# 第1天二次函数

# 参考答案

### ★(鼓楼期末)

- 1. 【答案】  $x_1 = 3$ ,  $x_2 = -1$ .
  - 【解析】 因为二次函数与 x 轴的一个交点坐标为 (3,0) 且对称轴为 x = 1 , 所以二次函数 与 x 轴的另一个交点坐标为 (-1,0) . 所以原方程的根为  $x_1 = 3$  ,  $x_2 = -1$  .

### ★(秦淮二模)

2. 【 答案 】 B

【解析】 
$$y = -x^2 \xrightarrow{\text{向右平移1} \cap \text{单位}} y = -(x-1)^2 \xrightarrow{\text{向上平移5} \cap \text{单位}} y = -(x-1)^2 + 5$$
. 故选 B .

### ★(秦淮二模)

- 3. 【答案】  $y = 2x^2 + 4x 1$  或  $y = 2(x+1)^2 3$ 
  - 【解析】 将二次函数化为顶点式,有:

$$y = 2x^{2} - 4x - 1$$
$$= 2(x^{2} - 2x) - 1$$
$$= 2(x - 1)^{2} - 3$$

∴顶点坐标为 (1,-3),

沿 y 轴翻折后, a = 2 不变, 顶点变为 (-1, -3),

...所得到的图象对应的解析式为:

$$y = 2(x + 1)^2 - 3 = 2x^2 + 4x - 1$$
.

### ★★(玄武期末)

- 4. 【 答案 】 C
  - 【解析】 ①从图象与 y 轴交于正半轴知 c > 0, 正确;
    - ②令 y = 0, 从图象与 x 轴有 2 个交点知  $b^2 4ac > 0$ , 错误;
    - ③从图象与直线 x = -1 交于 x 轴上方知当 x = -1 时,a b + c > 0,正确;
    - ④从图象可知,开口方向向下,对称轴不是直线 x = -1,错误;综上所述①③正确.

故选 C.

#### ★★(联合体期末)

- 5. 【答案】 C
  - 【解析】 ::二次函数  $y = ax^2 + bx + c (a < 0 < b)$  的图象与 x 轴只有一个交点, ::a < 0 , b > 0 ,

可知抛物线开口向下,对称轴在y轴右侧,顶点在x轴上,除顶点之外,图象都在x轴的下方,大致图象如图所示:

在对称轴的左侧 , y 随 x 的增大而增大 ,

因此①是正确的;

当 x = 1 时, y = a + b + c,

当 (1, a+b+c) 是顶点时, a+b+c=0,

因此②是不正确的;

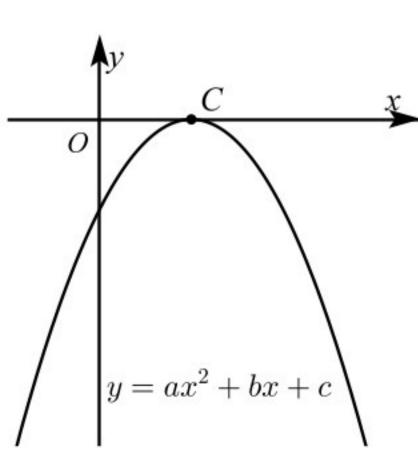
当 y = -2 时,对应抛物线上有两个点,

因此  $ax^2 + bx + c = -2$  有两个不等的实数根,

因此③正确;

故正确的结论有①③.

故选 C .





### ★★(玄武二模)

- 6. 【答案】(1)10.
  - (2) 当边长为 20 米时,铺设广场地面的总费用最少,最少费用为 200000元.
  - 【解析】(1)设四角的小正方形的边长为x米,根据题意可得:

$$100 \times 80 - 2x (100 - 2x) - 2x (80 - 2x) = 5200$$

$$8000 - 200x + 4x^2 - 160x + 4x^2 = 5200$$

$$8x^2 - 360x + 8000 = 5200$$

$$8x^2 - 360x + 2800 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 45x + 350 = 0$$

$$(x-35)(x-10)=0$$
,

$$x = 35$$
 或  $x = 10$  ,

当 
$$x = 35$$
 时,  $EG = 35$  米,  $EF = 80 - 2x = 10$  (米),  $EG > EF$ , 不符合题意舍去,

当 
$$x = 10$$
 时,  $EG = 10$  米,  $EF = 80 - 2x = 60$  (米),  $EG < EF$ , 符合题意.

故四角的小正方形的边长为 10 米.

(2) 设四角的小正方形的边长为  $x \times , x \leq 20$ , 铺设广场地面的总费用为 W 元,

则 
$$EG = x * + , EF = (80 - 2x) * + , EG < EF$$
 ,

 $x \le 20$ .

### 铺设绿色地砖的面积为:

$$2x(100 - 2x) + 2x(80 - 2x) = 200x - 4x^2 + 160x - 4x^2$$

$$= -8x^2 + 360x$$
 (平方米),

### 铺设白色地砖的面积为:

$$100 \times 80 - (-8x^2 + 360x) = 8x^2 - 360x + 8000$$
(平方米),

$$\iiint W = 20 \left( -8x^2 + 360x \right) + 30 \left( 8x^2 - 360x + 8000 \right)$$

整理得: 
$$W = 80x^2 - 3600x + 240000$$
,

配方得: 
$$W = 80\left(x - \frac{45}{2}\right)^2 + 199500$$
,

∴当 
$$x < \frac{45}{2}$$
 时 ,  $W$  随  $x$  的增大而减小 ,

∴当 
$$x = 20$$
 时, $W$  取得最小值, $W_{\min} = 80 \times \left(20 - \frac{45}{2}\right)^2 + 199500 = 200000$ .

故当广场四角小正方形的边长为 20 米时,铺设广场地面的总费用最少,最少费用为 200000 元.

#### ★★(鼓楼二模)

#### 7. 【答案】(1)-1

(2) 
$$y = x^2 + 2x$$
 或  $y = -x^2 - 2x$ .

$$(3) -3 \leqslant t \leqslant 0$$

【解析】 (1) 
$$y = ax^2 + 2ax$$
,

...对称轴 
$$x = -\frac{2a}{2 \cdot a} = -1$$
.

