

第17期

2版

27.1 图形的相似
第1课时

1.D 2.B

第2课时

1.D 2.1.25

3.解:(1) ∵ 矩形 $DMNC$ 与矩形 $ABCD$ 相似,

$$\therefore \frac{DC}{DM} = \frac{AD}{AB}.$$

$$\therefore DM = \frac{1}{2}AD, DC = AB = 4,$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{\frac{1}{2}AD} = \frac{AD}{4}.$$

解得 $AD = 4\sqrt{2}$.

(2) 矩形 $DMNC$ 与矩形 $ABCD$ 的相似比是

$$\frac{DC}{AD} = \frac{4}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

27.2.1 相似三角形的判定
第1课时

1.C 2.5 3.D
第2课时

1.相似

2.解: $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle DEF$ 相似.
理由: 根据题意, 得 $AB=2, DE=1$.

由勾股定理, 可得 $AC=2\sqrt{5}, BC=4\sqrt{2}, DF=\sqrt{5}, EF=2\sqrt{2}$.

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{DE} = 2, \frac{AC}{DF} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = 2, \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} = 2,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AC}{DF} = \frac{BC}{EF}.$$

∴ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$.

3.9

4.解:(1) $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 不一定相似.

理由: ∵ $\angle B=30^\circ, AB=3\text{ cm}, AC=4\text{ cm}, \angle B'=30^\circ, A'B'=6\text{ cm}, A'C'=8\text{ cm},$

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

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 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 不一定相似.

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

理由: ∵ $AB=4\text{ cm}, BC=6\text{ cm}, AC=5\text{ cm}, A'B'=12\text{ cm}, B'C'=18\text{ cm}, A'C'=15\text{ cm},$

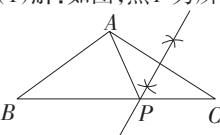
$$\therefore \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{BC}{B'C'} = \frac{AC}{A'C'} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

∴ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$.

第3课时

1.答案不唯一, 如 $\angle A = \angle BCD$

2.(1)解: 如图, 点 P 为所求作的点.



(第2题图)

(2)证明: ∵ $AB=AC, \therefore \angle B=\angle C$.

∵ $PA=PC, \therefore \angle C=\angle PAC$.

∴ $\angle PAC=\angle B$.

又 ∵ $\angle C=\angle C, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PAC$.

3~4版

一、选择题

1~5.BACCD 6~10.CBDCA

二、填空题

11.2 12. $\triangle ACD \sim \triangle ABC$

$$13.4 \quad 14.1+\sqrt{5} \quad 15.\frac{4\sqrt{7}}{5}$$

三、解答题(一)

16.解: ∵ 两个四边形相似,

$$\therefore \frac{18}{10} = \frac{x}{12}.$$

解得 $x=21.6$.

$$\alpha = 360^\circ - 88^\circ - 96^\circ - 107^\circ = 69^\circ.$$

17.解:(1) $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$. 理由如下:

∵ $AB=5\text{ cm}, BC=6\text{ cm}, AC=7\text{ cm}, A'B'=10\text{ cm}, B'C'=12\text{ cm}, A'C'=14\text{ cm},$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{BC}{B'C'} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{AC}{A'C'} = \frac{7}{14} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

∴ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$.

(2) $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$. 理由如下:
∵ $\angle A=60^\circ, \angle B=50^\circ, \angle A'=60^\circ, \angle C'=70^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle C=180^\circ - \angle A - \angle B = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 50^\circ = 70^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle A', \angle C = \angle C'.$$

∴ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$.

18.解:(1) $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle BDE$. 理由如下:
根据勾股定理, 得 $AC=\sqrt{10}, BC=\sqrt{5}, BD=2\sqrt{5}, BE=2\sqrt{2}.$

又 ∵ $AB=5, DE=2,$

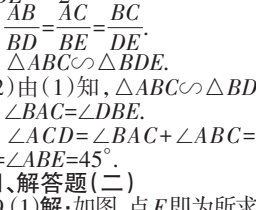
$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{AC}{BE} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{AC}{BE} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

∴ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle BDE$.

四、解答题(二)

19.(1)解: 如图, 点 E 即为所求作的点.



