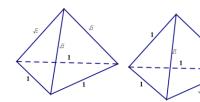
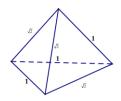
(07竞赛)以 $1,1,1,\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2}$ 为六条棱的四面体个数为____;最大体积为_____.

 $07 key: 3; \frac{\sqrt{5}}{12}$

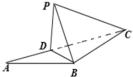




(16 高考) (15) 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 中, AB = BC = 2, $\angle ABC = 120^{\circ}$.若平面ABC外的点P 和线段AC上的点D,

满足PD = DA, PB = BA,则四面体PBCD的体积的最大值是______. $\frac{1}{2}$

2016
$$key1$$
: 设 $\angle BDC = \theta$, $AD = x$, 则 $\frac{2}{\sin \theta} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} - x}{\sin(\theta + 30^\circ)}$



$$\therefore V_{P-BCD} \le \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2\sqrt{3} - x) \cdot 1 \cdot x \sin \theta = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{2 \sin(\theta + 30^\circ)}{\sin \theta} \cdot [2\sqrt{3} \sin \theta - 2 \sin(\theta + 30^\circ)]$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}(\sin\theta-\frac{1}{4\sin\theta})\leq\frac{1}{2}$$

$$key2$$
: 设 $\angle ABD = \theta \in (0^{\circ}, 120^{\circ}), AD = x, 则 \frac{x}{\sin \theta} = \frac{2}{\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ})}$ 即 $x = \frac{2\sin \theta}{\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ})}$

$$\therefore V_{P-BCD} \le \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (2\sqrt{3} - x) \cdot 1 \cdot 2\sin\theta = \frac{1}{3} (2\sqrt{3} - \frac{2\sin\theta}{\sin(\theta + 30^\circ)})\sin\theta$$

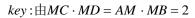
$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin(\theta + 60^{\circ})\sin\theta}{\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ})} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(\theta + 60^{\circ} - \theta) - \cos(\theta + 60^{\circ} + \theta)}{\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ})} = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) \le \frac{1}{2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ})} = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\sin(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ})}) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}))) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}))) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}))) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}))) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}))) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}))) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}))) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}))) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}))) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}))) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}))) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}))) = \frac{1}{3} (2\cos(\theta + 30^{\circ}) - \frac{1}{$$

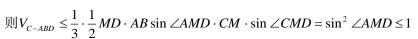
$$key3:V_{P-BCD} = V_{B-PCD} \le \frac{1}{6}PD \cdot DC \le \frac{1}{6}(\frac{PD+DC}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

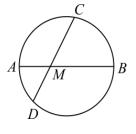
(201901学考)如图,线段AB是圆AB的直径,圆内一条动弦CD与AB交于点M,

且MB = 2AM = 2.现将半圆ACB沿直径AB翻折,则三棱锥C - ABD体积的最大值

为 ()
$$A.\frac{2}{3}$$
 $B.\frac{1}{3}$ $C.3$ $D.1$ D



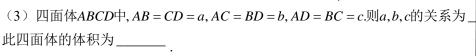


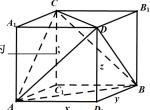


变式 1(1)在四面体ABCD中,AB = AC = AD = CD = 3, $BC = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$,则 $V_{ABCD} = ______; \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{4}$ key: A在BCD上的射影是 $\triangle BCD$ 的外心

(2) 在四面体
$$ABCD$$
中, $AB = AD = CB = CD = 3$, $AC = 2\sqrt{3}$, $BD = 2$,则 $V_{ABCD} = ______$; $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$

(分割)
$$BC \perp$$
平面 ADE , $\therefore V_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{3}S_{\triangle ADE} \cdot BC = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{15}{4} - \frac{9}{4}} \cdot 1 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$



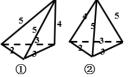


$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \\ y^2 + z^2 = b^2 \end{cases}, \therefore \begin{cases} z^2 = b^2 + c^2 - a^2 > 0 \\ y^2 = a^2 + b^2 - c^2 > 0, \therefore V_{ABCD} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)(c^2 + a^2 - b^2)} \\ z^2 + x^2 = c^2 \end{cases}$$

