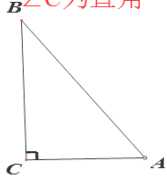
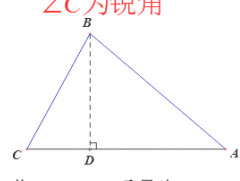
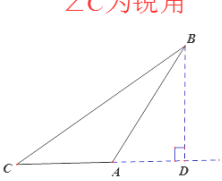
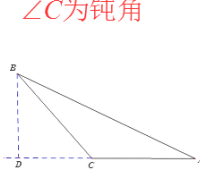


从生活中的测量谈起学习指南参考答案

$\angle C$为直角  由勾股定理得 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ $\angle C = 90^\circ$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C.$	$\angle C$为锐角  过点B作$BD \perp AC$,垂足为D, 在$\text{Rt}\triangle CBD$中, $BD = a \sin C, CD = a \cos C$, 则$AD = AC - CD = b - a \cos C$. 在$\text{Rt}\triangle BDA$中, $AB^2 = BD^2 + AD^2$, 即$c^2 = (a \sin C)^2 + (b - a \cos C)^2$. 展开得 $c^2 = a^2 \sin^2 C + b^2 + a^2 \cos^2 C - 2ab \cos C.$ 即$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$.	$\angle C$为锐角  由勾股定理得 $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$ $\cos C = \frac{b}{a}$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$ $= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$	$\angle C$为锐角  过点B作$BD \perp AC$,垂足为D, 在$\text{Rt}\triangle CBD$中, $BD = a \sin C$, $CD = a \cos C$. 则$AD = CD - CA = a \cos C - b$ 在$\text{Rt}\triangle BDA$中, $AB^2 = BD^2 + AD^2$, 即$c^2 = (a \sin C)^2 + (a \cos C - b)^2$. 即$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$.	$\angle C$为钝角  同理$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$.
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综上: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$

1【解析】设 $CD=x$, 因 $\angle DAC = \beta = 45^\circ$, $\therefore AD=CD=x$,

$BD=AD \cdot \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}x$, $\therefore BC = (\sqrt{3}-1)x=60$, $\therefore x=30(\sqrt{3}+1)$, 选 C

2【解析】: 过 A 作 $AE \perp BC$ 于 E. $\because AB=AC$, $\therefore BE=EC=\frac{1}{2}BC=16$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABE$ 中, $AB=20$, $BE=16$,

$\therefore AE^2 = AB^2 - BE^2 = 20^2 - 16^2 = 144$, $\therefore AE = 12$

故在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ADE$ 中, 设 $DE=x$, 则 $AD^2 = AE^2 + DE^2 = 144 + x^2$

$\because AD \perp AC$ 于 A, $\therefore AD^2 + AC^2 = CD^2$, 即 $144 + x^2 + 20^2 = (16+x)^2$, 解得 $x=9$

$\therefore BD = BE - DE = 16 - 9 = 7$

