

$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 60^\circ$ . 考虑  $|EF|$  的表达式是否具有对称性

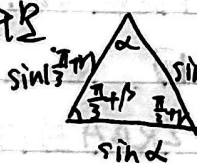
$$\triangle ABD \text{ 中 } \frac{AD}{\sin \beta} = \frac{AB}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} \Rightarrow |AD| = \frac{AB \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{2R \sin 3\gamma \sin \beta}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{3} + \gamma)} = \frac{8R \sin \gamma \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} + \gamma) \sin \beta}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{3} - \gamma)}$$

$$= 8R \sin \gamma \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} + \gamma) \sin \beta.$$

$$|AE| = 8R \sin \beta \sin \gamma \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} + \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow |EF|^2 = (8R \sin \beta \sin \gamma)^2 [\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{3} + \gamma) + \sin^2(\frac{\pi}{3} + \beta) - 2 \cos \alpha \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} + \gamma) \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} + \beta)]$$

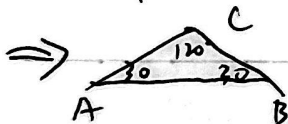
内角余弦定理



$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{a}{2R} \Rightarrow R = \frac{a}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}. \Rightarrow |EF|^2 = (8R \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma)^2. \checkmark$$

一道通用类似余弦定理转化的恰成立问题  $\rightarrow$  取巧.

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 中 } \sin^2 C + 2\sqrt{3} \sin A \sin B \sin C = 3 \sin^2 A + 3 \sin^2 B$$



$$\text{理由: } c^2 + 2\sqrt{3} ab \sin C = 3a^2 + 3b^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C + 2\sqrt{3} ab \sin C = 3a^2 + 3b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2ab > \sin(C - \frac{\pi}{6}) = 2a^2 + 2b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{2}{3}\pi. \text{ 且 } a = b. \longrightarrow \text{有界性才能令其恰成立.}$$



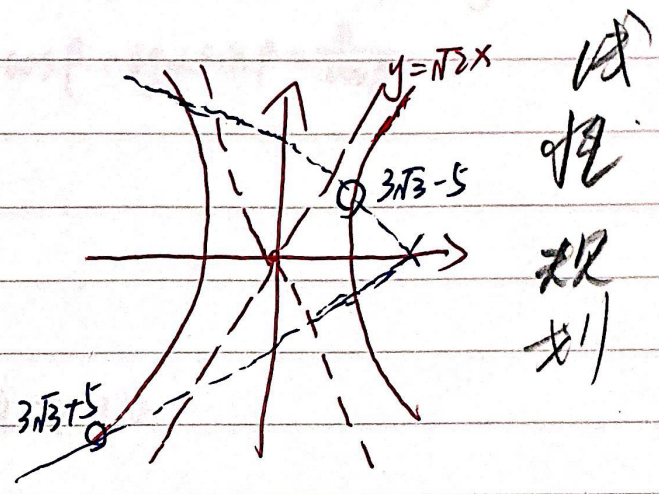
(一道三角, 校模考场上光速挽救 2 分, brain child)

T10P  $\triangle ABC$ :  $b^2 + c^2 = 2a^2$ , 问  $\frac{ab}{c}$  取值 range

(齐次化制图 变量间联系)

设  $\frac{a}{c} = x, \frac{b}{c} = y \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y > 1 \\ |x-y| < 1 \end{cases}$  (这对  $\triangle ABC$  的翻译是充要的!)  
 $\hookrightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = xy$ : 用反比例函数制图,  $|a, b|$  对称, 不妨  $x-y < 1$   
 $\begin{matrix} a+b > c \\ 0 < a-b < c \\ \Rightarrow b-a < c \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b > c \\ a+c > b \\ b+c > a \end{cases}$

$b^2 + c^2 = 2a^2$   
 $\Rightarrow (\frac{b}{c})^2 + 1 = 2(\frac{a}{c})^2$  即  $2x^2 - y^2 = 1$ .



考场联想: 2406 (6=) 台期末 (这卷含金量太小...)

