

好学七年级数学创新真题 (5)

1. 如图 1, 点 E 在 BC 上, $AB \parallel CD$, $\angle A = \angle D$.

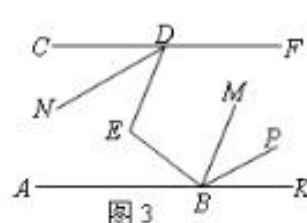
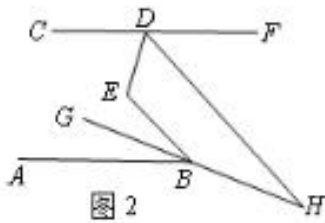
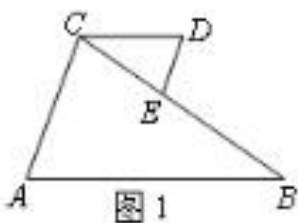
(1) 直接写出 $\angle ACB$ 和 $\angle BED$ 之间的数量关系为_____;

(2) 如图 2, BG 平分 $\angle ABE$, 直线 BG 与 $\angle CDE$ 的邻补角 $\angle EDF$ 的平分线交于 H 点.

若 $\angle E - \angle H = 60^\circ$, 求 $\angle E$ 的度数;

(3) 如图 3, 在(2)的条件下, BM 平分 $\angle ABE$ 的邻补角 $\angle EBK$, DN 平分 $\angle CDE$,

作 $BP \parallel DN$, 求 $\angle PBM$ 的度数.

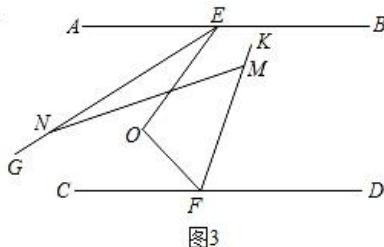
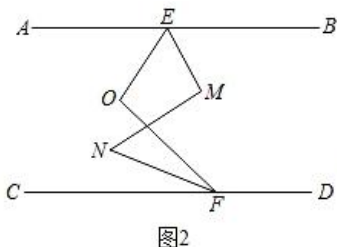
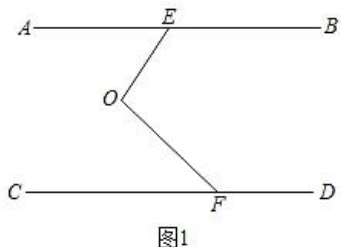


2. 如图, $AB \parallel CD$, 点 E、F 分别在直线 AB、CD 上, 点 O 在直线 AB、CD 之间, $\angle EOF = 100^\circ$.

(1) 求 $\angle BEO + \angle DFO$ 的值;

(2) 如图 2, 直线 MN 交 $\angle BEO$ 、 $\angle CFO$ 的角平分线分别于点 M、N, 求 $\angle EMN - \angle FNM$ 的值;

(3) 如图 3, EG 在 $\angle AEO$ 内, $\angle AEG = n\angle OEG$, FK 在 $\angle DFO$ 内, $\angle DFK = n\angle OFK$. 直线 MN 交 FK、EG 分别于点 M、N, 若 $\angle FMN - \angle ENM = 50^\circ$, 则 n 的值是_____.



3.如图, 直线 AB 分别 x 轴、 y 轴于点 $A(a,0)$ 、 $B(0,b)$, 且 a, b 满足 $\sqrt{a+6} + \sqrt{3-b} = 0$.

(1)直接写出 $a=$ ____, $b=$ ____;

(2)如图 1, 点 $P(x, y)$ 为直线 AB 上一动点, 且 $\frac{1}{2}x - y + 3 = 0$, 若 $S_{\triangle AOP} = 3S_{\triangle BOP}$, 求点 P 的坐标;

(3) 如图 2, 坐标平面内有一点 $M(2,m)$ 满足 $-3 \leq m \leq -1$, 现将直线 AB 沿 y 轴负方向 (向下) 平移 n 个单位长度后恰好经过点 M , 求 n 的取值范围.

