

1. 集合: $U, \cap, \cup, \complement A$. 不等式解法: $x^2 - 2x - 3 < 0$, $|x-1| < 1$, $\frac{x+1}{x-2} < 2$

子集: 一个集合有 n 个元素, 则有 2^n 个子集. 有 $2^n - 1$ 的真子集, 有 $2^n - 2$ 非空真子集.

真子集: 集合 A 中任意元素均为集合 B 的元素, 且 B 中至少有一个元素不是集合 A 中元素. 若 $A \subseteq B$, 但存在 $x \in B$, 且 $x \notin A$, 则称 A 为 B 的真子集. 记作: $A \subset B$

空集是所有非空集合的真子集

$$A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n\} \quad \underset{C_n^0}{1} + C_n^1 + C_n^2 + C_n^3 + \dots + C_n^n = 2^n$$

$$A = \{x | y = \sqrt{x} + 1\} \quad x \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$B = \{y | y = \sqrt{x} + 1\} \quad y \in [1, +\infty)$$

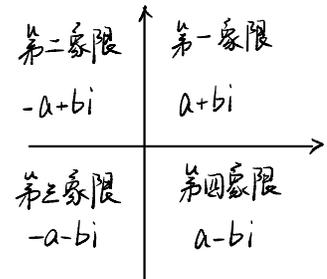
$$C = \{(x, y) | y = \sqrt{x} + 1\}$$

2. 复数: $z = a + bi$, $\bar{z} = a - bi$
 $|z_1 \cdot z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|$, $|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|} \quad (\text{考的少})$$

$$z = \frac{2+i}{1+i} \quad |z| = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

$$|z^n| = |z|^n, \quad \bar{\bar{z}} = z = |z|^2$$



3. 命题:
 原命题: 若 p 则 q
 否命题: 若 $\neg p$ 则 $\neg q$
 逆命题: 若 q 则 p
 逆否命题: 若 $\neg q$ 则 $\neg p$
 真假性一致

注: 需要是陈述句.

命题的否定是只否定结论

$$p: \forall x \in R, x^2 + x + 1 \geq 0$$

$$\neg p: \exists x \in R, x^2 + x + 1 < 0$$

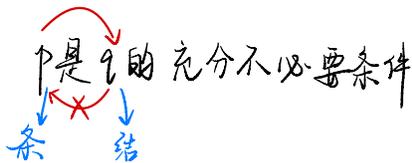
真假性一致

真假性一致

$p \wedge q$ 且

$p \vee q$ 或

$\neg p$ 非



不等式关系 $小 \Rightarrow 大$

范围小的 \Rightarrow 范围大的

条件 \Rightarrow 结论 充分性

结论 \Rightarrow 条件 必要性

$$P = \{x | x^2 - 8x - 20 \leq 0\} \quad -2 \leq x \leq 10$$

$$S = \{x | 1-m \leq x \leq 1+m\} \quad 小 \Rightarrow 大$$

若 $x \in P$ 是 $x \in S$ 的必要条件, 求 m 范围?

$$\begin{cases} 1-m \geq -2 \\ 1+m \leq 10 \\ 1-m \leq 1+m \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} m \leq 3 \\ m \leq 9 \\ m \geq 0 \end{cases} \text{取交集} \quad \text{故: } m \in [0, 3]$$

若 $x \in P$ 是 $x \in S$ 的充分条件, 求 m 范围?

$$\begin{cases} 1-m \leq -2 \\ 1+m \geq 10 \\ 1-m \leq 1+m \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} m \geq 3 \\ m \geq 9 \\ m \geq 0 \end{cases} \therefore m \in [9, +\infty)$$

文字游戏:

$x \in A$ 的充分不必要条件是 $x \in B$

\Downarrow

$x \in B$ 是 $x \in A$ 的充分不必要条件

$$B \Rightarrow A$$

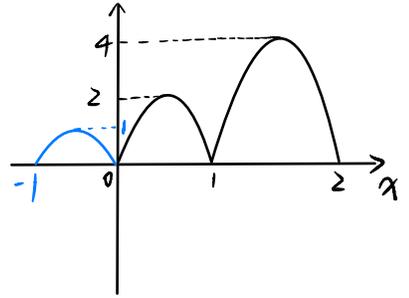
4. 函数:

① 定义域: $\log_2 x \geq -\frac{3}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} \times 1 = -\frac{3}{2} \times \log_2 2 = \log_2 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \log_2 \frac{1}{2^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \log_2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \therefore x \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

$\log_2 x \geq -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow -\log_2 x \leq \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \log_2 x \leq \frac{3}{2} \times 1 = \log_2 2^{\frac{3}{2}}, x \in (0, 2^{\frac{3}{2}}]$

若已知 $f(x)$ 定义域 $[0, 1]$
则 $0 \leq \log_2 x \leq 1$

$y = f(\log_2 x), y = f(x)$
 $y = f(x^2+1)$
括号内定义域是一样的



② 对应法则: (1) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}f(x+1) \Rightarrow$ 左移1个单位, 纵压缩 $\frac{1}{2}$

(2) 待定系数法:

eg: 若 $f(x)$ 为二次函数, $f(0)=1$, 且 $f(x+1) - f(x) = 2x$, 求 $f(x) = ?$

$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, $f(0)=1 \Rightarrow c=1$
令 $x=0, f(1) - f(0) = 2 \Rightarrow b+a = 0$
令 $x=-1, f(0) - f(-1) = -2 \Rightarrow b-a = -2$
 $\begin{cases} b+a=0 \\ b-a=-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b=-1 \\ a=1 \end{cases}$

必须写新元
取值范围!!!

← (3) 换元法:

eg: 若 $f(\frac{1-x}{1+x}) = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}$, 求 $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+1} (x \neq -1)$

令 $\frac{1-x}{1+x} = t, \because x \neq -1 \therefore t \neq -1$
 $x = \frac{1-t}{1+t}$
 $f(t) = \frac{1 - (\frac{1-t}{1+t})^2}{1 + (\frac{1-t}{1+t})^2} = \frac{2t}{t^2+1}$

(4) 配凑法:

eg: $f(2^x) = x \cdot \log_3 2 + 233$, 求解析式: $f(x) = \log_3 x + 233$
 $= \log_3 2^x + 233$

eg: $f(x + \frac{1}{x}) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$, $f(x) = x(x^2 - 3), x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$
 $(x + \frac{1}{x})(x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}) = (x + \frac{1}{x}) \cdot [(x + \frac{1}{x})^2 - 3]$

$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$
 $a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$
 $(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$
 $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$
 $(a+b+c)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3ab + 3ac + 3bc$

(5) 求谁设谁:

eg: 2019理2: $f(x)$ 为奇, 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x) = -e^{ax}$, 若 $f(\ln 2) = 8$, 求 a ?

设: $x > 0$

$\because f(x)$ 奇函数,

则 $f(\ln 2) = e^{-a \ln 2} = 8$

有 $-x < 0, f(-x) = -e^{-ax}$

\therefore 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) = -f(-x) = e^{-ax}$

$\therefore a = -3$

eg: 已知 $f(x+2) = -f(x)$, 当 $x \in [0, 2]$ 时, $f(x) = 2x - x^2$, 求 $f(x)$ 在 $[-2, 0]$ 上的解析式.

设: $x \in [-2, 0]$ 故: $f(x+2) = 2(x+2) - (x+2)^2$

有: $x+2 \in [0, 2]$

$= -x^2 - 2x$

又: $f(x+2) = -f(x) \quad \therefore -f(x) = -x^2 - 2x \quad \therefore f(x) = x^2 + 2x$

(b) 利用对称关系求解析

$y=f(x)$ 关于 $y=x$ 对称 (反函数) eg: $y=e^{x+1}$ 就将 $x \rightarrow y$ 求解即可
 $y \rightarrow x$

$y=f(x)$ 关于 $y=x+a$ 对称: $(1, 3) \xrightarrow{\substack{y=x+5 \\ x=y-5}} (-2, 6)$

技巧: 只能 $k=\pm 1$ 时用

(x_0, y_0)	关于 $y=x$ 对称	(y_0, x_0)
(x_0, y_0)	关于 $y=x+a$ 对称 $x=y-a$	(y_0-a, x_0+a)
(x_0, y_0)	关于 $y=-x+b$ 对称 $x=b-y$	$(b-y_0, b-x_0)$

任意: (x_0, y_0) 关于 $Ax+By+C=0$ 对称

$x = x_0 - 2A \cdot \frac{Ax_0 + By_0 + C}{A^2 + B^2}$

$y = y_0 - 2B \cdot \frac{Ax_0 + By_0 + C}{A^2 + B^2}$

eg: $(1, 2)$ 关于 $x-2y+5=0$

$x = 1 - 2 \times 1 \times \frac{1-4+5}{5}$

$y = 2 - 2 \times (-2) \times \frac{1-4+5}{5}$

eg: 2015年I卷文数12: 设 $f(x)$ 与 $y=2^{x+a}$ 的图像关于直线 $y=-x$ 对称, 且 $f(-2)+f(-4)=1$, 求 a ?

$f(x)$ 图像上任意一点 (x, y) 关于 $y=-x$ 对称的点 $(-y, -x)$ 在函数 $y=2^{x+a}$ 上

故: $-x = 2^{-y+a}$

整理: $-y+a = \log_2(-x)$ 则: $f(x) = a - \log_2(-x)$

$\therefore f(-2) + f(-4) = 1$

$\therefore a - \log_2 2 + a - \log_2 4 = 1$

$\therefore a = 2$

eg: $y=2^{x+1}$ 关于 $y=-x+3$ 对称后的解析式:
 设: (x, y)

(x, y) 关于 $y=-x+3$ 对称 $\rightarrow (3-y, 3-x)$ 一定在 $y=2^{x+1}$ 上, 代入 $3-x = 2^{3-y+1}$

$\log_2(3-x) = 4-y$

(5) $y=f(x)$ 关于 $x=a$ 对称:

中点坐标公式: $\frac{x_1+x_2}{2} = a$

第1步: 先在 $g(x)$ 上随意找一个点, 设为 (x, y)
 第2步: 对称到 $f(x)$ 上
 第3步: 代入 $f(x)$ 的解析式.

$g(x) = y = f(2a-x)$

$y=f(x)$ 关于 (a, b) 对称

$2b-y = f(2a-x)$ $y = 2b - f(2a-x)$

(6) 方程组法: $f(x) + g(x) = e^x$ (奇偶)

让 x 全为 $-x$: $f(-x) + g(-x) = e^{-x}$

$\begin{cases} f(x) + g(x) = e^x \\ f(-x) + g(-x) = e^{-x} \\ -f(x) + g(x) = e^{-x} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} g(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \\ f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \end{cases}$

求最值的方式:

③ 值域: 100%

二次型 / 一次 / 二次 / 二次 / 二次 / 三角换元 / 求导 / 均值不等式 / 线性规划

(1) 二次型: $y = \cos 2x + \sin x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin x = -2t^2 + t + 1, t \in [-1, 1]$

$y = \cos 2x + \cos x = 2\cos^2 x - 1 + \cos x$

$y = \sin 2x + \sin x + \cos x = 2\sin x \cos x + \sin x + \cos x$

$= t^2 - 1 + t, t \in [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$

$\sin x + \cos x = t$ 两边平方.

$1 + 2\sin x \cos x = t^2$

$y = e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + (e^x + e^{-x}) = t^2 - 2 + t, t \in [2, +\infty)$

$e^x + e^{-x} = t$

$t^2 = e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2$

2014 国 II, 21T: $y = e^x - e^{-x} - 2x$

(2) 一次 / 一次: $y = \frac{2x+1}{x+1} = \frac{2(x+1)-1}{x+1} = 2 - \frac{1}{x+1}$

分离常数

$y = \frac{4k^2+3}{2k^2+1} = \frac{2(2k^2+1)+1}{2k^2+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{2k^2+1}$

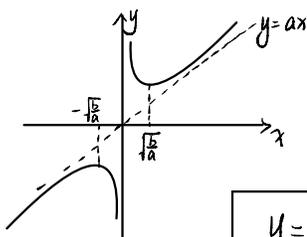
$\frac{1}{2k^2+1} \in (0, 1]$
 $\therefore 2 + \frac{1}{2k^2+1} \in (2, 3]$

$y = \frac{cx+d}{ax+b}, y \neq -\frac{c}{a}$

$y = \frac{k^2}{2k^2+1} = \begin{cases} k=0, & 0 \\ k \neq 0, & \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{k^2}} \in (0, \frac{1}{2}] \end{cases} \Rightarrow [0, \frac{1}{2}]$

$y = \frac{(2k^2+3)(4k^2+1)}{2k^2+1} = \frac{(t+2)(2t-1)}{t} = \frac{2t^2+3t-2}{t} = 2t - \frac{2}{t} + 3$

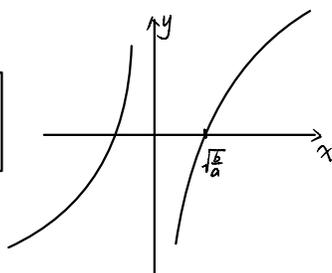
(3) 一次 / 一次: $y = ax + \frac{b}{x} (a > 0, b > 0)$



定义域: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

值域: $(-\infty, -2\sqrt{ab}] \cup [2\sqrt{ab}, +\infty)$

$y = ax - \frac{b}{x}$
 $a > 0, b > 0$



$t = 2k^2 + 1 \geq 1$

$2t - \frac{2}{t} + 3 \in [3, +\infty)$

$a+b \geq 2\sqrt{ab}$

$y = \frac{(2k^2+2)(4k^2+1)}{(2k^2+1)^2}$

均值: $y \leq \frac{\frac{1}{4}(6k^2+3)^2}{(2k^2+1)^2} = \frac{9}{4}$

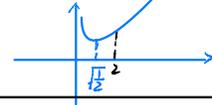
当且仅当 $2k^2+2 = 4k^2+1$

通用: $y = \frac{(2k^2+2)(4k^2+3)}{(2k^2+1)^2} = \frac{(t+1)(2t+1)}{t^2} = \frac{2t^2+3t+1}{t^2}$

令: $2k^2+1 = t$

$= 2 + \frac{3}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} \quad t \geq 1$

2019 国I: $y = \frac{k^2+k}{(2k^2+1)(k^2+2)} = \begin{cases} k=0, & 0 \\ k \neq 0, & \frac{k+\frac{1}{k}}{(2k+\frac{1}{k})(k+\frac{1}{k})} = \frac{k+\frac{1}{k}}{2k^2+\frac{1}{k^2}+5} = \frac{k+\frac{1}{k}}{2(k+\frac{1}{k})^2+1} = \frac{t}{2t^2+1} = \frac{1}{2t+\frac{1}{t}} \in (0, \frac{2}{9}] \end{cases}$



求导求最值: 高次函数 $y = x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1$

超越函数

$y = \cos 2x \cdot \sin x = (1 - 2\sin^2 x) \cdot \sin x = -2t^3 + t, -1 \leq t \leq 1 \Rightarrow$ 首先化为同角.

2018 国I 16T: $y = 2\sin x + \sin 2x$
 $y' = 2\cos x + 2\cos 2x$
 $= 2(2\cos^2 x + \cos x - 1)$
 $= 2(2\cos x - 1)(\cos x + 1)$

2017 国I 16T: 立体几何

三角换元: $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ 圆} \\ \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1 \text{ 椭圆} \end{cases}$

椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$ 上 $P(x, y)$, $z = x + 2y$ 范围.

$\begin{cases} x = 2\cos\theta \\ y = \sin\theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} z = 2\cos\theta + 2\sin\theta \\ = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \in [-2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}] \end{cases}$

均值不等式: (会背公式)

$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \geq 2ab \\ a + b \geq 2\sqrt{ab}, \text{ 一正二定三相等} \\ \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}} \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab} \geq \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} \\ a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \geq 3abc \\ a + b + c \geq 3\sqrt[3]{abc} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \text{一正: } a > 0, b > 0 \\ \text{二定: } a+b \text{ 和为定值 or } ab \text{ 积为定值} \\ \text{三相等: 当 } a=b \text{ 时, 取等条件.} \end{cases}$

$\frac{b}{a} < \frac{b+m}{a+m} < 1 < \frac{a+n}{b+n} < \frac{a}{b} \quad (a > b > 0, m > 0, n > 0)$

小子 | 同加则变大
 大子 | 同加则变小

① 1 的代换: $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = 1$, 求 $2a+b$ 的 min $\rightarrow (2a+b) \cdot (\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b})$

② 求谁留谁: (解三角形)

$a+b = ab - 3$, 求 ab 范围? $a+b \geq 2\sqrt{ab}$
 求 $a+b$ 范围? $(a+b)^2 \geq 4ab = 4(a+b+3)$
 $(a+b)^2 - 4(a+b) - 12 \geq 0$

$\therefore a+b \geq 6$

绝对值不等式: $|a| - |b| \leq |a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$

去绝对值

① $|2x-1| \leq x \rightarrow -x \leq 2x-1 \leq x$

② $|2x-1| \leq |x-1| \rightarrow$ 两侧平方 (两侧都要非负才可)

③ $|2x-3| + |x-3| \geq 9 \rightarrow$ 零点分段法.

$x \leq -1$ or $x \geq 5$

$\begin{cases} x < \frac{3}{2}, (3-2x) + (3-x) \geq 9, x \leq -1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \leq x < 3, (2x-3) + (3-x) \geq 9, x \geq 9 \\ x \geq 3, (2x-3) + (x-3) \geq 9, x \geq 5 \end{cases}$

eg: $1 \geq -2$
 $1^2 \leq (-2)^2$

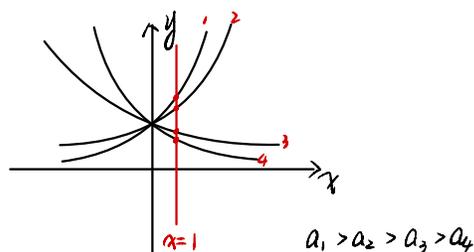
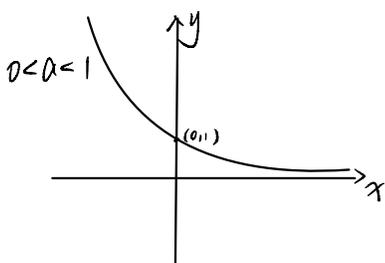
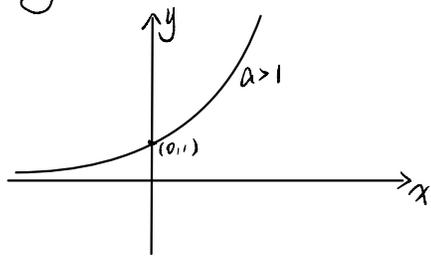
线性规划: $z = 2x + y, z = 2x - y, z = \frac{y}{x}, z = x^2 + y^2$
 $y = -2x + z, y = 2x - z$

指数: $a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$, $(ab)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$, $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$, $(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$

$f(x) \cdot f(y) = f(x+y)$

$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$, $a^{-\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{n}}}$, $a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$, $\sqrt{x} = |x|^{\frac{1}{2}}$

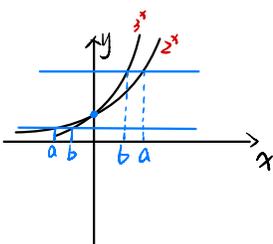
$y = a^x$ ($a > 0, a \neq 1$)



当 $x=1$ 时, $y=a^x \rightarrow y=a$

eg: $2^a = 3^b$, 问 $a-b$?

- ① $a > b > 0$
- ② $a = b = 0$
- ③ $a < b < 0$



对数: $y = 2^{x+1} \rightarrow \log_2 y = x+1$

$f(x) + f(y) = f(xy)$

$\log_a^M + \log_a^N = \log_a^{MN}$

$\log_a^M - \log_a^N = \log_a^{\frac{M}{N}}$

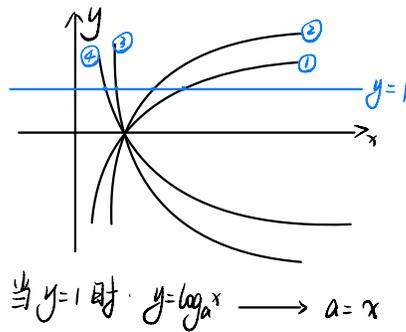
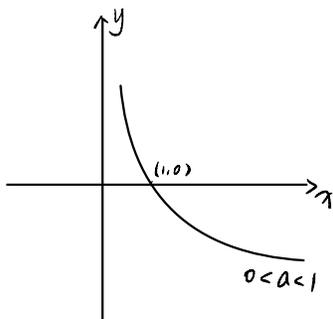
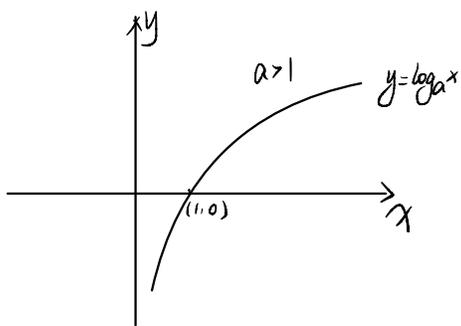
$\log_a^{b^m} = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \log_a^b$

$a^{\log_a^N} = N$

$\log_a^b = \frac{\ln b}{\ln a} = \frac{\lg b}{\lg a}$

$2^{-\log_2^3} = 2^{\log_2^{\frac{1}{3}}} = 2^{\frac{1}{3} \log_2^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{1}{3}$

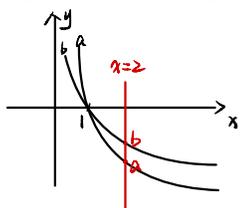
底大图低



当 $y=1$ 时, $y = \log_a^x \rightarrow a = x$

eg: $\log_a^2 < \log_b^2 < 0$

$1 > a > b > 0$



反函数: $y = a^x$, 反: $y = \log_a^x$

2022全国12T: $y = \frac{1}{2}e^x$, $y = \ln(2x)$

$x = \frac{1}{2}e^y$ 把 x 写成 y , 把 y 写成 x

$e^y = 2x$
 $y = \ln 2x$

一算, 互为反函数

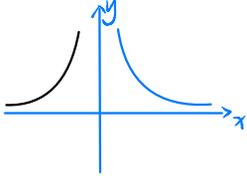
幂函数:

$$y = x^\alpha \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \text{画图像}$$

$$y = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

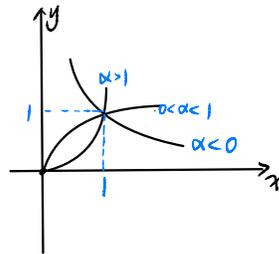
$$= \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{偶函数}$$



第1步: 第1象限:

第2步: 定奇偶



$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad y = x^{\frac{2}{3}} \uparrow$$

函数性质:

一. 单调性: $x_1, x_2 \in I, x_1 < x_2, f(x_1) < f(x_2) \uparrow$

① 定义: $\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} > 0 \uparrow$

$$y = x^{x^2+2x} \rightarrow \uparrow \text{为 } [-1, +\infty)$$

② 复合函数单调性: 同增异减

$$y = x^u, \quad u = x^2 + 2x$$

\uparrow \uparrow $(-1, +\infty)$

③ $\uparrow + \uparrow = \uparrow$

$\downarrow + \downarrow = \downarrow$

$\uparrow - \downarrow = \uparrow + \uparrow = \uparrow$

$\downarrow - \uparrow = \downarrow$

若 $f(x) \uparrow \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} -f(x) \downarrow \\ \frac{1}{f(x)} \downarrow \\ \sqrt{f(x)} \uparrow \end{cases}$$

$\uparrow + \downarrow =$ 不一定是增还是减
(求导判断)

$$f(x) \uparrow, g(x) \uparrow, \text{且 } f(x) \geq 0, g(x) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \cdot g(x) \uparrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$\uparrow - \downarrow = \uparrow$

注: 含参恒过定点问题:

$$\square = \bigcirc \cdot \square$$

参数

补: ① $a^x + b$ 此时令 $x = 0$

② $\log_a^{3x+1} + b$ 此时令 $3x+1 = 1$

eg. $x + 2nx + 2ny - 2n - 2 = 0$

$$2n(x+y-1) + (x-2) = 0$$

故: $\begin{cases} x+y-1=0 \\ x-2=0 \end{cases}$

解: $\begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=-1 \end{cases}$

二. 奇偶性

① $x \in D_f, -x \in D_f, f(-x) = f(x)$ 偶

奇函数: $f(0) = 0$ 或 $f(0)$ 无意义 $f(-x) = -f(x)$ 奇

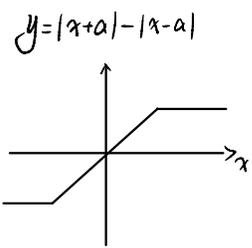
奇 + 奇 = 奇

奇 × 奇 = 偶

奇 × 偶 = 奇

奇 + 偶 = 非奇非偶

② 常见奇函数: $y = kx$



$y = \frac{k}{x}$

$y = ax + \frac{b}{x}$

$y = ax - \frac{b}{x}$

$y = x^3$

$y = \sin wx, y = \tan wx$

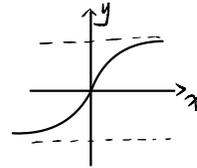
$y = e^x - e^{-x}$

$y = \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} / y = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}$

$y = \lg \frac{2-x}{2+x} / y = \lg \frac{x+3}{x-3}$

$y = \lg(\sqrt{x^2+1} \pm ax)$ 奇

$y = \lg(\sqrt{x^2+1} + x)$ ↑



③ 偶函数: $y = c (c \neq 0)$

$y = ax^2 + b$

$y = f(|x|)$

$y = \cos wx$

$y = e^x + e^{-x}$

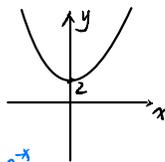
$x > 0, y' = e^x - e^{-x} > 0$

$y = \ln(e^{ax} + 1) - \frac{1}{2}mx \Leftarrow y = \ln(e^x + 1) + ax$ 偶, 问 $a = ?$
一定为偶.

