

专题5 三角函数

考点18 三角函数的概念、同角三角函数的基本关系及诱导公式

1. A 【解析】因为 α 是第三象限角, 所以 $\sin \alpha < 0, \cos \alpha < 0, \tan \alpha > 0$. 对于 A, $\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha > 0$, 故 A 正确; 对于 B, $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha < 0$, 故 B 错误; 对于 C, $\cos \alpha - \tan \alpha < 0$, 故 C 错误; 对于 D, $\tan \alpha \sin \alpha < 0$, 故 D 错误. 故选 A.

2. A 【解析】充分性: 由 $\cos \theta < 0$ 可知 $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

又 $\because \sin 2\theta > 0, \therefore \sin \theta < 0$, 故 $2k\pi + \pi < \theta < 2\pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

综上, $\pi + 2k\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 即 θ 为第三象限角.

必要性: 若 θ 为第三象限角, 则 $\sin \theta < 0, \cos \theta < 0, \therefore \sin 2\theta > 0$, 即 $\sin 2\theta > 0$ 且 $\cos \theta < 0$. \therefore “ $\sin 2\theta > 0$ 且 $\cos \theta < 0$ ” 是 “ θ 为第三象限角” 的充要条件. 故选 A.

3. BD 【解析】由题得, $2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < 2k\pi + \pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 故 $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

当 $k = 2n, n \in \mathbf{Z}$ 时, $2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbf{Z}$, 则角 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 的终边在第一象限左上部分 (不含边界);

当 $k = 2n+1, n \in \mathbf{Z}$ 时, $2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < 2n\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbf{Z}$, 则角 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 的终边在第三象限右下部分 (不含边界). 所以角 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 的终边在第一象限左上部分或第三象限右下部分 (不含边界),

故 $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$ 符号不确定且与 $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$ 大小关系不确定, $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0$,

$\left| \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| > \left| \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right|$. 所以 A, C 错误, B, D 正确. 故选 BD.

4. D 【解析】因为 $\frac{l_1}{l_2} = 3$, 所以 $\frac{OA}{OB} = 3$.

又因为 $S_{\text{扇形}AOD} = \frac{1}{2} l_1 \cdot OA, S_{\text{扇形}BOC} = \frac{1}{2} l_2 \cdot OB$, 所以 $\frac{S_{\text{扇形}AOD}}{S_{\text{扇形}BOC}} =$

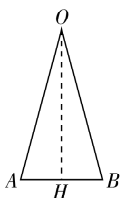
$\frac{l_1 \cdot OA}{l_2 \cdot OB} = 9$, 所以 $\frac{S_{\text{扇环}ABCD}}{S_{\text{扇形}BOC}} = 8$, 即 $\frac{S_1}{S_2} = 8$. 故选 D.

5. A 【解析】因为圆的半径为 r , 且圆的内接正十二边形被分成 12 个如图所示的等腰三角形, 其顶角为 30° , 即 $\angle AOB = 30^\circ$, 作 $OH \perp AB$ 交 AB 于点 H , 则 H 为 AB 的中点, 且 $\angle AOH = 15^\circ$.

因为 $OA = OB = r$, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AOH$ 中, $\sin \angle AOH = \frac{AH}{OA}$, 即

$\sin 15^\circ = \frac{AH}{r}$, 所以 $AH = r \sin 15^\circ$, 则 $AB = 2AH = 2r \sin 15^\circ$,

所以正十二边形的周长 $L = 12 \times 2r \times \sin 15^\circ = 24r \sin 15^\circ$,



所以 $\pi \approx \frac{L}{2r} = \frac{24r \sin 15^\circ}{2r} = 12 \sin 15^\circ$.

6. D 【解析】由诱导公式可得 $\sin \alpha = \sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha \right) + \cos(\pi - \alpha) = -2\cos \alpha$, 所以 $\tan \alpha = -2$. 则 $2\sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{2\sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2\tan^2 \alpha - \tan \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1} = \frac{10}{5} = 2$. 故选 D.

7. D 【解析】由题意 $\sin 5\alpha = 5\sin \alpha - 20\sin^3 \alpha + 16\sin^5 \alpha$,

令 $\alpha = 72^\circ$, 则有 $\sin 360^\circ = 5\sin 72^\circ - 20\sin^3 72^\circ + 16\sin^5 72^\circ = 0$.

设 $t = \sin 72^\circ$, 则 $16t^5 - 20t^3 + 5t = 0$,

由 $\sin 90^\circ = 1 > t = \sin 72^\circ > \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 得 $\frac{3}{4} < t^2 < 1$,

由 $16t^5 - 20t^3 + 5t = t(16t^4 - 20t^2 + 5) = 0$,

解得 $t = 0$ (舍) 或 $t^2 = \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{8}$ (舍) 或 $t^2 = \frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{8}$,

所以 $\sin 72^\circ \cos 18^\circ = \sin^2 72^\circ = \frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{8}$.

