

第17期 2版

27.1 图形的相似 第1课时

1.D 2.B

第2课时

1.D 2.1.25

3. 解: (1) ∵ 矩形 DMNC 与矩形 ABCD 相似,

∴  $\frac{DC}{DM} = \frac{AD}{AB}$ .

∵  $DM = \frac{1}{2}AD, DC = AB = 4,$

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

解得  $AD = 4\sqrt{2}$ .

(2) 矩形 DMNC 与矩形 ABCD 的相似比是

$\frac{DC}{AD} = \frac{4}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

27.2.1 相似三角形的判定 第1课时

1.C 2.5 3.D

第2课时

1. 相似

2. 解:  $\triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle DEF$  相似. 理由: 根据题意, 得  $AB=2, DE=1,$

由勾股定理, 可得  $AC=2\sqrt{5}, BC=4\sqrt{2}, DF=\sqrt{5}, EF=2\sqrt{2}.$

∴  $\frac{AB}{DE} = 2, \frac{AC}{DF} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = 2, \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} = 2,$

∴  $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AC}{DF} = \frac{BC}{EF} = 2,$

∴  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF.$

3.9

4. 解: (1)  $\triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle A'B'C'$  不一定相似.

理由: ∵  $\angle B=30^\circ, AB=3 \text{ cm}, AC=4 \text{ cm}, \angle B'=30^\circ, A'B'=6 \text{ cm}, A'C'=8 \text{ cm},$

∴  $\frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{AC}{A'C'} = \frac{1}{2},$

虽然两边对应成比例,  $\angle B = \angle B',$  但  $\angle B$  与  $\angle B'$  不是已知两边的夹角,

故  $\triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle A'B'C'$  不一定相似.

(2)  $\triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle A'B'C'$  相似.

理由: ∵  $AB=4 \text{ cm}, BC=6 \text{ cm}, AC=5 \text{ cm}, A'B'=12 \text{ cm}, B'C'=18 \text{ cm}, A'C'=15 \text{ cm},$

∴  $\frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{BC}{B'C'} = \frac{AC}{A'C'} = \frac{1}{3},$

∴  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'.$

第3课时

1. 答案不唯一, 如  $\angle A = \angle BCD$

2. (1) 解: 如图, 点 P 为所求作的点.



(第2题图)

(2) 证明: ∵  $AB=AC, \therefore \angle B = \angle C.$

∵  $PA=PC, \therefore \angle C = \angle PAC.$

∴  $\angle PAC = \angle B.$

又 ∵  $\angle C = \angle C, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PAC.$

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

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{2} = 0.$

17. 解: (1) ①  $\sin 33^\circ \approx 0.5446;$

②  $\sin 21^\circ 18' \approx \sin 21.3^\circ \approx 0.3633;$

③  $\cos 31^\circ \approx 0.8572;$

④  $\tan 71^\circ \approx 2.9042.$

(2) ①  $\alpha \approx 18^\circ 26';$  ②  $\alpha \approx 42^\circ 56';$

③  $\alpha \approx 25^\circ 58'.$

18. 解: ∵  $\angle C = 90^\circ, CD=3, BD=5,$

∴  $BC = \sqrt{BD^2 - CD^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4.$

又 ∵  $AC = AD + CD = 8,$

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

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

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

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

四、解答题(二)

19. 解: (1) ∵  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ, O$  是  $AB$  的中点,  $CO = 6.5, \therefore AB = 2CO = 13.$

∴  $BC = 5, \therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = 12.$

(2) ∵  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ, O$  是  $AB$  的中点,

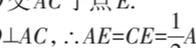
∴  $OC = \frac{1}{2}AB.$

∴  $OA = OC, \therefore \angle A = \angle OCA.$

∴  $\cos \angle OCA = \cos A = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{12}{13}, \tan B =$

$\frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{12}{5}.$

20. 解: (1) 如图所示.



(第20题图)

(2) ∵  $AB$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,  $\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ.$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$  中,  $\therefore AC=8, BC=6,$

∴  $AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 10.$

设  $PQ$  交  $AC$  于点  $E.$

∵  $OD \perp AC, \therefore AE = CE = \frac{1}{2}AC = 4.$

又 ∵  $OA = OB, \therefore OE$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中位线.

∴  $OE = \frac{1}{2}BC = 3.$

∵  $PQ$  过圆心  $O,$  且  $PQ \perp AC,$

∴ 点  $O$  到  $AC$  的距离为 3.