$\triangle ABC$ ,  $a$  定,  $S_a = \frac{1}{2} a^2$

- A.  $\tan A \max = \frac{4}{3}$
- B.  $b^2 + c^2 \min = 2a^2$
- C.  $\cos A \min = (\sqrt{5} + 1)a$
- D.  $\frac{b}{c} \in [\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}]$

### 同题异构

1.  $\alpha, \beta$  锐角,  $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta}$ , 问  $\alpha, \beta$  大小关系

① 从特殊  $\rightarrow$  一般:  $\alpha = \beta$  恒成立.  $\Rightarrow \alpha = \beta$  (单证)

②  $\cos(\alpha - \beta) \cos \beta = \cos \alpha = \cos[(\alpha - \beta) + \beta]$  积化和差.

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta - \beta) = 2\cos \alpha \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \cos(\alpha - 2\beta) \Rightarrow 2\alpha - 2\beta = 0 \checkmark$$

2.  $\alpha, \beta$ ,  $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{2\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta}$ , 问  $\alpha$  最值  $\rightarrow$  参变分离:  $f(\alpha) = g(\beta)$

$$[\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{2\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta} \Rightarrow \cos \beta + \tan \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{2}{\cos \beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{2 - \cos \beta}{\sin \beta}$$

3.  $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta} - 1$ . 问  $\alpha, \beta$

假设法:  $\alpha > \beta$   $\times$   $\alpha < \beta$   $\times$  值域对比

主元法. 左关于  $\alpha$  右关于  $\beta$ .

4.  $\frac{\sin A}{\sin B} = n \sin C, \frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = n \cos C. \angle A = 2. \text{ 问 } n = ?$

误法:  $\sin A = n \sin B \sin C$   
 ~~$\cos A = n \cos B \cos C$~~

$$\Rightarrow \text{相减: } \cos A - \sin A = n \cos A$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \angle A = -n \Rightarrow n = 1. \quad \times$$

检验:  $\begin{cases} \sin A = \sin B \sin C \\ \cos A = \cos B \cos C \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin A}{\sin B} = \sin C = \frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = \cos C$

$$\begin{cases} \sin C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{\sin B} \\ \cos C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{\cos B} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{5 \sin B} + \frac{1}{5 \cos B} = 1. \text{ 有圆取子 (全为1) 但 } \times$$

OR,  $\tan A = \tan B \tan C = \frac{-\tan B - \tan C}{1 - \tan B \tan C}$ , 令  $\tan B = t$ . 解二元一次方程.

[解方程是免的]

2个方程. 要相加, 也要相减  
要相乘也要相除

解三角形的路径选择.

$\sin C \cos A \cos \frac{C+B}{2} = \sin^2 A \sin \frac{C-B}{2}$ , 问  $\frac{a^2-b^2}{ac}$  取值范围:  $(0, 2)$

①  $\cos$  半角用正弦去处理 ( $\sin A = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}$ , 而另一个用积化和差)



→ 两边同乘  $\sin \frac{C+B}{2}$  ✓

⇒  $\tan B = \sin A$

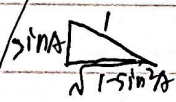
$(C+B) = (\pi - A)$  ✓

$(C-B) = ?$  ✗

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

先用正弦平方 or 先代  $C=A+B$  减元?

③ 注意正负,  $\tan A, \sin A$ : 三角函数线



$\tan A = \pm \frac{\sin A}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 A}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-\sin^2 A} = \cos B \pm \sqrt{\cos^2 B}$

$x \pm \sqrt{2x^2-1}$

$A \pm B$

其中  $2A^2-1=B^2$

线规

另一途径, 直接代.

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

$= \frac{\tan B \sin^2 B}{\sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A} = \frac{\sin A \sin B}{1 + \cos A} = \tan \frac{A}{2} \sin B$

$\frac{\sin A}{1 + \cos A} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{\tan^2 B}{1 + \tan^2 B}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 A}{1 + \sin^2 A}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2})^2}{1 + (\dots)^2}}$

↓  
切分单元.