8. D 【解析】因为 $b = \frac{1}{\cos 48^\circ} - \sin 42^\circ = \frac{1 - \cos 48^\circ \sin 42^\circ}{\cos 48^\circ} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 48^\circ}{\cos 48^\circ} = \frac{\sin^2 48^\circ}{\cos 48^\circ}$, $0 < \cos 48^\circ < 1$, 所以 $b > \sin^2 48^\circ = a$.

因为 $c = \frac{\tan 48^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 48^\circ} = \frac{\sin 48^\circ \cos 48^\circ}{\sin^2 48^\circ + \cos^2 48^\circ} = \sin 48^\circ \cos 48^\circ$,

$\sin 48^\circ > \sin 45^\circ = \cos 45^\circ > \cos 48^\circ > 0$,

所以 $\sin^2 48^\circ > \sin 48^\circ \cos 48^\circ$, 所以 $a > c$, 所以 $c < a < b$.

9. AB 【解析】对于 A, $\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta + 2\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\tan \theta + 2} = \frac{1}{3+2} = \frac{1}{5}$, 故 A 正确;

对于 B, $\tan \left(\theta - \frac{5\pi}{4} \right) = \tan \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\tan \theta - 1}{1 + \tan \theta} = \frac{3-1}{1+3} = \frac{1}{2}$, 故 B 正确;

对于 C, $\sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{3^2}{3^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{10} = 1$, 故 C 错误;

对于 D, $\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} = \frac{2\cos^2 \theta}{2\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{1}{3}$, 故 D 错误.

10. $\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】由 $\frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x} = \sqrt{3}$ 知 $1 - \cos x \neq 0$, $\sin x \neq 0$, 又 $x \in (0, \pi)$, 所以有 $\frac{1 + \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)}{\sin x(1 - \cos x)} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\sin x(1 - \cos x)} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x(1 - \cos x)} = \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x} = \sqrt{3}$. 故 $\frac{1 + \cos x}{\sin x} = \sqrt{3}$.

考点 19 三角恒等变换

1. C 【解析】 $\frac{\cos 70^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{1 - 2\sin^2 25^\circ} = \frac{\sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{\cos 50^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$. 故选 C.

2. C 【解析】因为 $\tan 60^\circ = \tan(21^\circ + 39^\circ) = \frac{\tan 21^\circ + \tan 39^\circ}{1 - \tan 21^\circ \tan 39^\circ}$, 所以

$\tan 21^\circ + \tan 39^\circ = \sqrt{3} (1 - \tan 21^\circ \tan 39^\circ)$, 所以 $\tan 21^\circ + \tan 39^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan 21^\circ \cdot \tan 39^\circ = \sqrt{3}$. 故选 C.

3. BCD 【解析】对于 A, $\cos^2 75^\circ - \sin^2 75^\circ = \cos 150^\circ = \cos (180^\circ - 30^\circ) = -\cos 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$;

对于 B, $\frac{\tan 15^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 15^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sin 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 15^\circ}{\cos^2 15^\circ}} = \frac{\sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ}{\cos^2 15^\circ + \sin^2 15^\circ} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{4}$;

对于 C, $\cos 36^\circ \cos 72^\circ = \frac{\sin 36^\circ \cos 36^\circ \cos 72^\circ}{\sin 36^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 72^\circ \cos 72^\circ}{\sin (180^\circ - 144^\circ)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sin 144^\circ}{\sin 144^\circ} = \frac{1}{4}$;

对于 D, $2 \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ = \frac{2 \cos 20^\circ \sin 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 80^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{\sin (180^\circ - 160^\circ)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sin 160^\circ}{\sin 160^\circ} = \frac{1}{4}$.

4. D 【解析】因为 $\sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$, 即 $\sin \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{4}{5}$,

所以 $\cos \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \cos \left[\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = -\sin \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = -\frac{4}{5}$.

5. AC 【解析】 $\cos^2 \alpha - \cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$,

因为 $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \right)$, 所以 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\cos \alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$,

所以 $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$, $\cos 2\alpha = 1 -$

$2 \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$, $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = -\frac{4}{3}$. 故选 AC.

