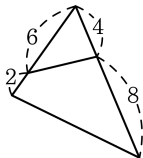
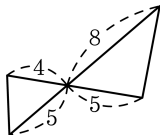


1. 다음 도형에서 닮은 삼각형을 찾을 수 없는 것은?

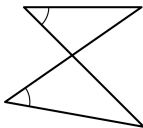
①



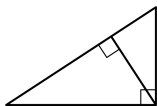
②



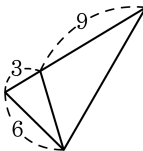
③



④



⑤

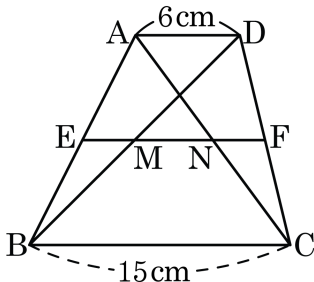


해설

①, ⑤ : SAS 닮음

③, ④ : AA 닮음

2. □ABCD에서 $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$ 이고 $2\overline{AE} = \overline{BE}$, $\overline{AD} = 6\text{cm}$, $\overline{BC} = 15\text{cm}$ 일 때, $\overline{MN}$ 의 길이는?

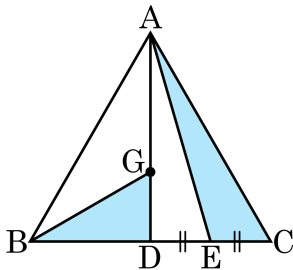


- ① 1cm ② 2cm ③ 3cm ④ 4cm ⑤ 5cm

해설

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{AE} : \overline{AB} &= \overline{EN} : \overline{BC} = 1 : 3 \text{ 이므로 } 1 : 3 = \overline{EN} : 15 \therefore \overline{EN} = 5 \\ \overline{BE} : \overline{BA} &= \overline{EM} : \overline{AD} = 2 : 3 \text{ 이므로 } 2 : 3 = \overline{EM} : 6 \therefore \overline{EM} = 4 \\ \therefore \overline{MN} &= 5 - 4 = 1(\text{cm}) \end{aligned}$$

3. 다음 그림에서 점 G는 $\triangle ABC$ 의 무게중심이고, 점 E가 $\overline{DC}$ 의 중점일 때, $\triangle GBD : \triangle AEC$ 는?



① 1 : 1

② 1 : 2

③ 2 : 3

④ 3 : 4

⑤ 4 : 5

해설

$\triangle ABC = S$ 라 하면,

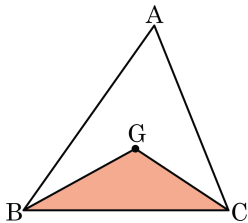
$$\triangle ABD = \frac{1}{2}S, \triangle GBD = \frac{1}{3}\triangle ABD = \frac{1}{6}S$$

$$\triangle ADC = \frac{1}{2}S, \triangle AEC = \frac{1}{2}\triangle ADC = \frac{1}{4}S$$

$$\triangle GBD : \triangle AEC = \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{4} = 2 : 3$$

4. 다음 그림에서 $\triangle GBC = 12\text{cm}^2$ 일 때,
 $\triangle ABC$ 의 넓이를 구하여라. (단, 점 G 는
삼각형의 무게중심)

- ① 12cm^2 ② 18cm^2 ③ 24cm^2
④ 36cm^2 ⑤ 54cm^2



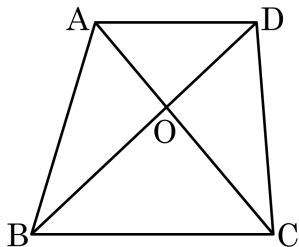
해설

$$\triangle GBC = \frac{1}{3}\triangle ABC \text{ 이므로}$$

$$12 = \frac{1}{3}\triangle ABC$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC = 36(\text{cm}^2)$$

5. 사다리꼴 ABCD 는 $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$ 이고, $\overline{BO} : \overline{OD} = 3 : 2$ 이다. $\triangle ODC = 18\text{cm}^2$ 일 때, $\triangle OBC$ 의 넓이는?



① 9cm^2

② 18cm^2

③ 27cm^2

④ 36cm^2

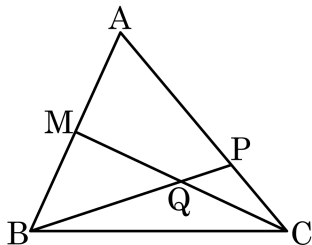
⑤ 45cm^2

해설

$\triangle OBC$ 와 $\triangle DOC$ 의 높이는 같다.

$$3 : 2 = \triangle OBC : 18\text{cm}^2 \quad \therefore \triangle OBC = 27\text{cm}^2$$

6. 다음 그림에서 점 M은 $\overline{AB}$ 의 중점이고 $\overline{AP} : \overline{PC} = 2 : 1$ 일 때, $\overline{PQ} : \overline{PB}$ 는?



① 1 : 3

② 1 : 4

③ 2 : 3

④ 2 : 5

⑤ 3 : 5

해설

$\overline{AP}$ 의 중점을 N이라하고 $\overline{PQ} = a$ 하면, $\overline{MN} = 2a$ 이고, $\overline{BP} = 4a$ 이므로,
 $\overline{PQ} : \overline{PB} = a : 4a = 1 : 4$ 이다.