(4) 在六条棱长分别为2.3.3.4.5.5的所有四面体中,最大体积为

$$V_{\odot} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 4 = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} > V_{\odot}$$

$$V_{\odot} \le \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 2\sqrt{1 - (\frac{4+16-9}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{135}}{4} < \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} = V_{\odot}$$





(5) 在棱柱 $ABC - A_iB_iC_i$ 的侧棱 A_iA 和 B_iB 上各有一个动点P、Q,且满足 $A_iP = BQ$,M是棱CA上的

动点,则
$$\frac{V_{\scriptscriptstyle M-ABQP}}{V_{\scriptscriptstyle ABC-A_{\scriptscriptstyle I}B_{\scriptscriptstyle I}C_{\scriptscriptstyle I}}}$$
的最大值为____.

 $key: 由 A_1P = BQ 得 PQ 平 分 ABB_1A_1$ 的面积

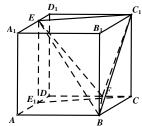
 $\therefore V_{_{M-ABQP}} = V_{_{M-ABB_1}}, \, \mbox{if } AM = xAC(0 \leq x \leq 1)$

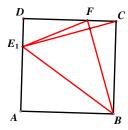
$$\text{III} \frac{V_{M-ABQP}}{V_{ABC-A_{l}B_{l}C_{1}}-V_{M-ABQP}} = \frac{xV_{C-ABB_{1}}}{V_{ABC-A_{l}B_{l}C_{1}}-xV_{C-ABB_{1}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}x}{1-\frac{1}{3}x} = \frac{x}{3-x} = \frac{3}{3-x}-1 \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

(6) 在棱长为1的正方体 $ABCD - A_iB_iC_iD_i$ 中,点 EEA_iD_i 上,点FECD上, $A_iE = 2ED_i$,DF = 2FC,则

三棱锥 $B-EFC_1$ 的体积是_____.

(补形)
$$V_{B-EFC_1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} C_1 E_1 \cdot BF \cdot 1 (:: C_1 E_1 \perp BF) = \frac{5}{27}$$



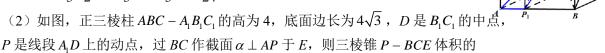


2(1)在单位正方体 $ABCD - A_lB_lC_lD_l$ 中若点 P_1, P_2 分别是线段 AB, BD_l (不包括端点)上的动点,

且线段 P_1P_2 平行于平面 A_1ADD_1 ,则四面体 $P_1P_2AB_1$ 的体积的最大值为______.

$$key: P_2B = x, \square P_1B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x,$$

$$\therefore V_{P_2AB_1P_1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} x \le \frac{1}{24}$$

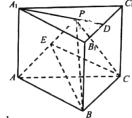


最小值为(C)A. 3 B. $2\sqrt{3}$

C. $4\sqrt{3}$ D. 12

 $key: \partial A_1P = x, \cup AP = \sqrt{x^2 + 16},$

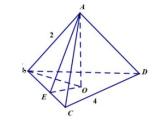
$$\therefore \sqrt{x^2 + 16} \cdot BE = 4\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 16} = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 64}{x^2 + 16}}$$



$$\therefore V_{P-BEC} = \frac{PE}{PA} V_{P-ABC} = 16\sqrt{3}(1 - \frac{AE}{PA}) = 16\sqrt{3}(1 - \frac{\sqrt{48 - 12 \cdot \frac{x^2 + 64}{x^2 + 16}}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 16}}) = 16\sqrt{3}(1 - \frac{6}{x + \frac{16}{x}}) \ge 4\sqrt{3}$$

(3) 已知四面体ABCD中,二面角A-BC-D的大小为 60° ,且AB=2,CD=4, $\angle CBD=120^{\circ}$,

则四面体ABCD体积的最大值是() $A.\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9}$ $B.\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$ $C.\frac{8}{3}$ $D.\frac{4}{3}$



key:作 $AE \perp BC$ 于E, $AO \perp$ 面BCD于O, 连OE, \therefore $\angle AEO = 60^{\circ}$, \therefore $\angle ABO \le \angle AEO = 60^{\circ}$

