

1 锐角三角函数

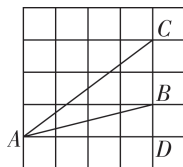
课时 1 正切

刷基础

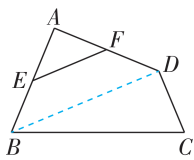
1. **C** 【解析】在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $AB = 5$, $AC = 2$, $\therefore BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{21}$, $\therefore \tan A = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$. 故选 C.

2. **D** 【解析】 \therefore 把 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 的各边的长都缩小为原来的 $\frac{1}{4}$, $\therefore \angle A$ 的对边与邻边的比值不变, $\therefore \angle A$ 的正切值不变. 故选 D.

3. **B** 【解析】如图, 构造直角三角形 ACD . 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACD$ 中, $AD = 4$, $CD = 3$, 所以 $\tan \angle ACB = \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{4}{3}$, 故选 B.



(第 3 题图)



(第 4 题图)

4. $\frac{12}{5}$ 【解析】如图, 连接 BD . $\because E, F$ 分别是 AB, AD 的中点, $\therefore EF$ 是 $\triangle ABD$ 的中位线, $\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2}BD$. $\because EF = 6$, $\therefore BD = 12$. $\because BC = 13$, $CD = 5$, $\therefore BD^2 + CD^2 = BC^2$, $\therefore \triangle BDC$ 是直角三角形, 且 $\angle BDC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \tan C = \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{12}{5}$. 故答案为 $\frac{12}{5}$.

5. **C** 【解析】 \because 菱形 $ABCD$ 中, 对角线 AC, BD 相交于点 O , $BD = 8$, $\therefore OB = \frac{1}{2}BD = 4$, $AC \perp BD$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABO$ 中, $\tan \angle ABD = \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{3}{4}$,

思路分析

根据勾股定理及直角三角形斜边上中线的性质得出 $AD = 6$, $DE = \frac{1}{2}AC = CE$, 根据等腰三角形的性质得出 $\angle EDC = \angle C$, 再根据正切的定义及勾股定理求解即可.

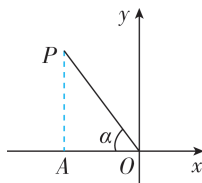
关键点拨

根据正切的定义, 将角放到直角三角形中, 进而求解.

$$\therefore OA = \frac{3}{4} \times 4 = 3, \therefore AB = \sqrt{OA^2 + OB^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

6. **-9** 【解析】过点 P 作 $PA \perp x$ 轴, 如图, $\therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{AP}{OA} = \frac{4}{3}$. $\because P(m, 12)$ 在第二象限内, $\therefore OA = -m$, $PA = 12$, $\therefore -4m = 3 \times 12$, $\therefore -4m = 36$, $\therefore m = -9$. 故答案为 -9 .



7. $\sqrt{10}$ 【解析】在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, AD 是 BC 边上的高, $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$. $\because AB = 10$, $BD = 8$, $\therefore AD = \sqrt{AB^2 - BD^2} = 6$. \because 点 E 是 AC 的中点, $\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}AC = EC$, $\therefore \angle C = \angle EDC$. $\because \tan \angle EDC = 3$, $\therefore \tan C = \tan \angle EDC = 3$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{CD} = 3$, 即 $\frac{6}{CD} = 3$, $\therefore CD = 2$, $\therefore AC = \sqrt{CD^2 + AD^2} = 2\sqrt{10}$, $\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}AC = \sqrt{10}$. 故答案为 $\sqrt{10}$.

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

9. $(16 - 8\sqrt{2})$ 【解析】由题意得 $AE \perp BC$, $\therefore \angle AEB = 90^\circ$. $\because AE = 8$ m, $\tan \angle ABE = \frac{AE}{BE} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\therefore BE = 8\sqrt{2}$ m. $\because \tan P = \frac{AE}{PE} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \frac{8}{PE} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore PE = 16$ m, $\therefore PB = PE - BE = (16 - 8\sqrt{2})$ m, 故大坝底部应加宽 $(16 - 8\sqrt{2})$ m.

课时 2 正弦和余弦

刷基础

1. **C** 【解析】在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $c = 3b$, $\therefore \cos A = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{b}{3b} = \frac{1}{3}$. 故选 C.

2. C 【解析】

A	$\because BD \perp AC$ 于 $D, CE \perp AB$ 于 E , $\therefore \sin A = \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{EC}{AC}$	不合 题意
B	$\because \angle A + \angle ACE = 90^\circ, \angle ACE + \angle COD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle A = \angle COD$, $\therefore \sin A = \sin \angle COD = \frac{CD}{OC}$	不合 题意
C	无法得出 $\sin A = \frac{AE}{AD}$	符合 题意
D	$\because \angle BOE = \angle COD, \therefore \angle A = \angle BOE$, $\therefore \sin A = \sin \angle BOE = \frac{BE}{BO}$	不合 题意

故选 C.

3. 10 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ, \sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{3}{5}, BC = 6, \therefore AB = \frac{5}{3}BC = \frac{5}{3} \times 6 = 10$. 故答案为 10.

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

5. 【解】(1) $\because AC \perp BD, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle ACD = 90^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $BC = 8, \cos \angle ABC = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore AB = \frac{BC}{\cos \angle ABC} = \frac{8}{\frac{4}{5}} = 10, \therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} = 6, \therefore AC$ 的长为 6.

(2) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 中, $AD = \sqrt{AC^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{13}, \therefore \cos D = \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{13}} = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$.

6. C 【解析】由题意得 $\sin A = \frac{a}{c}$, 则 $a = c \cdot \sin A$, 故 A 选项错误, 不符合题意; $\cos B = \frac{a}{c}$, 则 $a = c \cdot \cos B$, 故 B 选项错误, 不符合题意; $\tan A = \frac{a}{b}$, 则 $a = b \cdot \tan A$, 故 C 选项正确, 符合题意; $\tan B = \frac{b}{a}$, 则 $b = a \cdot \tan B$, 故 D 选项

易错警示

在直角三角形中, 求锐角三角函数值时, 如果没有说明哪个角是直角, 那么必须分类讨论. 本题易受思维定势影响认为 $\angle C = 90^\circ$, 只求出 $\sin A = \frac{4}{5}$, 从而漏掉另一个解.

刷有所得

在直角三角形中, 一个锐角的正弦值等于这个角的对边与斜边的比值, 一个锐角的余弦值等于这个角的邻边与斜边的比值, 一个锐角的正切值等于这个角的对边与邻边的比值.

错误, 不符合题意. 故选 C.

7. $\frac{3}{5}$ 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ, \tan A = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore$ 设 $BC = 3k$, 则 $AC = 4k$. 由勾股定理得 $AB = 5k, \therefore \sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{3k}{5k} = \frac{3}{5}$.

8. B 【解析】根据锐角三角函数值的变化规律可知, $\tan \angle BAC$ 的值越大, 梯子越陡, 值越小, 梯子越缓; $\sin \angle BAC$ 的值越大, 梯子越陡, 值越小, 梯子越缓; $\cos \angle BAC$ 的值越大, 梯子越缓, 值越小, 梯子越陡. ①③正确. 故选 B.

刷易错

9. 【解】分情况求解如下:

若 $\angle C = 90^\circ$, 则 $\sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{4}{5}$;

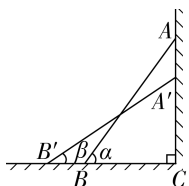
若 $\angle B = 90^\circ$, 则 $AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{5^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{41}$, 故 $\sin A = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{41}} = \frac{4\sqrt{41}}{41}$.

综上所述, $\sin A$ 的值为 $\frac{4}{5}$ 或 $\frac{4\sqrt{41}}{41}$.

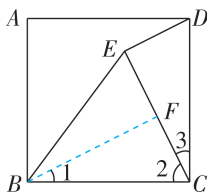


刷提升

1. A 【解析】如图. \because 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ, \tan \alpha = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{AC}{BC}, \therefore$ 可设 $AC = 4x \text{ m}, BC = 3x \text{ m}, \therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 5x \text{ m}, \therefore A'B' = AB = 5x \text{ m}. \because$ 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle A'B'C$ 中, $\angle A'CB' = 90^\circ, A'C = (4x - 1) \text{ m}, B'C = (3x + 1) \text{ m}, A'C^2 + B'C^2 = A'B'^2, \therefore (4x - 1)^2 + (3x + 1)^2 = (5x)^2$, 解得 $x = 1, \therefore B'C = 4 \text{ m}, A'B' = 5 \text{ m}, \therefore \cos \beta = \frac{B'C}{A'B'} = \frac{4}{5}$. 故选 A.



2. C 【解析】过点 B 作 $BF \perp CE$ 于点 F, 如图所示. 由旋转的性质得 $BE = BC, \therefore \triangle BCE$ 是等腰三角形. $\because BF \perp CE, \therefore \angle BFC = 90^\circ, EF = CF, \therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ$. 设 $CF = EF = a$, 则 $CE = CF + EF = 2a. \because$ 四边形 ABCD 是正方形, $\therefore BC = CD, \angle BCD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3$. 又 $\because \angle CED = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BFC = \angle CED = 90^\circ$. 在 $\triangle BFC$ 和 $\triangle CED$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle BFC = \angle CED = 90^\circ, \\ \angle 1 = \angle 3, \\ BC = CD, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle BFC \cong \triangle CED$ (AAS), $\therefore DE = CF = a$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDE$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $CD = \sqrt{CE^2 + DE^2} = \sqrt{(2a)^2 + a^2} =$



$\sqrt{5}a, \therefore \sin \angle ECD = \frac{DE}{CD} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{5}a} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$. 故选 C.

思路分析

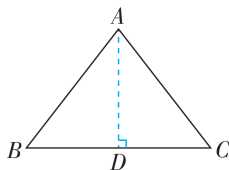
过点 B 作 $BF \perp CE$ 于点 F , 由旋转的性质得 $\triangle BCE$ 是等腰三角形, 进而可设 $CF = EF = a$, 则 $CE = 2a$, 证明 $\triangle BFC$ 和 $\triangle CED$ 全等, 得到 $DE = CF = a$, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDE$ 中, 由勾股定理求出 $CD = \sqrt{5}a$, 即可根据正弦的定义得出 $\sin \angle ECD$ 的值.

3. $4\sqrt{6}$ 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCD$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \cos \angle BDC = \frac{CD}{BD} = \frac{5}{7}$, \therefore 设 $CD = 5x, BD = 7x$. $\because EF$ 垂直平分 $AB, \therefore AD = BD = 7x, \therefore AC = CD + AD = 5x + 7x = 12x$, 解得 $x = 2, \therefore CD = 5x = 10, BD = 7x = 14, \therefore BC = \sqrt{BD^2 - CD^2} = 4\sqrt{6}$, 故答案为 $4\sqrt{6}$.

