

定理,得 $AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{5} BC$. ① $\sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 故①错误; ② $\cos A = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 故②

错误; ③ $\tan A = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$, 故③正确. 故选 B.

3. $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】 \because Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $AC = 8$, $BC = 6$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10$. 由翻折的性质可得 $BE = BC = 6$, $DE = DC$, $\angle BED = \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AE = AB - BE = 10 - 6 = 4$. 设 $DE = CD = x$, 则 $AD = AC - DC = 8 - x$. 在 Rt $\triangle AED$ 中, $AE^2 + DE^2 = AD^2$, $\therefore 4^2 + x^2 = (8 - x)^2$, 解得 $x = 3$, $\therefore DE = CD = 3$, $\therefore \tan \angle DBC = \frac{CD}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$, 故答案为 $\frac{1}{2}$.

4. C 【解析】 \because 点 $A(t, 3)$ 在第一象限, $\therefore AB = 3$, $OB = t$. 又 $\because \tan \alpha = \frac{AB}{OB} = \frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore t = 2$.

5. B 【解析】在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, 设 $\angle C$ 为直角, 斜边为 c . 已知锐角 $\angle A$ 及其对边 a , 根据锐角三角函数定义可知, $\sin A = \frac{a}{c}$, $\therefore c = \frac{a}{\sin A}$, 故选 B.

6. 10 【解析】 $\because \angle B = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \cos \angle BAC = \frac{AB}{AC}$, $\therefore AC = \frac{AB}{\cos \angle BAC} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{3}} = 6$. $\because AC \perp CD$, $\therefore \angle ACD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AD = \sqrt{AC^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$. 故答案为 10.

7. B 【解析】 $\because \sin(70^\circ - \alpha) = \cos 50^\circ$, $\therefore 70^\circ - \alpha + 50^\circ = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \alpha = 30^\circ$. 故选 B.

8. 【解】是常数. 证明: \because 在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $\angle A$, $\angle B$, $\angle C$ 的对边分别为 a , b , c , $\therefore \cos A = \frac{b}{c}$, $\cos B = \frac{a}{c}$, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, $\therefore \frac{a^2}{bc} \cos A + \frac{b^2}{ac} \cos B = \frac{a^2}{bc} \cdot \frac{b}{c} + \frac{b^2}{ac} \cdot \frac{a}{c} = \frac{a^2}{c^2} + \frac{b^2}{c^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2} = \frac{c^2}{c^2} = 1$, $\therefore \frac{a^2}{bc} \cos A + \frac{b^2}{ac} \cos B$ 的值是常数.

刷易错

9. C 【解析】分两种情况讨论如下: 当 $\angle B = 90^\circ$ 时, $BC = \sqrt{AC^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{4AB^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{3} AB$, $\therefore \cos C = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{3} AB}{2AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; 当 $\angle A = 90^\circ$ 时, $BC =$

易错警示

对于此题, 题目中未明确点 P 在直线 CD 上的位置, 应分为 P 在线段 CD 上和 P 在 CD 的延长线上两种情况讨论.

思路分析

由已知锐角的余弦值求出 AC 的长, 再根据勾股定理求出 AD 的长即可.

易错警示

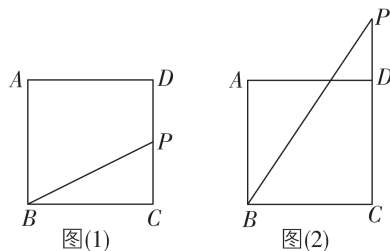
题中没有说明哪个角是直角, 所以需分两种情况讨论, 不要漏解.

$\sqrt{AB^2 + AC^2} = \sqrt{AB^2 + 4AB^2} = \sqrt{5} AB$, $\therefore \cos C = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{2AB}{\sqrt{5} AB} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 故选 C.

10. 2 或 $\frac{2}{3}$ 【解析】①当点 P 在线段 DC 上时,

如图(1). $\because CD = 2$, $DP = 1$, $\therefore PC = 1$. 又 $\because BC = 2$, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \tan \angle BPC = \frac{BC}{PC} = 2$.

②当点 P 在 CD 的延长线上时, 如图(2). $\because DP = 1$, $DC = 2$, $\therefore PC = 3$. 又 $\because BC = 2$, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \tan \angle BPC = \frac{BC}{PC} = \frac{2}{3}$. 故答案为 2 或 $\frac{2}{3}$.



刷提升

1. B 【解析】如图, 当 $\angle C = 90^\circ$

时, $\because \tan B = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{3}{4}$, \therefore 设

$AC = 3x$, $BC = 4x$. $\because AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2$, $\therefore 9x^2 + 16x^2 = 100$, $\therefore x = 2$ 或 $x = -2$ (舍去), $\therefore AC = 6$, $BC = 8$. $\because \triangle ABC$ 的形状和大小都被确定, $\therefore AC = 6$ 或 $AC \geq 10$, \therefore 线段 AC 的长度不可能为 8. 故选 B.

2. C

添加辅助线

因为要求 $\tan \angle OAP$ 的值, 所以需要构造直角三角形, 又已知 P 点的坐标, 故过点 P 作 x 轴的垂线段.

【解析】如图, 过点 P 作

$PQ \perp x$ 轴于点 Q . $\because OP \parallel$

AB , $\therefore \triangle OCP \sim \triangle BCA$,

$\therefore CP : AC = OC : BC = 1 : 2$.

$\because \angle AOC = \angle AQP = 90^\circ$,

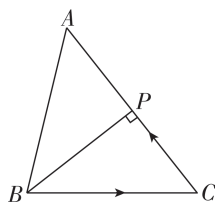
$\therefore CO \parallel PQ$, $\therefore OQ : AO = CP : AC = 1 : 2$. $\therefore P(1,$

$1)$, $\therefore PQ = OQ = 1$, $\therefore AO = 2$, $\therefore \tan \angle OAP =$

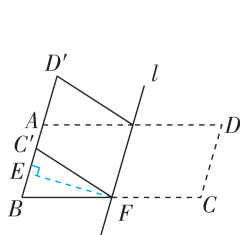
$\frac{PQ}{AQ} = \frac{1}{2+1} = \frac{1}{3}$. 故选 C.

3. $\frac{3}{5}$ 【解析】由题图(1)可知点 P 在 BC 上运动时, BP 的长度不断增大; 点 P 在 CA 上运动时, BP 的长度先逐渐减小, 再逐渐增大. 结

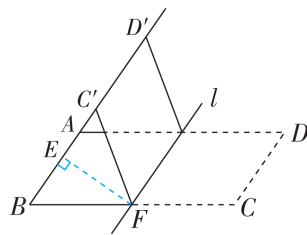
合题图(2)可知, $BC = 5$,
当 $BP \perp AC$ 时, $BP = 4$. 如
图所示, 当 $BP \perp AC$ 时,
 $CP = \sqrt{BC^2 - BP^2} =$
 $\sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3, \therefore \cos \angle ACB =$
 $\frac{PC}{BC} = \frac{3}{5}$, 故答案为 $\frac{3}{5}$.



4. $\frac{2}{7}$ 或 $\frac{4}{7}$ 【解析】当 C' 在线段 AB 上时, 如图(1), 设直线 l 交 BC 于点 F . 根据 $AC':AB:BC = 1:3:7$, 可设 $AC' = 1, AB = 3, BC = 7$, 由翻折的性质知 $\angle FCD = \angle FC'D', CF = C'F$. \therefore 将 CD 沿直线 l 翻折至 AB 所在直线, $\therefore \angle BC'F + \angle FC'D' = \angle FCD + \angle FBA = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle BC'F = \angle FBA, \therefore CF = BF = C'F = \frac{7}{2}$. 过 F 作 AB 的垂线与 AB 交于 $E, \therefore BE = \frac{1}{2}BC' = \frac{1}{2}(AB - AC') = 1, \therefore \cos \angle ABC = \frac{BE}{BF} = \frac{1}{\frac{7}{2}} = \frac{2}{7}$.



图(1)



图(2)

当 C' 在 BA 的延长线上时, 如图(2), 设直线 l 交 BC 于点 F . 根据 $AC':AB:BC = 1:3:7$, 可设 $AC' = 1, AB = 3, BC = 7$, 同理可得 $CF = BF = C'F = \frac{7}{2}$. 过 F 作 AB 的垂线与 AB 交于 $E, \therefore BE = \frac{1}{2}BC' = \frac{1}{2}(AB + AC') = 2, \therefore \cos \angle ABC = \frac{BE}{BF} = \frac{2}{\frac{7}{2}} = \frac{4}{7}$. 故答案为 $\frac{2}{7}$ 或 $\frac{4}{7}$.

刷素养

5. 【解】【方法学习】 $\because CE \parallel MN, \therefore \angle MND = \angle CPN, \therefore \tan \angle MND = \tan \angle CPN$. 由题可知 $\angle DMN = 90^\circ, \therefore \tan \angle CPN = \tan \angle MND = \frac{DM}{MN} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 2$, 故 $\tan \angle CPN$ 的值为 2. 故答案为 2.

【问题解决】

(1) 如图(1), 取格点 Q , 连接 QM, CQ .

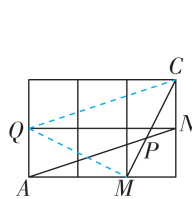
思路分析

分别考虑 C' 在线段 AB 上时和 C' 在 BA 的延长线上时两种情况, 根据题意假设出 AC', AB, BC 的长度, 再根据翻折的性质求得所需线段的长度, 即可求解.

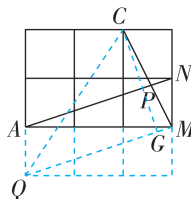
思路分析

【思维拓展】取格点 E , 连接 EA, EB , 设每个小菱形的边长为 1, 过点 B 作 $BF \perp AG$ 交 AG 延长线于点 F , 那么 $\angle CPA$ 就变换到 $\text{Rt} \triangle BAE$ 中, 由锐角三角函数的定义可得出答案.

$\because CQ \parallel AN, \therefore \angle CPN = \angle QCM. \because CQ = \sqrt{10}, MQ = CM = \sqrt{5}, \therefore CQ^2 = MQ^2 + CM^2, \therefore \angle QMC = 90^\circ, \therefore \cos \angle CPN = \cos \angle QCM = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. 故答案为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.



图(1)

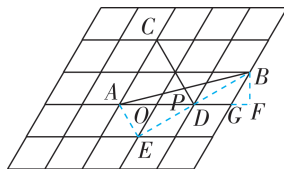


图(2)

(2) 如图(2), 取格点 Q , 连接 QM, CQ , 过点 C 作 $CG \perp QM$ 于点 $G. \because QM \parallel AN, \therefore \angle CPA = \angle CMG, \therefore \sin \angle CPA = \sin \angle CMG = \frac{CG}{CM} = \frac{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2}}{\sqrt{1^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \sqrt{10} CG = 3 \times 3 - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3 - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 3 = \frac{7}{2}, \therefore CG = \frac{7\sqrt{10}}{10}, \therefore \sin \angle CPA = \sin \angle CMG = \frac{CG}{CM} = \frac{7\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}, \therefore \sin \angle CPA$ 的值为 $\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$. 故答案为 $\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$.

