

No.051

因为 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \sqrt{5}$, 所以有:

$$\sin A = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{bc}$$

又因为有:

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{(b-c)^2 - a^2 + 2bc}{2bc} = \frac{bc-2}{bc}$$

且 $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$, 故有:

$$\left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{bc}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{bc-2}{bc}\right)^2 = 1$$

可以解得 $bc = 6$, 故有 $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = bc \cos A = 4$ 。

No.052

设九个格子走到右上角的期望步数分别为 $a_{1,1}, a_{1,2}, a_{1,3}, a_{2,1}, a_{2,2}, a_{2,3}, a_{3,1}, a_{3,2}, a_{3,3}$, 其中 $a_{1,1}$ 代表左下角, $a_{3,3}$ 代表右上角, 则有:

$$\begin{cases} a_{1,1} = 1 + \frac{a_{1,2} + a_{2,1}}{2} \\ a_{1,2} = 1 + \frac{a_{1,1} + a_{1,3} + a_{2,1} + a_{2,2}}{4} \\ a_{1,3} = 1 + \frac{a_{1,2} + a_{2,2} + a_{2,3}}{3} \\ a_{2,1} = 1 + \frac{a_{1,1} + a_{1,2} + a_{2,2} + a_{3,1}}{4} \\ a_{2,2} = 1 + \frac{a_{1,1} + a_{1,2} + a_{1,3} + a_{2,1} + a_{2,3} + a_{3,1} + a_{3,2}}{7} \\ a_{2,3} = 1 + \frac{a_{1,2} + a_{1,3} + a_{2,2} + a_{3,2} + a_{3,3}}{5} \\ a_{3,1} = 1 + \frac{a_{2,1} + a_{2,2} + a_{3,2}}{3} \\ a_{3,2} = 1 + \frac{a_{2,1} + a_{2,2} + a_{2,3} + a_{3,1} + a_{3,3}}{5} \\ a_{3,3} = 0 \end{cases}$$

可以解得 $a_{1,1} = \frac{633}{17}$, 且 $a_{1,2} = a_{2,1} = \frac{616}{17}, a_{1,3} = a_{3,1} = \frac{569}{17}, a_{2,2} = 34, a_{2,3} = a_{3,2} = \frac{462}{17}$ 。

No.053

由和差化积可得:

$$\sin(x^2 + x + 1) + \cos(x - 1) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

故当 $\sin\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$ 或 $\sin\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$ 时的 x 为原方程的解。

故有 $\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 + \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi$ 或 $\frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi$, 故可以解得:

$$x \in \left\{ x \mid x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(4k-1)\pi-4}{2}}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

或:

$$x \in \left\{ x \mid x = -1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{(4k-1)\pi+2}{2}}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

综上, 原方程解集为:

$$\left\{ x \mid x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(4k-1)\pi-4}{2}}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ x \mid x = -1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{(4k-1)\pi+2}{2}}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

No.054

因为有 $\overrightarrow{5OA} + \overrightarrow{6OB} + \overrightarrow{7OC} = \mathbf{0}$, 故 $\overrightarrow{6OB} + \overrightarrow{7OC} = -\overrightarrow{5OA}$, 则有:

$$\left(\overrightarrow{6OB} + \overrightarrow{7OC}\right)^2 = \left(-\overrightarrow{5OA}\right)^2$$

即:

$$\overrightarrow{36OB}^2 + \overrightarrow{49OC}^2 + 84\overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{25OA}^2$$

由于 $\overrightarrow{OA}^2 = \overrightarrow{OB}^2 = \overrightarrow{OC}^2 = k$ 且 $\overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} = \left|\overrightarrow{OB}\right| \cdot \left|\overrightarrow{OC}\right| \cos \angle BOC = k \cos \angle BOC$ 且

$\overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} = -\frac{5}{6}\overrightarrow{OA}^2$, 故有 $\cos \angle BOC = -\frac{5}{7}$, 故有:

$$\cos A = \cos \frac{\angle BOC}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \angle BOC}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

No.055

注意到 $f(x)$ 的最大值和最小值其实就为 $g(x) = \sqrt{3+3x} + \sqrt{1-x}$ 的最大值和最小值。

而由柯西不等式, $g(x)$ 最大值为:

$$\sqrt{3+3x} + \sqrt{1-x} \leq 2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{(\sqrt{1+x})^2 + (\sqrt{1-x})^2}{2}\right) \left(\frac{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2}{2}\right)} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