(第19题图)

(2)证明: 如图, 连接 DE .

$$\therefore \angle AEC = 150^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEB = 180^\circ - \angle AEC = 30^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle B = 90^\circ, \therefore AD \parallel BC.$$

$$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle AEB = 30^\circ.$$

由作图, 得 $AD=AE$.

$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle AED = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle DAE) = 75^\circ.$$

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle DEC = \angle ADE = 75^\circ.$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore \angle C = 75^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AED = \angle C.$$

∴ $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle DEC$.

20.(1)证明: ∵ 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形,

$$\therefore AD=AB=DC=BC, \angle A = \angle D = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore AE=ED, \therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore DF = \frac{1}{4}DC, \therefore \frac{DF}{ED} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{DF}{ED}, \text{ 即 } \frac{AE}{ED} = \frac{AB}{ED}.$$

∴ $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle DEF$.

(2)解: ∵ 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形,
∴ $ED \parallel BG$.

∴ $\triangle EDF \sim \triangle GCF$.

$$\therefore \frac{ED}{CG} = \frac{DF}{CF}.$$

$$\therefore DF = \frac{1}{4}DC, AE=ED, \text{ 正方形 } ABCD$$

的边长为4,

$$\therefore DF=1, CF=3, ED=2.$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{CG} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

解得 $CG=6$.

$$\therefore BG=BC+CG=4+6=10.$$

21.解:(1) 不相似.

理由: ∵ $AB=20\text{ m}, AD=30\text{ m}$, 小路的宽度为2 m,

$$\therefore EF=AB+2 \times 2=24\text{ (m)}, EH=AD+2 \times 2=34\text{ (m)}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{20}{24} = \frac{5}{6}, \frac{AD}{EH} = \frac{30}{34} = \frac{15}{17},$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{EF} \neq \frac{AD}{EH}.$$

∴ 矩形 $ABCD$ 与矩形 $EFGH$ 不相似.

(2) ∵ 相对两条小路的宽度相等,
∴ $EF=AB+2y=(20+2y)\text{ m}, EH=AD+2x=(30+2x)\text{ m}.$

∴ 矩形 $EFGH$ 与矩形 $ABCD$ 相似,

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{AB} = \frac{EH}{AD}, \text{ 即 } \frac{20+2y}{20} = \frac{30+2x}{30}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \text{小路的宽度 } x \text{ 与 } y \text{ 的比值为 } \frac{3}{2}.$$

五、解答题(三)

22.解:(1) 证明: 如图②, 过点 C 作 $CE \parallel DA$, 交 BA 的延长线于点 E .

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{BD}{CD}, \angle CAD = \angle ACE, \angle BAD = \angle E.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{BD}{CD}, \angle CAD = \angle ACE, \angle BAD = \angle E.$$

$$\therefore \angle ACE = \angle E. \therefore AE=AC. \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD}.$$

$$\therefore \angle ACE = \angle E. \therefore AE=AC. \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD}.$$

$$\therefore AB=5, AC=4, BC=7, \therefore \frac{5}{4} = \frac{BD}{7-BD}.$$

$$\text{解得 } BD = \frac{35}{9}.$$

$$\therefore BD \text{ 的长为 } \frac{35}{9} \text{ cm}.$$

(3) 10.

23.解:(1) $\sqrt{7}$.

(2) 证明: ∵ 在等腰 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=BC, \therefore \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle ABC)$.

∵ 在等腰 $\triangle APQ$ 中, $AP=PQ,$

$$\therefore \angle PAQ = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle APQ).$$

$$\therefore \angle APQ = \angle ABC, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle PAQ.$$

$$\therefore \triangle BAC \sim \triangle PAQ. \therefore \frac{BA}{AC} = \frac{PA}{AQ}.$$

$$\therefore \angle BAP + \angle PAC = \angle PAC + \angle CAQ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAP = \angle CAQ. \therefore \triangle BAP \sim \triangle CAQ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACQ.$$

$$\therefore BM=4.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABM$ 中, $AM=\sqrt{5^2-4^2}=3.$

$$\therefore CM=AC-AM=5-3=2.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BCM$ 中, $BC=\sqrt{4^2+2^2}=2\sqrt{5}.$

