



第二部分 | 热点猜押

▼ 热点一 相似常考模型

1. 【解】(1) $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, AC = BC = 4 \text{ cm},$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ (cm)}.$$

由题意得 $AP = \sqrt{2}t \text{ cm}, BQ = t \text{ cm},$ 则 $BP = (4\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}t) \text{ cm}.$

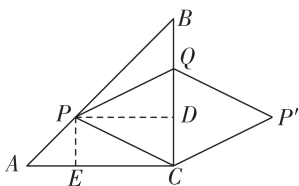
$\because PQ \perp BC, \therefore \angle PQB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle PQB = \angle ACB,$

$$\therefore PQ \parallel AC, \therefore \frac{BP}{BA} = \frac{BQ}{BC},$$

$\therefore \frac{4\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}t}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{t}{4},$ 解得 $t = 2, \therefore$ 若 $PQ \perp BC,$ 则 t 的值为 2.

(2) 过点 P 分别作 $PD \perp BC$ 于 $D, PE \perp AC$ 于 $E,$ 如图.

由(1)知, $AP = \sqrt{2}t \text{ cm}, BQ = t \text{ cm}. (0 \leq t < 4)$



$\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, AC = BC = 4 \text{ cm}, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 为等腰直角三角形, $\therefore \angle A = \angle B = 45^\circ,$

$\therefore \triangle APE$ 和 $\triangle PBD$ 均为等腰直角三角形, $\therefore PE =$

$$AE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AP = t \text{ cm}, BD = PD,$$

$$\therefore CE = AC - AE = (4 - t) \text{ cm}.$$

易得四边形 $PECD$ 为矩形,

$$\therefore PD = EC = (4 - t) \text{ cm},$$

$$\therefore BD = (4 - t) \text{ cm}, \therefore QD = BD - BQ = (4 - 2t) \text{ cm}.$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle PCE \text{ 中}, PC^2 = PE^2 + CE^2 = t^2 + (4 - t)^2.$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle PDQ \text{ 中}, PQ^2 = PD^2 + DQ^2 = (4 - t)^2 + (4 - 2t)^2.$$

$$\therefore \text{四边形 } QPCP' \text{ 为菱形}, \therefore PQ = PC, \therefore t^2 + (4 - t)^2 =$$

$$(4 - t)^2 + (4 - 2t)^2, \therefore t_1 = \frac{4}{3}, t_2 = 4 \text{ (舍去)},$$

\therefore 当 t 的值为 $\frac{4}{3}$ 时, 四边形 $QPCP'$ 为菱形.

2. 【解】由题意得 $BD \parallel AC,$

$$\therefore \angle D = \angle ACD, \angle A = \angle ABD, \therefore \triangle BDE \sim \triangle ACE,$$



$$\therefore \frac{AB}{FC} = \frac{BF}{CE},$$

$$\text{即 } AB \cdot EC = BF \cdot CF, \therefore AC \cdot EC = BF \cdot CF.$$

$$(2) \text{【解】} \textcircled{1} \because DF \parallel AB, \therefore \angle BAF = \angle AFE,$$

$$\therefore \text{易得 } \angle BAF = \angle ACB. \text{ 又 } \because \angle ABF = \angle CBA,$$

$$\therefore \triangle FAB \sim \triangle ACB, \therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{BF}{AB},$$

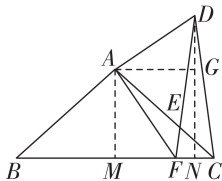
$$\therefore BF = \frac{AB^2}{BC} = \frac{100}{16} = \frac{25}{4},$$

$$\therefore CF = BC - BF = \frac{39}{4}.$$

$$\because DF \parallel AB, \therefore \triangle CEF \sim \triangle CAB,$$

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{AB} = \frac{CF}{BC} = \frac{\frac{39}{4}}{16} = \frac{39}{64}.$$

②如图,过点 A, D 分别作 $AM \perp BC, DN \perp FC$, 垂足分别为 M, N , 过点 A 作 $AG \perp DN$ 于点 G .