6. C 【解析】因为 $\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{14}$, $\cos (\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{11}{14}$,

所以 $\cos (\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{11}{14}$, 所以 $\sin \alpha \sin \beta =$

$\frac{6}{7}$, 所以 $\cos (\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{13}{14}$, 所以 $\cos (2\alpha -$

$2\beta) = \cos [2(\alpha - \beta)] = 2 \cos^2 (\alpha - \beta) - 1 = 2 \times \left(\frac{13}{14} \right)^2 - 1 = \frac{71}{98}$.

7. A 【解析】由题意可得, $\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{12} \right) + \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{12} \right) =$

$\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{12} \right) + \cos \left[\left(x - \frac{\pi}{12} \right) + \frac{\pi}{6} \right]$

$= \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{12} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{12} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{12} \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{12} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{12} \right) = \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$= \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 1,$$

所以 $x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 得到 $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

所以 $\cos 2x = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 4k\pi \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0, k \in \mathbf{Z}$.

8. $\frac{4\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}}{9}$ 【解析】因为 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$\text{所以 } -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha - \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6} < \alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{2\pi}{3},$$

由 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) > 0, \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) > 0$ 可得 $0 < \alpha - \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6} < \alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$\text{所以 } \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3},$$

$$\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \cos\left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) &= \cos\left[\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - (\alpha - \beta)\right] = \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos(\alpha - \beta) + \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \sin(\alpha - \beta) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}}{9}. \end{aligned}$$

9. A 【解析】因为 $\alpha, \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, 所以 $\sin \alpha \neq 0$.

由 $(1 - \cos 2\alpha)(1 + \sin \beta) = \sin 2\alpha \cos \beta$, 可得 $2\sin^2 \alpha (1 + \sin \beta) = 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \beta$, 即 $\sin \alpha (1 + \sin \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta$.

所以 $\sin \alpha = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos(\alpha + \beta)$,

所以 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$,

因为 $\alpha, \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, 所以 $\pi < \alpha + \beta < 2\pi$, 且 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha < 0$,

根据函数 $y = \cos x$ 的图象易知 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha + 2\pi$, 则 $2\alpha + \beta = \frac{5\pi}{2}$. 故

选 A.

10. A 【解析】 $\because \alpha, \beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 则 $\cos \beta > 0$, 且 $0 < \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\beta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{4}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \alpha &= \frac{1 - \sin \beta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} - 2\sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\left(\cos \frac{\beta}{2} - \sin \frac{\beta}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\cos \frac{\beta}{2} - \sin \frac{\beta}{2}\right)\left(\cos \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin \frac{\beta}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\cos \frac{\beta}{2} - \sin \frac{\beta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin \frac{\beta}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan \frac{\beta}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{\beta}{2}} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan \frac{\beta}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{\beta}{2}} = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\beta}{2}\right), \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\beta}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 又 $\because \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, $\therefore 2\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 故选 A.

11. $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ 【解析】因为 $\frac{\pi}{4} < \beta < \pi$, 所以 $\frac{\pi}{2} < 2\beta < 2\pi$.

又因为 $\sin 2\beta = \frac{4}{5} > 0$, 所以 $\frac{\pi}{2} < 2\beta < \pi$,

所以 $\frac{\pi}{4} < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < -\beta < -\frac{\pi}{4}$.

因为 $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha - \beta < \frac{5\pi}{4}$, $\frac{5\pi}{4} < \alpha + \beta < 2\pi$.

因为 $\frac{\pi}{2} < 2\beta < \pi$, $\sin 2\beta = \frac{4}{5}$, 所以 $\cos 2\beta = -\frac{3}{5}$.

因为 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$, 所以 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$.

所以 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin[(\alpha + \beta) - 2\beta] = \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos 2\beta - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin 2\beta = -\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}\right) \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

所以 $\alpha - \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$.

考点 20 三角函数的图象与性质

1. C 【解析】 $y = \sin 2x$ 的图象向右平移 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 个单位长度后得到 $y =$

$\sin 2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 的图象, 再将曲线 C_1 上所有点的横坐标伸长到原来的 2 倍得到 $y = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 的图象.

故 C_2 的解析式为 $y = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$.

2. C 【解析】函数 $f(x) = A \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ ($\omega > 0$) 的图象与 x 轴的两个相邻交点间的距离为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$, 则最小正周期 $T = 2 \times \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$,

$\therefore \omega = 3$, $\therefore f(x) = A \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = A \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) =$

$A \cos\left(3x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = A \cos\left[3\left(x - \frac{\pi}{18}\right)\right]$, \therefore 只需将函数 $f(x)$ 的图象

向左平移 $\frac{\pi}{18}$ 个单位长度即可得到函数 $g(x) = A \cos \omega x$ 的图象. 故

选 C.

