

# 专项训练六 圆中的证明与计算

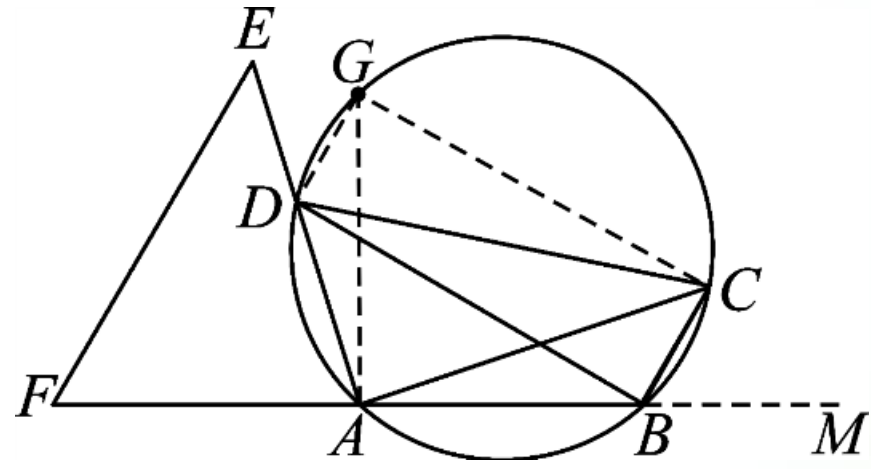
**类型一：与圆的性质有关的证明与计算**

1.(2024·浙江改编)如图,在圆内接四边形ABCD中, $AD < AC$ , $\angle ADC < \angle BAD$ ,  
 延长AD至点E,使 $AE = AC$ ,延长BA至点F,连接EF,使 $\angle AFE = \angle ADC$ .

(1)若 $\angle AFE = 60^\circ$ ,CD为直径,求 $\angle ABD$ 的度数;

(2)①延长AB至点M,求证： $EF \parallel BC$ ;

②过点D作 $DG \parallel BC$ 交 $\odot O$ 于点G,连接AG,CG,求证： $EF = BD$ .



(1)解：∵ CD为直径, ∴  $\angle CAD = 90^\circ$ ,

∵  $\angle AFE = \angle ADC = 60^\circ$ ,

∴  $\angle ACD = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$ ,

∴  $\angle ABD = \angle ACD = 30^\circ$ .

(2)证明：①∵ 四边形ABCD是圆内接四边形，

$$\therefore \angle CBM = \angle ADC,$$

又∵  $\angle AFE = \angle ADC$ ,  $\therefore \angle AFE = \angle CBM$ ,

$$\therefore EF \parallel BC.$$

②由题意得 $DG \parallel BC \parallel EF$ ,

$\therefore \angle GDC = \angle DCB, \therefore \widehat{BD} = \widehat{CG}, \therefore BD = CG,$

$\therefore$  四边形 $ACGD$ 是圆内接四边形,

$\therefore \angle GDE = \angle ACG, \text{又} \because DG \parallel EF,$

$\therefore \angle E = \angle GDE, \therefore \angle E = \angle ACG,$

$\therefore \angle AFE = \angle ADC, \angle ADC = \angle AGC,$

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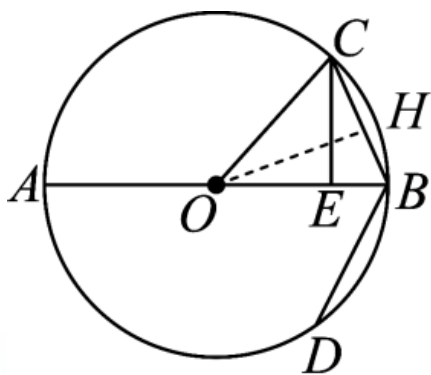
$\therefore AE = AC, \therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle ACG(\text{AAS}),$