在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = AC, AM \perp BC$,

$$\therefore BM = CM = 8, \text{ 则 } AM = \sqrt{AB^2 - BM^2} = 6,$$

$$\therefore \tan B = \frac{AM}{BM} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\because \angle AFD = \angle B, \angle DAF = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle AFD = \frac{AD}{AF} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\because \angle AMN = \angle GNM = \angle AGN = 90^\circ,$$

\therefore 四边形 $MNGA$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore GN = AM = 6, \angle MAG = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle FAD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle FAM + \angle FAG = \angle DAG + \angle FAG = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FAM = \angle DAG.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle AMF = \angle AGD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle FAM \sim \triangle DAG,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AG}{AM} = \frac{AD}{AF} = \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 则 } AG = \frac{3}{4}AM = \frac{9}{2},$$

$$\therefore MN = AG = \frac{9}{2}, \text{ 则 } CN = CM - MN = 8 - \frac{9}{2} = \frac{7}{2}.$$



$$\therefore DF = CD, \therefore CF = 2CN = 7,$$

$$\therefore FM = CM - CF = 1.$$

$$\text{由 } \triangle FAM \sim \triangle DAG, \text{得 } \frac{DG}{FM} = \frac{AD}{AF} = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\therefore DG = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\therefore DN = DG + GN = \frac{3}{4} + 6 = \frac{27}{4},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle DCF} = \frac{1}{2} CF \cdot DN = \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times \frac{27}{4} = \frac{189}{8}.$$



▼ 热点二 二次函数与几何综合

1. 【解】(1) 当 $k=10$ 时, 抛物线 $B-E-F$ 的表达式为

$$y=b(x-2)^2+10,$$

把 $B(0,6)$ 代入, 得 $6=4b+10$, 解得 $b=-1$.

把 $D(1,6)$ 代入抛物线 DC 的表达式 $y=a(x-7)^2$,

$$\text{得 } 6=36a, \text{ 解得 } a=\frac{1}{6}, \therefore a=\frac{1}{6}, b=-1.$$

(2) 由(1)知, 抛物线 $B-E-F$ 的表达式为 $y=-(x-2)^2+10$, 抛物线 DC 的表达式为 $y=\frac{1}{6}(x-7)^2$, 把

$$y=3.75 \text{ 代入 } y=-(x-2)^2+10 \text{ 中, 解得 } x=4.5 \text{ 或 }$$

$$x=-0.5(\text{舍去});$$

$$\text{把 } x=4.5 \text{ 代入 } y=\frac{1}{6}(x-7)^2 \text{ 中, 解得 } y=\frac{25}{24}.$$

$$\therefore \text{他距 } DC \text{ 的竖直距离为 } 3.75-\frac{25}{24}=\frac{65}{24}.$$

(3) 在 $y=a(x-7)^2$ 中, 当 $x=7$ 时, $y=0$, $\therefore C(7,0)$.

把 $(0,6)$ 代入 $y=b(x-2)^2+k$, 可得 $k=6-4b$,

$$\therefore y=b(x-2)^2+6-4b.$$

由题可知, 当 $x=7$ 时, $y \leq 0$,

$$\text{即 } 25b+6-4b \leq 0, \text{ 解得 } b \leq -\frac{2}{7},$$

$$\therefore b \text{ 的取值范围是 } b \leq -\frac{2}{7}.$$

2. 【解】(1) $\because E, F$ 分别为 AB, AD 的中点,

$$\therefore EF=\frac{1}{2}BD. \text{ 同理, } GH=\frac{1}{2}BD.$$

$$\therefore EF+BD+GH+AC=80, AC=x,$$

$$\therefore BD=40-\frac{1}{2}x.$$

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是筝形,

$$\therefore y=\frac{1}{2}\left(40-\frac{1}{2}x\right)x=-\frac{1}{4}x^2+20x.$$

$$(2) \because AC \leq \frac{4}{3}BD, \therefore x \leq \frac{4}{3}\left(40-\frac{1}{2}x\right),$$

$$\therefore x \leq 32, \therefore 25 \leq x \leq 32.$$

$$\therefore y=-\frac{1}{4}x^2+20x=-\frac{1}{4}(x-40)^2+400,$$

$$\text{又 } -\frac{1}{4} < 0,$$

\therefore 当 $x=32$, 即 AC 的长为 32 cm 时, 这个风筝的面积最大, 此时最大面积为 384 cm^2 .