 $\therefore \angle CBD = 120^{\circ}, CD = 4, \therefore B$ 的轨迹为球面, $\therefore V_{ABCD} \le \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{2}{2} \cdot 2 \sin 60^{\circ} = \frac{4}{3}$

④如图,在长方形 ABCD中, $AB = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$,AD = 1,点 E 在线段 AB(端点除外)上,现将 $\triangle ADE$ 沿 DE 折起为

 $\triangle A'DE$. 设 $\angle ADE = \alpha$,二面角 A' - DE - C 的大小为 β ,若 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$,则四棱锥 A' - BCDE 体积的最大值

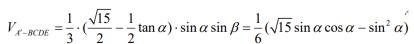
$$B.\frac{2}{3}$$

C.
$$\frac{\sqrt{15}-1}{12}$$

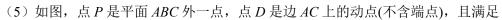
D.
$$\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{8}$$

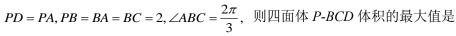
kev:作 $A'H \perp$ 平面ABCD于H,作 $A'F \perp DE$ 于F,

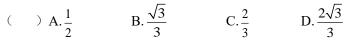
连FH, 则 $FH \perp DE$, $\therefore \angle AFH = \beta$,



$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} \sin 2\alpha - \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \left[2 \sin(2\alpha + \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}) - \frac{1}{2} \right] \le \frac{1}{4}$$







$$B. \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$C.\frac{2}{3}$$

$$D.\,\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$



连PF,则 $PF \perp AC$,连BE,则 $BE \perp AC$,

作 FB_1 / / EB, 连 BB_1 , 设 $\angle PFB_1 = \theta$,

則
$$V_{P-BCD} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (2\sqrt{3} - 2x) \cdot 1 \cdot PF \cdot \sin \theta = \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{3} - x) \cdot PF \sin \theta \le \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(\pm 4 = PB^2 = (\sqrt{3} - x)^2 + PF^2 + 1 - 2PF\cos\theta = (\sqrt{3} - x)^2 + (PF\sin\theta)^2 + (PF\cos\theta - 1)^2$$

$$\geq (\sqrt{3} - x)^2 + (PF\sin\theta)^2 \geq 2(\sqrt{3} - x) \cdot PF\sin\theta)$$

(201906学考)已知四面体ABCD中,棱BC, AD所在直线所成的角为 60° , 且BC = 2, AD = 3, $\angle ACD = 120^{\circ}$,

则四面体
$$ABCD$$
的体积的最大值是 () $A.\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $B.\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ $C.\frac{9}{4}$ $D.\frac{3}{4}$ D

$$A.\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$D.\frac{3}{4}$$

key:补成平行六面体

(2000全国竞赛) 在四面体ABCD中,设 $AB=1,CD=\sqrt{3}$,直线AB与CD的距离为2,夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$,则四面体

$$ABCD$$
的体积等于 () $A.\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $B.\frac{1}{2}$ $C.\frac{1}{3}$ $D.\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

2000*key*:(补成平行六面体)
$$V = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sin 60^{\circ} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

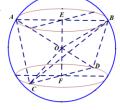
(2010 全国 I)(12)已知在半径为 2 的球面上有 A 、B 、C 、D 四点,若 AB=CD=2,则四面体 ABCD 的体

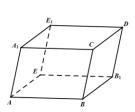
积的最大值为(B) A. $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ B. $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$ C. $2\sqrt{3}$ D. $\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}$

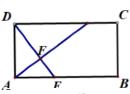


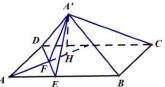


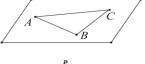
 $2010 key: V \le \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} (\overrightarrow{\mathbb{Q}} \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}) = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2}$