3. D 【解析】由题图①知 $f(x) = \sin \omega x$ ($\omega > 0$) 的最小正周期 $T = 2$,

$\therefore \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2, \omega = \pi, \therefore f(x) = \sin \pi x$.

由题图①和题图②可知, 从题图①到题图②, 函数的周期减半,

则 $f(x)$ 变为 $f(2x)$, 且 $f(x)$ 的图象向右平移 $\frac{1}{2}$ 个单位长度, \therefore 得

到 $y = f(2x - 1)$ 的图象. 故选 D.

4. A 【解析】因为 $|AB| = \pi, |BC| = 2\pi$,

所以相邻两条对称轴间的距离为 $\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi = \frac{3\pi}{2}$, 即最小正周期 $T =$

3π , 所以 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{3\pi} = \frac{2}{3}$, 排除 B, D. 当 $x = 0$ 时, 代入 $f(x) = 2\sin\left(\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, 可得 $f(0) = \sqrt{3} > 1$, 满足题意, 代入 $f(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin\left(\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, 可得 $f(0) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1$, 不符合题意, 故 A 正确, C 错误.

5. BC 【解析】因为 $\begin{cases} A+b=3, \\ -A+b=-1, \end{cases}$ 所以 $\begin{cases} A=2, \\ b=1, \end{cases}$ 设最小正周期为 T , 则

$$\frac{1}{4}T = \frac{7\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 所以 } T = \pi, \text{ 则 } \omega = 2,$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = 2\sin(2x + \varphi) + 1.$$

$$\text{将点 } \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 1\right) \text{ 代入 } f(x) = 2\sin(2x + \varphi) + 1,$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \varphi\right) + 1 = 1, \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \varphi\right) = 0,$$

$$\text{且 } 0 < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3} < \frac{2\pi}{3} + \varphi < \frac{7\pi}{6}, \text{ 则 } \frac{2\pi}{3} + \varphi = \pi, \text{ 所以 } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

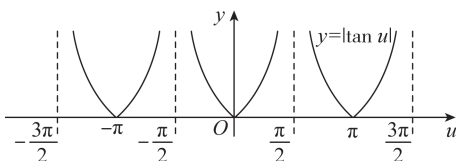
$$\text{则 } f(x) = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 1, \text{ B 正确};$$

$$\text{若 } f(x) = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1, \text{ 则 } f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2, \text{ A 错误};$$

$$\text{而 } 1 - 2\cos\left(2x + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = 1 - 2\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) +$$

$$1, \text{ C 正确}; \text{ 若 } f(x) = 1 - 2\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right), \text{ 则 } f(0) = 0, \text{ D 错误}.$$

6. C 【解析】作出函数 $y = |\tan u|$ 的大致图象如图所示.



由图可知, 函数 $y = |\tan u|$ 的最小正周期为 π , 且其单调递增区间为 $\left(k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) (k \in \mathbf{Z})$.

$$\text{对于函数 } f(x), \text{ 其最小正周期 } T = \frac{\pi}{\omega} = 4, \text{ 可得 } \omega = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \left| \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right|.$$

$$\text{由 } k\pi < \frac{\pi}{4}x - \frac{\pi}{4} < k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbf{Z}), \text{ 解得 } 4k+1 < x < 4k+3, \text{ 其中 } k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) \text{ 的单调递增区间为 } (4k+1, 4k+3) (k \in \mathbf{Z}),$$

$$\text{所以函数 } f(x) \text{ 在 } \left(-1, \frac{1}{3}\right) \text{ 上单调递减, 在 } \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right) \text{ 上不单调,}$$

$$\text{在 } \left(\frac{5}{3}, 3\right) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (3, 4) \text{ 上单调递减}.$$

7. C 【解析】 \because 函数 $f(x) = \sin 2x + \sqrt{3} \cos 2x = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right),$

\therefore 函数 $f(x)$ 的图象向左平移 φ 个单位长度后得到 $g(x) =$

$2\sin\left[2\left(x+\varphi\right)+\frac{\pi}{3}\right]=2\sin\left(2x+2\varphi+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 的图象.

当 $-\frac{\pi}{4}\leq x\leq\frac{\pi}{6}$ 时, $2\varphi-\frac{\pi}{6}\leq 2x+2\varphi+\frac{\pi}{3}\leq 2\varphi+\frac{2\pi}{3}$, 由 $g'(x)$ 在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{4},\frac{\pi}{6}\right]$ 上单调及正弦函数的单调性可知, $\left[2\varphi-\frac{\pi}{6},2\varphi+\frac{2\pi}{3}\right]\subseteq\left[2k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2},2k\pi+\frac{3\pi}{2}\right] (k\in\mathbf{Z})$ 或 $\left[2\varphi-\frac{\pi}{6},2\varphi+\frac{2\pi}{3}\right]\subseteq\left[2k\pi-\frac{\pi}{2},2k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}\right] (k\in\mathbf{Z})$.

