

答案与解析

第一部分 三角函数

专题一 三角函数

第一节 任意角和弧度制

学业测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】钝角的范围为 $(90^\circ, 180^\circ)$. 注意锐角、钝角和象限角的联系和区别.

◆ 2. D 【解析】 $1\ 920^\circ = \frac{1\ 920}{180}\pi = \frac{32}{3}\pi$.

◆ 3. A 【解析】角 α 的终边与角 $-\alpha$ 的终边关于 x 轴对称.

◆ 4. D 【解析】终边在直线 $y=x$ 上的角的集合是 $\left\{ \alpha \mid \alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}$. 终边在某直线上的角的集合可表示为 $\{ \beta \mid \beta = k\pi + \alpha, k \in \mathbf{Z} \}$, α 为直线向上的方向与 x 轴正方向所成的角.

◆ 5. B 【解析】 $S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot r \cdot l = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot r^2 = 1$, $\therefore \alpha = 2$.

◆ 6. B 【解析】扇形半径 $r = \frac{1}{\sin 1}$, 故弧长 $l = \alpha \cdot r = \frac{2}{\sin 1}$.

◆ 7. A 【解析】 $-\frac{11\pi}{4} = -2\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4}$.

◆ 8. 240° -120° 【解析】 $-1\ 560^\circ = (-5) \times 360^\circ + 240^\circ$, 而 $240^\circ = 360^\circ - 120^\circ$, 故最小正角为 240° , 而最大负角为 -120° .

◆ 9. 100 cm 【解析】 P 点随着轮子的旋转也转过了 25 弧度角, 且 P 点在以 4 为半径的圆周上, 故 P 点转过的弧长为 $l = \alpha \cdot r = 25 \times 4$ cm = 100 cm.

◆ 10. (1) $\{ \alpha \mid \alpha = k \cdot 360^\circ - 1\ 840^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z} \}$
(2) $-6 \times 360^\circ + 320^\circ$ (3) -40° 或 320°

【解析】 $\because \alpha \in M$, 且 $-360^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 360^\circ$,
 $\therefore -360^\circ \leq k \cdot 360^\circ - 1\ 840^\circ \leq 360^\circ$.

$\therefore 1\ 480^\circ \leq k \cdot 360^\circ \leq 2\ 200^\circ$,

$\therefore \frac{37}{9} \leq k \leq \frac{55}{9}$. $\therefore k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

$\therefore k = 5$ 或 6 , 故 $\alpha = -40^\circ$ 或 $\alpha = 320^\circ$.

高考测评

◆ 1. D 【解析】终边互为反向延长线的两角相差 $(2k+1)\pi$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$), 选项 C 仅是其中一种情况, 故选 D.

◆ 2. C 【解析】 $\because \alpha = 54^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{10} = \frac{l}{r}$, $\therefore l = \frac{3\pi}{10} \cdot 20 = 6\pi$ (cm), \therefore 扇形的周长为 $l + 2r = (40 + 6\pi)$ cm.

◆ 3. C 【解析】 $\because \theta \in \left\{ \alpha \mid \alpha = k\pi + (-1)^k \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}$, \therefore 设 $\theta = n\pi + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}$ ($n \in \mathbf{Z}$).
当 $n = 2m$ ($m \in \mathbf{Z}$) 时, $\theta = 2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$, 在第一象限;
当 $n = 2m + 1$ ($m \in \mathbf{Z}$) 时, $\theta = 2m\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$, 在第二象限. $\therefore \theta$ 在第一或第二象限. 故选 C.

◆ 4. D 【解析】 $-1\ 485^\circ = -1\ 440^\circ - 45^\circ = -8\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = -10\pi + \frac{7\pi}{4}$.

◆ 5. D 【解析】 $k = 0$ 时, $A = \{ \alpha \mid 0 \leq \alpha \leq \pi \}$; $k = 1$ 时, $A = \{ \alpha \mid 2\pi \leq \alpha \leq 3\pi \}$; \dots . 即 $k \geq 1$ 时, $A \cap B = \emptyset$. 而 $k = -1$ 时, $A = \{ \alpha \mid -2\pi \leq \alpha \leq -\pi \}$; $k \leq -2$ 时, $A \cap B = \emptyset$. 故 $A \cap B = [-4, -\pi] \cup [0, \pi]$.

◆ 6. B 【解析】时针一小时顺时针转 30° , 即 $-\frac{\pi}{6}$ rad.

◆ 7. C 【解析】熟练掌握并应用各类角的概念进行判别. α 是第一象限角, $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 应为第一、第三象限角; $\alpha + k \cdot 360^\circ$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$) 表示与 α 终边相同的角, 其中 α 为任意角; 若 $\alpha = 360^\circ$, $2\alpha = 720^\circ$, 则 2α 与 α 的终边相同. 终边相同的角不一定相等, 但相等的角终边一定相同.

◆ 8. D 【解析】分 $a > 0$ 和 $a < 0$ 两种情形讨论分析.

当 $a > 0$ 时, 点 (a, a) 在第一象限, 此类角可记作 $\left\{ \alpha \mid \alpha = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}$; 当 $a < 0$ 时, 点 (a, a) 在第三象限, 此类角可记作 $\left\{ \alpha \mid \alpha = 2k\pi + \frac{5}{4}\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}$, \therefore 角 α 的集合为 $\left\{ \alpha \mid \alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}$.

◆ 9. 第三或第四象限或终边在 y 轴的非正半轴上 【解析】由 $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < 2k\pi$, 得 $4k\pi - \pi < 2\alpha < 4k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$.

◆ 10. 由于 α 在第二象限, 故 $90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z}$.

$$\therefore 180^\circ + 2k \cdot 360^\circ < 2\alpha < 360^\circ + 2k \cdot 360^\circ,$$

$\therefore 2\alpha$ 是第三或第四象限角或终边落在 y 轴非正半轴上.

$$\text{又 } 45^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ < \frac{\alpha}{2} < 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

$$\text{设 } k = 2n \text{ 或 } k = 2n + 1, n \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

$$\text{当 } k = 2n, \text{ 即 } 45^\circ + n \cdot 360^\circ < \frac{\alpha}{2} < 90^\circ + n \cdot$$

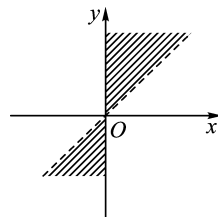
$360^\circ (n \in \mathbf{Z})$ 时, $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 在第一

象限;

$$\text{当 } k = 2n + 1, \text{ 即 } 225^\circ + n \cdot 360^\circ < \frac{\alpha}{2} < 270^\circ + n \cdot$$

$360^\circ (n \in \mathbf{Z})$ 时, $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 在第三

象限. 如图中阴影所示.



第 10 题图

◆ 11. 设 P, Q 第一次相遇时所用的时间是 t s,

则 $t \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} + t \cdot 1 - \frac{\pi}{6} = 2\pi$, 解得 $t = 4$, \therefore 第一次相遇的时间为 4 s. 设第一次相遇点为 C , 第一次相遇时 P 已运动到终边在 $\frac{\pi}{3} \times 4 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ 的位置,

$$\therefore \text{点 } C \text{ 的坐标 } x_C = -\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \times 4 = -2, y_C =$$

$$-\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \times 4 = -2\sqrt{3}.$$

\therefore 点 C 坐标为 $(-2, -2\sqrt{3})$, 点 P 走过的弧

长为 $\frac{4}{3}\pi \times 4 = \frac{16}{3}\pi$, 点 Q 走过的弧长为 $\frac{\pi}{6} \times 4 \times$

$$4 = \frac{8}{3}\pi.$$

第二节 任意角的三角函数

学业测评

◆ 1. B 【解析】 $r = \sqrt{3+y^2}$, $\sin \beta = \frac{y}{r} =$

$$\frac{y}{\sqrt{3+y^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}, \text{ 解得 } y = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故选 B.}$$

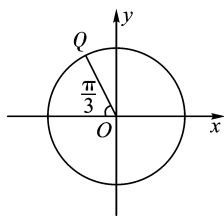
◆ 2. B 【解析】若 θ 在第一象限, 则 $\sin \theta > 0$, $\cos \theta > 0$; 若 θ 在第三象限, 则 $\sin \theta < 0$, $\cos \theta < 0$, 故选 B.

◆ 3. B 【解析】取 $a = 1$, 则 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; 取 $a =$

$$-1, \text{ 则 } \sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ 故选 B.}$$

◆ 4. A 【解析】本题考查三角函数的定义. 由于点 P 从 $(-1, 0)$ 出发, 顺时针运动 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 弧长到达 Q 点,

如图所示, 因此 Q 点的坐标为 $(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3}, \sin \frac{2\pi}{3})$, 即



第 4 题图

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right).$$

◆ 5. $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ 【解析】考查使函数表达式有意义的实数的集合, 即二次根式的被开方数不小于 0, 分式的分母不能为 0, 对数式的真数大于 0,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \sin x \geq 0, \\ 9 - x^2 > 0, \\ \cos x > 0, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} 2k\pi \leq x \leq 2k\pi + \pi, \\ -3 < x < 3, \\ 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} < 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} (k \in$$

$$\mathbf{Z}). \therefore x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right).$$

◆ 6. 二 【解析】 \therefore 点 P 在第三象限, $\therefore \tan \alpha < 0$, $\cos \alpha < 0$, 由 $\tan \alpha < 0$ 得 α 在第二、四象限, 由 $\cos \alpha < 0$ 得 α 在第二、三象限或 x 轴的负半轴上.

$$\text{◆ 7. } \left\{ \alpha \mid 2k\pi + \frac{2}{3}\pi \leq \alpha \leq 2k\pi + \frac{4\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}$$

【解析】用三角函数线求解.

◆ 8. (1) $\therefore 105^\circ, 230^\circ$ 分别为第二、三象限角, $\therefore \sin 105^\circ > 0, \cos 230^\circ < 0$.

$\therefore \sin 105^\circ \cdot \cos 230^\circ < 0.$

(2) $\therefore \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{7\pi}{8} < \pi, \therefore \frac{7\pi}{8}$ 是第二象限角.

$\therefore \sin \frac{7\pi}{8} > 0, \tan \frac{7\pi}{8} < 0.$

$\therefore \sin \frac{7\pi}{8} \cdot \tan \frac{7\pi}{8} < 0.$

(3) $\therefore \frac{3\pi}{2} < 6 < 2\pi,$

$\therefore 6$ 弧度的角是第四象限角.

$\therefore \cos 6 > 0, \tan 6 < 0. \therefore \cos 6 \cdot \tan 6 < 0.$

(4) $\therefore \pi < 4 < \frac{3\pi}{2}, \therefore \sin 4 < 0.$

又 $-\frac{23\pi}{4} = -6\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, -\frac{23}{4}\pi$ 与 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 终边相同.

$\therefore \tan\left(-\frac{23\pi}{4}\right) > 0.$

$\therefore \sin 4 \cdot \tan\left(-\frac{23\pi}{4}\right) < 0.$

◆ 9. $\therefore \theta \in \left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \pi\right) (k \in \mathbf{Z}),$

$\therefore \cos \theta < 0, x = -3\cos \theta, y = 4\cos \theta,$

$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(-3\cos \theta)^2 + (4\cos \theta)^2} = -5\cos \theta,$

$\therefore \sin \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}, \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \tan \alpha = -\frac{4}{3},$

$\cot \alpha = -\frac{3}{4}, \sec \alpha = \frac{5}{3}, \csc \alpha = -\frac{5}{4}.$

◆ 10. $\therefore r = \sqrt{x^2 + 9}, \cos \theta = \frac{x}{r},$

$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}}. \text{ 又 } x \neq 0, \text{ 则 } x = \pm 1.$

又 $y = 3 > 0, \therefore \theta$ 是第一或第二象限角.

当 θ 为第一象限角时, $\sin \theta = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}, \tan \theta = 3;$

当 θ 为第二象限角时, $\sin \theta = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}, \tan \theta = -3.$

高考测评

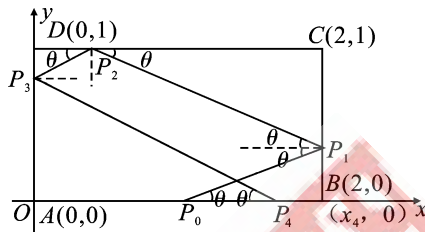
◆ 1. A 【解析】分析知 α 的终边位于第三象限, 故 $m < 0, n < 0, n = 3m$, 且 $\sqrt{m^2 + n^2} = \sqrt{10}, \therefore m = -1, n = -3, m - n = 2.$

◆ 2. C 【解析】 $\therefore \theta$ 是第二象限角, $\therefore 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < 2k\pi + \pi. \therefore k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\theta}{2} < k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z},$

$\therefore \frac{\theta}{2}$ 是第一、三象限角, $\therefore \tan \frac{\theta}{2} > 0.$

◆ 3. C 【解析】由正、余弦线方向相反知, α 的终边在第二、四象限; 再由正、余弦线的长度相等知, α 的终边在第二、四象限的角平分线上.

◆ 4. C 【解析】如图所示, 由反射定律: 入射角等于反射角, 有 $\angle P_1P_0B = \angle P_1P_2C$, 从而 $\angle P_1P_2C = \theta$, 同理 $\angle P_3P_2D = \angle P_3P_4A = \theta.$



第4题图

$\therefore P_0B = 1, \frac{BP_1}{P_0B} = \tan \theta, \therefore BP_1 = \tan \theta,$

$\therefore P_1C = 1 - \tan \theta.$

$\therefore \frac{P_1C}{P_2C} = \tan \theta, \therefore P_2C = \frac{1 - \tan \theta}{\tan \theta}.$

$\therefore DP_2 = 2 - \frac{1 - \tan \theta}{\tan \theta} = \frac{3\tan \theta - 1}{\tan \theta}.$

$\therefore \frac{P_3D}{DP_2} = \tan \theta, \therefore P_3D = 3\tan \theta - 1,$

$\therefore AP_3 = 1 - (3\tan \theta - 1) = 2 - 3\tan \theta.$

$\therefore \frac{AP_3}{AP_4} = \tan \theta, \therefore AP_4 = \frac{2 - 3\tan \theta}{\tan \theta}.$

$\therefore x_4 = \frac{2 - 3\tan \theta}{\tan \theta}.$

$\therefore 1 < x_4 < 2,$

$\therefore 1 < \frac{2 - 3\tan \theta}{\tan \theta} < 2, 4 < \frac{2}{\tan \theta} < 5.$

$\therefore \frac{2}{5} < \tan \theta < \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 故选 C.}$

◆ 5. $(-2, 3]$ 【解析】 $\therefore \cos \alpha \leq 0, \sin \alpha > 0, \therefore 3a - 9 \leq 0$ 且 $a + 2 > 0, \therefore -2 < a \leq 3.$

◆ 6. $\left\{\theta \mid \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi\right\}$ 【解析】结合正弦线、余弦线, 可知 $E = \left\{\theta \mid \frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{5}{4}\pi\right\},$ 当 $\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

时, $\sin \theta < \tan \theta,$ 当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\tan \theta$ 不存在, 当 $\pi \leq \theta < \frac{5\pi}{4}$ 时, $\sin \theta \leq \tan \theta.$

◆ 7. $\therefore \theta \in \left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \pi\right) (k \in \mathbf{Z}),$

$\therefore \cos \theta < 0, x = -3\cos \theta, y = 4\cos \theta,$

$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(-3\cos \theta)^2 + (4\cos \theta)^2} = -5\cos \theta,$

$\therefore \sin \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}, \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \tan \alpha = -\frac{4}{3}.$

◆ 8. 由题意得 $\begin{cases} 2\sin 2x + \sqrt{3} > 0, \\ 9 - x^2 \geq 0, \end{cases}$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} \sin 2x > -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \\ -3 \leq x \leq 3. \end{cases}$$

由 $\sin 2x > -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 可得 $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} < 2x < 2k\pi + \frac{4\pi}{3} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, $\therefore k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} < x < k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, 当 $k=0$ 时, $-\frac{\pi}{6} < x < \frac{2\pi}{3}$; 当 $k=-1$ 时, $-\frac{7\pi}{6} < x < -\frac{\pi}{3}$; 当 $k=1$ 时, $\frac{5\pi}{6} < x < \frac{5\pi}{3}$, 又由 $-3 \leq x \leq 3$, 利用数轴得定义域为 $\left[-3, -\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \cup \left(\frac{5\pi}{6}, 3\right]$.

◆ 9. \because 方程有两实根, $\therefore \Delta = 4(\cos \theta + 1)^2 - 4\cos^2 \theta \geq 0$, $\therefore \cos \theta \geq -\frac{1}{2}$, ①

由韦达定理得 $\alpha + \beta = -2(\cos \theta + 1)$, $\alpha \cdot \beta = \cos^2 \theta$, 代入 $|\alpha - \beta| \leq 2\sqrt{2}$, 得 $4(\cos \theta + 1)^2 - 4\cos^2 \theta \leq 8$.

$$\text{解得} \cos \theta \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{由①、②得} -\frac{1}{2} \leq \cos \theta \leq \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \leq \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \text{ 或 } \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \leq \theta \leq$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z}).$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi \leq \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z}).$$

◆ 10. 点 $A(a, b)$ 与点 P 关于 x 轴对称, 则点 P 的坐标为 $P(a, -b)$, 且 $r = |OP| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$, $\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{-b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$, $\tan \alpha = -\frac{b}{a}$, $\sec \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a}$.

点 $A(a, b)$ 与点 Q 关于 $y=x$ 对称, 则点 $Q(b, a)$, 且 $r' = |OQ| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$, $\therefore \sec \beta = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b}$, $\cot \beta = \frac{b}{a}$, $\csc \beta = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sin \alpha \sec \beta + \tan \alpha \cdot \cot \beta + \sec \alpha \cdot \csc \beta &= \\ -\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b} + \left(-\frac{b}{a}\right) \cdot \frac{b}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} &= \\ \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} = -1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

◆ 11. 在角 α 终边上取点 $P(x, y)$, 设 $r = |OP|$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则有左边} &= \frac{\frac{x}{y} + \frac{r}{y} - 1}{\frac{x}{y} - \frac{r}{y} + 1} = \frac{x - y + r}{x - r + y} = \\ \frac{(x - y + r)(x + y + r)}{(x + y)^2 - r^2} &= \frac{(x + r)^2 - y^2}{2xy} = \frac{2x^2 + 2xr}{2xy} = \\ \frac{x}{y} + \frac{r}{y} &= \cot \alpha + \csc \alpha = \text{右边}. \end{aligned}$$

第三节 同角三角函数的基本关系

学业测评

◆ 1. B 【解析】由条件知 $\sin \alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = -\frac{5}{13}$.

◆ 2. D 【解析】 $\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta = (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - 2\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = 1$, 得 $\sin \theta \cos \theta = 0$, $\therefore (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = 1 + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = 1$, 从而得 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \pm 1$, 故选 D.

◆ 3. A 【解析】 $\because \sin A \cos A = \frac{1}{3} > 0$, $\therefore \sin A + \cos A = \sqrt{1 + 2\sin A \cos A} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{3}$.

◆ 4. D 【解析】 $\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$, $\therefore \left(\frac{m-3}{m+5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4-2m}{m+5}\right)^2 = 1$, $\therefore (m-3)^2 + (2m-4)^2 = (m+5)^2$. 解得 $m=0$ 或 $m=8$.

◆ 5. D 【解析】由于 $\tan \theta = 2$, 则 $\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta - 2\cos^2 \theta = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta - 2\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\tan^2 \theta + \tan \theta - 2}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} = \frac{2^2 + 2 - 2}{2^2 + 1} = \frac{4}{5}$. 故选 D.

◆ 6. D 【解析】 $\because \cot A = -\frac{12}{5}$, $\therefore \tan A = -\frac{5}{12}$.

$$\text{又} \cot A = -\frac{12}{5} < 0, \therefore \frac{\pi}{2} < A < \pi,$$

$$\therefore \cos A = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 A}} = -\frac{12}{13} \text{ 故选 D.}$$

◆ 7. -1 【解析】原式 = $\frac{\sqrt{(\cos 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ)^2}}{\sin 10^\circ - \sqrt{\cos^2 10^\circ}} =$

$$\frac{\cos 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ - \cos 10^\circ} = -1.$$

◆ 8. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + x^2 + 2$ 【解析】由 $f(\tan x) =$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \tan^2 x + 1 + 1 +$$

$\frac{1}{\tan^2 x} = \tan^2 x + 2 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 x}$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + x^2 + 2$. 对于已知 $f[g(x)]$ 的表达式求 $f(x)$ 的表达式, 可用换元法求解, 亦可使用“凑法”求解, 此题采用了“凑法”求解.

◆ 9. $\because \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\therefore (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $1 - 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$.

$$\therefore \sin^3 \alpha - \cos^3 \alpha = (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha) = (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)(1 + \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{8}.$$

◆ 10. 右边 = $\frac{\sec^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \alpha + \sec \alpha + \tan \alpha}{1 + \sec \alpha - \tan \alpha} = \frac{(\sec \alpha - \tan \alpha + 1)(\sec \alpha + \tan \alpha)}{1 + \sec \alpha - \tan \alpha} = \sec \alpha + \tan \alpha =$ 左边.

高考测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】由于 $1 + \sin \theta \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \cos \theta} \cdot \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} = 0$, 经讨论知, θ 的终边可以落在第三象限、 x 轴负半轴和 y 轴负半轴.

◆ 2. B 【解析】由 $1 - \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x$, 得 $\frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x} = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin x - 1} = -\frac{1}{2}$.

◆ 3. B 【解析】由 $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$, 得 $(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$, $\therefore \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = -\frac{5}{18} < 0$.

$\therefore \alpha$ 为三角形的一个内角, $\therefore 0 < \alpha < \pi$,

$\therefore \sin \alpha > 0, \cos \alpha < 0$.

$$\therefore \alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right),$$

\therefore 这个三角形是钝角三角形.

◆ 4. D 【解析】由题意, 得 $\Delta = (-4\sin \theta)^2 - 4 \times 6 \times \cos \theta < 0$, $\therefore 2\cos^2 \theta + 3\cos \theta - 2 > 0$, $\therefore \cos \theta > \frac{1}{2}$ 或 $\cos \theta < -2$ (舍去). 又 $\theta \in (0, \pi)$, $\therefore \theta$ 的取值范围是 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$.

◆ 5. -8 【解析】 $\because (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2 = \frac{5}{4}$,

$$\text{即 } 1 - 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{5}{4}, \therefore \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{8},$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha + \cot \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} =$$

-8.

◆ 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】 $\because xy = \sec^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \alpha = 1$,

$$\text{又 } x = 2, \therefore y = \frac{1}{2}.$$

◆ 7. $-\frac{4}{3}$ 【解析】由 $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, $\sin \alpha =$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \text{ 得 } \cos \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = -\frac{4}{3}.$$

◆ 8. $\because \tan \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1-a}{a}}$, $\therefore \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1-a}{a} = \frac{1}{a} -$

$$1, \therefore a = \cos^2 \theta, \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{a + \cos \theta} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{a - \cos \theta} = \frac{2a\sin^2 \theta}{a^2 - \cos^2 \theta} =$$

$$\frac{2\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^4 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} = -2.$$

◆ 9. 由已知得 $\tan^2 \beta = \frac{\tan^2 \alpha - 1}{2}$, 则 $\sin^2 \beta =$

$$\frac{\tan^2 \beta}{1 + \tan^2 \beta} = \frac{\frac{\tan^2 \alpha - 1}{2}}{1 + \frac{\tan^2 \alpha - 1}{2}} = \frac{\tan^2 \alpha - 1}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2\tan^2 \alpha - (1 + \tan^2 \alpha)}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} =$$

$$\frac{2\tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} - 1 = 2\sin^2 \alpha - 1.$$

◆ 10. 假设存在这样的实数 m 满足条件, 由题设得:

$$\Delta = 36m^2 - 32(2m+1) \geq 0, \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{4}m < 0 (\because \sin \alpha < 0, \cos \alpha < 0), \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{2m+1}{8} > 0 (\because \sin \alpha < 0, \cos \alpha < 0), \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{又 } \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1,$$

$$\therefore (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 - 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 1.$$

把②, ③代入上式得:

$$\left(-\frac{3}{4}m\right)^2 - 2 \times \frac{2m+1}{8} = 1,$$

$$\text{即 } 9m^2 - 8m - 20 = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } m_1 = 2, m_2 = -\frac{10}{9}.$$

$\therefore m_1 = 2$ 不满足条件①, 舍去, $m_2 = -\frac{10}{9}$ 不满足条件③, 舍去, 故这样的实数 m 不存在.

第四节 三角函数的诱导公式

学业测评

◆ 1. B 【解析】 $\tan(-600^\circ) = \tan(720^\circ - 600^\circ) = \tan 120^\circ = \tan(180^\circ - 60^\circ) = -\tan 60^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$.

◆ 2. B 【解析】原式 $= \frac{\cos \theta + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} = \frac{2\cos \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} = \frac{2}{1 - \tan \theta} = -2$.

◆ 3. A 【解析】由 $\tan(5\pi + \alpha) = m$, 得 $\tan \alpha = m$, \therefore 原式 $= \frac{-\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{-\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = \frac{\tan \alpha + 1}{\tan \alpha - 1} = \frac{m+1}{m-1}$, 故选 A.

