

$$\therefore AE=10.$$

由(1)知, $\triangle ABF \sim \triangle EAD$,

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

$$\therefore AD=9,$$

$$\therefore \frac{BF}{9} = \frac{8}{10}.$$

$$\text{解得 } BF = \frac{36}{5}.$$

五、19.解:(1)证明: $\because \angle BCE = \angle ACD$,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20.解:(1)证明: \because 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° ,

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

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

$$(2) \because AB=AD=4, E \text{ 为 } AD \text{ 的中点},$$

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

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

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

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{EB} = \frac{BE}{GB}, \text{ 即 } \frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{GB}.$$

$$\therefore BG=10.$$

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

六、21.解:如图,连接 DC.

设路灯 AB 的高为 xm, BO 的长度为 ym.

由图可知 $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle DOE$.

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{DO} = \frac{BE}{OE}.$$

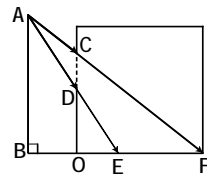
$$\therefore OC \parallel AB,$$

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

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

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1.5} = \frac{1+y}{1}, \\ \frac{x}{2.3} = \frac{3+y}{3}. \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{69}{22}, \\ y = \frac{12}{11}. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{路灯 AB 的高为 } \frac{69}{22} \text{ m.}$$



(第 21 题图)

七、22.解:(1)6.

(2)设等腰三角形 ABC 的腰长为 x,

则底边长为 $10-2x$.

由三角形三边关系,得

$$\begin{cases} 2x > 10-2x, \\ x+10-2x > x. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{5}{2} < x < 5.$$

①根据题意,可知 $x^2=2x(10-2x)$.

$$\text{解得 } x=0 \text{ (舍去) 或 } x=4.$$

②根据题意,可知 $(10-2x)^2=2x^2$.

$$\text{解得 } x=10-5\sqrt{2} \text{ 或 } x=10+5\sqrt{2}$$

(舍去).

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 的腰长为 } 4 \text{ 或 } 10-5\sqrt{2}.$$

(3)证明: $\because \triangle CDE$ 是以 DE 为斜边的

等腰直角三角形,

$$\therefore \angle DCE=90^\circ, \angle CED=\angle CDE=45^\circ.$$

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

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

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

$$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle B.$$

$$\therefore \angle CDE = \angle DEC = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CD = \angle CE, \angle ADC = \angle CEB = 135^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADC \sim \triangle CEB.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{CE} = \frac{CD}{BE}.$$

$$\therefore CD \cdot CE = AD \cdot BE.$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle CDE \text{ 中}, CD=CE,$$

$$\therefore DE^2=2CD^2.$$

$$\therefore CD^2=AD \cdot BE, \therefore DE^2=2AD \cdot BE.$$

$$\therefore \text{由三条线段 AD, DE, BE 组成的}$$

三角形是“有趣三角形”.

八、23.解:(1)证明: $\because \angle ACD = \angle B$,

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

$$\therefore \triangle ADC \sim \triangle ACB.$$

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

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

(2) \because 四边形 ABCD 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore AD=BC, \angle A = \angle C.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle BFE = \angle A, \therefore \angle BFE = \angle C.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle FBE = \angle CBF,$$

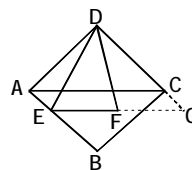
$$\therefore \triangle BFE \sim \triangle BCF.$$

$$\therefore \frac{BF}{BC} = \frac{BE}{BF}, \therefore BF^2 = BE \cdot BC.$$

$$\therefore BC = \frac{BF^2}{BE} = \frac{4^2}{3} = \frac{16}{3}.$$

$$\therefore AD = \frac{16}{3}.$$

(3)如图,分别延长 EF, DC 相交于点 G.