要使 φ 最小, 则 k 取 0, 故有

$$\begin{cases} 2\varphi-\frac{\pi}{6}\geq\frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 2\varphi+\frac{2\pi}{3}\leq\frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} 2\varphi-\frac{\pi}{6}\geq-\frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 2\varphi+\frac{2\pi}{3}\leq\frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases} \quad \text{结合 } \varphi>0, \text{ 解得 } \frac{\pi}{3}\leq\varphi\leq\frac{5\pi}{12},$$

综上, φ 的最小值为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$.

8. C 【解析】由 $f(x)=\sin(\omega x+\varphi)$ 的图象可知, 相邻两条对称轴之间的距离为最小正周期 T 的一半, $\therefore \frac{T}{2}=\frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $T=\pi$, $\therefore \frac{2\pi}{\omega}=\pi$, 即 $\omega=2$, $\therefore f(x)=\sin(2x+\varphi)$.

\therefore 对任意 $x\in\mathbf{R}$, 都有 $f(x)\geq f\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)$, \therefore 当 $x=\frac{7\pi}{12}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最

小值, $\therefore 2\times\frac{7\pi}{12}+\varphi=\frac{3\pi}{2}+2k\pi (k\in\mathbf{Z})$, $\therefore \varphi=2k\pi+\frac{\pi}{3} (k\in\mathbf{Z})$,

$\therefore |\varphi|<\pi$, $\therefore \varphi=\frac{\pi}{3}$, $\therefore f(x)=\sin\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$.

令 $\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi\leq 2x+\frac{\pi}{3}\leq\frac{3\pi}{2}+2k\pi (k\in\mathbf{Z})$, 得 $\frac{\pi}{12}+k\pi\leq x\leq\frac{7\pi}{12}+k\pi$

$(k\in\mathbf{Z})$, $\therefore f(x)=\sin\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 的单调递减区间为 $\left[\frac{\pi}{12}+k\pi,\frac{7\pi}{12}+k\pi\right] (k\in\mathbf{Z})$.

对于 A, 在区间 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{6},\frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 内, $f(x)$ 在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{6},\frac{\pi}{12}\right]$ 上单调递增,

在 $\left[\frac{\pi}{12},\frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 上单调递减, 故 A 错误;

对于 B, 在区间 $\left[0,\frac{7\pi}{12}\right]$ 内, $f(x)$ 在 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{12}\right]$ 上单调递增, 在

$\left[\frac{\pi}{12},\frac{7\pi}{12}\right]$ 上单调递减, 故 B 错误;

对于 C, $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left[\frac{\pi}{12},\frac{7\pi}{12}\right]$ 上单调递减, 故 C 正确;

对于 D, $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left[\frac{7\pi}{12},\pi\right]$ 上单调递增, 故 D 错误.

故选 C.

9. B 【解析】 $f(x)=\sqrt{3}\sin^2x+\sin x\cos x-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}=\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x+$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}(1-\cos 2x)}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}=\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos 2x=\sin\left(2x-\frac{\pi}{3}\right),$$

故函数 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$.

10. C 【解析】对于 A, $f(x) = \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2}$, \therefore 最小正周期 $T_1 = \pi$.

对于 B, $\sin x \neq 0$ 且 $\cos x \neq 0$, $f(x) = \frac{1-(1-2\sin^2 x)}{2\sin x \cos x} = \frac{2\sin^2 x}{2\sin x \cos x} = \tan x$, \therefore 最小正周期 $T_2 = \pi$.

对于 C, $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x + \frac{1}{2}\cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x = \cos x$,
 \therefore 最小正周期 $T_3 = 2\pi$.

对于 D, $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sin\left[2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{2}\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, \therefore 最小正周期 $T_4 = \pi$. 故选 C.

11. $f(x) = \sin 2x$ (答案不唯一)

【解析】 $f(x) = \sin 2x$ 满足题目三个条件 (答案不唯一).

12. C 【解析】 $f(x) = \cos 2x + \cos^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sin x = \cos 2x + \sin^2 x + \sin x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + \sin x = -\sin^2 x + \sin x + 1$.

令 $t = \sin x \in [-1, 1]$, 则原函数转化为

$$g(t) = -t^2 + t + 1 = -\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{4}, t \in [-1, 1],$$

则函数 $g(t)$ 在 $\left[-1, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ 上单调递增, 在 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ 上单调递减,

又 $g(-1) = -1$, $g(1) = 1$, 所以函数 $g(t)$ 的最小值为 -1 ,
即 $f(x)$ 的最小值为 -1 .