◆ 4. A 【解析】 $a = \tan\left(-\frac{7}{6}\pi\right) = -\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$; $b = \cos \frac{23}{4}\pi = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; $c = \sin\left(-\frac{33}{4}\pi\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\therefore b > a > c$, 故选 A.

◆ 5. 1 【解析】 $f(2\pi - x) = \cos \frac{2\pi - x}{2} = \cos\left(\pi - \frac{x}{2}\right) = -\cos \frac{x}{2} = -f(x)$, ① 不成立; $f(2\pi + x) = \cos \frac{2\pi + x}{2} = \cos\left(\pi + \frac{x}{2}\right) = -\cos \frac{x}{2} = -f(x)$, ② 不成立; $f(-x) = \cos\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right) = \cos \frac{x}{2} = f(x)$, ③ 不成立; ④ 成立.

◆ 6. -1 【解析】 $\because f(n+12) = \cos \frac{(n+12)\pi}{6} = \cos\left(2\pi + \frac{n\pi}{6}\right) = \cos \frac{n\pi}{6} = f(n)$, $\therefore f(1) + f(2) + \dots + f(6) = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{6} + \dots + \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{6} = -1$, $f(7) + f(8) + \dots + f(12) = 1, \dots$, 故 $f(1) + f(2) + \dots + f(12) = 0$. $\therefore f(1) + f(2) + \dots + f(2010) = f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + f(4) + f(5) + f(6) = -1$.

◆ 7. 0 【解析】原式 $= \sin^2 1970^\circ - \sin^2 1990^\circ = [\sin(22 \times 90^\circ - 10^\circ)]^2 - [\sin(22 \times 90^\circ + 10^\circ)]^2 = \sin^2 10^\circ - (-\sin 10^\circ)^2 = 0$.

◆ 8. 0 【解析】 $\because \frac{1}{2k+1}\pi + \frac{2k}{2k+1}\pi = \pi$, $\therefore \cos \frac{1}{2k+1}\pi = -\cos \frac{2k}{2k+1}\pi$.

设 $S_n = \cos \frac{1}{2k+1}\pi + \cos \frac{2}{2k+1}\pi + \dots + \cos \frac{2k-1}{2k+1}\pi + \cos \frac{2k}{2k+1}\pi$,

则 $S_n = \cos \frac{2k}{2k+1}\pi + \cos \frac{2k-1}{2k+1}\pi + \dots + \cos \frac{2}{2k+1}\pi + \cos \frac{1}{2k+1}\pi$. 将上面两式相加, 得:

$2S_n = \left(\cos \frac{1}{2k+1}\pi + \cos \frac{2k}{2k+1}\pi\right) + \left(\cos \frac{2}{2k+1}\pi + \cos \frac{2k-1}{2k+1}\pi\right) + \dots + \left(\cos \frac{2k-1}{2k+1}\pi + \cos \frac{2}{2k+1}\pi\right) + \left(\cos \frac{2k}{2k+1}\pi + \cos \frac{1}{2k+1}\pi\right) = 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 + 0 = 0$, $\therefore S_n = 0$, 即原式 $= 0$.

◆ 9. (1) $f(\theta) = \frac{2\cos^3 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 3}{2 + 2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta} = \frac{2\cos^3 \theta + 1 - \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 3}{2 + 2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta} = \frac{2\cos^3 \theta - 2 - (\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta)}{2 + 2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta} = \frac{2(\cos^3 \theta - 1) - \cos \theta(\cos \theta - 1)}{2 + 2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta} = \frac{2(\cos \theta - 1)(\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta + 1) - \cos \theta(\cos \theta - 1)}{2 + 2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta} = \cos \theta - 1$.

(2) $f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$.

◆ 10. 原式 $= \frac{\sin(\pi + \alpha) \tan \alpha \cos(\pi + \alpha)}{\tan \alpha \cdot \tan(\pi + \alpha) \cdot \sin \alpha} = \frac{(-\sin \alpha) \cdot \tan \alpha \cdot (-\cos \alpha)}{\tan \alpha \cdot \tan \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$.

由 $\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\frac{3}{5}$ 知 $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$.

所以 $\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{16}{25}$,

故原式 $= \frac{16}{25} \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{16}{15}$.

高考测评

◆ 1. A 【解析】 $\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$, $\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = -\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$.

◆ 2. A 【解析】 $\because \sin(\alpha - 360^\circ) - \cos(180^\circ -$

$$\alpha) = m, \therefore \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = m, \text{ 而 } \sin(180^\circ + \alpha) \cdot \cos(180^\circ - \alpha) = (-\sin \alpha) \cdot (-\cos \alpha) = \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 - 1}{2} = \frac{m^2 - 1}{2}.$$

◆ 3. C 【解析】① $\sin\left(n\pi + \frac{4}{3}\pi\right) =$

$$\begin{cases} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} (n \text{ 为奇数}), \\ -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} (n \text{ 为偶数}); \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{2} \cos\left(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) =$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \sin \frac{\pi}{3}; \quad \textcircled{3} \sin\left(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3};$$

$$\textcircled{4} \cos\left[(2n+1)\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right] = \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3};$$

$$\textcircled{5} \sin\left[(2n+1)\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right] = \sin \frac{\pi}{3}, \text{ 故 } \textcircled{2} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{5} \text{ 正确, 选 C.}$$

◆ 4. C 【解析】由已知可得 $-2\tan \alpha + 3\sin \beta + 5 = 0, \tan \alpha - 6\sin \beta - 1 = 0.$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = 3, \text{ 又 } \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha},$$

$$\therefore 9 = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}, \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{9}{10}.$$

$$\therefore \alpha \text{ 为锐角}, \therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}, \text{ 选 C.}$$

◆ 5. $45 \frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】 $\because \sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 89^\circ = \sin^2 1^\circ + \cos^2 1^\circ = 1, \sin^2 2^\circ + \sin^2 88^\circ = \sin^2 2^\circ + \cos^2 2^\circ = 1, \dots, \therefore$ 原式 $= 44 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 1 = 45 \frac{1}{2}.$

◆ 6. 1 【解析】 $f(2006) = a\sin(2006\pi + \alpha) + b\cos(2006\pi + \beta) = -1, \therefore -1 = a\sin \alpha + b\cos \beta,$ 又 $f(2007) = a\sin(2007\pi + \alpha) + b\cos(2007\pi + \beta) = -a\sin \alpha - b\cos \beta, \therefore f(2007) = 1.$

◆ 7. -2 【解析】 $f\left(-\frac{11}{6}\right) = \sin\left(-\frac{11}{6}\pi\right) =$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, f\left(\frac{11}{6}\right) = f\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) - 1 = f\left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) - 2 =$$

$$\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 2 = -\frac{5}{2}, \therefore f\left(-\frac{11}{6}\right) + f\left(\frac{11}{6}\right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = -2.$$

◆ 8. $f(\theta) = \frac{2\cos^3 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 3}{2 + 2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta}$

$$= \frac{2\cos^3 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 2}{2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta + 2}$$

$$= \frac{(\cos \theta - 1)(2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta + 2)}{2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta + 2}$$

$$= \cos \theta - 1.$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

◆ 9. 证明: 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $A + B + C = \pi.$

$$(1) \cos(2A + B + C) = \cos(2A + \pi - A) = \cos(\pi + A) = -\cos A.$$

$$(2) \tan \frac{A+B}{4} = \tan \frac{\pi-C}{4} = -\tan\left(\pi - \frac{\pi-C}{4}\right) = -\tan \frac{3\pi+C}{4}.$$

◆ 10. $\because \sin(\pi - \alpha) \cos(-8\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = \frac{60}{169}, \therefore 1 + 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{289}{169}, 1 -$

$$2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{49}{169}.$$

$$\text{即 } (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 = \frac{289}{169}, (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2 = \frac{49}{169}.$$

$$\text{又 } \alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \therefore \sin \alpha > \cos \alpha > 0,$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{17}{13}, \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{7}{13},$$

$$\text{由两式解得 } \sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13}, \cos \alpha = \frac{5}{13}.$$

◆ 11. 由已知条件, 据诱导公式, 化简得

$$\begin{cases} \sin \alpha = \sqrt{2} \sin \beta, & \textcircled{1} \\ \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2} \cos \beta. & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1}^2 + \textcircled{2}^2, \text{ 得 } \sin^2 \alpha + 3\cos^2 \alpha = 2\sin^2 \beta + 2\cos^2 \beta = 2, \text{ 即 } \sin^2 \alpha + 3(1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = 2.$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\therefore 0 < \alpha < \pi, \therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 或 } \alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4}.$$

$$\text{把 } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}, \alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ 分别代入 } \textcircled{2}, \text{ 得 } \cos \beta =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \cos \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\text{又 } 0 < \beta < \pi, \therefore \beta = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 或 } \frac{5\pi}{6}.$$

$$\text{故存在 } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 或 } \alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \beta = \frac{5\pi}{6}.$$

专题二 三角函数的图象、性质及其应用

第一节 正弦函数、余弦函数的图象与性质

学业测评

◆ 1. B 【解析】“五点法”作图是当 $2x = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi, 2\pi$ 时的 x 值. \therefore 此时 $x = 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi$. 故选 B.

◆ 2. C 【解析】由题得 $\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2k\pi}{\omega} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, 解得 $\omega = 6k$, 令 $k = 1$, 即得 $\omega_{\min} = 6$.

◆ 3. C 【解析】由题意知, 函数在 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 处取得最大值 1, 所以 $1 = \sin \frac{\omega\pi}{3}$. 故选 C.

◆ 4. A 【解析】 $f(x) = 7\sin\left(\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{15\pi}{2}\right) = 7\sin\left(\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = -7\cos\frac{2}{3}x$, $\therefore f(x)$ 为偶函数, $T = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{2}{3}} = 3\pi$. 故选 A.

◆ 5. C 【解析】注意到 $\sin 168^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 12^\circ) = \sin 12^\circ$, $\cos 10^\circ = \sin 80^\circ$, 且 $0^\circ < 11^\circ < 12^\circ < 80^\circ < 90^\circ$, 因此 $\sin 11^\circ < \sin 12^\circ < \sin 80^\circ$, 即 $\sin 11^\circ < \sin 168^\circ < \cos 10^\circ$. 故选 C.

◆ 6. D 【解析】 $\because f(x) = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cos x (x \in \mathbf{R})$, \therefore 函数 $f(x)$ 是最小正周期为 2π 的偶函数. 故选 D.

◆ 7. $0 < \omega \leq \frac{3}{2}$ 【解析】 $\because x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$, $\omega > 0$, $\therefore \omega x \in \left[-\frac{\omega\pi}{3}, \frac{\omega\pi}{4}\right] \subseteq \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, $\therefore \begin{cases} -\frac{\omega\pi}{3} \geq -\frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \frac{\omega\pi}{4} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases} \therefore 0 < \omega \leq \frac{3}{2}$.

◆ 8. 19 【解析】 $\because T = \frac{2\pi}{k} = \frac{6\pi}{k}$, 且 $|T| \leq 1$, 即

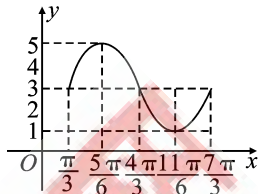
$$\left|\frac{6\pi}{k}\right| \leq 1, \therefore k \geq 6\pi, \text{ 且 } k \text{ 为自然数}, \therefore k_{\min} = 19.$$

◆ 9. (1) 列表:

$x - \frac{\pi}{3}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3}{2}\pi$	2π
x	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$	$\frac{7\pi}{3}$
y	3	5	3	1	3

简图如图所示.

(2) 值域为 $[1, 5]$, \therefore 当 $x - \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left[2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right] (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 时, 即当 $x \in \left[2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right] (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 时, 函数为增函数.



第 9 题图

\therefore 单调增区间为 $\left[2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right] (k \in \mathbf{Z})$. 当 $x - \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left[2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right] (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 时, 即当 $x \in \left[2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}, 2k\pi + \frac{11\pi}{6}\right] (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 时, 函数为减函数.

\therefore 单调减区间为 $\left[2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}, 2k\pi + \frac{11\pi}{6}\right] (k \in \mathbf{Z})$.

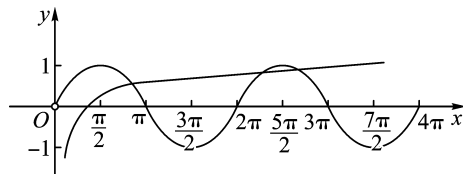
◆ 10. 由题意得: $a + b = \frac{3}{2}, a - b = -\frac{1}{2}$,

解得 $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1$. $\therefore y = -2\sin x$.

\therefore 函数 $y = -4a\sin bx$ 的最大值为 2, 最小值为 -2, 最小正周期为 2π .

高考测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】由 $\sin(x - 2\pi) = \lg x$ 可得 $\sin x = \lg x$, 其定义域为 $x > 0$, 在同一坐标系中作出 $y = \sin x$ 和 $y = \lg x$ 的图象, 如图所示, 由图象知方程 $\sin(x - 2\pi) = \lg x$ 有 3 个实数根.



第 1 题图

◆ 2. C 【解析】先画出 $y = 2\sin|x|$ 的图象, 再把函数 $y = 2\sin|x|$ 的图象向右平移 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 个单位长度, 就可以得到函数 $f(x) = 2\sin\left|x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right|$ 的图象.

◆ 3. A 【解析】由于函数 $f(x)$ 的周期为 5, 所以 $f(3) - f(4) = f(-2) - f(-1)$, 又 $f(x)$ 为 \mathbf{R} 上的奇函数, $\therefore f(-2) - f(-1) = -f(2) + f(1) = -2 + 1 = -1$. 故选 A.

◆ 4. C 【解析】由题意得 $y = \frac{4}{2 - \cos x} - 1$, 而 $1 \leq 2 - \cos x \leq 3$, $\therefore \frac{4}{3} \leq \frac{4}{2 - \cos x} \leq 4$, $\therefore \frac{1}{3} \leq y \leq 3$.

◆ 5. C 【解析】 $y = \sin^2 x + \sin x - 1 = \left(\sin x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4}$, 因为 $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$, 所以当 $\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$ 时, y 取最小值 $-\frac{5}{4}$; 当 $\sin x = 1$ 时, y 取最大值 1. 故选 C.

◆ 6. C 【解析】利用单位圆知 $(b-a)_{\min} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $(b-a)_{\max} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$, 故 $b-a$ 的最大值和最小值之和等于 2π .

◆ 7. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 【解析】由 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期是 π , 知 $f\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) = f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = f\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$. 由 $f(x)$ 是偶函数知 $f\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$. 又当 $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 时, $f(x) = \sin x$. $\therefore f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

◆ 8. 由 $2\cos x - \sqrt{3} \geq 0$, 得 $\cos x \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 即 $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, 又 $y = \cos x$ 的增区间为 $2k\pi - \pi \leq x \leq 2k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, \therefore 函数 $y = \sqrt{2\cos x - \sqrt{3}}$ 的单调递增区间是 $\left\{x \mid 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$.

◆ 9. $\because x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right]$, $\therefore x - \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$, \therefore 当 $x - \frac{\pi}{3} = 0$, 即 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时, $y_{\max} = 2$; 当 $x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 即 $x = \frac{2}{3}\pi$ 时, $y_{\min} = 1$.

◆ 10. (1) $\because \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} > 0$, $\therefore -1 < \sin x < 1$. \therefore 函数 $f(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}$ 的定义域为

$$\left\{x \mid x \in \mathbf{R} \text{ 且 } x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbf{Z})\right\}$$

$\therefore \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} > 0$, $\therefore f(x)$ 的值域为 \mathbf{R} .

(2) 由于函数 $f(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}$ 的定义域

$$\text{为 } \left\{x \mid x \in \mathbf{R} \text{ 且 } x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbf{Z})\right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且 } f(-x) &= \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin(-x)}{1 + \sin(-x)} \\ &= \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1 + \sin(-x)}{1 - \sin(-x)}\right)^{-1} \\ &= -\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1 + \sin(-x)}{1 - \sin(-x)} = -f(x), \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 函数 $f(x)$ 为奇函数.

令 $t = \sin x$, 则 $\frac{1-t}{1+t} = \frac{2}{1+t} - 1$ 是 $(-1, 1)$ 上

的减函数, \therefore 函数 $y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{2}{1+t} - 1\right)$ 是 $(-1, 1)$ 上的增函数.

又 $\because t = \sin x$ 在 $\left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 上是增函数. 在 $\left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{3}{2}\pi\right) (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 上是减函数.

\therefore 函数 $f(x)$ 是 $\left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) (k \in \mathbf{Z})$

上的增函数, 是 $\left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{3}{2}\pi\right) (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 上的减函数.

◆ 11. $\because 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\therefore -\frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

$$\therefore -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq 1.$$

若 $a > 0$, 则 $\begin{cases} 2a + b = 1, \\ -\sqrt{3}a + b = -5. \end{cases}$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} a = 12 - 6\sqrt{3}, \\ b = -23 + 12\sqrt{3}. \end{cases}$$

若 $a < 0$, 则 $\begin{cases} 2a + b = -5, \\ -\sqrt{3}a + b = 1. \end{cases}$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} a = -12 + 6\sqrt{3}, \\ b = 19 - 12\sqrt{3}. \end{cases}$$

第二节 正切函数的性质与图象

学业测评

◆ 1. B 【解析】由题意得 $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) > 0$, 即 $\tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) < 0$, $\therefore k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} < x - \frac{\pi}{4} < k\pi$, $\therefore k\pi -$

$\frac{\pi}{4} < x < k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 故选 B.

◆ 2. B 【解析】 $\because -\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\therefore -1 < \tan x < 1$, 故选 B.

◆ 3. C 【解析】用正切函数的周期性和单调性可得.

◆ 4. C 【解析】直线 $y=3$ 与 $y=\tan \omega x$ 图象的相邻交点的距离为 $y=\tan \omega x$ 的最小正周期, $\therefore d=T=\frac{\pi}{\omega}$, \therefore 选 C.

◆ 5. ①② 【解析】①令 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 得 $0 < \frac{x}{2} < \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\therefore y = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上单调递增; ② $\tan(-\frac{x}{2}) = -\tan \frac{x}{2}$, 故为奇函数; ③ $T = \frac{\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi$, 故③不正确; ④令 $\frac{x}{2} \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$, 得 $x \neq \pi + 2k\pi$, \therefore 定义域为 $\{x \mid x \neq \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$, \therefore ④不正确. 故应填①②.

◆ 6. $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 【解析】 $\because \tan \alpha = -1 < 0$ 且 $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} > 0$, \therefore 角 α 的终边在第四象限, 因此 $\alpha = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$.

◆ 7. $\tan(-\frac{13\pi}{7}) = -\tan \frac{13\pi}{7} = -\tan(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{7}) = \tan \frac{\pi}{7}$, $\tan(-\frac{15\pi}{8}) = -\tan \frac{15\pi}{8} = -\tan(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{8}) = \tan \frac{\pi}{8}$. $\because 0 < \frac{\pi}{8} < \frac{\pi}{7} < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 且 $y = \tan x$ 在 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上是增函数, $\therefore \tan \frac{\pi}{8} < \tan \frac{\pi}{7}$, 即 $\tan(-\frac{13\pi}{7}) > \tan(-\frac{15\pi}{8})$.

◆ 8. $\because y = \tan x, x \in (k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 是增函数, $\therefore k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} < 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} < k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, 即 $\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} < x < \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{8} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$. 故函数的单调递增区间为 $(\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{8}) (k \in \mathbf{Z})$.

◆ 9. 根据题意, 可得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2\pi}{k} + \frac{\pi}{k} = \frac{3\pi}{2}, \\ a \sin(\frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}) = b \cdot \tan(\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}), \\ a \sin(\frac{k\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\sqrt{3}b \cdot \tan(\frac{k\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3}) + 1. \end{cases}$$

解得 $\begin{cases} k=2, \\ a=1, \\ b=\frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$ 故 $f(x) = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}), g(x) =$

$$\frac{1}{2} \tan(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}).$$

当 $k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} < 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} < k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 时, $g(x)$ 单调递增. 即 $\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12} < x < \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{12}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$ 时, 函数 $g(x)$ 单调递增.

$\therefore g(x)$ 的单调递增区间为 $(\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{12}) (k \in \mathbf{Z})$.

高考测评

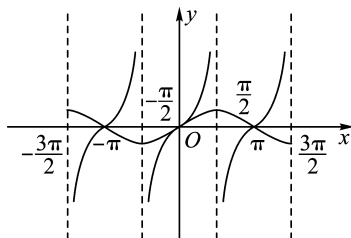
◆ 1. B 【解析】解法一: \because 函数 $y = \tan \omega x$ 在 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内是单调函数, \therefore 最小正周期 $T \geq \pi$, 即 $\frac{\pi}{|\omega|} \geq \pi$. 又函数 $y = \tan \omega x$ 在 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内是减函数, $\therefore \omega < 0$, 解得 $-1 \leq \omega < 0$.

解法二: 分别在各选项给出的区间上取特殊值来进行验证. 如取 $\omega = 1$ 时, 不符合题意, 排除 A、C; 取 $\omega = -2$ 时, $\pm \frac{\pi}{4} \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 但 $\tan \omega x = \tan(\pm \frac{\pi}{2})$ 无意义, 又排除 D. 故选 B.

◆ 2. D 【解析】当 $x = \frac{\pi}{8}$ 时, $2x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}, y = \tan(2x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ 无意义. 故选 D.

◆ 3. A 【解析】 $y = \cos x$ 三个条件均不符合; $y = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ 的周期是 2π ; $y = |\sin x|$ 是把 $y = \sin x$ 的图象在 x 轴下面的部分沿 x 轴翻折到上面而得到的, 它是偶函数.

◆ 4. C 【解析】在同一坐标系中, 首先作出 $y = \sin x$ 与 $y = \tan x$ 在 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内的图象, 需明确 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 时, 有 $\sin x < x < \tan x$ (利用单位圆中的正弦线、正切线可证明), 然后利用对称性作出 $x \in (-\frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$ 内两函数的图象, 如图所示, 由图象可知它们有 3 个交点. 故选 C.



第 4 题图

◆ 5. $\pm \frac{2}{3}$ 【解析】 $\because \frac{\pi}{|3a|} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore |a| = \frac{2}{3},$

$\therefore a = \pm \frac{2}{3}.$

◆ 6. $b < c < a$ 【解析】利用 $y = \tan x$ 的单调性来判断,把 1,2,3 转化到 $y = \tan x$ 的同一单调区间.

◆ 7. 由题意得 $0 \leq 1 - \sqrt{3} \tan x \leq 1, \therefore 0 \leq \tan x \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore k\pi \leq x \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} (k \in \mathbf{Z}), \therefore$ 函数 $f(1 - \sqrt{3} \tan x)$ 的定义域是 $\left\{ x \mid k\pi \leq x \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}$.

◆ 8. $\because x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right], \therefore 0 \leq \tan \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \leq \sqrt{3}.$

\therefore 对任意的 $x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right],$ 都有 $\tan \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \geq k, \therefore \left[\tan \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right]_{\min} \geq k, \therefore k \leq 0.$

◆ 9. $\because f(x) = f(x+1) - f(x+2), \therefore f(x+1) = f(x+2) - f(x+3).$ 两式相加,得 $f(x) = -f(x+3),$ 即 $f(x+3) = -f(x). \therefore f(x+6) = f[(x+3)+3] = -f(x+3) = f(x),$ 上式对定义域内任何实数 x 都成立,故 $f(x)$ 是周期 $T=6$ 的周期

函数.

$\therefore f(x) = \tan(\omega x + \varphi),$

$\therefore \tan(\omega a + \varphi + 3\omega) = \tan[\omega(a+3) + \varphi] = f(a+3).$

$\tan(\omega a + \varphi - 3\omega) = \tan[\omega(a-3) + \varphi] = f(a-3).$

$\therefore f(a+3) = f[(a-3)+6] = f(a-3),$

$\therefore \tan(\omega a + \varphi + 3\omega) = \tan(\omega a + \varphi - 3\omega).$

◆ 10. $\because 1 < T < \frac{3}{2}, \therefore 1 < \frac{\pi}{k} < \frac{3}{2},$ 即 $\frac{2\pi}{3} < k < \pi.$

$\because k \in \mathbf{N}^*, \therefore k=3,$ 则 $f(x) = 2 \tan \left(3x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right),$

由 $3x - \frac{\pi}{3} \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ 得 $x \neq \frac{5\pi}{18} + \frac{k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbf{Z},$ 定义

域不关于原点对称, $\therefore f(x) = 2 \tan \left(3x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$ 是非

奇非偶函数. 由 $-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi < 3x - \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ 得

$-\frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{k\pi}{3} < x < \frac{5\pi}{18} + \frac{k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbf{Z}.$

$\therefore f(x) = 2 \tan \left(3x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$ 的单调递增区间为

$\left(-\frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{k\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{18} + \frac{k\pi}{3} \right), k \in \mathbf{Z}.$

第三节 函数 $y = A \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ 的图象

学业测评

◆ 1. A 【解析】本题考查三角函数的知识,属于难题.

