第五章 平面向量及解三角形(基础卷)

一、单选题

1. 【答案】D

由题意 $a \cdot b = 3 + x = 0$, x = -3.

故选: D.

2. 【答案】C

由正弦定理得:
$$\frac{\sin A}{\sin B + \sin C} = \frac{a}{b+c} = \frac{4c}{4c+c} = \frac{4}{5}$$
.

故选: C.

3. 【答案】D

由题意知:
$$2a+b=(0,5)$$
, 则 $\left|2a+b\right|=5$.

故选: D.

4. 【答案】A

【详解】

因为
$$AD$$
 是角 A 的平分线, $\frac{CD}{BD} = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{CD}{CD} = \frac{2}{3}\frac{UM}{CB}$,

所以
$$AD = AC + CD = AC + \frac{2}{3}CB = AC + \frac{2}{3}(AB - AC) = \frac{2}{3}AB + \frac{1}{3}AC$$
 ,

故选: A.

5. 【答案】A

由题意,
$$\frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2ac} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
,结合余弦定理可知 $\cos B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,Q $0 < B < \pi$,∴ $B = \frac{\pi}{6}$.

故选: A.

6. 【答案】C

根据正弦定理得:
$$\frac{BC}{\sin A} = \frac{AC}{\sin B}$$
, 所以 $AC = \frac{BC \times \sin B}{\sin A} = 6\sqrt{3}$,

因为
$$C = 180^{\circ} - B - A = 30^{\circ}$$
,所以 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times CA \times CB \times \sin C = 9\sqrt{3}$.

故选: C.

7. 【答案】B

因为
$$\sin C = 2\sin(B+C)\cos B$$
, $\sin(B+C) = \sin A$,

所以 $\sin C = 2 \sin A \cos B$,

所以由正余弦定理得
$$c = 2a \cdot \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$
, 化简得 $a^2 = b^2$,

所以a=b,

所以VABC为等腰三角形.

故选: B.

8. 【答案】D

解: 由题意得:

$$Q \frac{\mathbf{u} \mathbf{r}}{AN} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\mathbf{u} \mathbf{r}}{NC}$$

$$\therefore AC = 4AN$$

$$Q \stackrel{\text{Uut}}{AP} = \frac{3}{11} \stackrel{\text{Uut}}{AB} + \stackrel{\text{Uut}}{mAC}$$

$$\therefore AP = \frac{3}{11} \frac{\text{ULB}}{AB} + 4mAN$$

设
$$BP = \lambda BN$$
,则

$$\therefore AP - AB = \lambda(AN - AB) = \lambda AN - \lambda AB$$

$$\therefore AP = \lambda AN + (1 - \lambda)AB$$

又由AB,AN不共线

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \lambda = 4m \\ 1 - \lambda = \frac{3}{11} \end{cases}, \quad \text{解得:} \quad \begin{cases} m = \frac{2}{11} \\ \lambda = \frac{8}{11} \end{cases}$$

故选: D

二、多选题

9. 【答案】ABD

据题意,
$$a^2 = b^2 = 1$$
, $a \cdot b^2 = 1 \times 1 \times \cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$

因为
$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2a \cdot b = 1 + 1 + 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$$

所以|a+b|=1,所以A对

因为
$$(\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a}+2\overset{\mathbf{r}}{b})\cdot\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a}=\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a}^2+2\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a}\cdot\overset{\mathbf{r}}{b}=1+2\times\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)=0$$
,所以 $(\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a}+2\overset{\mathbf{r}}{b})\perp\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a}$,所以B对.

因为
$$(a-b)\cdot b=a\cdot b-b^2=-\frac{1}{2}-1=-\frac{3}{2},(a-b)^2=a^2+b^2+2a\cdot b=3$$

所以
$$\cos\langle a - b, b \rangle = \frac{(a - b) \cdot b}{|a - b| \cdot |b|} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\sqrt{3} \times 1} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
,所以C错

因为a+2b与2a+b不共线,所以可以作为平面内的一组基底,所以D正确

故选: ABD

10. 【答案】ABD

【详解】

对于选项 A: $b\sin A = 4\sin 30^\circ = 2$,则 $b\sin A < a < b$,

所以, $\triangle ABC$ 有两解, A 选项正确;

对于选项 B: 设 AB=c,AC=b (以 c,b 为基底),则 CB=c-b,

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} AB - 3AC \end{pmatrix} \perp \begin{pmatrix} CB \\ CB \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} CC - 3b \\ CC - b \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

则 $4c \cdot \dot{b} = c^2 + 3b^2$,即 $4bc \cos A = c^2 + 3b^2$

$$\therefore \cos A = \frac{c^2 + 3b^2}{4bc} = \frac{1}{4} (\frac{c}{b} + \frac{3b}{c}) \ge \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$A \in (0, \pi)$$
, $A \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$, B 选项正确;

对于选项 C:
$$: a^2 + b^2 > c^2$$
, $: \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} > 0$, 又 $0 < C < \pi$: C 为锐角

若 C为最大角,则 $\triangle ABC$ 为锐角三角形,否则 $\triangle ABC$ 为锐角三角形或直角三角形或钝角三角形,C 选项错误;

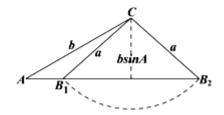
对于选项 D: $\frac{AB}{AB}$ 表示与 $\frac{AB}{AB}$ 同向的单位向量, $\frac{AC}{AC}$ 表示与 $\frac{AC}{AC}$ 同向单位向量

又: 'AB 与 AC 不共线

$$\therefore AP = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{uur} & \mathbf{uur} \\ AB & AC \\ \mathbf{uur} + \mathbf{uur} \\ AB & AC \end{pmatrix} 与菱形对角线向量共线$$

:直线 AP 为角 A 的角平分线,即直线 AP 必过 $\triangle ABC$ 内心, D 选项正确.

故选: ABD.



11. 【答案】ABD

【详解】

由
$$\cos B = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$
 容易得到 $\sin B = \frac{1}{3}$,由 $\frac{AC}{\sin B} = 2R$ 得 $R = 3$, $S = \pi R^2 = 9\pi$,A 正确;

由
$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \geqslant \frac{2ac - b^2}{2ac}$$
 得 $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \geqslant \frac{2ac - 4}{2ac}$, 解得 $ac \le 6(3 + 2\sqrt{2})$,

∴
$$S_{VABC} = \frac{1}{2}ac\sin B \le \frac{1}{2} \times 6(3 + 2\sqrt{2}) \times \frac{1}{3} = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$
, B 正确.

若
$$k = 3\sqrt{3}$$
 , 由 $\frac{AC}{\sin B} = \frac{AB}{\sin C}$ 得 $\sin C = \frac{AB \cdot \sin B}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, ∴ $C = 60^{\circ}$ 或 $C = 120^{\circ}$ (均符合题意),C 错误.

由
$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - 4}{2ac}$$
 得

$$c^2 - \frac{4\sqrt{2}a}{3}c + a^2 - 4 = 0$$
, $\Delta = \left(-\frac{4\sqrt{2}a}{3}\right)^2 - 4\left(a^2 - 4\right) = \frac{4\left(36 - a^2\right)}{9}$,此方程有唯一正解等价于 $\Delta = 0$ 或 $\begin{cases} \Delta \ge 0 \\ a^2 - 4 \le 0 \end{cases}$,又由

于 a > 0 , $\therefore 0 < k \le 2$ 或 k = 6 , D 正确.

故选: ABD.

12. 【答案】BC

由
$$AB \cdot BC = BC \cdot CA = CA \cdot AB$$
 得 $|AB| \cdot |BC| \cdot \cos B = |CA| \cdot |BC| \cdot \cos C$,

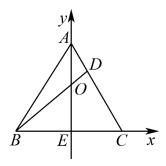
 $\therefore |AB| \cdot \cos B = |CA| \cdot \cos C, \quad \mathbb{P} c \cdot \cos B = b \cdot \cos C,$

由正弦定理得: $\sin C \cdot \cos B = \sin B \cdot \cos C$, 即 $\sin(B-C) = 0$,

 $\bigvee A+B+C=\pi$, $B\in(0,\pi)$, $C\in(0,\pi)$, $\therefore B-C=0$, $\bigoplus B=C$,

同理可得A=C, $\therefore A=B=C$, $\therefore VABC$ 是等边三角形,

- : CD = 2DA, $: D \to AC$ 的三等分点,
- AB + AC = 2AE, **..** E 为 BC 的中点,



如图建立平面直角坐标系,则 $A\left(0,\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ 、 $B\left(-\frac{1}{2},0\right)$ 、 $C\left(\frac{1}{2},0\right)$ 、 $D\left(\frac{1}{6},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$,

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{r}}{AC} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), \quad \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{r}}{BD} = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right), \quad \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{r}}{AC} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{r}}{BD} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = -\frac{1}{6} \neq 0 \,, \quad \text{故 A 错误};$$

设
$$O(0,y)$$
,则 $BO = \left(\frac{1}{2},y\right)$, $BD = \left(\frac{2}{3},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$,

Q $\stackrel{\text{CLAII}}{BD}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{2}{3} y \Rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \Rightarrow O 为 AE$ 的中点, $\therefore OA + OE = 0$, 故 B 正确;

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} & \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} & \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} \\ OA + OB + OC \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} & \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} \\ OA + 2OE \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} \\ OE \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$
, $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{R}$

$$ED = \left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right), \quad BA = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), \quad \cos\left\langle ED, BA\right\rangle = \frac{\text{cut}}{|ED|} \cdot \frac{\text{cut}}{|BA|} = \frac{7\sqrt{13}}{26}, \quad 故 \text{ D 错误.}$$

故选: BC.

