

廖老师网上千题解答分类六、超纲三角

27、在平面直角坐标系中，在 y 轴的正半轴（原点除外）上给定两点 A、B，试在 x 轴的正半轴上求一点 C，使角 ACB 取得最大值

解：如图，过 A、B 作圆与 x 轴正半轴切于点 C，

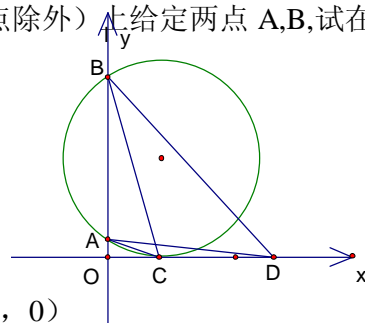
则 x 轴上除 C 点外，其它点都在圆外，

例如点 D，由圆外角小于圆周角得，

$$\angle ACB > \angle ADB$$

∴ 点 C 为所求的点，由切割线定理

$$OC = \sqrt{OA \cdot OB} = \sqrt{x_A x_B}, \text{ 故 C 的坐标是 } (\sqrt{x_A x_B}, 0)$$



68、已知 $\sin A + \sin B = 1, \cos A + \cos B = 1$ ，求 $\cos(A-B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \cos(A+B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解： $\sin A + \sin B = 1$ ①

$$\cos A + \cos B = 1$$
 ②

由①²+②²得

$$2 + 2 \cos(A-B) = 2$$

$$\cos(A-B) = 0$$

$$\text{由①} \div \text{②得 } \tan \frac{A+B}{2} = 1, \cos(A+B) = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{A+B}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{A+B}{2}} = 0$$

69、若锐角 A、B、C 满足

$$\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = 1 - 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}, \text{ 试证 } A+B+C = \pi$$

$$\text{证明：} \because \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = 1 - 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$$

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

$$\therefore -\frac{\cos A + \cos B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = -2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$$

$$-\cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = (\cos \frac{A+B}{2} - \cos \frac{A-B}{2}) \sin \frac{C}{2}$$

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

$$\left(\sin \frac{C}{2} - \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \left(\sin \frac{C}{2} + \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \right) = 0$$

∵ A、B、C 是锐角

$$\therefore \sin \frac{C}{2} = \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \therefore \frac{A+B}{2} + \frac{C}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 故 } A+B+C = \pi$$

70、计算 $\frac{3}{\sin^2 20^\circ} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 20^\circ} + 64 \sin^2 20^\circ$

解: $\frac{3}{\sin^2 20^\circ} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 20^\circ} + 64 \sin^2 20^\circ$

$$= \frac{3 \cos^2 20^\circ - \sin^2 20^\circ + 64 \sin^2 20^\circ \sin^2 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{\sin^2 20^\circ \cos^2 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{3} \cos 20^\circ + \sin 20^\circ)(\sqrt{3} \cos 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ) + 16 \sin^2 20^\circ \sin^2 40^\circ}{\sin^2 20^\circ \cos^2 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{4 \cos 10^\circ \cos 50^\circ + 4(1 - \cos 40^\circ)(1 - \cos 80^\circ)}{\sin^2 20^\circ \cos^2 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{4(\cos 10^\circ \cos 50^\circ + \sin 10^\circ \sin 50^\circ) + 4(1 - \cos 40^\circ - \cos 80^\circ)}{\sin^2 20^\circ \cos^2 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{4 \cos 40^\circ + 4(1 - \cos 40^\circ - \cos 80^\circ)}{\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 40^\circ} = \frac{4(1 - \cos 80^\circ)}{\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 40^\circ} = \frac{8 \sin^2 40^\circ}{\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 40^\circ} = 32$$

102、求 $10 \cot(\operatorname{arccot} 3 + \operatorname{arccot} 7 + \operatorname{arccot} 13 + \operatorname{arccot} 21)$ 的值(高考不要求)

解: $\cot(\operatorname{arccot} 3 + \operatorname{arccot} 7) = \frac{3 \times 7 - 1}{3 + 7} = 2$, $\cot(\operatorname{arccot} 13 + \operatorname{arccot} 21) = \frac{13 \times 21 - 1}{13 + 21} = 8$

$$10 \cot(\operatorname{arccot} 3 + \operatorname{arccot} 7 + \operatorname{arccot} 13 + \operatorname{arccot} 21) = 10 \times \frac{2 \times 8 - 1}{2 + 8} = 23$$

134、不等边 $\triangle ABC$ 的两边上的高分别为 4 和 12, 若第三条高的长也为整数, 则它的最大可能值为多少? (初中竞赛)

解: 设第三条高的长的 x , 三条高 4、12、 x 相应的边为 a 、 b 、 c

$$\text{则 } 4a = 12b = xc, \Rightarrow c = \frac{12b}{x}, a = 3b$$

Q $a - b < c < a + b$

$$\therefore 2b < \frac{12b}{x} < 3b \Rightarrow 4 < x < 6, \text{ 故 } x \text{ 的最大值为 } 5$$

167、在三角形 ABC 中, 若 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$, 则此三角形为直角三角形。若

$c^n = a^n + b^n$ ($n > 2$, 且 $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$)。问此三角形为何种三角形? (趣题)

解: 因为 $a^n + b^n = c^n$ ($n > 2$) $\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^n + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^n = 1$, $\frac{a}{c} < 1, \frac{b}{c} < 1$

则 $f(x) = \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^x + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^x$ 递减

由 $n > 2$ 得则 $f(n) < f(2)$ 因 $f(n) = \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^n + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^n = 1$, $f(2) = \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^2$

故 $\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^2 > 1$, $a^2 + b^2 > c^2$, 三角形 ABC 为锐角三角形

176、求值 $\cos\frac{p}{7} + \cos\frac{3p}{7} + \cos\frac{5p}{7}$ (竞赛)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \cos\frac{p}{7} + \cos\frac{p}{7} + \cos\frac{p}{7} &= \frac{2\sin\frac{p}{7}\cos\frac{p}{7} + 2\cos\frac{3p}{7}\sin\frac{p}{7} + 2\cos\frac{5p}{7}\sin\frac{p}{7}}{2\sin\frac{p}{7}} \\ &= \frac{\sin\frac{2p}{7} + \sin\frac{4p}{7} - \sin\frac{2p}{7} + \sin\frac{6p}{7} - \sin\frac{4p}{7}}{2\sin\frac{p}{7}} = \frac{\sin\frac{6p}{7}}{2\sin\frac{p}{7}} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

241、在锐角三角形 ABC 中 求证 $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C > 2$ (高考不要求)

解: 设 $\angle B = x$, 则 $\angle C = p - A - x$,

因为 $\triangle ABC$ 是锐角三角形

所以 $0 < A < \frac{p}{2}, 0 < x < \frac{p}{2}, A + x > \frac{p}{2}$, 故 $\frac{p}{2} - A < x < \frac{p}{2}$

则 $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = f(x) = \sin A + \sin x + \sin(p - x - A)$

$$= \sin A + \sin x + \sin(x + A)$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x + \cos(x + A) = 2\cos\frac{A}{2}\cos(x + \frac{A}{2})$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x) = 0 \text{ 得 } x = \frac{p}{2} - \frac{A}{2}$$

当 $\frac{p}{2} - A < x < \frac{p}{2} - \frac{A}{2}$ 时 $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 递增

当 $\frac{p}{2} - \frac{A}{2} < x < \frac{p}{2}$ 时 $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 递减

$$\text{因此 } f(x) > f\left(\frac{p}{2} - A\right) = f\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) = \sin A + \cos A + 1 = \sqrt{2}\sin\left(A + \frac{p}{4}\right) + 1$$

$$\text{由于 } 0 < A < \frac{p}{2} \Rightarrow 0 < A + \frac{p}{4} < \frac{3p}{4}$$

$$\text{故 } \sin A + \cos A = \sqrt{2}\sin\left(A + \frac{p}{4}\right) > \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1$$

所以 $f(x) > 2$, 即 $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C > 2$

高一解法: 设 $\angle B = x$, 则 $\angle C = p - A - x$,

因为 $\triangle ABC$ 是锐角三角形

所以 $0 < A < \frac{p}{2}, 0 < x < \frac{p}{2}, A + x > \frac{p}{2}$, 故 $\frac{p}{2} - A < x < \frac{p}{2}$

则 $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = f(x) = \sin A + \sin x + \sin(p - x - A)$

$$= \sin A + \sin x + \sin(x + A) = \sin A + 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \sin(x + \frac{A}{2})$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{p}{2} - A < x < \frac{p}{2}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{p}{2} - \frac{A}{2} < x + \frac{A}{2} < \frac{p}{2} + \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\sin(x + \frac{A}{2}) > \sin(\frac{p}{2} + \frac{A}{2}) = \sin(\frac{p}{2} - \frac{A}{2}) = \cos \frac{A}{2}$$

$$f(x) > \sin A + 2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \sin A + \cos A + 1 = \sqrt{2} \sin(A + \frac{p}{4}) + 1$$

$$\text{由于 } 0 < A < \frac{p}{2} \Rightarrow 0 < A + \frac{p}{4} < \frac{3p}{4}$$

$$\text{故 } \sin A + \cos A = \sqrt{2} \sin(A + \frac{p}{4}) > \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1$$

所以 $f(x) > 2$, 即 $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C > 2$

247、已知 $\cos(A-B)=a, \sin(A-C)=b$, 求证

$$\cos^2(B-C) = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \sin(B-C)$$

$$\text{证明: } a^2 + b^2 = \cos^2(A-B) + \sin^2(A-C) = \frac{1 + \cos 2(A-B)}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 2(A-C)}{2}$$

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

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

$$a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \sin(B-C)$$

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

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

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

$$= 1 - \sin(2A - B - C) \sin(C - B) - 2 \cos(A-B) \sin(A-C) \sin(B-C)$$

$$= 1 + \sin(B-C) \{ \sin[(A-B) + (A-C)] - 2 \cos(A-B) \sin(A-C) \}$$

$$= 1 + \sin(B-C) \sin[(A-B) - (A-C)]$$

$$= 1 - \sin^2(B-C) = \cos^2(B-C)$$

254、已知 $\triangle ABC$ 的三边长为 a, b, c , 求证: $\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \leq \frac{1}{8}$.

