

从直角三角形谈起拓展提升（A组）参考答案

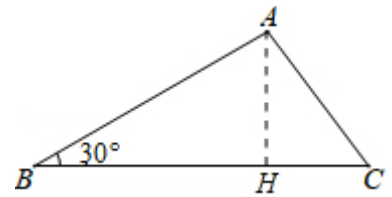
1【解析】：如图，作 $AH \perp BC$ 于 H 。在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ACH$ 中， $\because \angle AHC = 90^\circ$ ， $AC = 2$ ，

$$\cos C = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore \frac{CH}{AC} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore CH = \frac{6}{5},$$

$$\therefore AH = \sqrt{AC^2 - CH^2} = \frac{8}{5},$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABH$ 中， $\because \angle AHB = 90^\circ$ ， $\angle B = 30^\circ$ ，

$$\therefore AB = 2AH = \frac{16}{5}.$$



2【解析】：如图，过 B 作 $BD \perp AC$ 于 D ， $\because \angle A = 45^\circ$ ， $\therefore \angle ABD = \angle A = 45^\circ$ ，

$$\therefore AD = BD. \because \angle ADB = \angle CDB = 90^\circ,$$

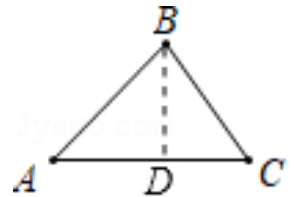
$$\therefore AB^2 = AD^2 + DB^2 = 2BD^2, BC^2 = DC^2 + BD^2,$$

$$\therefore AC^2 - BC^2 = (AD + DC)^2 - (DC^2 + BD^2)$$

$$= AD^2 + DC^2 + 2AD \cdot DC - DC^2 - BD^2 = 2AD \cdot DC = 2BD \cdot DC,$$

$$\because AC^2 - BC^2 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} AB^2, \therefore 2BD \cdot DC = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times 2BD^2, \therefore DC = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} BD,$$

$$\tan C = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{BD}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} BD} = \sqrt{5}$$



3.【解析】 $\because$ 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中， $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ， $AB = 2BC$ ， $\therefore \angle A = 30^\circ$ ， $\angle B = 60^\circ$ ，

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{1}{2}, \cos B = \frac{1}{2}, \tan A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \tan B = \sqrt{3}, \text{ 故②③④正确.}$$

【答案】②③④

4.【解析】

四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形，

所以 $AB = CD, \angle D = 90^\circ$

因为将矩形 $ABCD$ 沿 CE 折叠，点 B 恰好落在边 AD 的 F 处，

所以 $CF = BC$

$$\because \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore \frac{CD}{CF} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{设 } CD = 2x, CF = 3x (x > 0) \therefore DF = \sqrt{CF^2 - CD^2} = \sqrt{5}x$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle DCF = \frac{DF}{CD} = \frac{\sqrt{5}x}{2x} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

【答案】 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

5. 解：（1）如图，

$$\because \angle ABC = \angle AEF = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle 2 + \angle BAE = \angle 2 + \angle 1 = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle 1.$$

$$\because CD \perp BC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ECF = 90^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle ECF,$$

可知 $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle ECF$.

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{EC} = \frac{BE}{CF}.$$

$$\because AB = 2, \quad BC = 8, \quad BE = 3,$$

$$\therefore EC = 5.$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{CF}.$$

$$\therefore CF = \frac{15}{2}.$$

(2) 设 BE 为 x , 则 $EC = 8 - x$.

$$\because (1) \text{ 可得 } \frac{AB}{EC} = \frac{BE}{CF},$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{8-x} = \frac{x}{CF}.$$

$$\therefore 2CF = x(8-x).$$

$$\therefore CF = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x = -\frac{1}{2}(x-4)^2 + 8.$$

$\therefore$ 当 $BE = 4$ 时, CF 的最大值为 8.

