF} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle ABF}, S_{\triangle ABF} = \frac{1}{6} S_{\text{矩形} ABCD},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle AEF} = \frac{1}{12} S_{\text{矩形} ABCD},$$

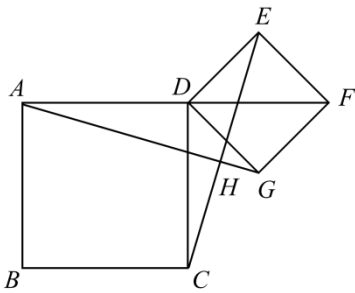
$$\text{又} \therefore S_{\text{四边形} CDEF} = S_{\triangle ACD} - S_{\triangle AEF} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\text{矩形} ABCD} - \frac{1}{12} S_{\text{矩形} ABCD} = \frac{5}{12} S_{\text{矩形} ABCD},$$

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABF} : S_{\text{四边形} CDEF} = 2 : 5$, 故④正确;

故选 D.

二、填空题

4. 已知正方形 $DEFG$ 的顶点 F 在正方形 $ABCD$ 的一边 AD 的延长线上, 连结 AG, CE 交于点 H , 若 $AB = 3, DE = \sqrt{2}$, 则 CH 的长为_____.



【答案】 $\frac{9\sqrt{17}}{17}$

【详解】 解: 连接 EG , 与 DF 交于 N , 设 CD 和 AH 交于 M ,

$$\therefore \angle GNA = 90^\circ, DN = FN = EN = GN,$$

$$\therefore \angle MAD = \angle GAN, \angle MDA = \angle GNA = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ANG \sim \triangle ADM,$$

$$\therefore \frac{DM}{NG} = \frac{AD}{AN},$$

$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore DF = EG = 2,$$

$$\therefore DN = NG = 1,$$

$$\therefore AD = AB = 3,$$

$$\therefore \frac{DM}{1} = \frac{3}{3+1},$$

$$\text{解得: } DM = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\therefore MC = \frac{9}{4}, AM = \sqrt{AD^2 + DM^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{17}}{4},$$

$$\because \angle ADM + \angle MDG = \angle EDG + \angle CDG,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADG = \angle EDC,$$

在 $\triangle ADG$ 和 $\triangle CDE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} AD = CD \\ \angle ADG = \angle CDE, \\ DG = DE \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADG \cong \triangle CDE \text{ (SAS)},$$

$$\therefore \angle DAG = \angle DCE,$$

$$\therefore \angle AMD = \angle CMH,$$

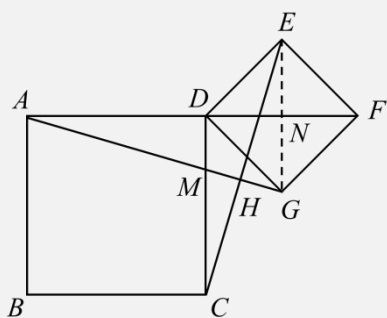
$$\therefore \angle ADM = \angle CHM = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADM \sim \triangle CHM,$$

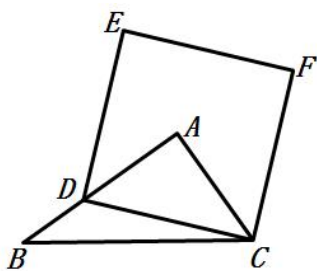
$$\therefore \frac{AD}{CH} = \frac{AM}{CM},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{3}{CH} = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{17}}{4}}{\frac{9}{4}},$$

$$\text{解得: } CH = \frac{9\sqrt{17}}{17}.$$

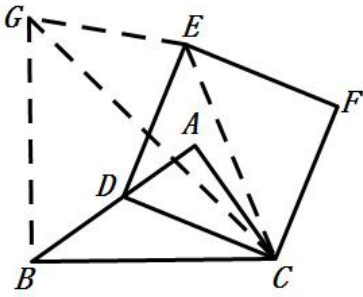


5. 如图, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=5$, D 为边 AB 上一动点, 以 CD 为一边作正方形 $CDEF$, 当点 D 从点 B 运动到点 A 时, 点 E 运动的路径长为_____.



【答案】 $5\sqrt{2}$

【详解】 如图: 作 $GB \perp BC$ 于 B , 取 $GB=BC$,



当点 D 与点 B 重合时，则点 E 与点 G 重合，

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

$$\therefore CG = \sqrt{2} BC, \angle GCB = 45^\circ,$$

\because 四边形 CDEF 是正方形，

$$\therefore CE = \sqrt{2} DC, \angle ECD = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BCD + \angle DCG = \angle GCE + \angle DCG = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BCD = \angle GCE, \text{ 且 } \frac{CG}{BC} = \frac{CE}{DC} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore \triangle CGE \sim \triangle CBD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{GE}{BD} = \frac{CE}{DC} = \sqrt{2}, \text{ 即 } GE = \sqrt{2} BD,$$

$$\because BD = 5,$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } E \text{ 运动的路径长为 } GE = \sqrt{2} BD = 5\sqrt{2}.$$

6. 如图，正方形 ABCD 中，点 F 是 BC 边上一点，连接 AF，以 AF 为对角线作正方形 AEFH，边 FH 与 AC 相交于点 H，连接 DG。以下四个结论：

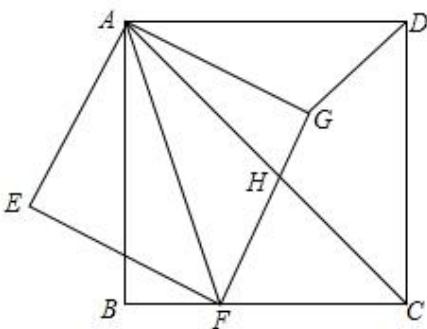
$$\textcircled{1} \angle EAB = \angle BFE = \angle DAG;$$

$$\textcircled{2} \triangle ACF \sim \triangle ADG;$$

$$\textcircled{3} AH \cdot AC = \sqrt{2} AE^2;$$

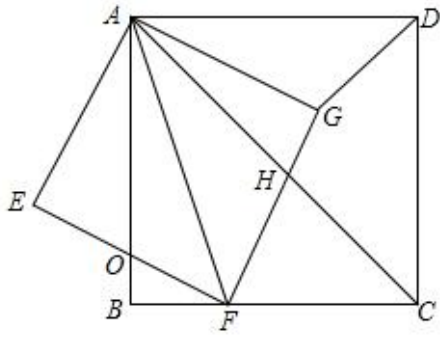
$$\textcircled{4} DG \perp AC.$$

其中正确的是_____。（写出所有正确结论的序号）



【答案】 ①②④

【详解】 解：设 AB 与 EF 相交于点 O，如图所示，



∵ 四边形 $ABCD$ 和四边形 $AEFG$ 都是正方形,

∴ $\angle B = \angle E = 90^\circ$, $\angle EAG = \angle BAD = 90^\circ$.

