

范围内,∴路面设置的宽度符合要求.

(3)经过1年后,该农户可以达到预期净利润400万元.理由如下:假设经过1年后,该农户可以达到预期净利润400万元,根据题意得 $100(300-2x)(200-4x)-50\times[2\times300\times$

$2x+2(200-4x)x]-250\,000-330\,000-250\,000=4\,000\,000$,整理得 $x^2-200x+975=0$,解得 $x_1=5, x_2=195$.又∵ $5\leq x\leq 12$,∴ $x=5$ 符合题意,∴假设成立,即经过1年后,该农户可以达到预期净利润400万元.

第九章 图形的相似

1 成比例线段

课时1 成比例线段及比例的基本性质



刷基础

1. D 【解析】设这段高速公路的实际长度是 x 厘米,则有 $5.5:x=1:1\,000\,000$,解得 $x=5\,500\,000$. $5\,500\,000$ 厘米 $=55$ 千米. 故选 D.

2. 5:8 【解析】因为 $AB=2.5$ m, $CD=400$ cm $=4$ m,所以 $AB:CD=2.5:4=5:8$.

3. 21 【解析】∵ $BM:AM=5:4$,∴可设 $BM=5x$, $AM=4x$,∴ $BM+AM=9x$. ∵ $AB=27$,且 $AB=BM+AM$,∴ $9x=27$,∴ $x=3$,∴ $AM=12$, $BM=15$. ∵点 N 是线段 AM 的中点,∴ $MN=\frac{1}{2}AM=6$,∴ $BN=BM+MN=15+6=21$. 故答案为 21.

4. B 【解析】A 选项, $4\times10=5\times8$,是成比例线段,所以该选项不符合题意; B 选项, $1.1\times4.4\neq2.2\times3.3$,不是成比例线段,所以该选项符合题意; C 选项, $2\times5\sqrt{3}=2\sqrt{15}\times\sqrt{5}$,是成比例线段,所以该选项不符合题意; D 选项, $0.8\times2.4=3\times0.64$,是成比例线段,所以该选项不符合题意. 故选 B.

5. B 【解析】∵长度按从长到短的顺序分别为 4,3,2, a 的四条线段是成比例线段,∴ $\frac{4}{3}=\frac{2}{a}$,解得 $a=\frac{3}{2}$,即 a 的值为 $\frac{3}{2}$. 故选 B.

6. 【解】这两个等腰三角形的腰长与底边长是成比例线段.

理由:∵在等腰三角形 ABC 和等腰三角形 $A_1B_1C_1$ 中,底边的长 $BC=4$ cm, $B_1C_1=6$ cm,它们的周长分别为 16 cm 和 24 cm,∴ $AB=\frac{1}{2}\times(16-4)=6$ (cm), $A_1B_1=\frac{1}{2}\times(24-6)=9$ (cm).

∴ $\frac{AB}{A_1B_1}=\frac{6}{9}=\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{BC}{B_1C_1}=\frac{4}{6}=\frac{2}{3}$,

∴ $\frac{AB}{A_1B_1}=\frac{BC}{B_1C_1}$,∴这两个等腰三角形的腰长与底边长是成比例线段.

归纳总结
比例尺=图上距离:实际距离,要注意单位需要一致.

易错警示
四条线段成比例需按大小排序后,再由前两项的比值等于后两项的比值求解,而未知线段长度不确定,所以需要分情况讨论.

7. D 【解析】因为 $\frac{x}{y}=\frac{4}{3}$,所以 $3x=4y$, $\frac{3}{x}=\frac{3x}{x^2}=\frac{4y}{x^2}\neq\frac{4}{y}$,故 A 不符合题意; 因为 $\frac{x}{y}=\frac{4}{3}$,所以

$\frac{x}{3}=\frac{4y}{9}\neq\frac{y}{4}$,故 B 不符合题意; 因为 $\frac{x}{y}=\frac{4}{3}$,所以

以 $3x=4y$, $4x=\frac{4}{3}\times3x=\frac{4}{3}\times4y=\frac{16}{3}y\neq3y$,故 C

不符合题意; 因为 $\frac{x}{y}=\frac{4}{3}$,所以 $3x=4y$,故 D 符合

题意. 故选 D.

8. 5:3 【解析】∵ $3m-5n=0$,∴ $3m=5n$,∴ $m:n=5:3$.

9. 19:13 【解析】∵ $\frac{a+2b}{2a-b}=\frac{9}{5}$,∴ $5(a+2b)=9(2a-b)$,∴ $13a=19b$,∴ $a:b=19:13$. 故答案为 19:13.

10. (1)【解】∵ $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{c}{d}$,且 $a=1, b=2$,

∴ $\frac{1}{2}=\frac{c}{d}$,∴ $d=2c$.

又∵ $c+d=6$,∴ $c=2, d=4$.

(2)【证明】∵ $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{c}{d}$,∴ $\frac{a}{b}-1=\frac{c}{d}-1$,

∴ $\frac{a-b}{b}=\frac{c-d}{d}$,∴ $\frac{a-b}{c-d}=\frac{b}{d}$,∴ $\frac{b-a}{d-c}=\frac{b}{d}$.

刷易错

11. 15 或 $\frac{12}{5}$ 或 $\frac{20}{3}$ 【解析】设所加的线段长为

x cm,则由四条线段成比例得 $\frac{4}{6}=\frac{10}{x}$ 或 $\frac{4}{x}=\frac{10}{6}$

或 $\frac{6}{10}=\frac{x}{4}$ 或 $\frac{6}{x}=\frac{10}{6}$,解得 $x=15$ 或 $x=\frac{20}{3}$ 或 $x=\frac{12}{5}$.

课时2 比例的其他性质



刷基础

1. C 【解析】由比例的性质,得 $2a=5b$,故 A 选项正确; 由 $2a=5b$,得 $\frac{a}{5}=\frac{b}{2}$,故 B 选项正确; $a+b$ 有无数个值,故 C 选项不一定正确; 由合

比性质,得 $\frac{a+b}{b}=\frac{7}{2}$,故 D 选项正确. 故选 C.

2. **D** 【解析】 $\because \frac{m}{n}=\frac{3}{4}, \therefore \frac{m+n}{n}=\frac{3+4}{4}=\frac{7}{4}$. 故选 D.

3. $\frac{10}{3}$ 【解析】 $\because \frac{x}{y}=\frac{10}{7}, \therefore \frac{x}{x-y}=\frac{10}{10-7}=\frac{10}{3}$. 故答案为 $\frac{10}{3}$.

4. $\frac{27}{7}$ 【解析】 $\because \frac{x-y}{13}=\frac{y}{7}, \therefore \frac{x-y}{y}=\frac{13}{7}$,
 $\therefore \frac{x-y+2y}{y}=\frac{13+7 \times 2}{7}$, 即 $\frac{x+y}{y}=\frac{27}{7}$. 故答案为 $\frac{27}{7}$.

5. **C** 【解析】 $\because \frac{x}{y}=\frac{m}{n}=\frac{4}{5}(y+n \neq 0), \therefore \frac{x+m}{y+n}=\frac{4}{5}$. 故选 C.

6. **C** 【解析】设 $\frac{a}{2}=\frac{b}{3}=\frac{c}{4}=k \neq 0$, 则 $a=2k, b=3k, c=4k$. $\because a+2b=16, \therefore 2k+6k=16$, 解得 $k=2, \therefore c=4 \times 2=8$. 故选 C.

7. **C** 【解析】 $\because \frac{x}{2}=\frac{y}{7}=\frac{z}{5} \neq 0, \therefore \frac{x+y-z}{4}=\frac{x}{2}$,
 $\frac{x+x+z}{9}=\frac{x}{2}, \therefore x+y-z=2x, 2x+z=\frac{9}{2}x$,
 $\therefore \frac{x+y-z}{2x+z}=\frac{2x}{\frac{9}{2}x}=\frac{4}{9}$, 故选 C.

8. **A** 【解析】 $\because \frac{a}{b}=\frac{c}{d}=\frac{e}{f}=\frac{1}{3}, \therefore \frac{3a}{3b}=\frac{-2c}{-2d}=\frac{e}{f}=\frac{1}{3}$,
 $\therefore \frac{3a-2c+e}{3b-2d+f}=\frac{1}{3}$. 故选 A.

9. $\frac{42}{7}$ 【解析】 $\because \frac{AB}{A'B'}=\frac{BC}{B'C'}=\frac{CD}{C'D'}=\frac{DA}{D'A'}=\frac{4}{7}$,
 $\therefore \frac{AB+BC+CD+AD}{A'B'+B'C'+C'D'+A'D'}=\frac{4}{7}$. \because 四边形 ABCD 的周长为 $AB+BC+CD+AD=24$ cm,
 $\therefore AB+BC+CD+AD=\frac{4}{7}(A'B'+B'C'+C'D'+A'D')$, 即 $A'B'+B'C'+C'D'+A'D'=\frac{7}{4} \times 24=42$ (cm), \therefore 四边形 $A'B'C'D'$ 的周长为 42 cm.

10. 【解】(1) $\because \frac{a}{5}=\frac{b}{4}=\frac{c}{6} \neq 0, \therefore \frac{2a+b}{10+4}=\frac{2a+b}{14}=\frac{c}{6}, \therefore 2a+b=\frac{14c}{6}, \therefore \frac{2a+b}{3c}=\frac{14c}{6 \times 3c}=\frac{7}{9}$.
 (2) $\because \frac{a}{5}=\frac{b}{4}=\frac{c}{6} \neq 0, \therefore \frac{a+b+c}{15}=\frac{a}{5}=\frac{b}{4}=\frac{c}{6}$,
 $\therefore \frac{90}{15}=\frac{a}{5}=\frac{b}{4}=\frac{c}{6}=6, \therefore a=30, b=24, c=36$.

易错警示
 本题容易因忽视 $a+b+c=0$ 的情况而漏解.

另解

$\because \frac{a}{2}=\frac{b}{3}=\frac{c}{4} \neq 0$,
 $\therefore \frac{a+2b}{2+2 \times 3}=\frac{c}{4}$. 又 $\because a+2b=16, \therefore \frac{16}{8}=\frac{c}{4}, \therefore c=8$. 此类题用“设 k 法”求解更简便.

11. 【解】设 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DEF$ 的周长分别是 x 厘米和 y 厘米. $\because \frac{AB}{DE}=\frac{BC}{EF}=\frac{CA}{FD}=\frac{2}{3}$,
 $\therefore \frac{AB+BC+CA}{DE+EF+FD}=\frac{x}{y}=\frac{2}{3}$, ① 由题意可得 $y-x=15$, ② 由①得 $x=\frac{2}{3}y$. ③ 将③代入②, 得 $y-\frac{2}{3}y=15, \therefore y=45$. 将 $y=45$ 代入②, 得 $x=30$. 故 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DEF$ 的周长分别是 30 厘米和 45 厘米.

刷易错

12. -1 或 $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】当 $a+b+c=0$ 时, $a=-(b+c)$, 因而 $k=\frac{a}{b+c}=\frac{-(b+c)}{b+c}=-1$; 当 $a+b+c \neq 0$ 时, $k=\frac{a+b+c}{(b+c)+(a+b)+(a+c)}=\frac{1}{2}$. 故 k 的值是 -1 或 $\frac{1}{2}$.

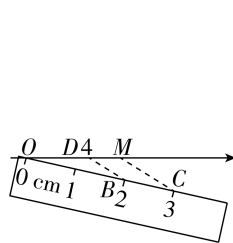
2 平行线分线段成比例

刷基础

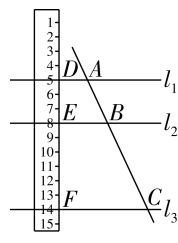
1. **C** 【解析】 $\because a \parallel b \parallel c, \therefore \frac{AB}{AC}=\frac{DE}{DF}$, 故 A 不符合题意; $\because a \parallel b \parallel c, \therefore \frac{AB}{BC}=\frac{DE}{EF}$, 故 B 不符合题意; \because 线段 AD, BE, CF 不是直线 m, n 上的线段, $\therefore \frac{AD}{BE}$ 与 $\frac{BE}{CF}$ 不一定相等, 故 C 符合题意; $\because a \parallel b \parallel c, \therefore \frac{BC}{AC}=\frac{EF}{DF}, \therefore \frac{BC}{EF}=\frac{AC}{DF}$, 故 D 不符合题意. 故选 C.

2. **B** 【解析】 $\because a \parallel b \parallel c, \therefore \frac{AB}{BC}=\frac{DE}{EF}$, 即 $\frac{6}{2}=\frac{9}{EF}$, $\therefore EF=3$. 故选 B.

3. $\frac{6}{3}$ 【解析】如图. $\because BD \parallel MC, OD=4, OC=3$ cm, $OB=2$ cm, $\therefore \frac{OD}{OM}=\frac{OB}{OC}=\frac{2}{3}$, 即 $\frac{4}{OM}=\frac{2}{3}, \therefore OM=6, \therefore$ 点 M 对应的数是 6, 故答案为 6.



(第 3 题图)



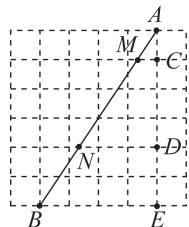
(第 4 题图)

4. $\frac{8}{3}$ 【解析】如图. $\because l_1 \parallel l_2 \parallel l_3, \therefore \frac{AB}{BC}=\frac{DE}{EF}$.

$\because DE=8-5=3(\text{cm}), EF=14-8=6(\text{cm}), AC=12\text{cm}, \therefore \frac{12-BC}{BC}=\frac{3}{6}, \therefore BC=8\text{cm}$, 故答案为 8.

5. **A** 【解析】 $\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore AB:DB=AC:EC$.
 $\because AD:DB=3:5, \therefore AB:DB=8:5, \therefore AC:EC=8:5$.
 $\because EF \parallel AB, \therefore CF:CB=CE:CA=5:8$. 故选 A.

6. **B** 【解析】如图, 在 $\triangle ABE$ 中, $MC \parallel ND \parallel BE$,
 $\therefore AM:MN:NB=AC:CD:DE=1:3:2$. 故选 B.



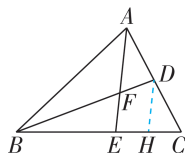
7. $\frac{16}{5}$

添加辅助线

过点 D 作 $DH \parallel AE$, 交 BC 于点 H , 根据平行线分线段成比例的基本事实的推论计算即可.
 过一点作已知直线的平行线为常用方法.

【解析】 $\because D$ 是 AC 的中点, $\therefore AD=DC$. 如图, 过点 D 作 $DH \parallel AE$, 交 BC 于点 H , 则 $\frac{CH}{HE}=\frac{CD}{DA}=1$.

$\frac{BE}{EH}=\frac{BF}{FD}=3, \therefore \frac{BE}{EC}=\frac{3}{2}$. $\because BC=8, \therefore CE=8 \times \frac{2}{5}=\frac{16}{5}$. 故答案为 $\frac{16}{5}$.

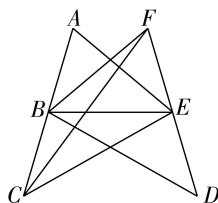


8. 【解】(1) 因为 $DE=3, EF=2$, 所以 $DE:EF=3:2$. 又因为 $FH \parallel AB$, 所以 $DB:BH=DE:EF=3:2$.

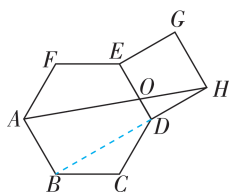
(2) 因为 $BD=BC, DB:BH=3:2$, 所以 $BC:BH=3:2$. 因为 $FH \parallel AB$, 所以 $AC:AF=BC:BH=3:2$. 又因为 $AC=3$, 所以 $AF=2$.

刷提升

1. **D** 【解析】如图所示, 令 $AB=BC=1, DE=EF=1$, 则 $\frac{AB}{BC}=\frac{DE}{EF}$. 由图可知, BE 不平行于 CF , AE 不平行于 BF, DB 不平行于 EC , 故选 D.



(第 1 题图)



(第 2 题图)

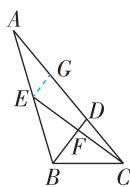
思路分析

先证明 $\triangle BEF \cong \triangle BCF$ (ASA), 取 AD 的中点 G , 连接 EG , 则 EG 是 $\triangle ABD$ 的中位线, 可得 $\frac{CD}{DG}=\frac{CF}{FE}=1$, 证出 DF 是 $\triangle CEG$ 的中位线, 最后根据勾股定理计算 BE 的长即可得到结果.

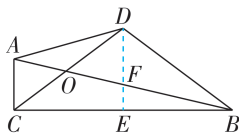
2. **B** 【解析】连接 BD , 如图所示. 由正六边形和正方形的性质易得 B, D, H 三点共线. 设正六边形的边长为 a , 则 $AB=BC=CD=DE=DH=a$. \because 在 $\triangle BCD$ 中, $BC=CD=a, \angle BCD=120^\circ, \therefore \angle CBD=\angle CDB=30^\circ, \therefore$ 易得 $BD=\sqrt{3}a$.
 \because 正六边形 $ABCDEF$ 中, $DE \parallel AB, \therefore \frac{OA}{OH}=\frac{BD}{DH}=\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{a}=\sqrt{3}$. 故选 B.

$\frac{BD}{DH}=\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{a}=\sqrt{3}$. 故选 B.

3. **10** 【解析】 $\because E$ 是 AB 的中点, $\therefore AE=BE=\frac{1}{2}AB$. $\because CE \perp BD, \therefore \angle BFE=\angle BFC=90^\circ$. $\because BD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的角平分线, $\therefore \angle EBF=\angle CBF$. 又 $\because BF=BF, \therefore \triangle BEF \cong \triangle BCF$ (ASA), $\therefore EF=CF$. $\because CE=2BD=8, \therefore EF=CF=BD=4$. 如图, 取 AD 的中点 G , 连接 EG , $\therefore EG$ 是 $\triangle ABD$ 的中位线, $\therefore EG=\frac{1}{2}BD=\frac{1}{2} \times 4=2, EG \parallel BD, \therefore \frac{CD}{DG}=\frac{CF}{FE}=1, \therefore DG=CD, \therefore DF$ 是 $\triangle CEG$ 的中位线, $\therefore DF=\frac{1}{2}EG=\frac{1}{2} \times 2=1, \therefore BF=BD-DF=4-1=3$. \because 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BEF$ 中, $BE=\sqrt{BF^2+EF^2}=\sqrt{3^2+4^2}=5, \therefore AB=2BE=2 \times 5=10$. 故答案为 10.



