

参考答案

专题训练

第六章 特殊平行四边形

专题训练一 菱形的性质与判定

基础能力巩固

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. C
9. (2, -3) 10. 9.6 11. 3 12. ①③④

13. 证明: 如题图, AC 交 BD 于点 O , $\because AB = AD$, 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore$ 平行四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AC \perp BD$, $AO = CO$, $BO = DO$.
 $\because BE = DF$, $\therefore OB - BE = OD - DF$, 即 $EO = FO$,
 $\therefore$ 四边形 $AFCE$ 是平行四边形. 又 $\because AC \perp BD$, $\therefore$ 平行四边形 $AFCE$ 是菱形.

14. 解析: (1) 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形. 理由如下:

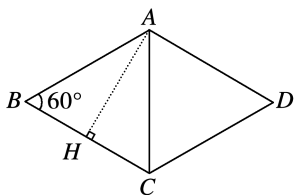
$\because AB = BC$, BO 平分 $\angle ABC$, $\therefore AC \perp BD$.
 $\because DE \perp BD$, $\therefore AC \parallel DE$. $\because AD \parallel BE$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $ACED$ 是平行四边形. $\because AB = BC$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形.

(2) $\because BO$ 平分 $\angle ABC$, $\angle ABE = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DBC = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABE = 60^\circ$. $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore BC = CD = AB = 3$, $\therefore \triangle BCD$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore BD = BC = 3$. $\because BD \perp DE$, $\therefore \angle BDE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle E = 90^\circ - \angle DBC = 30^\circ$,
 $\therefore BE = 2BD = 6$, $\therefore DE = \sqrt{BE^2 - BD^2} = \sqrt{6^2 - 3^2} = 3\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore DE$ 的长为 $3\sqrt{3}$.

核心素养升级

1. $4\sqrt{3} \leq m \leq 8$

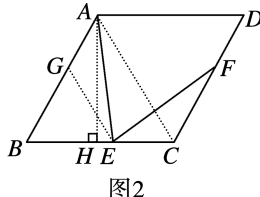
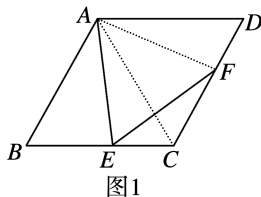
2. 解析: 如图, 过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H .



$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AB = BC = a$. $\because \angle B = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore AH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} AB = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$, $\therefore$ 菱

形 $ABCD$ 的面积 $S = BC \cdot AH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a^2$.

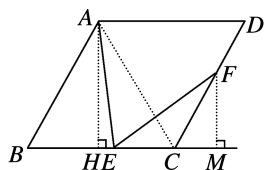
3. 解析: (1) 连接 AC, AF , 如图 1, $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AB \parallel CD$, $AB = BC$. $\because \angle BAD = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ABC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle ACF = \angle ABE = 60^\circ$, $AC = AB$. $\because BE = CF$, $\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle ACF$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle CAF$, $AE = AF$, $\therefore \angle EAF = \angle CAE + \angle CAF = \angle CAE + \angle BAE = \angle BAC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle AEF$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle AEF = 60^\circ$, 故答案为 60.



(2) ① 连接 AC , 过点 E 作 $EG \parallel AC$ 交 AB 于点 G . 如图 2, $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$, $AB = BC$.
 $\because \angle BCD = \angle BAD = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAD = 60^\circ$, $\angle B = 180^\circ - \angle BAD = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形.
 $\because EG \parallel AC$, $\therefore \angle BGE = \angle BAC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle BGE$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore BG = BE = GE$, $\therefore \angle AGE = 180^\circ - \angle BGE = 120^\circ$, $AG = EC$, 则 $\angle AGE = \angle ECF$.
 $\because \angle AEC = \angle AEF + \angle FEC = \angle B + \angle EAG$, $\angle AEF = \angle B = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FEC = \angle EAG$, $\therefore \triangle AGE \cong \triangle ECF$ (ASA), $\therefore GE = CF$, $\therefore BE = GE = CF$. $\because BE + DF = 10$, $\therefore CF + DF = CD = 10$, $\therefore$ 菱形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 10 m, 即 $AB = BC = CD = DA = 10$ m, 过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H , 则 $\angle BAH = 90^\circ - \angle B = 30^\circ$, $\therefore BH = \frac{1}{2} AB = 5$, $\therefore AH = \sqrt{AB^2 - BH^2} = 5\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore S_{\text{菱形}ABCD} = 2S_{\triangle ABC} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot BC \cdot AH = 10 \times 5\sqrt{3} = 50\sqrt{3} (\text{m}^2)$;

② 过点 A 作 $AH \perp BC$ 于点 H , 过点 F 作 $FM \perp BC$ 交 BC 的延长线于点 M . 如图 3, 由 (2) ① 知 $AB = 10$, $AH = 5\sqrt{3}$, $S_{\text{菱形}ABCD} = 50\sqrt{3}$. 设 $BE = x$, 则 $CE = DF =$

$10-x$, $\therefore S_{\triangle ABE} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot BE \cdot AH = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}x$, $CF =$
 $CD - DF = 10 - (10 - x) = x$, $\therefore \angle BCF = \angle BAD =$
 120° , $\therefore \angle DCM = 180^\circ - \angle BCF = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CFM = 30^\circ$,
 $\therefore CM = \frac{1}{2}x$, $FM = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x$, $\therefore S_{\triangle CEF} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot CE \cdot FM =$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times (10-x) \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x(10-x)$. $\therefore$ 种植韭菜区域的
 面积是黄瓜区域面积的 3 倍, $\therefore S_{\triangle ABE} + S_{\triangle CEF} =$
 $\frac{1}{4}S_{\text{菱形}ABCD}$, $\therefore \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x(10-x) = \frac{1}{4} \times 50\sqrt{3}$, 解
 得 $x_1 = 10 + 5\sqrt{2}$ (舍去), $x_2 = 10 - 5\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore BE$ 的长是
 $(10 - 5\sqrt{2})\text{m}$.



专题训练二 矩形的性质与判定

基础能力巩固

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. D

9. 10 10. $\frac{6}{5}$ 11. 18 12. 4

13. 解析: $\because AB = CD, AB \parallel CD$, $\therefore$ 四边形
 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore OA = \frac{1}{2}AC, OB = \frac{1}{2}BD$. $\because$ 四
 边形 $AEBO$ 是菱形, $\therefore OA = OB$, $\therefore AC = BD$, $\therefore$ 平行四
 边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形.

14. 解析: (1) 证明: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形,
 $\therefore AB \parallel CD, AC = BD$, $\therefore BE \parallel CD$. $\because BD \parallel CE$, $\therefore$ 四边
 形 $BDCE$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore BD = CE$, $\therefore AC = CE$.

(2) $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore OA = OB$,
 $\angle BAD = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle BOC = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOB = 60^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADB = 30^\circ$. $\because CE = 4$,
 $\therefore BD = CE = 4$, $\therefore AB = 2$.

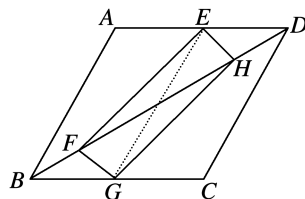
15. 解析: (1) 证明: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边
 形, $\therefore CB \parallel AD, CB = AD$. $\because BE = DF$, $\therefore CB - BE =$
 $AD - DF$, $\therefore CE = AF$. $\because CE \parallel AF$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $AECF$ 是
 平行四边形. $\because AC = EF$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $AECF$ 是矩形.

(2) $\because$ 四边形 $AECF$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle AEC = 90^\circ$.
 $\because AC = 4\sqrt{5}, EC = 4$, $\therefore AE = \sqrt{AC^2 - EC^2} =$
 $\cdot 2 \cdot$

$\sqrt{(4\sqrt{5})^2 - 4^2} = 8$. $\because AB = AD, BC = AD$, $\therefore AB =$
 BC . $\because \angle AEB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AB^2 = BE^2 + AE^2$, $\therefore BC^2 =$
 $(BC - 4)^2 + 8^2$, 解得 $BC = 10$, $\therefore S_{\text{四边形}ABCD} = BC \cdot$
 $AE = 10 \times 8 = 80$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 的面积为 80.

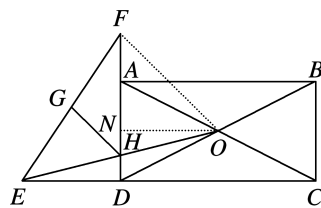
16. 解析: (1) 证明: $\because$ 四边形 $EFGH$ 是矩形,
 $\therefore EH = FG, EH \parallel FG$, $\therefore \angle GFH = \angle EHF$. $\because \angle BFG =$
 $180^\circ - \angle GFH, \angle DHE = 180^\circ - \angle EHF$, $\therefore \angle BFG =$
 $\angle DHE$. $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$,
 $\therefore \angle GBF = \angle EDH$. $\therefore \triangle BGF \cong \triangle DEH$ (AAS), $\therefore BG =$
 DE .

(2) 如图, 连接 EG ,



$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AD = BC, AD \parallel BC$.
 $\because E$ 为 AD 中点, $\therefore AE = ED$. $\because BG = DE$, $\therefore AE =$
 $BG, AE \parallel BG$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABGE$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AB =$
 EG . $\because$ 四边形 $EFGH$ 是矩形, $\therefore FH = EG = AB = 2$.

17. 解析: (1) H 是 OE 的中点. 证明如下: 取 AD
 中点 N , 连接 ON . $\because$ 矩形 $ABCD$ 中, 对角线 AC, BD
 相交于点 O , $\therefore BO = DO, AB \parallel CD$. $\because$ 点 N 是 AD 中
 点, $\therefore AN = DN = 2, ON \parallel AB, ON = \frac{1}{2}AB = 4$,
 $\therefore ON \parallel CD, ON = ED = 4, \angle ANO = \angle DAB = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle NOH = \angle DEH$, $\therefore \triangle NHO \cong \triangle DHE$ (AAS),
 $\therefore EH = HO$, $\therefore$ 点 H 是 OE 的中点.



(2) 连接 OF . $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore \angle ADC =$
 90° . $\because ON \parallel DC$, $\therefore \angle FNO = \angle ADC$, $\therefore \angle FNO = 90^\circ$.
 $\because AD = 4, N$ 是 AD 的中点, $\therefore AN = \frac{1}{2}AD = 2$. $\because AF =$
 2 , $\therefore FN = 4$, $\therefore$ 在 $\triangle FON$ 中, $\angle FNO = 90^\circ, ON = 4$,
 $FN = 4$, 由勾股定理 $OF^2 = \sqrt{ON^2 + NF^2}$, 得 $OF = 4\sqrt{2}$.
 $\because G$ 是 EF 的中点, H 是 OE 的中点, $\therefore GH = \frac{1}{2}OF =$

$2\sqrt{2}$.

核心素养升级

1. 50

2. 解析: (1) 设 $\angle 1 = x$. $\because \angle 1 = \angle 2, \therefore \angle 2 = x$,
 $\therefore \angle DBC = \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 2x$. $\because \angle D : \angle DBC = 2 : 1$,
 $\therefore \angle D = 2 \times 2x = 4x$. $\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle D + \angle DBC = 180^\circ$, 即 $2x + 4x = 180^\circ$, 解得 $x = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle E = \angle 1 = 30^\circ$.

(2) 在 $\triangle AGF$ 中, $\angle AGC = \angle F + \angle GAF = 2\angle F$. $\because AC = AG = GF, \therefore \angle ACG = \angle AGC, \angle GAF = \angle F, \therefore \angle ACG = 2\angle F$. $\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle ECB = \angle F$,
 $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ACG + \angle BCE = 3\angle F. \therefore \angle ECB = \frac{1}{3}\angle ACB$.

3. 解析: (1) $\triangle MBN$ 能成为等腰三角形. $\because \angle B = 90^\circ, \triangle MBN$ 是等腰三角形, $\therefore BM = BN, \therefore 8 - 2t = t$,
 $\therefore t = \frac{8}{3}$.

(2) $\because \triangle MBN$ 恰好是以 BN 为底的等腰三角形, $\therefore MN = BM, \therefore BM^2 = MN^2, \therefore (2t - 8)^2 = (12 - 2t)^2 + (t - 4)^2, \therefore t = 12 - 4\sqrt{3}$ 或 $t = 12 + 4\sqrt{3}$ (不合题意舍去), $\therefore t$ 的值为 $12 - 4\sqrt{3}$.

专题训练三 正方形的性质与判定

基础能力巩固

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. C

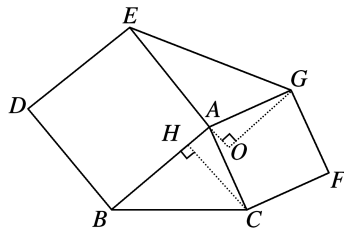
9. 1 10. $(-\sqrt{3}, 1)$ 11. 5.2 12. ①②③④

13. 证明: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形且 $AE = BF = CM = DN, \therefore AN = DM = CF = BE. \because \angle A = \angle B = \angle C = \angle D = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle AEN \cong \triangle DNM \cong \triangle CMF \cong \triangle BFE, \therefore EF = EN = NM = MF, \angle ENA = \angle DMN. \therefore$ 四边形 $EFMN$ 是菱形. $\because \angle ENA = \angle DMN, \angle DMN + \angle DNM = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ENA + \angle DNM = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ENM = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $EFMN$ 是正方形.

14. 解析: $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle AEG$ 的面积相等. 理由如下: 过点 C 作 $CH \perp AB$ 于点 H , 过点 G 作 $GO \perp EA$ 交 EA 的延长线于点 O , 则 $\angle O = \angle CHA = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EAG + \angle GAO = 180^\circ. \because$ 四边形 $ABDE$ 和四边形 $ACFG$ 是正方形, $\therefore AE = AB, AC = AG, \angle EAB = \angle GAC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EAG + \angle HAC = 360^\circ - 90^\circ - 90^\circ = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle GAO = \angle CAH, \therefore \triangle AGO \cong \triangle ACH$ (AAS),

$\therefore GO = CH. \because AE = AB, S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \times CH,$

$S_{\triangle AEG} = \frac{1}{2} AE \times GO, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle AEG$ 的面积相等.



15. 解析: (1) 证明: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AB = DC, \angle ABC = \angle DCB = 90^\circ. \because \triangle BCE$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore BE = CE, \angle EBC = \angle ECB = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC - \angle EBC = \angle DCB - \angle ECB, \therefore \angle ABE = \angle DCE, \therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCE$ (SAS), $\therefore AE = DE$.

(2) 由 (1) 得 $\triangle ABE, \triangle CDE, \triangle ADE$ 是等腰三角形, 设 $\angle DAE = x^\circ$, 依题意得 $180 - 2x = 360 - 60 - 2(90 - x)$, 解得 $x = 15$, 则 $180 - 2 \times 15 = 150, \therefore \angle AED$ 的度数为 150° .

16. 解析: (1) 证明: $\because AB = AC, AD \perp BC, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle DAC. \because AN$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 外角 $\angle CAM$ 的平分线, $\therefore \angle MAE = \angle CAE, \therefore \angle DAC + \angle CAE = \angle BAD + \angle MAE. \because \angle DAC + \angle CAE + \angle BAD + \angle MAE = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle DAE = \angle DAC + \angle CAE = 90^\circ. \because AD \perp BC, CE \perp AN, \therefore \angle ADC = \angle CEA = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $ADCE$ 为矩形.

