

专题 6 解三角形

考点 22 利用正、余弦定理解三角形

1. C 【解析】由 $a=c-2a\cos B$ 及余弦定理得 $a=c-2a \cdot \frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2ac}$,

即 $ac=b^2-a^2$, 因为 $c=5, 3a=2b$, 所以 $\frac{10b}{3}=b^2-\frac{4b^2}{9}$, 解得 $b=6$ 或 $b=0$ (舍), 故选 C.

2. B 【解析】在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\frac{\sin A+\sin B}{\sin C}=\frac{b-c}{b-a}$, 则 $\frac{a+b}{c}=\frac{b-c}{b-a}$, 即 $(a+b)(b-a)=c(b-c)$, 即 $b^2+c^2-a^2=bc$, 故 $\cos A=\frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}=\frac{1}{2}$. 由 $A \in (0, \pi)$, 得 $A=\frac{\pi}{3}$, 故选 B.

3. BC 【解析】对于 A, 由题意得 $\tan C=\frac{\sin C}{\cos C}=7$, 所以 $\sin C=$

$7\cos C > 0$. 因为 $\sin^2 C + \cos^2 C = 1$, 所以 $\sin C = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$, $\cos C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$. 因

为 $\sin A = \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{10} < \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$, 所以 $\sin A < \sin C$. 由正弦定理得 $a < c$, 所以

$A < C$, 所以 $\cos A > 0$, 所以 $\cos A = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 A} = \frac{3}{5}$, 故 A 错误.

对于 B, $\cos B = \cos [\pi - (A+C)] = -\cos(A+C) = -\cos A \cos C +$

$\sin A \sin C = -\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. 因为 $0 < B < \pi$, 所以 $B = \frac{\pi}{4}$,

故 B 正确.

对于 C, 由正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$, 得 $b = \frac{a \sin B}{\sin A} = \frac{4 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 故 C

正确.

对于 D, $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10} = 7$, 故 D 错误.

4. $\frac{-1+\sqrt{17}}{2}$ 【解析】设 $AC=x, BC=y (x>0, y>0)$, 在 $\triangle ADC$ 和

$\triangle BDC$ 中, $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sin \angle BAC} = \frac{x}{\sin \angle ADC}$, $\frac{1}{\sin \angle BCD} = \frac{y}{\sin \angle BDC}$,

由 $\sin \angle ADC = \sin \angle BDC$, 得 $\frac{\sin \angle BAC}{\sin \angle BCD} = \frac{\sqrt{2}y}{x}$.

在 $\triangle BDC$ 中, $\cos \angle BCD = \frac{y^2+2-1}{2\sqrt{2}y}$,

由 $\angle BAC = 2\angle BCD$, 有 $\sin \angle BAC = 2\sin \angle BCD \cos \angle BCD$,

所以 $\frac{\sqrt{2}y}{x} = 2 \cdot \frac{y^2+2-1}{2\sqrt{2}y}$, 整理得 $2y^2 = x(y^2+1)$, ①

又 $\cos \angle ADC = -\cos \angle BDC$, 即 $\frac{1+2-x^2}{2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1+2-y^2}{2\sqrt{2}}$, 整理得 $x^2 +$

$y^2 = 6$, ②

联立①②得, $x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$, 即 $(x-3)(x^2+x-4) = 0$, 解得 $x=3$

或 $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$, 由 $\triangle ADC$ 的三边关系知 $\sqrt{2} - 1 < x < \sqrt{2} + 1$, 故 $x =$

$$\frac{-1 + \sqrt{17}}{2}, \text{ 所以 } AC = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{17}}{2}.$$

5. A 【解析】由题知, $b - a = 2b \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{b-a}{2b} = \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos C}{2}, \text{ 即 } b - a = b - b \cos C, \text{ 故 } a = b \cos C,$$

$$\text{所以 } a = b \cdot \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}, \text{ 整理得 } a^2 + c^2 = b^2,$$

所以 $\triangle ABC$ 为直角三角形, 故选 A.