(2) 当 
$$a > 0$$
 时,开口向上,

$$\because$$
对称轴为  $x = -1$ ,

∴当 
$$x = -1$$
 时, $y_{\min} = a \cdot (-1)^2 + 2a \cdot (-1) = a - 2a = -a$ ,

当 
$$x = -3$$
 时,  $y_{\text{max}} = a \cdot (-3)^2 + 2a \cdot (-3) = 9a - 6a = 3a$ ,

$$3a + a = 4$$
,  $a = 1$ ,

$$\therefore y = x^2 + 2x$$
;

当 a < 0 时,开口向下,

∴当 
$$x = -1$$
 时,  $y_{\text{max}} = -a$ ;

当 
$$x = -3$$
 时,  $y_{\min} = 3a$ ,

$$\therefore -a - 3a = 4$$
,  $a = -1$ ,

$$\therefore y = -x^2 - 2x .$$

综上 
$$y = x^2 + 2x$$
 或  $y = -x^2 - 2x$ .

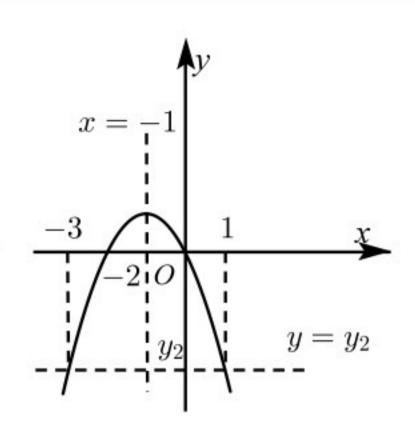
(3) 
$$y = ax^2 + 2ax = ax(x+2)$$
,

结合图表及其对称性可知

$$\begin{cases} t \ge -3 \\ t+1 \le 1 \end{cases}$$

$$1 + 1 \le 1$$

$$\therefore -3 \le t \le 0$$
.



# ★★★(鼓楼区期末)

(2) 
$$a = -2$$
,  $6 + 4\sqrt{2}$  或  $6 - 4\sqrt{2}$ .

(3) 
$$a < -8 + 2\sqrt{15}$$
.

【解析】 (1) 将 
$$A(-1,0)$$
 ,  $B(0,2)$  代入  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  得  $\begin{cases} 0 = a - b + c \\ 2 = c \end{cases}$ 

$$\therefore b = a + 2$$
,  $c = 2$ .

(2) 由 (1) 得 
$$y = ax^2 + (a+2)x + 2$$
,

关于 
$$x = -\frac{a+2}{2a}$$
 对称,

$$S_{\triangle AOC} = \frac{1}{2} \times |-1| \times \left| 2 - \frac{(a+2)^2}{4a} \right| = 1$$
.

$$\left|2 - \frac{(a+2)^2}{4a}\right| = 2.$$

$$\therefore a = -2$$
,

$$22 - \frac{(a+2)^2}{4a} = -2 ,$$

$$a=6\pm 4\sqrt{2} \ .$$

经检验, 4a 均不为 0,

∴
$$a = -2$$
,  $6 + 4\sqrt{2}$  或  $6 - 4\sqrt{2}$ .

(3) 
$$\because x > 1$$
 时  $y < 5$ ,

$$x > 1$$
 时, y 随 x 的增大而减少.

故a < 0.

当
$$x = -\frac{a+2}{2a} \le 1$$
时,即 $a \le -\frac{2}{3}$ 时, $x = 1$ ,

$$y = a + (a + 2) + 2 = 2a + 4 \le 5$$

$$a \leqslant \frac{1}{2}$$
.

当 
$$x = -\frac{a+2}{2a} > 1$$
 时,即  $a > -\frac{2}{3}$ ,

$$y_{\text{max}} = 2 - \frac{(a+2)^2}{4a} < 5$$
,

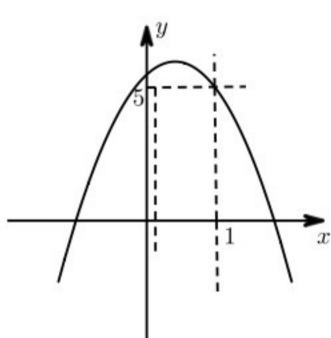
$$\mathbb{P}\frac{16a + a^2 + 4}{4a} > 0.$$

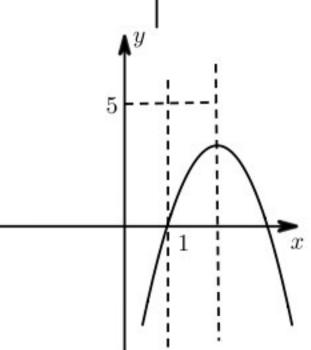
$$: a < 0$$
,

$$a^2 + 16a + 4 < 0$$
.

$$\therefore -8 - 2\sqrt{15} < a < -8 + 2\sqrt{15}$$
.









# 第2天相似(一)

# 参考答案

## ★ ( 六合一模 )

1. 【 答案 】 C

【解析】 
$$:: \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{3}$$
,  $:: \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $:: \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $:: \frac{DE}{CE} = \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$ ,  $:: \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\triangle ADE | BK}{\triangle ABC | BK} = \frac{1}{3$ 

### ★(鼓楼期末)

2. 【答案】  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

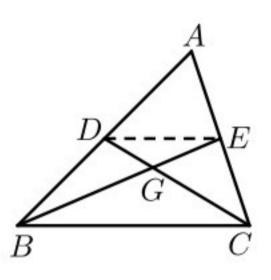
【解析】如图,连接DE,

$$\therefore DE//BC , DE = \frac{1}{2}BC ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle DEG \backsim \triangle CBG ,$$

$$\therefore \frac{DG}{GC} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2} .$$

故答案为:  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



### ★★(玄武一模)

3. 【答案】 A

【解析】 由甲的作法可知 PQ//BC (如图 1),

$$:PQ//BC$$
,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle APQ$$
,

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

∴ $\triangle APQ$  ~  $\triangle ABC$  , (两角相等 , 两三角形相似 ) , 而不是  $\triangle AQP$  ~  $\triangle ABC$  ,

∴甲的作法错误,

由乙的作法可知,P,B,C,Q四点共圆,

四边形 PBCQ 为圆内接四边形,

 $\therefore \angle B + \angle PQC = 180^{\circ}$  (圆内接四边形对角互补),

$$\nabla \angle PQC + \angle AQP = 180^{\circ}$$
,

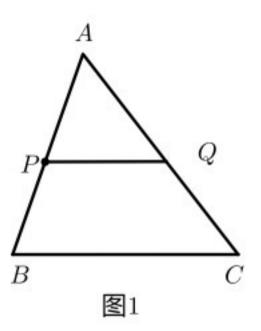
$$\therefore \angle B = \angle AQP$$
,

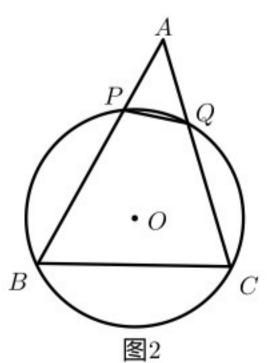
$$\nabla \angle A = \angle A$$
,

$$\therefore \triangle AQP \sim \triangle ABC$$
 (如图 2),

::乙的作法正确.