(2) 答案不唯一, 如: 当 $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ 时, 四边形 $ADCE$ 是一个正方形. 证明: $\because AB = AC, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle B = 45^\circ. \because AD \perp BC, \therefore \angle CAD = \angle ACD = 45^\circ, \therefore DC = AD. \therefore$ 矩形 $ADCE$ 是正方形. 故当 $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ 时, 四边形 $ADCE$ 是一个正方形.

核心素养升级

1. 49 解析: $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ, AC = 3, AB = 4, \therefore BC = \sqrt{AC^2 + AB^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5. \text{作 } AQ \perp BC \text{ 于点 } Q, \text{ 则 } \angle AQB = 90^\circ, S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5AQ = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4,$

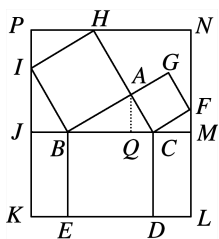
$\therefore AQ = \frac{12}{5}. \because$ 四边形 $KLNP$ 和四边形 $KLMJ$ 都是长方形, $\therefore PK \parallel NL, \therefore \angle BJI = \angle CML = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BJI = \angle AQB. \because$ 四边形 $ABIH$ 和四边形 $BCDE$ 都是正方形, $\therefore BI = AB, BE = BC = 5, \angle ABI = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BIJ =$

$\angle ABQ = 90^\circ - \angle IBJ$. 在 $\triangle BIJ$ 和 $\triangle ABQ$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle BIJ = \angle ABQ, \\ \angle BJI = \angle AQB, \therefore \triangle BIJ \cong \triangle ABQ (AAS), \therefore BJ = \\ BI = AB, \end{cases}$$

$AQ = \frac{12}{5}$, 同理 $\triangle CMF \cong \triangle AQC (AAS)$, $\therefore CM = AQ = \frac{12}{5}$, $\therefore JM = BJ + BC + CM = \frac{12}{5} + 5 + \frac{12}{5} = \frac{49}{5}$.

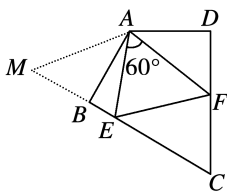
$\because \angle EBJ = \angle EBC = 90^\circ, \angle K = \angle KJB = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $BEKJ$ 是长方形, $\therefore JK = BE = 5, \therefore S_{\text{长方形} KLMJ} = JM \cdot JK = \frac{49}{5} \times 5 = 49$, 故答案为 49.



2. 解析: (1) 图 2 中长方形的长是 $\frac{1}{2}a \times 2 + b = a + b$, 宽是 $a - b$, 故答案为 $a + b, a - b$.

(2) $S_1 > S_2$, 理由如下: 由图可知, $S_1 = a^2 - b^2$, $S_2 = (a + b)(a - b) - b^2 = a^2 - 2b^2$, $\therefore S_1 - S_2 = a^2 - b^2 - (a^2 - 2b^2) = a^2 - b^2 - a^2 + 2b^2 = b^2 > 0, \therefore S_1 > S_2$.

3. 解析: 成立. 证明如下: 将 $\triangle ADF$ 绕点 A 顺时针旋转 120° 得到 $\triangle ABM$,

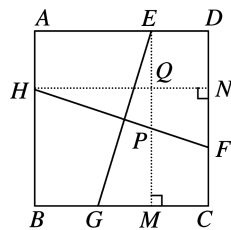


则有 $\triangle ABM \cong \triangle ADF$, $\angle ABM = \angle D = 90^\circ$, $\angle MAB = \angle FAD$, $AM = AF$, $MB = DF$, $\therefore \angle MBE = \angle ABM + \angle ABE = 180^\circ$, $\therefore M, B, E$ 三点共线, $\therefore \angle MAE = \angle MAB + \angle BAE = \angle FAD + \angle BAE = \angle BAD - \angle EAF = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle MAE = \angle FAE$. $\because AE = AE, AM = AF, \therefore \triangle MAE \cong \triangle FAE (SAS), \therefore ME = EF, \therefore EF = ME = MB + BE = DF + BE$.

4. 解析: (1) 这两条路等长, 理由如下: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AB = AD = CD, \angle BAD = \angle D = 90^\circ$. $\because DE = CF, \therefore AD - DE = CD - CF$, 即 $AE = DF$, $\therefore \triangle BAE \cong \triangle ADF (SAS), \therefore AF = BE$, 故这两条路

等长.

(2) 这两条路等长, 理由如下: 如图, 作 $EM \perp BC$ 于点 M, 交 HF 于点 P, 作 $HN \perp CD$ 于点 N, 交 EM 于点 Q,



则 $\angle EMG = \angle EMC = 90^\circ, \angle HNF = \angle HND = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EMG = \angle HNF$. $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle A = \angle C = \angle D = 90^\circ, AD = CD, \therefore \angle A = \angle HND = \angle D = 90^\circ, \angle EMC = \angle C = \angle D = 90^\circ$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $AHND$ 和四边形 $EMCD$ 都是矩形, $\therefore EM \parallel CD, HN = AD, EM = CD, \therefore \angle HQP = \angle HNF = 90^\circ, HN = EM, \therefore \angle NHF + \angle HPQ = 90^\circ$. $\because EG \perp FH, \therefore \angle MEG + \angle HPQ = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle MEG = \angle NHF$. $\because HN = EM, \angle EMG = \angle HNF, \therefore \triangle EMG \cong \triangle HNF (ASA), \therefore EG = FH$, 故这两条路等长.

第七章 二次根式

专题训练四 二次根式的概念及其性质

基础能力巩固

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. D
9. 5 7-x 10. 3 11. 25 12. 2c

13. 解析: (1) 原式 $= \frac{4a^2}{3a} = \frac{4}{3}a$.

(2) 原式 $= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

(3) 原式 $= \frac{2}{5} - |-0.3| + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{10}$.

(4) 原式 $= 4 - 3 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$.

14. 解析: 根据题意可知 $\begin{cases} 3a+b=10, \\ a-b=2, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a=3, \\ b=1, \end{cases}$
 $\therefore a+b=3+1=4$.

15. 解析: (1) 由数轴得 $-1 < a < 0, 0 < b < 1$, $|b| > |a|, \therefore b+a > 0, -a+b > 0$.

(2) 由数轴得 $-1 < a < 0, 0 < b < 1, |b| > |a|$,

$$\therefore a+1>0, b-1<0, a-b<0,$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{(a+1)^2} + 2\sqrt{(b-1)^2} + |a-b|$$

$$= a+1+2(1-b)+(b-a)$$

$$= 3-b.$$

16. 解析: 由题意得 $a^2-4 \geq 0, 4-a^2 \geq 0, a-2 \neq 0,$

$$\therefore a^2-4=0, a \neq 2, \therefore a=-2, \therefore b=\frac{0+0+4}{-2-2}=-1,$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{a-6b}=\sqrt{-2+6}=\sqrt{4}=2. \therefore 2 \text{ 的平方根为 } \pm\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{a-6b} \text{ 的平方根为 } \pm\sqrt{2}.$$

17. 解析: (1) 根据各式 $\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{3}}=2\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}},$

$$\sqrt{2+\frac{1}{4}}=3\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}, \sqrt{3+\frac{1}{5}}=4\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} \cdots \cdots \text{由变化规律,}$$

$$\text{可知第 } n \text{ 个式子为 } \sqrt{n+\frac{1}{n+2}}=(n+1)\sqrt{\frac{1}{n+2}}.$$

(2) 当 $\sqrt{a+\frac{1}{b}}=8\sqrt{\frac{1}{b}}$ (a, b 为正整数) 符合规律

$$\text{时, } a+1=8, b=a+2, \text{ 解得 } a=7, b=9, \therefore \sqrt{a+b}=\sqrt{16}=4.$$

核心素养升级

1. C

2. 解析: 将 $h=78.4, g=9.8$ 代入公式 $t=\sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$

$$\text{中, 得 } t=\sqrt{\frac{2 \times 78.4}{9.8}}=4, \therefore \text{落到地面所用时间为 } 4 \text{ s.}$$

3. 解析: $\because AB=4, BC=9, AC=11,$

$$\therefore p=\frac{4+9+11}{2}=12,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC}=\sqrt{12 \times (12-4) \times (12-9) \times (12-11)}=12\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \text{ 解析: (1) } \sqrt{5-2\sqrt{6}} &= \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{6}+2} = \\ &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2-2 \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2}+(\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})^2} \\ &= |\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}| = \sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}, \text{ 故填 } \sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \sqrt{11+2\sqrt{28}} &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{4})^2+(\sqrt{7})^2+2 \times \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{7}} \\ &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{7})^2} = \sqrt{4}+\sqrt{7}=2+\sqrt{7}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \sqrt{4+2\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{3}+1} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2} = \sqrt{3}+1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则原式} &= \sqrt{3+4(\sqrt{3}+1)} = \sqrt{4\sqrt{3}+7} = \sqrt{2\sqrt{12}+7} = \\ &= \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{3}+4} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2+2\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{3}+(\sqrt{4})^2} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{(\sqrt{3}+2)^2} = \sqrt{3}+2.$$

5. 解析: (1) 由 $R=6\,400 \text{ km}, h=0.02 \text{ km},$ 得 $d \approx \sqrt{2 \times 0.02 \times 6\,400} = \sqrt{256} = 16 \text{ (km)},$ 此时 d 的值为 $16 \text{ km}.$

(2) 说法不正确, 理由如下: 站在泰山之巅, 人的身高忽略不计, 此时, $h=1.5 \text{ km},$ 则 $d^2 \approx 2 \times 1.5 \times 6\,400 = 19\,200, 230^2 = 52\,900.$

$$\therefore 19\,200 < 52\,900, \therefore d < 230,$$

$\therefore$ 天气晴朗时站在泰山之巅看不到大海.

专题训练五 二次根式的运算

基础能力巩固

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. C

$$9. \frac{1}{3} \quad 10. \frac{1}{1\,012} \quad 11. -3\sqrt{6}|a|$$

$$12. 13-2\sqrt{42}=(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6})^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13. \text{ 解析: (1) } 2\sqrt{18}-6 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{-27} &= 6\sqrt{2}- \\ 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 3 &= 6\sqrt{2}-3\sqrt{2}-3=3\sqrt{2}-3. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) (\sqrt{5}-2)^2 - (\sqrt{13}-2)(\sqrt{13}+2) = 5+4-4\sqrt{5}-(13-4) = 5+4-4\sqrt{5}-9 = -4\sqrt{5}.$$

$$(3) (1+\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{3}) = 2-\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{3}-3 = -1+\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} &= \sqrt{3}-1-(\sqrt{2}-1) = \sqrt{3}-1- \\ \sqrt{2}+1 &= \sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 14. \text{ 解析: (1) 由题意得, } m=xy &= \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} = \\ \frac{1}{2}, n=x^2-y^2 &= (x+y)(x-y) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right) \cdot \\ \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right) &= \sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 由(1)得, } \sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b} &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{2} = 4, \sqrt{ab} = (\sqrt{3})^2 = \\ 3, \therefore (\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})^2 &= (\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b})^2 + 4\sqrt{ab} = 4^2 + 4 \times 3 = 28, \\ \therefore \sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b} > 0, \therefore \sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b} &= 2\sqrt{7}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15. \text{ 解析: 原式} &= \frac{(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y})^2}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y})}{\sqrt{x}} = \\ (\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}) \cdot (\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}) &= x-y. \therefore x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{2}-1, y=\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \therefore \text{原式}=\sqrt{2}-1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}=\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}-1.$$

$$16. \text{解析: } a=\frac{\sqrt{48}}{2}=2\sqrt{3}, b=\frac{\sqrt{27}}{3}=\sqrt{3}, (1) \text{ 长方}$$

$$\text{形的周长} = 2 \times (a+b) = 2 \times (2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}) = 6\sqrt{3}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 长方形的面积} = 2\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} = 6, \text{ 根据面积相等, 则}$$

$$\text{正方形的边长} = \sqrt{6}, \text{ 周长} = 4\sqrt{6}, \text{ 所以正方形与长方}$$

$$\text{形周长的比为 } 4\sqrt{6} : 6\sqrt{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}.$$

核心素养升级

$$1. 6\sqrt{2}-8$$

2. 解析: $\because$ 面积为 72 cm^2 的大正方形的四个角是面积为 2 cm^2 的小正方形, 现将四个角剪掉, $\therefore$ 大正方形的边长为 $6\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$, 小正方形的边长为 $\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$, $\therefore$ 这个长方体的底面的边长为 $6\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{2}=4\sqrt{2}(\text{cm})$, $\therefore$ 这个长方体的体积为 $(4\sqrt{2})^2 \times \sqrt{2} = 32\sqrt{2}(\text{cm}^3)$.

$$3. \text{解析: } (1) \text{ ① } \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}. \text{ ② } \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5-3}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}} =$$

$$\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1+\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5}}{2} + \dots +$$

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

$$4. \text{解析: 第 1 个数: 当 } n=1 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n -$$

$$\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \sqrt{5} = 1.$$

$$\text{第 2 个数: 当 } n=2 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) \times$$

$$\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times 1 \times \sqrt{5} = 1.$$

$$5. \text{解析: } (1) (\sqrt{5}+1)(6-\sqrt{5}) = 5\sqrt{5}+1.$$

$$(2) (\sqrt{n}+1)(n+1-\sqrt{n}) = n\sqrt{n}+1.$$

$$\text{证明: } \because (\sqrt{n}+1)(n+1-\sqrt{n}) = n\sqrt{n}+n+\sqrt{n}+$$

$$1-n-\sqrt{n} = n\sqrt{n}+1, \therefore (\sqrt{n}+1)(n+1-\sqrt{n}) = n\sqrt{n}+1.$$

第八章 一元二次方程

专题训练六 一元二次方程及其解法

基础能力巩固

$$1. D \quad 2. C \quad 3. B \quad 4. C \quad 5. C \quad 6. B \quad 7. B \quad 8. D$$

$$9. x_1=0, x_2=4 \quad 10. x_1=1, x_2=-3$$

$$11. -4 \leq a \leq 5 \quad 12. -4 \text{ 或 } 2$$

$$13. \text{解析: } (1) \text{ 移项并系数化为 1, 得 } x^2-2x=\frac{1}{2};$$

$$\text{配方, 得 } (x-1)^2 = \frac{3}{2}, \text{ 开方, 得 } x-1 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$x_1 = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, x_2 = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}.$$

$$(2) 3x^2-6x-8=0, \text{ 移项, 得 } 3x^2-6x=8, \text{ 方程}$$

$$\text{两边同时除以 3, 得 } x^2-2x=\frac{8}{3}, \text{ 配方, 得 } x^2-2x+$$

$$1=\frac{8}{3}+1, \text{ 则 } (x-1)^2=\frac{11}{3}, \text{ 所以 } x-1=\pm \frac{\sqrt{33}}{3}, \text{ 所以 } x_1$$

$$=1+\frac{\sqrt{33}}{3}, x_2=1-\frac{\sqrt{33}}{3}.$$

$$14. \text{解析: } (1) 3x^2-4x-1=0, \because a=3, b=-4,$$

$$c=-1, \Delta=b^2-4ac=(-4)^2-4 \times 3 \times (-1)=28>0,$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{28}}{2 \times 3} \therefore x_1 = \frac{2+\sqrt{7}}{3}, x_2 = \frac{2-\sqrt{7}}{3}.$$

$$(2) 3t^2-\sqrt{2}t-3=0, \because a=3, b=-\sqrt{2}, c=-3,$$

$$\Delta=(-\sqrt{2})^2-4 \times 3 \times (-3)=2+36=38>0, \therefore t =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{38}}{6}, \therefore t_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{38}}{6}, t_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{38}}{6}.$$

$$15. \text{解析: } (1) x^2-2x-99=0, (x-11)(x+9)=$$

$$0, \text{ 解得 } x_1=11, x_2=-9.$$

$$(2) (2x+3)^2=4(2x+3), (2x+3)^2-4(2x+3)=$$

$$0, (2x+3)(2x-1)=0, \text{ 解得 } x_1=-\frac{3}{2}, x_2=\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$16. \text{解析: } (1) \text{ 第二步配方时应方程两边同时加上}$$

一次项系数一半的平方, 即 $(2\sqrt{2})^2$, $\therefore$ 这位同学的解题过程从第二步开始出现错误.

$$(2) \text{ 配方法: } x^2-4\sqrt{2}x-4=0, x^2-4\sqrt{2}x=4, x^2-$$

$$4\sqrt{2}x+(2\sqrt{2})^2=4+(2\sqrt{2})^2, (x-2\sqrt{2})^2=12,$$

$$\therefore x-2\sqrt{2}=\pm 2\sqrt{3}, \text{ 解得 } x_1=2\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{3}, x_2=2\sqrt{2}-$$

$$2\sqrt{3}.$$

公式法: $x^2 - 4\sqrt{2}x - 4 = 0, a = 1, b = -4\sqrt{2}, c = -4,$
 $\therefore \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-4\sqrt{2})^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-4) = 48 > 0, \therefore x =$
 $\frac{4\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{48}}{2 \times 1} = 2\sqrt{2} \pm 2\sqrt{3}, \therefore x_1 = 2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}, x_2 = 2\sqrt{2} -$
 $2\sqrt{3}.$

核心素养升级

1. B 解析: 设正方形的边长为 1, $AF = AM = x$, 则
 $BE = EF = \frac{1}{2}, AE = x + \frac{1}{2}$, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABE$ 中, $\therefore AE^2 =$
 $AB^2 + BE^2, \therefore (x + \frac{1}{2})^2 = 1 + (\frac{1}{2})^2, \therefore x^2 + x - 1 = 0,$
 $\therefore AM$ 的长为 $x^2 + x - 1 = 0$ 的一个正根, 故选 B.

