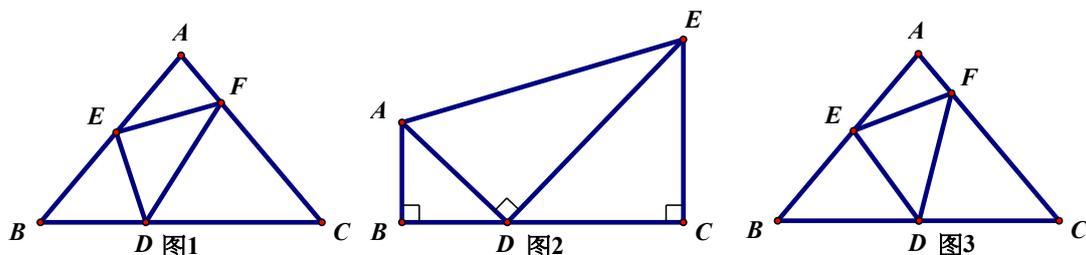


专项 11 相似三角形-一线三等角模型综合应用



【解题思路】



- 如图1, $\angle B = \angle C = \angle EDF \Rightarrow \triangle BDE \sim \triangle CDF$ (一线三等角)

如图2, $\angle B = \angle C = \angle ADE \Rightarrow \triangle ABD \sim \triangle DCE$ (一线三直角)

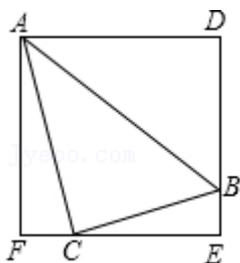
如图3, 特别地, 当 D 是 BC 中点时: $\triangle BDE \sim \triangle DFE \sim \triangle CDF \Rightarrow ED$ 平分 $\angle BEF$, FD 平分 $\angle EFC$ 。
- 一线三等角辅助线添加:** 一般情况下, 已知一条直线上有两个等角(直角)或一个直角时, 可构造“一线三等角”型相似。



【典例分析】

【类型 1: 标准“K”型图】

【典例 1】如图有一块三角尺, $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$, $\angle C=90^\circ$, $\angle A=30^\circ$, $BC=6$, 用一张面积最小的正方形纸片将这个三角尺完全覆盖. 求出这个正方形的面积.



【解答】解: $\because \angle C=90^\circ$, $\angle A=30^\circ$, $BC=6$,

$$\therefore AB=2BC=12,$$

$$\therefore AC=6\sqrt{3},$$

\because 四边形 $AFED$ 是正方形,

$$\therefore \angle F = \angle E = 90^\circ, AF = FE,$$

$$\therefore \angle FAC + \angle FCA = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FCA + \angle BCE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FAC = \angle BCE,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AFC \sim \triangle CEB,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{CE} = \frac{AC}{CB},$$

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{CE} = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{设 } AF = x, \text{ 则 } CE = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x,$$

$$\therefore FC = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3}x,$$

$$\therefore AF^2 + FC^2 = AC^2,$$

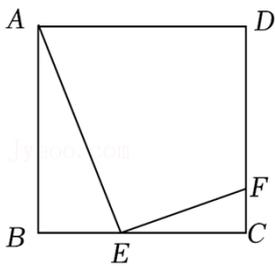
$$\therefore x^2 + \left(\frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3}x\right)^2 = (6\sqrt{3})^2,$$

$$\therefore x^2 = \frac{2268}{37} + \frac{648}{37}\sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{答: 这个正方形的面积为: } \frac{2268}{37} + \frac{648}{37}\sqrt{3}.$$

【变式 1-1】如图，正方形 $ABCD$ 中，点 E 在 BC 边上，且 $AE \perp EF$ ，若 $BE = 2$ ， $CF = \frac{4}{3}$ ，

求正方形 $ABCD$ 的边长。



【解答】解： $\because \angle AEB + \angle CEF = 90^\circ$ ， $\angle BAE + \angle AEB = 90^\circ$ ，

$$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle CEF,$$

又 $\because \angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ$ ，

$$\therefore \triangle BAE \sim \triangle CEF,$$

$$\therefore \frac{CF}{BE} = \frac{CE}{AB} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{2} = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\because AB=BC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{BC} = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{BE} = \frac{2}{1},$$

$$\therefore CE=4,$$

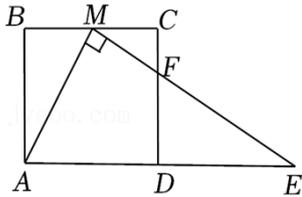
$$\therefore BC=CE+BE=4+2=6,$$

\therefore 正方形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 6.

【变式 1-2】如图，在正方形 $ABCD$ 中， M 为 BC 上一点， $ME \perp AM$ ， ME 交 CD 于 F ，交 AD 的延长线于点 E .

