

位长度, 得到 $g(x) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin \left[2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{24} \right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \right] = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$ 的图象, 将函数 $g(x)$ 图象上各点的横坐标变为原来的 $\frac{1}{\omega}$ ($\omega > 0$, 纵坐标不变), 得到函数 $h(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$ 的图象. 令 $h(x) = 0$, 得 $2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{3} = k\pi$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$), 解

得 $x = \frac{\pi}{6\omega} + \frac{k\pi}{2\omega}$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$), 又 $h(x)$ 在区间 $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$ 上没有零点, 所以 $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{T}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2\omega}$, 得 $0 < \omega < 2$, 且 $\begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{6\omega} + \frac{k\pi}{2\omega} < \frac{\pi}{4}, \\ \frac{\pi}{6\omega} + \frac{(k+1)\pi}{2\omega} > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$),

解得 $\frac{2}{3} + 2k < \omega < \frac{4}{3} + k$, $k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 又 $0 < \omega < 2$, 所以当 $k = -1$ 时, $0 < \omega < \frac{1}{3}$; 当 $k = 0$ 时, $\frac{2}{3} < \omega < \frac{4}{3}$, 即 ω 的取值范围是 $\left(0, \frac{1}{3} \right) \cup \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3} \right)$.

专题6 解三角形

考向22 利用正、余弦定理解三角形

刷考点

1. B 【解析】由 $bc = 3a^2$, $b+c = \frac{7}{2}a$, 关系, 用余弦定理可求角的三角函数值. 得 $\cos A = \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc} = \frac{(b+c)^2-2bc-a^2}{2bc} = \frac{\frac{49}{4}a^2-6a^2-a^2}{6a^2} = \frac{7}{8}$, 又 A 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角, 所以 $\sin A > 0$, 所以 $\sin A = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 A} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}$. 故选 B.

2. A 【解析】因为 $\frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$, 所以 $c = 2R \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \sin C$, 则 $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin A \sin B = \sin^2 C$. 所以 $a^2 + b^2 + ab = c^2$, 则 $\cos C = \frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2ab} = -\frac{1}{2}$. 因为 $0^\circ < C < 180^\circ$, 所以 $C = 120^\circ$. 所以 $c = \frac{1}{2} \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \sin 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$. 故选 A.

3. BC 【解析】对于 A, 因为 $\tan C = \frac{\sin C}{\cos C} = 7$, 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 $\sin A = \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{10} < \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10} = \sin C$, 所以由正弦定理得 $a < c$, 故 $A < C$, 所以 $\cos A > 0$, 则 $\cos A = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 A} = \frac{3}{5}$, 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. 故选 BC.

4. $\frac{-1+\sqrt{17}}{2}$ 【解析】设 $AC = x$, $BC = y$ ($x > 0$, $y > 0$), 在 $\triangle ADC$ 和 $\triangle BDC$ 中, $\frac{x}{\sin \angle ADC} = \frac{1}{\sin \angle BCD} = \frac{y}{\sin \angle BDC}$, 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 $\angle BAC = 2 \angle BCD$, 得 $\sin \angle BAC = 2 \sin \angle BCD \cos \angle BCD$, 所以 $\frac{\sqrt{2}y}{x} = 2 \cos \angle BCD = 2 \cdot \frac{y^2+2-1}{2\sqrt{2}y}$, 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 $(x-3) \cdot (x^2+x-4) = 0$, 解得 $x=3$ 或 $x = \frac{-1+\sqrt{17}}{2}$ (负值舍去). 由 $\triangle ADC$ 的三边关系知 $\sqrt{2}-1 < x < \sqrt{2}+1$, 故 $x = \frac{-1+\sqrt{17}}{2}$, 即 $AC = \frac{-1+\sqrt{17}}{2}$.

5. A 【解析】设三个内角 A, B, C 所对的边分别是 a, b, c , 由正弦定理可知 $\sin A : \sin B : \sin C = 4 : 5 : 6 = a : b : c$, 不妨设 $a = 4k, b = 5k, c = 6k, k > 0$, 显然 $c > b > a$, 则 $\cos C = \frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2ab} = \frac{1}{8} > 0$, 所

以 $\frac{\pi}{2} > C > B > A$. 故选 A.

