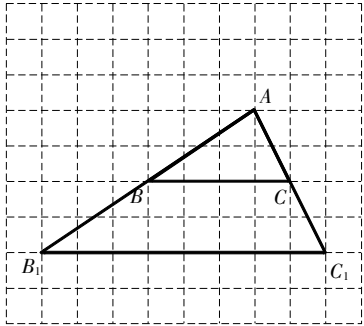


9.解:如图所示.



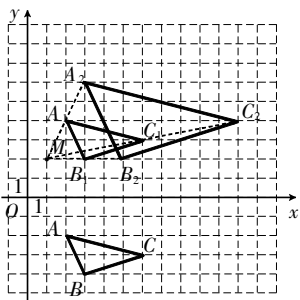
(第 9 题图)

第 2 课时

1.C 2.D 3.(4,5)

4.解:(1)如图,△A₁B₁C₁ 为所作;

(2)如图,△A₂B₂C₂ 为所作.



(第 4 题图)

5.解:(1)建立平面直角坐标系略.B(2,1);

(2)略;

(3)16.

第 20 期

2 版

28.1 锐角三角函数

第 1 课时

1.D 2. $\frac{4}{5}$ 3.D 4.C 5.A

第 2 课时

1.D 2.B 3.B 4.B 5.A 6.A 7.A

8.解:因为 $\angle C=90^\circ$, $a=8$, $c=17$,

所以 $b=\sqrt{c^2-a^2}=\sqrt{17^2-8^2}=15$.

$\sin A=\frac{a}{c}=\frac{8}{17}$, $\cos A=\frac{b}{c}=\frac{15}{17}$, $\tan A=\frac{a}{b}=\frac{8}{15}$.

第 3 课时

1. $\sqrt{3}$ 2.A 3.C

4.解:(1)原式= $2\times\frac{1}{2}+3\times\frac{1}{2}-4\times 1=-\frac{3}{2}$.

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

第 4 课时

1.(1)0.7986;

(2)0.9063;

(3)0.5774.

2.37°5'32"

3.(1)72°24';

(2)30°36';

(3)10°42'.

4.>

3~4 版

一、选择题

1~6.BDACAB

二、填空题

7. $\frac{4}{5}$ 8.60° 9. $\frac{1}{2}$

10.40° 11.6.5 12. $\frac{1}{2}$

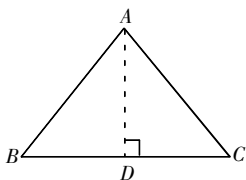
三、13.解:(1)原式= $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\times$

$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}=\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}=0$.

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

$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2=\sqrt{2}-\frac{3}{4}+\frac{3}{4}=\sqrt{2}$.

14.解:如图,作 $AD\perp BC$,垂足为 D .



(第 14 题图)

$\therefore AB=AC=5$, $AD\perp BC$, $BC=6$,

$\therefore BD=CD=3$.

$\therefore AD=4$.

$\therefore \sin B=\frac{AD}{AB}=\frac{4}{5}$, $\cos B=\frac{BD}{AB}=\frac{3}{5}$,

$\tan B=\frac{AD}{BD}=\frac{4}{3}$.

15.解: $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 中, $\tan A=\frac{3}{4}$, $BC=6$, $\frac{BC}{AC}=\frac{3}{4}$,

$\therefore AC=8$.

$\therefore AB=\sqrt{AC^2+BC^2}=\sqrt{6^2+8^2}=10$.

$\therefore \sin A=\frac{BC}{AB}=\frac{3}{5}$.

16.解:(1) $\therefore DE\parallel BC$, $DE=3$, $BC=9$,

$\therefore \triangle AED\sim \triangle ACB$.

$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB}=\frac{DE}{BC}=\frac{1}{3}$.

(2) $\therefore \frac{AD}{AB}=\frac{1}{3}$, $BD=10$,

$\therefore \frac{AD}{AD+10}=\frac{1}{3}$.

$\therefore AD=5$.

$\therefore AB=15$.

$\therefore BH=\sqrt{AB^2-AH^2}=\sqrt{10^2-6^2}=8$.

又 $AC=AD+CD=8$,

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

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

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

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

19.解: $\sin 120^\circ=\sin (180^\circ-120^\circ)=\sin 60^\circ=$

$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

$\cos 120^\circ=-\cos (180^\circ-120^\circ)=-\cos 60^\circ=-\frac{1}{2}$,

$\sin 150^\circ=\sin (180^\circ-150^\circ)=\sin 30^\circ=\frac{1}{2}$.

20.解:设 $AE=x$,则 $BE=3x$, $BC=4x$, $AM=2x$, $CD=4x$.