又∵ $\angle AOE = \angle BOF$,

∴ $\angle EAB = \angle BFE$.

∵ $\angle EAG - \angle BAG = \angle BAD - \angle BAG$,

∴ $\angle EAB = \angle DAG$,

∴ $\angle EAB = \angle BFE = \angle DAG$,

故结论①正确;

∵ AC 、 AF 是正方形 $ABCD$ 和正方形 $AEFG$ 的对角线,

∴ $AC = \sqrt{2}AD$, $AF = \sqrt{2}AG$,

∴ $\frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{AF}{AG} = \sqrt{2}$.

又∵ $\angle FAG = \angle CAD = 45^\circ$,

∴ $\angle FAG - \angle GAH = \angle CAD - \angle GAH$,

即 $\angle FAC = \angle GAD$.

∴ $\triangle ACF \sim \triangle ADG$.

故结论②正确;

由 $\triangle ACF \sim \triangle ADG$ 可知 $\angle ADG = \angle ACF = 45^\circ$,

∴ DG 平分 $\angle ADC$.

∵ $\triangle ACD$ 是等腰直角三角形,

∴ $DG \perp AC$.

故结论④正确;

∵ $\angle FAC = \angle HAF$, $\angle ACF = \angle AFH = 45^\circ$,

∴ $\triangle ACF \sim \triangle AFH$,

∴ $\frac{AH}{AF} = \frac{AF}{AC}$,

∴ $AH \cdot AC = AF^2$.

\therefore 在等腰直角 $\triangle AEF$ 中, $AF^2=2AE^2$,

$\therefore AH \cdot AC=2AE^2$,

故结论③错误,

\therefore 正确的结论是①②④,

故答案为: ①②④.

三、解答题

7. 【问题发现】(1) 如图1, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=AC$, D 为 BC 边上一点(不与点 B 、 C 重合)将线段 AD 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 90° 得到 AE , 连接 EC , 则线段 BD 与 CE 的数量关系是____, 位置关系是____;

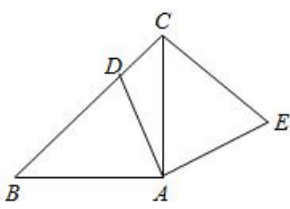


图1

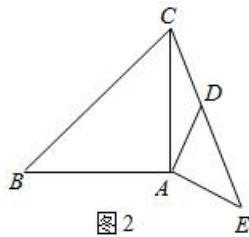


图2

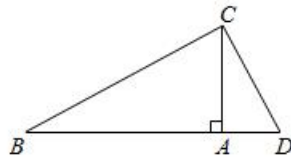


图3

【探究证明】(2) 如图2, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 和 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADE$ 中, $AB=AC$, $AD=AE$, 将 $\triangle ADE$ 绕点 A 旋转, 当点 C 、 D 、 E 在同一直线上时, BD 与 CE 具有怎样的位置关系, 并说明理由;

【拓展延伸】(3) 如图3, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BCD$ 中, $\angle BCD=90^\circ$, $BC=2CD=4$, 将 $\triangle ACD$ 绕顺时针旋转, 点 C 对应点 E , 设旋转角 $\angle CAE$ 为 α ($0^\circ < \alpha < 360^\circ$), 当点 C 、 D 、 E 在同一直线上时, 画出图形, 并求出线段 BE 的长度.

【答案】(1) $BD=CE$, $BD \perp CE$; (2) $BD \perp CE$, 理由见解析; (3) 画出图形见解析, 线段 BE 的长度为 $\frac{12}{5}$.

【详解】解: (1) 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=AC$,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle ACB = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAC - \angle DAC = \angle DAE - \angle DAC$, 即 $\angle BAD = \angle CAE$,

在 $\triangle BAD$ 和 $\triangle CAE$ 中, $\begin{cases} AB=AC \\ \angle BAD=\angle CAE \\ AD=AE \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAE$ (SAS),

$\therefore BD=CE$, $\angle B = \angle ACE = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACB = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BCE = 45^\circ + 45^\circ = 90^\circ$,

故答案为: $BD=CE$, $BD \perp CE$;

(2) $BD \perp CE$,

理由: 如图2, 连接 BD ,

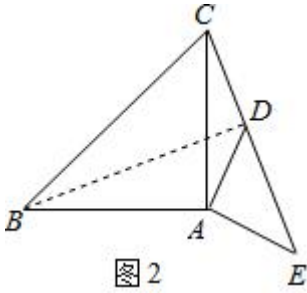


图 2

\because 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 和 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADE$ 中, $AB = AC$, $AD = AE$, $\angle AEC = 45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle CAB = \angle DAE = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE$,
 $\because AB = AC$, $AE = AD$,
 $\therefore \triangle CEA \cong \triangle BDA$ (SAS),
 $\therefore \angle BDA = \angle AEC = 45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BDE = \angle ADB + \angle ADE = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore BD \perp CE$;

(3) 如图 3, 过 A 作 $AF \perp EC$,

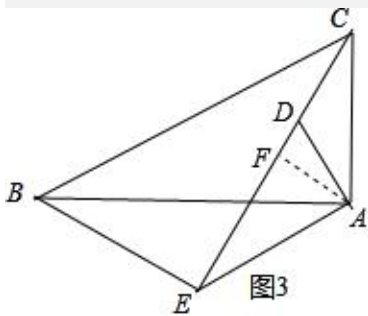


图 3

由题意可知 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC \sim \text{Rt}\triangle AED$, $\angle BAC = \angle EAD = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{AC}{AD}, \text{ 即 } \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AD},$$

