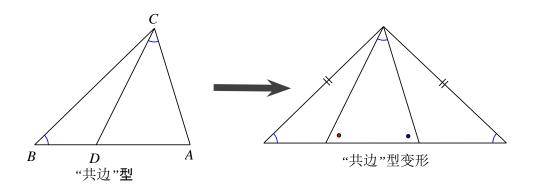
# 第五讲 相似之共边与旋转

# 模块一

# 共边型

共边型:



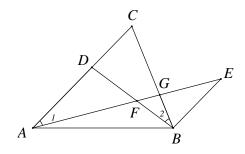
角:  $\angle DAC = \angle CAB$ ,  $\angle ACD = \angle B$ ,  $\angle ADC = \angle ACB$ .

形: △ACD ∽△ABC

# 例题精讲

### 【例题1】

如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,点D在边AC上,AE分别交BD、BC于F、G , $\angle 1=\angle 2$  , $\frac{AF}{EF}=\frac{DF}{BF}$  . 求证:  $BF^2=FG\cdot EF$  .



【分析】  $\therefore \frac{AF}{EF} = \frac{DF}{BF}$ ,  $\therefore AD//BE$ ,  $\therefore \angle E = \angle 1 = \angle 2$ 

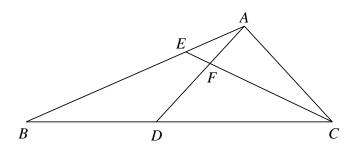
 $\therefore \triangle FBG \circ \triangle FEB$  (共边型),  $\therefore BF^2 = FG \cdot EF$ 

### 【例题2】

已知:如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,点D、E分别在边BC、AB上,BD=AD=AC,AD与CE相交于点F, $AE^2=EF\cdot EC$ .

(1)求证:  $\angle ADC = \angle DCE + \angle EAF$ ;

(2)求证:  $AF \cdot AD = AB \cdot EF$ .



【分析】 (1)证  $\triangle EAF \circ \triangle ECA$ ,  $\angle ADC = \angle ACD = \angle DCE + \angle ACE = \angle DCE + \angle EAF$ ;

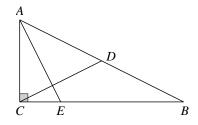
(2) 证 
$$\triangle FAE \hookrightarrow \triangle ABC$$
 , 得  $\frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{EF}{AC} = \frac{EF}{AD}$ 

### 【例题3】

 $Rt\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$  , AE 垂直于 AB 边上的中线 CD ,交 BC 于点 E .

(1) 求证:  $AC^2 = BC \cdot CE$ ;

(2) 若CD = 3, AE = 4, 求边AC、BC的长.



【分析】 (1)  $\angle CAE = \angle DCB = \angle B$ ,  $Rt \triangle ACB = Rt \triangle ECA$ 有公共角 $\angle ACE$ ,

$$\therefore \triangle ACB \hookrightarrow \triangle ECA , \quad ^{2}P \frac{AC}{EC} = \frac{CB}{CA} , \quad ^{2}P AC^{2} = CE \cdot CB$$

(2)  $\pm (1) \triangle ACB \hookrightarrow \triangle ECA$ ,  $\frac{AC}{EC} = \frac{AB}{EA}$ , 4B = 2CD = 6, AE = 4

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{EC} = \frac{3}{2}$$
, 即  $EC = \frac{2}{3}AC$ ,由勾股定理  $AC^2 + EC^2 = AE^2$ ,  $AC = \frac{12\sqrt{13}}{13}$ 

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{6^2 - \left(\frac{12\sqrt{13}}{13}\right)^2} = \frac{18\sqrt{13}}{13}.$$

### 【例题4】

如图, $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB=90^\circ$ , $CD\perp AB$ 于点D,E是AC的中点,DE的延长线交BC的延长线于点F,EF=5, $\frac{AC}{BC}=\frac{1}{2}$ ;

(1) 求证:  $\triangle BDF \hookrightarrow \triangle DCF$ ;

(2) 求 BC 的长.

