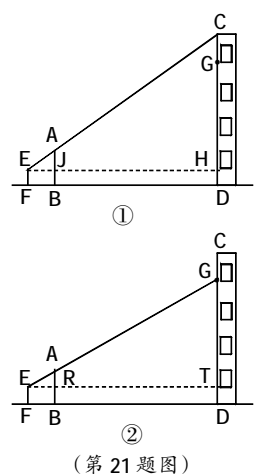


$\therefore \angle ABE = 90^\circ, AB = 8, BE = 6,$
 $\therefore AE = 10.$
 由(1)知, $\triangle ABF \sim \triangle EAD,$
 $\therefore \frac{BF}{AD} = \frac{AB}{AE}.$
 $\therefore AD = 9,$
 $\therefore \frac{BF}{9} = \frac{8}{10}.$
 解得 $BF = \frac{36}{5}.$
 五、19.解:(1)证明: $\therefore \angle BCE = \angle ACD,$
 $\therefore \angle BCE + \angle ACE = \angle ACD + \angle ACE.$
 $\therefore \angle DCE = \angle ACB.$
 又 $\therefore \angle A = \angle D,$
 $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC.$
 (2) $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC,$
 $\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABC}}{S_{\triangle DEC}} = \left(\frac{BC}{EC}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}.$
 $\therefore \frac{BC}{EC} = \frac{2}{3}.$
 $\therefore BC = 6, \therefore EC = 9.$
 20.解:过点 E 作 $EG \perp BC$ 于点 G.
 $\therefore DE \parallel BC,$
 $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE.$
 $\therefore \frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{120}{210} = \frac{4}{7}.$
 $\therefore \frac{AC}{EC} = \frac{4}{3}.$
 $\therefore AF \perp BC, EG \perp BC,$
 $\therefore AF \parallel EG.$
 $\therefore \triangle ACF \sim \triangle ECG.$
 $\therefore \frac{AF}{EG} = \frac{AC}{EC},$
 即 $\frac{AF}{60} = \frac{4}{3}.$
 解得 $AF = 80.$
 答:桥 AF 的长度为 80 米.
 六、21.解:(1)如图①,过点 E 作 $EH \perp CD$ 于点 H,交 AB 于点 J,则四边形 EFBJ,四边形 EFDH 都是矩形.
 $\therefore EF = BJ = DH = 1.5, BF = EJ = 2, DB = JH = 23.$
 $\therefore AB = 2.5,$
 $\therefore AJ = AB - BJ = 2.5 - 1.5 = 1.$
 $\therefore AJ \parallel CH,$
 $\therefore \triangle EAJ \sim \triangle ECH.$
 $\therefore \frac{AJ}{CH} = \frac{EJ}{EH},$
 即 $\frac{1}{CH} = \frac{2}{25}.$
 解得 $CH = 12.5.$
 $\therefore CD = CH + DH = 12.5 + 1.5 = 14$ (米).
 答:大楼的高度 CD 为 14 米.

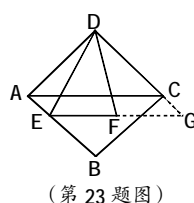


(第 21 题图)
 (2)如图②,过点 E 作 $ET \perp CD$ 于点 T,交 AB 于点 R.
 $\therefore AR \parallel GT,$
 $\therefore \triangle AER \sim \triangle GET.$
 $\therefore \frac{AR}{GT} = \frac{ER}{ET},$
 即 $\frac{1}{11.5 - 1.5} = \frac{ER}{25}.$
 解得 $ER = 2.5.$
 $\therefore BF = 2.5.$
 $2.5 - 2 = 0.5$ (米).
 答:标杆 AB 应该向大楼方向移动 0.5 米.
 七、22.解:(1)6.
 (2)设等腰三角形 ABC 的腰长为 x,
 则底边长为 $10 - 2x.$
 由三角形三边关系,得

