

数学一题多解

SHU XUE YI TI DUO JIE

重庆市中区教师进修学校编

一九七九年七月

数 学 一 题 多 解

重 庆 市 中 区 教 师 进 修 学 校

說 明

为了启发学生思维，培养学生的解题能力，我们编印了《数学一题多解》。有些题目在解法上，省略了一些步骤，学生解题时应按步骤详细写出。由于我们水平有限，此材料仅供学生课外参考，错误之处，敬请读者批评指正。

重庆市中区教师进修学校数学教研组

(冯霖生老师执笔)

数 学

一 题 多 解

1. 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 是直角 $\triangle$, $\angle ABC=90^\circ$, 以 AB 为直径作圆, 交 AC 于 D , 从 D 引圆 O 的切线交 CB 于 E , 求证 $OE \parallel AC$,

证法一: 考虑 OE 是否为 $\triangle BAC$ 的中

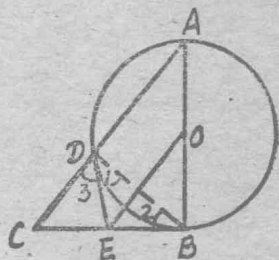
位线 $\because ED, EB$ 均是切线

$\therefore ED=EB, \angle 1 = \angle 2$ 但
 $\angle BDC=90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle C = \angle 3 \quad ED=EC$

$\therefore EB=EC$ 而 $OB=OA$

$\therefore OE \parallel AC$.



证法二: 考虑同位角是否相等

易证 $\angle BOE = \angle EOD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOD$

而 $\angle BOE$ 及 $\angle A$ 的度数均为 $\widehat{DB}$
度数的一半

$\therefore \angle BOE = \angle A \quad \therefore OE \parallel AC$.

若连接 BD , 则因 O, D, E, B 四点
共圆

$\angle BOE = \angle BDE \quad \angle BDE = \angle A$ 也可得到 $\angle BOE = \angle A$

证法三: 考虑 OE, AC 是否同垂直

于一直线

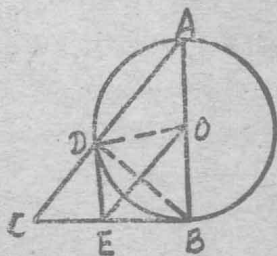
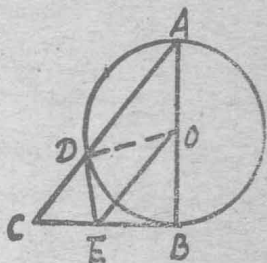
$\because \angle BDA=90^\circ \quad \therefore BD \perp AC$

而 $OD=OB \quad ED=EB$

$\therefore OE$ 是 DB 的垂直平分线

$BD \perp OE$

$\therefore OE \parallel AC$



2. 已知ABCD是正方形, $\angle CDE = \angle ECD = 15^\circ$, E在正方形内部。

求证: $\triangle EAB$ 是正三角形,

证法一: 用同一法,

以AB为边向内侧作等边 $\triangle ABE'$

则 $\angle CBE' = \angle DAE' = 30^\circ$

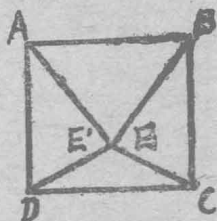
又因 $BC = BE'$, $AD = AE'$

$\therefore \angle BCE' = 75^\circ$ $\angle ADE' = 75^\circ$

$\therefore \angle CDE' = 15^\circ$ $\angle E'CD = 15^\circ$

而两角夹边唯一确定 $\triangle$, $\therefore E$ 和 E' 重合

即 $\triangle EAB$ 是等边三角形



证法二: 考虑将BE, BC放在两个 $\triangle$ 中, 观察是否为两全等 $\triangle$ 的对应边。

作 $\angle BCF = \angle CBF = 15^\circ$

则 $\triangle BCF \cong \triangle DCE$

$\therefore CF = CE$ 又因 $\angle FCE = 60^\circ$

$\therefore \triangle CEF$ 是等边 $\triangle$

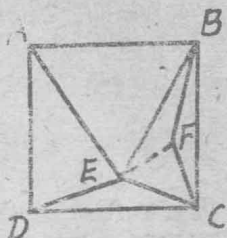
$\therefore \angle BFC = 150^\circ$ $\therefore \angle BFE$