【思维拓展】

如图(3), 取格点 E , 连接 EA, EB . 设每个小菱形的边长为 1. 由题易得 $EA \parallel CD, \angle AEO = 60^\circ, \angle BEO = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle APC = \angle BAE, \angle AEB = 90^\circ$. 过点 B 作 $BF \perp AG$, 交 AG 的延长线于点 F , 则 $\angle BFG = 90^\circ$. 由题易得 $\angle BGF = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle GBF = 30^\circ. \because BG = 1, \therefore GF = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore BF = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore AF = AG + GF = 3 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}, \therefore AB = \sqrt{AF^2 + BF^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{13}. \therefore$ 易知



图(3)

$\therefore \cos \angle CPA = \cos \angle BAE = \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}, \therefore \cos \angle CPA$ 的值为 $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$.

课时3 求锐角的三角函数值

刷基础

1. **D** 【解析】连接 BC . 由题意可得 $OB = OC = BC$, 则 $\triangle OBC$ 是等边三角形, 故 $\sin \angle AOC =$

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

2. **C** 【解析】 $\because \sin(\angle A + 15^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 且 $\angle A + 15^\circ$ 为锐角, $\therefore \angle A + 15^\circ = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \tan A = \tan 45^\circ = 1$, 故选 C.

3. $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】 $\because \angle BOC = 45^\circ$, $\angle AOD = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOB = 45^\circ - 30^\circ = 15^\circ$, $\therefore 2\angle AOB = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \sin 2\angle AOB = \frac{1}{2}$.

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

$$(2) \sqrt{\tan^2 60^\circ - 4 \tan 60^\circ + 4} - \frac{3 \cos 60^\circ}{5 \sin 30^\circ - 1} = 3 \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3 \times \frac{1}{2}}{5 \times \frac{1}{2} - 1} = 2 - \sqrt{3} - 1 = 1 - \sqrt{3}.$$

$$(3) |-3| + (\pi - 2.023)^0 - 2 \sin 30^\circ + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} = 3 + 1 - 1 + 3 = 6.$$

5. **B** 【解析】由 $|\tan^2 B - 3| + (2 \sin A - \sqrt{3})^2 = 0$, 得 $\tan^2 B - 3 = 0$, $2 \sin A - \sqrt{3} = 0$. $\therefore \angle A, \angle B$ 均为锐角, $\therefore \tan B = \sqrt{3}$, $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\therefore \angle A = 60^\circ$, $\angle B = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle C = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle B = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, 故选 B.

6. $-\frac{3}{2}$ 【解析】 $\because \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, \therefore 点 B 的坐标为 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \sqrt{3}\right)$. 根据“关于 y 轴对称的点, 纵坐标相同, 横坐标互为相反数”可知, 点 A 的坐标为 $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \sqrt{3}\right)$. \therefore 函数 $y = \frac{k}{x} (k \neq 0)$ 的图象经过点 A , $\therefore k = \sqrt{3} \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -\frac{3}{2}$.

7. **A** 【解析】 $\because \tan A = 0.1890$, \therefore 利用科学计算器求 $\angle A$ 的度数, 按键顺序为选项 A. 故

易错警示

注意角的关系和角的三角函数值无关, 不要误认为两者有对应关系.

选 A.

8. $27^\circ 16' 38''$ 【解析】如果 $\cos A = 0.8888$, 那么 $\angle A \approx 27^\circ 16' 38''$. 故答案为 $27^\circ 16' 38''$.

刷易错

9. 【解】不正确. 理由: $\because \sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\therefore \angle A = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$.

大招专题4 求锐角三角函数值的常见方法

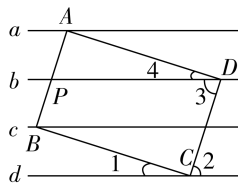


刷难关

大招解读 | 等角转化法

当一个锐角的三角函数值不能直接求解或锐角不在直角三角形中时, 可以将此角通过等角转换到能够求出三角函数值的直角三角形中, 利用“若两锐角相等, 则三角函数值也相等”来解决.

1. **C** 【解析】如图, 设 AB 交直线 b 于点 P . \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BCD = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$. $\because a \parallel b \parallel c \parallel d$, 且间隔相等, $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 3$, $AP = \frac{1}{2}AB =$



2. $\because \angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\angle ADC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ$, $\angle 3 + \angle 4 = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle 2 = \angle 3$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 4$, $\therefore \tan \angle 1 = \tan \angle 4 = \frac{AP}{AD} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$, 故选 C.

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

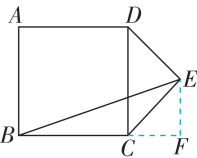
大招解读 | 构造直角三角形法

直角三角形是运用三角函数的前提条件, 故当题目中未出现直角三角形时, 需通过添加辅助线构造直角三角形, 然后求解.

3. $\frac{1}{3}$ 【解析】过点 E 作 $EF \perp BC$, 交 BC 的延长线于 F , 如图. 设 $DE = CE = a$. $\because \triangle CDE$ 为等腰

思路分析
根据非负数的性质和特殊角的三角函数值可得 $\angle A = \angle B = 60^\circ$, 进而可得答案.

直角三角形, $\therefore CD = \sqrt{2} CE = \sqrt{2} a$, $\angle DCE = 45^\circ$. \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形, $\therefore CB = CD = \sqrt{2} a$, $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ECF = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle CEF$ 为等腰直角

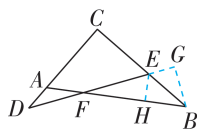


三角形, $\therefore CF = EF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} CE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BEF$ 中, $\tan \angle EBF = \frac{EF}{BF} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a}{\sqrt{2} a + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a} = \frac{1}{3}$, 即

$\tan \angle EBC = \frac{1}{3}$. 故答案为 $\frac{1}{3}$.

4. $\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 【解析】如图, 过 B 作 $BG \perp EF$, 交 FE 延长线于点 G . $\therefore \angle AFD = \angle BFG$, $\therefore \tan \angle BFG =$

$\tan \angle AFD = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $\frac{BG}{GF} = \frac{1}{2}$, \therefore 设 $BG = a$, $GF = 2a$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BGF$ 中, $BG^2 + GF^2 = BF^2$, 即 $a^2 + 4a^2 = 5$, 解得 $a = 1$ (负值已舍去), $\therefore BG = 1$, $GF = 2$. $\therefore \angle C = \angle G = 90^\circ$, $\angle CED = \angle GEB$, $\therefore \angle D = \angle GBE = \angle ABC$, $\therefore BE$ 平分 $\angle ABG$. 过 E 作 $EH \perp AB$ 于点 H , 则



$EG = EH$. $\therefore \tan \angle AFD = \tan \angle EFH = \frac{EH}{FH} = \frac{1}{2}$, \therefore 设 $EH = EG = b$, $FH = 2b$, $\therefore EF = \sqrt{EH^2 + FH^2} = \sqrt{5} b$. $\therefore GF = GE + EF$, $\therefore b + \sqrt{5} b = 2$, 解得 $b = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$, $\therefore EF = \sqrt{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} = \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}$.

故答案为 $\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}$.

大招解读 | 巧设参数法

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

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

$\sqrt{(12k)^2 + (5k)^2} = 13k$, $\therefore \sin B = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{12k}{13k} =$

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

关键点拨

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

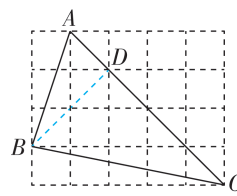


微专题

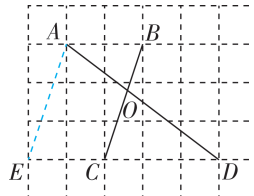
1. $\frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$

【解析】如图, 取格点 D , 连接 BD . 由

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



(第1题图)



(第2题图)

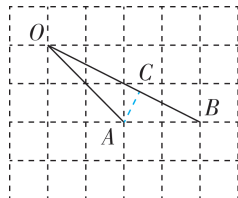
2. 3 【解析】如图, 取格点 E , 连接 AE . $\therefore AB \parallel EC$, $AB = EC = 2$, \therefore 四边形 $AECB$ 是平行四边

形, $\therefore AE \parallel BC$. $\therefore AD = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$, $DE = 5$, $\therefore AD = DE = 5$, $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle DEA$. $\therefore AE \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle DOC$, $\therefore \angle DOC = \angle DEA$, $\therefore \tan \angle COD = \tan \angle DEA = \frac{3}{1} = 3$, 故答案为 3.

3. $\frac{1}{3}$

【解析】如图, 作 $AC \perp OB$ 于点 C . 由题意

可知, $OB = \sqrt{4+16} = 2\sqrt{5}$. $\therefore S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 = 2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AC \cdot OB$, $\therefore AC = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$. $\therefore OA = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore OC = \sqrt{OA^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{8 - \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\therefore \tan \angle AOB = \frac{AC}{OC} = \frac{1}{3}$, 故答案为 $\frac{1}{3}$.



28.2 解直角三角形及其应用

28.2.1 解直角三角形



刷基础

1. B 【解析】 $\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \sin A = \frac{a}{c}$, $\therefore c =$

$\frac{a}{\sin A}$. 故选 B.

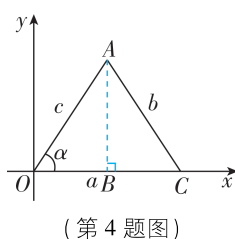
2. A 【解析】 $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, CD 是 AB 边上的高线, $\therefore \angle A + \angle ACD = \angle ACD + \angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle BCD = \alpha$. 在不同的直角三角形中, 根据正弦、余弦及正切的定义可知, $\sin \alpha = \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{BD}{BC}$, $\cos \alpha = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{CD}{BC}$, $\tan \alpha = \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD}$, $\therefore AB \cdot \sin^2 \alpha = AB \cdot \frac{BC^2}{AB^2} = \frac{BC^2}{AB}$. $\therefore \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{BD}{BC}$, $\therefore BC^2 = AB \cdot BD$, $\therefore \frac{BC^2}{AB} = \frac{AB \cdot BD}{AB} = BD$, 即 $BD = AB \cdot \sin^2 \alpha$, 故 A 选项符合题意. $AB \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \tan \alpha = AB \cdot \frac{BC}{AB} \cdot \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{BC \cdot BD}{CD}$, 显然 BC 与 CD 一定不相等, $\therefore AB \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \tan \alpha$ 一定不等于 BD , 故 B 选项不符合题意. $AB \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha = AB \cdot \frac{AC}{AB} \cdot \frac{CD}{AC} = CD$. $\therefore AD$ 与 CD 不一定相等, $\therefore AB \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha$ 不一定等于 AD , 故 C 选项不符合题意. $AB \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \tan \alpha = AB \cdot \frac{AC}{AB} \cdot \frac{BC}{AC} = BC$. $\therefore AD$ 与 BC 不一定相等, $\therefore AB \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \tan \alpha$ 不一定等于 AD , 故 D 选项不符合题意. 故选 A.

