

卷⑤ 第3章基础诊断卷(A卷)

答案及评分细则

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	A	B	A	D	D	C	B	C	C	C

11. 2:3 12. $\frac{5}{7}$ 13. 12 14. 4:9 15. 2

16. 25 17. 2:3 18. ①④

19. 【证明】 $\because AB=AD$,

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ADB$ (1分)

$\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle CBD = \angle ADB$, (3分)

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle CBD$ (4分)

$\because AE \perp BD$,

$\therefore \angle AEB = 90^\circ$ (5分)

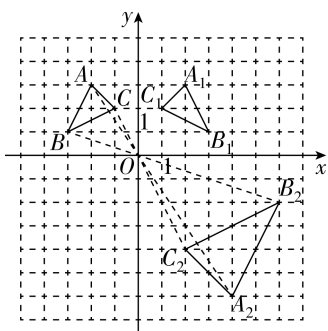
$\because \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle AEB = \angle C$,

$\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle DBC$ (6分)

20. 【解】(1) 如图, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所作.

..... (3分)

(2) 如图, $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 即为所作. (6分)



21. 【解】由题意可知, $\angle CED = \angle AEB$, $\angle CDE =$

$\angle ABE$, $\angle AHB = \angle FGH$, $\angle FGH = \angle ABH$,

$\therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle ABE$, $\triangle FGH \sim \triangle ABH$, ... (3分)

$\therefore \frac{CD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BE}, \frac{FG}{AB} = \frac{GH}{BH}$, (5分)

$\therefore \frac{1.6}{AB} = \frac{2}{BE}, \frac{1.6}{AB} = \frac{3.2}{BE+HE} = \frac{3.2}{BE+6}$, (6分)

$\therefore \frac{2}{BE} = \frac{3.2}{BE+6}$, (7分)

解得 $BE = 10, \therefore AB = 8$ m. (8分)

答: 树的高度 AB 为 8 m.

22. 【证明】(1) $\because \angle BAC = \angle BDC$, $\angle AOB = \angle DOC$,

$\therefore \triangle AOB \sim \triangle DOC$, (2分)

$\therefore \frac{OA}{OD} = \frac{OB}{OC}, \therefore \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{OD}{OC}$ (4分)

上分攻略 评分细则

18. 只写“①”或只写“④”不得分.

21. 证明两组相似得 3 分. 列出比例式并正确代入得 3 分.

22. (1) 由相似得出线段比例关系得 2 分.

答案及评分细则

上分攻略 评分细则

$$\therefore \triangle AOD \sim \triangle BOC. \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \because \triangle AOD \sim \triangle BOC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle BCA. \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because AE \parallel CD, \therefore \angle AED = \angle BDC. \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because \angle BAC = \angle BDC, \therefore \angle AED = \angle BAC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AED \sim \triangle BAC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AB}, \therefore AB \cdot AD = AE \cdot BC. \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

23. (1)【解】 $\because CB = 5, DB = 1,$

$$\therefore CD = CB - DB = 5 - 1 = 4. \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because EF \parallel CB, \therefore \text{易证} \triangle AEF \sim \triangle ACD, \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{CD} = \frac{AE}{AC}, \therefore EF = \frac{CD \cdot AE}{AC} = \frac{4 \times \frac{3}{5}}{3} = \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$\dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \text{【证明】} \because CE = AC - AE = 3 - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{12}{5},$$

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{CA} = \frac{\frac{12}{5}}{3} = \frac{4}{5}. \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because \frac{CD}{CB} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore \frac{CE}{CA} = \frac{CD}{CB}.$$

$$\because \angle C = \angle C, \therefore \triangle CED \sim \triangle CAB,$$

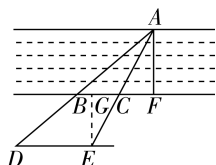
$$\therefore \angle EDC = \angle B. \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because EF \parallel CB, \therefore \angle EDC = \angle DEF, \angle DFE = \angle ADB,$$

$$\therefore \angle DEF = \angle B. \therefore \triangle DEF \sim \triangle ABD. \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

24. 【解】如图所示,过 E 作 $EG \perp BC$ 于 G .

$$\dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$



$$\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE, \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{4}{7}, \therefore \frac{AC}{EC} = \frac{4}{3}. \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because AF \perp BC, EG \perp BC, \therefore \angle AFC = \angle EGC = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle ACF = \angle ECG,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACF \sim \triangle ECG, \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{EG} = \frac{AC}{EC}, \text{即} \frac{AF}{60} = \frac{4}{3}, \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

解得 $AF = 80$.

答:桥 AF 的长度为 80 米. $\dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$

23. (1) 根据相似三角形的性质得出比例式时,要注意找对对应边,否则不得分.

24. 注意用“ \sim ”写出两个三角形相似时,要将对应点与对应点写在对应位置,否则会扣分.

25. (1) 【证明】 $\because BD=AD=\frac{1}{2}AB, CE=AE=\frac{1}{2}AC,$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}. \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC. \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 【解】 $\because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{2},$

$$\angle ADE = \angle ABC, \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore \text{易证 } \triangle DEF \sim \triangle CBF, \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{BF} = \frac{DF}{CF} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}, \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle DEF}}{S_{\triangle CBF}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}. \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because S_{\triangle DEF} = 2, \therefore S_{\triangle DBF} = 2S_{\triangle DEF} = 2 \times 2 = 4, S_{\triangle CEF} =$$

$$2S_{\triangle DEF} = 2 \times 2 = 4, S_{\triangle CBF} = 4S_{\triangle DEF} = 4 \times 2 = 8,$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{四边形 } DBCE} = S_{\triangle DEF} + S_{\triangle DBF} + S_{\triangle CEF} + S_{\triangle CBF} = 2 + 4 + 4 + 8 = 18,$$

$$\therefore \text{四边形 } DBCE \text{ 的面积是 } 18. \dots\dots\dots (10 \text{ 分})$$

26. (1) 【解】 \because 矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle BAD = 90^\circ, AD =$

$$8, BD = 10, \therefore AB = \sqrt{BD^2 - AD^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} = 6.$$

$$\dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

由折叠的性质得 $AE = EF, \angle A = \angle EFB = 90^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle EFD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EFD = \angle BAD. \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because \angle EDF = \angle ADB, \therefore \triangle DEF \sim \triangle DBA,$$

$$\therefore \frac{ED}{BD} = \frac{EF}{AB}, \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{设 } AE = EF = x, \text{ 则 } DE = 8 - x, \therefore \frac{8 - x}{10} = \frac{x}{6},$$

$$\dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{解得 } x = 3, \therefore AE = 3. \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 【证明】 $\because F$ 为 BD 的中点, $\angle A = \angle BFE = 90^\circ,$

$$\dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore BE = DE, \therefore \angle EBD = \angle EDB. \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because MN \parallel BE, \therefore \angle NME = \angle BEM. \dots\dots\dots (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because MN \text{ 平分 } \angle EMD, \therefore \angle NMD = \angle NME,$$

$$\therefore \angle NMD = \angle BEM, \therefore \triangle BEM \sim \triangle DMN,$$

$$\therefore \frac{DN}{BM} = \frac{DM}{BE}, \dots\dots\dots (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{DN}{BM} = \frac{DM}{DE}, \therefore DN \cdot DE = DM \cdot BM. \dots\dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$$

25. (2) 由相似三角形的性质得到线段之比得 1 分, 由相似三角形的性质得到面积之比得 2 分.

26. (1) 由相似三角形的性质得到线段之比, 根据线段之比正确列出方程得 1 分.

26. (2) 根据相等的边得到相等的角, 根据平行线的性质得到相等的角, 根据角平分线的定义得到相等的角进而证明两个三角形相似是得分关键点.

上分解析

1. A 【解析】 $\because a:2=3:b, \therefore ab=2 \times 3=6$. 故选 A.

2. B 【解析】

选项	分析	结论
A	$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{4}{5}, \frac{b}{d} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$, 则 $\frac{a}{c} \neq \frac{b}{d}$	不符合题意
B	$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}, \frac{c}{d} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{2}$, 则 $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{c}{d}$	符合题意
C	$\frac{d}{a} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{b}{c} = \frac{3}{4}$, 则 $\frac{d}{a} \neq \frac{b}{c}$	不符合题意
D	$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{0.8}{1} = 0.8, \frac{b}{d} = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3$, 则 $\frac{a}{c} \neq \frac{b}{d}$	不符合题意

故选 B.



