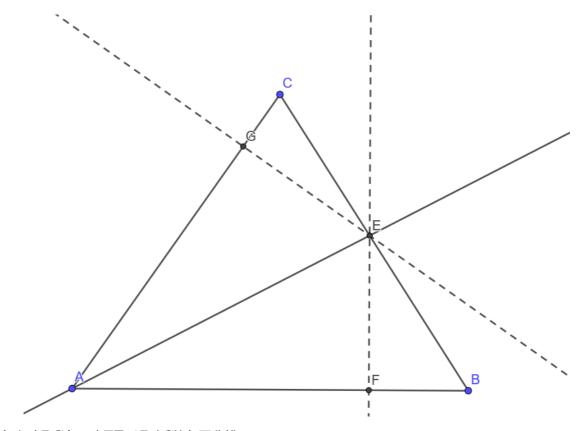
向量法探究三角形性质

三角形"三线"的向量表示

角平分线的向量表示



在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,AE是 $\angle BAC$ 的角平分线

由角平分线性质,存在唯一
$$\lambda$$
满足 $AE = \lambda(\frac{\overrightarrow{AB}}{\left|\overrightarrow{AB}\right|} + \frac{\overrightarrow{AC}}{\left|\overrightarrow{AC}\right|}) = \frac{\lambda}{\left|\overrightarrow{AB}\right|}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{\lambda}{\left|\overrightarrow{AC}\right|}\overrightarrow{AC}$

由C、E、B三点共线得

$$\frac{\lambda}{\overrightarrow{|AB|}} + \frac{\lambda}{\overrightarrow{|AC|}} = 1$$

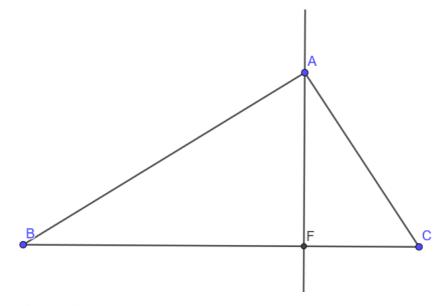
解得

$$\lambda = \frac{|\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AC}|}{|\overrightarrow{AB}| + |\overrightarrow{AC}|}$$

带入原式解得

$$\overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{|\overrightarrow{AC}|}{|\overrightarrow{AB}| + |\overrightarrow{AC}|} \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{|\overrightarrow{AB}|}{|\overrightarrow{AB}| + |\overrightarrow{AC}|} \overrightarrow{AC}$$

高线的向量表示



 $\triangle ABC$ 中,AF是BC边上的高

由 $AF \perp BC$ 得

$$\overrightarrow{AF} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{AF} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AF} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = 0$$
(1)

由B、F、C三点共线,存在x满足

$$\overrightarrow{AF} = x\overrightarrow{AB} + (1-x)\overrightarrow{AC} \tag{2}$$

带入(1)解得

$$0 = \overrightarrow{AF} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AF} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$= x\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} + (1 - x)\overrightarrow{AC} - (1 - x)\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} - x\overrightarrow{AB}^{2}$$

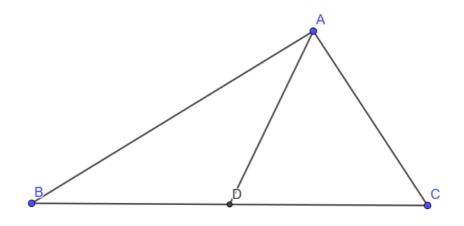
$$= x(-\overrightarrow{AB} + 2\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AC}) + \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$x = \frac{\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}}{(\overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AC})^{2}}$$

带入(2)解得

$$\overrightarrow{AF} = \overrightarrow{xAB} + (1-x)\overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}}{(\overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AC})^2} \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{\overrightarrow{AB}^2 - \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}}{(\overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AC})^2} \overrightarrow{AC}$$

中线的向量表示



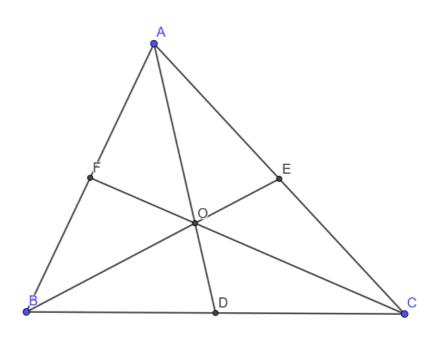
在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,D为BC的中点