3. $\frac{4}{5}$ 【解析】如图, 点 O 为 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 的内心, 作 $OD \perp AB$, $OE \perp AC$, $OF \perp BC$, 则 $OE = OF = OD$, \therefore 四边形 $OECF$ 是正方形. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $\tan \angle ABC = \frac{7}{24} = \frac{AC}{BC}$, \therefore 设 $AC = 7x$, $BC = 24x$, $\therefore BA = 25x$. 设 $OE = OF = OD = r$, 则 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot$

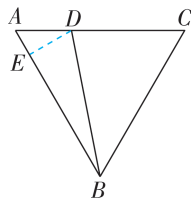
$BC \cdot AC = \frac{1}{2} (AB + BC + AC) \cdot r$, $\therefore r = \frac{AC \cdot BC}{AB + BC + AC} = 3x$, $\therefore OE = CE = 3x$, $\therefore AE = 4x$, $\therefore AO = \sqrt{AE^2 + OE^2} = 5x$, $\therefore \cos \angle OAC = \frac{AE}{AO} = \frac{4x}{5x} = \frac{4}{5}$, 故答案为 $\frac{4}{5}$.

4. B 【解析】如图, 过点 A 作 $AB \perp x$ 轴, 垂足为 B , $\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{AB}{OA} = \frac{AB}{c}$, $\cos \alpha = \frac{OB}{OA} = \frac{OB}{c}$, $\therefore AB = c \sin \alpha$, $OB = c \cos \alpha$, \therefore 点 A 的坐标是 $(c \cos \alpha, c \sin \alpha)$, 故选 B.

思路分析 过点 D 作 $DE \perp AB$, 垂足为 E , 根据等边三角形的性质可得 $AB = BC = AC = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\angle A = 60^\circ$, 然后在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DEB$ 中, 根据锐角三角函数的定义可设 $DE = \sqrt{3}x$, $BE = 5x$, 再在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADE$ 中, 利用锐角三角函数的定义得出 $AE = x$, $AD = 2x$, 从而进行计算即可解答.



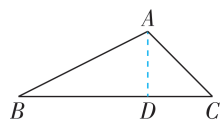
(第4题图)



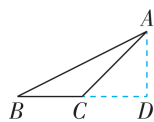
(第5题图)

5. B 【解析】如图, 过点 D 作 $DE \perp AB$, 垂足为 E . $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AB = BC = AC = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\angle A = 60^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DEB$ 中, $\tan \angle ABD = \frac{DE}{BE} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}$, \therefore 设 $DE = \sqrt{3}x$, $BE = 5x$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADE$ 中, $AE = \frac{DE}{\tan 60^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{\sqrt{3}} = x$, $AD = \frac{DE}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2x$. $\therefore AE + BE = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore x + 5x = 2\sqrt{3}$, 解得 $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\therefore AD = 2x = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\therefore CD = AC - AD = 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 故选 B.

6. 6 或 2 【解析】分两种情况讨论: ①如图(1), 过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$, 垂足为 D . 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADB$ 中, $\tan B = \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore BD = 2AD$. $\therefore AD^2 + BD^2 = AB^2$, $AB = 2\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore AD^2 + 4AD^2 = (2\sqrt{5})^2$, 解得 $AD = 2$ 或 $AD = -2$ (不合题意, 舍去), $\therefore BD = 4$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 中, $CD = \sqrt{AC^2 - AD^2} = \sqrt{8 - 4} = 2$, $\therefore BC = BD + CD = 6$.



图(1)



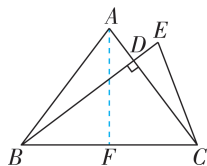
图(2)

思路分析 过点 A 作 $AD \perp$ 直线 BC , 根据 $\angle B$ 的正切值确定 BD 与 AD 的数量关系, 再利用勾股定理求出 AD 和 CD , 最后利用线段的和差关系可得结论.

②如图(2), 过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$, 交 BC 的延长线于点 D . 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADB$ 中, $\tan B = \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore BD = 2AD$. $\therefore AD^2 + BD^2 = AB^2$, $AB = 2\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore AD^2 + 4AD^2 = (2\sqrt{5})^2$, 解得 $AD = 2$ 或 $AD = -2$ (不合题意, 舍去), $\therefore BD = 4$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 中, $CD = \sqrt{AC^2 - AD^2} = \sqrt{8 - 4} = 2$, $\therefore BC = BD - CD = 2$. 综上, BC 的长为 6 或 2. 故答案为 6 或 2.

7. 【解】(1) 过点 A 作 $AF \perp BC$, 垂足为 F , 如图. $\therefore AB = AC = 10$, $BC = 12$, $\therefore BF = FC = \frac{1}{2}BC = 6$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACF$ 中, $AF = \sqrt{AC^2 - FC^2} = 8$,

$$\therefore \tan \angle ACB = \frac{AF}{FC} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3}.$$



(2) 如图, $\because BD \perp AC$, $\therefore \angle BDC = 90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACF$ 中, $\sin \angle ACB = \frac{AF}{AC} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BDC$ 中, $\sin \angle BCD = \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{BD}{12} = \frac{4}{5}$, $\therefore BD = \frac{48}{5}$, $\therefore CD = \sqrt{BC^2 - BD^2} = \frac{36}{5}$. 又 $\because \angle BAD = \angle E$, $\angle ADB = \angle EDC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ECD$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{EC} = \frac{BD}{CD}$, 即 $\frac{10}{EC} = \frac{\frac{48}{5}}{\frac{36}{5}}$, $\therefore EC = \frac{15}{2}$.

关键点拨

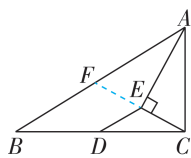
构造出有一个锐角为 $\angle \alpha + \angle \beta$ 的直角三角形是解题的关键.

刷易错

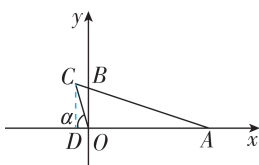
8. 【证明】根据题意可设 $a = 3k, b = 4k, c = 5k (k > 0)$. $\because a^2 + b^2 = (3k)^2 + (4k)^2 = 25k^2 = c^2$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形, 且 $\angle C = 90^\circ$, 则 $\sin A = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{3k}{5k} = \frac{3}{5}$, $\sin B = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{4k}{5k} = \frac{4}{5}$, $\therefore \sin A + \sin B = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{7}{5}$.

刷提升

1. B 【解析】 $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, BC = 6, \cos B = \frac{3}{4}$, $\therefore \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{3}{4}$, $\therefore AB = \frac{4}{3}BC = 8$, $\therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = 2\sqrt{7}$. 延长 CE 交 AB 于点 F , 如图. $\because AE$ 平分 $\angle BAC, AE \perp CE$, $\therefore \angle EAF = \angle EAC, \angle AEC = \angle AEF = 90^\circ$. 又 $\because AE = AE$, $\therefore \triangle AFE \cong \triangle ACE$ (ASA), $\therefore AC = AF = 2\sqrt{7}, CE = EF$, \therefore 点 E 为 CF 的中点. \because 点 D 为 BC 的中点, $\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}BF = \frac{1}{2}(AB - AF) = 4 - \sqrt{7}$. 故选 B.

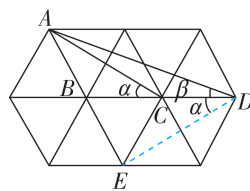


2. C 【解析】过点 C 作 $CD \perp x$ 轴, 垂足为 D , 如图. $\because OC^2 = BC \cdot AC$, $\therefore \frac{OC}{BC} = \frac{AC}{OC}$.

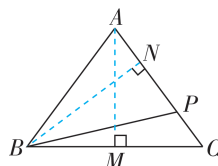


$\because \angle BCO = \angle ACO$, $\therefore \triangle CBO \sim \triangle COA$, $\therefore \angle CAO = \angle COB$. $\because \angle COB + \angle COD = 90^\circ$, $\angle CAO + \angle ABO = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle COD = \angle ABO = \alpha$. $\because \tan \alpha = 3$, $\therefore \tan \angle ABO = \frac{AO}{BO} = 3$, $\therefore AO = 3BO$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABO$ 中, $AO^2 + BO^2 = AB^2$, $\therefore 9BO^2 + BO^2 = 40$, $\therefore BO = 2$ (负值已舍去), $\therefore AO = 3BO = 6$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDO$ 中, $\tan \alpha = \frac{CD}{DO} = 3$, $\therefore CD = 3DO$. $\because \angle BOA = \angle CDO = 90^\circ, \angle BAO = \angle CAD$, $\therefore \triangle BAO \sim \triangle CAD$, $\therefore \frac{OB}{CD} = \frac{AO}{AD}$, $\therefore \frac{2}{3DO} = \frac{6}{6+OD}$, $\therefore OD = \frac{3}{4}$, $\therefore CD = 3OD = \frac{9}{4}$, $\therefore C(-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{9}{4})$. 故选 C.

3. $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 【解析】连接 DE , 如图所示. 由题意可知, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC = 120^\circ, BA = BC$, $\therefore \angle \alpha = 30^\circ$, 同理得 $\angle CDE = \angle CED = 30^\circ = \angle \alpha$. 又 $\because \angle AEC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AED = \angle AEC + \angle CED = 90^\circ$. 设小正三角形的边长为 a , 则 $AE = 2a, DE = BD \cdot \sin \angle DBE = 2a \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}a$, $\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{AE}{DE} = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}a} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$. 故答案为 $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$.



(第3题图)



(第4题图)

4. $\frac{24}{5} \leq BP \leq 6$ 【解析】如图, 过点 A 作 BC 的垂线, 垂足为 M . 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABM$ 中, $\cos \angle ABC = \frac{BM}{AB}$, $\therefore BM = \frac{3}{5} \times 5 = 3$, $\therefore AM = \sqrt{AB^2 - BM^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4$. $\because AB = AC$, $\therefore BC = 2BM = 6$. 过点 B 作 AC 的垂线, 垂足为 N . $\because S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot AM = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BN$, $\therefore BN = \frac{BC \cdot AM}{AC} = \frac{6 \times 4}{5} = \frac{24}{5}$, 即 BP 的最小值为 $\frac{24}{5}$. 当点 P 在点 C 处时, BP 取得最大值为 6 , $\therefore BP$ 长的范围是 $\frac{24}{5} \leq BP \leq 6$.

