

## 第二十七章 相似

### 27.1 图形的相似

#### 课时1 相似图形及成比例线段

##### 刷基础

1. **A** 【解析】根据相似图形的定义可知两个矩形不一定相似,但两个正方形、两个等边三角形及两个圆一定相似,故选 A.

2. **相似** 【解析】 $\because$  用放大镜将图形放大,两个图形的形状相同,大小不同, $\therefore$  这两个图形相似,故答案为相似.

3. **C** 【解析】A 选项,因为  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,所以  $3a = 2b$ ,故本选项不符合题意;B 选项,当  $a = 4, b = 6$  时, $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,但  $\frac{a+1}{b+1} \neq \frac{3}{4}$ ,故本选项不符合题意;C 选项,因为  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,所以  $\frac{a+b}{b} = \frac{5}{3}$ ,故本选项符合题意;D 选项,因为  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,所以  $\frac{a-b}{b} = -\frac{1}{3}$ ,故本选项不符合题意. 故选 C.

4. **1:7 500** 【解析】 $\because 18 \text{ km} = 1\,800\,000 \text{ cm}$ ,  
 $\therefore$  规划图采用的比例尺是  $\frac{240}{1\,800\,000} = \frac{1}{7\,500}$ .  
 故答案为 1:7 500.

5.  $\frac{3}{2}$  或  $\frac{8}{3}$  或 6 【解析】设这个数是  $x$ . 由题意得,当  $2:3 = 4:x$  时, $2x = 12$ ,解得  $x = 6$ ;当  $2:x = 3:4$  时, $3x = 8$ ,解得  $x = \frac{8}{3}$ ;当  $x:2 = 3:4$  时, $4x = 6$ ,解得  $x = \frac{3}{2}$ . 综上,这个数可以是 6 或  $\frac{8}{3}$  或  $\frac{3}{2}$ .

##### 刷素养

6. (1) 【证明】设  $BD = x$ ,则  $AB = 2x$ . 由勾股定理得  $AD = \sqrt{5}x$ .  $\because DE = BD, AE = AC, \therefore AC = AE = AD - DE = AD - BD = (\sqrt{5} - 1)x, \therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}, \therefore C$  是线段  $AB$  的黄金分割点.

(2)  $3 - \sqrt{5}$  【解析】当  $BD = 1$  时,由 (1) 知  $AB = 2, AC = \sqrt{5} - 1, \therefore BC = AB - AC = 2 - (\sqrt{5} - 1) = 3 - \sqrt{5}$ . 故答案为  $3 - \sqrt{5}$ .

**关键点拨**  
分清对应边是解决本题的关键,然后根据相似多边形的性质得出比例式,即可得到答案.

**易错警示**  
本题未明确四个数的顺序,注意分情况讨论.

**思路分析**  
利用相似多边形的性质求出矩形  $ODEF$  的边长,再根据点  $E$  所在的象限写出坐标即可.

#### 课时2 相似多边形



##### 刷基础

1. **B** 【解析】 $\because$  两个大小不一的五边形  $ABCDE$  和五边形  $FBCHG$  的对应边不成比例, $\therefore$  五边形  $ABCDE$  和五边形  $FBCHG$  一定不相似.

2. **C** 【解析】设方格纸中每个小正方形的边长均为 1.  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  和四边形  $EFGH$  相似,且  $AB$  与  $EF$  是对应边, $\therefore$  相似比是  $\frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$ ,即 2:1.

3. **2:5** 【解析】设原正多边形的边长为 1.  $\because$  把一个正多边形的边长扩大到原来的 2.5 倍, $\therefore$  扩大后的正多边形的边长为 2.5, $\therefore$  原图与新图的相似比为  $\frac{1}{2.5}$ ,即 2:5.

4. **C** 【解析】 $\because \square ABCD$  与  $\square AFEB$  相似, $\therefore \frac{AB}{AF} = \frac{AD}{AB}, \therefore AB^2 = AD \cdot AF$ . 又  $\because AF = 2, AD = 4, \therefore AB^2 = 8, \therefore AB = 2\sqrt{2}$  或  $-2\sqrt{2}$  (舍去), $\therefore AB$  的长为  $2\sqrt{2}$ . 故选 C.

5. **B** 【解析】 $\because$  原矩形的长为 25,宽为  $x, \therefore$  小矩形的长为  $x$ ,宽为  $\frac{25}{5} = 5$ .  $\because$  小矩形与原矩形相似, $\therefore \frac{x}{25} = \frac{5}{x}$ ,解得  $x = 5\sqrt{5}$  或  $-5\sqrt{5}$  (舍去),故选 B.

6. **D** 【解析】原矩形的长和宽分别为 3 cm 和 2 cm, $\therefore$  原矩形的周长为  $2 \times (2 + 3) = 10$  (cm). 由题图知,扩张后的矩形宽为 4 cm,长为  $(3 + 2a)$  cm.  $\because$  矩形  $A'B'C'D'$  与矩形  $ABCD$  相似, $\therefore \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3 + 2a}, \therefore a = \frac{3}{2}$ ,经检验, $a = \frac{3}{2}$  是分式方程的解, $\therefore$  扩张后的矩形长为  $3 + 2a = 3 + 2 \times \frac{3}{2} = 6$  (cm), $\therefore$  扩张后矩形的周长为  $2 \times (4 + 6) = 20$  (cm), $20 - 10 = 10$  (cm), $\therefore$  这根铁丝需增加 10 cm,故选 D.

7. **(-4, -6)** 【解析】 $\because$  矩形  $OABC$  与矩形  $ODEF$  相似,且它们的相似比为 3:2, $\therefore \frac{OA}{OD} = \frac{OC}{OF} = \frac{3}{2}$ .  $\because$  点  $B$  的坐标为  $(9, 6), \therefore OA = 9, OC = 6, \therefore \frac{9}{OD} = \frac{6}{OF} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore OD = 6, OF = 4, \therefore$  点  $E$  的坐标为  $(-4, -6)$ .

8. 【解】(1) 在四边形  $ABCD$  中, $\angle A = 72^\circ, \angle B =$

$135^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 95^\circ$ , 则  $\angle D = 360^\circ - 72^\circ - 135^\circ - 95^\circ = 58^\circ$ .  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  与 四边形  $EFGH$  相似,  $\therefore \angle H = \angle D = 58^\circ$ .

(2)  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  与 四边形  $EFGH$  相似,  $\therefore \frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{CD}{HG}$ , 即  $\frac{5}{4} = \frac{15}{HG}$ , 解得  $HG = 12$ , 即  $HG$  的长为 12.

## 27.2 相似三角形

### 27.2.1 相似三角形的判定

#### 课时 1 相似三角形及平行线分线段成比例

#### 刷基础

1. C 【解析】 $\because \angle A = 80^\circ$ ,  $\angle ADB = 70^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABD = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle ADB = 30^\circ$ .  $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACB$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle ABC = 70^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle ABC - \angle ABD = 70^\circ - 30^\circ = 40^\circ$ , 故选 C.

2.  $2 + \sqrt{10}$  【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ ,  $\triangle ABC$  的三边长分别为  $\sqrt{2}, x, y$  ( $\sqrt{2} < x < y$ ),  $\triangle DEF$  的三边长分别为  $\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{6}, \sqrt{15}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{15}}$ ,  $\therefore x = 2, y = \sqrt{10}$ ,  $\therefore x + y = 2 + \sqrt{10}$ . 故答案为  $2 + \sqrt{10}$ .

3. 4 或 9 【解析】 $\because CD \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle CDB = 90^\circ$ .  $\therefore \triangle ADC$  与  $\triangle CDB$  相似,  $\therefore \triangle ADC \sim \triangle CDB$  或  $\triangle ADC \sim \triangle BDC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{CD}{BD}$  或  $\frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{CD}{BD}$ .  $\therefore AD = 9, CD = 6$ ,  $\therefore \frac{9}{6} = \frac{6}{BD}$  或  $\frac{9}{6} = \frac{6}{BD}$ ,  $\therefore BD = 4$  或  $9$ . 故答案为 4 或 9.

4. C 【解析】设  $P$  点表示的数为  $x$ , 则根据平行线分线段成比例可得  $\frac{x}{10-x} = \frac{1}{4-2}$ , 解得  $x = \frac{10}{3}$ , 经检验,  $x = \frac{10}{3}$  是分式方程的解且符合题意, 即  $P$  点表示的数为  $\frac{10}{3}$ . 故选 C.

5. D 【解析】

A 由同位角相等可得平行线,  $\therefore \frac{m}{n} = \frac{p}{q}$ , 则  $mq = pn$ , 故 A 不符合题意

B 由同位角相等可得平行线,  $\therefore \frac{m}{p} = \frac{n}{q}$ , 则  $mq = pn$ , 故 B 不符合题意

C 由内错角相等可得平行线,  $\therefore \frac{m}{n} = \frac{p}{q}$ , 则  $mq = pn$ , 故 C 不符合题意

D 由内错角相等可得平行线,  $\therefore \frac{m}{q} = \frac{p}{n}$ , 则  $mn = pq$ , 故 D 符合题意

#### 思路分析

过点  $N$  作  $GH \parallel AB$ , 交  $BC$  于点  $G$ , 交  $AD$  于点  $H$ , 所以  $GH \parallel CD \parallel AB$ , 由平行线分线段成比例可得  $G, H$  分别是  $BC, AD$  的中点, 进而可求得  $GB, GN$  的长度, 最后利用勾股定理求解即可.

#### 易错警示

若题中给出的相似三角形未用相似符号“ $\sim$ ”连接, 则要注意分类讨论, 避免漏解.

6. 3 【解析】 $\because E$  是  $AD$  的中点,  $\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}DA$ .

$\because EM \parallel AB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DM}{DB} = \frac{DE}{DA} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 即  $DM = \frac{1}{2}DB$ .

$\because EN \parallel AC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DN}{DC} = \frac{DE}{DA} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 即  $DN = \frac{1}{2}DC$ .

$\because BC = 6$ ,  $\therefore MN = DM + DN = \frac{1}{2}DB + \frac{1}{2}DC = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3$ , 故答案为 3.

7.  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$  【解析】过点  $N$  作  $GH \parallel AB$ , 交  $BC$  于点  $G$ , 交  $AD$  于点  $H$ , 如图.

$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore AB = CD = 2, AD = BC = 3, \angle C = \angle ABG = 90^\circ, AB \parallel CD, \angle BGH =$

$\angle GHA = \angle CGH = \angle DHG = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $CDHG$ , 四边形  $GHAB$  均为矩形,  $\therefore GH = CD = AB = 2, GH \parallel CD \parallel AB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{CG}{GB} = \frac{MN}{AN} = \frac{DH}{HA}$ .  $\because N$  为

$AM$  中点,  $\therefore MN = AN$ ,  $\therefore DH = HA, CG = GB = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\therefore H$  为  $DA$  的中点,  $\therefore NH$  为  $\triangle AMD$

的中位线,  $\therefore NH = \frac{1}{2}MD$ .  $\because M$  是  $CD$  的中点,  $\therefore MD = \frac{1}{2}CD = 1$ ,  $\therefore NH = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore GN = GH - NH =$

$\frac{3}{2}$ . 在  $Rt \triangle BGN$  中, 由勾股定理得,  $BN =$

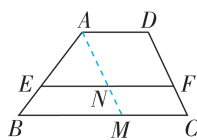
$\sqrt{BG^2 + GN^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

8.  $2:1:3$  【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore AQ = CQ, AB \parallel CD, AB = CD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle APM \sim \triangle CPD$ ,  $\therefore AP:PC = AM:CD$ .  $\because M$  为  $AB$  的中点,  $\therefore AM:CD = AM:AB = 1:2$ ,  $\therefore AP:PC = 1:2$ ,  $\therefore AP:AC = 1:3$ .  $\because AQ:AC = QC:AC = 1:2$ ,  $\therefore PQ:AC = 1:6$ ,  $\therefore AP:PQ:QC = \frac{1}{3}AC:\frac{1}{6}AC:\frac{1}{2}AC =$

$2:1:3$ . 故答案为  $2:1:3$ .

9. 5 【解析】如图, 作  $AM \parallel CD$  交  $BC$  于  $M$ , 交  $EF$  于  $N$ .  $\because AD \parallel EF \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $ADCM$  是平行四边形, 四

边形  $ADFN$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore AD = NF = CM = 2$ .  $\because EF = 4$ ,  $\therefore EN = EF - FN = 4 - 2 = 2$ .  $\therefore EN \parallel$

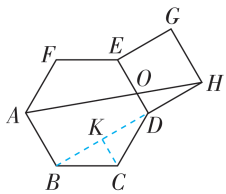


$BM, \therefore \triangle AEN \sim \triangle ABM, \therefore \frac{EN}{BM} = \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{2}{3},$   
 $\therefore \frac{2}{BM} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore BM = 3, \therefore BC = BM + CM = 3 + 2 =$   
 5. 故答案为 5.

### 刷提升

1. **A** 【解析】 $\because MN \parallel AD, AD \parallel BC, \therefore MN \parallel AD \parallel$   
 $BC, \therefore \triangle CON \sim \triangle CAD, \triangle DON \sim \triangle DBC,$   
 $\therefore \frac{ON}{AD} = \frac{CN}{CD}, ① \frac{ON}{BC} = \frac{DN}{DC}, ② ① + ② \text{得} \frac{ON}{AD} + \frac{ON}{BC} =$   
 $\frac{CN}{CD} + \frac{DN}{CD} = 1, \text{即} \frac{ON}{3} + \frac{ON}{5} = 1, \therefore ON = \frac{15}{8} \text{ cm}.$

2. **B** 【解析】连接  $BD$ , 如图所示. 由正六边形和  
 正方形的性质得  $B, D, H$   
 三点共线. 设正六边形  
 $ABCDEF$  的边长为  $a$ , 则  
 $BC = CD = DE = DH = a.$   
 $\therefore$  在  $\triangle BCD$  中,  $BC =$   
 $CD = a, \angle BCD = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle BDC = 30^\circ.$  过点  $C$   
 作  $CK \perp BD$ , 则易得  $DK = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a, \therefore BD = \sqrt{3}a.$



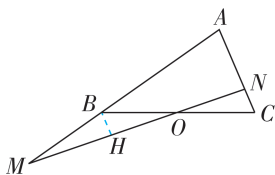
### 思路分析

连接  $BD$ , 易得  
 $B, D, H$  三点  
 共线, 设正六  
 边形  $ABCDEF$   
 的边长为  $a$ ,  
 求出等腰三角  
 形  $BCD$  的底  
 边  $BD$  的长,  
 然后利用平行  
 线分线段成比  
 例的性质即可  
 求出  $\frac{OA}{OH}$  的值.

$\therefore OD \parallel AB, \therefore \frac{OA}{OH} = \frac{BD}{DH} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{a} = \sqrt{3},$  故选 B.

3. (1)  $1-m$   $n-1$  (2) 2 【解析】(1)  $\because AB =$   
 $AM - BM, AC = AN + CN, \frac{AB}{AM} = m, \frac{AC}{AN} = n, \therefore \frac{AB}{AM} =$   
 $\frac{AM - BM}{AM} = 1 - \frac{BM}{AM} = m, \frac{AC}{AN} = \frac{AN + CN}{AN} = 1 + \frac{CN}{AN} = n,$   
 $\therefore \frac{BM}{AM} = 1 - m, \frac{CN}{AN} = n - 1.$  故答案为  $1 - m, n - 1.$

(2) 设  $AM = a, AN = b. \therefore \frac{AB}{AM} = m, \frac{AC}{AN} = n, \therefore AB =$   
 $am, AC = bn, \therefore MB = MA - AB = a - am = (1 - m)a,$   
 $CN = AC - AN = bn - b = (n - 1)b. \therefore O$  是线段  $BC$  的  
 中点,  $\therefore OB = OC.$  如图, 过点  $B$  作  $BH \parallel AC$  交  $MN$   
 于  $H, \therefore \angle OBH = \angle OCN.$



### 关键点拨

(2) 作平行线  
 构造全等三角  
 形及相似三角  
 形, 利用其性  
 质求解.

在  $\triangle OBH$  与  $\triangle OCN$  中,  $\begin{cases} \angle OBH = \angle OCN, \\ OB = OC, \\ \angle BOH = \angle CON, \end{cases}$   
 $\therefore \triangle OBH \cong \triangle OCN \text{ (ASA)}, \therefore BH = CN =$   
 $(n - 1)b. \therefore BH \parallel AN, \therefore \triangle MBH \sim \triangle MAN,$

$\therefore \frac{BM}{AM} = \frac{BH}{AN}, \text{即} \frac{(1 - m)a}{a} = \frac{(n - 1)b}{b}, \therefore 1 - m = n -$   
 $1, \therefore m + n = 2.$  故答案为 2.

4. 【解】(1)  $\because$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle C = 90^\circ, AC =$   
 $8 \text{ cm}, BC = 6 \text{ cm}, \therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 10 \text{ cm}.$   
 $\because PE \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle APE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{PE}{BC} =$   
 $\frac{AE}{AC}, \therefore \frac{10 - 2t}{10} = \frac{PE}{6} = \frac{AE}{8}, \therefore PE = \frac{3}{5}(10 - 2t),$   
 $AE = \frac{4}{5}(10 - 2t).$  当  $PE = CF$  时, 易知四边形  
 $PFCE$  是矩形,  $\therefore t = \frac{3}{5}(10 - 2t),$  解得  $t = \frac{30}{11}.$  即

当  $t = \frac{30}{11}$  时, 四边形  $PFCE$  是矩形.

(2)  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 = 24 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}.$   
 由 (1) 知  $PE = \frac{3}{5}(10 - 2t), AE = \frac{4}{5}(10 - 2t),$   
 $\therefore EC = 8 - \frac{4}{5}(10 - 2t),$   
 $\therefore S_{\triangle PEF} = \frac{1}{2}PE \cdot EC = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5}(10 - 2t) \times$   
 $\left[8 - \frac{4}{5}(10 - 2t)\right] = \frac{24}{5}t - \frac{24}{25}t^2, \therefore 24 = 5 \times \left(\frac{24}{5}t - \frac{24}{25}t^2\right),$   
 解得  $t = \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$  或  $\frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{2}.$  即当  $\triangle ABC$  的  
 面积是  $\triangle PEF$  面积的 5 倍时,  $t$  的值为  $\frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}.$

### 刷素养

5. (1) 【证明】过  $C$  作  $CE \parallel DA$ , 交  $BA$  的延长线  
 于  $E. \because CE \parallel AD, \therefore \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{BA}{EA}, \angle 2 = \angle ACE,$   
 $\angle 1 = \angle E. \because \angle 1 = \angle 2, \therefore \angle ACE = \angle E, \therefore AE =$   
 $AC, \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD}.$

(2) 【解】 $\because AB = 3, BC = 4, \angle ABC = 90^\circ,$   
 $\therefore AC = 5. \because AD$  平分  $\angle BAC, \therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{CD}{BD}, \text{即} \frac{5}{3} =$   
 $\frac{CD}{BD}, \therefore BD = \frac{3}{8}BC = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore AD = \sqrt{BD^2 + AB^2} =$   
 $\sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 3^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}, \therefore \triangle ABD$  的周长为  $\frac{3}{2} +$   
 $3 + \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{9 + 3\sqrt{5}}{2}.$  故答案为  $\frac{9 + 3\sqrt{5}}{2}.$





虚线剪下的阴影部分的三角形与  $\triangle ABC$  不相似,故此选项错误. 故选 B.

## 2. B 【解析】设 $BP=x$ , 则 $PD=BD-BP=10-x$ . ▶思路分析

$\because AB \perp BD, CD \perp BD, \therefore \angle B = \angle D = 90^\circ, \therefore$  当  $\frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{BP}{PD}$  或  $\frac{AB}{PD} = \frac{BP}{CD}$  时,  $\triangle PAB$  和  $\triangle PCD$  相似.

当  $\frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{BP}{PD}$  时,  $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{x}{10-x}$ , 解得  $x=4$ . 当  $\frac{AB}{PD} = \frac{BP}{CD}$  时,  $\frac{4}{10-x} = \frac{x}{6}$ , 解得  $x=4$  或  $x=6, \therefore BP=4$  或  $6, \therefore$  满足条件的点  $P$  有 2 个.