三、填空题: (本题共4小题,每小题5分,共20分,其中第16题第一空2分,第二空3分.)

13. 【答案】 λ > −1 且 λ ≠ 4

因向量 $\stackrel{\Gamma}{a}=(1,2)$, $\stackrel{\iota}{b}=(2,\lambda)$,且 $\stackrel{\iota}{a}=\stackrel{\iota}{b}$ 的夹角为锐角,于是得 $\stackrel{\Gamma}{a}:\stackrel{\iota}{b}>0$,且 $\stackrel{\iota}{a}=\stackrel{\iota}{b}$ 不共线,

因此, $2+2\lambda>0$ 目 $\lambda-4\neq0$, 解得 $\lambda>-1$ 目 $\lambda\neq4$,

所以实数 λ 的取值范围是 $\lambda > -1$ 且 $\lambda \neq 4$.

故答案为: λ>-1且λ≠4

14. 【答案】2√13

由题意 $\angle ADB = 120^{\circ}$, BD = AF = 2, AD = 6,

所以
$$AB = \sqrt{AD^2 + BD^2 - 2AD \cdot BD \cos \angle ADB} = \sqrt{36 + 4 - 2 \times 6 \times 2 \cos 120^\circ} = 2\sqrt{13}$$
.

故答案为: $2\sqrt{13}$.

15.【答案】②③

对于①,由正弦定理可得 $\frac{AC}{\sin B} = \frac{BC}{\sin A}$,则 $\sin B = \frac{AC\sin A}{BC}$,

若 AC > BC 且 $\angle A$ 为锐角,则 $\sin B = \frac{AC \sin A}{AB} > \sin A$,此时 ΘB 有两解,

则 $\angle C$ 也有两解,此时AB也有两解;

对于②, 若已知 $\angle A$ 、DB, 则 $\angle C$ 确定, 由正弦定理 $\frac{BC}{\sin A} = \frac{AB}{\sin C}$ 可知AB唯一确定;

对于③,若已知 $\angle C$ 、AC、BC,由余弦定理可得 $AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2 - 2AC \cdot BC \cos C}$

则 AB 唯一确定;

对于(4), 若已知 $\angle A$ 、 $\angle C$ 、DB, 则AB不确定.

故答案为: ②③.

16. 【答案】
$$\frac{\pi}{6}$$
##30° $\sqrt{2}$

当 k=2时,

$$m = a + 2b$$
, $n = 2b$.

$$\stackrel{\mathsf{r}}{a} \cdot \stackrel{\mathsf{r}}{b} = 1 \times 1 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} ,$$

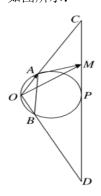
$$(a+2b)^2 = a^2 + 4a \cdot b + 4b^2 = 1-2+4=3$$
,

$$\left| a + 2b \right| = \sqrt{3} ,$$

$$\therefore_{m} = \frac{1}{n}$$
 实角 θ 的余弦值 $\cos \theta = \frac{\left(a + 2b\right) \cdot 2b}{\left|a + 2b\right| \cdot \left|2b\right|} = \frac{2a \cdot b + 4b^{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

如图所示:



分别延长 OA, OB 到 C, D 使 OC = OD = 3OA.

$$m = (3-k)a + kb = 3a + k(b-a)$$
,

故 $_m$ 终点在CD上运动,

$$\sum_{n=m-a}^{n}$$
.

即向量4M,

$$: m = n \times M \times MO$$

当VOAM外接圆与CD相切时 $\angle AMO$ 最大(即M在P点时),

$$m = (3-k)a+kb$$
,

$$=\frac{3-k}{3}\frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{f}}{OC}+\frac{k}{3}\frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{f}}{OD},$$

$$=\frac{3-k}{3}\frac{\mathbf{U}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{f}}{OC}+\frac{k}{3}\left(\frac{\mathbf{U}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{f}}{OC}+\frac{\mathbf{U}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{f}}{CD}\right),$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{r}}{OC} + \frac{k}{3}\frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{r}}{CD}$$
,

易求
$$CD = 3\sqrt{3}$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{k}{3} = \frac{CP}{CD} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\therefore k = \sqrt{2}$$
.

故答案为:
$$\frac{\pi}{6}$$
, $\sqrt{2}$

四、解答题

17. 【答案】(1)
$$k = -\frac{2}{3}$$
(2) $k = -\frac{11}{2}$

(1)
$$ka^{\vee} + 2b^{\vee} = (k-2, 2k+8)$$
, $a^{\vee} - 3b^{\vee} = (1+3, 2-12) = (4, -10)$,

由题意得:
$$-10(k-2)-4(2k+8)=0$$
, 解得: $k=-\frac{2}{3}$

(2)由题意得:
$$4(k-2)-10(2k+8)=0$$
,

解得:
$$k = -\frac{11}{2}$$

18. 【答案】(1)
$$C = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
 (2) $CD = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{2}$

(1)由正弦定理及余弦定理有
$$\frac{a^2b\sin C}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\left(a^2 + b^2 - c^2\right)}{2}$$
 $\Rightarrow \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}\left(a^2 + b^2 - c^2\right)}{2ab} = \sqrt{3}\cos C$

⇒
$$\tan C = \sqrt{3}$$
 , 又因为 $0 < C < \pi$, ∴ $C = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

(2)
$$: CD \neq AB$$
 边上的中线, $: CD = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} \\ CA + CB \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore CD^{2} = \frac{1}{4} \left(CA^{2} + CB^{2} + 2CA \cdot CB \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(25 + 4 + 2 \times 5 \times 2 \times \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{39}{4}.$$

$$\therefore CD = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{2}.$$

19. 【答案】(1)
$$\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$
(2) $\frac{26}{7}$

(1):
$$(2\overset{\mathsf{V}}{a} - 3\overset{\mathsf{V}}{b}) \cdot (2\overset{\mathsf{V}}{a} + \overset{\mathsf{V}}{b}) = 61$$
, $\therefore 4\overset{\mathsf{\Gamma}_2}{a} - 4\overset{\mathsf{\Gamma}_2}{a} \cdot \overset{\mathsf{\Gamma}_3}{b} - 3\overset{\mathsf{\Gamma}_2}{b} = 61$,

$$\mathbb{Z} : \begin{vmatrix} a \\ b \end{vmatrix} = 4, \begin{vmatrix} b \\ b \end{vmatrix} = 3, \quad \therefore \begin{vmatrix} a \cdot b \\ a \cdot b \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\theta \in [0,\pi], \quad \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

(2):
$$\left| 2a + b \right|^2 = 4a^2 + 4a \cdot b + b^2 = 49$$
, $\therefore \left| 2a + b \right| = 7$,

∴向量
$$\overset{\cdot}{a}$$
在向量 $\overset{\cdot}{2a+b}$ 上的投影为 $\overset{\vee}{a}$ $\frac{\overset{\vee}{a}\cdot\left(2\overset{\vee}{a}+\overset{\vee}{b}\right)}{\left|\overset{\vee}{a}\right|\left|2\overset{\vee}{a}+b\right|} = \frac{\overset{\vee}{a}\cdot\left(2\overset{\vee}{a}+\overset{\vee}{b}\right)}{\left|2\overset{\vee}{a}+b\right|} = \frac{\overset{\mathsf{uv}_2}{2a^2} + \overset{\vee}{a}\cdot\overset{\vee}{b}}{\left|2\overset{\vee}{a}+b\right|} = \frac{26}{7}$.

20. 【答案】(1)
$$\frac{2\pi}{3}$$
(2) $\frac{45}{14}$

(1)在
$$\triangle ACD$$
中,由正弦定理得 $\frac{AC}{\sin \angle ADC} = \frac{CD}{\sin \angle CAD}$,

即
$$\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{\sin\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{5}{\sin\angle CAD}$$
 ,解得 $\sin\angle CAD = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\therefore AC > CD , \quad \exists ! \angle ADC = \frac{\pi}{3} , \quad \therefore 0 < \angle CAD < \frac{\pi}{3} , \quad \exists ! \exists \angle CAD = \frac{\pi}{6} ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle BAD - \angle CAD = \frac{2\pi}{3};$$

(2)在
$$\triangle$$
 ABC中,由余弦定理得 BC² = AB² + AC² - 2AB·AC·cos \angle BAC

$$= (3\sqrt{3})^2 + (5\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \times 3\sqrt{3} \times 5\sqrt{3} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = 147, \quad \text{mff } BC = 7\sqrt{3},$$

又:
$$\triangle ABC$$
的面积为 $S_{VABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin \angle BAC = \frac{1}{2} \times 3\sqrt{3} \times 5\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{45\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$$\therefore$$
 \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle 的边 \triangle \triangle 上高的大小为 $\frac{45\sqrt{3}}{\frac{1}{2} \times 7\sqrt{3}} = \frac{45}{14}$.