6. 故答案为 $\frac{24}{5} \leq BP \leq 6$.

5. $\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图, 连接 OC, OE, OD, DE , 过点 E 作 $EH \perp AC$ 于 H . 设 $CD = BE = x$. $\because \angle DOE = 2\angle ACB = 120^\circ, OD = OE = OC, \therefore$ 易得 $DE = \sqrt{3}OC$, \therefore 当 DE 最小时, OC 的值最小. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CEH$ 中, $\angle EHC = 90^\circ, EC = 6 - x, \angle ECH = 60^\circ, \therefore CH = \frac{1}{2}EC = 3 - \frac{1}{2}x, EH = EC \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x, \therefore DH = CD - CH = x - (3 - \frac{1}{2}x) = \frac{3}{2}x - 3, \therefore DE = \sqrt{DH^2 + EH^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}x - 3\right)^2 + \left(3\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right)^2} = \sqrt{3x^2 - 18x + 36} = \sqrt{3(x-3)^2 + 9}, \therefore x = 3$ 时, DE 的值最小, 最小值为 3, $\therefore OC$ 的最小值为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}DE = \sqrt{3}$. 故答案为 $\sqrt{3}$.

6. (1) 【证明】 $\because AE = AD, AF \perp BD, \therefore EF = DF$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$. $\because EG \parallel BC, \therefore AD \parallel EG, \therefore \angle GEF = \angle ADF$.

在 $\triangle GEF$ 和 $\triangle ADF$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle GEF = \angle ADF, \\ EF = DF, \\ \angle EFG = \angle DFA, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle GEF \cong \triangle ADF (\text{ASA}), \therefore GF = AF$.

$\because EF = DF, \therefore$ 四边形 $AEGD$ 是平行四边形.

$\because AE = AD, \therefore$ 四边形 $AEGD$ 是菱形.

(2) 【解】 $\because AF \perp BD, AF = BF, \therefore \triangle AFB$ 是等腰直角三角形.

$\because AB = 4, \therefore AF = BF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 4 = 2\sqrt{2}$.

$\because \tan \angle AEF = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{AF}{EF} = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{EF} = \frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore EF = 4\sqrt{2}$. \because 四边形 $AEGD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AG = 2AF = 4\sqrt{2}, ED = 2EF = 8\sqrt{2}$,

\therefore 菱形 $AEGD$ 的面积为 $\frac{4\sqrt{2} \times 8\sqrt{2}}{2} = 32$.

刷素养

7. 【解】(1) 过点 A 作 $AH \perp BD$ 于 H , 如图所示. \because 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ, BC = 6, AC = 4\sqrt{2}, \therefore AB = \sqrt{BC^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{6^2 - (4\sqrt{2})^2} = 2$.

关键点拨

连接 OC, OE, OD, DE , 过点 E 作 $EH \perp AC$ 于 H . 设 $CD = BE = x$, 得到 $DE = \sqrt{3}OC$, 可知当 DE 最小时, OC 的值最小.

思路分析

(1) 过点 A 作 $AH \perp BD$ 于 H , 利用等面积法求出 AH , 再利用勾股定理求出 BH , 由垂径定理即可解决问题;

(2) 过点 D 作 $DM \perp AC$ 于 M , 利用等面积法求出 DM , 再由勾股定理求出 AM 即可解决问题.

$$\because \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot AC = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot AH, \therefore AH = \frac{AB \cdot AC}{BC} = \frac{2 \times 4\sqrt{2}}{6} = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}, \therefore BH =$$

$$\sqrt{AB^2 - AH^2} = \sqrt{2^2 - \left(\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{3}. \therefore AH \perp BD, \therefore BH = HD = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore BD = \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 过点 } D \text{ 作 } DM \perp AC \text{ 于 } M, \text{ 如图所示.}$$

$$\text{由 (1) 得 } AH = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}, BD = \frac{4}{3}, AB = 2,$$

$$\therefore AD = AB = 2, CD = BC - BD = 6 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{14}{3}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}AH \cdot CD = \frac{1}{2}DM \cdot AC,$$

$$\therefore DM = \frac{AH \cdot CD}{AC} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2} \times \frac{14}{3}}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{14}{9}.$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt}\triangle ADM \text{ 中, 由勾股定理得 } AM = \sqrt{AD^2 - DM^2} = \sqrt{2^2 - \left(\frac{14}{9}\right)^2} = \frac{8}{9}\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle DAC = \frac{AM}{AD} = \frac{\frac{8}{9}\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{4}{9}\sqrt{2}, \text{ 即 } \angle DAC \text{ 的余弦值为 } \frac{4}{9}\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle DAC = \frac{AM}{AD} = \frac{\frac{8}{9}\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{4}{9}\sqrt{2}, \text{ 即 } \angle DAC \text{ 的余弦值为 } \frac{4}{9}\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle DAC = \frac{AM}{AD} = \frac{\frac{8}{9}\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{4}{9}\sqrt{2}, \text{ 即 } \angle DAC \text{ 的余弦值为 } \frac{4}{9}\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle DAC = \frac{AM}{AD} = \frac{\frac{8}{9}\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{4}{9}\sqrt{2}, \text{ 即 } \angle DAC \text{ 的余弦值为 } \frac{4}{9}\sqrt{2}.$$

28.2.2 应用举例

课时 1 仰角与俯角问题



刷基础

1. C 【解析】如图, 连接 BD, AC 交于点 O , 连接 $B'D'$, $\therefore \angle BAO = \frac{1}{2}\angle BAD = 60^\circ, \therefore OB = AB \cdot$

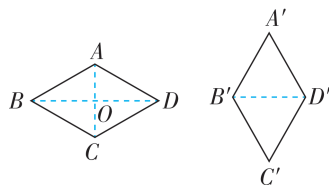
$$\sin 60^\circ = 30 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 15\sqrt{3} (\text{cm}), \therefore BD = 2OB =$$

$$30\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}, \therefore \text{校门关闭时, 伸缩门的宽度为 } 30\sqrt{3} \times 25 = 750\sqrt{3} (\text{cm}). \therefore \text{校门部分打开时,}$$

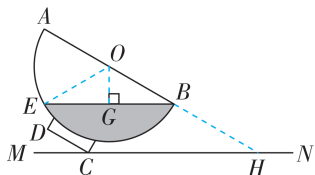
$$\text{每个菱形中的原 } 120^\circ \text{ 的角缩小为 } 60^\circ, \therefore B'D' = A'B' = 30 \text{ cm}, \therefore \text{校门部分打开时, 伸}$$

$$\text{缩门的宽度为 } 30 \times 25 = 750 (\text{cm}), \therefore \text{校门打开了 } (750\sqrt{3} - 750) \text{ cm, 故选 C.}$$

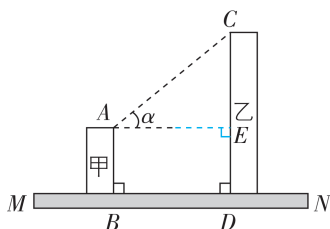
$$\therefore B'D' = A'B' = 30 \text{ cm}, \therefore \text{校门部分打开时, 伸}$$



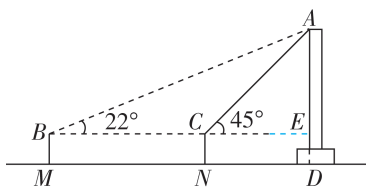
2. $5\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图,延长 AB 与 MN 交于点 H , 设 AB 的中点为 O , 连接 OE , 过 O 点作 $OG \perp BE$ 于点 G , 则点 O 为半圆的圆心. $\because CD$ 与 MN 成 30° 角, $CD \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle AHC = 30^\circ$. $\because BE \parallel MN$, $\therefore \angle ABE = 30^\circ$. $\because OE = OB$, $\therefore \angle BOE = 120^\circ$. $\because AB = 10$ cm, $\therefore OB = OE = 5$ cm. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle OBG$ 中, $BG = OB \cdot \cos \angle ABE = 5 \times \cos 30^\circ = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (cm). $\because OG \perp BE$, $\therefore BE = 2BG = 5\sqrt{3}$ cm, 故答案为 $5\sqrt{3}$.



3. C 【解析】过点 A 作 $AE \perp CD$, 垂足为 E , 如图. 由题意得 $AB = ED = 20$ m, $AE = BD = 35$ m. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AEC$ 中, $\angle CAE = \alpha$, $\therefore CE = AE \cdot \tan \alpha = 35 \tan \alpha$ m, $\therefore CD = CE + DE = (20 + 35 \tan \alpha)$ m, 故选 C.

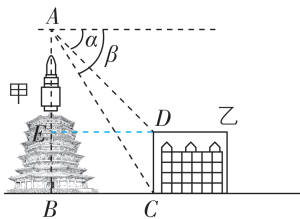


4. 【解】如图, 延长 BC 交 AD 于点 E .



- 由题意得 $BE \perp AD$, $BM = CN = ED = 1.6$ 米, $BC = MN = 24$ 米. 设 $CE = x$ 米. $\because \angle ACE = 45^\circ$, $\therefore AE = CE = x$ 米, $\therefore BE = BC + CE = (x + 24)$ 米. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABE$ 中, $\because \angle ABE = 22^\circ$, $\therefore AE = BE \cdot \tan 22^\circ \approx 0.4(x + 24)$ 米, $\therefore x = 0.4(x + 24)$, 解得 $x = 16$, $\therefore AD = AE + DE = 16 + 1.6 = 17.6$ (米). \therefore 建筑物 AD 的高度约为 17.6 米.

5. C 【解析】如图, 过 D 点作 $DE \perp AB$ 于点 E .



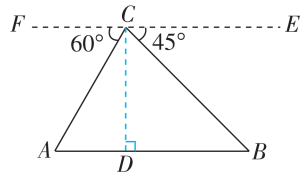
设 $AE = x$ m. 根据题意可得 $AB \perp BC$, $DC \perp BC$,

思路分析

过点 C 作 $CD \perp AB$ 于点 D , 根据平行线的性质得出 $\angle A = \angle ACF = 60^\circ$, $\angle B = \angle BCE = 45^\circ$, 再根据三角函数的定义求出结果即可.

6. $\left(\frac{100\sqrt{3}}{3} + 100\right)$ 【解析】过点 C 作 $CD \perp AB$ 于点 D , 如图所示, 则

$\angle CDA = \angle CDB = 90^\circ$, $CD = 100$ m. $\because EF \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle ACF = 60^\circ$, $\angle B =$



$\angle BCE = 45^\circ$, $\therefore AD = \frac{CD}{\tan 60^\circ} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{3}} =$

$\frac{100\sqrt{3}}{3}$ (m), $BD = \frac{CD}{\tan 45^\circ} = \frac{100}{1} = 100$ (m),

$\therefore AB = AD + BD = \left(\frac{100\sqrt{3}}{3} + 100\right)$ m. 故答案为

$\left(\frac{100\sqrt{3}}{3} + 100\right)$.