用高一方法证明

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} &= \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{A}{2} [\sin(B + \frac{A}{2}) - \sin \frac{A}{2}] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{A}{2} (1 - \sin \frac{A}{2}) \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

当 $B + \frac{A}{2} = 90^\circ$ 且 $\sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ 时取到 “=” 号

即 $A = B = C = 60^\circ$ 时 $\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$ 取最大值 $\frac{1}{8}$

261、不等式 $p \cos x \leq 2\sqrt{2}x$ ($0 \leq x \leq \frac{p}{2}$) 的解集为

解: $p \cos x \leq 2\sqrt{2}x$

作出 $y = p \cos x$ 和 $y = 2\sqrt{2}x$ 的图象

易知交点横坐标为 $\frac{p}{4}$

故解集为 $[\frac{p}{4}, \frac{p}{2}]$

271、已知 A, B 为锐角, $\sin A = x, \cos B = y, \cos(A+B) = -\frac{3}{5}$, 写出 y 和 x 的关系式以及定义域

解: 因 A, B 为锐角

$$\text{故 } y = \cos B = \cos[(A+B) - A] = \cos(A+B)\cos A - \sin(A+B)\sin A$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{4}{5}x$$

因 $\cos(A+B) = -\frac{3}{5}$, A, B 为锐角

$$\text{故 } A+B = p - \arccos \frac{3}{5}$$

$$A = p - \arccos \frac{3}{5} - B, \quad B \in (0, \frac{p}{2})$$

$$\text{故 } B \in (\frac{p}{2} - \arccos \frac{3}{5}, p - \arccos \frac{3}{5})$$

又因 $A \in (0, \frac{p}{2})$

$$\text{故 } A \in (\frac{p}{2} - \arccos \frac{3}{5}, \frac{p}{2})$$

因此 $x = \sin A \in (\frac{3}{5}, 1)$

284、求函数 $y = \frac{\sin q - 1}{\cos q - 2}$ 的最小值和最大值.

解法 1: 由 $y = \frac{\sin q - 1}{\cos q - 2}$ 得 $y \cos q - 2y = \sin q - 1$

$$y \cos q - \sin q = 2y - 1 \quad \sqrt{y^2 + 1} \cos(q + j) = 2y - 1$$

$$\cos(q + j) = \frac{2y - 1}{\sqrt{y^2 + 1}} \quad |\cos(q + j)| \leq 1$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{|2y - 1|}{\sqrt{y^2 + 1}} \leq 1, \quad (2y - 1)^2 \leq y^2 + 1$$

$$\text{解得: } 0 \leq y \leq \frac{4}{3}$$

解法 2: 设 $x' = \cos q$, $y' = \sin q$, 则 $x'^2 + y'^2 = 1$

$$y = \frac{\sin q - 1}{\cos q - 2} = \frac{y' - 1}{x' - 2} \text{ 表示圆 } x'^2 + y'^2 = 1 \text{ 上的点 } M(x', y')$$

与定点 $A(2,1)$ 连线的斜率

由直线 $y' - 1 = y(x' - 2)$ 与圆有公共点得

圆心 $(0, 0)$ 到直线 $yx' - y' + 1 - 2y = 0$ 的距离

$$d = \frac{|1 - 2y|}{\sqrt{y^2 + 1}} \leq 1 \text{ 以下同解 1}$$

$$y \cos q - \sin q = 2y - 1 \quad \sqrt{y^2 + 1} \cos(q + j) = 2y - 1$$

$$\cos(q + j) = \frac{2y - 1}{\sqrt{y^2 + 1}} \quad |\cos(q + j)| \leq 1$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{|2y - 1|}{\sqrt{y^2 + 1}} \leq 1, \quad (2y - 1)^2 \leq y^2 + 1$$

$$\text{解得: } 0 \leq y \leq \frac{4}{3}$$

340、已知 A, B 为锐角, $\sin A = x, \cos B = y, \cos(A+B) = -\frac{3}{5}$, 写出 y 和 x 的关系式以

及定义域 (高考不要求)

解: 因 A, B 为锐角, $\sin A = x, \cos(A+B) = -\frac{3}{5}$

故 $\cos A = \sqrt{1-x^2} = x, \sin(A+B) = \frac{4}{5}$

故 $y = \cos B = \cos[(A+B) - A] = \cos(A+B)\cos A + \sin(A+B)\sin A$

$$= -\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{4}{5}x$$

因 $\cos(A+B) = -\frac{3}{5}$, A, B 为锐角

故 $A+B = \pi - \arccos \frac{3}{5}$

$A = \pi - \arccos \frac{3}{5} - B, B \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

故 $B \in (\frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos \frac{3}{5}, \pi - \arccos \frac{3}{5})$

又因 $A \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 故 $A \in (\frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos \frac{3}{5}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

因此 $x = \sin A \in (\frac{3}{5}, 1)$

341、锐角三角形, 求 $\sec A + \sec B + \sec C$ 之和的取值范围 (联赛)

解: 因为函数 $f(x) = \sec x$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 是下凸函数, 所以

由琴生不等式得

$$\frac{f(A) + f(B) + f(C)}{3} \geq f\left(\frac{A+B+C}{3}\right) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2$$

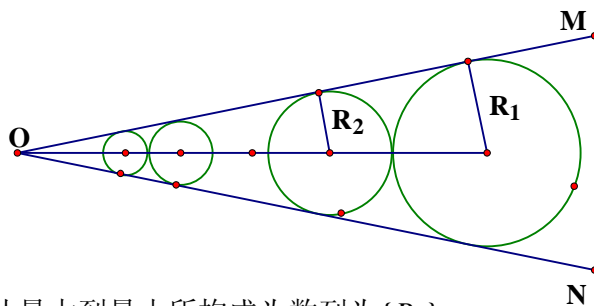
当且仅当 $A = B = C = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时等号成立

故 $\sec A + \sec B + \sec C \geq 6$

又当 $A \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时 $\sec A + \sec B + \sec C \rightarrow +\infty$

故 $\sec A + \sec B + \sec C$ 的范围是 $[6, +\infty)$

378、如图, 1999 个圆分别与 $\angle MON$ 的两边都相切, 而这些圆一个相切于另一个, 如果最大圆与最小圆半径分别为 1998, 222, 那么他们中的最中间的圆的半径为 _____ (竞赛)



解: 设所有圆的半径从最大到最小所构成为数列为 $\{R_n\}$

则 $R_1 = 1998$, $R_{1999} = 222$, 由于 $\frac{R_{n-1} - R_n}{R_{n-1} + R_n} = \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle MON$

故 $\frac{R_n}{R_{n-1}} = \frac{1 - \sin \frac{\angle MON}{2}}{1 + \sin \frac{\angle MON}{2}}$ 故 $\{R_n\}$ 是等比数列, 公比为 $q = \frac{1 - \sin \frac{\angle MON}{2}}{1 + \sin \frac{\angle MON}{2}}$

$R_{1000}^2 = R_1 R_{1998} = 111^2 \times 36$, 故 $R_{1000} = 666$

468、设有边长为 1 的正方形, 试在这个正方形的内接等边三角形中, 找出一个面积最大的和一个面积最小的, 并求出它们的面积 (联赛)

解: 如图建立直角坐标系

设正方形的内接等边三角形 EFG 的三个顶点对应的复

数分别是 $m, ni, p+i$ ($m, n, p \in [0, 1]$)

则 $\overline{FG} = \overline{FE}(\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)$

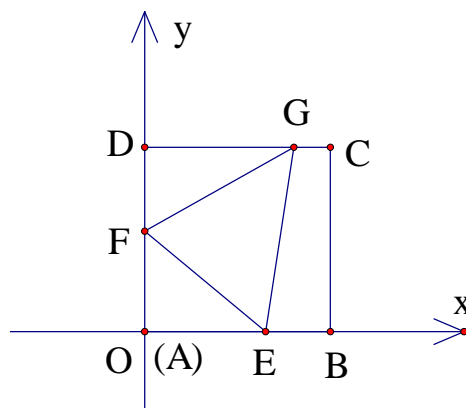
即 $p+i-ni = (m-ni) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)$