21. 【答案】(1)
$$\tan \theta = -\sqrt{35}$$

(2)
$$x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$
 时, $\left| xa + b \right|$ 的最小值为 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\left| a = xa + b \right|$ 垂直

(1)解:
$$\ddot{a} - 2b$$
 与 $\ddot{a} + 4b$ 垂直, $\dot{a} = (\ddot{a} - 2b) \cdot (\ddot{a} + 4b) = 0$,

$$\therefore a^{r_{2}} + 2a \cdot b - 8b^{2} = 0, \quad \mathbb{R} \left| a^{r_{2}} \right|^{2} + 2a \cdot b - 8 \left| b^{r_{2}} \right|^{2} = 0.$$

$$|a| = 3$$
, $|b| = 1$, $\therefore 9 + 6\cos\theta - 8 = 0$, $\therefore \cos\theta = -\frac{1}{6}$.

$$\therefore \theta \in [0, \pi], \quad \therefore \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{6}, \quad \therefore \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = -\sqrt{35}.$$

(2)
$$\text{M}: \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ Bd}, \quad \stackrel{\text{r}}{a} \cdot \stackrel{\text{r}}{b} = \begin{vmatrix} r \\ a \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} r \\ b \end{vmatrix} \cos \theta = 1 \times 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

所以
$$|xa+b|^2 = x^2a^2 + 2xa \cdot b + b^2 = x^2|a^2 + 2xa \cdot b + b^2$$

$$=9x^2+2x\times 3\times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+1=9x^2+3\sqrt{3}x+1,$$

∴
$$x = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{18} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$
 时, $|xa + b|$ 的最小值为 $\frac{1}{2}$,

此时
$$a \cdot (xa + b) = xa^2 + a \cdot b = x|a|^2 + a \cdot b = 9x + 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0$$
,

 $\therefore a = 5xa + b$ 垂直.

22. 【答案】(1)[-1,2]; (2)(2,3].

(1) (1) 依题意,
$$f(x) = \stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{a} \cdot \stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{b} = \sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x = 2 \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6})$$
,

由
$$x \in [0,\pi]$$
得 $x + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}\right]$, $\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$,

所以 $f(x) = 2\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6})$ 在 $[0,\pi]$ 上的值域为 [-1,2].

(2)
$$\pm f(A) = 2\sin(A + \frac{\pi}{6}) = 2$$
 \mp , $\sin(A + \frac{\pi}{6}) = 1$, $A \in (0, \pi)$, $\iint A + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\# A = \frac{\pi}{3}$,

在VABC中,由余弦定理得,
$$1=a^2=b^2+c^2-2bc\cos A=b^2+c^2-bc=(b+c)^2-3bc\geq (b+c)^2-\frac{3(b+c)^2}{4}=\frac{(b+c)^2}{4}$$
,

当且仅当b=c=1时取"=",即有 $0 < b+c \le 2$,又因为b+c > a=1,则 $1 < b+c \le 2$,

因此 $2 < b + c + a \le 3$,

所以VABC的周长的取值范围为(2,3].

第五章 平面向量及解三角形 (中档卷)

一、单选题

1. 【答案】B

由 $\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r} & \mathbf{l} \\ a + b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r} & \mathbf{l} \\ a - b \end{vmatrix}$, 平方得 $\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ a^2 + 2a \cdot b + b^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ a^2 - 2a \cdot b + b^2 \end{vmatrix}$,

即 $a \cdot b = 0$,则 $a \perp b$.

故选: B.

3. 【答案】B

由正弦定理可知, $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B > \sin^2 C \Leftrightarrow a^2 + b^2 > c^2 \Leftrightarrow \cos C > 0$

 $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B > \sin^2 C$ 不能得到 VABC 是锐角三角形,但 VABC 是锐角三角形,则 $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B > \sin^2 C$. 故" $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B > \sin^2 C$ "是" VABC 是锐角三角形"的必要不充分条件,故选:B.

4. 【答案】D

由题意得,在RtVABM中, $AM = \frac{AB}{\sin 15^{\circ}}$,

在 $\triangle ACM$ 中, $\angle CAM = 30^{\circ} + 15^{\circ} = 45^{\circ}$, $\angle AMC = 180^{\circ} - 15^{\circ} - 60^{\circ} = 105^{\circ}$,

所以
$$\angle ACM = 30^{\circ}$$
,由正弦定理 $\frac{AM}{\sin \angle ACM} = \frac{CM}{\sin \angle CAM}$,

得
$$CM = \frac{\sin \angle CAM}{\sin \angle ACM} \cdot AM = \frac{\sqrt{2}AB}{\sin 15^{\circ}}$$
,

$$\mathbb{X}\sin 15^{\circ} = \sin(45^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

在 RtVCDM 中,
$$CD = CM \sin 60^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{6}AB}{2\sin 15^{\circ}} = \frac{12\sqrt{6}}{2\times\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}} = 36+12\sqrt{3} \approx 57$$
.

故选: D.

6. 【答案】D

在
$$\triangle ACD$$
 中,由余弦定理得: $\cos C = \frac{AC^2 + CD^2 - AD^2}{2AC \cdot CD} = \frac{49 + 9 - 25}{2 \times 7 \times 3} = \frac{11}{14}$

因为 $C \in (0,\pi)$,

所以
$$\sin C = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{11}{14}\right)^2} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$$
,

在VABC中,由正弦定理得:
$$\frac{AB}{\sin C} = \frac{AC}{\sin B}$$
,即 $\frac{AB}{5\sqrt{3}} = \frac{7}{\sin 45^{\circ}}$,

解得:
$$AB = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

故选: D

7. 【答案】B

因为 $CA \cdot CB = -\frac{15}{2}$,CA在CB方向上的投影为 $-\frac{5}{2}$,所以 $CA \cdot CB = -\frac{5}{2} \times |CB| = -\frac{15}{2}$,解得: |CB| = 3.

因为 $|CA + CB| = \sqrt{19}$,所以 $|CA + CB|^2 = 19$,即 $|CA|^2 + 2CA \cdot CB + |CB|^2 = 19$,所以 $|CA|^2 + 2 \times \left(-\frac{15}{2}\right) + 3^2 = 19$,解得:

因为 P 为线段 AB 上的一点,且 $CP = \frac{\lambda CA}{|CA|} + \frac{\mu CB}{|CB|} (\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R})$,所以 $\frac{\lambda}{|CA|} + \frac{\mu}{|CB|} = 1$,即 $\frac{\lambda}{5} + \frac{\mu}{3} = 1$.

所以
$$\frac{5}{\lambda} + \frac{3}{\mu} = \left(\frac{5}{\lambda} + \frac{3}{\mu}\right) \left(\frac{\lambda}{5} + \frac{\mu}{3}\right) = 1 + \frac{5\mu}{3\lambda} + \frac{3\lambda}{5\mu} + 1 \ge 2 + 2\sqrt{\frac{5\mu}{3\lambda} \times \frac{3\lambda}{5\mu}} = 4$$
 (当且仅当 $\frac{5\mu}{3\lambda} = \frac{3\lambda}{5\mu}$ 时取等号).

所以 $\frac{5}{\lambda} + \frac{3}{\mu}$ 的最小值为 4.

故选: B

8. 【答案】C

$$\frac{(a+b)^2}{ab} = \frac{a^2+b^2}{ab} + 2 = \frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b} + 2 \ge 2\sqrt{\frac{b}{a} \times \frac{a}{b}} + 2 = 4$$
 (当且仅当 $a = b$ 时取等号)

由 $c = 3b \sin A$,可得 $\sin C = 3 \sin B \sin A$

$$\frac{(a+b)^2}{ab} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab} + 2 = \frac{c^2 + 2ab\cos C}{ab} + 2$$

$$= 2 + \frac{c^2}{ab} + 2\cos C = 2 + \frac{\sin^2 C}{\sin A \sin B} + 2\cos C$$

$$=2+\frac{\sin^2 C}{\frac{1}{3}\sin C}+2\cos C=2+2\cos C+3\sin C$$

$$=2+\sqrt{13}\sin(C+\varphi) \le 2+\sqrt{13}$$
 , 其中 $\cos \varphi = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$, ప且仅当 $C+\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时取得等号,

所以
$$4 \le \frac{(a+b)^2}{ab} \le 2 + \sqrt{13}$$

故选: C

二、多选题

9. 【答案】BD

对于选项 A: 若a'/b', 则 $\sqrt{2} = \sin\theta\cos\theta$, 即 $\sin 2\theta = 2\sqrt{2} > 1$,

所以不存在这样的 θ ,故 A 错误;

对于选项 B: 若 $a \perp b$, 则 $\cos \theta + \sqrt{2} \sin \theta = 0$, 即 $\cos \theta = -\sqrt{2} \sin \theta$, 得 $\tan \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 故 B 正确;

对于选项 C: $\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ a \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \theta}, \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ b \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{2 + \cos^2 \theta}, \quad \text{ } \exists \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ b \end{vmatrix}$ 时, $\cos 2\theta = -1$,

此时 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$,故 C 错误;

即 $(\tan \theta - \sqrt{2})^2 = 0$,所以 $\tan \theta = \sqrt{2}$,故 D 正确.

故选: BD.