13. $\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}$ 【解析】由题可知 $g(x) = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$,

$$h(x) = f(x)g(x) = \sin x \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin^2 x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin x \cos x =$$

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

所以当 $2x + \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$, 即 $x = -\frac{3\pi}{8} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$ 时, $h(x)$ 取到
最大值, 且最大值为 $\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}$.

14. B 【解析】 $y = 4\cos\left(x + \frac{7\pi}{4}\right)\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

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

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

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

令 $2x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 则 $x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 即函数图象的对称

中心为 $\left(\frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right)$, $k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 当 $k=0$ 时, 函数图象的一个对称

中心为 $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right)$. 故选 B.

15. D 【解析】因为 $f(x) = 2\tan(\omega x + \varphi)$ ($\omega > 0, |\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 由

$$f(0) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ 可得 } 2\tan \varphi = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \text{ 则 } \tan \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \text{ 且 } |\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 所以 } \varphi =$$

$\frac{\pi}{6}$. 又因为点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的图象的一个对称中心, 故 $\frac{\pi}{6}\omega +$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 解得 } \omega = 3k - 1, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{且 } T \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right), \text{ 即 } \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\pi}{\omega} < \frac{3}{4}\pi, \text{ 则 } \frac{4}{3} < \omega < 4,$$

所以当 $k=1$ 时, $\omega=2$, 即 $f(x) = 2\tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$.

$$\text{所以 } f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2\tan\left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \text{ 故选 D.}$$

16. B 【解析】函数 $f(x)$ 的图象沿 x 轴向左平移 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 个单位长度得

$$f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3} - \theta\right) \text{ 的图象,}$$

$$\text{依题意, } \frac{\pi}{3} - \theta = k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 因为 } |\theta| < \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 则 } k=0, \theta = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right). \text{ 由 } 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} = k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z} \text{ 得 } x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in$$

$$\mathbf{Z}, \text{ 所以函数 } f(x) \text{ 的极值点为 } \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbf{Z}).$$

17. ABD 【解析】由题意知 $A=2$, 且最小正周期 T 满足 $\frac{T}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{12} -$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 故 } T = \pi, \text{ 即 } \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \pi, \omega = 2, \text{ 故 } f(x) = 2\cos(2x + \varphi).$$

$$\because f(x) \text{ 在 } x = \frac{5\pi}{12} \text{ 处取得极小值 } -2, \therefore 2 \times \frac{5\pi}{12} + \varphi = \pi + 2k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z}),$$

$$\text{则 } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z}), \text{ 又 } 0 < \varphi < \pi, \text{ 故 } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6},$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = 2\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right).$$

$$\text{对于 A, } f(x) = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) =$$

$$2\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \text{ 故 A 正确;}$$

$$\text{对于 B, } f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2\cos\left[2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \frac{\pi}{6}\right] = 2\cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) =$$

$2\sin 2x$, 为奇函数, 故 B 正确;

$$\text{对于 C, } x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right), \text{ 则 } 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right), \text{ 不为余弦函数}$$

的单调递减区间, 故 C 错误;

$$\text{对于 D, } x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right), \text{ 则 } 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{11\pi}{6}\right), \text{ 故 } \cos\left(2x +$$

$\frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[-1, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$, 则 $2\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in [-2, \sqrt{3})$, 故 D 正确.

故选 ABD.

18. $-\frac{19}{3}$ 1 【解析】 $f(x) = \tan 2x + 2\tan(\pi - x) - 1 = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} -$

$2\tan x - 1$. 若 $\tan \alpha = 2$, 则 $f(\alpha) = \frac{4}{1-4} - 4 - 1 = -\frac{19}{3}$.

令 $f(x) = 0$, 即 $\frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} - 2\tan x - 1 = 0$, 整理得 $2\tan^3 x + \tan^2 x - 1 = 0$.

设 $\tan x = t$, 若 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$,

则 $t \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1)$,

则 $g(t) = 2t^3 + t^2 - 1, t \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1), g'(t) = 6t^2 + 2t$.

当 $t \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1)$ 时, $g'(t) > 0$.

又当 $t \rightarrow -1$ 时, $g(t) \rightarrow -2 < 0$, 当 $t \rightarrow 0$ 时, $g(t) \rightarrow -1 < 0$, 当 $t \rightarrow 1$ 时, $g(t) \rightarrow 2 > 0$, 故 $g(t)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上存在唯一的零点.

又 $t = \tan x$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 上单调递增, 所以 $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$ 上的零点个数为 1.

