

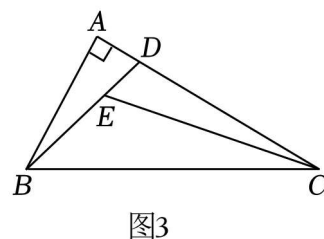
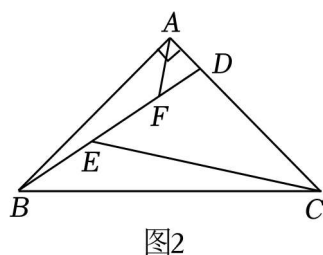
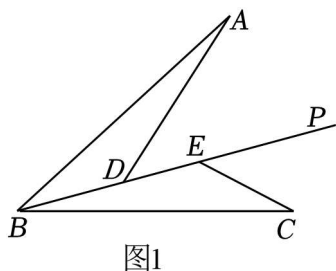
## 2024 春季初三数学每日一题 005

005 试题来源：2023·余姚市二模

【基础巩固】如图 1,  $P$  是  $\angle ABC$  内部一点, 在射线  $BP$  上取点  $D$ 、 $E$ , 使得  $\angle CEP = \angle ADP = \angle ABC$ . 求证:  $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle BCE$ ;

【尝试应用】如图 2, 在  $Rt\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = AC$ ,  $D$  是  $AC$  上一点, 连接  $BD$ , 在  $BD$  上取点  $E$ 、 $F$ , 连接  $CE$ 、 $AF$ , 使得  $\angle AFD = \angle CED = 45^\circ$ . 若  $BF = 2$ , 求  $CE$  的长;

【拓展提高】如图 3, 在  $Rt\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle ACB = 30^\circ$ ,  $D$  是  $AC$  上一点, 连接  $BD$ , 在  $BD$  上取点  $E$ , 连接  $CE$ . 若  $\angle CED = 60^\circ$ ,  $\frac{BE}{DE} = \frac{8}{5}$ , 求  $\angle BCE$  的正切值.



## 试题解析

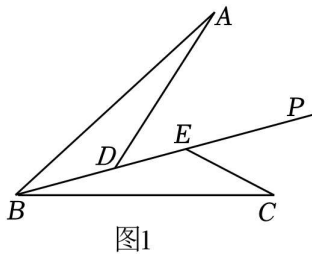


图1

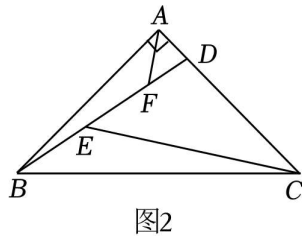


图2

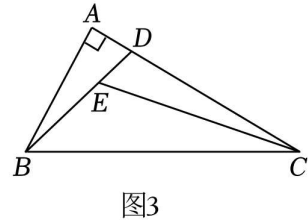


图3

【基础巩固】如图1,  $P$  是  $\angle ABC$  内部一点, 在射线  $BP$  上取点  $D, E$ , 使得  $\angle CEP = \angle ADP = \angle ABC$ . 求证:  $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle BCE$ ;

证明:  $\because \angle ABD + \angle CBE = \angle ABC, \angle ABD + \angle BAD = \angle ADP, \angle ABC = \angle ADP,$   
 $\therefore \angle CBE = \angle BAD,$   
 又  $\because \angle ADB = 180^\circ - \angle ADP, \angle BEC = 180^\circ - \angle CEP, \angle ADP = \angle CEP,$   
 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle BEC, \therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle BCE.$

【尝试应用】如图2, 在  $Rt\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ, AB = AC, D$  是  $AC$  上一点, 连接  $BD$ , 在  $BD$  上取点  $E, F$ , 连接  $CE, AF$ , 使得  $\angle AFD = \angle CED = 45^\circ$ . 若  $BF = 2$ , 求  $CE$  的长;

【分析】根据等腰直角三角形的性质可得  $\angle ABC = \angle ACB = 45^\circ, BC = \sqrt{2}AB$ , 再推导  $\triangle BEC \sim \triangle AFB$ , 然后利用等腰三角形的性质得到  $\frac{CE}{BF} = \frac{BC}{AB} = \sqrt{2}$ , 计算解题;

