

相交线与平行线——猪脚模型

主讲人：某某某老师

某某学校

例1.平面内的两条直线有相交和平行两种位置关系.

(1)如图1, 若 $AB \parallel CD$, 点P在AB、CD内部, $\angle B = 50^\circ$, $\angle D = 30^\circ$, 求 $\angle BPD$.



解：如图1，过P点作 $PO \parallel AB$ ，

$\because AB \parallel CD$ ，

$\therefore CD \parallel PO \parallel AB$ ，

$\therefore \angle BPO = \angle B, \angle OPD = \angle D$ ，

$\therefore \angle BPD = \angle BPO + \angle OPD$ ，

$\therefore \angle BPD = \angle B + \angle D$ 。

$\because \angle B = 50^\circ, \angle D = 30^\circ$ ，

$\therefore \angle BPD = \angle B + \angle D = 50^\circ + 30^\circ = 80^\circ$ ；



(2)如图2, 在 $AB \parallel CD$ 的前提下, 将点P移到AB、CD外部, 则 $\angle BPD$ 、 $\angle B$ 、 $\angle D$ 之间有何数量关系? 请证明你的结论.

解: $\angle B = \angle D + \angle BPD$,

$\because AB \parallel CD$,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle BOD$,

$\because \angle BOD = \angle D + \angle BPD$,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle D + \angle BPD$;



(3)如图3, 写出 $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D + \angle E + \angle F$ 的度数= 360°.

解: $\because \angle CMN = \angle A + \angle E, \angle DNB = \angle B + \angle F,$

又 $\because \angle C + \angle D + \angle CMN + \angle DNM = 360^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D + \angle E + \angle F = 360^\circ.$

故答案为: $360^\circ.$



例2.(1)如图1, 已知 $AB \parallel CD$, $\angle AEP = 40^\circ$, $\angle PFD = 110^\circ$, 求 $\angle EPF$ 的度数.

解: 延长 EP 交 CD 于点 G ,

$\because AB \parallel CD$,

$\therefore \angle AEG = \angle PGF = 40^\circ$,

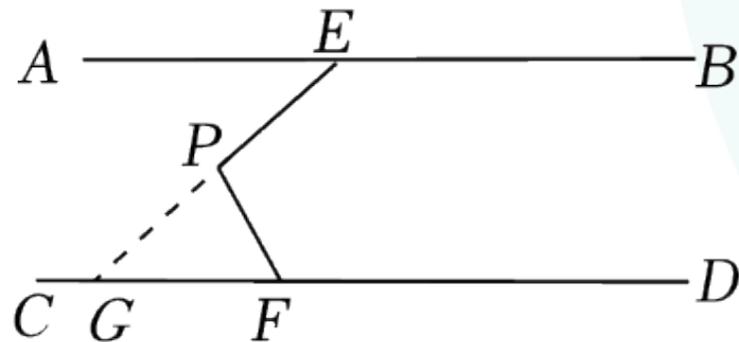
$\because \angle PFD = 110^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle PFG = 180^\circ - \angle PFD = 70^\circ$,

$\because \angle EPF$ 是 $\triangle PFG$ 的一个外角,

$\therefore \angle EPF = \angle PGF + \angle PFG = 110^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle EPF$ 的度数为 110° ;



(2)如图2, $AB \parallel CD$, 点P在AB的上方, 问 $\angle PEA$, $\angle PFC$, $\angle EPF$ 之间有何数量关系? 并说明理由;

解: $\angle PFC = \angle PEA + \angle EPF$,

理由: 如图: 设AB与PF交于点M,

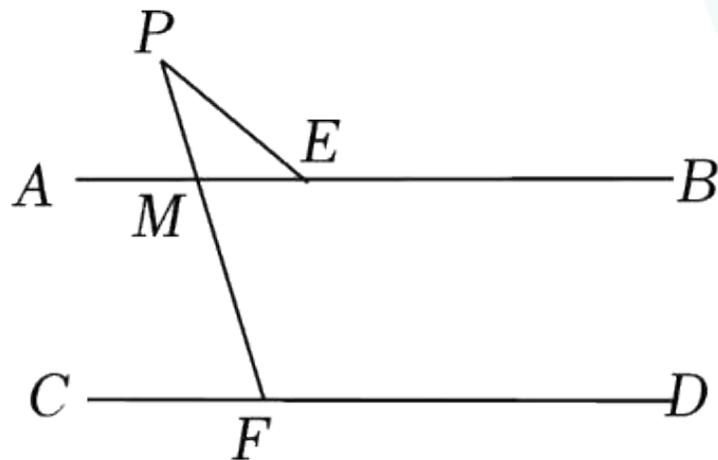
$\because \angle PMA$ 是 $\triangle PME$ 的一个外角,

$\therefore \angle PMA = \angle PEA + \angle EPF$,

$\because AB \parallel CD$,

$\therefore \angle PMA = \angle PFC$,

$\therefore \angle PFC = \angle PEA + \angle EPF$;



(3)如图3, 在(2)的条件下, 已知 $\angle EPF = 60^\circ$, $\angle PEA$ 的平分线和 $\angle PFC$ 的平分线交于点G, 求 $\angle G$ 的度数.