如图, 连接  $OC.$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle CDE$  中,  $\therefore DE = OD - OE = 5 - 3 = 2, CE = 4,$

∴  $CD = \sqrt{DE^2 + CE^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}.$

∴  $\sin \angle ACD = \frac{DE}{CD} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}.$

21. 解: (1)  $\sqrt{2}.$

(2) 如图, 过点  $B$  作  $BM \perp AC,$  垂足为  $M.$



(第21题图)

∴  $AB = 5, \sin A = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore \frac{BM}{AB} = \frac{4}{5}.$

∴  $BM = 4.$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ABM$  中,  $AM = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3.$

∴  $CM = AC - AM = 5 - 3 = 2.$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle BCM$  中,  $BC = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}.$

∴  $\sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$

五、解答题(三)

22. 解: (1)  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$

(2) 在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$  中,  $\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ, AB = 1, \angle A = \alpha,$

∴  $\sin \alpha = \frac{BC}{AB} = BC, \cos \alpha = \frac{AC}{AB} = AC.$

取  $AB$  的中点  $O,$  连接  $OC,$  过点  $C$  作  $CD \perp AB$  于点  $D.$

∴  $OA = OB = OC = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}.$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle CDO$  中,  $\tan 2\alpha = \tan \angle BOC =$

$\frac{CD}{OD}.$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ACD$  中,  $\therefore \frac{CD}{AC} = \sin \alpha,$

∴  $CD = AC \cdot \sin \alpha = \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha.$

∴  $\angle B + \angle A = 90^\circ, \angle B + \angle BCD = 90^\circ,$

∴  $\angle BCD = \angle A = \alpha.$

∴ 在  $\text{Rt}\triangle BCD$  中,  $\sin \angle BCD = \sin \alpha =$

$\frac{BD}{BC}.$  ∴  $BD = BC \cdot \sin \alpha.$

∴  $OD = OB - BD = \frac{1}{2}BC \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} - \sin^2 \alpha.$

∴  $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{\frac{1}{2} - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{2\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha}.$

23. 解: 【初步尝试】 $\sqrt{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \neq.$

【实践探究】∵ 在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle C = 90^\circ, AC=2, BC=1,$

∴  $AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}.$

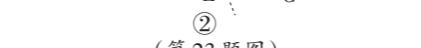
如图①, 延长  $CA$  至点  $D,$  使  $AD=AB,$  连接  $BD.$

∴  $AD=AB = \sqrt{5}, \therefore \angle D = \angle ABD.$

∴  $\angle BAC = 2\angle D, CD = AD + AC = \sqrt{5} + 2.$

∴  $\tan \left(\frac{1}{2}\angle BAC\right) = \tan D = \frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + 2} =$

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



(第23题图)

【拓展延伸】如图②, 作线段  $AB$  的垂直平分线交  $AC$  于点  $E,$  连接  $BE.$

则  $\angle A = \angle ABE, \angle BEC = 2\angle A, AE = BE.$

∵ 在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle C = 90^\circ, AC=3,$

$\tan A = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore BC = 1.$

设  $AE = x,$  则  $BE = x, EC = 3 - x.$

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle BEC$  中, 根据勾股定理, 得

$x^2 = (3 - x)^2 + 1^2.$  解得  $x = \frac{5}{3},$  即  $AE = BE = \frac{5}{3}.$

∴  $EC = 3 - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{4}{3}.$

∴  $\tan 2A = \tan \angle BEC = \frac{BC}{EC} = \frac{3}{4}.$



(第23题图)

3~4版

一、选择题 1~5.BACCD 6~10.CBDCA

二、填空题 11.2 12.  $\triangle ACD \sim \triangle ABC$

13.4 14.  $1 + \sqrt{5}$  15.  $\frac{4\sqrt{7}}{5}$

三、解答题(一)

16. 解: ∵ 两个四边形相似,

∴  $\frac{18}{10} = \frac{x}{12}.$

解得  $x = 21.6.$

$\alpha = 360^\circ - 88^\circ - 96^\circ - 107^\circ = 69^\circ.$

17. 解: (1)  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'.$  理由如下:

∵  $AB = 5 \text{ cm}, BC = 6 \text{ cm}, AC = 7 \text{ cm}, A'B' = 10 \text{ cm}, B'C' = 12 \text{ cm}, A'C' = 14 \text{ cm},$

∴  $\frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{BC}{B'C'} = \frac{AC}{A'C'} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{7}{14} = \frac{1}{2},$