故选 A .





## ★(玄武一模)

## 4. 【答案】 D

【解析】 过点 B 作  $BE \perp x$  轴于点 E, 过点 B' 作  $F \perp x$  轴于点 F,

∵点 C 的坐标是 (-1,0) . 以点 C 为位似中心 , 在 x 轴的下方作  $\triangle ABC$  的位似图形

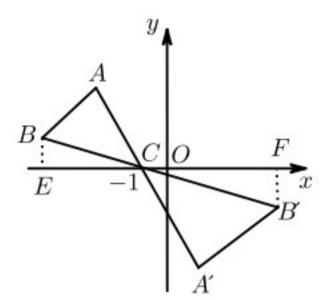
 $\triangle A'B'C$ , 并把  $\triangle ABC$  的边长放大到原来的 2 倍.

点 B 的对应点 B' 的横坐标是 a ,

$$\therefore FO = a$$
 ,  $CF = a + 1$  ,

$$\therefore CE = \frac{1}{2}(a+1) ,$$

∴点 B 的横坐标是:  $-1 - \frac{1}{2}(a+1) = -\frac{1}{2}(a+3)$ .



## ★★(秦淮一模)

### 5. 【答案】 5.1

【解析】 ::四边形 ABCD 是平行四边形,

$$\therefore AD//BC$$
,  $\boxminus AD = BC = 10$ ,

$$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle BCA$$
,

$$\nabla : \angle BAE = \angle DAC$$
,

$$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle BCA$$
,

$$\because \angle B = \angle B$$
,

$$\triangle BAE - \triangle BCA$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{BA}{BC} = \frac{BE}{BA} ,$$

$$AB = 7$$
 ,  $BC = 10$  ,

$$\therefore \frac{7}{10} = \frac{10 - EC}{7}$$

解得: 
$$EC = 5.1$$
.

### ★★★(鼓楼一模)

6. 【答案】 
$$(\sqrt{3}, -1)$$
 或  $(\sqrt{3}, -3)$  或  $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, -\frac{3}{4})$  或  $(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}, -\frac{3}{4})$ 

【解析】  $::A(0,1), B(\sqrt{3},0)$ ,

$$\therefore OA = 1$$
 ,  $OB = \sqrt{3}$  ,

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{OA^2 + OB^2} = 2 , \angle ABO = 30^{\circ} .$$

当 ∠OBC = 90° 时,如图 1,

① 若  $\triangle BOC_1 \sim \triangle OBA$ ,

则 
$$\angle C_1 = \angle ABO = 30^\circ$$
 ,  $BC_1 = OA = 1$  ,  $OB = \sqrt{3}$  ,

$$\therefore C_1\left(\sqrt{3},-1\right)$$
.

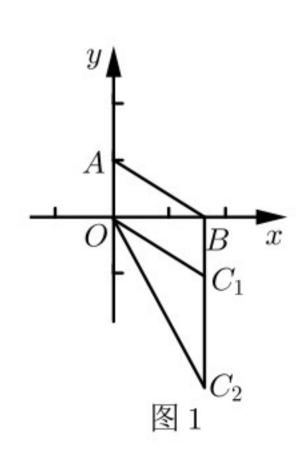
② 若  $\triangle BC_2O \sim \triangle OAB$ ,

则 
$$\angle BOC_2 = \angle BAO = 30^\circ$$
 ,  $BC_2 = \sqrt{3}OB$  ,

$$:OB = \sqrt{3}$$
,

$$\therefore BC_2 = 3$$

$$\therefore C_2(\sqrt{3},-3)$$
.,





当 ∠OCB = 90° 时,如图 2,

过点 C 作  $CP \perp OB$  于点 P,

① 当  $\triangle C_3BO \sim \triangle OBA$  时,

$$\angle OBC_3 = \angle ABO = 30^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore OC_3 = \frac{1}{2}OB = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ,$$

同理: 
$$OP = \frac{1}{2}OC_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$
,

$$\therefore PC_3 = \sqrt{3}OP = \frac{3}{4} ,$$

$$\therefore C_3\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, -\frac{3}{4}\right).$$

② 当  $\triangle C_4BO \sim \triangle OAB$  时,

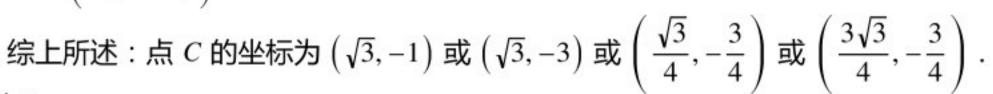
$$\angle BOC_4 = \angle ABO = 30^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore BC_4 = \frac{1}{2}OB = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ,$$

同理:
$$BP_1 = \frac{1}{2}BC_4 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$
 ,

$$\therefore P_1C_4 = \sqrt{3}BP_1 = \frac{3}{4} \ , \ OP_1 = OB - BP_1 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \ ,$$

$$\therefore C_4\left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}, -\frac{3}{4}\right).$$



A

图 2



7. 【答案】 
$$\frac{10}{3}$$
 或  $\frac{5}{4}$  或  $\frac{8}{3}$ 

【解析】 
$$Rt\triangle ABC$$
 中, $\angle C=90^{\circ}$ , $AC=4$ , $BC=3$ ,

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

设
$$AD = x$$
,

(1)作 DE⊥AC 于 E,

如图 1,

则 
$$AE = 6 - x$$
,

$$\because DE//BC$$
 ,

$$\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$$
,

$$\therefore AD : AB = AE : AC,$$

即 
$$x:5=(6-x):4$$
,解得  $x=\frac{10}{3}$ .



