

# 解三角形综合

## 一、解三角形综合问题

### 1. 知识讲解

利用正弦定理，余弦定理解三角形的综合问题时，要注意三角形三个内角的一些三角函数关系：

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$ ，则

$$\textcircled{1} \sin A = \sin(B + C), \cos A = -\cos(B + C),$$

$$\tan A = -\tan(B + C).$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sin \frac{A}{2} = \cos \frac{B+C}{2}, \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sin \frac{B+C}{2}.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \sin 2A = -\sin(2B + 2C), \cos 2A = \cos(2B + 2C),$$

$$\tan 2A = -\tan(2B + 2C).$$

$$\textcircled{4} \sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2},$$

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C.$$

$$\textcircled{5} \sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C,$$

$$\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C = -1 - 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C.$$

### 2. 例题精讲



正余弦定理综合

1

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中，角 $A, B, C$ 的对边为 $a, b, c$ 。

(1)  $a = 4, A = 30^\circ, B = 60^\circ$ ，求 $b$ 。

(2) 若 $a = \sqrt{3}, b = 1, c = 2$ ，试求 $A$ 。

答案

(1)  $b = 4\sqrt{3}$ 。

(2)  $A = 60^\circ$ 。

解析

(1) 由正弦定理知,

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B},$$

$$\frac{4}{\sin 30^\circ} = b \sin 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore 2\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2}b,$$

$$\therefore b = 4\sqrt{3}.$$

(2)  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ ,

$$3 = 1 + 4 - 4 \cos A.$$

$$\therefore \cos A = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore A = 60^\circ.$$



求面积

2

$\triangle ABC$ 的内角 $A, B, C$ 所对的边分别为 $a, b, c$ , 且满足 $a \sin B = \sqrt{3}b \cos A$ .

(1) 求 $A$ .

(2) 若 $a = \sqrt{7}, b = 2$ 求 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积.

答案

(1)  $A = \frac{\pi}{3}.$

(2)  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$

解析

(1) 对  $a \sin B = \sqrt{3}b \cos A$  两边同除  $2R$ ,

$$\text{有 } \sin A \sin B = \sqrt{3} \sin B \cos A,$$

$$\sin A = \sqrt{3} \cos A,$$

虽然  $\cos A \neq 0$  同除  $\cos A$ ,

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

$$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

(2) 由余弦定理

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos A,$$

$$7 = 4 + c^2 - 2c,$$

$$c^2 - 2c - 3 = 0,$$

$$(c-3)(c+1) = 0,$$

边 $c$ 应为正值,  $c = 3$ ,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \cdot \sin A = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

3 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 角 $A, B, C$ 的对边分别是 $a, b, c$ , 且 $c \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - a \sin C = 0$ .

(1) 求角 $A$ 的值.

(2) 若 $a = 2\sqrt{7}$ ,  $b = 4$ , 求 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积.

答案

(1)  $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

(2)  $6\sqrt{3}$ .

解析

(1)  $\because c \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - a \sin C = 0$ ,

$$\therefore \sin C \left( \sin A \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos A \right) - \sin A \sin C = 0,$$

$$\because \angle C \in (0, \pi),$$

$$\therefore \sin C > 0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \sin A + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos A - \sin A = 0,$$

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

$$\text{又} \because A \in (0, \pi),$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

(2)  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ ,

$$28 = 16 + c^2 - 2 \times 4c \times \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore c^2 - 4c - 12 = 0,$$

$$(c - 6)(c + 2) = 0,$$

$$\because c > 0,$$

$$\therefore c = 6,$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$= 6\sqrt{3}.$$

4 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,  $a \neq b$ ,  $c = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\cos^2 A - \cos^2 B = \sqrt{3} \sin A \cos A - \sqrt{3} \sin B \cos B$ .

(1) 求 $C$ .

(2) 若  $\sin A = \frac{4}{5}$ , 求  $\triangle ABC$  的面积.

答案

(1)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ .

(2)  $\frac{18+8\sqrt{3}}{25}$ .

解析

$$(1) \cos^2 A - \cos^2 B = \sqrt{3} \sin A \cos A - \sqrt{3} \cos B \sin B,$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos 2A}{2} - \frac{1 + \cos 2B}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2A - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2B,$$

$$\cos 2A - \cos 2B = \sqrt{3} \sin 2A - \sqrt{3} \sin 2B,$$

$$\sqrt{3} \sin 2B - \cos 2B = \sqrt{3} \sin 2A - \cos 2A,$$

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

$$\because a \neq b,$$

$$\therefore A \neq B,$$

$$\therefore 2A - \frac{\pi}{6} = \pi - \left(2B - \frac{\pi}{6}\right),$$

$$\therefore A + B = \frac{2}{3}\pi,$$

$$\therefore C = \pi - \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$(2) \because \sin A = \frac{4}{5} < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 且 } A + B = \frac{2}{3}\pi,$$

$$\therefore A < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{即 } \cos A = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$\text{又 } \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 故 } \cos C = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \sin B = \sin[\pi - (A + C)],$$

$$= \sin(A + C),$$

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

$$= \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{4+3\sqrt{3}}{10},$$

$$\text{由正弦定理得 } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{C}{\sin C},$$

$$\text{得 } a = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times \frac{4}{5}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{8}{5},$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{18+8\sqrt{3}}{25}.$$

5

$\triangle ABC$  的内角  $A, B, C$  的对边分别为  $a, b, c$ , 已知  $2 \cos A(b \cos C + c \cos B) = \sqrt{3}a$ .

(1) 求角  $A$ .

(2) 若  $a = 1$ ,  $\triangle ABC$  的周长为  $\sqrt{5} + 1$ , 求  $\triangle ABC$  的面积.

答案

(1)  $A = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .

(2)  $S_{\triangle ABC} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ .

解析

(1) 由  $2 \cos A(b \cos C + c \cos B) = \sqrt{3}a$ ,

可得  $2 \cos A(\sin B \cos C + \sin C \cos B) = \sqrt{3} \sin A$ ,

可得  $2 \cos A \sin A = \sqrt{3} \sin A$ ,

$\therefore A \in (0, \pi)$

$\therefore \sin A = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ,

$\therefore \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,

$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .

(2) 由题意知,  $a = 1$ ,  $a + b + c = \sqrt{5} + 1$ ,

$\therefore b + c = \sqrt{5}$ , 由余弦定理得:

$$b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= b^2 + c^2 - \sqrt{3}bc$$

$$= (b + c)^2 - (2 + \sqrt{3})bc$$

$$= 1,$$

$$\therefore bc = \frac{4}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = 4(2 - \sqrt{3}),$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = 2 - \sqrt{3}.$$

6

在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 角  $A, B, C$  的对边分别为  $a, b, c$ , 已知  $\cos C + \cos A \cos B = 2 \cos A \sin B$ .

(1) 求  $\tan A$ .

(2) 若  $b = 2\sqrt{5}$ ,  $AB$  边上的中线  $CD = \sqrt{17}$ , 求  $\triangle ABC$  的面积.

答案

(1)  $\tan A = 2$ .

(2) 当  $c = 2$  时,  $S_{\triangle ABC} = 4$ ; 当  $c = 6$  时,  $S_{\triangle ABC} = 12$ .

解析

(1) 由已知得  $\cos C + \cos A \cos B = \cos [\pi - (A + B)] + \cos A \cos B$

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

$$\text{所以 } \sin A \sin B = 2 \cos A \sin B,$$

因为在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,  $\sin B \neq 0$ ,

$$\text{所以 } \sin A = 2 \cos A,$$

$$\text{则 } \tan A = 2.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由(1)得, } \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \sin A = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ACD \text{ 中, } CD^2 = b^2 + \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot b \cdot \frac{c}{2} \cdot \cos A,$$

$$\text{代入条件得 } c^2 - 8c + 12 = 0, \text{ 解得 } c = 2 \text{ 或 } 6,$$

$$\text{当 } c = 2 \text{ 时, } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = 4; \text{ 当 } c = 6 \text{ 时, } S_{\triangle ABC} = 12.$$

### 求边长

7 已知 $a, b, c$ 分别为 $\triangle ABC$ 三个内角 $A, B, C$ 的对边, 且 $a \cos C + \sqrt{3}a \sin C = b + c$ .

(1) 求 $A$ .

(2) 若 $a = \sqrt{7}$ ,  $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , 求 $b$ 与 $c$ 的值.

### 答案

$$(1) A = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} b=2 \\ c=3 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} b=3 \\ c=2 \end{cases}.$$

### 解析

$$(1) \because a \cos C + \sqrt{3}a \sin C = b + c,$$

$$\text{由正弦定理得: } \sin A \cos C + \sqrt{3} \sin A \sin C = \sin B + \sin C,$$

$$\text{即 } \sin A \cos C + \sqrt{3} \sin A \sin C = \sin(A+C) + \sin C,$$

$$\text{化简得: } \sqrt{3} \sin A - \cos A = 1,$$

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

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABC \text{ 中, } 0 < A < \pi,$$

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

$$(2) \text{ 由已知得 } \frac{1}{2}bc \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 可得 } bc = 6,$$

$$\text{由已知及余弦定理得 } b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A = 7, (b+c)^2 = 25, b+c=5,$$

$$\text{联立方程组 } \begin{cases} bc=6 \\ b+c=5 \end{cases}, \text{ 可得 } \begin{cases} b=2 \\ c=3 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} b=3 \\ c=2 \end{cases}.$$

8  $\triangle ABC$  的内角  $A, B, C$  的对边分别为  $a, b, c$ , 已知  $2\sin A - \sin B - 2\sin C \cos B = 0$ .

- (1) 求内角  $C$  的大小.
- (2) 若  $\triangle ABC$  的周长为  $6 + 2\sqrt{3}$ , 面积为  $2\sqrt{3}$ . 求边  $c$  的长度.

答案

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

解析

- (1) 由  $2\sin A - \sin B - 2\sin C \cos B = 0$  得:  $2\sin(B+C) - \sin B - 2\sin C \cos B = 0$ ,  
整理得:  $2\sin B \cos C + 2\cos B \sin C - \sin B - 2\sin C \cos B = 0$ ,  
故  $\cos C = \frac{1}{2}$ , 而  $C \in (0, \pi)$ , 从而  $C = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .  
故答案为:  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ .
- (2) 由条件知:  $S = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2}ab \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$ , 得  $ab = 8 \dots\dots ①$   
又  $a + b + c = 6 + 2\sqrt{3} \dots\dots ②$   
由余弦定理得  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C = (a+b)^2 - 3ab \dots\dots ③$   
将①代入③得:  $(a+b+c)(a+b-c) = 24 \dots\dots ④$   
由②④得:  $c = 2\sqrt{3}$ .  
故答案为:  $2\sqrt{3}$ .

求周长

9  $\triangle ABC$  的内角  $A, B, C$  的对边分别为  $a, b, c$ , 已知  $2\cos C(a \cos B + b \cos A) = c$ .

- (1) 求角  $C$ .
- (2) 若  $c = \sqrt{7}$ ,  $\triangle ABC$  的面积为  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , 求  $\triangle ABC$  的周长.

答案

- (1)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ .
- (2)  $5 + \sqrt{7}$ .

解析

- (1)  $\because 2\cos C(a \cos B + b \cos A) = c$ ,  
 $\therefore 2\cos C(\sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A) = \sin C$ ,

$$2 \cos C \sin(A+B) = \sin C ,$$

$$\therefore A+B+C = \pi ,$$

$$\therefore 2 \cos C \sin C = \sin C ,$$

$$\therefore \cos C = \frac{1}{2} ,$$

$$\therefore \angle C = \frac{\pi}{3} .$$

$$(2) S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} , \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ,$$

$$\therefore ab = 6 , c = \sqrt{7} ,$$

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 13 ,$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab = 25 ,$$

$$a+b = 5 , C_{\triangle ABC} = a+b+c = 5 + \sqrt{7} .$$



与三角函数结合

10 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 内角 $A, B, C$ 所对的边分别为 $a, b, c$ , 已知 $a > b, a = 5, \sin B = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为9.

(1) 求 $b$ 和 $\sin A$ 的值.

(2) 求 $\sin\left(2A + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 的值.

