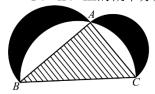
2018 年全国各地高考数学试题及解答分类汇编大全

(09 解三角形)

一、选择题

1. (2018 全国新课标 I 理)下图来自古希腊数学家希波克拉底所研究的几何图形. 此图由三个半圆 构成,三个半圆的直径分别为直角三角形 ABC 的斜边 BC,直角边 AB,AC. $\triangle ABC$ 的三边所 围成的区域记为 I , 黑色部分记为 II , 其余部分记为 III . 在整个图形中随机取一点, 此点取自 I , II , III 的概率分别记为 p_1 , p_2 , p_3 , 则(



- **A.** $p_1 = p_2$

- B. $p_1=p_3$ C. $p_2=p_3$ D. $p_1=p_2+p_3$
- 1. 答案: A

解答: 取 AB = AC = 2,则 $BC = 2\sqrt{2}$,

∴区域 I 的面积为 $S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 = 2$,区域Ⅲ的面积为 $S_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi(\sqrt{2})^2 - 2 = \pi - 2$,

区域 II 的面积为 $S_2 = \pi \cdot 1^2 - S_3 = 2$,故 $p_1 = p_2$.

- 2. (2018 全国新课标 II 文、理) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, BC = 1, AC = 5,则 AB = ()
 - **A.** $4\sqrt{2}$
- B. $\sqrt{30}$ C. $\sqrt{29}$ D. $2\sqrt{5}$

2. 【答案】A

【解析】因为 $\cos C = 2\cos^2\frac{C}{2} - 1 = 2 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2 - 1 = -\frac{3}{5}$,

所以 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C = 1 + 25 - 2 \times 1 \times 5 \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) = 32$, $\therefore c = 4\sqrt{2}$, 选A.

- 3. (2018 全国新课标Ⅲ文、理) $\triangle ABC$ 的内角 A , B , C 的对边分别为 a , b , c . 若 $\triangle ABC$ 的 面积为 $\frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{4}$,则C=()
- A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ B. $\frac{\pi}{3}$ C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ D. $\frac{\pi}{6}$

解答: $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{A} = \frac{2ab\cos C}{A} = \frac{1}{2}ab\cos C$, $X = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$, 故 to $C = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$

 $\therefore C = \frac{\pi}{4}$. 故选 C.

二、填空

1. **(2018 北京文)** 若 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(a^2+c^2-b^2)$,且 $\angle C$ 为钝角,则 $\angle B =$ _______; $\frac{c}{a}$ 的 取值范围是_

1. 【答案】60°; (2,+∞).

【解析】
$$:: S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (a^2 + c^2 - b^2) = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B$$
 , $:: \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{\sin B}{\sqrt{3}}$,

$$\text{III} \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - A\right)}{\sin A} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \cos A - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \sin A}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan A} + \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \angle C$$
 为钝角, $\angle B = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\therefore 0 < \angle A < \frac{\pi}{6}$, $\therefore \tan A \in \left(0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right), \frac{1}{\tan A} \in \left(\sqrt{3}, +\infty\right)$,

2. **(2018 江苏)** 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,角 A,B,C 所对的边分别为 a,b,c , $\angle ABC$ = 120° , $\angle ABC$ 的平分线交 AC 于点 D,且 BD = 1,则 4a+c 的最小值为 _____.

2. 【答案】9

【解析】由题意可知, $S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle BCD}$,由角平分线性质和三角形面积公式得

$$\frac{1}{2}ac\sin 120^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}a\times 1\times \sin 60^{\circ} + \frac{1}{2}c\times 1\times \sin 60^{\circ}$$
, 化简得 $ac = a+c$, $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} = 1$, 因此

$$4a+c=(4a+c)\left(\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{c}\right)=5+\frac{c}{a}+\frac{4a}{c}\geq 5+2\sqrt{\frac{c}{a}\cdot\frac{4a}{c}}=9$$

当且仅当c=2a=3时取等号,则4a+c的最小值为9.

- 3. **(2018 浙江)** 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,角 A,B,C 所对的边分别为 a,b,c.若 $a=\sqrt{7}$,b=2,A=60°,则 $\sin B=$ ______,c=______.
- 3. .答案: $\frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}$ 3

解答:由正弦定理
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$$
,得 $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sin B}$,所以 $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}$

曲余弦定理,
$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$
,得 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4 + c^2 - 7}{4c}$,所以 $c = 3$.