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

五、解答题(三)

$$22.\text{解: (1)} \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

(2) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\therefore \angle C=90^\circ, AB=1, \angle A=\alpha,$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{BC}{AB} = BC, \cos \alpha = \frac{AC}{AB} = AC.$$

取 AB 的中点 O , 连接 OC , 过点 C 作 $CD \perp AB$ 于点 D .

$$\therefore OA=OB=OC=\frac{1}{2}AB=\frac{1}{2}.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CDO$ 中, $\tan 2\alpha = \tan \angle BOC =$

$$\frac{CD}{OD}.$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle ACD \text{ 中, } \therefore \frac{CD}{AC} = \sin \alpha,$$

$$\therefore CD = AC \cdot \sin \alpha = \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha.$$

$$\therefore \angle B + \angle A = 90^\circ, \angle B + \angle BCD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BCD = \angle A = \alpha.$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle BCD \text{ 中, } \sin \angle BCD = \sin \alpha =$$

$$\frac{BD}{BC}. \therefore BD = BC \cdot \sin \alpha.$$

$$\therefore OD = OB - BD = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} - \sin^2 \alpha.$$

$$\therefore \tan 2\alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{\frac{1}{2} - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha}.$$

$$23.\text{解: 【初步尝试】} \sqrt{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \neq.$$

【实践探究】 ∵ 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C=90^\circ, AC=2, BC=1,$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}.$$

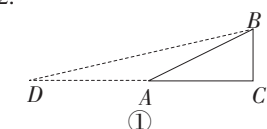
如图①, 延长 CA 至点 D , 使 $AD=AB$, 连接 BD .

$$\therefore AD=AB=\sqrt{5}. \therefore \angle D = \angle ABD.$$

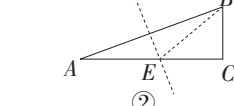
$$\therefore \angle BAC = 2\angle D, CD=AD+AC=\sqrt{5}+2.$$

$$\therefore \tan \left(\frac{1}{2} \angle BAC \right) = \tan D = \frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}+2} = \sqrt{5}-2.$$

$$\therefore \tan \left(\frac{1}{2} \angle BAC \right) = \sqrt{5}-2.$$



①



②

【拓展延伸】如图②, 作线段 AB 的垂直平分线交 AC 于点 E , 连接 BE .

$$\text{则 } \angle A = \angle ABE, \angle BEC = 2\angle A, AE=BE.$$

∵ 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C=90^\circ, AC=3,$

$$\tan A = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore BC=1.$$

$$\text{设 } AE=x, \text{ 则 } BE=x, EC=3-x.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle EBC$ 中, 根据勾股定理, 得

$$x^2 = (3-x)^2 + 1^2. \text{ 解得 } x = \frac{5}{3}, \text{ 即 } AE=BE = \frac{5}{3}.$$

$$\therefore EC = 3 - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

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

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \frac{1}{2} - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 + 3 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)^2 -$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{2} = 0.$$

$$17.\text{解: (1)} \textcircled{1} \sin 33^\circ \approx 0.5446; \textcircled{2} \sin 21^\circ 18' \approx \sin 21.3^\circ \approx 0.3633;$$

$$\textcircled{3} \cos 31^\circ \approx 0.8572;$$

$$\textcircled{4} \tan 71^\circ \approx 2.9042.$$

$$(2) \textcircled{1} \alpha \approx 18^\circ 26'; \textcircled{2} \alpha \approx 42^\circ 56';$$

$$\textcircled{3} \alpha \approx 25^\circ 58'.$$

18.解: ∵ $\angle C=90^\circ, CD=3, BD=5,$

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{BD^2 - CD^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4.$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore AC = AD + CD = 8,$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{5}.$$

$$\text{则 } \sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{4}{4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\cos A = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{8}{4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\tan A = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

四、解答题(二)

19.解:(1) ∵ $\angle ACB=90^\circ, O$ 是 AB 的中点, $CO=6.5, \therefore AB=2CO=13.$

$$\therefore BC=5, \therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = 12.$$

(2) ∵ $\angle ACB=90^\circ, O$ 是 AB 的中点,

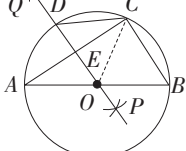
$$\therefore OC = \frac{1}{2}AB.$$

$$\therefore OA=OC. \therefore \angle A = \angle OCA.$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle OCA = \cos A = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{12}{13}, \tan B =$$

$$\frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{12}{5}.$$

20.解:(1) 如图所示.

