

把 $x=3$ 代入②得 $y=-1$,

\therefore 方程组的解为 $\begin{cases} x=3, \\ y=-1. \end{cases}$

14. 【解】 $\frac{1}{a+1} - \frac{a+2}{a^2-1} \div \frac{a^2+3a+2}{a^2-2a+1} = \frac{1}{a+1} - \frac{a+2}{(a+1)(a-1)} \cdot$

$$\frac{(a-1)^2}{(a+1)(a+2)} = \frac{1}{a+1} - \frac{a-1}{(a+1)^2} = \frac{a+1-a+1}{(a+1)^2} = \frac{2}{(a+1)^2}.$$

$\therefore a$ 满足 $a^2+2a-15=0$, $\therefore a^2+2a=15$.

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{2}{a^2+2a+1} = \frac{2}{15+1} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

15. 【解】(1) 令 $y=0$, 则 $-2x+6=0$, $\therefore x=3$;

令 $x=0$, 则 $y=6$, $\therefore A(3,0), B(0,6)$.

把 $A(3,0), B(0,6)$ 代入 $y=-x^2+bx+c$,

$$\begin{cases} -9+3b+c=0, \\ c=6, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} b=1, \\ c=6, \end{cases}$$

\therefore 抛物线所对应的函数表达式为 $y=-x^2+x+6$.

(2) 存在点 D , 使得 $\triangle BDE$ 和 $\triangle ACE$ 相似.

设点 $D(t, -t^2+t+6)$, 则 $E(t, -2t+6), C(t, 0)$,

$$\therefore EC = -2t+6, AC = 3-t, DE = -t^2+3t.$$

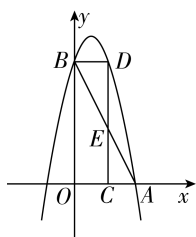
$\therefore \triangle BDE$ 和 $\triangle ACE$ 相似, $\angle BED = \angle AEC$, $\therefore \triangle ACE \sim \triangle BDE$

或 $\triangle ACE \sim \triangle DBE$.

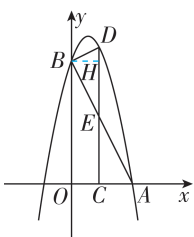
①如图(1), 当 $\triangle ACE \sim \triangle BDE$ 时, $\angle BDE = \angle ACE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore BD \parallel AC$, $\therefore D$ 点纵坐标为 6, $\therefore -t^2+t+6=6$,

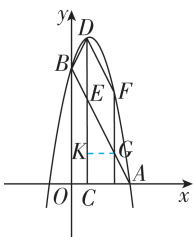
解得 $t=0$ (舍去) 或 $t=1$, $\therefore D(1,6)$.



图(1)



图(2)



图(3)

第四章 三角形

A 湖南真题诊断练

刷诊断

1. A 【解析】A 选项, 两点之间, 线段最短, 原命题正确, 符合题意; B 选项, 菱形的对角线互相垂直, 不一定相等, 原命题错误, 不符合题意; C 选项, 正五边形的外角和为 360° , 原命题错误, 不符合题意; D 选项, 直角三角形不一定是轴对称图形, 只有等腰直角三角形才是轴对称图形, 原命题错误, 不符合题意. 故选 A.

2. B 【解析】 $\because AB \parallel CD$, $\therefore \angle AEG = \angle 2 = 50^\circ$. $\therefore \angle 1 = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle GEF = 180^\circ - \angle 1 - \angle AEG = 180^\circ - 70^\circ - 50^\circ = 60^\circ$. 故选 B.

3. D 【解析】A 选项, $\because 1+2=3$, \therefore 长度为 1 cm, 2 cm, 3 cm 的

②如图(2), 当 $\triangle ACE \sim \triangle DBE$ 时, $\angle BDE = \angle CAE$. 过 B 作

$BH \perp DC$ 于 H , $\therefore \angle BHD = 90^\circ$, $BH = t$, $DH = -t^2 + t$,

$$\therefore \tan \angle BDE = \frac{BH}{DH} = \tan \angle CAE = \frac{OB}{OA}, \therefore \frac{t}{-t^2+t} = \frac{6}{3} = 2,$$

$$\therefore -2t^2 + 2t = t, \text{解得 } t=0 \text{ (舍去) 或 } t=\frac{1}{2}, \therefore D\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{25}{4}\right).$$

综上所述, 点 D 的坐标为 $(1,6)$ 或 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{25}{4}\right)$.

(3) 如图(3), \therefore 四边形 $EGFD$ 为菱形,

$\therefore DE \parallel FG, DE = FG, ED = EG$.

设点 $D(m, -m^2+m+6), F(n, -n^2+n+6)$, 则 $E(m, -2m+6)$,

$G(n, -2n+6)$,

$$\therefore DE = -m^2+3m, FG = -n^2+3n, \therefore -m^2+3m = -n^2+3n, \text{即 } (m-n)(m+n-3) = 0.$$

$$\therefore m-n \neq 0, \therefore m+n-3=0, \text{即 } m+n=3.$$

$$\therefore A(3,0), B(0,6), \therefore AO=3, BO=6,$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AO^2+BO^2} = 3\sqrt{5}.$$

过点 G 作 $GK \perp DC$ 于 K , $\therefore KG \parallel AC$, $\therefore \angle EKG = \angle BAC$,

$$\therefore \cos \angle EKG = \frac{KG}{EG} = \cos \angle BAC = \frac{OA}{AB}, \text{即 } \frac{|n-m|}{EG} = \frac{3}{3\sqrt{5}},$$

$$\therefore EG = \sqrt{5}|n-m| = \sqrt{5}|3-2m|.$$

$$\therefore DE = EG, \therefore -m^2+3m = \sqrt{5}|3-2m|,$$

$$\therefore m^2 - (3+2\sqrt{5})m + 3\sqrt{5} = 0 \text{ 或 } m^2 - (3-2\sqrt{5})m - 3\sqrt{5} = 0, \text{解}$$

$$\text{得 } m = \frac{3+2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ (不合题意, 舍去) 或 } m = \frac{3+2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{29}}{2}$$

$$\text{或 } m = \frac{3-2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ 或 } m = \frac{3-2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ (不合题意, 舍去),}$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{3+2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ 或 } m = \frac{3-2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{29}}{2}, \therefore \text{点 } D \text{ 的横坐标为}$$

$$\frac{3+2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{3-2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{29}}{2}.$$

$$\frac{3+2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{3-2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{29}}{2}.$$

$$\frac{3+2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{3-2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{29}}{2}.$$

$$\frac{3+2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{3-2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{29}}{2}.$$

三条线段不能组成三角形, 本选项不符合题意; B 选项, $\because 3+5=8$, \therefore 长度为 3 cm, 8 cm, 5 cm 的三条线段不能组成三角形, 本选项不符合题意; C 选项, $\because 4+5 < 10$, \therefore 长度为 4 cm, 5 cm, 10 cm 的三条线段不能组成三角形, 本选项不符合题意; D 选项, $\because 4+5 > 6$, \therefore 长度为 4 cm, 5 cm, 6 cm 的三条线段能组成三角形, 本选项符合题意. 故选 D.

4. D 【解析】 \because 点 D, E 分别为边 AB, AC 的中点, $\therefore DE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $\therefore DE \parallel BC, BC = 2DE$, 故选项 A、C 正确. $\because DE \parallel BC$, $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$, 故选项 B 正确. $\because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$, $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{DE}{BC}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, $\therefore S_{\triangle ADE} = \frac{1}{4}S_{\triangle ABC}$, 故选项 D 错误. 故选 D.

5. D 【解析】 \because 点 D, E 分别为边 AB, AC 的中点, $\therefore DE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $\therefore DE \parallel BC, BC = 2DE$, 故选项 A、C 正确. $\because DE \parallel BC$, $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$, 故选项 B 正确. $\because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$, $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{DE}{BC}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, $\therefore S_{\triangle ADE} = \frac{1}{4}S_{\triangle ABC}$, 故选项 D 错误. 故选 D.

☆ 刷有所得

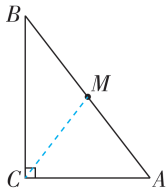
与中点有关的知识点

①三角形的中位线平行且等于第三边的一半;②直角三角形中,斜边上的中线等于斜边的一半;③平行四边形的对角线互相平分;④垂直于弦的直径平分弦且平分这条弦所对的两条弧.

5. 100 【解析】因为等腰三角形的一个底角为 40° , 所以其顶角为 $180^\circ - 40^\circ \times 2 = 100^\circ$. 故答案为 100.

6. 145° 【解析】由题意得 $AC \parallel BD$, $\angle CAB = 145^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CAB = 145^\circ$, 故答案为 145° .

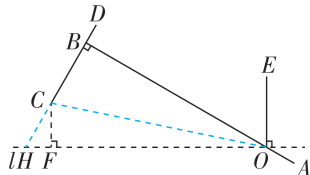
7. 5 【解析】如图, 连接 CM . 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $AC = 6$, $BC = 8$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 10$. \because 点 M 是 AB 的中点, $\therefore CM = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5$. 故答案为 5.



8. $\frac{4}{5}$ 【解析】在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$. $\therefore \sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{4}{5}$, $\therefore \cos B = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{4}{5}$. 故答案为 $\frac{4}{5}$.

9. 22.5 【解析】 $\because 1$ 宣 = $\frac{1}{2}$ 矩, 1 檐 = $1\frac{1}{2}$ 宣, 1 矩 = 90° , $\angle A = 1$ 矩, $\angle B = 1$ 檐, $\therefore \angle A = 90^\circ$, $\angle B = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 90^\circ = 67.5^\circ$, $\therefore \angle C = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 67.5^\circ = 22.5^\circ$, 故答案为 22.5.

10. $(6-2\sqrt{3})$ 【解析】如图, 延长 DC 交 l 于点 H , 连接 OC .



在 $\text{Rt}\triangle OBH$ 中, $\because \angle BOH = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$, $OB = 12$, $\therefore BH = 12 \times \tan 30^\circ = 4\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore OH = 8\sqrt{3}$. $\because S_{\triangle OBH} = S_{\triangle OCH} + S_{\triangle OBC}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2}OB \cdot BH = \frac{1}{2}OH \cdot CF + \frac{1}{2}OB \cdot BC$, 即 $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 4\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8\sqrt{3} \times CF + \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 4$, 解得 $CF = 6 - 2\sqrt{3}$. 故答案为 $(6 - 2\sqrt{3})$.

11. (1) 【证明】 $\because AC \perp AD$, $ED \perp AD$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle D = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle C + \angle ABC = 90^\circ$. $\because CB \perp BE$, $\therefore \angle ABC + \angle EBD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle C = \angle EBD$, $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEB$.

(2) 【解】 $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEB$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AC}{BD}$. $\because AB = 8$, $AC = 6$,

$DE = 4$, $\therefore \frac{8}{4} = \frac{6}{BD}$, 解得 $BD = 3$.

12. (1) 【证明】在 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} BC = DE, \\ \angle B = \angle D, \\ AB = AD, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE$ (SAS).

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

$\therefore AC = AE$, $\angle CAE = \angle BAC = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle ACE$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle ACE = 60^\circ$.

13. 【解】(1) 由题意得, $EG \perp AB$, $AB \perp BD$, $EN \perp BD$, \therefore 四边形 $BNEG$ 是矩形, $\therefore EN = BG$.

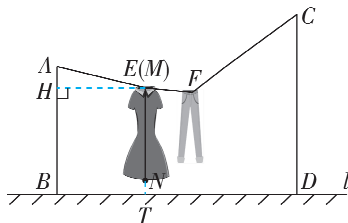
在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AEG$ 中, $AE = 13$ 分米, $EG = 12$ 分米, $\therefore AG =$

$$\sqrt{AE^2 - EG^2} = \sqrt{13^2 - 12^2} = 5 \text{ (分米)},$$

$\therefore BG = AB - AG = 14$ 分米, $\therefore MN = 14$ 分米.

答: 该连衣裙 MN 的长度为 14 分米.

(2) 如图所示, 过点 E 作 $EH \perp AB$ 于 H , 延长 EN 交 BD 于 T .



由题意得, $AB \perp BD$, $ET \perp BD$, \therefore 四边形 $BTEH$ 是矩形, $\therefore ET = BH$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AEH$ 中, $AE = 13$ 分米, $\angle HAE = 76.1^\circ$, $\therefore AH = AE \cdot \cos \angle HAE = 13 \times \cos 76.1^\circ \approx 3.12$ (分米).

$\because AB = 19$ 分米, $\therefore BH = AB - AH = 15.88$ 分米,

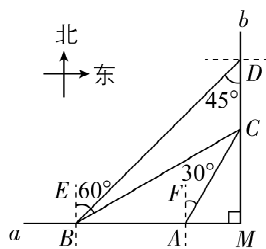
$\therefore ET = 15.88$ 分米.

$\because EN = 14$ 分米, $\therefore NT = ET - EN = 15.88 - 14 = 1.88 \approx 2$ (分米).

答: 此时该连衣裙下端点 N 到地面水平线 l 的距离约为 2 分米.

14. 【解】(1) 如图, 由题意可得

$\angle CBE = 60^\circ$, $\angle CAF = 30^\circ$, $BE \parallel AF \parallel DM$, $\therefore \angle BCM = \angle CBE = 60^\circ$, $\angle ACM = \angle CAF = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle BCM - \angle ACM = 60^\circ - 30^\circ = 30^\circ$.



(2) 如图, $\because \angle CBE = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CBM = 90^\circ - \angle CBE = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$. 由 (1) 得 $\angle ACB = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB$, $\therefore AB =$

AC . $\because AB = 800$, $\therefore AC = 800$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACM$ 中, $\sin \angle ACM = \frac{AM}{AC}$,

$\cos \angle ACM = \frac{CM}{AC}$, $\therefore AM = AC \cdot \sin \angle ACM = 800 \times \sin 30^\circ = 800 \times$

$\frac{1}{2} = 400$, $CM = AC \cdot \cos \angle ACM = 800 \times \cos 30^\circ = 800 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} =$

$400\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore BM = BA + AM = 800 + 400 = 1\,200$.
 $\because \angle BDM = 45^\circ, \angle BMD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DBM = 45^\circ, \therefore DM = BM = 1\,200$, $\therefore DC = DM - CM = 1\,200 - 400\sqrt{3}$, \therefore 景点 C 与景点 D 之间的距离为 $(1\,200 - 400\sqrt{3})$ m.

15. 【解】(1) $\because GH \perp CE, EF$ 的长为 4 米, $\angle CFG = 60.3^\circ$,

$$\therefore \tan \angle CFE = \tan 60.3^\circ = \frac{CE}{EF} \approx 1.75,$$

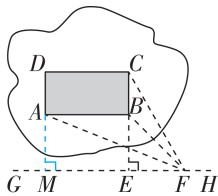
$$\therefore CE = 7 \text{ 米}.$$

$$\because \angle BFG = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore BE = EF = 4 \text{ 米},$$

$$\therefore CB = CE - BE = 3 \text{ 米}.$$

(2) 过点 A 作 $AM \perp GH$ 于点 M , 如图所示.



$$\therefore \angle AFG = 21.8^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle AFG = \tan 21.8^\circ = \frac{AM}{MF} \approx 0.4.$$

$$\therefore AM = BE = 4 \text{ 米},$$

$$\therefore MF = 10 \text{ 米},$$

$$\therefore AB = ME = 10 - 4 = 6 \text{ (米)},$$

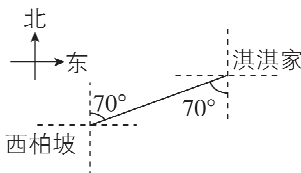
$$\therefore \text{底座的底面 } ABCD \text{ 的面积为 } 3 \times 6 = 18 \text{ (平方米)}.$$

B 考点突破练

考点 17 线段、角、相交线与平行线 (含命题)

刷基础

1. D 【解析】如图, \because 西柏坡位于淇淇家的南偏西 70° 方向, \therefore 淇淇家位于西柏坡的北偏东 70° 方向. 故选 D.



2. D

3. A 【解析】 $\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle CDB = 60^\circ. \because CD \perp DE,$
 $\therefore \angle CDE = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 1 = 180^\circ - \angle CDB - \angle CDE = 30^\circ$, 故选 A.

4. 40° 【解析】 $\because \angle AOC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BOD = \angle AOC = 60^\circ.$
 $\because \angle DOE = 20^\circ, \therefore \angle BOE = \angle BOD - \angle DOE = 60^\circ - 20^\circ = 40^\circ.$
 故答案为 40° .

5. 【证明】 $\because EM \parallel FN, \therefore \angle FEM = \angle EFN.$

$\because EM$ 平分 $\angle BEF, FN$ 平分 $\angle CFE,$

$\therefore \angle BEF = 2\angle FEM, \angle EFC = 2\angle EFN,$

$\therefore \angle FEB = \angle EFC, \therefore AB \parallel CD.$

6. B 【解析】A 选项, 两直线平行, 同位角相等, 故原命题是假命题; B 选项, 菱形的四条边相等, 是真命题; C 选项, 正五边形的其中一个内角是 108° , 故原命题是假命题; D 选项, 单项式 $\frac{\pi ab^2}{3}$ 的次数是 3, 故原命题是假命题. 故选 B.