答案

(1)  $b = \sqrt{13}, \sin A = \frac{3\sqrt{13}}{13} .$

(2)  $\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{26} .$

解析

(1)  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = 9 ,$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B = 9 ,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 5c \cdot \frac{3}{5} = 9 ,$$

$$\therefore c = 6 ,$$

$$\therefore b < a ,$$

$$\therefore \angle B \text{ 为锐角 } ,$$

$$\text{又} \therefore \sin B = \frac{3}{5} ,$$

$$\therefore \cos B = \frac{4}{5} ,$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$= 25 + 36 - 2 \times 5 \times 6 \times \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= 61 - 48$$

$$= 13,$$

$$\therefore b = \sqrt{13},$$

$$\text{又} \because \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{a}{\sin A},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{5}{\sin A},$$

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{3\sqrt{13}}{13}.$$

$$(2) a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A,$$

$$25 = 13 + 36 - 2 \times 6 \times \sqrt{13} \cos A,$$

$$\therefore 12\sqrt{13} \cos A = 24,$$

$$\cos A = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13},$$

$$\therefore \sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cdot \cos A = 2 \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{12}{13},$$

$$\cos 2A = 2\cos^2 A - 1 = \frac{8}{13} - 1 = -\frac{5}{13},$$

$$\sin\left(2A + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= \sin 2A \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos 2A$$

$$= \frac{12}{13} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{5}{13}$$

$$= \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{26}.$$

11 已知向量  $a = \left(\sin x, \frac{3}{4}\right)$ ,  $b = (\cos x, -1)$ .

(1) 当  $a \parallel b$  时, 求  $\cos^2 x - \sin 2x$  的值.

(2) 设函数  $f(x) = 2(a+b) \cdot b$ , 已知在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 内角  $A, B, C$  的对边分别为  $a, b, c$ . 若

$a = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $b = 2$ ,  $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ , 求  $f(x) + 4\cos\left(2A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$  ( $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ ) 的取值范围.

答案

(1)  $\frac{8}{5}.$

(2)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \leq f(x) + 4\cos\left(2A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}.$

解析

(1)  $\because \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}, \therefore \frac{3}{4}\cos x + \sin x = 0, \therefore \tan x = -\frac{3}{4},$

$$\therefore \cos^2 x - \sin x = \frac{\cos^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} = \frac{1 - 2\tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x} = \frac{8}{5}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \leq f_{(x)} + 4 \cos\left(2A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

故选：C．

$a = \sqrt{3}$ , 则  $b^2 + c^2$  的取值范围是 ( ).

- A.  $(5,6]$   
B.  $(3,5)$   
C.  $(3,6]$   
D.  $[5,6]$

**解析**  $\because (a-b)(\sin A + \sin B) = (c-b)\sin C,$

化为  $b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = bc$  .

$$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3} ,$$
$$\because a = \sqrt{3}, \therefore \text{由正弦定理可得: } \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - B\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2,$$
$$\therefore \text{可得: } b^2 + c^2 = (2 \sin B)^2 + \left[ 2 \sin \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} - B \right) \right]^2 = 3 + 2 \sin^2 B + \sqrt{3} \sin 2B = 4 + 2 \sin \left( 2B - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$
$$, \because B \in \left( \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$
$$\therefore 2B - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left( \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right),$$
$$\therefore \sin\left(2B - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right] \text{ , } \therefore b^2 + c^2 = 4 + 2\sin\left(2B - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in (5, 6] \text{ .}$$

故选A.

14  $\triangle ABC$  的三个内角  $A, B, C$  所对的边分别为  $a, b, c$ , 已知  $B = \frac{\pi}{3}, b = 1$ , 求  $a + c$  的取值范围 ( ).

- A.  $(1, \sqrt{3})$  B.  $(\sqrt{3}, 2]$   
C.  $(1, 2]$  D.  $(1, 2)$

**解析**  $\therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}},$

$$\therefore a + c = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \sin A + \sin \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} - A \right) \right] = 2 \sin \left( A + \frac{\pi}{6} \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because 0 < A < \frac{2\pi}{3}, \\ \therefore \frac{\pi}{6} < A + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{5\pi}{6}, \\ \therefore a + c = 2\sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in (1, 2]. \end{aligned}$$

故选：C.

- 15  $\triangle ABC$  中  $2\sqrt{2}(\sin^2 A - \sin^2 C) = (a - b)\sin B$ ,  $\triangle ABC$  外接圆半径为  $\sqrt{2}$ . 则  $\triangle ABC$  的周长的最大值 \_\_\_\_\_.

答案  $3\sqrt{6}$

解析 因为  $2\sqrt{2}(\sin^2 A - \sin^2 C) = (a - b)\sin B$ ,  $\triangle ABC$  外接圆半径为  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  
 所以  $(2\sqrt{2})^2(\sin^2 A - \sin^2 C) = (a - b)2\sqrt{2}\sin B$ ,  
 所以  $a^2 - c^2 = ab - b^2$ , 即  $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = ab$ ,  
 所以  $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  
 又  $C \in (0, \pi)$ , 所以  $C = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  
 则  $\triangle ABC$  的周长  $l = a + b + c = 2\sqrt{2}(\sin A + \sin B + \sin C)$ ,  
 $= 2\sqrt{2}\left(\sin A + \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - A\right) + \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2\sqrt{6}\sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sqrt{6}$ ,  
 因为  $0 < A < \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,  
 所以  $\frac{\pi}{6} < A + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{5\pi}{6}$ ,  
 所以  $\frac{1}{2} < \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq 1$ ,  
 所以  $\triangle ABC$  的周长的最大值为  $3\sqrt{6}$ ,  
 故答案为： $3\sqrt{6}$ .

- 16  $\triangle ABC$  的三个内角  $A$ 、 $B$ 、 $C$  所对的边分别是  $a$ 、 $b$ 、 $c$ , 若  $c = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,  
 $\tan A + \tan B = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}\tan A \tan B$ , 则  $\triangle ABC$  的面积取值范围是 ( ).

A.  $[\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$

B.  $(0, \sqrt{3}]$

C.  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}\right]$

D.  $\left(0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]$

答案 B

解析

$\tan A + \tan B = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} \tan A \tan B$ , 得  $\tan A + \tan B = \sqrt{3}(1 - \tan A \tan B)$ ,

$\therefore \tan(A+B) = \sqrt{3}$ , 即  $\tan C = -\sqrt{3}$ ,

$\because 0 < C < \pi, \therefore C = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,

则  $\sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,

又  $c = 2\sqrt{3}$ , 由余弦定理可得:  $(2\sqrt{3})^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,

即  $a^2 + b^2 + ab = 12$ ,

$\therefore 12 = a^2 + b^2 + ab \geq 3ab$ , 得  $ab \leq 4$ ,

则  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ab \cdot \sin C \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$ ,

$\therefore \triangle ABC$  的面积取值范围是  $(0, \sqrt{3}]$ .

