

第21期

2版

28.2.1解直角三角形

1.C 2.6.5

3.解:(1)∵∠C=90°,∠B=30°,∴∠A=90°-30°=60°.∴a=6,

$$\therefore \cos B = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{6}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \tan B = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$\therefore c = 4\sqrt{3}, b = 2\sqrt{3}.$$

(2)∵∠C=90°,∠A=45°,∴∠B=90°-45°=45°.∴b=a.∴b=7,∴a=7.

根据勾股定理,得 $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 7\sqrt{2}$.

(3)∵∠C=90°,a=5,b=7,

$$\therefore c = \sqrt{5^2 + 7^2} = \sqrt{74}, \tan A = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{5}{7} \approx 0.714.$$

$$\therefore \angle A \approx 36^\circ, \therefore \angle B \approx 90^\circ - 36^\circ = 54^\circ.$$

4.解:在Rt△ABC中,∵∠C=90°,∴sin B = $\frac{AC}{AB}$.

$$\therefore AB = 4, \angle B = 32^\circ,$$

$$\therefore AC = AB \cdot \sin B = 4 \times \sin 32^\circ \approx 4 \times 0.53 = 2.12.$$

在Rt△ACD中,∵∠C=90°,∴tan∠CAD = $\frac{CD}{AC}$.

$$\therefore \angle CAD = 37^\circ, \therefore CD = AC \cdot \tan \angle CAD = 2.12 \times \tan 37^\circ \approx 2.12 \times 0.75 \approx 1.6.$$

28.2.2应用举例

第1课时

1.A 2.74

3.解:根据题意,得四边形BEDC是矩形.∴DE=BC=1.5.

$$\therefore \tan \angle ABE = \frac{AE}{BE}, \tan \angle AFE = \frac{AE}{EF}, \angle ABE = 45^\circ, \angle AFE = 58^\circ, \therefore AE = BE \cdot \tan 45^\circ = BE, EF = \frac{AE}{\tan 58^\circ} \approx 0.625AE.$$

$$\therefore BE = EF + BF, BF = 6, \therefore AE = 0.625AE + 6.$$

解得AE=16.

$$\therefore AD = AE + DE = 16 + 1.5 = 17.5(\text{m}).$$

∴建筑物AD的高度约为17.5 m.

第2课时

1.A

2.解:过点P作PC⊥AB于点C.在Rt△APC中,∵∠A=37°,AP=100,

$$\therefore PC = AP \cdot \sin A = 100 \times \sin 37^\circ \approx 100 \times 0.60 = 60, AC = AP \cdot \cos A = 100 \times \cos 37^\circ \approx 100 \times 0.80 = 80.$$

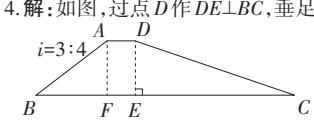
在Rt△PBC中,∵∠B=45°,∴BC=PC=60.

$$\therefore AB = AC + BC = 80 + 60 = 140(\text{n mile}).$$

∴B处距离A处约为140 n mile.

3.A

4.解:如图,过点D作DE⊥BC,垂足为E.



(第4题图)

由题意,得AF⊥BC,DE=AF.

$$\therefore \text{斜坡 } AB \text{ 的坡度 } i = 3:4, \therefore \frac{AF}{BF} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

设AF=3x m,则BF=4x m.

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle ABF \text{ 中, } AB = \sqrt{AF^2 + BF^2} = \sqrt{(3x)^2 + (4x)^2} = 5x.$$

在Rt△DEC中,∵∠C=18°,CD=20,

$$\therefore DE = CD \cdot \sin 18^\circ \approx 20 \times 0.31 = 6.2.$$

$$\therefore AF = DE = 6.2, \text{即 } 3x = 6.2.$$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{31}{15}, \therefore AB = 5x \approx 10.3(\text{m}).$$

∴斜坡AB的长约为10.3 m.

3~4版

一、选择题

1~5.CDBDD 6~10.ABDBC

二、填空题

11.10 12.5 13.141 14.(4√15-2√5)

∴点P的坐标为(1,9).

(3)抛物线上存在点M,使△ABM的面积

等于△ABC面积的 $\frac{7}{3}$.

如图,过点M作MK∥y轴交直线AB于点K.在y=-x²+2x+8中,令y=0,得0=-x²+2x+8.

