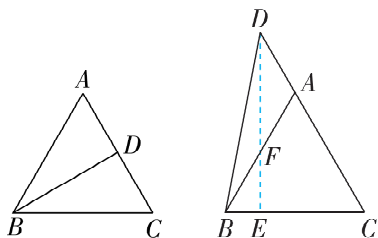


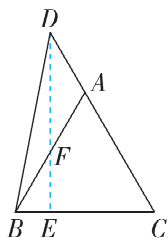
2. $3\sqrt{3}$ 或 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 【解析】如图(1),当 D 在 AC 上时,

\because 在等边 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=AC=BC$, $\angle C=60^\circ$, $AB=2AD$, $\therefore AD=CD$, $\therefore BD \perp AC$, $\therefore \angle BDC=90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DBC=30^\circ$, \therefore 设 $CD=x$, 则 $BC=2x$,

易知 $BD=\sqrt{3}x$, $\therefore \tan \angle DBC=\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}x}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.



图(1)



图(2)

如图(2),当 D 在 CA 的延长线上时,过点 D 作 $DE \perp BC$ 于 E . \because 在等边 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=AC=BC$, $\angle C=60^\circ$, $AB=2AD$, \therefore 设 $AD=x$, 则 $AB=AC=BC=2x$. $\because DE \perp BC$, $\therefore \angle DEC=90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CDE=30^\circ$, $\therefore EC=\frac{1}{2}DC=\frac{3}{2}x$, $\therefore ED=$

$\sqrt{DC^2-EC^2}=\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}x$, $BE=\frac{1}{2}x$, $\therefore \tan \angle DBC=$

$\frac{DE}{BE}=3\sqrt{3}$. 故答案为 $3\sqrt{3}$ 或 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

3. 【解】(1) \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $AB=4$, $\therefore AB=BC=4$, $\angle B=90^\circ$, $\therefore AC=\sqrt{AB^2+BC^2}=\sqrt{4^2+4^2}=4\sqrt{2}$. 故答案为 $4\sqrt{2}$.

(2) \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AD=AB=4$, $\angle D=90^\circ$, $\angle CAD=\angle ACD=45^\circ$. \because 点 A 与点 A' 关于 PQ 对称, $\therefore \triangle APQ$ 与 $\triangle A'PQ$ 关于 PQ 对称, $\therefore \angle DAC=\angle QA'P=\angle QCD=45^\circ$, $AP=PA'$. $\therefore \angle QA'D=\angle QA'P+\angle PA'D$, $\angle QA'D=\angle QCD+\angle A'QC$, $\therefore \angle PA'D=\angle A'QC$.

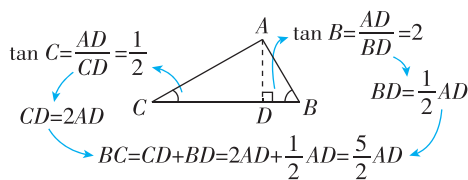
$\because AD=AB=4$, $AP=3PD$, $\therefore PD=1$, $AP=PA'=3$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle PDA'$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $A'D=2\sqrt{2}$,

$\therefore \tan \angle A'QC=\tan \angle PA'D=\frac{PD}{A'D}=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$.

4. 2 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AB=AD=10$, $\angle A=\angle C$. $\because DE \perp AB$, $\therefore \tan A=\tan C=\frac{DE}{AE}=\frac{3}{4}$. 设 $DE=3k$, $AE=4k$, 则根据勾股定理可得 $AD=5k$. 又 $\because AD=10$, $\therefore k=2$, $\therefore AE=4k=8$, $\therefore BE=AB-AE=10-8=2$ (cm). 故答案为 2.

5. 20

识图解题



【解析】过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于点 D . $\because \tan B=2$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{BD}=2$. $\because \tan C=\frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{CD}=\frac{1}{2}$. 设 $AD=x$,

则 $BD=\frac{1}{2}x$, $DC=2x$, 故 $\frac{1}{2}x+2x=10$, 解得 $x=$

4 , \therefore 这块草地的面积为 $\frac{1}{2} \times AD \times BC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 10 = 20$ (m^2). 故答案为 20.

6. (1) 【证明】 $\because CA \perp AO$, $\therefore \triangle FOA$ 和 $\triangle EOA$ 均为直角三角形, $\therefore \tan \angle AOF = \frac{AF}{OA}$, $\tan \angle AOE =$

$\frac{EA}{OA}$. $\because AF > AE$, $\therefore \tan \angle AOF > \tan \angle AOE$.

(2) 【解】由(1)可知锐角的正切值随角度的增大而增大. 故答案为增大.

7. (1) 0.47 (2) 0.189 0

刷易错

8. 【解】 $\because AD \perp BC$, $\therefore \triangle ADC$ 和 $\triangle ADB$ 是直角三角形, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADC$ 中, $AD=\sqrt{AC^2-CD^2}=3\sqrt{3}$, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADB$ 中, $BD=\sqrt{AB^2-AD^2}=\sqrt{37}$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADB$ 中, $\tan B=\frac{AD}{BD}=\frac{3\sqrt{111}}{37}$, 在

$\text{Rt}\triangle ADC$ 中, $\tan C=\frac{AD}{DC}=\sqrt{3}$.

刷提升

1. C 【解析】如图,过点 P

作 $PQ \perp x$ 轴于点 Q . $\because OP \parallel AB$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle OCP \sim \triangle BCA$, $\therefore CP:AC=OC:BC=1:2$. $\because \angle AOC=\angle AQP=90^\circ$, $\therefore CO \parallel PQ$, $\therefore OQ:AO=CP:AC=1:2$. $\therefore P(1,1)$, $\therefore PQ=OQ=1$, $\therefore AO=2$, $\therefore \tan \angle OAP=\frac{PQ}{AQ}=\frac{1}{3}$.

故选 C.

2. A 【解析】如图(1),过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H . $\because AB=AC$, $BC=8$, $\therefore BH=CH=\frac{1}{2}BC=4$.

$\therefore \tan C=\frac{AH}{CH}=\frac{3}{4}$, $\therefore AH=\frac{3}{4}CH=\frac{3}{4} \times 4=3$,

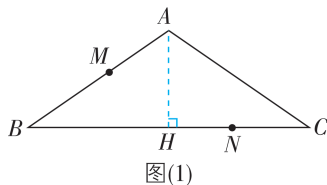
$\therefore AB=AC=\sqrt{AH^2+CH^2}=\sqrt{3^2+4^2}=5$. $\therefore AM=CN=2$, $\therefore BM=AB-AM=3$, $BN=BC-CN=6$.

易错警示

求锐角的正切值时,首先要找(或构造)该锐角所在的直角三角形,还要明确直角三角形的直角边和斜边,最后按正切的定义去求值.

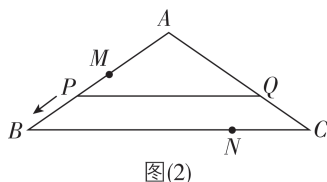
思路分析

根据 $OP \parallel AB$, 证明 $\triangle OCP \sim \triangle BCA$, 得到 $CP:AC=OC:BC=1:2$. 过点 P 作 $PQ \perp x$ 轴于点 Q . 根据 $\angle AOC=\angle AQP=90^\circ$, 得到 $CO \parallel PQ$, 根据平行线分线段成比例得到 $OQ:AO=CP:AC=1:2$. 从而得到 $AO=2$, 根据正切的定义即可得到 $\tan \angle OAP$ 的值.



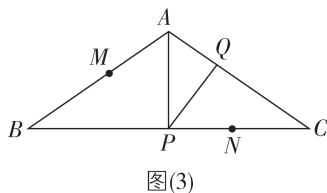
图(1)

当点 P 在 MB 上移动时,如图(2). $\because \angle APQ = \angle B, \therefore PQ \parallel BC, \therefore$ 易得 $CQ = BP, \therefore$ 当点 P 从点 M 移动到点 B 时,点 Q 的移动路径长 $= BM = 3$.



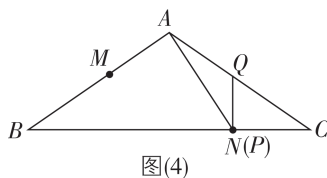
图(2)

当点 P 在 BC 上,且移动到 BC 中点时,如图(3). $\because AB = AC, BP = CP = 4, \therefore \angle B = \angle C, AP \perp BC. \therefore \angle APQ = \angle B, \angle APC = \angle B + \angle BAP = \angle APQ + \angle CPQ, \therefore \angle CPQ = \angle BAP, \therefore \triangle ABP \sim \triangle PCQ, \therefore \frac{AB}{PC} = \frac{BP}{CQ}, \text{即 } \frac{5}{4} = \frac{4}{CQ}, \therefore CQ = \frac{16}{5}.$



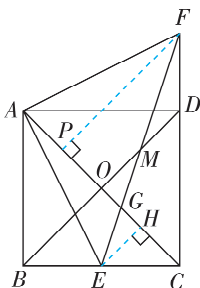
图(3)

当点 P 从 BC 中点移动到点 N 时,如图(4),同理可得 $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle PCQ, \therefore \frac{AB}{PC} = \frac{BP}{CQ}, \text{即 } \frac{5}{2} = \frac{6}{CQ}, \therefore CQ = \frac{12}{5}.$ 综上,整个运动过程点 Q 移动的路径长为 $3 + \frac{16}{5} + \left(\frac{16}{5} - \frac{12}{5}\right) = 7$. 故选 A.



图(4)

3. C 【解析】在正方形 $ABCD$ 中, $AB = AD, AO = CO, \angle ACB = 45^\circ, \angle ABC = \angle ADC = \angle BAD = 90^\circ, \angle DOC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADF = 90^\circ. \because AB = AD, \angle ABE = \angle ADF = 90^\circ, BE = DF, \therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle ADF (SAS), \therefore AE = AF, \angle BAE = \angle DAF, \therefore \angle DAF + \angle EAD = \angle BAE + \angle EAD = 90^\circ, \text{即 } \angle EAF = 90^\circ.$ 如图,作 $FP \perp AC$ 于 $P, EH \perp AC$ 于 $H. \therefore \angle MOG = \angle EHG = 90^\circ, \angle MGO = \angle EGH, MG =$



分三段讨论: 点 P 从点 M 移动到点 B ; 点 P 从点 B 移动到 BC 中点; 点 P 从 BC 中点移动到点 N .

关键点拨

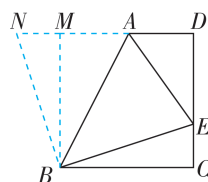
正确作出辅助线,将求 $\tan \angle AEB$ 的值转化为求 $\tan \angle BNM$ 的值,结合全等三角形的判定与性质、勾股定理求解.

$GE, \therefore \triangle MGO \cong \triangle EGH (AAS), \therefore OG = GH, OM = EH. \because \angle FAP + \angle EAH = 90^\circ = \angle EAH + \angle AEH, \therefore \angle FAP = \angle AEH. \text{又 } \because \angle FPA = \angle AHE = 90^\circ, AF = AE, \therefore \triangle AFP \cong \triangle EAH (AAS), \therefore AP = EH, PF = AH. \text{设 } AP = EH = OM = a, PF = AH = b, OG = GH = c. \therefore \angle HCE = 45^\circ, \angle EHC = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle EHC \text{ 是等腰直角三角形}, \therefore CH = EH = a, \therefore AO = CO = 2c + a, \therefore OP = 2c, \therefore PG = 3c. \therefore \angle MOG = \angle FPG = 90^\circ, \angle MGO = \angle FGP, \therefore \triangle MGO \sim \triangle FGP, \therefore \frac{OM}{PF} = \frac{OG}{PG}, \text{即 } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{3c} = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore \tan \angle EAC = \frac{EH}{AH} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{3}.$ 故选 C.

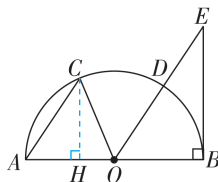
4. $\frac{4}{3}$ 【解析】 $\because BD = AD, \angle A = \alpha, \therefore \angle DBA = \frac{1}{2} \angle A = \alpha, \therefore \angle CDB = \angle DBA + \angle A = 2\alpha. \because \angle C = 90^\circ, AC = 8, BC = 4, \therefore \tan 2\alpha = \tan \angle CDB = \frac{BC}{CD}.$ 设 $DC = m$, 则 $BD = AD = AC - DC = 8 - m. \therefore BD^2 - DC^2 = BC^2, \therefore (8 - m)^2 - m^2 = 4^2$, 整理得 $64 - 16m = 16$, 解得 $m = 3, \therefore DC = 3, \therefore \tan 2\alpha = \frac{4}{3}.$ 故答案为 $\frac{4}{3}.$

5. 3 【解析】如图,过 B 作 DC 的平行线交 DA 的延长线于 M , 在 DM 的延长线上截取 $MN = CE$, 连接 BN , 则四边形 $MDCB$ 为正方形, 易得 $\triangle MNB \cong \triangle CEB, \therefore BE = BN, \angle CBE = \angle MBN, \therefore \angle NBE = 90^\circ. \because \angle ABE = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle ABE = \angle ABN = 45^\circ. \text{又 } \because AB = AB, \therefore \triangle NAB \cong \triangle EAB, \therefore \angle AEB = \angle BNM, AE = AN. \text{设 } EC = MN = x, AD = a. \therefore MD = CD = 2AD, \therefore AM = a, DE = 2a - x, AE = AN = a + x. \therefore AD^2 + DE^2 = AE^2, \therefore a^2 + (2a - x)^2 = (a + x)^2, \therefore x = \frac{2}{3}a, \therefore \tan \angle AEB =$

$\tan \angle BNM = \frac{BM}{MN} = \frac{2a}{x} = 3.$ 故答案为 3.