【分析】

(1) 注: 原题为  $\tan B = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\therefore CD \perp AB$$
,  $CE = AE$   $\therefore ED = EC$ 

$$\therefore \angle EDC = \angle ECD = \angle B \quad \therefore \triangle BDF \backsim \triangle DCF$$

(2) : 
$$\triangle BDF \hookrightarrow \triangle DCF$$
, :  $\frac{DF}{BF} = \frac{CF}{DF} = \frac{DC}{BD} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

设 
$$DE = a$$
 ,则  $AC = 2DE = 2a$ 

: 
$$CF = \frac{1}{2}DF = \frac{1}{2}(a+5)$$
,  $BF = 2DF = 2(a+5)$ 

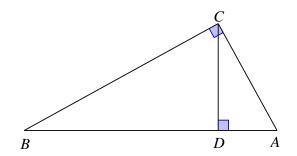
$$\therefore BC = BF - CF = \frac{3}{2}(a+5), \quad \mathcal{R} : \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore BC = 2AC = 4a$$

$$\therefore 4a = \frac{3}{2}(a+5) \quad \therefore a=3 \quad \therefore BC = 4a = 12.$$

# 模块二

# 射影型

射影模型:



角:  $\angle B = \angle ACD$ ,  $\angle A = \angle BCD$ ,  $\angle ACB = \angle ADC = 90^{\circ}$ 

边:  $BC^2 = BD \cdot BA$ ,  $AC^2 = AD \cdot BA$ ,  $CD^2 = BD \cdot AD$ .

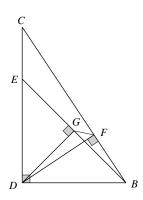
形:  $\triangle ACB \hookrightarrow \triangle CDB \hookrightarrow \triangle ADC$ 

注: 遇到直角三角形就想到有互余的角,可以找到两对以上相等的角.

# 例题精讲

### 【例题5】

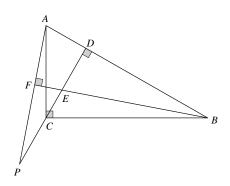
已知,如图,在 $Rt \triangle BDC$ 中,点E在CD上, $DF \perp BC$ , $DG \perp BE$ ,F、G分别为垂足.求证:  $FG \cdot BC = CE \cdot BG$ .



【分析】 可证明  $\triangle BGF \hookrightarrow \triangle BCE$ . 从而可得  $\frac{BG}{BC} = \frac{FG}{CE}$ ,则  $FG \cdot BC = CE \cdot BG$ .

### 【例题6】

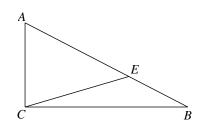
 $Rt\triangle ABC$  斜边 AB 上的高 CD=3, 延长 DC 到 P 令 CP=2, 过 B 作  $BF\perp AP$  交 CD 于 E , 交 AP 于 F ,则 DE= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



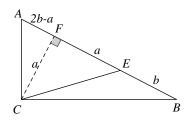
【分析】 由 
$$\angle P = \angle DBE$$
,  $\triangle ADP \hookrightarrow \triangle EDB$ ,  $\frac{DE}{BD} = \frac{AD}{PD} \Rightarrow DE = \frac{AD \cdot BD}{PD} = \frac{CD^2}{PD} = \frac{9}{5}$ 

### 【例题7】

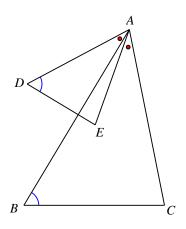
如图, E 为斜边 AB 的三等分点靠近 B ,  $\angle AEC = 45^{\circ}$  ,则  $\frac{AC}{BC} =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.



【分析】 
$$\frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{\sqrt{17}-3}{2}$$
.



# 旋转型



旋转模型可看做是 A 字模型变化而来, 其中

角:  $\angle B = \angle D$ ,  $\angle DAB = \angle EAC$ 

形:  $\triangle ADE \hookrightarrow \triangle ABC$ 

注: 当联结 BD 和 CE 时,可得  $\triangle ABD \hookrightarrow \triangle ACE$ .

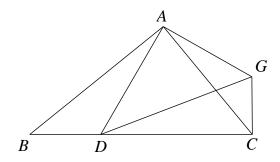
# 例题精讲

### 【例题8】

已知:如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,点D在边BC上,且 $\angle BAC = \angle DAG$ , $\angle CDG = \angle BAD$ .

(1) 求证:  $\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AG}{AC}$ ;

(2) 当 $GC \perp BC$  时,求证:  $\angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$ .



