

4. C 【解析】连接  $OA$ .  $\because CO=OB, \therefore S_{\triangle AOC}=S_{\triangle AOB}, \therefore S_{\triangle AOB}=\frac{1}{2}S_{\triangle ABC}=\frac{1}{2}\times 2=1$ . 由反比例函数中  $k$  的几何意义得  $S_{\triangle AOB}=\frac{1}{2}|k|=1$ , 解得  $k=\pm 2$ . 由图象可得  $k>0, \therefore k=2, \therefore$  反比例函数的解析式为  $y=\frac{2}{x}$ . 故选 C.

5. D 【解析】由题图可得  $A(-3,3), B(2,-2)$  都不在反比例函数  $y=\frac{k}{x}(k\neq 0)$  的图象上, 则  $-3\times 3<k<2\times (-2)$ , 即  $-9<k<-4$ , 故  $k$  的值可能是  $-5$ . 故选 D.

6. C 【解析】 $\because$  淇淇家计划购买 500 度电, 平均每天用电  $x$  度, 能使用  $y$  天,  $\therefore xy=500, \therefore y=\frac{500}{x}(x>0)$ . 当  $x=5$  时,  $y=100$ , 故 A 选项不符合题意; 当  $y=125$  时,  $x=\frac{500}{125}=4$ , 故 B 选项不符合题意;  $\because x>0, y>0, 500>0, \therefore$  若  $x$  减小, 则  $y$  增大, 故 C 选项符合题意; 若  $x$  减小一半, 则  $y$  增大一倍, 表述正确, 故 D 选项不符合题意. 故选 C.

7. C 【解析】当  $m>0, n>0$  时,  $\frac{n}{m}>0$ , 函数  $y=mx+n$  的图象经过第一、二、三象限,  $y=\frac{n}{mx}$  的图象在第一、三象限; 当  $m<0, n>0$  时,  $\frac{n}{m}<0$ , 函数  $y=mx+n$  的图象经过第一、二、四象限,  $y=\frac{n}{mx}$  的图象在第二、四象限; 当  $m>0, n<0$  时,  $\frac{n}{m}<0$ , 函数  $y=mx+n$  的图象经过第一、三、四象限,  $y=\frac{n}{mx}$  的图象在第二、四象限; 当  $m<0, n<0$  时,  $\frac{n}{m}>0$ , 函数  $y=mx+n$  的图象经过第二、三、四象限,  $y=\frac{n}{mx}$  的图象在第一、三象限, 故选项 C 符合题意. 故选 C.

8. B 【解析】 $\because k^2+1>0, \therefore$  反比例函数的图象在第一、三象限, 在每个象限内,  $y$  随  $x$  的增大而减小.  $\because$  点  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$  在反比例函数  $y=\frac{k^2+1}{x}(k$  为常数) 的图象上,  $x_1\neq x_2, x_1\cdot x_2>0, \therefore$  点  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$  在同一象限内. 由反比例函数的性质可得若  $x_1-x_2<0$ , 则  $y_1-y_2>0$ ; 若  $x_1-x_2>0$ , 则  $y_1-y_2<0, \therefore (x_1-x_2)(y_1-y_2)<0$ . 故选 B.

9. B 【解析】

确定 $OP$ 的值最大时点 $P$ 的位置	如图, 当 $OP'$ 过点 $A$ 时, $OP'$ 的值最大
计算点 $A$ 坐标	此时 $AP'=3, \therefore OA=8-3=5. \because \odot A$ 与 $y$ 轴相切于点 $B, \therefore AB\perp OB, AB=3$ . 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle OAB$ 中, $OB=\sqrt{5^2-3^2}=4, \therefore A(3, 4)$
计算 $k$ 值	$\because$ 点 $A$ 在函数 $y=\frac{k}{x}(k>0, x>0)$ 的图象上, $\therefore k=3\times 4=12$ . 故选 B

10. C 【解析】如图, 过  $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots$  分别作  $x$  轴的垂线, 垂足分别为  $D_1, D_2, D_3, \dots$ , 则  $\angle OD_1C_1=\angle OD_2C_2=\angle OD_3C_3=90^\circ$ , 易得  $OD_1=A_1D_1,$

$A_1D_2=A_2D_2, A_2D_3=A_3D_3, \dots$ .  $\therefore \triangle OA_1B_1$  是等腰直角三角形,  $\therefore \angle A_1OB_1=45^\circ, \therefore \angle OC_1D_1=45^\circ, \therefore OD_1=C_1D_1$ . 又  $\because \triangle OA_1B_1$  的斜边的中点  $C_1$  在反比例函数

$y=\frac{4}{x}(x>0)$  的图象上,  $\therefore$  易得  $C_1(2, 2)$ , 即  $y_1=2, \therefore OD_1=D_1A_1=2, \therefore OA_1=2OD_1=4$ . 设  $A_1D_2=a$ , 则  $C_2D_2=a$ , 此时  $C_2(4+a, a)$ , 将  $C_2(4+a, a)$  代入  $y=\frac{4}{x}$ , 得  $a(4+a)=4$ , 解得  $a=2\sqrt{2}-2$  (负值已舍去), 即  $y_2=2\sqrt{2}-2$ , 同理可得  $y_3=2\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{2}, y_4=4-2\sqrt{3}, \dots, \therefore y_{16}=8-2\sqrt{15}, \therefore y_1+y_2+\dots+y_{16}=2+2\sqrt{2}-2+2\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{2}+\dots+8-2\sqrt{15}=8$ , 故选 C.

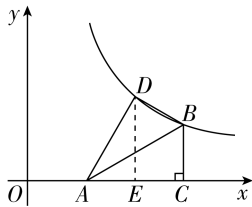
11. 一、三 【解析】因为  $k=5>0$ , 所以反比例函数图象在第一、三象限. 故答案为一、三.

12. -2 【解析】 $\because$  点  $A(a, b)$  在反比例函数  $y=\frac{2}{x}$  的图象上,  $\therefore ab=2, \therefore ab-4=2-4=-2$ . 故答案为 -2.

13.  $-3<x<0$  或  $x>1$  【解析】由图象可得, 关于  $x$  的不等式  $ax+b>\frac{c}{x}$  的解集为  $-3<x<0$  或  $x>1$ . 故答案为  $-3<x<0$  或  $x>1$ .

14. 0 【解析】 $\because$  函数  $y=\frac{k}{x}(k\neq 0)$  的图象经过点  $(3, y_1)$  和  $(-3, y_2), \therefore y_1=\frac{k}{3}, y_2=-\frac{k}{3}, \therefore y_1+y_2=\frac{k}{3}-\frac{k}{3}=0$ , 故答案为 0.

15.  $2\sqrt{3}$  【解析】如图, 过点  $D$  作  $DE\perp x$  轴于点  $E$ , 则  $\angle DEA=90^\circ$ .



$\because$  点  $A$  的坐标为  $(1, 0), \therefore OA=1$ . 设  $BC=m. \because BC\perp x$  轴于点  $C, \angle BAC=30^\circ, \therefore AB=2m, \therefore AC=\sqrt{AB^2-BC^2}=\sqrt{(2m)^2-m^2}=\sqrt{3}m, \therefore OC=OA+AC=\sqrt{3}m+1, \therefore$  点  $B$  的坐标为  $(\sqrt{3}m+1, m)$ . 由翻折得  $AD=AC=\sqrt{3}m, \angle BAD=\angle BAC=30^\circ, \therefore \angle EAD=60^\circ$ . 在  $\text{Rt}\triangle AED$  中,  $AE=\frac{1}{2}AD=\frac{\sqrt{3}m}{2}, DE=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}AD=\frac{3m}{2}, \therefore OE=OA+AE=\frac{\sqrt{3}m}{2}+1, \therefore$  点  $D$  的坐标为  $(\frac{\sqrt{3}m}{2}+1, \frac{3}{2}m)$ .  $\because$  点  $B, D$  在反比例函数  $y=\frac{k}{x}(x>0)$  的图象上,  $\therefore k=(\frac{\sqrt{3}m}{2}+1)\cdot \frac{3}{2}m=(\sqrt{3}m+1)m, \therefore m=\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}(m=0$  已舍去),  $\therefore k=(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\times\sqrt{3}+1)\times\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}=2\sqrt{3}$ , 故答案为  $2\sqrt{3}$ .

16. (1)  $(4, 15)$  (2) 5 【解析】(1) 对于  $y=\frac{60}{x}$ , 令  $y=15$ , 则  $x=4, \therefore$  当  $a=$

15 时,  $l$  与  $m$  的交点坐标为  $(4, 15)$ . 故答案为  $(4, 15)$ . (2) 对于  $y=\frac{60}{x}$ , 当  $y=a=-0.8$  时, 得  $\frac{60}{x}=-0.8, \therefore x=-75, \therefore A(-75, -0.8)$ ; 当  $y=a=-1.2$  时,  $\frac{60}{x}=-1.2, \therefore x=-50, \therefore B(-50, -1.2)$ . 设需要将题图 (1) 中坐标系的单位长度变为原来的  $\frac{1}{h}. \because \frac{15}{75}=\frac{1}{5}, \therefore h\geq 5$ . 又  $\because k$  为整数,  $\therefore k=5$ , 故答案为 5.

17. 【关键点拨】此题考查了用待定系数法求反比例函数、正比例函数的解析式, 熟练掌握待定系数法是解题的关键.

18. 【思路分析】(1) 将点  $A$  坐标代入解析式求出  $k$  值即可; (2) 根据题意先求出直线  $BC$  的解析式, 进而得到  $OC$  的长, 再根据三角形面积公式计算即可.

19. 【关键点拨】本题考查反比例函数的应用, 解题的关键是读懂题意, 能求出函数关系式.

20. 【关键点拨】熟练运用分类讨论思想是解题的关键.

21. 【关键点拨】解题的关键是理解题意, 能从函数图象中获取需要的信息.

22. 【关键点拨】熟练运用数形结合思想是解题的关键.

### 卷③ 第二十七章基础诊断卷 (A 卷)

#### 答案及评分细则

快速对答案

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

轻松评分数

11. 18 12. 12

13.  $\angle ADE=\angle C$  (答案不唯一)

14. 3 15.  $\frac{16}{5}$  16.  $\frac{4}{5}$  或 2

17. 【解】(1)  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD\sim$  四边形  $A'B'C'D'$ ,

$\therefore \angle A=\angle A'=102^\circ$ , 相似比为  $\frac{AB}{A'B'}=\frac{9}{6}$

$\frac{3}{2}. \because \angle B'=90^\circ, \angle C'=120^\circ, \therefore \angle D'=\frac{3}{2}$

$360^\circ-102^\circ-90^\circ-120^\circ=48^\circ$ . 故答案为  $48^\circ, \frac{3}{2}$ . (4 分)

(2)  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD\sim$  四边形  $A'B'C'D'$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AB}{A'B'}=\frac{BC}{B'C'}=\frac{CD}{C'D'}=\frac{3}{2}$ . (6 分)

$\therefore B'C'=8, C'D'=10, \therefore BC=12, CD=15$ . (8 分)

18. 【证明】如图.  $\because \triangle ABC, \triangle ADE$  为等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle B=\angle C=\angle 3=60^\circ$ . (4 分)  
 $\because \angle 1+\angle 2+\angle 3=\angle DFC+\angle 2+\angle C=180^\circ, \therefore \angle 1=\angle DFC$ . (8 分)

#### 上分攻略 评分细则

找准采分点

13. 写出一个即可, 多写不加分.

找准采分点

17. (1) 本小题每空 2 分.

找准关键点

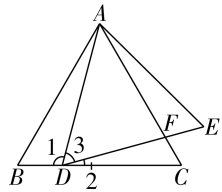
17. (2) 根据相似得到对应线段成比例是关键得分点.