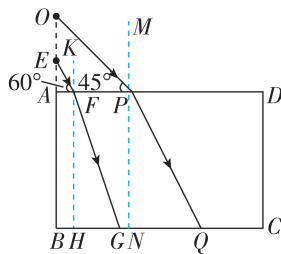
刷提升

关键点拨

根据三角函数的定义得出 OB 的长, 进而得出 OB' 的长, 利用 $BB' = OB' - OB$ 进一步求解即可.

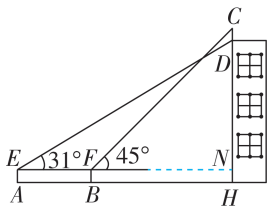
1. D 【解析】 \because 一根 3 米长的竹竿 AB 斜靠在墙边 ($\angle O = 90^\circ$), 倾斜角为 α , $\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{OB}{AB}$, $\therefore OB = AB \cdot \cos \alpha = 3 \cos \alpha$ 米, 同理可得 $OB' = A'B' \cdot \cos \beta = 3 \cos \beta$ 米, $\therefore BB' = OB' - OB = (3 \cos \beta - 3 \cos \alpha)$ 米. 故选 D.

2. $\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{7} + 1$ 【解析】如图, 过 P 点作 $MN \perp BC$ 于 N 点, \therefore 入射角 $\angle MPO = 45^\circ$, 折射角为 $\angle QPN$.



\therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle OAP$ 中, $OA=4$, $\angle OPA=45^\circ$, $\therefore AP=OA=4$, $\therefore BN=4$. $\because BQ=8$, $\therefore NQ=BQ-BN=4$. \therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle NQP$ 中, $PN=AB=2\sqrt{14}$, $\therefore PQ^2=NQ^2+PN^2=72$, $\therefore PQ=6\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore \sin\angle QPN=\frac{NQ}{PQ}=\frac{4}{6\sqrt{2}}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$. $\therefore \sin\angle MPO=\sin 45^\circ=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, \therefore 相对折射率 $n=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\div\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}=\frac{3}{2}$. 过 F 点作 $KH\perp BC$ 于 H 点, \therefore 入射角 $\angle KFE=30^\circ$, 折射角为 $\angle GFH$. \therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AEF$ 中, $AE=\sqrt{3}$, $\angle AFE=60^\circ$, $\therefore AF=\frac{AE}{\tan\angle AFE}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\tan 60^\circ}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}=1$, $\therefore BH=1$. \therefore 相对折射率 $n=\frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore \frac{\sin\angle KFE}{\sin\angle GFH}=\frac{3}{2}$, 即 $\frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\sin\angle GFH}=\frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore \sin\angle GFH=\frac{1}{3}$. \therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle GFH$ 中, $\sin\angle GFH=\frac{GH}{GF}=\frac{1}{3}$. 令 $GH=x$, 则 $GF=3x$. 又 $\because FH=AB=2\sqrt{14}$, $GF^2=GH^2+FH^2$, $\therefore 9x^2=x^2+56$, 解得 $x=\sqrt{7}$ (负值已舍去), 即 $GH=\sqrt{7}$, $\therefore BG=GH+BH=\sqrt{7}+1$. 故答案为 $\frac{3}{2}, \sqrt{7}+1$.

3. 【解】能. 延长 EF 交 CH 于 N , 如图所示, 则 $\angle CNF=90^\circ$. $\because \angle CFN=45^\circ$, $\therefore CN=NF$. 设 $DN=x$ m, 则 $NF=CN=(x+3)$ m, $\therefore EN=5+(x+3)=(x+8)$ m. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle DEN$ 中, $\tan\angle DEN=\frac{DN}{EN}$, $\therefore DN=EN\cdot\tan\angle DEN$, $\therefore x\approx(x+8)\times 0.6$, 解得 $x=12$, $\therefore DH=DN+NH=12+1.2=13.2$ (m).



答: 点 D 到地面的距离 DH 的长约为 13.2 m.

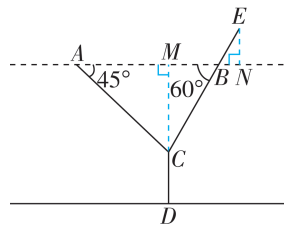
4. 【解】(1) 如图, 过点 C 作 $CM\perp AB$ 于点 M , 则 $\angle CMA=\angle CMB=90^\circ$. $\because \angle CAM=45^\circ$, $\angle CBM=60^\circ$, $\therefore AM=CM$, $BM=\frac{CM}{\tan 60^\circ}$. $\because AB=54$ cm, $\therefore CM+\frac{CM}{\tan 60^\circ}=54$, $\therefore CM=27(3-\sqrt{3})\approx 34.3$ (cm), \therefore 点 C 到 AB 的距离约为 34.3 cm.

思路分析

过 P 点作 $MN\perp BC$ 于 N , 计算出入射角和折射角的正弦值的比值, 即可得到相对折射率; 利用相对折射率, 求出光线 EF 的折射角的正弦值, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle GFH$ 中, 求出 HG 的长, 即可得到结果.

思路分析

条件集中在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 但 $\triangle ABC$ 不是直角三角形, 由于 $\angle CAB=60^\circ$, 所以需作高构造直角三角形, 然后分别解直角三角形.



(2) $\because E$ 到地面的距离为 70 cm 时, 茜茜骑乘该自行车最舒适, \therefore 此时点 E 到 AB 的距离为 $70-30-34.3=5.7$ (cm). 如图, 过点 E 作 $EN\perp AB$ 于点 N , 则 $EN=5.7$ cm, $\angle ENB=90^\circ$.

$\because \angle EBN=\angle CBM=60^\circ$,

$\therefore BE=\frac{EN}{\sin 60^\circ}=\frac{5.7}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\approx 6.6$ (cm). \therefore 原 BE 为

4 cm, \therefore 需将 BE 伸长 $6.6-4=2.6$ (cm).

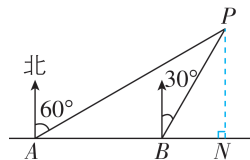
答: 如果要达到最佳舒适高度, 茜茜应该将 BE 伸长约 2.6 cm.

课时 2 方位角、坡度问题

刷基础

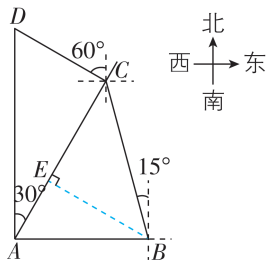
1. B 【解析】作 $PN\perp AB$

交 AB 的延长线于点 N , 如图. 根据题意可得 $\angle PAB=30^\circ$, $\angle PBN=60^\circ$. $\therefore \angle BPA=\angle PBN-\angle PAB=30^\circ=\angle BAP$, $\therefore AB=BP$. 设该船的速度为 x 单位长度/h, 则 $BP=AB=2x$. \therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BPN$ 中, $\angle PBN=60^\circ$, $\therefore BN=BP\cdot\cos\angle PBN=\frac{1}{2}BP=x$, \therefore 游船由 B 处继续航行到达离灯塔 P 距离最近的位置所需时间是 1 h, \therefore 游船继续航行到达离灯塔 P 距离最近的位置的时间为上午 11:00, 故选 B.

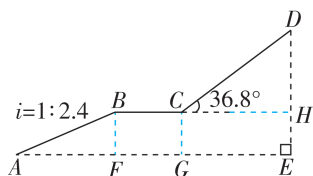


2. 【解】如图, 过点 B 作 $BE\perp AC$ 于 E , $\therefore \angle AEB=\angle BEC=90^\circ$. 由题意得, $\angle CAB=90^\circ-30^\circ=60^\circ$, $\angle ABC=90^\circ-15^\circ=75^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACB=180^\circ-\angle CAB-\angle ABC=180^\circ-60^\circ-75^\circ=45^\circ$, $\angle ABE=90^\circ-\angle BAC=30^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABE$ 中, $\angle AEB=90^\circ$, $AB=2$ 千米, $\therefore AE=AB\cdot\cos\angle BAE=\frac{1}{2}AB=1$ 千米, $\therefore BE=\sqrt{AB^2-AE^2}=\sqrt{3}$ 千米.

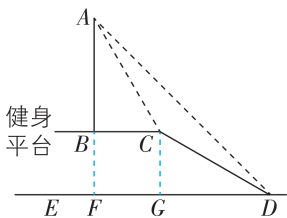
在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BCE$ 中, $\angle BEC=90^\circ$, $\angle BCE=45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle BCE$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore CE=BE=\sqrt{3}$ 千米, $\therefore AC=AE+CE=(1+\sqrt{3})$ 千米.



3. 50 m 320 m 【解析】如图,过点 B 作 $BF \perp AE$ 于 F ,过点 C 作 $CG \perp AE$ 于 G ,延长 BC 交 DE 于 H . 设 $BF = x$ m. \because 坡道 AB 的坡度为 $1:2.4$, $\therefore AF = 2.4x$ m. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABF$ 中, $AB^2 = BF^2 + AF^2$, 即 $130^2 = x^2 + (2.4x)^2$, 解得 $x = 50$ (负值已舍去), \therefore 小明到达点 B 时,他沿竖直方向上升的高度为 50 m, $AF = 2.4x = 120$ m. 易得四边形 $BFGC$ 为矩形, $\therefore FG = BC = 80$ m, $CG = BF = 50$ m. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DCH$ 中, $CD = 150$ m, $\angle DCH = 36.8^\circ$, 则 $CH = CD \cdot \cos \angle DCH \approx 150 \times 0.80 = 120$ (m). 由题易得四边形 $CGEH$ 是矩形, $\therefore CH = GE = 120$ m, $\therefore AE = AF + FG + GE = 120 + 80 + 120 = 320$ (m), 即点 A, D 间的水平距离 AE 长约为 320 m.



4. $(3+3\sqrt{3})$ 米 【解析】如图,过点 B 作 $BF \perp DE$ 于点 F ,过点 C 作 $CG \perp DE$ 于点 G . 由题意得 $CD = 6$ 米, $\angle ADF = 45^\circ$, $\angle ACB = 60^\circ$, $CG = BF$, $BC = FG$. \therefore 斜坡 CD 的坡度 $i = 1:\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore \frac{CG}{DG} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\therefore DG = \sqrt{3}CG$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDG$ 中,由勾股定理得 $CG^2 + (\sqrt{3}CG)^2 = 6^2$, 解得 $CG = 3$ (负值已舍去), $\therefore DG = 3\sqrt{3}$ 米, $BF = 3$ 米. 设 $BC = FG = x$ 米, 则 $DF = (x + 3\sqrt{3})$ 米. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\tan 60^\circ = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AB}{x} = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{3}x$ 米. 易知 A, B, F 三点在同一直线上, $\therefore AF = BF + AB = (3 + \sqrt{3}x)$ 米. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADF$ 中, $\angle ADF = 45^\circ$, $\therefore AF = DF$, 即 $3 + \sqrt{3}x = x + 3\sqrt{3}$, 解得 $x = 3$, $\therefore AF = (3 + 3\sqrt{3})$ 米, 即灯的顶端 A 到地面 DE 的距离为 $(3 + 3\sqrt{3})$ 米.