4. (2018 全国新课标 I 文) \triangle ABC 的内角 A, B, C 的对边分别为 a, b, c, 已知 $b\sin C + c\sin B = 4a\sin B\sin C$, $b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = 8$, 则 \triangle ABC 的面积为______.

4. 答案:
$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

解答: 根据正弦定理有: $\sin B \sin C + \sin C \sin B = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$, ∴

$$2\sin B\sin C = 4\sin A\sin B\sin C, \quad \sin A = \frac{1}{2}. \quad b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = 8, \quad \therefore$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{4}{bc} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \therefore bc = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}, \quad \therefore S = \frac{1}{2}bc\sin A = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

三、解答题

- 1. (2018 北京理) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, a=7, b=8, $\cos B=-\frac{1}{7}$.
 - (I) 求∠A;
 - (Ⅱ) 求*AC* 边上的高.
- 1. 【答案】(1) $\angle A = \frac{\pi}{3}$; (2) AC 边上的高为 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

【解析】(1) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\because cosB = -\frac{1}{7}$, $\therefore B \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, $\therefore sin B = \sqrt{1 - cos^2 B} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}$.

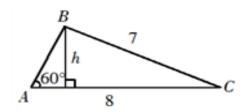
由正弦定理得 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{7}{\sin A} = \frac{8}{\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}}, \quad \therefore \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$

$$\therefore B \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right), \quad \therefore A \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \quad \therefore \angle A = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

(2) $\not\equiv \triangle ABC \Rightarrow$, $\because \sin C = \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \left(-\frac{1}{7}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}$

如图所示,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\because \sin C = \frac{h}{BC}$, $h = BC \cdot \sin C = 7 \times \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

 $\therefore AC$ 边上的高为 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$.



- 2. **(2018 天津理)** 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,内角 A, B, C 所对的边分别为 a, b, c.已知 $b\sin A = a\cos(B \frac{\pi}{6})$.
 - (I) 求角 B 的大小;
 - (II) 设a=2, c=3, 求b和 $\sin(2A-B)$ 的值。
- 2. 【答案】(1) $\frac{\pi}{3}$; (2) $b = \sqrt{7}$, $\sin(2A B) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}$.

【解析】(1) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,由正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$,可得 $b\sin A = a\sin B$,

又由 $b\sin A = a\cos\left(B - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$, 得 $a\sin B = a\cos\left(B - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$,

又因为 $B \in (0,\pi)$,可得 $B = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

(2) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,由余弦定理及 a=2, c=3, $B=\frac{\pi}{3}$,

有 $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac\cos B = 7$,故 $b = \sqrt{7}$.

曲 $b \sin A = a \cos \left(B - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$, 可得 $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{7}}$. 因为 a < c,故 $\cos A = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}$. 第 3 页 (共 4 页)

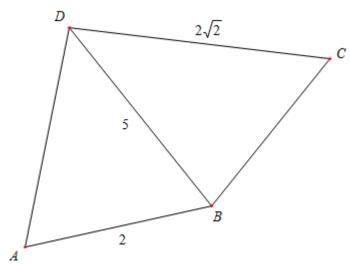
因此
$$\sin 2A = 2\sin A\cos A = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}$$
, $\cos 2A = 2\cos^2 A - 1 = \frac{1}{7}$,

所以,
$$\sin(2A-B) = \sin 2A \cos B - \cos 2A \sin B = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}$$
.

- 3. (2018 全国新课标 I 理) 在平面四边形 ABCD 中, $\angle ADC = 90^{\circ}$, $\angle A = 45^{\circ}$,AB = 2,BD = 5.
 - (1) 求 $\cos \angle ADB$;
 - (2) 若 $DC = 2\sqrt{2}$,求BC.

3. 答案: (1)
$$\frac{\sqrt{23}}{5}$$
; (2) 5.

解答:



(1) 在 $\triangle ABD$ 中,由正弦定理得: $\frac{5}{\sin 45^{\circ}} = \frac{2}{\sin \angle ADB}$, $\therefore \sin \angle ADB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$,

$$\therefore \angle ADB < 90^{\circ}, \therefore \cos \angle ADB = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \angle ADB} = \frac{\sqrt{23}}{5}.$$

(2) $\angle ADB + \angle BDC = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\therefore \cos \angle BDC = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \angle ADB) = \sin \angle ADB$,

$$\therefore \cos \angle BDC = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \angle ADB) = \sin \angle ADB, \quad \cos \angle BDC = \frac{DC^2 + BD^2 - BC^2}{2 \cdot BD \cdot DC},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} = \frac{8 + 25 - BC^2}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \therefore BC = 5.$$