

正弦、余弦定理的综合应用

例、在 $\triangle ABC$ 中，内角 A, B, C 的对边分别为 a, b, c ，且 $\sqrt{3}bsinA = acosB$.

(I) 求 B ；

(II) 若 $b = 3, sinC = \sqrt{3}sinA$ ，求 a, c .

解析：(I) 由 $\sqrt{3}bsinA = acosB$ 及正弦定理，得 $\sqrt{3}sinBsinA = sinAcosB$.

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $sinA \neq 0$, $\therefore \sqrt{3}sinB = cosB$, $\therefore tanB = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

$$\because 0 < B < \pi, \therefore B = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

(II) 由 $sinC = \sqrt{3}sinA$ 及正弦定理，得 $c = \sqrt{3}a$ ，①

由余弦定理 $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2accosB$ 得， $3^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2accos\frac{\pi}{6}$,

$$\text{即 } a^2 + c^2 - \sqrt{3}ac = 9, \quad ②$$

由①②，解得 $a = 3, c = 3\sqrt{3}$.

即时练习

1. (2023 天津高考真题) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中，角 A, B, C 所对的边分别是 a, b, c . 已知

$$a = \sqrt{39}, b = 2, \angle A = 120^\circ$$

(1) 求 $\frac{sinB}{c}$ 的值；

(2) 求 c 的值；

(3) 求 $\sin(B - C)$ 的值.

【答案】(1) $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

(2) 5

(3) $-\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{26}$

【详解】(1) 由正弦定理可得, $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$, 即 $\frac{\sqrt{39}}{\sin 120^\circ} = \frac{2}{\sin B}$, 解得: $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$;

(2) 由余弦定理可得, $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$, 即 $39 = 4 + c^2 - 2 \times 2 \times c \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$,

解得: $c = 5$ 或 $c = -7$ (舍去).

(3) 由正弦定理可得, $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$, 即 $\frac{\sqrt{39}}{\sin 120^\circ} = \frac{5}{\sin C}$, 解得: $\sin C = \frac{5\sqrt{13}}{26}$, 而 $A = 120^\circ$,

所以 B, C 都为锐角, 因此 $\cos C = \sqrt{1 - \frac{25}{52}} = \frac{3\sqrt{39}}{26}$, $\cos B = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{13}} = \frac{2\sqrt{39}}{13}$,

$$\sin(B - C) = \sin B \cos C - \cos B \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13} \times \frac{3\sqrt{39}}{26} - \frac{2\sqrt{39}}{13} \times \frac{5\sqrt{13}}{26} = -\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{26}.$$

2. (2023·全国·高考真题) 已知在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $A + B = 3C$, $2\sin(A - C) = \sin B$.

(1) 求 $\frac{\sin A}{\sin C}$;

(2) 设 $AB = 5$, 求 AB 边上的高.

【答案】(1) $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$

(2) 6

【详解】(1) $\because A + B = 3C$,

$\therefore \pi - C = 3C$, 即 $C = \frac{\pi}{4}$,

又 $2\sin(A - C) = \sin B = \sin(A + C)$,

$\therefore 2\sin A \cos C - 2\cos A \sin C = \sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C$,

$\therefore \sin A \cos C = 3 \cos A \sin C$,

$$\therefore \sin A = 3 \cos A$$

$$\text{即 } \tan A = 3, \text{ 所以 } 0 < A < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由(1)知, } \cos A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$\text{由 } \sin B = \sin(A + C) = \sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \right) = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{由正弦定理, } \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{\sin B}, \text{ 可得 } b = \frac{\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{5}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 2\sqrt{10},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin A,$$

$$\therefore h = b \cdot \sin A = 2\sqrt{10} \times \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} = 6$$

3. (2022·全国·高考真题) 记 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角 A, B, C 的对边分别为 a, b, c , 已知

$$\sin C \sin(A - B) = \sin B \sin(C - A)$$

$$(1) \text{ 若 } A = 2B, \text{ 求 } C;$$

$$(2) \text{ 证明: } 2a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

【答案】(1) $\frac{5\pi}{8}$;

(2) 证明见解析.

【详解】(1) 由 $A = 2B$, $\sin C \sin(A - B) = \sin B \sin(C - A)$ 可得, $\sin C \sin B = \sin B \sin(C - A)$,

而 $0 < B < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\sin B \in (0, 1)$, 即有 $\sin C = \sin(C - A) > 0$, 而 $0 < C < \pi, 0 < C - A < \pi$,

显然 $C \neq C - A$, 所以, $C + C - A = \pi$, 而 $A = 2B$, $A + B + C = \pi$, 所以 $C = \frac{5\pi}{8}$.