6. B 【解析】由题意, 向量 $m = (a, b)$, $n = (\sin B, \sin A)$, $m \parallel n$, 则

$$b \sin B - a \sin A = 0, \text{ 可得 } b^2 = a^2, \text{ 即 } b = a. \text{ 又由 } (2a - c) \cos B = b \cos C,$$

$$\text{可得 } 2 \sin A \cos B - \sin C \cos B = \sin B \cos C,$$

$$\text{即 } 2 \sin A \cos B = \sin B \cos C + \sin C \cos B = \sin (B + C) = \sin (\pi - A) =$$

$$\sin A, \because 0 < A < \pi, \therefore \sin A \neq 0, \therefore \cos B = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\because 0 < B < \pi, \therefore B = \frac{\pi}{3}, \text{ 又 } \because b = a, \therefore A = B = C = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形. 故选 B.

7. C 【解析】由正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$, 得 $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{\sin B}$, 解得 $\sin B =$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \text{ 因为 } a < b, \text{ 所以 } A < B. \text{ 又因为 } B \in (0, \pi), \text{ 所以 } B = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 或 } B =$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{4}, \text{ 故此三角形有两解. 故选 C.}$$

8. BC 【解析】对于 A, 因为 $b = 10, A = 45^\circ, C = 60^\circ$, 所以 $B = 75^\circ$, 所

以 $\triangle ABC$ 只有一解, 故 A 错误;

对于 B, 因为 $b = \sqrt{15}, c = 4, B = 60^\circ$,

$$\text{所以由正弦定理得 } \sin C = \frac{c \sin B}{b} = \frac{4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\sqrt{15}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} < 1, \text{ 因为}$$

$b < c$, 所以 $B < C$, 所以 $C > 60^\circ$, 所以 $\triangle ABC$ 有两解 ($60^\circ < C < 90^\circ$ 或 $90^\circ < C < 120^\circ$), 故 B 正确;

对于 C, 因为 $a = \sqrt{3}, b = 2, A = 45^\circ$,

$$\text{所以由正弦定理得 } \sin B = \frac{b \sin A}{a} = \frac{2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3},$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, a < b, \text{ 所以 } \triangle ABC \text{ 有两解 } (45^\circ < B < 60^\circ \text{ 或 } 120^\circ <$$

$B < 135^\circ)$, 故 C 正确;

对于 D, 因为 $a = 8, b = 4, A = 80^\circ$,

所以 $b < a, B < 80^\circ$, 所以 $\triangle ABC$ 只有一解, 故 D 错误.

步骤

(1) 由正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$, 得到 $\sin B = \frac{b \sin A}{a}$.

(2) 当 $\sin B > 1$ 时, 无解; 当 $\sin B = 1$, 且 $a < b$ 时, $B = 90^\circ$, 有唯一解; 当 $\sin B < 1$ 时, 若 $a \geq b$, 则有唯一解, 若 $a < b$, 则有两个解.

9. C 【解析】由 $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $a = \sqrt{7}$, $c = 3$ 及余弦定理可知, $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{b^2 + 9 - 7}{6b} = \frac{1}{2}$, 整理得 $b^2 - 3b + 2 = 0$, 解得 $b = 1$ 或 $b = 2$.

因为 $\triangle ABC$ 是钝角三角形, 比较 a, b, c 三边大小可知, c 为最大边, 所以 C 为钝角.

① 当 $b = 1$ 时, $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{7 + 1 - 9}{2\sqrt{7}} < 0$, 符合题意, 此时 $\triangle ABC$ 的

$$\text{面积 } S = \frac{1}{2} b c \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4};$$

② 当 $b = 2$ 时, $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{7 + 4 - 9}{4\sqrt{7}} > 0$, 不符合题意.

综上所述, $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$. 故选 C.

10. A 【解析】因为 $b = 2c$, 所以根据正弦定理得 $\sin B = 2\sin C$,

因为 $9\sin B - 2\sin C = 2\sqrt{15}$,

所以 $9\sin B - 2\sin C = 8\sin B = 2\sqrt{15}$, 即 $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$.