## 3. ①②③ 【解析】由勾股定理得 $AB=\sqrt{1^2+3^2}=\sqrt{10}, MN=\sqrt{1^2+2^2}=\sqrt{5}, \therefore \frac{AB}{MN}=\frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{5}}=\sqrt{2},$

$\therefore AB=\sqrt{2}MN$ , 故①正确.  $\because AM \parallel CN, \therefore \triangle AEM \sim \triangle CEN, \therefore \frac{AE}{CE} = \frac{AM}{CN} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore CE=2AE$ , 故②正

确. 如图, 取格点  $G, H$ , 则  $AG=2, AH=3. \because DG \parallel BH, \therefore \triangle ADG \sim \triangle ABH, \therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AG}{AH} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore AD = \frac{2}{3}AB = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{3}.$

$\because \frac{AE}{CE} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore AE = \frac{1}{1+2}AC = \frac{1}{3}AC. \because AC = \sqrt{2^2+4^2}=2\sqrt{5}, \therefore AE = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3}, \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{10}}{3}}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3},$

$\therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3}}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AC}.$  又  $\because \angle EAD = \angle BAC, \therefore \triangle EAD \sim \triangle BAC, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle ACB,$

故③正确. 取格点  $P, Q$ , 连接  $PQ, CQ$ , 则  $PQ^2=PC^2=1^2+2^2=5, \therefore PQ^2+PC^2=5+5=10. \because CQ^2=1^2+3^2=10, \therefore PQ^2+PC^2=CQ^2, \therefore \triangle PCQ$  是等腰直角三角形, 且  $\angle CPQ=90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACQ = \angle PQC = 45^\circ. \because \angle ACB \neq \angle ACQ, \therefore \angle ACB \neq 45^\circ$ , 故④错误, 故答案为①②③.

## 4. 【证明】(1) $\because AE=EC, \therefore AC=2AE. \therefore AE^2 = \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot AB, \therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AD}{2AE}, \therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AC}.$ 又 $\because \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB.$

(2) 如图. 由题意得  $AF=DF=\frac{1}{2}AD. \therefore AE^2 = \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot AB, \therefore AE^2 = AF \cdot AB, \therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AF}{AE}.$  又

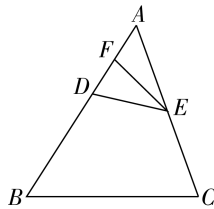
分两种情况讨论, 当  $\frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{BP}{PD}$  或  $\frac{AB}{PD} = \frac{BP}{CD}$  时,  $\triangle PAB$  和  $\triangle PCD$  相似, 列出方程求解即可.

关键点拨 (1) 注意分  $OA=AM, OA=OM, MA=OM$  三种情况讨论.

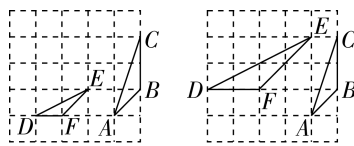
关键点拨 (1) 根据  $AE=EC$  将  $AE^2 = \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot AB$  变形为  $\frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AC}$  是解题关键.

(2) 结合  $F$  是  $AD$  的中点将  $AE^2 = \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot AB$  变形为  $\frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AF}{AE}$  是解题关键.

$\because \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle AFE \sim \triangle AEB, \therefore \angle AEF = \angle ABE. \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB, \therefore \angle AED = \angle ABC, \therefore \angle AED - \angle AEF = \angle ABC - \angle ABE, \therefore \angle DEF = \angle CBE.$



5. 【解】如图(1)和图(2)所示,  $\triangle DEF$  即为所求. 由网格的特点和勾股定理可得  $AB = \sqrt{1^2+1^2}=\sqrt{2}, BC=2, AC=\sqrt{1^2+3^2}=\sqrt{10}.$  图(1)中,  $EF = \sqrt{1^2+1^2}=\sqrt{2}, DF=1, DE = \sqrt{1^2+2^2}=\sqrt{5}, \therefore \frac{AB}{DF} = \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{AC}{DE} = \sqrt{2}, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DFE.$  同理可证明图(2)中  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DFE.$



图(1) 图(2)

## 刷素养

6. 【解】(1) 设  $A(x, y)$ , 则由题意可得  $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{3}{2}. \quad ①$

当  $OA=AM$  时,  $OA^2=AM^2,$  即  $x^2+y^2=(13-x)^2+y^2. \quad ②$

由①②得  $\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2}x, \\ x^2+y^2=(13-x)^2+y^2, \end{cases}$  解得  $\begin{cases} x = \frac{13}{2}, \\ y = \frac{39}{4}. \end{cases}$

即  $A(\frac{13}{2}, \frac{39}{4}).$

当  $OA=OM$  时,  $OA^2=OM^2,$  即  $x^2+y^2=169. \quad ③$

由①③得  $\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2}x, \\ x^2+y^2=169, \end{cases}$

解得  $\begin{cases} x = 2\sqrt{13}, \\ y = 3\sqrt{13} \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} x = -2\sqrt{13}, \\ y = -3\sqrt{13}. \end{cases}$

$\because$  点  $A$  在第一象限,  $\therefore A(2\sqrt{13}, 3\sqrt{13}).$

当  $MA=OM$  时,  $MA^2=OM^2,$  即  $(13-x)^2+y^2=169. \quad ④$

由①④得  $\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2}x, \\ (13-x)^2+y^2=169, \end{cases}$  解得  $\begin{cases} x = 8, \\ y = 12 \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = 0. \end{cases}$

$\therefore$  点  $A$  在第一象限,  $\therefore A(8, 12).$

综上所述, 如果  $\triangle AOM$  是等腰三角形, 那么点  $A$  的坐标是  $(\frac{13}{2}, \frac{39}{4})$  或  $(2\sqrt{13}, 3\sqrt{13})$  或  $(8, 12).$

(2) 存在点  $A$  使  $\triangle OMN$  与  $\triangle AOB$  相似. 点  $A$  的坐标为  $(4, 6)$  或  $(\frac{13}{2}, \frac{39}{4})$ .  $\because \angle MON = \angle ABO = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  分以下情况:

当  $\frac{AB}{NO} = \frac{OB}{MO}$  时,  $\triangle OBA \sim \triangle MON$ , 故  $\frac{ON}{OM} = \frac{AB}{OB} = \frac{3}{2}$ , 则  $ON = \frac{3}{2}OM = \frac{39}{2}$ ,  $\therefore N(0, \frac{39}{2})$ .

$\therefore$  直线  $MN$  的解析式为  $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{39}{2}$ . ⑤

$$\text{由①⑤得} \begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2}x, \\ y = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{39}{2}, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} x = \frac{13}{2}, \\ y = \frac{39}{4}, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore A(\frac{13}{2}, \frac{39}{4})$ .

当  $\frac{AB}{MO} = \frac{OB}{NO}$  时,  $\triangle OAB \sim \triangle NMO$ , 故  $\frac{OM}{ON} = \frac{AB}{OB}$ ,

则  $ON = \frac{OB}{AB} \cdot OM = \frac{2}{3} \times 13 = \frac{26}{3}$ ,  $\therefore N(0, \frac{26}{3})$ .

$\therefore$  直线  $MN$  的解析式为  $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{26}{3}$ . ⑥

$$\text{由①⑥得} \begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2}x, \\ y = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{26}{3}, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} x = 4, \\ y = 6, \end{cases} \therefore A(4, 6).$$

综上所述, 当点  $A$  的坐标为  $(4, 6)$  或  $(\frac{13}{2}, \frac{39}{4})$  时,  $\triangle OMN$  与  $\triangle AOB$  相似.

### 课时3 两角相等判定三角形相似

#### 刷基础

1. C 【解析】 $\because AB \parallel CD$ ,  $AB = 2$ ,  $CD = 6$ ,

$$\therefore \triangle AOB \sim \triangle DOC, \therefore \frac{BO}{CO} = \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\therefore CO = 3BO, \therefore CB = BO + 3BO = 4BO.$$

$$\because \angle ACB = \angle BAD, \angle B = \angle B, \therefore \triangle ACB \sim$$

$$\triangle OAB, \therefore \frac{CB}{AB} = \frac{AB}{BO}, \therefore CB \cdot BO = AB^2 = 2^2 = 4,$$

$\therefore 4BO^2 = 4$ , 解得  $BO = 1$  或  $BO = -1$  (不符合题意, 舍去),  $\therefore CO = 3$ , 故选 C.

2. C 【解析】 $\because AC = BC$ ,  $\angle C = 36^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle B =$

$$\angle BAC = 72^\circ. \because AD \text{ 平分 } \angle BAC, \therefore \angle BAD =$$

$$\angle CAD = 36^\circ, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle C = \angle CAD = 36^\circ,$$

$$\therefore AD = CD, \angle ADB = 72^\circ, \therefore AB = AD, \therefore AB =$$

$$AD = CD. \because \angle BAD = \angle C = 36^\circ, \angle ABD =$$

$$\angle CBA, \therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle CBA, \therefore \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AC}. \text{ 设}$$

#### 思路分析

利用两角相等判定  $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle CBA$ , 得出  $\frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AC}$ , 设未知数列方程求解即可得出  $\frac{AB}{BC}$  的值.

$BC = AC = a$ ,  $BD = x$ , 则  $AD = CD = AB = a - x$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{x}{a-x} = \frac{a-x}{a}, \text{解得 } x = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}a \text{ (不符合题意, 舍去)}$$

$$\text{或 } x = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}a, \therefore AB = a-x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}a, \therefore \frac{AB}{BC} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}a}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

3. 【解】与  $\triangle ABE$  相似的三角形是  $\triangle FBD$ . 证明: 如图, 在  $AC$  上截取  $CG =$

$BD$ , 连接  $BG$ .  $\because AB = AC$ ,

$$\therefore \angle DBC = \angle GCB. \text{ 又}$$

$$\because BC = CB, \therefore \triangle DBC \cong \triangle GCB (\text{SAS}), \therefore BG = CD, \angle BDF = \angle BGE.$$

$$\because CD = BE, \therefore BG = BE, \therefore \angle BGE = \angle BEG,$$

$$\therefore \angle BDF = \angle BEA. \text{ 又 } \because \angle DBF = \angle ABE,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle FBD, \therefore \text{图中与 } \triangle ABE \text{ 相似的三角形是 } \triangle FBD.$$

4. 【证明】 $\because EF$  垂直平分线段  $OA$ ,  $\therefore FA = FO$ ,

$$\therefore \angle FAO = \angle FOA. \because OD = OB, \therefore \angle DBO =$$

$$\angle ODB. \because \angle DBO = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOD = \angle FOA,$$

$$\therefore \angle FAO = \angle FOA = \angle DBO = \angle ODB, \therefore \triangle AFO \sim \triangle BOD.$$

#### 思路分析

先证明三角形是直角三角形, 再利用短直角边与长直角边的比逐一判断, 即可得到答案.

5. B 【解析】设每个小正方形的边长为 1. 由题意可知,  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB : AC = 1 : 2$ . A 选项,

$$\therefore \text{三条边长分别为 } 2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{5}, 2\sqrt{5}, (2\sqrt{5})^2 +$$

$$(2\sqrt{2})^2 \neq (2\sqrt{5})^2, \therefore \text{此三角形不是直角三角形, 不符合题意; B 选项, } \therefore \text{三条边长分别为}$$

$$\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{10}, (\sqrt{2})^2 + (2\sqrt{2})^2 = (\sqrt{10})^2,$$

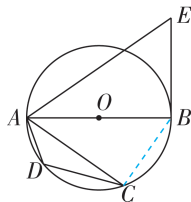
$$\therefore \text{此三角形为直角三角形, 且短直角边与长直角边之比为 } 1 : 2, \text{ 故此三角形与 } \triangle ABC \text{ 相似, 符合题意; C 选项, } \therefore \text{三条边长分别为 } 2,$$

$$3, \sqrt{13}, 2^2 + 3^2 = (\sqrt{13})^2, \therefore \text{此三角形为直角三角形, 但短直角边与长直角边之比为 } 2 : 3,$$

$$\text{不符合题意; D 选项, } \therefore \text{三条边长分别为 } \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{10}, (\sqrt{5})^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2 = (\sqrt{10})^2, \therefore \text{此三角形为直角三角形, 但两直角边之比为 } 1 : 1, \text{ 不符合题意. 故选 B.}$$

6.  $55^\circ$  【解析】如图, 连接  $BC$ .  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是圆内接四边形,  $\angle ADC = 125^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ - 125^\circ = 55^\circ. \because AB \text{ 是 } \odot O \text{ 的直径,}$$



$\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ .  $\because BE$  是  $\odot O$  的切线,  
 $\therefore \angle ABE = 90^\circ$ .  $\because AB^2 = AE \cdot AC$ , 即  $\frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AB}{AC}$ ,  
 $\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ABE \sim \text{Rt} \triangle ACB$ ,  $\therefore \angle E = \angle ABC = 55^\circ$ .

### 刷提升

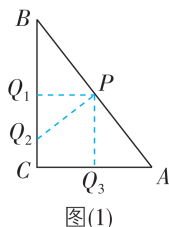
1. **B** 【解析】连接  $AC$ , 如图.

$\because OA$  是  $\odot O$  的半径, 弦  $BC \perp OA$ ,  $\therefore \widehat{AB} = \widehat{AC}$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle C$ .  $\because \angle E = \angle C$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle E$ .  $\because \angle DAB = \angle BAE$ ,  $\therefore \triangle DAB \sim \triangle BAE$ ,  
 $\therefore \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{AD}{AB}$ .  $\because AD = 1, ED = 2$ ,  $\therefore AE = AD + ED = 1 + 2 = 3$ ,  $\therefore AB^2 = AD \cdot AE = 1 \times 3 = 3$ ,  $\therefore AB = \sqrt{3}$  或  $AB = -\sqrt{3}$  (不符合题意, 舍去), 故选 B.

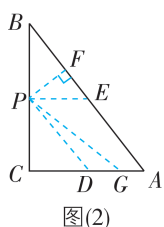
2. **C** 【解析】如图, 过点  $F$  作

$FT \perp AB$  于点  $T$ .  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore \angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = BC = 12$ ,  $\angle DAC = \angle BAC = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AC = \sqrt{2} AB = 12\sqrt{2}$ .  $\because \frac{AF}{AC} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\therefore AF = 4\sqrt{2}$ .  $\because FT \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle FAT = \angle AFT = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AT = FT = 4$ .  $\therefore AE = EB = 6$ ,  $\therefore ET = AE - AT = 6 - 4 = 2$ ,  $\therefore EF = \sqrt{ET^2 + FT^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$ . 设  $EH = x$ ,  $FH = y$ .  $\because \angle EHF = \angle AHE$ ,  $\angle HEF = \angle EAH = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle EHF \sim \triangle AHE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{EF}{AE} = \frac{HE}{HA} = \frac{HF}{EH}$ ,  
 $\therefore \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{6} = \frac{x}{y+4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{y}{x}$ , 解得  $x = 3\sqrt{10}$ ,  $y = 5\sqrt{2}$ ,  
 $\therefore FH = 5\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\therefore CH = AC - AF - FH = 12\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$ . 故选 C.

3. 甲、丙 【解析】当点  $P$  在斜边  $AB$  上时有三种不同的剪法: 如图(1), 过点  $P$  作  $PQ_1 \perp BC$  于  $Q_1$ , 则  $\triangle BPQ_1 \sim \triangle BAC$ ; 过点  $P$  作  $PQ_2 \perp AB$  交  $BC$  (或  $AC$ ) 于  $Q_2$ , 则  $\triangle BPQ_2 \sim \triangle BCA$  (或  $\triangle APQ_2 \sim \triangle ACB$ ); 过点  $P$  作  $PQ_3 \perp AC$  于  $Q_3$ , 则  $\triangle APQ_3 \sim \triangle ABC$ .



图(1)



图(2)

当点  $P$  在直角边  $BC$  上时有四种不同的剪法: 如图(2)所示, 过  $P$  作  $PD \parallel AB$  交  $AC$  于  $D$ , 则

### 关键点拨

利用垂径定理及等弧、同弧所对的圆周角相等证得  $\angle ABD = \angle E$ , 进而证得  $\triangle DAB \sim \triangle BAE$ , 从而得出  $\frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{AD}{AB}$  是解题关键.

### 思路分析

过点  $F$  作  $AB$  的垂线. 根据勾股定理求出  $EF$  的长, 设  $EH = x$ ,  $FH = y$ , 证明  $\triangle EHF \sim \triangle AHE$ , 利用相似三角形的性质, 构建方程组解决问题.

$\triangle PCD \sim \triangle BCA$ ; 过  $P$  作  $PE \parallel AC$  交  $AB$  于  $E$ , 则  $\triangle BPE \sim \triangle BCA$ ; 过  $P$  作  $PF \perp AB$  交  $AB$  于  $F$ , 则  $\triangle PBF \sim \triangle ABC$ ; 作  $\angle CPG = \angle A$  交  $AC$  于点  $G$ , 则  $\triangle CPG \sim \triangle CAB$ . 同理可得点  $P$  在直角边  $AC$  上时有四种不同的剪法. 故甲正确, 乙错误, 丙正确. 故答案为甲、丙.

4.  $(\frac{17}{3}, \frac{44}{9})$  或  $(11, 36)$  【解析】如图, 过点  $M$

作  $ME \perp AP$  于  $E$ .  $\because$  抛物线  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x + c$  过

点  $B(4, 1)$ ,  $\therefore 1 = 8 - 10 + c$ ,  $\therefore c = 3$ ,  $\therefore A(0, 3)$ , 抛物线解析式为  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x + 3$ .

当  $y = 0$  时,  $0 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x + 3$ ,  $\therefore x_1 = 2$ ,

$x_2 = 3$ ,  $\therefore C(3, 0)$ .

$\therefore A(0, 3), C(3, 0), B(4, 1)$ ,  $\therefore AC = 3\sqrt{2}$ ,

$BC = \sqrt{2}, AB = 2\sqrt{5}$ ,  $\therefore AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2$ ,

$\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ . 设  $M(m, \frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{5}{2}m + 3)$ ,

$\therefore ME = m, AE = \frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{5}{2}m + 3 - 3 = \frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{5}{2}m$ .

当  $\angle AMP = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle ABC = \angle PAM$  时,

$\triangle ACB \sim \triangle PMA$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{MP}{AM} = \tan \angle PAM = \frac{EM}{AE}$ ,

$\therefore \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{m}{\frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{5}{2}m}$ ,  $\therefore m = \frac{17}{3}$ ,  $\therefore M(\frac{17}{3}, \frac{44}{9})$ ;

当  $\angle AMP = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle BAC = \angle PAM$  时,

$\triangle ACB \sim \triangle AMP$ ,  $\therefore \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{PM}{AM} = \tan \angle PAM = \frac{EM}{AE}$ ,

$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{m}{\frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{5}{2}m}$ ,  $\therefore m = 11$ ,  $\therefore M(11, 36)$ ,

故点  $M$  坐标为  $(\frac{17}{3}, \frac{44}{9})$  或  $(11, 36)$ .

### 刷素养

5. 【解】(1) 由作图步骤可得  $AD$  为  $\angle GAC$  的平分线,  $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle GAD$ , 故答案为  $\angle CAD = \angle GAD$ .

(2) ①  $AD \parallel BC$ . 理由如下:  $\because AB = AC$ ,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle C$ ,  $\therefore \angle GAC = \angle B + \angle C = 2\angle C$ .  $\because \angle GAC = \angle CAD + \angle GAD = 2\angle CAD$ ,  $\therefore \angle C = \angle DAC$ ,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC$ .

②由①可知,  $\angle GAD = \angle B = \angle C$ .  $\because AD = GD$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle GAD = \angle AGD$ ,  $\therefore \angle GAD = \angle AGD = \angle B =$   
 $\angle C$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ADG \sim \triangle BAC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AD}{BA} = \frac{AG}{BC}$ , 即  $\frac{DA}{GA} = \frac{AB}{BC}$ .  
 $\because AB = 6, BC = 2$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AD}{AG} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$ , 故答案为 3.

(3) 如图所示, 延长  $CP$  交  $MA$  的延长线  
 于点  $Q$ .  $\because AM \parallel BC$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle 3 = \angle 4 + \angle 5$ .  
 $\because \angle B = \angle 4 + \angle 5$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle 3 = \angle B$ .  $\because \angle CPM = \angle B$ ,  $\therefore \angle CPM = \angle 3$ .  
 又  $\because \angle 1 = \angle 2$ ,  $\angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle AMP = 180^\circ$ ,  $\angle 1 +$   
 $\angle CPM + \angle 5 = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AMP = \angle 5$ .  $\because AQ \parallel$   
 $BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle Q = \angle 4$ ,  $\angle PAQ = \angle B$ . 又  $\because P$  为  $AB$   
 的中点,  $\therefore AP = PB$ ,  $\therefore \triangle PAQ \cong \triangle PBC$  (AAS),  
 $\therefore AQ = BC = 2$ . 又  $\because \angle APC = \angle B + \angle 4 =$   
 $\angle APM + \angle CPM$ ,  $\angle B = \angle CPM$ ,  $\therefore \angle 4 =$   
 $\angle APM$ . 又  $\because \angle Q = \angle 4$ ,  $\therefore \angle APM = \angle Q$ .  
 又  $\because \angle AMP = \angle 5$ ,  $\therefore \triangle APM \sim \triangle AQC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AP}{AQ} =$   
 $\frac{AM}{AC}$ .  $\because AQ = 2, AP = 3, AC = 6$ ,  $\therefore AM = \frac{AP \cdot AC}{AQ} =$   
 $\frac{3 \times 6}{2} = 9$ ,  $\therefore AM$  的长为 9.

