# 第 01 讲 平面向量的概念及其线性运算 (精练)

# 一、单选题

#### 1【答案】D

#### 【详解】

单位向量的方向不一定相同, 故 A 错误:

 $\stackrel{1}{=}\stackrel{1}{0}$ 时,显然  $\stackrel{1}{a}\stackrel{1}{=}\stackrel{1}{c}$ 不一定平行,故 B 错误;

非零向量 $\frac{1}{a}$ 共线的单位向量有 $\frac{1}{a}$ , 故 C 错误;

由共线定理可知, 若存在非零实数  $\lambda,\mu$ , 使得  $\lambda = ub$ , 则 a=b 共线, 故 D 正确.

故选: D.

# 2【答案】B

#### 【详解】

对于 A 选项,由于任意两个向量不能比大小,故 A 错;

对于 B 选项,BC-BA-DC=AC+CD=AD,故 B 对;

对于 C 选项,  $\begin{vmatrix} a \\ b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a + b \\ c \Rightarrow a = b \end{vmatrix}$  的方向相同,故 C 错;

对于 D 选项,若  $\begin{vmatrix} a \\ a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b \\ b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} c \\ c \end{vmatrix}$ ,但  $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ c \end{bmatrix}$ 、 $\begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$ 的方向不确定,故 D 错.

故选: B.

#### 3. 【答案】A

# 【详解】

AB = (3, -4),设与AB同方向的单位向量为(x, y)

则 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ 3y - (-4)x = 0 \end{cases}, \quad 解之得 \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{5} \\ y = -\frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$$
  $\begin{cases} x = -\frac{3}{5} \\ y = \frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$ 

当 
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{5} \\ y = -\frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$$
 时,所求向量为 $\left(\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}\right)$ ,向量 $AB = (3, -4) = 5\left(\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}\right)$ ,符合题意;

当 
$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{3}{5} \\ y = \frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$$
 时,所求向量为 $\left(-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$ ,向量 $AB = (3, -4) = -5\left(-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$ ,不符合题意,舍去.故选: A

#### 4. 【答案】D

#### 【详解】

CLEAR CLEAR

故选: D

#### 5. 【答案】D

#### 【详解】

QBC = -2a + 8b, BD = 2a + 10b 不满足共线定理,A 错误;

QAB = a + 5b, BC = -2a + 8b 不满足共线定理,B 错误;

$$QAC = AB + BC = a + 5b - 2a + 8b = -a + 13b$$
,

$$AD = AB + BD = a + 5b + 2a + 10b = 3a + 15b$$

*∴ AC*, *AD* 不满足共线定理, C 错误;

Q
$$AB = a + 5b = \frac{1}{2}(2a + 10b) = \frac{1}{2}BD$$
, D  $\mathbb{E}$  $\hat{\mathbf{m}}$ .

故选: D.

# 6. 【答案】C

# 【详解】

解: 
$$AD = AB + BD = AB + \frac{1}{2}BC = AB + \frac{1}{2}(AC - AB) = \frac{1}{2}AB + \frac{1}{2}AC$$
,

故选: C.

#### 7. 【答案】B

由
$$a=2b$$
可知, $a$ , $b$ 方向相同,所以 $\frac{1}{|a|}=\frac{1}{|b|}$ 成立;

所以充分性成立,

若 
$$\frac{1}{|a|} = \frac{1}{|b|}$$
 成立,则  $\frac{1}{a}$ ,  $\frac{1}{b}$  方向相同,即  $\frac{1}{a} = \lambda b(\lambda > 0)$ ,得不出  $\frac{1}{a} = 2b$ 

所以必要性不成立,

所以
$$a = 2b$$
 是  $a = b$  成立的充分不必要条件,

故选: B.

#### 8. 【答案】B

#### 【详解】

因平行四边形 ABCD 的对角线相交于点 O ,则  $AO = \frac{1}{2}AB + \frac{1}{2}AD$  ,

而 
$$AB = mAM$$
,  $AN = nAD$ ,  $(m > 0, n > 0)$ ,于是得  $AO = \frac{m}{2} \frac{uur}{AM} + \frac{1}{2n} \frac{uur}{AN}$ ,又点  $M$ , $O$ , $N$  共线,

因此,
$$\frac{m}{2} + \frac{1}{2n} = 1$$
,即 $mn + 1 = 2n$ ,又 $mn = \frac{1}{3}$ ,解得 $m = \frac{1}{2}, n = \frac{2}{3}$ ,

所以
$$\frac{m}{n} = \frac{3}{4}$$
.

故选: B

# 9. 【答案】B

# 【详解】

由题设, $AP-AB=\frac{2}{9}(AB-AC)$ ,则 $BP=\frac{2}{9}CB$ ,

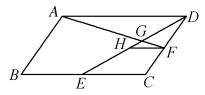
所以C, P, B 共线且 $P \in CB$  延长线上, $\frac{BP}{CB} = \frac{2}{9}$ .

故选: B

10. 【答案】B

# 【详解】

解:如图,



过点F作BC的平行线交DE于H,

则 H 是 DE 的中点,且  $HF = \frac{1}{2}EC = \frac{1}{4}BC$ ,

$$\therefore HF = \frac{1}{4}AD,$$

 $XVAGD \sim VFGH$ ,

所以
$$\frac{AG}{GF} = \frac{AD}{FH}$$
,即 $FG = \frac{1}{4}AG$ ,

所以
$$AG = \frac{4}{5} \frac{\mathbf{uur}}{AF}$$
,

$$\mathbb{X}$$
  $AF = AD + DF = BC + \frac{1}{2}AB$ ,

$$AG = \frac{4}{5}AF = \frac{4}{5}(\frac{AB}{BC} + \frac{1}{2}AB) = \frac{2}{5}\frac{AB}{AB} + \frac{4}{5}\frac{AB}{BC}$$

故选: B

# 二、填空题

11. 【答案】 
$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}$$

#### 【解析】

# 【详解】

$$\therefore AE = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\text{UUI}}{EC}, \quad AP = mAB + nAC,$$

$$\therefore AP = mAB + nAC = mAB + 4nAE,$$

又: P 为 BE 上一点,

所以m+4n=1,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} = \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}\right) (m+4n) = 5 + \frac{4n}{m} + \frac{m}{n} \ge 5 + 2\sqrt{\frac{4n}{m} \cdot \frac{m}{n}} = 9,$$

当且仅当
$$\frac{4n}{m} = \frac{m}{n}$$
即 $m = \frac{1}{3}$ 且 $n = \frac{1}{6}$ 时,取等号,

∴向量
$$a = (m,n)$$
的模为 $\sqrt{m^2 + n^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}$ .

故答案为:  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}$ .

# 12. 【答案】√5-1

# 【详解】

由题意可知,Q
$$\frac{MN}{AM} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{QN}{4N} = \frac{MN}{4M} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}, \quad \text{BP } \frac{\text{UUF}}{QN} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \frac{\text{UM}}{NA}, \quad MA = CP, MN = -NM,$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{r}}{QN} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{r}}{NA} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \left(\frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{r}}{MA - MN}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{r}}{CP} + \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{r}}{NM} ,$$

又
$$QN = xCP + yNM$$
,所以 $x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ , $y = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ ,

所以
$$x+y=\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}=\sqrt{5}-1$$
.

故答案为:  $\sqrt{5}-1$ .