刷易错

7. 5 cm 或 11 cm 【解析】当点 A, B, C 的位置如图 (1) 所示时, $\because AB = 8 \text{ cm}, BC = 3 \text{ cm}, \therefore AC = AB - BC = 8 - 3 = 5 \text{ (cm)}$; 当点 A, B, C 的位置如图 (2) 所示时, $AC = AB + BC = 8 + 3 = 11 \text{ (cm)}$. 故答案为 5 cm 或 11 cm.

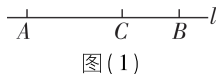


图 (1)

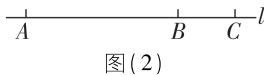


图 (2)

易错警示

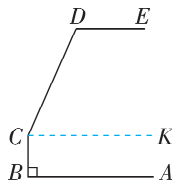
与线段相关的分类讨论

并未规定点 C 是否在线段 BC 上, 因此需注意分类讨论.

刷提升

1. A 【解析】①在同一平面内, 如果两条直线没有交点, 那么这两条直线平行, 故①是假命题; ②在同一平面内, 过一点有且只有一条直线与已知直线垂直, 故②是假命题; ③过直线外一点有且只有一条直线与已知直线平行, 故③是假命题; ④连接直线外一点与直线上各点的所有线段中, 垂线段最短, 是真命题. 综上, 真命题有 1 个, 故选 A.

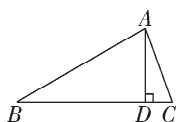
2. D 【解析】如图, 过 C 作 $CK \parallel AB. \because DE \parallel AB, \therefore CK \parallel DE.$
 $\because BC \perp AB, \therefore BC \perp CK, \therefore \angle BCK = 90^\circ. \because \angle EDC = 114^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle DCK = 180^\circ - \angle CDE = 66^\circ, \therefore \angle DCB = \angle DCK + \angle BCK = 156^\circ.$ 故选 D.



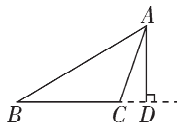
3. 20 【解析】由作图可得 OP 平分 $\angle AOB, \therefore \angle BOP = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2} \times 40^\circ = 20^\circ. \because PQ \parallel OB, \therefore \angle OPQ = \angle BOP = 20^\circ$, 故答案为 20.

4. (1) 【证明】 $\because \angle BED = \angle C, \therefore DE \parallel AC, \therefore \angle CAG = \angle 3. \because AG$ 平分 $\angle BAC, \therefore \angle CAG = \angle 1, \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3. \therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle 3 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ$, 即 $\angle DGH = 90^\circ, \therefore FH \perp DE.$

(2) 【解】 $\because \angle CAG = \angle 1, \angle BAC = 68^\circ, \therefore \angle 1 = \angle CAG = 34^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle 3 = \angle 1 = 34^\circ. \because \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 2 = 90^\circ - \angle 1 = 56^\circ.$
 $\because \angle 3 = \angle 4, \angle 1 = \angle 3, \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 4, \therefore AG \parallel DF, \therefore \angle DFH = \angle 2 = 56^\circ.$



图(1)



图(2)

当 $\triangle ABC$ 为钝角三角形时,如图(2).

$$\therefore \angle BAD = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle ADB = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 90^\circ = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle BAD - \angle CAD = 60^\circ - 20^\circ = 40^\circ.$$

综上所述, $\angle BAC = 80^\circ$ 或 40° .故答案为80或40.

易错警示

三角形的高的位置

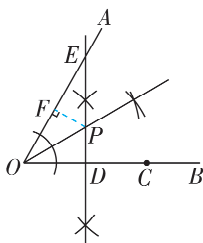
锐角三角形的高在三角形内部,钝角三角形的高可能在三角形外部,也可能在三角形内部.所以要分类讨论高的位置以判断角的情况.

刷提升

1. D 【解析】 $\because 2+3>4, 2+4>5, 2+5>6, 3+4>5, 3+4>6, 3+5>6, 4+5>6, \therefore$ 能围成三角形的三条线段长度分别为2,3,4;2,4,5;2,5,6;3,4,5;3,4,6;3,5,6;4,5,6,共有7种,故选D.

2. D 【解析】 $\because AP_1$ 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的中线, $\triangle ABP_1$ 的面积为1, $\therefore S_{\triangle AP_1C} = S_{\triangle ABP_1} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle ABC} = 1. \therefore AP_2$ 为 $\triangle AP_1C$ 的中线, $S_{\triangle AP_1C} = 1, \therefore S_{\triangle AP_2C} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle AP_1C} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}. \therefore AP_3$ 为 $\triangle AP_2C$ 的中线, $S_{\triangle AP_2C} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore S_{\triangle AP_3C} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle AP_2C} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2^2} \times 1, \dots$,按此规律, AP_n 为 $\triangle AP_{n-1}C$ 的中线,则 $\triangle AP_nC$ 的面积为 $S_{\triangle AP_nC} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2^{-(1-n)}} \times 1 = 2^{1-n}$,故选D.

3. 30° 6 【解析】根据作图痕迹可知射线 OP 是 $\angle AOB$ 的平分线, ED 是线段 OC 的垂直平分线, $\therefore PD \perp OC, \angle AOP = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = 30^\circ$.如图,过点 P 作 $PF \perp OA$ 于 F .由角平分线的性质,得 $PF = PD = 3$ cm. $\because \angle PEF = 90^\circ - \angle AOD = 30^\circ, \angle PFE = 90^\circ, \therefore PE = 2PF = 6$ cm.故答案为 $30^\circ, 6$.



4. 13° 【解析】 \because 将 $\triangle AED$ 沿着 ED 翻折,得到 $\triangle FED, \therefore \angle EFD = \angle A = 16^\circ. \therefore \triangle FBD$ 为等腰直角三角形且 $\angle BFD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle FDB = 45^\circ. \therefore \angle FDB$ 是 $\triangle ADO$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle FDB = \angle A + \angle AOD, \therefore \angle AOD = 45^\circ - 16^\circ = 29^\circ. \therefore \angle AOD$ 是 $\triangle EFO$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle EOD = \angle EFO + \angle FEO, \therefore \angle FEO = 29^\circ - 16^\circ = 13^\circ$,即 $\angle FEC = 13^\circ$,故答案为 13° .

5. 67.5° $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AC \perp BD,$

$\angle ABC = \angle BCD = \angle BAD = 90^\circ$.又 $\because AC$ 是对角线, $\therefore \angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle BCD = 45^\circ,$

$\angle BAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAD = 45^\circ. \therefore CM$ 是 $\angle ACB$ 的平分线, $\therefore \angle BCM =$

$$\frac{1}{2} \angle ACB = 22.5^\circ, \therefore \angle CMB = 180^\circ -$$

$90^\circ - 22.5^\circ = 67.5^\circ$.过 M 点作 $MH \perp AC$ 于 H ,如图, $\therefore HM \parallel$

$BD. \therefore \angle HAM = 45^\circ, \therefore AH = HM = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} AM = 1. \therefore CM$ 平分

$\angle ACB, HM \perp AC, MB \perp CB, \therefore BM = HM = 1, \therefore AB = \sqrt{2} + 1,$

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{2} AB = \sqrt{2} (\sqrt{2} + 1) = 2 + \sqrt{2}, \therefore OC = \frac{1}{2} AC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1, HC =$$

$$AC - AH = \sqrt{2} + 1. \therefore ON \parallel HM, \therefore \triangle CON \sim \triangle CHM, \therefore \frac{ON}{HM} = \frac{OC}{CH},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{ON}{1} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1}, \text{解得 } ON = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \text{故答案为 } 67.5^\circ, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

刷素养

6. 【解】(1)如图(1),过点 E 作

$EG \parallel BD$,交 AC 于点 G .由 $\angle ABC$ 是“线垂”三角形 ABC 的“分角”,

$AB < BC$,可知 $BC = 2AB. \therefore AE$ 是

$\triangle ABC$ 的中线, $\therefore BC = 2BE,$

$\therefore AB = BE. \therefore BD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的角平分线, $\therefore AF = EF. \therefore EG \parallel$

$BD, \therefore \triangle AFD \sim \triangle AEG, \triangle CEG \sim \triangle CBD, \therefore \frac{DF}{EG} = \frac{AF}{AE} = \frac{1}{2},$

$$\frac{EG}{BD} = \frac{EC}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore DF = \frac{1}{2} EG, BD = 2EG, \therefore BD : FD = 4 : 1,$$

$\therefore BF : FD = 3 : 1, \therefore BF : FD$ 的值等于3.

(2)如图(2),在边 BC 上取点 M ,使 $BM = \frac{1}{2} AB$,连接 AM ,

那么 $\triangle ABM$ 是“线垂三角形”, $\angle B$

是“分角”,可得 $\frac{BM}{BA} = \frac{BA}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}.$

$\therefore \angle B$ 为公共角, $\therefore \triangle ABM \sim$

$\triangle CBA,$

$$\therefore \frac{AM}{CA} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \triangle ACM$$
也是“线垂三角形”, $\angle MAC$ 是“分角”.

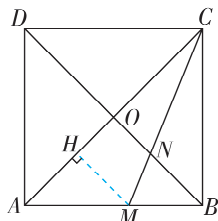
(3)如图(3),作 $\angle B$ 和 $\angle CAM$ 的平分线,交点为 O ,连接 OC ,

延长 AO ,交边 BC 于点 N ,则 $\angle MAN = \angle NAC$.由(2)得

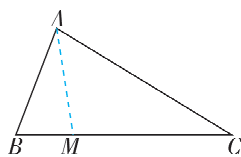
$\triangle ABM \sim \triangle CBA, \therefore \angle BAM = \angle ACB. \therefore \angle ANB = \angle ACB +$

$\angle NAC, \angle BAN = \angle BAM + \angle MAN, \therefore \angle ANB = \angle BAN, \therefore BA =$

$$BN = \frac{1}{2} BC = CN. \therefore BO \perp AN, \therefore ON = OA = a.$$



图(1)



图(2)

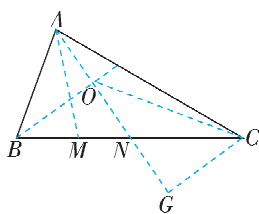
延长 AN 至点 G , 使 $NG=ON$, 连接 CG .

$\therefore BN=CN, \angle BNO=\angle CNG,$
 $ON=NG,$
 $\therefore \triangle BON \cong \triangle CGN, \therefore CG=OB=b,$
 $\angle CGN=\angle BON=90^\circ.$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OGC$ 中, 由勾股定理得

$$OG^2+CG^2=OC^2, \text{即} (2a)^2+b^2=c^2,$$

$$\therefore 4a^2+b^2=c^2.$$



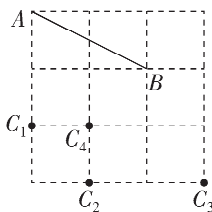
图(3)

考点 19 等腰(边)三角形

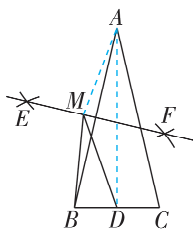
刷基础

1. A 【解析】 $\because \angle A=\angle ACD, \therefore AD=CD. \therefore AB=AD+BD=10,$
 $\therefore CD+BD=10, \therefore \triangle BCD$ 的周长是 $BD+DC+BC=10+8=18,$
 故选 A.

2. D 【解析】如图, 使得 $\triangle ABC$ 为等腰三角形的点 C 有 4 个.
 故选 D.



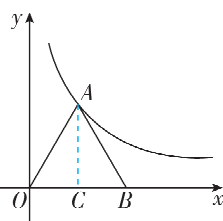
3. C 【解析】如图, 连接 AM, AD . 由作图可知, EF 为线段 AB 的垂直平分线,
 $\therefore AM=BM, \therefore BM+DM=AM+DM \geq AD,$
 $\therefore BM+DM$ 的最小值为 AD 的长. $\because AB=AC=2\sqrt{17}, D$ 为 BC 的中点, $\therefore AD \perp BC, BD=\frac{1}{2}BC=2, \therefore \angle ADB=90^\circ, \therefore AD=\sqrt{AB^2-BD^2}=\sqrt{(2\sqrt{17})^2-2^2}=8, \therefore BM+DM$ 的最小值为 8, 故选 C.



4. (1) 【证明】 $\because CF \parallel AB, \therefore \angle B=\angle FCD, \angle BED=\angle F. \therefore AD$ 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线, $AB=AC, \therefore BD=CD, \therefore \triangle BDE \cong \triangle CDF$ (AAS).

(2) 【解】 $\because \triangle BDE \cong \triangle CDF, \therefore BE=CF=4, \therefore AB=AE+BE=1+4=5. \therefore AB=AC, AD$ 是 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线, $\therefore AD \perp BC, BD=CD, \therefore BD=\sqrt{AB^2-AD^2}=\sqrt{5^2-3^2}=4, \therefore BC=2BD=8.$

5. D 【解析】如图, 过点 A 作 $AC \perp x$ 轴于点 $C. \because \triangle AOB$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore \angle AOB=60^\circ, OC=BC$. 设点 A 的横坐标为 a , 则 $CO=a, AO=AB=OB=2a$. 根据勾股定理可得, $AC=\sqrt{AO^2-OC^2}=\sqrt{3}a. \therefore S_{\triangle OAB}=4\sqrt{3}, \therefore \frac{1}{2}OB \times AC=4\sqrt{3}, \therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 2a \times \sqrt{3}a=4\sqrt{3},$ 解得 $a=2$ (负值已舍去), \therefore 点 $A(2, 2\sqrt{3})$. 把



$A(2, 2\sqrt{3})$ 代入 $y=\frac{k}{x} (k \neq 0)$ 得, $k=4\sqrt{3}$, 故选 D.

6. 15° 【解析】 \because 三角形 ABC 为等边三角形, D 为边 BC 的中点, $\therefore \angle BAD=\angle CAD=\frac{1}{2}\angle BAC=30^\circ, AD \perp BC, \therefore \angle ADC=90^\circ. \therefore$ 以点 A 为圆心, AD 长为半径画弧, 与 AC 边的交点为 $E, \therefore AD=AE, \therefore \angle ADE=\angle AED=\frac{1}{2}(180^\circ-\angle DAC)=75^\circ, \therefore \angle CDE=\angle ADC-\angle ADE=15^\circ,$ 故答案为 15° .

7. (1) 【证明】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AB=CD$, 且 $\angle BAD=\angle CDA=90^\circ. \therefore \triangle ADE$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AE=DE$, 且 $\angle EAD=\angle EDA=60^\circ, \therefore \angle BAE=\angle BAD+\angle EAD=150^\circ, \angle CDE=\angle CDA+\angle EDA=150^\circ, \therefore \angle BAE=\angle CDE.$ 在 $\triangle BAE$ 和 $\triangle CDE$ 中, $\begin{cases} AB=CD, \\ \angle BAE=\angle CDE, \\ AE=DE, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle BAE \cong \triangle CDE (SAS).$
 (2) 【解】 $\because AB=AD$, 且 $AD=AE, \therefore AB=AE, \therefore \angle ABE=\angle AEB.$
 由 (1) 知 $\angle BAE=150^\circ, \therefore \angle AEB=(180^\circ-150^\circ) \div 2=15^\circ.$

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8. C 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 是一个等腰三角形, $AB=10 \text{ cm}, BC=12 \text{ cm}, \therefore$ 当 $AC=AB=10 \text{ cm}$ 时, 满足三角形的三边关系, 此时 $\triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $10+10+12=32(\text{cm})$, 当 $AC=BC=12 \text{ cm}$ 时, 满足三角形的三边关系, 此时 $\triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $10+12+12=34(\text{cm}), \therefore \triangle ABC$ 的周长为 32 cm 或 $34 \text{ cm}.$ 故选 C.

易错警示

等腰三角形的分类讨论

当题目中没有明确说明所求边是腰还是底边时, 需要分类讨论, 求出边长之后要验算是否满足三角形的三边关系.

刷提升

1. C 【解析】 $\because \triangle BFD \cong \triangle CAB \cong \triangle DEC, AB=2AC=2a, \therefore DF=CE=AB=2AC=2DE=2BF=2a, \therefore AE=EF=FA=a=AC, \therefore \triangle AEF$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore \angle EAF=\angle FEA=\angle EFA=60^\circ, \therefore \angle AFC=\angle ACF=\frac{1}{2}\angle EAF=30^\circ, \therefore \angle EFC=60^\circ+30^\circ=90^\circ, \therefore CF=EF \cdot \tan \angle FEC=\sqrt{3}a,$ 故选 C.