解得x₁=-2,x₂=4.

$$\therefore C(4,0), \therefore AC = 6.$$

$$\therefore B(3,5), \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 5 = 15.$$

设M(m,-m²+2m+8),则K(m,m+2).

$$\therefore MK = |-m^2 + 2m + 8 - (m + 2)| = |-m^2 + m + 6|.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABM} = \frac{1}{2} MK \cdot |x_B - x_A| = \frac{1}{2} |-m^2 + m + 6| \times 5 = \frac{5}{2} |-m^2 + m + 6|.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABM \text{ 的面积等于 } \triangle ABC \text{ 面积的 } \frac{7}{3},$$

$$\therefore \frac{5}{2} |-m^2 + m + 6| = \frac{7}{3} \times 15.$$

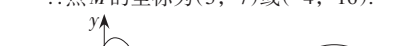
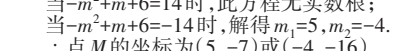
$$\therefore |-m^2 + m + 6| = 14.$$

$$\therefore -m^2 + m + 6 = 14 \text{ 或 } -m^2 + m + 6 = -14.$$

当-m²+m+6=14时,此方程无实数根;

当-m²+m+6=-14时,解得m₁=5,m₂=-4.

∴点M的坐标为(5,-7)或(-4,-16).



(第22题图)

(第23题图)

23.解:(1)30.

(2)①证明:∵四边形ABCD是矩形,

$$AC = 2r, \therefore OA = OE = CF = DF = r.$$

$$\therefore \angle OAC = \angle ADC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle OAE + \angle CAD = \angle ACD + \angle CAD.$$

$$\therefore \angle OAE = \angle ACD.$$

$$\therefore OA = OE, CF = DF,$$

$$\therefore \angle OAE = \angle OEA = \angle ACD = \angle CDF.$$

$$\therefore \triangle OAE \cong \triangle FCD(\text{AAS}), \therefore AE = CD.$$

$$\therefore AD = AE + ED, \therefore BC = CD + ED.$$

∴无论α在给定的范围内如何变化,BC=CD+ED总成立.

②补全图形如图所示.

$$\therefore AC \text{ 是切线, } \therefore \angle OAC = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore AC = \frac{4}{3}r, \therefore \tan \angle AOC = \frac{AC}{OA} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$\therefore \angle OAE = \angle ACD.$$

$$\therefore OA = OE, CF = DF,$$

$$\therefore \angle OAE = \angle OEA = \angle ACD = \angle CDF.$$

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∴无论α在给定的范围内如何变化,BC=CD+ED总成立.

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = \tan \angle AOC = \frac{4}{3}.$$

如图,过点O作OH⊥AE,垂足为H,则AH=EH.

$$\therefore \angle OHE = 90^\circ = \angle D, \angle OEH = \angle CED,$$

$$\therefore \triangle OEH \sim \triangle CED. \therefore \frac{EH}{ED} = \frac{OE}{CE} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{设 } EH = AH = 3a, \text{ 则 } ED = 2a.$$

$$\therefore AD = AH + EH + ED = 8a.$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle ACD \text{ 中, } CD^2 = AC^2 - AD^2 = 16m^2 - 64a^2;$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle CED \text{ 中, } CD^2 = CE^2 - ED^2 = 4m^2 - 4a^2.$$

$$\therefore 16m^2 - 64a^2 = 4m^2 - 4a^2. \text{ 解得 } a = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}m.$$

$$\therefore BC = AD = 8a = \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5}m, AB = CD = \sqrt{4m^2 - 4a^2} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}m.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}m}{\frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5}m} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3+1}}{\sin 75^\circ} = \frac{2}{\sin 45^\circ}, \therefore \sin 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{6}}}{4}.$$

(3)解:由AC:BC=7:8,可设AC=7x,BC=8x.

$$\text{根据题意,得 } \frac{BC}{\sin A} = \frac{AC}{\sin B}, \therefore \frac{8x}{\sin A} = \frac{7x}{\sin B}.$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore \sin A = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}, \therefore \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore \angle B = 60^\circ.$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore BD = 8, \therefore CD = BD \cdot \tan B = 8\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore BC = 16, \therefore AC = 14, \therefore AD = 2.$$

$$\therefore AB = AD + BD = 2 + 8 = 10.$$

23.(1)证明:∵∠A=∠A,∠ACD=∠B,

$$\therefore \triangle ACD \sim \triangle ABC. \therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AC}{AB}.$$

$$\therefore AC^2 = AD \cdot AB.$$

(2)解:设AD=m.