$p + (1-n)i = \frac{1}{2}m + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}n + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}m - \frac{1}{2}n\right)i$

故 $p = \frac{1}{2}m + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}n$ (1), $1-n = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}m - \frac{1}{2}n$ (2)

由 (2) 得 $n = 2 - \sqrt{3}m$,

故 $S_{\triangle EFG} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} |EF|^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (m^2 + n^2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} [m^2 + (2 - \sqrt{3}m)^2]$



$$= \sqrt{3}[m^2 - \sqrt{3}m + 1] = \sqrt{3}\left[\left(m - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}\right]$$

因 $0 \leq m \leq 1$

故当 $m = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 时 $S_{\triangle EFG}$ 最小 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$, 此时 $n = \frac{1}{2}, p = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

当 $m = 1$ 时 $S_{\triangle EFG}$ 最大 $= \sqrt{3}[1^2 - \sqrt{3} + 1] = 2\sqrt{3} - 3$

此时 $n = 2 - \sqrt{3}, p = \sqrt{3} - 1$

(此题也可用解几或三角法做)

474、在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, a, b, c 分别是角 $\angle A, \angle B, \angle C$ 的对边, $a^2 + b^2 = mb^2$,

$\frac{\cot C}{\cot A + \cot B} = \frac{3}{2}$, 求 m (竞赛)

$$\text{解: } \frac{\cot C}{\cot A + \cot B} = \frac{\frac{\cos C}{\sin C}}{\frac{\sin(A+B)}{\sin A \sin B}} = \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\sin^2 C} \cos C = \frac{ab}{c^2} \cdot \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

$$= \frac{mc^2 - c^2}{2c^2} = \frac{m-1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}, m = 4$$

544、 $\tan A_1 \tan A_2 \cdots \tan A_n = 1$, 求 $\sin A_1 \sin A_2 \cdots \sin A_n$ 的最大值 _____

(不等式) (竞赛)

解: 不妨设 $A_n \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

因 $\tan A_1 \tan A_2 \cdots \tan A_n = 1$, 故 $\cot A_1 \cot A_2 \cdots \cot A_n = 1$

$1 / (\sin A_1 \sin A_2 \cdots \sin A_n)^2 = \csc^2 A_1 \csc^2 A_2 \cdots \csc^2 A_n$

$= (1 + \cot^2 A_1)(1 + \cot^2 A_2) \cdots (1 + \cot^2 A_n) \geq 2 \cot A_1 \cdot 2 \cot A_2 \cdots 2 \cot A_n = 2^n$

$$(\sin A_1 \sin A_2 \cdots \sin A_n)^2 \leq \frac{1}{2^n}, \sin A_1 \sin A_2 \cdots \sin A_n \leq \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}}$$

当且仅当 $\tan A_1 = \tan A_2 = \cdots = \tan A_n = 1$ 时上式取等号

于是 $\sin A_1 \sin A_2 \cdots \sin A_n$ 的最大值是 $\frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}}$

599、三角形 ABC 中，BC=a，而 A 点在平行于 BC 上的直线且他们之间的距离是 a（即高为 a）上移动

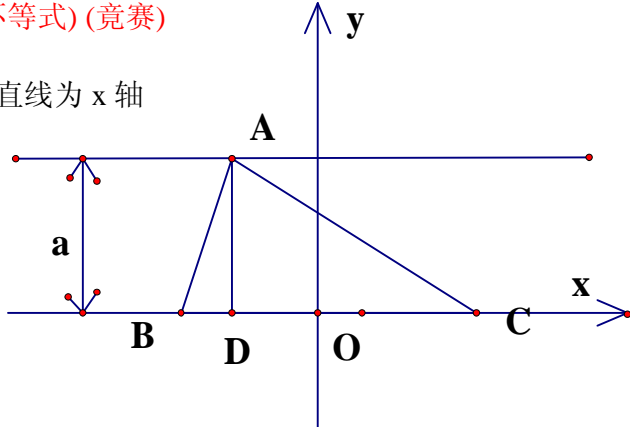
求：AB: AC 的取值范围。(函数不等式) (竞赛)

解：设 AB=c，AC=b，BC=a

以 BC 的中点为原点，BC 所在的直线为 x 轴

建立直角坐标系（如图）

则 $B(-\frac{a}{2}, 0), C(\frac{a}{2}, 0)$ ，设 $A(x, a)$



$$\text{则 } \frac{|AB|}{|AC|} = \frac{\sqrt{(x+\frac{a}{2})^2 + a^2}}{\sqrt{(x-\frac{a}{2})^2 + a^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + ax + \frac{5a^2}{4}}{x^2 - ax + \frac{5a^2}{4}}} \quad \text{设 } t = \frac{x^2 + ax + \frac{5a^2}{4}}{x^2 - ax + \frac{5a^2}{4}}$$

$$\text{则 } (t-1)x^2 - a(t+1)x + \frac{5a^2}{4}(t-1) = 0$$

当 $t=1$ 时 $x=0$ ，于是 $t=1$ 能取到

$$\text{当 } t \neq 1 \text{ 时 } \Delta = a^2(t+1)^2 - 5a^2(t-1)^2 \geq 0$$

$$-4t^2 + 12t - 4t^2 \geq 0, \quad t^2 - 3t + 1 \leq 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad (t \neq 1), \quad \text{综上 } \frac{(\sqrt{5}-1)^2}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{(\sqrt{5}+1)^2}{4},$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \leq \sqrt{t} \leq \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}, \quad \frac{|AB|}{|AC|} \text{ 的取值范围是 } [\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}]$$

$$\text{解2: } \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{bc} = \frac{a^2 + 2bc \cos A}{bc} = \frac{a^2}{bc} + 2 \cos A = \frac{\frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin A}{\frac{1}{2} bc \sin A} + 2 \cos A$$

$$= \frac{S_{DABC} \sin A}{S_{DABC}} + 2 \cos A = \sin A + 2 \cos A = \sqrt{5} \sin(A+j) \notin \sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{设 } t = \frac{b}{c}, \text{ 则 } t + \frac{1}{t} \notin \sqrt{5}, t^2 - \sqrt{5}t + 1 \notin 0, \text{ 解得 } \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$$

640、若 $\arccos x + \arccos y + \arccos z = p$ ，求证 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xyz = 1$ (三角) (竞赛)

证明：设 $\arccos x = a$ ， $\arccos y = b$ ， $\arccos z = p - (a + b)$

于是 $\cos a = x$ ， $\cos b = y$ ， $\cos(a + b) = -z$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$\cos^2 a + \cos^2 b + \cos^2(a + b)$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos 2a}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 2b}{2} + \cos^2(a + b)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\cos 2a + \cos 2b}{2} + \cos^2(a + b)$$

$$= 1 + \cos(a + b) \cos(a - b) + \cos^2(a + b)$$

$$= 1 + \cos(a + b) [\cos(a - b) + \cos(a + b)]$$

$$= 1 + \cos(a + b) \cdot 2 \cos a \cos b = 1 - 2xyz \quad \text{故原式成立}$$

641、设函数 $y = \sin[\arccos(x - p)]$ 的图象与 x 轴交于 A、B 两点，C 是图象上任意一点，且 $CD \perp AB$ ，垂足为 D，求 $|CA| + |CB| + |CD|$ 最大值

定义域是_____ (三角) (竞赛)

解： $y = \sin[\arccos(x - p)]$ 的定义域是

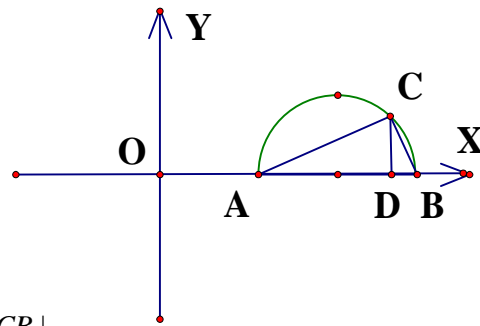
由 $-1 \leq x - p \leq 1$ 得，定义域 $p - 1 \leq x \leq p + 1$

因 $0 \leq \arccos(x - p) \leq p$ ，故

$$y = \sin[\arccos(x - p)] = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2[\arccos(x - p)]} = \sqrt{1 - (x - p)^2}$$

$$\text{即 } (x - p)^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad (y \geq 0)$$

它的图象是半圆，如图



$$|CA|^2 + |CB|^2 = (2R)^2 = 4, |CD| = \frac{1}{2} |CA| |CB|$$

$$|CA| + |CB| + |CD| = |CA| + |CB| + \frac{1}{2} |CA| |CB|$$

$$\leq \sqrt{2(|CA|^2 + |CB|^2)} + \frac{1}{4} (|CA|^2 + |CB|^2) = \sqrt{2 \times 4} + \frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 2\sqrt{2} + 1$$

当且仅当 $|CA| = |CB| = \sqrt{2}$ 时上式取等号

综上， $|CA| + |CB| + |CD|$ 最大值是 $2\sqrt{2} + 1$

686、三角形 ABC 内接于圆

过 B 点作角 B 的角平分线交 AC 于 D, 交圆与 E

BD=BC=22, AB=35, 求 DE 长(解三角形)