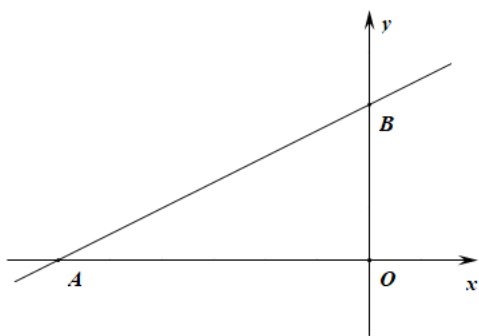


图 1

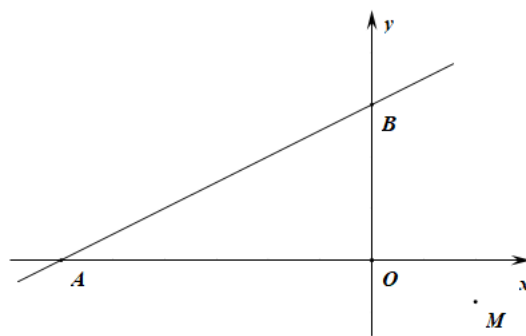


图 2

好学七年级数学创新真题解析 (5)

1. 如图1, 点E在BC上, $AB \parallel CD$, $\angle A = \angle D$.

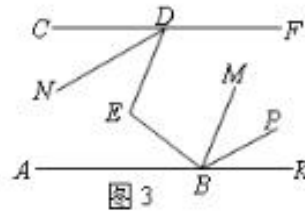
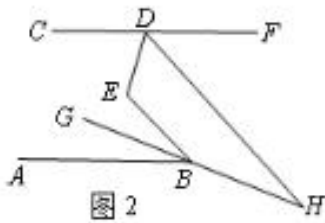
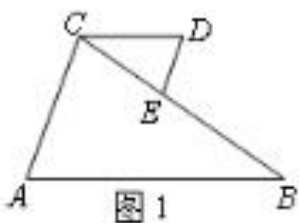
(1) 直接写出 $\angle ACB$ 和 $\angle BED$ 之间的数量关系为_____;

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若 $\angle E - \angle H = 60^\circ$, 求 $\angle E$ 的度数;

(3) 如图3, 在(2)的条件下, BM平分 $\angle ABE$ 的邻补角 $\angle EBK$, DN平分 $\angle CDE$,

作 $BP \parallel DN$, 求 $\angle PBM$ 的度数.



$$(1) \angle ACB + \angle BED = 180^\circ$$

提示: $\because AB \parallel CD, \angle A = \angle D, \therefore \angle ACD + \angle D = \angle ACD + \angle A = 180^\circ, \therefore AC \parallel DE,$

$$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle DEC, \therefore \angle ACB + \angle BED = \angle DEC + \angle BED = 180^\circ.$$

(2) 由BG平分 $\angle ABE$, 设 $\angle ABG = \angle EBG = \alpha$, 设 $\angle H = x$,

过E向右作 $EJ \parallel CD$, $\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore EJ \parallel AB \parallel CD$,

$$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle DEJ, \angle ABE = \angle BEJ,$$

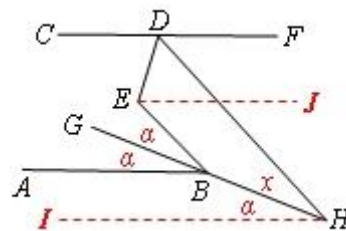
$$\therefore \angle CDE + \angle ABE = \angle DEJ + \angle BEJ = \angle DEB,$$

$$\therefore \angle DEB - \angle H = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DEB = \angle H + 60^\circ = x + 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE = 2\alpha, \therefore \angle CDE + 2\alpha = x + 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CDE = x + 60^\circ - 2\alpha. \therefore \angle EDF = 180^\circ - \angle CDE = 120^\circ - x + 2\alpha.$$



\because DH 平分 $\angle EDF$, $\therefore \angle HDF = 0.5 \angle EDF = 60^\circ - 0.5x + \alpha$.

过 H 向左作 $HI \parallel AB$, $\because AB \parallel CD$, $\therefore HI \parallel AB \parallel CD$,

$\therefore \angle IHG = \angle ABG = \alpha$, $\therefore \angle IHD = \angle IHG + \angle BHD = \alpha + x$.

且 $\angle IHD = \angle HDF$, 即 $\alpha + x = 60^\circ - 0.5x + \alpha$, 解得 $x = 40^\circ$, 即 $\angle H = 40^\circ$.

又 $\angle E - \angle H = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle E = 100^\circ$.

(3) 设射线 DN 与直线 AB 交于点 S, 设 $\angle ABE = 2\alpha$,

则 $\angle EBK = 180^\circ - 2\alpha$,

\because BM 平分 $\angle EBK$, $\therefore \angle MBK = \angle EBM = 90^\circ - \alpha$.