∵点D为AB的中点,∴BD=AD=m,AB=2m.

$$\text{由 (1) 得 } \triangle ACD \sim \triangle ABC. \therefore \frac{CD}{BC} = \frac{AD}{AB}.$$

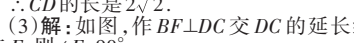
$$\therefore AC^2 = AD \cdot AB = m \times 2m = 2m^2.$$

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{2}m. \therefore \frac{CD}{BC} = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{2}m}{2m} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\therefore BC = 4, \therefore CD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}BC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 4 = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore CD \text{ 的长是 } 2\sqrt{2}.$$

(3)解:如图,作BF⊥DC交DC的延长线于点F,则∠F=90°.



(第23题图)

∵点E为CD的中点,∴CE=DE.

设CE=DE=n.

$$\therefore \angle CDB = \angle CBD = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore CB = CD = 2n, \angle BCF = \angle CDB + \angle CBD = 60^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle FBC = 90^\circ - \angle BCF = 30^\circ. \therefore CF = \frac{1}{2}CB = n.$$

$$\therefore EF = CE + CF = 2n, BF = \sqrt{CB^2 - CF^2} = \sqrt{3}n.$$

$$\therefore BD = 2BF = 2\sqrt{3}n, BE = \sqrt{EF^2 + BF^2} = \sqrt{(2n)^2 + (\sqrt{3}n)^2} = \sqrt{7}n.$$

过点C作CH∥EB交AB的延长线于点H,则△HDC∽△BDE.

$$\therefore \frac{HC}{BE} = \frac{HD}{BD} = \frac{CD}{2n} = 2.$$

$$\therefore HC = 2BE = 2\sqrt{7}n, HD = 2BD = 4\sqrt{3}n.$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle EBD, \angle H = \angle EBD,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle H.$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ACD \sim \triangle AHC.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AC}{AH} = \frac{CD}{2n} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}.$$

$$\therefore AC = 2\sqrt{7}, \therefore AD = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}AC = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7} \times 2\sqrt{7} = 2,$$

$$AH = \sqrt{7}AC = \sqrt{7} \times 2\sqrt{7} = 14.$$

$$\therefore HD = AH - AD = 14 - 2 = 12.$$

$$\therefore 4\sqrt{3}n = 12. \text{ 解得 } n = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore BE = \sqrt{7}n = \sqrt{7} \times \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{21}.$$

$$\therefore BE \text{ 的长是 } \sqrt{21}.$$

3~4版

一、选择题

1~5.ABADD 6~10.ACDDDB

二、填空题

11.(3,-2) 12.2.4 13.x²-7x+10=0

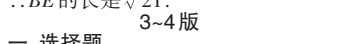
14.3 15.2√3

三、解答题(一)

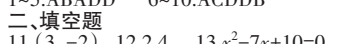
$$16.(1)x_1 = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, x_2 = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}. (2) \text{原式} = \frac{9}{4}.$$

17.解:(1)根据图形得,这个几何体的上面是圆柱,下面是长方体,故这个几何体由圆柱与长方体组成.

(2)左视图如图所示.



(第17题图)



(第18题图)

18.(1)解:如图,△ADE即为所求作.

(2)证明:∵将△ABC绕点A逆时针旋转至△ADE,

$$\therefore AB = AD, AC = AE.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ADB, \angle ACE = \angle AEC.$$

$$\therefore \angle CAE = \angle BAD, \therefore \angle B = \angle ACE.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE.$$

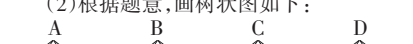
$$\therefore \frac{CE}{BD} = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{6}{3} = 2, \text{ 即 } CE = 2BD.$$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{3}{3} = 1.$$

四、解答题(二)

19.解:(1) $\frac{1}{4}$.