(第5题图)



(第6题图)

6. $2\sqrt{2}$ 【解析】如图,过 C 作 $CH \perp AO$ 于 $H. \because \widehat{CD} = \widehat{DB}, \therefore \angle COD = \angle BOD. \because CO = AO, \therefore \angle ACO = \angle CAO. \therefore \angle COB = \angle ACO + \angle CAO = \angle COD + \angle BOD, \therefore \angle CAO = \angle BOD.$

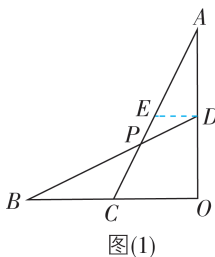
$$\therefore \frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 即 } \frac{\frac{1}{2}OA \cdot CH}{\frac{1}{2}OB \cdot BE} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore \frac{CH}{BE} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$\because \angle CAH = \angle BOE, \therefore \tan \angle CAH = \tan \angle BOE,$
 $\therefore \frac{CH}{AH} = \frac{BE}{OB}, \therefore \frac{CH}{BE} = \frac{AH}{OB} = \frac{2}{3}.$ 设 $AH = 2m$, 则
 $BO = 3m = AO = CO, \therefore OH = 3m - 2m = m, \therefore CH =$
 $\sqrt{OC^2 - OH^2} = \sqrt{9m^2 - m^2} = 2\sqrt{2}m, \therefore \tan \angle AOC =$
 $\frac{CH}{OH} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}m}{m} = 2\sqrt{2}.$ 故答案为 $2\sqrt{2}.$

刷素养

7. (1) 2 (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ (3) $\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n}$

【解析】(1) 如图(1), 过点 D 作 $DE \parallel CO$ 交 AC 于点 E . $\because D$ 为 OA 中点, \therefore 易得 $AE = CE = \frac{1}{2}AC, \frac{DE}{CO} = \frac{1}{2}.$

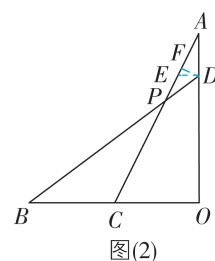


图(1)

$\because C$ 为 OB 中点, $\therefore BC = CO, \therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}.$
 $\because DE \parallel CO, \therefore \angle EDP = \angle PBC. \because \angle EPD =$
 $\angle CPB, \therefore \triangle EDP \sim \triangle CBP, \therefore \frac{PE}{PC} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2},$
 $\therefore PC = \frac{2}{3}CE = \frac{1}{3}AC, \therefore \frac{AP}{PC} = \frac{AC - PC}{PC} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}AC}{\frac{1}{3}AC} =$

2. 故答案为 2.

(2) 如图(2), 过点 D 作 $DE \parallel BO$ 交 AC 于点 E , 则 $\triangle AED \sim \triangle ACO, \triangle DEP \sim$
 $\triangle BCP. \therefore \frac{AD}{AO} = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore \frac{DE}{CO} =$
 $\frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore CE = \frac{3}{4}AC.$



图(2)

$\because C$ 为 OB 中点, $\therefore BC = CO, \therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{4},$
 $\therefore \frac{PE}{PC} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore PC = \frac{4}{5}CE = \frac{3}{5}AC.$

过点 D 作 $DF \perp AC$, 垂足为 F . 设 $AD = a$, 则 $AO = 4a.$

$\because OA = OB, C$ 为 OB 中点, $\therefore CO = 2a.$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACO$ 中, $AC = \sqrt{AO^2 + CO^2} =$
 $\sqrt{(4a)^2 + (2a)^2} = 2\sqrt{5}a.$

又 $\because \angle AFD = \angle AOC = 90^\circ, \angle A = \angle A,$
 $\therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle ACO, \therefore \frac{AF}{AO} = \frac{DF}{CO} = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{5}a},$

思路分析

过 C 作 $CH \perp$
 AO 于 H , 证明
 $\angle BOD = \angle CAO,$
 由 $\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{2}{3},$
 $\tan \angle CAO =$
 $\tan \angle BOE,$ 可
 得 $\frac{AH}{OB} = \frac{2}{3},$ 设

$AH = 2m,$ 则
 $BO = 3m =$
 $AO = CO,$ 可得
 $OH = 3m -$
 $2m = m,$ 根据
 勾股定理和三
 角函数的定义
 即可得到结
 论.

关键点拨

作辅助线, 将
 $\angle BAC$ 放在直
 角三角形中是
 解题的关键.

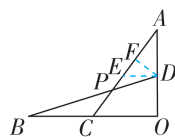
$$\therefore AF = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}a, DF = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}a, \therefore PF = AC - AF - PC =$$

$$2\sqrt{5}a - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}a - \frac{3}{5} \times 2\sqrt{5}a = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}a, \therefore \tan \angle BPC =$$

$$\tan \angle FPD = \frac{DF}{PF} = \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{1}{2}.$$

(3) 如图(3), 与(2)的方法相
 同, 作 $DE \parallel OB$ 交 AC 于 E , 过点
 D 作 $DF \perp AC$, 垂足为 F .

设 $AD = b$, 则可得 $DF = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}b,$



图(3)

$$PF = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1}}b, \therefore \tan \angle BPC = \tan \angle FPD = \frac{DF}{PF} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n}. \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n}.$$

7.2 正弦、余弦

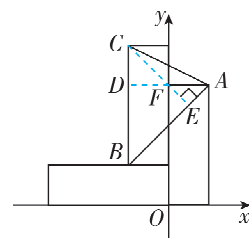
刷基础

1. A 【解析】 \because 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ, AC =$
 $4, BC = 3, \therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 5, \therefore \sin A =$
 $\frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{3}{5}.$ 故选 A.

2. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCD$ 中, $\because CD = 3,$
 $BD = 5, \therefore BC = \sqrt{BD^2 - CD^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4.$
 $\because AC = AD + CD = 8, \therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} =$
 $\sqrt{8^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{5},$ 则 $\sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{4}{4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$

$$\cos A = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{8}{4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}. \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

3. $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ 【解析】如图, 过
 C 作 $CE \perp AB$ 于 E , 延长
 AF 交 BC 于 D . 依题意
 得 $BC = 3, AD = BD = 2,$
 $CD = 1, AD \perp BC, \therefore$ 在

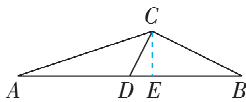


$\text{Rt} \triangle ADC$ 中, $AC = \sqrt{AD^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{5},$ 在
 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADB$ 中, $AB = \sqrt{AD^2 + BD^2} = 2\sqrt{2}. \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} =$
 $\frac{1}{2}AB \cdot CE = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot AD, \therefore CE = \frac{BC \cdot AD}{AB} =$
 $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore \sin \angle BAC = \frac{CE}{AC} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}.$

4. B 【解析】 \because 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ,$
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{AC}{AB}, AB = 2, \therefore AC = AB \cdot \cos \alpha = 2\cos \alpha.$
 故选 B.

5. $\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}$ 【解析】过点 O 作 $OD \perp AB$ 于 D . $\because OA = 2$, $\sin A = \frac{OD}{AO} = \frac{2}{3}$, $\therefore OD = \frac{4}{3}$, $\therefore AD = \sqrt{2^2 - \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3}$, $\therefore AB = 2AD = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}$. 故答案为 $\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}$.

6. 【解】(1) 如图, 过点 C 作 $CE \perp AB$ 于点 E . \because 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CEB$ 中, $BC = \sqrt{5}$, $\sin B = \frac{EC}{BC} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\therefore EC = \sqrt{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = 1$, $\therefore BE = \sqrt{BC^2 - CE^2} = \sqrt{5 - 1} = 2$.



\therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACE$ 中, $\tan A = \frac{EC}{AE} = \frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore AE = 3EC = 3$, $\therefore AB = AE + EB = 3 + 2 = 5$.

(2) 如图. $\because CD$ 是边 AB 上的中线, $\therefore AD = DB = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{5}{2}$, $\therefore DE = DB - BE = \frac{5}{2} - 2 = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \tan \angle CDB = \frac{EC}{DE} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$.

7. ①②③④ 【解析】 $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $AD \perp BC$, $\therefore \angle \alpha + \angle \beta = 90^\circ$, $\angle B + \angle \beta = 90^\circ$, $\angle B + \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle \alpha = \angle B$, $\angle \beta = \angle C$, $\therefore \sin \alpha = \sin B$, 故①正确; $\sin \beta = \sin C$, 故②正确; \therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin B = \frac{AC}{BC}$, $\cos C = \frac{AC}{BC}$, $\therefore \sin B = \cos C$, 故③正确; $\therefore \sin \alpha = \sin B$, $\cos \beta = \cos C$, $\sin B = \cos C$, $\therefore \sin \alpha = \cos \beta$, 故④正确. 故答案为①②③④.

8. C 【解析】 $\because \sin 31^\circ = \cos 59^\circ$, $16^\circ < 43^\circ < 59^\circ$, 且锐角的余弦值随着角度的增大而减小, $\therefore \cos 16^\circ > \cos 43^\circ > \sin 31^\circ$. 故选 C.

9. (1) 0.947 8
(2) 0.582 8

刷易错

10. $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}$ 或 $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$ 【解析】设两个锐角分别是 α 和 β ($\alpha < \beta$). 当直角边长是 6, 8 时, 斜边长是 10, 则 $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$, $\sin \beta = \frac{4}{5}$; 当斜边长是 8 时, 另一条直角边长是 $2\sqrt{7}$, 则 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$, $\sin \beta = \frac{3}{4}$.



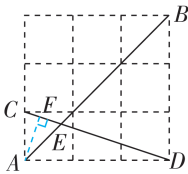
刷提升

1. A

添加辅助线 | 作垂线构造直角三角形模型

本题过 A 作 $AF \perp CD$ 于 F , 根据三角形的面积公式和相似三角形的性质分别求 AF 和 AE , 最后利用正弦的定义求解.

【解析】如图, 过 A 作 $AF \perp CD$ 于 F . 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADB$ 中, $BD = 3$, $AD = 3$, 由勾股定理得 $AB = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = 3\sqrt{2}$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CAD$ 中, $AC = 1$, $AD = 3$, 由勾股定理得 $CD = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$. $\therefore S_{\triangle ACD} = \frac{1}{2} \times CD \times AF = \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times AD$, 即 $\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{10} \times AF = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 3$, $\therefore AF = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$. $\because AC \parallel BD$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle CEA \sim \triangle DEB$, $\therefore \frac{AC}{BD} = \frac{AE}{BE}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{3} = \frac{AE}{3\sqrt{2} - AE}$, $\therefore AE = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore \sin \angle AEC = \frac{AF}{AE} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$. 故选 A.



思路分析

过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于 D . 根据 $\text{Blp} \angle BAC = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{BC}{AD}$, 设 $AD = 2a$, $BC = 3a$, 根据等腰三角形的性质及勾股定理得 $AB = \frac{5}{2}a$, 根据余弦的定义即可求得答案.

刷有所得

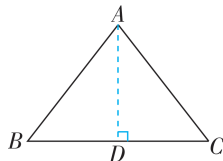
锐角三角函数值的变化规律: ①正弦值随着角度的增大(或减小)而增大(或减小); ②余弦值随着角度的增大(或减小)而减小(或增大).

易错警示

对于直角三角形, 如果没有指明所给边长是直角边长还是斜边长, 解题时应注意分类讨论.

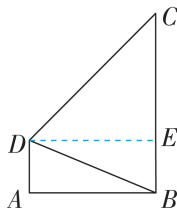
2. $\frac{3}{5}$

【解析】如图, 过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于 D . $\because \text{Blp} \angle BAC = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{BC}{AD}$, \therefore 设 $AD = 2a$, 则 $BC = 3a$. $\because AB = AC$, $AD \perp BC$, $\therefore BD = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{3}{2}a$, 根据勾股定理得 $AB = \sqrt{AD^2 + BD^2} = \sqrt{(2a)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}a\right)^2} = \frac{5}{2}a$, $\therefore \cos \angle ABC = \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}a}{\frac{5}{2}a} = \frac{3}{5}$. 故答案为 $\frac{3}{5}$.



3. $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$

【解析】如图, 过点 D 作 $DE \perp BC$, 垂足为 E . $\because \angle A = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle CBD$. $\because DB$ 平分 $\angle ADC$, $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle CDB = \angle CBD$, $\therefore CD = CB = 3$. \therefore 易得四边形 $ABED$ 为矩形, $\therefore AD = BE = 1$, $\therefore CE = BC - BE = 3 - 1 = 2$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CDE$ 中, $DE = \sqrt{CD^2 - CE^2} = \sqrt{3^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$. $\therefore DE = AB = \sqrt{5}$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADB$ 中, $BD = \sqrt{AD^2 + AB^2} =$



$$\sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2} = \sqrt{6}, \therefore \sin \angle ABD = \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}.$$

故答案为 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$.

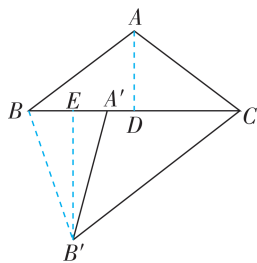
4. 【解】(1) 如图, 过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于点 D .

$$\because AB = AC = 10, \therefore BC = 2BD.$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle ABD \text{ 中}, \therefore \sin \angle ABC = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$\therefore AD = AB \cdot \sin \angle ABC = 10 \times \frac{3}{5} = 6,$$

$$\therefore BD = \sqrt{AB^2 - AD^2} = 8, \text{ 则 } BC = 2BD = 16.$$



(2) 如图, 过点 B' 作 $B'E \perp BC$ 于点 E , 连接 BB' . 根据题意知 $B'C = BC = 16$, $\angle ABC = \angle ACB = \angle A'CB'$,

$$\therefore \sin \angle BCB' = \sin \angle ABC = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{B'E}{B'C},$$

$$\therefore B'E = 16 \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{48}{5},$$

$$\therefore CE = \sqrt{B'C^2 - B'E^2} = \frac{64}{5}, \therefore BE = BC - CE = 16 - \frac{64}{5} = \frac{16}{5},$$

$$\frac{64}{5} = \frac{16}{5},$$

$$\therefore BB' = \sqrt{BE^2 + B'E^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{16}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{48}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{16\sqrt{10}}{5}.$$

$$\frac{16\sqrt{10}}{5}.$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } B \text{ 和点 } B' \text{ 之间的距离等于 } \frac{16\sqrt{10}}{5}.$$

刷素养

5. 【解】(1) $\because 270^\circ < \alpha < 360^\circ, \therefore x > 0, y < 0, \therefore \angle \alpha$ 的三角函数值 $\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha, \tan \alpha$, 其中取正值的是 $\cos \alpha$. 故答案为 $\cos \alpha$.

(2) $\because \angle \alpha$ 的终边与直线 $y = 2x$ 重合, \therefore 易得

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{ 或 } \sin \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{ 或 } \sin \alpha +$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

思路分析

过点 D 作 $DE \perp BC$, 垂足为 E , 由 $\angle A = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$ 可得 $AD \parallel BC$, 故 $\angle ADB = \angle CBD$, 根据角平分线的定义可得 $\angle ADB = \angle CDB = \angle CBD$, 则 $CD = CB = 3$, 根据矩形的性质可得 $AD = BE = 1$, 故 $CE = 2$, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDE$ 中, 根据勾股定理可得 DE 的长, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADB$ 中, 根据勾股定理可得 BD 的长, 根据正弦的定义进行求解即可得出答案.

