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(18高考) 如图, 已知多面体*ABCA*, *B*, *C*₁, *A*, *A*, *B*, *B*, *C*₁*C*均垂直于平面*ABC*, ∠*ABC* = 120°,

 $A_1A = 4$, $CC_1 = 1$, $AB = BC = B_1B = 2$.(I) 证明: $AB_1 \perp \overline{\Upsilon} \equiv A_1B_1C_1$;

(II) 求直线 AC_i 与平面 ABB_i 所成角的正弦值.

18(Ⅰ) 证明::: AA, ⊥平面ABC, BB, ⊥平面ABC, ∴ AA, //BB, AA, ⊥ AB

 $\overrightarrow{m}AB = 1, BB_1 = 2, AA_1 = 4, \therefore A_1B_1 = 2\sqrt{2}, AB_1 = 2\sqrt{2}, \therefore AB_1 \perp A_1B_1$

 $:: CC_1 \perp \overline{\text{Tim}}ABC, :: BB_1 / /CC_1, CC_1 \perp BC, :: BC = 2, CC_1 = 1, \angle ABC = 120^\circ,$

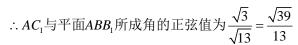
$$\therefore B_1C_1 = \sqrt{5}, AC = 2\sqrt{3}, AC_1 = \sqrt{13}, \therefore AC_1^2 = AB_1^2 + B_1C_1^2, \therefore AB_1 \perp B_1C_1$$

 $\overline{\cap} AB_1, B_1C_1 \subset \overline{\oplus} \overline{\cap} AB_1C_1, AB_1 \cap B_1C_1 = B_1, \therefore AB_1 \perp \overline{\oplus} \overline{\cap} AB_1C_1$

(II):: $AA_1 \perp$ 平面ABC,::平面 $ABB_1A_1 \perp$ 平面ABC,

作CD 上直线AB 于D,则CD 上 平面 ABB_1A_1 ,且 $CD = \sqrt{3}$

 $:: CC_1 \perp$ 平面 $ABC, BB_1 \perp$ 平面 $ABC, :: CC_1 / / BB_1, :: CC_1 / /$ 平面 $ABB_1,$



(19高考) 如图,已知三棱柱 $ABC - A_iB_iC_i$,平面 $A_iACC_i \perp$ 平面 $ABC, \angle ABC = 90^\circ$,

 $\angle BAC = 30^{\circ}$, $A_{i}A = A_{i}C = AC$, E, F分别为AC, $A_{i}B$, 的中点.

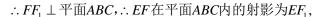


19(I) 证明::: 在三棱柱ABC - A₁B₁C₁中,



:: 平面 A_1ACC_1 ⊥ 平面 ABC_2 ∴ A_1E ⊥ 平面 ABC_2

取BC的中点 F_1 ,连 FF_1 ,则 A_1F / / $\frac{1}{2}$ AB / / EF_1 , . . . A_1F / / EF_1 , . . . A_1E / / FF_1



 $\therefore \angle ABC = 90^{\circ}, \therefore EF_1 \perp BC, \therefore EF \perp BC$

(II) 由(I) 得: $BC \perp EF_1, BC \perp EF_2, \overline{m}EF_1, EF_2 \subset \overline{\Upsilon}$ 面 $AEF_1F_2, EF_2 \cap FF_2 = \overline{M}$

∴ $BC \perp \text{Ψ} \text{ in } AF_1FA_1$, $\text{ in } BC \subset \text{Ψ} \text{ in } A_1BC$, ∴ $\text{Ψ} \text{ in } A_1BC \perp \text{Ψ} \text{ in } EF_1FA_1$,

设 $EF \cap A_iF_i = M$,则 $\angle EMF_i$ 就是EF与平面 A_iBC 所成角,

令
$$AC = 2$$
,则 $EF_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $A_1E = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore \cos \angle EMF_1 = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4}}{1 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{3}{5}$ 即为所求的



DC = 2BC.(I) 证明: $EF \perp DB$; (II) 求DF与面DBC所成角的正弦值.

