

# 单元测评(一)

## 第一章

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分,第 I 卷 40 分,第 II 卷 110 分,共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟.

### 第 I 卷 (选择题 共 40 分)

一、选择题(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 4 分,共 40 分.在每小题给出的四个选项中,只有一项是符合题目要求的)

- 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $a=15, b=10, \sin A=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , 则  $\sin B=$  ( )  
 A.  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$                       B.  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$   
 C.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}$                         D.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
- 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 内角  $A, B, C$  的对边分别是  $a, b, c$ , 若  $a=1, c=2, B=60^\circ$ , 则  $b$  等于 ( )  
 A.  $\frac{1}{2}$                         B.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 C.  $\sqrt{3}$                         D. 1
- 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 内角  $A, B, C$  的对边分别为  $a, b, c$ , 若  $a=k(k>0), b=\sqrt{3}k, A=45^\circ$ , 则满足条件的三角形有 ( )  
 A. 0 个                        B. 1 个  
 C. 2 个                        D. 无数个
- 已知圆的半径  $R=4, a, b, c$  为该圆的内接三角形的三边, 若  $abc=16\sqrt{2}$ , 则三角形的面积为 ( )  
 A.  $2\sqrt{2}$                       B.  $8\sqrt{2}$                       C.  $\sqrt{2}$                         D.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
- 在直角梯形  $ABCD$  中,  $AB \parallel CD, \angle ABC=90^\circ, AB=2BC=2CD$ , 则  $\cos \angle DAC=$  ( )  
 A.  $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$                       B.  $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$                       C.  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$                         D.  $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$
- 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 内角  $A, B, C$  所对的边分别为  $a, b, c$ . 若  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\cos B} = \frac{c}{\cos C}$ , 则  $\triangle ABC$  是 ( )  
 A. 等边三角形  
 B. 有一个角是  $30^\circ$  的直角三角形  
 C. 等腰直角三角形  
 D. 有一个角是  $30^\circ$  的等腰三角形

- 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 内角  $A, B, C$  的对边分别为  $a, b, c$ , 若  $\triangle ABC$  的面积为  $S$ , 且  $2S=a^2+b^2-c^2$ , 则  $\tan C=$  ( )  
 A.  $\frac{1}{2}$                         B. 1                            C.  $\sqrt{2}$                         D. 2
- 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 内角  $A, B, C$  所对的边分别是  $a, b, c$ . 已知  $b^2+c^2-a^2=bc, \sin^2 A+\sin^2 B=\sin^2 C$ , 则角  $B$  的大小为 ( )  
 A.  $30^\circ$                         B.  $45^\circ$                         C.  $60^\circ$                         D.  $90^\circ$
- 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 角  $A, B, C$  所对的边分别为  $a, b, c$ , 下列结论不正确的是 ( )  
 A.  $a^2=b^2+c^2-2bccos A$                       B.  $asin B=bsin A$   
 C.  $a=bcos C+ccos B$                         D.  $acos B+bcos A=\sin C$
- 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB=2AC, AD$  是  $\angle A$  的平分线, 且  $AC=tAD$ , 则  $t$  的取值范围是 ( )  
 A.  $(\frac{3}{4}, +\infty)$                       B.  $(1, \frac{4}{3})$   
 C.  $(0, \frac{3}{4})$                         D.  $(\frac{3}{4}, 1)$

请将选择题答案填入下表:

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	总分
答案											

### 第 II 卷 (非选择题 共 110 分)

二、填空题(本大题共 7 小题, 多空题每小题 6 分, 单空题每小题 4 分, 共 36 分, 把答案填在题中横线上)

- 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 边  $a, b, c$  所对的角分别为  $A, B, C$ , 若  $a^2=b^2+c^2-\sqrt{3}bc, \sin C=2\cos B$ , 则  $A=$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $C=$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- 已知  $\triangle ABC$  的三个内角  $A, B, C$  所对的边长分别为 3, 5, 7, 则  $\cos C=$  \_\_\_\_\_, 该三角形的外接圆半径等于 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 已知  $\triangle ABC$  中, 内角  $A, B, C$  的对边分别为  $a, b, c$ , 且满足  $2\cos^2 A + \sqrt{3}\sin 2A=2, b=1, S_{\triangle ABC}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , 则  $A=$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $\frac{b+c}{\sin B+\sin C}=$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 若  $AB=2, AC=3, \angle A=60^\circ$ , 则  $BC=$  \_\_\_\_\_; 若  $AD \perp BC$  于  $D$ , 则  $AD=$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- 如图 D1-1, 已知两灯塔  $A, D$  相距 20 海里, 甲、乙两船同时从灯塔  $A$  处出发, 分别沿与  $AD$  所成角相等的两条航线  $AB, AC$  航行, 经过一段时间分别到达  $B, C$  两处, 此时恰好  $B, D, C$  三点共线, 且  $\angle ABD=\frac{\pi}{3}, \angle ADC=\frac{7\pi}{12}$ , 则乙船航行的距离  $AC$  为 \_\_\_\_\_ 海里.

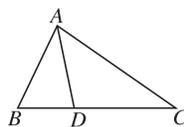


图 D1-1

- 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 内角  $A, B, C$  所对的边分别为  $a, b, c$ . 若  $c^2-(a-b)^2=6, C=120^\circ$ , 则  $\triangle ABC$  的面积为 \_\_\_\_\_.

- 如图 D1-2,  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle BAC=\frac{\pi}{6}$ , 且  $BC=1$ , 若  $E$  为  $BC$  的中点, 则  $AE$  的最大值是 \_\_\_\_\_.

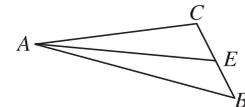


图 D1-2

三、解答题(本大题共 5 小题, 共 74 分. 解答应写出文字说明, 证明过程或演算步骤)

- (14 分) 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 内角  $A, B, C$  的对边分别为  $a, b, c$ , 且  $asin B=\sqrt{3}bcos A$ .  
 (1) 求角  $A$  的大小;  
 (2) 若  $b=3, c=2$ , 求  $a$  的值.

- (15 分) 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 内角  $A, B, C$  的对边分别为  $a, b, c, a+b=2\sqrt{3}, ab=2$ , 且  $2\cos A \cos B-2\sin A \sin B=1$ . 求:  
 (1) 角  $C$  的度数;  
 (2)  $\triangle ABC$  的周长.



20. (15分) 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角 $A, B, C$ 所对的边分别为 $a, b, c$ , 若向量 $\mathbf{m} = (\cos B, 2\cos^2 \frac{C}{2} - 1)$ 与 $\mathbf{n} = (2a - b, c)$ 共线.

(1) 求角 $C$ 的大小;

(2) 若 $c = 2\sqrt{3}, S_{\triangle ABC} = 2\sqrt{3}$ , 求 $a, b$ 的值.

21. (15分) 如图 D1-3 所示, 现有 $A, B, C, D$ 四个海岛, 已知 $B$ 在 $A$ 正北方向 15 海里处,  $C$ 既在 $A$ 北偏东  $60^\circ$  的方向上, 也在 $D$ 北偏东  $45^\circ$  的方向上,  $D$ 在 $A$ 正东方向上, 且 $B, C$ 相距 21 海里, 求 $C, D$ 两岛间的距离.

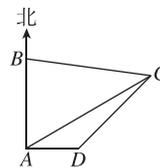


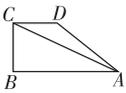
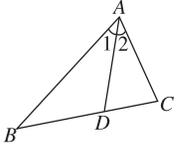
图 D1-3

22. (15分) 设 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角 $A, B, C$ 所对的边分别为 $a, b, c$ , 若 $c \cos B = a - \frac{1}{2}b$ 且 $c = \sqrt{3}$ .

(1) 求角 $C$ 的大小;

(2) 若角 $C$ 的平分线交 $AB$ 于点 $D$ , 求线段 $CD$ 长度的取值范围.

单元测评 (一)

1. D
2. C [解析] 由余弦定理可得  $b^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 2 \cos 60^\circ = 3$ , 解得  $b = \sqrt{3}$ , 故选 C.
3. A [解析] 由正弦定理得  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$ ,  $\therefore \sin B = \frac{b \sin A}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} > 1$ , 即  $\sin B > 1$ , 这是不成立的,  $\therefore$  没有满足题设条件的三角形.
4. C [解析]  $\because \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R = 8$ ,  $\therefore \sin C = \frac{c}{8}$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{abc}{16} = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{16} = \sqrt{2}$ .
5. B [解析] 如图所示, 设  $CD = a$ , 则在  $\triangle ACD$  中,  $CD^2 = AD^2 + AC^2 - 2AD \cdot AC \cdot \cos \angle DAC$ ,  $\therefore a^2 = (\sqrt{2}a)^2 + (\sqrt{5}a)^2 - 2 \times \sqrt{2}a \times \sqrt{5}a \times \cos \angle DAC$ ,  $\therefore \cos \angle DAC = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ .
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6. C [解析] 由  $\frac{b}{\cos B} = \frac{c}{\cos C}$  得  $b \cos C = c \cos B$ , 由正弦定理得  $\sin B \cos C - \cos B \sin C = \sin(B - C) = 0$ , 则  $B = C$ . 由  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\cos B}$  得  $a \cos B = b \sin A$ , 由正弦定理得  $\sin A \cos B = \sin A \sin B$ ,  $\because \sin A \neq 0$ ,  $\therefore \cos B = \sin B$ , 又  $0 < B < \pi$ ,  $\therefore B = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 故  $C = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $A = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . 故选 C.
7. D [解析]  $\because S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$ ,  $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$ ,  $\therefore 2S = ab \sin C$ ,  $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = 2ab \cos C$ , 代入已知等式  $2S = a^2 + b^2 - c^2$  可得  $ab \sin C = 2ab \cos C$ ,  $\therefore ab \neq 0$ ,  $\therefore \sin C = 2 \cos C$ ,  $\tan C = \frac{\sin C}{\cos C} = 2$ , 故选 D.
8. A [解析] 因为  $b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = bc$ , 所以  $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 所以  $A = 60^\circ$ . 又  $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B = \sin^2 C$ , 所以  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ , 所以  $C = 90^\circ$ , 所以  $B = 30^\circ$ .
9. D [解析] 由在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 角  $A, B, C$  所对的边分别为  $a, b, c$ , 知, 在 A 中, 由余弦定理得:  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ , 故 A 正确;  
在 B 中, 由正弦定理得:  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$ ,  $\therefore a \sin B = b \sin A$ , 故 B 正确;  
在 C 中,  $\because a = b \cos C + c \cos B$ ,  
 $\therefore$  由余弦定理得:  $a = b \times \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} + c \times \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$ ,  
整理, 得  $2a^2 = 2a^2$ , 故 C 正确;  
在 D 中, 由余弦定理得:  
 $a \cos B + b \cos A = a \times \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} + b \times \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$   
 $= \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2c} + \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2c}$   
 $= c \neq \sin C$ , 故 D 错误.
10. A [解析] 如图所示, 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AD$  是  $\angle A$  的平分线,  $AB = 2AC$ ,  
令  $AC = a, DC = b, AD = c$ ,  
则  $AB = 2a, BD = 2b$ .  
在  $\triangle ABD$  与  $\triangle ACD$  中, 分别利用余弦定理可得,  
 $BD^2 = AB^2 + AD^2 - 2AB \cdot AD \cdot \cos \angle 1$ ,  
 $DC^2 = AC^2 + AD^2 - 2AC \cdot AD \cdot \cos \angle 2$ ,  
 $\therefore 4b^2 = 4a^2 + c^2 - 4accos \angle 1, b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2accos \angle 2$ , 化为  $3c^2 - 4accos \angle 1 = 0$ ,  
又  $a = tc$ ,  $\therefore t = \frac{3}{4 \cos \angle 1}$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $\therefore \cos \angle 1 \in (0, 1)$ ,  $\therefore t \in (\frac{3}{4}, +\infty)$ .
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11.  $30^\circ \quad 90^\circ$  [解析] 由  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - \sqrt{3}bc$  得  $\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos A$ ,  
 $\therefore 0 < A < \pi$ ,  $\therefore A = 30^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore B = 150^\circ - C$ ,  
由  $\sin C = 2 \cos B$  得:  $\sin C = 2 \cos(150^\circ - C)$ , 得  $\sin C = 2(\cos C \cos 150^\circ + \sin C \sin 150^\circ)$ ,  
即  $\sin C = -\sqrt{3} \cos C + \sin C$ , 即  $\cos C = 0$ ,  $\therefore C = 90^\circ$ .
12.  $-\frac{1}{2}$  [解析] 已知  $a = 3, b = 5, c = 7$ ,  $\therefore \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,