4. $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】过 D 作 $DE \perp BC$ 于 E , 交 AB 于 F , 如图所示. 设 $\angle ABC=\alpha, \angle ABD=\beta, \therefore \angle DAB=2\angle ABC=2\alpha, \angle DBC=\alpha+\beta$. $\because BD=CD, DE \perp BC, \therefore \angle DCB=\angle DBC=\alpha+\beta, CE=BE, \angle BDF+(\alpha+\beta)=90^\circ$. 在 $\triangle DAO$ 和 $\triangle BCO$ 中, 由三角形内角和定理可知 $\angle ADO+2\alpha=(\alpha+\beta)+\alpha, \therefore \angle ADO=\beta$. $\because \angle ACB=90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACO+(\alpha+\beta)=90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACD=\angle FDB$. 在 $\triangle DAC$ 和 $\triangle BFD$ 中, $\begin{cases} \angle ACD=\angle FDB, \\ CD=DB, \\ \angle ADC=\angle FBD, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle DAC \cong \triangle BFD$ (ASA), $\therefore BF=AD$. $\because AC \perp CB, DE \perp CB, \therefore AC \parallel DE, \therefore \frac{BE}{CE}=\frac{BF}{FA}=1, \therefore FA=FB, \therefore F$ 是 AB 的中点, $\therefore \frac{AD}{AB}=\frac{BF}{AB}=\frac{1}{2}$, 故答案为 $\frac{1}{2}$.



5. 【解】(1) $\because l_1 \parallel l_2 \parallel l_3, \therefore \frac{AD}{AB}=\frac{HE}{HC}$, 即 $\frac{AD}{12}=\frac{3}{3+6}, \therefore AD=4, \therefore DB=AB-AD=12-4=8$.

(2) \because 平移 AB 使得 A 与 H 重合, $\therefore BD=8$, $AD=4$. $\because DF \parallel AC, DE \parallel CF$, \therefore 四边形 $DECF$ 为平行四边形, $\therefore DE=CF=5$. $\because DF \parallel AC$, $\therefore \frac{BF}{FC} = \frac{BD}{AD}$, 即 $\frac{BF}{5} = \frac{8}{4}$, $\therefore BF=10$.

刷素养

6. (1) 【证明】过 C 作 $CE \parallel DA$, 交 BA 的延长线于 E . $\because CE \parallel AD$, $\therefore \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{BA}{EA}$, $\angle 2 = \angle ACE$, $\angle 1 = \angle E$. $\because AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$, $\therefore \angle ACE = \angle E$, $\therefore AE=AC$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{BD}{CD}$.
- (2) 【解】 $\because AB=3, BC=4, \angle ABC=90^\circ$, $\therefore AC=5$. $\because AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC$, $\therefore \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{CD}{BD}$, 即 $\frac{5}{3} = \frac{CD}{BD}$, $\therefore BD = \frac{3}{8}BC = \frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore AD = \sqrt{BD^2 + AB^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 3^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $\therefore \triangle ABD$ 的周长为 $\frac{3}{2} + 3 + \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{9+3\sqrt{5}}{2}$. 故答案为 $\frac{9+3\sqrt{5}}{2}$.

3 相似多边形

刷基础

1. C 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD \sim$ 四边形 $EFGH$, \therefore 由题图可得相似比为 $\frac{AB}{EF} = 2$, 即它们的相似比为 $2:1$. 故选 C.
2. C 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle FAB = \angle B = \angle C = \angle D = 90^\circ$. 根据折叠的性质可知 $AB=AF, \angle AFE = \angle B = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $ABEF$ 是正方形, $\therefore AB=BE=EF=AF$. 设 $AD=x$, $\therefore DF=1$, $\therefore AB=CD=BE=EF=AF=x-1$. \because 四边形 $FECD$ ($EF > DF$) 与矩形 $ABCD$ 相似, $\therefore \frac{EF}{AD} = \frac{FD}{CD}$, $\therefore \frac{x-1}{x} = \frac{1}{x-1}$, 解得 $x_1 = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}, x_2 = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}$ (不合题意, 舍去), 经检验, $x = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 是分式方程的解, 且符合题意, 故选 C.
3. 【解】(1) \because 四边形 $ABCD \sim$ 四边形 $A'B'C'D'$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle A' = 102^\circ$, 相似比为 $\frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore \angle D' = 360^\circ - 102^\circ - 90^\circ - 120^\circ = 48^\circ$. 故答案为 $48^\circ, \frac{3}{2}$.
- (2) \because 四边形 $ABCD \sim$ 四边形 $A'B'C'D'$, $\therefore \frac{BC}{B'C'} = \frac{CD}{C'D'} = \frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore BC = \frac{3}{2} \times 8 = 12, CD = \frac{3}{2} \times$

关键点拨

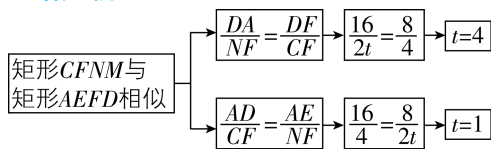
根据相似多边形的对应边成比例列出分式方程并求解, 即可得出答案.

关键点拨

判定两个多边形相似, 必须同时具备: ①边数相等; ②角对应相等; ③边对应成比例.

10=15.

4. 思路分析



【解】设运动 t s 能使矩形 $CFNM$ 与矩形 $AEFD$ 相似. 由题意得 $\frac{16}{2t} = \frac{8}{4}$ 或 $\frac{16}{4} = \frac{8}{2t}$, 解得 $t=4$ 或 $t=1$. \therefore 当 M, N 运动 4 s 或 1 s 时能使矩形 $CFNM$ 与矩形 $AEFD$ 相似.

5. A 【解析】

A	阴影三角形与原三角形的对应角相等、对应边的比相等, 符合相似多边形的定义	符合题意
B	阴影矩形与原矩形的对应角相等, 但对应边的比不相等, 不符合相似多边形的定义	不符合题意
C	阴影五边形与原五边形的对应角相等, 但对应边的比不相等, 不符合相似多边形的定义	不符合题意
D	阴影六边形与原六边形的对应角相等, 但对应边的比不相等, 不符合相似多边形的定义	不符合题意

故选 A.

6. A 【解析】 \because 三个矩形的内角都是直角, 甲、乙、丙相邻两边的比分别为 $4:6=2:3, 1.5:2=3:4, 2:3$, \therefore 甲与丙相似, 故选 A.

7. 【解】(1) $\because E, F$ 分别是 OA, OB 的中点, $\therefore FE = \frac{1}{2}AB, FE \parallel AB$. $\because G, H$ 分别是 OC, OD 的中点, $\therefore HG = \frac{1}{2}CD, HG \parallel CD$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AB=CD, AB \parallel CD$, $\therefore EF=HG, FE \parallel HG$, \therefore 四边形 $EFGH$ 是平行四边形.
- (2) 相似. 理由如下: 由 (1) 得 $FE \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle OEF = \angle OAB$, 同理 $\angle OEH = \angle OAD$, $\therefore \angle HEF = \angle DAB$, 同理 $\angle EFG = \angle ABC$, $\angle FGH = \angle BCD, \angle GHE = \angle CDA$. 易知 $\frac{EF}{AB} = \frac{FG}{BC} = \frac{GH}{CD} = \frac{HE}{DA} = \frac{1}{2}$, \therefore 平行四边形 $EFGH \sim$ 平行四边形 $ABCD$.

4 探索三角形相似的条件

课时1 相似三角形的有关概念及判定定理1

刷基础

1. **B** 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$, $AB = 8$, $A'B' = 6$, $\therefore \frac{BC}{B'C'} = \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$. 故选 B.

2. **B** 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 的三边长分别为 $1, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2}$, $\triangle A'B'C'$ 的两边长分别为 $\sqrt{2}$ 和 $\sqrt{6}$, $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\therefore 1, \sqrt{3}$ 与 $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{6}$ 分别是对应边的长. 设

$\triangle A'B'C'$ 的第三边长是 x , 则 $1 : \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} : x$, $\therefore x = 2$. 故选 B.

3. **30** 【解析】由作图可知, AD 平分 $\angle CAB$, $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle DAB$. $\because \triangle DAC \sim \triangle ABC$, $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle B$, $\therefore \angle CAB = 2\angle B$. $\because \angle CAB + \angle B = 90^\circ$, $\therefore 3\angle B = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle B = 30^\circ$.

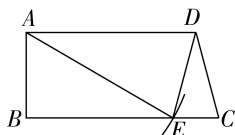
4. **C** 【解析】 $\because \angle 1 = \angle 2$, $\angle DAE = \angle BAC$, $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$, 故 A 不符合题意; $\because \angle 1 = \angle 3$, $\angle DAE = \angle DAC$, $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACD$, 故 B 不符合题意; 在 $\triangle ADE$ 和 $\triangle EDC$ 中, 只有条件 $\angle 1 = \angle 3$, 不能判定 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle EDC$, 故 C 符合题意; $\because \angle 2 = \angle 3$, $\angle BAC = \angle DAC$, $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ACD$, 故 D 不符合题意. 故选 C.

5. **A** 【解析】易知 $AB = 2$, $CD = 3$, $AD = 5$, $AB \parallel CD$, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle ADC$, $\angle ABC = \angle BCD$. 在 $\triangle AOB$ 和 $\triangle DOC$ 中, $\because \angle BAD = \angle ADC$, $\angle ABC = \angle BCD$, $\therefore \triangle AOB \sim \triangle DOC$, $\therefore \frac{AO}{DO} = \frac{AB}{DC}$, 即 $\frac{AO}{5-AO} = \frac{2}{3}$, $\therefore AO = 2$. 故选 A.

6. (1) 【解】 $\because D, E$ 分别是边 AC, BC 的中点, $\therefore DE \parallel AB$, $DE = \frac{1}{2}AB = 5$, $\therefore \angle DEC = \angle B$. 又 $\because \angle F = \angle B$, $\therefore \angle DEC = \angle F$, $\therefore DF = DE = 5$.

(2) 【证明】 $\because AC = BC$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle B$. $\because DE \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle A$, $\angle CED = \angle B$, $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle B$. $\because \angle B = \angle F$, $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle F$. $\because \angle CED = \angle DEF$, $\therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle DFE$.

7. (1) 【解】如图, 点 E 即为所求.



(2) 【证明】如图. 由(1)知 $\angle AEB = 30^\circ$. $\because \angle BAD = \angle B = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle DAE =$

$\angle AEB = 30^\circ$. 由作图得 $AD = AE$, $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle AED = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle DAE) = 75^\circ$. $\because AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle DEC = \angle ADE = \angle AED = 75^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle C = 75^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle C$, $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle DCE$.

刷易错

易错警示 8. 2 或 4. 5 【解析】当 $\triangle AEF \sim \triangle ABC$ 时, $\frac{AE}{AF} = \frac{AB}{AC}$, 即 $\frac{3}{AF} = \frac{9}{6}$, $\therefore AF = 2$; 当 $\triangle AEF \sim \triangle ACB$ 时, $\frac{AE}{AF} = \frac{AC}{AB}$, 即 $\frac{3}{AF} = \frac{6}{9}$, $\therefore AF = 4.5$.

分类讨论时, 要注意对应关系的变化, 防止遗漏.

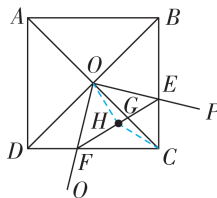
刷提升

关键点拨 1. **A** 【解析】当 3, 4 为直角边长, 6, 8 也为直角边长时, 此时两三角形相似, 不合题意; 当 3, 4 为直角边长时, $m = 5$, 则 8 为另一直角三角形的斜边长, 所以 $n = \sqrt{8^2 - 6^2} = 2\sqrt{7}$, 故 $m + n = 5 + 2\sqrt{7}$; 当 6, 8 为直角边长时, $n = 10$, 则 4 为另一直角三角形的斜边长, 所以 $m = \sqrt{4^2 - 3^2} = \sqrt{7}$, 故 $m + n = 10 + \sqrt{7}$. 故选 A.

2. **D** 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore OD = OC$, $AC \perp BD$, $\angle ODF = \angle OCE = 45^\circ$. $\because \angle DOF + \angle FOC = 90^\circ$, $\angle COE + \angle FOC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DOF = \angle COE$, $\therefore \triangle DOF \cong \triangle COE$ (ASA), 故 A 选项正确, 不符合题意. $\because \triangle COE \cong \triangle DOF$, $\therefore OE = OF$, $\therefore \triangle OFE$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore \angle OFE = 45^\circ$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle OCD = 45^\circ$. 在 $\triangle OGE$ 和 $\triangle FGC$ 中, $\because \angle OGE = \angle FGC$, $\angle OEG = \angle FCG = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle OGE \sim \triangle FGC$, 故 B 选项正确, 不符合题意. $\because \triangle COE \cong \triangle DOF$, $\therefore \triangle COE$ 的面积等于 $\triangle DOF$ 的面积, \therefore 四边形 $CEOF$ 的面积等于 $\triangle ODC$ 的面积. $\because \triangle ODC$ 的面积等于正方形 $ABCD$ 面积的 $\frac{1}{4}$, \therefore 四边形 $CEOF$

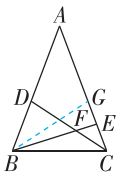
的面积等于正方形 $ABCD$ 面积的 $\frac{1}{4}$, $\therefore S_{\text{正方形}ABCD} = 4S_{\text{四边形}CEOF}$, 故 C 选项正确, 不符合题意. 如图, 连接 OH, CH . $\text{Rt}\triangle OFE$ 中, OH 为斜边上的中线, 则 $OH = \frac{1}{2}EF$. $\text{Rt}\triangle CEF$ 中,

CH 为斜边上的中线, 则 $CH = \frac{1}{2}EF$, $\therefore OH = CH$, \therefore 点 H 在线段 OC 的垂直平分线上, $\therefore H$ 点的轨



迹是一条线段,故 D 选项错误,符合题意. 故选 D.

3. $\triangle FBD$ 【解析】在 AC 上截取 $CG = BD$, 如图. $\because AB = AC$, $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle GCB$. $\because BC = CB$, $\therefore \triangle DBC \cong \triangle GCB$ (SAS), $\therefore BG = CD$, $\angle BDF = \angle BGE$. $\because CD = BE$, $\therefore BG = BE$, $\therefore \angle BGE = \angle BEG$, $\therefore \angle BDF = \angle BEA$. $\because \angle DBF = \angle ABE$, $\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle FBD$, \therefore 图中与 $\triangle ABE$ 相似的三角形是 $\triangle FBD$. 故答案为 $\triangle FBD$.

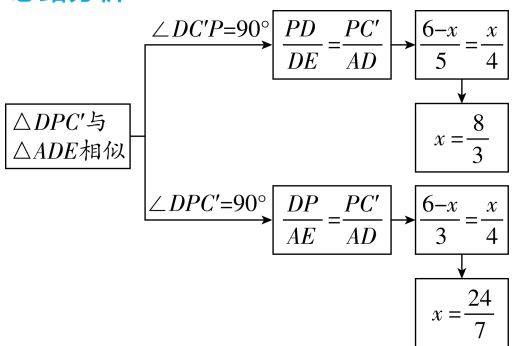


思路分析

在 AC 上截取 $CG = BD$, 证明 $\triangle DBC \cong \triangle GCB$ (SAS), 进而得到 $\angle BDF = \angle BEA$, 即可证明 $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle FBD$.

4. $\frac{8}{3}$ 或 $\frac{24}{7}$

思路分析



易错警示

注意第二问中 $\triangle OCP$ 是等腰三角形时需要进行分类讨论, 不要漏解.

【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AB = DC = 6$, $\angle ADC = \angle C = \angle A = 90^\circ$. $\because E$ 是 AB 的中点, $\therefore BE = AE = 3$, $\therefore DE = \sqrt{AD^2 + AE^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$. \because 沿过点 P 的直线将矩形折叠, 使点 C 落在 DE 上的点 C' 处, $\therefore PC' = PC$. 设 $PC' = PC = x$, 则 $DP = 6 - x$. 当 $\triangle DPC'$ 与 $\triangle ADE$ 相似时, $\triangle DPC'$ 是直角三角形. ①当 $\angle DC'P = 90^\circ$ 时, $\angle DC'P = \angle A = 90^\circ$. $\because DC \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle PDC' = \angle AED$, $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle C'PD$, $\therefore \frac{PD}{DE} = \frac{PC'}{AD}$, $\therefore \frac{6-x}{5} = \frac{x}{4}$, $\therefore x = \frac{8}{3}$, $\therefore CP = \frac{8}{3}$.

②当 $\angle DPC' = 90^\circ$ 时, $\angle DPC' = \angle A = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle PDC' = \angle AED$, $\therefore \triangle DPC' \sim \triangle EAD$, $\therefore \frac{DP}{AE} = \frac{PC'}{AD}$, $\therefore \frac{6-x}{3} = \frac{x}{4}$, $\therefore x = \frac{24}{7}$, $\therefore CP = \frac{24}{7}$.

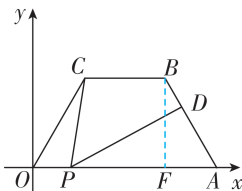
综上所述, 当 $\triangle DPC'$ 与 $\triangle ADE$ 相似时, $CP = \frac{8}{3}$

或 $\frac{24}{7}$, 故答案为 $\frac{8}{3}$ 或 $\frac{24}{7}$.

5. 1.2 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 是边长为 6 cm 的等边三角形, $\therefore \angle A = \angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ$. $\because QR \parallel BA$, $\therefore \angle CRQ = \angle A = 60^\circ$, $\angle CQR = \angle B = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle CRQ$ 为等边三角形. \because 点 P 运动的速度是 1 cm/s, 点 Q 运动的速度是 2 cm/s, $\therefore AP =$

t , $PB = 6 - t$, $BQ = 2t$, $CQ = CR = RQ = 6 - 2t$, $AR = 2t$. $\because QR \parallel BA$, $\therefore \angle QRP = \angle APR$. 若要 $\triangle APR \sim \triangle PRQ$, 则需满足 $\angle RPQ = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BPQ + \angle APR = 120^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle ARP + \angle APR = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BPQ = \angle ARP$. 又 $\because \angle B = \angle A$, $\therefore \triangle BQP \sim \triangle APR$, $\therefore \frac{BP}{AR} = \frac{BQ}{AP}$, $\therefore \frac{6-t}{2t} = \frac{2t}{t}$, 解得 $t = 1.2$. 故答案为 1.2.

6. 【解】(1) 如图, 过 B 作 $BF \perp OA$ 交 OA 于 F . $\because BC \parallel OA$, $\angle COA = 60^\circ$, $OC = AB$, $\therefore \angle BAO = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABF = 30^\circ$. $\because AB = 4$, $\therefore AF = \frac{1}{2} AB = 2$,



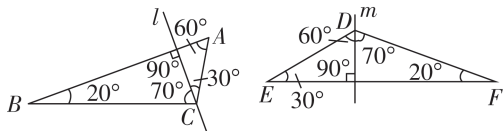
\therefore 由勾股定理得 $BF = 2\sqrt{3}$. $\because AO = 7$, $\therefore OF = 5$, $\therefore B(5, 2\sqrt{3})$.

(2) ①当 $OC = OP = 4$ 时, $P(4, 0)$ 或 $(-4, 0)$; ②当 $OC = CP = 4$ 时, $\because \angle COP = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle OCP$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore P(4, 0)$; ③当 $CP = OP$ 时, $\angle OCP = \angle COP = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle COP$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore P(4, 0)$, 即满足条件的点 P 的坐标为 $(4, 0)$ 或 $(-4, 0)$.