∴  $\frac{7}{14} = \frac{1}{2}.$

∴  $\frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{BC}{B'C'} = \frac{AC}{A'C'}.$

∴  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'.$

(2)  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'.$  理由如下:

∵  $\angle A = 60^\circ, \angle B = 50^\circ, \angle A' = 60^\circ, \angle C' = 70^\circ,$

∴  $\angle C = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle B = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 50^\circ = 70^\circ.$

∴  $\angle A = \angle A', \angle C = \angle C'.$

∴  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'.$

18. 解: (1)  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle BDE.$  理由如下:

根据勾股定理, 得  $AC = \sqrt{10}, BC = \sqrt{5}, BD = 2\sqrt{5}, BE = 2\sqrt{2}.$

又 ∵  $AB = 5, DE = 2,$

∴  $\frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{AC}{BE} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2\sqrt{2}} =$

$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}.$

∴  $\frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{AC}{BE} = \frac{BC}{DE}.$

∴  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle BDE.$

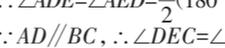
(2) 由(1)知,  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle BDE.$

∴  $\angle BAC = \angle DBE.$

∴  $\angle ACD = \angle BAC + \angle ABC = \angle DBE + \angle ABC = \angle ABE = 45^\circ.$

四、解答题(二)

19. (1) 解: 如图, 点  $E$  即为所求作的点.



(第19题图)

(2) 证明: 如图, 连接  $DE.$

∴  $\angle AEC = 150^\circ,$

∴  $\angle AEB = 180^\circ - \angle AEC = 30^\circ.$

∴  $\angle BAD = \angle B = 90^\circ, \therefore AD \parallel BC.$

∴  $\angle DAE = \angle AEB = 30^\circ.$

由作图, 得  $AD = AE.$

∴  $\angle ADE = \angle AED = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle DAE) = 75^\circ.$

∴  $AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle DEC = \angle ADE = 75^\circ.$

又 ∵  $\angle C = 75^\circ,$

∴  $\angle AED = \angle C.$

∴  $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle DEC.$

20. (1) 证明: ∵ 四边形  $ABCD$  为正方形,

∴  $AD = AB = DC = BC, \angle A = \angle D = 90^\circ.$

∴  $AE = ED, \therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}.$

∴  $DF = \frac{1}{4}DC, \therefore \frac{DF}{ED} = \frac{1}{2}.$

∴  $\frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{DF}{ED},$  即  $\frac{AE}{DF} = \frac{AB}{ED}.$

∴  $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle DEF.$

(2) 解: ∵ 四边形  $ABCD$  为正方形,

∴  $ED \parallel BG.$

∴  $\frac{ED}{DF} = \frac{DF}{ED}.$

∴  $\frac{ED}{CG} = \frac{DF}{CF}.$

∴  $DF = \frac{1}{4}DC, AE = ED,$  正方形  $ABCD$

的边长为 4,

∴  $DF = 1, CF = 3, ED = 2.$

∴  $\frac{2}{1} = \frac{1}{3}.$

解得  $CG = 6.$

∴  $BG = BC + CG = 4 + 6 = 10.$

21. 解: (1) 不相似.

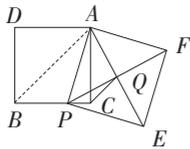
理由: ∵  $AB = 20 \text{ m}, AD = 30 \text{ m},$  小路的宽度为 2 m,

∴  $EF = AB + 2 \times 2 = 24 \text{ (m)}, EH = AD + 2 \times 2 = 34 \text{ (m)},$

∴  $\frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{20}{24} = \frac{5}{6}, \frac{AD}{EH} = \frac{30}{34} = \frac{15}{17},$

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

(3)如图,连接AB.



(第23题图)

∵ 四边形ADBC是正方形,  
 $\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \sqrt{2}, \angle BAC = 45^\circ$ .  
 ∵ 点Q是正方形APEF的对称中心,  
 $\therefore \frac{AP}{AQ} = \sqrt{2}, \angle PAQ = 45^\circ$ .  
 $\therefore \angle BAP + \angle PAC = \angle PAC + \angle CAQ$ .  
 $\therefore \angle BAP = \angle CAQ$ .  
 又  $\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AP}{AQ} = \sqrt{2}$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle ABP \sim \triangle ACQ$ .  
 $\therefore \frac{BP}{CQ} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \sqrt{2}$ .  
 $\therefore CQ = 4\sqrt{2}, \therefore BP = \sqrt{2}CQ = 8$ .  
 设  $PC = x$ , 则  $AC = BC = 8 + x$ .  
 在  $Rt\triangle APC$  中, 根据勾股定理, 得  
 $AP^2 = AC^2 + PC^2$ , 即  $12^2 = (8+x)^2 + x^2$ .  
 解得  $x_1 = -4 + 2\sqrt{14}, x_2 = -4 - 2\sqrt{14}$  (舍去).  
 $\therefore$  正方形ADBC的边长为  $8+x = 8-4+2\sqrt{14} = 4+2\sqrt{14}$ .

