

# 参 考 答 案

## 第一章 相交线与平行线

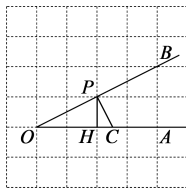
### 5.1 相交线

#### 第1课时 相交线

- 1.C 2.D 3.C 4.B 5.D 6.21 7.135° 8.135 9.解:由角的和差,得 $\angle EOF = \angle COE - \angle COF = 90^\circ - 28^\circ = 62^\circ$ .由角平分线的性质,得 $\angle AOF = \angle EOF = 62^\circ$ .由角的和差,得 $\angle AOC = \angle AOF - \angle COF = 62^\circ - 28^\circ = 34^\circ$ .由对顶角相等,得 $\angle BOD = \angle AOC = 34^\circ$ . 10.解:(1) $\angle AOC$ 的对顶角是 $\angle BOD$ , $\angle EOB$ 的邻补角是 $\angle AOE$ ; (2) $\because \angle AOC = 70^\circ, \therefore \angle BOD = \angle AOC = 70^\circ, \therefore \angle BOE : \angle EOD = 2 : 3, \therefore \angle BOE = \frac{2}{5} \times 70^\circ = 28^\circ, \therefore \angle AOE = 180^\circ - 28^\circ = 152^\circ. \therefore \angle AOE$ 的度数为 $152^\circ$ . 11.B 12.D 13.62° 14.解:(1) $\because \angle EOC = 70^\circ, OA$ 平分 $\angle EOC, \therefore \angle AOC = 35^\circ, \therefore \angle BOD = \angle AOC = 35^\circ$ ; (2)设 $\angle EOC = 4x$ ,则 $\angle EOD = 5x, \therefore 5x + 4x = 180^\circ$ ,解得 $x = 20^\circ$ ,则 $\angle EOC = 80^\circ$ ,又 $\because OA$ 平分 $\angle EOC, \therefore \angle AOC = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle BOD = \angle AOC = 40^\circ$ . 15.解:设 $\angle AOE = x, \because OE$ 平分 $\angle AOC, \therefore \angle AOC = 2x, \therefore \angle EOA : \angle AOD = 1 : 4, \therefore \angle AOD = 4x, \therefore \angle COA + \angle AOD = 180^\circ, \therefore 2x + 4x = 180^\circ$ ,解得 $x = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle EOB = 180^\circ - 30^\circ = 150^\circ$ . 16.解:①5条直线相交最多有 $\frac{5 \times (5-1)}{2} = 10$ 个交点;  
②6条直线相交最多有 $\frac{6 \times (6-1)}{2} = 15$ 个交点;  
③ $n$ 条直线相交最多有 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 个交点.

#### 第2课时 垂线

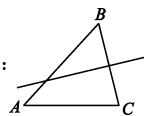
- 1.C 2.C 3.C 4.C 5.B 6.134° 7.BF CE 8.解:因为 $CO \perp AB$ ,所以 $\angle AOC = \angle OBC = 90^\circ$ .因为 $\angle AOE = 40^\circ$ ,所以 $\angle EOC = 50^\circ$ .因为 $EO \perp OD$ ,所以 $\angle EOD = 90^\circ$ ,所以 $\angle COD = \angle EOD - \angle EOC = 90^\circ - 50^\circ = 40^\circ$ . 9.解:(1)如图;(2)线段 $PH$ 的长度是点 $P$ 到直线 $OA$ 的距离,线段 $CP$ 的长度是点 $C$ 到直线 $OB$ 的距离,根据垂线段最短可得: $PH < PC < OC$ ,故答案为: $OA$ ,线段 $CP, PH < PC < OC$ . 10.D 11.D 12.C 13.120° 14.60°或120° 15.解:设 $\angle BON = x, \angle BOM = 2x, \angle AOM = 3x$ ,则有: $2x + 3x = 90^\circ$ ,得 $x = 18^\circ$ ,所以 $\angle BON = 18^\circ, \angle BOM = 36^\circ$ ,所以 $\angle MON = 54^\circ$ . 16.解:因为 $OA \perp OC, OB \perp OD$ ,所以 $\angle BOD + \angle AOC = 180^\circ$ ,即 $\angle AOD + \angle BOC = 180^\circ$ .又 $\angle AOD = 3\angle BOC$ ,所以 $\angle BOC = 45^\circ$ ,又 $\angle AOC = 90^\circ$ ,所以 $\angle AOB = \angle BOC = 45^\circ$ ,所以 $OB$ 平分 $\angle AOC$ . 17.解:(1) $OA \perp OC, \angle AOC = 90^\circ, \angle BOC = 30^\circ, \angle AOB = \angle AOC + \angle BOC = 90^\circ + 30^\circ = 120^\circ, OD, OE$ 分别为 $\angle AOB, \angle BOC$ 的角平分线, $\angle BOD = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = 60^\circ, \angle BOE = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC = 15^\circ, \angle DOE = \angle BOD - \angle BOE = 60^\circ - 15^\circ = 45^\circ$ ; (2) $\angle DOE$ 度数不变. $OA \perp OC, \angle AOC = 90^\circ, \angle BOC = x, \angle AOB = \angle AOC + \angle BOC = 90^\circ + x, OD, OE$ 分别为 $\angle AOB, \angle BOC$ 的角平分线, $\angle BOD = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = 45^\circ + \frac{x}{2}, \angle BOE = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOC = \frac{x}{2},$



$$\angle DOE = \angle BOD - \angle BOE = (45^\circ + \frac{x}{2}) - \frac{x}{2} = 45^\circ.$$

