

一、选择题

1~5.CAAAC

6~10.BBCDB

二、填空题

11. $\frac{5}{13}$ 12.6 13.60° 14.515. $6\sqrt{2}$ 16.14.4 17.没有超速

18.15°或 45°或 75°

三、解答题

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

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

$$(2) \text{原式} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} =$$

$$6 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = 1 + 2 - 3 = 0.$$

20.解:在 Rt△BDC 中,

$$\therefore \sin \angle BDC = \frac{BC}{BD},$$

$$\therefore BC = BD \cdot \sin \angle BDC = 10 \sqrt{2} \times$$

$$\sin 45^\circ = 10 \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 10.$$

$$\therefore CD = BC = 10.$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle ABC \text{ 中}, \therefore \sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{10}{20} =$$

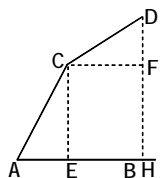
$$\frac{1}{2},$$

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

$$\therefore AC = AB \cdot \cos A = 20 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 10\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore AD = AC - CD = 10\sqrt{3} - 10.$$

21.解:如图,过点 D 作 DH ⊥ AB 于 H,过点 C 分别作 CE ⊥ AB 于 E,CF ⊥ DH 于 F.



$$\therefore \angle CEH = \angle CFH = \angle FHE = 90^\circ,$$

∴ 四边形 CEHF 是矩形.

$$\therefore CE = FH.$$

在 Rt△ACE 中,

$$\therefore CE = AC \cdot \sin 60^\circ \approx 34.6(\text{cm}),$$

$$\therefore FH = CE = 34.6(\text{cm}).$$

$$\therefore DH = 49.6\text{cm},$$

$$\therefore DF = DH - FH = 49.6 - 34.6 = 15(\text{cm}).$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle CDF \text{ 中}, \sin \angle DCF = \frac{DF}{CD} =$$

$$\frac{15}{30} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \angle DCF = 30^\circ,$$

∴ 此时台灯光线为最佳.

22.解:在 Rt△ABD 中, $\angle ABD = 45^\circ$,

$$AB = 10, \therefore AD = BD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} AB = 10 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= 5\sqrt{2} \approx 7.$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD = 15^\circ, \tan \angle ACD = \frac{AD}{CD},$$

$$\therefore CD \approx \frac{AD}{0.27} \approx \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{0.27} \approx 26.$$

$$\therefore BC = CD - BD = 26 - 7 = 19.$$

答:BC 的长度约为 19 米.

23.解:没有触礁的危险.

理由如下:如图,作 PC ⊥ AB 于点 C,则

$$\angle PAC = 30^\circ, \angle PBC = 45^\circ, AB = 8 \text{ 海里}.$$

设 PC = x 海里.

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

$$\therefore \triangle PBC \text{ 为等腰直角三角形}.$$

$$\therefore BC = PC = x.$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle PAC \text{ 中}, \therefore \tan \angle PAC = \frac{PC}{AC},$$

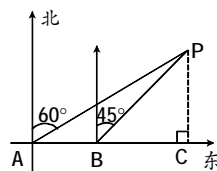
$$\therefore AC = \frac{PC}{\tan 30^\circ}, \text{ 即 } 8 + x = \frac{x}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}$$

$$\text{解得 } x = 4(\sqrt{3} + 1) \approx 10.92,$$

$$\text{即 } PC \approx 10.92 \text{ 海里}.$$

$$\therefore 10.92 > 10, \therefore \text{海轮继续向正东方}$$

向航行,没有触礁的危险.



(第 23 题图)

24.解:如图,过点 C 作 CE ⊥ AB 于点 E,

$$\therefore CD = 2, \tan \angle CMD = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore MD = 6.$$

$$\text{设 } BM = x, \therefore BD = x + 6.$$

$$\therefore \angle AMB = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BAM = 30^\circ.$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{3}x.$$

易知四边形 CDBE 是矩形,

$$\therefore BE = CD = 2, CE = BD = x + 6.$$

$$\therefore AE = \sqrt{3}x - 2.$$

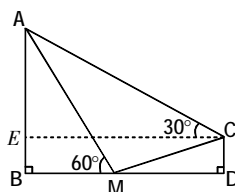
$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle ACE \text{ 中}, \therefore \tan 30^\circ = \frac{AE}{CE},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}x - 2}{x + 6}.$$

$$\text{解得 } x = 3 + \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{3}x = 3 + 3\sqrt{3} \approx 8.2(\text{m}).$$

答:旗杆 AB 的高度约为 8.2 米.