故选 B.

17 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 内角  $A, B, C$  的对边分别是  $a, b, c$ , 且  $\frac{\sin C}{\sin A - \sin B} = \frac{a+b}{a-c}$ .

(1) 求角  $B$  的大小.

(2) 点  $D$  满足  $\overrightarrow{BD} = 2\overrightarrow{BC}$ , 且线段  $AD = 3$ , 求  $\triangle ABC$  的面积的最大值.

答案

(1)  $B = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

(2)  $\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{8}$ .

解析

(1)  $\because \frac{\sin C}{\sin A - \sin B} = \frac{a+b}{a-c}$ ,

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

得  $\frac{c}{a-b} = \frac{a+b}{a-c}$ ,

$\therefore c(a-c) = (a+b)(a-b)$ , 即  $a^2 + c^2 - b^2 = ac$ ,

又  $a^2 + c^2 - b^2 = 2ac \cos B$ ,

代入得  $\cos B = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$\because B \in (0, \pi)$ ,

$\therefore B = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

(2) 在  $\triangle ABD$  中由余弦定理知:

$c^2 + (2a)^2 - 2 \cdot 2a \cdot c \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 3^2$ ,

$$\therefore (2a)^2 + c^2 - 2ac = 9,$$

$$\therefore 4ac \leq (2a)^2 + c^2,$$

$$\therefore 2ac \leq 9,$$

当且仅当  $2a = c$ , 即  $a = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $c = 3$  时取等号,

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 的面积的最大值为 } \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{8}.$$

18 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 角  $A, B, C$  所对的边分别为  $a, b, c$ , 向量  $\vec{m} = (a+b, \sin A - \sin C)$ , 向量  $\vec{n} = (c, \sin A - \sin B)$ , 且  $\vec{m} // \vec{n}$ .

(1) 求角  $B$  的大小.

(2) 设  $BC$  的中点为  $D$ , 且  $AD = \sqrt{3}$ , 求  $a+2c$  的最大值.

答案

(1)  $B = \frac{\pi}{3}.$

(2)  $a+2c$  的最大值为  $4\sqrt{3}.$

解析

(1) 由  $\vec{m} // \vec{n}$  得  $(a+b) \cdot (\sin A - \sin B) = (\sin A - \sin C) \cdot c$ ,

结合正弦定理有  $(a+b) \cdot (a-b) = (a-c) \cdot c$ , 即  $a^2 + c^2 - b^2 = ac$ ,

结合余弦定理有  $\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{1}{2},$

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

(2)  $\triangle ABD$  中, 由余弦定理可得

$$\frac{1}{2} = \cos B = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + c^2 - 3}{2 \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cdot c}, \text{ 即 } 2ac + 12 = a^2 + 4c^2,$$

有  $2ac + 12 = a^2 + 4c^2 \geq 4ac$ , 从而  $ac \leq 6$ ,

$(a+2c)^2 = a^2 + 4c^2 + 4ac = 6ac + 12 \leq 6 \cdot 6 + 12 = 48$ , 当且仅当  $a = 2c$  时取“=”,

所以  $a+2c \leq 4\sqrt{3}$ , 所以  $a+2c$  的最大值为  $4\sqrt{3}.$

19 在锐角三角形  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $a, b, c$  分别是角  $A, B, C$  的对边,  $\cos C + \sqrt{3} \sin C - a - c = 0$ , 且  $b = 1$ .

(1) 若  $a+c=2$ , 求  $a$  与  $c$ .

(2) 求  $\triangle ABC$  的周长的取值范围.

答案

(1)  $a = 1, c = 1$ .

(2)  $(2, 3]$ .

解析

(1) 当  $a + c = 2$  时,  $\cos C + \sqrt{3} \sin C - a - c = 0$ ,

$$\cos C + \sqrt{3} \sin C = 2,$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos C + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin C = 1,$$

$$\text{即: } \sin\left(C + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1,$$

$\therefore$  锐角三角形  $\triangle ABC$ ,

$$\therefore 0 < C < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\therefore C + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{由余弦定理得: } \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab},$$

$$\therefore b = 1,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a^2 + 1 - c^2}{2a},$$

$$\therefore a^2 - c^2 + 1 = a,$$

$$\therefore a + c = 2, \text{ 即 } c = 2 - a,$$

$$\therefore a^2 - (2 - a)^2 + 1 = a,$$

$$\text{得: } a = 1,$$

$$\therefore c = 2 - a = 1,$$

$$\text{即: } a = 1, c = 1.$$

(2)  $\cos C + \sqrt{3} \sin C - a - c = 0$ ,

$$\therefore a + c = \sqrt{3} \sin C + \cos C = 2 \sin\left(C + \frac{\pi}{6}\right),$$

$$\therefore 0 < C < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\therefore C + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2}{3}\pi\right),$$

$$\therefore \sin\left(C + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right],$$

$$\therefore a + c = 2 \sin\left(C + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in (1, 2],$$

$$\text{又 } b = 1,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 的周长} = a + b + c \in (2, 3],$$

即  $\triangle ABC$  的周长的取值范围为  $(2, 3]$ .

20 已知函数  $f(x) = 2\sqrt{3}\sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x - 1$ .

(1) 求函数  $f(x)$  的最小正周期.

(2) 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 内角  $A, B, C$  对的边分别为  $a, b, c$ . 若  $f\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) = 2, a = 1$ , 求  $\triangle ABC$  的面积的最大值.

答案

(1)  $\pi$ .

(2)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ .

解析

(1)  $\because f(x) = \sqrt{3}\sin 2x + \cos 2x = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ ,

所以, 函数  $y = f(x)$  的最小正周期为  $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$ .

(2)  $\because f\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) = 2\sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2$ ,

$\therefore \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1$ ,

$\because 0 < A < \pi$ ,

$\therefore \frac{\pi}{6} < A + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{7\pi}{6}$ ,

$\therefore A + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 则  $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,

由余弦定理可得  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A = b^2 + c^2 - bc \geq 2bc - bc = bc$ ,

$\therefore bc \leq a^2 = 1$ , 当且仅当  $b = c$  时, 等号成立,

所以,  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}bc \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ ,

即  $\triangle ABC$  的面积的最大值为  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ .



实际应用

21 某船开始看见灯塔在南偏东  $30^\circ$  方向, 后来船沿南偏东  $60^\circ$  的方向航行  $15\sqrt{6}$  km 海里后, 看见灯塔在正西方向, 则这时船与灯塔的距离是 ( ).