$= 360^\circ - 150^\circ - 60^\circ = 150^\circ$

$\triangle BFE \cong \triangle BFC$ $\therefore BE = BC$

同理 $AE = AD$

$\therefore \triangle EAB$ 是等边 $\triangle$



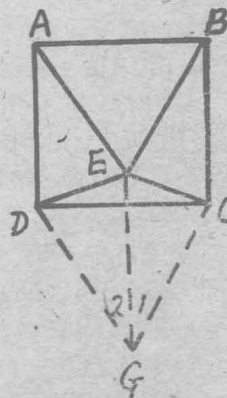
证法三: 考虑 $\angle CBE$ 是否为 30° 。以

CD为边向形外作等边 $\triangle GCD$

$\therefore \angle BCE = \angle ECG = 75^\circ$

易知 $\triangle BCE \cong \triangle GCE$

$\therefore \angle CBE = \angle CGE$



但GE为DC的垂直平分线

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2 = 30^\circ \quad \angle CBE = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE = 60^\circ \quad \text{同理} \angle BAE = 60^\circ$$

$\therefore \triangle EAB$ 为等边 $\triangle$

证法四：若 $\triangle EAB$ 为等边 $\triangle$ ，则

AB边上的高应为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} AB$ ，考

虑计算AB边上的高

过E作 $HG \perp DC$ ，并设正方形之边长为a

$$\because ED = EC,$$

$\therefore EG$ 是DC边的中垂线

$$EG = \frac{a}{2} \operatorname{tg} 15^\circ = \frac{a}{2} \operatorname{tg}(45^\circ - 30^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2} a$$

$$\therefore EH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \quad \text{显然EH也是AB的中垂线}$$

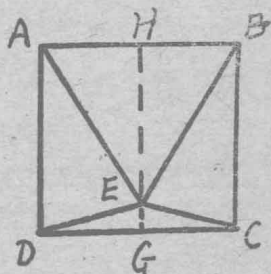
$$\therefore AE^2 = EH^2 + AH^2 = \frac{3}{4} a^2 + \frac{1}{4} a^2 = a^2 \quad AE = a$$

同理 $BE = a \quad \therefore \triangle EAB$ 是等边 $\triangle$

证法五：考虑用余弦定理计算EB，EA之长

设正方形之边长为a，则 $CG = \frac{a}{2}$

$$\therefore \cos 15^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 30^\circ}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2}$$



$$\therefore EC = \frac{\frac{a}{2}}{\cos 15^\circ} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}a$$

$$BE^2 = BC^2 + EC^2 - 2BC \cdot EC \cos 75^\circ$$

$$\therefore \cos 75^\circ = \sin 15^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 15^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

$$\text{代入得 } BE^2 = a^2 + (2-\sqrt{3})a^2 - (2-\sqrt{3})a^2 = a^2$$

$$\therefore BE = a, \text{ 同理 } AE = a$$

$\therefore \triangle ABE$ 是等边 $\triangle$

3. 已知 $\triangle CAB$ 是等腰直角 $\triangle$, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, 过 C 作 AB 的平行线, 且取 $AD = AB$, AD 与 CB 交于 E ,

求证 $\triangle BDE$ 是等腰 $\triangle$

证法一: 考虑建立坐标系, 定出各点的坐标, 计算 BD 及 BE 的长。

在直角坐标系中, 以 A 为原点, B 的坐标为 $(1, 0)$

C 的坐标为 $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

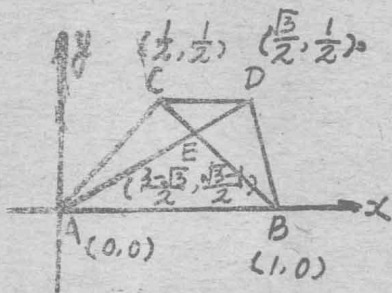
则 D 的坐标为 $(b, \frac{1}{2})$

$$\because AB = AD \quad \therefore b^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 即 } D \text{ 的坐标为 } \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