6. B 【解析】由题意, 向量 $m = (a, b)$, $n = (\sin B, \sin A)$, $m \parallel n$, 则 $b \sin B - a \sin A = 0$, 由正弦定理可得 $b^2 = a^2$, 即 $b = a$. 又由 $(2a-c) \cos B = b \cos C$, 可得 $2 \sin A \cos B = \sin C \cos B = \sin B \cos C$, 即 $2 \sin A \cos B = \sin B \cos C + \sin C \cos B = \sin(B+C) = \sin(\pi-A) = \sin A$. $\therefore 0 < A < \pi, \therefore \sin A \neq 0, \therefore \cos B = \frac{1}{2}$.

$\therefore 0 < B < \pi, \therefore B = \frac{\pi}{3}$,

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

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

7. 【解】(1) 由正弦定理知 $\sin A \cos C + \sqrt{3} \sin A \sin C - \sin B - \sin C = 0$, 而 $\sin B = \sin(\pi-A-C) = \sin(A+C)$, $\therefore \sin A \cos C + \sqrt{3} \sin A \sin C - \sin(A+C) - \sin C = 0$, 即 $\sqrt{3} \sin A \sin C - \cos A \sin C - \sin C = 0$, 又 $C \in (0, \pi), \therefore \sin C \neq 0$, $\therefore \sqrt{3} \sin A - \cos A = 2 \sin \left(A - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 1$,

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

又 $0 < A < \pi, \therefore A - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right)$,

$\therefore A - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 则 $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

(2) 由题意得 $\begin{cases} S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} bc = \sqrt{3}, \\ \cos A = \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2}, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \begin{cases} bc = 4, \\ b^2+c^2 = 8, \end{cases}$

将 $b = \frac{4}{c}$ 代入 $b^2+c^2 = 8$, 整理得 c^4-8c^2+

$16 = 0$,

则 $c^2 = 4$, 即 $c = 2$ ($c = -2$ 舍去), 则 $b = 2$,

$\therefore a = b = c = 2$,

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形.

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

以 $A < B$. 又 $B \in (0, \pi)$, 所以 $B = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 或 $B = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, 故此三角形有两解. 故选 C.

9. 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 $b = \sqrt{15}, c = 4, B = 60^\circ$,

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

$\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} < 1$, 因为 $b < c$, 所以 $B < C$, 所以 $C > 60^\circ$, 所以 $\triangle ABC$ 有两解 ($60^\circ < C_1 < 90^\circ, 90^\circ < C_2 < 120^\circ$), 故 B 正确;

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

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

因为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, a < b$, 所以 $\triangle ABC$ 有两解 ($45^\circ < B_1 < 60^\circ, 120^\circ < B_2 < 135^\circ$), 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. 故选 BC.

方法技巧 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 的两边 a, b 及角 A , 判断三角形个数的一般步骤

(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 $a < b$, $\sin A < \sin B$, 则有两个解.

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 B 为锐角时, C 也为锐角, 则 A 为钝角, $\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{9 - 3c^2}{6c} = \frac{1}{4}$, 即 $2c^2 + c - 6 = 0$, 解得 $c = \frac{3}{2}$ (负值舍去), $b = 2c = 3$,

$3 = a$, 与 A 为钝角时, $b < a$ 矛盾, 故不成立.

综上, $\triangle ABC$ 的周长为 9. 故选 A.

11. A 【解析】由 $(3a + b) \cos C + c \cos B = 0$ 及正弦定理, 得 $(3 \sin A + \sin B) \cos C + \sin C \cos B = 0$,

则 $3 \sin A \cos C + \sin B \cos C + \sin C \cos B = 0$,

即 $3 \sin A \cos C + \sin(B + C) = 0$,

即 $3 \sin A \cos C + \sin A = 0$.

因为 $A \in (0, \pi)$, 则 $\sin A \neq 0$,

所以 $3 \cos C + 1 = 0$, 解得 $\cos C = -\frac{1}{3}$,

则 $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = -\frac{1}{3}$.

又 $c^2 - a^2 - b^2 = 2$,

所以 $\cos C = \frac{-2}{2ab} = -\frac{1}{ab} = -\frac{1}{3}$, 即 $ab = 3$.

又 $\sin C = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 C} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$,

所以 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为 $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \sqrt{2}$. 故选 A.