4. $\frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}$ 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AE \parallel CD, AD = CD, \therefore \triangle AME \sim \triangle CMD$, $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle AME}}{S_{\triangle CMD}} = \left(\frac{AE}{CD}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{16}, \therefore \frac{AE}{CD} = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore \frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{1}{4}$, 设 $AE = x, AD = 4x, \therefore DE = \sqrt{AE^2 + AD^2} = \sqrt{17}x$, $\therefore \sin \angle AED = \frac{AD}{ED} = \frac{4x}{\sqrt{17}x} = \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}$. $\therefore AE \parallel CD, \therefore \angle CDE = \angle AED, \therefore \sin \angle CDE = \sin \angle AED = \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}$. 故答案为 $\frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}$.

5. $\frac{3}{5}$ 【解析】如图, 过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于 D .

$\because \sin A = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{BC}{AB}, \therefore$ 设 $AD = 2a, BC = 3a. \because AB = AC, AD \perp BC, \therefore BD = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{3}{2}a$. 根据勾股定



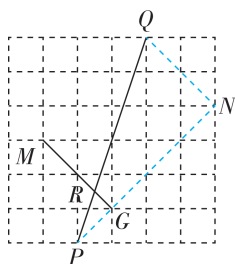
理得 $AB = \sqrt{AD^2 + BD^2} = \sqrt{(2a)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}a\right)^2} = \frac{5}{2}a, \therefore \cos \angle ABC = \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}a}{\frac{5}{2}a} = \frac{3}{5}$. 故答案为 $\frac{3}{5}$.

刷素养

6. 【解】(1) 由网格易得 $\angle CEN = \angle ENM = 45^\circ$, $\angle DMN = 45^\circ + 45^\circ = 90^\circ, DM = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}, MN = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}, \therefore CE \parallel MN, \therefore \angle CPN = \angle DNM, \therefore \tan \angle CPN = \tan \angle DNM = \frac{DM}{MN} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 2$.

2. 故答案为 2.

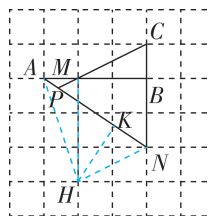
(2) 如图(1), 取格点 N , 连接 NQ, PN . 由网格易得点 G 在 PN 上, $\angle PNQ = \angle PGR = 45^\circ + 45^\circ = 90^\circ, NQ = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}, PQ = \sqrt{2^2 + 6^2} = 2\sqrt{10}, \therefore GM \parallel$



图(1)

$QN, \therefore \angle MRQ = \angle PQN, \therefore \cos \angle MRQ = \cos \angle PQN = \frac{NQ}{PQ} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

(3) 如图(2), 取格点 H , 连接 HN, AH, MH , 过点 H 作 $HK \perp AN$ 于点 K , $\therefore MH \parallel CN, MH = CN, \therefore$ 四边形 $MHNC$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore MC \parallel HN, \therefore \angle CPN =$



图(2)

$\angle ANH. \therefore S_{\triangle ANH} = \frac{1}{2}AN \cdot$

$KH = 3 \times 3 - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 3 - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3 = \frac{7}{2}, AN = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13}, HN = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}, \therefore KH = \frac{7\sqrt{13}}{13}, \therefore \sin \angle CPN = \sin \angle ANH = \frac{KH}{NH} = \frac{7\sqrt{13}}{13 \times \sqrt{5}} = \frac{7\sqrt{65}}{65}$.

2 30°, 45°, 60° 角的三角函数值



刷基础

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

$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 都是无理数; $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, 是有理数. 故选 B.

关键点拨

利用设参数法求出三角形最小角的度数是解题的关键.

2. C 【解析】 \because 三角形三个内角度数的比为 $1:2:3, \therefore$ 设三个内角分别为 $k, 2k, 3k, \therefore k + 2k + 3k = 180^\circ$, 解得 $k = 30^\circ, \therefore$ 最小角的度数为 $30^\circ. \therefore \tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore$ 最小角的正切值为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$. 故选 C.

3. $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 【解析】 $\because \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore$ 点 A 的坐标为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right), \therefore$ 在平面直角坐标系中, 点 $A(\sin 30^\circ, -\cos 60^\circ)$ 关于 x 轴对称的点的坐标是 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$. 故答案为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

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

(2) $\sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \tan 30^\circ \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$.

5. C 【解析】 $\because \tan(\alpha+20^\circ)=1, \alpha$ 为锐角, $\therefore \alpha+20^\circ=45^\circ, \therefore \alpha=45^\circ-20^\circ=25^\circ$. 故选 C.

6. 等边 【解析】 $\because \left| \sin A - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right| + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \cos B \right)^2 = 0, \angle A, \angle B$ 都是锐角, $\therefore \sin A - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0, \frac{1}{2} - \cos B = 0, \therefore \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \cos B = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \angle A = 60^\circ, \angle B = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle C = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle B = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle A = \angle B = \angle C, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形.

7. $(2.9+\sqrt{3})$ 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DCF$ 中, $CD = 5.8 \text{ m}, \angle DCF = 30^\circ$, 则 $DF = \frac{1}{2}CD = 2.9 \text{ m}$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为矩形, $\therefore AD = BC = 2 \text{ m}, \angle ADC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle DCF = 30^\circ, \therefore DE = AD \cdot \cos \angle ADE = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3} \text{ (m)}, \therefore EF = DF + DE = (2.9 + \sqrt{3}) \text{ m}$, 故答案为 $(2.9 + \sqrt{3})$.

8. 【解】(1) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = 2 \text{ m}, \angle ABC = 45^\circ, \therefore AC = BC = AB \cdot \sin 45^\circ = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} \text{ (m)}$.

答: 舞台的高 AC 为 $\sqrt{2} \text{ m}$.

(2) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADC$ 中, $\angle ADC = 30^\circ$,

$$\text{则 } CD = \frac{AC}{\tan \angle ADC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = \sqrt{6} \text{ (m)},$$

$$\therefore BD = CD - BC = (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) \text{ m}.$$

答: DB 的长度为 $(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) \text{ m}$.

刷易错

9. 【解】小明的解答过程不正确, 正确解答过程

如下: 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\because \sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

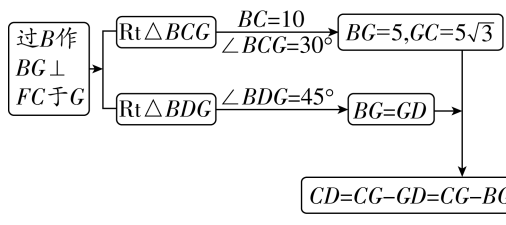
$$\therefore \angle A = 60^\circ, \therefore \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}.$$

刷提升

1. A 【解析】 $\because \triangle OAB$ 三个顶点的坐标分别为 $O(0,0), A(0,1), B(\sqrt{3},0), \therefore \angle AOB = 90^\circ, OA = 1, OB = \sqrt{3}, \therefore \tan \angle ABO = \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore \angle ABO = 30^\circ, \therefore AB = 2OA = 2$. 由旋转的性质得 $\angle ABA' = 60^\circ, A'B = AB = 2, \therefore \angle OBA' = \angle ABO + \angle ABA' = 90^\circ$, 即 $A'B \perp x$ 轴, $\therefore A'(\sqrt{3}, 2)$. 故选 A.

2. B

思路分析



【解析】如图, 过 B 作 $BG \perp FC$ 于点 G . $\because AB \parallel CF, \angle F = \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \angle E = 45^\circ, \angle A = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BCG = \angle ABC = 30^\circ, \angle EDG = 45^\circ, \therefore BG = DG$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCG$ 中, $BC = 10, \angle BCG = 90^\circ, \angle BCG = 30^\circ, \therefore BG = BC \cdot \sin 30^\circ = 10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5, CG = BC \cdot \cos 30^\circ = 10 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 5\sqrt{3}$, 则 $CD = CG - GD = CG - BG = 5\sqrt{3} - 5$.

3. $\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】由作图知 BP 平分 $\angle ABC, BA = BE$. \because 在 $\square ABCD$ 中, $AD \parallel BC, \angle D = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABE$ 是等边三角形, $\angle BAD = 120^\circ. \because BP$ 平分 $\angle ABC, \therefore BO \perp AE, AO = OE, \angle ABF = \angle EBF = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC = 30^\circ. \because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle AFB = \angle EBF = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle AFB = \angle ABF = 30^\circ, \therefore AB = AF. \because BO \perp AE, \therefore \angle BAO = \angle FAO = \frac{1}{2} \times 120^\circ = 60^\circ, \therefore \frac{OF}{OE} = \frac{OF}{AO} = \tan \angle FAO = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$, 故答案为 $\sqrt{3}$.

4. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 【解析】 $\because \sqrt{2} + 1$ 是方程 $x^2 - (3 \tan \theta)x + \sqrt{2} = 0$ 的一个根, $\therefore (\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 - (3 \tan \theta)(\sqrt{2} + 1) + \sqrt{2} = 0$, 解得 $\tan \theta = 1. \because \theta$ 是锐角, $\therefore \theta = 45^\circ, \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. 故答案为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

5. $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1\right) \text{ m}$ 【解析】过点 E 作 $ED \perp AC$ 于点 D , 交 AB 于点 F . 根据题意可知 $EB \perp AB, \therefore \angle EBF = 90^\circ. \because \angle AFD = \angle EFB, \therefore \angle BEF = \angle FAD = 30^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle EFB$ 中, $BF = BE \cdot \tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, EF = \frac{BE}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADF$ 中, $AF = AB - BF = 2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore DF = AF \cdot \sin 30^\circ = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}, \therefore ED = EF + FD = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} + 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$.

易错警示

$\angle A$ 的一半的正弦值与 $\angle A$ 的正弦值的一半是不同的. 如 $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 而 $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ 不等于 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 的一半.

关键点拨

先根据 A, B 两点的坐标求出 $\angle ABO = 30^\circ$, 进而求出 AB 的长, 再根据旋转的性质得到 $\angle ABA' = 60^\circ, A'B = AB$, 进而得到 $A'B \perp x$ 轴, 即可解决问题.

$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1\right) \text{ m}$, \therefore 木箱顶点 E 距地面 AC 的高度为 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1\right) \text{ m}$.

刷素养

6. 【解】(1) $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$, $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $2\tan 30^\circ =$

$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\therefore \tan A \neq 2\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}A\right)$, 故答案为 \neq .