# 三、解答题

13. 【答案】(1) 
$$\stackrel{\text{uur}}{AF} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{r}{a} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{r}{b}$$
 (2)  $\lambda = \frac{5}{6}$ ,  $\mu = \frac{2}{5}$ 

所以 
$$2(AF-AB)=AC-AF$$
 ,即  $3AF=2AB+AC$  ,

所以 
$$AF = \frac{2}{3}AB + \frac{1}{3}AC = \frac{2}{3}a + \frac{1}{3}b$$

(2)解:若
$$\frac{DF}{DE} = \lambda$$
, $\frac{AE}{AC} = \mu$ ,则 $AE = \mu AC$ , $DF = \lambda DE$ 

所以 
$$AF - AD = \lambda(AE - AD)$$

$$AF = (1-\lambda)AD + \lambda AE = 4(1-\lambda)AB + \lambda \mu AC = 4(1-\lambda)a + \lambda \mu b$$

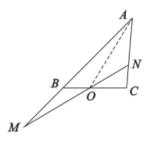
由于
$$AF = \frac{2}{3} \frac{r}{a} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{r}{b}$$
,

所以 
$$4(1-\lambda) = \frac{2}{3}$$
,  $\lambda \mu = \frac{1}{3}$ , 解得  $\lambda = \frac{5}{6}$ ,  $\mu = \frac{2}{5}$ .

所以
$$\lambda = \frac{5}{6}$$
,  $\mu = \frac{2}{5}$ .

# 14. 【答案】(1)3(2)2

(1)连接 AO.



因为
$$OC = 2OB$$
,  $AB = mAM$ ,  $AC = nAN$ ,

所以 
$$AO = AB + BO = AB + \frac{1}{3}BC = AB + \frac{1}{3}(AC - AB)$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}\frac{UM}{AB}+\frac{1}{3}\frac{UM}{AC}=\frac{2}{3}\frac{UM}{MAM}+\frac{1}{3}\frac{UM}{NAN}$$
.

因为M, O, N 共线,

所以
$$\frac{2}{3}m + \frac{1}{3}n = 1$$
,  $2m + n = 3$ .

(2)

显然 
$$t > 0$$
, 所以  $\frac{t}{m} + \frac{t}{n} \ge 2 + \sqrt{2}$  等价于  $\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} \ge \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{t}$ ,

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}\right)_{\min} \ge \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{t}.$$

因为
$$\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) (2m+n) = \frac{1}{3} \left( 3 + \frac{2m}{n} + \frac{n}{m} \right) \ge 1 + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2}$$
, 当且仅当 $n = \sqrt{2}m$ ,

即 
$$m = 3 - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
,  $n = 3\sqrt{2} - 3$  时,  $\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}$  取到最小值  $1 + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2} = \frac{\left(\sqrt{2} + 1\right)^2}{3}$ .

于是
$$\frac{\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right)^2}{3} \ge \frac{\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right)\sqrt{2}}{t}$$
,

$$\therefore t \ge 6 - 3\sqrt{2} .$$

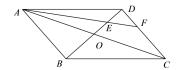
故实数t的最小整数值是 2.

# 第02讲平面向量基本定理及坐标表示(精练)

一、单选题

# 1. 【答案】A

解: 依题意  $VDEF \hookrightarrow VBEA$ ,所以  $\frac{DF}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BE} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,即  $\frac{\mathbf{uur}}{DF} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\mathbf{uur}}{DC}$ ,



所以 
$$EF = ED + DF = \frac{1}{4}BD + \frac{1}{3}DC = \frac{1}{4}(AD - AB) + \frac{1}{3}AB = \frac{1}{12}AB + \frac{1}{4}AD$$
;

故选: A

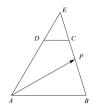
# 2. 【答案】A

# 【详解】

解: 延长 AD、 CB 交于点 E ,则 B 、 P 、 E 三点共线,于是可得  $AP = \frac{2}{5} \frac{\mathsf{UM}}{AB} + \frac{3}{5} \frac{\mathsf{UM}}{AE}$  ,

因为 AB//CD 且 AB = 4CD ,所以  $AE = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\text{cut}}{AD}$  ,

所以 
$$AP = \frac{2}{5} \frac{\mathbf{un}}{AB} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{3} \frac{\mathbf{un}}{AD} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{\mathbf{un}}{AB} + \frac{4}{5} \frac{\mathbf{un}}{AD}$$
, 故  $\lambda = \frac{4}{5}$ ;



故选: A

### 3. 【答案】A

因为点 D 是线段 BC 的中点,E 是线段 AD 的靠近 A 的三等分点,

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{I}}{BC} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{\mathbf{U} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I}}{DA}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{r}}{BC}+\frac{2}{3}(BA-BD)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\frac{UU}{BC}+\frac{2}{3}(\frac{UU}{BA}-\frac{1}{2}\frac{UU}{BC})$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}\frac{UM}{BA}+\frac{1}{6}\frac{UM}{BC}$$
,

故选: A

#### 4. 【答案】A

因为
$$\overset{\mathsf{r}}{a} = (-1,2), \overset{\mathsf{l}}{b} = (1,-2\lambda),$$

所以
$$\vec{a} + 3\vec{b} = (2, 2 - 6\lambda)$$
,  $\vec{a} - \vec{b} = (-2, 2 + 2\lambda)$ .

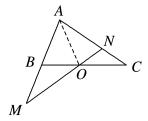
因为(a+3b)//(a-b),

所以 $2\times(2+2\lambda)=(-2)\times(2-6\lambda)$ ,解得:  $\lambda=1$ .

故选: A

# 5. 【答案】C

如图,连接 AO,由 O为 BC 的中点可得,  $AO = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} u & u & u \\ AB + AC \end{pmatrix} = \frac{m}{2} \frac{u u n}{AM} + \frac{n}{2} \frac{u u n}{AN}$ 

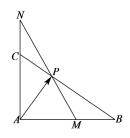


$$:M, O, N \equiv$$
点共线,则 $\frac{m}{2} + \frac{n}{2} = 1$ ,即 $m + n = 2$ 

故选: C

# 6. 【答案】B

如下图所示:



由 
$$BP = 2PC$$
, 可得  $AP - AB = 2(AC - AP)$ ,

$$\therefore AP = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\text{un}}{AB} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{\text{un}}{AC},$$

若 
$$AM=mAB$$
 ,  $AN=nAC$  ,  $\left(m>0,n>0\right)$  ,

则 
$$AB = \frac{1}{m} AM$$
 ,  $AC = \frac{1}{n} AN$  ,

$$\therefore AP = \frac{1}{3m} \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n}}{AM} + \frac{2}{3n} \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{AN},$$

$$QM$$
、 $P$ 、 $N$ 三点共线,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3m} + \frac{2}{3n} = 1, \quad \therefore \frac{1}{m} + \frac{2}{n} = 3,$$

故 A 正确;

所以 $m = \frac{1}{2}$ , n = 2时, 也满足 $\frac{1}{m} + \frac{2}{n} = 3$ , 则 D 选项正确;

$$Q_{m}+2n=(m+2n)\left(\frac{1}{3m}+\frac{2}{3n}\right)=\frac{2n}{3m}+\frac{2m}{3n}+\frac{5}{3}\geq2\sqrt{\frac{2n}{3m}\cdot\frac{2m}{3n}}+\frac{5}{3}=3,\ \ \text{当且仅当}\, m=n\,\text{时,等号成立,C 选项成立;}$$

Q
$$m+n=(m+n)\left(\frac{1}{3m}+\frac{2}{3n}\right)=\frac{n}{3m}+\frac{2m}{3n}+1\geq 2\sqrt{\frac{n}{3m}\cdot\frac{2m}{3n}}+1=\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}+1$$
,  $\pm \pm \sqrt{2}$   $\pm \sqrt{2}$   $\pm$ 

时等号成立,故B选项错误.