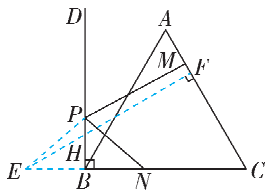
2. 80° 【解析】 $\because l_1 \parallel l_2, \therefore \angle MAB+\angle NBA=180^\circ. \therefore \angle MAB=120^\circ, \therefore \angle NBA=180^\circ-120^\circ=60^\circ.$ 由作图知 $BA=BC, \therefore \angle BAC=\angle BCA=20^\circ, \therefore \angle 1=\angle BAC+\angle NBA=20^\circ+60^\circ=80^\circ.$ 故答案为 80° .

3. 3 【解析】当等腰三角形的底边长 BC 是腰长 AB 的 2 倍时, $\therefore AB=AC=6, \therefore$ 底边 BC 的长为 12. $\because 6+6=12, \therefore$ 长为 6, 6, 12 的线段不能组成三角形. 当等腰三角形的腰长 AB 是底边长 BC 的 2 倍时, $\therefore AB=AC=6, \therefore$ 底边 BC 的长为 3, 满足三

三角形的三边关系. 综上所述, 底边 BC 的长为 3, 故答案为 3.

4. 17 【解析】 \because 点 P 与点 A 关于直线 DQ 对称, $\angle ADQ = 28^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PDQ = \angle ADQ = 28^\circ$, $AD = DP$. $\because \triangle ABD$ 和 $\triangle CBD$ 为两个全等的等腰直角三角形, $\therefore \angle CDB = \angle ADB = 45^\circ$, $CD = AD$, $\therefore \angle CDP = \angle CDB + \angle ADB + \angle PDQ + \angle ADQ = 146^\circ$. $\because AD = DP$, $CD = AD$, $\therefore CD = DP$, $\therefore \angle DCP = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle CDP) = 17^\circ$. 故答案为 17.

5. 8.5 【解析】如图, 作点 N 关于直线 BD 的对称点 E , 连接 PE , 则 $PN = PE$, $BN = BE$, $\therefore MP + NP = MP + PE$, \therefore 当 $MP + PE$ 取最小值时, $MP + NP$ 的值最小. 根据垂线



段最短, 得 $MP + PE$ 的最小值就是点 E 到直线 AC 的距离. 过点 E 作 $EF \perp AC$ 于点 F , 交 BD 于点 H , \therefore 当 P 与 H 重合, 点 M 与 F 重合时, $MP + NP$ 取得最小值, 且最小值为 EF 的长. \because 当 $MP + NP$ 的值最小时, $CM = 6$, $\therefore CF = 6$. $\because \triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore AC = BC$, $\angle ACB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CEF = 30^\circ$, $\therefore EC = 2CF = 12$. $\because EC = 2BN + CN = 12$, $CN = 5$, $\therefore BN = 3.5$, $\therefore BC = CN + BN = 8.5$, $\therefore AC = BC = 8.5$, 故答案为 8.5.

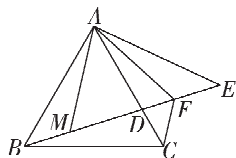
刷素养

6. 【证明】(1) $\because AF$ 平分 $\angle CAE$, $\therefore \angle EAF = \angle CAF$. $\because AB = AC$,

$$AB = AE, \therefore AE = AC. \text{ 在 } \triangle ACF \text{ 和 } \triangle AEF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AC = AE, \\ \angle CAF = \angle EAF, \\ AF = AF, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ACF \cong \triangle AEF$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle E = \angle ACF$. $\because AB = AE$, $\therefore \angle E = \angle ABE$, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle ACF$.

(2) 如图(1). 由(1)知 $\triangle ACF \cong \triangle AEF$, $\therefore EF = CF = BM$. 由(1)知 $\angle E = \angle ACF = \angle ABM$. 在 $\triangle ABM$ 和



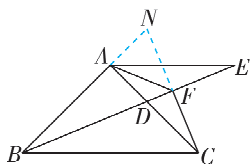
图(1)

$$\triangle ACF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AB = AC, \\ \angle ABM = \angle ACF, \\ BM = CF, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABM \cong \triangle ACF$ (SAS), $\therefore AM = AF$, $\angle BAM = \angle CAF$. $\because AB = AC$, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle BAC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle MAF = \angle MAC + \angle CAF = \angle MAC + \angle BAM = \angle BAC = 60^\circ$. $\therefore AM = AF$, $\therefore \triangle AMF$ 为等边三角形.

(3) 如图(2), 延长 BA , CF 交于点 N .

$\because AE \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle E = \angle EBC$. $\because AB = AE$, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle E$, $\therefore \angle ABF = \angle CBF$. $\because \angle ABC = 45^\circ$, $AB = AC$, $\therefore \angle ABF = \angle CBF = 22.5^\circ$, $\angle ACB = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ -$



图(2)

$45^\circ - 45^\circ = 90^\circ$. 由(1)知 $\angle ACF = \angle ABF = 22.5^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BFC = 180^\circ - 22.5^\circ - 45^\circ - 22.5^\circ = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BFN = \angle BFC = 90^\circ$. 在 $\triangle BFN$ 和 $\triangle BFC$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle NBF = \angle CBF, \\ BF = BF, \\ \angle BFN = \angle BFC, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle BFN \cong \triangle BFC$ (ASA), $\therefore CF = FN$, 即 $CN = 2CF$. 由(1)知 $\triangle ACF \cong \triangle AEF$, $\therefore CF = EF$, $\therefore CN = 2EF$. $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle NAC =$

$\begin{cases} \angle ABD = \angle ACN, \\ \angle BAD = 90^\circ. \end{cases}$ 在 $\triangle BAD$ 和 $\triangle CAN$ 中, $\begin{cases} AB = AC, \\ \angle BAD = \angle CAN, \end{cases}$ $\therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAN$ (ASA), $\therefore BD = CN$, $\therefore BD = 2EF$.

考点20 直角三角形

刷基础

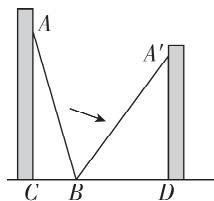
1. C 【解析】 $\because a \parallel b$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle ABC = 55^\circ$. $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC + \angle 2 = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 2 = 35^\circ$, 故选 C.

2. B 【解析】 $\because \angle AFB = 90^\circ$, 点 D 是 AB 的中点, $\therefore DF = \frac{1}{2}AB = 7$, $\therefore EF = DE - DF = 3$, 故选 B.

3. 3 【解析】由题意可知, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 30^\circ$, $AC = 1$ m, $\therefore AB = 2AC = 2$ m, \therefore 木杆折断之前高度为 $AC + AB = 1 + 2 = 3$ (m), 故答案为 3.

4. 22 【解析】 $\because AD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的高, $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$. $\because E, F$ 分别是 AB, AC 的中点, $\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}AB = 6$, $DF = \frac{1}{2}AC = 5$, $AE = \frac{1}{2}AB = 6$, $AF = \frac{1}{2}AC = 5$, \therefore 四边形 $AEDF$ 的周长为 $AE + DE + DF + AF = 22$, 故答案为 22.

5. C 【解析】如图, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{2.4^2 + 0.7^2} = 2.5$ (米). 根据题意知, $A'B = AB = 2.5$ 米, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle A'BD$ 中, $BD = \sqrt{A'B^2 - A'D^2} = \sqrt{2.5^2 - 2^2} = 1.5$ (米), $\therefore CD = BC + BD = 0.7 + 1.5 = 2.2$ (米). 故选 C.



6. A 【解析】由折叠的性质可知, $\angle EAD = \angle CAD$, $AC = AE$, $\angle AED = \angle C$. $\because \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\angle B = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AC = \frac{1}{2}AB$, $\angle AED = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 90^\circ = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EAD = \angle CAD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = 30^\circ$, $\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}AD$. $\because AC = AE$, $\therefore AE = \frac{1}{2}AB$.

$\because AB=4\sqrt{3}, \therefore AE=\frac{1}{2}AB=2\sqrt{3}$. 设 $DE=x$, 则 $AD=2x$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AED$ 中, 根据勾股定理, 得 $AE^2+DE^2=AD^2, \therefore (2\sqrt{3})^2+x^2=(2x)^2$, 解得 $x=2$ (负值已舍去), $\therefore DE=2$. 故选 A.

7. 【解】在 $\triangle CHB$ 中, 因为 $CH^2+BH^2=8^2+6^2=100, BC^2=100$, 所以 $CH^2+BH^2=BC^2$, 所以 $\triangle HBC$ 是直角三角形, 且 $\angle CHB=90^\circ$. 设 $AC=AB=x$ 千米, 则 $AH=AB-BH=(x-6)$ 千米. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACH$ 中, $AC=x, AH=x-6, CH=8$, 由勾股定理得 $AC^2=AH^2+CH^2$, 所以 $x^2=(x-6)^2+8^2$, 解得 $x=\frac{25}{3}$, \therefore 原路线 AC 的长为 $\frac{25}{3}$ 千米.

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8. $\sqrt{7}$ 或 5 【解析】若斜边长为 4, 则 $x=\sqrt{4^2-3^2}=\sqrt{7}$; 若斜边长为 x , 则 $x=\sqrt{4^2+3^2}=5$. 综上所述, x 的值为 $\sqrt{7}$ 或 5. 故答案为 $\sqrt{7}$ 或 5.

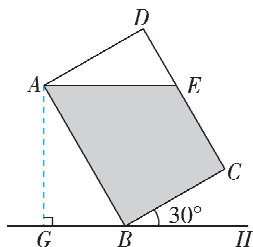
易错警示

与直角三角形的三边有关的分类讨论

本题所求的直角三角形的第三条边的长, 需分类讨论所求边是斜边还是直角边.

刷提升

1. D 【解析】过点 A 作 $AG \perp BH$, 垂足为 G , 如图. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为矩形, $\therefore \angle ABC=90^\circ. \therefore \angle CBH=30^\circ, \therefore \angle ABG=180^\circ-\angle ABC-\angle CBH=60^\circ, \therefore \angle BAG=30^\circ, \therefore BG=\frac{1}{2}AB=12$ cm. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AGB$ 中, $AG=\sqrt{AB^2-BG^2}=12\sqrt{3}$ cm. 故选 D.

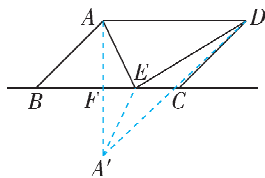


2. B 【解析】 \because 沿过点 A 的直线将纸片折叠, 使点 B 落在边 BC 上的点 D 处, $\therefore AD=AB=2, \angle B=\angle ADB$. \because 折叠纸片, 使点 C 与点 D 重合, $\therefore CE=DE, \angle C=\angle CDE$. $\because \angle BAC=90^\circ, \therefore \angle B+\angle C=90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADB+\angle CDE=90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADE=90^\circ, \therefore AD^2+DE^2=AE^2$. 设 $AE=x$, 则 $CE=DE=3-x, \therefore 2^2+(3-x)^2=x^2$, 解得 $x=\frac{13}{6}, \therefore AE=\frac{13}{6}, \therefore \sin \angle DEA=\frac{AD}{AE}=\frac{2}{\frac{13}{6}}=\frac{12}{13}$. 故选 B.

3. 18 【解析】根据勾股定理得, 正方形 A 与 B 的面积的和是正方形 E 的面积, 正方形 C 与 D 的面积的和是正方形 F 的面积, 正方形 E 与 F 的面积的和是正方形 M 的面积, \therefore 正方形 A, B, C, D, E, F 的面积之和为 2 个正方形 M 的面积. \because 正方形 M 的面积是 $3^2=9, \therefore$ 正方形 A, B, C, D, E, F 的面积之和

为 $9 \times 2 = 18$. 故答案为 18.

4. $2\sqrt{17}$ 【解析】如图, 作点 A 关于 BC 的对称点 A' , 连接 $A'D, A'E$, 设 AA' 交 BC 于点 F , 则 $A'E=AE, \therefore AE+DE=A'E+DE \geq A'D, \therefore A'D$ 的长即为 $AE+DE$ 的最小值. 由轴对称的性质可得 $A'F=AF, \angle AFB=90^\circ. \because \angle ABC=45^\circ, \therefore \angle BAF=90^\circ-\angle ABF=90^\circ-45^\circ=45^\circ, \therefore \angle ABF=\angle BAF, \therefore AF=BF$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AFB$ 中, 根据勾股定理可得 $AB^2=AF^2+BF^2=2AF^2$, 即 $2AF^2=4^2, \therefore AF=2\sqrt{2}, \therefore A'F=AF=2\sqrt{2}, \therefore AA'=AF+A'F=2\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{2}=4\sqrt{2}. \because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC, AD=BC=6, \therefore \angle A'AD=\angle AFB=90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle A'AD$ 中, 根据勾股定理可得 $A'D=\sqrt{AA'^2+AD^2}=\sqrt{(4\sqrt{2})^2+6^2}=2\sqrt{17}, \therefore AE+DE$ 的最小值为 $2\sqrt{17}$, 故答案为 $2\sqrt{17}$.



刷素养

5. 【解】(1) 解法 1: $DF=FC$. 理由如下: 如图 (1), 连接 BF .

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CBF$ 和 $\text{Rt}\triangle DBF$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} BC=BD, \\ BF=BF, \end{cases} \therefore \text{Rt}\triangle CBF \cong \text{Rt}\triangle DBF (\text{HL}), \therefore DF=CF.$$

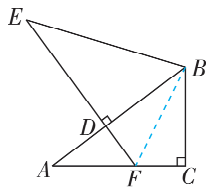


图 (1)

解法 2: $DF=FC$. 理由如下: 根据题意

得, $AB=BE=\sqrt{3^2+4^2}=5$,

$$\therefore AD=AB-BD=2, \tan A=\frac{BC}{AC}=\frac{3}{4}, \cos A=\frac{AC}{AB}=\frac{4}{5}.$$

$$\therefore \tan A=\frac{DF}{AD}=\frac{3}{4}, \cos A=\frac{AD}{AF}=\frac{4}{5},$$

$$\therefore DF=\frac{3}{4}AD=2 \times \frac{3}{4}=\frac{3}{2}, AF=AD \div \frac{4}{5}=2 \div \frac{4}{5}=\frac{5}{2},$$

$$\therefore CF=AC-AF=\frac{3}{2}, \therefore DF=CF.$$

(2) “善思小组”的观点正确. 理由: 如图 (2), 过点 E 作 $EG \parallel AC$, 交射线 CD 于点 G , 则 $\angle NGE=\angle ACN$.

根据题意得, $BC=BD, ED=AC, \angle EDB=\angle ACB=90^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle BDC=\angle BCD, \angle BDC+\angle EDG=90^\circ, \angle BCD+\angle ACN=90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EDG=\angle ACN, \therefore \angle EDG=\angle ACN=\angle EGD,$$

$$\therefore EG=ED=AC.$$

在 $\triangle CNA$ 和 $\triangle GNE$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle ANC=\angle ENG, \\ \angle ACN=\angle NGE, \\ CA=GE, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle CNA \cong \triangle GNE (\text{AAS}),$$

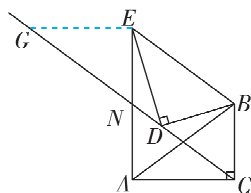


图 (2)

∴ $AN=NE$, ∴ 点 N 是 AE 的中点.

(3) 存在. AD 的长为 $\frac{8\sqrt{13}}{13}$ 或 $2\sqrt{13}$. 当 $\angle EAD=90^\circ$ 时, 如图(3)所示, 取 EA 的中点 N , 连接 BN , 交 ED 于点 P .

∵ $BA=BE, EN=AN$, ∴ $BN \perp EA$,

∴ $BN \parallel AD, \angle ENP=90^\circ$,

∴ $\frac{EN}{NA} = \frac{EP}{PD} = 1, \angle PEN = 90^\circ -$

$\angle EPN = 90^\circ - \angle BPD = \angle DBP$,

∴ $EP = PD = \frac{1}{2} ED = 2, \therefore PB =$

$\sqrt{PD^2 + BD^2} = \sqrt{13}$.

∵ $\angle PEN = \angle DBP, \therefore \sin \angle PEN = \sin \angle DBP = \frac{AD}{ED} = \frac{PD}{PB}$,

∴ $\frac{AD}{4} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}, \therefore AD = \frac{8\sqrt{13}}{13}$.