(第 24 题图)

25.解:如图,作 MF ⊥ PQ 于 F, QE ⊥

MN 于 E,则四边形 EMFQ 是矩形.

在 Rt△QEN 中,设 EN = x,则 EQ =

2x.

$$\therefore QN^2 = EN^2 + QE^2, \therefore 20 = 5x^2.$$

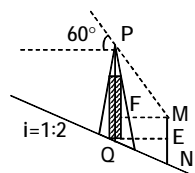
$$\therefore x > 0, \therefore x = 2, \therefore EN = 2, EQ = MF = 4.$$

$$\therefore MN = 3, \therefore FQ = EM = 1.$$

在 Rt△PFM 中,

$$PF = FM \cdot \tan 60^\circ = 4\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore PQ = PF + FQ = 4\sqrt{3} + 1.$$

答:信号塔 PQ 的高为 $(4\sqrt{3} + 1)$ 米.

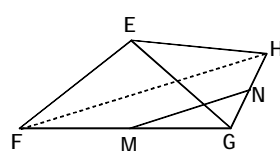
(第 25 题图)

26.解:∵性质探究: $\sqrt{3}:1$

理解运用:

$$(1) \sqrt{3}$$

(2)如图,连结 FH.



(第 26 题图)

$$\therefore EF = EG = EH,$$

$$\therefore \angle EFG = \angle EGF, \angle EHG = \angle EGH.$$

$$\therefore \angle EFG + \angle EHG = \angle EGF + \angle EGH =$$

$$\angle FGH = 120^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle FEH + \angle EFG + \angle EHG + \angle FGH =$$

$$360^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FEH = 360^\circ - 120^\circ - 120^\circ = 120^\circ.$$

$$\therefore EF = EH,$$

$$\therefore \triangle EFH \text{ 是顶角为 } 120^\circ \text{ 的等腰三}$$

角形.

$$\therefore FH = \sqrt{3} EF = 20\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore \text{点 M, N 分别是 FG, GH 的中点},$$

$$\therefore MN = \frac{1}{2} FH = 10\sqrt{3}.$$

类比拓展: $2\sin \alpha:1$

一、选择题

1~5.BDDDA

6~10.CABCD

二、填空题

11.45° 12.12, 20 13.3 14.87°

15.100 16.(2, 1) 17. $\frac{1}{4}$

18.(3, 1)或(1, -1)

三、解答题

19.证明: $\therefore BD = 2, AB = \frac{9}{2}, BC = 3,$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{BC}{BA} = \frac{3}{\frac{9}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{BC}{BA}.$$

$$\text{又 } \angle CBD = \angle ABC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle BCD \sim \triangle BAC.$$

20.解:(1) $BD = 6, DE = 3.$

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

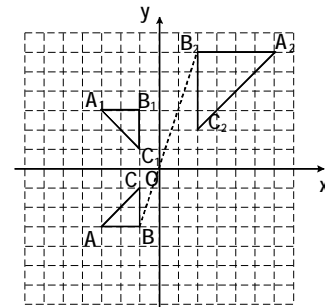
$$\therefore S_{\triangle ADE}:S_{\triangle ABC} = (DE:BC)^2 = 1:9,$$

$$\text{即 } 2:S_{\triangle ABC} = 1:9.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = 18.$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{四边形 } BDEF} = S_{\triangle ABC} - S_{\triangle ADE} = 18 - 2 = 16.$$

21.解:(1)△ABC 如图所示;

(2)△A₁B₁C₁ 如图所示;A₁(-3, 3).(3)△A₂B₂C₂ 如图所示;A₂(6, 6).