10. 【答案】ACD

对于 A,由余弦定理可得 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C = 7$,解得 $c = \sqrt{7}$,故 A 正确;

对于 B,根据正弦定理: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$,可得 $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

又因为b>a,所以 $\angle B> \angle A$,所以 $\angle B=\frac{\pi}{4}$ 或 $\frac{3\pi}{4}$,故 B 不正确;

对于 C,由三角形的内角和可知 $\angle A = 105^{\circ}$,又 a = 1,利用正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$,可知 b,c 均有唯一值,故 C 正确;

对于 D,根据正弦定理: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$,可得 $\sin B = \frac{1}{3}$,

又因为a>b,所以 $\angle A> \angle B$,所以DB只能是锐角,故 D 正确;

故选: ACD

11. 【答案】ABC

由题意,分别以HD,BF 所在的直线为x轴和y轴,建立如图所示的平面直角坐标系,

因为正八边形 ABCDEFGH , 所以 ∠ AOH = ∠ HOG = ∠ AOB = ∠ EOF = ∠ FOG

$$= \angle DOE = \angle COB = \angle COD = \frac{360^{\circ}}{8} = 45^{\circ},$$

作 $AM \perp HD$, 则 OM = AM,

因为OA = 2,所以 $OM = AM = \sqrt{2}$,所以 $A(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$,

同理可得其余各点坐标,B(0,-2), $E(\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2})$, $G(-\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2})$,D(2,0),H(-2,0),

对于 A 中, $\sqrt{2OB + OE + OG} = (0 + \sqrt{2} + (-\sqrt{2}), -2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}) = 0$,故 A 正确;

对于 B 中, $OA \cdot OD = (-\sqrt{2}) \times 2 + (-\sqrt{2}) \times 0 = -2\sqrt{2}$,故 B 正确;

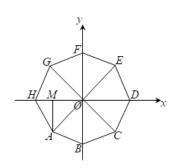
对于 C 中, $AH = (-2+\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2})$, $EH = (-2-\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2})$, AH + EH = (-4,0),

所以 $|AH + EH| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 0^2} = 4$, 故 C 正确;

对于 D 中, $AH = (-2+\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2})$, $GH = (-2+\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2})$, $AH + GH = (-4+2\sqrt{2},0)$,

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{r} & \mathbf{u} \mathbf{r} \\ AH + GH \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{(-4 + 2\sqrt{2})^2 + 0^2} = 4 - 2\sqrt{2}$$
, \Leftrightarrow D 不正确.

故选: ABC.



12. 【答案】BCD

解: 因为在VABC中,(a+b):(a+c):(b+c)=9:10:11,

所以
$$\begin{cases} a+b=9x \\ a+c=10x \\ b+c=11x \end{cases}$$
 , 解得
$$\begin{cases} a=4x \\ b=5x \\ c=6x \end{cases}$$

所以 $\sin A$: $\sin B$: $\sin C = a:b:c=4:5:6$, 故 A 错误;

易角 C 为最大角,则 $\cos C = \frac{16x^2 + 25x^2 - 36x^2}{2 \cdot 4x \cdot 5x} = \frac{1}{8} > 0$,所以角 C 为锐角,故 VABC 是锐角三角形,故 B 正确;

易角
$$A$$
 为最小角,则 $\cos C = \frac{36x^2 + 25x^2 - 16x^2}{2 \cdot 6x \cdot 5x} = \frac{3}{4}$,所以 $\cos 2A = 2\cos^2 A - 1 = \frac{1}{8}$,即 $\cos 2A = \cos C$,又

 $2A \in (0,\pi)$, 所以2A = C, 故 C 正确;

设外接圆的半径为 R,则由正弦定理得 $2R = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{6}{\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8}}$,解得 $R = \frac{8\sqrt{7}}{7}$,故正确;

故选: BCD

三、填空题: (本题共 4 小题,每小题 5 分,共 20 分,其中第 16 题第一空 2 分,第二空 3 分.)

13. 【答案】
$$\pm \frac{1}{2}$$

解: 因为
$$p=a+\frac{4}{3}mb$$
与 $q=b+3ma$ 共线,可设 $p=\lambda q$,

即
$$a + \frac{4}{3}mb = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} r & r \\ b + 3ma \end{pmatrix}$$
, 因为 a , b 不共线, 所以 $\begin{cases} 3m\lambda = 1 \\ \frac{4}{3}m = \lambda \end{cases}$, 所以 $m = \pm \frac{1}{2}$.

故答案为: $\pm \frac{1}{2}$

14. 【答案】 $(1,\sqrt{6})\cup(\sqrt{6},6)$

解: $(2a-\lambda b)$ 与 $(\lambda a-3b)$ 夹角为锐角时, $(2a-\lambda b)\cdot(\lambda a-3b)=2\lambda a^{r_2}-(6+\lambda^2)a\cdot b+3\lambda b^2=4\lambda-(6+\lambda^2)+3\lambda>0$;解得 $1<\lambda<6$;

当 $\lambda = \sqrt{6}$ 时, $(2a - \lambda b)$ 与 $(\lambda a - 3b)$ 分别为 $(2a - \sqrt{6}b)$ 与 $(\sqrt{6}a - 3b)$ 同向,夹角为零,不合题意,舍去;

∴实数 λ 的取值范围为 $\left(1,\sqrt{6}\right)$ U $\left(\sqrt{6},6\right)$.

故答案为: $(1,\sqrt{6})$ U $(\sqrt{6},6)$.

15. 【答案】直角三角形

因为 $b^2 \sin^2 C + c^2 \sin^2 B = 2bc \cos B \cos C$,

所以 $\sin^2 B \sin^2 C + \sin^2 C \sin^2 B = 2 \sin B \sin C \cos B \cos C$,

所以 $2\sin^2 B \sin^2 C = 2\sin B \sin C \cos B \cos C$,

因为 $\sin B \neq 0$, $\sin C \neq 0$,

所以 $\sin B \sin C = \cos B \cos C$,

所以 $\cos B \cos C - \sin B \sin C = 0$,

所以 $\cos(B+C)=0$,

因为 $0 < B + C < \pi$,所以 $B + C = \frac{\pi}{2}$,则 $A = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

所以VABC为直角三角形.

故答案为:为直角三角形.

16. 【答案】
$$\frac{3}{2}$$
 $\sqrt{21}$

(1) 由余弦定理知: $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = 2ab\cos C$, $a^2 + c^2 - b^2 = 2ac\cos B$

又由正弦定理化简得: $\frac{2\sin A - \sin C}{\sin C} = \frac{b\cos C}{c\cos B} = \frac{\sin B\cos C}{\sin C\cos B}, A, B \in (0,\pi), \quad \text{即 } 2\sin A\cos B - \sin C\cos B = \sin B\cos C, \quad \text{即}$

 $2\sin A\cos B = \sin(B+C) = \sin(\pi-A) = \sin A, \quad \mathbf{X} A, B \in (0,\pi),$

化简得 $\cos B = \frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{\pi}{3}$,则 $A + C = \frac{2}{3}\pi$

 $y = \sin^2 A + \sin^2 C = \sin^2 A + \sin^2 (\frac{2\pi}{3} - A) = \sin^2 A + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos A + \frac{1}{2}\sin A)^2$

 $y = \frac{5}{4}\sin^2 A + \frac{3}{4}\cos^2 A + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin A\cos A$

 $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\sin 2A - \frac{1}{4}\cos 2A + 1 = \frac{1}{2}\sin(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}) + 1$

又 $A \in (0, \frac{2}{3}\pi)$, $2A - \frac{\pi}{6} \in (-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6})$, 故当 $2A - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 C$ 取最大值为 $\frac{3}{2}$.

(2) 由题意得 $AD = \frac{1}{3}b, DC = \frac{2}{3}b$, BD = 1

在 $\triangle ADB$ 与 $\triangle CDB$ 中, 分别有 $\cos \angle ADB = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{9}b^2 - c^2}{\frac{2}{3}b}$, $\cos \angle CDB = \frac{1 + \frac{4}{9}b^2 - a^2}{\frac{4}{3}b}$

又 $\cos \angle ADB = -\cos \angle CDB$, 化简得 $a^2 + 2c^2 - 3 = \frac{2}{3}b^2 = \frac{2}{3}(a^2 + c^2 - ac)$

整理得: $a^2 + 4c^2 + 2ac = 9 = (a+c)^2 + 3c^2$

令 $\begin{cases} a+c=3\cos\theta\\ \sqrt{3}c=3\sin\theta \end{cases}, \text{ 结合辅助角公式有 } a+3c=2\sqrt{3}\sin\theta+3\cos\theta \leq \sqrt{\left(2\sqrt{3}\right)^2+3^2}=\sqrt{21}\text{ , 所以 } a+3c\text{ 的最大值为}\sqrt{21}$

故答案为: $\frac{3}{2}$; $\sqrt{21}$

四、解答题

【答案】(1)最小正周期为 2π ,最大值为2;(2)2.