(2) 延长 CA 到点 D , 使 $DA = AB$, 连接 BD , 则 $\angle D = \angle ABD$, $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle D + \angle ABD = 2\angle D$, 即 $\angle D = \frac{1}{2}\angle BAC$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$,

$AC = 4$, $BC = 3$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 5$, $\therefore AD = AB = 5$, $\therefore CD = AD + AC = 9$, $\therefore \tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\angle BAC\right) =$

$\tan D = \frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$.

(3) 如图, 作 AB 的垂直平分线交 AC 于点 E , 连接 BE , 则 $AE = BE$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle ABE$, $\therefore \angle BEC = \angle A + \angle ABE = 2\angle A$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $AC = 3$, $\tan A = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore BC = 1$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{10}$. 设 $AE = BE = x$, 则 $EC = 3 - x$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle EBC$ 中, $BE^2 = EC^2 + BC^2$, 即 $x^2 = (3 - x)^2 + 1$, 解得 $x = \frac{5}{3}$, $\therefore AE = BE = \frac{5}{3}$, $EC = \frac{4}{3}$,

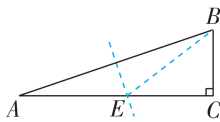
$\therefore \tan 2A = \tan \angle BEC = \frac{BC}{EC} = \frac{3}{4}$.

关键点拨

(3) 在直角三角形中作辅助线构造含 $2\angle A$ 的直角三角形是解题的关键.

刷有所得

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



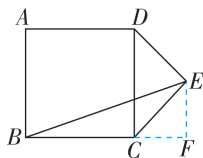
$\therefore \tan \angle 1 = \tan \angle 4 = \frac{AP}{AD} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$, 故选 C.

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

直角三角形是求解或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 $DE = CE = a$. $\because \triangle CDE$ 为等腰直角三角形, $\therefore CD = \sqrt{2}CE = \sqrt{2}a$, $\angle DCE = 45^\circ$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形, $\therefore CB = CD = \sqrt{2}a$, $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ECF = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle CEF$ 为等腰直角三角形, $\therefore CF = EF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}CE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BEF$ 中, $\tan \angle EBF = \frac{EF}{BF} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a}{\sqrt{2}a + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a} = \frac{1}{3}$, 即 $\tan \angle EBC = \frac{1}{3}$. 故答案为 $\frac{1}{3}$.



大招专题 1 求锐角三角函数值的常用方法

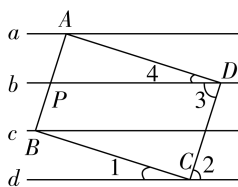
刷难关

大招解读 | 等角转化法

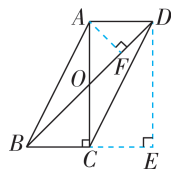
当一个锐角的三角函数值不能直接求解或锐角不在直角三角形中时, 可以将此角通过等角转化到能够求出三角函数值的直角三角形中, 利用“若两锐角相等, 则三角函数值也相等”来解决.

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

$\because \angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\angle ADC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ$, $\angle 3 + \angle 4 = 90^\circ$. $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 3$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 4$,



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



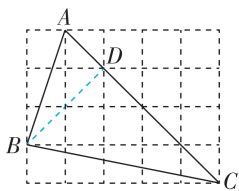
大招解读 | 巧设参数法

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

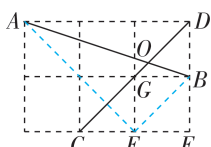
5. $\frac{12}{13}$ 【解析】 \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $\tan A = \frac{5}{12}$, \therefore 设 $AC = 12k$, $BC = 5k$, 则 $AB = \sqrt{(12k)^2 + (5k)^2} = 13k$, $\therefore \sin B = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{12k}{13k} = \frac{12}{13}$. 故答案为 $\frac{12}{13}$.

微专题

1. $\frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$ 【解析】如图,连接格点 B, D . 由题意得 $AB = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$, $BC = \sqrt{1^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{26}$, $BD = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$, $AD = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$. $\because AD^2 + BD^2 = 2 + 8 = 10$, $AB^2 = 10$, $\therefore AD^2 + BD^2 = AB^2$, $\therefore \triangle ABD$ 是直角三角形, $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BDC = 90^\circ$. 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 $\frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$.



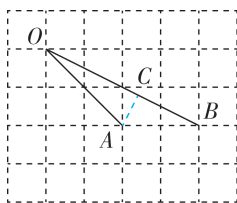
(第1题图)



(第2题图)

2. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 【解析】如图,取格点 E, F, G , 连接 AE, BE . $\because AE, BE, CD$ 都是正方形的对角线, $\therefore \angle BEF = \angle BEG = \angle AEG = \angle DCF = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AEB = 90^\circ$, $BE \parallel CD$, $\therefore \angle AOC = \angle ABE$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABE$ 中, $\cos \angle ABE = \frac{BE}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}}{\sqrt{1^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\therefore \cos \angle AOC = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$. 故答案为 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

3. $\frac{1}{3}$ 【解析】如图,作 $AC \perp OB$ 于点 C . 由题意可知, $OB = \sqrt{4 + 16} = 2\sqrt{5}$. $\therefore S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 = 2$. $\frac{1}{2} \cdot AC \cdot OB$, $\therefore AC = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$. $\therefore OA = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$. $\therefore \sin \angle AOB = \frac{AC}{OA} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$. 故答案为 $\frac{1}{3}$.



思路分析

作 $AC \perp OB$ 于点 C , 利用等面积法求出 AC 的长, 再利用勾股定理求出 OC 的长, 即可求出 $\tan \angle AOB$ 的值.

$$2\sqrt{2}, \therefore OC = \sqrt{OA^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{8 - \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle AOB = \frac{AC}{OC} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 故答案为 } \frac{1}{3}.$$

3 三角函数的计算



刷基础

1. A 【解析】用科学计算器计算 $\sqrt{2} \sin 50^\circ$, 按键顺序为 $\sqrt{\square} 2 \sin 50 \square =$. 故选 A.

2. 【解】(1) $\cos 63^\circ 17' \approx 0.45$.
(2) $\tan 27.35^\circ \approx 0.52$.
(3) $\sin 12^\circ 30' + \cos 82^\circ 17' 5'' + \tan 17^\circ 48' \approx 0.216 + 0.134 + 0.321 \approx 0.67$.

3. D 【解析】根据题意得正切值为 36.79 的角的度数约是 88.4° . 故选 D.

4. (1) 27.14° (2) 68.67° (3) 51.00°

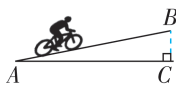
【解析】(1) $\because \sin A = 0.4561$, \therefore 锐角 $\angle A \approx 27.14^\circ$.

(2) $\because \cos A = 0.3638$, \therefore 锐角 $\angle A \approx 68.67^\circ$.

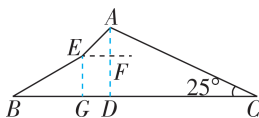
(3) $\because \tan A = 1.235$, \therefore 锐角 $\angle A \approx 51.00^\circ$.

5. $< <$ 【解析】 $\because 4\sin 44^\circ \approx 2.8$, $\sqrt{17} \approx 4.1$, $\therefore 4\sin 44^\circ < \sqrt{17}$. $\because 2\sqrt{87} \approx 18.7$, $\tan 87^\circ \approx 19.1$, $\therefore 2\sqrt{87} < \tan 87^\circ$.

6. C 【解析】如图,根据题意设 $AB = 120$ 米,过点 B 作 $BC \perp AC$, 垂足为 C . \because 斜坡的坡比为 $\tan 11^\circ : 1$, $\therefore \angle A = 11^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = AB \cdot \cos 11^\circ = (120 \times \cos 11^\circ)$ 米. 故选 C.



7. 【解】(1) 如图,过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于点 D ,过点 E 分别作 $EF \perp AD$ 于点 F , $EG \perp BC$ 于点 G , 则四边形 $EGDF$ 为矩形, $\therefore EG = FD$. 由题意得 $BE = 420$ 米, $AE = 210$ 米, $\angle B = 30^\circ$, $\angle AEF = 45^\circ$, $\therefore EG = \frac{1}{2} BE = 210$ 米, $AF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} AE = 105\sqrt{2}$ 米, $\therefore FD = EG = 210$ 米, $\therefore AD = AF + FD = 105\sqrt{2} + 210 \approx 358.1$ (米). 答: 山顶 A 到地面 BC 的距离约为 358.1 米.



(2) 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACD$ 中, $\sin C = \frac{AD}{AC}$, $\angle C = 25^\circ$,

$$\therefore AC = \frac{AD}{\sin 25^\circ} \approx \frac{105\sqrt{2} + 210}{0.42} = 250\sqrt{2} + 500 \approx$$

852.5 (米), \therefore 小李坐缆车的时间为 $\frac{852.5}{2.5} =$

341(秒). \therefore 小林爬坡的时间为 $\frac{210}{0.7} = 300$ (秒), $341 > 300$, \therefore 小林先到达山顶.

4 解直角三角形

刷基础

1. **B** 【解析】在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $\sin A = \frac{a}{c}$, $\therefore c = \frac{a}{\sin A}$. 故选 B.

2. **D** 【解析】 $\because AD \perp BC$, $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B + \angle BAD = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle CAB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B + \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle C$, $\therefore \sin \angle BAD = \sin C$, $\therefore \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 即 $\frac{2}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 解得 $AB = 2\sqrt{5}$. 故选 D.

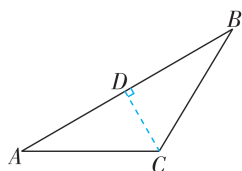
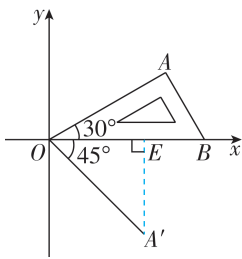
3. $(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})$ 【解析】如图所示, 将 OA 绕原点 O 顺时针旋转 75° 得到 OA' , 过 A' 作 $A'E \perp x$ 轴于 E , 则 $OA' = OA = 3$, $\angle A'OE = 75^\circ - 30^\circ = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle A'OE$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore A'E = OE = OA' \times \cos 45^\circ = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$. \because 点 A' 在第四象限, \therefore 点 A 的对应点 A' 的坐标为 $(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})$. 故答案为 $(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})$.