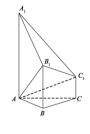


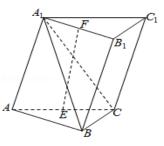
:: 面 $ADFC \perp$ 面ABC, :: $DH \perp$ 面ABC, :: $BC \perp DH$ \diamondsuit BC = 1, $\bigcirc DDC = 2$,

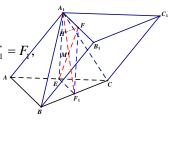
 $\therefore \angle DCA = \angle ACD = 45^{\circ}, \therefore HC = \sqrt{2}, HB \perp BC$

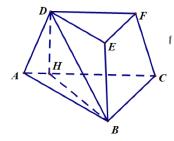
 $\therefore BC \perp \overline{\text{m}}BDH, \therefore BC \perp BD,$

在三棱台DEF - ABC中,EF / /BC, $\therefore EF \perp BD$,









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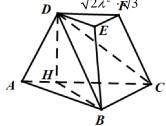
(Ⅱ)解:由(Ⅰ)建立空间直角坐标系如图,

则C(1,0,0), H(0,1,0), $D(0,1,\sqrt{2})$, $\overrightarrow{DF} = \lambda \overrightarrow{HC} = \lambda(1,-1,0) = (\lambda,-\lambda,0)$

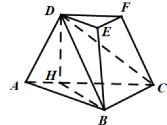
设平面BDC的法向量 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$

$$\operatorname{IM} \begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = x = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} = y + \sqrt{2}z = 0 \end{cases}, \Leftrightarrow z = 1, \quad \operatorname{IM} \vec{n} = (0, -\sqrt{2}, 1)$$

 $\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{|(\lambda, -\lambda, 0) \cdot (0, -\sqrt{2}, 1)|}{\sqrt{2\lambda^2} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 即为所求的



三垂线定理

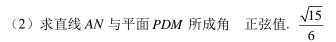


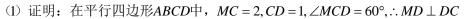
线面垂直

(2021) 19. 如图, 在四棱锥 P-ABCD中, 底面 ABCD 是平行四边形, ∠ABC=120°, AB=1, BC=4,

 $PA = \sqrt{15}$,M, N 分别为 BC,PC 的中点, $PD \perp DC$, $PM \perp MD$.

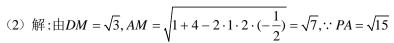








 $:: PM \perp MD$,而MD, $DC \subset$ 平面ABCD, $MD \cap DC = D$, $:: PM \perp$ 平面ABCD



$$\therefore PM = \sqrt{8}, PD = \sqrt{11}, PC = \sqrt{12}, \overrightarrow{m}AC = \sqrt{21},$$

$$\therefore DC \perp \forall \exists PDM, :: < \overrightarrow{AN}, \forall \exists PDM > = \frac{\pi}{2} - < \overrightarrow{AN}, \overrightarrow{DC} > = \frac{\pi}{2} - < \overrightarrow{AN}, \overrightarrow{AB} > = \frac{\pi}{2} + (\overrightarrow{AN}, \overrightarrow{AB})$$

$$\therefore \sin < \overrightarrow{AN}$$
,平面 $PDM > = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{6}$ 即为所求的

(202107 学考) 18. 如图,平面 $OAB \perp$ 平面 $\alpha, OA \subset \alpha, OA = AB, \angle OAB = 120^{\circ}$. 平面 α 内一点 P 满足 $PA \perp PB$, 记直线 OP 与平面 OAB 所成角为 θ ,则 $\tan \theta$ 的最大值是(A

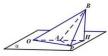
A.
$$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{12}$$
 B. $\frac{1}{5}$ C. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ D. $\frac{1}{3}$

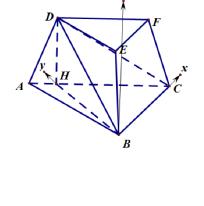
key:作 $BH \perp OA$ 于H,则 $BH \perp \alpha$,