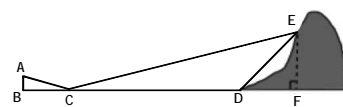
(第 21 题图)

22.解:(1)正东方向, 3cm, 300m.

(2)图书馆.

(3)花坛(4, 5), 图书馆(6, 7), 游泳馆(10, 9), 电影院(11, 7), 教学楼(8, 4), 旱冰场(10, 1).

23.解:如图,过点 E 作 EF ⊥ BC 于点 F.



(第 23 题图)

$$\therefore \angle CDE = 135^\circ,$$

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

设 EF = x 米,则 DF = x 米, $DE = \sqrt{2}x$ 米.

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle EFC = 90^\circ, \angle ACB = \angle ECD,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle EFC.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{BC}{FC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{1.5}{x} = \frac{6}{24+x}.$$

解得 x = 8.

经检验, x = 8 是原分式方程的解.

$$\therefore DE = 8\sqrt{2}.$$

答:DE 的长度为 $8\sqrt{2}$ 米.24.解:(1)证明: $\therefore DB$ 平分 $\angle ADC,$

$$\therefore \angle ADB = \angle CDB.$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore \angle ABD = \angle BCD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle BCD.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{BD}{CD}.$$

$$\therefore BD^2 = AD \cdot CD.$$

$$(2) \therefore BM \parallel CD,$$

$$\therefore \angle MBD = \angle BDC.$$

$$\text{又 } \angle ADB = \angle CDB,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADB = \angle MBD, \text{ 且 } \angle ABD = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore BM = MD, \angle MAB = \angle MBA.$$

$$\therefore BM = MD = AM = 4.$$

$$\therefore BD^2 = AD \cdot CD, \text{ 且 } CD = 6, AD = 8,$$

$$\therefore BD^2 = 48.$$

$$\therefore BC^2 = BD^2 - CD^2 = 12.$$

$$\therefore MC^2 = MB^2 + BC^2 = 28.$$

$$\therefore MC = 2\sqrt{7}.$$

$$\therefore BM \parallel CD,$$

$$\therefore \triangle MNB \sim \triangle CND.$$

$$\therefore \frac{BM}{CD} = \frac{MN}{CN} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\therefore MN = \frac{2}{5} MC = \frac{4}{5} \sqrt{7}.$$

25.证明:(1) $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ, AC = BC,$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle PBA + \angle PBC = 45^\circ.$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore \angle APB = 135^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle PAB + \angle PBA = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle PBC = \angle PAB.$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore \angle APB = \angle BPC = 135^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle PAB \sim \triangle PBC.$$

$$(2) \therefore \triangle PAB \sim \triangle PBC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{PA}{PB} = \frac{PB}{PC} = \frac{AB}{BC}.$$

在 Rt△ABC 中, $AC = BC,$

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

$$\therefore PB = \sqrt{2} PC, PA = \sqrt{2} PB.$$

$$\therefore PA = 2PC.$$

(3)如图,过点 P 作 PD ⊥ BC 于 D, PE ⊥ AC 于 E, PF ⊥ AB 于点 F.

$$\therefore PF = h_1, PD = h_2, PE = h_3.$$

$$\therefore \angle CPB + \angle APB = 135^\circ + 135^\circ = 270^\circ,$$

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

$$\therefore \angle EAP + \angle ACP = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore \angle ACB = \angle ACP + \angle PCD = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EAP = \angle PCD.$$

$$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle AEP \sim \text{Rt} \triangle CDP.$$

$$\therefore \frac{PE}{PD} = \frac{PA}{PC} = 2, \text{ 即 } \frac{h_3}{h_2} = 2.$$

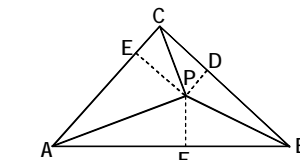
$$\therefore h_3 = 2h_2.$$

$$\therefore \triangle PAB \sim \triangle PBC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{h_1}{h_2} = \frac{AB}{BC} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore h_1 = \sqrt{2} h_2.$$

$$\therefore h_1^2 = 2h_2^2 = 2h_2 \cdot h_2 = h_2 \cdot h_3.$$



(第 25 题图)