AD 的方程为 $y = \sqrt{3}x$, CB 的方程为 $y = 1 - x$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}$$



即E的坐标为 $\left(\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right)$

用距离公式知 $BD^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 2 - \sqrt{3}$

$$BE^2 = \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right)^2 = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$\therefore BD = BE$ 即 $\triangle BDE$ 是等腰 $\triangle$

证法二：因 $\triangle ABD$ 是等腰 $\triangle$ ，考虑求 $\angle BAD$ 的度数

作 $CG \perp AB$, $DH \perp AB$

易见 $DH = CG = \frac{1}{2}AB$

而 $AD = AB$

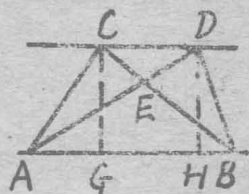
$\therefore DH = \frac{1}{2}AD \therefore \angle BAD = 30^\circ$

$\therefore \angle BDA = \angle DBA = 75^\circ$

但 $\angle CBA = 45^\circ \therefore \angle DBE = 30^\circ$

$\therefore \angle DEB = 180^\circ - 75^\circ - 30^\circ = 75^\circ$ 即 $\angle BDE = \angle DEB$

$\therefore BD = BE$



证法三：由边角关系考虑用正弦定理求 $\angle BAD$ 的度数

令 $\angle BAD = \alpha$ 在 $\triangle ACD$ 中

用正弦定理

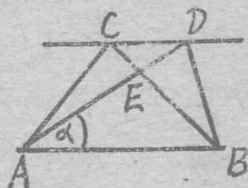
$$\frac{AD}{\sin \angle ACD} = \frac{AC}{\sin \angle CDA}$$

而 $\angle ACD = 135^\circ$ $\angle CDA = \alpha$

$$\frac{\sin \angle ACD}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore \alpha = 30^\circ$ 下略



4. 直线L与以AB为直径的半圆相切于C, P为半圆上任意点, $PE \perp L$, E是垂足,
求证: $PC^2 = PE \cdot AB$

证法一: 考虑先证 $\frac{1}{2} PC \cdot PC$

$$= PE \cdot OC$$

作 $OD \perp PC$ 则 $DC = \frac{1}{2} PC$

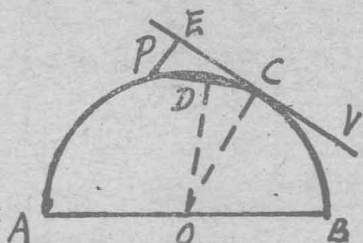
易知 $\angle COD = \angle PCE$

而 $\angle PEC = \angle ODC$

$\therefore \triangle PEC \sim \triangle ODC$

$\therefore PE:CD = PC:OC \quad PE:PC = PC:AB$

$\therefore PC^2 = PE \cdot AB$



证法二: 考虑将PC移动位置

$\because \widehat{AB} > \widehat{PC}$ 取 $\widehat{AD} = \widehat{PC}$

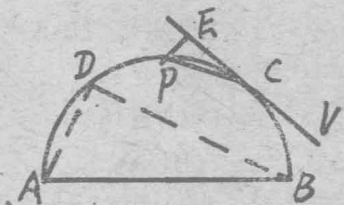
则 $AD = PC$

$\therefore \angle ADB = \angle PEC = 90^\circ$

$\angle ECP = \angle ABD$

$\therefore \triangle ECP \sim \triangle ABD \quad \therefore PE:PC = AD:AB$

即 $PE:PC = PC:AB \quad \therefore PC^2 = PE \cdot AB$



证法三: 因 $\frac{PE}{PC} = \sin \angle PCE$ 考虑 $\frac{PC}{AB}$ 是否也等于 $\sin \angle PCE$

