

课后作业答案

1. A. 【解】 如图所示，建立平面直角坐标系

设 $A(0,1), B(0,0), C(2,0), D(2,1), P(x,y)$,

根据等面积公式可得圆的半径 $r = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$, 即圆 C 的方程是

$$(x-2)^2 + y^2 = \frac{4}{5} ,$$

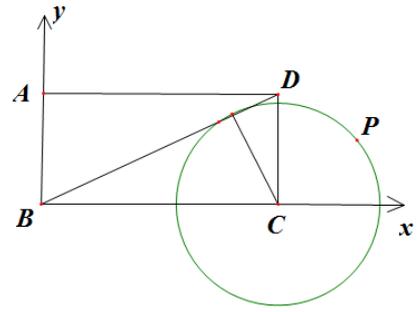
$$\overrightarrow{AP} = (x, y-1), \quad \overrightarrow{AB} = (0, -1), \quad \overrightarrow{AD} = (2, 0)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AP} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AB} + \mu \overrightarrow{AD} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x = 2\mu \\ y-1 = -\lambda \end{cases} ,$$

$$\text{故 } \begin{cases} \mu = \frac{x}{2} \\ \lambda = 1-y \end{cases} , \text{ 所以 } \lambda + \mu = \frac{x}{2} - y + 1, \text{ 设 } z = \frac{x}{2} - y + 1$$

由圆心 $(2,0)$ 到直线 $z = \frac{x}{2} - y + 1$ 的距离 $d \leq r$, 即

$$\frac{|2-z|}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}+1}} \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} , \text{ 得 } 1 \leq z \leq 3, \text{ } z \text{ 的最大值为 } 3, \lambda + \mu \text{ 的最大值为 } 3. \text{ 选 A.}$$



2.B. 【解】

建立如图直角坐标系

$$\text{则 } A(0, \sqrt{3}), B(-1, 0), C(1, 0)$$

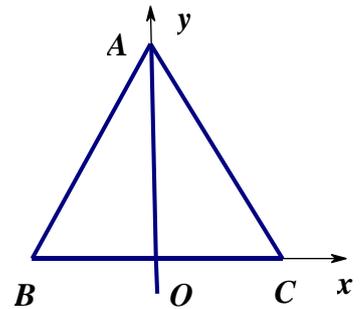
$$\text{设 } P(x, y)$$

$$\overrightarrow{PA} = (-x, \sqrt{3}-y), \quad \overrightarrow{PB} = (-1-x, -y), \quad \overrightarrow{PC} = (1-x, -y)$$

$$\text{故 } \overrightarrow{PB} + \overrightarrow{PC} = (-2x, -2y)$$

$$\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot (\overrightarrow{PB} + \overrightarrow{PC}) = 2x^2 - 2y(\sqrt{3}-y) = 2x^2 + 2(y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 - \frac{3}{2} \geq -\frac{3}{2}$$

当 $P(0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ 时, 所求最小值为 $-\frac{3}{2}$, 故选 B.



3. 13 【解】

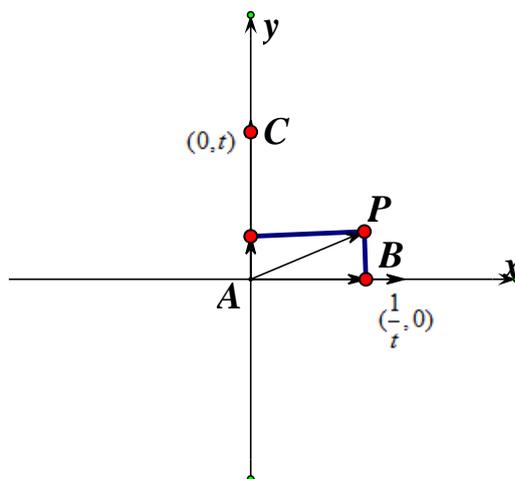
建立如图直角坐标系，则 $A(0,0)$ ， $B(\frac{1}{t},0)$ ， $C(0,t)$

$$\overrightarrow{AP} = \frac{\overrightarrow{AB}}{|\overrightarrow{AB}|} + \frac{4\overrightarrow{AC}}{|\overrightarrow{AC}|} = (1,4)$$

$$\overrightarrow{PB} = (\frac{1}{t}-1, -4), \quad \overrightarrow{PC} = (-1, t-4)$$

$$\overrightarrow{PB} \cdot \overrightarrow{PC} = 17 - (4t + \frac{1}{t}) \leq 17 - 2\sqrt{4t \times \frac{1}{t}} = 13$$

当且仅当 $t = \frac{1}{2}$ 取等号，此时 $\overrightarrow{PB} \cdot \overrightarrow{PC}$ 的最大值等于 13.