当 B 为钝角时, $\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = -\frac{1}{4}$, 即 $2c^2 - c - 6 = 0$, 解得 $c = 2$

(负值舍去), 则 $b = 2c = 4$, $\triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $a + b + c = 9$;

当 A 为钝角时, $\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{9 - 3c^2}{6c} = \frac{1}{4}$, 即 $2c^2 + c - 6 = 0$, 解

得 $c = \frac{3}{2}$ (负值舍去), $b = 2c = 3 = a$, 此时与 A 为钝角时, $b < a$ 矛盾, 故不成立.

综上所述, $\triangle ABC$ 的周长为 9. 故选 A.

11. 【解】(1) 若选①, 由 $\tan A = 3$ 得 $\sin A = 3\cos A > 0$, $\therefore A$ 是锐角. 又 $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$,

$$\text{解得 } \sin A = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}, \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$\therefore \sin C = \sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} +$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

若选②, 由 $b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = 2c$, 可得 $2bc \cos A = 2c$, 解得 $b \cos A = 1$.

又 $b = \sqrt{10}$, 解得 $\cos A = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$, $\therefore \sin A = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$, 下面同选①.

若选③, 由 $3b = \sqrt{5}c$, 可得 $c = 3\sqrt{2}$, 由正弦定理可得 $\sin C =$

$$\frac{c \sin B}{b} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}.$$

(2) 若选①或②, 由(1)得 $\sin C = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 由正弦定理得 $c =$

$$\frac{b \sin C}{\sin B} = \frac{\sqrt{10} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 4,$$

$$\text{则 } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{10} \times 4 \times \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} = 6.$$

若选③, 由余弦定理可得 $a^2 + c^2 - b^2 = 2accos B$, 即 $a^2 + 18 - 10 =$

$$2a \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ 解得 } a = 2 \text{ 或 } a = 4,$$

$$\text{当 } a = 2 \text{ 时, } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 3,$$

$$\text{当 } a = 4 \text{ 时, } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 6.$$

12. 【解】(1) 因为 $c \sin \frac{A+C}{2} = b \sin C$,

$$\text{所以 } \sin C \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{B}{2} \right) = \sin B \sin C,$$

因为 $C \in (0, \pi)$, $\sin C \neq 0$,

$$\text{所以 } \cos \frac{B}{2} = \sin B, \text{ 即 } \cos \frac{B}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2}.$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{B}{2} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right), \cos \frac{B}{2} \neq 0, \text{ 所以 } \sin \frac{B}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 解得 } B = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } B = \frac{\pi}{3}, b = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}b \cdot BD = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times 1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\text{又由 } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}ac, \text{ 可得 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}ac = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 所以 } ac = 2.$$

$$\text{由余弦定理 } b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2accos \frac{\pi}{3}, \text{ 可得 } 3 = a^2 + c^2 - ac, \text{ 即}$$

$$(a+c)^2 = 3+3ac, \text{ 即 } (a+c)^2 = 3+6=9, \text{ 所以 } a+c=3,$$

所以 $\triangle ABC$ 的周长为 $3+\sqrt{3}$.

13. C 【解析】 设 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角 A, B, C 的对边分别为 a, b, c , 由余弦定理得 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bccos A = b^2 + c^2 - bc$, 即 $4 = b^2 + c^2 - bc$, 所以 $4 = b^2 + c^2 - bc \geq bc$, 当且仅当 $b = c = 2$ 时, 等号成立.

$$\text{因为 } \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}), \text{ 所以 } \overrightarrow{AD}^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\overrightarrow{AB}^2 + \overrightarrow{AC}^2 + 2\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}) =$$

突破点

$$\frac{1}{4}\left(c^2 + b^2 + 2cb \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}(b^2 + c^2 + bc) = \frac{1}{4}(4 + bc + bc) \leq \frac{1}{4}(4 +$$

$$8) = 3, \text{ 所以 } |\overrightarrow{AD}| \leq \sqrt{3}, \text{ 故选 C.}$$

14. $\frac{3}{4}$ 【解析】 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由射影定理 $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$ 及 $a = -3b \cos C$ 得, $c \cos B = -4b \cos C$, 由正弦定理得 $\sin C \cos B = -4 \sin B \cos C$, 于是得 $\tan C = -4 \tan B$.