当 $\angle AED=90^\circ$ 时, 如图(4)所示, 取 EA 的中点 M , 连接 BM , 交 AD 于点 Q . ∵ $BA=BE, \therefore BM \perp EA, \therefore BM \parallel DE$, 易得四边形 $BMED$ 是矩形,

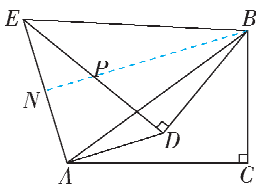
∴ $\frac{AM}{ME} = \frac{AQ}{QD} = 1, BD = ME =$

$AM=3,$

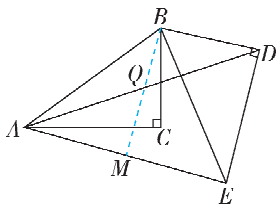
∴ $MQ = \frac{1}{2} ED = 2, \therefore AQ =$

$\sqrt{QM^2 + AM^2} = \sqrt{13},$

∴ $AD = 2AQ = 2\sqrt{13}$. 综上所述, AD 的长为 $\frac{8\sqrt{13}}{13}$ 或 $2\sqrt{13}$.



图(3)

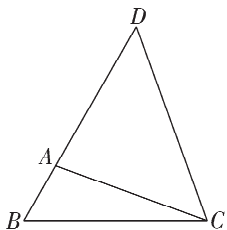


图(4)

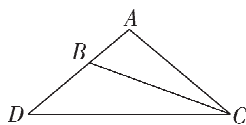
专题7 特殊三角形的分类讨论

刷难关

1. B 【解析】∵ $\angle BAC = 100^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ - 100^\circ = 80^\circ. \because \angle ABC = 3\angle ACB, \therefore \angle ABC = 60^\circ, \angle ACB = 20^\circ$. 如图(1), 当 D 在 BA 的延长线上时, $\therefore AD = AC, \therefore \angle ACD = \angle ADC. \because \angle ACD + \angle ADC = \angle BAC = 100^\circ, \therefore \angle ACD = 50^\circ, \therefore \angle BCD = \angle ACB + \angle ACD = 70^\circ$. 如图(2), 当 D 在 AB 的延长线上时, $\therefore AD = AC, \angle BAC = 100^\circ, \therefore \angle ADC = \angle ACD = \frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ - 100^\circ) = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle BCD = \angle ACD - \angle ACB = 40^\circ - 20^\circ = 20^\circ, \therefore \angle BCD$ 的度数是 20° 或 70° . 故选 B.



图(1)

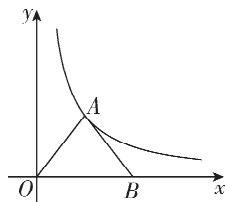


图(2)

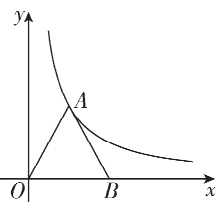
2. 7 或 4 【解析】当长为 7 cm 的边为腰时, 底边长为 $18 - 7 \times 2 = 4$ (cm), 此时 $4 + 7 > 7$, 三边能构成三角形, 符合题意; 当长为 7 cm 的边为底边时, 腰长为 $(18 - 7) \div 2 = 5.5$ (cm), 此时 $5.5 + 5.5 > 7$, 三边能构成三角形, 符合题意. 故答案为 7 或 4.

3. 7 或 8 【解析】 $x^2 - (k+2)x + 2k = 0, (x-k)(x-2) = 0, x-k=0$ 或 $x-2=0$, 解得 $x=k$ 或 $x=2. \because \triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形, 一边长为 3, 另外两边长恰好是这个方程的两个根, $\therefore k=2$ 或 $k=3$. ①当 $k=2$ 时, $\triangle ABC$ 的三边长分别为 3, 2, 2, 满足三角形的三边关系, 则此时 $\triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $3+2+2=7$; ②当 $k=3$ 时, $\triangle ABC$ 的三边长分别为 3, 3, 2, 满足三角形的三边关系, 则此时 $\triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $3+3+2=8$. 综上, $\triangle ABC$ 的周长为 7 或 8.

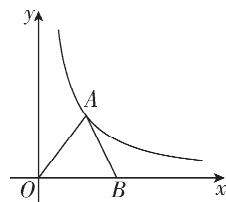
4. 10 或 $4\sqrt{5}$ 或 $2\sqrt{10}$ 【解析】如图(1)所示, 当 $AO=AB$ 时, $AB=10$.



图(1)



图(2)



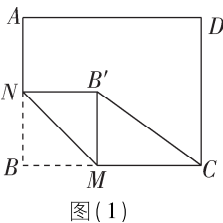
图(3)

如图(2)所示, 当 $AB=OB$ 时, $AB=10$. 如图(3)所示, 当 $OA=OB$ 时, $B(10, 0)$. 设 $A(a, \frac{48}{a}) (a > 0)$. 因为 $OA=10$, 所以 $\sqrt{a^2 + (\frac{48}{a})^2} = 10$, 即 $a^4 - 100a^2 + 2304 = 0$, 令 $a^2 = b$, 则 $b^2 - 100b + 2304 = 0$, 解得 $b=64$ 或 36 , 则 $a^2=64$ 或 36 . 又因为 $a > 0$, 所以 $a=8$ 或 6 , 则点 A 的坐标为 $(8, 6)$ 或 $(6, 8)$. 当点 A 的坐标为 $(8, 6)$ 时, $AB = \sqrt{(10-8)^2 + (0-6)^2} = 2\sqrt{10}$; 当点 A 的坐标为 $(6, 8)$ 时, $AB = \sqrt{(10-6)^2 + (0-8)^2} = 4\sqrt{5}$. 综上所述, AB 的长为 10 或 $4\sqrt{5}$ 或 $2\sqrt{10}$. 故答案为 10 或 $4\sqrt{5}$ 或 $2\sqrt{10}$.

5. $\frac{5}{3}$ 或 6 【解析】在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=3, BC=4$, 由勾股定理得 $AC=5$. ①当点 P 在线段 AB 上时, 如题图(1)所示. $\because \angle A + \angle APQ = 90^\circ, \angle A + \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle APQ = \angle C. \because \angle C$ 为锐角, $\therefore \angle APQ$ 为锐角, $\therefore \angle QPB$ 为钝角, \therefore 当 $\triangle PQB$ 为等腰三角形时, $PQ=PB$. 在 $\triangle APQ$ 与 $\triangle ACB$ 中, $\because \angle APQ = \angle C, \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle APQ \sim \triangle ACB, \therefore \frac{PA}{AC} = \frac{PQ}{BC}$, 即 $\frac{3-PB}{5} = \frac{PB}{4}$, 解得 $PB =$

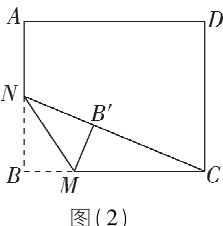
$\frac{4}{3}$, $\therefore AP = AB - PB = 3 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$. ②当点 P 在线段 AB 的延长线上时, 如题图 (2) 所示. 当 $\triangle PQB$ 为等腰三角形时, $\angle QBP$ 为钝角, $\therefore BP = BQ$, $\therefore \angle BQP = \angle P$. $\because \angle BQP + \angle AQB = 90^\circ$, $\angle A + \angle P = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AQB = \angle A$, $\therefore BQ = AB$, $\therefore AB = BP$, $\therefore AP = 2AB = 2 \times 3 = 6$. 综上所述, 当 $\triangle PQB$ 为等腰三角形时, AP 的长为 $\frac{5}{3}$ 或 6.

6. $\frac{10}{3}$ 或 5 【解析】当 $\angle B'CM = 90^\circ$ 时, 点 B' 在 CD 所在的直线上. \because 点 N 是 AB 边上的中点, $AB = 10$, $\therefore AN = BN = B'N = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5$. $\because NB' < AD$, \therefore 点 B 的对应点 B' 不可能落在 CD 所在的直线上, \therefore 不存在此情况. 当 $\angle CMB' = 90^\circ$ 时, 如图 (1) 所示. 由折叠性质可得,



$\angle BMN = \angle B'MN = \frac{1}{2} \angle BMB' = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BNM = 90^\circ - \angle BMN = 45^\circ = \angle BMN$, $\therefore BM = BN = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5$.

5. 当 $\angle CB'M = 90^\circ$ 时, 如图 (2) 所示. $\because \angle NB'M = \angle B = 90^\circ = \angle CB'M$, $\therefore \angle NB'C = 180^\circ$, $\therefore B', N, C$ 三点共线. 由勾股定理可得, $NC = \sqrt{NB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{5^2 + 12^2} = 13$. 设



$BM = B'M = x$, 则 $CM = 12 - x$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times (12 - x) \times 5 = \frac{1}{2} \times 13x$, 解得 $x = \frac{10}{3}$, $\therefore BM = \frac{10}{3}$. 综上所述, BM 的长为 $\frac{10}{3}$ 或 5.

7. $\frac{4}{3}$ 或 $\frac{8}{3}$ 或 2 【解析】①当 $\angle ABD = 90^\circ$ 时, 如图 (1), 则 $BD = BA$, $\angle DBC + \angle ABO = 90^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle ABO + \angle BAO = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle BAO$.

由直线 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + b$ 交线段 OC 于点 B , 交 x 轴于点 A 易得 $OB = b$, $OA = 2b$. \because 点 $C(0, 4)$, $\therefore OC = 4$, $\therefore BC = 4 - b$. 在 $\triangle DBC$

和 $\triangle BAO$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle DBC = \angle BAO, \\ \angle DCB = \angle BOA = 90^\circ, \\ BD = AB, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle DBC \cong \triangle BAO$

(AAS), $\therefore BC = OA$, 即 $4 - b = 2b$, $\therefore b = \frac{4}{3}$.

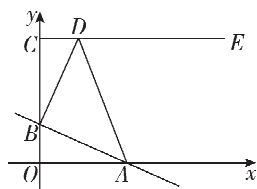


图 (1)

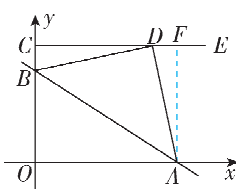


图 (2)

②当 $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$ 时, 如图 (2), 作 $AF \perp CE$ 于 F , 同理证得 $\triangle BDC \cong \triangle DAF$, $\therefore CD = AF = 4$, $BC = DF$. $\because OB = b$, $OA = 2b$, $\therefore BC = DF = 2b - 4$. $\because BC = 4 - b$, $\therefore 2b - 4 = 4 - b$, $\therefore b = \frac{8}{3}$.

③当 $\angle DAB = 90^\circ$ 时, 如图 (3), 作 $DF \perp x$ 轴于 F , 同理证得 $\triangle AOB \cong \triangle DFA$, $\therefore OA = DF$, $\therefore 2b = 4$, $\therefore b = 2$.

综上, b 的值为 $\frac{4}{3}$ 或 $\frac{8}{3}$ 或 2, 故答案为 $\frac{4}{3}$ 或 $\frac{8}{3}$ 或 2.

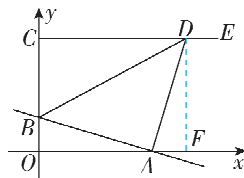


图 (3)

8. 1 或 $\frac{21}{5}$ 【解析】如图 (1), 当 $\angle PDQ = 90^\circ$ 时, 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于

点 H . $\because AB = AC = 5$, $BC = 6$, $AH \perp BC$, $\therefore BH = CH = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3$,

$\angle B = \angle C$. $\because \angle DPQ = \angle ABC$, $\therefore \cos \angle DPQ = \cos \angle ABC = \frac{BH}{AB} =$

$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{PD}{PQ}$. $\because \angle DPC = \angle DPQ + \angle QPC = \angle PDB + \angle B$, $\angle B =$

$\angle DPQ$, $\therefore \angle QPC = \angle PDB$. $\because \angle B = \angle C$, $\therefore \triangle DPB \sim \triangle PQC$,

$\therefore \frac{BD}{PC} = \frac{PD}{PQ} = \frac{3}{5}$. $\because BD = AB - AD = 5 - 2 = 3$, $\therefore PC = \frac{5}{3}BD = \frac{5}{3} \times$

$3 = 5$, $\therefore PB = BC - PC = 6 - 5 = 1$.

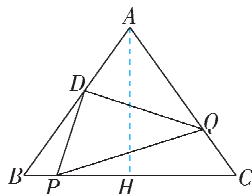


图 (1)

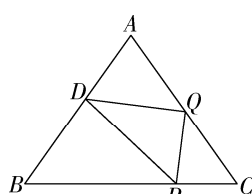


图 (2)

如图 (2), 当 $\angle DQP = 90^\circ$ 时, $\because \cos \angle ABC = \frac{3}{5}$, $\angle DPQ =$

$\angle ABC$, $\therefore \cos \angle DPQ = \cos \angle ABC = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{PQ}{PD}$. $\because \angle DPC =$

$\angle DPQ + \angle QPC = \angle PDB + \angle B$, $\angle B = \angle DPQ$, $\therefore \angle QPC =$

$\angle PDB$. $\because \angle B = \angle C$, $\therefore \triangle DPB \sim \triangle PQC$, $\therefore \frac{BD}{PC} = \frac{PD}{PQ} = \frac{5}{3}$,

$\therefore PC = \frac{3}{5}BD = \frac{3}{5} \times 3 = \frac{9}{5}$, $\therefore PB = BC - PC = 6 - \frac{9}{5} = \frac{21}{5}$. 综上所

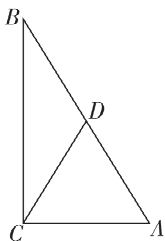
述, PB 的长为 1 或 $\frac{21}{5}$.

9. $(3\sqrt{5}, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2})$ 或 $(3\sqrt{5}, 3\sqrt{5})$ 或 $(3\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5})$ 【解析】如图 (1),

$\triangle ABC$ 是“智慧三角形”, CD 是中线, $CD = \frac{1}{2}AB$, $\therefore BD = CD =$

AD , $\therefore \angle B = \angle BCD$, $\angle A = \angle ACD$. 又 $\because \angle A + \angle B + \angle BCD +$

$\angle ACD=180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle BCD + \angle ACD = 90^\circ$, \therefore “智慧三角形”是直角三角形. \therefore 矩形 $OABC$ 中, $OA = 3\sqrt{5}$, $OC = 4\sqrt{5}$, $OM = 2AM$, $\therefore OM = 2\sqrt{5}$, $AM = \sqrt{5}$, $BC = OA = 3\sqrt{5}$, $AB = OC = 4\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore MC = \sqrt{OM^2 + OC^2} = 10$. 设

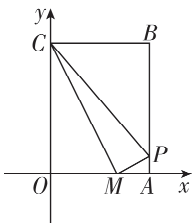


图(1)

点 $P(3\sqrt{5}, a)$, 则 $AP = a$, $BP = 4\sqrt{5} - a$.

①若 $\angle CMP = 90^\circ$, 如图(2)所示. 在

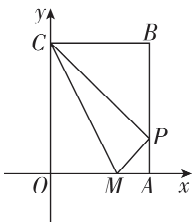
$\text{Rt}\triangle BCP$ 中, $CP^2 = BP^2 + CB^2 = (4\sqrt{5} - a)^2 + (3\sqrt{5})^2$, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle MPA$ 中, $MP^2 = MA^2 + AP^2 = 5 + a^2$, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle MCP$ 中, $CM^2 + MP^2 = CP^2$, $\therefore 10^2 + 5 + a^2 = (4\sqrt{5} - a)^2 + (3\sqrt{5})^2$, 解得 $a = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $\therefore P(3\sqrt{5}, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2})$.



图(2)

②若 $\angle CPM = 90^\circ$, 如图(3)所示. 由①

知, $CP^2 = (4\sqrt{5} - a)^2 + (3\sqrt{5})^2$, $MP^2 = 5 + a^2$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CPM$ 中, $CP^2 + MP^2 = CM^2$, $\therefore (4\sqrt{5} - a)^2 + (3\sqrt{5})^2 + 5 + a^2 = 10^2$, 整理得 $a^2 - 4\sqrt{5}a + 15 = 0$, 解得 $a = 3\sqrt{5}$ 或 $a = \sqrt{5}$, $\therefore P(3\sqrt{5}, 3\sqrt{5})$ 或 $P(3\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5})$. 综



图(3)

上, P 的坐标为 $(3\sqrt{5}, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2})$ 或 $(3\sqrt{5}, 3\sqrt{5})$ 或 $(3\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5})$, 故答

案为 $(3\sqrt{5}, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2})$ 或 $(3\sqrt{5}, 3\sqrt{5})$ 或 $(3\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5})$.

考点 21 全等三角形

刷基础

1. C 【解析】 $\because \angle B = 80^\circ$, $\angle C = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle C = 70^\circ$. $\because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADE$, $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle BAC = 70^\circ$, 故选 C.

2. A 【解析】 $\because PE \perp AC$, $PF \perp AB$, $\therefore \angle PEA = \angle PFA = 90^\circ$. \because 点 P 到 AB , AC 的距离相等, $\therefore PE = PF$. 又 $\because PA$ 是公共边, $\therefore \triangle PEA \cong \triangle PFA$, 符合斜边直角边定理, 即 HL. 故选 A.