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle EAD = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle CAD$,

$\therefore \triangle BAE \sim \triangle CAD$,

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle ACD$,

$\therefore \angle BEC = 180^\circ - \angle CBE + \angle BCE = 180^\circ - \angle CBA + \angle ABE + \angle BCE = 180^\circ - \angle CBA + \angle ACD + \angle BCE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore BE \perp CE$,

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BCD$ 中, $BC = 2CD = 4$,

$$\therefore BD = \sqrt{BC^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5},$$

$\therefore AC \perp BD$,

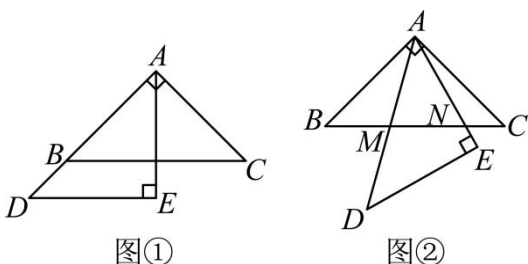
$$\therefore S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BD = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot AC,$$

$$\therefore AC = AE = \frac{4}{5}\sqrt{5}, \quad AD = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5},$$

$$\therefore AF = \frac{4}{5}, \quad CE = 2CF = 2 \times \sqrt{AC^2 - AF^2} = \frac{16}{5},$$

$$\therefore BE = \sqrt{BC^2 - CE^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - \left(\frac{16}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{12}{5}.$$

8. 在同一平面内, 如图①, 将两个全等的等腰直角三角形摆放在一起, 点 A 为公共顶点, $\angle BAC = \angle AED = 90^\circ$. 如图②, 若 $\triangle ABC$ 固定不动, 把 $\triangle ADE$ 绕点 A 逆时针旋转, 使 AD 、 AE 与边 BC 的交点分别为 M 、 N 点 (M 不与点 B 重合, 点 N 不与点 C 重合).



【探究】 求证: $\triangle BAN \sim \triangle CMA$.

【应用】 已知等腰直角三角形的斜边长为 4.

(1) $BN \cdot CM$ 的值为_____.

(2) 若 $BM = CN$, 则 MN 的长为_____.

【答案】 (1) 8; (2) $4\sqrt{2} - 4$

【探究】 利用三角形外角的性质可证 $\angle BAN = \angle AMC$, 又由 $\angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ$, 可证明结论;

【应用】 (1) 首先求出等腰直角三角形的直角边长, 再由 $\triangle BAN \sim \triangle CMA$, 得 $\frac{BN}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{CM}$, 则 $BN \cdot CM = 8$;

(2) 由 $BM = CN$, 得 $BN = CM$, 由 (1) 知 $BN \cdot CM = 8$, 得 $BN = CM = 2\sqrt{2}$, 从而得出答案.

【详解】 (1) $\because \triangle ABC$ 为等腰直角三角形, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ$, 同理, $\angle DAE = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAN = \angle BAM + \angle DAE = \angle BAM + 45^\circ$,

$\angle AMC = \angle BAM + \angle B = \angle BAM + 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAN = \angle AMC$, $\therefore \triangle BAN \sim \triangle CMA$;

(2) (1) \because 等腰直角三角形的斜边长为 4,

$\therefore AB = AC = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore \triangle BAN \sim \triangle CMA$,

$\therefore \frac{BN}{AC} = \frac{BA}{CM}$, $\therefore \frac{BN}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{CM}$, $\therefore BN \cdot CM = 8$,

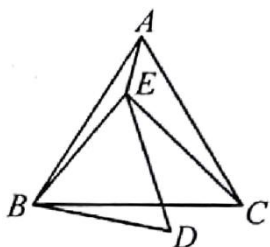
故答案为: 8;

(2) $\because BM = CN$, $\therefore BN = CM$, $\therefore BN \cdot CM = 8$,

$$\therefore BN = CM = 2\sqrt{2}, \therefore MN = BN + CM - BC = 4\sqrt{2} - 4,$$

故答案为: $4\sqrt{2} - 4$.

9. 如图, 已知点 E 在 $\triangle ABC$ 内, $\angle ABC = \angle EBD = \alpha$, $\angle ACB = \angle EDB = 60^\circ$, $\angle AEB = 150^\circ$, $\angle BEC = 90^\circ$.



(1) 当 $\alpha = 60^\circ$ 时, 求证: $BD = \sqrt{3}AE$;

(2) 当 $\alpha = 90^\circ$ 时, 求 $\frac{BD}{AE}$ 的值.

【答案】(1) 见解析; (2) $\frac{1}{6}$.

【详解】如图所示图 1, (1) 连结 DC ,

易证 $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle CBD$, $\therefore AE = CD$, 证 $\angle EDC = 90^\circ$, $\angle CED = 30^\circ$,

$$\therefore BD = ED = \sqrt{3}CD = \sqrt{3}AE$$

(2) 如图所示图 2,

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{EB}{BD} \therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle CBD,$$

$$\therefore \angle BCD = \angle BAD \therefore CD \perp AD$$

又 $\because \angle CED = 60^\circ$,

设 $BD = x$, 则 $DE = 2x$, $CD = 2\sqrt{3}x$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{CD} = \frac{AB}{BC} = \sqrt{3} \therefore AE = 6x, \therefore \frac{BD}{AE} = \frac{1}{6}$$

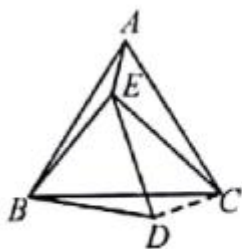


图1

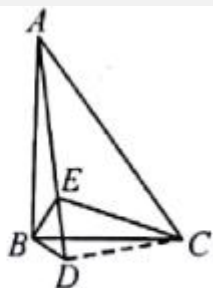


图2

10. 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 中 $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$, 点 D 、 E 分别在边 BC 、边 AC 上, 连接 DE , $DF \perp DE$, 点 F 、点 C 在直线 DE

同侧, 连接 FC , 且 $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{DE}{DF} = k$.