(第 23 题图)

\because 四边形 ABCD 是菱形,

$$\therefore AB \parallel DC, \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAD.$$

$$\text{又 } \because AC \parallel EF,$$

$$\therefore \text{四边形 AEGC 为平行四边形.}$$

$$\therefore AC=EG, CG=AE, \angle EAC = \angle G.$$

$$\therefore \angle EDF = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAD,$$

$$\therefore \angle EDF = \angle BAC.$$

$$\therefore \angle EDF = \angle G.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle DEF = \angle GED,$$

$$\therefore \triangle EDF \sim \triangle EGD.$$

$$\therefore \frac{ED}{EG} = \frac{EF}{ED}.$$

$$\therefore DE^2 = EF \cdot EG.$$

$$\text{又 } \because EG=AC=2EF, \therefore DE^2=2EF^2.$$

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

$$\text{又 } \because \frac{DG}{DF} = \frac{DE}{EF} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore DG = \sqrt{2} DF = 5\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore DC = DG - CG = DG - AE = 5\sqrt{2} - 2.$$

$$\therefore \text{菱形 ABCD 的边长为 } 5\sqrt{2} - 2.$$

数学 沪科

第 5 期

2 版

22.1 比例线段

第 1 课时

1.D

2.③,⑥,⑨,④,②

第 2 课时

1.6

2.14, 18, 70°

3.解:不相似.理由如下:

\because 矩形 ABCD 中, $AB=2\text{m}, AD=3\text{m}$,

金边宽度为 $10\text{cm}=0.1\text{m}$,

$$\therefore EF=2+2 \times 0.1=2.2(\text{m}), EH=3+2 \times 0.1=3.2(\text{m}).$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{2}{2.2} = \frac{10}{11}, \frac{AD}{EH} = \frac{3}{3.2} = \frac{15}{16}.$$

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

\therefore 矩形 ABCD 与矩形 EFGH 不相似.

第 3 课时

1.D 2.A

$$3.2\sqrt{3}$$

$$4.4$$

$$5.\text{解: 设 } \frac{a+2}{3} = \frac{b}{4} = \frac{c+5}{6} = k(k \neq 0).$$

$$\text{则 } a=3k-2, b=4k, c=6k-5.$$

$$\therefore 2a-b+3c=2(3k-2)-4k+3(6k-5)=21.$$

$$\text{解得 } k=2.$$

$$\therefore a=4, b=8, c=7.$$

$$\therefore a:b:c=4:8:7.$$

6.B

7.A

8.解:设王老师选择高跟鞋的跟高为 xcm.

$$\text{根据题意,得 } \frac{100+x}{165+x} \approx 0.618.$$

$$\text{解得 } x \approx 5.$$

答:王老师选择高跟鞋的跟高约为 5cm.

第 4 课时

1.D

2.10

3.2.5

中考版答案页第 2 期

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②

4.解:(1) $\because AD \parallel BE \parallel CF$,

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{DE}{EF}, \text{ 即 } \frac{6}{8} = \frac{7-EF}{EF}.$$

解得 $EF=4$.

(2) $\because AD \parallel BE \parallel CF$,

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

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{DE}{DF}, \text{ 即 } \frac{2}{5} = \frac{DF-9}{DF}.$$

解得 $DF=15$.

3 版

一、选择题

1-4.BACA 5-8.CAAC

二、填空题

9.240

$$10.\frac{8}{3}$$

11.4

$$12.\frac{28}{5}$$

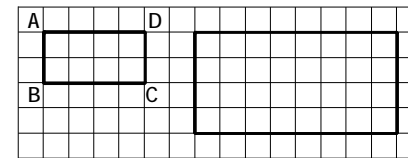
13.11

$$14.15-5\sqrt{5}$$

15. $\sqrt{3}$

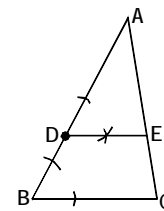
三、解答题

16.解:如图.



