

【第 17 题】

1、知识与能力要求：扇形面积公式，导数基本运算

2、主要存在问题及错因

第一问：本小题相对而言得分较均衡，错误主要在未能写对弓形区域 S_1 。

第二问：错误主要集中在这几方面：

(1) 无法列出表达式；

(2) 无法写对定义域

(3) 并未列表写单调性

典型错例

17. 解：

$$(1). \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow 2\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

$$S_1 = S_{\text{扇形} OBC} - S_{\triangle OBC} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

$$S_2 = S_{\triangle OAB} + S_{\triangle OAC} = S_{\triangle OBC} = S_{\triangle OBC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$\therefore S_2 - S_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3} - \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

$$(2). S_1 = \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta. \quad S_2 = S_{\triangle OAB} + S_{\triangle OAC}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta.$$

$$\therefore S_2 - S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta - \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) = \sin 2\theta - \theta.$$

$$(2). S_1 = \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta. \quad S_2 = \sin 2\theta.$$

$$S_2 - S_1 = \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta - \theta = \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta - \theta, \quad \theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

$$f(\theta) = \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta - \theta, \quad \theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

$$f'(\theta) = 3 \cos 2\theta + \cos 2\theta - 1 = 4 \cos 2\theta - 1$$

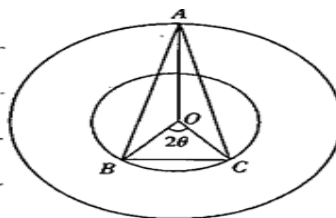
$$f'(\theta) = 0 \quad \therefore \cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{4} \quad (\text{舍去}).$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta_0 = \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$$

θ_0	$(0, \theta_0)$	θ_0	$(\theta_0, \frac{\pi}{2})$
$f'(\theta)$	+	0	-
$f(\theta)$	↗	极大值	↘

$$\therefore (S_2 - S_1)_{\max} \text{ 时}$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$$



(第 17 题图)

17.

解: (1) $\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\therefore \angle AOB = \angle AOC = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle OBC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$S_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 2 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore S_2 - S_1 = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

答: $S_2 - S_1$ 的值 $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$(2) S_1 = \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

$$S_2 = 2 \sin \theta$$

$$S_2 - S_1 = 2 \sin \theta - \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

令 $f(\theta) = 2 \sin \theta - \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$, $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$f'(\theta) = 2 \cos \theta - 1 + \cos 2\theta$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta - 2$$

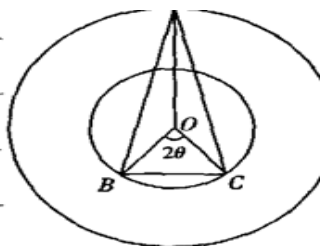
令 $f'(\theta) = 0$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad (\text{舍去})$$

$$\cos \theta \in (0, \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}), \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, (\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, 1)$$

$$f'(\theta) \quad + \quad 0 \quad -$$

$$f(\theta) \quad \uparrow \quad \text{极大} \quad \downarrow$$

当 $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ 时 $f(\theta)$ 取得最大值即 $S_2 - S_1$ 取得最大值答: 当 $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ 时, 纪念碑最美观

(第 17 题图)

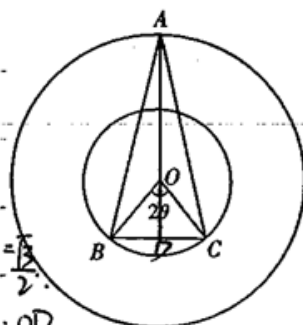
17. 解: (1) $\because \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} \therefore \angle BOC = 2\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$\because OB = 1$ 延长 AO 交 BC 于点 D 由等腰 $\triangle ABC$

$\therefore OD \perp BC$.