3. 30 【解析】由题意知, $\triangle ADF \cong \triangle BDG$, $\triangle AEF \cong \triangle CEH$, $\therefore DF = DG$, $EF = EH$, $AF = BG = 3$, $\therefore GH = DG + DF + EF + EH = 2DE = 10$. \because 长方形 $BCHG$ 是由 $\triangle ABC$ 分割后拼接成的, $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\text{长方形} BCHG} = BG \times GH = 30$, 故答案为 30.

4. 40° 【解析】根据题意可得 CD 平分 $\angle ACB$, $\therefore \angle ACF = \angle ECF$. $\because AE \perp CD$, $\therefore \angle AFC = \angle EFC = 90^\circ$. $\because CF = CF$, $\therefore \triangle ACF \cong \triangle ECF$ (ASA), $\therefore \angle AEC = \angle CAE$. $\because AE = BE$, $\angle B = 35^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle B = 35^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AEB = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle BAE = 110^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AEC = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB = 180^\circ - \angle AEC - \angle EAC = 40^\circ$, 故答案为 40° .

5. (1) 【解】 \because 将 $\triangle ABC$ 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 60° , 得到 $\triangle ADE$,

$\therefore AB = AD$, $\angle BAD = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABD$ 为等边三角形.

(2) 【证明】 \because 将 $\triangle ABC$ 绕点 A 逆时针旋转 60° , 得到 $\triangle ADE$, $\therefore AE = AC$, $DE = BC$. $\because AC = BC$, $\therefore AE = DE$. $\because \triangle ABD$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore BA = BD$. 在 $\triangle BED$ 和 $\triangle BEA$ 中, $\begin{cases} BE = BE, \\ BD = BA, \\ DE = AE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle BED \cong \triangle BEA$ (SSS), $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle DBE$, $\therefore BE$ 平分 $\angle ABD$.

6. (1) 【证明】 $\because O$ 是 AB 边的中点, $\therefore AO = BO$. $\because AE \parallel BD$, $\therefore \angle E = \angle BDO$, $\angle OAE = \angle OBD$. 在 $\triangle OAE$ 与 $\triangle OBD$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle E = \angle BDO, \\ \angle OAE = \angle OBD, \\ OA = OB, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle OAE \cong \triangle OBD$ (AAS), $\therefore AE = BD$.

(2) 【解】 $\because O$ 是 AB 边的中点, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AO = BO = OC = \frac{1}{2}AB$, $\therefore \angle ACO = \angle CAO$. $\because BD = AE$, $\angle BDO = \angle E$, $\angle BDO = \angle CAO$, $\therefore \angle ACO = \angle CAO = \angle E$, $\therefore AC = AE = 6$, $\therefore BD = AE = 6$.

刷易错

7. A 【解析】A 选项, $AB = DE$, $BC = EF$, $\angle C = \angle F$, 不符合全等三角形的判定定理, 不能推出 $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$, 故本选项符合题意; B 选项, $AB = DE$, $\angle B = \angle E$, $BC = EF$, 符合全等三角形的判定定理 SAS, 能推出 $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$, 故本选项不符合题意; C 选项, $AB = DE$, $AC = DF$, $BC = EF$, 符合全等三角形的判定定理 SSS, 能推出 $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$, 故本选项不符合题意; D 选项, $AB = DE$, $BC = EF$, $\angle BAC = \angle EDF = 90^\circ$, 符合两直角三角形全等的判定定理 HL, 能推出 $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$, 故本选项不符合题意. 故选 A.

易错警示

运用全等三角形的判定方法时, 不要误用“SSA”判定两个三角形全等.

刷提升

1. D 【解析】连接 FC . $\because \text{Rt}\triangle ABC \cong \text{Rt}\triangle CDE$, $\therefore AB = CD = 1$, $BC = DE = 2$, $AC = CE$, $\angle ACB = \angle CED$, $\therefore BD = 3$. $\because \angle ABC = \angle CDE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB + \angle ECD = \angle DEC + \angle ECD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACE = 90^\circ$. 又 $\because F$ 是 AE 的中点, $AC = CE$, $\therefore \angle AFC = 90^\circ = \angle ABC$, $CF = AF$, $\therefore \angle FAB + \angle FCB = 360^\circ - 90^\circ - 90^\circ = 180^\circ = \angle FCD + \angle FCB$, $\therefore \angle FAB = \angle FCD$. 又 $\because AF = CF$, $AB = CD$, $\therefore \triangle BAF \cong \triangle DCF$, $\therefore BF = FD$, $\angle AFB = \angle CFD$, $\therefore \angle AFC = \angle BFD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FBD = 45^\circ$, $\therefore BF = BD \times \cos \angle FBD = 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 故选 D.

2. 【解】(1) 延长 AD 至 E , 使 $DE = AD$, 连接 BE , 如图(1).

$\because AD$ 是 BC 边上的中线, $\therefore BD = CD$.

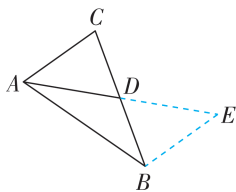
在 $\triangle BDE$ 和 $\triangle CDA$ 中, $\begin{cases} BD=CD, \\ \angle BDE=\angle CDA, \\ DE=AD, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle BDE \cong \triangle CDA$ (SAS), $\therefore BE=AC=6$.

在 $\triangle ABE$ 中, 由三角形的三边关系得 $AB-BE < AE < AB+BE$,

$\therefore 10-6 < AE < 10+6$, 即 $4 < AE < 16$, $\therefore 2 < AD < 8$,

故答案为 $2 < AD < 8$.



图(1)

(2) $BE+DF=EF$. 证明如下: 延长 AB 至点 N , 使 $BN=DF$, 连接 CN , 如图(2).

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

在 $\triangle NBC$ 和 $\triangle FDC$ 中, $\begin{cases} BN=DF, \\ \angle NBC=\angle D, \\ BC=DC, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle NBC \cong \triangle FDC$ (SAS), $\therefore CN=CF$, $\angle NCB = \angle FCD$.

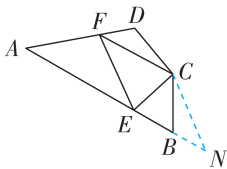
$\therefore \angle BCD = 140^\circ$, $\angle ECF = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCE + \angle FCD = 70^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BCE + \angle NCB = \angle ECN = 70^\circ = \angle ECF$.

在 $\triangle NCE$ 和 $\triangle FCE$ 中, $\begin{cases} CN=CF, \\ \angle ECN=\angle ECF, \\ CE=CE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle NCE \cong \triangle FCE$ (SAS), $\therefore EN=EF$.

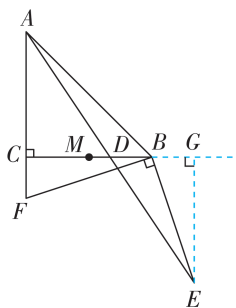
$\therefore BE+BN=EN$, $\therefore BE+DF=EF$.



图(2)

刷素养

3. 【解】(1) $CD = BD + CF$. 证明如下: 如图(1), 过点 E 作 $EG \perp CB$ 交 CB 的延长线于 G , 则 $\angle ACD = \angle EGD = 90^\circ$.



图(1)

在 $\triangle ACD$ 和 $\triangle EGD$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle ACD=\angle EGD, \\ \angle ADC=\angle EDG, \\ AD=ED, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle EGD$ (AAS), $\therefore CD=DG$, $AC=EG$. $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AC=BC$, $\therefore EG=BC$. $\therefore BF \perp BE$,

$\therefore \angle EBF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CBF + \angle EBG = 90^\circ$.

又 $\therefore \angle BEG + \angle EBG = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BEG = \angle CBF$.

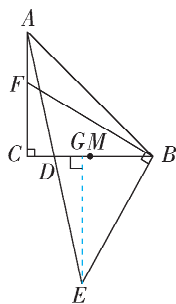
在 $\triangle CBF$ 和 $\triangle GEB$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle FCB=\angle BGE=90^\circ, \\ BC=EG, \\ \angle CBF=\angle GEB, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle CBF \cong \triangle GEB$ (ASA), $\therefore CF=BG$, $\therefore CD=DG=BD+BG=BD+CF$.

$BD+CF$.

(2) 题图(2): $DB=CD+CF$; 题图(3): $CF=BD+CD$.

如图(2), 作 $EG \perp CB$ 于 G , 则 $\angle ACD = \angle EGD = 90^\circ$.



图(2)

在 $\triangle ACD$ 和 $\triangle EGD$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle ACD=\angle EGD, \\ \angle ADC=\angle EDG, \\ AD=ED, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle EGD$ (AAS), $\therefore CD=DG$, $AC=EG$. $\therefore AC=BC$,

$\therefore EG=BC$. $\therefore BF \perp BE$, $\therefore \angle EBF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CBF + \angle EBG = 90^\circ$. $\therefore \angle BEG + \angle EBG = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BEG = \angle CBF$.

在 $\triangle CBF$ 和 $\triangle GEB$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle FCB=\angle BGE=90^\circ, \\ BC=EG, \\ \angle CBF=\angle GEB, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle CBF \cong \triangle GEB$ (ASA), $\therefore CF=BG$, $\therefore CD=DG=BD-BG=BD-CF$, 即 $DB=CD+CF$.

如图(3), 作 $EG \perp BC$ 交 BC 的延长线于 G , 则 $\angle ACD = \angle EGD = 90^\circ$.

在 $\triangle ACD$ 和 $\triangle EGD$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle ACD=\angle EGD, \\ \angle ADC=\angle EDG, \\ AD=ED, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle EGD$ (AAS), $\therefore CD=DG$, $AC=EG$. $\therefore AC=BC$,

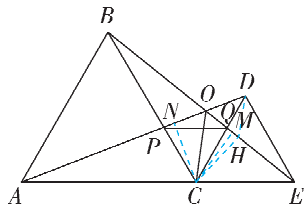
$\therefore EG=BC$. $\therefore BF \perp BE$, $\therefore \angle EBF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CBF + \angle EBG = 90^\circ$. $\therefore \angle BEG + \angle EBG = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BEG = \angle CBF$.

在 $\triangle CBF$ 和 $\triangle GEB$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle FCB=\angle BGE=90^\circ, \\ BC=EG, \\ \angle CBF=\angle GEB, \end{cases}$

AE 绕点 E 逆时针旋转 90° , 得到 FE , $\therefore AE=FE$, $\angle AEF=90^\circ$.
 $\therefore \angle D = \angle AEF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DAE + \angle AED = 90^\circ$, $\angle HEF + \angle AED = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle HEF$. 在 $\triangle ADE$ 和 $\triangle EHF$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle D = \angle H = 90^\circ, \\ \angle DAE = \angle HEF, \\ AE = EF, \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle EHF$ (AAS), $\therefore AD=EH$, $DE=HF$, $\therefore EH=DC$,
 $\therefore DE=CH=HF$, $\therefore \angle HCF=45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle G=45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle CBG$ 为等腰直角三角形. 设 $CH=HF=DE=x$, 正方形的边长为 y , 则 $CE=y-x$, $CF=\sqrt{2}x$, $CG=\sqrt{2}y$, $\therefore FG=CG-CF=\sqrt{2}y-\sqrt{2}x=\sqrt{2}(y-x)$, $\therefore \frac{FG}{CE}=\frac{\sqrt{2}(y-x)}{y-x}=\sqrt{2}$, 故选 A.

4. ①②③④ 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle CDE$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore AC=BC$, $CD=CE=DE$, $\angle ACB=\angle DCE=\angle CDE=60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB+\angle BCD=\angle DCE+\angle BCD$, 即 $\angle ACD=\angle BCE$. 在 $\triangle ACD$ 和 $\triangle BCE$ 中, $\begin{cases} AC=BC, \\ \angle ACD=\angle BCE, \therefore \triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCE \text{ (SAS)}, \\ DC=EC, \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \angle CDA=\angle CEB$, $\angle CAD=\angle CBE$. 又 $\because \angle BPO=\angle APC$, $\therefore \angle AOB=\angle ACB=60^\circ$, 故①正确. $\because \angle ACB=\angle DCE=60^\circ$, $\angle ACB+\angle BCD+\angle DCE=180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCD=60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle PCD=\angle QCE$.

在 $\triangle CDP$ 和 $\triangle CEQ$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle PDC=\angle QEC, \\ DC=EC, \\ \angle PCD=\angle QCE, \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \triangle CDP \cong \triangle CEQ$ (ASA), $\therefore CP=CQ$. 又 $\because \angle PCQ=60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle PCQ$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore \angle PQC=\angle DCE=60^\circ$, $\therefore PQ \parallel AE$, 故②正确. 过 C 作 $CM \perp BE$ 于 M , $CN \perp AD$ 于 N , 如图.



$\because \triangle BCE \cong \triangle ACD$, $\therefore S_{\triangle BCE}=S_{\triangle ACD}$, $BE=AD$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times BE \times CM = \frac{1}{2} \times AD \times CN$, $\therefore CM=CN$. 又 $\because CM \perp BE$, $CN \perp AD$, $\therefore OC$ 平分 $\angle AOE$, 故③正确. 在 OE 上截取 $EH=OC$, 连接 DH , 如图.
 $\because \angle CAO=\angle CBO$, $\angle CBO+\angle CEO=\angle ACB=60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAO+\angle CEO=60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOE=120^\circ$. $\because OC$ 平分 $\angle AOE$, $\therefore \angle EOC=60^\circ=\angle CDE$. 又 $\because \angle CQO=\angle EQD$, $\therefore \angle OCD=\angle HED$.

在 $\triangle OCD$ 和 $\triangle HED$ 中, $\begin{cases} OC=EH, \\ \angle OCD=\angle HED, \\ CD=ED, \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \triangle OCD \cong \triangle HED$ (SAS), $\therefore OD=HD$. $\because \angle DOH=180^\circ-\angle AOE=60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle DHO$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore OH=OD$. $\therefore OE=$

$EH+OH$, $\therefore OE=OC+OD$, 故④正确. 故答案为①②③④.

5. 【解】(1) \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=AC$, $\angle BAC=60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle BAC=\angle B=\angle BCA=60^\circ$.
 由旋转得 $AD=AP$, $\angle DAP=60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC=\angle DAP=60^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle BAC-\angle DAC=\angle DAP-\angle DAC$, 即 $\angle BAD=\angle CAP$.

在 $\triangle BAD$ 和 $\triangle CAP$ 中, $\begin{cases} AB=AC, \\ \angle BAD=\angle CAP, \\ AD=AP, \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAP$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle ACP=\angle B=60^\circ$, $BD=CP$,
 $\therefore AC=BC=BD+CD=PC+CD$. 故答案为 60° , $AC=CD+CP$.

(2) 由旋转得 $\angle DAP=90^\circ$, $AD=AP$.
 $\because \angle BAC=90^\circ$, $AB=AC$, $\therefore \angle B=\angle ACB=45^\circ$.
 同理 (1) 可得 $\triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAP$, $\therefore BD=CP$, $\angle ACP=\angle B=45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle DCP=90^\circ$, $\therefore CP^2+CD^2=PD^2$, $\therefore BD^2+CD^2=PD^2$.
 \because 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADP$ 中, $PD^2=AD^2+AP^2=2AD^2$,
 $\therefore BD^2+CD^2=2AD^2$.

6. B 【解析】由旋转得 $\angle FAD=90^\circ$, $AF=AD$, $BF=DC$, $\angle ABF=\angle C$. $\because \angle DAE=45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FAE=\angle FAD-\angle DAE=45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle FAE=\angle DAE$. 又 $\because AE=AE$, $AF=AD$, $\therefore \triangle FAE \cong \triangle DAE$ (SAS), $\therefore EF=DE$. $\because \angle BAC=90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC+\angle C=90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABF+\angle ABC=90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FBE=90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BFE$ 中, $BF^2+BE^2=EF^2$, $\therefore CD^2+BE^2=DE^2$. \therefore 一定正确的是①②④, 故选 B.

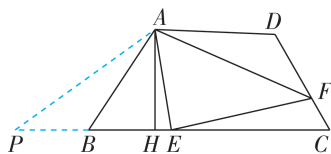
7. 54 【解析】在 CB 的延长线上取一点 P , 使 $BP=DF$, 连接 AP , 如图所示. $\because \angle BAD=2\alpha$, $\angle C=180^\circ-2\alpha$, $\therefore \angle BAD+\angle C=180^\circ$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 的内角和为 360° , $\therefore \angle ABC+\angle D=180^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle ABC+\angle ABP=180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABP=\angle D$. 在 $\triangle ABP$ 和

$\triangle ADF$ 中, $\begin{cases} AB=AD, \\ \angle ABP=\angle D, \therefore \triangle ABP \cong \triangle ADF \text{ (SAS)}, \therefore S_{\triangle ABP}= \\ BP=DF, \end{cases}$

$S_{\triangle ADF}$, $\angle BAP=\angle DAF$, $AP=AF$. $\therefore \angle BAE+\angle DAF+\angle EAF=\angle BAD=2\alpha$, $\angle EAF=\alpha$, $\therefore \angle BAE+\angle DAF=\alpha$, $\therefore \angle BAE+\angle BAP=\alpha$, 即 $\angle EAP=\alpha$, $\therefore \angle EAP=\angle EAF=\alpha$. 在 $\triangle AEP$ 和

$\triangle AEF$ 中, $\begin{cases} AP=AF, \\ \angle EAP=\angle EAF, \therefore \triangle AEP \cong \triangle AEF \text{ (SAS)}, \\ AE=AE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore S_{\triangle AEP}=S_{\triangle AEF}$, $\therefore S_{\text{五边形}ABEFD}=S_{\triangle ABE}+S_{\triangle ADF}+S_{\triangle AEF}=S_{\triangle ABE}+S_{\triangle ABP}+S_{\triangle APE}=2S_{\triangle APE}$. $\because BE+DF=9$, $\therefore EP=BE+BP=BE+DF=9$. $\because AH \perp BC$, $AH=6$, $\therefore S_{\triangle APE}=\frac{1}{2}EP \cdot AH=\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 6=27$,
 $\therefore S_{\text{五边形}ABEFD}=2S_{\triangle APE}=2 \times 27=54$. 故答案为 54.