关键点拨

本题考查了特殊角的三角函数值, 能熟记特殊角的三角函数值是解此题的关键.

$$(3) \text{ 由题意得, } \cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x, \therefore r = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore r = \sqrt{x^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2}, \therefore x^2 = 3.$$

$$\because \angle \alpha \text{ 是钝角}, \therefore x = -\sqrt{3}, \therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{y}{x} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{-\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{3}.$$

7.3 特殊角的三角函数+

7.4 由三角函数值求锐角



刷基础

1. C 【解析】① $\sin 60^\circ - \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故 ① 计算错误;}$$

$$\text{② } \sin^2 45^\circ + \cos^2 45^\circ = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$$

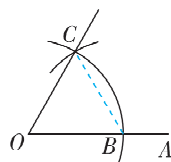
$$1, \text{ 故 ② 计算正确; ③ } \tan^2 60^\circ = (\sqrt{3})^2 = 3, \text{ 故 ③}$$

$$\text{计算错误; ④ } \tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\cos 30^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \neq \sqrt{3}, \text{ 故 ④ 计算错误. 故选 C.}$$

2. D 【解析】如图, 连接 BC . 由题意可得, $OB = OC = BC$, 则 $\triangle OBC$ 是等边三角形,

$$\therefore \sin \angle AOC = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}. \text{ 故选 D.}$$



3. $\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】 $3 \tan 45^\circ = 3 \times 1 = 3, 2 \sin 60^\circ = 2 \times$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}, 4 \cos 60^\circ = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2. \because 3 > 2 > \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore \min \{3 \tan 45^\circ, 2 \sin 60^\circ, 4 \cos 60^\circ\} = \min \{3, \sqrt{3}, 2\} = \sqrt{3}. \text{ 故答案为 } \sqrt{3}.$$

4. 【解】(1) 原式 $= 2 \times \sqrt{3} + 1 - 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3} + 1 -$

$$2\sqrt{3} = 1.$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式 } = \frac{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{2}}{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} = 3 + \sqrt{2}.$$

5. D 【解析】∵ $\sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\sin \alpha > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 且 α 是锐角, ∴ α 可能是 65° . 故选 D.

6. 等边 【解析】∵ $\left| \sin A - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right| + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \cos B \right)^2 = 0$, $\angle A, \angle B$ 均为锐角, ∴ $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cos B = \frac{1}{2}$, ∴ $\angle A = 60^\circ$, $\angle B = 60^\circ$, ∴ $\triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形. 故答案为等边.

7. (1) 17° (2) 30° 【解析】(1) ∵ $2\sin(A+13^\circ) = 1$, ∴ $\sin(A+13^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$. ∵ $\angle A$ 为锐角, ∴ $\angle A+13^\circ = 30^\circ$, ∴ $\angle A = 17^\circ$, ∴ 锐角 A 的度数为 17° .

(2) ∵ $3\tan \alpha - \sqrt{3} = 0$, ∴ $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$. ∵ α 为锐角, ∴ $\alpha = 30^\circ$, ∴ 锐角 α 的度数为 30° .

8. (1) $17^\circ 40' 5''$ (2) $82^\circ 24' 30''$ 【解析】(1) 由 $\sin A = 0.3035$, 可得 $\angle A \approx 17^\circ 40' 5''$. (2) 由 $\tan A = 7.5031$, 可得 $\angle A \approx 82^\circ 24' 30''$.

9. 【解】由题意, 得 $\sin \alpha = \frac{BC}{AC} = 0.25$,
∴ $\alpha \approx 14^\circ 29'$.
答: 图中 α 的度数约是 $14^\circ 29'$.

刷易错

10. D 【解析】

- A $\sin 30^\circ + \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$, $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,
故 A 选项错误

B $\tan 60^\circ - \tan 30^\circ = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 故 B 选项错误

C $\cos(60^\circ - 30^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cos 60^\circ - \cos 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 故 C 选项错误

D $3\tan 30^\circ = 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{3}$, 故 D 选项正确

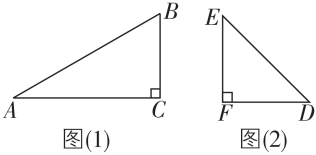
7.1~7.4 综合训练

刷综合

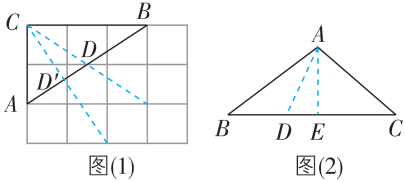
1. A 【解析】由同弧所对圆周角相等可知 $\angle CBD = \angle CAD$. ∵ AC 为 $\odot O$ 的直径, ∴ $\angle ADC = 90^\circ$, ∴ $\tan \angle CAD = \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{3}{7}$, ∴ $\tan \angle CBD = \frac{3}{7}$.

故选 A.

2. $2+\sqrt{2}$ 【解析】如图(1), 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $\angle A = 30^\circ$, 设 $BC = x$, 则 $AB = 2x$, ∴ $\csc 30^\circ = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{2x}{x} = 2$. 如图(2), 在 $\triangle EFD$ 中, $\angle F = 90^\circ$, $\angle E = 45^\circ$, 设 $DF = y$, 则 $ED = \sqrt{2}y$, ∴ $\csc 45^\circ = \frac{ED}{DF} = \frac{\sqrt{2}y}{y} = \sqrt{2}$, ∴ $\csc 30^\circ + \csc 45^\circ = 2 + \sqrt{2}$, 故答案为 $2 + \sqrt{2}$.



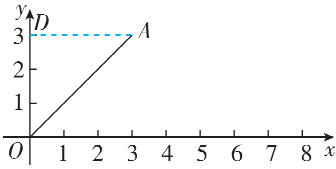
3. 【解】(1) 如图(1), 斜边 AB 的中点 D 与斜边 AB 上的高 CD' 的垂足 D' 均为 $\triangle ABC$ 中 AB 边上的“好点”.



(2) 如图(2), 作 $AE \perp BC$ 于 E , 连接 AD .
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABE$ 中, $\tan B = \frac{AE}{BE} = \frac{3}{4}$,
∴ 设 $AE = 3a$, $BE = 4a$.

∵ $\tan C = \frac{AE}{CE} = 1$, ∴ $CE = AE = 3a$, ∴ $BC = 3a + 4a = 7a = 7$, ∴ $a = 1$, ∴ $AE = CE = 3$, $BE = 4$,
∴ $AB = 5$.
设 $BD = x$, ∴ $DE = |4 - x|$.
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADE$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $AD^2 = DE^2 + AE^2 = (4 - x)^2 + 3^2$.
∵ 点 D 是 BC 边上的“好点”, ∴ $AD^2 = BD \cdot CD = x \cdot (7 - x)$, ∴ $x \cdot (7 - x) = (4 - x)^2 + 3^2$,
∴ $x_1 = 5$, $x_2 = \frac{5}{2}$, 即 $BD = 5$ 或 $\frac{5}{2}$.

4. 【解】(1) 如图(1), 过点 A 作 $AD \perp y$ 轴于 D , 则 $\angle ADO = 90^\circ$.



图(1)

由题意得 $\angle AOD = 45^\circ$, $AO = 3\sqrt{2}$, ∴ $\triangle AOD$ 是等腰直角三角形, ∴ $AD = OD = AO \cdot \sin 45^\circ = 3$, ∴ 点 A 的坐标为 $(3, 3)$. 故答案为 $(3, 3)$.
(2) 延长 OA , 记“创”在 x 轴上的位置为点

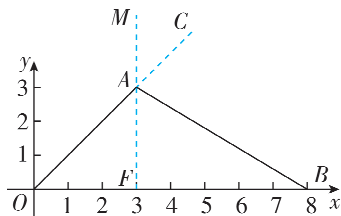
易错警示

本题容易因误认为三角函数值的和差等于对应角度的和差的三角函数值而出错.

关键点拨

在求不在直角三角形中的锐角的正切值时, 我们一般通过相等的角或添辅助线把它转化到直角三角形中再解答.

B , 过点 A 作 $MF \perp x$ 轴于 F , 则 $\angle AFB = 90^\circ$.
①如图(2), 由题意得 $\angle CAB = 75^\circ$, $\angle CAM = \angle OAF = 45^\circ$, $AF = 3$,

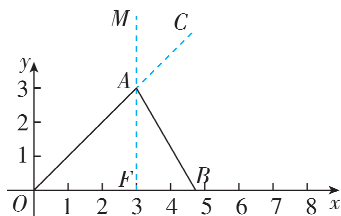


图(2)

$\therefore \angle BAF = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 75^\circ = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABF = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AB = 2AF = 2 \times 3 = 6$, 即 $S = 6$. 故答案为 6.

②根据题意可知, “创创”根据第二个指令 $[\theta, S]$ 完成动作后, 可在点 F 的两侧.

(i) 点 B 在点 F 的右侧时, 如图(3), 当 $S = 2\sqrt{3}$ 时, $AB = 2\sqrt{3}$.



图(3)

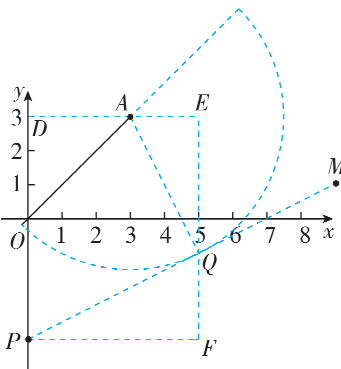
$\therefore \cos \angle BAF = \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\therefore \angle BAF = 30^\circ$,

$\therefore \theta = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 30^\circ = 105^\circ$.

(ii) 点 B 在点 F 的左侧时, 同理可得 $\theta = 165^\circ$.

综上, θ 的值是 105° 或 165° .

(3) 如图(4), $\tan \angle OPM = 2$, $PM = 5\sqrt{5}$.



图(4)

\therefore “创创”和“新新”的行进轨迹有公共点, 且 OP 要取最大值, \therefore 线段 PM 所在的直线与以点 A 为圆心, $2\sqrt{5}$ 为半径的半圆 (不含端点) 相切, 设切点是 Q , $\therefore \angle AQP = 90^\circ$.

易错警示

(2) ②注意分两种情况: 点 B 在点 F 的左侧和右侧, 不要漏解.

关键点拨

本题解题关键是求 $\cos \angle AEO$ 转化为求 $\cos \angle CBO$.

连接 AQ , 过点 Q 作 $EF \perp x$ 轴, 过点 A 作 $DE \perp EF$ 于 E , 交 y 轴于点 D , 过点 P 作 $PF \perp EF$ 于 F , 则四边形 $DEFP$ 是矩形, $EF \parallel y$ 轴, $\therefore \angle OPQ = \angle PQF$.

$\therefore \angle AQE + \angle PQF = 90^\circ$, $\angle EAQ + \angle AQE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle PQF = \angle EAQ = \angle OPQ$,

$\therefore \tan \angle EAQ = \tan \angle OPQ = \tan \angle PQF = 2$,

$\therefore \frac{EQ}{AE} = \frac{PF}{FQ} = 2$, $\therefore EQ = 2AE$, $PF = 2FQ$.

$\therefore AQ = 2\sqrt{5}$, $AE^2 + EQ^2 = AQ^2$, \therefore 易得 $AE = 2$,

$EQ = 4$, $\therefore PF = 2 + 3 = 5$, $\therefore FQ = \frac{1}{2}PF = \frac{5}{2}$,

$\therefore EF = 4 + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{13}{2}$,

$\therefore OP = PD - OD = EF - OD = \frac{13}{2} - 3 = \frac{7}{2}$,

$\therefore OP$ 的最大值是 $\frac{7}{2}$.

大招专题3 求锐角三角函数的常见方法

刷难关

大招解读 | 等角转化法

当一个锐角的三角函数不能直接求解或锐角不在直角三角形中时, 可以通过将此角等角转换到能够求出三角函数的直角三角形中, 利用“若两锐角相等, 则三角函数也相等”来解决.

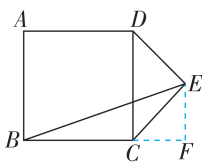
1. C 【解析】如图, 设 AB 交直线 b 于点 P . \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BCD = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$. $\therefore a \parallel b \parallel c \parallel d$, 且相邻两条平行直线的间隔相等, $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 3$, $AP = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2$. $\therefore \angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\angle ADC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ$, $\angle 3 + \angle 4 = 90^\circ$. $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 3$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 4$, $\therefore \tan \angle 1 = \tan \angle 4 = \frac{AP}{AD} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$, 故选 C.

2. $\frac{4}{5}$ 【解析】 \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, 且 $AC = 6$, $BD = 8$, $\therefore AC \perp BD$, $OB = OD = 4$, $OA = OC = 3$, $\therefore BC = \sqrt{OB^2 + OC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$. $\therefore AE \perp BC$, $OA = OC$, $\therefore OE = OA = OC$, $\therefore \angle AEO = \angle EAO$. $\therefore AE \perp BC$, $AC \perp BD$, $\therefore \angle OBC + \angle BCO = \angle EAC + \angle BCO = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OBC = \angle EAC$, $\therefore \angle AEO = \angle OBC$, $\therefore \cos \angle AEO = \cos \angle OBC = \frac{OB}{BC} = \frac{4}{5}$. 故答案为 $\frac{4}{5}$.

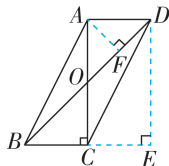
大招解读 | 构造直角三角形法

直角三角形是求解或运用锐角三角函数值的前提条件,故当题目中未出现直角三角形时,需通过添加辅助线构造直角三角形,然后求解.

3. $\frac{1}{3}$ 【解析】过点 E 作 $EF \perp BC$, 交 BC 的延长线于 F , 如图. 设 $DE = CE = a$. $\because \triangle CDE$ 为等腰直角三角形, $\therefore CD = \sqrt{2}CE = \sqrt{2}a$, $\angle DCE = 45^\circ$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形, $\therefore CB = CD = \sqrt{2}a$, $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ECF = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle CEF$ 为等腰直角三角形, $\therefore CF = EF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}CE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BEF$ 中,
- $$\tan \angle EBF = \frac{EF}{BF} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a}{\sqrt{2}a + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 即 } \tan \angle EBC = \frac{1}{3}.$$
- 故答案为 $\frac{1}{3}$.



4. $\frac{1}{3}$ 【解析】如图,过点 A 作 $AF \perp BD$ 于点 F ,过点 D 作 $DE \perp BC$,交 BC 的延长线于点 E , \therefore 易知四边形 $ACED$ 是矩形, $\therefore CE = AD$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AD = BC$, $OA = OC$. 设 $BC = a$,则 $AD = CE = a$, $\therefore BE = 2a$. $\because OA = BC$, $\therefore DE = AC = 2a$, $\therefore DE = BE$, $\therefore \triangle BDE$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore BD = 2\sqrt{2}a$, $\angle DBE = 45^\circ$. $\because AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle ADF = 45^\circ$,则 $\triangle ADF$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore AF = DF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$, $\therefore BF = BD - DF = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}a$, $\therefore \tan \angle ABD = \frac{AF}{BF} = \frac{1}{3}$. 故答案为 $\frac{1}{3}$.