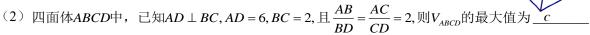


变式 1(1) 在三棱锥A-BCD中, $\triangle BCD$ 是边长为 $\sqrt{3}$ 的等边三角形, $\angle BAC = \frac{\pi}{3}$,二面角A-BC-D的大小为 θ ,

且 $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$, 则三棱锥A - BCD体积的最大值为() $A.\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{4}$ $B.\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$ $C.\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $D.\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$ B

key: A的轨迹为球面:

$$\therefore V_{1-BCD} \le \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$$



*key*1:作*BE* ⊥ *AD*于*E*,则*AD* ⊥ 面*BCE*

$$\mathbb{H}4x^2 - AE^2 = x^2 - DE^2, 4y^2 - AE^2 = y^2 - DE^2, \therefore 4x^2 - 4y^2 = x^2 - y^2$$

 $\therefore x = y,$ 取*BC*的中点*F*,则*AF* \perp *BC*, *DF* \perp *BC*,

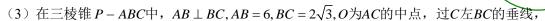
$$\therefore BC \perp \overline{\boxtimes} AED, \ \underline{\sqcup} AF = \sqrt{4x^2 - 1}, \ BF = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\therefore V_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\Delta BCE} \cdot AD = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4x^2 - 1} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \cdot \sqrt{1 - (\frac{4x^2 - 1 + x^2 - 1 - 36}{2\sqrt{4x^2 - 1}})^2}$$

$$=\sqrt{-\frac{1}{4}x^4+10x^2-40} \le 2\sqrt{15}$$

key2:B,C在阿波罗尼斯球面上,

$$V_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\Delta O_1 BC} \cdot AD \le \frac{1}{3} \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{16 - 1} = 2\sqrt{15}$$



交BO, AB分别于R, D.若 $\angle DPR = \angle CPR$,则三棱锥P - ABC体积的最大值为_____. $3\sqrt{3}$

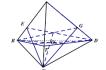
$$key: \frac{PD}{PC} = \frac{DR}{RC} = \frac{1}{3}$$
, : P 的轨迹是阿波罗尼斯球面,且球半径为 $\frac{3}{2}$

$$\therefore V_{P-ABC} \le \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

(05重庆) 在体积为1的三棱柱A-BCD侧棱AB、AC、AD上分别取点E、F、G, 使AE: EB=AF: FC= AG: GD = 2:1, 记O为三平面BCG、CDE、DBF的交点, 则三棱锥O - BCD的体积为___.

$$05key: DO_1 = \frac{3}{5}DE, CO = \frac{5}{7}CO_1$$

$$\therefore V_{O-BCD} = \frac{5}{7} V_{O_1-BCD} = \frac{5}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{5} V_{E-BCD} = \frac{5}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot V_{A-BCD} = \frac{1}{7}$$



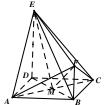
(2022新高考Ⅱ)11.如图,四边形ABCD为正方形,ED ⊥ 平面ABCD,FB / /ED,

AB = ED = 2FB, 记三棱锥E - ACD, F - ABC, F - ACE的体积分别为 V_1, V_2, V_3

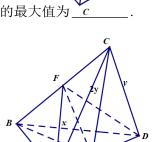
则()
$$A.V_3 = 2V_2$$
 $B.V_3 = V_1$ $C.V_3 = V_1 + V_2$ $D.2V_3 = 3V_1$

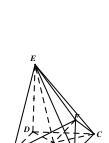
2022 II :
$$V_1 = V_{E-ACD} = 2V_{F-ACD} = 2V_{F-ABC} = 2V_2$$

$$V_3 = V_{F-ACE} = 2V_{F-AME} = 2V_{A-MEF} = 3V_{A-BMF} = 3V_2$$
, ... 姓*CD*



(1991 全国竞赛)设正三棱锥 P-ABC 的高为 PO, M 为 PO 的中点,过 AM 作与棱 BC 平行的平面,将三 棱锥截为上、下两部分,则此两部分体积之比为