由向量定比分点公式

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AC}$$

三角形"四心"问题

重心存在性



在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,作AB中点F,作AC中点E,作BC中点D,连AD、BE、CF,其中BE与CF两线交于O,重心存在等价于AD过O

设
$$\overrightarrow{CO} = x\overrightarrow{CF}$$

$$\overrightarrow{CO} = \overrightarrow{xCF} = \frac{x}{2}\overrightarrow{CA} + \frac{x}{2}\overrightarrow{CB} = \overrightarrow{xCE} + \frac{x}{2}\overrightarrow{CB}$$
 (1)

由B、O、E三点共线

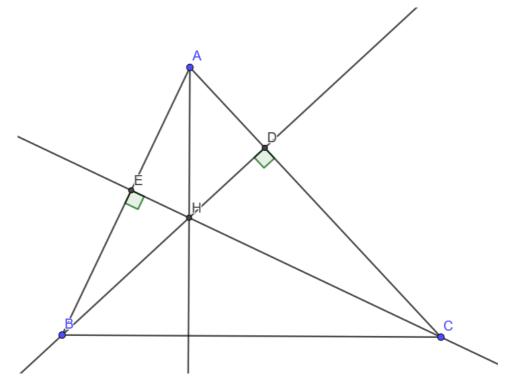
$$x + \frac{x}{2} = 1$$
$$x = \frac{2}{3}$$

带入(1)得

$$\overrightarrow{CO} = \frac{x}{2}\overrightarrow{CA} + \frac{x}{2}\overrightarrow{CB} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{CA} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{CB} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{CA} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{CD}$$

得A、O、D三点共线

垂心存在性



在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,分别过B、C作AC、AB垂线,垂足分别为D、E,BD和CE交于H,连AH,垂心存在等价于 $AH \perp BC$

 $\stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\boxplus BH} \perp \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{AC}$

$$\overrightarrow{BH} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = (\overrightarrow{AH} - \overrightarrow{AB}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 0 \tag{1}$$

 $\boxplus \overrightarrow{CH} \perp \overrightarrow{AB}$

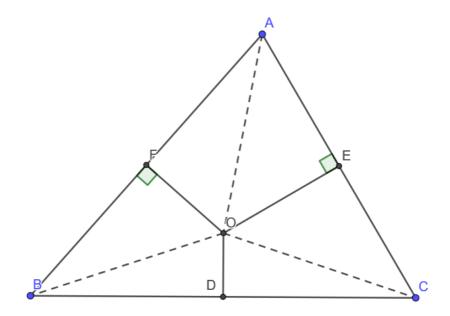
$$\overrightarrow{CH} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = (\overrightarrow{AH} - \overrightarrow{AC}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = 0 \tag{2}$$

(1)-(2)得

$$\begin{split} 0 &= \overrightarrow{AH} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AH} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} \\ &= \overrightarrow{AH} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AH} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} \\ &= \overrightarrow{AH} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} \end{split}$$

 $\overrightarrow{AH} \perp \overrightarrow{BC}$

外心存在性



在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,分别作AB、AC中垂线FO、EO,交于O点;作BC中点D,连OD,外心存在等价于 $OD \perp BC$

连接OA、OB、OC

$$|\overrightarrow{OA}| = \sqrt{\overrightarrow{OA}^2} = \sqrt{(\overrightarrow{OE} + \overrightarrow{EA})^2} = \sqrt{\overrightarrow{OE}^2 + \overrightarrow{EA}^2}$$
(1)

$$|\overrightarrow{OC}| = \sqrt{\overrightarrow{OC}^2} = \sqrt{(\overrightarrow{OE} + \overrightarrow{EC})^2} = \sqrt{\overrightarrow{OE}^2 + \overrightarrow{EC}^2}$$
 (2)

由E为AC中点, $|\overrightarrow{EA}|=|\overrightarrow{EC}|$,联立(1),(2)

$$|\overrightarrow{OA}| = |\overrightarrow{OC}| \tag{3}$$

同理有

$$|\overrightarrow{OA}| = |\overrightarrow{OB}| \tag{4}$$

曲(3), (4)

$$|\overrightarrow{OB}| = |\overrightarrow{OC}|$$

$$(\overrightarrow{OD} + \overrightarrow{DB})^2 = (\overrightarrow{OD} + \overrightarrow{DC})$$

$$\overrightarrow{OD}^2 + \overrightarrow{DB}^2 + 2\overrightarrow{OD} \cdot \overrightarrow{DB} = \overrightarrow{OD}^2 + \overrightarrow{DB}^2 + 2\overrightarrow{OD} \cdot \overrightarrow{DC}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OD} \cdot \overrightarrow{DB} = \overrightarrow{OD} \cdot \overrightarrow{DC}$$