#### 第3课时 同位角、内错角、同旁内角

- 1.B 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.A 6.D 7. $\angle 1$ 和 $\angle 3, \angle 2$ 和 $\angle 4, \angle 2$ 和 $\angle 5$  8.解: $\angle 2$ 的同位角为 $140^\circ$ ,同旁内角为 $40^\circ$ . 9.解: $\angle 1$ 和 $\angle 2$ 是直线 $EF, DC$ 被直线 $AB$ 所截形成的同位角, $\angle 1$ 和 $\angle 3$ 是直线 $AB, CD$ 被直线 $EF$ 所截形成的同位角. 10.B



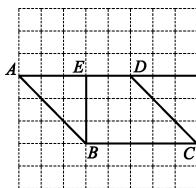
- 11.C 12.4 13.144° 14.解:答案不唯一,示例:

- 15.解:(1)如图所示:同位角共有5对:分别是 $\angle 1$ 和 $\angle 5, \angle 2$ 和 $\angle 3, \angle 3$ 和 $\angle 7, \angle 4$ 和 $\angle 6, \angle 4$ 和 $\angle 9$ ; (2) $\angle 4$ 和 $\angle 5$ 是同旁内角, $\angle 6$ 和 $\angle 8$ 也是同旁内角,故 $\angle 6$ 和 $\angle 8$ 之间的位置关系与 $\angle 4$ 和 $\angle 5$ 的相同. 16.解:(1)与 $\angle 1$ 是同位角的角是 $\angle C, \angle MOF, \angle AOF$ ; (2)与 $\angle 2$ 是内错角的角是 $\angle MOE, \angle AOE$ . 17.解:(1)答案不唯一,示例: $\angle 1$ (同旁内角) $\rightarrow \angle 9$ (内错角) $\rightarrow \angle 8$ ; (2)答案不唯一,示例: $\angle 1$ (同旁内角) $\rightarrow \angle 2$ (同旁内角) $\rightarrow \angle 9$ (内错角) $\rightarrow \angle 3$ (同旁内角) $\rightarrow \angle 4$ (同旁内角) $\rightarrow \angle 10$ (同位角) $\rightarrow \angle 6$ (同旁内角) $\rightarrow \angle 5$ (同旁内角) $\rightarrow \angle 11$ (内错角) $\rightarrow \angle 7$ (同旁内角) $\rightarrow \angle 12$ (同旁内角) $\rightarrow \angle 8$ ; (3)能.跳法为: $\angle 1$ (同位角) $\rightarrow \angle 10$ (内错角) $\rightarrow \angle 5$ (同旁内角) $\rightarrow \angle 8$ .

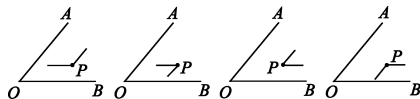
### 5.2 平行线及其判定

#### 第1课时 平行线

- 1.D 2.A 3.B 4.B 5.平行 相交 重合 6. $\parallel$   $\perp$   $\perp$   $\parallel$  7.解: $AD \parallel BC, AB \parallel HG \parallel DC, EF \parallel BH, EK \parallel AC$ . 8.解:因为 $OA \parallel CD, OB \parallel CD$ ,所以 $A, O, B$ 三点在一条直线上,所以 $\angle AOC + \angle COB = 180^\circ$ .又因为 $\angle AOC = \frac{1}{3} \angle COB$ ,所以 $\angle AOC = 45^\circ$ . 9.解:图略 10.D 11.B 12.经过直线外一点,有且只有一条直线与已知直线平行 13.②④ 14.解:因为 $CD \parallel NM, AB \parallel MN$ ,所以 $AB \parallel CD$ . 15.解:如图所示:



- 16.解:(1)如下图所示:



- (2)相等或互补.

#### 第2课时 平行线的判定(1)

- 1.C 2.D 3.A 4.D 5.D 6. $l_2 \parallel l_3$  7.AD BC 内错角相等,两直线平行  $\angle BAD$  同位角相等,两直线平行 8.解:图中平行线有: $BC \parallel DE, AB \parallel DF$ ,理由如下: $\because BC, DE$ 分别平分 $\angle ABD$ 和 $\angle BDF, \therefore \angle CBD = \angle 1, \angle EDB = \angle 2$ .又 $\because \angle 1 = \angle 2, \therefore \angle CBD = \angle EDB, \therefore BC \parallel DE. \because BC, DE$ 分别平分 $\angle ABD$ 和 $\angle BDF, \therefore \angle ABD = 2\angle 1, \angle FDB = 2\angle 2$ .又 $\because \angle 1 = \angle 2, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle FDB, \therefore AB \parallel DF$ . 9.解: $\because BP$ 平分 $\angle ABC, EF$ 平分 $\angle DEC, \therefore \angle PBC = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC, \angle FEB = \frac{1}{2} \angle DEC$ .

$\angle DEC$ .  $\because \angle ABC = \angle DEC, \therefore \angle PBC = \angle FEB, \therefore PB \parallel EF$  (同位角相等, 两直线平行). 10.B 11.C 12.50° 13.解:  $AB \parallel DE, EF \parallel BC$ . 理由如下:  $\because \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ, \angle 1 : \angle 2 : \angle 3 = 2 : 3 : 4, \therefore \angle 2 = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle AFE = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle AFE = \angle 2, \therefore AB \parallel DE, \therefore \angle BDE = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle BDE + \angle 2 = 180^\circ, \therefore EF \parallel BC$ . 14.证明:  $\because BE \perp FD, \therefore \angle EGD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 1 + \angle D = 90^\circ$ , 又  $\angle 2$  和  $\angle D$  互余, 即  $\angle 2 + \angle D = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$ , 又已知  $\angle C = \angle 1, \therefore \angle C = \angle 2, \therefore AB \parallel CD$ .