如图 2,

则 
$$BD = 5 - x$$
 ,  $BF = 6 - (5 - x) = 1 + x$  ,

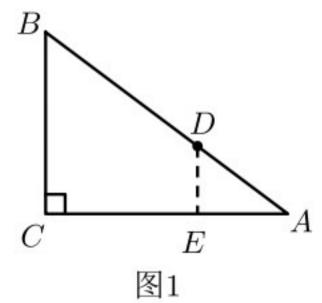
$$:DF//AC$$
,

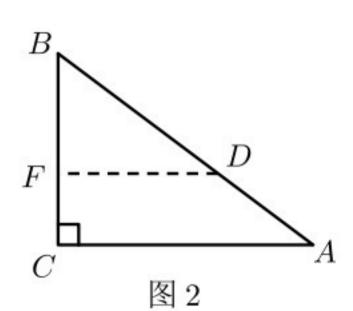
$$\triangle BDF \sim \triangle BAC$$
,

$$\therefore BD: BA = BF: BC,$$

即 
$$(5-x):5=(1+x):3$$
,

解得 
$$x = \frac{3}{4}$$
 .





(3)作 DG⊥AB,交AC于G,

如图 3,

则 AG = 6 - x,

 $\therefore \angle DAG = \angle CAB$ ,  $\angle ADG = \angle C = 90^{\circ}$ ,

 $: Rt \triangle ADG - Rt \triangle ACB,$ 

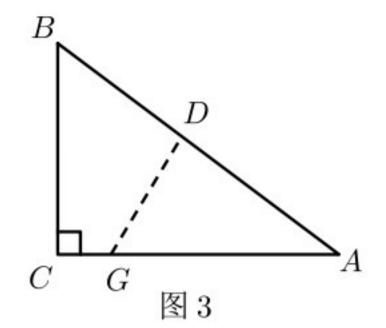
 $\therefore AD : AC = AG : AB ,$ 

即 x:4=(6-x):5,

解得  $x=\frac{8}{3}$ ,

综上所述, AD 的长为  $\frac{10}{3}$  或  $\frac{5}{4}$  或  $\frac{8}{3}$ .

故答案为:  $\frac{10}{3}$  或  $\frac{5}{4}$  或  $\frac{8}{3}$ .



### ★★★(鼓楼二模)

- 8. 【 答案 】 (1) 画图见解析.
  - (2) B
  - (3)  $\frac{12}{7}$ .

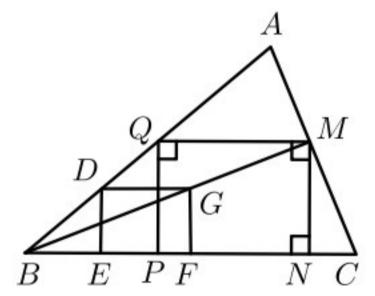
【解析】(1)

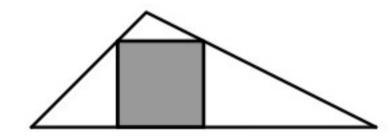
作法: ①连 BG 并延长交 AC 于 M ,

- ②过M作MN\LBC于N,
- ③过M作 $MQ \perp MN$ 交AB于Q,
- ④过 $Q作QP \perp BC \\ \mp P$ ,

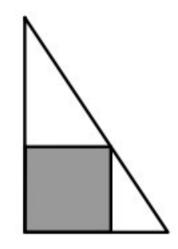
则矩形 MNPQ 即为所求.

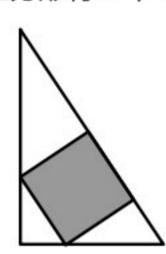
(2) 钝角三角形内接正方形只有1个.



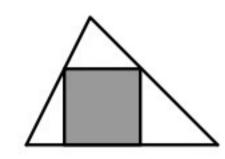


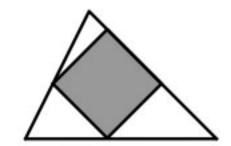
直角三角形内接正方形有 2 个.

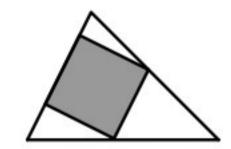




锐角三角形内接正方形有3个.









(3) 过点 H 作  $HM \perp EF$  , HM 交 EF 于点 M , 如图 ,

::EF//BC ,

∴
$$\triangle AEF \sim \triangle ABC$$
,  $\bigcirc AG = a$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{AG}{AD} = \frac{EF}{BC} \text{ 即 } \frac{a}{3} = \frac{EF}{4} \text{ , } \text{ 故 } EF = \frac{4}{3}a \text{ ,}$$

∵△EFH 中  $\angle EHF = 90^{\circ}$  , EH = HF ,  $HM\bot EF$  ,

:.
$$HM = \frac{1}{2}EF = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3}a = \frac{2}{3}a$$
,

:.
$$HM + AG = a + \frac{2}{3}a = \frac{5}{3}a$$
,

①当  $\frac{5}{3}a \le 3$  即  $a \le \frac{9}{5}$  时,此时 M 在 PQ 上方,

此时  $\triangle EFH$  与四边形 EPQF 重合部分,

$$S = EF \times HM \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{3}a \times \frac{2}{3}a \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{9}a^2$$
.

②当 
$$\frac{5}{3}a > 3$$
 即  $a > \frac{9}{5}$  时,此时  $M$  在  $PQ$  下方,

记HF与PQ交点J,HE与PQ交点K,HM 交BC于点N,如图,

此时  $\triangle EFH$  与四边形 EPQF 重合部分为四边形 EFJK ,

 $\triangle HKJ \sim \triangle HEF$  ,

∴此时 
$$HN = AG + HM - AD = \frac{5}{3}a - 3$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{HN}{HM} = \frac{KJ}{EF} , \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{\frac{5}{3}a - 3}{\frac{2}{3}a} = \frac{KJ}{\frac{4}{3}a} , \quad \text{解之得} \quad KJ = \frac{10}{3}a - 6 ,$$

:.
$$HN = \frac{1}{2}KJ = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{10}{3}a - 6\right) = \frac{5}{3}a - 3$$
,

