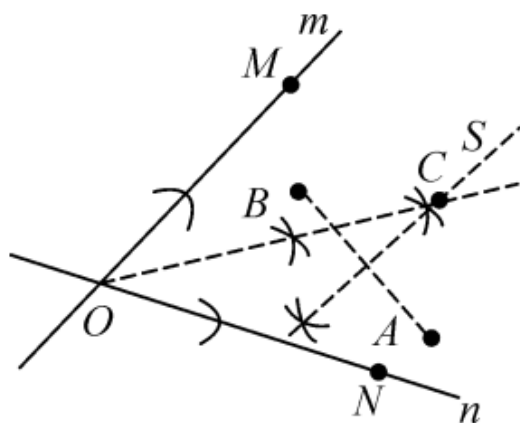


1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. D  
 9. B 10. B  
 11. 1 12. 5  $70^\circ$  13.  $126^\circ$  14.  $60^\circ$  或  $120^\circ$   
 15.  $36^\circ$  16. 12

17. 解:如图,设点  $M, N$  分别在直线  $m, n$  上,作  $\angle MON$  的平分线,作  $AB$  的垂直平分线,得  $\angle MON$  的平分线与  $AB$  的垂直平分线的交点  $C$  即为所求的点.



18. 解:(1)  $\angle DAC$  的度数不会改变,理由如下:

$$\because EA = EC, \therefore \angle CAE = \angle C,$$

$$\therefore \angle AED = 2\angle C, \textcircled{1}$$

$$\because \angle BAE = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} [180^\circ - (90^\circ - 2\angle C)] = 45^\circ + \angle C,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAE = 90^\circ - \angle BAD = 90^\circ - (45^\circ + \angle C) = 45^\circ - \angle C, \textcircled{2}, \text{由} \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{得}, \angle DAC = \angle DAE + \angle CAE = 45^\circ.$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } \angle ABC = m^\circ, \text{ 则 } \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ -$$

$$m^\circ) = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} m^\circ,$$

$$\angle AEB = 180^\circ - n^\circ - m^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAE = n^\circ - \angle BAD = n^\circ - 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}m^\circ,$$

$$\because EA = EC, \therefore \angle CAE = \frac{1}{2}\angle AEB = 90^\circ -$$

$$\frac{1}{2}n^\circ - \frac{1}{2}m^\circ,$$

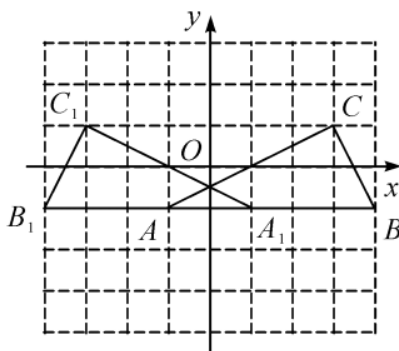
$$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle DAE + \angle CAE = n^\circ - 90^\circ +$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m^\circ + 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}n^\circ - \frac{1}{2}m^\circ = \frac{1}{2}n^\circ.$$

19. (1) 如图所示.

(2)  $(1, -1)$   $(-4, -1)$   $(-3, 1)$

(3)  $(0, -3)$ ,  $(0, 1)$  或  $(3, -3)$



20. 解: (1)  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle BEG = \angle AGC' = 48^\circ.$$

由折叠的性质得  $\angle CEF = \angle C'EF$ ,

$$\therefore \angle CEF = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 48^\circ) = 66^\circ.$$

(2) 证明:  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle GFE = \angle CEF.$$

由折叠的性质得  $\angle CEF = \angle C'EF$ ,

$$\therefore \angle GFE = \angle C'EF, \therefore GE = GF,$$

即  $\triangle EFG$  是等腰三角形.

21. 解: (1) 设底边长为  $x$  cm, 则腰长为  $2x$  cm.

依题意, 得  $2x + 2x + x = 25$ , 解得  $x = 5$ ,

$$\therefore 2x = 10.$$

$\therefore$  三角形三边的长为 10 cm, 10 cm, 5 cm.

(2) 若腰长为 6 cm, 则底边长为  $25 - 6 - 6 = 13$  cm.

而  $6 + 6 < 13$ ,  $\therefore$  不能围成腰长为 6 cm 的等腰三角形.

若底边长为 6 cm, 则腰长为  $\frac{1}{2}(25-6)=9.5$  cm.

此时能围成等腰三角形,

$\therefore$  三边长分别为 6 cm, 9.5 cm, 9.5 cm.

22. (1) 证明:  $\because BF \parallel AC, \angle ACB = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle CBF = 90^\circ.$

又  $\angle ABC = 45^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle ABF = 45^\circ,$

$\therefore BD = BF.$  又  $\because D$  为  $BC$  的中点,

$\therefore BD = CD, \therefore BF = CD.$  又  $AC = BC,$

$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle CBF$  (SAS),

$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle BCF,$

$\therefore \angle CGD = \angle CAD + \angle ACF = \angle BCF + \angle ACF = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore AD \perp CF.$

(2) 解:  $\triangle ACF$  是等腰三角形. 理由如下:

由(1)知  $BD = BF$ , 又  $\because DE \perp AB, \therefore AB$  是  $DF$  的垂直平分线,  $\therefore AD = AF.$  由(1)知

$\triangle ACD \cong \triangle CBF, \therefore AD = CF, \therefore AF = CF,$

$\therefore \triangle ACF$  是等腰三角形.