上分总结 | 判断四条线段是否成比例的方法

(1) 先将四条线段的长度单位统一, 再将四条线段按长度从小到大的顺序排列, 最后判断前两条线段的长度比是否等于后两条线段的长度比, 相等则成比例, 不相等则不成比例. (2) 将统一长度单位后的线段中长度最小的线段和长度最大的线段相乘, 另外两条线段相乘, 看它们的积是否相等, 相等则成比例, 不相等则不成比例.

3. A 【解析】

选项	变形	结论
A	$6m = 7n$	符合题意
B	$mn = 42$	不符合题意
C	$7m = 6n$	不符合题意
D	$7m = 6n$	不符合题意

故选 A.

4. D 【解析】 \because 直线 $l_1 \parallel l_2 \parallel l_3, \therefore \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{EF}{DE}, \therefore \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{4}{7}, AC = AB + BC, \therefore \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{4}{7-4} = \frac{4}{3}, \therefore EF = \frac{4}{3}DE = 4, \therefore DF = DE + EF = 7$. 故选 D.

5. D 【解析】 $\because P$ 为线段 AB 的黄金分割点 ($AP > PB$), $\therefore \frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \therefore AB = \frac{8}{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}} = \frac{16}{\sqrt{5}-1} = (4\sqrt{5}+4)$ cm. 故选 D.

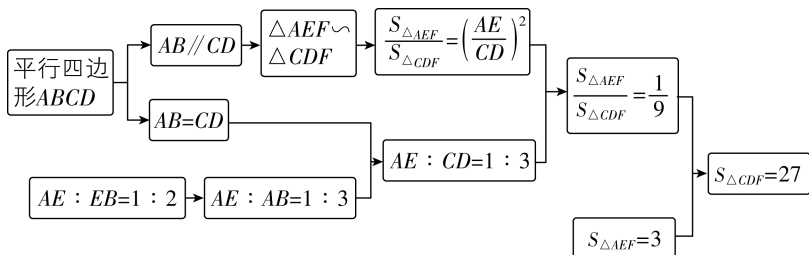
6. C 【解析】若 $\angle B = \angle C$, 且 $\angle BPE = \angle CPD$, 则 $\triangle BPE \sim \triangle CPD$; 若 $\frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB}$, 无法证明 $\triangle BPE$ 和 $\triangle CPD$ 相似; 若 $\angle ADB = \angle AEC$, 则 $\angle BEP = \angle CDP$, 而 $\angle BPE = \angle CPD, \therefore \triangle BPE \sim \triangle CPD$; 若 $\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC}$, 且 $\angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE, \therefore \angle B = \angle C$, 而 $\angle BPE = \angle CPD, \therefore \triangle BPE \sim \triangle CPD$; 若 $\frac{PE}{PD} = \frac{BP}{PC}$, 且 $\angle BPE = \angle CPD$,

∴ $\triangle BPE \sim \triangle CPD$. 故选 C.

7. B 【解析】∵ $OA = 3OD$, $OB = 3CO$, ∴ $OA : OD = BO : CO = 3 : 1$. 又 ∵ $\angle AOB = \angle DOC$, ∴ $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle DOC$, ∴ $\frac{AO}{OD} = \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{3}{1}$, ∴ $AB = 3CD$. ∵ $CD = 4$ cm, ∴ $AB = 12$ cm.

8. C 【解析】∵ $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 位似, 位似中心为原点 O , 相似比为 $1:2$, 点 $C(-2, 3)$, ∴ 点 C' 的坐标为 $(-2 \times (-2), 3 \times (-2))$, 即 $(4, -6)$.

9. C 【解析】



10. C 【解析】① 当 $\triangle FEC \sim \triangle BAC$ 时, $\frac{CE}{AC} = \frac{FC}{BC}$. ∵ $AC = 6$, $BC = 8$, $CF = 2$, ∴ $\frac{CE}{6} = \frac{2}{8}$, ∴ $CE = \frac{3}{2}$, 故①正确. ② 延长 FP 交 AB 于 M , 当 $FM \perp AB$ 时, 点 P 到 AB 的距离最小. ∵ $\angle A = \angle A$, $\angle AMF = \angle C = 90^\circ$, ∴ $\triangle AFM \sim \triangle ABC$, ∴ $\frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{FM}{BC}$. ∵ $AC = 6$, $BC = 8$, $CF = 2$, ∴ $AF = 4$, $AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 10$, ∴ $\frac{4}{10} = \frac{FM}{8}$, ∴ $FM = \frac{16}{5}$. ∵ $PF = CF = 2$, ∴ $PM = \frac{16}{5} - 2 = \frac{6}{5}$, ∴ 点 P 到边 AB 距离的最小值是 $\frac{6}{5}$, 故②正确. 综上, ①和②都正确. 故选 C.

11. 2:3 【解析】∵ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$, 其相似比为 $2:3$, ∴ 它们的周长之比为 $2:3$, 故答案为 $2:3$.

12. $\frac{5}{7}$ 【解析】∵ $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{d}{c} = \frac{5}{7}$ ($a \neq 2c$), ∴ $\frac{d}{c} = \frac{-2d}{-2c} = \frac{5}{7}$, ∴ $\frac{b-2d}{a-2c} = \frac{5}{7}$.

13. 12 【解析】设旗杆的高是 x 米. 由题意得 $3:1.2 = x:4.8$, 解得 $x = 12$, 则旗杆的高是 12 米.

14. 4:9 【解析】∵ $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 是以点 O 为位似中心的位似图形, ∴ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$, $AC \parallel A'C'$, ∴ $\frac{AC}{A'C'} = \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{2}{3}$, 易证 $\triangle AOC \sim \triangle A'OC'$, ∴ $\frac{S_{\triangle AOC}}{S_{\triangle A'OC'}} = \left(\frac{AC}{A'C'}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$.

15. 2 【解析】∵ $DE \parallel BC$, ∴ $\angle ADE = \angle B$, $\angle AED = \angle C$, ∴ $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$, ∴ $\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BC}$. ∵ $BD = 2AD$, ∴ $\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{3}$, ∴ $\frac{DE}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$, ∴ $DE = 2$.

上分警示 | 三角形对应边成比例的易错点

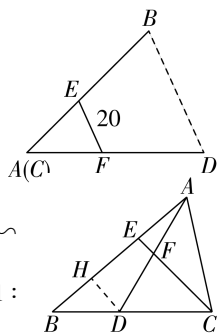
应用相似三角形的对应边成比例时, 注意弄清楚对应边, 此题中不能错写为 $\frac{AD}{DB} =$

$$\frac{DE}{BC}$$

16. 25 【解析】连接 BD , 如图. 由题意得, $EF \parallel BD$, \therefore 易证

$$\triangle AEF \sim \triangle ABD, \therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{EF}{BD}, \therefore \frac{28}{28+35} = \frac{20}{BD}, \therefore BD = 45, \therefore \text{点}$$

B, D 之间的距离减少了 $45 - 20 = 25$ (mm).



17. 2:3 【解析】过点 D 作 $DH \parallel EF$, 交 AB 于点 H , 如图.

$$\therefore AF:FD = 1:1, \therefore AF:AD = 1:2. \therefore DH \parallel EF, \therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle AHD, \therefore \frac{AF}{AD} = \frac{EF}{DH} = \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 设 } EF = k, \text{ 则 } DH = 2k. \therefore EF:FC = 1:$$

$$4, \therefore FC = 4k, \therefore EC = EF + FC = 5k. \therefore DH \parallel EF, \therefore \triangle BDH \sim \triangle BCE, \therefore \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{DH}{EC} = \frac{2k}{5k} =$$

$$\frac{2}{5}, \therefore \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{2}{3}. \text{ 故答案为 } 2:3.$$

18. ①④ 【解析】

序号	分析	判断
①	\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形, $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle BCD = 90^\circ, AD = CD = BC$. $\because E$ 和 F 分别为 BC 和 CD 中点, $\therefore DF = EC = 2$, $\therefore \triangle ADF \cong \triangle DCE$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle AFD = \angle DEC, \angle FAD = \angle EDC$. $\because \angle EDC + \angle DEC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EDC + \angle AFD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DGF = 90^\circ$, 即 $DE \perp AF$	正确
②	$\because AD = 4, DF = \frac{1}{2}CD = 2, \therefore AF = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}, \therefore DG = AD \times \frac{DF}{AF} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$	错误
③	$\because AD \parallel BC, BG$ 与 BC 有交点 $B, \therefore AD$ 与 BG 不平行	错误
④	$\because H$ 为 AF 中点, $\therefore HD = HF = \frac{1}{2}AF = \sqrt{5}, \therefore \angle HDF = \angle HFD$. $\because AB \parallel DC, \therefore \angle HDF = \angle HFD = \angle BAG$. $\therefore AG = \frac{\sqrt{AD^2 - DG^2}}{5} = \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5}, AB = 4, \therefore \frac{AB}{DH} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{AG}{DF}, \therefore \triangle ABG \sim \triangle DHF$	正确

故答案为①④.