(1) 求证： $\triangle ABM \sim \triangle MCF$;

(2) 若 $AB=4$ ， $BM=2$ ，求 $\triangle DEF$ 的面积.



【解答】(1) 证明： \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形，

$$\therefore AB=BC=CD, \angle B=\angle C=90^\circ, BC \parallel AD,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAM + \angle AMB = 90^\circ,$$

$$\because ME \perp AM,$$

$$\therefore \angle AME = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AMB + \angle FMC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAM = \angle FMC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABM \sim \triangle MCF;$$

(2) 解： $\because AB=4$,

$$\therefore AB=BC=CD=4,$$

$$\because BM=2,$$

$$\therefore MC=BC - BM=4 - 2=2,$$

由 (1) 得： $\triangle ABM \sim \triangle MCF$,

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{CM} = \frac{BM}{CF},$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{2} = \frac{2}{CF},$$

$$\therefore CF=1,$$

$$\therefore DF=CD - CF=4 - 1=3,$$

$$\because BC \parallel AD,$$

$$\therefore \angle EDF = \angle MCF, \angle E = \angle EMC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle DEF \sim \triangle CMF,$$

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{CM} = \frac{DF}{CF},$$

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{2} = \frac{3}{1},$$

$$\therefore DE=6,$$

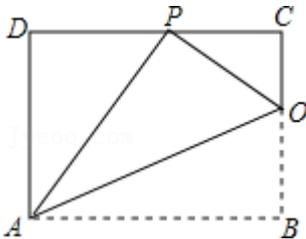
$$\therefore \triangle DEF \text{ 的面积} = \frac{1}{2} DE \cdot DF = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 3 = 9,$$

答: $\triangle DEF$ 的面积为 9.

【变式 1-3】已知矩形 $ABCD$ 的一条边 $AD=8$, 将矩形 $ABCD$ 折叠, 使得顶点 B 落在 CD 边上的 P 点处. 如图, 已知折痕与边 BC 交于点 O , 连接 AP 、 OP 、 OA .

(1) 求证: $\frac{OC}{PD} = \frac{OP}{AP}$;

(2) 若 OP 与 PA 的比为 1:2, 求边 AB 的长.



【解答】(1) 证明: 由折叠的性质可知, $\angle APO = \angle B = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle APD + \angle OPC = 90^\circ,$$

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为矩形,

$$\therefore \angle D = \angle C = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle POC + \angle OPC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle APD = \angle POC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle OCP \sim \triangle PDA,$$

$$\therefore \frac{OC}{PD} = \frac{OP}{AP};$$

(2) 解: $\because \triangle OCP \sim \triangle PDA$,

$$\therefore \frac{PC}{AD} = \frac{OP}{PA},$$

$\therefore OP$ 与 PA 的比为 1:2, $AD=8$,

$$\therefore \frac{PC}{8} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore PC=4,$$

设 $AB=x$, 则 $DC=x$, $AP=x$, $DP=x-4$,

在 $Rt\triangle APD$ 中, $AP^2 = AD^2 + PD^2$,

$$\therefore x^2 = 8^2 + (x-4)^2,$$

解得: $x=10$,

$$\therefore AB=10.$$

【类型 2: 做辅助线构造“K”型图】

【典例 2】已知: 在 $\triangle EFG$ 中, $\angle EFG=90^\circ$, $EF=FG$, 且点 E, F 分别在矩形 $ABCD$ 的边 AB, AD 上.

(1) 如图 1, 填空: 当点 G 在 CD 上, 且 $DG=1, AE=2$, 则 $EG=$ _____;

(2) 如图 2, 若 F 是 AD 的中点, FG 与 CD 相交于点 N , 连接 EN , 求证: $\angle AEF = \angle FEN$;

(3) 如图 3, 若 $AE=AD$, EG, FG 分别交 CD 于点 M, N , 求证: $MG^2 = MN \cdot MD$.

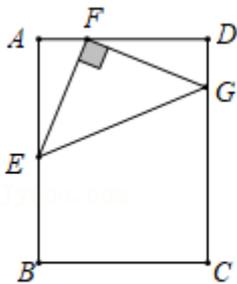


图1

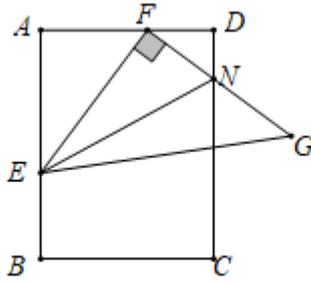


图2

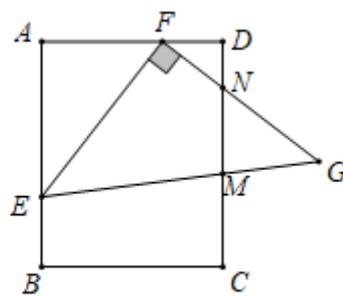


图3

【解答】(1) 解: $\because \angle EFG=90^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle AFE + \angle DFG = 90^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle AEF + \angle AFE = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEF = \angle DFG,$$