找准关键点

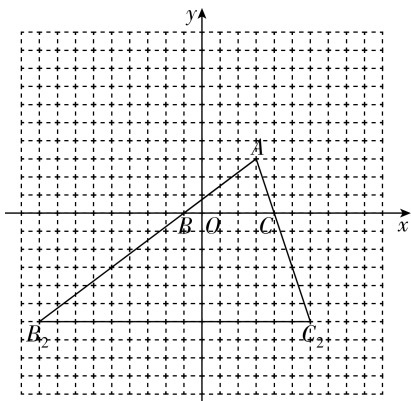
18. 利用等边三角形的性质得到  $\angle B=\angle C=\angle 3=60^\circ$  是关键得分点.

答案及评分细则

$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle DCF$ . ..... (10分)



19. 【解】(1) 由题意得,  $\triangle ABC$  向左平移 3 个单位, 再向下平移 3 个单位可使顶点  $A$  与坐标原点  $O$  重合, ..... (3分)  
 $\therefore$  此时点  $C$  的对应点  $C_1$  的坐标为  $(1, -3)$ .  
..... (6分)  
(2) 如图,  $\triangle AB_2C_2$  即为所求. .... (10分)



20. (1) 【证明】 $\because AD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的角平分线,  
 $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle EAD$ . ..... (2分)  
 $\because AD^2 = AB \cdot AE, \therefore \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AD}{AE}$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ADE$ . ..... (5分)  
(2) 【解】 $\because \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ADE, \angle B = 64^\circ, \angle C = 42^\circ, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle B = 64^\circ, \angle BAC = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle C = 74^\circ$ . ..... (8分)  
 $\because AD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的角平分线,  
 $\therefore \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = 37^\circ, \therefore \angle ADB = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle BAD = 79^\circ$ , ..... (10分)  
 $\therefore \angle CDE = 180^\circ - \angle ADB - \angle ADE = 37^\circ$ .  
..... (12分)  
21. 【解】(1) 根据作图可知题图中相等的线段为  $EF = FH, OH = OP$ . 故答案为  $EF = FH, OH = OP$ . ..... (4分)  
(2)  $\because EF \perp OE, \therefore \angle FEO = 90^\circ$ .  
 $\because OE = 2, \therefore EF = \frac{1}{2} OE = 1$ , ..... (6分)  
 $\therefore OF = \sqrt{EF^2 + OE^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$ .  
..... (8分)  
 $\because EF = FH = 1, \therefore OH = OP = OF - FH = \sqrt{5} -$

上分攻略 评分细则

规避失分点

19. (1) 没有分析过程直接写答案扣 3 分.

找准关键点

20. (1) 由  $AD^2 = AB \cdot AE$  得到  $\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AD}{AE}$  是关键得分点.

找准采分点

20. (2) 由相似三角形的性质得到  $\angle ADE = \angle B = 64^\circ$  得 2 分.

找准采分点

21. (1) 只写出一组得 2 分.

$1, \therefore PE = OE - OP = 2 - (\sqrt{5} - 1) = 3 - \sqrt{5}$ ,  
..... (10分)  
 $\therefore \frac{PE}{OP} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}, \therefore$  点  $P$  在数轴上表示的数为  $\sqrt{5} - 1, \frac{PE}{OP}$  的值为  $\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$ . .... (12分)

22. 【解】(1)  $\triangle APC \sim \triangle PBD$ . 理由:  
 $\because PC = PD = CD, \therefore \triangle PCD$  为等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle PCD = \angle PDC = \angle CPD = 60^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle ACP = \angle BDP = 120^\circ$ . ..... (2分)  
 $\because \angle A + \angle APC = 60^\circ, \angle APC + \angle BPD = \angle APB - \angle CPD = 120^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle A = \angle BPD, \therefore \triangle APC \sim \triangle PBD$ . ..... (4分)  
(2) 如图.  
 $\because \triangle APC \sim \triangle PBD,$   
 $\therefore \angle A = \angle BPD$ .  
 $\because PC \perp AB,$   
 $\therefore \angle ACP = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle A + \angle APC = 90^\circ,$   
 $\therefore \angle BPD + \angle APC = \angle APB = 90^\circ$ .  
故答案为 90. .... (8分)  
(3)  $\because PC = PD, \therefore \angle PCD = \angle PDC$ .  
 $\because \triangle APC \sim \triangle PBD, \therefore \angle A = \angle DPB$ .  
..... (11分)  
 $\because \angle APC + \angle DPB = \angle APB - \angle CPD,$   
 $\therefore \angle PCD = \angle PDC = \angle A + \angle APC = \angle DPB + \angle APC = \angle APB - \angle CPD$ . 在  $\triangle PCD$  中,  
 $\angle PCD + \angle PDC + \angle CPD = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle APB - \angle CPD + \angle APC + \angle BPD - \angle CPD + \angle CPD = 180^\circ,$   
 $\therefore 2\angle APB - \angle CPD = 180^\circ, \therefore$  当  $2\angle APB - \angle CPD = 180^\circ$  时,  $\triangle APC \sim \triangle PBD$ .  
..... (14分)

规避失分点

21. (2) 结果没有化简扣 1 分.

规避失分点

22. (1) 没有先回答是否相似扣 1 分.

找准采分点

22. (2) 填空题无需写出解题过程.

找准采分点

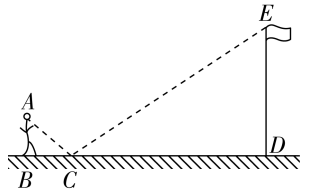
22. (3) 结论写成其他形式也正确, 如  $2\angle APB = 180^\circ + \angle CPD$ .

最上分解析

1. A 【解析】根据相似图形的定义可知, A 选项中的图形是相似图形. 故选 A.  
2. C 【解析】 $\because AD \parallel BE \parallel CF, \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{DE}{DF}$ , 即  $\frac{AB}{16} = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore AB = 12$  m. 故选 C.  
3. B 【解析】

寻找对应角	$\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle EDF, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle DEF$
计算对应角度数	由网格可知 $\angle DEF = 90^\circ + 45^\circ = 135^\circ$
得出结论	$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DEF = 135^\circ$ , 故选 B

4. B 【解析】如图, 由题意得,  $AB = 1.6$  m,  $BC = 2$  m,  $CD = 10$  m.  $\because AB \perp BD, DE \perp BD, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle EDC = 90^\circ$ . 由题意得  $\angle ACB = \angle DCE, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle EDC, \therefore \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{CD}$ , 即  $\frac{1.6}{DE} = \frac{2}{10}, \therefore DE = 8$  m, 故选 B.

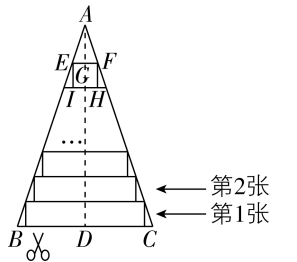


5. D 【解析】

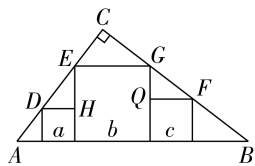
选项	分析	相似依据	判断
A	$\because \angle C = \angle C, \angle DEC = \angle B = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC$	两角分别相等的两个三角形相似	不合题意
B	$\because \angle C = \angle C, \angle CDE = \angle B = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle EDC$	两角分别相等的两个三角形相似	不合题意
C	$BE = AB - AE = 6 - 2 = 4, BD = BC - CD = 8 - 5 = 3. \therefore \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{BD}{AB}$ . 又 $\because \angle B = \angle B, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DBE$	两边成比例且夹角相等的两个三角形相似	不合题意
D	$\frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{AD}{BC} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 但 $\angle A$ 与 $\angle B$ 不相等, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle EAD$ 不相似	——	符合题意

故选 D.

6. C 【解析】 $\because$  以原点  $O$  为位似中心, 相似比为  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 把  $\triangle OAB$  缩小, 点  $B$  的坐标为  $(3, 9), \therefore$  点  $B$  的对应点  $B'$  的坐标为  $(3 \times \frac{1}{3}, 9 \times \frac{1}{3})$  或  $(3 \times (-\frac{1}{3}), 9 \times (-\frac{1}{3}))$ , 即  $(1, 3)$  或  $(-1, -3)$ , 故选 C.  
7. D 【解析】 $\because \angle B + \angle BED = \angle EDF + \angle FDC, \angle B = \angle C = \angle EDF, \therefore \angle BED = \angle FDC, \therefore \triangle BDE \sim \triangle CFD, \therefore \frac{DE}{DF} = \frac{BD}{CF} = \frac{BE}{DC}$ , 故选 D.  
8. B 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC, AD = BC, OA = OC, \therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle CBF, \therefore \frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{AF}{FC}$ .  $\because AE : ED = 1 : 2, \therefore AE : AD = 1 : 3, \therefore \frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{AF}{FC}, \therefore \frac{AF}{AC} = \frac{1}{4}$ .  $\because OA = OC, \therefore \frac{AF}{OC} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故选 B.  
9. C 【解析】如图, 过点  $A$  作  $AD \perp BC$  于  $D$ , 交  $EF$  于点  $G$ . 由题意可知, 四边形  $EFHI$  是正方形,  $EF \parallel BC, BC = 20$  cm,  $AD = 30$  cm,  $EF = 4$  cm. 设这张正方形纸条是第  $x$  张,  $\therefore AG = (30 - 4x)$  cm.  
 $\because EF \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{AG}{AD} = \frac{EF}{BC}, \therefore \frac{30 - 4x}{30} = \frac{4}{20}$ , 解得  $x = 6$ , 即这张正方形纸条是第 6 张, 故选 C.  
10. A 【解析】如图. 由题易知  $DH \parallel AB, QF \parallel AB, \therefore DH \parallel AB \parallel QF, \angle EDH =$



$\angle A, \angle GFQ = \angle B$ . 又  $\because \angle A + \angle B = 90^\circ, \angle EDH + \angle DEH = 90^\circ, \angle GFQ + \angle FGQ = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EDH = \angle FGQ, \angle DEH = \angle GFQ, \therefore \triangle DHE \sim \triangle GQF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DH}{GQ} = \frac{EH}{FQ}, \therefore \frac{a}{b-c} = \frac{b-a}{c}, \therefore ac = (b-c)(b-a), \therefore b^2 = ab + bc = b(a+c), \therefore a+c=b$ , 故选 A.



11. 18 【解析】 $\because a, b, c, d$  四条线段成比例,  $\therefore a:b=c:d, \therefore d=\frac{bc}{a}$ . 又  $\because a=6, b=9, c=12, \therefore d=\frac{9 \times 12}{6}=18$ . 故答案为 18.

12. 12 【解析】 $\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \triangle AOB \sim \triangle DOC, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle AOB}}{S_{\triangle DOC}} = \left(\frac{AB}{DC}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore \frac{AB}{DC} = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\because AB=6, \therefore \frac{6}{DC} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore DC=12$ , 故答案为 12.

### 上分点拨 | 相似三角形的性质

相似三角形的面积比等于相似比的平方, 周长比等于相似比.

13.  $\angle ADE = \angle C$  (答案不唯一) 【解析】添加条件  $\angle ADE = \angle C$ .  $\because \angle DAE = \angle CAB, \angle ADE = \angle C, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$ . 故答案为  $\angle ADE = \angle C$  (答案不唯一).

### 上分点拨 | 判定两个三角形相似的基本思路

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

14. 3 【解析】 $\because CD=CA, DE \parallel CB, \therefore AF=EF, \therefore CF$  是  $\triangle ADE$  的中位线,  $\therefore DE=2CF=2$ .  $\because DE=DC, CD=CA, \therefore AC=DE=2$ .  $\because \angle CAB = \angle CFA, \angle ACF = \angle ACB, \therefore \triangle CAF \sim \triangle CBA, \therefore AC:BC=CF:AC, \therefore 2:BC=1:2, \therefore BC=4, \therefore BF=BC-FC=3$ . 故答案为 3.

15.  $\frac{16}{5}$  【解析】 $\because \angle EDG = \angle ADC = 90^\circ, \angle E = \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EDA + \angle ADG = \angle ADG + \angle GDC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EDA = \angle GDC, \therefore \triangle AED \sim \triangle GCD, \therefore \frac{DE}{CD} = \frac{AD}{DG}$ .  $\because AD=CD=4, DG=5, \therefore \frac{DE}{4} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore DE = \frac{16}{5}$ . 故答案为  $\frac{16}{5}$ .

