

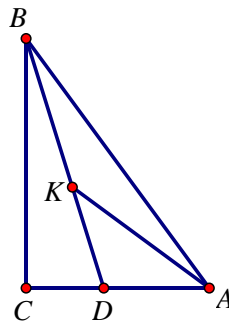
第十二讲 平面几何问题中的三角法

例1. 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, D 为 AC 上一点, K 为 BD 上一点, 且 $\angle ABC = \angle KAD = \angle AKD$.
 求证: $BK = 2DC$.

证: 设 $\angle ABC = \angle KAD = \angle AKD = \alpha$, 则 $\angle BDC = 2\alpha$, $\angle KAB = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\alpha$.

$$\frac{BK}{AB} = \frac{\sin \angle KAB}{\sin \angle BKA} = \frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\alpha \right)}{\sin \alpha}, \text{ 故 } BK = AB \cdot \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\text{而 } CD = \frac{BC}{\tan \angle BDC} = \frac{BC}{\tan 2\alpha} = \frac{AB \cos \alpha}{\tan 2\alpha} = AB \cdot \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha}, \text{ 故 } BK = 2CD.$$



例2. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 40^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, 点 D 、 E 分别在 AC 、 AB 上, $\angle CBD = 40^\circ$, $\angle BCE = 70^\circ$, BD 、 CE 相交于点 F . 求证: $AF \perp BC$.

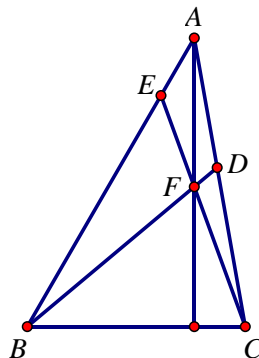
证: 计算角度得 $\angle FBA = 20^\circ$, $\angle FBC = 40^\circ$, $\angle FCB = 70^\circ$, $\angle FCA = 10^\circ$

本题即证 $\angle FAB = \alpha = 30^\circ$.

$$\text{由角元塞瓦定理得 } \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin(40^\circ - \alpha)} \cdot \frac{\sin 10^\circ}{\sin 70^\circ} \cdot \frac{\sin 40^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} = 1,$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin(40^\circ - \alpha)} = \frac{\sin 70^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ} \cdot \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = \frac{\cos 20^\circ \sin 20^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ \sin 10^\circ} = \frac{1}{2 \sin 10^\circ}.$$

显然有 $\alpha = 30^\circ$ 成立, 再由 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{9} - x)}$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{9})$ 上单调递增可得解唯一.
 故必有 $\alpha = 30^\circ$.



例3. $\square ABCD$ 中, AC 与 BD 交于 O , $\angle CAB = \angle DBC = 2\angle DBA$, 则 $\angle ACB$ 是 $\angle AOB$ 的多少倍?

解: 设 $\angle DBA = \alpha$, $\angle DBC = \angle BAC = 2\alpha$, $\angle ABC = 3\alpha$.

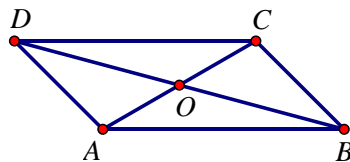
由题意可得 $\triangle CAB \sim \triangle CBO$, 可得 $CB^2 = CO \cdot CA = \frac{1}{2}CA^2$,

$$\text{由正弦定理得 } \frac{\sin 3\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha} = \sqrt{2}, \text{ 故 } \frac{3\sin \alpha - 4\sin^3 \alpha}{2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{整理得 } 4\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 2\sqrt{2}\cos \alpha.$$

$$\text{解得 } \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}, \text{ 故 } \alpha = 15^\circ.$$

于是 $\angle ACB = 105^\circ$, $\angle AOB = 135^\circ$, 所以结果为 $\frac{7}{9}$ 倍.