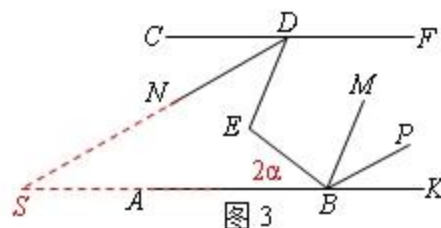
由(2), 得 $\angle E = 100^\circ$, $\angle CDE + \angle ABE = \angle E$,

$\therefore \angle CDE = 100^\circ - 2\alpha$.

\because DN 平分 $\angle CDE$, $\therefore \angle CDN = \angle EDN = 50^\circ - \alpha$.

$\because AB \parallel CD$, $BP \parallel DN$, $\therefore \angle PBK = \angle DSK = \angle CDN = 50^\circ - \alpha$.

$\therefore \angle PBM = \angle MBK - \angle PBK = (90^\circ - \alpha) - (50^\circ - \alpha) = 40^\circ$.

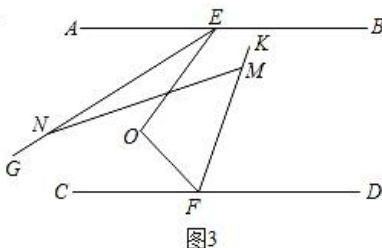
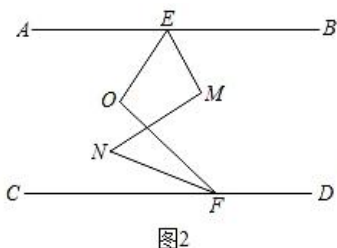
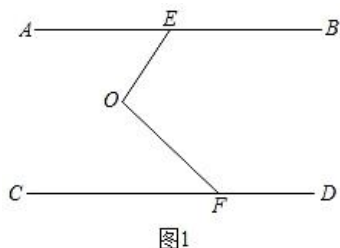


2.如图, $AB \parallel CD$, 点 E 、 F 分别在直线 AB 、 CD 上, 点 O 在直线 AB 、 CD 之间, $\angle EOF = 100^\circ$.

(1) 求 $\angle BEO + \angle DFO$ 的值;

(2) 如图 2, 直线 MN 交 $\angle BEO$ 、 $\angle CFO$ 的角平分线分别于点 M 、 N , 求 $\angle EMN - \angle FNM$ 的值;

(3) 如图 3, EG 在 $\angle AEO$ 内, $\angle AEG = n\angle OEG$, FK 在 $\angle DFO$ 内, $\angle DFK = n\angle OFK$. 直线 MN 交 FK 、 EG 分别于点 M 、 N , 若 $\angle FMN - \angle ENM = 50^\circ$, 则 n 的值是_____.



【解析】

解: (1) 证明: 过点 O 作 $OG \parallel AB$,

$\therefore AB \parallel CD$,

$\therefore AB \parallel OG \parallel CD$,

$\therefore \angle BEO + \angle EOG = 180^\circ$, $\angle DFO + \angle FOG = 180^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BEO + \angle EOG + \angle DFO + \angle FOG = 360^\circ$,

即 $\angle BEO + \angle EOF + \angle DFO = 360^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle EOF = 100^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BEO + \angle DFO = 260^\circ$;

(2) 解: 过点 M 作 $MK \parallel AB$, 过点 N 作 $NH \parallel CD$,

$\therefore EM$ 平分 $\angle BEO$, FN 平分 $\angle CFO$,

设 $\angle BEM = \angle OEM = x$, $\angle CFN = \angle OFN = y$,

$\therefore \angle BEO + \angle DFO = 260^\circ$

$\therefore \angle BEO + \angle DFO = 2x + 180^\circ - 2y = 260^\circ$,

$\therefore x - y = 40^\circ$,

$\therefore MK \parallel AB$, $NH \parallel CD$, $AB \parallel CD$,

$\therefore AB \parallel MK \parallel NH \parallel CD$,

$\therefore \angle EMK = \angle BEM = x$, $\angle HNF = \angle CFN = y$, $\angle KMN = \angle HNM$,

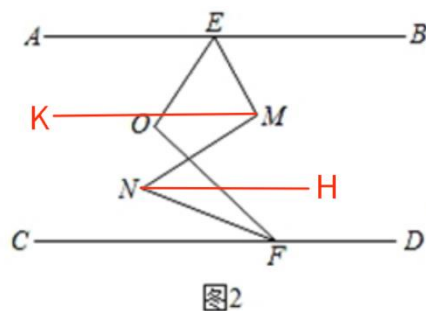
$\therefore \angle EMN + \angle FNM = \angle EMK + \angle KMN - (\angle HNM + \angle HNF)$