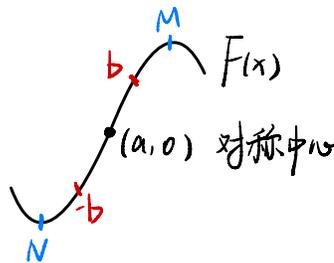
故: $a + a = 0$

$a = -\frac{a}{2}$

$= \ln(e^x + 1) + \ln e^{ax} = \ln(e^{ax} + 1) e^{ax} = \ln(e^{2ax} + e^{ax})$



题型: ① $F(x) = f(x) + a$
奇 + 常



$\begin{cases} F(b) + F(-b) = 2a \\ F(m) + F(n) = 2a \end{cases}$

2018国Ⅲ文数: $f(x) = \ln(\sqrt{x^2+1} - x) + 1$

$f(a) = 4$, 则 $f(-a) = \underline{-2}$

② 求解析式

③ 先判断奇偶, 再判断单调

对称轴: x 反 y 同

$$f(-x) = f(x), x=0$$

$$f(a-x) = f(a+x), x=a$$

$$f(a-x) = f(b+x), x = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

对称中心: x, y 都反

$$f(-x) = -f(x), (0, 0)$$

$$f(a-x) = -f(a+x), \text{关于 } (a, 0)$$

$$f(a-x) = -f(b+x), \text{关于 } (\frac{a+b}{2}, 0)$$

$$f(a-x) = -f(b+x) + c, (\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c}{2})$$

周期: x 同

$$f(x+a) = f(x), T=a$$

$$f(x+a) = -f(x), T=2a$$

$$f(x+a) = f(x-a), T=2a$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x+2a) = f(x)$$

$$f(x+a) = -f(x) + k, T=2a$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x+a+a) = -f(x+a) + k \\ = f(x) - k + k = f(x)$$

$$f(x+a) = \frac{k}{f(x)}, T=2a$$

$$f(x+2a) = f(x+a) - f(x), T=2a$$

$$f(x+a) = \frac{1-f(x)}{1+f(x)}, T=2a$$

eg: $a_1=1, a_2=3$

$$x^2 - x^2 + 1 = 0, \Delta < 0, \text{有周期}$$

$$a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} - a_n, a_{2020} = ?$$

$$a_{n+2} = p a_{n+1} + q a_n$$

$$x^2 - px - q = 0, \Delta < 0 \text{ 有周期}$$

$$a_1=1$$

$$a_2=3$$

$$a_3=2$$

$$a_4=-1$$

$$a_5=-3$$

$$a_6=-2$$

$$a_7=1$$

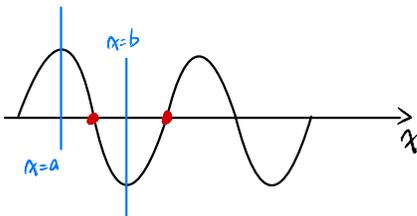
$$a_8=3$$

找到规律了

eg: $a_{n+1} = \frac{c a_n + D}{A a_n + B}$ 也为周期数列

$$x = \frac{c x + D}{A x + B} \Rightarrow \Delta < 0, \text{有周期}$$

☆☆ 对称轴, 对称中心, 周期.



1° $f(x)$ 关于 $x=a, x=b$ 对称, $f(x)$ 为周期函数. $T=2|b-a|$

eg: $f(x)$ 为偶函数, $x=3$ 对称轴. $T=2 \times 3 = 6$
 $x=0$ 对称轴

2° $f(x)$ 关于 $(a, 0), (b, 0)$ 对称, $f(x)$ 为周期函数. $T=2|b-a|$

3° $f(x)$ 关于 $(a, 0), x=b$ 对称, $f(x)$ 为周期函数. $T=4|b-a|$

学会翻译:

$f(x+1)$ 为奇 $\Rightarrow f(x+1)$ 关于 $(0,0)$ 对称 $\xrightarrow{\text{右移1单位}}$ $f(x)$ 关于 $(1,0)$ 对称

$f(x+1)$ 为偶 $\Rightarrow f(x+1)$ 关于 y 轴对称 $\xrightarrow{\text{右移1单位}}$ $f(x)$ 关于 $x=1$ 对称

$f(x)$ 为奇且周期 $T \Rightarrow f(\frac{T}{2}) = 0$ 证: $f(\frac{T}{2}) = f(\frac{T}{2}-T) = f(-\frac{T}{2}) = -f(\frac{T}{2})$
 $\Rightarrow f(\frac{T}{2}) = 0$

图像:

1. $y=f(x)$ 与 $y=-f(x)$ 关于 x 轴对称

$y=f(x)$ 与 $y=f(-x)$ 关于 y 轴对称

$y=f(x)$ 与 $y=f(x+a)+b$

$y=f(x)$ 与 $y=\frac{1}{2}f(x-2)$

问 $y=\lg(2-x)$ 怎么来的?

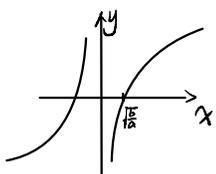
$y=\lg x \xrightarrow{y\text{轴}} \lg(-x) \xrightarrow{\text{右移2单位}} \lg[-(x-2)] = \lg(2-x)$

$y=\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-2x) = \sin[-2(x-\frac{\pi}{2})]$ 往右平移 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

2. 简单函数图像: 一次, 二次, 反比例, 指, 对, 幂, 三角函数

① $y = ax + \frac{b}{x}$

② $y = ax - \frac{b}{x}$

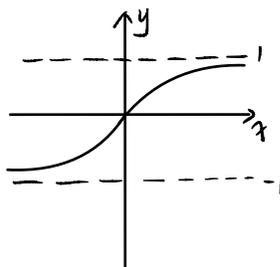
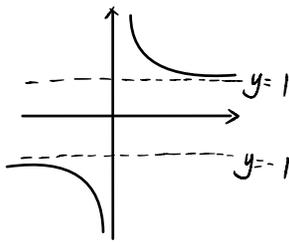
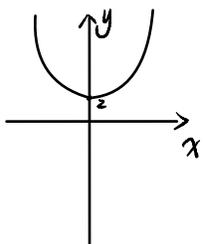
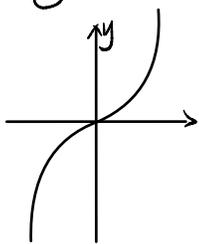


③ $y = e^x - e^{-x}$

$y = e^x + e^{-x}$

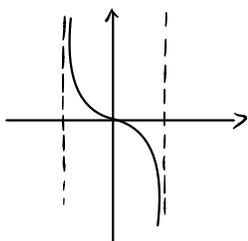
$y = \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1}$

$y = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}$

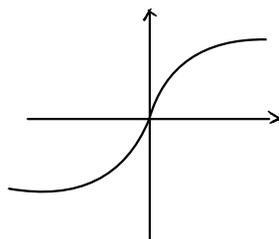


④ $y = \lg \frac{1-x}{1+x} \quad (-1 < x < 1)$

$y = \lg(\sqrt{x^2+1} + x)$ 奇 $(0,0) \uparrow$
 $(-\infty, 0) \uparrow$

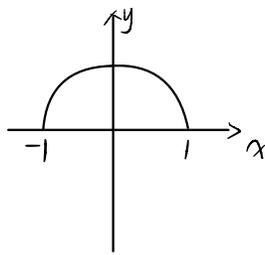


极限法作图



⑤ $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$

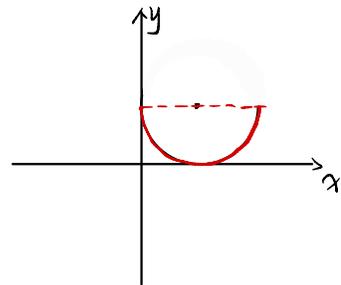
半圆 $y^2 = 1-x^2$



$y = 1 - \sqrt{2x-x^2}$

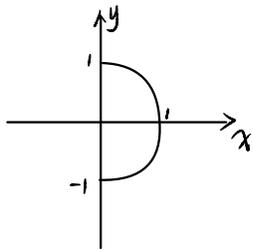
$(y-1)^2 = 2x-x^2$

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



$x = \sqrt{1-y^2}$

$x^2 = 1-y^2$



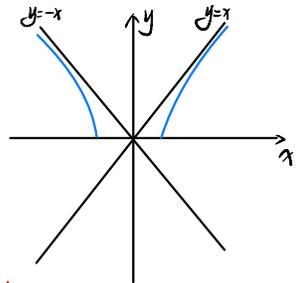
模拟T: $y = 2\sqrt{1-x^2}$, $y = \sqrt{x^2-1}$

$\frac{y^2}{4} = 1-x^2$

$y^2 = x^2-1$

$\frac{y^2}{4} + x^2 = 1$

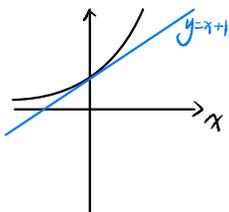
$x^2 - y^2 = 1$



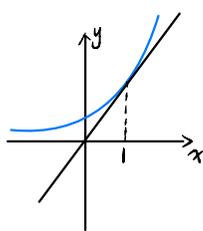
可以问 $y = x-1$ 与 $y = \sqrt{x^2-1}$ 有几个交点? 1个

⑥ 相切:

$e^x \geq x+1$



$e^x \geq ex$ $x_{切点} = 1$

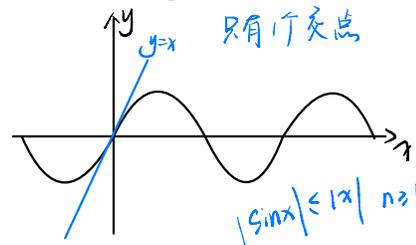


变形: $e^{\frac{x}{e}} \geq \frac{e}{x}$

$e^x \geq \frac{e}{4}x^2$ 放缩技巧

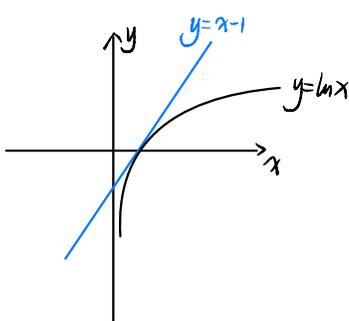
$\sin x$ 与 $y=x$ 相切

只有1个交点

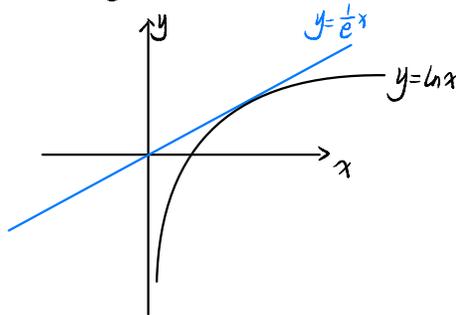


$|\sin x| \leq |x| \quad n \geq 1$

$x-1 \geq \ln x$



$\frac{1}{e}x \geq \ln x$



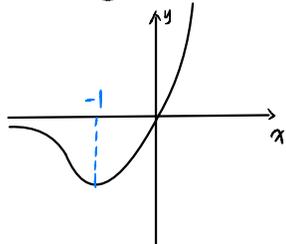
常用放缩:

① $e^x \geq x+1 > x > x-1 \geq \ln x \geq 1 - \frac{1}{x}$

② $e^x \geq ex, \frac{1}{e}x \geq \ln x$

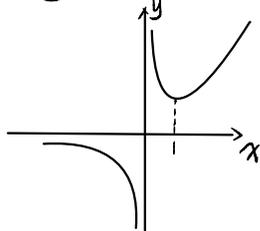
⑦ 6个超越函数:

$y = x \cdot e^x$



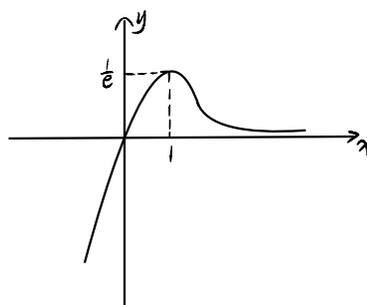
$-\infty < x \rightarrow +\infty$
 $0 < e^x \rightarrow +\infty$

$y = \frac{e^x}{x} (x \neq 0)$

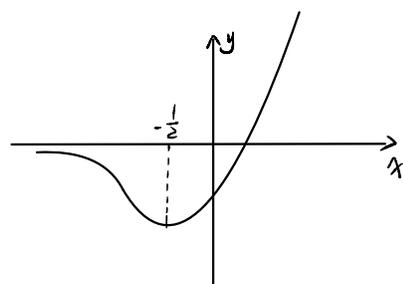


$-\infty \xrightarrow{-\infty} x \xrightarrow{+\infty} +\infty$
 $0 \xrightarrow{-\infty} e^x \xrightarrow{+\infty} +\infty$

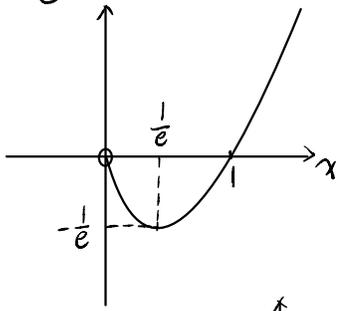
$y = \frac{x}{e^x}$



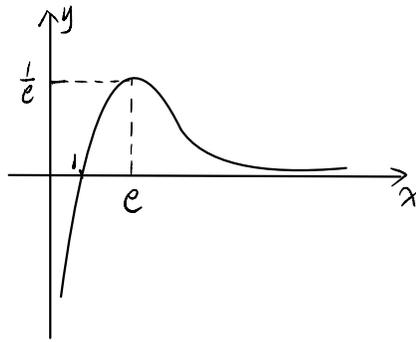
$y = (2x-1) \cdot e^x$



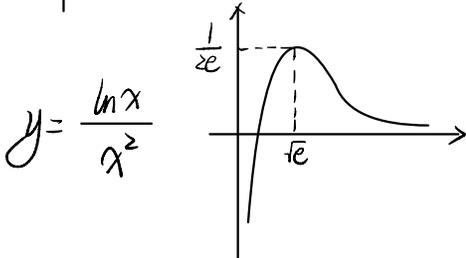
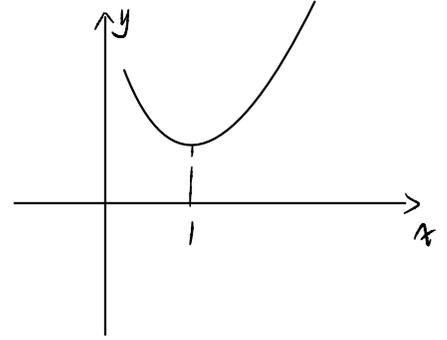
$$y = x \cdot \ln x \quad (x > 0)$$



$$y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$$



$$y = x - \ln x$$



零点: $f(x) = 0, \Rightarrow x = x_0$ 零点

零点存在Th: $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续

$f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内至少存在一个零点

\rightarrow + 单调 \Rightarrow 有唯一零点

考法1: 零点所在区间, $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$.

考点2: 求零点个数

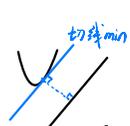
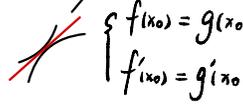
① 直接解方程

② 零点存在Th

③ 画图像找交点 (一个函数变2个函数)

导数:

① 切线:

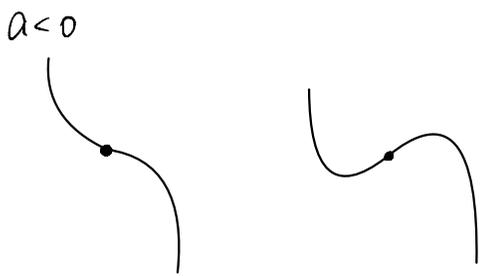
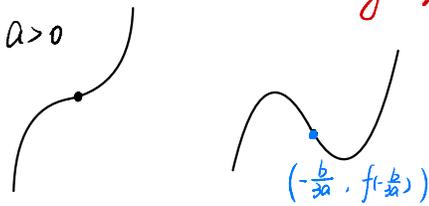
- 在点
- 过点
- 距离最值: 
- 公切线: 

$$\begin{cases} f(x_0) = g(x_0) \\ f'(x_0) = g'(x_0) \end{cases}$$

公切线方程:
$$\begin{cases} y - y_1 = f'(x_1) \cdot (x - x_1) \\ y - y_2 = g'(x_2) \cdot (x - x_2) \end{cases}$$

② 三次函数: $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$

$$y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$$



三次函数的韦达定理:

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3 = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$x_1 x_2 x_3 = -\frac{d}{a}$$

③ $f(x)$ 与 $f'(x)$ 不等式:

1° $x \cdot f'(x) + f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x \cdot f(x) \uparrow$

2° $x f'(x) - f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{x} \uparrow$

3° $x f'(x) + n f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow (x^n \cdot f(x))' = n x^{n-1} \cdot f(x) + x^n \cdot f'(x) = x^{n-1} \cdot (x f'(x) + n f(x))$

4° $x f'(x) - n f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{x^n}$

5° $f'(x) + f(x) \Rightarrow e^x \cdot f(x) \uparrow$

$f'(x) - f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{e^x}$

1. $C' = 0$ (C为常数)

2. $(x^a)' = a \cdot x^{a-1}$ ($a \in \mathbb{Q}$, 且 $a \neq 0$)

3. $(\sin x)' = \cos x$

4. $\cos x' = -\sin x$

5. $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$ ($a > 0$, 且 $a \neq 1$)

6. $(e^x)' = e^x$

7. $(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$ ($x > 0$, $a > 0$, 且 $a \neq 1$)

8. $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$ ($x > 0$)

1. $[f(x) \pm g(x)]' = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$

2. $[f(x) \cdot g(x)]' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$

3. $[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}]' = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$ ($g(x) \neq 0$)

复合函数求导法则:

$y = f(g(x))$ 求导:

令 $y = f(u)$, $u = g(x)$

$y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x$ 分层 \rightarrow 层层求导
作积

6° $f'(x) + n \cdot f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow e^{nx} \cdot f(x) \uparrow$

7° $f'(x) - f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow e^x [f(x) - 2] \uparrow$

$e^x f(x) + e^x f(x) > 2e^x \Rightarrow [e^x \cdot f(x)]' - (2e^x)' > 0$

8° $f'(x) \cos x - f(x) \sin x \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \cdot \cos x$

$f(x) \sin x + f'(x) \cos x \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \cdot \sin x$

9° $f'(x) \cos x + f(x) \sin x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{\cos x}$

$f'(x) \sin x - f(x) \cos x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{\sin x}$

$$1^{\circ} f'(x) > 2 \Rightarrow f(x) - 2x \uparrow$$

$$f'(x) > x \Rightarrow f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \uparrow$$

$$1^{\circ} f'(x) > f(x) \cdot \tan x \quad (x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}))$$

eg: $f(x) \cdot x \ln x + f(x) > 0 \quad \because x > 0$
 $f(x) \cdot \ln x + f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} > 0 \Rightarrow [f(x) \cdot \ln x]'$

④ 小T: $\begin{cases} \text{极值, 最值} \\ \text{恒成立求参} \\ \text{零点} \end{cases}$

背几个常见值:

$$\ln 2 = 0.6931$$

$$\sqrt{2} = 1.414$$

$$\ln 3 = 1.098$$

$$\sqrt{3} = 1.732$$

$$e = 2.71828$$

$$\sqrt{e} = 2.2360$$

$$e^2 = 7.3890$$

⑤ 对数单身狗, 指数找基友

1° 对数: 若T中出现 $g(x) = f(x) \cdot \ln x$, 将 $f(x)$ 与 $\ln x$ 拆开

eg: 求证 $e^x - 2x > x^2 \ln x$

将 x^2 与 $\ln x$ 拆开, $\because x > 0, \therefore \frac{e^x - 2x}{x^2} > \ln x$ 即 $\frac{e^x - 2x}{x^2} - \ln x > 0$

设: $f(x) = \frac{e^x - 2x}{x^2} - \ln x$

$x: e^x - x > 0$

\therefore 令 $f(x) = 0$, 求得 $x = 2$

$f(x) = \frac{(e^x - x) \cdot (x - 2)}{x^3}$

故: $\begin{cases} 0 < x < 2, f(x) < 0, f(x) \downarrow \\ x > 2, f(x) > 0, f(x) \uparrow \end{cases}$

$f(x)_{\min} = f(2) = \frac{e^2 - 4 - 4 \ln 2}{4} > \frac{e^2 - 7}{4} > 0$

2° 指数: 若T中出现 $g(x) = f(x) - e^x$, 构造 $-\frac{f(x)}{e^x}$

eg: $e^x - 2x > x^2 \ln x$

$\frac{x^2 \ln x + 2x}{e^x} - 1 < 0$

设: $f(x) = \frac{x^2 \ln x + 2x}{e^x} - 1$

$\because x \ln x + 1 > 0$

$f(x) = \frac{(2-x) \cdot (x \ln x + 1)}{e^x}$

$f(x) = 0$, 得 $x = 2$

$\begin{cases} \text{当 } 0 < x < 2 \text{ 时, } f(x) > 0, f(x) \uparrow \\ \text{当 } x > 2 \text{ 时, } f(x) < 0, f(x) \downarrow \end{cases}$

$\therefore f(x)_{\max} = f(2) = \frac{4 + 4 \ln 2}{e^2} - 1 < \frac{7}{e^2} - 1 < 0$

⑥ 函数隐零点处理技巧:

虚设零点, 整体代换

⑦ 洛必达法则

满足 $\frac{0}{0}$ / $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型式, 可多次求导, 直到求出为止

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

隐零点例题: 设而不求

$$f(x) = e^x - ax - 2$$

(1) 求 $f(x)$ 的单调区间

$$f'(x) = e^x - a$$

若 $a \leq 0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$ 恒成立, $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上 \uparrow

若 $a > 0$ 时, $f'(x) = 0, x = \ln a$, $\begin{cases} x > \ln a, & f'(x) > 0, & f(x) \uparrow \\ x < \ln a, & f'(x) < 0, & f(x) \downarrow \end{cases}$

(2) 若 $a=1$, k 为整数, 且当 $x > 0$ 时, $(x-k) \cdot f(x) + x + 1 \geq 0$, 求 k 的最大值.

$$(x-k) \cdot (e^x - 1) + x + 1 \geq 0$$

当 $x > 0$ 时, 整理: $x + \frac{x+1}{e^x-1} \geq k$

$$\text{设: } g(x) = x + \frac{x+1}{e^x-1} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{-x e^x - 1}{(e^x-1)^2} + 1 = \frac{e^x(e^x-x-2)}{(e^x-1)^2}$$

$$\text{设: } F(x) = e^x - x - 2 \quad (x > 0)$$

$$F(x) = e^x - 1 \quad \text{在 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } F(x) > 0$$

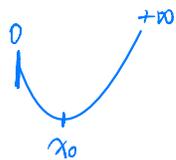
$F(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上 \uparrow

$$\therefore F(1) < 0, F(2) > 0 \longrightarrow 1 < x_0 < 2$$

$\therefore F(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上有唯一零点.

$$\text{设: } g'(x_0) = 0 \longrightarrow e^{x_0} - x_0 - 2 = 0 \quad \text{虚设零点}$$

故: $\begin{cases} 0 < x < x_0, & g'(x) < 0, & g(x) \downarrow \\ x > x_0, & g'(x) > 0, & g(x) \uparrow \end{cases}$



$$\text{故: } g(x_0) = x_0 + \frac{x_0+1}{e^{x_0}-1} = \frac{x_0+1}{x_0+1} + x_0 = x_0 + 1$$

$$2 < x_0 + 1 < 3$$

$$2 < g(x_0) < 3$$

$$2 < g(x)_{\min} < 3$$

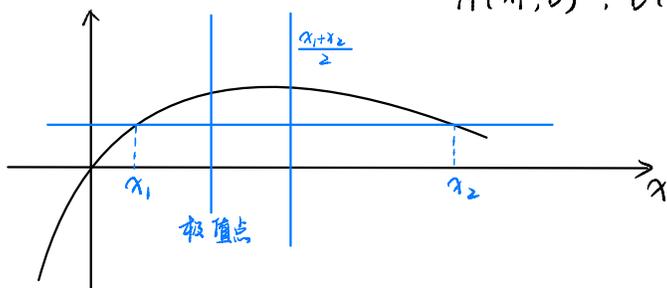
$$e^{x_0} - x_0 - 2 = 0 \longrightarrow e^{x_0} = x_0 + 2 \quad \text{整体代换}$$

k 的 max 为 2

⑧ 极值点偏移定义及判定 Th

针对的单极值点函数

若函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处取得极值，且函数 $y = f(x)$ 与直线 $y = b$ 交于 $A(x_1, b)$, $B(x_2, b)$ 两点，则 AB 中点 $M(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, b)$ ，而 $x_0 \neq \frac{x_1+x_2}{2}$



[极值点左移]

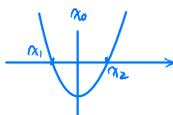
题型:

- 1° 若 $f(x)$ 存在 2 个零点 x_1, x_2 ，且 $x_1 \neq x_2$ ，求证: $x_1 + x_2 > 2x_0$ (x_0 为极值点)
- 2° 若 $f(x)$ 中存在 x_1, x_2 ，且 $x_1 \neq x_2$ ，满足 $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ ，求证: $x_1 + x_2 > 2x_0$
- 3° 若 $f(x)$ 中存在 2 个零点 x_1, x_2 ，且 $x_1 \neq x_2$ ，令 $x_0 = \frac{x_1+x_2}{2}$ ，求证: $f(x_0) > 0$
- 4° 若 $f(x)$ 中存在 x_1, x_2 ，且 $x_1 \neq x_2$ ，满足 $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ ，令 $x_0 = \frac{x_1+x_2}{2}$ ，求证: $f(x_0) > 0$

解题思路:

- 1° 讨论 $f(x)$ 单调性，并求出 $f(x)$ 的极值点 x_0 。
- 2° 构造 $F(x) = f(x) - f(2x_0 - x)$ / $F(x) = f(x_0 + x) - f(x_0 - x)$
- 3° 求导 $F'(x)$ ，讨论 $F'(x)$ 的单调性，判断 $F(x)$ 在某区间上的正负，并得出 $f(x)$ 与 $f(2x_0 - x)$ 大小关系
- 4° $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① 设 } x_1 < x_0 < x_2, \text{ 通过 } f(x) \text{ 单调性, } f(x_1) = f(x_2), f(x) \text{ 与 } f(2x_0 - x) \text{ 大小关系得结论;} \\ \text{② 若证 } f(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}) < 0, \text{ 还需讨论 } \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} \text{ 与 } x_0 \text{ 大小, 得出 } \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} \text{ 单调区间, 从而得出该处} \\ \text{函数导数值的正负, 从而得证.} \end{array} \right.$

实操: $f(x)$ 在 $(x_0, +\infty) \uparrow$, $(-\infty, x_0) \downarrow$



构造: $F(x) = f(x) - f(2x_0 - x)$

再求导 $F'(x)$ ，可得 $F'(x)$ 在 $(x_0, +\infty)$ 上 \uparrow ，那么 $F(x) > F(x_0) = f(x_0) - f(2x_0 - x_0) = 0$

可得: 当 $x > x_0$ 时, $f(x) > f(2x_0 - x)$ ，且 $x_1 < x_0 < x_2$, $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

故: $f(x_1) = f(x_2) > f(2x_0 - x_2)$ ，又: $x_1 < x_0$, $2x_0 - x_2 < x_0$, $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, x_0) \downarrow$

$$\therefore x_1 < 2x_0 - x_2$$

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 < 2x_0$$

若 $x_1 + x_2 < 2x_0$ ，故 $\frac{x_1+x_2}{2} < x_0$ ，由于 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, x_0) \downarrow$ ，故 $f(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}) < 0$

例: 已知 $f(x) = \ln x - ax^2 + (2-a)x$

(1) 讨论 $f(x)$ 的单调性.

$$f(x) \text{ 的定义域 } x > 0, \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2ax + 2 - a = -\frac{(2x+1)(ax-1)}{x}$$

① 若 $a \leq 0$, $f(x) > 0$ 恒成立, $f(x) \uparrow$

② 若 $a > 0$, $f'(x) = 0, x = \frac{1}{a}$, $\begin{cases} 0 < x < \frac{1}{a}, & f'(x) > 0, & f(x) \uparrow \\ x > \frac{1}{a}, & f'(x) < 0, & f(x) \downarrow \end{cases}$

(2) 设 $a > 0$, 证明 $0 < x < \frac{1}{a}$ 时, $f(\frac{1}{a} + x) > f(\frac{1}{a} - x)$

$$\text{设: } F(x) = f(\frac{1}{a} + x) - f(\frac{1}{a} - x)$$

$$\text{则: } F(x) = \ln(1+ax) - \ln(1-ax) - 2ax$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{a}{1+ax} + \frac{a}{1-ax} - 2a = \frac{2a^2x^2}{1-a^2x^2}$$

当 $0 < x < \frac{1}{a}$ 时, $F'(x) > 0$, $F(x) \uparrow$
 $F(0) = 0$, $\therefore F(x) > 0$

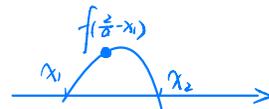
(3) 若 $f(x)$ 与 x 轴交于 A, B 两点, AB 的中点横坐标 x_0 , 证明: $f(x_0) < 0$

$$a > 0, \quad f(x)_{\max} = f(\frac{1}{a})$$

设: $A(x_1, 0), B(x_2, 0)$, $0 < x_1 < x_2$, 则: $0 < x_1 < \frac{1}{a} < x_2$

由(2)得: $f(\frac{1}{a} - x_1) = f(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} - x_1) > f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$

又: $f(x)$ 在 $(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$ 上 \downarrow ,



$$\frac{1}{a} - x_1 < x_2, \quad \therefore x_0 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} > \frac{1}{a} \quad \text{故: } f(x_0) < 0$$

双变量问题: $\begin{cases} \text{想办法化单变量. (eg: 韦达Th法.)} \\ \text{代入消元法, 主要还是变单变量.} \end{cases}$

比值或作差代换:

极值点偏移问题: 已知 $f(x)$ 的极值点 m , $f(a) = f(b)$. 让证明 $a+b > 2m$
 $a+b < 2m$
 $ab > m^2$
 $ab < m^2$
.....