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

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

所以 $\sin C = \sin(A + B)$

$= \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$

$= \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

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

又 $b = \sqrt{10}$, 解得 $\cos A = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$. 又 $0 < A < \pi$, 故 $\sin A = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$, 下同选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 $c = \frac{b \sin C}{\sin B} = \frac{\sqrt{10} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 4$,

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 $a^2 + c^2 - b^2 = 2ac \cos B$, 即 $a^2 + 18 - 10 = 2a \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 解得 $a = 2$ 或 $a = 4$.

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

$3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 3$;

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

$3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 6$.

所以 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积是 3 或 6.

13. 【解】(1) $\because b \cos C - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} c \sin B = a$,

$\therefore \sin B \cos C - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin C \sin B = \sin A$,

$\therefore \sin B \cos C - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin C \sin B = \sin(B + C) =$

$\sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C$,

$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin C \sin B = \cos B \sin C$.

$\because \sin C \neq 0, \therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin B = \cos B$,

$\therefore \tan B = -\sqrt{3}$.

又 $B \in (0, \pi), \therefore B = \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

(2) $\because BD$ 为 $\angle ABC$ 的平分线, $B = \frac{2\pi}{3}$,

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

又 $S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABD} + S_{\triangle CBD}, BD = \sqrt{3}$,

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} ac \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} c \cdot \sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} a \cdot$

$\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$, 即 $ac = \sqrt{3}(a + c)$, ①

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

$(a + c)^2 - ac = 36$, ②

联立①②可得 $a + c = 4\sqrt{3}$ (负值舍去),

$\therefore ac = 12$,

$\therefore a, c$ 是关于 x 的方程 $x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x + 12 = 0$ 的两个实数根, 解得 $a = c = 2\sqrt{3}$.

又 BD 为 $\angle ABC$ 的平分线,

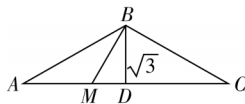
$\therefore BD \perp AC$.

$\therefore AM = \frac{1}{2} MC, AC = 6$,

$\therefore DM = AD - AM = 3 - 2 = 1, BM =$

$\sqrt{BD^2 + DM^2} = 2$,

$\therefore \triangle BDM$ 的周长为 $3 + \sqrt{3}$.



14. D 【解析】因为 $\sin(A - C) + \sin C = \sin B = \sin(A + C)$,

所以 $\sin A \cos C - \cos A \sin C + \sin C =$

$\sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C$,

化简得 $2 \cos A \sin C = \sin C$.

因为 C 为三角形内角, 则 $\sin C \neq 0$,

所以 $\cos A = \frac{1}{2}$,

又 $A \in (0, \pi)$, 所以 $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

设 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角 A, B, C 的对边分别为 a, b, c , BC 边的高为 h .

由三角形面积公式可得 $\frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2}ah$,

悟: 已知 BC 边上的高, 结合三角形面积公式求解

又 $h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 解得 $bc = a$.

又 $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2}$,

所以 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - bc \geq bc = a$, 当且仅当 $b = c$ 时取等号, 则 $a \geq 1$,

所以 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ah \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$, 故选 D.

15. $\frac{3}{4}$ 【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 $\sin C \cos B = -4 \sin B \cos C$, 则 $\tan C = -4 \tan B$.

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 $\frac{3}{4}$.

16. 【解】已知 $(c-2b) \cos A + \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2b} = 0$, 由余弦定理得 $(c-2b) \cos A + a \cos C = 0$,

由正弦定理得 $(\sin C - 2 \sin B) \cos A + \sin A \cos C = 0$.

因为 $\sin C \cos A + \sin A \cos C = \sin(A+C) = \sin(\pi - B) = \sin B$,

所以 $\sin B(1 - 2 \cos A) = 0$,

又 $0 < B < \pi$, $\sin B > 0$, 则 $\cos A = \frac{1}{2}$.

因为 $0 < A < \pi$, 所以 $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

(1) 由余弦定理 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$, 得 $b^2 + c^2 - bc = 16$, 则 $(b+c)^2 - 3bc = 16$,

又 $b+c=8$, 得 $bc=16$,

故 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积 $S = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 4\sqrt{3}$.