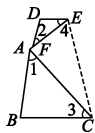
15.解:  $MN \parallel EF$ . 理由如下: 延长  $AB$  交  $EF$  于点  $G$ .  $\because \angle ABC = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle GBC = 180^\circ - \angle ABC = 60^\circ. \therefore \angle GBC + \angle BGC + \angle BCF = 180^\circ$  (三角形的内角和为  $180^\circ$ ),  $\angle BCF = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle BGC = 180^\circ - \angle GBC - \angle BCF = 90^\circ, \therefore AG \perp EF$  (垂直的定义). 又  $\because AB \perp MN, \therefore EF \parallel MN$  (在同一平面内, 垂直于同一条直线的两条直线互相平行).

16.解:  $\because \angle FED = \angle AHD, \therefore GE \parallel AH$ , 故  $\angle GFA = \angle FAH = 40^\circ$ . 又  $\angle HAQ = 15^\circ, \therefore \angle FAQ = 55^\circ. \therefore AQ$  平分  $\angle FAC, \therefore \angle CAQ = 55^\circ$ , 即  $\angle CAH = 70^\circ. \therefore \angle ACB = 70^\circ, \therefore \angle CAH = \angle ACB, \therefore BD \parallel AH$ . 又  $GE \parallel AH, \therefore BD \parallel GE$ .

### 第3课时 平行线的判定(2)

1.D 2.B 3.C 4.C 5.C 6. $AB \parallel CD$  7. $DE \parallel BC$  同位角相等, 两直线平行 对顶角相等 同旁内角互补, 两直线平行 8.解:  $CD \parallel AB$ , 理由如下:  $\because CE \perp CD, \therefore \angle DCE = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle ACD + \angle DCE + \angle ACE = 360^\circ, \angle ACE = 130^\circ, \therefore \angle ACD = 360^\circ - 130^\circ - 90^\circ = 140^\circ. \therefore \angle BAC + \angle BAF = 180^\circ, \angle BAF = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = 140^\circ = \angle ACD, \therefore CD \parallel AB$ . 9.解:  $\because EG \perp AB, \angle E = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle EKB = 60^\circ. \therefore \angle AKF = \angle EKB = 60^\circ = \angle CHF, \therefore AB \parallel CD$ . 10.A 11.C 12.同位角相等, 两直线平行 同旁内角互补, 两直线平行 如果两条直线都与第三条直线平行, 那么这两条直线也互相平行 13.60 14.解: (1)  $AD \parallel EC$ . 理由: 内错角相等, 两直线平行; (2)  $AB \parallel CD$ . 理由: 同旁内角互补, 两直线平行; (3) 答案不唯一. 如  $\angle DEA = \angle B$ .

15.解:  $AB \parallel CD, PG \parallel HQ$ . 理由:  $\because AB \perp EF, CD \perp EF, \therefore AB \parallel CD. \therefore GP$  平分  $\angle EGB, HQ$  平分  $\angle CHF, \therefore \angle 1 = 45^\circ, \angle 3 = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle 3 + \angle 4 = 135^\circ, \therefore PG \parallel HQ$ . 16.解: (1)  $\because \angle 1 = \angle 3, \angle 2 = \angle 4, \therefore \angle 1 + \angle 3 + \angle 2 + \angle 4 = 2(\angle 1 + \angle 2). \therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 4 = 180^\circ. \therefore \angle D + \angle B + \angle 1 + \angle 3 + \angle 2 + \angle 4 = 360^\circ, \therefore \angle D + \angle B = 180^\circ, \therefore DE \parallel BC$ ; (2) 成立. 答案不唯一, 示例: 如图, 连接  $EC. \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3, \angle 2 = \angle 4$ , 且  $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 3 + \angle 4 = \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle EAC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle AEC + \angle ACE = 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle AEC + \angle ACE + \angle 3 + \angle 4 = 180^\circ, \therefore DE \parallel BC$ , 即(1)中的结论仍成立.

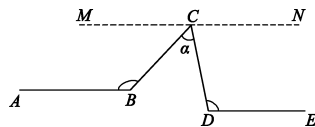


### 5.3 平行线的性质

#### 第1课时 平行线的性质(1)

1.C 2.B 3.B 4.D 5.D 6.70° 7.45° 8.解:  $\because \angle AEC = 42^\circ, \therefore \angle AED = 180^\circ - \angle AEC = 138^\circ, \therefore EF$  平分  $\angle AED, \therefore \angle DEF = \frac{1}{2} \angle AED = 69^\circ$ , 又  $\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle AFE = \angle DEF = 69^\circ$ . 9.解:  $\because AC \parallel DE, \therefore \angle BCA = \angle BED. \therefore CD \parallel EF, \therefore \angle BCD = \angle BEF. \therefore CD$  是  $\angle BCA$  的平分线,  $\therefore \angle BCD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BCA, \therefore \angle BEF = \frac{1}{2} \angle DEB$ , 即  $EF$  平分  $\angle DEB$ . 10.B 11.B 12.45° 13.130° 14.解:  $\angle AED = \angle ACB$ . 理由:  $\because \angle 1$