【分析】

(1) :  $\angle CDG = \angle BAD$ ,  $\angle ADG + \angle GDC = \angle B + \angle BAD$ , :  $\angle B = \angle ADG$ 

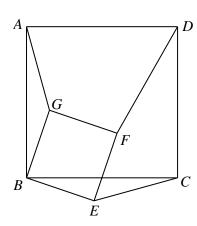
 $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle DAG \;, \; \therefore \triangle ADG \hookrightarrow \triangle ABC \; \therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AG}{AC}$ 

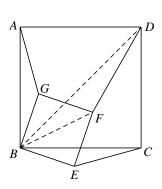
(2)  $\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AG}{AC}$ ,  $\angle BAD = \angle CAG$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BAD \hookrightarrow \triangle CAG$   $\therefore \angle B = \angle ACG$ 

 $\mathbb{R}$ :  $\angle ACG + \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$  :  $\angle ACB + \angle B = 90$  :  $\angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$ 

### 【例题9】

如图, 四边形 ABCD 和 BEFG 均为正方形, 求 AG: DF: CE = \_\_\_\_\_.





【分析】 联结 BD, BF.  $: AB \perp BC$ ,  $BG \perp BE \Rightarrow \angle ABG = \angle CBE$ ,

AB = BC, BG = BE,  $\therefore \triangle ABG \cong \triangle CBE$   $\therefore AG = CE$ 

 $\therefore EF \perp BE$ , EF = BE  $\therefore \angle EBF = 45^{\circ}$ ,  $BF = \sqrt{2}BE$ 

 $BC \perp CD$ , BC = CD  $\therefore \angle CBD = 45^{\circ}$ ,  $BD = \sqrt{2}BC$ 

 $\therefore \angle FBD = \angle CBE$ ,  $\frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{BF}{BE} = \sqrt{2}$   $\therefore \triangle FBD \hookrightarrow \triangle EBC$ 

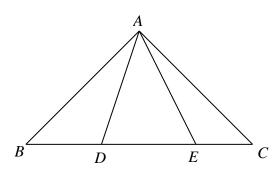
 $\therefore \frac{DF}{EC} = \frac{BD}{BF} = \sqrt{2} \qquad \therefore AG: DF: CE = 1: \sqrt{2}: 1$ 

# 本讲巩固

### 【巩固1】

已知:如图,在 $Rt \triangle ABC$ 中,AB = AC, $\angle DAE = 45^{\circ}$ .

求证: (1)  $\triangle ABE \hookrightarrow \triangle DCA$  ; (2)  $BC^2 = 2BE \cdot CD$ .



【分析】 (1) 在  $Rt \triangle ABC$  中, :: AB = AC,  $:: \angle B = \angle C = 45^{\circ}$ .

 $\mathfrak{X}$ :  $\angle BAE = \angle BAD + \angle DAE$ ,  $\angle DAE = 45^{\circ}$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAE = \angle BAD + 45^{\circ}$ .

 $\exists ADC = \angle BAD + \angle B = \angle BAD + 45^{\circ}$  ∴  $\angle BAE = \angle ADC$ .

 $\therefore \triangle ABE \Leftrightarrow \triangle DCA$ 

(2) 由 △ABE  $\hookrightarrow$  △DCA, 得  $\frac{BE}{AC} = \frac{AB}{CD}$ , ∴  $BE \cdot CD = AB \cdot AC$ 

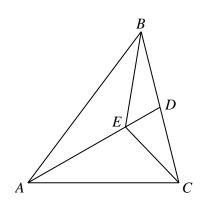
fig AB = AC,  $BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2$ ,  $\therefore BC^2 = 2AB^2$ .

 $\therefore BC^2 = 2BE \cdot CD.$ 

### 【巩固2】

 $\triangle ABC$  中,点 E 在中线 AD 上,  $\angle DEB = \angle ABC$ .

求证: (1)  $DB^2 = DA \cdot DE$ ; (2)  $\angle DCE = \angle DAC$ .