故选: B

# 二、多选题

# 7. 【答案】ABD

#### 【详解】

解:由三角形重心性质得BG = 2GE,

所以 $BG = \frac{2}{3}BE$ , A 正确;

因为  $AB + AC = 2AD = 2 \times \frac{3}{2} \frac{\text{tur}}{AG} = 3AG$ , B 正确;

由重心性质得, $DG = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{u} \mathbf{r}}{GA}$ ,C错误;

因为 AB + AC = AG + GB + AG + GC = 2AD = 3AG

所以GB+GC=AG,

即 GA+GB+GC=0, D 正确.

故选: ABD.

#### 8. 【答案】ABD

#### 【详解】

解: 如图 1, 补全图形,则在直角 VABG 中,  $AG = AB \cdot \tan \angle B = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,则  $GD = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $CD = \frac{1}{2}GD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $CG = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{3}{2}$ ,

又BG = 2AB = 4,所以 $BC = \frac{5}{2}$ ,A正确;

故以点 A 为坐标原点,AB ,AD 方向为 x ,y 轴建立平面直角坐标系,如图 2.

所以, 
$$A(0,0), B(2,0), D(0,\sqrt{3}), C(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}), E(\frac{3}{8}, \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{8}), F(x_0,0), x_0 \in [0,2],$$

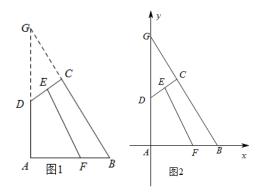
所以,当 F 为线段 AB 的中点时, F(1,0) ,此时  $EF = \left(\frac{5}{8}, -\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{8}\right)$  ,  $DA = \left(0, -\sqrt{3}\right)$  ,  $CB = \left(\frac{5}{4}, -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)$  , 故由

C错误;

$$\underbrace{EF} = \left(x_0 - \frac{3}{8}, -\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{8}\right), DA = \left(0, -\sqrt{3}\right), CB = \left(\frac{5}{4}, -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}\right), \text{ 故由 } EF = \lambda DA + \mu CB \\ = \left(\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{8} = -\sqrt{3}\lambda - \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}\mu\right), \text{ 故当 } x_0 = 0$$

时, $\mu$ 取得最小值 $\mu_{\min} = -\frac{3}{10}$ , $x_0 = 2$ 时, $\mu$ 取得最大值 $\mu_{\max} = \frac{13}{10}$ ,故 $\mu_{\max} - \mu_{\min} = \frac{8}{5}$ ,D 正确.

故选: ABD



# 三、填空题

9. 【答案】
$$(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5})$$

由己知
$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} & \mathbf{l} \\ a - b \end{bmatrix} = (2, -1)$$
,  $\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r} & \mathbf{l} \\ a - b \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{5}$ ,

所以与 $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} & \mathbf{b} \\ a - b \end{bmatrix}$ 同方向的单位向量是 $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} & \mathbf{b} \\ a - b \end{bmatrix} = (\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5})$ .

故答案为: 
$$(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5})$$

10. 【答案】
$$-\frac{1}{3}$$

因为D为线段BC的中点,所以AB + AC = 2AD

所以 
$$DE = AE - AD = \frac{AB + AC}{3} - \frac{AB + AC}{2} = -\frac{1}{6}\frac{AB}{AB} - \frac{1}{6}\frac{AC}{AC}$$
,

又因为
$$DE = xAB + yAC$$
,所以 $x = -\frac{1}{6}, y = -\frac{1}{6}$ ,所以 $x + y = -\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$ .

故答案为:  $-\frac{1}{3}$ .

11. 【答案】
$$-\frac{10}{27}$$

因为 
$$AK = \lambda OA = -\lambda AO = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \begin{pmatrix} un & uur \\ AB + AD \end{pmatrix}$$
,所以  $AK = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{5} & uur & uur \\ \frac{1}{5} & AE + 4AF \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{7}{10} \frac{uur}{\lambda AE} - 2\lambda AF$  . 又  $E$  ,  $F$  ,  $K$  三点共线,

所以
$$-\frac{7}{10}\lambda-2\lambda=1$$
,解得:  $\lambda=-\frac{10}{27}$ .

故答案为:  $-\frac{10}{27}$ 

12. 【答案】
$$\frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{2}$$

 $Q_a^r / b$ ,  $\therefore 2m = 4 - n \Leftrightarrow 2m + n = 4 (m > 0, n > 0)$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{m} + \frac{4}{n} = \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{4}{n}\right) (2m+n) \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \left(6 + \frac{n}{m} + \frac{8m}{n}\right) \ge \frac{1}{4} \left(6 + 2\sqrt{\frac{n}{m} \cdot \frac{8m}{n}}\right) = \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{2} ,$$

当且仅当 $\frac{n}{m} = \frac{8m}{n}$ 时取等号.

故答案为:  $\frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{2}$ .

# 四、解答题

13. 【答案】(1) 
$$\lambda = \frac{2}{3}$$
,  $\mu = -\frac{1}{3}$ (2)  $AE = \frac{1}{3}AM + \frac{2}{3}AN$ 

(1)以A点为原点,AB所在直线为x轴,AD所在直线为y轴,建立平面直角坐标系,则D(0,1),B(2,0), $M\left(\frac{2}{3},1\right)$ , $N\left(2,\frac{2}{3}\right)$ ,

$$\text{FTIM } MN = \left(\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right) = \lambda AB + \mu AD = \left(2\lambda, \mu\right) \text{ ,}$$

所以 
$$\begin{cases} 2\lambda = \frac{4}{3} \\ \mu = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\lambda = \frac{2}{3}, \mu = -\frac{1}{3}$$

(2)设
$$AE = tAC, AC = mAM + nAN$$
,

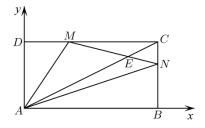
因为 
$$AM = \left(\frac{2}{3}, 1\right), AN = \left(2, \frac{2}{3}\right), \quad AC = (2,1)$$

所以 
$$AC = (2,1) = \left(\frac{2}{3}m + 2n, m + \frac{2}{3}n\right)$$
. 解得  $m = \frac{3}{7}, n = \frac{6}{7}$ ,

$$\text{BP } AC = \frac{3}{7} \frac{\text{LLM}}{AM} + \frac{6}{7} \frac{\text{LLM}}{AN} \text{ , } \text{ FT is, } AE = tAC = \frac{3}{7} \frac{\text{LLM}}{7} + \frac{6}{7} \frac{\text{LLM}}{4N} \text{ , }$$

又因为 
$$M$$
,  $E$ ,  $N$ 三点共线,所以  $\frac{3}{7}t + \frac{6}{7}t = 1, t = \frac{7}{9}$ ,

所以 
$$AE = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\mathbf{u} \mathbf{u}}{AM} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{\mathbf{u} \mathbf{u}}{AN}$$
.



# 第03讲平面向量的数量积(精练)

# 一、单选题

# 1. 【答案】C

由题意得 $a \cdot b = -m - 1 + 2m = 0$ ,解得m = 1

故选: C.

# 2. 【答案】C

因为|a|=2,b在a上的投影为 1,所以 $\frac{a \cdot b}{|a|}=1$ ,即 $a \cdot b=2$ ;

所以
$$a+b$$
在 $a$ 上的投影为 $\frac{(a+b)\cdot a}{|a|} = \frac{r_2 + r \cdot r}{|a|} = \frac{4+2}{2} = 3;$ 

故选: C.

# 3. 【答案】B

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

即 $a \cdot b = 0$ ,则 $a \perp b$ .

故选: B.

