



与四边形有关的证明与计算-导学案（答案）

类型一：平行四边形性质和判定的应用

例 1 如图,已知在四边形 $ABCD$ 中, $AB//CD$, E 、 F 为对角线 AC 上的两点,且 $AE = CF$, $DF//BE$.求证四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形

解: $\because AB//CD$

$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle DCF$

$\because BE//DF$

$\therefore \angle BEF = \angle DFE$

$\therefore \angle AEB = \angle CFD$

在 $\triangle AEB$ 和 $\triangle CFD$ 中

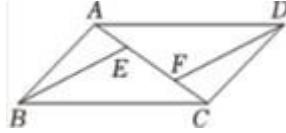
$$\begin{cases} \angle AEB = \angle CFD \\ AE = CF \\ \angle EAB = \angle FCD \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AEB \cong \triangle CFD (ASA)$

$\therefore AB = CD$

$\because AB//CD, AB = CD$

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形



变式 如图,已知在平行四边形 $ABCD$ 中, E 、 F 是对角线 AC 上的两点,并且 $AE = CF$.求证 $BE = DF$

方法一:

解: $\because \square ABCD$

$\therefore AB = CD$

$\because AB//CD$

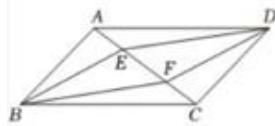
$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle DCF$

在 $\triangle ABE$ 和 $\triangle CDF$ 中

$AB = CD, \angle BAE = \angle DCF, AE = CF$

$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CDF (SAS)$

$\therefore BE = DF$



方法二:

解: 连接 BD 交 AC 于点 O ,连接 DE 、 BF

$\because \square ABCD$

$\therefore AO = CO, BO = DO$

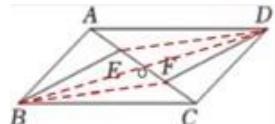
$\therefore AO = CO, AE = CF$

$\therefore EO = FO$

$\therefore EO = FO, BO = DO$

\therefore 四边形 $BEDF$ 为平行四边形

$\therefore BE = DF$



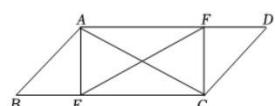
类型二：特殊平行四边形性质和判定的应用

例 2 如图,在 $\square ABCD$ 中,点 E 、 F 分别在 BC, AD 上, $BE = DF, AC = EF$

(1)求证:四边形 $AECF$ 是矩形

(2)若 $AE = BE, AB = 2, \tan \angle ACB = \frac{1}{2}$,求 BC 的长

解:





(1) ∵ $\square ABCD$
 $\therefore AD = BC, AD \parallel BC$
 $\because BE = DF$
 $\therefore AD - DF = BC - BE$
即 $AF = EC$
 $\because AF = EC, AF \parallel EC$
 \therefore 四边形 $AECF$ 是平行四边形
又 $\because AC = EF$
 $\therefore \square AECF$ 是矩形

(2) ∵ 四边形 $AECF$ 是矩形
 $\therefore \angle AEC = \angle AEB = 90^\circ$
 $\because \angle AEB = 90^\circ, AE = BE, AB = 2$
 $\therefore AE = BE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} AB = \sqrt{2}$

在 $Rt\triangle AEC$ 中

$$\tan \angle ACE = \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{1}{2}$$

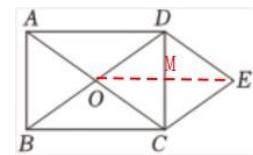
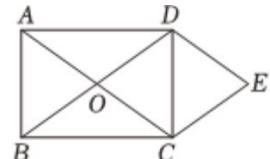
$$\therefore EC = 2AE = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore BC = BE + EC = \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

例 3 如图, 矩形 $ABCD$ 的对角线 AC, BD 相交于点 $O, DE \parallel AC, CE \parallel BD$

- (1) 求证: 四边形 $OCED$ 是菱形
(2) 若 $BC = 3, DC = 2$, 求四边形 $OCED$ 的面积
解:

(1) 连 OE 交 CD 于点 M
 $\because DE \parallel AC, CE \parallel BD$
 \therefore 四边形 $OCED$ 是平行四边形
 $\therefore M$ 为 DC 的中点
 \because 矩形 $ABCD$
 $\therefore O$ 为 DB 的中点, $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore O$ 为 DB 的中点, M 为 DC 的中点



$\therefore OM$ 为 $\triangle DBC$ 的中位线
 $\therefore OM \parallel BC$
 $\therefore \angle OMD = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore DC \perp OE$
 $\therefore \square OCED, DC \perp OE$
 $\therefore \square OCED$ 是菱形

(2) 方法一: $\because OM$ 为 $\triangle DBC$ 的中位线, $BC = 3$

$$\therefore OM = \frac{1}{2} BC = \frac{3}{2}$$

\therefore 菱形 $OCED$

$$\therefore OE = 2OM = 3$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} DC \cdot OE$$



$$\because DC = 2, OE = 3$$

$$\therefore S = 3$$

方法二: $S_{\Delta OBC} = S_{\Delta OCD} = S_{\Delta ECD}$

$$S_{\text{菱形}} = S_{Rt\Delta DBC} = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot DC = 3$$