解: 因 BE 平分角 ABC

故可设 AD = 35t, BC = 22t

因 $\cos \angle ADB = -\cos \angle CDB$

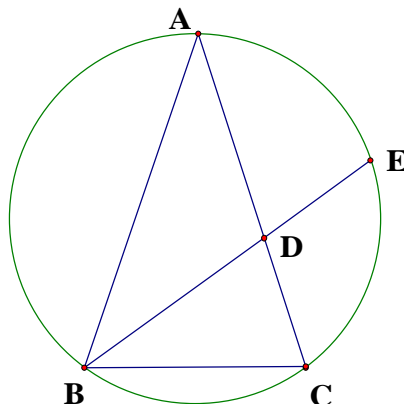
$$\text{故 } \frac{22^2 + (35t)^2 - 35^2}{2 \times 22 \times 35t} + \frac{22^2 + (22t)^2 - 22^2}{2 \times 22 \times 22t} = 0$$

$$(35t)^2 + 22 \times 35t^2 = 35^2 - 22^2$$

$$t^2 = \frac{13}{35}$$

$$BD \cdot DE = AD \cdot DE$$

$$22 \times DE = 35 \times 22t^2, DE = 35t^2 = 13$$



711、a,b,c 是三角形 A,B,C 角所对的边长,且 AC 边上的高为 c-a,则

$$\sin \frac{C-A}{2} + \cos \frac{C+A}{2} = \text{_____} \text{(解三角形)}$$

解: 设 AC 边上的高是 h

$$\text{则 } c-a=h, \frac{c}{h} - \frac{a}{h} = 1, \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{1}{\sin C} = 1, \sin C - \sin A = \sin A \sin C$$

$$2 \cos \frac{C+A}{2} \sin \frac{C-A}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(C+A) - \cos(C-A)]$$

$$2 \cos \frac{C+A}{2} \sin \frac{C-A}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} [2 \cos^2 \frac{C+A}{2} - 1 - 1 + 2 \sin^2 \frac{C-A}{2}]$$

$$(\cos \frac{C+A}{2} + \sin \frac{C-A}{2})^2 = 1$$

$$\text{因 } 2 \cos \frac{C+A}{2} \sin \frac{C-A}{2} = \sin A \sin C > 0, \cos \frac{C+A}{2} > 0$$

$$\text{故 } \cos \frac{C+A}{2} + \sin \frac{C-A}{2} > 0, \text{ 于是 } \cos \frac{C+A}{2} + \sin \frac{C-A}{2} = 1$$

764、 $\sin A + \sin B = \frac{1}{2}$ 求 $\cos A + \cos B$ 的范围(三角)

$$\text{解 1: 设 } \cos A + \cos B = t \quad (1) \quad \sin A + \sin B = \frac{1}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由 (1) 平方 + (2) 平方得, } t^2 = \frac{7}{4} + 2 \cos(A-B) \in [-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{15}{4}]$$

$$t^2 \leq \frac{15}{4}, \quad -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$$

解 2: 设 $\cos A + \cos B = t$ 则 $\cos A = t - \cos B$

由 $\sin A + \sin B = \frac{1}{2}$ 得 $\sin A = \frac{1}{2} - \sin B$, 于是 $(t - \cos B)^2 + (\frac{1}{2} - \sin B)^2 = 1$

$$t^2 + \frac{1}{4} - 2t \cos B - \sin B = 0, \quad t^2 + \frac{1}{4} = \sqrt{4t^2 + 1} \sin(B+j), \quad \sin(B+j) = \frac{t^2 + \frac{1}{4}}{\sqrt{4t^2 + 1}} \leq 1$$

$$t^4 - \frac{7}{2}t^2 - \frac{15}{16} \leq 0, \quad (t^2 - \frac{15}{4})(t^2 + \frac{1}{4}) \leq 0, \quad t^2 \leq \frac{15}{4}, \quad -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$$

766、求 $\tan 20^\circ (\csc 10^\circ - 1)$ (三角)

$$\text{解: } \tan 20^\circ (\csc 10^\circ - 1) = \tan 20^\circ \cdot \frac{1 - \sin 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ}$$

$$= \tan 20^\circ \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 80^\circ}{\sin 80^\circ} \cdot \frac{\sin 80^\circ}{\cos 80^\circ} = \tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ \tan 80^\circ = \frac{\sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}$$

$$\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ = \frac{\sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{2 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\sin 80^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{4 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\sin 160^\circ}{8 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ = \sin 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ \sin 40^\circ = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 30^\circ + \sin 10^\circ) \sin 40^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 40^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ \sin 10^\circ = \frac{1}{4} \sin 40^\circ - \frac{1}{4} (\cos 50^\circ - \cos 30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

因此, 原式 = $\sqrt{3}$

767、若 $n \sin 1 > 5 \cos 1 + 1$, $n \in N$ 则 n 的最小值是_____ (三角) (竞赛)

$$\text{解: } n > \frac{5 \cos 1 + 1}{\sin 1} = 5 \cot 1 + \frac{1}{\sin 1}$$

$$5 \cot 1 + \frac{1}{\sin 1} > 5 \cot 60^\circ + \frac{1}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{49}{3}} > \sqrt{\frac{48}{3}} = 4$$

$$5 \cot 1 + \frac{1}{\sin 1} < 5 \cot 45^\circ + \frac{1}{\sin 45^\circ} = 5 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < 5$$

于是 n 的最小值是_____5

768、已知 $0 \leq x \leq 1$, $a = \arcsin(\cos x)$, $b = \cos(\arcsin x)$, 求证: $a > b$

(三角) (高考不要求)

证明: (1) 重要定理

$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $y = \sin x$ 递增, $y = \cos x$ 递减

$0 < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $x > \sin x$

$0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $y = \arcsin x$ 递增, $y = \arccos x$ 递减

(2) $0 < x \leq 1 \Rightarrow \sin x < x \Rightarrow \arcsin(\sin x) < \arcsin x \Rightarrow x < \arcsin x$

$\Rightarrow \cos x > \cos(\arcsin x)$ ①

$\cos x > \sin(\cos x) \Rightarrow \arcsin(\cos x) > \arcsin[\sin(\cos x)] = \cos x$ ②

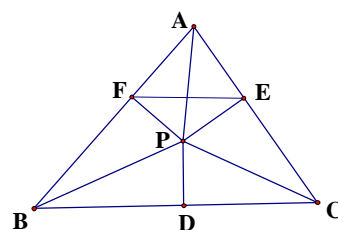
由①②得 $\arcsin(\cos x) > \cos(\arcsin x)$, 即 $a > b$

814、已知 P 为三角形 ABC 内部或边界上任一点,

过 P 向三角形三边作垂线, 交三边于 DEF,

求证: $PA+PB+PC \geq 2(PD+PE+PF)$

证明: 因 P、E、A、F 四点共圆 (平几) (解三角形) (竞赛)



$$\text{故 } PA = \frac{EF}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{PE^2 + PF^2 + 2PE \cdot PF \cos A}}{\sin A}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{PE^2(\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B) + PF^2(\sin^2 C + \cos^2 C) - 2PE \cdot PF \cos(B+C)}}{\sin A}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{(PE \sin C + PF \sin B)^2 + (PE \cos C - PF \cos B)^2}}{\sin A} \geq \frac{\sqrt{(PE \sin C + PF \sin B)^2}}{\sin A}$$

$$= \frac{PE \sin C + PF \sin B}{\sin A} \text{ 即 } PA \geq \frac{PE \sin C}{\sin A} + \frac{PF \sin B}{\sin A}$$

$$\text{同理 } PB \geq \frac{PF \sin A}{\sin B} + \frac{PD \sin C}{\sin B}, \quad PC \geq \frac{PD \sin B}{\sin C} + \frac{PE \sin A}{\sin C}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} PA + PB + PC &\geq \frac{PD \sin C}{\sin B} + \frac{PD \sin B}{\sin C} + \frac{PE \sin C}{\sin A} + \frac{PE \sin A}{\sin C} + \frac{PF \sin B}{\sin A} + \frac{PF \sin A}{\sin B} \\ &\geq 2PD + 2PE + 2PF \end{aligned}$$

818、(解三角形)(竞赛)已知 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $0 < A < \frac{p}{2}, 0 < B < \frac{p}{2}, 0 < C < \frac{p}{2}$, 且

$A+B+C = \frac{p}{2}$, 求证: $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C > 2$

证明: 设 $\angle B = x$, 则 $\angle C = \frac{p}{2} - A - x \in (0, \frac{p}{2}), 0 < A + x < \frac{p}{2}, -A < x < \frac{p}{2} - A$