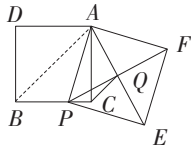


(第20题图)

(2) ∵ AB 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ACB=90^\circ.$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle$

(3)如图,连接AB.



(第23题图)

∵ 四边形ADBC是正方形,
∴ $\frac{AB}{AC} = \sqrt{2}$, $\angle BAC = 45^\circ$.
∵ 点Q是正方形APEF的对称中心,
∴ $\frac{AP}{AQ} = \sqrt{2}$, $\angle PAQ = 45^\circ$.
∴ $\angle BAP + \angle PAC = \angle PAC + \angle CAQ$.
∴ $\angle BAP = \angle CAQ$.
又∵ $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AP}{AQ} = \sqrt{2}$,
∴ $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle ACQ$.
∴ $\frac{BP}{CQ} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \sqrt{2}$.
∴ $CQ = 4\sqrt{2}$, ∴ $BP = \sqrt{2} CQ = 8$.
设 $PC = x$, 则 $AC = BC = 8 + x$.
在Rt△APC中, 根据勾股定理, 得
 $AP^2 = AC^2 + PC^2$, 即 $12^2 = (8+x)^2 + x^2$.
解得 $x_1 = -4 + 2\sqrt{14}$, $x_2 = -4 - 2\sqrt{14}$ (舍去).
∴ 正方形ADBC的边长为 $8+x = 8 - 4 + 2\sqrt{14} = 4 + 2\sqrt{14}$.

第18期

2版

27.2.2相似三角形的性质

1.B 2.k
3.证明: ∵ $\frac{AB}{A_1B_1} = \frac{AD}{A_1D_1} = \frac{BD}{B_1D_1}$,
∴ Rt△ABD ∼ Rt△A₁B₁D₁.
∴ $\angle ABC = \angle A_1B_1C_1$.
又∵ $\angle C = \angle C_1$,
∴ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A_1B_1C_1$.
∴ BE, B₁E₁ 分别是△ABC, △A₁B₁C₁的高,

解得 $AN = 50$ (m).
∴ $\frac{1.5}{MN} = \frac{2}{2+50}$.
解得 $MN = 39$ (m).
∴ 古塔的高度MN为39 m.
3~4版

一、选择题

1~5. BACCD 6~10. ACCCB

二、填空题

11. 1:2 12. 80 13. 48 14. 4 15. 7

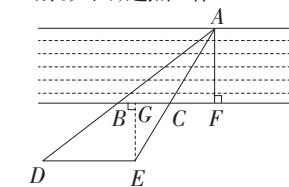
三、解答题(一)

16. 解: (1) ∵ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$,
 $\frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{1}{2}$, ∴ $\frac{CD}{C'D'} = \frac{1}{2}$.
∴ $CD = 4$ cm, ∴ $C'D' = 4 \times 2 = 8$ (cm).
∴ A'B'边上的中线C'D'的长为8 cm.
(2) ∵ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$, $\frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{1}{2}$,
∴ $\frac{C_{\triangle ABC}}{C_{\triangle A'B'C'}} = \frac{1}{2}$.
∴ $\triangle ABC$ 的周长为20 cm,
∴ $C_{\triangle A'B'C'} = 20 \times 2 = 40$ (cm).
∴ $\triangle A'B'C'$ 的周长为40 cm.
17. 解: 由光的反射定律, 得 $\angle CPD = \angle BPA$.

∴ DC, AB均垂直于CB,
∴ $\angle DCP = \angle ABP = 90^\circ$.
∴ $\triangle DCP \sim \triangle ABP$.

∴ $\frac{DC}{AB} = \frac{PC}{PB}$, 即 $\frac{1.6}{AB} = \frac{4}{177.5}$.
解得 $AB = 71$ (m).