$$\begin{cases} 2x > 10 - 2x, \\ x + 10 - 2x > x. \end{cases}$$

 解得 $\frac{5}{2} < x < 5.$
 ①根据题意,可知 $x^2 = 2x(10 - 2x).$
 解得 $x = 0$ (舍去)或 $x = 4.$
 ②根据题意,可知 $(10 - 2x)^2 = 2x^2.$
 解得 $x = 10 - 5\sqrt{2}$ 或 $x = 10 + 5\sqrt{2}$
 (舍去).
 $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的腰长为 4 或 $10 - 5\sqrt{2}.$
 (3)证明: $\therefore \triangle CDE$ 是以 DE 为斜边的等腰直角三角形,
 $\therefore \angle DCE = 90^\circ, \angle CED = \angle CDE = 45^\circ.$
 $\therefore \angle A + \angle ACD = 45^\circ.$
 $\therefore \angle ACB = 135^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle A + \angle B = 45^\circ.$
 $\therefore \angle ACD = \angle B.$
 $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle DEC = 45^\circ,$
 $\therefore CD = CE, \angle ADC = \angle CEB = 135^\circ.$
 $\therefore \triangle ADC \sim \triangle CEB.$

$\therefore \frac{AD}{CE} = \frac{CD}{BE}.$
 $\therefore CD \cdot CE = AD \cdot BE.$
 在 $Rt\triangle CDE$ 中, $CD = CE,$
 $\therefore DE^2 = 2CD^2.$
 $\therefore CD^2 = AD \cdot BE, \therefore DE^2 = 2AD \cdot BE.$
 \therefore 由三条线段 AD, DE, BE 组成的三角形是“有趣三角形”.
 八、23. 解:(1)证明: $\therefore \angle ACD = \angle B, \angle A = \angle A,$
 $\therefore \triangle ADC \sim \triangle ACB.$
 $\therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AC}{AB}.$
 $\therefore AC^2 = AD \cdot AB.$
 (2) \therefore 四边形 ABCD 是平行四边形,
 $\therefore AD = BC, \angle A = \angle C.$
 又 $\therefore \angle BFE = \angle A, \therefore \angle BFE = \angle C.$
 又 $\therefore \angle FBE = \angle CBF,$
 $\therefore \triangle BFE \sim \triangle BCF.$
 $\therefore \frac{BF}{BC} = \frac{BE}{BF}, \therefore BF^2 = BE \cdot BC.$
 $\therefore BC = \frac{BF^2}{BE} = \frac{4^2}{3} = \frac{16}{3}.$
 $\therefore AD = \frac{16}{3}.$
 (3)如图,分别延长 EF, DC 相交于点 G.



(第 23 题图)
 \therefore 四边形 ABCD 是菱形,
 $\therefore AB \parallel DC, \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAD.$
 又 $\therefore AC \parallel EF,$
 \therefore 四边形 AEGC 为平行四边形.
 $\therefore AC = EG, CG = AE, \angle EAC = \angle G.$
 $\therefore \angle EDF = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAD,$
 $\therefore \angle EDF = \angle BAC.$
 $\therefore \angle EDF = \angle G.$
 又 $\therefore \angle DEF = \angle GED,$
 $\therefore \triangle EDF \sim \triangle EGD.$
 $\therefore \frac{ED}{EG} = \frac{EF}{ED}.$
 $\therefore DE^2 = EF \cdot EG.$
 又 $\therefore EG = AC = 2EF, \therefore DE^2 = 2EF^2.$
 $\therefore DE = \sqrt{2} EF.$
 又 $\therefore \frac{DG}{DF} = \frac{DE}{EF} = \sqrt{2},$
 $\therefore DG = \sqrt{2} DF = 5\sqrt{2}.$
 $\therefore DC = DG - CG = DG - AE = 5\sqrt{2} - 2.$
 \therefore 菱形 ABCD 的边长为 $5\sqrt{2} - 2.$

数学 沪科

中考版答案页第 2 期

2023-2024 学年

②

学习周报

第 5 期

2 版

22.1 比例线段

第 1 课时

1.C

2.14, 18, 70°

3.③, ⑥, ⑨, ④, ②

第 2 课时

1.A 2.C

3.解:设第四条线段长为 dcm.

根据题意,得

当 $2:6=12:d$ 时,解得 $d=36;$

当 $6:12=2:d$ 时,解得 $d=4;$

当 $12:2=6:d$ 时,解得 $d=1.$

所以所添线段的长度为 36cm 或 4cm 或 1cm.

第 3 课时

1.D

2.A 3.B

4.20

5.解:设 $\frac{a+2}{3} = \frac{b}{4} = \frac{c+5}{6} = k(k \neq 0).$

则 $a=3k-2, b=4k, c=6k-5.$

$\therefore 2a-b+3c = 2(3k-2) - 4k + 3(6k-5) =$

21.