2. 解析: $x^2 - 2|x - 2| - 4 = 0$, ① 当 $x - 2 \geq 0$ 时,
 即 $x \geq 2$ 时, 原方程可变为 $x^2 - 2(x - 2) - 4 = 0$, 解得
 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2. \therefore x \geq 2, \therefore x = 0$ 舍去; ② 当 $x - 2 < 0$
 时, 即 $x < 2$ 时, 原方程可变为 $x^2 - 2(2 - x) - 4 = 0$,
 解得 $x_1 = 2, x_2 = -4. \therefore x < 2, \therefore x = 2$ 舍去, $\therefore$ 原方
 程的解为 $x_1 = 2, x_2 = -4$.

3. 解析: (1) 设所求方程的根为 y , 则 $y = -x$, 所以
 $x = -y$, 把 $x = -y$ 代入方程 $x^2 + x - 2 = 0$, 得 $y^2 - y -$
 $2 = 0$.

(2) 设所求方程的根为 y , 则 $y = \frac{1}{x} (x \neq 0)$, 于是
 $x = \frac{1}{y} (y \neq 0)$, 把 $x = \frac{1}{y}$ 代入方程 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, 得
 $a(\frac{1}{y})^2 + b(\frac{1}{y}) + c = 0$, 去分母, 得 $a + by + cy^2 = 0$, 若
 $c = 0$, 有 $ax^2 + bx = 0$, 于是, 方程 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 有一
 个根为 0, 不合题意, $\therefore c \neq 0$, 故所求方程为 $cy^2 + by +$
 $a = 0 (c \neq 0)$.

专题训练七 一元二次方程根的判别式及 根与系数的关系

基础能力巩固

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. C
 9. 11 10. $m > 2$ 11. 1 12. 5

13. 解析: 设方程的另一个根为 t , 根据根与系数的
 关系得 $2 + t = -b, 2t = -6$, 解得 $t = -3, b = 1$, 即
 b 的值为 1, 方程的另一个根为 -3.

14. 解析: $\therefore$ 关于 x 的一元二次方程 $2x^2 + 4x +$

$m = 0, x_1, x_2$ 是方程的两个实数根, $\therefore \Delta = 4^2 - 4 \times$
 $2m \geq 0$, 且 $x_1 + x_2 = -2, x_1 x_2 = \frac{1}{2}m, \therefore m \leq 2. \therefore x_1^2 +$
 $x_2^2 + 2x_1 x_2 - x_1^2 x_2^2 = 0, \therefore (x_1 + x_2)^2 - (x_1 x_2)^2 = 0,$
 $\therefore (-2)^2 - (\frac{1}{2}m)^2 = 0, \therefore m_1 = 4, m_2 = -4. \therefore m \leq 2,$
 $\therefore m = -4.$

15. 解析: (1) 证明: $\Delta = (2k + 1)^2 - 4(4k - 3) =$
 $4k^2 + 4k + 1 - 16k + 12 = 4k^2 - 12k + 13 = (2k - 3)^2 +$
 $4, \therefore (2k - 3)^2 \geq 0, \therefore \Delta > 0, \therefore$ 无论 k 取什么实数值,
 该方程总有两个不相等的实数根.

(2) 根据题意得 $AB + BC = 2k + 1, AB \cdot BC =$
 $4k - 3$, 而 $AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2 = (\sqrt{31})^2, \therefore (2k + 1)^2 -$
 $2(4k - 3) = 31$, 整理得 $k^2 - k - 6 = 0$, 解得 $k_1 = 3,$
 $k_2 = -2$, 而 $AB + BC = 2k + 1 > 0, AB \cdot BC = 4k - 3 > 0,$
 $\therefore k$ 的值为 3, $\therefore AB + BC = 7, \therefore$ 矩形 $ABCD$ 的周长为
 14.

16. 解析: (1) $\therefore$ 原方程有两个不相等的实数根,
 $\therefore \Delta = (2k + 1)^2 - 4(k^2 + 1) = 4k^2 + 4k + 1 - 4k^2 - 4 =$
 $4k - 3 > 0$, 解得 $k > \frac{3}{4}$.

(2) $\therefore k > \frac{3}{4}, \therefore x_1 + x_2 = -(2k + 1) < 0.$
 又 $\therefore x_1 \cdot x_2 = k^2 + 1 > 0, \therefore x_1 < 0, x_2 < 0, \therefore |x_1| + |x_2| =$
 $-x_1 - x_2 = -(x_1 + x_2) = 2k + 1. \therefore |x_1| + |x_2| = x_1 \cdot x_2,$
 $\therefore 2k + 1 = k^2 + 1, \therefore k_1 = 0, k_2 = 2. \text{ 又 } \therefore k > \frac{3}{4}, \therefore k = 2.$

核心素养升级

1. 解析: (1) 证明: $\Delta = [-(k - 3)]^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (k -$
 $5) = k^2 - 10k + 29 = (k - 5)^2 + 4. \therefore (k - 5)^2 \geq 0,$
 $\therefore (k - 5)^2 + 4 > 0$, 即 $\Delta > 0, \therefore$ 无论 k 取什么实数值,
 该方程总有两个不相等的实数根.

(2) 当 $k = 11$ 时, 原方程为 $x^2 - 8x + 6 = 0, \therefore x_1 \cdot$
 $x_2 = 6, \therefore$ 菱形 $ABCD$ 的面积 $= \frac{1}{2}x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3.$

2. 解析: (1) $\therefore [x^2, x - 1] \oplus [3, 2] = 0, \therefore 2x^2 +$
 $3(x - 1) = 0, \therefore 2x^2 + 3x - 3 = 0, \therefore \Delta = 3^2 - 4 \times 2 \times$
 $(-3) = 33 > 0, \therefore x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{33}}{4}, \therefore x_1 = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{33}}{4},$
 $x_2 = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{33}}{4}.$

(2) $\because [x^2+1, x] \oplus [1-2k, k] = 0, \therefore (x^2+1)k + x(1-2k) = 0$, 整理得 $kx^2 + (1-2k)x + k = 0$. $\because$ 方程有两个实数根, $\therefore \Delta = (1-2k)^2 - 4k \cdot k \geq 0, k \neq 0$, 解得 $k \leq \frac{1}{4}$ 且 $k \neq 0$.

3. 解析: (1) 设一元二次方程 $x^2 - 3x + c = 0$ 的一个根为 a , 则另一个根为 $2a$, 由根与系数的关系得, $a + 2a = 3, \therefore a = 1$, 即一个根为 1, 另一个根为 2, $\therefore c = 1 \times 2 = 2$.

(2) $\because (x-2)(mx-n) = 0, \therefore x_1 = 2, x_2 = \frac{n}{m}$. 当 $\frac{n}{m} = 1$ 时, $n = m$, 原式 $= 4m^2 - 5m^2 + m^2 = 0$, 当 $\frac{n}{m} = 4$ 时, $n = 4m$, 原式 $= 4m^2 - 5m \cdot 4m + (4m)^2 = 4m^2 - 20m^2 + 16m^2 = 0$.

4. 解析: (1) $\triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形, 理由如下: 当 $x = -1$ 时, $(a+b) - 2c + (b-a) = 0, \therefore b = c, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形.

(2) $\triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形, 理由如下: $\because$ 方程有两个相等的实数根, $\therefore \Delta = (2c)^2 - 4(a+b)(b-a) = 0, \therefore a^2 + c^2 = b^2, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形.

(3) $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore a = b = c, \therefore$ 原方程可化为 $2ax^2 + 2ax = 0$, 即 $x^2 + x = 0, \therefore x(x+1) = 0, \therefore x_1 = 0, x_2 = -1$, 即这个一元二次方程的根为 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = -1$.

5. 解析: (1) $\because$ 原一元二次方程有两个不相等的实数根, $\therefore \Delta = [-(2k-1)]^2 - 4(k^2 - 2k + 3) > 0$, 得 $4k - 11 > 0, \therefore k > \frac{11}{4}$.

(2) 由一元二次方程的求根公式得, $x_1 = \frac{2k-1+\sqrt{4k-11}}{2}, x_2 = \frac{2k-1-\sqrt{4k-11}}{2}$. $\because k > \frac{11}{4}, \therefore 2k-1 > 0, \sqrt{4k-11} > 0, \therefore x_1 > 0$. 又 $\because x_1 \cdot x_2 = k^2 - 2k + 3 = (k-1)^2 + 2 > 0, \therefore x_2 > 0, x_1 - x_2 = \frac{2k-1+\sqrt{4k-11}}{2} - \frac{2k-1-\sqrt{4k-11}}{2} = \sqrt{4k-11}$. $\therefore k > \frac{11}{4}, \therefore 4k-11 > 0, \therefore |x_1 - x_2| = \sqrt{4k-11}$.

(3) 当 $|x_1| - |x_2| = \sqrt{3}$ 时, 有 $x_1 - x_2 = \sqrt{3}$, 即 $\frac{2k-1+\sqrt{4k-11}}{2} - \frac{2k-1-\sqrt{4k-11}}{2} = \sqrt{4k-11} =$

$\sqrt{3}, \therefore 4k-11=3, \therefore k=\frac{7}{2}, \therefore$ 存在实数 $k=\frac{7}{2}$, 使得 $|x_1| - |x_2| = \sqrt{3}$.

专题训练八 一元二次方程的应用

基础能力巩固

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. C

9. $x(49+1-2x) = 200$

10. $24\ 000(1+x)^2 = 34\ 560$

11. $(18-x)(24-x) = \frac{3}{4} \times 18 \times 24$ 12. 8

13. 解析: 设销售单价应定为 x 元, 则每件的销售利润为 $(x-200)$ 元, 月销售量为 $250 + 25 \times \frac{300-x}{5} = (1\ 750 - 5x)$ 件, 根据题意, 得 $(x-200)(1\ 750 - 5x) = 28\ 000$, 整理得 $x^2 - 550x + 75\ 600 = 0$, 解得 $x_1 = 270, x_2 = 280$. 销售单价应定为 270 或 280 元.

14. 解析: (1) 设该款吉祥物 4 月份到 6 月份销售量的月平均增长率为 x , 根据题意得 $256(1+x)^2 = 400$, 解得 $x_1 = 0.25 = 25\%, x_2 = -2.25$ (不符合题意, 舍去). 所以该款吉祥物 4 月份到 6 月份销售量的月平均增长率为 25%.

(2) 设该吉祥物售价为 y 元, 则每件的销售利润为 $(y-35)$ 元, 月销售量为 $400 + 20(58-y) = (1\ 560 - 20y)$ 件, 根据题意得 $(y-35)(1\ 560 - 20y) = 8\ 400$, 整理得 $y^2 - 113y + 3\ 150 = 0$, 解得 $y_1 = 50, y_2 = 63$ (不符合题意, 舍去). 该款吉祥物售价为 50 元时, 月销售利润达 8 400 元.

15. 解析: (1) 设该村民这两年种植橙子亩数的平均增长率为 x , 根据题意得 $200(1+x)^2 = 288$, 解得 $x_1 = 0.2 = 20\%, x_2 = -2.2$ (不符合题意, 舍去). 所以该村民这两年种植橙子亩数的平均增长率为 20%.

(2) 设售价应降价 y 元, 则每千克的销售利润为 $(18-y-8)$ 元, 每天能售出 $(120 + 30 \times \frac{y}{2})$ 千克, 根据题意得 $(18-y-8)(120 + 30 \times \frac{y}{2}) = 840$, 整理得 $y^2 - 2y - 24 = 0$, 解得 $y_1 = 6, y_2 = -4$ (不符合题意, 舍去). 售价应降低 6 元.

16. 解析: (1) $\because$ A 喷雾剂每降低 2 元就可多卖 1 个, B 喷雾剂每提高 2 元就少卖 1 个, $\therefore$ 降价后 A 喷雾剂单个利润为 $50 - 30 - 2x = (20 - 2x)$ 元, 提价后

B 喷雾剂单个利润为 $30-20+2x=(10+2x)$ 元, 故答案为 $(20-2x), (10+2x)$.

(2) 由题意得, $(20-2x)(30+x)+(10+2x) \times (40-x)=1\ 036$, 解得 $x_1=6, x_2=1.5$ (舍去),

$\therefore x$ 的值为 6.

核心素养升级

1. C

2. 2

3. 解析: (1) 设原价为 x 元/千克, 则实际购买时, 车厘子每千克 0.8 x 元.

根据题意得 $400x+4\ 000=600 \times 0.8x$, 解得 $x=50$,

$\therefore 0.8x=0.8 \times 50=40$,

$\therefore$ 实际购买时, 车厘子每千克 40 元.

(2) 设第二周李老板将售价定为 x 元时, 才能使两周一共获利 6 800 元.

根据题意得 $(68-40) \times 140 + (x-40) \cdot (140 + \frac{68-x}{2} \times 4) = 6\ 800$,

化简整理得 $x^2-178x+6\ 960=0$,

解得 $x_1=120$ (不符合题意, 舍去), $x_2=58$.

$\therefore$ 第二周李老板将售价定为 58 元时, 才能使两周一共获利 6 800 元.

4. 解析: (1) 设漫灌方式每亩用水 x 吨, 则 $100x+100 \times 30\%x+100 \times 20\%x=15\ 000$, 解得 $x=100$, $\therefore$ 漫灌用水: $100 \times 100=10\ 000$ 吨, 喷灌用水: $30\% \times 10\ 000=3\ 000$ 吨, 滴灌用水: $20\% \times 10\ 000=2\ 000$ 吨, $\therefore$ 漫灌方式每亩用水 100 吨, 漫灌试验田用水 10 000 吨, 喷灌试验田用水 3 000 吨, 滴灌试验田用水 2 000 吨.