由函数 $f(x) = \sin(\omega x + \varphi) + \cos(\omega x + \varphi)$ ($\omega > 0, |\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}$) 的最小正周期为 $\pi,$ 可得 $\omega = 2,$ 由 $f(-x) = f(x)$ 可得 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}.$ 故选 A.

◆ 2. $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ 【解析】由图象知:函数 $f(x) = A \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ 的周期为 $4 \left(\frac{7}{12}\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \pi,$ 而周期

$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega},$ 所以 $\omega = 2,$ 由五点作图法知: $2 \times \frac{\pi}{3} + \varphi = \pi,$ 解得 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3},$ 又 $A = \sqrt{2},$ 所以函数 $f(x) =$

$\sqrt{2} \sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right),$ 所以 $f(0) = \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}.$

◆ 3. A 【解析】观察图象可知,函数 $y = A \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ 中 $A = 1, \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \pi,$ 故 $\omega = 2, \omega \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \right) + \varphi = 0,$ 得 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3},$ 所以函数 $y = \sin \left(2x +$

$\frac{\pi}{3} \right),$ 故只要把 $y = \sin x$ 的图象向左平移 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 个单位,再把各点的横坐标缩短为原来的 $\frac{1}{2}$ 倍即可.

故选 A.

◆ 4. D 【解析】将函数 $y = \tan \left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) (\omega > 0)$ 的图象向右平移 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 个单位长度后,其图象的函数

是 $y = \tan \left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\omega\pi}{6} \right),$ 且图象与函数 $y = \tan \left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$ 的图象重合,所以 $\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\omega\pi}{6} =$

$\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z}), \therefore \omega = \frac{1}{2} - 6k (k \in \mathbf{Z}), \therefore \omega > 0, \therefore$ 当 $k=0$ 时, ω 取得最小值 $\frac{1}{2}.$ 故选 D.

◆ 5. C 【解析】由图象可知所求函数的周期为 $\frac{2\pi}{3},$ 故 $\omega = 3.$ 将 $\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}, 0 \right)$ 代入解析式得 $\frac{11\pi}{4} \pi +$

$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi,$ 所以 $\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z}).$ 令

$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ 代入解析式得 $f(x) = A \cos \left(3x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right),$ 又

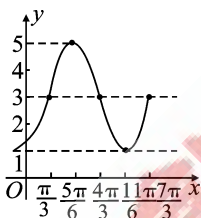
因为 $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -A\sin\frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{2}{3}$, 故 $A = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$. 所以 $f(0) = A\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = A\cos\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$. 故选 C.

◆ 6. D 【解析】当 $a=0$ 时, $f(x)=1$ 时, 图象即为 C; 当 $0 < a < 1$ 时, 三角函数的周期为 $T = \frac{2\pi}{a} > 2\pi$, 图象即为 A; 当 $a > 1$ 时, 三角函数的周期为 $T = \frac{2\pi}{a} < 2\pi$, 图象即为 B. 故选 D.

◆ 7. $\frac{7\pi}{6}$ 【解析】 $y = 2\sin\left(-2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2\sin\left[\pi - \left(-2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$.

◆ 8. $y = 3\sin\left(6x + \frac{11\pi}{6}\right)$ 【解析】由题意有 $A=3$, $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $3\sin\varphi = -\frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore \omega=6, \varphi = \frac{11\pi}{6}$.

◆ 9. 如图所示: 周期 $T = 2\pi$, 频率 $f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2\pi}$, 相位 $x - \frac{\pi}{3}$, 初相 $-\frac{\pi}{3}$, 最大值 5, 最小值 1, 函数的单调递减区间为 $\left[2k\pi + \frac{5}{6}\pi, 2k\pi + \frac{11\pi}{6}\right] (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, 单调递增区间为 $\left[2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right] (k \in \mathbf{Z})$.



第 9 题图

◆ 10. (1) 因为 $f(x) = 4\cos x \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 1 = 4\cos x \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x + \frac{1}{2}\cos x\right) - 1 = \sqrt{3}\sin 2x + 2\cos^2 x - 1 = \sqrt{3}\sin 2x + \cos 2x = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$.

所以 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期为 π .

(2) 因为 $-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$, 所以 $-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$. 于是, 当 $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最大值 2; 当 $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{6}$, 即 $x = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最小值 -1.

↓ 高考测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】方法一: 函数 $y = \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2$ 的图象向右平移 $\frac{4\pi}{3}$ 个单位后得到函数 $y = \sin\left[\omega\left(x - \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) + \frac{\pi}{3}\right] + 2 = \sin\left(\omega x - \frac{4\pi}{3}\omega + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2$ 的图象, 因为两图象重合, 所以 $\sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2 = \sin\left(\omega x - \frac{4\pi}{3}\omega + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2, \therefore \omega x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \omega x - \frac{4\pi}{3}\omega + \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}. \therefore \omega = \frac{3}{2}k, k \in \mathbf{Z}$. 当 $k=1$ 时, ω 的最小值是 $\frac{3}{2}$.

方法二: 本题的实质是已知函数 $y = \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2 (\omega > 0)$ 的最小正周期是 $\frac{4\pi}{3}$, 求 ω 的值. 由 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{4\pi}{3}, \omega = \frac{3}{2}$. 故选 C.

◆ 2. A 【解析】 $f(0) = 4\sin 1 > 0, f(2) = 4\sin 5 - 2$, 由于 $\pi < 5 < 2\pi$, 所以 $\sin 5 < 0$, 故 $f(2) < 0$, 故函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上存在零点; 由于 $f(-1) = 4\sin(-1) + 1 < 0$, 故函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 0]$ 上存在零点, 也在 $[-2, 0]$ 上存在零点; 令 $x = \frac{5\pi - 2}{4} \in [2, 4]$, 则 $f\left(\frac{5\pi - 2}{4}\right) = 4\sin\frac{5\pi}{2} - \frac{5\pi - 2}{4} > 0$, 而 $f(2) < 0$, 所以函数在 $[2, 4]$ 上存在零点. 综合各选项, 故选 A.

◆ 3. C 【解析】当 $x = 2k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 时, $y = \sin 2x = \sin 2(2k\pi) = 0, y = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2} > 0, y = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < 0$, 显然周期最小的函数为 $y = \sin 2x$, 过函数 $y = \sin 2x$ 的图象上的点 $(2k\pi, 0) (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 作一直线 $x = 2k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, 则此直线与另外两条曲线的两个交点的纵坐标分别为 $\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 结合各选项可知错误的图象为 C. 故选 C.

◆ 4. D 【解析】依题意得 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 4 \left(\frac{7\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \pi, \omega = 2, \sin\left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{3} + \varphi\right) = 1$. 又 $|\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\frac{2\pi}{3} + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}, \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{6}$. 故选 D.

◆ 5. A 【解析】依题意得 $3\cos\left(\frac{8\pi}{3} + \varphi\right) = 0, \frac{8\pi}{3} + \varphi = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, \varphi = k\pi - \frac{13\pi}{6} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, 因此 $|\varphi|$ 的最小值是 $\frac{\pi}{6}$. 故选 A.

◆ 6. $f(x) = 2\sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1$ 【解析】由值域知 $A = [3 - (-1)] \div 2 = 2$, 则 $f(x) = 2\sin(\omega x +$

$\varphi) + 1$, 再由 $\frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ 知 $\omega = 3, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$.

◆ 7. $T = \pi$ 或图象过点 $(0, \frac{3}{2})$ 【解析】当 $T = \pi$ 时, 有 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2, y_{\max} = 3$, 有 $A = 3$. 对称轴为 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \therefore 2 \times \frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$.

$\therefore y = 3\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6})$. 对于图象过点 $(0, \frac{3}{2})$, 代入也能得出结果.

◆ 8. ②③ 【解析】(1) $\therefore f(x)$ 的最小正周期为 $\pi, \therefore x_1 - x_2$ 必定为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 的整数倍, \therefore ① 是错误的.

(2) $\therefore f(x) = 4\cos[\frac{\pi}{2} - (2x + \frac{\pi}{3})] = 4\cos(-2x + \frac{\pi}{6}) = 4\cos(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}), \therefore$ ② 正确.

(3) $\therefore f(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = 4\sin(-\frac{2\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3}) = 0, \therefore$ ③

正确. \therefore 正确命题的序号为 ②③.

◆ 9. $y = \sin 2x$ 的图象向右平移 $\varphi (\varphi > 0)$ 个单位得 $y = \sin 2(x - \varphi) = \sin(2x - 2\varphi)$, 其对称轴为 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 则 $2 \times \frac{\pi}{6} - 2\varphi = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z}), \varphi = -\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12}$. 当 $k = -1$ 时, φ 取得最小正值, 且最

小正值为 $\varphi = \frac{5\pi}{12}$.

◆ 10. 已知信号最大、最小的波动幅度为 6 和 -6, 所以 $A = 6$. 又根据图象上相邻两点的坐标为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 和 $\frac{5\pi}{6}$, 间距相当于 $y = A\sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ 的图象的半个周期, 所以 $T = 2(\frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3}) = \pi, \therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \pi$, 解得 $\omega = 2$. 观察图象, 点 $(\frac{\pi}{3}, 0)$ 是五个关键点中的第三个点, $\therefore \frac{\pi}{3} \times 2 + \varphi = \pi$, 解得 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

综上所述, $y = 6\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3})$.

◆ 11. (1) $A = \sqrt{2}, \frac{T}{4} = 4 \Rightarrow T = 16, \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 16 \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{\pi}{8}, \therefore f(x) = \sqrt{2}\sin(\frac{\pi}{8}x + \varphi)$. 又 $(-2, 0)$ 是正弦曲线在一个周期内的起点, 所以 $y = \sqrt{2}\sin(\frac{\pi}{8}x + \frac{\pi}{4})$, 故 $A = \sqrt{2}, \omega = \frac{\pi}{8}, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

(2) 设 $M(x, y)$ 为 $g(x)$ 图象上一点, 则 M 关于 $x = 8$ 的对称点 $N(x', y')$ 在 $f(x)$ 的图象上, 即 $y' = f(x'), \therefore x' = 16 - x, y' = y$.

$\therefore g(x) = f(x') = f(16 - x) = \sqrt{2}\sin[\frac{\pi}{8}(16 - x) + \frac{\pi}{4}], \therefore g(x) = -\sqrt{2}\sin(\frac{\pi}{8}x - \frac{\pi}{4})$.

专题三 三角恒等变换

第一节 两角和与差的正弦、余弦和正切公式

学业测评

◆ 1. A 【解析】因为 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}, \alpha$ 是第三象限的角, 所以 $\sin \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$, 由两角和的正弦公式

可得 $\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = (-\frac{3}{5}) \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + (-\frac{4}{5}) \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$. 故选 A.

◆ 2. A 【解析】依题意得 $f(x) = \cos x + \sqrt{3}\sin x = 2\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6})$, 因此其最小正周期是 2π . 故选 A.

◆ 3. A 【解析】 $\sin 43^\circ \cos 13^\circ - \cos 43^\circ \sin 13^\circ = \sin(43^\circ - 13^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$. 故选 A.

◆ 4. C 【解析】由 $\sin \alpha > \sqrt{3}\cos \alpha$ 得 $\sin \alpha - \sqrt{3}\cos \alpha > 0, 2\sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}) > 0$.

又 $0 \leq \alpha < 2\pi, -\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \alpha - \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{5\pi}{3}$, 因此 $0 <$

$\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3} < \pi, \frac{\pi}{3} < \alpha < \frac{4\pi}{3}$. 故选 C.

◆ 5. C 【解析】 $\cos(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \sin \alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}\sin \alpha + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos \alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{5} \Rightarrow \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{4}{5}$. 所以 $\sin(\alpha + \frac{7\pi}{6}) = -\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}) = -\frac{4}{5}$. 故选 C.

◆ 6. $b > a > c$ 【解析】 $b = 2\cos 65^\circ, c = 2(\cos 43^\circ \cos 24^\circ - \sin 24^\circ \sin 43^\circ) = 2\cos 67^\circ, \therefore b > a > c$.

◆ 7. $\frac{56}{65}$ 【解析】将条件平方并两式相加得: $169 + 25 + 130(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta) = 81 + 225, \therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{112}{130} = \frac{56}{65}$.

◆ 8. $\therefore \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = 4p, \tan \alpha \tan \beta = -3,$

$\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{4p}{1 + 3} = p,$

即 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = p\cos(\alpha + \beta)$.

$$\therefore \text{原式} = (1+p^2) \cdot \cos^2(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{1+p^2}{1+\tan^2(\alpha+\beta)} = \frac{1+p^2}{1+p^2} = 1.$$

◆ 9. (1) $f\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = 2\sin\left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2\sin\frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2}.$

(2) $f\left(3\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2\sin\left[\frac{1}{3}\left(3\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{6}\right] = 2\sin\alpha = \frac{10}{13}$, 即 $\sin\alpha = \frac{5}{13}$, $f(3\beta + 2\pi) = 2\sin\left[\frac{1}{3}(3\beta + 2\pi) - \frac{\pi}{6}\right] = 2\sin\left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{6}{5}$, 即 $\cos\beta = \frac{3}{5}$, $\therefore \alpha, \beta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, $\therefore \cos\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\alpha} = \frac{12}{13}$, $\sin\beta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\beta} = \frac{4}{5}$.

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha+\beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta = \frac{12}{13} \times \frac{3}{5} - \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{16}{65}.$$

◆ 10. (1) $f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2\cos\frac{2\pi}{3} + \sin^2\frac{\pi}{3} - 4\cos\frac{\pi}{3} = -1 + \frac{3}{4} - 2 = -\frac{9}{4}.$

(2) $f(x) = 2(2\cos^2x - 1) + (1 - \cos^2x) - 4\cos x = 3\cos^2x - 4\cos x - 1 = 3\left(\cos x - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{7}{3}$, $x \in \mathbf{R}$, 因为 $\cos x \in [-1, 1]$, 所以, 当 $\cos x = \frac{2}{3}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取最大值 6; 当 $\cos x = -1$ 时, $f(x)$ 取最小值 $-\frac{7}{3}$.

↓ 高考测评

◆ 1. B 【解析】利用倍角公式化简得 $f(x) = 2\sin x \cos x = \sin 2x$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上是递减的, A 错; $f(x)$ 的最小正周期为 π , 最大值为 1, C、D 错. 故选 B.

◆ 2. B 【解析】 $\cos(\pi - 2\alpha) = -\cos 2\alpha = -(1 - 2\sin^2\alpha) = 2 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - 1 = -\frac{1}{9}$. 故选 B.

◆ 3. D 【解析】设底边长为 x , 则腰长为 $2x$, 顶角为 α , 则 $\sin\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$, $\therefore \cos\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2\frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$. 故选 D.

◆ 4. D 【解析】由 $f(x) = (1 + \cos 2x)\sin^2 x = (1 + \cos 2x) \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos^2 2x) = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2}\right)$, 可以看出 $f(x)$ 是最小正周期为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 的偶函数. 故选 D.

◆ 5. A 【解析】 $f(x) = \frac{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2} + 2\sin\frac{x}{2}} =$

$$\frac{\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\cos\frac{x}{2} + 1}, f(-x) = f(x), \text{故为偶函数, 选项 B, D 错; 因为 } y = \cos\frac{x}{2} \text{ 的最小正周期为 } 4\pi, \text{ 故 } f(x) \text{ 的最小正周期为 } 4\pi. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

◆ 6. $\frac{4}{9}$ 【解析】因为 $\tan 2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{2\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{1 - \tan^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{2 \times 2}{1 - 2^2} = -\frac{4}{3}$, 而 $\tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cot 2x = -\frac{4}{3}$, 所以 $\tan 2x = \frac{3}{4}$, 又因为 $\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\tan x + 1}{1 - \tan x} = 2$, 所以解得 $\tan x = \frac{1}{3}$, 所以 $\frac{\tan x}{\tan 2x}$ 的值为 $\frac{4}{9}$.

◆ 7. A 【解析】 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\theta + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos\theta = \frac{1}{3}$, $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$, 平方得 $2\sin\theta\cos\theta = \sin 2\theta = -\frac{7}{9}$.

◆ 8. (1) 已知 $\sin C + \cos C = 1 - \sin\frac{C}{2}$, $\therefore 2\sin\frac{C}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2} + \cos^2\frac{C}{2} - \sin^2\frac{C}{2} = 1 - \sin\frac{C}{2} \Rightarrow \sin\frac{C}{2} \cdot \left(2\cos\frac{C}{2} - 2\sin\frac{C}{2} + 1\right) = 0$. 又 C 为 $\triangle ABC$ 中的角, $\therefore \sin\frac{C}{2} \neq 0$. $\therefore \sin\frac{C}{2} - \cos\frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \left(\sin\frac{C}{2} - \cos\frac{C}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow -2\sin\frac{C}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2} + \cos^2\frac{C}{2} + \sin^2\frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$. $\therefore 2\sin\frac{C}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \sin C = \frac{3}{4}$.

(2) $\therefore a^2 + b^2 = 4(a+b) - 8$, $\therefore a^2 + b^2 - 4a - 4b + 4 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (a-2)^2 + (b-2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a=2, b=2$.

又 $\therefore \cos C = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 C} = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$, $\therefore c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C} = \sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{7}} = \sqrt{7} + 1$.

◆ 9. (1) $f(x) = \sin x \cos\frac{7\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin\frac{7\pi}{4} +$

$$\cos x \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + \sin x \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2} \sin x - \sqrt{2} \cos x =$$

$$2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \therefore T = 2\pi, f(x)_{\max} = 2.$$

$$(2) \because \cos(\beta - \alpha) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$\cos(\beta + \alpha) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{4}{5},$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha \cos \beta = 0.$$

$$\because 0 < \alpha < \beta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\therefore f(\beta) = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow [f(\beta)]^2 - 2 = 0.$$

◆ 10. (1) 由 $f(x) = 2\sqrt{3}\sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x - 1$, 得 $f(x) = \sqrt{3}(2\sin x \cos x) + (2\cos^2 x - 1) = \sqrt{3}\sin 2x + \cos 2x = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$, 所以函数 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期为 π .

因为 $f(x) = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 在区间 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$ 上单调递增, 在区间 $\left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上单调递减, 又 $f(0) = 1, f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2, f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1$, 所以函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的最大值为 2, 最小值为 -1.

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 可知 } f(x_0) = 2\sin\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right).$$

$$\text{又因为 } f(x_0) = \frac{6}{5}, \text{ 所以 } \sin\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$\text{由 } x_0 \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \text{ 得 } 2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{7\pi}{6}\right],$$

$$\text{从而 } \cos\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = -\frac{4}{5}.$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos 2x_0 = \cos\left[\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \frac{\pi}{6}\right] = \cos\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + \sin\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3 - 4\sqrt{3}}{10}.$$

$$\blacklozenge 11. (1) \because f(x) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4}\cos^2 x - \frac{3}{4}\sin^2 x$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{8} - \frac{3 - 3\cos 2x}{8} = \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x - \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 的最小正周期为 } \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi.$$

$$(2) h(x) = f(x) - g(x) = \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x -$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$

当 $2x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 时, $h(x)$ 取得最大值 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. $h(x)$ 取得最大值时,

对应的 x 的集合为 $\left\{x \mid x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{8}, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$

第二节 简单的三角恒等变换

学业测评

$$\blacklozenge 1. C \quad \text{【解析】由已知得 } f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} +$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} + \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \text{ 当 } x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\text{时, } 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right], \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right],$$

因此 $f(x)$ 的最大值等于 $\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$. 故选 C.

$$\blacklozenge 2. C \quad \text{【解析】依题意得 } \sqrt{3}\sin A \cos B + \sqrt{3}\cos A \sin B = 1 + \cos(A + B), \sqrt{3}\sin(A + B) =$$

$$1 + \cos(A + B), \sqrt{3}\sin C + \cos C = 1, 2\sin\left(C + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1, \sin\left(C + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{\pi}{6} < C + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{7\pi}{6},$$

因此 $C + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}, C = \frac{2\pi}{3}$. 故选 C.

$$\blacklozenge 3. A \quad \text{【解析】} \because \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{2\tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} + \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{4}}{1 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{7}{5}.$$

$$\blacklozenge 4. C \quad \text{【解析】} \cos 72^\circ - \cos 36^\circ = -2 \cdot \sin 54^\circ \sin 18^\circ = -2\cos 36^\circ \cdot \sin 18^\circ = -\frac{2\cos 36^\circ \sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ}{\cos 18^\circ} = -\frac{\sin 72^\circ}{2\cos 18^\circ} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\blacklozenge 5. D \quad \text{【解析】} \because 5\pi < \theta < 6\pi,$$

$$\therefore \frac{5\pi}{2} < \frac{\theta}{2} < 3\pi, \frac{5\pi}{4} < \frac{\theta}{4} < \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{\theta}{4} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 - a}{2}}.$$

$$\blacklozenge 6. \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{【解析】由韦达定理得}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \frac{8}{7}, \\ \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = \frac{1}{7}, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

◆ 7. $\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 【解析】 $\because y = \cos^2 x + \sin x \cos x =$

$$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) +$$

$$\frac{1}{2}, \therefore y_{\max} = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

◆ 8. (1) 当 $x = 2k\pi + \pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 时, $y = 0$.

(2) 当 $x \neq 2k\pi + \pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 时, 设 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

$$(t \in \mathbf{R}), \text{ 则函数 } y = \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin x}{2 + \cos x} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{2 + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} =$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}t}{3+t^2}, \therefore yt^2 - 2\sqrt{3}t + 3y = 0. \text{ 当 } y \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \Delta = 12 -$$

$$12y^2 \geq 0, \therefore -1 \leq y \leq 1 \text{ 且 } y \neq 0.$$

综上, $-1 \leq y \leq 1$, 即函数的值域为 $[-1, 1]$.

◆ 9. 由 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\alpha\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2\alpha\right)$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\alpha\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\alpha\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 4\alpha\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos 4\alpha = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 得 } \cos 4\alpha = \frac{1}{2}.$$

又因为 $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\alpha = \frac{5\pi}{12}$.

于是 $2\sin^2 \alpha + \tan \alpha - \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} - 1$

$$= -\cos 2\alpha + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}$$

$$= -\cos 2\alpha + \left(-\frac{2\cos 2\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha}\right)$$

$$= -\left(\cos 2\alpha + 2\frac{1}{\tan 2\alpha}\right)$$

$$= -\left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{\tan \frac{5\pi}{6}}\right)$$

$$= -\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2\sqrt{3}\right) = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}.$$

◆ 10. (1) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right),$$

所以要得到 $f(x)$ 的图象只需要把 $g(x)$ 的图

象向左平移 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 个单位长度, 再将所得的图象向上

平移 $\frac{1}{4}$ 个单位长度即可.

$$(2) h(x) = f(x) - g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x +$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{4}.$$

当 $2x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 时,

$$h(x) \text{ 取得最小值 } -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1-2\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$h(x)$ 取得最小值时, 对应的 x 的集合为

$$\left\{x \mid x = k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{8}, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$$

高考测评

◆ 1. B 【解析】 $\because \cos\left(\frac{5}{6}\pi + \alpha\right) = \cos\left[\pi -$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha\right)\right] = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \text{ 而 } \sin^2\left(\alpha -$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1 - \cos^2\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{3}. \text{ 故选 B.}$$

◆ 2. A 【解析】 θ 是第二象限的角, 且 $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} <$

$$0, \therefore 2k\pi + \frac{5}{4}\pi < \frac{\theta}{2} < 2k\pi + \frac{3}{2}\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-\sin \theta}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} =$$

$$\frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = -1, \text{ 故选 A.}$$

◆ 3. C 【解析】 $f(x) = (3\sin x - 4\cos x) \cos x =$

$$3\sin x \cos x - 4\cos^2 x = \frac{3}{2} \sin 2x - 2\cos 2x - 2 =$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \sin(2x - \theta) - 2, \text{ 其中 } \tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}, \therefore f(x) \text{ 的最大}$$

$$\text{值是 } \frac{5}{2} - 2 = \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

◆ 4. $\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$ 【解析】 $\cos 15^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos 30^\circ}{2}} =$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$$\text{原式} = (\sin 69^\circ + \sin 39^\circ) - (\sin 33^\circ + \sin 3^\circ)$$

$$= 2\sin 54^\circ \cos 15^\circ - 2\sin 18^\circ \cos 15^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\cos 15^\circ(\sin 54^\circ - \sin 18^\circ) \\
 &= 2\cos 15^\circ \cdot 2\sin 18^\circ \cdot \cos 36^\circ \\
 &= 2\cos 15^\circ \cdot \frac{4\sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ \cos 36^\circ}{2\cos 18^\circ} \\
 &= 2\cos 15^\circ \cdot \frac{2\sin 36^\circ \cos 36^\circ}{2\cos 18^\circ} \\
 &= 2\cos 15^\circ \cdot \frac{\sin 72^\circ}{2\cos 18^\circ} = \cos 15^\circ \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

◆ 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】原式 $= \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ}(\cos 20^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \cos 100^\circ + \cos 140^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\sin 20^\circ}(\sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ + \sin 20^\circ \cos 60^\circ + \sin 20^\circ \cos 100^\circ + \sin 20^\circ \cos 140^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sin 20^\circ}[\sin 40^\circ + (\sin 80^\circ - \sin 40^\circ) + (\sin 120^\circ - \sin 80^\circ) + (\sin 160^\circ - \sin 120^\circ)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sin 20^\circ} \times \sin 160^\circ = \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{2\sin 20^\circ} = \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

◆ 6. 2 010 【解析】 $\therefore \frac{1 + \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan \alpha} = 2 010$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \frac{1}{\cos 2\alpha} + \tan 2\alpha &= \frac{1}{\cos 2\alpha} + \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \\
 \frac{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} &= \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} = \frac{\tan \alpha + 1}{1 - \tan \alpha} = \\
 2 010.
 \end{aligned}$$

◆ 7. $y = \sin x \cdot 2\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\sin x \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}\left[\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \\
 \therefore \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) &\in [-1, 1], \\
 \therefore y_{\max} &= \frac{3}{4}, y_{\min} = -\frac{1}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

◆ 8. 证明： $\therefore \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \sin \alpha \sin \beta$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore 2\sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} &= -\frac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)] \\
 \therefore -4\sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} &= \\
 &= \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right) - \left(2\cos^2 \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - 1\right) \\
 &= 2\left(1 - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right) \\
 \therefore \cos^2 \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - 2\cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} &= 1,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \left(\cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)^2 = 1.$$

◆ 9. (1) $\therefore \sin A + \sin B = \sin C \cdot (\cos A + \cos B)$, $\therefore 2\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{A-B}{2} = 2\sin C \cdot \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$.