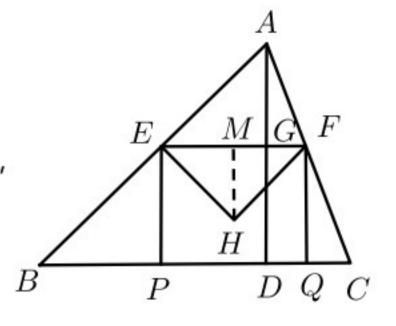
$$\begin{array}{l} \therefore S_{\text{\tiny{\tiny Dib}} \text{\tiny{\tiny HSEFJK}}} = S_{\triangle HEF} - S_{\triangle HKJ} \\ = EF \times HM \times \frac{1}{2} - KJ \times HN \times \frac{1}{2} \\ = \frac{4}{3}a \times \frac{2}{3}a \times \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{10}{3}a - 6\right)\left(\frac{5}{3}a - 3\right) \times \frac{1}{2} \\ = \frac{4}{9}a^2 - \frac{25}{9}a^2 - 9 + 10a \\ = -\frac{21}{9}\left(a - \frac{45}{21}\right)^2 + \frac{12}{7} \end{array} ,$$

∴重合部分面积 
$$S = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{9}a^2 \left(0 \le a \le \frac{9}{5}\right) \\ -\frac{21}{9}\left(a - \frac{45}{21}\right)^2 + \frac{12}{7}\left(\frac{9}{5} < a \le 3\right) \end{cases}$$

∴可知 
$$0 \le a \le \frac{9}{5}$$
 时, $S_{\text{max}} = \frac{4}{9} \times \left(\frac{9}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{36}{25}$ ,

$$\frac{9}{5} < a \le 3$$
 时, $S_{\text{max}} = -\frac{21}{9} \times \left(\frac{45}{21} - \frac{45}{21}\right)^2 + \frac{12}{7} = \frac{12}{7}$ ,

 $\triangle EFH$  与四边形 EPQF 重合部分面积最大值为  $\frac{12}{7}$  .



# 第3天相似(二)

# 参考答案

### ★(联合体一模)

### 1. 【 答案 】 A

【解析】 由旋转得:

$$\angle C'AB' = \angle CAB$$
,  $AC' = AC$ ,  $AB' = AB$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle C'AC = \angle B'AB$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle ACC' = \angle ABB'$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle ACC' \sim \triangle ABB'$ ,  
 $\therefore \frac{BB'}{CC'} = \frac{AB}{AC}$ .

### ★(高淳期末)

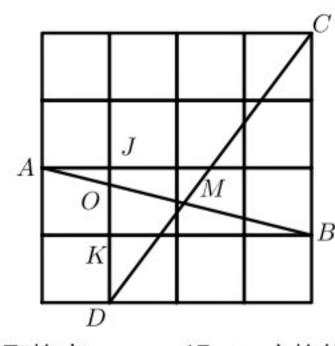
### 2. 【答案】8

【解析】  $:: \angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$  ,  $AD \neq BC$  边上的高,  $:: \triangle ABD \hookrightarrow \triangle CBA$  ,  $:: \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{BD}{AB}$  . :: AB = 4 , BD = 2 ,  $:: \frac{4}{BC} = \frac{2}{4}$  , :: BC = 8 . 故答案为:8.

### ★★(秦淮二模)

3. 【答案】 
$$\frac{1}{7}$$

【解析】



如图,设小正方形的边长为1,取格点J,K,设AB交格线于O.

$$AJ/BK$$
,

$$\triangle AJO \sim \triangle BKO$$
 ,

$$\therefore JO:OK=AJ:BK=1:3\ ,$$

$$\therefore OK = \frac{3}{4} ,$$

$$\therefore OD = DK + OK = \frac{7}{4} ,$$

$$:DO//BC$$
 ,

$$\triangle DOM \neg \triangle CBM$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{DM}{CM} = \frac{DO}{BC} = \frac{\frac{7}{4}}{3} = \frac{7}{12}$$
$$\therefore \frac{MC}{MD} = \frac{12}{7}.$$

故答案为:  $\frac{12}{7}$ 



## ★★(秦淮一模)

# 4. 【 答案 】 7√10

30

【解析】设BE = x,则BC = 3x,

$$AB = BC = CD = AD,$$

$$\angle ABC = \angle C = \angle D = \angle BAD = 90^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore \angle ABK + \angle KBE = 90^{\circ}$$
,

$$:BF \perp AE$$
,

$$\therefore \angle AKB = 90^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore \angle BAK = \angle KBE$$
,

在 △ABE 和 △BCF 中,

$$\angle BAE = \angle FBC$$

$$AB = BC$$

$$\angle ABE = \angle BCF$$

$$\triangle ABE \cong \triangle BCF \text{ (ASA)}$$
,

在 Rt $\triangle BCF$  中 ,  $BC^2 + CF^2 = BF^2$  ,

$$\therefore BF = \sqrt{9x^2 + x^2} = \sqrt{10}x ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FBC = \angle KBE$$
 ,  $\angle BKE = BCF = 90^{\circ}$  ,

$$\triangle BKE \sim \triangle BCF$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{BE}{BE} = \frac{BK}{BC}$$

$$\therefore BK = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}x$$

$$\therefore KF = \sqrt{10}x - \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}x = \frac{7\sqrt{10}}{10}x ,$$

∵四边形 KFGH 是矩形,

$$\therefore HG = KF ,$$

$$\therefore \frac{HG}{AB} = \frac{\frac{7\sqrt{10}}{10}x}{3x} = \frac{7\sqrt{10}}{30} .$$

### **★★★**(鼓楼二模)

### 5. 【答案】 15

【解析】 过点 F 作 AD 的垂线交 AD 的延长线于点 H ,

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle H = 90^{\circ}$$
,  $\angle FEB = 90^{\circ}$ ,

$$\therefore \angle FEH = 90^{\circ} - \angle BEA = \angle EBA$$
,

$$\triangle FEH \sim \triangle EBA$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{HF}{AE} = \frac{HE}{AB} = \frac{EF}{BE} = \frac{1}{2} ,$$

设
$$AE = x$$
,

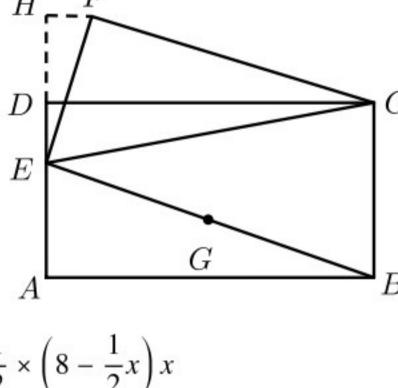
$$AB = 8$$
 ,  $AD = 4$  ,

$$\therefore HF = \frac{1}{2}x , EH = 4 , DH = x ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle CEF \ \overline{\mathbf{n}} = \frac{1}{2}(4+x) \times 8 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}x \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times \left(8 - \frac{1}{2}x\right)x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}x^2 - x + 16 = \frac{1}{4}(x - 2)^2 + 15,$$

∴当 
$$x = 2$$
 时,△ $CEF$  面积的最小值是 15 .