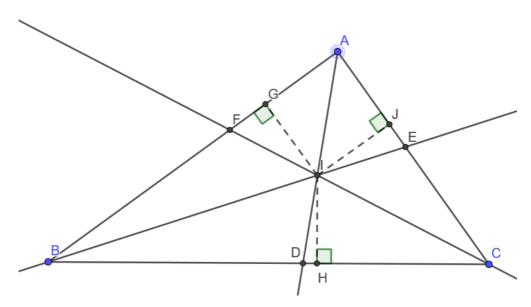
由D为BC中点, $\overrightarrow{DB} = -\overrightarrow{DC}$

$$\overrightarrow{OD} \cdot \overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{OD} \cdot \overrightarrow{DC}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OD} \cdot \overrightarrow{DC} = 0$$

 $\overrightarrow{OD} \perp \overrightarrow{BC}$

内心存在性



在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,分别作 $\angle ABC$ 、 $\angle ACB$ 的角平分线BE、CF,两线交于I; 连AI,延长交BC于H,内心存在等价于AD为 $\angle BAC$ 角平分线

分别过I作AB、BC、CA垂线,垂足分别为G、H、J

引理: 一条直线为一个角的角平分线当且仅当这条直线上任意一点与角的两条边距离相等

• 必要性证明:

$$BI$$
为之 ABC 当且仅当存在 λ 满足 $\overrightarrow{BI} = \lambda(\frac{\overrightarrow{BA}}{|\overrightarrow{BA}|} + \frac{\overrightarrow{BC}}{|\overrightarrow{BC}|})$

$$\overrightarrow{BI} = \lambda(\frac{\overrightarrow{BA}}{|\overrightarrow{BA}|} + \frac{\overrightarrow{BC}}{|\overrightarrow{BC}|})$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{BI} \cdot \frac{\overrightarrow{BA}}{|\overrightarrow{BA}|} = \lambda + \lambda \frac{\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC}}{|\overrightarrow{BA}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{BC}|} = \overrightarrow{BI} \cdot \frac{\overrightarrow{BC}}{|\overrightarrow{BC}|}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{BG}| = |\overrightarrow{BH}|$$

$$\Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{IG}| = \sqrt{\overrightarrow{BI}^2 - \overrightarrow{BH}^2} = |\overrightarrow{IH}|$$

• 充分性证明:

$$|\overrightarrow{BG}| = \sqrt{\overrightarrow{BI}^2 - \overrightarrow{IG}^2} = |\overrightarrow{IH}|$$

设
$$\overrightarrow{BI} = x\overrightarrow{BG} + y\overrightarrow{BH}$$

由 $\overrightarrow{IG} \perp \overrightarrow{BG}$

$$0 = \overrightarrow{IG} \cdot \overrightarrow{BG}$$

$$= (\overrightarrow{BG} - \overrightarrow{BI}) \cdot \overrightarrow{BG}$$

$$= (1 - x)\overrightarrow{BG}^{2} - y\overrightarrow{BG} \cdot \overrightarrow{BH}$$

$$(1)$$

 $ightarrow \overrightarrow{BH} \perp \overrightarrow{BH}$

$$0 = \overrightarrow{IH} \cdot \overrightarrow{BH}$$

$$= (\overrightarrow{BH} - \overrightarrow{BI}) \cdot \overrightarrow{BH}$$

$$= (1 - y)\overrightarrow{BH}^{2} - x\overrightarrow{BG} \cdot \overrightarrow{BH}$$
(2)

联立(1), (2), 解得

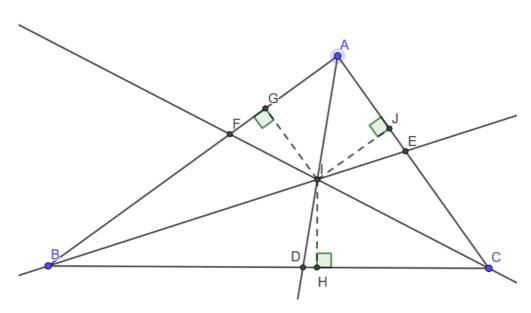
$$x = y = \frac{\overrightarrow{BG}^2}{\overrightarrow{BG} + \overrightarrow{BG} \cdot \overrightarrow{BH}}$$