由 $a = -3b \cos C > 0$ 得 $\cos C < 0$, 即 C 是钝角, 则 $\tan B > 0$,

$$\tan A = -\tan(B+C) = -\frac{\tan B + \tan C}{1 - \tan B \tan C} = \frac{3 \tan B}{1 + 4 \tan^2 B} =$$

$$\frac{3}{\frac{1}{\tan B} + 4 \tan B} \leq \frac{3}{4},$$

当且仅当 $\frac{1}{\tan B} = 4 \tan B$, 即 $\tan B = \frac{1}{2}$ 时等号成立,

所以 $\tan A$ 的最大值为 $\frac{3}{4}$.

15. 【解】 (1) 若选①: 由正弦定理得 $3 \sin B = \sin C + 3 \sin A \cos C$,
 $\therefore \sin B = \sin(A+C)$, $\therefore 3 \sin(A+C) = \sin C + 3 \sin A \cos C$,
 即 $3 \sin A \cos C + 3 \cos A \sin C = \sin C + 3 \sin A \cos C$, 故 $3 \cos A \sin C =$
 $\sin C$, 又 $\because C \in (0, \pi)$, $\sin C > 0$, $\therefore \cos A = \frac{1}{3}$.

若选②: $\because 2\sqrt{2}S = a^2 - (b-c)^2$, 即 $(b-c)^2 - a^2 + 2\sqrt{2}S = 0$,
 $\therefore b^2 + c^2 - a^2 - 2bc + \sqrt{2}bc \sin A = 0$, $\therefore 2bccos A - 2bc + \sqrt{2}bc \sin A = 0$,
 $\therefore \sin A = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} \cos A$, 又 $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$, $A \in (0, \pi)$,
 解得 $\cos A = \frac{1}{3}$ 或 $\cos A = 1$ (舍), $\therefore \cos A = \frac{1}{3}$.

若选③: $\because a \cos A + a \cos(B-C) = 4\sqrt{2}b \cos A \sin C$,
 又 $\because \cos A = -\cos(B+C)$,
 $\therefore -a \cos(B+C) + a \cos(B-C) = 4\sqrt{2}b \cos A \sin C$,
 $\therefore 2a \sin B \sin C = 4\sqrt{2}b \cos A \sin C$,
 \therefore 由正弦定理得 $2 \sin A \sin B \sin C = 4\sqrt{2} \sin B \cos A \sin C$,
 又 $\because B, C \in (0, \pi)$, $\sin B \neq 0$, $\sin C \neq 0$, $\therefore \sin A = 2\sqrt{2} \cos A > 0$,
 又 $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$, $\therefore \cos A = \frac{1}{3}$.

(2) 在锐角三角形 ABC 中, $\cos A = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$\text{则 } \sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3},$$

$$\frac{b}{c} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{\sin(A+C)}{\sin C} = \frac{\sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C}{\sin C} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3 \tan C} + \frac{1}{3},$$

$\because \triangle ABC$ 是锐角三角形,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 0 < B < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0 < C < \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \begin{cases} A+C > \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0 < C < \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \frac{\pi}{2} > C > \frac{\pi}{2} - A > 0,$$

$$\therefore \tan C > \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - A\right) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - A\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - A\right)} = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \therefore 0 < \frac{1}{\tan C} <$$

$$2\sqrt{2}, \therefore \frac{b}{c} \in \left(\frac{1}{3}, 3\right), \text{ 设 } t = \frac{b}{c} \in \left(\frac{1}{3}, 3\right),$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2bc} = \frac{b}{2c} + \frac{c}{2b} = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{2t}.$$

$$\text{设 } y = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{2t}, t \in \left(\frac{1}{3}, 3\right), \text{ 则 } y = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{2t} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}t \cdot \frac{1}{2t}} = 1,$$

