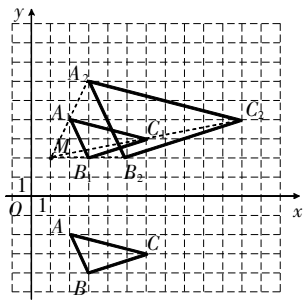


第2课时
1.C 2.D 3.(4,5)
4.解:(1)如图, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 为所作;
(2)如图, $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 为所作.



(第4题图)

5.解:(1)建立平面直角坐标系.
(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: $\because \angle C=90^\circ, a=8, c=17,$
 $\therefore b=\sqrt{c^2-a^2}=\sqrt{17^2-8^2}=15.$

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

$\tan A = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{8}{15}.$

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. $37^\circ 5' 32''$

3.(1) $72^\circ 24'$;(2) $30^\circ 36'$;(3) $10^\circ 42'.$
4.>

3~4 版

一、选择题

1~5.ADDDC

6~10.DCABB

二、填空题

11. $\frac{3}{5}$ 12. 60° 13.326

14.等边 15. $\frac{1}{2}$

16. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 17.5 或 7

三、解答题(一)

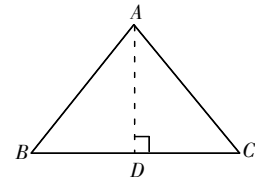
18.解:(1)原式= $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} -$

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

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

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

19.解:如图,作 $AD \perp BC$, 垂足为 D .



(第19题图)

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

$\therefore BD=CD=3.$

$\therefore AD=4.$

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

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

20.解:过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H .

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC}=27,$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times AH=27.$

解得 $AH=6.$

$\therefore AB=10,$

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

$\therefore \tan B = \frac{AH}{BH} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}.$

四、解答题(二)

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:(1) $\because DE \parallel BC, DE=3, BC=9,$

$\therefore \triangle AED \sim \triangle ACB. \therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{3}.$

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

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

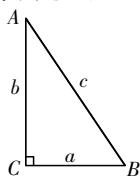
$\therefore AD=5. \therefore AB=15.$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5}.$

23.解:如图,在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中,

$\sin A = \frac{a}{c}, \cos A = \frac{b}{c}.$

根据勾股定理,得 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2.$



(第23题图)

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

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

$\therefore c^2 = 2ab.$

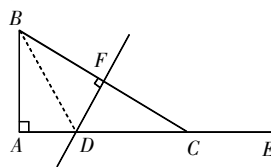
$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = 2ab$, 即 $(a-b)^2 = 0.$

$\therefore a=b.$

$\therefore \angle A = 45^\circ.$

五、解答题(三)

24.解:(1)如图,连接 BD , 设 BC 的垂直平分线交 BC 于点 F .



(第24题图)

$\therefore BD=CD.$

$\therefore \triangle ABD$ 的周长 $= AB + AD + BD$

$= AB + AD + DC$

$= AB + AC.$

$\therefore AB=CE,$

$\therefore \triangle ABD$ 的周长 $= AC + CE = AE = 1.$

故 $\triangle ABD$ 的周长为 1.

(2)设 $AD=x.$

$\therefore AD = \frac{1}{3} BD,$

$\therefore BD=3x.$

又 $\because BD=CD,$

$\therefore AC=AD+CD=4x.$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$ 中, $AB = \sqrt{BD^2 - AD^2} =$
 $\sqrt{(3x)^2 - x^2} = 2\sqrt{2}x.$

$\therefore \tan \angle ABC = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{4x}{2\sqrt{2}x} = \sqrt{2}.$

25.解:(1) $\because \angle B=45^\circ, \angle C=75^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle A=60^\circ.$

$\therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C},$

$\therefore \frac{6}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{b}{\sin 45^\circ}.$

$\therefore b = 2\sqrt{6}.$

(2) $\because \frac{AB}{\sin \angle ACB} = \frac{AC}{\sin B},$

$\therefore \frac{10}{\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}} = \frac{14}{\sin B}.$

$\therefore \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$

$\therefore \angle B=60^\circ.$

$\therefore \tan B = \frac{CD}{BD} = \sqrt{3}.$

$\therefore BD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} CD.$

$\therefore AC^2 = CD^2 + AD^2,$

$\therefore 196 = CD^2 + \left(10 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} CD\right)^2.$

解得 $CD=8\sqrt{3}$ 或 $CD=3\sqrt{3}$ (舍去).

\therefore 景观桥 CD 的长度为 $8\sqrt{3}$ 米.