大招解读 | 巧设参数法

锐角三角函数的实质就是直角三角形中对应两边长度的比值,所以在解题中有时需要将三角函数转化为线段比,通过设定一个参数,并用含该参数的代数式表示出直角三角形中各边的长,再结合题中条件解决问题.

5. $\frac{12}{13}$ 【解析】 \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $\tan A = \frac{5}{12}$, \therefore 设 $AC = 12k$, $BC = 5k$, 则 $AB = \sqrt{(12k)^2 + (5k)^2} = 13k$, $\therefore \sin B = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{12k}{13k} = \frac{12}{13}$.

刷有所得

当要求三角函数值的角不在一个直角三角形中时,可以考虑通过作辅助线的方法构造直角三角形,进而求出所求角的三角函数值.

关键点拨

取格点 D , 连接 BD , 根据勾股定理的逆定理证明 $\triangle ABD$ 是直角三角形, 得到 $\angle ADB = \angle BDC = 90^\circ$ 是解本题的关键.

思路分析

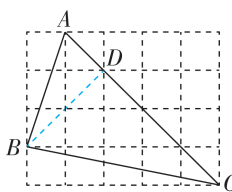
过点 A 作 $AF \perp BD$ 于点 F , 过点 D 作 $DE \perp BC$, 交 BC 的延长线于点 E . 设 $BC = a$, 则 $AD = CE = a$, 进而得出 $DE = AC = 2a$, 则 $\triangle BDE$ 是等腰直角三角形, 求得 AF , BF 的长, 进而根据正切的定义求解.

$$\frac{12}{13}. \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{12}{13}.$$

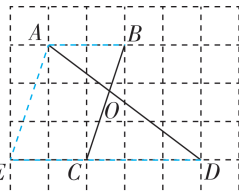


微专题

1. $\frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$ 【解析】如图,取格点 D , 连接 BD . 由题意得 $AB = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$, $BC = \sqrt{1^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{26}$, $BD = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$, $AD = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$. $\because AD^2 + BD^2 = 2 + 8 = 10$, $AB^2 = 10$, $\therefore AD^2 + BD^2 = AB^2$, $\therefore \triangle ABD$ 是直角三角形, 且 $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BDC = 90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BDC$ 中, $\sin C = \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{26}} = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$. 故答案为 $\frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$.



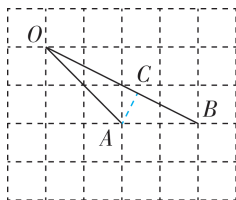
(第1题图)



(第2题图)

2. 3 【解析】如图,连接 AE , AB , ED . $\because AB \parallel EC$, $AB = EC = 2$, \therefore 四边形 $AECB$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AE \parallel BC$. $\because AD = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$, $DE = 5$, $\therefore AD = DE = 5$, $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle DEA$. $\because AE \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle DOC$, $\therefore \angle DOC = \angle DEA$, $\therefore \tan \angle COD = \tan \angle DEA = \frac{3}{1} = 3$, 故答案为 3.

3. $\frac{1}{3}$ 【解析】如图,作 $AC \perp OB$ 于点 C . 由题意可知, $OB = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$. $\because S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 = 2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AC \cdot OB$, $\therefore AC = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$. $\because OA = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore OC = \sqrt{OA^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{8 - \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\therefore \tan \angle AOB = \frac{AC}{OC} = \frac{1}{3}$, 故答案为 $\frac{1}{3}$.

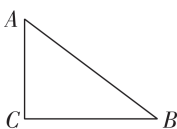


7.5 解直角三角形



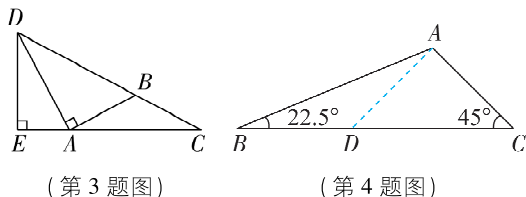
刷基础

1. D 【解析】如图,在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\cos A = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{3}{5}$, $AB = 10$, $\therefore AC = 6$, $\therefore BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8$. 故选 D.



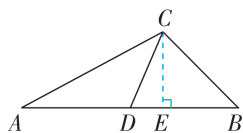
2. A 【解析】 $\because \angle B=45^\circ, AD \perp BC, \therefore \triangle ABD$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore AD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} AB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 2\sqrt{6} = 2\sqrt{3}$. $\because \sin C = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore AC = 4$. $\because E, F$ 分别为 AB, BC 的中点, $\therefore EF$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2} AC = 2$. 故选 A.

3. k 【解析】如图, $\because AB = BC, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle C$. $\because DA \perp AB, DE \perp CA, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle DEA = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC + \angle DAE = \angle DAE + \angle ADE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle ADE, \therefore \angle C = \angle ADE, \therefore \tan \angle ADE = \tan C = k$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDE$ 中, $\tan C = \frac{DE}{CE} = k, \therefore$ 令 $DE = mk, CE = m$. 又 $\because CD = 1, \therefore m^2 + m^2 k^2 = 1^2$, $\therefore m^2 = \frac{1}{k^2 + 1}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADE$ 中, $\tan \angle ADE = \frac{AE}{DE} = k, \therefore AE = mk^2, \therefore AD = \sqrt{m^2 k^4 + m^2 k^2} = \sqrt{m^2 k^2 (k^2 + 1)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{k^2 + 1} \cdot k^2 (k^2 + 1)} = k$.



4. B 【解析】如图,过点 A 作 $AD \perp AC$, 交 BC 于 D . $\because \angle C = 45^\circ, \therefore \triangle ADC$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore AD = AC = 1, \angle ADC = 45^\circ, CD = \sqrt{2} AC = \sqrt{2}$. $\because \angle ADC = \angle B + \angle BAD, \angle B = 22.5^\circ, \therefore \angle DAB = 22.5^\circ, \therefore \angle B = \angle DAB, \therefore AD = BD = 1, \therefore BC = BD + CD = 1 + \sqrt{2}$. 故选 B.

5. 【解】 如图,过点 C 作 $CE \perp AB$ 于点 E. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCE$ 中, $\because BC = 2\sqrt{2}, \sin B = \frac{CE}{BC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore CE = BC \cdot \sin B = 2\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2, \therefore BE = \sqrt{BC^2 - CE^2} = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{2})^2 - 2^2} = 2$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACE$ 中, $\because \tan A = \frac{CE}{AE} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore AE = \frac{CE}{\tan A} = 4, \therefore AB = AE + BE = 4 + 2 = 6$. $\because CD$ 是边 AB 上的中线, $\therefore BD = \frac{1}{2} AB = 3, \therefore DE = BD - BE = 1$. 在



刷有所得

实际问题中解直角三角形的一般步骤:

①将实际问题抽象为数学问题(画出平面图形,构造出直角三角形,转化为解直角三角形问题);
②根据题目已知条件选用适当的锐角三角函数或边角关系去解直角三角形,得到数学问题的答案,再转化为实际问题的答案.

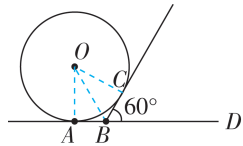
易错警示

本题没有明确三角形的哪个角是 60° , 故根据题意画出图形,分 4 种情况进行讨论.

$\text{Rt} \triangle CDE$ 中, $\because CD = \sqrt{CE^2 + DE^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}, \therefore \cos \angle CDB = \frac{DE}{CD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$. 故边 AB 的长为 6, $\cos \angle CDB$ 的值为 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

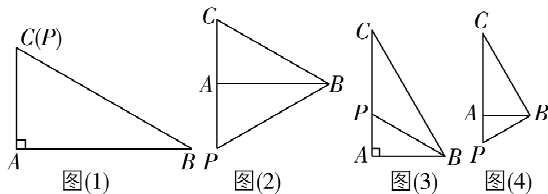
6. D 【解析】 \because 梯子与地面的夹角为 α , 梯子底端到墙的距离 AC 为 1 米, $\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{AC}{AB}, \therefore$ 梯子 AB 的长度是 $\frac{AC}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$ 米. 故选 D.

7. 12 【解析】示意图如图所示, 设硬币的圆心为点 O , 三角尺与硬币相切于点 C , 连接 OA, OB, OC . $\because \angle CBD = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ - \angle CBD = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$. $\because AB, BC$ 是 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore OA \perp AB$, 易得 $\angle ABO = \angle CBO = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 120^\circ = 60^\circ$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABO$ 中, $AO = AB \cdot \tan \angle ABO = 7 \tan 60^\circ = 7 \times \sqrt{3} \approx 7 \times 1.73 \approx 12$ (mm). 故答案为 12.



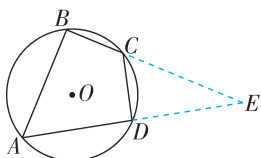
刷易错

8. 6 或 $2\sqrt{3}$ 或 $4\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】①如图(1), 当 $\angle C = 60^\circ$, 点 P 在线段 AC 上时, $\angle ABC = 30^\circ$, 此时点 P 与点 C 重合, \therefore 此种情况不成立. ②如图(2), 当 $\angle C = 60^\circ$, 点 P 在线段 CA 的延长线上时, $\angle ABC = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle ABP = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle CBP = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle PBC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore CP = BC = 6$. ③如图(3), 当 $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, 点 P 在线段 AC 上时, $\angle C = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle ABP = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle PBC = 60^\circ - 30^\circ = 30^\circ = \angle C, \therefore PC = PB. \because BC = 6, \angle C = 30^\circ, \therefore AB = 3, \therefore PC = PB = \frac{AB}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{3}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{3}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2\sqrt{3}$. ④如图(4), 当 $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, 点 P 在线段 CA 的延长线上时, $\angle C = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle ABP = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle PBC = 60^\circ + 30^\circ = 90^\circ, \therefore PC = \frac{BC}{\cos 30^\circ} = 4\sqrt{3}$. 故答案为 6 或 $2\sqrt{3}$ 或 $4\sqrt{3}$.

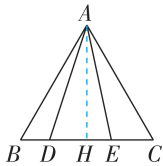


刷提升

- 1. C** 【解析】如图,延长 AD, BC 交于点 E . \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是 $\odot O$ 的内接四边形, $\angle B = 90^\circ$, $\angle BCD = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = 60^\circ$, $\angle ADC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle E = 30^\circ$, $\angle EDC = 90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDE$ 中, $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{DC}{DE}$, $DC = 3$, $\therefore DE = 3\sqrt{3}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABE$ 中, $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{AB}{AE}$, $AB = 5$, $\therefore AE = 10$, $\therefore AD = AE - DE = 10 - 3\sqrt{3}$. 故选 C.

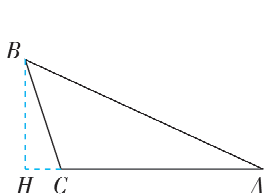


(第1题图)

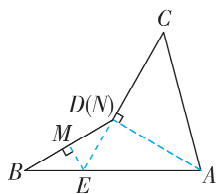


(第2题图)

- 2. A** 【解析】过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于 H , 如图. $\because \triangle ABC$ 是边长为 6 的等边三角形, $\therefore AB = BC = 6$, $\angle B = \angle BAC = 60^\circ$. $\because AH \perp BC$, $\therefore \angle BAH = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAD + \angle DAH = 30^\circ$. $\because \angle DAE = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAD + \angle EAC = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DAH = \angle EAC$, $\therefore \tan \angle DAH = \tan \angle EAC = \frac{1}{3}$, 即 $\frac{DH}{AH} = \frac{1}{3}$. $\because AH = AB \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore \frac{DH}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore DH = \sqrt{3}$. $\therefore BH = \frac{1}{2} AB = 3$, $\therefore BD = BH - DH = 3 - \sqrt{3}$. 故选 A.



(第3题图)



(第4题图)

- 4. $5\sqrt{2}$** 【解析】如图,延长 CD 交 AB 于点 E , 过点 E 作 $EM \perp BD$ 于点 M , 过点 A 作 $AN \perp CE$ 于点 N . $\because \angle BDC = 150^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BDE = 180^\circ - 150^\circ = 30^\circ$. $\because \angle B = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle BDE$, $\angle AED = 60^\circ$, $\therefore BE = DE$. $\because EM \perp BD$, $\therefore DM =$

关键点拨

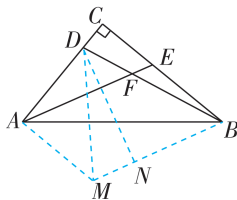
解题关键是过作辅助线构造平行四边形及直角三角形.

思路分析

(1) 根据题意得出 $\angle AEF = \angle PFG$, 则 $\cos \angle PFG = \cos \angle AEF$, 代入计算即可;
(2) 根据题目条件证明 $\triangle PGF \sim \triangle FAE$, 得 $\frac{PF}{FE} = \frac{GF}{AE}$, 再由 $\frac{GF}{FE} = k$, 得 $GF = kFE$, 进而可得答案;
(3) 根据点 P 在 CD 上, 可得 $k = \frac{12}{x^2 + 4}$, 由 $0 \leq x \leq 10$ 得 $\frac{3}{26} \leq k \leq 3$, 再由点 G 在 EF 上, 可得 $k \leq 1$, 进而解决问题.

$BM = \frac{1}{2} BD = \frac{5}{2}$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DEM$ 中, $DE = \frac{DM}{\cos \angle EDM} = \frac{DM}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{5}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\therefore CE = DE + CD = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3} + 5$. 设 $CN = x$, $\because \angle C = 45^\circ$, $\therefore AN = CN = x$, $AC = \sqrt{2}x$, $\therefore EN = CE - CN = 5 + \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3} - x$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AEN$ 中, $\angle AEN = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \frac{AN}{EN} = \frac{x}{5 + \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3} - x} = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$, 解得 $x = 5$, $\therefore AC = 5\sqrt{2}$. 故答案为 $5\sqrt{2}$.

- 5. $4\sqrt{5}$** 【解析】如图,分别过点 A, B 作 BC, AE 的平行线交于点 M , 连接 DM , 作 $DN \perp BM$ 于点 N , 则四边形 $AMBE$ 为平行四边形,



$\angle AFD = \angle DBN$, $\therefore \tan \angle DBN = \tan \angle AFD = \frac{DN}{NB} = \frac{4}{3}$. 设 $DN = 4x$, 则 $BN = 3x$, 则 $BD = \sqrt{DN^2 + BN^2} = 5x$, $\therefore 5x = 15$, 解得 $x = 3$, $\therefore DN = 4x = 12$, $BN = 3x = 9$. $\because BM = AE = 13$, $\therefore MN = BM - BN = 4$, $\therefore DM = \sqrt{MN^2 + DN^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 12^2} = 4\sqrt{10}$. $\because BC \parallel AM$, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAM = 90^\circ$. $\because BE = AD$, $BE = AM$, $\therefore AD = AM$, $\therefore \triangle DAM$ 为等腰直角三角形, $\therefore \angle MDA = \angle DMA = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \sin 45^\circ = \frac{AD}{DM} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\therefore AD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} DM = 4\sqrt{5}$, 故答案为 $4\sqrt{5}$.