比值消元法:

第1步: 根据 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$ 建立等量关系

第2步: 等量关系中如果含参, 可考虑消参;

如果含指数式, 可考虑两边取对数.

第3步: 令 $\frac{x_2}{x_1} = t$ 或 $x_2 - x_1 = t$, 构造关于 t 的函数来证明.

例: $f(x) = x - ae^x$ 有两个不同的零点 x_1, x_2 , 求证: $x_1 + x_2 > 2$

$$f(x) = 1 - ae^x \text{ 有 } 2 \text{ 个零点 } \begin{cases} x_1 = ae^{x_1} \\ x_2 = ae^{x_2} \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = a(e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}) \quad \text{即 } a = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}}, \quad \text{要证 } x_1 + x_2 > 2$$

$$\text{设: } x_1 > x_2, \quad t = x_1 - x_2, \quad t > 0, \quad e^t > 1$$

$$\text{只需证: } a \cdot (e^{x_1} + e^{x_2}) > 2$$

$$\text{即证: } (x_1 - x_2) \cdot \frac{e^{x_1} + e^{x_2}}{e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}} > 2$$

$$\text{只证: } t \cdot \frac{e^t + 1}{e^t - 1} > 2$$

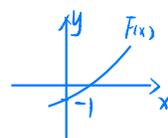
$$\text{即: } (t-2)e^t + t + 2 > 0$$

$$\text{记: } h(t) = (t-2)e^t + t + 2 \quad (t > 0)$$

$$h'(t) = (t-1)e^t + 1$$

$$\text{又记: } F(x) = (t-1)e^t \Rightarrow \text{当 } t > 0 \text{ 时, } F'(t) > 0, F(t) \uparrow$$

$$F(x) = te^t \Rightarrow F(t) > F(0) = -1$$



$$\text{故: } t > 0 \text{ 时, } (t-1)e^t > -1$$

$$\therefore h'(t) > 0 \text{ 在 } t > 0 \text{ 时.}$$

$$\text{故 } h(t) \text{ 在 } t > 0 \text{ 时 } \uparrow$$

$$h(t) > h(0) = 0$$

$$\text{即: } (t-2)e^t + t + 2 > 0 \text{ 成立}$$

$$\text{所以: } x_1 + x_2 > 2$$

⑨ 同构:

$$1^\circ \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} > k \quad (x_1 < x_2) \Rightarrow f(x_1) - f(x_2) < kx_1 - kx_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) - kx_1 < f(x_2) - kx_2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) - kx$$

$$2^\circ \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} < \frac{k}{x_1 x_2} \quad (x_1 < x_2) \Rightarrow f(x_1) - f(x_2) > \frac{k(x_1 - x_2)}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{k}{x_2} - \frac{k}{x_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_1) + \frac{k}{x_1} > f(x_2) + \frac{k}{x_2} \Rightarrow f(x) + \frac{k}{x}$$

3° 指对互化:

$$(1) ae^a \leq b \ln b \begin{cases} e^a \ln e^a \leq b \ln b \longrightarrow f(x) = x \cdot \ln x \\ a \cdot e^a \leq (\ln b) \cdot e^{\ln b} \longrightarrow f(x) = x \cdot e^x \\ a + \ln a \leq \ln b + \ln(\ln b) \longrightarrow f(x) = x + \ln x \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \frac{e^a}{a} < \frac{b}{\ln b} \begin{cases} \frac{e^a}{a} < \frac{e^{\ln b}}{\ln b} \longrightarrow f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} \\ \frac{e^a}{\ln e^a} < \frac{b}{\ln b} \longrightarrow f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x} \\ a - \ln a < \ln b - \ln(\ln b) \longrightarrow f(x) = x - \ln x \end{cases}$$

$$(3) e^a \pm a > b \pm \ln b \begin{cases} e^a \pm a > e^{\ln b} \pm \ln b \longrightarrow f(x) = e^x \pm x \\ e^a \pm \ln e^a > b \pm \ln b \longrightarrow f(x) = x \pm \ln x \end{cases}$$

$$(4) a \cdot e^{ax} > \ln x \xrightarrow{\text{同乘 } x} a \cdot x \cdot e^{ax} > x \cdot \ln x$$

$$(5) a^x > \log_a x \Rightarrow x a^x > x \cdot \log_a x \Rightarrow x a^x > (\log_a x) \cdot a^{\log_a x}$$

$$(6) 2x^2 \cdot \ln x \geq m \cdot e^{\frac{m}{x}} \Rightarrow x^2 \cdot \ln x^2 \geq \frac{m}{x} e^{\frac{m}{x}} \Rightarrow (\ln x^2) \cdot e^{\ln x^2} \geq \frac{m}{x} e^{\frac{m}{x}}$$

常见的基础互化: $x = e^{\ln x}$, $x = \ln e^x$

$$\textcircled{1} x e^x = e^{x + \ln x}, \quad \frac{e^x}{x} = e^{x - \ln x}, \quad \frac{x}{e^x} = e^{\ln x - x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x \cdot \ln x = \ln x \cdot e^{\ln x}, \quad x + \ln x = \ln x e^x, \quad x - \ln x = \ln \frac{e^x}{x}$$

⑩ 常用放缩:

$$\textcircled{1} e^x \geq x+1 > x > x-1 \geq \ln x \geq 1-\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} e^x \geq ex, \frac{1}{e}x \geq \ln x$$

指对变形放缩:

$$\textcircled{1} e^x \geq x+1 \Rightarrow e^{x+1} \geq x \Rightarrow e^x \geq ex \Rightarrow e^x \geq \frac{e^2}{4}x^2, \quad e^x \geq 1+x+\frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \ln x \leq x-1 \Rightarrow \ln ex \leq x \Rightarrow \ln x \leq \frac{x}{e}$$

$$\ln x \leq x-1 \Rightarrow \ln x \leq ex-2$$

$$\ln x \geq 1-\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x \cdot \ln x \geq x-1$$

常见指对互化放缩:

$$\textcircled{1} xe^x = e^{x+\ln x} \geq x + \ln x + 1, \quad \frac{e^x}{x} = e^{x-\ln x} \geq x - \ln x$$

$$\frac{x}{e^x} = e^{\ln x - x} \geq \ln x - x + 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} x^2 e^x = e^{x+2\ln x} \geq x + 2\ln x + 1, \quad x^2 \cdot e^x = e^{x+2\ln x} \geq e \cdot (x + 2\ln x)$$

⑪ 恒成立问题:

若 $f(a)=0$, 且 $f(x)$ 恒大于等于 0 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上恒成立, 则 $f'(a)=0$ 的导数值 ≥ 0

1° $f(x) \geq 0$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上恒成立, 若 $f(a)=0$, 则 $f'(a) \geq 0$

若 $f(b)=0$, 则 $f'(b) \leq 0$

2° $f(x) \leq 0$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上恒成立, 若 $f(a)=0$, 则 $f'(a) \leq 0$

若 $f(b)=0$, 则 $f'(b) \geq 0$

结论只是必要性
不一定是充分条件.

可以等于 0

恒成立问题:

$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$, $g(x) = x \cdot f(x)$, $x \geq 0$, 若 $f(x) \geq a g(x)$ 恒成立, 求 a 范围.

$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$, $g(x) = x \cdot f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}$ $\therefore \ln(1+x) \geq \frac{ax}{1+x}$ 恒成立

讨论必要性:

设: $F(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{ax}{1+x}$ ($x \geq 0$) 即让 $F(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上 $F(x) \geq 0$ 即可.

由于: $F(0) = 0$, 那么让 $F(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 恒 \uparrow 即可.

$F(x) = \frac{1+x-a}{(1+x)^2}$ $F(0) = 1-a \geq 0$ 即 $a \leq 1$

讨论充分性:

当 $a \leq 1$ 时, $F(x) = \frac{1+x-a}{(1+x)^2} \geq \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} > 0$,

故 $F(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty) \uparrow$, $F(x) \geq F(0) = 0$

$a \in (-\infty, 1]$

故当 $a \leq 1$ 时, $F(x) \geq 0$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 恒成立, 即原命题成立.

max/min 问题:

① $\forall x \in I, f(x) \geq a \implies$ 则 $f(x)$ 的 min - 定要 $\geq a$

② $\forall x \in I, f(x) \geq g(x) \implies$ 构造 $F(x) = f(x) - g(x)$, 让 $F(x)$ 的 min ≥ 0 即可

③ $\forall x_1 \in I_1, \forall x_2 \in I_2, f(x_1) \geq g(x_2) \implies f(x_1)$ 的 min $\geq g(x_2)$ 的 max

④ $\exists x \in I, f(x) \geq a \implies$ 则 $f(x)$ 的 max $\geq a$ 即可

⑤ $\exists x \in I, f(x) \geq g(x) \implies$ 构造 $F(x) = f(x) - g(x)$, 让 $F(x)$ 的 max ≥ 0 即可.

⑥ $\forall x_1 \in I_1, \exists x_2 \in I_2, f(x_1) \geq g(x_2) \implies$ 让 $f(x_1)$ 的 min $\geq g(x_2)$ 的 min

⑦ $\forall x_1 \in I_1, \exists x_2 \in I_2, f(x_1) = g(x_2) \implies f(x)$ 值域小, 包含中 $g(x)$ 值域中

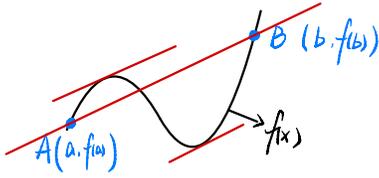
⑧ $\exists x_1 \in I_1, \exists x_2 \in I_2, f(x_1) = g(x_2) \implies f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 值域有交集.

⑨ $\forall x_1 \in I_1, \forall x_2 \in I_2, |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \leq |g(x_1) - g(x_2)| \implies$

若得多 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1^\circ f(x), g(x) \text{ 都单调: } x_1 < x_2, f(x_1) - f(x_2) \leq g(x_1) - g(x_2) \implies f(x_1) - g(x_2) \leq f(x_2) - g(x_1) \\ 2^\circ \text{ 已知 } g(x) \text{ 的单调性, 不知 } f(x) \text{ 单调性.} \\ \text{同上构造: } g(x_1) - g(x_2) \leq f(x_1) - f(x_2) \leq g(x_2) - g(x_1) \end{array} \right.$

拉格朗日中值定理:

若 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x)$ 在区间 (a, b) 内可导, 则至少存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$



$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = k_{\text{割线AB}} \quad (\text{割线斜率} = \text{切线斜率})$$

大T过程: 构造函数 + 判断单调性.

题目形式: $\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} = \begin{cases} > m \\ < m \end{cases}$	→	$\begin{cases} f'(\xi) \geq m \\ f'(\xi) \leq m \end{cases}$
--	---	--

eg: 若对于任意 $0 < x_1 < x_2 < a$, 都有 $\frac{x_2 \ln x_1 - x_1 \ln x_2}{x_1 - x_2} > 1$, 则 a 的 max?

法一: $x_2 \ln x_1 - x_1 \ln x_2 < x_1 - x_2$

$$x_2 (\ln x_1 + 1) < x_1 (\ln x_2 + 1)$$

$$\frac{\ln x_1 + 1}{x_1} < \frac{\ln x_2 + 1}{x_2}$$

令: $f(x) = \frac{\ln x + 1}{x}$, $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-\ln x}{x^2}, \quad f'(x) = 0, \quad x = 1$$

故 $0 < x < 1$, $f(x) > 0$, $f(x) \uparrow$

$$\therefore a_{\max} = 1$$

法二: 拉格朗日中值定理:

为了 $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$ 这个形式, 分子、分母同除 $x_1 \cdot x_2$

$$\text{有 } \frac{\frac{\ln x_1}{x_1} - \frac{\ln x_2}{x_2}}{\frac{1}{x_2} - \frac{1}{x_1}} > 1$$

令 $\frac{1}{x} = t$, ($t > \frac{1}{a}$)

$$\frac{\frac{\ln \frac{1}{x_2}}{x_2} - \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x_1}}{x_1}}{\frac{1}{x_2} - \frac{1}{x_1}} = \frac{t_2 \cdot \ln t_2 - t_1 \cdot \ln t_1}{t_2 - t_1} < 1$$

令 $f(t) = t \cdot \ln t$, $f'(t) = \ln t + 1$

$$\frac{f(t_2) - f(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1} = f'(t) \geq 1$$

$$\ln t + 1 \geq 1$$

$$\ln t \geq 0$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{a} \geq 0, \quad \frac{1}{a} \geq 1$$

$$a \leq 1$$

泰勒展开式的应用:

可用于求极限, 根的存在唯一性的证明, 不等式的证明, 判断函数的极值, 函数凹凸性及拐点判断等方面.

定义1: 对于一般函数 $f(x)$, 设它在点 x_0 存在 n 阶导数, 则 n 次多项式:

$$T_n(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n, \text{ 这个即为函数 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 点处的泰勒展开式}$$

其中 $R_{n+1} = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1}$ (其中 ξ 介于 x 与 x_0 间) 叫作拉格朗日余项.

定义2: 若函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 存在 $n+1$ 阶导数, 则有 $f(x) = T_n(x) + R_{n+1}$, 即

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + R_{n+1}$$

这个即为函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 点处的泰勒展开式, 其中 $R_{n+1} = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1}$ (其中 ξ 介于 x 与 x_0 间) 叫作拉格朗日余项.

定义3: 若函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 存在 n 阶导数, 则有:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + o((x-x_0)^n)$$

这个即为函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 点处的泰勒展开式, 这里 $o((x-x_0)^n)$ 称为皮亚诺型余项.

以下是含有皮亚诺型余项的6个常用函数的泰勒展开式:

① $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$

② $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n)$

③ $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \frac{x^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!} + o(x^n)$

④ $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} + o(x^{2m+1})$

⑤ $(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + o(x^n)$

⑥ $\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + o(x^n)$ 若将 x 用 $-x$ 代替: $\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + o(x^n)$

两边积分: $\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x [1 - x + x^2 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + o(x^n)] dx$

$$= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + o(x^{n+1})$$

结合上面6个泰勒展开式, 可得如下常用不等式:

① $e^x \geq 1+x+\frac{x^2}{2}$ 对 $x \geq 0$ 恒成立

② $x - \frac{x^2}{2} \leq \ln(1+x) \leq x$ 对 $x \geq 0$ 恒成立

③ $x - \frac{x^3}{6} \leq \sin x \leq x$ 对 $x \geq 0$ 恒成立

④ $1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \leq \cos x \leq 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24}$ 对 $x \geq 0$ 恒成立

⑤ $(1+x)^\alpha \leq 1+\alpha x$ ($0 < \alpha < 1$) 对 $x \geq 0$ 恒成立

⑥ $1+x+x^2+\dots+x^n < \frac{1}{1-x}$ 对 $0 < x < 1$ 恒成立

例: e^x 的泰勒展开式可得:

当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $1+x < e^x = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i = \frac{1}{1-x}$, 所以 $\ln(1+x) < x < \ln \frac{1}{1-x}$

在不等式 $x < \ln \frac{1}{1-x}$ 中, 用 $\frac{x}{1+x}$ 替代 x 可得 $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{1+x}} = \ln(1+x)$ 可得 $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x$ ($0 < x < 1$)

也可强化 $\frac{x}{1+x} \leq \ln(1+x) \leq x$ ($x > -1$)

2014国I, 21T: 已知 $f(x) = e^x \ln x + \frac{2e^{x-1}}{x}$, 证 $f(x) > 1$

$e^x \ln x + \frac{2e^{x-1}}{x} > 1$ 等价于 $e^x (\ln x + \frac{2}{ex}) > 1$ ($x > 0$)

用 $x-1$ 去换 $e^x \geq x+1$ 中的 x , 得 $e^x \geq ex$ (当且仅当 $x=1$ 时等号成立)

用 $-\ln x$ 去换 $e^x \geq ex$ 中的 x , 得 $\ln x \geq -\frac{1}{ex}$ (当且仅当 $x=\frac{1}{e}$ 时等号成立)

故: $e^x (\ln x + \frac{2}{ex}) \geq e^x (\frac{1}{ex}) > 1$

三角函数：公式 + 图像性质

① $\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1$

$\tan\alpha = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{齐次式: } \frac{\sin\alpha + 2\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha - \cos\alpha} = 1, \tan\alpha = ? \\ \text{对偶式: } a \cdot \sin\alpha + b \cos\alpha = \text{常数}, \begin{cases} \cos\alpha = ? \\ \sin\alpha = ? \\ \tan\alpha = ? \end{cases} \end{cases}$

齐次式:

$\ln x_1 - \ln x_2 > \frac{2x_1 + x_2}{x_1 - x_2}$

$\ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} > \frac{2 \frac{x_1}{x_2} + 1}{\frac{x_1}{x_2} - 1}$

\downarrow
 $\ln x > \frac{2x+1}{x-1}$

① 弧长公式: $l = |\alpha| \cdot r$

② 扇形面积公式:

$S = \frac{1}{2}lr = \frac{1}{2}|\alpha| \cdot r^2$

已知: $\sin\alpha + 2\cos\alpha = \frac{1}{3}$ } 平方相加.
设: $\cos\alpha - 2\sin\alpha = t$ } 从而求得 $\sin\alpha, \cos\alpha, \tan\alpha \dots$

$\begin{cases} \sin^2\alpha + 4\cos^2\alpha + 4\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha = \frac{1}{9} \\ \cos^2\alpha + 4\sin^2\alpha - 4\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha = t^2 \end{cases}$ } 相加 $1+4 = \frac{1}{9} + t^2$

可求 t , 之后有了 $\sin\alpha, \cos\alpha$
一元一次方程求解即可.

② 诱导公式: $\begin{cases} 1. \text{直接考: } \sin(\frac{3}{2}\pi - \alpha) = -\cos\alpha, \sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\sin\alpha \\ 2. \text{间接考: } \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases} / \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

	正弦	余弦
$\alpha + k2\pi$	$\sin\alpha$	$\cos\alpha$
$\pi + \alpha$	$-\sin\alpha$	$-\cos\alpha$
$-\alpha + k2\pi$	$-\sin\alpha$	$\cos\alpha$
$\pi - \alpha$	$\sin\alpha$	$-\cos\alpha$
$\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha$	$\cos\alpha$	$-\sin\alpha$
$\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha$	$\cos\alpha$	$\sin\alpha$
$\frac{3}{2}\pi + \alpha$	$-\cos\alpha$	$\sin\alpha$
$\frac{3}{2}\pi - \alpha$	$-\cos\alpha$	$-\sin\alpha$

1. 奇变偶不变, 符号看象限.

2. 隐蔽的诱导公式: $y = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 2\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 2\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 2\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6})$

3. $y = \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ $\begin{cases} \text{奇: } \varphi = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{偶: } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$

4. 平移: $y = \sin 2x \xrightarrow{\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{2})} y = -\cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{6})$

③ 和差公式: $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin\alpha \cdot \cos\beta \pm \cos\alpha \cdot \sin\beta$

$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta \mp \sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta$

$\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha \pm \tan\beta}{1 \mp \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta}$

1. 直接考: $\sin 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}, \cos 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$
 $\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}$

2. 凑角: $\tan\alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{7}, \text{求 } \tan(2\alpha - \beta) = \tan[\alpha + (\alpha - \beta)]$

④ 二倍角公式: $\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha$

$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha = 2\cos^2\alpha - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha$

$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tan\alpha}{1 - \tan^2\alpha}$

$\frac{\sin\alpha}{1 + \cos\alpha} = \frac{2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + 2\cos^2\frac{\alpha}{2} - 1} = \tan\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha}$

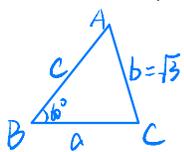
⑤ 万能公式: $\sin \alpha = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$

2018 国 III: $f(x) = \frac{\tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin 2\alpha$, $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$

⑥ 辅助角公式: $f(x) = a \cdot \sin wx + b \cdot \cos wx = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot \sin(wx + \varphi)$ $\tan \varphi = \frac{b}{a}$

2011 国 I B T: 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $B = 60^\circ$, $AC = \sqrt{3}$, 求 $AB + 2BC$ 的 max?



$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

$c = \frac{b}{\sin B} \cdot \sin C = 2 \sin C$

$a = 2 \cdot \sin A$

$\therefore 0 < A < \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$\therefore \varphi < A + \varphi < \frac{2\pi}{3} + \varphi$

$C + 2a$?

$= 2 \sin C + 4 \sin A$

$= 4 \sin A + 2 \sin[\pi - (A + \frac{\pi}{3})]$

$= 5 \sin A + \sqrt{3} \cos A$

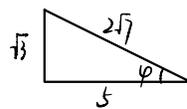
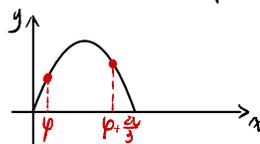
$= 2\sqrt{7} \cdot \sin(A + \varphi)$

求值域? $(\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{7}]$

$C + 2a$ 的 max 为 $2\sqrt{7}$

$\tan \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

估角: $\varphi < 30^\circ$



$2\sqrt{7} \cdot \sin \varphi = 2\sqrt{7} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{7}} = \sqrt{3}$

估角:

若 α, β 均锐角, $\sin \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{3}{5}$, 则 $\cos \beta = ?$

$\cos \beta = \cos[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha]$

$= \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \cos \alpha + \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sin \alpha$

$= \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{25}$

$\begin{cases} \sin \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \\ \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$

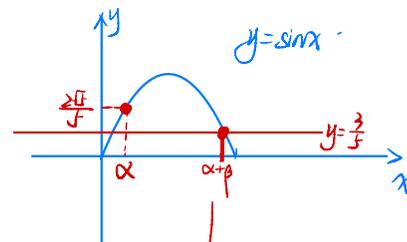
$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

$\begin{cases} \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{3}{5} \\ \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) + \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) = 1 \end{cases}$

$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{4}{5}$

问 $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$ 是正还是负?

