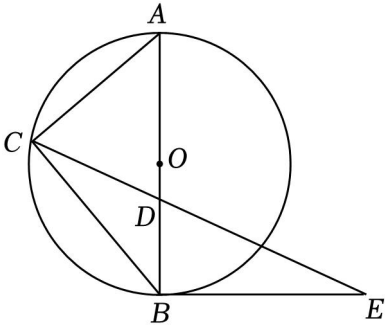


## 十年之圆的证明（SY）

1. (2023•SY) 如图,  $AB$  是  $\odot O$  的直径, 点  $C$  是  $\odot O$  上的一点 (点  $C$  不与点  $A, B$  重合), 连接  $AC, BC$ , 点  $D$  是  $AB$  上的一点,  $AC=AD$ ,  $BE$  交  $CD$  的延长线于点  $E$ , 且  $BE=BC$ .

(1) 求证:  $BE$  是  $\odot O$  的切线;

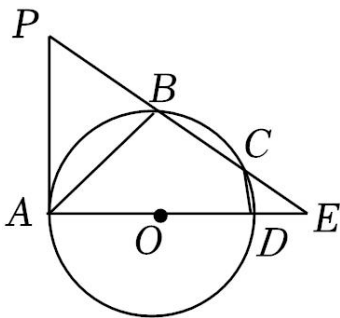
(2) 若  $\odot O$  的半径为 5,  $\tan E = \frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $BE$  的长为 \_\_\_\_\_.



2. (2022•SY) 如图, 四边形  $ABCD$  内接于  $\odot O$ ,  $AD$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,  $AD, BC$  的延长线交于点  $E$ , 延长  $CB$  交  $PA$  于点  $P$ ,  $\angle BAP + \angle DCE = 90^\circ$ .

(1) 求证:  $PA$  是  $\odot O$  的切线;

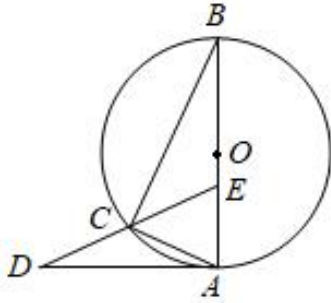
(2) 连接  $AC$ ,  $\sin \angle BAC = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $BC=2$ ,  $AD$  的长为 \_\_\_\_\_.



3. (2021•SY) 如图,  $AB$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,  $AD$  与  $\odot O$  交于点  $A$ , 点  $E$  是半径  $OA$  上一点 (点  $E$  不与点  $O, A$  重合). 连接  $DE$  交  $\odot O$  于点  $C$ , 连接  $CA, CB$ . 若  $CA=CD$ ,  $\angle ABC=\angle D$ .

(1) 求证:  $AD$  是  $\odot O$  的切线;

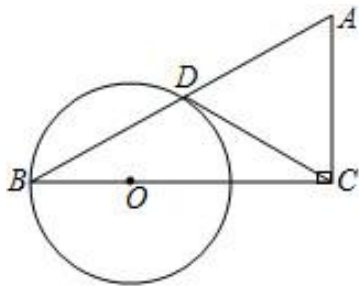
(2) 若  $AB=13$ ,  $CA=CD=5$ , 则  $AD$  的长是 \_\_\_\_\_.



4. (2020•SY) 如图, 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle ACB=90^\circ$ , 点  $O$  为  $BC$  边上一点, 以点  $O$  为圆心,  $OB$  长为半径的圆与边  $AB$  相交于点  $D$ , 连接  $DC$ , 当  $DC$  为  $\odot O$  的切线时.

(1) 求证:  $DC=AC$ ;

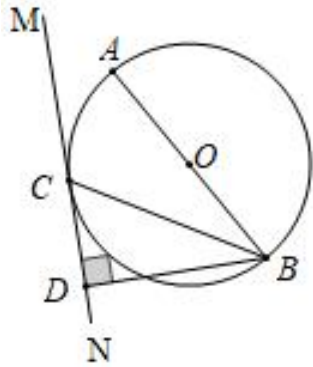
(2) 若  $DC=DB$ ,  $\odot O$  的半径为 1, 请直接写出  $DC$  的长为 \_\_\_\_\_.



5. (2019•SY) 如图,  $AB$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,  $BC$  是  $\odot O$  的弦, 直线  $MN$  与  $\odot O$  相切于点  $C$ , 过点  $B$  作  $BD \perp MN$  于点  $D$ .