易错  $\Delta$ 

1.  $f(x) = \frac{2\operatorname{tg}x}{1-\operatorname{tg}^2x}$   $T_{\min}^+ = \pi$  (定义域)

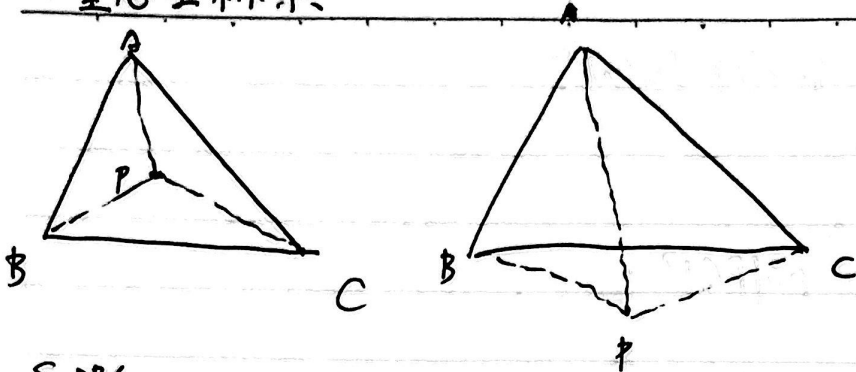
2.  $\operatorname{tg}\alpha, \operatorname{tg}\beta$  为  $x^2 + b\sqrt{3}x + 7 = 0$  的根,  $\alpha, \beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $\alpha + \beta = \underline{\underline{-\frac{2}{3}\pi}}$

[ $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \sqrt{3}$ , 而用Vieta,  $\operatorname{tg}\alpha < 0$   
 $\operatorname{tg}\beta < 0$ ]

3.  $\sin\alpha = \sin\beta \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$  使  $\alpha = k\pi + (-1)^k \beta$ .

几何不等式的一些整理: <sup>平</sup>几

一. 重心坐标系



$$\frac{S_{\triangle PBC}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \lambda_1 \quad (\text{对 } A), \quad \frac{S_{\triangle PAC}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \lambda_2 \quad (\text{对 } B), \quad \frac{S_{\triangle PAB}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \lambda_3 \quad (\text{对 } C)$$

$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1)$

$\lambda_i$ : 有向面积, 可正可负可零  $\rightarrow$  边/顶点  
 下同.

重心坐标:  $(1, 1, 1)$ ;  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \rightarrow$  重心 (可以选择性的不约定  $S_{\triangle}$ )  
 $(a, b, c)$ : 内心.  
 $(\sin 2A, \sin 2B, \sin 2C)$ : 外心.  
 $(1, 1, -1)$ : 把  $\triangle$  整个延一条边作“中心对称”, 出平行四边.

二. 重要公式.

再给任意一点 Q. 有恒等式.

$$(\sum \lambda_i) (\sum \lambda_i |QA|^2) = \sum \lambda_i \lambda_j |AB|^2 + (\sum \lambda_i)^2 |PO|^2$$

证明: 用  $x = \frac{\sum \lambda_i x_i}{\sum \lambda_i}$ ,  $y = \frac{\sum \lambda_i y_i}{\sum \lambda_i}$ , 展开即可 (此中保齐次,  $\sum \lambda_i$  不一定为 1).

①. 令 P 为内心 I, Q 为外心 O.

$\rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{aR}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{bR}{2}, \lambda_3 = \frac{cR}{2}$  代入可得:  $|PO|^2 = |OI|^2 = R^2 - 2Rr$ . (Euler)  $\rightarrow R \geq 2r$ .

②. 取 Q 为外心 O.

代入公式:  $(\sum \lambda_i)^2 R^2 = \sum \lambda_i \lambda_j |AB|^2 + (\sum \lambda_i)^2 |PO|^2 \geq \sum \lambda_i \lambda_j |AB|^2$   $\rightarrow$  取等:  $|PO| = 0$ : 重合

换元:  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_1' a^2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_2' b^2, \lambda_3 = \lambda_3' c^2$

$\Rightarrow (\sum \lambda_i' a^2)^2 R^2 \geq \sum \lambda_i' a^2 \lambda_j' b^2 c^2 = (abc)^2 \sum \lambda_i \lambda_j$

$4RS_0 = abc$ . 此即为加权形式的外森比克不等式  $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq 4\sqrt{3} S_{\triangle ABC})$  (Oppenheim 不等式)  $\rightarrow$  柯西不等式

$$\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + \frac{r}{R}$$

No. ....

Date . . . . .

③ 取  $P=G, Q=O$

$$(\sum \lambda_i)^2 R^2 = \sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 |AB|^2 + (\sum \lambda_i)^2 |OG|^2$$

即:  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 9|OG|^2 = 9R^2$

④. 任意,  $P$  重心:

$$|PA|^2 + |PB|^2 + |PC|^2 = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{3} + 3|PG|^2$$

⑤ 取  $P, Q$  重合均为  $O$ .