$\therefore EC=\sqrt{(3x)^2+(4x)^2}=5x$,

$EM=\sqrt{x^2+(2x)^2}=\sqrt{5}x$,

$CM=\sqrt{(2x)^2+(4x)^2}=2\sqrt{5}x$.

$\therefore EM^2+CM^2=CE^2$.

$\therefore \triangle CEM$ 是直角三角形.

$\therefore \sin \angle ECM=\frac{EM}{CE}=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

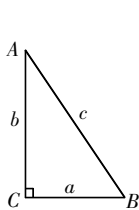
五、21.解: $\sin 75^\circ=\sin (45^\circ+30^\circ)$

$=\sin 45^\circ\cos 30^\circ+\cos 45^\circ\sin 30^\circ$

$=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}$

$=\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$.

22.解:如图,



(第 22 题图)

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin A=\frac{a}{c}$, $\cos A=\frac{b}{c}$,根据

勾股定理得, $a^2+b^2=c^2$.

(1)证明: $\sin^2 A+\cos^2 A=\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2+\left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^2=\frac{a^2+b^2}{c^2}=1$.

(2) $\therefore \sin A\cdot\cos A=\frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore \frac{a}{c}\times\frac{b}{c}=\frac{1}{2}$.

$\therefore c^2=2ab$.

$\therefore a^2+b^2=2ab$,即 $(a-b)^2=0$.

$\therefore a=b$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\tan A=\frac{b}{a}=1$, $\therefore \angle A=45^\circ$.

六、23.解:(1) $\therefore \cos \theta+\sin \theta=\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$,

$\therefore (\cos \theta+\sin \theta)^2=\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)^2$.

$\therefore \cos^2 \theta+2\cos \theta\cdot\sin \theta+\sin^2 \theta=\frac{3}{2}$.

$\therefore \cos \theta\cdot\sin \theta=\frac{1}{4}$.

$\therefore \tan \theta+\frac{1}{\tan \theta}=\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}+\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}=\frac{\sin^2 \theta+\cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta\cdot\sin \theta}=4$.

(2) $\therefore (\cos \theta-\sin \theta)^2=\cos^2 \theta-2\cos \theta\cdot\sin \theta+\sin^2 \theta=1-2\times\frac{1}{4}=\frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore \cos \theta-\sin \theta=\pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

$\therefore |\cos \theta-\sin \theta|=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

2020-2021 学年

数学·江西中考版(人教)答案页第 5 期

第 17 期

2 版

27.1 图形的相似

第 1 课时

1.B 2.D

第 2 课时

1.87° 2.D 3.C

4.解:(1)根据题意,得 $\frac{DC}{DM}=\frac{AD}{AB}$.

又 $DM=\frac{1}{2}AD$,

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

$\therefore AD=4\sqrt{2}$.

(2)矩形 $DMNC$ 与矩形 $ABCD$ 的相似比是 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

27.2.1 相似三角形的判定

第 1 课时

1.B 2.D 3.D 4.C

第 2 课时

1.C

2.证明略.提示:分别求出 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DEF$ 的三边,可发现对应边的比为 $\sqrt{2}$,则 $\triangle ABC\sim\triangle DEF$.

3.C 4.C

第 3 课时

1.C

2.证明: $\therefore \angle BAC=90^\circ$, $AB=AC$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为等腰直角三角形.

$\therefore \angle B=\angle C=45^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle 1+\angle 2=180^\circ-\angle B=135^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle ADE=45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle 2+\angle 3=135^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle 1=\angle 3$.

$\therefore \angle B=\angle C$,

$\therefore \triangle ABD\sim\triangle DCE$.

3~4 版

一、选择题

1~6.DCBCBD

二、填空题

7. $\angle ACP=\angle B$ (答案不唯一)

8. $\frac{40}{3}$ 9.③④⑤ 10.3

11.Q 或 G 12.1 或 4 或 2.5

三、13.证明: $\therefore AB=AC$, $\angle B=36^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle C=36^\circ$.

又 $\therefore AC=DC$,

$\therefore \angle ADC=\frac{180^\circ-36^\circ}{2}=72^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAB=\angle ADC-\angle B=72^\circ-36^\circ=36^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle DAB=\angle C$.

又 $\therefore \angle B$ 是公共角,

$\therefore \triangle ABC\sim\triangle DBA$.

14.证明: $\therefore AC=3$, $AB=2.5$, $EC=2$, $DB=3.5$.

$\therefore AE=5$, $AD=6$.

$\therefore \frac{AC}{AD}=\frac{3}{6}=\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{AB}{AE}=\frac{2.5}{5}=\frac{1}{2}$.

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

$\therefore \angle A=\angle A$,

$\therefore \triangle ABC\sim\triangle AED$.

15.证明: \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore AB=CD$, $AB\parallel CD$, $AD\parallel BC$.