数学 广东

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: $\because \angle BAC=90^\circ, AB=AC,$
 $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 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

1~5.DBACB

6~10.CDCDC

二、填空题

11. $\angle ACP = \angle B$ (答案不唯一)

12. 103° 13. 135°

14. $\frac{25}{2}$

15. $\triangle BCE, \triangle BDA$

16.Q 或 G 17.10 或 6.4

三、解答题(一)

18.证明: $\because AB=AC, \angle B=36^\circ,$

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

又 $\because AC=DC,$

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

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

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

又 $\because \angle B$ 是公共角,

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

19.解:(1) $83^\circ.$

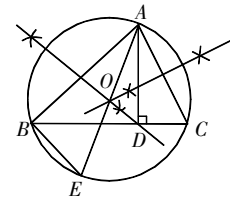
(2) \because 四边形 $ABCD \sim$ 四边

形 $A'B'C'D',$

$\therefore \frac{x}{8} = \frac{y}{11} = \frac{9}{6}.$

解得 $x=12, y=\frac{33}{2}.$

20.解:(1)正确作出 $\triangle ABC$ 的外接圆 $\odot O$ 如图所示.



(第20题图)

(2)证明:由作图可知 AE 为 $\odot O$ 的直径,

$\therefore \angle ABE=90^\circ.$

$\therefore AD \perp BC.$

$\therefore \angle ADC=90^\circ.$

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle ADC.$

$\therefore \widehat{AB} = \widehat{AC},$

$\therefore \angle E = \angle C.$

$\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle ADC.$

四、解答题(二)

21.解:(1) $\because D, E$ 分别是 AC, BC 的中点,

$\therefore DE \parallel AB, DE = \frac{1}{2} AB = 5.$

$\therefore \angle DEC = \angle B.$

$\therefore \angle F = \angle B,$

$\therefore \angle DEC = \angle F.$

$\therefore DF = DE = 5.$

(2)证明: $\because AC=BC,$

$\therefore \angle A = \angle B.$

由题意知, DE 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线,

$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle A, \angle CED = \angle B.$

$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle B.$

$\therefore \angle B = \angle F,$

$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle F.$

又 $\angle CED = \angle DEF,$

$\therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle DFE.$

22.证明:(1) $\because AD$ 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 $\because \angle DAC = \angle DBC,$

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

$\therefore DB = DC.$

(2) $\because DA = DF,$

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

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

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

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

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

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

23.解:(1)由已知,得 $MN = AB = 2,$

$MD = \frac{1}{2} AD = \frac{1}{2} BC.$

\therefore 沿长边对折后得到的矩形与原矩

形相似,

\therefore 矩形 $DMNC$ 与矩形 $ABCD$ 相似,
 $\frac{DM}{AB} = \frac{MN}{BC}.$

$\therefore DM \cdot BC = AB \cdot MN$, 即 $\frac{1}{2} BC^2 = 4.$

$\therefore BC = 2\sqrt{2}$, 即它的另一边长为

$2\sqrt{2}.$

(2) \because 矩形 $EFDC$ 与原矩形 $ABCD$ 相似,
 $\therefore \frac{DF}{AB} = \frac{EF}{BC}.$

$\therefore AB = EF = 2, BC = 4,$

<

$$\therefore \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{BD}{AB}, \text{ 即 } \frac{t}{16} = \frac{10-t}{10}.$$

$$\text{解得 } t = \frac{80}{13}.$$

因此, 存在时间 t 为 $\frac{50}{13}$ 或 $\frac{80}{13}$ 秒时, $\triangle BDE$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似.

第 18 期

2 版

27.2.2 相似三角形的性质

1~5.DBBCC 6.10

7.解: $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$,

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

$$\therefore DE=4, BC=12, CD=9, AD=3,$$

$$\therefore AC=AD+CD=12.$$

$$\therefore AE=4, AB=9.$$

$$\therefore BE=AB-AE=5.$$

8.解: \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle D = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle DEF,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{DE}{DF}, \text{ 即 } \frac{4}{6} = \frac{1}{DF}.$$

$$\text{解得 } DF = \frac{3}{2}.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DEF$ 中, $DE=1, DF=\frac{3}{2}$.

由勾股定理, 得

$$EF = \sqrt{DE^2 + DF^2} = \sqrt{\frac{13}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}.$$

27.2.3 相似三角形应用举例

1.C 2.D 3.B

4.解: 设小河的宽度 $AB=x$ m.

根据题意, 得 $BC \perp AD, ED \perp AD$,

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

$$\therefore AB:AD=BC:ED.$$

$$\therefore x:(x+5)=1:1.5, \text{ 解得 } x=10.$$

经检验, $x=10$ 是原方程的解.

$$\therefore AB=10.$$

答: 小河的宽度为 10 米.