【分析】 (1)  $\therefore$   $\angle DEB = \angle ABC$ ,  $\angle BDE = \angle ADB$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BDE \hookrightarrow \triangle ADB$ 

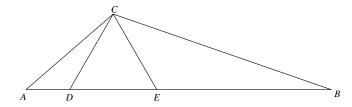
$$\therefore \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{DE}{DB} , \quad \text{Pr } BD^2 = AD \cdot DE$$

(2) : CD = BD,  $\frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{DE}{DB}$  :  $\frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{DE}{DC}$ ,  $\mathcal{R}$ :  $\angle CDE = \angle ADC$ 

 $\therefore \triangle CDE \hookrightarrow \triangle ADC$   $\therefore \angle DCE = \angle DAC$ 

### 【巩固3】

如图,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 120^{\circ}$ , $AC = \sqrt{7}$ , $BC = 2\sqrt{7}$ ,D 、E 是线段 AB 上两点且 $\triangle CDE$  为等边三角形,(1) 求线段 AD 的长; (2) 求 $\triangle CDB$  的面积.



【分析】 (1)易证 
$$\triangle ADC \hookrightarrow \triangle CEB$$
, 所以  $\frac{AD}{CE} = \frac{CD}{BE} = \frac{AD}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

设AD = x,则CD = 2x,CE = 2x,DE = 2x,BE = 4x

由共边相似,可得 $\triangle ADC \hookrightarrow \triangle ACB$ 

故  $AC^2 = AD \cdot AB$ , 代入可得  $7x^2 = 7$ , 解得 x = 1

故 AD=1.

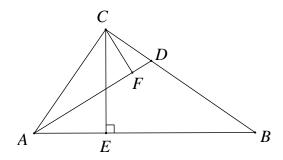
(2)作  $CF \perp AB$  于 F 点. 则  $AF = \sqrt{3}$ 

$$S_{\triangle CBD} = \frac{1}{2}BD \cdot CF = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times \sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

### 【巩固4】

如图,已知在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$  ,点 D 在边 BC 上,  $CE \perp AB$  ,  $CF \perp AD$  ,  $E \setminus F$  分别是垂足;

- (1) 求证:  $AC^2 = AF \cdot AD$ .
- (2) 联结 EF , 求证:  $AE \cdot DB = AD \cdot EF$  .



【分析】 (1)  $: \triangle AFC \hookrightarrow \triangle ACD$ ,  $: AC^2 = AF \cdot AD$ 

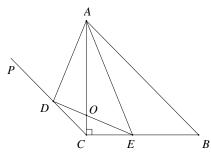
(2) 
$$ACE \hookrightarrow \triangle ABC$$
,  $AC^2 = AE \cdot AB$ ,  $AF \cdot AD = AE \cdot AB$ ,  $AF \cdot AD = AE \cdot AB$ 

$$\begin{tabular}{ll} $\mathbb{X}$ $\angle EAF = \angle DAB \ , & $\therefore \triangle EAF \\ $\hookrightarrow \triangle DAB \ , \\ \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{ll} $AE \cdot DB = AD \cdot EF \\ \end{tabular}$$

### 【巩固5】

已知:在等腰直角  $\triangle ABC$  中,AC = BC,斜边 AB 的长为 4,过点 C 作射线 CP//AB, D 为射线 CP 上一点,E 在边 BC 上(不与 B 、 C 重合), $\angle DAE = 45^\circ$  ,AC 与 DE 交于点 O .

求证:  $\triangle ADE \hookrightarrow \triangle ACB$ .



【分析】 
$$:: \angle ACD = \angle CAB = \angle B = 45^{\circ}, \ \angle CAD = \angle BAE = 45^{\circ} - \angle CAE$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADC \hookrightarrow \triangle AEB \; , \quad \therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{AC}{AB} \; , \quad \text{for } \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB}$$

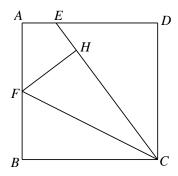
$$X : \angle DAE = \angle CAB = 45^{\circ}, : \triangle ADE \hookrightarrow \triangle ACB$$

# 试题拓展

### 【拓展1】

如图,点F、E分别在正方形ABCD的边AB、AD上,且AF=BF, $AE=\frac{1}{3}DE$ , $FH\perp CE$ 于H.求

$$\text{iff.} \quad \frac{FC^2}{FH^2} = 1 + \frac{CH}{EH} .$$



【分析】 联结
$$EF$$
, 易得 $\Delta AFE \sim BCF$ ,  $CF \perp EF$ 

可得
$$FC^2 = CH \cdot CE$$
,  $FH^2 = CH \cdot EH$ 

$$\therefore \frac{FC^2}{FH^2} = \frac{CE}{EH} = \frac{EH + CH}{EH} = 1 + \frac{CH}{EH}$$