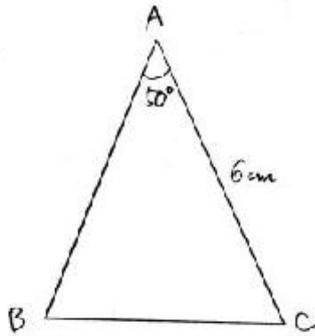
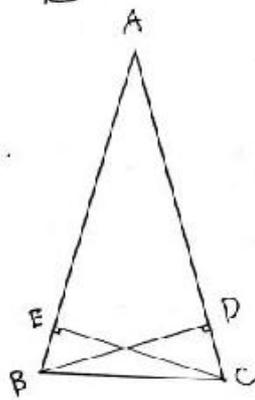


P 1 4 4 基本のたしかめ (宿題として 10分程度)

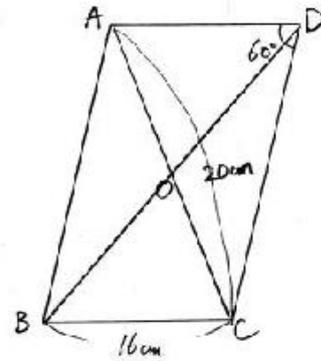
①



②



③



1.  $AB = 6 \text{ cm}$

$$\angle C = (180 - 50) \div 2 = 65^\circ$$

2.  $\triangle BEC$ と $\triangle CDB$ において

$$BC = BC \quad (\text{共通}) \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\angle EBC = \angle DCB \quad (\text{底角}) \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\angle BEC = \angle CDB \quad (\text{仮定}) \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{3}$$

①②③より直角三角形で斜辺と1つの鋭角がそれぞれ等しいので

$$\triangle BEC \equiv \triangle CDB$$

よって対応する辺は等しいので  $BD = CE$

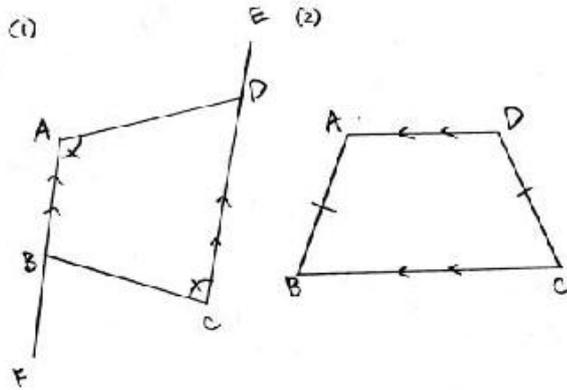
3.  $AD = 16 \text{ cm}$  (向かい合う辺)

$$OA = 10 \text{ cm} \quad (\text{対角線はそれぞれの中点で交わる})$$

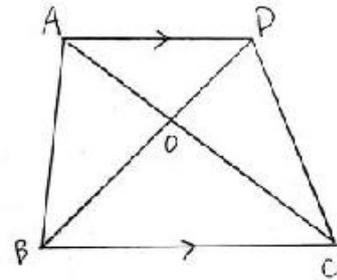
$$\angle ABC = 60^\circ \quad (\text{向かい合う角})$$

$$\angle BCD = (360 - 120) \div 2 = 120^\circ \quad (\text{向かい合う角})$$

4



5



4. (1) ABを延長しF、CDを延長Eをとると  
 $AB \parallel CD$ より錯角なので $\angle FBC = \angle C = \angle A = \angle ADE$   
 $\angle B = 180 - \angle FBC$   
 $\angle D = 180 - \angle ADE$   
 よって $\angle B = \angle D$   
 以上により2組の向かい合う角が等しいので平行四辺形

(2) 図のような等脚台形が反例

5.  $\triangle ABC = \triangle DCB$   
 $\triangle ABO = \triangle DCO$   
 $\triangle ABD = \triangle DCA$