5.解: 延长 OD .

$$\therefore DO \perp BF, \therefore \angle DOE = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore OD=1\text{m}, OE=1\text{m},$$

$$\therefore \angle DEB=45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore AB \perp BF, \therefore \angle BAE=45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore AB=BE.$$

设 $AB=EB=x$ m,

$$\therefore AB \perp BF, CO \perp BF,$$

$$\therefore AB \parallel CO.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABF \sim \triangle COF.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BF} = \frac{CO}{OF}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{x+(5-1)} = \frac{1.5+1}{5}.$$

$$\text{解得 } x=4.$$

经检验, $x=4$ 是原方程的解.

答: 围墙 AB 的高度是 4 m.

3~4 版

一、选择题

1~5.DACCD

6~10.CDCCC

二、填空题

11.1:2

12.8

13.1.6 m

14.36

15.2.5

16.8

17.1:3 或 2:1

三、解答题(一)

18.解: \therefore 两个相似三角形对应边的比是 2:3,

\therefore 这两个相似三角形的面积比为 4:9.

设这两个三角形的面积分别为 $4k$ 平方厘米, $9k$ 平方厘米.

根据题意, 得 $4k+9k=65$.

$$\text{解得 } k=5.$$

$$\therefore 4k=20.$$

\therefore 较小三角形的面积为 20 平方厘米.

19.解: $\therefore DE \perp AC, BC \perp AC$,

$$\therefore DE \parallel BC.$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{DE}{BC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{1+5} = \frac{1.5}{BC}.$$

$$\text{解得 } BC=9(\text{m}).$$

答: 楼高 BC 是 9 m.

20.解: 由题意, 得 $BD=53$ 里, $CD=95$ 尺, $EF=7$ 尺, $DF=3$ 里.

过点 E 作 $EG \perp AB$ 于点 G , 交 CD 于点 H .

则 $BG=DH=EF=7$ 尺, $GH=BD=53$ 里, $HE=DF=3$ 里.

$$\therefore CD \parallel AB,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ECH \sim \triangle EAG.$$

$$\therefore \frac{CH}{AG} = \frac{EH}{EG}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{95-7}{AG} = \frac{3}{3+53}.$$

$$\therefore AG \approx 164.3(\text{丈}), AB=AG+BG \approx 165(\text{丈}).$$

答: 山 AB 的高约为 165 丈.

四、解答题(二)

21.解: (1) $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$,

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{1}{2}, AB \text{ 边上的中线 } CD=4\text{cm},$$

$$\therefore \frac{CD}{C'D'} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore C'D'=4 \times 2 = 8(\text{cm}).$$

$\therefore A'B'$ 边上的中线 $C'D'$ 的长为 8 cm.

$$(2) \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C', \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$\triangle ABC$ 的周长为 20 cm,

$$\therefore \frac{C_{\triangle ABC}}{C_{\triangle A'B'C'}} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore C_{\triangle A'B'C'} = 20 \times 2 = 40(\text{cm}).$$

$$\therefore \triangle A'B'C'$$
 的周长为 40 cm.

$$(3) \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C', \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$\triangle A'B'C'$ 的面积是 64cm^2 ,

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABC}}{S_{\triangle A'B'C'}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = 64 \div 4 = 16(\text{cm}^2).$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC$$
 的面积是 16cm^2 .

22.解: (1) 证明: $\therefore DF \parallel AB, DE \parallel$

BC,

$$\therefore \angle DFC = \angle ABF, \angle AED = \angle ABF.$$

$$\therefore \angle DFC = \angle AED.$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore DE \parallel BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle DCF = \angle ADE.$$

$$\therefore \triangle DFC \sim \triangle AED.$$

$$(2) \therefore CD = \frac{1}{3} AC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{CD}{DA} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

由 (1) 知 $\triangle DFC$ 和 $\triangle AED$ 的相似

$$\text{比为: } \frac{CD}{DA} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{S_{\triangle DEC}}{S_{\triangle AED}} = \left(\frac{CD}{DA}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

23.解: (1) \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ, AB = AE + BE = AD = 6.$$

$$\therefore BE = 2AE, \therefore AE = 2, BE = 4.$$

$$\therefore EF \perp DE,$$

$$\therefore \angle AED + \angle BEF = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{又 } \angle BEF + \angle BFE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AED = \angle BFE.$$

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

$$\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle BEF.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{BF} = \frac{AD}{BE}, \therefore \frac{2}{BF} = \frac{6}{4}.$$

$$\therefore BF = \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$(2) \therefore \triangle DAE \sim \triangle DEF,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{DE}{EF}.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle BEF,$$

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{EF} = \frac{AD}{BE}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{AD}{BE}, \therefore AE = BE, \therefore AE = 3.$$

五、解答题(三)

24.解: (1) $\therefore DC \perp AE, D_1C_1 \perp AE, BA \perp$

AE,

$$\therefore DC \parallel D_1C_1 \parallel BA.$$

$$\therefore \triangle FDM \sim \triangle FBG, \triangle F_1D_1N \sim \triangle F_1BG.$$

故填 FBG, F_1BG .