类型三: 图形几何变换—折叠与旋转

例4 如图,在平面直角坐标系中,将矩形ADCO沿直线AE折叠(点E在DC边上),

折叠后顶点恰好落在OC边上的点F处,若点D的坐标为(10,8)

(1)求CF的长

(2)求点E的坐标

解:

(1) \because 点D的坐标为(10,8)

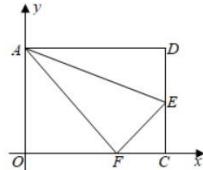
$$\therefore OA = 8, AD = OC = 10$$

根据折叠的性质知

$$AF = AD = 10$$

$$\text{在 } Rt\Delta AOF \text{ 中}, OF = \sqrt{AF^2 - OA^2} = 6$$

$$\therefore CF = OC - OF = 4$$



(2)方法一: 根据折叠的性质可知 $FE = DE$

设 $CE = x$, 则 $FE = 8 - x$

在 $Rt\Delta CEF$ 中

$$FC^2 + CE^2 = FE^2$$

$$\text{即 } 4^2 + x^2 = (8 - x)^2$$

解得 $x = 3$

\therefore 点E的坐标为(10,3)

方法二: 根据折叠的性质可知 $\angle AFE = \angle D = 90^\circ$

$$\therefore \angle AFO + \angle EFC = 90^\circ$$

$$\because \angle O = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle AFO + \angle FAO = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle FAO = \angle EFC$$

在 ΔAOF 和 ΔFCE 中

$$\angle FAO = \angle EFC, \angle O = \angle C$$

$$\therefore \Delta AOF \sim \Delta FCE$$

$$\therefore \frac{AO}{FC} = \frac{OF}{CE}$$

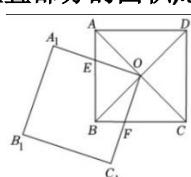
$$\because AO = 8, OF = 6, FC = 4$$

$$\therefore CE = 3$$

\therefore 点E的坐标为(10,3)

例5 如图,正方形ABCD的对角线相交于O,点O又是正方形 $A_1B_1C_1O$ 的一个顶点,而且这两个正方形的边长相等,求证无论正方 $A_1B_1C_1O$ 绕O点怎样转动,两个正方形重叠部分的面积,总

等于一个正方形面积的 $\frac{1}{4}$





解: ∵ 四边形ABCD是正方形

$$\therefore AO = BO, \angle AOB = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle BAO = \angle CBO = 45^\circ$$

∴ 四边形A₁B₁C₁O是正方形

$$\therefore \angle A_1OC_1 = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle AOB = 90^\circ, \angle A_1OC_1 = 90^\circ, \angle EOB = \angle EOF$$

$$\therefore \angle AOE = \angle BOF$$

在 $\triangle OAE$ 和 $\triangle OBF$ 中

$$\angle EAO = \angle FBO, OA = OB, \angle AOE = \angle BOF$$

$$\therefore \triangle OAE \cong \triangle OBF (ASA)$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle OAE} = S_{\triangle OBF}$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{重叠}} = S_{\triangle OEB} + S_{\triangle OBF} = S_{\triangle OEB} + S_{\triangle OAE} = S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{4}S_{\text{正方形 } ABCD}$$

变式 如图,在四边形ABCD中,AB=AD,∠BAD=∠BCD=90°,连接AC,若AC=6,求四边形ABCD的面积

解: 将 $\triangle ABC$ 绕点A逆时针旋转 90° , 得到 $\triangle ADE$

$$\therefore \angle B + \angle D = 180^\circ$$

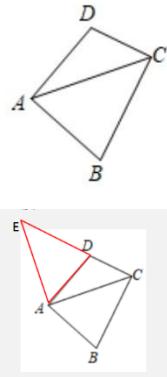
∴ C、D、E三点共线

由旋转的性质可得

$$AC = AE, \angle EAC = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore AC = 6$$

$$S_{\text{四边形 } ABCD} = S_{Rt\triangle EAC} = \frac{1}{2}AC^2 = \frac{36}{2}$$



变式 如图,点P是正方形ABCD内一点,且点P到点A、B、C的距离为 $2\sqrt{3}$ 、 $\sqrt{2}$ 、 4 ,求正方形ABCD的面积

解: 如图,将 $\triangle ABP$ 绕点B顺时针旋转 90° , 得到 $\triangle CBM$,

连接PM, 过点B作BH⊥PM于H

$$\therefore BP = BM = \sqrt{2}, \angle PBM = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore PM = \sqrt{2}PB = 2$$

$$\therefore PC = 4, PA = CM = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore PC^2 = CM^2 + PM^2$$

$$\therefore \angle PMC = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BPM = \angle BMP = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle CMB = \angle APB = 135^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle APB + \angle BPM = 180^\circ$$

∴ A、P、M共线

$$\therefore BH \perp PM$$

$$\therefore PH = HM$$

$$\therefore BH = PH = HM = 1$$

$$\therefore AH = 2\sqrt{3} + 1$$

$$\therefore AB^2 = AH^2 + BH^2 = (2\sqrt{3} + 1)^2 + 1^2 = 14 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{正方形 } ABCD \text{ 的面积为 } 14 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