4. **2** 【解析】 $\because AD \perp BC$, $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle ADB = 90^\circ$. $\because AC = 6\sqrt{2}$, $\angle C = 45^\circ$, $\therefore AD = AC \cdot \sin 45^\circ = 6\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 6$. $\because \tan \angle ABC = 3$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = 3$, $\therefore BD = \frac{6}{3} = 2$. 故答案为 2.

5. 【解】(1) $\because \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\therefore \angle A + \angle B = 90^\circ$, $\angle B = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle A = 30^\circ$.

(2) $\because \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\angle A = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \tan A = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\therefore BC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}AC = 4$, $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AC \cdot BC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{3} \times 4 = 8\sqrt{3}$.

6. **D** 【解析】如图, 过点 C 作 $CD \perp AB$ 于 D . 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACD$ 中, $\angle A = 30^\circ$, $AC = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore CD = \frac{1}{2}AC = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore AD = \sqrt{3}CD = 3$. 在



技巧点拨

构造直角三角形时, 不要分割已知角, 尽量作垂线, 构造更多跟已知条件有关的直角三角形.

思路分析

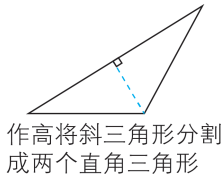
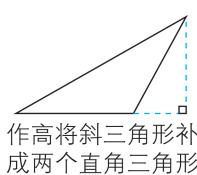
线段 AB 既在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, 也在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, 而在这两个三角形中只有 BD 的长已知, 所以在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中求解 AB 的长.

关键点拨

通过作垂线构造出直角三角形是解题的关键.

7. B

添加辅助线 | 构造直角三角形的一般方法



【解析】如图, 过点 C 作 $CD \perp AB$, 交 BA 的延长线于点 D . $\because \angle BAC = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DAC = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$, $\therefore AD = AC \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$, $CD = AC \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore BD = AB + AD = 7$, $\therefore BC = \sqrt{BD^2 + CD^2} = 2\sqrt{19}$. 故选 B.

8. 【解】(1) $\because \angle B$ 为锐角且 $\cos B = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \angle B = 60^\circ$.

(2) 过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于 H , 如图.

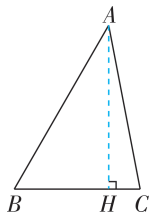
$\because \cos B = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \frac{BH}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$.

$\because AB = 6$, $\therefore BH = 3$,

\therefore 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABH$ 中, $AH = \sqrt{AB^2 - BH^2} = \sqrt{6^2 - 3^2} = 3\sqrt{3}$.

$\because \tan C = 3\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore \frac{AH}{CH} = 3\sqrt{3}$,

即 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{CH} = 3\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore CH = 1$, $\therefore BC = BH + CH = 3 + 1 = 4$.



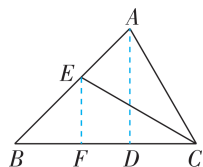
刷提升

1. **B** 【解析】如图, 过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于 D , 过点 E 作 $EF \perp BC$ 于 F . 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $\angle B = 45^\circ$, $AB = \sqrt{6}$,

$\therefore BD = AD = AB \cdot \sin B = \sqrt{6} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$. 在

$\text{Rt} \triangle ADC$ 中, $\angle DAC = 90^\circ - \angle ACB = 30^\circ$, $\therefore CD = AD \cdot \tan 30^\circ = \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = 1$, $\therefore BC = \sqrt{3} + 1$. 设

$BF = x$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BEF$ 中, $\angle B = 45^\circ$, $\therefore BF = EF = x$. $\because \angle ACB = 60^\circ$, CE 平分 $\angle ACB$, $\therefore \angle BCE = 30^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle EFC$ 中, $\angle FEC = 90^\circ - \angle BCE = 60^\circ$, $\therefore CE = 2EF = 2x$, $CF = EF \cdot \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}x$. 由 $CF + BF = BC$, 得 $\sqrt{3}x + x = \sqrt{3} + 1$, $\therefore x = 1$, $\therefore EC = 2$, 故选 B.



2. A 【解析】过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于 H, 如图. ▶思路分析

$\because \triangle ABC$ 是边长为 6 的等边三角形, $\therefore AB = BC = 6$, $\angle BAC = 60^\circ$. $\because AH \perp BC$,

$$\therefore BH = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3, \angle BAH =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\angle BAC = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle BAD +$$

$$\angle DAH = 30^\circ. \because \angle DAE = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle BAD + \angle EAC = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle DAH = \angle EAC, \therefore \tan \angle DAH =$$

$$\tan \angle EAC = \frac{1}{3}. \because AH = AB \sin 60^\circ = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} =$$

$$3\sqrt{3}, \therefore \tan \angle DAH = \frac{DH}{AH} = \frac{DH}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore DH = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore BD = BH - DH = 3 - \sqrt{3}. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

3. 9 【解析】过点 D 作 $DE \perp BC$, 垂足为 E, 如图. \because 对角线 BD 平分

$\angle ABC$, $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD$,

$$\therefore \cos \angle CBD = \cos \angle ABD =$$

$$\frac{4}{5}. \because \angle A = 90^\circ, AB = 4,$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle ABD = \frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore BD = 5. \because \cos \angle CBD =$$

$$\frac{BE}{BD} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore BE = 4, \therefore DE = \sqrt{BD^2 - BE^2} = 3,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times DE = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 3 = 9.$$

4. $\sqrt{13}$ 【解析】如图, 过 B

作 $BH \perp AC$ 于 H, $\therefore BH \leq$

$$BC. \because AB = 4, BC = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore BC < AB, \therefore \angle BAC \text{ 是锐角. 当 } \sin \angle BAC \text{ 最大}$$

$$\text{时, } \angle BAC \text{ 最大. } \because \sin \angle BAC = \frac{BH}{AB}, AB = 4,$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } BH = BC, \text{ 且 } BC \perp AC \text{ 时, } \sin \angle BAC \text{ 最大, 此时 } AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{13}. \text{ 故答案为 } \sqrt{13}.$$

5. 【解】(1) 依题意得 $\angle BOE = 45^\circ$, $BE = 8\sqrt{2}$ cm,

$$\angle BEO = 90^\circ. \text{ 在 Rt } \triangle BEO \text{ 中, } \sin \angle BOE = \frac{BE}{OB},$$

$$\therefore OB = \frac{BE}{\sin \angle BOE} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{\sin 45^\circ} = 16 \text{ (cm)}, \text{ 即字典}$$

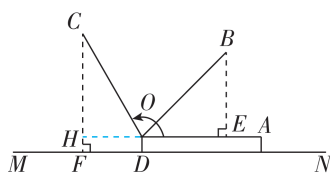
的封面宽 OB 是 16 cm.

(2) 延长 EO 交 CF 于 H, 如图. 依题意得 $\angle EOC = 120^\circ$, $OC = OB = 16$ cm, $\angle CFD = 90^\circ$, $OE \parallel MN$, $HF = OD = 2$ cm, $\therefore \angle CHO = 90^\circ$, $\angle COH = 180^\circ - \angle EOC = 60^\circ$. 在 Rt $\triangle OCH$ 中,

$$\sin \angle COH = \frac{CH}{OC}, \therefore CH = OC \cdot \sin \angle COH = 16 \times$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = 8\sqrt{3} \text{ (cm)}, \therefore CF = CH + HF = (8\sqrt{3} + 2) \text{ cm},$$

\therefore 点 C 到桌面 MN 的距离 CF 为 $(8\sqrt{3} + 2)$ cm.



刷素养

6. (1) 【解】点 D 到线段 EF 的距离为 $2\sin \alpha$.

$\because AB = AC, BC = 4, D$ 为 BC 中点, $\therefore AD \perp BC$, $BD = CD = 2$, $\angle BAD = \angle CAD$. $\because \angle EDF = \angle ABC = \alpha$, $\therefore \angle AFD = \angle ADB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore DF \perp AC$, \therefore 点 D 到线段 EF 的距离即为 DF 的长.

$$\text{在 Rt } \triangle CDF \text{ 中, } \sin \alpha = \frac{DF}{DC} = \frac{DF}{2}, \therefore DF =$$

$$2\sin \alpha.$$

(2) 【证明】作 $DM \perp EF$ 于 M, $DN \perp CF$ 于 N,

如图(1), $\therefore DN = 2\sin \alpha$. $\because \angle EDF = \angle ABC =$

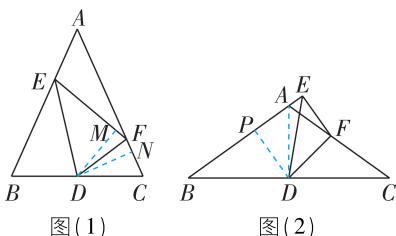
$$\angle ACB = \alpha, \therefore \alpha + \angle BED = \angle EDC = \alpha + \angle CDF,$$

$$\therefore \angle BED = \angle CDF, \therefore \triangle EBD \sim \triangle DCF, \therefore \frac{ED}{FD} =$$

$$\frac{BD}{CF} = \frac{CD}{CF}, \therefore \frac{ED}{CD} = \frac{FD}{CF}. \because \angle EDF = \angle ACB = \alpha,$$

$$\therefore \triangle EDF \sim \triangle DCF, \therefore \angle EFD = \angle CFD, \therefore DM =$$

$$DN = 2\sin \alpha, \text{ 即点 D 到线段 EF 的距离为 } 2\sin \alpha.$$



(3) 【解】 $\frac{AC}{CF} = 1 + \tan \alpha$. 连接 AD, 作 $DP \perp AB$ 于 P, 如图(2). 设 $BP = 1$, 则 $DP = \tan \alpha$, $\therefore BD^2 = 1 +$

$$\tan^2 \alpha. \because AB = AC, D \text{ 为 } BC \text{ 中点}, \therefore AD \perp BC,$$

$$BD = CD, \therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ. \because \angle BPD = 90^\circ, \angle B \text{ 是}$$

$$\text{公共角}, \therefore \triangle BPD \sim \triangle BDA, \therefore \frac{BP}{BD} = \frac{BD}{BA}, \therefore AB =$$

$$\frac{BD^2}{BP} = \frac{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}{1} = 1 + \tan^2 \alpha. \text{ 同(2) 易得 } \triangle EBD \sim$$

$$\triangle DCF \sim \triangle EDF, \therefore \angle BED = \angle DEF, \frac{EB}{BD} = \frac{DC}{CF},$$

$$\therefore \angle BED = \angle FED = \frac{1}{2} \angle BEF = 45^\circ, \therefore PE =$$

$$PD = \tan \alpha, \therefore BE = 1 + \tan \alpha, \therefore CF = \frac{BD^2}{BE} =$$

$$\frac{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha}, \therefore \frac{AC}{CF} = \frac{AB}{CF} = 1 + \tan \alpha.$$

关键点拨

解题的关键是由特殊到一般, 从特殊的图形中发现规律, 再将解题思路运用到一般图形中.

