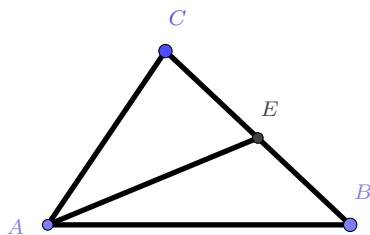


# 解三角形

## 一、三角形那些定理



### 1. 极化恒等式

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = |\overrightarrow{AE}|^2 - \frac{1}{4}|\overrightarrow{BC}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{AE}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{EC}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{AE}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{BE}|^2.$$

证明: 设  $\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{AB}$ ,  $\vec{b} = \overrightarrow{AC}$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} (\vec{a} + \vec{b})^2 = \vec{a}^2 + \vec{b}^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \\ (\vec{a} - \vec{b})^2 = \vec{a}^2 + \vec{b}^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{1}{4}[(\vec{a} + \vec{b})^2 - (\vec{a} - \vec{b})^2]$$

$$\text{故 } \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{1}{4}(|2\overrightarrow{AE}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{BC}|^2) = |\overrightarrow{AE}|^2 - \frac{1}{4}|\overrightarrow{BC}|^2$$

### 2. 中线长定理

$$AE^2 = \frac{1}{2}(AB^2 + AC^2 - \frac{1}{2}BC^2)$$

$$\text{证明: } \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = |\overrightarrow{AB}||\overrightarrow{AC}| \cos \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2}(|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{BC}|^2)$$

$$\text{即 } \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = |\overrightarrow{AE}|^2 - \frac{1}{4}|\overrightarrow{BC}|^2$$

$$\text{故 } AE^2 = \frac{1}{2}(AB^2 + AC^2 - \frac{1}{2}BC^2)$$

### 3. 中线定理

$$\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{\sin \angle BAE}{\sin \angle CAE}$$

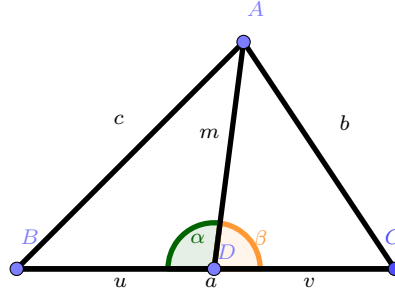
$$\text{证明: } \begin{cases} S_{\triangle AEC} = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot AE \sin \angle CAE \\ S_{\triangle AEB} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot AE \sin \angle BAE \end{cases} \Rightarrow S_{\triangle AEC} = S_{\triangle AEB}$$

$$\Rightarrow AC \sin \angle CAE = AB \sin \angle BAE$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{\sin \angle BAE}{\sin \angle CAE}$$

#### 4. 斯特瓦尔特定理

三角形内的线错综复杂, 而此定理是三角形内过一顶点到对边的集大成者.



$$CD \cdot AB^2 + BD \cdot AC^2 - BC \cdot AD^2 = BC \cdot BD \cdot CD$$

$$\because \alpha + \beta = \pi$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{u^2 + m^2 - c^2}{2um} + \frac{v^2 + m^2 - b^2}{2vm} \\ &= v(u^2 + m^2 - c^2) + u(v^2 + m^2 - b^2) \\ &= uy(u + v) + m^2(u + v) - vc^2 - ub^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$vc^2 + ub^2 = uv(u + v) + m^2(u + v)$$

$$\Rightarrow vc^2 + ub^2 = a(uv + m^2) \Leftrightarrow CD \cdot AB^2 + BD \cdot AC^2 - BC \cdot AD^2 = BC \cdot BD \cdot CD$$

#### 5. 角平分线长定理

$$AC \cdot AB - CD \cdot BD = AD^2$$

$$\text{证明: } \begin{cases} vc^2 + ub^2 - am^2 = auv \\ cv = bu \end{cases} \Rightarrow vc^2 + ub^2 - am^2 = auv$$

$$\text{即 } buc + bvc - (u + v)m^2 = (u + v)uv \Leftrightarrow bc(u + v) - (u + v)m^2 = (u + v)uv$$

$$\text{故 } bc - uv = m^2 \Leftrightarrow AC \cdot AB - CD \cdot BD = AD^2$$

## 6.角平分线定理

角平分线定理1:是描述角平分线上的点到角两边距离定量关系的定理,也可看作是角平分线的性质.

角平分线定理2:是将角平分线放到三角形中研究得出的线段等比例关系的定理,由它以及相关公式还可以推导出三角形内角平分线长与各线段间的定量关系.

$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD}$$

$$\text{证明: } \begin{cases} S_{\triangle ABD} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AD \sin \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} h \cdot BD \\ S_{\triangle ACD} = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot AD \sin \angle CAD = \frac{1}{2} h \cdot CD \end{cases} \quad \text{又} \angle BAD = \angle CAD$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{S_{\triangle ABD}}{S_{\triangle ACD}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AD \sin \angle BAD}{\frac{1}{2} AC \cdot AD \sin \angle CAD} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} h \cdot BD}{\frac{1}{2} h \cdot CD}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD}$$

## 7.张角定理

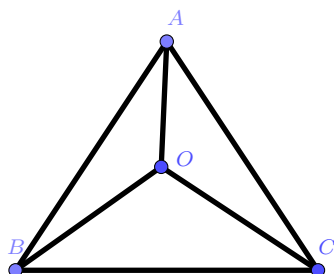
$$\frac{\sin \angle ACD}{BC} + \frac{\sin \angle BCD}{AC} = \frac{AD}{BD}$$

## 8.分角定理

$$\frac{\sin \angle ACD}{\sin \angle BCD} \cdot \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{AD}{BD}$$

## 二、奔驰定理

### 1. 奔驰定理



已知  $O$  为  $\triangle ABC$  内的一点,

$\triangle BOC, \triangle AOC, \triangle AOB$  的面积分别为  $S_{\triangle BOC}, S_{\triangle AOC}, S_{\triangle AOB}$ ,

则  $S_{\triangle BOC}\overrightarrow{OA} + S_{\triangle AOC}\overrightarrow{OB} + S_{\triangle AOB}\overrightarrow{OC} = \vec{0}$