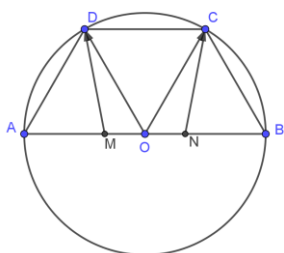
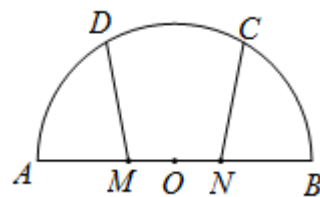


高一数学第 60 课时 6.4.3 向量法证明余弦定理、正弦定理拓展提升

1. 如图, AB 是半圆 O 的直径, C, D 是弧 AB 的三等分点, M, N 是线段 AB 的三等分点, 若 $OA=6$, 则 $\overrightarrow{MD} \cdot \overrightarrow{NC}$ 的值是()

(A) 2 (B) 10 (C) 26 (D) 28

【答案】C.



解析: (基底法或坐标法) 连接 OD, OC , 则依据题意知:

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{MD} \cdot \overrightarrow{NC} &= (\overrightarrow{MO} + \overrightarrow{OD}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{NO} + \overrightarrow{OC}) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AO} + \overrightarrow{OD}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{BO} + \overrightarrow{OC}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AO} + \overrightarrow{OD}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OC}\right) = -\frac{1}{9}\overrightarrow{AO}^2 + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AO} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{OD} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OD} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} = 26\end{aligned}$$

2. 已知平面上三点 A, B, C 满足 $|\overrightarrow{AB}|=6$, $|\overrightarrow{AC}|=8$, $|\overrightarrow{BC}|=10$,

则 $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} =$ ()

A. 48 B. -48 C. 100 D. -100

【答案】D.

解析: $\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} = \vec{0}$, 平方得 $(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA})^2 = 0$, 整理得:

$$(\overrightarrow{AB}^2 + \overrightarrow{BC}^2 + \overrightarrow{CA}^2) + 2(\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}) = 0$$

$$2(\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}) = -(\overrightarrow{AB}^2 + \overrightarrow{BC}^2 + \overrightarrow{CA}^2) = -200,$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = -100$$

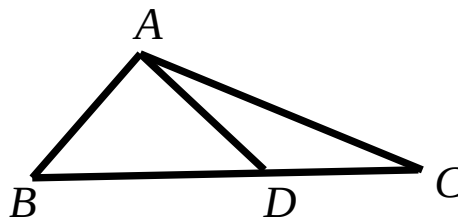
3. 如图, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AD \perp AB$, $\overrightarrow{BC} = \sqrt{3}\overrightarrow{BD}$, $|\overrightarrow{AD}|=1$, 则 $\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} =$ _____

解: 基底法, 设基底 $\{\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AD}\}$

$$\text{则 } \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \sqrt{3}\overrightarrow{BD}$$

$$= \overrightarrow{AB} + \sqrt{3}(\overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{AB}) = (1 - \sqrt{3})\overrightarrow{AB} + \sqrt{3}\overrightarrow{AD}$$

$$\because \overrightarrow{AB} \perp \overrightarrow{AD}, \therefore \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} = 0$$



$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} = 0 + \sqrt{3} \overrightarrow{AD}^2 = \sqrt{3} |\overrightarrow{AD}|^2 = \sqrt{3}$$

【答案】 $\sqrt{3}$.

4. 在平行四边形 $ABCD$ 中, $AD=1$, $\angle BAD=60^\circ$, E 为 CD 的中点. 若 $\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BE}=1$, 则 AB =_____.

解: 基底法, 设基底 $\{\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AD}\}$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AD}, \quad \overrightarrow{BE} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CE} = \overrightarrow{AD} - \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BE} = (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AD}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{AD} - \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{AB}) = 1$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} - \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{AB}^2 + \overrightarrow{AD}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} - \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{AB}^2 + \overrightarrow{AD}^2 = 1$$

$$\text{又} \because |\overrightarrow{AD}|=1, \therefore \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} - \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{AB}^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB}| |\overrightarrow{AD}| \cos 60^\circ - \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore |\overrightarrow{AB}| = |\overrightarrow{AD}| \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

【答案】 $\frac{1}{2}$.