解得 $k=2.$

$\therefore a=4, b=8, c=7.$

$\therefore a:b:c = 4:8:7.$

6.解:设王老师选择高跟鞋的跟高为 xcm.

根据题意,得 $\frac{100+x}{165+x} \approx 0.618.$

解得 $x \approx 5.$

答:王老师选择高跟鞋的跟高约为 5cm.

第 4 课时

1.C

2. $\frac{24}{5}$

3.PG, DF

4.解: $\therefore l_1 \parallel l_2 \parallel l_3,$

$\therefore AB:BC = DE:EF.$

$\therefore AB=3, BC=5, DF=12,$

$\therefore 3:5 = DE:(12-DE).$

$\therefore DE=4.5.$

$\therefore EF = 12 - 4.5 = 7.5.$

3 版

一、选择题

1-4.CADA

5-8.DABB

二、填空题

9.750

10.4

11.8

12.6

13. $\frac{5}{6}$

14. $(\sqrt{5} - 1)$

15.2 或 $\frac{1}{2}$ 或 1

三、解答题

16.解: $\therefore a, b, c, d$ 是成比例的 4 条线段,

$\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d},$ 即 $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{d}.$

解得 $d=10$ (cm).

若改为“a, b, d, c 是成比例的 4 条线段”,其他条件不变,线段 d 的长度改变.

此时 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{d}{c},$ 即 $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{d}{6}.$

解得 $d=3.6$ (cm).

17.解: $\triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形.

理由如下:

设 $\frac{a+4}{3} = \frac{b+3}{2} = \frac{c+8}{4} = k,$

则 $a=3k-4, b=2k-3, c=4k-8.$

$\therefore a+b+c=12,$

$\therefore 3k-4+2k-3+4k-8=12.$

$\therefore k=3.$

$\therefore a=5, b=3, c=4.$

$\therefore b^2+c^2=3^2+4^2=25=a^2,$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形.

18.解:(1) $\therefore EF \parallel BD,$

$\therefore \frac{AF}{FB} = \frac{AE}{ED} = \frac{3}{2}.$

$\therefore FG \parallel AC, \therefore \frac{BG}{CG} = \frac{BF}{AF} = \frac{2}{3}.$

$\therefore BG=4, \therefore CG=6.$

(2) $\therefore CD=2, CG=6,$

$\therefore DG=CG-CD=4.$

$\therefore BG=4, \therefore BD=BG+DG=8.$

$\therefore \frac{AF}{BF} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{3}{5}.$

$\therefore EF \parallel BD,$

$\therefore \frac{EF}{BD} = \frac{AF}{AB},$ 即 $\frac{EF}{8} = \frac{3}{5}.$

解得 $EF = \frac{24}{5}.$

第 6 期

2 版

22.2 相似三角形的判定

第 1 课时

1.D

2.2:5

3.解:(1) $\therefore DE \parallel BC,$

$\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC.$

$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC}.$

$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{3}, AE=3,$

$\therefore \frac{3}{AC} = \frac{1}{3}.$

解得 $AC=9.$

$\therefore EC = AC - AE = 9 - 3 = 6.$

(2)证明: $\therefore DE \parallel BC,$

$\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC.$

$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC}.$

$\therefore EF \parallel CG,$

$\therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle ACG.$

$\therefore \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{AF}{AG}.$

$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AF}{AG}.$

$\therefore AD \cdot AG = AF \cdot AB.$

第 2 课时

1.A

2.CDA, DEA, CED

3.解: $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle ADE$ 相似.

理由如下:

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE,$

$\therefore \angle BAD + \angle CAD = \angle CAE + \angle CAD,$

即 $\angle BAC = \angle DAE.$

又 $\therefore \angle B = \angle D,$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE.$

第 3 课时

1.C

2.AED, ABC, $\angle C$

3.解:(1) $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 不相似.

理由如下: $\therefore \angle B = 30^\circ, AB = 3\text{cm}, AC =$

$4\text{cm}, \angle B' = 30^\circ, A'B' = 6\text{cm}, A'C' = 8\text{cm},$

$\therefore \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{AC}{A'C'} = \frac{1}{2}.$

虽然两边对应成比例, $\angle B = \angle B',$

但 $\angle B$ 与 $\angle B'$ 不是已知两边的夹角,

故 $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 不相似.

(2) $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 相似.

理由如下: $\therefore AB = 4\text{cm}, AC = 5\text{cm},$

$A'B' = 12\text{cm}, A'C' = 15\text{cm},$