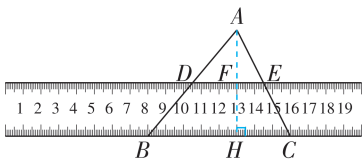
## 27.2.2 相似三角形的性质

### 刷基础

1. B 【解析】 $\because$  两个相似三角形对应边之比是  $2:3$ ,  $\therefore$  这两个相似三角形的相似比为  $2:3$ ,  $\therefore$  它们的对应角平分线之比为  $2:3$ . 故选 B.

2. 5.6 【解析】设较短的高为  $x$  厘米, 则较长的高为  $(x+2.4)$  厘米. 根据题意得  $x:(x+2.4) = 2:5$ , 解得  $x = 1.6$ , 所以  $x+2.4 = 4$ , 所以两条高的长度的和为  $1.6+4 = 5.6$  (厘米), 故答案为 5.6.

3. 6 【解析】如图, 过点  $A$  作  $AH \perp BC$  于  $H$ , 交  $DE$  于  $F$ .  $\because DE \parallel BC, AH \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore AF \perp DE$ .  
 $\because$  点  $B, C, D, E$  处的读数分别为 8, 16, 10.5, 14.5,  $\therefore BC = 16 - 8 = 8, DE = 14.5 - 10.5 = 4$ .  
 $\because DE \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AF}{AH}$ .  
 $\because$  直尺的宽为 3,  $\therefore FH = 3$ ,  $\therefore \frac{4}{8} = \frac{AF-3}{AF}$ ,  
 $\therefore AH = 6$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  中  $BC$  边上的高为 6.



4. 【解】(1) 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$  中,  $AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + CB^2} =$   
 $\sqrt{9^2 + 12^2} = 15$ .  $\because CM$  是斜边  $AB$  上的中线,  
 $\therefore CM = \frac{1}{2} AB = 7.5$ .  $\because \text{Rt} \triangle ABC \sim \text{Rt} \triangle DFE$ ,  
 $\therefore \frac{DE}{AC} = \frac{DF}{AB}$ , 即  $\frac{3}{9} = \frac{DF}{15}$ ,  $\therefore DF = 5$ .  $\because EN$  为斜边  
 $DF$  上的中线,  $\therefore EN = \frac{1}{2} DF = 2.5$ .

(2)  $\because \frac{CM}{EN} = \frac{7.5}{2.5} = \frac{3}{1}$ , 相似比为  $\frac{AC}{DE} = \frac{9}{3} = \frac{3}{1}$ ,  
 $\therefore \frac{CM}{EN}$  的值等于相似比. 结论: 相似三角形对  
 应中线的比等于相似比.

5. A 【解析】 $\because$  两个相似三角形的对应角平分  
 线的比为  $1:4$ ,  $\therefore$  两个相似三角形的相似比为  
 $1:4$ ,  $\therefore$  它们的周长比为  $1:4$ . 故选 A.

6.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  【解析】 $\because \frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}} = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\frac{EF}{BC} =$   
 $\frac{\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\frac{DF}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{4^2 + 2^2}}{\sqrt{3^2 + 1^2}} = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{EF}{BC} =$   
 $\frac{DF}{AC} = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,  
 故答案为  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

7. (1) 【证明】 $\because \triangle ABC$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle A =$   
 $\angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BDF = 180^\circ - \angle B -$   
 $\angle BFD = 120^\circ - \angle BFD$ . 由折叠的性质可得  
 $\angle DFE = \angle A = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle EFC = 180^\circ - \angle DFE -$   
 $\angle BFD = 120^\circ - \angle BFD$ ,  $\therefore \angle BDF = \angle EFC$ . 又  
 $\because \angle B = \angle C$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BDF \sim \triangle CFE$ .

(2) 【解】由 (1) 知  $\triangle BDF \sim \triangle CFE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{BF}{CE} =$   
 $\frac{DF}{EF} = \frac{BD}{CF}$ . 由折叠的性质可知,  $AD = DF, AE =$   
 $EF$ . 设  $BF = a$ , 则  $AB = BC = AC = 3a, CF = 2a$ ,  
 $\therefore BF + DF + BD = AB + BF = a + 3a = 4a, CE + EF +$   
 $CF = AC + CF = 3a + 2a = 5a$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DF}{EF} =$   
 $\frac{BF + DF + BD}{CE + EF + CF} = \frac{4}{5}$ .

8. B 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABC}}{S_{\triangle DEF}} =$   
 $\left(\frac{AC}{DF}\right)^2$ .  $\because AC = 3 \text{ cm}, DF = 4 \text{ cm}$ ,  $\triangle DEF$  的面  
 积为  $16 \text{ cm}^2$ ,  $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABC}}{16} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{16}$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABC$   
 的面积为  $9 \text{ cm}^2$ . 故选 B.

### 归纳总结

相似三角形对  
 应线段 (对应  
 中线、对应角  
 平分线、对应  
 边上的高) 的  
 比等于相似  
 比.

### 归纳总结

(1) 相似三角  
 形对应边之比  
 等于相似比;  
 (2) 相似三角  
 形对应高的  
 比, 对应中线  
 的比与对应角  
 平分线的比等  
 于相似比;  
 (3) 相似三角  
 形周长的比等  
 于相似比;  
 (4) 相似三角  
 形面积的比等  
 于相似比的  
 平方.



## 刷提升

1. B 【解析】过点  $D$  作

$DE \perp OA$ , 垂足为  $E$ , 如图

所示, 则  $S_{\triangle ODE} = \frac{1}{2} \times 9 =$

$\frac{9}{2}$ .  $\because DE \perp OA, AB \perp OA,$

$\therefore DE \parallel AB, \therefore \triangle ODE \sim \triangle OBA, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ODE}}{S_{\triangle OBA}} =$

$\left(\frac{OD}{OB}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{25}, \therefore S_{\triangle OBA} = \frac{25}{2}, \therefore$  矩形  $OACB$  的面

积为  $\frac{25}{2} \times 2 = 25$ , 故选 B.

2. A 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore AB =$

$BC = CD = AD, \angle BCE = \angle D = 90^\circ$ . 设  $AB = BC =$

$CD = AD = a. \because E, F$  分别是  $CD, AD$  的中点,

$\therefore DF = \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{1}{2}a, CE = \frac{1}{2}CD = \frac{1}{2}a, \therefore CE =$

$DF$ . 在  $\triangle BCE$  和  $\triangle CDF$  中,  $\begin{cases} BC = CD, \\ \angle BCE = \angle D = 90^\circ, \\ CE = DF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle CDF (SAS), \therefore \angle CBE = \angle DCF.$

$\because \angle BEC = \angle CEG, \therefore \triangle BCE \sim \triangle CGE,$

$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle CGE}}{S_{\triangle BCE}} = \left(\frac{CE}{BE}\right)^2 = \frac{CE^2}{BE^2} = \frac{CE^2}{BC^2 + CE^2} =$

$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right)^2}{a^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}a\right)^2} = \frac{1}{5}. \therefore S_{\triangle BCE} = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot CE = \frac{1}{2}a \cdot$

$\frac{1}{2}a = \frac{1}{4}a^2, \therefore S_{\triangle CGE} = \frac{1}{5}S_{\triangle BCE} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{4}a^2 =$

$\frac{1}{20}a^2, \therefore S_{\triangle BCG} = S_{\triangle BCE} - S_{\triangle CGE} = \frac{1}{4}a^2 - \frac{1}{20}a^2 =$

$\frac{1}{5}a^2. \because \triangle BCE \cong \triangle CDF, \therefore S_{\triangle CDF} = S_{\triangle BCE} =$

$\frac{1}{5}a^2, \therefore S_{\triangle BCG} = S_{\text{四边形}DEGF} = \frac{1}{5}a^2. \therefore S_2 = AB \cdot$

$BC = a^2, \therefore S_1 = S_2 - S_{\triangle BCG} - S_{\text{四边形}DEGF} = a^2 - \frac{1}{5}a^2 -$

$\frac{1}{5}a^2 = \frac{3}{5}a^2, \therefore \frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}a^2}{a^2} = \frac{3}{5}$ , 故选 A.

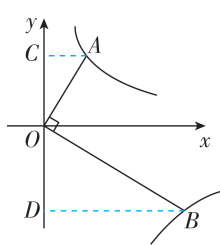
3. 2 【解析】如图, 作  $AC \perp$

$y$  轴于点  $C, BD \perp y$  轴于

点  $D. \because$  点  $A, B$  分别在反

比例函数  $y = \frac{1}{x} (x > 0)$ ,

$y = -\frac{4}{x} (x > 0)$  的图象上,



## 思路分析

过点  $D$  作  $DE \perp$   
 $OA$ , 垂足为  $E$ ,  
根据反比例函  
数中  $k$  的几何意  
义得出  $\triangle ODE$   
的面积, 再证  
 $\triangle ODE \sim \triangle OBA$ ,  
得出  $\triangle OBA$  的  
面积, 从而得  
出矩形  $OACB$   
的面积.

## 思路分析

过点  $A$  作  
 $AC \perp y$  轴于点  
 $C$ , 过点  $B$  作  
 $BD \perp y$  轴于点  
 $D$ , 则  $\triangle AOC \sim$   
 $\triangle OBD$ , 再根  
据反比例函数  
中  $k$  的几何意  
义, 相似三角  
形面积比等于  
相似比的平  
方, 即可求解.

$\therefore S_{\triangle OAC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}, S_{\triangle OBD} = \frac{1}{2} \times |-4| = 2.$

$\because OA \perp OB, \therefore \angle AOB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle AOC +$   
 $\angle BOD = 90^\circ$ . 又  $\because \angle ODB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BOD +$   
 $\angle DBO = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle AOC = \angle DBO$ . 又  $\because \angle ACO =$

$\angle BDO = 90^\circ, \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle AOC \sim \text{Rt} \triangle OBD, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle AOC}}{S_{\triangle OBD}} =$

$\frac{\left(\frac{OA}{OB}\right)^2}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{OB}{OA} = 2$ . 故答案  
为 2.

4.  $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$  或  $(3, 0)$  或  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$  【解析】如图 (1),

当点  $B$  在点  $E$  右边时, 过点  $A$  作  $AH \perp OB$  于

$H$ , 交  $CF$  于  $G$ , 则  $GH = CD. \because$  点  $A$  的坐标为

$(1, 1), \therefore AH = OH = 1, \angle AOB = 45^\circ, \therefore$  易知

$OD = CD$ . 设  $CF = x. \because$  四边形  $CDEF$  是正方

形,  $\therefore CF \parallel DE, CD = CF = EF = DE = OD = GH =$

$x, \angle OEF = \angle BEF = 90^\circ, \therefore OE = OD + DE =$

$2EF = 2x. \because$  以  $B, E, F$  为顶点的三角形与

$\triangle OFE$  相似,  $\therefore$  ①  $EF = 2EB$ , 则  $EB = \frac{1}{2}x,$

$\therefore OB = OE + EB = 2x + \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{5}{2}x. \because CF \parallel DE,$

$\therefore \triangle ACF \sim \triangle AOB, \therefore \frac{CF}{OB} = \frac{AG}{AH} = \frac{1-x}{1}$ , 即  $\frac{x}{\frac{5}{2}x} =$

$1-x, \therefore x = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore OB = \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore$  点  $B$  的坐

标为  $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$ . ②  $EB = 2EF$ , 则  $EB = 2x, \therefore OB =$

$OE + EB = 2x + 2x = 4x. \because CF \parallel DE, \therefore \triangle ACF \sim$

$\triangle AOB, \therefore \frac{CF}{OB} = \frac{AG}{AH} = \frac{1-x}{1}$ , 即  $\frac{x}{4x} = 1-x, \therefore x = \frac{3}{4},$

$\therefore OB = 4x = 4 \times \frac{3}{4} = 3, \therefore$  点  $B$  的坐标为  $(3, 0)$ .

如图 (2), 当点  $B$  在点  $E$  左边时, 过点  $A$  作

$AN \perp x$  轴于  $N$ , 交  $CF$  的延长线于  $M$ . 设  $CF =$

$x$ , 同理可得  $CF \parallel OB, OD = CD = CF = EF = DE =$

$MN = x$ . 由题可知  $\triangle OEF \sim \triangle FEB, \therefore OE : EF =$

$EF : BE = 2 : 1, \therefore BE = \frac{1}{2}x, \therefore OB = \frac{3}{2}x. \because CF \parallel$

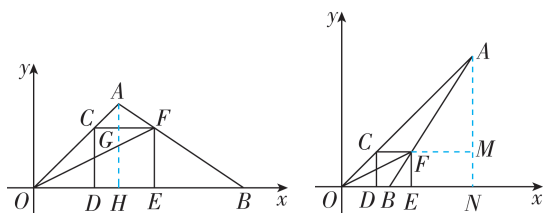
$OB, \therefore \triangle ACF \sim \triangle AOB, \therefore \frac{CF}{OB} = \frac{AM}{AN}, \therefore \frac{x}{\frac{3}{2}x} =$

$\frac{1-x}{1}, \therefore x = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore OB = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore B\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$ . 综上所



述,点  $B$  的坐标是  $(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$  或  $(3, 0)$  或  $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ .

故答案为  $(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$  或  $(3, 0)$  或  $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ .



图(1)

图(2)

### 易错警示

分点  $B$  在点  $E$  左边和点  $B$  在点  $E$  右边两种情况,注意不要漏解.

5. (1)【证明】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore \angle D = \angle A = 90^\circ$ .  $\because HM \perp MN$ ,  $\therefore \angle HMN = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DMN + \angle AMH = \angle AHM + \angle AMH = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AHM = \angle DMN$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AHM \sim \triangle DMN$ .

【解】(2) $\because$  点  $M$  是  $AD$  的中点, 正方形  $ABCD$  的边长为 4,  $\therefore MD = AM = 2$ . 设  $HM = HB = x$ , 则  $AH = 4 - x$ . 在  $Rt \triangle AHM$  中,  $AH^2 + AM^2 = HM^2$ ,  $\therefore (4 - x)^2 + 2^2 = x^2$ , 解得  $x = 2.5$ ,  $\therefore AH = 1.5$ .

$\because \triangle AHM \sim \triangle DMN$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AM}{DN} = \frac{MH}{MN} = \frac{AH}{MD}$ , 即  $\frac{2}{DN} = \frac{1.5}{2}$ ,  $\therefore DN = \frac{8}{3}$ ,  $MN = \frac{10}{3}$ ,  $\therefore \triangle DMN$  的周

长为  $DN + MN + DM = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{10}{3} + 2 = 8$ .

(3)  $\triangle DMN$  的周长是一个定值, 始终为 8. 理由如下:

设  $HM = HB = x$ , 则  $AH = 4 - x$ . 在  $Rt \triangle AHM$  中,  $AH^2 + AM^2 = HM^2$ ,  $\therefore (4 - x)^2 + AM^2 = x^2$ , 即  $AM = \sqrt{8x - 16}$ ,  $\therefore DM = 4 - AM = 4 - \sqrt{8x - 16}$ .

$\because \triangle AHM \sim \triangle DMN$ , 且相似比为  $\frac{AH}{MD} =$

$\frac{4 - x}{4 - \sqrt{8x - 16}}$ ,  $\therefore C_{\triangle DMN} = C_{\triangle AHM} \cdot \frac{4 - \sqrt{8x - 16}}{4 - x} =$

$(4 - x + x + \sqrt{8x - 16}) \cdot \frac{4 - \sqrt{8x - 16}}{4 - x} = 8$ .  $\therefore$  在动

点  $H$  逐渐向点  $A$  运动的过程中,  $\triangle DMN$  的周长是一个定值, 始终为 8.

### 刷素养

6. 【解】(1) ①  $\because DE \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$ .

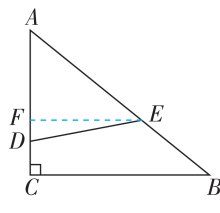
$\because DE$  平分  $\triangle ABC$  的面积,  $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ACB}} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$\therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 即  $\frac{AD}{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 解得  $AD = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

② 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $AC = 3$ ,  $BC = 4$ ,  $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  的

周长为  $3 + 4 + 5 = 12$ .  $\because DE$  平分  $\triangle ABC$  的周长,  $\therefore AD + AE = 6$ , 即  $AE = 6 - AD$ .  $\because DE \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB}$ , 即  $\frac{AD}{3} = \frac{6 - AD}{5}$ , 解得  $AD = \frac{9}{4}$ .

(2) 存在. 如图, 过点  $E$  作  $EF \perp AC$  于  $F$ . 设  $DE$  将  $\triangle ABC$  的周长平分, 则  $AD + AE = 6$ , 设  $AD = x$ , 则  $AE = 6 - x$ .  $\because \angle C = 90^\circ$ ,



$\therefore EF \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle ABC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{EF}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AB}$ , 即

$\frac{EF}{4} = \frac{6 - x}{5}$ , 解得  $EF = \frac{24 - 4x}{5}$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle ADE} = \frac{1}{2} \times AD \times$

$EF = \frac{1}{2} x \cdot \frac{24 - 4x}{5} = -\frac{2}{5} x^2 + \frac{12}{5} x$ . 当  $DE$  将

$\triangle ABC$  的面积平时,  $-\frac{2}{5} x^2 + \frac{12}{5} x = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 \times$

$\frac{1}{2}$ , 解得  $x_1 = \frac{6 + \sqrt{6}}{2}$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{6 - \sqrt{6}}{2}$ .  $\because 0 < x < 3$ ,  $\therefore x =$

$\frac{6 - \sqrt{6}}{2}$ , 即当  $AD = \frac{6 - \sqrt{6}}{2}$  时,  $DE$  将  $\triangle ABC$  的周

长和面积同时平分.



### 微专题

### 刷有所得

三角形内接四边形问题, 通常利用相似三角形对应高之比等于相似比求线段长.

1. 16:9 【解析】如图, 作  $CN \perp AB$ , 交  $GF$  于点  $M$ , 交  $AB$  于点  $N$ . 在

$Rt \triangle ABC$  中,  $\because AC = 8$ ,  $BC = 6$ ,  $\therefore AB =$

$10$ ,  $\therefore \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot CN =$

$\frac{1}{2} BC \cdot AC$ ,  $\therefore CN = \frac{24}{5}$ .  $\because GF \parallel AB$ ,  $\therefore$  易得

$\triangle CGF \sim \triangle CBA$ ,  $\therefore \frac{CM}{CN} = \frac{GF}{BA}$ . 设正方形  $DEGF$

的边长为  $x$ , 则  $\frac{\frac{24}{5} - x}{\frac{24}{5}} = \frac{x}{10}$ , 解得  $x = \frac{120}{37}$ .  $\therefore FD \perp$

$AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADF = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle A = \angle A$ ,

$\therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle ACB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{DF}{BC}$ , 即  $\frac{AD}{8} = \frac{\frac{120}{37}}{6}$ ,

$\therefore AD = \frac{160}{37}$ . 同理可得  $\triangle BEG \sim \triangle BCA$ ,  $\therefore \frac{BE}{BC} =$

$\frac{EG}{AC}$ , 即  $\frac{BE}{6} = \frac{\frac{120}{37}}{8}$ ,  $\therefore BE = \frac{90}{37}$ ,  $\therefore AD : EB = \frac{160}{37} :$

$\frac{90}{37} = 16 : 9$ , 故答案为 16:9.

2. 【解】(1) 设正方形零件的边长为  $x$  mm, 则  $PN=PQ=ED=x$  mm,  $\therefore AE=AD-ED=(80-x)$  mm.

由题可知  $PN \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle APN \sim \triangle ABC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{PN}{BC} =$

$\frac{AE}{AD}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{x}{120} = \frac{80-x}{80}$ , 解得  $x=48$ ,  $\therefore$  这个正方形零件的边长是 48 mm.