【解答】 $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ, AB = AC, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB = 45^\circ, BC = \sqrt{2}AB,$   
 即:  $\angle ABF + \angle CBE = \angle ABC = 45^\circ,$   
 又  $\because \angle ABF + \angle BAF = \angle AFD = 45^\circ, BC = \sqrt{2}AB, \angle ABF + \angle BAF = \angle AFD = 45^\circ.$   
 $\therefore \angle CBE = \angle BAF,$   
 又  $\because \angle AFB = 180^\circ - \angle AFD = 135^\circ, \angle BEC = 180^\circ - \angle CED = 135^\circ,$   
 $\therefore \angle BEC = \angle AFB, \therefore \triangle BEC \sim \triangle AFB, \therefore \frac{CE}{BF} = \frac{BC}{AB} = \sqrt{2}, \therefore CE = \sqrt{2}BF = 2\sqrt{2},$   
 故  $CE$  的长为:  $2\sqrt{2}.$

【拓展提高】如图3, 在  $Rt\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ, \angle ACB = 30^\circ, D$  是  $AC$  上一点, 连接  $BD$ , 在  $BD$  上取点  $E$ , 连接  $CE$ . 若  $\angle CED = 60^\circ, \frac{BE}{DE} = \frac{8}{5}$ , 求  $\angle BCE$  的正切值.

【分析】如图所示, 在  $BD$  上取点  $F$ , 使  $\angle AFD = 60^\circ$ , 作  $AG \perp BD$  于点  $G$ , 则可得到  $\triangle AFB \sim \triangle BE$ , 即  $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AF}{BE} = \frac{1}{2}, \angle BCE = \angle ABF$ , 进而证明  $\triangle ABG \sim \triangle DAG$ , 得到  $AG^2 = DG \cdot BG$ , 设  $BE = 8t$ , 可以求出  $BG = 12t$  解题即可.

【解答】如图所示, 在  $BD$  上取点  $F$ , 使  $\angle AFD = 60^\circ$ , 作  $AG \perp BD$  于点  $G$ ,  
 $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ, \angle ACB = 30^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = 60^\circ, AB = \frac{1}{2}BC.$$

$$\text{即: } \angle ABF + \angle CBE = \angle ABC = 60^\circ,$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle ABF + \angle BAF = \angle AFD = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAF = \angle CBE,$$

$$\text{又} \angle AFB = 180^\circ - \angle AFD = 120^\circ, \angle BEC = 180^\circ - \angle CED = 120^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AFB = \angle BEC, \therefore \triangle AFB \sim \triangle BEC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AF}{BE} = \frac{1}{2}, \angle BCE = \angle ABF, \therefore AF = \frac{1}{2}BE,$$

$$\because \frac{BE}{DE} = \frac{8}{5}, \therefore \text{令 } BE = 8t, \text{则 } DE = 5t,$$

$$\therefore AF = \frac{1}{2}BE = 4t,$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle AFD = 60^\circ, FG \perp DF$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } Rt\triangle AFG \text{ 中, } \angle FAG = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore FG = \frac{1}{2}AF = 2t,$$

$$\text{由勾股定理可得: } AG = \sqrt{AF^2 - FG^2} = 2\sqrt{3}t,$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle ABG + \angle BAG = 180^\circ - \angle AGB = 90^\circ, \angle BAG + \angle DAG = \angle BAC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABG = \angle DAG, \therefore \triangle ABG \sim \triangle DAG,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AG}{DG} = \frac{BG}{AG}, \therefore AG^2 = DG \cdot BG,$$

$$\text{设 } EF = x, \text{则 } BG = 10t + x, DG = DE - EF - FG = 3t - x.$$

$$\therefore (2\sqrt{3}t)^2 = (10t + x)(3t - x),$$

$$\text{解得: } x = 2t, \therefore BG = 12t,$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle ABG = \tan \angle BCE = \frac{2\sqrt{3}t}{12t} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$\text{故 } \angle BCE \text{ 的正切值为: } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}.$$

