

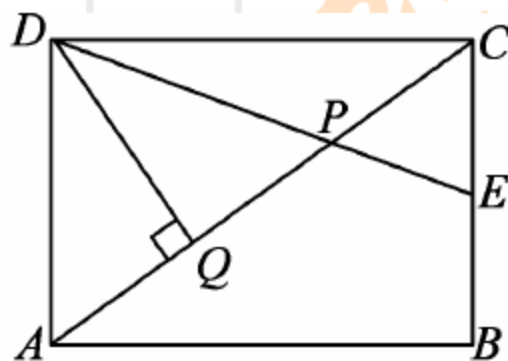
第二十七章 相似

专题九 相似三角形与特殊图形

类型 I 相似与矩形

1.如图,在矩形ABCD中, E为BC中点, ED交AC于点P, $DQ \perp AC$ 于点Q, $AB = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} BC$, 求证:
 $AQ = QP$.

$$\sqrt{2}$$



证明: \because 四边形ABCD为矩形, $\therefore AD \parallel BC$,

$$\therefore \triangle ADP \sim \triangle CEP, \therefore$$

$$\because E \text{ 为 } BC \text{ 中点}, \therefore CE = \frac{1}{2} AD,$$

$$\therefore CP = \frac{1}{2} AP, \text{ 设 } AD = x, \therefore CD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x,$$

$$\therefore CA = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x, \because CP = \frac{1}{2} AP, \therefore DQ \perp AC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADQ \sim \triangle ACD, \therefore AD^2 = AQ \cdot AC,$$

$$\therefore AQ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} x, \therefore PQ = AC - CP - AQ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} x, \therefore AQ = QP$$

$$\frac{CE}{AD} = \frac{CP}{AP},$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

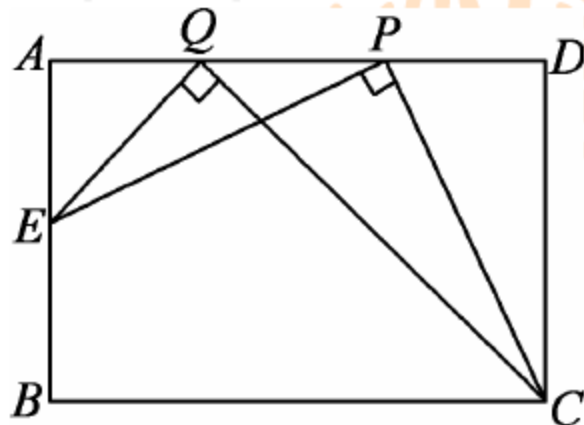
$$\sqrt{2}$$

类型 I 相似与矩形

2.如图, 矩形ABCD, $AB=2$, $AD=3$,
点P为AD上一点, $PE \perp PC$, 交AB于E点, 点Q在
AP上不与P点重合, 且 $QE \perp QC$,

(1)求证: $AP \cdot DP = AE \cdot DC$;

(2)求 $AP+AQ$ 的值.



证明: (1) \because 四边形ABCD是矩形,

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle D = 90^\circ, \angle APE + \angle AEP = 90^\circ,$$

$$\because PE \perp PC, \therefore \angle APE + \angle DPC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DPC = \angle AEQ, \therefore \triangle APE \sim \triangle DCP, \therefore$$

$$\therefore AP \cdot DP = AE \cdot DC.$$

(2) 同(1)可得 $AQ \cdot DQ = AE \cdot DC$,

$$\therefore AQ \cdot DQ = AP \cdot DP. \text{ 即 } AQ(3-AQ) = AP(3-AP),$$

$$\therefore (AP+AQ)(AP-AQ) = 3(AP-AQ).$$

$$\because AP \neq AQ, \therefore AP+AQ=3.$$

$$\frac{AP}{DC} = \frac{AE}{DP},$$

类型 I 相似与矩形

3. 已知，点O为矩形BHCM的对称中心，将一直角的顶点放在点O处，绕点O旋转，直角两边分别交直线BH、HC于E、D两点.