(2) 由正弦定理 $\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$, 可得 $\frac{c}{b} =$

$\frac{\sin C}{\sin B}$, 又 $C = \frac{2\pi}{3} - B$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{c}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin B} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - B\right)}{\sin B} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos B + \frac{1}{2} \sin B}{\sin B} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \tan B} + \frac{1}{2}.$$

因为 C 为钝角, 所以 $\begin{cases} 0 < B < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \frac{2\pi}{3} - B > \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$

解得 $0 < B < \frac{\pi}{6}$,

则 $0 < \tan B < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \tan B} > \frac{3}{2}$, 即 $\frac{c}{b} > 2$,

故 $\frac{c}{b}$ 的取值范围是 $(2, +\infty)$.

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

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

由 $AD = BD$, 得 $|\vec{AD}| = |\vec{BD}|$, 所以 $\vec{AD}^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\vec{AB} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{AC}\right)^2$,

$$\text{即 } \frac{4}{9}a^2 = \frac{1}{9}c^2 + \frac{4}{9}b^2 + \frac{2}{9}bc,$$

化简得 $4a^2 = c^2 + 4b^2 + 2bc$. ①

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

由①②解得 $c = 2b$.

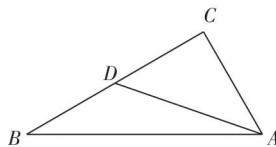
由 $BD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 得 $a = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$,

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

故 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积 $S = \frac{1}{2}bc \cdot \sin \angle BAC =$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{9}{16} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{32}. \text{ 故选 D.}$$

18. A 【解析】如图所示, 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 $(2y)^2 = x^2 + 4 - 2 \times x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$,

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

19. 【解】(1) 由题意及正弦定理可得 $\cos B \cdot$

$$(\sin C \cos B + \sin B \cos C) + \frac{1}{2} \sin A = 0,$$

$$\text{则 } \cos B \sin(B+C) + \frac{1}{2} \sin A = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \cos B \sin A + \frac{1}{2} \sin A = 0.$$

又 $\sin A > 0$, 所以 $\cos B = -\frac{1}{2}$.

因为 $B \in (0, \pi)$, 所以 $B = \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

(2) 由余弦定理得 $\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} =$

$$\frac{a^2 + c^2 - 49}{2ac} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

整理得 $(a+c)^2 - ac = 49$,

又 $a+c=8$, 解得 $ac=15$,

又 $a < c$, 得 $a=3, c=5$.

由正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$,

$$\text{可得 } \sin A = \frac{a \sin B}{b} = \frac{3}{7} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}.$$

因为 $a < c$, 所以 $A < C$, 则 $A \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$,

敲黑板: 在三角形中, 大边对大角, 小边对小角

$$\text{所以 } \cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}\right)^2} = \frac{13}{14}.$$

因为 $A+C = \frac{\pi}{3}$,

所以 $\sin(2A+C) = \sin(A+A+C)$

$$= \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \sin A \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos A \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{13}{14} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}.$$

(3) 因为 BD 是角平分线,

所以 $\sin \angle CBD = \sin \angle ABD$,

$$\text{又 } 2AD = CD, \text{ 所以 } \frac{S_{\triangle BCD}}{S_{\triangle ABD}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}CD \cdot h}{\frac{1}{2}AD \cdot h} = 2 =$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}BC \cdot BD \sin \angle CBD}{\frac{1}{2}AB \cdot BD \sin \angle ABD} = \frac{BC}{AB} \quad (h \text{ 为 } AC \text{ 边上的高}), \text{ 即 } a = 2c,$$

结合正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$,

$$\text{可得 } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{\frac{a}{2}}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-A\right)},$$

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

$$\text{整理可得 } \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos A,$$

又因为 $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$, 且 $\cos A > 0$,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{3}{4}\cos^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1, \text{ 解得 } \cos A = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}.$$

刷上分

1. B 【解析】因为在锐角三角形 ABC 中, $b =$

$$2, c = \sqrt{6}, B = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C},$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{2}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sin C}, \text{ 解得 } \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

又 $\triangle ABC$ 是锐角三角形, 则 $0 < C < \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$\text{所以 } C = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin A = \sin(\pi - A) = \sin(B + C)$$

$$= \sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C$$

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

$$\text{所以 } a = \frac{b \sin A}{\sin B} = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{3} + 1.$$

故选 B.