(1) 求证:  $\angle ABC = \angle CBD$ ;

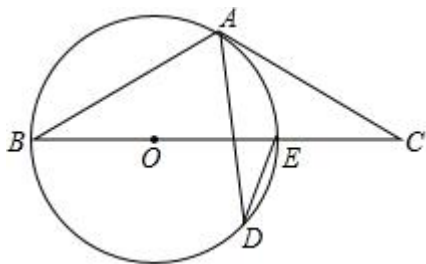
(2) 若  $BC = 4\sqrt{5}$ ,  $CD = 4$ , 则  $\odot O$  的半径是\_\_\_\_\_.



6. (2018•SY) 如图,  $BE$  是  $\odot O$  的直径, 点  $A$  和点  $D$  是  $\odot O$  上的两点, 过点  $A$  作  $\odot O$  的切线交  $BE$  延长线于点  $C$ .

(1) 若  $\angle ADE = 25^\circ$ , 求  $\angle C$  的度数;

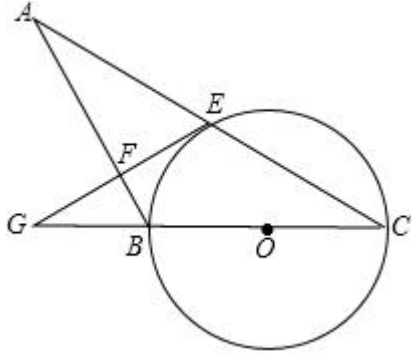
(2) 若  $AB = AC$ ,  $CE = 2$ , 求  $\odot O$  半径的长.



7. (2017•SY) 如图, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 以 $BC$ 为直径的 $\odot O$ 交 $AC$ 于点 $E$ , 过点 $E$ 作 $EF \perp AB$ 于点 $F$ , 延长 $EF$ 交 $CB$ 的延长线于点 $G$ , 且 $\angle ABG = 2\angle C$ .

(1) 求证:  $EF$  是 $\odot O$ 的切线;

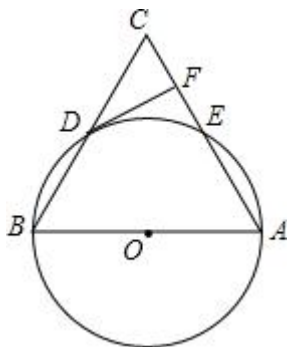
(2) 若  $\sin \angle EGC = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\odot O$ 的半径是3, 求 $AF$ 的长.



8. (2016•SY) 如图, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 以 $AB$ 为直径的 $\odot O$ 分别与 $BC$ ,  $AC$ 相交于点 $D$ ,  $E$ ,  $BD = CD$ , 过点 $D$ 作 $\odot O$ 的切线交边 $AC$ 于点 $F$ .

(1) 求证:  $DF \perp AC$ ;

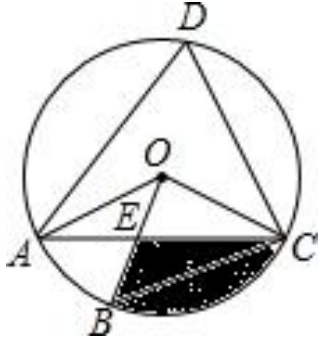
(2) 若 $\odot O$ 的半径为5,  $\angle CDF = 30^\circ$ , 求 $\widehat{BD}$ 的长 (结果保留 $\pi$ ).



9. (2015·SY) 如图, 四边形  $ABCD$  是  $\odot O$  的内接四边形,  $\angle ABC=2\angle D$ , 连接  $OA$ 、 $OB$ 、 $OC$ 、 $AC$ ,  $OB$  与  $AC$  相交于点  $E$ .

(1) 求  $\angle OCA$  的度数;

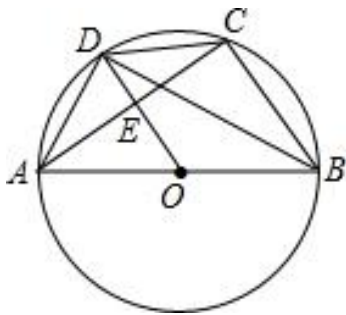
(2) 若  $\angle COB=3\angle AOB$ ,  $OC=2\sqrt{3}$ , 求图中阴影部分面积 (结果保留  $\pi$  和根号)



10. (2014·SY) 如图,  $\odot O$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的外接圆,  $AB$  为直径,  $OD \parallel BC$  交  $\odot O$  于点  $D$ , 交  $AC$  于点  $E$ , 连接  $AD$ ,  $BD$ ,  $CD$ .