(第 16 题图)

17.解:(1)如图.



(第 17 题图)

(2) $\because DE \parallel BC$,

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}.$$

$$\therefore AD=2BD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{EC} = 2.$$

$$\therefore AC=10,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{10-AE} = 2.$$

$$\text{解得 } AE = \frac{20}{3}(\text{cm}).$$

18.证明: $\because BD \parallel$ 直线 m,

$$\therefore \frac{PN}{GD} = \frac{CP}{CG}, \frac{PR}{BG} = \frac{CP}{CG}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{PN}{GD} = \frac{PR}{BG}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{PN}{PR} = \frac{GD}{BG}.$$

$\because BD \parallel$ 直线 m,

$$\therefore \frac{PM}{BG} = \frac{AP}{AG}, \frac{PS}{GD} = \frac{AP}{AG}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{PM}{BG} = \frac{PS}{GD}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{PS}{PM} = \frac{GD}{BG}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{PN}{PR} = \frac{PS}{PM}.$$

$$\therefore PM \cdot PN = PR \cdot PS.$$

第 6 期

2 版

22.2 相似三角形的判定

第 1 课时

1.2:5

2.D

3.解:(1) $\because DE \parallel BC$,

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

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

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{3}, AE=3,$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{AC} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

解得 $AC=9$.

$$\therefore EC=AC-AE=9-3=6.$$

(2)证明: $\because DE \parallel BC$,

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

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

$$\therefore EF \parallel CG,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle ACG.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{AF}{AG}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AF}{AG}.$$

$$\therefore AD \cdot AG = AF \cdot AB.$$

第 2 课时

1.A

2.解:(1)证明: \because 在矩形 ABCD 中,

2. $AB \parallel CD$, $\therefore \angle BAF = \angle AED$.

$\therefore BF \perp AE$, $\therefore \angle AFB = 90^\circ$.

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

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

(2) $\therefore AD=12, DE=5$,

$\therefore AE = \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = 13$.

$\therefore \triangle ABF \sim \triangle EAD$,

$\therefore \frac{AF}{ED} = \frac{AB}{EA}$, 即 $\frac{AF}{5} = \frac{6.5}{13}$.

解得 $AF=2.5$.

$\therefore AF$ 的长为 2.5.

3.解:(1)证明: $\therefore DE \parallel BC, EF \parallel AB$.

$\therefore \angle AED = \angle C, \angle A = \angle FEC$.

$\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle EFC$.

(2) $\therefore \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{2}{5}$,

$\therefore \frac{AE+EC}{EC} = \frac{2+5}{5}$, 即 $\frac{AC}{EC} = \frac{7}{5}$.

$\therefore EF \parallel AB$,

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

$\therefore \frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{AC}{EC}$, 即 $\frac{AB}{15} = \frac{7}{5}$.

解得 $AB=21$.

\therefore 线段 AB 的长为 21.

第 3 课时

1.C

2.C

3.解:(1)证明: $\therefore \angle DAB = \angle EAC$,

$\therefore \angle DAB + \angle BAE = \angle BAE + \angle EAC$,

即 $\angle DAE = \angle BAC$.

$\therefore AD=6, AE=4, AB=12, AC=8$,

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

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

(2)由(1)可知 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$,

$\therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $\frac{9}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$.

$\therefore BC=18$.

第 4 课时

1.C

2.解: $\therefore \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{AC}{AE}$,

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

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAE$.

$\therefore \angle BAC - \angle DAC = \angle DAE - \angle DAC$,

即 $\angle BAD = \angle CAE$.

$\therefore \angle BAC = 60^\circ, \angle DAC = 40^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BAD = 20^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle CAE = 20^\circ$.

第 5 课时

1.D

2.解: $\therefore AC = \sqrt{6}, AD=2$,

$\therefore CD = \sqrt{AC^2 - AD^2} = \sqrt{2}$.