26.解:(1) $75, 4\sqrt{3}.$

(2)过点 B 作 BE // AD 交 AC 于点 E.

$$\therefore AC \perp AD,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle BEA = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle AOD = \angle EOB,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AOD \sim \triangle EOB.$$

$$\therefore \frac{BO}{DO} = \frac{EO}{AO} = \frac{BE}{AD}.$$

$$\therefore BO:OD = 1:3,$$

$$\therefore \frac{EO}{AO} = \frac{BE}{DA} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\therefore AO = 3\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore EO = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore AE = 4\sqrt{3}.$$

24.1 测量

1.C

2.5

24.2 直角三角形的性质

1.5

2.C

24.3.1 锐角三角函数

第1课时

1.A

2. $\frac{4}{5}$

3.A

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

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

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

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

5.B

第2课时

1.C

2.C

3.90°

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}=\frac{3}{2}+1=\frac{5}{2}.$$

$$(2)原式=6\times\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2-\sqrt{3}\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-$$

$$2\times\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}=6\times\frac{1}{3}-\frac{3}{2}-\sqrt{2}=\frac{1}{2}-\sqrt{2}=$$

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

5.60°

24.3.2 用计算器求锐角三角函数值

1.A

2.解:(1) $\sin 47^\circ \approx 0.7314.$ (2) $\cos 25^\circ 18' \approx 0.9041.$ (3) $\tan 44^\circ 59' 59'' \approx 1.0000.$ 3.(1) $72^\circ 24';$ (2) $30^\circ 36';$ (3) $10^\circ 42'.$

3版

一、选择题

1~4.AABC

5~8.ADCB

二、填空题

9. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

10.30°

11.5km

12. $\beta < \gamma < \alpha$ 13. $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

14.8.8

15. $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$

三、解答题

16. 解:(1) $\sin 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \tan 60^\circ \sin 60^\circ$

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

$$(2)\sin 30^\circ - \cos^2 45^\circ + \frac{3}{4} \tan^2 30^\circ +$$

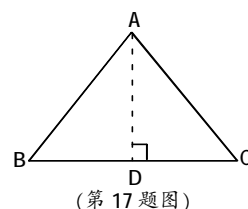
$$\sin^2 60^\circ - \cos 60^\circ$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}-\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2+\frac{3}{4}\times\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2+$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{3}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}.$$

17.解:如图,作 $AD \perp BC$,垂足为 D.

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

$$\therefore BD=CD=3.$$

$$\therefore AD=4.$$

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

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

18. 解: 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\therefore \tan A =$

$$\frac{BC}{AC}=\frac{3}{4}, BC=6,$$

$$\therefore AC=8.$$

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

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

19.解:如图,作 $BE \perp AD$ 于点 E.

$$\therefore \angle CAB=30^\circ, AB=4\text{km},$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE=60^\circ, BE=2\text{km}.$$

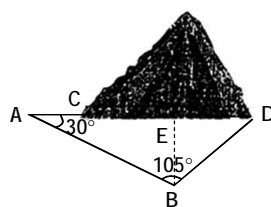
$$\therefore \angle ABD=105^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EBD=45^\circ \therefore \angle EDB=45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore DE=BE=2\text{km}.$$

$$\therefore BD=\sqrt{2^2+2^2}=2\sqrt{2}(\text{km}).$$

$$\therefore BD \text{ 的长是 } 2\sqrt{2} \text{ km}.$$



(第19题图)

第11期

2版

24.4 解直角三角形

第1课时

1.A

2.B

3.2, 60°

4.10

5. 解:(1) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C=90^\circ, \angle A=30^\circ, c=6,$

$$\therefore \sin A=\sin 30^\circ=\frac{a}{c}=\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore a=3.$$

$$\therefore b=\sqrt{c^2-a^2}=3\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle A+\angle B=90^\circ,$$