设 $g(x)$ 最小值为 m , 则 $\sqrt{3+3x} + \sqrt{1-x} \geq m$, 则 $4+2x+2\sqrt{3-3x^2} \geq m^2$, 移向平方可得 $m^2 - 4 - 2x \geq 0$ 时有 $12 - 12x^2 \geq 4x^2 + (16 - 4m^2)x + (m^4 - 8m^2 + 16)$, 则有:

$$h(x) = 16x^2 + (16 - 4m^2)x + (m^4 - 8m^2 + 4) \leq 0$$

对于 $\forall x \in \left[-1, \frac{m^2-4}{2}\right]$ 成立。由二次函数性质可知该条件等价于

$$h(-1) \leq 0, h\left(\frac{m^2-4}{2}\right) \leq 0, \text{ 则有:}$$

$$m^4 - 4m^2 + 4 \leq 0$$

以及:

$$3m^4 - 24m^2 + 36 \leq 0$$

故可以解得 $m = \pm\sqrt{2}$, 舍负后即得 $m = \sqrt{2}$ 。

故 $f(x)$ 最大值和最小值分别为 $2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}$ 。

No.056

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\cos^3 \theta + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} - \frac{2}{\cos^4 \theta - 1} &= \frac{\cos^3 \theta + \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta + \sin^3 \theta}{\cos^3 \theta - \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta - \sin^3 \theta} - \frac{2 \cos^4 \theta + 4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + \sin^4 \theta}{-2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta - \sin^4 \theta} \\ &= \frac{1 + \tan \theta + \tan^3 \theta}{1 - \tan \theta + \tan^2 \theta - \tan^3 \theta} + \frac{2 + 4 \tan^2 \theta + 2 \tan^4 \theta}{2 \tan^2 \theta + \tan^4 \theta} \\ &= \frac{1 + \frac{3}{7} + \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^3}{1 - \frac{3}{7} + \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^3} + \frac{2 + 4\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^4}{2\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^4} \\ &= \frac{2058767}{223416} \end{aligned}$$

No.057

由于 $|\lambda a - 2b| = 2|2a + \lambda b|$, 故有 $|\lambda a - 2b|^2 = 4|2a + \lambda b|^2$, 即:

$$\lambda^2 a^2 - 4\lambda a \cdot b + 4b^2 = 16a^2 + 16\lambda a \cdot b + 4\lambda^2 b^2$$

$$\text{故有 } a \cdot b = -\frac{\lambda^2 + 2}{2\lambda} \leq -2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = -\sqrt{2}.$$

No.058

不妨设 $g(x) = \frac{x}{a+bx}$, 考虑 $g^{[n]}(x)$ 的形式。

注意到 $g^{[2]}(x) = \frac{x}{a^2 + bx(1+a)}$ 且 $g^{[3]}(x) = \frac{x}{a^3 + bx(1+a+a^2)}$, 不难发现有 $g^{[n]}(x) = \frac{x}{a^n + bx \cdot \frac{a^n - 1}{a - 1}}$, 由数学归纳法易证。

故取 $a = \frac{5}{2}, b = \frac{3}{2}$, 此时即有 $g(x) = \frac{2x}{5+3x} = f(x)$ 。

故有 $f^{[n]}(x) = \frac{x}{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^n (x+1) - x}$ 。

No.059

由于 H 为垂心, 故有 $\tan A \cdot \overrightarrow{HA} + \tan B \cdot \overrightarrow{HB} + \tan C \cdot \overrightarrow{HC} = \mathbf{0}$ 。

故有 $\frac{\tan A}{\tan B} = \frac{4}{5}, \frac{\tan B}{\tan C} = \frac{5}{7}$ 。

而又由于 $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$, 故可以解得 $\tan^2 A = \frac{64}{35}$ 。

故 $\frac{\sin^2 A}{1 - \sin^2 A} = \frac{64}{35}$, 即 $\sin^2 A = \frac{64}{99}$, 即 $\sin A = \frac{8\sqrt{11}}{33}$ 。

No.060

令 $\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = t$, 则 $\sin x + \cos x + \sin x \cos x = t + \frac{t^2 - 1}{2}$ 。

由 $t + \frac{t^2 - 1}{2} = 0$, 故可以解得 $t = -1 + \sqrt{2}$ (舍另一根), 故 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的定义域即为 $\left(\arcsin\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} - \arcsin\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right)$, 故 $f(x)$ 定义域为:

$$\left(2k\pi + \arcsin\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} - \arcsin\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right)$$

其中 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 。

由于 $t \in (\sqrt{2} - 1, \sqrt{2}]$, 故 $t + \frac{t^2 - 1}{2} \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2}\right]$, 故原函数值域为:

$$\left(-\infty, \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2}\right)\right)$$