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{A-B}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$\therefore \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \neq 0.$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{A+B}{2} = 2\cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{C}{2} = 2\sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\therefore 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = 0, \text{ 即 } \cos C = 0.$$

$$\text{又 } 0 < C < \pi, \therefore C = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形.

(2) 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle ABC$ 中, 设 $\angle A, \angle B$ 所对边分别为 a, b , 则有 $a = \sin A, b = \cos A$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 内切圆半径 $r = \frac{1}{2}(a + b - c) = \frac{1}{2}(\sin A + \cos A - 1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}$. 故 $\triangle ABC$ 内切圆半径 r 的取值范围是 $0 < r \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}$.

◆ 10. (1) $\therefore y = \cot A + \frac{2\sin(B+C)}{\cos(B-C) - \cos(B+C)} = \cot A + \frac{2(\sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C)}{2\sin B \sin C} = \cot A + \cot B + \cot C$.

\therefore 任意交换 A, B, C 的位置, y 的值不变化.

$$(2) \therefore \cos(B-C) \leq 1,$$

$$\therefore y = \cot A + \frac{2\sin A}{\cos A + \cos(B-C)} \geq \cot A +$$

$$\frac{2\sin A}{\cos A + 1} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}{2\tan \frac{A}{2}} + 2\tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\cot \frac{A}{2} +$$

$$3\tan \frac{A}{2} \right) \geq \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \sqrt{\cot \frac{A}{2} \cdot 3\tan \frac{A}{2}} = \sqrt{3}, \text{ 当且}$$

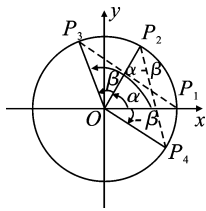
仅当 $\cos(B-C) = 1$ 且 $\sqrt{\cot \frac{A}{2}} = \sqrt{3\tan \frac{A}{2}}$, 即

$$A = B = C = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 时成立, 故当 } A = B = C = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 时,}$$

$$y_{\min} = \sqrt{3}.$$

◆ 11. (1) ①如图, 在直角坐标系 xOy 内作单位圆 O , 并作角 α, β 与 $-\beta$, 使角 α 的始边为 Ox , 交 $\odot O$ 于点 P_1 , 终边交 $\odot O$ 于点 P_2 ; 角 β 的始边

为 OP_2 , 终边交 $\odot O$ 于点 P_3 ; 角 $-\beta$ 的始边为 OP_1 , 终边交 $\odot O$ 于点 P_4 .



第 11 题图

则 $P_1(1, 0), P_2(\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha), P_3(\cos(\alpha + \beta), \sin(\alpha + \beta)), P_4(\cos(-\beta), \sin(-\beta))$. 由 $P_1P_3 = P_2P_4$

及两点间的距离公式, 得 $[\cos(\alpha + \beta) - 1]^2 + \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) = [\cos(-\beta) - \cos \alpha]^2 + [\sin(-\beta) - \sin \alpha]^2$, 展开并整理, 得 $2 - 2\cos(\alpha + \beta) = 2 - 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta)$.

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 由 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 易得, } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha,$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha.$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - (\alpha + \beta)\right]$$

$$= \cos\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) + (-\beta)\right]$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)\cos(-\beta) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)\sin(-\beta)$$

$$= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta.$$

$$\therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta.$$

(2) 由题意, 设 $\triangle ABC$ 的角 B, C 的对边分别为 b, c , 则 $S = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} \cdot \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} =$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则 } \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{1}{3}. \therefore A \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$\cos A = 3 \sin A. \text{ 又 } \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1,$$

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}, \cos A = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}.$$

$$\text{由题意 } \cos B = \frac{3}{5}, \text{ 得 } \sin B = \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$\therefore \cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}. \text{ 故 } \cos C = \cos[\pi - (A + B)] = -\cos(A +$$

$$B) = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}.$$

第二部分 平面向量

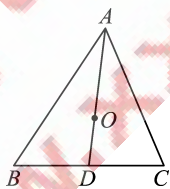
专题四 平面向量

第一节 平面向量的加法与减法

学业测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】分析三角形各“心”性质可得答案.

当 O 是三角形的重心时, 可知 O 是中线的三等分点, 如图可知 $\vec{AO} = 2\vec{OD}$, 由向量加法的平行四边形法则知 $\vec{OB} + \vec{OC} = 2\vec{OD}$, $\therefore \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} + \vec{OA} = \mathbf{0}$, 反之也成立. 用向量法解决三角形有关问题时, 注意三角形的平面几何性质的作用.



第 1 题图

◆ 2. C 【解析】对于 A, 当 $\lambda < 0$ 时, a 与 $-\lambda a$ 方向相同; 对于 B, $|\lambda a| = |\lambda| |a|$; 当 $|\lambda| = 1$ 时, $|\lambda a| = |a|$; 当 $|\lambda| > 1$ 时, $|\lambda a| > |a|$; 当 $|\lambda| < 1$ 时, $|\lambda a| < |a|$; 对于 D, $|\lambda a|$ 是实数, 而 $|\lambda| a$ 是向量, $\therefore |\lambda a| \neq |\lambda| |a|$.

λa 与 a 的方向: $\lambda > 0$ 时, 方向相同; 当 $\lambda < 0$ 时, 方向相反; 当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, $\lambda a = 0a = \mathbf{0}$, 方向是任意的.

◆ 3. D 【解析】 $\vec{AB} = a, \vec{BC} = b, \vec{AC} = c, \therefore a + b + c = 2\vec{AC}$.

$$\therefore |a + b + c| = 2|\vec{AC}| = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

本题考查的是向量加法几何意义的灵活应用.

◆ 4. C 【解析】想方设法建立向量 \vec{AD} 与 \vec{AB}, \vec{AC} 的联系是关键.

$$\therefore \vec{BC} = \vec{AC} - \vec{AB} = b - a, \text{ 而 } \vec{BD} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{BC} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3}(b - a), \therefore \vec{AD} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BD} = a + \frac{1}{3}b - \frac{1}{3}a =$$

$$\frac{1}{3}b + \frac{2}{3}a.$$

熟练掌握向量加法的三角形法则. 灵活运用向量的加法和减法运算.

◆ 5. ①②③④ 【解析】将每个条件进行移项或加减法等价转换即得结论.

$$\textcircled{1}: \vec{OD} + \vec{OE} = \vec{OM}, \therefore \vec{OM} - \vec{OE} = \vec{OD}, \textcircled{1}$$

正确. 同理, ②③④说法均正确.

本题考查了向量的加减法的内在联系及相互转化, 减去一个向量等于加上它的相反向量.

◆ 6. c b 【解析】本题考查了向量的加法、减法等基本运算,以及基本运算法则的应用.

$$d - a = \overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DB} = \overrightarrow{AB} = c, d + a = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{AC} = b.$$

$$(1) \because O \text{ 为 } BC \text{ 的中点}, \therefore \overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{DC}.$$

$$(2) \overrightarrow{BD} = -\overrightarrow{DB}.$$

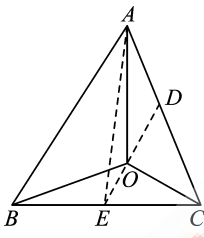
◆ 7. -8 【解析】 $\overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{CD} - \overrightarrow{CB} = 2e_1 - e_2 - (e_1 + 3e_2) = e_1 - 4e_2$.

又 $\because A, B, D$ 三点共线,则存在实数 λ ,使 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \lambda \overrightarrow{BD}$.

$$\therefore 2e_1 + ke_2 = \lambda(e_1 - 4e_2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 2, \\ k = -4\lambda, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore k = -8.$$

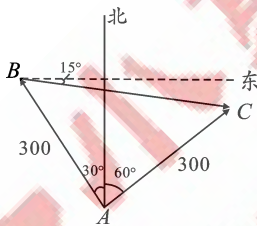
◆ 8. 3 【解析】如图所示,设 D, E 分别是 AC, BC 边的中点,则 $\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OC} = 2\overrightarrow{OD}$, $2(\overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC}) = 4\overrightarrow{OE}$, 则 $\overrightarrow{OA} + 2\overrightarrow{OB} + 3\overrightarrow{OC} = 2(\overrightarrow{OD} + 2\overrightarrow{OE}) = \mathbf{0}$, 即 \overrightarrow{OD} 与 \overrightarrow{OE} 共线,且 $|\overrightarrow{OD}| = 2|\overrightarrow{OE}|$,



第8题图

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle AEC}}{S_{\triangle AOC}} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ABC}}{S_{\triangle AOC}} = \frac{3 \times 2}{2} = 3.$$

◆ 9. 首先根据题意作出图形,如图所示,然后由 A 地确定 B, C 两地的方位与距离.根据题意和图形可知 $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $|\overrightarrow{AB}| = |\overrightarrow{AC}| = 300 \text{ km}$, 则可得 $|\overrightarrow{BC}| = 300\sqrt{2} \text{ km}$;



第9题图

又由于 $\angle ABC = 45^\circ$, A 地在 B 地东偏南 60° 的方向上,可知 C 地在 B 地东偏南 15° 的方向上.

所以可得飞机从 B 地向 C 地飞行的方向为东偏南 15° , B, C 两地的距离为 $300\sqrt{2} \text{ km}$.

◆ 10. 基本事件的总数是 $4 \times 4 = 16$, 在 $\overrightarrow{OG} = \overrightarrow{OE} + \overrightarrow{OF}$ 中, 当 $\overrightarrow{OG} = \overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{OQ}$, $\overrightarrow{OG} = \overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{ON}$, $\overrightarrow{OG} = \overrightarrow{ON} + \overrightarrow{OM}$, $\overrightarrow{OG} = \overrightarrow{OM} + \overrightarrow{OQ}$ 时, 点 G 分别为该平行四边形的各边的中点, 此时点 G 在平行四边形的边界上, 而其余情况中的点 G 都在平行四边形外, 故所求的概率是 $1 - \frac{4}{16} = \frac{3}{4}$.

高考测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】 $\overrightarrow{DA} + \overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{DA} + \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{DB} = 2\overrightarrow{OB}$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{OB} = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)$.

◆ 2. A 【解析】 $\overrightarrow{CD} = \overrightarrow{CB} + \overrightarrow{BD} = -\overrightarrow{BC} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{BA}$.

◆ 3. C 【解析】如图所示, 由题意, 得 $\overrightarrow{CD} = 4\overrightarrow{BD}$, $\therefore \overrightarrow{CD} = \frac{4}{3}\overrightarrow{CB}$.

$$\text{又} \because \overrightarrow{CB} = \overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AC},$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{CD} = \frac{4}{3}(\overrightarrow{AB} -$$

$$\overrightarrow{AC}) = \frac{4}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} - \frac{4}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}.$$

$$\therefore r = s = \frac{4}{3}, \therefore s + r = \frac{8}{3}.$$

◆ 4. B 【解析】 $\because \overrightarrow{CB} = \lambda \overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{PB}$,

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{CB} - \overrightarrow{PB} = \lambda \overrightarrow{PA}, \therefore \overrightarrow{CP} = \lambda \overrightarrow{PA}.$$

$\therefore P, A, C$ 共线.

\therefore 点 P 一定在 AC 边所在的直线上.

◆ 5. $b - \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{4}a - b$

【解析】如图所示, 连接 CN , N 为 AB 的中点, $AB = 2CD$.

$$\therefore AN \parallel DC, \text{且 } AN =$$

DC , $\therefore ANCD$ 为平行四边形.

$$\text{有 } \overrightarrow{CN} = -\overrightarrow{AD} = -b,$$

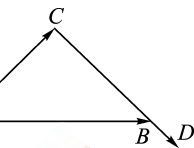
$$\text{又由于 } \overrightarrow{CN} + \overrightarrow{NB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{BC} = -\overrightarrow{NB} - \overrightarrow{CN} = b - \frac{1}{2}a,$$

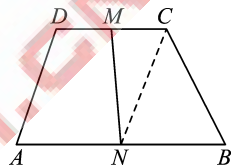
$$\overrightarrow{MN} = \overrightarrow{CN} - \overrightarrow{CM} = \overrightarrow{CN} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AN} = \frac{1}{4}a - b.$$

◆ 6. 2 【解析】因为 $3\overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{OA} + 2\overrightarrow{OC}$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA} = 2(\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB})$, 于是有 $\overrightarrow{AB} = 2\overrightarrow{BC}$, 因此 $\frac{|\overrightarrow{AB}|}{|\overrightarrow{BC}|} = 2$.

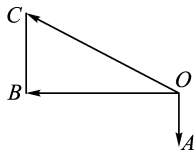
◆ 7. 如图所示, OA 表示水流方向, \overrightarrow{OB} 表示垂直于对岸横渡的方向, \overrightarrow{OC} 表示船行驶速度的方向, 由 $\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA}$ 易知 $|\overrightarrow{OC}| = 20$, $\angle AOC =$



第3题图



第5题图



第7题图

120° , 即船行驶速度为 20 km/h , 方向与水流方向成 120° 角.

◆ 8. $\overrightarrow{AM} = a - b$, $\overrightarrow{MB} = a - b$, $\overrightarrow{CB} = 2a - b$, $\overrightarrow{BA} = -2(a - b) = 2(b - a)$.

◆ 9. 设 $\overrightarrow{AB} = e_1$, $\overrightarrow{AD} = e_2$, 则 $\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AD} = e_2$.

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{BN} = \frac{1}{3}e_2, \overrightarrow{BM} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{1}{2}e_1.$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{MN} = \overrightarrow{BN} - \overrightarrow{BM} = \frac{1}{3}e_2 - \frac{1}{2}e_1.$$

$$\text{又} \because \overrightarrow{MD} = \overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{AM} = \mathbf{e}_2 - \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{e}_1 = 3\left(\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{e}_2 - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}_1\right) = 3\overrightarrow{MN}.$$

\therefore 向量 \overrightarrow{MN} 与 \overrightarrow{MD} 共线, 又 M 是公共点, 故 M, N, D 三点共线.

◆ 10. (1) $\overrightarrow{AB} = \mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_2, \overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CD} = 2\mathbf{e}_1 + 8\mathbf{e}_2 + 3\mathbf{e}_1 - 3\mathbf{e}_2 = 5\mathbf{e}_1 + 5\mathbf{e}_2 = 5(\mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_2) = 5\overrightarrow{AB},$

所以 \overrightarrow{BD} 与 \overrightarrow{AB} 共线, 又因为有公共点 B , 故 A, B, D 三点共线.

(2) 分别作向量 $\overrightarrow{OA}, \overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OC}$, 过点 A, C 作直线 AC , 观察发现, 不论向量 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 怎样变化, 点 B 始终在直线 AC 上, 猜想 A, B, C 三点共线. 事实上, 因为 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b}$. 而 $\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = 2\mathbf{b}$, 于是 $\overrightarrow{AC} = 2\overrightarrow{AB}$, 所以, A, B, C 三点共线.

第二节 向量的数乘运算及其几何意义

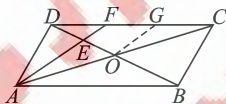
学业测评

◆ 1. A 【解析】依题意得 $2(\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OA}) + (\overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OC}) = \mathbf{0}, \overrightarrow{OC} = 2\overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OB}$. 故选 A.

◆ 2. A 【解析】由题意得 $\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{BC}, \overrightarrow{BE} = \overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{AE} = \overrightarrow{BA} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{CF} = \overrightarrow{CB} + \overrightarrow{BF} = \overrightarrow{CB} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{BA}$, 因此 $\overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{BE} + \overrightarrow{CF} = \overrightarrow{CB} + \frac{1}{3}(\overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB}) = \overrightarrow{CB} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{BC} = -\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{BC}, \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{BE} + \overrightarrow{CF}$ 与 \overrightarrow{BC} 反向平行. 故选 A.

◆ 3. A 【解析】画图易知 $\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB} = \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}; \overrightarrow{BD} = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{BC} = \frac{2}{3}(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}), \therefore \overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BD} = \mathbf{c} + \frac{2}{3}(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}) = \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{b} + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{c}$. 故选 A.

◆ 4. B 【解析】如图所示, 作 $OG \parallel EF$ 交 DC 于点 G , 由于 $DE = EO$, 得 $DF = FC$. 又由 $AO = OC$ 得



第4题图

$FG = GC$, 又 $\overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OD} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}, \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}$, 于是 $\overrightarrow{DF} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{DC} = \frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}\right)$, 那么 $\overrightarrow{AF} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DF} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}\right) + \frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}\right) = \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{b}$. 故选 B.

◆ 5. A 【解析】①中 $\mathbf{a} = -\mathbf{b}$; ②中 $\mathbf{b} = -2\mathbf{a}$; ③中 $\mathbf{a} = 4\mathbf{b}$; 在④中若 $\mathbf{a} = \lambda\mathbf{b}$, 即 $\mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_2 = \lambda(2\mathbf{e}_1 - 2\mathbf{e}_2)$, 即 $(1 - 2\lambda)\mathbf{e}_1 + (1 + 2\lambda)\mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{0}, \therefore 1 - 2\lambda = 1 + 2\lambda = 0$ 矛盾, 故④中 \mathbf{a} 与 \mathbf{b} 不共线. 故选 A.

◆ 6. C 【解析】 $\because \overrightarrow{AB} = -\frac{3}{5}\overrightarrow{CD}, \therefore AB \parallel CD$, 且 $|\overrightarrow{AB}| \neq |\overrightarrow{CD}|$, 而 $|\overrightarrow{AD}| = |\overrightarrow{BC}|, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 为等腰梯形. 故选 C.

◆ 7. $\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{b} - \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{a}$ 【解析】由题意知 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{CB} -$

$\overrightarrow{CA} = \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}, \overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BM} = \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}$, 连接 $MN, \because M, N$ 分别是 CB, AB 的中点, $\therefore MN \parallel AC, \frac{PM}{AP} = \frac{MN}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \overrightarrow{AP} = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AM} = \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{b} - \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{a}$.

◆ 8. 共线 【解析】由题知实数 $p \neq 0$, 则 $p\mathbf{a} + (p+1)\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$ 可化为 $\mathbf{a} = -\frac{p+1}{p}\mathbf{b}$, 由向量共线定理可知 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 共线.

◆ 9. (1) $5(3\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}) + 4(2\mathbf{b} - 3\mathbf{a}) = 15\mathbf{a} - 10\mathbf{b} + 8\mathbf{b} - 12\mathbf{a} = 3\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b};$

(2) 原式 $= \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\right)\mathbf{a} + \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\mathbf{b} = \frac{7}{12}\mathbf{a} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{b}$.

高考测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】由数乘定义和共线性质知 $DC \parallel AB$, 且 $DC = \frac{1}{2}AB$, 则四边形 $ABCD$ 是梯形. 又 $AD = BC$, 所以两腰相等, 是等腰梯形.

◆ 2. D 【解析】当 $k = -1$ 时, $\mathbf{c} = -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = -(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) = -\mathbf{d}$, 所以 \mathbf{c} 与 \mathbf{d} 平行且方向相反.

◆ 3. A 【解析】由平行四边形法则可得 $\overrightarrow{AK} = \lambda(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AD}) = 3\lambda\overrightarrow{AE} + 2\lambda\overrightarrow{AF}$. 由于 E, K, F 三点共线, 则 $3\lambda + 2\lambda = 1$, 所以 $\lambda = \frac{1}{5}$. 这道题“ E, K, F 三点共线, 则 $3\lambda + 2\lambda = 1$ ”是解题关键.

◆ 4. $2(m+n)\mathbf{b}$ 【解析】 $(m+n)(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) - (m+n)(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) = (m+n)(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = 2(m+n)\mathbf{b}$.

◆ 5. $\overrightarrow{CF} = -\overrightarrow{AE}$ 【解析】设 $\overrightarrow{AD} = \mathbf{a}, \overrightarrow{AB} = \mathbf{b}, \therefore DE = \frac{1}{13}DC, AF = \frac{12}{13}AB, \therefore \overrightarrow{AE} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DE} = \mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{13}\mathbf{b}, \overrightarrow{CF} = \overrightarrow{CB} + \overrightarrow{BF} = -\left(\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{13}\mathbf{b}\right) = -\overrightarrow{AE}$.

◆ 6. 2 【解析】 $\because O$ 是 BC 的中点, $\therefore \overrightarrow{AO} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}) = \frac{m}{2}\overrightarrow{AM} + \frac{n}{2}\overrightarrow{AN}, \therefore \overrightarrow{MO} = \overrightarrow{AO} -$

$$\overrightarrow{AM} = \left(\frac{m}{2} - 1\right)\overrightarrow{AM} + \frac{n}{2}\overrightarrow{AN}.$$

又 $\because \overrightarrow{MN} = \overrightarrow{AN} - \overrightarrow{AM}$, \overrightarrow{MN} 与 \overrightarrow{MO} 共线,

\therefore 存在实数 λ ,使得 $\overrightarrow{MO} = \lambda \overrightarrow{MN} = \lambda(\overrightarrow{AN} -$

$$\overrightarrow{AM}), \text{即} \begin{cases} \frac{m}{2} - 1 = -\lambda, \\ \frac{n}{2} = \lambda. \end{cases} \text{化简,得 } m + n = 2.$$

◆ 7. ①② 【解析】由①得: $10a - b = 0$,故①是满足的条件. ②是满足的条件. 对于③,当 $x = y = 0$ 时, a 与 b 不一定共线. 对于④,若 $AB \parallel CD$,则 \overrightarrow{AB} 与 \overrightarrow{CD} 共线,若 $AD \parallel BC$,则 \overrightarrow{AB} 与 \overrightarrow{CD} 不共线,故④不对,因此①②满足条件.

◆ 8. (1) 设 $\overrightarrow{OM} = ma + nb$,则 $\overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{OM} - \overrightarrow{OA} = ma + nb - a = (m-1)a + nb$,

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{OD} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \frac{1}{2}b - a.$$

$\therefore A, M, D$ 三点共线, $\therefore \overrightarrow{AM}$ 与 \overrightarrow{AD} 共线.

故存在实数 t ,使得 $\overrightarrow{AM} = t\overrightarrow{AD}$,即 $(m-1)a + nb = t\left(-a + \frac{1}{2}b\right)$, $\therefore (m-1)a + nb = -ta +$

$$\frac{t}{2}b, \text{则有} \begin{cases} m-1 = -t, \\ n = \frac{t}{2}. \end{cases}$$

消去 t 得 $m-1 = -2n$,即 $m+2n=1$. ①

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{CM} = \overrightarrow{OM} - \overrightarrow{OC} = ma + nb - \frac{1}{4}a =$$

$$\left(m - \frac{1}{4}\right)a + nb, \overrightarrow{CB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OC} = b - \frac{1}{4}a,$$

又 $\because C, M, B$ 共线, $\therefore \overrightarrow{CM}$ 与 \overrightarrow{CB} 共线.

同理可得 $4m+n=1$. ②

$$\text{联立①②解得 } m = \frac{1}{7}, n = \frac{3}{7},$$

$$\text{故 } \overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{1}{7}a + \frac{3}{7}b.$$

$$(2) \overrightarrow{EM} = \overrightarrow{OM} - \overrightarrow{OE} = \frac{1}{7}a + \frac{3}{7}b - \lambda a =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{7} - \lambda\right)a + \frac{3}{7}b, \overrightarrow{EF} = \overrightarrow{OF} - \overrightarrow{OE} = \mu\overrightarrow{OB} - \lambda\overrightarrow{OA} = -\lambda a + \mu b. \text{又}\because \overrightarrow{EM} \text{与} \overrightarrow{EF} \text{共线,故存在实数 } k, \text{使得} \overrightarrow{EM} = k\overrightarrow{EF}, \text{即} \left(\frac{1}{7} - \lambda\right)a + \frac{3}{7}b = k(-\lambda a +$$

$$\mu b) = -\lambda ka + \mu kb. \therefore \begin{cases} \frac{1}{7} - \lambda = -\lambda k, \\ \frac{3}{7} = \mu k. \end{cases} \text{消去 } k \text{ 得}$$

$$\frac{1}{7} - \lambda = -\lambda \cdot \frac{3}{7\mu}. \text{整理得 } \frac{1}{7\lambda} + \frac{3}{7\mu} = 1, \text{得证.}$$

这道题比较复杂,需要多次计算.在遇到向量共线时,可以利用共线性质和线性运算表示同样的向量,进而构造二元一次方程组,这是常用而简便的办法,要好好体会.第(2)问中粗看有三个未知数,但最终的结果没有要求求出 λ 和 μ 的值,所以消去 k 就可以化简得证.