(2)根据题意,画树状图如下:



由树状图可知,共有16种等可能的结果,其中抽到的两张卡片内容不一致的结果有12种.

$$\therefore P(\text{抽到的两张卡片内容不一致}) = \frac{12}{16} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

20.解:如图,过点C作CD⊥AE,交AE的延长线于点D.

$$\text{设 } BD = x \text{ m}, \therefore AB = 10, \therefore AD = BD + AB = x + 10.$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle BCD \text{ 中, } \therefore \angle CBD = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore CD = BD \cdot \tan 45^\circ = x.$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle ACD \text{ 中, } \therefore \angle CAD = 42^\circ,$$

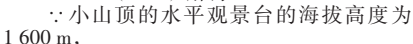
$$\therefore CD = AD \cdot \tan 42^\circ \approx 0.9(x + 10).$$

$$\therefore x = 0.9(x + 10). \text{ 解得 } x = 90. \therefore CD = 90.$$

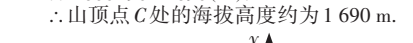
∴小山项的水平观景台的海拔高度为1 600 m,

$$\therefore 1\ 600 + 90 = 1\ 690(\text{m}).$$

∴山项点C处的海拔高度约为1 690 m.



(第20题图)



(第21题图)

21.解:(1)∵反比例函数 $y = \frac{m}{x}$ 的图象经过点A(1,6),∴ $\frac{m}{1} = 6$.解得m=6.

$$\therefore \text{反比例函数的解析式为 } y = \frac{6}{x}.$$

$$\therefore \text{反比例函数 } y = \frac{6}{x} \text{ 的图象经过点 } B(n, 2),$$

$$\therefore 2 = \frac{6}{n}, \text{ 解得 } n = 3. \therefore B(3, 2).$$

$$\therefore \text{一次函数 } y = kx + b \text{ 的图象经过点 } A(1, 6), B(3, 2), \therefore \begin{cases} k + b = 6, \\ 3k + b = 2. \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k = -2, \\ b = 8. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{一次函数的解析式为 } y = -2x + 8.$$

(2)如图,作点A关于y轴的对称点E,连接EB交y轴于点P.此时△PAB的周长最小.

$BC^2=AB^2$.
 $\therefore (2r)^2+(20-4r)^2=10^2$.
解得 $r_1=3, r_2=5$ (不合题意, 舍去).
 $\therefore \odot O$ 的半径为 3.

第 22 期
3~4 版

一、选择题

1~5.DACBC 6~10.DAACD

二、填空题

11. $\frac{4}{5}$ 12. $4\sqrt{5}$ 13.47.5 14.10.5 15. $\frac{20}{21}$

三、解答题 (一)

16.解:根据勾股定理,得

$$BC=\sqrt{AB^2-AC^2}=\sqrt{9^2-7^2}=4\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore \sin B=\frac{AC}{AB}=\frac{7}{9}, \cos B=\frac{BC}{AB}=\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9},$$

$$\tan A=\frac{BC}{AC}=\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{7}.$$

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

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

(2)原式 $=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}+\frac{1}{1}=\frac{1}{2}+1=1.$

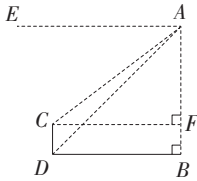
18.解:(1) $\therefore \sin B=\frac{b}{c}=\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{3}}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$
 $\therefore \angle B=45^\circ.$

(2) $\therefore c=12, \sin A=\frac{a}{c}=\frac{1}{3}, \therefore a=4.$

$$\therefore b=\sqrt{c^2-a^2}=8\sqrt{2}.$$

四、解答题 (二)

19.解:如图,过点 C 作 $CF\perp AB$, 垂足为 F .



(第 19 题图)

$\therefore AB\perp BD, CF\perp AB, CD\perp BD,$
 $\therefore \angle CDB=\angle B=\angle CFB=90^\circ.$
 \therefore 四边形 $CDBF$ 是矩形 $\therefore FB=CD, CF=BD.$
 $\therefore CF\parallel BD\parallel AE,$
 $\therefore \angle ACF=\angle EAC=37^\circ, \angle ADB=\angle EAD=45^\circ.$
在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADB$ 中, $\therefore \angle ADB=45^\circ, AB=873,$
 $\therefore BD=873. \therefore CF=873.$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACF$ 中, $\therefore \tan\angle ACF=\frac{AF}{CF},$

$$\therefore AF=CF\cdot \tan\angle ACF=873\times \tan 37^\circ \approx 873\times 0.75=654.75.$$

$$\therefore CD=FB=AB-AF=873-654.75=218.25\approx 218.3(\text{m}).$$

\therefore “吉塔”的高度 CD 约为 218.3 m.

20.解:(1) \therefore 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB=90^\circ,$
 $\therefore \cos A=\frac{AC}{AB}=\frac{3}{5}. \therefore AC=6, \therefore AB=10.$

$\therefore D$ 是边 AB 的中点, $\therefore CD=\frac{1}{2}AB=5.$

(2)如图,过点 C 作 $CF\perp AB$ 于点 F .

