# 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;

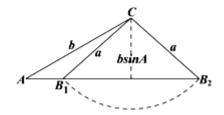
对于选项 D:  $\frac{AB}{AB}$  表示与  $\frac{AB}{AB}$  同向的单位向量,  $\frac{AC}{AC}$  表示与  $\frac{AC}{AC}$  同向单位向量

又: 'AB 与 AC 不共线

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

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

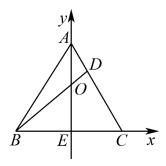
 $\therefore |AB| \cdot \cos B = |CA| \cdot \cos C, \quad \mathbb{P} c \cdot \cos B = b \cdot \cos C,$ 

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 $\lambda$ 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  $\Theta B$  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,

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

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

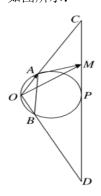
$$(a+2b)^2 = a^2 + 4a \cdot b + 4b^2 = 1-2+4=3$$
,

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

$$\therefore_{m} = \frac{1}{n}$$
 实角  $\theta$  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 BC<sup>2</sup> = AB<sup>2</sup> + AC<sup>2</sup> - 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 
$$a \cdot (xa + b) = xa^2 + a \cdot b = x|a|^2 + a \cdot b = 9x + 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0$$
,

 $\therefore a = xa + b$ 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 $\theta$ ,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;

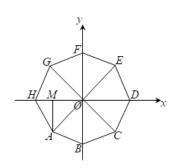
对于 C 中,  $AH = (-2+\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2})$ ,  $EH = (-2-\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2})$ , AH + EH = (-4,0),

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  $\lambda$  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 $2\pi$ ,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,

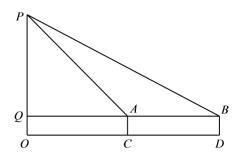
由已知得VPQA,VPQB为直角三角形, $\angle PAQ=45^\circ$ , $\angle PBQ=30^\circ$ ,AB=50(米),OQ=CA=DB=1.7(米),设PQ=x,则QA=x, $QB=\sqrt{3}x$ .

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

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

∴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  $\cos \angle BAD = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,

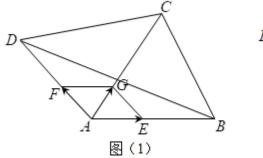
又因为 $0 \le \angle BAD \le \pi$ ,所以 $\angle BAD = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,且 AC 为 $\angle BAD$  的平分线,所以 C 不正确;

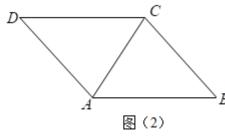
在
$$\triangle ABD$$
中,因为 $AB = AD = 2$ ,且 $\angle BAD = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,

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 $\lambda$ ,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

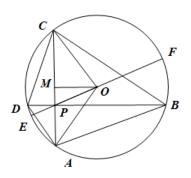
$$|a \cdot b| = 3 \times 1 + (-1) \times (-2) = 5$$
, A  $\mathbb{E}$   $\hat{a}$ ,  $|a - b| = (2,1), |a - b| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$ , B  $\mathbb{E}$   $\hat{a}$ ,

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

$$3\times(-2)\neq(-1)\times1$$
,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
$$\lambda$$
+ $\mu$ = $\frac{3}{5}$ , 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:  $a = 2R \sin A, b = 2R \sin B$ ,

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

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

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

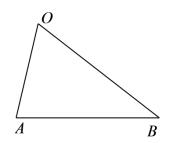
$$Q A \in (0,\pi), B \in (0,\pi)$$

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

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:

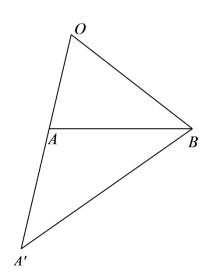


由 $\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a} \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{b} = |OA| \cdot |OB| \cdot \cos \angle AOB \Rightarrow \cos \angle AOB = \frac{1}{4}$ , 为锐角,

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,  $\cos\theta = \cos\angle ABO = \frac{|BO|^2 + |BA|^2 - |OA|^2}{2 \cdot |BO| \cdot |BA|} = \frac{7}{8}$ 

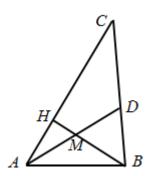
第二种极限情况,当A'位于OA的延长线无穷远处时,BA'可看作与OA平行,根据两条平行直线同旁内角互补的性

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,  $\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}(AB + AC)$ ,

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

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

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

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

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

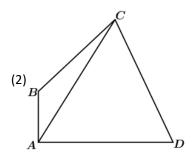
19. 【答案】(1) 
$$B = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$
 (2)  $(0,2)$ 

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

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
$$-\frac{\pi}{3}$$
< $2\theta$  $-\frac{\pi}{3}$ < $\frac{\pi}{3}$ ,

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

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

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 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},2\sqrt{3}\right)$ .