答: 白塔的高度AB是71 m.
18. 解: 如图, 过点E作EG⊥BC于点G.



(第18题图)

∵ $DE \parallel BC$, ∴ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$.
∴ $\frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{80}{4} = 20$, $\frac{AC}{EC} = \frac{4}{3}$.
∴ $\frac{AE}{DE} = \frac{140}{4} = 35$, $\frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{140}{4} = 35$.
∴ $\angle CFA = \angle CGE = 90^\circ$.
又∵ $\angle ACF = \angle ECG$, ∴ $\triangle ACF \sim \triangle ECG$.
∴ $\frac{AF}{EG} = \frac{AC}{EC}$, 即 $\frac{AF}{75} = \frac{4}{3}$.
解得 $AF = 100$ (m).
∴ 桥AF的长为100 m.

四、解答题(二)

19. (1) 证明: ∵ $\angle 1 = \angle E$, ∴ $AD \parallel BE$.
∴ $\angle D = \angle DCE$.
∴ $\angle B = \angle D$, ∴ $\angle B = \angle DCE$.
∴ $AB \parallel CD$. ∴ $\angle BAF + \angle AFC = 180^\circ$.
(2) 解: ① ∵ $BC = 2CE$, ∴ $BE = 3CE$.
由(1)知 $AB \parallel CD$.
∴ $\triangle FCE \sim \triangle ABE$.

∴ $\frac{S_{\triangle FCE}}{S_{\triangle ABE}} = \left(\frac{EC}{BE}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}$,
即 $\frac{S_{\triangle FCE}}{S_{\triangle ABE}} = 9$.

② ∵ $\frac{S_{\triangle ABE}}{S_{\triangle FCE}} = 9$,
∴ $\frac{S_{\triangle ABE} - S_{\triangle FCE}}{S_{\triangle FCE}} = 8$, 即 $\frac{S_{\text{四边形CFAB}}}{S_{\triangle FCE}} = 8$.
∴ $\frac{S_{\triangle FCE}}{S_{\text{四边形CFAB}}} = \frac{1}{8}$.

20. 解: (1) 三.
(2) 由已知得 $CB \perp AD$, $ED \perp AD$,

∴ $\angle ABC = \angle ADE = 90^\circ$.
又∵ $\angle BAC = \angle DAE$, ∴ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$.
∴ $\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{BC}{DE}$, 即 $\frac{AB}{AB+5} = \frac{2}{2.4}$.
解得 $AB = 25$ (m).
答: 河流的宽度AB为25 m.
21. (1) 证明: ∵ $DE \parallel BC$,
∴ $\angle ADN = \angle ABM$.
又∵ $\angle DAN = \angle BAM$,

∴ $\triangle ADN \sim \triangle ABM$. ∴ $\frac{DN}{BM} = \frac{AN}{AM}$.

同理, $\frac{EN}{CM} = \frac{AN}{AM}$. ∴ $\frac{DN}{BM} = \frac{EN}{CM}$.
∴ M是BC的中点, ∴ $BM = CM$.
∴ $DN = EN$.

(2) 解: ∵ $DE \parallel BC$, ∴ $\angle OEN = \angle OBM$.
又∵ $\angle EON = \angle BOM$,
∴ $\triangle EON \sim \triangle BOM$.
∴ $\frac{OE}{OB} = \frac{ON}{OM} = \frac{2}{5}$.

同理, $\frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{OE}{OB} = \frac{2}{5}$.
∴ $DE \parallel BC$, ∴ $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$.

∴ $\frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{DE}{BC}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{25}$.

设 $S_{\triangle ADE} = 4x$ ($x > 0$), 则 $S_{\triangle ABC} = 25x$.
∴ 四边形BCED的面积为63,
∴ $25x - 4x = 63$. 解得 $x = 3$.

∴ $S_{\triangle ABC} = 25 \times 3 = 75$.

五、解答题(三)

22. 解: (1) ∵ 四边形EGHF为正方形,
∴ $EF \parallel GH$, $EF = EG$, $\angle FEG = \angle EGH = 90^\circ$.
∴ $\triangle AEF \sim \triangle ABC$.