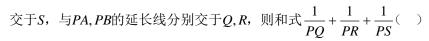
key: 设 $\overrightarrow{AM} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AN}$,

$$\overrightarrow{\text{III}}\overrightarrow{AM} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AP} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AO} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AP} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AD},$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AN} = \frac{1}{2\lambda} \overrightarrow{AP} + \frac{1}{3\lambda} \overrightarrow{AD}, \therefore \frac{1}{2\lambda} + \frac{1}{3\lambda} = 1 \stackrel{\triangle}{\forall} \lambda = \frac{5}{6}, \therefore \overrightarrow{AN} = \frac{3}{5} \overrightarrow{AP} + \frac{2}{5} \overrightarrow{AD}$$

$$\therefore \frac{PN}{PD} = \frac{2}{5}, \therefore \frac{S_{_{\triangle PB_1C_1}}}{S_{_{\triangle PBC}}} = \frac{4}{25}, \therefore \frac{V_{_{A-PB_1C_1}}}{V_{_{A-BCC_1B_1}}} = \frac{4}{21}$$

(1995全国竞赛)设O是正三棱锥P - ABC底面 $\triangle ABC$ 的中心,过O的动平面与PC



A.有最大值无最小值

B.有最小值而无最大值

C.既有最大值又有最小值,两者不等 D.是一个与面QPS无关的常数

(1995)
$$key1: \frac{PA}{PQ} = \frac{PQ - AQ}{PQ} = 1 - \frac{d_A}{d_p}, \frac{PB}{PR} = \frac{PR - AR}{PR} = 1 - \frac{d_B}{d_p},$$

$$\frac{PC}{PS} = \frac{PS + SC}{PS} = 1 + \frac{d_C}{d_p}$$

$$\therefore \frac{PA}{PQ} + \frac{PB}{PR} + \frac{PC}{PS} = 3 + \frac{d_C - d_A - d_B}{d_P} = 3(\because d_A + d_B = 2d_D = d_C)$$

$$key2$$
: 设 $\overrightarrow{PQ} = \lambda \overrightarrow{PA}, \overrightarrow{PR} = \mu \overrightarrow{PB}, \overrightarrow{PS} = v \overrightarrow{PC}$

由
$$Q,R,S,O$$
共面得 $\overrightarrow{PO} = x\overrightarrow{PQ} + y\overrightarrow{PR} + z\overrightarrow{PS}(x+y+z=1)$

$$=x\lambda\overrightarrow{PA}+y\mu\overrightarrow{PB}+zv\overrightarrow{PC}=\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{PA}+\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{PB}+\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{PC}$$

$$\therefore 3x\lambda = 1, 3y\mu = 1, 3z\nu = 1, \\ \therefore \frac{1}{PQ} + \frac{1}{PR} + \frac{1}{PS} = \frac{1}{PA} (\frac{PA}{PQ} + \frac{PB}{PR} + \frac{PC}{PS})$$

$$=\frac{1}{PA}(\frac{1}{\lambda}+\frac{1}{\mu}+\frac{1}{\nu})=\frac{1}{PA}(3x+3y+3z)=\frac{3}{PA}$$
为定值

(06安徽)多面体上,位于同一条棱两端的顶点称为相邻的,如图. 正方体的一个顶点A在平面 α 内,其余顶点在 α 的同侧,正方体上与顶点A相邻的三个顶点到平面 α 的距离分别为1,2和4,P是正方体的其余四个顶点中的一个,则P到平面 α 的距离可能是:①3;②4;③5;

④6;⑤7.以上结论正确的为_____;此正方体的棱长为_



设棱长为a,建系如图,设平面 α 的法向量 $\vec{n}=(x,y,z)$,且 $|\vec{n}|=n$

$$\text{III} \begin{cases} n = \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = ax \\ 2n = \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} = ay \\ 4n = \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{AA}_1 = az \end{cases}, \therefore n^2 = \frac{n^2}{a^2} + \frac{4n^2}{a^2} + \frac{16n^2}{a^2} \stackrel{\text{H}}{\Rightarrow} a = \sqrt{21}$$

$$n^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