(3) $\because \angle CPD = \angle OAB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle COA = \angle CPD = \angle OAB$. $\because \angle AOC + \angle OCP = \angle APD + \angle DPC$, $\therefore \angle OCP = \angle APD$, $\therefore \triangle OPC \sim \triangle ADP$, $\therefore \frac{OP}{AD} = \frac{OC}{AP}$, $\therefore OP \cdot AP = AD \cdot OC$. $\because \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{5}{8}$, $\therefore BD = \frac{5}{2}$, $AD = \frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore OP \cdot AP = \frac{3}{2} \times 4 = 6$, $\therefore OP \cdot (7 - OP) = 6$, $\therefore OP^2 - 7OP + 6 = 0$, $\therefore OP = 1$ 或 6 , $\therefore P(1, 0)$ 或 $P(6, 0)$.

刷素养

7. 【解】如图所示 (答案不唯一).



课时2 相似三角形的判定定理2

刷基础

1. C 【解析】当 $\angle ABP = \angle C$ 时, $\because \angle A = \angle A$, $\therefore \triangle ABP \sim \triangle ACB$, 添加条件正确, 故 A 选项不符合题意; 当 $\angle APB = \angle ABC$ 时, $\because \angle A = \angle A$, $\therefore \triangle ABP \sim \triangle ACB$, 添加条件正确, 故 B 选项不符合题意; 当 $\frac{AB}{BP} = \frac{AC}{CB}$ 时, 无法得到

$\triangle ABP \sim \triangle ACB$, 添加条件错误, 故 C 选项符合题意; 当 $AB^2 = AP \cdot AC$, 即 $\frac{AB}{AP} = \frac{AC}{AB}$ 时, $\because \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ABP \sim \triangle ACB$, 添加条件正确, 故该选项不符合题意. 故选 C.

2. **C** 【解析】在 $\triangle ADE$ 和 $\triangle ACB$ 中, $\angle DAE = \angle CAB$, 若添加条件① $\angle ADE = \angle C$, 则根据“两角分别相等的两个三角形相似”可判定 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$, ①正确; 若添加条件② $\frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BC}$, 则无法判定 $\triangle ADE$ 与 $\triangle ACB$ 相似, ②错误; 若添加条件③ $\frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB}$, 则根据“两边成比例且夹角相等的两个三角形相似”可判定 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$, ③正确. 故选 C.

3. **9** 【解析】 $\because AC$ 平分 $\angle BAD, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAC$. 当 $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AC}{AD}$ 时, $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ACD$, 即 $AC^2 = AB \cdot AD$. $\because AB = 4, AC = 6, \therefore 6^2 = 4AD, \therefore AD = 9$. 故答案为 9.

4. **2 cm 或 4.5 cm** 【解析】 $\because \angle A = \angle D, AB = 6 \text{ cm}, AC = 4 \text{ cm}, DE = 3 \text{ cm}, \therefore$ 当 $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AC}{DF}$ 时, $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$, 解得 $DF = 2$; 当 $\frac{AB}{DF} = \frac{AC}{DE}$ 时, $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DFE$, 解得 $DF = 4.5$. 综上所述, 当 $DF = 2 \text{ cm}$ 或 4.5 cm 时, $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DEF$ 相似. 故答案为 2 cm 或 4.5 cm.

5. 【证明】 $\because BP = 3PC, Q$ 为 CD 的中点, $\therefore PC = \frac{1}{4}BC, DQ = CQ = \frac{1}{2}CD$. \because 在正方形 $ABCD$ 中, $BC = CD = AD, \angle C = \angle D = 90^\circ, \therefore \frac{CP}{DQ} = \frac{CQ}{AD} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \triangle ADQ \sim \triangle QCP$.

6. **B** 【解析】 $\because \angle D = 60^\circ, \angle E = 80^\circ, \therefore \angle F = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle F = \angle A$. $\because \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{FD}{FE}, \therefore \triangle BCA \sim \triangle DEF, \therefore \angle B$ 与 $\angle D$ 是对应角, 故 $\angle B = \angle D = 60^\circ$. 故选 B.

7. 【证明】 $\because \angle AEC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ, \angle AEC + \angle AED = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle AED = \angle ACB$. $\because \angle DAE = \angle BAC, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC}, \therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{AB}{AC}$. $\because \angle DAE = \angle BAC$, 即 $\angle DAB + \angle BAE = \angle BAE + \angle EAC, \therefore \angle DAB = \angle EAC,$

易错警示 用“两边成比例且夹角相等的两个三角形相似”判定两个三角形相似时, 一定要找准两组对应边及其夹角.

$\therefore \triangle DAB \sim \triangle EAC$.

刷易错

8. 【解】该学生的解答不正确. 理由如下: 在 $\triangle AOB$ 和 $\triangle DOC$ 中, 虽然 $\angle AOB = \angle DOC, \frac{AO}{OC} = \frac{OD}{OB}$, 但是 OA, OC 不是 $\triangle AOB$ 中 $\angle AOB$ 的两边, OD, OB 也不是 $\triangle DOC$ 中 $\angle DOC$ 的两边, $\therefore \triangle AOB$ 和 $\triangle DOC$ 不一定相似.

刷提升

1. **D** 【解析】连接 DE . $\because AD = \frac{1}{3}AB, AE = \frac{1}{3}AC, \therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{3}$. 又 $\because \angle DAE = \angle BAC, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle ABC, \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle EDO = \angle BCO, \angle DEO = \angle CBO, \therefore \triangle DOE \sim \triangle COB, \therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{OE}{OB} = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore S_{\triangle COE} : S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{OE}{OB} = \frac{1}{3}$. 故选 D.

2. **B** 【解析】在三角形纸片 ABC 中, $AB = 9, AC = 6, BC = 12$. A 选项, 因为 $\frac{6}{BC} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$, 对应边 $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4} \neq \frac{1}{2}$, 所以沿虚线剪下的阴影部分的三角形与 $\triangle ABC$ 不相似, 故此选项错误; B 选项, 因为 $\frac{4}{AC} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$, 对应边 $\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3}, \angle A = \angle A$, 所以沿虚线剪下的阴影部分的三角形与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似, 故此选项正确; C 选项, 因为 $\frac{4}{AB} = \frac{4}{9}$, 对应边 $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4} \neq \frac{4}{9}$, 所以沿虚线剪下的阴影部分的三角形与 $\triangle ABC$ 不相似, 故此选项错误; D 选项, 因为 $\frac{4}{AC} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$, 对应边 $\frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{2}{3}$, 所以沿虚线剪下的阴影部分的三角形与 $\triangle ABC$ 不相似, 故此选项错误. 故选 B.

3. $(-\frac{8}{5}, \frac{6}{5})$ 或 $(-2, 1)$ 【解析】设 $E(t, \frac{1}{2}t + 2)$. 当 $y = 0$ 时, $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2 = 0$, 解得 $x = -4$, $\therefore A(-4, 0)$. 当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2 = 2, \therefore B(0, 2)$. $\because C(4, 4), CD \perp x$ 轴, $\therefore CD = 4, BC = \sqrt{4^2 + (4-2)^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$. \therefore 易知 $CD \parallel OB$,

$\therefore \angle EBO = \angle BCD, \therefore$ 当 $\frac{BE}{CB} = \frac{BO}{CD}$ 时, $\triangle BEO \sim \triangle CBD$, 即 $\frac{BE}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{4}$, 解得 $BE = \sqrt{5}, \therefore t^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}t + 2 - 2\right)^2 = 5$, 解得 $t_1 = 2$ (舍去), $t_2 = -2$, 此时点 E 坐标为 $(-2, 1)$; 当 $\frac{BE}{CB} = \frac{BO}{CD}$ 时, $\triangle BEO \sim \triangle CDB$, 即 $\frac{BE}{4} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}}$, 解得 $BE = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore t^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}t + 2 - 2\right)^2 = \frac{16}{5}$, 解得 $t_1 = \frac{8}{5}$ (舍去), $t_2 = -\frac{8}{5}$, 此时点 E 坐标为 $\left(-\frac{8}{5}, \frac{6}{5}\right)$. 综上所述, 点 E 坐标为 $\left(-\frac{8}{5}, \frac{6}{5}\right)$ 或 $(-2, 1)$. 故答案为 $\left(-\frac{8}{5}, \frac{6}{5}\right)$ 或 $(-2, 1)$.

4. 【证明】(1) $\because AB = AC, M$ 是 BC 的中点, $\therefore AM \perp BC, AM$ 平分 $\angle BAC. \because BN$ 平分 $\angle ABE, \therefore \angle EBN = \angle ABN. \because AC \perp BD, \therefore \angle AEB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EAB + \angle EBA = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle MNB = \angle NAB + \angle ABN = \frac{1}{2}(\angle BAE + \angle ABE) = 45^\circ, \therefore \triangle BMN$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore MN = BM, \therefore BN = \sqrt{2}MN$.

(2) \because 点 F, M 分别是 AB, BC 的中点, $\therefore FM \parallel AC, FM = \frac{1}{2}AC. \because AC = BD, \therefore FM = \frac{1}{2}BD$, 即 $\frac{FM}{BD} = \frac{1}{2}. \because \triangle BMN$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore NM = BM = \frac{1}{2}BC$, 即 $\frac{NM}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{FM}{BD} = \frac{NM}{BC}. \because AM \perp BC, \therefore \angle NMF + \angle FMB = 90^\circ. \because FM \parallel AC, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle FMB. \because \angle CEB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB + \angle CBD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CBD + \angle FMB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle NMF = \angle CBD, \therefore \triangle MFN \sim \triangle BDC$.

刷素养

5. 【问题呈现】【证明】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ADE$ 均为等边三角形, $\therefore AD = AE, AB = AC, \angle DAE = \angle BAC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle DAE - \angle BAE = \angle BAC - \angle BAE$, 即 $\angle BAD = \angle CAE$. 在 $\triangle BAD$ 和 $\triangle CAE$ 中, $\begin{cases} AD = AE, \\ \angle BAD = \angle CAE, \\ AB = AC, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAE$ (SAS), $\therefore BD = CE$.

【类比探究】【解】 $\frac{BD}{CE} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \because \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle ADE$

思路分析

【拓展提升】

(1) 先证明 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$, 再证得 $\triangle CAE \sim \triangle BAD$, 根据相似三角形的性质即可得出结论; (2) 由 (1) 可得 $\angle ACE = \angle ABD$, 而 $\angle AGC = \angle BGF$, 则 $\angle BFC = \angle BAC$.

均为等腰直角三角形, $\angle ABC = \angle ADE = 90^\circ, \therefore AD = DE, AB = BC, \angle DAE = \angle BAC = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle DAE - \angle BAE = \angle BAC - \angle BAE, AE = \sqrt{2}AD, AC = \sqrt{2}AB, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE, \frac{AD}{AE} =$

$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore \triangle DAB \sim \triangle EAC, \therefore \frac{BD}{CE} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

【拓展提升】(1) 【解】 $\because \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AD}{DE} = \frac{3}{4}, \angle ABC = \angle ADE = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAE, \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AE}. \because BC = \frac{4}{3}AB, \therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \frac{5}{3}AB$, 即 $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{3}{5}. \therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAE, \therefore \angle BAC - \angle BAE = \angle DAE - \angle BAE, \therefore \angle CAE = \angle BAD, \therefore \triangle CAE \sim \triangle BAD, \therefore \frac{BD}{CE} = \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{3}{5}.$

(2) 【证明】由 (1) 得 $\triangle CAE \sim \triangle BAD, \therefore \angle ACE = \angle ABD$. 又 $\because \angle AGC = \angle BGF, \therefore \angle BFC = \angle BAC$.

课时3 相似三角形的判定定理3



刷基础

1. A 【解析】设每个小正方形的边长为 1. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}, BC = 1, AC = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}. A$ 选项, 三边长分别为 $\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}, 2, \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10}$, 则 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$, 故与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似, 符合题意; B 选项, 三边长分别为 $\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}, 3$, 则 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \neq \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$, 故与 $\triangle ABC$ 不相似, 不符合题意; C 选项, 三边长分别为 $2, \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{4^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{17}$, 则 $\frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \neq \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{17}}$, 故与 $\triangle ABC$ 不相似, 不符合题意; D 选项, 三边长分别为 $\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}, 4$, 则 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \neq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \neq \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$, 故与 $\triangle ABC$ 不相似, 不符合题意. 故选 A.

2. $\frac{BC}{CD} = k$ (答案不唯一) 【解析】添加 $\frac{BC}{CD} = k. \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{BC}{CD} = k, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ACD$. 故答案

为 $\frac{BC}{CD}=k$ (答案不唯一).

3. ② 【解析】设小正方形的边长为 1. 以“帅”“车”“相”所在位置的格点为顶点的三角形的三边的长分别为 $4, 2, 2\sqrt{5}$, “兵”与“炮”之间的距离为 2, “炮”与②之间的距离为 1, “兵”与②之间的距离为 $\sqrt{5}$. $\therefore \frac{4}{2} = \frac{2}{1} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{1}$, \therefore “马”应该落在②的位置. 故答案为②.

4. 【证明】 $\because D, E, F$ 分别是 OA, OB, OC 的中点,

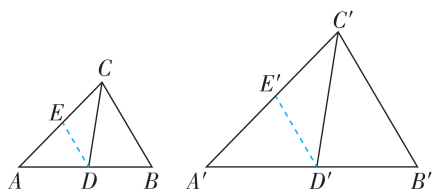
$$\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}AB, EF = \frac{1}{2}BC, DF = \frac{1}{2}AC,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{EF}{BC} = \frac{DF}{AC}, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF.$$

5. 【解】(1) $\frac{CD}{C'D'} = \frac{AC}{A'C'} = \frac{AD}{A'D'}, \angle A = \angle A'.$

(2) $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 相似. 理由如下:

如图, 过点 D, D' 分别作 $DE \parallel BC, D'E' \parallel B'C'$, DE 交 AC 于 $E, D'E'$ 交 $A'C'$ 于 E' .



$\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore$ 易得 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$,

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AC}. \text{ 同理, } \frac{A'D'}{A'B'} = \frac{D'E'}{B'C'} = \frac{A'E'}{A'C'}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{A'D'}{A'B'}, \therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{D'E'}{B'C'}. \therefore \frac{CD}{C'D'} = \frac{AC}{A'C'} =$$

$$\frac{BC}{B'C'}, \therefore \text{易得 } \frac{CD}{C'D'} = \frac{DE}{D'E'} = \frac{EC}{E'C'},$$

$$\therefore \triangle DCE \sim \triangle D'C'E', \therefore \angle CED = \angle C'E'D'.$$

$$\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle CED + \angle ACB = 180^\circ. \text{ 同理, } \angle C'E'D' + \angle A'C'B' = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB =$$

$$\angle A'C'B'. \therefore \frac{AC}{A'C'} = \frac{BC}{B'C'}, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'.$$

6. 【解】(1) $\angle BAE$ 与 $\angle CAD$ 相等. 理由如下: ---

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{BC}{ED} = \frac{AC}{AD}, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle AED,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle EAD, \therefore \angle BAE = \angle CAD.$$

$$(2) \triangle ABE \text{ 与 } \triangle ACD \text{ 相似. 理由: } \therefore \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{AC}{AD},$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AD}. \text{ 在 } \triangle ABE \text{ 与 } \triangle ACD \text{ 中, } \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AD},$$

$$\angle BAE = \angle CAD, \therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle ACD.$$

关键点拔

本题考查了相似三角形的知识, 解题的关键是确定以“帅”“车”“相”所在位置的格点为顶点的三角形的三边的长, 然后利用三边成比例的两个三角形相似确定“马”应该落在的位置即可.

关键点拔

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

关键点拔

掌握相似三角形的判定及性质是解题的关键.

大招专题 5 相似三角形判定的常考模型

刷难关

大招解读 | A 字型

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

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

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

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

$$\text{时, } \therefore \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore AE =$$

$$\frac{AC \cdot AD}{AB} = \frac{4 \times 2}{6} = \frac{4}{3}. \text{ 综上, } AE = 3 \text{ 或 } \frac{4}{3}. \text{ 故答案}$$

$$\text{为 } 3 \text{ 或 } \frac{4}{3}.$$

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

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

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

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

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

大招解读 | 8 字型

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

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

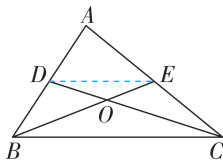
$$AB = \sqrt{3}, \therefore AE = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore \text{由勾股定理得, } BE =$$

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

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

$\therefore \frac{AD}{CF} = \frac{DG}{CG}$. 设 $CG = x$, 则 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-x}{x}$, 解得 $x = \sqrt{3}-1$, 经检验, $x = \sqrt{3}-1$ 是分式方程的解, 故答案为 $\sqrt{3}-1$.

4. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 【解析】如图所示, 连接 DE . \because 点 D, E 分别是 AB, AC 的中点, $\therefore DE$ 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $\therefore DE \parallel BC, DE = \frac{1}{2}BC$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle DOE \sim \triangle COB$, $\therefore \frac{DO}{OC} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$. 设 $DO = k$, 则 $OC = 2k$, $\therefore CD = 3k$. $\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle EBC = \angle DEB$. 又 $\because \angle ACO = \angle EBC, \therefore \angle DEB = \angle ACO$. 又 $\because \angle EDO = \angle CDE, \therefore \triangle DEO \sim \triangle DCE$, $\therefore \frac{DE}{DC} = \frac{DO}{DE}, \therefore DE^2 = DC \cdot DO$, 即 $DE^2 = 3k \cdot k = 3k^2, \therefore DE = \sqrt{3}k, \therefore BC = 2\sqrt{3}k, \therefore \frac{CD}{BC} = \frac{3k}{2\sqrt{3}k} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. 故答案为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.



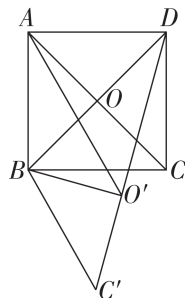
关键点拨

根据正方形的性质和旋转的性质, 推出 $\triangle AO'B \sim \triangle DC'B$, 得到 $\frac{O'A}{C'D} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 是解题的关键.

$\therefore FS = \frac{1}{2}AB = \sqrt{13}$. $\because E$ 为 OA 的中点, S 为 AB 的中点, $\therefore ES = \frac{1}{2}OB = 3, \therefore EF$ 的最小值为 $\sqrt{13}-3$. 故答案为 $\sqrt{13}-3$.

6. $\sqrt{3}-1$ 或 $\sqrt{3}+1$ 【解析】①当 $O'C'$ 在 BD 的上方时, $\because \triangle O'C'B, \triangle ABD$ 是等腰直角三角形, \therefore 易得 $O'B:BC' = AB:BD = 1:\sqrt{2}$. $\because \angle ABO' + \angle ABC' = \angle DBC' + \angle ABC' = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle ABO' = \angle DBC', \therefore \triangle ABO' \sim \triangle DBC', \therefore AO':DC' = AB:BD$. $\because BC' = BC = AB = 2, \therefore O'C' = BO' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BC' = \sqrt{2}, BD = \sqrt{2}AB = 2\sqrt{2}$. $\therefore DO'^2 = BD^2 - BO'^2, \therefore DO'^2 = (2\sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2, \therefore DO' = \sqrt{6}, \therefore DC' = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}, \therefore AO':(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) = 1:\sqrt{2}, \therefore AO' = \sqrt{3}-1$.