$\therefore EF = CG, \therefore EF = BD.$

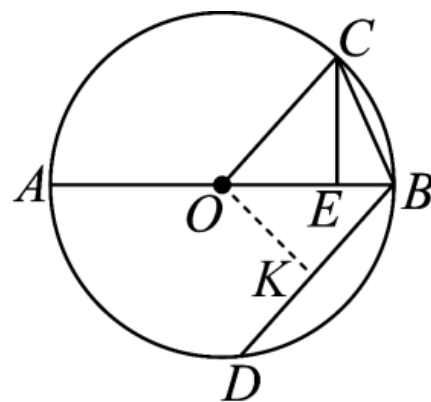
2. (2024·包头改编)如图,  $AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,  $BC, BD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的两条弦, 点 $C$ 与点 $D$ 在 $AB$ 的两侧,  $E$ 是 $OB$ 上一点( $OE > BE$ ), 连接 $OC, CE$ , 且  $\angle BOC = 2\angle BCE$ .

(1)如图①, 若 $BE = 1, CE = \sqrt{5}$ , 过点 $O$ 作 $OH \perp BC$ 于点 $H$ .求 $\odot O$ 的半径;

(2)如图②, 过点 $O$ 作 $OK \perp BD$ 于点 $K$ , 若 $BD = 2OE$ , 求证:  $BD \parallel OC$ .(请用两种证法解答)



①



②

(1)解:  $\because OC=OB, OH \perp BC,$

$\therefore \angle COH = \angle BOH, CH=BH,$

$\because \angle BOC = 2\angle BCE, \therefore \angle BOH = \angle BCE,$

$\because \angle BOH + \angle OBH = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle BCE + \angle OBH = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CEB = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore BC = \sqrt{EC^2 + EB^2} = \sqrt{6}, \therefore CH=BH = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2},$

$\because \cos \angle OBH = \frac{BH}{OB} = \frac{EB}{BC}, \therefore OB = \frac{BH \cdot BC}{BE} = 3.$

$\therefore \odot O$  的半径为3.



(2)证法一：由题意得

$BK=DK$ ,  $\because BD=2OE$ ,  $\therefore OE=BK$ ,

$\because \angle CEO = \angle OKB = 90^\circ$ ,  $OC=OB$ ,

$\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle OEC \cong \text{Rt}\triangle BKO(\text{HL})$ ,

$\therefore \angle COE = \angle OBK$ ,  $\therefore OC \parallel BD$ .

证法二：由题意得  $BK=DK$ ,  $\because BD=2OE$ ,

$\therefore OE=BK$ ,  $\therefore \cos \angle COE = \frac{OE}{OC}$ ,

$\cos \angle OBK = \frac{BK}{OB}$ ,  $OC=OB$ ,

$\therefore \cos \angle COE = \cos \angle OBK$ ,

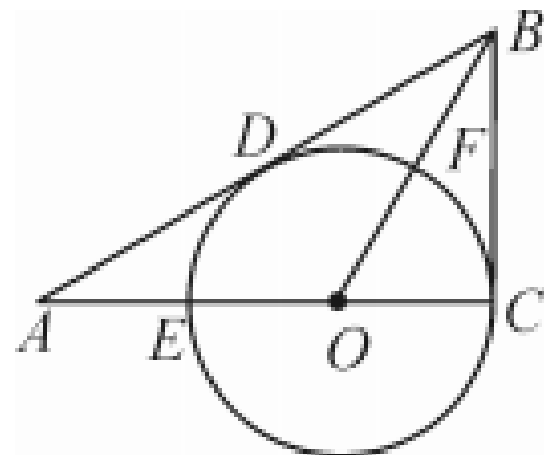
$\therefore \angle COE = \angle OBK$ ,  $\therefore OC \parallel BD$ .

## 类型二：与切线判定有关的证明与计算

3. (2024·湖北)如图, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中,  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ , 点 $E$ 在 $AC$ 上, 以 $CE$ 为直径的 $\odot O$ 经过 $AB$ 上的点 $D$ , 与 $OB$ 交于点 $F$ , 且 $BD = BC$ .

(1)求证:  $AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线;

(2)若 $AD = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $AE = 1$ , 求 $\widehat{CF}$ 的长.



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