$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{4}{5}$



可推得 $\alpha + \beta$ 在第 2 象限。

⑦ 正切恒等式: $A + B + C = k\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

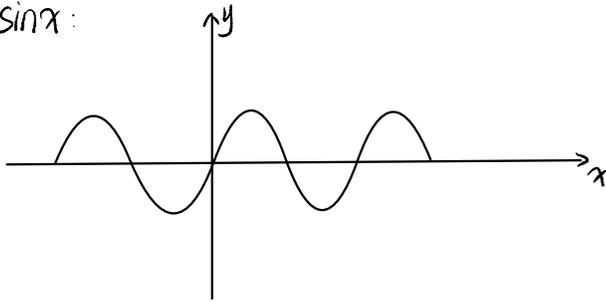
$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C$

⑧ 半角公式:

$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}$, $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}$, $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$

三角函数图像

$\sin x$:



$$y = A \cdot \sin(\omega x + \varphi) \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \quad f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

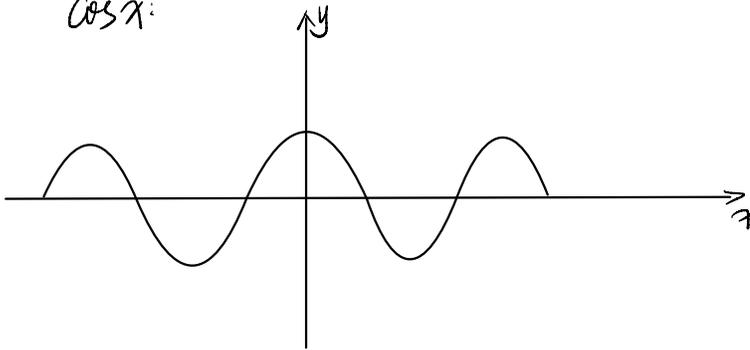
对称轴: $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

对称中心: $(k\pi, 0) \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

↑: $[-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi] \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

↓: $[\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi] \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

$\cos x$:



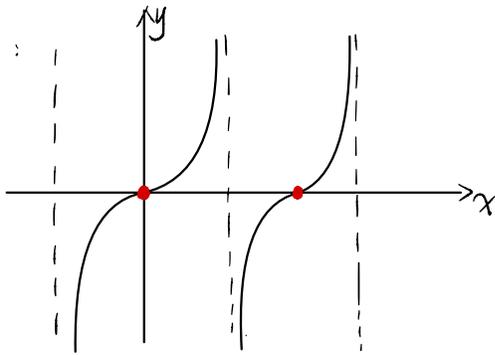
对称轴: $x = k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

对称中心: $(k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

↑: $[-\pi + 2k\pi, 2k\pi] \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

↓: $[2k\pi, \pi + 2k\pi] \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

$\tan x$:



对称中心: $(\frac{k\pi}{2}, 0)$

$$y = A \tan(\omega x + \varphi) \quad T = \frac{\pi}{|\omega|}$$

↑: $(k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})$

① 平移伸缩:

在 x 上移动前要先
把 x 前系数提出来

$$y = \sin 2x \xrightarrow{\text{右移 } \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 单位}} y = \sin[2(x - \frac{\pi}{6})] = \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

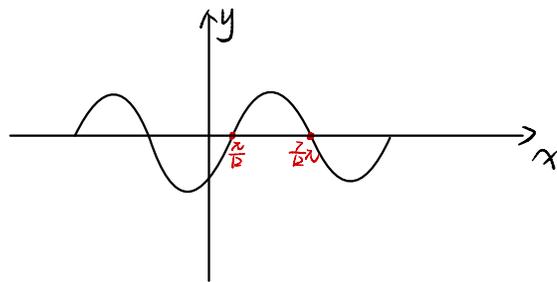
$$y = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \xrightarrow{\text{伸长 } 2 \text{ 倍}} y = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$y = \sin(2x) \xrightarrow{\text{左移 } \frac{5}{12}\pi} y = \cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \sin[(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) + \frac{\pi}{2}] = \sin(2x + \frac{5\pi}{6})$$

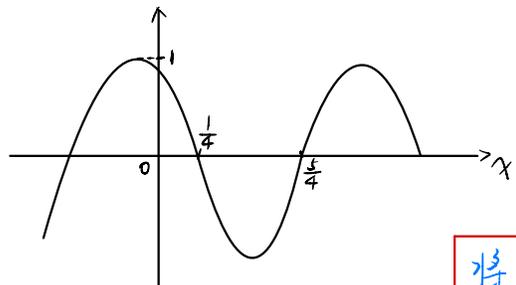
$$y = \sin 2x \xrightarrow{\text{右移 } \frac{\pi}{12}} y = -\cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \sin[(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) - \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$\omega > 1$, 横坐标 压缩
 $0 < \omega < 1$, 横坐标 伸长

② 画图像: $y = \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{6})$



③ 2015国I: 已知图像求解析式:



$$y = A \cdot \cos(\omega x + \varphi) \quad A > 0, \omega > 0, |\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$A = 1$$

$$\frac{T}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow T = 2 \Rightarrow \omega = \pi$$

$$\text{故: } y = \cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

带点求 φ 时要
分增0和减0!!!

$$\text{将 } (\frac{\pi}{4}, 0) \text{ 代入得: } \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} + \varphi) = 0, \quad \frac{\pi}{4} + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

④ 考性质: $y = \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$

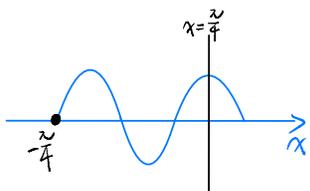
- 单调性
- 对称性 16国I, 12T.
- 极值零点 19国III, 12T
- 值域
- 周期

零点与对称轴不一定相邻

2016国I, 12T: $f(x) = \sin(\omega x + \varphi) \quad (\omega > 0, |\varphi| \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$W_{\max} = 9$$

$x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ 为 $f(x)$ 零点, $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 为 $f(x)$ 对称轴, 且 $f(x)$ 在 $(\frac{\pi}{18}, \frac{5\pi}{36})$ 单调.
求 ω 的 max?



零点 $x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$, 与对称轴 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 之间差 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 个单位.

同时也差奇数个 $\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\text{故: } (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{解: } T = \frac{2\pi}{2k+1}$$

又: $f(x)$ 在 $(\frac{\pi}{18}, \frac{5\pi}{36})$ 上单调.

$$\therefore \frac{5\pi}{36} - \frac{\pi}{18} \leq \frac{T}{2}$$

$$\text{解: } T \geq \frac{\pi}{6}, \text{ 代入 } T \text{ 求解: } k \leq \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \quad \text{故: } \omega = 2k+1$$

讨论: 当 $k=5$ 时, $\omega=11, \varphi=-\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$f(x) = \sin(11x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \quad x \in (\frac{\pi}{18}, \frac{5\pi}{36})$$

$$\frac{13\pi}{36} < 11x - \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{23\pi}{36}$$

不单调. 舍.

当 $k=4$ 时, $\omega=9, \varphi=\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$f(x) = \sin(9x + \frac{\pi}{4}), \quad x \in (\frac{\pi}{18}, \frac{5\pi}{36})$$

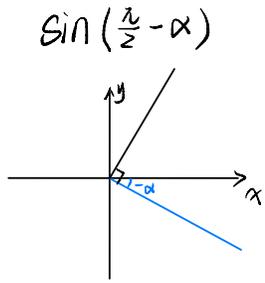
$$\frac{3\pi}{4} < 9x + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

符合题意. $W_{\max} = 9$

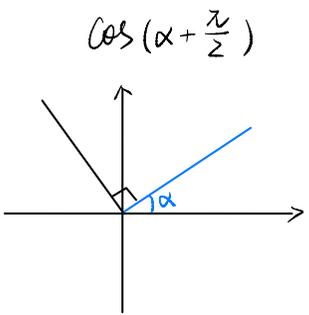
诱导公式解析：奇变偶不变，符号看象限。

$\sin \alpha +$	$\sin \alpha +$
$\cos \alpha -$	$\cos \alpha +$
$\tan \alpha -$	$\tan \alpha +$
$\sin \alpha -$	$\sin \alpha -$
$\cos \alpha -$	$\cos \alpha +$
$\tan \alpha +$	$\tan \alpha -$

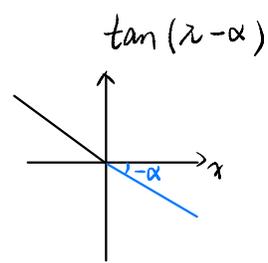
永远将 α 当成一个锐角



$-\alpha$ 在第四象限， $-\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 在第一象限。
看第一象限的 \sin 值是 + 的。
那么 $\sin \rightarrow \cos$ 后， \cos 值为 +。



$\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 在第二象限。
 \cos 在第二象限为负
故： $\cos \rightarrow \sin$ 后， \sin 的值为负



$\pi - \alpha$ 在第二象限。
 \tan 的值为负

$\alpha + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$ ， k 为奇数

$\sin \alpha \rightarrow \cos \alpha$
$\cos \alpha \rightarrow \sin \alpha$

k 为偶数，不变

$\sin \alpha \rightarrow \sin \alpha$
$\cos \alpha \rightarrow \cos \alpha$

$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha)$ 奇 $\rightarrow \cos \alpha$
 $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)$ 奇 $\rightarrow -\sin \alpha$
 $\sin(\pi + \alpha)$ 偶 $\rightarrow -\sin \alpha$
 $\cos(\pi - \alpha)$ 偶 $\rightarrow -\cos \alpha$

常见的一定要背：

$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$	$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = \cos \alpha$	$\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$
$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$	$\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$	$\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$
$\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan \alpha$	$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$	$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$
	$\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$	$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$

无论怎么变
变后角只有 α ，
没有 $-\alpha$

例： $y = \cos(3x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ 怎么平移得到 $y = \sin(-3x)$ ？

$$\cos(3x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin[\frac{\pi}{2} - (3x + \frac{\pi}{4})]$$

$$\sin(-3x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \xrightarrow{\text{左移 } \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 个单位}} y = \sin(-3x)$$

$$\sin[-3(x + \varphi) + \frac{\pi}{4}] \xrightarrow{?} y = \sin(-3x)$$

$$-3x - 3\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4} = -3x$$

$$-3\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4} = 0 \quad \text{解：} \varphi = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

考试时一定要注意!!!
 $\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha$ 与 $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}$ 不一样

$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$
$\sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\cos \alpha$

例： $y = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 2\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{6})$

$$= \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 2\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 2\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

解三角形:

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{d}{c} = \frac{b+d}{a+c} = \frac{b-d}{a-c}$$

三角形外接圆半径.

1. 正弦Th: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R = \frac{a+b}{\sin A + \sin B} = \frac{a+b+c}{\sin A + \sin B + \sin C}$

海伦公式:
 $p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$
 $S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$

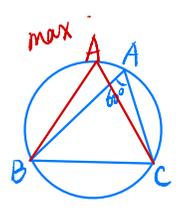
① 已知 a, A, B, 求 b?

② $A=2B$, $\sin A = \sin 2B = 2\sin B \cdot \cos B \Rightarrow a = 2b \cdot \cos B$

③ 边角混用: 射影Th: $\begin{cases} a = b\cos C + c\cos B \\ b = c\cos A + a\cos C \\ c = a\cos B + b\cos A \end{cases}$

$\sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A = \sin(A+B) = \sin(\pi - C) = \sin C$

$\sin A + \sin B = \sin C \Rightarrow a+b = \pi c$



④ $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $a = \sqrt{3}$, 求 S 范围? 求周长范围?

考大T: 余弦Th + 均值不等式 (一定要写当且仅当 a=b 时取等)
 考小T: 用圆

$A = 60^\circ$ 固定值

点 A 在圆上动, B, C 两点不动, 故: $S \in (0, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}]$

考大T: ① $S = \frac{1}{2}bc \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}bc$

$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2}$

$bc = b^2 + c^2 - 3 \geq 2bc - 3$

$0 < bc \leq 3$

$0 < S \leq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$

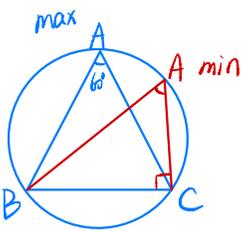
② $(b+c)^2 - 3 = 2bc \leq \frac{3}{4}(b+c)^2$

$\frac{1}{4}(b+c)^2 \leq 3$

$\sqrt{3} < b+c \leq 2\sqrt{3}$

两边之和大于第三边.

④' $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $a = \sqrt{3}$, $\triangle ABC$ 为锐角三角形, 周长范围.



考大T: 用正弦Th

$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2$

$b+c = 2\sin B + 2\sin C$
 $= 2\sin B + 2\sin(B + \frac{\pi}{3})$

$= 3\sin B + \sqrt{3}\cos B$

$= 2\sqrt{3}\sin(B + \frac{\pi}{6})$

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

$\therefore \frac{\pi}{6} < B < \frac{\pi}{2}$

小技巧:
 $\sin A = \sin(B+C)$

2. 余弦定理:

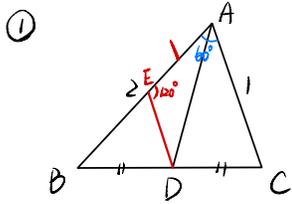
$$\begin{cases} a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos A \\ b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cdot \cos B \\ c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos C \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{(b+c)^2 - 2bc - a^2}{2bc} \\ \cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \\ \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \end{cases}$$

① 已知三边, 求任意一角 / 已知二边一角, 求第三边.

② $b+c$, bc 考余弦定理

③ 边角混用, 角较少且是余弦. (用余弦定理化成边)

3. 考中线:

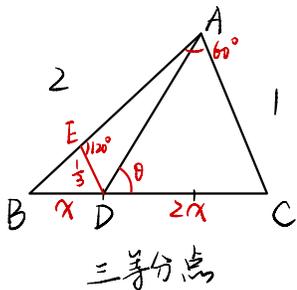


法1: 向量: $\vec{AD} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{AB} + \vec{AC})$ 平方.

$$AD^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\vec{AB}^2 + \vec{AC}^2 + 2\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC})$$

法2: 作中点E, 中位线作辅助线

在 $\triangle ADE$ 中, 一考余弦定理就可求.



法1: $\vec{AD} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AC}$ (三点共线, $\lambda + \mu = 1$)

法2: 作三等分点, 在 $\triangle ADE$ 中, 也都可求

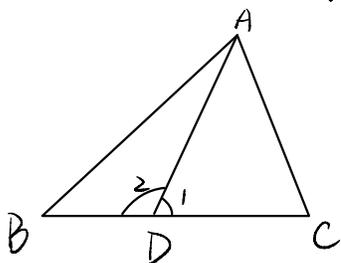
法3: 设 $BD = x$, $DC = 2x$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABD \text{ 中, } \cos(\pi - \theta) = \frac{x^2 + AD^2 - 4}{2 \cdot x \cdot AD}$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ACD \text{ 中, } \cos \theta = \frac{AD^2 + 4x^2 - 1}{2AD \cdot 2x}$$

相加等于0

② 公共边 AD: (点D位置任意)

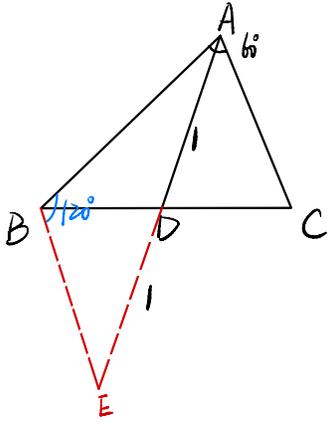


$$\begin{cases} \sin \angle 1 = \sin \angle 2 \\ \cos \angle 1 = -\cos \angle 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABD \text{ 中, } \sin B = \frac{AD \cdot \sin \angle 2}{AB}$$

..... 都可求了.

③ 等倍法：(注意D点位置)



作 $BE \parallel AC$, 延长 AD , 交 BE 于点 E , 可得 $S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABE}$

已知: $AD=1$, $A=60^\circ$, D 点为 BC 中点, 求 $S_{\triangle ABC}$ 的 \max ?

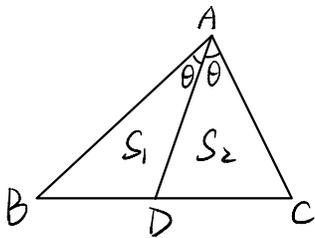
$$S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABE} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot BE \cdot \sin 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot AB \cdot BE$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABE \text{ 中, } \cos 120^\circ = \frac{AB^2 + BE^2 - 4}{2 \cdot AB \cdot BE} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$AB \cdot BE = \frac{4 - (AB^2 + BE^2)}{2} \quad AB^2 + BE^2 \geq 2AB \cdot BE$$

$$3AB \cdot BE \leq 4$$

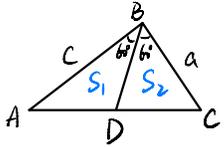
4. 角平分线:



$$\frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{AC}{CD}$$

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AD \cdot \sin \theta}{\frac{1}{2} AD \cdot AC \cdot \sin \theta} = \frac{BD}{DC}$$

2018 江苏 13T: $\angle ABC = 120^\circ$, $\angle ABC$ 平分线交 AC 于点 D , 且 $BD=1$, 则 $4a+c$ 的 \min ?



$$S_{\triangle ABC} = S_1 + S_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} ac \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} c \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

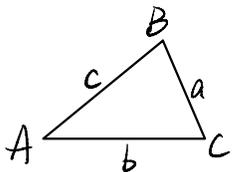
$$ac = c + a$$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c}\right) \cdot (4a+c)$$

$$= 4 + \frac{4a}{c} + \frac{c}{a} + 1 = 5 + \frac{4a}{c} + \frac{c}{a} \geq 4+5=9$$

5. 求作有几个三角形: 已知两边一对角.

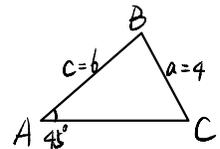


① 知大求小 — 1个

② 知小求大 $\begin{cases} \sin C > 1, \text{ 无解} \\ \sin C = 1, \text{ 1个} \\ \sin C < 1, \geq 2 \end{cases}$

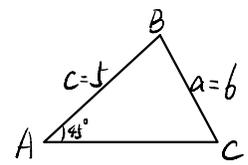
① 知小求大

$a < c$, $A=45^\circ$
求 $\sin C$



② 知大求小:

$a > c$, $A=45^\circ$
就只有1个解

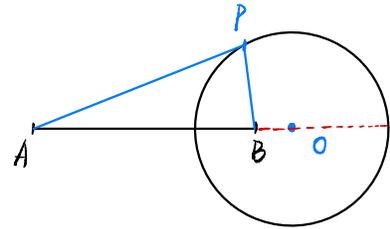


6. 阿波罗尼斯圆:

在平面上给定两点 A, B, 设 P 点在同一平面上, 且满足 $\frac{PA}{PB} = \lambda$

当 $\lambda > 0$, 且 $\lambda \neq 1$ 时, P 点的轨迹是个圆.

$\lambda = 1$ 时, P 点轨迹是线段 AB 的中垂线.

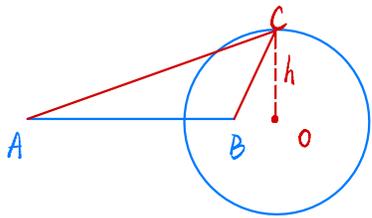


1° 当 $\lambda > 1$ 时, 点 B 在圆 O 内, 点 A 在圆 O 外

当 $0 < \lambda < 1$ 时, 点 A 在圆 O 内, 点 B 在圆 O 外

2° 阿波罗尼斯圆的直径 $d = \frac{2a\lambda}{|\lambda^2 - 1|}$, $S = \pi \cdot \left(\frac{a\lambda}{|\lambda^2 - 1|}\right)^2$ [设: AB 长为 a]

例: $AB = 4$, $AC = 2BC$, 求 $\triangle ABC$ 面积的最大值?



$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot h$$

求 h 的最大值即可!!

那么 h 什么时候最大呢?

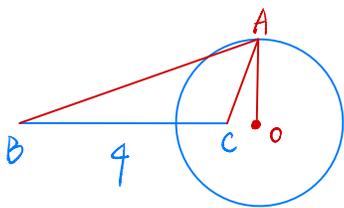
$$\frac{AC}{BC} = 2 = \lambda$$

当 $h = r$ 时.

$$\text{故: } h = r = \frac{a \cdot \lambda}{|\lambda^2 - 1|} = \frac{4 \times 2}{|2^2 - 1|} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} \text{ 的最大值} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{8}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$

例: $BC = 4$, $\sin C = 2 \sin B$, 当 $S_{\triangle ABC}$ 最大时, BC 边上的高?



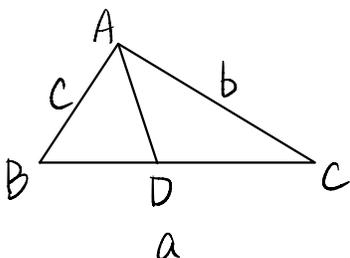
$$c = 2b$$

$$\frac{c}{b} = \frac{AB}{AC} = 2 = \lambda$$

$$h = r = \frac{a \cdot \lambda}{|\lambda^2 - 1|} = \frac{4 \times 2}{|2^2 - 1|} = \frac{8}{3}$$

7. 张角定理:

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, D 是 BC 上一点, 连结 AD. 则 $\frac{\sin \angle BAD}{AC} + \frac{\sin \angle CAD}{AB} = \frac{\sin \angle BAC}{AD}$



TH 的推论:

在 TH 的条件下, $\angle BAD = \angle CAD$

即: AD 平分 $\angle BAC$, 则有 $\frac{\cos \angle BAD}{AD} = \frac{1}{AB} + \frac{1}{AC}$

数列: $\begin{cases} \text{等差} \\ \text{等比} \\ \text{求 } a_n \\ \text{求 } S_n \\ \text{放缩, 数学归纳法.} \end{cases}$

特殊值法: 当数列选填只有1个条件时, \geq 或 $\geq m$ 上不可以用. 同时注意 $d \neq 0$ / $q \neq 1$ 不可以用.

eg: $a_9 = \frac{1}{2}a_{12} + 6$, 求 S_{11} ?

将 a_n 当成常数列. $x = \frac{1}{2}x + 6$
 $x = 12$

$$S_{11} = 11 \times 12 = 132$$

等差:

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d \\ a_m = a_n + (n-m)d \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_n = dn + (a_1 - d) \begin{cases} d > 0, \uparrow \\ d = 0, \text{常数列} \\ d < 0, \downarrow \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} m+n+p = t+s+t \Rightarrow a_m + a_n + a_p = a_t + a_s + a_t$$

等差中项: $a_{m-1} + a_{m+1} = 2a_m$

$$\textcircled{3} S_n = \frac{n \cdot (a_1 + a_n)}{2} = n a_1 + \frac{n \cdot (n-1)}{2} d$$

$$S_{2n-1} = \frac{(2n-1) \cdot (a_1 + a_{2n-1})}{2} = (2n-1) \cdot a_n \quad / \quad S_n = n \cdot a_{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

$$S_n = \frac{d}{2} n^2 + (a_1 - \frac{d}{2})n \quad \text{此时为无常数项的二次函数.}$$

$$a_n = \begin{cases} S_1, & n=1 \\ S_n - S_{n-1}, & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

若大: $S_n = n^2 + 3n$, 求 a_n ?

$$S_n - S_{n-1} = a_n = 2n+2 \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 4, \quad a_n = 2n+2$$

若分段函数: $S_n = n^2 + 3n + 1$, 求 a_n ?

$$\begin{cases} S_1 = a_1 = 5 \\ S_2 = 11 = a_1 + a_2 \\ a_2 = 6 \end{cases} \quad \text{故: } a_n = \begin{cases} 5, & n=1 \\ 2n+4, & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

④ a_n, b_n 都等差数列. 前 n 项和分别为 S_n, T_n .

$$\text{故: } \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{S_{2n-1}}{T_{2n-1}}$$

⑤ $\left\{ \frac{S_n}{n} \right\}$ 为公差 $\frac{d}{2}$ 的等差数列, 看到题目有很多 S_n 时, 往构造 $\left\{ \frac{S_n}{n} \right\}$ 上靠.

2013国I, 7T: 等差数列 $\{a_n\}$, $S_{m-1} = -2, S_m = 0, S_{m+1} = 3$. 求 m ?

$$\text{构造: } \underbrace{\frac{S_{m-1}}{m-1}, \frac{S_m}{m}, \frac{S_{m+1}}{m+1}}_{\frac{d}{2}} \quad \text{故: } 2 \cdot \frac{S_m}{m} = \frac{S_{m-1}}{m-1} + \frac{S_{m+1}}{m+1}$$

可解: $m = 5$

若已知 S_{m-1}, S_m, S_{m+2} , 求 m ?

$$\underbrace{\frac{S_{m-1}}{m-1}, \frac{S_m}{m}, \frac{S_{m+2}}{m+2}}_{\frac{d}{2}} \quad \frac{S_{m+2}}{m+2} - \frac{S_m}{m} = 2 \times \left(\frac{S_m}{m} - \frac{S_{m-1}}{m-1} \right)$$

2015国II, 16T: $a = -1, a_{n+1} = S_n \cdot S_{n+1}$, 求 S_n ?

$$S_n \cdot S_{n+1} = a_{n+1} = S_{n+1} - S_n \quad \text{故: } \left\{ \frac{1}{S_n} \right\} \text{ 等差数列. } d = -1$$

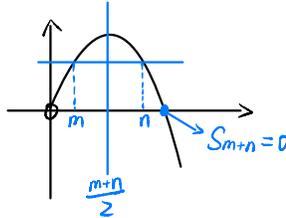
$$\text{故: } 1 = \frac{1}{S_n} - \frac{1}{S_{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{S_n} = -n, \text{ 故: } S_n = -\frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{S_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{S_n} = -1$$

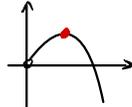
⑥ $S_n, S_{2n}-S_n, S_{3n}-S_{2n} \dots$ 成等差, 公差为 n^2d

⑦ $S_n = S_m \Rightarrow S_{m+n} = 0$

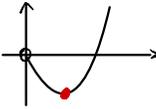


⑧ S_n 的 max/min ?

1° a_n 等差, $a_1 > 0, d < 0$, a_n 是 \downarrow , 则 S_n 存在 max:

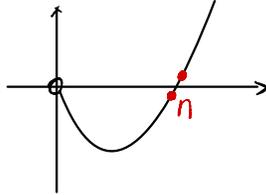
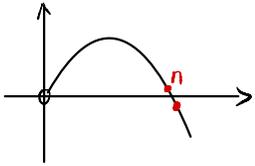


2° a_n 等差, $a_1 < 0, d > 0$, a_n 是 \uparrow , 则 S_n 存在 min:



⑨ $S_n > 0$, 求 n 的值? / $S_n < 0$, 求 n 的值?

注意, n 是整数!!



n 等比: ① $a_n = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1}$ / $a_n = a_m \cdot q^{n-m}$

② $a_n = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1} \Rightarrow a_n = A \cdot B^{cn+d}$ (必须为一次函数)

$q = B^c$

$\begin{cases} a_n = 2^{n+1} \rightarrow q = 2^2 \\ a_n = 2^{1-2n} \rightarrow q = 2^{-2} \end{cases}$

③ 单调性: $\begin{cases} a_1 > 0 & \begin{cases} q > 1, \uparrow \\ 0 < q < 1, \downarrow \\ q < 0, \text{摆动 } + - + - + - \end{cases} \\ a_1 < 0 & \begin{cases} q > 1, \downarrow \\ 0 < q < 1, \uparrow \\ q < 0, - + - + - + \end{cases} \end{cases}$

④ $m+n+p = t+s+t \Rightarrow a_m \cdot a_n \cdot a_p = a_t \cdot a_s \cdot a_t$, 等比中项: $a_{m-1} \cdot a_{m+1} = a_m^2$

⑤ $S_n = \frac{a_1(1-q^n)}{1-q} = \frac{a_1 - a_1 \cdot q^n}{1-q}$ 不知道有多少项时用.