(2) 设  $PN=2y$  mm, 则  $PQ=ED=y$  mm,  $\therefore AE=AD-ED=(80-y)$  mm.

由题可知,  $PN \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle APN \sim \triangle ABC$ ,

$\therefore \frac{PN}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AD}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{2y}{120} = \frac{80-y}{80}$ , 解得  $y = \frac{240}{7}$ ,  $\therefore PN =$

$\frac{240}{7} \times 2 = \frac{480}{7}$  (mm),  $\therefore$  这个矩形零件的长和宽

分别为  $\frac{480}{7}$  mm,  $\frac{240}{7}$  mm.

(3) 设  $PN=a$  mm, 矩形零件  $PQMN$  的面积为  $S$  mm<sup>2</sup>. 同理可得  $\triangle APN \sim \triangle ABC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{PN}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AD}$ ,

$\therefore \frac{a}{120} = \frac{80-PQ}{80}$ , 解得  $PQ=80-\frac{2}{3}a$ ,  $\therefore S=PN \cdot$

$PQ=a\left(80-\frac{2}{3}a\right)=-\frac{2}{3}a^2+80a=-\frac{2}{3}(a-60)^2+2400$ .

$\therefore -\frac{2}{3}<0$ ,  $\therefore$  当  $a=60$  时,  $S$  有最大值, 最大值为 2 400,  $\therefore$  这个矩形零件的最大面积为 2 400 mm<sup>2</sup>.

## 大招专题 2 相似三角形判定的常考模型

### 刷难关

#### 大招解读 | A 字型

正 A 字型	斜 A 字型 (共角)	斜 A 字型 (共边)
已知: $DE \parallel BC$ ; 结论: $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$	已知: $\angle ADE = \angle C$ ; 结论: $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$	已知: $\angle ABE = \angle C$ ; 结论: $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle ACB$

1. 3 或  $\frac{4}{3}$  【解析】 $\because D$  为  $AC$  中点,  $\therefore AD =$

$\frac{1}{2}AC=2$ . 当  $\frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{AB}{AC}$  时,  $\therefore \angle A = \angle A$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AED \sim$

#### 关键点拨

(3) 设  $PN=a$  mm, 根据相似三角形的判定与性质, 用含  $a$  的式子表示出  $PQ$  的长, 再利用二次函数的性质求解即可.

#### 关键点拨

先得到  $AD = \frac{1}{2}AC=2$ , 再分  $\frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{AB}{AC}$  与  $\frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{AB}{AC}$  两种情况讨论即可解答.

$\triangle ABC$ ,  $\therefore AE = \frac{AB \cdot AD}{AC} = \frac{6 \times 2}{4} = 3$ ; 当  $\frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{AB}{AC}$

时,  $\therefore \angle A = \angle A$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$ ,  $\therefore AE = \frac{AC \cdot AD}{AB} = \frac{4 \times 2}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$ . 综上,  $AE=3$  或  $\frac{4}{3}$ . 故答案

为 3 或  $\frac{4}{3}$ .

2. A 【解析】由题意得  $AD=4$ ,  $BD=6$ ,  $AB=10$ .

$\therefore DE \parallel AC$ ,  $EF \parallel AB$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $ADEF$  为平行四边形,  $\therefore AF=DE$ ,  $EF=AD=4$ .  $\therefore EF \parallel AD$ ,  $\therefore$  易

得  $\triangle CEF \sim \triangle CBA$ ,  $\therefore \frac{CF}{CA} = \frac{EF}{AB}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{CF}{6} = \frac{4}{10}$ ,

$\therefore CF=2.4$ ,  $\therefore AF=AC-CF=6-2.4=3.6$ ,

$\therefore DE=3.6$ . 故 A 选项符合题意. 故选 A.

#### 大招解读 | 8 字型

正 8 字型	斜 8 字型 (蝴蝶型)
已知: $AB \parallel CD$ ; 结论: $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle CDE$	已知: $\angle B = \angle D$ ; 结论: $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle COD$

3.  $\sqrt{3}-1$  【解析】在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABE$  中,  $\angle B=30^\circ$ ,

$AB=\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore AE=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $\therefore$  由勾股定理得,  $BE =$

$\frac{3}{2}$ . 根据翻折性质可得  $BF=2BE=3$ ,  $\therefore CF =$

$3-\sqrt{3}$ .  $\therefore AD \parallel CF$ ,  $\therefore$  易证  $\triangle ADG \sim \triangle FCG$ ,

$\therefore \frac{AD}{CF} = \frac{DG}{CG}$ . 设  $CG=x$ , 则  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-x}{x}$ , 解得

$x=\sqrt{3}-1$ , 故答案为  $\sqrt{3}-1$ .

4.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  【解析】如图所示, 连接  $DE$ .  $\because$  点  $D, E$  分

别是  $AB, AC$  的中点,

$\therefore DE$  为  $\triangle ABC$  的中位

线,  $\therefore DE \parallel BC$ ,  $DE =$

$\frac{1}{2}BC$ ,  $\therefore$  易得  $\triangle DOE \sim$

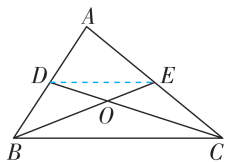
$\triangle COB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DO}{OC} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$ . 设  $DO=k$ , 则  $OC=2k$ ,

$\therefore CD=3k$ .  $\because DE \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle EBC = \angle DEB$ . 又

$\therefore \angle ACO = \angle EBC$ ,  $\therefore \angle DEB = \angle ACO$ . 又

$\therefore \angle EDO = \angle CDE$ ,  $\therefore \triangle DEO \sim \triangle DCE$ ,

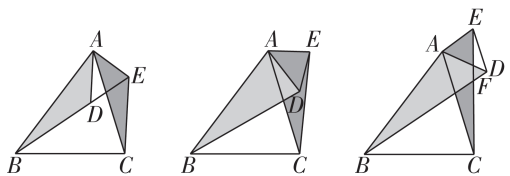
$\therefore \frac{DE}{DC} = \frac{DO}{DE}$ ,  $\therefore DE^2 = DC \cdot DO$ , 即  $DE^2 = 3k \times k =$



$$3k^2, \therefore DE = \sqrt{3}k, \therefore BC = 2\sqrt{3}k, \therefore \frac{CD}{BC} = \frac{3k}{2\sqrt{3}k} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}. \text{故答案为 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

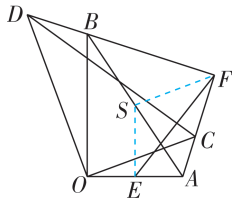
### 大招解读 | 手拉型

$\triangle ABD$  和  $\triangle ACE$  共顶点  $A$ , 通过两边成比例且夹角相等或利用旋转构造等角来判定三角形相似. 常见模型如下:



AD 在  $\triangle ABC$  内且拉手线 CE 和 BD 无交点  
AD 在  $\triangle ABC$  外且拉手线 CE 和 BD 无交点  
AD 在  $\triangle ABC$  外且拉手线 CE 和 BD 有交点

5.  $\sqrt{13}-3$  【解析】如图, 取  $AB$  的中点  $S$ , 连接  $ES, FS$ , 则  $FS - ES \leq FE \leq ES + FS$ .  $\therefore \angle AOB = 90^\circ, OA = 4, OB = 6,$   
 $\therefore AB = 2\sqrt{13}. \therefore \angle AOB = \angle COD = 90^\circ,$   
 $\angle ABO = \angle CDO, \therefore \triangle AOB \sim \triangle COD, \therefore OB : OD = OA : OC. \therefore \angle AOB = \angle COD, \therefore \angle AOC = \angle BOD,$   
 $\therefore \triangle DOB \sim \triangle COA, \therefore \angle OBD = \angle OAC. \therefore \angle OBD + \angle FBO = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle OAC + \angle FBO = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle AOB + \angle AFB = 180^\circ,$   
 $\therefore \angle AFB = \angle AOB = 90^\circ.$  又  $\because S$  为  $AB$  的中点,  
 $\therefore FS = \frac{1}{2}AB = \sqrt{13}. \therefore E$  为  $OA$  的中点,  $S$  为  $AB$  的中点,  $\therefore ES = \frac{1}{2}OB = 3, \therefore EF$  的最小值为  $\sqrt{13}-3$ . 故答案为  $\sqrt{13}-3$ .



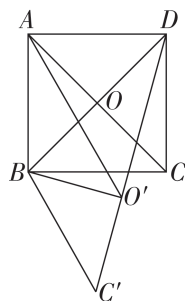
### 思路分析

取  $AB$  的中点  $S$ , 连接  $ES, FS$ , 则  $FS - ES \leq EF \leq FS + ES$ . 由题意可知,  $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle COD$ , 进而可得  $\triangle DOB \sim \triangle COA$ , 所以  $\angle OBD = \angle OAC$ , 根据四边形内角和可得  $\angle AOB = \angle AFB = 90^\circ$ , 再根据直角三角形斜边上的中线等于斜边的一半可得出  $FS$  的长, 根据中位线定理可得  $ES$  的长, 由此可得结论.

### 易错警示

(2) 当两个相似三角形用符号“ $\sim$ ”相连时, 它们各顶点的对应关系就是确定的, 故此小问仅有一种情况.

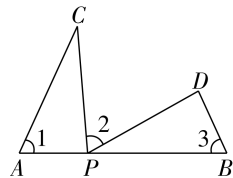
②当  $O'C'$  在  $BD$  的下方时, 如图所示. 同理可证  $\triangle ABO' \sim \triangle DBC', \therefore AO' : DC' = AB : BD = 1 : \sqrt{2}. \therefore BC' = BC = 2,$   
 $\therefore O'C' = BO' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BC' = \sqrt{2},$   
 $BD = \sqrt{2}BC = 2\sqrt{2}. \therefore DO'^2 = BD^2 - BO'^2, \therefore DO'^2 = (2\sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2, \therefore DO' = \sqrt{6},$   
 $\therefore DC' = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}, \therefore AO' : (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) = 1 : \sqrt{2},$   
 $\therefore AO' = \sqrt{3} + 1.$  综上所述,  $AO'$  的长为  $\sqrt{3}-1$  或  $\sqrt{3}+1$ .



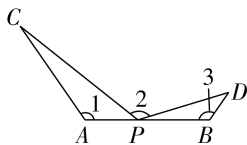
### 大招解读 | 一线三等角型

如图, 已知  $A, P, B$  三点共线, 且  $\angle 1 = \angle 2 = \angle 3$ .

(1) 点  $P$  在线段  $AB$  上:

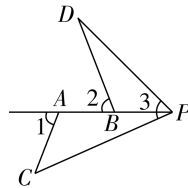


图(1)

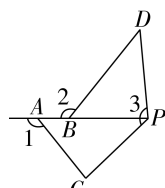


图(2)

(2) 点  $P$  在线段  $AB$  的延长线上:



图(3)



图(4)

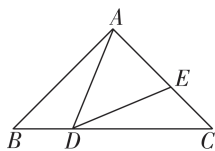
结论:  $\triangle ACP \sim \triangle BPD$ .

7. (1) 【证明】在正方形  $ABCD$  中,  $\angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ. \therefore AM \perp MN, \therefore \angle AMN = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CMN + \angle AMB = 90^\circ.$   
在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABM$  中,  $\angle MAB + \angle AMB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CMN = \angle MAB, \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ABM \sim \text{Rt} \triangle MCN.$   
(2) 【解】 $\because \angle B = \angle AMN = 90^\circ, \therefore$  要使  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABM \sim \text{Rt} \triangle AMN$ , 必须有  $\frac{AM}{MN} = \frac{AB}{BM}.$  由(1)知  $\frac{AM}{MN} = \frac{AB}{MC}, \therefore BM = MC, \therefore$  当点  $M$  运动到  $BC$  的中点时,  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABM \sim \text{Rt} \triangle AMN$ , 此时  $x = 2.$   
8. (1) 【证明】由题图, 得  $\angle ADE + \angle ADB + \angle EDC = 180^\circ.$  在  $\triangle ABD$  中,  $\because \angle B + \angle ADB + \angle DAB = 180^\circ, \angle B = \angle ADE, \therefore \angle EDC = \angle DAB, \therefore \triangle BDA \sim \triangle CED.$   
(2) 【解】 $\because \angle B = \angle ADE = \angle C, \angle B = 45^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABC$  是等腰直角三角形,  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ.$

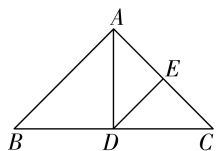
$$\because BC=2, \therefore AB=AC=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BC=\sqrt{2}.$$

①当  $AD=AE$  时,  $\angle ADE=\angle AED$ .  $\because \angle B=45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle B=\angle ADE=\angle AED=45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DAE=90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DAE=\angle BAC=90^\circ$ .  $\because$  点  $D$  在  $BC$  上运动(点  $D$  不与  $B, C$  重合),  $\therefore$  此情况不符合题意.

②当  $AD=DE$  时, 如图(1),  $\angle DAE=\angle DEA$ . 由(1)易证  $\triangle BDA \cong \triangle CED$ ,  $\therefore AB=DC=\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\therefore BD=2-\sqrt{2}$ .



图(1)



图(2)

③当  $AE=DE$  时, 如图(2),  $\angle ADE=\angle DAE=45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AED$  是等腰直角三角形.  $\because \angle B=\angle C=\angle DAE=45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADC=90^\circ$ , 即  $AD \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore BD=\frac{1}{2}BC=1$ .

综上所述,  $BD=2-\sqrt{2}$  或  $1$ .

关键点拨

### 大招解读 | 射影定理(子母型)

基本模型	结论
<p>Rt <math>\triangle ABC</math> 中, <math>AD \perp BC</math></p>	$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DBA \sim \triangle DAC$

(2) 当  $\triangle ADE$  是等腰三角形时, 注意分  $AD=AE$ ,  $AD=DE$ ,  $AE=DE$  三种情况进行讨论.

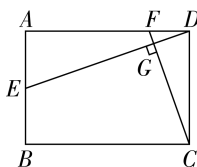
9. (1)【证明】 $\because CD \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle CDA=\angle CDB=90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle ACB=90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACD+\angle BCD=90^\circ$ . 又  $\because \angle BCD+\angle B=90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACD=\angle B$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ACD \sim \triangle CBD$ .

(2)【证明】 $\because \angle ACB=\angle CDB=90^\circ$ ,  $\angle B=\angle B$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ACB \sim \triangle CDB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{BC}{AB}=\frac{BD}{BC}$ , 即  $BC^2=BD \cdot AB$ .

(3)【解】 $\because \triangle ACD \sim \triangle CBD$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AD}{CD}=\frac{CD}{BD}$ ,  $\therefore CD^2=AD \cdot DB$ .  $\because AD=3, BD=2$ ,  $\therefore CD^2=6$ .  $\because CD>0$ ,  $\therefore CD=\sqrt{6}$ .

### 大招解读 | 十字型

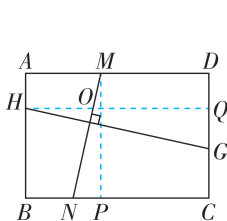
如图, 在矩形  $ABCD$  中, 点  $E, F$  分别在边  $AB, AD$  上,  $CF \perp ED$  于  $G$ .



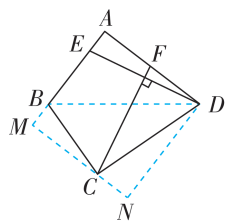
结论:  $\triangle CDG \sim \triangle DEA \sim \triangle DFG \sim \triangle CFD$ .

10. (1)【解】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  为矩形,  $\therefore \angle A=\angle ADC=90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle FCD+\angle DFC=90^\circ$ .  $\because ED \perp CF$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADE+\angle DFC=90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADE=\angle DCF$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle DCF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DE}{CF}=\frac{AD}{CD}$ . 故答案为  $=$ .

(2)【证明】过  $M$  作  $MP \perp BC$  于  $P$ , 过  $H$  作  $HQ \perp CD$  于  $Q$ , 交  $MN$  于  $O$ , 如图(1). 易得  $AD \parallel HQ \parallel BC$ ,  $HQ=AD$ ,  $MP=CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle HON=\angle MNP$ .  $\because MN \perp GH$ ,  $MP \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle QHG+\angle HON=90^\circ$ ,  $\angle MNP+\angle NMP=90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle QHG=\angle NMP$ . 又  $\because \angle HQG=\angle MPN=90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle HQG \sim \triangle MPN$ ,  $\therefore \frac{GH}{MN}=\frac{HQ}{MP}=\frac{AD}{CD}$ .



图(1)



图(2)

【解】(3) 由(1)可知,  $\frac{DE}{CF}=\frac{AD}{CD}$ , 由(2)可知,

$$\frac{HG}{MN}=\frac{AD}{CD}, \therefore \frac{DE}{CF}=\frac{GH}{MN}=\frac{7}{5}.$$

(4)  $\frac{DE}{CF}=\frac{25}{24}$ . 过点  $C$  作  $CM \perp AB$  交  $AB$  的延长线于  $M$ , 过点  $D$  作  $DN \perp MC$  交  $MC$  的延长线于  $N$ , 连接  $BD$ , 如图(2), 则易知四边形  $AMND$  是矩形,  $\therefore AM=DN$ ,  $AD=MN$ .  $\because AB=6, AD=8, \angle BAD=90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore BD=10$ . 又  $\because BC=6, CD=8$ ,  $\therefore BC^2+CD^2=BD^2$ ,  $\therefore BC \perp CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle MCB+\angle NCD=90^\circ$ . 又  $\because \angle MCB+\angle MBC=90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle MBC=\angle DCN$ ,  $\therefore \triangle CMB \sim \triangle DNC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{BM}{CN}=\frac{CM}{DN}=\frac{BC}{CD}=\frac{3}{4}$ . 设  $BM=x$ , 则

$$AM=6+x=DN, \therefore MC=\frac{3}{4}(6+x), CN=\frac{4}{3}x.$$

$$\because CM+CN=AD=8, \therefore \frac{3}{4}(6+x)+\frac{4}{3}x=8, \text{解}$$

$$\text{得 } x=\frac{42}{25}, \therefore DN=\frac{192}{25}. \text{ 由(1)可知, } \frac{DE}{CF}=\frac{AD}{DN}=$$

$$\frac{8}{\frac{192}{25}}=\frac{25}{24}.$$

### 大招专题3 相似三角形的常见辅助线的作法

#### 刷难关

#### 大招解读 | 作平行线

如果题目中的线段有比例(或数量)关系,且已知线段和所求相关线段能放在“A字型”或“8字型”相似三角形中,那么可在成比例线段的端点作平行线构造“A字型”或“8字型”相似模型.

1.【解】如图,作  $EH \parallel CD$ ,交  $AC$  于点  $H$ .

$\because$  在边长为 6 的正方形  $ABCD$

中,  $AD = 2AE$ ,  $AB = 3AF$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAD = 90^\circ$ ,  $AE = 3$ ,  $AF = 2$ ,

$\therefore EF = \sqrt{AE^2 + AF^2} = \sqrt{13}$ .

$\because EH \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AEH \sim \triangle ADC$ ,

$\therefore \frac{EH}{CD} = \frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\because CD = 6$ ,  $\therefore EH = 3$ .

$\because EH \parallel AF$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AFG \sim \triangle HEG$ ,  $\therefore \frac{FG}{EG} = \frac{AF}{EH}$ ,

即  $\frac{FG}{\sqrt{13} - FG} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\therefore FG = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{5}$ .

2.【解】(1)如图,过点  $F$  作

$FG \parallel BC$  交  $AE$  于  $G$ , 则

$\angle DFG = \angle DCE$ .  $\because D$  是

$CF$  的中点,  $\therefore CD = DF$ . 在

$\triangle DFG$  和  $\triangle DCE$  中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle DFG = \angle DCE, \\ DF = CD, \\ \angle GDF = \angle EDC, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle DFG \cong \triangle DCE$  (ASA),

$\therefore EC = GF$ .  $\because BF : AF = m : n$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{n}{m+n}$ .

$\because FG \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AFG \sim \triangle ABE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{FG}{BE} =$

$\frac{n}{m+n}$ ,  $\therefore BE : EC$  的值为  $\frac{m+n}{n}$ .

(2)  $CF \perp AB$ . 证明:若  $BE = 2EC$ , 则  $\frac{BE}{EC} = 2$ . 由

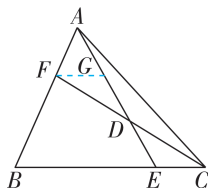
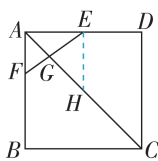
(1)知  $\frac{m+n}{n} = 2$ , 解得  $m = n$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $F$  是  $AB$  的中点.