当且仅当 $\frac{1}{2}t = \frac{1}{2t}$, 即 $t = 1$ 时等号成立,

由对勾函数图象知, 函数 $y = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{2t}$ 在 $\left(\frac{1}{3}, 1\right)$ 上单调递减, 在

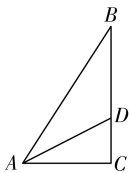
$(1, 3)$ 上单调递增, 当 $t = \frac{1}{3}$ 时, $y = \frac{5}{3}$, 当 $t = 3$ 时, $y = \frac{5}{3}$,

$\therefore 1 \leq y < \frac{5}{3}$, 即 $\frac{b^2+c^2}{2bc}$ 的取值范围为 $\left[1, \frac{5}{3}\right)$.

16. D 【解析】如图所示, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由 $BD = 2CD$,

$$\text{得 } \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}.$$

由 $AD = BD$, 得 $|\overrightarrow{AD}| = |\overrightarrow{BD}| = \frac{2}{3}a$,



$$\text{所以 } \overrightarrow{AD}^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}\right)^2, \text{ 即 } \frac{4}{9}a^2 = \frac{1}{9}c^2 + \frac{4}{9}b^2 + \frac{2}{9}bc,$$

$$\text{化简得 } 4a^2 = c^2 + 4b^2 + 2bc. \quad ①$$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由余弦定理得 $b^2 + c^2 - bc = a^2$, ②

由①②解得 $c = 2b$. 由 $BD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 得 $a = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$,

将其代入②式, 得 $\left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)^2 = b^2 + c^2 - bc = 3b^2$, 解得 $b^2 = \frac{9}{16}$,

$$\text{故 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的面积 } S = \frac{1}{2}bc \cdot \sin \angle BAC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{9}{16} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{32}.$$

17. A 【解析】设 $AC = x$, $BC = 2y$ ($x > 0, y > 0$), 由 AD 为 BC 边上的中线得 $CD = BD = y$.

在 $\triangle ACD$ 中, 由余弦定理得 $x^2 = \frac{7}{4} + y^2 - 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}y \cdot \cos \angle ADC$.

在 $\triangle ABD$ 中, 由余弦定理得 $4 = \frac{7}{4} + y^2 - 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}y \cdot \cos \angle ADB$.

因为 $\cos \angle ADC = -\cos \angle ADB$, 所以 $x^2 + 4 = \frac{7}{2} + 2y^2$, 即 $2y^2 = x^2 +$

$\frac{1}{2}$. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由余弦定理得 $(2y)^2 = x^2 + 4 - 2 \times 2x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$.

则有 $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$, 解得 $x = 1$ 或 $x = -3$ (舍), 即 $AC = 1$. 故选 A.

18. 【解】(1) 由 $b = 2$ 及 $2\cos A = 3 - a\cos B$, 得 $b\cos A = 3 - a\cos B$, 即 $b\cos A + a\cos B = 3$,

由余弦定理得 $b \cdot \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc} + a \cdot \frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2ac} = 3$, 解得 $c = 3$.

(2) 若选①: 记 $\angle BAC = 2\theta$, $\angle BAC$ 的平分线交 BC 于点 E , 则有

$$AE = \frac{6}{5}, S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABE} + S_{\triangle ACE},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2}bc\sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}b \cdot AE\sin \theta + \frac{1}{2}c \cdot AE\sin \theta,$$

$$\text{即 } 6\sin 2\theta = \frac{12}{5}\sin \theta + \frac{18}{5}\sin \theta, \text{ 即 } \sin 2\theta = \sin \theta,$$

$\therefore 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = \sin \theta, \therefore \theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \therefore \sin \theta \neq 0$, 从而 $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\text{即 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \therefore \angle BAC = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