- 6. 【解】**(1) $\because PF \perp AB$, $\therefore \angle AFP = \angle BFP = 90^\circ$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle A = 90^\circ = \angle BFP$, $\therefore AD \parallel FP$, $\therefore \angle AEF = \angle PFG$. $\because AE = 2$, $AF = x = 4$, $\therefore EF = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$. $\because \frac{GF}{EF} = k = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore FG = \frac{1}{2} EF = \sqrt{5}$. $\because \cos \angle PFG = \cos \angle AEF$, $\therefore \frac{AE}{EF} = \frac{FG}{PF}$, $\therefore \frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{PF}$, $\therefore PF = 5$, 即 y 的值是 5. 故答案为 5.
(2) 由 (1) 可知 $\angle PFG = \angle AEF$. $\because PG \perp EF$, $\therefore \angle PGF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle PGF$, $\therefore \triangle PGF \sim$

7.6 用锐角三角函数解决问题

课时 1 坡角问题



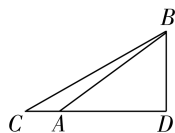
刷基础

1. **A** 【解析】设这个斜坡的坡角为 α . 由题意得

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore \alpha = 30^\circ. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

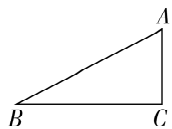
2. **C** 【解析】 \therefore 某人在斜坡上走了 30 米, 上升的高度为 15 米, \therefore 他前进的水平距离为 $\sqrt{30^2 - 15^2} = 15\sqrt{3}$ (米), \therefore 坡度 $i = 15 : 15\sqrt{3} = 1 : \sqrt{3}$. 故选 C.

3. **D** 【解析】如图, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BAD$ 中, $AB = 5$ 米, $\angle BAD = 37^\circ$, 则 $BD = AB \cdot \sin \angle BAD \approx 5 \times \frac{3}{5} = 3$ (米). 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCD$



中, $\angle C = 30^\circ$, $\therefore BC = 2BD = 6$ 米, 则调整后的楼梯大约会加长 $6 - 5 = 1$ (米). 故选 D.

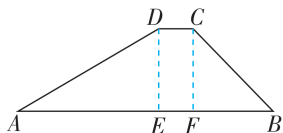
4. **6\sqrt{5}** 【解析】如图, $AB = 30$ 米, 设他下降的高度 AC 为 x 米. \therefore 斜坡的坡度 $i = 1 : 2$, \therefore 这位游客滑行的水平距离 BC 为 $2x$ 米. 由勾股定理得 $AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2$, 即 $x^2 + (2x)^2 = 30^2$, 解得 $x = 6\sqrt{5}$ (负值已舍去), \therefore 他下降的高度为 $6\sqrt{5}$ 米. 故答案为 $6\sqrt{5}$.



归纳总结

在解决坡度的有关问题中, 一般通过作高构造直角三角形, 坡度实际就是坡角的正切值.

5. **75^\circ** 【解析】如图所示, 假设 AD 为坝内斜坡, BC 为坝外斜坡, 分别过点 D, C 作 $DE \perp AB$ 于 $E, CF \perp AB$ 于 F . 由题意得 $ED : AE = 1 : \sqrt{3}, CF : BF = 1 : 1$, $\therefore \tan A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \tan B = 1$, $\therefore \angle A = 30^\circ, \angle B = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A + \angle B = 30^\circ + 45^\circ = 75^\circ$. 故答案为 75° .



6. **10.5** 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $AB = a$ 米, $\angle ABD = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABD$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore AD = BD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} AB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a$ 米. $\therefore BC = 20$ 米, $\therefore CD = \left(20 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a\right)$ 米. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 中, $\angle ACD = 15^\circ$, $\therefore \tan \angle ACD = \frac{AD}{CD}$, $\therefore \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a}{20 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a} \approx 0.27$, $\therefore a = \frac{540\sqrt{2}}{73} \approx 10.5$. 故答案为 10.5.

7. **80\sqrt{17}** 米 【解析】 $\therefore \angle AEB = 90^\circ, AB =$

$$\triangle FAE, \therefore \frac{PF}{FE} = \frac{GF}{AE}, \therefore GF \cdot EF = PF \cdot AE.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle EAF$ 中, $\therefore AE = 2, AF = x, \therefore EF^2 = AE^2 + AF^2 = 2^2 + x^2 = 4 + x^2$.

$$\therefore \frac{GF}{FE} = k, \therefore GF = kFE, \therefore kEF^2 = PF \cdot AE, \text{ 即}$$

$$k(4 + x^2) = 2y, \therefore y = \frac{1}{2}k(x^2 + 4) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + 2k.$$

$$(3) \frac{3}{26} \leq k \leq 1. \therefore \text{ 线段 } CD \text{ 上存在点 } P, \therefore y =$$

$$6, \text{ 即 } 6 = \frac{1}{2}k(x^2 + 4), \text{ 则 } k = \frac{12}{x^2 + 4}.$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq x \leq 10, \therefore 4 \leq x^2 + 4 \leq 104, \therefore \frac{3}{26} \leq k \leq 3.$$

$$\therefore \frac{GF}{FE} = k, \text{ 点 } G \text{ 在 } EF \text{ 上}, \therefore k \leq 1, \therefore \frac{3}{26} \leq k \leq 1.$$

刷素养

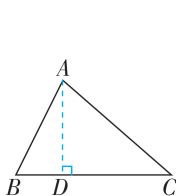
7. (1) 【证明】如图(1), 过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于 D .

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADB$ 中, $\sin \angle ABC = \frac{AD}{AB}$, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$

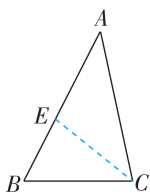
中, $\sin \angle ACB = \frac{AD}{AC}$, $\therefore \sin \angle ABC : \sin \angle ACB =$

$$\frac{AD}{AB} : \frac{AD}{AC} = AC : AB.$$

同理可得 $\sin \angle BAC : \sin \angle ACB = BC : AB$, $\therefore BC : AC : AB = \sin \angle BAC : \sin \angle ABC : \sin \angle ACB$.



图(1)



图(2)

$$(2) \text{ 【解】 } \frac{\sin B}{\sin \angle ACB} = \frac{5}{6}.$$

如图(2), 过点 C 作 CE 平分 $\angle ACB$, 交 AB 于 E .

$$\therefore AC = \frac{5}{4}BC, \therefore \text{ 设 } BC = 4x, \text{ 则 } AC = 5x.$$

$$\therefore CE \text{ 平分 } \angle ACB, \therefore \angle ACE = \angle BCE.$$

$$\therefore \angle ACB = 2\angle A, \therefore \angle ACE = \angle A = \angle BCE,$$

$$\therefore AE = CE. \text{ 又 } \angle B = \angle B, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle CBE,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{CE}{AC} = \frac{BE}{BC}, \therefore \frac{4x}{AB} = \frac{CE}{5x} = \frac{BE}{4x}, \therefore BE =$$

$$\frac{4}{5}CE, \therefore BE = \frac{4}{5}AE, \therefore AB = \frac{9}{5}AE, \therefore 4x \cdot 5x =$$

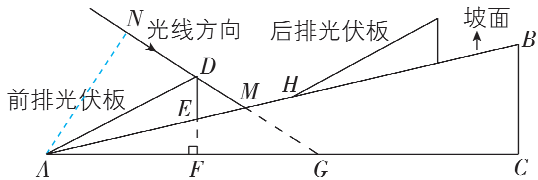
$$\frac{9}{5}AE^2, \therefore AE = \frac{10}{3}x, \therefore AB = 6x, \therefore \frac{\sin B}{\sin \angle ACB} =$$

$$\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{5}{6}.$$

$\therefore 50 \text{ m} = 5\,000 \text{ cm}, 5\,000 \div \frac{108}{5} \approx 231.48(\text{步}),$
 \therefore 这个人沿着这段山坡大约走 232 步才能将
 自己所处位置的海拔提高 50 m.

刷素养

4. 【解】 (1) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADF$ 中, $\cos \angle DAF = \frac{AF}{AD},$
 $\therefore AF = AD \cdot \cos \angle DAF = 100 \times \cos 28^\circ \approx 100 \times$
 $0.88 = 88(\text{cm}).$ 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AEF$ 中, $\cos \angle EAF = \frac{AF}{AE},$
 $\therefore AE = \frac{AF}{\cos \angle EAF} = \frac{88}{\cos 13^\circ} \approx \frac{88}{0.97} \approx 91(\text{cm}).$
 (2) 设 DG 交 AB 于 M , 过点 A 作 $AN \perp DG$, 交
 GD 的延长线于 N , 如图所示.



在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADF$ 中, $DF = AD \cdot \sin \angle DAC = 100 \times$
 $\sin 28^\circ \approx 100 \times 0.47 = 47(\text{cm}).$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DFG$ 中, $\tan \angle DGA = \frac{DF}{FG}, \therefore \tan 32^\circ =$

$$\frac{47}{FG}, \therefore FG = \frac{47}{\tan 32^\circ} \approx \frac{47}{0.62} \approx 75.8(\text{cm}),$$

$$\therefore AG = AF + FG = 88 + 75.8 = 163.8(\text{cm}).$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AGN$ 中, $AN = AG \cdot \sin \angle DGA = 163.8 \times$
 $\sin 32^\circ \approx 163.8 \times 0.53 \approx 86.8(\text{cm}).$

$$\therefore \angle AMN = \angle MAG + \angle DGA = 13^\circ + 32^\circ = 45^\circ,$$

$\therefore \triangle AMN$ 为等腰直角三角形, $\therefore AM = \sqrt{2}AN \approx$

$$1.41 \times 86.8 \approx 122.4(\text{cm}), \therefore EM = AM - AE =$$

$$122.4 - 91 \approx 31(\text{cm}).$$
 当 M, H 重合时, EH 的

值最小, \therefore 若要后排光伏板的采光不受前排
 光伏板的影响, EH 的最小值约为 31 cm.

课时 2 实际物体问题

刷基础

1. B 【解析】 由题意得 $PA = 4$ 米, $\angle PBA = 40^\circ,$

$$\therefore \text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle ABP \text{ 中}, BP = \frac{AP}{\sin \angle ABP} = \frac{4}{\sin 40^\circ}, \text{故}$$

$$\text{原来这棵树的高度为 } AP + BP = \left(4 + \frac{4}{\sin 40^\circ} \right) \text{ 米},$$

故选 B.

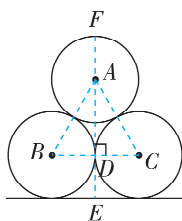
2. A 【解析】 如图, 设三个等

圆的圆心分别为 A, B, C , 连接 AB, BC, AC , 作 $AD \perp BC$

于 D , 直线 AD 交地面于 E , 交 $\odot A$ 于 F , 则 $DE = AF =$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ m}. \therefore AB = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1(\text{m}),$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ m}. \therefore AB = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1(\text{m}),$$



思路分析

(1) 根据锐角
 三角函数, 在
 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADF$ 中求
 出 AF 的长, 再
 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AEF$ 中
 求出 AE 的长
 即可;

(2) 设 DG 交
 AB 于 M , 过点
 A 作 $AN \perp DG$,
 交 GD 的延长
 线于 N , 求出
 DF, FG 的长,
 得出 AG 的
 长, 再求出 AN
 的长, 然后证
 $\triangle AMN$ 为等
 腰直角三角形, 得 $AM =$
 $\sqrt{2}AN$, 由 $EM =$
 $AM - AE$, 即可
 得出答案.

关键点拨

连接各圆心,
 并得出 $\triangle ABC$
 是等边三角形, 求出高 AD
 的长是解题的
 关键.

$$BC = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1(\text{m}), AC = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1(\text{m}),$$

$\therefore AB = BC = AC, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle ABC = 60^\circ.$ 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $\sin \angle ABD =$

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{AD}{AB}, \therefore AD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ m}, \therefore EF = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}(\text{m}). \text{ 故选 A.}$$

3. 2.9 【解析】 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AMD$ 中, $AM = 4$ 米,

$\angle MAD = 45^\circ, \therefore DM = 4$ 米. 又 $AB = 8$ 米,

$\therefore MB = 12$ 米. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CMB$ 中, $\angle MBC = 30^\circ,$

$$\therefore MC = BM \cdot \tan 30^\circ = 12 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = 4\sqrt{3}(\text{米}),$$

$$\therefore DC = MC - MD = 4\sqrt{3} - 4 \approx 2.9(\text{米}). \text{ 故答案为}$$

2.9.

4. 15 【解析】 如图, 连接

AB, CD , 过点 A 作 $AE \perp$

CD 于 E , 过点 B 作 $BF \perp$

CD 于 F . 易知 $CD =$

70 cm, 四边形 $AEFB$ 是

矩形, $\therefore EF = AB. \therefore AE \parallel$

$$PC, \therefore \angle PCA = \angle CAE = 30^\circ, \therefore CE = AC \cdot$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = 55 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{55}{2}(\text{cm}). \text{ 同理可得 } DF =$$

$$\frac{55}{2} \text{ cm}, \therefore AB = EF = CD - CE - DF = 70 - \frac{55}{2} - \frac{55}{2} =$$

$$15(\text{cm}).$$

5. 31 【解析】 如图, 过点 B 作 $BC \perp AC$ 于点 C .

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = 6$ m, $\angle CAB = 67^\circ, \therefore AC =$

$$AB \cdot \cos 67^\circ \approx 6 \times \frac{5}{13} = \frac{30}{13}(\text{m}). \text{ 在 } \text{Rt} \triangle DHG \text{ 中},$$

$$HG = 2.4 \text{ m}, \angle HDG = 67^\circ, \therefore HD = \frac{HG}{\sin 67^\circ} \approx$$

$$\frac{2.4}{\frac{12}{13}} = \frac{13}{5}(\text{m}). \therefore \angle GDE = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle FDE =$$

$$180^\circ - \angle HDG - \angle GDE = 23^\circ. \therefore \angle DFE = 90^\circ,$$

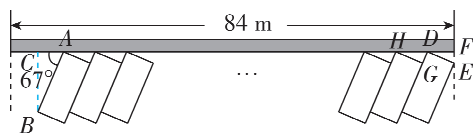
$$\therefore \angle DEF = 90^\circ - \angle FDE = 67^\circ. \text{ 在 } \text{Rt} \triangle DFE \text{ 中},$$

$$DE = 2.4 \text{ m}, \therefore DF = DE \cdot \sin 67^\circ = 2.4 \times \frac{12}{13} =$$

$$\frac{144}{65}(\text{m}), \therefore \left(84 - \frac{30}{13} - \frac{144}{65} \right) \div \frac{13}{5} + 1 \approx 30.6 + 1 =$$

$$31.6(\text{个}), \therefore \text{在这一路段边上最多可以划出}$$

31 个停车位. 故答案为 31.