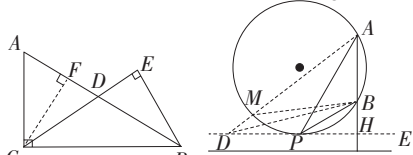
$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{2}AC\cdot BC=\frac{1}{2}AB\cdot CF.$$

$$\therefore AC=6, AB=10, \therefore BC=8.$$

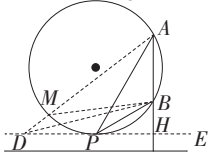
$$\therefore CF=\frac{AC\cdot BC}{AB}=\frac{6\times 8}{10}=4.8.$$

$$\therefore \cos\angle DCF=\frac{CF}{CD}=\frac{4.8}{5}=\frac{24}{25}.$$

$$\therefore \angle DBE=\angle DCF, \therefore \cos\angle DBE=\frac{24}{25}.$$



(第 20 题图)



(第 21 题图)

21.(1)证明:如图,设 AD 与圆交于点 M , 连接 BM . 则 $\angle AMB=\angle APB.$

$\therefore \angle AMB>\angle ADB. \therefore \angle APB>\angle ADB.$

(2)解:在 $\text{Rt}\triangle APH$ 中, $\therefore \angle APH=60^\circ, PH=6,$
 $\tan\angle APH=\frac{AH}{PH},$

$$\therefore AH=PH\cdot \tan 60^\circ=6\times \sqrt{3}=6\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore \angle APB=30^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle BPH=\angle APH-\angle APB=60^\circ-30^\circ=30^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \tan\angle BPH=\frac{BH}{PH},$$

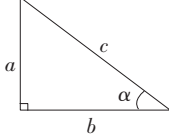
$$\therefore BH=PH\cdot \tan 30^\circ=6\times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}=2\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore AB=AH-BH=6\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{3}=4\sqrt{3}\approx 4\times 1.73\approx 6.9(\text{m}).$$

\therefore 塑像 AB 的高约为 6.9 m.

五、解答题 (三)

22.解:(1)画出示意图如图所示.



(第 22 题图)

$$\therefore \cos\alpha=\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}, \therefore \text{设 } b=\sqrt{7}x, \text{ 则 } c=4x.$$

由勾股定理,得 $a=\sqrt{(4x)^2-(\sqrt{7}x)^2}=3x.$

$$\therefore \sin\alpha=\frac{a}{c}=\frac{3x}{4x}=\frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\therefore \beta=30^\circ, \therefore \sin\beta=\sin 30^\circ=\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \text{折射率为 } \frac{\sin\alpha}{\sin\beta}=\frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}}=\frac{3}{2}.$$

(2)由题意,得折射率为 $\frac{3}{2}.$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin\alpha}{\sin\beta}=\frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\sin\beta}=\frac{3}{2}. \therefore \sin\beta=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,点 O 是 AD 的中点,
 $\therefore AD=2OD, \angle D=90^\circ.$

$$\text{又 } \therefore \angle OCD=\beta, \therefore \sin\angle OCD=\sin\beta=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ODC$ 中,设 $OD=\sqrt{3}y, OC=3y.$
由勾股定理,得

$$CD=\sqrt{(3y)^2-(\sqrt{3}y)^2}=\sqrt{6}y.$$

$$\therefore \tan\beta=\frac{OD}{CD}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\therefore OD=CD\cdot \tan\beta=10\times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}=5\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore AD=2OD=10\sqrt{2}.$$

\therefore 截面 $ABCD$ 的面积为 $AD\cdot CD=10\sqrt{2}\times 10=100\sqrt{2}(\text{cm}^2).$

23.解:(1)90, 76.

(2)如图,过点 A_1 作 $A_1D\perp BC$ 于点 D .

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CA_1A_2$ 中, $\therefore A_1A_2=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \angle CA_1A_2=76^\circ,$

$$\therefore CA_1=A_1A_2\cdot \tan 76^\circ\approx \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\times 4.00=2\sqrt{2}.$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CA_1D$ 中,易知 $\angle CA_1D=45^\circ.$

$$\therefore A_1D=CA_1\cdot \cos 45^\circ=2\sqrt{2}\times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}=2.0(\text{km}).$$

\therefore 点 A_1 到道路 BC 的距离约为 2.0 km.