19. 【思路分析】由 $AB = AD$, 得到 $\angle ABD = \angle ADB$, 由 $AD \parallel BC$, 得到 $\angle CBD = \angle ADB$, 因此 $\angle ABE = \angle CBD$, 由垂直的定义推出 $\angle AEB = \angle C$, 即可证明 $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle DBC$.

20. 【关键点拨】此题考查了轴对称变换和位似变换的作图, 熟练掌握作图方法是解题的关键.

21. 【思路分析】根据题意得出 $\triangle CDE \sim \triangle ABE, \triangle FGH \sim \triangle ABH$, 由相似三角形的性质得出比例式即可求解.

22. 【思路分析】(1) 根据“两角分别相等的两个三角形相似”证得 $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle DOC$, 得 $\frac{OA}{OD} = \frac{OB}{OC}$, 变形为 $\frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{OD}{OC}$, 而 $\angle AOD = \angle BOC$, 即可根据“两边成比例且夹角相等的两个三角形相似”证明 $\triangle AOD \sim \triangle BOC$;

(2) 由相似三角形的性质得 $\angle ADE = \angle BCA$, 由 $AE \parallel CD$, 得 $\angle AED = \angle BDC$, 则 $\angle AED = \angle BAC$, 即可证明 $\triangle AED \sim \triangle BAC$, 得 $\frac{AD}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AB}$, 所以 $AB \cdot AD = AE \cdot BC$.

- 23.【思路分析】**(1) 由 $CB=5, DB=1$, 求出 CD 的长, 再根据 $EF \parallel CB$ 证明 $\triangle AEF \sim \triangle ACD$, 根据相似三角形的对应边成比例即可求出 EF 的长.
- (2) 先求出 CE 的长, 证明 $\frac{CE}{CA} = \frac{CD}{CB}$, 即可证明 $\triangle CED \sim \triangle CAB$, 得到 $\angle EDC = \angle B = \angle DEF$, 根据 $EF \parallel CB$ 得出 $\angle DFE = \angle ADB$, 即可证明 $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle ABD$.
- 24.【思路分析】**过 E 作 $EG \perp BC$ 于 G , 先证出 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$, 即可得出 $\frac{AC}{EC} = \frac{4}{3}$, 再证出 $\triangle ACF \sim \triangle ECG$, 即可得到 $\frac{AF}{EG} = \frac{AC}{EC}$, 进而得出 AF 的长.
- 25.【思路分析】**(1) 由 $BD=AD=\frac{1}{2}AB, CE=AE=\frac{1}{2}AC$, 得 $\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$, 结合 $\angle A = \angle A$, 即可证明 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$.
- (2) 由 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$, 得 $\frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\angle ADE = \angle ABC$, 则 $DE \parallel BC$, 进而证出 $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle CBF$, 得 $\frac{EF}{BF} = \frac{DF}{CF} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $\frac{S_{\triangle DEF}}{S_{\triangle CBF}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, 从而求出 $S_{\triangle DBF}$, $S_{\triangle CEF}, S_{\triangle CBF}$, 即可由 $S_{\text{四边形} DBCE} = S_{\triangle DEF} + S_{\triangle DBF} + S_{\triangle CEF} + S_{\triangle CBF}$ 求得 $S_{\text{四边形} DBCE}$.
- 26.【思路分析】**(1) 先利用勾股定理求得 AB 的长, 再证明 $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle DBA$, 设 $AE = EF = x$, 则 $DE = 8 - x$, 利用相似三角形的性质列方程即可求解.
- (2) 证明 $\triangle BEM \sim \triangle DMN$, 利用相似三角形的性质即可证明.

第3章 对点上分

上分解析

1. C 【解析】 $\because \frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore a = \frac{2}{3}b, \therefore \frac{b}{a+b} = \frac{b}{\frac{2}{3}b+b} = \frac{b}{\frac{5}{3}b} = \frac{3}{5}$, 故选 C.

2. D 【解析】 $\because DE \parallel BC, BD:CE = 4:3, \therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{BD}{EC} = \frac{4}{3}, \therefore AD = 12, \therefore \frac{12}{AE} = \frac{4}{3}, \therefore AE = 9$, 故选 D.

3. 3 【解析】 $\because AB \parallel CD \parallel EF, \frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{BD}{BF} = \frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore BD = 3, \therefore BF = 6, \therefore DF = BF - BD = 6 - 3 = 3$. 故答案为 3.

4. A 【解析】 $\because 1:\sqrt{2}:\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{2}:2:\sqrt{6}, \therefore$ 三边长是 $\sqrt{2}, 2, \sqrt{6}$ 的三角形与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似. 选项 B、C、D 中的数据不符合要求, 故选 A.

5. 54 或 $\frac{75}{2}$ 【解析】若 $\triangle AOC \sim \triangle BOD$, 则 $\frac{AO}{BO} = \frac{OC}{OD}$, 即 $\frac{OA}{36} = \frac{45}{30}$, 解得 $OA = 54$; 若 $\triangle AOC \sim \triangle DOB$, 则 $\frac{OA}{OD} = \frac{OC}{OB}$, 即 $\frac{OA}{30} = \frac{45}{36}$, 解得 $OA = \frac{75}{2}$. 综上所述, OA 的长为 54 或 $\frac{75}{2}$. 故答案为 54 或 $\frac{75}{2}$.

6. $\triangle BOD$ (或 $\triangle BCE$ 或 $\triangle AOE$) 【解析】 $\because \angle AEO = \angle ADC = 90^\circ, \angle DAC = \angle OAE, \therefore \triangle AOE \sim \triangle ACD, \therefore \angle AOE = \angle C$. 又 $\because \angle AOE = \angle BOD, \angle BDO = \angle ADC = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle BOD \sim \triangle ACD. \therefore \angle BEC = \angle ADC = 90^\circ, \angle C = \angle C, \therefore \triangle BCE \sim \triangle ACD$. 故答案为 $\triangle BOD$ (或 $\triangle BCE$ 或 $\triangle AOE$).

7. (1) 【证明】 $\because AD$ 是斜边 BC 上的高, $\therefore \angle BDA = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BDA = \angle BAC$. 又 $\because \angle B$ 为公共角, $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle CBA$.

(2) 【解】由 (1) 知 $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle CBA, \therefore \frac{BD}{BA} = \frac{BA}{BC}, \therefore \frac{BD}{6} = \frac{6}{10}, \therefore BD = 3.6$.

8. 【证明】(1) $\because \angle BCE + \angle BDE = 180^\circ, \angle ADE + \angle BDE = 180^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle BCE = \angle ADE$.

$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle CAB, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$.

(2) $\because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB, \therefore AD:AE = AC:AB$.

又 $\because \angle EAB = \angle DAC, \therefore \triangle AEB \sim \triangle ADC$.

9. A 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF, BC = 6, EF = 4, AC = 9, \therefore \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{AC}{DF}$, 即 $\frac{6}{4} = \frac{9}{DF}$, 解得 $DF = 6$. 故选 A.

10. B 【解析】 \because 两个相似三角形的相似比为 $1:9, \therefore$ 这两个三角形的周长之比为 $1:9$, 故选 B.

11. $\frac{4}{9}$ 【解析】 $\because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{AD}{AB}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$, 故答案为 $\frac{4}{9}$.

12. 【解】(1) 由题意得 $BP = 3t, QC = 2t, AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 10$. ① 当 $\triangle BPQ \sim \triangle BAC$ 时, $\frac{BP}{BA} = \frac{BQ}{BC}, \therefore \frac{3t}{10} = \frac{8-2t}{8}, \therefore t = \frac{20}{11}$;

② 当 $\triangle BPQ \sim \triangle BCA$ 时, $\frac{BP}{BC} = \frac{BQ}{BA}, \therefore \frac{3t}{8} = \frac{8-2t}{10}, \therefore t = \frac{32}{23}$. 综上, $t = \frac{32}{23}$ 或 $\frac{20}{11}$ 时,

$\triangle BPQ$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似.

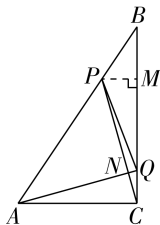
(2) 如图所示, 过 P 作 $PM \perp BC$ 于点 M , 设 AQ, CP 交于点 N . 由

题意得 $PB = 3t$, 则易知 $PM = \frac{9}{5}t$, $BM = \frac{12}{5}t$, $MC = 8 - \frac{12}{5}t$.