$\because AC = BC$ ,  $\therefore CF \perp AB$ .

(3)不能. 理由如下:假设点  $E$  能成为  $BC$  的

中点, 则  $BE = EC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{BE}{EC} = 1$ . 由(1)知  $\frac{m+n}{n} = 1$ ,

解得  $m = 0$ , 这与  $m > 0$  相矛盾,  $\therefore$  点  $E$  不能成为  $BC$  的中点.



#### 思路分析

(1)过点  $F$  作

$FG \parallel BC$  交  $AE$

于  $G$ . 根据两

直线平行, 内

错角相等可得

$\angle DFG = \angle DCE$ ,

根据对顶角相

等得  $\angle GDF =$

$\angle EDC$ , 再根

据中点定义可

得  $CD = DF$ , 然

后利用“角边

角”证明  $\triangle DCE$

和  $\triangle DFG$  全等,

根据全等三角

形对应边相等

可得  $EC = GF$ ,

然后求出  $\frac{AF}{AB}$ ,

再证明  $\triangle AFG$

和  $\triangle ABE$  相

似, 根据相似

三角形对应边

成比例即可得

到  $\frac{FG}{BE}$ , 从而得

到  $BE : EC$

的值.

#### 大招解读 | 作延长线

如果题目中的线段有比例(或数量)关系和平行关系,且已知线段和所求相关线段能放在“8字型”相似三角形中,那么可延长平行线使其与另一条延长线相交构造“8字型”相似模型.

3.【解】如图,延长  $DC$ ,  $AE$  交于点  $G$ .

$\because$  在平行四边形  $ABCD$

中,  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\angle BAE =$

$90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle CGE =$

$90^\circ$ .  $\therefore \angle BEA = \angle CEG$ ,

$\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle GCE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AB}{GC} = \frac{BE}{CE} = \frac{AE}{GE}$ .

$\because \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{4}{3}$ ,  $\therefore$  设  $AE = 4k$ ,  $AB = 3k$ .

$\because CE = \frac{1}{2}BE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AB}{GC} = \frac{BE}{CE} = \frac{AE}{GE} = 2$ , 即  $\frac{3k}{GC} = \frac{4k}{GE} = 2$ ,

$\therefore GC = \frac{3k}{2}$ ,  $GE = 2k$ ,  $\therefore AG = AE + GE = 4k + 2k = 6k$ .

$\because \angle AFE = \angle AGC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle EAF = \angle CAG$ ,

$\therefore \triangle EAF \sim \triangle CAG$ ,  $\therefore \frac{EF}{AF} = \frac{GC}{AG} = \frac{\frac{3k}{2}}{6k} = \frac{1}{4}$ .

4.【解】(1) $\because$  在矩形  $ABCD$  中,  $\angle DAB = \angle ADC =$

$90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADF + \angle AFD = 90^\circ$ .  $\because CE \perp DF$ ,

$\therefore \angle ADF + \angle DEC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AFD = \angle DEC$ ,

$\therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle DCE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AF}{DE} = \frac{DA}{CD}$ .  $\because AB = 5$ ,  $AD =$

4, 点  $E$  是边  $AD$  的中点,  $\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}AD = 2$ ,

$\therefore \frac{AF}{2} = \frac{4}{5}$ , 解得  $AF = \frac{8}{5}$ .

(2)如图, 延长

$CE$ ,  $BA$  交于点  $G$ .

$\because 2AF = 3BF$ ,  $AF +$

$BF = AB = 5$ ,

$\therefore AF = 3$ .

$\because$  在  $Rt\triangle ADF$  中,  $AF = 3$ ,  $AD = 4$ ,  $\therefore$  由勾股定理

得  $DF = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$ .

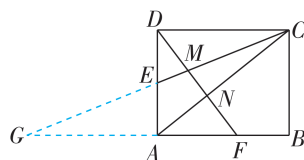
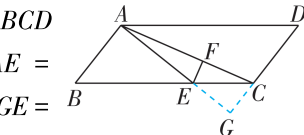
$\because DC \parallel AF$ ,  $\therefore \triangle DCN \sim \triangle FAN$ ,

$\therefore \frac{DN}{FN} = \frac{DC}{FA} = \frac{5}{3}$ , 即  $\frac{5 - FN}{FN} = \frac{5}{3}$ , 解得  $FN = \frac{15}{8}$ .

$\because DC \parallel GB$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AGE \sim \triangle DCE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AG}{DC} = \frac{AE}{DE}$ .

$\because AE = DE$ ,  $\therefore AG = DC = 5$ ,  $\therefore FG = 8$ .

$\because DC \parallel GB$ ,  $\therefore \triangle DCM \sim \triangle FGM$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DM}{FM} = \frac{DC}{FG} =$





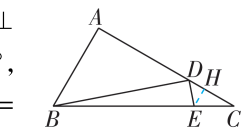
$$\frac{5}{8} \therefore DM + FM = 5, \therefore FM = \frac{40}{13}, \therefore MN = FM - FN = \frac{125}{104}.$$

### 大招解读 | 作垂线

适用情形:①题目中所求线段与垂线有关;②题中已有 $90^\circ$ 角或垂直关系,且已知线段和所求相关线段能放在相似三角形中,可借助作垂线构造“A字型”或“一线三垂直型”相似模型.

- 5.【解】如图,过点 $E$ 作 $EH \perp AC$ 于点 $H$ .  $\because \angle A = 90^\circ$ ,  $DE \perp BD$ ,  $\therefore \angle A = \angle BDE = \angle EHD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABD + \angle ADB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle EDH + \angle ADB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle EDH$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle HDE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AB}{HD} = \frac{AD}{HE}$ .  $\because AB = 1, BC = 2, AD = 2CD$ ,  $\therefore AC = \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\angle C = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AD = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ,  $CD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{1}{HD} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ,  $\therefore HD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ . 设 $EH = x$ ,则 $HD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x$ .  $\because \angle C = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore EC = 2x, CH = \sqrt{3}x$ ,  $\therefore CD = CH + HD = \sqrt{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}x$ ,  $\therefore \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ,  $\therefore x = \frac{2}{9}$ ,  $\therefore$ 点 $E$ 到 $AC$ 的距离为 $\frac{2}{9}$ .

- 6.【解】如图,作 $EF \perp CB$ 于点 $F, DL \perp CB$ 交 $CB$ 的延长线于点 $L$ ,则 $\angle CFE = \angle EFB = \angle L = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, CD$ 平分 $\angle ACB$ ,  $\therefore \angle BCD = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle FEC = \angle LDC = \angle LCD = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore EF = CF, DL = CL$ .  $\because BD \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle FBE = \angle LDB = 90^\circ - \angle LBD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle FBE \sim \triangle LDB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{EF}{BL} = \frac{BF}{DL} = \frac{BE}{BD} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore BL = 2EF, DL = 2BF$ . 设 $EF = CF = m$ ,则 $BL = 2m$ .  $\because DL = CL = 2BF = BF + m + 2m$ ,  $\therefore BF = 3m$ ,  $\therefore BC = m + 3m = 4m$ .  $\because BE = \sqrt{EF^2 + BF^2} = \sqrt{m^2 + (3m)^2} = \sqrt{10}m = \sqrt{10}$ ,  $\therefore m = 1 = EF$ .

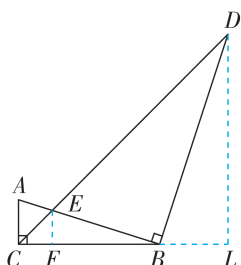


### 思路分析

取 $AC$ 的中点 $H$ ,连接 $EH$ .先证出 $EH \parallel BC, EH = \frac{1}{2}BC$ ,然后证明 $\triangle GHE \sim \triangle GAF$ ,进而得到 $\frac{GH}{GA} = \frac{EH}{FA}$ ,求得 $GH = \frac{9}{2}$ ,即可得出答案.

### 关键点拨

题中直线 $BC$ 上已有两个直角,则可想到作 $DL \perp CB$ 交 $CB$ 的延长线于点 $L$ ,构造相似三角形.

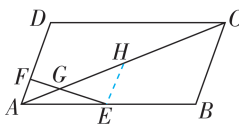


$$\begin{aligned} \because \angle ACB &= \angle EFB = 90^\circ, \angle ABC = \angle EBF, \\ \therefore \triangle ABC &\sim \triangle EBF, \therefore \frac{AC}{EF} = \frac{BC}{BF} = \frac{4m}{3m} = \frac{4}{3}, \\ \therefore AC &= \frac{4}{3}EF = \frac{4}{3} \times 1 = \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

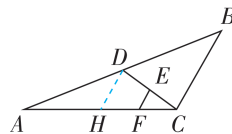
### 大招解读 | 取中点作中位线

适用情形:如果题目中有中点,那么可过中点作已知三角形的中位线,构造相似三角形.

- 7.【解】如图,取 $AC$ 的中点 $H$ ,连接 $EH$ .  $\because E$ 为 $AB$ 的中点, $H$ 为 $AC$ 的中点,  $\therefore EH$ 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线,  $\therefore EH \parallel BC, EH = \frac{1}{2}BC$ . 在平行四边形 $ABCD$ 中,  $\because AF = 2, DF = 4$ ,  $\therefore AD = AF + DF = 6$ ,  $\therefore BC = AD = 6$ ,  $\therefore EH = 3$ .  $\because EH \parallel BC \parallel DA$ ,  $\therefore \triangle GHE \sim \triangle GAF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{GH}{GA} = \frac{EH}{FA}$ , 即 $GH = \frac{3 \times 3}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$ ,  $\therefore AC = 2 \times \left(3 + \frac{9}{2}\right) = 15$ .



- 8.【解】取 $AC$ 的中点 $H$ ,连接 $DH$ ,如图.  $\because$ 点 $D$ 为 $AB$ 的中点,  $\therefore DH$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线,  $\therefore DH \parallel BC, DH = \frac{1}{2}BC$ .  $\because EF \parallel BC$ , 点 $E$ 为 $CD$ 的中点,  $\therefore EF \parallel DH, CE = DE = \frac{1}{2}CD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle CEF \sim \triangle CDH$ ,  $\therefore \frac{EF}{DH} = \frac{CE}{CD} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore DH = 2EF = 2$ ,  $\therefore BC = 2DH = 4$ .

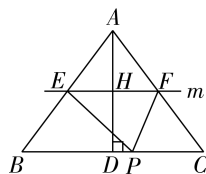


## 重难专题 2 相似三角形与几何变换的综合

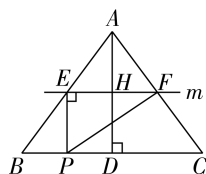
### 刷难关

- 1.【解】(1)根据题意可知, $DH = 2t$ ,  $\therefore AH = 8 - 2t$ .  $\because EF \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle ABC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{EF}{BC} = \frac{AH}{AD}$ , 即 $\frac{EF}{10} = \frac{8 - 2t}{8}$ , 解得 $EF = 10 - \frac{5}{2}t$ . 故答案为 $8 - 2t, 10 - \frac{5}{2}t$ .  
(2)如图(1),  $S_{\triangle PEF} = \frac{1}{2}EF \cdot DH = \frac{1}{2} \left(10 - \frac{5}{2}t\right) \cdot 2t = -\frac{5}{2}t^2 + 10t = -\frac{5}{2}(t - 2)^2 + 10$  ( $0 < t \leq \frac{10}{3}$ ),  $\therefore$ 当 $t = 2$ 时, $S_{\triangle PEF}$ 取最大值,最大值为

10, 此时  $BP = 3t = 6$ .



图(1)



图(2)

(3) 存在.

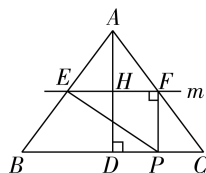
分三种情况: ①若  $E$  为直角顶点, 如图(2).

此时,  $PE \parallel AD$ ,  $PE = DH = 2t$ ,  $BP = 3t$ .  $\because AB = AC$ ,  $AD \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore BD = CD = \frac{1}{2}BC = 5$ .  $\because PE \parallel AD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BEP \sim \triangle BAD$ ,  $\therefore \frac{PE}{AD} = \frac{BP}{BD}$ , 即  $\frac{2t}{8} = \frac{3t}{5}$ , 此比例式不成立, 故不存在这种情况.

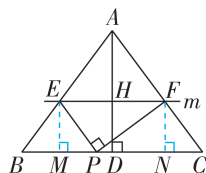
②若  $F$  为直角顶点, 如图(3).

此时,  $PF \parallel AD$ ,  $PF = DH = 2t$ ,  $BP = 3t$ ,  $\therefore CP = 10 - 3t$ .  $\because PF \parallel AD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle CFP \sim \triangle CAD$ ,  $\therefore \frac{PF}{AD} =$

$\frac{CP}{CD}$ , 即  $\frac{2t}{8} = \frac{10-3t}{5}$ , 解得  $t = \frac{40}{17}$ .



图(3)



图(4)

③若  $P$  为直角顶点, 如图(4).

过点  $E$  作  $EM \perp BC$  于点  $M$ , 过点  $F$  作  $FN \perp BC$  于点  $N$ , 则  $EM = FN = DH = 2t$ ,  $EM \parallel FN \parallel AD$ .

$\because EM \parallel AD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BEM \sim \triangle BAD$ ,  $\therefore \frac{EM}{AD} = \frac{BM}{BD}$ , 即

$\frac{2t}{8} = \frac{BM}{5}$ , 解得  $BM = \frac{5}{4}t$ ,  $\therefore PM = BP - BM = 3t - \frac{5}{4}t = \frac{7}{4}t$ ,  $\therefore EP^2 = EM^2 + PM^2 = (2t)^2 + \left(\frac{7}{4}t\right)^2 =$

$\frac{113}{16}t^2$ .  $\because FN \parallel AD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle CFN \sim \triangle CAD$ ,  $\therefore \frac{FN}{AD} =$

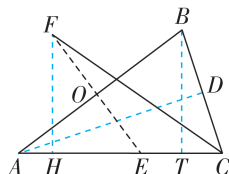
$\frac{CN}{CD}$ , 即  $\frac{2t}{8} = \frac{CN}{5}$ , 解得  $CN = \frac{5}{4}t$ ,  $\therefore PN = BC - BP - CN = 10 - 3t - \frac{5}{4}t = 10 - \frac{17}{4}t$ ,  $\therefore PF^2 = FN^2 + PN^2 =$

$(2t)^2 + \left(10 - \frac{17}{4}t\right)^2 = \frac{353}{16}t^2 - 85t + 100$ .  $\therefore EF^2 =$

$PE^2 + PF^2$ ,  $\therefore \left(10 - \frac{5}{2}t\right)^2 = \frac{113}{16}t^2 + \left(\frac{353}{16}t^2 - 85t + 100\right)$ , 解得  $t = \frac{280}{183}$  或  $t = 0$  (舍去).

综上, 当  $t = \frac{40}{17}$  或  $\frac{280}{183}$  时,  $\triangle PEF$  为直角三角形.

2. C 【解析】如图, 设  $EF$  与  $AB$  交于点  $O$ , 过点  $B$  作  $BT \perp AC$  于点  $T$ , 过点  $A$  作  $AD \perp BC$  于点  $D$ , 过点  $F$  作  $FH \perp AC$  于点  $H$ .  $\because AB = AC = 5$ ,  $BC = \sqrt{10}$ ,  $AD \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore BD =$



$CD = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$ ,  $\therefore AD =$

$\sqrt{AC^2 - CD^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}$ .  $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \cdot BC \cdot AD = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AC \cdot$

$BT$ ,  $\therefore BT = \frac{\sqrt{10} \times \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}}{5} = 3$ ,  $\therefore AT =$

$\sqrt{AB^2 - BT^2} = 4$ .  $\because AC = 5$ ,  $CE = 2$ ,  $\therefore AE = 5 - 2 = 3$ .  $\because E, F$  关于  $AB$  对称,  $\therefore EF \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle AOE = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle EAO = \angle BAT$ ,  $\angle AOE = \angle ATB = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \triangle AOE \sim \triangle ATB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{OE}{BT} = \frac{AE}{AB}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{OE}{3} = \frac{3}{5}$ ,

$\therefore OE = \frac{9}{5}$ .  $\because E, F$  关于  $AB$  对称,  $\therefore EF = 2OE =$

$2 \times \frac{9}{5} = \frac{18}{5}$ .  $\because \angle EFH + \angle FEH = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle BAT +$

$\angle FEH = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle EFH = \angle BAT$ .  $\because \angle FHE =$

$\angle ATB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle FHE \sim \triangle ATB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{FH}{AT} = \frac{EH}{TB} =$

$\frac{18}{5}$ .  $\therefore \frac{EF}{AB} \cdot \frac{FH}{4} = \frac{EH}{3} = \frac{5}{5}$ ,  $\therefore EH = \frac{54}{25}$ ,  $FH = \frac{72}{25}$ ,

$\therefore CH = EH + EC = \frac{54}{25} + 2 = \frac{104}{25}$ ,  $\therefore CF =$

$\sqrt{FH^2 + CH^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{72}{25}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{104}{25}\right)^2} = \frac{8\sqrt{10}}{5}$ . 故

选 C.

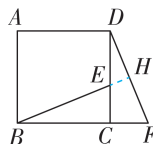
3. 【解】(1)  $BE = DF$ ,  $BE \perp DF$ . 理由如下: 如图

(1), 延长  $BE$  交  $DF$  于点  $H$ .  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  为正方形,  $\therefore BC = CD$ ,  $\angle BCD = \angle DCF = 90^\circ$ .

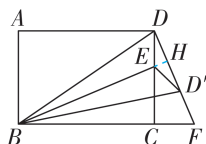
$\because CE = CF$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle DCF$  (SAS),  $\therefore BE = DF$ ,  $\angle CDF = \angle CBE$ . 在  $\triangle DHE$  和  $\triangle BCE$  中,

$\therefore \angle DEH = \angle BEC$ ,  $\therefore \angle DHE = \angle BCE = 90^\circ$ , 即

$BE \perp DF$ .



图(1)



图(2)

易错警示

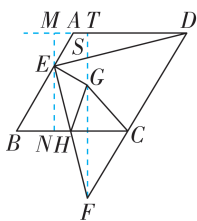
(3) 题中并未说明  $\triangle PEF$  的直角顶点, 故要注意分情况讨论, 不要漏解.

关键点拨

解题的关键是作辅助线, 构造相似三角形.

(2)  $\frac{DF}{BE} = \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $BE \perp DF$ . 证明如下: 如图(2), 延长  $BE$  交  $DF$  于  $H$ . 由题意得, 点  $D$  与点  $D'$  关于  $BE$  对称,  $\therefore BE \perp DD'$ , 即  $BE \perp DF$ ,  $\therefore \angle DHE = \angle BCE = 90^\circ$ . 在  $\triangle DHE$  和  $\triangle BCE$  中,  $\therefore \angle DEH = \angle BEC$ ,  $\therefore \angle CDF = \angle CBE$ .  $\therefore \angle BCD = \angle DCF$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BCE \sim \triangle DCF$ ,  $\therefore DF : BE = CD : BC = AB : AD = 3 : 4$ , 即  $\frac{DF}{BE} = \frac{3}{4}$ .

(3) 如图(3), 连接  $FG$  并延长交  $AD$  于点  $T$ , 交  $DE$  于  $S$ , 过  $E$  作  $MN \perp BC$  于  $N$ , 交  $DA$  的延长线于  $M$ . 由旋转得,  $AE = EG$ ,  $DE = EF$ ,  $\angle AEG = \angle DEF = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AED = \angle GEF$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle GFE$  (SAS),  $\therefore GF = AD = 6$ ,  $\angle ADE = \angle EFG$ . 在  $\triangle TSD$  和  $\triangle EFS$  中,  $\therefore \angle ESF = \angle TSD$ ,  $\therefore \angle DTS = \angle FES = 90^\circ$ .  $\therefore AD \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore GF \perp BC$ .  $\therefore AB = 6$ ,  $BE = 2AE$ ,  $\therefore AE = 2$ ,  $BE = 4$ .  $\therefore \angle B = 60^\circ$ ,  $MN \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle BEN = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore BN = \frac{1}{2} BE = 2$ ,  $\therefore EN = \sqrt{BE^2 - BN^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$ .  $\therefore \angle AEM = \angle BEN = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AM = \frac{1}{2} AE = 1$ ,  $\therefore MD = 6 + 1 = 7$ ,  $ME = \sqrt{AE^2 - AM^2} = \sqrt{3}$ .  $\therefore MN \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle NHE + \angle NEH = 90^\circ$ .  $\therefore \angle NEH + \angle MED = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle EHN = \angle MED$ .  $\therefore \angle EMD = \angle ENH = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle MED \sim \triangle NHE$ ,  $\therefore NH : ME = EN : MD$ , 即  $NH : \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3} : 7$ ,  $\therefore NH = \frac{6}{7}$ ,  $\therefore HC = 6 - 2 - \frac{6}{7} = \frac{22}{7}$ ,  $\therefore S_{\text{四边形}CFHG} = \frac{1}{2} GF \cdot HC = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times \frac{22}{7} = \frac{66}{7}$ .