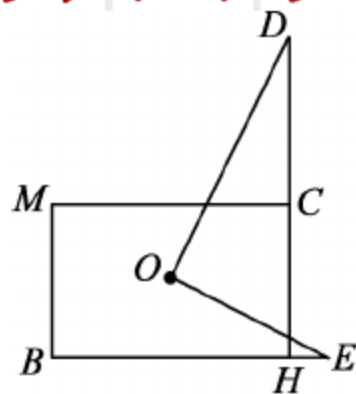


图1

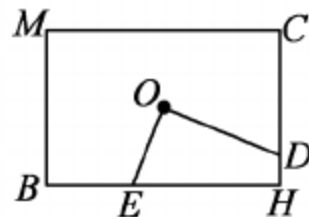


图2

(1) 如图1, 当 $BH = \sqrt{3}CH$ 时, 探究OE与OD的数量关系, 并证明.

(2) 如图2, 当 $BH = nCH$ 时, 直接写出 $OE : OD =$ _____.

(1) 证明: 连BC, 作 $OG \perp BC$ 交BH于G, $\because BH = \sqrt{3}CH$,

$\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore BC = 2CH, \therefore \angle HBC = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle OGH = 90^\circ + 30^\circ = 120^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle BCH = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle OCD = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle OCD = \angle OGE,$

$\therefore \angle EOD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DOC + \angle COE = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore \angle COE + \angle EOG = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DOC = \angle GOE,$

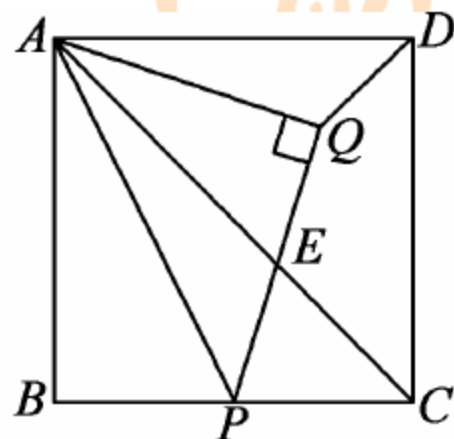
$\therefore \triangle COD \sim \triangle GOE, \therefore$

$$\frac{OE}{OD} = \frac{OG}{OC} = \frac{OG}{OB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

(2) $1 : n$.

类型II相似与正方形

4.如图, 正方形ABCD, P为BC边上一点, 以AP为斜边在正方形ABCD内作等腰Rt△APQ, 连接AC交PQ于点E, 连接DQ.



(1)求证: $\triangle ACP \sim \triangle ADQ$;

(2)当P为BC的中点时, 求 $\frac{PE}{PC}$ 的值;

(3)在(2)的条件下, 求证 $EQ = \frac{DQ \cdot PE}{PC}$

$\sqrt{2}$

解: (1) $\because AC = AD, AP = AQ, \angle PAC = \angle DAQ,$

$\therefore \triangle ACP \sim \triangle ADQ$

吉祥如意

(2) $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle AQE, \therefore$

$$\frac{AB}{BP} = \frac{AQ}{QE} = 2,$$

吉祥如意

$\therefore PE = QE$, 设正方形边长为2, 则 $BP = PC = 1$,

吉祥如意

$$AP = \sqrt{5}, AQ = QP = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}}, PE = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{2}},$$

吉祥如意

$$\therefore \frac{PE}{PC} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{2}}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}.$$

(3) 由(1)知 $PC = \frac{DQ \cdot \sqrt{2}}{2}$

吉祥如意

$$\therefore \text{由(2)知 } PE = EQ, PE = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}, PC = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

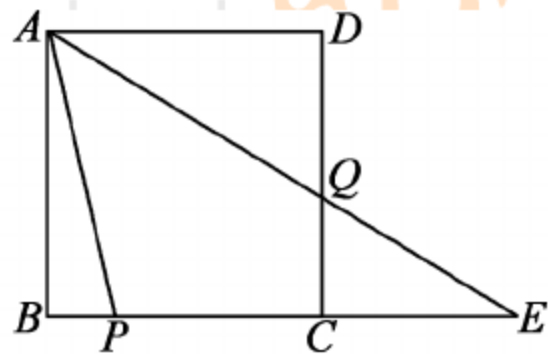
吉祥如意

$$\therefore EQ = \frac{DQ}{2}$$

类型II相似与正方形

5.如图, 正方形ABCD中, 点P、点Q分别在BC、CD上, $\angle PAQ=45^\circ$.