16.  $\frac{4}{5}$  或 2 【解析】设点  $P$  的运动时间为  $t$  s, 则  $AP=t$  cm,  $BQ=2t$  cm,  $\therefore BP=(4-t)$  cm.  $\because \angle B = \angle B, \therefore$  当  $\angle BPQ = \angle C$  时,  $\triangle QBP \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{BP}{BC} = \frac{BQ}{AB}, \therefore \frac{4-t}{8} = \frac{2t}{4}$ , 解得  $t = \frac{4}{5}$ ; 当  $\angle BPQ = \angle A$  时,  $\triangle PBQ \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{BP}{AB} = \frac{BQ}{BC}, \therefore \frac{4-t}{4} = \frac{2t}{8}$ , 解得  $t=2$ . 综上所述, 运动时间为  $\frac{4}{5}$  s 或 2 s, 故答案为  $\frac{4}{5}$  或 2.

17. 【关键点拨】本题考查的是相似多边形的性质、四边形内角和, 掌握相似多边形的对应边成比例、对应角相等是解题的关键.

18. 【关键点拨】此题主要考查了相似三角形的判定方法以及等边三角形的性质, 得出对应角相等是解题的关键.

19. 【思路分析】(1) 根据平移的性质可得答案; (2) 根据位似图形的性质作

图即可.

20. 【关键点拨】本题主要考查相似三角形的判定与性质, 解题的关键是熟记相似三角形的判定条件与性质并灵活运用.

21. 【关键点拨】本题考查了黄金分割、实数与数轴, 通过阅读材料掌握黄金分割的相关内容解题的关键.

22. 【关键点拨】本题主要考查相似三角形的判定和性质, 掌握相似三角形的对应边成比例、对应角相等是解题的关键, 注意灵活运用三角形内角和定理.

## 第二十七章 对上分

### 上分解析

#### 基础上分

1. A 【解析】 $\because a, b, c, d$  是成比例线段,  $\therefore a:b=c:d$ , 而  $b=2$  cm,  $c=3$  cm,  $d=6$  cm,  $\therefore a=\frac{bc}{d}=\frac{2 \times 3}{6}=1$  (cm). 故选 A.

2. A 【解析】设放大后的矩形的宽是  $x$  cm.  $\because$  放大前后的两个矩形相似,  $\therefore 5:10=3:x, \therefore x=6, \therefore$  放大后的矩形的宽是 6 cm,  $\therefore$  放大后的矩形的面积为  $10 \times 6 = 60$  (cm<sup>2</sup>). 故选 A.

3. C 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD \sim$  四边形  $EFGH, \therefore$  相似比是  $AB:EF=8:4=2:1$ , 故选 C.

4. D 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  和四边形  $DEFG$  是矩形,  $\therefore \angle CDA = \angle E = \angle FGD = 90^\circ, AB=CD, AD=BC, FG=ED, EF=DG$ .  $\because$  矩形  $ABCD \sim$  矩形  $DEFG$ , 设矩形  $ABCD$  与矩形  $DEFG$  的相似比为  $k, FG=ED=a, EF=DG=b, \therefore AB=CD=ka, AD=BC=kb, \therefore \triangle CDG$  的面积为  $\frac{1}{2}kab$ , 矩形  $ABCD$  的面积为  $k^2ab$ , 故 A 选项不符合题意; 四边形  $ABCG$  的面积为  $k^2ab - \frac{1}{2}kab$ , 故 B 选项不符合题意;  $\triangle DEF$  的面积为  $\frac{1}{2}ab$ , 故 C 选项不符合题意;  $\triangle ADF$  的面积为  $\frac{1}{2}kab$ , 故 D 选项符合题意. 故选 D.

5. 1.9 【解析】根据题意得  $5 \div \frac{1}{38\ 000} = 190\ 000$  (cm),  $190\ 000$  cm = 1.9 km. 故答案为 1.9.

6. C 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF, \therefore \frac{\triangle ABC \text{ 的周长}}{\triangle DEF \text{ 的周长}} = \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\because \triangle ABC$  的周长为 6,  $\therefore \triangle DEF$  的周长为 12. 故选 C.

7. D 【解析】 $\because$  直线  $l_1 \parallel l_2 \parallel l_3, \therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{DE}{EF} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\because AB=4, \therefore BC=8$ .  $\because BP:CP=1:3, \therefore PC=\frac{3}{4}BC=\frac{3}{4} \times 8=6$ . 故选 D.

8. B 【解析】①  $\because \angle AED = \angle B, \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$ , 故①符合题意; ②  $\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$ , 故②不符合题意; ③  $\because \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB}, \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$ , 故③符合题意; ④由  $AD \cdot BC = DE \cdot AC$  可得  $\frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{DE}{BC}$

$\frac{DE}{BC}$ , 但此时不确定  $\angle ADE = \angle ACB$ , 故不能确定  $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$ , 故④不符合题意, 故选 B.

9. D 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  为正方形,  $\therefore AB=CD, AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle BAF = \angle DGF, \angle ABF = \angle GDF, \therefore \triangle ABF \sim \triangle GDF, \therefore \frac{AF}{GF} = \frac{AB}{DG}$ .  $\because G$  为  $CD$  边的中点,  $\therefore CG=DG=\frac{1}{2}CD=\frac{1}{2}AB, \therefore \frac{AF}{GF} = \frac{AB}{DG} = 2$ .  $\because FG=2, \therefore AF=2GF=4, \therefore AG=AF+FG=6$ .  $\because CG=\frac{1}{2}AB, CG \parallel AB, \therefore CG$  为  $\triangle ABE$  的中位线,  $\therefore AE=2AG=12$ . 故选 D.

10. A 【解析】过点  $D$  作  $DF \parallel BC$  交  $AB$  于  $F, \therefore \angle FDC = \angle DCE, \angle FDB = \angle DBE$ .  $\because AB=AC, \therefore AF=AD, \therefore \angle AFD = \angle ADF = \angle ACB, \therefore \angle BFD = \angle FDC, \therefore \angle BFD = \angle DCE$ .  $\because BD=DE, \therefore \angle DBE = \angle E = \angle FDB, \therefore \triangle BDF \cong \triangle DEC$  (AAS),  $\therefore CE=DF$ .  $\because DF \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle ACB, \therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{DF}{BC} = \frac{CE}{BC}$ .  $\because \frac{AD}{AC} = x, \frac{CE}{BC} = y, \therefore y=x$ . 故选 A.

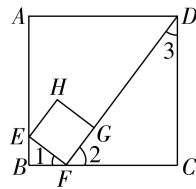
11. 104 【解析】 $\because$  两个相似三角形的周长比是  $2:3, \therefore$  它们的相似比为  $2:3, \therefore$  它们的面积比为  $4:9, \therefore$  设两个三角形的面积分别为  $4k, 9k$ . 由题意得,  $9k-4k=40$ , 解得  $k=8, \therefore$  两个三角形的面积分别为 32, 72,  $\therefore$  它们的面积之和是  $32+72=104$ . 故答案为 104.

12.  $\frac{3}{4}$  【解析】 $\because CD$  是  $AB$  边上的高,  $\therefore \angle CDB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$ .  $\because AC=5, CD=4, \therefore AD=\sqrt{AC^2-DC^2}=3$ .  $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle A + \angle ACD = \angle BCD + \angle ACD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle A = \angle BCD, \therefore \triangle ACD \sim \triangle CBD, \therefore \triangle ACD$  与  $\triangle CBD$  的相似比  $k = \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{3}{4}$ . 故答案为  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

13. 5 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore BC=AC, \angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle CAD + \angle ADC = 120^\circ$ .  $\because \angle ADE = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BDE + \angle ADC = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle CAD = \angle BDE, \therefore \triangle ADC \sim \triangle DEB, \therefore \frac{AD}{DE} = \frac{AC}{DB}$ .  $\because BD=4DC, \therefore$  设  $DC=x$ , 则  $BD=4x, \therefore BC=AC=5x, \therefore \frac{AD}{4} = \frac{5x}{4x}, \therefore AD=5$ , 故答案为 5.

14. 1:2 【解析】过点  $D$  作  $DH \parallel BF$ , 交  $AC$  于  $H$ , 则  $\frac{CD}{DB} = \frac{CH}{HF}, \frac{AF}{FH} = \frac{AE}{ED}$ .  $\because AD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中线,  $E$  是  $AD$  的中点,  $\therefore BD=DC, AE=ED, \therefore CH=HF, AF=FH, \therefore AF:FC=1:2$ , 故答案为 1:2.

15.  $\frac{15}{4}$  【解析】如图.  $\because BF=3, BC=12, \therefore CF=BC-BF=12-3=9, \therefore DF=\sqrt{CD^2+CF^2}=\sqrt{12^2+9^2}=15$ .  $\because \angle B = \angle C = \angle EFG = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3, \therefore \triangle BEF \sim \triangle CFD, \therefore \frac{BF}{CD} = \frac{EF}{DF}, \therefore \frac{3}{12} = \frac{EF}{15}, \therefore EF = \frac{15}{4}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{15}{4}$ .



16. 【证明】 $\because AB, AC$  分别交  $\odot O$  于  $D, B, E, C, \therefore$  四边形  $BCED$  是  $\odot O$  的内接四边形,  $\therefore \angle C + \angle BDE = 180^\circ$ .  $\because \angle ADE + \angle BDE = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle ADE =$



$\angle C$ . 又  $\angle A = \angle A$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB}$ , 即  $AD \cdot AB = AE \cdot AC$ .

17. 【证明】(1)  $\because \triangle ABC$  和  $\triangle ADE$  都是等腰直角三角形,  $\angle ABC = \angle AED = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AC = \sqrt{2}AB, AD = \sqrt{2}AE, \angle BAC = \angle EAD = 45^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AE}, \angle BAE = \angle CAD = 135^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BAE \sim \triangle CAD$ .

(2)  $\because \triangle BAE \sim \triangle CAD$ ,  $\therefore \angle BEA = \angle CDA$ .  $\because \angle PME = \angle AMD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle PME \sim \triangle AMD$ ,  $\therefore \frac{PM}{AM} = \frac{ME}{MD}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{PM}{ME} = \frac{AM}{MD}$ .  $\because \angle PMA = \angle EMD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle PMA \sim \triangle EMD$ ,  $\therefore \angle APD = \angle AED = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AP \perp CD$ .

18. 【解】(1)  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $PF \perp AE$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle BAD = \angle PFA = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle PAF + \angle BAE = 90^\circ = \angle PAF + \angle APF$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle APF$ , 故答案为 =.

(2) 相似. 理由如下: 由 (1) 可知,  $\angle BAE = \angle APF$ .  $\because \angle B = \angle PFA = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle PFA \sim \triangle ABE$ .

(3) 存在. 由题意知,  $\angle PFE = \angle ABE = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  分以下两种情况:

① 当  $\triangle PFE \sim \triangle ABE$  时,  $\angle PEF = \angle AEB$ ,  $\frac{EF}{BE} = \frac{PF}{AB}$ .  $\therefore$  正方形  $ABCD$  的边

长为 4,  $E$  是  $BC$  边的中点,  $\therefore AB = 4, BE = 2$ ,  $\therefore \frac{EF}{2} = \frac{PF}{4}$ ,  $\therefore PF = 2EF$ .

$\because AD \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle PAE$ ,  $\therefore \angle PAE = \angle PEA$ ,

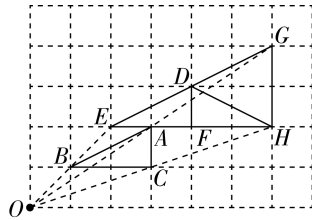
$\therefore AP = EP$ . 在  $Rt\triangle ABE$  中, 由勾股定理得  $AE = \sqrt{AB^2 + BE^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$ .

$\because PF \perp AE$ ,  $\therefore AF = EF = \sqrt{5}$ ,  $\therefore AP = \sqrt{AF^2 + PF^2} = \sqrt{5}EF = 5$ , 即  $x = 5$ .