又 $0 < x < \frac{p}{2}, 0 < x < \frac{p}{2} - A$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \cos A + \cos B + \cos C &= \cos A + \cos x + \cos(\frac{p}{2} - x - A) \\ &= \cos A + \sin(\frac{p}{2} - x) + \sin(x + A) = \cos A + 2\sin(\frac{p}{4} + \frac{A}{2})\cos(x + \frac{A}{2} - \frac{p}{4}) \end{aligned}$$

$$0 < x < \frac{p}{2} - A \Rightarrow \frac{A}{2} - \frac{p}{4} < x + \frac{A}{2} - \frac{p}{4} < \frac{p}{4} - \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\text{于是 } \cos A + 2\sin(\frac{p}{4} + \frac{A}{2})\cos(x + \frac{A}{2} - \frac{p}{4}) > \cos A + 2\sin(\frac{p}{4} + \frac{A}{2})\cos(\frac{p}{4} - \frac{A}{2})$$

$$= \cos A + 2\sin^2(\frac{p}{4} + \frac{A}{2}) = \cos A + 1 - \cos(\frac{p}{2} + A) = \sin A + \cos A + 1 > 2$$

即 $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C > 2$

819、计算 $8\sin^2 \frac{p}{7} \sin^2 \frac{2p}{7} \sin^2 \frac{3p}{7}$

$$\text{解: } \cos \frac{p}{7} \cos \frac{2p}{7} \cos \frac{3p}{7} = \frac{\sin \frac{2p}{7} \cos \frac{2p}{7} \cos \frac{3p}{7}}{2\sin \frac{p}{7}} = \frac{\sin \frac{4p}{7} (-\cos \frac{4p}{7})}{4\sin \frac{p}{7}} = \frac{-\sin \frac{8p}{7}}{8\sin \frac{p}{7}} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$8\sin^2 \frac{p}{7} \sin^2 \frac{2p}{7} \sin^2 \frac{3p}{7} = (1 - \cos \frac{2p}{7})(1 - \cos \frac{4p}{7})(1 - \cos \frac{6p}{7})$$

$$= 1 - \cos \frac{2p}{7} - \cos \frac{4p}{7} - \cos \frac{6p}{7} + \cos \frac{2p}{7} \cos \frac{4p}{7} + \cos \frac{2p}{7} \cos \frac{6p}{7} + \cos \frac{4p}{7} \cos \frac{6p}{7}$$

$$- \cos \frac{2p}{7} \cos \frac{4p}{7} \cos \frac{6p}{7}$$

$$= 1 - \cos \frac{2p}{7} + \cos \frac{3p}{7} + \cos \frac{p}{7} + \frac{1}{2}(\cos \frac{6p}{7} + \cos \frac{2p}{7}) + \frac{1}{2}(\cos \frac{8p}{7} + \cos \frac{4p}{7})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}(\cos \frac{10p}{7} + \cos \frac{2p}{7}) - \cos \frac{p}{7} \cos \frac{2p}{7} \cos \frac{3p}{7}$$

$$= 1 - \cos \frac{2p}{7} + \cos \frac{3p}{7} + \cos \frac{p}{7} + \frac{1}{2}(-\cos \frac{p}{7} + \cos \frac{2p}{7}) + \frac{1}{2}(-\cos \frac{p}{7} - \cos \frac{3p}{7})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}(-\cos \frac{3p}{7} + \cos \frac{2p}{7}) - \cos \frac{p}{7} \cos \frac{2p}{7} \cos \frac{3p}{7} = 1 - \cos \frac{p}{7} \cos \frac{2p}{7} \cos \frac{3p}{7} = \frac{7}{8}$$

825、A、B、C 为三角形 ABC 的三个内角， $y = 2 + \cos C \cos(A - B) - \cos^2 C$

(1)证明:任意交换 A、B、C 的位置,y 的值不变;

(2)求 y 的最大值 (三角)

$$(1) y = 2 + \cos C \cos(A - B) - \cos^2 C$$

$$= 2 - \cos(A + B) \cos(A - B) - \cos^2(A + B)$$

$$= 2 - \cos(A + B)[\cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B)]$$

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

$$(2) y = 2 + \cos C \cos(A - B) - \cos^2 C = -[\cos^2 C - \cos C \cos(A - B)] + 2$$

$$= -[\cos^2 C - \frac{1}{2} \cos(A - B)]^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2(A - B) \leq 2 + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2(A - B) \leq \frac{9}{4}$$

当且仅当 $A = B = C = \frac{p}{3}$ 时等号成立，因此 $y_{\max} = \frac{9}{4}$

925、(三角)(集合)

w 是正实数，设 $S_w = \{q \mid f(x) = \cos[w(x+q)] \text{ 是奇函数}\}$ ，若对每个实数 $a, S_w \cap (a, a+1)$ 的元素的不超过 2 个，且有 a 使 $S_w \cap (a, a+1)$ 含有 2 个元素，则 w 的取值范围是_____

解：当 $f(x) = \cos[w(x+q)]$ 是奇函数时

$$f(0) = \cos wq = 0, \text{ 于是 } wq = \frac{p}{2} + kp, \quad q = \frac{\frac{p}{2} + kp}{w}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{于是 } S_w = \{q \mid q = \frac{\frac{p}{2} + kp}{w}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

因为 $S_w \cap (a, a+1)$ 的元素的不超过 2 个，

$$\text{所以 } S_w = \{q \mid q = \frac{\frac{p}{2} + kp}{w}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \text{ 中三个相邻元的距离大于或等于 } 1$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{2p}{w} \geq 1, \quad w \leq 2p$$

因为有 a 使 $S_w \cap (a, a+1)$ 含有 2 个元

$$\text{所以 } S_w = \{q \mid q = \frac{\frac{p}{2} + kp}{w}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \text{ 中两个相邻元素的距离小于 } 1$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{p}{w} < 1, \quad w > p, \text{ 综上, } w \text{ 的取值范围是 } p < w \leq 2p$$

注： $S_w = \{q \mid q = \frac{\frac{p}{2} + kp}{w}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 中两个相邻元素的距离，可取 $k = 0$ 和 1

954、(三角)

已知 A, B 是锐角, 且 $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B = \sin(A+B)$, 求 $A+B$

$$\text{解: } \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B = \frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 2B}{2} = 1 - \frac{\cos 2A + \cos 2B}{2}$$

$$= 1 - \cos(A+B)\cos(A-B) = \sin(A+B)$$

平方得

$$1 - 2\cos(A+B)\cos(A-B) + \cos^2(A+B)\cos^2(A-B) = 1 - \cos^2(A+B)$$

$$\text{于是 } \cos(A+B)[\cos(A+B)\cos^2(A-B) + \cos(A+B) - 2\cos(A-B)] = 0$$

$$\cos(A+B) = 0 \text{ ①或 } \cos(A+B)\cos^2(A-B) + \cos(A+B) - 2\cos(A-B) = 0 \text{ ②}$$

因 A, B 是锐角

$$\text{由①得 } A+B = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{由②得 } \cos(A+B)[\cos^2(A-B) + 1] = 2\cos(A-B) \text{ ③}$$

因 $\cos^2(A-B) + 1 < 2$, $\cos(A+B) < \cos(A-B)$ 故③不成立舍去

综上所述 $A+B = 90^\circ$

1023、(三角)

$$\text{求证: } \tan^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \tan^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\text{证明: } \tan^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= \sin^2 \theta (\tan^2 \theta + 1) = \sin^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta = \tan^2 \theta$$

$$\text{因此 } \tan^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \tan^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta$$

1039、(三角)

$\triangle ABC$ 中, $A = \frac{p}{3}$, $BC=3$ 则 $\triangle ABC$ 的周长为多少?

$$\text{A. } 4\sqrt{3}\sin\left(\frac{p}{6} + B\right) + 3 \quad \text{B. } 4\sqrt{3}\sin\left(\frac{p}{3} + B\right) + 3 \quad \text{C. } 6\sin\left(\frac{p}{6} + B\right) + 3 \quad \text{D. } 6\sin\left(\frac{p}{3} + B\right) + 3$$

$$\text{解: } 2R = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{3}{\sin \frac{p}{3}}$$

$$b+c = 2R(\sin B + \sin C) = 4R \sin \frac{B+C}{2} \cos \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{6}{\sin \frac{p}{3}} \sin \frac{p}{3} \cos \frac{2B-2p}{3}$$

$$= 6\cos\left(B - \frac{p}{3}\right) = 6\cos\left(\frac{p}{3} - B\right) = 6\sin\left(\frac{p}{6} + B\right), \text{ 因此 } a+b+c = 6\sin\left(\frac{p}{6} + B\right) + 3$$

1075、(三角)

求证 $\sin 18^\circ$ 为无理数

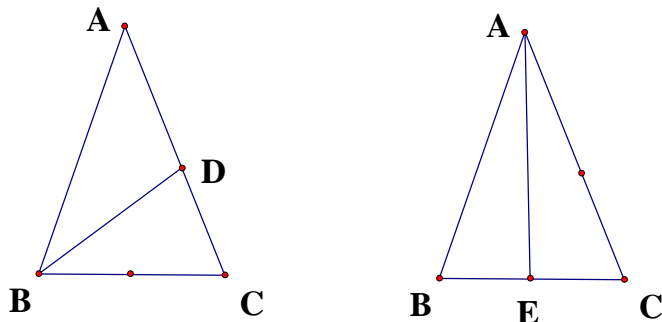


图 1 中, $AB = AC = a$, $\angle A = 36^\circ$, $\angle CBD = 36^\circ$
 则 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle BCD$, 由于 $AD = BD = BC$