从图一中知 $DC = OC \cos \angle OCD$

$\therefore PC = 2OC \cos \angle OCD$

即 $PC = AB \sin(90^\circ - \angle OCD) = AB \sin \angle PCE$

$\therefore \frac{PC}{AB} = \sin \angle PCE \quad \text{但} \quad \frac{PE}{PC} = \sin \angle PCE$

$$\therefore \frac{PE}{PC} = \frac{PC}{AB} \quad \therefore PC^2 = PE \cdot AB$$

证法四：考虑用正弦定理

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = d(\text{外接圆直径})$$

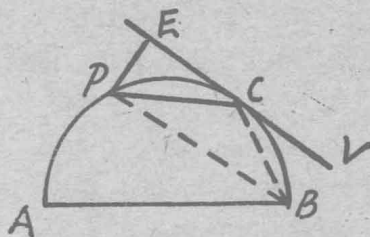
$$\text{在} \triangle PCB \text{中} \frac{PC}{\sin \angle PBC}$$

$$= AB$$

$$\text{但} \angle PBC = \angle PCE$$

$$\therefore \frac{PC}{AB} = \sin \angle PBC = \sin \angle PCE \text{ 但 } \frac{PE}{PC} = \sin \angle PCE$$

$$\therefore PC^2 = PE \cdot AB$$



5. 已知 $\angle MON = 60^\circ$, $\angle MON$ 内有一点 P 到 OM 边之距离为 2, 到 ON 边之距离为

11, 求 OP 长。

证法一：用代数知识,

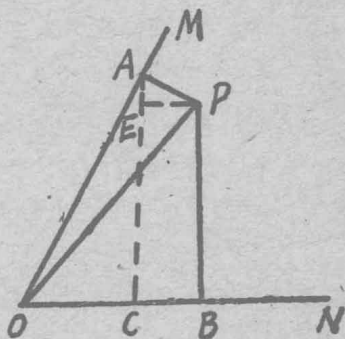
作 $AC \perp ON$, $PE \perp AC$

令 $OA = x$ 则因 $\angle OAC$

$$= 30^\circ \quad \therefore OC = \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$\therefore \angle EAP = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore BC = PE = \sqrt{3}$$



$$OP^2 = x^2 + 2^2 \quad OP^2 = \left(\frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{3} \right)^2 + 11^2$$

$$\therefore x^2 + 4 = \left(\frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{3} \right)^2 + 121$$

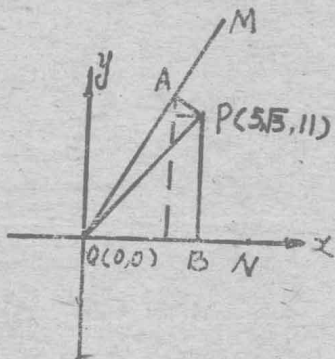
$$\text{化简得 } 3x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x - 480 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \pm 44\sqrt{3}}{6} \quad \text{取正值 } x = 8\sqrt{3}$$

$$OP^2 = x^2 + 2^2 = 196 \quad \therefore OP = 14$$

证法二：定出各点坐标，用距离公式求OP，

以O为原点，ON方向为x轴正向，建立直角坐标系，则O点坐标为(0, 0)，B点坐标为(a, 0) P点坐标为(a, 11) A点坐标为(a - $\sqrt{3}$, 12) (参阅证法一)



$$\text{由 } OP^2 = OA^2 + PA^2$$

$$\therefore OA^2 = (a - \sqrt{3})^2 + 12^2 \quad PA^2 = 2^2$$

$$\therefore OP^2 = a^2 - 2\sqrt{3}a + 151$$

$$\text{又 } OP^2 = OB^2 + PB^2 = a^2 + 11^2$$

$$\therefore a^2 - 2\sqrt{3}a + 151 = a^2 + 121, \quad 2\sqrt{3}a = 30$$

$$a = 5\sqrt{3} \therefore P \text{ 点坐标为 } (5\sqrt{3}, 11)$$

$$\therefore OP^2 = (5\sqrt{3})^2 + 11^2 = 196 \quad \therefore OP = 14$$

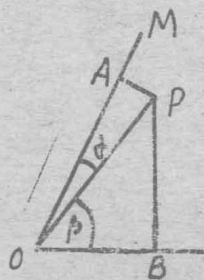
证法三：用三角知识

$$\text{令 } \angle AOP = \alpha, \angle POB = \beta$$

$$\text{则 } \sin \alpha = \frac{PA}{OP} = \frac{2}{OP}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{PB}{OP} = \frac{11}{OP}$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{11} \sin \beta$$