$\therefore \angle NAC + \angle NCA = 90^\circ$, $\angle PCM + \angle NCA = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle NAC = \angle PCM$. 又 $\because \angle ACQ = \angle PMC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ACQ \sim \triangle CMP$, $\therefore \frac{AC}{CM} =$

$\frac{CQ}{MP}$, $\therefore \frac{6}{8 - \frac{12}{5}t} = \frac{2t}{\frac{9}{5}t}$, 解得 $t = \frac{13}{12}$. 经检验, $t = \frac{13}{12}$ 符合题意. 故 t 的

值为 $\frac{13}{12}$.

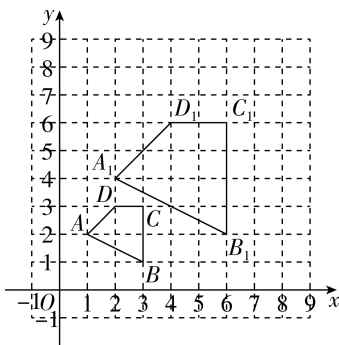


13. A 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 是位似图形, 位似中心是原点 O , $A(2, a)$, $A'(4, b)$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 的相似比是 $1:2$, 故选 A.

14. B 【解析】 \because 以原点 O 为位似中心, 把线段 AB 放大后得到线段 CD , 且 $B(2, 0)$, $D(5, 0)$, $\therefore \frac{OB}{OD} = \frac{2}{5}$, 即位似比为 $\frac{2}{5}$. $\because A(1, 2)$, $\therefore C(\frac{5}{2}, 5)$. 故选 B.

15. Q 【解析】设每个小正方形的边长为 1. $\because OA = 1$, $OD = 3$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 与其位似图形的相似比为 $1:3$, \therefore 易知点 C 的对应点是点 Q . 故答案为 Q.

16. 【解】(1) 如图, 四边形 $A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 为所作.

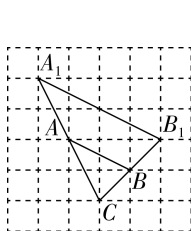


(2) 点 C_1 的坐标为 $(6, 6)$.

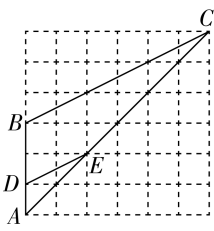
17. 【解】(1) 如图(1), $\triangle A_1B_1C$ 即为所求.

(2) 如图(2), $\triangle ADE$ 即为所求.

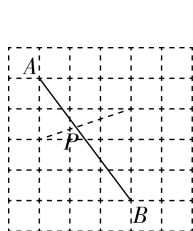
(3) 如图(3), 点 P 即为所求.



图(1)



图(2)



图(3)

18. A 【解析】如图所示, 作 $BF \perp$ 桌面于点 F . 由题意可得, $BC = 6$ cm, $CE = \frac{1}{2}DC =$

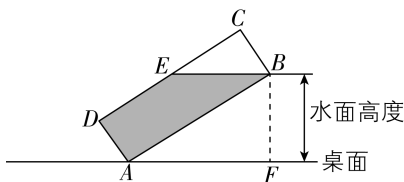
8 cm, 故 $BE = \sqrt{EC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10$ (cm). \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AB \parallel$

CD , $AB = CD = 16$ cm, $\therefore \angle CEB = \angle ABE$.

又 $\because EB \parallel AF$, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle BAF$,

$\therefore \angle CEB = \angle BAF$. 又 $\because \angle C = \angle AFB$,

$\therefore \triangle BEC \sim \triangle BAF$, $\therefore \frac{BC}{EB} = \frac{FB}{AB}$, $\therefore \frac{6}{10} =$



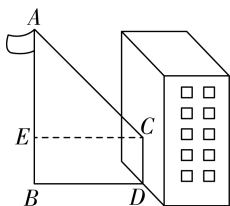
$$\frac{BF}{16}, \therefore BF = 9.6 \text{ cm. 故选 A.}$$

19.24 【解析】设正方形零件的边长为 a cm. 在正方形 $EFGH$ 中, $HG \parallel EF$, $\therefore HM \parallel BC$, $\therefore \triangle AHM \sim \triangle ABC$. $\because AD$ 是高, $\therefore \frac{HM}{BC} = \frac{AO}{AD}$, 即 $\frac{2a}{80} = \frac{60-a}{60}$, $\therefore a = 24$, 故答案为 24.

20. 【解】 $\because OA \perp OE, BF \perp OE, \therefore BF \parallel OA, \therefore \triangle DFB \sim \triangle DOA, \triangle ECF \sim \triangle EAO$,
 $\therefore \frac{BF}{OA} = \frac{DF}{OD}, \frac{CF}{OA} = \frac{EF}{OE}, \therefore \frac{0.6}{OA} = \frac{0.6}{OD}, \frac{1.4+0.6}{OA} = \frac{2.4+0.6}{OD+2.4}, \therefore OA = OD = 4.8 \text{ m.}$

答: 路灯的高度 OA 为 4.8 m.

21. 【解】过 C 作 $CE \perp AB$ 于 E , 如图. $\because CD \perp BD, AB \perp BD, \therefore \angle EBD = \angle CDB = \angle CEB = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $CDBE$ 为矩形, $\therefore BD = CE = 21, CD = BE = 2$. 设 $AE = x$, 则 $1:1.5 = x:21$, 解得 $x = 14, \therefore$ 旗杆的高 $AB = AE + BE = 14 + 2 = 16$ (米).



上分专题（三） 常见三角形相似模型

上分解析

1. C 【解析】

选项	分析	结论
A	$\because \angle AED = \angle ABC, \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$	不符合题意
B	$\because \angle ADE = \angle ACB, \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$	不符合题意
C	由 $\frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{ED}{BC}$ 及 $\angle A = \angle A$ 显然不能判定 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$	符合题意
D	$\because \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB}, \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$	不符合题意

故选 C.

2. 【证明】 $\because AB = 12, AC = 8, BD = 8, EC = 2, \therefore AD = AB - BD = 12 - 8 = 4, AE = AC - CE = 8 -$

$2 = 6, \therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$. 又 $\because \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$.

3. (1) 【证明】 $\because \angle DAE = \angle E, \angle DFA = \angle CFE, \therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle ECF$.

(2) 【解】由(1)知, $\triangle ADF \sim \triangle ECF, \therefore \frac{AF}{EF} = \frac{DF}{CF}$. $\because CF = 2, AF = 2EF, \therefore \frac{2EF}{EF} = \frac{DF}{2}$, 解得 $DF = 4, \therefore DC = DF + CF = 4 + 2 = 6$, 即 DC 的长度为 6.

4. 【证明】 $\because AB^2 = BE \cdot BD, \therefore AB : BE = BD : AB. \because \angle ABE = \angle DBA, \therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle DBA, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle BDA. \because DB$ 平分 $\angle ADC, \therefore \angle ADB = \angle BDC = \angle BAC$. 又 $\because \angle AEB = \angle DEC, \therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle DCE$.

5. B 【解析】

选项	分析	结论
A	$\because \angle C = \angle C, \angle A = \angle DBC, \therefore \triangle CBD \sim \triangle CAB$	不符合题意
B	根据 $\angle C = \angle C, \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{BC}{AC}$, 不能判断 $\triangle CBD \sim \triangle CAB$	符合题意
C	$\because \angle C = \angle C, \angle BDC = \angle ABC, \therefore \triangle CBD \sim \triangle CAB$	不符合题意
D	$\because \angle C = \angle C, \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{CD}{BC}, \therefore \triangle CBD \sim \triangle CAB$	不符合题意

故选 B.



上分点拨 | 判定两个三角形相似的基本思路

- (1) 若条件中有一等角, 则可找另一等角, 或找夹等角的两边对应成比例;
- (2) 若条件中有两边成比例, 则找这两条边的夹角相等, 或找第三边成比例.

6. (1) 【证明】 $\because \angle ACP = \angle B, \angle CAP = \angle BAC, \therefore \triangle ACP \sim \triangle ABC$.

(2) 【解】 $\because AC^2 = AB \cdot AD, \therefore AD : AC = AC : AB$. 又 $\because \angle CAB = \angle DAC, \therefore \triangle ACB \sim \triangle ADC, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle D. \because BC = BD, \therefore \angle BCD = \angle D, \therefore \angle ACD = \angle ACB + \angle BCD = 2\angle D. \because \angle ACD + \angle D + \angle A = 180^\circ, \angle A = 60^\circ, \therefore 2\angle D + \angle D + 60^\circ = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle D = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle BCD = \angle D = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle BCD + \angle D = 80^\circ$.