$= x + \angle KMN - \angle HNM - y$

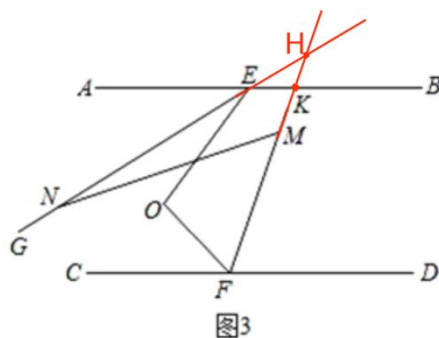
$= x - y$

$= 40^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle EMN - \angle FNM = 40^\circ$



(3) 延长 FM 交 AB 于 K, 交 CE 延长线于 H
 $\because AB \parallel CD$
 $\therefore \angle AKF = \angle KFD$
 $\therefore \angle AKF = \angle EHK + \angle HEK = \angle EHK + \angle AEG$ (外角证明过程略)
 $\therefore \angle KFD = \angle EHK + \angle AEG$
 $\therefore \angle EHK = \angle NMF - \angle ENM = 50^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle KFD - \angle AEG = 50^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle AEG = n \angle OEG$, FK 在 $\angle DFO$ 内, $\angle DFK = n \angle OFK$
 $\therefore \angle CFO = 180^\circ - \angle DFK - \angle OFK = 180^\circ - \angle KFD - \frac{1}{n} \angle KFD$



$$\angle AEO = \angle AEG + \angle OEG = \angle AEG + \frac{1}{n} \angle AEG$$

$$\therefore \angle BEO + \angle DFO = 260^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle AEO + \angle CFO = 100^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle AEG + \frac{1}{n} \angle AEG + 180^\circ - \angle KFD - \frac{1}{n} \angle KFD = 100^\circ$$

$$\therefore \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) (\angle KFD - \angle AEG) = 80^\circ$$

$$\therefore \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \times 50^\circ = 80^\circ$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{5}{3}$$

3. 如图, 直线 AB 分别 x 轴, y 轴于点 A(a,0), B(0,b), 且 a, b 满足 $\sqrt{a+6} + \sqrt{3-b} = 0$.

(1) 直接写出 a=____, b=____;

(2) 如图 1, 点 P(x, y) 为直线 AB 上一动点, 且 $\frac{1}{2}x - y + 3 = 0$, 若 $S_{\triangle AOP} = 3S_{\triangle BOP}$, 求点 P 的坐标;

(3) 如图 2, 坐标平面内有一点 M(2,m) 满足 $-3 \leq m \leq -1$, 现将直线 AB 沿 y 轴负方向 (向下) 平移 n 个单位长度后恰好经过点 M, 求 n 的取值范围.

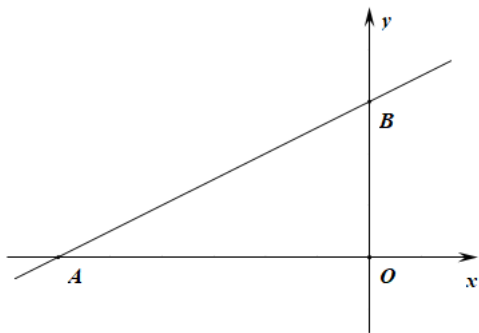


图 1

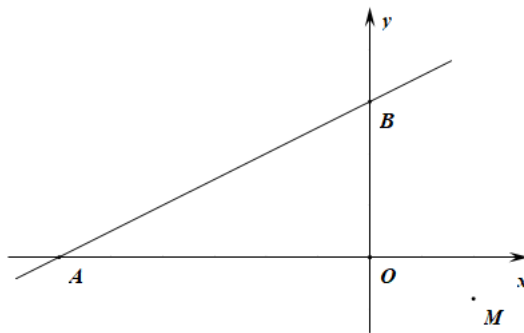


图 2

【解析】

解：

(1) -6; 3

(2) ∵ $S_{\triangle AOP} = 3S_{\triangle BOP}$

∴ $\frac{1}{2} OA \cdot |y| = \frac{3}{2} OB \cdot |x|$

∴ $3|y| = \frac{9}{2} |x|$

①当点 D 在 AB 之间, $3y = -\frac{9}{2}x$

∴ $P(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4})$

②当点 D 在 AB 延长线上时, $3y = \frac{9}{2}x$

∴ $P(3, \frac{9}{2})$

∴ P 坐标为 $(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4})$ 或 $(3, \frac{9}{2})$

