

2024 秋季初二数学每日一题打卡 010

010 试题来源：2023 秋南京鼓楼区校级期中第 24 题

新定义：若一个凸四边形的一条对角线把该四边形分成两个等腰三角形，那么称这个凸四边形为“等腰四边形”，这条对角线称为“界线”。

(1) 如图 1，四边形 $ABCD$ 是“等腰四边形”， BD 为“界线”，若 $\angle BAD = 120^\circ$ ， $\angle BCD = 150^\circ$ ，则 $\angle ABC =$ _____ $^\circ$ ；

(2) 如图 2，四边形 $ABCD$ 中， $AB = AD$ ， $BC^2 = 2AB^2$ ， $\angle A = 60^\circ$ ， $\angle D = 150^\circ$ ，试说明四边形 $ABCD$ 是“等腰四边形”；

(3) 若在“等腰四边形” $ABCD$ 中， $AB = BC = CD$ ， $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ，且 BD 为“界线”，请你画出满足条件的图形，并直接写出 $\angle ADC$ 的度数。

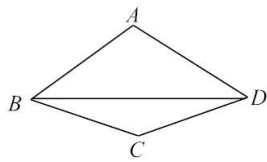


图1

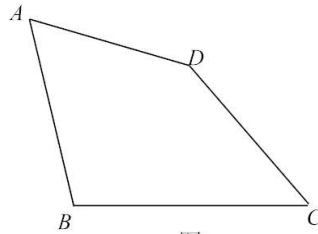


图2

试题解析

(1) 如图1, 四边形 $ABCD$ 是“等腰四边形”, BD 为“界线”, 若 $\angle BAD = 120^\circ$, $\angle BCD = 150^\circ$, 则 $\angle ABC =$ 45 $^\circ$;

(1) 解: 如图1, \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是“等腰四边形”, BD 为“界线”, $\therefore AB = AD$, $CB = CD$,

$$\therefore \angle BAD = 120^\circ, \angle BCD = 150^\circ, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle ADB = \frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ - 120^\circ) = 30^\circ,$$

$$\angle CBD = \angle CDB = \frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ - 150^\circ) = 15^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle ABD + \angle CBD = 30^\circ + 15^\circ = 45^\circ,$$

(2) 如图2, 四边形 $ABCD$ 中, $AB = AD$, $BC^2 = 2AB^2$, $\angle A = 60^\circ$, $\angle D = 150^\circ$, 试说明四边形 $ABCD$ 是“等腰四边形”;

(2) 证明: 如图2, 连接 BD , $\because AB = AD$, $\angle A = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABD$ 是等边三角形,

$$\therefore \angle ADB = 60^\circ, AB = BD, \because \angle ADC = 150^\circ, \therefore \angle BDC = \angle ADC - \angle ADB = 150^\circ - 60^\circ = 90^\circ,$$

$$\because BC = \sqrt{2}AB, \therefore BC = \sqrt{2}BD, \therefore CD = \sqrt{BC^2 - BD^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}BD)^2 - BD^2} = BD,$$

$$\therefore AB = AD, CD = BD, \therefore \text{四边形 } ABCD \text{ 是“等腰四边形”}.$$

(3) 若在“等腰四边形” $ABCD$ 中, $AB = BC = CD$, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$, 且 BD 为“界线”, 请你画出满足条件的图形, 并直接写出 $\angle ADC$ 的度数.

【解答】(3) 解: 如图3, $AB = AD$,

根据题意得 $AB = BC = CD$, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$,

$$\because CB = CD, BD = BD, \therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD (SSS),$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADB = \angle ABD = 45^\circ, \angle CDB = \angle CBD = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle ADB + \angle CDB = 45^\circ + 45^\circ = 90^\circ;$$

如图4, $AB = DB$, $\because AB = BC = CD$,

$$\therefore DB = BC = CD, \therefore \angle CBD = \angle BDC = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ABC - \angle CBD = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BDA = \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ - 30^\circ) = 75^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle BDC + \angle BDA = 60^\circ + 75^\circ = 135^\circ;$$

如图5, $AD = BD$, 设 $AB = BC = CD = m$,

作 $DE \perp AB$ 于点 E , 作点 C 关于直线 DE 的对称点 F , 连接 CF 交 DE 于点 G , 连接 DF ,

$$\therefore AE = BE = \frac{1}{2} AB = \frac{1}{2} m, DE \text{ 垂直平分 } CF, \therefore FD = CD = m,$$

$$\because \angle BED = \angle EBC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BED + \angle EBC = 180^\circ, \therefore BC \parallel ED,$$

$$\because BE \perp ED, CG \perp ED, \therefore CG = BE = \frac{1}{2} m,$$

$$\therefore FG = CG = \frac{1}{2} m, \therefore CF = CG + FG = \frac{1}{2} m + \frac{1}{2} m = m,$$

$$\therefore FD = CD = CF, \therefore \angle CDF = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EDC = \frac{1}{2} \angle CDF = 30^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle BDE = \angle CBD, \angle CDB = \angle CBD,$$

$$\therefore \angle BDE = \angle CDB = \frac{1}{2} \angle EDC = 15^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle BDE = 15^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle ADE + \angle BDE + \angle CDB = 15^\circ + 15^\circ + 15^\circ = 45^\circ,$$

综上所述, $\angle ADC$ 的度数为 90° 或 135° 或 45° .

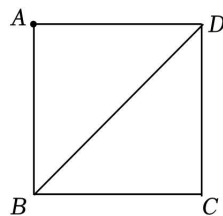


图3

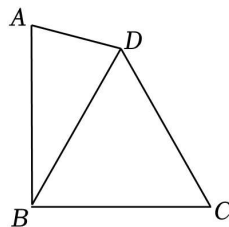


图4

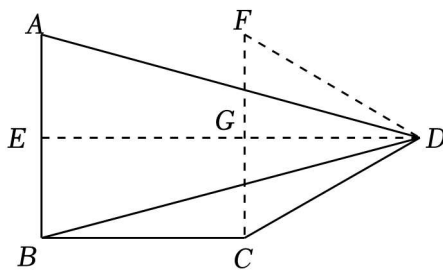


图5