故 $AD^2 = AC \cdot DC$

设 $AD = x$, 则 $x^2 = a(a - x)$

解得 $x = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} a$

图 2 中, E 是 BC 的中点

$\sin \angle BAE = \frac{BE}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$, $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$ 故为无理数

1125、(三角)

已知 $0 < x < \frac{p}{2}$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x (\cot \frac{x}{2} - \tan \frac{x}{2}) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 2x$

(1) 求 $f(x)$ 的单调区间 (2) 若 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 求 x 的值

解: $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 2x = \sin^2 x \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 2x$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 2x = \sin(2x + \frac{p}{3})$

以下略

1175、(三角)

w 是正实数，设 $S_w = \{q \mid f(x) = \cos[w(x+q)] \text{ 是奇函数}\}$ ，若对每个实数 $a, S_w \cap (a, a+1)$ 的元素的不超过 2 个，且有 a 使 $S_w \cap (a, a+1)$ 含有 2 个元素，则 w 的取值范围是_____

解：当 $f(x) = \cos[w(x+q)]$ 是奇函数时

$$f(0) = \cos wq = 0, \text{ 于是 } wq = \frac{p}{2} + kp, \quad q = \frac{\frac{p}{2} + kp}{w}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{于是 } S_w = \{q \mid q = \frac{\frac{p}{2} + kp}{w}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\} =$$

$$\text{此集合元素有: } \dots, \frac{\frac{p}{2} + 0p}{w}, \frac{\frac{p}{2} + 1p}{w}, \frac{\frac{p}{2} + 2p}{w}, \frac{\frac{p}{2} + 3p}{w}, \dots$$

$$\text{于是, 相邻 2 元素距离都是 } \frac{\frac{p}{2} + 3p}{w} - \frac{\frac{p}{2} + 2p}{w} = \frac{p}{w}$$

\therefore 对每个实数 $a, S_w \cap (a, a+1)$ 元素的不超过 2 个

$\therefore S_w$ 中三个相邻元的距离大于或等于 1

$$\text{故 } \frac{2p}{w} \geq 1, \quad w \leq 2p$$

\therefore 有 a 使 $S_w \cap (a, a+1)$ 含有 2 个元素

$\therefore S_w$ 中两个相邻元素的距离小于 1

$$\text{故 } \frac{p}{w} < 1, \quad w > p, \text{ 综上, } w \text{ 的取值范围是 } p < w \leq 2p$$

1181、(三角)

宽 2.5cm 的巷道内有一直角转弯，宽为 1.5cm 的汽车驶入该巷道，要使汽车顺利转弯，汽车车身长不能超过多少米？

(保留整数，参考数据 $\sqrt{2}=1.414, \sqrt{3}=1.732$)

解：如图设 $AB = l$ ， $\angle NMG = q$ ，

$$\text{则 } MG = MN \times \cos q = \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{2} \cos q,$$

$$MF = MB \times \sin(45^\circ + q) = l \cos(45^\circ + q) \sin(45^\circ + q) = \frac{1}{2} l \sin(90^\circ + 2q) = \frac{1}{2} l \cos 2q$$

$$NE = GF = MG - MB = \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{2} \cos q - \frac{1}{2} l \cos 2q \geq \frac{3}{2} \text{ 对 } q \in (-45^\circ, 45^\circ) \text{ 恒成立}$$

$$\text{即 } l \leq \frac{5\sqrt{2} \cos q - 3}{\cos 2q} = \frac{5\sqrt{2} \cos q - 3}{2\cos^2 q - 1} \text{ 对 } q \in (-45^\circ, 45^\circ) \text{ 恒成立}$$

$$\text{设 } t = 5\sqrt{2} \cos q - 3 \in (2, 5\sqrt{2} - 3]$$

$$\text{则 } \cos q = \frac{t+3}{5\sqrt{2}}, \text{ 于是 } l \leq \frac{25t}{t^2 + 6t - 16} = \frac{25}{t - \frac{16}{t} + 6} \text{ 对 } t \in (2, 5\sqrt{2} - 3] \text{ 恒成立}$$

$$\text{故 } l \leq \frac{25}{t - \frac{16}{t} + 6} \text{ 的最小值，因 } f(t) = \frac{25}{t - \frac{16}{t} + 6} \text{ 在 } t \in (2, 5\sqrt{2} - 3] \text{ 递减，}$$

$$\text{于是 } f(t)_{\text{最小}} = f(5\sqrt{2} - 3) = \frac{5\sqrt{2} \cos 0 - 3}{\cos(2 \times 0)} = 5\sqrt{2} - 3, \text{ 此时 } q = 0, \text{ 故 } l \leq 5\sqrt{2} - 3$$

解 2：如图，设 $AB = f(q)$ ，则

$$f(q) = AB = CD = OE + OF - DE - DF = \frac{2.5}{\sin q} + \frac{2.5}{\cos q} - \frac{1.5}{\tan q} - 1.5 \tan q = \frac{2.5(\sin q + \cos q) - 1.5}{\sin q \cos q}$$

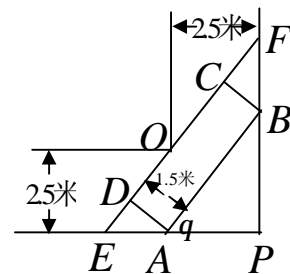
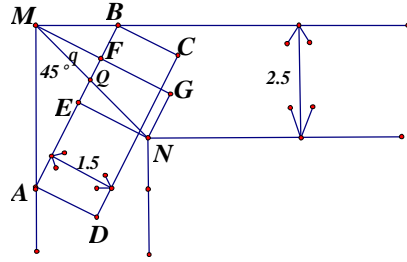
$$\text{设 } t = \sin q + \cos q = \sqrt{2} \sin(q + \frac{p}{4}),$$

$$\text{则 } t^2 = 1 + 2 \sin q \cos q, \sin q \cos q = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{5t - 3}{t^2 - 1}, t = \sqrt{2} \sin(q + \frac{p}{4}), 0 < q < \frac{p}{4}, 1 < t \leq \sqrt{2},$$

$$y' = \frac{5(t^2 - 1) - 2t(5t - 3)}{(t^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{-5t^2 + 6t - 5}{(t^2 - 1)^2} = -\frac{5(t^2 - 1.2t + 1)}{(t^2 - 1)^2} = -\frac{5[(t - 0.6)^2 + 0.64]}{(t^2 - 1)^2} < 0,$$

$$\text{于是 } h(t) = \frac{5t - 3}{t^2 - 1} \text{ 在 } (1, \sqrt{2}] \text{ 上递减，当 } t = \sqrt{2} \text{ 时，} y_{\text{min}} = 5\sqrt{2} - 3, \text{ 故车长 } l \leq 5\sqrt{2} - 3$$



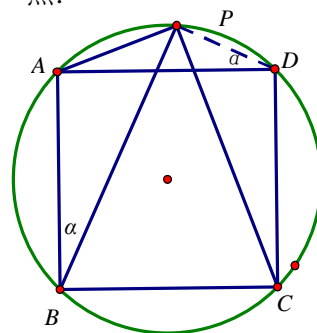
1196、(解三角形)

如图圆 O 外接于正方形 ABCD, P 为劣弧 AD 上任一点:

求证: $\frac{PA+PC}{PB}$ 为一定值.

解: 设 $\angle PAB = a$, 则 $\angle PDA = a, \angle PDC = 90^\circ + a$
 $\angle PAD = 45^\circ - a, \angle PAB = 135^\circ - a$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{PA+PC}{PB} &= \frac{\sin a + \sin(90^\circ + a)}{\sin(135^\circ - a)} = \frac{\sin a + \cos a}{\sin(45^\circ + a)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin(45^\circ + a)}{\sin(45^\circ + a)} = \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$



1224、(三角)(竞赛)

$f(x) = |\sin x| + \sin^4 2x + |\cos x|$ 的最大值与最小值的差是多少?