② 当  $\triangle EFP \sim \triangle ABE$  时,  $\angle PEF = \angle EAB$ ,  $\therefore AB \parallel PE$ ,  $\therefore \angle BEP = \angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABEP$  是矩形,  $\therefore AP = BE = 2$ , 即  $x = 2$ .

综上所述,  $x$  的值为 2 或 5.

19. C 【解析】如图, 易知  $\triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle GEH$  是位似图形, 故选 C.



20. 1:2 【解析】 $\because \triangle P'Q'R'$  与  $\triangle PQR$  是位似图形,  $\therefore \triangle P'Q'R' \sim \triangle PQR$ .  $\because P', Q', R'$  分别是  $OP, OQ, OR$  的中点,  $\therefore P'Q' = \frac{1}{2}PQ$ , 即

$P'Q':PQ = 1:2$ ,  $\therefore \triangle P'Q'R'$  与  $\triangle PQR$  的相似比为 1:2.

21. (3,1) 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$  位似, 且  $\frac{AB}{A_1B_1} = 3, A(9,3)$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $A_1$  的坐标为 (3,1).

22.  $\frac{40}{3}$  【解析】过点  $O$  作  $OE \perp AB$  于  $E$ , 延长  $EO$  交  $CD$  于  $F$ . 由题意可得

$AB \parallel DC$ , 则  $OF \perp CD$ ,  $\triangle ABO \sim \triangle CDO$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AB}{DC} = \frac{OE}{OF}$ , 即  $\frac{30}{DC} = \frac{45}{20}$ , 解得  $DC =$

$\frac{40}{3}$  cm. 故答案为  $\frac{40}{3}$ .

23. 【解】设  $AB = x$  米,  $BC = y$  米.  $\because \angle ABC = \angle EDC = 90^\circ, \angle ACB = \angle ECD$ ,

$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle EDC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AB}{ED} = \frac{BC}{DC}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{x}{1.5} = \frac{y}{2}$ .  $\because \angle ABF = \angle GHF = 90^\circ$ ,

$\angle AFB = \angle GFH$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABF \sim \triangle GHF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AB}{GH} = \frac{BF}{HF}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{x}{1.5} = \frac{y+10}{3}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{y}{2} =$

$\frac{y+10}{3}$ , 解得  $y = 20$ , 把  $y = 20$  代入  $\frac{x}{1.5} = \frac{y}{2}$  中, 得  $\frac{x}{1.5} = \frac{20}{2}$ , 解得  $x = 15$ ,  $\therefore$  树

的高度  $AB$  为 15 米.

### 重难点上分

## 上分专题 (三) 相似三角形的常考模型

1.2 【解析】 $\because \angle AED = \angle ABC, \angle A = \angle A$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AED \sim \triangle ABC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AC}$ .

$\because AD = 4, BD = 8, AE = 6$ ,  $\therefore AB = 12$ ,  $\therefore \frac{6}{12} = \frac{4}{AC}$ ,  $\therefore AC = 8$ ,  $\therefore CE = AC - AE =$

2. 故答案为 2.

### 上分总结 | A 字型

A 字型分两种: ① 正 A 字型, ② 斜 A 字型. 注意两种 A 字型的边角对应关系不同.

2. (1) 【证明】 $\because DF \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle ABC$ .

$\because EF \parallel AB$ ,  $\therefore \triangle CEF \sim \triangle CBA$ ,  $\therefore \triangle FEC \sim \triangle ADF$ .

【解】(2) ①  $\because \triangle CEF \sim \triangle CBA$ ,  $\therefore \frac{CF}{AC} = \frac{EF}{AB} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\therefore AB = 3EF = 9$ .

②  $\because CF = \frac{1}{3}AC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{CF}{AF} = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\because \triangle FEC \sim \triangle ADF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle FEC}}{S_{\triangle ADF}} = \left(\frac{CF}{AF}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ ,

$\therefore S_{\triangle ADF} = 4S_{\triangle FEC} = 4$ .

3. 3:5 【解析】 $\because$  弦  $AB, CD$  相交于点  $E$ ,  $\therefore \angle C = \angle B, \angle A = \angle D$ ,

$\therefore \triangle ACE \sim \triangle DBE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AC}{BD} = \frac{AE}{DE} = \frac{3}{5}$ , 故答案为 3:5.

### 上分总结 | 8 字型

8 字型有两种: ① 正 8 字型, ② 斜 8 字型 (蝴蝶型). 注意两种 8 字型的边角对应关系不同.

4. (1) 【证明】 $\because AB = AC$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle C$ .  $\because BC$  是  $\angle ABD$  的平分线,

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle DBC$ ,  $\therefore \angle C = \angle DBC$ . 又  $\because \angle APC = \angle DPB$ ,  $\therefore \triangle APC \sim \triangle DPB$ .

(2) 【解】设  $DP = x$ .  $\because AP = PB = 1$ ,  $\therefore AD = AP + DP = 1 + x$ . 又  $\because AD = CP$ ,

$\therefore CP = 1 + x$ . 由 (1) 得  $\triangle APC \sim \triangle DPB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AP}{DP} = \frac{PC}{BP}$ , 即  $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{x+1}{1}$ , 解得  $x_1 =$

$\frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, x_2 = \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$  (不合题意, 舍去), 经检验  $x = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$  是分式方程的

根,  $\therefore DP = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ .

5.  $\frac{9}{2}$  【解析】 $\because AD = 4, BD = 5, AC = 6$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{4+5}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AC}{AD} =$

$\frac{AB}{AC}$ .  $\because \angle CAD = \angle BAC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ACD$ ,  $\therefore \frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{3}{2}$ .  $\because CD = 3$ ,

$\therefore BC = \frac{9}{2}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{9}{2}$ .

### 上分警示 | 子母型

子母型相似可看成由斜 A 字型相似变化而来, 子母型相似的对应关系比较容易写错, 为了避免出错可采用两种书写习惯: ① 仿照 A 字型写法, 从公共点写起; ② 按角的大小排序来写.

6.  $\frac{8}{3}$  【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$  为等边三角形,  $\therefore BC = AC = 4, \angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ$ . 设

$BD = x$ , 则  $CD = 4 - x$ .  $\because \angle EDC = \angle B + \angle BED$ , 即  $\angle EDF + \angle CDF = \angle B +$

$\angle BED$ .  $\because \angle EDF = \angle B = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BED = \angle CDF$ .  $\because \angle B = \angle C$ ,  $\therefore \triangle CDF \sim$

$\triangle BED$ ,  $\therefore CF:BD = CD:BE$ , 即  $CF:x = (4-x):3$ ,  $\therefore CF = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x =$

$-\frac{1}{3}(x-2)^2 + \frac{4}{3}$ .  $\because -\frac{1}{3} < 0$ ,  $\therefore$  当  $x = 2$  时,  $CF$  有最大值  $\frac{4}{3}$ , 此时  $AF$  有最小

值, 为  $4 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$ . 故答案为  $\frac{8}{3}$ .

### 上分总结 | 一线三等角型

通常通过等量关系找到对应相等的角, 进而得到相似三角形. 注意不要找错相对应的角.

7. (1) 【证明】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAM +$

$\angle AMB = 90^\circ$ .  $\because ME \perp AM$ ,  $\therefore \angle AME = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AMB + \angle FMC = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAM = \angle FMC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABM \sim \triangle MCF$ .

(2) 【解】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $AB = 4$ ,  $\therefore AB = BC = CD = 4$ .  $\because BM =$

$2$ ,  $\therefore MC = BC - BM = 4 - 2 = 2$ . 由 (1) 得  $\triangle ABM \sim \triangle MCF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AB}{CM} = \frac{BM}{CF}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{4}{2} =$

$\frac{2}{CF}$ ,  $\therefore CF = 1$ ,  $\therefore DF = CD - CF = 4 - 1 = 3$ .  $\because BC \parallel AD$ ,  $\therefore \angle EDF = \angle MCF$ ,

$\angle E = \angle EMC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle DEF \sim \triangle CMF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DE}{CM} = \frac{DF}{CF}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DE}{2} = \frac{3}{1}$ ,  $\therefore DE = 6$ ,

$\therefore \triangle DEF$  的面积为  $\frac{1}{2}DE \cdot DF = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 3 = 9$ .

8. 【解】(1) ①  $\because \angle ACB = \angle DCE = 50^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACB + \angle ACE = \angle DCE + \angle ACE$ ,

$\therefore \angle BCE = \angle ACD$ . 在  $\triangle BCE$  和  $\triangle ACD$  中,  $\begin{cases} BC = AC, \\ \angle BCE = \angle ACD, \\ CE = CD, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle ACD$ ,  $\therefore BE = AD$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AD}{BE} = 1$ , 故答案为 1.

② 令  $BE$  与  $AC$  交于点  $O$ .  $\because \triangle BCE \cong \triangle ACD$ ,  $\therefore \angle CBE = \angle CAD$ . 又  $\because \angle AOM = \angle BOC$ ,  $\therefore \angle AMB = \angle ACB = 50^\circ$ , 故答案为  $50^\circ$ .

(2) 令  $BE$  与  $AC$  交于点  $O$ . 设  $BC = a, EC = b$ . 在  $\triangle CAB$  和  $\triangle CDE$  中,

$\angle ACB = \angle DCE = 90^\circ, \angle CAB = \angle CDE = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AB = 2a, AC = \sqrt{3}a, DE =$

$2b, DC = \sqrt{3}b, \angle ACB + \angle ACE = \angle DCE + \angle ACE$ ,  $\therefore \angle BCE = \angle ACD$ .  $\therefore \frac{AC}{BC} =$

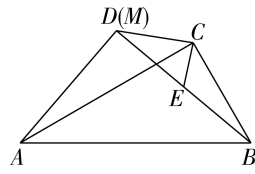
$\frac{DC}{EC} = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BCE \sim \triangle ACD$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AD}{BE} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \sqrt{3}, \angle CBE = \angle CAD$ .  $\because \angle AOM =$

$\angle BOC$ ,  $\therefore \angle AMB = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ .

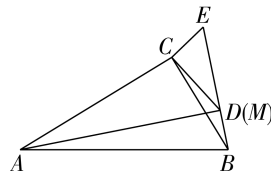
(3)  $AD = 3\sqrt{3}$  或  $2\sqrt{3}$ . 由 (2) 知  $\frac{AD}{BE} = \sqrt{3}, \angle AMB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  设  $BE = x$ , 则  $AD =$



$\sqrt{3}x$ . 如图(1),  $\because CE=1, CB=\sqrt{7}, \therefore DE=2CE=2,$   
 $AB=2CB=2\sqrt{7}, \therefore BD=x+2. \because \angle AMB=90^\circ,$   
 $\therefore (\sqrt{3}x)^2+(2+x)^2=(2\sqrt{7})^2,$  整理得  $x^2+x-6=0$ , 解得  $x=2$  或  $x=-3$  (舍去),  $\therefore AD=\sqrt{3}x=2\sqrt{3}$ .



如图(2),  $\because CE=1, CB=\sqrt{7}, \therefore DE=2CE=2,$   
 $AB=2CB=2\sqrt{7}, \therefore BD=x-2. \because \angle AMB=90^\circ,$   
 $\therefore (\sqrt{3}x)^2+(x-2)^2=(2\sqrt{7})^2,$  整理得  $x^2-x-6=0$ , 解得  $x=3$  或  $x=-2$  (舍去),  $\therefore AD=\sqrt{3}x=3\sqrt{3}$ .



综上所述,  $AD=3\sqrt{3}$  或  $2\sqrt{3}$ .