(1)如图,若AQ交BC的延长线于E, 若 $AB=4$, $BP=1$, 求PE;



解: 连AC, $\because \angle CAE + \angle E = 45^\circ$, $\angle CAP + \angle CAE = 45^\circ$,

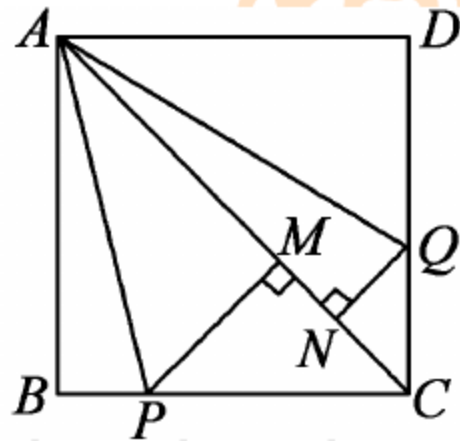
$\therefore \angle CAP = \angle E$, $\therefore \angle APC = \angle EPA$,

$\therefore \triangle APC \sim \triangle EPA$ $AP^2 = PC \cdot PE$, $17 = 3 \cdot PE$,

$\therefore PE = \frac{17}{3}$

类型II相似与正方形

(2)如图, 过P点作 $PM \perp AC$, $QN \perp AC$, 垂足分别为M、N, 若 $AB=4$, 求 $AM \cdot AN$ 的值;



解: $\because \angle PAM + \angle QAM = 45^\circ$, $\angle QAM + \angle DAQ = 45^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle PAM = \angle DAQ$. $\because PM \perp AC$,

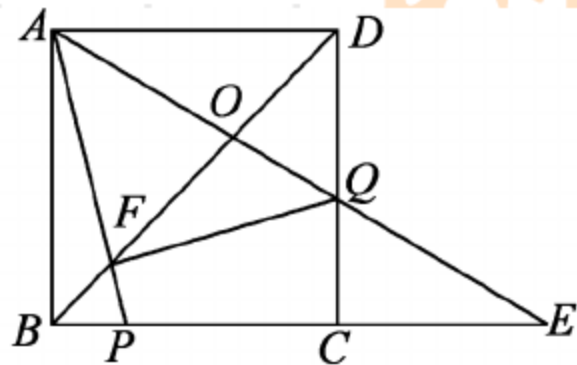
$\therefore \angle AMP = \angle D$, $\therefore \triangle APM \sim \triangle AQD$,

$\therefore \frac{AM}{4} = \frac{AP}{AQ}$, 同理可证: $\triangle ANQ \sim \triangle ABP$.

$\therefore \frac{4}{AN} = \frac{AP}{AQ}$, $\frac{AM}{4} = \frac{AN}{4}$, $\therefore AM \cdot AN = 16$.

类型II相似与正方形

(3)若AP交BD于F点, 连FQ, 求证: $AF=FQ$.



证明: 设AQ与DF相交于O,

$$\because \angle FAQ = \angle ODQ = 45^\circ, \angle AOF = \angle DOQ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AOF \sim \triangle DOQ, \therefore$$

$$\frac{AO}{OD} = \frac{OF}{OQ},$$

$$\because \angle AOD = \angle FOQ, \therefore \triangle AOD \sim \triangle FOQ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AQF = \angle ADB = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle FAQ = \angle AQF,$$

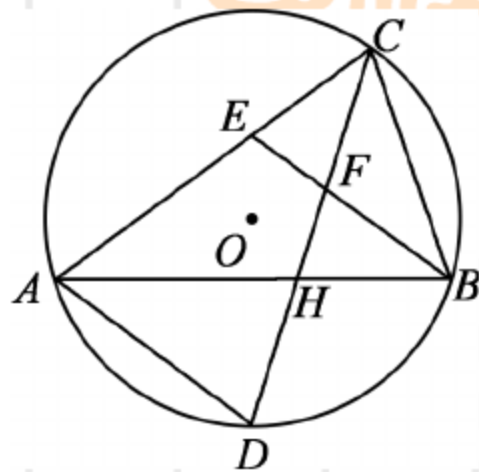
$$\therefore AF = FQ.$$

类型III相似与圆

6.如图, 等腰 $\triangle ABC$ 内接于 $\odot O$, $AB=AC$, 弦 CD 平分 $\angle ACB$, 交 AB 于点 H , 过点 B 作 AD 的平行线分别交 AC 、 DC 于点 E 、 F .