# 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  $\mathbb{E}$  $\mathfrak{A}$ .

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  $\frac{1}{a} = \frac{b}{b}$  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, $\frac{\mathbf{un}}{AP} - \frac{\mathbf{un}}{AB} = \frac{2}{9} \frac{\mathbf{un}}{(AB - AC)}$ ,则 $\frac{\mathbf{un}}{BP} = \frac{2}{9} \frac{\mathbf{un}}{CB}$ ,

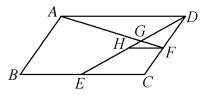
所以C, P, B 共线且 $P \in CB$  延长线上, $\frac{BP}{CB} = \frac{2}{9}$ .

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  $HF = \frac{1}{2}EC = \frac{1}{4}BC$ ,

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

又VAGD~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 
$$AF - AD = \lambda(AE - AD)$$

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

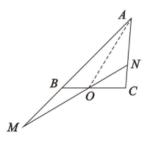
由于
$$AF = \frac{2}{3} \frac{r}{a} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{r}{b}$$
,

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

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

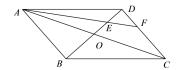
故实数t的最小整数值是 2.

# 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

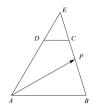
#### 2. 【答案】A

#### 【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  $AE = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\text{cur}}{AD}$  ,

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

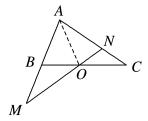
因为(a+3b)//(a-b),

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,  $AO = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} u & u & u \\ AB + AC \end{pmatrix} = \frac{m}{2} \frac{u u n}{AM} + \frac{n}{2} \frac{u u n}{AN}$ 

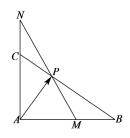


$$:M, O, N \equiv$$
点共线,则 $\frac{m}{2} + \frac{n}{2} = 1$ ,即 $m + n = 2$ 

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.

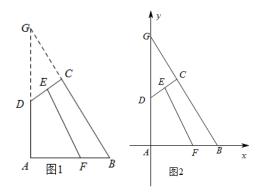
所以, 
$$A(0,0), B(2,0), D(0,\sqrt{3}), C(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}), E(\frac{3}{8}, \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{8}), F(x_0,0), x_0 \in [0,2],$$

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;

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  $AK = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{5} & uur & uur \\ \frac{1}{5} & AE + 4AF \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{7}{10} \lambda AE - 2\lambda AF$  . 又  $E$  ,  $F$  ,  $K =$ 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
$$AE = tAC, AC = mAM + nAN$$
,

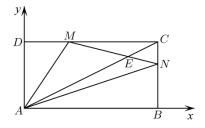
因为 
$$AM = \left(\frac{2}{3}, 1\right), AN = \left(2, \frac{2}{3}\right), \quad AC = (2,1)$$

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.

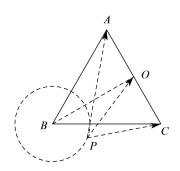
#### 5. 【答案】D

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;

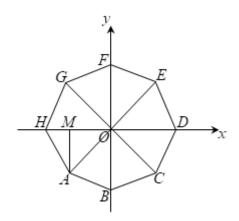
对于 C 中, 
$$AH = (-2+\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2})$$
,  $EH = (-2-\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2})$ ,  $AH + EH = (-4,0)$ ,

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

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

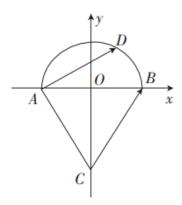
$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{r} & \mathbf{u} \mathbf{r} \\ AH + GH \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{(-4 + 2\sqrt{2})^2 + 0^2} = 4 - 2\sqrt{2}$$
, 故 D 不正确.

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:  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}$ .

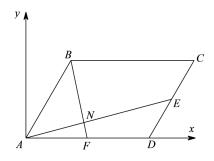
## 四、解答题

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是纯角三角形.

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,

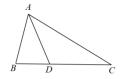
所以VABC为钝角三角形,故D正确.

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

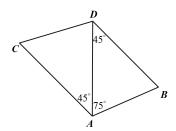
$$\frac{1}{2}c \cdot b \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}c \cdot \sqrt{3} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \cdot b \frac{1}{2}, bc = b + c, \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 1$$
 利用基本不等式"1 的代换"得

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

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

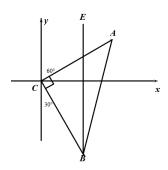
由正弦定理: 
$$\frac{AC}{\sin \angle ABC} = \frac{AB}{\sin \angle ACB}$$
,

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  $DC$ ;

∴ 123都可以求 DC.

故选: D

#### 二、多选题

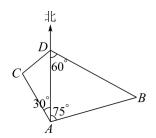
#### 7. 【答案】ABC

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,

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

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

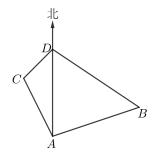
二灯塔C在D处的西偏南 $60^{\circ}$ ,故C正确;

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),

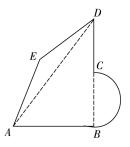
由余弦定理可得, $AD^2 = AE^2 + DE^2 - 2AE \cdot DE\cos E$ ,

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

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

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

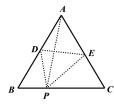
 $\therefore \tan A = \sqrt{3} ,$ 

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

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