②当 $O'C'$ 在 BD 的下方时, 如图所示. 同理可证 $\triangle ABO' \sim \triangle DBC', \therefore AO':DC' = AB:BD = 1:\sqrt{2}$. $\because BC' = BC = 2, \therefore$ 易得 $O'C' = BO' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BC' = \sqrt{2}, BD = \sqrt{2}BC = 2\sqrt{2}$.

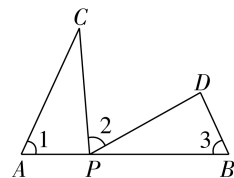


$\therefore DO'^2 = BD^2 - BO'^2, \therefore DO'^2 = (2\sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2, \therefore DO' = \sqrt{6}, \therefore DC' = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}, \therefore AO':(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) = 1:\sqrt{2}, \therefore AO' = \sqrt{3}+1$. 综上所述, AO' 的长为 $\sqrt{3}-1$ 或 $\sqrt{3}+1$.

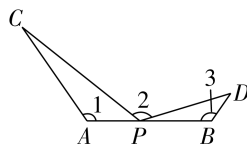
大招解读 | 一线三等角型

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

(1) 点 P 在线段 AB 上:

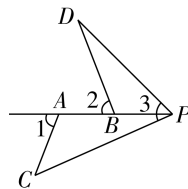


图(1)

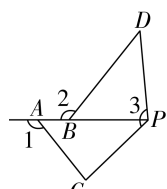


图(2)

(2) 点 P 在线段 AB 的延长线上:



图(3)



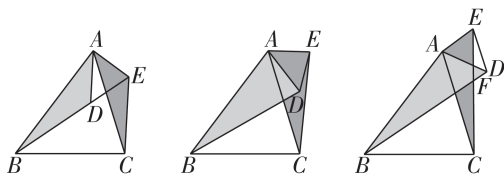
图(4)

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

7. (1) 【证明】在正方形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle B = \angle C =$

大招解读 | 手拉手型

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

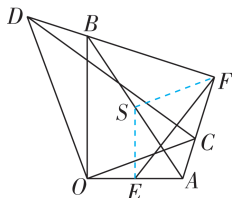


AD 在 $\triangle ABC$ 内且拉手线 CE 和 BD 无交点
 AD 在 $\triangle ABC$ 外且拉手线 CE 和 BD 无交点
 AD 在 $\triangle ABC$ 外且拉手线 CE 和 BD 有交点

思路分析

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

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



90° . $\because AM \perp MN, \therefore \angle AMN = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CMN + \angle AMB = 90^\circ$.

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABM$ 中, $\angle MAB + \angle AMB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CMN = \angle MAB, \therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ABM \sim \text{Rt} \triangle MCN$.

(2)【解】 $\because \angle B = \angle AMN = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 要使 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABM \sim \text{Rt} \triangle AMN$, 必须有 $\frac{AM}{MN} = \frac{AB}{BM}$. 由(1)

知 $\frac{AM}{MN} = \frac{AB}{MC}, \therefore BM = MC, \therefore$ 当点 M 运动到 BC

的中点时, $\text{Rt} \triangle ABM \sim \text{Rt} \triangle AMN$, 此时 $x = 2$.

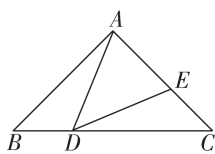
8. (1)【证明】由题图, 得 $\angle ADE + \angle ADB + \angle EDC = 180^\circ$. 在 $\triangle ABD$ 中, $\because \angle B + \angle ADB + \angle DAB = 180^\circ, \angle B = \angle ADE, \therefore \angle EDC = \angle DAB, \therefore \triangle BDA \sim \triangle CED$.

(2)【解】 $\because \angle B = \angle ADE = \angle C, \angle B = 45^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$.

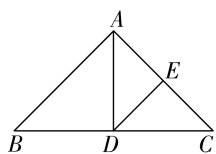
$\because BC = 2, \therefore$ 由勾股定理得 $AB = AC = \sqrt{2}$.

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

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



图(1)



图(2)

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

综上所述, $BD = 2 - \sqrt{2}$ 或 1 .

大招解读 | 射影定理(子母型)

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

刷有所得

在任意直角三角形中过直角顶点向斜边作垂线, 得到的两个小直角三角形都和原直角三角形相似.

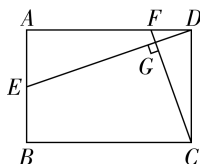
9. (1)【证明】 $\because CD \perp AB, \therefore \angle CDA = \angle CDB = 90^\circ. \because \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACD + \angle BCD = 90^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle BCD + \angle B = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ACD = \angle B, \therefore \triangle ACD \sim \triangle CBD$.

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

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

大招解读 | 十字型

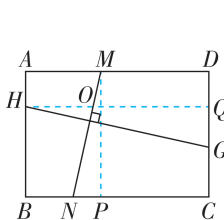
如图, 在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, 点 E, F 分别在边 AB, AD 上, $CF \perp ED$ 于 G .



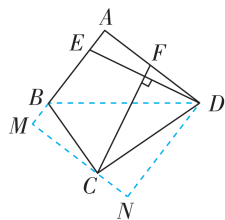
结论: $\triangle CDG \sim \triangle DEA \sim \triangle DFG \sim \triangle CFD$.

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

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



图(1)



图(2)

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

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

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

$\therefore \angle MCB + \angle NCD = 90^\circ$. 又 $\because \angle MCB + \angle MBC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle MBC = \angle DCN, \therefore \triangle CMB \sim \triangle DNC, \therefore \frac{BM}{CN} = \frac{CM}{DN} = \frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{3}{4}$. 设 $BM = x$, 则 $AM = 6 + x = DN, \therefore MC = \frac{3}{4}(6 + x), CN = \frac{4}{3}x$.
 $\therefore CM + CN = AD = 8, \therefore \frac{3}{4}(6 + x) + \frac{4}{3}x = 8$, 解得 $x = \frac{42}{25}, \therefore DN = \frac{192}{25}$. 由 (1) 可知, $\frac{DE}{CF} = \frac{AD}{DN} = \frac{8}{\frac{192}{25}} = \frac{25}{24}$.

大招专题6 相似三角形的常见辅助线的作法

刷难关

大招解读 | 作平行线

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

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

\because 在边长为 6 的正方形 $ABCD$ 中, $AD = 2AE, AB = 3AF$,
 $\therefore \angle BAD = 90^\circ, AE = 3, AF = 2$,

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

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

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

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

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

2.【解】(1) 如图, 过点 F 作 $FG \parallel BC$ 交 AE 于 G , 则 $\angle DFG = \angle DCE$. $\because D$ 是 CF 的中点, $\therefore CD = DF$. 在 $\triangle DFG$ 和 $\triangle DCE$ 中,

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

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

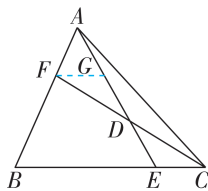
$\therefore EC = GF. \because BF : AF = m : n, \therefore \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{n}{m+n}.$

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

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

思路分析

(1) 过点 F 作 $FG \parallel BC$ 交 AE 于 G . 根据两直线平行, 内错角相等可得 $\angle DFG = \angle DCE$, 根据对顶角相等得 $\angle GDF = \angle EDC$, 再根据中点定义可得 $CD = DF$, 然后利用“角边角”证明 $\triangle DCE$ 和 $\triangle DFG$ 全等, 根据全等三角形对应边相等可得 $EC = GF$, 然后求出 $\frac{AF}{AB}$, 再证明 $\triangle AFG$ 和 $\triangle ABE$ 相似, 根据相似三角形对应边成比例即可得到 $\frac{FG}{BE}$ 的值, 从而得到 $BE : EC$ 的值.



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

(1) 知 $\frac{BE}{EC} = \frac{m+n}{n}, \therefore \frac{m+n}{n} = 2$, 解得 $m = n, \therefore$ 点 F

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

(3) 不能. 理由如下: 假设点 E 能成为 BC 的中点, 则 $BE = EC, \therefore \frac{BE}{EC} = 1$, 则由 (1) 可得

$\frac{m+n}{n} = 1$, 解得 $m = 0$, 这与 $m > 0$ 相矛盾, \therefore 点 E

不能成为 BC 的中点.

大招解读 | 作延长线

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

3.【解】如图, 延长 DC, AE 交于点 G .

\because 在平行四边形 $ABCD$

中, $AB \parallel CD, \angle BAE =$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\because EF \perp AC, \therefore \angle AFE = 90^\circ.$

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

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

4.【解】(1) \because 在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle DAB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADF + \angle AFD = 90^\circ. \because CE \perp DF,$

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

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

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

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

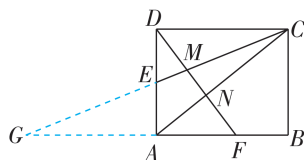
(2) 如图, 延长

CE, BA 交于点 G .

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

$BF = AB = 5,$

$\therefore AF = 3. \therefore$ 在 $Rt\triangle ADF$ 中, $AF = 3, AD = 4, \therefore$ 由



勾股定理得 $DF = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$.

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

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

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

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

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

$\frac{DC}{FG} = \frac{5}{8}$. $\therefore DM + FM = 5, \therefore FM = \frac{40}{13}, \therefore MN =$

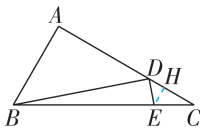
$FM - FN = \frac{125}{104}$.

大招解读 | 作垂线

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

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

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



思路分析

取 AC 的中点 H , 连接 EH . 先证出 $EH \parallel BC, EH = \frac{1}{2}BC$, 然后根据平行线的性质推得 $\triangle GHE \sim \triangle GAF$, 进而得到 $\frac{GH}{GA} = \frac{EH}{FA}$, 求得 GH 的长, 即可得出结论.

关键点拨

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

$2BF$. 设 $EF = CF = m$, 则

$BL = 2m. \therefore DL = CL =$

$2BF = BF + m + 2m,$

$\therefore BF = 3m, \therefore BC = m +$

$3m = 4m. \therefore BE =$

$\sqrt{EF^2 + BF^2} = \sqrt{m^2 + (3m)^2} =$

$\sqrt{10}m = \sqrt{10}, \therefore m = 1 =$

$EF. \therefore \angle ACB = \angle EFB = 90^\circ, \angle ABC = \angle EBF,$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle EBF, \therefore \frac{AC}{EF} = \frac{BC}{BF} = \frac{4m}{3m} = \frac{4}{3},$

$\therefore AC = \frac{4}{3}EF = \frac{4}{3} \times 1 = \frac{4}{3}.$

$\therefore AC = \frac{4}{3}EF = \frac{4}{3} \times 1 = \frac{4}{3}.$

$\therefore AC = \frac{4}{3}EF = \frac{4}{3} \times 1 = \frac{4}{3}.$

大招解读 | 取中点作中位线

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

7. 【解】如图, 取 AC 的中点 H , 连接 EH . $\because E$ 为 AB 的中点, H 为 AC 的中点, $\therefore EH$ 为 $\triangle ABC$

的中位线, $\therefore EH \parallel BC, EH = \frac{1}{2}BC$. 在平行四

边形 $ABCD$ 中, $\because AF = 2, DF = 4, \therefore AD = AF + DF =$

$6, \therefore BC = AD = 6, \therefore EH = 3. \because EH \parallel BC \parallel DA,$

\therefore 易得 $\triangle GHE \sim \triangle GAF, \therefore \frac{GH}{GA} = \frac{EH}{FA}$, 即 $GH =$

$\frac{3 \times 3}{2} = \frac{9}{2}, \therefore AC = 2 \times \left(3 + \frac{9}{2}\right) = 15.$

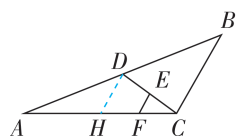
8. 【解】取 AC 的中点 H , 连接 DH , 如图. \because 点 D 为 AB 的中点, $\therefore DH$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线,

$\therefore DH \parallel BC, DH = \frac{1}{2}BC. \because EF \parallel BC$, 点 E 为 CD

的中点, $\therefore EF \parallel DH, CE = DE = \frac{1}{2}CD,$

$\therefore \triangle CEF \sim \triangle CDH, \therefore \frac{EF}{DH} = \frac{CE}{CD} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore DH =$

$2EF = 2, \therefore BC = 2DH = 4.$



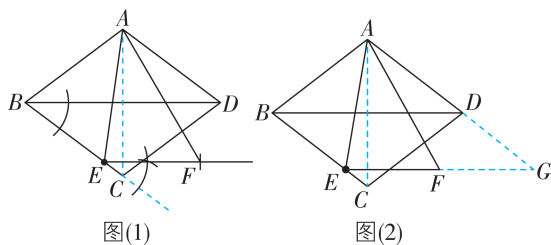
* 5 相似三角形判定定理的证明



刷基础

1. B 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle EBF = \angle EAD, \angle EFB = \angle EDA, \therefore \triangle EFB \sim \triangle EDA$. 同理可得, $\triangle FGC \sim \triangle DGA, \triangle EBF \sim \triangle DCF, \triangle GAE \sim \triangle GCD, \triangle ADE \sim \triangle CFD$. 故选 B.

2. (1) 【解】如图(1).



图(1)

图(2)

(2)【证明】延长 EF 交 AD 延长线于点 G , 如图(2). \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$. 又 $\because EF \parallel BD, EF = \frac{1}{2}BD$, \therefore 四边形 $BEGD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore EG = BD = 2EF, \angle G = \angle CBD$.

又 \because 在菱形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle CBD = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC$,

$\angle EAF = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC, \therefore \angle EAF = \angle G$.

又 $\because \angle AEF = \angle GEA, \therefore \triangle EAF \sim \triangle EGA$,

$\therefore \frac{EF}{AE} = \frac{AE}{EG}, \therefore AE^2 = EF \cdot EG = EF \cdot 2EF =$

$2EF^2, \therefore AE = \sqrt{2}EF$.

3.【解】(1) 在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $\because \angle B = 90^\circ, AB = 3 \text{ cm}, BC = 4 \text{ cm}, \therefore AC = 5 \text{ cm}$. 由题意得 $AP = 2t \text{ cm}, CQ = t \text{ cm}, \therefore CP = (5-2t) \text{ cm}$, 故答案为 $t, (5-2t)$.

(2) 如图(1), $\because \angle PCQ = \angle ACB, \therefore$ 当 $\angle PQC = \angle B = 90^\circ$ 时, $\triangle CPQ \sim \triangle CAB, \therefore \frac{PC}{AC} =$

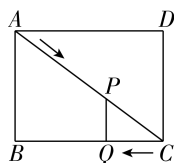
$\frac{CQ}{BC}$, 即 $\frac{5-2t}{5} = \frac{t}{4}$, 解得 $t = \frac{20}{13}$. 如图(2),

$\because \angle PCQ = \angle ACB, \therefore$ 当 $\angle CPQ = \angle B = 90^\circ$ 时,

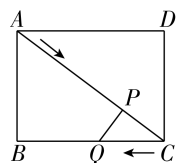
$\triangle CPQ \sim \triangle CBA, \therefore \frac{CP}{CB} = \frac{CQ}{CA}$, 即 $\frac{5-2t}{4} = \frac{t}{5}$, 解得

$t = \frac{25}{14}$. 综上所述, 当移动时间为 $\frac{20}{13} \text{ s}$ 或 $\frac{25}{14} \text{ s}$

时, $\triangle CPQ$ 与 $\triangle CAB$ 相似.



图(1)



图(2)

4.【证明】(1) $\because CD \cdot AE = AC \cdot AG, \therefore \frac{CD}{AG} = \frac{AC}{AE}$.

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AB = CD, \therefore \frac{AB}{AG} =$

$\frac{AC}{AE}, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle GAE, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle AGE$.

(2) $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle AGE, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle E$.

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AB = AD, BC \parallel AD, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle CAD = \angle E. \therefore \angle ADG = \angle ADE,$

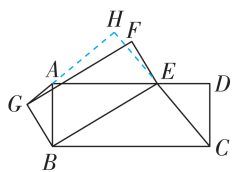
$\therefore \triangle ADG \sim \triangle EDA, \therefore \frac{AD}{DE} = \frac{GD}{AD}, \therefore AD^2 = GD \cdot$

$DE, \therefore AB^2 = GD \cdot DE$.

5. (1)【解】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle A = \angle D = 90^\circ, AB = DC = 2, AD = BC = 5, \therefore \angle ABE + \angle AEB = 90^\circ. \therefore \angle BEC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DEC + \angle AEB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ABE = \angle DEC, \therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle DEC, \therefore \frac{AE}{DC} = \frac{AB}{DE}, \therefore \frac{AE}{2} = \frac{2}{5-AE}, \therefore AE^2 - 5AE + 4 = 0$, 解得 $AE = 1$ 或 $AE = 4, \therefore AE$ 的长度为 1 或 4.

(2)【证明】① \because 四边形 $BEFG$ 和四边形 $ABCD$ 都是矩形, $\therefore \angle GBE = \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle GBA = \angle EBC. \therefore \frac{BG}{BE} = \frac{BA}{BC} = \frac{2}{5}, \therefore \triangle GBA \sim \triangle EBC, \therefore \angle BAG = \angle BCE$.

② 如图, 延长 GA, CE 交于点 H , 则 $\angle DEC = \angle AEH. \because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle BAD = 90^\circ, AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle DEC = \angle BCE$. 由(2)①得 $\angle BAG = \angle BCE, \therefore \angle BAG = \angle AEH. \therefore \angle BAG + \angle HAE = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle AEH + \angle HAE = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle AHE = 90^\circ, \therefore AG \perp CE$.



思路分析

设小长方形的长为 2, 宽为 1, 利用勾股定理求出三角形的三边长即可判断.

6. D 【解析】设小长方形的长为 2, 宽为 1, 则①中的三角形的三边长分别为 $2, 2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{5}$; ②中的三角形的三边长分别为 $2, \sqrt{13}, 5$; ③中的三角形的三边长分别为 $2, 2\sqrt{5}, 4\sqrt{2}$; ④中的三角形的三边长分别为 $\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{10}, 5$, 只有①和④中的三角形的三边成比例, \therefore ①和④中的三角形相似, 故选 D.

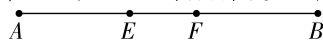
6 黄金分割

刷基础

1. C 【解析】 \because 点 P 是线段 AB 的黄金分割点, 且 $AP > BP, \therefore \frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{PB}{AP}, \therefore AP^2 = PB \cdot AB, AP : PB = AB : AP, \therefore A、B、D$ 说法正确, 不符合题意; C 说法错误, 符合题意. 故选 C.

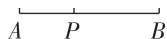
2. C 【解析】 \because 点 C 是线段 AB 的黄金分割点, 且 $AB = 6 \text{ cm}, \therefore BC = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}AB = (3\sqrt{5}-3) \text{ cm}$ 或 $BC = AB - \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}AB = (9-3\sqrt{5}) \text{ cm}$. 故选 C.

3. $10\sqrt{5}-20$ 【解析】如图, 点 E, F 是线段 AB 的两个黄金分割点, 由黄金分割的定义可知, $BE = AF = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}AB = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \times 10 = 5\sqrt{5}-5, BF = AE = 10 - (5\sqrt{5}-5) = 15-5\sqrt{5}, \therefore EF = 5\sqrt{5}-5 - (15-5\sqrt{5}) = 10\sqrt{5}-20$. 故答案为 $10\sqrt{5}-20$.



