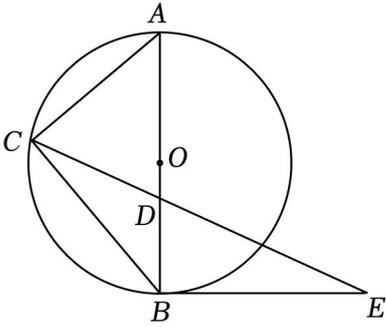


十年之圆的证明（SY）

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;

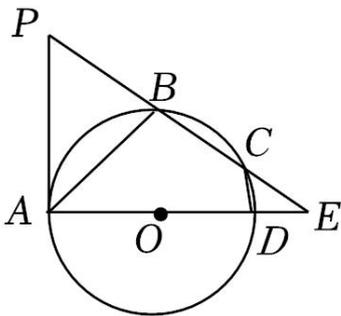
(2) 若 $\odot O$ 的半径为 5, $\tan E = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 BE 的长为 _____.



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;

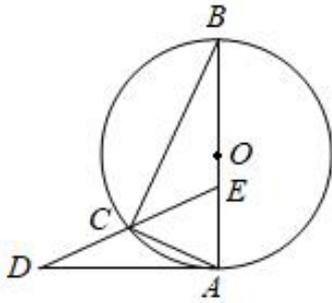
(2) 连接 AC , $\sin \angle BAC = \frac{1}{3}$, $BC=2$, AD 的长为 _____.



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;

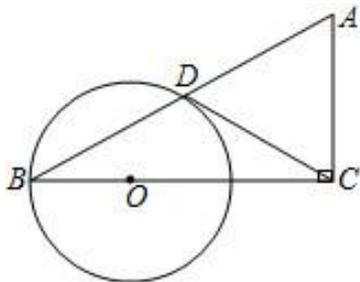
(2) 若 $AB=13$, $CA=CD=5$, 则 AD 的长是 _____.



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: $DC=AC$;

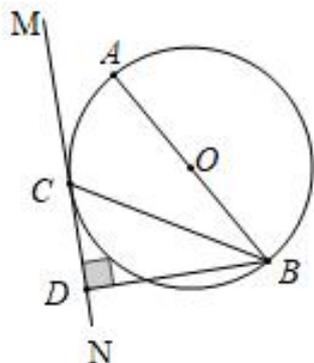
(2) 若 $DC=DB$, $\odot O$ 的半径为 1, 请直接写出 DC 的长为 _____.



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: $\angle ABC = \angle CBD$;

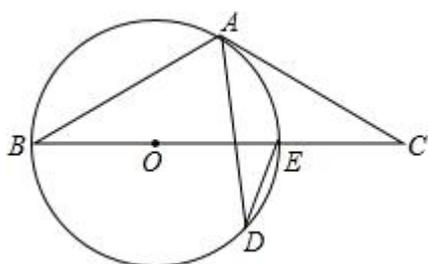
(2) 若 $BC = 4\sqrt{5}$, $CD = 4$, 则 $\odot O$ 的半径是_____.



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;

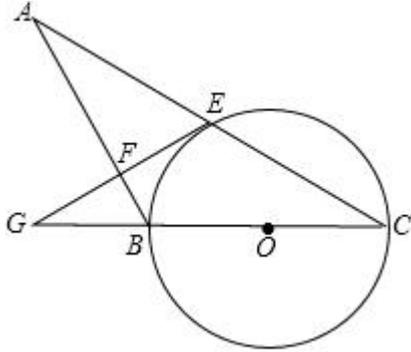
(2) 若 $AB = AC$, $CE = 2$, 求 $\odot O$ 半径的长.



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;

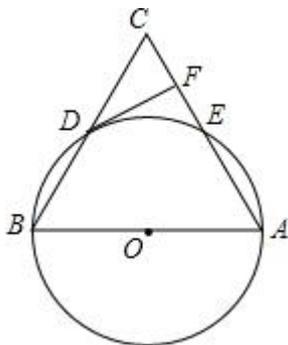
(2) 若 $\sin \angle EGC = \frac{3}{5}$, $\odot O$ 的半径是3, 求 AF 的长.