(1) 点 D 与点 B 重合时,

①如图 1, $k=1$ 时, AE 和 FC 的数量关系是_; 位置关系是_;

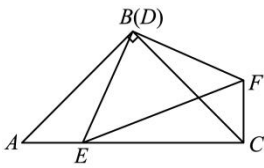


图1

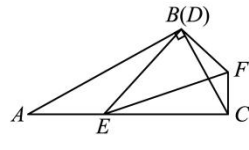


图2

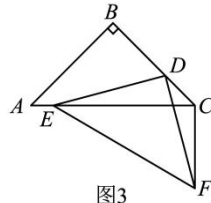


图3

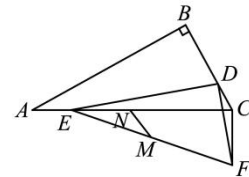


图4

②如图 2, $k=2$ 时, 猜想 AE 和 FC 的关系, 并说明理由;

(2) $BD=2CD$ 时,

③如图 3, $k=1$ 时, 若 $AE=2, S_{\triangle CDF}=6$, 求 FC 的长度;

④如图 4, $k=2$ 时, 点 M 、 N 分别为 EF 和 AC 的中点, 若 $AB=10$, 直接写出 MN 的最小值.

【答案】 (1) ① $AE=FC; AE \perp FC$; ② $AE=2FC; AE \perp FC$; 理由见解析; (2) ③ $FC=6$; ④ MN 的最小值为 $\frac{5}{3}$.

【详解】 (1) ①解: $\because \angle ABC=90^\circ, DF \perp DE,$

$$\therefore \angle ABC=\angle EDF=90^\circ, \angle A+\angle BCA=90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE+\angle EDC=\angle CDF+\angle EDC$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE=\angle CDF$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BC}=\frac{DE}{DF}=k=1$$

$$\therefore AB=CB, DE=DF$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CDF$$

$$\therefore AE=FC, \angle A=\angle DCF$$

$$\therefore \angle DCF+\angle BCA=90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle ACF=90^\circ$$

$$\therefore AE \perp FC$$

故答案为: $AE=FC; AE \perp FC$;

②证明: $AE=2FC; AE \perp FC$

$$\therefore DF \perp DE$$

$$\therefore \angle EDF=\angle ABC=90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE=\angle CDF$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BC}=\frac{DE}{DF}=2$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle CDF$$

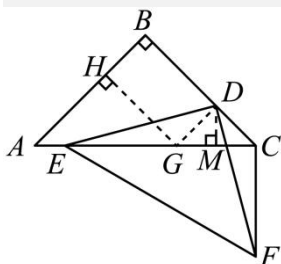
$$\therefore \angle A=\angle DCF, \frac{AE}{CF}=2$$

$$\therefore \angle A+\angle ACB=90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle DCF+\angle ACB=90^\circ$$

$\therefore \angle ACF=90^\circ$; 即 $FC \perp AE$.

(2) ③解: 作 $GD \perp BC$ 于点 D , 交 AC 于点 G ; 作 $GH \perp AB$ 于点 H , 交 AB 于点 H ; $DM \perp AC$.



\therefore 四边形 $BDGH$ 为矩形

$\therefore DB=HG$

$\therefore \angle ABC=90^\circ$, $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{DE}{DF} = 1$

$\therefore \angle A = \angle HGA = \angle ACB = 45^\circ$

$\therefore DC=DG$

$\therefore DE \perp DF$

$\therefore \angle EDG = \angle FDC$

$\therefore \triangle EDG \cong \triangle FDC$ (SAS)

$\therefore EG=FC$

$\therefore BD=2CD$

\therefore 令 $DC=a$, $BD=2a$

$\therefore AG=2\sqrt{2}a$

$\therefore EG=2\sqrt{2}a-2$, $MD=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$.

$\therefore S_{\triangle CDF} = 6$

$\therefore S_{\triangle CDF} = \frac{1}{2}EG \cdot MD = \frac{1}{2}(2\sqrt{2}a-2) \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2} = 6$

解得 $a_1 = 2\sqrt{2}$, $a_2 = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (舍)

$\therefore FC = EG=6$

④ $\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{DE}{DF} = k=2$, $AB=10$

$\therefore BC=5$

$\therefore BD = 2CD$

$\therefore CD = \frac{1}{3}BC = \frac{5}{3}$

由③易证 $\angle ECF=90^\circ$

在 $Rt\triangle EDF$ 和 $Rt\triangle ECF$ 中，点 M 为 EF 的中点，连接 MD 和 MC

$$\therefore DM=CM=\frac{1}{2}EF$$

\therefore 点 M 的运动轨迹为是 CD 的垂直平分线的一部分，作 CD 的垂直平分线 MH 交 BC 于 H

$$\therefore \text{当 } NM \perp MH \text{ 时, } MN \text{ 的最小, 易知 } MN \parallel BC, MH \parallel AB, CH = \frac{1}{2}CD = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\text{取 } BC \text{ 的中点 } G, \text{ 连接 } NG, \text{ 则 } CG = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{5}{2}$$

$\therefore NG$ 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线

$\therefore NG \parallel AB$

$\therefore MH \parallel NG$

\therefore 四边形 $NMHG$ 为平行四边形

$$\therefore \text{此时 } MN = GH = CG - CH = \frac{5}{3}$$

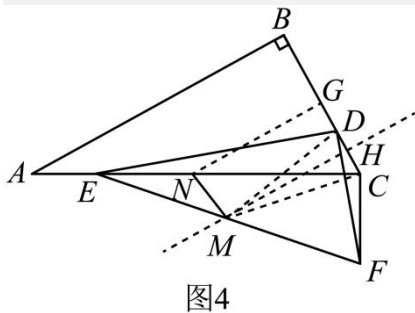


图4

即 MN 的最小值为 $\frac{5}{3}$.