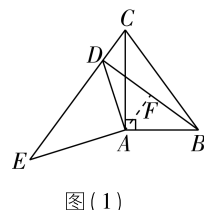
### 上分专题(四) 与相似三角形有关的动态变换

**1. B** 【解析】由折叠可知,  $\angle DMC = \angle EMC, \angle AMP = \angle EMP, \angle B = \angle G = 90^\circ, AB = GE, BP = PG, AM = DM. \therefore \angle AMD = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle PME + \angle CME = \frac{1}{2} \times 180^\circ = 90^\circ$ , 即  $\angle PMC = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle CMP$  是直角三角形, 故①正确.  $\because AD = 2\sqrt{2}AB, \therefore$  设  $AB = CD = x (x > 0)$ , 则  $AD = 2\sqrt{2}x, \therefore AM = DM = \frac{1}{2}AD = \sqrt{2}x = BN = NC, \therefore CM = \sqrt{MD^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{3}x. \because \angle PMC = \angle CNM = 90^\circ, \angle MCP = \angle NCM, \therefore \triangle MCN \sim \triangle PCM, \therefore \frac{CM}{PC} = \frac{CN}{CM}, \therefore CM^2 = CN \cdot CP, \therefore 3x^2 = \sqrt{2}x \cdot CP, \therefore CP = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}x, \therefore BP = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x, \therefore AB = \sqrt{2}BP$ , 故②正确.  $\because PN = CP - CN = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x, BP = PG = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x, \therefore PN = PG$ , 故③正确.  $\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle AMP = \angle MPC. \because \angle AMP = \angle PMF, \therefore \angle PMF = \angle FPM, \therefore PF = FM$ , 无法得到  $PM = PF$ , 故④不正确.  $\because AB = GE = x, BP = PG = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x, \therefore \frac{PG}{GE} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore \frac{CD}{MD} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore \frac{PG}{GE} = \frac{CD}{MD}, \therefore \frac{PG}{CD} = \frac{GE}{MD}. \because \angle G = \angle D = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle PEG \sim \triangle CMD$ , 故⑤正确. 故选 B.

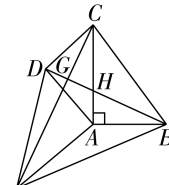
**2. (1) 【证明】** $\because$  将  $\triangle ABC$  绕点 A 顺时针旋转得到  $\triangle ADE, \therefore AD = AB, AE = AC, \angle DAE = \angle BAC = 90^\circ, \therefore \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AC}{AE} = 1, \angle DAE + \angle CAD = \angle BAC + \angle CAD, \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AE}, \angle BAD = \angle CAE, \therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE.$

【解】(2) 如图(1), 过点 A 作  $AF \perp BD$  于 F.  $\because \angle BAC = \angle DAE = 90^\circ, AB = AD = 3, AC = AE = 4, \therefore BC = DE = \sqrt{AB^2 + AC^2} = 5. \therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE, \therefore \angle ADF = \angle E.$

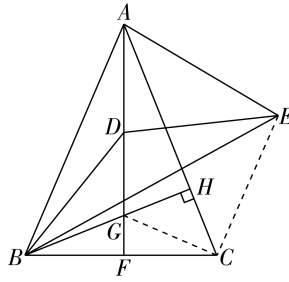
$\because \angle EAD = \angle AFD = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle FAD \sim \triangle ADE, \therefore \frac{AD}{DE} = \frac{FD}{AE}$ , 即  $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{DF}{4}, \therefore DF = \frac{12}{5}. \because AD = AB, AF \perp BD, \therefore BD = 2DF = \frac{24}{5}.$



(3) 是. 理由: 如图(2), 设  $BD$  与  $EC$  相交于点 G, 与  $AC$  相交于点 H.  $\because \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE, \therefore \angle ACE = \angle ABD. \because \angle GCH = \angle AHB, \therefore \triangle GCH \sim \triangle ABH, \therefore \angle EGB = \angle CGH = \angle BAC = 90^\circ, \therefore DG^2 + GC^2 = CD^2, GE^2 + GB^2 = BE^2, \therefore CD^2 + BE^2 = DG^2 + GC^2 + GE^2 + GB^2. \therefore DG^2 + GE^2 = DE^2 = 25, GC^2 + GB^2 = BC^2 = 25, \therefore CD^2 + BE^2 = 50, \therefore CD^2 + BE^2$  是定值, 定值为 50.



**3.  $2\sqrt{6}$  【解析】**如图, 连接 CG, CE.  $\because BH \perp AC, \therefore \angle BHA = 90^\circ. \because \angle ABH = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = 45^\circ. \because AB = AC, AF \perp BC, \therefore \angle BAF = \angle CAF = 22.5^\circ, BF = CF, \therefore GB = GC, \therefore \angle BGF = \angle CGF = \angle AGH = 90^\circ - 22.5^\circ = 67.5^\circ, \therefore \angle DGB = 112.5^\circ, \angle GBF = \angle GCF = 22.5^\circ. \therefore DB = DE, \angle BDE = 135^\circ, \therefore \angle DBE = \angle DEB =$



$22.5^\circ, \therefore \angle DBE = \angle GBC = \angle DEB = \angle GCF, \therefore \triangle DBE \sim \triangle GBC, \therefore \frac{BD}{BG} = \frac{BE}{BC}, \therefore \frac{BD}{BE} = \frac{BG}{BC}. \because \angle DBE + \angle EBG = \angle EBG + \angle HBC, \therefore \angle DBG = \angle EBC, \therefore \triangle DBG \sim \triangle EBC, \therefore \angle BGD = \angle BCE = 112.5^\circ. \because \angle ACB = 90^\circ - 22.5^\circ = 67.5^\circ, \therefore \angle ACE = 45^\circ, \therefore$  当  $AE \perp EC$  时,  $AE$  的值最小, 最小值为  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AC = 2\sqrt{2}$ , 此时  $\angle CAE = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle BAE = 90^\circ, \therefore BE = \sqrt{AB^2 + AE^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + (2\sqrt{2})^2} = 2\sqrt{6}$ , 故答案为  $2\sqrt{6}$ .

**4. 【解】**设经过 t 秒,  $\triangle PBQ$  与  $\triangle ABC$  相似, 则有  $AP = 2t$  cm,  $BQ = 4t$  cm, 所以  $BP = (10 - 2t)$  cm. 当  $\triangle PBQ \sim \triangle ABC$  时,  $\frac{BP}{AB} = \frac{BQ}{BC}$ , 即  $\frac{10-2t}{10} = \frac{4t}{20}$ , 解得  $t = 2.5$ ; 当  $\triangle QBP \sim \triangle ABC$  时,  $\frac{BQ}{AB} = \frac{BP}{BC}$ , 即  $\frac{4t}{10} = \frac{10-2t}{20}$ , 解得  $t = 1$ , 所以经过 2.5 s 或 1 s,  $\triangle PBQ$  与  $\triangle ABC$  相似.

## 卷④ 第二十七章提优验收卷(B卷)

### 答案及评分细则

快速对答案

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

轻松评分数

### 上分攻略 评分细则

11. 12 12. 3 13.  $(\sqrt{5}-1)$   
14. 12 15.  $\frac{16}{3}$  16. 15

**17. 【解】** $\because DE \parallel AC, DF \parallel BC, \therefore$  四边形 DFCE 是平行四边形,  $\triangle ADF \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{DF}{BC} = \frac{AF}{AB}$ .  
..... (2 分)

找准关键点  
17. 求出 CF, DF 的长是解题的关键.

$\because$  点 D 是边 AB 上靠近点 A 的四等分点,  $\therefore AD = \frac{1}{4}AB, \therefore \frac{DF}{BC} = \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{4}.$

..... (5 分)  
 $\because AC = 8, BC = 12, \therefore AF = 2, DF = 3,$   
..... (7 分)

$\therefore FC = AC - AF = 8 - 2 = 6,$   
 $\therefore$  平行四边形 DECF 的周长是  $2(DF + CF) = 18.$  ..... (8 分)

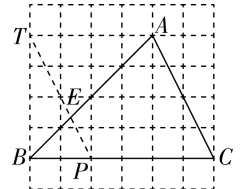
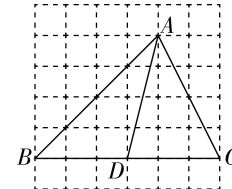
**18. 【证明】**(1)  $\because \angle BAD = \angle CAE, \angle ABD = \angle ACE, \therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE, \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AE}, \therefore AB \cdot AE = AC \cdot AD.$   
..... (4 分)  
(2)  $\because \angle BAD = \angle CAE, \therefore \angle BAD + \angle DAC = \angle DAC + \angle CAE,$   
即  $\angle BAC = \angle DAE.$  ..... (8 分)

$\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AE}, \therefore \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AC}{AE}, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC.$   
..... (10 分)

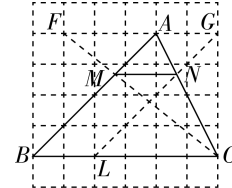
**19. 【解】** $\because BF = DF = 0.6$  m,  $BC = 1.4$  m,  $DE = 2.4$  m,  $\therefore CF = 2$  m,  $EF = 3$  m.  $\because OA \perp OE, CF \perp OE, \therefore CF \parallel OA, \therefore \triangle DFB \sim \triangle DOA, \triangle ECF \sim \triangle EAO, \therefore \frac{BF}{OA} = \frac{DF}{OD}, \frac{CF}{OA} = \frac{EF}{OE}, \therefore \frac{0.6}{OA} = \frac{0.6}{OD}, \frac{2}{OA} = \frac{3}{OD+2.4}, \therefore OA = OD = 4.8$  m.

答: 路灯的高度 OA 为 4.8 m. .... (10 分)

**20. 【解】**(1) 如图(1), 线段 AD 即为所求.  
..... (2 分)



(2) 如图(2), 点 E 即为所求. .... (6 分)  
(3) 如图(3),  $\triangle AMN$  即为所求.  
..... (12 分)



找准关键点  
18. (1) 利用“两角分别相等的两个三角形相似”判定  $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE$  是关键得分点.

找准关键点  
18. (2) 由  $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AE}$  得到  $\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AC}{AE}$  是关键得分点.

找准关键点  
20. (1) 利用网格找到 BC 边的中点 D 即可.

找准关键点  
20. (3) 取  $AF = 3$ , 连接 CF 交 AB 于点 M, 取  $AG = 2, CL = 4$ , 连接 GL 交 AC 于点 N, 连接 MN, 则  $\triangle AMN$  即为所求.

# 答案及评分细则

- 21. (1) 【证明】**∵ 四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  
 $\therefore AC \perp BD, \angle ADF = 90^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle AEG = \angle ADF = 90^\circ$ . ..... (2 分)  
 $\therefore AF$  平分  $\angle DAC, \therefore \angle DAF = \angle EAG$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle AEG \sim \triangle ADF$ . ..... (4 分)  
**【解】**(2) 结论:  $\triangle DFG$  是等腰三角形.  
..... (5 分)  
理由: ∵ 四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle DAE = 45^\circ, \angle ADF = 90^\circ$ .  $\therefore AF$  平分  $\angle DAC$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle DAG = \frac{1}{2} \angle DAC = 22.5^\circ$ , ..... (6 分)  
 $\therefore \angle DGF = \angle ADG + \angle DAG = 67.5^\circ$ ,  
 $\angle DFG = 90^\circ - \angle DAG = 67.5^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle DGF = \angle DFG, \therefore DG = DF$ , ..... (7 分)  
 $\therefore \triangle DFG$  是等腰三角形. .... (8 分)  
(3) ∵ 四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore AC \perp BD, EA = ED, \therefore \triangle AED$  是等腰直角三角形,  
 $\therefore$  易知  $AD = \sqrt{2}AE$ . .... (10 分)  
 $\therefore \triangle AEG \sim \triangle ADF, \therefore \frac{AF}{AG} = \frac{AD}{AE} = \sqrt{2}$ .  
..... (11 分)  
 $\therefore AG = 1, \therefore AF = \sqrt{2}$ ,  
 $\therefore GF = AF - AG = \sqrt{2} - 1$ . .... (12 分)  
**22. 【解】**(1) ∵  $CF \parallel AD, \therefore \angle F = \angle APF$ ,  
 $\angle FCE = \angle EAP$ .  $\therefore BE$  为  $AC$  边上的中线,  
 $\therefore AE = CE, \therefore \triangle AEP \cong \triangle CEF$  (AAS),  
 $\therefore AP = FC$ .  $\therefore PD \parallel FC, \therefore \triangle BPD \sim \triangle BFC$ ,  
 $\therefore \frac{PD}{FC} = \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore \frac{AP}{PD} = \frac{3}{2}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{3}{2}$ . .... (4 分)  
(2) ①如图(1), 过  $A$  作  $AF \parallel BC$ , 交  $BP$  的延长线于点  $F$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle AFE \sim \triangle CBE$ , ..... (5 分)  
 $\therefore \frac{AF}{BC} = \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore$  设  $AF = 3x$ , 则  $BC = 2x$ .  
 $\therefore \frac{DB}{BC} = \frac{4}{3}, \therefore BD = \frac{8}{3}x$ . .... (7 分)  
 $\therefore AF \parallel BD, \therefore \triangle AFP \sim \triangle DBP$ ,  
 $\therefore \frac{AP}{PD} = \frac{AF}{BD} = \frac{9}{8}$ . .... (9 分)

## 上分攻略 评分细则

### 避免失分点

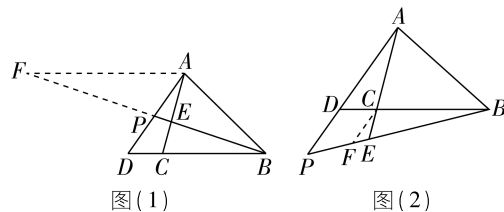
- 21. (2)** 先写出结论, 再说明理由, 否则不得全分.