图(3)

### 27.2.3 相似三角形应用举例

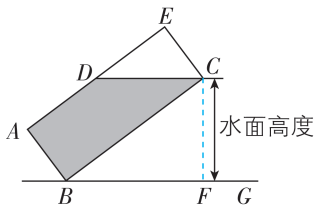
#### 刷基础

1. 12 【解析】延长  $DE$  交  $AB$  于  $H$ .  $\therefore DE \parallel AC$ ,  $AB \perp AC$ ,  $CD \perp AC$ ,  $\therefore$  易得四边形  $ACDH$  是矩形,  $\therefore \angle BHD = \angle AHD = 90^\circ$ ,  $AH = CD = 1.5$  米,  $DH = AC = 14$  米.  $\therefore \angle DFE = \angle DHB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle EDF = \angle BDH$ ,  $\therefore \triangle DFE \sim \triangle DHB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DF}{DH} = \frac{EF}{BH}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{2}{14} = \frac{1.5}{BH}$ ,  $\therefore BH = 10.5$  米,  $\therefore AB = BH + AH = 10.5 + 1.5 = 12$  (米), 故答案为 12.

#### 思路分析

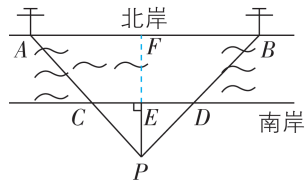
设  $DE = x$ , 则  $AD = 8 - x$ . 由长方体容器内水的体积不变列方程, 解方程求出  $DE$ , 再由勾股定理求出  $CD$ . 过点  $C$  作  $CF \perp BG$  于  $F$ , 证明  $\triangle CDE \sim \triangle CBF$ , 再根据相似三角形的性质即可求解.

2.  $\frac{24}{5}$  【解析】如图, 过点  $C$  作  $CF \perp BG$  于  $F$ . 设  $DE = x$ , 则  $AD = 8 - x$ . 根据题意得  $\frac{1}{2} (8 - x + 8) \times 3 \times 3 = 3 \times 3 \times 6$ , 解得  $x = 4$ ,  $\therefore DE = 4$ .



$\therefore \angle E = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore CD = \sqrt{DE^2 + CE^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$ .  $\therefore \angle BCE = \angle DCF = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DCE = \angle BCF$ . 又  $\therefore \angle DEC = \angle BFC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle CBF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{CE}{CF} = \frac{CD}{CB}$ , 即  $\frac{3}{CF} = \frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\therefore CF = \frac{24}{5}$ .

3. B 【解析】延长  $PE$  交  $AB$  于点  $F$ , 如图所示.



$\therefore PE \perp CD$ ,  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore PF \perp AB$ . 设这条河的宽度为  $x$  米.  $\therefore AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle PBA \sim \triangle PDC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{PF}{PE} = \frac{AB}{CD}$ . 依题意得,  $CD = 30$  米,  $AB = 75$  米,  $PE = 20$  米,  $\therefore \frac{20 + x}{20} = \frac{75}{30}$ , 解得  $x = 30$ , 即这条河的宽度为 30 米, 故选 B.

#### 思路分析

延长  $PE$  交  $AB$  于点  $F$ , 设这条河的宽度为  $x$  米. 由相似三角形的判定与性质得到  $\frac{PF}{PE} = \frac{AB}{CD}$ , 代入相关数据列方程求解即可.

4. 9 【解析】设  $AF$  与  $PG$  交于  $H$ .  $\therefore FD \perp EB$ ,  $AC \perp EB$ ,  $\therefore DF \parallel AC$ .  $\therefore DF = AC$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $ACDF$  是平行四边形.  $\therefore \angle ACD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $ACDF$  是矩形,  $\therefore AF \parallel EB$ ,  $\therefore \triangle PAF \sim \triangle PBE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AF}{BE} = \frac{PH}{PG}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{1.8}{BE} = \frac{1.5 - 1.2}{1.5}$ ,  $\therefore BE = 9$  米.

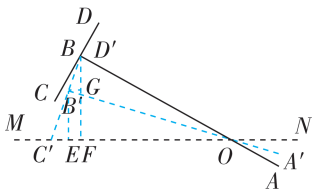
5. 【解】依题意得  $DE \perp EC$ ,  $CF \perp EC$ ,  $\therefore DE \parallel CF$ ,  $\therefore \triangle PDE \sim \triangle PCF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{PE}{PF} = \frac{DE}{CF}$ . 又  $\therefore DE = 150$  cm,  $CF = 90$  cm,  $\therefore \frac{PE}{PF} = \frac{DE}{CF} = \frac{150}{90} = \frac{5}{3}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{PE}{EF} = \frac{5}{8}$ . 同理可证  $\triangle PME \sim \triangle FCE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{PM}{FC} = \frac{PE}{EF}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{PM}{90} = \frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\therefore PM = \frac{225}{4}$  cm.

答: 支点  $P$  到地面的距离  $PM$  为  $\frac{225}{4}$  cm.

#### 刷提升

1. D 【解析】将“碓”绕点  $O$  旋转到如图所示位置, 使点  $C$  的对应点  $C'$  落在  $OM$  上 (点  $A, B, D$

的对应点分别为  $A', B', D'$ ), 过点  $B$  作  $BF \perp MN$  于点  $F$ , 过  $B'$  作  $B'E \perp MN$  于点  $E$ ,  $B'G \perp BF$  于点  $G$ , 则四边形  $B'EFG$  是矩形,  $\therefore FG = B'E$ .  $\because \angle BOM = 30^\circ, OB = 120, \therefore BF = \frac{1}{2}OB = 60$ .  $\because CD \perp AB$  于点  $B, BC = 40, \therefore OB' \perp C'D', B'C' = 40, OB = OB' = 120, \therefore OC' = \sqrt{OB'^2 + B'C'^2} = 40\sqrt{10}$ .  $\because \angle OB'C' = \angle OEB' = 90^\circ, \angle B'OC' = \angle EOB', \therefore \triangle OEB' \sim \triangle OB'C', \therefore \frac{B'E}{B'C'} = \frac{OB'}{OC'}, \therefore \frac{B'E}{40} = \frac{120}{40\sqrt{10}}, \therefore B'E = 12\sqrt{10}, \therefore FG = 12\sqrt{10}, \therefore BG = BF - FG = 60 - 12\sqrt{10}$ . 设点  $A$  上升的高度为  $h$  cm. 由题意易得  $\frac{h}{BG} = \frac{OA}{OB}$ , 即  $\frac{h}{60 - 12\sqrt{10}} = \frac{40}{120}, \therefore h = 20 - 4\sqrt{10}$ . 故选 D.



2. A 【解析】 $\because DE$  和  $FG$  是两个垂直于水平面且等高的标杆的高度,  $\therefore AB \parallel DE \parallel FG$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABH \sim \triangle EDH, \triangle CFG \sim \triangle CBA, \therefore \frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{EH}{AH}, \frac{FG}{BA} = \frac{CG}{CA}$ .  $\because DE = FG = h_0, \therefore \frac{EH}{AH} = \frac{CG}{CA}, \therefore \frac{EH}{AE+EH} = \frac{CG}{AE+EG+GC}, \therefore (CG-EH) \cdot AE = EH \cdot EG, \therefore AE = \frac{EH \cdot EG}{CG-EH}$ .  $\because AH = AE + EH, \therefore AB = \frac{DE \cdot AH}{EH} = \frac{DE(AE+EH)}{EH} = \frac{DE \cdot AE}{EH} + \frac{DE \cdot EH}{EH} = \frac{DE \cdot EH}{EH} = \frac{DE \cdot \frac{EH \cdot EG}{CG-EH}}{EH} + \frac{DE \cdot EH}{EH} = \frac{DE \cdot EG}{CG-EH} + DE$ .  $\because EG = d, DE = h_0, EH = m_1, CG = m_2, \therefore AB = \frac{h_0 d}{m_2 - m_1} + h_0$ . 故选 A.

3.  $\frac{40}{17}$  cm 【解析】由题意得  $CI = BI - BC = 40 - 4 \times 5 = 20$  (cm),  $EF = 20$  cm,  $FG = 5$  cm.  $\because \angle EFC + \angle CEF = 90^\circ, \angle EFC + \angle GFI = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CEF = \angle GFI$ .  $\because \angle ECF = \angle FIG = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle GIF \sim \triangle FCE, \therefore \frac{FI}{CE} = \frac{FG}{EF}$ , 即  $\frac{FI}{CE} = \frac{5}{20}, \therefore CE = 4FI$ . 在

#### 思路分析

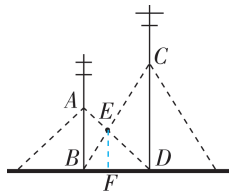
画出当点  $C$  绕点  $O$  旋转下落到  $MN$  上的情形, 然后作垂线, 结合边角的条件求出  $B$  点下降的高度, 进而根据题意列式计算即可得解.

#### 思路分析

根据题意得出  $CI = 20$  cm,  $EF = 20$  cm,  $FG = 5$  cm, 证明  $\triangle GIF \sim \triangle FCE$ , 根据线段比例关系及勾股定理得出  $FI$  的长度即可.

Rt  $\triangle CEF$  中, 由勾股定理得  $CE^2 + CF^2 = EF^2$ , 即  $(4FI)^2 + (20 - FI)^2 = 20^2$ , 解得  $FI = \frac{40}{17}$  或  $FI = 0$  (舍去). 故答案为  $\frac{40}{17}$  cm.

4.  $\frac{12}{5}$  米 【解析】作  $EF \perp BD$  于  $F$ , 如图.  $\because$  由题意得  $AB \perp BD, CD \perp BD$ ,



$\therefore CD \parallel AB, \therefore \triangle CED \sim \triangle BEA, \therefore \frac{CD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{AE} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore \frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{3}{5}$ .  $\because EF \perp BD, \therefore AB \parallel EF, \therefore \triangle DEF \sim \triangle DAB, \therefore \frac{EF}{AB} = \frac{DE}{AD}, \therefore \frac{EF}{4} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore EF = \frac{12}{5}$  米. 故答案为  $\frac{12}{5}$  米.

#### 刷素养

5. (1) 【解】根据题意可知,  $PG = OQ = u = 15$  cm,  $OC = f = 10$  cm,  $PQ = h = 10$  cm.

$\because PG \parallel l, \therefore \triangle P'OC \sim \triangle P'PG, \therefore \frac{P'O}{P'P} = \frac{OC}{PG} = \frac{10}{15} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore \frac{OP}{OP'} = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\because PQ \perp l, P'Q' \perp l, \therefore \angle PQO = \angle P'Q'O = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle POQ = \angle P'OQ', \therefore \triangle POQ \sim \triangle P'OQ', \therefore \frac{PQ}{P'Q'} = \frac{OP}{OP'}$ , 即  $\frac{10}{P'Q'} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore P'Q' = 20$  cm, 即  $h' = 20$  cm.

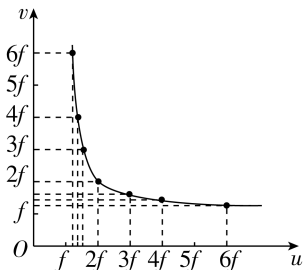
$\because \triangle POQ \sim \triangle P'OQ', \therefore \frac{OQ}{OQ'} = \frac{OP}{OP'}$ , 即  $\frac{15}{OQ'} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore OQ' = 30$  cm, 即  $v = 30$  cm. 故答案为 20, 30.

(2) 【证明】根据题意可知,  $PG = OQ = u, OC = f, OQ' = v$ .  $\because PG \parallel l, \therefore \triangle P'OC \sim \triangle P'PG, \therefore \frac{P'O}{P'P} = \frac{OC}{PG} = \frac{f}{u}$ , 即  $\frac{OP'}{PP'} = \frac{OP'}{OP' + OP} = \frac{f}{u}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{OP'}{OP} = \frac{f}{u-f}$ .  $\because PQ \perp l, P'Q' \perp l, \therefore \angle PQO = \angle P'Q'O = 90^\circ$ .  $\because \angle POQ = \angle P'OQ', \therefore \triangle POQ \sim \triangle P'OQ', \therefore \frac{OQ}{OQ'} = \frac{OP}{OP'}$ , 即  $\frac{u}{v} = \frac{u-f}{f}, \therefore uf = v(u-f), uf = vu - vf, uf + vf = vu, \therefore f = \frac{vu}{u+v}, \therefore \frac{1}{f} = \frac{u+v}{uv} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$ .

(3)【解】列表:

$u$	$\cdots$	$\frac{6}{5}f$	$\frac{4}{3}f$	$\frac{3}{2}f$	$2f$	$3f$	$4f$	$6f$	$\cdots$
$v$	$\cdots$	$6f$	$4f$	$3f$	$2f$	$\frac{3}{2}f$	$\frac{4}{3}f$	$\frac{6}{5}f$	$\cdots$

描点、连线如图所示:



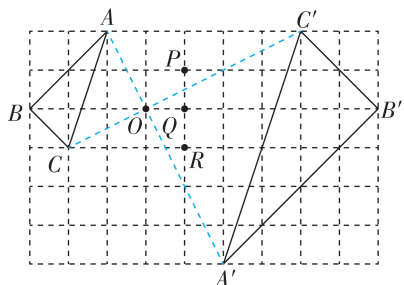
根据函数图象可知,  $v$  随着  $u$  的增大而减小.

## 27.3 位似

### 课时1 位似图形及性质

#### 刷基础

1. **D** 【解析】如图, 连接  $AA'$ ,  $CC'$ , 交于点  $O$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $O$  是位似中心, 故选 D.



2. **C** 【解析】旋转的过程中, 只有当点  $D$  落在线段  $AC$  和线段  $AC$  的延长线上时,  $\triangle DEC$  与  $\triangle ABC$  位似,  $\therefore$  有 2 个位置, 故选 C.

3. **D** 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle A'B'C'$  是以点  $O$  为位似中心的位似图形, 点  $B', C', O$  在同一直线上,  $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$ ,  $AB \parallel A'B'$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{OC}{OC'} = \frac{4}{3}$ ,  $\angle BAC = \angle B'A'C'$ ,  $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABC}}{S_{\triangle A'B'C'}} = \left(\frac{AB}{A'B'}\right)^2 = \frac{16}{9}$ , 故 A, B, C 选项不符合题意, D 选项符合题意. 故选 D.

4.  $2\sqrt{2}\pi$  【解析】 $\because$  正方形  $ABCD$  的周长为 4,  $\therefore AD = 1$ .  $\because$  由勾股定理得  $OA^2 + OD^2 = AD^2$ ,  $\therefore OA = OD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .  $\because$  正边形  $ABCD$  与正边形  $A'B'C'D'$  是位似图形, 位似中心是  $O$ ,  $\therefore$  易知点  $O$  为正方形  $A'B'C'D'$  外接圆的圆心,  $\frac{OA}{OA'}$

#### 易错警示

位似中心  $O$  与两三角形的相对位置不确定, 故要分类讨论.

#### 关键点拨

位似中心是对应点连线的交点.

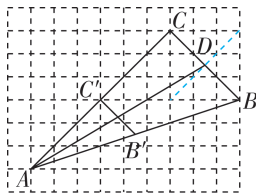
#### 归纳总结

位似图形的特点: ①两个图形是相似图形; ②对应点的连线都经过同一点; ③对应边平行 (或在同一条直线上).

$$\frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore OA' = \sqrt{2}, \therefore \text{正方形 } A'B'C'D' \text{ 的外}$$

接圆的周长为  $2\pi \times \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}\pi$ , 故答案为  $2\sqrt{2}\pi$ .

5. 【解】(1) 如图所示,  $AD$  即为所求.



(2) ① 如图所示,  $\triangle AB'C'$  即为所求.

$$\textcircled{2} BC = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = 3\sqrt{2}, AC = \sqrt{6^2 + 6^2} = 6\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle AB'C', \therefore \frac{AC'}{B'C'} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} = 2. \text{ 故}$$

答案为 2.

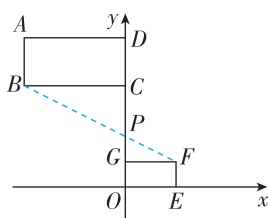
#### 刷易错

6. 5 cm 或 15 cm 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$  和  $\triangle A'B'C'$  的相似比为  $1:2$ ,  $AO = 5$  cm,  $\therefore A'O = 10$  cm. ①  $\triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle A'B'C'$  在点  $O$  的同侧时,  $AA' = A'O - AO = 5$  cm; ②  $\triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle A'B'C'$  在点  $O$  的异侧时,  $AA' = A'O + AO = 15$  cm. 故答案为 5 cm 或 15 cm.

### 课时2 平面直角坐标系中的位似变换

#### 刷基础

1. **C** 【解析】如图, 连接  $BF$  交  $y$  轴于  $P$ .  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  和四边形  $EFGO$  是矩形, 点  $B, F$  的坐标分别为  $(-4, 4)$ ,  $(2, 1)$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $C$  的坐标为  $(0, 4)$ , 点  $G$  的坐标为  $(0, 1)$ ,  $\therefore CG = 3$ .  $\because BC \parallel GF$ ,  $\therefore \triangle GFP \sim \triangle CBP$ ,  $\therefore \frac{GP}{PC} = \frac{GF}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore GP = 1, PC = 2$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $P$  的坐标为  $(0, 2)$ . 故选 C.

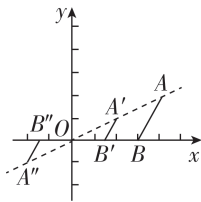


2. **B** 【解析】 $\because$  等边三角形  $OAB$  的顶点  $O(0, 0)$ ,  $B(2, 0)$ ,  $\therefore OA = OB = 2$ . 过  $A$  作  $AC \perp x$  轴于  $C$ .  $\because \triangle AOB$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore OC = \frac{1}{2}OB = 1$ ,  $\therefore AC = \sqrt{OA^2 - OC^2} = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore A(1, \sqrt{3})$ .  $\because \triangle OA'B'$  与  $\triangle OAB$  位似, 位似中心是原点  $O$ , 且  $\triangle OA'B'$  的面积是  $\triangle OAB$  面积的 4 倍,  $\therefore \triangle OA'B'$  与  $\triangle OAB$  的相似比为 2,  $\therefore$  点  $A$  的对应点  $A'$  的坐标是  $(1 \times 2, \sqrt{3} \times 2)$  或  $(1 \times (-2), \sqrt{3} \times (-2))$ , 即  $(2, 2\sqrt{3})$  或  $(-2, -2\sqrt{3})$ , 故选 B.

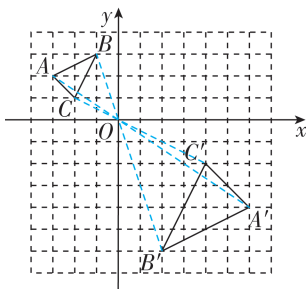


3. (5,10) 【解析】 $\because OC:CF=2:3, \therefore OC:OF=2:5. \therefore \triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle DEF$  是以原点  $O$  为位似中心的位似图形,  $\therefore$  相似比为  $2:5. \therefore A(2,4), \therefore D(5,10)$ . 故答案为  $(5,10)$ .

4. D 【解析】画出图形如图所示, 故选 D.



5. 【解】(1)  $\because \triangle ABC$  三个顶点的坐标分别为  $A(-3,2), B(-1,3), C(-2,1)$ , 且以坐标原点为位似中心, 相似比为  $2:1$ , 在  $x$  轴下方将  $\triangle ABC$  放大得到  $\triangle A'B'C'$ ,  $\therefore \triangle A'B'C'$  三个顶点的坐标分别为  $A'(6,-4), B'(2,-6), C'(4,-2)$ . 依次连接三个顶点可得  $\triangle A'B'C'$ , 如图所示:

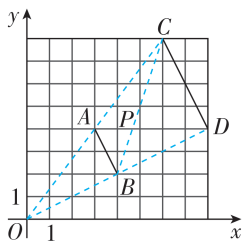


(2) 点  $A'$  的坐标为  $(6,-4)$ , 故答案为  $(6,-4)$ .