11. 某校数学活动小组探究了如下数学问题:

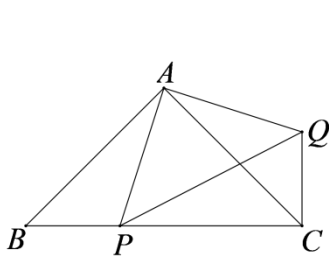


图1

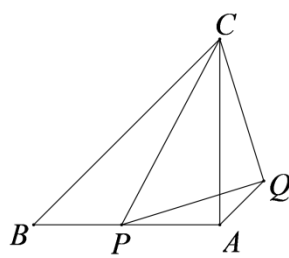


图2

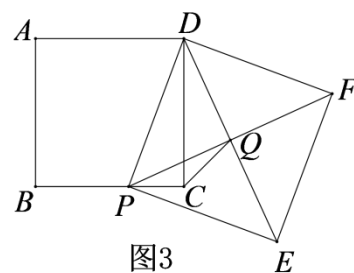


图3

(1) 问题发现: 如图 1, $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $AB = AC$. 点 P 是底边 BC 上一点, 连接 AP , 以 AP 为腰作等腰 $Rt\triangle APQ$, 且 $\angle PAQ = 90^\circ$, 连接 CQ , 则 BP 和 CQ 的数量关系是_____;

(2) 变式探究: 如图 2, $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $AB = AC$. 点 P 是腰 AB 上一点, 连接 CP , 以 CP 为底边作等腰 $Rt\triangle CPQ$, 连接 AQ , 判断 BP 和 AQ 的数量关系, 并说明理由;

(3) 问题解决: 如图 3, 在正方形 $ABCD$ 中, 点 P 是边 BC 上一点, 以 DP 为边作正方形 $DPEF$, 点 Q 是正方形 $DPEF$ 两条对角线的交点, 连接 CQ . 若正方形 $DPEF$ 的边长为 $\sqrt{10}$, $CQ = \sqrt{2}$, 求正方形 $ABCD$ 的边长.

【答案】(1) $BP = CQ$; (2) $BP = \sqrt{2}AQ$; (3) 3

【详解】(1) 解: $\because \triangle APQ$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\angle PAQ = 90^\circ$,
在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $AB = AC$,

$$\therefore AP = AQ, \angle BAP + \angle PAC = \angle CAQ + \angle PAC,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAP = \angle CAQ.$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABP \text{ 和 } \triangle ACQ \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AB = AC \\ \angle BAP = \angle CAQ \\ AP = AQ \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABP \cong \triangle ACQ (SAS),$$

$$\therefore BP = CQ;$$

(2) 解: 判断 $BP = \sqrt{2}AQ$, 理由如下:

$\because \triangle CPQ$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $AB = AC$,

$$\therefore \frac{QC}{PC} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \angle ACB = \angle QCP = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle BCP + \angle ACP = \angle ACQ + \angle ACP = 45^\circ,$$

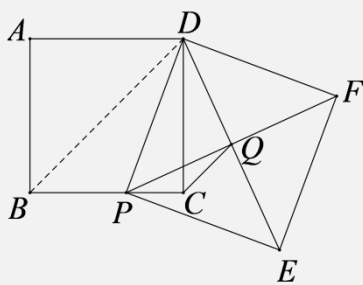
$$\therefore \angle BCP = \angle ACQ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle CBP \sim \triangle CAQ,$$

$$\therefore \frac{QC}{PC} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{AQ}{BP} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$\therefore BP = \sqrt{2}AQ;$$

(3) 解: 连接 BD , 如图所示,



\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 与四边形 $DPEF$ 是正方形, DE 与 PF 交于点 Q ,

$\therefore \triangle BCD$ 和 $\triangle PQD$ 都是等腰直角三角形,

$$\therefore \frac{QD}{PD} = \frac{CD}{BD} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \angle BDC = \angle PDQ = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle BDP + \angle PDC = \angle CDQ + \angle PDC = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BDP = \angle CDQ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle BDP \sim \triangle CDQ,$$

$$\therefore \frac{QD}{PD} = \frac{CD}{BD} = \frac{CQ}{BP} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\therefore CQ = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore BP = \sqrt{2}CQ = 2.$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle PCD$ 中, $CD^2 + CP^2 = DP^2$, 设 $CD = x$, 则 $CP = x - 2$,

又 \because 正方形 $DPEF$ 的边长为 $\sqrt{10}$,

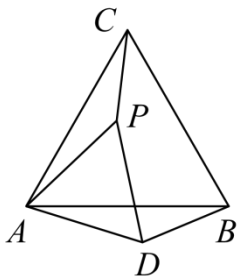
$$\therefore DP = \sqrt{10},$$

$$\therefore x^2 + (x - 2)^2 = (\sqrt{10})^2,$$

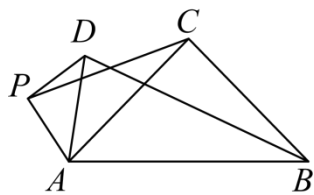
解得 $x_1 = -1$ (舍去), $x_2 = 3$.

\therefore 正方形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 3.

12. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $CA = CB$, $\angle ACB = \alpha$, 点 P 是平面内不与点 A, C 重合的任意一点, 连接 AP , 将线段 AP 绕点 P 逆时针旋转 α 得到线段 DP , 连接 AD, BD, CP .



图①



图②

(1) 观察猜想

如图①, 当 $\alpha = 60^\circ$ 时, $\frac{BD}{CP}$ 的值是 _____, 直线 BD 与直线 CP 相交所成的较小角的度数是 _____.

(2) 类比探究

如图②, 当 $\alpha = 90^\circ$ 时, 请写出 $\frac{BD}{CP}$ 的值及直线 BD 与直线 CP 相交所成的较小角的度数, 并就图②的情形说明理由.