∴ $AD \perp BC$, ∴ $AD \perp EF$. ∴ $\frac{EF}{BC} = \frac{AK}{AD}$.

∴ $\angle FEG = \angle EGD = \angle GDK = 90^\circ$,
∴ 四边形EGDK为矩形.
∴ $KD = EG = EF$. ∴ $\frac{EF}{120} = \frac{80 - EF}{80}$.

解得 $EF = 48$ (mm).
答: 这个正方形零件的边长为48 mm.

(2) ∵ 四边形EGHF为矩形,
∴ $EF \parallel GH$, 即 $EF \parallel BC$.
∴ $\triangle AEF \sim \triangle ABC$.

∴ $AD \perp BC$, ∴ $AD \perp EF$. ∴ $\frac{EF}{BC} = \frac{AK}{AD}$.

设 $EG = x$, $EF = y$, ∴ $\frac{y}{120} = \frac{80 - x}{80}$.

∴ $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 120$.

∴ 矩形EGHF的面积 $S = xy = x\left(-\frac{3}{2}x + 120\right) = -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + 120x = -\frac{3}{2}(x - 40)^2 + 2400$.

∴ $-\frac{3}{2} < 0$, ∴ 当 $x = 40$ 时, S 最大, 最大值为2400.

答: 矩形EGHF的面积S的最大值是2400 mm².

23. 解: (1) $\frac{1.6b}{a}$.

(2) 由(1)可知: $\triangle DEC \sim \triangle BEA$, $\triangle FGE \sim \triangle BGA$.

∴ $\frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{AE}{CE}$, $\frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{AG}{EG}$.

∴ $CD = EF = 1.6$,
∴ $\frac{AE}{CE} = \frac{AG}{EG}$, 即 $\frac{AC+3}{3} = \frac{AC+3+4}{4}$.

解得 $AC = 9$.
∴ $AB = CD \cdot \frac{AC+CE}{CE} = 1.6 \times \frac{9+3}{3} = 1.6 \times$

$4 = 6.4$ (m).
故路灯AB的高度为6.4 m.

第19期

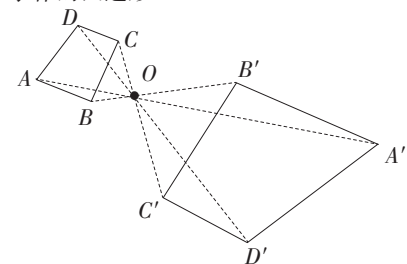
2版

27.3位似

第1课时

1.D 2.B 3.B 4.108 5.G 6.36

7. 解: 如图, 连接AO并延长AO到点A', 使得OA' = 2OA; 连接BO并延长BO到点B', 使得OB' = 2OB; 连接CO并延长CO到点C', 使得OC' = 2OC; 连接DO并延长DO到点D', 使得OD' = 2OD. 顺次连接A', B', C', D', 则四边形A'B'C'D'就是所求作的四边形.



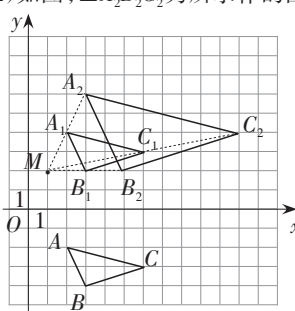
(第7题图)

第2课时

1.C 2.(4,5) 3.1:9

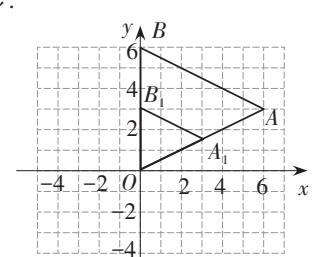
4. 解: (1) 如图, △A₁B₁C₁为所求作的图形.

(2) 如图, △A₂B₂C₂为所求作的图形.



(第4题图)

5. 解: (1) 如图, △A₁OB₁为所求作的图形.



(第5题图)

(2) $\left(3, \frac{3}{2}\right)$.

(3) △A₁OB₁的面积为 $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 3 = \frac{9}{2}$.