曲 $\frac{r}{a} / \frac{1}{b}$ 得: $\frac{1}{2} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x$

则: $f(x) = \sin x + \sqrt{3}\cos x = 2\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

(1) f(x)最小正周期为: $T = \frac{2\pi}{1} = 2\pi$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1 \text{ Hz}, \quad f(x)_{\text{max}} = 2$$

由正弦定理可知:
$$\frac{BC}{\sin A} = \frac{AC}{\sin B}$$
, 即 $AC = \frac{BC \cdot \sin B}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{7} \times \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2$

18. 【答案】(1)
$$A = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
(2) $\frac{\sqrt{19}}{3}$

(1)解: 因为 $c = \sqrt{3}a\sin C - c\cos A$,由正弦定理可得 $\sin C = \sqrt{3}\sin A\sin C - \sin C$ **g** $\cos A$

在
$$VABC$$
, $\sin C > 0$, $\therefore \sqrt{3} \sin A - \cos A = 1$

$$\therefore 2\sin\left(A - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1, \quad \text{RD } \sin\left(A - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} A \in (0,\pi), \quad \therefore A - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\therefore A - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

(2)解:
$$AD = AB + BD$$
且 $BD = 2DC$,

:
$$AD = AB + \frac{2}{3}BC = \frac{1}{3}AB + \frac{2}{3}AC$$
,

$$|AD|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}AB + \frac{2}{3}AC\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9} \times 3^2 + \frac{4}{9} \times 1^2 + \frac{4}{9} \times 3 \times 1 \times \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{19}{9}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{AD}| = \frac{\sqrt{19}}{3}$$

20. 【答案】(1)
$$C = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
(2)6 或 $5 + \sqrt{13}$

(1):
$$a\sin(A+B-C)=c\sin(B+C)$$
, 则 $\sin A\sin(\pi-2C)=\sin C\sin A$

$$\therefore 0 < A < \pi, \sin A \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \sin 2C = \sin C$$
, $\Box 2\sin C\cos C = \sin C$

$$\therefore 0 < C < \pi, \sin C \neq 0$$
, $\iiint \cos C = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore C = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

(2)::
$$\triangle ABC$$
 的面积为 $\sqrt{3}$,则 $\frac{1}{2}ab\sin C = \sqrt{3}$

$$\therefore ab = 4$$

根据题意得
$$\begin{cases} ab = 4 \\ 2a + b = 6 \end{cases}$$
 ,则
$$\begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 4 \end{cases}$$

若
$$\begin{cases} a=2\\b=2 \end{cases}$$
,则 $\triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形, $VABC$ 的周长为 6;

若
$$\begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=4 \end{cases}$$
,则 $c^2=a^2+b^2-2ab\cos C=13$,即 $c=\sqrt{13}$, VABC 的周长为 $5+\sqrt{13}$

∴ VABC 的周长为 6 或 $5+\sqrt{13}$

21. 【答案】(1)
$$\left[k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right], k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
 (2) $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

(1)
$$f(x) = {\stackrel{\mathsf{r}}{a}} \cdot {\stackrel{\mathsf{l}}{b}} - 1 = (\sin 2x, 2\cos x) \cdot (\sqrt{3}, \cos x) - 1 = \sqrt{3}\sin 2x + 2\cos^2 x - 1 = \sqrt{3}\sin 2x + \cos 2x$$

$$=2\sin\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\diamondsuit 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \; , \; \; \not \exists \; k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq x + \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \; , \; \; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

所以 f(x) 的单调增区间为 $\left[k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right], k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$(2): f\left(\frac{B}{4}\right) = 2\sin\left(\frac{B}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore \sin\left(\frac{B}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\sum B \in (0,\pi), \frac{B}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} \in (\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

$$\therefore \frac{B}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \therefore B = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$b^2 = ac, \quad \sin^2 B = \sin A \cdot \sin C.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\tan A} + \frac{1}{\tan C} = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} + \frac{\cos C}{\sin C} = \frac{\sin C \cos A + \cos C \sin A}{\sin A \sin C} = \frac{\sin (A + C)}{\sin A \sin C} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin A \sin C} = \frac{1}{\sin B} = \frac{1}{\sin B} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

22. 【答案】(1)条件选择见解析,
$$B = \frac{\pi}{3} (2) \left[\frac{3}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]$$

(1)解: 选①,由 $2b\sin C = \sqrt{3}c\cos B + c\sin B$ 及正弦定理可得 $2\sin B\sin C = \sqrt{3}\sin C\cos B + \sin C\sin B$,

所以, $\sin C \sin B = \sqrt{3} \sin C \cos B$,

因为B、 $C \in (0,\pi)$,所以, $\sin C > 0$,则 $\sin B = \sqrt{3}\cos B > 0$,

所以,
$$\tan B = \sqrt{3}$$
, $\therefore B = \frac{\pi}{3}$;

选②,由
$$\frac{\cos B}{\cos C} = \frac{b}{2a-c}$$
及正弦定理可得 $\sin B \cos C = (2\sin A - \sin C)\cos B$,

所以,
$$2\sin A\cos B = \sin B\cos C + \cos B\sin C = \sin(B+C) = \sin A$$
,

QA、
$$B \in (0,\pi)$$
, $\therefore \sin A > 0$, 所以, $\cos B = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $B = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

(2)解: 因为
$$a + c = \sqrt{3}$$
,所以, $0 < a < \sqrt{3}$,

由己知
$$AD = DC$$
 ,即 $BD - BA = BC - BD$,所以, $2BD = BA + BC$,

所以,
$$4BD^2 = \left(BA + BC\right)^2 = BA^2 + BC^2 + 2BA \cdot BC$$
,

$$\mathbb{E}[14BD^{2}] = c^{2} + a^{2} + 2ac\cos\frac{\pi}{3} = c^{2} + a^{2} + ac = (a+c)^{2} - ac = 3 - a(\sqrt{3} - a)$$

$$= a^2 - \sqrt{3}a + 3 = \left(a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{9}{4} \in \left[\frac{9}{4}, 3\right),$$

所以,
$$\frac{3}{4} \le BD < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
.

第五章 平面向量及解三角形 (提高卷)

一、单选题

1. 【答案】C

由题意 $m^2 = 3$, 得 $m = \pm \sqrt{3}$,

又a与b反向共线,故 $m = -\sqrt{3}$,此时 $a - \sqrt{3}b = (-2\sqrt{3}, 6)$,

故
$$\left| a - \sqrt{3}b \right| = 4\sqrt{3}$$
.

故选: C.

3. 【答案】C

由己知及正弦定理得 $b^2+c^2=\frac{4}{3}a^2$,所以 $\cos A=\frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}=\frac{a^2}{6bc}$,所以 $\frac{\sin A \tan A}{\sin B \sin C}=\frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos A \sin B \sin C}=\frac{6bc}{a^2}\cdot\frac{a^2}{bc}=6$.

故选: C.

4. 【答案】B

如图所示,OP 为塔体,AC,BD 为李老师观察塔顶时的站位, Q 为 A,B 在 OP 上的射影,

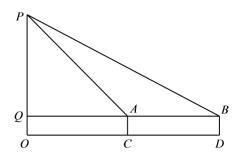
由已知得VPQA,VPQB为直角三角形, $\angle PAQ=45^\circ$, $\angle PBQ=30^\circ$,AB=50(米),OQ=CA=DB=1.7(米),设PQ=x,则QA=x, $QB=\sqrt{3}x$.

:.
$$AB = QB - QA = \sqrt{3}x - x = (\sqrt{3} - 1)x = 50$$
,

$$\therefore x = \frac{50}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = 25(\sqrt{3} + 1) \approx 25 \times (1.732 + 1) = 68.3,$$

∴塔高 h = x + 1.7 ≈ 70 (米),

故选: B



5. 【答案】A

如图(1)所示,设 $\frac{u_{H}}{AB}=AE$, $\frac{u_{H}}{AD}=AF$, $\frac{u_{H}}{AC}=AG$,则AE,AF,AG 都是单位向量,|AD|=AB

因为
$$\frac{UIII}{AB} + \frac{UIII}{AD} = \frac{AC}{|AC|}$$
,所以 $(\frac{UIII}{AB} + \frac{AD}{AD})^2 = (\frac{UII}{AC})^2$,可得 $\cos \angle BAD = -\frac{1}{2}$,

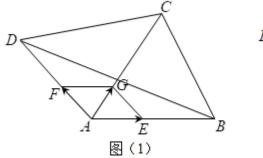
又因为 $0 \le \angle BAD \le \pi$,所以 $\angle BAD = \frac{2\pi}{3}$,且 AC 为 $\angle BAD$ 的平分线,所以 C 不正确;

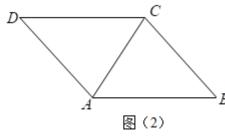
在
$$\triangle ABD$$
中,因为 $AB = AD = 2$,且 $\angle BAD = \frac{2\pi}{3}$,

可得
$$S_{VABD} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot AD\sin \angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$
,

所以四边形 ABCD 的面积大于 $\sqrt{3}$,所以 A 正确;

如图图(2)所示只有当AC=2时,此时凸四边形ABCD才能为平行四边形且为菱形,所以 B、D 不正确;故选: A.