考点 21 ω 的求解

1. B 【解析】易知 $\omega \neq 0$, 因为恒有 $f(x) \leq f(2\pi)$, 所以当 $x = 2\pi$

时, $f(x)$ 取得最大值, 所以 $2\pi\omega + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

解得 $\omega = \frac{1}{6} + k, k \in \mathbf{Z}$.

设 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期为 T , 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 上单调递增,

所以 $\frac{\pi}{3} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq \frac{T}{2}$, 即 $\frac{2\pi}{|\omega|} \geq \pi$, 解得 $0 < |\omega| \leq 2$.

当 $0 < \omega \leq 2$ 时, 因为 $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$, 所以 $\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}\omega + \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\omega + \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$. 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 上单调递增, 所以

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{6}\omega + \frac{\pi}{6} \geq -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \\ \frac{\pi}{3}\omega + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} \omega \leq 4 - 12k, \\ \omega \leq 1 + 6k, \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbf{Z}. \text{ 所以 } 4 -$$

$12k > 0$, 且 $1 + 6k > 0, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 解得 $-\frac{1}{6} < k < \frac{1}{3}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$. 故 $k = 0, \omega = \frac{1}{6}$.

当 $-2 \leq \omega < 0$ 时, 因为 $\omega = \frac{1}{6} + k, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 所以 $\omega = -\frac{5}{6}$ 或 $\omega = -\frac{11}{6}$.

取 $\omega = -\frac{5}{6}$, 则 $f(x) = 2\sin\left(-\frac{5}{6}x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -2\sin\left(\frac{5}{6}x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$,

因为 $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$, 所以 $\frac{5}{6}x - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[-\frac{11\pi}{36}, \frac{\pi}{9}\right]$, 故 $f(x)$ 在

$\left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 上单调递减, 不满足题意. 同理可得 $\omega = -\frac{11}{6}$ 也不满

足题意, 所以 $\omega = \frac{1}{6}$, 故选 B.

2. $\frac{1}{3}$ (答案不唯一, 满足 $\omega \in (0, \frac{1}{3}]$ 即可)

【解析】
$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2}\omega + \frac{\pi}{3} \geq -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \\ \frac{\pi}{2}\omega + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} \omega \leq \frac{5}{3} - 4k, \\ \omega \leq \frac{1}{3} + 4k, \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

令 $\frac{5}{3} - 4k = \frac{1}{3} + 4k$, 得 $k = \frac{1}{6} \notin \mathbf{Z}$.

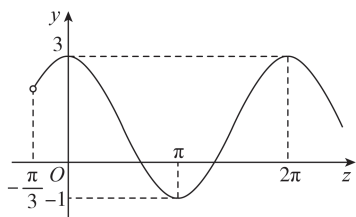
当 $k \leq 0, k \in \mathbf{Z}$ 时, $\frac{5}{3} - 4k > \frac{1}{3} + 4k$, 则 $\omega \leq \frac{1}{3} + 4k \leq \frac{1}{3}$.

当 $k \geq 1, k \in \mathbf{Z}$ 时, $\frac{1}{3} + 4k > \frac{5}{3} - 4k$, 则 $\omega \leq \frac{5}{3} - 4k \leq -\frac{7}{3}$.

$\because \omega > 0, \therefore 0 < \omega \leq \frac{1}{3}$, 故 ω 的值可以为 $\frac{1}{3}$ (答案不唯一, 满足 $\omega \in (0, \frac{1}{3}]$ 即可).

3. A 【解析】因为 $x \in (0, 2\pi)$, $\omega > 0$, 所以 $\omega x - \frac{\pi}{3} \in$

$(-\frac{\pi}{3}, 2\omega\pi - \frac{\pi}{3})$, 令 $z = \omega x - \frac{\pi}{3}$, 画出 $y = 2\cos z + 1$ 的大致图象, 如图所示.



要使 $f(x)$ 的图象在区间 $(0, 2\pi)$ 内至多存在 3 条对称轴, 则

$2\omega\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \in (-\frac{\pi}{3}, 3\pi]$, 解得 $\omega \in (0, \frac{5}{3}]$.

4. D 【解析】 \because 函数 $y = \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ ($\omega > 0$) 的图象向左平移 $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ 个单

位长度, 所得到的图象与原函数图象的对称轴重合, 设最小正周

期为 T , $\therefore \frac{2\pi}{3} = k \cdot \frac{T}{2} = \frac{k\pi}{\omega}$, 即 $\omega = \frac{3}{2}k, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \omega > 0$, 令 $k = 1$, 可得 ω

的最小值为 $\frac{3}{2}$. 故选 D.