(3)  $\because$  点  $P, Q$  分别是线段  $AB, AC$  的中点,  $\therefore PQ$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的一条中位线,  $\therefore PQ = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{1^2+2^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}. \therefore \triangle A'B'C'$  与  $\triangle ABC$  的相似比为  $2:1, \therefore P'Q' = 2PQ = \sqrt{5}$ . 故答案为  $\sqrt{5}$ .

刷易错

6. (0,0) 或  $(\frac{14}{3}, 4)$  【解析】如图, 当点  $A$  和点  $C$  为对应点, 点  $B$  和点  $D$  为对应点时, 连接并延长  $CA, DB$  交于点  $O$ , 则位似中心的坐标是  $(0,0)$ . 当点  $A$  和点  $D$  为对应点, 点  $B$  和点  $C$  为对应点时, 连接  $BC$  交  $AD$  于点  $P$ , 则点  $P$  为位似中心.  $\because$  线段  $AB, CD$  是位似图形,  $\therefore AB \parallel$



易错警示

(1) 画位似图形时要注意所画的位似图形有没有方向性, 从而确定可以画出一个还是两个位似图形.

易错警示

如果题目未明确对应点, 那么注意分类讨论. 如本题应分两种情况: ①当点  $A$  和点  $C$  为对应点, 点  $B$  和点  $D$  为对应点时; ②当点  $A$  和点  $D$  为对应点, 点  $B$  和点  $C$  为对应点时.

$CD, \therefore \triangle PAB \sim \triangle PDC, \therefore \frac{AP}{PD} = \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{\sqrt{1^2+2^2}}{\sqrt{2^2+4^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 即  $\frac{AP}{5-AP} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore AP = \frac{5}{3}, \therefore$  位似中心  $P$  的坐标是  $(\frac{14}{3}, 4)$ . 综上所述, 位似中心的坐标是  $(0,0)$  或  $(\frac{14}{3}, 4)$ . 故答案为  $(0,0)$  或  $(\frac{14}{3}, 4)$ .

刷提升

1. D 【解析】 $\because$  矩形  $OA'B'C'$  与矩形  $OABC$  关于点  $O$  位似, 且矩形  $OA'B'C'$  的面积等于矩形  $OABC$  面积的  $\frac{1}{16}, \therefore$  矩形  $OA'B'C'$  与矩形  $OABC$  的相似比为  $1:4. \therefore A(-4,0), C(0,6), \therefore B(-4,6), \therefore B'$  的坐标为  $(-4 \times \frac{1}{4}, 6 \times \frac{1}{4})$  或  $(-4 \times (-\frac{1}{4}), 6 \times (-\frac{1}{4}))$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $B$  的对应点  $B'$  的坐标是  $(-1, 1.5)$  或  $(1, -1.5)$ . 故选 D.

2.  $y = \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2 + 2$  【解析】 $\because$  将  $\triangle OAD$  放大为原来的 2 倍, 得到  $\triangle OBC$ , 点  $D(2,2), \therefore$  点  $C(2 \times 2, 2 \times 2)$ , 即点  $C(4,4). \therefore$  点  $D(2,2)$  是抛物线的顶点,  $\therefore$  设抛物线的解析式为  $y = a(x-2)^2 + 2$ . 将  $C(4,4)$  代入, 得  $4 = a(4-2)^2 + 2$ , 解得  $a = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore$  抛物线的解析式是  $y = \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2 + 2$ . 故答案为  $y = \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2 + 2$ .

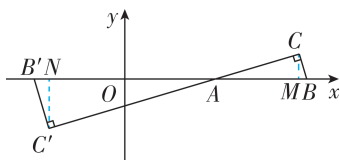
3. (1) -10 (2)  $\sqrt{5}$  【解析】(1) 把  $M(-5,2)$  代入  $y = \frac{k}{x}$  得  $k = -5 \times 2 = -10$ , 故答案为 -10. (2)  $\because$  以点  $O$  为位似中心, 在  $MN$  所在直线的上方将线段  $MN$  放大为原来的  $n$  倍得到线段  $M'N'(n>1), \therefore N'(-n, 2n)$ . 易知当点  $N'$  落在反比例函数  $y = -\frac{10}{x}(x<0)$  的图象上时,  $n$  的值最大,  $\therefore -n \cdot 2n = -10$ , 解得  $n_1 = \sqrt{5}, n_2 = -\sqrt{5}$  (舍去),  $\therefore n$  的最大值为  $\sqrt{5}$ . 故答案为  $\sqrt{5}$ .

4.  $\left(6-2a-\frac{2b^2}{a-2}, 0\right)$  【解析】如图,过点  $C$  作

### 思路分析

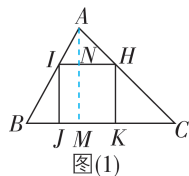
过点  $C$  作  $CM \perp AB$  于点  $M$ ,过点  $C'$  作  $C'N \perp AB'$  于点  $N$ ,利用相似三角形的判定与性质求出  $AN$  和  $NC'$  的长,再利用勾股定理求出  $AC'^2$ ,然后利用相似三角形的判定与性质求出  $AB'$  的长,从而确定点  $B'$  的坐标.

$CM \perp AB$  于点  $M$ ,过点  $C'$  作  $C'N \perp AB'$  于点  $N$ ,则  $\angle ANC' = \angle AMC = 90^\circ$ .  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle AB'C'$  的相似比为  $1:2$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AC}{AC'} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\angle AC'B' = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ .  $\therefore \angle NAC' = \angle CAM$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ACM \sim \triangle AC'N$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AM}{AN} = \frac{CM}{C'N} = \frac{AC}{AC'} = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\therefore$  点  $A(2, 0)$ , 点  $C(a, b)$ ,  $\therefore OA = 2, OM = a, CM = b$ ,  $\therefore AM = a - 2$ ,  $\therefore \frac{a-2}{AN} = \frac{b}{C'N} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore AN = 2a - 4, C'N = 2b$ ,  $\therefore AC'^2 = AN^2 + NC'^2 = (2a - 4)^2 + (2b)^2$ .  $\therefore \angle C'AB' = \angle C'AN$ ,  $\angle AC'B' = \angle ANC' = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AC'N \sim \triangle AB'C'$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AB'}{AC'} = \frac{AC'}{AN}$ , 则  $AB' = \frac{AC'^2}{AN} = \frac{(2a-4)^2 + (2b)^2}{2a-4} = 2a - 4 + \frac{2b^2}{a-2}$ ,  $\therefore OB' = AB' - OA = 2a - 4 + \frac{2b^2}{a-2} - 2 = 2a - 6 + \frac{2b^2}{a-2}$ .  $\therefore$  点  $B'$  在  $x$  轴的负半轴,  $\therefore$  点  $B'$  的坐标为  $\left(-\left(2a - 6 + \frac{2b^2}{a-2}\right), 0\right)$ , 即  $\left(6 - 2a - \frac{2b^2}{a-2}, 0\right)$ . 故答案为  $\left(6 - 2a - \frac{2b^2}{a-2}, 0\right)$ .



### 刷素养

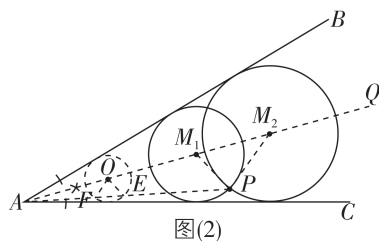
5. 【解】(1) 如图(1), 作  $AM \perp BC$  于点  $M$ , 交  $IH$  于点  $N$ . 设正方形  $HIJK$  的边长为  $x$ .



在  $Rt \triangle ABM$  中,  $\therefore \angle AMB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle B = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAM = 30^\circ$ .  $\therefore AB = 4$ ,  $\therefore BM = 2$ , 由勾股定理得  $AM = 2\sqrt{3}$ .  $\therefore \angle C = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle MAC = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AM = MC = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore BC = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}$ .  $\therefore IH \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AIH \sim \triangle ABC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AN}{AM} = \frac{IH}{BC}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{2\sqrt{3}-x}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{x}{2+2\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\therefore x = \frac{6+10\sqrt{3}}{11}$ ,  $\therefore$  小明所作的  $\triangle ABC$  内面积最大的正方形的边长为  $\frac{6+10\sqrt{3}}{11}$ .

(2) 如图(2)所示. 作法如下:

- ①作  $\angle BAC$  的平分线  $AQ$ ;
- ②在  $AQ$  上取一点  $O$ , 作  $\odot O$  和  $AB, AC$  相切;
- ③连接  $AP$  交  $\odot O$  于点  $E, F$ , 连接  $OE, OF$ ;
- ④过点  $P$  作  $PM_1 \parallel OE$  交  $AQ$  于点  $M_1$ ;
- ⑤以点  $M_1$  为圆心,  $PM_1$  长为半径作  $\odot M_1$ ,  $\odot M_1$  即为所求.
- ⑥过点  $P$  作  $PM_2 \parallel OF$  交  $AQ$  于点  $M_2$ , 以点  $M_2$  为圆心,  $PM_2$  长为半径作  $\odot M_2$ ,  $\odot M_2$  即为所求.



### 全章综合训练



### 刷中考

1. D 【解析】如果两个多边形的对应角相等, 对应边成比例, 那么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.

### 关键点拨

由网格线特点得出  $DE \parallel BC$ , 进而得出  $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$  是解题的关键.

2. B 【解析】 $\therefore$  题图中四周网格线构成的四边形是矩形,  $AC$  是其对角线,  $DE$  所在的直线是其对称轴,  $\therefore \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\therefore DE \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AC}$ , 即  $\frac{DE}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore DE = 1$ . 故选 B.

3. C 【解析】由题知, 点  $A_1, B_1, C_1$  分别是  $AC, BC, AB$  的中点, 所以  $A_1B_1 \parallel AB, B_1C_1 \parallel AC, A_1C_1 \parallel BC, A_1B_1 = \frac{1}{2}AB, B_1C_1 = \frac{1}{2}AC, A_1C_1 = \frac{1}{2}BC$ , 所以易得  $\triangle A_1B_1C_1 \sim \triangle BAC$ , 则  $\frac{S_{\triangle A_1B_1C_1}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{A_1B_1}{AB}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ . 又因为  $\triangle ABC$  的面积为 1, 所以  $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$  的面积为  $\frac{1}{4}$ . 同理可得,  $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$  的面积为  $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2$ ,  $\triangle A_3B_3C_3$  的面积为  $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3$ ,  $\dots$ , 所以  $\triangle A_nB_nC_n$  的面积为  $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n$ . 故选 C.

4. D 【解析】

► 关键点拨

选项	分析
A	$\because \angle B + \angle 4 = 180^\circ, \therefore CD \parallel BM, \therefore \angle CDN = \angle AME. \because AE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle AEM = \angle CND, \therefore \triangle MAE \sim \triangle DCN$ , 故 A 不符合题意
B	$\because CD \parallel AB, \therefore \angle CDN = \angle AME. \because AE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle AEM = \angle CND, \therefore \triangle MAE \sim \triangle DCN$ , 故 B 不符合题意
C	$\because AE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle 1 + \angle B = 180^\circ. \because \angle 1 = \angle 4, \therefore \angle B + \angle 4 = 180^\circ$ . 由 A 可知 $\triangle MAE \sim \triangle DCN$ , 故 C 不符合题意
D	根据 $\angle 2 = \angle 3$ , 再结合已知条件不能证明 $\triangle MAE \sim \triangle DCN$ , 故 D 符合题意

本题考查相似三角形的判定, 熟练运用相似三角形的判定方法是解题的关键.

故选 D.

5. 【解】(1) 把  $A(1, 4)$  代入  $y = \frac{k}{x}$  得  $4 = \frac{k}{1}, \therefore k =$

$4, \therefore$  反比例函数的解析式为  $y = \frac{4}{x}$ . 把  $B(4,$

$m)$  代入  $y = \frac{4}{x}$  得  $m = \frac{4}{4} = 1, \therefore B(4, 1)$ .  $\therefore$  一次

函数  $y = ax + b$  与反比例函数  $y = \frac{k}{x}$  的图象相交

于  $A(1, 4), B(4, 1)$  两点,  $\therefore \begin{cases} 4 = a + b, \\ 1 = 4a + b, \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a = -1, \\ b = 5, \end{cases}$

$\therefore$  一次函数的解析式为  $y = -x + 5$ .

(2) 设  $P(m, 0)$ .  $\because$  点  $D$  与点  $A$  关于点  $O$  对

称,  $A(1, 4), \therefore OA = OD = \sqrt{1^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{17}$ .  $\because$  直

线  $AB$  与  $x$  轴交于  $C(5, 0), \therefore OC = 5$ .

$\because \triangle AOC$  与  $\triangle POD$  相似,  $\angle AOC = \angle POD$ ,

$\therefore \triangle AOC \sim \triangle DOP$  或  $\triangle AOC \sim \triangle POD, \therefore \frac{OA}{OD} =$

$\frac{OC}{OP}$  或  $\frac{OA}{OP} = \frac{OC}{OD}, \therefore \frac{\sqrt{17}}{\sqrt{17}} = \frac{5}{OP}$  或  $\frac{\sqrt{17}}{OP} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{17}},$

$\therefore OP = 5$  或  $OP = \frac{17}{5}, \therefore$  点  $P$  的坐标为  $(-5, 0)$

或  $(-\frac{17}{5}, 0)$ .

6. 【解】(1)  $\because BC = 2$  m, 面积为  $1.5$  m<sup>2</sup>,  $\therefore AC =$

$\frac{1.5}{\frac{1}{2} \times 2} = 1.5$  (m),  $\therefore AB = \sqrt{BC^2 + AC^2} = 2.5$  m.

设正方形的边长为  $x$  m. 如题图(1),  $\therefore$  四边形

► 易错警示

(2) 当  $\triangle AOC$  与  $\triangle POD$  相似时, 有  $\triangle AOC \sim \triangle DOP$  和  $\triangle AOC \sim \triangle POD$  两种情况, 不要漏解.

$CDEF$  是正方形,  $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle C = 90^\circ, DE = CD = x, AD = 1.5 - x. \because \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ADE \sim \text{Rt} \triangle ACB, \therefore \frac{DE}{CB} = \frac{AD}{AC},$  即  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{1.5 - x}{1.5},$  解得  $x =$

$\frac{6}{7}$ . 如题图(2),  $\because$  四边形  $GDEF$  是正方形,

$\therefore DE \parallel GF, \therefore \angle CED = \angle B, \angle EDC = \angle A,$

$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle DEC \sim \text{Rt} \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{DC}{DE} = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{3}{5},$  即

$\frac{DC}{DE} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore DC = \frac{3}{5}x, \therefore AD = AC - DC = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{5}x.$

$\because \angle A = \angle A, \angle AGD = \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ADG \sim$

$\text{Rt} \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{DG}{DA} = \frac{BC}{AB},$  即  $\frac{x}{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{5}x} = \frac{4}{5},$  解得  $x =$

$\frac{30}{37}.$   $\because \frac{6}{7} > \frac{30}{37}, \therefore$  题图(1)的正方形面积较大.

(2) 如题图(3),  $\because$  四边形  $CDEF$  是长方形,

$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle C = 90^\circ, DE = CF = x. \because \angle A =$

$\angle A, \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ADE \sim \text{Rt} \triangle ACB, \therefore \frac{AD}{DE} = \frac{AC}{CB} = \frac{3}{4},$

则  $AD = \frac{3}{4}x, \therefore DC = AC - AD = \frac{6 - 3x}{4}, \therefore$  长方形

的面积  $y = DE \times DC = x \cdot \frac{6 - 3x}{4} = -\frac{3}{4}(x - 1)^2 +$

$\frac{3}{4}.$   $\because -\frac{3}{4} < 0, \therefore$  图象开口向下,  $\therefore$  当  $x = 1$  时,

长方形的面积有最大值为  $\frac{3}{4}$  m<sup>2</sup>. 在题图(4)

中, 同理得  $\text{Rt} \triangle DEC \sim \text{Rt} \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{DE}{DC} = \frac{AB}{AC} =$

$\frac{5}{3}, \therefore DC = \frac{3}{5}x, \therefore DA = AC - DC = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{5}x.$  同理

得  $\text{Rt} \triangle ADG \sim \text{Rt} \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{DG}{DA} = \frac{BC}{BA} = \frac{4}{5},$  则

$DG = \frac{4}{5}DA = \frac{4}{5}(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{5}x), \therefore$  长方形的面积

$y = DE \times DG = x \times \frac{4}{5}(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{5}x) =$

$-\frac{12}{25}(x - \frac{5}{4})^2 + \frac{3}{4}.$   $\because -\frac{12}{25} < 0, \therefore$  图象开口向

下,  $\therefore$  当  $x = \frac{5}{4}$  时, 长方形的面积有最大值为

$\frac{3}{4}$  m<sup>2</sup>.

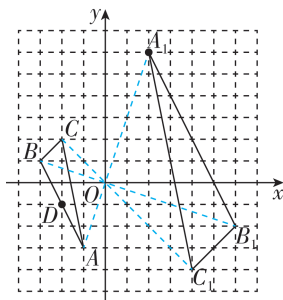
7. **B** 【解析】 $\because AC \perp AB, BD \perp AB, \therefore AC \parallel BD$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle AOC \sim \triangle BOD, \therefore \frac{AC}{BD} = \frac{OA}{OB}, \therefore OA =$   
 $150 \text{ cm}, OB = 50 \text{ cm}, BD = 20 \text{ cm}, \therefore \frac{AC}{20} = \frac{150}{50},$   
 $\therefore AC = 60 \text{ cm}$ . 故选 B.

8. **D** 【解析】以原点  $O$  为位似中心,将这个矩形按相似比  $\frac{1}{3}$  缩小,则顶点  $B$  在第一象限对应点的坐标是  $(3 \times \frac{1}{3}, 2 \times \frac{1}{3})$ , 即  $(1, \frac{2}{3})$ , 故选 D.

9. **1:3** 【解析】 $\because \triangle AOB$  放大后得到  $\triangle COD$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle AOB \sim \triangle COD, \therefore \triangle AOB$  与  $\triangle COD$  的相似比为  $OB:OD = 2:6 = 1:3$ . 故答案为 1:3.

10. 【解】(1) 如图所示,  $D$  点即为所求,  $D$  点坐标为  $(-2, -1)$ .

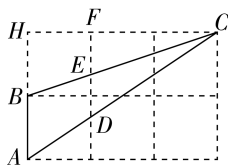
(2) 如图所示,  $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$  即为所求.



### 刷章测

1. **C** 【解析】A 选项, 两个等边三角形相似, 但是两个等腰三角形不一定相似, 故 A 不符合题意; B 选项, 两个平行四边形对应角不一定相等, 对应边不一定成比例, 所以不一定相似, 故 B 不符合题意; C 选项, 两个正五边形的对应角相等, 对应边成比例, 两图形相似, 故 C 符合题意; D 选项, 两个正六边形相似, 但是两个六边形不一定相似, 故 D 不符合题意. 故选 C.

2. **B** 【解析】如图, 取格点  $H, F$ .  $\because$  正方形网格中每个小正方形的边长为 1,  
 $\therefore AB = 1, CF = 2, CH = 3$ .  
 $\because EF \parallel BH, \therefore \frac{CE}{CB} = \frac{CF}{CH} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore DE \parallel AB$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle DEC \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{CE}{CB} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore DE =$



$$\frac{2}{3}AB = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 故选 B.}$$

3. **D** 【解析】 $\because \angle ACD = \angle B, \angle CAD = \angle BAC$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle ACD \sim \triangle ABC$ , 故选项 A 的结论正确.  
 $\because \triangle ACD \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \angle ADC = \angle ACB$ .  
 又  $\because \angle BAG = \angle CAE, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACG$ , 故选项 B 的结论正确.  
 $\because \angle BAG = \angle CAE, \angle ACD = \angle B, \therefore \triangle ACE \sim \triangle ABG$ , 故选项 C 的结论正确.  
 由已知条件无法证明  $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle CGE$ , 故选项 D 的结论错误. 故选 D.

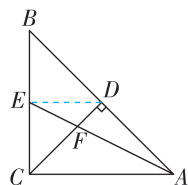
### 思路分析

4. **C** 【解析】设较大的五边形的面积为  $x \text{ cm}^2$ .  
 依题意, 得  $\frac{x-28}{x} = (\frac{3}{4})^2$ , 解得  $x = 64$ , 即较大的五边形的面积为  $64 \text{ cm}^2$ . 故选 C.