解: $f(-x) = |\sin(-x)| + \sin^4 2(-x) + |\cos(-x)| = |\sin x| + \sin^4 2x + |\cos x| = f(x)$

$$f(x + \frac{P}{2}) = |\sin(x + \frac{P}{2})| + \sin^4 2(x + \frac{P}{2}) + |\cos(x + \frac{P}{2})| = |\cos x| + \sin^4 2x + |\sin x| = f(x)$$

于是 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 周期 $\frac{P}{2}$,

当 $x \in [0, \frac{P}{4}]$ 时 $y = |\sin x|, y = \sin^4 2x, y = |\cos x|$ 都递增

于是 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{P}{4}]$ 上递增, 由于是偶函数故 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\frac{P}{4}, 0]$ 上递减,

$$\text{因此 } f(x)_{\max} = f(\frac{P}{4}) = 1 + \sqrt{2}, f(x)_{\min} = f(0) = 1, f(x)_{\max} - f(x)_{\min} = \sqrt{2}$$

1225、(三角)(竞赛)

求值 $\cos 6^\circ \cos 42^\circ \cos 66^\circ \cos 78^\circ$

解: $\cos 6^\circ \cos 42^\circ \cos 66^\circ \cos 78^\circ$

$$= (\cos 6^\circ \cos 66^\circ)(\cos 42^\circ \cos 78^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(\cos 72^\circ + \cos 60^\circ)(\cos 120^\circ + \cos 36^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}[\cos 72^\circ \cos 36^\circ + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 36^\circ - \cos 72^\circ) - \frac{1}{4}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}[\cos 72^\circ \cos 36^\circ + \sin 54^\circ \sin 18^\circ - \frac{1}{4}] = \frac{1}{4}[2 \cos 72^\circ \cos 36^\circ - \frac{1}{4}]$$

$$2 \cos 72^\circ \cos 36^\circ = \frac{\cos 72^\circ \sin 72^\circ}{\sin 36^\circ} = \frac{\sin 144^\circ}{2 \sin 36^\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{4}[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}] = \frac{1}{16}$$

1240、(三角)(竞赛)

已知 $\sin a \cos b = \frac{1}{2}$, 求 $t = \cos a \sin b$ 的变化范围

解: 因为 $\cos a \sin b = \sin(a+b) - \sin a \cos b$

$$\sin(a+b) \leq 1, \quad \sin a \cos b = \frac{1}{2}$$

所以 $\cos a \sin b \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 当 $a = b = \frac{p}{4}$ 时取等号

因为 $\cos a \sin b = \sin a \cos b - \sin(a-b)$

$$\sin(a-b) \geq -1, \quad \sin a \cos b = \frac{1}{2}$$

所以 $\cos a \sin b \geq -\frac{1}{2}$ 当 $a = \frac{3p}{4}, b = \frac{p}{4}$ 时取等号

综上所述, $-\frac{1}{2} \leq \cos a \sin b \leq \frac{1}{2}$

1241、(解三角形)(竞赛)

设 P 是正方形 ABCD 内部的一点, P 到顶点 A、B、C 的距离分别是 1、2、3, 求正方形的边长。此题是考查什么知识点?

有什么简捷作法吗?

答: 考余弦定理, 可列方程解

解: 设边长为 x , 则

$$\text{因 } \cos \angle ABP = \frac{x^2 + 3}{4x}, \quad \cos \angle CBP = \frac{x^2 - 5}{4x}$$

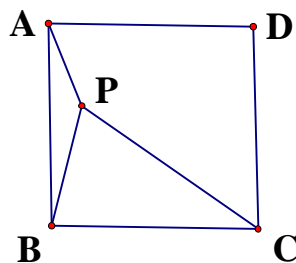
$$\angle ABP + \angle CBP = \frac{p}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } \left(\frac{x^2 + 3}{4x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x^2 - 5}{4x}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$(x^4 + 6x^2 + 9) + (x^4 - 10x^2 + 25) = 16x^2$$

$$x^4 - 10x^2 + 17 = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2} = 5 \pm 2\sqrt{2}, \quad x = \sqrt{5 + 2\sqrt{2}}$$



1244、(解三角形)(不等式)在三角形ABC中,AD垂直BC,D为垂足,且AD=BC=a,

求 $\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b}$ 的最大值

解 1(从泥塘中解出): 不妨设 $b \geq c$,

$a = 1$ 设 $BD = x$ ($x \leq \frac{1}{2}$), 则 $DC = 1 - x$

$$\frac{b}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{1+(1-x)^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1-2x}{1+x^2}}$$

设 $1 - 2x = t \geq 0$, $x = \frac{1-t}{2}$

当 $t = 0$ 时, $\frac{b}{c} = 1$

当 $t > 0$ 时,

$$\frac{b}{c} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{t}{1 + (\frac{1-t}{2})^2}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{4t}{5+t^2-2t}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{\frac{5}{t} + t - 2}} \leq \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{2\sqrt{5}-2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2},$$

当 $t = \sqrt{5}$, 即 $x = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$ (D 在 CB 的延长线上) 取等号

设 $\frac{b}{c} = m$, 则 $1 \leq m \leq \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$

$\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} = f(m) = m + \frac{1}{m}$ 在 $[1, \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}]$ 上递增, 于是

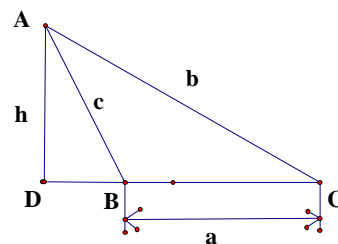
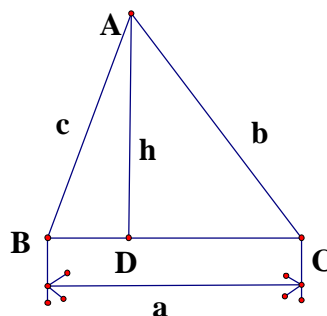
$$\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} \text{ 最大值} = f\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}+1} = \sqrt{5}$$

解 2: 好的方法

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

$$= \frac{S_{DABC} \sin A}{S_{DABC}} + 2 \cos A = \sin A + 2 \cos A = \sqrt{5} \sin(A + j)$$

$$\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} \text{ 最大值} = \sqrt{5}$$



1255、(三角)(竞赛)

已知 $6\sin 2a = \sin 2$ ，求 $\frac{\tan(a+1)}{\tan(a-1)}$

解：因为 $6\sin 2a = \sin 2$

$$\sin 2a = \sin[(a+1)+(a-1)] = \sin(a+1)\cos(a-1) + \cos(a+1)\sin(a-1)$$

$$\sin 2 = \sin[(a+1)-(a-1)] = \sin(a+1)\cos(a-1) - \cos(a+1)\sin(a-1)$$

所以 $5\sin(a+1)\cos(a-1) = -7\cos(a+1)\sin(a-1)$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\tan(a+1)}{\tan(a-1)} = -\frac{7}{5}$$

1260、(解三角形)

三角形 ABC 中， $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 C = 2\sin^2 B$

求 $\cot A, \cot C, \cot B$ 之间的关系

$$\text{解：} \sin^2 A + \sin^2 C = 2\sin^2 B, \quad a^2 + c^2 = 2b^2, \quad \cos B = \frac{-b^2}{ac} = \frac{-\sin^2 B}{\sin A \sin C},$$

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

于是 $\cot A + \cot C + \cot B = 0$

1314

<http://chat.pep.com.cn/lb5000/topic.cgi?forum=38&topic=19806&start=24&show=0>

在三角形 ABC 中， a, b, c 为三边长， $p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ ， R 为外接圆半径， r 为内

切圆半径，求证： $ab+bc+ac = p^2 + 4Rr + r^2$

证明： $R = \frac{abc}{4S}$ ， $r = \frac{S}{p}$ ， $S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$ (S 是三角形的面积)

$$\begin{aligned} p^2 + 4Rr + r^2 &= p^2 + \frac{abc}{p} + \frac{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}{p} \\ &= p^2 + \frac{abc}{p} + \frac{p^3 - (a+b+c)p + (ab+bc+ac)p - abc}{p} \\ &= 2p^2 - (a+b+c)p + (ab+bc+ac) \\ &= 2p^2 - 2p^2 + (ab+bc+ac) = ab+bc+ac \end{aligned}$$

1342

<http://chat.pep.com.cn/lb5000/topic.cgi?forum=38&topic=21158&show=0>

$$\text{求证: } \frac{2\sin 2^\circ + 4\sin 4^\circ + \mathbf{L} + 180\sin 180^\circ}{90} = \cot 1^\circ$$

证明: 设 $f(x) = \cos 2x + \cos 4x + \mathbf{L} + \cos 180x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } 2\sin xf'(x) &= 2\cos 2x \sin x + 2\cos 4x \sin x + \mathbf{L} + 2\cos 180x \sin x \\ &= \sin 3x - \sin x + \sin 5x - \sin 3x + \mathbf{L} + \sin 181x - \sin 179x \\ &= \sin 181x - \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是 } f(x) = \cos 2x + \cos 4x + \mathbf{L} + \cos 180x = \frac{\sin 181x}{2\sin x} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = -(2\sin 2x + 4\sin 4x + \mathbf{L} + 180\sin 180x) = \frac{181\cos 181x \sin x - \sin 181x \cos x}{2\sin^2 x}$$

$$\text{故 } f'(1^\circ) = -(2\sin 2^\circ + 4\sin 4^\circ + \mathbf{L} + 180\sin 180^\circ) = \frac{181\cos 181^\circ \sin 1^\circ - \sin 181^\circ \cos 1^\circ}{2\sin^2 1^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{-181\cos 1^\circ \sin 1^\circ + \sin 1^\circ \cos 1^\circ}{2\sin^2 1^\circ} = -90\cot 1^\circ$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{2\sin 2^\circ + 4\sin 4^\circ + \mathbf{L} + 180\sin 180^\circ}{90} = \cot 1^\circ$$