要使这两个直角三角形相似,

有两种情况:

(1)当 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC \sim \text{Rt}\triangle ACD$ 时,

有 $\frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{AB}{AC}$ $\therefore AB = \frac{AC^2}{AD} = 3$;

(2)当 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACB \sim \text{Rt}\triangle CDA$ 时,

有 $\frac{AC}{CD} = \frac{AB}{AC}$.

$\therefore AB = \frac{AC^2}{CD} = 3\sqrt{2}$.

\therefore 当 AB 的长为 3 或 $3\sqrt{2}$ 时, 这两个直角三角形相似.

3 版

一、选择题

1~4.DDAC 5~8.DDCC

二、填空题

9.答案不唯一, 如 $\angle ADE = \angle C$

10.6

11.135°

12.相似

13.8

14.Q 或 G

15.6

三、解答题

16.证明: $\therefore BD$ 平分 $\angle ABC$,

$\therefore \angle DBE = \angle CBD$.

$\therefore BD^2 = BC \cdot BE$,

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

$\therefore \triangle BCD \sim \triangle BDE$.

17.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° .

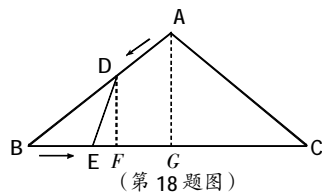
$\therefore \angle DAB = \angle C$.

又 $\therefore \angle B$ 是公共角,

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

18.解:(1)如图, 分别过点 D, A 作

$DF \perp BC, AG \perp BC$, 垂足分别为 F, G .



$\therefore DF \parallel AG, \frac{DF}{AG} = \frac{BD}{AB}$.

$\therefore AB=AC=10, BC=16$,

$\therefore BG=8, \therefore AG=6$.

$\therefore AD=BE=t, \therefore BD=10-t$.

$\therefore \frac{DF}{6} = \frac{10-t}{10}$.

解得 $DF = \frac{3}{5}(10-t)$.

$\therefore S_{\triangle BDE} = \frac{1}{2} BE \cdot DF = 7.5$,

$\therefore \frac{3}{5}(10-t) \cdot t = 15$.

解得 $t_1=t_2=5$.

答: t 为 5 秒时, $\triangle BDE$ 的面积为

7.5cm^2 .

(2)存在.理由如下:

①当 $BE=DE$ 时, $\triangle BDE \sim \triangle BCA$,

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

解得 $t = \frac{50}{13}$.

②当 $BD=DE$ 时, $\triangle BDE \sim \triangle BCA$,

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

解得 $t = \frac{80}{13}$.

答: 存在时间 t 为 $\frac{50}{13}$ 或 $\frac{80}{13}$ 秒时,

$\triangle BDE$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似.

第 7 期

2 版

22.3 相似三角形的性质

1.D

2.B

3.10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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5.B

6.解: 设小河的宽度 $AB=x\text{m}$. 根据题意, 得 $BC \perp AD, ED \perp AD$.

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

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

$\therefore x:(x+5)=1:1.5$. 解得 $x=10$.

经检验, $x=10$ 是原方程的解.

$\therefore AB=10(\text{m})$.

答: 小河的宽度为 10m.

22.4 图形的位似变换

1.B

2.A

3.50

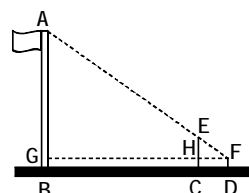
4.略.

22.5 综合与实践 测量与误差

解: 这种测量方法可行.

理由如下:

设旗杆高 AB 为 x 米. 过点 F 作 $FG \perp AB$ 于点 G , 交 CE 于点 H (如图).



$\therefore \triangle AGF \sim \triangle EHF$.

$\therefore FD=1.5, GF=BD=27+3=30, HF=3$,

$\therefore EH=3.5-1.5=2, AG=x-1.5$.