$+ \angle 4 = 180^\circ, \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle 2 = \angle 4. \therefore EF \parallel AB. \therefore \angle 3 = \angle ADE. \therefore \angle 3 = \angle B, \therefore \angle B = \angle ADE. \therefore DE \parallel BC. \therefore \angle AED = \angle ACB$ . 15.  $\angle 1 = \angle 2$   $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$  一个角的两边与另一个角的两边分别平行 这两个角相等或互补 16.解: 如图, 过点  $C$  作  $AB$  的平行线  $MN, \therefore MN \parallel AB, \therefore \angle MCB = 180^\circ - \angle B. \therefore MN \parallel AB, AB \parallel DE, \therefore MN \parallel DE, \therefore \angle NCD = 180^\circ - \angle D$ . 依题意, 可设  $\angle \alpha = 2x, \angle D = 3x, \angle B = 4x$ , 则  $180^\circ - 4x + 2x + 180^\circ - 3x = 180^\circ$ , 解得  $x = 36^\circ, \therefore \angle \alpha = 2x = 72^\circ$ .

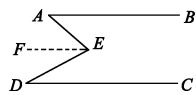


#### 第2课时 平行线的性质(2)

1.B 2.A 3.C 4.C 5.A 6.270 7.112.5° 8.解: 相等. 理由:  $\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle BAP = \angle CPA. \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2, \therefore \angle EAP = \angle FPA, \therefore AE \parallel PF, \therefore \angle E = \angle F$ . 9.解:  $\because \angle 1 = \angle 2, \therefore BD \parallel CE, \therefore \angle C + \angle CBD = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle C = \angle D, \therefore \angle D + \angle CBD = 180^\circ, \therefore AC \parallel DF, \therefore \angle A = \angle F$ . 10.C 11.C 12.35° 13.80° 14.解:  $\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle BGH + \angle GHD = 180^\circ. \therefore GM$  平分  $\angle BGH, HM$  平分  $\angle GHD, \therefore \angle MGH = \frac{1}{2} \angle BGH,$

$\angle MHG = \frac{1}{2} \angle GHD. \therefore \angle MGH + \angle MHG = \frac{1}{2} (\angle BGH + \angle GHD) = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle GMH = 90^\circ, \therefore GM \perp MH$ . 15.解: (1)  $\because BD \perp AC, EF \perp AC, \therefore BD \parallel EF, \therefore \angle EFG = \angle 1 = 35^\circ, \therefore \angle GFC = 90^\circ + 35^\circ = 125^\circ$ ; (2)  $\because BD \parallel EF, \therefore \angle 2 = \angle CBD, \therefore \angle 1 = \angle CBD, \therefore GF \parallel BC. \therefore \angle AMD = \angle AGF, \therefore MD \parallel GF, \therefore DM \parallel BC$ . 16.解: (1) ①  $\angle AED = 70^\circ$ ; ②  $\angle AED = 80^\circ$ ; ③ 猜想:  $\angle AED = \angle EAB + \angle EDC$ .

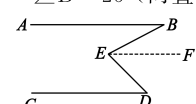
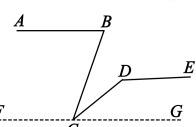
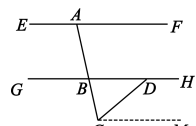
证明: 过  $E$  点作  $AB$  的平行线  $EF, \therefore EF \parallel AB, AB \parallel CD, \therefore EF \parallel CD$ , 可得  $\angle A = \angle AEF, \angle D = \angle DEF, \therefore \angle AED = \angle AEF + \angle DEF = \angle EAB + \angle EDC$ ; (2) 根据题意得: 点  $P$  在区域①时,  $\angle EPF = 360^\circ - (\angle PEB + \angle PFC)$ ; 点  $P$  在区域②时,  $\angle EPF = \angle PEB + \angle PFC$ ; 点  $P$  在区域③时,  $\angle EPF = \angle PEB - \angle PFC$ ; 点  $P$  在区域④时,  $\angle EPF = \angle PFC - \angle PEB$ .



#### 专题训练(一) 巧作平行线

1.B 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.A 6.B 7.75 8.80°

9.解: 过  $C$  点作  $CM \parallel EF, \therefore \angle ACM + \angle FAC = 180^\circ$  (两直线平行, 同旁内角互补).  $\because \angle FAC = 72^\circ$  (已知),  $\therefore \angle ACM = 180^\circ - \angle FAC = 180^\circ - 72^\circ = 108^\circ. \therefore \angle DCM = \angle ACM - \angle ACD = 108^\circ - 58^\circ = 50^\circ. \therefore EF \parallel GH, CM \parallel EF, \therefore EF \parallel CM \parallel GH. \therefore \angle BDC = \angle DCM = 50^\circ$  (两直线平行, 内错角相等). 10.解:  $AB \parallel DE$ . 理由: 过点  $C$  作  $FG \parallel AB, \therefore \angle BCG = \angle ABC = 80^\circ$ . 又  $\angle BCD = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle DCG = \angle BCG - \angle BCD = 40^\circ. \therefore \angle CDE = 140^\circ, \therefore \angle CDE + \angle DCG = 180^\circ. \therefore DE \parallel FG. \therefore AB \parallel DE$ . 11.解: (1) 过点  $E$  向右侧作  $EF \parallel AB, \therefore \angle BEF = \angle B = 25^\circ$  (两直线平行, 内错角相等). 又  $\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore EF \parallel CD. \therefore \angle DEF = \angle D = 35^\circ$  (两直线平行, 内错角相等),  $\therefore \angle BED = \angle B + \angle D = 60^\circ$ ; (2) 猜想  $\angle BED = \angle B + \angle D$ . 理由如下: 过  $E$  点向右侧