思路分析

作辅助线构造直角三角形 CDG , 求出 CG, DG . 设 $BC = FG = x$ 米, 表示出 AB , 由题可知 $AF = DF$, 由此列方程求出 BC , 从而求出 AF 的长.

思路分析

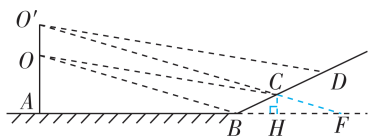
过 C 作东西方向线, 交过 A 的南北方向线 AE 于 B , 过 M 作 $MN \perp AC$ 于 N , 此时铺设的管道最短, 根据题意可得 $\angle AMC = 90^\circ$, 再求得 NC 的长, 进而求得 AN 的长.

$AG = EG \cdot \tan \angle AEG \approx 150 \times 0.93 = 139.5$ (米), $\therefore AB = AG + CG - BC = 139.5 + 30 - 144.5 = 25$ (米). 答: 信号塔 AB 的高度约为 25 米.



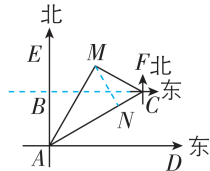
刷提升

1. B 【解析】由题意, 得 $OA \perp AB$, $OB \parallel O'A$, $OC \parallel O'D$, $OA = 1.5$, $OO' = 0.9$, $AB = 5$, $\therefore O'A = 1.5 + 0.9 = 2.4$, $OB = \sqrt{AB^2 + OA^2} = \frac{\sqrt{109}}{2}$, $\angle OBC = \angle O'CD$, $\angle O'DC = \angle OCB$, $\therefore \triangle OBC \sim \triangle O'CD$, $\therefore \frac{O'C}{OB} = \frac{CD}{BC} = \frac{6}{5}$, $\therefore O'C = \frac{6}{5}OB = \frac{3\sqrt{109}}{5}$. 如图, 延长 $O'C$ 交 AB 的延长线于点 F , 作 $CH \perp AB$ 交 AB 的延长线于点 H , 则 $CH \parallel O'A$.



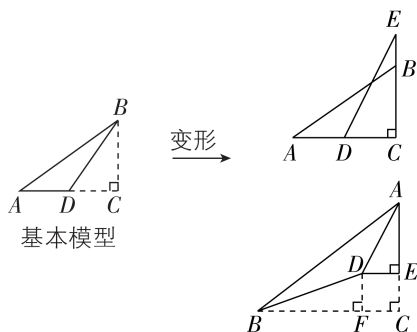
$\because O'C \parallel OB$, $\therefore \triangle OAB \sim \triangle O'AF$, $\therefore \frac{O'F}{OB} = \frac{AF}{AB}$. $\frac{O'A}{OA} = \frac{2.4}{1.5} = \frac{8}{5}$, $\therefore O'F = \frac{8}{5}OB = \frac{4\sqrt{109}}{5}$, $AF = \frac{8}{5}AB = 8$, $\therefore CF = O'F - O'C = \frac{\sqrt{109}}{5}$, $BF = AF - AB = 3$. $\because CH \parallel O'A$, $\therefore \triangle FHC \sim \triangle FAO'$, $\therefore \frac{HF}{AF} = \frac{CH}{O'A} = \frac{CF}{O'F} = \frac{1}{4}$, $\therefore CH = \frac{1}{4}O'A = 0.6$, $HF = \frac{1}{4}AF = 2$, $\therefore BH = BF - FH = 1$, $\therefore \frac{CH}{BH} = \frac{0.6}{1} = \frac{3}{5}$, 即斜坡 BD 的坡比为 $3:5$. 故选 B.

2. 1 500 【解析】如图, 过 C 作东西方向线, 交过 A 的南北方向线 AE 于 B , 过 M 作 $MN \perp AC$ 于 N , 则此时铺设的管道最短. $\because \angle EAC = 60^\circ$, $\angle EAM = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAM = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AMN = 60^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle FCM = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle MCB = 30^\circ$. $\because \angle EAC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAD = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCA = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle MCA = \angle MCB + \angle BCA = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AMC = 90^\circ$, $\angle CMN = 30^\circ$, $\therefore MC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 1\,000$ 米, $\therefore NC = \frac{1}{2}MC = 500$ 米, $\therefore AN = AC - NC = 2\,000 - 500 = 1\,500$ (米), 即到小区 M 铺设的管道最短时, AN 的长为 1 500 米. 故答案为 1 500.



大招解读 | 子母型

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



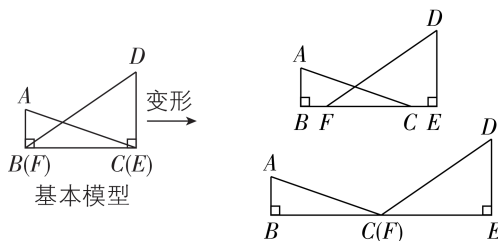
3. 【解】设 $AB = x$ m. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\therefore \tan \angle ACB = \frac{AB}{BC}$, $\therefore \tan 52^\circ = \frac{x}{BC}$, $\therefore BC = \frac{x}{\tan 52^\circ}$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABD$ 中, $\therefore \tan \angle ADB = \frac{AB}{BD}$, $\therefore \tan 60^\circ = \frac{x}{BD}$, $\therefore BD = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}$. $\therefore CD = CB - DB$, $\therefore \frac{x}{\tan 52^\circ} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} = 20$, 解得 $x \approx 98$, \therefore 高度 AB 约为 98 m.

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

5. 【解】根据题意知, 四边形 AA_1B_1O 和四边形 $BB_1C_1B_2$ 均为矩形, $\therefore OB_1 = AA_1 = 62$ m, $B_2C_1 = BB_1 = 200$ m, $\therefore BO = BB_1 - OB_1 = 200 - 62 = 138$ (m), $CB_2 = CC_1 - B_2C_1 = 550 - 200 = 350$ (m). 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AOB$ 中, $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$, $\angle BAO = 30^\circ$, $BO = 138$ m, $\therefore AB = 2BO = 2 \times 138 = 276$ (m). 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CBB_2$ 中, $\angle CB_2B = 90^\circ$, $\angle CBB_2 = 45^\circ$, $CB_2 = 350$ m, $\therefore BC = \sqrt{2}CB_2 = 350\sqrt{2}$ m, $\therefore AB + BC = (276 + 350\sqrt{2})$ m, 即管道 AB 和 BC 的总长度为 $(276 + 350\sqrt{2})$ m.

大招解读 | 拥抱型

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



关键点拨

设 BC 为 x 米, 则 $AC = (20 + x)$ 米, 利用锐角三角函数的定义列出关于 x 的方程, 解方程求得结果.

思路分析

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

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

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

$$30^\circ. \because BE = 12 \text{ m}, \therefore AB = \frac{1}{2}BE = 6 \text{ m}.$$

答: 点 B 到水平地面的高度 AB 为 6 m.

- (2) 如图, 过点 B 作 $BF \perp CD$ 于 F , 则 $\angle C = \angle A = \angle BFC = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $BFCA$ 是矩形, $\therefore AB = CF = 6$ m, $BF = AC$. 设 $DF = x$ m, 则 $DC = DF + CF = (x + 6)$ m.

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

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

$$\therefore BF = \frac{DF}{\tan \angle DBF} = x \text{ m}. \text{ 在 } \text{Rt}\triangle ABE \text{ 中, } AE =$$

$$\sqrt{BE^2 - AB^2} = 6\sqrt{3} \text{ m}.$$

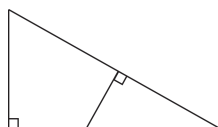
$$\therefore BF = AC = AE + EC, \therefore 6\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(x+6) = x,$$

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

答: 电线塔 CD 的高度为 $(12\sqrt{3} + 18)$ m.

大招解读 | 斜截型

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



7. 【解】小亮说的对. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABD$ 中, $\angle ABD = 90^\circ$, $\angle BAD = 18^\circ$, $BA = 10$ m, $\tan \angle BAD = \frac{BD}{BA}$,

$$\therefore BD = 10 \times \tan 18^\circ \approx 3.25 \text{ (m)}, \therefore CD = BD - BC = 3.25 - 0.5 = 2.75 \text{ (m)}. \therefore \angle CDE + \angle BAD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CDE = 90^\circ - \angle BAD = 72^\circ.$$

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

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

\therefore 正确的限制高度约为 2.6 m.

8. 【解】如图, 延长 ED 交 BC 的延长线于点 H , 延长 MN . $\because \theta = 37^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 1 = 90^\circ - 37^\circ = 53^\circ$,

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

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

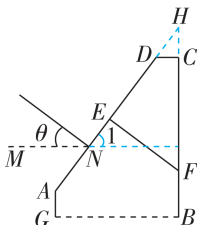
$\therefore HF = HC + CF = \frac{CD}{\tan 37^\circ} +$

CF , \therefore 在 Rt $\triangle EFH$ 中, $EF =$

$$\left(\frac{CD}{\tan 37^\circ} + CF \right) \cdot \sin 37^\circ \approx \left(\frac{20}{\frac{3}{4}} + 100 \right) \times \frac{3}{5} =$$

76 (cm).

答: EF 的长约为 76 cm.



关键点拨

延长 ED 交 BC 的延长线于点 H , 延长 MN , 则 $\angle H = 37^\circ$, 然后利用锐角三角函数即可求出答案.

全章综合训练

刷中考

1. B 【解析】在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $AB = 7$,

$AC = 3$, $\therefore \sin B = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{3}{7}$, 故选 B.

2. $\frac{4}{5}$ 【解析】如图, 由题意

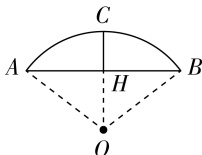
得 $OH \perp AB$, $AB = 8$, $HC = 2$.

设 $OA = x$, 则 $OC = x$,

$\therefore OH = x - 2$. $\because OH \perp AB$, $\therefore AH = BH = \frac{1}{2}AB = 4$.

在 Rt $\triangle OAH$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $AH^2 + OH^2 = OA^2$, $\therefore 4^2 + (x - 2)^2 = x^2$, 解得 $x = 5$, $\therefore OA = 5$,

$\therefore \cos \angle OAB = \frac{AH}{OA} = \frac{4}{5}$. 故答案为 $\frac{4}{5}$.



3. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 【解析】如图,

连接 AB , 交 OC 于

点 D . 由题意得

$OA = OB = 2$, $AC =$

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

$\frac{1}{2}AB$. $\because \angle MON = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle AOB$ 是等边三角

形, $\therefore AB = OA = 2$, $\therefore BD = 1$, $\therefore CD =$

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

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

4. B 【解析】在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = \alpha$, $AC = 5$

米, $\therefore BC = AC \cdot \tan \alpha$, $\therefore BC = 5 \tan \alpha$ 米, \therefore 地

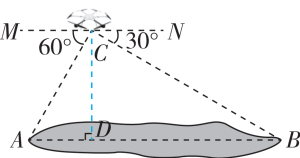
毯的长度为 $BC + AC = (5 \tan \alpha + 5)$ 米. 故选 B.

5. $120\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如

图, 过点 C 作 $CD \perp$

AB 于点 D . 由题意

得 $CD = 90$ m.



$\therefore \angle MCA = 60^\circ$, $\angle NCB = 30^\circ$, $MN \parallel AB$,

$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle MCA = 60^\circ$, $\angle CBD = \angle NCB =$

30° . $\because CD \perp AB$, $\therefore \angle CDA = \angle CDB = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore AD = \frac{CD}{\tan \angle CAD} = \frac{90}{\sqrt{3}} = 30\sqrt{3}$ (m), $BD =$

$\frac{CD}{\tan \angle CBD} = \frac{90}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = 90\sqrt{3}$ (m), $\therefore AB = AD + BD =$

$120\sqrt{3}$ m. 故答案为 $120\sqrt{3}$.

6. 【解】(1) 如图, 过点 B 作 $BM \perp AD$, 垂足为 M .

$\because AC \perp AD$, $\therefore BM \parallel AC$, $\therefore \triangle BDM \sim \triangle CDA$,

$\therefore \frac{BM}{CA} = \frac{BD}{CD}$. $\because DC =$

$\frac{5}{2}BD$, $AC = 6$ km,

$\therefore \frac{BM}{6} = \frac{2}{5}$, 解得 $BM =$

$\frac{12}{5}$. 在 Rt $\triangle ABM$ 中, 由 $\sin \angle BAD = \sin 37^\circ =$

$\frac{12}{AB}$, 解得 $AB = 4$.

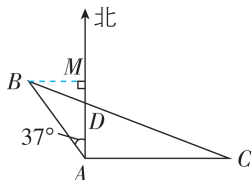
答: 岛 A 与港口 B 之间的距离约为 4 km.

(2) 如图, 在 Rt $\triangle ABM$ 中, $AM = AB \times \cos 37^\circ \approx$

$4 \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{16}{5}$. $\because \triangle BDM \sim \triangle CDA$, $\therefore \frac{DM}{AD} = \frac{BD}{CD} =$

$\frac{2}{5}$, $\therefore AD = \frac{5}{7}AM = \frac{16}{5} \times \frac{5}{7} = \frac{16}{7}$. 在 Rt $\triangle ADC$ 中,

$\tan C = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{16}{7} \times \frac{7}{21} = \frac{8}{21}$.



刷章测

关键点拨

锐角的三角函数数值的求解是建立在直角三角形的基础上的, 所以求解前, 应确定角所在的直角三角形.

A 在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin A = \frac{BC}{AC}$, 故 A 不符合题意

B 在 Rt $\triangle AED$ 中, $\cos A = \frac{AE}{AD}$, 故 B 符合题意

C 在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\tan A = \frac{CB}{AB}$, 故 C 不符合题意

D 在 Rt $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\tan A = \frac{CB}{AB}$, 故 D 不符合题意

2. B 【解析】 $\because \angle A, \angle B, \angle C$ 的度数之比为 1:

$$2:3, \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle A = \frac{1}{6} \times 180^\circ =$$

$$30^\circ, \angle B = \frac{2}{6} \times 180^\circ = 60^\circ, \therefore \sin A = \sin 30^\circ =$$

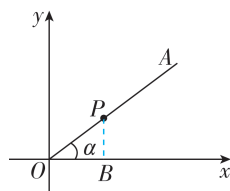
$$\frac{1}{2}, \sin B = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore \sin A : \sin B = \frac{1}{2} :$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 : \sqrt{3}, \text{ 故选 B.}$$

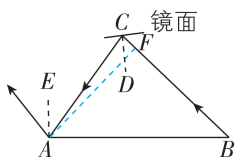
3. D 【解析】过点 P 作 $PB \perp x$ 轴于点 B , 如图.

$$\because \cos \alpha = \frac{OB}{OP} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore \text{可假设 } OB = 4, \text{ 则 } OP = 5,$$

$$\therefore PB = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3, \therefore \text{点 } P \text{ 的坐标可能是 } (4, 3). \text{ 故选 D.}$$



(第3题图)



(第4题图)

4. D 【解析】如图, 过点 A 作 $AF \perp BC$, 垂足为

F , 则 $\angle AFB = \angle AFC = 90^\circ$. $\because EA \perp AB$,

$\therefore \angle EAB = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle BCD = \angle ACD = 41^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ACB = 82^\circ$. $\because \angle CAE = 37^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAB =$

$\angle EAB - \angle EAC = 53^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ -$

$\angle CAB - \angle ACB = 45^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABF$ 中, $\angle ABC =$

45° , $\therefore AF = AB \cdot \sin 45^\circ = 11\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} =$

11 (米). 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACF$ 中, $\angle ACB = 82^\circ$, $\therefore AC =$

$AF \div \sin 82^\circ \approx 11 \div 0.99 \approx 11$ (米), 故选 D.

5. C 【解析】过点 D 作 $DE \perp AB$ 于点 E , 过点 C

作 $CF \perp AB$ 交 AB 的延长

线于 F , 如图所示. $\because BD$

是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中线, $AC =$

$6\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore AD = CD = \frac{1}{2}AC =$

$3\sqrt{5}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADE$ 中, $\tan A = \frac{DE}{AE} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore AE =$

$2DE$. 由勾股定理得 $AD = \sqrt{AE^2 + DE^2} = \sqrt{5}DE$,

$\therefore 3\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5}DE$, $\therefore DE = 3$, $\therefore AE = 2DE = 6$.

$\because DE \perp AB, CF \perp AB, \therefore DE \parallel CF$. 又 $\because BD$ 是

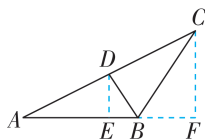
$\triangle ABC$ 的中线, $\therefore DE$ 是 $\triangle ACF$ 的中位线,

$\therefore CF = 2DE = 6, AE = EF = 6$. 设 $BE = a$, 则 $BF =$

$EF - BE = 6 - a, AB = AE + BE = 6 + a$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BDE$

中, 由勾股定理得 $BD^2 = DE^2 + BE^2 = 3^2 + a^2$, 在

$\text{Rt} \triangle BCF$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $BC^2 = BF^2 + CF^2 =$



思路分析

利用等角的三角函数值相等, 可得 $\tan \angle ADE = \tan C$, 可以设 $CE = m, DE = mk$, 用含参数 m 的式子来表示线段的长, 最终消去参数, 从而求出结果.

思路分析

构造 $\triangle ADE$, 使 $\angle ADE = 90^\circ$, 且 $DE = \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{3}{2}$, 而得出 $\triangle ADC \sim \triangle AEB$, 并求出 EB 的长, 根据 $BD \leq BE + DE$, 判断出当 B, E, D 三点共线时, BD 的值最大即可得解.

$(6-a)^2 + 6^2$. $\because BC = 2BD, \therefore 4(3^2 + a^2) = (6-a)^2 + 6^2$, 整理得 $a^2 + 4a - 12 = 0$, 解得 $a = 2$ 或 $a = -6$ (不合题意, 舍去), $\therefore AB = 6 + a = 8$. 故选 C.

6. A 【解析】 $\because AB = BC, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle C$. 又

$\because DA \perp AB, DE \perp CA, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle DEA = 90^\circ$,

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

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle ADE, \therefore \angle C = \angle ADE, \therefore \tan \angle ADE =$

$\tan C = k$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDE$ 中, $\tan C = \frac{DE}{CE} = k, \therefore$ 令

$CE = m, DE = mk$. 又 $\because CD = 1, \therefore m^2 + m^2k^2 = 1^2$,

则 $m^2 = \frac{1}{k^2 + 1}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADE$ 中, $\tan \angle ADE = \frac{AE}{DE} =$

$k, \therefore AE = mk^2, \therefore AD = \sqrt{m^2k^4 + m^2k^2} =$

$\sqrt{m^2k^2(k^2 + 1)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{k^2 + 1} \cdot k^2 \cdot (k^2 + 1)} = k$. 故

选 A.

7. C 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中,

$\tan \angle ABC = 2$, 则 $\frac{AC}{BC} = 2$, 可设

$BC = a, AC = 2a$. 由 $AB^2 = BC^2 + AC^2$, 得 $AB = \sqrt{5}a, \therefore \cos \angle BAC =$

$\frac{2a}{\sqrt{5}a} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$. 如图, 作 $\angle ADE =$

90° , 且 $DE = \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{3}{2}$, 连接 AE, BE , 则

$\tan \angle DAE = \frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{1}{2}$. $\because \tan \angle BAC = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore \tan \angle BAC = \tan \angle DAE$. \because 两角均为锐角,

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAE, \therefore \angle BAC - \angle CAE = \angle DAE -$

$\angle CAE$, 即 $\angle DAC = \angle EAB$. $\because \cos \angle DAE =$

$\cos \angle BAC = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB}$.

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

$\therefore \frac{DC}{EB} = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore DC = 2, \therefore EB = \sqrt{5}$. 由题意

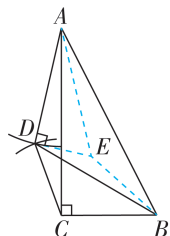
可知, $BD \leq BE + DE = \sqrt{5} + \frac{3}{2}$. \therefore 当 B, E, D 三

点共线时, BD 的值最大, $\therefore BD$ 的最大值为

$\sqrt{5} + \frac{3}{2}$. 故选 C.

8. $\frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ}$ (答案不唯一) 【解析】 $\because \sin 30^\circ =$

$\frac{1}{2}, \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore \sqrt{2} = \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ}$ (答案不唯



一). 故答案为 $\frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ}$ (答案不唯一).

9. $\frac{2}{3}$ 【解析】如图,过点 C 作

$CF \perp BD$ 于 F , 则 $\angle CFD = \angle AEB = 90^\circ$. \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AB = CD, AB \parallel CD$, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle CDF$.