$= \frac{a_1 - a_1 \cdot q^n}{1-q} = \frac{a_1}{1-q} - \frac{a_1}{1-q} \cdot q^n \longrightarrow \{a_n\}$ 等比 $q \neq 1, S_n = Aq^n - A$

$\begin{cases} ① S_n = 2^{n+1} - 2 = 2 \cdot 2^n - 2 \\ a_n = 2 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^n \\ ② S_n = 2^{n+1} - 1 \\ a_n = \begin{cases} 3, & n=1 \\ 4 \cdot 2^{n-2}, & n \geq 2 \end{cases} \end{cases}$

⑥ $S_n, S_{2n}-S_n, S_{3n}-S_{2n}, \dots$ 成等比, 公比 q^n

求通项:

① $a_{n+1} - a_n = f(n)$ 累加法 $\begin{cases} a_2 - a_1 = f(1) \\ a_3 - a_2 = f(2) \\ \vdots \\ a_{n+1} - a_n = f(n) \end{cases}$ 累加后 $a_{n+1} - a_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k)$

② $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = f(n)$ 累乘 $\begin{cases} \frac{a_2}{a_1} = f(1) \\ \frac{a_3}{a_2} = f(2) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = f(n) \end{cases}$ 累乘: $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_1} = \prod_{k=1}^n f(k)$

③ $a_{n+1} + a_n = \text{一次函数}$ (隔相等差)

$a_{n+1} \cdot a_n = (\frac{1}{2})^{2n+1}$ (隔相乘)

eg: $a_{n+1} + a_n = 2n+3$, $a_1=1$, 求 a_n ?

$a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} = 2n+5$

$a_1, a_3, a_5, a_7 \dots$

相减: $a_{n+2} - a_n = 2$

$d=2$

④ 2016 山东: $b_n + b_{n+1} = 6n+5$, $\{b_n\}$ 等差, 求 b_n ?

① n 为奇: $a_n = a_1 + \frac{n-1}{2}d = n$

② n 为偶: $a_n = 2n+3 - a_{n+1} = n+2$

都已知等差, 代数即可.

$b_1 + b_2 = 11$
 $b_2 + b_3 = 17$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{减} \\ \text{减} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2d=6, d=3 \\ b_1=4 \end{array}$ $b_n = 3n+1$

⑤ a_n 与 S_n 的关系式: $a_n = \begin{cases} S_1, & n=1 \\ S_n - S_{n-1}, & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$ / 前 n 项积 T_n , $a_n = \begin{cases} T_1, & n=1 \\ \frac{T_n}{T_{n-1}}, & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} S_n = 2a_n + 1, & a_1 = 1, \{a_n\} \text{ 一定等比} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} S_n = a_n^2 + 2a_n, & \{a_n\} \text{ 等差} \end{cases}$

几个常见的: 1° 已知 $S_n = n^2$ / $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n = n^2$, 直接用 $a_n = \begin{cases} S_1, & n=1 \\ S_n - S_{n-1}, & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$

2° $a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2} + \frac{a_3}{3} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{n} = n^2$, 先构造 $\frac{a_n}{n} = b_n$, $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 故 $S_n = n^2$

3° $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = n^2$, 同上构造 $a_n^2 = b_n$

⑥ $a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + \dots + na_n = 2^n$
 $a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + \dots + (n-1)a_{n-1} = 2^{n-1}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{减} \\ \text{减} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow n \cdot a_n = 2^n - 2^{n-1} = 2^{n-1}$
 $a_n = \frac{2^{n-1}}{n} (n \geq 2)$

验证: 当 $n=1$ 时, $a_1 = 2$

当 $n=1$ 时, $a_1 = \frac{2^1}{1} = 2$

故: $a_n = \begin{cases} 2, & n=1 \\ \frac{2^{n-1}}{n}, & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$

⑦ 照着题目所给凑出想要的式子 [给一个新数列证明是等差或等比]

$a_{n+1} = 2a_n - n$, 证 $\{a_n - n - 1\}$ 为等比?
凑这个型式.

$a_{n+1} - (n+1) - 1 = 2a_n - n - n - 2 = 2(a_n - n - 1)$

$a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 1$, 证: $\{a_n + 1\}$ 为等比

$a_{n+1} + 1 = 2a_n + 1 + 1 = 2(a_n + 1)$

$a_{n+2} = 3a_{n+1} - 2a_n$, 证 $\{a_{n+1} - a_n\}$ 等比?

$a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} = 2a_{n+1} - 2a_n$

答案

⑧ 构造数列:

1° $a_{n+1} = p a_n + q$ (其中 p, q 为常数, $p \neq 1$) $\Rightarrow a_{n+1} + t = p(a_n + t)$, $t = \frac{q}{p-1}$

2° $a_{n+1} = \frac{c \cdot a_n}{A a_n + B}$, 取倒数

3° $a_{n+1} = p a_n + q^n$, 两侧同除 q^{n+1} , $\frac{a_{n+1}}{q^{n+1}} = \frac{p}{q} \cdot \frac{a_n}{q^n} + \frac{1}{q}$, 之后构造 1° 函数.

4° $a_{n+2} = p \cdot a_{n+1} + q a_n \Rightarrow a_{n+2} - s a_{n+1} = t \cdot (a_{n+1} - s a_n)$, $\begin{cases} s+t=p \\ st=-q \end{cases}$

5° $a_{n+1} = A a_n + B n + C \Rightarrow a_{n+1} + p(n+1) + q = A(a_n + p n + q)$

6° $a_{n+1} = p \cdot a_n^r$ ($p > 0, a_n > 0$) 取对 $\Rightarrow a_{n+1} = p a_n + q$ 之后构造 1° 函数.

7° $a_{n+1} = \frac{C a_n + D}{A a_n + B}$, $x = \frac{C x + D}{A x + B}$

- ① $\Delta < 0$ 周期
- ② $\Delta > 0$, $\left\{ \frac{a_n - x_1}{a_n - x_2} \right\}$ 等比
- ③ $\Delta = 0$ $\left\{ \frac{1}{a_n - x_0} \right\}$ 等差.

8° $a_n + a_{n+1} = f(n) = A n + B \Rightarrow a_n = \begin{cases} a_1 + A(\frac{n+1}{2} - 1), & n \text{ 为奇} \\ a_2 + A(\frac{n}{2} - 1), & n \text{ 为偶} \end{cases}$

9° $a_n \cdot a_{n+1} = f(n) = q^n \Rightarrow a_n = \begin{cases} a_1 \cdot q^{(\frac{n+1}{2} - 1)}, & n \text{ 为奇} \\ a_2 \cdot q^{(\frac{n}{2} - 1)}, & n \text{ 为偶} \end{cases}$

求和：① 分组求和：(等差+等比)

② 错位相减 (大招)

③ 裂项相消 **☆☆**

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

④ 讨论奇偶.

⑤ 绝对值求和.

⑥ 倒序相加

① 错位相减大招：等差 \times 等比

$$a_n = (kn+m) \cdot q^{n-1}, \quad S_n = (A_n+B) \cdot q^n - B \quad \left(A = \frac{k}{q-1}, \quad B = \frac{m-A}{q-1} = \frac{m}{q-1} - \frac{k}{(q-1)^2} \right)$$

$$a_n = (kn+m) \cdot q^n, \quad S_n = \left[\frac{kn}{q-1} + \frac{m}{q-1} - \frac{k}{(q-1)^2} \right] q^{n+1} - \left[\frac{m}{q-1} - \frac{k}{(q-1)^2} \right] q$$

② 裂项相消：

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n(n+1)} - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right)$$

$$a_n = \frac{2^n}{(2^n+1)(2^{n+1}+1)} = 2^{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+1}+1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+2}+1} \right)$$

$$a_n = \frac{2n+1}{n^2(n+1)^2} = \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$$

了解放缩：为了方便求和，将不可裂项 \rightarrow 可裂项即可。

① $\frac{1}{n^2}$

eg: $1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} < 2 / \frac{7}{4} / \frac{5}{3}$

1° $\frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{n^2-1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$

2° $\frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{n^2-4} = \frac{4}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right)$

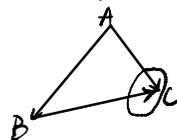
② $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{n}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{n-1} + \sqrt{n}} = 2(\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n-1})$

③ $\frac{2}{3^n-1} < \frac{3}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3^{n-1}}$ 糖水不等式

④ $\frac{1}{n(2n+1)} = \frac{2}{2n(2n+1)} < \frac{2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$

向量：三角形法则，平行四边形法则，基底。

三角形法则中的减法



$$\vec{BC} = \vec{AC} - \vec{AB}$$

记住：永远找箭头和BC两端对着的是AC 故AC-AB

1. 平面向量共线定理：

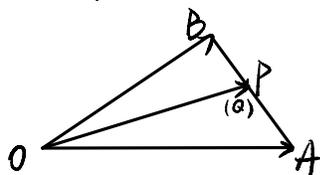
已知 $\vec{OA} = \lambda\vec{OB} + \mu\vec{OC}$ ，若 $\lambda + \mu = 1$ ，则 A, B, C 三点共线；反之亦然。

已知 A, B, C 三点共线，则 $\vec{OA} = \lambda\vec{OB} + \mu\vec{OC}$ 中的 $\lambda + \mu = 1$

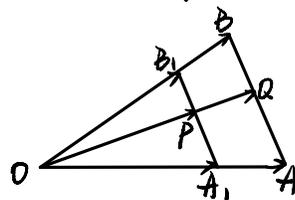
2. 等和线：

平面内一组基底 \vec{OA}, \vec{OB} 及任一向量 \vec{OP} ， $\vec{OP} = \lambda\vec{OA} + \mu\vec{OB}$ ， $(\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R})$ 。若点 P 在直线 AB 上或在平行于 AB 的直线上，则 $\lambda + \mu = k$ (定值)，反之也成立。 $k = \frac{|\vec{OP}|}{|\vec{OA}|} = \frac{|\vec{OB}|}{|\vec{OA}|} = \frac{|\vec{OB}|}{|\vec{OB}|}$

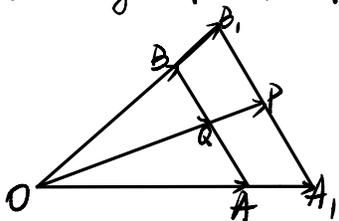
(1) 当等和线恰为直线 AB 时， $k=1$



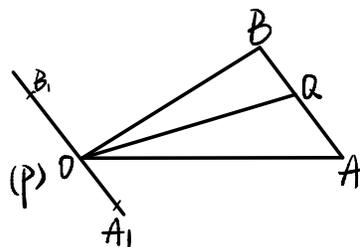
(2) 当等和线在 O 点和直线 AB 之间时， $0 < k < 1$



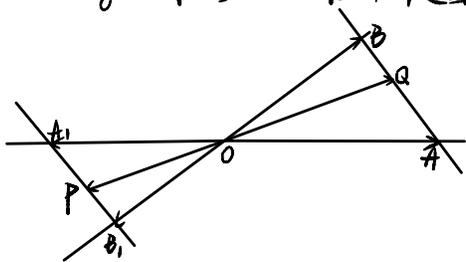
(3) 当直线 AB 在等和线与 O 点之间时， $k > 1$



(4) 当等和线过 O 点时， $k=0$



(5) 若两等和线关于 O 点对称，则定值 k 互为相反数。



3. 平面向量的坐标运算：

$$\vec{a} = (x_1, y_1), \vec{b} = (x_2, y_2), \lambda \text{ 为实数}$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2$$

$$\vec{a} - \vec{b} = (x_1 - x_2, y_1 - y_2)$$

$$\lambda \vec{a} = (\lambda x_1, \lambda y_1)$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

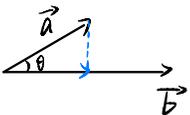
$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

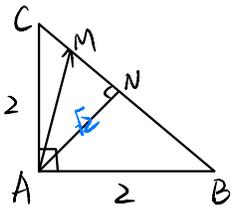
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}}$$

$$\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = \lambda \vec{b} \Rightarrow x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 = 0$$

$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 = 0$$

- 数量积:
- ① $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos \theta$
 - ② 基底: $\vec{c} \cdot \vec{d} = 4, \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ?$ 用 \vec{c}, \vec{d} 表示出 \vec{a}, \vec{b} .
 - ③ 坐标: 建系 (出现等边, 等腰, 直角三角形, 直角梯形, $60^\circ, 30^\circ \dots$)
 - ④ 投影;
 - ⑤ 极化恒等式.

投影:  \vec{a}, \vec{b} 中一个模已知, 另一个模未知, 用投影



点 N 中点, 求 $\vec{AM} \cdot \vec{AN} = ?$

点 M 在 BC 上动.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AM} \cdot \vec{AN} &= |\vec{AM}| \cdot |\vec{AN}| \cdot \cos \theta \\ &= |\vec{AN}| \cdot |\vec{AN}| = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

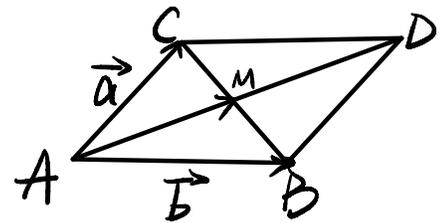
极化恒等式:

设 \vec{a}, \vec{b} 为两个平面向量, 则恒有等式 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{1}{4}[(\vec{a} + \vec{b})^2 - (\vec{a} - \vec{b})^2]$

在三角形中, 也可以用三角形的中线来表示 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = \vec{AM}^2 - \vec{MB}^2$

$$= \vec{AM}^2 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{CB}^2$$

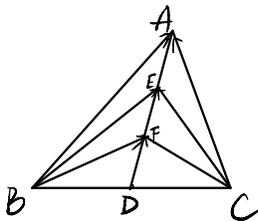
$$\vec{AM} \cdot \vec{CB} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{AB}^2 - \vec{AC}^2)$$



当两个向量之和或向量之差为定值的时候, 常常可以考虑利用极化恒等式来转化求解.

例 1:

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, D 点是 BC 中点, E, F 是 AD 上的两个三等分点, $\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{CA} = 4, \vec{BF} \cdot \vec{CF} = -1$, 则 $\vec{BE} \cdot \vec{CE} = ?$



$$\because \vec{BA} \cdot \vec{CA} = 4, \Rightarrow \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 4 = \vec{AD}^2 - \vec{DB}^2$$

$$\vec{BF} \cdot \vec{CF} = -1 \Rightarrow \vec{FD}^2 - \vec{DB}^2 = -1$$

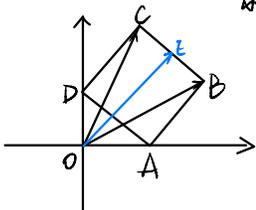
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{AD}^2 = \frac{49}{8} \\ \vec{DB}^2 = \frac{49}{8} - 4 \end{array} \right\} \text{可得:}$$

$$\vec{BE} \cdot \vec{CE} = \vec{ED}^2 - \vec{DB}^2$$

$$\therefore \vec{BE} \cdot \vec{CE} = \frac{7}{8}$$

例 2:

如图边长为 1 的正方形 ABCD 的顶点 A, D 分别在 x, y 轴正半轴 (含原点) 上运动, 求 $\vec{OC} \cdot \vec{OB}$ 的 max 值.



$$\vec{OC} \cdot \vec{OB} = \vec{OE}^2 - \vec{EB}^2$$

$$|\vec{OE}| \leq |\vec{OF}| + |\vec{FE}| = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = 2$$

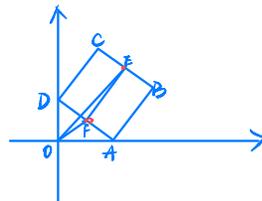
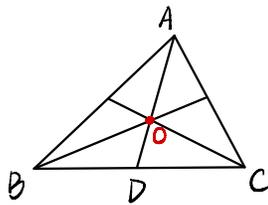


图10:

① 重心: 三角形三条中线的交点.

$$\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} = \vec{0}$$

$$O \left(\frac{x_A + x_B + x_C}{3}, \frac{y_A + y_B + y_C}{3} \right)$$



$$\frac{AO}{OD} = \frac{2}{1} \text{ 三等分点.}$$

奔驰定理 若O为 $\triangle ABC$ 内任意一点, 有 $\alpha \vec{OA} + \beta \vec{OB} + \gamma \vec{OC} = \vec{0}$

$$\text{则 } S_{\triangle BOC} : S_{\triangle AOC} : S_{\triangle AOB} = \alpha : \beta : \gamma$$

$$S_{\triangle BOC} \cdot \vec{OA} + S_{\triangle AOC} \cdot \vec{OB} + S_{\triangle AOB} \cdot \vec{OC} = \vec{0}$$

② 内心: 三角形三条角平分线交点 / 内切圆的圆心.

$$S_{\triangle BOC} : S_{\triangle AOC} : S_{\triangle AOB} = a : b : c \Rightarrow a \cdot \vec{OA} + b \cdot \vec{OB} + c \cdot \vec{OC} = \vec{0}$$

$$\frac{\vec{AB}}{|\vec{AB}|} + \frac{\vec{AC}}{|\vec{AC}|} \text{ 意思是为角平分线.}$$

③ 外心: 三角形三条中垂线交点 / 三角形外接圆的圆心.

$$S_{\triangle BOC} : S_{\triangle AOC} : S_{\triangle AOB} = \sin 2A : \sin 2B : \sin 2C$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 2A \cdot \vec{OA} + \sin 2B \cdot \vec{OB} + \sin 2C \cdot \vec{OC} = \vec{0}$$

$$(\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}) \cdot \vec{BC} = 0 \text{ 中垂线的意思.}$$

④ 垂心: 三角形三边上的高交点.

$$\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = \vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OC} = \vec{OC} \cdot \vec{OA}$$

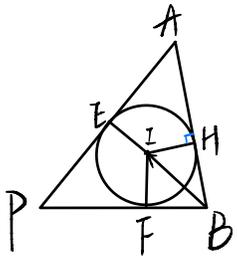
$$S_{\triangle BOC} : S_{\triangle AOC} : S_{\triangle AOB} = \tan A : \tan B : \tan C$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan A \cdot \vec{OA} + \tan B \cdot \vec{OB} + \tan C \cdot \vec{OC} = \vec{0}$$

$$\frac{\vec{AB}}{|\vec{AB}| \cdot \cos B} + \frac{\vec{AC}}{|\vec{AC}| \cdot \cos C}$$

垂线的意思

例：已知：I为 $\triangle ABC$ 的内心， $|\vec{PA}| - |\vec{PB}| = 4$ ， $|\vec{PA} - \vec{PB}| = 10$ ，求 $\frac{\vec{BI} \cdot \vec{BA}}{|\vec{BA}|}$ 的值



$$|\vec{PA} - \vec{PB}| = 10$$

$$|\vec{BA}| = 10$$

$$\therefore |\vec{BH}| =$$

$$\frac{|\vec{BI}| \cdot |\vec{BA}| \cdot \cos \frac{B}{2}}{|\vec{BA}|} = |\vec{BH}| = 3$$

$$\begin{cases} PE = PF \\ AE = AH \\ BF = BH \end{cases}$$

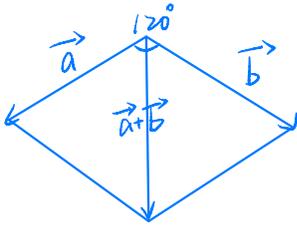
$$\therefore PF + FB + AH + BH - AE - PE$$

$$= \underbrace{2BH} = PB + AB - PA = 10 - 4 = 6$$

$$\therefore BH = 3$$

向量中的数形结合：

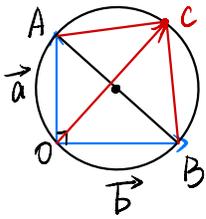
例： $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| \neq 0$ ，那么 $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ 与 \vec{b} 的夹角？



菱形 120° 才会有 $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$

$$\text{且 } |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|$$

例：已知 \vec{a}, \vec{b} 互相垂直的单位向量，若 \vec{c} 满足 $(\vec{a} - \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{c}) = 0$ ，求 $|\vec{c}|$ 的max？



AB为直径做圆 $(\vec{a} - \vec{c}) \perp (\vec{b} - \vec{c})$

在圆上任取C点，设 $\vec{OC} = \vec{c}$ ，

都有 $\vec{a} - \vec{c} \perp \vec{b} - \vec{c}$

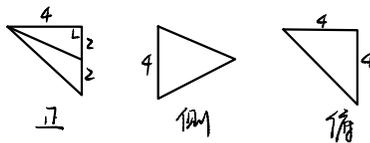
故 $|\vec{c}|_{\max} = \sqrt{2}$

立体几何:

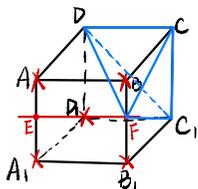
大T: 考 \parallel, \perp , 体积, 二面角, 线面角.

小T: 三视图, 体积, 异面直线, 线面角, 最值问题, 外接球, 平行, 垂直判定.

1. 三视图: $\begin{cases} 1^\circ \text{瞪眼法} \\ 2^\circ \text{扣点法 (2014国I, 12T):} \end{cases}$



将三视图改正为体内看



① 正视图可知能扣除 A_1, D_1

② 侧视图可知能扣除 B, B_1 , 但一定在 EF 线上有一个点.

③ 俯视图可知能扣除 $AA_1, AD, A_1D_1, AB, AB_1$ 这几条线

可知是 F 点 留下来.

故: 原图形为 **三棱锥 $F-DCC_1$**

2. 体积: $\begin{cases} 1^\circ \text{直接套公式求} \\ 2^\circ \text{换顶点.} \end{cases}$

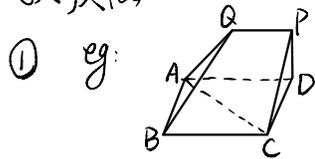
体积公式:

$$\begin{cases} V_{柱体} = S_{底} \cdot h \\ V_{锥体} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot S_{底} \cdot h \\ V_{台体} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (S_{上} + \sqrt{S_{上} \cdot S_{下}} + S_{下}) \cdot h \\ V_{球} = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \end{cases}$$

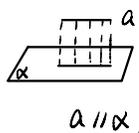
表面积:

$$\begin{cases} S_{圆柱} = 2\pi r \cdot (r+l) \\ S_{圆锥} = \pi r \cdot (r+l) \\ S_{圆台} = \pi \cdot (r^2 + R^2 + rL + RL) \\ S_{球} = 4\pi R^2 \end{cases}$$

换顶点:



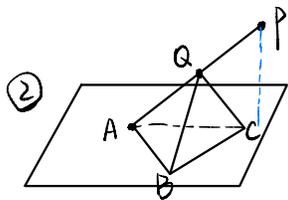
$$\begin{aligned} &V_{Q-ABC} \\ &V_{P-ABC} \\ &V_{A-PBC} \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$



$a \parallel \alpha$, $a \perp \alpha$ 一点到 α 面的距离都相等.

侧面积公式:

$$\begin{cases} S_{圆柱侧} = 2\pi r l \\ S_{圆锥侧} = \pi r l \\ S_{圆台侧} = \pi \cdot (r+R) \cdot l \end{cases}$$

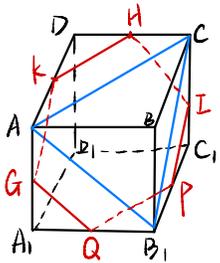


Q 为 PA 中点, 求 V_{Q-ABC}

$$= \frac{1}{2} V_{P-ABC} = \frac{1}{2} V_{A-PBC}$$

3. 异面直线所成角:
- ① 几何法: 先平移, 后余弦定理. $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
 - ② 建系:
 - ③ 2015国I: 平移, 补体 (正方体, 长方体)

2018国I, 12: 已知正方体棱长为1, 每条棱所在直线与平面 α 所成角都相等, 则 α 截此正方体所得截面面积max?



题目可知: 所成角都相等.

故: $\alpha \parallel ABC$

问: 何时 α 截得 S_{max} 呢?

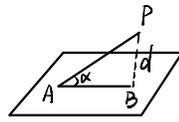
答: 当 α 是面KHI PQG时. 故 $S = 6 \cdot (\frac{1}{2} \cdot KH^2 \cdot \sin 60^\circ) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$

截面面积max?

- A. $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$
- B. $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
- C. $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$
- D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

4. 线面角:
- 1° 几何法 $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
 - 2° 建系法:

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{d}{|PA|}$$



P到底面距离为d
若求不出来, 用体积桥法.

$$\frac{|\vec{m} \cdot \vec{PA}|}{|\vec{m}| \cdot |PA|} = |\cos \theta| = \sin \alpha \quad [\text{考大! 让求正弦值时不要再 sin 和 cos 互化}]$$

- 1. 线线角: $\cos \theta = |\cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle|$
- 2. 线面角: $\sin \theta = |\cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{n} \rangle|$
- 3. 二面角: 锐角: $\cos \theta = |\cos \langle \vec{m}, \vec{n} \rangle|$
钝角: $\cos \theta = -|\cos \langle \vec{m}, \vec{n} \rangle|$

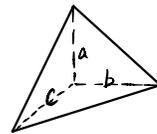
5. 用向量法求空间中的距离:

- ① 异面直线 a, b 间的距离: $d = \frac{|\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|}$, 其中 $\vec{n} \perp a, \vec{n} \perp b, A \in a, B \in b$
- ② 直线 a 与 α 面间距离: $d = \frac{|\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|}$, 其中 $A \in a, B \in \alpha, \vec{n}$ 是面 α 的法向量.
- ③ 两平行平面 α, β 之间的距离: $d = \frac{|\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|}$, 其中 $A \in \alpha, B \in \beta, \vec{n}$ 是面 α 的法向量.
- ④ 点 A 到平面 α 的距离: $d = \frac{|\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|}$, 其中 $B \in \alpha, \vec{n}$ 是面 α 的法向量.
- ⑤ 点 A 到直线 a 的距离: $d = \sqrt{|\vec{AB}|^2 - (\frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|})^2}$, 其中 $B \in a, \vec{a}$ 是直线 a 的方向向量.
- ⑥ 两平行直线 a, b 之间的距离: $d = \sqrt{|\vec{AB}|^2 - (\frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|})^2}$, 其中 $A \in a, B \in b, \vec{a}$ 是直线 a 的方向向量.

6. 外接球:

① 补形法 (补成长方体 or 正方体)

$$2R = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$$

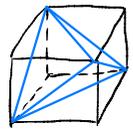


墙角

所有对棱都相等的三棱锥

$$2R = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2}}$$

$$R = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}a$$

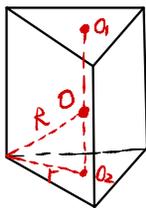


边长 a 正四面体

$$\begin{cases} \text{高 } h = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}a \\ \text{外接球 } R = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}a \\ \text{内切球 } r = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12}a \end{cases}$$

② 直棱柱外接球:

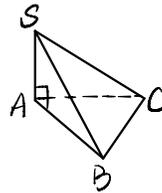
侧棱垂直于底面的锥的外接球:



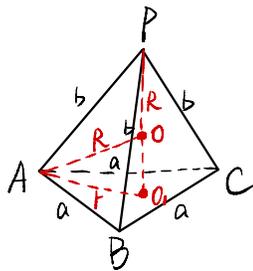
$$OO_2 = \frac{h}{2}$$

$$R^2 = \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 + r^2$$

r 用正弦定理求



③ 正棱锥: 底面边长都相等, 棱长可以与底面边长相等.



$$OO_1 = h - R = \sqrt{b^2 - r^2} - R$$

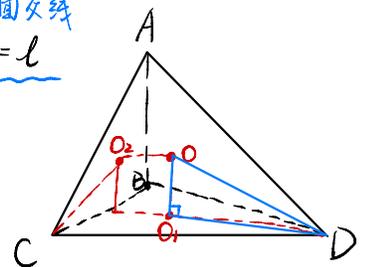
$$\text{故: } R^2 = (h - R)^2 + r^2$$

r 还是用正弦定理求

④ 面 ABC ⊥ 面 BCD, $\triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle BCD$ 的外接圆半径分别为 R_1, R_2 , $|BC| = l$

两垂直面交线

故: 三棱锥 A-BCD 的外接球半径 $R^2 = R_1^2 + R_2^2 - \frac{l^2}{4}$



⑤ 两个三角形平面 α, β 存在夹角, 其中外接球半径为 R .