作  $EF \parallel AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle BEF = \angle B$  (两直线平行, 内错角相等), 又  $\because AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore EF \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle DEF = \angle D$ ,  $\therefore \angle BED = \angle BEF + \angle DEF = \angle B + \angle D$ . 12. 解: (1) 过  $E$  点向左侧作  $EF \parallel AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle B + \angle BEF = 180^\circ$ ,  $\because \angle B = 130^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BEF = 180^\circ - \angle B = 50^\circ$ , 又  $\because AB \parallel CD$ , 且  $EF \parallel AB$ ,  $\therefore EF \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle C = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle FEC = \angle C = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BEC = \angle BEF + \angle FEC = 50^\circ + 30^\circ = 80^\circ$ ;

(2)  $\angle B + \angle BEC - \angle C = 180^\circ$ , 理由如下: 过  $E$  点向左侧作  $EF \parallel AB$ , 又  $\because AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore EF \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle FEC = \angle C$ , 又  $\because AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore EF \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle FEC = \angle C$ , 又  $\because \angle BEF = \angle BEC - \angle FEC$ ,  $\therefore \angle BEF = \angle BEC - \angle C$ .  $\because AB \parallel EF$ ,  $\therefore \angle B + \angle BEF = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle B + \angle BEC - \angle C = 180^\circ$ .

13. 解: 过点  $A$  作  $l_1$  的平行线  $AC$ , 过点  $B$  作  $l_2$  的平行线  $BD$ .  $\therefore \angle 3 = \angle 1$ ,  $\angle 4 = \angle 2$ ,  $\because l_1 \parallel l_2$ ,  $\therefore AC \parallel BD$ ,  $\therefore \angle CAB + \angle ABD = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle 3 + \angle 4 = 125^\circ + 85^\circ - 180^\circ = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 30^\circ$ . 14. 解: (1) 过  $C$  点作  $CF \parallel AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle B + \angle BCF = 180^\circ$ . 又  $\because AB \parallel DE$ ,  $\therefore CF \parallel DE$ ,  $\therefore \angle FCD + \angle D = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle B + \angle BCF + \angle FCD + \angle D = 180^\circ + 180^\circ$ , 即  $\angle B + \angle BCD + \angle D = 360^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BCD = 360^\circ - \angle B - \angle D = 360^\circ - 135^\circ - 145^\circ = 80^\circ$ ;

(2)  $\angle B + \angle BCD + \angle D = 360^\circ$ . 理由如下: 过  $C$  点作  $CF \parallel AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle B + \angle BCF = 180^\circ$ . 又  $\because AB \parallel DE$ ,  $\therefore CF \parallel DE$ ,  $\therefore \angle FCD + \angle D = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle B + \angle BCF + \angle FCD + \angle D = 180^\circ + 180^\circ$ , 即  $\angle B + \angle BCD + \angle D = 360^\circ$ ; (3)  $\angle B + \angle C + \angle D + \angle E = 540^\circ$ .

### 第3课时 命题、定理、证明

1.D 2.B 3.D 4.A 5.D 6. 相等的角是对顶角 7. ① 8. 解: (1) 如果一个数是有理数, 那么这个数一定是自然数; 是假命题. (2) 如果两条直线平分平行线的一组同旁内角, 那么这两条角平分线互相垂直; 是真命题. (3) 如果两个角是对顶角, 那么这两个角相等; 是真命题. 9. 解:

(1) 如果  $a \perp c$ ,  $b \perp c$ , 那么  $a \parallel b$ ; 理由: 如图,  $\because a \perp c$ ,  $b \perp c$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle 2 = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$ ,  $\therefore a \parallel b$ ; (2) 如果  $a \perp c$ ,  $b \perp c$ , 那么  $a \perp b$ ; 反例: 见上图, 如果  $a \perp c$ ,  $b \perp c$ , 那么  $a \parallel b$ . 10.B 11.C 12. 如果两个角是同旁内角, 那么这两个角互补

13. 解:  $\because \angle AMB = \angle DMN$ ,  $\angle ENF = \angle CNM$  (对顶角相等),  $\angle AMB = \angle ENF$ ,  $\therefore \angle DMN = \angle CNM$  (等量代换),  $\therefore BD \parallel CE$  (内错角相等, 两直线平行),  $\therefore \angle BCN = \angle ABD$  (两直线平行, 同位角相等).  $\because \angle BCN = \angle BDE$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle BDE$  (等量代换),  $\therefore AC \parallel DF$  (内错角相等, 两直线平行),  $\therefore \angle CAF = \angle AFD$  (两直线平行, 内错角相等). 14. 解: (1) 由①②得到③; 由①③得到②; 由②③得到①; (2)  $\because AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle CDF$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle C$ ,  $\therefore \angle C = \angle CDF$ ,  $\therefore CE \parallel BF$ ,  $\therefore \angle E = \angle F$ , 所以由①②得到③为真命题;  $\because AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle CDF$ ,  $\therefore \angle E = \angle F$ ,  $\therefore CE \parallel BF$ ,  $\therefore \angle C = \angle CDF$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle C$ , 所以由①③得到②为真命题;  $\because \angle E = \angle F$ ,  $\therefore CE \parallel BF$ ,  $\therefore \angle C = \angle CDF$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle C$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle CDF$ ,  $\therefore AB \parallel CD$ , 所以由②③得到①为真命题. 15. 解: (1)  $\because$  ①②③,  $\therefore$  ④;  $\because$  ①②④,  $\therefore$  ③;  $\because$  ①③④,  $\therefore$  ②;  $\because$  ②③④,  $\therefore$  ①; (2)