A. 15 km

B.  $15\sqrt{2}$  km

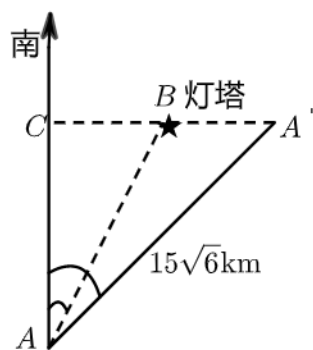
C.  $15\sqrt{3}$  km

D.  $15\sqrt{6}$  km

答案

B

**解析** 如图：船由A到A'，



灯塔为B，即求A'B.

延长A'B交AC于C，

则A'C⊥AC，

$$\therefore AC = \frac{15\sqrt{6}}{2} \text{ km},$$

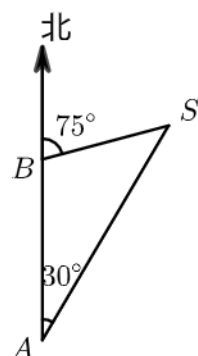
$$\therefore A'C = \frac{45\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ km},$$

$$\therefore BC = \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ km},$$

$$\therefore A'B = 15\sqrt{2} \text{ km},$$

故选B.

- 22 如图，一艘船下午13:30在A处测得灯塔S在它的北偏东30°处，之后它继续沿正北方向匀速航行，14:00到达B处，此时又测得灯塔S在它的北偏东75°处，且与它相距 $9\sqrt{2}$ 海里，则此船的航速为（ ）海里/小时.



A. 18

B. 24

C. 30

D. 36

**答案** D

**解析**



$$\therefore \angle S = 45^\circ,$$

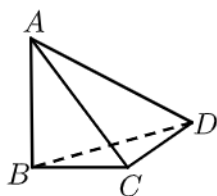
$$\therefore AB = 18,$$

半小时行驶18海里，

故选：D．

- D.  $10\sqrt{6}$ 米

**解析** 由题意可得,  $\angle BCD = 90^\circ + 15^\circ = 105^\circ$ ,



$$CD = 10, \angle BDC = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CBD = 30^\circ,$$

在 $\triangle BCD$ 中, 由正弦定理得

$$\frac{BC}{\sin \angle BDC} = \frac{CD}{\sin \angle CBD}, \text{ 即 } \frac{BC}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{10}{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ 解得 } BC = 10\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore \angle ACB = 60^\circ, AB \perp BC,$$

$$\therefore AB = BC \tan \angle ACB = \sqrt{3}BC = 10\sqrt{6}.$$

故选D.

### 3. 课堂巩固



正余弦定理综合

24

求解下列问题.

(1) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 已知 $a = 2, c = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, A = 120^\circ$ , 求边 $b$ 和角 $C$ .

(2) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 已知 $\cos A = \frac{4}{5}, B = \frac{\pi}{3}, b = \sqrt{3}$ , 求边 $a, c$ .

答案

(1)  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, 30^\circ$ .

(2)  $\frac{6}{5}, \frac{3+4\sqrt{3}}{5}$ .

解析

(1) 由正弦定理得  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ ,  
 $\therefore \sin C = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$

$$\therefore A = 120^\circ,$$

$$\therefore 0^\circ < C < 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore C = 30^\circ.$$

$$\therefore B = 180^\circ - A - C = 30^\circ = C,$$

$$\therefore b = c = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$(2) \because \cos A = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore A \in (0, \pi), \sin A = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$\text{由正弦定理 } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \text{ 得, } \frac{a}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = 2,$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{6}{5}.$$

$$\therefore \sin C = \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos A \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3+4\sqrt{3}}{10},$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = 2 \text{ 得, } c = 2 \times \frac{3+4\sqrt{3}}{10} = \frac{3+4\sqrt{3}}{5}.$$

求面积

25 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 若 $b \sin A = a \sin(B + \frac{\pi}{3})$ .

(1) 求角 $B$ 的大小.

(2) 若 $a = 2, b = \sqrt{3}$ , 求 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积.

答案

(1)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ .

(2)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

解析

(1) 由正弦定理得  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = 2R$ ,

$$\therefore a = 2R \cdot \sin A, b = 2R \sin B,$$

$$\therefore \text{原式变为: } \sin A \sin B = \sin A \sin(B + \frac{\pi}{3}),$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin A \sin B - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin A \cos B = 0,$$

$$\sin A (\frac{1}{2} \sin B - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos B) = 0,$$

$$\sin A \sin(B - \frac{\pi}{3}) = 0,$$

$$\therefore \sin A = 0 \text{ 或 } \sin(B - \frac{\pi}{3}) = 0,$$

$$\because A, B \text{ 为 } \triangle ABC \text{ 内角},$$

$$\therefore 0 < A < \pi, 0 < B < \pi,$$

$$\therefore \sin(B - \frac{\pi}{3}) = 0,$$

$$B = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

故答案为:  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ .

(2) 由余弦定理得,

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B,$$

$$3 = 4 + c^2 - 4c \times \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore c^2 - 2c + 1 = 0,$$

$$c = 1,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B,$$

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

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

故答案为:  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

26 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 内角 $A, B, C$ 所对的边分别为 $a, b, c$ ,  $a^2 + c^2 = b^2 + ac$ .

(1) 求 $\cos B$ 的值.

(2) 若 $\cos A = \frac{1}{7}$ ,  $a = 8$ , 求 $b$ 以及 $S_{\triangle ABC}$ 的值.

答案

(1)  $B = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

(2)  $b = 7, 10\sqrt{3}$ .

解析

(1)  $\because a^2 + c^2 = b^2 + ac,$

$$\therefore b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - ac,$$

$$\text{又} \because b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2a \cos B,$$

$$\therefore 2 \cos B = 1,$$

$$\therefore \cos B = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

(2)  $\because \cos A = \frac{1}{7}, A \in (0^\circ, 180^\circ),$

$$\therefore \sin A > 0,$$

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7},$$

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

$$\frac{8}{\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}} = \frac{b}{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\therefore 4\sqrt{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}b,$$

$$\therefore b = 7,$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A,$$

$$64 = 49 + c^2 - 2 \times 7 \times c \times \frac{1}{7},$$

$$\therefore c^2 - 2c = 15 = 0,$$

$$(c - 5)(c + 3) = 0,$$

$$\therefore c = 5 \text{ 或 } c = -3 \text{ (舍)},$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 5 \times \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}$$

$$= 10\sqrt{3}.$$

27 在锐角 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 内角 $A, B, C$ 的对边分别为 $a, b, c$ , 且 $2a \sin B = \sqrt{2}b$ .