3.【解】(1) \because 抛物线的顶点 $M(0,4)$,

\therefore 设抛物线的表达式为 $y = ax^2 + 4$.

\because 抛物线与 x 轴交于 $A(-2,0)$,

$\therefore 4a + 4 = 0$, 解得 $a = -1$,

\therefore 抛物线的表达式为 $y = -x^2 + 4$.

(2) \because 顶点 $M(0,4)$, $A(-2,0)$, $\therefore B(2,0)$.

\because 点 $C(0,2)$, $\angle COB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore OC = OB$, $\therefore \angle OCB = \angle OBC = 45^\circ$.

$\because PQ \parallel y$ 轴, $PR \parallel x$ 轴,

$\therefore \angle PRQ = \angle OBC = 45^\circ$, $\angle PQR = \angle OCB = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle PRQ = \angle PQR = 45^\circ$, $\therefore PQ = PR$, $\angle RPQ = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore \triangle PQR$ 的面积为 2,

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}PR \cdot PQ = \frac{1}{2}PQ^2 = 2$, $\therefore PQ = 2$.

$\because B(2,0)$, $C(0,2)$,

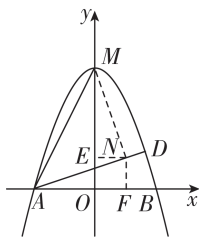
\therefore 直线 BC 的表达式为 $y = -x + 2$.

设 $P(m, -m^2 + 4)$, 则 $Q(m, -m + 2)$,

$\therefore PQ = -m^2 + 4 - (-m + 2) = 2$, 解得 $m = 1$ 或 $m = 0$ (舍去), 则 $-m^2 + 4 = 3$,

$\therefore P$ 点坐标为 $(1, 3)$.

(3) 存在. 过点 M 作 $MN \perp AD$ 于 N , 过点 N 分别作 $NE \perp y$ 轴于 E , $NF \perp x$ 轴于 F , 如图, \therefore 易得 $NE \perp NF$, $\therefore \angle MEN = \angle AFN = \angle ENF = 90^\circ$.



$\therefore \angle MNE = \angle MNA - \angle ENA = 90^\circ - \angle ENA$,

$\angle ANF = \angle ENF - \angle ENA = 90^\circ - \angle ENA$,

$\therefore \angle MNE = \angle ANF$.

$\because \angle MAD = 45^\circ$, $MN \perp AD$,

$\therefore MN = AN$,

$\therefore \triangle MNE \cong \triangle ANF$ (AAS),

$\therefore NE = NF$,

\therefore 设 $N(n, n)$, 则 $ME = AF = 4 - n$,

则 $AO = 4 - 2n$.

$\because A(-2, 0)$,

$\therefore 4 - 2n = 2$, 解得 $n = 1$,

$\therefore N(1, 1)$.

设直线 AN 的表达式为 $y = kx + t$.



将 A, N 的坐标分别代入, 得 $\begin{cases} k+t=1, \\ -2k+t=0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} k=\frac{1}{3}, \\ t=\frac{2}{3}, \end{cases}$

\therefore 直线 AN 的表达式为 $y=\frac{1}{3}x+\frac{2}{3}$.

$$\text{联立} \begin{cases} y=\frac{1}{3}x+\frac{2}{3}, \\ y=-x^2+4, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} x=-2, \\ y=0 \end{cases} \text{ (舍去) 或 } \begin{cases} x=\frac{5}{3}, \\ y=\frac{11}{9}, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore D$ 点坐标为 $\left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{11}{9}\right)$.