4. $\sqrt{5}-1$ **BCDE, MNDE** 【解析】在题图(3)中, 由题可知四边形 $MNCB$ 是正方形, $AN=AC$, $\therefore NC=MN=BC$. $\because MN=2$, $\therefore AC=\frac{1}{2}NC=\frac{1}{2}MN=1$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $AB=\sqrt{AC^2+BC^2}=\sqrt{5}$. 由折叠可知 $AD=AB=\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore CD=AD-AC=\sqrt{5}-1$. 在题图(4)中, 易得四边形 $MNDE$ 和四边形 $BCDE$ 均为矩形. $\therefore DE=BC=MN=2$, $ND=NC+CD=\sqrt{5}+1$, $\therefore \frac{CD}{BC}=\frac{MN}{ND}=\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$, \therefore 矩形 $BCDE$ 和矩形 $MNDE$ 是黄金矩形.

5. **A** 【解析】如图所示, $AP < BP$, 所以 $AP=12 \times \left(1-\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right) = (18-6\sqrt{5})$ 米, 即至少走 $(18-6\sqrt{5})$ 米.



6. **B** 【解析】由题意, 得 $\frac{AB}{AC} \approx 0.618$, $AC=100$ cm, $\therefore AB=61.8$ cm, $\therefore BC=AC-AB \approx 38$ cm. 故选 B.

7. $(40\sqrt{5}-40)$ 【解析】设“千斤”下面一截琴弦的长为 x cm. 因为二胡的“千斤”钩在琴弦长的黄金分割点处, 且“千斤”上面一截琴弦比下面一截琴弦短, 所以 $\frac{x}{80}=\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$, 解得 $x=40\sqrt{5}-40$, 所以“千斤”下面一截琴弦的长为 $(40\sqrt{5}-40)$ cm. 故答案为 $(40\sqrt{5}-40)$.

7 利用相似三角形测高

刷基础

1. 【解】由题意得, $OA=AE=1.6$ m, $AB=1$ m, $BF=1.6$ m. 设 $BC=x$ m. $\because BF \perp OC$, $DC \perp OC$, $\therefore BF \parallel CD$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle ABF \sim \triangle ACD$, $\therefore \frac{BF}{CD}=\frac{AB}{AC}$, 即 $\frac{1.6}{CD}=\frac{1}{1+x}$. $\because DC \perp OC$, $AE \perp OC$, $\therefore AE \parallel CD$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle OAE \sim \triangle OCD$, $\therefore \frac{AE}{CD}=\frac{OA}{OC}$, 即 $\frac{1.6}{CD}=\frac{1.6}{1+1.6+x}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{1+x}=\frac{1.6}{1+1.6+x}$, 解得 $x=\frac{5}{3}$. 经检验, $x=\frac{5}{3}$ 是该分式方程的解, $\therefore CD=1.6 \times (1+\frac{5}{3})=1.6 \times \frac{8}{3} \approx 4.3$ (m).

答: 灯与地面的距离 CD 的长约为 4.3 m.

归纳总结

利用标杆测量物体的高度, 模型转化后一般为 A 字型或 8 字型.

易错警示

题干中的“至少”两字说明 $AP < BP$.

易错警示

(2) 本题易把地面上影子与墙上影子的长度之和当成影子的总长而致错.

2. **B** 【解析】由题意得 $EB \perp AC$, $CD \perp AC$, $\therefore \angle ABE = \angle ACD = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle A = \angle A$, $\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle ACD$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BE}{CD}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{1+9} = \frac{1.5}{CD}$, $\therefore CD=15$ m, \therefore 建筑物 CD 的高是 15 m, 故选 B.

3. **24** 【解析】由题意, 设 $AH=x$ m, $BH=y$ m. 易得 $\triangle AHF \sim \triangle CBF$, $\triangle AHG \sim \triangle EDG$, $\therefore \frac{BF}{HF} = \frac{CB}{AH}$, $\frac{DG}{HG} = \frac{DE}{AH}$, $\therefore 3x=1.5 \times (y+3)$, $5x=1.5 \times (y+30+5)$, 解得 $x=24$. 故答案为 24.

4. 【解】(1) $\because FC \parallel DE$, $\therefore \angle EDC = \angle FCB$. $\because \angle FBC = \angle EBD$, $\therefore \triangle BFC \sim \triangle BED$, $\therefore \frac{CF}{DE} = \frac{BC}{BD}$, $\therefore \frac{1.5}{4} = \frac{BC}{BC+5}$, $\therefore BC=3$ m, $\therefore BC$ 的长为 3 m. (2) $\because AC=5.4$ m, $BC=3$ m, $\therefore AB=AC-BC=5.4-3=2.4$ (m). $\because \angle ABG = \angle FBC$, 易得 $\angle GAC = \angle FCB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle FCB \sim \triangle GAB$, $\therefore \frac{AG}{FC} = \frac{AB}{BC}$, $\therefore \frac{AG}{1.5} = \frac{2.4}{3}$, $\therefore AG=1.2$ m, \therefore 灯泡离地面的高度 AG 为 1.2 m.

刷易错

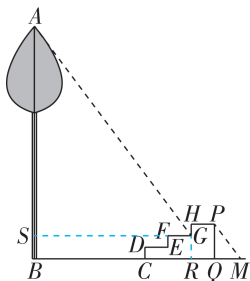
5. (1) 2.7 (2) 3.8 【解析】(1) $\because CD \perp AE$, $AB \perp AE$, $\therefore AB \parallel CD$, \therefore 易知 $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle CDE$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{DC}{CE}$, 即 $\frac{AB}{3} = \frac{0.9}{1}$, 解得 $AB=2.7$ 米, \therefore 题图(1)中旗杆高 AB 为 2.7 米. 故答案为 2.7. (2) 设墙上的影子落在地面上时长度为 x 米, 旗杆高为 h 米. \because 竹竿 CD 长 0.9 米, 其影长 CE 为 1 米, $\therefore \frac{0.9}{1} = \frac{1.1}{x}$, $\therefore x=\frac{11}{9}$, \therefore 旗杆的影长为 $3+\frac{11}{9}=\frac{38}{9}$ (米), $\therefore \frac{h}{\frac{38}{9}} = \frac{0.9}{1}$, 解得 $h=3.8$,

\therefore 题图(2)中旗杆高 FP 为 3.8 米, 故答案为 3.8.

刷提升

1. **A** 【解析】 $\because OE \parallel AB$, \therefore 易证 $\triangle COE \sim \triangle CAB$, $\therefore \frac{CE}{CB} = \frac{OE}{AB}$. ① $\because OE \parallel CD$, \therefore 易证 $\triangle BOE \sim \triangle BDC$, $\therefore \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{OE}{CD}$. ② 由①+②得 $\frac{CE}{BC} + \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{OE}{AB} + \frac{OE}{CD}$, $\therefore \frac{BC}{BC} = \frac{OE}{AB} + \frac{OE}{CD}$, $\therefore \frac{OE}{AB} + \frac{OE}{CD} = 1$. $\because AB=5$ cm, $OE=2$ cm, $\therefore \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{CD} = 1$, $\therefore CD=\frac{10}{3}$ cm. 故选 A.

2. **C** 【解析】如图,作 $GR \perp BM, GS \perp AB$, 则四边形 $BRGS$ 是矩形, $\therefore BS = GR = 0.2 \times 2 = 0.4$ (m), $SG = BR$. 由题意得 $PQ = 0.2 \times 3 = 0.6$ (m), $RC = 2 \times 0.4 = 0.8$ (m), $\therefore SG = BR = BC + RC = 1.9 + 0.8 = 2.7$ (m). 由题意得 $\frac{AS}{SG} = \frac{PQ}{QM}$, 即 $\frac{AS}{2.7} = \frac{0.6}{0.45}$, $\therefore AS = 3.6$ m, $\therefore AB = AS + BS = 3.6 + 0.4 = 4$ (m), 故选 C.



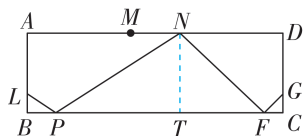
3. **32** 【解析】设 $OE = x$ m, $OA = a$ m, $BC = b$ m, 则 $AB = (2-b)$ m, $CD = (2.1-b)$ m, $CO = (2+a)$ m. 由题意知 $\triangle AFB \sim \triangle AEO$, $\triangle CGD \sim \triangle CEO$, $\therefore \frac{1.6}{x} = \frac{2-b}{a}$, ① $\frac{1.6}{x} = \frac{2.1-b}{2+a}$. ② 由 ①②得 $a = 20(2-b)$. ③ 将 ③代入 ①, 得 $\frac{1.6}{x} = \frac{2-b}{20(2-b)}$, 解得 $x = 32$. \therefore 楼的高度 OE 是 32 m. 故答案为 32.

4. **15.8 米** 【解析】延长 CB 交 EF 于点 H , 过点 F 作 $FM \perp EB$ 的延长线于点 M . $\because \angle ABG = 150^\circ, BE \perp CB, \therefore \angle MBF = 150^\circ - 90^\circ = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle MFB = 30^\circ. \therefore BF$ 长 2 米, $\therefore BM = 1$ 米, $\therefore MF = \sqrt{3}$ 米. $\because \angle EBH = \angle EMF = 90^\circ, \angle BEH = \angle MEF, \therefore \triangle EBH \sim \triangle EMF, \therefore \frac{BH}{MF} = \frac{EB}{EM}$. 又 $\because EB = 1.8$ 米, $\therefore \frac{BH}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1.8}{1.8+1}, \therefore BH = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{14}$ 米. 同理可证 $\triangle HBE \sim \triangle HCD, \therefore \frac{BH}{CH} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{14}$. $\therefore \frac{BE}{CD} \cdot \because CB = 5\sqrt{3}$ 米, $\therefore \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{14} = \frac{1.8}{CD}, \therefore CD = \frac{5\sqrt{3} + 9\sqrt{3}}{14}$

15.8 米. 故答案为 15.8 米.

5. 【解】如图,过点 N 作 $NT \perp BC$ 于 T , 则四边形 $ABTN$ 、四边形 $CDNT$ 均是矩形. 设 $AB = NT = CD = x$ cm. 由题意,得 $BC = 80 \times 25 = 2000$ (cm), $CG = CF = LB = 2 \times 80 = 160$ (cm), $BP = 3 \times 80 = 240$ (cm). $\because \angle B = \angle PTN = 90^\circ, \angle NPT = \angle LPB, \therefore \triangle LBP \sim \triangle NTP, \therefore \frac{LB}{NT} = \frac{PB}{PT}, \therefore \frac{160}{x} = \frac{240}{PT}, \therefore PT = \frac{3}{2}x$ cm. 同理可证, $\triangle GCF \sim$

$\triangle NTF$, 可得 $FT = NT = x$ cm. $\because BP + PT + TF + CF = 2000$ cm, $\therefore 240 + \frac{3}{2}x + x + 160 = 2000$, $\therefore x = 640, \therefore DN = CT = 640 + 160 = 800$ (cm), $AB = CD = 640$ cm, $\therefore AM = DN = 800$ cm, $\therefore MN = AD - AM - DN = 2000 - 1600 = 400$ (cm).



答: AB 的高度为 640 cm, MN 的长度为 400 cm.

8 相似三角形的性质

课时 1 相似三角形中对应线段的性质

刷基础

刷有所得

相似三角形的对应线段(对应中线、对应角平分线、对应高)的比等于相似比.

1. **B** 【解析】因为两个相似三角形的相似比为 4:9, 所以这两个三角形的对应高的比为 4:9. 故选 B.

2. **A** 【解析】 $\because AB \parallel EF, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle FEC$. 又 $\because \angle ACB = \angle FCE, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle FEC. \therefore BM, EN$ 分别为 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle FEC$ 的中线, $\therefore \frac{AC}{FC} =$

$$\frac{BM}{EN}. \because AC = 0.5, FC = 0.75, \therefore \frac{BM}{EN} = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 故选 A.}$$

3. **C** 【解析】 \because 两个相似三角形对应边上的高之比是 3:1, \therefore 两个相似三角形的相似比是 3:1, \therefore 它们的对应角平分线之比为 3:1. 故选 C.

4. **25 或 4** 【解析】 \because 两个相似三角形的相似比为 2:5, \therefore 它们对应的角平分线之比为 2:5. \therefore 其中一个三角形的一条角平分线长为 10, \therefore 另一个三角形对应的角平分线长可能为 25 或 4. 故答案为 25 或 4.

关键点拨

根据勾股定理和相似三角形的判定及性质求解即可.

5. $\frac{8}{5}$ cm 【解析】如图,过点 E 作 $EM \perp DF$ 于 M , 交 GH 于点 N , $\therefore EN \perp GH, DM = \frac{1}{2}DF$. 在

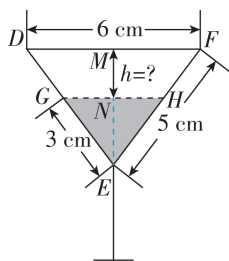
$$\text{Rt} \triangle DEM \text{ 中, } DM = \frac{1}{2}DF = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3 \text{ (cm),}$$

$$DE = 5 \text{ cm, } \therefore EM = \sqrt{DE^2 - DM^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4 \text{ (cm). } \because GH \parallel DF, \therefore \text{ 易证 } \triangle DEF \sim \triangle GEH,$$

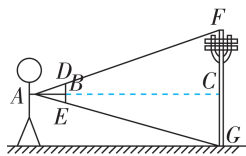
$$\therefore \frac{GE}{DE} = \frac{EN}{EM}, \text{ 即 } \frac{3}{5} = \frac{EN}{4}, \therefore EN = \frac{12}{5} \text{ cm, } \therefore MN =$$

$$EM - EN = 4 - \frac{12}{5} = \frac{8}{5} \text{ (cm), 即此时液面与杯口}$$

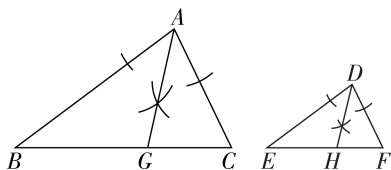
$$\text{的距离 } h = \frac{8}{5} \text{ cm. 故答案为 } \frac{8}{5} \text{ cm.}$$



6. 【解】如图,由题知 $AB \perp DE$, 延长 AB 交 FG 于点 C , 则 $AC \perp FG$. 由题意得, $DE = 12$ 厘米 $= 0.12$ 米, $AB = 60$ 厘米 $= 0.6$ 米, $AC = 30$ 米.
- $\because DE \parallel FG, \therefore$ 易得 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle AFG, \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{DE}{FG},$
- $\therefore FG = 6$ 米.
- 答: 电线杆的高为 6 米.



7. 【解】(1) 如图所示, AG, DH 分别是 $\angle BAC$ 与 $\angle EDF$ 的平分线.
- (2) 已知: 如图, $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$, 且 $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle DEF$ 的相似比为 k, AG, DH 分别是 $\angle BAC$ 与 $\angle EDF$ 的平分线.
- 求证: $\frac{AG}{DH} = k.$



证明: 由题意得 $\frac{AB}{DE} = k. \therefore AG, DH$ 分别是 $\angle BAC$ 与 $\angle EDF$ 的平分线, $\therefore \angle BAG = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC,$

$\angle EDH = \frac{1}{2} \angle EDF. \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle EDF, \angle B = \angle E, \therefore \angle BAG = \angle EDH,$

$\therefore \triangle ABG \sim \triangle DEH, \therefore \frac{AG}{DH} = \frac{AB}{DE} = k.$

课时 2 相似三角形的周长比、面积比的性质

刷基础

1. D 【解析】设较小三角形的周长为 x . 根据相似三角形周长的比等于相似比, 可得 $16 : x = 4 : 3, \therefore x = 12$, 故选 D.
2. D 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C', AD$ 和 $A'D'$ 分别是 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 的高, $AD = 3, A'D' = 4, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 的相似比为 $\frac{3}{4},$
- $\therefore \frac{AB+BC+AC}{A'B'+B'C'+A'C'} = \frac{3}{4},$ 故选 D.
3. 2 : 1 【解析】如图, 取点 M, N , 则 $\angle AMB =$

思路分析

(2) 根据相似三角形面积的比等于相似比的平方可得 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积, 同理可得 $\triangle EFC$ 的面积, 再利用和差法即可求得平行四边形 $BFED$ 的面积.

关键点拨

根据相似三角形的性质推出 $AB \parallel ED, \frac{AB}{ED} = 2$ 是解题的关键.

$\angle END = 90^\circ. \therefore AM = 4,$

$BM = 2, EN = 2, DN = 1,$

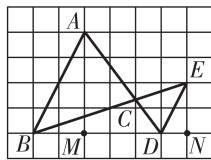
$\therefore \frac{BM}{DN} = \frac{AM}{EN}, \therefore \triangle ABM \sim$

$\triangle EDN, \therefore \angle ABM =$

$\angle EDN, \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AM}{EN} = 2, \therefore AB \parallel ED, \therefore \angle BAC =$

$\angle EDC. \text{ 又 } \because \angle ACB = \angle DCE, \therefore \triangle ACB \sim$

$\triangle DCE, \therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 与 } \triangle CDE \text{ 的周长之比为 } 2 : 1.$



4. D 【解析】 \because 把一个三角形的三条边的长都扩大为原来的 5 倍, \therefore 新的三角形与原三角形相似, 相似比为 $5 : 1, \therefore$ 新的三角形与原三角形的面积比为 $25 : 1$, 即这个三角形的面积扩大为原来的 25 倍, 故选 D.
5. D 【解析】 $\because A(1,0), B(2,0), A'(4,2), B'(6,1), \therefore AB = 2 - 1 = 1, A'B' = \sqrt{(6-4)^2 + (1-2)^2} = \sqrt{5}. \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C',$
- $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABC}}{S_{\triangle A'B'C'}} = \left(\frac{AB}{A'B'}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{5}, \therefore S_{\triangle A'B'C'} = 5S_{\triangle ABC}.$
- $\because \triangle ABC$ 的面积为 1, $\therefore S_{\triangle A'B'C'} = 5$, 即 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 的面积为 5. 故选 D.
6. 10 【解析】 $\because BD = BA, BE$ 平分 $\angle ABC,$
- $\therefore AE = DE, \therefore S_{\triangle ABE} = S_{\triangle BDE} = 3. \because F$ 是 AC 的中点, $\therefore EF \parallel DC, EF = \frac{1}{2}DC, \therefore$ 易证 $\triangle AEF \sim$
- $\triangle ADC, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle AEF}}{S_{\triangle ADC}} = \left(\frac{EF}{DC}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4},$
- $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle AEF}}{S_{\triangle AEF} + S_{\text{四边形 } DCFE}} = \frac{1}{4}. \text{ 又 } \because S_{\text{四边形 } DCFE} = 3,$
- $\therefore S_{\triangle AEF} = 1, \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABE} + S_{\triangle BDE} + S_{\triangle AEF} + S_{\text{四边形 } DCFE} = 3 + 3 + 1 + 3 = 10.$
7. 【解】(1) \because 四边形 $BFED$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore DE \parallel BF, \therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore$ 易证 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC,$
- $\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{4}. \therefore AB = 8, \therefore AD = 2.$
- (2) $\because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{DE}{BC}\right)^2 =$
- $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{16}. \therefore \triangle ADE$ 的面积为 1, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的面积是 16. \because 四边形 $BFED$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore EF \parallel AB, DE = BF, \therefore$ 易证 $\triangle EFC \sim \triangle ABC,$
- $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle EFC}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{CF}{BC}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{16}, \therefore S_{\triangle EFC} = 9,$
- \therefore 平行四边形 $BFED$ 的面积为 $16 - 9 = 7$.
8. D 【解析】 \because 两个相似三角形的面积比是 $4 : 9, \therefore$ 这两个相似三角形的相似比是 $2 : 3,$
- \therefore 这两个相似三角形的周长比是 $2 : 3. \because$ 其中一个三角形的周长为 24, \therefore 另一个三角形的周长是 16 或 36. 故选 D.