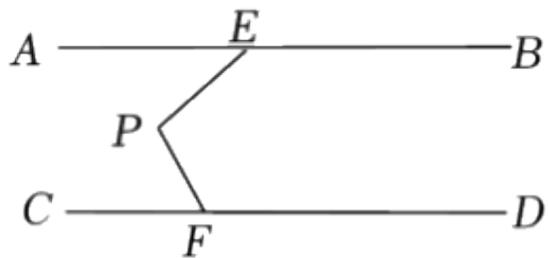


图1

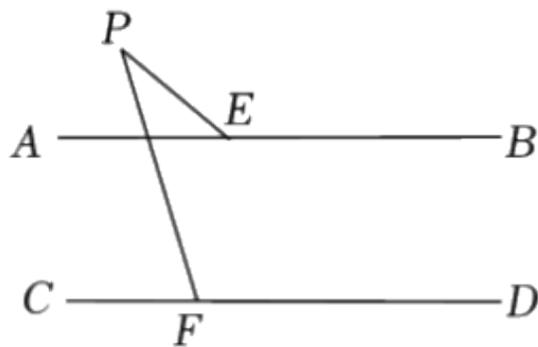


图2

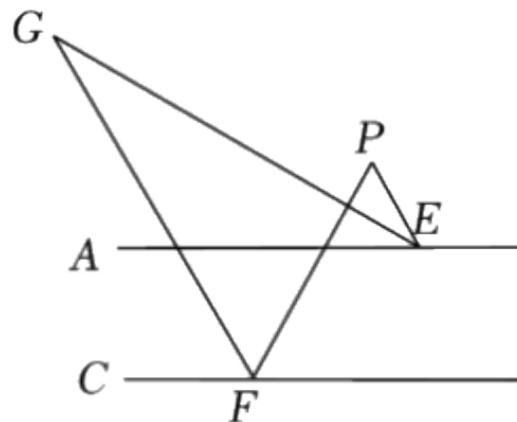


图3

解：由(2)可得：

$$\angle PFC = \angle PEA + \angle EPF,$$

$$\therefore \angle EPF = \angle PFC - \angle PEA = 60^\circ,$$

\therefore EG 平分 $\angle AEP$, FG 平分 $\angle PFC$,

$$\therefore \angle GEA = \frac{1}{2} \angle AEP, \angle GFC = \frac{1}{2} \angle PFC,$$

由(2)得：

$$\angle GFC = \angle G + \angle GEA,$$

$$\therefore \angle G = \angle GFC - \angle GEA$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \angle PFC - \frac{1}{2} \angle AEP$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\angle PFC - \angle AEP)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 60^\circ$$

$$= 30^\circ,$$

$\therefore \angle G$ 的度数为 30° .



例3.如图, $AB//CD$, 点E为两直线之间的一点.

(1)如图1, 若 $\angle BAE = 35^\circ$, $\angle DCE = 20^\circ$, 则 $\angle AEC = \underline{55^\circ}$;

解: 55°

如图所示, 过点E作 $EF//AB$,

$\because AB//CD \therefore AB//CD//EF$,

$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle 1, \angle ECD = \angle 2$,

$\therefore \angle AEC = \angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle BAE + \angle ECD = 35^\circ + 20^\circ = 55^\circ$,

故答案为 55° .



(2)如图2, 试说明, $\angle BAE + \angle AEC + \angle ECD = 360^\circ$;

解: 如图所示, 过点E作 $EG \parallel AB$,

$\because AB \parallel CD \therefore AB \parallel CD \parallel EG$,

$\therefore \angle A + \angle 1 = 180^\circ, \angle C + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle A + \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle C = 360^\circ$,

即 $\angle BAE + \angle AEC + \angle ECD = 360^\circ$.