7. (1) 【证明】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle A = \angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ. \therefore$ 将 $\triangle AEF$ 沿 EF 折叠, A 点落在 BC 边上的 D 处, $\therefore \angle EDF = \angle A = 60^\circ. \therefore \angle BED + \angle BDE = 180^\circ -$

$\angle B = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$, $\angle BDE + \angle CDF = 180^\circ - \angle EDF = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BED = \angle CDF$. 又 $\because \angle B = \angle C$, $\therefore \triangle BED \sim \triangle CDF$.

(2)【解】 $\because CD = 2BD$, \therefore 设 $BD = 1$, 则 $CD = 2$. 由翻折的性质可设 $ED = AE = x$, $DF = AF = y$, $\therefore AB = BC = AC = 3$, $\therefore BE = 3 - x$, $CF = 3 - y$. $\because \triangle BED \sim \triangle CDF$, $\therefore \frac{ED}{DF} = \frac{BD}{CF} =$

$\frac{BE}{DC}$, $\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{3-y} = \frac{3-x}{2}$. 由 $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{3-y}$, 得 $y = \frac{3x}{1+x}$, ① 由 $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{3-x}{2}$, 得 $y = \frac{2x}{3-x}$. ② 由①②

解得 $x = \frac{7}{5}$, $y = \frac{7}{4}$, $\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{4}{5}$, $\therefore \frac{ED}{DF} = \frac{4}{5}$.

8.【证明】 $\because AB = AC$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle C$. $\because \angle ADE = \angle C$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle ADE$.

$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle ADE + \angle EDC = \angle B + \angle BAD$, $\therefore \angle EDC = \angle BAD$.

又 $\because \angle B = \angle C$, $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle DCE$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{BD}{CE}$. 又 $\because AB = AC$, $\therefore AC \cdot CE = CD \cdot BD$.

9. (1)【证明】如题图(1), \therefore 点 D 为边 AB 的中点, 点 E 为边 BC 的中点,

$\therefore \frac{BD}{BA} = \frac{BE}{BC}$, $\therefore \frac{BD}{BE} = \frac{BA}{BC}$.

如题图(2), 根据旋转的性质, 可知 $\frac{BD}{BE} = \frac{BA}{BC}$ 依然成立, $\angle DBE = \angle ABC$, $\therefore \angle DBA =$

$\angle EBC$, $\therefore \triangle BDA \sim \triangle BEC$.

(2)【解】 $\angle AGC$ 的大小不发生变化, 度数为 30° .

由(1)易得 $\triangle BDA \sim \triangle BEC$, $\therefore \angle DAB = \angle ECB$. 又 $\because \angle DAB + \angle AOG + \angle AGC = 180^\circ$, $\angle ECB + \angle COB + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$, $\angle AOG = \angle COB$, $\therefore \angle AGC = \angle ABC = 30^\circ$.

上分专题（四） 与相似三角形有关的动态变换

上分解析

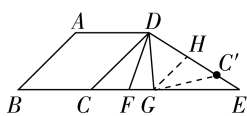
1. (1)【证明】 \because 三角形 ABC 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle B = \angle C = \angle A = 60^\circ$. \therefore 将等边三角形 ABC 折叠, 使点 A 落在 BC 边上的点 D 处, $\therefore \angle EDF = \angle A = 60^\circ$. $\therefore \angle FDB = \angle C + \angle DFC$, $\angle FDB = \angle EDF + \angle EDB$, $\therefore \angle DFC = \angle EDB$. 又 $\because \angle B = \angle C$, $\therefore \triangle BDE \sim \triangle CFD$.

(2)【解】 $\because BD = 6, DC = 2, \therefore BC = BD + DC = 8$. \because 三角形 ABC 是等边三角形, $\therefore AB = AC = BC = 8$. \therefore 将等边三角形 ABC 折叠, 使点 A 落在 BC 边上的点 D 处, $\therefore AE = ED, AF = FD$, $\therefore \triangle BDE$ 的周长为 $BD + DE + BE = BD + AE + BE = BD + AB = 6 + 8 = 14$, $\triangle CFD$ 的周长为 $CD + DF + CF = CD + AF + FC = CD + AC = 2 + 8 = 10$. $\therefore \triangle BDE \sim \triangle CFD$, $\therefore \frac{BE}{CD} = \frac{14}{10}$. $\because DC = 2, \therefore \frac{BE}{2} = \frac{14}{10}, \therefore BE = 2.8$.

2. (1)【证明】由平移得 $AB \parallel CD, AB = CD, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore \angle B = \angle ADC$.

(2)①【解】 $\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle B = \angle DCF = \alpha$. $\because \angle DFE$ 是 $\triangle DCF$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle DFE = \angle DCF + \angle CDF$. $\because \angle DFE = \angle EDF, \therefore \angle CDE = \angle CDF + \angle EDF = \angle CDF + \angle DFE = \angle CDF + \angle DCF + \angle CDF = 2\angle CDF + \angle DCF$. \because 点 C 与 C' 关于直线 DG 对称, $\therefore \angle CDG = \angle C'DG = \frac{1}{2} \angle CDE = \frac{1}{2} (2\angle CDF + \angle DCF) = \angle CDF + \frac{1}{2} \angle DCF$, $\therefore \angle CDG - \angle CDF = \frac{1}{2} \angle DCF, \therefore \angle FDG = \frac{1}{2} \angle DCF = \frac{1}{2} \alpha, \therefore \angle FDG$ 的度数为 $\frac{1}{2} \alpha$.

②【证明】如图, 过点 G 作 $GH \parallel CD$, 交 DE 于点 H , 连接 GC' . $\because GH \parallel CD, \therefore \angle DCG = \angle HGE, \angle CDH = \angle GHE$, $\therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle GHE, \therefore \frac{DC}{DE} = \frac{GH}{HE}$. \because 点 C 与 C' 关于直线



DG 对称, \therefore 易得 $\triangle CDG \cong \triangle C'DG, \therefore CG = C'G, \angle DCG = \angle DC'G, \therefore \angle DC'G = \angle HGE$. 又 $\because \angle GHE = \angle GHC', \therefore \triangle HC'G \sim \triangle HGE, \therefore \frac{GH}{HE} = \frac{C'G}{GE}, \therefore \frac{DC}{DE} = \frac{C'G}{GE}, \therefore \frac{CG}{GE} = \frac{CD}{DE}$.

3. 【探究一】【证明】 \because 把 $\triangle CDM$ 绕点 C 逆时针旋转 90° 得到 $\triangle CBH$, 同时得到点 H 在直线 AB 上, $\therefore CM = CH, \angle MCH = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle NCH = \angle MCH - \angle MCN = 90^\circ - 45^\circ =$

$$45^\circ, \therefore \angle MCN = \angle HCN. \text{ 在 } \triangle CNM \text{ 和 } \triangle CNH \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} CM = CH, \\ \angle MCN = \angle HCN, \\ CN = CN, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle CNM \cong \triangle CNH$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle CNM = \angle CNH$.

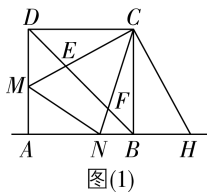
【探究二】【证明】如图(1)所示, \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle DBA = 45^\circ. \therefore \angle MCN = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle FBN = \angle FCE = 45^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle EFC = \angle FBN, \therefore \angle CEF = \angle FNB$.

$\therefore \angle CNM = \angle CNH, \therefore \angle CEF = \angle CNM$.

$\therefore \angle ECF = \angle NCM, \therefore \triangle CEF \sim \triangle CNM$.

【探究三】【解】 $\because AC, BD$ 是正方形的对角线, $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle BCD + \angle CBD = 135^\circ, \angle CAN = 180^\circ - \angle BAC = 135^\circ, \therefore \angle CDE = \angle CAN. \therefore \angle MCN = \angle DCA = 45^\circ$,



图(2)

图(1)

图(2)

7. (1) 【证明】 \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $AB = AC$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ$. $\therefore \angle B + \angle BPE + \angle BEP = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BPE + \angle BEP = 135^\circ$. $\therefore \angle EPF = 45^\circ$, $\angle BPE + \angle EPF +$

$\angle CPF = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BPE + \angle CPF = 135^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BEP = \angle CPF$. 又 $\because \angle B = \angle C$,
 $\therefore \triangle BPE \sim \triangle CFP$.