$\therefore BC = 2BD = 2 \times OB \sin \theta = 1$ $OD = OB \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\therefore S_1 = S_{扇BOC} - S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{\frac{2\pi}{3}}{2\pi} \cdot \pi r^2 - \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot OD$
 $= \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$



(第 17 题图)

$S_2 = S_{\triangle OAB} + S_{\triangle OAC} = S_{\triangle ABC} - S_{\triangle OBC} = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot (AO + OD) - \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot OD$
 $= \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot AO = 1$.

$\therefore S_2 - S_1 = 1 - \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{4 + \sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3}$

(2) 由题意 $BC = 2 \sin \theta$ $OD = \cos \theta$.

$S_1 = \frac{2\theta}{2\pi} \cdot \pi - \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot OD = \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta$.

$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} BC (AO + OD) - \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot OD = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot AO = 2 \sin \theta$.

$\therefore S_2 - S_1 = 2 \sin \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta - \theta \quad \theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

令 $f(\theta) = 2 \sin \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta - \theta$

$\therefore f'(\theta) = 2 \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta - 1$.

$= 2 \cos \theta + 2 \cos^2 \theta - 2$ 令 $f'(\theta) = 0 \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$

令 $\cos \theta_0 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$

$\theta \in (0, \theta_0) \quad \theta_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \therefore \cos \theta = \cos \theta_0 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$ 时

$f(\theta) \quad + \quad 0 \quad -$

$f(\theta)$ 取极大值

$f(\theta) \quad \nearrow \quad \text{极大值} \quad \searrow$

即 $S_2 - S_1$ 的值最大.

17. 解: (1) 由题 $\angle BOC = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$$\therefore \text{扇形 } BOC = \frac{\frac{2\pi}{3}}{2\pi} \cdot \pi = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$S_{\triangle OBC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot OB \cdot OC \cdot \sin \angle BOC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

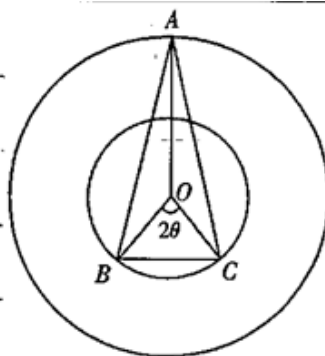
$$\therefore S_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

由题 等腰 $\triangle AOB$, $S_{\triangle AOB} = S_{\triangle ACO}$

$$\therefore \angle AOB = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\therefore S_2 = S_{\triangle OAB} + S_{\triangle OAC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot OB \cdot OA \cdot \sin \angle AOB \cdot 2 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore S_2 - S_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$



(第 17 题图)

2. $S_{\text{扇形 } BOC} = \frac{2\theta}{2\pi} \cdot \pi = \theta$

$\therefore B, C$ 为劣弧

$$S_{\triangle OBC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot OB \cdot OC \cdot \sin \angle BOC = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \quad \because 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore S_1 = \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

$$\angle AOB = \frac{1}{2}(2\pi - 2\theta) = \pi - \theta$$

$$\therefore S_2 = S_{\triangle AOB} + S_{\triangle AOC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot OB \cdot OA \cdot \sin \angle AOB \cdot 2 = \sin \theta \cdot 2 \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore S_2 - S_1 = 2 \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta - \theta \quad (0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{令 } f(\theta) = 2 \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta - \theta$$

$$f'(\theta) = 2 \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta - 1 = 2 \cos \theta + 2 \cos^2 \theta - 2$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \text{ 时, } f'(\theta) = 0 \text{ 此时 } \theta = \theta_0$$

即 $\cos \theta_0 = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \therefore 0 < \cos \theta < \cos \theta_0$, $f(\theta)$ 单调 $\downarrow$

$\cos \theta_0 < \cos \theta < 1$, $f(\theta)$ 单调 $\uparrow$

即 $\theta \in (0, \theta_0)$ 单调 $\uparrow$; $\theta \in (\theta_0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 单调 $\downarrow$

综上: 当 $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ 时, $S_2 - S_1$ 值最大, (此时章最美好)