5 三角函数的应用

刷基础

1. B

添加辅助线

因为要求的是 SA 的长度, 所以要把 SA 放到一个直角三角形中, 所以过 S 作 $SC \perp AB$ 于 C , 再根据 75° 角得到 15° 角, 并结合 60° 角想到在 AB 上截取 $CD=AC$ 构造底角为 15° 的等腰三角形, 进而求解.

【解析】如图, 过 S 作 $SC \perp AB$ 于 C , 在 AB 上截取 $CD=AC$, 连接 DS , 则 $AS=DS$, $\therefore \angle CDS = \angle CAS = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CSD = 60^\circ$. 由题意得 $\angle CSB = 75^\circ$, $\angle ABS = 15^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DSB = 15^\circ$, $\therefore SD=BD$. 设 $CS=x$ 海里, 则 $AC=\sqrt{3}x$ 海里 $=CD$, $AS=DS=BD=2x$ 海里. $\therefore AB=30$ 海里, $\therefore \sqrt{3}x+\sqrt{3}x+2x=30$, 解得 $x=\frac{15\sqrt{3}-15}{2}$, $\therefore AS=(15\sqrt{3}-15)$ 海里. 故选 B.

2. 【解】(1) 在 $Rt \triangle BCD$ 中, $\angle BDC = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$, $\therefore BC=CD=40$ 米, $\therefore B, C$ 两点间的距离为 40 米. 故答案为 40.

(2) 如图, 过点 A 作 $AE \perp DC$ 交 DC 延长线于点 E , \therefore 易知四边形 $ABCE$ 是矩形, $\therefore AE=BC=40$ 米, $AB=CE$. 在 $Rt \triangle ADE$ 中, $\angle DAE = 68.2^\circ$, $\therefore DE = AE \cdot \tan 68.2^\circ \approx 40 \times 2.50 = 100$ (米), $\therefore CE = DE - CD = 100 - 40 = 60$ (米), $\therefore AB=60$ 米.

3. B 【解析】根据题意得 $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $BC=m$ 千米, $\angle ABC=\alpha$, $\therefore AC=BC \cdot \tan \alpha = m \tan \alpha$ 千米, 故选 B.

4. 8 【解析】在 BC 上取点 F , 使 $\angle FAD = 53^\circ$, 过点 F 作 $FH \perp AD$ 于 H , 过点 B 作 $BE \perp AD$ 于 E , 如图. $\therefore BF \parallel EH$, $BE \perp AD$, $FH \perp AD$, \therefore 四边形 $BEHF$ 为矩形, $\therefore BF=EH$, $BE=FH$. \therefore 斜坡 AB 的坡度为 $12:5$, $\therefore \frac{BE}{AE} = \frac{12}{5}$, \therefore 设 $BE=12x$ 米, 则 $AE=5x$ 米.

由勾股定理得, $AE^2 + BE^2 = AB^2$, 即 $(5x)^2 + (12x)^2 = 26^2$, 解得 $x=2$ (负值已舍去), $\therefore AE=10$ 米, $BE=24$ 米, $\therefore FH=BE=24$ 米. 在 $Rt \triangle FAH$ 中, $\tan \angle FAH = \frac{FH}{AH}$, $\therefore AH = \frac{FH}{\tan 53^\circ} \approx \frac{24}{\frac{4}{3}} =$

归纳总结

一些关于锐角三角函数的实际问题中, 需要通过作辅助线构造直角三角形, 再用线段和差进行求解.

5. 【解】(1) 过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于点 D , 如图. 在 $Rt \triangle ABD$

$$\text{中}, \because \sin B = \sin 37^\circ = \frac{AD}{AB},$$

$$\therefore AD = AB \sin 37^\circ \approx 50 \times 0.6 = 30 \text{ (m)}.$$

答: 风筝离地面约 30 m.

$$(2) \text{ 在 } Rt \triangle ABD \text{ 中}, \tan B = \tan 37^\circ = \frac{AD}{BD}, \therefore BD =$$

$$\frac{AD}{\tan 37^\circ} \approx \frac{30}{0.75} = 40 \text{ (m)}. \text{ 在 } Rt \triangle ACD \text{ 中}, \tan C =$$

$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{AD}{CD}, \therefore CD = \frac{AD}{\tan 60^\circ} = \frac{30}{\sqrt{3}} = 10\sqrt{3} \approx$$

$$17.3 \text{ (m)}, \therefore BC = BD + CD = 40 + 17.3 = 57.3 \text{ (m)}.$$

答: 小明和小刚的直线距离 BC 约是 57.3 m.

刷提升

1. D 【解析】如图, 延长 CD 交 AE 于点 F , 则易得四边形 $ABCF$ 为矩形, $\therefore AF=BC$, $\angle AFC = 90^\circ$. 设 $AF=BC=x$ 米. 在 $Rt \triangle AFD$ 中, $\angle FAD = 45^\circ$, $\therefore DF = AF \cdot$

$$\tan 45^\circ = x \text{ 米}. \therefore CD = 3 \text{ 米}, \therefore CF = CD + DF = (x+3) \text{ 米}. \text{ 在 } Rt \triangle AFC \text{ 中}, \angle FAC = 53^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \tan 53^\circ = \frac{CF}{AF} = \frac{x+3}{x}. \therefore \tan 53^\circ \approx \frac{4}{3}, \therefore \frac{x+3}{x} =$$

$$\frac{4}{3}, \text{ 解得 } x=9, \therefore BC=9 \text{ 米}, \therefore \text{两幢楼房之间的}$$

水平距离大约为 9 米. 故选 D.

2. C 【解析】如图, 过点 C 作 $CD \perp AH$, 垂足为 D , 作 $CE \perp FH$, 垂足为 E , 则易得四边形 $CDHE$ 为矩形,

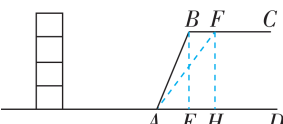
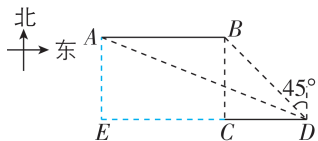
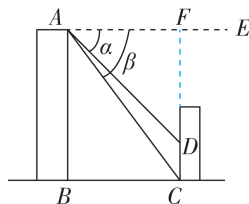
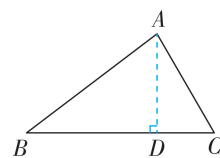
$$\therefore CD=EH, CE=DH, \text{ 由题意得 } \angle FBH = 63^\circ, \angle FCE = 45^\circ, AC = 13 \text{ m}, AB = 17 \text{ m}. \therefore \text{斜坡 } AC \text{ 的坡度 } i = 5:12,$$

$$\therefore \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{5}{12}, \therefore \text{设 } CD = 5x \text{ m}, \text{ 则 } AD = 12x \text{ m}.$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } Rt \triangle ACD \text{ 中}, AC = \sqrt{CD^2 + AD^2} = \sqrt{(5x)^2 + (12x)^2} = 13x \text{ (m)}. \therefore AC = 13 \text{ m},$$

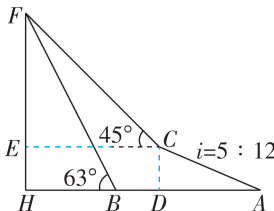
$$\therefore 13x = 13, \text{ 解得 } x = 1, \therefore CD = EH = 5 \text{ m}, AD = 12 \text{ m}. \text{ 设 } CE = DH = y \text{ m}, \therefore BH = AD + DH - AB =$$

$$12 + y - 17 = (y - 5) \text{ m}. \text{ 在 } Rt \triangle BFH \text{ 中}, \tan \angle FBH = \frac{FH}{HB}, \angle FBH = 63^\circ, \therefore FH = HB \cdot$$



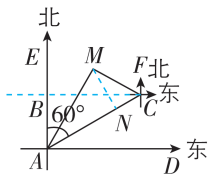
思路分析

在 BC 上取点 F , 使 $\angle FAD = 53^\circ$, 作 $FH \perp AD$, $BE \perp AD$, 根据坡度的概念和勾股定理求出 BE, AE , 根据正切的定义求出 AH , 结合图形计算, 得到答案.



$\tan 63^\circ \approx 2$ ($y - 5$) 米. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CEF$ 中,
 $\tan \angle FCE = \frac{FE}{CE}$, $\angle FCE = 45^\circ$, $\therefore FE = CE$.
 $\tan 45^\circ = y$ m. $\therefore EF + EH = FH$, $\therefore y + 5 = 2(y - 5)$, 解得 $y = 15$, $\therefore FH = 15 + 5 = 20$ (m), \therefore 这棵木棉树的高度约为 20 m, 故选 C.

3. 1 500 【解析】如图, 过 C 作东西方向线的平行线, 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 MN 最短.
 $\because \angle EAC = 60^\circ$, $\angle EAM = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAM = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AMN = 60^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle FCM = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle MCB = 30^\circ$. $\because \angle EAC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CAD = 30^\circ$, $\angle BCA = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle MCA = \angle MCB + \angle BCA = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AMC = 90^\circ$, $\angle CMN = 30^\circ$, $\therefore MC = AC \cdot \sin 30^\circ = 1\ 000$ 米, $\therefore NC = MC \cdot \sin 30^\circ = 500$ 米, $\therefore AN = AC - NC = 2\ 000 - 500 = 1\ 500$ (米), 即当在主输气管道 AC 上寻找支管道连接点 N , 使到小区 M 铺设的管道最短时, AN 的长为 1 500 米. 故答案为 1 500.



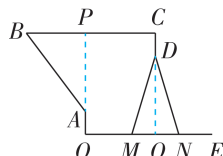
思路分析

(1) 过 C 作 $CM \perp AB$, 交 AB 的延长线于 M , 由题意可得 $MC = MB$, 设 $MC = MB = x$ 海里, 则 $MA = (x + 40)$ 海里, 通过三角函数列方程求解;
 (2) 结合三角函数和平行线的性质进行求解并比较, 从而得到答案.

技巧归纳

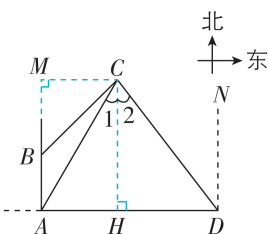
在实际问题中, 往往会通过向水平面作垂线来构造直角三角形.

4. $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ 【解析】如图, 过点 A 作 $AP \perp BC$ 于 P , 过点 D 作 $DQ \perp MN$ 于 Q .