6. 【答案】A

因为A,B,C三点共线,所以向量AB、AC共线,

所以存在 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$,使得 $AB = \lambda AC$,即 $(a-1)e_1 + e_2 = \lambda (2be_1 - e_2)$,

即
$$(a-1)e_1 + e_2 = 2\lambda be_1 - \lambda e_2$$
,

因为
$$\stackrel{1}{e_1}$$
、 $\stackrel{1}{e_2}$ 不共线,所以 $\begin{cases} a-1=2b\lambda \\ 1=-\lambda \end{cases}$,消去 λ ,得 $a+2b=1$,

因为
$$a>0$$
, $b>0$,所以 $\frac{2}{a}+\frac{1}{b}=\left(\frac{2}{a}+\frac{1}{b}\right)(a+2b)=4+\frac{a}{b}+\frac{4b}{a}\geq 4+2\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}\cdot\frac{4b}{a}}=4+2\times 2=8$,当且仅当 $a=\frac{1}{2}$, $b=\frac{1}{4}$ 时,

等号成立.

故选: A

7. 【答案】C

因为VABC为锐角三角形, $C = \frac{\pi}{3}$,设AB 边上的高为h,

所以
$$\begin{cases} 0 < A < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 < \frac{2\pi}{3} - A < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}, \quad 解得 \frac{\pi}{6} < A < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

由正弦定理可得,
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = 4$$
,

所以
$$a = 4\sin A$$
 , $b = 4\sin B$, $c = 2\sqrt{3}$, 因为 $S = \frac{1}{2}ch = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin\frac{\pi}{3}$,

所以
$$h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ab = 4\sin A\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - A\right) = 4\sin A\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos A + \frac{1}{2}\sin A\right)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3}\sin A\cos A + 2\sin^2 A = \sqrt{3}\sin 2A + 1 - \cos 2A = 2\sin\left(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1$$

因为
$$\frac{\pi}{6} < A < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,所以 $\frac{\pi}{6} < 2A - \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{5\pi}{6}$,所以 $\frac{1}{2} < \sin\left(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \le 1$,

所以
$$2 < 2\sin\left(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1 \le 3$$
,所以高的取值范围为 $(2,3]$.

故选: C.

8. 【答案】C

设三角形的三条边为a, b, c, 设BC中点为D,

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}}{AD} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(AB + AC)}_{} , \quad \text{if } AD^2 = \frac{1}{4} \underbrace{(AB^2 + AC^2 + 2AB \cdot AC)}_{}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(c^2 + b^2 + 2bc \cdot \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2 \right), \quad \therefore 2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2 = 28$$

同理,
$$2a^2 + 2b^2 - c^2 = 28, 2a^2 + 2c^2 - b^2 = 4$$

$$a^2 + c^2 - b^2 = \frac{56}{3} - \frac{100}{3} = -\frac{44}{3}$$
, $\therefore \cos B < 0$,

∴ VABC 为钝角三角形,

故选: C

二、多选题

9. 【答案】ABC

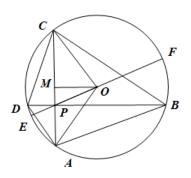
$$|a \cdot b| = 3 \times 1 + (-1) \times (-2) = 5$$
, A \mathbb{E} \hat{a} , $|a - b| = (2,1), |a - b| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$, B \mathbb{E} \hat{a} ,

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ a \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{3^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{10}, \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ b \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{5} , \text{ mulcos} \left\langle \begin{matrix} \mathbf{r} \\ a \end{matrix}, \begin{matrix} \mathbf{r} \\ b \end{matrix} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{|a|} \frac{1}{|b|} = \frac{5}{5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \left\langle \begin{matrix} \mathbf{r} \\ a \end{matrix}, \begin{matrix} \mathbf{r} \\ b \end{matrix} \right\rangle = \frac{\pi}{4} , \text{ C } \text{ if } \mathbf{m};$$

$$3\times(-2)\neq(-1)\times1$$
,D 错误.

故选: ABC.

11. 【答案】AC



如图,设直线PO与圆O于E,F.

则
$$PA \cdot PC = -|PA||PC| = -|EP||PF| = -(|OE|-|PO|)(|OE|+|PO|) = |PO|^2 - |EO|^2 = -2$$
 ,

故 A 正确.

取AC的中点为M, 连接OM, 则

$$OA \cdot OC = \left(OM + MA\right) \cdot \left(OM + MC\right) = OM^2 - MC^2$$

$$= \frac{UU}{OM}^2 - \left(4 - \frac{UU}{OM}^2\right) = \frac{UU}{2OM}^2 - 4$$
,

而 $0 \le OM^2 \le |OP|^2 = 2$,故 $OA \cdot OC$ 的取值范围是 [-4,0],故 B 错误.

当
$$AC \perp BD$$
 时, $AB \cdot CD = \begin{pmatrix} AP + PB \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} CP + PD \end{pmatrix} = AP \cdot CP + PB \cdot PD$

$$=-\left|\stackrel{(LB)}{AP}\right|\stackrel{(LB)}{CP}-\left|\stackrel{(LB)}{PB}\right|\stackrel{(LB)}{PD}=-2\left|EP\right|\left|PF\right|=-4$$
,故 C 正确.

因为
$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} \\ AC \end{vmatrix} \le 4$$
, $\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} \\ BD \end{vmatrix} \le 4$, 故 $\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} \\ AC \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} \\ BD \end{vmatrix} \le 16$, 故 D 错误.

故选: AC

12. 【答案】ACD

对于 A 选项,重心为中线交点,则 OA + OB + OC = 0,即 AO = OB + OC,

因为
$$AO = \lambda AB + \mu AC = \lambda \left(OB - OA\right) + \mu \left(OC - OA\right)$$
,

$$\text{III} AO = \frac{\lambda}{1 - \lambda - \mu} \frac{\text{ULII}}{OB} + \frac{\mu}{1 - \lambda - \mu} \frac{\text{ULII}}{OC} ,$$

所以
$$\frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda-\mu}=1$$
, $\frac{\mu}{1-\lambda-\mu}=1$,

所以
$$\lambda + \mu = \frac{2}{3}$$
, 故 A 正确;

对于 B 选项,内心为角平分线交点,则 $BC \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} + AC \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} + AB \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} = 0$,

即
$$4OA + 3OB + 3OC = 0$$
, 所以 $AO = \frac{3}{4}UB + \frac{3}{4}UC$,

由 A 选项,则
$$\frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda-\mu} = \frac{3}{4}$$
 , $\frac{\mu}{1-\lambda-\mu} = \frac{3}{4}$,

所以
$$\lambda$$
+ μ = $\frac{3}{5}$, 故 B 错误;

对于 C 选项,外心为垂直平分线交点,即 VABC 的外接圆圆心,

因为AB = AC = 3,设D为边BC的中点,

所以
$$AD = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} & \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} \\ AB + AC \end{pmatrix}$$
, $AO //AD$,

所以 $\lambda = \mu$,

因为
$$AO = \lambda AB + \mu AC$$
,所以 $AO^2 = \lambda^2 AB^2 + \lambda^2 AC^2 + 2\lambda^2 AB \cdot AC$,

在
$$VABC$$
 中, $\cos A = \frac{AB^2 + AC^2 - BC^2}{2AB \cdot AC} = \frac{9 + 9 - 16}{2 \times 3 \times 3} = \frac{1}{9}$,则 $\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{9}$,

$$\frac{BC}{\sin A} = 2R = 2 \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{r} \\ AO \end{vmatrix},$$

所以
$$\left(\frac{4}{2 \times \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{9}}\right)^2 = 9\lambda^2 + 9\lambda^2 + 2\lambda^2 \cdot 3 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{9}$$
, 易知 $\lambda > 0$, 所以 $\lambda = \frac{9}{20}$,

所以
$$\lambda + \mu = \frac{9}{10}$$
,故 C 正确;

对于 D 选项, 垂心为高线交点, 设 $BE \perp AC$, 垂足为边 AC 上点 E, 则 B, E, O 共线,

由 C 选项,因为 $AO = \lambda AB + \mu AC$, $\lambda = \mu$,

所以 $AO \cdot AC = \lambda \left(OB - OA\right) \cdot AC + \lambda AC^2$,

因为 $OB \perp AC$,则 $AO \cdot AC = -\lambda OA \cdot AC + \lambda AC^2$,即 $(1-\lambda)AO \cdot AC = \lambda AC^2$,

因为 AO=AE+EO ,所以 $(1-\lambda)(AE+EO)$ · $AC=\lambda AC$,即 $(1-\lambda)AE\cdot AC=\lambda AC$,

因为 $S_{VABC} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin A = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BE$,所以 $BE = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}$,

所以
$$AE = \sqrt{AB^2 - BE^2} = \sqrt{3^2 - \left(\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$
,

所以
$$(1-\lambda) \times \frac{1}{3} \times 3 = \lambda \times 3^2$$
,解得 $\lambda = \frac{1}{10}$,

所以 $\lambda + \mu = \frac{1}{5}$,故D正确;

故选: ACD

三、填空题: (本题共 4 小题,每小题 5 分,共 20 分,其中第 16 题第一空 2 分,第二空 3 分.)