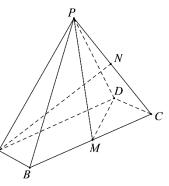
 $:: PA \perp PB, :: PH \perp AP,$

∴ 平面 OAB \bot α, ∴ θ = ∠POA

$$\therefore \sin \theta \le \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{1}{5}, \therefore \tan \theta \le \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12}$$







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(2022 甲) 7. 在长方体 *ABCD* - A₁B₁C₁D₁ 中,已知 B₁D 与平面 *ABCD* 和平面 *AA*₁B₁B 所成的角均为 30°,

- D) A. AB = 2AD B. AB = 9 与平面 AB_1C_1D 所成的角为30°

C. $AC = CB_1$

D. B₁D 与平面 BB₁C₁C 所成的角为 45°

(2022 I) 9. 己知正方体 *ABCD - A_iB_iC₁D₁*,则(ABD

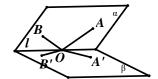
- A. 直线 BC, 与 DA, 所成的角为 90°
- B. 直线 BC, 与 CA, 所成的角为90°
- C. 直线 BC_1 与平面 BB_1D_1D 所成的角为 45° D. 直线 BC_1 与平面 ABCD 所成的角为 45°

变式 1 (1) ① 如图,小于90°的二面角 $\alpha - l - \beta$ 中, $O \in l, A, B \in \alpha, \mathbb{L} \angle AOB$ 为钝角, $\angle A'OB' \mathbb{L} \angle AOB$ 在 β 内的射影,则下列结论错误的是 ()D

*A.∠A'OB'*为钝角

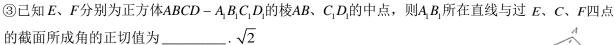
 $B.\angle A'OB' > \angle AOB$

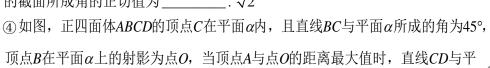
 $C.\angle AOB + \angle AOA' < \pi$ $D.\angle B'OB + \angle BOA + \angle AOA' > \pi$

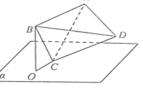


②在平行六面体 $ABCD - A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 中, $\angle BAD = 90^\circ$, $\angle A_1AB = \angle A_1AD = 60^\circ$, $AA_1 = AB = AD$, 则AA、与面ABCD所成角的余弦值为_____;45°





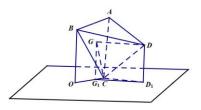




$$A.\frac{\sqrt{6}+3\sqrt{2}}{12}B.\frac{2\sqrt{2}+1}{5}C.\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}D.\frac{\sqrt{5}+2\sqrt{2}}{12}$$

$$key : \sin \alpha = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin 75^{\circ}}{1} = \frac{3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{12}$$

面 α 所成角的正弦值等于()A



(2) ①如图所示,平面 $\alpha \cap$ 平面 $\beta = l$, 二面角 $\alpha - l - \beta \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3}]$,已知 $A \in \alpha, B \in \beta$, 直线AB与平面 α , 平面 β

所成角均为 θ , 与l所成角为 γ , 若 $\sin(\gamma + \theta) = 1$,则 $\sin(\gamma - \theta)$ 的最大值是 ()

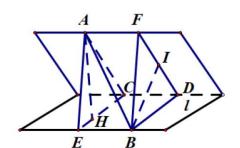
$$A.\frac{1}{14}$$
 $B.\frac{1}{7}$ $C.\frac{3}{14}$ $D.\frac{2}{7}$

key:构造直三棱柱ACE - FDB,其中 $\angle ACE = \angle FDB = \varphi \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$,

$$\angle ABE = \gamma$$
, $\diamondsuit AC = 1$, $\bigcirc AC = CE = DB = DF = 1$,

$$AH = BI = \sin \varphi, AE = BF = 2\sin \frac{\varphi}{2}, AB = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\therefore \sin \gamma = \frac{2\sin\frac{\varphi}{2}}{\frac{\sin\varphi}{\sin\theta}} = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\frac{\varphi}{2}} = \cos\theta$$