考点 22 相似

刷基础

1. C 【解析】A 选项, 因为 $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{5}{3}$, 所以 $3x = 5y$, 故 A 不符合题意; B 选项, 因为 $\frac{x}{5} = \frac{3}{y}$, 所以 $xy = 15$, 故 B 不符合题意; C 选项, 因为 $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{5}$, 所以 $3y = 5x$, 故 C 符合题意; D 选项, 因为 $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{y}{x}$, 所以 $3x = 5y$, 故 D 不符合题意. 故选 C.
2. B 【解析】A 选项, $2 \times 3 \neq 1 \times 4$, 故本选项不符合题意; B 选项, $2 \times 3 = 1 \times 6$, 故本选项符合题意; C 选项, $2 \times 8 \neq 4 \times 6$, 故本选项不符合题意; D 选项, $4 \times 5 \neq 3 \times 10$, 故本选项不符合题意. 故选 B.
3. $(\sqrt{5}-1)$ 【解析】 \because 习字格为正方形, $\therefore MN \parallel PQ, \angle N = 90^\circ$.
 $\because AB \parallel PN, \therefore$ 四边形 $ANPB$ 为矩形, $\therefore AB = NP = 2$ cm. $\because \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \therefore BC = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} AB = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \times 2 = (\sqrt{5}-1)$ cm. 故答案为 $(\sqrt{5}-1)$.
4. C 【解析】 $\because AB \parallel CD \parallel EF, \therefore \frac{BC}{CE} = \frac{AD}{DF} = \frac{3}{2}$. $\because CE = 4, \therefore BC = 6, \therefore BE = BC + CE = 6 + 4 = 10$. 故选 C.
5. C 【解析】① $AC^2 = AD \cdot AB$, 即 $\frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{AB}{AC}$, 再加上 $\angle A$ 为公共角, 可以根据两边成比例且夹角相等的两个三角形相似来判定; ② $\angle ADC = \angle ACB$, 再加上 $\angle A$ 为公共角, 可以根据两角分别相等的两个三角形相似来判定; ③ $\angle A$ 不是已知的比例线段的夹角, 无法单独判定两三角形相似; ④ $\angle B = \angle ACD$, 再加上 $\angle A$ 为公共角, 可以根据两角分别相等的两个三角形相似来判定. 故有 3 个条件能够单独判定 $\triangle ABC$ 相似于 $\triangle ACD$. 故选 C.
6. D 【解析】A 选项, $\because \angle C = \angle C, \angle DEC = \angle B = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle DEC \sim \triangle ABC$, 故 A 不符合题意. B 选项, $\because \angle C = \angle C, \angle CDE = \angle B, \therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle CBA$, 故 B 不符合题意. C 选项, $\because BE = AB - AE = 6 - 2 = 4, BD = BC - CD = 8 - 5 = 3, \therefore \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{BD}{BA}$. $\because \angle B = \angle B, \therefore \triangle BDE \sim \triangle BAC$, 故 C 不符合题意. D 选项, 由已知条件无法证明 $\triangle ADE$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似, 故 D 符合题意. 故选 D.
7. D 【解析】A 选项, $\because DE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $\therefore DE \parallel BC$, 结论正确, 不符合题意; B 选项, $\because DE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $\therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore$ 易得 $\triangle DEG \sim \triangle CBG$, 结论正确, 不符合题意; C 选项, $\because DE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $\therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim$

$\triangle ADE$, 结论正确, 不符合题意; D 选项, $\because DE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $\therefore DE \parallel BC, \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore S_{\triangle ADE} = \frac{1}{4} S_{\triangle ABC}$, 结论错误, 符合题意. 故选 D.

8. 9 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C', \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore \frac{\triangle ABC \text{ 的周长}}{\triangle A'B'C' \text{ 的周长}} = \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{2}{3}$. $\because \triangle ABC$ 的周长为 6 cm, $\therefore \triangle A'B'C'$ 的周长为 9 cm, 故答案为 9.

9. 【证明】 $\because AP = 5, CP = 3, BP = 10, DP = 6, \therefore \frac{AP}{BP} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{CP}{DP} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{AP}{BP} = \frac{CP}{DP}$. 又 $\because \angle APC = \angle BPD, \therefore \triangle APC \sim \triangle BPD$.

10. (1) 【证明】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AD = CD, \angle ADE = \angle CDE$. $\because DE = DE, \therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CDE$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle DCE = \angle DAE$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AD \parallel BF, \therefore \angle F = \angle DAE, \therefore \angle F = \angle DCE$. $\because \angle GEC = \angle CEF, \therefore \triangle EGC \sim \triangle ECF$.

- (2) 【解】 $\because AD \parallel BF, \therefore$ 易得 $\triangle ADG \sim \triangle FCG, \therefore \frac{AD}{FC} = \frac{DG}{CG} = \frac{2}{3}$. 设 $DG = 2k$, 则 $CG = 3k, \therefore CD = AD = 5k, \therefore FC = \frac{15}{2}k$.
 $\because \triangle ADE \cong \triangle CDE, \therefore AE = CE. \therefore \triangle EGC \sim \triangle ECF, \therefore \frac{EG}{EC} = \frac{CG}{FC}, \therefore \frac{EG}{AE} = \frac{CG}{FC} = \frac{3k}{\frac{15}{2}k} = \frac{2}{5}$.

11. A 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle DEF$ 位似, 位似中心为 O , 且 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积与 $\triangle DEF$ 的面积之比为 $25 : 16, \therefore \left(\frac{OB}{OE}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{16}$, 则 $\frac{OB}{OE} = \frac{5}{4}, \therefore OE : BE = 4 : 9$, 故选 A.

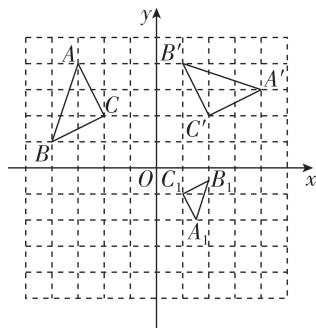
12. B 【解析】 $\because B(-9, -3)$, 以原点 O 为位似中心, 把 $\triangle ABO$ 缩小为原图形的 $\frac{1}{3}, \therefore$ 点 B 的对应点 B' 的坐标是 $\left(-9 \times \frac{1}{3}, -3 \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$ 或 $\left(-9 \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right), -3 \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\right)$, 即 $(-3, -1)$ 或 $(3, 1)$, 故选 B.

13. B 【解析】A 选项, \because 位似图形对应点连线所在的直线经过位似中心, \therefore 直线 AD 一定经过点 O , 故 A 正确, 不符合题意. B 选项, $\because \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle DEF$ 是位似图形, $\therefore \angle EDF = \angle BAC$, 故 B 错误, 符合题意. C 选项, $\because \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle DEF$ 是位似图形, $DE = 2AB, \therefore OE = 2OB$, 即 B 为 OE 的中点, 故 C 正确, 不符合题意. D 选项, $\because DE = 2AB, \therefore \frac{OE}{OB} = \frac{OF}{OC} = \frac{DE}{AB} = 2$. 又 $\because \angle BOC = \angle EOF, \therefore \triangle BOC \sim \triangle EOF, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle OEF}}{S_{\triangle OBC}} = 2^2 = 4$, 则

$S_{\triangle OEF} = 4S_{\triangle OBC}$, $\therefore S_{\text{四边形}BCFE} = 3S_{\triangle OBC}$, 故 D 正确, 不符合题意.

故选 B.

14. 【解】(1) 如图, $\triangle A'B'C'$ 即为所求. 点 B' 的坐标为 $(1, 4)$.



(2) 如图, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所求.

刷易错

15. $(2, 1)$ 或 $(-2, -1)$ 【解析】 \because 以原点 O 为位似中心, 把线段 AB 缩小为原来的 $\frac{1}{3}$, \therefore 点 A 的对应点 A' 的坐标是 $(6 \times \frac{1}{3}, 3 \times \frac{1}{3})$ 或 $(6 \times (-\frac{1}{3}), 3 \times (-\frac{1}{3}))$, 即 $(2, 1)$ 或 $(-2, -1)$.

易错警示

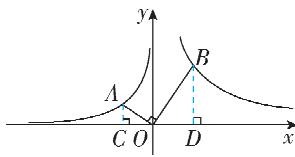
位似中的分类讨论

注意分在原点同侧和异侧两种情况进行讨论.

刷提升

1. D 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle EBC \sim \triangle EDF$, $\therefore \frac{EF}{EC} = \frac{DE}{EB} = \frac{1}{3}$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore CD \parallel BG$, $CD = AB$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle EDC \sim \triangle EBG$, $\therefore \frac{CD}{BG} = \frac{DE}{EB} = \frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore \frac{CD}{AB+AG} = \frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore \frac{CD}{AG} = \frac{1}{2}$, 故 A 正确, 不符合题意. $\because CD = AB$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{AG} = \frac{1}{2}$, 故 B 正确, 不符合题意. 根据题意得, $\frac{S_{\triangle CDE}}{S_{\triangle CBE}} = \frac{DE}{EB} = \frac{1}{3}$, 故 C 正确, 不符合题意. $\because CD \parallel BG$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle GAF \sim \triangle CDF$, $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle GAF}}{S_{\triangle CDF}} = (\frac{AG}{CD})^2 = 2^2 = 4$, 故 D 错误, 符合题意. 故选 D.

2. A 【解析】过 A 作 $AC \perp x$ 轴于 C , 过 B 作 $BD \perp x$ 轴于 D , 如图所示, $\therefore S_{\triangle ACO} = \frac{1}{2} \times |-1| = \frac{1}{2}$, $S_{\triangle BDO} = \frac{1}{2} \times |4| = 2$, $\angle ACO = \angle ODB = 90^\circ$. $\because OA \perp OB$, $\therefore \angle AOC = \angle OBD = 90^\circ - \angle BOD$, $\therefore \triangle AOC \sim \triangle OBD$, $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ACO}}{S_{\triangle BDO}} = (\frac{OA}{OB})^2$, 即 $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} = (\frac{OA}{OB})^2$, $\therefore \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{1}{2}$ (负值已舍去),



故选 A.

3. 53 【解析】如图, 过点 B 作

$BE \perp DE$ 于 E . 在 $Rt\triangle BDE$ 中,

$BD = 17$ cm, $BE = 8$ cm, 则 $DE =$

$\sqrt{BD^2 - BE^2} = 15$ cm. $\because AB \parallel DE$,

$AC \parallel BD$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle DBA = \angle 2$. $\because \angle C = \angle BED = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle CAB \sim \triangle EDB$, $\therefore \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{DE}{BE}$, 即 $\frac{AC}{4} = \frac{15}{8}$, 则 $AC = 7.5$ cm,

\therefore 阴影部分的面积为 $17 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 7.5 = 53$ (cm²). 故答案

为 53.

4. 【解】(1) 选择条件①能使 $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle DCE$. 证明: $\because AB = AC$,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle C$.

$\because \angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BAD$, $\angle ADC = \angle ADE + \angle CDE$,

$\angle ADE = \angle B$, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CDE$, $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle DCE$.

选择条件②不能证明 $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle DCE$.

选择条件③能使 $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle DCE$. 证明: $\because AB = AC$,

$\therefore \angle B = \angle C$.

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

(任选①和③中的一个进行证明即可)

(2) $\because AB = AC$, $AB = 10$, $\therefore AC = 10$. 又 $\because AE = 8$, $\therefore CE = 2$.

由(1)可得, $\frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{BD}{CE}$, 即 $\frac{10}{CD} = \frac{9-CD}{2}$, $\therefore CD = 4$ 或 5 .

刷素养

5. 【解】(1) 在菱形 $ABCD$ 中, $DA = DC$, $AD \parallel CB$.

$\because \angle B = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle D = 60^\circ$, $\angle BAD = 120^\circ$,

则 $\angle BAC = \angle DAC = 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle ACD$ 是等边三角形, 则 $AC = DC$.

在 $\triangle AEC$ 和 $\triangle DFC$ 中, $\begin{cases} AE = DF, \\ \angle EAC = \angle D = 60^\circ, \\ AC = DC, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle AEC \cong \triangle DFC$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle ACE = \angle DCF$.

$\because \angle ACD = 60^\circ = \angle ACF + \angle DCF$, $\therefore \angle ECF = \angle ACF + \angle ACE = 60^\circ$.

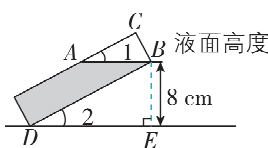
(2) ①由(1)知 $AC = CD = AD$,

$\therefore \frac{AF}{CD} + \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{AF}{AD} + \frac{FD}{AD} = \frac{AD}{AD} = 1$. 故答案为 1.

②由(1)知 $\triangle AEC \cong \triangle DFC$, $\therefore EC = CF$. $\because \angle ECF = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle CEF$ 是等边三角形, 则 $\angle EFC = \angle CEF = 60^\circ$. $\therefore \angle CAF =$

$\angle CFG = 60^\circ$, $\angle FCA = \angle FCA$, $\therefore \triangle GFC \sim \triangle FAC$, $\therefore \frac{GF}{FA} = \frac{FC}{AC}$,

$\therefore \frac{AF}{AC} = \frac{FG}{FC}$.



$\therefore AC=CD, EC=FC, \therefore \frac{AF}{CD} - \frac{FG}{EC} = \frac{AF}{AC} - \frac{FG}{FC} = 0$. 故答案为 0.