13. 【答案】(3,3)

解: QA(-2,-1), B(3,4), C(-1,1), D(3,3),

$$\therefore \ AB = (3,4) - (-2,-1) = (5,5) , \quad CD = (3,3) - (-1,1) = (4,2) ,$$

所以
$$AB \cdot CD = 5 \times 4 + 5 \times 2 = 30$$
 , $|AB| = \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2} = 5\sqrt{2}$,

所以:CD在AB方向上的投影向量为 $\frac{AB \cdot CD}{|AB|} \cdot \frac{AB}{|AB|} = \frac{30}{5\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}} (5,5) = (3,3)$

故答案为: (3,3)

14. 【答案】
$$A = B = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
 (答案不唯一)

由正弦定理得: $a = 2R \sin A, b = 2R \sin B$,

$$Q \frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = \frac{b}{a}, \quad \therefore \frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin A},$$

 $\therefore \sin A \cos A = \sin B \cos B,$

$$\therefore \sin 2A = \sin 2B,$$

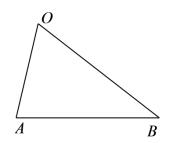
$$Q A \in (0,\pi), B \in (0,\pi)$$

$$\therefore A = B = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ (答案不唯一)}.$$

故答案为: $A = B = \frac{\pi}{6}$ (答案不唯一).

15. 【答案】
$$\frac{9}{8}$$

解:不妨设a = OA,b = OB,则向量问题可转化为如下解三角形问题:

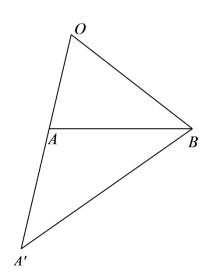


由 $\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a} \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{b} = |OA| \cdot |OB| \cdot \cos \angle AOB \Rightarrow \cos \angle AOB = \frac{1}{4}$, 为锐角,

同时由余弦定理, $|AB| = \sqrt{|OA|^2 + |OB|^2 - 2|OA| \cdot |OB| \cdot \cos \angle AOB} = 1$

而 $c_i = a + t_i a_0 (t_i > 0)$ 实际上表示的是 OA 的延长线 OA.

故 $c_i - b = OA' - OB = BA'$,而 -b = BO,则 $c_i - b$ 与 -b 的夹角 $\theta = \angle A'BO$.



可知,随着|OA'|的增大, $\angle A'BO$ 也在增大,则 $\cos\theta$ 在减小,

由题意,只需求 $\cos\theta$ 所趋近的最大值和最小值即可.

第一种极限情况,当
$$A'$$
与 A 重合时, $\cos\theta = \cos\angle ABO = \frac{|BO|^2 + |BA|^2 - |OA|^2}{2 \cdot |BO| \cdot |BA|} = \frac{7}{8}$

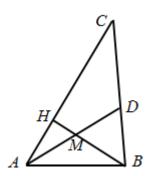
第二种极限情况,当A'位于OA的延长线无穷远处时,BA'可看作与OA'平行,根据两条平行直线同旁内角互补的性

质,
$$\cos \theta = \cos(\pi - \angle AOB) = -\cos \angle AOB = -\frac{1}{4}$$
,

由于 $k > \left|\cos\theta_1 - \cos\theta_2\right|$ 恒成立,则 $k \ge \left|\frac{7}{8} + \frac{1}{4}\right| = \frac{9}{8}$,则k的最小值为 $\frac{9}{8}$.

故答案为: $\frac{9}{8}$

16. 【答案】
$$\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$$
 $\frac{5}{21}$



在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,AD 是 $\angle BAC$ 的角平分线,所以 $\angle BAD = \angle DAC \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

因为|AD|=|CD|, 所以 $\angle C=\angle DAC$.

因为 $\tan \angle DAC = \frac{1}{2}$,又 $\sin^2 \angle DAC + \cos^2 \angle DAC = 1$,解得

$$\sin \angle DAC = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos \angle DAC = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

所以
$$\cos C = \cos \angle DAC = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

 $\triangle ADC$ 中,设 AC=m, AD=n则 CD=n,由余弦定理得: $AD^2=AC^2+CD^2-2AC$ g $CD\cos C$,即

$$n^2 = m^2 + n^2 - 2mn \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$
, $\mathbb{P}[m] = n \times \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\mathbb{P}[\log \frac{|AC|}{|AD|}] = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

在
$$\triangle ABC$$
中, $\sin \angle C = \sin \angle DAC = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\cos C = \cos \angle DAC = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

因为 AD 是 $\angle BAC$ 的角平分线, 所以 $\sin \angle CAB = \sin 2\angle DAC$

所以
$$\sin \angle CAB = 2 \sin \angle DAC \cos \angle DAC = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$
,

$$\cos \angle CAB = 1 - 2\sin^2 \angle DAC = 1 - 2 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{5}$$

所以
$$\sin \angle CBA = \sin(\angle BAC + \angle C) = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{11\sqrt{5}}{25}$$
.

由正弦定理得:
$$\frac{AC}{\sin \angle CBA} = \frac{BC}{\sin \angle CAB}$$
,

所以
$$BC = \frac{\sin \angle CAB}{\sin \angle CBA} AC = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{11}{25}\sqrt{5}} m = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{11} m$$
. 而 $CD = AD = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} m$,

所以
$$\frac{CD}{CB} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}}{\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{11}} = \frac{11}{16}.$$

取 AB,AC 为基底,则由 H、M、B 三点共线可得: $AM = (1-\lambda)AH + \lambda AB$ ①; 、

由 C、D、B 三点共线可得: $AD = (1-\mu)AC + \mu AB$;

即
$$AD-AC=\mu \begin{pmatrix} AB-AC \end{pmatrix}$$
,所以 $CD=\mu CB$,所以 $\mu=\frac{11}{16}$.

$$BPAD = \frac{5}{16}AC + \frac{11}{16}AB$$
 ②.

因为M是AD的中点,所以AD=2AM,①式可化为: $2AM=2(1-\lambda)AH+2\lambda AB$,

设
$$\frac{|AH|}{|AC|} = t$$
,则 $\frac{dH}{AH} = tAC$

②③对照得:
$$\begin{cases} 2\lambda = \frac{11}{16} \\ 2(1-\lambda)t = \frac{5}{16} \end{cases}$$
, 解得
$$\begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{11}{32} \\ t = \frac{5}{21} \end{cases}$$
, 即
$$\frac{|AH|}{|AC|} = \frac{5}{21}.$$

故答案为:
$$\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$$
; $\frac{5}{21}$

四、解答题

17. 【答案】(1)
$$B = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
; (2) $\frac{17}{8}$

(1)
$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{ab}{2ab} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \therefore C = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\tan(A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \cdot \tan B} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$$

$$A, B \in (0, \pi)$$
, $A - B = \frac{\pi}{6}$,

$$\mathbb{X} : A + B = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(2)
$$\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = 3 \sin A + \cos 2A = -2 \sin^2 A + 3 \sin A + 1$$
,

$$C = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
, $A \in (0, \frac{2\pi}{3})$, $\sin A \in (0, 1]$,

∴当 sin
$$A = \frac{3}{4}$$
 时, $\frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$ 有最大值 $\frac{17}{8}$.

18. 【答案】(1)
$$\frac{\pi}{3}$$
(2) $\sqrt{7}$

(1)解: (1) 若选①, 即
$$\cos 2A = \cos(B+C)$$
, 得 $2\cos^2 A - 1 = -\cos A$,

∴
$$2\cos^2 A + \cos A - 1 = 0$$
, ∴ $\cos A = \frac{1}{2}$ 或 $\cos A = -1$ (舍去),

$$Q A \in (0,\pi)$$
, $\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$;

若选②:
$$a\sin C = \sqrt{3}c\cos A$$
,

由正弦定理, 得 $\sin A \sin C = \sqrt{3} \sin C \cos A$,

Q A,
$$C \in (0,\pi)$$
, $\therefore \sin C > 0$, $\iiint \sin A = \sqrt{3} \cos A$, $\therefore \tan A = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$;

(2)解:
$$AD$$
 是 $VABC$ 的 BC 边上的中线, $\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}(AB + AC)$,

$$\therefore AD^{2} = \frac{1}{4} (AB + AC)^{2} = \frac{1}{4} (AB^{2} + 2AB \cdot AC + AC^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\left| \frac{\mathbf{u} \mathbf{u}}{AB} \right|^{2} + 2AB \cdot AC + \left| \frac{\mathbf{u} \mathbf{u}}{AC} \right|^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (c^{2} + 2c \cdot b \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + b^{2}),$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (4^{2} + 2 \times 4 \times 2 \times \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + 2^{2}) = 7,$$

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{7}.$$

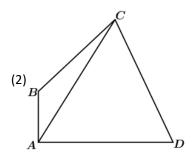
19. 【答案】(1)
$$B = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$
 (2) $(0,2)$

$$(1) \pm 2S = -\sqrt{3} BA \cdot BC ,$$

可得
$$2 \times \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B = -\sqrt{3} ac \cos B$$
,

即
$$\sin B = -\sqrt{3}\cos B$$
, 可得 $\tan B = -\sqrt{3}$,

因为
$$B \in (0,\pi)$$
,所以 $B = \frac{2\pi}{3}$,



$$\therefore \angle BAC = \theta \; , \quad \boxed{y} \angle CAD = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \; , \quad \angle CDA = \theta + \frac{\pi}{6} \; ,$$

在三角形
$$ACD$$
 中,由正弦定理得 $\frac{AC}{\sin \angle ADC} = \frac{AD}{\sin \angle ACD}$,

可得
$$AC = \frac{AD\sin \angle ADC}{\sin \angle ACD} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\sin\frac{\pi}{3}} = 2\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right),$$

在三角形
$$ABC$$
中,由正弦定理得 $\frac{AC}{\sin B} = \frac{BC}{\sin \theta}$,

可得
$$BC = f(\theta) = \frac{AC \cdot \sin \theta}{\sin B} = \frac{2\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \sin \theta}{\sin\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \right) \sin \theta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(2\sqrt{3} \sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(2\sqrt{3} \times \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} + \sin 2\theta \right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(\sin 2\theta - \sqrt{3}\cos 2\theta\right) + 1 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin\left(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 1,$$

因为
$$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{3}$$
,

可得
$$-\frac{\pi}{3}$$
< 2θ $-\frac{\pi}{3}$ < $\frac{\pi}{3}$,

$$\stackrel{\underline{}}{=} 2\theta - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ If, } \text{ If } \theta = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

可得
$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin\frac{\pi}{3}+1=2$$
,

$$\stackrel{\underline{}}{=} 2\theta - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{3} \text{ ft}, \quad \mathbb{H} \theta = 0,$$

可得
$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)+1=0$$
,

所以 $f(\theta)$ 的值域为(0,2).