(1) 求角 $A$ 的大小.

(2) 若 $a = 6, b + c = 8$ , 求 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积.

答案

(1)  $\angle A = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

(2)  $7(\sqrt{2} - 1)$ .

解析

(1) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中:  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$ ,

则 $a \sin B = b \sin A$ .

$$\therefore 2a \sin B = \sqrt{2}b,$$

$$\therefore 2 \sin A \cdot \sin B = \sqrt{2}b,$$

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是锐角三角形,

$$\therefore 0 < \angle A < \pi,$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(2) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}bc$ ,

条件中 $a = 6$ , 且 $b + c = 8$ ,  $\angle A = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,

并且 $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$ .

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - 6^2}{2bc},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore b^2 + c^2 - 36 &= \sqrt{2}bc, \\ \therefore (b+c)^2 - 2bc &= b^2 + c^2, \\ \therefore (b+c)^2 - 2bc - 36 &= \sqrt{2}bc, \\ \therefore bc &= \frac{8^2 - 36}{2 + \sqrt{2}}, \\ \therefore bc &= 14(2 - \sqrt{2}), \\ \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \times 14(2 - \sqrt{2}) = 7(\sqrt{2} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

28 设 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角 $A$ 、 $B$ 、 $C$ 所对的边长分别为 $a$ 、 $b$ 、 $c$ ，且 $(2b - \sqrt{3}c) \cos A = \sqrt{3}a \cos C$ 。

(1) 求角 $A$ 的大小。

(2) 若角 $B = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ， $BC$ 边上的中线 $AM$ 的长为 $\sqrt{7}$ ，求 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积。

答案

(1)  $A = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 。

(2)  $\sqrt{3}$ 。

解析

(1) 因为 $(2b - \sqrt{3}c) \cos A = \sqrt{3}a \cos C$ ，

$$\text{所以 } (2 \sin B - \sqrt{3} \sin C) \cos A = \sqrt{3} \sin A \cos C,$$

$$2 \sin B \cos A = \sqrt{3} \sin A \cos C + \sqrt{3} \sin C \cos A,$$

$$2 \sin B \cos A = \sqrt{3} \sin(A + C),$$

$$\text{则 } 2 \sin B \cos A = \sqrt{3} \sin B,$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 于是 } A = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

(2) 由(1)知 $A = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ，

$$\text{而 } B = \frac{\pi}{6},$$

$$\text{所以 } AC = BC, C = \frac{2\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{设 } AC = x, \text{ 则 } MC = \frac{1}{2}x,$$

$$\text{又 } AM = \sqrt{7}.$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABC \text{ 中由余弦定理得 } AC^2 + MC^2 - 2AC \cdot MC \cos C = AM^2,$$

$$\text{即 } x^2 + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 - 2x \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos 120^\circ = (\sqrt{7})^2,$$

$$\text{解得 } x = 2,$$

$$\text{故 } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}.$$

求边长

29 已知  $a, b, c$  分别为  $\triangle ABC$  三个内角  $A, B, C$  的对边,  $a = \sqrt{3}b \sin A - a \cos B$ .

(1) 求角  $B$  的值.

(2) 若  $b = 2$ ,  $\triangle ABC$  的面积为  $\sqrt{3}$ , 求  $a, c$ .

答案

(1)  $B = 60^\circ$ .

(2)  $a = c = 2$ .

解析

(1)  $\because a = \sqrt{3}b \sin A - a \cos B$ ,

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

$$\because A \in (0, \pi),$$

$$\therefore \sin A \neq 0,$$

$$\therefore 1 = \sqrt{3} \sin B - \cos B,$$

$$\therefore 2 \sin(B - 30^\circ) = 1,$$

$$\therefore \sin(B - 30^\circ) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore B - 30^\circ = 30^\circ, \text{ 或 } 150^\circ,$$

$$\therefore B = 60^\circ \text{ 或 } 180^\circ \text{ (舍)},$$

$$\therefore B = 60^\circ.$$

(2)  $\because S_{\triangle ABC} = \sqrt{3}$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}ac \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3},$$

$$ac = 4,$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B,$$

$$4 = (a + c)^2 - 2ac - ac,$$

$$\therefore (a + c)^2 = 16,$$

$$\therefore a + c = 4,$$

$\therefore a, c$  为方程  $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$  的 2 根,

$$\therefore a = c = 2.$$

30 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角 $A, B, C$ 所对的边分别为 $a, b, c$ ,  $\sin(A+C) = \frac{8}{17}$ , 且角 $B$ 为锐角.

(1) 求 $\cos B$ 的值.

(2) 若 $a+c=6$ ,  $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为2, 求边长 $b$ .

答案

(1)  $\cos B = \frac{15}{17}$ .

(2)  $b = 2$ .

解析

(1)  $\because \triangle ABC$ 中,  $A+B+C=\pi$ ,

$$\therefore A+C=\pi-B,$$

$$\therefore \sin(A+C) = \sin(\pi-B) = \sin B = \frac{8}{17},$$

又角 $B$ 为锐角,

$$\therefore \cos B = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 B} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{8}{17}\right)^2} = \frac{15}{17}.$$

(2)  $\because \triangle ABC$ 的面积为2,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B = \frac{4}{17}ac = 2, \text{ 则 } ac = \frac{17}{2},$$

$$\text{又 } a+c=6,$$

由余弦定理得

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B = (a+c)^2 - 2ac(1 + \cos B) = 36 - 2 \times \frac{17}{2} \times \left(1 + \frac{15}{17}\right) = 4,$$

$$\therefore b = 2.$$

求周长

31 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角 $A, B, C$ 的对边分别是 $a, b, c$ , 且 $b \sin 2A = a \sin B$ .

(1) 求 $A$ .

(2) 若 $a=2$ ,  $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为 $\sqrt{3}$ , 求 $\triangle ABC$ 的周长.

答案

(1)  $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

(2) 6.

解析

(1) 由 $b \sin 2A = a \sin B$ , 得 $2b \sin A \cos A = a \sin B$ .

由正弦定理得  $2 \sin B \sin A \cos A = \sin A \sin B$ .