例4. 如图, $\triangle ABC$ 中, D 为 BC 边上一点. 求证:

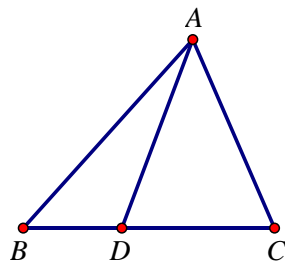
$$(1) \frac{\sin \angle BAD}{\sin \angle CAD} = \frac{BD}{CD} \cdot \frac{AC}{AB}; (2) \frac{\sin \angle BAD}{AC} + \frac{\sin \angle CAD}{AB} = \frac{\sin \angle BAC}{AD}.$$

$$(1) \text{证: } \frac{\sin \angle BAD}{\sin \angle CAD} = \frac{\sin \angle BAD}{\sin \angle BDA} \cdot \frac{\sin \angle CDA}{\sin \angle CAD} = \frac{BD}{AB} \cdot \frac{AC}{CD}$$

$$(2) \text{证: 由面积关系 } S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle ACD} = S_{\triangle ABC}.$$

$$\text{故 } AB \cdot AD \sin \angle BAD + AC \cdot AD \sin \angle CAD = AB \cdot AC \sin \angle BAC$$

两边同时除以 $AB \cdot AC \cdot AD$ 即可得证.



例5. 如图, AB 是圆的一条弦, P 为弧 AB 内一点, E, F 为线段 AB 上两点, 满足 $AE = EF = FB$, 连线 PE, PF 并延长, 与圆分别交于点 C, D , 求证: $EF \cdot CD = AC \cdot BD$.

证: 设 $\angle APE = \alpha, \angle EPF = \beta, \angle BPF = \gamma$

本题即证 $\sin \beta \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 3 \sin \alpha \sin \gamma$

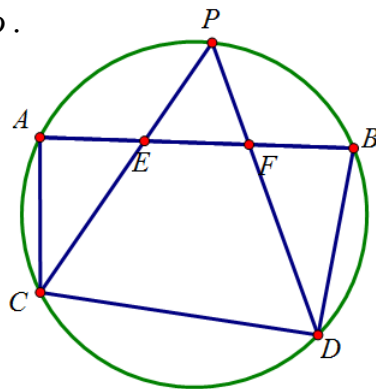
由例 4 第一问可得

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{2PB}{PA}, \quad \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin(\beta + \gamma)} = \frac{PB}{2PA}$$

$$\text{于是 } \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\beta + \gamma) = 4 \sin \alpha \sin \gamma$$

$$\text{则 } \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\beta + \gamma) - \sin \alpha \sin \gamma = 3 \sin \alpha \sin \gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\beta + \gamma) - \sin \alpha \sin \gamma &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\alpha - \gamma}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha + 2\beta + \gamma}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha - \gamma}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha + \gamma}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\alpha + \gamma}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha + 2\beta + \gamma}{2} \right) = \sin \beta \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \end{aligned}$$



例6. 在锐角三角形 ABC 中, $\angle BAC \neq 60^\circ$, 过点 B, C 分别作三角形 ABC 的外接圆的切线 BD, CE , 且满足 $BD = CE = BC$. 直线 DE 与 AB, AC 的延长线分别交于点 F, G . 设 CF 与 BD 交于点 M , CE 与 BG 交于点 N . 求证: $AM = AN$.

证: 设 $\triangle ABC$ 三边为 a, b, c , 则 $BD = CE = a$, 先计算 AM ,

因为 $\angle BFD = \angle ABC, \angle BDF = \angle DBC = \angle BAC$

$$\text{所以 } \triangle BFD \sim \triangle CBA, \quad DF = \frac{ac}{b}.$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{BM}{BD - BM} = \frac{BC}{DF} = \frac{b}{c}, \quad \text{故 } BM = \frac{ab}{b + c}.$$

由余弦定理知

$$AM^2 = c^2 + \left(\frac{ab}{b + c} \right)^2 - 2c \cdot \frac{ab}{b + c} \cos(A + B)$$

$$= c^2 + \left(\frac{ab}{b + c} \right)^2 + \frac{2abc}{b + c} \cos C = c^2 + \left(\frac{ab}{b + c} \right)^2 + \frac{c(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}{b + c} = bc + \frac{a^2(b^2 + bc + c^2)}{(b + c)^2}$$

此式关于 b, c 对称, 故可知 $AM = AN$