【答案】 (1) 1, 60° ; (2) $\sqrt{2}$, 45° , 理由见解析

【详解】 (1) 解: $\because \angle ACB = 60^\circ$, $\angle APD = 60^\circ$, $CA = CB$, $AP = DP$,

$\therefore \triangle ACB$ 与 $\triangle APD$ 都是等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle CAB = \angle PAD = 60^\circ$, $AC = AB$, $AP = AD$,

$\therefore \angle CAP = \angle CAB - \angle PAB = \angle PAD - \angle PAB = \angle BAD$,

在 $\triangle APC$ 与 $\triangle ADB$ 中,

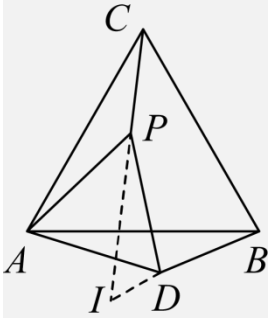
$$\begin{cases} AC = AB \\ \angle CAP = \angle BAD \\ AP = AD \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle APC \cong \triangle ADB (\text{SAS}),$$

$$\therefore BD = CP, \quad \angle ACP = \angle ABD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{CP} = 1;$$

设 CP 与 BD 的延长线交于点 I , 如图①,



图①

$$\therefore \angle CIB = 180^\circ - \angle PCB - \angle CBD = 180^\circ - (60^\circ - \angle ACP) - (60^\circ + \angle ABD) = 60^\circ + \angle ACP - \angle ABD = 60^\circ,$$

\therefore 直线 BD 与直线 CP 相交所成的较小角的度数为 60° ;

(2) 解: $\frac{BD}{CP} = \sqrt{2}$, 直线 BD 与直线 CP 相交所成的较小角的度数为 45° ,

理由如下:

$$\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \quad CA = CB,$$

$$\therefore \angle CAB = 45^\circ, \quad \frac{AB}{AC} = \sqrt{2},$$

同理可得: $\angle PAD = 45^\circ, \quad \frac{AD}{AP} = \sqrt{2},$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AP},$$

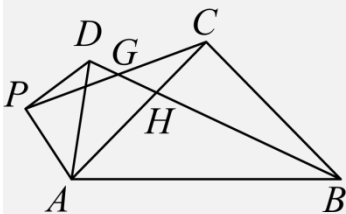
$$\therefore \angle CAB = \angle PAD.$$

$$\therefore \angle CAB + \angle DAC = \angle PAD + \angle DAC, \quad \text{即 } \angle DAB = \angle PAC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle DAB \sim \triangle PAC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{CP} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \sqrt{2}, \quad \angle DBA = \angle PCA,$$

设 BD 交 CP 于点 G , BD 交 CA 于点 H , 如图②,



图②

$$\therefore \angle BHA = \angle CHG,$$

$$\therefore \angle CGH = \angle BAH = 45^\circ,$$

\therefore 直线 BD 与直线 CP 相交所成的较小角的度数为 45° .

13. 如图 1, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $AC = BC$, 在斜边 AB 上取一点 D , 过点 D 作 $DE \parallel BC$, 交 AC 于点 E . 现将 $\triangle ADE$ 绕点 A 旋转一定角度到如图 2 所示的位置 (点 D 在 $\triangle ABC$ 的内部), 使得 $\angle ABD + \angle ACD = 90^\circ$.

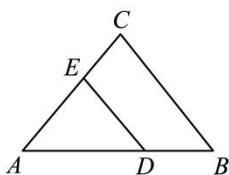


图1

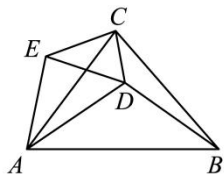


图2

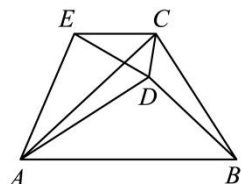


图3

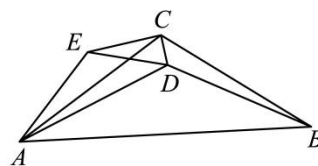


图4

(1) ①求证: $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE$;

②若 $CD = 1$, $BD = \sqrt{6}$, 求 AD 的长;

(2) 如图 3, 将原题中的条件“ $AC = BC$ ”去掉, 其它条件不变, $\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AD} = k$ 设, 若 $CD = 1$, $BD = 3$, $AD = 4$,

求 k 的值;

(3) 如图 4, 将原题中的条件“ $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ”去掉, 其它条件不变, 若 $\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{2}{3}$, 设 $CD = m$,

$BD = n$, $AD = p$, 试探究 m , n , p 三者之间满足的等量关系. (直接写出结果, 不必写出解答过程)

【答案】 (1) ①见解析; ② $2\sqrt{2}$; (2) $k = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$; (3) $4p^2 = 9m^2 + 4n^2$.

【详解】 解: (1) ① $\because DE \parallel BC$,

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AB},$$

由旋转知, $\angle EAC = \angle DAB$,

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE,$$

②在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = BC$,

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{2}AC,$$

由①知, $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE$,

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ACE,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD + \angle ABD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACE + \angle ACD = 90^\circ,$$

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

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{BD}{CE} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{2}AE, \quad BD = \sqrt{2}CE$$

$$\because BD = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\therefore CE = \sqrt{3}$$

在 Rt $\triangle CDE$ 中, $CD = 1, CE = \sqrt{3}$

根据勾股定理得, $DE = 2$,

在 Rt $\triangle ADE$ 中, $AE = DE$,

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{2}DE = 2\sqrt{2}$$

(2) 由旋转知, $\angle EAC = \angle DAB$,

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AD},$$

$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE$,

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{CE}{BD} = k.$$

$\because AD = 4, BD = 3$,

$\therefore AE = kAD = 4k, CE = kBD = 3k$,

$\because \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE$,

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ACE$,

$\because \angle ACD + \angle ABD = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACE + \angle ACD = 90^\circ$,

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

在 Rt $\triangle CDE$ 中, $DE^2 = CD^2 + CE^2 = 1 + 9k^2$,

在 Rt $\triangle ADE$ 中, $DE^2 = AD^2 - AE^2 = 16 - 16k^2$,

$$\therefore 1 + 9k^2 = 16 - 16k^2,$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5} \text{ 或 } k = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5} \text{ (舍)},$$

(3) 由旋转知, $\angle EAC = \angle DAB$,

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AD}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE$,

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{CE}{BD} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$\because AD = p, BD = n$,

$$\therefore AE = \frac{2}{3}AD = \frac{2}{3}p, CE = \frac{2}{3}BD = \frac{2}{3}n,$$

$\because \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE$,

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ACE$,

$\because \angle ACD + \angle ABD = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle ACE + \angle ACD = 90^\circ,$$