- $\therefore R = \frac{c}{2 \sin C} = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}$ .
13.  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  [解析] 由  $2 \cos^2 A + \sqrt{3} \sin 2A = 2$ , 可得  $\cos 2A + \sqrt{3} \sin 2A = 1$ ,  $\therefore \sin(2A + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore 0 < A < \pi$ ,  $\therefore \frac{\pi}{6} < 2A + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{13\pi}{6}$ ,  $\therefore 2A + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ , 可得  $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ . 又  $\because b = 1$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times c \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $\therefore c = 2$ . 由余弦定理可得  $a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A} = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$ ,  
 $\therefore \frac{b+c}{\sin B + \sin C} = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2$ .
14.  $\sqrt{7}$  [解析]  $\because AB = 2, AC = 3, \angle A = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  由余弦定理可得  $BC = \sqrt{4 + 9 - 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{7}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3 \times \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{7} \cdot AD$ ,  $\therefore AD = \frac{3\sqrt{21}}{7}$ .
15.  $10\sqrt{6} + 10\sqrt{2}$  [解析]  $\because \angle ABD = \frac{\pi}{3}, \angle ADC = \frac{7\pi}{12}$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAD = \frac{\pi}{4} = \angle CAD$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACD = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ,  $\triangle ACD$  中, 由正弦定理可得  $\frac{AC}{\sin \frac{7}{12}\pi} = \frac{20}{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}}$ ,  $\therefore AC = (10\sqrt{6} + 10\sqrt{2})$  海里.
16.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  [解析] 由已知得  $c^2 = b^2 + a^2 - 2ba + 6$ , 根据余弦定理, 得  $c^2 = b^2 + a^2 - 2ba \cos C = b^2 + a^2 + ba$ , 于是  $-2ba + 6 = ba$ , 解得  $ab = 2$ , 所以  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .
17.  $1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  [解析] 设  $C = \alpha$ , 则  $B = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha = \frac{5\pi}{6} - \alpha$ ,  
在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 由正弦定理得  $\frac{AB}{\sin C} = \frac{AC}{\sin B} = \frac{BC}{\sin \angle BAC} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}} = 2$ ,  
则  $AB = 2 \sin \alpha, AC = 2 \sin(\frac{5\pi}{6} - \alpha)$ .  
在  $\triangle ABE$  中,  $AE^2 = AB^2 + BE^2 - 2AB \cdot BE \cos(\frac{5\pi}{6} - \alpha) = (2 \sin \alpha)^2 + (\frac{1}{2})^2 - 2 \times 2 \sin \alpha \times \frac{1}{2} \times \cos(\frac{5\pi}{6} - \alpha) = 4 \sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha) + \frac{1}{4} = 3 \sin^2 \alpha + \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3(1 - \cos 2\alpha)}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{3}{2} \cos 2\alpha + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{7}{4} = \sqrt{3} \sin(2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}) + \frac{7}{4}$ , 当  $\sin(2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}) = 1$  时,  $AE^2$  有最大值  $\sqrt{3} + \frac{7}{4} = (1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2$ , 即  $AE$  的最大值是  $1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .
18. 解: (1)  $\because a \sin B = \sqrt{3} b \cos A$ , 由正弦定理可知  $a = 2R \sin A, b = 2R \sin B$ ,  
 $\therefore \sin A \sin B = \sqrt{3} \cos A \sin B$ .  
 $\because B \in (0, \pi)$ ,  $\therefore \sin B \neq 0$ ,  $\therefore \sin A = \sqrt{3} \cos A$ ,  
 $\therefore \cos A \neq 0$ ,  $\therefore \tan A = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore A \in (0, \pi)$ ,  $\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .  
(2)  $\because b = 3, c = 2$ , 由 (1) 得  $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  
 $\therefore$  由余弦定理可知  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A = 9 + 4 - 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 7$ ,  
 $\therefore a = \sqrt{7}$ .
19. 解: (1)  $\because 2 \cos A \cos B - 2 \sin A \sin B = 1$ ,  $\therefore \cos(A + B) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  
 $\therefore \cos C = \cos[\pi - (A + B)] = -\cos(A + B) = -\frac{1}{2}$ .  
又  $\because C \in (0, \pi)$ ,  $\therefore C = 120^\circ$ .  
(2) 由题意  $a + b = 2\sqrt{3}, ab = 2$ ,  
 $\therefore c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos 120^\circ = a^2 + b^2 + ab = (a + b)^2 - ab = (2\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 = 10$ ,  
 $\therefore c = \sqrt{10}$ .  
从而  $\triangle ABC$  的周长为  $2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{10}$ .
20. 解: (1)  $\because m = (\cos B, \cos C), n // \vec{n}, \therefore \cos B = (2a - b) \cos C$ ,  
由正弦定理得  $\sin C \cos B = (2 \sin A - \sin B) \cos C$ ,  
 $\therefore \sin C \cos B + \sin B \cos C = 2 \sin A \cos C$ ,  $\therefore \sin A = 2 \sin A \cos C$ .  
 $\because \sin A > 0$ ,  $\therefore \cos C = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\because C \in (0, \pi)$ ,  $\therefore C = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

(2) 由余弦定理得  $(2\sqrt{3})^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $\therefore a^2 + b^2 - ab = 12$  ①.

$\because S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore ab = 8$ . ②

由 ①② 得  $\begin{cases} a=2, \\ b=4 \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} a=4, \\ b=2 \end{cases}$ .

21. 解: 设 A, C 两岛相距  $x$  海里, 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 由余弦定理得  $21^2 = 15^2 + x^2 - 2 \times 15x \cos 60^\circ$ , 化简得  $x^2 - 15x - 216 = 0$ , 解得  $x = 24$  或  $x = -9$  (不合题意, 舍去).  
 $\therefore C$  在 D 北偏东  $45^\circ$  的方向上,  $\therefore \angle ADC = 135^\circ$ , 又易知  $\angle DAC = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  在  $\triangle ADC$  中, 由正弦定理得  $\frac{CD}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{AC}{\sin 135^\circ}$ ,  $\therefore CD = \frac{24 \times \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 12\sqrt{2}$ .  $\therefore C, D$  两岛间的距离为  $12\sqrt{2}$  海里.
22. 解: (1) 方法 1: 因为  $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$ , 所以  $c \cos B = b \cos C + c \cos B - \frac{1}{2}b$ , 所以  $\cos C = \frac{1}{2}$ , 所以  $C = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .  
方法 2: 由余弦定理得,  $\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$ , 所以  $c \cdot \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = a - \frac{1}{2}b$ , 所以  $a^2 + c^2 - b^2 = 2a^2 - ab$ , 即  $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = ab$ , 所以  $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 所以  $C = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .  
方法 3: 由正弦定理得,  $\sin C \cos B = \sin A - \frac{1}{2} \sin B$ ,  
所以  $\sin C \cos B = \sin(B + C) - \frac{1}{2} \sin B$ , 所以  $\sin C \cos B = \sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C - \frac{1}{2} \sin B$ , 所以  $\cos C = \frac{1}{2}$ , 所以  $C = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .  
(2) 由题意得  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} ab = S_{\triangle ACD} + S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{4} b \cdot |CD| + \frac{1}{4} a \cdot |CD|$ , 所以  $|CD| = \frac{\sqrt{3}ab}{a+b}$ ,  
根据余弦定理, 可得  $a^2 + b^2 = 3 + ab$ , 所以  $a^2 + b^2 = 3 + ab \geq 2ab$ ,  
所以  $0 < ab \leq 3$ , 由  $a^2 + b^2 = 3 + ab$ , 得  $ab = \frac{(a+b)^2}{3} - 1$ , 且  $a + b \in (\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3}]$ , 所以  $|CD| = \frac{\sqrt{3}ab}{a+b} = \sqrt{3} \left( \frac{a+b}{3} - \frac{1}{a+b} \right) \in \left( 0, \frac{3}{2} \right]$ .

单元测评 (二)

1. C [解析] 观察数列各项知符号可用  $(-1)^n$  表示; 各项绝对值的分母依次为  $3, 5, 7, \dots$ , 故可表示为  $2n+1$ ; 各项绝对值的分子依次为  $1, 4, 9, \dots$ , 故可表示为  $n^2$ .  $a_n = (-1)^n \frac{n^2}{2n+1}$ , 故选 C.
2. D 3. B
4. C [解析] 由等比数列的性质, 得  $a_1 a_8 = a_2 a_7 = a_3 a_6 = a_4 a_5$ , 则数列  $\{a_n\}$  前 8 项的积为  $a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5 a_6 a_7 a_8 = (a_2 a_7)^4 = 3^4 = 81$ , 故选 C.
5. A [解析] 由等比数列的性质, 得  $a_1 a_9 = a_2 a_8 = a_3 a_7 = a_4 a_6 = a_5^2$ ,  
又  $a_1 a_5 a_9 = 8$ , 则  $a_5^3 = 8$ , 即  $a_5 = 2$ ,  
 $\therefore \log_2 a_1 + \log_2 a_2 + \log_2 a_3 + \dots + \log_2 a_9 = \log_2 (a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots a_9) = \log_2 a_5^9 = 9$ , 故选 A.
6. A [解析] 设数列  $\{a_n\}$  的公差为  $d$ , 由题意可得  $\begin{cases} a_3 = a_1 + 8d = -18 + 8d \leq 0, \\ a_{10} = a_1 + 9d = -18 + 9d > 0, \end{cases}$  解得  $\begin{cases} d \leq \frac{9}{4}, \\ d > 2, \end{cases}$  即公差  $d$  的取值范围是  $(2, \frac{9}{4}]$ . 故选 A.
7. C [解析] 设数列  $\{a_n\}$  的公差为  $d$ , 因为  $S_{14} = S_9$ , 所以  $7(a_1 + a_{14}) = 9a_5$ , 解得  $a_1 = -11d$ , 所以  $a_n = (n-12)d$ , 因为  $a_1 > 0$ , 所以  $d < 0$ , 当  $a_n = 0$  时,  $n = 12$ , 又  $S_{23} = \frac{23}{2}(a_1 + a_{23}) = 23a_{12} = 0$ , 所以满足  $S_n > 0$  的最大自然数  $n$  的值为 22. 故选 C.
8. C [解析] 若  $a_1 > 0$ , 则  $q = 1$  时,  $S_{2019} > 0$ ;  $q \neq 1$  时,  $S_{2019} = \frac{a_1(1-q^{2019})}{1-q} > 0$ , 因此 C 正确, A 不正确. 若  $a_2 > 0$ , 则  $q = 1$  时,  $S_{2018} > 0$ ;  $q \neq 1$  时,  $S_{2018} = \frac{a_2(1-q^{2018})}{1-q}$  与 0 的大小关系与  $q$  的取值有关系, 因此 B, D 都有可能, 因此不正确. 故选 C.
9. C [解析] 依题意  $a_2 = a_1 q = 2, a_5 = a_1 q^4 = \frac{1}{4}$ , 两式相除可求得  $q = \frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $a_1 = 4$ . 又因为数列  $\{a_n\}$  是等比数列, 所以  $\{a_n \cdot a_{n+1}\}$  是以  $a_1 a_2$  为首项,  $q^2$  为公比的等比数列, 所以根据等比数列前  $n$  项和公式可知原式  $= \frac{a_1 a_2 (1-q^{2n})}{1-q^2} = \frac{32(1-4^{-n})}{3}$ , 故选 C.
10. C [解析] 对于 A, 若  $\{a_n\}$  是等差数列, 且首项  $a_1 = 0$ , 当  $d > 0$  时,  $S_n = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}d$ , 当  $n \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $|S_n| \rightarrow +\infty$ , 则  $\{a_n\}$  不是“L 数列”, 故 A 错误; 对于 B, 若  $\{a_n\}$  是等差数列, 且公差  $d = 0, S_n = na_1$ , 当  $a_1 \neq 0$  时, 当  $n \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $|S_n| \rightarrow +\infty$ , 则  $\{a_n\}$  不是“L 数列”, 故 B 错误; 对