### ★★(福州中考)

- 6. 【答案】 (1)  $AD^2 = AC \cdot CD$ 
  - $(2) \angle ABD = 36^{\circ} .$

【解析】
$$(1) :: AB = AC = 1 , BC = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} ,$$

$$:: AD = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} , DC = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} .$$

$$:: AD^2 = \frac{5 + 1 - 2\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} , AC \cdot CD = 1 \times \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} .$$

$$AD^2 = AC \cdot CD.$$

(2) 
$$::AD = BC$$
,  $AD^2 = AC \cdot CD$ ,

$$\therefore BC^2 = AC \cdot CD \ , \ \mathbb{P} \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{CD}{BC} \ .$$

$$\triangle BCD \sim \triangle ACB$$
.

$$\therefore \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{BD}{AB} , \angle DBC = \angle A .$$

$$\therefore DB = CB = AD$$
.

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle ABD$$
,

设 
$$\angle A = x$$
 , 则  $\angle ABD = x$  ,  $\angle DBC = x$  ,  $\angle C = \angle ABC = 2x$  .

$$\therefore \angle A + \angle ABC + \angle C = 180^{\circ}$$
,

$$x + 2x + 2x = 180^{\circ}$$
.

解得: 
$$x = 36^{\circ}$$
.

$$\therefore \angle ABD = 36^{\circ}$$
.

# ★★★(联合体一模)

- 7. 【答案】(1) AF = 1 或 3.
  - (2) 画图见解析.
  - (3) ①当 1 < m < 4 且 m ≠ 3 时,有3个F点;
  - ②当m = 3或m = 4时,有2个F点;
  - ③当m > 4时,有1个F点.
  - 【解析】 (1) 存在 . 设 AF = x ,

①当 
$$\triangle AEF \sim \triangle BFC$$
 时,

$$\frac{AE}{BF} = \frac{AF}{BC},$$

$$\frac{1}{4-x} = \frac{x}{3},$$

$$x(4-x) = 3.$$

解得 
$$x_1 = 1$$
 ,  $x_2 = 3$  .

$$\therefore AF = 1$$
 或  $3$  .

②当 
$$\triangle AEF \sim \triangle BCF$$
 时 ,

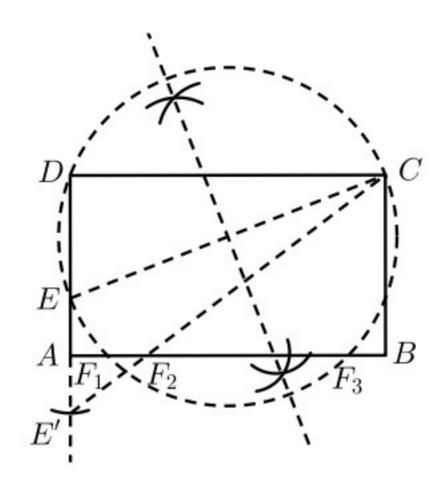
$$\frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{AF}{BF},$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{x}{4-x},$$
解得  $x = 1$ .



(2)

如图,  $F_1$ 、 $F_2$ 和 $F_3$ 即为所求.



(3) 
$$AF = x$$
,  $BF = 4 - x$ ,

①当 
$$\triangle EAF \sim \triangle CBF$$
 ,

$$\frac{EA}{CB} = \frac{AF}{BF} ,$$

$$\frac{1}{m} = \frac{x}{4 - x} \; ,$$

解得:
$$x = \frac{4}{m+1}$$

②当 
$$\triangle EAF \sim \triangle FBC$$
 ,

$$\frac{EA}{FB} = \frac{AF}{BC} ,$$

$$\frac{1}{4-x} = \frac{x}{m}$$

$$x^2-4x+m=0\ ,$$

$$\Delta=16-4m\ .$$

若 
$$m > 4$$
, 无  $F$  点;

若
$$m=4$$
,有 $1$ 个 $F$ 点;

若
$$m < 4$$
,有2个 $F$ 点.

而当 m = 3 时,①②两种情况会有重合的点.

综上:①当1 < m < 4且 $m \neq 3$ 时,有 $3 \land F$ 点;

②当
$$m = 3$$
或 $m = 4$ 时,有2个 $F$ 点;

③当m > 4时,有1个F点.

# 第4天圆与相似

# 参考答案

# ★★ (玄武一模)

### 1. 【答案】 10

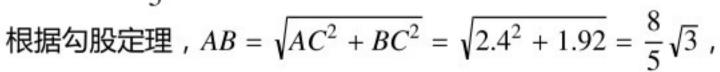
【解析】如图,::灯与球心所在直线垂直于地面,

$$AC \perp BC$$
,

 $\therefore$ 小球在地面的影子的面积  $1.92\pi m^2$ ,

$$\therefore \pi \cdot BC^2 = 1.92\pi ,$$

解得 
$$BC = \frac{4}{5}\sqrt{3}$$
,



∵光线 AB 与球相切,

$$: OD \bot AB$$
 ,

$$\therefore \angle ADO = \angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$$
,  $\nabla \because \angle BAC = \angle OAD$ ,

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle AOD$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{BC}{OD} = \frac{AB}{AO} ,$$

即 
$$\frac{\frac{4}{5}\sqrt{3}}{OD} = \frac{\frac{8}{5}\sqrt{3}}{OD + 10}$$
,解得  $OD = 10$ cm.

故答案为:10.



### 2. 【答案】 D

【解析】如图,易得四边形 OGBH 是正方形,设其边长为x,

易证:
$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle AGO$$
,得  $\frac{AG}{AB} = \frac{GO}{BC}$ , $\frac{3-x}{3} = \frac{x}{4}$ ,

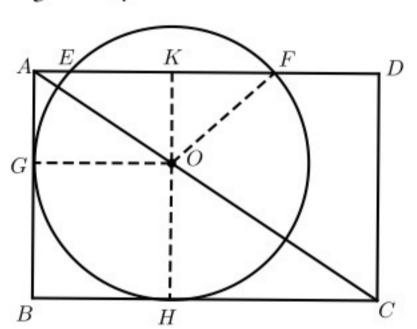
解得 
$$x = \frac{12}{7}$$
,

$$\therefore OK = AG = 3 - \frac{12}{7} = \frac{9}{7}$$
,

在 Rt△OKF 中,

$$KF = \sqrt{OF^2 - OK^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7} ,$$

根据垂径定理得: $EF = 2KF = \frac{6\sqrt{7}}{7}$ .