③ $\because \angle BAC = \angle CEG = \angle B = 60^\circ, \angle AEG + \angle CEG = \angle B + \angle BCE, \therefore \angle BCE = \angle AEG, \therefore \triangle AEG \sim \triangle BCE,$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{AG}{BE}, \text{ 则 } \frac{AG}{AE} = \frac{BE}{BC}.$$

$\because \angle D = \angle CFE = \angle CAF = 60^\circ, \angle AFG + \angle CFG = \angle DCF + \angle D,$
 $\therefore \angle AFG = \angle DCF, \therefore \triangle DFC \sim \triangle AGF,$

$$\therefore \frac{DF}{AG} = \frac{CD}{AF}, \text{ 则 } \frac{AG}{AF} = \frac{DF}{DC}.$$

$\therefore AB=AD, AE=DF, \therefore BE=AF,$

$$\therefore \frac{AG}{AE} + \frac{AG}{AF} = \frac{BE}{BC} + \frac{DF}{DC} = \frac{AF}{AD} + \frac{DF}{AD} = \frac{AD}{AD} = 1. \text{ 故答案为 } 1.$$

$$(3) \text{ ①由 (2) ③可知, } \frac{DF}{AG} = \frac{CD}{AF},$$

$$\therefore AF \cdot DF = CD \cdot AG = AC \cdot AG.$$

由 (2) ②可知, $\triangle GFC \sim \triangle FAC, \therefore \frac{CG}{CF} = \frac{CF}{AC}, \therefore CF^2 = CG \cdot AC.$

$\because CF^2 = 3AF \cdot FD, \therefore CG \cdot AC = 3AC \cdot AG, \therefore CG = 3AG, \therefore AC = 4AG.$ 设 $\triangle AEC$ 边 AC 上的高为 $h,$

$$\therefore \frac{S_1}{S_3} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times AG \times h}{\frac{1}{2} \times AC \times h} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

②存在. $\because \angle GAF = \angle EAC = 60^\circ = \angle CEG,$

$$\angle GAF + \angle AFG + \angle AGF = \angle CEG + \angle CGE + \angle ECG = 180^\circ,$$

$$\angle AGF = \angle CGE, \therefore \angle AFG = \angle ACE, \therefore \triangle AFG \sim \triangle ACE,$$

同理可证明 $\triangle AGE \sim \triangle AFC,$

$$\therefore \frac{S_1}{S_4} = \left(\frac{AE}{AC}\right)^2, \frac{S_2}{S_3} = \left(\frac{AF}{AC}\right)^2.$$

$$\text{设 } AE=DF=x, \therefore \frac{S_1}{S_4} + \frac{S_2}{S_3} = \frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{(6-x)^2}{36} = \frac{1}{18}(x-3)^2 + \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \text{当}$$

$$x=3 \text{ 时, } \frac{S_1}{S_4} + \frac{S_2}{S_3} \text{ 的值最小, 最小值为 } \frac{1}{2}.$$

专题 9 相似三角形常考模型

刷难关

1. B 【解析】由题意得 $AB \perp BC, \therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ. \because DE \perp AC,$
 $\therefore \angle DEC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DEC = \angle ABC = 90^\circ. \because AB = 60 \text{ cm}, AB +$
 $BC = 140 \text{ cm}, \therefore BC = 140 - 60 = 80 (\text{cm}), \therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} =$
 $\sqrt{60^2 + 80^2} = 100 (\text{cm}). \therefore \text{点 } D \text{ 是 } BC \text{ 的中点}, \therefore CD = \frac{1}{2}BC =$
 $40 \text{ cm}. \because \angle ACB = \angle DCE, \therefore \triangle ECD \sim \triangle BCA, \therefore \frac{CD}{CA} = \frac{DE}{BA},$
 $\therefore \frac{40}{100} = \frac{DE}{60}, \therefore DE = 24 \text{ cm}, \text{ 故选 B.}$

2. $\frac{20}{3}$ 【解析】 \because 将 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 沿 BC 边所在直线向右平移 2 个

单位长度得到 $\text{Rt} \triangle DEF, \therefore BE = 2, DE \parallel AB, \therefore CE = BC - BE =$

$$6 - 2 = 4. \because ME \parallel AB, \therefore \triangle CME \sim \triangle CAB, \therefore \frac{CE}{BC} = \frac{EM}{BA}. \because AB = 8,$$

$$BC = 6, CE = 4, \therefore \frac{4}{6} = \frac{EM}{8}, \therefore EM = \frac{16}{3}. \text{ 在 } \text{Rt} \triangle CME \text{ 中}, CM =$$

$$\sqrt{CE^2 + ME^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + \left(\frac{16}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{20}{3}, \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{20}{3}.$$

3. C 【解析】 $\because \angle AEB = \angle CED, \angle A = \angle C, \therefore \triangle AEB \sim \triangle CED,$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{CE} = \frac{BE}{DE}, \therefore \frac{2}{CE} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore CE = \frac{10}{3}, \text{ 故选 C.}$$

4. D 【解析】根据题意可得四边形 $ADOE, EOCB, ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AD = BC = EO, OD = AE, CO = BE.$ 设点 A 的坐标为

$$\left(a, \frac{4}{a}\right) (a > 0), \text{ 则 } OD = a, OE = \frac{4}{a}, \therefore \text{点 } B \text{ 的纵坐标为 } \frac{4}{a},$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } B \text{ 的横坐标为 } -\frac{a}{2}, \therefore OC = \frac{a}{2}, \therefore BE = \frac{a}{2}. \because AB \parallel CD,$$

$$\therefore \text{易得 } \triangle BEF \sim \triangle DOF, \therefore \frac{EF}{OF} = \frac{BE}{OD} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore EF = \frac{1}{3}OE = \frac{4}{3a},$$

$$OF = \frac{2}{3}OE = \frac{8}{3a}, \therefore S_{\triangle BEF} = \frac{1}{2}EF \cdot BE = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3a} \times \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$S_{\triangle DOF} = \frac{1}{2}OD \cdot OF = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times \frac{8}{3a} = \frac{4}{3}, \therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\triangle BEF} + S_{\triangle DOF} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{5}{3}, \text{ 故选 D.}$$

5. (1) 【证明】 $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, CD \perp AB$ 于 $D, \therefore \angle ADC = \angle ACB = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle CAD = \angle BAC, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ACD.$

$$(2) \text{ 【解】} \because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ACD, \therefore \frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{AB}{AC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{5}{AD} = \frac{8}{5}, \therefore AD =$$

$$\frac{25}{8}.$$

6. (1) 【解】 $\because \angle A = \angle DEC = 40^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle ADE + \angle AED = 140^\circ, \angle BEC + \angle AED = 140^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle BEC.$$

又 $\because \angle A = \angle B, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle BEC, \therefore$ 点 E 是四边形 $ABCD$ 的边 AB 上的“相似点”.

故答案为是.

(2) 【解】点 C 是四边形 $ABED$ 边 DE 上的“相似点”.

理由: $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACD + \angle BCE = 90^\circ. \because AD \perp DE,$

$$\therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACD + \angle DAC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DAC = \angle ECB.$$

$\because BE \perp DE, \therefore \angle BEC = \angle ADC = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle ADC \sim \triangle CEB, \therefore$ 点 C 是四边形 $ABED$ 边 DE 上的“相似点”.

(3) 【证明】 $\because DP$ 平分 $\angle ADC, \therefore 2\angle ADP = 2\angle PDC = \angle ADC.$

$$\because CP$$
 平分 $\angle BCD, \therefore 2\angle BCP = 2\angle PCD = \angle BCD. \because AD \parallel BC,$

$$\therefore \angle ADC + \angle BCD = 180^\circ, \therefore 2\angle PDC + 2\angle PCD = 180^\circ,$$

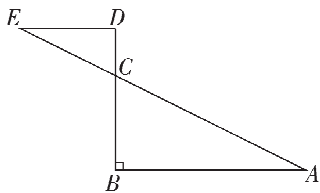
$$\therefore \angle PDC + \angle PCD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DPC = 90^\circ. \because AB \perp AD, \therefore \angle A =$$

$$\angle DPC = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle ADP = \angle PDC, \therefore \triangle ADP \sim \triangle PDC. \text{ 同理可得}$$

$$\triangle PDC \sim \triangle BPC, \therefore \triangle ADP \sim \triangle PDC \sim \triangle BPC, \therefore \text{点 } P \text{ 是四边}$$

形 $ABCD$ 边 AB 上的一个“强相似点”.

7. 【解】(1) ①当 $\alpha = 0^\circ$ 时, 如题图(1)所示. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle B = 90^\circ$, $AB = 4$, $BC = 2$, $\therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$. \because 点 D , E 分别是边 BC , AC 的中点, $\therefore CE = AE = \frac{1}{2}AC = \sqrt{5}$, $BD = CD = \frac{1}{2}BC = 1$, $\therefore \frac{AE}{BD} = \sqrt{5}$. 故答案为 $\sqrt{5}$.
- ②如图(1), 当 $\alpha = 180^\circ$ 时, 易得点 D, C, B 共线, 点 E, C, A 共线. 由①得 $CD = 1$, $CE = \sqrt{5}$, $BC = 2$, $AC = 2\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore AE = AC + CE = 3\sqrt{5}$, $BD = BC + CD = 3$, $\therefore \frac{AE}{BD} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{3} = \sqrt{5}$. 故答案为 $\sqrt{5}$.



图(1)

(2) 当 $0^\circ < \alpha < 360^\circ$ 时, $\frac{AE}{BD} = \sqrt{5}$, 大小没有变化.

证明过程如下: $\because \triangle ECD \sim \triangle ACB$, $\therefore \frac{EC}{AC} = \frac{CD}{CB}$.

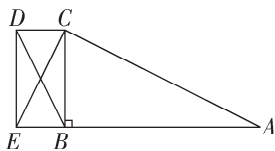
又 $\because \angle ECA = \angle DCB = \alpha$,

$\therefore \triangle ECA \sim \triangle DCB$, $\therefore \frac{AE}{BD} = \frac{EC}{DC} = \sqrt{5}$. 故答案为 $\frac{CD}{CB} \cdot \sqrt{5}$.

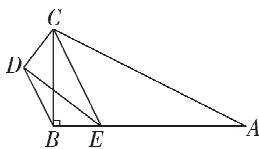
(3) ①如图(2), 当点 E 在 AB 的延长线上时,

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCE$ 中, $CE = \sqrt{5}$, $BC = 2$, $\therefore BE = \sqrt{CE^2 - BC^2} = 1$,

$\therefore AE = AB + BE = 4 + 1 = 5$. $\therefore \frac{AE}{BD} = \sqrt{5}$, $\therefore BD = \frac{5}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5}$.



图(2)



图(3)

②如图(3), 当点 E 在线段 AB 上时,

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCE$ 中, $CE = \sqrt{5}$, $BC = 2$, $\therefore BE = \sqrt{CE^2 - BC^2} = 1$,

$\therefore AE = AB - BE = 4 - 1 = 3$. $\therefore \frac{AE}{BD} = \sqrt{5}$, $\therefore BD = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$. 综上, 线

段 BD 的长为 $\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 或 $\sqrt{5}$.

考点23 锐角三角函数

刷基础

1. A 【解析】 $\because \left(\sin A - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 + \left| \frac{1}{2} - \cos B \right| = 0$, $\therefore \sin A - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0$, $\frac{1}{2} - \cos B = 0$, $\therefore \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cos B = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \angle A = 60^\circ$, $\angle B = 60^\circ$,

\therefore 在锐角三角形 ABC 中, $\angle C = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle B = 60^\circ$, 故选 A.

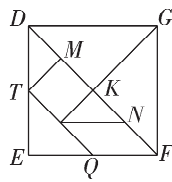
2. 0 【解析】原式 $= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{2}{2}} - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$. 故答案为 0.

3. C 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $AB = 4$, $AC = 3$, $\therefore BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{7}$, $\therefore \cos B = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$. 故选 C.

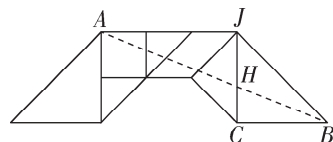
4. A 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle A = \angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BEF + \angle BFE = 90^\circ$. \because 将矩形 $ABCD$ 沿 DE 折叠, 使点 C 落在 AB 边的点 F 处, $\therefore \angle DFE = \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DFA + \angle BFE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DFA = \angle BEF$, $\therefore \sin \angle BEF = \sin \angle DFA = \frac{4}{5} = \frac{BF}{EF}$. 设 $BF = 4x$, $EF = 5x$, 则 $BE = 3x$, $CE = FE = 5x$, $\therefore AD = BC = 8x$. $\because \sin \angle DFA = \frac{4}{5}$, $\therefore DF = 10x$. $\because \angle DFE = 90^\circ$, $DE = 5\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore DF^2 + EF^2 = DE^2$, 即 $(10x)^2 + (5x)^2 = (5\sqrt{5})^2$, 解得 $x = 1$ (负值已舍去), $\therefore AD = 8x = 8$, $DC = DF = 10x = 10$, \therefore 矩形 $ABCD$ 的面积为 $AD \cdot CD = 8 \times 10 = 80$. 故选 A.

5. $\frac{18}{5}$ 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $BC = AC \cdot \cos C = 10 \times \frac{3}{5} = 6$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BDC$ 中, $CD = BC \cdot \cos C = 6 \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{18}{5}$, 故答案为 $\frac{18}{5}$.

6. $\frac{2}{5}$ 【解析】如图(1)所示, 根据题意得 $DG = GF = 2$, $\therefore DF = 2\sqrt{2}$, $ET = EQ = 1$, $\therefore DM = MK = KN = NF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. 如图(2), 易知 $AJ = 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $BC = JC = \sqrt{2}$, $AJ \parallel BC$, $\angle JCB = 90^\circ$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle AJH \sim \triangle BCH$, $\therefore \frac{AJ}{BC} = \frac{JH}{CH} = \frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore CH = \frac{2}{5}JC = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}$, $\therefore \tan \angle ABC = \frac{CH}{BC} = \frac{2}{5}$. 故答案为 $\frac{2}{5}$.



图(1)



图(2)

7. 【解】(1) 由旋转得, $\angle AB'E' = \angle ABE$. $\because \angle ABE + \angle ABE' = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AB'E' + \angle ABE' = 180^\circ$. $\because BE \perp B'E'$, \therefore 在四边形 $ABE'B'$ 中, $\angle BAB' = 360^\circ - 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$.

(2) 如图, 过点 A 作 $AP \perp EE'$ 于点 P , 过点 B' 作 $B'H \perp AP$ 于点 H .

$\because AF \parallel BE$, $\therefore \angle ABP = \angle BAF$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABP$ 中, $\angle APB = 90^\circ$,

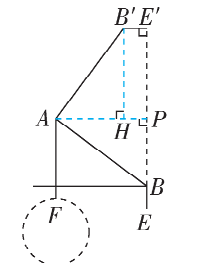
$\therefore \sin \angle ABP = \sin \angle BAF = \frac{4}{5} = \frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{AP}{50}$,

$$\therefore AP=40, \therefore BP=\sqrt{50^2-40^2}=30.$$

由(1)知, $\angle BAB'=90^\circ$, 即 $\angle B'AP+\angle PAB=90^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ABP+\angle PAB=90^\circ, \therefore \angle B'AP=\angle ABP$. 由旋转得, $AB=AB', \therefore \angle APB=\angle AHB'=90^\circ, \therefore \triangle BPA \cong \triangle AHB', \therefore PA=HB'=40$.

$\because BE \perp B'E', \therefore \angle B'E'P=\angle B'HP=\angle APE'=90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $B'E'PH$ 是矩形, $\therefore PE'=HB'=40, \therefore BE'=BP+PE'=30+40=70(\text{cm})$. 故 BE' 的长度为 70 cm.



$$7.86(\text{m}), \therefore DE=7.86 \text{ m}.$$

$$\because AE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle PED=\angle PCH=71^\circ.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle PDE$ 中, $\tan \angle PED=\frac{PD}{DE}$, 即 $\tan 71^\circ=\frac{PD}{7.86}, \therefore PD \approx 7.86 \times 2.90 \approx 22.79(\text{m}) > 18 \text{ m}$, \therefore 此次改造符合电力部门的安全要求.

3.【解】(1) 如图, 过 D 点作 AC 的垂线, 垂足为 E 点.

根据题意得, $\angle DCN=30^\circ, CD=100$ 海里,

里, $\angle DAE=45^\circ, \therefore \angle EDC=30^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDE$ 中, $ED=CD \cdot \cos \angle EDC=100 \times \cos 30^\circ=50\sqrt{3}$ (海里).

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADE$ 中, $AD=\frac{DE}{\sin \angle DAE}=\frac{50\sqrt{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}=50\sqrt{6} \approx 122.5$ (海里).

(2) 由(1)知, $CD=100$ 海里, $AD=122.5$ 海里, $DE=50\sqrt{3}$ 海里, \therefore 路线 $C-D-A$ 长为 $AD+CD=100+122.5=222.5$ (海里).

由题意易得 $AE=DE=50\sqrt{3}$ 海里, $CE=\frac{1}{2}CD=50$ 海里,

$\therefore AC=AE+EC=(50+50\sqrt{3})$ 海里.

由题意得 $\angle BCS=60^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB=30^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=AC \cdot \tan 30^\circ=(50+50\sqrt{3}) \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}=\frac{150+50\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 海里,

$$\therefore BC=2AB=\frac{300+100\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ 海里},$$

\therefore 路线 $C-B-A$ 长为 $AB+BC=\frac{150+50\sqrt{3}}{3}+\frac{300+100\sqrt{3}}{3}=150+50\sqrt{3} \approx 236.5$ (海里),

则 $AD+CD < AB+BC$, 即路线 $C-D-A$ 较短.

4.【解】(1) 如图, 过点 B 作 $BM \perp AF$ 于点 M .

$\because \angle GAF=30^\circ, AB=20 \text{ cm}, \therefore BM=\frac{1}{2}AB=10 \text{ cm}$,

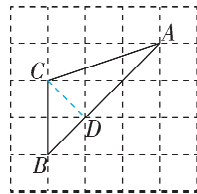
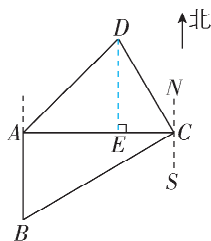
即点 B 到水平面 AF 的距离为 10 cm.

(2) 如图, 延长 DC 交 AG 于点 E .

$\because \angle BCD=90^\circ, \angle CBG=30^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AED=60^\circ$.

$\because \angle BAF=30^\circ, AD \perp AF, \therefore \angle DAE=60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ADE$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AE=DE, \therefore AB+BE=CE+CD, \therefore CD=AB+BE-CE$.



刷易错

8. B 【解析】 如图所示, 取格点 D , 连接 CD . 设每个小正方形的边长为 1. $\because AC^2=3^2+1^2=10, CD^2=1^2+1^2=2, AD^2=2^2+2^2=8, \therefore AD^2+CD^2=AC^2$, 即 $\triangle ACD$ 是直角三角形, $\angle ADC=90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 中, $AC=\sqrt{10}, CD=\sqrt{2}, \therefore \sin A=\frac{CD}{AC}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{10}}=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 故选 B.