## 第一章 解三角形

### 1.1 正弦定理和余弦定理

#### 1.1.1 正弦定理

- B** [解析] 由正弦定理得  $\frac{AC}{\sin B} = \frac{BC}{\sin A}$ , 所以  $AC = \frac{BC \sin B}{\sin A} = \frac{3\sqrt{2} \sin 45^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ} = 2\sqrt{3}$ .
- A** [解析] 因为  $\sin A > \sin B$ , 所以利用正弦定理, 可知  $a > b$ , 再利用大边对大角, 可知  $A > B$ , 故选 A.
- C** [解析]  $\because a=15, b=10, A=60^\circ, \therefore$  由正弦定理可得  $\sin B = \frac{b \sin A}{a} = \frac{10 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{15} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ . 故选 C.
- A** [解析] 由正弦定理得  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$ , 即  $\frac{3}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{5}{\sin B}$ , 所以  $\sin B = \frac{5}{9}$ .
- C** [解析] 因为在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $A : B : C = 1 : 2 : 3$ , 且三角形的内角和为  $180^\circ$ , 所以  $A = 30^\circ, B = 60^\circ, C = 90^\circ$ , 所以  $a : b : c = \sin A : \sin B : \sin C = \frac{1}{2} : \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} : 1 = 1 : \sqrt{3} : 2$ .
- C** [解析]  $\because a=3, b=6, \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \therefore$  由正弦定理可得  $\sin B = \frac{b \sin A}{a} = \frac{6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , 又  $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} < \frac{1}{2}, a < b, \therefore A < \frac{\pi}{6}, A < B, \therefore B = \frac{\pi}{3}$  或  $\frac{2}{3}\pi$ . 故选 C.
- C** [解析] 由正弦定理, 有  $\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ , 故  $\sin B = \frac{b \sin C}{c} = \sqrt{3} > 1$ , 则此三角形无解. 故选 C.
- A** [解析] 根据题意  $a \cos B = b \cos A$ , 结合正弦定理可得  $\sin A \cos B = \sin B \cos A$ , 即  $\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B = 0$ , 所以  $\sin(A-B) = 0$ , 结合三角形内角的取值范围, 可得  $A=B$ , 所以  $\triangle ABC$  是等腰三角形, 故选 A.
- 1** [解析] 由正弦定理, 得  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sin B}, \therefore \sin B = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\because C$  为钝角,  $\therefore B$  为锐角,  $\therefore B = \frac{\pi}{6}, \therefore A = \frac{\pi}{6}, \therefore a = b = 1$ .
- $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$  [解析] 由正弦定理, 有  $2R = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$ , 即  $\triangle ABC$  的外接圆的直径为  $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$ .
- $(\sqrt{3}, 2)$  [解析] 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $B = 60^\circ, c = 2$ , 若此三角形有两解, 则必须满足的条件为  $c > b > c \sin B$ , 即  $2 > b > \sqrt{3}$ , 故答案为  $(\sqrt{3}, 2)$ .
- 直角三角形 [解析] 由已知得  $\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B = \sin^2 C$ , 根据正弦定理知  $\sin A = \frac{a}{2R}, \sin B = \frac{b}{2R}, \sin C = \frac{c}{2R}$ , 所以  $\left(\frac{a}{2R}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2R}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{c}{2R}\right)^2$ , 即  $a^2 - b^2 = c^2$ , 故  $b^2 + c^2 = a^2$ , 所以  $\triangle ABC$  是直角三角形.
- 解:** 由正弦定理可得  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}, \therefore \frac{3}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{2}{\sin B}$ , 解得  $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore a < b, \therefore B = 60^\circ$  或  $120^\circ$ . 当  $B = 60^\circ$  时,  $C = 90^\circ, \therefore c = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ; 当  $B = 120^\circ$  时,  $C = 30^\circ, \therefore c = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ .
- 解:** 由条件及正弦定理得  $\frac{a}{c} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin C} = \frac{2}{5}, \therefore \sin A = \frac{2}{5} \sin C$ , 同理可得  $\sin B = \frac{4}{5} \sin C$ ,  $\therefore \frac{2 \sin A - \sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{2 \times \frac{2}{5} \sin C - \frac{4}{5} \sin C}{\sin C} = 0$ .
- A** [解析] 由  $a+b=cx$ , 得  $x = \frac{a+b}{c}$ . 由题意得,  $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$  中,  $C = 90^\circ$ , 则  $A+B = 90^\circ$ , 由正弦定理得  $\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{\sin A + \sin(90^\circ - A)}{\sin 90^\circ} = \sin A + \cos A = \sqrt{2} \sin(A+45^\circ)$ , 由  $A \in (0^\circ, 90^\circ)$ , 得  $A+45^\circ \in (45^\circ, 135^\circ)$ , 所以  $\sin(A+45^\circ) \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1\right]$ , 所以  $\sqrt{2} \sin(A+45^\circ) \in (1, \sqrt{2}]$ , 所以  $x \in (1, \sqrt{2}]$ . 故选 A.
- 解:** 由  $1+2\cos(B+C) = 0$  和  $B+C = \pi - A$ , 得  $1-2\cos A = 0$ , 所以  $\cos A = \frac{1}{2}, \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

由正弦定理, 得  $\sin B = \frac{b \sin A}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 由  $b < a$  知  $B < A$ , 所以  $B = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . 故  $\sin C = \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$ .

设边  $BC$  上的高为  $h$ , 则  $h = b \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}$ .

#### 1.1.2 余弦定理

##### 第1课时 余弦定理

- A** [解析] 由余弦定理得  $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{3} + 1)^2 - 2^2}{2 \times \sqrt{2} \times (\sqrt{3} + 1)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore A = 45^\circ$ .
- D** [解析] 由余弦定理可得  $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B = 1 + 4 - 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times \cos 60^\circ = 3$ , 所以  $b = \sqrt{3}$ .
- A** [解析]  $\because a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - bc, \therefore b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = bc, \therefore \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore 0^\circ < A < 180^\circ, \therefore A = 60^\circ$ , 故选 A.
- B** [解析] 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\because a = 5, b = 7, c = 8, \therefore$  由余弦定理可得  $\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{25 + 64 - 49}{2 \times 5 \times 8} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore b < c$ , 故  $B$  为锐角, 可得  $B = 60^\circ, \therefore A + C = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$ . 故选 B.
- B** [解析] 设中间的内角为  $\theta$ , 则  $\cos \theta = \frac{4^2 + 8^2 - (4\sqrt{3})^2}{2 \times 4 \times 8} = \frac{1}{2}, \theta = 60^\circ$ , 故最大内角与最小内角的和是  $180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$ .
- C** [解析]  $\because b = 3, c = 4$ , 且  $\triangle ABC$  是锐角三角形,  $\therefore \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} > 0$ , 且  $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} > 0, \therefore 7 < a^2 < 25, \therefore \sqrt{7} < a < 5$ , 故选 C.
- C** [解析]  $\because$  在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 角  $A, B, C$  的对边分别为  $a, b, c, (a^2 + c^2 - b^2) \tan B = ac, \therefore 2ac \cdot \cos B \cdot \tan B = ac, \therefore \sin B = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore B \in (0, \pi), \therefore B = \frac{\pi}{6}$  或  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ . 故选 C.
- A** [解析] 设腰长为 1, 顶角为  $\alpha$  的等腰三角形的底边长为  $m$ , 则由余弦定理得  $m^2 = 1 + 1 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \cos \alpha = 2 - 2 \cos \alpha$ , 则  $m = \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos \alpha}$ . 又四个全等的等腰三角形的面积和为  $4 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos \alpha} \times 1 \times \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 2 \sin \alpha$ , 所以该八边形的面积为  $2 \sin \alpha + (2 - 2 \cos \alpha) = 2 \sin \alpha - 2 \cos \alpha + 2$ . 故选 A.
- $\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$  [解析] 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\because A = \frac{\pi}{3}, a = \sqrt{6}, c = \sqrt{5}, \therefore$  由余弦定理可得  $a^2 = 6 = b^2 + 5 - 2\sqrt{5} \cdot b \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$ , 解得  $b = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$  或  $b = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 3}{2}$  (舍去).
- $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}$  [解析] 由  $\cos C = \frac{3^2 + 5^2 - 7^2}{2 \times 3 \times 5} = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $\sin C = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 C} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ . 由正弦定理, 有  $2R = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{14\sqrt{3}}{3}$ , 故  $\triangle ABC$  的外接圆的半径为  $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}$ .
- $\sqrt{2}$  [解析] 由余弦定理可得  $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$ , 又  $\cos A = \frac{3}{4}$  且  $c = 2b, \therefore \frac{3}{4} = \frac{b^2 + 4b^2 - a^2}{4b^2}$ , 可得  $\frac{a}{b} = \sqrt{2}$ .
- $\frac{3}{5}$  [解析] 由余弦定理可得  $49 = AC^2 + 25 - 2 \times 5 \times AC \times \cos 120^\circ$ , 整理得  $AC^2 + 5 \cdot AC - 24 = 0$ , 解得  $AC = 3$  或  $AC = -8$  (舍去), 再由正弦定理可得  $\frac{\sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{3}{5}$ .
- 解:** (1) 由余弦定理  $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$ , 得  $b^2 = (a+c)^2 - 2ac(1 + \cos B)$ , 又  $a+c=6, b=2, \cos B = \frac{7}{9}$ , 所以  $ac=9$ , 解得  $a=3, c=3$ .  
(2) 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\sin B = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 B} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}$ , 由正弦定理得  $\sin A = \frac{a \sin B}{b} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ , 因为  $a = c$ , 所以  $A$  为锐角, 所以  $\cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = \frac{1}{3}$ , 因此  $\sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{27}$ .
- 解:** (1) 在  $\triangle ABD$  中, 由正弦定理  $\frac{BD}{\sin A} = \frac{AB}{\sin \angle ADB}$ , 得  $\frac{5}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{2}{\sin \angle ADB}$ , 所以  $\sin \angle ADB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$ . 由题意知  $0^\circ < \angle ADB < 90^\circ$ , 所以  $\cos \angle ADB = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{25}} = \frac{\sqrt{23}}{5}$ .  
(2) 由题意及 (1) 知  $\cos \angle BDC = \sin \angle ADB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$ . 在  $\triangle BCD$  中, 由余弦定理得  $BC^2 = BD^2 + DC^2 - 2 \cdot BD \cdot DC \cdot \cos \angle BDC = 25 + 8 - 2 \times 5 \times 2\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} = 25$ , 所以  $BC = 5$ .
- A** [解析]  $\because \vec{AD} \cdot \vec{AC} = 0, \therefore AD \perp AC, \therefore \angle DAC = 90^\circ, \angle BAC = \angle BAD + \angle DAC =$

$\angle BAD + 90^\circ, \therefore \sin \angle BAC = \sin(\angle BAD + 90^\circ) = \cos \angle BAD = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ . 在  $\triangle ABD$  中,  $AB = 3\sqrt{2}, BD = \sqrt{3}$ , 根据余弦定理可得  $BD^2 = AB^2 + AD^2 - 2AB \cdot AD \cdot \cos \angle BAD = 18 + AD^2 - 8AD = 3$ , 解得  $AD = 3$  或  $AD = 5$ . 当  $AD = 5$  时,  $AD > AB$ , 不成立, 故舍去; 当  $AD = 3$  时, 在  $\triangle ABD$  中, 由正弦定理可得  $\frac{BD}{\sin \angle BAD} = \frac{AB}{\sin \angle ADB}$ , 由  $\cos \angle BAD = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ , 可得  $\sin \angle BAD = \frac{1}{3}$ , 则  $\sin \angle ADB = \frac{AB \sin \angle BAD}{BD} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ . 又  $\angle ADB = \angle DAC + \angle C, \angle DAC = 90^\circ, \therefore \cos C = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ , 故选 A.

- 解:** (1) 由  $\frac{\tan A}{\tan B} = \frac{2c-b}{b}$ , 结合正弦定理得  $\frac{\sin A \cos B}{\cos A \sin B} = \frac{2 \sin C - \sin B}{\sin B}, \therefore \sin A \cos B \sin B = 2 \sin C \cos A \sin B - \sin^2 B \cos A$ , 又  $\sin B \neq 0, \therefore \sin A \cos B = 2 \sin C \cos A - \sin B \cos A, \therefore \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A = 2 \sin C \cos A$ , 即  $\sin(A+B) = 2 \sin C \cos A, \therefore \cos A = \frac{1}{2}$ , 又  $0 < A < \pi, \therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

(2) 由 (1) 知  $\cos A = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = bc$ , 即  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - bc$  ①. 由  $\sin(B+C) = 6 \cos B \sin C$  得  $\sin A = 6 \cos B \sin C, \therefore \frac{a}{c} = 6 \times \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ac}, \therefore a^2 = 3a^2 + 3c^2 - 3b^2, \therefore 2a^2 = 3b^2 - 3c^2$  ②. 由 ①② 得  $b^2 + 2bc - 5c^2 = 0$ , 即  $\left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{b}{c} - 5 = 0$ , 可得  $\frac{b}{c} = \sqrt{6} - 1$ .

#### 第2课时 正、余弦定理综合应用

- B** [解析] 由余弦定理  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$  得  $3 = 1 + c^2 - 2c \times 1 \times \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 1 + c^2 - c, \therefore c^2 - c - 2 = 0, \therefore c = 2$  或  $-1$  (舍). 故选 B.
- D** [解析] 由余弦定理得  $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$ , 又因为  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2 - \sqrt{2}ab$ , 所以  $\cos C = \frac{-\sqrt{2}ab}{2ab} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 又  $C \in (0, \pi)$ , 所以  $C = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ , 故选 D.
- B** [解析] 由题意得  $\cos A = \frac{AB^2 + AC^2 - BC^2}{2AB \cdot AC} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \sin A = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore$  边  $AC$  上的高  $h = AB \cdot \sin A = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .
- C** [解析] 由正弦定理  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$  和  $3 \sin A = 5 \sin B$ , 得  $3a = 5b$ , 即  $b = \frac{3}{5}a$ . 又  $b + c = 2a, \therefore c = \frac{7}{5}a, \therefore$  由余弦定理得  $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = -\frac{1}{2}, \therefore C = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ , 故选 C.
- D** [解析]  $\because a : b : c = 2 : \sqrt{3} : \sqrt{13}, \therefore$  可令  $a = 2k, b = \sqrt{3}k, c = \sqrt{13}k (k > 0)$ , 由  $b < a < c$ , 知  $C$  为  $\triangle ABC$  中最大的内角.  $\because \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{4 + 3 - 13}{2 \times 2 \times \sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0 < C < \pi, \therefore C = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ , 故选 D.
- D** [解析]  $\because \cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore \cos C = 2 \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} - 1 = -\frac{3}{5}$ . 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 由余弦定理得  $AB^2 = CA^2 + CB^2 - 2CA \cdot CB \cdot \cos C = 25 + 1 - 2 \times 5 \times 1 \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) = 32, \therefore AB = 4\sqrt{2}$ . 故选 D.
- B** [解析]  $\because \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{b}{2c}, \therefore \frac{1 + \cos A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{b}{2c}$ , 即  $\cos A = \frac{b}{c}, \therefore \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{b}{c}$ , 则  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ , 故  $\triangle ABC$  为直角三角形, 故选 B.
- A** [解析] 在  $\triangle ABD$  中, 由余弦定理  $AB^2 = AD^2 + BD^2 - 2 \cdot AD \cdot BD \cdot \cos \angle ADB$ , 得  $14^2 = 10^2 + BD^2 - 2 \times 10 \times BD \times \frac{1}{2}$ , 解得  $BD = 16$  (负值舍去). 在  $\triangle CBD$  中, 由正弦定理可得  $BC = \frac{BD \cdot \sin \angle BDC}{\sin \angle BCD} = \frac{16 \times \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 8\sqrt{2}$ . 故选 A.
- $\frac{\pi}{3}, \sqrt{6}$  [解析]  $\because a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = ab, \therefore$  可得  $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{ab}{2ab} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore C \in (0, \pi), \therefore C = \frac{\pi}{3}, \therefore \angle A = \frac{\pi}{4}, c = 3, \therefore$  由正弦定理  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ , 可得  $\frac{a}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{3}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$ , 解得  $a = \sqrt{6}$ .
- 等腰三角形 [解析]  $\because 2 \cos B \sin A = \sin C, \therefore 2 \times \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \cdot a = c, \therefore a = b$ . 故  $\triangle ABC$  一定为等腰三角形.
- $30^\circ$  [解析] 根据正弦定理可得  $a^2 - b^2 = \sqrt{3}bc, c = 2\sqrt{3}b$ , 解得  $a = \sqrt{7}b$ . 根据余弦定理可得  $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{b^2 + 12b^2 - 7b^2}{2 \times b \times 2\sqrt{3}b} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , 所以  $A = 30^\circ$ .