9. 6, 12 【解析】因为两个相似三角形的面积比是 1:4, 所以这两个相似三角形的相似比是 1:2, 所以这两个相似三角形的周长比是 1:2. 因为周长之差是 6, 所以设较小的三角形周长为 x , 则 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{x}{x+6}$, 所以 $x = 6, x+6 = 12$, 所以两个相似三角形的周长分别是 6, 12.

刷易错

10. $\frac{1}{4}$ 【解析】 $\because M, N$ 分别是 DE, BC 的中点, $\therefore AM, AN$ 分别为 $\triangle ADE, \triangle ABC$ 的中线. $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AM}{AN} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{DE}{BC}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$. 故答案为 $\frac{1}{4}$.

刷提升

1. A 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$, 若 12 与 3 是对应边的长, 则 $\triangle DEF$ 的周长: $\triangle ABC$ 的周长 = 12:3, 即 $\frac{\triangle DEF \text{ 的周长}}{3+4+6} = \frac{12}{3}, \therefore \triangle DEF$ 的周长为 52; 若 12 与 4 是对应边的长, 则 $\triangle DEF$ 的周长: $\triangle ABC$ 的周长 = 12:4, 即 $\frac{\triangle DEF \text{ 的周长}}{3+4+6} = \frac{12}{4}, \therefore \triangle DEF$ 的周长为 39; 若 12 与 6 是对应边的长, 则 $\triangle DEF$ 的周长: $\triangle ABC$ 的周长 = 12:6, 即 $\frac{\triangle DEF \text{ 的周长}}{3+4+6} = \frac{12}{6}, \therefore \triangle DEF$ 的周长为 26. 综上所述, 选项 B、C、D 不符合题意. 故选 A.

2. C 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为平行四边形, $\therefore S_{\triangle PBC} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\square ABCD}$. $\because M, N$ 分别是 PB, PC 的中点, $\therefore MN \parallel BC, MN = \frac{1}{2} BC, \therefore \angle PMN = \angle PBC, \angle PNM = \angle PCB, \therefore \triangle PMN \sim \triangle PBC, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle PMN}}{S_{\triangle PBC}} = \left(\frac{MN}{BC}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore S_{\text{四边形 } BMNC} = \frac{3}{4} S_{\triangle PBC}. \therefore S_{\text{四边形 } BMNC} = 6, \therefore S_{\triangle PBC} = 8, \therefore S_{\square ABCD} = 16$. 故选 C.

3. C 【解析】作 $AF \perp BC$ 于点 F , 交 DE 于点 L , 如图. $\because l_1 \parallel l_2 \parallel l_3, \therefore \angle ALD = \angle AFB = 90^\circ, \therefore AL \perp DE. \therefore AL = d_1, LF = d_2$, 且 $d_1 = d_2 = 3, DE = 6, \therefore AL = LF = 3, \therefore AF = AL + LF = 3 + 3 = 6, S_{\triangle ADE} = \frac{1}{2} DE \cdot AL = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 6 = 9. \therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle ABC, \angle AED = \angle ACB, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{AL}{AF}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{6}\right)^2 =$

关键点拨

$$S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{四边形 } EFGH} = S_{\triangle AFG} - S_{\triangle AEH}.$$

易错警示

注意相似三角形的面积比是相似比的平方, 相似比是面积比的算术平方根.

思路分析

(2) 由 $\text{Rt} \triangle AEP \sim \text{Rt} \triangle DPC$, $\triangle DPC$ 的周长等于 $\triangle AEP$ 周长的 2 倍, 得 $\frac{CD}{AP} = 2$, 根据 $CD = AB = 2\sqrt{3}$, 即可求出 PD 的长.

$\frac{1}{4}, \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = 4S_{\triangle ADE} = 4 \times 9 = 36$, 故选 C.

4. 4 【解析】 $\because AB$ 被截成三等份, $\therefore AE = EF = FB. \therefore EH \parallel BC, \therefore \angle AEH = \angle B, \angle AHE = \angle C, \therefore \triangle AEH \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle AEH}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{AE}{AB}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}, \therefore S_{\triangle AEH} = \frac{1}{9} S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{9} \times 12 = \frac{4}{3} (\text{cm}^2)$. 同理, $\triangle AEH \sim \triangle AFG, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle AEH}}{S_{\triangle AFG}} = \left(\frac{AE}{AF}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore S_{\triangle AFG} = 4S_{\triangle AEH} = 4 \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{16}{3} (\text{cm}^2), \therefore S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\text{四边形 } EFGH} = S_{\triangle AFG} - S_{\triangle AEH} = \frac{16}{3} - \frac{4}{3} = 4 (\text{cm}^2)$.

5. 16 【解析】 \because 在 $\square ABCD$ 中, $CD = AB = 10, BC = AD = 15, AB \parallel DC, \angle BAD$ 的平分线交 BC 于点 $E, \therefore \angle BAF = \angle DAF, \angle BAF = \angle F, \therefore \angle DAF = \angle F, \therefore DF = AD = 15, \therefore CF = DF - CD = 15 - 10 = 5$. 同理得 $BE = AB = 10$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABG$ 中, $AG = \sqrt{AB^2 - BG^2} = \sqrt{100 - 64} = 6, \therefore AE = 2AG = 12, \therefore \triangle ABE$ 的周长等于 $10 + 10 + 12 = 32. \therefore AB \parallel CF, \therefore$ 易得 $\triangle CEF \sim \triangle BEA$, 且相似比为 $5:10 = 1:2, \therefore \triangle CEF$ 的周长为 16, 故答案为 16.

6. 【解】(1) $\because \angle CPD = 90^\circ - \angle APE = \angle AEP, \therefore$ 当 $\angle CPD = 30^\circ$ 时, $\angle AEP = 30^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CPD$ 中, $CD = AB = 2\sqrt{3}, \angle CPD = 30^\circ, \therefore PC = 2CD = 4\sqrt{3}, \therefore PD = \sqrt{PC^2 - CD^2} = 6, \therefore AP = AD - PD = 10 - 6 = 4$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle APE$ 中, $AP = 4, \angle AEP = 30^\circ, \therefore PE = 2AP = 8, \therefore AE = 4\sqrt{3}$.

(2) 存在. $\because \text{Rt} \triangle AEP \sim \text{Rt} \triangle DPC, \triangle DPC$ 的周长等于 $\triangle AEP$ 周长的 2 倍, $\therefore \frac{CD}{AP} = 2$.

$\therefore CD = AB = 2\sqrt{3}, \therefore AP = \sqrt{3}, \therefore DP = 10 - \sqrt{3}$.

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

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

$\therefore \triangle AHM \sim \triangle DMN, \therefore \frac{AM}{DN} = \frac{MH}{MN} = \frac{AH}{MD}$, 即 $\frac{2}{DN} =$

$\frac{2.5}{MN} = \frac{1.5}{2}, \therefore DN = \frac{8}{3}, MN = \frac{10}{3}, \therefore \triangle DMN$ 的周长为 $DN + MN + DM = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{10}{3} + 2 = 8$.

(3) $\triangle DMN$ 的周长是一个定值, 始终为 8. 理

由如下:

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

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

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

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

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

刷素养

8. 【解】(1) $\because AB=4, AD=3, \therefore BD=1$.

$\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore CE:AE=BD:AD=1:3$,

$\therefore S':S_{\triangle ADE}=CE:AE=1:3$.

$\because \triangle ADE$ 的面积是 6, $\therefore S'=\frac{1}{3} \times 6=2$.

(2) $\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore$ 易得 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$.

又 $\because AD:AB=3:4, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{16}$,

$$\therefore S = \frac{16}{9} S_{\triangle ADE}.$$

由(1)知 $S'=\frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle ADE}, \therefore S = \frac{16}{3} S'$.

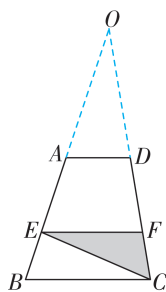
(3) 延长 BA, CD 交于点 O , 如图.

$\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore$ 易得 $\triangle OAD \sim$

$\triangle OBC, \therefore \frac{OD}{OC} = \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{AD}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore OB=8, OA=AB=4. \therefore AE=n, \therefore OE=4+n, BE=4-n$.

$\because EF \parallel BC, \therefore \frac{CF}{OF} = \frac{BE}{OE} = \frac{4-n}{4+n}$,



且易得 $\triangle OEF \sim \triangle OBC, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle OEF}}{S_{\triangle OBC}} = \left(\frac{OE}{OB}\right)^2$,

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle CEF}}{S_{\triangle OBC}} = \frac{S_{\triangle CEF}}{S_{\triangle OEF}} \cdot \frac{S_{\triangle OEF}}{S_{\triangle OBC}} = \frac{4-n}{4+n} \cdot \left(\frac{4+n}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{16-n^2}{64}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle OAD}}{S_{\triangle OBC}} = \left(\frac{OA}{OB}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore \frac{S_{\text{四边形}ABCD}}{S_{\triangle OBC}} = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\therefore \frac{S'}{S} = \frac{S_{\triangle CEF}}{3 S_{\triangle OBC}} = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{16-n^2}{64} = \frac{16-n^2}{48}.$$

微专题

1. 16:9 【解析】如图, 作 $CN \perp AB$, 交 GF 于点 M , 交 AB 于点 N . 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\because AC=8, BC=6, \therefore AB=10. \therefore \angle ACB=90^\circ, CN \perp AB$,

关键点拨

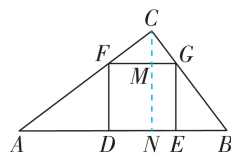
利用相似三角形的性质求出 EF 的长是解题的关键.

关键点拨

利用相似三角形对应高的比等于相似比求出正方形 $EDFG$ 的边长是解决此题的关键.

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

$$AC, \therefore CN = \frac{24}{5}. \therefore GF \parallel$$



AB, \therefore 易得 $\triangle CGF \sim \triangle CBA, \therefore \frac{CM}{CN} = \frac{GF}{AB}$. 设正

方形 $EDFG$ 的边长为 x , 则 $\frac{\frac{24}{5}-x}{\frac{24}{5}} = \frac{x}{10}$, 解得 $x =$

$$\frac{120}{37}. \therefore FD \perp AB, \therefore \angle ADF = \angle ACB = 90^\circ. \text{ 又}$$

$\because \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle ACB, \therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{FD}{BC}$, 即

$$\frac{AD}{8} = \frac{\frac{120}{37}}{6}, \text{ 解得 } AD = \frac{160}{37}. \text{ 同理可得 } \triangle BEG \sim$$

$$\triangle BCA, \therefore \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{EG}{AC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{BE}{6} = \frac{\frac{120}{37}}{8}, \text{ 解得 } BE = \frac{90}{37},$$

$\therefore AD:EB = \frac{160}{37}:\frac{90}{37} = 16:9$. 故答案为 16:9.

2. 1:3 【解析】 \because 四边形 $EFGH$ 和四边形

$HGNM$ 均为正方形, $\therefore EF=EH=HG=HM$,

$EM \parallel BC, \therefore$ 易得 $\triangle AEM \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{AP}{AD} = \frac{EM}{BC}$,

$$\therefore \frac{5-EF}{5} = \frac{2EF}{10}, \therefore EF = \frac{5}{2}, \therefore EM = 5. \therefore \triangle AEM \sim$$

$$\triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle AEM}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{EM}{BC}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore S_{\text{四边形}BCME} =$$

$S_{\triangle ABC} - S_{\triangle AEM} = 3S_{\triangle AEM}, \therefore \triangle AEM$ 与 四边形 $BCME$ 的面积比为 1:3, 故答案为 1:3.

重难专题 2 相似三角形与其他知识的综合



刷难关

1. (1) 【证明】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle BAF = \angle BCE = 45^\circ. \therefore \angle BEC = \angle BAE + \angle ABE = 45^\circ + \angle ABE, \angle ABF = \angle EBF + \angle ABE = 45^\circ + \angle ABE, \therefore \angle BEC = \angle ABF$. 又 $\because \angle BAF = \angle BCE, \therefore \triangle ABF \sim \triangle CEB$.

(2) 【解】 $BE=EG, BE \perp EG$. 理由如下: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle GCF = 45^\circ$.

$$\therefore \angle EBF = \angle GCF = 45^\circ, \angle EFB = \angle GFC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle BEF \sim \triangle CGF, \therefore \frac{EF}{GF} = \frac{BF}{CF}, \text{ 即 } \frac{EF}{BF} = \frac{GF}{CF}.$$

$$\therefore \angle EFG = \angle BFC, \therefore \triangle EFG \sim \triangle BFC,$$

$$\therefore \angle EGF = \angle BCF = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle EBF = \angle EGF = 45^\circ, \therefore EB=EG, \angle BEG=90^\circ, \therefore BE \perp EG.$$

2. 【证明】(1) \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AD \parallel$

BC , $\therefore \angle MAB + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$. $\therefore \angle BGF = \angle ABC$, $\angle AGB + \angle BGF = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AGB = \angle MAB$. $\therefore \angle ABG = \angle MBA$, $\therefore \triangle BAG \sim \triangle BMA$.

(2) 如图, 连接 CM .

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为菱形, $\therefore AB = BC = CD$.

$\because \angle ABC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形, $\therefore AB = BC = AC$, $\therefore AC = CD$.

$\because M$ 为 AD 的中点, $\therefore CM \perp AD$. $\because AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore CM \perp BC$, $\therefore \angle MCB = 90^\circ$.

由 (1) 得 $\triangle BAG \sim \triangle BMA$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{BM} = \frac{BG}{AB}$,

$\therefore BG \cdot BM = AB^2$, $\therefore BG \cdot BM = BC^2$, $\therefore \frac{BG}{BC} = \frac{BC}{BM}$.

$\therefore \angle CBG = \angle MBC$, $\therefore \triangle BGC \sim \triangle BCM$,

$\therefore \angle BGC = \angle BCM = 90^\circ$, $\therefore CG \perp BM$.

3. (1) 【证明】 $\because AQ \parallel PC$, $\therefore \angle AQE = \angle CPD$.

由题意知, $AE \parallel CD$, $AE = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}CD$,

$\therefore \angle AEQ = \angle CDP$, $\therefore \triangle AEQ \sim \triangle CDP$,

$\therefore \frac{AQ}{PC} = \frac{AE}{CD} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore PC = 2AQ$.

【解】(2) $\because AD^2 = PD \cdot DE$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{DE} = \frac{PD}{AD}$.

$\because \angle ADP = \angle EDA$, $\therefore \triangle ADP \sim \triangle EDA$,

$\therefore \angle DAP = \angle DEA$. $\because AD \parallel BC$,

$\therefore \angle DAP = \angle AFB$, $\therefore \angle DEA = \angle AFB$.

在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle DAE = \angle ABF = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle DAE \sim \triangle ABF$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{BF}$, 即 $\frac{12}{10} = \frac{5}{BF}$,

$\therefore BF = \frac{25}{6}$.

(3) 如图, 延长 DE 交 CB 的延长线于点 G .

\because 点 E 是 AB 的中点, $\therefore AE = BE$. $\because AD \parallel BC$,

$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle BGE$. $\because \angle AED = \angle BEG$,

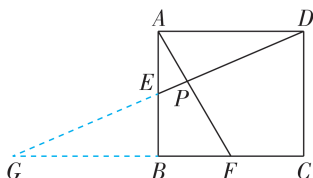
$\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle BGE$ (AAS), $\therefore AD = BG$.

又 $\because AD = BC$, $\therefore GC = BG + BC = 2AD$. 又 \because 点 F 为 BC 的中点, $\therefore BC = 2BF$, $\therefore BG = AD = 2BF$,

$\therefore GF = BG + BF = 3BF$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{GF} = \frac{2BF}{3BF} = \frac{2}{3}$.

$\because AD \parallel GC$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle APD \sim \triangle FPG$,

$\therefore \frac{AP}{PF} = \frac{AD}{GF} = \frac{2}{3}$.



4. A 【解析】设 $\triangle OAB$ 平移后得到 $\triangle O'A'B'$, 分别过点 A, A' 作 x 轴的垂线段 $AD, A'E$, 如图,

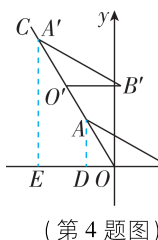
思路分析

(2) 先证出 $\triangle ADP \sim \triangle EDA$, 得出 $\angle DAP = \angle DEA$, 进而得到 $\angle DEA = \angle AFB$, 再根据 $\angle DAE = \angle ABF = 90^\circ$ 即可证出 $\triangle DAE \sim \triangle ABF$, 利用相似三角形的性质即可得出结论.

关键点拨

由折叠的性质、平行四边形的性质等得到 $EF = CE = 13$, 证出 $\triangle PCD \sim \triangle PFA$, 然后利用相似三角形的性质即可求解.

则 $\angle ADB = \angle A'EO = 90^\circ$, $OD = 1$, $AD = \sqrt{3}$, $BD = 2 - (-1) = 3$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $AB = \sqrt{AD^2 + BD^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 3^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$. 由平移的性质可知 $AA' = AB = 2\sqrt{3}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AOD$ 中, 由勾股定理得 $OA = \sqrt{AD^2 + OD^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = 2$, $\therefore OA' = OA + AA' = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}$. $\because \angle ADO = \angle A'EO = 90^\circ$, $\angle AOD = \angle A'OE$, $\therefore \triangle AOD \sim \triangle A'OE$, $\therefore \frac{OD}{OE} = \frac{AD}{A'E} = \frac{OA}{OA'}$, $\therefore \frac{2}{2+2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{A'E}$, $\therefore A'E = \frac{2+2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 + \sqrt{3}$, $A'E = \frac{2+2\sqrt{3}}{2} AD = \sqrt{3} + 3$, $\therefore A'(-1-\sqrt{3}, 3+\sqrt{3})$. \therefore 点 $A(-1, \sqrt{3})$ 先向左平移 $\sqrt{3}$ 个单位长度, 再向上平移 3 个单位长度得到点 $A'(-1-\sqrt{3}, 3+\sqrt{3})$, \therefore 点 $B(2, 0)$ 先向左平移 $\sqrt{3}$ 个单位长度, 再向上平移 3 个单位长度得到点 $B'(2-\sqrt{3}, 3)$, 即平移后点 B 的坐标为 $(2-\sqrt{3}, 3)$, 故选 A.