若选②: 由于 D 为 BC 中点, $\therefore \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC})$, 即 $4\overrightarrow{AD}^2 = \overrightarrow{AB}^2 + \overrightarrow{AC}^2 + 2\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}$.

$$\therefore |\overrightarrow{AD}| = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}, |\overrightarrow{AB}| = 3, |\overrightarrow{AC}| = 2, \therefore \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = -3,$$

$$\text{即 } |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AC}| \cdot \cos \angle BAC = -3, \therefore \cos \angle BAC = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle BAC \in (0, \pi), \therefore \angle BAC = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

若选③: $\because AH$ 为 BC 边上的高, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle BAH$ 中, $BH^2 = AB^2 - AH^2 =$

$$9 - \frac{9 \times 57}{19 \times 19} = \frac{144}{19}, \therefore BH = \frac{12\sqrt{19}}{19}.$$

$$\text{在 } \text{Rt} \triangle CAH \text{ 中}, CH^2 = AC^2 - AH^2 = 4 - \frac{9 \times 57}{19 \times 19} = \frac{49}{19}, \therefore CH = \frac{7\sqrt{19}}{19}.$$

$$\therefore BC = BH + CH = \sqrt{19}, \text{ 由余弦定理得 } \cos \angle BAC = \frac{AB^2 + AC^2 - BC^2}{2AB \cdot AC} = \frac{9 + 4 - 19}{2 \times 3 \times 2} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle BAC \in (0, \pi), \therefore \angle BAC = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

考点 23 解三角形的实际应用

1. D 【解析】由题意, 过点 M 作 $MD \perp BN$ 于

点 D , 如图所示, 则 $MD = AB$.

在 $\triangle ACM$ 中, $AM = 15$, $\angle ACM = 30^\circ$,

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{3}AM = 15\sqrt{3}.$$

在 $\triangle BCN$ 中, $BN = 21$, $\angle BCN = 60^\circ$,

$$\therefore BC = \frac{BN}{\sqrt{3}} = 7\sqrt{3}. \text{ 由 } BD = AM = 15, \text{ 得 } DN = BN - BD = 6.$$

在 $\triangle ACB$ 中, $\angle ACB = 120^\circ$, 由余弦定理得,

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2 - 2AC \cdot BC \cos \angle ACB} = \\ &= \sqrt{(15\sqrt{3})^2 + (7\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \times 15\sqrt{3} \times 7\sqrt{3} \cos 120^\circ} = \sqrt{1137}, \\ \therefore DM &= AB = \sqrt{1137}. \end{aligned}$$

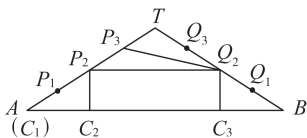
在 $\text{Rt} \triangle DMN$ 中, $\angle MDN = 90^\circ$, 由勾股定理得,

$$MN = \sqrt{DM^2 + DN^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{1137})^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{1173}.$$

故选 D.

2. A 【解析】作出示意图, 如图所示, 其中点 C_1 与点 A 重合,

$P_2C_2 \perp AB$, $Q_2C_3 \perp AB$, $P_2Q_2 \parallel C_2C_3$ 且 $P_2Q_2 = C_2C_3 = 2\sqrt{3}L$, $\angle P_3P_2Q_2 = \angle C_2AP_2$, $AC_2 = \sqrt{3}L$.



因为该建筑关于房梁所在铅垂面(垂直于水平面的面)对称, P_1 , P_2 , P_3 是 AT 的四等分点, Q_1 , Q_2 , Q_3 是 BT 的四等分点, 所以

$$AP_2 = BQ_2 = 2L, P_2P_3 = L. \text{ 又 } \cos \angle C_2AP_2 = \frac{AC_2}{AP_2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}L}{2L} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\angle P_3P_2Q_2 = \angle C_2AP_2 = \frac{\pi}{6}. \text{ 在 } \triangle P_3P_2Q_2 \text{ 中, 由余弦定理得 } P_3Q_2^2 =$$