# 4. 【答案】D

$$\left| \stackrel{1}{a} - \stackrel{1}{b} \right| = \sqrt{\left( \stackrel{r}{a} - \stackrel{r}{b} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\left| \stackrel{r}{a} \right|^2 - 2 \stackrel{r}{a} \cdot \stackrel{r}{b} + \left| \stackrel{r}{b} \right|^2} = \sqrt{4 - 2 \times 2 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1} = \sqrt{3}.$$

故选: D.

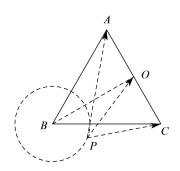
# 5. 【答案】D

由a与b的夹角 $\theta$ 为锐角知 $a\cdot b>0$ 且a与b不共线,即 $1-2\lambda>0$ 且 $\lambda\neq -2$ ,即 $\lambda<\frac{1}{2}$ 且 $\lambda\neq -2$ .

故选: D.

# 6. 【答案】A

设AC中点为O,连接OB,则OB=3,



因为BP=1,所以P点在以B为圆心,1为半径的圆上,

所以 
$$AP \cdot CP = PA \cdot PC = \frac{1}{4} \left[ (PA + PC)^2 - (PA - PC)^2 \right] = \frac{UV}{4} = \frac{UV}{4}$$

显然, 当 B, P, O三点共线时, PO取得最小值 2,

$$\therefore (AP \cdot CP)_{\min} = 4 - 3 = 1.$$

故选: A

# 二、多选题

# 7. 【答案】AC

曲 
$$\stackrel{!}{a} = (3,1)$$
 ,  $\stackrel{!}{b} = (1,3)$  , 可知  $|\stackrel{!}{a}| = |\stackrel{!}{b}| = \sqrt{10}$  ,  $\stackrel{!}{a} \cdot \stackrel{!}{b} = 3 \times 1 + 1 \times 3 = 6$  ,

对于 A 选项,
$$\binom{\mathbf{r}}{a} + \binom{\mathbf{r}}{b} \cdot \binom{\mathbf{r}}{a} - \binom{\mathbf{r}}{b} = \binom{\mathbf{r}}{a}^2 - \binom{\mathbf{r}}{b}^2 = |\mathbf{r}|^2 + |\mathbf{r}|^2 = 10 - 10 = 0$$
,故 $\binom{\mathbf{r}}{a} + \binom{\mathbf{r}}{b} \perp \binom{\mathbf{r}}{a} - \binom{\mathbf{r}}{b}$ ,故 A 正确;

对于 B 选项,设
$$\theta$$
为 $a$ , $b$ 的夹角,则 $\cos\theta = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a| \cdot |b|} = \frac{3}{5} \neq \frac{1}{2}$ ,故 B 错误;对于 C 选项, $a$ 在 $b$ 

上的投影向量为  $\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ a \end{vmatrix} \cos \theta \cdot \frac{b}{|b|} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{\mathbf{r}}{b}$ ,故 C 正确,对于 D 选项,  $\frac{1}{b}$  在  $\frac{1}{a}$  上的投影向量为

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ b \end{vmatrix} \cos \theta \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{|a|} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{\mathbf{r}}{a}, \text{ in } \mathbf{D} \text{ #ig.}$$

故选: AC.

#### 8. 【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 ZAOH = ZHOG = ZAOB = ZEOF = ZFOG

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

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;

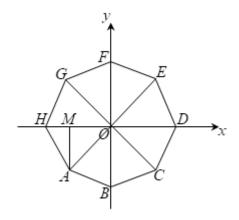
对于 C 中, 
$$AH = (-2+\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2})$$
,  $EH = (-2-\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2})$ ,  $AH + EH = (-4,0)$ ,

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

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

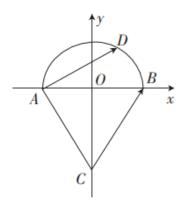
$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{r} & \mathbf{u} \mathbf{r} \\ AH + GH \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{(-4 + 2\sqrt{2})^2 + 0^2} = 4 - 2\sqrt{2}$$
,  $\Leftrightarrow$  D 不正确.

故选: ABC.



# 9. 【答案】BC

如图所示,以 AB 所在直线为x 轴,以 AB 的垂直平分线为y 轴建立平面直角坐标系,则 A(-1,0), B(1,0),  $C(0,-\sqrt{3})$ .



 $\diamondsuit D(\cos\theta,\sin\theta) , \ \ \mbox{$\sharp$} \ \mbox{$\downarrow$} \ \mbox{$\downarrow$} \ \mbox{$\downarrow$} \ \mbox{$\downarrow$} \ \mbox{$\downarrow$} \mbox{$\downarrow$} \ \mbox{$\downarrow$} \ \mbox{$\downarrow$} \ \mbox{$\downarrow$} \ \mbox{$\downarrow$} \ \mbox{$\downarrow$} \mbox{$\downarrow$} \ \mbox{$\downarrow$} \mbox{$\downarrow$}$ 

所以  $AD \cdot CB = \cos \theta + 1 + \sqrt{3} \sin \theta = 2 \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1$ .

因为 $0 \le \theta \le \pi$ ,所以 $\frac{\pi}{6} \le \theta + \frac{\pi}{6} \le \frac{7\pi}{6}$ ,所以 $-\frac{1}{2} \le \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \le 1$ ,

所以  $AD \cdot CB = 2\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1 \in [0,3].$ 

故选: BC.

# 三、填空题

11. 【答案】
$$\frac{5}{2}$$
##2.5

因为
$$\left(\lambda \overset{\mathsf{r}}{a} - \overset{\mathsf{l}}{b}\right) \perp \overset{\mathsf{l}}{b}$$
,

所以
$$(\lambda \stackrel{\mathsf{r}}{a} - \stackrel{\mathsf{l}}{b}) \cdot \stackrel{\mathsf{l}}{b} = 0$$
,即 $\lambda \stackrel{\mathsf{r}}{a} \cdot \stackrel{\mathsf{l}}{b} - \stackrel{\mathsf{l}}{b}^2 = 0$ ,

$$\mathbb{X} \stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{a} \cdot \stackrel{\mathbf{i}}{b} = 2 \times 3 + 1 \times 4 = 10$$
,  $\stackrel{\mathbf{i}}{b}{}^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 = 25$ ,

所以 $10\lambda - 25 = 0$ ,解得 $\lambda = \frac{5}{2}$ ,

故答案为:  $\frac{5}{2}$ .

12. 【答案】  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}$ 

 $\therefore AE = \frac{1}{3}EC, \quad AP = mAB + nAC,$ 

AP = mAB + nAC = mAB + 4nAE

又: P 为 BE 上一点,

所以m+4n=1,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} = \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}\right) (m+4n) = 5 + \frac{4n}{m} + \frac{m}{n} \ge 5 + 2\sqrt{\frac{4n}{m} \cdot \frac{m}{n}} = 9,$$

当且仅当 $\frac{4n}{m} = \frac{m}{n}$ 即 $m = \frac{1}{3}$ 且 $n = \frac{1}{6}$ 时,取等号,

∴向量a = (m,n)的模为 $\sqrt{m^2 + n^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}$ .

故答案为:  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}$ .

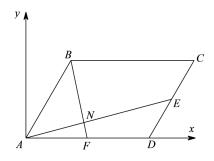
# 四、解答题

13. 【答案】(1)
$$\frac{10}{21}$$
; (2) $\left[-5,\frac{1}{16}\right]$ .