由 $\triangle AGF \sim \triangle EHF$,

得 $\frac{AG}{EH} = \frac{GF}{HF}$, 即 $\frac{x-1.5}{2} = \frac{30}{3}$.

解得 $x=21.5$ (米).

所以旗杆的高为 21.5 米.

所以这种测量方法可行.

3 版

一、选择题

1~4.DACA

5~8.DCCB

二、填空题

9.12

10. $\frac{4}{7}$

11.100

12.36

13.20

14.5.5

15.8

中考版答案页第 2 期

三、解答题

16.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 $4k+9k=65$.

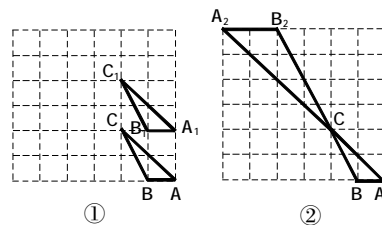
解得 $k=5$.

$\therefore 4k=20$.

\therefore 较小三角形的面积为 20 平方厘米.

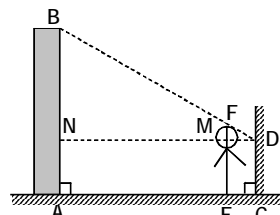
17.解:(1) $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 如图①.

(2) $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 如图②.



(第 17 题图)

18.解: 如图, 过点 D 作 $DN \perp AB$, 垂足为 N , 交 EF 于点 M .



(第 18 题图)

\therefore 四边形 $CDME$ 和四边形 $ACDN$ 均是矩形.

$\therefore AN=ME=CD=1.2, DN=AC=30$,

$DM=CE=0.6$.

$\therefore MF=EF-ME=1.7-1.2=0.5$.

根据题意知, $EF \parallel AB$.

$\therefore \triangle DFM \sim \triangle DBN$.

$\therefore \frac{DM}{DN} = \frac{MF}{BN}$, 即 $\frac{0.6}{30} = \frac{0.5}{BN}$.

解得 $BN=25$.

$\therefore AB=BN+AN=25+1.2=26.2(\text{m})$.

答: 楼高 AB 为 26.2m.

第 8 期

3~4 版

一、选择题

1~5.BDDBD 6~10.DCCAA

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二、填空题

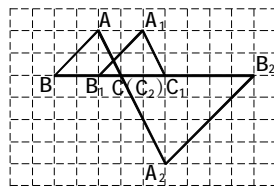
11.2

12. $\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}$

13.5.4

14.(1) $\sqrt{5}-1$; (2) $\frac{1}{3}$

三、15.解:(1)如图, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所求.



(第 15 题图)

(2)如图, $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 即为所求.

16.解: $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle DEF$ 相似.

理由如下: \therefore 小正方形的边长为 1,

$\therefore AB = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5, AC = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} =$

$2\sqrt{5}, BC = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$;

$DE = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}, EF = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} =$

$4\sqrt{2}, DF = \sqrt{2^2 + 6^2} = 2\sqrt{10}$.

$\therefore \frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{AC}{EF} = \frac{AB}{DF} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$,

$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle FDE$.

四、17.解: 在 $\triangle ACD$ 与 $\triangle BCA$ 中,

$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle B, \angle ACD = \angle BCA$,

$\therefore \triangle ACD \sim \triangle BCA$.

$\therefore \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{CD}{CA}$.

$\therefore AC^2 = CD \cdot BC = CD \cdot (CD + BD) = 4 \times$

$(4+2) = 24$.

$\therefore AC = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$.

18.解:(1)证明: \therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形,

$\therefore \angle D + \angle C = 180^\circ, AB \parallel CD$.

$\therefore \angle BAF = \angle AED$.

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

$180^\circ, \angle BFE = \angle C$,

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

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

(2) $\therefore BE \perp CD, AB \parallel CD$,

$\therefore BE \perp AB$.

$\therefore \angle ABE = 90^\circ, AB=8, BE=6$,