$\therefore \angle D+\angle C=180^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle AFB+\angle BFE=180^\circ$ 且 $\angle BFE=\angle C$,

$\therefore \angle D=\angle AFB$.

$\therefore AB\parallel CD$,

$\therefore \angle BAE=\angle AED$.

$\therefore \triangle ABF\sim\triangle EAD$.

16.证明: $\therefore \triangle PCD$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle PCD=\angle PDC=60^\circ$, $PC=CD=PD=2$.

$\therefore \angle PCA=\angle PDB=120^\circ$.

$\therefore AC=1$, $BD=4$,

$\therefore \frac{AC}{PC}=\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{PD}{BD}=\frac{1}{2}$.

$\therefore \frac{AC}{PC}=\frac{PD}{BD}$.

$\therefore \triangle ACP\sim\triangle PDB$.

17.证明: $\therefore \angle ABO=\angle OCD$, $\angle AOB=\angle DOC$,

$\therefore \triangle AOB\sim\triangle DOC$.

$\therefore \frac{AO}{OD}=\frac{OB}{OC}$.

$\therefore \frac{AO}{OB}=\frac{OD}{OC}$.

$\therefore \angle AOD=\angle BOC$,

$\therefore \triangle AOD\sim\triangle BOC$.

四、18.证明:(1) \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$\therefore DC=BC$, $\angle DCE=\angle BCE=45^\circ$.

在 $\triangle DCE$ 和 $\triangle BCE$ 中,

$DC=BC$, $\angle DCE=\angle BCE$, $CE=CE$.

$\therefore \triangle DCE\cong\triangle BCE$ (SAS).

$\therefore BE=ED$.

(2) \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$\therefore DC\parallel AB$.

$\therefore \angle DFO=\angle FGB$, $\angle CFB=\angle FBG$.

$\therefore FB=FG$,

$\therefore \angle FGB=\angle FBG$.

$\therefore \angle DFO=\angle CFB$.

$\therefore \triangle DCE\cong\triangle BCE$,

$\therefore \angle CDE=\angle CBF$.

$\therefore \angle FDO=\angle FBC$.

19.证明:(1) $\therefore AD$ 是 $\angle EAC$ 的平分线,

$\therefore \angle EAD=\angle DAC$.

$\therefore \angle EAD$ 是圆内接四边形 $ABCD$ 的外角,

$\therefore \angle EAD=\angle DCB$.

又 $\therefore \angle DAC=\angle DBC$,

$\therefore \angle DCB=\angle DBC$.

$\therefore DB=DC$.

(2) $\therefore DA=DF$,

$\therefore \angle DAF=\angle DFA$.

$\therefore \angle DAF=\angle FBC$, $\angle DFA=\angle BFC$,

$\therefore \angle FBC=\angle BFC$.

$\therefore \angle DCB=\angle DBC$,

$\therefore \angle DCB=\angle BFC$.而 $\angle FBC=\angle DBC$,

$\therefore \triangle BCF\sim\triangle BDC$.

20.解:(1) $\triangle ADC\sim\triangle AEF$, $\triangle ADC\sim\triangle BEC$,

$\triangle CDE\sim\triangle CAB$.

(2) \therefore 把 $\triangle BDF$ 绕点 D 顺时针旋转 90° 得到 $\triangle ADC$,

$\therefore CD=DF=3$, $BD=AD$, $\angle ADC=\angle ADB=90^\circ$, $AC=BF$.

$\therefore \angle BDC=180^\circ$, $AB=\sqrt{2}BD=4\sqrt{2}$, $AC=BF=\sqrt{BD^2+DF^2}=5$.

$\therefore B, D, C$ 共线.

$\therefore BC=BD+CD=7$.

$\therefore \triangle CDE\sim\triangle CAB$,

$\therefore \frac{CD}{AC}=\frac{DE}{AB}$,即 $\frac{3}{5}=\frac{DE}{4\sqrt{2}}$.

$\therefore DE=\frac{12\sqrt{2}}{5}$.

五、21.解:(1) $\therefore \angle A=50^\circ$, $AB=AC$,

$\therefore \angle B=\angle C=\frac{1}{2}(180^\circ-50^\circ)=65^\circ$.

$\therefore BD=DE$.

$\therefore \angle B=\angle BED=65^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle BDE=180^\circ-\angle B-\angle BED=50^\circ$.

$\therefore \triangle BDE\sim\triangle CDF$,

$\therefore \angle CDF=\angle BDE=50^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle EDF=180^\circ-\angle BDE-\angle CDF=80^\circ$.

(2) $\therefore \angle B=\angle C=65^\circ$,

\therefore 若 $\angle BDE=\angle CDF$,则 $\triangle BDE\sim\triangle CDF$.

$\therefore \angle$