12. ①②③ 【解析】对于①③,由正弦定理、余弦定理,知一定成立.对于②,由正弦定理及  $\sin A = \sin(B+C) = \sin B \cos C + \sin C \cos B$ ,知一定成立.对于④,利用正弦定理,变形得  $\sin B = \sin C \sin A + \sin A \sin C = 2 \sin A \sin C$ ,又  $\sin B = \sin(A+C) = \cos C \sin A + \cos A \sin C$ ,两式不一定相等,所以④不一定成立.

13. 解:(1)在  $\triangle ADC$  中,  $\because \cos \angle ADC = \frac{1}{7}, \therefore \sin \angle ADC = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}, \therefore \sin \angle BAD = \sin(\angle ADC - \angle B) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}$ .

(2)  $\sin \angle ADB = \sin \angle ADC = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}$ ,则在  $\triangle ABD$  中,由正弦定理得  $BD = \frac{AB \cdot \sin \angle BAD}{\sin \angle ADB} = 3$ ,则  $BC = BD + DC = 5$ .在  $\triangle ABC$  中,由余弦定理得  $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cdot \cos B = 49, \therefore AC = 7$ .

14. 解:(1)由正弦定理得  $b(b+c) = (a-c)(a+c)$ ,整理得  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 + bc$ ,故  $\cos A = -\frac{1}{2}$ .又  $A \in (0, \pi)$ ,故  $A = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ .

(2)因为  $A = \frac{2\pi}{3}, a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,所以  $2R = \frac{a}{\sin A} = 1$ ,故  $b+c = 2R \sin B + 2R \sin C = \sin B + \sin C =$

$\sin B + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - B\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos B + \frac{1}{2} \sin B = \sin\left(B + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ ,因为  $B \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ ,所以  $\frac{\pi}{3} < B + \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,故  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < \sin\left(B + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq 1$ ,故  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < b+c \leq 1$ .

15.  $\frac{3}{5}$  6 【解析】若最小边为 3,则其余两边为 4,5,则  $\triangle ABC$  为直角三角形,故最小角的正弦值为  $\frac{3}{5}$ ;设三边长分别为  $n-1, n, n+1$ ,对应的角为  $A, B, C$ ,由题意知  $C=2A$ ,由正弦定理得  $\frac{n-1}{\sin A} = \frac{n+1}{2 \sin A \cos A}$ ,即有  $\cos A = \frac{n+1}{2(n-1)}$ ,又  $\cos A = \frac{n^2 + (n+1)^2 - (n-1)^2}{2n(n+1)} = \frac{n+4}{2(n+1)}$ ,所以  $\frac{n+1}{2(n-1)} = \frac{n+4}{2(n+1)}$ ,解得  $n=5$ ,所以三边分别为 4,5,6.故最大边的长为 6.

16. 解:(1)由已知,根据正弦定理得  $2a^2 = (2b+c)b + (2c+b)c$ ,即  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 + bc$ ,又  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A, \therefore \cos A = -\frac{1}{2}, A = 120^\circ$ .

(2)方法一:由(1)及正弦定理得  $\sin^2 A = \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C + \sin B \sin C$ ,又  $A = 120^\circ, \therefore \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C + \sin B \sin C = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore \sin B + \sin C = 1, \therefore \sin C = 1 - \sin B, \therefore \sin^2 B + (1 - \sin B)^2 + \sin B(1 - \sin B) = \frac{3}{4}$ ,即  $\sin^2 B - \sin B + \frac{1}{4} = 0$ ,解得  $\sin B = \frac{1}{2}$ .故  $\sin C = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore B = C = 30^\circ$ .所以  $\triangle ABC$  是等腰的钝角三角形.

方法二:由(1)知  $A = 120^\circ, \therefore B+C = 60^\circ$ ,则  $C = 60^\circ - B, \therefore \sin B + \sin C = \sin B + \sin(60^\circ - B) = \sin B + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos B - \frac{1}{2} \sin B = \frac{1}{2} \sin B + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos B = \sin(B + 60^\circ) = 1, \therefore B = 30^\circ, C = 30^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABC$  是等腰的钝角三角形.

## 1.2 应用举例

### 第 1 课时 应用举例 (一)

1. D 【解析】由已知得  $BC = AC = 4$  m,  $\angle ACB = 120^\circ$ ,所以由余弦定理得  $AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2 - 2AC \cdot BC \cdot \cos \angle ACB = 4^2 + 4^2 - 2 \times 4 \times 4 \times \cos 120^\circ = 48$ ,所以  $AB = 4\sqrt{3}$  m.

2. A 【解析】  $\because \angle ACB = 45^\circ, \angle CAB = 105^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ - 105^\circ - 45^\circ = 30^\circ$ .在  $\triangle ABC$  中,由正弦定理  $\frac{AB}{\sin C} = \frac{AC}{\sin B}$ ,得  $AB = \frac{AC \cdot \sin C}{\sin B} = \frac{50 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 50\sqrt{2}$  (m).

3. A 【解析】因为  $\angle DAC = \angle ACB - \angle D = 60^\circ - 30^\circ = 30^\circ$ ,所以  $\triangle ADC$  为等腰三角形,所以  $AC = DC = 100$  (米),在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB = AC \sin 60^\circ = 50\sqrt{3}$  (米).

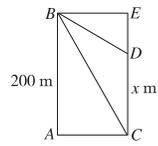
4. D 【解析】设高  $PO = h$  (m),则易知  $OA = \sqrt{3}h, OB = h$ .在  $\triangle AOB$  中,由余弦定理得  $40^2 = (\sqrt{3}h)^2 + h^2 - 2 \times \sqrt{3}h \times h \times \cos 30^\circ$ ,解得  $h = 40$ .故选 D.

5. D 【解析】在  $\triangle BCD$  中,  $\angle BDC = 60^\circ + 30^\circ = 90^\circ, \angle BCD = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle CBD = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ, \therefore BD = CD = 40, BC = \sqrt{BD^2 + CD^2} = 40\sqrt{2}$ .在  $\triangle ACD$  中,  $\angle ADC = 30^\circ, \angle ACD = 60^\circ + 45^\circ = 105^\circ, \therefore \angle CAD = 180^\circ - (30^\circ + 105^\circ) = 45^\circ$ ,由正弦定理,得  $AC = \frac{CD \sin 30^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ} = 20\sqrt{2}$ .在  $\triangle ABC$  中,由余弦定理,得  $AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2 - 2AC \cdot BC \cdot \cos \angle BCA = (40\sqrt{2})^2 + (20\sqrt{2})^2 - 2 \times 40\sqrt{2} \times 20\sqrt{2} \cos 60^\circ = 2400, \therefore AB = 20\sqrt{6}$ .即  $A, B$  两点间的距离为  $20\sqrt{6}$  米.

6. B 【解析】根据题意可知  $AP = 70$  m,  $BP = 40$  m,则  $AB = \sqrt{4900 + 1600 - 2 \times 70 \times 40 \times \frac{1}{2}} = 10\sqrt{37}$ ,而  $\frac{10\sqrt{37}}{3} \times 3600 = 12\ 000\sqrt{37}$  m/h  $= 12\sqrt{37}$  km/h,因为  $70 < 12\sqrt{37} < 80$ ,所以选 B.

7. C 【解析】如图所示,山高为  $AB$ ,塔高为  $CD$ ,且四边形  $ABEC$  为矩形,设塔高为  $x$  m.由题意得  $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{DE}{BE} = \frac{200-x}{BE}, \therefore BE = \sqrt{3}(200-x)$ .

$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{200}{BE} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore BE = \frac{200}{\sqrt{3}}, \therefore \frac{200}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}(200-x), \therefore x = \frac{400}{3}$  (m),故选 C.



8. D 【解析】在  $\triangle BCD$  中,  $\angle CBD = 180^\circ - 15^\circ - 30^\circ = 135^\circ$ .

由正弦定理得  $\frac{BC}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{30}{\sin 135^\circ}$ ,得  $BC = 15\sqrt{2}$  (m).

在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$  中,  $AB = BC \tan \angle ACB = 15\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3} = 15\sqrt{6}$  (m).

9.  $3\sqrt{2}$  【解析】根据题意,由正弦定理  $\frac{AB}{\sin C} = \frac{AC}{\sin B}$ ,得  $\frac{3}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{AC}{\sin 45^\circ}$ ,解得  $AC = 3\sqrt{2}$  (km).

10.  $30 + 30\sqrt{3}$  【解析】在  $\triangle PAB$  中,  $\angle PAB = 30^\circ, \angle APB = 15^\circ, AB = 60, \sin 15^\circ = \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}, \therefore$ 由正弦定理得

$\frac{PB}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{AB}{\sin 15^\circ}, \therefore PB = \frac{1}{2} \times 60 \div \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} = 30 \times (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}), \therefore PB \cdot \sin 45^\circ = 30 \times (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$= 30 + 30\sqrt{3}, \therefore$ 树的高度为  $(30 + 30\sqrt{3})$  m.

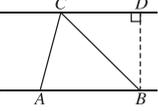
11. 30 【解析】设两条船所在位置分别为点  $A, B$ ,炮台底部所在位置为点  $C$ ,在  $\triangle ABC$  中,由题意可知  $AC = \frac{30}{\tan 30^\circ} = 30\sqrt{3}$  (m),  $BC = \frac{30}{\tan 45^\circ} = 30$  (m),又  $\angle ACB = 30^\circ, \therefore AB^2 = (30\sqrt{3})^2 + 30^2 - 2 \times 30\sqrt{3} \times 30 \times \cos 30^\circ = 900, \therefore AB = 30$  (m).

12. 150 【解析】在  $\triangle ABC$  中,易知  $AC = 100\sqrt{2}$  m.在  $\triangle MAC$  中,  $\angle CMA = 180^\circ - 75^\circ - 60^\circ = 45^\circ$ ,由正弦定理得  $\frac{MA}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{AC}{\sin 45^\circ}$ ,得  $MA = 100\sqrt{3}$  m.在  $\triangle MNA$  中,  $MN = MA \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 150$  (m),即山高  $MN$  为 150 m.

13. 解:设  $CD = h$  m,则  $AD = \frac{h}{\sqrt{3}}$  m,  $BD = \sqrt{3}h$  m.在  $\triangle ADB$  中,由余弦定理得  $AB^2 = BD^2 + AD^2 - 2BD \cdot AD \cdot \cos 120^\circ$ ,即  $130^2 = 3h^2 + \frac{h^2}{3} - 2 \times \sqrt{3}h \times \frac{h}{\sqrt{3}} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ ,解得  $h = 10\sqrt{39}$ ,故塔的高度为  $10\sqrt{39}$  m.

14. 解:  $\because \angle CAB = 75^\circ, \angle CBA = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle ACB = 180^\circ - \angle CAB - \angle CBA = 60^\circ$ .

由正弦定理得  $\frac{AB}{\sin \angle ACB} = \frac{BC}{\sin \angle CAB}, \therefore BC = \frac{AB \sin 75^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ}$ .如图,过点  $B$  作  $BD$  垂直于对岸,垂足为  $D$ ,则  $BD$  的长就是该河段的宽度.



在  $\text{Rt}\triangle BDC$  中,  $\because \angle BCD = \angle CBA = 45^\circ, \sin \angle BCD = \frac{BD}{BC},$

$\therefore BD = BC \sin 45^\circ = \frac{AB \sin 75^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ} \cdot \sin 45^\circ = \frac{100 \times \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{50(3 + \sqrt{3})}{3}$  (米).

15. C 【解析】  $\because \tan 15^\circ = \tan(60^\circ - 45^\circ) = \frac{\tan 60^\circ - \tan 45^\circ}{1 + \tan 60^\circ \tan 45^\circ} = 2 - \sqrt{3}, \therefore BC = 60 \tan 60^\circ - 60 \tan 15^\circ = 120(\sqrt{3} - 1)$  (m),故选 C.