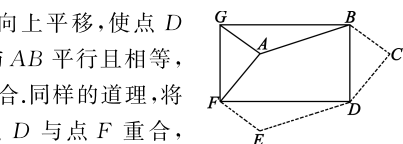
已知:  $AC \parallel DE$ ,  $DC \parallel EF$ ,  $CD$  平分  $\angle BCA$ , 求证:  $EF$  平分  $\angle BED$ . 证明:  $\because AC \parallel DE$ ,  $\therefore \angle BCA = \angle BED$ , 即  $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle 4 + \angle 5$ ,  $\because DC \parallel EF$ ,  $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 5$ ,  $\therefore CD$  平分  $\angle BCA$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$ ,  $\therefore \angle 4 = \angle 5$ ,  $\therefore EF$  平分  $\angle BED$ . 16. 解: (1)  $\because DE \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$ .  $\because \angle 1 = \angle 3$ ,  $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 3$ ,  $\therefore DC \parallel FG$ .  $\because CD \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore FG \perp AB$ ; (2) 成立. 理由:  $\because FG \perp AB$ ,  $CD \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore DC \parallel FG$ ,  $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 3$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$ ,  $\therefore DE \parallel BC$ ; (3) 命题仍成立. 理由:  $\because FG \perp AB$ ,  $CD \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore DC \parallel FG$ ,  $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 3$ ,  $\therefore DE \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3$ .

### 5.4 平移

1.A 2.D 3.B 4.B 5. 等腰三角形  $8 \text{ cm}^2$  6.5 7. 解: (1)  $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle A = 33^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = 90^\circ - 33^\circ = 57^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  三角形  $ABC$  沿  $AB$  方向向右平移得到三角形  $DEF$ ,  $\therefore \angle E = \angle B = 57^\circ$ ; (2)  $\because$  三角形  $ABC$  沿  $AB$  方向向右平移得到三角形  $DEF$ ,  $\therefore AB = DE$ ,  $\therefore AD = BE$ ,  $\therefore AD + BD + BE = AE$ , 即  $BE + 2 + BE = 9$ ,  $\therefore BE = 3.5 \text{ (cm)}$ . 8. 解:  $\because$  三角形  $ABC$  的周长为 8,  $\therefore AB + AC + BC = 8$ . 由平移的性质可得:  $AC = DF$ ,  $AD = CF = 1$ .  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABFD$  的周长为  $AB + AD + DF + BF = AB + AD + AC + CF + BC = 10$ . 9.D 10.C 11.  $96 \text{ mm}$  12.  $\frac{1}{4}$  13.28 14. 解: 根据题意, 小路的面积相当于横向与纵向的两条小路,  $\therefore$  种植花草的面积  $= (50 - 1) \times (30 - 1) = 1421 \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$ . 即种植花草的面积为  $1421 \text{ m}^2$ .

15. 解: 如图所示, 三角形  $ABC$  扫过的面积即为四边形  $ABFD$  的面积, 过点  $A$  作  $AH \perp BF$  于点  $H$ , 则有  $AH = \frac{16 \times 2}{8} = 4$ . 又  $AD = CF = a$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}(a + 8 + a) \times 4 = 32$ , 解得  $a = 4$ .

16. 解: 如图, 将  $\triangle FED$  向上平移, 使点  $D$  与点  $B$  重合. 又  $\because DE$  与  $AB$  平行且相等, 故平移后  $AB$  与  $DE$  重合. 同样的道理, 将  $\triangle BCD$  向左平移, 使点  $D$  与点  $F$  重合, 则  $CD$  与  $AF$  重合. 又  $BC$  与  $EF$  平行且相等, 故两个三角形平移后  $BC$  与  $EF$  也重合, 平移后如图所示, 从图中易知, 六边形  $ABCDEF$  的面积与四边形  $FDBG$  的面积相等. 又  $\because FD \perp BD$ , 故四边形  $FDBG$  是一个长方形, 故面积为  $18 \times 24 = 432$ .



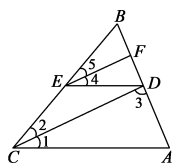
本章复习总结

1.D 2.A 3. 解:  $\because OE \perp CD$  于点  $O$ ,  $\angle 1 = 50^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AOD = 90^\circ - \angle 1 = 40^\circ$ .  $\because \angle BOC$  与  $\angle AOD$  是对顶角,  $\therefore \angle BOC = \angle AOD = 40^\circ$ .  $\because OD$  平分  $\angle AOF$ ,  $\therefore \angle DOF = \angle AOD = 40^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BOF = 180^\circ - \angle BOC - \angle DOF = 180^\circ - 40^\circ - 40^\circ = 100^\circ$ . 4.B 5.C

6.C 7.  $110^\circ$  8.  $\beta = 2\alpha$  或  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\beta$  9.  $150^\circ$  10.  $x + y - z = 180^\circ$