【解】(2) $\triangle BPE$ 与 $\triangle CFP$ 相似. 理由: \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $AB = AC$,
 $\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ$. $\because \angle B + \angle BPE + \angle BEP = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BPE + \angle BEP = 135^\circ$.
 $\because \angle EPF = 45^\circ$, $\angle BPE + \angle EPF + \angle CPF = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BPE + \angle CPF = 135^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BEP = \angle CPF$. 又 $\because \angle B = \angle C$, $\therefore \triangle BPE \sim \triangle CFP$.

(3) 不相似. 动点 P 运动到 BC 中点位置时, $\triangle BPE$ 与 $\triangle PFE$ 相似. 理由: 同(2)可证 $\triangle BPE \sim \triangle CFP$, 则 $CP : BE = PF : PE$. $\because CP = BP$, $\therefore PB : BE = PF : PE$.
又 $\because \angle EBP = \angle EPF$, $\therefore \triangle BPE \sim \triangle PFE$.

卷⑥ 第3章提优验收卷(B卷)

答案及评分细则

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	C	C	C	D	D	B	C	B	B

11. 54 12. 135° 13. 27 14. (4,6) 15. 4

16. $\frac{k^2}{2-k^2}$ 17. $\frac{15}{2}$ 18. (1,0)或 $(\frac{9}{5},0)$

19. 【解】设第 t s 时,以 A, P, Q 为顶点的三角形与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似. 由题意知, $AP = 2t$ cm, $AQ = (6-t)$ cm. 分两种情况:

①当 $\triangle APQ \sim \triangle ABC$ 时,可得 $\frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{AQ}{AC}$,

即 $\frac{2t}{8} = \frac{6-t}{6}$, (2分)

解得 $t = 2.4 < 4$, 符合题意; (3分)

②当 $\triangle APQ \sim \triangle ACB$ 时,可得 $\frac{AP}{AC} = \frac{AQ}{AB}$, 即 $\frac{2t}{6} =$

$\frac{6-t}{8}$, 解得 $t = \frac{18}{11} < 4$, 符合题意.

综上所述,第 2.4 s 或 $\frac{18}{11}$ s 时,以 A, P, Q 为顶点

的三角形与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似. (6分)

20. (1) 【证明】 $\because \angle DAB = \angle EAC, \therefore \angle DAB + \angle BAE = \angle EAC + \angle BAE$,

$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle CAB$ (1分)

$\because \angle E = \angle C, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$, (2分)

$\therefore AD:AB = DE:BC$,

$\therefore AD \cdot BC = AB \cdot DE$ (3分)

(2) 【解】 $\because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$,

$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{DE}{BC}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$, (4分)

$\therefore \frac{DE}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$, (5分)

$\therefore DE = 4$, 即 DE 的长是 4. (6分)

21. 【解】(1) 需添加的条件可以是 $\angle ADC = \angle ABC$ 或 $\angle AED = \angle ACB$. (答案不唯一)

选择 $\angle ADC = \angle ABC$ 证明: $\because \angle BAD = \angle CAE$,

$\therefore \angle BAD + \angle BAE = \angle BAE + \angle CAE$, 即 $\angle DAE =$

$\angle CAB$. 又 $\because \angle ADC = \angle ABC, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$.

故答案为 $\angle ADC = \angle ABC, \angle AED = \angle ACB$. (答案不唯一) (4分)

(2) 能. $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE$ (5分)

上分攻略 评分细则

11 题~18 题每题 3 分.

19. 每分析正确一类情况得 3 分.

20. (2) 正确写出面积之比与相似比的关系,不能错误地写成面积之比等于相似比,否则不得分.

21. (1) 每正确写出一个条件得 1 分.

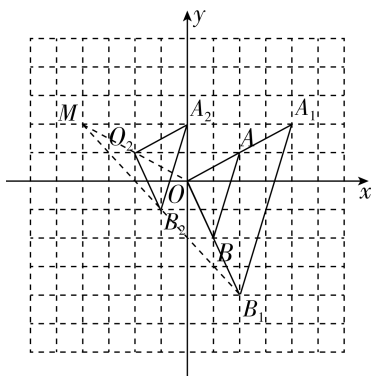
答案及评分细则

理由： $\because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AC}{AE}, \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AE}$.

又： $\angle BAD = \angle CAE$,

$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE$ (7 分)

22. 【解】(1) 如图所示, $\triangle OA_1B_1$ 即为所求, $A_1(4, 2), B_1(2, -4)$ (2 分)



(2) 如图所示, $\triangle O_2A_2B_2$ 即为所求,

$A_2(0, 2), B_2(-1, -1)$ (3 分)

(3) $\triangle OA_1B_1$ 与 $\triangle O_2A_2B_2$ 是以点 $M(-4, 2)$ 为位似中心的位似图形, 点 M 如图所示. ... (7 分)

23. 【解】方案一: 过 C 作 $CH \parallel BD$, 交 EF 于 Q , 交 AB 于 H , 如图.

易知四边形 $CDFQ$, 四边形 $CDBH$ 都是矩形, $\therefore CQ =$

$DF = 1.35 \text{ m}, CH = BD = 16.8 \text{ m}$ (2 分)

$\because EQ \parallel AH, \therefore \angle CEQ = \angle A, \angle EQC = \angle AHC$,

$\therefore \triangle CEQ \sim \triangle CAH$, (4 分)

$\therefore \frac{CQ}{CH} = \frac{EQ}{AH}$, 即 $\frac{1.35}{16.8} = \frac{2.6 - 1.7}{AB - 1.7}$, (6 分)

$\therefore AB = 12.9 \text{ m}$.

答: 旗杆 AB 的高度为 12.9 m (7 分)

方案二: $\because \angle ACG = \angle ACG, \angle CGA = \angle CMN = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle CMN \sim \triangle CGA$, (4 分)

$\therefore \frac{CM}{CG} = \frac{MN}{AG}$, 即 $\frac{0.75}{16.8} = \frac{0.5}{AB - 1.7}$, (6 分)

$\therefore AB = 12.9 \text{ m}$.

答: 旗杆 AB 的高度为 12.9 m (7 分)

(选择其中一个方案进行解答即可)

24. 【证明】(1) $\because DE^2 = DF \cdot DA, \therefore \frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{DF}{DE}$.

$\because \angle FDE = \angle EDA$,

$\therefore \triangle DEF \sim \triangle DAE$, (1 分)

$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle DEF$.

上分攻略 评分细则

22. (1) 明确相似比、位似中心, 正确画出图形, 否则不得分.

23. 选择方案一和方案二的总分值是相同的, 选择其中一个进行解答即可.

24. (1) 得出一组相似得 1 分.

$\therefore \angle EDB = \angle ADC$,
 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle CDE$,
 $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ECD$ (2 分)

(2) 由(1)知, $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ECD$,
 $\therefore \angle B = \angle ECD, \therefore BE = CE$ (3 分)

$\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BAC + \angle B = \angle BCE + \angle ACE = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle ACE, \therefore AE = BE = CE$ (4 分)

取 AD 的中点 G , 连接

CG , 如图. $\therefore \angle ACD =$

$90^\circ, \therefore DG = CG = \frac{1}{2}AD$,

$\therefore \angle GDC = \angle GCD$,
 (5 分)

$\therefore \angle DGC = 180^\circ - 2\angle ADC$.

$\therefore \angle BDE = \angle ADC, \therefore \angle ADE = 180^\circ - 2\angle ADC$,

$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle CGF$ (6 分)

由(1)知, $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle DAE$,

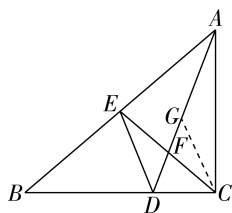
$\therefore \angle AED = \angle DFE$ (7 分)

$\therefore \angle DFE = \angle CFG$,

$\therefore \angle AED = \angle CFG$, (8 分)

$\therefore \triangle CGF \sim \triangle ADE, \therefore \frac{CG}{AD} = \frac{CF}{AE} = \frac{1}{2}$ (9 分)

又 $\therefore AE = EC, \therefore FC = \frac{1}{2}EC$ (10 分)



25. (1) 【证明】 \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$\therefore AC \perp BD, \angle ADF = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AEG = \angle ADF = 90^\circ$ (2 分)

$\therefore AF$ 平分 $\angle DAC, \therefore \angle DAF = \angle EAG$,

$\therefore \triangle AEG \sim \triangle ADF$ (4 分)

【解】(2) 结论: $\triangle DFG$ 是等腰三角形.

..... (5 分)

理由: \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$\therefore \angle ADB = \angle DAE = 45^\circ, \angle ADF = 90^\circ$.