(2) 由题意可得, $100 \times (1-2m\%) \times 100 \times (1-m\%) + 100 \times (1+m\%) \times 30 \times (1-m\%) + 100 \times (1+m\%) \times 20 \times (1-m\%) = 15\ 000 \times (1-\frac{9}{5}m\%)$, 解得 $m=0$ (舍), 或 $m=20$, $\therefore m=20$.

(3) 节省水费: $15\ 000 \times \frac{9}{5}m\% \times 2.5=13\ 500$ 元, 维修投入: $300 \times 30=9\ 000$ 元, 新增设备: $2 \times 100 \times m\% \times 100=4\ 000$ 元, $13\ 500 > 9\ 000+4\ 000$, $\therefore$ 节省水费大于两项投入之和.

第九章 图形的相似

专题训练九 成比例线段与黄金分割

基础能力巩固

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

8. 2 9. 8 10. 1.8 11. $(35\sqrt{5}-35)$

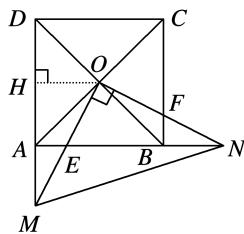
12. 解析: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形, $\therefore BF \parallel CD$, $\therefore \frac{BF}{CD} = \frac{EF}{ED}$. $\because FG \parallel BE$, $\therefore GF \parallel AD$, $\therefore \frac{GF}{AD} = \frac{EF}{ED}$, $\therefore \frac{GF}{AD} = \frac{BF}{CD}$, 且 $AD=CD$, $\therefore GF=FB$.

13. 解析: $\because AD$ 平分 $\angle BAC$, $\therefore \angle EAD = \angle CAD$. $\because DE \parallel AC$, $\therefore \angle EDA = \angle CAD$, $\therefore \angle EAD = \angle EDA$, $\therefore EA = ED = 3$. $\because DE \parallel AC$, $DC = \frac{1}{3}BC$, $\therefore \frac{BE}{EA} =$

$\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{BC-DC}{DC} = \frac{BC-\frac{1}{3}BC}{\frac{1}{3}BC} = \frac{2}{1}$, $\therefore BE = 2EA = 2 \times 3 = 6$.

14. 解析: (1) 证明: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore OA=OB$, $\angle DAO = 45^\circ$, $\angle OBA = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle OAM = \angle OBN = 135^\circ$. $\because \angle EOF = 90^\circ$, $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AOM = \angle BON$, $\therefore \triangle OAM \cong \triangle OBN$ (ASA), $\therefore OM=ON$.

(2) 如图, 过点 O 作 $OH \perp AD$ 于点 H .



$\because$ 正方形的边长为 6, $\therefore OH=HA=3$. $\because E$ 为 OM 的中点, $OH \parallel AE$, $\therefore \frac{OE}{OM} = \frac{HA}{HM} = \frac{1}{2}$. $\because HA=3$, $\therefore HM=6$, 则 $OM = \sqrt{3^2+6^2} = 3\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore MN = \sqrt{2}OM = 3\sqrt{10}$.

15. 解析: (1) $\because \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore \frac{BD}{BA} = \frac{3}{5}$. $\because AE \parallel DF$, $\therefore \frac{BF}{BE} = \frac{BD}{BA} = \frac{3}{5}$, $\therefore BE = \frac{5}{3}BF = \frac{5}{3} \times 6 = 10$ (cm).

(2) 证明: $\because DE \parallel AC$, $\therefore \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{BD}{BA}$. $\because AE \parallel DF$, $\therefore \frac{BF}{BE} = \frac{BD}{BA}$, $\therefore \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{BF}{BE}$, $\therefore BE^2 = BF \cdot BC$.

核心素养升级

1. $\frac{3}{4}$

2. 解析: 由题意知 $AB = 20$ 米, $\frac{BP}{AP} = \frac{AP}{AB} =$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \therefore AP = 20 \times \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} = (10\sqrt{5}-10) \text{ 米}, \therefore BP$$

$= 20 - (10\sqrt{5}-10) = (30-10\sqrt{5})$ 米, 主持人从舞台一侧点 B 进入, 则她至少走 $(30-10\sqrt{5})$ 米时恰好站在舞台的黄金分割点上.

3. 解析: (1) 线段 EF 即为所求作的线段, 如图 1 所示.

$\because F$ 为 AB 的中点, E 为 AC 的中点, $\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2}BC$.

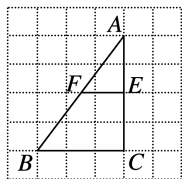


图1

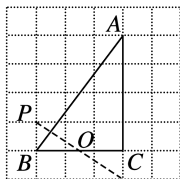


图2

(2) 点 O 即为所作, 如图 2 所示.

$$\because \text{在 } \triangle OBP \text{ 和 } \triangle OCQ \text{ 中}, \begin{cases} \angle PBO = \angle QCO = 90^\circ, \\ \angle POB = \angle COQ, \\ PB = CQ, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle OBP \cong \triangle OCQ$ (AAS), $\therefore BO = CO$.

(3) 线段 MN 即为所求.

方法一: 如图 3, $\because AM \parallel BN$, $AM = 2$, $BN = 5$,

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AM}{BN} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

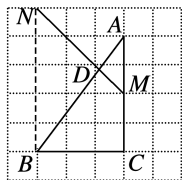


图3

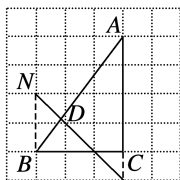


图4

方法二: 如图 4, $\because AM \parallel BN$, $AM = 5$, $BN = 2$,

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AM}{BN} = \frac{5}{2}.$$

4. 解析: (1) 三角形的中位线平行于第三边, 且等于第三边的一半.

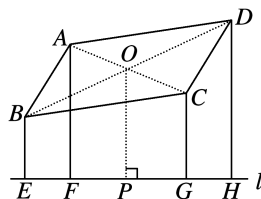
(2) 如题图 2, 连接 AF 并延长交 BC 的延长线于点 G . $\because AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle DAF = \angle G$, $\angle D = \angle GCF$.

$\because$ 点 F 是 CD 的中点, $\therefore DF = CF$, $\therefore$ 在 $\triangle ADF$ 和 $\triangle GCF$ 中, $\triangle ADF \cong \triangle GCF$ (AAS), $\therefore AD = CG$, $AF = GF$, $\therefore$ 点 F 是 AG 的中点. $\because$ 点 E 是 AB 的中点, $\therefore EF$ 是 $\triangle ABG$ 的中位线, $\therefore EF \parallel BC$, $EF = \frac{1}{2}BG$. $\because BG = BC + CG = BC + AD$, $\therefore EF = \frac{1}{2}(AD + BC)$, $EF \parallel AD \parallel BC$. 故答案为 $EF = \frac{1}{2}(AD + BC)$, $EF \parallel AD \parallel BC$.

(3) $\because$ 梯形的中位线长为 7 cm , $\therefore$ 梯形两底和的一半等于 7 cm , $\therefore S_{\text{梯形}} = \frac{1}{2}(\text{上底} + \text{下底}) \times \text{高} = 7 \times 6 = 42 (\text{cm}^2)$.

(4) $BE + HD = AF + CG$, 证明如下:

如图, 连接 AC, BD 相交于点 O , 过点 O 作 $OP \perp l$ 于 P ,



$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore OA = OC$, $OB = OD$. $\because OP \perp l$, $BE \perp l$, $DH \perp l$, $AF \perp l$, $CG \perp l$, $\therefore BE \parallel AF \parallel OP \parallel CG \parallel DH$, $\therefore PE = PH$, $PF = PG$, $\therefore OP$ 是梯形 $BEHD$ 的中位线, OP 是梯形 $AFGC$ 的中位线, $\therefore OP = \frac{1}{2}(BE + DH)$, $OP = \frac{1}{2}(AF + CG)$, $\therefore BE + DH = AF + CG$.

5. 解析: (1) 由操作一可知 $AB = AE$, 由操作二可知 $AG = GE$, $\therefore AB = 2AG$. $\because$ 在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle BAD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore GB = \sqrt{AB^2 + AG^2} = \sqrt{(2AG)^2 + AG^2} = \sqrt{5}AG$, $\therefore \frac{AG}{GB} = \frac{AG}{\sqrt{5}AG} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 故答案为 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

(2) 四边形 $BG'MG$ 是菱形, 理由如下: 如题图 3, 由折叠可知: $\angle GBM = \angle G'BM$, $BG = BG'$. $\because$ 在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $AD \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle GMB = \angle G'BM$, $\therefore \angle GBM = \angle GMB$, $\therefore BG = GM$, $\therefore BG' = GM$. $\because BG' \parallel GM$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $BG'MG$ 是平行四边形. $\because BG = BG'$, $\therefore$ 平行四边形 $BG'MG$ 是菱形.

(3) $\because AB = 2 \text{ cm}$, $\therefore$ 由 (1) 可知 $AE = 2 \text{ cm}$, $AG =$

$\frac{1}{2}AB=1$ cm, $BG=\sqrt{5}AG=\sqrt{5}$ cm. $\therefore$ 四边形 $BG'MG$ 是菱形, $\therefore BG=GM=\sqrt{5}$ cm, $\therefore AM=AG+GM=(\sqrt{5}+1)$ cm, $\therefore EM=AM-AE=(\sqrt{5}-1)$ cm. $\therefore$ 点 M 是线段 ED 的黄金分割点, $\therefore \frac{EM}{MD}=\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ 或 $\frac{MD}{EM}=\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$, 即 $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{MD}=\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ 或 $\frac{MD}{\sqrt{5}-1}=\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$, $\therefore MD=2$ cm 或 $MD=(3-\sqrt{5})$ cm, $\therefore AD=AM+MD=\sqrt{5}+1+2=(\sqrt{5}+3)$ cm 或 $AD=AM+MD=\sqrt{5}+1+3-\sqrt{5}=4$ cm, 即 AD 的长为 $(\sqrt{5}+3)$ cm 或 4 cm.

专题训练十 相似三角形的判定与性质

基础能力巩固

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

8. B 解析: $\therefore$ 矩形是特殊的平行四边形, $\therefore$ 矩形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形. $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AD=BC, AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle DAC = \angle BCA. \therefore BF \perp AC, DE \parallel BF, \therefore DE \perp AC, \therefore \angle AND = \angle BMC = 90^\circ. \therefore \triangle AND \cong \triangle BMC (AAS), \therefore DN = BM. \therefore AB \parallel CD, DE \parallel BF, \therefore$ 四边形 $BEDF$ 为平行四边形, $\therefore DE = BF, \therefore NE = MF, \therefore$ 四边形 $BNFM$ 为平行四边形. $\therefore$ 图中有 3 个平行四边形: 四边形 $ABCD$, 四边形 $DEBF$, 四边形 $NEMF$, $\therefore$ ① 的结论正确; 当 $BD=2BC$ 时, $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore BD=AC, \therefore AC=2BC. \therefore \angle ABC=90^\circ, \therefore \angle BAC=30^\circ$. 同理, $\angle CDB=30^\circ. \therefore OA=OB=OC=OD, \therefore \angle OBA=\angle OAB=30^\circ, \therefore \angle DOA=\angle OAB+\angle OBA=60^\circ. \therefore DN \perp AC, \therefore \angle ODN=30^\circ, \therefore \angle ODN=\angle OBA, \therefore ED=EB, \therefore$ 平行四边形 $DEBF$ 为菱形. $\therefore$ ② 的结论正确; BD 与 ME 不垂直, $\therefore$ ③ 的结论不正确; $\therefore \angle ABC=90^\circ, BM \perp AC, \therefore \triangle BCM \sim \triangle ACB, \therefore \frac{BC}{CM} = \frac{AC}{BC}, \therefore BC^2 = CM \cdot AC. \therefore BC=AD, BD=AC, \therefore AD^2 = BD \cdot CM. \therefore$ ④ 的结论正确. 综上, 结论正确的有 ①②④, 故选 B.

9. $\angle B = \angle D$ (答案不唯一) 10. $\frac{2}{9}$ 11. $\triangle DEB$

12. 12 或 16 或 21

13. 解析: $\angle ABD = \angle ACB$ 或 $\angle ADB = \angle ABC$

或 $\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AC}{AB}$. 分别证明如下:

若 $\angle ABD = \angle ACB, \therefore \angle ABD = \angle ACB, \angle BAD = \angle CAB, \therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACB.$

若 $\angle ADB = \angle ABC, \therefore \angle ADB = \angle ABC, \angle BAD = \angle CAB, \therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACB.$

若 $\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AC}{AB}, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAB, \therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACB.$

14. 解析: (1) $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD \sim$ 四边形 $A'B'C'D', \therefore \angle A = \angle A' = 102^\circ, \angle B = \angle B' = 90^\circ, \angle C = \angle C' = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle D' = 360^\circ - 102^\circ - 90^\circ - 120^\circ = 48^\circ$, 相似比为 $\frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$. 故答案为 $48^\circ, \frac{3}{2}$.

(2) $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD \sim$ 四边形 $A'B'C'D', \therefore \frac{AB}{A'B'} =$

$\frac{BC}{B'C'} = \frac{CD}{C'D'} = \frac{AD}{A'D'}, \therefore BC = \frac{9}{6} \times 8 = 12, CD = \frac{9}{6} \times 10 =$

15.

15. 解析: 解方程 $x^2 - 14x + 48 = 0$, 得 $x = 6$ 或 $x = 8$,

$\therefore OA, OB$ 的长是关于 x 的一元二次方程 $x^2 - 14x + 48 = 0$ 的两个根, 且 $OA > OB. \therefore OA = 8, OB = 6$, 设 $E(m, 0)$, 则 $OE = |m|$.

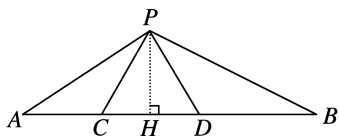
① 当 E 在 O, B 之间时, $\therefore \triangle AOE \sim \triangle DAO, \therefore \frac{OA}{AD} = \frac{OE}{OA}, \therefore AD = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10, \therefore \frac{8}{10} = \frac{|m|}{8}, \therefore m = \pm 6.4. \therefore$ 点 E 为 x 轴负半轴上的点, $\therefore E(-6.4, 0)$; ② 当点 E 在 B 点的左侧时, $\therefore \triangle EOA \sim \triangle DAO, \therefore \frac{OA}{AO} = \frac{AD}{OE}, \therefore OE = AD = 10, \therefore E(-10, 0).$

16. 解析: (1) $\triangle PCD$ 为等边三角形, 理由如下: $\therefore \triangle ACP \sim \triangle PDB, \therefore \angle ACP = \angle PDB, \therefore \angle PCD = \angle PDC, \therefore \triangle PCD$ 是等腰三角形. 又 $\therefore \angle ADP = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle PCD$ 是等边三角形.

(2) $\therefore \triangle ACP \sim \triangle PDB, \therefore \frac{AC}{PD} = \frac{PC}{BD}$. 又 $\therefore AC = 2, BD = 3, \triangle PCD$ 的等边三角形, $\therefore \frac{2}{PD} = \frac{PD}{3}, \therefore PD = \sqrt{6}$ (负值已舍).