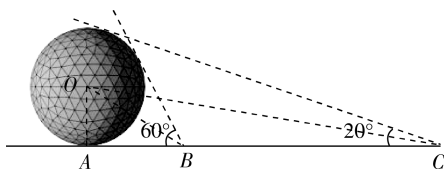
$$P_3P_2^2 + P_2Q_2^2 - 2 \cdot P_3P_2 \cdot P_2Q_2 \cos \angle P_3P_2Q_2 = L^2 + (2\sqrt{3}L)^2 - 2 \cdot L \cdot$$

$$2\sqrt{3}L \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = 7L^2, \text{ 所以 } P_3Q_2 = \sqrt{7}L.$$

3. B 【解析】设该球体建筑物的半径为 R , 球心为 O , 连接 OB, OC ,

易知 $\angle OBA = 30^\circ$, $\angle OCA = 10^\circ$, 故 $AB = \sqrt{3}R$, $AC = \frac{R}{\tan 10^\circ}$, $BC =$

$$\frac{R}{\tan 10^\circ} - \sqrt{3}R = 100, R \approx \frac{25}{0.985}, 2R \approx 50.76. \text{ 故选 B.}$$



4. B 【解析】由题知 $\angle CBD = 30^\circ$, 在 $\triangle BCD$ 中, 由正弦定理得

$$\frac{CD}{\sin \angle CBD} = \frac{BC}{\sin \angle BDC}. \text{ 因为 } \sin \angle BDC = \sin 105^\circ = \sin (60^\circ + 45^\circ) =$$

$$\sin 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4},$$

$$\text{所以 } BC = \frac{CD \sin \angle BDC}{\sin \angle CBD} = \frac{100 \times \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 50(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}),$$

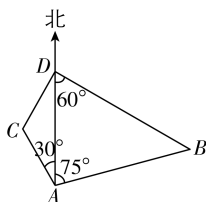
$$AB = BC \tan \angle ACB = 50(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) \times \tan 28^\circ \approx 101 \text{ (米)}.$$

5. AC 【解析】在 $\triangle ABD$ 中, 由已知得

$$\angle ADB = 60^\circ, \angle DAB = 75^\circ, AB = 12\sqrt{6},$$

则 $\angle B = 45^\circ$, 由正弦定理得 $AD =$

$$\frac{AB \sin \angle B}{\sin \angle ADB} = \frac{12\sqrt{6} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 24,$$



所以 A 处与 D 处之间的距离为 24 n mile, 故 A 正确;

在 $\triangle ADC$ 中, 由余弦定理得 $CD^2 = AD^2 + AC^2 - 2AD \cdot AC \cos 30^\circ$,

且 $AC = 8\sqrt{3}$, $AD = 24$, 解得 $CD = 8\sqrt{3}$, 所以灯塔 C 与 D 处之间的

距离为 $8\sqrt{3}$ n mile, 故 B 错误; 因为 $AC = CD = 8\sqrt{3}$, 所以 $\angle CDA =$

$\angle CAD = 30^\circ$, 灯塔 C 在 D 处的西偏南 60° , 故 C 正确; 灯塔 B 在

D 处的南偏东 60° , 即 D 处在灯塔 B 的北偏西 60° , 故 D 错误.

6. 2 $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$ 【解析】设红方侦查艇经过 x

小时后在 C 处追上蓝方的小艇, 则

$$AC = 14x, BC = 10x, \angle ABC = 120^\circ.$$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 根据余弦定理得 $(14x)^2 =$

$$12^2 + (10x)^2 - 240x \cdot \cos 120^\circ,$$

$$\text{解得 } x = 2 \text{ 或 } x = -\frac{3}{4} \text{ (舍去)},$$

故 $AC = 28, BC = 20$.

$$\text{根据正弦定理得 } \frac{BC}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{AC}{\sin 120^\circ}, \text{ 解得 } \sin \alpha = \frac{20 \sin 120^\circ}{28} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}.$$