20. 【答案】(1)
$$C = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
(2)6

(1)选① $b\cos A + a\cos B = 2c\cos C$, 得 $\sin B\cos A + \sin A\cos B = 2\sin C\cos C$

$$\therefore \sin(A+B) = \sin C = 2\sin C\cos C$$

$$: C \in (0,\pi)$$

$$\therefore \sin C \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \cos C = \frac{1}{2} (0 < C < \pi) \Rightarrow C = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

选②
$$(a+b+c)(a+b-c)=3ab \Rightarrow (a+b)^2-c^2=3ab \Rightarrow c^2=a^2+b^2-ab$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$$

$$\therefore \cos C = \frac{1}{2} (0 < C < \pi) \Rightarrow C = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

选③
$$\cos 2C + \cos C = 0 \Rightarrow 2\cos^2 C + \cos C - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (2\cos C - 1)(\cos C + 1) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{Z} 0 < C < \pi$$

所以
$$\cos C = \frac{1}{2}$$
,

所以
$$C = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

(2)由余弦定理知:
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos C = a^2 + b^2 - ab = (a+b)^2 - 3ab$$

由基本不等式知:
$$ab \le \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$$

所以
$$c^2 = (a+b)^2 - 3ab \ge (a+b)^2 - \frac{3}{4}(a+b)^2 = \frac{1}{4}(a+b)^2$$

所以:
$$a+b \le 2c = 4$$
(当且仅当 $a=b$ 时,等号成立),

所以
$$a+b+c \le 6$$

综上: $\triangle ABC$ 的周长的最大值为 6.

21. 【答案】(1)
$$\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3}$$
(2) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}$

(1)解: 由题意可知
$$\angle AON = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$
, $\angle OAB = \theta$,

若P在O的正北方向,则 $OP \perp OA$,

在Rt
$$\triangle AOP$$
中, $OA = \frac{2}{\tan \theta}$,

在
$$\triangle OPB$$
中, $\angle B = \frac{\pi}{3} - \theta, \angle OPB = \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta$,

由正弦定理可得
$$\frac{OP}{\sin \angle B} = \frac{OB}{\sin \angle OPB}$$
,

所以
$$OB = \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta\right)} = \frac{2\cos\theta}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos\theta - \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3} - \tan\theta}$$

$$\text{III } OA + OB = \frac{2}{\tan \theta} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3} - \tan \theta} = \frac{2 \tan \theta + 2\sqrt{3}}{-\tan^2 \theta + \sqrt{3} \tan \theta}$$

$$=\frac{2}{\frac{-\left(\tan\theta+\sqrt{3}\right)^2+3\sqrt{3}\left(\tan\theta+\sqrt{3}\right)-6}{\tan\theta+\sqrt{3}}}=\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}-\left(\tan\theta+\sqrt{3}+\frac{6}{\tan\theta+\sqrt{3}}\right)}$$

$$\geq \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{\left(\tan\theta+\sqrt{3}\right)\cdot\frac{6}{\tan\theta+\sqrt{3}}}} = \frac{6\sqrt{3}+4\sqrt{6}}{3},$$

当且仅当
$$\tan \theta + \sqrt{3} + \frac{6}{\tan \theta + \sqrt{3}}$$
,即 $\tan \theta = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3}$ 时,取等号,

所以 A, B 到市中心 O 的距离和最小时 $\tan \theta = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3}$;

(2)解: 因为
$$OP + BP \ge 11OP \cdot BP$$
,

所以
$$OP^2 + BP^2 - 2OP \cdot BP \ge 9OP \cdot BP$$
,

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\frac{\mathbf{U}\mathbf{M}}{OP} - \frac{\mathbf{U}\mathbf{M}}{BP}\right)^2 \ge 9\frac{\mathbf{U}\mathbf{M}}{OP} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{U}\mathbf{M}}{BP} ,$$

$$\mathbb{E} P \frac{\text{UND}_2}{OB} \ge 9 \frac{\text{UND}}{OP} \cdot \left(\frac{\text{UND}}{OP} - \frac{\text{UND}}{OB} \right),$$

因为OP平分∠AOB,

所以
$$\angle AOP = \angle BOP = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
,

则
$$100 \ge 9 \stackrel{\mathbf{UN}_2}{OP} - 45 \stackrel{\mathbf{UN}}{OP}$$
,

所以
$$0 < |\overrightarrow{OP}| \le \frac{20}{3}$$
,

因为
$$S_{VAOB} = S_{VAOP} + S_{VBOP}$$
,

所以
$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} \\ OA \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} \\ OB \end{vmatrix} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} \\ OA \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} \\ OP \end{vmatrix} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} \\ OB \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} \\ OP \end{vmatrix} \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$
,

$$\mathbb{E}[10 \left| OA \right| = \left| OA \right| \left| OP \right| + 10 \left| OP \right|,$$

所以
$$\left| \frac{\mathbf{UI}}{OA} \right| = \frac{10 \left| \frac{\mathbf{UII}}{OP} \right|}{10 - \left| \frac{\mathbf{UII}}{OP} \right|} = \frac{10}{\frac{\mathbf{UII}}{OP}} - 1$$

因为
$$0 < \left| \frac{UU}{OP} \right| \le \frac{20}{3}$$
,

所以当 $\left| \stackrel{\mathbf{ULP}}{OP} \right| = \frac{20}{3}$ 时, $\left| \stackrel{\mathbf{ULP}}{OA} \right|$ 有最大值 20,

此时在VAOP中,
$$\frac{20}{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}-\theta\right)} = \frac{\frac{20}{3}}{\sin\theta}$$
,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\frac{1}{2\cos\theta+\frac{1}{2}\sin\theta}=\frac{1}{3\sin\theta},$$

所以
$$3 = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan\theta} + \frac{1}{2}$$

所以
$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}$$
,

所以当A到市中心O的距离最大时 $\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}$.

22. 【答案】(1)
$$\frac{27}{28}$$
; (2) $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},2\sqrt{3}\right)$.

(1)
$$b \sin A = a \sin \left(B + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$
,由正弦定理得:

$$\sin B \sin A = \sin A \sin \left(B + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sin A \sin B + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin A \cos B,$$

所以
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 sin A sin $B - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ sin A cos $B = 0$,

因为 $A \in (0,\pi)$, 所以 $\sin A \neq 0$,

所以
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 sin $B - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ cos $B = 0$,即 tan $B = \sqrt{3}$,

因为
$$B \in (0,\pi)$$
, 所以 $B = \frac{\pi}{3}$,

因为
$$a=3$$
, $c=2$, 由余弦定理得: $b^2=a^2+c^2-2ac\cos B=9+4-6=7$,

因为
$$b>0$$
,所以 $b=\sqrt{7}$,

其中
$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ac\sin B = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

所以
$$BD = \frac{2S_{VABC}}{AC} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{3\sqrt{21}}{7}$$

因为点
$$E$$
 为线段 BD 的中点,所以 $BE = \frac{3\sqrt{21}}{14}$,

由题意得: EA = ED + DA = BE + DA,

所以 $BE \cdot EA = BE \cdot (BE + DA) = BE^2 + 0 = \frac{27}{28}$.

(2)由(1)知: $B = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 又 c = 2,

由正弦定理得: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{2}{\sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}$,

所以 $a = \frac{2\sin A}{\sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = \frac{2\sin A}{\frac{1}{2}\sin A + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos A} = \frac{4}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\tan A}}$,

因为VABC为锐角三角形,所以 $\begin{cases} A \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ C = \frac{2\pi}{3} - A \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{cases}, \quad 解得: \quad A \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$

 $\text{ for } \tan A \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, +\infty\right), \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\tan A} \in \left(0, 3\right), \quad 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\tan A} \in \left(1, 4\right),$

故 $a = \frac{4}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\tan A}} \in (1, 4)$,

VABC 面积为 $S = \frac{1}{2}ac\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2\sqrt{3}\right)$

故VABC面积的取值范围是 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},2\sqrt{3}\right)$.