16. 解:(1)因为  $\angle CAB = 45^\circ, \angle DBC = 75^\circ$ ,所以  $\angle ACB = 75^\circ - 45^\circ = 30^\circ$ .又  $AB = 4$ ,所以由正弦定理得  $\frac{BC}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{4}{\sin 30^\circ}$ ,得  $BC = 4\sqrt{2}$ ,即  $B, C$  之间的距离为  $4\sqrt{2}$  m.

(2)在  $\triangle CBD$  中,  $\angle CDB = 90^\circ, BC = 4\sqrt{2}$ ,所以  $DC = 4\sqrt{2} \sin 75^\circ$ .因为  $\sin 75^\circ = \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$ ,所以  $DC = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}$ ,所以  $CE = ED + DC = 1.70 + 2 + 2\sqrt{3} \approx 3.70 + 3.464 \approx 7.16$ .所以这棵桃树的顶端  $C$  离地面的高度约为 7.16 m.

### 第 2 课时 应用举例 (二)

1. D 【解析】由条件及题图可知,  $\angle CAB = \angle CBA = 40^\circ$ .因为  $\angle BCD = 60^\circ$ ,所以  $\angle CBD = 30^\circ$ ,所以  $\angle DBA = 10^\circ$ ,因此灯塔  $A$  在灯塔  $B$  南偏西  $80^\circ$  的方向上.

2. D 【解析】因为  $a \sin B = \sqrt{2} \sin C$ ,所以由正弦定理可得  $ab = \sqrt{2}c$ ,由  $\cos C = \frac{1}{3}$  得  $\sin C = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ ,则  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{2}{3}c = 4$ ,得  $c = 6$ ,故选 D.

3. A 【解析】设  $AD = b, AB = a, \angle BAD = \alpha$ ,则  $a + b = 9, a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \alpha = 17, a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(180^\circ - \alpha) = 65$ ,解得  $a = 5, b = 4, \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$  或  $a = 4, b = 5, \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore S_{\square ABCD} = ab \sin \alpha = 16$ ,故选 A.

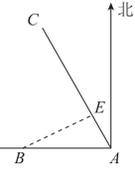
4. D 【解析】  $\because$ 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $a \cos B + b \cos A = 2c \cos C, \therefore \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A = 2 \sin C \cos C$ ,即  $\sin(A+B) = 2 \sin C \cos C$ ,即  $\sin C = 2 \sin C \cos C, \therefore \sin C \neq 0, \therefore \cos C = \frac{1}{2}, C = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,由余弦定理可得  $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = ab$ ,即  $(a+b)^2 - 3ab = c^2 = 7$ .又  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} ab = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,

$\therefore ab = 6, \therefore (a+b)^2 = 7 + 3ab = 25, a+b = 5, \therefore \triangle ABC$  的周长为  $a+b+c = 5 + \sqrt{7}$ .故选 D.

5. D 【解析】  $\because B = 30^\circ, AB = \sqrt{3}, AC = 1, \therefore$ 由余弦定理可得  $1^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 + BC^2 - 2 \times \sqrt{3} \times BC \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,整理得  $BC^2 - 3BC + 2 = 0$ ,解得  $BC = 1$  或  $2, \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot BC \cdot \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  或  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ .故选 D.

6. A 【解析】由  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$ ,得  $\frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \sqrt{3} \times \sin A$ ,所以  $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .因为  $0^\circ < A < 180^\circ$ ,所以  $A = 60^\circ$  或  $120^\circ$ ,故选 A.

7. A 【解析】如图所示,假设  $B$  地开始受台风影响时,台风中心移动到  $E$  处,则在  $\triangle AEB$  中,  $AB = 900, AE = 3 \times 30 = 90, BE = t$ ,则由余弦定理可得  $t^2 = 900^2 + 90^2 - 2 \times 900 \times 90 \times \cos 60^\circ = 900^2 + 90^2 - 900 \times 90$ ,解得  $t = 90\sqrt{9}$ .故选 A.



8. C 【解析】由  $A = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,得  $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \cos A = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,又  $b = 1, S_{\triangle ABC} = \sqrt{3},$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times c \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$ ,解得  $c = 4$ ,根据余弦定理得  $a^2 = b^2 +$

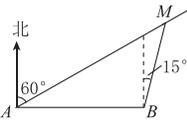
$c^2 - 2bc \cos A = 1 + 16 + 4 = 21$ ,解得  $a = \sqrt{21}$ ,则根据正弦定理得  $\frac{a+b-2c}{\sin A + \sin B - 2 \sin C} =$

$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2\sqrt{7}$ .故选 C.

9.  $\frac{27\pi}{5}$  【解析】不妨记该三角形为  $\triangle ABC$ ,内角  $A, B, C$  所对的边分别为  $a, b, c$ ,且  $a = 6, b = c = 12$ ,则由余弦定理得  $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{12^2 + 12^2 - 6^2}{2 \times 12 \times 12} = \frac{7}{8}, \therefore \sin A = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}$ .由  $\frac{1}{2}(a+b+c) \cdot r = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$  ( $r$  为  $\triangle ABC$  内切圆的半径),得  $r = \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{5}, \therefore S_{\text{内切圆}} = \pi r^2 = \frac{27\pi}{5}$ .

10.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$  【解析】  $\because a \cos B = b \cos A, \therefore$ 由正弦定理可得  $\sin A \cos B = \sin B \cos A$ ,可得  $\sin(A-B) = 0, \therefore 0 < A < \pi, 0 < B < \pi, \therefore -\pi < A-B < \pi, \therefore A-B = 0, \therefore a = b = 1, \therefore \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{1+3-1}{2 \times 1 \times \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore \sin A = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ .

11.  $30\sqrt{2}$  【解析】如图所示,依题意有  $AB = 15 \times 4 = 60$  (km),  $\angle MAB = 30^\circ, \angle AMB = 45^\circ$ ,在  $\triangle AMB$  中,由正弦定理得  $\frac{60}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{BM}{\sin 30^\circ}$ ,得  $BM = 30\sqrt{2}$  (km).



12.  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  【解析】由正弦定理可知  $a = 2R \sin A, b = 2R \sin B, c = 2R \sin C$ ,其中  $R$  为  $\triangle ABC$  外接圆的半径,  $\because a \cos B + b \cos A = c \sin C, \therefore \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A = \sin C \sin C$ ,即  $\sin(A+B) = \sin^2 C, \therefore A+B = \pi - C, \therefore \sin(A+B) = \sin C = \sin^2 C$ ,又  $0 < C < \pi, \therefore \sin C \neq 0, \therefore \sin C = 1, \therefore C = \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore S = \frac{ab}{2} = \frac{1}{4}(b^2 + c^2 - a^2), \therefore b^2 + a^2 = c^2, \therefore \frac{1}{4}(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) = \frac{1}{2}b^2 = \frac{ab}{2}, \therefore a = b, \therefore \triangle ABC$  为等腰直角三角形,  $\therefore B = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

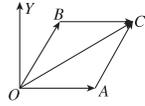
13. 解:设  $\angle ACD = \alpha, \angle CDB = \beta$ .在  $\triangle CBD$  中,由余弦定理得  $\cos \beta = \frac{20^2 + 21^2 - 31^2}{2 \times 20 \times 21} = -\frac{1}{7}, \therefore \sin \beta = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}, \therefore \sin \alpha = \sin(\beta - 60^\circ) = \sin \beta \cos 60^\circ - \sin 60^\circ \cos \beta = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{7} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$ .在  $\triangle ACD$  中,由正弦定理得  $\frac{21}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{AD}{\sin \alpha}, \therefore AD = \frac{21 \sin \alpha}{\sin 60^\circ} = 15$  (千米),即这人再走 15 千米可到达城 A.

14. 解:(1)在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $A, B, C \in (0, \pi)$ ,由  $\cos A = \frac{5}{13}$ ,得  $\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^2} = \frac{12}{13}$ ,由  $\cos C = \frac{4}{5}$  得  $\sin C = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 C} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{5}$ ,则  $\sin B = \sin[\pi - (A+C)] = \sin(A+C) = \sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C = \frac{12}{13} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{63}{65}$ .由正弦定理  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$  得  $\frac{2}{\frac{12}{13}} = \frac{b}{\frac{63}{65}}$ ,从而  $b = \frac{21}{10}$ .

(2)  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{21}{10} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{63}{50}$ .

15.  $60^\circ$   $20\sqrt{3}$  【解析】如图所示,由题意知四边形  $OACB$  为菱形,  $|\vec{OA}| = 20, |\vec{AC}| = 20, \angle OAC = 120^\circ$ ,由余弦定理知  $|\vec{OC}|^2 = 20^2 + 20^2 - 2 \times 20 \times 20 \times \cos 120^\circ = 1200$ ,故  $|\vec{OC}| =$

$$20\sqrt{3}, \angle COY = 30^\circ + 30^\circ = 60^\circ.$$



16. **解:** (1) 由题设得  $\frac{1}{2}ac \sin B = \frac{a^2}{3 \sin A}$ , 即  $\frac{1}{2}c \sin B = \frac{a}{3 \sin A}$ . 由正弦定理得  $\frac{1}{2} \sin C \sin B = \frac{\sin A}{3 \sin A}$ . 故  $\sin B \sin C = \frac{2}{3}$ .

(2) 由题设及(1)得  $\cos B \cos C - \sin B \sin C = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 即  $\cos(B+C) = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 所以  $B+C = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ , 故  $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ . 由题设得  $\frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{a^2}{3 \sin A}$ , 即  $\frac{1}{2}bc \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3^2}{3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$ , 可得  $bc = 8$ . 由余弦定

理得  $b^2 + c^2 - bc = 9$ , 整理得  $(b+c)^2 - 3bc = 9$ , 可得  $b+c = \sqrt{33}$ , 故  $\triangle ABC$  的周长为  $3 + \sqrt{33}$ .

### 滚动习题(一)

1. C **【解析】** 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\because A = 60^\circ, B = 45^\circ, a = 10$ ,  $\therefore$  根据正弦定理可得  $b = \frac{a \sin B}{\sin A} =$

$$\frac{10 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{10\sqrt{6}}{3},$$
 故选 C.

2. D **【解析】** 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 已知  $a = 9, b = 2\sqrt{3}, C = 150^\circ$ , 则由余弦定理可得  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C = 81 + 12 - 2 \times 9 \times 2\sqrt{3} \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 147$ , 则  $c = 7\sqrt{3}$ . 故选 D.

3. A **【解析】** 由余弦定理得  $\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 7}{2ab} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore a^2 + b^2 - 7 = ab$ , 又  $b = 3a$ ,  $\therefore 10a^2 - 7 = 3a^2$ ,  $\therefore a = 1, b = 3$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$ , 故选 A.

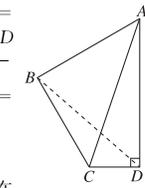
4. D **【解析】** 选项 A 中, 由  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$ , 得  $\sin B = \frac{16 \times \sin 30^\circ}{8} = 1$ , 即  $B = 90^\circ$ , 只有一解; 选项 B 中,  $\sin C = \frac{20 \sin 60^\circ}{18} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{9}$ , 且  $c > b$ ,  $\therefore C > B$ , 故有两解; 选项 C 中,  $\because A = 90^\circ, a = 5, c = 2$ ,  $\therefore b = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2} = \sqrt{21} = 4.58$ , 有解. 因此 A, B, C 都不正确, 故选 D.

5. B **【解析】**  $\because b \cos C + c \cos B = a \sin A$ ,  $\therefore$  由正弦定理可得  $\sin B \cos C + \sin C \cos B = \sin A \sin A$ , 即  $\sin(B+C) = \sin A \sin A$ ,  $\therefore \sin A = 1$ ,  $\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\triangle ABC$  为直角三角形, 故选 B.

6. C **【解析】** 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 由  $a \cos A = b \cos B$  及正弦定理可得  $\sin A \cos A = \sin B \cos B$ ,  $\therefore \sin 2A = \sin 2B$ ,  $\therefore A, B \in (0, \pi)$ ,  $\therefore 2A = 2B$  或  $2A = \pi - 2B$ , 即  $A = B$  或  $A + B = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 因此  $\triangle ABC$  是等腰三角形或直角三角形, 因此选项 C 的说法错误, 故选 C.

7. D **【解析】** 画出示意图, 如图所示. 由题意可得,  $\angle BCD = 120^\circ$ , 又  $\angle BAD = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore A, B, C, D$  四点共圆, 且  $AC$  为直径,  $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ . 连接  $BD$ . 在  $\triangle BAD$  中,  $AB = 4, AD = 5, \angle BAD = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  由余弦定理得  $BD^2 = AB^2 + AD^2 - 2AB \cdot AD \cdot \cos \angle BAD = 4^2 + 5^2 - 2 \times 4 \times 5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 21$ ,  $\therefore BD = \sqrt{21}$ .  $\therefore AC =$

$$2R = \frac{BD}{\sin \angle BAD} = 2\sqrt{7}$$
 (其中  $R$  为圆的半径). 故选 D.