又 $\because \angle A = \angle D = 90^\circ$, $EF = FG$,

$$\therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle DFG \text{ (AAS)},$$

$$\therefore AE = FD = 2,$$

$$\therefore FG = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5},$$

$$\therefore EG = \sqrt{2}FG = \sqrt{10},$$

故答案为: $\sqrt{10}$;

(2) 证明: 延长 EA 、 NF 交于点 M ,

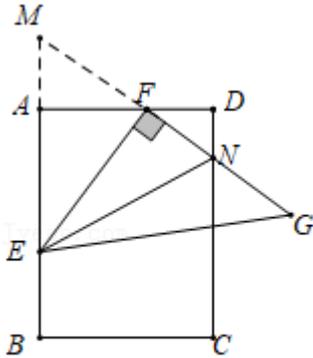


图2

\because 点 F 为 AD 的中点,

$$\therefore AF = DF,$$

$\because AM \parallel CD$,

$$\therefore \angle M = \angle DNF, \angle MAD = \angle D,$$

$$\therefore \triangle MAF \cong \triangle NDF \text{ (AAS)},$$

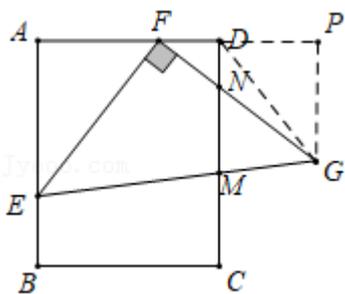
$$\therefore MF = FN,$$

$\because EF \perp MG$,

$$\therefore ME = GE,$$

$$\therefore \angle MEF = \angle FEN;$$

(3) 证明: 如图, 过点 G 作 $GP \perp AD$ 交 AD 的延长线于 P ,



$$\therefore \angle P = 90^\circ,$$

同 (1) 同理得, $\triangle AEF \cong \triangle PFG$ (AAS),

$$\therefore AF = PG, PF = AE,$$

$$\because AE=AD,$$

$$\therefore PF=AD,$$

$$\therefore AF=PD,$$

$$\therefore PG=PD,$$

$$\because \angle P=90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle PDG=45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle MDG=45^\circ,$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle EFG$ 中, $EF=FG$,

$$\therefore \angle FGE=45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FGE=\angle GDM,$$

$$\because \angle GMN=\angle DMG,$$

$$\therefore \triangle MGN \sim \triangle MDG,$$

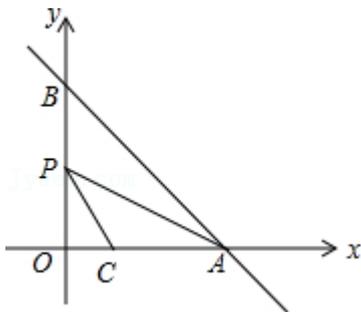
$$\therefore \frac{MG}{DM} = \frac{MN}{MG},$$

$$\therefore MG^2 = MN \cdot MD.$$

【变式 2】如图, 在平面直角坐标系 xOy 中, 直线 $AB: y = -x+m$ 分别交 x 轴, y 轴于 A, B 两点, 已知点 $C(2, 0)$.

(1) 当直线 AB 经过点 C 时, $m = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$;

(2) 设点 P 为线段 OB 的中点, 连接 PA, PC , 若 $\angle CPA = \angle ABO$, 则 m 的值是 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.



【解答】解: (1) 当直线 AB 经过点 C 时, 点 A 与点 C 重合, 当 $x=2$ 时, $y = -2+m=0$, 即 $m=2$, 故答案为 2.

(2) 作 $OD=OC=2$, 连接 CD . 则 $\angle PDC=45^\circ$, 如图,

由 $y = -x + m$ 可得 $A(m, 0)$, $B(0, m)$.

$$\therefore OA = OB = m, AB = \sqrt{2}m,$$

当 $\triangle PCD \sim \triangle APB$ 时, $\angle APC = \angle ABP$.