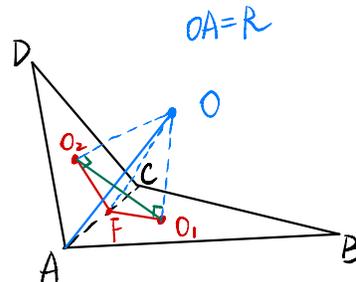
$$\text{则 } R^2 = \frac{m^2 + n^2 - 2mn \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} + \frac{l^2}{4}$$

m : 平面 α 外接圆圆心到交线距离 O_1F

n : 平面 β 外接圆圆心到交线距离 O_2F

θ : m 与 n 的夹角. (钝角时取补) $\angle O_1FO_2$

l : 两平面交线长度 AC



$OA = R$

F 为 AC 中点.

OO_1, FO_2 四点共圆
OF 为直径

$$\angle O_1FO_2 = \theta$$

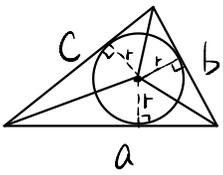
$$R^2 = OF^2 + \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2$$

$$OF = \frac{O_1O_2}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{m^2 + n^2 - 2mn \cos \theta}}{\sin \theta}$$

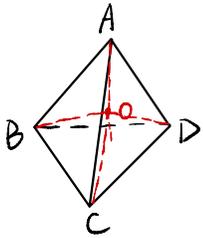
代入

7. 内切球：等体积法.

万能公式: $r = \frac{3V}{S}$, V 为锥体体积, S 为表面积

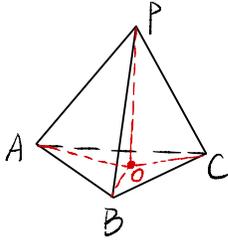


$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot cr + \frac{1}{2} \cdot br + \frac{1}{2} \cdot ar$$



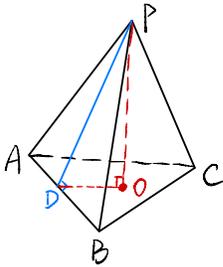
$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot S_{\Delta ABC} \cdot r + \frac{1}{3} \cdot S_{\Delta ADC} \cdot r + \frac{1}{3} \cdot S_{\Delta ABD} \cdot r + \frac{1}{3} \cdot S_{\Delta BCD} \cdot r = V$$

① $PA=PB=PC$, P 在底面投影 O 为外心.



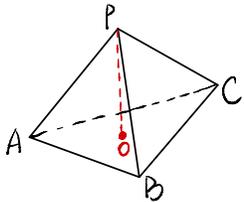
$$PA^2 - PO^2 = AO^2$$

② P 到 AB, AC, BC 距离相等. P 投影为内心.



$$PD^2 - PO^2 = OD^2$$

③ PA, PB, PC 两两垂直. P 在底面投影为垂心.

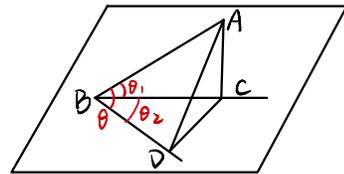


$$\begin{cases} PO \perp BC \\ PA \perp BC \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore BC \perp \text{面} OAP$$

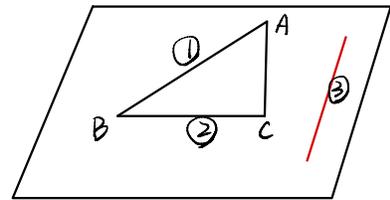
$$\therefore BC \perp OA$$

瓜分 Th:



$$\cos \theta = \cos \theta_1 \cdot \cos \theta_2$$

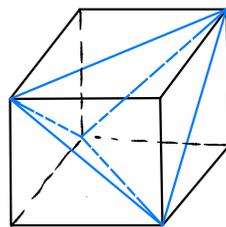
三垂线 Th:



若 ② \perp ③

则 ① \perp ③

正四面体结论:



设正四面体的棱长为 a

1. 对棱间距 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$ } 正四面体的棱长
对棱中点连线长 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$ }

Ps: 有球可以和正四面体全部棱相切, 该球的 R 为正四面体棱长一半 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a$

2. 正四面体的高 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}a$ (即 $\frac{1}{3}l$, l 为正方体的体对角线)

3. 正四面体的 $V = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12}a^3$ ($V_{\text{正四面体}} - 4V_{\text{小正四面体}} = \frac{1}{3}V_{\text{正四面体}}$)

4. 正四面体的全面积 $S_{\text{全}} = \sqrt{3}a^2$  $S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \times a^2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$ 故 $S = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2 \times 4 = \sqrt{3}a^2$

5. 正四面体的中心到底面与顶点的距离之比为 1:3
($\frac{1}{3}l$ 正四面体体对角线 : $\frac{2}{3}l$ 正四面体体对角线)

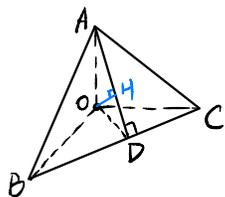
6. 外接球的半径 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}a$ }
内接球的半径 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{12}a$ } 被正方体中看.

7. 对棱相互垂直

8. 正四面体内的任意一点到四个面的距离之和为定值 (等于四面体的高)

直角四面体:

$$\angle AOB = \angle AOC = \angle BOC = 90^\circ$$



1. 不含直角的的面 ABC , $\triangle ABC$ 为锐角三角形
2. 直角顶点 O 在底面上的射影 H 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的垂心.
3. $V = \frac{1}{6} \cdot OA \cdot OB \cdot OC$
4. 底面 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{OA^2 \cdot OB^2 + OB^2 \cdot OC^2 + OC^2 \cdot OA^2}$
5. $S_{\triangle BOC}^2 = S_{\triangle OBC} \cdot S_{\triangle ABC}$

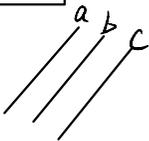
$$6. S_{\triangle BOC}^2 + S_{\triangle AOB}^2 + S_{\triangle AOC}^2 = S_{\triangle ABC}^2$$

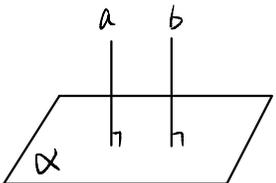
$$7. \frac{1}{OH^2} = \frac{1}{OA^2} + \frac{1}{OB^2} + \frac{1}{OC^2}$$

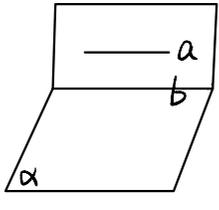
8. 外接球半径 $R = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{OA^2 + OB^2 + OC^2}$ (补成长方体)

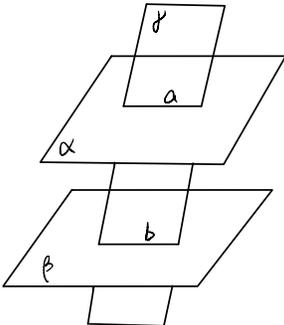
$$9. \text{内切球半径 } R = \frac{S_{\triangle AOB} + S_{\triangle BOC} + S_{\triangle AOC} - S_{\triangle ABC}}{OA + OB + OC}$$

1. 空间中两直线平行判定:

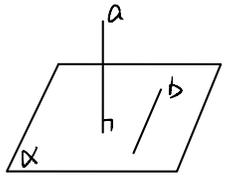
① $\left. \begin{matrix} a \parallel b \\ b \parallel c \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow a \parallel c$ 

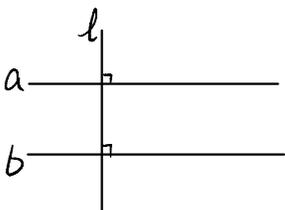
② $\left. \begin{matrix} a \perp \alpha \\ b \perp \alpha \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow a \parallel b$ 

③ $\left. \begin{matrix} a \parallel \alpha \\ a \subset \beta \\ \alpha \cap \beta = b \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow a \parallel b$ 

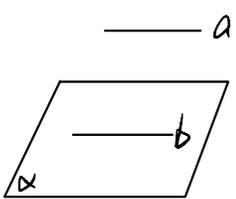
④ $\left. \begin{matrix} \alpha \parallel \beta \\ \gamma \cap \alpha = a \\ \gamma \cap \beta = b \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow a \parallel b$ 

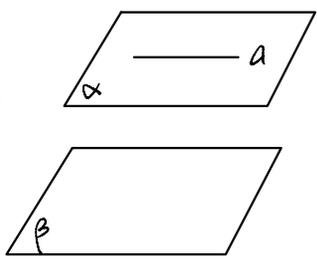
2. 空间中两直线垂直的判定

① $\left. \begin{matrix} a \perp \alpha \\ b \subset \alpha \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow a \perp b$ 

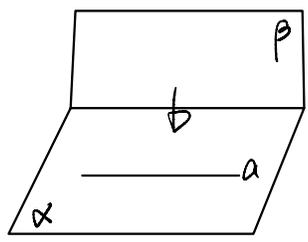
② $\left. \begin{matrix} a \parallel b \\ l \perp a \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow l \perp b$ 

3. 直线与平面平行的判定

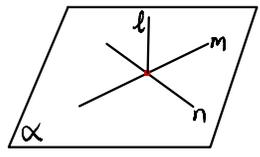
① $\left. \begin{matrix} a \not\subset \alpha \\ b \subset \alpha \\ a \parallel b \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow a \parallel \alpha$ 

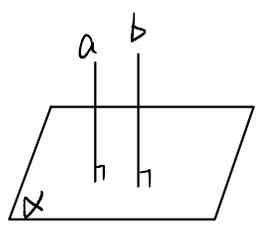
② $\left. \begin{matrix} \alpha \parallel \beta \\ a \subset \alpha \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow a \parallel \beta$ 

4. 直线与平面平行的性质

$\left. \begin{matrix} a \parallel \beta \\ a \subset \alpha \\ \alpha \cap \beta = b \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow a \parallel b$ 

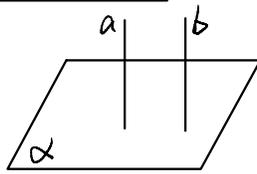
5. 直线与平面垂直的判定

① $\left. \begin{matrix} m \subset \alpha, n \subset \alpha \\ m \cap n = B \\ l \perp m, l \perp n \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow l \perp \alpha$ 

② $\left. \begin{matrix} a \parallel b \\ a \perp \alpha \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow b \perp \alpha$ 

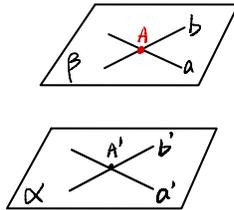
6. 直线与平面垂直的性质:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \perp \alpha \\ b \perp \alpha \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a \parallel b$$

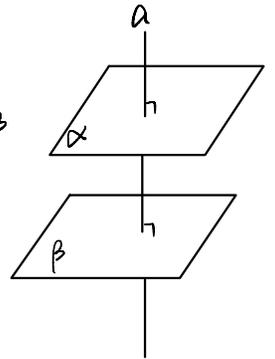


7. 平面与平面平行判定:

$$\textcircled{1} \left. \begin{array}{l} a \subset \beta, b \subset \beta \\ a \parallel \alpha, b \parallel \alpha \\ a \cap b = A \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha \parallel \beta$$

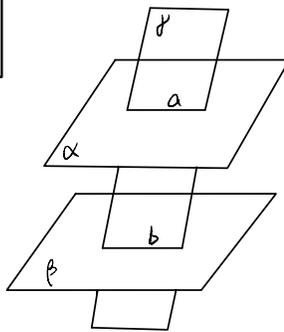


$$\textcircled{2} \left. \begin{array}{l} a \perp \alpha \\ a \perp \beta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha \parallel \beta$$



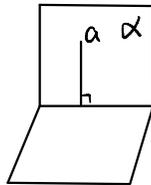
8. 平面与平面平行的性质:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha \parallel \beta \\ \alpha \cap \gamma = a \\ \beta \cap \gamma = b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a \parallel b$$



9. 平面与平面垂直的判定:

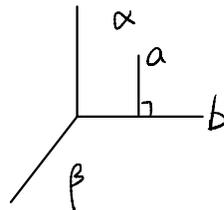
$$\textcircled{1} \left. \begin{array}{l} a \subset \alpha \\ a \perp \beta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha \perp \beta$$



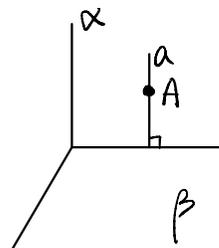
② 二面角的平面角为 90°

10. 平面与平面垂直性质:

$$\textcircled{1} \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha \perp \beta, \alpha \cap \beta = b \\ a \subset \alpha, a \perp b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a \perp \beta$$

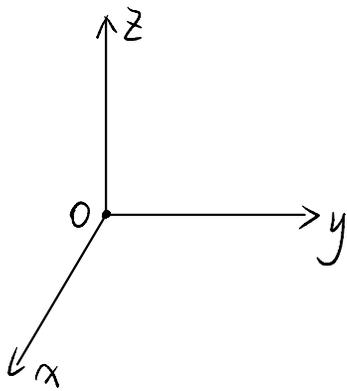


$$\textcircled{2} \left. \begin{array}{l} A \in a, A \in \alpha \\ \alpha \perp \beta, a \perp \beta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a \subset \alpha$$



空间直角坐标系:

建系时注意, x, y, z 轴方向!!



$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} \vec{a} = (x_1, y_1, z_1) \\ \vec{b} = (x_2, y_2, z_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2)$$

$$\vec{a} - \vec{b} = (x_1 - x_2, y_1 - y_2, z_1 - z_2)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2$$

$$\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{z_1}{z_2}$$

$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2 = 0$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} A(x_1, y_1, z_1)$$

$$B(x_2, y_2, z_2)$$

$$|OA| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2}$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2}$$

$$\text{中点坐标} \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}, \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} \right)$$

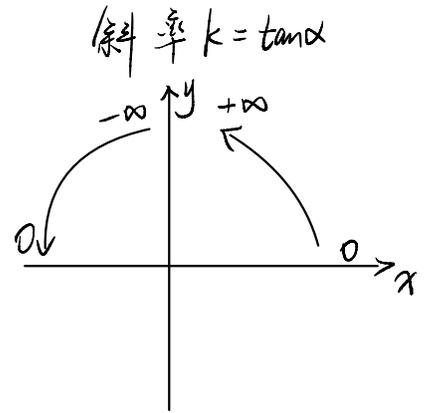
巧解向量法: 叉乘法

$$\text{若 } \vec{AB} = (x, y, z), \vec{CD} = (a, b, c)$$

设: 平面 ABCD 的法向量 $\vec{n} = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$,

$$\text{则有 } x_0 = \begin{vmatrix} y & z \\ b & c \end{vmatrix} = yc - bz, \quad y_0 = - \begin{vmatrix} x & z \\ a & c \end{vmatrix} = -(xc - az), \quad z_0 = \begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ a & b \end{vmatrix} = xb - ay$$

- 直线: {
- ① $y - y_0 = k(x - x_0)$
 - ② $y = kx + b$
 - ③ $\frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
 - ④ $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ (不能垂直于 x, y 轴, 不能过原点)
 - ⑤ $Ax + By + C = 0$
 - ⑥ $x = ty + m$ (不含水平)

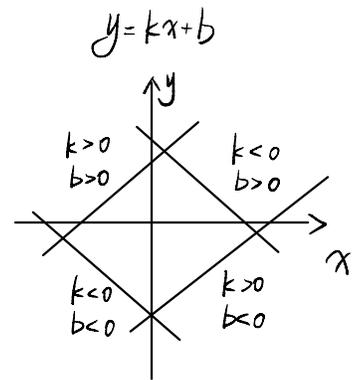


1. 平行, 垂直条件: {
- $k_1 \cdot k_2 = -1$ (两直线垂直)
 - $k_1 = k_2$ (两直线平行)

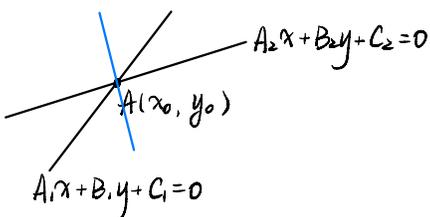
$$\begin{cases} A_1x + B_1y + C_1 = 0 \\ A_2x + B_2y + C_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} //: A_1B_2 - A_2B_1 = 0 \text{ 且 } A_1C_2 \neq A_2C_1 \text{ 或 } B_1C_2 \neq B_2C_1 \\ \perp: A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

2. 对称 (详情见函数那部分)

3. {
- 两点间距离公式: $|P_1P_2| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$
 - 点到直线的距离: $d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$
 - 两平行直线间距离: $d = \frac{|C_2 - C_1|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$



4. 直线系方程:

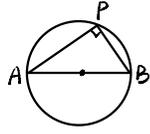


过交点 $A(x_0, y_0)$ 的直线都可以设为

$$A_1x + B_1y + C_1 + \lambda(A_2x + B_2y + C_2) = 0$$

- 1. 直线
- 2. 过交点 A .

(页) : 1. 定义: $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \text{ 定点 } A(x_A, y_A), \text{ 满足动点 } |PA|=k \text{ (定值)} \\ \textcircled{2} A, B \text{ 定点, } P \text{ 动点} \\ \textcircled{3} \text{ 阿波罗尼斯圆.} \end{cases}$



圆的方程:

① 标准方程:

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$$

圆心 (a, b) , 半径 r

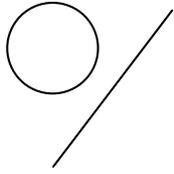
② 一般方程:

$$x^2 + y^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$$

圆心 $(-\frac{D}{2}, -\frac{E}{2})$, $r = \frac{\sqrt{D^2 + E^2 - 4F}}{2}$

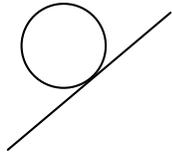
其中 $D^2 + E^2 - 4F > 0$

2. 直线和圆的位置关系: (圆心到直线的距离)



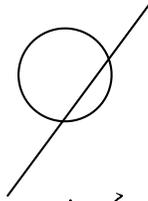
相离

$$d > r$$



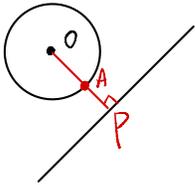
相切

$$d = r$$

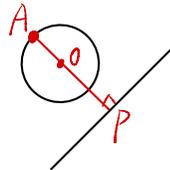


相交

$$d < r$$



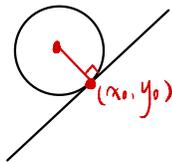
圆上动点 A 到直线距离 min



圆上动点 A 到直线距离 max

3. 相切:

① 从圆上一点 (x_0, y_0) 作切线



$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$$

$$(x_0-a)(x-a) + (y_0-b)(y-b) = r^2$$

② 从圆外一点作切线



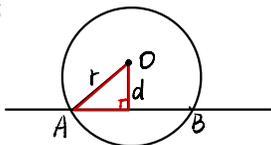
切线长 = $OB^2 - r^2$

eg: $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 4$

设: 切线 $y-5 = k(x-3)$
 $(1, 0)$, $kx - y + 5 - 3k = 0$
 $d = \frac{|k + 5 - 3k|}{\sqrt{k^2 + 1}} = 2$

注意讨论 k 不存在的情况

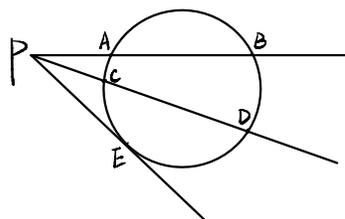
4. 相交:



在圆中求弦长一定要用垂径定理。

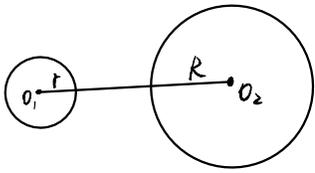
$$|AB| = 2\sqrt{r^2 - d^2}$$

5. 切割线 Th:

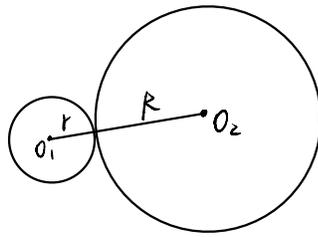


$$PA \cdot PB = PC \cdot PD = PE^2$$

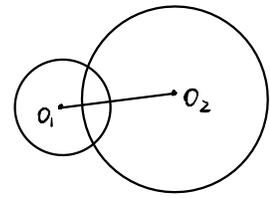
6. 圆与圆的位置关系:



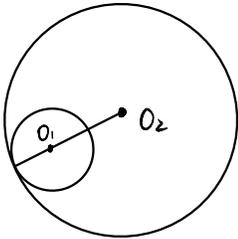
相离: $|O_1O_2| > R+r$
公切线: 4条



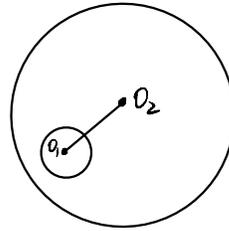
相切: $|O_1O_2| = R+r$
公切线: 3条



相交: $R-r < |O_1O_2| < R+r$
公切线: 2条

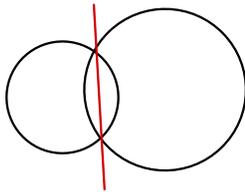


内切: $|O_1O_2| = R-r$
公切线: 1条



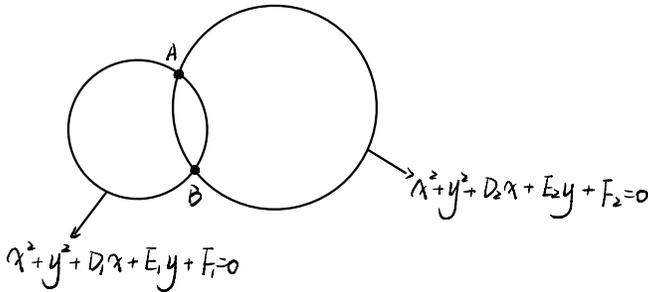
内含: $|O_1O_2| < R-r$
公切线: 无

公共弦方程:



两圆方程相减的结果就是公共弦方程.

7. 圆系方程:

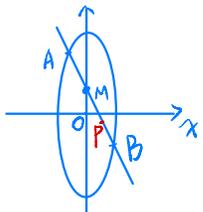


过A, B两点的圆:

$$x^2 + y^2 + D_1x + E_1y + F_1 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + D_2x + E_2y + F_2) = 0$$

消参法: eg: 已知 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$, 过点 $M(0,1)$ 的直线 l 交椭圆于A, B两点, l 上动点P满足 $\vec{OP} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{OA} + \vec{OB})$

求点P轨迹?



① 当 k 存在时, $l: y = kx + 1$ $A(x_1, y_1)$ $B(x_2, y_2)$
 $\vec{OP} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{OA} + \vec{OB}) = (\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2})$

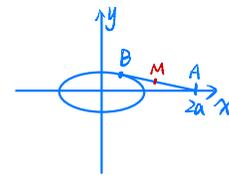
$$\begin{cases} y = kx + 1 \\ x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (4+k^2)x^2 + 2kx - 3 = 0$$

 $x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{2k}{4+k^2}, x_1x_2 = \frac{-3}{4+k^2}$
 故 $P(\frac{-k}{4+k^2}, \frac{4}{4+k^2}) \rightarrow$ 消参得: $4x^2 + y^2 - y = 0$
 $x = \frac{-k}{4+k^2}, y = \frac{4}{4+k^2}$

② 当 k 不存在时, 也满足此方程

转移法:

eg: 点B为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 上的动点, $A(2a, 0)$ 求线段AB中点M的轨迹方程.