(第 4 题图)

5. $\frac{13}{3}$ 【解析】延长 CP 与 BA , 交于点 F , 如图所示. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore CD \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle F = \angle DCP$. 由折叠的性质得 $\angle DCP = \angle ECP$, $CD = CE = 13$, $\therefore \angle F = \angle ECP$, $\therefore EF = CE = 13$. 设 $AE = a$, $\therefore AF = EF - AE = 13 - a$.

$\because CD \parallel AB$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle PCD \sim \triangle PFA$, $\therefore \frac{CD}{AF} = \frac{PD}{AP}$.

$\because AP = 2$, $PD = 3$, $\therefore \frac{13}{13-a} = \frac{3}{2}$, 解得 $a = \frac{13}{3}$.

$\therefore AE = a = \frac{13}{3}$. 故答案为 $\frac{13}{3}$.

6. 【解】(1) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $BC = 5 \text{ cm}$, $AC = 12 \text{ cm}$,

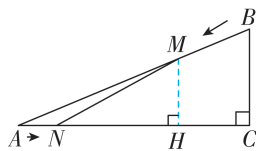
$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = 13 (\text{cm})$.

(2) 如图, 作 $MH \perp AC$

于点 H , 则 $MH \parallel BC$. 由

题意得, $BM = 2t$, $AN = t$, 则 $AM = 13 - 2t$.

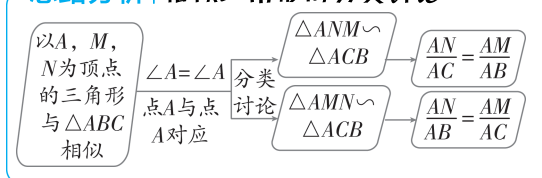
$\because MH \parallel BC$, \therefore 易证 $\triangle AMH \sim \triangle ABC$, $\therefore \frac{MH}{BC} = \frac{AM}{AB}$, 即 $\frac{MH}{5} = \frac{13-2t}{13}$, 解得 $MH = \frac{65-10t}{13}$. 由题



意,得 $\frac{1}{2} \times t \times \frac{65-10t}{13} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 12 \times \frac{3}{26}$, 解得 $t_1 = 2, t_2 = \frac{9}{2}$, $\therefore t$ 为 2 或 $\frac{9}{2}$ 时, $\triangle AMN$ 的面积为 $\triangle ABC$ 面积的 $\frac{3}{26}$.

(3)

思路分析 | 相似三角形的分类讨论



易错警示

注意第(3)问需要分类讨论,不要漏解.

存在. $\because \angle A = \angle A, \therefore$ 当 $\triangle ANM \sim \triangle ACB$ 时, $\frac{AN}{AC} = \frac{AM}{AB}, \therefore \frac{t}{12} = \frac{13-2t}{13}$, 解得 $t = \frac{156}{37}$; 当 $\triangle AMN \sim \triangle ACB$ 时, $\frac{AN}{AB} = \frac{AM}{AC}, \therefore \frac{t}{13} = \frac{13-2t}{12}$, 解得 $t = \frac{169}{38}$. 综上所述,存在 t 值,使得以 A, M, N 为顶点的三角形与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似, t 的值为 $\frac{156}{37}$ 或 $\frac{169}{38}$.

7. 【解】(1) $CE=AF$. 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore DC=DA, \angle ADC=90^\circ. \therefore \triangle DEF$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore DE=DF, \angle EDF=90^\circ, \therefore \angle CDE=\angle ADF, \therefore \triangle CDE \cong \triangle ADF$ (SAS), $\therefore CE=AF$.

(2) 在等腰 $\text{Rt} \triangle DEF$ 中, $DE=1, \therefore$ 由勾股定理, 得 $EF^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 = 2. \therefore AE = \sqrt{7}, \therefore AE^2 + EF^2 = 7 + 2 = 9. \therefore CE = AF, CE = 3, \therefore AF^2 = 9, \therefore AE^2 + EF^2 = AF^2, \therefore \triangle AEF$ 为直角三角形, 且 $\angle AEF = 90^\circ. \therefore$ 在等腰 $\text{Rt} \triangle DEF$ 中, $\angle DEF = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle AED = \angle AEF + \angle DEF = 90^\circ + 45^\circ = 135^\circ$.

(3) \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AB=AD=CD=BC=4, AB \parallel DC, \angle BAD=90^\circ. \therefore M$ 是边 AB 的中点, $\therefore MA=2, \therefore DM = \sqrt{AD^2 + AM^2} = \sqrt{16+4} = 2\sqrt{5}. \therefore AB \parallel DC, \therefore \angle OAM = \angle OCD, \angle OMA = \angle ODC, \therefore \triangle AOM \sim \triangle COD, \therefore \frac{OM}{OD} = \frac{AM}{CD} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore OD = \frac{2}{3} DM = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}. \therefore OF = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}, \therefore DF = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} = \sqrt{5}. \therefore$ 在等腰 $\text{Rt} \triangle DEF$ 中, $\angle DFN = 45^\circ$, 正方形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle DCO = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle DFN = \angle DCO. \therefore \angle FDN = \angle CDO, \therefore \triangle DFN \sim \triangle DCO, \therefore \frac{DF}{DC} = \frac{DN}{DO}, \therefore \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{DN}{4\sqrt{5}},$

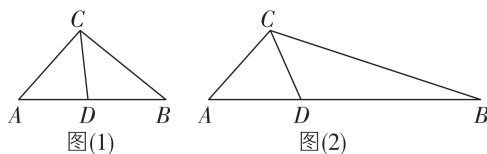
刷有所得

位似的性质: 位似图形的对应线段平行或在同一直线上; 位似图形的对应点和位似中心在同一条直线上; 任意一对对应点到位似中心的距离之比等于相似比.

$$\therefore DN = \frac{5}{3}.$$

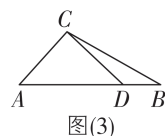
8. (1) 【证明】 $\because \angle A = 40^\circ, \angle B = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle B = 80^\circ. \therefore \angle A \neq \angle B \neq \angle ACB, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 不是等腰三角形. $\therefore CD$ 平分 $\angle ACB, \therefore \angle ACD = \angle BCD = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle ACD = \angle A = 40^\circ, \therefore \triangle ACD$ 为等腰三角形. $\therefore \angle DCB = \angle A = 40^\circ, \angle CBD = \angle ABC, \therefore \triangle BCD \sim \triangle BAC, \therefore CD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的“完美分割线”.

(2) 【解】① 如图(1)所示, 当 $AD=CD$ 时, $\angle ACD = \angle A = 48^\circ$. 根据“完美分割线”的定义, 可得 $\triangle BDC \sim \triangle BCA, \therefore \angle BCD = \angle A = 48^\circ$, 则 $\angle ACB = \angle ACD + \angle BCD = 96^\circ$.



② 如图(2)所示, 当 $AD=AC$ 时, $\angle ACD = \angle ADC = \frac{180^\circ - 48^\circ}{2} = 66^\circ$. 根据“完美分割线”的定义, 可得 $\triangle BDC \sim \triangle BCA, \therefore \angle BCD = \angle A = 48^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle ACD + \angle BCD = 114^\circ$.

③ 如图(3)所示, 当 $AC=CD$ 时, $\angle ADC = \angle A = 48^\circ$. 根据“完美分割线”的定义, 可得 $\triangle BDC \sim \triangle BCA, \therefore \angle BCD = \angle A = 48^\circ$, 与 $\angle ADC > \angle BCD$ 矛盾, \therefore 图(3)的情况不符合题意.



综上所述, $\angle ACB$ 的度数为 96° 或 114° .

9 利用位似放缩图形

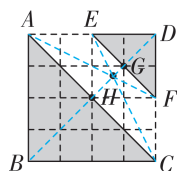
课时1 图形的位似



刷基础

1. C 【解析】根据位似图形的定义可知第1, 2, 4个图形是位似图形, 而第3个图形对应点的连线不能交于一点, 故位似图形有3个. 故选C.

2. C 【解析】如图, 在正方形网格中, $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DEF$ 位似, 连接 AF, CE, BD , 可知位似中心在点 G, H 之间. 又 $\because AC = 2EF, \therefore$ 相似比为 $2:1$.



3. C 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle DEF$ 是以点 O 为位似中心的位似图形, 且 $OD:OA = 2:3, EF = 8, \therefore \frac{EF}{BC} = \frac{OD}{OA} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore \frac{8}{BC} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore BC = 12$, 故选C.

4. A 【解析】 \because 以点 O 为位似中心, 将五边形 $ABCDE$ 放大后得到五边形 $A'B'C'D'E', OA =$

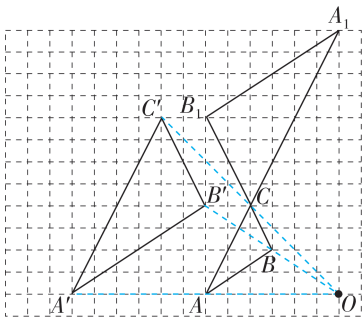
10 cm, $OA' = 20$ cm, \therefore 五边形 $ABCDE$ 与五边形 $A'B'C'D'E'$ 的相似比为 $10:20 = 1:2$, \therefore 五边形 $ABCDE$ 的周长与五边形 $A'B'C'D'E'$ 的周长比是 $1:2$. 故选 A.

5. 108 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 与四边形 $EFGH$

位似, 位似中心为点 O , $\frac{AE}{EO} = \frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore \frac{AO}{EO} = \frac{1}{2}$,

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 与四边形 $EFGH$ 的相似比为 $1:2$, \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 与四边形 $EFGH$ 的面积比为 $1:4$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 的面积为 27, \therefore 四边形 $EFGH$ 的面积为 $4 \times 27 = 108$. 故答案为 108.

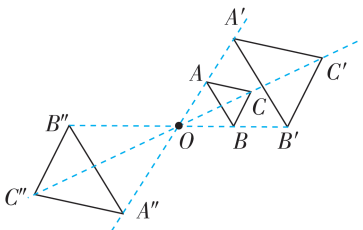
6. 【解】(1) 如图所示, 点 O 即为所求. $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 的相似比是 $1:2$.



(2) 如图所示, $\triangle A_1B_1C$ 即为所求.

刷易错

7. 【解】如图, $\triangle A'B'C'$ 和 $\triangle A''B''C''$ 即为所求.



刷有所得

在平面直角坐标系中, 如果位似变换是以原点 O 为位似中心, 相似比为 k , 那么位似图形对应点的横(纵)坐标的比等于 k 或 $-k$.

易错警示

$\triangle ABC$ 关于点 O 位似的图形, 可能与 $\triangle ABC$ 在点 O 同侧, 也可能与 $\triangle ABC$ 在点 O 异侧.

课时2 平面直角坐标系中的位似变换

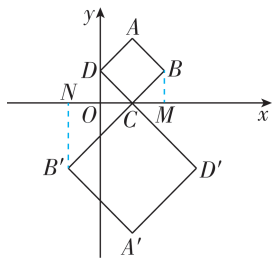
刷基础

1. D 【解析】 \because 点 A, C 的坐标分别是 $(1, 2)$, $(3, 1)$, $\therefore AC = \sqrt{5}$. 又 $\because \triangle DEF$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 成位似图形, 且相似比为 $2:1$, $\therefore DF = 2AC = 2\sqrt{5}$. 故选 D.

2. C 【解析】设点 B 的坐标为 (x, y) , 则 $\frac{3-1}{2-1} = \frac{x-1}{3-1}$, $\frac{4}{2} = \frac{y}{1}$, 解得 $x=5, y=2$, \therefore 点 B 的坐标为 $(5, 2)$, 故选 C.

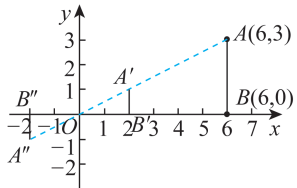
3. D 【解析】如图, 过点 B 作 $BM \perp x$ 轴于 M , 过点 B' 作 $B'N \perp x$ 轴于 N , 则 $BM \parallel B'N$, $\therefore \frac{CM}{CN} = \frac{CB}{CB'}$. \because 菱形 $A'B'CD'$ 的边长是菱形 $ABCD$ 的边长的 2 倍, $\therefore CB' = 2CB$, $\therefore CN = 2CM$. \therefore 点

B 坐标为 $(2, 1)$, 点 C 坐标为 $(1, 0)$, $\therefore OC = CM = 1$, $\therefore CN = 2$, $\therefore ON = 1$, \therefore 点 B' 的横坐标是 -1 , 故选 D.



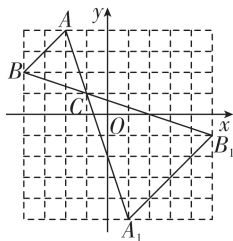
4. $(2, 1)$ 或 $(-2, -1)$ 【解析】把线段 AB 缩短

到原来的 $\frac{1}{3}$, 因为位似中心为原点, 所以要考虑位似图形与原图形在原点同侧或异侧两种情况. 连接 AO 并延长, 使 $OA'' = OA' = \frac{1}{3}OA$, 在 x 轴上取点 B'', B' , 使 $OB'' = OB' = \frac{1}{3}OB$, 如图所示, 所以点 A', A'' 的坐标分别是 $(2, 1)$, $(-2, -1)$.



5. D

6. 【解】(1) 如图所示, 平面直角坐标系 xOy 即为所求.



(2) 如图, 点 C 即为所求, 点 C 坐标为 $(-1, 1)$. $\because AB = 2\sqrt{2}$, $CA = CB = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{10}$. 故答案为 $(-1, 1), 2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{10}$.

(3) 如图, $\triangle A_1B_1C$ 即为所求, 点 A_1 的坐标为 $(1, -5)$.

全章综合训练

刷中考

1. 4 【解析】 $\because \frac{a}{b} = 3$, $\therefore \frac{a+b}{b} = \frac{a}{b} + 1 = 3 + 1 = 4$, 故

答案为 4.

2. **A** 【解析】 \because 在四边形 $ABCD$ 中, $AD \parallel BC$, $EF \parallel AD$, $\therefore AD \parallel EF \parallel BC$, $\therefore \frac{AE}{EB} = \frac{DF}{FC}$, 即 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{FC}$, $\therefore FC = 6$. 故选 A.

3. $\frac{3}{5}$ 【解析】 $\because AD = 3, DB = 2, \therefore AB = AD + DB = 3 + 2 = 5$. $\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{3}{5}$, 故答案为 $\frac{3}{5}$.

4. 195 【解析】 \because 小风筝两条对角线的长分别为 30 cm 和 35 cm, \therefore 小风筝两条对角线长的和为 $30 + 35 = 65$ (cm). \because 小言和哥哥制作了一大一小两个形状相同的风筝, 大、小风筝的对应边之比为 $3:1$, \therefore 大风筝和小风筝相似, 相似比为 $3:1$, \therefore 大风筝两条对角线长的和: 小风筝两条对角线长的和 $= 3:1$, \therefore 大风筝两条对角线长的和 $= 3 \times 65 = 195$ (cm), 故答案为 195.

5. **D** 【解析】

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

故选 D.

6. **D** 【解析】 $\because \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore AC \perp BC$. 由折叠可得 $DE \perp AC, PQ \perp AC, MN \perp AC, AM = MD = DP = PC, \therefore MN \parallel DE \parallel PQ \parallel BC$, 故 A 正确, 不符合题意. 易得 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB \sim \triangle AMN$, $\therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{MN}{DE} = \frac{AM}{AD} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore BC = 2DE$,

$DE = 2MN, \therefore BC = 4MN, \therefore BC = 2DE = 4MN$, 故 B 正确, 不符合题意. $\because MN \parallel PQ \parallel BC, \therefore \frac{PC}{AC} = \frac{BQ}{AB} = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{AM}{AC} = \frac{AN}{AB} = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{PM}{AC} = \frac{QN}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore BQ = AN = \frac{1}{4}AB, QN = \frac{1}{2}AB, \therefore AN = BQ = \frac{1}{2}NQ$, 故 C 正确, 不符合题意. 由上知 $\frac{MN}{DE} = \frac{AM}{AD} = \frac{1}{2}, \because PQ \parallel BC, \therefore$ 易得 $\triangle APQ \sim \triangle ACB, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB \sim \triangle APQ, \therefore \frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{PQ}{AP} = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{PQ}{BC} = \frac{AP}{AC} = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore \frac{MN}{DE} \neq \frac{DE}{PQ} \neq \frac{PQ}{BC}$, 故 D 错误, 符合题意, 故选 D.

关键点拨

根据 BE, CD 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的中线判断出 DE 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, 从而得到 $DE \parallel BC, DE = \frac{1}{2}BC$ 是解题的关键.

7. **B** 【解析】因为 BE, CD 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的中线, 所以 D, E 分别为 AB, AC 的中点, 所以 $DE \parallel BC, DE = \frac{1}{2}BC$, 所以易得 $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle CBF$, 所以 $\frac{S_{\triangle DEF}}{S_{\triangle CBF}} = \left(\frac{DE}{BC}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, 所以 $S_{\triangle DEF} = \frac{1}{4}S_{\triangle CBF}$, 故 A 选项不符合题意. 因为 $DE \parallel BC$, 所以易得 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$, 所以 $\frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{DE}{BC}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, 所以 $S_{\triangle ADE} = \frac{1}{4}S_{\triangle ABC}$, 故 B 选项符合题意. 因为 $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle CBF$, 所以 $\frac{DE}{CB} = \frac{DF}{CF} = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $DF = \frac{1}{2}CF$, 所以 $S_{\triangle DBF} = \frac{1}{2}S_{\triangle BCF}$, 故 C 选项不符合题意. 因为 $DE \parallel BC$, 所以易得 $S_{\triangle DBE} = S_{\triangle DCE}$, 所以 $S_{\triangle ADC} = S_{\triangle AEB}$, 故 D 选项不符合题意. 故选 B.

关键点拨

依次求出 $\triangle A_1B_1C_1, \triangle A_2B_2C_2, \dots$ 的面积, 发现规律即可解决问题.

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

为 $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3, \dots$, 所以 $\triangle A_n B_n C_n$ 的面积为 $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n$.

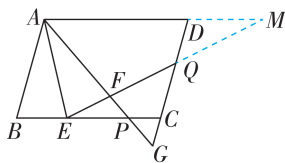
故选 C.

9. $\frac{18}{5}$ 【解析】如图, 延长 CE 交 DA 的延长线于 N , 过点 D 作 $DM \perp BF$ 于 M , 则 $\angle DMB = 90^\circ$. $\because AB = 8$, $AE = 3$, $\therefore BE = 8 - 3 = 5$. $\because AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle N = \angle ECB$, $\angle B = \angle EAN = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle AEN \sim \triangle BEC$, $\therefore \frac{AN}{BC} = \frac{AE}{BE}$, $\therefore \frac{AN}{4} = \frac{3}{5}$, $\therefore AN = \frac{12}{5}$. $\because \angle DCN = \angle BCE$, $\therefore \angle N = \angle DCN$, $\therefore DN = DC$, $\therefore AD + \frac{12}{5} = DC$. $\because \angle DMB = \angle B = \angle BAD = 90^\circ$, \therefore 四边形 $ABMD$ 为矩形, $\therefore DM = AB = 8$, $AD = BM$, $\therefore CM = AD - BC = AD - 4$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDM$ 中, $DC^2 = CM^2 + DM^2$, $\therefore \left(AD + \frac{12}{5}\right)^2 = (AD - 4)^2 + 8^2$, $\therefore AD = \frac{29}{5}$, $\therefore CM = \frac{29}{5} - 4 = \frac{9}{5}$. $\therefore DC = DF$, $DM \perp BF$, $\therefore CF = 2CM = \frac{18}{5}$, 故答案为 $\frac{18}{5}$.