5. **D** 【解析】 $\because$  正方形  $ABCD$  与正方形  $BEFG$  是以原点  $O$  为位似中心的位似图形, 且相似比为  $\frac{1}{3}, \therefore \frac{AD}{BG} = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore BG = 6, \therefore AD = BC = 2$ .  
 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore AD \parallel BG, AB = AD = 2, \therefore \triangle OAD \sim \triangle OBG, \therefore \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{AD}{BG} = \frac{1}{3},$   
 $\therefore \frac{OA}{2+OA} = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore OA = 1, \therefore OB = 3, \therefore C$  点坐标为  $(3, 2)$ , 故选 D.

### 思路分析

6. **C** 【解析】连接  $DE$ , 如图所示. 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ, AC = BC = 4, \therefore AB = 4\sqrt{2}, \therefore CD \perp AB, \therefore AD = BD, \therefore CD = \frac{1}{2}AB = 2\sqrt{2}, \therefore E$  为  $BC$  的中点,  $\therefore DE$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中位线,  $\therefore DE \parallel AC, DE = \frac{1}{2}AC = 2, \therefore \triangle DEF \sim \triangle CAF, \therefore \frac{DF}{CF} = \frac{DE}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore DF = \frac{1}{3}CD = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ . 故选 C.



7. **D** 【解析】 $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, AC = 3 \text{ cm}, AB = 5 \text{ cm}, \therefore BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = 4 \text{ cm}$ . 当  $\triangle ACB \sim \triangle PCA$  时, 易知点  $P$  在  $BC$  上,  $\frac{CP}{AC} = \frac{AC}{BC}, \therefore \frac{CP}{3} = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore CP = \frac{9}{4} \text{ cm}$ .  $\because$  点  $P$  从点  $C$  出发以  $1 \text{ cm/s}$  的速度运动,  $\therefore t = \frac{\frac{9}{4}}{1} = \frac{9}{4}$ . 当

$\triangle ACB \sim \triangle APC$  时,如图,

$$\frac{BC}{CP} = \frac{AB}{AC}, \angle APC = \angle ACB =$$

$$90^\circ, \therefore \frac{4}{CP} = \frac{5}{3}, \therefore CP = \frac{12}{5} \text{ cm}, \therefore BP = \sqrt{BC^2 - CP^2} = \frac{16}{5} \text{ cm}, \therefore BP +$$

$$BC = \frac{36}{5} \text{ cm}. \therefore \text{点 } P \text{ 从点 } C \text{ 出发以 } 1 \text{ cm/s} \text{ 的}$$

$$\text{速度运动}, \therefore t = \frac{36}{5} = \frac{36}{5}. \text{ 综上所述, } t \text{ 的值为}$$

$$\frac{9}{4} \text{ 或 } \frac{36}{5} \text{ 时,以点 } A, P, C \text{ 为顶点的三角形与}$$

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 相似. 故选 D.}$$

易错警示

8. A 【解析】 $\because \triangle DAB \sim \triangle DCA, \therefore \frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{BD}{AD},$

$$\therefore \frac{6}{5+BD} = \frac{BD}{6}, \text{ 解得 } BD = 4 \text{ (负值已舍去)},$$

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore AC = \frac{3}{2}AB. \therefore AC^2 =$$

$$AB \cdot (AB + BC), \therefore \left(\frac{3}{2}AB\right)^2 = AB \cdot (AB +$$

$$BC), \therefore AB = 4, \therefore AB = BD. \text{ 如图,过 } B \text{ 作}$$

$$BH \perp AD \text{ 于 } H, \therefore AH = \frac{1}{2}AD = 3, \therefore BH =$$

$$\sqrt{AB^2 - AH^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - 3^2} = \sqrt{7}. \therefore AD = 3AP, AD =$$

$$6, \therefore AP = 2. \text{ 当 } PQ \perp AB \text{ 时, } PQ \text{ 的值最小, 此时 } \angle AQP = \angle AHB = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle PAQ = \angle BAH, \therefore \triangle APQ \sim$$

$$\triangle ABH, \therefore \frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{PQ}{BH}, \therefore \frac{2}{4} =$$

$$\frac{PQ}{\sqrt{7}}, \therefore PQ = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

9.  $\pm 10$  【解析】 $\because$  点  $M(1,3), N(4,3)$ , 以点  $O$

为位似中心, 将线段  $MN$  放大为原来的 2 倍得

到线段  $M'N'$ ,  $\therefore M'(2,6), N'(8,6)$  或

$M'(-2,-6), N'(-8,-6)$ . 当二次函数  $y = x^2 +$

$bx + c$  的图象过  $M'(2,6), N'(8,6)$  时,  $-\frac{b}{2} =$

$\frac{2+8}{2}$ , 解得  $b = -10$ ; 当二次函数  $y = x^2 + bx + c$  的

图象过  $M'(-2,-6), N'(-8,-6)$  时,  $-\frac{b}{2} =$

$-\frac{2-8}{2}$ , 解得  $b = 10$ . 综上,  $b = \pm 10$ , 故答案为  $\pm 10$ .

10. ①②③ 【解析】如图, 过  $D$  作  $DM \parallel BE$  交

$AC$  于  $N$ , 交  $BC$  于  $M$ .

$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,

$\therefore AD \parallel BC, \angle ABC = 90^\circ,$

$AD = BC, \therefore \angle EAC =$

$\angle ACB. \therefore BE \perp AC$  于点

$F, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle AFE = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle AEF \sim$

$\triangle CAB$ , 故①正确.  $\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle AEF \sim$

$\triangle CBF, \therefore \frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{AF}{CF}, \therefore AE = \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{1}{2}BC,$

$\therefore \frac{AF}{CF} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore CF = 2AF$ , 故②正确.  $\because DE \parallel$

$BM, BE \parallel DM, \therefore$  四边形  $BMDE$  是平行四边

形,  $\therefore BM = DE = \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{1}{2}BC, \therefore BM = CM,$

$\therefore CN = NF. \because BE \perp AC$  于点  $F, DM \parallel BE,$

$\therefore DN \perp CF, \therefore DM$  垂直平分  $CF, \therefore DF = DC,$

故③正确. 设  $AE = a, AB = b$ , 则  $AD = 2a.$

$\therefore \angle ABE + \angle AEB = \angle EAF + \angle AEB = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle EAF. \therefore \angle BAE = \angle ADC = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \triangle BAE \sim \triangle ADC, \therefore \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{AD}{DC}, \therefore \frac{b}{a} = \frac{2a}{b},$  即

$b = \sqrt{2}a, \therefore \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 即  $DC:AD = \sqrt{2}:2$ , 故

④错误. 故答案为①②③.

11. 8 【解析】设矩形

$OABC$  中,  $OA = 2a,$

$AB = 2b. \because D, E$  分别

是  $AB, OA$  的中点,

$\therefore$  点  $D(b, 2a), E(0,$

$a)$ . 如图, 过点  $F$  作  $FP \perp BC$  于点  $P$ , 延长

$PF$  交  $OA$  于点  $Q. \because$  四边形  $OABC$  是矩形,

$\therefore \angle QOC = \angle OCP = \angle CPQ = 90^\circ, \therefore$  四边形

$OCPQ$  是矩形,  $\therefore OQ = PC, PQ = OC = 2b.$

$\because FP \perp BC, AB \perp BC, \therefore FP \parallel DB, \therefore \triangle CFP \sim$

$\triangle CDB, \therefore \frac{CP}{CB} = \frac{FP}{DB} = \frac{CF}{CD},$  即  $\frac{CP}{2a} = \frac{FP}{b} = \frac{1}{3},$

$\therefore CP = \frac{2}{3}a, FP = \frac{b}{3},$  则  $EQ = EO - OQ = \frac{a}{3},$

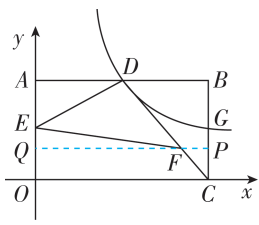
$AQ = AO - OQ = \frac{4}{3}a, FQ = PQ - PF = \frac{5}{3}b.$

易错警示

以点  $A, P, C$  为顶点的三角形与  $\triangle ABC$  相似(不全等)包含两种情况,  $\triangle ACB \sim \triangle PCA$  和  $\triangle ACB \sim \triangle APC$ , 注意分类讨论, 不要漏解.

关键点拨

本题主要考查相似三角形的判定与性质, 利用相似三角形的判定与性质表示出  $FP, CP$  的长是解题的关键.





$\because \triangle DEF$  的面积为 4,  $\therefore S_{\text{梯形}ADFQ} - S_{\triangle ADE} - S_{\triangle EFQ} = 4$ , 即  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(b + \frac{5}{3}b\right) \cdot \frac{4}{3}a - \frac{1}{2}ab - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{3}b \cdot \frac{1}{3}a = 4$ ,  $\therefore ab = 4$ , 则  $k = 2ab = 8$ .

## 12.2 $\frac{9}{2}$ 【解析】当点 C 与点 O 重合时, 设 DE

思路分析

本题中求 AC+BE 的最大值时, 设  $CH = BH = x$ , 则  $AC = 4 - 2x$ ,  $AH = 4 - x$ , 再利用相似三角形的判定与性质并结合勾股定理求出  $BE = 2\sqrt{x}$ , 然后利用配方法求最值即可.

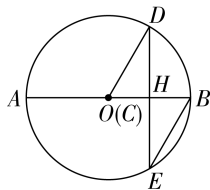
与 BC 交于点 H, 如图(1)所示.  $\because \odot O$  的直径  $AB = 4$ ,  $\therefore BC = CD = 2$ .  $\because DE$  是 CB 的垂直平分线,  $\therefore CH = BH$ . 根据垂径定理得  $DH = EH$ . 在

$$\triangle DCH \text{ 和 } \triangle EBH \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} CH = BH, \\ \angle DHC = \angle EHB, \\ DH = EH, \end{cases}$$

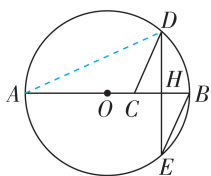
$\therefore \triangle DCH \cong \triangle EBH$  (SAS),  $\therefore CD = BE = 2$ . 如图(2)所示, 连接 AD, 设 DE 与 BC 交于点 H. 设  $CH = BH = x$ ,  $\therefore BC = 2x$ ,  $AH = AB - BH = 4 - x$ ,  $\therefore AC = AB - BC = 4 - 2x$ .  $\because \angle A = \angle E$ ,  $\angle AHD = \angle EHB$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AHD \sim \triangle EHB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AH}{EH} =$

$$\frac{DH}{BH}. \because DH = EH, \therefore EH^2 = BH \cdot AH = x(4 - x).$$

在 Rt  $\triangle EHB$  中, 由勾股定理得  $BE = \sqrt{HE^2 + BH^2} = \sqrt{x(4 - x) + x^2} = 2\sqrt{x}$ ,  $\therefore AC + BE = 4 - 2x + 2\sqrt{x} = -2\left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{9}{2}$ ,  $\therefore$  当  $\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$  时,  $AC + BE$  的值最大, 最大值为  $\frac{9}{2}$ , 此时  $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 符合题意. 故答案为  $2, \frac{9}{2}$ .



图(1)



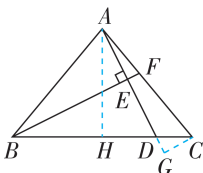
图(2)

## 13. (1) 10 (2) $\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{11}$ 【解析】(1) 如图, 过 A

再根据相似三角形的性质即可得到答案.

$AH \perp BC$  于 H. 设  $\angle ACB = \alpha$ , 则  $\angle BAD = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\alpha$ .

$\because BF \perp AD$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABE = 90^\circ - \angle BAE = \frac{1}{2}\alpha$ .  $\therefore AB =$



$AC$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABE = \frac{1}{2}\alpha = \angle CBE$ .  $\because \angle AEB = \angle DEB = 90^\circ$ ,  $BE = BE$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle DBE$  (ASA),  $\therefore AE = DE$ ,  $AB = BD$ ,  $\therefore AE = DE = \frac{1}{2}AD = 2\sqrt{5}$ . 设  $AB = BD =$

$AC = x$ ,  $\therefore BC = x + 2$ ,  $\therefore BH = CH = \frac{x+2}{2}$ ,  $\therefore DH =$

$\frac{x+2}{2} - 2$ .  $\because \angle AHD = \angle BED = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle ADH =$

$\angle BDE$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ADH \sim \triangle BDE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{DH}{DE}$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{x} = \frac{\frac{x+2}{2} - 2}{2\sqrt{5}}, \therefore x_1 = -8 \text{ (舍去)}, x_2 = 10.$$

检验,  $x = 10$  是原分式方程的解,  $\therefore BD = 10$ . 故答案为 10.

(2) 由(1)知  $AB = BD = AC = 10$ ,  $DH = 4$ ,  $BH =$

$6$ ,  $\therefore AH = 8$ . 如图, 过 C 作  $CG \perp AD$  交 AD 的延长线于 G,  $\therefore \angle G = \angle AHD = 90^\circ$ .

$\because \angle ADH = \angle CDG$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ADH \sim \triangle CDG$ ,

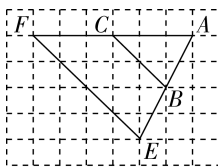
$$\therefore \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{AH}{CG} = \frac{DH}{DG}, \therefore \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{8}{CG} = \frac{4}{DG}, \therefore CG =$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}, DG = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}. \therefore EF \perp AD, CG \perp AD, \therefore EF \parallel$$

$$CG, \therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle AGC, \therefore \frac{EF}{CG} = \frac{AE}{AG}, \text{ 即 } \frac{EF}{\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}} =$$

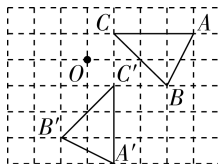
$$\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{4\sqrt{5} + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}}, \text{ 解得 } EF = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{11}. \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{11}.$$

## 14. 【解】(1) $\triangle AEF$ 如图(1)所示.



图(1)

(2)  $\triangle A'B'C'$  如图(2)所示.



图(2)

15. 【证明】(1) 在正方形  $ABCD$  中,  $\angle BAC = 45^\circ$ . **思路分析**

$\therefore \angle EBF = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle EBF$ .

$\therefore \angle BFE = \angle AFB, \therefore \triangle ABF \sim \triangle BEF$ .

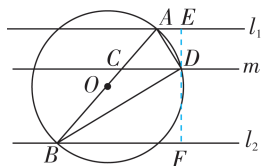
(2)  $\therefore \triangle ABF \sim \triangle BEF, \therefore \frac{AF}{BF} = \frac{BF}{EF}, \therefore BF^2 =$

$AF \cdot EF$ . 同理可证  $\triangle BCE \sim \triangle FBE$ ,

$\therefore \frac{BE}{EF} = \frac{CE}{BE}, \therefore BE^2 = CE \cdot EF$ ,

$\therefore \left(\frac{BE}{BF}\right)^2 = \frac{CE \cdot EF}{AF \cdot EF} = \frac{CE}{AF}$ .

16. 【解】如图, 过点  $D$  作  $DE \perp l_1$  于点  $E$ , 延长  $ED$  交  $l_2$  于点  $F$ .



$\therefore l_1 \parallel l_2, \therefore DF \perp l_2. \therefore l_1 \parallel l_2 \parallel m, \therefore \frac{DE}{DF} = \frac{AC}{BC} =$

$\frac{2}{3}$ . 设  $DE = 2x$ , 则  $DF = 3x. \therefore EF = 6, \therefore 2x +$

$3x = 6$ , 解得  $x = \frac{6}{5}, \therefore DE = \frac{12}{5}, DF = \frac{18}{5}. \therefore AB$

是  $\odot O$  的直径,  $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADE + \angle BDF = 90^\circ$ .

$\therefore \angle ADE + \angle DAE = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DAE = \angle BDF$ .

$\therefore \angle AED = \angle DFB = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle DAE \sim \triangle BDF$ ,

$\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{DE}{BF}$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle BDF$  中,  $BD = 6, DF = \frac{18}{5}$ ,

$\therefore BF = \sqrt{BD^2 - DF^2} = \sqrt{6^2 - \left(\frac{18}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{24}{5}, \therefore \frac{AD}{6} =$

$\frac{\frac{12}{5}}{\frac{24}{5}}, \therefore AD = 3$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$  中,  $BD = 6, AD = \frac{24}{5}$

$3, \therefore AB = \sqrt{AD^2 + BD^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 6^2} = 3\sqrt{5}$ .

故  $AB$  的长为  $3\sqrt{5}$ . **关键点拨**

17. 【解】(1)  $\therefore AB \parallel CD, \therefore \triangle ECD \sim \triangle EBA$ ,

$\therefore \frac{CD}{AB} = \frac{EC}{EB}. \therefore CE = 3$  米,  $BC = 5.7$  米,  $CD =$

$2$  米,  $\therefore EB = EC + BC = 3 + 5.7 = 8.7$  (米),

$\therefore \frac{2}{AB} = \frac{3}{8.7}, \therefore AB = 5.8$  米.

答: 路灯的高度  $AB$  为  $5.8$  米.

(2) 他们计划测量的线段是  $EG. \therefore AB \parallel CD$ ,

$\therefore \triangle ECD \sim \triangle EBA, \therefore \frac{CD}{AB} = \frac{EC}{EB}$ . 又  $\therefore CE =$

(1) 由  $\angle EBF = 45^\circ$  及正方形的性质得  $\angle BAC = 45^\circ$ , 进而可证  $\triangle ABF \sim \triangle BEF$ ; (2) 同 (1) 的方法可证  $\triangle BCE \sim \triangle FBE$ , 结合  $\triangle ABF \sim \triangle BEF$  利用相似三角形对应边成比例的性质即可解决问题.

$3$  米,  $CD = 2$  米,  $\therefore \frac{2}{AB} = \frac{3}{3+BC}, \therefore 3 + BC =$

$\frac{3}{2}AB. \therefore AB \parallel EF, \therefore \triangle EFG \sim \triangle BAG, \therefore \frac{GE}{GB} =$

$\frac{EF}{AB}$ . 又  $\therefore EF = 2$  米,  $GE = m$  米,  $\therefore \frac{2}{AB} =$

$\frac{m}{m+3+BC}, \therefore \frac{2}{AB} = \frac{m}{m+\frac{3}{2}AB}, \therefore AB = \frac{2m}{m-3}$  米.

故答案为  $EG, \frac{2m}{m-3}$ .

18. (1) 【证明】 $\therefore \angle A = \angle B = \angle ECF = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle ACE + \angle BCF = \angle ACE + \angle AEC = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BCF = \angle AEC, \therefore \triangle ACE \sim \triangle BFC$ ,

$\therefore \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{CB}{BF}. \therefore AC = BD, \therefore AC + CD = BD + CD$ ,

$\therefore AD = BC, \therefore \frac{AE}{BD} = \frac{AD}{BF}. \therefore \angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle BFD, \therefore \angle BDF = \angle AED$ .

$\therefore \angle EDF + \angle BDF = \angle A + \angle AED, \therefore \angle EDF = \angle A = 90^\circ$ .

(2) 【证明】 $\therefore AE = BE, \therefore \angle A = \angle B$ .

$\therefore \angle AEC = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle ACE, \angle BCF = 180^\circ - \angle ECF - \angle ACE, \angle A = \angle ECF, \therefore \angle AEC =$

$\angle BCF, \therefore \triangle ACE \sim \triangle BFC, \therefore \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{CB}{BF}$ .

$\therefore \angle AEC = \angle BED, AE = BE, \angle A = \angle B$ ,

$\therefore \triangle AEC \cong \triangle BED$  (ASA),  $\therefore AC = BD$ ,

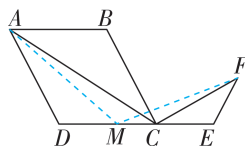
$\therefore AD = BC, \therefore \frac{AE}{BD} = \frac{AD}{BF}. \therefore \angle A = \angle B$ ,

$\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle BFD, \therefore \angle BDF = \angle AED$ .

$\therefore \angle EDF + \angle BDF = \angle A + \angle AED$ ,

$\therefore \angle EDF = \angle A$ .

(3) 【解】如图, 在  $DC$  上截取  $DM = CE$ , 连接  $AM, MF$ , 此时  $\angle AMF = \angle ACF$ . 理由如下:



$\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore AB = CD, BC = DA. \therefore AC = CA, \therefore \triangle CBA \cong \triangle ADC$ .

$\therefore \triangle CEF \sim \triangle CBA, \therefore \triangle ADC \sim \triangle CEF$ ,

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle ECF$ . 同 (1) (2) 可证得  $\angle AMF = \angle D. \therefore \angle ACF + \angle ECF = \angle DAC +$

$\angle D, \therefore \angle ACF = \angle D, \therefore \angle AMF = \angle ACF$ .