11. 解: (1)  $\because \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$ ,  $\angle BDC + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle BDC$ ,  $\therefore AE \parallel CF$ ; (2)  $BC$  平分  $\angle DBE$ . 理由:  $\because AE \parallel CF$ ,  $\therefore \angle A = \angle FDA$ . 又  $\because \angle A = \angle C$ ,  $\therefore \angle C = \angle FDA$ .  $\therefore AD \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle A = \angle CBE$ ,  $\angle DBC = \angle BDA$ ,  $\therefore DA$  平分  $\angle BDF$ ,  $\therefore \angle FDA = \angle ADB = \angle DBC = \angle BCD$ .  $\because \angle DCB = \angle CBE$ ,  $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle CBE$ . 即  $BC$  平分  $\angle DBE$ . 12. 解: (1)  $\because \angle BAH = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAG = 180^\circ - 30^\circ = 150^\circ$ .  $\because AE$  平分  $\angle BAG$ ,  $\therefore \angle EAG = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAG = 75^\circ$ ; (2)  $\because AB \perp CG$ , 垂足为  $B$ ,  $CG \perp BC$ , 垂足为  $C$ ,  $\therefore AB \parallel CG$ ,  $\therefore \angle AGC = \angle HAB = 30^\circ$ .  $\because \angle BAH = \angle GCF = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AGC = \angle GCF$ ,  $\therefore HG \parallel CF$ ;

(3)  $\angle AFC = 2\angle DAE$ . 理由: 设  $\angle DAE = x$ ,  $\angle EAF = y$ .  $\because AD$



平分 $\angle BAF$ ,  $AE$  平分 $\angle BAG$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle GAE$ ,  $\angle BAD = \angle FAD = x + y$ ,  $\therefore x + y + x = y + \angle GAF$ ,  $\therefore \angle GAF = 2x = 2\angle DAE$ .  $\because HG \parallel CF$ ,  $\therefore \angle AFC = \angle GAF$ ,  $\therefore \angle AFC = 2\angle DAE$ . 13. 如果两条直线都与第三条直线垂直 那么这两条直线平行 14.  $\angle ADC$  两直线平行, 内错角相等  $\angle ADC = \angle E$  等量代换  $AD \parallel EF$  同位角相等, 两直线平行  $\angle GHE$  两直线平行, 同位角相等 对顶角相等 等量代换 15. A 16. D 17.  $105 \text{ cm}^2$  18. 解: 设平移  $x \text{ cm}$ , 则有  $6(10-x) = 24$ , 解得  $x = 6$ . 即平移  $6 \text{ cm}$  时重叠部分的面积为  $24 \text{ cm}^2$ .

## 第六章 实数

### 6.1 平方根

#### 第1课时 算术平方根

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. 4 7.  $< < < <$  8. (1) 解:  $-1$  (2) 解:  $15$  (3) 解:  $1$  (4) 解:  $15$  (5) 解:  $\frac{3}{8}$  (6) 解:  $\frac{7}{5}$  9. 解: 原绿化带的面积为  $10^2 = 100 (\text{m}^2)$ , 扩大后绿化带的面积为  $4 \times 100 = 400 (\text{m}^2)$ , 则扩大后绿化带的边长是  $\sqrt{400} = 20 (\text{m})$ . 10. D 11. B 12.  $0.01732$  13.  $\frac{ab}{10}$  14. 解: (1)  $\because \sqrt{2x+4y-5} \geq 0, |2x-3| \geq 0, \sqrt{2x+4y-5} + |2x-3| = 0, \therefore 2x+4y-5=0, 2x-3=0$ , 则  $x = \frac{3}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}$ ; (2)  $x+y = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$ , 则  $x+y$  的算术平方根为  $\sqrt{2}$ . 15. 解: 能做到. 设桌面的长和宽分别为  $4x (\text{cm})$  和  $3x (\text{cm})$ , 根据题意得,  $4x \cdot 3x = 588, 12x^2 = 588, x^2 = 49, x > 0, \therefore x = \sqrt{49} = 7, \therefore 4x = 4 \times 7 = 28 (\text{cm}), 3x = 3 \times 7 = 21 (\text{cm})$ .  $\therefore$  面积为  $900 \text{ cm}^2$  的正方形木板的边长为  $30 \text{ cm}$ ,  $28 \text{ cm} < 30 \text{ cm}$ ,  $\therefore$  能够裁出一个面积为  $588 \text{ cm}^2$ , 并且长宽之比为  $4:3$  的长方形桌面. 16. 解: (1)  $0.01$   $0.1$   $1$   $10$   $100$  (2) ①  $a = 0.1k, b = 10k$ . ②  $x = 70000$ .

#### 第2课时 平方根

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. 4 7.  $\pm 3$  8. (1) 解:  $-5 \frac{1}{3}$  (2) 解:  $0.85$  (3) 解:  $-8$  (4) 解:  $-5$  9. (1) 解:  $x = 3$  或  $x = -2$ ; (2) 解:  $\pm \frac{4}{3}$ . 10. C 11. A 12. B 13.  $-2$  或  $-8$  14.  $2a+b$  15. 解: 由题意, 得  $2a-1=9, 4a+2b+1=25$ , 解得  $a=5, b=2, \therefore a-2b=5-2 \times 2=1, \therefore a-2b$  的平方根为  $\pm 1$ . 16. 解: 一个正数  $x$  的平方根是  $2a-3$  与  $5-a, \therefore 2a-3+5-a=0$ , 解得  $a=-2, \therefore 2a-3=-7, \therefore x=(-7)^2=49$ . 17. 解: (1)  $\because 13^2=169, \therefore m=13. \because (-11)^2=121, \therefore n=-11, \therefore m+n=13+(-11)=2$ ; (2)  $(m+n)^2=4=(\pm 2)^2, \therefore (m+n)^2$  的平方根是  $\pm 2$ . 18. 解:  $\because 4 < \sqrt{21} < 5, \therefore a=4. \because 4 < \sqrt{19} < 5, \therefore b = \sqrt{19}-4. \frac{(a-b+\sqrt{19})^2}{2} = \frac{(4-\sqrt{19}+4+\sqrt{19})^2}{2} = 32$ .