4. B. 【解】在平面内，定点 A, B, C, D 满足

$$|\overrightarrow{DA}| = |\overrightarrow{DB}| = |\overrightarrow{DC}|, \text{ 可得 } D \text{ 为 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的外心,}$$

$$\text{由 } \overrightarrow{DA} \cdot \overrightarrow{DB} = \overrightarrow{DB} \cdot \overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{DC} \cdot \overrightarrow{DA}, \text{ 可得 } D \text{ 为 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的垂心,}$$

可知 $\triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形,

$$\text{再由 } \overrightarrow{DA} \cdot \overrightarrow{DB} = -2 \text{ 可得正 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的边长为 } 2\sqrt{3},$$

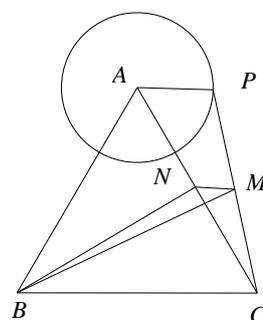
$$\text{由 } |\overrightarrow{AP}| = 1, \text{ 知点 } P \text{ 在以 } A \text{ 为圆心, } 1 \text{ 为半径的圆上,}$$

$$\text{由 } \overrightarrow{PM} = \overrightarrow{MC} \text{ 知 } M \text{ 为 } PC \text{ 中点, 取 } AC \text{ 的中点 } N, \text{ 易知 } |\overrightarrow{MN}| = \frac{1}{2},$$

所以点 M 在以点 N 为圆心, $\frac{1}{2}$ 为半径的圆上,

$$\text{又 } |\overrightarrow{BM}| \leq |\overrightarrow{BN}| + |\overrightarrow{MN}| = 3 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

当且仅当 M, N, B 三点共线时取得等号. 故 $\overrightarrow{BM}^2 = \frac{49}{4}$, 选 B.



5. 【解】 [2,5]

$$\text{设 } \frac{|\overrightarrow{BM}|}{|\overrightarrow{BC}|} = \frac{|\overrightarrow{CN}|}{|\overrightarrow{CD}|} = \lambda \quad \lambda \in [0,1]$$

$$\text{则 } \overrightarrow{BM} = \lambda \overrightarrow{BC}, \quad \overrightarrow{CN} = \lambda \overrightarrow{CD}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BM} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \lambda \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \lambda \overrightarrow{AD}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\overrightarrow{AN} &= \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CN} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AD} + \lambda \overrightarrow{CD} \\
&= \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AD} + \lambda \overrightarrow{AB} \\
&= (1-\lambda)\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AD} \\
\overrightarrow{AM} \cdot \overrightarrow{AN} &= (\overrightarrow{AB} + \lambda \overrightarrow{AD})[(1-\lambda)\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AD}] \\
&= (1-\lambda)\overrightarrow{AB}^2 + (1+\lambda-\lambda^2)\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} + \lambda \overrightarrow{AD}^2 \\
&= 4(1-\lambda) + (1+\lambda-\lambda^2) \times 2 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + \lambda \\
&= -\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 5 \\
&= -(\lambda+1)^2 + 6 \\
\lambda = 0 \text{ 时, } \overrightarrow{AM} \cdot \overrightarrow{AN} &\text{ 取最大值 } 5 \\
\lambda = 1 \text{ 时, } \overrightarrow{AM} \cdot \overrightarrow{AN} &\text{ 取最小值 } 2 \\
\overrightarrow{AM} \cdot \overrightarrow{AN} \text{ 的取值范围是 } &[2, 5].
\end{aligned}$$