在 $\triangle ABE$ 与 $\triangle CDF$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle AEB = \angle CFD, \\ \angle ABE = \angle CDF, \\ AB = CD, \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CDF$ (AAS), $\therefore AE = CF, BE = FD$. $\therefore \tan \angle ADB = \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{CD}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$, \therefore 可设 $AB = a, AD = 2a$, $\therefore BD = \sqrt{5}a$. $\therefore S_{\triangle ABD} = \frac{1}{2}BD \cdot AE = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot AD$, $\therefore AE = CF = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}a$, \therefore 易得 $BE = FD = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}a$, $\therefore EF = BD - 2BE = \sqrt{5}a - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}a = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}a$, $\therefore \tan \angle DEC = \frac{CF}{EF} = \frac{2}{3}$. 故答案为 $\frac{2}{3}$.

10. $\frac{24}{5}$ 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $\therefore \tan \angle ADB = \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{3}{4}$, $\therefore AD = \frac{4}{3} \times 6 = 8$, $\therefore BD = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$, $\therefore \sin D = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$. \therefore 点 C 为斜边 BD 的中点, $\therefore AC = BC = CD$, $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle D$, \therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle APE$ 中, $\sin \angle EAP = \frac{PE}{AP} = \frac{3}{5}$, $\therefore PE = \frac{3}{5}AP$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DPF$ 中, $\sin D = \frac{PF}{PD} = \frac{3}{5}$, $\therefore PF = \frac{3}{5}PD$, $\therefore PE + PF = \frac{3}{5}(AP + PD) = \frac{3}{5}AD = \frac{3}{5} \times 8 = \frac{24}{5}$. 故答案为 $\frac{24}{5}$.

11. 【解】 $\because \alpha$ 是锐角, 且 $\cos(\alpha + 15^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\therefore \alpha + 15^\circ = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \alpha = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{3}} - (\pi - 3.14)^0 + |2\sqrt{3} - 3\tan 2\alpha| = 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - 1 + |2\sqrt{3} - 3\tan 60^\circ| = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} - 1 + |2\sqrt{3} - 3 \times \sqrt{3}| =$

思路分析

过点 C 作 $CF \perp BD$ 于点 F . 易证 $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle CDF$ (AAS), 设 $AB = a$. 从而可求出 $AE = CF = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}a$, 易得 $BE = FD = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}a$, 再求出 EF 的长, 根据锐角三角函数的定义即可求出答案.

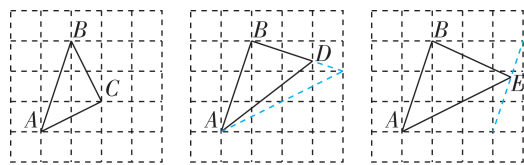
思路分析

(2) 连接 OD 交 AC 于 E , 连接 OC , 求出 $DE = 4, EC = 6$. 设半径为 r , 由勾股定理求出 r , 进而可得 OE 的长, 利用三角形的中位线定理可得 BC 的长.

$$1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} + \sqrt{3} = 1 + \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{6}.$$

12. 【解】(1) 如图(1), $\triangle ABC$ 即为所求. (答案不唯一)

(2) 如图(2), $\triangle ABD$ 即为所求. (答案不唯一)



图(1)

图(2)

图(3)

(3) 如图(3), $\triangle ABE$ 即为所求.

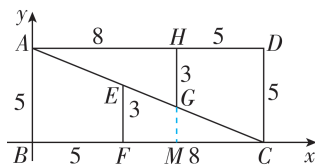
13. (1) 【证明】连接 DO 交 AC 于点 E .

$\because \widehat{AD} = \widehat{CD}$, OD 为 $\odot O$ 的半径, \therefore 易得 $OD \perp AC$. $\because DP$ 为 $\odot O$ 的切线, $\therefore \angle ODP = 90^\circ$. $\because AB$ 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ACP = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $DECP$ 为矩形, $\therefore \angle P = 90^\circ$.

(2) 【解】连接 OC . 在 $\triangle CDP$ 中, $\angle P = 90^\circ$, $\tan \angle CDP = \frac{CP}{DP} = \frac{2}{3}$, $PC = 4$, $\therefore DP = 6$. \because 四边形 $DECP$ 是矩形, $\therefore DE = PC = 4, EC = DP = 6$. 设 $\odot O$ 的半径为 r . 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CEO$ 中, $OE^2 + CE^2 = OC^2$, $OE = r - 4$, $\therefore (r - 4)^2 + 6^2 = r^2$, 解得 $r = \frac{13}{2}$, $\therefore OE = r - 4 = \frac{5}{2}$. $\because OD \perp AC$, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore OE \parallel BC$. 又 $\because OA = OB$, $\therefore OE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $\therefore BC = 2OE$, $\therefore BC = 5$.

14. (1) 【解】依题意得拼接的四边形 $ABCD$ 为矩形, $\therefore AB = CD = 5, BC = AD = CF + BF = 8 + 5 = 13$, 则在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CEF$ 中, $\tan \angle CEF = \frac{CF}{EF} = \frac{8}{3}$, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CAB$ 中, $\tan \angle EAB = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{13}{5}$, $\therefore \tan \angle CEF > \tan \angle EAB$, $\therefore \angle CEF > \angle EAB$. $\because EF \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle EAB + \angle AEF = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CEF + \angle AEF > 180^\circ$, $\therefore A, E, C$ 三点不共线, 同理 A, G, C 三点不共线. \therefore 拼合的长方形内部有空隙, 故面积多了 1 cm^2 . 故答案为 $\frac{8}{3}, \frac{13}{5}$.

(2) 【证明】以 B 为原点, BC 所在的直线为 x 轴, AB 所在的直线为 y 轴, 建立平面直角坐标系, 延长 HG 交 BC 于 M , 如图所示.



依题意得拼合的四边形 $ABCD$ 为矩形, 则四

边形 $ABCD$, 四边形 $ABMH$, 四边形 $MCDH$ 都是矩形, $\therefore AB=CD=5, BC=AD=CF+BF=8+5=13, BM=AH=8, HM=CD=5$, 则 $GM=HM-HG=5-3=2$, \therefore 点 $A(0,5)$, 点 $E(5,3)$, 点 $G(8,2)$, 点 $C(13,0)$. 设直线 AC 的解析式为 $y=kx+b$. 将 $A(0,5), C(13,0)$ 代入 $y=kx+b$, 得 $\begin{cases} b=5, \\ 13k+b=0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} k=-\frac{5}{13}, \\ b=5, \end{cases}$

\therefore 直线 AC 的解析式为 $y=-\frac{5}{13}x+5$. 当 $x=5$ 时, $y=-\frac{5}{13}\times 5+5=\frac{40}{13}\neq 3$, \therefore 点 E 不在直线 AC 上, $\therefore A, E, C$ 三点不共线. 当 $x=8$ 时, $y=-\frac{5}{13}\times 8+5=\frac{25}{13}\neq 2$, \therefore 点 G 不在直线 AC 上, $\therefore A, G, C$ 三点不共线, \therefore 拼合的长方形内部有空隙, 故面积多了 1 cm^2 .

第二十九章 投影与视图

29.1 投影

课时1 平行投影与中心投影

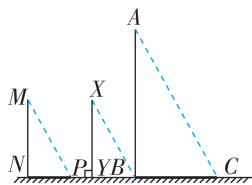
刷基础

1. **B** 【解析】A 选项, 小明看到镜子里的自己不是投影, 不符合题意; B 选项, 灯光下猫咪映在墙上的影子是投影, 符合题意; C 选项, 自行车行驶过后车轮留下的痕迹不是投影, 不符合题意; D 选项, 掉在地上的树叶不是投影, 不符合题意. 故选 B.

2. **D** 【解析】当三角尺与光线平行时, 所形成的投影为一条线段; 当三角尺与光线垂直时, 所形成的投影是与原三角尺全等的三角形; 当三角尺与光线形成一定角度但不垂直时, 所形成的投影是与原三角尺不全等的三角形; 三角尺的投影不可能是一个点. 故选 D.

3. **D** 【解析】由题意可得都是下午拍摄, \therefore 影子越长时间越晚. \therefore 照片上景物的影子长度 $l_m > l_n > l_r$, $\therefore m, n, r$ 拍照时间的先后顺序是 r, n, m . 故选 D.

4. 【解】(1) 如图, 连接 AC , 过点 M 作 $MP \parallel AC$ 交 NC 所在的直线于点 P . NP 就是测杆 MN 的影子.



(2) 如图, 过点 B 作 $BX \parallel AC$, 且 $BX=MP$, 过点 X 作 $XY \perp NC$ 交 NC 所在的直线于点 Y , 则 XY 即为所求.

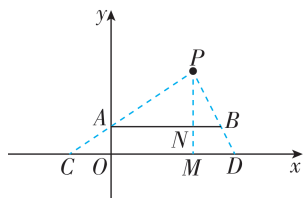
5. **D** 【解析】小明的影子在他的左侧, 小颖的影子在她的右侧.

6. 16 cm 【解析】由中心投影的性质可知 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A_1B_1C_1$, $\therefore \frac{AC}{A_1C_1} = \frac{BC}{B_1C_1}$, $\therefore \frac{12}{A_1C_1} = \frac{15}{20}$, $\therefore A_1C_1 = 16\text{ cm}$. 故答案为 16 cm.

刷有所得
将一块三角尺放在太阳光下, 当它与太阳光线平行时, 它所形成的投影是一条线段, 当它与光线成一定角度但不垂直时, 它所形成的投影是三角形.

关键点拨
由中心投影的性质可得 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A_1B_1C_1$, 再根据相似三角形对应边成比例求解即可.

7. 【解】如图, 连接 PA, PB 并延长分别交 x 轴于点 C, D , 线段 CD 就是木杆 AB 在 x 轴上的投影.



过点 P 作 $PM \perp x$ 轴, 垂足为 M , 交 AB 于点 N , 如图所示. \because 点 $P(3,3), A(0,1), B(4,1)$, $\therefore AB=4, PN=2, PM=3$. $\because AB \parallel CD$, $\therefore \triangle PAB \sim \triangle PCD$, $\therefore \frac{PN}{PM} = \frac{AB}{CD}$, 即 $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{CD}$, $\therefore CD=6$. 故木杆 AB 在 x 轴上的投影长为 6.

刷提升

1. **B** 【解析】若影子是由太阳光线照射形成的, 则两根支柱所形成的影子所在的直线一定平行; 若影子是由灯光照射形成的, 则两根支柱所形成的影子所在的直线一定相交. 所以可判断形成该影子的光线为灯光光线. 故选 B.

2. **B** 【解析】如图 (简略图), FE 为路灯, 设人高固定为 a . 当人站在点 B 处时, 由相似三角形的性质知 $\frac{a}{FE} = \frac{AB}{AE}$, 人的影长为 $AB = \frac{aAE}{FE}$; 当人站在点 D 处时, 由相似三角形的性质知 $\frac{a}{FE} = \frac{CD}{CE}$, 人的影长为 $CD = \frac{aCE}{FE}$. $\because AE > CE$, $\therefore \frac{aAE}{FE} > \frac{aCE}{FE}$, $\therefore AB > CD$, $\therefore m$ 变小, 人的影长变短. 故选 B.