### 第18期

2版

27.2.2相似三角形的性质

1.B 2.k

3.证明:  $\because \frac{AB}{A_1B_1} = \frac{AD}{A_1D_1} = \frac{BD}{B_1D_1}$ ,

$\therefore Rt\triangle ABD \sim Rt\triangle A_1B_1D_1$ .

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle A_1B_1C_1$ .

又  $\because \angle C = \angle C_1$ ,

$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle A_1B_1C_1$ .

$\therefore BE, B_1E_1$  分别是  $\triangle ABC, \triangle A_1B_1C_1$  的高,

$\frac{BE}{B_1E_1} = \frac{AB}{A_1B_1}$ .

$\frac{AD}{A_1D_1} = \frac{BE}{B_1E_1}$ .

$\frac{AD}{A_1D_1} = \frac{BE}{B_1E_1}$ .

4.D 5.4 6.11

7.(1)证明:  $\because AB=27, AC=18, CD=12$ ,

$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{27}{18} = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{AC}{CD} = \frac{18}{12} = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AC}{CD}$ .

$\therefore AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle ACD$ .

$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle CAD$ .

(2)解: 由(1)可知,  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle CAD$ .

$\frac{S_{\triangle ABC}}{S_{\triangle CAD}} = \left(\frac{AB}{AC}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4}$ .

$\therefore \triangle ACD$  的面积为  $80 m^2$ .

$\therefore \triangle ABC$  的面积为  $80 \times \frac{9}{4} = 180(m^2)$ .

答: 水果园  $\triangle ABC$  的面积为  $180 m^2$ .

27.2.3相似三角形应用举例

1.B 2.C 3.20 4.7.5

5.解: 由题意可知,  $AB \perp FN, MN \perp FN, CD \perp FN$ .

$\therefore \angle N = \angle BAE = \angle DCF = 90^\circ$ .

又  $\because \angle BEA = \angle MEN$ ,

$\therefore \triangle BEA \sim \triangle MEN$ .

$\frac{AB}{EA} = \frac{EN}{MN}$ , 即  $\frac{1.5}{2} = \frac{2}{MN}$ .

$\therefore MN = \frac{EN}{\frac{1.5}{2}} = \frac{2}{1.5} \times 2 = \frac{8}{3}$ .

同理,  $\triangle FDC \sim \triangle FMN$ .

$\frac{DC}{FC} = \frac{FN}{MN}$ , 即  $\frac{1.5}{4} = \frac{4}{MN}$ .

$\therefore MN = \frac{4}{\frac{1.5}{4}} = \frac{16}{1.5} = \frac{32}{3}$ .

$\therefore MN = \frac{32}{3} = 10\frac{2}{3}$ .

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

解得  $AN = 50(m)$ .

$\therefore \frac{1.5}{2} = \frac{MN}{2+50}$ .

解得  $MN = 39(m)$ .

$\therefore$  古塔的高度  $MN$  为  $39 m$ .

3~4版

### 一、选择题

1~5.BACCD 6~10.ACCCB

### 二、填空题

11.1:2 12.80 13.48 14.4 15.7

### 三、解答题(一)

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

$\frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{CD}{C'D'} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$\therefore CD = 4 cm, \therefore C'D' = 4 \times 2 = 8(cm)$ .

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

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

$\therefore \frac{C_{\triangle ABC}}{C_{\triangle A'B'C'}} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$\therefore \triangle ABC$  的周长为  $20 cm$ ,

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

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

17.解: 由光的反射定律, 得  $\angle CPD = \angle BPA$ .

$\therefore DC, AB$  均垂直于  $CB$ ,

$\therefore \angle DCP = \angle ABP = 90^\circ$ .

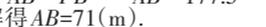
$\therefore \triangle DCP \sim \triangle ABP$ .

$\frac{DC}{AB} = \frac{PC}{PB}$ , 即  $\frac{1.6}{4} = \frac{4}{PB}$ .

解得  $AB = 71(m)$ .