$$(2) \therefore D_1C_1 \parallel BA, \therefore \triangle F_1D_1N \sim \triangle F_1BG.$$

$$\therefore \frac{D_1N}{BG} = \frac{F_1N}{F_1G}.$$

$$\therefore DC \parallel BA, \therefore \triangle FDM \sim \triangle FBG.$$

$$\therefore \frac{DM}{BG} = \frac{FM}{FG}.$$

$$\therefore D_1N = DM,$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_1N}{F_1G} = \frac{FM}{FG}, \text{ 即 } \frac{3}{GM+11} = \frac{2}{GM+2}.$$

$$\text{解得 } GM=16\text{m}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{D_1N}{BG} = \frac{F_1N}{F_1G}, \therefore \frac{1.5}{BG} = \frac{3}{27}.$$

$$\text{解得 } BG=13.5\text{m}. \therefore AB=BG+GA=15(\text{m}).$$

所以, 电线杆 AB 的高度为 15 m.

25.解: (1) 2α .

(2) 如图过点 D 作 $DC \perp PM$ 于点 C .

根据题意, 得 $AB=250\text{cm}, AD=100\text{cm}.$

则 $AE=50\text{cm}.$

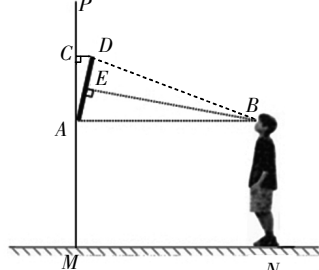
$$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle ABE = \alpha, \angle ACD = \angle AEB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACD \sim \triangle BEA.$$

$$\therefore \frac{CD}{AE} = \frac{AD}{AB}, \text{ 即 } \frac{CD}{50} = \frac{100}{250}.$$

$$\text{解得 } CD=20(\text{cm}).$$

\therefore 油画顶部点 D 到墙壁 PM 的距离是 20 cm.



(第 25 题图)

第 19 期

2~3 版

一、选择题

1~5.CBBBC 6~10.DACCA

二、填空题

11.2

12.16

13.2

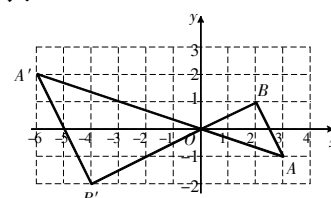
14.5.4

15.4:21

16.(4,2)

17.12 或 $\frac{25}{3}$

三、解答题(一)

18.解: (1) 如图所示, $\triangle OA'B'$ 即为所求.

(第 18 题图)

(2) 点 A' 的坐标是 $(-6, 2)$, 点 B' 的坐标是 $(-4, -2)$.

19.解: \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,

$$\therefore DC=AB=3, \angle ADC = \angle C = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore CE=1, \therefore DE = \sqrt{DC^2 + CE^2} = \sqrt{10}.$$

$$\therefore AF \perp DE,$$

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

90°.

$$\text{又 } \therefore \angle ADF + \angle EDC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EDC = \angle DAF.$$

$$\therefore \triangle EDC \sim \triangle DAF.$$

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{CE}{DF}, \text{ 即 } \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} = \frac{1}{DF}.$$

$$\therefore DF = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}.$$

20.解: $\therefore AB \perp EB, DE \perp EB$,

$$\therefore \angle DEC = \angle ABC = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{又 } \angle DCE = \angle ACB,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{CE}, \text{ 即 } \frac{AB}{2.2} = \frac{38+2}{2}.$$

$$\text{解得 } AB=44(\text{米}).$$

因此, 该塔的高度 AB 为 44 米.

四、解答题(二)

21.解: (1) 证明: $\therefore \angle BCE = \angle ACD$,

$$\therefore \angle BCE + \angle ACE = \angle ACD + \angle ACE.$$

$$\therefore \angle DCE = \angle ACB.$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore \angle A = \angle D,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC.$$

$$(2) \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABC}}{S_{\triangle DEC}} = \left(\frac{BC}{EC}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{BC}{EC} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\therefore BC=6, \therefore EC=9.$$

22.解: (1) 证明: \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形, 且 $\angle BEG = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle BEG.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE + \angle EBG = 90^\circ, \angle G + \angle EBG =$$

90°,

$$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle G.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle EGB.$$

(2) $\therefore AB=AD=4, E$ 为 AD 的中点,

$$\therefore AE=DE=2.$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle ABE \text{ 中}, BE = \sqrt{AE^2 + AB^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}.$$

由 (1) 知, $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle EGB$,

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{EB} = \frac{BE}{GB},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{GB}.$$

$$\therefore BG=10.$$

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

23.解: 延长 MM' 交 DE 于 H , 如图, 则 $HM=EN=15.5$ 米, $CD=GE=5$ 米, $MM'=NN'=$