3~4版

一、选择题

1~5. DCBAB 6~10. CCDA

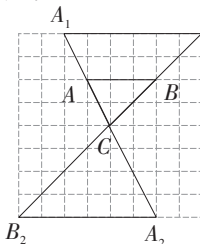
二、填空题

11. 答案不唯一, 如 $\angle A = \angle C$ 12. $\left(1, \frac{2}{3}\right)$

13. 43.62 14. $\frac{5}{2}$ 15. 8π

三、解答题(一)

16. 解: 如图, △A₁B₁C和△A₂B₂C为所求作的图形.



(第16题图)

17. 解: (1) $48^\circ, \frac{3}{2}$.

(2) ∵ 四边形ABCD ∼ 四边形A'B'C'D',
∴ $\frac{BC}{B'C'} = \frac{CD}{C'D'} = \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$.

∴ $B'C' = 8$, $C'D' = 10$,
∴ $BC = \frac{3}{2} \times 8 = 12$, $CD = \frac{3}{2} \times 10 = 15$.

18. (1) 证明: ∵ $AB = AC$,
∴ $\angle ABC = \angle ACB$. ∴ $\angle ABD = \angle ACE$.
又∵ $\angle D = \angle CAE$, ∴ $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ECA$.

(2) 解: ∵ $AB = AC$, $AC = 6$, ∴ $AB = 6$.
∴ $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ECA$, ∴ $\frac{BD}{CA} = \frac{AB}{EC}$.

∴ $\frac{BD}{6} = \frac{6}{4}$. 解得 $BD = 9$.

∴ BD的长为9.

四、解答题(二)

19. 解: ∵ $IC \perp BF$, $AB \perp BF$,
∴ $IC \parallel AB$. ∴ $\triangle CDI \sim \triangle BDA$.
∴ $\frac{IC}{AB} = \frac{CD}{BD}$, 即 $\frac{IC}{AB} = \frac{CD}{BC+CD}$.

∴ $GE \perp BF$, $AB \perp BF$, ∴ $GE \parallel AB$.
∴ $\triangle GEF \sim \triangle ABF$.

∴ $\frac{GE}{AB} = \frac{EF}{BF}$, 即 $\frac{GE}{AB} = \frac{EF}{EF+CE+BC}$.

∴ $IC = GE$, ∴ $\frac{BC+CD}{3} = \frac{EF+CE+BC}{5}$. 解得 $BC = 7.5$ (m).

∴ 大拇指的高度为7 m.

20. (1) 证明: 连接OC.
∵ AB是⊙O的直径, ∴ $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$.
∵ l是⊙O的切线, ∴ $OC \perp l$.
∴ $AD \perp l$, ∴ $OC \parallel AD$.
∴ $\angle CAD = \angle ACO$.
∴ $OA = OC$, ∴ $\angle ACO = \angle CAB$.
∴ $\angle CAD = \angle CAB$.

又∵ $\angle D = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$,
∴ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ACD$.

(2) 解: ∵ $AC = 5$, $CD = 4$, $\angle ADC = 90^\circ$,
∴ $AD = \sqrt{AC^2 - CD^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3$.
∴ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ACD$,
∴ $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AC}{AD}$, 即 $\frac{AB}{5} = \frac{5}{3}$.
解得 $AB = \frac{25}{3}$.

∴ ⊙O的半径为 $\frac{25}{6}$.

21. 解: (1) ∵ 等边△A₁B₁C₁的边长为1, 点O是B₁C₁的中点, 点A₂是OA₁的中点,
∴ 等边△A₂B₂C₂的边长为 $\frac{1}{2}$.

由此类推, 等边△A₁₀B₁₀C₁₀的边长为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^9$, 等边△A₇B₇C₇的边长为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6$.

∴ 等边△A₉B₉C₉与等边△A₇B₇C₇的相似比为 $\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^9}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6} = \frac{1}{8}$, 它们的位似中心为点O.

(2) ∵ 第n个等边△A_nB_nC_n ($n \geq 2$) 的边长为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$, ∴ 第n个等边△A_nB_nC_n ($n \geq 2$) 的周长为 $\frac{3}{2^{n-1}}$.