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

$$\text{在 Rt}\triangle CDE \text{ 中, } DE^2 = CD^2 + CE^2 = m^2 + \frac{4}{9}n^2,$$

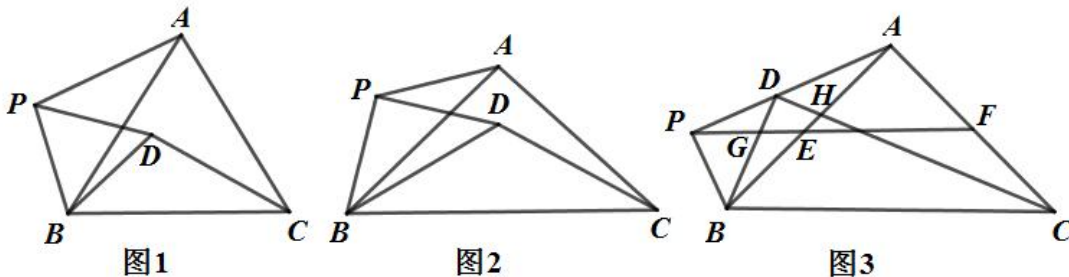
$$\therefore DE = AE = \frac{2}{3}p,$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{9}p^2 = m^2 + \frac{4}{9}n^2,$$

$$\therefore 4p^2 = 9m^2 + 4n^2.$$

14. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=AC$, $\angle BAC = \alpha$, 点 P 是 $\triangle ABC$ 外一点, 连接 BP , 将线段 BP 绕点 P 逆时针旋转 α 得到线段 PD , 连接 BD , CD , AP .

观察猜想:



(1) 如图 1, 当 $\alpha = 60^\circ$ 时, $\frac{CD}{AP}$ 的值为____, 直线 CD 与 AP 所成的较小角的度数为____°;

类比探究:

(2) 如图 2, 当 $\alpha = 90^\circ$ 时, 求出 $\frac{CD}{AP}$ 的值及直线 CD 与 AP 所成的较小角的度数;

拓展应用:

(3) 如图 3, 当 $\alpha = 90^\circ$ 时, 点 E , F 分别为 AB , AC 的中点, 点 P 在线段 FE 的延长线上, 点 A , D , P 三点在一条直线上, BD 交 PF 于点 G , CD 交 AB 于点 H . 若 $CD = 2 + \sqrt{2}$, 求 BD 的长.

【答案】 (1) 1, 60; (2) $\frac{CD}{AP} = \sqrt{3}$, 直线 CD 与 AP 所成的较小角的度数为 45° ; (3) $BD = \sqrt{2}$.

【详解】 (1) $\because \alpha = 60^\circ$, $AB = AC$,

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore AB = CB$

\therefore 将线段 BP 绕点 P 逆时针旋转 α 得到线段 PD ,

$\therefore \triangle BDP$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore BP = BD$

$\therefore \angle PBA = \angle PBD - \angle ABD = 60^\circ - \angle ABD$, $\angle DBC = \angle ABC - \angle ABD = 60^\circ - \angle ABD$,

$\therefore \angle PBA = \angle DBC$

$$\therefore \triangle PBA \cong \triangle DBC,$$

$$\therefore AP = CD$$

$$\therefore \frac{CD}{AP} = 1$$

如图，延长 CD 交 AB , AP 分别于点 G , H ，则 $\angle AHC$ 为直线 CD 与 AP 所成的较小角，

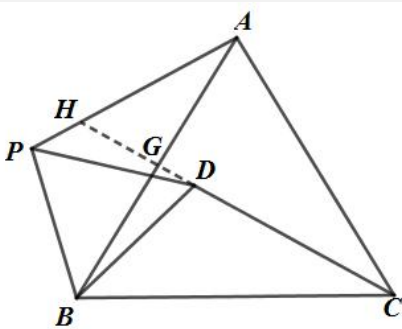
$$\therefore \triangle PBA \cong \triangle DBC$$

$$\therefore \angle PAB = \angle DCB$$

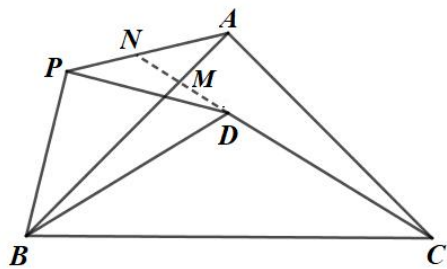
$$\therefore \angle HGA = \angle BGC$$

$$\therefore \angle AHC = \angle ABC = 60^\circ$$

故答案为：1，60；



(2) 解：如图，延长 CD 交 AB , AP 分别于点 M , N ，则 $\angle ANC$ 为直线 CD 与 AP 所成的较小角，



$$\therefore AB = AC, \angle BAC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = 45^\circ.$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle ABC \text{ 中, } \frac{AB}{BC} = \cos \angle ABC = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\therefore PB = PD, \angle BPD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle PBD = \angle PDB = 45^\circ.$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\triangle PBD \text{ 中, } \frac{PB}{BD} = \cos \angle PBD = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{PB}{BD}, \angle ABC = \angle PBD.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC - \angle ABD = \angle PBD - \angle ABD.$$

即 $\angle PBA = \angle DBC$.

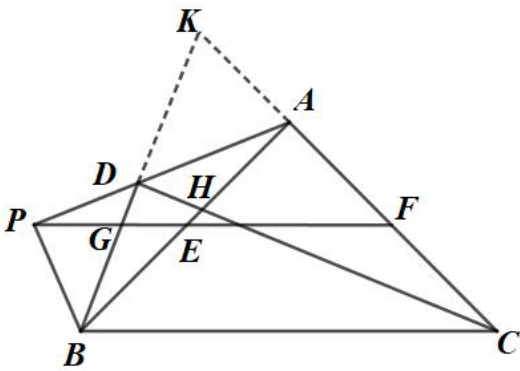
$\therefore \triangle PBA \sim \triangle DBC$.

$\therefore \frac{CD}{AP} = \frac{BC}{AB} = \sqrt{2}$, $\angle PAB = \angle DCB$.

$\therefore \angle AMN = \angle CMB$, $\therefore \angle ANC = \angle ABC = 45^\circ$.