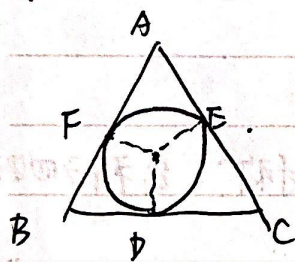
$$(\sum \lambda_i)^2 R^2 = \sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 |AB|^2 + (\sum \lambda_i)^2 \cdot 0 = \sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 |AB|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} (\sum \lambda_i)^2 = \frac{\sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 c^2}{R^2} = \frac{\sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 (2R \sin C)^2}{R^2} = 4 \sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \sin^2 C$$

$$\Rightarrow (\frac{1}{2} \sum \lambda_i)^2 = \sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \sin^2 C$$

(即:  $P$  任意,  $Q$  外心:  $\frac{1}{4} (\sum \lambda_i)^2 \geq \sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \sin^2 C$ )

### 单形转换



$$\angle DFE = \frac{\pi - C}{2}$$

在  $\triangle DFE$  中使用以上结论,

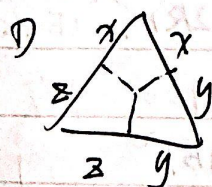
$$\frac{1}{4} (\sum \lambda_i)^2 \geq \sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = \sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 (1 + \frac{\cos C}{2}) = \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\sum \lambda_i)^2 \geq \sum (\lambda_1 \lambda_2) (1 + \cos C) = \sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cos C$$

$$(\sum \lambda_i)^2 \geq 2 \sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cos C$$

$\Rightarrow \sum \lambda_i^2 \geq \sum \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cos C$ . (加权求和) (几何: 空间面积投影系数的加权极值)

### 三: 切线长代换与哈德威克不等式



$$\Rightarrow S = \sqrt{(x+y+z)xyz}$$

②. 令:  $\sum a^2 \geq 4\sqrt{3}S + \sum (a-b)^2$

→ 证明: 先切线长代换.

即证  $\sum xy \geq \sqrt{3} \sqrt{xyz} (x+y+z)$

(Schurr 不等式)

③. 代入:  $\sum a^2 \geq 2 \sum ab \cos C$ ,  $ab = \frac{2S}{\sin C}$ . 代入:

Campus  $\sum a^2 \geq 4S (\cot A + \cot B + \cot C)$

### 点距公式续II.

考虑三角形的三个参数  $p, R, r$ .

有:  $S = pr$ ,  ~~$abc = 4pr$~~

$$\frac{abc}{4R} = pr.$$

$$\sum bc = p^2 + 4Rr + r^2, \quad \sum a^2 = 2(p^2 - 4Rr - r^2)$$

$$\sum (p-b)(p-c) = 4Rr + r^2$$

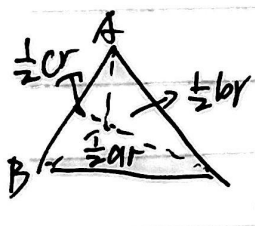
$$\sum (p-b)(p-c)a = 2p(2Rr - r^2)$$

Gerretesen:  $p^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2$

$$4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 \geq p^2$$

① 简证: 由点距公式:  $(\sum \lambda_i)(\sum \lambda_i |OA_i|^2) = \sum \lambda_i \lambda_j |AB_{ij}|^2 + (\sum \lambda_i)^2 |PO|^2$

则) 令  $Q = O, P = I$



$$\text{代入: } pr \cdot p r R^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sum abc^2 + p^2 r^2 |OI|^2$$

$$p^2 r^2 R^2 = \frac{1}{4} abc r^2 (a+b+c) + p^2 r^2 |OI|^2$$

$$p^2 r^2 R^2 = 2p^2 R r^3 + p^2 r^2 |OI|^2.$$

$$R^2 = 2Rr + |OI|^2$$

② 考虑  $|ZG|^2 = \frac{1}{9}(p^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)$ . 令  ~~$Q = P, P = G$~~ , 以  $P$  为 "重心".

$$Q = I, P = G \quad \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2$$

( $\sum |GA|^2$ ): 用中位线)

(这里有一个 选择问题).

~~例:  $S = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{3} = \frac{S^2}{9}$~~

选么

$$(\sum |IA|^2) = ab+bc+ca - \frac{6abc}{a+b+c}$$

③ 考虑重心与内心  $|ZH|^2$