(3)①如图3, 若 $\angle BAE$ 的平分线与 $\angle DCE$ 的平分线相交于点F, 判断 $\angle AEC$ 与 $\angle AFC$ 的数量关系, 并说明理由;

②如图4, 若设 $\angle E = m$, $\angle BAF = \frac{1}{n} \angle FAE$, $\angle DCF = \frac{1}{n} \angle FCE$, 请直接用含 m 、 n 的代数式表示 $\angle F$ 的度数.



解：① $2\angle AFC + \angle AEC = 360^\circ$ ，理由如下：

由(1)可得， $\angle AFC = \angle BAF + \angle DCF$ ，

$\therefore AF$ 平分 $\angle BAE$, CF 平分 $\angle DCE$ ，

$\therefore \angle BAE = 2\angle BAF, \angle DCE = 2\angle DCF$ ，

$\therefore \angle BAE + \angle DCE = 2\angle AFC$ ，

由(2)可知， $\angle \diamond \diamond AE + \angle AEC + \angle DCE = 360^\circ$ ，

$\therefore 2\angle AFC + \angle AEC = 360^\circ$ 。

②由①知 $\angle F + \angle FAE + \angle E + \angle FCE = 360^\circ$ ，

$\therefore \angle BAF = \frac{1}{n}\angle FAE, \angle DCF = \frac{1}{n}\angle FCE, \angle BAF + \angle DCF = \angle F$ ，



$$\therefore \angle F = \frac{1}{n} (\angle FAE + \angle FCE),$$

$$\therefore \angle FAE + \angle FCE = n\angle F,$$

$$\therefore \angle F + \angle E + n\angle F = 360^\circ,$$

$$\therefore (n + 1)\angle F = 360^\circ - \angle E = 360^\circ - m,$$

$$\therefore \angle F = \frac{360^\circ - m}{n + 1}.$$



例4.如图1, $AB \parallel CD$, 点P, Q分别在AB, CD上, 点E在AB, CD之间. 连接PE, QE, $PE \perp QE$.

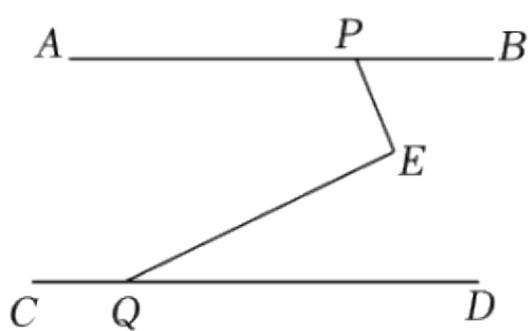


图1

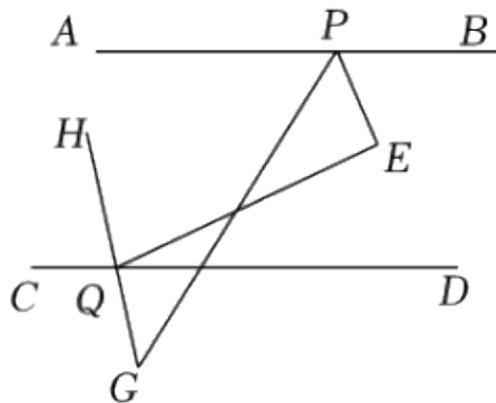


图2

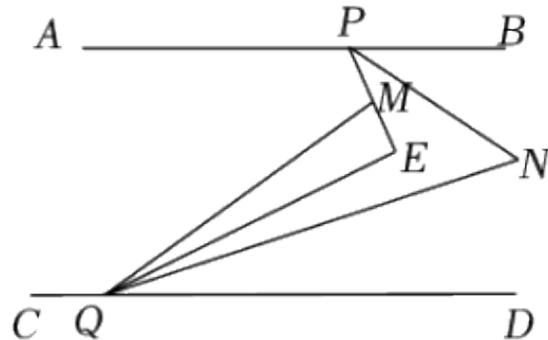


图3

(1)直接写出 $\angle BPE$ 与 $\angle DQE$ 的数量关系为 延长PE交CD于点F,

$\because PE \perp QE, \therefore \angle PEQ = 90^\circ, \because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle BPE = \angle PFC,$

$\because \angle PEQ$ 是 $\triangle QEF$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle PEQ = \angle DQE + \angle PFC = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle BPE + \angle DQE = 90^\circ, ;$

解：延长PE交CD于点F，

$\because PE \perp QE,$

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

$\because AB \parallel CD,$

$\therefore \angle BPE = \angle PFC,$

$\because \angle PEQ$ 是 $\triangle QEF$ 的一个外角，

$\therefore \angle PEQ = \angle DQE + \angle PFC = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle BPE + \angle DQE = 90^\circ,$



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/845313040333011200>