2. C 【解析】设 $\angle ADB = \theta$, 在 $\triangle ACD$ 中, $b^2 =$

$$4 + 3 - 2 \times 2 \times \sqrt{3} \cos(\pi - \theta) = 7 + 4\sqrt{3} \cos \theta,$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABD \text{ 中}, c^2 = 1 + 3 - 2 \times \sqrt{3} \cos \theta = 4 - 2\sqrt{3} \cos \theta,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{b^2}{c^2} = \frac{7 + 4\sqrt{3} \cos \theta}{4 - 2\sqrt{3} \cos \theta} = 13,$$

$$\text{解得 } \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\text{因为 } \theta \in (0, \pi), \text{ 所以 } \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的面积为 } \frac{1}{2} \times (BD + DC) \times AD \times$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

故选 C.

3. D 【解析】设 D 是 BC 边的中点, 如图, 连接 AD .

依题意, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin A : \sin B : \sin C = a : b : c = 8 : 7 : 3$,

设 $a = 8k, b = 7k, c = 3k, k > 0$, 由余弦定理得

$$\cos \angle BAC = \frac{49 + 9 - 64}{2 \times 7 \times 3} = -\frac{1}{7},$$

所以 $\angle BAC$ 为钝角, $\sin \angle BAC =$

$$\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \angle BAC} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}.$$

$$\text{所以 } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 3k \times 7k \times \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7} = 12\sqrt{3}, \text{ 解得}$$

$k^2 = 2$, 则 $AB = 3\sqrt{2}, AC = 7\sqrt{2}$. 由点 D 为 BC

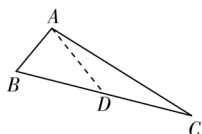
$$\text{的中点可得 } \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}),$$

点悟: 中线长度可利用向量求解

$$\text{两边平方得 } \overrightarrow{AD}^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\overrightarrow{AB}^2 + \overrightarrow{AC}^2 + 2\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot$$

$$\overrightarrow{AC}) = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(18 + 98 - 2 \times 3\sqrt{2} \times 7\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{7} \right) =$$

$$26, \text{ 所以 } |\overrightarrow{AD}| = \sqrt{26}. \text{ 故选 D.}$$



4. C 【解析】由 $\frac{2b-c}{\cos C} = \frac{3}{\cos A}$ 及 $a = 3$, 可得

$$\frac{2b-c}{\cos C} = \frac{a}{\cos A},$$

$$\text{由正弦定理得 } \frac{2\sin B - \sin C}{\cos C} = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A},$$

$$\text{则 } 2\sin B \cos A = \sin C \cos A + \sin A \cos C =$$

$$\sin(A + C) = \sin B, \text{ 即 } \sin B(2\cos A - 1) = 0,$$

因为 $\triangle ABC$ 是锐角三角形, 所以 $\sin B > 0$,

$$\text{所以 } \cos A = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{又 } A \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \text{ 所以 } A = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$\text{由正弦定理 } \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{3}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{得 } b = 2\sqrt{3} \sin B, c = 2\sqrt{3} \sin C,$$

$$\text{所以 } b + c = 2\sqrt{3} \sin B + 2\sqrt{3} \sin C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3} \sin B + 2\sqrt{3} \sin\left(B + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

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

$$= 3\sqrt{3} \sin B + 3 \cos B$$

$$= 6 \sin\left(B + \frac{\pi}{6}\right).$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} 0 < B < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0 < \frac{2\pi}{3} - B < \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases} \text{ 可得 } \frac{\pi}{6} < B < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\pi}{3} < B + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{2\pi}{3}, \text{ 故 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < \sin\left(B + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq 1,$$

所以 $b + c$ 的取值范围为 $(3\sqrt{3}, 6]$.

故选 C.

5. ABC 【解析】对于 A, 若 $A > B > C$, 则 $a >$

$b > c$,

由正弦定理可得 $\sin A > \sin B > \sin C$, 故 A 正确;

对于 B, 若 $a = 60, b = 30, B = 28^\circ$,

则 $60 \sin 28^\circ < 60 \sin 30^\circ = 30$,

因此满足条件的 $\triangle ABC$ 有两个, 故 B 正确;

对于 C, 若 $0 < \tan A \tan B < 1$,

$$\text{则 } -\tan C = \tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} > 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan C < 0, \text{ 则 } C \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right),$$

所以 $\triangle ABC$ 是钝角三角形, 故 C 正确;

对于 D, 因为在非直角三角形 ABC 中,

$$-\tan C = \tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B},$$

所以 $\tan A \tan B \tan C = \tan A + \tan B + \tan C$,

在直角三角形 ABC 中, 直角所在角的正切值不存在, 故 D 不正确.