# 【解析】

(1)在平行四边形 ABCD 中, AB=2 , BC=AD=3 ,  $\angle BAD=\frac{\pi}{3}$  ,

::建立如图坐标系,



则 A(0,0) , D(3,0) ,  $B(1,\sqrt{3})$  ,  $C(4,\sqrt{3})$  ,

QE为CD中点,故 $E\left(\frac{7}{2},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ ,

Q  $AF = \lambda AD$ ,  $\& F(3\lambda, 0)$ ,

$$\therefore \ AE = \left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), \quad BF = (3\lambda - 1, -\sqrt{3}),$$

Q 
$$\stackrel{\text{CLM}}{AE} \perp \stackrel{\text{CLM}}{BF}$$
 ,  $\stackrel{\text{CLM}}{\cdot} \stackrel{\text{CLM}}{AE} \cdot \stackrel{\text{CLM}}{BF} = 0$  ,

所以
$$\frac{7}{2}$$
× $(3\lambda-1)$ + $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ × $(-\sqrt{3})$ =0,

$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{10}{21};$$

(2)由(1)可知, 
$$B(1,\sqrt{3})$$
,  $F(3\lambda,0)$ ,  $E\left(\frac{7}{2},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ ,

所以 
$$BF = (3\lambda - 1, -\sqrt{3})$$
 ,  $FE = \left(\frac{7}{2} - 3\lambda, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$  ,

$$BF \cdot FE = (3\lambda - 1)\left(\frac{7}{2} - 3\lambda\right) - \frac{3}{2} = -9\lambda^2 + \frac{27}{2}\lambda - 5$$
,对称轴为  $\lambda = \frac{3}{4}$ .

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时,最小值为-5,

所以
$$BF \cdot FE \in \left[ -5, \frac{1}{16} \right]$$
.

14. 【答案】(1)2; (2)[ $-\frac{1}{4}$ ,2].

(1)由图知: 
$$AC = AD + DC$$
,  $CB = AB - AC = AB - AD - DC$ ,

所以 
$$EF = EC + CF = \frac{1}{2}DC + \frac{1}{2}CB = \frac{1}{2}(AB - AD)$$
,

所以 
$$AC \cdot EF = \frac{1}{2}(AD + DC) \cdot (AB - AD) = \frac{1}{2}(AD \cdot AB + DC \cdot AB - \frac{1}{AD} \cdot \frac{1}{AD} \cdot \frac{1}{AD})$$

$$\mathbb{X} AB = 2AD = 2CD = 4$$
,  $AB//CD$ ,  $\angle DAB = 90^{\circ}$ ,

所以 
$$AC \cdot EF = \frac{1}{2} \times (0 + 2 \times 4 - 2^2 - 0) = 2$$
.

(2)由(1)知: 
$$EF = EC + CF = EC + \frac{1}{2}CB = EC + \frac{1}{2}(AB - AD - DC)$$
,

所以 
$$EA \cdot EF = (\lambda - \frac{1}{2})DA \cdot DC - (1 - \lambda)(\lambda - \frac{1}{2})DC^2 + \frac{1}{2}(DA \cdot AB + AD^2)$$

$$-\frac{1-\lambda}{2}(DC \cdot AB - DC \cdot AD) = 4(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + \frac{1}{2}) + 2 = 4(\lambda - \frac{1}{4})^2 - \frac{1}{4}.$$

则 
$$EA \cdot EF \in [-\frac{1}{4}, 2]$$
.

# 第04讲 正弦定理和余弦定理(精练)

一、单选题

1. 【答案】D

【详解】

因为 $a^2 + b^2 < c^2$ ,由余弦定理可得 $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} < 0$ ,

又由 $C \in (0,\pi)$ ,所以 $C \in (\frac{\pi}{2},\pi)$ ,所以VABC是钝角三角形.

故选: D.

2. 【答案】B

根据三角形面积公式可得该三角形的面积为 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×2×2×sin 60° =  $\sqrt{3}$ .

故选: B.

3. 【答案】B

由正弦定理得
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$
,  $\therefore a = \frac{6\sin 45^{\circ}}{\sin 30^{\circ}} = \frac{6 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 6\sqrt{2}$ .

故选: B.

4. 【答案】B

因为 $AC^2 = 6^2 + 2^2 = 40$ , $AD^2 = 6^2 + (5-2)^2 = 45$ ,

在 $\triangle ACD$ 中,

由余弦定理得  $\cos \angle CAD = \frac{AD^2 + AC^2 - CD^2}{2AD \cdot AC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,

又因为0°< \( \angle CAD < 180° \),

所以 $\angle CAD = 45^{\circ}$ .

故选: B.

5. 【答案】D

设 
$$DE = x$$
,则  $\frac{S_{1 ABD}}{S_{1 DEF}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}BD \cdot AD \sin \angle ADB}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}DE^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times (1+x) \sin 120^{\circ}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x^2} = \frac{1+x}{x^2} = \frac{3}{4}$ 

解得
$$x=2\left(-\frac{2}{3}$$
舍去),

所以
$$S_{!DEF} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 2^2 = \sqrt{3}$$
,

$$S_{1 ABC} = \sqrt{3} + \frac{9}{4} \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{13}{4} \sqrt{3}$$
,

故选: D.

6. 【答案】C

 $\therefore c \sin A = \sqrt{3}a \cos C,$ 

 $\therefore$   $\sin C \sin A = \sqrt{3} \sin A \cos C$ ,  $\nabla A \in (0,\pi)$ ,  $\sin A \neq 0$ ,

$$\therefore \tan C = \sqrt{3}, \quad C \in (0, \pi),$$

$$C = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
,  $\nabla c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$ ,  $c = 3\sqrt{3}$ ,  $ab = 18$ ,

$$\therefore 27 = a^2 + b^2 - 18$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab = 81$$

$$a+b=9$$

故选: C.

# 7. 【答案】C

在VABC中, 因为AB=4, BC=3,  $\angle ABC=60^{\circ}$ ,

所以由余弦定理,得
$$AC = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2 - 2 \times 4 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{13}$$
,

由正弦定理,得
$$BD = \frac{AC}{\sin \angle ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sin 60^{\circ}} = \frac{2\sqrt{39}}{3}$$
;

在 Rt△ABD 和 RtVBCD 中,

$$AD = \sqrt{BD^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{\frac{52}{3} - 16} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
,

$$CD = \sqrt{BD^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{\frac{52}{3} - 9} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
,

$$\angle ADC = 180^{\circ} - \angle ABC = 120^{\circ}$$

所以 
$$\triangle ACD$$
 的面积为  $S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{6}$ 

故选: C.

#### 8. 【答案】B

因为
$$|BA \times BC| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} (8b^2 - 9a^2)$$
,

所以 
$$\frac{1}{2}ac\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}(8b^2 - 9a^2)$$
,即  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}(8b^2 - 9a^2)$ ,

所以 
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} (8b^2 - 9a^2) = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A$$
,

由余弦定理,  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ , 即  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - bc$ , 代入上式得,

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \left[ 8b^2 - 9(b^2 + c^2 - bc) \right] = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}bc$$
, 化简得  $b^2 - 6bc + 9c^2 = 0$ ,

即 
$$(b-3c)^2 = 0$$
,  $\therefore b = 3c$ , 此时  $a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - bc} = \sqrt{7}c$ .

$$\therefore \cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{7 + 1 - 9}{2\sqrt{7}} = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{14}.$$

故选: B

# 二、多选题

9. 【答案】BCD

选项 A. 在 VABC 中,若  $\sin 2A = \sin 2B$ ,则 2A = 2B 或  $2A + 2B = \pi$ 

所以A = B或 $A + B = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,所以VABC为等腰或直角三角形. 故 A 不正确.

选项 B. 在VABC中, 若A > B,则a > b,

由正弦定理可得  $2R\sin A > 2R\sin B$ , 即  $\sin A > \sin B$ , 故 B 正确.