为 $\frac{38}{5} = 7.6$ (秒).

答:盛水筒 P 从最高点开始,至少经过约 7.6 秒恰好在直线 MN 上.

课时 3 仰角、俯角和方位角问题

刷基础

1. B 【解析】 $\because AB = a, AB \perp CD, \angle BAD = \beta, \angle BAC = \alpha, \therefore$ 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $BD = AB \cdot \tan \beta = a \tan \beta$; 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $BC = AB \cdot \tan \alpha = a \tan \alpha, \therefore CD = BD + BC = a \tan \beta + a \tan \alpha$. 故选 B.

2. 【解】如图,延长 DC 交 AB 于点 E . 由题意得 $DE \perp AB, CD = 5$ m.

设 $BE = x$ m, 则 $AE = AB + BE = (10+x)$ m.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACE$ 中, $\angle CAE = 36^\circ 52', \therefore CE = AE \cdot \tan 36^\circ 52' \approx 0.75(10+x)$ m.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BDE$ 中, $\angle DBE = 63^\circ 26', \therefore DE = BE \cdot \tan 63^\circ 26' \approx 2x$ m.

$\because DC + CE = DE, \therefore 5 + 0.75(10+x) = 2x$, 解得 $x = 10, \therefore CE = 0.75(10+x) = 15$ m, \therefore 无人机在 C 处时离地面的高度约为 15 m.

3. 【解】(1) 由题意, 得 $\angle PBC = 60^\circ, \angle BCP = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BPQ = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$.

(2) 由题意, 得 $AB = 6$ m, $\angle PAC = 45^\circ, \angle PBC = 60^\circ, \angle QBC = 30^\circ$.

设 $CQ = x$ m. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCQ$ 中, $BC = CQ \div \tan 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}x$ m.

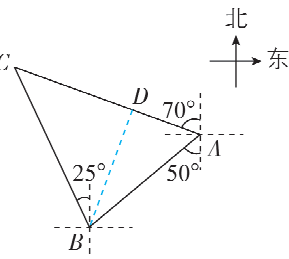
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCP$ 中, $PC = BC \cdot \tan 60^\circ = 3x$ m.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACP$ 中, $\angle APC = \angle PAC = 45^\circ, \therefore AC = CP = 3x$ m.

$\because AC = AB + BC, \therefore 3x = 6 + \sqrt{3}x$, 解得 $x = \sqrt{3} + 3, \therefore PQ = PC - CQ = 2x = 2\sqrt{3} + 6 \approx 9.5$ (m), 即树 PQ 的高度约为 9.5 m.

4. $10\sqrt{6}$ 【解析】

如图, 作 $BD \perp AC$ 于点 D . 由题意得, $\angle CBA = 25^\circ + 50^\circ = 75^\circ, AB = 20, \angle CAB = (90^\circ - 70^\circ) + (90^\circ - 50^\circ) = 20^\circ + 40^\circ = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ABD = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle CBD = 75^\circ - 30^\circ = 45^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $BD = AB \cdot \sin \angle CAB = 20 \times \sin 60^\circ = 20 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 10\sqrt{3}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCD$ 中, $\angle CBD = 45^\circ, \therefore BC = \sqrt{2} BD =$



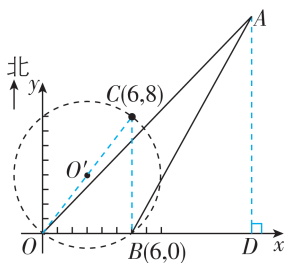
思路分析

(1) 根据题意可以求得圆的半径, 从而可求圆形区域的面积.

(2) 过点 A 作 $AD \perp x$ 轴于点 D , 设 $AD = x$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $BD = \frac{x}{\tan 61^\circ}$. 由 $\angle AOD = 45^\circ$ 得 $AD = OD = x$, 由 $OB = OD - BD$ 可得 $x - \frac{x}{\tan 61^\circ} = 6$, 解方程求得 x , 进而解直角三角形求得 AB .

$10\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2} = 10\sqrt{6}$ (海里). 故答案为 $10\sqrt{6}$.

5. 【解】(1) 如图, 连接 CB, CO , 则 $CB \parallel y$ 轴, $\therefore \angle CBO = 90^\circ$,



\therefore 可设 OC 的中点 O' 为由 O, B, C 三点所确定的圆的圆心, 则 OC 为 $\odot O'$ 的直径.

由已知得 $OB = 6, CB = 8$, 由勾股定理得 $OC = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10, \therefore$ 半径 $OO' = 5, \therefore S_{\odot O'} = 25\pi$, 即圆形区域的面积为 25π .

(2) 如图, 过点 A 作 $AD \perp x$ 轴于点 D .

依题意, 得 $\angle ABD = 61^\circ$. 设 $AD = x$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$

中, $\tan \angle ABD = \frac{AD}{BD}, \therefore BD = \frac{x}{\tan 61^\circ}$.

由题意得 $\angle AOD = 45^\circ, \therefore AD = OD = x. \therefore OB = OD - BD, \therefore x - \frac{x}{\tan 61^\circ} = 6$, 解得 $x \approx 13.5$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $\sin \angle ABD = \sin 61^\circ = \frac{AD}{AB}$,

即 $0.87 \approx \frac{13.5}{AB}, \therefore AB \approx 15.5$.

即观测点 B 到 A 船的距离约为 15.5.

刷提升

1. B 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDE$ 中, $\because CD = 10$ m, $DE =$

5 m, $\therefore \sin \angle DCE = \frac{DE}{CD} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \angle DCE =$

$30^\circ. \because \angle ACB = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = 30^\circ, \angle DCB = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle BDF = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle DBF = 60^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle DBC = 30^\circ, \therefore BC = \frac{CD}{\tan 30^\circ} = \frac{10}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} =$

$10\sqrt{3}$ (m), $\therefore AB = BC \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 10\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} =$

15 (m). 故选 B.

关键点拨

构造直角三角形, 利用三角函数找到各边之间的数量关系是解题的关键.

2. D 【解析】过 S 作 $SC \perp AB$ 于 C , 在 CB 上截

取 $CD = AC$, 连接 $SD, \therefore AS = DS, \therefore \angle CDS = \angle CAS = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ. \therefore \angle ABS = 90^\circ - 75^\circ =$

$15^\circ, \therefore \angle DSB = 30^\circ - 15^\circ = 15^\circ, \therefore SD = BD$. 设 $CS = x$ 海里. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ASC$ 中, $\because \angle CAS = 30^\circ,$

$\therefore AC = CD = \sqrt{3}x, AS = DS = BD = 2x. \therefore AB = 30$

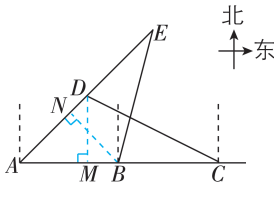
海里, $\therefore \sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3}x + 2x = 30$, 解得 $x = \frac{15\sqrt{3} - 15}{2}$,

$\therefore CS = \frac{15\sqrt{3}-15}{2}$ 海里, $BC = \frac{15+15\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 海里,
 $AS = (15\sqrt{3}-15)$ 海里, $\therefore BS = \sqrt{CS^2+BC^2} = 15\sqrt{2}$ 海里, \therefore 灯塔 S 离观测点 A, B 的距离分别是 $(15\sqrt{3}-15)$ 海里、 $15\sqrt{2}$ 海里. 故选 D.

3. 25.2 米 【解析】过 E 作 $EF \perp BC$ 交 CB 的延长线于 F . 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle EDF$ 中, \therefore 斜坡 DE 的坡度 $i = 1 : \frac{4}{3}$, $\therefore \tan \angle EDF = \frac{EF}{DF} = 1 : \frac{4}{3} = \frac{3}{4}$. 设 $EF = 3k$, 则 $DF = 4k$, $\therefore DE = 5k = 15$, $\therefore k = 3$, $\therefore EF = 9$, $DF = 12$. 过 E 作 $EG \perp AB$ 于 G , 则四边形 $EFGC$ 是矩形, $\therefore EG = CF$, $CG = EF$. $\therefore \angle AEG = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle AEG$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore AG = EG$. 设 $EG = AG = BF = x$, $\therefore AB = AG + BG = x + 9$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 58^\circ$, $\therefore \tan 58^\circ = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{x+9}{BC} \approx 1.60$, $\therefore BC = \frac{x+9}{1.6}$. $\therefore CD = 20$, $EG + BC = DF + CD$, $\therefore x + \frac{x+9}{1.6} = 12 + 20$, 解得 $x \approx 16.23$, $\therefore AB = x + 9 = 25.23 \approx 25.2$ (米), 故古塔 AB 的高度约为 25.2 米. 故答案为 25.2 米.

4. 【解】如图, 过 D 作 $DM \perp AC$ 于 M , 设 $MD = x$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle MAD$ 中, $\angle MAD = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ADM$ 是等腰直



角三角形, $\therefore AM = MD = x$, $\therefore AD = \sqrt{2}x$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle MCD$ 中, $\angle MDC = 63.4^\circ$, $\therefore MC = MD \cdot \tan 63.4^\circ \approx 2x$.

$\therefore AC = 600 + 600 = 1200$, $AC = AM + MC$, $\therefore x + 2x = 1200$, 解得 $x = 400$, $\therefore MD = 400$, $AD = 400\sqrt{2}$.

过 B 作 $BN \perp AE$ 于 N . $\therefore \angle EAB = 45^\circ$, $\angle EBC = 90^\circ - 15^\circ = 75^\circ$, $\therefore \angle E = 30^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABN$ 中, $\angle NAB = 45^\circ$, $AB = 600$, $\therefore BN = AN = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AB = 300\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore DN = AD - AN = 400\sqrt{2} - 300\sqrt{2} = 100\sqrt{2}$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle NBE$ 中, $\angle E = 30^\circ$, $\therefore NE = \sqrt{3}BN = 300\sqrt{6}$, $\therefore DE = NE - DN = 300\sqrt{6} - 100\sqrt{2} \approx 580$ (m).

答: D 处学校和 E 处图书馆之间的距离约是 580 m.

5. 【解】如图, 由题意得 $\angle ECA = 37^\circ$, $\angle CDA = 30^\circ$, $\angle FDB = 45^\circ$, $CD \parallel AB$, $AB = 328$ 米.

过点 C 作 $CM \perp AB$ 于点 M , 过点 D 作 $DN \perp AB$

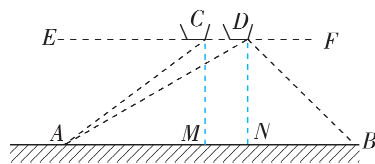
关键点拨

通过作垂线构造直角三角形, 在不同的直角三角形中利用边角关系进行计算即可.

思路分析

过 D 作 $DM \perp AC$ 于 M , 过 B 作 $BN \perp AE$ 于 N , 设 $MD = x$. 在直角三角形中, 利用锐角三角函数即可用含 x 的式子表示出 AM 与 CM , 根据 $AC = AM + CM$ 列方程, 从而求得 MD 的长, 进一步求得 AD 的长, 再利用锐角三角函数求出 AN 与 NE 的长, 进而求得 DE .

于点 N , 则四边形 $CDNM$ 是矩形.



$\therefore \angle ECA = 37^\circ$, $\angle CDA = 30^\circ$, $\angle FDB = 45^\circ$, $CD \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle CAM = \angle ECA = 37^\circ$, $\angle DAN = \angle CDA = 30^\circ$, $\angle B = \angle FDB = 45^\circ$.

设 $CM = DN = x$ 米. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADN$ 中, $\tan \angle DAN = \frac{DN}{AN}$, $\therefore AN = \frac{DN}{\tan 30^\circ} = \sqrt{3}x$ 米. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BDN$ 中, $\tan B = \frac{DN}{BN}$, $\therefore BN = \frac{DN}{\tan 45^\circ} = x$ 米.

$\therefore AB = AN + BN$, $\therefore \sqrt{3}x + x = 328$, 解得 $x \approx 120$, 即无人机距离地面道路的高度约为 120 米, $\therefore AN = \sqrt{3}x \approx 207.6$ 米.

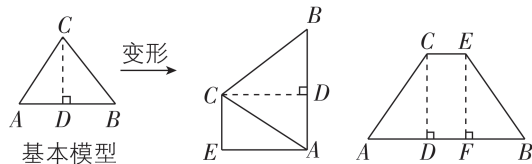
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACM$ 中, $\therefore \tan \angle CAM = \frac{CM}{AM}$, $\therefore AM = \frac{CM}{\tan 37^\circ} \approx 160$ 米, $\therefore CD = MN = AN - AM = 207.6 - 160 \approx 48$ (米). 即无人机的飞行距离约为 48 米.

大招专题 4 锐角三角函数应用的常见模型

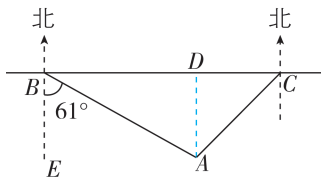
刷难关

大招解读 | 背靠背型

通过在三角形内作高, 构造出两个直角三角形求解, 高为两个直角三角形的公共边. 图形模型如下:



1. 【解】该公路不会穿过纪念园. 理由: 如图, 过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$, 垂足为点 D .



由题意得 $\angle ACD = 45^\circ$, $\angle ABE = 61^\circ$, $BC = 2.8$ km, $AD \parallel BE$, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle DAB = 61^\circ$.

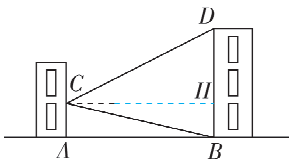
设 $AD = x$ km. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $BD = AD \cdot \tan 61^\circ \approx 1.8x$ km.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 中, $CD = \frac{AD}{\tan 45^\circ} = x$ km. $\therefore BD + CD = BC$, $\therefore 1.8x + x = 2.8$, 解得 $x = 1$, $\therefore AD = 1$ km = 1 000 m.

$\therefore 1\,000\text{ m} > 900\text{ m}$, \therefore 该公路不会穿过纪念园.

2.【解】如图,过点 C

作 $CH \perp BD$, 垂足为点 H . 由题意, 得 $\angle DCH = 27^\circ$, $\angle HCB = 13^\circ$, $AB =$



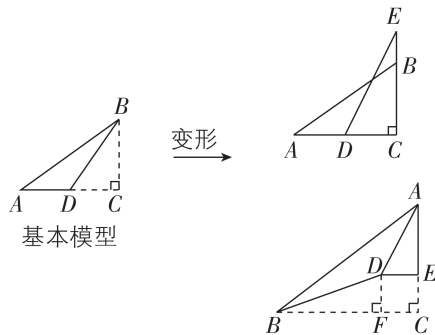
$CH = 15$ 米. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DHC$ 中, $\therefore \tan \angle DCH = \frac{DH}{CH}$, $\therefore DH = \tan 27^\circ \times 15 \approx 7.65$ (米).