如图, 过点 P 作 $PH \perp CD$ 于点 $H, \therefore \angle CDP =$

$$60^\circ, \therefore PH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}PD = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore S_{\triangle ABP} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot PH = \frac{1}{2} \times (2 + \sqrt{6} + 3) \times \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{15\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$



17. (1) 设经过 x 秒, $\triangle MCN$ 的面积等于 $\triangle ABC$ 面积的 $\frac{2}{5}$. $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 2x(8-x) = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 10 \times \frac{2}{5}$, 解得 $x_1 = x_2 = 4$. 经过 4 秒, $\triangle MCN$ 的面积等于 $\triangle ABC$ 面积的 $\frac{2}{5}$.

(2) 设经过 t 秒, $\triangle MCN$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似. $\therefore \angle C = \angle C$, $\therefore$ 可分为两种情况:

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{MC}{BC} = \frac{NC}{AC}, \text{即} \frac{2t}{8} = \frac{8-t}{10}, \text{解得} t = \frac{16}{7}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{MC}{AC} = \frac{NC}{BC}, \text{即} \frac{2t}{10} = \frac{8-t}{8}, \text{解得} t = \frac{40}{13}.$$

经过 $\frac{16}{7}$ 秒或 $\frac{40}{13}$ 秒, $\triangle MCN$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似.

核心素养升级

1. 12

2. 解析: 由题意可知 $EF \parallel AB$, $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle EFC$, $\triangle AHC \sim \triangle EGC$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{AC}{EC}$, $\frac{AC}{EC} = \frac{CH}{CG}$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{CH}{CG}$. $\therefore CG = 20$ cm, $CH = 12.6$ m, $EF = 22$ cm, 则 $\frac{AB}{22} = \frac{12.6}{20}$, $\therefore AB = 13.86$ m, 即旗杆的高度为 13.86 m.

3. 解析: (1) 设正方形的边长 EH 为 x cm. $\therefore AD$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的高, $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$. $\therefore$ 四边形 $EFGH$ 是正方形, $\therefore EH \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle AKE = \angle ADB = 90^\circ$. $\therefore EH \parallel BC$, $\therefore \triangle AEH \sim \triangle ABC$, $\therefore \frac{EH}{BC} = \frac{AK}{AD}$, $\therefore \frac{x}{120} = \frac{120-x}{120}$, $\therefore x = 60$, 这个正方形的边长为 60 cm.

(2) 设正方形的边长 MN 为 a cm. $\therefore AD$ 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的高, $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$. $\therefore MN \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle APM = \angle ADB = 90^\circ$. $\therefore MN \parallel BC$, $\therefore \triangle AMN \sim \triangle ABC$, $\therefore \frac{MN}{BC} = \frac{AP}{AD}$, $\therefore \frac{a}{120} = \frac{120-4a}{120}$, $\therefore a = 24$, $\therefore 6a^2 =$

$6 \times 24^2 = 3\,456$, 所以正方体的表面积为 $3\,456$ cm².

4. 解析: 概念理解: $\therefore$ 矩形的四个角都是直角, 根据“等邻角四边形”的定义, 得到矩形是“等邻角四边形”; 同理可得正方形是“等邻角四边形”. $\therefore$ 菱形的对角相等, 邻角互补, 但不一定相等, $\therefore$ 菱形不一定是“等邻角四边形”. 故答案为菱形.

问题探究: 设 $BP = x$, $CQ = y$, 则 $PC = 9 - x$.

$\therefore \angle APB + \angle APQ + \angle CPQ = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle APB + \angle CPQ = 180^\circ - \angle APQ$. $\therefore \angle CPQ + \angle C + \angle CQP = 180^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CPQ + \angle CQP = 180^\circ - \angle C$. $\therefore \angle C = \angle APQ$, $\therefore \angle APB + \angle CPQ = \angle CPQ + \angle CQP$, $\therefore \angle APB = \angle CQP$. $\therefore \angle B = \angle C$, $\therefore \triangle PBA \sim \triangle QCP$, $\therefore \frac{PB}{CQ} = \frac{AB}{CP}$, $\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{9-x}$, $\therefore y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 3x = -\frac{1}{3}(x - \frac{9}{2})^2 + \frac{27}{4}$. $\therefore -\frac{1}{3} < 0$, $\therefore$ 当 $x = \frac{9}{2}$ 时, y 有最大值是 $\frac{27}{4}$, 即当 CQ 达到最大时, 此时 BP 的长是 $\frac{9}{2}$.

应用拓展: 有两种情况:

$\textcircled{1}$ 当 $\angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ$ 时, 如图 1, 延长 DA , CB 交于点 E , 过点 B 作 $BF \perp DE$ 于点 F . $\therefore \angle C = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle E = 30^\circ$. $\therefore \angle ABC = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle E = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AB = BE = 3$, $\therefore BF = \frac{3}{2}$, $EF = AF = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\therefore DE = AD + AE = \sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle DCE$ 中, 设 $CD = x$, 则 $CE = 2x$, 由勾股定理得: $x^2 + (4\sqrt{3})^2 = (2x)^2$, $x = \pm 4$, $\therefore CE = 8$, $CD = 4$, $\therefore BC = 8 - 3 = 5$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 的周长 $= AB + BC + CD + AD = 3 + 5 + 4 + \sqrt{3} = 12 + \sqrt{3}$.

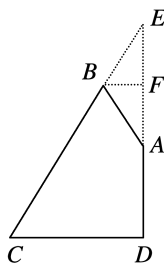


图1

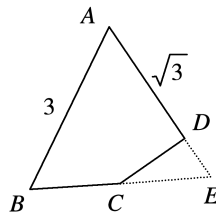


图2

$\textcircled{2}$ 当 $\angle A = \angle B = 60^\circ$ 时, 如图 2 所示, 延长 AD , BC 交于点 E . $\therefore \angle A = \angle B = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABE$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle E = 60^\circ$. $\therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DCE = 30^\circ$. $\therefore AB = 3$, $AD = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore DE = 3 - \sqrt{3}$, $CE = 6 - 2\sqrt{3}$, $CD = \sqrt{3}DE = 3\sqrt{3} - 3$, $\therefore BC = 3 - (6 - 2\sqrt{3}) = 2\sqrt{3} -$

3. $\therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 的周长 $= AB + BC + CD + AD = 3 + 2\sqrt{3} - 3 + 3\sqrt{3} - 3 + \sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{3} - 3$.

综上, 等邻角四边形 $ABCD$ 的周长为 $12 + \sqrt{3}$ 或 $6\sqrt{3} - 3$.

专题训练十一 相似三角形的应用及图形的位似 基础能力巩固

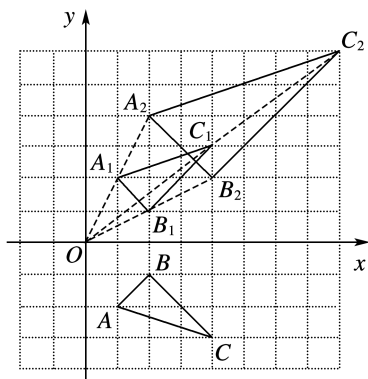
1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. A

9. O 10. 0.5 11. 3.6 12. $-\frac{a+3}{2}$

13. 解析: $\because \angle ABC$ 和 $\angle AQP$ 均为直角, $\therefore BD \parallel PQ$, $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle AQP$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{AQ} = \frac{BD}{PQ}$. $\because AB = 40 \text{ cm} = 0.4 \text{ m}$, $BD = 20 \text{ cm} = 0.2 \text{ m}$, $AQ = 12 \text{ m}$, $\therefore PQ = \frac{AQ \times BD}{AB} = \frac{12 \times 0.2}{0.4} = 6 \text{ m}$.

14. 解析: (1) 如图, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所求.

(2) 如图, $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 即为所求.



15. 解析: 由题意得, $CD = BG = 2$ 米, $\angle CEF = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle ACB = \angle ECF$, $\therefore \triangle CEF \sim \triangle CBA$, $\therefore \frac{CE}{CB} = \frac{CF}{CA}$, $\therefore \frac{0.8}{32} = \frac{1}{CA}$, 解得 $AC = 40$ (米), $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{40^2 - 32^2} = 24$ (米), $\therefore AG = AB + BG = 24 + 2 = 26$ (米), $\therefore$ 该建筑物 AG 的高度为 26 米.

16. 解析: $\because AD = 120 \text{ m}$, $CD = 23 \text{ m}$, $\therefore AC = AD - CD = 97 \text{ m}$. 由题意得, $BC \parallel FE$, $\therefore \angle BCA = \angle FED$. 由题意得, $AB \perp AC$, $DF \perp AE$, $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle FDE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DFE$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{DF}{DE}$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{97} = \frac{1.6}{0.4}$, 解得 $AB = 388 \text{ m}$, $\therefore$ 河南广播电视台塔 AB 的高度为 388 m.

17. 解析: $\because \angle ECD = \angle ACB$, $\angle EDC = \angle ABC$, $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle EDC$. $\therefore \frac{AB}{ED} = \frac{BC}{DC}$. $\because ED = 1.5 \text{ m}$, $CD = 1 \text{ m}$, $\therefore AB = \frac{BC \cdot ED}{DC} = 1.5 BC$. 设 $BC = x \text{ m}$, 则 $AB = 1.5x \text{ m}$, 同理可得 $\triangle ABF \sim \triangle GHF$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{GH} = \frac{BF}{FH}$. $\because AB = 1.5x \text{ m}$, $BF = BC + CF = (4 + x) \text{ m}$, $GH = 1.5 \text{ m}$, $FH = 1.5 \text{ m}$, $\therefore \frac{1.5x}{1.5} = \frac{4+x}{1.5}$, 解得 $x = 8$, $\therefore AB = 1.5x = 12 \text{ m}$. 灯柱 AB 的高度为 12 m.

核心素养升级

1. B

2. 解析: $\because AC \perp AB$, $BD \perp AB$, $\therefore AC \parallel BD$, $\therefore \triangle AOC \sim \triangle BOD$, $\therefore \frac{AC}{BD} = \frac{AO}{BO}$. $\because AO = 3OB$, $\therefore \frac{AC}{6} = 3$, $\therefore AC = 18$, $\therefore AC$ 的长为 18 cm.

专项训练

高频考点专项

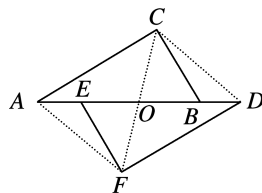
1. C 2. D

3. 1 4. ①②④⑤

5. 解析: $(a + \sqrt{5})(a - \sqrt{5}) - a(a - 2) = a^2 - 5 - a^2 + 2a = 2a - 5$, 将 $a = \sqrt{2} + 1$ 代入 $2a - 5$ 得, $2(\sqrt{2} + 1) - 5 = 2\sqrt{2} + 2 - 5 = 2\sqrt{2} - 3$.

6. 解析: (1) 证明: $\because \triangle ACB \cong \triangle DFE$, $\therefore AC = DF$, $\angle CAB = \angle FDE$, $\therefore AC \parallel DF$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $AFDC$ 是平行四边形.

(2) 连接 CF 交 AD 于点 O . $\because \angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $\angle CAB = 30^\circ$, $BC = 6 \text{ cm}$, $\therefore AC = \sqrt{3}BC = 6\sqrt{3} \text{ (cm)}$. $\because$ 四边形 $AFDC$ 是菱形, $\therefore CF \perp AD$, $AD = 2AO$, $\therefore \angle AOC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore AO = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}AC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 6\sqrt{3} = 9 \text{ (cm)}$, $\therefore AD = 2AO = 18 \text{ cm}$.



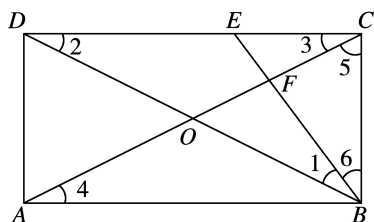
7. 解析: 设该款上衣销售量的月平均增长率为 x , 根据题意得 $150(1+x)^2 = 216$, 解得 $x_1 = 0.2 =$

20%, $x_2 = -2.2$ (不符合题意, 舍去). 所以该款上衣销售量的月平均增长率为 20%.

8. 解析: (1) 证明: $\because BF$ 是 $\angle ABC$ 的角平分线, $\therefore \angle ABF = \angle FBC$. $\because EF \parallel BC$, $\therefore \angle OFB = \angle FBC = \angle ABF$, $\therefore \triangle OBF$ 为等腰三角形, $\therefore OB = OF$, 同理可得 $OB = OE$, $\therefore OE = OF$.

(2) 若四边形 $BFAE$ 是矩形, 则 O 为 AB 的中点. 理由如下: $\because$ 四边形 $BFAE$ 为矩形, $\therefore \angle AEB$ 为直角, $\therefore \triangle AEB$ 为直角三角形. $\because$ 四边形 $BFAE$ 为矩形, $\therefore OA = OB = OE = OF$. 在 $Rt\triangle AEB$ 中, $OE = OA = OB$, $\therefore O$ 为斜边 AB 的中点. 所以若四边形 $BFAE$ 是矩形, 则 O 为 AB 的中点.

9. 解析: (1) 证明: 如图,



$\because$ 在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $OD = OC$, $AB \parallel CD$, $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 3 = \angle 4$, $\angle 3 + \angle 5 = 90^\circ$. $\because DE = BE$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$. 又 $\because BE$ 平分 $\angle DBC$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 6$, $\therefore \angle 3 = \angle 6$, $\therefore \angle 6 + \angle 5 = 90^\circ$, $\therefore BF \perp AC$.

(2) 与 $\triangle OBF$ 相似的三角形有 $\triangle ECF$, $\triangle BAF$. 理由如下: $\because \angle 1 = \angle 3$, $\angle EFC = \angle BFO$, $\therefore \triangle ECF \sim \triangle OBF$. $\because DE = BE$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$. 又 $\because \angle 2 = \angle 4$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 4$. 又 $\because \angle BFA = \angle OFB$, $\therefore \triangle BAF \sim \triangle OBF$.

(3) 在矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle 4 = \angle 3 = \angle 2$. $\because \angle 1 = \angle 2$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 4$. 又 $\because \angle OFB = \angle BFA$, $\therefore \triangle OBF \sim \triangle BFA$. $\because \angle 1 = \angle 3$, $\angle OFB = \angle EFC$, $\therefore \triangle OBF \sim \triangle ECF$, $\therefore \frac{EF}{OF} = \frac{CF}{BF}$, $\therefore \frac{2}{3} = \frac{CF}{BF}$, 即 $3CF = 2BF$, $\therefore 3(CF + OF) = 3CF + 9 = 2BF + 9$, $\therefore 3OC = 2BF + 9$, $\therefore 3OA = 2BF + 9$ ①. $\because \triangle ABF \sim \triangle BOF$, $\therefore \frac{OF}{BF} = \frac{BF}{AF}$, $\therefore BF^2 = OF \cdot AF$, $\therefore BF^2 = 3(OA + 3)$ ②, 联立 ①②, 可得 $BF = 1 \pm \sqrt{19}$ (负值舍去), $\therefore DE = BE = 2 + 1 + \sqrt{19} = 3 + \sqrt{19}$.