选项 C. 若 VABC 为锐角三角形,则  $A+B>\frac{\pi}{2}$ 

所以 $\frac{\pi}{2} > A > \frac{\pi}{2} - B > 0$ ,所以 $\sin A > \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - B\right) = \cos B$ ,故 C 正确.

选项 D. 在VABC中,若  $\sin A > \sin B$ ,由正弦定理可得  $\frac{a}{2R} > \frac{b}{2R}$ ,

即a>b, 所以A>B, 故 D 正确.

故选: BCD

# 10. 【答案】ACD

对于 A, 由 
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{b+c}{\sin B+\sin C}$$
, 故 A 正确;

对于 B, 若 A > B, 当  $A = 120^{\circ}$ ,  $B = 30^{\circ}$ 时,则  $\sin 2A < \sin 2B$ ,故 B 不正确;

对于 C,  $c = a \cos B + b \cos A \Rightarrow \sin C = \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A = \sin (A + B) = \sin C$ ,

故 C 正确;

对于 D, 由 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}\mathbf{u} & \mathbf{u}\mathbf{u} \\ AB & AC \\ \mathbf{u}\mathbf{u} & + \mathbf{u}\mathbf{u} \\ AB & AC \end{pmatrix}$$
 · **uu**  $BC = 0$  ,可得  $\angle BAC$  的角平分线与  $BC$  垂直,

所以VABC为等腰三角形

又 
$$\frac{AB}{|AB|} \cdot \frac{AC}{|AC|} = \frac{1}{2}$$
, 可得  $\angle BAC = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , 所以  $\bigvee ABC$  为等边三角形,故 D 正确;

故选: ACD

#### 11. 【答案】ABD

因为 
$$\cos \angle CDB = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$
,所以  $\sin \angle CDB = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \angle CDB} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,故 A 正确;

设CD = a,则BC = 2a,

在 
$$\triangle BCD$$
 中,  $BC^2 = CD^2 + BD^2 - 2BD \cdot CD \cdot \cos \angle CDB$  , 解得  $a = \sqrt{5}$  ,

所以 
$$S_{VDBC} = \frac{1}{2}BD \cdot CD \cdot \sin \angle CDB = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \sqrt{5} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = 3$$
,故 B 正确;

因为 $\angle ADC = \pi - \angle CDB$ ,

所以 
$$\cos \angle ADC = \cos(\pi - \angle CDB) = -\cos \angle CDB = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$
,

在 
$$VADC 中$$
,  $AC^2 = AD^2 + CD^2 - 2AD \cdot DC \cdot \cos \angle ADC$ , 解得  $AC = 2\sqrt{5}$ ,

所以VABC的周长为AB+AC+BC=(3+5)+2
$$\sqrt{5}$$
+2 $\sqrt{5}$ =8+4 $\sqrt{5}$ ,故C错误;

因为 
$$AB = 8$$
 为最大边,所以  $\cos C = \frac{BC^2 + AC^2 - AB^2}{2BC \cdot AC} = -\frac{3}{5} < 0$ ,即  $C$  为钝角,

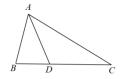
所以VABC为钝角三角形,故D正确.

故选: ABD.

三、填空题

12. 【答案】9

由题意画图如下:



因为 AD 为  $\angle BAC$  的角平分线,  $\angle BAC = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $S_{VABC} = S_{VABC} + S_{VADC}$  所以

$$\frac{1}{2}AB \cdot AC\sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot AD\sin 30^\circ + \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot AC\sin 30^\circ$$
 化简得

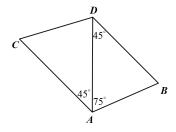
$$\frac{1}{2}c \cdot b \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}c \cdot \sqrt{3} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \cdot b \frac{1}{2}, bc = b + c, \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 1$$
 利用基本不等式"1 的代换"得

$$b+4c = (b+4c) \times 1 = (b+4c) \left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right) = 5 + \frac{4c}{b} + \frac{b}{c} \ge 5 + 2\sqrt{\frac{4c}{b} \cdot \frac{b}{c}} = 9$$

故答案为: 9.

# 13. 【答案】 $3\sqrt{2}$

如图,在 $\triangle ABD$ 中,因为在A处看灯塔B在货轮的北偏东 $75^{\circ}$ 的方向上,距离为 $2\sqrt{6}$ 海里,



货轮由 A 处向正北航行到 D 处时,再看灯塔 B 在南偏东 45°方向上,

所以 B=180°-75°-45°=60°

由正弦定理
$$\frac{AD}{\sin B} = \frac{AB}{\sin \angle ADB}$$
,

所以 
$$AD = \frac{AB\sin B}{\sin \angle ADB} = \frac{2\sqrt{6} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 6$$
海里:

在 $\triangle ACD$ 中,AD=6, $AC=3\sqrt{2}$ , $\angle CAD=45^{\circ}$ ,

由余弦定理可得:

$$CD^{2} = AD^{2} + AC^{2} - 2 \cdot AD \cdot AC \cos 45^{\circ} = 6^{2} + \left(3\sqrt{2}\right)^{2} - 2 \times 6 \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 18$$

所以  $CD=3\sqrt{2}$  海里;

故答案为:  $3\sqrt{2}$ .

四、解答题

14. 【答案】(1)  $B = \frac{\pi}{3}$  (2)  $4+2\sqrt{3}$ .

(1)由正弦定理得:  $2\sin B \cdot \cos A = 2\sin C - \sin A$ ,所以  $2\sin B \cdot \cos A + \sin A = 2\sin(A+B) = 2\sin A\cos B + 2\cos A\sin B$  即  $\sin A = 2\sin A \cdot \cos B$ 

 $Q A \in (0,\pi), \therefore \sin A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \cos B = \frac{1}{2}$ 

 $QB \in (0,\pi) :: B = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 

(2)  $\boxplus \sin A \cdot \sin C = \sin^2 B :: b^2 = ac$ 

曲余弦定理得 $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac\cos B = a^2 + c^2 - ac = a^2 + c^2 - b^2$ ,  $\therefore a^2 + c^2 = 2b^2$ 

$$(a-c)^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac = a^2 + c^2 - 2b^2 = 0$$

 $\therefore a = c$ 

::VABC 为等边三角形, 设 AC = x,  $\angle ADC = \theta$ ,

在VADC中,  $\cos \theta = \frac{4+4-x^2}{2\times 2\times 2}$ , 解得  $x^2 = 8 - 8\cos \theta$ 

$$S_{\text{四边形}ABCD} = S_{\text{VABC}} + S_{\text{VACD}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} x^2 + 2 \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (8 - 8 \cos \theta) + 2 \sin \theta$$

$$=4\sin(\theta-\frac{\pi}{3})+2\sqrt{3}$$

当
$$\theta - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, 即 $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ 时, S有最大值4+2 $\sqrt{3}$ .

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

(1) 由题 
$$f(x) = m \cdot n = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x = 2 \sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

所以 
$$f(A) = 2\sin\left(2A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1$$
,即  $\sin\left(2A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ 

又因为
$$A \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
,所以 $2A + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ ,  $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

(2)由余弦定理  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ ,代入数据得:  $3 = b^2 + c^2 - bc$ ,

整理得到
$$3 = (b+c)^2 - 3bc \ge (b+c)^2 - 3 \times \left(\frac{b+c}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}(b+c)^2$$

解得 $b+c \le 2\sqrt{3}$ , 当且仅当 $b=c=\sqrt{3}$ 时, 等号成立.

故c+b的最大值为 $2\sqrt{3}$ .

16. 【答案】(1)
$$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$$
(2) $2\sqrt{3}$ 

(1)解: QVABC是锐角三角形, $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$ ,  $\cos A = \frac{1}{4}$ .