设: $M(x, y)$
 中点公式可知:
 $(\frac{2a+x_B}{2}, \frac{0+y_B}{2})$
 \downarrow
 (x, y)

故: $x_B = 2x - 2a$
 $y_B = 2y$

代入曲线方程中

$$\frac{(2x-2a)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(2y)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

求轨迹的6种方法：

1、直接法：

根据已知条件及一些基本公式（两点间距离公式、点到直线距离公式、直线的斜率公式...）直到列出动点满足的等量关系式，从而求得轨迹方程。

2、定义法：

通过图形的几何性质判断动点的轨迹是何种图形，再求其轨迹方程，这种方法叫定义法。一定要熟练掌握常用轨迹的定义，如：线段的垂直平分线、圆、椭圆、双曲线、抛物线等等。还要熟练掌握平面几何的一些性质定理。

3、点差法

4、转移法（代入法）求谁设谁：

转移法求曲线方程时一般有两个动点，一个是主动，一个是被动的。

当题目中的条件同时具有以下特征时一般都可以用转移法：

- ①某个动点P在已知方程的曲线上移动；
- ②另一个动点M随P的变化而变化；
- ③在变化过程中P和M满足一定规律。

5、交轨法：

若动点是两曲线的交点，可以通过这两曲线的方程直接求出交点方程，也可以解方程组先求出交点的参数方程，再化为普通方程。

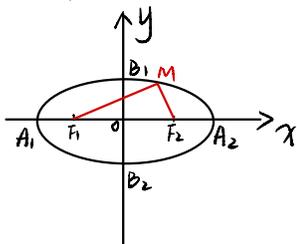
6、参数法：

选取适当的参数，分别用参数表示动点坐标 x ， y ，得出轨迹的参数方程，消去参数，即得其普通方程，选参数时必须首先充分考虑到制约动点的各种因素，然后选取合适的参数，因为参数不同，会导致运算量不同，常见的参数有截距、角度、斜率、线段长度等等。

圆锥曲线:

1. 图象:

公式:



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (a > b > 0)$$

焦点 $(\pm c, 0)$

焦距 $|F_1F_2| = 2c$

焦半径: $M(x_0, y_0)$

$$\begin{cases} |MF_1| = a + ex_0 \\ |MF_2| = a - ex_0 \end{cases}$$

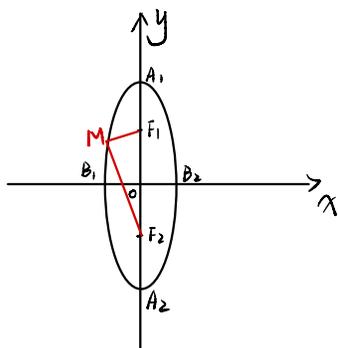
长轴: $|A_1A_2| = 2a$

短轴: $|B_1B_2| = 2b$

离心率: $e = \frac{c}{a} \quad (0 < e < 1)$

$$c^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

① 两点间距离公式
② 第二定义 \rightarrow 证明 \leftarrow



$$\frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (a > b > 0)$$

焦点: $(0, \pm c)$

焦距 $|F_1F_2| = 2c$

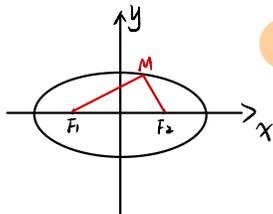
焦半径: $M(x_0, y_0)$

$$\begin{cases} |MF_1| = a - ey_0 \\ |MF_2| = a + ey_0 \end{cases}$$

离心率: $e = \frac{c}{a} \quad (0 < e < 1)$

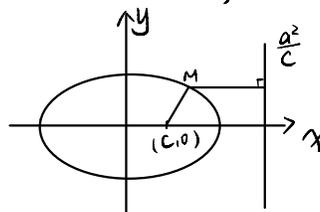
$$c^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

第一定义: 到两定点 F_1, F_2 的距离之和为 $2a$

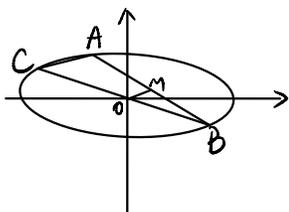


$$|MF_1| + |MF_2| = 2a \quad (2a > |F_1F_2|)$$

第二定义: $\frac{\text{到定点的距离 (焦点 } (c, 0))}{\text{到定直线的距离 (准线 } x = \frac{a^2}{c})} = e$



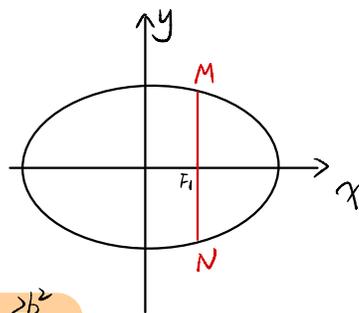
第三定义: 曲线上任意点 A 到 B, C (关于原点对称)



$$k_{AB} \cdot k_{AM} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$$

$$k_{AB} \cdot k_{AC} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$$

通径:



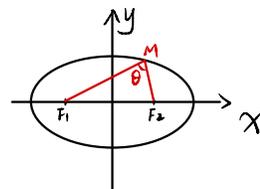
$$|MN| = \frac{2b^2}{a}$$

弦长公式: $\begin{cases} M(x_1, y_1) \\ N(x_2, y_2) \end{cases}$

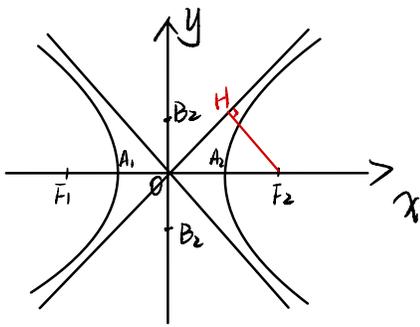
$$|MN| = \sqrt{k^2 + 1} \cdot |x_1 - x_2| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{k^2} + 1} \cdot |y_1 - y_2|$$

$$= \sqrt{k^2 + 1} \cdot \sqrt{(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1x_2}$$

焦点三角形:



$$S_{\Delta} = b^2 \cdot \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (\theta = \angle F_1MF_2)$$



$\triangle OHF_2$ 中, $OH = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2} = a$
 $F_2H = b$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (a > 0, b > 0) \quad \begin{cases} \text{实轴 } |A_1A_2| = 2a \\ \text{虚轴 } |B_1B_2| = 2b \end{cases}$$

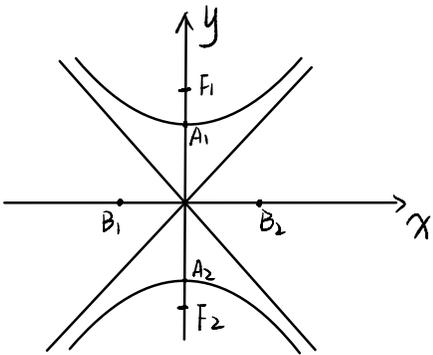
焦点 $(\pm c, 0)$

离心率: $e = \frac{c}{a} \quad (e > 1)$

渐近线: $y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$M(x_0, y_0) \quad \begin{cases} \text{在左支: } \begin{cases} |MF_1| = -ex_0 - a \\ |MF_2| = -ex_0 + a \end{cases} \\ \text{在右支: } \begin{cases} |MF_1| = ex_0 + a \\ |MF_2| = ex_0 - a \end{cases} \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (a > 0, b > 0) \quad \begin{cases} \text{实轴 } |A_1A_2| = 2a \\ \text{虚轴 } |B_1B_2| = 2b \end{cases}$$

焦点 $(0, \pm c)$

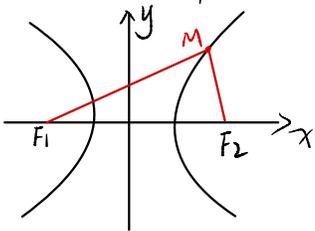
离心率: $e = \frac{c}{a} \quad (e > 1)$

渐近线: $y = \pm \frac{a}{b}x$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$M(x_0, y_0) \quad \begin{cases} \text{在上支: } \begin{cases} |MF_1| = ey_0 - a \\ |MF_2| = ey_0 + a \end{cases} \\ \text{在下支: } \begin{cases} |MF_1| = -ey_0 + a \\ |MF_2| = -ey_0 - a \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

第一定义: $||MF_1| - |MF_2|| = 2a \quad (0 < 2a < |F_1F_2|)$



焦点三角形: $S = \frac{b^2}{\tan \frac{\theta}{2}}$

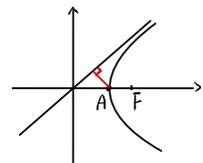
通径: $\frac{2b^2}{a}$

双曲线渐近线:

① $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 有共同渐近线的双曲线: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \lambda$

② 焦点到渐近线距离为 b

顶点到渐近线距离为 $\frac{ab}{c}$

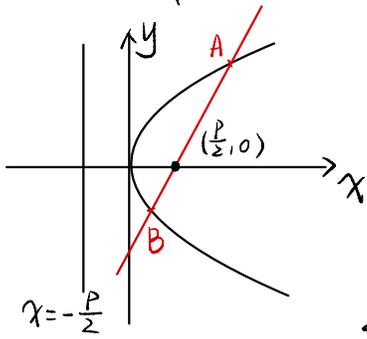


③ 双曲线上任一点到渐近线距离之积是 $\frac{a^2b^2}{c^2}$

④ 直线与渐近线大小关系决定直线与双曲线有几个交点

抛物线:

$$y^2 = 2px \quad (p > 0)$$



1. 过焦点直线交抛物线于A, B两点: $\begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = \frac{p^2}{4} \\ y_1 y_2 = -p^2 \end{cases}$

2. 焦半径: $AF = x_1 + \frac{p}{2}$, $BF = x_2 + \frac{p}{2}$
 $AB = x_1 + x_2 + p$

$$AF = \frac{p}{1 - \cos \alpha}, \quad BF = \frac{p}{1 + \cos \alpha}$$

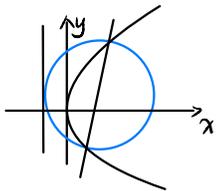
3. 焦点弦: $AB = \frac{2p}{\sin^2 \alpha}$ (通径 min)

$$4. \frac{1}{AF} + \frac{1}{BF} = \frac{2}{p}, \quad AF \cdot BF = \frac{p^2}{\sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$5. S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{p^2}{2 \sin \alpha}$$

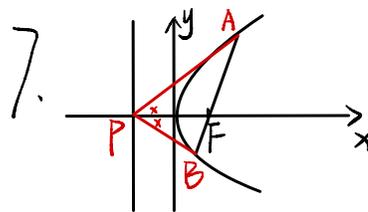
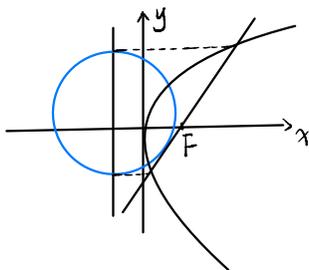
6. 相切:

① 以焦点弦为直径的圆相切于准线:

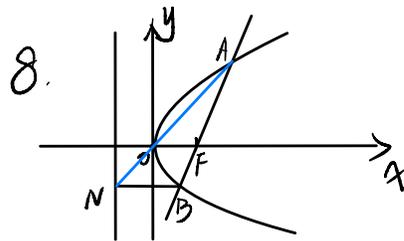


② 以焦半径为直径的圆可与一条坐标轴相切.

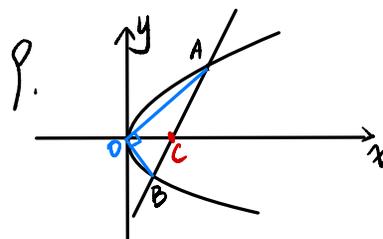
③ 过抛物线焦点弦的两端点向准线作垂线, 以两垂足为直径端点的圆与焦点弦相切.



7. $k_{PA} + k_{PB} = 0$
 两夹角相等.



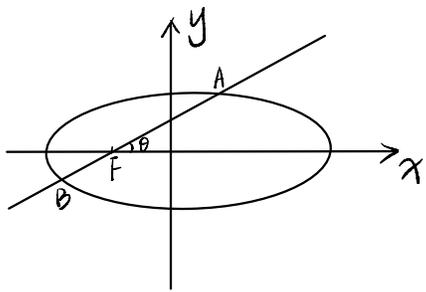
8. A, O, N 在一条直线上



9. 若 $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$
 一定过 $C(p, 0)$

常用结论:

$$p = \frac{b^2}{c} = \frac{a^2}{c} - c$$



$$|AF| = \left| \frac{ep}{1 - e \cos \theta} \right| = \left| \frac{b^2}{a - c \cos \theta} \right|$$

$$|BF| = \left| \frac{ep}{1 + e \cos \theta} \right| = \left| \frac{b^2}{a + c \cos \theta} \right|$$

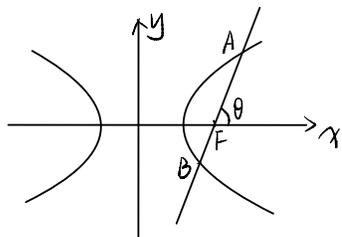
$$|AB| = \left| \frac{2ep}{1 - e^2 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \left| \frac{2ab^2}{a^2 - c^2 \cos^2 \theta} \right|$$

考大T: 用余弦TH

设: $AF = x$

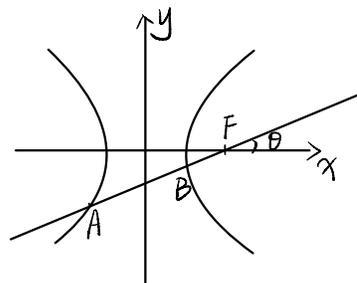
$$(2a - x)^2 = x^2 + (2c)^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot (2c) \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\text{解: } x = \left| \frac{b^2}{a - c \cos \theta} \right|$$



$|AF|, |BF|$ 同上

$$|AB| = \left| \frac{2ab^2}{a^2 - c^2 \cos^2 \theta} \right|$$

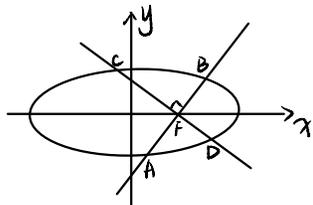


$$|AF| = \left| \frac{ep}{e \cos \theta - 1} \right|$$

$$|BF| = \left| \frac{ep}{e \cos \theta + 1} \right|$$

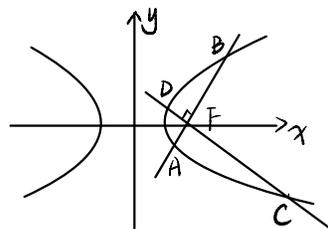
$$|AB| = \left| \frac{2ab^2}{c^2 \cos^2 \theta - a^2} \right|$$

以上椭圆或双曲线都是 $\frac{1}{AF} + \frac{1}{BF} = \frac{2}{ep} = \frac{2a}{b^2}$



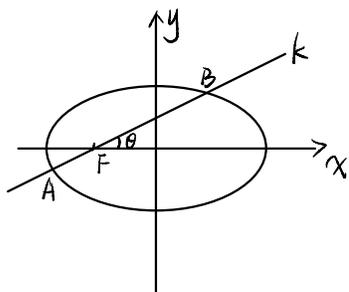
若 $AB \perp CD$, 同过焦点.

$$\frac{1}{AB} + \frac{1}{CD} = \frac{2 - e^2}{2ep}$$



若 $AB \perp CD$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{AB} + \frac{1}{CD} = \frac{2 - e^2}{2ep}$$

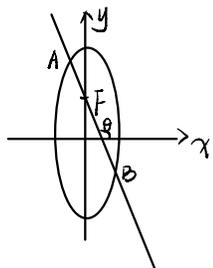


若 $\vec{AF} = \lambda \vec{FB}$

$$|e \cos \theta| = \left| \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda + 1} \right|$$

$$e = \sqrt{1 + k^2} \cdot \left| \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda + 1} \right|$$

双曲线也一样.
抛物线中, $e=1$



若 $\vec{AF} = \lambda \vec{FB}$,

$$\text{则: } |e \sin \theta| = \left| \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda + 1} \right|$$

$$e = \sqrt{1 + k^2} \cdot \left| \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda + 1} \right|$$

双曲线也一样.
抛物线中, $e=1$

在椭圆中可设: $\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{b^2}$

三角换元: $\begin{cases} x = a \cdot \cos \theta \\ y = b \cdot \sin \theta \end{cases}$

硬解定理:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \\ Ax + By + C = 0 \end{cases} \longrightarrow (a^2A^2 + b^2B^2)x^2 + 2a^2ACx + a^2(C^2 - b^2B^2) = 0$$

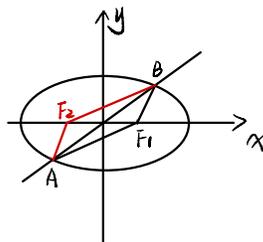
弦长 $|MN| = \frac{2ab \cdot \sqrt{A^2+B^2} \cdot \sqrt{a^2A^2+b^2B^2-C^2}}{a^2A^2+b^2B^2}$

焦点三角形: $S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot MF_1 \cdot MF_2 \cdot \sin\theta$
 面积证明: $\cos\theta = \frac{MF_1^2 + MF_2^2 - F_1F_2^2}{2 \cdot MF_1 \cdot MF_2}$

麻花公式: $x_1y_2 + x_2y_1 = \frac{2ABa^2b^2}{a^2A^2 + b^2B^2}$

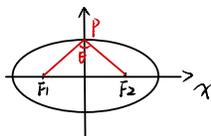
焦点三角形

① 会补形, eg:



补成平行四边形

② 角的变化:

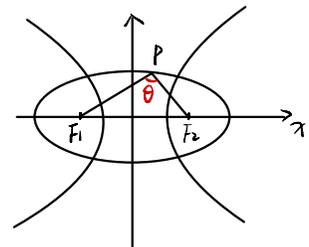


此时 θ 角 max.

共焦点结论:

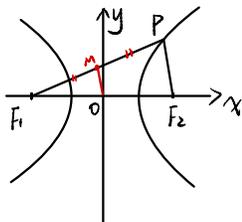
$$\frac{1-\cos\theta}{e_1^2} + \frac{1+\cos\theta}{e_2^2} = 2$$

$$\frac{\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}}{e_1^2} + \frac{\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}}{e_2^2} = 1$$



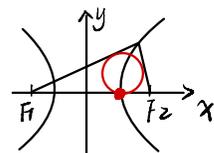
椭圆 e_1
双曲线 e_2

③ 中位线:



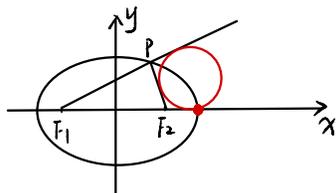
$$\begin{cases} MF_1 = PM \\ OF_1 = OF_2 \end{cases} \text{ 故: } OM \parallel \frac{1}{2}PF_2$$

④ 角平分线 Th



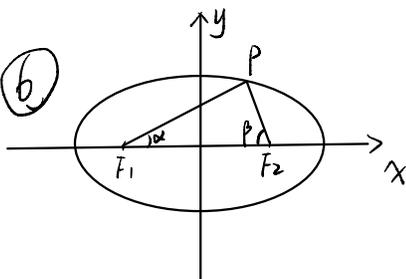
相切点是右顶点.

⑤ 内切圆:

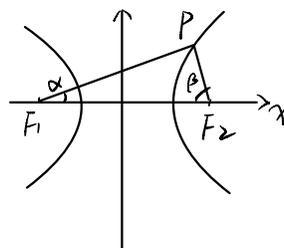


相切点是右顶点.

⑥



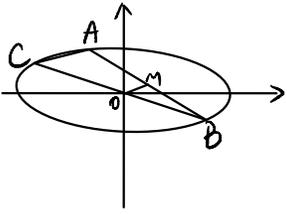
$$e = \frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta)}{\sin\alpha + \sin\beta}$$



$$e = \left| \frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta)}{\sin\alpha + \sin\beta} \right|$$

第三定义与点差法：中点

第三定义：曲线上任意点A到B、C（关于原点对称）



$$k_{AB} \cdot k_{OM} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$$

$$k_{AB} \cdot k_{AC} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$$

结论：以 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 为中点的弦所在直线

1° 在椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ ($a > b > 0$) 中, $k = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x_0}{y_0}$

2° 在双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 中, $k = \frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x_0}{y_0}$

3° 抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 中, $k = \frac{p}{y_0}$

点差法怎么用:

eg: 已知 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ ($a > b > 0$), 有一直线交椭圆于A、B两点, AB的中点为 $P(x_0, y_0)$

设: $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$

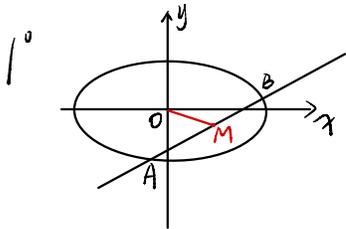
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_1^2}{b^2} = 1 & \text{①} \\ \frac{x_2^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_2^2}{b^2} = 1 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{①} - \text{②}: \frac{x_1^2 - x_2^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_1^2 - y_2^2}{b^2} = 0$$

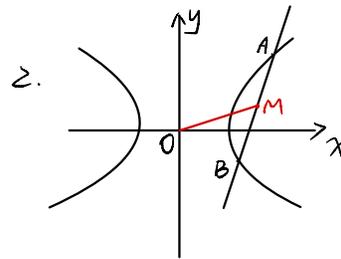
$$\frac{(x_1 + x_2)(x_1 - x_2)}{a^2} + \frac{(y_1 + y_2)(y_1 - y_2)}{b^2} = 0$$

$$\text{可解出: } \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x_0}{y_0} \implies k_{AB} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{k_{OP}}$$

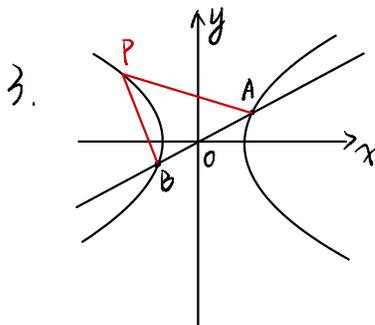
几个常考的点:



M为 midpoint.
 $k_{OM} \cdot k_{AB} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$

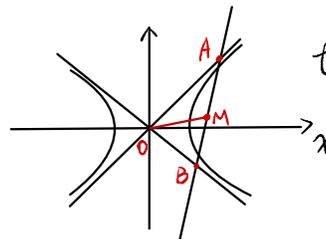


M为 midpoint.
 $k_{OM} \cdot k_{AB} = \frac{b^2}{a^2}$



A、B关于原点对称
 $k_{PA} \cdot k_{PB} = \frac{b^2}{a^2}$

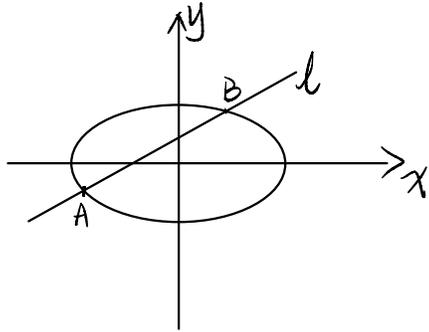
倘若:



M为 midpoint.
 也为 $k_{OM} \cdot k_{AB} = \frac{b^2}{a^2}$

设而不求和双根法

“设而不求”：
 ① 目标
 ② 联立
 ③ 代回



设某曲线与 $y=kx+m$ 联立得 $Ax^2+Bx+C=0$

① $x_1+x_2 = -\frac{B}{A}$, $x_1x_2 = \frac{C}{A}$

令 $f(x) = Ax^2+Bx+C$

双根公式

② $(x_1-t)(x_2-t) = \frac{f(t)}{A} = \frac{At^2+Bt+C}{A}$

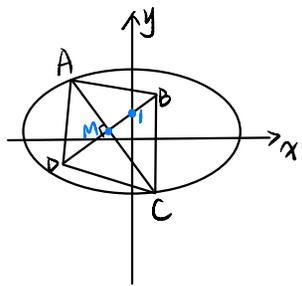
③ $(x_1+t)(x_2+t) = \frac{f(-t)}{A} = \frac{At^2-Bt+C}{A}$

做T时也需要验证 $\Delta > 0$
 以确保有2个根.

④ $y_1+y_2 = (kx_1+m) + (kx_2+m) = k(x_1+x_2) + 2m$

$y_1 \cdot y_2 = (kx_1+m)(kx_2+m) = k^2(x_1+\frac{m}{k})(x_2+\frac{m}{k}) = k^2 \frac{f(-\frac{m}{k})}{A}$

例：已知菱形 ABCD 的顶点 A, C 在椭圆 $x^2+3y^2=4$ 上，对角线 BD 所在直线的斜率为 1。求当直线 BD 过点 (0, 1) 时，求直线 AC 的方程。



菱形 $AC \perp BD$ ，故 $k_{AC} = -1$ $\therefore l_{BD}: y = x + 1$

设: $A(x_1, y_1)$ $C(x_2, y_2)$ $l_{AC}: y = -x + m$

中点 $M(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2})$

① 目标: M 在 BD 上, 即 $\frac{y_1+y_2}{2} = \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} + 1$ $\begin{cases} y_1 = -x_1 + m \\ y_2 = -x_2 + m \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow (-x_1+m) + (-x_2+m) = x_1+x_2+2$

$\Rightarrow x_1+x_2 = m-1$

② 联立:

$\begin{cases} y = -x + m \\ x^2 + 3y^2 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 6mx + 3m^2 - 4 = 0$

则 $x_1+x_2 = \frac{6m}{4} = \frac{3m}{2}$

③ 代回: 将②的结果代回①中得: $\frac{3m}{2} = m-1$

解: $m = -2$

故 $l_{AC}: y = -x - 2$

齐次化: $\begin{cases} 1. \text{求直线过定点} \\ 2. \text{求 } k_1+k_2 / k_1 k_2 \end{cases}$

注: ① $mx+ny=1$ 不能表示过原点的直线.

② 题干尽量有 $k_1+k_2 / k_1 k_2$ / 直线过定点 字样时用.

③ 平移时是在 x, y 上动. $\begin{cases} \text{左} + \text{右} - \\ \text{上} - \text{下} + \end{cases}$

操作步骤: $\begin{cases} \text{第1步: 平移直线} \\ \text{第2步: 联立方程并齐次化} \\ \text{第3步: 同除 } x^2 \\ \text{第4步: 利用韦达定理证明. 如果让证明直线过定点, 还需去还原直线.} \end{cases}$

eg: 若要证 AP 与 AQ 的斜率之和 或 积 为定值?

① 先将公共点 A 平移到原点, 设平移后的直线 $mx+ny=1$

② 联立, 齐次化

一次项乘 $mx+ny$, 常数项乘 $(mx+ny)^2$, 构造出来 $ay^2+bxy+cx^2=0$

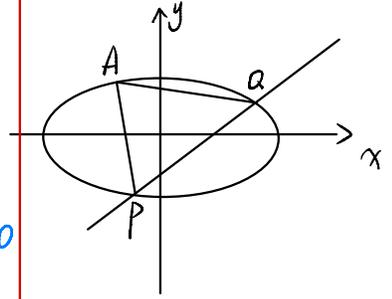
③ 等式两边同除 x^2 [前面注明 $x \neq 0$].

④ 得到: $a(\frac{y}{x})^2 + b \cdot \frac{y}{x} + c = 0$

即: $ak^2 + bk + c = 0$

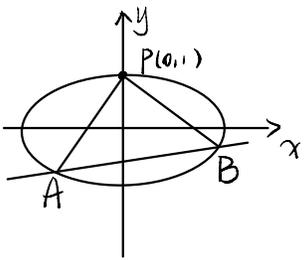
之后利用韦达定理求解.

注意: 是否需要平移回去.



例: 已知 $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$, $P(0,1)$, 设直线 l 不过点 P , 且交椭圆于 A, B 两点.

已知 $k_{PA} + k_{PB} = -1$, 证: l 过定点.



第1步: 让公共点 P 平移到原点, 椭圆方程变成 $\frac{x^2}{4} + (y+1)^2 = 1$

设: 平移后的 $l_{AB} = mx+ny=1$

第2步: $x^2 + 4(y+1)^2 = 4$

拆开: $x^2 + 4y^2 + 8y = 0$ $\xrightarrow[\text{常数项乘 } (mx+ny)^2]{\text{一次项乘 } (mx+ny)}$ $x^2 + 4y^2 + 8y \cdot (mx+ny) = 0$

第4步: 先将直线复原 $mx+n(y-1)=1$

即: $mx+ny-n-1=0$

已知: $k_1+k_2 = -1 = -\frac{8m}{4+8n}$

故: $2m = 1 + 2n$

化为一个未知量: $x+2nx+2ny-2n-2=0$

即定点 $(2, -1)$

整理: $(4+8n)y^2 + 8mxy + x^2 = 0$

第3步: 同除 x^2 , $(4+8n)\frac{y^2}{x^2} + 8m \cdot \frac{y}{x} + 1 = 0$

故: $(4+8n)k^2 + 8mk + 1 = 0$

$k_1+k_2 = -\frac{8m}{4+8n}$, $k_1 k_2 = \frac{1}{4+8n}$

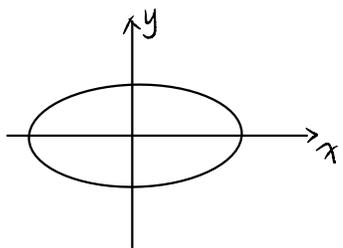
蒙圆:

曲线: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的两条互相垂直的切线交点 P 的轨迹是圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 + b^2$

双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ ($a > b > 0$) 两条互相垂直的切线交点 P 的轨迹是圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 - b^2$

抛物线: $y^2 = 2px$ 的两条互相垂直的切线交点 P 的轨迹是该抛物线准线.