17. (1) 等腰三角形 $\triangle ABC$ 中

$$S_{\triangle AOC} = S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} OA \cdot OB \sin \angle BOA$$

$$= \sin(\pi - \theta)$$

$$= \sin \theta \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\therefore S_2 = 2 \sin \theta, \quad 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$S_1 = S_{\text{扇形} BOC} - S_{\triangle BOC}$$

由题意知 $\angle BOC = 2\theta$, $\triangle BOC$ 中 $BO \perp OC$ 且高

$$h = OB \cos \frac{\angle BOC}{2} = \cos \theta \text{ cm}$$

$$BC = 2 OB \sin \frac{\angle BOC}{2} = 2 \sin \theta \text{ cm}$$

$$S_1 = S_{\text{扇形} BOC} - S_{\triangle BOC}$$

$$= 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} h \cdot BC$$

$$= 2\theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}, \quad 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{d\theta} \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 时}$$

$$S_2 - S_1 = 2 \sin \theta - 2\theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= \sqrt{3} - \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{等 } (S_2 - S_1) \text{ 取值为 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1), } S_2 - S_1 = 2 \sin \theta - 2\theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta, \quad 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore (S_2 - S_1)' = 2 \cos \theta - 2 + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

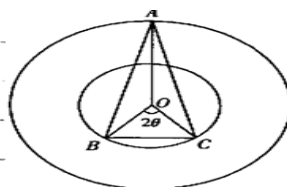
$$= 2 \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta - 3 \quad \text{设 } \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (S_2 - S_1)' = 0, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} \quad \theta = \theta_0$$

θ	$(0, \theta_0)$	θ_0	$(\theta_0, \frac{\pi}{2})$
$(S_2 - S_1)'$	+	0	-
$S_2 - S_1$	↑	极大	↓

$\therefore$ 当 $\theta = \theta_0$ 时, $S_2 - S_1$ 有极大值也是最大值

当 $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}$ 时, $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}$



(第 17 题图)

$\therefore \angle 1 = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \therefore \angle 2 = \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $\therefore BO = OC = 1$
 $\frac{BO}{\sin \angle OBC} = \frac{BC}{\sin \angle BOC}$
 $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{BC}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \Rightarrow BC = \sqrt{3}$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $\therefore h = \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\therefore S_{\triangle BOC} = BC \times h \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
 $S_{\triangle A} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
 $\therefore S_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = 0$
 $S_{\triangle BAC} = \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times (\frac{1}{2} + 2) = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}$
 $\therefore S_2 = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $S_2 - S_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$
 $\therefore S_2 - S_1 = \sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$
 $\frac{BC}{\sin 2\theta} = \frac{BO}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta)} \Rightarrow BC = \frac{BO \cos \theta}{\sin 2\theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{2 \sin \theta}$
 $\therefore BC = 2 \sin \theta \quad \therefore h = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \cos \theta$
 $\therefore S_{\triangle BOC} = BC \times h \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \times \frac{1}{2} = \sin \theta \cos \theta$
 $S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \theta = \sin \theta \cos \theta \quad S_{\triangle A} = \frac{1}{2} BC \times (2 + \cos \theta)$
 $\therefore S_2 = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$
 $S_2 - S_1 = 2 \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta$
 $\text{令 } f(x) = 2 \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta$
 $f'(x) = 2 \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} + \cos 2\theta = 2 \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2}$
 $\therefore \text{当 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 时, 取最大值}$
 $\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

3、教学策略：

本题难度适中，最后扬州市均分大约在 9 分左右，作为比较常见的一道应用题，得分还有上升空间，高考前还是要进一步回归教材，回归课本，夯实基础。

具体有：

- 一、教师在解题示范过程中要强化答题的规范，包括定义域的主动说明。
- 二、解答题中研究单调性，一定要进一步强调列表，且注意自变量是角，而不是三角函数。

建议在高考前最后一个月，各校应围绕 8 大 C 级考点，滚动练习各主干内容，尤其是各种不能张冠李戴，同时解题的训练应从学生的读题训练开始训练，在课堂进行简单解答题的堂练，提高信度和针对性。