◆ 9. 若 $\overrightarrow{OA}, \overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OC}$ 的终点 A, B, C 共线,则 $\overrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overrightarrow{BC}$,故存在实数 m ,使得 $\overrightarrow{BC} = m\overrightarrow{AB}$.

又 $\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA}$,故 $\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB} = m(\overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA}), \overrightarrow{OC} = -m\overrightarrow{OA} + (1+m)\overrightarrow{OB}$.

令 $\lambda = -m, \mu = 1+m$,则存在 λ, μ 且 $\lambda + \mu = 1$,使得 $\overrightarrow{OC} = \lambda\overrightarrow{OA} + \mu\overrightarrow{OB}$;

反之,若 $\overrightarrow{OC} = \lambda\overrightarrow{OA} + \mu\overrightarrow{OB}$,其中 $\lambda + \mu = 1$,则 $\mu = 1 - \lambda, \overrightarrow{OC} = \lambda\overrightarrow{OA} + (1 - \lambda)\overrightarrow{OB}$.

从而有 $\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB} = \lambda(\overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OB})$,即 $\overrightarrow{BC} = \lambda\overrightarrow{BA}$.

所以 A, B, C 三点共线,即向量 $\overrightarrow{OA}, \overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OC}$ 的终点 A, B, C 共线.

◆ 10. 设 $p\overrightarrow{OA} = \overrightarrow{OA'}, q\overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{OB'}, C'$ 为直线 $A'B'$ 上任意一点, $\therefore O, A, B$ 不共线,

$\therefore \overrightarrow{OC'} = m\overrightarrow{OA'} + n\overrightarrow{OB'} = mp\overrightarrow{OA} + nq\overrightarrow{OB}$,且 $m+n=1$.

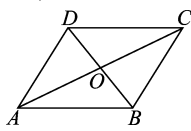
$\therefore \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, \therefore$ 可设 $m = \frac{1}{p}, n = \frac{1}{q}, \therefore \overrightarrow{OC'} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB}$,又 $\because \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{OC}, \therefore C$ 与 C' 重合,故连接 $p\overrightarrow{OA}, q\overrightarrow{OB}$ 两个向量终点的直线通过一个定点 C .

第三节 平面向量的基本定理

学业测评

◆ 1. B 【解析】平面内向量的基底不唯一.同一平面内任何一组不共线的向量都可以作为平面内所有向量的基底;而零向量可看成与任何向量平行,故零向量不可作为基底中的向量.综上所述,②③正确.

◆ 2. B 【解析】如图所示,① \overrightarrow{AD} 与 \overrightarrow{AB} 不共线;② $\overrightarrow{DA} = -\overrightarrow{BC}, \overrightarrow{DA} \parallel \overrightarrow{BC}, \overrightarrow{DA}$ 与 \overrightarrow{BC} 共线;③ \overrightarrow{CA} 与 \overrightarrow{DC} 不共线;④ $\overrightarrow{OD} =$



第2题图

$-\overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OD} \parallel \overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OD}$ 与 \overrightarrow{OB} 共线.由平面向量基底的概念知①③可构成平面内所有向量的基底.

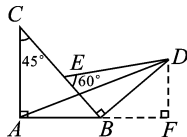
◆ 3. D 【解析】令 $\overrightarrow{AB} = a, \overrightarrow{AC} = b$,则 $\overrightarrow{CA} = -\overrightarrow{AC} = -\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AE} = -\frac{1}{3}(a+b), \overrightarrow{CB} = -\overrightarrow{BC} = -\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{BF} = -\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}b - a\right) = -\frac{1}{3}b + \frac{2}{3}a, \overrightarrow{CC} = -\overrightarrow{CC} = -\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{CD} = -\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}a - b\right) = -\frac{1}{3}a + \frac{2}{3}b, \therefore \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{CB} + \overrightarrow{CC} = -\frac{1}{3}a - \frac{1}{3}b - \frac{1}{3}b + \frac{2}{3}a -$

$$\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{a} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}.$$

◆ 4. D 【解析】∵ $\overrightarrow{P_1P} = \lambda \overrightarrow{PP_2}$, ∴ $\overrightarrow{OP} - \overrightarrow{OP_1} = \lambda(\overrightarrow{OP_2} - \overrightarrow{OP})$, 即 $(1+\lambda)\overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{OP_1} + \lambda\overrightarrow{OP_2}$, ∴ $\overrightarrow{OP} = \frac{1}{1+\lambda}\overrightarrow{OP_1} + \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda}\overrightarrow{OP_2} = \frac{1}{1+\lambda}\mathbf{a} + \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda}\mathbf{b}$. 故选 D.

◆ 5. $1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 【解析】

如图所示, 作 $DF \perp AB$ 交 AB 的延长线于点 F , 设 $AB = AC = 1$, 则 $BC = DE = \sqrt{2}$, ∴ $\angle DEB =$



第5题图

60° , ∴ $BD = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$. 又 $\angle DBF = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ =$

45° , ∴ $DF = BF = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 故 $x = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $y =$

$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. 故填 $1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

◆ 6. $\{\lambda | \lambda \neq 4\}$ 【解析】使 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 为基底, 则使 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 不共线, ∴ $\lambda - 2 \times 2 \neq 0$. ∴ $\lambda \neq 4$.

◆ 7. 0 【解析】原式 $= \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}) + \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{BC}) + \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{CB} + \overrightarrow{CA}) = \mathbf{0}$.

◆ 8. ①②④ 【解析】对于①, $f(\mathbf{0}) = f(\mathbf{0} \cdot \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{0} \cdot \mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{0} \cdot f(\mathbf{0}) + \mathbf{0} \cdot f(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{0}$, 因此①正确. 对于②, $f(\lambda\mathbf{a} + \mu\mathbf{b}) = 2(\lambda\mathbf{a} + \mu\mathbf{b}) = \lambda \cdot (2\mathbf{a}) + \mu \cdot (2\mathbf{b}) = \lambda f(\mathbf{a}) + \mu f(\mathbf{b})$, 因此②正确. 对于③, $f(\lambda\mathbf{a} + \mu\mathbf{b}) = (\lambda\mathbf{a} + \mu\mathbf{b}) - \mathbf{e}$, $\lambda f(\mathbf{a}) + \mu f(\mathbf{b}) = \lambda(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{e}) + \mu(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{e}) = \lambda\mathbf{a} + \mu\mathbf{b} - (\lambda + \mu)\mathbf{e}$, 显然 $(\lambda + \mu)\mathbf{e}$ 与 \mathbf{e} 不恒相等, 因此③不正确. 对于④, 当 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 共线时, 若 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 中有一个等于 $\mathbf{0}$, 由于 $f(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{0}$, 即此时 $f(\mathbf{a}), f(\mathbf{b})$ 中有一个等于 $\mathbf{0}$, $f(\mathbf{a}), f(\mathbf{b})$ 共线; 若 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 均不等于 $\mathbf{0}$, 设 $\mathbf{b} = \lambda\mathbf{a}$, 则有 $f(\mathbf{b}) = f(\lambda\mathbf{a}) = f(\lambda\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{0} \cdot \mathbf{0}) = \lambda f(\mathbf{a}) + \mathbf{0} \cdot f(\mathbf{0}) = \lambda f(\mathbf{a})$, 此时 $f(\mathbf{a}), f(\mathbf{b})$ 共线, 综上所述, 当 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 共线时, $f(\mathbf{a}), f(\mathbf{b})$ 共线, 因此④正确. 综上所述, 其中的真命题是①②④.

◆ 9. ∵ $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$ 与 \mathbf{c} 共线, ∴ 存在唯一的实数 λ , 使得 $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \lambda\mathbf{c}$. ①

∵ $\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}$ 与 \mathbf{a} 共线, ∴ 存在唯一的实数 μ , 使得 $\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} = \mu\mathbf{a}$. ②

由①-②得 $\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{c} = \lambda\mathbf{c} - \mu\mathbf{a}$.

∴ $(1+\mu)\mathbf{a} = (1+\lambda)\mathbf{c}$, 即 $(1+\mu)\mathbf{a} + (-1-\lambda)\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$.

又∵ \mathbf{a} 与 \mathbf{c} 不共线, ∴ 由平面向量的基本定理得 $1+\mu=0, 1+\lambda=0$, ∴ $\mu=-1, \lambda=-1$, ∴ 有 $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = -\mathbf{c}$, 即 $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$,

∴ $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{c} = -\mathbf{b}$, 故 $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{c}$ 与 \mathbf{b} 共线.

◆ 10. ∵ E 是对角线 AC 与 BD 的交点, ∴ $\overrightarrow{AE} =$

$\overrightarrow{EC} = -\overrightarrow{CE}, \overrightarrow{BE} = \overrightarrow{ED} = -\overrightarrow{DE}$. 在 $\triangle OAE$ 中, $\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AE} = \overrightarrow{OE}$, 同理 $\overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{BE} = \overrightarrow{OE}, \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{CE} = \overrightarrow{OE}, \overrightarrow{OD} + \overrightarrow{DE} = \overrightarrow{OE}$.

以上各式相加得 $\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{OD} = 4\overrightarrow{OE}$.

高考测评

◆ 1. B 【解析】由向量加法的平行四边形法则知, 向量 \overrightarrow{OM} 和分别与 $\overrightarrow{OA}, \overrightarrow{OB}$ 同向的单位向量之和共线, 与 \overrightarrow{OA} 同向的单位向量即 $\frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|}$, 与 \overrightarrow{OB} 同向的单位向量即 $\frac{\mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|}$. ∴ \overrightarrow{OM} 可表示成 $\lambda\left(\frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|} + \frac{\mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|}\right)$.

◆ 2. C 【解析】∵ $4\mathbf{e}_2 - 2\mathbf{e}_1 = -2(\mathbf{e}_1 - 2\mathbf{e}_2)$, ∴ 向量 $\mathbf{e}_1 - 2\mathbf{e}_2$ 与 $4\mathbf{e}_2 - 2\mathbf{e}_1$ 共线. 故 $\mathbf{e}_1 - 2\mathbf{e}_2, 4\mathbf{e}_2 - 2\mathbf{e}_1$ 不能作为一组基底.

◆ 3. A 【解析】 $\overrightarrow{DB} = \overrightarrow{CB} - \overrightarrow{CD} = -\mathbf{e}_1 + 2\mathbf{e}_2 = -(\mathbf{e}_1 - 2\mathbf{e}_2)$. 又 A, B, D 三点共线, 则 \overrightarrow{DB} 和 \overrightarrow{AB} 是共线向量, 则 $k=2$, 故选 A.

◆ 4. A 【解析】∵ $\overrightarrow{OD} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AD}, \overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{CD} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{CB} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{2}{9}\overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{5}{9}\overrightarrow{AB}$.

∴ $\overrightarrow{AB} = \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}$, ∴ $\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{5}{9}\mathbf{b} - \frac{5}{9}\mathbf{a}$, ∴ $\overrightarrow{OD} = \mathbf{a} +$

$\left(\frac{5}{9}\mathbf{b} - \frac{5}{9}\mathbf{a}\right) = \frac{4}{9}\mathbf{a} + \frac{5}{9}\mathbf{b}$. 故选 A.

◆ 5. D 【解析】由 D 为 BC 的中点, E 为 AD 的中点, 得 $\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}), \overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{4}(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC})$, ∴ $\overrightarrow{CE} = \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{AE} = -\overrightarrow{AC} + \frac{1}{4}(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}) = \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{AB} - \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{AC}$, ∴ $r = \frac{1}{4}, s = -\frac{3}{4}, r + s = -\frac{1}{2}$. 故选 D.

◆ 6. $\mathbf{a} = -\frac{1}{18}\mathbf{b} + \frac{7}{27}\mathbf{c}$ 【解析】由题可设 $\mathbf{a} = x\mathbf{b} + y\mathbf{c}$, 即 $-\mathbf{e}_1 + 3\mathbf{e}_2 = x(4\mathbf{e}_1 + 2\mathbf{e}_2) + y(-3\mathbf{e}_1 +$

$12\mathbf{e}_2)$, ∴ $\begin{cases} -1 = 4x - 3y, \\ 3 = 2x + 12y. \end{cases}$ ∴ $\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{18}, \\ y = \frac{7}{27}. \end{cases}$

◆ 7. $(-\infty, 0) \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ 【解析】∵ $\overrightarrow{OP} = x\overrightarrow{OA} + y\overrightarrow{OB}$, 根据平面向量的基本定理, ∴ y 可以变化, ∴ x 可以取任意负实数, 故 $x \in (-\infty, 0)$.

当 $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 取 $\overrightarrow{OA'} = -\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OA}$. 过 A' 作 OB 的平行线交 OM 于 M , 过 M 作 OA 的平行线交 OB 于 E , 则 $\overrightarrow{OE} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OB}$. 同理, 过 A' 作 OB 的平行线交 AB 的延长线于 F , 再过 F 作 OA 的平行线交 OB 的延长线于 H , 则 $\overrightarrow{OH} = \frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{OB}$, 因不包括边界, 故 $y \in$

$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$. 故填 $(-\infty, 0)$; $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$.

◆ 8. 以 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 为基底分解 \overrightarrow{AM} 与 \overrightarrow{HF} , 实为用 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 表示向量 \overrightarrow{AM} 与 \overrightarrow{HF} . 由 H, M, F 所在位置得 $\overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DM} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} = \mathbf{b} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}$,
 $\overrightarrow{HF} = \overrightarrow{AF} - \overrightarrow{AH} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BF} - \overrightarrow{AH} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{BC} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AD} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} = \mathbf{a} - \frac{1}{6}\mathbf{b}$.

◆ 9. 证明: 设 $\overrightarrow{BC} = \mathbf{a}, \overrightarrow{CA} = \mathbf{b}$,
 由已知得 $\overrightarrow{BL} = l\mathbf{a}, \overrightarrow{CM} = m\mathbf{b}$,
 $\therefore \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{CB} = -\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$,
 $\therefore \overrightarrow{AN} = n\overrightarrow{AB} = -n\mathbf{a} - n\mathbf{b}$,
 $\therefore \overrightarrow{AL} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BL} = (l-1)\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$,
 $\overrightarrow{BM} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CM} = \mathbf{a} + m\mathbf{b}$,
 $\overrightarrow{CN} = \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{AN} = -\mathbf{a} + (1-n)\mathbf{b}$,
 将①②③代入 $\overrightarrow{AL} + \overrightarrow{BM} + \overrightarrow{CN} = \mathbf{0}$,
 得 $(l-n)\mathbf{a} + (m-n)\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$, $\therefore l = m = n$.

◆ 10. 由已知易得 $\overrightarrow{AN} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{b}, \overrightarrow{AM} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}$, 由 N, E, B 三点共线, 设存在实数 m , 满足 $\overrightarrow{AE} = m\overrightarrow{AN} + (1-m)\overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{1}{3}m\mathbf{b} + (1-m)\mathbf{a}$.

由 C, E, M 三点共线, 设存在实数 n , 满足 $\overrightarrow{AE} = n\overrightarrow{AM} + (1-n)\overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{1}{2}n\mathbf{a} + (1-n)\mathbf{b}$.

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3}m\mathbf{b} + (1-m)\mathbf{a} = \frac{1}{2}n\mathbf{a} + (1-n)\mathbf{b},$$

$$\text{由于 } \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \text{ 为基底, } \therefore \begin{cases} 1-m = \frac{1}{2}n, \\ \frac{1}{3}m = 1-n, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} m = \frac{3}{5}, \\ n = \frac{4}{5}, \end{cases} \therefore \overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{2}{5}\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{5}\mathbf{b}.$$

◆ 11. $\therefore \overrightarrow{EF} = \overrightarrow{EA} + \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BF}, \overrightarrow{EF} = \overrightarrow{EC} + \overrightarrow{CD} + \overrightarrow{DF}, \therefore 2\overrightarrow{EF} = (\overrightarrow{EA} + \overrightarrow{EC}) + (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{CD}) + (\overrightarrow{BF} + \overrightarrow{DF})$.

$\therefore E, F$ 分别是 AC, BD 的中点,
 $\therefore \overrightarrow{EA} + \overrightarrow{EC} = \mathbf{0}, \overrightarrow{BF} + \overrightarrow{DF} = \mathbf{0}$,

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{EF} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{CD}).$$

又 $||\overrightarrow{AB}| - |\overrightarrow{CD}|| \leq |\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{CD}| \leq |\overrightarrow{AB}| + |\overrightarrow{CD}|$,
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \cdot ||\overrightarrow{AB}| - |\overrightarrow{CD}|| \leq |\overrightarrow{EF}| \leq \frac{1}{2}(|\overrightarrow{AB}| + |\overrightarrow{CD}|)$,
 即 $\frac{1}{2}|AB - CD| \leq EF \leq \frac{1}{2}(AB + CD)$.

第四节 平面向量的坐标表示

学业测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】 $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = (x-x, 1+x^2) = (0, 1+x^2)$, 易知 $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$ 平行于 y 轴. 故选 C.

◆ 2. B 【解析】由已知可设 $\mathbf{c} = x\mathbf{a} + y\mathbf{b} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 = x - y, \\ 2 = x + y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3, \\ y = -1. \end{cases}$ 故选 B.

◆ 3. D 【解析】依题意得 $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = (3, x+1)$, $4\mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{a} = (6, 4x-2)$, $\therefore \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$ 与 $4\mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{a}$ 平行, $\therefore 3(4x-2) = 6(x+1)$, 由此解得 $x=2$. 故选 D.

◆ 4. A 【解析】由已知可求得 $P = \{(1, m)\}$, $Q = \{(1-n, 1+n)\}$, 再由交集的含义有 $\begin{cases} 1 = 1-n, \\ m = 1+n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n = 0, \\ m = 1, \end{cases}$ 故选 A.

◆ 5. A 【解析】设点 D 为 (m, n) , 则由题意得 $(4, 3) = 2(m, n-2) = (2m, 2n-4)$, 则 $\begin{cases} 2m = 4, \\ 2n - 4 = 3, \end{cases}$ 由此解得 $m=2, n = \frac{7}{2}$, 点 D 为 $(2, \frac{7}{2})$. 故选 A.

◆ 6. C 【解析】由于 $\mathbf{a} = (1, 2), \mathbf{b} = (-2, m)$, 因为 $\mathbf{a} \parallel \mathbf{b}$, 所以 $1 \times m = 2 \times (-2) \Rightarrow m = -4$, 从而 $\mathbf{a} = (1, 2), \mathbf{b} = (-2, -4)$, 那么 $2\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b} = 2(1, 2) + 3(-2, -4) = (-4, -8)$. 故选 C.

◆ 7. $(3, -8)$ 【解析】 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA}, \therefore \overrightarrow{OA} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{AB} = (1, -3) - (-2, 5) = (3, -8)$.

◆ 8. $(-1, -\frac{3}{2})$ 【解析】 $\therefore \overrightarrow{MP} = \overrightarrow{OP} - \overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{MN}, \therefore \overrightarrow{OP} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{MN} + \overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{1}{2}(-8, 1) + (3, -2) = (-1, -\frac{3}{2})$.

◆ 9. 由中点坐标公式可得 $D(0, 1), E(3, 3), F(1, 0)$. 由画图及平面几何可知 G 点为 AF 的中点. $\therefore \overrightarrow{FG} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{FA} = \frac{1}{2}(1, 4) = (\frac{1}{2}, 2)$.

◆ 10. 设其余三个顶点的坐标为 $B(x_1, y_1), C(x_2, y_2), D(x_3, y_3)$. 因为 M 是 AB 的中点, 所以 $3 = \frac{-2+x_1}{2}, 0 = \frac{1+y_1}{2}$. 解得 $x_1=8, y_1=-1$.

设 MN 的中点 O 为 (x_0, y_0) , 则 $x_0 = \frac{3+(-1)}{2} = 1, y_0 = \frac{0+(-2)}{2} = -1$, 而 O 既是 AC 的中点, 又是 BD 的中点.

所以 $x_0 = \frac{x_A+x_2}{2}, y_0 = \frac{y_A+y_2}{2}$, 即 $1 = \frac{-2+x_2}{2}$,

$-1 = \frac{1+y_2}{2}$. 解得 $x_2=4, y_2=-3$.

同理, 解得 $x_3=-6, y_3=-1$.

所以 $B(8, -1), C(4, -3), D(-6, -1)$.

↓ 高考测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】 $\lambda a + \mu b = (\lambda - \mu, \lambda), a - 2b = (3, 1), \therefore \frac{\lambda - \mu}{\lambda} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{\mu} = -\frac{1}{2}$. 故选 C.

◆ 2. A 【解析】依题意得 $a - 2b = (3, 5) - 2(-2, 1) = (7, 3)$. 故选 A.

◆ 3. B 【解析】由题意得 $\vec{BD} = \vec{AD} - \vec{AB} = \vec{BC} - \vec{AB} = (\vec{AC} - \vec{AB}) - \vec{AB} = \vec{AC} - 2\vec{AB} = (1, 3) - 2(2, 4) = (-3, -5)$. 故选 B.

◆ 4. A 【解析】由已知条件得直线 P_1P_2 与 x 轴交点的纵坐标为 0, 由定比分点坐标公式 $y = \frac{y_1 + \lambda y_2}{1 + \lambda}$ 得到 $0 = \frac{2 + 6\lambda}{1 + \lambda}$, 解得 $\lambda = -\frac{1}{3}$. 故选 A.

◆ 5. 5 【解析】依题意得 $a - c = (3 - k, -6)$, 由 $(a - c) \parallel b$ 得 $-6 = 3(3 - k), k = 5$.

◆ 6. $1 + \sqrt{2}$ 【解析】由 A, B, C 共线知 \vec{AB} 与 \vec{BC} 共线.

$\vec{AB} = (1, a^2 + a), \vec{BC} = (1, a^3 - a^2)$.

则有 $a^3 - a^2 = a^2 + a \Rightarrow a = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$ 或 $a = 0$.

又 $a > 0$, 故 $a = 1 + \sqrt{2}$. 故填 $1 + \sqrt{2}$.

◆ 7. 2 【解析】由题意得 $\lambda a + b = \lambda(1, 2) + (2, 3) = (\lambda + 2, 2\lambda + 3)$. 又 $\lambda a + b$ 与 c 共线, 因此有 $(\lambda + 2) \times (-7) - (2\lambda + 3) \times (-4) = 0$, 由此解得 $\lambda = 2$.

◆ 8. $\because \vec{AB} = (-2, 3), \vec{DC} = (-4, 6), \therefore \vec{DC} = 2\vec{AB}$.

$\therefore \vec{AB} \parallel \vec{DC}$ 且 $|\vec{AB}| \neq |\vec{DC}|$.

\therefore 四边形 $ABCD$ 是梯形.

◆ 9. $\because O(0, 0), A(1, 2), B(4, 5)$,

$\therefore \vec{OA} = (1, 2), \vec{AB} = (3, 3)$.

$\therefore \vec{OP} = \vec{OA} + t\vec{AB} = (1 + 3t, 2 + 3t)$.

若点 P 在第一象限, 则 $\begin{cases} 1 + 3t > 0, \\ 2 + 3t > 0, \end{cases} t > -\frac{1}{3}$.

◆ 10. 设 $A(x_1, \log_8 x_1), B(x_2, \log_8 x_2)$.

$\therefore \vec{OA}$ 与 \vec{OB} 共线, $\vec{OA} = (x_1, \log_8 x_1), \vec{OB} =$

$(x_2, \log_8 x_2), \therefore x_1 \log_8 x_2 - x_2 \log_8 x_1 = 0$.

由已知可知 $C(x_1, \log_2 x_1), D(x_2, \log_2 x_2)$,

$\therefore \vec{OC} = (x_1, \log_2 x_1), \vec{OD} = (x_2, \log_2 x_2)$.

$\therefore x_1 \log_2 x_2 - x_2 \log_2 x_1 = x_1 \log_2^3 x_2^3 - x_2 \log_2^3 x_1^3 = 3(x_1 \log_8 x_2 - x_2 \log_8 x_1) = 0$.

$\therefore \vec{OC}$ 与 \vec{OD} 共线, 即 O, C, D 三点在同一条直线上.

◆ 11. (1) 由已知得 $A(-\frac{b}{k}, 0), B(0, b)$, 则

$\vec{AB} = (\frac{b}{k}, b)$, 于是 $\begin{cases} \frac{b}{k} = 2, \\ b = 2, \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} k = 1, \\ b = 2. \end{cases}$

(2) 由 $f(x) > g(x)$ 得 $x + 2 > x^2 - x - 6$,

即 $(x + 2) \cdot (x - 4) < 0$, 得 $-2 < x < 4$,

$\frac{g(x) + 1}{f(x)} = \frac{x^2 - x - 5}{x + 2} = x + 2 + \frac{1}{x + 2} - 5 =$

$(\sqrt{x + 2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + 2}})^2 - 3 \geq -3$.