### 找准关键点

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

### 找准采分点

- 22. (1)** 填空题不需要写出解题过程.



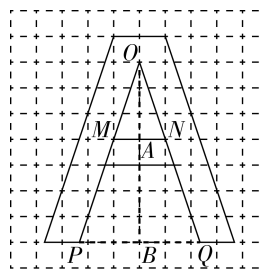
- ②如图(2), 过  $C$  作  $CF \parallel AP$  交  $PB$  于  $F$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle BCF \sim \triangle BDP, \therefore \frac{BC}{BD} = \frac{CF}{PD} = \frac{3}{4}$ ,  
..... (10 分)  
 $\therefore$  设  $CF = 3x$ , 则  $PD = 4x$ .  $\therefore CF \parallel AP$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle ECF \sim \triangle EAP, \therefore \frac{EC}{AE} = \frac{CF}{AP} = \frac{2}{7}$ ,  
..... (12 分)  
 $\therefore AP = \frac{21}{2}x, \therefore \frac{AP}{DP} = \frac{\frac{21}{2}x}{4x} = \frac{21}{8}$ . .... (14 分)

### 找准关键点

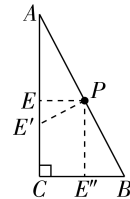
- 22. (2)** ②作平行线, 根据  $CF \parallel AP$  证明  $\triangle BCF \sim \triangle BDP$  和  $\triangle ECF \sim \triangle EAP$  是解题的关键.

## 上分解析

- 1. A 【解析】**∵  $\angle A = 35^\circ, \angle B = 65^\circ, \therefore \angle C = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle B = 80^\circ$ .  
 $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF, \therefore \angle F = \angle C = 80^\circ$ , 故选 A.  
**2. B 【解析】**设它的实际长度为  $x$  cm. 根据题意可得  $\frac{1}{38\ 000} = \frac{7}{x}$ , 解得  $x = 266\ 000$ .  
 $\therefore 266\ 000$  cm = 2.66 km,  $\therefore$  它的实际长度是 2.66 km. 故选 B.  
**3. D 【解析】**如果两个多边形的对应角相等, 对应边成比例, 则这两个多边形是相似多边形. 由题图可知, 只有甲和丁的对应角相等, 且对应边成比例, 所以甲和丁是相似形. 故选 D.  
**4. C 【解析】**∵  $\angle A = \angle A, \therefore$  当  $\angle B = \angle C$  或  $\angle ADC = \angle AEB$  或  $AD:AE = AC:AB$  时,  $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle ACD$ . 故选 C.  
**5. D 【解析】**如图, 连接  $PQ$ , 过点  $O$  作  $OB \perp PQ$ , 与  $MN$  交于点  $A$ .  
 $\therefore MN \parallel PQ, \therefore OA \perp MN, \triangle OMN \sim \triangle OPQ, \therefore \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{MN}{PQ}, \therefore \frac{3}{7} = \frac{2}{PQ}, \therefore PQ = \frac{14}{3}$ . 故选 D.  
**6. D 【解析】**连接  $AE$  并延长, 交直线  $c$  于点  $H$ .  
 $\therefore b \parallel c, \therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle ACH, \therefore \frac{BE}{CH} = \frac{AB}{AC}$ .  
 $\therefore AB = 1, BC = 2, \therefore \frac{BE}{CH} = \frac{1}{1+2} = \frac{1}{3}$ . 又  $\therefore CF < CH, \therefore \frac{BE}{CF} > \frac{BE}{CH}, \therefore \frac{BE}{CF} > \frac{1}{3}$ . 故选 D.  
**7. A 【解析】**∵ 四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ$ .  
 $\therefore BE = 2.5, BH = 0.5, \therefore HE = BE - BH = 2.5 - 0.5 = 2$ .  
 $\therefore$  四边形  $BEFG$  是矩形,  $\therefore BG = EF, \angle BEF = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ABH = \angle FEH = 90^\circ$ .  
 $\therefore \angle AHB = \angle FHE, \therefore \triangle ABH \sim \triangle FEH, \therefore \frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{BH}{EH}, \therefore \frac{1}{EF} = \frac{0.5}{2}, \therefore EF = 4, \therefore BG = 4$ , 故选 A.



- 8. B 【解析】**过点  $C$  作  $CE \perp y$  轴于  $E$ , 过点  $B$  作  $BF \perp y$  轴于  $F, \therefore \angle CEP = \angle BFP = 90^\circ$ .  
 $\therefore \angle BPF = \angle CPE, \therefore \triangle CPE \sim \triangle BPF, \therefore \frac{CE}{BF} = \frac{PE}{PF} = \frac{PC}{PB} = 2$ .  
 $\therefore B(-2, -4), P(0, -1), \therefore BF = 2, PF = 3$ . 设点  $C$  的坐标为  $(x, y), \therefore CE = x, OE = y, \therefore PE = y + 1, \therefore \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y+1}{3} = 2, \therefore x = 4, y = 5, \therefore$  点  $C$  的坐标为  $(4, 5)$ , 故选 B.

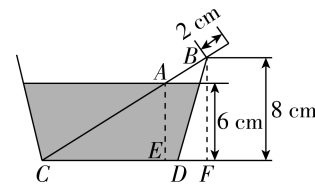


- 9. B 【解析】**如图, 过点  $P$  作  $PE \parallel BC$  交  $AC$  于  $E, PE' \parallel AC$  交  $BC$  于  $E'$ , 可得  $\triangle APE \sim \triangle ABC, \triangle PBE' \sim \triangle ABC$ .  
过点  $P$  作  $PE' \perp AB$  交  $AC$  于  $E'$ , 可得  $\angle E'PA = \angle C = 90^\circ$ .  
 $\therefore \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle APE' \sim \triangle ACB, \therefore$  满足条件的直线可以作 3 条. 故选 B.

### 上分警示 | 作一个三角形的相似三角形

过点  $P$  作  $PE' \perp AB$  交  $AC$  于  $E'$  是容易忽略的一种情况, 属于斜 A 字型, 注意不要遗漏.

- 10. C 【解析】**∵  $\triangle ABC$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore AB = AC, \angle BAD = \angle C = 60^\circ$ . 在  $\triangle ABD$  和  $\triangle CAE$  中,  
 $\begin{cases} AB = AC, \\ \angle BAD = \angle C, \\ AD = CE, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CAE$  (SAS), 故①正确.  
 $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle DAF, BD = AE, \therefore \angle BFE = \angle ABD + \angle BAF = \angle DAF + \angle BAF = \angle BAD = 60^\circ$ , 故②正确.  
 $\therefore \angle DAF = \angle ABD, \angle ADF = \angle ADB, \therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle BDA$ , 故③错误.  
 $\therefore \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{AD}{BD}, \therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore$  设  $AD = CE = x$ , 则  $AC = AB = BC = 3x, \therefore CD = BE = 2x, AF \cdot BD = AB \cdot AD = 3x^2$ .  
 $\therefore \angle FBE = \angle CBD, \angle BFE = \angle C = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle BFE \sim \triangle BCD, \therefore \frac{BF}{BC} = \frac{BE}{BD}, \therefore BF \cdot BD = BC \cdot BE = 6x^2, \therefore \frac{AF \cdot BD}{BF \cdot BD} = \frac{AF}{BF} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故④正确. 故选 C.  
**11. 12 【解析】**设这个四边形的最长边长为  $x$ .  
 $\therefore$  两个四边形相似,  $\therefore \frac{x}{6} = \frac{6}{3}$ , 解得  $x = 12$ . 故答案为 12.  
**12. 3 【解析】**∵  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle ECD$ .  
 $\therefore E$  是边  $AC$  的中点,  $CD = \frac{1}{2}BC, \therefore \frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{AC}{CE} = 2, \therefore \triangle ACB \sim \triangle ECD, \therefore \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{CD} = 2$ .  
 $\therefore AB = 6, \therefore \frac{6}{DE} = 2, \therefore DE = 3$ . 故答案为 3.  
**13.  $(\sqrt{5}-1)$  【解析】**∵ 习字格为正方形,  $\therefore MN \parallel PQ, \angle N = 90^\circ$ .  
 $\therefore AB \parallel PN, \therefore$  四边形  $ANPB$  为矩形,  $\therefore AB = NP = 2$  cm.  
 $\therefore \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \therefore BC = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}AB = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \times 2 = (\sqrt{5}-1)$  cm. 故答案为  $(\sqrt{5}-1)$ .  
**14. 12 【解析】**如图, 过点  $A$  作  $AE \perp CD$  于点  $E$ , 过点  $B$  作  $BF \perp CD$  交  $CD$  延长线于点  $F, \therefore AE \parallel BF, AE = 6$  cm,  $BF = 8$  cm,  
 $\therefore \triangle ACE \sim \triangle BCF, \therefore \frac{AE}{BF} = \frac{AC}{BC}, \therefore BC = 18 -$



卷⑤ 期中综合检测卷

答案及评分细则

快速对答案

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

轻松评分数

上分攻略 评分细则

11.  $\frac{3}{2}$  12. >

13.  $\angle AEF = \angle ACB$  (答案不唯一)

14.  $-1 < x < 0$  或  $x > 2$  15.  $135^\circ$  16. 3

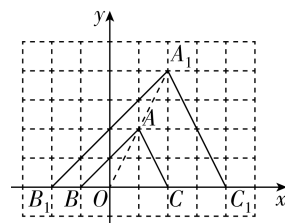
17. 【解】(1) 将点  $A(n, 4)$  代入  $y = 2x - 4$  得  $2n - 4 = 4$ , 解得  $n = 4$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $A$  的坐标为  $(4, 4)$ .  
..... (5 分)

(2) 将点  $A(4, 4)$  代入  $y = \frac{k}{x}$  得  $k = 16$ ,  
 $\therefore$  反比例函数解析式为  $y = \frac{16}{x}$ . ... (8 分)

18. 【解】(1)  $\triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle CDB$  相似. 理由:  
 $\because AC \parallel BD, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle CBD$ . .... (3 分)  
 $\because \angle ABC = \angle CDB = 90^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle CDB$ . .... (5 分)

(2)  $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle CDB$ ,  
 $\therefore \frac{BC}{BD} = \frac{AC}{BC}$ . .... (7 分)  
 $\because AC = 10, BC = 6, \therefore \frac{6}{BD} = \frac{10}{6}, \therefore BD = \frac{18}{5}$ .  
..... (10 分)

19. 【解】(1) 如图,  $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$  即为所求.  
..... (6 分)



(2) 点  $A_1(2, 4)$ , 点  $D_1(2a, 2b)$ .  
..... (10 分)

20. 【解】(1) 由图象可知  $y$  与  $x$  成反比例函数关系, 设  $y$  与  $x$  的函数关系式为  $y = \frac{k}{x} (k \neq 0)$ ,

找准采分点

17. (1) 正确解关于  $n$  的方程得 2 分.