数学思想专项

1. C 2. B

3. $\sqrt{5}$ 4. 6

5. 1 或 2 或 7 解析: 当 $t = 1$ s 时, $AP = 1$ cm, 则 $BP = 2$ cm, 如图 1.

$$\text{在 } \triangle AQD \text{ 和 } \triangle CPB \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AD = BC, \\ \angle D = \angle B, \\ DQ = BP, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AQD \cong \triangle CPB$ (SAS);

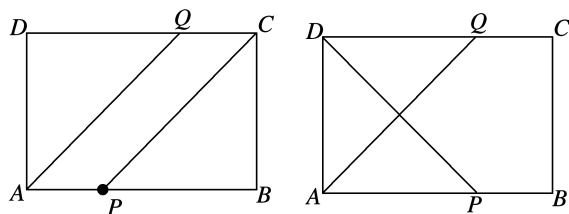


图1

图2

当 $t = 2$ s 时, $AP = 2$ cm, 如图 2,

$\therefore AP = DQ$.

$$\text{在 } \triangle AQD \text{ 和 } \triangle DPA \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AP = DQ, \\ \angle ADQ = \angle DAP, \\ AD = AD, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AQD \cong \triangle DPA$ (SAS);

当 $t = 7$ s 时, $AB + BC + CP = 7$ cm, 如图 3.

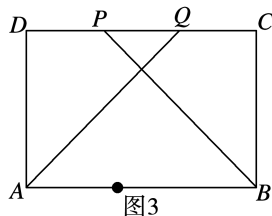


图3

$\therefore CP = 2$ cm, $\therefore DQ = CP$.

$$\text{在 } \triangle AQD \text{ 和 } \triangle BPC \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AD = BC, \\ \angle D = \angle C, \\ DQ = CP, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AQD \cong \triangle BPC$ (SAS).

6. $\frac{12}{5}$ 7. ②④

8. 解析: (1) 由题意得, $m = xy = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} =$

$$\frac{1}{2}, n = x^2 - y^2 = (x+y)(x-y) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right) \times$$

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

(2) 由 (1) 得, $\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b} = 4$, $\sqrt{ab} = 3$,

$$\therefore (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2 = (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 + 4\sqrt{ab} = 4^2 + 4 \times 3 =$$

28.

$$\therefore \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} > 0, \therefore \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} = 2\sqrt{7}.$$

9. 解析: 设正方形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 x cm, $\therefore AB = BC = CD = AD = x$ cm, $\therefore$ 长方形 $HDCF$ 的面积为 $6x$ cm². $\because HD = 6$ cm, $\therefore AH = AD - HD = (x - 6)$ cm, $\therefore$ 长方形 $AEGH$ 的面积为 $8(x - 6)$ cm². 由题意得, $8(x - 6) = 6x$, 解得 $x = 24$, $\therefore BE = 24 - 8 = 16$ cm, $EG = AH = 24 - 6 = 18$ (cm), $\therefore$ 长方形 $EBFG$ 的面积为 $16 \times 18 = 288$ (cm²).

10. 解析: (1) 四边形 $DHBG$ 是菱形. 理由如下:

$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD, FBED$ 是完全相同的矩形,
 $\therefore \angle A = \angle E = 90^\circ, AD = ED, AB = EB$. 在 $\triangle DAB$ 和 $\triangle DEB$ 中, $\begin{cases} AD = ED, \\ \angle A = \angle E, \\ AB = EB, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle DAB \cong \triangle DEB (SAS),$

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle EBD$. $\because AB \parallel CD, DF \parallel BE, \therefore$ 四边形 $DHBG$ 是平行四边形, $\angle HDB = \angle EBD, \therefore \angle HDB = \angle HBD, \therefore DH = BH, \therefore \square DHBG$ 是菱形.

(2) 由 (1) 设 $DH = BH = x$, 则 $AH = 8 - x$, 在 $Rt\triangle ADH$ 中, $AD^2 + AH^2 = DH^2$, 即 $4^2 + (8 - x)^2 = x^2$, 解得 $x = 5$, 即 $BH = 5, \therefore$ 菱形 $DHBG$ 的面积为 $HB \cdot AD = 5 \times 4 = 20$.

11. 解析: 设出发后 x s 时, $\triangle MCN$ 的面积为 2 cm², 则 $x < 3$, 根据题意得 $\frac{1}{2}(8 - 2x)(3 - x) = 2$, 解得 $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 5$ (舍去), 出发 2 s 时, $\triangle MCN$ 的面积为 2 cm².

12. 解析: (1) 证明: 由题意得 $AE = 2t, CD = 4t, \therefore DF \perp BC, \therefore \angle CFD = 90^\circ. \because \angle C = 30^\circ, \therefore DF = \frac{1}{2}CD = \frac{1}{2} \times 4t = 2t, \therefore AE = DF$.

(2) 四边形 $AEFD$ 能够成为菱形. 理由如下:

由 (1) 得 $AE = DF. \because \angle DFC = \angle B = 90^\circ, \therefore AE \parallel DF, \therefore$ 四边形 $AEFD$ 为平行四边形, 若 $\square AEFD$ 为菱形, 则 $AE = AD. \because AC = 60, CD = 4t, \therefore AD = 60 - 4t, \therefore 2t = 60 - 4t, \therefore t = 10, \therefore$ 当 $t = 10$ 时, 四边形 $AEFD$ 能够成为菱形.

13. 解析: (1) 四边形 $EGFH$ 是平行四边形. 理由如下: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AB = CD, AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle GAE = \angle HCF. \because G, H$ 分别是 AB, DC 的中点,

$$\therefore AG = BG = \frac{1}{2}AB, CH = DH = \frac{1}{2}CD, \therefore AG = CH.$$

在 $\triangle AEG$ 与 $\triangle CFH$ 中, $\begin{cases} AG = CH, \\ \angle GAE = \angle HCF, \\ AE = CF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle AEG \cong \triangle CFH (SAS), \therefore GE = HF$, 同理可得 $GF = HE, \therefore$ 四边形 $EGFH$ 是平行四边形.

(2) 连接 GH 交 AC 于点 $O. \because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore AB = CD, AB \parallel CD, \angle B = 90^\circ, OA = OC, \therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5, \therefore OA = OC = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{5}{2}.$
 $\because G, H$ 分别是 AB, DC 的中点, $\therefore BG = CH, \therefore$ 四边形 $BCHG$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore GH = BC = 4. \because$ 四边形 $EGFH$ 是矩形, $\therefore EF = GH = 4, OE = OF = \frac{1}{2}EF = 2$, 分两种情况:

① 点 E 在 OA 上, 点 F 在 OC 上时, 如图 1,

$$AE = OA - OE = \frac{5}{2} - 2 = \frac{1}{2};$$

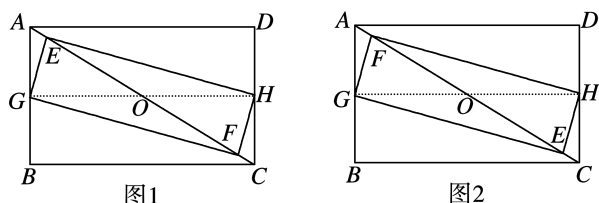


图1

② 点 E 在 OC 上, 点 F 在 OA 上时, 如图 2,

$$AE = OA + OE = \frac{5}{2} + 2 = \frac{9}{2}.$$

若四边形 $EGFH$ 为矩形, AE 的长度为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 或 $\frac{9}{2}$.

14. 解析: (1) $EF = BE + DF$. 证明: 如图 1, 延长 AB 使得 $BG = DF$, 连接 $CG. \because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形, $\therefore \angle BCD = 90^\circ = \angle D = \angle CBG, CD = CB, \therefore \triangle CDF \cong \triangle CBG (SAS), \therefore \angle DCF = \angle BCG, CF = CG. \because \angle ECF = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle BCE + \angle DCF = 45^\circ. \therefore \angle ECG = \angle BCG + \angle BCE = 45^\circ = \angle ECF. \because CF = CG, CE = CE, \therefore \triangle CFE \cong \triangle CGE (SAS), \therefore GE = EF. \therefore GE = GB + BE = BE + DF, \therefore EF = BE + DF.$

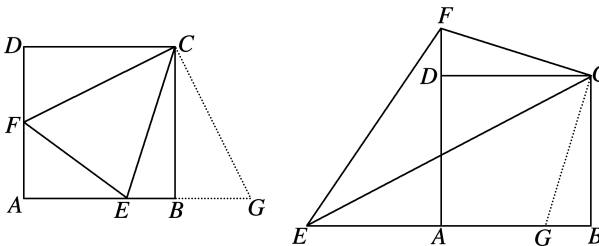


图 1

图 2

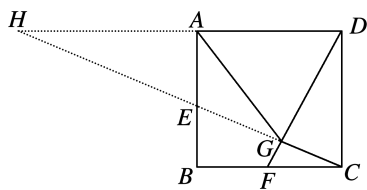
(2) $EF = BE - DF$. 证明: 如图 2, 把 $\triangle CDF$ 绕点 C 逆时针旋转 90° 后, 得到 $\triangle CBG$. 由旋转可得 $BG = DF$, $CF = CG$, $\angle BCG = \angle DCF$, 点 A, G, B 在同一直线上. $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形, $\therefore \angle BCD = 90^\circ$. $\because \angle ECF = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DCE + \angle DCF = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DCE + \angle BCG = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ECG = \angle BCD - (\angle DCE + \angle BCG) = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ECF = \angle ECG$. $\because CF = CG$, $CE = CE$, $\therefore \triangle CEF \cong \triangle CEG$ (SAS), $\therefore EF = EG$. $\because EG = BE - BG = BE - DF$, $\therefore EF = BE - DF$.

综合训练

综合训练(一)

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. A
9. A 10. A

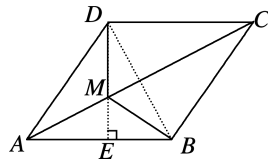
11. C 解析: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AB = BC = CD = AD$, $\angle B = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$, $\because E, F$ 分别是 AB, BC 的中点, $\therefore BE = \frac{1}{2}AB$, $CF = \frac{1}{2}BC$, $\therefore BE = CF$, $\therefore \triangle CBE \cong \triangle DCF$ (SAS), $\therefore \angle ECB = \angle CDF$, $CE = DF$, 故 ① 正确; $\because \angle BCE + \angle ECD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ECD + \angle CDF = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CGD = 90^\circ$, $\therefore CE \perp DF$, 故 ② 正确; $\because CF = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2}CD$, $\therefore \angle CDF \neq 30^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ADG \neq 60^\circ$, 由下图证得 $AD = AG$, $\therefore \triangle ADG$ 不是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle EAG \neq 30^\circ$, 故 ③ 错误; $\because CE \perp DF$, $\therefore \angle EGD = 90^\circ$, 延长 CE 交 DA 的延长线于 H , 如图,



$\because$ 点 E 是 AB 的中点, $\therefore AE = BE$, $\therefore \angle AHE = \angle BCE$, $\angle AEH = \angle CEB$, $AE = BE$, $\therefore \triangle AEH \cong \triangle BEC$ (AAS), $\therefore BC = AH = AD$, $\therefore AG$ 是斜边的中线, $\therefore AG = \frac{1}{2}DH = AD$, $\therefore \angle ADG = \angle AGD$, $\because \angle AGE + \angle AGD = 90^\circ$, $\angle CDF + \angle ADG = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle AGE = \angle CDF$, 故 ④ 正确.

12. D 解析: 如图, 过点 D 作 $DE \perp AB$ 于点 E , 连接 BD , $\because$ 菱形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle ABC = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DAB = 60^\circ$, $AD = AB = DC = BC$, $\therefore \triangle ADB$ 是等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle MAE = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AM = 2ME$, $\because MD = MB$, $\therefore MA + MB + MD = 2ME + 2DM = 2DE$. 根据垂线段最短, 此时 DE 最短, 即 $MA + MB + MD$ 最小. $\because$ 菱形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 6, $\therefore DE = \sqrt{AD^2 - AE^2} = \sqrt{6^2 - 3^2} = 3\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore 2DE = 6\sqrt{3}$. $\therefore MA + MB + MD$ 的最小值是 $6\sqrt{3}$.



$$13. k > -\frac{1}{4} \text{ 且 } k \neq 0 \quad 14. 2 \quad 15. (2, -6) \quad 16. \frac{5}{2}$$

$$17. \sqrt{2} \quad 18. \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{4}$$

$$19. \text{解析: (1)} \sqrt{0.5} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} \times \sqrt{27} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} - 2\sqrt{18} =$$

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

$$(2) (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4}) \times \sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{6} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}) \times \sqrt{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \times \sqrt{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$20. \text{解析: (1)} 2x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0, 2(x^2 - 3x + \frac{9}{4}) - \frac{9}{2} + 3 = 0, 2(x - \frac{3}{2})^2 = \frac{3}{2}, (x - \frac{3}{2})^2 = \frac{3}{4}, x - \frac{3}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 3}{2}, x_2 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$(2) (x - 3)^2 + (x - 6)^2 = 9, \text{整理得 } x^2 - 9x + 18 = 0, (x - 3)(x - 6) = 0, \text{解得 } x_1 = 3, x_2 = 6.$$

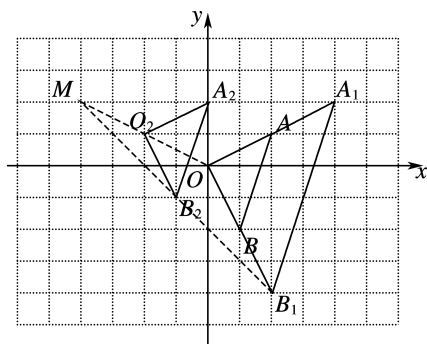
21. 解析: 设点 E, F 的运动时间为 t 秒, 由题意得: $DE = 4t$ cm, $CF = 2t$ cm, 则 $DF = (20 - 2t)$ cm.

$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $AB = 20$ cm, $BC = 40$ cm, $\therefore CD = AB$, $AD = BC$, $\angle B = \angle D = 90^\circ$.

当 $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle BAC$ 时, $\frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{DF}{BC}$, 即 $\frac{4t}{20} = \frac{20 - 2t}{40}$, 解得 $t = 2$; 当 $\triangle DFE \sim \triangle BAC$ 时, $\frac{DF}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BC}$, 即 $\frac{20 - 2t}{20} = \frac{4t}{40}$, 解得 $t = 5$.

$\therefore$ 它们同时出发 2 秒或 5 秒时, 以 D, E, F 为顶点的三角形与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似.

22. 解析: (1) 如图所示, $A_1(4, 2), B_1(2, -4)$.



(2) 如图所示, $A_2(0, 2), B_2(-1, -1)$.

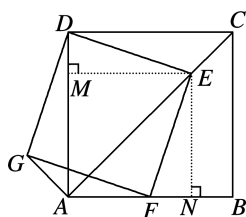
(3) $\triangle OA_1B_1$ 与 $\triangle OA_2B_2$ 是以点 $M(-4, 2)$ 为位似中心的位似图形.

23. 解析: (1) 根据题意得 $\Delta = 4m^2 - 4(m^2 + m) \geq 0$, 解得 $m \leq 0$.

(2) 根据题意得 $x_1 + x_2 = 2m, x_1x_2 = m^2 + m$,
 $\because x_1 + x_2 + x_1x_2 = 4, \therefore 2m + m^2 + m = 4$, 整理得
 $m^2 + 3m - 4 = 0$, 解得 $m_1 = -4, m_2 = 1, \therefore m \leq 0, \therefore m$
 的值为 -4 .

24. 解析: 设该 T 恤衫每件的销售价应定为 x 元, 则每件的销售利润为 $(x - 40)$ 元, 则每周的销售量为 $500 - 10(x - 50) = (1000 - 10x)$ 件, 由题意得 $(x - 40)(1000 - 10x) = 8000$, 解得 $x_1 = 60, x_2 = 80$. 当 $x = 60$ 时, $1000 - 10x = 400 > 300$, 符合题意; 当 $x = 80$ 时, $1000 - 10x = 200 < 300$, 不符合题意. 该 T 恤衫每件的销售价应定为 60 元.