8. C **【解析】** 根据正弦定理  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$  可得  $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin A} = 2$ ,  $\therefore c = 2a$ . 在

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 中, } \therefore \cos B = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore \sin B = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 B} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}. \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}a^2 = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}, \therefore a^2 = 1, \therefore a = 1, c = 2. \therefore b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B = 1 + 4 - 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 4,$$

$\therefore b = 2$ . 故选 C.

9.  $\frac{1}{2}$  **【解析】** 由正弦定理可得  $\sin C = \frac{c \sin A}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

10.  $30^\circ$  或  $150^\circ$  **【解析】** 由题意可得  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{3} \times \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ , 解得  $\sin A = \frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $A = 30^\circ$  或  $150^\circ$ .

11.  $\sqrt{2}$  **【解析】**  $\because \cos A = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore \sin A = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \therefore b = \frac{2}{3}c$ , 且  $\triangle ABC$  的面积是  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A, \therefore \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{2}c \times \frac{2c}{3} \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \therefore c = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, b = \sqrt{2}$ , 由余弦定理可得,  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A = 2 + \frac{9}{2} - 2 \times \sqrt{2} \times \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{9}{2}, \therefore a = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} = c, \therefore \sin C = \sin A = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ .

12.  $30^\circ$  **【解析】**  $\because D$  为  $BC$  的中点,  $\therefore \vec{AD} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{AC} + \vec{AB})$ . 又  $\vec{BC} = \vec{AC} - \vec{AB}, \therefore \vec{AD} \cdot \vec{BC} =$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\vec{AC} + \vec{AB}) \cdot (\vec{AC} - \vec{AB}) = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{AC}^2 - \vec{AB}^2) = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - c^2), \therefore \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - c^2) = \frac{a^2 - \sqrt{3}ac}{2},$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3}ac = a^2 + c^2 - b^2. \therefore \cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{\sqrt{3}ac}{2ac} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore B = 30^\circ.$$

13. **解:** (1) 由正弦定理  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$ , 可得  $b \sin A = a \sin B$ , 又由  $b \sin A = a \cos \left(B - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ , 得

$$a \sin B = a \cos \left(B - \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \text{ 即 } \sin B = \cos \left(B - \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \text{ 化简可得 } \tan B = \sqrt{3}, \text{ 又因为 } B \in (0, \pi),$$

所以  $B = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

(2) 由  $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$ , 得  $c^2 - 4c + 3 = 0$ , 所以  $c = 1$  或  $c = 3$ . 当  $c = 1$  时,  $\cos A = \frac{1^2 + (\sqrt{13})^2 - 4^2}{2 \times \sqrt{13}} < 0$ , 则  $A$  为钝角, 不符合题意, 故  $c = 3$ . 又  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B = 3\sqrt{3}$ ,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{S_{\triangle ABD}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 所以 } AD = \frac{2}{3}b = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{3}.$$

14. **解:** (1)  $\because c = 2, a^2 + b^2 - ab = 4, \therefore a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = ab, \therefore \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 又  $0^\circ < C < 180^\circ, \therefore C = 60^\circ. \therefore \triangle ABC$  的面积  $S = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \sqrt{3}, \therefore ab = 4$ , 由  $\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 - ab = 4, \\ ab = 4, \end{cases}$  解得  $a = b = 2$ .

(2) 由  $\sin C + \sin(A-B) = 2\sin 2B$ , 得  $\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) = 2\sin 2B$ , 得  $2\sin A \cos B = 4\sin B \cos B, \therefore \cos B = 0$  或  $\sin A = 2\sin B$ .

① 当  $\cos B = 0$  时,  $B = 90^\circ$ , 由(1)知,  $C = 60^\circ$ , 又  $c = 2, \therefore a = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ac = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ;

② 当  $\sin A = 2\sin B$  时,  $a = 2b$ , 代入  $a^2 + b^2 - ab = 4$ , 得  $b = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, a = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ . 综上可得  $\triangle ABC$  的面积为  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ .

15. **解:** (1) 由题意知  $AO = 20, AB = 30t$ , 设相遇时小艇航行的距离为  $S$ , 则  $S = \sqrt{900t^2 + 400 - 2 \times 30t \times 20 \times \cos(90^\circ - 30^\circ)} = \sqrt{900t^2 - 600t + 400} = \sqrt{900\left(t - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + 300}$ .

故当  $t = \frac{1}{3}$  时,  $S_{\min} = 10\sqrt{3}, v = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = 30\sqrt{3}$ , 即小艇以  $30\sqrt{3}$  海里/时的速度匀速行驶, 相

遇时小艇的航行距离最小.

(2) 由余弦定理得  $v^2 t^2 = 400 + 900t^2 - 2 \times 20 \times 30t \times \cos(90^\circ - 30^\circ)$ , 故  $v^2 = 900 - \frac{600}{t} + \frac{400}{t^2}$ .

$\because 0 < v \leq 30, \therefore 900 - \frac{600}{t} + \frac{400}{t^2} \leq 900$ , 即  $\frac{2}{t^2} - \frac{3}{t} \leq 0$ , 解得  $t \geq \frac{2}{3}$ . 又  $t = \frac{2}{3}$  时,  $v = 30$ , 故  $v = 30$  时,  $t$  取得最小值, 且最小值为  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 此时, 在  $\triangle OAB$  中, 有  $OA = OB = AB = 20$ . 故可设计航行方案如下: 航行方向为北偏东  $30^\circ$ , 航行速度为 30 海里/时.

## 第二章 数列

### 2.1 数列的概念与简单表示法

1. B **【解析】** 因为数列 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, ... 的通项公式为  $a_n = 2n - 1$ , 由题中数列的奇数项为负, 得所求数列的通项公式为  $a_n = (-1)^n(2n - 1)$ . 故选 B.

2. A **【解析】** ①②③逐一写出均为 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, ..., 满足题意, ④逐一写出为 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, ..., 不满足题意, 故选 A.

3. C **【解析】** 由题意, 令  $a_n = -8$ , 解得  $n = 7$  或  $n = -6$  (舍去). 故选 C.

4. B **【解析】** 数列可变为  $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{8}, \sqrt{11}, \dots$ , 故数列的一个通项公式为  $a_n = \sqrt{3n - 1}$ . 令  $2\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{3n - 1}$ , 得  $n = 7$ , 故选 B.

5. C **【解析】** 由题知  $a_1 = -\frac{1}{4}, a_2 = 5, a_3 = \frac{4}{5}, a_4 = -\frac{1}{4}$ , 故数列  $\{a_n\}$  是以 3 为周期的数列, 则  $a_{2019} = a_3 = \frac{4}{5}$ .

6. C **【解析】** 由已知得  $a_2 = a_1 + a_1 = 2a_1 = -6, \therefore a_1 = -3, \therefore a_{10} = 2a_5 = 2(a_2 + a_3) = 2a_2 + 2(a_1 + a_2) = 4a_2 + 2a_1 = 4 \times (-6) + 2 \times (-3) = -30$ .

7. A **【解析】** 由题得  $a_{n+1} = 2a_n - 1$ , 则  $a_{n+1} - 1 = 2(a_n - 1), \therefore a_1 - 1 = 0, \therefore a_{1000} - 1 = 0$ , 即  $a_{1000} = 1$ , 故选 A.

8. B **【解析】** 数列  $\{a_n\}$  的通项公式为  $a_n = \frac{n - \sqrt{254}}{n - \sqrt{255}} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{255} - \sqrt{254}}{n - \sqrt{255}}$ , 据此可得  $1 > a_1 > a_2 > a_3 > \dots > a_{15}$ , 且  $a_{16} > a_{17} > a_{18} > a_{19} > \dots > 1$ , 据此可得当  $a_n$  取得最小值时,  $n$  的值为 15. 故选 B.

9. 144 **【解析】** 由数列所给的前几项知, 从第三项起, 每一项是前面两项的和, 所以第 12 项为 144.

10.  $3 - 4^n$  **【解析】** 根据通项公式我们可以求出这个数列的任意一项. 因为  $a_n = 3 - 2^n$ ,

$$\text{所以 } a_{2n} = 3 - 2^{2n} = 3 - 4^n, \frac{a_2}{a_3} = \frac{3 - 2^2}{3 - 2^3} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

11. 97 **【解析】** 由题意可得该数阵中第 10 行的第 3 个数在数列  $\{a_n\}$  中的项数为  $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 9 + 3 = 48$ , 而  $a_{48} = (-1)^{48} \times 96 + 1 = 97$ , 故该数阵中第 10 行的第 3 个数为 97.

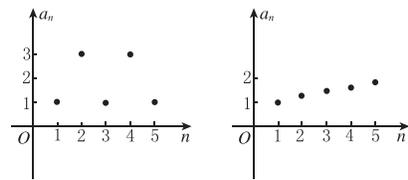
12.  $\lambda > -3$  **【解析】**  $\because$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  是递增数列,  $\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n = (n+1)^2 + \lambda(n+1) - n^2 - \lambda n = 2n + 1 + \lambda > 0$  对任意的正整数  $n$  恒成立, 即  $\lambda > -2n - 1$  对任意的正整数  $n$  恒成立,  $\therefore \lambda > -3$ .

13. **解:** 由  $a_1 = 3, a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 1$ , 得  $a_2 = 2 \times 3 + 1 = 7, a_3 = 2 \times 7 + 1 = 15, a_4 = 2 \times 15 + 1 = 31, a_5 = 2 \times 31 + 1 = 63, a_6 = 2 \times 63 + 1 = 127$ .

由  $a_1 = 3, a_2 = 7, a_3 = 15, a_4 = 31, a_5 = 63, a_6 = 127$ ,

可以看出,  $a_1 + 1 = 2^2, a_2 + 1 = 2^3, a_3 + 1 = 2^4, a_4 + 1 = 2^5, a_5 + 1 = 2^6, a_6 + 1 = 2^7$ , 故可以猜想  $a_n + 1 = 2^{n+1}$ , 所以数列  $\{a_n\}$  的通项公式为  $a_n = 2^{n+1} - 1$ .

14. **解:** (1)  $\because a_n = (-1)^n + 2, \therefore a_1 = 1, a_2 = 3, a_3 = 1, a_4 = 3, a_5 = 1, \therefore$  数列的前 5 项是 1, 3, 1, 3, 1. 图像如图①所示.



(2) 数列  $\{a_n\}$  的前 5 项依次是  $1, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{8}{5}, \frac{5}{3}$ . 图像如图②所示.

15. D **【解析】** 易得规律  $\begin{matrix} 4n+1 & 4n+4 & 2001 & 2004 \\ \downarrow & \uparrow & \downarrow & \uparrow \\ 4n+2 & 4n+3 & 2002 & 2003 \end{matrix}$ , 故选 D.

16. **解:** 设  $f(n) = \frac{9n^2 - 9n + 2}{9n^2 - 1} = \frac{(3n-1)(3n-2)}{(3n-1)(3n+1)} = \frac{3n-2}{3n+1}$ .

(1) 令  $n = 10$ , 得第 10 项  $a_{10} = f(10) = \frac{28}{31}$ .

(2) 令  $\frac{3n-2}{3n+1} = \frac{98}{101}$ , 得  $9n = 300$ . 此方程无正整数解, 所以  $\frac{98}{101}$  不是该数列中的项.

(3) 证明: 因为  $a_n = \frac{3n-2}{3n+1} = \frac{3n+1-3}{3n+1} = 1 - \frac{3}{3n+1}$ , 又  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ , 所以  $0 < \frac{3}{3n+1} < 1$ , 所以  $0 < a_n < 1$ . 即数列中的各项都在区间  $(0, 1)$  内.

### 2.2 等差数列

#### 第 1 课时 等差数列的概念与通项公式

1. A **【解析】**  $\because a_{n+1} - a_n = 2, a_1 = 1, \therefore$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  是等差数列, 首项为 1, 公差为 2, 则  $a_{50} = 1 + 2 \times (50 - 1) = 99$ , 故选 A.

2. D **【解析】** 因为数列  $\{a_n\}$  是等差数列, 所以  $\begin{cases} a_1 + 2d = 9, \\ a_1 + 8d = 3, \end{cases}$  解得  $\begin{cases} d = -1, \\ a_1 = 11, \end{cases}$  故选 D.

3. D **【解析】** 在等差数列  $\{a_n\}$  中,  $a_2 = 2, a_3 = 4$ , 则公差  $d = a_3 - a_2 = 2, a_{10} = a_2 + 8d = 18$ , 故选 D.

4. C **【解析】** 由等差中项的定义知  $x = \frac{a+b}{2}, x^2 = \frac{a^2+b^2}{2}, \therefore \frac{a^2+b^2}{2} = \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$ , 即  $a^2 - 2ab - 3b^2 = 0$ , 故  $a = -b$  或  $a = 3b$ .

5. A **【解析】** 由  $a_n = 90 - 2n > 0$ , 解得  $n < 45$ , 即该数列的前 44 项为正数, 故选 A.

6. B **【解析】** 依题意得  $2\lg(2^x - 1) = \lg 2 + \lg(2^x + 3)$ , 即  $(2^x - 1)^2 = 2(2^x + 3)$ , 即  $(2^x)^2 - 4 \cdot 2^x - 5 = 0$ , 即  $(2^x - 5)(2^x + 1) = 0$ , 解得  $2^x = 5$  或  $2^x = -1$  (舍去), 所以  $x = \log_2 5$ . 故选 B.