规避失分点

18. (1) 需先回答是否相似, 否则不得全分.

规避失分点

19. (1) 画在网格图外不得分.

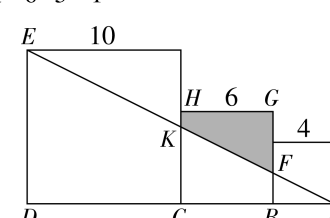
找准采分点

20. (1) 先判断函数类型, 再设函数关系式, 得 1 分.

$2 = 16(\text{cm}), \therefore \frac{6}{8} = \frac{AC}{16}, \therefore AC = 12 \text{ cm}, \therefore$  吸管在水中部分的长度为  $12 \text{ cm}$ .

15.  $\frac{16}{3}$  【解析】 $\because \angle ABC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle PBC = 60^\circ - \angle ABP. \therefore \angle APB = \angle BPC = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle PAB = 180^\circ - 120^\circ - \angle ABP = 60^\circ - \angle ABP, \therefore \angle PAB = \angle PBC, \therefore \triangle APB \sim \triangle BPC, \therefore \frac{AP}{BP} = \frac{BP}{CP}. \therefore AP = 3, BP = 4, \therefore CP = \frac{BP^2}{AP} = \frac{4^2}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{16}{3}$ .

16. 15 【解析】

计算阴影部分(梯形 HKFG)的底边长	如图, $\because BF \parallel DE, \therefore \triangle ABF \sim \triangle ADE,$ $\therefore \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{BF}{DE},$ $\because AB = 4, AD = 4 + 6 + 10 = 20, DE = 10, \therefore \frac{4}{20} = \frac{BF}{10},$ $\therefore BF = 2, \therefore GF = 6 - 2 = 4.$ $\because CK \parallel DE, \therefore \triangle ACK \sim \triangle ADE, \therefore \frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{CK}{DE},$ $\because AC = 4 + 6 = 10, AD = 20, DE = 10, \therefore \frac{10}{20} = \frac{CK}{10},$ $\therefore CK = 5, \therefore HK = 6 - 5 = 1$ 
计算阴影部分(梯形 HKFG)的面积	阴影部分的面积为 $\frac{1}{2}(HK + GF) \cdot GH = \frac{1}{2} \times (1 + 4) \times 6 = 15$ . 故答案为 15

17. 【思路分析】根据平行四边形的判定得出四边形  $DFCE$  是平行四边形, 同时证出  $\triangle ADF \sim \triangle ABC$ , 结合已知条件得出  $\frac{DF}{BC} = \frac{AF}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{4}$ , 从而求出  $DF, CF$  的长即可求出答案.

18. 【关键点拨】找准对应边和对应角是解题的关键.

19. 【关键点拨】本题考查了相似三角形的应用, 熟练掌握相似三角形的判定和性质是解题的关键.

20. 【关键点拨】本题主要考查利用网格作图, 掌握三角形中线的定义、相似三角形的判定与性质是解题的关键.

21. 【思路分析】(1) 证明两个角对应相等即可.

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

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

22. 【关键点拨】掌握类比思想是解题的关键.

把  $(10, 1.5)$  代入关系式得  $1.5 = \frac{k}{10},$

$\therefore k = 15, \therefore y$  与  $x$  的函数关系式为  $y = \frac{15}{x} (0 < x \leq 60), \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$

$\therefore 20 - 15 = 5$  (万元),  $\therefore$  首付款为 5 万元.  
..... (6 分)

(2) 当  $x = 40$  时,  $y = \frac{15}{40} = 0.375$ .

答: 平均每月应付 0.375 万元. ... (9 分)

(3) 当  $y = 0.3$  时,  $0.3 = \frac{15}{x},$

解得  $x = 50$ .

答: 张先生要 50 个月才能结清余款.  
..... (12 分)

21. 【解】(1) 把  $D(1, m)$  代入  $y = 4x$  中, 得  $m = 4 \times 1 = 4, \therefore D(1, 4).$  ..... (1 分)

把  $D(1, 4)$  代入  $y = \frac{k}{x} (x > 0)$ , 得  $k = 4,$

$\therefore$  反比例函数的解析式为  $y = \frac{4}{x} (x > 0).$   
..... (3 分)

(2) ① 过点  $D$  作  $DE \perp AC$ , 垂足为  $E$ .

$\because OC \perp AC, \therefore DE \parallel OC,$

$\therefore \triangle AED \sim \triangle ACO,$

$\therefore \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AO}. \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$

$\because AD = 2OD, \therefore \frac{AD}{AO} = \frac{2}{3}.$

$\because D(1, 4), \therefore CE = 1,$

$\therefore AE = AC - 1,$

$\therefore \frac{AC - 1}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AO} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore AC = 3.$

当  $x = 3$  时,  $y = 4x = 12,$

$\therefore$  点  $A(3, 12).$  ..... (8 分)

② 设点  $B(n, 12)$ , 将其代入  $y = \frac{4}{x} (x > 0),$  得  $12 = \frac{4}{n}, \therefore n = \frac{1}{3},$

$\therefore B\left(\frac{1}{3}, 12\right), \therefore AB = 3 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{8}{3},$

..... (10 分)

找准关键点

20. (3) 根据因变量的值以及解析式, 求出自变量的值是关键得分点.

找准采分点

21. (1) 把  $D(1, 4)$  代入  $y = \frac{k}{x}$  中得  $k$  的值得 1 分.

找准采分点

21. (2) ① 写出辅助线的作法得 1 分.

找准关键点

21. (2) ② 通过分割法表示出  $\triangle OBD$  的面积是关键得分点.



答案及评分细则

$\therefore S_{\triangle OBD} = S_{\triangle ABO} - S_{\triangle ABD} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{3} \times 12 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{3} \times (12-4) = \frac{16}{3}$ . ..... (12 分)

**22. 【解】** (1)  $\triangle DEP \sim \triangle CPG$ .  
证明如下:  
 $\because \angle EPG = \angle A = \angle D = \angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle EPD + \angle GPC = 90^\circ$ ,  
 $\angle EPD + \angle DEP = 90^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle DEP = \angle GPC$ , ..... (2 分)  
 $\therefore \triangle DEP \sim \triangle CPG$ . (答案不唯一)  
..... (4 分)

(2)  $\because \triangle DEP \sim \triangle CPG, S_{\triangle DEP} : S_{\triangle CPG} = 9 : 25, \therefore \frac{DP}{CG} = \frac{DE}{CP} = \frac{3}{5}$ . ..... (5 分)

设  $PD = 3x$ , 则  $CG = 5x, PC = 5 - 3x, \therefore DE = \frac{3}{5}PC = 3 - \frac{9}{5}x, \therefore EP = 2 + \frac{9}{5}x$ . ..... (6 分)

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle DEP$  中,  $\angle D = 90^\circ, \therefore DE^2 + DP^2 = PE^2$ , 即  $\left(3 - \frac{9}{5}x\right)^2 + (3x)^2 = \left(2 + \frac{9}{5}x\right)^2$ ,  
解得  $x_1 = \frac{5}{3}$  (舍去),  $x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$ , ..... (8 分)

$\therefore DP = 3x = 1$ ,  
 $\therefore$  当  $DP = 1$  时,  $\triangle DEP$  与  $\triangle CPG$  面积的比是  $9 : 25$ . ..... (9 分)

(3) 由题可得,  $\angle EPF = \angle A = \angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BEP + \angle BPE = \angle CPF + \angle BPE = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle BEP = \angle CPF$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle BEP \sim \triangle CPF$ . ..... (11 分)

$\because S_{\triangle BEP} : S_{\triangle CPF} = 9 : 25, \therefore \frac{EP}{PF} = \frac{BP}{CF} = \frac{BE}{PC} = \frac{3}{5}$ .  
设  $EP = 3t$ , 则  $AE = 3t, AF = FP = 5t, \therefore FC = 5 - 5t, EB = 5 - 3t, \therefore BP = \frac{3}{5}CF = 3 - 3t$ ,  
 $\therefore PC = 2 + 3t, \therefore \frac{EB}{PC} = \frac{5 - 3t}{2 + 3t} = \frac{3}{5}$ , 解得  $t = \frac{19}{24}$ ,  
..... (13 分)

$\therefore PC = 2 + 3t = \frac{35}{8}, \therefore$  当  $PC = \frac{35}{8}$  时,  $\triangle BEP$  与  $\triangle CPF$  面积的比是  $9 : 25$ . ..... (14 分)

上分攻略 评分细则

找准采分点

22. (1) 先写结论, 再给出证明.

找准关键点

22. (2) 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle DEP$  中, 根据勾股定理, 列出关于  $x$  的方程是关键得分点.

找准关键点

22. (3) 先判定  $\triangle BEP \sim \triangle CPF$ , 再根据相似三角形对应边成比例, 列出方程求解即可.

上分解析

- 1. B 【解析】** 将点  $(-1, -4)$  代入反比例函数解析式  $y = \frac{k}{x}$ , 得  $-4 = \frac{k}{-1}, \therefore k = 4, \therefore$  反比例函数的解析式为  $y = \frac{4}{x}$ . 故选 B.
- 2. B 【解析】**  $\because AD = 1, BD = 2, \therefore AB = AD + BD = 3. \because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore AD : AB = 1 : 3, \therefore \triangle ADE$  与  $\triangle ABC$  的相似比是  $1 : 3$ . 故选 B.
- 3. C 【解析】**  $\because$  用放大镜看到的多边形与原多边形是相似图形,  $\therefore$  用放大镜看到的多边形与原多边形相比较, 周长、面积、每条边的长度均增大了, 但每个内角的度数不发生改变. 故选 C.
- 4. D 【解析】**  $\because PA \perp x$  轴,  $\therefore S_{\triangle OPA} = \frac{1}{2} |k| = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ , 即  $\triangle OPA$  的面积保持不变. 故选 D.

上分心得 | 反比例函数中  $k$  的几何意义

过反比例函数  $y = \frac{k}{x} (k \neq 0)$  图象上任意一点作一坐标轴的垂线, 连接该点与原点, 所得的三角形面积为  $\frac{1}{2} |k|$ .

- 5. A 【解析】**  $\because AM = \frac{2}{5}AB, \therefore \frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{2}{3}$ . 由作图可知  $\angle AMN = \angle B, \therefore MN \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle AMN \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{AN}{NC} = \frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{MN}{BC} = \frac{AM}{AB} = \frac{2}{5}$ , 故选 A.
- 6. D 【解析】** 设  $y = \frac{k}{x} (k \neq 0)$ , 当  $x$  增加  $20\%$  时,  $y = \frac{k}{1.2x}$ , 则  $\frac{\frac{k}{x} - \frac{k}{1.2x}}{\frac{k}{x}} \times 100\% \approx 16.7\%$ , 即  $y$  减少约  $16.7\%$ . 故选 D.

- 7. A 【解析】** 如图, 当王红的眼睛的位置到  $F'$  时,  $C, A, F'$  共线.  $\because AB \perp l, CD \perp l, \therefore AB \parallel CD, \therefore \triangle F'AH \sim \triangle F'CK, \therefore \frac{F'H}{F'K} = \frac{AH}{CK}$ .  
 $\because AH = AB - BH = 8 - 1.6 = 6.4 \text{ (m)}, CK = CD - KD = 12 - 1.6 = 10.4 \text{ (m)}. \therefore BD = 5 \text{ m}, \therefore KH = 5 \text{ m}, \frac{F'H}{F'H + 5} = \frac{6.4}{10.4}, \therefore F'H = 8 \text{ m}, \therefore$  在前进的过程中, 当王红看不到右边较高的树的顶端  $C$  时, 她与左边较低的树  $AB$  的水平距离小于  $8 \text{ m}$ . 故选 A.