其中当且仅当 $x + 2 = 1$, 即 $x = -1$ 时等号成立, $\therefore \frac{g(x) + 1}{f(x)}$ 的最小值是 -3 .

第五节 平面向量的数量积

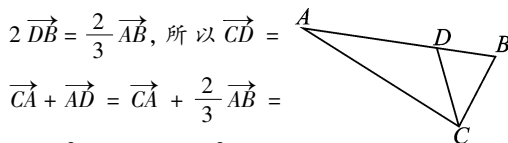
↓ 学业测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】 $\because |\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}| = |\vec{AB} - \vec{AC}|$, 两边平方后化简得 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 0$, 即 $\vec{AB} \perp \vec{AC}$, 则 AM 为 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 斜边 BC 上的中线, 因此, $|\vec{AM}| = \frac{1}{2}|\vec{BC}| = 2$. 故选 C.

◆ 2. D 【解析】方法一: 因为 $\cos A = \frac{AC}{AB}$, 故 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = |\vec{AB}||\vec{AC}|\cos A = AC^2 = 16$. 故选 D.

方法二: \vec{AB} 在 \vec{AC} 上的投影为 $|\vec{AB}|\cos A = |\vec{AC}|$, 故 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = |\vec{AB}||\vec{AC}|\cos A = AC^2 = 16$. 故选 D.

◆ 3. B 【解析】如图所示, CD 平分 $\angle ACB$, 由角平分线定理得 $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{|b|}{|a|} = 2$, 所以 $\vec{AD} =$



$2\vec{DB} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{AB}$, 所以 $\vec{CD} =$

$\vec{CA} + \vec{AD} = \vec{CA} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{AB} =$

$\vec{CA} + \frac{2}{3}(\vec{CB} - \vec{CA}) = \frac{2}{3}\vec{CB} +$

$\frac{1}{3}\vec{CA} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}$. 故选 B.

◆ 4. D 【解析】由于 $(a \cdot b)c$ 与 c 共线, 而 $(c \cdot a)b$ 与 b 共线, 故 ① 错; 由于 $|a| - |b| \leq ||a| - |b|| \leq |a - b|$, 而 a 与 b 不共线, \therefore 等号不成立, 故有 $|a| - |b| < |a - b|$ 成立, \therefore ② 正确; $\therefore [(b \cdot c) \cdot a - (c \cdot a) \cdot b]c = (b \cdot c) \cdot (a \cdot c) - (c \cdot a)(b \cdot c) = 0, \therefore [(b \cdot c)a - (c \cdot a) \cdot b] \perp c$, 故 ③ 错; $(3a + 2b) \cdot (3a - 2b) = 9a^2 -$

$4b^2 = 9|a|^2 - 4|b|^2$, \therefore ④正确.

◆ 5. C 【解析】 $|a-b|^2 = (a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2a \cdot b + b^2 = |a|^2 - 2|a||b|\cos\theta + |b|^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\theta$.

◆ 6. D 【解析】依题意得 $c \perp a, c \perp b$, 则 $c \cdot (a+2b) = c \cdot a + 2c \cdot b = 0$.

◆ 7. $\frac{5}{4}$ 【解析】 $a \cdot b = (e_1 - 2e_2)(ke_1 + e_2) = ke_1^2 + (1-2k)e_1e_2 - 2|e_2|^2 = k + (1-2k)\cos\frac{2\pi}{3} - 2 = 0$, 解得 $k = \frac{5}{4}$.

◆ 8. -8 或 5 【解析】由 $3a + \lambda b + 7c = 0$, 可得 $7c = -(3a + \lambda b)$, 即 $49c^2 = 9a^2 + \lambda^2 b^2 + 6\lambda a \cdot b$, 而 a, b, c 为单位向量, 则 $a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = 1$, 则 $49 = 9 + \lambda^2 + 6\lambda\cos\frac{\pi}{3}$, 即 $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 40 = 0$, 解得 $\lambda = -8$ 或 $\lambda = 5$.

◆ 9. (1) 当 a, b 同向, 即 $\theta = 0^\circ$ 时, $a \cdot b = \sqrt{2}$; 当 a, b 反向, 即 $\theta = 180^\circ$ 时, $a \cdot b = -\sqrt{2}$.

(2) $|a+b|^2 = |a|^2 + 2a \cdot b + |b|^2 = 3 + \sqrt{2}$,
 $|a+b| = \sqrt{3+\sqrt{2}}$.

(3) 由 $(a-b) \cdot a = 0$ 得 $a^2 = a \cdot b$, $\cos\theta = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 故 a 与 b 的夹角为 45° .

◆ 10. 由向量 $2te_1 + 7e_2$ 与 $e_1 + te_2$ 的夹角为钝角, 得 $\frac{(2te_1 + 7e_2) \cdot (e_1 + te_2)}{|2te_1 + 7e_2||e_1 + te_2|} < 0$, 即 $(2te_1 + 7e_2) \cdot (e_1 + te_2) < 0$, 化简, 得 $2t^2 + 15t + 7 < 0$, 解得 $-7 < t < -\frac{1}{2}$. 当夹角为 π 时, 也有 $(2te_1 + 7e_2) \cdot (e_1 + te_2) < 0$, 但此时夹角不是钝角.

设 $2te_1 + 7e_2 = \lambda(e_1 + te_2)$, $\lambda < 0$, 可求得

$$\begin{cases} 2t = \lambda, \\ 7 = \lambda t, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = -\sqrt{14}, \\ t = -\frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}, \end{cases} \therefore \text{所求实数 } t \text{ 的范围是}$$

$$\left(-7, -\frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right).$$

高考测评

◆ 1. D 【解析】 $\because \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{BC} + \vec{AB}^2 = 0, \therefore \vec{AB} \cdot (\vec{BC} + \vec{AB}) = 0$, 即 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 0, \therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ$. 故选 D.

◆ 2. D 【解析】 $\because \sqrt{(|b| \cdot |c|)^2 - (b \cdot c)^2} = \sqrt{|b|^2 \cdot |c|^2 - |b|^2 \cdot |c|^2 \cos^2\theta} = |b| \cdot |c| \sin\theta$, 又因为 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin A = \frac{1}{2} |b| \cdot$

$|c| \sin\theta$. 故选 D.

◆ 3. C 【解析】因为 $a+b+c = \vec{BC} + \vec{CA} + \vec{AB} = 0$, 所以有 $a+b = -c, (a+b)^2 = c^2$, 整理得 $a^2 + b^2 + 2a \cdot b = c^2$. ①

同理 $b^2 + c^2 + 2b \cdot c = a^2$. ②

① - ② 有 $a^2 - c^2 + 2(a \cdot b - b \cdot c) = c^2 - a^2$.

由于 $a \cdot b = b \cdot c$, 所以 $a^2 = c^2$, 即 $|a| = |c|$.

同理 $|a| = |b|$, 所以 $|a| = |b| = |c|$,

即 $|\vec{BC}| = |\vec{CA}| = |\vec{AB}|$,

所以 $\triangle ABC$ 是正三角形.

◆ 4. C 【解析】因为 a, b 为非零向量, 且夹角为钝角, 所以 $\lambda = |a| \cos\theta < 0, \mu = |b| \cos\theta < 0$. 由于 $|a|$ 与 $|b|$ 不一定相等, 所以 λ 与 μ 不一定相等.

◆ 5. $-\frac{1}{4}$ 【解析】由题意得 $\vec{AD} = \vec{CD} - \vec{CA} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{CB} - \vec{CA}, \vec{BE} = \vec{CE} - \vec{CB} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{CA} - \vec{CB}$, 所以 $\vec{AD} \cdot \vec{BE} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{CB} - \vec{CA}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\vec{CA} - \vec{CB}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{7}{6}\vec{CB} \cdot \vec{CA} = -\frac{1}{4}$.

◆ 6. 60° 【解析】 $(a+2b) \cdot (a-b) = -6$, 则 $a^2 + a \cdot b - 2b^2 = -6$, 即 $1^2 + a \cdot b - 2 \times 2^2 = -6, a \cdot b = 1$, 所以 $\cos\langle a, b \rangle = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a| \cdot |b|} = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $\langle a, b \rangle = 60^\circ$.

◆ 7. 60° 【解析】根据已知条件 $(a+2b) \cdot (a-b) = -2$, 去括号得: $|a|^2 + a \cdot b - 2|b|^2 = 4 + 2 \times 2 \cos\theta - 2 \times 4 = -2$, 所以 $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}, \theta = 60^\circ$.

◆ 8. $\because |m| = 1, |n| = 1, m$ 与 n 夹角为 60° ,

$$\therefore n \cdot m = 1 \times 1 \times \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{则有 } |a| = |2m + n| = \sqrt{(2m+n)^2} = \sqrt{4m^2 + 4m \cdot n + n^2} = \sqrt{7},$$

$$|b| = \sqrt{(2n-3m)^2} = \sqrt{4n^2 - 12m \cdot n + 9m^2} = \sqrt{7}.$$

$$\therefore a \cdot b = (2m+n) \cdot (2n-3m)$$

$$= m \cdot n - 6m^2 + 2n^2$$

$$= -\frac{7}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \cos\theta = \frac{-\frac{7}{2}}{7} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

∴ a 与 b 的夹角为 120° .

◆ 9. $(2a - b) \cdot (a + b) = 2a^2 + 2a \cdot b - a \cdot b - b^2 = 2a^2 + a \cdot b - b^2 = 2 \times 1^2 + 1 \times 1 \times \cos 120^\circ - 1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$|a + b| = \sqrt{(a + b)^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + 2a \cdot b + b^2} = \sqrt{1 + 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \cos 120^\circ + 1} = 1.$$

∴ 投影为 $\frac{(2a - b) \cdot (a + b)}{|a + b|} = \frac{1}{2}$.

◆ 10. (1) 由 $(2a - 3b) \cdot (2a + b) = 61$ 得 $4|a|^2 - 4a \cdot b - 3|b|^2 = 61$.

$|a| = 4, |b| = 3$, 代入上式求得 $a \cdot b = -6$.

∴ $\cos \theta = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} = \frac{-6}{4 \times 3} = -\frac{1}{2}$,

又 $\theta \in [0^\circ, 180^\circ]$,

∴ $\theta = 120^\circ$.

(2) 可先平方转化为向量的数量积,

$$|a + b|^2 = (a + b)^2 = |a|^2 + 2a \cdot b + |b|^2 =$$

$$4^2 + 2 \times (-6) + 3^2 = 13, \therefore |a + b| = \sqrt{13}.$$

$$(3) S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} |a||b| \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{3}.$$

◆ 11. 取 AB 的中点 C , 设 $\vec{OC} = c$, 于是有 $c - a = b - c$, 得 $c = \frac{a + b}{2}$.

∴ PC 是 AB 的垂直平分线, ∴ $\vec{PC} \perp \vec{AB}$,

$$\therefore \vec{PC} \cdot \vec{AB} = 0.$$

又 $\vec{PC} = c - p, \vec{AB} = b - a$,

$$\therefore (c - p) \cdot (b - a) = 0.$$

$$\therefore p \cdot (b - a) = c \cdot (b - a) = \frac{(a + b)}{2} \cdot (b - a) = \frac{1}{2} (b^2 - a^2) = \frac{1}{2} (|b|^2 - |a|^2).$$

$$\therefore p \cdot (a - b) = \frac{1}{2} (|a|^2 - |b|^2).$$

第六节 平面向量数量积的坐标表示

学业测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】由题意可得 $8a - b = (6, 3)$, 又 $(8a - b) \cdot c = 30, c = (3, x)$, ∴ $18 + 3x = 30 \Rightarrow x = 4$. 故选 C.

◆ 2. C 【解析】由题意可设 $b = (x, y)$, 则 $2a + b = (8 + x, 6 + y) = (3, 18)$, 解得 $x = -5, y = 12$, 故 $b = (-5, 12)$. $\cos \langle a, b \rangle = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} = \frac{16}{65}$. 故选 C.

◆ 3. C 【解析】由题意知 $|a| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2} = 1$, $|b| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $a \cdot b = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + 0 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$, $(a - b) \cdot b = a \cdot b - |b|^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$, 故 $a - b$ 与 b 垂直. 故选 C.

◆ 4. A 【解析】当 θ 为钝角时, $-1 < \cos \theta < 0$, 即 $-1 < \frac{-3\lambda + 10}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 + 4} \cdot \sqrt{34}} < 0$, 解得 $\lambda > \frac{10}{3}$.

◆ 5. A 【解析】 $a + 2b = (1 + 2x, 4)$, $2a - b = (2 - x, 3)$, ∴ $a + 2b$ 与 $2a - b$ 平行, ∴ $(1 + 2x) \times 3 - 4 \times (2 - x) = 0$, ∴ $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $a \cdot b = (1, 2) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times 1 = \frac{5}{2}$.

◆ 6. C 【解析】设 $c = (x, y)$, 则 $(a + b) \cdot c =$

$$(-1, -2) \cdot (x, y) = -x - 2y = \frac{5}{2}, \text{ 又 } |c| = \sqrt{5},$$

且 $a \cdot c = x + 2y = |a||c| \cdot \cos \alpha$, 故 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}, \alpha = 120^\circ$.

◆ 7. B 【解析】设 $b = (x, y)$, 由已知条件有

$$\begin{cases} |a| = |b|, \\ a \cdot b = |b||b| \cos 45^\circ, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 5, \\ 2x + y = \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \\ y = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, \\ y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \end{cases}$$

可利用画图检验, 知后一组解不符合逆时针旋转的条件, 应舍去, ∴ $b = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$, 故选 B.

◆ 8. $(-3, 6)$ 【解析】 a 与 b 共线且方向相反, ∴ $b = \lambda a (\lambda < 0)$, 设 $b = (x, y)$, 则 $(x, y) = \lambda(1, -2)$, 得 $\begin{cases} x = \lambda, \\ y = -2\lambda. \end{cases}$ 由 $|b| = 3\sqrt{5}$, 得 $x^2 + y^2 = 45$, 即 $\lambda^2 + 4\lambda^2 = 45$, 解得 $\lambda = -3$, ∴ $b = (-3, 6)$.

◆ 9. 设 $D(x, y), \vec{OC} = \vec{OD} + \vec{OA} = (3 + x, y + 1), \vec{BC} = \vec{OC} - \vec{OB} = (4 + x, y - 1)$, 因为 $\vec{OC} \perp \vec{OB}$,

所以 $x - 2y + 1 = 0$. ①

因为 $\vec{BC} \parallel \vec{OA}$, 所以 $x - 3y + 7 = 0$. ②

解由①②组成的方程组得 $x = 11, y = 6$.

即 $\vec{OD} = (11, 6)$.

◆ 10. 设 $\mathbf{b} = (x, y)$, 由题意得 $\begin{cases} \sqrt{3}x + y = \sqrt{3}, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1. \end{cases}$

又 \mathbf{b} 是不平行于 x 轴的向量,

$$\therefore y \neq 0. \therefore \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}, \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}. \end{cases} \text{ 故 } \mathbf{b} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right).$$

高考测评

◆ 1. A 【解析】设 $\mathbf{b} = (-x, 2x)$ 且 $x > 0$, $|\mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{(-x)^2 + (2x)^2} = 3\sqrt{5}$, 解得 $x = \pm 3$, 舍去负根, 故 $\mathbf{b} = (-3, 6)$. 故选 A.

◆ 2. D 【解析】 $2\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = (3, n)$, 由 $2\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$ 与 \mathbf{b} 垂直可得 $(3, n) \cdot (-1, n) = -3 + n^2 = 0$, $\therefore n^2 = 3, |\mathbf{a}| = 2$.

◆ 3. B 【解析】设 $\vec{AB} = (x, y)$, 则有 $|\vec{OA}| = |\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{5^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, ① 又由 $\vec{OA} \perp \vec{AB}$, 得 $5x + 2y = 0$, ② 由①②联立方程组, 解得 $x = 2, y = -5$ 或 $x = -2, y = 5$.

◆ 4. B 【解析】 \mathbf{a} 与 \mathbf{b} 的夹角大于 90° , $\therefore \cos \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle < 0$, 即 $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} < 0$, 即 $(m-2, m+3) \cdot (2m+1, m-2) < 0$, $\therefore (m-2) \cdot (2m+1) + (m+3)(m-2) < 0, (m-2)(3m+4) < 0$. $\therefore -\frac{4}{3} < m < 2$, 故选 B.

◆ 5. C 【解析】设点 P 的坐标为 $(x, 0)$, 则 $\vec{AP} = (x-2, -2), \vec{BP} = (x-4, -1)$. $\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{BP} = (x-2)(x-4) + (-2)(-1) = x^2 - 6x + 10 = (x-3)^2 + 1$. 当 $x = 3$ 时, $\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{BP}$ 有最小值 1, \therefore 点 P 的坐标为 $(3, 0)$, 故选 C.

◆ 6. 等腰直角三角形 【解析】由已知得 $\vec{AB} = (3, -1), \vec{AC} = (-1, -3), \vec{BC} = (-4, -2)$. $\therefore |\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{10}, |\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{10}, |\vec{BC}| = 2\sqrt{5}$, $\therefore |\vec{AB}|^2 + |\vec{AC}|^2 = |\vec{BC}|^2$ 且 $|\vec{AB}| = |\vec{AC}|$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为等腰直角三角形.

◆ 7. $\left(\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}\right)$ 或 $\left(-\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$ 【解析】设该单位向量为 $\mathbf{b} = (x, y)$, 则 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 由 $\mathbf{a} \perp \mathbf{b}$ 知 $y = -\frac{3}{4}x$, 联立方程组, 解得 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{4}{5}, \\ y = -\frac{3}{5} \end{cases}$ 或

$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{4}{5}, \\ y = \frac{3}{5}, \end{cases} \therefore \mathbf{b} = \left(\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}\right) \text{ 或 } \left(-\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right).$$

◆ 8. 22 【解析】 $\vec{BC} = (6, 9), \therefore \vec{BE} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{BC} = (2, 3), \vec{BF} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{BC} = (4, 6)$.

又 $\vec{AB} = (2, -4), \therefore \vec{AE} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BE} = (4, -1), \vec{AF} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BF} = (6, 2), \therefore \vec{AE} \cdot \vec{AF} = 4 \times 6 + (-1) \times 2 = 22$.

◆ 9. $\mathbf{a} \perp \mathbf{c}, \therefore \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c} = 0$. 又 $\mathbf{c} = m\mathbf{a} + n\mathbf{b}, \therefore \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{c} = m\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c} + n\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c}$. $\therefore 16 = -4n, n = -4$. $\therefore \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} = |\mathbf{b}| |\mathbf{c}| \cos 120^\circ$, $\therefore |\mathbf{b}| \times 4 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -4, \therefore |\mathbf{b}| = 2$. $\therefore \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c} = m\mathbf{a}^2 - 4\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}, \therefore \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 2m$. 又 $\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} = m\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} - 4b^2$, $\therefore 2m^2 - 16 = -4, m^2 = 6, \therefore m = \pm\sqrt{6}$.

当 $m = \sqrt{6}$ 时, $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 2\sqrt{6}$,

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{2} \times 2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{6};$$

当 $m = -\sqrt{6}$ 时, 同理可求 $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$.

综上所述, $m = \sqrt{6}, n = -4$ 时, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$;

$m = -\sqrt{6}, n = -4$ 时, $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$.

◆ 10. $\vec{AB} = (3, 4), \vec{AC} = (-8, 6)$, $\therefore \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 3 \times (-8) + 4 \times 6 = 0$, $\therefore AB \perp AC$.

又 $|\vec{AB}| = 5 \neq |\vec{AC}| = 10$.

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为直角三角形.

◆ 11. (1) 由于 $\mathbf{a} = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$, 则 $\mathbf{a}^2 = 1$. $f[f(\mathbf{x})] = f[\mathbf{x} - 2(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{a})\mathbf{a}] = \mathbf{x} - 2(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{a})\mathbf{a} - 2\{[\mathbf{x} - 2(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{a})\mathbf{a}] \cdot \mathbf{a}\}\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{x} - 2(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{a})\mathbf{a} + 2(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{a})\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{x}$, 所以 $f[f(\mathbf{x})]$ 的结果不会随着 θ 取值范围的变化而变化.

(2) 由(1)知 $f[f(m+2n)] = m+2n, f[f(2m-n)] = 2m-n$, 由 $f[f(2m-n)]$ 与 $f[f(m+2n)]$ 垂直可得 $(m+2n) \cdot (2m-n) = 0$, 即 $3m \cdot n + \frac{15}{2} = 0$, 从而 $m \cdot n = -\frac{5}{2}$. 设 m, n 的夹角为 α ,

$$\text{则 } \cos \alpha = \frac{\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{|\mathbf{m}| |\mathbf{n}|} = \frac{-\frac{5}{2}}{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}} = -1, \alpha = 180^\circ, \text{ 即}$$

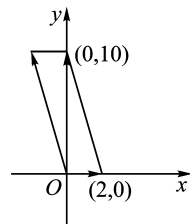
向量 m, n 的夹角为 180° .

第七节 平面向量应用举例

学业测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】∵ $|b|=1, |c|=\sqrt{\cos^2\theta+\sin^2\theta}=1$, ∴ $(b+c) \cdot (b-c)=b^2-c^2=0$, ∴ $(b+c) \perp (b-c)$.

◆ 2. B 【解析】建立直角坐标系, 如图所示, 设表示河水流速的向量为 $(2,0)$, 表示小船实际速度的向量为 $(0,10)$, 表示小船本身速度的向量为 (x,y) , 则 $(2,0)+(x,y)=(0,10)$. 解得 $x=-2, y=10$, 则小船速度大小(即速度向量的模)为



第2题图

$$\sqrt{(-2)^2+10^2}=2\sqrt{26}(\text{m/s}).$$

◆ 3. D 【解析】由题意知 $f_4 = -(f_1 + f_2 + f_3) = -[(-2, -1) + (-3, 2) + (4, -3)] = -(-1, -2) = (1, 2)$.

◆ 4. B 【解析】 $|\vec{OA}|=1, |\vec{OB}|=\sqrt{3}, \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB}=0$, ∴ $OA \perp OB$, 且 $\angle OBC=30^\circ$. 又∵ $\angle AOC=30^\circ$, ∴ $\vec{OC} \perp \vec{AB}$. ∴ $(m\vec{OA} + n\vec{OB}) \cdot (\vec{OB} - \vec{OA})=0$, ∴ $-m\vec{OA}^2 + n\vec{OB}^2=0$, ∴ $3n-m=0$, 即 $m=3n$, ∴ $\frac{m}{n}=3$.

◆ 5. 直角三角形 【解析】 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{BC} + |\vec{AB}|^2 = \vec{AB}(\vec{BC} + \vec{AB}) = \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 0$, 所以 $\vec{AB} \perp \vec{AC}$, 故 $\angle A=90^\circ$, $\triangle ABC$ 为直角三角形.

◆ 6. 1 【解析】∵ $\vec{AB} = (-4, 3)$, ∴ $W = F \cdot s = -8 + 9 = 1$.

◆ 7. (1) 点 M 的坐标为 $x_M = \frac{-1+1}{2} = 0, y_M = \frac{7+2}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$, ∴ $M(0, \frac{9}{2})$.

$$\therefore |\vec{AM}| = \sqrt{(5-0)^2 + \left[\frac{9}{2} - (-1)\right]^2} = \frac{\sqrt{221}}{2}.$$

(2) $\angle ABC$ 是 \vec{BA} 与 \vec{BC} 的夹角, 而 $\vec{BA} = (6, -8), \vec{BC} = (2, -5)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos \angle ABC &= \frac{\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC}}{|\vec{BA}| \cdot |\vec{BC}|} \\ &= \frac{6 \times 2 + (-8) \times (-5)}{\sqrt{6^2 + (-8)^2} \cdot \sqrt{2^2 + (-5)^2}} \\ &= \frac{52}{10\sqrt{29}} = \frac{26\sqrt{29}}{145}. \end{aligned}$$

◆ 8. 建立平面直角坐标系, 内心为三角形三角的角平分线的交点, 所以将一边和它的角平分线

作为 x 轴和 y 轴, 设定三顶点坐标和 I 点坐标, 代入 $\vec{AI} = m\vec{AB} + n\vec{BC}$ 求值.

如图所示, 建立平面直角坐标系, 由题意知, $A(0, 4), B(-3, 0), C(3, 0)$.

∵ I 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的内心, $AB=AC$,

∴ 点 I 在 y 轴上, 设其坐标为 $I(0, k)$.

$$\text{又 } \vec{AB} = (-3, -4), \vec{BC} = (6, 0),$$

点 I 在 $\angle ABC$ 的平分线上,

∴ \vec{BI} 与 \vec{BA} 及 \vec{BC} 的单位向量的和向量共线.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设这个和向量为 } \vec{u}, \text{ 则 } \vec{u} &= \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right) + (1, 0) \\ &= \left(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right). \end{aligned}$$

又 \vec{u} 的单位向量 $\vec{u}_0 = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$, 它与 \vec{BI} 的单位向量相等,

$$\vec{BI} = (3, k), \text{ 由此得方程 } \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{9+k^2}}$$

解方程, 得 $k = \frac{3}{2}$ (另一负根不合题意, 舍去), ∴ $I\left(0, \frac{3}{2}\right)$.

$$\therefore \vec{AI} = \left(0, \frac{3}{2} - 4\right) = \left(0, -\frac{5}{2}\right).$$

$$\text{又 } \vec{AI} = m\vec{AB} + n\vec{BC},$$

$$\text{即 } \left(0, -\frac{5}{2}\right) = m(-3, -4) + n(6, 0),$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -3m + 6n = 0, \\ -4m = -\frac{5}{2}. \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} m = \frac{1}{10}, \\ n = \frac{1}{20}. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{1}{10}, n = \frac{1}{20}.$$

◆ 9. 证明: ∵ $\vec{BA} + \vec{AC} = \vec{BC}$, ∴ $(\vec{BA} + \vec{AC})^2 = \vec{BC}^2$, 即 $\vec{BA}^2 + 2\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{AC} + \vec{AC}^2 = \vec{BC}^2$.

