

19. (17 分)

已知 \vec{a} 、 \vec{b} 为不共线的向量，定义： $F_{(m, n)}(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = m|\vec{a}| + n|\vec{b}|$.

(1) 若 $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$, $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{3}|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = 2\sqrt{3}$, 求 $F_{(1, 1)}(\vec{a}, \vec{b})$ 的值;

(2) 当 $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = 1$ 时:

①若 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$, 求 $F_{(1, 2)}(\vec{a}, \vec{b})$ 的最大值;

②若 $\cos\langle\vec{a}, \vec{b}\rangle = \frac{1}{4}$, 求 $F_{(1, 2)}(\vec{a}, \vec{b})$ 的最大值;

(3) 若 $\cos\langle\vec{a}, \vec{b}\rangle = \frac{1}{3}$, $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{6}$, 求 $\frac{F_{(\sqrt{m^3n}, \sqrt{n^3m})}(\vec{a}, \vec{b})}{mn}$ 的最大值的最小值.

解析：

$$(1) \text{ 由题意得: } |\vec{a}|^2 + 2|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\langle\vec{a}, \vec{b}\rangle + |\vec{b}|^2 = 3(|\vec{a}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\langle\vec{a}, \vec{b}\rangle + |\vec{b}|^2) = 12,$$

$$\therefore |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|,$$

$$\therefore 2|\vec{a}|^2 + 2|\vec{a}|^2\cos\langle\vec{a}, \vec{b}\rangle = 6|\vec{a}|^2 - 6|\vec{a}|^2\cos\langle\vec{a}, \vec{b}\rangle = 12,$$

$$\text{整理得: } |\vec{a}| = 2, \cos\langle\vec{a}, \vec{b}\rangle = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } F_{(1,1)}(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = |\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}| = 4.$$

$$(2) \text{ ① } \because \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0, |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = 1,$$

$\therefore \vec{a}, \vec{b}$ 的起点在半径为 1 的圆上,

如图所示, $OB = 1$, 设 $\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{AB}$, $\vec{b} = \overrightarrow{AC}$,

$$\text{则 } F_{(1,2)}(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = |\overrightarrow{AB}| + 2|\overrightarrow{AC}|,$$

设 $\angle ACB = \alpha$,

$$\text{则 } |\overrightarrow{AB}| + 2|\overrightarrow{AC}| = |\overrightarrow{BC}|\sin\alpha + 2|\overrightarrow{BC}|\cos\alpha = \sqrt{5}|\overrightarrow{BC}|\sin(\alpha + \theta) \leq 2\sqrt{5} \quad (\tan\theta = 2),$$

故 $F_{(1,2)}(\vec{a}, \vec{b})$ 的最大值为 $2\sqrt{5}$.

$$\text{② } \because \cos\langle\vec{a}, \vec{b}\rangle = \frac{1}{4}, |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = 1,$$

$$\therefore \sin\langle\vec{a}, \vec{b}\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4},$$

$$\therefore 2R = \frac{|\vec{a} - \vec{b}|}{\sin\langle\vec{a}, \vec{b}\rangle} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$\therefore \vec{a}, \vec{b}$ 的起点在半径为 $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 的圆上,

如图所示, 设 $\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{AB}$, $\vec{b} = \overrightarrow{AC}$,

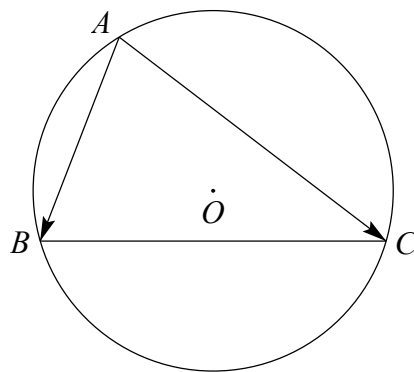
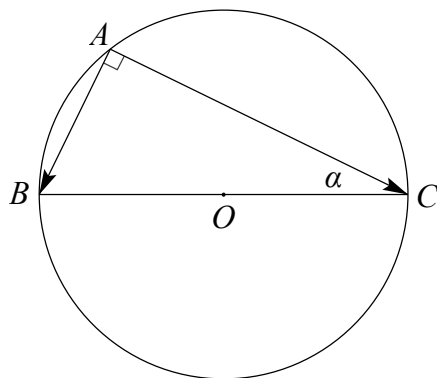
$$\text{则 } F_{(1,2)}(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = |\overrightarrow{AB}| + 2|\overrightarrow{AC}|$$

$$= 2R\sin C + 4R\sin B = 2R\sin(A + B) + 4R\sin B = 2R[\sin A\cos B + \sin B\cos A + 2\sin B]$$

$$= 2R\sqrt{\sin^2 A + (\cos A + 2)^2} \sin(B + \theta) = 2R\sqrt{4\cos A + 4} \sin(B + \theta) \quad (\tan\theta = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A + 2})$$

$$\leq 2R\sqrt{4\cos A + 4} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}\sqrt{1 + 4} = 4,$$

故 $F_{(1,2)}(\vec{a}, \vec{b})$ 的最大值为 4.



$$(3) \because \cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{1}{3}, \quad |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{6},$$

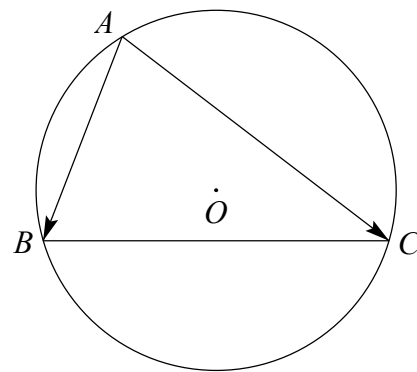
$$\therefore \sin \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3},$$

$$\therefore 2R = \frac{|\vec{a} - \vec{b}|}{\sin \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4},$$

$$\therefore \vec{a}, \vec{b} \text{ 的起点在半径为 } \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \text{ 的圆上,}$$

如图所示, 设 $\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{AB}$, $\vec{b} = \overrightarrow{AC}$,



$$\text{则 } \frac{F(\sqrt{m^3n}, \sqrt{n^3m})(\vec{a}, \vec{b})}{mn} = \frac{\sqrt{mn}F_{(m, n)}(\vec{a}, \vec{b})}{mn} = \frac{F_{(m, n)}(\vec{a}, \vec{b})}{\sqrt{mn}} = \frac{m|\overrightarrow{AB}| + n|\overrightarrow{AC}|}{\sqrt{mn}}$$

$$= \frac{2R\sqrt{n^2 + 2mn\cos A + m^2} \sin(B + \theta)}{\sqrt{mn}} \quad (\tan \theta = \frac{m\sin A}{m\cos A + n})$$

$$\leq 2R\sqrt{2\cos A + \frac{m}{n} + \frac{n}{m}},$$

$$\text{由基本不等式可得: } 2R\sqrt{2\cos A + \frac{m}{n} + \frac{n}{m}} \geq 2R\sqrt{2\cos A + 2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3} + 2} = 3\sqrt{2},$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{F(\sqrt{m^3n}, \sqrt{n^3m})(\vec{a}, \vec{b})}{mn} \text{ 的最大值的最小值为 } 3\sqrt{2}.$$