由于  $\sin A \sin B \neq 0$ ,

$$\text{则 } \cos A = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$(2) \text{ 由余弦定理得 } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A,$$

$$\text{又 } a = 2, \text{ 则 } 4 = b^2 + c^2 - bc.$$

$$\text{又 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的面积为 } \sqrt{3}, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\text{即 } (b+c)^2 = b^2 + c^2 + 2bc = 8 + 8 = 16.$$

$$\text{得 } b+c = 4.$$

所以  $\triangle ABC$  的周长为 6.



与三角函数综合

32 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 角  $A, B, C$  的对边分别为  $a, b, c$ ,  $B = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $c = 3\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\triangle ABC$  的面积为 6.

(1) 求  $b$  及  $\sin A$  的值;

(2) 求  $\sin\left(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$  的值.

答案

$$(1) \quad b = \sqrt{10}, \sin A = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{4\sqrt{3}+3}{10}.$$

解析

$$(1) \text{ 由已知 } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B,$$

$$\therefore 6 = \frac{1}{2}a \cdot 3\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\therefore a = 4,$$

$$\text{且 } b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B,$$

$$\therefore b^2 = 16 + 18 - 2 \times 4 \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 10,$$

$$\therefore b = \sqrt{10},$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABC \text{ 中, } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B},$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}},$$

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$(2) \because a < c,$$

$$\therefore 0 < A < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{又} \sin A = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\therefore \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\therefore \sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A = 2 \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$\cos 2A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1 = 2 \times \frac{1}{5} - 1 = -\frac{3}{5},$$

$$\therefore \sin\left(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin 2A \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos 2A \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{3} + 3}{10}.$$

33 已知  $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin(\pi - x) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) - \cos^2 x$ .

(1) 若  $f\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{10}$ , 求  $\cos\left(2\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$  的值.

(2) 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 角  $A, B, C$  所对应的边分别为  $a, b, c$ , 若有  $(2a - c) \cos B = b \cos C$ , 求角  $B$  的大小以及  $f(A)$  的取值范围.

答案

(1)  $-\frac{7}{25}$ .

(2)  $B = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ;  $f(A)$  的取值范围是  $\left(-1, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ .

解析

(1)  $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x - \cos^2 x$

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

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

因为  $f\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{10}$ ,

所以  $\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$ ,

所以

$$\cos\left(2\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

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

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

$$= 2 \times \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 - 1$$

$$= -\frac{7}{25}.$$

(2) 因为  $(2a - c) \cos B = b \cos C$ ,

由正弦定理得:

$$(2\sin A - \sin C) \cos B = \sin B \cos C,$$

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

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

因为  $\sin A > 0$ ,

$$\text{所以 } \cos B = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } B = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } A + C = \frac{2\pi}{3}, A \in \left(0, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right), 2A - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin\left(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right],$$

$$\text{所以 } f(A) \text{ 的取值范围是 } \left(-1, \frac{1}{2}\right].$$



最值问题

34 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $A, B, C$  所对应的边  $a, b, c$ , 且  $2a \sin A = (2b + c) \sin B + (2c + b) \sin C$ , 则

$\sin B + \sin C$  的最大值为 ( ).

A. 0

B. 1

C.  $\frac{1}{2}$

D.  $\sqrt{2}$

答案

B

解析

据正弦定理, 由  $2a \sin A = (2b + c) \sin B + (2c + b) \sin C$  可得  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 + bc$ ,

再由余弦定理, 可得  $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $\angle A = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,

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

又  $0 < \angle B < \frac{\pi}{3}$ , 所以当  $\angle B = \angle C = \frac{\pi}{6}$  时,  $\sin B + \sin C$  取得最大值 1.

35 已知锐角  $\triangle ABC$  中, 角  $A, B, C$  所对的边分别为  $a, b, c$ , 若  $a = 2$ ,  $b^2 + c^2 - bc = 4$ , 则  $\triangle ABC$  的面积取值范围是 ( ).

A.  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \sqrt{3}\right]$

B.  $(0, \sqrt{3}]$

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

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

答案 C

解析

$$\because a = 2, b^2 + c^2 - bc = 4,$$

$$\therefore \text{由余弦定理得: } \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{bc}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{由} A \text{为锐角, 可得: } A = \frac{\pi}{3}, \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, B + C = \frac{2\pi}{3},$$

$$\therefore \text{由正弦定理可得: } \frac{2}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin(\frac{2\pi}{3} - B)}, \text{ 可得: } b = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin B,$$

$$c = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - B\right)$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin B \times \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - B\right) = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin B \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos B + \frac{1}{2} \sin B\right)$$

$$= \sin 2B - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cos 2B + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin\left(2B - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$$

$$\therefore B, C \text{为锐角, 可得: } \frac{\pi}{6} < B < \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6} < 2B - \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{5\pi}{6}, \text{ 可得: } \sin\left(2B - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right],$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin\left(2B - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \in \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \sqrt{3}\right].$$

故选: C.

36 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 内角 $A, B, C$ 所对的边分别为 $a, b, c$ ,  $(3b - c) \cos A = a \cos C$ .

(1) 求 $\cos A$ .

(2) 若 $a = \sqrt{3}$ , 求 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积 $S$ 的最大值.

答案

(1)  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

(2)  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$ .

解析

(1) 由余弦定理 $(3b - c) \cos A = a \cos C$

$$\text{可得: } (3b - c) \cdot \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = a \cdot \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab},$$

$$\text{整理得 } b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = \frac{2}{3} bc,$$

$$\text{则 } \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} bc}{2bc} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

(2) 由余弦定理得 $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - 3}{2bc} = \frac{1}{3},$

$$\text{即 } b^2 + c^2 = 3 + \frac{2}{3}bc,$$

$$\text{因为 } 3 + \frac{2}{3}bc = b^2 + c^2 \geq 2bc,$$

$$\text{所以 } bc \leq \frac{9}{4},$$

当且仅当  $b = c$  时取“=”，

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

$$\text{则 } S = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A \leq \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{4} \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4},$$

$$\text{故 } \triangle ABC \text{ 面积 } S \text{ 的最大值为 } \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

37 设  $\triangle ABC$  的内角  $A, B, C$  所对的边分别为  $a, b, c$ ，且  $a \cos C + \frac{1}{2}c = b$ 。