(1) 求证:  $AD=CD$ ;

(2) 若  $AB=10$ ,  $\cos \angle ABC = \frac{3}{5}$ , 求  $\tan \angle DBC$  的值.



参考答案与试题解析

1. (1) 证明:  $\because AB$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,

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

$$\therefore \angle ACD + \angle BCD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\because AC = AD,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle ADC,$$

$$\because \angle ADC = \angle BDE,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle BDE,$$

$$\because BE = BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle BCD = \angle E,$$

$$\therefore \angle BDE + \angle E = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DBE = 180^\circ - (\angle BDE + \angle E) = 90^\circ,$$

即  $OB \perp BE$ .

$\because OB$  为  $\odot O$  的半径,

$\therefore BE$  是  $\odot O$  的切线;

(2) 解:  $\because \tan E = \frac{1}{2}, \tan E = \frac{DB}{BE},$

$$\therefore \frac{DB}{BE} = \frac{1}{2},$$

设  $DB = x$ , 则  $BE = 2x$ ,

$$\therefore BC = BE = 2x, AD = AB - BD = 10 - x,$$

$$\because AC = AD,$$

$$\therefore AC = 10 - x,$$

$$\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ,$$

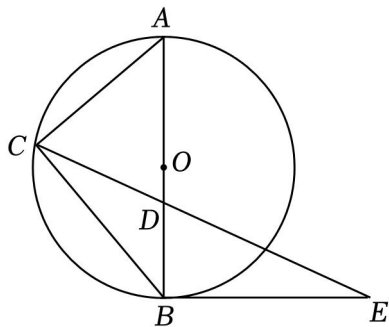
$$\therefore AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2,$$

$$\therefore (10 - x)^2 + (2x)^2 = 10^2,$$

解得:  $x = 0$  (不合题意, 舍去) 或  $x = 4$ .

$$\therefore BE = 2x = 8.$$

故答案为: 8.



2. (1) 证明:  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是  $\odot O$  的内接四边形,

$$\therefore \angle BAD + \angle BCD = 180^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle BCD + \angle DCE = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle DCE,$$

$$\because \angle BAP + \angle DCE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAP + \angle BAD = 90^\circ,$$

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

$\because OA$  是  $\odot O$  的半径,

$\therefore PA$  是圆  $O$  的切线;

(2) 连接  $BO$  并延长交  $\odot O$  于点  $F$ , 连接  $CF$ ,

$\because BF$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,

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

$$\because \angle BAC = \angle F,$$

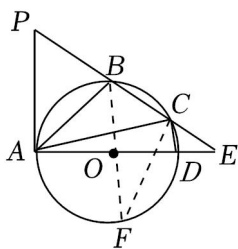
$$\therefore \sin \angle BAC = \sin F = \frac{1}{3},$$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle BCF$  中,  $BC = 2$ ,

$$\therefore BF = \frac{BC}{\sin F} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{3}} = 6,$$

$$\therefore AD = BF = 6,$$

故答案为: 6.



3. (1)  $\because AB$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,

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

$$\therefore \angle BAC + \angle ABC = 90^\circ.$$

又  $\because CA = CD$ ,

$$\therefore \angle D = \angle CAD,$$

又  $\because \angle ABC = \angle D$ ,

$$\therefore \angle CAD + \angle BAC = 90^\circ,$$

即  $OA \perp AD$ ,

$\therefore AD$  是  $\odot O$  的切线;

(2) 由 (1) 可得  $\angle ABC + \angle BAC = 90^\circ = \angle D + \angle DEA$ ,

$$\because \angle ABC = \angle D,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DEA,$$

$$\therefore CE = CA = CD = 5,$$

$$\therefore DE = 10,$$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$  中, 由勾股定理得,

$$BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{13^2 - 5^2} = 12,$$

$$\because \angle ACB = \angle DAE = 90^\circ, \angle ABC = \angle D,$$

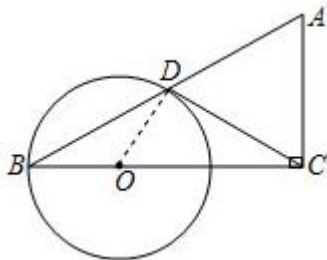
$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle EDA,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{ED} = \frac{BC}{AD},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{13}{10} = \frac{12}{AD},$$