理由: $\because \triangle PCD \sim \triangle APB$,

$$\therefore \angle CPD = \angle PAB,$$

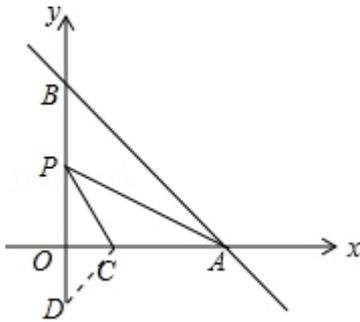
$$\therefore \angle APD = \angle ABP + \angle PAB = \angle APC + \angle CPD,$$

$$\therefore \angle APC = \angle ABP.$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{PD}{AB} = \frac{CD}{PB}, \text{ 即 } \frac{\frac{1}{2}m+2}{\sqrt{2}m} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\frac{1}{2}m},$$

解得 $m = 12$.

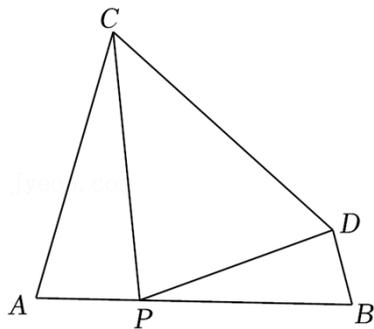
故答案是: 12.



【类型 2: 特殊“K”型图】

【典例 3】如图, $AB = 9$, $AC = 8$, P 为 AB 上一点, $\angle A = \angle CPD = \angle B$, 连接 CD .

- (1) 若 $AP = 3$, 求 BD 的长;
- (2) 若 CP 平分 $\angle ACD$, 求证: $PD^2 = CD \cdot BD$.



【解答】(1) 解: $\because AB = 9$, $AC = 3$,

$$\therefore BP = AB - AP = 9 - 3 = 6,$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle CPD, \angle ACP + \angle APC = 180^\circ - \angle A, \angle APC + \angle BPD = 180^\circ - \angle CPD,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACP = \angle BPD,$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle B,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACP \sim \triangle BPD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{BP} = \frac{AP}{BD},$$

$$\therefore \frac{8}{6} = \frac{3}{BD},$$

$$\therefore BD = \frac{9}{4},$$

$$\therefore BD \text{ 的长为 } \frac{9}{4};$$

(2) 证明: $\because CP$ 平分 $\angle ACD$,

$$\therefore \angle PCD = \angle ACP,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACP = \angle DPB,$$

$$\therefore \angle PCD = \angle DPB,$$

$$\therefore \angle CPD = \angle B,$$

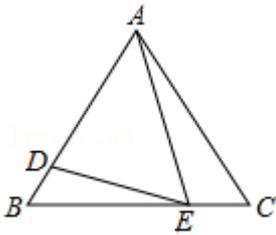
$$\therefore \triangle CPD \sim \triangle PBD,$$

$$\therefore \frac{PD}{BD} = \frac{CD}{PD},$$

$$\therefore PD^2 = CD \cdot BD.$$

【变式 3-1】如图, 在等边三角形 ABC 中, 点 E, D 分别在 BC, AB 上, 且 $\angle AED = 60^\circ$,

求证: $\triangle AEC \sim \triangle EDB$.



【解答】证明: $\because \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EDB + \angle BED = 120^\circ, \quad \angle CAE + \angle AEC = 120^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle AED = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BED + \angle AEC = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BED = \angle CAE,$$

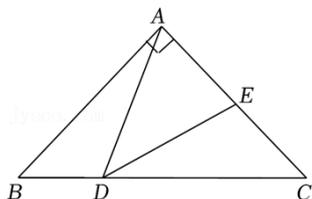
$$\therefore \triangle AEC \sim \triangle EDB.$$

【变式 3-2】如图, 在等腰直角 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $AB = AC$, 点 D, E 分别在边 BC 、

AC上, 连接AD、DE, 有 $\angle ADE=45^\circ$.

(1) 证明: $\triangle BDA \sim \triangle CED$.

(2) 若 $BC=6$, 当 $AE=ED$ 时, 求BD的长.



【解答】 (1) 证明: $\because \angle AED = \angle C + \angle EDC = 45^\circ + \angle EDC$,

而 $\angle ADC = \angle ADE + \angle EDC$.

$\because \angle ADE = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ADC = 45^\circ + \angle EDC$,

$\therefore \angle AED = \angle ADC$.

$\therefore \angle DEC = \angle ADB$ (等角的补角相等) .

而 $\angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle DCE$.

故 $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle DCE$ 得证.

(2) 解: 当 $AE=DE$ 时,

$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle DAE$,

$\because \angle ADE = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle DAE = 45^\circ$,

$\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $\angle BAD = \angle EAD = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore AD$ 平分 BAC ,

$\therefore AD$ 垂直平分 BC ,

$\therefore BD=3$.



1. 如图, 点P在 $\triangle ABC$ 的边AC上, 若要判定 $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle ACB$, 则下列添加的条件不正确的是 ()

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