1343

<http://chat.pep.com.cn/lb5000/topic.cgi?forum=38&topic=21158&start=0#bottom>

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABC \text{ 中, 求证: } \frac{a^2(p-a)}{1+\cos A} + \frac{b^2(p-b)}{1+\cos B} + \frac{c^2(p-c)}{1+\cos C} = abc \quad \left(p = \frac{b+c+a}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{证明: } 1 + \cos A = 1 + \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{(b+c)^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{(b+c+a)(b+c-a)}{2bc}$$

$$= \frac{2p \cdot 2(p-a)}{2bc} = \frac{2p(p-a)}{bc}$$

$$\frac{a^2(p-a)}{1+\cos A} = \frac{a^2bc}{2p}, \quad \text{同理 } \frac{b^2(p-b)}{1+\cos B} = \frac{b^2ac}{2p}, \quad \frac{c^2(p-c)}{1+\cos C} = \frac{c^2ab}{2p}$$

$$\frac{a^2(p-a)}{1+\cos A} + \frac{b^2(p-b)}{1+\cos B} + \frac{c^2(p-c)}{1+\cos C} = \frac{a^2bc}{2p} + \frac{b^2ac}{2p} + \frac{c^2ab}{2p} = \frac{abc(a+b+c)}{2p} = abc$$

1344

已知: $M = \{(x, y) \mid \arctan x + \arctan y = p, x \in R, y \in R\}$

$N = \{(x, y) \mid \sec^2 x + \csc^2 y = 1, x \in R, y \in R\}$, 求证 N 是 M 的真子集

解: $\arctan x + \arctan y = p$,

$$\arctan x = p - \arctan y$$

$$\tan(\arctan x) = \tan(p - \arctan y)$$

$$x = -y, \quad x + y = 0, \quad \{(x, y) \mid \arctan x + \arctan y = p\} = \{(x, y) \mid x + y = 0\}$$

因 $\sec^2 x \geq 1, \csc^2 y \geq 1$, 故 $\sec^2 x + \csc^2 y \geq 2$,

因此 $\{(x, y) \mid \sec^2 x + \csc^2 y = 1, x \in R, y \in R\} = \emptyset$

于是 N 是 M 的真子集

1353

<http://chat.pep.com.cn/lb5000/topic.cgi?forum=38&topic=23651&show=0>

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\cos \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{B}{2})(\cos \frac{A}{4} + \cos \frac{B}{4}) \mathbf{L} (\cos \frac{A}{2^n} + \cos \frac{B}{2^n}) \\
 &= (2 \cos \frac{A+B}{4} \cos \frac{A-B}{4})(2 \cos \frac{A+B}{8} \cos \frac{A-B}{8}) \mathbf{L} (2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2^{n+1}} \cos \frac{A-B}{2^{n+1}}) \\
 &= 2^n (\cos \frac{A+B}{4} \cos \frac{A+B}{8} \mathbf{L} \cos \frac{A+B}{2^{n+1}})(\cos \frac{A-B}{4} \cos \frac{A-B}{8} \mathbf{L} \cos \frac{A-B}{2^{n+1}}) \\
 &= \frac{\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{\cos B - \cos A}{2^n}
 \end{aligned}$$

1354

<http://chat.pep.com.cn/lb5000/topic.cgi?forum=38&topic=23641&show=25>

$0 < a, b, g < p$, 比较 $\frac{\sin a + \sin b + \sin g}{3}$ 与 $\sin \frac{a+b+g}{3}$

证明: 因 $0 < a, b < p$, 故 $0 < \frac{a+b}{2} < p$, $\sin \frac{a+b}{2} > 0$

于是 $\frac{\sin a + \sin b}{2} = \sin \frac{a+b}{2} \cos \frac{a-b}{2} \leq \sin \frac{a+b}{2}$

因 $0 < a, b, g < p$, 故 $0 < \frac{a+b+g}{3} < p$,

同理 $\frac{\sin g + \sin \frac{a+b+g}{3}}{2} \leq \sin \frac{a+b+4g}{6}$

相加得 $\frac{\sin a + \sin b}{2} + \frac{\sin g + \sin \frac{a+b+g}{3}}{2} \leq \sin \frac{a+b}{2} + \sin \frac{a+b+4g}{6}$

$= 2 \sin \frac{a+b+g}{3} \cos \frac{a+b-2g}{6} \leq 2 \sin \frac{a+b+g}{3}$

即 $\frac{\sin a + \sin b + \sin g}{2} + \frac{\sin \frac{a+b+g}{3}}{2} \leq 2 \sin \frac{a+b+g}{3}$

$\frac{\sin a + \sin b + \sin g}{3} \leq \sin \frac{a+b+g}{3}$

1357

<http://chat.pep.com.cn/lb5000/topic.cgi?forum=38&topic=23684&show=0>

已知三角形外接圆半径 $r=1$ ，三角形面积为 $\frac{1}{4}$ ， a, b, c 是三角形三边长，令

$$S = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c}, \quad T = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}, \quad \text{求证: } T > S$$

$$\text{证明: } \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} ab \cdot \frac{c}{2r} = \frac{abc}{4}$$

于是 $abc = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{abc}}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{abc}}{b} + \frac{\sqrt{abc}}{c} = \sqrt{\frac{bc}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{ac}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{ab}{c}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{bc}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{ac}{b}}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{\frac{bc}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{ab}{c}}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ac}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{ab}{c}}}{2} \geq \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a} = S \end{aligned}$$

取等号的条件是 $a = b = c = 1$ ，但此时外接圆半径 $r \neq 1$

于是 $T > S$

1359

<http://chat.pep.com.cn/lb5000/topic.cgi?forum=38&topic=23685&show=0>

已知 $\tan(x+y)=7$, $\tan x \tan y = \frac{2}{3}$, 求 $\cos(x-y)$.

$$\text{解: } \tan(x+y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y} = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} = 3(\tan x + \tan y) = 7$$

$$\text{故 } \tan x + \tan y = \frac{7}{3},$$

$$(\tan x - \tan y)^2 = (\tan x + \tan y)^2 - 4 \tan x \tan y = \frac{49}{9} - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{25}{9}$$

$$\tan x - \tan y = \pm \frac{5}{3},$$

$$\text{于是 } \tan(x-y) = \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y} = \frac{\pm \frac{5}{3}}{1 + \frac{2}{3}} = \pm 1$$

$$\text{于是 } x - y = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\text{于是 } \cos(x-y) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

1361

<http://chat.pep.com.cn/lb5000/topic.cgi?forum=38&topic=23678&show=25>

$\cos^2 x + \cos^2 2x + \cos^2 3x = 1$, 求出所有符合的实数 x .

解: $\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 6x}{2} + \cos^2 2x = 1$

$$\frac{\cos 6x + \cos 2x}{2} + \cos^2 2x = 0, \quad \cos 4x \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x = 0$$

$$\cos 2x(\cos 4x + \cos 2x) = 0, \quad 2 \cos 2x \cos 3x \cos x = 0$$

于是 $\cos x = 0$, 或 $\cos 2x = 0$ 或 $\cos 3x = 0$

$$x = kp + \frac{p}{2}, \text{ 或 } 2x = kp + \frac{p}{2} \text{ 或 } 3x = kp + \frac{p}{2}$$

故方程的解集是 $\{x \mid x = kp + \frac{p}{2} \text{ 或 } x = \frac{kp}{2} + \frac{p}{4} \text{ 或 } x = \frac{kp}{3} + \frac{p}{6}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

注: 高考不作要求

1373

<http://bbs.pep.com.cn/thread-278293-1-2.html>

是否存在实数 a, b , 使得 $f(x) = ax + b$ 对于所有的 $x \in [0, 2p]$ 都有

$$[f(x)]^2 - \cos x f(x) < \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x \text{ 成立?}$$

解: 假设存在 a, b , 使得 $f(x) = ax + b$ 对所有 $x \in [0, 2p]$ 都有

$$[f(x)]^2 - \cos x f(x) < \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x$$

$$\text{则 } [f(0)]^2 - f(0) < 0, \quad [f(p)]^2 + f(p) < 0, \quad [f(2p)]^2 - f(2p) < 0$$

$$0 < f(0) < 1 \quad (1), \quad -1 < f(p) < 0 \quad (2), \quad 0 < f(2p) < 1 \quad (3)$$

由(1)(2)得 $f(x) = ax + b$ 递减

由(2)(3)得 $f(x) = ax + b$ 递增

这是不可能的, 故不存在 a, b 满足条件

1413、

<http://bbs.pep.com.cn/thread-289319-1-1.html>

三角形中, 求 $\frac{\cos A}{\sin B \sin C} + \frac{\cos B}{\sin A \sin C} + \frac{\cos C}{\sin B \sin A}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } & \frac{\cos A}{\sin B \sin C} + \frac{\cos B}{\sin A \sin C} + \frac{\cos C}{\sin B \sin A} \\
&= \frac{\cos(B+C)}{\cos(B+C)} + \frac{\cos(A+C)}{\cos(A+C)} + \frac{\cos(A+B)}{\cos(A+B)} \\
&= -\cot B \cot C + 1 - \cot A \cot C + 1 - \cot B \cot A + 1 \\
&= -\cot C(\cot B + \cot A) - \cot B \cot A + 3 \\
&= \frac{\cos(A+B)}{\sin(B+A)} \cdot \frac{\sin(B+A)}{\sin B \sin A} - \cot B \cot A + 3 \\
&= \cot B \cot A - 1 - \cot B \cot A + 3 = 2
\end{aligned}$$