$$\text{但 } \alpha + \beta = 60^\circ \quad \therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{11} \sin(60^\circ - \alpha)$$

$$\text{即 } \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{11} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{11} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{11} \sin \alpha$$

$$\text{化简得 } 12 \sin \alpha = \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha$$

$$144 \sin^2 \alpha = 3 \cos^2 \alpha = 3 - 3 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$147 \sin^2 \alpha = 3 \quad \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{7}$$

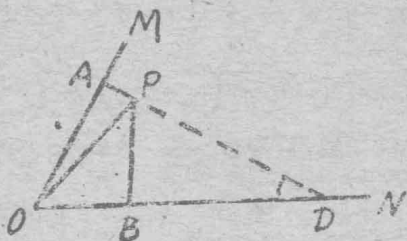
$$\because \alpha \text{ 是锐角} \quad \therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\therefore OP = \frac{2}{\sin \alpha} = 14$$

证法四：用平面几何知识。

延长 AP 与 ON 交于 D。

则 $\angle ODA = 30^\circ$,
 $PD = 2PB = 22$



$$\therefore AD = AP + PD = 24 \quad \therefore OA = \frac{24}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } OP^2 &= OA^2 + AP^2 \\ &= \frac{576}{3} + 4 = 196 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore OP = 14$$

6. 已知圆内接四边形 ABCD 中, $\angle A = 60^\circ$, $\angle B = 90^\circ$
 $AB = 2$, $CD = 1$, 求 BC 和 DA。

证法一：考虑定出各点坐标

以B点为原点, BC,
BA 方向 分别为
x轴, y轴之正向,
则

B点坐标为(0,0),

C点坐标为(a,0),

A点坐标为(0,2),

由于 $\angle 1 = 60^\circ$,

故D点坐标为 $\left(a + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

$$\therefore AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 = 2^2 + a^2$$

$$AC^2 = AD^2 + DC^2 = \left(a + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2\right)^2 + 1$$

$$\therefore 2^2 + a^2 = \left(a + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2\right)^2 + 1$$

解得 $a = 2(\sqrt{3} - 1)$ 即C点坐标为 $(2\sqrt{3} - 2, 0)$

D点坐标为 $\left(2\sqrt{3} - \frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

$$\therefore BC = 2\sqrt{3} - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } DA^2 &= \left(2\sqrt{3} - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = 19 - 8\sqrt{3} \\ &= (4 - \sqrt{3})^2 \end{aligned}$$

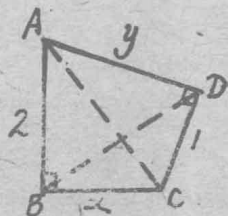
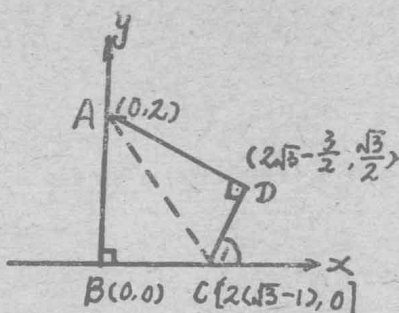
$$\therefore DA = 4 - \sqrt{3}$$