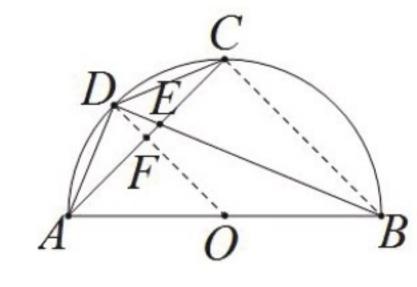


### ★★ (秦淮一模)

【解析】连接 OD, 交 AC 于点 F, 连接 BC

- :点 D 是弧 AC 的中点
- ∴*OD*⊥ AC
- ∴△DEF∽△BEC

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{BE} = \frac{DF}{BC} = \frac{r - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}r}{\sqrt{2}r} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2}$$





★★★(建邺二模)

4. 【答案】  $DN = \frac{24}{5}$  或  $5 < DN \le 6$ 

【解析】(1)当 $\odot D$ 与线段 AM 相切时,如图 1,设切点为 Q,则  $DQ \bot AM$ ,

 $:M \to BC$  的中点, BC = 6,

 $\therefore BM = MC = 3$ ,在Rt $\triangle ABM$ 中,

$$AM = \sqrt{AB^2 + BM^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$$
.

∵ABCD 是矩形,

AD/BC,  $\angle B = 90^{\circ}$ ,

 $\therefore \angle AMB = \angle DAQ$ .

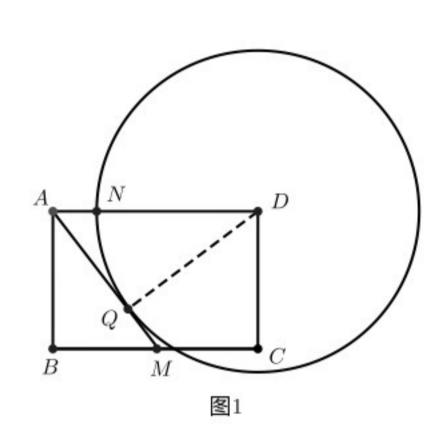
 $\nabla : \angle B = \angle DQA = 90^{\circ}$ ,

 $\triangle ABM \sim \triangle DQA$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{DQ}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AM} ,$$

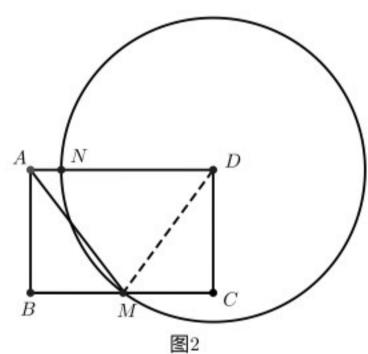
即 
$$\frac{DQ}{4} = \frac{6}{5}$$
 ,

$$\therefore DQ = \frac{24}{5} = DN ,$$



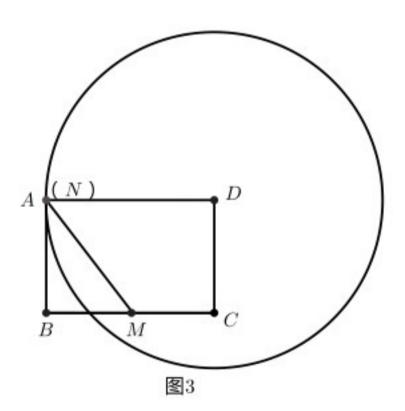
即  $DN = \frac{24}{5}$  时 ,  $\odot D$  与线段 AM 相切 ,  $\odot D$  与线段 AM 仅有一个公共点 ;

(2)当⊙D 过线段 AM 的端点 M 时,如图 2,此时⊙D 与线段 AM 有两个公共点的最小临界值,



DN = DM = AM = 5 ,

当  $\odot D$  过线段 AM 的端点 A 时,如图 3,此时  $\odot D$  与线段 AM 有一个公共点的最大临界值,



此时, DN = DA = 6,

因此  $5 < DN \le 6$  时, $\odot D$  与直线 AM 相交,而与线段 AM 仅有一个公共点,

综上所述, 当  $DN = \frac{24}{5}$  或  $5 < DN \le 6$ , ⊙D 与线段 AM 仅有一个公共点.

故答案为:  $DN = \frac{24}{5}$  或  $5 < DN \le 6$ .

## ★★(联合体一模)

- 5. 【 答案 】 (1) 证明见解析.
  - (2)  $\frac{9}{2}$  或 9  $3\sqrt{5}$  或  $3\sqrt{5}$
  - (3) 证明见解析.
  - 【解析】 (1) : 四边形 DEGF 是  $\odot$  O 的内接四边形,
    - $\therefore \angle DEG + \angle DFG = 180^{\circ}$ ,
    - $\angle FDE + \angle FGE = 180^{\circ}$ ,
    - $\nabla : \angle AFG + \angle DFG = 180^{\circ}$ ,
    - $\angle AGF + \angle FGE = 180^{\circ}$ ,
    - $\therefore \angle AFG = \angle DEG$  ,  $\angle AGF = \angle FDE$  ,
    - $\triangle AFG \sim \triangle AED$ .
    - (2) 由 (1) 可知  $\triangle AFG \sim \triangle AED$ ,
    - ∴当 △AFG 是等腰三角形时,△AED 是等腰三角形,A

### 连接 EF, 如图:

- ::四边形 ABCD 是矩形 , AB = 6 , BC = 9 ,
- $\therefore CD = AB = 6$ , AD = BC = 9,
- $\angle BAD = \angle ABC = \angle BCD = \angle ADC = 90^{\circ}$ ,
- ∵ ⊙ O 是 △ECD 的外接圆, ∠ECD =  $90^{\circ}$ ,
- ∴DE 是 ⊙ O 的直径,
- $\therefore \angle DFE = 90^{\circ}$ ,
- $\therefore \angle AFE = 180^{\circ} \angle DFE = 90^{\circ}$ ,
- $\therefore \angle BAF = \angle ABE = \angle AFE = 90^{\circ}$ ,
- $\therefore$ 四边形 ABEF 是矩形 ,
- $\therefore AF = BE , EF = AB = 6 ,$
- ∵△AED 是等腰三角形,
- ∴分三种情况:
- ①当AE = DE时,
- $\therefore \angle DFE = 90^{\circ}$ ,
- $\therefore EF \bot AD$  ,
- 又::AE = DE,

$$AF = DF = \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{1}{2} \times 9 = \frac{9}{2}$$
,