即 $\frac{CD}{AP} = \sqrt{2}$, 直线 CD 与 AP 所成的较小角的度数为 45° .

(3) 延长 CA , BD 相交于点 K , 如图.



$\therefore \angle APB = 90^\circ$, E 为 AB 的中点, $\therefore EP = EA = EB$.

$\therefore \angle EAP = \angle EPA$, $\angle EBP = \angle EPB$.

\therefore 点 E, F 为 AB, AC 的中点,

$\therefore PF \parallel BC$.

$\therefore \angle AFP = \angle ACB = \angle PBD = 45^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle BGP = \angle FGK$,

$\therefore \angle BPE = \angle K$.

$\therefore \angle K = \angle EBP$,

$\therefore \angle EBP = \angle PEB$, $\angle PEB = \angle DBC$,

$\therefore \angle K = \angle CBD$.

$\therefore CB = CK$.

$\therefore \angle BCD = \angle KCD$.

由 (2) 知 $\angle ADC = \angle PDB = 45^\circ$, $\triangle PBA \sim \triangle DBC$,

$\therefore \angle PAB = \angle DCB$.

$\therefore \angle BDC = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 45^\circ = 90^\circ = \angle BAC$.

$\therefore \angle BHD = \angle CHA$,

$\therefore \angle DBA = \angle DCA$.

$\therefore \angle DBA = \angle PAB$.

$\therefore AD = BD$.

由(2)知 $DC = \sqrt{2} AP$,

$$\therefore AP = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 + \sqrt{2}.$$

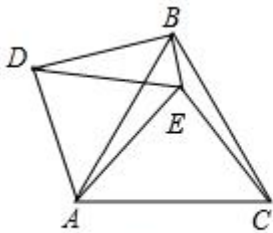
在 $Rt\triangle PBD$ 中, $PB = PD = x$, 由勾股定理可得 $BD = \sqrt{PB^2 + PD^2} = \sqrt{2} x = AD$.

$$\therefore AD + PD = x + \sqrt{2} x = AP = 1 + \sqrt{2}.$$

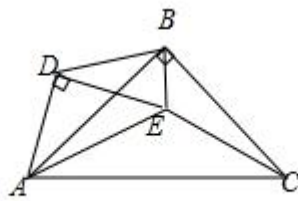
$$\therefore x = 1.$$

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

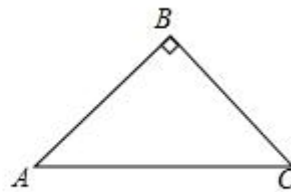
15. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ 中, $BA = BC$, $DA = DE$, 且 $\angle ABC = \angle ADE = \alpha$, 点 E 在 $\triangle ABC$ 的内部, 连接 EC , EB , EA 和 BD , 并且 $\angle ACE + \angle ABE = 90^\circ$.



图①



图②



备用图

【观察猜想】

(1) 如图①, 当 $\alpha = 60^\circ$ 时, 线段 BD 与 CE 的数量关系为 _____, 线段 EA, EB, EC 的数量关系为 _____.

【探究证明】

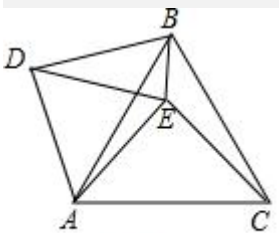
(2) 如图②, 当 $\alpha = 90^\circ$ 时, (1) 中的结论是否依然成立? 若成立, 请给出证明, 若不成立, 请说明理由;

【拓展应用】

(3) 在 (2) 的条件下, 当点 E 在线段 CD 上时, 若 $BC = 2\sqrt{5}$, 请直接写出 $\triangle BDE$ 的面积.

【答案】 (1) $BD = CE$, $EB^2 + EC^2 = EA^2$; (2) 不成立, 理由见解析; (3) 2

【详解】 (1) 如图①中,



图①

$\because BA = BC$, $DA = DE$. 且 $\angle ABC = \angle ADE = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle ABC$, $\triangle ADE$ 都是等边三角形,

$\therefore AD = AE$, $AB = AC$, $\angle DAE = \angle BAC = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle DAB = \angle EAC$,

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

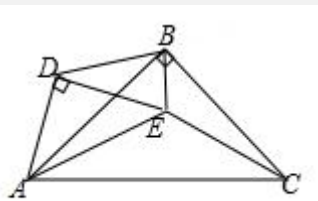
$\therefore BD = EC$, $\angle ABD = \angle ACE$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\because \angle ACE + \angle ABE = 90^\circ, \\ &\therefore \angle ABD + \angle ABE = 90^\circ, \\ &\therefore \angle DBE = 90^\circ, \\ &\therefore DE^2 = BD^2 + BE^2, \\ &\because EA = DE, \quad BD = EC, \\ &\therefore EA^2 = BE^2 + EC^2. \end{aligned}$$

故答案为： $BD = EC$, $EA^2 = EB^2 + EC^2$.

(2) 结论： $EA^2 = EC^2 + 2BE^2$.

理由：如图②中，



图②

$$\begin{aligned} &\because BA = BC, \quad DA = DE. \quad \text{且} \quad \angle ABC = \angle ADE = 90^\circ, \\ &\therefore \triangle ABC, \quad \triangle ADE \text{ 都是等腰直角三角形,} \\ &\therefore \angle DAE = \angle BAC = 45^\circ, \\ &\therefore \angle DAB = \angle EAC, \\ &\therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \\ &\therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{AB}{AC}, \\ &\therefore \triangle DAB \sim \triangle EAC, \\ &\therefore \frac{DB}{EC} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \angle ACE = \angle ABD, \\ &\because \angle ACE + \angle ABE = 90^\circ, \\ &\therefore \angle ABD + \angle ABE = 90^\circ, \\ &\therefore \angle DBE = 90^\circ, \\ &\therefore DE^2 = BD^2 + BE^2, \\ &\because EA = \sqrt{2} DE, \quad BD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} EC, \\ &\therefore \frac{1}{2} EA^2 = \frac{1}{2} EC^2 + BE^2, \\ &\therefore EA^2 = EC^2 + 2BE^2. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 如图③中，

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/578136140014007011>