



∵ $AB \parallel CD$

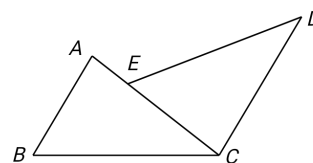
∴ $\angle A = \angle ECD$ 1分

在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle CED$ 中

$$\begin{cases} AC = CD, \\ \angle A = \angle ECD, \\ AB = CE, \end{cases}$$

∴ $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CED$ 4分

∴ $BC = ED$ 5分



22. 解：原式 = $\frac{1}{x-2} \cdot \frac{(x-2)^2}{(x+1)} - \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ 1分

= $\frac{x-2}{x+1} - \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ 2分

= $\frac{x-2-(x-1)}{x+1}$ 3分

= $-\frac{1}{x+1}$ 4分

当 $x = \sqrt{3} - 1$ 时,

原式 = $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1+1} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 5分

23. 证明：∵ $AB \parallel CD$

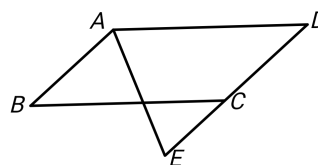
∴ $\angle E = \angle BAE$ 1分

∵ $\angle BAD$ 的角平分线与 DC 的延长线交于点 E ,

∴ $\angle BAE = \angle DAE$ 2分

∴ $\angle E = \angle DAE$ 3分

∴ $DA = DE$ 5分



24. 证明：∵ $\triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,

∴ $\angle A = \angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ$1分

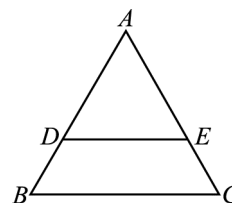
∵ $DE \parallel BC$,

∴ $\angle ADE = \angle B = 60^\circ$ 2分

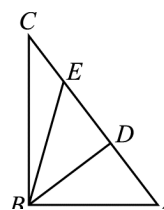
$\angle AED = \angle C = 60^\circ$ 3分

∴ $\angle A = \angle ADE = \angle AED$4分

∴ $\triangle ADE$ 是等边三角形.5分



25. 解：在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中,





$\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2.$
 $\because BC = 20, AB = 15,$
 $\therefore AC = 25. \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$

$\because BD \perp AC,$
 $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ.$
 $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABC}$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot BC = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BD.$
 $\therefore BD = 12. \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$

在 $Rt\triangle ABD$ 中
 $\therefore AD = 9. \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分},$

$\because DE = DA,$
 $\therefore AE = 2AD = 18.$
 $\therefore EC = AC - AE = 25 - 18 = 7 \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$

26. 解: $\frac{x-3}{2x-4} \div (\frac{5}{x-2} - x-2)$
 $= \frac{x-3}{2x-4} \div (\frac{5}{x-2} - \frac{x^2-4}{x-2})$
 $= \frac{x-3}{2(x-2)} \div \frac{9-x^2}{x-2}$
 $= \frac{x-3}{2(x-2)} \cdot \frac{x-2}{(3+x)(3-x)}$
 $= -\frac{1}{2(x+3)} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$

$\therefore \frac{x+3}{x+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}+1},$

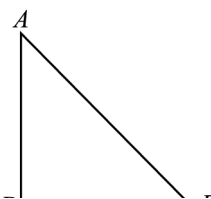
即 $\frac{x+2}{x+3} = \sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}+1 \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$

$\therefore 1 - \frac{1}{x+3} = \sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}+1 \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$

$\therefore -\frac{1}{x+3} = \sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$

$\therefore \frac{x-3}{2x-4} \div (\frac{5}{x-2} - x-2)$
 $= -\frac{1}{2(x+3)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{2}. \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$

27. 解: (1) \because 等腰直角三角形 $ABC, AB=BC=8,$





$\therefore \angle C = \angle A = 45^\circ$

$\angle ABC = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore AB$ 垂直数轴于点 D ,

$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore BC \parallel DE$

$\therefore \angle AED = \angle C = \angle A = 45^\circ$.

$\therefore AD = DE$.

$\therefore AD = 6$,

$\therefore DE = AD = 6$ 1分

$\therefore OD = 2$,

$\therefore OE = 4$2分

$\therefore d(\text{点 } O, \text{点 } E) = 4$3分

(2) 过点 O 作 $OF \perp AC$ 于点 F ,

$\therefore \angle AED = 45^\circ$ $OE = 4$,

$\therefore \angle AED = \angle FOE = 45^\circ$

$\therefore OF = FE$

设 $OF = FE = x$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OEF$ 中,

$x^2 + x^2 = 16$

$x^2 = 8$

$x = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$

$x = 2\sqrt{2}$ 5分

\therefore 点 O 到边 AC 距离 OF 是 $2\sqrt{2}$ 6分

$\therefore AB = 8, AD = 6$

$\therefore DB = AB - AD = 2$.

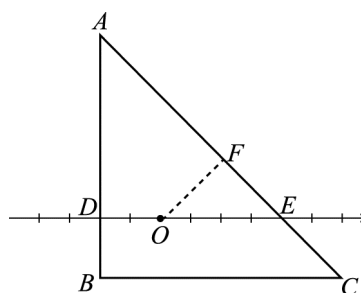
\therefore 点 O 到边 BC 的距离与线段 DB 的长相等.

\therefore 点 O 到边 BC 距离是 2,

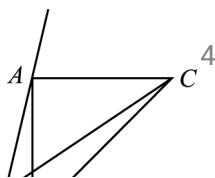
\therefore 点 O 到边 AB 距离 OD 是 2,

\therefore 对于 $\triangle ABC$ 三边上任意一点 Q, O, Q 两点间的距离的最小值为 2.

$\therefore d(\text{点 } O, \triangle ABC) = 2$ 8分



28. (1) 补全图形, 如图所示.





.....1分

(2) 解：连接 AE ,

\because 点 E 与点 B 关于直线 AP 对称,

\therefore 对称轴 AP 是 EB 的垂直平分线.

$\therefore AE=AB, \angle EAP=\angle BAP=16^\circ$ 2分

\because 等腰直角三角形 ABC ,

$\therefore AB=AC$,

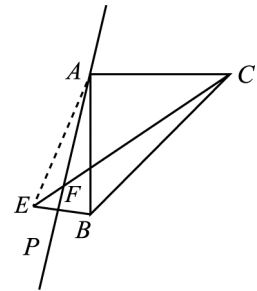
$\angle BAC=90^\circ$

$\therefore AE=AC$.

$\therefore \angle AEC=\angle ACF$3分

$\therefore 2\angle ACF+32^\circ+90^\circ=180^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ACF=29^\circ$ 4分



(3) AB, FE, FC 满足的数量关系： $FE^2+FC^2=2AB^2$ 5分

证明：连接 AE, BF , 设 BF 交 AC 于点 G ,

\because 点 E 与点 B 关于直线 AP 对称,

\therefore 对称轴 AP 是 EB 的垂直平分线.

$\therefore AE=AB, FE=FB$.

$\because AF=AF$,

$\therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle ABF$

$\therefore \angle FEA=\angle FBA$.

$\because AB=AC$,

$\therefore AE=AC$.

$\therefore \angle ACE=\angle AEC$.

$\therefore \angle ACE=\angle ABF$6分

又 $\because \angle CGF=\angle AGB$,

$\therefore \angle CFB=\angle BAC=90^\circ$7分

$\therefore FB^2+FC^2=BC^2$.

$\because BC^2=2AB^2$,

$\therefore FE^2+FC^2=2AB^2$ 8分