$\therefore AF$ 平分 $\angle DAC$,

$\therefore \angle DAG = \frac{1}{2} \angle DAC = 22.5^\circ$, (6 分)

$\therefore \angle DGF = \angle ADG + \angle DAG = 67.5^\circ$,

$\angle DFG = 90^\circ - \angle DAG = 67.5^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle DGF = \angle DFG, \therefore DG = DF$, (7 分)

$\therefore \triangle DFG$ 是等腰三角形. (8 分)

(3) \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AC \perp BD, EA = ED, \therefore \triangle AED$ 是等腰直角三角形,

\therefore 易知 $AD = \sqrt{2}AE$ (9 分)

$\therefore \triangle AEG \sim \triangle ADF, \therefore \frac{AF}{AG} = \frac{AD}{AE} = \sqrt{2}$ (10 分)

24. (2) 写出所求线段的比例关系后没有转化为所证结论扣 1 分.

25. (2) 先写出结论, 再说明理由, 否则不得全分.

25. (3) 由正方形的性质得到线段的关系, 由相似三角形的性质得到比例式是关键得分点.

$$\therefore AG=1, \therefore AF=\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore GF=AF-AG=\sqrt{2}-1. \dots\dots\dots (11 \text{ 分})$$

26. (1)【证明】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle A = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADE + \angle GDC = 90^\circ$. $\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$

$$\because DE \perp CF, \therefore \angle DCF + \angle GDC = 90^\circ,$$

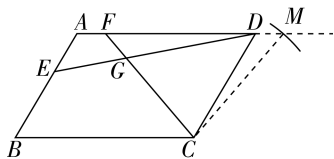
$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle DCF, \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle DCF, \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{CF} = \frac{AD}{DC}. \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

(2)【解】(1)中的结论仍成立. $\dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$

证明如下:如图,以 C 为圆心, CF 的长为半径画弧交 AD 延长线于 M , 连接 CM .



$$\therefore CM=CF, \therefore \angle CMD = \angle CFD.$$

$$\because \text{四边形 } ABCD \text{ 是平行四边形}, \therefore AD \parallel BC, AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle B + \angle A = 180^\circ. \dots\dots\dots (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because \angle B = \angle EGF, \therefore \angle A + \angle EGF = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEG + \angle AFG = 180^\circ. \because \angle DFG + \angle AFG = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle AEG = \angle DFG, \therefore \angle AED = \angle CMD.$$

$$\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle A = \angle CDM,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle DCM, \dots\dots\dots (11 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{CM} = \frac{AD}{DC}, \therefore \frac{DE}{CF} = \frac{AD}{DC}. \dots\dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$$

26. (2) 先回答(1)中的结论仍成立, 再进行证明, 否则不得全分.

26. (2) 作辅助线, 根据相似三角形的判定与性质证明是关键得分点.

上分解析

1. B 【解析】 \because 练习纸中的竖格线都平行, 且相邻两条竖格线间的距离都相等,

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{2}{6}. \because AB = 3.2 \text{ cm}, \therefore BC = 9.6 \text{ cm}, \text{ 故选 B.}$$

2. C 【解析】 $\because \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f} = 0.5, \therefore \frac{3a}{3b} = \frac{-2c}{-2d} = \frac{e}{f} = 0.5, \therefore \frac{3a-2c+e}{3b-2d+f} = \frac{1}{2}$, 故选 C.

3. C 【解析】设它的实际面积是 x 平方厘米. 由题意得 $64 : x = (1 : 1\,000)^2$, 解得 $x = 64\,000\,000$, $64\,000\,000$ 平方厘米 $= 6\,400$ 平方米. 故选 C.

4. C 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AD = BC$.

选项	分析	结论
A	$\because EM \parallel AD, \therefore \frac{AM}{BM} = \frac{DE}{BE}, \angle BME = \angle A. \because EN \parallel AB,$ $\therefore \angle DNE = \angle A = \angle BME, \angle DEN = \angle EBM, \therefore \triangle DNE \sim \triangle EMB,$ $\therefore \frac{NE}{DE} = \frac{BM}{BE}. \because DE \text{ 不一定等于 } BM, \therefore \frac{AM}{BM} = \frac{NE}{DE} \text{ 不一定成立}$	不符合题意

续表

选项	分析	结论
B	$\because EM \parallel AD, \therefore \frac{AM}{AB} = \frac{DE}{DB}, \because EN \parallel AB, \therefore \frac{AN}{AD} = \frac{BE}{BD}, \therefore DE$ 不一定等于 $BE, \therefore \frac{AM}{AB} = \frac{AN}{AD}$ 不一定成立	不符合题意
C	$\because EM \parallel AD, \therefore \angle BME = \angle BAD, \angle BEM = \angle BDA, \therefore \triangle BEM \sim \triangle BDA, \therefore \frac{BD}{BE} = \frac{AD}{EM} = \frac{BC}{EM}$, 故选项 C 一定正确	符合题意
D	由选项 C 可得 $\frac{BE}{BD} = \frac{ME}{AD} = \frac{ME}{BC} \neq \frac{BC}{ME}$, 故选项 D 一定不正确	不符合题意

5. D 【解析】 \because 以点 O 为位似中心, 把 $\triangle ABC$ 放大为原图形的 2 倍得到 $\triangle A'B'C'$, $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$, 点 A, O, A' 在同一直线上, $AB \parallel A'B', \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{1}{2}$, 故选项 A、B、C 说法正确, 不符合题意; $\because AB \parallel A'B', \therefore \angle OAB = \angle OA'B', \angle OBA = \angle OB'A', \therefore \triangle AOB \sim \triangle A'OB', \therefore \frac{OB}{OB'} = \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore BO:BB' = 1:3$, 故选项 D 说法错误, 符合题意.

6. D 【解析】

选项	分析	结论
A	$\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle BCD. \because \angle ACB = \angle D, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 相似	不符合题意
B	$\because BC$ 平分 $\angle ABD, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle CBD. \because \angle ACB = \angle D, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 相似	不符合题意
C	$\because \angle D = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DBC + \angle BCD = 90^\circ. \because \angle ABC + \angle DBC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle BCD. \because \angle ACB = \angle D, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 相似	不符合题意
D	根据 $AB:BC = BD:CD$ 和 $\angle ACB = \angle D$ 不能推出 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 相似	符合题意

7. B 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AB = CD = 6, \angle EBF = \angle C = 90^\circ, AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle BDC. \because AE = 2, \therefore BE = AB - AE = 6 - 2 = 4. \because G$ 是 EF 的中点, $\therefore EG = FG = BG, \therefore \angle BEG = \angle ABD, \therefore \angle BEG = \angle BDC, \therefore \triangle EBF \sim \triangle DCB, \therefore \frac{EB}{DC} = \frac{BF}{CB}, \therefore \frac{4}{6} = \frac{BF}{9}, \therefore BF = 6$. 故选 B.
8. C 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AB = CD, DE \parallel AB, \therefore \triangle DFE \sim \triangle BFA. \because DE:EC = 2:3, \therefore DE:AB = 2:5, \therefore DF:FB = 2:5. \because S_{\triangle DEF} = 2, \therefore S_{\triangle ABF} = \frac{25}{2}, S_{\triangle BEF} = 5, \therefore S_{\triangle ABE} = \frac{25}{2} + 5 = 17.5$. 故选 C.
9. B 【解析】由题意得 $AD = 4, BD = 6, AB = 10. \because DE \parallel AC, EF \parallel AB, \therefore$ 四边形 $ADEF$ 为平行四边形, $\therefore AF = DE = 1.8, EF = AD = 4. \because EF \parallel AD, \therefore \angle CFE = \angle CAB, \angle CEF = \angle CBA, \therefore \triangle CFE \sim \triangle CAB, \therefore \frac{CF}{CA} = \frac{EF}{AB}, \therefore \frac{AC - 1.8}{AC} = \frac{4}{10}, \therefore AC = 3, \therefore A、C、D$ 选项正确, 不符合题意. $\because CF = AC - AF = 3 - 1.8 = 1.2, EF = 4, \therefore 4 - 1.2 < CE < 4 + 1.2, \therefore 2.8 < CE < 5.2, \therefore B$ 选项不一定正确, 符合题意. 故选 B.
10. B 【解析】甲: 要使 $\triangle ABP$ 与 $\triangle PCQ$ 相似, $\because \angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 分 $\triangle ABP \sim$

$\triangle PCQ$ 与 $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle QCP$ 两种情况: ①当 $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle PCQ$ 时, 设 $BP=x$, 则 $PC=15-x$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{PC} = \frac{BP}{CQ}$, 即 $\frac{9}{15-x} = \frac{x}{4}$, 解得 $x=3$ 或 $x=12$, 均符合题意;

②当 $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle QCP$ 时, 设 $BP=x$, 则 $PC=15-x$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{QC} = \frac{BP}{CP}$, 即 $\frac{9}{4} = \frac{x}{15-x}$, 解得 $x = \frac{135}{13}$, 符合题意.