在VABC中,
$$a = 2\sqrt{6}, b = 4$$
,由正弦定理得 $\sin B = \frac{b \sin A}{a} = \frac{4 \times \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$ 

$$\therefore \cos B = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}.$$

$$QC = \pi - (A + B),$$

$$\therefore \sin C = \sin \left( A + B \right) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \times \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$$

(2)解: 由 (1) 知,  $\sin B = \sin C$ ,  $\therefore c = b = 4$ .

曲题意得 
$$\frac{S_{VABC}}{S_{VADE}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}bc\sin A}{\frac{1}{2}AD \cdot AE \cdot \sin A} = \frac{16}{AD \cdot AE} = 2, \therefore AD \cdot AE = 8$$
.

由余弦定理得,
$$DE^2 = AD^2 + AE^2 - 2AD \cdot AE\cos A \ge 2AD \cdot AE - \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot AE = \frac{3}{2}AD \cdot AE = 12$$
,

当且仅当 
$$AD = AE = 2\sqrt{2}$$
 时"="成立.

所以 DE 的最小值为  $2\sqrt{3}$ .

# 第05讲 正弦定理和余弦定理的应用

# (精练)

# 一、单选题

#### 1. 【答案】B

### 【详解】

曲∠ACB=90°, 又 AC=BC, ∴∠CBA=45°,

而 β=30°, ∴α=90°-45°-30°=15°.∴点 A 在点 B 的北偏西 15°.

故答案为 B.

# 2. 【答案】A

解:在三角形 VABC 中,

$$\angle ACB = 30^{\circ}$$
,  $\angle CAB = 105^{\circ}$ ,

所以
$$\angle ABC = 180^{\circ} - 30^{\circ} - 105^{\circ} = 45^{\circ}$$
,

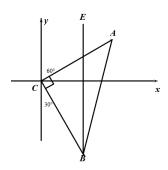
由正弦定理: 
$$\frac{AC}{\sin \angle ABC} = \frac{AB}{\sin \angle ACB}$$
,

所以 
$$AB = \frac{AC \cdot \sin \angle ACB}{\sin \angle ABC} = \frac{50 \cdot \sin 30^{\circ}}{\sin 45^{\circ}} = \frac{50 \times \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 25\sqrt{2}$$
.

故选:A

# 3. 【答案】A

由题意,点 A 在点 C 的北偏东 60°方向上,点 B 在点 C 的南偏东 30°方向上,且 AC=BC,可得几何位置关系如下图所示:



则  $\angle CBE = 30^{\circ}$ ,  $\angle ABC = 45^{\circ}$ 

所以 $\angle ABE = 15^{\circ}$ ,故点 A 在点 B 的北偏东15°方向上

故选: A

# 4. 【答案】C

由题意, 三角形空地的面积为 $\frac{1}{2} \times 32 \times 68 \times \frac{1}{2} = 544m^2$ ,

Q改造费用为 50 元/ $m^2$ ,

∴这块三角形空地的改造费用为: 544×50 = 27200 元.

故选: C.

# 5. 【答案】A

 $PM = 68, \angle PNM = 45^{\circ}, \angle PMN = 15^{\circ}$ ,

在 
$$\triangle PMN$$
 中有  $\frac{MN}{\sin 120^{\circ}} = \frac{PM}{\sin 45^{\circ}} \Rightarrow MN = 34\sqrt{6}$ 

$$V = \frac{MN}{4} = \frac{17}{2} \sqrt{6}$$
 海里/时,选 A.

#### 6. 【答案】D

 $\oplus P_1P_2 = a$ ,  $\angle P_1P_2D = \alpha$ ,  $\angle P_2P_1D = \beta$ ,

∴可求出 DP<sub>2</sub>、 DP<sub>1</sub>,

① 
$$\angle DP_1C$$
 和  $\angle DCP_1$ :  $\triangle DP_1C$  中  $\frac{DC}{\sin \angle DP_1C} = \frac{DP_1}{\sin \angle DCP_1}$ , 即可求  $DC$ ;

②  $\angle P_1P_2C$  和  $\angle P_1CP_2$ : 可求  $\angle DP_1C$  、  $P_1C$  ,则在△  $DP_1C$  中  $DC^2 = DP_1^2 + P_1C^2 - 2DP_1 \cdot P_1C \cdot \cos \angle DP_1C$  求 DC ;

③ 
$$\angle P_1DC$$
 和  $\angle DCP_1$ : 可求  $\angle DP_1C$ ,则在  $\triangle DP_1C$  中  $\frac{DC}{\sin \angle DP_1C} = \frac{DP_1}{\sin \angle DCP_1}$ ,即可求  $DC$ ;

∴ 1 2 3 都可以求 DC.

故选: D

# 二、多选题

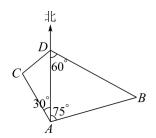
#### 7. 【答案】ABC

因为 A, C 在河的同一侧, 所以可以测量 b,  $\alpha$  与  $\gamma$ ,

故选: ABC

### 8. 【答案】ABC

在 $\triangle ABD$ 中,由已知得 $\angle ADB = 60^{\circ}$ , $\angle DAB = 75^{\circ}$ ,



则  $\angle B = 45^{\circ}$ ,  $AB = 12\sqrt{6}$ .

由正弦定理得 
$$AD = \frac{AB \sin \angle B}{\sin \angle ADB} = \frac{12\sqrt{6} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 24$$
,

所以A处与D处之间的距离为24 n mile,故A正确;

在VADC中,由余弦定理得,

$$CD^2 = AD^2 + AC^2 - 2AD \cdot AC\cos 30^{\circ},$$

$$\nabla AC = 8\sqrt{3}$$
,

解得 $CD = 8\sqrt{3}$ .

所以灯塔C与D处之间的距离为 $8\sqrt{3}$  n mile , 故 B 正确,

 $QAC = CD = 8\sqrt{3},$ 

 $\therefore \angle CDA = \angle CAD = 30^{\circ}$ ,

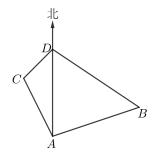
二灯塔C在D处的西偏南 $60^{\circ}$ ,故C正确;

Q灯塔B在D的南偏东 $60^{\circ}$ ,

∴D在灯塔B的北偏西 $60^{\circ}$ ,故D错误;

故选: ABC.

#### 9. 【答案】AC



由题意可知  $\angle ADB = 60^{\circ}, \angle BAD = 75^{\circ}, \angle CAD = 30^{\circ}, \ \text{所以} \ \angle B = 180^{\circ} - 60^{\circ} - 75^{\circ} = 45^{\circ}, \ AB = 12\sqrt{6}, AC = 8\sqrt{3}$ 

在
$$\triangle ABD$$
中,由正弦定理得 $\frac{AD}{\sin \angle B} = \frac{AB}{\sin \angle ADB}$ ,所以 $AD = \frac{12\sqrt{6} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 24(nmile)$ ,故 A 正确;

在 $\triangle ACD$ 中,由余弦定理得 $CD = \sqrt{AC^2 + AD^2 - 2AC \cdot AD\cos \angle CAD}$ ,

即 
$$CD = \sqrt{(8\sqrt{3})^2 + 24^2 - 2 \times 8\sqrt{3} \times 24 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 8\sqrt{3} \text{ (nmile)}$$
,故 B 错误;

因为CD = AC, 所以 $\angle CDA = \angle CAD = 30^{\circ}$ , 所以灯塔 $C \in D$ 处的西偏南 $60^{\circ}$ , 故 C 正确;

由 $\angle ADB = 60^{\circ}$ , D在灯塔B的北偏西 $60^{\circ}$ 处,故D错误.

