

初等函数 (II) 三角函数解答 (4)

解三角形解答 (1) 2023-03-26

三、解三角形的基本工具: (1) 正弦定理: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$ (外接圆直径) (两角参与)

(2) 余弦定理: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A, b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B, c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C,$

变形: $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}, \cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}, \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$ (一角参与)

(3) 正、余弦定理应用题型:

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{两角一边 (用正弦定理, 有唯一解); 两边一对角 (用正弦定理, 注意解的个数讨论)} \\ \text{两边夹角 (用余弦定理, 有唯一解); 三边 (用余弦定理, 有唯一解)} \end{array} \right.$

(4) 面积公式: $S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} ca \sin B = \frac{abc}{4R} = pr = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$

(5) 三角形中线长公式: $\overrightarrow{AD}^2 = \frac{2\overrightarrow{AB}^2 + 2\overrightarrow{AC}^2 - (\overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AC})^2}{4} = \frac{2c^2 + 2b^2 - a^2}{4}$ 或 $\overrightarrow{AB}^2 + \overrightarrow{AC}^2 = 2\overrightarrow{AD}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{BC}^2$

(6) 角平分线长公式: $t_a = \frac{bc \cos \frac{A}{2}}{b+c}, t_b = \frac{ac \cos \frac{B}{2}}{a+c}, t_c = \frac{ab \cos \frac{C}{2}}{a+b}$

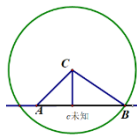
(7) 内切圆半径: $r = \frac{2S_{\triangle ABC}}{a+b+c} = \frac{b+c-a}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{a+b-c}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = \frac{a+c-b}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2}$

1. 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 角 A, B, C 所对的边分别为 a, b, c ,

(1) ①若 $a=2, A=45^\circ, b=x$, 若 $\triangle ABC$ 只有一个, 则 x 的取值范围为 $(0, 2] \cup \{2\sqrt{2}\}$;

若 $\triangle ABC$ 有两个, 则 x 的取值范围为 $(2, 2\sqrt{2})$

key: 如图: $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x = 2$, or, $0 < x < 2$; $x > 2$, 且, $2 > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x$



③已知 $\tan B = \sqrt{3}, \sin C = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, AC = 3\sqrt{6}$, 则 $\cos A =$ _____; $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为 _____

key: 如图, $\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{c}{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}}$ 得 $c = 8$, 而 $8 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 4\sqrt{3} < 3\sqrt{6} < 8, C_1 H = 3\sqrt{6} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \sqrt{6}$,

$\therefore \cos A = \frac{64 + 54 - (22 \pm 8\sqrt{6})}{48\sqrt{6}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6} \pm 1}{6}, S_{\triangle ABC} = 8\sqrt{3} \pm 6\sqrt{2}$

(2) ① (2015 浙江) 已知一个角大于 120° 的三角形的三边长分别为 $m, m+1, m+2$. 则实数 m 的取值范围是 (D) A. $m > 1$ B. $m > 3$ C. $\frac{3}{2} < m < 3$ D. $1 < m < \frac{3}{2}$

② (2015 湖南) 已知三边为连续自然数的三角形的最大角是最小角的两倍. 则该三角形的周长为 _____ 15

③ (2015 湖北) 已知顶角为 20° 的等腰三角形的底边长为 a , 腰长为 b . 则 $\frac{a^3 + b^3}{ab^2}$ 的值为 _____ .3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{key: 由已知得 } \frac{a}{b} &= \sin 10^\circ, \text{ 即 } \frac{a}{b} = 2 \sin 10^\circ, \therefore \frac{a^3 + b^3}{ab^2} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 + \frac{b}{a} = 4 \sin^2 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2 \sin 10^\circ} \\ &= \frac{2(1 - \cos 20^\circ) \cdot 2 \sin 10^\circ + 1}{2 \sin 10^\circ} = \frac{4 \sin 10^\circ - 2(\sin 30^\circ + \sin 10^\circ - 20^\circ) + 1}{2 \sin 10^\circ} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

④在锐角 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle A = 2\angle B$, $\angle B, \angle C$ 的对边长分别是 b, c , 则 $\frac{b}{b+c}$ 的取值范围是_____. $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$

$$\text{key: } \frac{b}{b+c} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin B + \sin(\pi - 3B)} = \frac{1}{4 \cos^2 B} (B, \pi - 3B, 2B \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow B \in (\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}) \Rightarrow \cos B \in (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}))$$

⑤已知 $\triangle ABC$ 的三边长均为正整数, 若 $\angle A = 2\angle B$, 且 $CA = 9$, 则 BC 的最小可能值是_____. 12

$$\text{key: } \frac{a}{2 \sin B \cos B} = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{9}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin 3B} = \frac{c}{\sin B(4 \cos^2 B - 1)} \text{ 得 } a = 18 \cos B, c = 9(4 \cos^2 B - 1)$$

$$\therefore c = \frac{a^2}{9} - 9 \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{ 且 } \begin{cases} a + c = \frac{a^2}{9} - 9 + a > 9 \\ \frac{a^2}{9} > a \\ 9 + a > \frac{a^2}{9} - 9 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } 9 < a < 18, a \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ 得 } (a, b, c) = (12, 9, 7), \text{ or }, (a, b, c) = (15, 9, 16)$$

2. 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 角 A, B, C 所对的边分别为 a, b, c . (1) 已知 $2B = A + C$. 则 $\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{c}{b+a} =$ _____;

$$\text{key: } b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - ac, \therefore \frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{c}{b+a} = \frac{ab + a^2 + bc + c^2}{(b+c)(b+a)} = \frac{ab + bc + b^2 + ac}{(b+c)(b+a)} = 1$$