(1) 求证: $CF=BF$;

(2) 若 $BH=DH=1$, 求 FH 的值.



证明: (1) $\because CD$ 平分 $\angle ACB, \therefore \angle ACD = \angle BCD,$

$\because \angle BCD = \angle DAB, \therefore \angle ACD = \angle DAB,$

$\because BE \parallel AD, \therefore \angle EBA = \angle DAB, \therefore \angle ACD = \angle ABE,$

$\because AB = AC, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle ABC,$

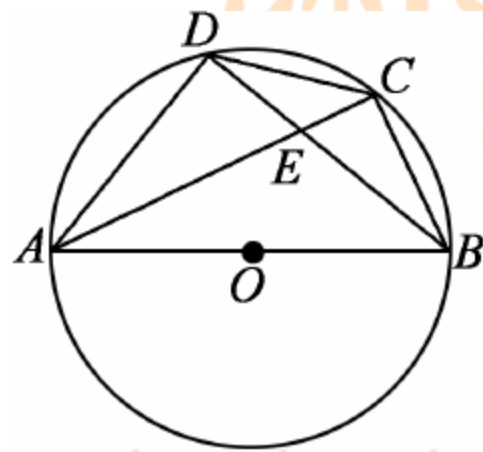
$\therefore \angle FCB = \angle FBC, \therefore CF = BF.$

类型III相似与圆

7.如图，四边形ABCD内接于 $\odot O$ ，AB为 $\odot O$ 的直径，C为BD弧的中点，AC、BD交于点E.

(1)求证： $\triangle CBE \sim \triangle CAB$;

(2)若 $S_{\triangle CBE} : S_{\triangle CAB} = 1 : 4$,求 $\frac{AD}{AB}$ 的值.



$$\frac{AD}{AB}$$

(1) 证明： $\because AB$ 为直径， $\therefore \angle BCE = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ ，

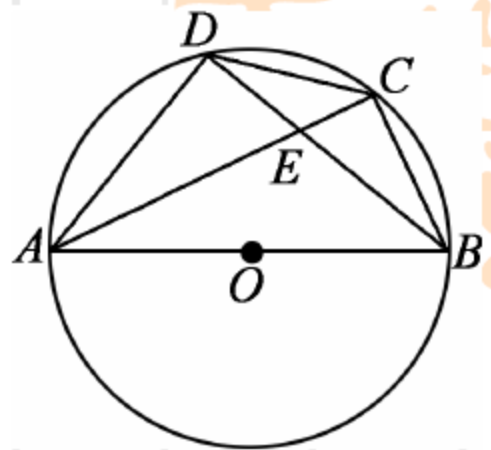
$\because C$ 为BD中点， $\therefore \angle DAC = \angle BAC$ ，

$\therefore \angle DAC = \angle CBD$ ， $\therefore \angle CAB = \angle CBE$ ，

$\therefore \triangle CBE \sim \triangle CAB$.

类型III相似与圆

(2)若 $S_{\triangle CBE} : S_{\triangle CAB} = 1 : 4$,求 $\frac{AD}{AB}$ 的值.



(2) 解: 连OC交BD于F, 则OC垂直平分BD,

$\because S_{\triangle CBE} : S_{\triangle CAB} = 1 : 4, \triangle CBE \sim \triangle CAB,$

$\therefore AC : BC = BC : EC = 2 : 1, \therefore AC = 4EC,$

$\therefore AE : EC = 3 : 1, \because AB$ 为 $\odot O$ 的直径, $\therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ,$

$\therefore AD \parallel OC$, 则 $AD : FC = AE : EC = 3 : 1$. 设 $FC = a$, 则 $AD = 3a$,

$\because F$ 为 BD 中点, O 为 AB 中点,

$\therefore OF$ 是 $\triangle ABD$ 的中位线, 则 $OF = \frac{1}{2} AD = 1.5a,$

$\therefore OC = OF + FC = 1.5a + a = 2.5a$, 则 $AB = 2OC = 5a,$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{3a}{5a} = \frac{3}{5}.$$