答: 白塔的高度  $AB$  是  $71 m$ .

18.解: 如图, 过点  $E$  作  $EG \perp BC$  于点  $G$ .



(第18题图)

$\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$ .

$\frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{80}{4} = 20, \therefore \frac{AC}{4} = 20$ .

$\therefore AE = DE = 140 = 7 \times 20, \therefore \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{4}{3}$ .

$\because AF \perp BC, EG \perp BC$ ,

$\therefore \angle CFA = \angle CGE = 90^\circ$ .

又  $\because \angle ACF = \angle ECG, \therefore \triangle ACF \sim \triangle ECG$ .

$\frac{AF}{EG} = \frac{AC}{EC}$ , 即  $\frac{AF}{75} = \frac{4}{3}$ .

解得  $AF = 100(m)$ .

$\therefore$  桥  $AF$  的长为  $100 m$ .

### 四、解答题(二)

19.(1)证明:  $\because \angle 1 = \angle E, \therefore AD \parallel BE$ .

$\therefore \angle D = \angle DCE$ .

$\therefore \angle B = \angle D, \therefore \angle B = \angle DCE$ .

$\therefore AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle BAF + \angle AFC = 180^\circ$ .

(2)解: ①  $\because BC = 2CE, \therefore BE = 3CE$ .

由(1)知  $AB \parallel CD$ .

$\therefore \triangle FCE \sim \triangle ABE$ .

$\frac{S_{\triangle FCE}}{S_{\triangle ABE}} = \left(\frac{EC}{BE}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}$ ,

即  $\frac{S_{\triangle FCE}}{S_{\triangle ABE}} = 9$ .

②  $\because \frac{S_{\triangle FCE}}{S_{\triangle ABE}} = 9$ ,

$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle FCE}}{S_{\triangle ABE}} = 9$ , 即  $\frac{S_{\triangle FCE}}{S_{\triangle ABE}} = 9$ .

$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle FCE}}{S_{\triangle ABE}} = 9$ .

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

又  $\because \angle BAC = \angle DAE, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$ .

$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AD}{DE}$ , 即  $\frac{AB}{2} = \frac{2.4}{4}$ .

解得  $AB = 25(m)$ .

答: 河流的宽度  $AB$  为  $25 m$ .

21.(1)证明:  $\because DE \parallel BC$ ,

$\therefore \angle ADN = \angle ABM$ .

又  $\because \angle DAN = \angle BAM$ ,

$\therefore \triangle ADN \sim \triangle ABM, \therefore \frac{DN}{BM} = \frac{AN}{AM}$ .

同理,  $\frac{EN}{CM} = \frac{AN}{AM}, \therefore \frac{DN}{BM} = \frac{EN}{CM}$ .

$\therefore M$  是  $BC$  的中点,  $\therefore BM = CM$ .

$\therefore DN = EN$ .

(2)解:  $\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle OEN = \angle OBM$ .

又  $\because \angle EON = \angle BOM$ ,

$\therefore \triangle EON \sim \triangle BOM$ .

$\therefore \frac{OE}{OB} = \frac{ON}{OM} = \frac{2}{5}$ .

同理,  $\frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{OE}{OB} = \frac{2}{5}$ .

$\therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$ .

$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{DE}{BC}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{25}$ .

设  $S_{\triangle ADE} = 4x (x > 0)$ , 则  $S_{\triangle ABC} = 25x$ .

$\therefore$  四边形  $BCED$  的面积为  $63$ ,

$\therefore 25x - 4x = 63$ . 解得  $x = 3$ .

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = 25 \times 3 = 75$ .

五、解答题(三)

22.解:(1)  $\because$  四边形  $EGHF$  为正方形,

$\therefore EF \parallel GH, EF = EG, \angle FEG = \angle EGH = 90^\circ$ .

$\therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle ABC$ .

$\therefore AD \perp BC, \therefore AD \perp EF, \therefore \frac{EF}{BC} = \frac{AK}{AD}$ .

$\therefore \angle FEG = \angle EGD = \angle GDK = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore$  四边形  $EGDK$  为矩形.

$\therefore KD = EG = EF, \therefore \frac{EF}{120} = \frac{80 - EF}{80}$ .

解得  $EF = 48(mm)$ .

答: 这个正方形零件的边长为  $48 mm$ .

(2)  $\because$  四边形  $EGHF$  为矩形,

$\therefore EF \parallel GH$ , 即  $EF \parallel BC$ .

$\therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle ABC$ .