3~4 版

一、选择题

1~5.ADBCC 6~10.AACCB

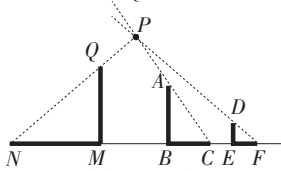
二、填空题

11.中心投影 12.②⑥
13.路灯 14.144 15.120

三、解答题 (一)

16.解:(1)如图,点 P 即为所求作.

(2)如图,线段 MQ 即为所求作.

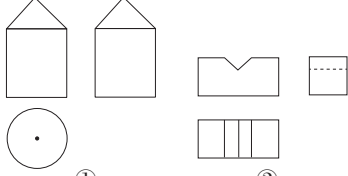


(第 16 题图)

17.解:(1)三视图如图①所示.

数学
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(2)三视图如图②所示.



(第 17 题图)

18.解:(1)由三视图可知,该几何体是一个内半径为 2,外半径为 4,高为 15 的空心圆柱体.

$$(2)(\pi\times 4^2-\pi\times 2^2)\times 15=180\pi.$$

\therefore 该几何体的体积为 $180\pi.$

四、解答题 (二)

19.解:(1)如图, CA 即为此时小丽在阳光下的影子.

$$(2)(\pi\times 4^2-\pi\times 2^2)\times 15=180\pi.$$

\therefore 该几何体的体积为 $180\pi.$

四、解答题 (二)

19.解:(1)如图, CA 即为此时小丽在阳光下的影子.

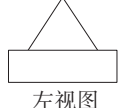
(2)设小丽的身高为 x m.

$$\text{根据题意,得 } \frac{1.6}{2}=\frac{x}{1.75}. \text{ 解得 } x=1.4.$$

\therefore 小丽的身高为 1.4 m.

20.解:(1)方方所画的三个视图中左视图错了.

正确的左视图为:

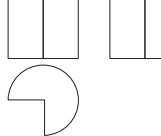


左视图

$$(2)20\times 20\times 5+\frac{1}{3}\times \pi\times \left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^2\times (20-5)\approx 2\,000+392.5=2\,392.5(\text{cm}^3).$$

\therefore 该零件的体积为 $2\,392.5\text{ cm}^3.$

21.解:(1)画出该零件的三视图如图所示.



(第 21 题图)

(2)俯视图图中扇形的半径为 2 cm,圆心角为 $360^\circ\times \left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right)=270^\circ.$

设俯视图围成的圆锥的底面圆半径为 r cm.

$$\text{根据题意,得 } 2\pi r=\frac{270\times \pi\times 2}{180}.$$

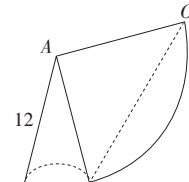
$$\text{解得 } r=\frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \text{圆锥的高 } h=\sqrt{2^2-\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}=\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}(\text{cm}).$$

$$\therefore \text{这个圆锥的高为 } \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}\text{ cm}.$$

五、解答题 (三)

22.解:(1)圆锥.(2)如图.



(第 22 题图)

中考版答案页第 6 期

2024—2025 学年



侧面展开图中 CC' 的长度即为蚂蚁爬行的最短路线长.

设侧面展开图中 $\angle CAC'$ 的度数为 $n^\circ.$

由圆锥底面圆的周长 $=CC'$ 的长,得
 $\frac{n\pi\times 12}{180}=6\pi.$ 解得 $n=90,$ 即 $\angle CAC'=90^\circ.$

$$\therefore CC'=12\sqrt{2}\text{ cm}.$$

\therefore 这只蚂蚁爬行的最短路线长是 $12\sqrt{2}\text{ cm}.$

23.解:(1)①26.

②如图①,延长 EB 交 CD 于点 H . 设 $BH=x$ cm.
在 $\text{Rt}\triangle EHC$ 中,根据勾股定理,得 $HC^2=40^2-(22+x)^2.$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BHC$ 中,根据勾股定理,得 $HC^2=26^2-x^2.$

$$\therefore 40^2-(22+x)^2=26^2-x^2. \text{ 解得 } x=10.$$

$$\therefore BH=10.$$

$$\therefore HC=\sqrt{26^2-10^2}=24.$$

$$\therefore \tan\angle BCD=\frac{BH}{HC}=\frac{10}{24}=\frac{5}{12}.$$

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$$\therefore \tan\angle BCD$$