例: 点 P 为直线 $ax + y - 4 = 0$ 上一点, PA, PB 是 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + y^2 = 1$ ($a > 1$) 的 2 条切线. 恰有一点 P , 使得 $PA \perp PB$, 求 e ?



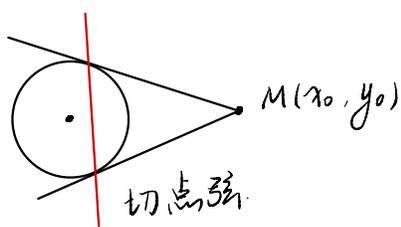
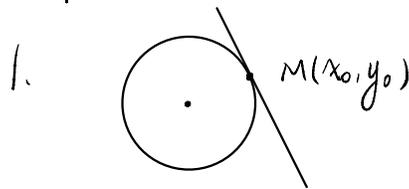
P 点轨迹 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 + 1$, 此圆与 $ax + y - 4 = 0$ 相切.

$(0,0)$ 到直线 $ax + y - 4 = 0$ 距离为 $d = \frac{4}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}}$

$\because d = r$ 半径 可得: $a = \pm\sqrt{3}$

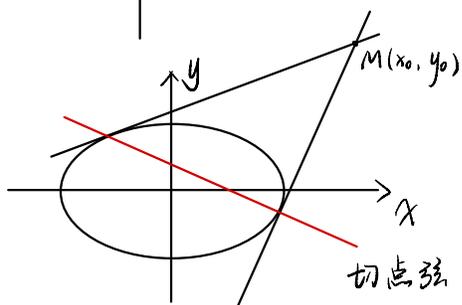
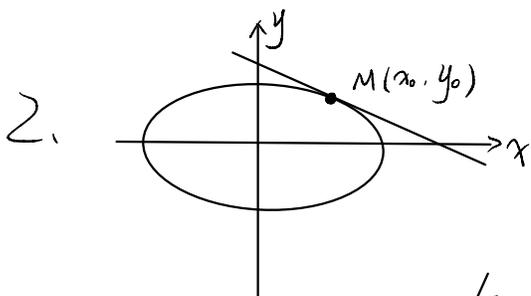
$\because a > 1$, 故 $a = \sqrt{3}$, 可求 $e = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

圆锥曲线切线方程:



若 $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$

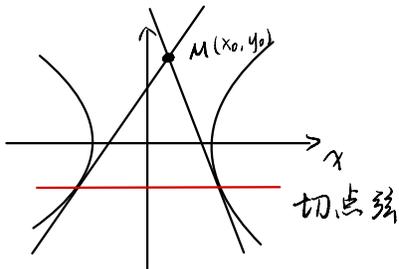
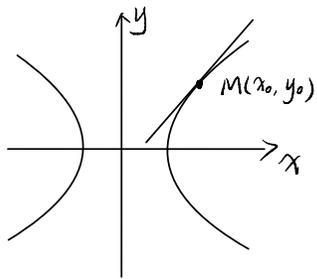
则: $(x_0-a)(x-a) + (y_0-b)(y-b) = r^2$



若 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

则 $\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = 1$

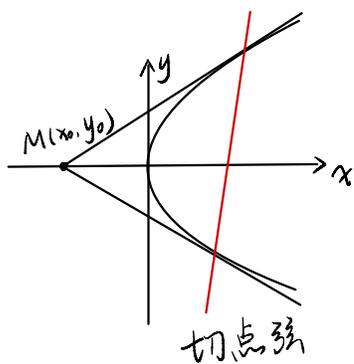
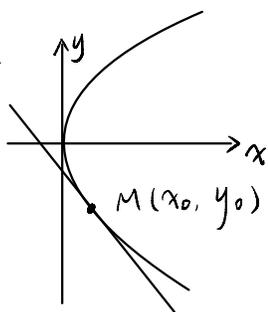
3.



若 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

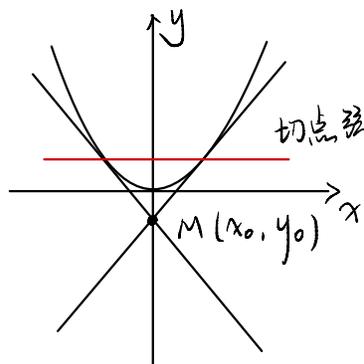
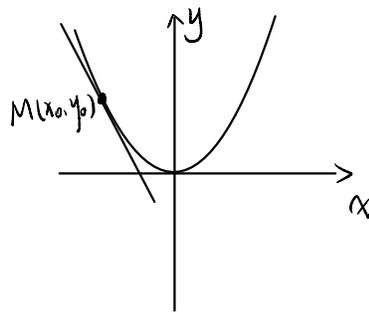
则 $\frac{x_0x}{a^2} - \frac{y_0y}{b^2} = 1$

4.



若 $y^2 = 2px$

则 $y_0y = p(x+x_0)$



求切线可用导数

若 $x^2 = 2py$

则 $x_0x = p(y+y_0)$

几个特殊方程设法:

1. 椭圆经过 $P(x_1, y_1)$, $Q(x_2, y_2)$, 设: 方程为 $mx^2 + ny^2 = 1$ ($m > 0, n > 0$)

2. 双曲线经过 $P(x_1, y_1)$, $Q(x_2, y_2)$, 设: 方程为 $mx^2 - ny^2 = 1$ ($m > 0, n > 0$)

3. 与双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ ($a > 0, b > 0$), 有共同渐近线的双曲线设: 方程 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \lambda$ ($\lambda \neq 0$)

4. 已知: $y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x$ 和 $P(x_0, y_0)$, 可设双曲线 $m(y + \frac{b}{a}x)(y - \frac{b}{a}x) = 0$

数学归纳法:

设: $P(n)$ 表示一个与自然数 n 有关的命题,

第1步: 证明 $P(n_0)$ ($n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$) 成立

第2步: 假设 $P(k)$ ($k \geq n_0$) 成立, 可推出 $P(k+1)$ 成立

落结论: 则 $P(n)$ 对一切自然数 $n \geq n_0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 时都成立.

用实例说明一下:

证: $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$

① 当 $n=1$ 时, 左边: $1^2 = 1$

右边: $\frac{1 \times (1+1) \times (2 \times 1 + 1)}{6} = 1$, 可知等式是成立的.

② 假设当 $n=k$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}^*$) 时等式成立:

有 $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + k^2 = \frac{k \cdot (k+1) \cdot (2k+1)}{6}$

那么: (求当 $n=k+1$ 时结果)

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + k^2 + (k+1)^2$$

$$= \frac{k \cdot (k+1) \cdot (2k+1)}{6} + (k+1)^2$$

$$= \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1) + 6(k+1)^2}{6}$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)(2k^2 + 7k + 6)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(2k+3)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{(k+1) \cdot [(k+1)+1] \cdot [2(k+1)+1]}{6}$$

即当 $n=k+1$ 时也成立.

根据 ① 和 ② 可知等式对任何 $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 都成立.

概率:

1. 几何概率: $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \text{ 线段长度比例} \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ 面积比例} \\ \textcircled{3} \text{ 角度比例} \\ \textcircled{4} \text{ 体积比例} \end{cases}$

2. 古典概型: $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \text{ 有限性} \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ 等可能性} \end{cases}$

公式: $P(A) = \frac{\text{事件A包含数}}{\text{总数}}$

3. 条件概率: $P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$ 在条件A发生的情况下, 事件B发生的概率.

$$P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

4. 对立事件: $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$

排列组合: $0! = 1$

① 排列: $A_n^m = n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots (n-m+1)$

$$A_n^m = \frac{n!}{(n-m)!}$$

$$A_n^n = n!, \quad A_n^m = C_n^m \cdot A_m^m$$

② 组合: $C_n^m = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots (n-m+1)}{m!} = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}$

$$C_n^m = \frac{A_n^m}{A_m^m} = \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdots (n-m+1)}{m \cdot (m-1) \cdots 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}$$

$$C_n^m = C_n^{n-m}, \quad C_n^0 = 1$$

③ 两个性质: $A_{n+1}^m = A_n^m + m \cdot A_n^{m-1}$

$$C_{n+1}^m = C_n^m + C_n^{m-1}$$

④ 分步是乘法

分情况是加法

$$3! = 6$$

$$4! = 24$$

$$5! = 120$$

$$6! = 720$$

$$7! = 5040$$

$$8! = 40320$$

$$9! = 362880$$

$$10! = 3628800$$

排列组合常见方法:

1. 分配问题:

① 平均分配: 把 n 个东西平均分配到 m 个筐里.

方法: 直接选择即可, 不用排列

eg: 把 8 本不同的书平均分给 4 个人, 有几种方案? $C_8^2 \cdot C_6^2 \cdot C_4^2 \cdot C_2^2 = 2520$

② 不均分配: 把 n 个不同的东西不平均放到 m 个筐里, 其中有 k 个重复.

公式 = ① 的方法 $\cdot \frac{n!}{k!}$

eg: 5 个人分去 3 个地方, 每地至少有 1 个人, 有几种方案?

① $\frac{1+2+2}{\text{重复}}$ $C_5^1 \cdot C_4^2 \cdot C_2^2 \cdot \frac{3!}{2!} = 5 \times 6 \times 3 = 90$

+ \Rightarrow 150 种

② $\frac{1+1+3}{\text{重复}}$ $C_5^1 \cdot C_4^1 \cdot C_3^3 \cdot \frac{3!}{2!} = 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 60$

2. 捆绑, 插空, 隔板

3. 对立事件.

二项式:

① $(a+b)^n = C_n^0 \cdot a^n b^0 + C_n^1 \cdot a^{n-1} b^1 + C_n^2 \cdot a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + C_n^n \cdot a^0 b^n \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$

$T_{r+1} = C_n^r \cdot a^{n-r} \cdot b^r \quad (0 \leq r \leq n)$

② 性质: $C_n^0 + C_n^1 + C_n^2 + \dots + C_n^n = 2^n$

奇偶: $C_n^1 + C_n^3 + C_n^5 + \dots$
 $= C_n^2 + C_n^4 + C_n^6 + \dots$
 $= 2^{n-1}$

增减性: $\begin{cases} \text{当 } r \leq \frac{n+1}{2} \text{ 时, 二项式系数 } C_n^r \text{ 的值 } \uparrow \\ \text{当 } r \geq \frac{n+1}{2} \text{ 时, 二项式系数 } C_n^r \text{ 的值 } \downarrow \end{cases}$

故: $\begin{cases} \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数, 中间项 (第 } \frac{n}{2} + 1 \text{ 项) 的 } C_n^{\frac{n}{2}} \text{ 取 max} \\ \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数, 中间两项 (第 } \frac{n+1}{2} \text{ 和 } \frac{n+1}{2} + 1 \text{ 项) 的二项式系数 } C_n^{\frac{n+1}{2}} = C_n^{\frac{n+1}{2} + 1} \text{ 相等并取 max.} \end{cases}$

③ 若有3项怎么办? 挑项即可/分配

eg: $(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{2})^5$ 的常数项?

① $C_5^5 (\sqrt{2})^5$

② $C_4^1 (\frac{x}{2}) \cdot C_4^1 (\frac{1}{x}) \cdot C_3^2 (\sqrt{2})^2$

③ $C_4^2 (\frac{x}{2})^2 \cdot C_3^1 (\frac{1}{x}) \cdot C_1^1 (\sqrt{2})$

} 相加得 $\frac{63}{2}\sqrt{2}$

④ 系数最大项求法:

设第 r 项系数 A_r max, 那么可列 $\begin{cases} A_r \geq A_{r+1} \\ A_r \geq A_{r-1} \end{cases}$ 可求出 r

Ps: 数列也可以用此法

2011浙江17T: 已知 $a_n = n \cdot (n+4) \cdot (\frac{2}{3})^n$, max为 a_k , 求 k 值?

$$\begin{cases} a_k > a_{k+1} \longrightarrow k < -\sqrt{10} \text{ or } k > \sqrt{10} \\ a_k > a_{k-1} \longrightarrow 1 - \sqrt{10} < k < 1 + \sqrt{10} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \sqrt{10} < k < 1 + \sqrt{10} \\ \text{故 } k = 4 \end{matrix}$$

⑤ 贝武值法:

若 $(ax+b)^n = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$

令 $f(x) = (ax+b)^n$

可求 1° $a_0 = f(0)$

2° $a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = f(1)$

3° $a_0 - a_1 + a_2 - a_3 + \dots + (-1)^n \cdot a_n = f(-1)$

4° $a_0 + a_2 + a_4 + a_6 + \dots = \frac{f(1) + f(-1)}{2}$

5° $a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + \dots = \frac{f(1) - f(-1)}{2}$

随机变量及其分布:

2019 图 II, 187:

1. 互斥事件: $P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B)$ "互斥"是"对立"必要不充分条件.

2. 对立事件: $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$

3. 相互独立事件: $P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$ $P(AB)$ 是 AB 两个事件同时发生

4. 独立重复实验: 如果在 1 次试验中某事件发生概率为 p , 那么在 n 次独立重复试验中这个试验恰好发生 k 次的概率:

$$P_n(k) = C_n^k \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n-k} \quad (k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

5. 条件概率: $P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} \rightarrow$ 除条件. ($P(A) > 0$)

6. 离散型随机变量分布列:

① 两点分布:

X	0	1
P	1-p	p

答 T 规范: ① 先写 X 所有可能取的值.
② $P(x=a) = b, P(x=c) = d \dots$
③ 列表格.

$$E(x) = p, \quad D(x) = p \cdot (1-p)$$

② 二项分布: $P(x=k) = C_n^k \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n-k}$

X	0	1	...	k	...	n
P	$C_n^0 \cdot p^0 \cdot (1-p)^n$	$C_n^1 \cdot p^1 \cdot (1-p)^{n-1}$...	$C_n^k \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n-k}$...	$C_n^n \cdot p^n \cdot (1-p)^0$

记作: $X \sim B(n, p)$
 $E(x) = np, \quad D(x) = np(1-p)$

该模型是抽完后放回.

③ 超几何分布: 在含有 M 件次品和 N 件产品中, 任取 n 件, 其中恰有 X 件次品数, 则事件 $\{x=k\}$ 发生的概率

$$P(x=k) = \frac{C_M^k \cdot C_{N-M}^{n-k}}{C_N^n}$$

X	0	1	...	a
P	$\frac{C_M^0 \cdot C_{N-M}^{n-0}}{C_N^n}$	$\frac{C_M^1 \cdot C_{N-M}^{n-1}}{C_N^n}$...	$\frac{C_M^a \cdot C_{N-M}^{n-a}}{C_N^n}$

该模型是抽完后不放回.

7. 离散型随机变量的均值、方差:

① 均值, 期望:

x	x_1	x_2	x_3	...	x_n
P	P_1	P_2	P_3		P_n

$$E(x) = x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2 + x_3 p_3 + \dots + x_n p_n$$

$$\text{性质: } E(ax+b) = a \cdot E(x) + b$$

② 方差, 标准差 $\sqrt{D(x)}$

$$D(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - E(x))^2 \cdot P_i$$

$$= (x_1 - E(x))^2 \cdot P_1 + (x_2 - E(x))^2 \cdot P_2 + \dots + (x_n - E(x))^2 \cdot P_n$$

性质: ① $D(ax+b) = a^2 D(x)$

② $\begin{cases} D(x) \text{ 越小, } X \text{ 的稳定性越高, 波动越小, 取值越集中} \\ D(x) \text{ 越大, } X \text{ 的稳定性越低, 波动越大, 取值越分散} \end{cases}$

8. 正态分布

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \mu, \sigma \text{ 是参数. } \sigma > 0, \quad -\infty < \mu < +\infty.$$

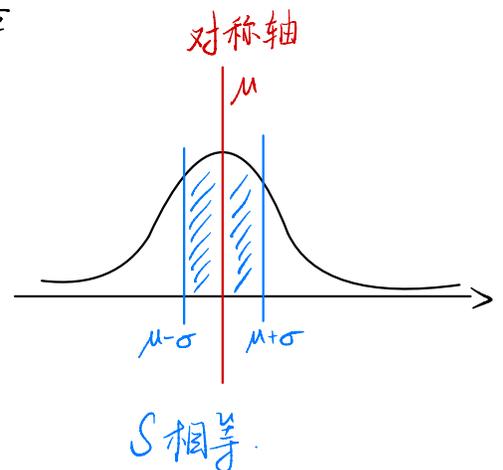
记作 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 服从正态分布 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

① 总面积 $S=1$, 对称轴 $x=\mu$ 左右两侧面积为 $\frac{1}{2}$

② $\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$ 标准正态分布.

③ 期望 μ , 方差 σ^2

④ 3σ 准则: $\begin{cases} (\mu-\sigma, \mu+\sigma) = 0.6827 \\ (\mu-2\sigma, \mu+2\sigma) = 0.9545 \\ (\mu-3\sigma, \mu+3\sigma) = 0.9973 \end{cases}$



统计:

- ① 三大抽样方法: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{简单随机抽样} \\ 2. \text{分层抽样: 按比例抽样} \\ 3. \text{系统抽样: } 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{array} \right.$

② 平均数: $\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2 + x_3 p_3 + \dots + x_n p_n$ (p是频率)

方差: $S^2 = \frac{1}{n} [(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_2 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})^2]$

标准差: $S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} [(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_2 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})^2]}$

若有一组数 $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ 的平均数为 \bar{x} , 方差 S^2

那么当 $ax_1 + b, ax_2 + b, \dots, ax_n + b$ 时, 平均数为 $a\bar{x} + b$, 方差为 $a^2 S^2$

- ③ 中位数: 总个数 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{奇: 取中间即可} \\ \text{偶: 取中间的2个数求平均} \end{array} \right.$

一定要先从小到大排好序再开始做!

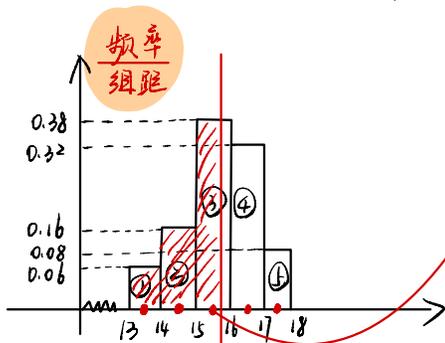
④ 众数: 出现次数最多的那个数

⑤ 方差代表数据波动性

⑥ 茎叶图

⑦ 频率分布直方图:

- 众数: 取最高小长方体横标中点
- 中位数: 把图划分为左右两个面积0.5的x值
- 平均数: 每个小长方体中点乘小长方体面积



阴影部分面积即为0.5

众数: 15.5

中位数: $\left. \begin{array}{l} S_1 = 0.06 \\ S_2 = 0.16 \\ S_3 = 0.38 \end{array} \right\} \text{相加发现得 } 0.6 > 0.5$

可知需列方程求出在③中x多少是让左侧面积为0.5

$S_0 + S_2 = 0.22$ 设: 在③中有 $0.38x = 0.28$
 $0.5 - 0.22 = 0.28$ 解: $x \approx 0.74$

故: 中位数为 15.74

平均数: $13.5 \cdot S_0 + 14.5 \cdot S_2 + 15.5 \cdot S_3 + 16.5 \cdot S_4 + 17.5 \cdot S_5$

相关系数:

$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) \cdot (y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\sqrt{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2) \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - n \bar{y}^2)}}$$

$$-1 \leq r \leq 1, \begin{cases} \text{当 } 0 < r \leq 1, \text{ 说明正相关} \\ \text{当 } -1 \leq r < 0, \text{ 说明负相关} \end{cases}$$

注: r 值靠近 ± 1 时, 说明相关性强; 靠近 0 时, 说明相关性弱.

回归直线方程:

① 直线必过样本中心 (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) ☆

② 结果为估算值, 并非准确值.

③ 直线斜率与 r 同+同-

④ 计算 $\hat{y} = bx + a$ 的方法:

① 先算 \bar{x}, \bar{y}

$$\text{② 算 } b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2}$$

③ 将 (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) 代入直线求 a

独立性检验:

	y_1	y_2	总计
x_1	a	b	$a+b$
x_2	c	d	$c+d$
总计	$a+c$	$b+d$	$a+b+c+d$

$$k^2 = \frac{n(ad-bc)^2}{(a+b)(c+d)(a+c)(b+d)}$$

$$n = a+b+c+d$$

$P(k^2 \geq k)$	0.050	0.010	0.001
k	3.841	6.635	10.828

若求出 $k^2 \approx 7.8$

那应该选 $P(k^2 = k) = 0.010$

也就说明 $1 - 0.010 = 99\%$ 把握

定积分:

$$\text{计算: } \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(x) \Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\text{其中 } F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$\text{几个常见的: } \int k dx = kx + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

$$\int x^a dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + C \quad (a \neq -1)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C \quad (a > 0)$$

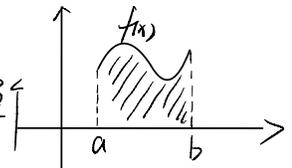
$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

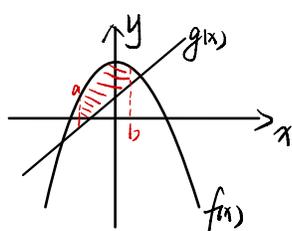
$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

(图三) 形: $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 表示这个  意思.

$\int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx$ 表示这个  意思.

图像在 $y=0$ 以下, 所得为负数.

$f(x) - g(x)$ 时, 用高的减低的.

定积分基本性质:

- ① $\int_a^b k \cdot f(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx$ (k 为常数)
- ② $\int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$
- ③ $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$ (其中 $a < c < b$)

极坐标:

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\rho^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\text{圆: } \begin{cases} x = a + r \cos \theta \\ y = b + r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

圆心 (a, b)
半径 r

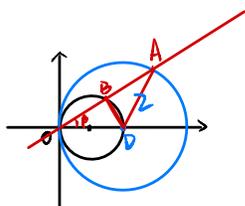
$$\text{椭圆: } \begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = b \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

ρ 的几何意义 ☆

极径 ρ 表示极坐标平面内点 M 到极点 O 的距离
一般应用在过极点的直线与曲线相交, 所得弦长问题.

eg: 已知 $C_1: \rho = 4 \cos \theta$, $C_2: \rho = 2 \cos \theta$, C_2 与极轴交于 O, D 两点,

射线 $l: \theta = \beta$ ($\rho > 0, 0 < \beta < \pi$) 与 C_1, C_2 相交于 A, B 两点, 已知 $S_{\triangle ABD} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 求 β .



设: $A(\rho_1, \beta)$ $B(\rho_2, \beta)$

$$\text{则 } |AB| = |\rho_1 - \rho_2| = |4 \cos \beta - 2 \cos \beta| = 2 \cos \beta$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} |AB| \cdot |OD| \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin 2\beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \beta = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 或 } \frac{\pi}{3}$$

参数方程中 t 的几何意义:

1. 定点 $P(x_0, y_0)$, 倾斜角 α , $\begin{cases} x = x_0 + t \cos \alpha \\ y = y_0 + t \sin \alpha \end{cases}$ (t 为参数)

$|t|$ 的几何意义是直线上的点 P 到 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的距离.

$t > 0$, 则 $\vec{M_0M}$, 向上
 $t = 0$, 则 M_0 与 M 点重合
 $t < 0$, 则 $\vec{M_0M}$, 向下.

① $|AB| = |t_A - t_B|$, A, B 两点到 M_0 的距离 $|t_A|, |t_B|$

② A, B 两点中点 $\frac{t_A + t_B}{2}$, 若 M_0 为 AB 中点, $t_A + t_B = 0$

2. $\begin{cases} x = x_0 + at \\ y = y_0 + bt \end{cases}$ (t 为参数). 当 $a^2 + b^2 \neq 1$ 时, 应先化成标准形式.

3. 做 T 三步: ① 直线参数方程
② 曲线普通方程
③ 代入后韦达即可

柯西不等式：
 在求二元或多元最值问题
 在求二元或多元不等式证明

基本： $(a^2+b^2)(c^2+d^2) \geq (ac+bd)^2$ ，取等条件： $ad=bc$ ($\frac{a}{b}=\frac{c}{d}$)

拓展： $(a_1^2+a_2^2+\dots+a_n^2)(b_1^2+b_2^2+\dots+b_n^2) \geq (a_1b_1+a_2b_2+\dots+a_nb_n)^2$

取等条件： $a_1:b_1 = a_2:b_2 = a_3:b_3 = \dots = a_n:b_n$ (当 $a_i=0$ 或 $b_i=0$ 时， a_i 和 b_i 都等于0，不考虑 $a_i:b_i$)
 $i=1,2,3,\dots,n$

权方和不等式：

在 $a, b, x, y > 0$ 时， $\frac{a^2}{x} + \frac{b^2}{y} \geq \frac{(a+b)^2}{x+y}$ ，当 $\frac{a}{x}=\frac{b}{y}$ 时取等。

拓展： $a_i > 0, b_i > 0$ ，则 $\frac{a_1^2}{b_1} + \frac{a_2^2}{b_2} + \dots + \frac{a_n^2}{b_n} \geq \frac{(a_1+a_2+\dots+a_n)^2}{b_1+b_2+\dots+b_n}$ 当 $a_i = \lambda b_i$ 时取等

$a_i > 0, b_i > 0, m > 0$ ，则 $\frac{a_1^{m+1}}{b_1^m} + \frac{a_2^{m+1}}{b_2^m} + \dots + \frac{a_n^{m+1}}{b_n^m} \geq \frac{(a_1+a_2+\dots+a_n)^{m+1}}{b_1+b_2+\dots+b_n}$ 当 $a_i = \lambda b_i$ 时取等

幂平均不等式：

$$a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 \geq \frac{1}{n} (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n)^2$$

琴生不等式：

若定义在某区间上的函数 $f(x)$ ，对于定义域中任意两点 x_1, x_2 ($x_1 \neq x_2$)

有 $f(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}) \leq \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2}$ or $f(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}) \geq \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2}$

$f(x)$ 凹函数

$f(x)$ 凸函数

对数平均不等式： $a > b > 0$,

$$b < \frac{2}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} < \sqrt{ab} < \frac{a-b}{\ln a - \ln b} < \frac{a+b}{2} < \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}} < a$$