5. D 【解析】因为 $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin \omega x \cos \omega x - \cos^2 \omega x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2\omega x -$

$\frac{1 + \cos 2\omega x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \sin(2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6})$,

由 $-\frac{1}{2} \leq f(x) \leq 1$ 可得 $-\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin(2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) \leq 1$.

因为 $0 \leq x \leq \pi$, 所以 $-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2\pi\omega - \frac{\pi}{6}$, 由题意可得 $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq$

$2\pi\omega - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{7\pi}{6}$, 解得 $\frac{1}{3} \leq \omega \leq \frac{2}{3}$. 故选 D.

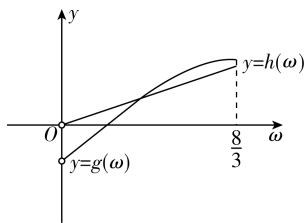
6. B 【解析】因为函数 $f(x) = \sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6})$ ($\omega > 0$) 在区间

$[0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ 上的最大值为 $\frac{\omega}{3}$, 所以 $0 < \frac{\omega}{3} \leq 1$, 解得 $0 < \omega \leq 3$. 因为 $x \in$

$$\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right], \text{ 所以 } -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \omega x - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \omega - \frac{\pi}{6},$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{\pi}{4} \omega - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 即 } 0 < \omega \leq \frac{8}{3} \text{ 时, } f(x)_{\max} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \omega - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\omega}{3}.$$

令 $g(\omega) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \omega - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$, $h(\omega) = \frac{\omega}{3}$, 在同一坐标系中作出大致图象.



由图可知, 在 $\left(0, \frac{8}{3}\right]$ 上存在唯一 ω , 使得 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \omega - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\omega}{3}$.

当 $\frac{\pi}{4} \omega - \frac{\pi}{6} > \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $\frac{8}{3} < \omega \leq 3$ 时, $f(x)_{\max} = 1$, 即 $\frac{\omega}{3} = 1$, 解得 $\omega = 3$, 此时 $x = \frac{2\pi}{9} < \frac{\pi}{4}$.

综上, 实数 ω 的取值个数最多为 2. 故选 B.

7. C 【解析】令 $t = \omega x + \frac{\pi}{3}$, 当 $x \in [0, 1]$ 时, $t \in \left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \omega + \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$.

因为函数 $f(x) = \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ ($\omega > 0$) 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有唯一的极大值, 所以函数 $y = \sin t$ 在 $\left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \omega + \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 上有唯一的极大值,

$$\text{所以 } \begin{cases} \omega + \frac{\pi}{3} > \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \omega + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{5\pi}{2}, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \omega \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{13\pi}{6}\right]. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

8. A 【解析】由题图可知 $f(0) = 2\sin \varphi = \sqrt{3}$, $\sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\therefore \frac{\pi}{2} < \varphi < \pi$,

$$\therefore \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3}, f(x) = 2\sin\left(\omega x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right). \text{ 令 } g(x) = 2\sin\left(\omega x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + 1 =$$

$$0, \text{ 得 } \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 由 } \frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \pi \text{ 得 } \frac{\pi}{6} \omega + \frac{2\pi}{3} \leq \omega x + \frac{2\pi}{3} \leq$$

$$\pi \omega + \frac{2\pi}{3}, \text{ 依题意知 } g(x) = f(x) + 1 \text{ 在 } \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \pi\right] \text{ 上有且仅有 3 个零}$$

$$\text{点, 故当 } \omega \text{ 取值最小时, 有 } \begin{cases} \frac{2\pi}{3} < \frac{\pi}{6} \omega + \frac{2\pi}{3} \leq \frac{7\pi}{6}, \\ 3\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \pi \omega + \frac{2\pi}{3} < 4\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, \end{cases} \text{ 解得}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \leq \omega \leq 3, \therefore \omega \text{ 的最小值为 } \frac{5}{2}.$$

故选 A.

9. D 【解析】因为 $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, $\omega > 0$,

$$\text{所以 } \omega x - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(\frac{\omega\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}, \omega\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right).$$

因为函数在区间 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$ 内有零点, 无极值点,

所以 $\omega\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} - \left(\frac{\omega\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) < \pi$, 解得 $0 < \omega < 2$,

则 $\frac{\omega\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$, $\omega\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}\right)$, 要想满足要

求, 则 $\begin{cases} \frac{\omega\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right), \\ \omega\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} \frac{\omega\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right), \\ \omega\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right] \end{cases}$,

解得 $\frac{1}{6} < \omega < \frac{1}{3}$ 或 $\frac{4}{3} \leq \omega \leq \frac{5}{3}$,

故 ω 的取值范围是 $\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}\right) \cup \left[\frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right]$.