(1) 求角  $A$  的大小。

(2) 若  $a = 1$ ，求  $\triangle ABC$  的周长  $l$  的取值范围。

答案

(1)  $60^\circ$ 。

(2)  $(2, 3]$ 。

解析

$$(1) \because a \cos C + \frac{1}{2}c = b,$$

$$\therefore \sin A \cos C + \frac{1}{2} \sin C = \sin B,$$

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

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

$$\text{且 } C \in (0, \pi),$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} = \cos A, A \in (0, \pi),$$

$$\therefore A = 60^\circ.$$

$$(2) \text{ 解法1: 由正弦定理得: } b = \frac{a \sin B}{\sin A} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sin B, c = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sin C,$$

$$l = a + b + c = 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(\sin B + \sin C),$$

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

$$= 1 + 2 \sin\left(B + \frac{\pi}{6}\right),$$

$$\because A = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\therefore B \in \left(0, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right),$$

$$\therefore B + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right),$$

$$\therefore \sin(B + \frac{\pi}{6}) \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1],$$

故 $\triangle ABC$ 的周长 $l$ 的取值范围是 $(2, 3]$ .

解法2: 周长 $l = a + b + c = 1 + b + c$ ,

由(1)及余弦定理 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ ,

$$\therefore b^2 + c^2 = bc + 1,$$

$$\therefore (b+c)^2 = 1 + 3bc \leq 1 + 3(\frac{b+c}{2})^2,$$

$$\therefore b+c \leq 2,$$

$$\text{又 } b+c > a = 1,$$

$$\therefore l = a + b + c \in (2, 3],$$

即 $\triangle ABC$ 的周长 $l$ 的取值范围是 $(2, 3]$ .

解法3:

由余弦定理可知 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ , 即 $1 = b^2 + c^2 - bc$ ,

设 $b+c=t > a=1$ , 则 $b=t-c$ , 代入上式消 $b$ :

$$3c^2 - 3tc + t^2 - 1 = 0,$$

$$\text{设 } f(c) = 3c^2 - 3tc + t^2 - 1,$$

由题意可知,  $f(c) = 0$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上有解,

$$\text{而 } f(0) = t^2 - 1 > 0, \text{ 对称轴 } c = -\frac{-3t}{2 \times 3} = \frac{t}{2} > 0,$$

故只需令 $f(c) = 0$ 的判别式 $\Delta \geq 0$ 即可,

$$\text{即 } (-3t)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (t^2 - 1) \geq 0, \text{ 解得 } -2 \leq t \leq 2,$$

综上可得,  $b+c=t \in (1, 2]$ ,

而 $\triangle ABC$ 的周长 $a+b+c \in (2, 3]$ .

38 已知函数 $f(x) = 2\sqrt{3} \sin(\pi - x) \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + x) - 2\cos^2 x + 1$ .

(1) 求函数 $f(x)$ 的单调递增区间.

(2) 在锐角 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 内角 $A, B, C$ 的对边分别为 $a, b, c$ , 已知 $f(A) = 2, a = 2$ , 求 $\triangle ABC$ 面积的最大值.

答案

(1)  $[k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}] (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ .

(2)  $\sqrt{3}$ .

解析

$$(1) f(x) = 2\sqrt{3}\sin x \cos x - \cos 2x = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 2x - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x\right) = 2\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right),$$

$$\text{由 } -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \leq 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbf{Z}), \text{ 得 } k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} (k \in \mathbf{Z}),$$

$$\therefore \text{函数 } f(x) \text{ 的单调递增区间为 } \left[k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right] (k \in \mathbf{Z}).$$

$$(2) \because f(A) = 2,$$

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

$\therefore \triangle ABC$  为锐角三角形,

$$\therefore 2A - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABC \text{ 中, 由余弦定理得: } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A,$$

$$\text{又 } a = 2,$$

$$\therefore 4 = b^2 + c^2 - bc \geq 2bc - bc = bc,$$

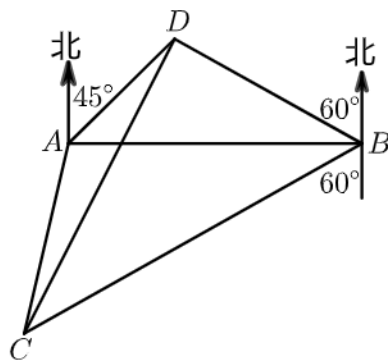
$$\text{当且仅当 } b = c = 2, (bc)_{\max} = 4,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A \leq \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } b = c = 2 \text{ 时, } (S_{\triangle ABC})_{\max} = \sqrt{3}.$$

### 实际应用

39  $A, B$  是海面上位于东西方向相距  $5(3 + \sqrt{3})$  海里的两个观测点, 现位于  $A$  点北偏东  $45^\circ$ ,  $B$  点北偏西  $60^\circ$  的  $D$  点有一艘轮船发出求救信号, 位于  $B$  点南偏西  $60^\circ$  且  $B$  点相距  $20\sqrt{3}$  海里的  $C$  点的救援船立即前往营救, 其航行速度为 30 海里/小时.



(1) 求  $BD$  的距离.

(2) 求救援船到达  $D$  点需要的时间.

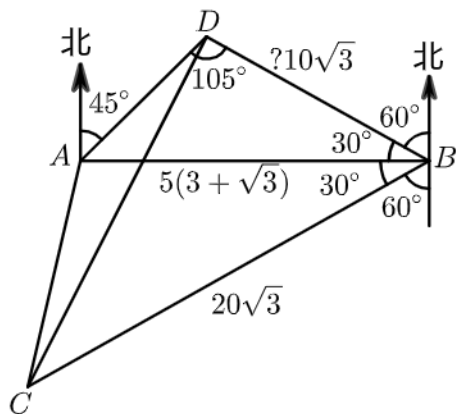
答案

(1)  $BD = 10\sqrt{3}$  .

(2) 1h .

解析

(1)  $\frac{BD}{\sin \angle DAB} = \frac{BD}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{AB}{\sin \angle ADB} = \frac{5(3 + \sqrt{3})}{\sin 105^\circ}$  ,



$\therefore BD = 10\sqrt{3}$  .

(2)  $\because CD^2 = BD^2 + BC^2 - 2BD \cdot BC \cdot \cos \angle DBC$  ,

$CD^2 = (10\sqrt{3})^2 + (20\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 20 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos 60^\circ$  ,

$\therefore CD = 30$  ,

$\therefore t = \frac{CD}{v} = \frac{30}{30} = 1\text{h}$  .