由BI、CI分别是 $\angle ABC$ 、 $\angle ACB$ 的角平分线

$$|\overrightarrow{IH}| = |\overrightarrow{IG}| = |\overrightarrow{IJ}|$$

得AI为 $\angle BAC$ 的角平分线

内心结论



命题: I为 $\triangle ABC$ 的内心当且仅当 $a\overrightarrow{IA} + b\overrightarrow{IB} + c\overrightarrow{IC} = 0$ 分别过I作AB、BC、CA垂线,垂足分别为G、H、J

• 充分性证明:

$$\overrightarrow{aIA} + \overrightarrow{bIB} + \overrightarrow{cIC} = 0$$

$$-\overrightarrow{aAI} + b(\overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AI}) + c(\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AI}) = 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{bAB} + \overrightarrow{cAC} = (a + b + c)\overrightarrow{AI}$$
(1)

$$\overrightarrow{AI} = rac{bc}{a+b+c} \cdot rac{\overrightarrow{AB}}{|\overrightarrow{AB}|} + rac{bc}{a+b+c} \cdot rac{\overrightarrow{AC}}{|\overrightarrow{AC}|}$$

得AI平分 $\angle BAC$

同理可得BI、CI分别平分 $\angle ABC$ 、 $\angle ACB$

I为内心

• 必要性证明:

由内心性质

$$|\overrightarrow{BG}| = |\overrightarrow{BH}|, \ |\overrightarrow{AG}| = |\overrightarrow{AJ}|, \ \overrightarrow{CJ} = \overrightarrow{CH}$$

$$\begin{cases} |\overrightarrow{BG}| + |\overrightarrow{AG}| = c \\ |\overrightarrow{AJ}| + |\overrightarrow{CJ}| = b \\ |\overrightarrow{CH}| + |\overrightarrow{BH}| = a \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} |\overrightarrow{BG}| = \frac{a-b+c}{2} \\ \rightarrow \\ |AJ| = \frac{-a+b+c}{2} \\ |\overrightarrow{CH}| = \frac{a+b-c}{2} \end{cases}$$

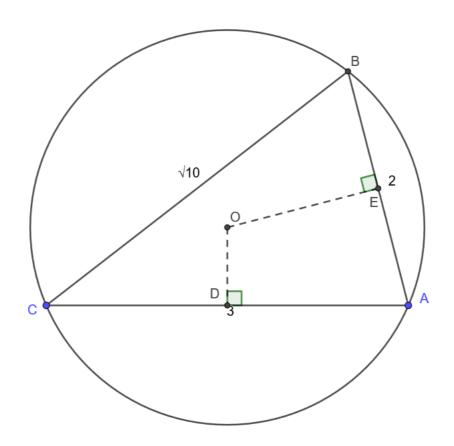
由上文的结论

$$\overrightarrow{AI} = \frac{\overrightarrow{AG}^2}{\overrightarrow{AG}^2 + \overrightarrow{AG} \cdot \overrightarrow{AJ}} \overrightarrow{AG} + \frac{\overrightarrow{AG}^2}{\overrightarrow{AG}^2 + \overrightarrow{AG} \cdot \overrightarrow{AJ}} \overrightarrow{AJ} = \frac{bc}{a+b+c} \cdot \frac{\overrightarrow{AB}}{|\overrightarrow{AB}|} + \frac{bc}{a+b+c} \cdot \frac{\overrightarrow{AC}}{|\overrightarrow{AC}|}$$

由充分性证明中的(1)

$$\overrightarrow{aIA} + \overrightarrow{bIB} + \overrightarrow{cIC} = 0$$

应用



O为 $\triangle ABC$ 的外心,AB=2,AC=3, $BC=\sqrt{10}$,求 \overrightarrow{AO} 用 \overrightarrow{AB} , \overrightarrow{AC} 表示的结果过O分别作AB、AC垂线,垂足分别为E、D

O为 $\triangle ABC$ 外心,E、D分别为AB、AC中点

设
$$\overrightarrow{AO} = x\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}$$

由 $\overrightarrow{OD} \perp \overrightarrow{AC}$

$$0 = \overrightarrow{OD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$= (\overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{AO}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2} - y)\overrightarrow{AC}^{2} - x\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$(1)$$

 $\stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\boxplus OE} \perp \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{AB}$

$$0 = \overrightarrow{OE} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$= (\overrightarrow{AE} - \overrightarrow{AO}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2} - x)\overrightarrow{AB}^{2} - y\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$(2)$$

由(1), (2)解得

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{3} \\ y = \frac{4}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AO} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{4}{9}\overrightarrow{AC}$$

参考文献

[1] 数学探究——用向量法研究三角形的性质 北大附中数学荣誉课程1