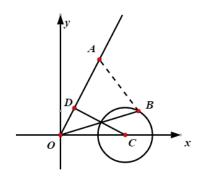
## 扩展提升任务答案

1. 【答案】A 解:

设
$$\vec{e} = (1,0)$$
,  $\vec{b} = (x, y)$ ,

则
$$\vec{b}^2 - 4\vec{e} \cdot \vec{b} + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1$$



如图所示, $\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{OA}$ , $\vec{b} = \overrightarrow{OB}$ ,(其中 A 为射线 OA 上动点,B 为圆 C 上动点, $\angle AOx = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .)

$$\therefore |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|_{\min} = |CD| - 1 = \sqrt{3} - 1. \quad (\sharp + CD \perp OA.)$$

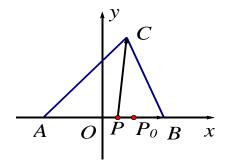
2. 【答案】D. 解:以AB所在直线为x轴,以AB垂直平分线为y轴,建立如图直角坐

标系

设 
$$AB = 4$$
,则  $A(-2,0)$ ,  $B(2,0)$  由  $P_0B = \frac{1}{4}AB$  知  $P_0(1,0)$ 

设 
$$P(t,0)$$
,  $C(x,y)$  则  $\overrightarrow{PB} = (2-t,0)$ ,  $\overrightarrow{PC} = (x-t,y)$ 

$$\overrightarrow{PB} \cdot \overrightarrow{PC} = (2-t)(x-t) = t^2 - (2+x)t + 2x$$



由  $\overrightarrow{PB} \cdot \overrightarrow{PC} \ge \overrightarrow{P_0B} \cdot \overrightarrow{P_0C}$  知  $P = P_0$  重合时,即 t = 1时  $\overrightarrow{PB} \cdot \overrightarrow{PC}$ 

取得最小值

所以
$$\frac{2+x}{2}$$
=1,即 $x$ =0,此时 $AC$ = $BC$ ,选D.

3. 【答案】4,2√5

解:设向量 $\vec{a}$ , $\vec{b}$ 的夹角为 $\theta$ ,由余弦定理有,

$$|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times \cos \theta} = \sqrt{5 - 4 \cos \theta}$$
,

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times \cos(\pi - \theta)} = \sqrt{5 + 4\cos\theta}$$
,  $\mathbb{M}$ 

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| + |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{5 + 4\cos\theta} + \sqrt{5 - 4\cos\theta}$$

$$\diamondsuit$$
  $y = \sqrt{5 + 4\cos\theta} + \sqrt{5 - 4\cos\theta}$ ,则

$$y^2 = 10 + 2\sqrt{25 - 16\cos^2\theta} \in [16, 20]$$

所以 
$$y_{\min} = 4$$
,  $y_{\max} = 2\sqrt{5}$ 

即 $|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|+|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|$ 的最小值是4,最大值是 $2\sqrt{5}$ .

## 4. 【答案】√3+1

解: 
$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB}| |\overrightarrow{AC}| \sin A = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB}| |\overrightarrow{AC}| \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

所以
$$|\overrightarrow{AB}||\overrightarrow{AC}|=4$$

$$\overrightarrow{AM} \cdot \overrightarrow{AN} = \frac{1}{2} (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}) [\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{4} (\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB})]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}) (3\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC})$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (3\overrightarrow{AB}^2 + \overrightarrow{AC}^2 + 4\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC})$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (3\overrightarrow{AB}^2 + \overrightarrow{AC}^2 + 4 |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AC}| \cos \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (3\overrightarrow{AB}^2 + \overrightarrow{AC}^2 + 8)$$

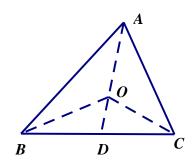
$$\geq \frac{1}{8} (2\sqrt{3\overrightarrow{AB}^2 \times \overrightarrow{AC}^2} + 8)$$

$$=\sqrt{3}+1$$

5. 【答案】 
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
 解: 因为  $\frac{S_{\triangle OBC}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \frac{1}{3}$ 

所以
$$\overrightarrow{AO} = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AD} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AB} + \mu \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{3}{2}\lambda \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{3}{2}\mu \overrightarrow{AC}$$



又*D*,*B*,*C* 三点共线,所以
$$\frac{3}{2}\lambda + \frac{3}{2}\mu = 1$$
,所以 $\lambda + \mu = \frac{2}{3}$