证法二: 考虑用余弦定理,

设 $BC = x$, $DA = y$

$$\text{则 } AC^2 = x^2 + 4 = y^2 + 1$$

$$\therefore x = \sqrt{y^2 - 3}$$



①

而在 $\triangle ABD$ 中 $BD^2 = y^2 + 4 - 2y$

在 $\triangle CBD$ 中 $BD^2 = x^2 + 1 + x$

$$\therefore y^2 + 4 - 2y = x^2 + 1 + x \text{ 得 } x = 6 - 2y \quad (2)$$

$$(1)(2) \text{ 联解得 } y^2 - 3 = 36 - 24y + 4y^2$$

$$3y^2 - 24y + 39 = 0 \quad y^2 - 8y + 13 = 0$$

$$y = 4 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

若 $y = 4 + \sqrt{3}$ 则 $x = 6 - 2y$ 为负值, 不合题意

故取 $y = 4 - \sqrt{3}$ 而 $x = 2\sqrt{3} - 2$

$$\therefore BC = 2(\sqrt{3} - 1), DA = 4 - \sqrt{3}$$

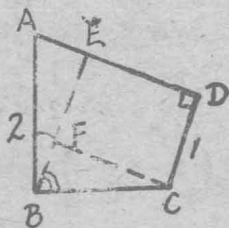
证法三: 考虑用 30° 所对直角边等于斜边之半的知识

作 $BE \perp AD$, $CF \perp BE$

将 $ABCD$ 分割成直角 $\triangle ABE$,
 $\triangle CBF$ 及矩形 $CDEF$

则因 $\angle ABE = 30^\circ$, $\therefore AE = \frac{AB}{2} = 1$,

$$BE = AB \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$



而 $BF = BE - EF = BE - CD = \sqrt{3} - 1$

又因 $\angle CBF = 60^\circ$, $\therefore BC = 2BF = 2(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

而 $CF = BF \cdot \sqrt{3} = (\sqrt{3} - 1) \cdot \sqrt{3} = 3 - \sqrt{3}$

$$\therefore DA = DE + EA = CF + EA = 3 - \sqrt{3} + 1 = 4 - \sqrt{3}$$

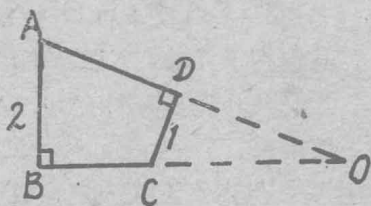
证法四: 上述证法的简化

延长 AD , BC 交于 O ,

则 $\angle O = 30^\circ$

$$\therefore OA = 2AB = 4$$

$$\text{而 } OB = 2\sqrt{3}$$



但在直角 $\triangle ODC$ 中, 可知

$$OC=2CD=2, \quad OD=CD \cdot \sqrt{3}=\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore BC=OB-OC=2(\sqrt{3}-1)$$

$$DA=OA-OD=4-\sqrt{3}$$

证法五: 用三角知识

$$\therefore AC=\frac{AB}{\cos\alpha}=\frac{2}{\cos\alpha},$$

$$AC=\frac{CD}{\sin\beta}=\frac{1}{\sin\beta}$$

$$\therefore \cos\alpha=2\sin\beta$$

$$\text{但 } \alpha+\beta=60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \cos\alpha=\cos(60^\circ-\beta)$$

$$\text{即 } \cos\alpha=\frac{1}{2}\cos\beta+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\beta=2\sin\beta$$

$$\left(2-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\sin\beta=\frac{1}{2}\cos\beta, \quad (4-\sqrt{3})\sin\beta=\cos\beta$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{ctg}\beta=4-\sqrt{3}, \quad \text{但 } \operatorname{ctg}\beta=\frac{DA}{CD}, \quad \therefore DA=4-\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{而 } BC^2=AC^2-AB^2=DA^2+CD^2-AB^2$$