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: $DF \perp AC$;

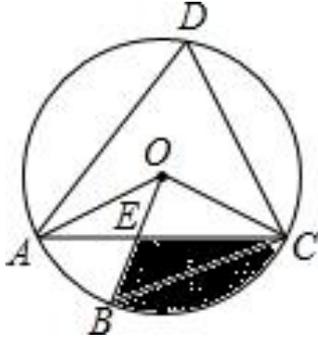
(2) 若 $\odot O$ 的半径为5, $\angle CDF = 30^\circ$, 求 \widehat{BD} 的长 (结果保留 π).



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;

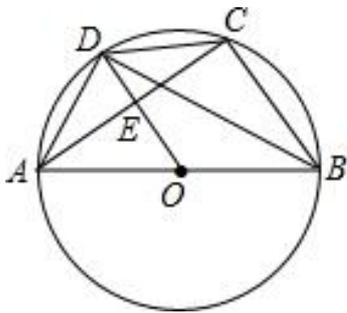
(2) 若 $\angle COB=3\angle AOB$, $OC=2\sqrt{3}$, 求图中阴影部分面积 (结果保留 π 和根号)



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 $BE = 2x$,

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

$$\because AC = AD,$$

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

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

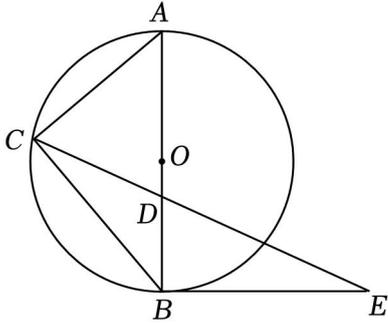
$$\therefore AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2,$$

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

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,

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

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

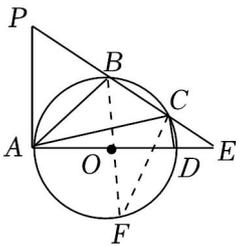
$$\therefore \sin \angle BAC = \sin F = \frac{1}{3},$$

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,

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

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

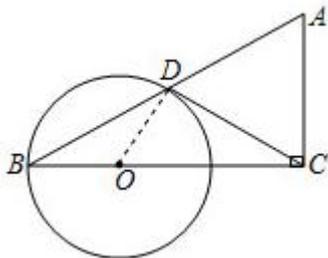
$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle EDA,$$

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

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

$$\text{解得, } AD = \frac{120}{13}.$$

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 ,

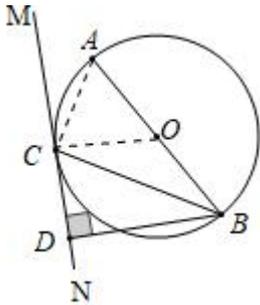
在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BCD$ 中, $BC = 4\sqrt{5}$, $CD = 4$,

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

$\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径,

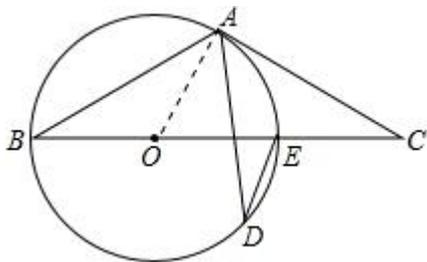
$$\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ,$$

$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle CDB = 90^\circ$,
 $\because \angle ABC = \angle CBD$,
 $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle CBD$,
 $\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{CB}{BD}$, 即 $\frac{AB}{4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{8}$,
 $\therefore AB = 10$,
 $\therefore \odot O$ 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 ,

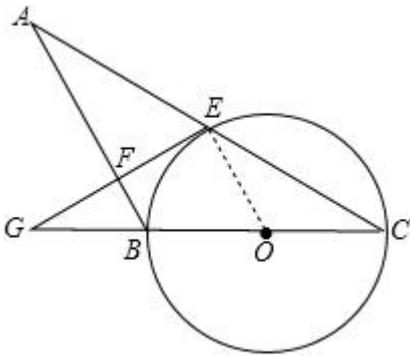
$$\because CE = 2,$$

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

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, $\because \sin \angle EGO = \frac{OE}{OG}$,

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

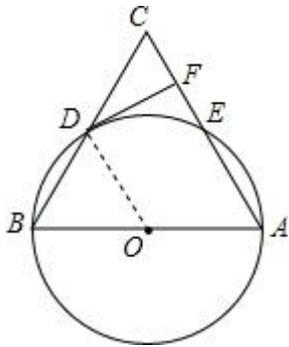
$$\therefore BG = OG - OB = 2,$$

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,

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

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

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