故选: AC

# 三、填空题

# 10. 【答案】(22.5+2π)km

连接 AD,BC, 因为  $AB = \frac{3}{2}CD = 6$ , 所以 AB = 6,CD = 4,

在  $\triangle ABD$  中,  $AB \perp BD$ ,  $\cos \angle BAD = \frac{3}{5}$ , 所以  $\tan \angle BAD = \frac{4}{3}$ ,

由直角三角形三角函数的定义知,  $BD = AB \cdot \tan \angle BAD = 6 \times \frac{4}{3} = 8$ ,

所以BC = BD - CD = 8 - 4 = 4,

所以半圆 **B**C 的弧长为 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4\pi = 2\pi$ .

在  $Rt \triangle ABD$  中, AB = 6, BD = 8,

所以 
$$AD = \sqrt{AB^2 + BD^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$$
,

在VADE中,设AE = DE = t(t > 0),

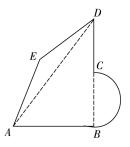
由余弦定理可得, $AD^2 = AE^2 + DE^2 - 2AE \cdot DE\cos E$ ,

$$\mathbb{RI} 50 = t^2 \left( 1 - \cos E \right),$$

因为
$$\angle E = 2\angle BAD$$
,所以 $\cos \angle E = \cos 2\angle BAD = 2 \times \frac{9}{25} - 1 = -\frac{7}{25}$ ,

所以 
$$50 = t^2 \left(1 + \frac{7}{25}\right)$$
,解得:  $t = \frac{25}{4}$ ,

所以健康步道的长度为 $2 \times \frac{25}{4} + 6 + 4 + 2\pi = 22.5 + 2\pi (km)$ .



故答案为: (22.5+2π)km

# 11. 【答案】 $300+100\sqrt{3}$ m

在 RtVAEC 中, AE = 200m, $AC = \frac{AE}{\sin 45^\circ} = 200\sqrt{2}$ m , 由图知  $\angle MAC = \angle MCA = 75^\circ$  ,即  $\angle AMC = 30^\circ$  ,

在VAMC中,由正弦定理得
$$\frac{AC}{\sin 30^{\circ}} = \frac{MC}{\sin 75^{\circ}}$$
,

$$: \sin 75^{\circ} = \sin (30^{\circ} + 45^{\circ}) = \sin 30^{\circ} \cos 45^{\circ} + \cos 30^{\circ} \sin 45^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\therefore MC = \frac{AC \times \sin 75^{\circ}}{\sin 30^{\circ}} = \frac{200\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 200(\sqrt{3} + 1) \,\text{m},$$

在  $Rt \triangle MNC$  中,  $MN = MC \sin 60^\circ = 200(\sqrt{3} + 1) \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 300 + 100\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$ .

故答案为: 300+100√3 m

# 四、解答题

12. 【答案】(1) 
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{23}}{5}$$

(2)1000 米.

(1)在 
$$\triangle BCD$$
 中,由正弦定理得  $\frac{BD}{\sin C} = \frac{BC}{\sin \angle CDB}$ ,

$$\exists \Box \frac{1000}{\sin 45^{\circ}} = \frac{400}{\sin \angle CDB},$$

所以 
$$\sin \angle CDB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$$
,

由题可知, ∠CDB < 90°,

所以 
$$\cos \angle CDB = \frac{\sqrt{23}}{5}$$
,即  $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{23}}{5}$ .

(2)由(1)可知, 
$$\cos \angle ADB = \sin \angle CDB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$$
,

在 $\triangle ABD$ 中,由余弦定理得 $AB^2 = BD^2 + AD^2 - 2 \cdot BD \cdot AD \cdot \cos \angle ADB$ 

$$=1000^2+(400\sqrt{2})^2-2\times1000\times400\sqrt{2}\times\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}=1000000$$

所以AB = 1000,

故两隧道口AB间的距离为1000米.

13. 【答案】(1)
$$\frac{3\pi}{4}$$
; (2)选①  $AD=4$ ; 选②  $AD=4$ .

(1)因为
$$\sqrt{2}b\cos B + a\cos C + c\cos A = 0$$
,

所以
$$\sqrt{2}\sin B\cos B + \sin A\cos C + \sin C\cos A = 0$$
,

所以
$$\sqrt{2}\sin B\cos B + \sin(A+C) = 0$$
,

所以 
$$\sqrt{2} \sin B \cos B + \sin B = 0$$
,

因为
$$0 < B < \pi$$
, 所以 $\sin B \neq 0$ ,

所以 
$$\cos B = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
,

所以
$$B = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$
.

(2)选①,因为
$$VABC$$
的面积 $S=2$ ,

所以 
$$S=2=\frac{1}{2}ac\sin\frac{3\pi}{4}$$
,

即
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a=2$$
, $a=2\sqrt{2}$ ,由余弦定理得

所以 
$$AC = \sqrt{c^2 + a^2 - 2ac \cdot \cos B} = 2\sqrt{5}$$
,

所以 
$$\cos \angle CAB = \frac{4+20-8}{2\times2\times2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$
,

因为AC平分 $\angle BAD$ ,

所以 
$$\cos \angle CAD = \frac{AD^2 + 20 - 4}{2 \cdot 2\sqrt{5} \cdot AD} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$
,

所以
$$AD=4$$
,

选②,因为
$$AC = 2\sqrt{5}$$
,在 $VABC$ 中,由余弦定理:

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cos B,$$

$$\mathbb{E}[(2\sqrt{5})^2 = 2^2 + BC^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot BC \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}],$$

所以 
$$BC = 2\sqrt{2}$$
,

因为 
$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sin \angle BAC} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sin \frac{3\pi}{4}}$$
,

所以
$$\sin \angle BAC = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$
,

因为AC平分 $\angle BAD$ ,所以 $\sin \angle DAC = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,

因为CD=2,  $AC=2\sqrt{5}$ , 由正弦定理得,

$$\frac{CD}{\sin \angle DAC} = \frac{AC}{\sin \angle D}$$
,所以  $\sin \angle D = \frac{AC \cdot \sin \angle DAC}{CD} = \frac{2\sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}}{2} = 1$  ,

又 $\angle D \in (0,\pi)$ , 所以 $\angle D = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,

所以VADC是直角三角形,且 $\angle ADC = 90^{\circ}$ ,

所以 AD=4.

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

(1)由  $\tan B + \tan C + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} \tan B \cdot \tan C$  得

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

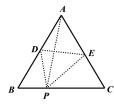
 $\therefore \tan A = \sqrt{3} ,$ 

由  $A \in (0,\pi)$ ,可得  $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

(2) b=c=1,  $A=\frac{\pi}{3}$ , ::VABC 为等边三角形,连接 AP,

由折叠性质可知 A, P 两点关于折线 DE 对称, $\therefore AD = PD, \angle BAP = \angle APD$ 

设 $\angle BAP = \angle APD = \alpha$ , AD = PD = x, 则 $\angle BDP = 2\alpha$ , DB = 1 - x,



在 
$$VABC$$
 中,  $\angle APB = \pi - \angle ABP - \angle BAP = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \alpha$  ,  $\angle BPD = \frac{2\pi}{3} - 2\alpha$  ,

又
$$\angle DBP = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
,则在 $\bigvee BDP$ 中,由正弦定理得:
$$\frac{1-x}{\sin(\frac{2\pi}{3}-2\alpha)} = \frac{x}{\sin\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

整理可得: 
$$x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sin(\frac{2\pi}{3} - 2\alpha) + \sqrt{3}}$$
,

$$Q 0 \le \alpha \le \frac{\pi}{3}, 0 \le \frac{2\pi}{3} - 2\alpha \le \frac{2\pi}{3},$$