故选 ABC.

6. $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 【解析】根据余弦定理可得

$$c \cos B + b \cos C = c \cdot \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} + b \cdot$$

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2 + a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2a} = a.$$

因为 $c \cos B + b \cos C - 2a \cos A = 0$,

所以 $a - 2a \cos A = 0$, 即 $1 - 2 \cos A = 0$,

$$\text{解得 } \cos A = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{又 } A \in (0, \pi), \text{ 可知 } A = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

7. 【解】(1) 已知 $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = \sqrt{2} ab$, 则有

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\text{又 } C \in (0, \pi), \text{ 所以 } C = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\text{又 } \sin C = \sqrt{2} \cos B, \text{ 所以 } \cos B = \frac{\sin C}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{又 } B \in (0, \pi), \text{ 所以 } B = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 可得 } C = \frac{\pi}{4}, B = \frac{\pi}{3}, \text{ 由正弦定}$$

理, 不妨令 $\frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = k (k > 0)$, 则有 $c =$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} k, b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} k.$$

$$\text{又 } S_{\triangle ABC} = 3 + \sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin\left(B + C\right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} k \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} k (\sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C) =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{8} k^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{8} k^2 \cdot$$

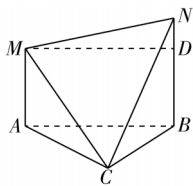
$$\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} = 3 + \sqrt{3}, \text{ 解得 } k = 4 \text{ (负值舍去)}, \text{ 故}$$

$$c = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} k = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

考向 23 解三角形的实际应用

刷考点

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

$$AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2 - 2AC \cdot BC \cos \angle ACB} = \sqrt{(15\sqrt{3})^2 + (7\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \times 15\sqrt{3} \times 7\sqrt{3} \cos 120^\circ} = \sqrt{1137},$$

$$\therefore DM=AB = \sqrt{1137}.$$

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

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

2. 8 【解析】设在 t h 后,该海滨城市开始受到台风侵袭,此时台风中心位于点 Q ,

则 $OQ = 130 + 10t$,

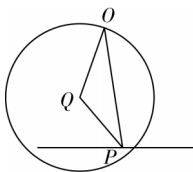
$OP = 350$, $PQ = 20t$,

且 $\angle OPQ = \theta - 60^\circ$.

因为 $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{7}$, $\theta \in$

$$\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin \theta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7},$$



则 $\cos \angle OPQ = \cos(\theta - 60^\circ) = \cos \theta \cos 60^\circ +$

$$\sin \theta \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{13}{14}.$$

在 $\triangle OPQ$ 中,由余弦定理可得 $OQ^2 = PQ^2 + OP^2 - 2PQ \cdot OP \cos \angle OPQ$,

$$\text{即 } (130 + 10t)^2 = (20t)^2 + 350^2 - 2 \times 20t \times 350 \times \frac{13}{14}, \text{ 整理可得 } t^2 - 52t + 352 = 0,$$

解得 $t=8$ 或 $t=44$,故 8 h 后该海滨城市开始受到台风侵袭.

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

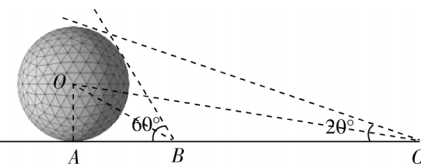
$\angle OBA = 30^\circ$, $\angle OCA = 10^\circ$,故 $AB = \sqrt{3}R$,

$$AC = \frac{R}{\tan 10^\circ}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{R}{\tan 10^\circ} - \sqrt{3}R = 100, \text{ 解得}$$

$$R = \frac{100}{\frac{1}{\tan 10^\circ} - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{100 \sin 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ - \sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ} =$$

$$\frac{100 \sin 10^\circ}{2 \sin(30^\circ - 10^\circ)} = \frac{50 \sin 10^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} = \frac{50 \sin 10^\circ}{2 \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ} =$$

$$\frac{25}{\cos 10^\circ} \approx \frac{25}{0.985}, \text{ 则 } 2R \approx 50.76. \text{ 故选 B.}$$



4. B 【解析】设 $D_1E = h$, 因为 $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$,

$$\tan \beta = 2, \tan \gamma = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } A_1D_1 = \frac{h}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{6}h}{3}, B_1D_1 = \frac{h}{\tan \beta} = \frac{h}{2},$$

$$C_1D_1 = \frac{h}{\tan \gamma} = \frac{\sqrt{3}h}{3}.$$

因为 $AC=20$, B 为 AC 的中点,

所以 $A_1C_1=20$, B_1 为 A_1C_1 的中点,

故 $A_1B_1=B_1C_1=10$.