$\therefore AD \perp BC, \therefore AD \perp EF, \therefore \frac{EF}{BC} = \frac{AK}{AD}$ .

设  $EG = x, EF = y, \therefore \frac{y}{120} = \frac{80 - x}{80}$ .

$\therefore y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 120$ .

$\therefore$  矩形  $EGHF$  的面积  $S = xy = x(-\frac{3}{2}x + 120) = -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + 120x = -\frac{3}{2}(x - 40)^2 + 2400$ .

$\because -\frac{3}{2} < 0, \therefore$  当  $x = 40$  时,  $S$  最大, 最大值为  $2400$ .

答: 矩形  $EGHF$  的面积  $S$  的最大值是  $2400 mm^2$ .

23.解:(1)  $\frac{1.6b}{a}$ .

(2) 由(1)可知:  $\triangle DEC \sim \triangle BEA, \triangle FGE \sim \triangle BGA$ .

$\frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{AE}{CE}, \frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{AG}{EG}$ .

$\therefore CD = EF = 1.6$ ,

$\frac{AE}{CE} = \frac{AG}{EG}$ , 即  $\frac{AC + 3}{3} = \frac{AC + 3 + 4}{4}$ .

解得  $AC = 9$ .

$\therefore AB = CD \cdot \frac{AC + CE}{CE} = 1.6 \times \frac{9 + 3}{3} = 1.6 \times 4 = 6.4(m)$ .

故路灯  $AB$  的高度为  $6.4 m$ .

## 第19期

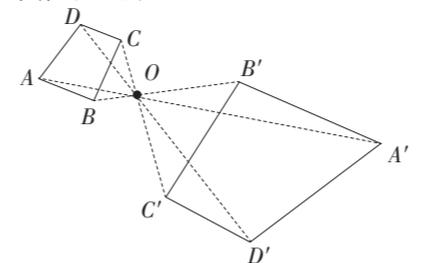
2版

27.3位似

第1课时

1.D 2.B 3.B 4.108 5.G 6.36

7.解: 如图, 连接  $AO$  并延长  $AO$  到点  $A'$ , 使得  $OA' = 2OA$ ; 连接  $BO$  并延长  $BO$  到点  $B'$ , 使得  $OB' = 2OB$ ; 连接  $CO$  并延长  $CO$  到点  $C'$ , 使得  $OC' = 2OC$ ; 连接  $DO$  并延长  $DO$  到点  $D'$ , 使得  $OD' = 2OD$ . 顺次连接  $A', B', C', D'$ , 则四边形  $A'B'C'D'$  就是所求作的四边形.



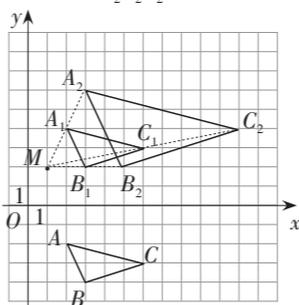
(第7题图)

### 第2课时

1.C 2.(4,5) 3.1:9

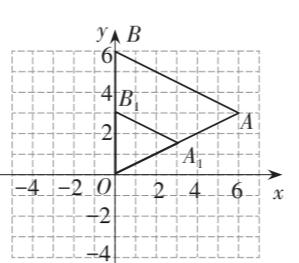
4.解:(1) 如图,  $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$  为所求作的图形.

(2) 如图,  $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$  为所求作的图形.



(第4题图)

5.解:(1) 如图,  $\triangle A_1OB_1$  为所求作的图形.



(第5题图)

(2)  $(3, \frac{3}{2})$ .

(3)  $\triangle A_1OB_1$  的面积为  $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 3 = \frac{9}{2}$ .

3~4版

### 一、选择题

1~5.DCBAB 6~10.CCDA

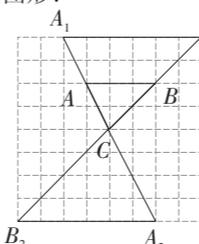
### 二、填空题

11.答案不唯一, 如  $\angle A = \angle C$  12.  $(1, \frac{2}{3})$

13.43.62 14.  $\frac{5}{2}$  15.  $8\pi$

### 三、解答题(一)

16.解: 如图,  $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$  和  $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$  为所求作的图形.



(第16题图)

17.解:(1)  $48^\circ, \frac{3}{2}$ .

(2)  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD \sim$  四边形  $A'B'C'D'$ ,

$\frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{A'B'}{B'C'}$ , 即  $\frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{A'B'}$ .