在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABP$ 中, $\because AB = 5$ dm, $\tan B = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{AP}{BP}$,
 \therefore 易得 $AP = 4$ dm, $BP = 3$ dm. 又 $\because BC = 7$ dm,
 $\therefore PC = 7 - 3 = 4$ (dm) = OQ . $\because DM = DN$, $DQ \perp MN$, $\therefore MQ = QN = \frac{1}{2}MN$. \therefore 点 M 恰好为 ON 的中点, $\therefore MQ = QN = \frac{1}{3}OQ = \frac{4}{3}$ dm, $\therefore DQ = CQ - CD = OP - CD = 1 + 4 - 1 = 4$ (dm). 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DMQ$ 中, $DM = \sqrt{DQ^2 + MQ^2} = \frac{4\sqrt{10}}{3}$ dm, $\therefore \cos \angle DME = \frac{MQ}{DM} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$. 故答案为 $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$.

5. 【解】(1) 如图, 过 C 作 $CM \perp AB$, 交 AB 的延长线于 M . 由题意得, $AB = 40 \times 1 = 40$ (海里).



在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCM$ 中, $\angle CBM = 45^\circ$, $\therefore MC = MB$. 设 $MC = MB = x$ 海里, 则 $MA = (x + 40)$ 海里. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACM$ 中, $\angle CAM = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \tan \angle CAM = \frac{CM}{AM} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$,

$\therefore \frac{x}{x+40} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 解得 $x = 20\sqrt{3} + 20$, $\therefore MB = MC = (20\sqrt{3} + 20)$ 海里, $\therefore BC = \sqrt{2} MB = \sqrt{2} (20\sqrt{3} + 20) \approx 77$ (海里).

(2) 如图, 过点 C 作 $CH \perp AD$ 于 H , 则四边形 $MAHC$ 为矩形. 由 (1) 得 $CM = (20\sqrt{3} + 20)$ 海里, $\therefore AH = CM = (20\sqrt{3} + 20)$ 海里. $\because AM \parallel CH$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle CAM = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \tan \angle 1 = \frac{AH}{CH} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$,
 $\therefore CH = \sqrt{3} AH = \sqrt{3} (20\sqrt{3} + 20) = (60 + 20\sqrt{3})$ 海里. $\because CH \parallel DN$, $\angle NDC = 37^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle NDC = 37^\circ$, $\therefore \cos \angle 2 = \cos 37^\circ = \frac{CH}{CD} \approx 0.8$, $\therefore CD = \frac{CH}{0.8} = (75 + 25\sqrt{3})$ 海里, \therefore 维修船到达小岛 C

总共用时 $\frac{6}{60} + \frac{CD}{50} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{75+25\sqrt{3}}{50} \approx 2.47$ (时).

货船从 B 到 C 用时 $77 \div 30 = \frac{77}{30}$ (时).

$\because \frac{77}{30} > 2.47$, \therefore 维修船能在货船之前到达小岛 C .

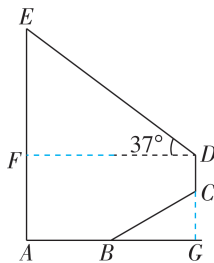
6 利用三角函数测高



刷基础

1. A 【解析】由题意得 $EF = BM = 1.8$ m, $CD = BN = 1.5$ m, $DF = 5$ m, $EM = BF$, $BD = CN$, $EM \perp AB$, $CN \perp AB$. 设 $BD = CN = x$ m, $\therefore EM = BF = DF + BD = (x + 5)$ m. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AEM$ 中, $\angle AEM = 45^\circ$, $\therefore AM = EM \cdot \tan 45^\circ = (x + 5)$ m. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ACN$ 中, $\angle ACN = 53^\circ$, $\therefore AN = CN \cdot \tan 53^\circ \approx \frac{4}{3}x$ m. $\because AM + BM = AN + BN = AB$,
 $\therefore x + 5 + 1.8 = \frac{4}{3}x + 1.5$, 解得 $x = 15.9$, $\therefore AN = 21.2$ m, $\therefore AB = AN + BN = 21.2 + 1.5 = 22.7$ (m), \therefore 电子厂 AB 的高度约为 22.7 m. 故选 A.

2. 8.7 【解析】如图, 过点 D 作 $DF \perp AE$ 于点 F , 延长 DC 交 AB 延长线于点 G , 则 $DF = AG$, $AF = GD$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CBG$ 中, $\tan \angle CBG = i = 1 : \sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\therefore \angle CBG = 30^\circ$, $\therefore CG = \frac{1}{2}BC = 2$ 米, $BG = BC \cdot \cos \angle CBG = 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$ (米), $\therefore AF = GD = CG +$



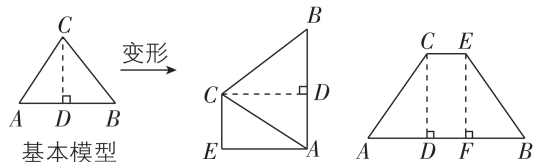
大招专题2 锐角三角函数应用的常见模型



刷难关

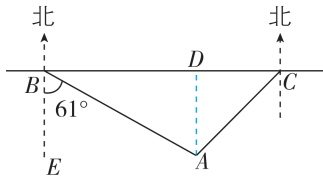
大招解读 | 背靠背型

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

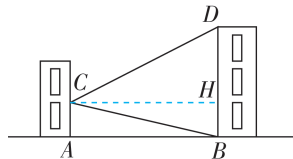


1. 【解】该公路不会穿过纪念馆.

理由:如图,过点A作AD⊥BC,垂足为点D.由题意得∠ACD=45°,∠ABE=61°,BC=2.8 km,AD//BE,∴∠ABE=∠DAB=61°.设AD=x km.在Rt△ABD中,BD=AD·tan 61°≈1.8x km.在Rt△ACD中,CD= $\frac{AD}{\tan 45^\circ}=x$ km.∴BD+CD=BC,∴1.8x+x=2.8,解得x=1,∴AD=1 km=1 000 m.∵1 000 m>900 m,∴该公路不会穿过纪念馆.



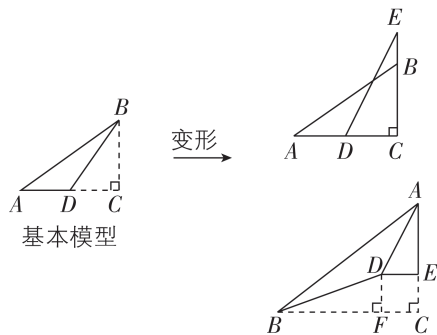
2. 【解】如图,过点C作CH⊥BD,垂足为点H.由题意,得∠DCH=27°,∠HCB=13°,AB=CH=15米.在Rt△DHC中,∴tan∠DCH= $\frac{DH}{CH}$,∴DH=tan 27°×15≈7.65(米).在Rt△HCB中,∴tan∠HCB= $\frac{HB}{CH}$,∴BH=tan 13°×15≈3.45(米),∴BD=HD+HB=7.65+3.45=11.1(米).



答:教学楼BD的高度约为11.1米.

大招解读 | 子母型

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



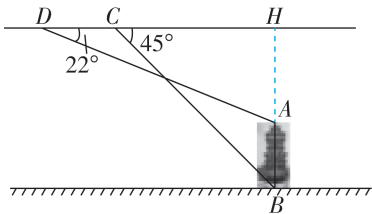
CD=2+1.5=3.5(米),DF=AG=AB+BG=2√3+2√3=4√3(米),∴在Rt△DFE中,EF=DF·tan∠EDF≈4√3× $\frac{3}{4}$ =3√3(米),∴AE=EF+AF=3√3+3.5≈8.7(米),即旗杆AE的高度约为8.7米,故答案为8.7.

技巧总结

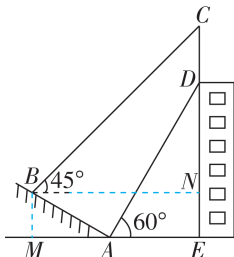
在解直角三角形的应用问题需要作辅助线时,一般考虑根据实际中的水平、竖直之间的垂直关系或者是方向线的垂直关系作辅助线构造直角三角形.

3. 【解】如图,延长BA交直线CD于点H.由题意得DH⊥BH,BH=100 m,CD=41.5 m.在Rt△CHB中,∠BCH=45°,∴CH= $\frac{BH}{\tan 45^\circ}=100$ m,∴DH=CD+CH=141.5 m.在Rt△AHD中,∠ADH=22°,∴AH=DH·tan 22°≈141.5×0.40=56.6(m),∴AB=BH-AH=100-56.6=43.4(m).

答:该塔的高度AB约为43.4 m.



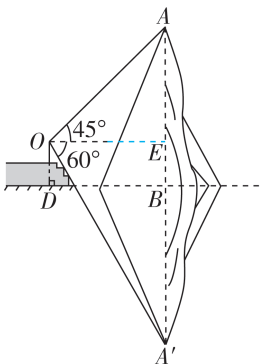
4. A 【解析】过点B作BM⊥EA交EA的延长线于点M,过点B作BN⊥CE于点N,如图所示,则BN=ME, BM=NE.在Rt△ABM中,AB=10米,∠BAM=30°,∴AM=AB·cos∠BAM=5√3米, BM=AB·sin∠BAM=5米.在Rt△ADE中,AE=10米,∠DAE=60°,∴DE=AE·tan∠DAE=10√3米.在Rt△BCN中,BN=AE+AM=(10+5√3)米,∠CBN=45°,∴CN=BN·tan∠CBN=(10+5√3)米,∴CD=CN+EN-DE=10+5√3+5-10√3=(15-5√3)米.故选A.



关键点拨

过点C作CH⊥BD,垂足为点H,根据锐角三角函数的定义即可求解.

5. 【解】如图,过点O作OE⊥AB,垂足为E.由题意得OD=EB=4 m,设AE=x m,则AB=A'B=AE+BE=(x+4)m,∴EA'=EB+BA'=(x+8)m.在Rt△AOE中,∠AOE=45°,∴OE= $\frac{AE}{\tan 45^\circ}=x$ m.在Rt△OEA'中,∠EOA'=60°,∴tan 60°= $\frac{EA'}{OE}=\frac{x+8}{x}=\sqrt{3}$,解得x=4√3+4,∴AB=(4√3+8)m,即小山的高度AB为(4√3+8)m.



刷有所得

解决此类问题要了解俯角和仰角的定义,找到与已知和未知相关联的直角三角形,当图形中没有直角三角形时,要通过作垂线构造直角三角形,然后灵活运用锐角三角函数的定义计算相应的线段长.