$$\text{解得, } AD = \frac{120}{13}.$$

4. 证明: (1) 如图, 连接  $OD$ ,



$\because CD$  是  $\odot O$  的切线,

$$\therefore CD \perp OD,$$



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

$$\therefore \angle BDO + \angle ADC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle A + \angle B = 90^\circ,$$

$$\because OB = OD,$$

$$\therefore \angle OBD = \angle ODB,$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle ADC,$$

$$\therefore CD = AC;$$

$$(2) \because DC = DB,$$

$$\therefore \angle DCB = \angle DBC,$$

$$\therefore \angle DCB = \angle DBC = \angle BDO,$$

$$\because \angle DCB + \angle DBC + \angle BDO + \angle ODC = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DCB = \angle DBC = \angle BDO = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore DC = \sqrt{3}OD = \sqrt{3},$$

故答案为:  $\sqrt{3}$ .

5. (1) 证明: 连接  $OC$ ,

$\because MN$  为  $\odot O$  的切线,

$$\therefore OC \perp MN,$$

$$\because BD \perp MN,$$

$$\therefore OC \parallel BD,$$

$$\therefore \angle CBD = \angle BCO.$$

又  $\because OC = OB$ ,

$$\therefore \angle BCO = \angle ABC,$$

$$\therefore \angle CBD = \angle ABC.;$$

(2) 解: 连接  $AC$ ,

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle BCD$  中,  $BC = 4\sqrt{5}$ ,  $CD = 4$ ,

$$\therefore BD = \sqrt{BC^2 - CD^2} = 8,$$

$\because AB$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,

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

$$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle CDB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle ABC = \angle CBD,$$

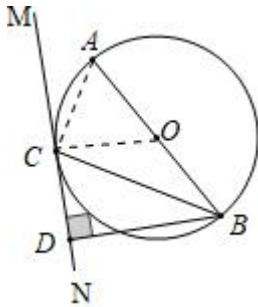
$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle CBD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{CB}{BD}, \text{ 即 } \frac{AB}{4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{8},$$

$$\therefore AB = 10,$$

$$\therefore \odot O \text{ 的半径是 } 5,$$

故答案为 5.



6.

解：（1）连接  $OA$ ,

$\because AC$  是  $\odot O$  的切线,  $OA$  是  $\odot O$  的半径,

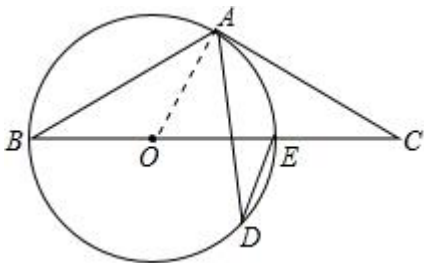
$$\therefore OA \perp AC,$$

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

$$\because \widehat{AE} = \widehat{AE}, \angle ADE = 25^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOE = 2\angle ADE = 50^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ - \angle AOE = 90^\circ - 50^\circ = 40^\circ;$$



$$(2) \because AB = AC,$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle C,$$

$$\because \widehat{AE} = \widehat{AE},$$

$$\therefore \angle AOC = 2\angle B,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOC = 2\angle C,$$

$$\because \angle OAC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOC + \angle C = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore 3\angle C = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle C = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore OA = \frac{1}{2}OC,$$

设 $\odot O$ 的半径为 $r$ ,

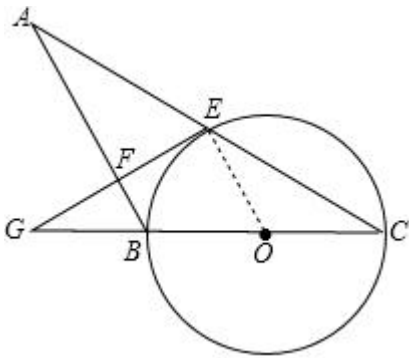
$$\because CE = 2,$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{1}{2}(r+2),$$

解得:  $r = 2$ ,

$\therefore \odot O$ 的半径为2.