在 $\triangle A_1B_1D_1$ 中,由余弦定理得

$$\cos \angle A_1B_1D_1 = \frac{100 + \frac{h^2}{4} - \frac{h^2}{3}}{2 \times 10 \times \frac{h}{2}} = \frac{100 - \frac{5h^2}{12}}{10h},$$

在 $\triangle C_1B_1D_1$ 中,由余弦定理得

$$\cos \angle C_1B_1D_1 = \frac{100 + \frac{h^2}{4} - \frac{h^2}{3}}{2 \times 10 \times \frac{h}{2}} = \frac{100 - \frac{5h^2}{12}}{10h},$$

由于 $\angle A_1B_1D_1 + \angle C_1B_1D_1 = \pi$,

$$\text{故 } \cos \angle A_1B_1D_1 + \cos \angle C_1B_1D_1 = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{100 - \frac{5h^2}{12}}{10h} + \frac{100 - \frac{5h^2}{12}}{10h} = 0, \text{ 解得 } h = 20 \text{ (负值舍去)},$$

故建筑物的高度 $DE = h + 2 = 22$ (米).

故选 B.

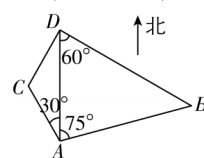
5. AC 【解析】在 $\triangle ABD$ 中,由已知得

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

则 $B = 45^\circ$,由正弦定

$$\text{理得 } AD = \frac{AB \sin B}{\sin \angle ADB} =$$

$$\frac{12\sqrt{6} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 24, \text{ 所以}$$



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° 方向上,故 C 正确;

灯塔 B 在 D 处的南偏东 60° 方向上,即 D 处在灯塔 B 的北偏西 60° 方向上,故 D 错误. 故选 AC.

专题 7 平面向量

考向 24 平面向量的线性运算、基本定理及坐标运算

刷考点

1. A 【解析】因

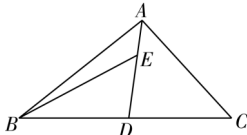
为 $2\vec{AE} = \vec{ED}$, 所

$$\text{以 } \vec{AE} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{AD},$$

又 AD 为 BC 边上的中线,由平行四边形

$$\text{法则可得 } \vec{AD} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}),$$

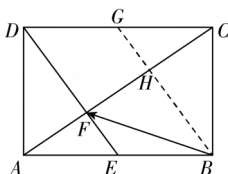
$$\text{所以 } \vec{AE} = \frac{1}{6}(\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}),$$



$$\text{所以 } \vec{BE} = \vec{AE} - \vec{AB} = \frac{1}{6}(\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}) - \vec{AB} =$$

$$-\frac{5}{6}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{6}\vec{AC}.$$

2. D 【解析】如图,取 CD 边的中点 G ,连接 BG 交 AC 于点 H .



$\therefore BE \parallel DG, BE = DG, \therefore$ 四边形 $BEDG$ 为平行四边形, $\therefore BG \parallel DE$.

又 $\because E$ 为 AB 边的中点, $\therefore AF = FH$,同理可得 $CH = FH$,

$$\therefore \vec{AF} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{AC} = \frac{1}{3}(\vec{AB} + \vec{AD}).$$

$$\therefore \vec{BF} = \vec{BA} + \vec{AF} = -\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}(\vec{AB} + \vec{AD}) =$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AD}. \text{ 故选 D.}$$

3. B 【解析】因为 c 与 d 共线,所以 $\lambda(2\lambda + 1) - 1 = 0$,解得 $\lambda = -1$ 或 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$.

若 $\lambda = -1$,则 $c = -a + b, d = a - b$,所以 $d = -c$,所以 c 与 d 方向相反,不符合题意;

若 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$,则 $c = \frac{1}{2}a + b, d = a + 2b$,所以 $d =$

$$2c, \text{ 所以 } c \text{ 与 } d \text{ 方向相同,故 } \lambda = \frac{1}{2}.$$

故选 B.