23. (1) 证明:  $\because \triangle ABC$  和

$\triangle ADE$  都是等边三角形,

$\therefore AB = AC,$

$AD = AE,$

$\angle BAC = \angle DAE = 60^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle BAC - \angle DAC =$

$\angle DAE - \angle DAC,$

即  $\angle BAD = \angle CAE.$

在  $\triangle BAD$  和  $\triangle CAE$  中,

$$\begin{cases} AB = AC, \\ \angle BAD = \angle CAE, \\ AD = AE, \end{cases}$$

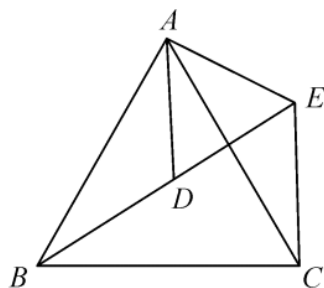
$\therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAE$  (SAS).

(2) 证明:  $\because \triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAE, \therefore BD = CE.$

$\because \triangle ADE$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore DE = AE.$

$\therefore DE + BD = BE, \therefore AE + CE = BE.$

(3) 解:  $\because \triangle ADE$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle ADE =$



$$\angle AED = 60^\circ. \therefore \angle ADB = 180^\circ - \angle ADE = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ.$$

$$\because \triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEC = \angle ADB = 120^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle BEC = \angle AEC - \angle AED = 120^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ.$$

24. 解: (1) 过点  $C$  作  $CM \perp x$  轴, 垂足为  $M$ , 如图 1 所示:

$$\because CM \perp OA, AC \perp AB,$$

$$\therefore \angle MAC + \angle OAB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\angle OAB + \angle OBA = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle MAC = \angle OBA.$$

在  $\triangle MAC$  和  $\triangle OBA$  中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle CMA = \angle AOB, \\ \angle MAC = \angle OBA, \\ AC = BA, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle MAC \cong \triangle OBA (\text{AAS}),$$

$$\therefore CM = OA = 2, MA = OB = 4, \therefore OM = 6,$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } C \text{ 的坐标为 } (-6, -2).$$

(2) 如图 2, 过  $D$  点作  $DQ \perp OP$ , 垂足为  $Q$ , 则四边形  $OEDQ$  是矩形,  $\therefore DE = OQ$ .

$$\because \angle APO + \angle QPD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\angle APO + \angle OAP = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle QPD = \angle OAP.$$

在  $\triangle AOP$  和  $\triangle PQD$  中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle AOP = \angle PQD = 90^\circ, \\ \angle OAP = \angle QPD, \\ AP = PD, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle AOP \cong \triangle PQD (\text{AAS}), \therefore AO = PQ = 2,$$

$$\therefore OP - DE = OP - OQ = PQ = OA = 2.$$

(3) 如图 3, 过点  $F$  分别作  $FS \perp x$  轴, 垂足为  $S$ ,  $FT \perp y$  轴, 垂足为  $T$ , 则  $\angle HSF = \angle GTF = 90^\circ = \angle SOT$ ,

$$\because FS = FT = 4,$$

$\therefore$  四边形  $OSFT$  是正方形,  $\angle SFT = 90^\circ = \angle HFG$ ,

$$\therefore \angle HFS = \angle GFT.$$

在  $\triangle FSH$  和  $\triangle FTG$  中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle HSF = \angle GTF, \\ FS = FT, \\ \angle HFS = \angle GFT, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle FSH \cong \triangle FTG (\text{ASA}), \therefore GT = HS.$$

$$\text{又} \because G(0, m), H(n, 0),$$

$$\text{点 } F \text{ 坐标为 } (-4, -4),$$

$$\therefore GT = -4 - m, HS = n - (-4) = n + 4,$$

$$\therefore -4 - m = n + 4, \therefore m + n = -8.$$

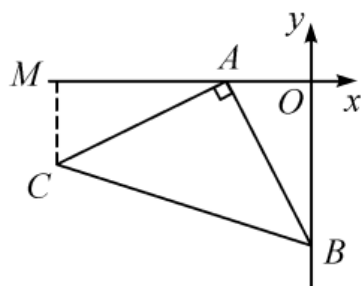


图1

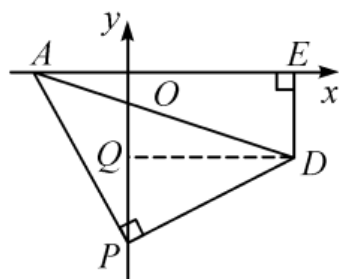


图2

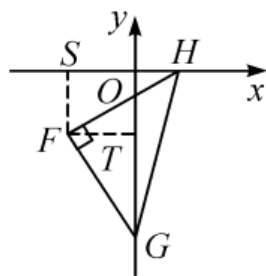


图3