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle HCB$ 中, $\therefore \tan \angle HCB = \frac{HB}{CH}$, $\therefore BH = \tan 13^\circ \times 15 \approx 3.45$ (米), $\therefore BD = HD + HB = 7.65 + 3.45 = 11.1$ (米).

答: 教学楼 BD 的高度约为 11.1 米.

大招解读 | 子母型

通过在三角形外作高, 构造出两个直角三角形求解, 高为两个直角三角形的公共边. 图形模型如下:



3.【解】 设 $AB = x$ m. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\therefore \tan \angle ACB = \frac{AB}{BC}$, $\therefore \tan 52^\circ = \frac{x}{BC}$, $\therefore BC = \frac{x}{\tan 52^\circ}$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $\therefore \tan \angle ADB = \frac{AB}{BD}$, $\therefore \tan 60^\circ = \frac{x}{BD}$, $\therefore BD = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}$. $\therefore CD = CB - DB$, $\therefore \frac{x}{\tan 52^\circ} -$

$\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} = 20$, 解得 $x \approx 98$, $\therefore AB$ 的高度约为 98 m.

4. $(10 + 40\sqrt{3})$ 米 【解析】 设 BC 为 x 米, 则 $AC = (20 + x)$ 米. 由题意知 $\angle DBC = \angle AEC = 60^\circ$, $DE = 80$ 米. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DBC$ 中, $\tan 60^\circ = \frac{DC}{BC} = \frac{DC}{x}$, 则 $DC = \sqrt{3}x$ 米, $\therefore CE = (\sqrt{3}x - 80)$ 米.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACE$ 中, $\tan 60^\circ = \frac{AC}{CE} = \frac{20+x}{\sqrt{3}x-80} = \sqrt{3}$, 解

得 $x = 10 + 40\sqrt{3}$. 经检验, $x = 10 + 40\sqrt{3}$ 为原方程的解, 故答案为 $(10 + 40\sqrt{3})$ 米.

5.【解】 根据题意知, 四边形 AA_1B_1O 和四边形 $BB_1C_1B_2$ 均为矩形, $\therefore OB_1 = AA_1 = 62$ m, $B_2C_1 = BB_1 = 200$ m, $\therefore BO = BB_1 - OB_1 = 200 - 62 = 138$ (m), $CB_2 = CC_1 - B_2C_1 = 550 - 200 = 350$ (m).

思路分析

(1) 由坡度得 $\frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 再结合 $\tan \angle BEA = \frac{AB}{AE}$, 可得 $\angle BEA = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AB = \frac{1}{2}BE =$

6 m.

(2) 先证明四边形 $BFCA$ 是矩形, 则 $AB = CF = 6$ m, $BF = AC$, 再设 $DF = x$ m, 则 $DC = (x + 6)$ m. 解直角三角形可得

$EC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(x + 6)$ m, $BF = x$ m, 运用勾股定理得 $AE = \sqrt{BE^2 - AB^2} = 6\sqrt{3}$ m, 可得 $6\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(x + 6) = x$, 则 $x = 12\sqrt{3} + 12$, 进而求解.

思路分析

先根据题意得到 BO , CB_2 的长, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AOB$ 中, 由锐角三角函数可得 AB 的长度, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CBB_2$ 中, 由锐角三角函数可得 BC 的长度, 再相加即可得到答案.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AOB$ 中, $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$, $\angle BAO = 30^\circ$, $BO = 138$ m,

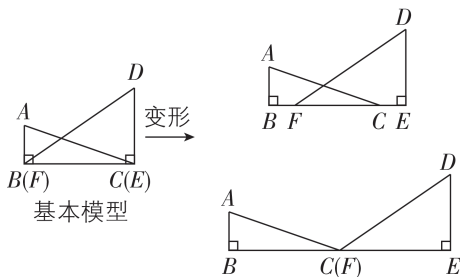
$\therefore AB = 2BO = 2 \times 138 = 276$ (m).

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CBB_2$ 中, $\angle CB_2B = 90^\circ$, $\angle CBB_2 = 45^\circ$, $CB_2 = 350$ m, $\therefore BC = \sqrt{2}CB_2 = 350\sqrt{2}$ m,

$\therefore AB + BC = (276 + 350\sqrt{2})$ m, 即管道 AB 和 BC 的总长度为 $(276 + 350\sqrt{2})$ m.

大招解读 | 拥抱型

如图, 分别解两个直角三角形, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle DEF$ 中, BC 为公共边. 图形模型如下:



6.【解】 (1) \therefore 斜坡 BE 的坡度 $i = 1 : \sqrt{3}$,

$\therefore \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\therefore \tan \angle BEA = \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$,

$\therefore \angle BEA = 30^\circ$.

$\therefore BE = 12$ m, $\therefore AB = \frac{1}{2}BE = 6$ m.

答: 点 B 到水平地面的高度 AB 为 6 m.

(2) 如图, 过点 B 作 $BF \perp CD$ 于 F , 则 $\angle C = \angle A = \angle BFC = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $BFCA$ 是矩形,

$\therefore AB = CF = 6$ m, $BF = AC$.

设 $DF = x$ m, 则 $DC = DF + CF = (x + 6)$ m.

$\therefore \tan \angle DEC = \frac{DC}{EC}$,

$\therefore EC = \frac{x+6}{\tan 60^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(x+6)$ m.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DBF$ 中, $\angle DBF = 45^\circ$, $\tan \angle DBF = \frac{DF}{BF}$,

$\therefore BF = \frac{DF}{\tan \angle DBF} = x$ m.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABE$ 中, $AE = \sqrt{BE^2 - AB^2} = 6\sqrt{3}$ m.

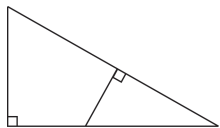
$\therefore BF = AC = AE + EC$, $\therefore 6\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(x+6) = x$,

$\therefore x = 12\sqrt{3} + 12$, $\therefore CD = DF + CF = 12\sqrt{3} + 12 + 6 = (12\sqrt{3} + 18)$ m.

答: 电线塔 CD 的高度为 $(12\sqrt{3} + 18)$ m.

大招解读 | 斜截型

斜截型多呈现为拦截问题、安全问题. 此类型的特点是小的直角三角形在大的直角三角形内部, 有公共的锐角, 小的直角三角形的斜边与大的直角三角形的直角边在同一直线上, 小的直角三角形的直角边与大的直角三角形的斜边在同一直线上, 如图.



7. 【解】小亮说得对.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $\angle ABD = 90^\circ$, $\angle BAD = 18^\circ$, $BA = 10 \text{ m}$, $\tan \angle BAD = \frac{BD}{BA}$, $\therefore BD = 10 \times \tan 18^\circ \approx 3.25 \text{ (m)}$, $\therefore CD = BD - BC = 3.25 - 0.5 = 2.75 \text{ (m)}$.

$\because \angle CDE + \angle BAD = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle CDE = 90^\circ - \angle BAD = 72^\circ$.

$\because CE \perp AD$, $\therefore \sin \angle CDE = \frac{CE}{CD}$,

$\therefore CE = CD \times \sin \angle CDE = 2.75 \times \sin 72^\circ \approx 2.6 \text{ (m)}$,

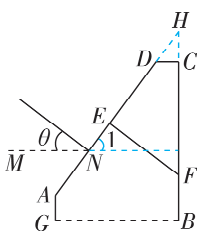
\therefore 正确的限制高度约为 2.6 m .

8. 【解】如图, 延长 ED 交 BC 的延长线于点 H , 延长 MN .

$\because \theta = 37^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle 1 = 90^\circ - 37^\circ = 53^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle H = 90^\circ - \angle 1 = 37^\circ$.



在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDH$ 中, $HC = \frac{CD}{\tan 37^\circ}$,

$\therefore HF = HC + CF = \frac{CD}{\tan 37^\circ} + CF$,

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle EFH$ 中, $EF = \left(\frac{CD}{\tan 37^\circ} + CF \right) \cdot$

$\sin 37^\circ \approx \left(\frac{20}{\frac{3}{4}} + 100 \right) \times \frac{3}{5} = 76 \text{ (cm)}$.

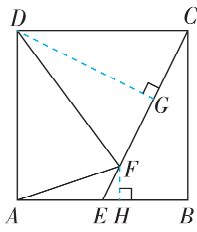
答: EF 的长约为 76 cm .

全章综合训练

刷中考

1. **D** 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $AB = 13$, $BC = 5$, 则 $\sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{5}{13}$, 故选 **D**.

2. **B** 【解析】如图所示, 过点 D 作 $DG \perp CE$ 于 G , 过点 F 作 $FH \perp AB$ 于 H . \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是边长为 2 的正方形, $\therefore AB = BC = CD = 2$, A



关键点拨

延长 ED 交 BC 的延长线于点 H , 延长 MN , 则 $\angle H = 37^\circ$, 然后在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDH$ 和 $\text{Rt} \triangle EFH$ 中, 利用锐角三角函数即可求出答案.

思路分析

由作图易知 OC 垂直平分 AB , 再证明 $\triangle AOB$ 是等边三角形, 从而得到 BD 的长, 再利用勾股定理求得 CD 的长, 即可利用三角函数求出结果.

$\angle BCD = \angle B = 90^\circ$. $\because E$ 为 AB 的中点, $\therefore AE = BE = \frac{1}{2}AB = 1$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle EBC$ 中, 由勾股定理得

$CE = \sqrt{BE^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$, $\therefore \cos \angle BEC =$

$\frac{BE}{CE} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\sin \angle BEC = \frac{BC}{CE} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

$\because \angle BEC + \angle BCE = \angle GCD + \angle BCE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle GCD = \angle BEC$, $\therefore \cos \angle GCD = \cos \angle BEC =$

$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDG$ 中, $CG = CD \cdot \cos \angle GCD = 2 \times$

$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$. $\because DF = DC$, $DG \perp CE$, $\therefore CF = 2CG =$

$\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\therefore EF = CE - CF = \sqrt{5} - \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$. 在

$\text{Rt} \triangle EFH$ 中, $EH = EF \cdot \cos \angle FEH = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} =$

$\frac{1}{5}$, $FH = EF \cdot \sin \angle FEH = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$, $\therefore AH =$

$AE + EH = 1 + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AFH$ 中, 由勾股定理

得 $AF = \sqrt{AH^2 + FH^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}$.

故选 **B**.

3. **$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$** 【解析】如图, 连接 AB , 交 OC 于点 D .

由题意得 $OA = OB =$

2 , $AC = BC = \sqrt{6}$, $\therefore OC$ 垂直平分 AB , $\therefore OC \perp$

AB , $BD = \frac{1}{2}AB$. $\because \angle MON = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle AOB$ 是等

边三角形, $\therefore AB = OA = 2$, $\therefore BD = 1$, $\therefore CD =$

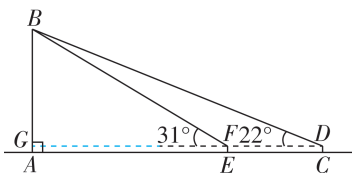
$\sqrt{BC^2 - BD^2} = \sqrt{5}$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCD$ 中, $\tan \angle BCO =$

$\frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 故答案为 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

4. **B** 【解析】 \because 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = \alpha$, $AC = 5$ 米, $\therefore BC = AC \cdot \tan \alpha = 5 \tan \alpha$ 米, \therefore 地毯的长度为 $BC + AC = (5 \tan \alpha + 5)$ 米. 故选 **B**.

5. **490** 【解析】由题意得, A 处到 B 处的距离为 $AB = AP \cdot \cos \alpha = 500 \times 0.98 = 490 \text{ (m)}$.

6. 【解】如图, 延长 DF 与 AB 相交于点 G .



根据题意得, $DG \parallel CA$, $\angle GDB = 22^\circ$, $\angle GFB = 31^\circ$, $\angle DGB = 90^\circ$, $AG = EF = CD = 1.7$, $DF = CE = 32$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle FGB$ 中, $\tan \angle GFB = \frac{GB}{GF}$, $\therefore GF =$

$\frac{GB}{\tan 31^\circ}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DGB$ 中, $\tan \angle GDB = \frac{GB}{GD}$,

$\therefore GD = \frac{GB}{\tan 22^\circ}$.

$\therefore GF + DF = GD$, $\therefore \frac{GB}{\tan 31^\circ} + 32 = \frac{GB}{\tan 22^\circ}$,

$\therefore GB = \frac{32 \times \tan 22^\circ \times \tan 31^\circ}{\tan 31^\circ - \tan 22^\circ} \approx \frac{32 \times 0.4 \times 0.6}{0.6 - 0.4} =$

38.4,

$\therefore AB = AG + GB = 1.7 + 38.4 \approx 40$.

答:世纪钟建筑 AB 的高度约为 40 m.

刷章测

1. B 【解析】 $\because \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} < \frac{2}{3} < 1$, $\therefore \tan 30^\circ < \tan A < \tan 45^\circ$, $\therefore 30^\circ < \angle A < 45^\circ$, 故选 B.

2. D 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin A = \frac{CB}{AB}$. 在

$\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 中, $\sin A = \frac{CD}{AC}$. $\therefore \angle A + \angle B = 90^\circ$,

$\angle B + \angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle BCD$. 在

$\text{Rt} \triangle BCD$ 中, $\sin \angle BCD = \sin A = \frac{BD}{CB}$. 故选 D.

3. A 【解析】如图, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$. 设

$BD = 3a$, $CD = 2a$, $AD = 6a$,

则 $\tan \alpha = \tan \angle BAD = \frac{3a}{6a} =$

$\frac{1}{2}$, 同理 $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $AB =$

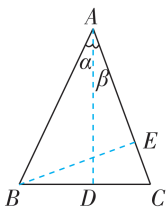
$3\sqrt{5}a$, $AC = 2\sqrt{10}a$. 过点 B 作 $BE \perp AC$ 于点

E . $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot AD = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BE$, 即 $5a \cdot$

$6a = 2\sqrt{10}a \cdot BE$, 解得 $BE = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}a$,

$\therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \angle BAC = \frac{BE}{AB} = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}a}{3\sqrt{5}a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

则 $\alpha + \beta = 45^\circ$. 故选 A.



关键点拨

本题可利用圆的直径构造出以 DE 为直角边的直角三角形, 再利用圆内接四边形推出 $\angle F = \angle ABC$ 是解题的关键.