7. C **【解析】** 由数列  $\left\{\frac{1}{2a_n}\right\}$  为等差数列, 得公差  $d = \frac{\frac{1}{2a_7} - \frac{1}{2a_3}}{7-3} = \frac{1}{16}$ , 所以  $\frac{1}{2a_{11}} = \frac{1}{2a_7} + \frac{1}{16} \times (11-7) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$ , 所以  $a_{11} = \frac{2}{3}$ , 故选 C.

8. C **【解析】** 根据题意设每天派出的人数组成数列  $\{a_n\}$ , 分析可得数列  $\{a_n\}$  是首项  $a_1 = 64$ , 公差为 7 的等差数列, 则第三天派出的人数  $a_3 = 64 + 2 \times 7 = 78$ , 又每人每天分发大米 3 升, 所以第 3 天共分发大米  $78 \times 3 = 234$  (升), 故选 C.

9. 3 **【解析】** 设这四个数组成等差数列  $\{a_n\}$ , 其中  $a_1 = -1, a_4 = 8$ , 则公差  $d = \frac{8 - (-1)}{4-1} = 3$ .

10. 5 **【解析】** 由题知  $a_n = 2 + (n-1) \times 3 = 3n - 1, b_n = -2 + (n-1) \times 4 = 4n - 6$ . 令  $a_n = b_n$ , 得  $3n - 1 = 4n - 6$ , 解得  $n = 5$ .

11.  $\frac{8}{3} < d \leq 3$  **【解析】** 由题意得  $\begin{cases} a_5 \leq 0, \\ a_{10} > 0, \end{cases}$  即  $\begin{cases} -24 + 8d \leq 0, \\ -24 + 9d > 0, \end{cases}$  解得  $\frac{8}{3} < d \leq 3$ .

12. 2 **【解析】** 由题意可得  $a_1 = f(1) = a, a_2 = f(2) = a^2, a_3 = f(3) = 3a + b, a_4 = f(4) = \begin{cases} a^2 - a = d, \\ 3a + b - a^2 = d, \end{cases}$  解得  $\begin{cases} a = 2, \\ b = 0, \\ d = 2. \end{cases}$

13. **解:** 因为每升高 100 m 温度降低 0.7  $^\circ\text{C}$ , 所以从山脚开始, 每升高 100 m 温度的值构成一个等差数列. 由题意知, 山脚处的温度为首项  $a_1 = 26$ , 山顶处的温度为末项  $a_n = 14.8$ . 所以  $26 + (n-1) \times (-0.7) = 14.8$ , 解得  $n = 17$ . 故此山的山顶处相对于山脚处的高度为  $(17-1) \times 100 = 1600$

(m).

14. 解:(1)证明: $b_{n+1} = \frac{1}{a_{n+1}-2} = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{4-\frac{1}{a_n}}-2} = \frac{a_n}{2a_n-4}, b_{n+1}-b_n = \frac{a_n}{2a_n-4} - \frac{1}{a_n-2} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore$ 数列

$\{b_n\}$ 是公差为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的等差数列.

(2)由题知 $b_1 = \frac{1}{a_1-2} = \frac{1}{2}, b_n = \frac{1}{2} + (n-1) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n}{2},$

$\therefore \frac{n}{2} = \frac{1}{a_n-2}, \therefore a_n = \frac{2(n+1)}{n}.$

15.  $\sqrt{4n-3}$  [解析] 由 $a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 = 4$ ,知数列 $\{a_n^2\}$ 成等差数列,又 $a_1^2 = 1, \therefore a_n^2 = 1 + (n-1) \times 4 = 4n-3$ .又 $a_n > 0, \therefore a_n = \sqrt{4n-3}$ .

16. 解:(1)证明: $\because x_n = f(x_{n-1}) = \frac{3x_{n-1}}{x_{n-1}+3} (n \geq 2 \text{ 且 } n \in \mathbf{N}^*), \therefore \frac{1}{x_n} = \frac{x_{n-1}+3}{3x_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{x_{n-1}}, \therefore$   
 $\frac{1}{x_n} - \frac{1}{x_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{3} (n \geq 2 \text{ 且 } n \in \mathbf{N}^*), \therefore \left\{ \frac{1}{x_n} \right\}$ 是等差数列.

(2)由(1)知 $\frac{1}{x_n} = \frac{1}{x_1} + (n-1) \times \frac{1}{3} = 2 + \frac{n-1}{3} = \frac{n+5}{3}, \therefore \frac{1}{x_{2015}} = \frac{2015+5}{3} = \frac{2020}{3}, \therefore x_{2015} = \frac{3}{2020}.$

## 第2课时 等差数列的性质与应用

1. C [解析] 因为数列 $\{a_n\}$ 为等差数列,所以 $a_5 = a_3 + 6d$ ,即 $18 = 6 + 6d$ ,所以 $d = 2$ .

2. B [解析] 由题意和等差数列的性质可得 $a_1 + a_{12} = a_7 + a_6 = 16$ ,故选 B.

3. D [解析] 由等差数列的性质可得 $2a_5 = a_3 + a_7$ ,所以 $a_7 = 2a_5 - a_3 = 19$ ,故选 D.

4. A [解析] 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 $d$ ,由 $a_1 + a_1 + a_7 = 45, a_2 + a_5 + a_8 = 29$ ,得 $(a_2 + a_5 + a_8) - (a_1 + a_1 + a_7) = 29 - 45 = -16 = 3d$ ,又 $(a_3 + a_6 + a_9) - (a_2 + a_5 + a_8) = 3d = -16$ ,所以 $a_3 + a_6 + a_9 = (a_2 + a_5 + a_8) + (-16) = 29 - 16 = 13$ ,故选 A.

5. C [解析] 由等差数列的性质,可知 $a_1 + a_6 + a_8 + a_{10} + a_{12} = 5a_5 = 120$ ,则 $a_8 = a_1 + 7d = 24$ ,又因为 $a_9 - \frac{1}{3}a_{11} = a_1 + 8d - \frac{1}{3}(a_1 + 10d) = \frac{2}{3}a_1 + \frac{14}{3}d = \frac{2}{3}(a_1 + 7d) = 16$ ,故选 C.

6. A [解析] 因为 $a_1 + a_5 = a_2 + a_4 = 2a_3$ ,所以由已知条件可得 $3a_3 = 9$ ,即 $a_3 = 3$ ,则方程可变为 $x^2 + 6x + 10 = 0$ ,因为 $\Delta = 6^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 10 = -4 < 0$ ,所以该方程无实根,故选 A.

7. A [解析]  $\because \{a_n\}$ 为等差数列, $a_1 = 0, a_m = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_9, \therefore 0 + (m-1)d = 9a_5 = 36d$ ,又公差 $d \neq 0, \therefore m = 37$ ,故选 A.

8. D [解析]  $a_3 + a_6 + a_9 + \dots + a_{99} = a_1 + 2d + a_1 + 2d + a_7 + 2d + \dots + a_{97} + 2d = a_1 + a_1 + a_7 + \dots + a_{97} + 33 \times 2d = 50 + 66d = -82$ ,故选 D.

9. 33 [解析] 根据等差数列的性质,得 $a_1 + a_3 + a_5 = 3a_3 = 27$ ,所以 $a_3 = 9$ ,又 $d = 2$ ,所以 $a_1 = a_3 + d = 11$ ,所以 $a_2 + a_4 + a_6 = 3a_4 = 3 \times 11 = 33$ .

10.  $a_n = 23 - 2n$  [解析] 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 $d, \therefore a_1 + a_5 + a_9 = 39, a_3 + a_7 + a_{11} = 27, \therefore (a_3 + a_7 + a_{11}) - (a_1 + a_5 + a_9) = 6d = -12, \therefore d = -2, \therefore a_1 + a_5 + a_9 = 3a_1 + 12d = 39$ ,解得 $a_1 = 21. \therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = 21 + (n-1) \times (-2) = 23 - 2n$ .

11. 1或2 [解析]  $\because a, b, c$ 成等差数列, $\therefore 2b = a + c, \therefore \Delta = 4b^2 - 4ac = (a+c)^2 - 4ac = (a-c)^2 \geq 0, \therefore$ 二次函数 $y = ax^2 - 2bx + c$ 的图像与 $x$ 轴的交点个数为1或2.

12. 6 [解析]  $\because a_5 + a_7 = 2a_6 = 4, a_6 + a_8 = 2a_7 = -2, \therefore a_6 = 2, a_7 = -1, \therefore d = a_7 - a_6 = -3, \therefore a_n = a_6 + (n-6)d = 2 + (n-6) \times (-3) = -3n + 20$ .令 $a_n \geq 0$ ,解得 $n \leq \frac{20}{3}$ ,即 $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 6$ ,故该数列的正数项共有6项.

13. 解:设这五个数依次为 $a - 2d, a - d, a, a + d, a + 2d$ ,则由题意可得 $\begin{cases} (a-2d) + (a-d) + a + (a+d) + (a+2d) = 25, \\ (a-2d)^2 + (a-d)^2 + a^2 + (a+d)^2 + (a+2d)^2 = 165, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a=5, \\ d=\pm 2, \end{cases}$ 所以这五个数为1, 3, 5, 7, 9或9, 7, 5, 3, 1.

14. 解:(1)证明:由 $\frac{1}{2a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2a_n} + 1$ ,可得 $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} = 2$ ,

$\therefore$ 数列 $\left\{ \frac{1}{a_n} \right\}$ 是以1为首项,2为公差的等差数列.

(2)由(1)知 $\frac{1}{a_n} = 1 + 2(n-1) = 2n-1, \therefore a_n = \frac{1}{2n-1}$ .

15.  $15\sqrt{3}$  [解析] 设 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角 $A, B, C$ 所对的边分别为 $a, b, c$ ,不妨设 $A = 120^\circ, c < b$ ,则 $a = b + 4, c = b - 4$ ,于是 $\cos 120^\circ = \frac{b^2 + (b-4)^2 - (b+4)^2}{2b(b-4)} = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,得 $b = 10$ ,所以 $c = 6$ ,所以

$\triangle ABC$ 的面积 $S = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin 120^\circ = 15\sqrt{3}$ .

16. 解:在数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_1 = 5$ ,公差 $d_1 = 8 - 5 = 3, \therefore a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d_1 = 3n + 2$ .在数列 $\{b_n\}$ 中, $b_1 = 3$ ,公差 $d_2 = 7 - 3 = 4, \therefore b_n = b_1 + (n-1)d_2 = 4n - 1$ .令 $a_r = b_m (r, m \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ ,则 $3r + 2 = 4m - 1$ ,即 $r = \frac{4m-1}{3} - 1, \therefore m, r \in \mathbf{N}^*, \text{ 令 } m = 3k (k \in \mathbf{N}^*), \text{ 得 } r = 4k - 1$ .

由已知得 $\begin{cases} 1 \leq 3k \leq 100, \\ 1 \leq 4k-1 \leq 100, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\frac{1}{2} \leq k \leq \frac{101}{4}$ .

又 $k \in \mathbf{N}^*, \therefore k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 25, \therefore$ 两个数列共有25个相同的项.

## 2.3 等差数列的前n项和

### 第1课时 等差数列的前n项和公式

1. C [解析] 因为 $2a_{n+1} = 1 + 2a_n$ ,所以 $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{2}$ ,所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是首项为1,公差为 $\frac{1}{2}$

的等差数列,所以 $S_{10} = 10 \times 1 + \frac{10 \times 9}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 10 + \frac{45}{2} = \frac{65}{2}$ .

2. B [解析] 在等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_1 + a_8 = 16$ ,则 $a_1 + a_{11} = a_1 + a_8 = 16$ ,所以该数列的前11项和 $S_{11} = \frac{11}{2}(a_1 + a_{11}) = \frac{11}{2} \times 16 = 88$ ,故选 B.

3. A [解析]  $\frac{S_{11}}{S_9} = \frac{\frac{11(a_1+a_{11})}{2}}{\frac{9(a_1+a_9)}{2}} = \frac{11a_6}{9a_5} = \frac{11}{9} \times \frac{9}{11} = 1$ .

4. C [解析] 设每天多织布 $d$ 尺,由题意得 $30 \times 5 + \frac{30 \times 29}{2}d = 390$ ,解得 $d = \frac{16}{29}$ ,则每天多织布 $\frac{16}{29}$ 尺,故选 C.

5. B [解析] 设 $a_1 + a_3 + \dots + a_{99} = S$ ,则 $a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{100} = S + 50d$ .依题意,有 $S + S + 50d = 145$ .又 $d = \frac{1}{2}$ ,可得 $S = 60. \therefore a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{100} = 60 + 25 = 85$ ,故选 B.

6. A [解析] 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 $d (d \neq 0), \therefore a_{10} = S_1, \therefore a_1 + 9d = 4a_1 + \frac{4 \times 3}{2}d$ ,解得 $a_1 = d$ ,故 $\frac{S_8}{a_5} = \frac{8a_1 + \frac{8 \times 7}{2}d}{a_1 + 8d} = \frac{36d}{9d} = 4$ ,故选 A.

7. C [解析] 由题知 $a_m = S_m - S_{m-1} = 2, a_{m+1} = S_{m+1} - S_m = 3$ ,所以公差 $d = a_{m+1} - a_m = 1$ .由 $S_m = \frac{m(a_1+a_m)}{2} = 0$ ,得 $a_1 = -2$ ,所以 $a_m = -2 + (m-1) \times 1 = 2$ ,解得 $m = 5$ .故选 C.