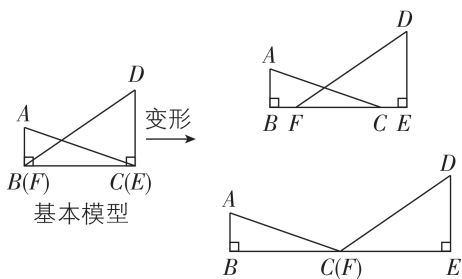
3.【解】 设 $AB = x$ m. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\therefore \tan \angle ACB = \frac{AB}{BC}$, $\therefore \tan 52^\circ = \frac{x}{BC}$, $\therefore BC = \frac{x}{\tan 52^\circ}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $\therefore \tan \angle ADB = \frac{AB}{BD}$, $\therefore \tan 60^\circ = \frac{x}{BD}$,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

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



6.【解】 (1) \therefore 斜坡 BE 的坡度 $i = 1 : \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\therefore \tan \angle BEA = \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\therefore \angle BEA = 30^\circ$. $\therefore BE = 12$ m, $\therefore AB = \frac{1}{2}BE = 6$ m. 答: 点 B 到水平地面的高度 AB 为 6 m. (2) 如图, 过点 B 作 $BF \perp CD$ 于 F , 则 $\angle C = \angle A = \angle BFC = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $BFCA$ 是矩形,

$\therefore AB = CF = 6$ m, $BF = AC$. 设 $DF = x$ m, 则 $DC = DF + CF = (x + 6)$ m.

$\therefore \tan \angle DEC = \frac{DC}{EC}$, $\therefore EC = \frac{x+6}{\tan 60^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(x+6)$ m. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DBF$ 中, $\angle DBF = 45^\circ$, $\tan \angle DBF = \frac{DF}{BF}$,

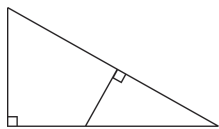
$\therefore BF = \frac{DF}{\tan \angle DBF} = x$ m. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABE$ 中, $AE = \sqrt{BE^2 - AB^2} = 6\sqrt{3}$ m.

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

答: 电线塔 CD 的高度为 $(12\sqrt{3} + 18)$ m.

大招解读 | 斜截型

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



7.【解】 小亮说得对.

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

$\therefore \angle CDE + \angle BAD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CDE = 90^\circ - \angle BAD = 72^\circ$. $\therefore CE \perp AD$, $\therefore \sin \angle CDE = \frac{CE}{CD}$, $\therefore CE = CD \times \sin \angle CDE = 2.75 \times \sin 72^\circ \approx 2.6$ (m), \therefore 正确的限制高度约为 2.6 m.

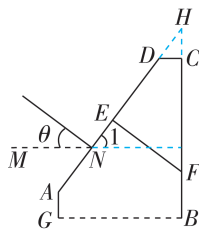
关键点拨

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

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

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

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



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

76(cm).

答:EF 的长约为 76 cm.

全章综合训练

刷中考

1. **B** 【解析】在 Rt△ABC 中, ∠C = 90°, AB = 7,

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

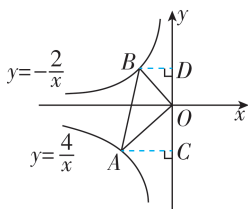
2. **A** 【解析】 $\tan 45^\circ - \sqrt{2} \cos 45^\circ = 1 - \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} =$

0, 故选 A.

3. 【解】 $(\sqrt{2}+1)^0 + (-1)^{2025} - \sqrt{4} + 3\tan 45^\circ = 1 +$
 $(-1) - 2 + 3 \times 1 = 1 - 1 - 2 + 3 = 1.$

4. $\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】连接 OD, 如图. 由作图可得 OC = OD = CD, ∴ △OCD 是等边三角形, ∴ ∠OCD = 60°, ∴ OE = OC. $\tan \angle OCD = 1 \times \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$, 故答案为 $\sqrt{3}$.

5. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 【解析】如图所示, 过点 A 作 AC ⊥ y 轴于 C, 过点 B 作 BD ⊥ y 轴于 D, ∴ ∠BDO = ∠ACO = 90°. ∵ AO ⊥ BO, ∴ ∠BOA = 90°, ∴ ∠DOB + ∠DBO = ∠COA + ∠DOB = 90°, ∴ ∠DBO = ∠COA, ∴ △DBO ∽ △COA, ∴ $\frac{S_{\triangle DBO}}{S_{\triangle COA}} = \left(\frac{OB}{OA}\right)^2$.
 ∵ 点 A 在反比例函数 $y = \frac{4}{x}$ 的图象上, 点 B 在反比例函数 $y = -\frac{2}{x}$ 的图象上, ∴ $S_{\triangle BOD} = \frac{|-2|}{2} = 1, S_{\triangle AOC} = \frac{|4|}{2} = 2, \therefore \left(\frac{OB}{OA}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{OB}{OA} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$
 $\therefore \tan \angle BAO = \frac{OB}{OA} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 故答案为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.



6. 7.4 【解析】由题意得 AB ⊥ BC, ∠ACB = 51°, BC = 6 m, ∴ 在 Rt△ABC 中, $\tan \angle ACB = \frac{AB}{BC}$, 即

$$\tan 51^\circ = \frac{AB}{6}, \therefore AB \approx 6 \times 1.23 \approx 7.4 (\text{m}), \text{ 故答}$$

案为 7.4.

关键点拨
 根据相似三角形的面积之比等于相似比的平方, 以及反比例函数比例系数 k 的几何意义求解即可.

关键点拨
 根据 $\sin \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2}$ 得到 $\angle AOB = 30^\circ$ 是解题的关键.

7. 【解】(1) 由题意得 EG ⊥ AB, AB ⊥ BD, EN ⊥ BD, ∴ 四边形 BNEG 是矩形, ∴ EN = BG. 在 Rt△AEG 中, AE = 13 分米, EG = 12 分米, ∴ $AG = \sqrt{AE^2 - EG^2} = \sqrt{13^2 - 12^2} = 5$ (分米), ∴ BG = AB - AG = 14 分米, ∴ MN = 14 分米.

答:该连衣裙 MN 的长度为 14 分米.

(2) 如图所示, 过点

E 作 EH ⊥ AB 于 H,

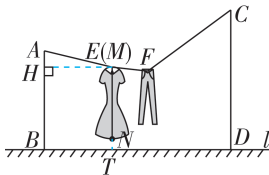
延长 EN 交 BD 于 T.

由题意得 AB ⊥ BD,

ET ⊥ BD, ∴ 四边形

BTEH 是矩形, ∴ ET = BH. 在 Rt△AEH 中, AE = 13 分米, ∠HAE = 76.1°, ∴ AH = AE · cos ∠HAE = 13 × cos 76.1° ≈ 13 × 0.24 = 3.12 (分米). ∴ AB = 19 分米, ∴ BH = AB - AH = 15.88 分米, ∴ ET = 15.88 分米. ∴ EN = 14 分米, ∴ NT = ET - EN = 15.88 - 14 = 1.88 ≈ 2 (分米).

答:此时该连衣裙下端点 N 到地面水平线 l 的距离约为 2 分米.



刷章测

1. **C** 【解析】如图, 在 △ABC 中, ∠C = 90°, AC : BC = 1 : $\sqrt{3}$, ∴ 设 AC = x, BC = $\sqrt{3}x$, ∴ AB = $\sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 2x$, ∴ $\sin B = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 sin B 的值为 $\frac{1}{2}$, 故选 C.

2. **B** 【解析】由题可知 CD = AB = 4, ∠ADC = ∠AED = 90°, ∴ ∠ACD = ∠ADE = α. 在 Rt△ACD 中, $\cos \angle ACD = \cos \alpha = \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{3}{5}$, 即 $\frac{4}{AC} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore AC = \frac{20}{3}$. 根据勾股定理, 得 AD = $\sqrt{AC^2 - CD^2} = \frac{16}{3}$.

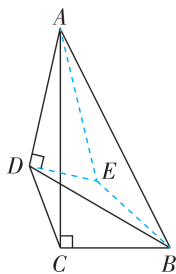
3. **D** 【解析】在 Rt△ABD 中, ∠BAD = 30°, $\tan \angle BAD = \frac{BD}{AD}$, 则 AD = $\frac{BD}{\tan 30^\circ} = \sqrt{3} BD$. 在 Rt△BCD 中, ∠BCD = 60°, $\tan \angle BCD = \frac{BD}{CD}$, 则 $CD = \frac{BD}{\tan 60^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} BD$. ∴ AD - CD = AC, 即 $\sqrt{3} BD - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} BD = a, \therefore BD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$ m. 故选 D.

4. **C** 【解析】如图, 作 AH ⊥ OC 于 H. 设 OH = m,

$\therefore \sin \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2}$,
 $\therefore \angle AOB = 30^\circ$. \therefore 四边形 $OACB$ 是菱形,
 $\therefore \angle AOC = 2 \angle AOB = 60^\circ$, $\angle BOC = \angle AOB = 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OAH = 30^\circ$,
 $\therefore OA = OC = 2m$, $AH = \sqrt{3}m$, $\therefore A(m, \sqrt{3}m)$.
 \therefore 反比例函数 $y = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{x} (x > 0)$ 的图象经过点 A ,
 $\therefore \sqrt{3}m^2 = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore m = \sqrt{2}$ (负值已舍去),
 $\therefore OA = OC = 2\sqrt{2}$. 同理, 设 $DE = n$, 则 $OE = \sqrt{3}n$,
 $\therefore D(\sqrt{3}n, n)$, $\therefore \sqrt{3}n^2 = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore n = \sqrt{2}$
 (负值已舍去), $\therefore OE = \sqrt{6}$, $\therefore EC = OC - OE = 2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}$. 故选 C.