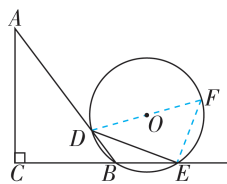
4. A 【解析】

连接 DO 并延长交 $\odot O$ 于 F , 连接 EF , 如图所示. $\because DF$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle DEF = 90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ$, $BC = 9$, $AC = 12$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{12^2 + 9^2} = 15$, $\therefore \sin \angle ABC = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{4}{5}$. \because 四边形 $BDFE$ 是圆内接四边形,

$\therefore \angle F + \angle DBE = 180^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle ABC + \angle DBE = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle F$, $\therefore \sin \angle ABC = \sin F$. 在

$\text{Rt} \triangle DEF$ 中, $\sin F = \frac{DE}{DF} = \frac{DE}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$, $\therefore DE = 10 \times$

$\frac{4}{5} = 8$. 故选 A.



5. D 【解析】

\because 12 个直角三角形相似, $\therefore \angle BOA = \angle BOC = \dots = \frac{360^\circ}{12} = 30^\circ$, $\frac{AB}{OB} = \frac{BC}{OC} = \frac{CD}{OD} = \dots =$

$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{OB}{OC} = \frac{OC}{OD} = \dots = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

$\therefore AB = 1$, $\therefore OB = 2AB = 2$, $OA = OB \cdot \cos 30^\circ =$

$\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\therefore OC = \frac{OB}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\therefore OD = \frac{OC}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} =$

$\frac{8}{3}$, $OE = \frac{OD}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\frac{8}{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{16\sqrt{3}}{9}$, $OF = \frac{OE}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\frac{16\sqrt{3}}{9}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{32}{9}$,

$OG = \frac{OF}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\frac{32}{9}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{64\sqrt{3}}{27}$, $\therefore GF = \frac{1}{2}OG = \frac{32\sqrt{3}}{27}$. 故

选 D.

6. D 【解析】

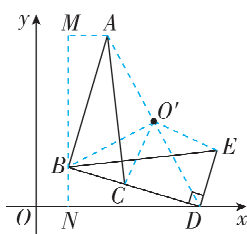
如图, 连接 AD , 取 AD 的中点 O' , 连接 $O'B$, $O'C$, $O'E$, 过

点 B 作 x 轴的垂线交 x 轴于点 N , 过点 A 作 y 轴的垂线交 NB 的延长

线于点 M . 由旋转可知, $BD = AB = 4\sqrt{2}$, $\angle ABC = \angle BDE = 90^\circ$, $\angle BAC = \angle DBE$, $\therefore AD =$

$\sqrt{AB^2 + BD^2} = 8$. \because 点 O' 是 AD 的中点, $\therefore O'A = O'B = O'D = \frac{1}{2}AD = 4$. $\because AB = BD$, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$,

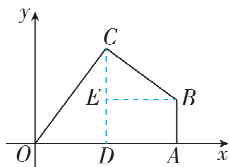
$\therefore \triangle ABD$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BDA = 45^\circ$. $\therefore O'B = O'D$, $\therefore \angle O'BD = \angle O'DB = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle O'BD$, $\therefore \angle O'AC +$



$\angle BAC = \angle O'BE + \angle DBE$, $\therefore \angle O'AC = \angle O'BE$. 又 $\because O'A = O'B, AC = BE$, $\therefore \triangle O'AC \cong \triangle O'BE$ (SAS), $\therefore O'C = O'E$, \therefore 点 O' 是 $\triangle BDE$ 旋转到 $\triangle ABC$ 的旋转中心. $\because \angle DBN + \angle ABM = 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$, $\angle DBN + \angle BDN = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABM = \angle BDN$. $\because \angle BND = \angle AMB = 90^\circ, AB = DB$, $\therefore \triangle ABM \cong \triangle BDN$ (AAS), $\therefore AM = BN, BM = DN$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BDN$ 中, $\tan \angle BDN = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{BN}{DN}$, \therefore 设 $BN = x, DN = 3x$, 由勾股定理得 $BN^2 + DN^2 = BD^2$, 即 $x^2 + (3x)^2 = (4\sqrt{2})^2$, 解得 $x = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$ (负值已舍去), $\therefore BN = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\therefore DN = BM = \frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\therefore MN = BN + MB = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5} + \frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{16\sqrt{5}}{5}$. \therefore 点 $D(4\sqrt{5}, 0)$, $\therefore OD = 4\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore ON = 4\sqrt{5} - \frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5}$, \therefore 点 $A(\frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{16\sqrt{5}}{5})$. \therefore 点 $D(4\sqrt{5}, 0)$. $\therefore AD$ 中点 O' 的坐标为 $(\frac{16\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5})$. 故选 D.

7. $\frac{13}{2}$ 【解析】过点 C 作 $CD \perp AB$ 于点 D , 如图. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCD$ 中, $\sin B = \frac{CD}{BC} = \frac{5}{13}$, \therefore 设 $CD = 5x$, $BC = 13x$. 由勾股定理得 $BD = \sqrt{BC^2 - CD^2} = 12x$. \therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 中, $\cos A = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{4\sqrt{41}}{41}$, \therefore 设 $AC = 41y, AD = 4\sqrt{41}y$. $\because AC^2 = AD^2 + CD^2$, 即 $(41y)^2 = (4\sqrt{41}y)^2 + (5x)^2$, 解得 $y = \frac{\sqrt{41}}{41}x$ (负值已舍去), $\therefore AD = 4x$. $\because AB = 8$, $\therefore AD + BD = 4x + 12x = 8$, 解得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore BC = 13x = \frac{13}{2}$. 故答案为 $\frac{13}{2}$.

8. $(\frac{9}{2}, 6)$ 【解析】如图, 过 C 作 $CD \perp OA$ 于 D , 过 B 作 $BE \perp CD$ 于 E . $\because \angle OCD + \angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\angle OCD + \angle AOC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCD = \angle AOC$. $\therefore \cos \angle AOC = \frac{3}{5}$, $\therefore \cos \angle BCD = \frac{CE}{BC} = \frac{3}{5}$.



易错警示

题中给出的点 D 为直线 AB 上一点, 点 D 有可能在线段 AB 上, 也有可能在线段 BA 的延长线上, 注意分情况讨论.

思路分析

首先根据题意画出示意图, 过点 C 作 $CD \perp AB$ 于 D . 先在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCD$ 中, 由 $\sin B = \frac{5}{13}$, 设 $CD = 5x, BC = 13x$, 则 $BD = 12x$, 然后在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 中根据 $\cos A = \frac{4\sqrt{41}}{41}$, 设 $AC = 41y, AD = 4\sqrt{41}y$, 根据 $AC^2 = AD^2 + CD^2$ 求出 $y = \frac{\sqrt{41}}{41}x$, 用含 x 的代数式表示出 AD , 根据 $AB = 8$ 求出 x 的值, 即可得解.

$\because BC = 5, \therefore CE = 3, \therefore BE = 4$. $\because \angle CDA = \angle BED = \angle OAB = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $ABED$ 是矩形, $\therefore DE = AB = 3, \therefore CD = CE + DE = 6$. $\because \angle AOC = \angle BCE, \angle ODC = \angle BEC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle OCD \sim \triangle CBE$, $\therefore \frac{OD}{CE} = \frac{CD}{BE}$, 即 $\frac{OD}{3} = \frac{6}{4}$, 解得 $OD = \frac{9}{2}$, \therefore 点 C 的坐标为 $(\frac{9}{2}, 6)$.

9. 2 或 $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$.

$\because \tan \angle CAB = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{4}{3}$, \therefore 设 $BC = 4k$, 则 $AC = 3k$. $\because AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2$, $\therefore (3k)^2 + (4k)^2 = 5^2$, $\therefore k = 1$ (负值已舍去), $\therefore AC = 3, BC = 4$, $\therefore AD = AC = 3$. 点 D 为直线 AB 上一点时, 点 D 的位置分两种情况:

①如图(1), 当点 D 在线段 AB 上时, 过 C 作 $CE \perp AB$ 于 E .

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot CE = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BC,$$

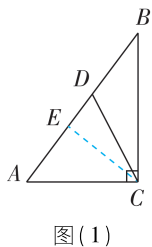
$$\therefore CE = \frac{12}{5}, \therefore AE = \sqrt{AC^2 - CE^2} = \sqrt{3^2 - (\frac{12}{5})^2} = \frac{9}{5},$$

$$\therefore DE = AD - AE = 3 - \frac{9}{5} = \frac{6}{5}, \therefore \tan \angle CDA = \frac{CE}{DE} = \frac{12}{5} \div \frac{6}{5} = 2.$$

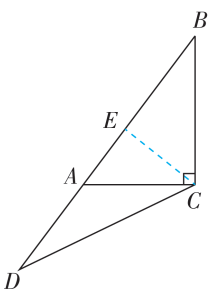
②如图(2), 当点 D 在线段 BA 的延长线上时, 过 C 作 $CE \perp AB$ 于 E . $\because AD = 3$,

$$\text{由①得 } CE = \frac{12}{5}, AE = \frac{9}{5}, \therefore DE = AD + AE = 3 + \frac{9}{5} = \frac{24}{5}, \therefore \tan \angle CDA = \frac{CE}{DE} = \frac{12}{24} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

综上所述, $\tan \angle CDA$ 的值是 2 或 $\frac{1}{2}$.

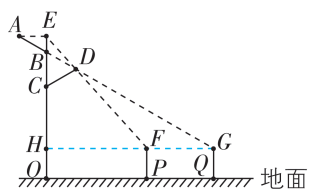


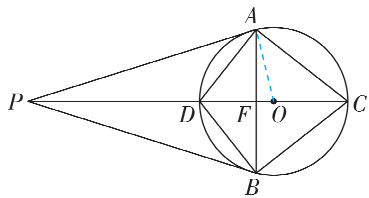
图(1)



图(2)

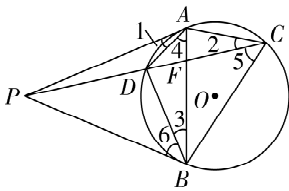
10. $(4\sqrt{3} + 1.5) \sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图, 过点 G 作 $GH \perp EO$ 于点 H , 则 G, F, H 在同一条直线上, 可得矩形 $HFPO$ 、矩形 $FGQP$ 、矩形 $HGQO$, $\therefore HF = OP = 6$ 米, $FG = PQ = 4.5$ 米, $OH = FP = GQ = 1.5$ 米, $\therefore HG = HF + FG = 10.5$ 米. $\because \angle ABO = \angle DCO = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABE =$





图(2)

\because 点 C 为优弧 AB 的中点, $\therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BC}$, $\therefore AC = BC$.
 $\because PA = PB$, $\therefore PD$ 垂直平分 AB , 且经过圆心,
 $\therefore DA = DB$, $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle BAD$.
设 $OA = OC = OD = r$, $AD = CF = b$, 则 $OF = b - r$,
 $\therefore DF = DO - OF = 2r - b$.
 $\because AB \perp CD$, $\therefore FA^2 = AO^2 - OF^2 = AD^2 - DF^2$,
 $\therefore r^2 - (b - r)^2 = b^2 - (2r - b)^2$, $\therefore b^2 + 2br - 4r^2 = 0$,
 $\therefore \left(\frac{b}{r}\right)^2 + 2\frac{b}{r} - 4 = 0$, 解得 $\frac{b}{r} = \sqrt{5} - 1$ (负值已舍去).
由(1)知, $\angle PAD = \angle ABD$, $\therefore \angle PAD = \angle BAD$, $\therefore \tan^2 \angle PAD = \tan^2 \angle BAD = \left(\frac{DF}{AF}\right)^2 =$
 $\frac{DF^2}{AF^2} = \frac{(2r - b)^2}{r^2 - (b - r)^2} = \frac{b^2 - 4br + 4r^2}{2br - b^2} =$
 $\frac{\left(\frac{b}{r}\right)^2 - 4\frac{b}{r} + 4}{2\frac{b}{r} - \left(\frac{b}{r}\right)^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{5} - 1)^2 - 4(\sqrt{5} - 1) + 4}{2(\sqrt{5} - 1) - (\sqrt{5} - 1)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$.



图(3)

由(1)知 $\angle 1 = \angle 3$.
又 $\because \angle 2 = \angle 3$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$.
 $\because \angle APD = \angle CPA$, $\therefore \triangle PDA \sim \triangle PAC$,
 $\therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{PA}{PC}$.
由(1)得 $\triangle DPB \sim \triangle BPC$, $\therefore \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{PB}{PC}$.
 $\because PA = PB$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{BD}{BC}$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AC}{BC} = x$.
 $\because \angle 4 = \angle 5$, $\angle AFD = \angle CFB$,
 $\therefore \triangle AFD \sim \triangle CFB$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{BC} = \frac{DF}{BF}$. ①
同理得, $\triangle ACF \sim \triangle DBF$, $\therefore \frac{AC}{BD} = \frac{AF}{DF}$. ②
 \therefore 由① \times ②得, $\frac{AD}{BC} \cdot \frac{AC}{BD} = \frac{AF}{BF}$.
 $\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AC}{BC} = x$, $\frac{AF}{BF} = y$, $\therefore y = x^2$.

第 8 章 统计和概率的简单应用

8.1 中学生的视力情况调查

课时 1 简单随机抽样

刷基础

1. **B** 【解析】根据家用电器之间的关系, 选择②微波炉, ③洗衣机, ④电饭锅, ⑤扫地机比较合理. 故选 B.
2. **C** 【解析】在统计调查中, 我们利用调查问卷收集数据, 利用表格整理分析数据, 利用统计图描述数据, 通过分析表和图来了解情况, 最后得出结论, 提出建议和整改意见. 因此合理的排序为③①②④, 故选 C.
3. **B** 【解析】A 选项, 随机抽取 5 个苹果进行质量检测, 样本数量太少, 不符合题意; B 选项, 样本的数量正合适, 也具有代表性, 符合题意; C 选项, 抽出 800 瓶进行检测, 样本数量太多, 同时检测具有破坏性, 不符

关键点拨

一般情况下问卷的各个选项之间相对独立, 不能有重合或交叉的地方.

创有所得

进行数据的收集调查, 一般可分为以下 6 个步骤: 明确调查问题, 确定调查对象, 选择调查方法, 展开调查, 记录结果, 得出结论.

合题意; D 选项, 抽出 85 根进行试划, 样本数量太多, 同时试划具有破坏性, 不符合题意. 故选 B.

4. **小萌** 【解析】小萌利用派出所的户籍网随机调查了该地区 10% 的老年人今年生病的次数, 属于简单随机抽样, 样本合适, 符合题意; 小颖调查了 30 人, 样本数量太少, 不符合题意; 小亮选择的地点没有代表性, 不符合题意; 小明选择的地点没有代表性, 公园里的老年人都比较注意运动, 身体比较健康, 不符合题意. 故答案为小萌.
5. 【解】(1) 不能说明.
(2) 抽样调查. 因为总体数目太大, 且检查具有破坏性, 不适合普查.
(3) $\frac{45}{75\%} = 60$ (种).