8. C [解析]  $\because$ 点 $P(a_n, a_{n+1}) (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 在直线 $x - y + 1 = 0$ 上, $\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n = 1, \therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 为等差数列,其中首项 $a_1 = 1$ ,公差为1, $\therefore a_n = n, \therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 $n$ 项和 $S_n = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1), \therefore$

$\frac{1}{S_n} = \frac{2}{n(n+1)} = 2 \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right), \therefore \frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_2} + \frac{1}{S_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{S_n} = 2 \times \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 2 \times \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \frac{2n}{n+1}$ ,故选 C.

9. 21 [解析] 由等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的性质,得 $a_1 + a_7 = 2a_4$ ,则 $S_7 = \frac{7(a_1+a_7)}{2} = 7a_4 = 21$ .

10. 6 [解析] 当 $n = 1$ 时, $a_1 = S_1 = 4$ ;当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = 6n - 2$ .又 $a_1 = 4$ 满足上式, $\therefore a_n = 6n - 2$ .又 $\because \{a_n\}$ 为等差数列, $\therefore 4 + (n-1)d = 6n - 2, \therefore d = 6$ .

11.  $\frac{5}{3}, \frac{55}{6}$  [解析] 设每人所得成等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ ,不妨设 $d > 0$ .则 $a_1 + a_2 = \frac{1}{7}(a_3 + a_4 + a_5), a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 = 100, \therefore 2a_1 + d = \frac{1}{7}(3a_1 + 9d), 5a_1 + \frac{5 \times 4}{2}d = 100$ ,联立解得 $a_1 = \frac{5}{3}, d = \frac{55}{6}$ .

12. -1 [解析]  $\because a_n = 4n - \frac{5}{2}, \therefore a_1 = \frac{3}{2}$ .又 $\{a_n\}$ 为等差数列, $\therefore$ 公差 $d = 4, \therefore an^2 + bn = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = \frac{3}{2}n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times 4 = 2n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n, \therefore a = 2, b = -\frac{1}{2}, \therefore ab = -1$ .

13. 解:(1)设 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 $d$ ,则 $\begin{cases} a_1 + 9d = 30, \\ a_1 + 19d = 50, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a_1 = 12, \\ d = 2. \end{cases}$   
 $\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 10 + 2n$ .

(2)由 $S_n = na_1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}d, S_n = 242$ ,可得 $12n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times 2 = 242$ ,解得 $n = 11$ 或 $n = -22$ (舍去), $\therefore n = 11$ .

14. 解:(1)设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 $d$ ,则 $\begin{cases} a_1 = 3, \\ a_1 + 4d + a_1 + 5d = 24, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a_1 = 3, \\ d = 2, \end{cases}$ 所以 $a_n = 3 + (n-1) \times 2 = 2n + 1$ .

(2)由(1)知 $S_n = \frac{n(3+2n+1)}{2} = n(n+2)$ ,则 $b_n = \frac{S_n}{n} = n + 2$ ,则 $b_{n+1} - b_n = 1$ ,所以数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是以3为首项,1为公差的等差数列,则 $T_n = \frac{n \times (3+n+2)}{2} = \frac{n^2 + 5n}{2}$ .

15. 1000 [解析] 数列 $\{a_n + b_n\}$ 的前100项的和为 $\frac{100(a_1+a_{100})}{2} + \frac{100(b_1+b_{100})}{2} = 50(a_1 + a_{100} + b_1 + b_{100}) = 50 \times 20 = 1000$ .

16. 解:(1)设该等差数列为 $\{a_n\}$ ,则 $a_1 = a, a_2 = 4, a_3 = 3a$ ,由已知有 $a + 3a = 8$ ,则 $a_1 = a = 2$ ,公差 $d = 4 - 2 = 2$ ,所以 $S_k = ka_1 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2} \cdot d = 2k + \frac{k(k-1)}{2} \times 2 = k^2 + k$ .由 $S_k = 110$ ,得 $k^2 + k - 110 = 0$ ,解得 $k = 10$ 或 $k = -11$ (舍去),故 $a = 2, k = 10$ .

(2)由(1)得 $S_n = \frac{n(2+2n)}{2} = n(n+1)$ ,则 $b_n = \frac{S_n}{n} = n + 1$ ,故 $b_{n+1} - b_n = (n+2) - (n+1) = 1$ ,即数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是首项为2,公差为1的等差数列,所以 $T_n = \frac{n(2+n+1)}{2} = \frac{n(n+3)}{2}$ .

### 第2课时 等差数列的前n项和的性质及应用

1. B [解析] 由等差数列前 $n$ 项和的性质可知 $S_n, S_{2n} - S_n, S_{3n} - S_{2n}, \dots$ 成等差数列,所以 $S_3, S_6 - S_3, S_9 - S_6$ 成等差数列,即 $2(S_6 - S_3) = (S_9 - S_6) + S_3$ ,所以 $2(S_6 - 9) = (81 - S_6) + 9$ ,得 $S_6 = 36$ ,所以 $S_9 - S_6 = a_7 + a_8 + a_9 = 45$ .

2. A [解析] 因为等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 $n$ 项和 $S_n$ 有最大值,且 $\frac{a_{11}}{a_{10}} < -1$ ,所以 $a_{10} > 0, a_{11} < 0$ ,

$d < 0$ ,可得 $a_{10} + a_{11} < 0$ ,所以 $S_{19} = \frac{19(a_1+a_{19})}{2} = 19a_{10} > 0, S_{20} = \frac{20(a_1+a_{20})}{2} = 10(a_{10} + a_{11}) < 0$ ,则使 $S_n > 0$ 成立的最大自然数 $n$ 的值为19.

3. C [解析] 方法一:设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 $d, \therefore S_3 = S_{10}, \therefore 3a_1 + \frac{3 \times (3-1)}{2}d = 10a_1 + \frac{10 \times (10-1)}{2}d$ ,即 $a_1 + 6d = 0$ ,即 $a_7 = 0, \therefore a_1 > 0, \therefore$ 当 $S_n$ 取最大值时, $n$ 的值为6或7,故选 C.

方法二: $\because S_3 = S_{10}, \therefore a_1 + a_5 + \dots + a_{10} = 0, \therefore a_1 + a_{10} = a_5 + a_9 = a_6 + a_8 = 2a_7, \therefore a_7 = 0$ ,又 $\because a_1 > 0, \therefore a_6 > 0, \therefore$ 当 $S_n$ 取最大值时, $n$ 的值为6或7,故选 C.

4. C [解析]  $\because S_{10}, S_{20} - S_{10}, S_{30} - S_{20}$ 成等差数列, $\therefore 2(S_{20} - S_{10}) = S_{10} + S_{30} - S_{20}, \therefore 140 = 30 + S_{30} - 100, \therefore S_{30} = 210$ .

5. B [解析]  $\frac{a_5}{b_5} = \frac{S_{2 \times 5 - 1}}{T_{2 \times 5 - 1}} = \frac{S_9}{T_9} = \frac{18}{28} = \frac{9}{14}$ ,故选 B.

6. B [解析]  $\because S_6 > S_7, \therefore a_7 < 0, \therefore S_7 > S_5, \therefore a_6 + a_7 > 0, \therefore a_6 > 0, \therefore d < 0$ ,故①中结论正确.又 $S_{11} = \frac{11}{2}(a_1 + a_{11}) = 11a_6 > 0$ ,故②中结论正确. $S_{12} = \frac{12}{2}(a_1 + a_{12}) = 6(a_6 + a_7) > 0$ ,故③中结论不正确. $\{S_n\}$ 中的最大项为 $S_6$ ,故④中结论不正确.故选 B.

7. A [解析] 在等差数列中 $S_3, S_6 - S_3, S_9 - S_6, S_{12} - S_9$ 构成新的等差数列,不妨设 $S_3 = 1$ ,则 $S_6 = 3, \therefore S_9 - S_3 = 2, S_9 - S_6 = 3, S_{12} - S_9 = 4$ ,则 $S_9 = 6, S_{12} = 10, \therefore \frac{S_9}{S_{12}} = \frac{3}{10}$ .

8. B [解析] 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 $d$ ,则由已知 $a_1 + a_3 + a_5 = 105, a_2 + a_4 + a_6 = 99$ ,得 $\begin{cases} 3a_1 + 6d = 105, \\ 3a_1 + 9d = 99, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a_1 = 39, \\ d = -2, \end{cases}$ 则 $a_n = 41 - 2n$ .令 $a_n = 41 - 2n \geq 0$ ,得 $n \leq \frac{41}{2}$ ,又 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*, \therefore$ 当 $1 \leq n \leq 20$ 时, $a_n > 0$ ;当 $n \geq 21$ 时, $a_n < 0$ ,故当 $n = 20$ 时, $S_n$ 达到最大值.故选 B.

9. 45 [解析] 方法一:设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 $d, \therefore S_3 = 9, S_5 = 36, \therefore \begin{cases} S_3 = 3a_1 + \frac{3 \times (3-1)}{2}d = 9, \\ S_5 = 6a_1 + \frac{6 \times (6-1)}{2}d = 36, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a_1 = 1, \\ d = 2, \end{cases} \therefore a_7 + a_8 + a_9 = a_1 + 6d + a_1 + 7d + a_1 + 8d = 3a_1 + 21d = 3 \times 1 + 21 \times 2 = 45$ .

方法二: $\because \{a_n\}$ 为等差数列,所以 $S_3, S_6 - S_3, S_9 - S_6$ 构成新的等差数列,新数列的首项为9,公差为 $(36 - 9) - 9 = 18, \therefore a_7 + a_8 + a_9 = 9 + 18 \times 2 = 45$ .

10. 5 -9 [解析] 由 $a_2 + a_8 = 6, S_5 = -5$ 可得 $\begin{cases} 2a_1 + 8d = 6, \\ 5a_1 + \frac{5 \times 4}{2}d = -5, \end{cases}$ 解得 $a_1 = -5, d = 2$ ,则 $a_6 = a_1 + 5d = -5 + 10 = 5, S_n = -5n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times 2 = n^2 - 6n = (n-3)^2 - 9$ ,故当 $n = 3$ 时, $S_n$ 的最小值为-9.

11. 10 [解析] 在等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中,所有奇数项的和 $S_{奇} = \frac{(n+1)(a_1+a_{2n+1})}{2} = 165$ ,所有偶数项的和 $S_{偶} = \frac{n(a_2+a_{2n})}{2} = 150. \therefore a_1 + a_{2n+1} = a_2 + a_{2n}, \therefore \frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{165}{150} = \frac{11}{10}, \therefore n = 10$ .

12. 6或7 [解析] 由 $|a_5| = |a_9|$ 且 $d > 0$ 得 $a_5 < 0, a_9 > 0$ ,且 $a_5 + a_9 = 0$ ,即 $2a_1 + 12d = 0$ ,即 $a_1 + 6d = 0$ ,即 $a_7 = 0$ ,故使得 $S_n$ 取得最小值的正整数 $n$ 的值为6或7.

13. 解:(1)设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 $d$ ,由已知条件得 $\begin{cases} a_1 + 2d = -14, \\ 4a_1 + 6d = -44, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a_1 = -14, \\ d = 2, \end{cases} \therefore a_n = 2n - 16$ .

(2) $S_n = na_1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}d = -14n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times 2 = n^2 - 15n = \left(n - \frac{15}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{15}{2}\right)^2, \therefore$ 当 $n = 7$ 或 $n = 8$ 时, $S_n$ 取得最小值-56.

14. 解:(1)设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 $d, \therefore a_{16} + a_{17} + a_{18} = 3a_{17} = -36, \therefore a_{17} = -12, \therefore d = \frac{a_{17} - a_0}{17 - 9} = \frac{24}{8} = 3, \therefore a_0 = a_1 + 8 \times 3 = -36$ ,解得 $a_1 = -60, \therefore S_n = -60n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times 3 = \frac{3}{2}(n^2 - 41n) = \frac{3}{2} \left(n - \frac{41}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5043}{8}, \therefore$ 当 $n = 20$ 或 $n = 21$ 时, $S_n$ 取得最小值-630.

(2)令 $S_n = \frac{3}{2}(n^2 - 41n) < 0$ ,得 $n < 41, \therefore S_n < 0$ 时 $n$ 的最大值为40.

(3) $\because a_1 = -60, d = 3, \therefore a_n = -60 + (n-1) \times 3 = 3n - 63$ .由 $a_n = 3n - 63 \geq 0$ ,得 $n \geq 21. \therefore a_{20} = 3 \times 20 - 63 = -3 < 0, a_{21} = 3 \times 21 - 63 = 0, \therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中,前20项都小于0,第21项等于0,第22项及以后各项都大于0.故当 $n \leq 21$ 时, $T_n = -S_n = -\frac{n(-60+3n-63)}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}n^2 + \frac{123}{2}n$ ;当 $n > 21$ 时, $T_n = S_n - 2S_{21} = \frac{n(-60+3n-63)}{2} - 2S_{21} = \frac{3}{2}n^2 - \frac{123}{2}n + 1260$ .

综上, $T_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{3}{2}n^2 + \frac{123}{2}n (n \leq 21, n \in \mathbf{N}^*), \\ \frac{3}{2}n^2 - \frac{123}{2}n + 1260 (n > 21, n \in \mathbf{N}^*). \end{cases}$