- $\therefore BE = AF = \frac{9}{2} ;$
- ②当 DE = AD = 9 时,
- 在 Rt $\triangle DCE$  中 ,  $\angle ECD = 90^{\circ}$  , DE = 9 , DC = 6 ,

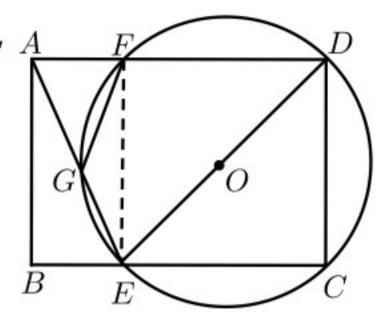
$$\therefore CE = \sqrt{DE^2 - DC^2} = \sqrt{9^2 - 6^2} = 3\sqrt{5} ,$$

- $\therefore BE = BC CE = 9 3\sqrt{5} ;$
- ③当AE = AD = 9时,
- 在 Rt $\triangle ABE$  中 ,  $\angle ABE = 90^{\circ}$  , AE = 9 , AB = 6 ,

$$\therefore BE = \sqrt{AE^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{9^2 - 6^2} = 3\sqrt{5} ;$$

综上所述, 当 BE 的长为  $\frac{9}{2}$  或  $9-3\sqrt{5}$  或  $3\sqrt{5}$  时,  $\triangle AFG$  为等腰三角形.

故答案为  $\frac{9}{2}$  或  $9-3\sqrt{5}$  或  $3\sqrt{5}$ .





(3) 设 AB 的中点为 M, 连接 OM, 如图:

当 
$$BE = 1$$
 时,  $CE = BC - BE = 9 - 1 = 8$ ,

∵四边形 ABCD 是矩形,

$$\therefore BE//AD$$
 ,  $\angle BAD = \angle BCD = 90^{\circ}$  ,

$$DC = AB = 6$$
,  $AD = BC = 9$ ,

在 Rt
$$\triangle DCE$$
 中 ,  $\angle DCE = 90^{\circ}$  ,

$$DE = \sqrt{DC^2 + CE^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$$
,

$$\therefore OD = OE = \frac{1}{2}DE = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$$
,

::BE//AD ,

∴四边形 ABED 是梯形,

又:M 为 AB 的中点, O 为 DE 的中点,

∴OM 是梯形 ABED 的中位线,

 $\therefore OM//AD$  ,

$$M = \frac{1}{2}(BE + AD) = \frac{1}{2}(1+9) = 5 \ ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BMO = \angle BAD = 90^{\circ}$$
 ,  $OM = OD$  ,

 $:OM \bot AB$  ,

又:OM = OD,

*∴AB* 与⊙O 相切 .

### ★★★(玄武一模)

6. 【 答案 】 (1) 证明见解析.

$$2\frac{10}{3}$$

【解析】 (1) ::AB = AC,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle C$$
,

$$\because DE//AB$$
 ,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle EDC$$
,

$$\because \angle EDC = \angle EGH$$
,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle EGH$$
,

:EF//BC,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle AFE$$
,

$$\therefore \angle AFE + \angle EFG = 180^{\circ}$$
,

$$\angle EFG + \angle EHG = 180^{\circ}$$
,

$$\therefore \angle AFE = \angle EHG$$
,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle EHG$$
,

$$\therefore \angle C = \angle EHG$$
,

$$\triangle EGH \sim \triangle ABC$$
.

(2) ①: 
$$\triangle EGH \sim \triangle ABC$$
,  $AB = AC$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{EG}{HG} = \frac{AB}{BC} , EG = EH ,$$

$$AB = 15$$
 ,  $BC = 10$  ,

$$\therefore \frac{EG}{HG} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{EH}{HG} = \frac{3}{2} ,$$

$$G$$
 $B$ 
 $E$ 
 $C$ 

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle EHG = \angle C$$
,  $\angle EHB = \angle EHG + \angle BHG = \angle C + \angle CEH$ ,

$$\therefore \angle BHG = \angle CEH$$
,

$$\triangle BHG \sim \triangle CEH$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{EH}{HG} = \frac{CH}{BG} = \frac{CE}{BH} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore BG = 2$$
,

$$\therefore CH = 3$$
,

$$\therefore BH = BC - CH = 7 ,$$

$$\because \frac{CE}{BH} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore CE = \frac{21}{2} ,$$

$$::AB = AC = 15,$$

$$AE = AC - CE = \frac{9}{2},$$

$$::DE//AB$$
 ,

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{AE} = \frac{CD}{BD} = \frac{7}{3} \ ,$$

$$\therefore CD = 7 , BD = 3 ,$$

$$\therefore DH = CD - CH = 4.$$

②设 ED 交 HG 于 M, 连结 DG,

$$\because EG = EH$$
 ,  $ED$  是  $\odot O$  的直径 ,

$$\therefore ED \bot HG$$
 ,

$$\therefore HM = MG$$
 ,  $DH = DG$  ,

$$\because \frac{EG}{HG} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{EG}{2MG} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{EG}{MG} = 3$$

$$\because DE//AB$$
 ,  $DE\bot HG$  ,

$$\therefore HG \bot AB$$
 ,

$$\therefore \frac{BG}{BH} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\because \frac{CH}{BG} = \frac{3}{2}$$

∴设 
$$BG = 2a$$
 , 则  $CH = 3a$  ,  $BH = 6a$  ,

$$\therefore BC = CH + BH = 9a ,$$

$$\therefore BC = 10$$
,

$$\therefore a = \frac{10}{9}$$

$$\therefore BH = \frac{20}{3} ,$$

$$:DH = DG$$
,

$$\therefore \angle DHG = \angle DGH$$
,

$$\because \angle DHG + \angle B = 90^{\circ}$$
 ,  $\angle DGH + \angle DGB = 90^{\circ}$  ,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle DGB$$
,

$$\therefore DG = BD$$
,

$$\therefore DH = DG = BD = \frac{1}{2}BH = \frac{10}{3} .$$