25. 解析: (1) 证明: 如图, 作 $EM \perp AD$ 于点 M , $EN \perp AB$ 于点 N .

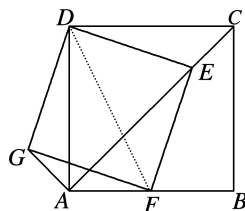


$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle EAD = \angle EAB$. $\because EM \perp AD$ 于点 $M, EN \perp AB$ 于点 N , $\therefore EM = EN$. $\because \angle EMA = \angle ENA = \angle DAB = 90^\circ$, $\therefore$ 四边形 $ANEM$ 是矩形. $\because EF \perp DE, \therefore \angle MEN = \angle DEF = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DEM = \angle FEN$. $\because \angle EMD = \angle ENF = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle EMD \cong \triangle ENF$ (ASA), $\therefore ED = EF$. $\because$ 四边形 $DEFG$ 是矩形, $\therefore$ 四边形 $DEFG$ 是正方形.

(2) $\because$ 四边形 $DEFG$ 是正方形, 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore DG = DE, DC = DA = AB = 3\sqrt{2}, \angle GDE =$

$\angle ADC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ADG = \angle CDE, \therefore \triangle ADG \cong \triangle CDE$ (SAS), $\therefore AG = CE, \therefore AE + AG = AE + EC = AC = \sqrt{2}AD = 6$.

(3) 连接 DF ,



$\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore AB = AD = 3\sqrt{2}$,

$AB \parallel CD, \therefore F$ 是 AB 的中点, $\therefore AF = FB = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore DF =$

$\sqrt{AD^2 + AF^2} = \sqrt{(3\sqrt{2})^2 + (\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}, \therefore$ 正方形

$DEFG$ 的面积 $= \frac{1}{2}DF^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times (\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2})^2 = \frac{45}{4}$.

综合训练(二)

1. D 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. B
 8. C 9. D 10. B 11. A 12. D

13. $8\sqrt{3} - 12$ 14. $5\sqrt{5} - 5$ 15. $1 - 3\sqrt{2}$

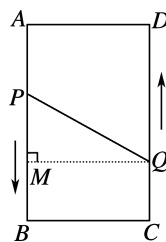
16. $140 + 80\sqrt{3}$ 17. 3 18. ①②③④

19. 解析: (1) $\because x = 2 - \sqrt{3}, y = 2 + \sqrt{3}, \therefore xy = (2 - \sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{3}) = 4 - 3 = 1, y - x = 2 + \sqrt{3} - (2 - \sqrt{3}) = 2 + \sqrt{3} - 2 + \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}, \therefore xy^2 - x^2y = xy(y - x) = 1 \times 2\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$.

(2) 由原方程, 得 $(x - 2)(x - 3 - 1) = 0, \therefore x - 2 = 0$ 或 $x - 4 = 0$, 解得 $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 4$.

20. 解析: (1) 当运动时间为 t 秒时, $PB = (16 - 3t)$ cm, $CQ = 2t$ cm. 依题意, 得 $\frac{1}{2} \times (16 - 3t + 2t) \times 6 = 33$, 解得 $t = 5$. $\therefore P, Q$ 两点从出发开始到 5 秒时, 四边形 $PBCQ$ 的面积为 33 cm^2 .

(2) 过点 Q 作 $QM \perp AB$ 于点 M , 如图所示.



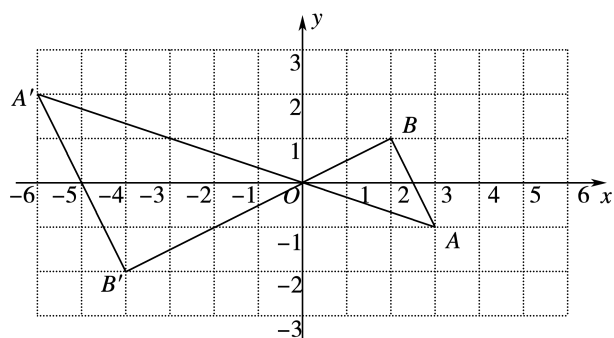
$\because PM = PB - CQ = |16 - 5t| \text{ cm}, QM = 6 \text{ cm}, \therefore PQ^2 = PM^2 + QM^2$, 即 $10^2 = (16 - 5t)^2 + 6^2$, 解得

$t_1 = \frac{8}{5}, t_2 = \frac{24}{5}$ (不合题意, 舍去). P, Q 两点出发 $\frac{8}{5}$ 秒时, 点 P 和点 Q 的距离第一次是 10 cm.

21. 解析: (1) $\because$ 四边形 $BFED$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore DE \parallel BF, \therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore AB = 8, \therefore AD = 2$.

(2) $\because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = (\frac{DE}{BC})^2 = (\frac{1}{4})^2 = \frac{1}{16}, \therefore \triangle ADE$ 的面积为 1, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的面积是 16. $\because$ 四边形 $BFED$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore EF \parallel AB, \therefore \triangle EFC \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle EFC}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = (\frac{3}{4})^2 = \frac{9}{16}, \therefore \triangle EFC$ 的面积 = 9, $\therefore$ 平行四边形 $BFED$ 的面积 = $16 - 9 - 1 = 6$.

22. 解析: (1) 如图所示, $\triangle OA'B'$ 即为所求, 点 A 的对应点 A' 的坐标为 $(-6, 2)$.



(2) $\triangle OA'B'$ 的面积为 $4 \times 6 - \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 = 10$.

23. 解析: (1) 证明: $\because DE \parallel AC, CE \parallel BD, \therefore$ 四边形 $DOCE$ 是平行四边形. $\because$ 在菱形 $ABCD$ 中, $AC \perp BD, \therefore \angle DOC = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $DOCE$ 是矩形.

(2) $\because EF = 2$, 四边形 $DOCE$ 是矩形, $\therefore OE = CD = 2EF = 4. \because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是菱形, $\therefore AB = CD = AD = BC = 4. \because \angle ABC = 120^\circ, AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle BAD = 180^\circ - \angle ABC = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ. \because AB = AD, \therefore \triangle ABD$ 是等边三角形. $\because AC \perp BD, \therefore \angle BAO = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAD = 30^\circ, \therefore OB = \frac{1}{2} AB = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$, 由勾股定理得 $OA = \sqrt{AB^2 - OB^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{3}, \therefore AC = 2OA = 4\sqrt{3}$.

$BD = 2OD = 4, \therefore$ 菱形 $ABCD$ 的面积 = $\frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BD = \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{3} \times 4 = 8\sqrt{3}$.

24. 解析: (1) 设 A 系列产品的单价是 x 元/件, 则 B 系列产品的单价是 $(x+5)$ 元/件, 根据题意得: $\frac{100}{x} = \frac{150}{x+5}$, 解得 $x = 10$, 经检验, $x = 10$ 是所列方程的解, 且符合题意. $x+5 = 10+5 = 15$ (元). $\therefore A$ 系列产品的单价是 10 元/件, B 系列产品的单价是 15 元/件.

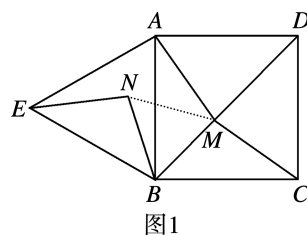
(2) 设 B 系列产品的实际售价应定为 y 元/件, 则每天可以卖 $50 + 10 \times (15 - y) = (200 - 10y)$ 件, 根据题意得 $y(200 - 10y) = 960$, 整理得 $y^2 - 20y + 96 = 0$, 解得 $y_1 = 8, y_2 = 12$.

又 $\because$ 要尽可能让顾客得到实惠,

$\therefore y = 8$. B 系列产品的实际售价应定为 8 元/件.

25. 解析: (1) $\triangle BMN$ 是等边三角形. 理由如下:

如图 1, $\because BM$ 绕点 B 逆时针旋转 60° 得到 BN , $\therefore BM = BN, \angle MBN = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle BMN$ 是等边三角形.



(2) 证明: $\because \triangle ABE$ 和 $\triangle BMN$ 都是等边三角形, $\therefore AB = EB, BM = BN, \angle ABE = \angle MBN = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle ABE - \angle ABN = \angle MBN - \angle ABN$, 即 $\angle ABM = \angle EBN$. 在 $\triangle AMB$ 和 $\triangle ENB$ 中, $\begin{cases} AB = EB, \\ \angle ABM = \angle EBN, \\ BM = BN, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle AMB \cong \triangle ENB$ (SAS). $\therefore \triangle AMB \cong \triangle ENB$ (SAS).

(3) ①由两点之间线段最短可知 A, M, C 三点共线时, $AM + CM$ 的值最小. 证明: $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore$ 当点 M 为 BD 的中点时, $AM + CM$ 的值最小.

②当点 M 在 CE 与 BD 的交点时, $AM + BM + CM$ 的值最小. 证明: 如图 2, $\because \triangle AMB \cong \triangle ENB, \therefore AM = EN. \because \triangle BMN$ 是等边三角形, $\therefore BM = MN, \therefore AM + BM + CM = EN + MN + CM$. 由两点之间线段最短可知, 点 E, N, M, C 在同一直线上时, $EN + MN + CM$ 最小, 故点 M 在 CE 与 BD 的交点时,

$AM+BM+CM$ 的值最小.

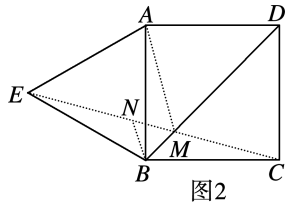


图2

衔接训练

第一章 反比例函数

1 反比例函数

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B

6. $\frac{27\ 000}{v}$ 7. $y = \frac{6}{x}$

8. 解析: (1) $y = \frac{x}{15}$, 不是反比例函数;

(2) $y = \frac{3}{x-1}$, 不是反比例函数;

(3) $y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{x}$, 是反比例函数, 比例系数 k 是 $-\sqrt{3}$;

(4) $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{x}$, 是反比例函数, 比例系数 k 是 $\sqrt{2}+1$.

2 反比例函数的图象与性质

1. C 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. D

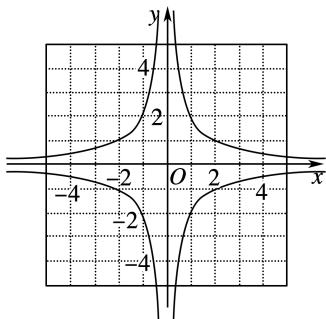
9. B

10. $\frac{12}{7}$

11. 解析: (1) 分别将 x 的值代入反比例函数 $y = \frac{2}{x}$ 和 $y = -\frac{2}{x}$ 的解析式可得下表:

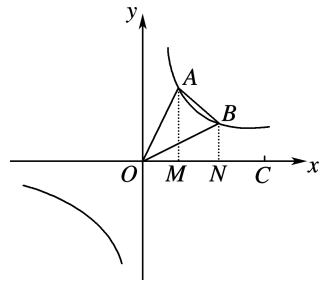
x	...	-3	-2	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	3	...
$y = \frac{2}{x}$	...	$-\frac{2}{3}$	-1	-2	-4	4	2	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	...
$y = -\frac{2}{x}$	...	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	2	4	-4	-2	-1	$-\frac{2}{3}$	...

(2) 用光滑曲线顺次连接各点可得出图象如下所示:



12. 解析: (1) 把 $A(3, 6)$ 代入 $y = \frac{m}{x}$, 解得 $m = 18$, 即 $y = \frac{18}{x}$, 把 $B(6, a)$ 代入得 $a = \frac{18}{6} = 3$.

(2) 如图, 过点 A 作 $AM \perp x$ 轴于点 M , 过点 B 作 $BN \perp x$ 轴于点 N . $\because A(3, 6), B(6, 3), \therefore AM = 6, OM = 3, ON = 6, BN = 3, \therefore S_{\triangle AOB} = S_{\triangle AMO} + S_{\text{梯形} AMNB} - S_{\triangle BNO} = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 6 + \frac{1}{2} \times (6+3) \times (6-3) - \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 3 = \frac{27}{2}$.



(3) 设点 P 的坐标是 $(c, \frac{18}{c})$. $\because C(9, 0), \triangle POC$ 的面积等于 $\triangle AOB$ 的面积的 3 倍, $S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{27}{2}, \therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times |\frac{18}{c}| = 3 \times \frac{27}{2}$, 解得 $c = \pm 2$, 即点 P 的坐标是 $(2, 9)$ 或 $(-2, -9)$.

3 反比例函数的应用

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. A

5. 4 6. $\frac{15}{2}$

7. 解析: (1) 设波长 λ 关于频率 f 的函数解析式为 $\lambda = \frac{k}{f} (k \neq 0)$, 把点 $(10, 30)$ 代入上式中得 $\frac{k}{10} = 30$, 解得 $k = 300, \therefore \lambda = \frac{300}{f}$.

(2) 当 $f = 75$ MHz 时, $\lambda = \frac{300}{75} = 4$, 当 $f = 75$ MHz 时, 此电磁波的波长 λ 为 4 m.

8. 解析: (1) 设正比例函数关系式为 $y = mx$, 设反比例函数关系式为 $y = \frac{k}{x}$, 由图象可知, 点 $(4, 8)$ 在函数图象上, $\therefore 8 = 4m, 8 = \frac{k}{4}, \therefore m = 2, k = 32, \therefore$ 正比例函数关系式是 $y = 2x$, 反比例函数关系式是 $y = \frac{32}{x}$.

(2) 当 $y = 1.6$ 时, $x = \frac{32}{1.6} = 20$. 则从消毒开始,

至少需要经过 20 分钟后,学生才能回到教室.

第二章 直角三角形的边角关系

1 锐角三角函数

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. D

9. $2\sqrt{7}$ 10. $3\sqrt{3}$

11. 解析:(1)在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C=90^\circ$, $AC=2$, $AB=3$, $\therefore BC=\sqrt{AB^2-AC^2}=\sqrt{3^2-2^2}=\sqrt{5}$.

(2)在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C=90^\circ$, $AB=3$, $BC=\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore \sin A=\frac{BC}{AB}=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$.

2 $30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ$ 角的三角函数值

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. C

9. C

10. $>$ 11. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 12. 45°

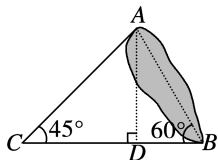
13. 解析:(1)原式 $=4\times\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}-2\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}$

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

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

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

14. 解析:如图,过点 A 作 $AD\perp CB$,垂足为点 D.



设 $CD=x$ m, $\because BC=200$ m, $\therefore BD=BC-CD=(200-x)$ m, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACD$ 中, $\angle C=45^\circ$, $\therefore AD=CD\cdot\tan 45^\circ=x$ (m). 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABD$ 中, $\angle B=60^\circ$, $\therefore AD=BD\cdot\tan 60^\circ=\sqrt{3}(200-x)$ m, $AB=\frac{BD}{\cos 60^\circ}=\frac{200-x}{\frac{1}{2}}=(400-2x)$ m, $BD=AD\cdot\cot 60^\circ=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x$.

又 $\because x+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x=200$, 解得 $x=300-100\sqrt{3}$, $\therefore AB=400-2x=(200\sqrt{3}-200)$ m, $\therefore AB$ 的长为 $(200\sqrt{3}-200)$ m.

• 20 •

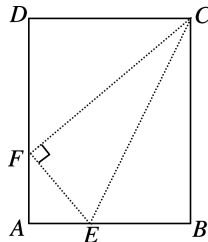
3 用计算器求锐角的三角函数值

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. B

9. B

10. 1.44 11. 7 589

12. 解析:如图,设 $AB=4\lambda$, 则 $BC=5\lambda$.