### 6.2 立方根

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C 6.  $-5$   $-0.1$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $2$   $7. >$   $>$   $>$  8. (1) 解: 原式  $= 2 \times (-\frac{1}{4}) = -\frac{1}{2}$ ; (2) 解: 原式  $= -0.4 - 0.6 = -1$ . 9. (1) 解: 由  $4x^3 = \frac{1}{16}$ , 得  $x^3 = \frac{1}{64}, \therefore x = \frac{1}{4}$ ; (2) 解:  $\sqrt[3]{(1-x)^3} = -\sqrt[3]{27}, \therefore 1-x = -3, x = 4$ . 10. C 11. B 12. B 13.  $0$  14.  $-25$  15.  $\sqrt[3]{n+\frac{n}{n^3-1}} = n \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{n}{n^3-1}} (n \geq$

$2, \text{且 } n \text{ 为整数})$  16. 解: 设截得的每个小正方体的棱长是  $x \text{ cm}$ , 依题意得  $1000-8x^3=488, \therefore 8x^3=512, \therefore x=4$ , 答: 截得的每个小正方体的棱长是  $4 \text{ cm}$ . 17. 解: 由  $\sqrt{m-4n}=3$ , 可得  $m-4n=9$  ①, 由  $(4m+3n)^3=-8$ , 可得  $4m+3n=-2$  ②, 由 ①+②, 得  $5m-n=7$ , 故  $\sqrt[3]{5m-n+1}=\sqrt[3]{8}=2$ . 18. 解: 依题意, 可得  $2y-1+1-3x=0$ , 故  $3x=2y, \therefore \frac{x}{y}=\frac{2}{3}$ .

## 6.3 实数

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. C 6.  $\sqrt{3}-4$  7.  $a$  8. (1) 解:  $6$  (2) 解:  $\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  9. 解:  $5 \times 4 = \frac{\sqrt{5+4}}{5-4} = 3, 6 \times 3 = \frac{\sqrt{6+3}}{6-3} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$ . 10. C 11. A 12. C 13.  $2-\sqrt{2}$  14.  $2.2$  15.  $2\sqrt{2}-2$  16. (1) 解: 原式  $= \sqrt{2}-1+\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}+2-\sqrt{3}=1$ ; (2) 解: 根据点在数轴上的位置, 知:  $a>0, b<0, c<0$ , 且  $|b|>|a|>|c|$ ,  $\therefore$  原式  $= a-(a+b)+c+b-c = a-a-b+c+b-c = 0$ . 17. 解: 放不进去, 理由如下: 设底面半径为  $r \text{ cm}$ , 则有  $\pi r^2 = 20\pi$ , 解得  $r = \sqrt{20}, \therefore 7 < 2\sqrt{20} < 10, \therefore$  放不进去. 18. 解: 整理原方程, 得  $(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}y - 4) + (\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{2}y - 1)\pi = 0. \because x, y$  都是有理数,  $\therefore \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}y - 4 = 0$  ①,  $\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{2}y - 1 = 0$  ②, 由 ①得  $x = 8 - \frac{2}{3}y$ , 由 ②得  $x = 3 - \frac{3}{2}y, \therefore 8 - \frac{2}{3}y = 3 - \frac{3}{2}y$ , 解得  $y = -6$ , 将  $y = -6$  代入 ①得  $x = 12$ . 故  $x-y = 12 - (-6) = 18$ .

## 本章复习总结

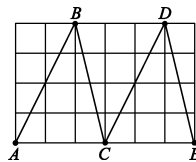
1. D 2. C 3. C 4.  $-\frac{1}{2}$  5.  $0.4 \text{ m}$  6. 解: 棱长  $= \sqrt[3]{25 \times 16 \times 20} = 20 (\text{cm})$ , 即这个正方体铁桶的棱长是  $20 \text{ cm}$ . 7. C 8. B 9. D 10.  $3+\sqrt{5}$  或  $3-\sqrt{5}$  11. A 12. C 13.  $-1, 0, 1$  14. D 15.  $-\sqrt{2}$  16.  $-1$  17. 1 18. (1) 解:  $2$  (2) 解:  $-3$  (3) 解:  $-16$  19. 解: 依题意, 可得  $b = -5, a^2 + 3b = 21$ , 解得  $a = \pm 6, b = -5$ . 20. 8 21. 解: 依题意, 可得  $2-a=0, a^2+b+c=0, c+8=0$ . 故  $a=2, b=4, c=-8$ . 将其代入  $ax^2+bx+c=0$ , 得  $2x^2+4x-8=0$ , 变形, 得  $x^2+2x-4=0, \therefore x^2+2x-1=4-1=3$ .

## 第七章 平面直角坐标系

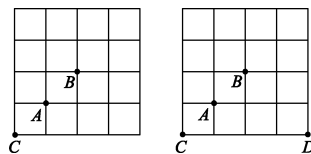
### 7.1 平面直角坐标系

#### 第1课时 有序数对

1. A 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. MATHS 7.  $(15, 10)$  4 排 12 号 8. 解: 作图如下: 像英文字母“M”.



9. 解: (1) 作图如下: (2) 作图如下:



10. A 11. C 12.  $(-201, \frac{1}{100})$  13.  $(5, 1)$   $(3, 7)$  或  $(7, 3)$

14. 解: (1)  $\because$  规定: 向上、向右走为正, 向下、向左走为负,  $\therefore A \rightarrow C$  记为  $(+3, +4), B \rightarrow C$  记为  $(+2, 0), C \rightarrow D$  记为  $(+1, -2)$ . (2) P 点位置如图