由已知条件 $\vec{AC}^2 + \vec{AB}^2 = 5\vec{BC}^2$,

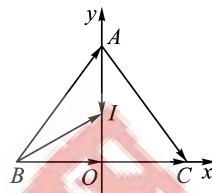
$$\text{得 } \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 2\vec{BC}^2.$$

$$\therefore \vec{BE} \cdot \vec{CF} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{BA} + \vec{BC}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\vec{CA} + \vec{CB})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{CA} + \vec{BA} \cdot \vec{CB} + \vec{BC} \cdot \vec{CA} + \vec{BC} \cdot \vec{CB})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}[2\vec{BC}^2 + \vec{CB} \cdot (\vec{BA} + \vec{AC}) + \vec{BC} \cdot \vec{CB}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}[2\vec{BC}^2 + \vec{CB} \cdot \vec{BC} + \vec{BC} \cdot \vec{CB}]$$



第8题图

$$= \frac{1}{4}(2\overrightarrow{BC}^2 - 2\overrightarrow{BC}^2) = 0.$$

$\therefore \overrightarrow{BE} \perp \overrightarrow{CF}$, 即 $BE \perp CF$.

◆ 10. (1) \because 函数图象过点 $(0, 1)$,

$$\therefore 2\sin \varphi = 1, \text{ 即 } \sin \varphi = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

(2) 由函数 $y = 2\sin\left(\pi x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 及其图象, 得

$$M\left(-\frac{1}{6}, 0\right), P\left(\frac{1}{3}, 2\right), N\left(\frac{5}{6}, 0\right).$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{PM} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -2\right), \overrightarrow{PN} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -2\right).$$

$$\therefore \cos \langle \overrightarrow{PM}, \overrightarrow{PN} \rangle = \frac{\overrightarrow{PM} \cdot \overrightarrow{PN}}{|\overrightarrow{PM}| |\overrightarrow{PN}|} = \frac{15}{17}.$$

本题是一道三角函数与向量结合的综合题, 利用向量的夹角公式求夹角的余弦值.

高考测评

◆ 1. B 【解析】 $F = (8, 0)$, 故终点坐标为 $(8, 0) + (1, 1) = (9, 1)$, 故选 B.

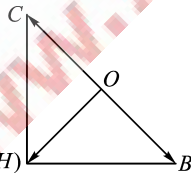
◆ 2. D 【解析】 $F_{\text{甲}} : F_{\text{乙}} = \cos 30^\circ : \cos 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} : 1$, 故选 D.

◆ 3. B 【解析】船可垂直到达对岸, 则船的实际速度与水速垂直, 故 $|v_2| < |v_1|$.

◆ 4. C 【解析】在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = 1, BC = \sqrt{3}, AB = 2$, $\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BE}{EC} = 2$, $\therefore BE = 2EC$, $\therefore |\overrightarrow{BC}| = 3|\overrightarrow{CE}|$, $\therefore |\lambda| = 3$. 又 $\because \overrightarrow{BC}$ 与 \overrightarrow{CE} 方向相反, $\therefore \lambda < 0$, $\therefore \lambda = -3$.

◆ 5. C 【解析】设 t s 后点 P 运动到点 A , 则 $\overrightarrow{PA} = \overrightarrow{PO} + \overrightarrow{OA} = 5v = (20, -15)$, $\therefore \overrightarrow{OA} = (20, -15) + (-10, 10) = (10, -5)$. 故选 C.

◆ 6. 1 【解析】不妨设该三角形为等腰直角三角形, 如图所示, 则外心 O 是 BC 中点, 点 A 与点 H 重合, $m(\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC}) = m\overrightarrow{OA} = A(H)$, $m\overrightarrow{OH} = \overrightarrow{OH}$, $\therefore m = 1$.



第6题图

◆ 7. $\frac{|F|}{\sin \theta}$ 【解析】做受力分析, 依题意, 重力可以忽略不计, Q 受线的拉力为 T , 由于受力平衡, 只能是线与杆垂直, 即线与 OB 的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$, 故 $|T| = \frac{|F|}{\sin \theta}$.

◆ 8. 设动点 M 的坐标为 (x, y) , 则 $\overrightarrow{AM} = (x+1, y)$, $\overrightarrow{BM} = (x-1, y)$. 由题意 $\overrightarrow{AM} \cdot \overrightarrow{BM} = k|\overrightarrow{MC}|^2$, 即 $(x+1, y) \cdot (x-1, y) = k[x^2 + (y-1)^2]$, 整理得 $(1-k)x^2 + (1-k)y^2 + 2ky = 1+k$. 此即为所求的动点轨迹方程. 当 $k=1$ 时, 方程化为 $y=1$, 方程表示过 $(0, 1)$ 点且平行于 x 轴的直线. 当 $k \neq 1$ 时, 方程化为 $x^2 + \left(y + \frac{k}{1-k}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{1-k}\right)^2$, 方程表示以 $\left(0, \frac{k}{k-1}\right)$ 为圆心, 以 $\frac{1}{|k-1|}$ 为半径的圆.

◆ 9. (1) 若点 A, B, C 能构成三角形, 则这三点不共线, 由 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (3, 1), \overrightarrow{AC} = (2-m, 1-m)$, 由 \overrightarrow{AB} 与 \overrightarrow{AC} 不共线, 得 $3(1-m) \neq 2-m$, 解得 $m \neq \frac{1}{2}$.

(2) $\because \angle A$ 为直角, $\therefore \overrightarrow{AB} \perp \overrightarrow{AC}$, $\therefore 3(2-m) + (1-m) = 0$, 解得 $m = \frac{7}{4}$.

◆ 10. 证明: $\because AB = AC, D$ 是 BC 的中点, $\therefore \overrightarrow{AD} \perp \overrightarrow{BC}$, 即 $\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 0$. 又 $DE \perp AC$, $\therefore \overrightarrow{DE} \cdot \overrightarrow{AE} = 0$.

$$\therefore F \text{ 是 } DE \text{ 的中点, } \therefore \overrightarrow{EF} = -\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{DE}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \overrightarrow{AF} \cdot \overrightarrow{BE} &= (\overrightarrow{AE} + \overrightarrow{EF}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{BD} + \overrightarrow{DE}) \\ &= \overrightarrow{AE} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} + \overrightarrow{AE} \cdot \overrightarrow{DE} + \overrightarrow{EF} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} + \overrightarrow{EF} \cdot \overrightarrow{DE} \\ &= \overrightarrow{AE} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} + \overrightarrow{EF} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} + \overrightarrow{EF} \cdot \overrightarrow{DE} \\ &= (\overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DE}) \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} + \overrightarrow{EF} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} + \overrightarrow{EF} \cdot \overrightarrow{DE} \\ &= \overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} + \overrightarrow{DE} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} + \overrightarrow{EF} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} + \overrightarrow{EF} \cdot \overrightarrow{DE} \\ &= \overrightarrow{DE} \cdot \overrightarrow{DC} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{DE} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{DE} \cdot \overrightarrow{DE} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{DE} \cdot \overrightarrow{DC} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{DE} \cdot \overrightarrow{DE}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{DE} \cdot (\overrightarrow{DC} - \overrightarrow{DE}) = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{DE} \cdot \overrightarrow{EC} = 0.$$

$\therefore AF \perp BE$.

第三部分 解三角形

专题五 解三角形

第一节 正弦定理

学业测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】由正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$ 得

$$\sin A = \frac{a \sin B}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin 60^\circ}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \text{ 又 } \because a < b, \therefore A <$$

B , 故 $A = 45^\circ$. 故选 C.

◆ 2. D 【解析】由正弦定理得 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sin 120^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sin C}$, 所以 $\sin C = \frac{1}{2}$. 于是有 $C = 30^\circ$. 从而 $A = 30^\circ$. 于是, $\triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形, $a = c = \sqrt{2}$. 故选 D.

◆ 3. B 【解析】由题意得 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin B} = \frac{\sin 2B}{\sin B} = 2\cos B$, 所以 $\cos B = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$. 故选 B.

◆ 4. D 【解析】依题意得 $0^\circ < B < 60^\circ$, $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$, $\sin B = \frac{b\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\cos B = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 B} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$. 故选 D.

◆ 5. $2\sqrt{3}$ cm 【解析】 $\because \frac{BC}{\sin A} = 2R, \therefore BC = 2R\sin A = 4\sin 60^\circ = 2\sqrt{3}$ (cm).

◆ 6. 6 或 3 【解析】由 $\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ 得 $\sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 因为 $b < c$, 所以 $C > B = 30^\circ$, 则 $C = 60^\circ$ 或 $C = 120^\circ$. 当 $C = 60^\circ$ 时, $A = 90^\circ$; 当 $C = 120^\circ$ 时, $A = 30^\circ$. 再利用正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$, 解得 $a = 6$ 或 $a = 3$.

◆ 7. $k > \frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】由正弦定理知 $a : b : c = \sin A : \sin B : \sin C = k : (k+1) : 2k$.

$$\text{又} \begin{cases} a+b > c, \\ b+c > a, \\ a+c > b, \end{cases} \text{故} \begin{cases} k+(k+1) > 2k, \\ k+1+2k > k, \\ k+2k > k+1, \end{cases} \therefore k > \frac{1}{2}.$$

◆ 8. $2\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C = 4\sqrt{3}$, 又 $\sin C = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 C} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \therefore b = 2\sqrt{3}$.

◆ 9. (1) 由正弦定理得 $\sin C\sin A = \sin A\cos C$. 因为 $0 < A < \pi$, 所以 $\sin A > 0$. 从而 $\sin C = \cos C$. 又 $\cos C \neq 0$, 所以 $\tan C = 1$, 则 $C = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

(2) 由(1)知 $B = \frac{3\pi}{4} - A$, 于是

$$\sqrt{3}\sin A - \cos\left(B + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{3}\sin A - \cos\left(\pi - A\right) = \sqrt{3}\sin A + \cos A = 2\sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right).$$

$\therefore 0 < A < \frac{3\pi}{4}, \therefore \frac{\pi}{6} < A + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{11\pi}{12}$, 从而当

$A + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时, $2\sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 取最大值 2.

综上所述, $\sqrt{3}\sin A - \cos\left(B + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 的最大值为

2, 此时 $A = \frac{\pi}{3}, B = \frac{5\pi}{12}$.

◆ 10. (1) 由正弦定理得 $a = 2R\sin A, b = 2R\sin B, c = 2R\sin C$, 所以 $\frac{\cos A - 2\cos C}{\cos B} = \frac{2c - a}{b} = \frac{2\sin C - \sin A}{\sin B}$, 即 $\sin B\cos A - 2\sin B\cos C = 2\sin C\cos B - \sin A\cos B$,

即有 $\sin(A+B) = 2\sin(B+C)$,

即 $\sin C = 2\sin A$, 所以 $\frac{\sin C}{\sin A} = 2$.

(2) 由(1)知 $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin A} = 2$, 即 $c = 2a$, 又因为 $b = 2$, 所以由余弦定理得 $b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2accos B$, 即 $2^2 = 4a^2 + a^2 - 2a \times 2a \times \frac{1}{4}$, 解得 $a = 1$, 所以

$c = 2$, 又因为 $\cos B = \frac{1}{4}$, 所以 $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$, 故 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为 $\frac{1}{2}ac\sin B = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$.

高考测评

◆ 1. D 【解析】由正弦定理知 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$, $\therefore \sin B = \frac{b}{a}\sin A$.

又: 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $0 < \sin B \leq 1, \therefore 0 < \frac{b}{a}\sin A \leq 1, \therefore a \geq b\sin A$. 故选 D.

◆ 2. D 【解析】由已知得 $A = 90^\circ, B = 60^\circ, C = 30^\circ$. 又由正弦定理得 $a : b : c = \sin A : \sin B : \sin C = 1 : \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} : \frac{1}{2} = 2 : \sqrt{3} : 1$. 故选 D.

◆ 3. C 【解析】由 $a = 14, b = 16, A = 45^\circ$ 知 $\sin B = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{7}$. 又: $a < b, A = 45^\circ, \therefore B$ 有两解. 故选 C.

◆ 4. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 【解析】由正弦定理得 $(\sqrt{3}b - c)\cos A = (\sqrt{3} \cdot \sin B - \sin C)\cos A = \sin A\cos C$, 即 $\sqrt{3}\sin B\cos A = \sin A\cos C + \sin C\cos A$, 即 $\sqrt{3}\sin B\cos A = \sin(A+C) = \sin B$, 故 $\cos A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

故填 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

◆ 5. $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 【解析】由题意可知 $\sin B + \cos B = \sqrt{2}$, 所以 $\sqrt{2}\sin\left(B + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2}$, 所以 $B = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 根据正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$ 可得 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sin A} = \frac{2}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}}$, 故 $A = \frac{\pi}{6}$.

故填 $\frac{\pi}{6}$.

◆ 6. 60° 【解析】由 $\angle ADB = 120^\circ$ 知 $\angle ADC = 60^\circ$, 又因为 $AD = 2$, 所以 $S_{\triangle ADC} = \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot DC \sin 60^\circ = 3 - \sqrt{3}$, 所以 $DC = 2(\sqrt{3} - 1)$. 又因为 $BD = \frac{1}{2}DC$, 所以 $BD = \sqrt{3} - 1$. 过点 A 作 $AE \perp BC$ 于点 E , 则 $S_{\triangle ADC} = \frac{1}{2}DC \cdot AE = 3 - \sqrt{3}$, 所以 $AE = \sqrt{3}$. 又在直角三角形 AED 中, $DE = 1$, 所以 $BE = \sqrt{3}$. 在直角三角形 ABE 中, $BE = AE$, 所以 $\triangle ABE$ 是等腰直角三角形, 所以 $\angle ABC = 45^\circ$. 在直角三角形 AEC 中, $EC = 2\sqrt{3} - 3$, 所以 $\tan \angle ACE = \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3} - 3} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$, 所以 $\angle ACE = 75^\circ$, 所以 $\angle BAC = 180^\circ - 75^\circ - 45^\circ = 60^\circ$. 故填 60° .

◆ 7.2 $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ 【解析】由正弦定理得 $\frac{AC}{\sin B} = \frac{BC}{\sin A}$, 即 $\frac{AC}{\sin 2A} = \frac{1}{\sin A}$, $\therefore \frac{AC}{2\sin A \cos A} = \frac{1}{\sin A}$, 则 $\frac{AC}{\cos A} = 2$. 又 $\triangle ABC$ 为锐角三角形, 所以 $A + B = 3A > 90^\circ, B = 2A < 90^\circ$, 故 $30^\circ < A < 45^\circ, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < \cos A < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 由 $AC = 2\cos A$ 得 AC 的取值范围是 $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$. 故分别填 2 和 $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$.

◆ 8. (1) 因为 $\sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin A \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos A \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin A + \frac{1}{2}\cos A = 2\cos A$, 所以 $\sqrt{3}\sin A = 3\cos A$, 解得 $\tan A = \sqrt{3}$, 即 A 的值为 60° .

(2) 因为 $\cos A = \frac{1}{3}$, 所以 $\sin A = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$, 所以在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由正弦定理得 $\frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$, 因为 $b = 3c$, 所以 $\frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{3c}{\sin(A+C)}$, 所以 $3\sin C =$

$\sin(A+C) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\cos C + \frac{1}{3}\sin C$, 解得 $4\sin C = \sqrt{2}\cos C$, 又因为 $\sin^2 C + \cos^2 C = 1$, 所以 $\sin C$ 的值为 $\frac{1}{3}$.

◆ 9. $\because A + B + C = 180^\circ$, 所以 $B + C = 180^\circ - A$, 又 $1 + 2\cos(B+C) = 0$, $\therefore 1 + 2\cos(180^\circ - A) = 0$, 即 $1 - 2\cos A = 0$, $\therefore \cos A = \frac{1}{2}$, 又 $0^\circ < A < 180^\circ$, 所以 $A = 60^\circ$.

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$ 得 $\sin B = \frac{b\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sin 60^\circ}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 又 $\because b < a$, 所以 $B < A$, $\therefore B = 45^\circ, C = 75^\circ$, $\therefore BC$ 边上的高 $AD = AC \cdot \sin C = \sqrt{2}\sin 75^\circ = \sqrt{2}\sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \sqrt{2}(\sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ) = \sqrt{2} \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}$.

◆ 10. (1) 由 $\cos A = \frac{3}{4}$ 得 $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$, 又 $C = 2A$, $\therefore \cos C = \cos 2A = 2\cos^2 A - 1 = \frac{1}{8}$, $\therefore \sin C = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8}$. $\cos B = -\cos(A+C) = \sin A \sin C - \cos A \cos C = \frac{9}{16}$.

(2) $\because \vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} = \frac{27}{2}$, 即 $ca \cos B = \frac{27}{2}$, $\therefore ac = 24$. ①, 由正弦定理及 $C = 2A$ 得 $\frac{c}{\sin 2A} = \frac{a}{\sin A}$, $\therefore c = 2a \cos A = \frac{3}{2}a$ ②,

由①②解得 $a^2 = 16$, $\therefore a = 4$, 即 $BC = 4$.

◆ 11. (1) $\because A, B$ 为锐角, $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$,

$$\therefore \cos B = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 B} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}.$$

$$\text{又 } \cos 2A = 1 - 2\sin^2 A = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$\therefore \cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \times$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\because 0 < A + B < \pi, \therefore A + B = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(2)由(1)知 $C = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, $\therefore \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. 由正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ 得 $\sqrt{5}a = \sqrt{10}b = \sqrt{2}c$, 即 $a =$

$\sqrt{2}b, c = \sqrt{5}b$.
 $\therefore a - b = \sqrt{2} - 1, \therefore \sqrt{2}b - b = \sqrt{2} - 1, \therefore b = 1$.
 $\therefore a = \sqrt{2}, c = \sqrt{5}$.

第二节 余弦定理

学业测评

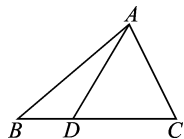
◆ 1. C 【解析】 $\because S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B = \frac{1}{2} c \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} c = 2, \therefore c = 4\sqrt{2}, \therefore b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2accos 45^\circ = 1 + 32 - 2 \times 1 \times 4\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 25, \therefore b = 5, \therefore \triangle ABC$ 外接圆的直径 $2R = \frac{b}{\sin B} = 5\sqrt{2}$. 故选 C.

◆ 2. C 【解析】由 $a^4 + b^4 + c^4 = 2c^2(a^2 + b^2) \Rightarrow (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2 = 2a^2b^2, \therefore \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore C = 45^\circ$ 或 135° . 故选 C.

◆ 3. $\frac{2\sqrt{39}}{3}$ 【解析】 $\because S = \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A, \therefore \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2} c \cdot \sin 60^\circ, \therefore c = 4, a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bccos A = 1^2 + 4^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 13, \therefore a = \sqrt{13}.$
 $\therefore \frac{a+b+c}{\sin A + \sin B + \sin C} = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{2\sqrt{39}}{3}.$

◆ 4. 2, 3, 4 【解析】依题意, 设三角形的三边长分别为 $a, a+1, a+2$, 因为三角形为钝角三角形, 则 $a^2 + (a+1)^2 - (a+2)^2 < 0$, 即 $a^2 - 2a - 3 < 0, \therefore -1 < a < 3$. 又 $a \in \mathbf{N}, \therefore a = 1$ 或 $a = 2$, 而当 $a = 1$ 时, 三边长为 1, 2, 3 不能构成三角形, 因此三角形三边长为 2, 3, 4.

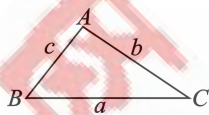
◆ 5. $2 + \sqrt{5}$ 【解析】如图所示, 设 $AB = c, AC = b, BC = a$, 则由题可知 $BD = \frac{1}{3}a, CD = \frac{2}{3}a$, 所以根据余弦定理可得



第5题图

$b^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}a\right)^2 - 2 \times \sqrt{2} \times \frac{2}{3}acos 45^\circ, c^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}a\right)^2 - 2 \times \sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{3}acos 135^\circ$, 由题意知 $b = \sqrt{2}c$, 可解得 $a = 6 + 3\sqrt{5}$, 所以 $BD = \frac{1}{3}a =$

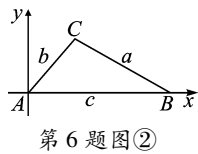
$2 + \sqrt{5}$. 故填 $2 + \sqrt{5}$.
 ◆ 6. 叙述: 余弦定理: 三角形任何一边的平方等于其它两边平方的和减去这两边与它们夹角的余弦值之积的两倍. 或在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, a, b, c 为 A, B, C 的对边, 有



第6题图①

$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bccos A,$
 $b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2cacos B,$
 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2abcos C.$
 证明: (证法一) 如图, $a^2 = \overrightarrow{BC}^2 = (\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB}) = \overrightarrow{AC}^2 - 2\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AB}^2 = \overrightarrow{AC}^2 - 2|\overrightarrow{AC}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cos A + \overrightarrow{AB}^2 = b^2 - 2bccos A + c^2,$
 即 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bccos A.$
 同理可证 $b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2cacos B,$
 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2abcos C.$

(证法二) 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 中, A, B, C 所对边分别为 a, b, c , 以 A 为原点, AB 所在直线为 x 轴建立直角坐标系, 则 $C(bcos A, bsin A), B(c, 0),$
 $\therefore a^2 = |BC|^2 = (bcos A - c)^2 + (bsin A)^2 = b^2cos^2 A - 2bccos A + c^2 + b^2sin^2 A = b^2 + c^2 - 2bccos A,$
 即 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bccos A.$
 同理可证 $b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2cacos B,$
 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2abcos C.$



第6题图②

◆ 7. (1) $\because A + B + C = 180^\circ, \therefore \frac{B+C}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}, \therefore \sin \frac{B+C}{2} = \cos \frac{A}{2}$. 由 $8\sin^2 \frac{B+C}{2} - 2\cos 2A = 7$ 得 $8\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - 2\cos 2A = 7, \therefore 4(1 + \cos A) - 2(2\cos^2 A - 1) = 7$, 即 $(2\cos A - 1)^2 = 0, \therefore \cos A = \frac{1}{2}. \therefore 0^\circ < A < 180^\circ, \therefore A = 60^\circ.$

(2) $\because a = \sqrt{3}, A = 60^\circ$, 由余弦定理知 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bccos A, \therefore 3 = b^2 + c^2 - bc = (b+c)^2 - 3bc = 9 - 3bc, \therefore bc = 2$. 又 $b+c=3, \therefore b=1, c=2$ 或 $b=2, c=1$.

◆ 8. (1) 由余弦定理得 $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$. 又 $0 < A < \pi$, 故 $\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \frac{1}{3}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{原式} &= \frac{2\sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin\left(\pi - A + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{1 - \cos 2A} \\
 &= \frac{2\sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin\left(A - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{2\sin^2 A} \\
 &= \frac{2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin A + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos A\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin A - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos A\right)}{2\sin^2 A} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A}{2\sin^2 A} = -\frac{7}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

◆ 9. 由 $\cos A = \frac{12}{13}$ 得 $\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^2} = \frac{5}{13}$. 又 $\frac{1}{2}bc\sin A = 30$, $\therefore bc = 156$.

$$(1) \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = bc\cos A = 156 \times \frac{12}{13} = 144.$$

(2) $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A = (c - b)^2 + 2bc \cdot (1 - \cos A) = 1 + 2 \times 156 \times \left(1 - \frac{12}{13}\right) = 25$, $\therefore a = 5$.

◆ 10. (1) 由题意可知 $\frac{1}{2}absin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$. $2abc\cos C$, 所以 $\tan C = \sqrt{3}$.

因为 $0 < C < \pi$, 所以 $C = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

(2) 由已知 $\sin A + \sin B = \sin A + \sin(\pi - C - A) = \sin A + \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - A\right) = \sin A + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos A + \frac{1}{2}\sin A = \sqrt{3}\sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq \sqrt{3}$. 当 $\triangle ABC$ 为正三角形时取等号, 所以 $\sin A + \sin B$ 的最大值是 $\sqrt{3}$.

高考测评

◆ 1. A 【解析】由①知若 $a^2 > b^2 + c^2$, 即 $b^2 + c^2 - a^2 < 0$, $\therefore \cos A < 0$, 则 $\triangle ABC$ 为钝角三角形; 对于② A 为 120° ; ③只能判断 C 为锐角, 不能说明 $\triangle ABC$ 为锐角三角形; ④由 $A : B : C = 1 : 2 : 3$ 得 $A = 30^\circ, B = 60^\circ, C = 90^\circ$, 故 $a : b : c = \sin A : \sin B : \sin C = \frac{1}{2} : \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} : 1$. 故②③④错误. 故选 A.