易错警示

利用锐角三角函数解题的前提

非直角三角形中不能直接利用锐角三角函数求解, 可以构造直角三角形, 再利用锐角三角函数求解.

考点 24 锐角三角函数的实际应用

刷提升

1.【解】 过点 D 作 $DF \perp AB$ 于点 F , 如图所示.

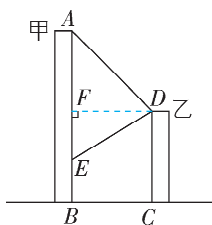
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADF$ 中, $DF=BC=21$ 米, $\angle ADF=45^\circ, \therefore AF=DF=21$ 米.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle EDF$ 中, $DF=21$ 米, $\angle EDF=30^\circ$,

$$\therefore EF=DF \times \tan 30^\circ=7\sqrt{3} \text{ 米},$$

$$\therefore AE=AF+EF=7\sqrt{3}+21 \approx 33.1(\text{米}).$$

答: 条幅 AE 的长约为 33.1 米.

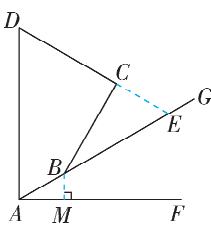
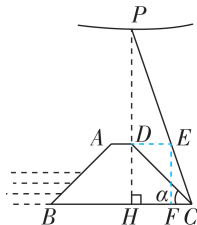


2.【解】(1) $\because \tan \alpha=i=1:1=1, \therefore \alpha=45^\circ$.

(2) 延长 AD 交 PC 于点 E , 过点 E 作 $EF \perp BC$ 于 F , 如图, 则四边形 $DEFH$ 是矩形, $\therefore EF=DH=12 \text{ m}, DE=HF$. $\because \alpha=45^\circ, \therefore \angle HDC=45^\circ, \therefore HC=DH=12 \text{ m}=EF$.

又 $\because \angle PCD=26^\circ, \therefore \angle ECF=45^\circ+26^\circ=71^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CEF$ 中, $\therefore \tan \angle ECF=\frac{EF}{FC}$,

$$\therefore FC=\frac{EF}{\tan 71^\circ} \approx \frac{12}{2.90} \approx 4.14(\text{m}), \therefore HF=HC-CF=12-4.14=7.86(\text{m}).$$

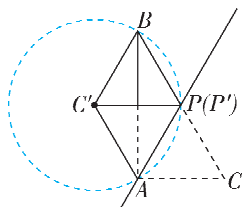


BD 的长度为 $2x$. $\because DG \perp AB, \therefore DG = BG \cdot \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}x$,
 $\therefore \triangle GBD$ 的面积为 $\frac{1}{2}BG \cdot DG = \frac{1}{2}x \times \sqrt{3}x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x^2$. $\because D$ 是线段
 BC 上一点, $\therefore 0 \leq 2x \leq 1, \therefore 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$. 当 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 即 $BD = 1$
 时, $\triangle GBD$ 的面积有最大值, 最大值为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$, 故②
 错误. ③若 $\triangle GBD$ 的面积为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{64}$, 则 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{64}$, 解得 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$ (负
 值已舍去), 故③错误. 故选 B.

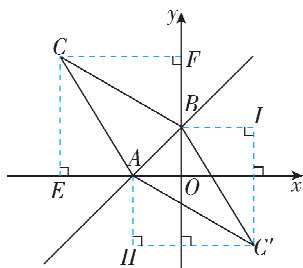
8.8 【解析】由题意可得 $CD = 1 - (-3) = 4$. $\because \angle BCA = 90^\circ$, 点 D
 为 AB 的中点, $\therefore AB = 2CD = 8$, 故答案为 8.

9.3 【解析】设 $CD = x$, 则 $AC = \frac{CD}{\tan 30^\circ} = \sqrt{3}x$. $\because AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2$,
 $\therefore (\sqrt{3}x)^2 + (x+2)^2 = (2\sqrt{3})^2$, 解得 $x = 1$ (负值已舍去),
 $\therefore BC = CD + BD = 1 + 2 = 3$. 故答案为 3.

10.1 【解析】 \because 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 30^\circ$,
 $AC = 1$, $\therefore \angle C = 60^\circ$, $BC = 2AC = 2$. 由翻折的性质得, $\angle AC'P =$
 $\angle C = 60^\circ$. 当 $AC' = BC'$ 时, 以点 C'
 为圆心, AC' 为半径画圆交 BC 于
 点 P' , 如图所示, 则点 B 在圆上.
 $\therefore \angle ABP' = \frac{1}{2} \angle AC'P = 30^\circ$, \therefore 点
 P 与点 P' 重合, $\therefore C'P = C'A$, $\therefore \triangle AC'P$ 是等边三角形, \therefore 结
 合翻折可得, $C'P = CP = C'A = AC = 1$, $\therefore BP = BC - CP = 2 - 1 =$
 1 , 故答案为 1.



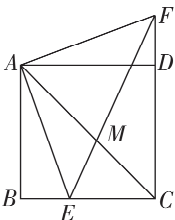
11. $-3 - \sqrt{3}$ 或 $\sqrt{3} + 1$ 【解析】对于直线 $y = x + 2$, 当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = 2$;
 当 $y = 0$ 时, $x = -2$, $\therefore A(-2, 0)$, $B(0, 2)$, $\therefore OA = OB = 2$,
 $\therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA = 45^\circ$. 如
 图, ①当点 C 在直线 AB 左
 侧时, 作 $CE \perp x$ 轴于点 E , 作
 $CF \perp y$ 轴于点 F , $\therefore \angle CEA =$
 $\angle CFB = \angle EOF = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四
 边形 $CEOF$ 是矩形, $\therefore CF = OE$. $\because CA = CB$, $\angle ACB = 30^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle CAB = \angle CBA = \frac{180^\circ - 30^\circ}{2} = 75^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAE = \angle CBF =$
 $180^\circ - 45^\circ - 75^\circ = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle CAE \cong \triangle CBF$ (AAS), $\therefore CE = CF$.
 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACE$ 中, 设 $AE = a$, $\therefore CE = \tan 60^\circ \cdot a = \sqrt{3}a$, $\therefore CF =$
 $CE = \sqrt{3}a$. $\because OE = a + 2$, $OE = CF$, $\therefore a + 2 = \sqrt{3}a$, 解得 $a = \sqrt{3} +$
 1 , $\therefore OE = \sqrt{3} + 1 + 2 = \sqrt{3} + 3$, 则点 C 的横坐标为 $-\sqrt{3} - 3$. ②当
 点 C' 在直线 AB 右侧时, 作 $C'I \perp x$ 轴, 作 $BI \perp C'I$, 与 $C'I$ 交
 于点 I , 作 $C'H \perp y$ 轴, 作 $AH \perp C'H$, 与 $C'H$ 交于点 H . 易得
 $\angle HAC' = \angle IBC' = 60^\circ$. 同理可得, $\triangle C'AH \cong \triangle C'BI$, $\therefore C'I =$



$C'H, BI = AH$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AC'H$ 中, 设 $AH = b$, $\therefore BI = b$, $C'H =$
 $\tan 60^\circ \cdot b = \sqrt{3}b$. 易知 $C'H = C'I = b + 2$, $\therefore b + 2 = \sqrt{3}b$, 解得 $b =$
 $\sqrt{3} + 1$, 则点 C' 的横坐标为 $\sqrt{3} + 1$. 故答案为 $-3 - \sqrt{3}$ 或 $\sqrt{3} + 1$.

12. (1) 【证明】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AB = AD$, $\angle B =$
 $\angle ADC = \angle ADF = 90^\circ$. 由旋转的性质得, $AE = AF$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABE$
 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADF$ 中, $\begin{cases} AB = AD, \\ AE = AF, \end{cases} \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ABE \cong \text{Rt} \triangle ADF$ (HL).

(2) 【解】如图, 由 (1) 得, $\text{Rt} \triangle ABE \cong$
 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADF$, $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle DAF$, $\therefore \angle BAE +$
 $\angle DAE = \angle DAF + \angle DAE$, 即 $\angle BAD =$
 $\angle EAF$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,
 $\therefore \angle BAD = 90^\circ$, $\angle BAC = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EAF =$
 $\angle BAD = 90^\circ$, $\angle CAE = \angle BAC - \angle BAE = 45^\circ - 20^\circ = 25^\circ$. 又
 $\because AE = AF$, $\therefore \triangle AEF$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\angle AEF = 45^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle AME = 180^\circ - \angle AEF - \angle CAE = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 25^\circ = 110^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle CMF = \angle AME = 110^\circ$. 故答案为 110° .



13. 【解】(1) $\because \angle ADC = 90^\circ$, $\alpha = 25^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle AEC = 90^\circ + 25^\circ = 115^\circ$.
 $\because CP \parallel AB$, $\therefore \beta = \angle AEC = 115^\circ$.
 答: 摩擦力 P 的方向与重力 G 的方向的夹角 β 的度数
 为 115° .

(2) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADE$ 中, $\sin \alpha = \sin 25^\circ = \frac{DE}{AE}$.
 $\because AE = 30$, $\therefore DE \approx AE \times 0.42 = 30 \times 0.42 = 12.6$.
 $\because CE = 2.4$, $\therefore CD = CE + DE = 2.4 + 12.6 = 15$ (cm).
 答: 在此次实验中, 小物件的铅垂高 CD 约为 15 cm.

14. 【解】(1) 四边形 $BDEG$ 是矩形.
 理由: 由折叠的性质得, $\angle EDF = \angle EDC = 90^\circ$, $\angle AGE =$
 $\angle BGE = 90^\circ$.

又 $\because \angle DBG = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $BDEG$ 是矩形.

(2) $GF \parallel AC$, $AC = 3GF$.

理由: 如图 (1), 连接 EF .

由 (1) 知, 四边形 $BDEG$ 是矩形, $\angle FBG =$
 $\angle FDE = 90^\circ$, 则 $BG = DE$.

$\because F$ 为 BD 的中点, $\therefore BF = DF$,

$\therefore \triangle FBG \cong \triangle FDE$ (SAS),

$\therefore \angle BFG = \angle DFE$.

由折叠的性质得, $DF = DC$, $\angle DCE =$
 $\angle DFE$,

$\therefore BF = DF = DC$, $\angle BFG = \angle DCE$,

$\therefore BC = 3BF$, $GF \parallel AC$, $\therefore \triangle BFG \sim \triangle BCA$,

$\therefore \frac{BF}{BC} = \frac{GF}{AC} = \frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore AC = 3GF$.

故 $GF \parallel AC$, $AC = 3GF$.

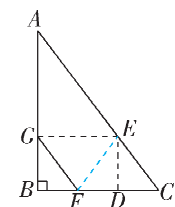


图 (1)

(3) $\triangle GEF$ 面积的最大值为 6, 此时

$CD=3$. 如图(2), $\therefore BC=6, AC=10$,

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 - BC^2} = 8.$$

由(1)知, 四边形 $BDEG$ 是矩形,

设 $GE=x$,

$$\therefore BD=x, DE \parallel AB,$$

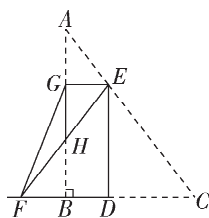
$$\therefore CD=6-x, \triangle CDE \sim \triangle CBA, \therefore \frac{CD}{DE} = \frac{CB}{BA},$$

$$\therefore \frac{6-x}{DE} = \frac{6}{8}, \therefore DE = \frac{4}{3}(6-x),$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle GEF} = \frac{1}{2}x \times \frac{4}{3}(6-x) = -\frac{2}{3}(x-3)^2 + 6,$$

\therefore 当 $x=3$ 时, $S_{\triangle GEF}$ 有最大值, 最大值为 6,

此时 $CD=6-3=3$.



图(2)

15. 【解】(1) $\because \angle ACB=90^\circ, \therefore \angle A+\angle B=90^\circ$.

$$\because CD \perp AB, \therefore \angle ADC=90^\circ, \therefore \angle A+\angle ACD=90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle B=\angle ACD.$$

$$\because \angle A=\angle A, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ACD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AC}{AD}, \therefore AC^2 = AD \cdot AB. \text{ 故答案为 } \angle ACD, \frac{AC}{AD}.$$

(2) $\triangle AEB$ 是直角三角形. 理由如下:

$$\because \angle ACE=\angle AFC, \angle CAE=\angle FAC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACF \sim \triangle AEC, \therefore \frac{AC}{AF} = \frac{AE}{AC},$$

$$\therefore AC^2 = AF \cdot AE. \text{ 由(1)得 } AC^2 = AD \cdot AB,$$

$$\therefore AF \cdot AE = AD \cdot AB, \therefore \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AE}.$$

$$\because \angle FAD = \angle BAE, \therefore \triangle AFD \sim \triangle ABE,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADF = \angle AEB = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle AEB \text{ 是直角三角形.}$$

$$(3) \because \angle CEB = \angle CBD, \angle ECB = \angle BCD,$$

$$\therefore \triangle CEB \sim \triangle CBD, \therefore \frac{CE}{CB} = \frac{CB}{CD},$$

$$\therefore CD \cdot CE = CB^2 = (2\sqrt{6})^2 = 24.$$

如图, 以点 A 为圆心, 2 为半径作 $\odot A$, 则 C, D 都在 $\odot A$ 上,

延长 CA 到 E_0 , 使 $CE_0=6$, 交 $\odot A$ 于 D_0 , 连接 E_0E, D_0D ,

则 $CD_0=4. \therefore CD_0$ 为 $\odot A$ 的直径,

$$\therefore \angle CDD_0 = 90^\circ. \therefore CD_0 \cdot CE_0 = 24 =$$

$$CD \cdot CE,$$

$$\therefore \frac{CD_0}{CE} = \frac{CD}{CE_0}, \therefore \angle ECE_0 = \angle D_0CD,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ECE_0 \sim \triangle D_0CD, \therefore \angle CDD_0 =$$

$$\angle CE_0E = 90^\circ,$$

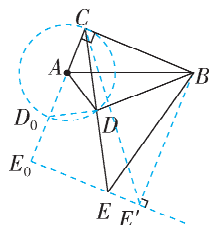
\therefore 点 E 在过点 E_0 且与 CE_0 垂直的直线上运动. 过点 B 作 $BE' \perp E_0E$, 交 E_0E 的延长线于点 E' , 连接 CE' . \therefore 垂线段最短, \therefore 当点 E 在点 E' 处时, BE 最短, 即线段 BE 长度的最小值为 BE' 的长.

$$\because \angle CE_0E' = \angle E_0CB = \angle BE'E_0 = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \text{四边形 } CE_0E'B \text{ 是矩形}, \therefore BE' = CE_0 = 6, \angle CBE' = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle CBE' \text{ 中, 根据勾股定理得 } CE' = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{6})^2 + 6^2} = 2\sqrt{15},$$

即当线段 BE 的长度取得最小值时, 线段 CE 的长为 $2\sqrt{15}$.



第五章 四边形

A 湖南真题诊断练

刷诊断

1. C 【解析】在四边形 $ABCD$ 中, 对角线 AC 与 BD 互相垂直平分, $\therefore AB=AD, CB=CD, BA=BC, \therefore BC=CD=DA=AB, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形. $\therefore AB=3, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 的周长为 $3 \times 4=12$. 故选 C.

易错警示

菱形判定的易错点

判定条件	结论	原因
对角线互相垂直且平分的四边形	是菱形	垂直+平分同时满足, 符合菱形的判定定理
仅对角线互相垂直的四边形	不一定是菱形	缺少平分条件, 可能只是一般四边形
对角线互相垂直的平行四边形	是菱形	符合菱形的判定定理

2. C 【解析】如图, 过 D 作

$DH \perp BC$ 交 BC 的延长线于

$H. \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形,

$AB=6, \therefore AB \parallel CD, AB=CD=AD=6, AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle DCH = \angle B =$

$$30^\circ, \angle ADF = \angle DEH, \therefore DH = \frac{1}{2} CD = 3. \because AF \perp DE,$$

$$\therefore \angle AFD = \angle EHD = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle DEH, \therefore \frac{AD}{DE} = \frac{AF}{DH},$$

$$\therefore \frac{6}{x} = \frac{y}{3}, \therefore y = \frac{18}{x}, \text{ 故选 C.}$$

3. 205 【解析】 \because 五边形 $ABCDE$ 的内角和为 $180^\circ \times (5-2) = 540^\circ, \therefore \angle A + \angle E = 540^\circ - \angle B - \angle C - \angle D = 540^\circ - 120^\circ - 110^\circ - 105^\circ = 205^\circ$, 故答案为 205.

刷有所得

多边形的知识总结

内角和	n 边形的内角和为 $(n-2) \cdot 180^\circ (n \geq 3)$
外角和	n 边形的外角和为 $360^\circ (n \geq 3)$
对角线	当 $n > 3$ 时, n 边形有 $\frac{n(n-3)}{2}$ 条对角线