7. 解: (1) 如图, 连接 $EO$ , 则 $OE = OC$ ,



$$\therefore \angle EOG = 2\angle C,$$

$$\because \angle ABG = 2\angle C,$$

$$\therefore \angle EOG = \angle ABG,$$

$$\therefore AB \parallel EO,$$

$$\because EF \perp AB,$$

$$\therefore EF \perp OE,$$

又 $\because OE$ 是 $\odot O$ 的半径,

$\therefore EF$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线;

$$(2) \because \angle ABG = 2\angle C, \angle ABG = \angle C + \angle A,$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle C,$$

$$\therefore BA = BC = 6,$$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle OEG$  中,  $\because \sin \angle EGO = \frac{OE}{OG}$ ,

$$\therefore OG = \frac{OE}{\sin \angle EGO} = \frac{3}{\frac{3}{5}} = 5,$$

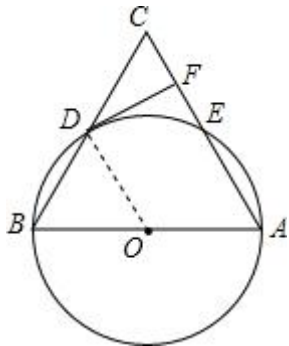
$$\therefore BG = OG - OB = 2,$$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle FGB$  中,  $\because \sin \angle EGO = \frac{BF}{BG}$ ,

$$\therefore BF = BG \sin \angle EGO = 2 \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{5},$$

$$\text{则 } AF = AB - BF = 6 - \frac{6}{5} = \frac{24}{5}.$$

8. (1) 证明: 连接  $OD$ , 如图所示.



$\because DF$  是  $\odot O$  的切线,  $D$  为切点,

$\therefore OD \perp DF$ ,

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

$\because BD = CD, OA = OB$ ,

$\therefore OD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中位线,

$\therefore OD \parallel AC$ ,

$\therefore \angle CFD = \angle ODF = 90^\circ$  ,

$\therefore DF \perp AC$ .

(2) 解:  $\because \angle CDF = 30^\circ$  ,

由 (1) 得  $\angle ODF = 90^\circ$  ,

$\therefore \angle ODB = 180^\circ - \angle CDF - \angle ODF = 60^\circ$  .

$\because OB = OD$ ,

$\therefore \triangle OBD$  是等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle BOD = 60^\circ$  ,

$$\therefore \widehat{BD} \text{的长} = \frac{n\pi R}{180} = \frac{60\pi \times 5}{180} = \frac{5}{3}\pi.$$

9. 解：(1)  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是  $\odot O$  的内接四边形，

$$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle D = 180^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle ABC = 2\angle D,$$

$$\therefore \angle D + 2\angle D = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle D = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOC = 2\angle D = 120^\circ,$$

$$\because OA = OC,$$

$$\therefore \angle OAC = \angle OCA = 30^\circ;$$

$$(2) \because \angle COB = 3\angle AOB,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOC = \angle AOB + 3\angle AOB = 120^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOB = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle COB = \angle AOC - \angle AOB = 90^\circ,$$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle OCE$  中， $OC = 2\sqrt{3}$ ，

$$\therefore OE = OC \cdot \tan \angle OCE = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \tan 30^\circ = 2\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = 2,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle OEC} = \frac{1}{2} OE \cdot OC = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{扇形} OBC} = \frac{90\pi \times (2\sqrt{3})^2}{360} = 3\pi,$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{扇形} OBC} - S_{\triangle OEC} = 3\pi - 2\sqrt{3}.$$

10. (1) 证明： $\because AB$  为  $\odot O$  的直径，

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

$$\because OD \parallel BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEO = \angle ACB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore OD \perp AC,$$

$$\therefore \widehat{AD} = \widehat{CD},$$

$$\therefore AD = CD;$$

(2) 解： $\because AB = 10$ ，

$$\therefore OA = OD = \frac{1}{2} AB = 5,$$

$$\because OD \parallel BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOE = \angle ABC,$$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle AEO$  中,

$$OE = OA \cdot \cos \angle AOE = OA \cdot \cos \angle ABC = 5 \times \frac{3}{5} = 3,$$

$$\therefore DE = OD - OE = 5 - 3 = 2,$$

$$\therefore AE = \sqrt{AO^2 - OE^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4,$$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle AED$  中,

$$\tan \angle DAE = \frac{DE}{AE} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \angle DBC = \angle DAE,$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle DBC = \frac{1}{2}.$$