$\because$ 四边形 ABCD 为矩形, $\therefore DC=AB=4\lambda$, $\angle D=90^\circ$. 由题意得 $CF=CB=5\lambda$, 由勾股定理得 $DF^2=CF^2-CD^2$, 解得 $DF=3\lambda$, $\therefore \tan\angle DCF=\frac{DF}{DC}=\frac{3\lambda}{4\lambda}=\frac{3}{4}$, $\therefore \angle DCF\approx 37^\circ$.

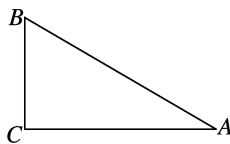
4 解直角三角形

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. D 8. B

9. B

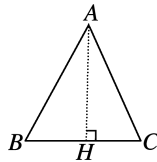
10. $\frac{12}{13}$ 11. 7

12. 解析:(1)如图,



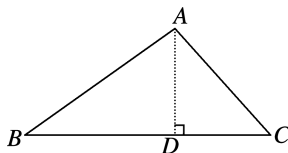
$\because \angle C=90^\circ$, $\angle A=30^\circ$, $\therefore \cos A=\cos 30^\circ=\frac{AC}{AB}=\frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}}$, $\therefore AC=3$, $\therefore AB=2\sqrt{3}$.

(2)如图,过点 A 作 $AH\perp BC$ 于点 H.



$\because AB=AC$, $\therefore CH=\frac{1}{2}BC=3$, $\therefore AH=\sqrt{AC^2-CH^2}=6\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore \sin C=\frac{AH}{AC}=\frac{6\sqrt{2}}{9}=\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$.

13. 解析:如图,作 $AD\perp BC$ 于点 D,

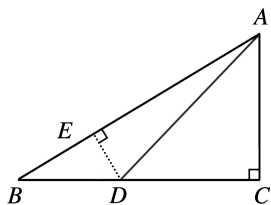


设 $AD=x$, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABD$ 中, $\angle B=30^\circ$, $\therefore BD=\sqrt{3}AD=\sqrt{3}x$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADC$ 中, $\angle C=45^\circ$, $\therefore CD=AD=x$, 而 $BD+CD=BC$, $\therefore \sqrt{3}x+x=2\sqrt{3}+2$, 解得 $x=2$, 即 $AD=2$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的面积为 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times (2\sqrt{3}+2)=2\sqrt{3}+2$.

14. 解析: (1) $\because BE \perp AD, CF \perp AD, \therefore \angle AEB = \angle DFC = 90^\circ$. $\because \sin A = \frac{BE}{AB}$, $\therefore BE = AB \cdot \sin A = 2\sqrt{2} \times \sin 45^\circ = 2\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2$. $\because BC \parallel AD, BE \perp AD, CF \perp AD, \therefore$ 四边形 $BCFE$ 是矩形, $\therefore CF = BE = 2, \angle BCF = 90^\circ$. $\therefore \tan \angle DCF = \frac{DF}{CF} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore \angle DCF = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle BCD = 90^\circ + 60^\circ = 150^\circ$.

(2) $\because \cos A = \frac{AE}{AB}, \therefore AE = AB \cdot \cos A = 2\sqrt{2} \times \cos 45^\circ = 2\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2$. $\because EF = BC = 1, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 的面积为 $\frac{1}{2}(BC+AD) \cdot BE = \frac{1}{2} \times (1+2+1+2\sqrt{3}) \times 2 = 4+2\sqrt{3}$.

15. 解析: (1) 如图, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\because \tan B = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore$ 设 $AC=3x, BC=4x$. $\because BD=2, \therefore DC=BC-BD=4x-2$. $\because \angle ADC=45^\circ, \therefore AC=DC$, 即 $4x-2=3x$, 解得 $x=2$, 则 $AC=6, BC=8, \therefore AB=\sqrt{AC^2+BC^2}=10$.



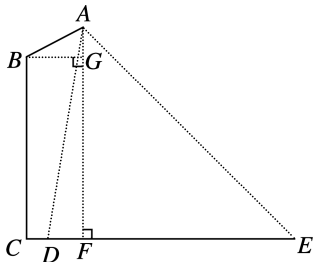
(2) 如图, 作 $DE \perp AB$ 于点 E .

由 $\tan B = \frac{DE}{BE} = \frac{3}{4}$, 可设 $DE=3a$, 则 $BE=4a$, $\because DE^2+BE^2=BD^2$, 且 $BD=2, \therefore (3a)^2+(4a)^2=2^2$, 解得 $a=\frac{2}{5}$ (负值舍去), $\therefore DE=3a=\frac{6}{5}, \therefore AD=\sqrt{AC^2+DC^2}=6\sqrt{2}, \therefore \sin \angle BAD = \frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$.

5 三角函数的应用

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

8. 解析: 如图, 过点 A 作 $AF \perp CE$, 交 CE 于点 F .



设 AF 的长度为 x m. $\because \angle AED=45^\circ, \therefore \triangle AEF$ 是等腰直角三角形, $\therefore EF=AF=x$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADF$ 中, $\because \tan \angle ADF = \frac{AF}{DF}, \therefore DF = \frac{AF}{\tan \angle ADF} = \frac{x}{\tan 80.5^\circ} = \frac{x}{6}$. $\because DE=18.9, \therefore \frac{x}{6}+x=18.9$, 解得 $x=16.2$. 过点

B 作 $BG \perp AF$, 交 AF 于点 G , 则 $BC=GF=15, \angle CBG=90^\circ, \therefore AG=AF-GF=16.2-15=1.2$. $\because \angle ABC=120^\circ, \therefore \angle ABG = \angle ABC - \angle CBG = 120^\circ - 90^\circ = 30^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABG$ 中, $\because \sin \angle ABG = \frac{AG}{AB}, \therefore AB =$

$\frac{AG}{\sin \angle ABG} = \frac{1.2}{\sin 30^\circ} = 2.4$, 即灯杆 AB 的长度为 2.4 m.

9. 解析: (1) 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BOP$ 中, $\angle BOP=90^\circ, \therefore \angle BPO=45^\circ, OP=100, \therefore OB=OP=100$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle AOP$ 中, $\angle AOP=90^\circ, \therefore \angle APO=60^\circ, \therefore AO=OP \cdot \tan \angle APO, \therefore AO=100\sqrt{3}, AB=100(\sqrt{3}-1)$, 即 A, B 之间的路程为 $100(\sqrt{3}-1)$ 米.

(2) $\because$ 此车的速度为 $\frac{100(\sqrt{3}-1)}{4} = 25(\sqrt{3}-1) \approx$

$25 \times 0.73 = 18.25$ 米/秒, 54 千米/小时 $= \frac{54\ 000}{3\ 600} \approx$

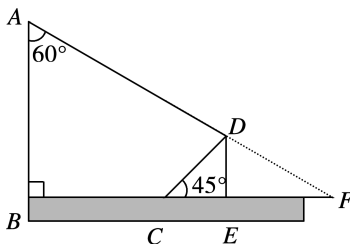
15 米/秒, 15 米/秒 < 18.25 米/秒, $\therefore$ 此车超过了永丰路每小时 54 千米的限制速度.

6 利用三角函数测高

1. B 2. B

3. 8.5 4. 2.9

5. 解析: 如图, 延长 AD 交 BE 的延长线于点 F ,



则 $\angle F = 30^\circ$, $\because \angle DCE = 45^\circ, DE \perp CF, CD = 2\sqrt{2}$ 米, $\therefore CE = DE = 2$ 米. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle DEF$ 中, $EF = \frac{DE}{\tan 30^\circ} = 2\sqrt{3}$ 米, $\therefore BF = BC + CE + EF = (10 + 2\sqrt{3})$ 米, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABF$ 中, $AB = BF \times \tan 30^\circ = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3} + 2 \approx 7.77$ 米.

预习自测

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. A
9. D 10. D 11. C 12. D

13. $5 - \sqrt{2}$ 14. $\frac{5}{12}$ 15. $y = \frac{100}{x}$

16. 等腰三角形 17. $2\sqrt{2}$ km 18. $\frac{3}{5}$

19. 解析: (1) 原式 $= 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sqrt{3} \times 1 =$

$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{2}.$

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

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

20. 解析: (1) 设 $y_1 = \frac{k_1}{x-1}, y_2 = k_2x (k_2 \neq 0),$

$\therefore y = \frac{k_1}{x-1} + k_2x.$ 把 $x=2, y_1=4$ 和 $x=2, y=2$ 分

别代入, 得 $\begin{cases} k_1=4, \\ k_1+2k_2=2, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} k_1=4, \\ k_2=-1, \end{cases} \therefore y$ 关于 x

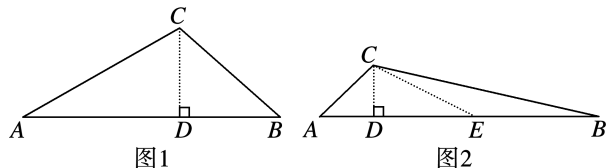
的函数解析式为 $y = \frac{4}{x-1} - x.$

(2) 当 $x=3$ 时, $y = \frac{4}{3-1} - 3 = -1.$

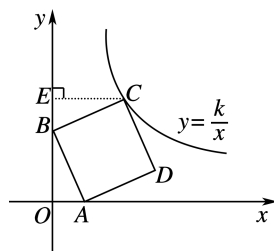
21. 解析: (1) 如图 1, 过点 C 点作 $CD \perp AB$ 于点 D . 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACD$ 中, $AC=4, \angle A=30^\circ, \therefore CD = \frac{1}{2}AC = 2, AD = \sqrt{3}CD = 2\sqrt{3}.$ 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BCD$ 中, $\angle B = 45^\circ, \therefore BD = CD = 2, \therefore AB = AD + BD = 2\sqrt{3} + 2.$

(2) 如图 2, 过点 C 作 $CD \perp AB$ 于点 D , 在 BD 上取点 E , 使 $CE = BE, \therefore \angle BCE = \angle B = 15^\circ, \therefore \angle CED = \angle BCE + \angle B = 30^\circ.$ 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACD$ 中, $\angle A = 45^\circ, AC = 1, \therefore AD = CD = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$ 在

$\text{Rt}\triangle CDE$ 中, $\angle CED = 30^\circ, \therefore DE = \sqrt{3}CD = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, CE = 2CD = \sqrt{2}, \therefore BE = CE = \sqrt{2}, \therefore AB = AD + DE + BE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} + \sqrt{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{2}.$



22. 解析: 如图, 过点 C 作 $CE \perp y$ 轴于点 E .



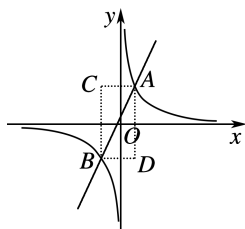
$\because$ 点 $B(0, 4), A(2, 0), \therefore OB = 4, OA = 2.$
 $\because$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形, $\therefore \angle CBA = 90^\circ, BC = AB, \therefore \angle CBE + \angle ABO = 90^\circ. \because \angle BAO + \angle ABO = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CBE = \angle BAO. \because \angle CEB = \angle BOA = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle BEC \cong \triangle AOB, \therefore OA = BE = 2, OB = CE = 4, \therefore OE = OB + BE = 6, \therefore C(4, 6). \because$ 反比例函数 $y = \frac{k}{x} (k \neq 0)$ 的图象经过点 $C, \therefore$ 将 $C(4, 6)$ 代入反比例函数解析式 $y = \frac{k}{x},$ 得 $k = 24.$

23. 解析: 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BCF$ 中, $\angle FBC = \angle BFC = 45^\circ, \therefore CF = BC = 10.$ 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACF$ 中, $\tan \angle CAF = \frac{CF}{AC},$ 即 $\frac{10}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$ 解得 $AC = 10\sqrt{3}, \therefore AB = AC - BC = 10(\sqrt{3} - 1).$ 即 A, B 之间的距离为 $10(\sqrt{3} - 1)$ 海里.

24. 解析: (1) $\because$ 点 A 的横坐标是 2, $\therefore$ 将 $x=2$ 代入 $y_2 = k_2(x-2) + 5 = 5, \therefore A(2, 5), \therefore$ 将 $A(2, 5)$ 代入 $y_1 = \frac{k_1}{x}$ 得, $k_1 = 10, \therefore y_1 = \frac{10}{x}.$ $\because$ 点 B 的纵坐标是 $-4, \therefore$ 将 $y = -4$ 代入 $y_1 = \frac{10}{x}$ 得, $x = -\frac{5}{2}, \therefore B(-\frac{5}{2}, -4).$ 将 $B(-\frac{5}{2}, -4)$ 代入 $y_2 = k_2(x-2) + 5$ 得, $-4 = k_2(-\frac{5}{2} - 2) + 5,$ 解得 $k_2 = 2, \therefore y_2 = 2(x-2) + 5 = 2x + 1.$ 综上所述, k_1 的值是 10, k_2 的值

是 2.

(2) 如图所示,



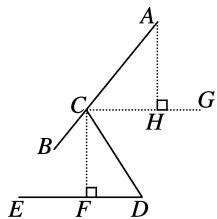
由题意可得, $C(-\frac{5}{2}, 5), D(2, -4)$, $\therefore$ 设 CD 所

在直线的表达式为 $y = kx + b$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -\frac{5}{2}k + b = 5, \\ 2k + b = -4, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k = -2, \\ b = 0, \end{cases} \therefore y = -2x,$$

$\therefore$ 当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = 0$, $\therefore$ 直线 CD 经过原点.

25. 解析: (1) 过点 C 作 $CG \parallel DE$, 过点 A 作 $AH \perp CG$ 于点 H , 过点 C 作 $CF \perp DE$ 于点 F , 则点 A 到直线 DE 的距离为 $AH + CF$.

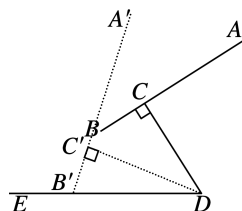


在 $\text{Rt}\triangle CDF$ 中, $\therefore \sin \angle CDE = \frac{CF}{CD}$, $\therefore CF = CD \cdot$

$\sin 60^\circ = 70 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 35\sqrt{3} \approx 59.5 \text{ (mm)}$. $\therefore \angle DCB = 70^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACD = 180^\circ - \angle DCB = 110^\circ$, $\therefore CG \parallel DE$, $\therefore \angle GCD = \angle CDE = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \angle ACH = \angle ACD - \angle DCG = 50^\circ$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACH$ 中, $\therefore \sin \angle ACH = \frac{AH}{AC}$, $\therefore AH = AC \cdot \sin \angle ACH = (115 - 35) \times \sin 50^\circ \approx 80 \times 0.8 = 64 \text{ (mm)}$.

$\therefore$ 点 A 到直线 DE 的距离为 $AH + CF = 59.5 + 64 = 123.5 \approx 124 \text{ (mm)}$.

(2) 如图所示, 虚线部分为旋转后的位置, B 的对应点为 B' , C 的对应点为 C' ,



则 $B'C' = BC = 35 \text{ mm}$, $DC' = DC = 70 \text{ mm}$. 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle B'C'D$ 中, $\therefore \tan \angle B'DC' = \frac{B'C'}{DC'} = \frac{35}{70} = 0.5$, $\tan 26.6^\circ \approx 0.5$, $\therefore \angle B'DC' = 26.6^\circ$, $\therefore CD$ 旋转的角度为 $\angle CDC' = \angle CDE - \angle B'DC' = 60^\circ - 26.6^\circ = 33.4^\circ$.