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$$\therefore \tan \theta = \cos \frac{\varphi}{2}, \therefore \sin(\gamma - \theta) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta) = \cos 2\theta = \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}{1 + \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} = \frac{1 - \cos \varphi}{3 + \cos \varphi} = \frac{4}{3 + \cos \varphi} - 1 \le \frac{1}{7}$$

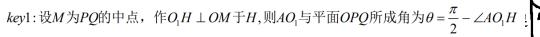
②如图,在多面体 ABC-DEF 中,已知棱 AE,BD,CF 两两平行, $AE \perp$ 底面 DEF, $DE \perp DF$,四边形 ACFE 为矩形, AE=DE=DF=2BD=3, 底面 ΔDEF 内(包括边界)的动点 P 满足 AP,BP 与底面 DEF 所成的角相等. 记直线 CP 与底面 DEF 的所成角为 θ ,则 $\tan\theta$ 的取值范围是______.

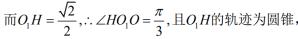
key:由己知得PE = 2PD,::P的轨迹为圆心 $M(M \times ED$ 延长线上,且DM = 1)半径为2的圆在 ΔDEF 内的圆弧,

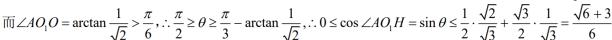
$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{CF}{PF} = \frac{3}{PF} \in \left[\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}, \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{2}\right] (\because PF \in [3-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{10}])$$

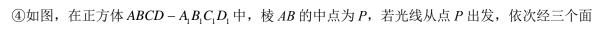
③如图,已知圆柱 OO_1 ,A在圆O上,AO = 1, OO_1 = $\sqrt{2}$,P,Q在圆 O_1 上,且满足 $PQ = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2}$,则直线 AO_1 与平面OPQ所成角的正弦值的取值范围为() A

$$A.[0, \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{6}]$$
 $B.[\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{3+\sqrt{6}}{6}]$ $C.[\frac{3-\sqrt{6}}{6}, 1]$ $D.[0, 1]$





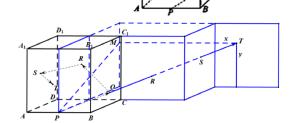




 BCC_1B_1 , DCC_1D_1 , ADD_1A_1 反射后,落到侧面 ABB_1A_1 (不包括边界),则入射光线PQ与侧面 BCC_1B_1 所成角的正切值的范围是()D

$$A.(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4})$$
 $B.(\frac{2\sqrt{17}}{17}, 4)$ $C.(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{3}{2})$ $D.(\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}, \frac{5}{4})$

$$key: \tan \theta = \frac{MT}{MP} = \frac{x + \frac{3}{2}}{\sqrt{4 + y^2}} \in (\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}, \frac{5}{4})(\because x, y \in (0, 1))$$

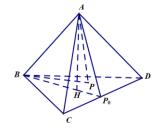


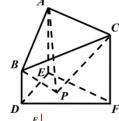
(3) 已知三棱锥 A-BCD 的三条侧棱两两垂直,AB 面 BCD 成 30° 角,P 是平面 BCD 内任意一点,则

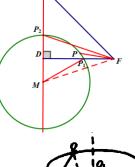
$$\frac{AP}{BP}$$
的最小值是______.

key: 设A在平面BCD上的射影为H,连BH交CD于 P_0 ,

$$\frac{AP}{PB} = \frac{\sin \angle ABP}{\sin \angle PAB} \ge \frac{\sin 30^{\circ}}{\sin 90^{\circ}} = \frac{1}{2} (\, \underline{\,} \, \, \underline{\,} \, \underline{\,}$$