10. (1) 【证明】由轴对称的性质得 $\angle B = \angle AFE$, $BE = FE$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AB \parallel CD$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle PCG$, $\therefore \angle AFE = \angle PCG$. $\because \angle AFE = \angle QFG$, $\therefore \angle PCG = \angle QFG$. $\because \angle FGQ = \angle CGP$, $\therefore \angle CQE = \angle P$. $\because CE = BE$, $BE = EF$, $\therefore EF = EC$. 又 $\because \angle CEQ = \angle FEP$, $\therefore \triangle EFP \cong \triangle ECQ$ (AAS).

【解】(2) $\because \triangle EFP \cong \triangle ECQ$, $\therefore EQ = EP$. $\because EF = EC$, $\therefore FQ = CP$. $\because \angle FGQ = \angle CGP$, $\angle CQE = \angle P$, $\therefore \triangle FQG \cong \triangle CPG$ (AAS), $\therefore FG = CG = 3$, $GQ = GP = 5$. 由轴对称的性质得 $AF = AB$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AB \parallel CD$, $AB = CD$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle CGP \sim \triangle BAP$, $\therefore \frac{CG}{AB} = \frac{PG}{AP}$, $\therefore \frac{3}{AB} = \frac{5}{AB + 3 + 5}$, 解得 $AB = 12$, $\therefore CD = 12$, $\therefore DQ = CD - CG - GQ = 4$.

(3) 如图, 延长 AD , EQ 交于点 M .



设 $CQ = a$, $BE = b$, $\therefore EF = b$. $\therefore \frac{CQ}{DQ} = \frac{1}{n}$, $CE =$

思路分析

(2) 根据全等三角形的性质可得 $EQ = EP$, 从而得到 $FQ = CP$, 结合题中条件可证明 $\triangle FQG \cong \triangle CPG$, 从而得到 $FG = CG = 3$, $GQ = GP = 5$, 再由轴对称的性质得 $AF = AB$, 证出 $\triangle CGP \sim \triangle BAP$, 可得 $AB = 12$, 即可推出 DQ 的长.

关键点拨

根据位似图形的性质得到 $OA : OA' = DE : D'E' = 2 : 3$, 即可求解.

$2BE$, $\therefore DQ = na$, $EC = 2b$, $\therefore AB = CD = (n + 1)a$, $AD = BC = 3b$, $\therefore AF = AB = (n + 1)a$. $\because AD \parallel BC$, 即 $DM \parallel EC$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle DQM \sim \triangle CQE$, $\therefore \frac{DM}{EC} = \frac{DQ}{CQ}$, 即 $\frac{DM}{2b} = \frac{na}{a} = n$, $\therefore DM = 2nb$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore \angle B = \angle ADQ$. $\because \angle AFE = \angle B$, $\therefore \angle AFE = \angle ADQ$. $\because \angle AFQ + \angle AFE = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AFQ + \angle ADQ = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DAF + \angle DQF = 180^\circ$. $\because \angle EQC + \angle DQF = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle EQC = \angle DAF$. $\because AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle DAF = \angle FPE$, $\therefore \angle EQC = \angle FPE$. 又 $\because \angle FEP = \angle CEQ$, $\therefore \triangle FEP \sim \triangle CEQ$, $\therefore \frac{EF}{EC} = \frac{FP}{CQ}$, 即 $\frac{b}{2b} = \frac{FP}{a}$, $\therefore PF = \frac{1}{2}a$. $\because AD \parallel BC$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle AMF \sim \triangle PEF$, $\therefore \frac{EP}{AM} = \frac{PF}{AF}$, $\therefore \frac{EP}{(3 + 2n)b} =$

$\frac{1}{2}a$, $\therefore EP = \frac{3 + 2n}{2n + 2}b$, $\therefore CP = EC - EP = 2b - \frac{3 + 2n}{2n + 2}b = \frac{(2n + 1)b}{2n + 2}$. 又 $\because PC \parallel AD$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle GPC \sim \triangle GAD$, $\therefore \frac{CG}{DG} = \frac{CP}{AD} = \frac{\frac{(2n + 1)b}{2n + 2}}{3b} = \frac{2n + 1}{6n + 6}$.

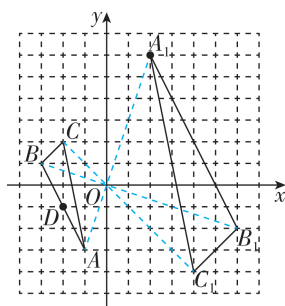
11. B 【解析】 $\because AC \perp AB$, $BD \perp AB$, $\therefore AC \parallel BD$, \therefore 易得 $\triangle AOC \sim \triangle BOD$, $\therefore \frac{AC}{BD} = \frac{OA}{OB}$. $\therefore OA = 150$ cm, $OB = 50$ cm, $BD = 20$ cm, $\therefore \frac{AC}{20} = \frac{150}{50}$, $\therefore AC = 60$ cm. 故选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

12. B 【解析】 \because 小正方形的边长均为 1, $\therefore OB = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$, $OD = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore OB : OD = 1 : 2$. \because 将 $\triangle OAB$ 以点 O 为位似中心放大后得到 $\triangle OCD$, $\therefore \triangle OAB \sim \triangle OCD$, 相似比为 $1 : 2$, $\therefore \triangle OAB$ 与 $\triangle OCD$ 的周长之比是 $1 : 2$, 故选 B.

13. C 【解析】 \because 点 A, A' 的坐标分别为 $(2, 0)$, $(3, 0)$, $\therefore OA = 2$, $OA' = 3$. \because 五边形 $ABCDE$, $A'B'C'D'E'$ 是以坐标原点 O 为位似中心的位似图形, $\therefore OA : OA' = DE : D'E' = 2 : 3$. $\because DE = 3$, $\therefore D'E' = \frac{9}{2}$, 故选 C.

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

(2) 如图所示, $\triangle A_1 B_1 C_1$ 即为所求.



刷章测

1. **A** 【解析】 $\because \frac{a}{2} = \frac{b+a}{3}, \therefore 3a = 2b + 2a, \therefore a = 2b, \therefore \frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}{2b} = \frac{1}{2}$. 故选 A.

2. **D** 【解析】 $\because AB = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}, AC = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}, BC = 5, DE = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}, EF = 2, DF = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}, \therefore \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AC}{EF} = \frac{BC}{DF} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle EDF, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle DEF = 180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ - \angle BAC = 45^\circ$. 故选 D.

3. **A** 【解析】 $\because AB \parallel CD \parallel EF, \therefore \frac{AC}{CE} = \frac{BD}{DF}, \therefore \frac{AC}{CE} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore \frac{BD}{DF} = \frac{3}{2}$, 故选 A.

4. **B** 【解析】 \because 四边形 ABCD 为矩形, $\therefore \angle B = 90^\circ, BC = AD = 10, AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle AEB = \angle DAF, \therefore DF \perp AE, \therefore \angle AFD = \angle B = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle AFD \sim \triangle EBA, \therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{DF}{AB}, \therefore DF = 6, \therefore \frac{10}{AE} = \frac{6}{3}, \therefore AE = 5$. 在 Rt $\triangle ADF$ 中, $AD = 10, DF = 6, \therefore$ 由勾股定理得 $AF = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8, \therefore EF = AF - AE = 8 - 5 = 3$. 故选 B.

5. **D** 【解析】 $\because \triangle BPC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore BP = PC = BC, \angle PBC = \angle PCB = \angle BPC = 60^\circ$. 在正方形 ABCD 中, $\angle BDC = \angle DBC = 45^\circ, AB = BC = CD, \angle A = \angle ADC = \angle BCD = \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore PC = CD, \angle ABE = \angle DCF = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle CPD = \angle CDP = 75^\circ, \therefore \angle PDE = 90^\circ - 75^\circ = 15^\circ, \therefore \angle PBD = \angle PBC - \angle DBC = 60^\circ - 45^\circ = 15^\circ, \therefore \angle EBD = \angle EDP. \therefore \angle DEP = \angle BED, \therefore \triangle BDE \sim \triangle DPE$, 故 ① 正确. $\because \angle FDP = \angle PBD = 15^\circ$, 且易知 $\angle DFP = \angle BPC = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle DFP \sim \triangle BPH$. 在 Rt $\triangle DFC$ 中, 设 $DF = x, \therefore \angle DCF = 30^\circ, \therefore FC = 2x$, 由勾股定理易得 $CD = \sqrt{3}x, \therefore \frac{DF}{CD} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore \frac{FP}{PH} = \frac{DF}{PB} = \frac{DF}{CD} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 故

关键点拨

证明 $\triangle AFD \sim \triangle EBA$, 根据勾股定理求出 AF, 根据相似三角形对应边成比例求出 AE, 从而可得 EF.

关键点拨

掌握等边三角形、正方形的性质及相似三角形的判定与性质是解题关键.

② 错误. $\because \angle PDH = 90^\circ - 45^\circ - 15^\circ = 30^\circ = \angle PCD, \angle DPH = \angle CDP, \therefore \triangle DPH \sim \triangle CDP, \therefore \frac{PD}{CD} = \frac{PH}{PD}, \therefore PD^2 = PH \cdot CD. \therefore PB = CD, \therefore PD^2 = PH \cdot PB$, 故 ③ 正确. 故选 D.

6. **D** 【解析】 \because 四边形 ABCD 是正方形, $\therefore BC = CD = DA = AB. \therefore$ 点 E 是正方形 ABCD 的边 AB 的黄金分割点, 且 $AE > EB, \therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{BE}{AE} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}. \therefore$ 四边形 AEHF 是正方形, $\therefore EH = HF = FA = AE, FH \parallel AB, \therefore$ 易证 $\triangle FHG \sim \triangle BEG, \therefore \frac{GH}{GE} =$

$\frac{FH}{BE}, \therefore \frac{GH}{HE} = \frac{FH}{FH+BE} = \frac{AE}{AE+BE} = \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2},$

$\therefore GH = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} HE = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} AE. \therefore \angle C = \angle CBE = \angle BEI = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 BCIE 是矩形, $\therefore IC =$

$BE, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle BCI}}{S_{\triangle FGH}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} BC \cdot IC}{\frac{1}{2} FH \cdot HG} = \frac{AB \cdot BE}{AE \cdot HG} = \frac{BE}{AE}.$

$\frac{AB}{HG} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \cdot \frac{AB}{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} AE} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}} =$

$\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$. 故选 D.

7. **3.5** 【解析】 $\because \angle ABC = \angle AQP = 90^\circ, \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle AQP, \therefore \frac{PQ}{BD} = \frac{AQ}{AB}. \therefore AB = 40 \text{ cm}, BD = 20 \text{ cm}, AQ = 7 \text{ m} = 700 \text{ cm}, \therefore \frac{PQ}{20} =$

$\frac{700}{40}, \therefore PQ = 350 \text{ cm} = 3.5 \text{ m}$, 故答案为 3.5.

8. $\sqrt{2}:1$ 【解析】设 $AE = x$, 则 $AD = 2x. \therefore$ 矩形 ABCD 与矩形 ABFE 相似, $\therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AB}{AD}, \therefore AB^2 = 2x^2, \therefore AB = \sqrt{2}x, \therefore AD:AB = 2:\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}:1$. 故答案为 $\sqrt{2}:1$.

9. ①②③ 【解析】 $\because \angle 1 = \angle 2, \therefore \angle 1 + \angle BAE = \angle 2 + \angle BAE$, 即 $\angle BAC = \angle DAE$. ① 若 $\angle D = \angle B$, 则 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$, 故 ① 正确; ② 若 $\angle C = \angle AED$, 则 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$, 故 ② 正确; ③ 若 $\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AC}{AE}$, 则 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$, 故 ③ 正确; ④ 由 $\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{BC}{DE}$, 不能判定 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$, 故 ④ 错误. 故答案为 ①②③.

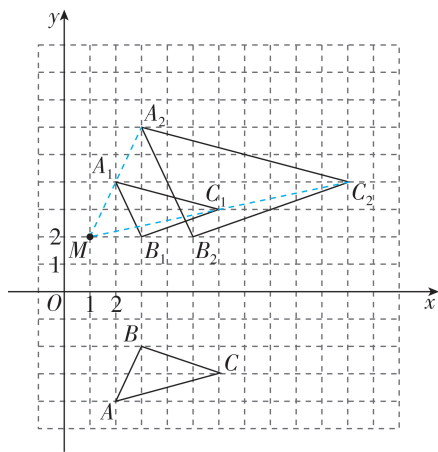
10. $(-9, -2)$ 或 $(3, 2)$ 【解析】 \because 直线 $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1$

与 x 轴、 y 轴分别交于 A, B 两点, 令 $x=0$ 可得 $y=1$, 令 $y=0$ 可得 $x=-3$, \therefore 点 A 和点 B 的坐标分别为 $(-3, 0), (0, 1)$. $\therefore \triangle BOC$ 与 $\triangle B'O'C'$ 是以点 A 为位似中心的位似图形, 且相似比为 $1:2$, $\therefore \frac{OB}{O'B'} = \frac{AO}{AO'} = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $\frac{1}{O'B'} = \frac{3}{AO'} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore O'B' = 2, AO' = 6$, \therefore 当点 B' 在第一象限时, B' 的坐标为 $(3, 2)$; 当点 B' 在第三象限时, B' 的坐标为 $(-9, -2)$. 故答案为 $(-9, -2)$ 或 $(3, 2)$.

11. 1.5 或 2.4 【解析】 $\because \angle B = 90^\circ, AB = 3$ cm, $AC = 3\sqrt{5}$ cm, $\therefore AD = BC = 6$ cm. 由题意得

$DN = 2t$ cm, $AN = (6-2t)$ cm, $AM = t$ cm. 若 $\triangle NMA \sim \triangle ACD$, 则有 $\frac{AD}{AN} = \frac{CD}{AM}$, 即 $\frac{6}{6-2t} = \frac{3}{t}$, 解得 $t = 1.5$; 若 $\triangle MNA \sim \triangle ACD$, 则有 $\frac{AD}{AN} = \frac{6}{t}$, 即 $\frac{6}{6-2t} = \frac{6}{t}$, 解得 $t = 2.4$. 综上所述, 当 $t = 1.5$ s 或 2.4 s 时, $\triangle AMN$ 与 $\triangle ACD$ 相似. 故答案为 1.5 或 2.4.

12. 【解】(1) 如图, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 为所作.



(2) 如图, $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 为所作.

(3) 点 A_2 的坐标为 $(3, 6)$. $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 沿 x 轴翻折后得到 $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$, $\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle A_1B_1C_1$. $\therefore \triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 与 $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 的相似比为 $1:2$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 的相似比为 $1:2$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 的周长比为 $1:2$, 面积比为 $1:4$. 故答案为 $(3, 6), 1:2, 1:4$.

13. 【解】(1) 小星和小红的说法正确, 小亮的说法错误. 理由: $\because \angle ACP = \angle B, \angle A = \angle A$, $\therefore \triangle ACP \sim \triangle ABC$, \therefore 小星的说法正确.

易错警示
题目中并未明确相似三角形的对应边, 所以本题需要分类讨论.

关键点拨
(1) 有两边对应成比例, 且一组角对应相等 (不是成比例的两边的夹角) 的两个三角形不一定相似.

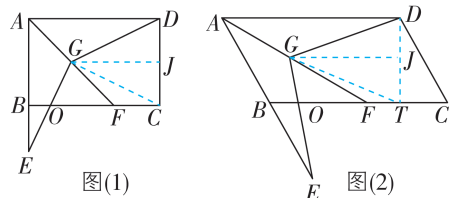
$\therefore \frac{AP}{AC} = \frac{AC}{AB}, \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ACP \sim \triangle ABC$,

\therefore 小红的说法正确. 由 $\frac{AP}{CP} = \frac{BC}{AC}, \angle A = \angle A$ 不能证明 $\triangle ACP \sim \triangle ABC$, \therefore 小亮的说法错误.

(2) $\because \triangle ACP \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{AP}{AC} = \frac{AC}{AB}, \therefore \frac{AP}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{AP+1}$, 解得 $AP = 2$ 或 -3 (舍去), 经检验, $AP = 2$ 是分式方程的解, $\therefore AP = 2$.

14. 【证明】(1) ① \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle ABC = 90^\circ, AD = BC$. $\because AF$ 平分 $\angle BAD, \therefore \angle BAF = \angle DAF = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle AFB = \angle BAF = 45^\circ, \therefore BA = BF$. $\because BE = CF, \therefore AE = AB + BE = BF + CF = BC = AD$. $\because AG = AG, \therefore \triangle EAG \cong \triangle DAG$ (SAS), $\therefore EG = DG$.

② 连接 CG , 过点 G 作 $GJ \perp CD$ 于点 J , 如图 (1). 由 ① 得 $\triangle EAG \cong \triangle DAG, \therefore \angle AEG = \angle ADG$. \because 点 G 是 AF 的中点, $\therefore AG = GF$. $\because GJ \perp CD, AD \perp CD, FC \perp CD, \therefore AD \parallel GJ \parallel FC, \therefore DJ = JC, \therefore GD = GC, \therefore \angle GDC = \angle GCD$. $\because \angle ADC = \angle BCD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADG = \angle GCO, \therefore \angle OEB = \angle OCG$. $\because \angle BOE = \angle GOC, \therefore \triangle OBE \sim \triangle OGC, \therefore \frac{BE}{GC} = \frac{OB}{OG}$. $\because GC = GD, BE = CF, \therefore BO \cdot GD = GO \cdot FC$.



(2) 过点 D 作 $DT \perp BC$ 于点 T , 连接 GT , 过点 G 作 $GJ \perp DT$ 于点 J , 如图 (2). \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AD = BC, AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle DAG = \angle AFB$. $\because AF$ 平分 $\angle DAB, \therefore \angle DAG = \angle BAF, \therefore \angle BAF = \angle AFB, \therefore AB = BF, \therefore AE = AB + BE = BF + CF = BC = AD$. $\because AG = GF, \therefore \triangle EAG \cong \triangle DAG$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle AEG = \angle ADG$. $\because AD \parallel FT, DT \perp BC, GJ \perp DT, \therefore AD \parallel GJ \parallel FT$. 又 $\because G$ 为 AF 的中点, $\therefore DJ = JT, \therefore GD = GT, \therefore \angle GDT = \angle GTD$. $\because \angle ADT = \angle BTD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADG = \angle GTO, \therefore \angle OEB = \angle OTG$. $\because \angle BOE = \angle GOT, \therefore \triangle OBE \sim \triangle OGT, \therefore \frac{BE}{GT} = \frac{OB}{OG}$. $\because GT = GD, BE = CF, \therefore BO \cdot GD = GO \cdot FC$.