◆ 2. C 【解析】由题意根据正弦定理有 $a^2 \leq b^2 + c^2 - bc \Rightarrow b^2 + c^2 - a^2 \geq bc \Rightarrow \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{bc} \geq 1 \Rightarrow \cos A \geq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 0 < A \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$. 故选 C.

◆ 3. B 【解析】由余弦定理得 $\cos A = \frac{9 + 16 - 13}{2 \times 3 \times 4} = \frac{12}{24} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, AC 边上的

$$\text{高} = AB \cdot \sin A = 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

◆ 4. $\sqrt{3} < a < \sqrt{5}$ 【解析】若 c 为最大边, 则有 $\cos C > 0$, 即 $b^2 + a^2 - c^2 = a^2 - 3 > 0$, $\therefore a > \sqrt{3}$. 若 a 为最大边, 则有 $\cos A > 0$, 即 $b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = 5 - a^2 > 0$, $\therefore a < \sqrt{5}$. 综上有 $\sqrt{3} < a < \sqrt{5}$.

◆ 5. 135° 或 45° 【解析】依题设条件得: $(a^2 + b^2)^2 - 2c^2(a^2 + b^2) + c^4 = 2a^2b^2$, 即 $(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2 - 2a^2b^2 = 0$.

$$\therefore (a^2 + b^2 - c^2 + \sqrt{2}ab)(a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - \sqrt{2}ab) = 0.$$

$$\text{即 } a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = -\sqrt{2}ab \text{ 或 } a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = \sqrt{2}ab.$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\text{即 } \cos C = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 或 } \cos C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$\therefore C = 135^\circ \text{ 或 } 45^\circ.$$

◆ 6. $\frac{8}{15}$ 【解析】 $S = a^2 - (b - c)^2 = a^2 - (b^2 + c^2) + 2bc = \frac{1}{2}bc\sin A$.

$$\text{又 } \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}, \text{ 即 } b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = 2bc\cos A,$$

$$\therefore \text{上式可化为 } -2bc\cos A + 2bc = \frac{1}{2}bc\sin A.$$

$$\text{即 } \sin A + 4\cos A = 4,$$

$$\therefore \frac{2\tan \frac{A}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}} + 4 \cdot \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}} = 4.$$

$$\text{解得 } \tan \frac{A}{2} = 0 \text{ (舍去)}, \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\therefore \tan A = \frac{2\tan \frac{A}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{8}{15}.$$

◆ 7.4 【解析】方法一: 取

$a = b = 1$, 则 $\cos C = \frac{1}{3}$, 由余

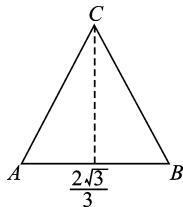
弦定理得 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$

$C = \frac{4}{3}$, $\therefore c = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$. 在如图所

示的等腰三角形 ABC 中, 可

得 $\tan A = \tan B = \sqrt{2}$, 又 $\sin C = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$, $\tan C = 2\sqrt{2}$,

$$\therefore \frac{\tan C}{\tan A} + \frac{\tan C}{\tan B} = 4.$$



第7题图

方法二:由 $\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b} = 6\cos C$ 得 $\frac{a^2+b^2}{ab} = 6 \times \frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2ab}$, 即 $a^2+b^2 = \frac{3}{2}c^2$, $\therefore \frac{\tan C}{\tan A} + \frac{\tan C}{\tan B} = \tan C \cdot \left(\frac{\cos A}{\sin A} + \frac{\cos B}{\sin B} \right) = \frac{\sin^2 C}{\cos C \sin A \sin B} = \frac{2c^2}{a^2+b^2-c^2} = 4$. 故填 4.

◆ 8. (1) 由题设并利用正弦定理得

$$\begin{cases} a+c = \frac{5}{4}, \\ ac = \frac{1}{4}, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} a=1, \\ c = \frac{1}{4}, \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{4}, \\ c = 1. \end{cases}$$

(2) 由余弦定理得 $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac\cos B = (a+c)^2 - 2ac - 2ac\cos B = p^2b^2 - \frac{1}{2}b^2 - \frac{1}{2}b^2\cos B$, 即 $p^2 = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos B$, 因为 $0 < \cos B < 1$, 得 $p^2 \in \left(\frac{3}{2}, 2\right)$, 由题设知 $p > 0$, 所以 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} < p < \sqrt{2}$.

◆ 9. (1) 因为 A 点的坐标为 $\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$, 根据三角函数的定义可知 $\sin \angle COA = \frac{4}{5}$.

(2) 因为三角形 AOB 为正三角形, 所以 $\angle AOB = 60^\circ$.

$$\text{由(1)知 } \sin \angle COA = \frac{4}{5}, \cos \angle COA = \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \cos \angle COB &= \cos(\angle COA + 60^\circ) \\ &= \cos \angle COA \cos 60^\circ - \sin \angle COA \sin 60^\circ \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= \frac{3-4\sqrt{3}}{10}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } BC^2 &= OC^2 + OB^2 - 2OC \cdot OB \cdot \cos \angle BOC \\ &= 1 + 1 - 2 \times \frac{3-4\sqrt{3}}{10} = \frac{7+4\sqrt{3}}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

◆ 10. (1) 方法一: $\because A(3, 4), B(0, 0)$, $\therefore AB=5$, $\therefore \sin B = \frac{4}{5}$. 当 $c=5$ 时, $BC=5$.

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{(5-3)^2 + (4-0)^2} = 2\sqrt{5}.$$

$$\text{由正弦定理知 } \frac{BC}{\sin A} = \frac{AC}{\sin B}.$$

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{BC}{AC} \sin B = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

方法二: \because 点 $A(3, 4)$, 点 $B(0, 0)$, $\therefore AB=5$.

当 $c=5$ 时, $BC=5$,

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{(5-3)^2 + (0-4)^2} = 2\sqrt{5}.$$

$$\text{由余弦定理知 } \cos A = \frac{AB^2 + AC^2 - BC^2}{2AB \cdot AC} =$$

$$\frac{5^2 + (2\sqrt{5})^2 - 5^2}{2 \times 5 \times 2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore \sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} =$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

(2) $\because A(3, 4), B(0, 0), C(c, 0)$,

$$\therefore AC^2 = (c-3)^2 + 4^2, BC^2 = c^2.$$

$$\text{由余弦定理得 } \cos A = \frac{AB^2 + AC^2 - BC^2}{2AB \cdot AC}.$$

$\therefore A$ 为钝角, $\therefore \cos A < 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } AB^2 + AC^2 - BC^2 &< 0, \therefore 5^2 + (c-3)^2 + 4^2 - c^2 = 50 - 6c < 0, \therefore c > \frac{25}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

◆ 11. 由正弦定理知 $\sin A = \frac{a}{2R}, \sin B = \frac{b}{2R}$,

$\sin C = \frac{c}{2R}$, 代入已知条件可得 $a^2 - c^2 = (\sqrt{2}a - b)b$, 即 $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = \sqrt{2}ab$. 由余弦定理得 $\cos C =$

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{\sqrt{2}ab}{2ab} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore C = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2R\sin A \cdot 2R\sin B \sin C$$

$$= 2R^2 \sin A \sin \left(\frac{3}{4}\pi - A\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= 2R^2 \sin A \sin \left(\frac{3}{4}\pi - A\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}R^2 \left(\sin A \sin \frac{3}{4}\pi \cos A - \sin A \cos \frac{3}{4}\pi \sin A \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2}R^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin A \cos A + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin^2 A \right)$$

$$= R^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2A + \frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}R^2 (\sin 2A - \cos 2A + 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}R^2 \left[\sqrt{2} \sin \left(2A - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + 1 \right].$$

当 $2A - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $A = B = \frac{3}{8}\pi$ 时,

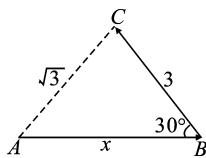
$\sin \left(2A - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$ 取最大值 1.

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 的面积的最大值为 } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2}R^2.$$

第三节 应用举例

学业测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】如图所示, 设 $AB = x$, 由余弦定理得 $(\sqrt{3})^2 = 3^2 + x^2 - 2 \times 3x \cdot \cos 30^\circ$, 解之得 $x = \sqrt{3}$ 或 $2\sqrt{3}$.

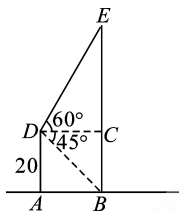


第1题图

◆ 2. A 【解析】由正弦定

理可得 $\frac{60}{\sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ)} = \frac{PB}{\sin 30^\circ}$, $PB = \frac{60 \times \frac{1}{2}}{\sin 15^\circ} = \frac{30}{\sin 15^\circ}$, $h = PB \sin 45^\circ = (30 + 30\sqrt{3}) \text{ m}$.

◆ 3. B 【解析】如图所示, 由条件可知四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形, $\therefore AB = CD = BC = AD = 20 \text{ m}$, 在 $\triangle DCE$ 中, $\angle EDC = 60^\circ$, $\angle DCE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore EC = DC \tan 60^\circ = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$.



第3题图

$\therefore BE = BC + CE = (20 + 20\sqrt{3}) \text{ m}$. 故选 B.

◆ 4. $\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】设 $\triangle ABC$ 中, AB, BC, CA 边的长分别为 c, a, b , 则 $a = 7, b + c = 20 - 7 = 13, p = \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c) = 10$ (p 为三角形周长的一半).

又 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos 60^\circ = b^2 + c^2 - bc = (b + c)^2 - 3bc$, 即 $7^2 = 13^2 - 3bc \Rightarrow bc = 40$.

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 10\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{S_{\triangle ABC}}{p} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{10} = \sqrt{3}.$$

◆ 5. 12.2 海里 【解析】用正弦定理 $\frac{AB}{\sin C} = \frac{BC}{\sin A}$ 且 $A = 60^\circ, B = 75^\circ$, 解得 $BC \approx 12.2$ 海里.

◆ 6. 在 $\triangle ABP$ 中, $\angle ABP = 360^\circ - \gamma - 90^\circ - (90^\circ - \beta) = 180^\circ - (\gamma - \beta)$. $\angle APB = 90^\circ - \alpha - (90^\circ - \gamma) = \gamma - \alpha$, $AB = a$, 由正弦定理得 $\frac{AB}{\sin \angle APB} = \frac{AP}{\sin \angle ABP}$, $\therefore AP = \frac{AB \sin \angle ABP}{\sin \angle APB} = \frac{a \sin [180^\circ - (\gamma - \beta)]}{\sin(\gamma - \alpha)} = \frac{a \sin(\gamma - \beta)}{\sin(\gamma - \alpha)}$. 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle APQ$

中, $PQ = AP \sin \alpha = \frac{a \sin \alpha \sin(\gamma - \beta)}{\sin(\gamma - \alpha)}$, 即山高为

$$\frac{a \sin \alpha \sin(\gamma - \beta)}{\sin(\gamma - \alpha)}.$$

◆ 7. (1) 设甲、乙两人起初的位置分别是 A, B ,

则 $AB^2 = OA^2 + OB^2 - 2OA \cdot OB \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 3^2 + 1^2 - 2 \times 3 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 7$, $\therefore AB = \sqrt{7} \text{ km}$.

(2) 设 t h 后甲、乙两人的位置分别为 P, Q , 则 $AP = BQ = 4t$, 当 $0 < t \leq \frac{3}{4}$ 时, $PQ^2 = (3 - 4t)^2 + (1 + 4t)^2 - 2(3 - 4t)(1 + 4t) \cos 60^\circ$; 当 $t > \frac{3}{4}$ 时, $PQ^2 = (4t - 3)^2 + (1 + 4t)^2 - 2(4t - 3)(1 + 4t) \cos 120^\circ$. $\therefore \cos 120^\circ = -\cos 60^\circ$, \therefore 上面两式实际是一致的, $\therefore PQ^2 = 48t^2 - 24t + 7$, 即 $PQ = \sqrt{48t^2 - 24t + 7}$.

(3) 由 (2) 知 $PQ = \sqrt{48t^2 - 24t + 7} = \sqrt{48\left(t - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + 4}$, 当 $t = \frac{1}{4}$ 时, $PQ_{\min} = 2$. 所以 $\frac{1}{4}$ 小时后, 两人间的距离最短为 2 km.

◆ 8. (1) 由 $AB = \frac{H}{\tan \alpha}$, $BD = \frac{h}{\tan \beta}$, $AD = \frac{H}{\tan \beta}$ 及 $AB + BD = AD$ 得 $\frac{H}{\tan \alpha} + \frac{h}{\tan \beta} = \frac{H}{\tan \beta}$, 解得 $H = \frac{h \tan \alpha}{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta} = \frac{4 \times 1.24}{1.24 - 1.20} = 124$. 因此, 算出的电视塔的高度 H 是 124 m.

(2) 由题设知 $d = AB$. 得 $\tan \alpha = \frac{H}{d}$.

由 $AB = AD - BD = \frac{H}{\tan \beta} - \frac{h}{\tan \beta}$ 得 $\tan \beta = \frac{H - h}{d}$, 所以 $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{H}{d} - \frac{H - h}{d}}{1 + \frac{H(H - h)}{d^2}} = \frac{h}{d + \frac{H(H - h)}{d}} \leq \frac{h}{2\sqrt{H(H - h)}}$.

当且仅当 $d = \frac{H(H - h)}{d}$, 即 $d = \sqrt{H(H - h)} = \sqrt{125 \times (125 - 4)} = 55\sqrt{5}$ 时, 上式取等号. 所以当 $d = 55\sqrt{5}$ 时, $\tan(\alpha - \beta)$ 最大. 因为 $0 < \beta < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $0 < \alpha - \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以当 $d = 55\sqrt{5}$ 时, $\alpha - \beta$ 最大.

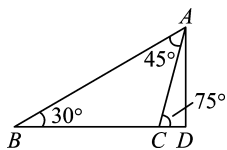
故所求的 d 是 $55\sqrt{5} \text{ m}$.

高考测评

◆ 1. C 【解析】因为 A, B 两点间距离不可直接测量, 角 α, β 也不易测, 因此可测量 a, b, γ , 用余弦定理求得 AB 的长度.

◆ 2. C 【解析】如图所示, 设 $BC = x$, 在 $\triangle ABC$

中,由正弦定理可知 $\frac{x}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{10}{\sin 30^\circ}$, 解得 $x = 10\sqrt{2}$ m.



第2题图

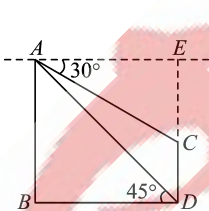
◆ 3. B 【解析】画出图形,利用 $AC = BC$, 可知灯塔 A 在灯塔 B 的北偏西 10° .

◆ 4. C 【解析】由题知 $\angle CAD = 60^\circ$, $\cos B = \frac{BC^2 + BD^2 - CD^2}{2BC \cdot BD} = \frac{31^2 + 20^2 - 21^2}{2 \times 31 \times 20} = \frac{23}{31}$, $\sin B = \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{31}$.

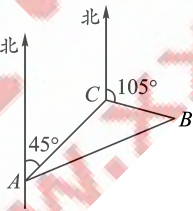
在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = \frac{BC \cdot \sin B}{\sin \angle BAC} = 24$, 由余弦定理, 得 $BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 - 2AB \cdot AC \cos \angle BAC$, 即 $31^2 = AB^2 + 24^2 - 2AB \times 24 \cos 60^\circ$, 解得 $AB = 35$ 或 $AB = -11$ (舍), $\therefore AD = AB - BD = 15$ (千米).

◆ 5. 6 km 【解析】设水流速度和船速的合速度为 v , 在三角形中, 应用余弦定理可求得 $v = 2\sqrt{3}$ km/h, 其路程为 $2\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} = 6$ (km).

◆ 6. $60 - 20(3 - \sqrt{3})$ 【解析】画出图形如图所示, AB 表示甲楼, CD 表示乙楼, 由题意知 $BD = 60$, $\angle ADB = 45^\circ$, $\angle CAE = 30^\circ$, 可得 $AB = 60$, $CD = AB - CE = 60 - 20\sqrt{3} = 20(3 - \sqrt{3})$.



第6题图



第7题图

◆ 7. $\frac{2}{3}$ 小时 【解析】如图所示, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由已知可得 $\angle ACB = 120^\circ$, 设舰艇追上渔船的最短时间为 t 小时, 则 $AB = 21t$, $BC = 9t$, $AC = 10$, 则 $(21t)^2 = (9t)^2 + 100 - 2 \times 10 \times 9t \cos 120^\circ$, 解得 $t = \frac{2}{3}$ 或 $t = -\frac{5}{12}$ (舍).

◆ 8. (1) 依题意有 $PA - PB = 1.5 \times 8 = 12$ (km), $PC - PB = 1.5 \times 20 = 30$ (km), $\therefore PB = (x - 12)$ km, $PC = (x + 18)$ km.

在 $\triangle PAB$ 中, $AB = 20$ km, 由余弦定理得 $\cos \angle PAB = \frac{PA^2 + AB^2 - PB^2}{2PA \cdot AB} = \frac{x^2 + 20^2 - (x - 12)^2}{2x \cdot 20} =$

$\frac{3x + 32}{5x}$. 同理 $\cos \angle PAC = \frac{72 - x}{3x}$.

由于 $\cos \angle PAB = \cos \angle PAC$, 即 $\frac{3x + 32}{5x} =$

$\frac{72 - x}{3x}$, 解得 $x = \frac{132}{7}$.

(2) 作 $PD \perp a$, 垂足为 D , 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle PDA$ 中, $PD = PA \cos \angle APD = PA \cos \angle PAB = x \cdot \frac{3x + 32}{5x} \approx 17.71$ (km).

◆ 9. (1) $\because \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = \vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC}$.

$\therefore b \cos A = c \cos B$, 即 $b \cos A = a \cos B$.

由正弦定理得 $\sin B \cos A = \sin A \cos B$.

$\therefore \sin(A - B) = 0$. $\because -\pi < A - B < \pi$,

$\therefore A - B = 0$, $\therefore A = B$.

(2) $\because \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 1$, $\therefore b \cos A = 1$.

由余弦定理得 $bc \cdot \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = 1$,

即 $b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = 2$.

\therefore 由(1)得 $a = b$, $\therefore c^2 = 2$, $\therefore c = \sqrt{2}$.

(3) $\because |\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}| = \sqrt{6}$, $\therefore |\vec{AB}|^2 + |\vec{AC}|^2 + 2\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 6$.

即 $c^2 + b^2 + 2 = 6$. $\therefore c^2 + b^2 = 4$.

$\therefore c^2 = 2$, $\therefore b^2 = 2$, $b = \sqrt{2}$.

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为正三角形.

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (\sqrt{2})^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

◆ 10. 方法一: (1) 设相遇时小艇航行的距离为 S 海里,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } S &= \sqrt{900t^2 + 400 - 2 \cdot 30t \cdot 20 \cdot \cos(90^\circ - 30^\circ)} \\ &= \sqrt{900t^2 - 600t + 400} = \sqrt{900\left(t - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + 300}. \end{aligned}$$

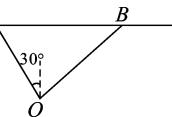
故当 $t = \frac{1}{3}$ 时, $S_{\min} = 10\sqrt{3}$,

此时 $v = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = 30\sqrt{3}$.

即小艇以 $30\sqrt{3}$ 海里/小时的速度航行, 相遇时小艇的航行距离最短.

(2) 设小艇与轮船在 B 处相遇, 如图①所示, 则 $v^2 t^2 = 400 + 900t^2 - 2 \cdot 20 \cdot 30t \cdot \cos(90^\circ - 30^\circ)$, 故 $v^2 =$

$$900 - \frac{600}{t} + \frac{400}{t^2}.$$



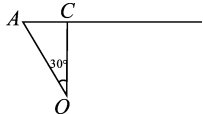
第10题图①

$\therefore 0 < v \leq 30, \therefore 900 - \frac{600}{t} + \frac{400}{t^2} \leq 900$, 即 $\frac{2}{t^2} - \frac{3}{t} \leq 0$, 解得 $t \geq \frac{2}{3}$. 又 $t = \frac{2}{3}$ 时, $v = 30$. 故 $v = 30$ 时, t 取得最小值, 且最小值等于 $\frac{2}{3}$.

此时, 在 $\triangle OAB$ 中有 $OA = OB = AB = 20$, 故可设计航行方案如下:

航行方向为北偏东 30° , 航行速度为 30 海里/小时, 小艇能以最短时间与轮船相遇.

方法二: (1) 若相遇时小艇的航行距离最短, 又轮船沿正东方向匀速行驶, 则小艇航行方向为正北方向, 设小艇与轮船在 C 处相遇, 如图②所示.



第 10 题图②

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OAC$ 中, $OC = 20 \cos 30^\circ = 10\sqrt{3}$, $AC = 20 \sin 30^\circ = 10$. 又 $AC = 30t$, $OC = vt$.

此时, 轮船航行时间 $t = \frac{10}{30} = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$v = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = 30\sqrt{3}.$$

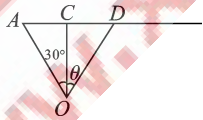
即小艇以 $30\sqrt{3}$ 海里/小时的速度航行, 相遇时小艇的航行距离最短.

(2) 猜想 $v = 30$ 时, 小艇能以最短时间与轮船在 D 处相遇, 此时 $AD = DO = 30t$.

又 $\angle OAD = 60^\circ$, 所以 $AD = DO = OA = 20$, 解得 $t = \frac{2}{3}$.

据此可设计航行方案如下:

航行方向为北偏东 30° , 航行速度的大小为 30 海里/小时, 这样, 小艇能以最短时间与轮船相遇. 证明如下:



第 10 题图③

如图③所示, 由 (1) 得 $OC = 10\sqrt{3}$, $AC = 10$; 故 $OC > AC$, 且对于线段 AC 上任意点 P , 有 $OP \geq OC > AC$. 而小艇的最高航行速度只能达到 30 海里/小时, 故小艇与轮船不可能在 A, C 之间 (包含 C) 的任意位置相遇.

设 $\angle COD = \theta (0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ)$, 则在 $\text{Rt} \triangle COD$ 中, $CD = 10\sqrt{3} \tan \theta$, $OD = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{\cos \theta}$.

由于从出发到相遇, 轮船与小艇所需要的时间分别为 $t = \frac{10 + 10\sqrt{3} \tan \theta}{30}$ 和 $t = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{v \cos \theta}$, 所

$$\text{以 } \frac{10 + 10\sqrt{3} \tan \theta}{30} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{v \cos \theta}$$

$$\text{由此可得 } v = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{\sin(\theta + 30^\circ)}.$$

$$\text{又 } v \leq 30, \text{ 故 } \sin(\theta + 30^\circ) \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

从而, $30^\circ \leq \theta < 90^\circ$.

由于 $\theta = 30^\circ$ 时, $\tan \theta$ 取得最小值, 且最小值为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$. 于是, 当 $\theta = 30^\circ$ 时, $t =$

第 10 题图④

$$\frac{10 + 10\sqrt{3} \tan \theta}{30} \text{ 取得最小值, 且最小值为 } \frac{2}{3}.$$

方法三: (1) 同方法一或方法二.

(2) 设小艇与轮船在 B 处相遇, 如图④所示. 依据题意得 $v^2 t^2 = 400 + 900t^2 - 2 \cdot 20 \cdot 30t \cdot \cos(90^\circ - 30^\circ)$, 即 $(v^2 - 900) \cdot t^2 + 600t - 400 = 0$.

①若 $0 < v < 30$, 则由 $\Delta = 360000 + 1600 \cdot (v^2 - 900) = 1600(v^2 - 675) \geq 0$, 得 $v \geq 15\sqrt{3}$.

从而, $t = \frac{-300 \pm 20\sqrt{v^2 - 675}}{v^2 - 900}$, $v \in [15\sqrt{3}, 30)$.

$$\text{a. 当 } t = \frac{-300 - 20\sqrt{v^2 - 675}}{v^2 - 900} \text{ 时,}$$

$$\text{令 } x = \sqrt{v^2 - 675}, \text{ 则 } x \in [0, 15),$$

$$t = \frac{-300 - 20x}{x^2 - 225} = \frac{-20}{x - 15} \geq \frac{4}{3}, \text{ 当且仅当 } x =$$

0, 即 $v = 15\sqrt{3}$ 时等号成立.

$$\text{b. 当 } t = \frac{-300 + 20\sqrt{v^2 - 675}}{v^2 - 900} \text{ 时,}$$

$$\text{同理可得 } \frac{2}{3} < t \leq \frac{4}{3}.$$

由 a、b 得, 当 $v \in [15\sqrt{3}, 30)$ 时, $t > \frac{2}{3}$.

$$\text{②若 } v = 30, \text{ 则 } t = \frac{2}{3};$$

综合①、②可知, 当 $v = 30$ 时, t 取最小值, 且最小值等于 $\frac{2}{3}$.

此时, 在 $\triangle OAB$ 中, $OA = OB = AB = 20$, 故可设计航行方案如下:

航行方向为北偏东 30° , 航行速度为 30 海里/小时, 小艇能以最短时间与轮船相遇.