综上所述, 当 $CQ=4$ 时, 在 BC 上存在 3 个点 P , 使 $\triangle ABP$ 与 $\triangle PCQ$ 相似, 故甲错误.

乙: $\because AP \perp PQ, \therefore \angle APQ = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle APB + \angle CPQ = 90^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle APB + \angle BAP = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CPQ = \angle BAP, \therefore \triangle ABP \sim \triangle PCQ, \therefore \frac{AB}{PC} = \frac{BP}{CQ}$. 设 $BP=x$, 则 $PC=15-x$, 即

$$\frac{9}{15-x} = \frac{x}{CQ}, \therefore CQ = \frac{(15-x)x}{9} = \frac{-\left(x-\frac{15}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{225}{4}}{9}. \therefore -\left(x-\frac{15}{2}\right)^2 \leq 0, \therefore \text{当 } x = \frac{15}{2} \text{ 时, } CQ \text{ 的长最大, } CQ \text{ 长的最大值为 } \frac{25}{4}, \text{ 故乙正确. 故选 B.}$$

11. 54 【解析】 \because 两个相似三角形的周长分别是 10 cm, 15 cm, \therefore 其相似比为 $\frac{10}{15}$

$\frac{2}{3}$. \because 小三角形的面积是 $24 \text{ cm}^2, \therefore \frac{24}{S_{\text{大三角形}}} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}, \therefore S_{\text{大三角形}} = \frac{24 \times 9}{4} = 54$. 故答案为 54.

12. 135° 【解析】由题意易知 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle EDF$. 又 $\because \angle EDF = 90^\circ + 45^\circ = 135^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = 135^\circ$. 故答案为 135° .

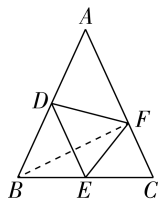
13. 27 【解析】由题意得 $\triangle CDE \sim \triangle CAB, \therefore DE:AB = EC:BC. \because DE = 1.8, BE = 28, EC = 2, \therefore 1.8:AB = 2:30$, 解得 $AB = 27$.

14. (4,6) 【解析】 \because 四边形 $OA'B'C'$ 与四边形 $OABC$ 关于原点 O 位似, 且四边形 $OA'B'C'$ 的面积是四边形 $OABC$ 面积的 4 倍, \therefore 四边形 $OA'B'C'$ 与四边形 $OABC$ 的相似比是 $2:1. \because B(2,3), \therefore$ 第一象限内点 B' 的坐标为 (4,6).

15. 4 【解析】 $\because CD \perp AB, DE \perp BC, \therefore \angle CDA = \angle CDB = \angle DEB = \angle DEC = 90^\circ = \angle ACB, \therefore \angle A + \angle B = 90^\circ = \angle A + \angle ACD = \angle B + \angle DCB = \angle B + \angle BDE = \angle DCB + \angle CDE, \therefore \angle A = \angle BDE = \angle BCD, \angle B = \angle ACD = \angle CDE, \therefore \triangle ACB \sim \triangle ADC \sim \triangle DEB \sim \triangle CDB \sim \triangle CED$.

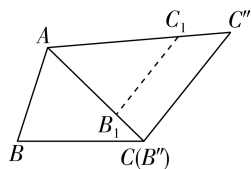
16. $\frac{k^2}{2-k^2}$ 【解析】如图, 连接 $BF. \because$ 点 B 和点 F 关于直线 DE 对称, $\therefore DB = DF. \because AD = DF, \therefore AD = DB = DF, \therefore$ 易得 $BF \perp AC$. 设 $AB = AC = 1$, 则 $BC = k$. 设 $CF = x$, 则 $AF = 1-x$. 由勾股定理得, $AB^2 - AF^2 = BC^2 - CF^2, \therefore 1^2 - (1-x)^2 = k^2 - x^2, \therefore x = \frac{k^2}{2}, \therefore AF = 1-x =$

$$\frac{2-k^2}{2}, \therefore \frac{CF}{AF} = \frac{k^2}{2-k^2}. \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{k^2}{2-k^2}.$$



17. $\frac{15}{2}$ 【解析】如图, $\triangle ABC$ 逆时针旋转得到 $\triangle AB_1C_1$, 相似放缩后得到 $\triangle AB''C''$, $\triangle AB''C''$ 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的“转似三角形”. $\because \triangle AB''C'' \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{BC}{B''C''} = \frac{AB}{AB''}$, 即 $\frac{5}{B''C''} =$

$$\frac{4}{6}, \text{ 解得 } B''C'' = \frac{15}{2}.$$



18. $(1,0)$ 或 $\left(\frac{9}{5}, 0\right)$ 【解析】 $\because DE \parallel AB, \therefore \angle DEC = \angle ACE, \angle ODE = \angle B = 60^\circ,$

$\angle OED = \angle OAB = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ODE$ 也是等边三角形, 则 $OD = OE = DE$. 设 $E(a, 0)$, 则 $OE = OD = DE = a, BD = AE = 3 - a. \because \triangle CDE$ 与 $\triangle ACE$ 相似, \therefore 分两种情况讨论:

①当 $\triangle CDE \sim \triangle EAC$ 时, $\angle DCE = \angle CEA, \therefore CD \parallel AE, \therefore$ 四边形 $AEDC$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AC = DE = a. \because BD = 2AC, \therefore 3 - a = 2a, \therefore a = 1, \therefore E(1, 0)$.

②当 $\triangle CDE \sim \triangle AEC$ 时, $\angle DCE = \angle EAC = 60^\circ = \angle B, \therefore \angle BCD + \angle ECA = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle BDC + \angle BCD = 180^\circ - \angle B = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle BCD + \angle ECA = \angle BDC + \angle BCD, \therefore \angle ECA = \angle BDC, \therefore \triangle BDC \sim \triangle ACE, \therefore \frac{BD}{AC} = \frac{BC}{AE} = 2, \therefore BC = 2AE = 2(3 - a) = 6 - 2a, \therefore 6 - 2a + \frac{1}{2}(3 - a) = 3, \therefore a = \frac{9}{5}, \therefore E\left(\frac{9}{5}, 0\right)$. 综上所述, 点 E 的坐标为 $(1, 0)$ 或 $\left(\frac{9}{5}, 0\right)$.

19. 【思路分析】设第 t s 时, 以 A, P, Q 为顶点的三角形与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似, 分 $\triangle APQ \sim \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle APQ \sim \triangle ACB$ 两种情况讨论, 根据相似三角形的性质即可求解.

20. 【思路分析】(1) 由 $\angle DAB = \angle EAC$, 得到 $\angle DAE = \angle CAB$, 再结合 $\angle E = \angle C$, 推出 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$, 即可得证.

(2) 由相似三角形面积的比等于相似比的平方即可求出 DE 的长.

21. 【关键点拨】此题主要考查了相似三角形的判定与性质, 熟练应用相似三角形的判定与性质是解题关键.

22. 【关键点拨】此题主要考查了位似变换以及平移变换, 根据相应图形变换的定义及性质得出对应点坐标是解题关键.

23. 【关键点拨】本题考查了相似三角形的应用, 掌握相似三角形的判定定理和性质定理是解题的关键.

24. 【思路分析】(1) 根据相似三角形的判定和性质即可得到结论;

(2) 根据相似三角形的判定和性质以及直角三角形的性质即可得到结论.

25. 【思路分析】(1) 证明两个角对应相等即可.

(2) 通过计算证明 $\angle DGF = \angle DFG = 67.5^\circ$, 进而得出 $DG = DF$.

(3) 证明 $AD = \sqrt{2}AE$, 利用相似三角形的性质解决问题即可.

26. 【思路分析】(1) 由矩形的性质得到 $\angle ADC = \angle A = 90^\circ$, 由余角的性质推出 $\angle ADE = \angle DCF$, 即可证明 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle DCF$, 进而得到 $\frac{DE}{CF} = \frac{AD}{DC}$.

(2) 以 C 为圆心, CF 的长为半径画弧交 AD 延长线于 M , 连接 CM , 则 $CM = CF$, 得到 $\angle CMD = \angle CFD$, 由补角的性质得到 $\angle AEG = \angle DFG$, 结合 $\angle A = \angle CDM$, 即可证明 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle DCM$, 推出 $\frac{DE}{CM} = \frac{AD}{DC}$, 进而得到 $\frac{DE}{CF} = \frac{AD}{DC}$.