5. C 【解析】 $\because \tan \angle ABC = 2$,

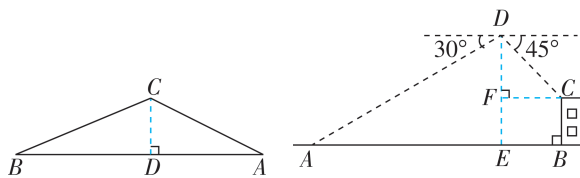
$\therefore \frac{AC}{BC} = 2$, \therefore 设 $BC = a$, 则 $AC = 2a$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, 由 $AB^2 = BC^2 + AC^2$, 可得 $AB = \sqrt{5}a$, 则 $\cos \angle BAC = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{5}a} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$. 过点 D 作 $DE \perp AD$, 且 $DE = \frac{1}{2}AD$, 连接 AE, BE , 如图. 由题意得 $AD = 3, CD = 2$, $\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore AE = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $\tan \angle DAE = \frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \cos \angle DAE = \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$. $\therefore \tan \angle BAC = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \tan \angle BAC = \tan \angle DAE$, $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAE$, $\therefore \angle BAC - \angle CAE = \angle DAE - \angle CAE$, $\therefore \angle DAC = \angle EAB$. 又 $\because \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\therefore \triangle ADC \sim \triangle AEB$, $\therefore \frac{DC}{EB} = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$. $\therefore DC = 2$, $\therefore EB = \sqrt{5}$. $\therefore BD \leq BE + DE = \sqrt{5} + \frac{3}{2}$, \therefore 当 B, E, D 在同一直线上时, BD 有最大值 $\sqrt{5} + \frac{3}{2}$, 故选 C.



6. 105° 【解析】由题意得 $\sin A - \frac{1}{2} = 0$, $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \cos B = 0$, $\therefore \sin A = \frac{1}{2}$, $\cos B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. $\therefore \angle A, \angle B$

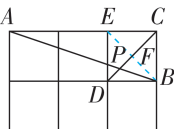
都为锐角, $\therefore \angle A = 30^\circ, \angle B = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle C = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 45^\circ = 105^\circ$. 故答案为 105° .

7. 220 【解析】如图, 过点 C 作 AB 的垂线, 垂足为点 D . $\because \sin B = \frac{5}{13} = \frac{CD}{BC}$, \therefore 设 $CD = 5x$ cm, 则 $BC = 13x$ cm. $\because \tan A = \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore AD = 2CD = 10x$ cm, $\therefore BD = \sqrt{BC^2 - CD^2} = \sqrt{(13x)^2 - (5x)^2} = 12x$ (cm), $\therefore AB = AD + BD = 10x + 12x = 22x$ (cm). $\because AB = 44$ cm, $\therefore 22x = 44$, $\therefore x = 2$, $\therefore CD = 10$ cm. 故 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot CD = \frac{1}{2} \times 44 \times 10 = 220$ (cm²). 故答案为 220.



8. $(30\sqrt{3} - 30)$ 【解析】如图, 过点 D 作 $DE \perp AB$ 于 E , 过点 C 作 $CF \perp DE$ 于 F . 由题意得 $AB = 60, DE = 30, \angle DAB = 30^\circ, \angle DCF = 45^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ADE$ 中, $\tan \angle DAE = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{DE}{AE}$, $\therefore AE = \frac{DE}{\tan 30^\circ} = \frac{30}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = 30\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore BE = AB - AE = 60 - 30\sqrt{3}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DFC$ 中, $\angle DCF = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CDF = 90^\circ - \angle DCF = 45^\circ = \angle DCF$, $\therefore DF = CF = 60 - 30\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore BC = EF = DE - DF = 30 - (60 - 30\sqrt{3}) = (30\sqrt{3} - 30)$, \therefore 教学楼 BC 的高度为 $(30\sqrt{3} - 30)$ 米. 故答案为 $(30\sqrt{3} - 30)$.

9. 2 【解析】如图, 连接 BE 交 CD 于 F . \because 四边形 $BCED$ 是正方形, $\therefore DF = CF = \frac{1}{2}CD, BF = \frac{1}{2}BE, CD = BE, BE \perp CD$, $\therefore BF = CF$. 根据题意得 $AC \parallel BD$, $\therefore \triangle BDP \sim \triangle ACP$, $\therefore DP : CP = BD : AC = 1 : 3$, $\therefore DP : DF = 1 : 2$, $\therefore DP = \frac{1}{3}DF = \frac{1}{6}CD = \frac{1}{6}BE$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BPF$ 中, $\tan \angle BPF = \frac{BF}{PF} = 2$. $\therefore \angle APD = \angle BPF$, $\therefore \tan \angle APD = 2$.



关键点拨

根据题意画图可得点 P 是 AC, AB 垂直平分线的交点, 再利用锐角三角函数和勾股定理即可解决问题.

10. $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{57}$ 【解析】根据题意可知, 点 P 是 AC , AB 垂直平分线的交点, 再利用锐角三角函数和勾股定理即可解决问题.

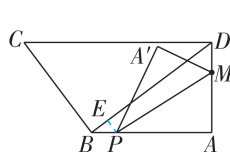
关于直线 PM 的对称点是点 A' , $\therefore \angle AMP = \angle A'MP$, $\therefore \tan \angle A'MP = \tan \angle AMP = \frac{AP}{AM} = \frac{19}{12}$.

如图(4), 当点 P 在 BC 上时, 过点 P 作 $PF \perp AD$ 于 F , 过点 B 作 $BJ \perp PF$ 于 J , \therefore 四边形 $ABJF$ 是矩形, $\therefore AB = JF = 8, AF = BJ$. 同

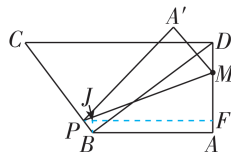
(2) 易知 $\triangle BJP \sim \triangle BAD$, $\therefore \frac{BP}{BD} = \frac{BJ}{AB}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{10} =$

$\frac{BJ}{8}$, $\therefore BJ = \frac{4}{5}$, $\therefore AF = \frac{4}{5}$, $PJ = \sqrt{PB^2 - BJ^2} = \frac{3}{5}$,

$\therefore MF = \frac{16}{5}, PF = \frac{43}{5}$, $\therefore \tan \angle A'MP = \tan \angle AMP = \frac{PF}{MF} = \frac{43}{16}$. 综上所述, $\tan \angle A'MP$ 的值为 $\frac{19}{12}$ 或 $\frac{43}{16}$.



图(3)



图(4)

第二章 二次函数

1 二次函数

刷基础

1. **A** 【解析】根据题意得 $m-1=2$, $\therefore m=3$. 故选 A.

2. **A** 【解析】① $y=2(x+1)(x-3)=2(x^2-2x-3)=2x^2-4x-6$, 是二次函数; ②该函数是二次函数; ③该函数不是二次函数; ④该函数的分母含有字母, 不是二次函数; ⑤ $y=x^2-(x+4)(x+2)=x^2-x^2-6x-8=-6x-8$, 是一次函数; ⑥ $y=ax^2+bx+c$, 不一定是二次函数; ⑦ $y=\frac{x^4}{x^2}$ 的

右边是分式, 不是二次函数; ⑧等号右边是分式, 不是二次函数; ⑨含有二次根式, 不是二次函数. 故选 A.

3. **C** 【解析】A 选项, $y=3x^2-2x+5$, 二次项系数是 3, 故不合题意; B 选项, $y=x^2-3x+2$, 二次项系数是 1, 故不合题意; C 选项, $y=-3x^2-x$, 二次项系数是 -3, 故符合题意; D 选项, $y=x^2-3$, 二次项系数是 1, 故不合题意. 故选 C.

4. **-1 0 -2** 【解析】 $\because y=(x-2)(1-x)-3x=-x^2-2$, \therefore 该二次函数的二次项系数是 -1, 一次项系数是 0, 常数项是 -2. 故答案为 -1, 0, -2.

5. **A** 【解析】根据题意得 $w=(x-30)y$, 即 $w=(x-30)(-2x+80)$. 故选 A.

6. **$y=a(1+x)^2$** 【解析】根据题意得 $y=a(1+x)^2$. 故答案为 $y=a(1+x)^2$.

7. 【解】(1) \because 篱笆总长为 35 m, 鸡场的边 AB 长为 x m, $\therefore BC=35-3x+2+2=(39-3x)$ m, 故答案为 $(39-3x)$ m.

(2) $S=x(39-3x)=-3x^2+39x$.

答: S 关于 x 的函数关系式为 $S=-3x^2+39x$.

(3) 能围成总面积为 108 m^2 的两个长方形养

易错警示

二次函数的一般形式 $y=ax^2+bx+c$ (a, b, c 是常数, $a \neq 0$) 中, 二次项系数 $a \neq 0$, 解此类题易出现只关注满足指数的要求, 而忽略对二次项系数的限制, 从而导致错误.

归纳总结

判断函数是否为二次函数必须满足下面 3 个条件:

①等号右边必须是关于自变量的整式; ②自变量的最高次数是 2; ③二次项系数不为 0.

鸡场. 根据题意得 $-3x^2+39x=108$, 解得 $x_1=4$,

$x_2=9$. \because 墙的长度 $a=20$ m, $\therefore \begin{cases} 39-3x \leq 20, \\ 39-3x \geq 2, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \frac{19}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{37}{3}$, $\therefore x_1=4$ 不符合题意, 舍去, $\therefore AB$ 的长为 9 m.

刷易错

8. **D** 【解析】 \because 函数 $y=(k-2)x^{k^2-2k+2}+kx+1$ 是关于 x 的二次函数, $\therefore k-2 \neq 0, k^2-2k+2=2$, $\therefore k=0$. 故选 D.

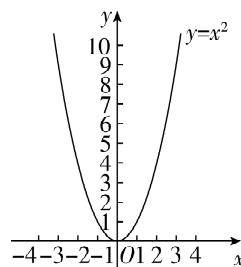
2 二次函数的图象与性质

课时 1 二次函数 $y=x^2$ 与 $y=-x^2$ 的图象与性质

刷基础

1. **A** 【解析】二次函数 $y=x^2$ 的图象最低点是原点, 开口向上, 所以其图象经过第一、二象限. 故选 A.

2. **A** 【解析】二次函数 $y=x^2$ 图象如图所示. 若 $y_1 < y_2 < y_3$, 则 $m > -0.5$, 故 A 错误, 符合题意. 当 $y_1 = y_3$ 时, 点 (m, y_1) 和 $(m+2, y_3)$ 关于对称轴 y 轴对称, $\therefore m+m+2=0$, $\therefore m=-1$, $\therefore m+1=0$, $\therefore y_2=0$, 故 B 正确, 不符合题意. 若 $m=-\frac{3}{4}$, 则 $m+1=\frac{1}{4}, m+2=\frac{5}{4}$. $\because \left|\frac{1}{4}\right| < \left|-\frac{3}{4}\right| < \left|\frac{5}{4}\right|$, $\therefore y_2 < y_1 < y_3$, 故 C 正确, 不符合题意.



$\therefore y_3 - y_2 = (m+2)^2 - (m+1)^2 = 2m+3, y_2 - y_1 = (m+1)^2 - m^2 = 2m+1, 2m+3 > 2m+1$, \therefore 无论 m 取何值, 都有 $y_3 - y_2 > y_2 - y_1$, 故 D 正确, 不符合