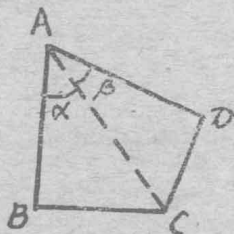
$$=(4-\sqrt{3})^2+1-4$$

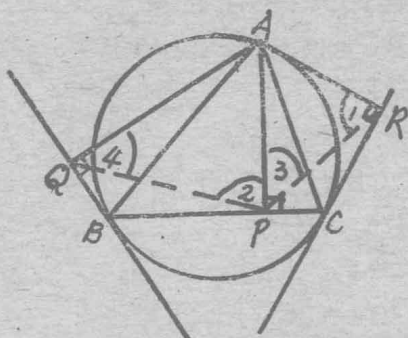
$$BC^2=16-8\sqrt{3}, \quad BC=\sqrt{16-8\sqrt{3}}=2\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$BC=2\sqrt{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2}=2|\sqrt{3}-1|=2(\sqrt{3}-1)$$

7. 从内接于圆的 $\triangle ABC$ 的顶点A, 向底边BC及过B、C的二切线作垂线AP, AQ, AR, 则AP为AQ与AR的比例中项。

证法一: 考虑 $\triangle APQ$ 与 $\triangle APR$ 能否相似。





连PQ, PR,

因APCR, APBQ均为圆内接四边形。

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle ACP, \angle 2 = \angle ABQ$$

但 $\angle ACP = \angle ABQ$, $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$,

仿此可证 $\angle 3 = \angle 4$, $\therefore \triangle APQ \sim \triangle APR$

$$\therefore AQ:AP = AP:AR$$

即AP为AQ与AR的比例中项

证法二：用三角知识

$$\therefore AP = AB \sin \angle ABP, AP = AC \sin \angle ACP$$

$$AQ = AB \sin \angle ABQ = AB \sin \angle ACP$$

$$AR = AC \sin \angle ACR = AC \sin \angle ABP$$

$$\therefore AP^2 = AQ \cdot AR$$

8. $\triangle ABC$ 中 $\angle A = 45^\circ$, 垂线AD将BC分为2cm, 3cm, 求
△面积。

解法一：考虑用△全等，先求出AH及AD。

延长AD与外接圆交于E引垂线CF交AD于H,

$$\text{则 } \angle ACF = 45^\circ \quad \therefore FC = FA$$

$$\text{又 } \angle FAD = \angle BCF$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Rt}\triangle AFH &\cong \text{Rt}\triangle BCF \\ \therefore AH &= BC = 2(\text{cm}) + 3(\text{cm}) \\ &= 5(\text{cm})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\because \angle E &= \angle B = \angle CHD \\ \text{易知} \text{Rt}\triangle CDH &\cong \text{Rt}\triangle CDE \\ \therefore HD &= DE \quad \text{设 } HD = x\end{aligned}$$

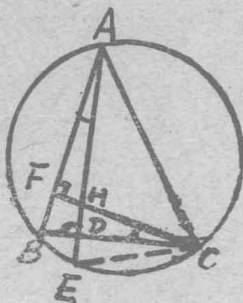
$$\text{则 } AD = x + 5,$$

$$\text{但 } AD \cdot DE = BD \cdot DC$$

$$\therefore (x+5)x = 6 \quad x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$$

$$(x+6)(x-1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 1(\text{cm}) \quad \therefore AD = 6(\text{cm})$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 面积} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times (2+3) = 15(\text{cm}^2)$$



解法二：考虑藉相似 $\triangle$ 求出AD

设 $AD = x$ 从 $\triangle ADB \sim \triangle BFC$

$$\text{则 } \frac{x}{CF} = \frac{AB}{BC}, \text{ 即 } CF \cdot AB = BC \cdot x$$

$$\text{而 } CF = AC \sin 45^\circ.$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + 3^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{x^2 + 2^2}$$

$$\text{代入得 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + 9} \sqrt{x^2 + 4} = 5x$$

$$\text{两边平方, 化简得 } x^4 - 37x^2 + 36 = 0 \quad x = \pm 1, \text{ 或 } x = \pm 6$$

$$\text{因 } x = AD \text{ 为正值, 且 } \angle BAD < 45^\circ \quad \therefore \angle B > \angle BAD,$$

$$AD > BD = 2, \quad \therefore x = 6$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 面积} = \frac{6 \cdot 5}{2} = 15(\text{cm}^2)$$