(2) 由 $\sin C \sin(A - B) = \sin B \sin(C - A)$ 可得,

$\sin C(\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B) = \sin B(\sin C \cos A - \cos C \sin A)$, 再由正弦定理可得,

$a \cos B - b \cos A = b \cos A - a \cos C$, 然后根据余弦定理可知,

$$\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + c^2 - b^2) - \frac{1}{2}(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) - \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2 - c^2), \text{ 化简得:}$$

$2a^2 = b^2 + c^2$, 故原等式成立.

4. (2022·天津·高考真题) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 角 A 、 B 、 C 的对边分别为 a , b , c . 已知

$$a = \sqrt{6}, b = 2c, \cos A = -\frac{1}{4}$$

(1) 求 c 的值;

(2) 求 $\sin B$ 的值;

(3) 求 $\sin(2A - B)$ 的值.

【答案】(1) $c = 1$

$$(2) \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$$

$$(3) \sin(2A - B) = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{8}$$

【详解】(1) 因为 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$, 即 $6 = b^2 + c^2 + \frac{1}{2}bc$, 而 $b = 2c$, 代入得 $6 = 4c^2 + c^2 + c^2$, 解得: $c = 1$.

(2) 由 (1) 可求出 $b = 2$, 而 $0 < A < \pi$, 所以 $\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$, 又 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$, 所

以 $\sin B = \frac{bs\in A}{a} = \frac{2 \times \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$.

(3) 因为 $\cos A = -\frac{1}{4}$, 所以 $\frac{\pi}{2} < A < \pi$, 故 $0 < B < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 又 $\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$, 所以

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A = 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \times \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}, \quad \cos 2A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1 = 2 \times \frac{1}{16} - 1 = -\frac{7}{8}, \quad \text{而}$$

$$\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}, \quad \cos B = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 B} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4},$$

$$\sin(2A - B) = \sin 2A \cos B - \cos 2A \sin B = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}\right) \times \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} + \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{8}.$$

故 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, a, b, c 分别为内角 A, B, C 的对边, 且 $\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}\cos A} - \frac{c}{\sin C} = 0$.

(1) 求角 A 的大小;

(2) 若 $\sin B + \sin C = \sqrt{3}\sin A$, $b = 2$, 求 a, c 的值.

解析: (1) $\because \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}\cos A} - \frac{c}{\sin C} = 0$, 由正弦定理得 $\therefore \frac{\sin A}{\sqrt{3}\cos A} - \frac{\sin C}{\sin C} = 0$, 即

$$\tan A = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

(2) $\because \sin B + \sin C = \sqrt{3}\sin A$, 由正弦定理得 $b + c = \sqrt{3}a$,

$$\therefore b = 2, \therefore \sqrt{3}a - c - 2 = 0,$$

由余弦定理 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$,

两式联立解得 $c = 1$ 或 $c = 4$,

当 $c = 1$ 时 $a = \sqrt{3}$; 当 $c = 4$ 时 $a = 2\sqrt{3}$.

6. (2021. 天津卷) 在 $\triangle ABC$, 角 A, B, C 所对的边分别为 a, b, c , 已知

$$\sin A : \sin B : \sin C = 2 : 1 : \sqrt{2}, \quad b = \sqrt{2}.$$

(I) 求 a 的值;

(II) 求 $\cos C$ 的值;

(III) 求 $\sin\left(2C - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 的值.

【答案】(I) $2\sqrt{2}$; (II) $\frac{3}{4}$; (III) $\frac{3\sqrt{21}-1}{16}$

【解析】

【分析】(I) 由正弦定理可得 $a:b:c = 2:1:\sqrt{2}$, 即可求出;

(II) 由余弦定理即可计算;

(III) 利用二倍角公式求出 $2C$ 的正弦值和余弦值, 再由两角差的正弦公式即可求出.

【详解】(I) 因为 $\sin A : \sin B : \sin C = 2 : 1 : \sqrt{2}$, 由正弦定理可得 $a:b:c = 2:1:\sqrt{2}$,

$$\because b = \sqrt{2}, \therefore a = 2\sqrt{2}, c = 2;$$

$$(II) \text{ 由余弦定理可得 } \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{8+2-4}{2 \times 2\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{4};$$

$$(III) \because \cos C = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore \sin C = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 C} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4},$$

$$\therefore \sin 2C = 2 \sin C \cos C = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8}, \quad \cos 2C = 2 \cos^2 C - 1 = 2 \times \frac{9}{16} - 1 = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin\left(2C - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin 2C \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos 2C \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{21}-1}{16}.$$

小结: 正弦定理; 余弦定理