(3) 分别过点 M, A 作 x 轴, y 轴的平行线, 交 AB 于 E, 交 x 轴的平行线于 F,

∵ $M(2, m)$ $A(-6, 0)$ $B(0, 3)$

设 $E(2, a)$ $F(-6, a)$

∴ $AF = -m$ $FG = 6$ $GM = 2$

$BG = 3 - m$ $ME = a - m$

∴ $S_{\text{梯}AFGB} + S_{\text{梯}BGME} = S_{\text{梯}AFME}$

∴ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times (3 - 2m) + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times (3 + a - 2m) = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times (a - 2m)$

解得 $a = 4$

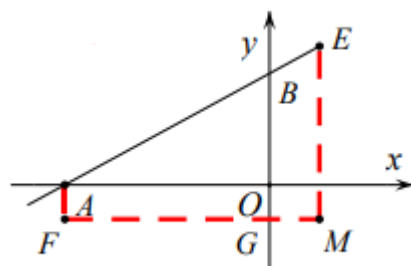
在直线 AB 平移刚好经过 M 点时, 点 M 的对应点为 E
即平移的距离为 $n = ME = 4 - m$

∴ $-3 \leq m \leq -1$

∴ $1 \leq -m \leq 3$

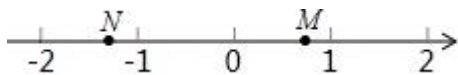
∴ $5 \leq 4 - m \leq 7$

∴ $5 \leq n \leq 7$



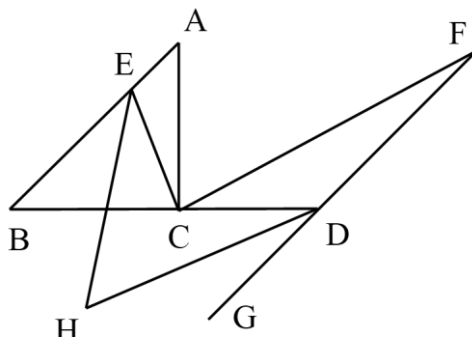
好学七年级数学高分满分真题 (5)

1. 如图, 数轴上两点 M, N 所对应的实数分别为 m, n, 则 $m - n$ 的结果可能是 ()

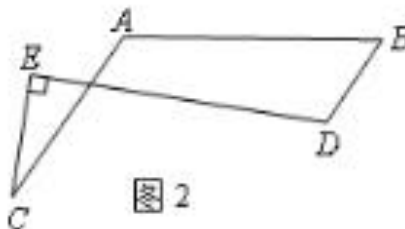
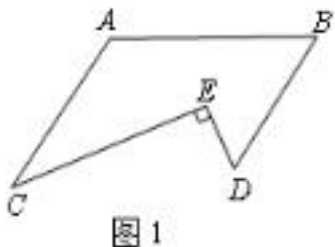


- A. -1 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3

2. 如图, $AC \perp BD$ 于 C, E 是 AB 上一点, $CE \perp CF$, $DF \parallel AB$, EH 平分 $\angle BEC$, DH 平分 $\angle BDG$, 求 $\angle H$ 与 $\angle ACF$ 之间的数量关系。

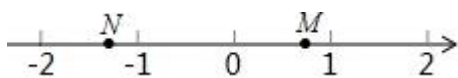


3. 如图 1, 已知 $\angle A = (90 + x)^\circ$, $\angle B = (90 - x)^\circ$, $\angle CED = 90^\circ$, $2\angle C - \angle D = m^\circ$.
 (1) 判断 AC 与 BD 的位置关系, 并说明理由;
 (2) 当 $m = 30$ 时, 求 $\angle C$ 、 $\angle D$ 的度数;
 (3) 如图 2, 用含 m 的代数式表示 $\angle C$ 、 $\angle D$ 的度数.