五、解答题(三)

22. (1) 证明: ∵ $AB = AD$, ∴ $\angle ABD = \angle ADB$.
∵ $AD \parallel BC$, ∴ $\angle ADB = \angle DBC$.
∴ $\angle DBC = \angle ABD = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC = 35^\circ$.
∴ $\angle ADC + \angle C = 180^\circ$, $\angle ADC = 145^\circ$,
∴ $\angle C = 35^\circ$.
∴ $\angle ADB = \angle ABD = \angle DBC = \angle C$.
∴ $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle DBC$.
∴ 对角线BD是四边形ABCD的“理想对角线”.

(2) 解: ∵ 对角线AC是四边形ABCD的“理想对角线”, CA平分∠BCD,
∴ $\triangle ACB \sim \triangle DCA$. ∴ $\frac{DC}{AC} = \frac{AC}{BC}$.
∴ $AC^2 = DC \cdot BC = 2 \times 3 = 6$.
解得 $AC = \sqrt{6}$ (负值舍去).
∴ AC的长为 $\sqrt{6}$.

23. 解: 【初步感知】60.
【探究发现】 $DF = \sqrt{2} CE$.
证明: 如图①, 连接BF.

∵ 在正方形ABCD和正方形BEFG中, △BCD和△BEF均为等腰直角三角形,
∴ $BD = \sqrt{2} BC$, $BF = \sqrt{2} BE$, $\angle CBD = \angle EBF = 45^\circ$.
∴ $\angle CBE = \angle DBF$, $\frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{BF}{BE} = \sqrt{2}$.
∴ $\triangle CBE \sim \triangle DBF$. ∴ $\frac{DF}{CE} = \frac{BD}{BC} = \sqrt{2}$.
∴ $DF = \sqrt{2} CE$.

(第23题图)

【应用拓展】2.
提示: 如图②, 延长BF交AD于点M.
∴ $CE = 2\sqrt{2}$, ∴ $DF = \sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} = 4$.
∴ 正方形ABCD的边长为 $2\sqrt{5}$,
∴ $BD = \sqrt{2} BC = 2\sqrt{10}$.
∴ 四边形ABCD和四边形BEFG是正方形, ∴ $\angle BFG = \angle ADB = 45^\circ$.
又∵ $\angle DFM = \angle BFG$, ∴ $\angle ADB = \angle DFM$.

24. 解: (1) 如图①, 连接AC, BD, 交于点O.
∵ 四边形ABCD是正方形, ∴ $AC \perp BD$, $AO = BO = CO = DO$.
∴ $\angle AOB = \angle COD = 90^\circ$.
∴ $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle COD$.
∴ $\frac{AO}{CO} = \frac{BO}{DO} = 1$.
∴ $\triangle AOB \cong \triangle COD$.
∴ $\angle OAB = \angle OCD$.
∴ $AE \parallel CF$.
∴ 四边形AECF是平行四边形.
∴ $AE = CF$.
∴ $AE = \frac{1}{2} AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$.
∴ $AE = 2\sqrt{2}$.
(2) 如图②, 连接AC, BD, 交于点O.
∵ 四边形ABCD是正方形, ∴ $AC \perp BD$, $AO = BO = CO = DO$.
∴ $\angle AOB = \angle COD = 90^\circ$.
∴ $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle COD$.
∴ $\frac{AO}{CO} = \frac{BO}{DO} = 1$.
∴ $\triangle AOB \cong \triangle COD$.
∴ $\angle OAB = \angle OCD$.
∴ $AE \parallel CF$.
∴ 四边形AECF是平行四边形.
∴ $AE = CF$.
∴ $AE = \frac{1}{2} AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$.
∴ $AE = 2\sqrt{2}$.
(3) 如图③, 连接AC, BD, 交于点O.
∵ 四边形ABCD是正方形, ∴ $AC \perp BD$, $AO = BO = CO = DO$.
∴ $\angle AOB = \angle COD = 90^\circ$.
∴ $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle COD$.
∴ $\frac{AO}{CO} = \frac{BO}{DO} = 1$.
∴ $\triangle AOB \cong \triangle COD$.
∴ $\angle OAB = \angle OCD$.
∴ $AE \parallel CF$.
∴ 四边形AECF是平行四边形.
∴ $AE = CF$.
∴ $AE = \frac{1}{2} AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$.
∴ $AE = 2\sqrt{2}$.