上分心得 | 相似三角形的应用

从实际问题中抽象出相似三角形, 根据相似三角形的性质来解决问题.

- 8. A 【解析】**  $\because \triangle ABC$  中,  $AB = AC, \angle BAC = 20^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB = 80^\circ$ . 又  $\because \angle PAQ = \angle PAB + \angle BAC + \angle CAQ = 100^\circ, \therefore \angle PAB + \angle CAQ = 80^\circ$ .

- $\because \angle ACB = \angle CAQ + \angle AQC, \therefore \angle AQC = \angle PAB$ , 同理  $\angle P = \angle CAQ, \therefore \triangle APB \sim \triangle QAC, \therefore \frac{PB}{AC} = \frac{AB}{QC}$ , 即  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{2}{y}$ , 则  $y = \frac{4}{x}$ . 故选 A.
- 9. C 【解析】** 连接  $CO$ , 过  $C$  作  $CH \perp x$  轴于  $H$  点. 将  $A(2, 0)$  代入  $y = \sqrt{3}x + b$  得  $b = -2\sqrt{3}, \therefore y = \sqrt{3}x - 2\sqrt{3}$ , 当  $x = 0$  时,  $y = -2\sqrt{3}, \therefore B(0, -2\sqrt{3}), \therefore OB = 2\sqrt{3}. \because A(2, 0), \therefore OA = 2$ . 易证  $\triangle CAH \sim \triangle BAO, \therefore \frac{CH}{BO} = \frac{AH}{AO} = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore CH = \sqrt{3}, AH = 1, \therefore OH = 2 + 1 = 3, \therefore$  点  $C(3, \sqrt{3}), \therefore k = 3\sqrt{3}$ . 故选 C.

- 10. D 【解析】**  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore AB = AD, \angle BAF = \angle DAF = 45^\circ$ . 在  $\triangle ABF$  和  $\triangle ADF$  中,  $\begin{cases} AB = AD, \\ \angle BAF = \angle DAF, \\ AF = AF, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle ADF$  (SAS),  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABF} = S_{\triangle ADF}$ , 故①正确.  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC, AD = BC, \therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle CEF, \therefore \frac{AD}{CE} = \frac{AF}{CF} = \frac{DF}{EF}$ .  $\because$  点  $E$  是  $BC$  边的中点,  $\therefore BC = 2CE$ , 即  $AD = 2CE, \therefore \frac{AD}{CE} = \frac{AF}{CF} = \frac{DF}{EF} = 2$ , 即  $DF = 2EF, AF = 2CF, \therefore S_{\triangle CDF} = 2S_{\triangle CEF}, S_{\triangle ADF} = 2S_{\triangle CDF}$ , 故②④正确.  $\because \triangle ADF \sim \triangle CEF, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADF}}{S_{\triangle CEF}} = \left(\frac{AD}{CE}\right)^2 = 2^2 = 4, \therefore S_{\triangle ADF} = 4S_{\triangle CEF}$ , 故③正确. 故选 D.

- 11.  $\frac{3}{2}$  【解析】**  $\because a, b, c, d$  是成比例线段,  $\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}. \because a = 4, b = 2, c = 3, \therefore \frac{4}{2} = \frac{3}{d}, \therefore d = \frac{3}{2}$ . 故答案为  $\frac{3}{2}$ .

- 12.  $>$  【解析】**  $\because$  当  $x = -1$  时,  $y = 4, \therefore k = -1 \times 4 = -4 < 0, \therefore$  此反比例函数图象位于第二、四象限.  $\because -4 < 0 < 2, \therefore y_1 > y_2$ . 故答案为  $>$ .
- 13.  $\angle AEF = \angle ACB$  (答案不唯一) 【解析】** 可添加条件  $\angle AEF = \angle ACB. \because \angle FAE = \angle BAC, \angle AEF = \angle ACB, \therefore \triangle AFE \sim \triangle ABC$ . 故答案为  $\angle AEF = \angle ACB$  (答案不唯一).

- 14.  $-1 < x < 0$  或  $x > 2$  【解析】** 由图象可知不等式  $k_1x + b < \frac{k_2}{x}$  的解集是  $-1 < x < 0$  或  $x > 2$ . 故答案为  $-1 < x < 0$  或  $x > 2$ .

- 15.  $135^\circ$  【解析】**

结合网格计算 线段长度	由题意得 $AB = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}, BP = 1, BC = 5$
判定三角形相似	$\because \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{BP}{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{BP}{AB}. \because \angle ABC = \angle PBA, \therefore \triangle BPA \sim \triangle BAC$
利用相似三角形 性质求角度	$\because \angle BPA = 90^\circ + 45^\circ = 135^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle BPA = 135^\circ$ , 故答案为 $135^\circ$

- 16.3 【解析】 $\because \triangle OAB$  的顶点  $A, B$  分别在反比例函数  $y = \frac{k}{x} (x > 0)$  和  $y = \frac{9}{x} (x > 0)$  的图象上, 且  $AB \parallel x$  轴,  $\therefore$  设  $B\left(b, \frac{9}{b}\right)$ , 则  $A\left(\frac{kb}{9}, \frac{9}{b}\right)$ .
- $\therefore \triangle OAB$  的面积为 3,  $\therefore S_{\triangle OAB} = 3 = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot y_B = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(b - \frac{kb}{9}\right) \times \frac{9}{b}$ , 解得  $k = 3$ .
17. 【关键点拨】熟练掌握待定系数法是解题的关键.
18. 【关键点拨】熟练掌握相似三角形的判定和性质是解题的关键.
19. 【关键点拨】熟练掌握位似图形的作法和位似图形的性质是解答本题的关键.
20. 【关键点拨】解答本题的关键是从图象中获取信息求出函数关系式.
21. 【关键点拨】本题考查了一次函数与反比例函数图象的交点问题, 根据交点坐标满足两个函数关系式, 求出点的坐标及两函数关系式是解题关键.
22. 【关键点拨】灵活运用方程思想是解决本题的关键.

## 卷⑥ 第二十八章基础诊断卷 (A 卷)

### 答案及评分细则

快速对答案

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

轻松评分数

11.  $\frac{2}{3}$  12.  $\frac{4}{5}$  13.  $2\sqrt{5}$

14.  $75^\circ$  15.  $\sqrt{5}$  16.  $\frac{4}{3}$

17. 【解】(1)  $\tan 45^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ - \cos^2 45^\circ$   
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$   
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$   
 $= \frac{1}{4} \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$

(2)  $3\tan 30^\circ - \tan^2 45^\circ + 2\sin 60^\circ$   
 $= 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - 1^2 + 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$   
 $= \sqrt{3} - 1 + \sqrt{3}$   
 $= 2\sqrt{3} - 1 \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$

### 上分攻略 评分细则

规避失分点

17. 直接写出计算结果不得分, 必须有计算的步骤.

18. 【解】(1)  $\because$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle C = 90^\circ, a = 9, c = 15$ ,  
 $\therefore b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{15^2 - 9^2} = 12, \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$   
 $\therefore \tan A = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore \angle A \approx 36.87^\circ$ ,  
 则  $\angle B \approx 53.13^\circ$ .  
 综上,  $b = 12, \angle A \approx 36.87^\circ, \angle B \approx 53.13^\circ$ .  
 $\dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$
- (2)  $\because$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle C = 90^\circ, \angle A = 60^\circ, a = \sqrt{5}, \therefore \angle B = 30^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore c = \frac{a}{\cos B} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{3}$ ,  
 $b = a \cdot \tan B = \sqrt{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{3}$ .  
 综上,  $c = \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{3}, b = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{3}, \angle B = 30^\circ$ .  
 $\dots\dots\dots (10 \text{ 分})$
19. (1) 【证明】 $\because AD$  是  $BC$  上的高,  
 $\therefore AD \perp BC, \therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ, \angle ADC = 90^\circ$ .  
 $\therefore$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$  和  $\text{Rt} \triangle ADC$  中,  
 $\tan B = \frac{AD}{BD}, \cos \angle DAC = \frac{AD}{AC}, \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$   
 $\tan B = \cos \angle DAC$ ,  
 $\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AD}{AC}$ ,  
 $\therefore AC = BD. \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$
- (2) 【解】在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ADC$  中,  $\sin C = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{12}{13}$ , 故可设  $AD = 12k$ , 则  $AC = 13k, \therefore CD = \sqrt{AC^2 - AD^2} = 5k. \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$   
 $\therefore BC = BD + CD, AC = BD, \therefore BC = 13k + 5k = 18k$ . 又  $\because BC = 12, \therefore 18k = 12, \therefore k = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  
 $\therefore AD = 12k = 12 \times \frac{2}{3} = 8. \dots\dots\dots (10 \text{ 分})$
20. 【解】(1) 如图, 过点  $D$  作  $DE \perp BC$  交  $BC$  的延长线于点  $E$ , 则  $\angle DCE = 60^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore DE = CD \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 2000\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3000 \text{ (米)},$

规避失分点

18. 必须指明在直角三角形中, 否则扣 1 分.

规避失分点

18. 必须把要求的值都求出来, 少求一个扣 1 分.

找准关键点

19. (1) 根据三角形高的性质得到  $\triangle ABD$  和  $\triangle ADC$  是直角三角形是关键得分点.

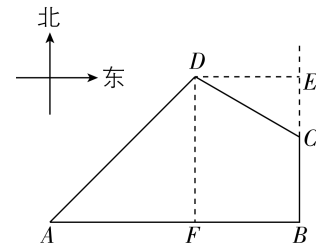
找准采分点

19. (2) 根据  $\sin C = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{12}{13}$ , 设出  $AD = 12k$ , 从而得到  $AC = 13k$  得 1 分.

找准采分点

20. (1) 正确作出辅助线得 1 分.

$\therefore$  点  $D$  到直线  $BC$  的距离为 3 000 米.  
 $\dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$



(2) 乙能收到甲的呼叫信号. 理由如下: 如图, 过点  $D$  作  $DF \perp AB$  于点  $F$ ,  
 $\therefore$  四边形  $BEDF$  是矩形,  
 $\therefore BF = DE = 3000 \text{ 米}. \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$   
 $\therefore \angle DAF = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore AF = DF = AB - BF = 7000 - 3000 = 4000 \text{ (米)},$   
 $\therefore AD = \sqrt{2}AF = 4000\sqrt{2} \approx 5656 \text{ (米)}. \dots\dots\dots (10 \text{ 分})$   
 $\therefore$  对讲机信号覆盖半径是 6 000 米,  $6000 > 5656, \therefore$  乙能收到甲的呼叫信号.  
 $\dots\dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$

21. 【解】(1) 根据题意得  $\beta = 90^\circ - \alpha$ .  
 $\dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$

(2) 设  $AD = x \text{ m}$ .  
 $\therefore \angle ACD = 45^\circ, \angle ADB = 90^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore CD = AD = x \text{ m}. \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$   
 $\therefore BC = 20 \text{ m}, \therefore BD = (20 + x) \text{ m}$ .  
 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$  中,  $\tan \angle ABD = \frac{AD}{BD}$ ,  
 $\therefore \tan 37^\circ = \frac{x}{20+x}$ , 即  $0.75 = \frac{x}{20+x}$ ,  
 解得  $x = 60$ .  
 经检验,  $x = 60$  是分式方程的解,  
 $\therefore$  气球  $A$  离地面的高度  $AD$  是 60 m.  
 $\dots\dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$

22. (1) 【解】由题图可知,  $\sin^2 A_1 + \sin^2 B_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = 1, \sin^2 A_2 + \sin^2 B_2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = 1, \sin^2 A_3 + \sin^2 B_3 = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = 1$ . 观察上述等式, 猜想: 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle C = 90^\circ$ , 都有  $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B = 1$ , 故答

找准关键点

20. (2) 根据四边形  $BEDF$  是矩形得到  $BF = DE = 3000 \text{ 米}$  是关键得分点.

规避失分点

21. (2) 没有检验过程扣 1 分.

找准采分点

22. (1) 本小问每空 1 分.