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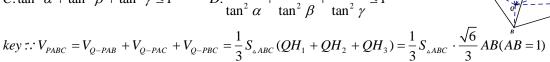
变式 3(1)已知正四面体P-ABC,Q为 $\triangle ABC$ 内的一点,记PQ与平面PAB、PAC、PBC所成的角分别为 α 、 β 、 γ ,则下列恒成立的是()

$$A.\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma \ge 2$$

$$B.\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma \ge 2$$

$$C. \tan^2 \alpha + \tan^2 \beta + \tan^2 \gamma \le 1$$

$$C. \tan^2 \alpha + \tan^2 \beta + \tan^2 \gamma \le 1 \qquad D. \frac{1}{\tan^2 \alpha} + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \beta} + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \gamma} \le 1$$



$$\therefore QH_{1} + QH_{2} + QH_{3} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \\ \therefore \sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma = \frac{QH_{3}}{PQ} + \frac{QH_{2}}{PQ} + \frac{QH_{3}}{PQ} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ \in [\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, 1]$$

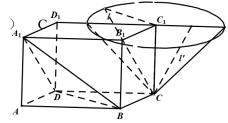
$$\therefore \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma < \sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma \le 1$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 3 - (\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma) \ge 2$$

(2) 长方体
$$ABCD - A_1B_1C_1D_1$$
中,已知二面角 $A_1 - BD - A$ 的大小为 $\frac{\pi}{6}$,若空间有一条直线

l与直线 CC_1 所成角 为 $\frac{\pi}{4}$,则直线l与平面 A_1BD 所成角的取值范围为()。

$$A.\left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{7\pi}{12}\right] B.\left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] C.\left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}\right] D.\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$



 $key :: AA_1 \perp$ 平面ABD, :: 平面 A_1BD 的垂线与 AA_1 成 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 角, :: $\theta \in [\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}]$

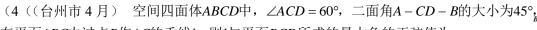
(3) 如图,在三棱锥 P-ABC中, $AB \perp AC$, AB = AP, D 是棱 BC 上一点(不含端点)且 PD = BD, 记 $\angle DAB$ 为 α ,直线 AB 与平面 PAC 所成角为 β ,直线 PA 与平面 ABC 所成角为 γ ,则(A)

A. $\gamma \leq \beta, \gamma \leq \alpha$ B. $\beta \leq \alpha, \beta \leq \gamma$ C. $\beta \leq \alpha, \gamma \leq \alpha$ D. $\alpha \leq \beta, \gamma \leq \beta$ key: E为PB的中点,则PB \ 平面AED,

$$\sin \beta = \frac{d_{B \to PAC}}{AB} > \sin \gamma = \frac{d_{P \to ABC}}{PA} = \frac{d_{P \to ABC}}{AB} (\because AP = AB)$$

$$(:: S_{\triangle ABC} \ge S_{\triangle PAC}, V_{B-PAC} = V_{P-ABC} :: d_{P \to ABC} \le d_{B \to PAC}), :: \beta \ge \gamma,$$

$$\therefore$$
 △BAD ≅ △PAD, ∴ $\gamma \le \alpha = \angle BAD$ (最小角定理)



在平面ABC内过点B作AC的垂线l,则l与平面BCD所成的最大角的正弦值为



作 $AE \perp$ 平面BCD于E,作AD于D,连ED,则 $\angle ADE = 45°$,

$$\diamondsuit AC = 2, \square AD = \sqrt{3}, AE = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \therefore \cos \angle EAC = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4},$$

$$\therefore < l, \forall \exists BCD > = \frac{\pi}{2} - < \overrightarrow{l}, \overrightarrow{n_{BCD}} > = < \frac{\pi}{2} - < \overrightarrow{l}, \overrightarrow{EA} > \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - < \overrightarrow{EA}, \forall \exists EFG >$$

$$=<\overrightarrow{EA},\overrightarrow{CA}>=\arccos\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}, \therefore \sin < l, \forall \overrightarrow{\blacksquare}BCD>_{\max}=\frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$$