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

$$(2) \because a=24, c=24\sqrt{2},$$

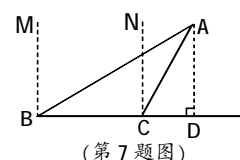
根据勾股定理,得 $b^2=c^2-a^2,$

$$\therefore b=24.$$

$$\therefore a=b,$$

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

6.A

7.解:如图,过点 A 作 $AD \perp BC$ 于点 D.由题意,知 $\angle MBA=60^\circ, \angle NCA=30^\circ.$

$$\therefore \angle ABC=30^\circ, \angle ACD=60^\circ.$$

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

$$\therefore \angle ABC=\angle CAB.$$

$$\therefore \text{在} \triangle ABC \text{ 中}, AC=BC=10.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle CAD$ 中,

$$AD=AC \cdot \sin \angle ACD=10 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}=$$

$$5\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore 5\sqrt{3}>8,$$

\therefore 渔船不改变航线继续向东航行,没有触礁的危险.

第2课时

1.D 2.262

3.解:设大厦 AB 的高度为 x 米.

由题意,得 $\angle ADB=45^\circ, \angle ACB=30^\circ.$

$$\therefore BD=x \text{ 米}, BC=\sqrt{3} AB=\sqrt{3} x$$

(米).

$$\therefore CD=80 \text{ 米},$$

$$\therefore BC-BD=\sqrt{3} x-x=80.$$

$$\text{解得 } x=\frac{80}{\sqrt{3}-1} \approx 109.3(\text{米}).$$

答:大厦的高度约为 109.3 米.

第3课时

1.26

2.解: $\because \angle AEB=90^\circ, AB=200,$ 斜坡AB 的坡度为 $1:\sqrt{3},$

$$\therefore \tan \angle ABE=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

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

$$\therefore AE=\frac{1}{2} AB=100.$$

$$\therefore AC=20,$$

$$\therefore CE=80.$$

 $\therefore \angle CED=90^\circ,$ 斜坡 CD 的坡度为 1:4,

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{DE}=\frac{1}{4},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{80}{ED}=\frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\text{解得 } ED=320.$$

$$\therefore CD=\sqrt{80^2+320^2}=80\sqrt{17}(\text{米}).$$

答:斜坡 CD 的长是 $80\sqrt{17}$ 米.

3版

一、选择题

1~4.BDBA

5~8.CBDD

二、填空题

9.4

10.30°

11.10

$$12.20\sqrt{3}-20$$

$$13.50\sqrt{3}$$

14.1.02

15.75 或 25

三、解答题

16.解:(1) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, $\therefore \angle B=$

$$60^\circ, BC=8, \therefore \tan B=\frac{AC}{BC}=\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore AC=8\sqrt{3}.$$

(2) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中,

$$\therefore \sin B=\frac{AC}{AB}=\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{3}}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

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

17.解:由题意,得 $AE \parallel CD,$

$$\therefore \angle EAC=\angle ACD=30^\circ, \angle EAB=\angle ABD=60^\circ.$$

设 $AD=x,$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle ACD \text{ 中}, \tan 30^\circ=\frac{AD}{CD}, CD=$$

$$\sqrt{3} x.$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle ABD \text{ 中}, \tan 60^\circ=\frac{AD}{BD}, BD=$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} x.$$

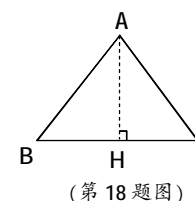
$$\therefore CD-BD=BC, BC=30 \text{ 米},$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3} x-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} x=30.$$

$$\text{解得 } x=15\sqrt{3} \approx 25.98(\text{米}).$$

答:无人机飞行高度 AD 约为 25.98 米.

18.解:(1) 如图,过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于 H.



$$\therefore AB=AC,$$

$$\therefore BH=HC.$$

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABH$ 中,

$$BH=AB \cdot \cos B=50 \cos 47^\circ \approx 50 \times 0.68=$$

$$34(\text{cm}).$$

$$\therefore BC=2BH=68(\text{cm}).$$

(2) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABH$ 中,

$$AH=AB \cdot \sin B=50 \times \sin 47^\circ \approx 50 \times 0.73=$$

$$36.5(\text{cm}).$$

$$\therefore 36.5>30,$$

\therefore 当车位锁上锁时,这辆汽车不能进入该车位.