好学七年级数学高分满分真题解析 (5)

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

【解答】C

2. 如图， $AC \perp BD$ 于 C, E 是 AB 上一点， $CE \perp CF$, $DF \parallel AB$, EH 平分 $\angle BEC$, DH 平分 $\angle BDG$, 求 $\angle H$ 与 $\angle ACF$ 之间的数量关系。

【解答】解:

由 M 型得: $\angle ECD = \angle BEC + \angle CDG$

$\angle H = \angle BEH + \angle HDG$

又 \because EH 平分 $\angle BEC$, DH 平分 $\angle BDG$

$\therefore \angle ECD = 2\angle H$

$\because \angle ECF = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$

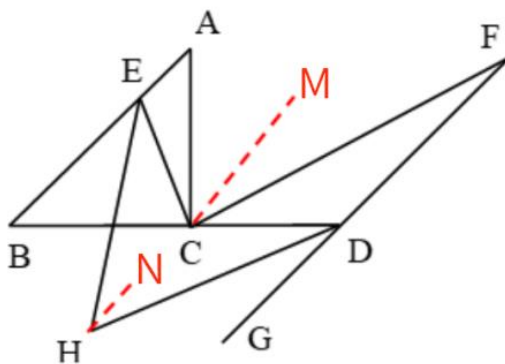
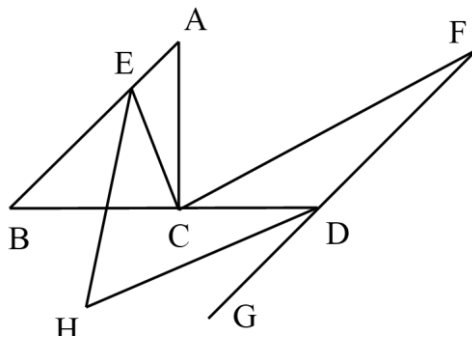
$\therefore \angle BCE + \angle ACE = \angle ACE + \angle ACF$

$\therefore \angle BCE = \angle ACF$

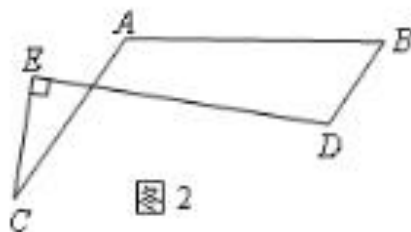
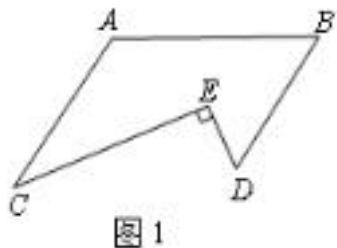
又 $\because \angle BCE + \angle ECD = 180^\circ$

$\therefore \angle ACF + \angle ECD = 180^\circ$

$\therefore \angle ACF + 2\angle H = 180^\circ$



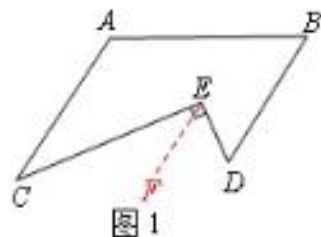
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- (1) 判断 AC 与 BD 的位置关系, 并说明理由;
- (2) 当 $m=30$ 时, 求 $\angle C$ 、 $\angle D$ 的度数;
- (3) 如图 2, 用含 m 的代数式表示 $\angle C$ 、 $\angle D$ 的度数.



【解答】解:

- (1) $\because \angle A = (90+x)^\circ$, $\angle B = (90-x)^\circ$,
- $$\therefore \angle A + \angle B = (90+x)^\circ + (90-x)^\circ = 180^\circ,$$
- $$\therefore AC \parallel BD.$$

- (2) 过 E 向下作 $EF \parallel AC$, 则 $\angle C = \angle CEF$.
- 由(1)知 $AC \parallel BD$, $\therefore EF \parallel BD$, 则 $\angle D = \angle DEF$.
- 则 $\angle C + \angle D = \angle CEF + \angle DEF = \angle CED = 90^\circ$.
- 又 $m=30$, $2\angle C - \angle D = m^\circ = 30^\circ$,
- 由以上两式, 得 $\angle C = 40^\circ$, $\angle D = 50^\circ$.



- (3) 过 E 向下作 $EF \parallel AC$, 则 $\angle C = \angle CEF$.

由(1)知 $AC \parallel BD$, $\therefore EF \parallel BD$, 则 $\angle D = \angle DEF$.

由 $\angle D - \angle C = \angle DEF - \angle CEF = \angle CED = 90^\circ$.

又 $2\angle C - \angle D = m^\circ$,

由以上两式, 得 $\angle C = (m+90)^\circ$, $\angle D = (m+180)^\circ$.