若 $a + b = 14, c = 10$, 则 $a =$ _____;

$$\text{key: } 10(10 - a) = c(c - a) = b^2 - a^2 = 14(b - a) = 14(14 - 2a) \text{ 得 } a = \frac{16}{3}$$

若 $b = \sqrt{3}$, 则 $a \in$ _____, $a + c \in$ _____.

$$\text{key: } B \text{ 的轨迹为直径为 } 2 \text{ 的圆弧, } \therefore a \in (0, 2], a + c = \sqrt{3 + 4\sqrt{3}} \in (\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3}]$$

(2) 若 $2b = a + c$, 则 B 的取值范围为_____; $(0, \frac{\pi}{3}]$

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = \text{_____};$$

$$\text{key: } 2 \sin(A + C) = \sin A + \sin C = 2 \sin \frac{A+C}{2} \cos \frac{A-C}{2} \text{ 得 } 2 \cos \frac{A+C}{2} = \cos \frac{A-C}{2}$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$5 \cos A - 4 \cos A \cos C + 5 \cos C = \text{_____}.$$

$$\text{key1: } \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{b + 2c - 2a}{2c} = \frac{1}{4} \left(5 - \frac{3a}{c} \right), \text{同理 } \cos C = \frac{1}{4} \left(5 - \frac{3c}{a} \right)$$

$$\text{key2: 原式} = 10 \cos \frac{A+C}{2} \cos \frac{A-C}{2} - 2[\cos(A+C) + \cos(A-C)]$$

$$= 5 \cos^2 \frac{A-C}{2} - 2[2 \cos^2 \frac{A+C}{2} - 1 + 2 \cos^2 \frac{A-C}{2} - 1] = 4$$

若 $ac = b^2$, 则 B 的取值范围为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. $(0, \frac{\pi}{3}]$

变式: (多选题) 下列判断正确的是 (ABC)

- A. 若 $ab > c^2$, 则 $C < \frac{\pi}{3}$ B. 若 $a + b > 2c$, 则 $C < \frac{\pi}{3}$
 C. 若 $a^3 + b^3 = c^3$, 则 $C < \frac{\pi}{2}$ D. $(a^2 + b^2)c^2 < 2a^2b^2$, 则 $C > \frac{\pi}{3}$.

$$\text{key: A: } \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} > \frac{a^2 + b^2 - ab}{2ab} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} - 1 \right) \geq \frac{1}{2}, \therefore C < \frac{\pi}{3};$$

$$\text{B: } \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} > \frac{a^2 + b^2 - \frac{(a+b)^2}{4}}{2ab} = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{3a}{b} + \frac{3b}{a} - 2 \right) \geq \frac{1}{2}, \therefore C < \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{C: } c^3 = a^3 + b^3, \therefore 1 = \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^3 < \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c} \in (0, 1)\right), \therefore c^2 < a^2 + b^2, \therefore C < \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$\text{D: } \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} > \frac{a^2 + b^2 - \frac{2a^2b^2}{a^2 + b^2}}{2ab} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} \right) - \frac{1}{\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}} = \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{t} \geq \frac{1}{2}, \therefore C < \frac{\pi}{3}$$

(3) 若 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2 + \sqrt{3}ab$. 则 $C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$; $\frac{\pi}{6}$

若 $c = 1$, 则 $a + b \in \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $ab \in \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $a^2 + b^2 \in \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$\text{key: 由 } a^2 + b^2 = c^2 + \sqrt{3}ab = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C + \sqrt{3}ab = 0 \text{ 得 } \cos C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore C \in (0, \pi), \therefore C = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2}ab \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{ 得 } ab = 4S, \text{ 而 } S \in (0, \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}],$$

$$\therefore a + b = \sqrt{1 + 4(2 + \sqrt{3})S} \in (1, \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}], ab = 4S \in (0, 2 + \sqrt{3}], a^2 + b^2 = 1 + 4\sqrt{3}S \in (1, 4 + 2\sqrt{3}]$$

若 $\triangle ABC$ 为锐角三角形, 且 $c = 1$, 则 $a + b \in \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $ab \in \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $a^2 + b^2 \in \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$;

$$\text{key: } S = \frac{1}{2}ab \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{ 得 } ab = 4S, \text{ 而 } S \in (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}],$$

$$\therefore a + b = \sqrt{1 + 4(2 + \sqrt{3})S} \in (2 + \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}], ab = 4S \in (2\sqrt{3}, 2 + \sqrt{3}], a^2 + b^2 = 1 + 4\sqrt{3}S \in (7, 4 + 2\sqrt{3}]$$

$a + 2b \in \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$; $a^2 + 2b^2 \in \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$\text{key: 由} \begin{cases} A \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ B = \frac{5\pi}{6} - A \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{cases} \text{得 } A \in (\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{由 } 2R = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2, \therefore a + 2b = 2 \sin A + 4 \sin(A + \frac{\pi}{6}) = (2 + 2\sqrt{3}) \sin A + 2 \cos A$$

$$= (2, 2 + 2\sqrt{3}) \cdot (\cos A, \sin A) \in (2 + 2\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{5 + 2\sqrt{3}}]$$

$$a^2 + 2b^2 = 4(\frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1 - \cos(2A + \frac{\pi}{3})}{2}) = 6 + (-4, 2\sqrt{3}) \cdot (\cos 2A, \sin 2A) \in (10, 6 + 2\sqrt{7}]$$